USPS SIGHT REDUCTION FORM SR 75
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Name _____

Squadron _____

TIME

Date _____

WT _____

WE f- ( ) _____
   s+

ZT _____

ZD ( ) _____ E-
              W+

GMT _____

G Day/Mo _____
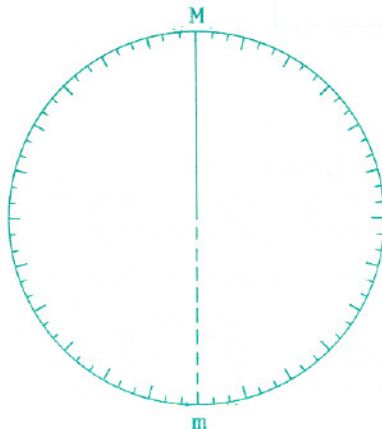
SIGHT DATA

Sight No. _____

Body _____

DR L _____ N
                      S
                      E
DR Lo _____ W

ALTITUDE

[Ht. Eye _____ ft.]

hs _____

IC ( ) _____

Dip (-) _____

2 ha
if AH _____

ha _____

[HP ☾ _____]

ALMANAC – GHA

SHA ★ _____

GHA _____

hour _____

min/sec _____

v ( ) _____

v corr ( ) _____

Tot GHA _____

(-) 360°

GHA _____

ALMANAC – Dec

Dec (hour) _____ N
                             S

d ( ) _____

d corr ( ) _____ N
                    S

Dec _____ N
                         S

	(+)	(−)
Main		
Add'l for ☾ & Pl		
UL ☾ (−) 30.0'	✕	
Add'l Ref		
Total		

Alt corr ( ) _____

Ho _____

Asm Lo _____ E
                        W

Tab LHA _____

Tab Hc _____

Tot corr ( ) _____

Hc _____

Ho _____

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Tab dec _____ N Dec Incr _____
                S

d ( ) _____ DSD _____ Z diff ( ) _____

d₁ corr ( ) _____

d₂ corr ( ) _____

DSD corr (+) _____

Tot corr ( ) _____

Asm (Tab) L _____ N
                             S

DEC and LAT
SAME or CONTRARY NAME

Tab Z _____

Z corr ( ) _____

Z _____

a _____ miles A T

Observed greater – Toward
Computed greater – Away

Zn _____

SIGHTS REQUIRING DIP SHORT CORRECTION

If the sight requires a dip short correction, show the distance and units (yards, statute miles, nautical miles) below as well as the calculations or interpolation used to find the dip short correction.

Dip Short Distance _____
                              (units)

Dip Short Interpolation   Dip Short Calculation

HE / Dist			

THE TIME SECTION OF SR 75

ZT is that of the zone meridian to which the navigator's watch is set. ZD is for that reference meridian. The reference meridian is not necessarily the nearest geographical time zone meridian.

ZT, as described above, is to be used to label the plot (DR, LOP, Fix).

The examples below illustrate the way in which ZT is to be handled on this form. In example (3), although the observer is on the upper peninsula of Michigan, and very nearly at the central time zone meridian of the +6 zone, ZT is EST and the ZD is therefore +5.

At sea, the kind of time the ship keeps is the prerogative of the Captain, however, following the example of our text, it will normally be that of the time zone in which the ship is sailing. On entering a new zone, the time will usually be changed at the first whole hour thereafter.

WT should be entered as 24-hour time on the Sight Reduction Form even if 12-hour time is recorded on the Sight Log.

(References: Bowditch, Article 1907, pages 487-490 , and N.O. 76, Time Zone Chart of the World - reproduced on page 489 in Bowditch and designated H.O. 5192)

Example (1) - Zone Time at Sea

Longitude 16°W. At sea, the ship's time is the ZT of the nearest central time zone meridian.

WT	15-32-55	30 July
WE s (+)	03	
ZT	15-32-58	
ZD (+)	1	
GMT	16-32-58	30 July

Example (2) - Daylight Time

Longitude 73°W. DT is ZT of the next zone to the east.

WT	13-47-40	15 June
WE f (-)	21	
ZT	13-47-19	
ZD (+)	4	
GMT	17-47-19	15 June

Example (3) - Irregular Standard Time Zone

Longitude 89°W. See 3rd. ¶ above.

WT	20-51-11	11 August
WE f (-)	05	
ZT	20-51-06	
ZD (+)	5	
GMT	01-51-06	12 August

Example (4) - Greenwich Mean Time

Longitude 115°E. If the watch is set to GMT, the ZD is for Zone 0.

WT	13-42-42	20 September
WE s (+)	20	
ZT	13-43-02	
ZD ( )	0	
GMT	13-43-02	20 September