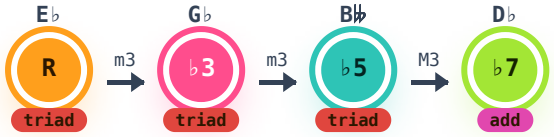
E♭m7♭5 Guitar Chord Chart

E♭ minor 7th ♭5 (half-diminished) · notes E♭ G♭ B𝄫 D♭ · formula 1 ♭3 ♭5 ♭7 · 8 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/e-flat-m7-flat-5 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



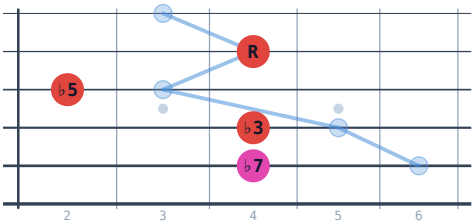
Character: 🍂 **wistful**

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 E♭m7♭5

C shape · 3rd inversion

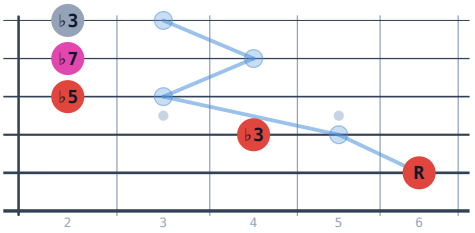
E♭m7♭5/D♭



x 4 4 2 4 x
♭7 ♭3 ♭5 1 (D♭ G♭ B𝄫 E♭)
Base triad: E♭ diminished, 1st inversion
The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · Root position

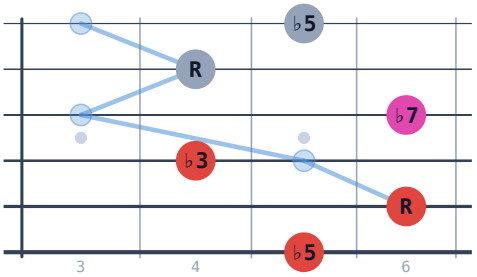
E♭m7♭5



x 6 4 2 2 2
1 ♭3 ♭5 ♭7 (E♭ G♭ B𝄫 D♭)
Base triad: E♭ diminished, root position
The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 2nd inversion

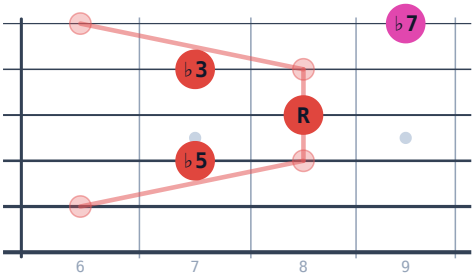
E♭m7♭5/B𝄫



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

A shape · 2nd inversion

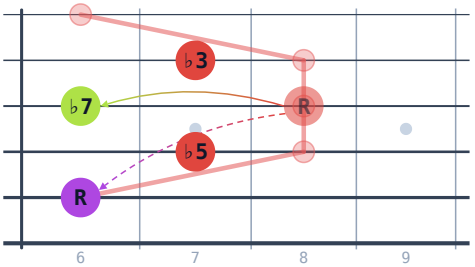
E♭m7♭5/B𝄫



x x 7 8 7 9
♭5 1 ♭3 ♭7 (B𝄫 E♭ G♭ D♭)
Base triad: E♭ diminished, 2nd inversion
The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

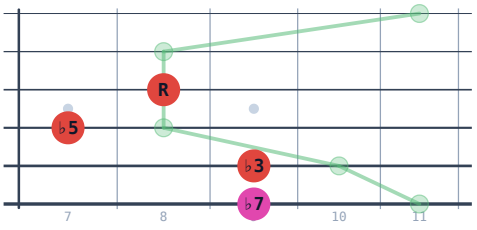
E♭m7♭5



x 6 7 6 7 x
1 ♭5 ♭7 ♭3 (E♭ B𝄫 D♭ G♭)
Base triad: E♭ diminished, 2nd inversion
The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root's string.

G shape · 3rd inversion

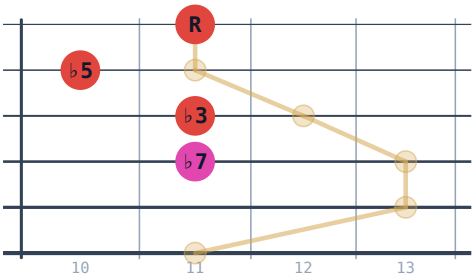
E♭m7♭5/D♭



9 9 7 8 x x
♭7 ♭3 ♭5 1 (D♭ G♭ B𝄫 E♭)
Base triad: E♭ diminished, 1st inversion
The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 3rd inversion

E♭m7♭5/D♭



x x 11 11 10 11

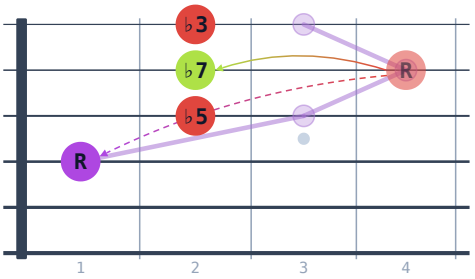
♭7 ♭3 ♭5 1 (D♭ G♭ B𝄫 E♭)

Base triad: E♭ diminished, 1st inversion

The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

E♭m7♭5



x x 1 2 2 2

1 ♭5 ♭7 ♭3 (E♭ B𝄫 D♭ G♭)

Base triad: E♭ 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.