Nov. 28, 1967 T. M. CARROLL ETAL 3,355,175

TABLETOP SIMULATED GOLF GAME APPARATUS WITH DISTANCE AND ERROR INDICATING DEVICE

Filed Oct. 15, 1964 7 Sheets-Sheet 1

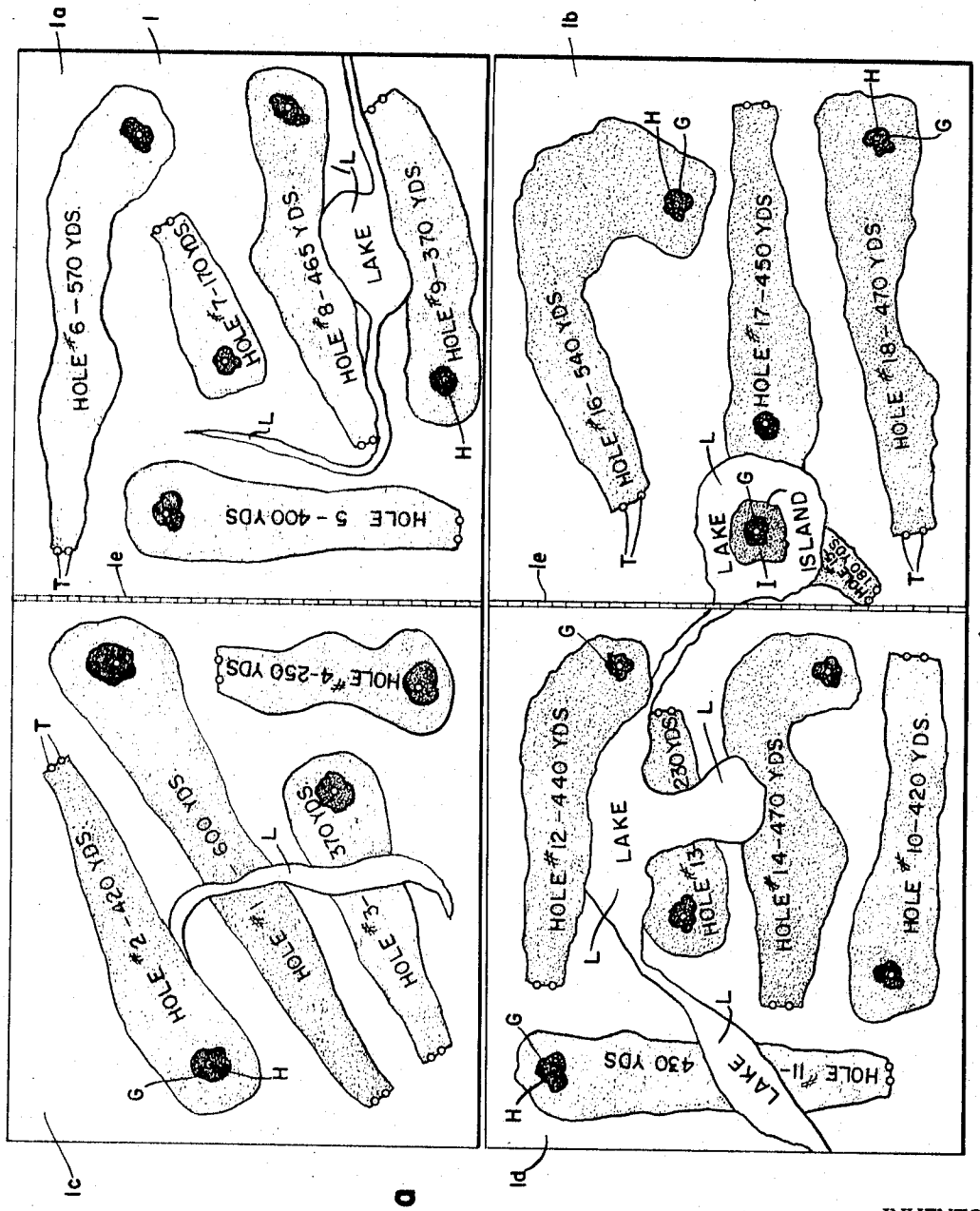


FIG. 1.

FIG. 1a

INVENTORS
Terry M. Carroll &
Rudy Hofstetter

BY

ATTORNEYS

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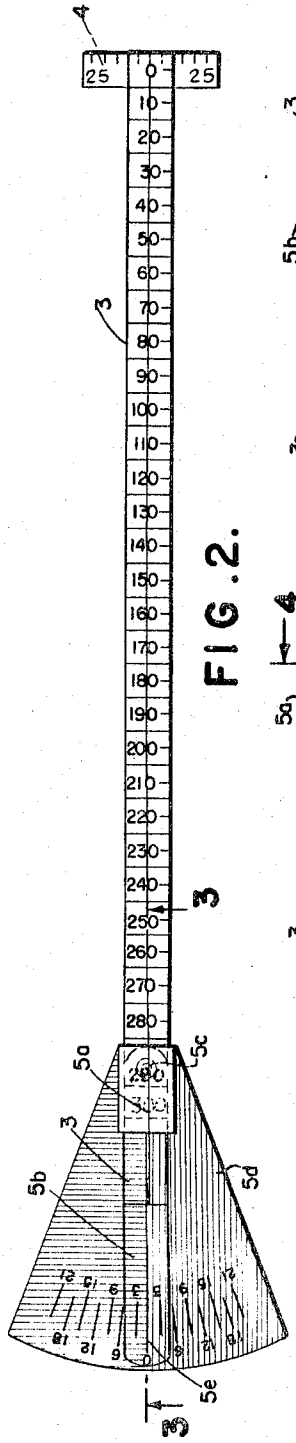


FIG. 2.

