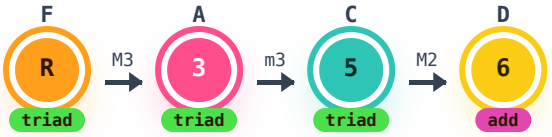
F6 Guitar Chord Chart

F major 6th · notes F A C D · formula 1 3 5 6 · 13 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/f-6 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



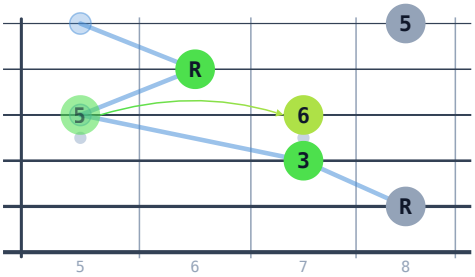
Character: 🌸 sweet

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

13 ways to play F6

C shape · 1st inversion

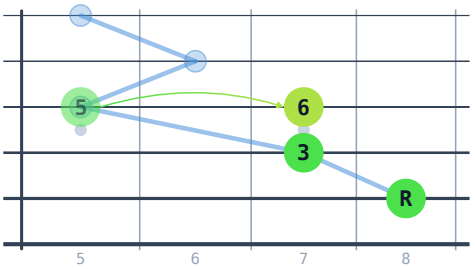
F6/A



x 8 7 7 6 8
3 6 1 (A D F)
Base triad: F major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

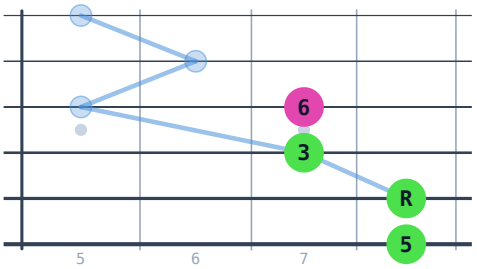
F6



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

C shape · 2nd inversion

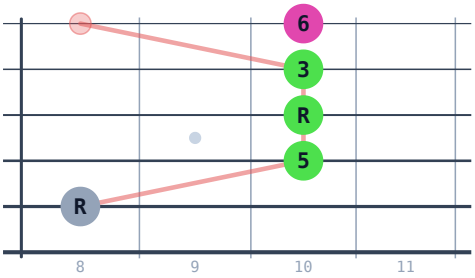
F6/C



8 8 7 7 x x
5 1 3 6 (C F A D)
Base triad: F major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

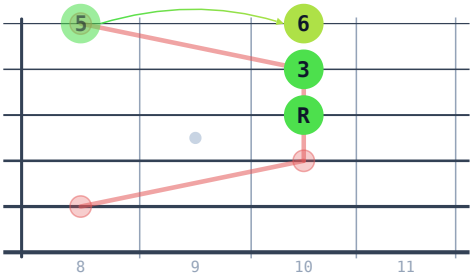
F6/C



x 8 10 10 10 10
5 1 3 6 (C F A D)
Base triad: F major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

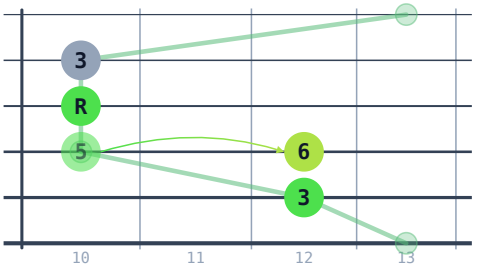
F6



x x x 10 10 10
1 3 6 (F A D)
Base triad: F major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

G shape · 1st inversion

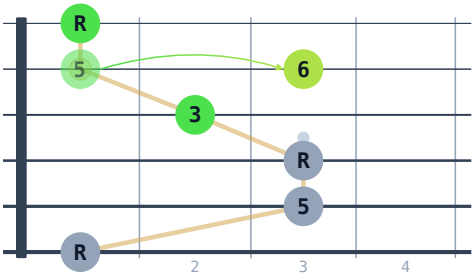
F6/A



x 12 12 10 10 x
3 6 1 (A D F)
Base triad: F major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 1st inversion

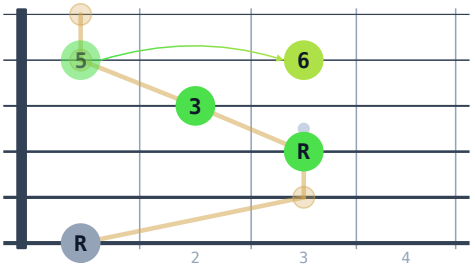
F6/A



1 3 3 2 3 1
3 6 1 (A D F)
Base triad: F major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · Root position

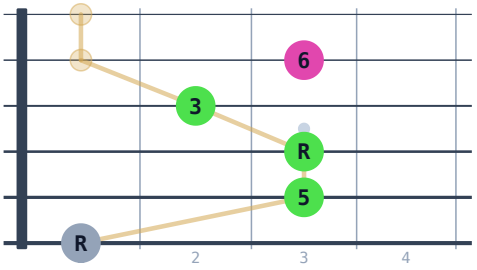
F6



1 x 3 2 3 x
1 3 6 (F A D)
Base triad: F major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion

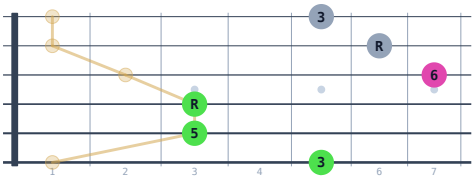
F6/C



1 3 3 2 3 x
5 1 3 6 (C F A D)
Base triad: F major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 1st inversion

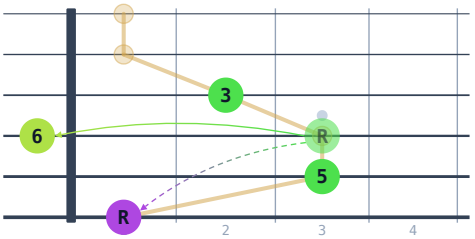
F6/A



5 3 3 7 6 5
3 5 1 6 (A C F D)
Base triad: F major, 1st inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

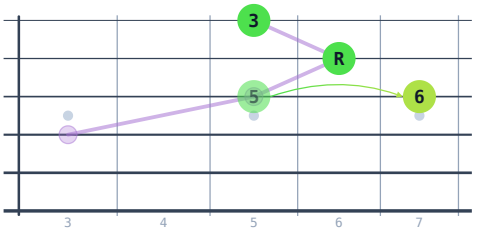
F6



1 3 0 2 x x
1 5 6 3 (F C D A)
Base triad: F major, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion

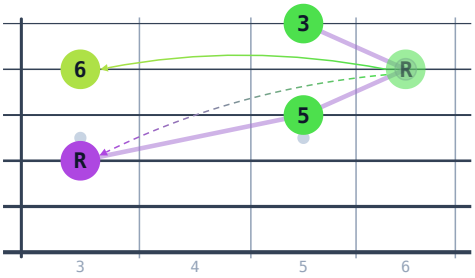
F6/D



x x x 7 6 5
6 1 3 (D F A)
Base triad: F major, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

F6



x x 3 5 3 5
1 5 6 3 (F C D A)
Base triad: F major, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th 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.

No 7th, no stack. 6, add9, add11 and 6/9 are a triad with a colour note, not a stack. Without a 7th the chord sounds open rather than jazzy.

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.