F♯m7♭5 Guitar Chord Chart

F♯ minor 7th ♭5 (half-diminished) · notes F♯ A C E · formula 1 ♭3 ♭5 ♭7 · 12 voicings

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

The formula



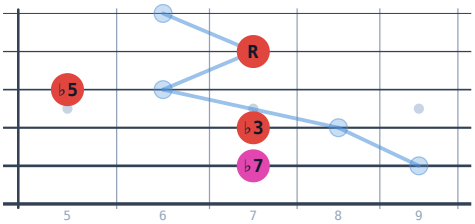
Character: 🍂 **wistful**

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

12 ways to play F♯m7♭5

C shape · 3rd inversion

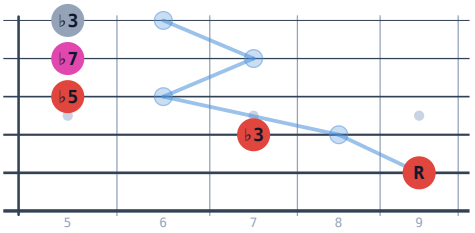
F♯m7♭5/E



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

C shape · Root position

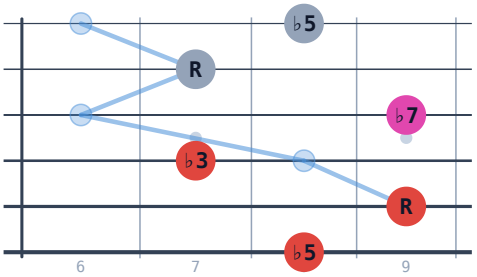
F♯m7♭5



x 9 7 5 5 5
1 ♭3 ♭5 ♭7 (F♯ A C E)
Base triad: F♯ diminished, root position
The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 2nd inversion

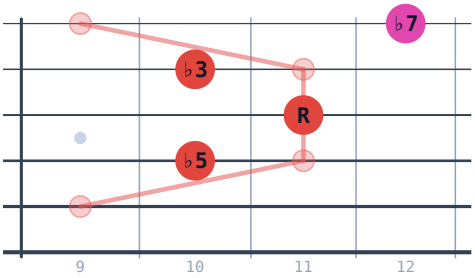
F♯m7♭5/C



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

A shape · 2nd inversion

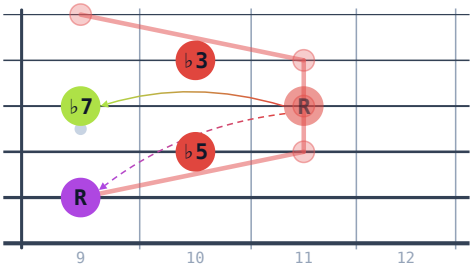
F♯m7♭5/C



x x 10 11 10 12
♭5 1 ♭3 ♭7 (C F♯ A E)
Base triad: F♯ diminished, 2nd inversion
The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

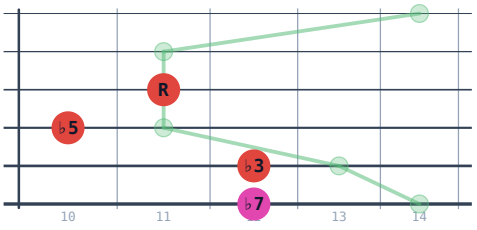
F♯m7♭5



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

G shape · 3rd inversion

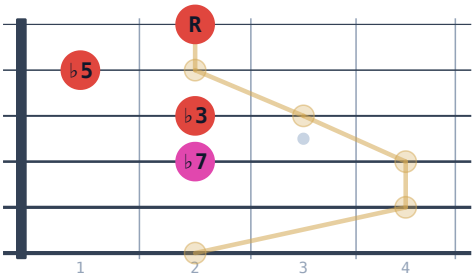
F♯m7♭5/E



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

E shape · 3rd inversion

F♯m7♭5/E



x x 2 2 1 2

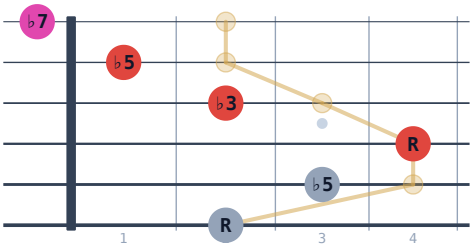
♭7 ♭3 ♭5 1 (E A C F♯)

Base triad: F♯ diminished, 1st inversion

The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · Root position

F♯m7♭5



2 3 4 2 1 0

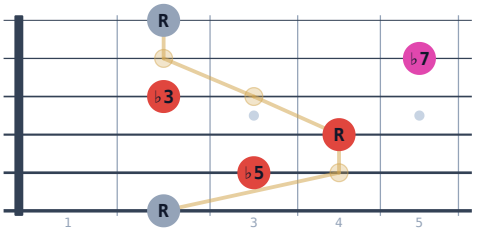
1 ♭3 ♭5 ♭7 (F♯ A C E)

Base triad: F♯ diminished, root position

The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion

F♯m7♭5/C



2 3 4 2 5 2

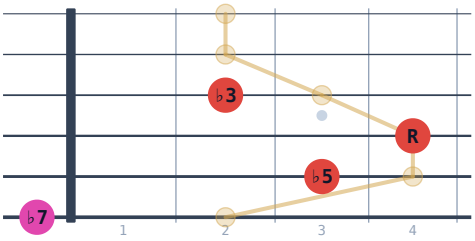
♭5 1 ♭3 ♭7 (C F♯ A E)

Base triad: F♯ diminished, 2nd inversion

The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 3rd inversion

F♯m7♭5/E



0 3 4 2 x x

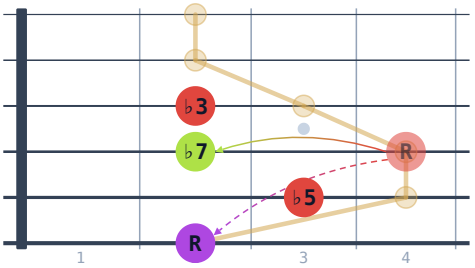
♭7 ♭5 1 ♭3 (E C F♯ A)

Base triad: F♯ diminished, 2nd inversion

The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

F♯m7♭5



2 3 2 2 x x

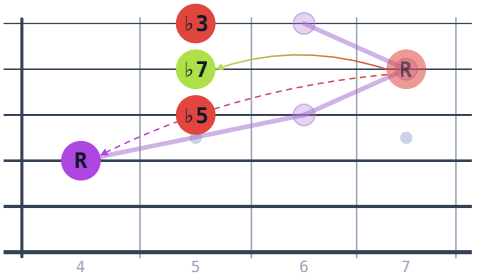
1 ♭5 ♭7 ♭3 (F♯ C E A)

Base triad: F♯ diminished, 2nd inversion

The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

F♯m7♭5



x x 4 5 5 5

1 ♭5 ♭7 ♭3 (F♯ C E A)

Base triad: F♯ 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.