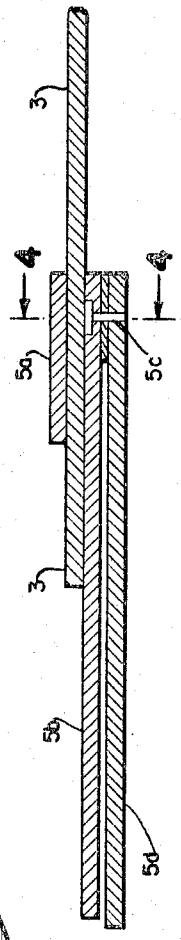


FIG. 3.

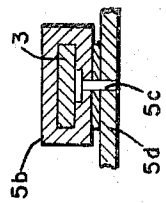


FIG. 4.

INVENTORS
Terry M. Carroll &
Rudy Hofstetter

BY

ATTORNEYS

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TABLETOP SIMULATED GOLF GAME APPARATUS WITH DISTANCE AND ERROR INDICATING DEVICE

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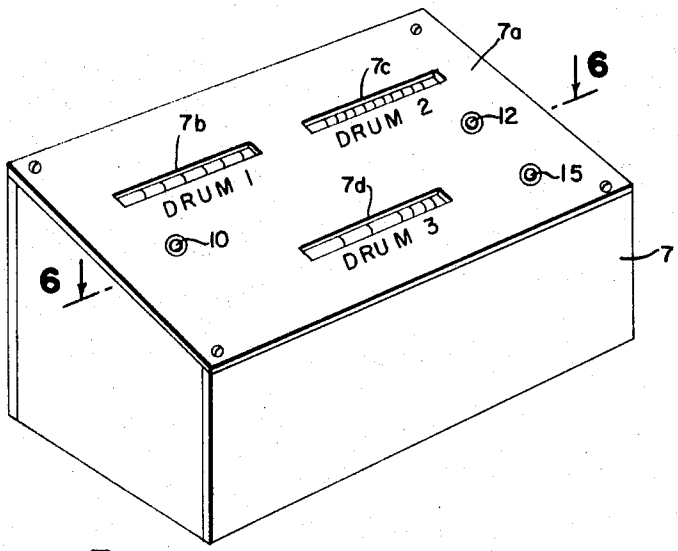


FIG. 5.

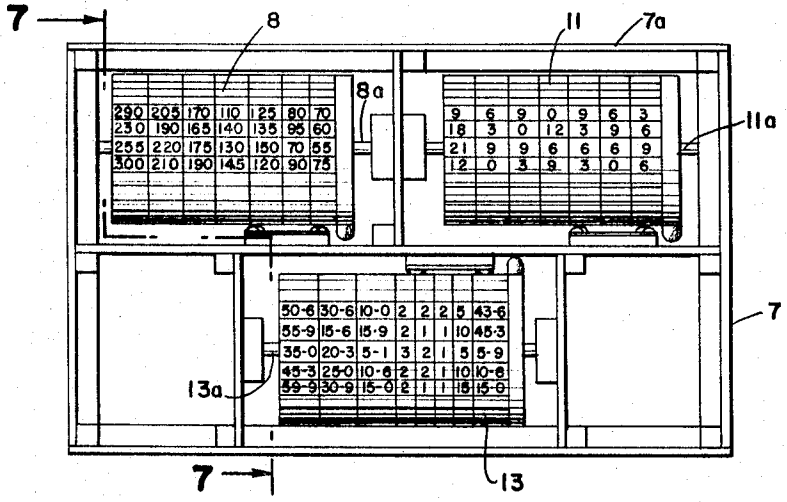


FIG. 6.

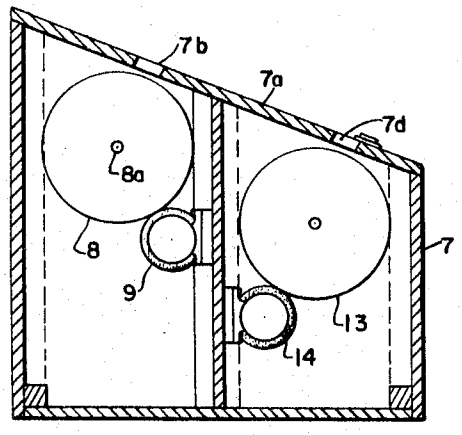


FIG. 7.

