W. W. SMYTHE, JR.

GRAPHIC CHART.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 2, 1919.

1,405,169.

Patented Jan. 31, 1922.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

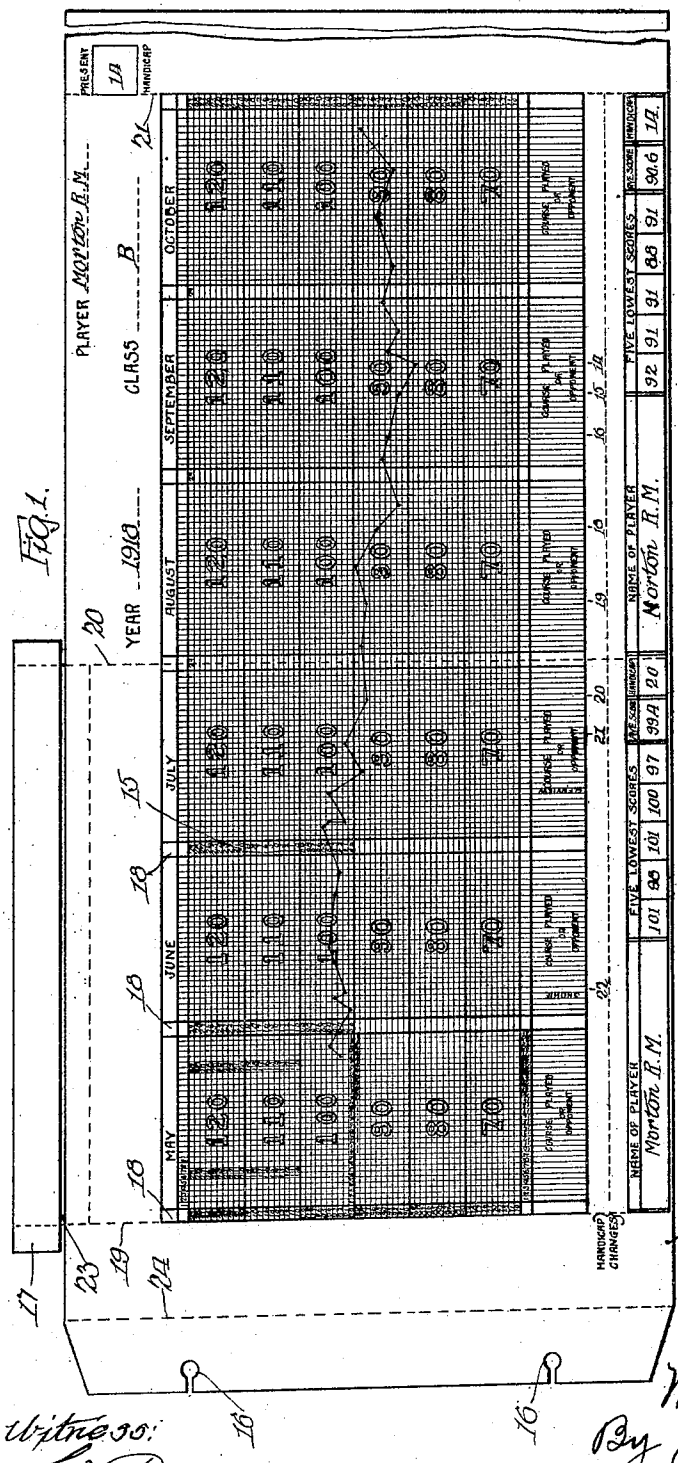


Fig. 1.

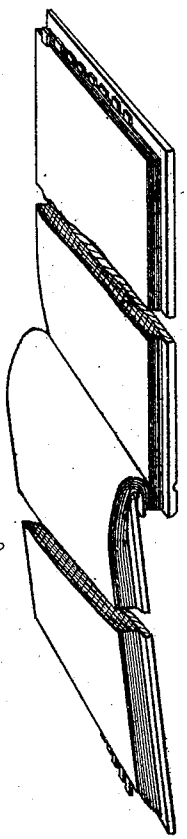


Fig. 2.

