

ISRR Soundex Code Usage Chart *Simplified*

All codes consist of ONE (1) letter and THREE (3) numbers. E.G. Smith = S530 , Crosby = C621

FIRST: Write the Capital Letter of the first letter of the name. NEXT: Code as follows:

1 = B F P V 2 = C G J K Q S X Z 4 = L 5 = M N 6 = R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignore all vowels (A E I O U Y) and H & W • Ignore second letter of double consonant (CK, SZ) coded with same number (CK would be 2 not 22). • Stop after 3 numbers. • If name codes less than 3 numbers use zeros (0) to complete 3.
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NOTE: The letters of the alphabet following the / (forward slash line) are never used. When letter pairs occur together in a name, they denote a double consonant. See examples below:

A,	vowel -- never used	A =
B,	consonant	B = 1
C	consonant	C = 2
C	C / K (K same # as C, pair becomes double consonant) COMMON	CK = 2
D	consonant	D = 3
E	vowel – never used	E =
E / I	double vowel – never used	EI =
F	consonant	F = 1
G	consonant	G = 2
H	consonant -- never used	H =
I	vowel – never used	E =
I / E	double vowel – never used	IE =
J	consonant	J = 2
J / Y	Y never used, as a pair becomes double consonant – never used	JY = 2
L	consonant	L = 4
M	consonant	M = 5
N	consonant	N = 5
O	vowel – never used	O =
P	consonant	P = 1
Q	consonant	Q = 2
R	consonant	R = 6
S	consonant	S = 2
S / Z	Z same as S, as a pair become double consonant – RARE	SZ = 2
T	T, consonant	T = 3
U	vowel – never used	U =
V	consonant	V = 1
V / W	W never used, as a pair becomes double consonant – RARE	VW = 1
W	never used	W =
X	consonant	X = 2
Y	vowel – never used	Y =
Z	consonant	X = 2

Samples:

<u>S</u> utton = S350	<u>A</u> rtz = A632	<u>S</u> cott = S230	<u>A</u> pple = A140	<u>B</u> ecker = B260
<u>V</u> ilardi = V463	<u>B</u> rick = B620	<u>D</u> enny = D500	<u>H</u> awkass = H220	<u>C</u> owell = C400
<u>T</u> hompson = T512	<u>P</u> altz = P432	<u>L</u> ee = L000	<u>C</u> how = C000	<u>P</u> ilcher = P426