INVENTORS
Terry M. Carroll &
Rudy Hofstetter

BY

ATTORNEYS

DRUM #1
YARDAGE

8b DRIVER	8c 3 WOOD	8d 3 IRON	8e 5 IRON	8f 7 IRON	8g 9 IRON	8h WEDGE
300	210	190	145	120	90	75
210	195	185	180	105	75	60
260	200	195	150	115	100	70
270	225	180	155	125	85	80
240	215	200	160	110	110	65
265	130	185	170	130	90	85
275	205	170	145	115	105	75
230	250	210	140	135	80	70
245	220	175	165	125	95	60
250	210	190	155	120	75	80
220	195	160	160	105	90	65
260	200	195	150	110	100	55
235	225	180	145	120	85	90
240	215	175	140	130	95	70
255	230	185	135	115	105	75
280	205	170	155	125	80	80
270	190	165	160	100	90	85
265	220	200	165	140	85	60
150	210	190	145	115	75	70
225	240	185	140	110	95	85
260	200	130	150	125	100	50
245	180	180	155	120	90	75
240	215	175	160	130	85	80
235	230	160	135	90	105	65
290	205	170	110	120	80	70
230	190	165	140	135	95	60
255	220	175	130	150	70	55

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FIG. 8.

INVENTORS
Terry M. Carroll &
Rudy Hofstetter
BY
ATTORNEYS

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DRUM #2
ERROR

11b DRIVER	11c 3 WOOD	11d 3 IRON	11e 5 IRON	11f 7 IRON	11g 9 IRON	11h WEDGE
0	6	12	9	6	0	3
3	3	6	3	12	3	3
6	12	3	6	9	3	0
21	6	9	0	3	6	3
12	3	0	6	6	9	6
9	18	9	12	0	6	0
18	0	3	9	3	0	8
6	9	6	3	6	3	3
3	12	12	3	9	3	9
0	8	15	9	3	6	3
3	3	6	12	0	9	6
6	9	3	6	6	6	0
9	6	9	0	3	0	6
12	3	0	3	8	3	3
9	12	9	3	12	3	0
12	0	3	9	0	6	3
6	9	6	6	3	9	8
3	15	12	12	6	6	9
0	6	12	9	3	0	6
15	3	6	3	6	3	3
6	12	3	3	0	3	0
9	6	9	0	9	6	3
18	3	0	12	3	9	6
21	9	9	6	6	6	9
12	0	3	9	3	0	6
6	15	6	6	0	3	3
15	18	15	3	9	3	9

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FIG. 9.

INVENTORS
Terry M. Carroll &
Rudy Hofstetter
BY
ATTORNEYS

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DRUM # 3
APPROACH - PUTT -
OBSTACLE ERROR

APPROACH			PUTT				
LONG (IIb)	MEDIUM (IIc)	SHORT (IId)	LONG (IIe)	MEDIUM (IIf)	SHORT (IIg)	OBSTACLE ERROR (IIh)	SAND WEDGE (IIj)
35-0	20-3	5-0	3	2	1	5	5-9
45-3	25-0	10-6	2	2	1	10	10-6
50-9	30-3	15-0	2	1	1	15	15-0
60-6	20-6	5-3	2	2	1	20	20-9
50-9	25-3	10-3	2	2	3	5	25-6
45-6	35-9	15-3	3	2	1	10	30-6
65-3	15-0	5-9	2	3	1	15	35-3
55-0	20-3	10-0	2	2	1	20	40-3
40-3	25-6	15-6	2	2	1	25	45-9
55-6	30-9	5-6	2	2	2	10	5-3
60-3	35-3	10-9	3	1	1	15	10-9
45-9	15-3	15-0	2	2	1	20	15-6
50-0	25-9	5-0	2	2	1	5	20-3
35-6	20-0	0-3	2	2	1	10	25-9
55-3	30-3	15-6	2	1	2	15	30-6
40-6	35-6	5-3	2	2	1	20	35-3
45-0	25-3	10-6	3	2	1	25	40-9
60-9	30-6	15-3	2	2	1	5	45-0
50-3	20-6	5-0	2	3	1	15	5-6
65-9	15-9	10-9	2	2	1	20	10-3
55-6	25-6	15-0	2	2	2	5	15-9
40-9	30-0	5-6	1	2	1	10	20-6
45-6	20-9	10-0	2	1	1	15	25-3
60-0	25-9	15-9	2	2	1	20	30-0
40-0	35-0	5-9	2	2	1	25	35-9
50-6	30-6	10-0	2	2	2	5	40-6
55-9	15-6	15-9	2	1	1	10	45-3

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FIG. 10

INVENTORS
Terry M. Carroll &
Rudy Hofstetter
BY Howard Howell
ATTORNEYS

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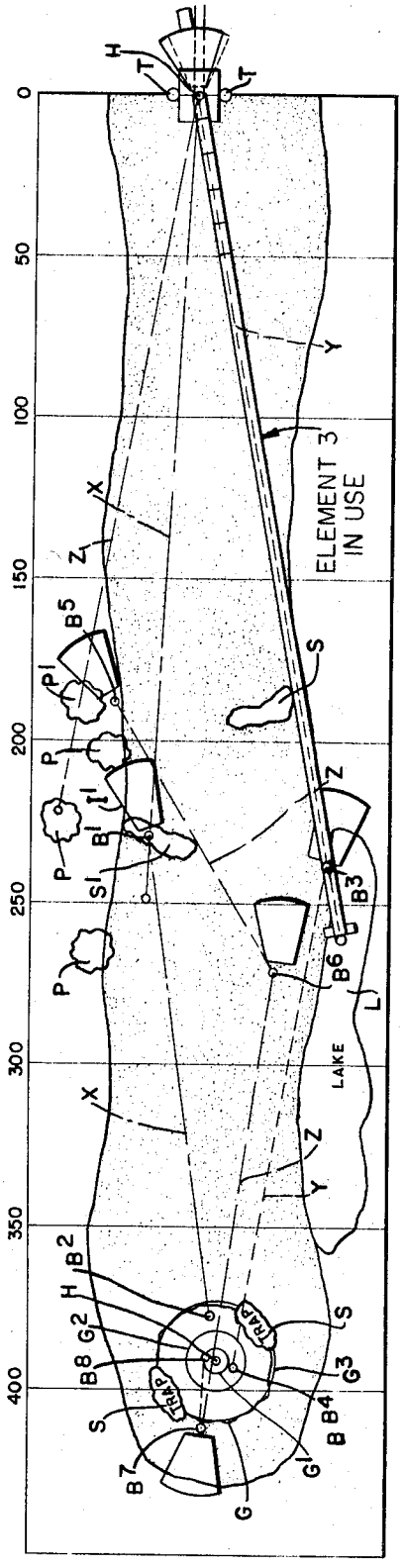


