

# WAGER GUIDE

WHERE NEW YORK  
BETS!



TSSSPORTS.COM

Please see our House Rules that apply to these wagers. If you need further assistance, please call upon TS Sports.

## FOOTBALL

In Football, wagering a point spread is used to attempt to equalize two teams.

### EXAMPLE

TEAM	POINT SPREAD	TOTAL	MONEYLINE
Los Angeles			+120
New York	-3	47	-140

### POINT SPREAD

You may wager on which team will win the game as adjusted by the stipulated point spread. In this example, New York is a three-point favorite over the Los Angeles. If you wish to wager on New York, three points will be deducted from their final score. Therefore, you are wagering that New York will win the game by more than three points.

Conversely, if you wish to wager on Los Angeles, three points will be added to their final score. You are then wagering that Los Angeles will either win the game or lose by less than three points. Should New York win by exactly three points, it's classified as a tie (or push) and all straight wagers would be refunded.

### THE TOTAL

You may also wager on whenever the combined final score of both teams is over or under a stipulated number. This is known as a total wager. In totals wagering it does not matter who wins the game, but instead, how many points are scored. In this example, the total is 47. If you wish to wager over 47, you will win if the combined final score of both teams is greater than 47. Should you desire to wager under 47, you will win if the combined final score of both teams is less than 47. If the combined final score is exactly 47, all the total bets would be classified as a tie (or push) and all total wagers would be refunded.

### THE MONEYLINE

You may also wager on a team to win outright without any points, this is called the moneyline. In this example, New York is a -140 moneyline favorite, which means you must wager \$140 to win \$100 for a total payback of \$240. On the other side, if you take Los Angeles as underdogs, you wager \$100 to win \$120 for a total payback of \$220.

### WAGERING

Unless otherwise noted on the odds board, players lay 11 to win 10 on point spread and total wagers. For example, a \$55 winning wager will win \$50 for a total payback of \$105.

### FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Unless otherwise specified on the odds board, the visiting team is listed on top and the home team on the bottom. The point spread is always posted immediately to the right of the team that is favored.

## BASKETBALL

In Basketball, wagering a point spread is used to attempt to equalize two teams.

### EXAMPLE

TEAM	POINT SPREAD	TOTAL	MONEYLINE
Chicago			+180
Los Angeles	-7	211	-200

### POINT SPREAD

You may wager on which team will win the game as adjusted by the stipulated point spread. This is called a straight wager. In this example, Los Angeles is a seven-point favorite over Chicago. If you wish to wager on Los Angeles, seven points will be deducted from their final score. Therefore, you are wagering that Los Angeles will win the game by more than seven points. Conversely, if you wish to wager on Chicago, seven points will be added to their final score. You are then wagering that Chicago will either win the game or lose by less than seven points. Should Los Angeles win by exactly seven points, it's classified as a tie (or push) and all straight wagers would be refunded.

### THE TOTAL

You may also wager on whenever the combined final score of both teams is over or under a stipulated number. This is known as a total wager. In totals wagering, it does not matter who wins the game, but instead, how many points are scored. In this example, the total is 211. If you wish to wager over 211, you will win if the combined final score of both teams is greater than 211. Should you desire to wager under 211, you will win if the combined final score of both teams is less than 211. If the combined final score is exactly 211, all the total bets would be classified as a tie (or push) and all total wagers would be refunded.

### THE MONEYLINE

You may also wager on a team to win outright without any points, this is called the moneyline. In this example, Los Angeles are a -200 moneyline favorite, which means you must wager \$200 to win \$100 for a total payback of \$300. On the other side, if you take Chicago as underdogs, you wager \$100 to win \$180 for a total payback of \$280.

### WAGERING

Unless otherwise noted on the odds board, players lay 11 to win 10 on point spread and total wagers. For example, a \$55 winning wager will win \$50 for a total payback of \$105.

### FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Unless otherwise specified on the odds board, the visiting team is listed on top and the home team on the bottom. The point spread is always posted immediately to the right of the team that is favored.

## HOCKEY

Hockey games are wagered upon in one of three ways:

### THE MONEY LINE

This method of hockey wagering is similar to baseball Wagering, and is the default method of wagering on hockey. Players lay or take money odds on the team of their choice.

### EXAMPLE

TEAM	ODDS	TOTAL
New York	+120	6
Philadelphia	-150	

### THE TOTAL

You may also wager on whenever the combined final score of both teams is over or under a stipulated number. This is known as a total wager. In totals wagering it does not matter who wins the game, but instead, how many points are scored. In this example, the total is six. If you wish to wager over six, you will win if the combined final score of both teams is greater than six. Should you desire to wager under six, you will win if the combined final score of both teams is less than six. If the combined final score is exactly six, all the total bets would be classified as a tie (or push) and all straight wagers would be refunded.

### PUCK LINE

Another method of wagering on hockey is with a puck line, which is similar to the baseball 'run line'. Often, a money line adjustment is used in addition to the Puck Line.

