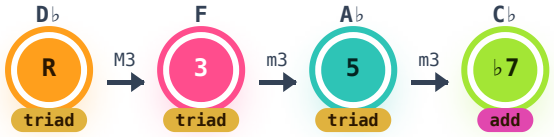
D♭7 Guitar Chord Chart

D♭ dominant 7th · notes D♭ F A♭ C♭ · formula 1 3 5 ♭7 · 19 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/d-flat-7 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



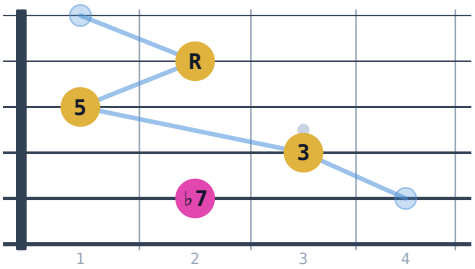
Character: 🎸 **bluesy**

Triad note root, 3rd or 5th, played in its place **Substitute** an extension on a triad note's string
Added an extension on a string of its own **Anchored root** the root on the string below
Bass a slash chord's bass note **Doubling** the same note an octave away

19 ways to play D♭7

C shape · 3rd inversion

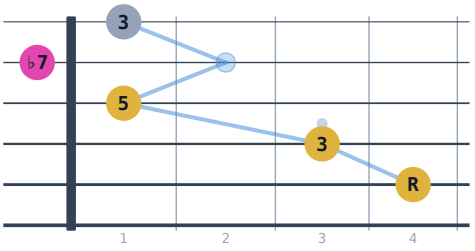
D♭7/C♭



x 2 3 1 2 x
♭7 3 5 1 (C♭ F A♭ D♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 1st inversion The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · Root position

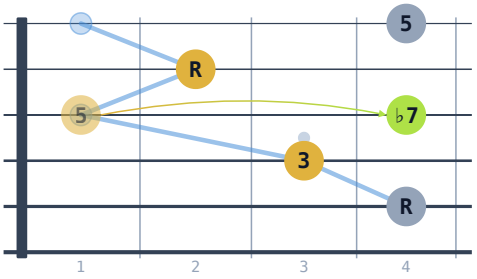
D♭7



x 4 3 1 0 1
1 3 5 ♭7 (D♭ F A♭ C♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, root position The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 1st inversion

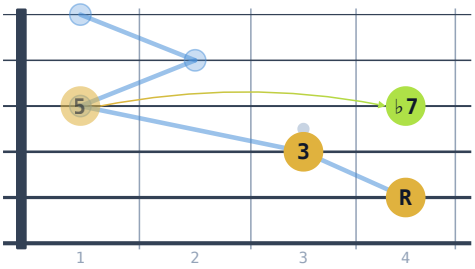
D♭7/F



x 4 3 4 2 4
3 ♭7 1 (F C♭ D♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 1st inversion The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

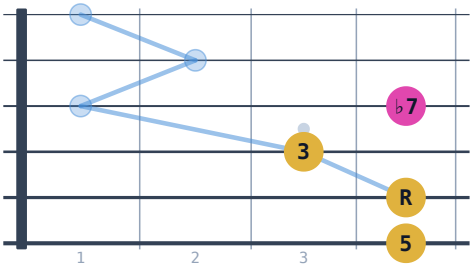
D♭7



x 4 3 4 x x
1 3 ♭7 (D♭ F C♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, root position The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · 2nd inversion

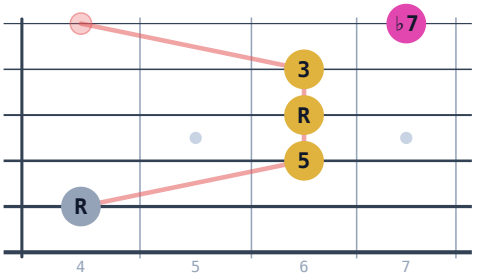
D♭7/A♭



4 4 3 4 x x
5 1 3 ♭7 (A♭ D♭ F C♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 2nd inversion The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