FIG. 11.

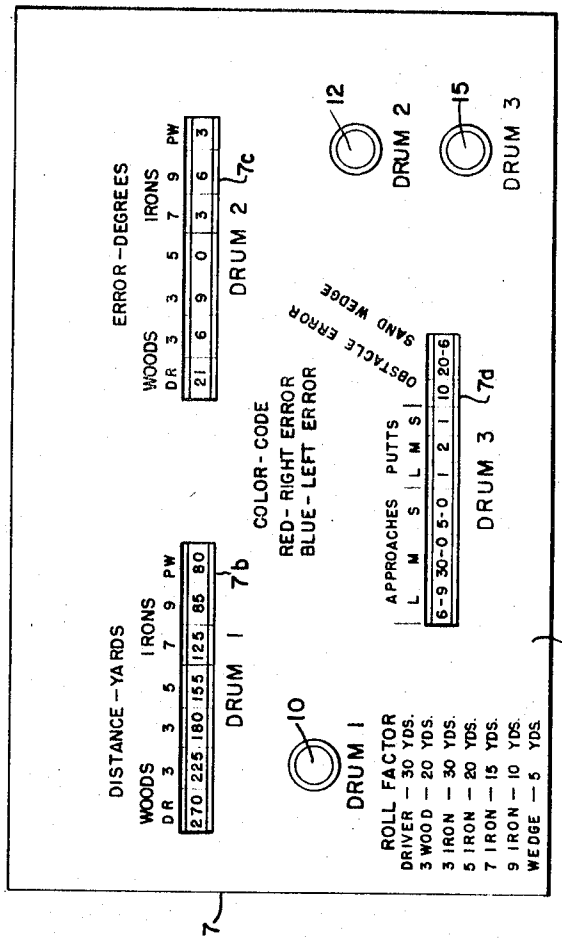


FIG. 12.

INVENTORS
Terry M. Carroll &
Rudy Hofstetter

BY Alexander H. Dowell

ATTORNEYS

United States Patent Office 3,355,175 Patented Nov. 28, 1967

3,355,175

TABLETOP SIMULATED GOLF GAME APPARATUS WITH DISTANCE AND ERROR INDICATING DEVICE

Terry M. Carroll, 277 N. Lakewood Drive, Panama City, Fla. 32401, and Rudy Hofstetter, 733 N. 9th Plaza, Parker, Fla. 32401

Filed Oct. 15, 1964, Ser. No. 403,985
6 Claims. (Cl. 273—134)

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A table-top golf game apparatus including a distance and error indicator adapted to be placed on a board simulating a golf course in the line of proposed flight to determine direction and location of a golf ball with respect to distance and lateral error, said indicator comprising a base having one side of its axis colored in contrast to the other side, indicia at one end of the base denoting angular variation from the axis of the base, a transparent arm pivoted on the axis of the base adjacent its other end, said arm having a marker thereon cooperating with said indicia, and a transparent scale having indicia thereon indicating yardage axially slidable on said arm; a control box having spaced slot openings; individually rotatable drums in the box behind the respective openings, one drum indicating error to right and left of the axis of the said indicator, and another drum indicating distance and error to right and left of approach shots, and also indicating corrections to right and left for obstacle errors, the indicia on the first and second drums to denote errors to right and left and those denoting obstacle errors being in contrasting colors to denote different directions, said colors corresponding with those of the distance and error indicator.

Our invention is a novel golf game apparatus devised to duplicate the playing of the game of golf as closely as possible, the same having complexities which will appeal to the mature individual. The rules of golf apply where applicable and as such will prove interesting to the veteran golfer and instructional to the novice since each player can inject his own personality and desire into a play, and may also apply risk versus caution in playing the game.

We will explain the invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate one practical embodiment thereof, to enable others familiar with the art to adopt and use the same, and will summarize in the claims the novel features of construction, and novel combinations of parts, for which protection is desired.

In said drawings:

FIGS. 1 and 1A show a board containing a layout of a typical eighteen hole golf course, indicating the yardage of the respective holes, and showing the tees, greens, and certain hazards for the respective holes.

FIG. 2 is a top plan view of a distance and error indicator.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged longitudinal section on the line 3—3, FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a vertical section on the line 4—4, FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a control box.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged section on the line 6—6, FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a transverse section on the line 7—7, FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is an expanded view of Drum #1 of the control box showing yardage when using certain clubs.