### EXAMPLE

TEAM	PUCK LINE	MONEYLINE
Toronto	-1.5	-130
Boston	+1.5	EV

In this example, if you wish to wager on Toronto, you must lay money odds of \$130 to win \$100 (for a total payment of \$230) and 1 ½ goals will be subtracted from the Toronto final score. If you choose to wager on Boston with \$100, you odds would be even money, giving a win of \$100 (and a total payout of \$200) and 1½ goals will be added to their final score.

Wagering outcomes are determined by the final score as adjusted by the Puck Line. If you are unsure of which wagering method is being employed for a particular game, please ask a member of TS Sports staff for assistance.

## BASEBALL

There are several ways to wager on baseball, and the most Popular are Moneyline, Totals, and Runline bets.

### MONEYLINE

Players lay or take money odds as noted on the wagering boards. Standardized money odds are always quoted in terms of 100.

In our example, Los Angeles are a -140 favorite. Therefore, if you wish to wager on Los Angeles, you must lay the equivalent of \$140 if you wanted to win \$100.

For example, if Los Angeles wins, a \$14 wager on them will win \$10 for a total payback of \$24. If New York should win, a \$10 wager on them would win \$12.50 for a total payback of \$22.50. Sample payoffs at various odds structures are shown here.

SAMPLE PAYOFFS					
ODDS	AMOUNT	WAGERED	WIN	TOTAL	PAYBACK
-155	\$15.50	\$10.00	\$25.50		
-120	\$120.00	\$100.00	\$220.00		
-105	\$52.50	\$50.00	\$102.50		
EV	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$20.00		
+110	\$80.00	\$88.00	\$168.00		
3	+175	\$10.00	\$17.50	\$27.50	4

### THE TOTAL

Similar to football and basketball wagering, you may wager on whenever the combined final score of both teams is over or under a stipulated number. Remember, in totals wagering it does not matter who wins the game but, instead, how many runs are scored.

In this example, the total is six. If you wish to wager over six, you will win if the combined final score of both teams is greater than six. Should you desire to wager under six, you will win if the combined final score of both teams is less than six.

If the combined final score is exactly six, all total straight bets would be classified as a tie (or push) and all wagers would be refunded.

### RUNLINE

Run Line - The baseball version of betting against the spread. The Run Line adds 1½ runs to the underdog (1.5) or subtracts 1½ runs from the favorite. The spread is always 1.5 in baseball with the moneyline attached.

### OTHER WAGERING OPTIONS

*Listed Pitchers* – All baseball wagers have pitchers. A listed pitchers wager only has action if both listed pitchers start the game. Should either or both actual starting pitchers change from those listed on the wagering boards at the time of your wager, there is no wager and your money will be refunded.

### FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Certain types of wagering can be complicated. If you need further clarification, please don't hesitate to ask an associate. Please refer to TS Sports House Rules for specific wagering rules that apply in the cases of postponed, shortened, extra innings or disputed games.

## MIXED MARTIAL ARTS/BOXING

A point spread is generally not used in MMA/Boxing. Instead, players simply wager on the fighter of their choice with a money line wager. In this case, a winning straight wager will be paid in accordance with the odds of that event.

### WAGERING

Wagering is accepted on most major bouts held throughout the world.

### THE DECISION

Wagering procedures require players to lay or take money odds on the fighter of their choice (see baseball). In this example, if you wish to wager on Johnson, you must lay \$600 if you wanted to win \$100. A \$60 winning wager on Johnson will win \$10 for a total payback of \$70. If Jackson should win, a \$10 wager on him would win \$45 for a total payback of \$55

EXAMPLE	
FIGHTER	ODDS
JOHNSON	-600
JACKSON	+450

### THE DISTANCE – also referred to as “Will Go/Won’t Go” or “Total Rounds”

Quite often, money odds will be posted on whether or not a fight will go a stipulated number of rounds. Fight odds and distance propositions are usually posted many weeks before the scheduled event date. So, if you enjoy MMA/Boxing action, please check our wagering boards for the latest odds on all upcoming fights and remember, all winning tickets may be mailed in at a later date for collection. Please check the back of your ticket for details.

EXAMPLE	ODDS
DOES GO FIVE FULL ROUNDS	-130
DOES NOT GO FIVE FULL ROUNDS	EV

### FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Please refer to TS Sports House Rules for specific wagering rules that apply to MMA/Boxing.

*Futures Wagering* – Throughout the year, we will post future odds on various sports championships. You may wager on your favorite team to win the upcoming Pro Football, Pro Baseball, Pro Basketball Championships and more. Enhance your enjoyment of league play throughout the season with a future bet.

TO WIN PRO FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP EXAMPLE	
TEAM	ODDS
New England	3/1
Pittsburgh	5/1
New York	10/1
Philadelphia	20/1
Dallas	25/1
Green Bay	50/1

*Propositions* – A unique wager in which the outcome shall be determined by a certain stipulated situation(s). Props can be offered in a variety of ways including yes/no, or totals.

Match wits with the odds-maker and have fun with these special wagering propositions.

