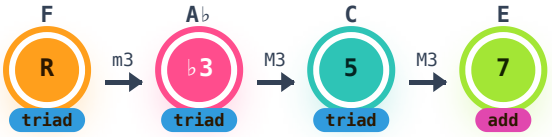
Fm(maj7) Guitar Chord Chart

F minor major 7th · notes F A♭ C E · formula 1 ♭3 5 7 · 14 voicings

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

The formula



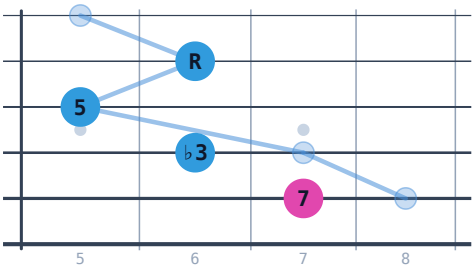
Character: mysterious

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

14 ways to play Fm(maj7)

C shape · 3rd inversion

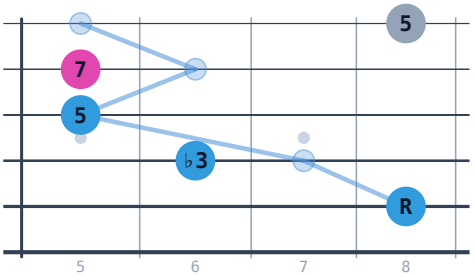
Fm(maj7)/E



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

C shape · Root position

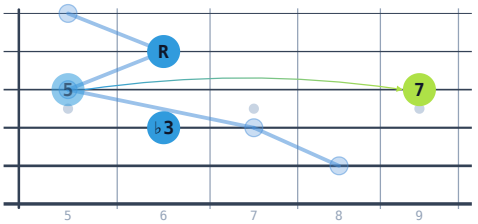
Fm(maj7)



x 8 6 5 5 8
1 ♭3 5 7 (F A♭ C E)
Base triad: F minor, root position The 7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 1st inversion

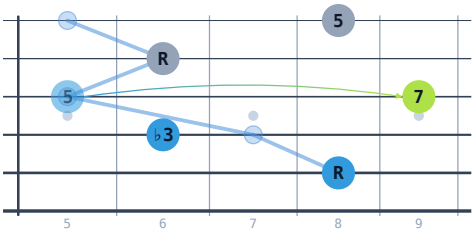
Fm(maj7)/A♭



x x 6 9 6 x
♭3 7 1 (A♭ E F)
Base triad: F minor, 1st inversion The 7th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

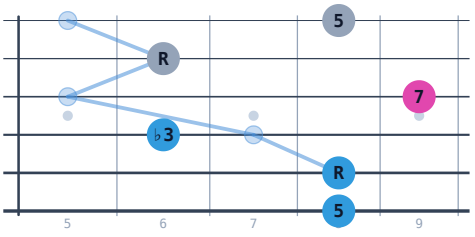
Fm(maj7)



x 8 6 9 6 8
1 ♭3 7 (F A♭ E)
Base triad: F minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · 2nd inversion

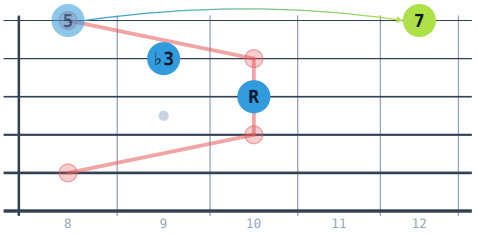
Fm(maj7)/C



8 8 6 9 6 8
5 1 ♭3 7 (C F A♭ E)
Base triad: F minor, 2nd inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

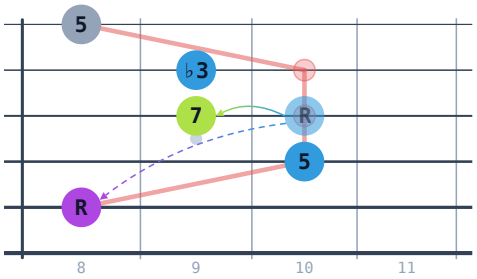
Fm(maj7)



x x x 10 9 12
1 ♭3 7 (F A♭ E)
Base triad: F minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

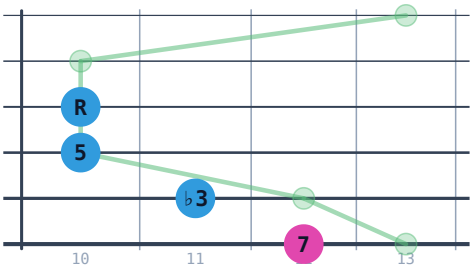
Fm(maj7)



x 8 10 9 9 8
1 5 7 ♭3 (F C E A♭)
Base triad: F minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 7th takes the root's string.