FIG. 9 is an expanded view of Drum #2 denoting yardage error to the right or left respectively of the axis of the distance and error indicator when using certain clubs.

FIG. 10 is an expanded view of Drum #3 of the control box indicating yardage of approach and putt, when approach or putting from long, medium or short distances; also yardage lateral error to right or left when the ball strikes obstacles.

FIG. 11 is an enlarged plan view of a typical golf hole showing the tee and green, and illustrating the use of the distance and error indicator and the control box in moving a golf ball from the tee to the hole in the green, and computing the number of strokes used by three different players in playing the hole.

FIG. 12 is an enlarged top plan view of the top of the control box shown in FIG. 5, showing portions of the Drums #1, 2 and 3 appearing in the respective slots for the drums, and indicating thereon the roll factor in yards to be subtracted from the club distance of each stroke when using certain clubs.

As shown in the drawings, FIGS. 1 and 1*a* show opposite sides of a board **1** having displayed thereon eighteen typical golf holes arranged in a conventional manner, each having tee markers T and greens G; also indicating certain hazards such as lakes L. In one of the lakes L is an island I. Each hole has its particular yardage marked thereon, and each green G has indicated thereon the hole H, in the customary manner. The board **1** may cover various layouts of golf courses such as difficult courses, easy courses, world famous courses, or the like, and any arrangements of traps, bunkers, trees, lakes and other hazards may also appear on the layouts of the different holes.

Preferably the board **1** is formed of thin stiff material, such as fibreboard or cardboard, and comprises two sections hinged at *1e* for convenience in transporting and storing the board.

FIGS. 2, 3 and 4 show our novel distance and error indicator which consists of a slide scale **3** having yardage markings thereon extending from its outer end to a point adjacent its inner end, the markets being graduated from zero to 300 respectively and indicating yardage when using each club. Preferably the slide is made of transparent plastic, with a scribed line running its entire length to indicate the flight of the ball, and carries at its outer end at the zero mark of the scale a transversely disposed obstacle error scale **4**, shown in solid lines in FIG. 2, marked in increments of 5 yards, right and left of center, to a maximum of 25 yards to be used to apply error indicated on the obstacle error drum **3**, FIG. 10. When the flight of any player's ball indicates it has hit an obstacle, the slide **3** will be stopped at this obstacle and Drum #3 will be activated to determine what error to apply. The yardage will be read from the obstacle error column, and if left or right, this figure is measured using scale **4** (obstacle error indicator) to position the ball. When no color is indicated in the obstacle error column, the ball has to be reversed in line of flight. This being the case the distance indicator scale **3**, FIG. 2, will be used instead of scale **4**, FIG. 2. The opposite end of slide scale **3** engages a guide *5a* of transparent plastic material mounted upon a pivoted error indicator arm *5b* of transparent plastic material, the slide **3** being movable axially through the guide *5a* in accordance with the length of the stroke. The error indicator arm *5b* is pivotally mounted as at *5c* on an error indicator base *5d*, which, as shown, is of segmental shape, and is marked with 3° increments as shown in FIG. 2, extending from each side of the center or axis of the indicator base *5d*. A marked line *5e* on the error indicator arm *5b* cooperates with the error indicia on the indicator base *5d*, as indicated in FIG. 2, to denote angular variations, right or left. As shown in FIG. 2, at one side of its axis the indicator base *5d* is hatched to denote a first color, thereby indicating that error or deviation was made to the right of the axis of the scale slide **3**, while at the opposite side of its axis the indicator base *5d* is hatched

to denote a second color, indicating that the error is to the left of the axis of the scale slide 3.

The error and distance indicator 3–5 thus in effect forms a basic unit consisting of an error indicator with attached slide guide and slide, the error indicator being pivoted on the base enabling the player to move it to desired angular position in accordance with information obtained from Error Drum #2. The scale slide 3 fits snugly in the guide 5*a* enabling the player to pull out or push in the slide 3 to the desired position, in accordance with information obtained from Drum #1 (distance). Drums #1 and #2 are mounted in the control box shown in FIGS. 5, 6, 7 and 12, hereinafter referred to. Preferably the entire unit 3–5 is constructed of "Plexiglas" or other suitable transparent material, and if desired an identical unit for short shots or distances may be provided having a slide graduated up to 100 yards.

FIGS. 5, 6, 7 and 12 illustrate the control box used in connection with our apparatus, the same comprising a substantially rectangular casing 7 having an inclined top face 7*a* having in its upper portion adjacent its rear end a pair of slots 7*b*–7*c* respectively which are spaced apart, and having adjacent its front end a single slot 7*d*. The slots 7*b*, 7*c* and 7*d* each cooperates with the indicia on drums mounted within the casing 7, each drum being rotatably mounted individually of the others, as hereinafter explained.

