Sept. 13, 1949. W. C. ADAMS 2,481,709

BASEBALL SCORE KEEPING DEVICE

Filed April 25, 1947

Fig. 1

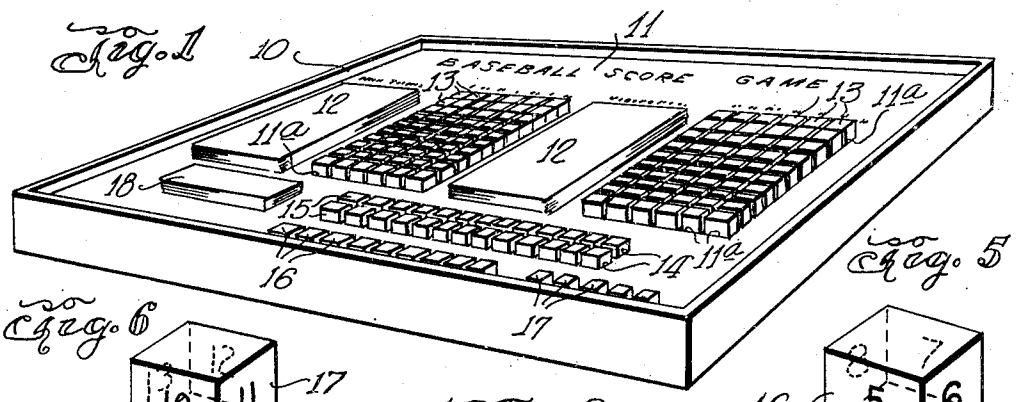


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 2

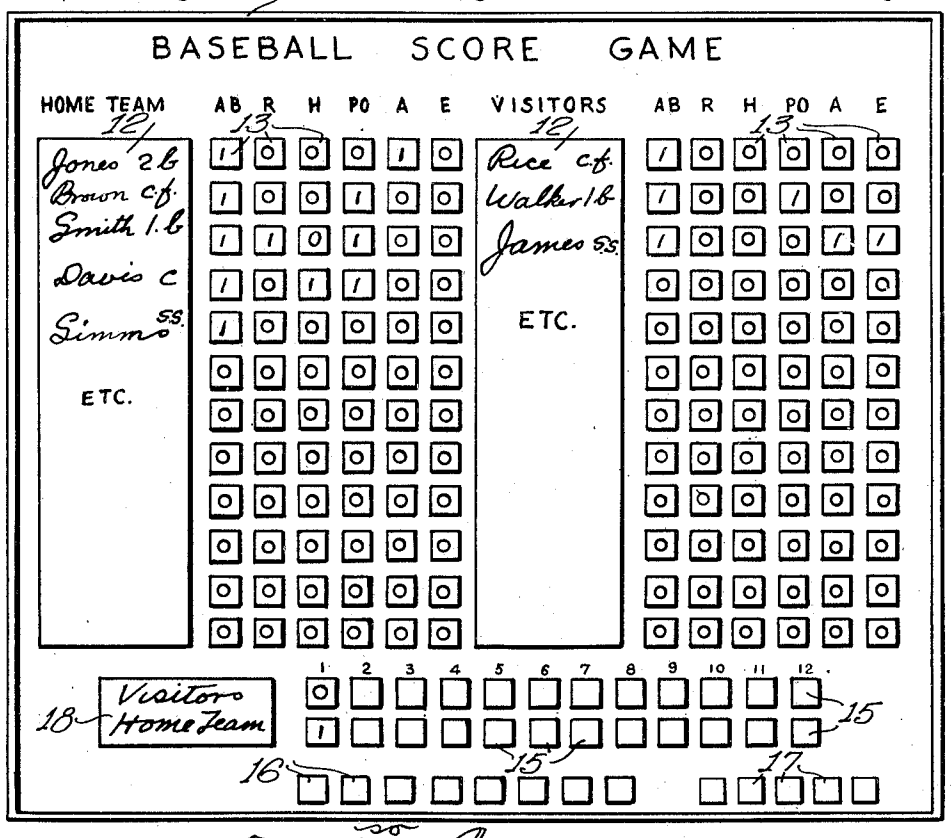


Fig. 3

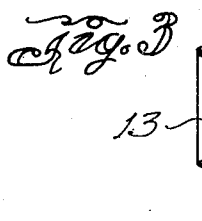
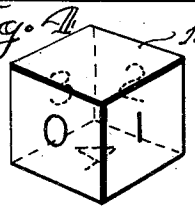


Fig. 4



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2,481,709

BASEBALL SCOREKEEPING DEVICE

William C. Adams, Dallas, Tex., assignor of twelve and one-half per cent to T. A. Hardin, twelve and one-half per cent to John A. Hall, twelve and one-half per cent to Grover C. Page, and twelve and one-half per cent to Jas. A. Parker, all of Dallas, Tex.

Application April 25, 1947, Serial No. 743,845

1 Claim. (Cl. 235—123)

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This invention relates to game score keeping devices and more particularly to such a device peculiarly adaptable for accurately scoring the plays of individual members of opposing baseball teams while a game is in progress.

