|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| !-st bearing angle deg) | | 2-d bearing angle | |
|  | | **1**  **2**  **3**  **4**  **5**  **6**  **7**  **8**  **9**  **10**  **11**  **12**  **13**  **14**  **15**  **16**  **17**  **18**  **19**  **20**  **21**  **22**  **23**  **24**  **25**  **26**  **27**  **28**  **29**  **30**  **31**  **32**  **33**  **34**  **35**  **36**  **37**  **38**  **39**  **40**  **41**  **42**  **43**  **44**  **45** | **1**  **2**  **3.**  **4.**  **5.**  **7**  **8**  **9**  **11**  **12**  **13.5**  **15**  **17**  **18**  **20**  **22**  **24**  **26**  **28**  **30**  **32**  **34**  **36**  **39**  **41**  **43.5**  **46**  **48.5**  **51**  **54**  **56.5**  **59**  **61**  **64**  **67**  **69**  **72**  **74**  **77**  **79**  **81**  **84**  **86**  **88**  **90** |

Comments:

1. Instead of using calculator you may use this table.
2. You take the first bearing at some object ( using pelorus, or regular compass)
3. Set pelorus to the angle of the second bearing, which is marked in red.
4. Sail until you will see the object at the second bearing angle.
5. Be sure that you measure the distance travelled between these two bearings.
6. This distance travelled will be equal to the distance from the object when it will be abeam.
7. Second bearing angles were rounded to exclude any decimals.
8. It is understandable that nobody will take bearings at 1deg or whatever is less than, say, 25 or 30. It was included just to make the table. That’s it.

I’d appreciate comments and corrections .

Thank you,

Respectfully,

Rumata.

August 25th, 2022.