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

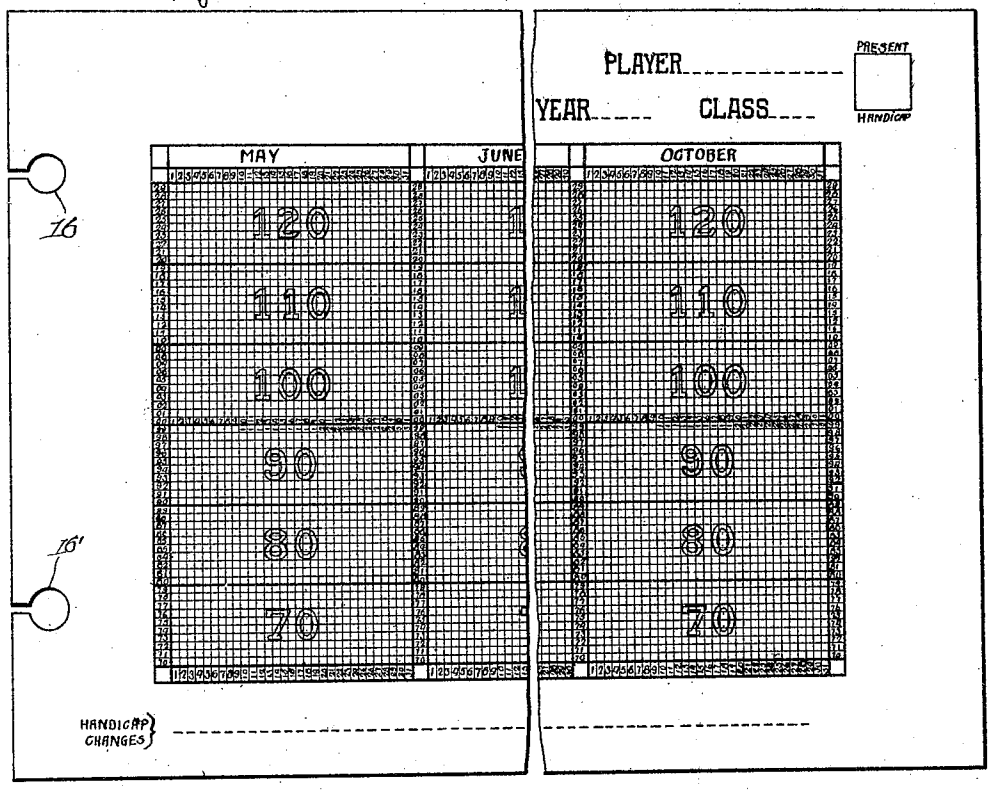
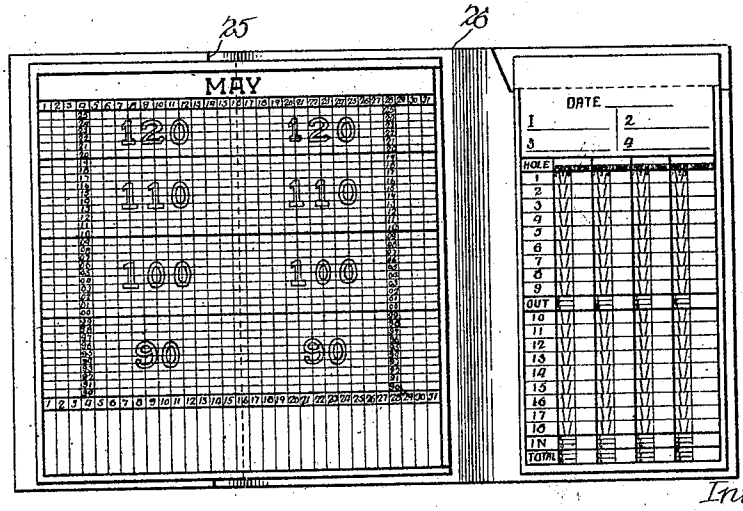


Fig. 4.



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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 5.

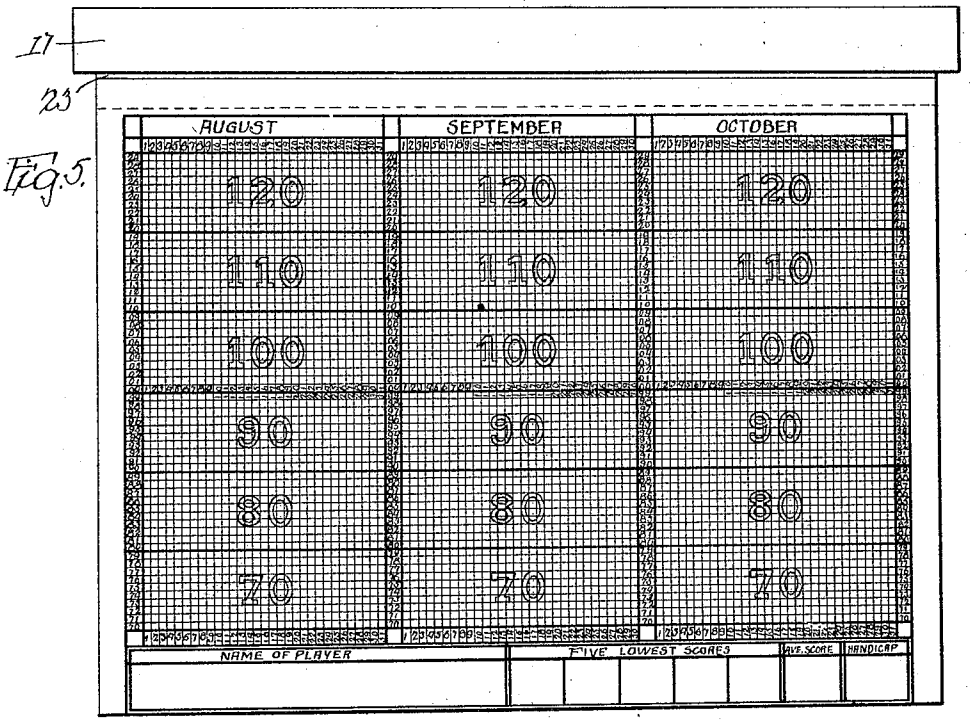
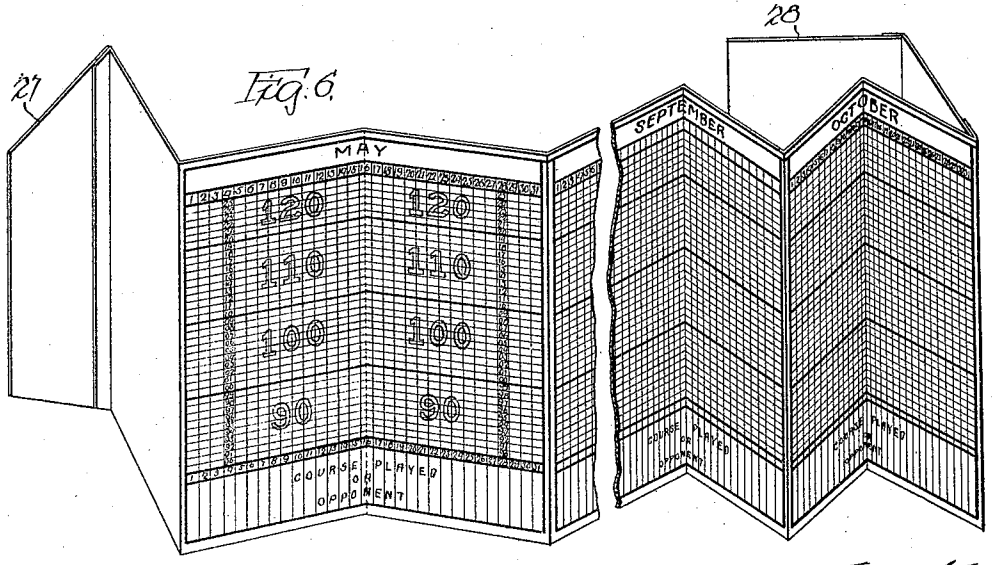


Fig. 6.



