

1,011,122.

The diagram shows a standard baseball scorebook page with the following components labeled by numbers 1 through 20:

- 1**: Inning number (1-9)
- 2**: Home Runs
- 3**: Runs
- 4**: Hits
- 5**: Errors
- 6**: Pitcher's name
- 7**: Batter's name
- 8**: Pitcher's number
- 9**: Batter's number
- 10**: Pitcher's position
- 11**: Batter's position
- 12**: Pitcher's team
- 13**: Batter's team
- 14**: Pitcher's record
- 15**: Batter's record
- 16**: Pitcher's ERA
- 17**: Batter's ERA
- 18**: Pitcher's WHIP
- 19**: Batter's WHIP
- 20**: Pitcher's FIP

The scorebook page includes a header section for game information, a large grid for recording plays, and a bottom section for totals and statistics.

WITNESSES:

WITNESSES:
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WALTER A. DEALEY, OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.

BASE-BALL SCORE-CARD.

1,011,122.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 5, 1911.

Application filed April 6, 1911. Serial No. 619,250.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER A. DEALEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Austin, in the county of Travis and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Base-Ball Score-Cards, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in base ball score-cards, and has for its object the provision of a simple, cheap and efficient score-card, upon which the progressive result of a base ball game may be quickly and accurately recorded.

A further object is to provide a base ball score-card that will give more complete data regarding the various plays of a game than the cards in present use, making it possible at any stage of a game to quickly compute the record of any player up to that time.

The specific improvements, which constitute the present invention, are fully described in the following specification and are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which the various parts are denoted by the numerals that are referred to in the following description.

A view of one side of the card is shown in the drawing, it being understood that the opposite side thereof will carry the same design.

The card, which is denoted by the numeral 1, carries upon its central portion a plurality of equidistant vertical lines 2, terminating at some distance from the top and bottom of the card. The lines 2 are intersected by a plurality of equidistant horizontal lines 3, which are extended adjacent to the edges of the card, and which form squares by their intersection with the lines 2. Within the squares thus formed, the lines 2 and 3 are both intersected by a plurality of diagonal lines 4, the angle of intersection being forty-five degrees, the lines 4 intersecting with each other form smaller diagonal squares within the squares formed by the lines 2 and 3. The lines 4 will preferably be printed with colored ink to more completely distinguish them from the other lines upon the score-card. The vertical lines 2 are terminated at their upper extremities by a pair of adjacent horizontal lines 5 extending close to the edges of the card. A horizontal line 6 is spaced from the lines 5, and in this space, above the lines 2, may be recorded the names of the competing teams with the place and date.

Above the line 6, and in vertical alinement with the spaces between the lines 2, are provided a plurality of successive numerals 7, which extend from one to thirteen, and serve to identify the successive innings of a game. At the left hand side of the lines 2 are provided three additional vertical lines 8 forming columns, which are headed by the letters B, H and R respectively. The intersection of the vertical lines 8 with the horizontal lines 3 forms a plurality of small rectangles; each of which is divided into two equal parts by a diagonal line 9 extending from the upper right hand to the lower left hand corner of the rectangle. Adjacent to the left hand border of the card is a vertical line 10, intersecting the horizontal lines 3. The spaces 11 thus formed to the left of the line 10 are numbered in vertical succession from one to twelve, the column being headed by the words "Bat No." A considerable space 12 intervenes between the lines 8 and the line 10, said space being adapted to receive the names of the players in juxtaposition to their respective batting numbers. At the right hand side of the vertical lines 2 are provided three equidistant vertical lines 13, forming columns, which are headed by the letters O, A and E respectively. The rectangles which are formed by the intersection of the lines 13 and the lines 3, are each bisected by a diagonal line 14, extending from the upper right hand to the lower left hand corner of the rectangle. At the right of the lines 13 are provided three further vertical lines 15, which, by their intersection with the horizontal lines 3, form rectangles denoted by the numeral 16. The three vertical columns formed by the lines 15 are headed by the abbreviations "Fldg. No.", "Ch. in.", and "To. No." respectively. The spaces 17 formed at the right hand side of the card are adapted to receive the names of the players on the opposite side to those at bat. Below the lines 3 is provided an additional horizontal line 18, and at the left hand end of the space thus formed the word "Total" is placed beneath the names of the players. The rectangles formed between the lowest line 3, the line 18 and the vertical lines 2 are each bisected by a diagonal line 19, extending from the upper right hand to the lower left hand corner of each rectangle. Squares 20 are formed between the vertical lines of the columns headed B, H, R, O, A and E, and the bottom line 3 and the line 18.