Below the slot 7*b* is mounted a drum 8 on a horizontal shaft 8*a* suitably journaled in the casing 7, said drum 8 being driven by a motor 9 of any type controlled by a button 10, FIGS. 5 and 12, so that when the button 10 is depressed the motor 9 will spin the drum 8 and thereafter the drum 8 will come to rest to expose a single row of indicia on said drum through slot 7*b*. Similarly, below the slot 7*c* is a drum 11 mounted on a shaft 11*a*, FIG. 6, operated by a motor similar to motor 9 and which is controlled by button 12, FIGS. 5 and 12, to spin the drum 11 when button 12 is depressed, so that thereafter the drum will come to rest with one row of indicia thereon exposed through the slot 7*c*. Similarly, below the slot 7*d* is a drum 13 mounted on a shaft 13*a* journaled in bearings supported within the casing 7, drum 13 being operated by a motor 14 similar to motor 9 and controlled by a button 15 on the face 7*a* of casing 7, whereby when button 15 is depressed the drum 13 will be spun by motor 14 and thereafter brought to rest with one row of indicia thereon exposed through slot 7*d*. The particular form of motors 9 and 14 forms no part of our invention, but the drums 8, 11 and 13 must be spun or rotated independently of each other by some form of motor or by spring action.

The first drum 8, called Drum #1, indicates the yardage for various golf clubs such as driver, 3 wood, 3 iron, 5 iron, 7 iron, 9 iron and wedge, as indicated in FIG. 8, which shows an expanded view of the face of the drum 8. The second drum 11, called Drum #2, indicates the error, right or left, in degrees in increments of 3° up to and including 21°, as shown in FIG. 9. The third drum 13, called Drum #3, indicates the pitch shots and putts around and on the green, and also indicates obstacle errors in yards, left or right, column 11*h* (FIG. 10) and sand wedge shots showing distance and error, column 11*j* (FIG. 10).

FIG. 8 shows an expanded view of the drum 8 denoting yardage when using various clubs. In FIG. 8 the left hand column 8*b* indicates yardage when using a driver; the next column 8*c* indicates yardage when using a 3 wood; the next column 8*d* indicates yardage when using a 3 iron; the next column 8*e* indicates yardage when using a 5 iron; the next column 8*f* indicates yardage when using a 7 iron; the next column 8*g* indicates yardage when using a 9 iron; and the last column 8*h* indicates yardage when using a wedge. Any one of the horizontal rows of figures in columns 8*b*–8*h* will be visible through the slot 7*b* after the button 10 has been actuated to spin the drum and the drum has then come to rest.

FIG. 9 shows an expanded view of the face of drum 11 which indicates error in degrees in increments of 3° up to and including 21°, either to the right or left. In FIG. 9 the left hand column 11*b* indicates error when using a driver; the next column 11*c* denotes error when using a 3 wood; column 11*d* the error when using a 3 iron; column 11*e* the error when using a 5 iron; column 11*f* the error when using a 7 iron; column 11*g* the error when using a 9 iron; and the last column 11*h* the error when using a wedge. The columns 11*b*–11*h* have certain of their blocks cross-hatched to indicate different colors, the horizontal hatching indicating a first color to denote error to the right of the axis of the drive, and the vertical hatching indicating a second color to denote error to the left of the axis of the drive. The blocks which are not hatched indicate no error either to the right or left.

FIG. 10 shows an expanded view of the face of the drum 13, and indicates distance and error for approaches, putts, and obstacle errors. The three columns at the left of FIG. 11, to wit, columns 11*b*, 11*c* and 11*d*, indicate long, medium and short approach shots, respectively, while the next three columns 11*e*, 11*f* and 11*g*, indicate long, medium and short putts respectively. The next column 11*h* indicates obstacle errors, while the next column 11*j* indicates distances and errors when using a sand wedge.

In columns 11*b*, 11*c* and 11*d* the first number in each block indicates the distance of the long, medium or short approach shots respectively, while the second number indicates the error in degrees in 3° increments; and certain of the blocks in these columns are hatched to denote a first color indicating a right hand error, or hatched to denote a second color to indicate a left hand error. Columns 11*e*, 11*f* and 11*g* indicate the number of putts required from various positions on the green, i.e., long, medium or short. With respect to column 11*h* certain of the blocks in this column are also similarly hatched to indicate right or left hand obstacle errors in degrees. The blocks in column 11*j* each contain two numbers, the first number indicating the length of the shot and the second number indicating the error in degrees in 3° increments right or left, according to the particular hatching of the block. For instance, in columns 11*b*, 11*c*, 11*d* and 11*j* a number such as "45–6" would indicate that the player's token is to be advanced 45 yards along a line which is 6° to the right of the axis of the slide 3, assuming that the block containing the number is hatched to indicate the first color. With respect to column 11*h* which indicates the obstacle error the hatching indicating the first color indicates the error at right angles to the line of flight measured to the right from the point of contact with an obstacle, such as a tree or the like, while the hatching for the second color indicates an error at right angles to the line of flight measured to the left from the point of contact with an obstacle. Where no color is indicated in the block the figure appearing in the block denotes yardage along a line 180° to the light of flight, and is to be subtracted from the total yardage, and measured along the scale 3 instead of laterally along the scale 4 as previously pointed out.

FIG. 11 shows on an enlarged scale a typical golf hole provided with spaced tees T and containing coordinate lines normal to the axis of the hole in increments of 50 yards from the tee to and including the green G. On FIG. 11 are indicated various traps S, a lake L, and trees P; also in FIG. 11 the green G contains a hole H, and has marked thereon a concentric inner ring G′ indicating a short putt when the golfer's ball lies within the ring G′; also an intermediate concentric ring G2 indicating a medium putt when the player's ball lies within said ring G2 and outside of the inner ring G′; also an outer concentric ring G3 indicating a long putt when the player's ball lies within said ring G3 and outside of the intermediate ring G2, it being noted that drum 13 (FIG. 10) has columns thereon indicating long, medium and short putts, as well as long, medium and short approaches.

