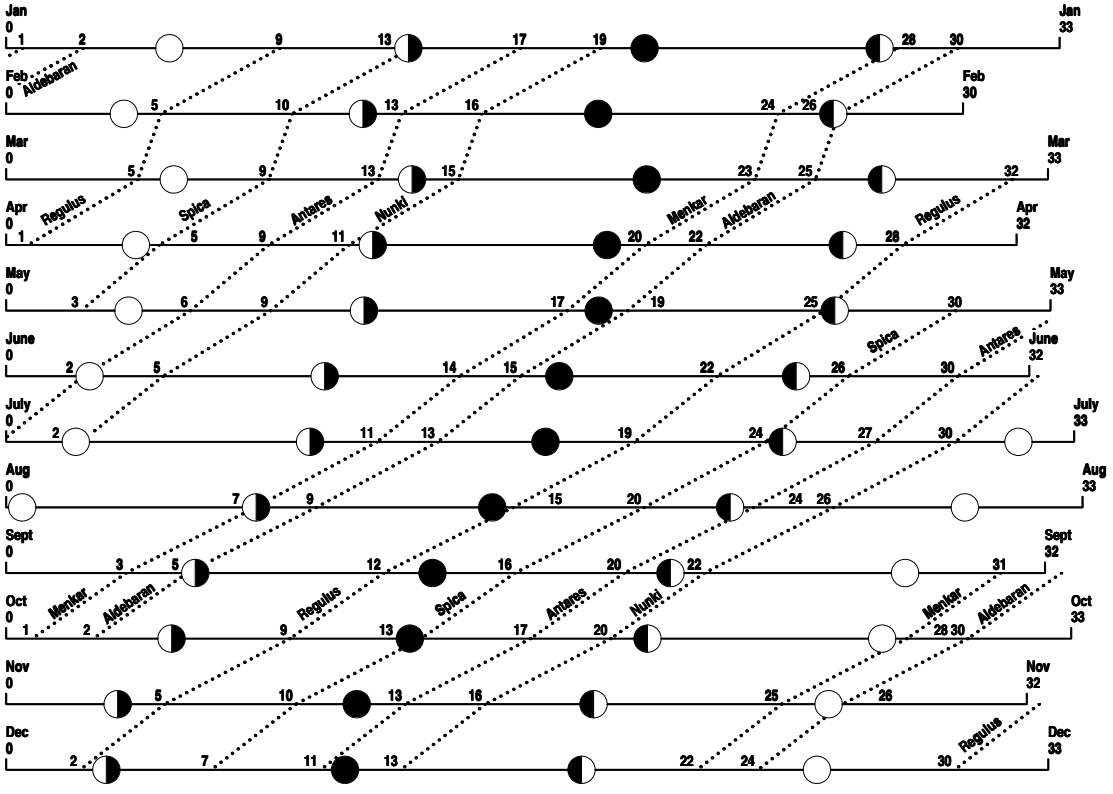
RELATED DATA

The star recognition diagrams for periscopic sextants and instructions for their use are given on pages A126 to A129. The related data below are for use with the diagrams:

