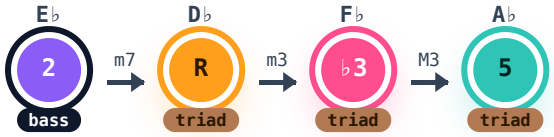
D♭m/E♭ Guitar Chord Chart

D♭ minor triad over the 2nd · notes E♭ D♭ F♭ A♭ · formula 2 1 ♭3 5 · 3 voicings

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

The formula

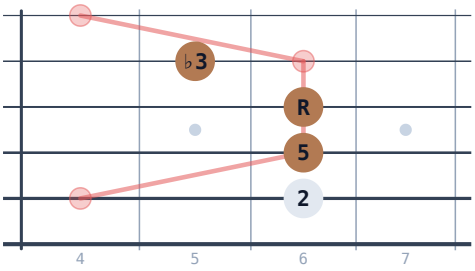


- **Triad note** root, 3rd or 5th, played in its place
- **Substitute** an extension on a triad note's string
- **Added** an extension on a string of its own
- **Anchored root** the root on the string below
- **Bass** a slash chord's bass note
- **Doubling** the same note an octave away

3 ways to play D♭m/E♭

A shape · 2nd inversion

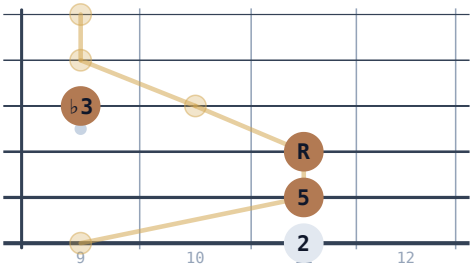
D♭m/E♭



x 6 6 6 5 x
2 5 1 ♭3 (E♭ A♭ D♭ F♭)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 2nd inversion

E shape · 2nd inversion

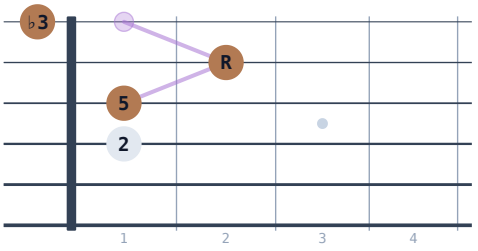
D♭m/E♭



11 11 11 9 x x
2 5 1 ♭3 (E♭ A♭ D♭ F♭)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 2nd inversion

D shape · 2nd inversion

D♭m/E♭



x x 1 1 2 0
2 5 1 ♭3 (E♭ A♭ D♭ F♭)
Base triad: C♯ minor, 2nd 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.