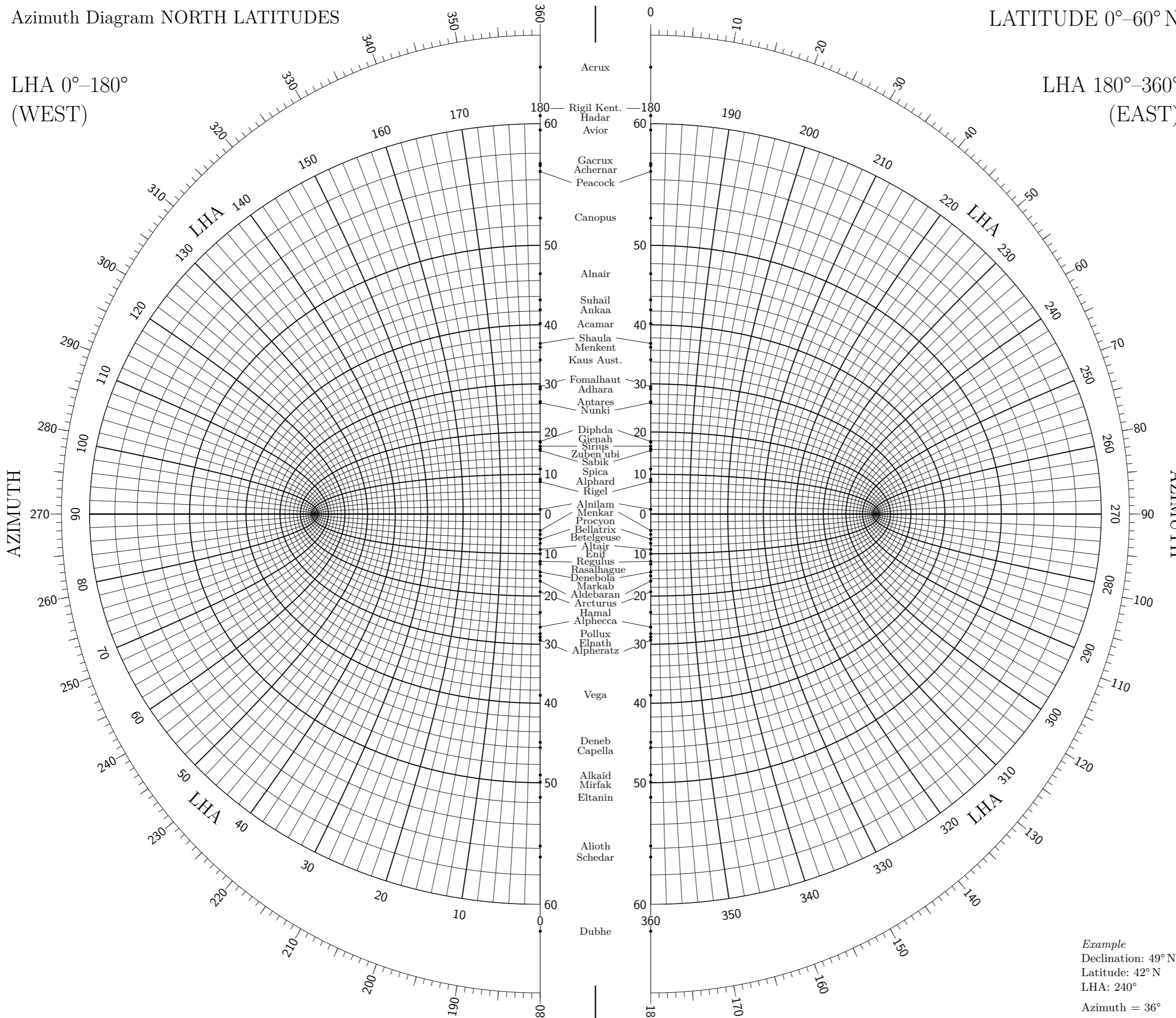


Azimuth Diagram NORTH LATITUDES

LHA 0°–180°
(WEST)