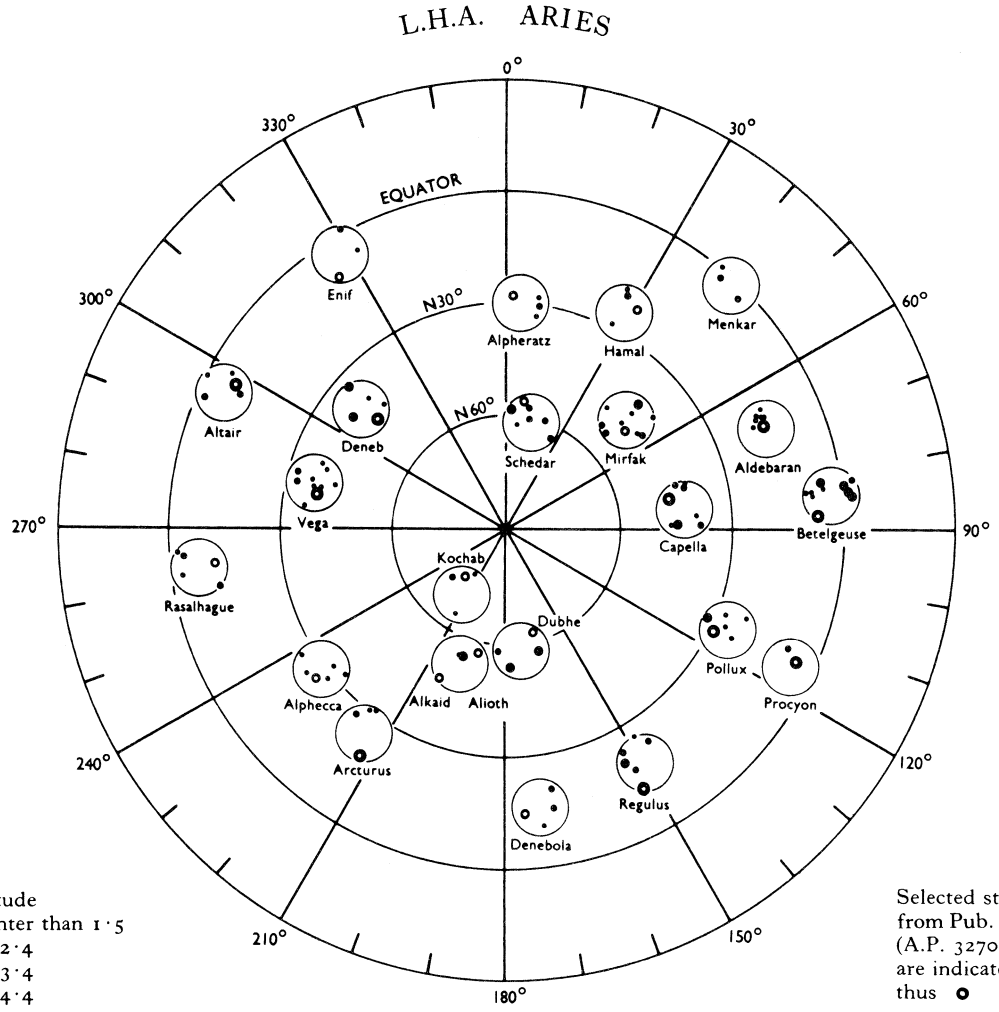
MOONLIGHT INTERFERENCE DIAGRAM, 2015



PLANET / STAR CONFUSION TABLE, 2015

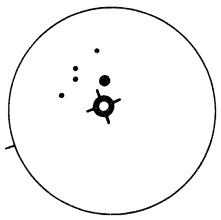
Star	Planet	Approximate dates
Regulus	Jupiter	January 1 – January 18
Antares	Saturn	January 18 – May 9
Hamal	Venus	March 22 – March 26
Hamal	Mars	April 11 – April 12
Aldebaran	Venus	April 15 – April 25
Aldebaran	Mars	May 15 – June 6
Pollux	Venus	May 22 – June 8
Regulus	Jupiter	June 23 – September 27
Regulus	Venus	June 30 – August 13
Pollux	Mars	July 18 – August 11
Regulus	Mars	September 10 – October 11
Regulus	Venus	September 27 – October 19
Antares	Saturn	October 14 – December 31
Spica	Venus	November 23 – December 7
Spica	Mars	December 8 – December 31

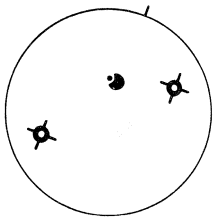
NORTHERN DIAGRAM

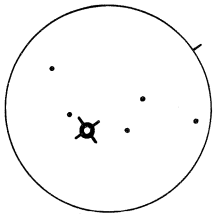


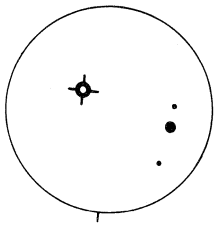
The stars are plotted with coordinates 360° – S.H.A. and Dec. but, for the convenience of the user, 360° – S.H.A. is labelled L.H.A. Aries to indicate when the star is on the observer's meridian; the observer's zenith can then be plotted on the diagram by taking the declination equal to his latitude. The small circles, 15° in diameter, indicate the approximate field of view of a periscopic sextant. They are drawn to include the named stars and, together with other suitable stars, to show a recognisable pattern to enable the navigator to verify that the selected star has been located correctly. Occasionally the pattern is disrupted by the appearance of a planet in the field of view, or partially or completely obliterated by strong moonlight; such occasions are indicated on page A125.

