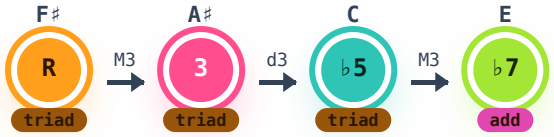
F♯7♭5 Guitar Chord Chart

F♯ dominant 7th ♭5 · notes F♯ A♯ C E · formula 1 3 ♭5 ♭7 · 10 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/f-sharp-7-flat-5 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



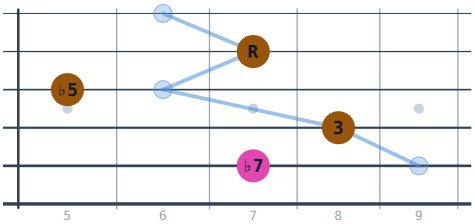
Character: 🔥 edgy

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

10 ways to play F♯7♭5

C shape · 3rd inversion

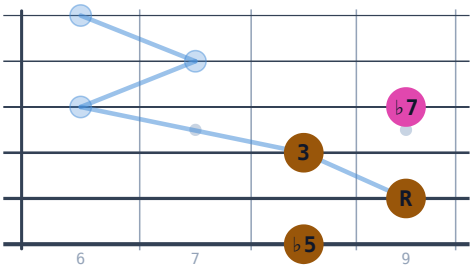
F♯7♭5/E



x 7 8 5 7 x
♭7 3 ♭5 1 (E A♯ C F♯) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 2nd inversion

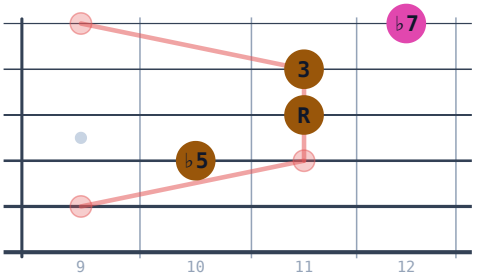
F♯7♭5/C



8 9 8 9 x x
♭5 1 3 ♭7 (C F♯ A♯ E) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

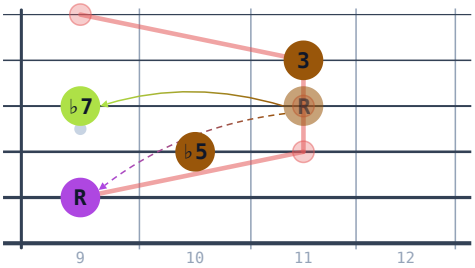
F♯7♭5/C



x x 10 11 11 12
♭5 1 3 ♭7 (C F♯ A♯ E) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

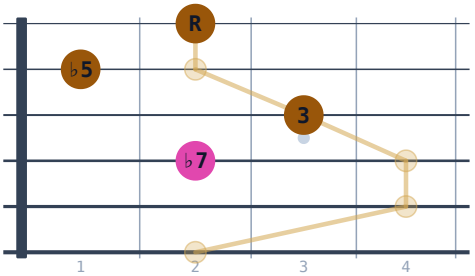
F♯7♭5



x 9 10 9 11 x
1 ♭5 ♭7 3 (F♯ C E A♯) The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root's string.

E shape · 3rd inversion

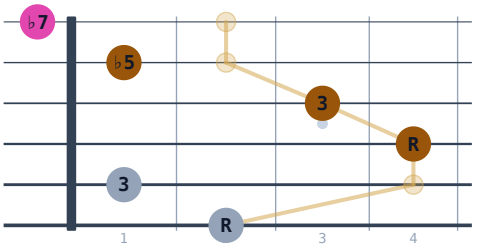
F♯7♭5/E



x x 2 3 1 2
♭7 3 ♭5 1 (E A♯ C F♯) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · Root position

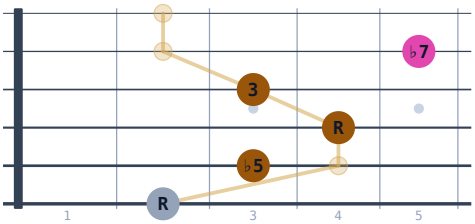
F♯7♭5



2 1 4 3 1 0
1 3 ♭5 ♭7 (F♯ A♯ C E) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion

F♯7♭5/C

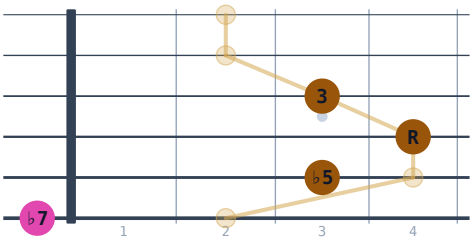


2 3 4 3 5 x

♭5 1 3 ♭7 (C F♯ A♯ E) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 3rd inversion

F♯7♭5/E

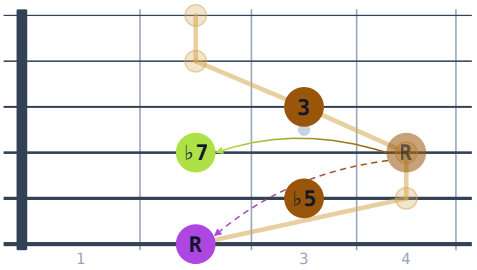


0 3 4 3 x x

♭7 ♭5 1 3 (E C F♯ A♯) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

F♯7♭5

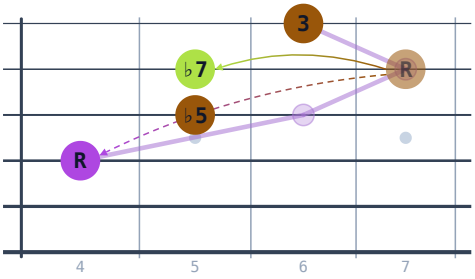


2 3 2 3 x x

1 ♭5 ♭7 3 (F♯ C E A♯) The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root’s string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

F♯7♭5



x x 4 5 5 6

1 ♭5 ♭7 3 (F♯ C E A♯) 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.

Alter a dominant for tension. Raise or lower the 5th or the 9th, or add a ♯11 or ♭13, and a dominant 7th pulls harder towards the next chord: G7♯9, G7♭9, G7♭13.