G shape · 3rd inversion

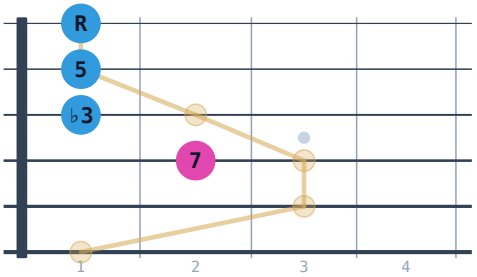
Fm(maj7)/E



12 11 10 10 x x
7 ♭3 5 1 (E A♭ C F)
Base triad: F minor, 1st inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 3rd inversion

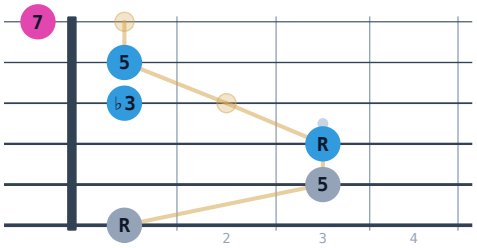
Fm(maj7)/E



x x 2 1 1 1
7 ♭3 5 1 (E A♭ C F)
Base triad: F minor, 1st inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · Root position

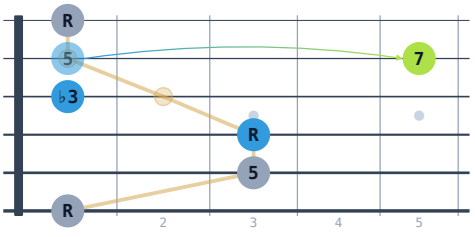
Fm(maj7)



1 3 3 1 1 0
1 ♭3 5 7 (F A♭ C E)
Base triad: F minor, root position The 7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · Root position

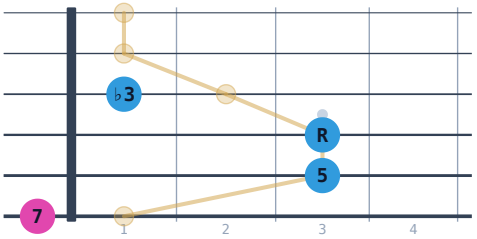
Fm(maj7)



1 3 3 1 5 1
1 ♭3 7 (F A♭ E)
Base triad: F minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 3rd inversion

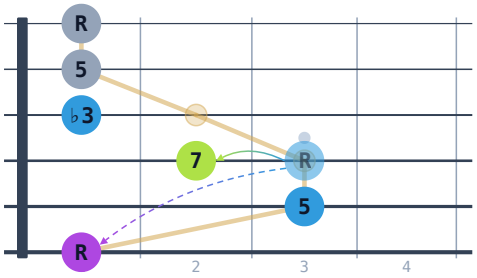
Fm(maj7)/E



0 3 3 1 x x
7 5 1 ♭3 (E C F A♭)
Base triad: F minor, 2nd inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

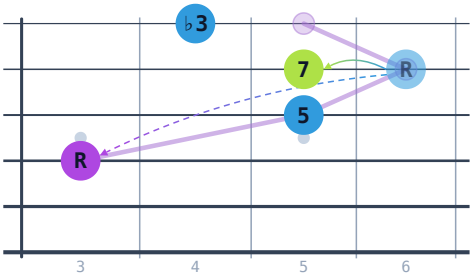
Fm(maj7)



1 3 2 1 1 1
1 5 7 ♭3 (F C E A♭)
Base triad: F minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 7th takes the root's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

Fm(maj7)



x x 3 5 5 4
1 5 7 ♭3 (F C E A♭)
Base triad: F 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.