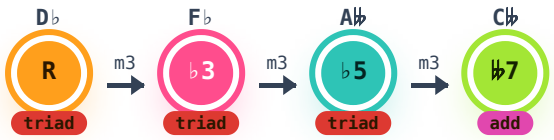
D♭°7 Guitar Chord Chart

D♭ diminished 7th · notes D♭ F♭ A𝄫 C𝄫 · formula 1 ♭3 ♭5 𝄫7 · 8 voicings

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

The formula



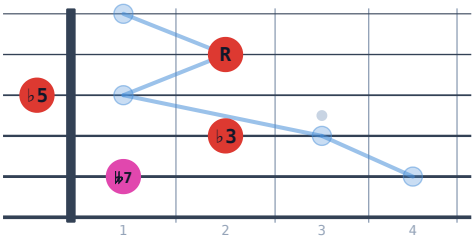
Character: suspense

- **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

8 ways to play D♭°7

C shape · 3rd inversion

D♭°7/C𝄫



x 1 2 0 2 x

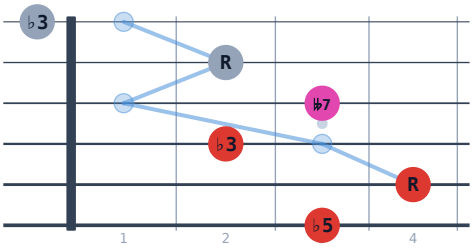
𝄫7 ♭3 ♭5 1 (C𝄫 F♭ A𝄫 D♭)

Base triad: D♭ diminished, 1st inversion

The 𝄫7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 2nd inversion

D♭°7/A𝄫



3 4 2 3 2 0

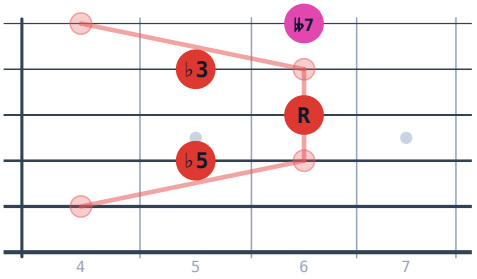
♭5 1 ♭3 𝄫7 (A𝄫 D♭ F♭ C𝄫)

Base triad: D♭ diminished, 2nd inversion

The 𝄫7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

D♭°7/A𝄫



x x 5 6 5 6

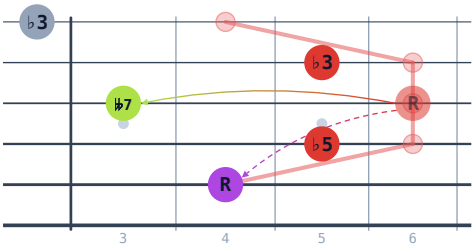
♭5 1 ♭3 𝄫7 (A𝄫 D♭ F♭ C𝄫)

Base triad: D♭ diminished, 2nd inversion

The 𝄫7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

D♭°7



x 4 5 3 5 0

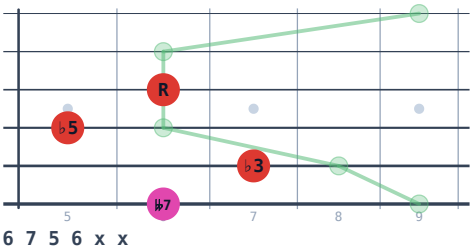
1 ♭5 𝄫7 ♭3 (D♭ A𝄫 C𝄫 F♭)

Base triad: D♭ diminished, 2nd inversion

The root drops to the string below the triad. The 𝄫7th takes the root's string.

G shape · 3rd inversion

D♭°7/C𝄫



6 7 5 6 x x

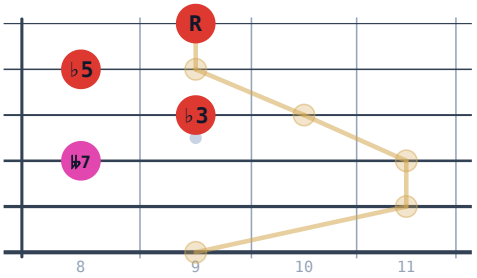
𝄫7 ♭3 ♭5 1 (C𝄫 F♭ A𝄫 D♭)

Base triad: D♭ diminished, 1st inversion

The 𝄫7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 3rd inversion

D♭°7/C𝄫



x x 8 9 8 9

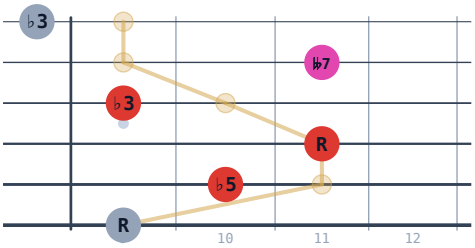
𝄫7 ♭3 ♭5 1 (C𝄫 F♭ A𝄫 D♭)

Base triad: D♭ diminished, 1st inversion

The 𝄫7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion

D♭°7/A𝄫



9 10 11 9 11 0

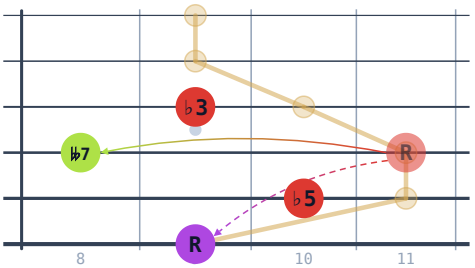
♭5 1 ♭3 𝄫7 (A𝄫 D♭ F♭ C𝄫)

Base triad: D♭ diminished, 2nd inversion

The 𝄫7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

D♭°7



9 10 8 9 x x

1 ♭5 𝄫7 ♭3 (D♭ A𝄫 C𝄫 F♭)

Base triad: D♭ diminished, 2nd inversion

The root drops to the string below the triad. The 𝄫7th takes the root'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.