

Special rules:

If H is less than 1° or greater than 89° then choose a different assumed longitude to bring H within the range of the scales.

If declination is less than 1° omit the first step and set W equal to declination. If latitude is also less than 1° then assume a latitude of 1°. Compute Az and Zn. Interchange declination and latitude then start over again computing Hc using those values and disregard the Az derived during this second computation.

If Y is less than 1° or greater than 89° choose a different assumed latitude to bring Y within the range of the scales.

Compute Az. If Az is greater than 85° use this Az for computing Zn and for plotting the LOP. Interchange declination and latitude then start over again computing Hc using those values and disregard the Az derived during this second computation.

0 < LHA < 90	90 < LHA < 180	180 < LHA < 270	270 < LHA < 360
H = LHA _____	H = _____ - LHA _____	H = _____ LHA _____ - 180	H = _____ - LHA _____ 360

(If H < 1° or if H > 89° see special rules)

X = Co-Lat + or - W:

Declination same name:	+ W	- W	- W	+ W
Declination contrary name:	- W	- W	- W	- W

D _____
(If declination is less than 1° see special rules)

H _____
(90) (89:60)

Lat. - _____
Co-Lat. _____
W (+/-) _____
(179:60)

X _____ (Ignore sign of X)
(If X < 90 then Y=X ; If X > 90 then Y = 180-X)

Y _____ (Ignore sign of Y)
(If 1° > Y > 89° choose a different assumed latitude)

(180) (179:60) (360) (359:60)

Az _____
(If Az > 85° see special rules)

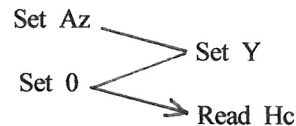
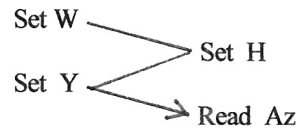
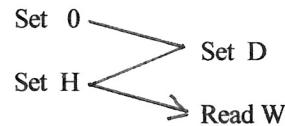
Zn _____

Hc _____

Ho _____

INT _____ T/A

Cos Co-Tan



Azimuth Rules			
North Latitude			
	0 < LHA < 180	180 < LHA < 360	
If DEC or W > LAT	Zn = 360 - Az	Zn = Az	
If DEC contrary or W < LAT	Zn = 180 + Az	Zn = 180 - Az	
South Latitude			
If DEC or W > LAT	Zn = 180 + Az	Zn = 180 - Az	
If DEC contrary or W < LAT	Zn = 360 - Az	Zn = Az	