

Example 1-1 shows how to derive a C<sup>Δ</sup>7 shell voicing with the root on the 5<sup>th</sup> string from the first seven notes of a C major scale. Knowing where the root, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> are located on the fingerboard makes conversion into the other common chord types easy.

Ex.1-1

Ex. 1-2 shows the chord diagrams for the shell voicings with the roots on the 5<sup>th</sup> string for C<sup>Δ</sup>7, C7, C-7 (also used for C<sup>ø</sup>7 since there is no 5<sup>th</sup>), C6 and C-6 (also used for C<sup>o</sup>7 since there is no 5<sup>th</sup>). Fingerings and optional fingerings are shown by the numbers under each diagram. Having optional fingerings available is important since different contexts make some variations more efficient, and later note additions on higher strings may require a change in how the basic shape is fingered.

Ex.1-2

Ex. 1-3 (on the following page) shows how to derive a G<sup>Δ</sup>7 shell voicing with the root on the 6<sup>th</sup> string from the first ten notes of a G major scale. Since the 8<sup>th</sup> step is the octave it is the same note (G) as the root, so we can count eight, nine, and ten as one, two, and three to find the octave higher version of the 3<sup>rd</sup>. This places the 7<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> on the middle two strings. Again, knowing the locations for root, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> makes conversion easy.