



NAV 100

Part I

Basic Piloting Techniques

Introduction

- Three sessions: 11, 16, & 18 Jan 07
- This session:
 - Admin
 - Overview
 - Chart highlights
 - The Plotting Problem
 - Basic Plotting Techniques

Admin

- Contact Info: Ray Knell
 - 703.644.4912 (h)
 - 703.597.8967 (c)
 - rknell@cox.net
- Please sign in with email address
- Please draw a nav kit & chart 12270

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Overview

- Session 1: The Chart & Basic Techniques
- Session 2: Technique Practice
- Session 3: Technique Integration with Nav Log & Bearing Book (Practical Problem at slow speed)

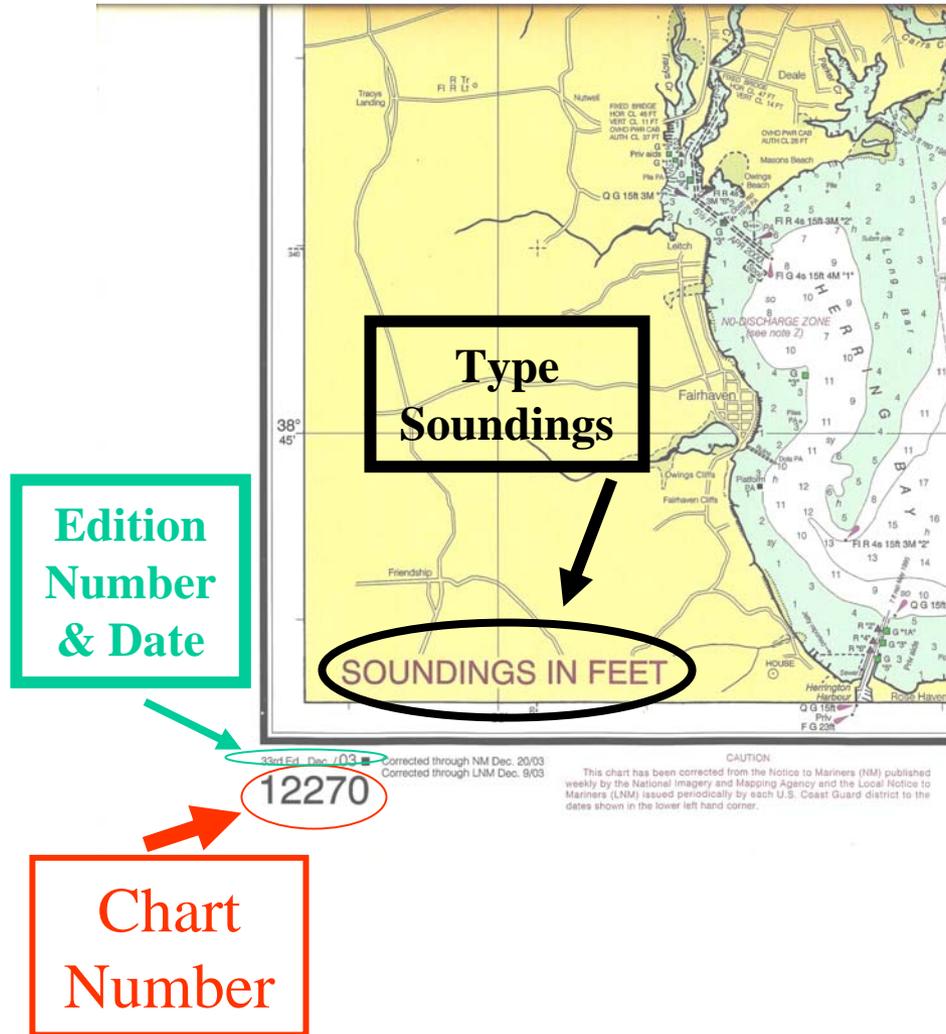
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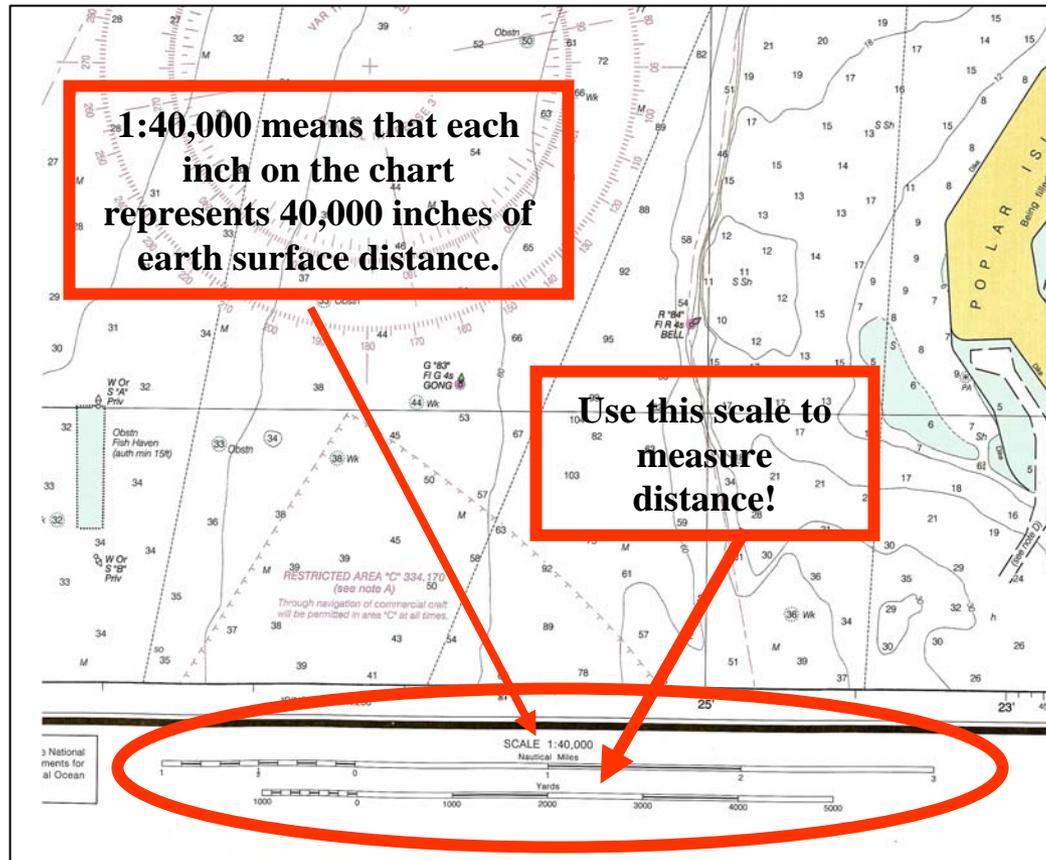
Chart Highlights

- Number & Edition
- Chart Scale
- Datum
- Soundings Scale
- Lat/Lon Scale

Chart Number, Edition & Soundings



Distance Scale

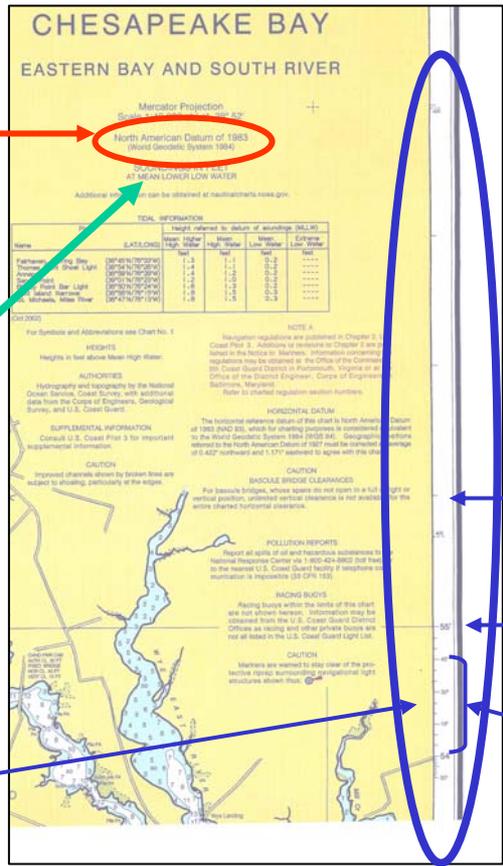


Datum & Lat/Lon Scale

Chart Datum:
NAD83 =
WGS84
GPS must match
chart!

Soundings
measured
from
Mean
Lower
Low
Water.

