

PROPOSED METHOD OF SCORING

Shuffleboard has been in existence since its birth at Daytona in 1913, came of age in the early '20s at St. Petersburg and then grew by leaps and bounds in the years that followed. Now, in 1983, 70 years after its birth, the game is still without a standard method of keeping score!

All Statewide and State-Sponsored tournaments specify that all games be played to 75 points with no frame limits. Virtually all District competition is conducted in the same fashion. It would seem logical then that a standardized scoring method should be adopted so that no confusion could result because of differing scoring systems. In the absence of rules to cover scoring specifically it was the decision of the State Board at the meeting held in March at Sebring that a prescribed method of scoring be suggested to all clubs and to all players to remedy this situation.

It is the suggestion of the Board of Directors of the Florida Shuffleboard Association that all clubs employ the following described methods to unify our scoring methods for the game of shuffleboard in Florida. Standardization should be an improvement.

In SINGLES, the TOP half of the scoreboard is to be used for scores when YELLOW is OUT. The BOTTOM half of the board is for when BLACK is out first:

Example:

7	8	} YELLOW Out
14	8	
		} BLACK Out

In DOUBLES, the TOP half of the scoreboard is to be used for YELLOW scores from BOTH ends of the court.

The BOTTOM half of the scoreboard is to be used for BLACK scores from BOTH ends of the court.

Example:

7	8	} YELLOW Out
7	15	
15	15	} BLACK Out
22	15	

Every existing scoreboard, large or small, lined or unlined, is adaptable to this system. The larger numbers are more readily visible and the standardization of scoring on the boards would tend to eliminate errors in color leads as well as avoiding confusion among the participants. The larger scores would also improve the game from a spectators standpoint. This method is already employed in most district and for most Pro play, however there are still some areas using the small individual frame scores.

In addition: Many methods are used to indicate a MINUS score. It is proposed herewith that one simple indication of a MINUS score be employed. Circling the number 10 or 13 would readily become accepted and easily recognized by all players.

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