OPERATION

Order of play

(1) Order of play off first tee may be determined by mutual consent, high card, high number, etc.

(2) Order of play off subsequent tees is dependent on results of previous hole; low man on previous hole tees off first, second lowest tees off second, etc. If there is no low score, order is the same as on previous tee.

(3) Order of play between tee and hole for all shots is determined by distance from hole. Man farthest from hole shoots first. If two or more players are approximately equally distant from hole, order of play is determined by mutual consent.

Selection of clubs

(1) Player may use any club he desires for any shot with the following exceptions:

(a) In rough—only irons may be used.

(b) In trap—only 5, 7, 9 irons, wedge or sand wedge may be used.

(c) In gulleys—only 9 iron, wedge or sand wedge may be used.

(2) Near the green the player may select a specific club (Drums #1 and #2), or select one of the approach shots off Drum #3.

Method of play

(1) Tee shot: Each player, in turn, places Distance and Error Indicator 3–5 between tee markers T, selects club, activates Drums #1 and #2 and moves his token to position indicated by Drums #1 and #2, using Distance and Error Indicator. Note: Position of distance and error indicator may not be moved once drums have been activated.

(2) Fairway shot: Each player, in turn, follows same procedure as for tee shot.

(3) Ball in rough: Same procedure as tee shot with exception of club selection.

(4) Ball in trap: Same procedure as tee shot with exception of club selection. The term "same procedure as tee shot" has reference to placement of distance and error indicator only (FIG. 11). Club selections for various conditions are indicated in "Selection of Clubs"—1*a*, 1*b*, 1*c* and 2, appearing above. It is assumed that Drums #1 and #2 would not be used in all cases, as the club selected will indicate the drums to be used.

(5) Ball in gully: Same procedure as tee shot with exception of club selection.

(6) Ball near green: Same procedure as tee shot.

(7) On green: Each player, in turn, activates Drum #3, reads results off drum under corresponding putt (long, medium, short) depending on his position on green and adds results to number of strokes required to reach green. Resultant figure is number of strokes required to play hole.

General

(1) For any given shot, each player has prerogative of placing Distance and Error Indicator facing in any direction he desires and selecting any club (with limitation indicated for various lies (positions)). This enables each player to play safe or choose a high risk shot, whichever he may desire. For any particular shot a player may choose a club which will give him less distance and more accuracy or favor a particular side of the fairway to minimize the risk of going into a hazard.

(2) If line of flight intersects an obstacle (trees, etc.) activate Drum #3, read error and make indicated correction from struck obstacle.

(a) Shot in excess of 50 yards passing through any portion of a tree will be considered as having hit an obstacle.

(b) Shot of 50 yards or less, passing through a tree, will be deemed to have hit an obstacle *only* if line of flight intersects trunk (dot spot on tree markings). The dot spots mentioned are located approximately in the center of each tree outlined and are intended to indicate the tree trunk. Shot through leafy portion of tree will be considered to have gone through.

(3) If line of flight intersects a trap, consult roll indication for club used (marked on control box, FIG. 12). If roll portion of shot goes through trap, ball must be stopped in trap and next shot made from there.

(4) If line of flight intersects a gully, same applies as for ball passing through trap.

(5) Ball out of bounds: Player hits another ball from same spot and adds two strokes upon completion of hole.

(6) Ball in water hazard: Player may move ball back, on same line as it entered water hazard, as far as he desires and play from that position. He must add one stroke upon completion of the hole.

FIG. 11 indicates, as above stated, a sample fairway and also indicates the procedure of play for three golfers playing the hole shown in said figure.

Player X places the distance and error indicator (FIG. 2) between the tees T with the pivot 5*c* over the hole H, as shown at the right hand end of FIG. 11, and directs the slide scale 3 for a line of flight through the trap S'. The player's intention is to carry the ball over the trap. A cautious player might well favor the right side of the fairway, in this case, in order to minimize the chance of going into a water hazard. Player X selects a driver for the shot and Drum #1 indicates a 250 yard shot. Drums #1 and #2 are always used together. However, FIG. 11 is merely presented to show various situations and applications, in this instance, the application of the roll factor. While player X intended to make a drive of 250 yards over the trap S', however, the roll factor appearing at the lower left corner of FIG. 12 indicates a factor of 30 yards when using a driver to be subtracted from the length of the drive (250 yards), and thus as the line of flight was through the trap S' it must be assumed that the ball remained in the trap S' in the position marked B', FIG. 11. Remembering that player X can use no iron greater than a 5 iron out of a trap, player X then places the distance and error indicator (FIG. 2) in the position shown at I' in FIG. 11, behind ball B' and directs the line of flight for his second shot towards the green G. After manipulating Drums #1 and #2 player X's second shot is determined by the drums to be 160 yards without error, right or left, and player X's ball therefore lands on the green in position B2 in the long putt area G3. Player X then manipulates Drum #3 which indicates the player has two putts in order to hole out. Therefore, player X has a total of four strokes on the hole.