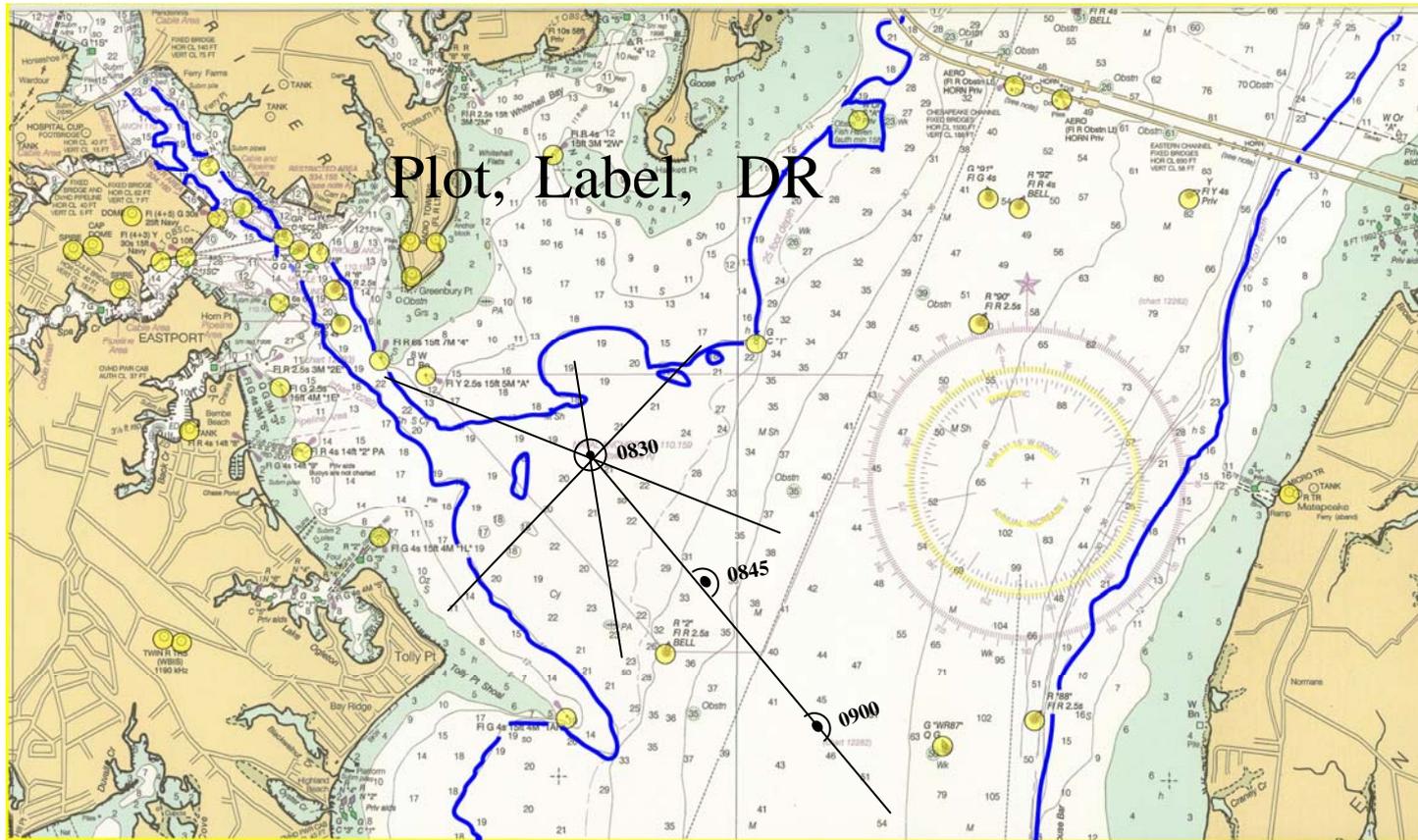
Lat/ Lon
measured in
degrees-minutes-
seconds (d-m-s).
Some charts are
d-m.m.



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The Plotting Problem: Plot, Label, DR



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Basic Plotting Techniques

- Lat & Lon from/ for location
- Measure a direction
- Draw a Line Of Position (LOP) given an origin and a bearing
- Measure and draw a distance
- Calculate distance, speed, or time given the other two
- Create a visual fix from 2, then 3 LOPs (w/ sounding)
- Create a Dead Reckoning (DR) plot
- Determine the latest time for the next fix
- Six rules of DR with examples

Lat & Lon from location

-Find the closest lat & lon lines on the chart

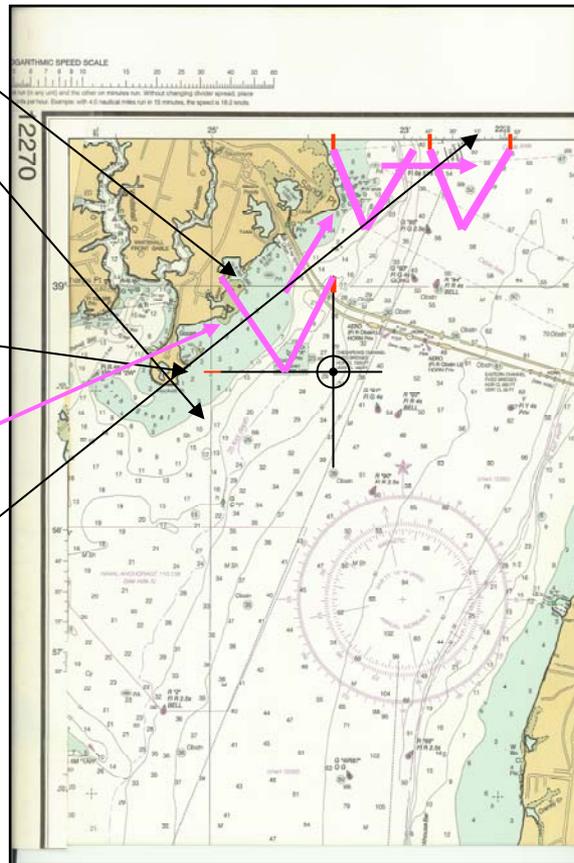
-Lay parallel or rolling rule on lon line and move parallel to the point

- Tic mark lat line

-Measure length from lon line to tic with dividers; carry length to edge of chart

-Determine lon along chart edge

- Do similar for lat



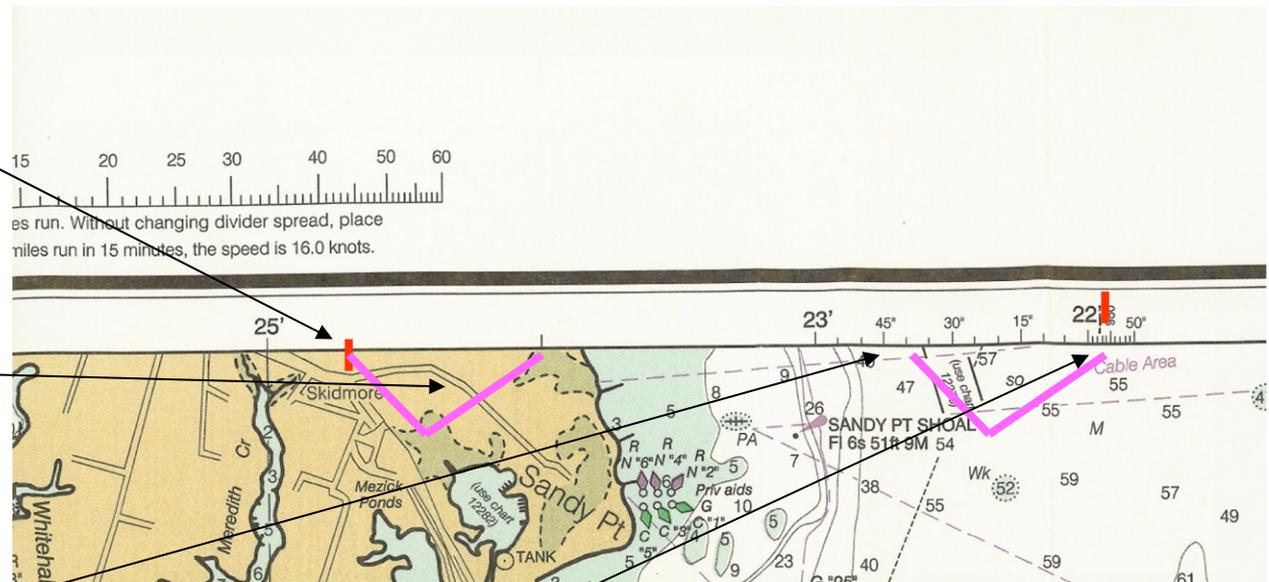
Using the Lat & Lon Scale

-Tic mark tells you the degrees and minutes [076 degrees 24 minutes.]

-With your dividers, measure from the whole minute tic to the position tic.

-Transfer the dividers to the seconds scale with the left point of the dividers on the appropriate 5-second tic [40+ ?].

-Read the additional seconds to add [+3 = 43 seconds].



076 degrees 24 minutes 43 seconds W

[076-24-43 W]

