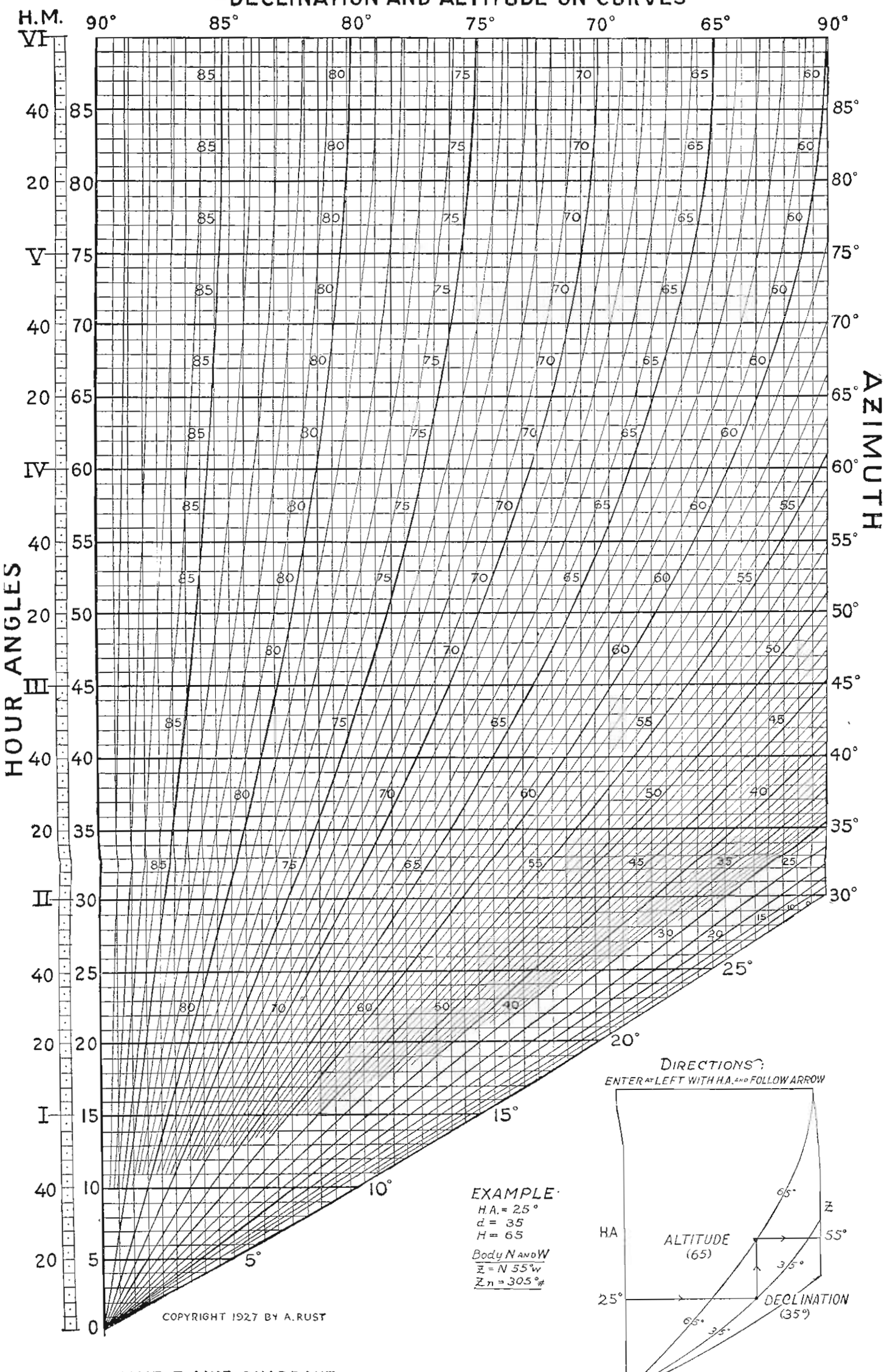
AZIMUTH DIAGRAM ~ LEFT HALF

-DECLINATION AND ALTITUDE ON CURVES -

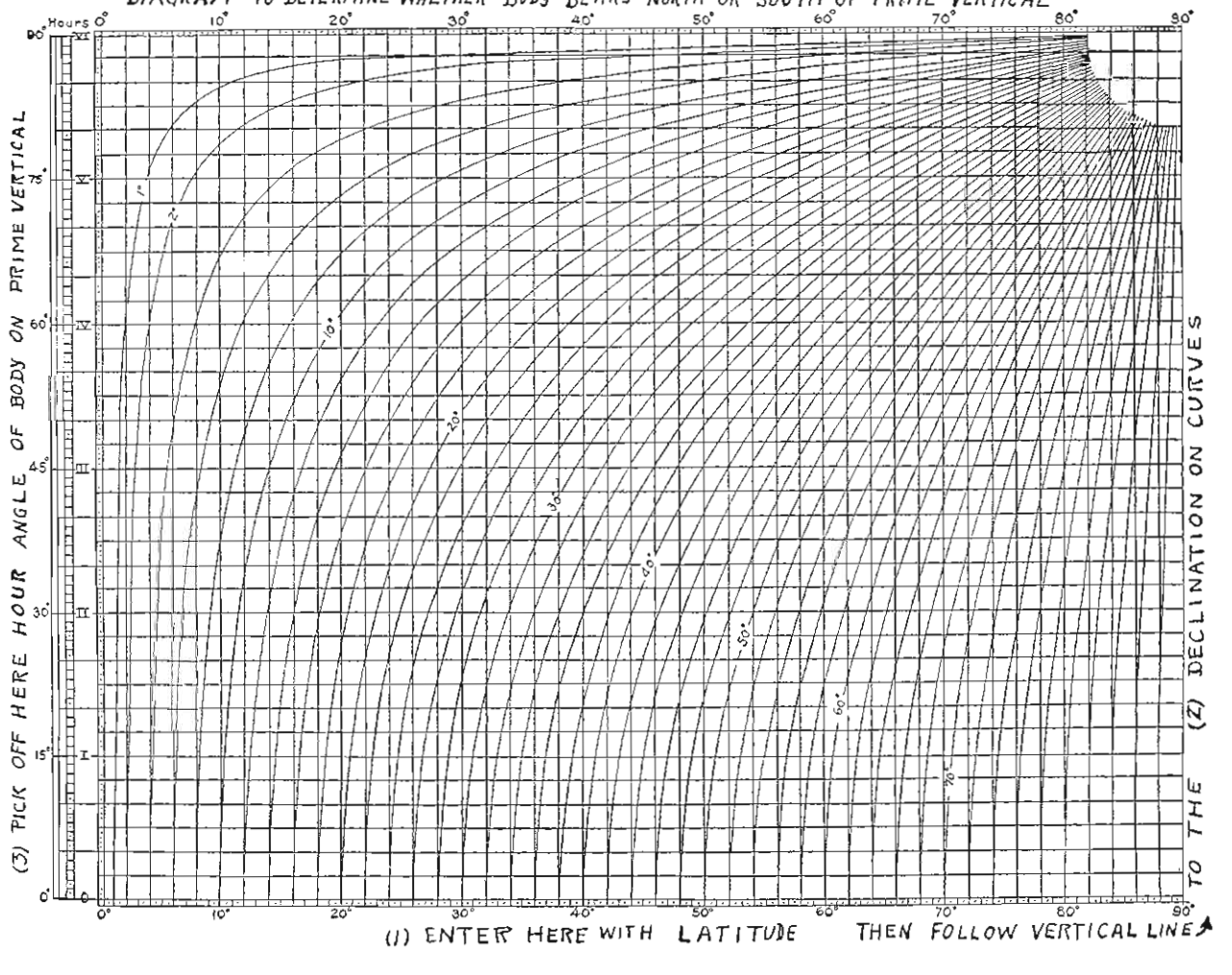


EXAMPLE.
H.A. = 25°
d = 35
H = 65
Body N AND W
Z = N 55° W
Zn = 305°#

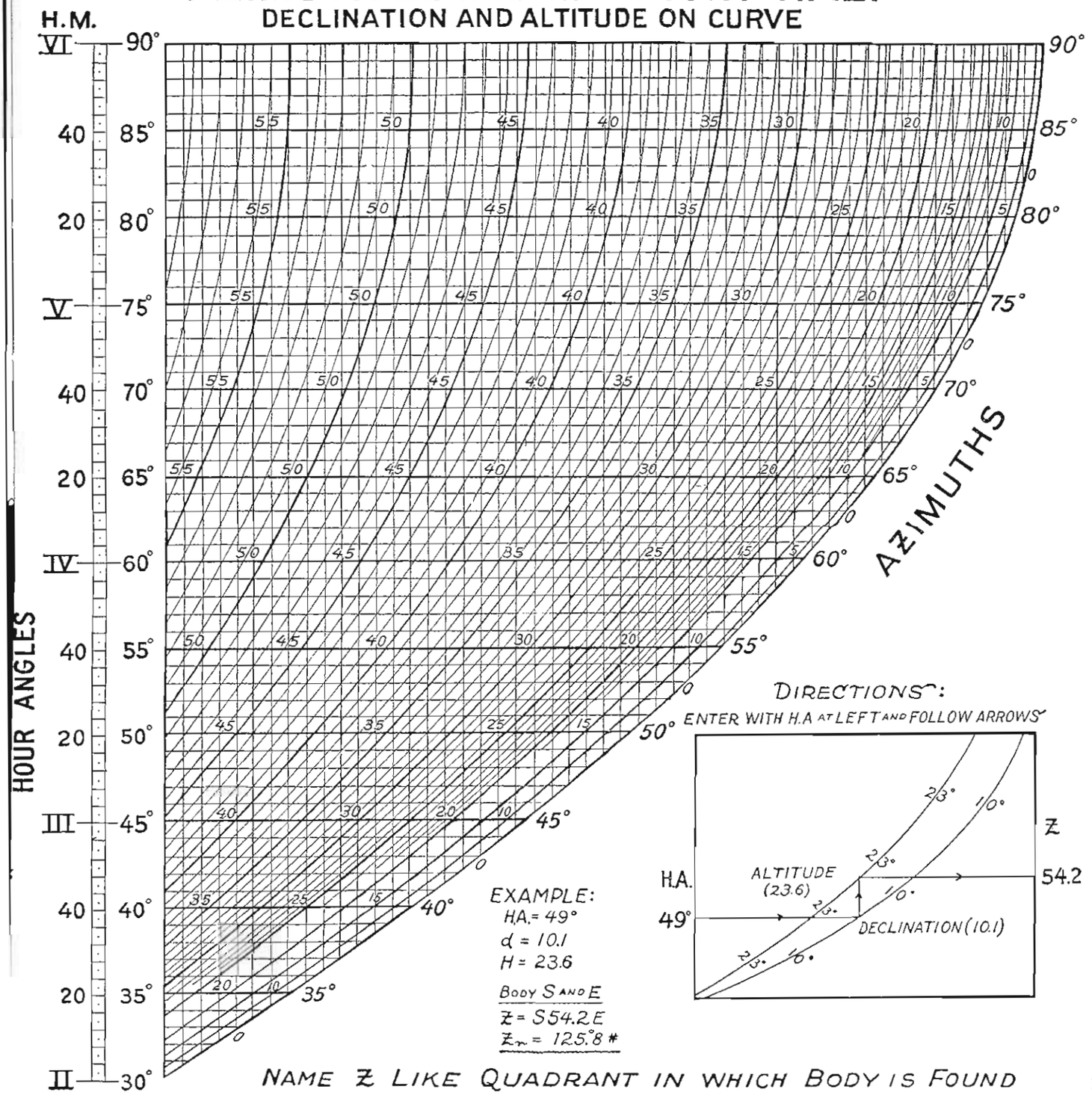
NAME Z LIKE QUADRANT IN WHICH BODY IS FOUND

WHEN THE OBSERVED BODY IS NEAR THE PRIME VERTICAL

In using the azimuth diagram, it is necessary to know the quadrant in which the body is observed. The only case where there should be any difficulty in noting the correct quadrant is when the latitude and the declination are of same name and latitude greater than declination. In this case the body crosses the prime vertical. When it cannot he determined by observation whether the body is to the north or south of the prime vertical, enter Fig. 3 at the bottom with the latitude then follow vertical line to the curve whose number represents the declination, then follow horizontal line to the hour angle scale and pick off the hour angle of the body when it is on the prime vertical, and thereby determine whether it is north or south of the prime vertical at time of observation. Example: For Lat. 36° N, Dec. 20° N, the hour angle is 4 hours, i. e., the body crosses the prime vertical at 8 A. M. moving south, and at 4 P.M. moving north.



AZIMUTH DIAGRAM — RIGHT HALF



DIRECTIONS:
ENTER WITH H.A AT LEFT AND FOLLOW ARROWS

EXAMPLE:
H.A. = 49°
d = 10.1
H = 23.6

Body S and E
Z = S54.2E
Z_n = 125.°8 #

NAME Z LIKE QUADRANT IN WHICH BODY IS FOUND