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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 7.

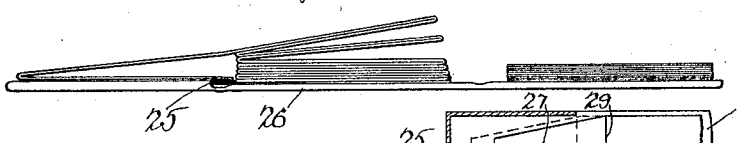


Fig. 8.

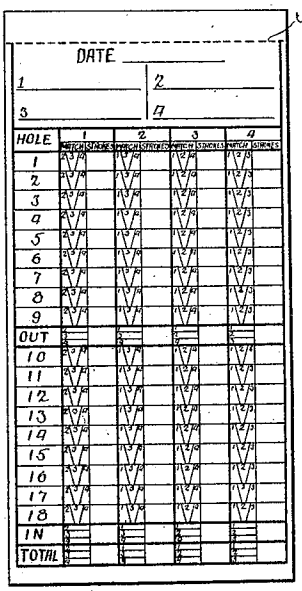


Fig. 9.

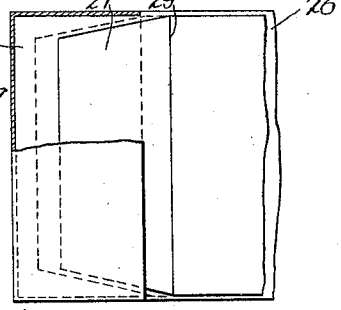


Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

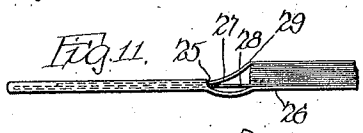


Fig. 12.

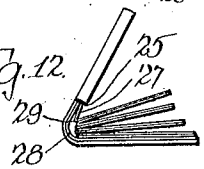
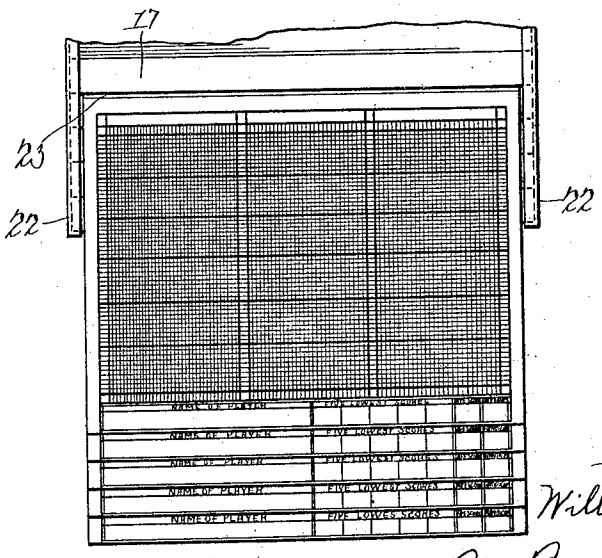


Fig. 13.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. SMYTHE, JR., OF PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE GRAPHIC SCORE BOOK COMPANY, OF PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

GRAPHIC CHART.

1,405,169. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Jan. 31, 1922.**

Application filed January 2, 1919. Serial No. 269,321.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. SMYTHE, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Park Ridge, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Graphic Chart, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to graphic score charts or sheets, and means for holding and displaying the same, and one of the objects of the invention is to provide score charts or sheets which are particularly adapted for use in keeping graphic records of golf scores.

A further object of my invention is the provision of score sheets or charts which are particularly adapted to being bound together in a loose leaf volume.

A further object of the invention is the provision of charts for carrying extended records of golf scores, or other data, which charts are adapted to be folded and carried in a flexible cover.

A further object of the invention is the provision of golf score sheets upon which the record of the player's games may be entered in graphic form, and upon which the player's name and handicapping data may also be noted, so that such golf score sheets may be mounted in a small space to openly display the names of the players and their respective handicaps, and to normally conceal, but render displayable at will, the graphic record of the player's games.

Another object of the invention is the provision of golf score sheets adapted to be carried in the form of a tablet on which the match play record of several players may be kept.

Other objects of the invention will appear hereinafter, the novel features and combinations of elements being set forth in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings—

Fig. 1 illustrates my complete graphic golf score sheet or chart adapted to be bound with other like sheets in a loose leaf volume, or displayed with other like sheets in a handicapping rack, or folded for use in a flexible cover so as to be capable of being carried in the pocket of the player.

Fig. 2 illustrates an indexed loose leaf book made up of my improved golf score charts, and particularly adapted for use in the rooms of a golf club.

Fig. 3 shows my improved golf score chart slightly modified so as to be particularly adapted to the loose leaf book shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 shows the golf score chart, or a modification thereof, folded and carried in a three-fold flexible pocket-book which also carries my improved golf score tablet.

Fig. 5 shows a portion of the score sheet of Fig. 1, or a modification thereof, particularly adapted for use in a handicapping rack.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of my golf score chart, folded and arranged for carrying in a protecting cover or pocket-book.

