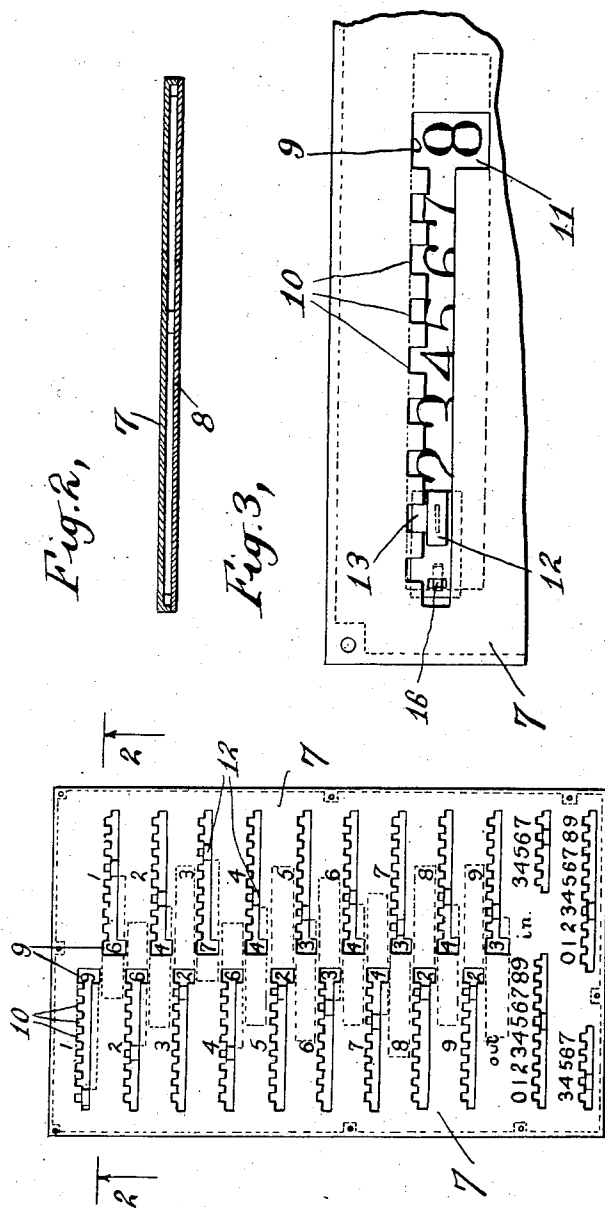


E. L. DE FOREST.
SCORE CARD.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 11, 1911.

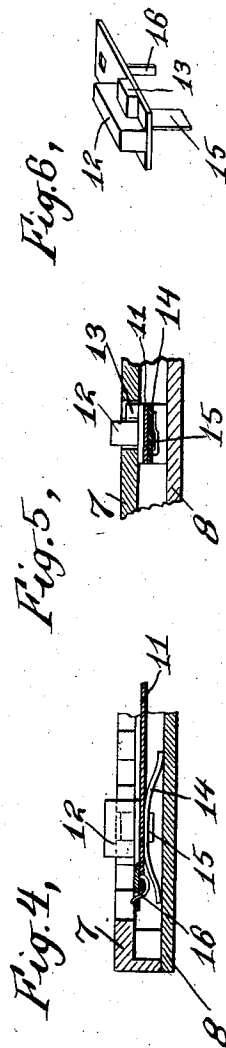
1,026,433.

Patented May 14, 1912.



WITNESSES:
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J. F. Collins

Fig. 1,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD L. DE FOREST, OF WESTHAMPTON, NEW YORK.

SCORE-CARD.

1,026,433.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 14, 1912.

Application filed September 11, 1911. Serial No. 648,728.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. DE FOREST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Westhampton, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Score-Cards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is directed to the provision of a score card suitable for keeping the score of a game of golf.

Broadly considered, the object of the invention is to provide a score card for golf which makes it unnecessary for the player to carry with him and use a pencil.

Other objects are to provide a score card for golf which, while having capacity for scoring eighteen holes, is small and convenient to carry, which is inexpensive to manufacture and in which the registering members are held securely against accidental displacement.

