Spotting balls:

Highest Team HC – Lowest Team HC = Difference

Difference x 125% (or 1.25)

Equals Number of Balls that Highest Team playing must spot to Lowest Team playing

When converting the numbers to whole or half (this includes the second and third digit after the decimal)

.0   remains as lower whole number

.1 – .2   remains or rounds down to the lower whole number

.3 - .4   rounds up to the half number

.5   remains as half number

.6 –. 7   rounds down to half number

.8 - .9   rounds up to next whole number

.0   remains as higher whole number

Example:

TEAM A:

Player 1 - 7.5

Player 2 - 6.5

Player 3 - 9.0

Player 4 – 8.5

Total - 31.5

TEAM B:

Player 1 - 7.0

Player 2 - 7.0

Player 3 – 6.0

Player 4 – 8.0

Total - 28.0

CALCULATION:

Team A – 31.5   Highest Handicap less

Team B – 28.0   Lowest Handicap equals

3.5   difference times 125% (1.25)

Spot = 4.5 balls per round

NOTES: See Example Scoresheet for other notes

ROUNDING HANDICAPS & SPOT BALLS

When figuring handicaps and/or spot balls, round to nearest ½. For example:

EX: If John Doe's actual average is 7.21

Figure as 7.21 = 7.0 (because the 1 does not makes the 2 a 3 therefore this rounds down to 7.0)

If John Doe's actual average is 7.26

Figure 7.26 = 7.5 (because the 6 makes the 2 a 3 and 7.3 gets rounded up to 7.5)

When converting the numbers to whole or half

.0   remains as whole number

.1 - .2   rounds down to the whole number

.3 - .4   rounds up to the half number

.5   remains as half number

.6 - .7   rounds down to half number

.8 - .9   rounds up to next whole number

Example:

6.0 – remains the whole number   (6.0)

6.1 – goes down to the whole number   (6.0)

6.2 – goes down to the whole number   (6.0)

6.3 – goes up to the half number (6.5)

6.4 – goes up to the half number (6.5)

6.5 – remains at the half number (6.5)

6.6 – goes down to the half number (6.5)

6.7 – goes down to the half number (6.5)

6.8 – goes up to the whole number   (7.0)

6.9 – goes up to the whole number   (7.0)

7.0 – remains the whole number   (7.0)

TEAMS SPLITTING GAMES BETWEEN PLAYERS:

If a team chooses to split players where one player plays one, two or three games and another player plays the remaining games, then their individual handicaps will be used to figure out the total handicap to find the spot. Example:

		DATE	

HOME TEAM | TEAM 1 | **GAMES WON** |

			BREAK		BREAK				BR	B8
HC	PLAYER NAME/S	1ST RD	2ND RD	3RD RD	4TH RD	TOTAL				
7.0	1 Player 1	1/5 7	1/6 6.5	1/7 10	1/8 5			☐	☐
8.5	2 Player 2	2/6 8	2/7 7.5	2/8 10	2/5 10			☐	☐
7.5	3 Player 3	3/7 7.5	3/8 5	3/5 7	3/6			☐	☐
8.0/6.5 ->	4 Player 4 / Player 5	4/8 8.5	4/5 7	4/6 7	4/7 5			☐	☐
31.0/29.5->	HC TOTAL	SUB TOTAL							
		SPOT						
		TOTAL						
		W/L						

HIGHER TEAM HANDI-CAP (HC) TOTAL	31.0/29.5	TOTAL SPOT	- **First number is the total HC using Player 4**
LOWER TEAM HANDI-CAP (HC) TOTAL	28.5		**& the second number is the total HC using Player 5**
TOTAL	2.5/1.0 X 125% 3.0/1.5		

**NOTE: If Player 4 plays 2 games and Player 5 plays 2 games, you would enter the spot as below indicated by red arrow (←). If Player 4 plays 3 games, then you would put his handicap in Games 1-5 and Player 5's handicap in Game 4, etc……

VISITING TEAM | TEAM 2 | **GAMES WON** |

			BREAK		BREAK				BR	B8
HC	PLAYER NAME/S	1ST RD	2ND RD	3RD RD	4TH RD	TOTAL				
8.5	5 Player1							☐	☐
7.5	6 Player 2							☐	☐
6.5	7 Player 3							☐	☐
6.0	8 Player 4							☐	☐
28.5	HC TOTAL	SUB TOTAL							
		SPOT	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	9.0	← Place player 4 spot total in as many games
		TOTAL						as they play then Player 5 spot total in the
		W/L						remainder of the games then total.

COMMENTS:

If player 5 BR or B8 put in comments field.