Fig. 7 is an end view of the three-fold pocket-book with the folded golf score chart and the golf score tablet carried by said pocket-book.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged view of one of the sheets of the golf score tablet which is shown at the right-hand portion of Fig. 4.

Fig. 9 is a plan view of the left-hand portion of Fig. 7 to show the manner in which the foldable chart of Fig. 6 is carried by the protecting cover or pocket-book.

Fig. 10 is an end view of the three-fold pocket-book folded up with the golf score chart and the golf score tablet therein in compact form.

Fig. 11 is an end view of Fig. 9.

Fig. 12 is an end view of a portion of the pocket-book to show the manner in which the golf score sheet moves into the pocket in the cover when the latter is closed onto the foldable golf score sheet; and

Fig. 13 shows the means for mounting the handicapping golf score charts in a rack so as to openly display the names of the players and their handicapping data, and also to normally conceal, but render displayable at will, each player's graphic record chart for certain periods of time.

Referring to Fig. 1, 14 designates a rectangular sheet of paper or other material on which are permanently printed the various lines, words, and numerals of the graphic chart. On the chart, as illustrated in Fig. 1, I have shown vertical divisions headed respectively from May to October, inclusive, the principal playing months of the northern courses. For winter play on the southern courses the vertical divisions may be headed respectively from November to April, inclusive; or, if desired, the chart may carry divisions for the twelve months

of the year. These vertical divisions are divided by spaced-apart horizontal lines 15 so as to sub-divide the vertical divisions into sections which are further divided by spaced-apart vertical lines into a series of columns. The spaced-apart vertical lines in combination with the spaced-apart horizontal lines cause the vertical month divisions to be divided up into cross-section spaces in which the vertical columns of spaces correspond to the days of the month or dates, and in which the horizontal rows of spaces correspond to player's score in strokes, each space standing for a particular score made on a certain day, depending on the particular vertical column and horizontal row at the intersection of which the particular space in question lies. For the month of May there are a sufficient number of vertical spaced-apart lines in the division corresponding to that month to provide vertical columns for thirty-one days. For the month of June there are enough vertical lines to provide columns for thirty days; and so on for each of the month divisions. The different month divisions on the sheet may be made of the same widths irrespective of the number of days in such month so that if the sheet is folded the folds will be of similar widths. The columns into which the vertical month divisions are divided are designated by numerals in accordance with the days of the month. These numerals may appear in projections of the vertical columns above and below the cross-section spaces that are used for designating the player's score; and, if desired, these numerals may be superposed upon the score-designating spaces, the arrangement being such as to locate the designating numerals sufficiently closely together to make it easy to identify the day of the mouth with which any space in each vertical column corresponds. Where the designating numerals are superposed upon the score spaces, they may be printed more faintly, or in a different colored ink, sa as to distinguish them from the lines or notations placed upon the chart and prevent them from producing confusion in the record that may appear upon the chart.

The horizontal rows of cross-section spaces produced by the horizontal lines of the chart may be designated by a series of numerals chosen to correspond with the number of strokes that any player may be expected ordinarily to take in completing a round of a golf course. On the chart illustrated in Fig. 1 these numerals are from 70 to 129, inclusive, the lowest number being associated with the lowest horizontal row of spaces, and the highest number being associated with the highest horizontal row. This order may, of course, be inverted if desired so that the lowest number may be associated with the top horizontal row and the highest number may be associated with the bottom horizontal row.

The vertical month sections of the score sheet, as illustrated, are spaced-apart by separating columns 18, and the score-designating numerals may be placed in these columns, and also in separate columns at the beginning of the first month and at the end of the last month of the chart. The score-designating numerals may also be superposed upon certain of the cross-section spaces employed for entering the record of the player's games; in which case these numerals may be printed more faintly, or in different colored ink, so as to avoid any possible interference with the distinctness of the subsequently entered graphic record.

For convenience in quickly interpreting the record which may be made on the score sheet, the vertical month divisions may be divided into sections by making every tenth one of the horizontal lines a heavier line, and marking each of the sections thus produced in large open lettering, either more faintly printed, or in different colored ink, with the numbers 70, 80, 90, 100, 110 and 120, these numbers corresponding with the respective ten's sections of the score designating numerals. Inasmuch as the main sections of the vertical month columns are designated with the large open numbers, it is unnecessary in printing the score designating numerals to repeat the entire number above one-hundred. For instance, in th main section 100, the ten horizontal rows of spaces are designated from 00 to 09, respectively, and in the main section 110 the ten horizontal rows of spaces are designated from 10 to 19, respectively.

At the bottom of the cross-section portion of the golf score sheet, I have provided narrow vertical columns formed by projections of the lines which form the vertical date columns of the month, which columns are designated "Course played or opponent," these spaces being provided to enable the player to make an entry of the course upon which the game is played, or the opponent against whom he plays on any particular day.

As shown in Fig. 1, the golf score sheet is also provided with suitably designated spaces upon which may be entered the year to which the record entered on the sheet pertains, the name of the player, the class of the player, A, B or C, and the player's present handicap. The entries as to the class of the player and his present handicap may be made in pencil so that they may be changed from time to time as the player's scores automatically change his handicap, or move him from one class to another.