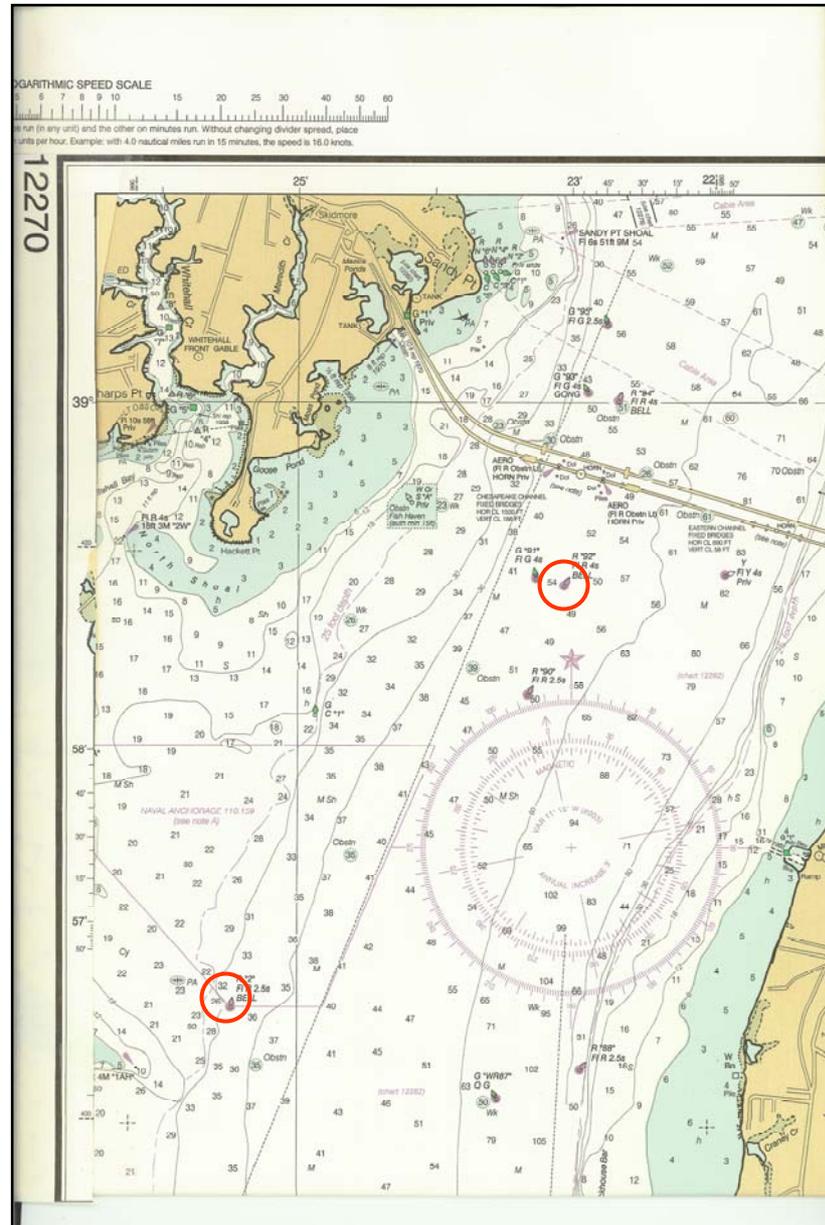
Lat & Lon from location

- Find the Lat & Lon for buoy
R"92."

38-58-56 N/ 076-23-04 W

- Find the Lat & Lon for buoy
R "2."

38-56-30N/ 076-25-29W



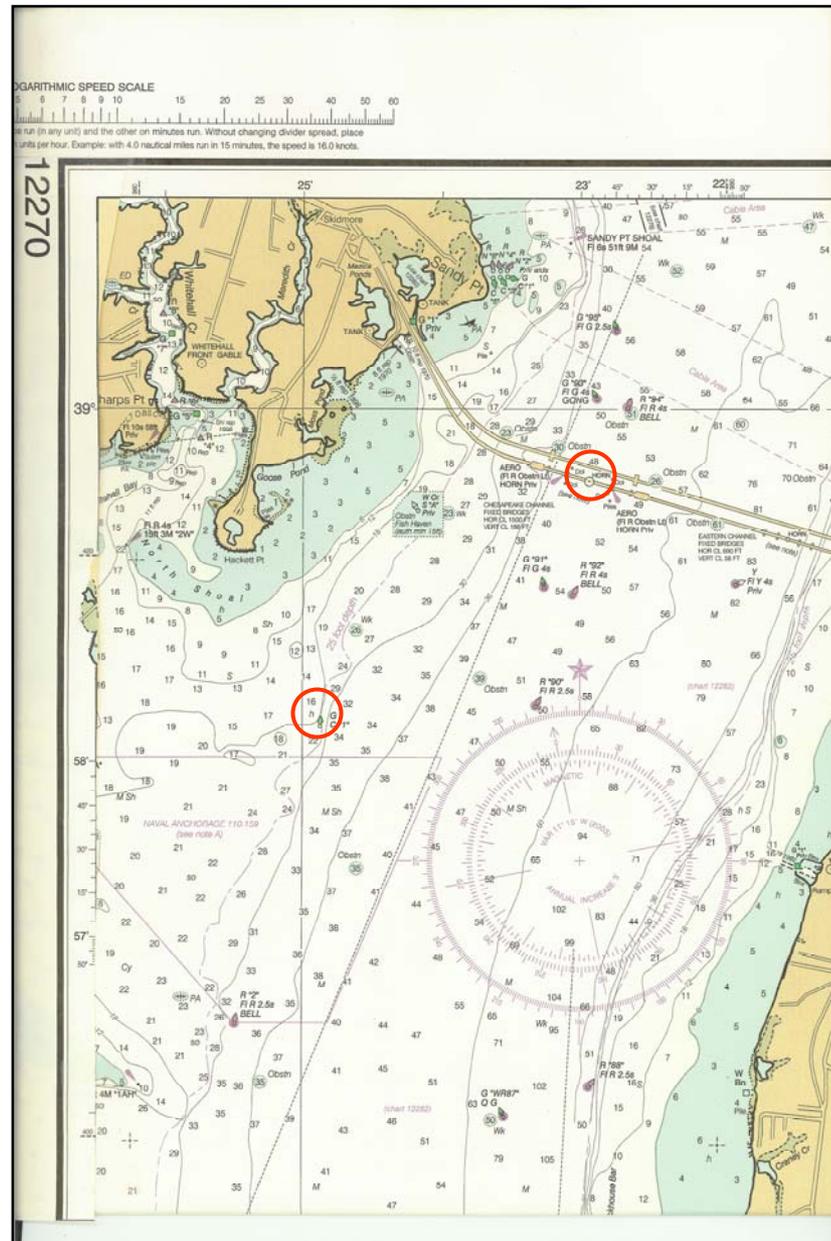
Lat & Lon from location

- Find the Lat & Lon for the
Horn on the Bay Bridge

38-59-36 N/ 076-22-56 W

- Find the Lat & Lon for green
can "1."

38-58-12N/ 076-24-52W



Location from Lat & Lon

- Mark lat & lon position on edges of chart

- Find closest lat line on chart

- Measure length from position lat to lat line with dividers

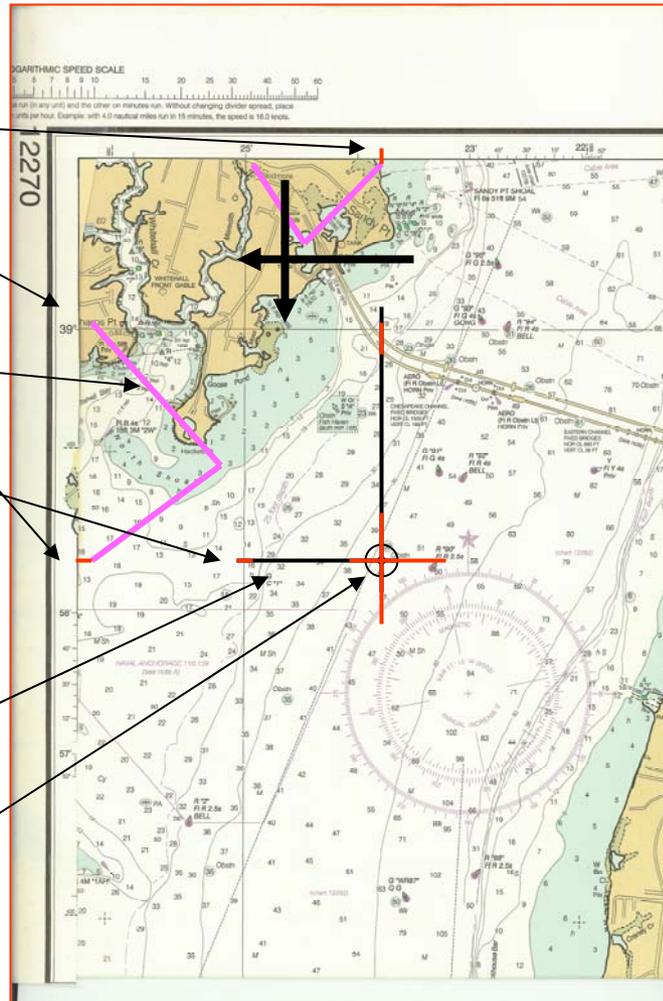
- On closest lon line, transfer length from lat line and mark with tic

