June 18, 1946. C. A. HATHAWAY 2,402,525

SCORING DEVICE

Filed April 7, 1944

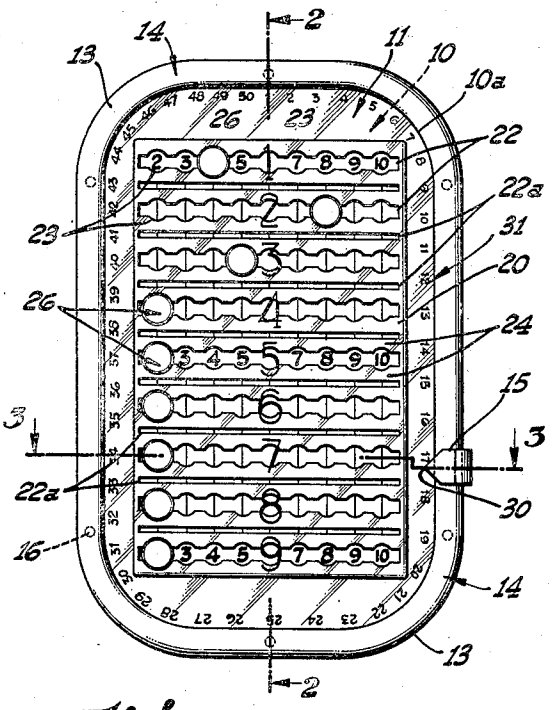


Fig. 1.

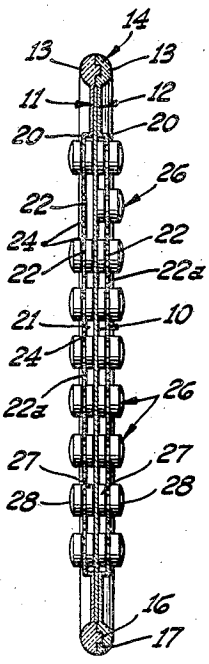


Fig. 2.

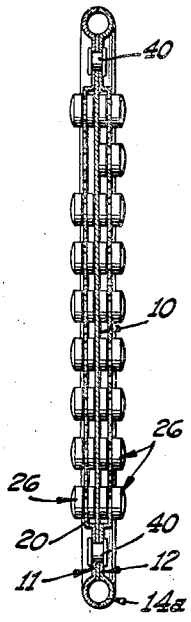


Fig. 4.

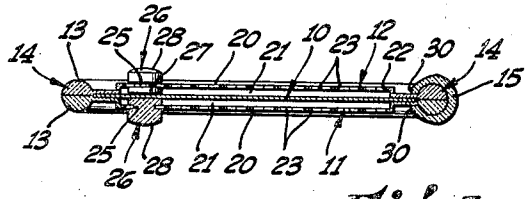


Fig. 3.

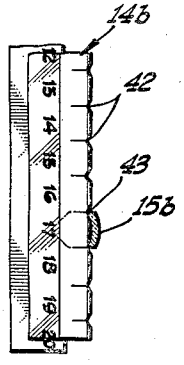


Fig. 5.

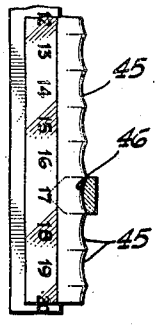


Fig. 6.

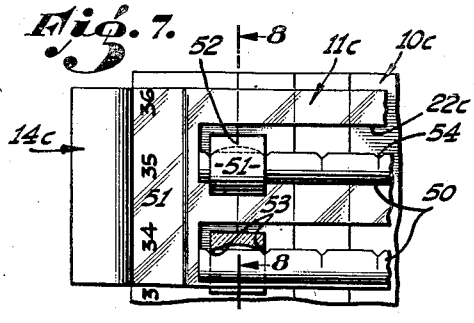


Fig. 7.

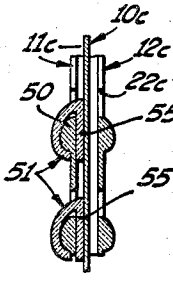


Fig. 8.

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2,402,525

SCORING DEVICE

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Application April 7, 1944, Serial No. 529,921

5 Claims. (Cl. 235—123)

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This invention relates generally to scoring or tabulating and totalizing devices, and particularly to devices adapted to scoring golf games and the like.

The general object of the invention is the provision of a simple, unique, easily and inexpensively constructed scoring or tabulating and totalizing device which is compact, convenient to carry, convenient to manipulate, and easy to read.

A further object is the provision of a golf scoring device which combines in a novel and effective manner means for tabulating and registering the number of strokes hole-by-hole, and means for registering the total number of strokes taken, both combined in a unitary structure in a novel arrangement which is particularly efficient in the use of space.

