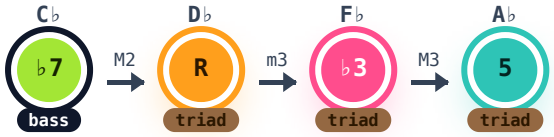
D♭m/C♭ Guitar Chord Chart

D♭ minor triad over the ♭7th · notes C♭ D♭ F♭ A♭ · formula ♭7 1 ♭3 5 · 3 voicings

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

The formula

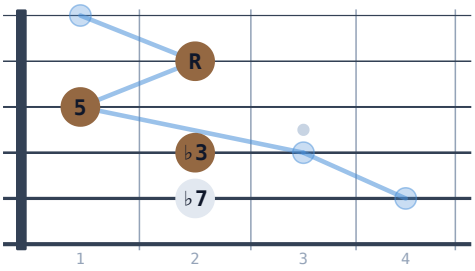


Triad note root, 3rd or 5th, played in its place
Substitute an extension on a triad note's string
Added an extension on a string of its own
Anchored root the root on the string below
Bass a slash chord's bass note
Doubling the same note an octave away

3 ways to play D♭m/C♭

C shape · 1st inversion

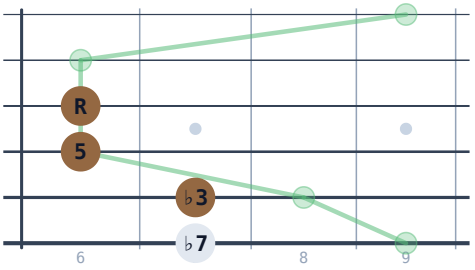
D♭m/C♭



x 2 2 1 2 x
♭7 ♭3 5 1 (C♭ F♭ A♭ D♭)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 1st inversion

G shape · 1st inversion

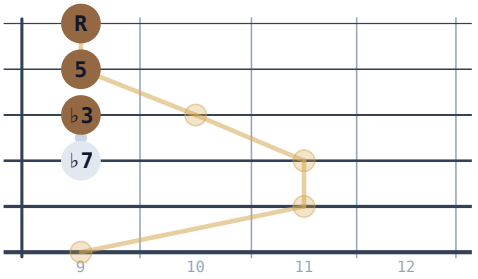
D♭m/C♭



7 7 6 6 x x
♭7 ♭3 5 1 (C♭ F♭ A♭ D♭)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 1st inversion

E shape · 1st inversion

D♭m/C♭



x x 9 9 9 9
♭7 ♭3 5 1 (C♭ F♭ A♭ D♭)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 1st inversion

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 slash names the bass. Chord/bass puts any note under a triad. A chord tone gives an inversion, such as C/E; another note gives a new chord: G/F is G7 with the 7th in the bass.