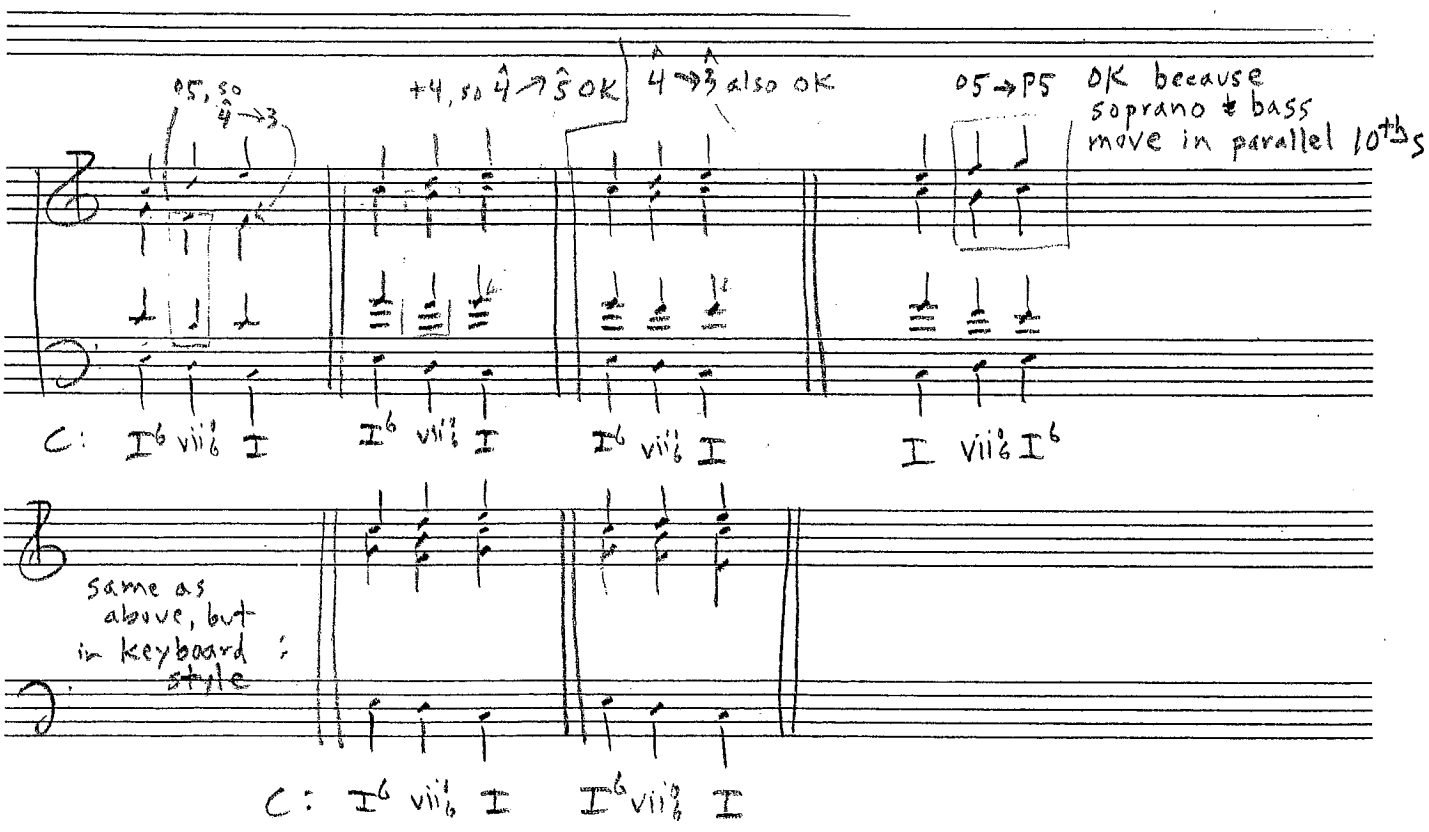
The viio6 chord

viio6 generally functions as a passing chord (between I and I6)
or a neighbor chord to either I or I6

viio6 contains scale degrees $\hat{7}$, $\hat{2}$, and $\hat{4}$; the bass note is $\hat{2}$.
Scale degrees $\hat{7}$ and $\hat{4}$ form a tritone, which can be spelled as either an augmented 4^{th} or a diminished 5^{th}.

Generally, double the bass note ($\hat{2}$). One of these will move up to $\hat{3}$; the other moves down to $\hat{1}$.
Occasionally, it is possible to double $\hat{4}$ (for smoother voice-leading).
Never double the leading tone!

Voice-leading guidelines:
$\hat{7}$ will always move up to $\hat{8}$ (whether or not it is in an inner voice).
$\hat{4}$ will generally move down to $\hat{3}$.
(Moving $\hat{7}$ up to $\hat{8}$ while moving $\hat{4}$ down to $\hat{3}$ is called "resolving the tritone".)

But, sometimes it is acceptable to move $\hat{4}$ up to $\hat{5}$:
- if viio6 is moving to I6
OR
- if viio6 is moving to I and the tritone is spelled as an augmented 4^{th}.