- Lay parallel or rolling rule on lat line and move parallel to tic

- Draw light line parallel to lat line

- Do similar for lon

- Intersection of light lines is location



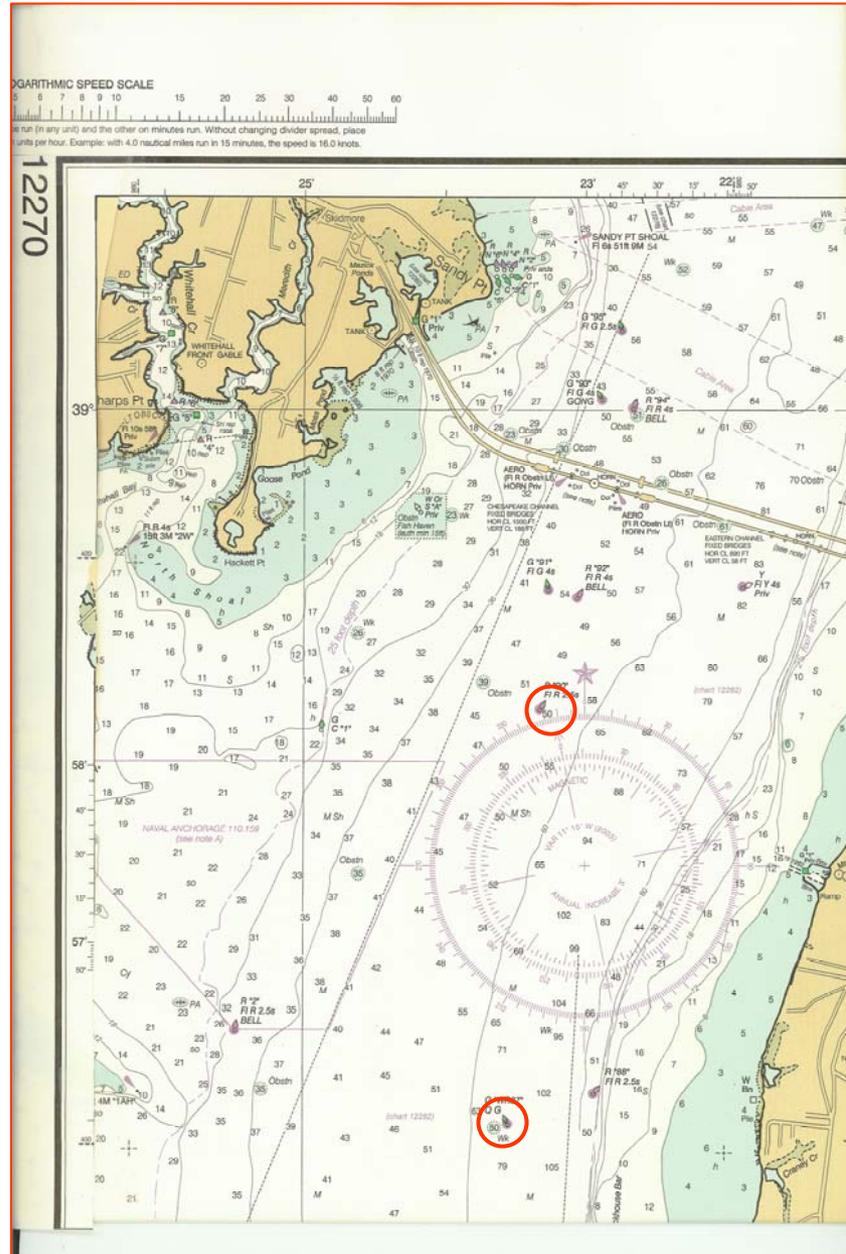
Location from Lat & Lon

What is the navaid at
38-55-58 N / 076-23-33 W?

G “WR87”

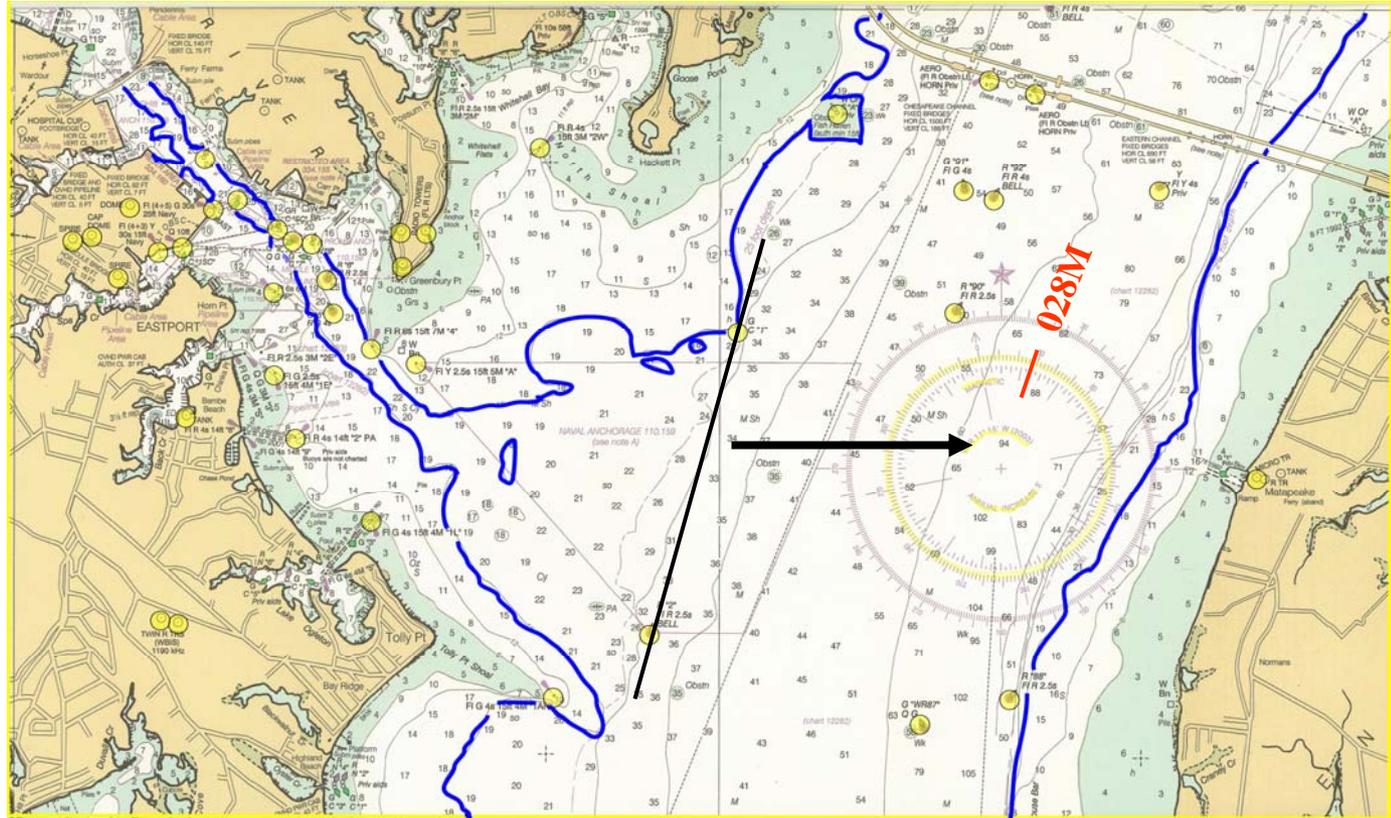
What is the navaid at
38-58-18 N / 076-23-19 W?

R “90”



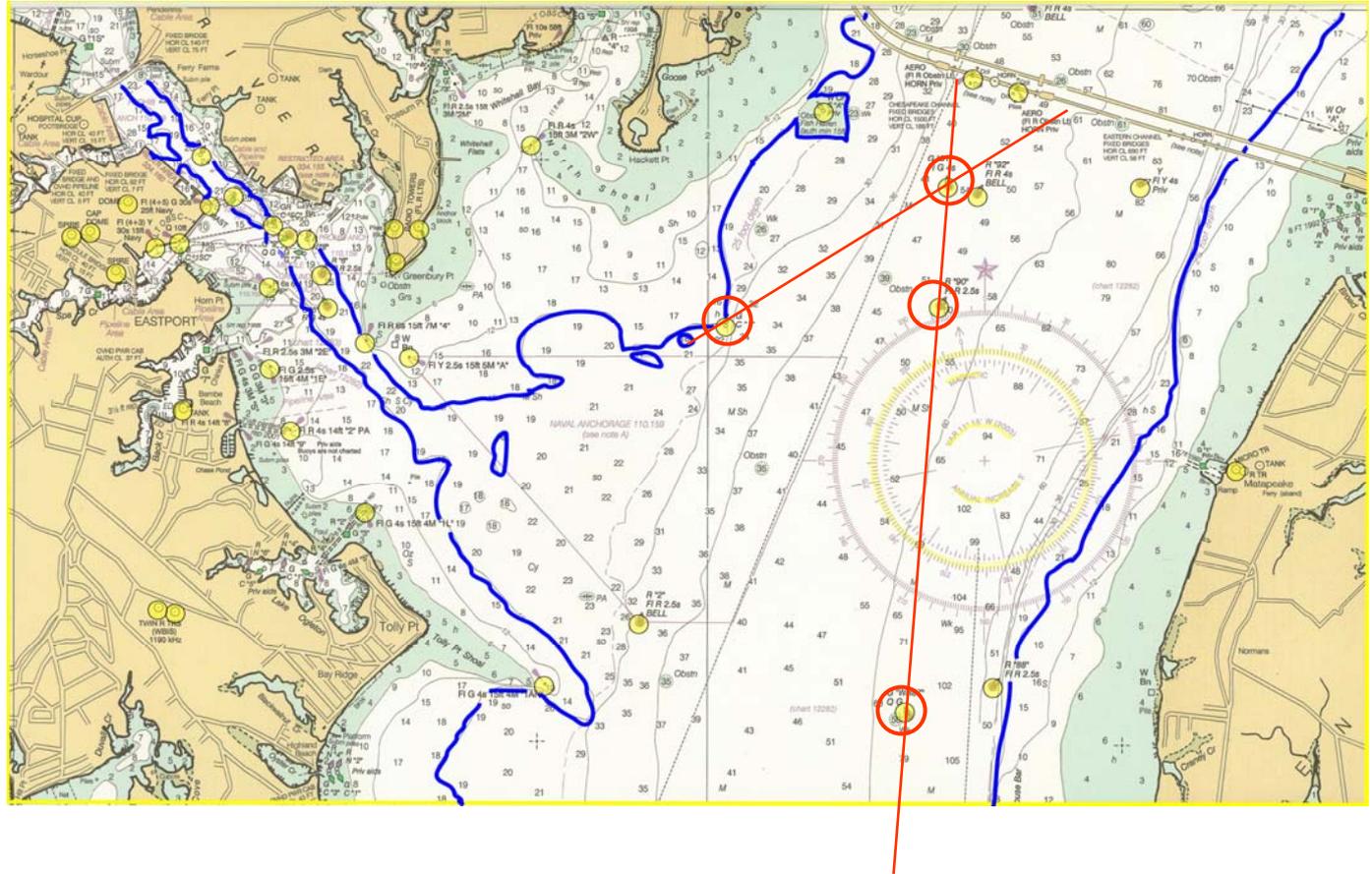
Measure a Direction

- Lay parallel or rolling rule along direction to be measured
- Keeping rule parallel to original direction, move rule to nearest compass rose until edge touches cross at rose center
- Tic **magnetic** (**inner**) ring where rule touches in desired direction
- Read (interpolate) direction