The principal object of the invention is to improve upon other and various types of baseball scoring devices by simplifying the usually involved table and formulae as well as reducing in number the pieces employed to denote scores. Most important however, is the facility with which the scoring devices may be manipulated to keep current the progress of the game, the scoring devices in the present case consisting of cubes having numbered faces and adapted to repose in conforming recesses in two groups of vertical columns in a board, the columns in each group being successively identified as "AB," "R," "H," "PO," "A" and "E." Associated with each group of columns of cubes is a pad of expendable sheets on which is adapted to be inscribed the names of the players of opposing baseball teams.

Another object of the invention is to provide a baseball score keeping device especially suitable for scoring plays as they are made and announced over a radio broadcast.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention has further reference to certain features of accomplishment which will become apparent as the description proceeds, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a board and associated elements embodying the score keeping device of the invention.

Figure 2 is a top plan view thereof.

Figure 3 is a detail perspective view of the scoring devices or cubes employed to indicate plays during a game of twelve innings.

Figure 4 is a similar cube on a slightly reduced scale but having numerals on only five of its faces which is adapted for use in scoring number of runs per inning.

Figures 5 and 6 show cubes similar to those illustrated in Figures 3 and 4 but whose numerals are in higher order, for use when and where required.

Continuing with a more detailed description of the drawing, reference numeral 10 denotes a shallow container in which is disposed a false bottom 11 having therein two groups of square holes 11a of six columns each, the columns being in vertical alignment and consisting of twelve of such holes. The columns of each group are successively identified by appropriate and conventional abbreviations, viz: "At bat"; "Runs"; "Hits"; "Put-outs"; "Assists" and "Errors."

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At one side and in parallelism with each group of holes is a pad of expendable sheets 12 on which is written the names of the players of the "Home team" and "Visitors" and their positions of play.

In each of the square holes 11a is placed a cube 13, such as illustrated in detail in Figure 3 and which cube bears on its six faces the numerals 0 to 5.

Below the two groups of columns of cubes 13 is provided horizontal rows of square holes 14 in which is placed cubes 15, each having numerals 0 to 4 on five of its faces, the remaining face being blank. These cubes are employed to score number of runs per inning.

Arranged in a horizontal row of square holes below but spaced apart from the rows of cubes 15 is a group of cubes 16, each having on five of its faces the numerals 5 to 9, the remaining faces being blank. Similarly, in the same plane but separated from the row of cubes 16 is a small number of cubes 17, each having numerals 10 to 14 on five of its faces while the remaining face is blank for use when numerals of higher order are required.

Adjacent the two horizontal rows of cubes 15 is a pad 18 of expendable sheets on which is inscribed the names of the "Home" and "Visiting" teams, whose scores for twelve innings are indicated by changing the positions of the cubes 15 in rows opposite the pad 18.

Prior to the starting of a game, the names and positions of the players of the opposing teams are written on their respective pads 12 in order of the line-up. In order to better explain the manner in which the scoring is indicated, the following describes a typical first inning.

Rice, center fielder for the vistors, drove a grounder direct to Jones at second base. Jones scored an assist as he got the ball to Smith on first just ahead of the runner. Walker, first baseman, struck out. James, short stop, knocked a fly direct to Brown in center field for the third out, retiring the side with no hits, no runs and no errors.

The first two men of the home team were easy outs. Jones fouled to the catcher and Brown's grounder to James at short was relayed to first with time to spare. Smith sent a grounder through the box. James at short stop let it get away from him for an error. He came home for the first run of the game when Davis hit a two bagger off the right field fence. Simms struck

out to end the inning. Score: one hit, one run, one left on and one error.

As a result of the plays described in the foregoing, the cubes 13 in the two groups of columns will have been removed and replaced to disclose the score as shown in Figure 2.

Pad 18 is for the purpose of keeping the score by innings. The score keeper simply inscribes the names of the teams on the pad 18 and enters the score by changing the positions of the cubes 15 in their respective holes. To score runs, putouts, etc., in excess of the number provided for on the principal scoring cubes 13, the cubes 16 and 17 are used; their numerals being of higher order than those of cubes 13, as shown in Figures 5 and 6.

It is clearly apparent from the foregoing that even the most quickly executed plays occurring in rapid succession can be recorded with ease and without confusion through the simple expedient of changing the positions of the cubes in their respective holes.

The pads 12 and 18 may be supplanted by any other suitable medium for recording the player line-up and extra innings and other minor variations may be made without departing from the spirit and intent of the invention as set forth in the following claim:

What is claimed is:

A baseball score keeping device including a shallow container having a false bottom provided

with two groups of square holes in six vertically horizontally aligned columns arranged in aligned rows each, each column having appropriate head designations respectively "AB," "R," "H," "PO," "A" and "E," a cube receivable in and conforming to each of said holes having on its six faces the numerals 0 to 5 and whose position in its respective hole is adapted to be changed to reveal a numeral indicative of the changing score of a player, a pad of expendable paper adjacent each group of cubes on which is inscribed the names and positions of players opposite said cubes, additional groups of square holes below said first holes, cubes in and conforming to said holes bearing numerals on five faces thereof in consecutive order, and expendable means adjacent said latter cubes on which is inscribed the opposing team identifications.

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