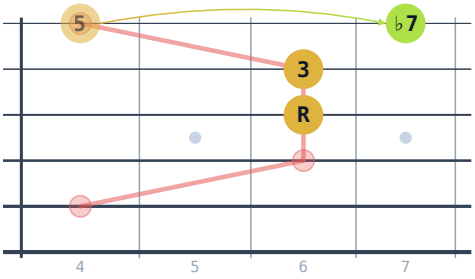
D♭7/A♭



x 4 6 6 6 7
5 1 3 ♭7 (A♭ D♭ F C♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 2nd inversion The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

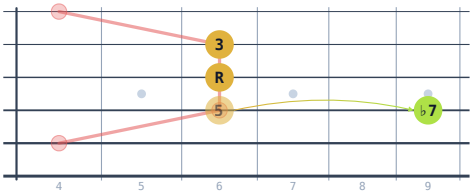
D♭7



x x x 6 6 7
1 3 ♭7 (D♭ F C♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, root position The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 3rd inversion

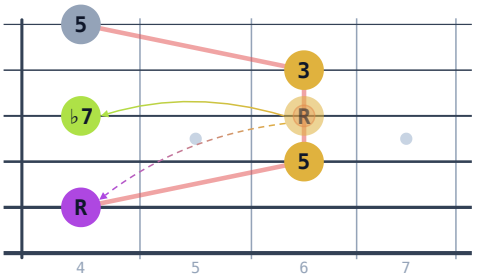
D♭7/C♭



x x 9 6 6 x
♭7 1 3 (C♭ D♭ F)
Base triad: D♭ major, 2nd inversion The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

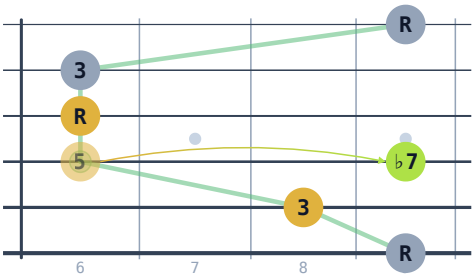
D♭7



x 4 6 4 6 4
1 5 ♭7 3 (D♭ A♭ C♭ F)
Base triad: D♭ major, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root's string.

G shape · 1st inversion

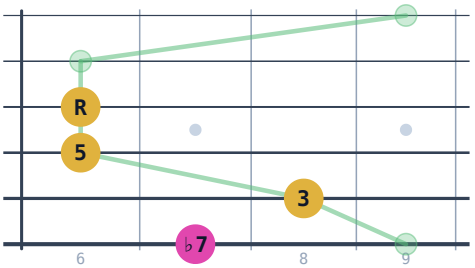
D♭7/F



9 8 9 6 6 9
3 ♭7 1 (F C♭ D♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 1st inversion The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

G shape · 3rd inversion

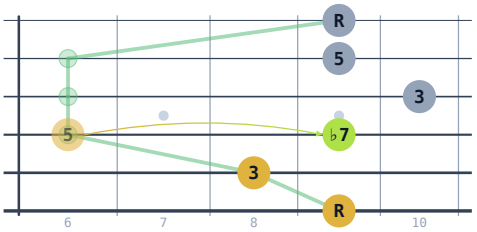
D♭7/C♭



7 8 6 6 x x
♭7 3 5 1 (C♭ F A♭ D♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 1st inversion The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

G shape · Root position

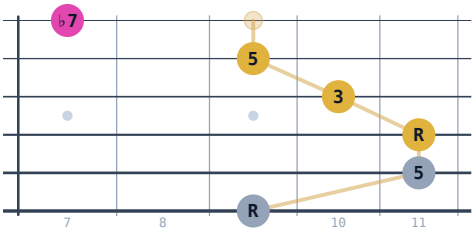
D♭7



9 8 9 10 9 9
1 3 ♭7 (D♭ F C♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, root position The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · Root position

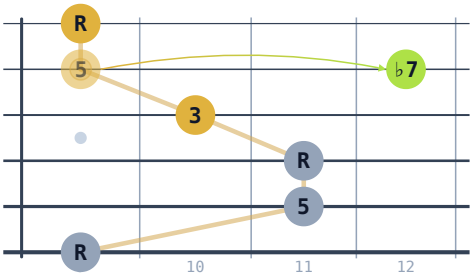
D♭7



9 11 11 10 9 7
1 3 5 ♭7 (D♭ F A♭ C♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, root position The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 1st inversion

