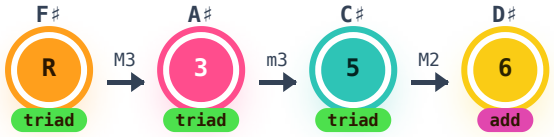
F♯6 Guitar Chord Chart

F♯ major 6th · notes F♯ A♯ C♯ D♯ · formula 1 3 5 6 · 12 voicings

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

The formula



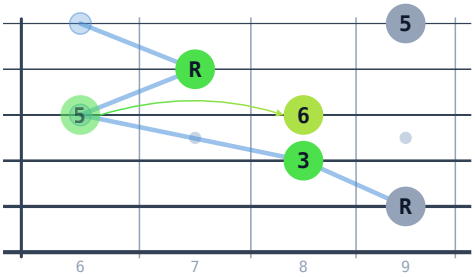
Character: 🌸 **sweet**

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

12 ways to play F♯6

C shape · 1st inversion

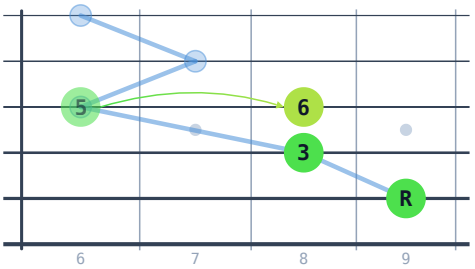
F♯6/A♯



x 9 8 8 7 9
3 6 1 (A♯ D♯ F♯)
Base triad: F♯ major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

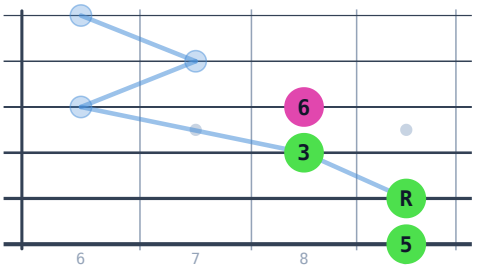
F♯6



x 9 8 8 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

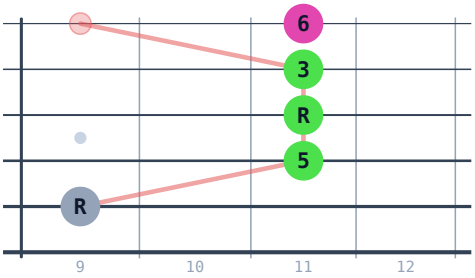
F♯6/C♯



9 9 8 8 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

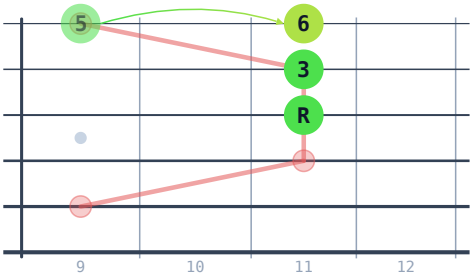
F♯6/C♯



x 9 11 11 11 11
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

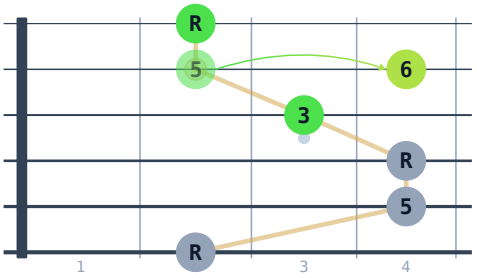
F♯6



x x x 11 11 11
1 3 6 (F♯ A♯ D♯)
Base triad: F♯ major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 1st inversion

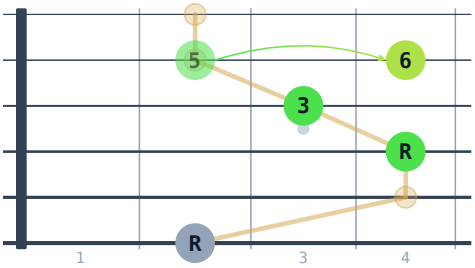
F♯6/A♯



2 4 4 3 4 2
3 6 1 (A♯ D♯ F♯)
Base triad: F♯ major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · Root position

F♯6



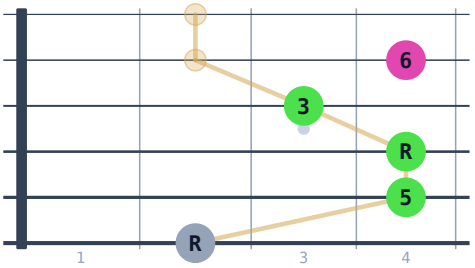
2 x 4 3 4 x

1 3 6 (F♯ A♯ D♯)

Base triad: F♯ major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion

F♯6/C♯



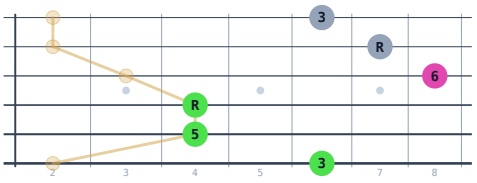
2 4 4 3 4 x

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

F♯6/A♯



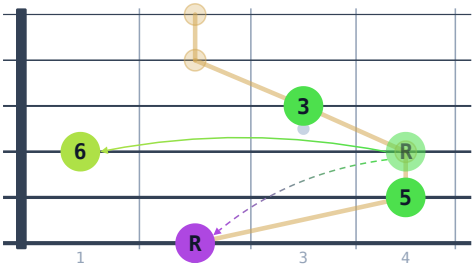
6 4 4 8 7 6

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

F♯6



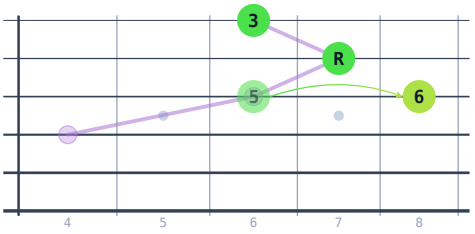
2 4 1 3 x x

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

F♯6/D♯



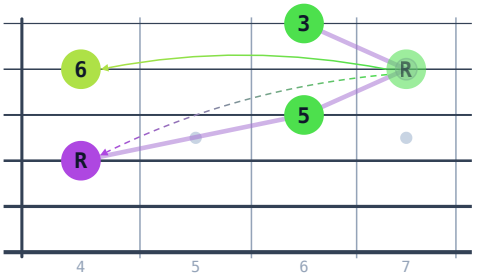
x x x 8 7 6

6 1 3 (D♯ F♯ A♯)

Base triad: F♯ major, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

F♯6



x x 4 6 4 6

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.