



602-739-3832

QChord Video Charts

These Charts represent information presented in the How To Play Video. They may not make much sense if they are viewed apart from the Video.

- 1. 7 Types of Chords**
- 2. Actual Notes Played on Strumplate**
- 3. Basic I - IV - V Chord Progression**
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Chord Chart

7 Types of Chords

	1	2	3
	C	Cm	C7
Major	●	○	○
Minor	○	●	○
7th	○	○	●

In addition to Major, Minor and 7th chords, the Omnichord can also play Major 7th, Minor 7th, Diminished and Augmented chords. This is accomplished by combining buttons as follows:

4	5	6	7		
Cmaj7	Cm7	Cdim	Caug	Major 7h	Press 1st & 3rd buttons
●	○	●	●	Minor 7th	Press 2nd & 3rd buttons
○	●	●	●	Diminished	Press 1st & 2nd buttons
●	●	○	●	Augmented	Press all three buttons

Actual Notes Played

<u>Chord Type</u>	<u>Notes of the Scale</u>
Major	1 – 3 – 5
Minor	1 – 3^b – 5
7 th (Dominant)*	1 – 3 – 5 – 7^b
Diminished*	1 – 3^b – 5^b – 6
Min 7 th *	1 – 3^b – 5 – 7^b
Maj 7 th *	1 – 3 – 5 – 7
Aug	1 – 3 – 5[#]

* In these chords, the 5th note of the scale is not “sounded” because on the QChord and Omnichord only 3 notes are played for each chord.

Basic “I – IV – V₇” Chord Progression

Position of notes in scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Basic Progression	I			IV	V₇			
In key of C	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
In key of G	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G
In key of F	F	G	A	B _b	C	D	E	F

Chord Conversion Chart

F# = Gb

Db = C#

Ab = G#

Eb = D#

Bb = A#

Chord Substitution Chart

These chords are not on the QChord		These can be substituted in place of them	
Type	Examples	Type	Examples
Sus	Csus, Gsus	Major	C, G
'0'	E ₀ , Bb ₀	Diminished	Edim, Bbdim
/Bass Note	C/G, F/A	Major Use the 1 st chord. The one behind the slash is a bass note and not needed with the chord.	C, F
6	C6, Dm6	Major or Minor Ignore the #6	C, Dm
9, 11, 13	F9, G11, D13	7 th For any # above 7, use the 7 th	F7, G7, D7
+	G+, C+	Augmented	Gaug, Caug
Others	C7-5, G (#9)	1st Part of Chord	C7, G

Read across the chart to find substitutions for chord types not found on the QChord. For example, if a "Csus" is indicated, you can substitute a "C" (C Major); a G+ would be a Gaug.

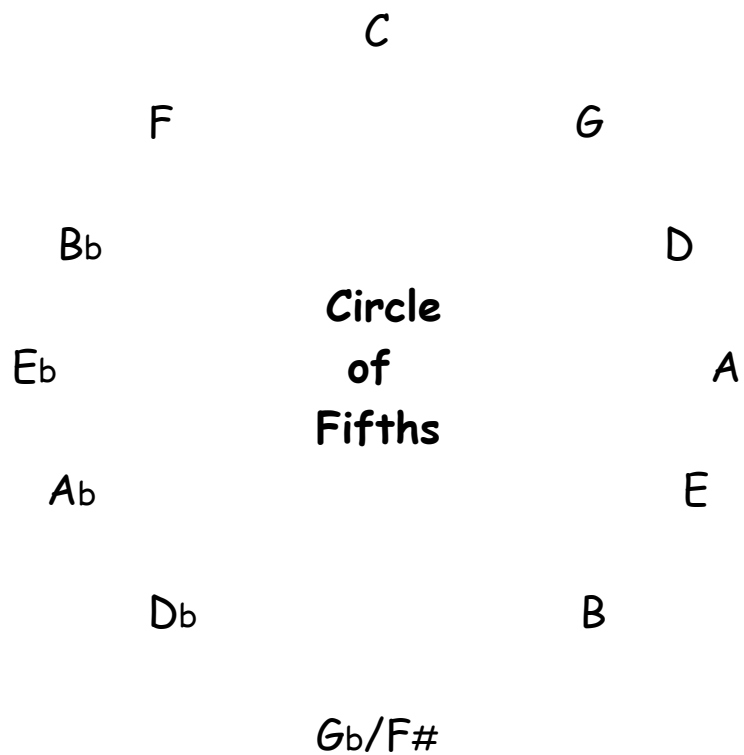
Note: some chords are very melodic while others might sound a bit strange. Two reasons for this that I can think of :

- Some are called "passing" chords meant to transition from one to another rather than be prevalent.
- Music is an art. Its many and varied forms simply won't appeal to everyone.