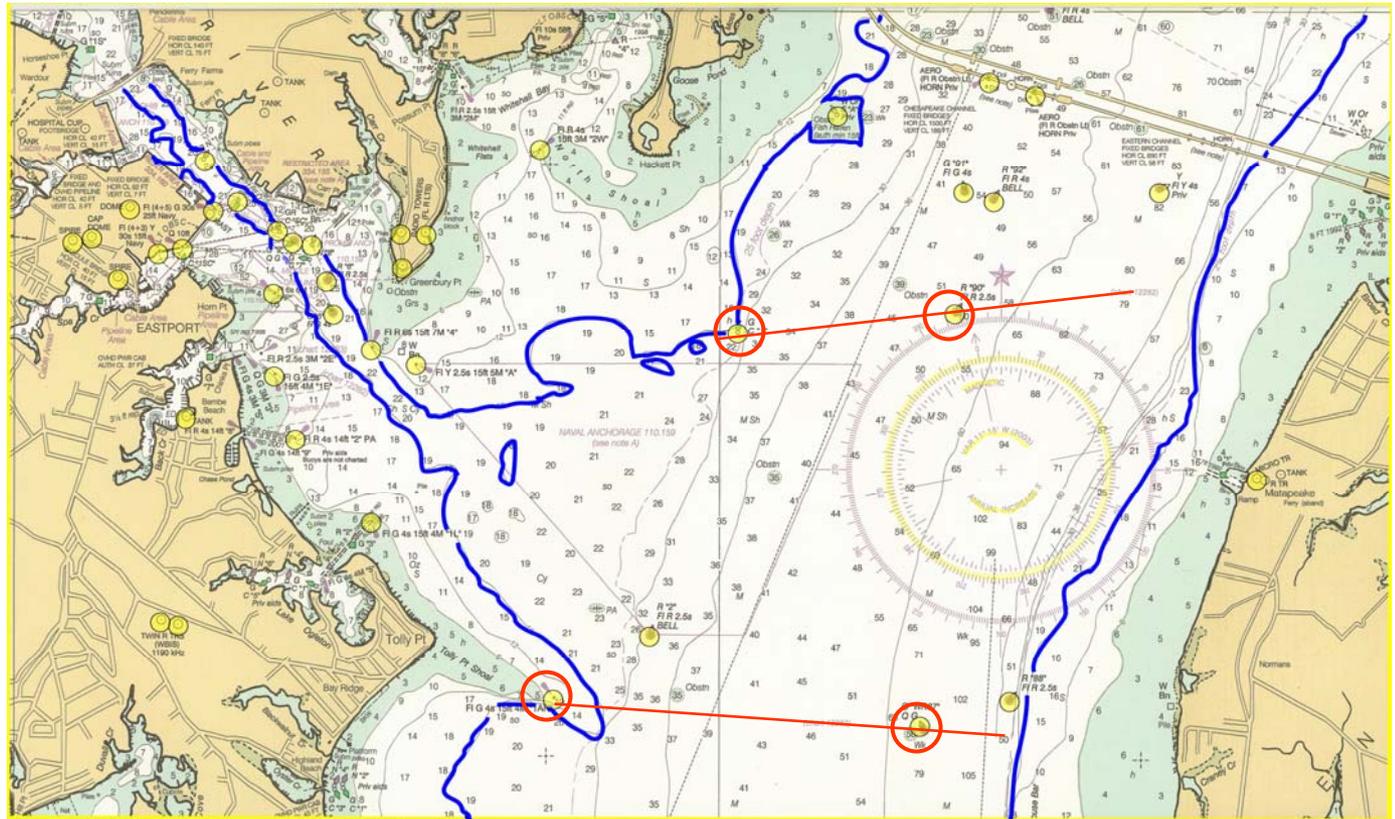
Measure a Direction

- What is the direction from G “91” to G C”1”?
- 249M
- What is the direction from R “90” to G “WR87”?
- 195M



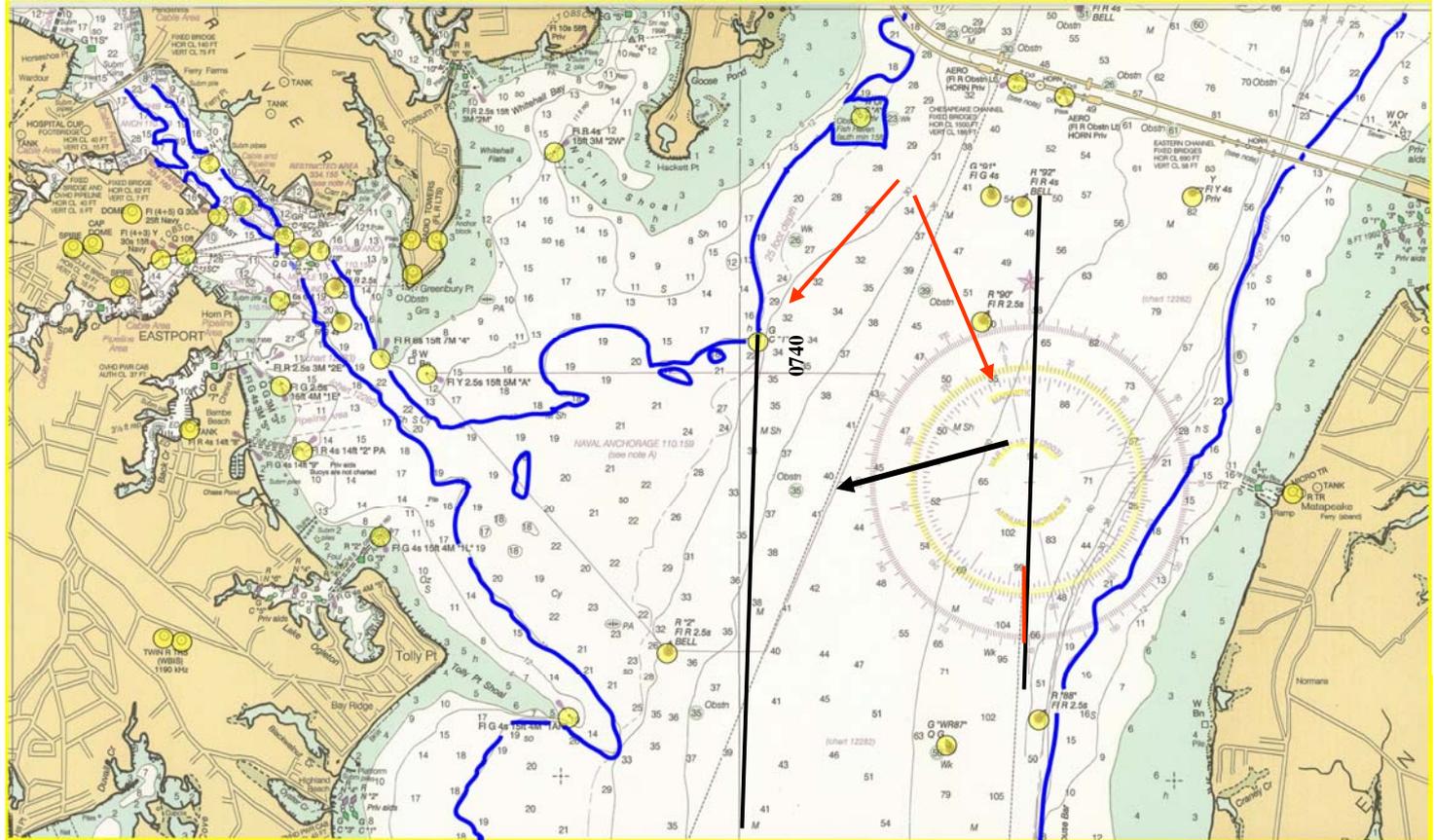
Measure a Direction

- What is the direction from R“90” to G C”1”?
- 276M
- What is the direction from G “WR87” to 1AH?
- 286M



