Scoring with the IDNIYRA "Bart" system

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The scorers are split into groups of two, three groups (six scorers) helps to eliminate errors. In each group, one person calls out sail numbers, the other writes them down.

At the beginning of each race, write down what the PRO announces to the competitors, so there is no question. (Number of laps, which race it is, time limit for laps, distance to weather mark). The scorers then count the number of starters on the line. I circle the # of competitors on my score sheet. I write down the start time according to my watch. As soon as the race begins the scorers go over and set a finish line and get ready to take down numbers.

Now we wait for the competitors to come down to the leeward mark. Write down the lap time of the first boat next to the leader's sail number. If the leader has not made the lap within the lap time limit (as announced by the PRO at the beginning of the race), the race is "black flagged" (abandoned).

Record all of the sail numbers in a list in column one of your lap sheet as best as possible. If too many numbers are coming at once, skip a line for each missing number, then go back and check the list with the other groups of scorers. After it appears the whole fleet has rounded, compare the number of finishers to the number of starters. Look upwind to see if you can see any stragglers.

Now watch for the first few boats to come down again for lap two. Hopefully it is the same number of boats that came around the first time (same as the number of starters). Starting at the top of the 2nd column, write all sail numbers beginning with the leader. Don't forget to write down the lap time of the first boat and check against the lap time limit.

On lap 3, as the lead boat approaches the finish line (assuming a 3 lap race), the checkered flag goes up.   Once the checkered flag is up, the boats finish, no matter what lap they are on. In some races the leaders are capable of lapping the slowest boats.

The lap time is written down for the lead boat, check the lap time against the lap time limit. Record all boats in the order they cross the line. Watch for sailors that start another lap after the leader has finished, and make sure not to count them again as they come around the course again.

If there are blanks on the lap sheet where you weren't able to record a sail number (or any other known errors), compare results between the groups of scorers to correct the errors. If there is time during the racing, try to compare results and correct errors right away.

It is important to have a complete list of sail numbers for each lap for the Bart system to work. If there are missing sail numbers, and the cross-checking between scoring groups can't correct the error, it may be possible to compare the different laps to find out what boat is missing within a group of sailors.

Now comes the task of checking to see how many laps each boat completed – the heart of the Bart system. Beginning with the column for the first lap, start with the first sail number and check to see if it is listed in all three columns. I put a little one, two, and three by the sail number each time they are listed (see figure 1). Do this will all sail numbers as they are listed in the first column. Then look for any sail numbers in the second column that may not have a number by it and score it as the first time around – this happens when the leader has lapped a boat (see figure 4). Do the same for all boats listed on the sheet.

Now the final finish positions can be written down. All the sail numbers that completed three laps are written down in the order they finished. Next write down the sail numbers that only went around twice. Finally the sail numbers that only went around once are written down. Any other boat that should have been in that start will be scored DNS, and boats that started but did not make it once around will be scored DNF. You may see the last

two circumstances scored DNS or DNF. In the big scheme of things it doesn't matter because it is the same number of points.

Figure 1 – *1ˢᵗ pass* – Starting with the 1st boat in column 1, put a lap number for each appearance of the sail number

Lap 1	Lap 2	Lap 3
1 46	183	*3* 46
44	1234	1234
183	*2* 46	44
4061	44	183
	4061	4061

Figure 2 – *2ⁿᵈ pass* – Starting with the 2nd boat in column 1, put a lap number for each appearance of the sail number, continue for all boats

Lap 1	Lap 2	Lap 3
1 46	183	*3* 46
1 44	1234	1234
183	*2* 46	*3* 44
4061	*2* 44	183
	4061	4061

Figure 3 – *3rd pass*

Lap 1	Lap 2	Lap 3
1 46	*2* 183	*3* 46
1 44	1234	1234
1 183	*2* 46	*3* 44
4061	*2* 44	*3* 183
	4061	4061

Figure 4 – *4th pass*

Lap 1	Lap 2	Lap 3
1 46	*2* 183	*3* 46
1 44	1234	1234
1 183	*2* 46	*3* 44
1 4061	*2* 44	*3* 183
	2 4061	*3* 4061

Figure 5 – *5th pass*

Lap 1	Lap 2	Lap 3
1 46	*2* 183	*3* 46
1 44 ⇒	*1* 1234	*2* 1234
1 183	*2* 46	*3* 44
1 4061	*2* 44	*3* 183
	2 4061	*3* 4061

Figure 6 – *Finishes*

Starting at the top of the last lap, write down all numbers that finished 3 laps, then all boats that finished 2 laps, then all boats that finished only 1 lap.

Finish

46

44

183

4061

Barted ⇒   1234