Suitably designated spaces are provided along the lower edge of the record sheet or chart for entering the name of the player, his five lowest scores, his average score, and

his handicap. As illustrated in Fig. 1, the spaces in which the above-mentioned data is entered, appear in duplicate along the lower edge of the sheet, so that if the sheet is folded for use in a handicapping rack, as will hereinafter be explained, each half of the sheet may have these suitably designated handicapping spaces; or if, instead of folding the sheet on the dotted lines 19, 20 and 21 for use in the handicapping rack, half of the imprints shown on the sheet of Fig. 1 appear on the front and half on the back of the same sheet, then each half will be provided with the suitably designating handicapping spaces at its lower edge. In addition, the sheet of Fig. 1 may be provided with the line designated "Handicap changes" that appears on the lower portion of the sheet, upon which may be noted the handicap of the player. The numeral representing the player's handicap at the start of the season may be written at the left-hand end of this line; and as the handicap changes from time to time during the season, the number representing the changed handicap may be written on this line to the right of the first number, and, if desired, approximately beneath the vertical date column on which the new handicap becomes effective, the last number to the right thus representing the handicap of the player at the time the score chart is inspected.

In order to illustrate how the score sheet is used, I have indicated on the sheet shown in Fig. 1 the season's record of a hypothetical player. For each game that the player plays, a dot is made in the space which lies at the intersection of the vertical column corresponding to the day of the month in which the game is played and the horizontal row corresponding to the number of strokes that the player takes to complete the round. The progress of the player's game throughout the season is indicated by lines joining these dots to constitute a graphic record. A tabulated record of the games of this hypothetical player is as follows:

Date.	Strokes.	Date.	Strokes.
May 27	102	August 10	97
May 29	104	August 17	99
June 2	100	August 24	95
June 4	103	August 28	91
June 5	102	September 2	94
June 14	104	September 6	93
June 24	103	September 14	91
July 3	105	September 19	88
July 4	104	September 21	93
July 4	101	September 25	91
July 9	104	September 30	94
July 13	98	October 4	92
July 18	101	October 13	95
July 26	97	October 22	92
August 2	98	October 29	98

The data contained in the above table appears in graphic form on the chart shown in Fig. 1. If the games are played on several courses, the names of these courses may be noted in the corresponding spaces in the part of the chart marked "Course played or opponent." This has been done in two instances, the word "Skokie" appearing in the space corresponding to the game played on June 4, and the word "Glenview" appearing in the space corresponding to the game played on July 9th. In like manner the name or initials of the opponent may be noted in this space.

On the dotted line along the lower part of the sheet marked "Handicap changes" I have placed numerals to indicate the manner in which the handicap of this hypothetical player changes from time to time throughout the season. These numerals are placed on the line in positions approximately beneath the date column when each handicap change occurs. The handicaps in this illustrative season's record are determined in accordance with the commonly used automatic handicapping system, where the handicap is arrived at by taking the average of the player's five lowest scores, deducting par for the course, which in this case is assumed to be 74, and taking four-fifths of this difference as the handicap. In this way, the hypothetical player's handicap is fixed at 22 on June 5th, when he has played five games; changes to 21 on July 18th; to 20 on July 26th; to 19 on August 10th; to 18 on August 24th; to 16 on September 6th; to 15 on September 14th; and to 14 on September 19th, at which figure it remains for the balance of the season.

For the first three months of the season the five lowest scores of the player, with his average score and his handicap, are entered in the appropriately designated spaces on the lower edge of the sheet beneath these three months; and the similar data for the remaining three months of the season is entered in the similar spaces beneath these months on the lower edge of the sheet. The scores of the first five games played, and which will appear in the spaces marked "Five lowest scores" in the left-hand handicapping space of the sheet, are 101, 98, 101, 100 and 97. These scores are entered in the five spaces, preferably in pencil, so that they may be erased; and when the player subsequently returns a score that is lower than any one of the scores entered in these five spaces, the highest one of the scores entered is erased and the low score just turned in is substituted for it. In this way, in the present instance, the five lowest scores, the average score, and the handicap of the player at the end of the first three months period are as noted in the left-hand handicapping space of Fig. 1; and the like figures at the end of the season are as noted in the right-hand handicapping space of Fig. 1.

It is customary to place the players in different classes in accordance with their handicaps. The classification of the players

varies at different golf clubs. But if it be assumed that in the present instance the players from scratch to 13 strokes handicap are in class A, the players from 14 strokes to 21 strokes handicap are in class B, and the players whose handicap is 22 strokes and more are in class C, then at the beginning of the season the hypothetical player whose record is shown on the sheet of Fig. 1 is in class C, having a handicap of 22 strokes, and changes to class B on July 18th when his handicap becomes 21 strokes. The class of the player may be noted in the space at the upper right-hand corner of the sheet designated "Class", and in the present illustrative instance the letter B is written in this space. At the beginning of the season the letter C appeared in this space, and was changed to the letter B on July 18th.

A suitably designated space for entering the year to which the particular record pertains is provided, as shown, at the top of the sheet. In the present instance it is assumed that the year is 1918.

The score sheet illustrated in Fig. 1, either in the form shown, or in modified form, is adapted for use in a variety of ways. It may be assembled with other similar sheets in a loose-leaf binder, as shown in Fig. 2. In this case the sheets may be provided with the perforations 16 for securing them to the binding posts of the binder, or may be held in the binder in any other well-known manner. The loose-leaf binder shown in Fig. 2 may be provided with an alphabetical index to facilitate finding the score sheet of any particular player. Such a golf score book in loose-leaf form is particularly adapted for use in the rooms of a golf club where it may be accessible to all of the players.