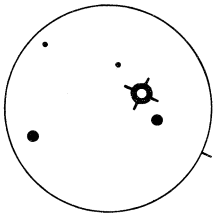
STAR DIAGRAMS FOR THE NORTHERN DIAGRAM ENLARGED

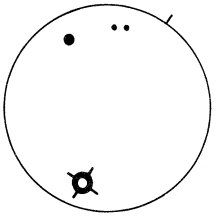

Aldebaran

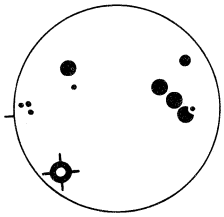

Alkaid Alioth

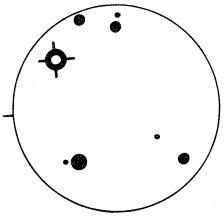

Alphecca

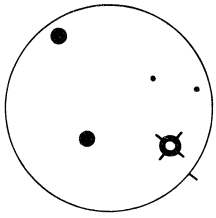

Alpheratz

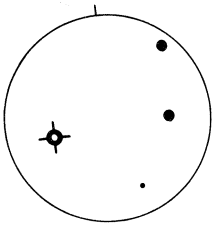

Altair

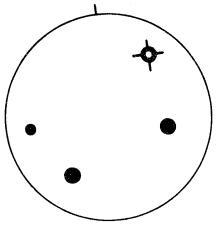

Arcturus

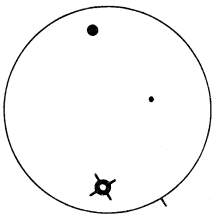

Betelgeuse

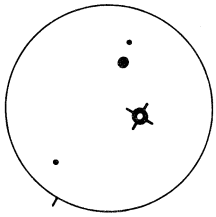

Capella

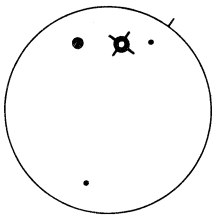

Deneb

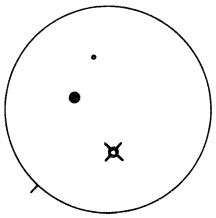

Denebola

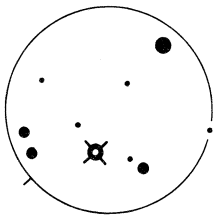

Dubhe

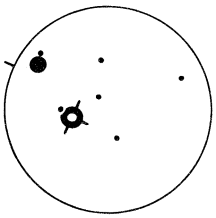

Enif

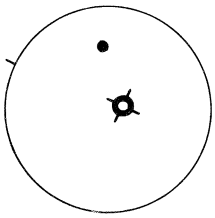

Hamal

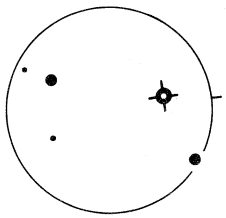

Kochab

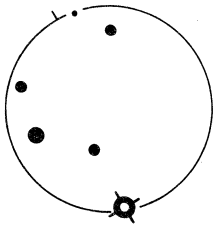

Menkar

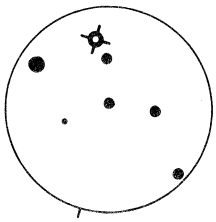

Mirfak

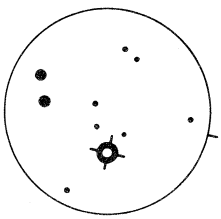

Pollux


Procyon


Rasalhague


Regulus


Schedar


Vega

Selected stars from Pub. No. 249 (A.P. 3270 Vol. 1) are indicated thus ⊕

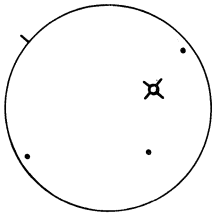
Magnitude

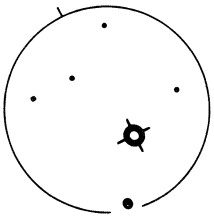
- Brighter than 1·5
- 1·5–2·4
- 2·5–3·4
- 3·5–4·4

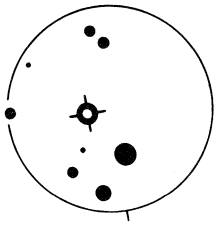
The mark on each circle indicates true North.