Various additional objects, as well as the salient features of the invention, will be understood from the following detailed description of certain present illustrative embodiments thereof, and in which reference is made to the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a front face view of one side of an embodiment of the invention, the reverse face being understood to be similar excepting that the numerals around the rim of the device run from 51 to 100 rather than from 1 to 50;

Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing a modification;

Fig. 5 is a view similar to a portion of Fig. 1, but showing a modification, the indicator being shown in section;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5, but showing another modification;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to a portion of Fig. 1, but showing a further modification; and

Fig. 8 is a detail section taken on line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

In Figs. 1–3 of the drawing which shows one illustrative embodiment of the invention, numeral 10 designates an oblong card having rounded corners 10*a* of substantial radius of curvature. This card 10 is enclosed between two sheets 11 and 12 of transparent plastic, Celluloid or the like, each preferably formed with a half-round marginal bead 13, which together define a track or bead 14 of substantially cylindrical cross-section for a later described indicator or slider 15. The inner boundary of this track 14 is immediately at the margin of the card 10, and the beads 13 are formed to engage one another and so enclose the card. In other words, the card is

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recessed into the opposed faces of the two sheets 11 and 12, in the manner appearing in Fig. 3. The beads may be secured and sealed to one another by any suitable adhesive; for instance, they may be cemented with acetone. And they may be accurately positioned with reference to one another by means of integral dowel pins 16 and sockets 17, or by any other suitable means.

Each of the sheets 11 and 12 has a rectangular raised area 20, such that there is a relatively flat rectangular enclosure space 21 between each face of the card 10 and the opposed transparent sheet 11 or 12 as the case may be. Each of these raised rectangular areas accommodates plurality of "hole-by-hole" tabulating means, several forms of which will be mentioned, while the later described slider cooperating with the peripheral bead 14 serves as a totalizer. In the preferred embodiment of Figs. 1–3, a plurality of nine parallel transverse slots 22 are formed in the rectangular sheet area 20 of each of sheets 11 and 12, and for indexing purposes each of these slots is, in accordance with one embodiment of the invention, formed with a plurality of longitudinally spaced pairs of opposed arcuate enlargements, indentations, or pockets 23. As here shown, there are nine of such pairs of indentations, though this is of course not to be regarded as limitative.

Received in each of the slots 22 is the reduced cylindrical shank 25 of an indicator button 26 which may be formed of plastic, hard rubber, or any suitable material. These buttons have flat bases 27 resting on and slidable across the faces of the card, and suitable beads 28 by which they may be conveniently manipulated with the fingers. The shanks 25 of the buttons are adapted to be received nicely in the successive pairs of pockets or indentations 23. The slot width is preferably a substantial percentage of the diameter of a button shank, for instance, about 60%, so that if the material of the transparent sheet in which the slots 22 are formed is somewhat elastic or resilient, and adapted to expand and contract slightly, the button can readily be forced along the slot from one pair of indentations to the next by virtue of a slight "give" of the surrounding material of the transparent sheet.

In order to enhance the yieldability of the transparent sheets to more readily accommodate this action, narrow slots 22*a* are preferably formed between the slots 22, thereby providing somewhat elastic pairs of transverse straps 24,

along opposed edges of which are the aforementioned indentations.

Assuming use of the device for scoring a golf game, suitable numerals from "1" to "9," may be printed on the card 10 in the spaces defined by the successive pairs of indentations 23, while larger numerals from "1" to "9" may be printed in a vertical row on one face of the card opposite successive slots 22, it being understood that numerals "10" to "18" will be printed in corresponding vertical positions on the reverse face of the card. These numerals, as well as any other data printed on the card, are of course readily visible through the transparent sheet.

It will be understood that the successive slots 22 designated by the large numerals "1" to "9" are used successively for scoring the strokes taken on the first nine holes of the game, and that the slots 22 on the reverse face are for scoring the second nine holes. At the beginning of the game, the scoring or indicator buttons 26 are all moved over to the left, as to the positions shown in slots 1 to 9 in Fig. 1. Beginning with the top button, they are moved one space toward the right for each stroke taken. For example, Fig. 1 shows the button in the "1" slot to have been moved to the "4" position, indicating four strokes for the first hole. When the game has been completed, the buttons will obviously indicate the number of strokes taken on each of the eighteen holes.

A modification consists in forming the buttons 26 of some suitable compressible or deformable material, as soft rubber, such that they may be moved along the slots 22 between successive pairs of indentations without expansion of the slots, merely by virtue of the fact that the shanks of the buttons will flatten to accommodate themselves to the slot width.