If desired, the score sheet for binding in the club book or loose-leaf binder of Fig. 2 may be in the form illustrated in Fig. 3. In this modification of the record sheet of Fig. 1, the lower edge of the sheet bearing the handicapping data spaces is omitted, as is also the part of the chart of Fig. 1 provided for indicating the course played or opponent. The strip 17, which is employed for suspending the sheet in the handicapping rack, as will hereinafter be described, is also removed when the record sheet of Fig. 1, or the modification illustrated in Fig. 3, is bound with other like sheets in the loose-leaf binder. In the modification illustrated in Fig. 3, the columns of score-designating numerals that are superposed upon the cross-section spaces upon which the record is to be noted, are also dispensed with, and the score-designating numerals appear only in the separating columns between adjacent months, and in the columns at the beginning of the first month and at the end of the last month. It may be seen that, excepting for the omissions noted, the record sheet of Fig. 3 is substantially the same as the record sheet of Fig. 1. In Fig. 3 only a part of the complete page is shown, the part lying between the middle of the June division and the end of the September division of the chart being broken away. The modification shown in Fig. 3, like the record sheet shown in Fig. 1, is provided with perforations 16′ for use in securing the sheet to the loose-leaf binder.

As heretofore indicated, the record sheet of Fig. 1 is adapted to be placed, together with other like record sheets, in a handicapping rack. A rack suitable for the purpose and the arrangement of a number of sheets in the rack are illustrated in Fig. 13. The rack comprises a pair of channels 22 in the slots of which the ends of the strips 17 secured to the upper edge of the various sheets are placed. The strips 17 are slidable in the slots, so that the lowest strip rests on the closed lower ends of the channels 22, and each succeeding strip of the series rests upon the top of the strip beneath it. The width of the strip 17 is substantially the width of the space at the lower edge of the sheet upon which the name of the player and his handicapping data spaces appear, so that each sheet is held enough higher than each preceding sheet in the series to uncover the handicapping space margin of the preceding sheet, and to normally conceal the graphic chart portion of that sheet. Each sheet may be secured to its strip 17 by flexible material 23, or the sheet itself may be sufficiently flexible so that when it is desired to inspect the graphic record of any player whose card is mounted in the handicapping rack, the higher or overlying sheets may be swung up, turning upon the flexible portions 23, so as to uncover the normally concealed graphic score portion of the particular sheet or card to be inspected.

To remove any of the handicapping sheets or cards from the rack, the strips of the higher cards in the rack may be slid up in the slots of the channels 22, and the strip 17 of the sheet or card to be removed may then be disengaged from the channel slots by bowing it outwardly or tilting it to free the ends of these strip from the slots. In Fig. 13 five of the handicapping charts or sheets are shown suspended in the rack. There may, of course, be a large number of sheets held in the rack in the manner shown, the only part of each sheet that is normally displayed being the part at the bottom containing the name of the player and his handicapping data.

In order that the sheet of Fig. 1 may be placed in the handicapping rack, the left-hand end may first be folded back on the line 19, the part at the right-hand end of the sheet may be folded back on the line 21, and the right-hand half of the sheet may

then be folded back on the line 20, so that the front and back of the card thus formed may each carry the graphic record of three months' play and the handicapping data for the corresponding three months at the lower edge of the card. Or, if desired, the modification illustrated in Fig. 5 may be used, in which the graphic chart for three months' play and the corresponding handicapping data spaces are printed on the front of the card, and the graphic chart for the other three months of the six months' season with the corresponding handicapping data spaces may be printed on the back of the card, the other portions of the sheet illustrated in Fig. 1 being omitted. For convenience in ascertaining the class of any player, the cards may be arranged numerically in the handicapping rack in accordance with the amount of the handicap allowed each player. The strips 17 are made of a thickness to fit snugly the slots in the channels 22 so that each strip may rest squarely upon the strip below it.

The record sheet of Fig. 1 is also adapted to be folded and mounted in a pocket-book or cover for the individual use of the player. When the sheet is to be thus used, the strip 17, employed for securing the sheet in the handicapping rack, is torn off or detached, and the sheet is accordion-folded on vertical lines through the middle of the separating spaces 18 between and at the ends of the month divisions, and also on a vertical line through the middle of each month division. The fold in the middle of each month division is a reverse fold, as a result of which each month division occupies the space of two facing pages in the folder that is formed by the accordion-folding of the sheet, as the different month divisions are of the same widths the folds are even. The page also has a reverse fold on the dotted line 24, which is spaced a distance equal to one-half of a month division from the folding line through the center of the separating column 18 at the left-hand side of the May division; and in like manner the sheet has another reverse fold along a vertical line (not shown) at a distance equal to one-half of a month division from the middle of the separating column 18 at the right-hand side of the October division. The portions of the sheet to the left of the folding line 24 and to the right of the folding line (not shown) at the right-hand end of the sheet, form tips which are adapted to be inserted in the pocket 25 of a cover 26 such as shown in Figs. 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12. The tip portion at the right-hand end of the sheet is of approximately the dimension of the pocket, and the tip at the left-hand end of the sheet has its corners trimmed away, as shown, as a result of which the right-hand end of the sheet fits the pocket snugly, while the left-hand end of the sheet is relatively movable in the pocket so as to permit the folder to adapt itself to the cover in the open and closed positions of the cover.

When the record sheet of Fig. 1 is used in connection with an individual cover, as described above, the portions of the sheet above and below the graphic chart portion may, if desired, be trimmed away, so that the folder will comprise only the graphic chart part of the sheet. The sheet when thus used may, if desired, be further reduced in size by printing the graphic chart portion so as to embrace only part of the score-designating spaces of the sheet that are illustrated in Fig. 1. Thus there may be one folder chart for the use of players whose scores ordinarily run, say, from 70 to 105; another folder chart for players whose scores ordinarily run from 80 to 115; and another chart for players whose scores ordinarily run from 90 to 125.

In Fig. 6, I have illustrated such a modification of the chart of Fig. 1 in which only the graphic chart portion of the sheet is used, and in which the score-designating spaces run from 90 to 125, inclusive. As shown in Fig. 6, the part of the chart from the beginning of the June division to the early part of the September division is shown broken away, and only as many of the designating numerals are shown on the chart as are necessary to an understanding of the arrangement. It may also be said that where the graphic charts are illustrated in the other figures of the drawings, unnecessary complication of the figures is avoided by omitting portions of the columns and rows of figures that would actually appear on the charts in their finished form.