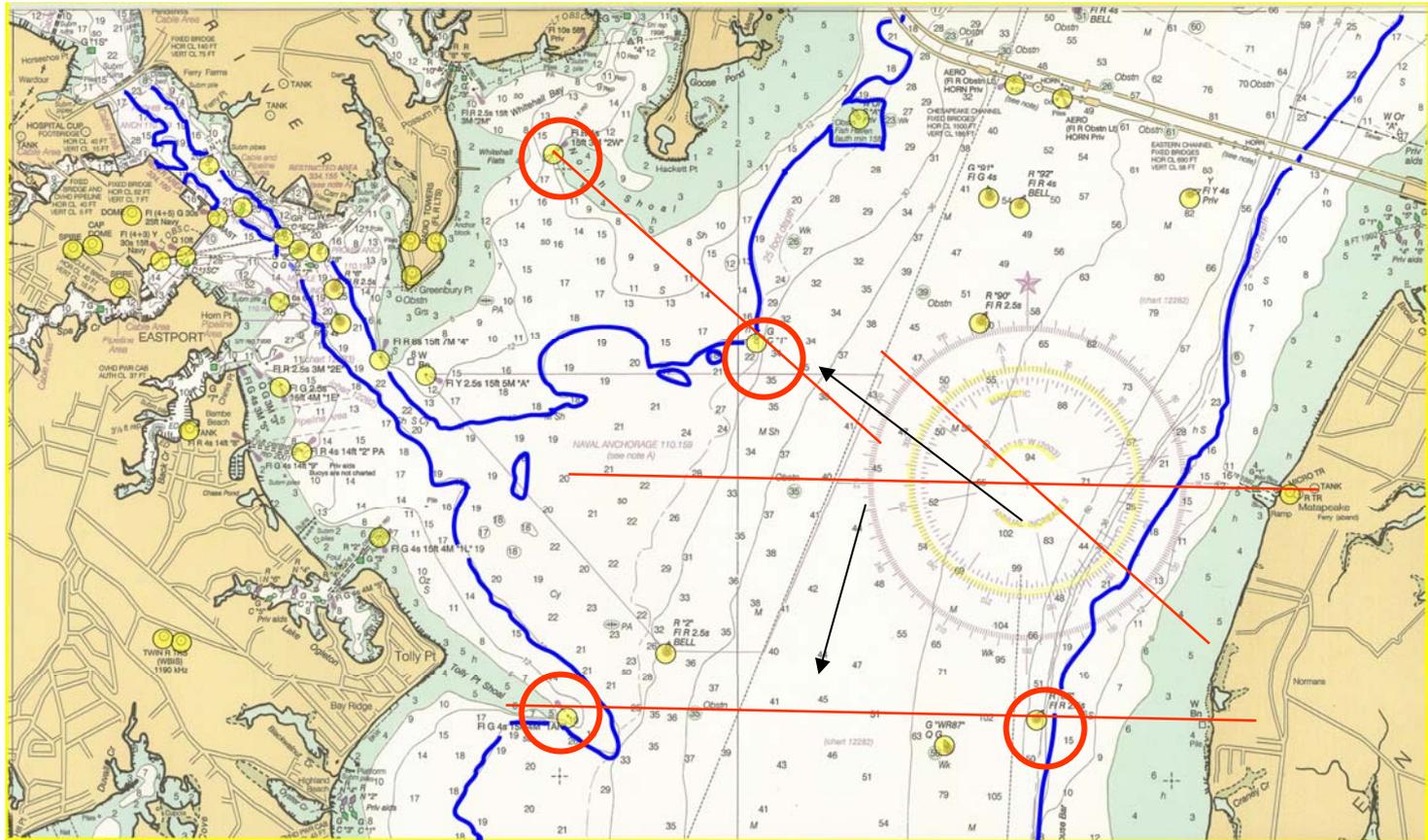
Draw a LOP given an origin and a bearing

- On the nearest compass rose to the origin, place the parallel or rolling rule edge to touch the center of the rose and the given bearing on the **magnetic (inner)** ring.
- Move the rule parallel to the given origin and draw in the LOP.
- Label the LOP with the time of the bearing.



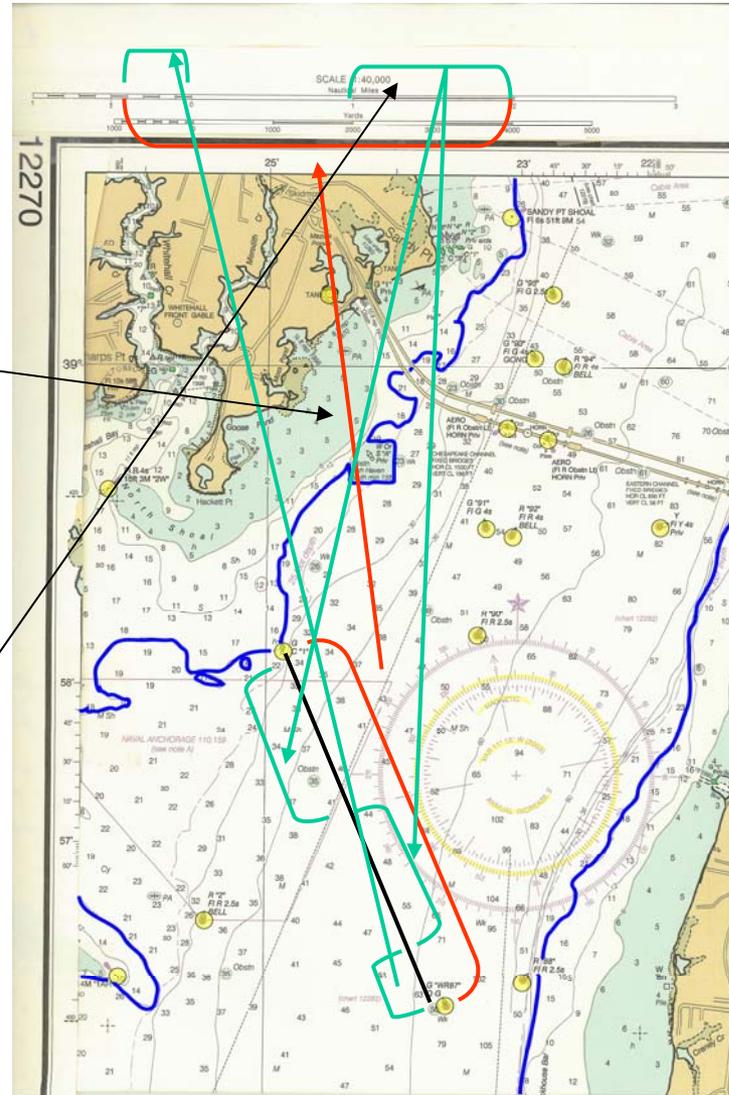
Draw a LOP given an origin and a bearing

- From the Fl R 4s “2W” at 144M.
- What navaid do you intersect?
G C “1”
- From R”88” at 282M what navaid do you intersect?
1AH



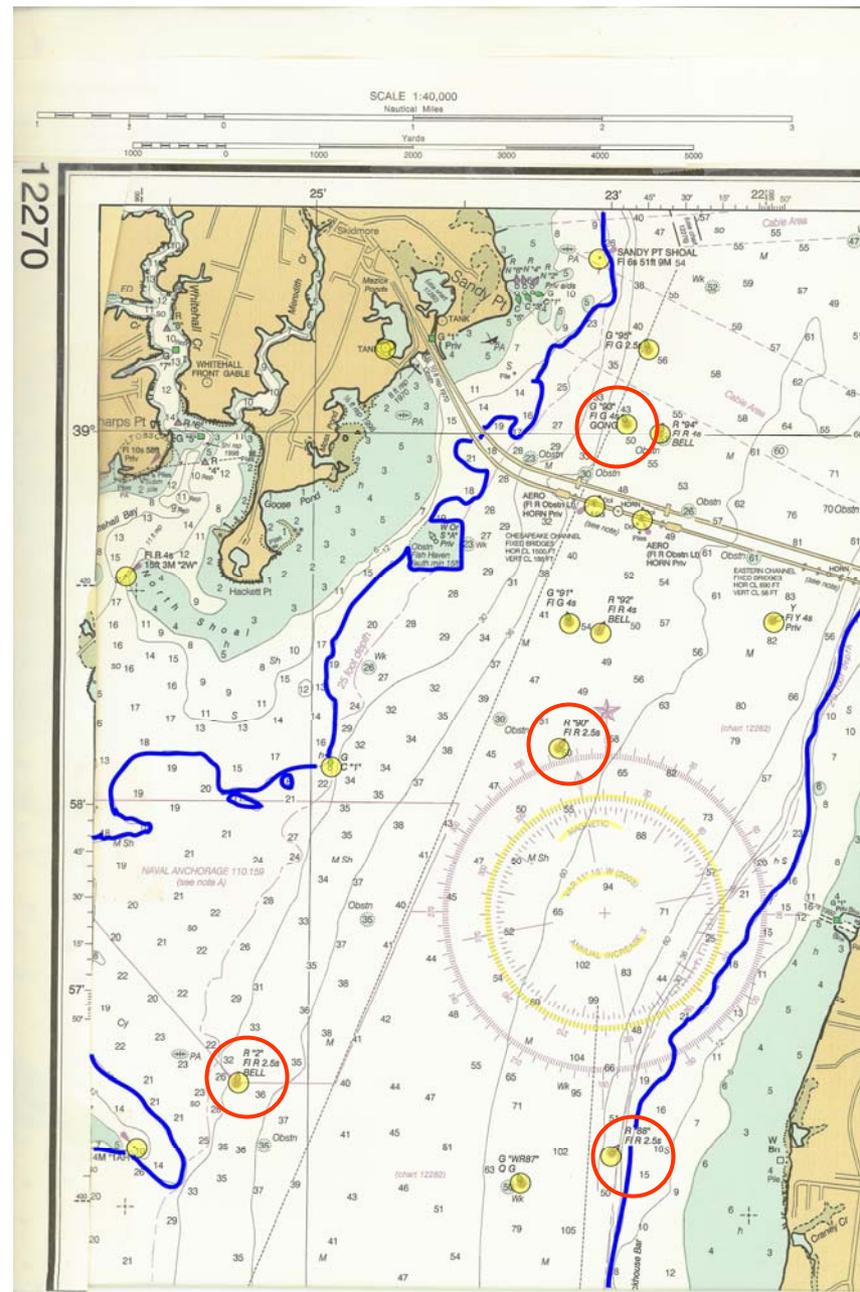
Measure a distance

- If the distance is short enough to permit the dividers to cover the full distance, open the dividers to the distance, then transfer the dividers to the distance scale and read the distance.
- If the distance is too long, set the dividers to one nautical mile on the scale, mark off all the full miles, set the dividers to the remaining distance and measure the rest at the scale.