The next player Y then places the distance and error indicator in position between the tees T, selects a driver club, and manipulates Drums #1 and #2 which indicate a drive of 260 yards with an error of 6° to the left; whereupon, as indicated in FIG. 11, the ball comes to rest in the water hazard L. Player Y then necessarily moves the ball back along the same line that the ball entered the hazard, placing the ball at position B3, FIG. 11, in which position player Y is lying two strokes from the tee. Player Y then directs the distance and error indicator from point B3 towards the green G, and utilizing Drums #1 and #2 ascertains that after his third stroke his ball lies on the green at point B4 in the medium putting area indicated at G2. After operating Drum #3, for a medium putt, two putts are indicated in order to hole out from position B4, and thus player Y has taken five strokes on the hole.

The third player Z then places the distance and error indicator between the tees T in the manner previously stated, selects a driver, and upon operation of Drums #1 and #2 ascertains that his drive is 225 yards with an error of 9° to the right of the line of flight, and player Z finds that his line of flight intersects a tree P', whereupon player Z upon operating Drum #3 ascertains that for obstacle error the ball should be moved to a corrected position of 20 yards to the left of tree P', i.e., at position B5, such movement being effected by means of obstacle

error indicator 4 shown in FIG. 2. Player Z decides to play safe, and then selects a 9 iron, whereby the ball is moved on his second shot 100 yards without error, i.e., into the position B6. The intent here is to come out of a difficult lie safely and at the same time advance the ball to where it will be closer to the green for the next shot. From position B6 player Z selects a 7 iron for his third shot and the drum indicates a yardage of 140 yards without error, his ball landing at the point B7. Thus player Z overshoots the green G and selects a short approach on Drum #3 which indicates 15–3 and puts him in the position B8 in the short putt area G' on green G. Operation of the short putt indicator shows that one putt was required to hole out, and thus player Z has had five strokes to hole out.

We do not limit our invention to the exact form shown in the drawings, for obviously changes may be made therein within the scope of the claims.

We claim:

1. In a simulated golf game apparatus, a distance and error indicator adapted to be placed in the line of proposed flight to determine direction and location of a golf ball with respect to distance and lateral error, said indicator comprising a base colored on one side of its axis in contrast to the other side, indicia at one end of the base denoting angular variation from the axis of the base, a transparent arm pivoted on the axis of the base adjacent its other end, said arm having a marker thereon cooperating with said indicia, and a transparent scale member having indicia thereon indicating yardage axially slidable on said arm; a control box having spaced slot openings; individually rotatable drums in the box behind the respective openings, one drum indicating error to right and left of the axis of the said indicator, and another drum indicating distance and error to right and left of approach shots, and also indicating corrections to right and left for obstacle errors, the indicia on the first and second drums to denote errors to right and left and those denoting obstacle errors being in contrasting colors to denote different directions, said colors corresponding with those of the distance and error indicator.

2. In apparatus as set forth in claim 1, said control box having a top in which the openings are formed; horizontal shafts journaled within the box for the respective drums; means for individually spinning said drums; and means on said top for individualy activating said spinning means.

3. In a simulated golf game apparatus, a distance and error indicator adapted to be placed in the line of proposed flight to determine direction and location of a golf ball after each stroke with respect to distance and lateral error, said indicator comprising a base colored on one side of its axis in contrast to the other side, indicia at one end of the base denoting angular variation from the axis of the base, a transparent arm pivoted on the axis of the base adjacent its other end, said arm having a marker thereon cooperating with said indicia, and a transparent scale member having indicia thereon indicating yardage axialy slidable on said arm; a control box having spaced slot openings; individually rotatable drums in the box behind the respective openings, one drum indicating yardage, a second drum indicating error to right and left of the axis of the said indicator, and a third drum indicating distance and error to right and left of approach shots, and also indicating corrections to right and left for obstacle errors, the indicia on the second and third drums to denote errors to right and left and those denoting obstacle errors being in contrasting colors to denote different directions, said colors corresponding with those of the distance and error indicators.

4. In apparatus as set forth in claim 3, said control box having an inclined top in which the openings are formed; horizontal shafts journaled within the box for the respective drums; motors for individually spinning said drums; and means on said top for individually activating said motors.

5. A distance and error indicator for use in a simulated golf game comprising a base which is colored on one side of its axis in contrast to the color of the other side; indicia at one end of the base denoting angular variation from the axis of the base; a transparent arm pivoted on the axis of the base adjacent the other end of the base and carrying a guide disposed over the pivot, said arm having a marker thereon cooperating with said indicia; and a transparent scale member having indicia thereon indicating yardage from 0 to 300 yards axially slidable in the said guide.

6. A distance and error indicator for use in a simulated golf game comprising a segmental shaped base which is colored on one side of its axis in contrast to the color of the other side; indicia at the larger end of the base denoting angular variation from the axis of the base in increments of 3°; a transparent arm pivoted on the axis of the base adjacent its smaller end and carrying a guide disposed over the pivot and said arm having a marker thereon cooperating with said indicia; a transparent scale member having indicia thereon indicating yardage from 0 to 300 yards axially slidable in the said guide; and a transversely disposed obstacle error scale on the end of the scale member adjacent the zero mark.

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DELBERT B. LOWE, *Primary Examiner.*