The folder as illustrated in Fig. 6 is provided with the attached tips 27 and 28 at its two ends. These tips may be made of material, such as light cardboard, stiffer than the material of which the folder itself is made, so as to afford a stronger support for the folder in attaching it to the protecting cover 26 in which it is adapted to be placed. If desired, the strengthening tip may be provided at only one end of the folder; or it may be omitted, and the ends of the folder itself may be employed for attaching the folder to the cover.

The manner in which the folder is detachably secured in place in the cover, is illustrated in Figs. 7, 9, 11 and 12. As shown, this is most conveniently done by providing the cover with a single pocket 25, into which the ends of the folder, either with or without the attached tips 27 and 28, are both inserted. In opening and closing the cover when the folder is in place, there is a change in relation of the cover to the folder which would ordinarily tend to buckle the leaves

of the folder so that if they lay flat when the cover was closed they would be pulled out of shape when the cover was open, and vice versa. To avoid this, one of the tips or ends of the folder is so arranged, as by trimming its edges or forming it differently from the other tip, that it is easily slidable in the pocket, as a result of which the folder and cover automatically adjust themselves to one another as the book is closed. With this arrangement, when the closing of the cover upon the folder shifts the relation of the parts from that illustrated in Fig. 11 to that illustrated in Fig. 12, thus shortening the distance from the mouth of the pocket 25 to the folding line 29 at the top of the folder, the tip 27 slides farther into the pocket; and when the cover is opened, thus changing the relation of the parts from that shown in Fig. 12 to that shown in Fig. 11, the tip 27 slides farther out of the pocket, in each case far enough to prevent any distorting of the leaves of the folder. This action is further illustrated in Fig. 9, where, in the upper part of the figure, the position of the slidable tip 27 in the pocket when the cover is open is illustrated in full lines, and the position of the tip in the pocket when the cover is closed is illustrated in broken lines. As the leaves of the folder are turned, as shown in Fig. 7, the movability of the tip in the pocket causes the pages always to lie flat.

The above described relation of the folder to the cover also makes it an easy matter to detach the left-hand end of the folder from the cover and extend the folder, so that the whole record noted on the folder is in view and may be inspected at the same time. The detachability of the folder as a whole from the cover, makes it possible readily to replace one folder with another when it is desired to do so. While the tip 28 at the right-hand end of the folder is of such dimensions and such character as to be held relatively firmly in the pocket of the cover, its connection with the cover is such that, when desired, it may without difficulty be slipped out of the pocket.

The graphic chart that has been described in the foregoing is designed for keeping the record of a season's play by means of a succession of dots placed upon the chart, in accordance with the total number of strokes of each game and the date upon which the game was played, and a line that joins the data together and shows the progress of the game. In connection with this chart, which summarizes each game and shows the entire season's play, I provide an individual score sheet, illustrated in Fig. 8, upon which to keep a detailed record of each game. A number of these sheets may be fastened together in the form of a tab, the sheets being perforated, if desired, along their upper edges on the line 30 so that they may be torn off the tab as used. Each sheet at its top is provided with a space, designated Date, in which the date on which the game is played may be entered. Beneath this are the lines marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 on which the names or initials of the player or players who participate in the game may be entered. Beneath these lines are five main vertical divisions. The first of these divisions is headed Hole, and the other four divisions are headed 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, and each is provided into two columns, one of which is marked Match, and the other of which is marked Strokes. The five vertical divisions and their columns are divided by horizontal lines into two main sections, each main section including ten rows of spaces. The ten rows of the upper section are designated 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and Out, respectively; and the ten rows of the lower section are designated 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and In, respectively. The designating numerals and words are placed in the left-hand main vertical division headed Hole. The designating numerals 1 to 18, inclusive, refer to the 18 holes of an ordinary golf course. Beneath the bottom horizontal row of the second section marked In, is a final row marked Total. Each of the spaces in the column marked Match in each of the four right-hand vertical main divisions is divided into three sub-spaces by oblique lines, the three sub-spaces in each space of the first vertical division being designated 2, 3 and 4, the three sub-spaces in each space of the second vertical division being designated 1, 3 and 4, the three sub-spaces in each space of the third vertical division being designated 1, 2 and 4, and the three sub-spaces in each of the fourth vertical division being designated 1, 2 and 3, respectively. The corresponding spaces in the horizontal rows marked Out, In, and Total are each divided into three spaces by horizontal lines, and these spaces are designated by numerals similar to those used in designating the corresponding three sub-spaces in each space of the corresponding column.

In using the above described score card, the names or initials of four players may be entered on the lines marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 at the top of the card, and the score of each player may be kept in the column marked Strokes in the corresponding main vertical division 1, 2, 3 or 4. The number of strokes taken by each player in completing the first nine holes may be entered in the corresponding spaces in the horizontal row designated Out, the number of strokes taken by each player in completing the second nine holes of the eighteen may be entered in the spaces in the horizontal row marked In, and the

total number of strokes for each player may be entered in the spaces in the bottom horizontal row marked Total.