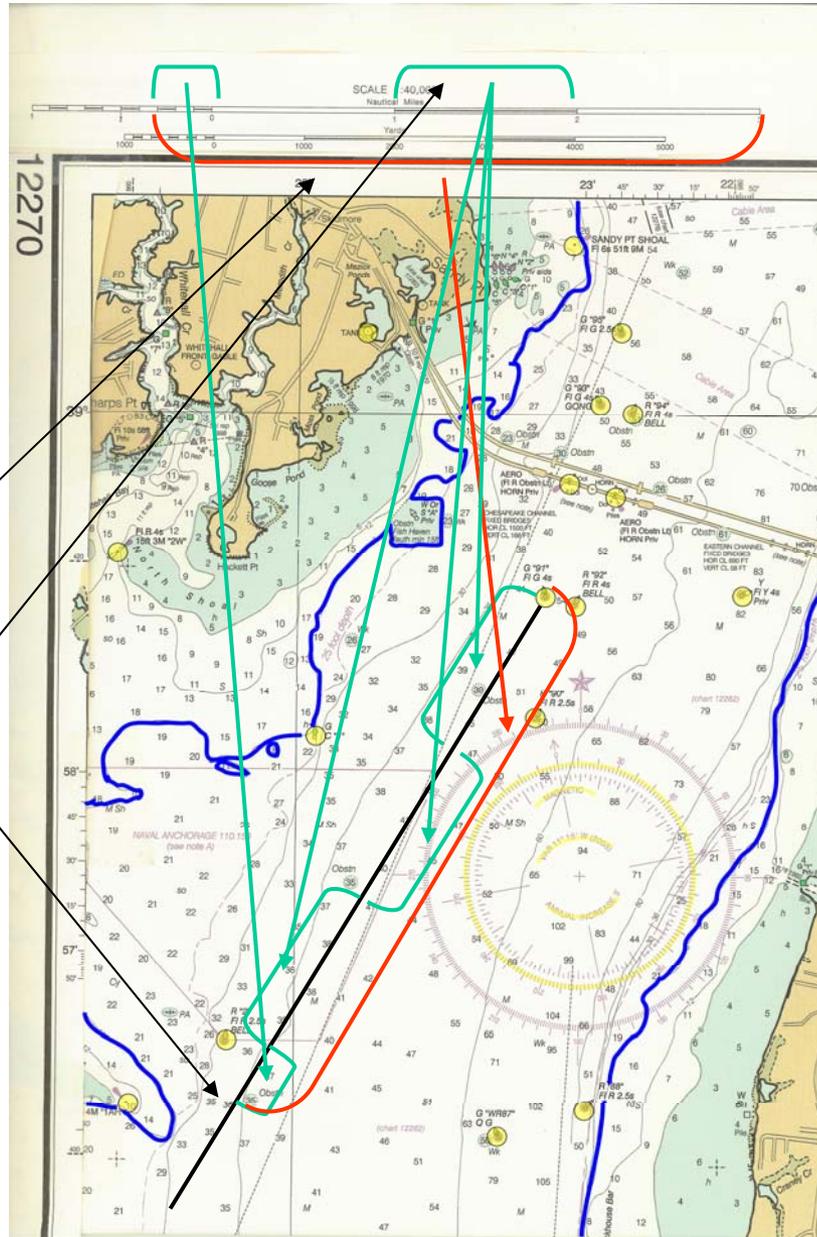
Measure a distance

- What is the distance between R"90" and R"88"?
2.2 nm
- What is the distance between G"93" and R"2"?
4.1 nm



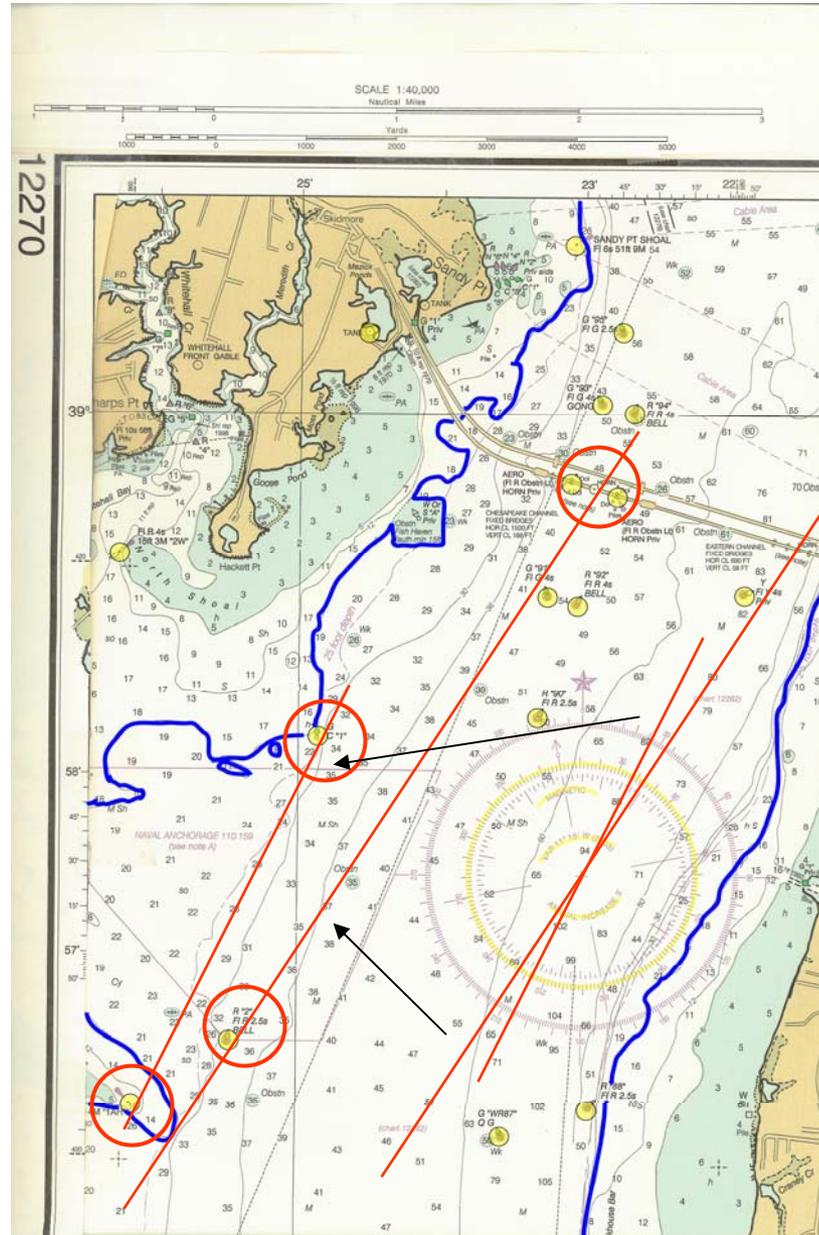
Draw a distance

- Draw the line from the proper origin in the proper direction; extend it further than you believe the distance will be.
- If the distance is short enough, set your dividers to the full length on the scale and transfer the length to the drawn line.
- If the distance is too long, set the dividers to one mile on the scale, mark off the full miles, then reset the dividers to the remainder and add it to the end of the full miles.



Draw a distance

- Draw a line from “1AH” at 038M for 2.3nm. What navaid is there?
- G C”1”
- Draw the line from the Horn on the Bay Bridge 3.7 nm at 224M. What is at the end of the line?
- R”2”



Calculate Distance given Speed and Time

- $D = ST$ where
 - D is distance in nautical miles (nm) (x.x)
 - S is speed in knots (x.x)
 - T is time in hours (x.xx)
- For a speed of 4.5 knots (kts), distance traveled in 24 minutes is :
- $4.5 \times (24/60) =$
- $4.5 \times .4 = 1.8\text{nm}$

Calculate Distance given Speed and Time

- How far do you travel in 20 minutes at 7.5 knots?
- 2.5 nm
- You pass G"91" abeam at 1315 at 5.6 knots. How far from G"91" are you at 1400?
- 4.2 nm
- For a speed of 4.5 knots (kts), distance traveled in 24 minutes is :
- $4.5 \times (24/60) =$
- $4.5 \times .4 = 1.8\text{nm}$

Calculate Distance given Speed and Time

- At 8.6 kts, how far would you travel in 1 hr 27 min?
- 12.5 nm
- In 56 min, how far would you travel at 4.5 kts?
- 4.2 nm
- For a speed of 4.5 knots (kts), distance traveled in 24 minutes is :
- $4.5 \times (24/60) =$
- $4.5 \times .4 = 1.8\text{nm}$

Calculate Speed given Distance and Time

- $S = D/T$ where
 - D is distance in nm
(x.x)
 - S is speed in knots
(x.x)
 - T is time in hours
(x.xx)
- If you have gone 3.2 nm in 48 minutes, your speed is
 - $3.2 / (48/60) =$
 - $3.2 / 0.8 =$
 - 4.0 kts

Calculate Speed given Distance and Time

- You leave the dock at 1210. At 1240 you have traveled 2.8 nm. What was your average speed?
- 5.6 kt
- You take R"90" close abeam at 0817. At 0841 you pass close to R"88." What was your average speed?
- 5.5 kt
- If you have gone 3.2 nm in 48 minutes, your speed is
- $3.2 / (48/60) =$
- $3.2 / 0.8 =$
- 4.0 kts

Calculate Speed given Distance and Time

- How fast would you have to travel to cover 27.3 nm in 4 hrs 24 min?
- 6.2 kt
- It's 1530 as you pass TPL abeam. How fast must you go to pass under the eastbound span of the CBB by 1615?
- 8.2 kt
- If you have gone 3.2 nm in 48 minutes, your speed is
- $3.2 / (48/60) =$
- $3.2 / 0.8 =$
- 4.0 kts

Calculate Time given Speed and Distance

- $T = D/S$ where
 - D is distance in nm
(x.x)
 - S is speed in knots
(x.x)
 - T is time in hours
(x.xx)
- To travel 6.7 nm at 5.6 kts it will take you
- $6.7/5.6 = 1.2$ hours, or
- one hour and twelve minutes ($.2 \times 60 = 12$)

