

The D'Addario Capo Guide

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Open Chord Shape	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
First Fret Capo	C#	D#	E#	F#	G#	A#	B#
First Fret Capo	D ^b	E ^b	F	G ^b	A ^b	B ^b	C
Second Fret Capo	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#
Third Fret Capo	E ^b	F	G	A ^b	B ^b	C	D
Fourth Fret Capo	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D#
Fifth Fret Capo	F	G	A	B ^b	C	D	E
Sixth Fret Capo	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E#
Sixth Fret Capo	G ^b	A ^b	B ^b	C ^b	D ^b	E ^b	F
Seventh Fret Capo	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#
Eighth Fret Capo	A ^b	B ^b	C	D ^b	E ^b	F	G
Ninth Fret Capo	A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#
Tenth Fret Capo	B ^b	C	D	E ^b	F	G	A

Using this table is simple. The top row shows the name of any open chord. The columns below show you what the chord transposes its name to if you place a capo on any particular fret. For Example, an Open C Major chord played with a 3rd fret capo becomes a D# or an E^b Major Chord. Minor, Major and 7th chords have been omitted because the capo only changes the root, or name of the chord, and not the type of chord. For example, Open A Major, A Minor or A7th chords played at the 3rd fret all become "C" chords (C Major, C Minor, and C7), the type of chord never changes, only the root.

* You'll also see several frets listed twice...When chords have sharp or flat names, there's two ways to call the same chord (this is called enharmonics). On those frets, I listed the names both ways so you have a choice. In the end, just be consistent. If you're using sharps when you name chords, continue to use sharps and vice-versa.