To these ends my improved score card consists of a thin hollow casing provided with a plurality of parallel slots in one of the side walls thereof, each slot having a reading space, or sight-opening, at one end thereof, and a plurality of slides in the casing, one for each slot, each slide being movable lengthwise of its slot to bring any one of a plurality of number characters on the slide into the reading space. The slides are so arranged that they will be held securely in any position to which they are moved, but their holding devices may be readily released so as to permit movement of the slides as desired. In the preferred form, two columns of parallel slots and slides are provided, those of one column being opposite the spaces between those of the other column, as in this way the parts are so compactly arranged that the score card may be readily made of a convenient size.

I have illustrated the preferred embodiment of my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the card, Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of a portion of the card and Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are detailed views showing the construction of the slide.

The card consists of a thin hollow casing, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, preferably made of thin sheet metal and consisting of top and bottom plates 7 and 8 secured together

but spaced apart slightly as shown in Fig. 2, so as to provide a space between the plates in which the slides are movable. The upper plate 7 has two columns of parallel slots cut therein, there being preferably nine slots in each column. Each slot is enlarged at one end, as shown at 9, to form a sight-opening or reading space. One wall of each slot is provided with a plurality of notches, as shown at 10. The slots of one column are arranged opposite the spaces between the slots of the other column, as shown in Fig. 1, and the reading spaces of the slots of the two columns are preferably at the adjacent ends of those slots.

In each of the slots is a slide consisting of a strip 11, having number characters printed thereon, and a block 12 to which the strip 11 is secured. The block 12 is of a thickness closely approaching the width of the slot and it extends through the slot. On one side the block has a projection 13 which is adapted to enter any one of the notches 10 in the wall of the slot. Secured to the under side of the block 12 is a spring 14 which acts to raise the block 12 so that the projection 13 is carried into one of the notches 10. The block 12 can, however, be depressed against the tension of spring 14 so as to carry projection 13 out of one of the notches 10 and within the casing, whereupon the slide can be moved readily in the direction of the length of the slot until the desired number character on the strip 11 appears in the reading space of the slot. The block 12 is preferably provided with two downwardly extending tangs 15 and 16 which are used in assembling the parts of the slide. Tang 15 extends through openings in the strip 11 and spring 14 and is then folded over so as to hold the parts together firmly. The tang 16 is inserted through an opening in the strip 11 and is then folded over as shown in Fig. 4 so as to hold the strip rigidly with respect to the block 12.

The several strips 11 are provided with number characters as shown in Fig. 3, and preferably numbers from 1 to 9 are printed upon the face of the casing indicating the numbers of the slots in each column. When a player using the score card holes out on the first hole, he depresses the block 12 in slot No. 1 in the first column, thereby releasing that slide, and moves the slide lengthwise of the slot until the number on strip

11 appearing in the reading space at the right of the slot is the number of strokes which the player took on the first hole. When this has been done, he releases the block 12 and the spring 14 raises the latter until the projection 13 enters the overlying notch 10, whereupon the slide will be held against accidental displacement and the record of the number of strokes taken by the player is maintained until the position of the slide is intentionally changed. In the same manner a record of the strokes required for hole 2 is made by means of the slide in slot No. 2 and so on throughout the nine holes going out and the nine holes coming in. If desired, the card may be provided with additional slots and slides as shown at the lower part of Fig. 1, whereby the total score going out and the total score coming in may be registered.

It will be seen that the score card made as above described furnishes means for readily registering the score for each of eighteen holes and that the parts are so compactly arranged that a card having this capacity may be made of small size, so that it can be conveniently carried about by the player. Furthermore, the card can be made of attractive appearance and can be manufactured at low cost. If desired a double card can be made up consisting of two cards of the character above described, joined to-

gether so that one may be folded upon the other. With such a double card the scores of two players can be kept.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:—

A score card, comprising a hollow casing provided with two adjacent columns of parallel slots, each slot having a reading space at one end thereof and notches along one wall of the slot and the slots of one column being opposite the spaces between the slots of the other column, a plurality of slides in the casing, one for each slot, each movable lengthwise of its slot to bring any one of a plurality of characters thereon into the reading space of the slot, a projection on each slide adapted to enter the notches in the wall of the slot for that slide, and a spring for positioning each slide with its projection in one of the coacting notches, each slide being depressible against the tension of its spring to carry its projection out of the coacting notch and within the casing, substantially as set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 22 day of August, 1911.

EDWARD L. DE FOREST.

Witnesses:

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