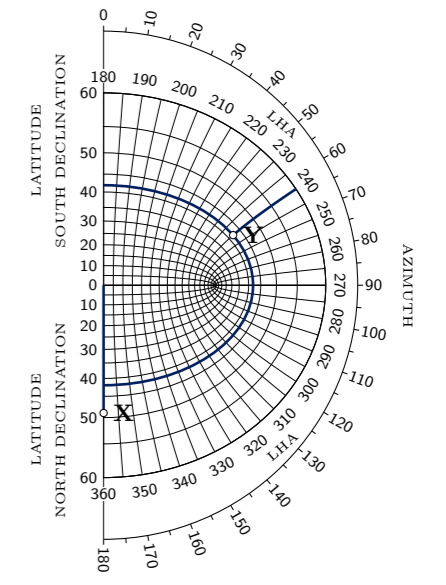
LATITUDE 0°–60° N

LHA 180°–360°
(EAST)



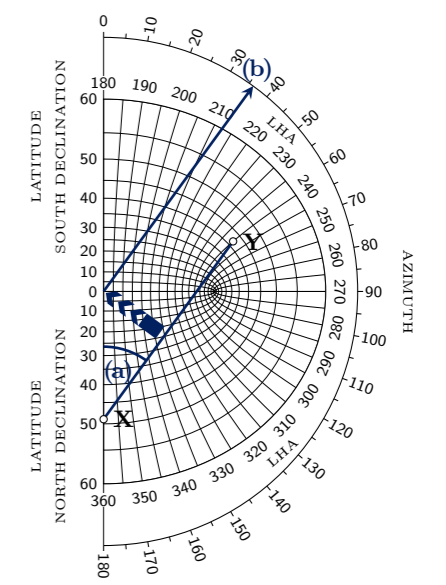
Step 1 Mark a point on the vertical line (meridian) corresponding to the declination (north or south) of the body. Point X.

Step 2 Locate a position on the LHA scale corresponding to the LHA of the body and follow this inward until it first cuts the required latitude ellipse. Point Y.



The direction of the line X–Y is the azimuth of the body, which may be measured either by

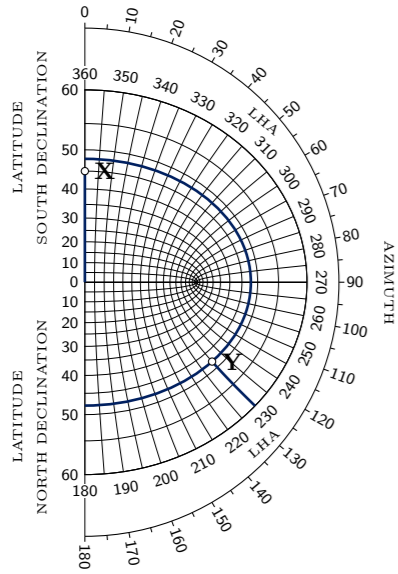
- (a) placing a protractor, oriented with respect to the vertical line, with the center on point X and reading off the azimuth on the protractor scale, or
- (b) transferring the direction X–Y to the center of the diagram with a parallel ruler and reading off the azimuth on the outer azimuth scale.



Example
Declination: 49° N
Latitude: 42° N
LHA: 240°
Azimuth = 36°

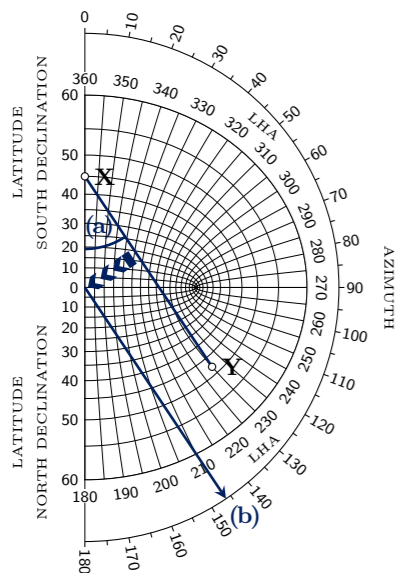
Step 1 Mark a point on the vertical line (meridian) corresponding to the declination (north or south) of the body. Point X.

Step 2 Locate a position on the LHA scale corresponding to the LHA of the body and follow this inward until it first cuts the required latitude ellipse. Point Y.



The direction of the line X-Y is the azimuth of the body, which may be measured either by

- placing a protractor, oriented with respect to the vertical line, with the center on point X and reading off the azimuth on the protractor scale, or
- transferring the direction X-Y to the center of the diagram with a parallel ruler and reading off the azimuth on the outer azimuth scale.