EXAMPLE	
BASKETBALL MOST POINT SCORED	ODDS
SMITH	-130
JONES	EV

  

EXAMPLE	
FOOTBALL MOST YARDS RUSHING	ODDS
CLARK	-160
ANDERSON	+130

## SPORTS BOOK JARGON

**ACTION** – Any wager

**BOOK** – The establishment that accepts wagers on the outcome of sports events.

**BUYING THE HOOK, BUYING POINTS** – Paying an additional fee in order to get a game at a more attractive point spread.

**CHALK** – Favorite

**CIRCLED GAME** – A game in which the sports book reduces its normal betting limits.

**COVER** – When the favorite wins by more than the required number of points.

**DIME** – \$1,000

**DOG** – Underdog

**DOLLAR** – \$100

**EDGE** – Advantage

**FIRST HALF WAGER** – A wager placed on the outcome of the first half of a game.

**FUTURES** – Wagers that are placed in advance on the outcome of major event for example a major championship.

**HALF TIME WAGER** – A wager placed on the outcome of the second half of game including overtime.

**HANDICAPPER** – One who studies and wagers on sporting events.

**HANDLE** – Total amount of wagers taken on a game.

**HOLD** – The percentage amount the sports book makes.

**HEDGING** – Betting the opposite team or side of your original wager in order to either try and "middle" the game or to reduce the size of the original wager.

**HOOK** – A half point

**HOME COURT ADVANTAGE** – Recognition that teams generally perform better at home than on the road.

**JUICE** – The sports book commission on games. Usually 11 to win 10 patrons lay down on spread wagers. Also known as "VIG" or vigorish.

**LAYING POINTS** – To bet the favorite by giving up points.

**LAYING THE PRICE** – To bet the favorite by laying money odds.

**LIMIT** – The Maximum wager accepted by the sports book before they have the opportunity to adjust the odds or points spread.

**LINE** – The current odds or point spread on a particular game.

**LINEMAKER (ODDS MAKER)** – The person(s) who subjectively establishes the probability of one team defeating another and by how many points.

**LONGSHOT** – A team that is unlikely to win.

**MIDDLE** – When both sides of a point spread proposition win.

**NICKEL** – \$500

**OFF THE BOARD** – A game in which the sports book is not accepting any wagers. Separately, one may also bet a parlay off the board (meaning to build a parlay by the odds on the board as opposed to a parlay card).

**OVERLAY** – The odds of a particular wagering proposition are higher than they should be.

**OVER** – A type of wager that only the total combined score/runs applies to. Betting the total over a specific total number.

**PARLAY** – When a bettor makes multiple bets (at least two) and ties them together, you need multiple events to all win for higher payouts.

**PICK-EM** – Neither team is favored. Game is considered a toss-up.

**PRICE** – Line or Odds.

**REVERSE-LINE MOVEMENT** – Betting line movement that contradicts the public betting percentages.

**ROUND-ROBIN** – A method of parlaying two or more teams in all possible team parlay combinations. For example, a three team round robin of ABC can produce three separate two team parlays: AB, AC and BC.

**SCORE** – To win a lot of money.

**SIDE** – When one side of a betting proposition wins and the opposite side ties.

**TAKING THE ODDS** – To bet the underdog in consideration of receiving money odds.

**TAKING THE POINTS** – To bet the underdog in consideration of receiving points.

**TEASER** – A special bet in which you are able to adjust the point spread or total for a game. The more you change the spread, the lower the payout becomes.

**UNDER** – A type of wager that only the total combined score/runs applies to. Betting the total under a specific total number.

## AUTO RACING

When wagering on Auto racing, you select the winner to win the race. There are usually 25-30 drivers listed (see below) including a FIELD which includes the rest of the drivers not listed. In the example below, a \$10 wager on Kyle Larson, would win \$50 for a total payout of \$60.

Note: all future bets on drivers are "Action," meaning the Bet is active whether or not the driver qualifies or Starts the race.

DRIVER	ODDS
KYLE BUSCH	3-1
KYLE LARSON	5-1
KEVIN HARVICK	15-1
JOEY LOGANO	25-1
RYAN BLANEY	50-1
FIELD (ALL OTHER)	10-1

## TYPES OF WAGERS & PAYOFF ODDS

*Straight wagers* – Unless otherwise indicated, player lays 11 to win 10.

*Parlay* – You may combine two or more teams or propositions in a single wager. In parlay wagering, all teams included in a parlay must win by a margin as adjusted by the point spread. The more teams included in a parlay, the greater the payoff will be. An attractive wager with a potential for a big payoff. If one of the teams lands precisely on the point spread, that game is considered a push and the parlay would go down a step (i.e. a 4 team parlay would pay like a 3 team parlay).

*First-Half / Half-Time (In Progress)* – Another option for wagering is the ability to wager on the first-half of the game and half-time. Prior to the start of the game, point spreads or odds are established for the first-half. At half-time, new point spreads and odds are established which cover the remaining portion of the game including overtime. Half-time action is fast and furious! Watch the first-half and then be sure to review the possibilities of increasing or insuring your original position on a game or even switching sides with the new point spread at half-time.

### WAGERING PROCEDURES

Tell the ticket writer:

1. Betting Number
2. Type of Wager
3. Amount of Wager

Please check your ticket (receipt) for accuracy before leaving wagering counter.