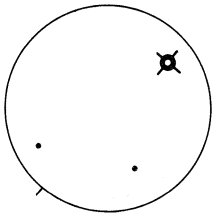
The Moonlight Interference Diagram and the approximate dates when a planet will be in a field of view are given on page A125.

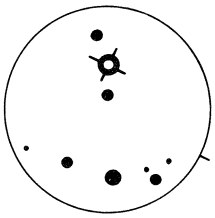
STAR DIAGRAMS FOR THE SOUTHERN DIAGRAM ENLARGED

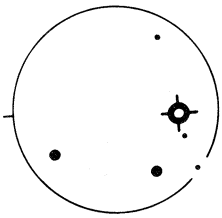

Acamar

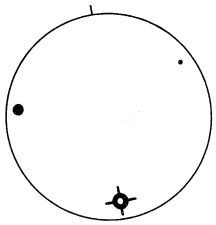

Achernar

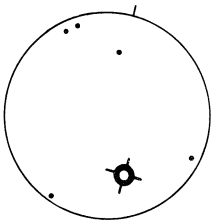

Acrux

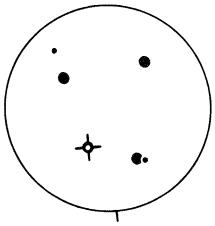

Alphard

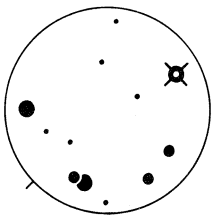

Antares

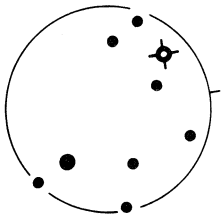

Canopus

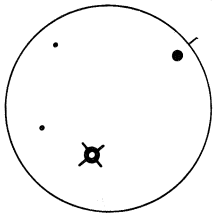

Diphda

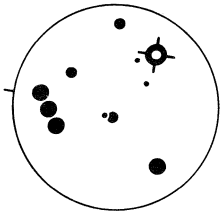

Fomalhaut

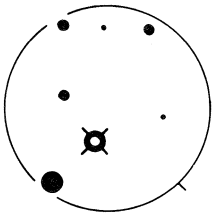

Gienah

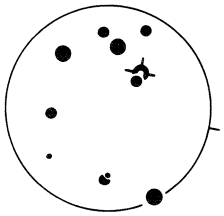

Miaplacidus

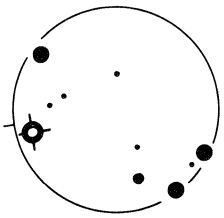

Nunki

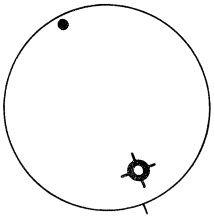

Peacock

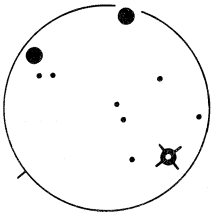

Rigel


Rigil Kent.


