

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 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 L_{OP}. 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 _____	180 - LHA _____	LHA _____ - 180	360 - LHA _____

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

Y _____ (Ignore sign of Y)
(If Y > 89° see special rules)
(180) (179:60) (360) (359:60)

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

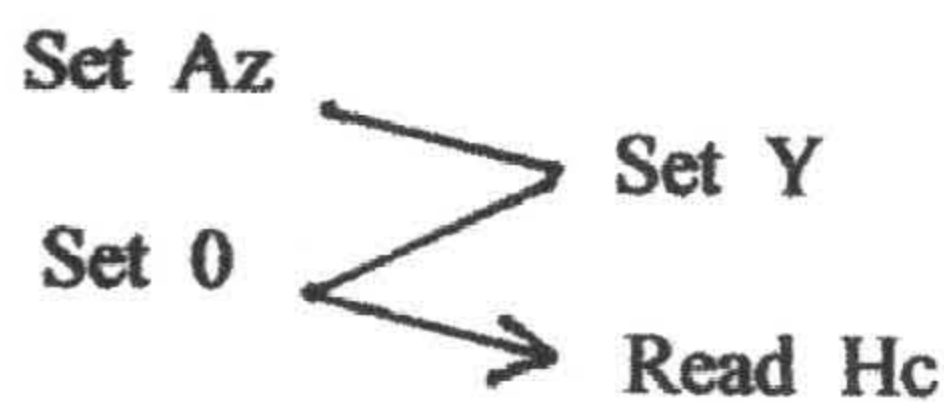
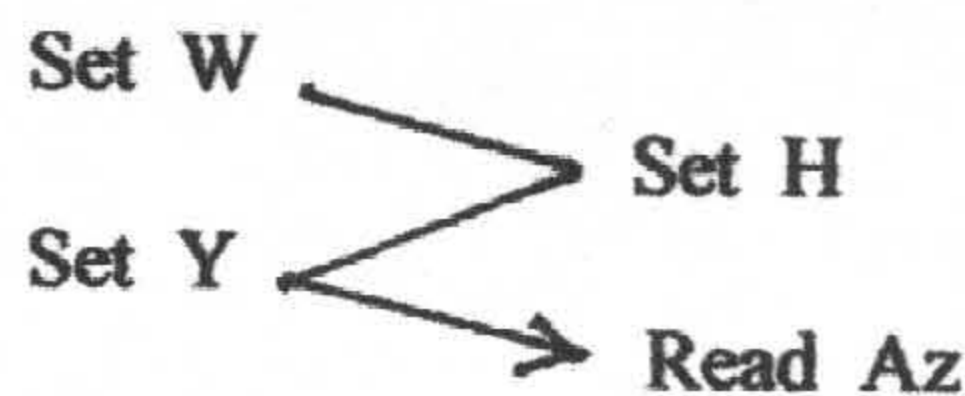
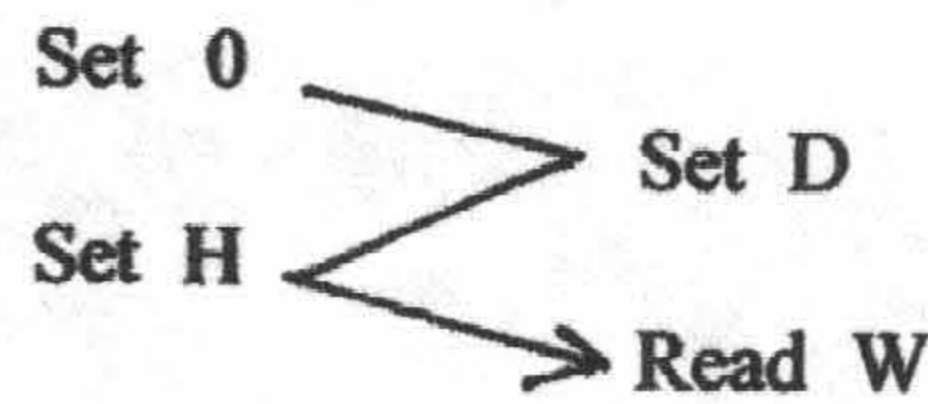
Zn _____

Hc _____

Ho _____

INT _____ T/A

Cos Co-Tan



Azimuth Rules

	North Latitude	
	0 < LHA < 180	180 < LHA < 360
If X > 90°	Zn = 360 - Az	Zn = Az
If X < 90°	Zn = 180 + Az	Zn = 180 - Az

	South latitude	
If X > 90°	Zn = 180 + Az	Zn = 180 - Az
If X < 90°	Zn = 360 - Az	Zn = Az