The letters B, H, and R are abbreviations for the words "bat," "hit" and "run." When a player comes to bat, or makes a hit, or scores a run, a dot will be placed opposite his name above the diagonal line in the proper column. The letters O, A and E are abbreviations for "out" "assist" and "error." When one of the fielders makes a "put out," an "assist," or an "error," this is recorded in the columns headed O, A and E by putting a dot in the proper column opposite the name of the player above the diagonal line. At the end of the game the total of the dots in each rectangle under B, H, R, O, A and E will be taken and the figure giving this total will be placed beneath the diagonal line opposite the name of each player. The total of all the players on a side may then be taken, and the result placed in the horizontal space headed "Totals." The names of the team will be placed at the right, opposite their respective fielding number, and when a change is made in the fielding position of a player during an inning, the number of such inning will be placed in the column headed "Ch. in." which stands for "change in inning," opposite the name of the player changed. The new number of the player will be placed opposite his name in the column headed "To. No.," which stands for "Total number." The diagonal squares, formed by the lines 4, are intended to receive data relating to the "put out." Thus for example; if a man, whose batting number was three, should be put out during the sixth inning by a throw from second to first base, the fielding numbers of the men occupying these bases would be put down in the diagonal square in the vertical column 6, and horizontal space 3. In the drawing these fielding numbers are assumed to be 4 and 5, and it is assumed that the out is the first of the inning. In the corners, formed between the diagonal squares and the squares in which they are contained, the action of the player on the bases may be indicated. Take for example the player whose batting number is five, and whose plays are recorded, as shown in the drawing for the sixth inning. A short dash line indicates a safe run to first base; a short curved line indicates that the player "stole" second base, and a cross that he was put out in attempting to "steal" third base. The numerals 6 and 5 in the diagonal square indicate the player in field, by whom the "put out" was accomplished. At the bottom of the columns representing the innings in the space denoting the totals, the total runs for each inning will be placed above the diagonal line 19, and the total hits below said line. The space between the line 18 and the lower edge of the card is occupied by a summary giving the total of the various

plays accomplished, such as "stolen" bases, "sacrifice" hits, second base hits, third base hits, et cetera.

It is apparent from the above description that every detail of a base ball game may be quickly and accurately recorded upon the herein described card, thus enabling scorer to jot down the nature and the result of any play without distracting his attention for any appreciable time from the game.

The provision of a column at the right hand side to receive the names of the players in the field is an important improvement, since it makes possible scoring the work of the batsmen on one team and that of the opposing fielders, all on the same side of the card. In scoring the second half of an inning, the card will simply be turned over. The record of a game may more easily be read from a score card when the work of opposing players is indicated on the same side of the card as above described.

What I claim is:

1. A base-ball score card divided into nine or more rows or columns, each of which represents an inning, and further divided by a plurality of columns at right angles with those specified, one of which is provided for each player, said intersecting columns forming squares, in which smaller squares are formed by diagonal lines.

2. A base ball score card, having its central portion divided by parallel lines into a plurality of columns, each of which represents an inning, and being further divided by lines at right angles with those mentioned, forming columns, one of which is provided for each player, squares being formed by the intersecting columns, and smaller squares being formed therein by diagonal lines, additional columns being provided parallel to those denoting the innings for designating the times at bat of each player, the hits which he makes, and the number of runs.

3. A base ball score card, having its central portion divided by parallel lines into a plurality of columns, each of which represents an inning, further divisions being formed by lines at right angles with those specified, forming a column for each of the players, the intersections of the two sets of columns forming squares, and smaller squares being formed therein by diagonal lines, columns also being provided parallel to those designating the innings to denote the "put outs," "assists" and "errors."

4. A base ball score card, having its central portion divided by parallel lines into a plurality of columns, each of which represents an inning, parallel lines being provided at right angles with those specified forming a column for each player, the intersection of the two sets of columns form-

ing squares, and smaller squares being formed therein by diagonal lines, additional columns being provided parallel to those designating the innings to denote the field-
5 ing numbers, the changes in innings, and the numbers to which the players are changed.

10 5. A base ball score card, having its central portion divided by parallel lines into a plurality of columns, each of which represents an inning, parallel lines being provided at right angles with those specified, forming a column for each player, the intersection of the two sets of columns form-

ing squares, spaces being provided at the 15 right and the left hand sides of the card respectively for the names of the players of the opposing team, and additional columns being provided to denote the fielding numbers, the changes in innings, and the num- 20 bers to which the players are changed.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER A. DEALEY.

Witnesses:

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