The numbered spaces in the column of each vertical main division marked Match are for the purpose of receiving the usual marks indicating whether the player whose score is entered in the corresponding main division won, lost or halved the hole in a match with any one or all of the other players. For instance, if player 1 halves a particular hole with player 2, loses to player 3, and wins from player 4, a zero (0) is entered in the triangular space marked 2, a minus sign (—) in the triangular space marked 3, and a plus sign (+) in the triangular space marked 4, these notations being made in the space assigned to player 1 lying in the horizontal row of spaces assigned to the particular hole with regard to which the match play notation is being made. To the extent that is desired, these arbitrary signs indicating whether a hole is halved, lost or won, may be placed in the sub-spaces in the Match column of each of the four players, and the net result of the match play of each player for the first nine holes, the second nine holes, and the total, may be entered in the sub-spaces in the horizontal rows marked Out, In, and Total.

As shown in Figs. 7 and 10, the book or cover 26 is arranged to carry a folded graphic chart or folder, such as shown in Fig. 6, and a tab of individual score cards, such as shown in Fig. 8. The book or cover is made with two folds and three sections, each of the two outer sections being provided with a pocket by means of which the folder and the score tab are attached. The manner in which the folder is held by means of the pocket in the left-hand section of the cover has already been described. Either the folder or the score tab is thus readily detachable from the cover, and may be replaced by another folder or tab when desired.

By making the cover in three sections and assembling the folder and score tab with it in the manner described, the middle and left-hand sections of the cover may be folded over the folder to protect it while the score tab is being used; and when the folder is being used or referred to, the score tab may be protected by being folded between the middle and right-hand sections of the cover. When the book is not in use, it may be folded, as shown in Fig. 10, to protect both the folder and the score tab.

I claim:—

1. A golf score sheet, comprising a series of main divisions, the successive main divisions being designated in accordance with successive months of the year, each main division being divided into sub-divisions designated in accordance with the days of the corresponding month, a series of lines extending transversely of said main divisions and subdivisions and dividing the same into rows of spaces, said rows of spaces being designated by a series of numerals in accordance with the player's score, and larger index numerals superposed upon the spaces designated by each series of ten of the score-designating numerals.

2. A golf score sheet, comprising a series of main divisions designated in accordance with successive months of the year, each main division being divided into a series of columns designated by numerals in accordance with the days of the corresponding month, a series of lines extending transversely of said main divisions and columns and dividing the same into series of transverse rows of spaces, and columns of consecutive numerals superposed upon the spaces of certain of the above-mentioned columns to designate the associated transverse rows of spaces in accordance with the strokes of the player's score.

3. A golf score sheet, comprising a record sheet having a series of main divisions designated in accordance with successive months of the year, each of said main divisions being divided into columns designated by numerals in accordance with the days of the corresponding month, a series of lines extending transversely of said main divisions and columns and dividing the same into transverse rows of spaces, numerals associated with said transverse rows to indicate the number of strokes with which the spaces of each corresponding transverse row are identified, and designated spaces on the margin of said sheet for entering certain data with respect to the player and his playing record.

4. A golf score handicap sheet, comprising a graphic chart of cross-sectional form, the abscissæ spaces of which are designated in accordance with successive months of the year and successive days of each month, and the ordinate spaces of which are designated in accordance with the number of strokes in the player's score, suitably designated spaces along one edge of the sheet for entering the name of the player and his handicap data, and means for movably supporting said sheet in such a way that the above-mentioned suitably designated spaces are normally displayed and the above-mentioned graphic chart portion is normally concealed.

5. A golf handicap sheet, comprising a graphic chart in cross-sectional form, with the abscissæ and ordinate spaces designated in accordance with successive months of the year and days of the month and in accordance with the number of strokes in the player's score, suitably designated spaces along one edge of said sheet for entering the handicap data of the player from the record of

his games as entered on said graphic chart, and means for mounting said sheet together with other similar sheets in such a way that each sheet normally covers said graphic chart of the underlying sheet and leaves said handicap data along one edge of that sheet normally displayed.

6. A golf score sheet, comprising a graphic chart in cross-sectional form, the abscissæ of said chart being designated in accordance with successive months of the year and successive days of each month, and the ordinates of the chart being designated in accordance with the strokes of the player's score, said sheet being folded between successive months and reversely folded in the middle of the spaces occupied by each month to form a folder in which each month's portion of the chart appears on two facing pages.

7. A golf score sheet, comprising a graphic chart in cross-sectional form, the abscissæ of said chart being designated in accordance with the successive months of the year and successive days of each month, and the ordinates of the chart being designated in accordance with the number of strokes of the player's score, and vertical separating columns between the portions of the chart occupied by adjacent months, said sheet being folded on said separating columns to form a folder.

8. A golf score sheet, comprising a graphic chart in cross-sectional form, the abscissæ of said chart being designated in accordance with the successive months of the year and successive days of each month, and the ordinates of the chart being designated in accordance with the strokes of the player's score, the space occupied by each month on said chart being the same as the space occupied by each other month regardless of the number of days in the month, whereby said chart may be accordion-folded symmetrically into pages corresponding with the month spaces.

9. A record book, comprising a cover, a relatively long and narrow record sheet of paper or like material, accordion-folded, a tip of stiffer material attached at one end of said sheet, and means for detachably securing said tip to said cover.

10. A record book, comprising a cover, a relatively long and narrow record sheet in the form of a graphic chart, accordion-folded, and means for securing the ends of said record sheet to said cover in such a way that one end of said sheet may readily be detached from said cover and the graphic chart extended for inspection.

11. A golf score sheet comprising an elongated record sheet folded on a median line with one end portion disposed on the other end portion, and a supporting strip attached to one edge of one of said portions with the ends of said strip extending beyond the ends of said sheet and said median line.

12. A record book comprising a cover having a pocket therein, a relatively long and narrow record sheet folded and having its ends both loosely disposed within said pocket, one of the ends of the record sheet fitting said pocket somewhat snugly and the other end of said record sheet being considerably smaller than the pocket.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification on this 31st day of December, A. D. 1918.

WILLIAM W. SMYTHE, JR.