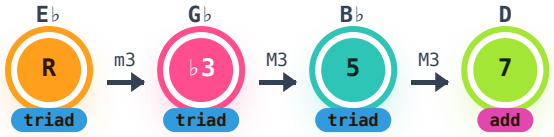
E♭m(maj7) Guitar Chord Chart

E♭ minor major 7th · notes E♭ G♭ B♭ D · formula 1 ♭3 5 7 · 12 voicings

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

The formula



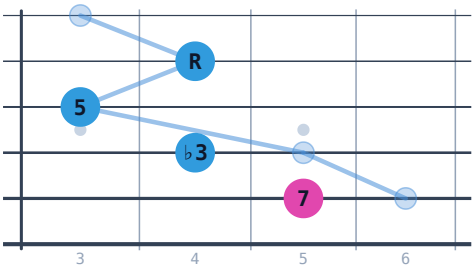
Character: mysterious

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

12 ways to play E♭m(maj7)

C shape · 3rd inversion

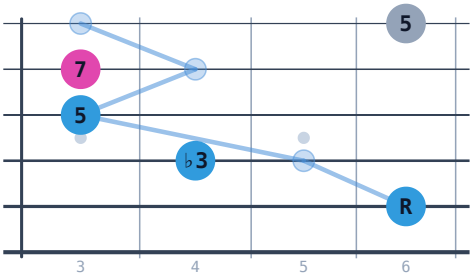
E♭m(maj7)/D



x 5 4 3 4 x
7 ♭3 5 1 (D G♭ B♭ E♭)
Base triad: E♭ minor, 1st inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · Root position

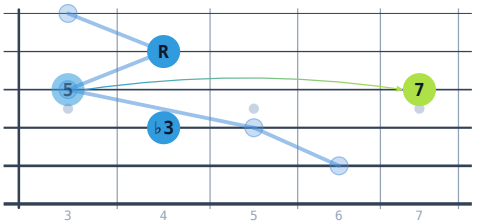
E♭m(maj7)



x 6 4 3 3 6
1 ♭3 5 7 (E♭ G♭ B♭ D)
Base triad: E♭ minor, root position The 7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 1st inversion

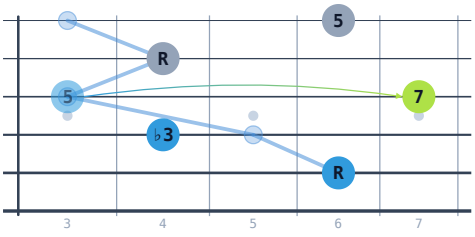
E♭m(maj7)/G♭



x x 4 7 4 x
♭3 7 1 (G♭ D E♭)
Base triad: E♭ minor, 1st inversion The 7th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

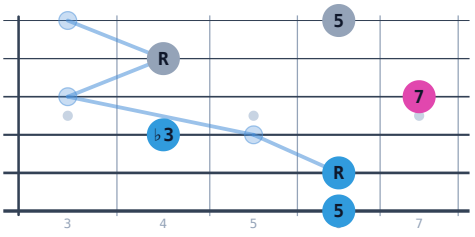
E♭m(maj7)



x 6 4 7 4 6
1 ♭3 7 (E♭ G♭ D)
Base triad: E♭ minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · 2nd inversion

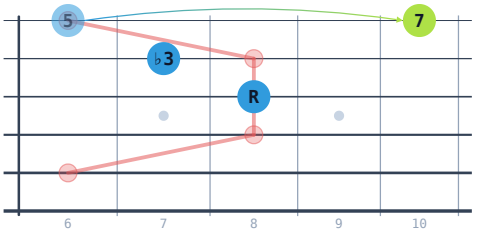
E♭m(maj7)/B♭



6 6 4 7 4 6
5 1 ♭3 7 (B♭ E♭ G♭ D)
Base triad: E♭ minor, 2nd inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

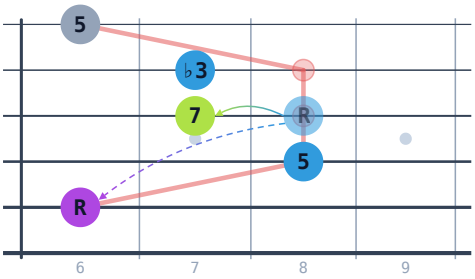
E♭m(maj7)



x x x 8 7 10
1 ♭3 7 (E♭ G♭ D)
Base triad: E♭ minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

E♭m(maj7)



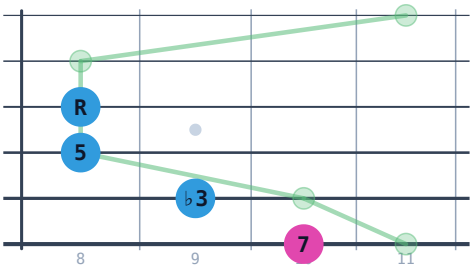
x 6 8 7 7 6

1 5 7 ♭3 (E♭ B♭ D G♭)

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

G shape · 3rd inversion

E♭m(maj7)/D



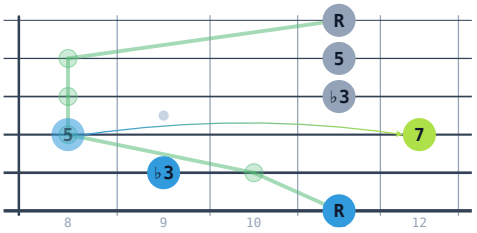
10 9 8 8 x x

7 ♭3 5 1 (D G♭ B♭ E♭)

Base triad: E♭ minor, 1st inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

G shape · Root position

E♭m(maj7)



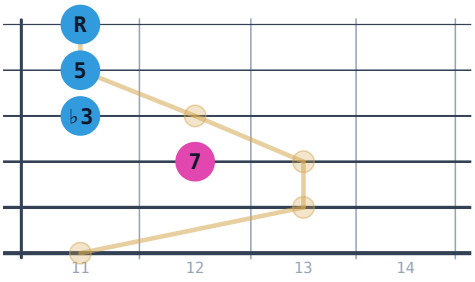
11 9 12 11 11 11

1 ♭3 7 (E♭ G♭ D)

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

E shape · 3rd inversion

E♭m(maj7)/D



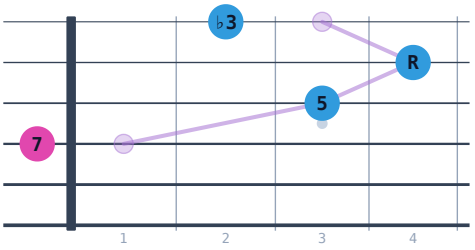
x x 12 11 11 11

7 ♭3 5 1 (D G♭ B♭ E♭)

Base triad: E♭ minor, 1st inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

D shape · 3rd inversion

E♭m(maj7)/D



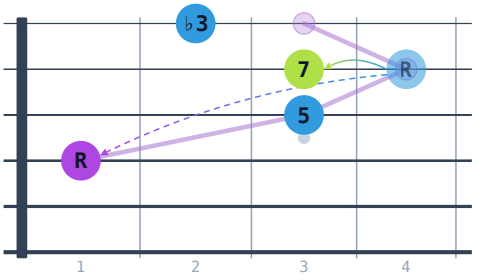
x x 0 3 4 2

7 5 1 ♭3 (D B♭ E♭ G♭)

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

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

E♭m(maj7)



x x 1 3 3 2

1 5 7 ♭3 (E♭ B♭ D G♭)

Base triad: E♭ minor, 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.