Chord Button Layout Makes perfect musical sense

All 12 keys, organized in 'Circle of Fifths.'

Flats	0	Sharps
Db – Ab – Eb – Bb	F – C – G – D	A – E – B – F#



Full Names for 7th Chords

<u>Chord Type</u>	<u>Example</u>
Dominant 7 th	C7 th
Major 7 th	FMaj7 th
Minor 7 th	Gm7 th

Key Signature Chart

Flats					Sharps						
D	A	E	B	F	C	G	D	A	E	B	F
b	b	b	b								#
5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

Major Scales

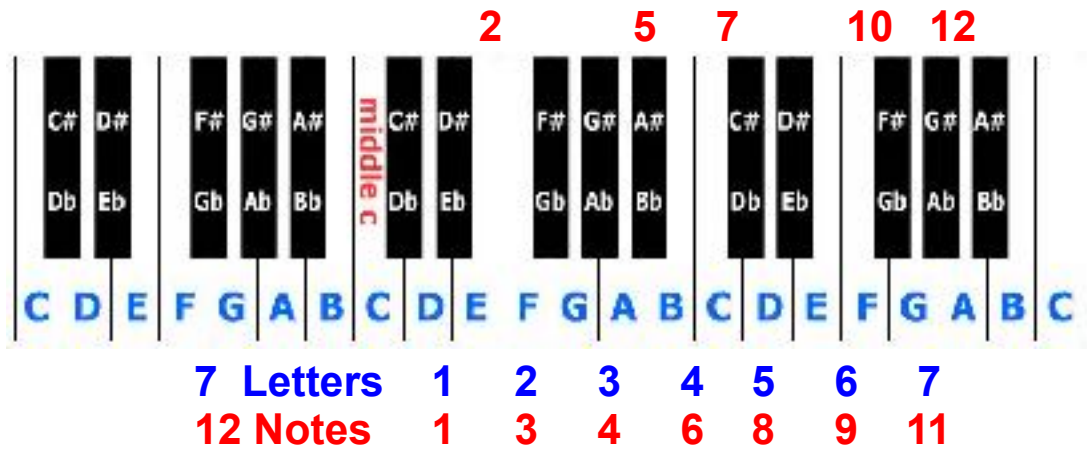
Position of notes in scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Syllables to represent each note	Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Ti	Do
Notes in key of C	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Notes in key of G	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G
Notes in key of F	F	G	A	Bb	C	D	E	F

- 8 Notes in the Major Scale
- Can be represented by numbers 1 – 8 or “Do – Re – Mi – etc”
- Actual notes shown in Keys of C, G & F

Notes of the Scale in Each Chord Type

<u>Chord Type</u>	<u>Notes of the Scale</u>
Major	1 – 3 – 5
Minor	1 – 3 ^b – 5
7 th (Dominant)	1 – 3 – 5 – 7 ^b
Diminished	1 – 3 ^b – 5 ^b – 6
Min 7 th	1 – 3 ^b – 5 – 7 ^b
Maj 7 th	1 – 3 – 5 – 7
Aug	1 – 3 – 5 [#]

Piano Key Chart



7 letters (A - G) are used for 12 different notes (A to Ab)

As you can see the seven letters A-G are all white keys on the piano. And, they keep repeating this pattern across the entire keyboard. Within the space of 7 white keys you can see there are also 5 black keys. The combination of these white and black keys accounts for the 12 different notes used to make music.

Some notes are called Sharps and others Flats.

To better understand this, it would be helpful to know that the relationship of any note to the immediate left or right of any other note is considered a $\frac{1}{2}$ step. Notes that are $\frac{1}{2}$ step to the right of any other note are Sharps. Those that are $\frac{1}{2}$ step to the left of any other note are Flats. In music Sharps are illustrated with a “#” (pound sign), Flats with a small letter “b”.

Considering the information above, here’s some “advanced” info not often realized: **E is also Fb and F is also E#.**

Relative Scales and Chords

- **Same Key Signature**
- **Minor Starts with 6th note of Major Scale**
- **Example: C Major and A Minor**

Position of notes in scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Key of C Major – No Sharps or Flats	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Key of A minor – No Sharps or Flats	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A

1. Roman Numbers Represent Chords

- Major Chords = I, II, III, IV
- Minor Chords = i, ii, iii, iv

2. Examples of Chord Progressions

- I – VI – V₇
- I – vi – ii – V₇
- I – III₇ – VI₇ – II₇ – V₇