Augmented Sixth Chords (+6 chords)
1. +6 chords are based on resolving to an octave by half steps in contrary motion.
2. The +6 is usually between the lowered sixth scale step (already lowered in minor keys) and the raised fourth scale step.
3. Inversions are not notated on +6 chords, but some authors use "°" if the +6 interval is inverted.
4. There are three main types of +6 chords: Italian, French, and German.

Most Common Types

1. Italian +6 (It+6)

2. French +6 (Fr+6)

3. German +6 (Ger+6)

Part-writing +6 Chords
1. For It+6, double the note that is not part of the +6 interval. Fr+6 and Ger+6 have 4 different notes.
2. The raised fourth scale step resolves up a half step.
3. The lowered sixth scale step resolves down a half step.
4. Ger+6 chords often resolve to a cadential 6/4 chord before V, to avoid parallel fifths.

Part-writing +6 to V7: The "SLIDE"
When any +6 chord resolves to V7, the raised fourth scale degree "slides" down to become the 7th of the V7 chord.

Other +6 Chords and Resolutions (Less Common)
1. A note other than the lowered sixth step of the scale may be in the bass (order of parts rearranged).
2. The +6 interval may resolve to the root of a chord other than V. In this case, you label it as "+6/x" where x is the roman numeral for the step of the scale to which the +6 interval resolves.
3. The +6 interval may resolve to the third or fifth of a chord instead of its root.
4. Some +6 chords contain notes other than a M2 or m3 above the "center note."
5. Swiss+6 = A Ger+6 chord in a major key spelled with an aug. 2nd (not m3) above the "center note."