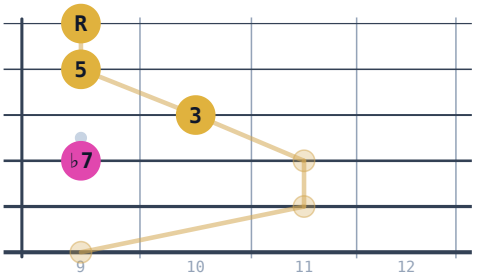
D♭7/F



9 11 11 10 12 9
3 ♭7 1 (F C♭ D♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 1st inversion The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 3rd inversion

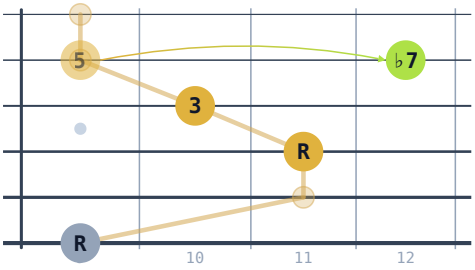
D♭7/C♭



x x 9 10 9 9
♭7 3 5 1 (C♭ F A♭ D♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 1st inversion The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · Root position

D♭7



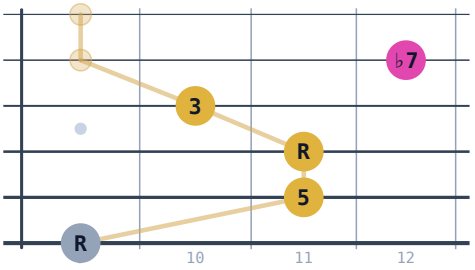
9 x 11 10 12 x

1 3 ♭7 (D♭ F C♭)

Base triad: D♭ major, root position The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion

D♭7/A♭



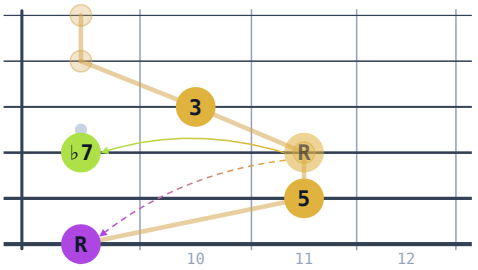
9 11 11 10 12 x

5 1 3 ♭7 (A♭ D♭ F C♭)

Base triad: D♭ major, 2nd inversion The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

D♭7



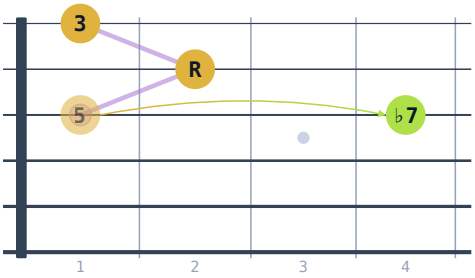
9 11 9 10 x x

1 5 ♭7 3 (D♭ A♭ C♭ F)

Base triad: D♭ major, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root's string.

D shape · 3rd inversion

D♭7/C♭



x x x 4 2 1

♭7 1 3 (C♭ D♭ F)

Base triad: D♭ major, 2nd inversion The ♭7th takes the 5th's string.

Construction rules

Start from a triad. Root, 3rd and 5th, stacked in thirds. The 3rd makes it major or minor; the 5th makes it diminished or augmented when it moves.

A third on top makes a 7th chord. A major 7th over a major triad is maj7, a ♭7 is a dominant 7. Over minor you get m7 or m(maj7); over diminished, m7♭5 or the °7, whose 7th is lowered twice.

On guitar, something has to give. Each extension takes the string of a triad note that matters less, usually the 5th, or gets a string of its own. The root and 3rd stay: they say what the chord is.

The root can move down. When an extension needs the root's string, the root can drop to the string below the triad: an anchored voicing keeps the bass and frees a string on top.