Shaula


Sirius


Spica


Suhail

Selected stars from Pub. No. 249 (A.P. 3270 Vol. 1) are indicated thus ⊕

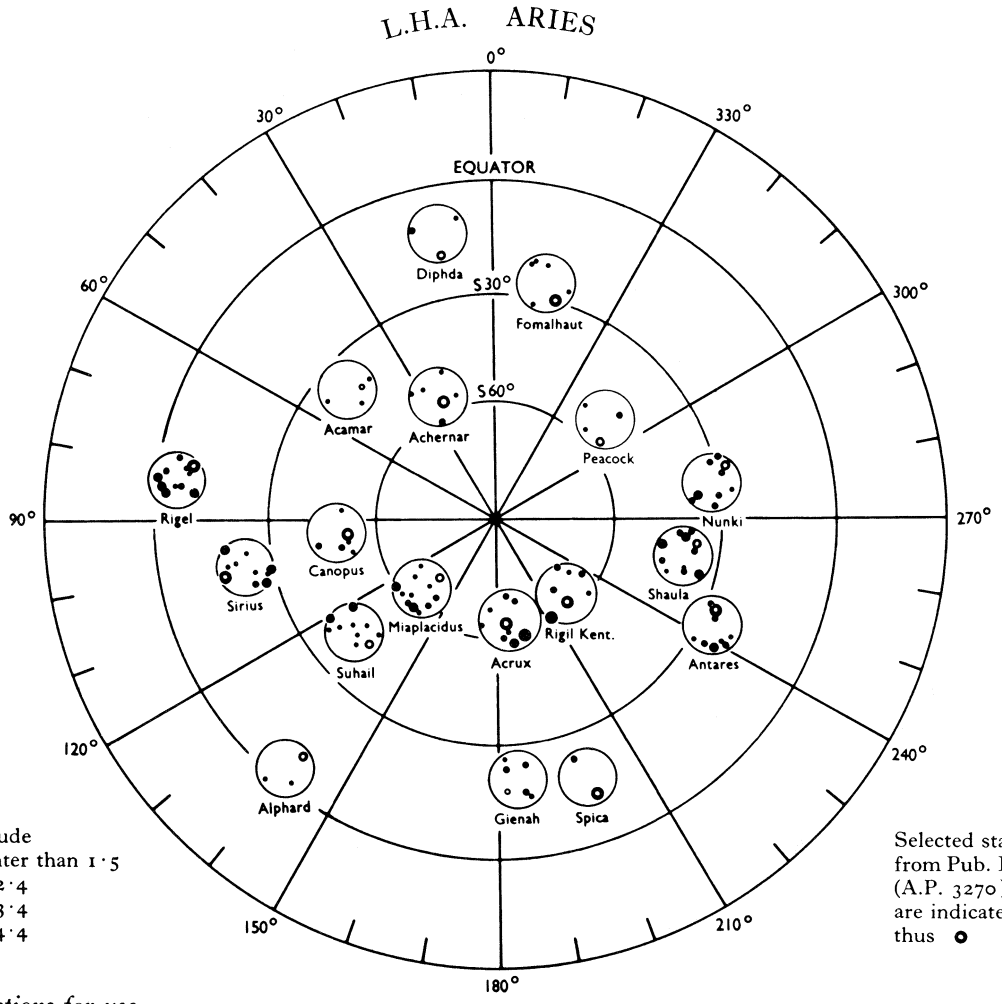
Magnitude

- ● Brighter than 1·5
- ● 1·5–2·4
- ● 2·5–3·4
- • 3·5–4·4

The mark on each circle indicates true North.

Instructions for use are given on page A129 and the description of the Star Recognition Diagrams are given on page A126.

SOUTHERN DIAGRAM



Magnitude
- ● Brighter than 1·5
- • 1·5–2·4
- • 2·5–3·4
- • 3·5–4·4

Selected stars from Pub. No. 249 (A.P. 3270) Vol. 1 are indicated thus ⊙

Instructions for use.

1. Determine L.H.A. Aries for the expected time of observation and the D.R. position of the aircraft; then open Pub. No. 249 (A.P. 3270) Vol. 1 at the observer's latitude.

2. Select a star or stars suitably placed for observation that are not likely to be obliterated by moonlight; the diagram on page A125 shows the dates when certain stars are so affected; the dates when confusion with planets might occur are given on the same page.

3. Look out the approximate altitude and azimuth of the selected star for setting on the periscopic sextant.

4. Mark the observer's zenith on the appropriate diagram using L.H.A. Aries and latitude as coordinates. Should it be impossible to plot on the same diagram as the one showing the required star, a point on the outer circle of the *latter* diagram should be used for this purpose.

5. Turn the diagram so that the zenith is vertically above the selected star; the circle then shows the approximate field of view (but the direction of the actual zenith is always *further* from the pole than that indicated on the diagram).

Example

Latitude N. 25°
L.H.A. Aries 350°
Star *Vega*