A totalizer is also embodied in the device, and comprises the aforementioned slider element 15, which is in the form of a generally C-shaped clip, preferably formed of plastic or the like, engaging over the bead 14 and slidable therealong entirely around the device. Each arm of this clip terminates in a pointer 30, which travels along a row or band of numerals 31 inscribed upon the marginal area of the card 10, just inside the bead 14, and of course outside the rectangular area occupied by the slots 22 and buttons 26. These numerals run from "1" to "50" on one face of the card, and they will be understood to run from "51" to "100" on the opposite face of the card. Having reached the "50" position on the first face of the card, the card is reversed, the scale being so arranged that the next movement of the slider carries it to the "51" position of the "51" to "100" scale, which is accordingly thereafter used.

The slider or indicator 15 rides easily along the bead 14, and around the relatively broad turns at the corners. The buttons 26 move easily from pocket to pocket along the slots 22, but are yieldingly, or resiliently, resisted in such movement so that when positioned in any given pocket, they are not subject to accidental displacement.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a slight modification, in that the bead, here designated by numeral 14a, is hollow, being formed of the sheet material of which the balance of the sheets 11 and 12 are formed. To secure the device in assembly, suitable fasteners, such as grommets 40, may be employed.

Fig. 5 shows a modification of the slider-carrying bead designated in this instance by numeral 14b, to provide for indexing the slider. This bead has spaced notches 42, into which the correspondingly spaced slightly inwardly projecting edges 43 of slider 15b are adapted to be received when the slider is in indicating position opposite a given numeral. By this means the slider may be yieldingly restrained against accidental displacement, while at the same time there is no such resistance to movement as will interfere with the facile manipulation of the device.

Fig. 6 shows a further modification, in which the bead is formed opposite each numeral with a slight concavity 45, into which a corresponding convexity 46 on the slider is adapted to be received or seated. The slight interlock so provided does not interfere with easy manipulation, but again creates sufficient opposition to movement that accidental displacement will not occur. It will, of course, be evident that either of the indexing arrangements of Figs. 5 and 6 may be used on the device of Fig. 1.

Figs. 7 and 8 show a further modification, wherein an indicator slider and indexing arrangement similar to that used around the periphery of the device is employed for the transverse slots, indicated in this instance by numerals 22c in plastic sheets 11c and 12c. Members in Figs. 7 and 8 corresponding to members in Figs. 1–3 are identified by similar reference numerals, but with the subletter c annexed. Along one edge of each slot 22c is formed a half-round bead 50, adapted to carry indicator clips or sliders 51, of the nature clearly shown in Figs. 7 and 8. The sliders 51 may have indicator marks, such as 52, and internal edges 53 engageable with bead notches 54 for indexing purposes. The sliders may also have flat bases 55 slidable on the faces of the card 10c.

The scoring device as described is simple and inexpensive, compact, convenient to carry, durable and easy to use. The hole-by-hole indicator is combined in a unitary structure, with great efficiency in use of space, and in a novel and effective manner, with a unique totalizer device, and the whole provides a novel, convenient and easily operable golf scoring device.

The drawing and description are, of course, to be understood as merely illustrative of, rather than restrictive on, the invention, as various changes in design, structure and arrangement may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, or of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a device of the character described, the combination of a sheet having a plurality of parallel, parallel-sided slots, at least one defining edge of each slot being formed with a series of spaced indentations, an indicator element having a portion of slightly greater thickness than said slot disposed within each of said slots, said indicator being adapted to be lodged in said indentations against accidental displacement along said slot, and a slit in said sheet between and parallel to the members of each pair of adjacent slots whereby sufficient resilient yieldability is imparted to the sides of said slots that the indicators may be moved therein.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination of a pack of objects including a pair of parallel sheets secured edge to edge, said sheets having rounded corners, of substantial radius of curvature, a marginal bead around the periphery of said pack, an indicator clip engaging over and slidable along said bead entirely

around said pack, and coacting indexing formations on said bead and indicator clip.

3. In a device of a character described, the combination of a sheet having a parallel-sided slot, at least one defining edge of said slot being formed with a series of spaced indentations, an indicator having a portion of greater thickness than the width of said slot disposed within said slot, said indicator being adapted to be lodged in said indentations against accidental displacement along said slot, and a slit in said sheet parallel to said slot whereby sufficient resilient yieldability is imparted to one of the sides of said slot that the indicator may be moved in the slot.

4. In a device of the character described, the combination of a sheet of resilient material having a plurality of parallel, parallel-sided slots, at

least one defining edge of each slot being formed with a series of spaced indentations, an indicator element having a portion of greater thickness than the width of said slot disposed within each of said slots, said indicator being adapted to be lodged in said indentations against accidental displacement along said slot, the slots being so spaced and the material of the sheet being of such a resilient characteristic that the material between the slots may give, when the indicator is moved along the slot.

5. A combination as defined in claim 4, wherein the portion of said indicator element disposed within said slot is resiliently compressible to aid in passage of the indicator element along the slot.

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