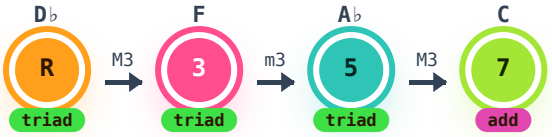
D♭maj7 Guitar Chord Chart

D♭ major 7th · notes D♭ F A♭ C · formula 1 3 5 7 · 15 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/d-flat-maj7 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



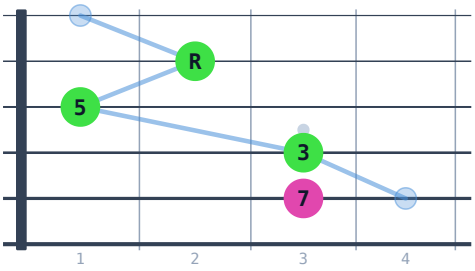
Character: ☁️ **dreamy**

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

15 ways to play D♭maj7

C shape · 3rd inversion

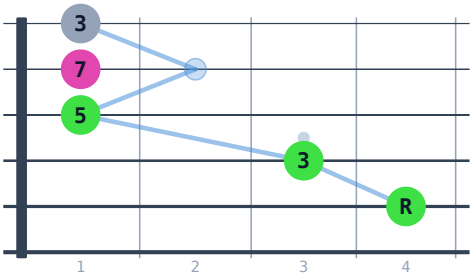
D♭maj7/C



x 3 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

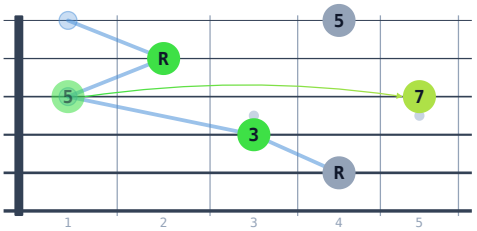
D♭maj7



x 4 3 1 1 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

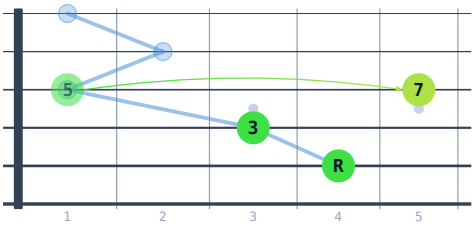
D♭maj7/F



x 4 3 5 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

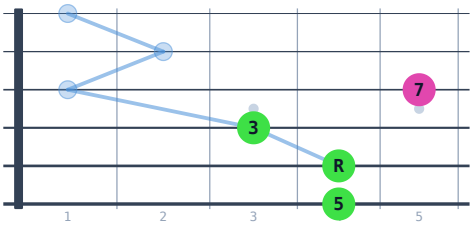
D♭maj7



x 4 3 5 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

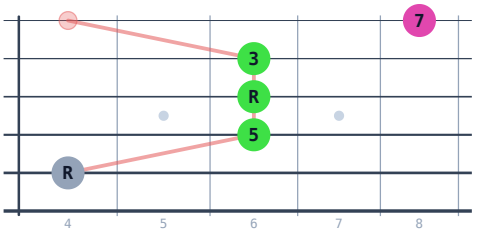
D♭maj7/A♭



4 4 3 5 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

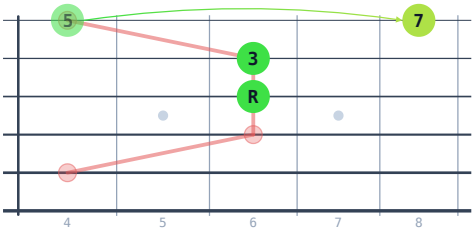
D♭maj7/A♭



x 4 6 6 6 8
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

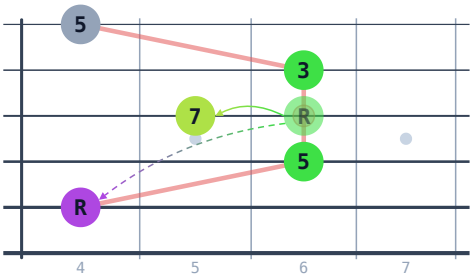
D♭maj7



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

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

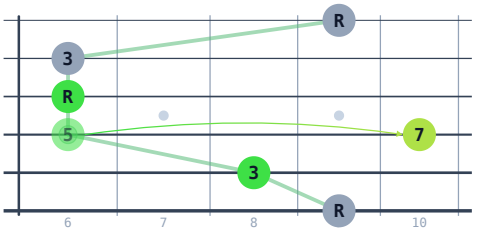
D♭maj7



x 4 6 5 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

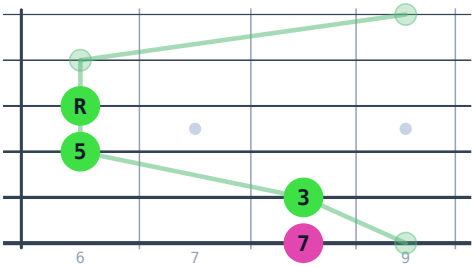
D♭maj7/F



9 8 10 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

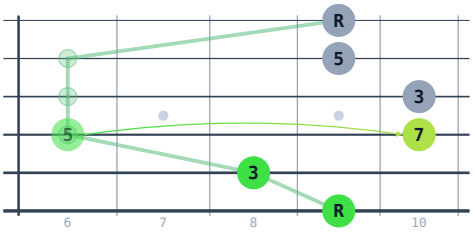
D♭maj7/C



8 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

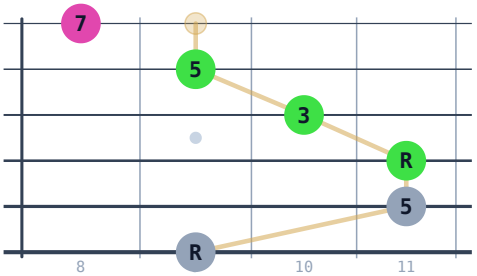
D♭maj7



9 8 10 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

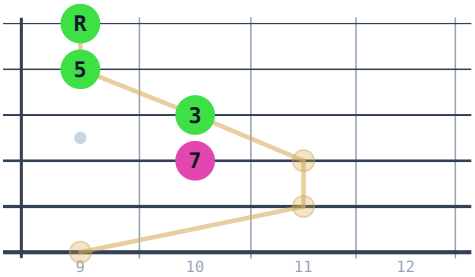
D♭maj7



9 11 11 10 9 8
1 3 5 7 (D♭ F A♭ C)
Base triad: D♭ major, root position The 7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 3rd inversion

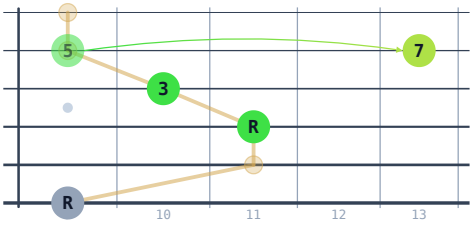
D♭maj7/C



x x 10 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

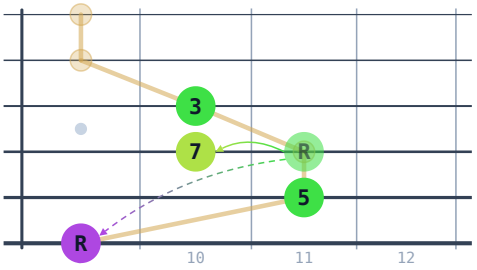
D♭maj7



9 x 11 10 13 x
1 3 7 (D♭ F C)
Base triad: D♭ major, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

D♭maj7



9 11 10 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.

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.