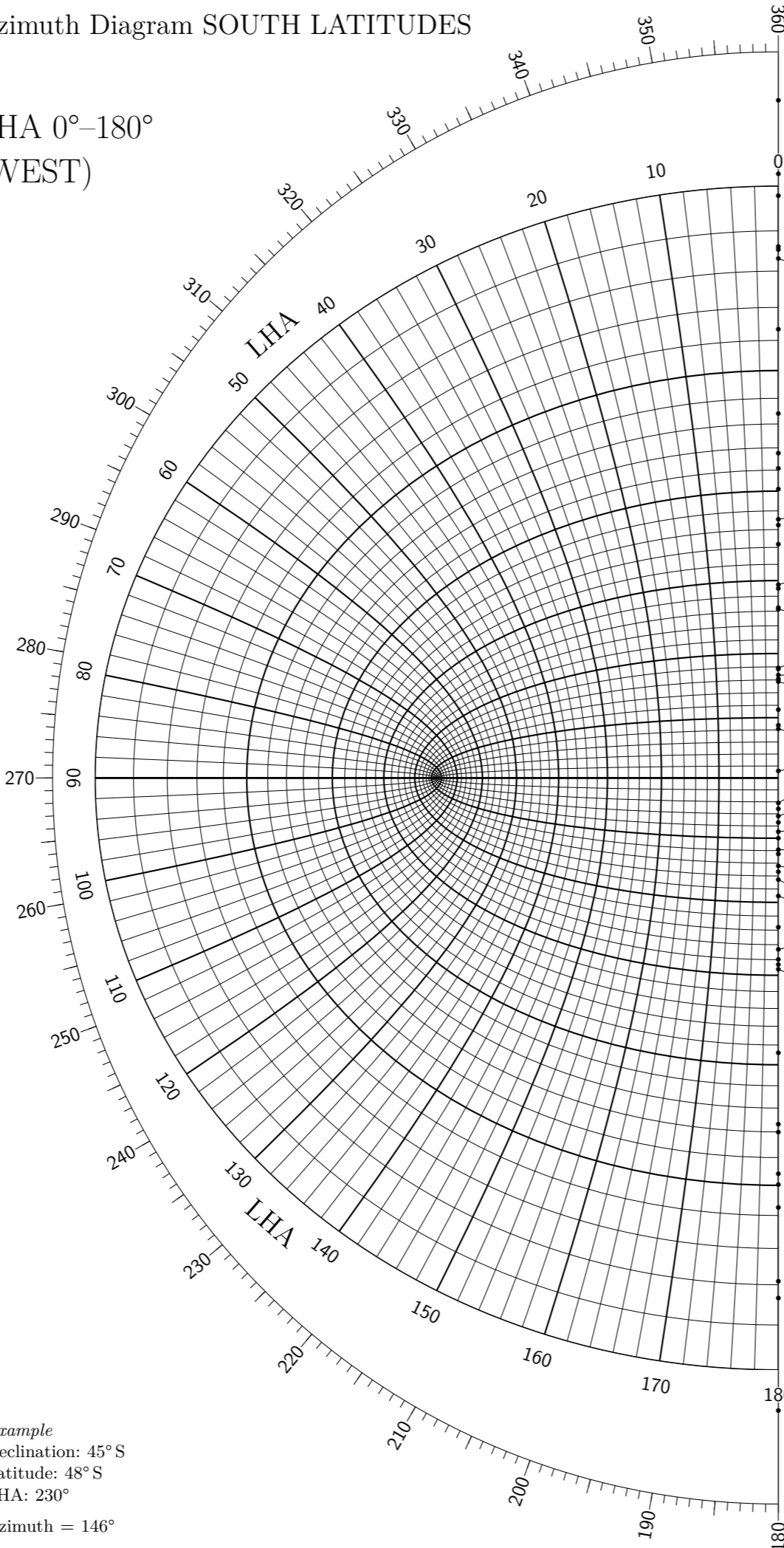


Azimuth Diagram SOUTH LATITUDES

LHA 0°-180°
(WEST)

AZIMUTH

Example
Declination: 45° S
Latitude: 48° S
LHA: 230°
Azimuth = 146°



LATITUDE 0°-60° S

LHA 180°-360°
(EAST)

AZIMUTH