Calculate Time given Speed and Distance

- How long will it take to go 4.8 nm at 3.2 kt?
- 1.5 hr
- You leave G"93" at 1210. Your boat speed is 5.6 kt. At what time will you reach R"2"?
- 44 min
- 1254
- To travel 6.7 nm at 5.6 kts it will take you
- $6.7/5.6 = 1.2$ hours, or
- one hour and twelve minutes ($.2 \times 60 = 12$)

Calculate Time given Speed and Distance

- How long will it take to go 13.4 nm at 3.4 kt?
- 3.94 hrs
- 3 hrs 56 min
- You leave Annapolis at 1730 for your home 52 nm away. If you average 45 kts, when will you reach home?
- 1 hr 10 min
- 1840
- To travel 6.7 nm at 5.6 kts it will take you
- $6.7/5.6 = 1.2$ hours, or
- one hour and twelve minutes ($.2 \times 60 = 12$)

The Bearing Book

- General location
- Blank, or “All bearings magnetic”
- Date (when changed) and time of bearings
- Name of bearing origin (each possible origin highlighted with yellow circle and labeled per Chart Preparation Checklist)
- Bearing from origin
- Depth from vessel depthsounder at time of bearings (to be checked against depth of plotted position)

STANDARD BEARING BOOK
OPNAV FORM 3530/2 (7-74)

RECORD GYRO BEARINGS

CHESAPEAKE BAY, VIC. ANNAPOLIS
PLACE

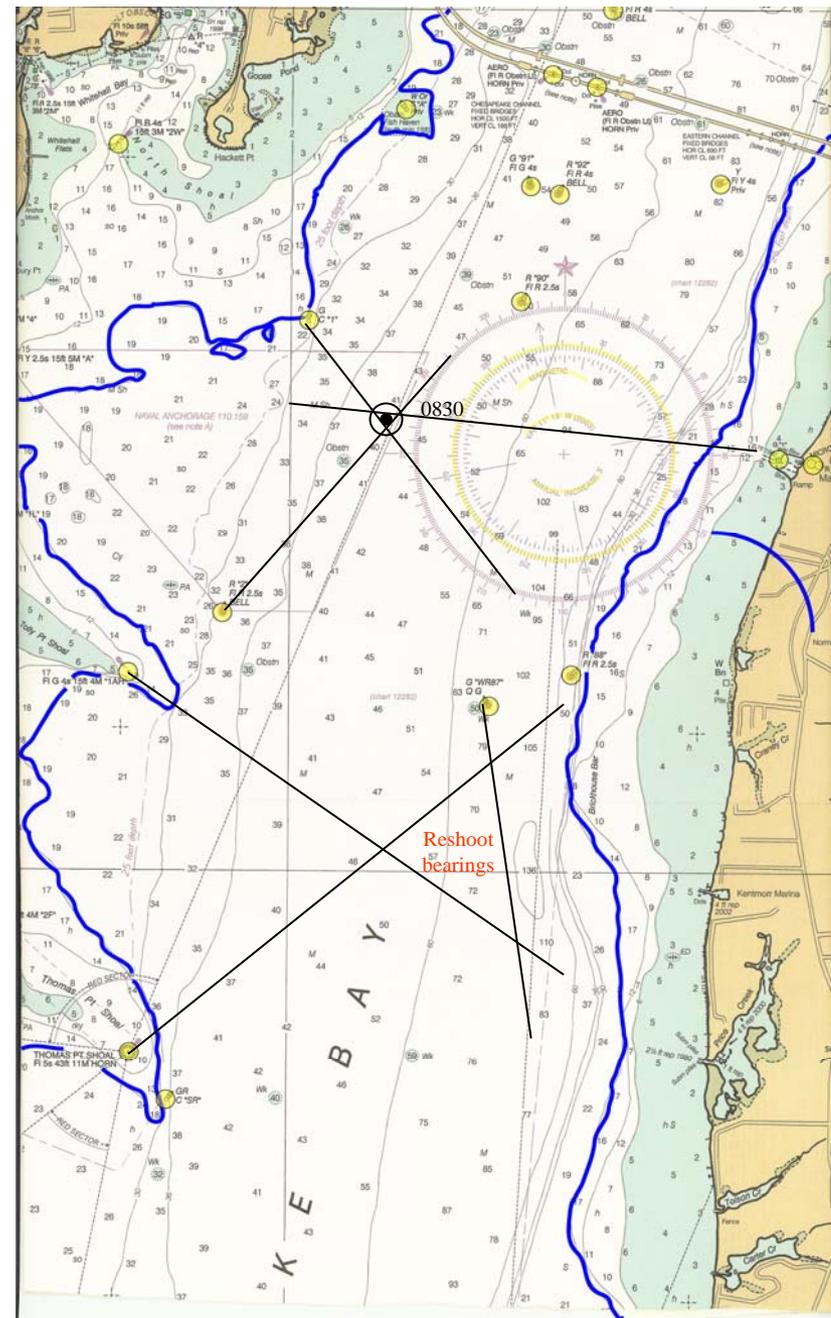
DATE TIME 01 JUN 2006

GYRO ERROR

DATE TIME	ORIGIN	BEARING	DEPTH
1610	SR4	040	22
1620	LAH	084	19
1644	270	040	40
1653	282	022	55
1710	—	—	—
1723	284A	229	45
1753	013	150	40

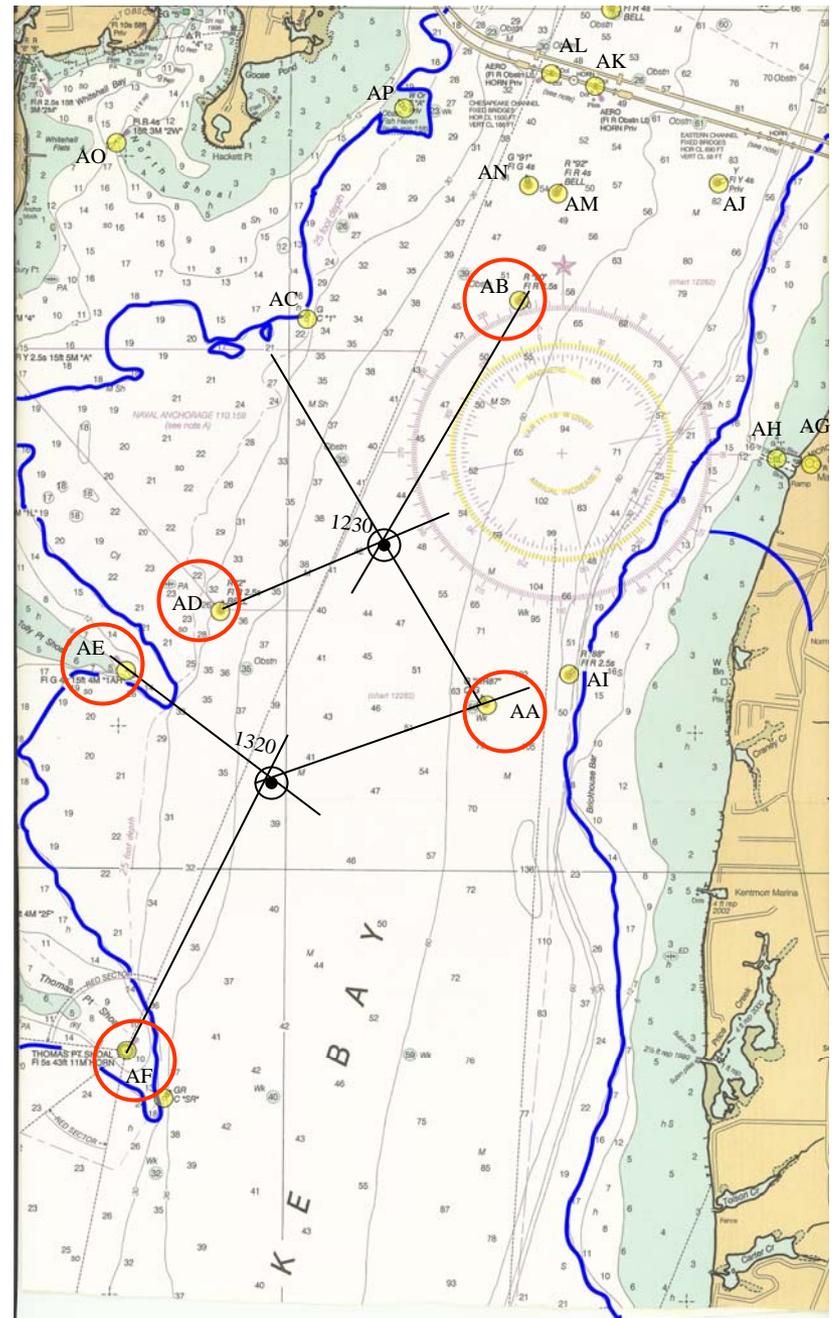
Create a Visual Fix from LOPs and Soundings

- Take the bearings (at least two, preferably three, sometimes more) and mark down the bearings and times in the bearing book.
- Take the bearings fore and aft before the bearings on the beam.
- In the bearing book, record the time and the depth at the time of the last bearing.
- Plot all bearings to intersect one another.
- If they all converge into a point, congratulations.
- If they make a small triangle, choose the center of the triangle as the fix position.
- If the triangle is large, try again, being sure you know which landmarks or navaids you are using.
- Check that the charted depth at the fix position is within 10 feet of the depth recorded when taking bearings. If not, try again.
- Label the fix with a dot in a circle and the time.



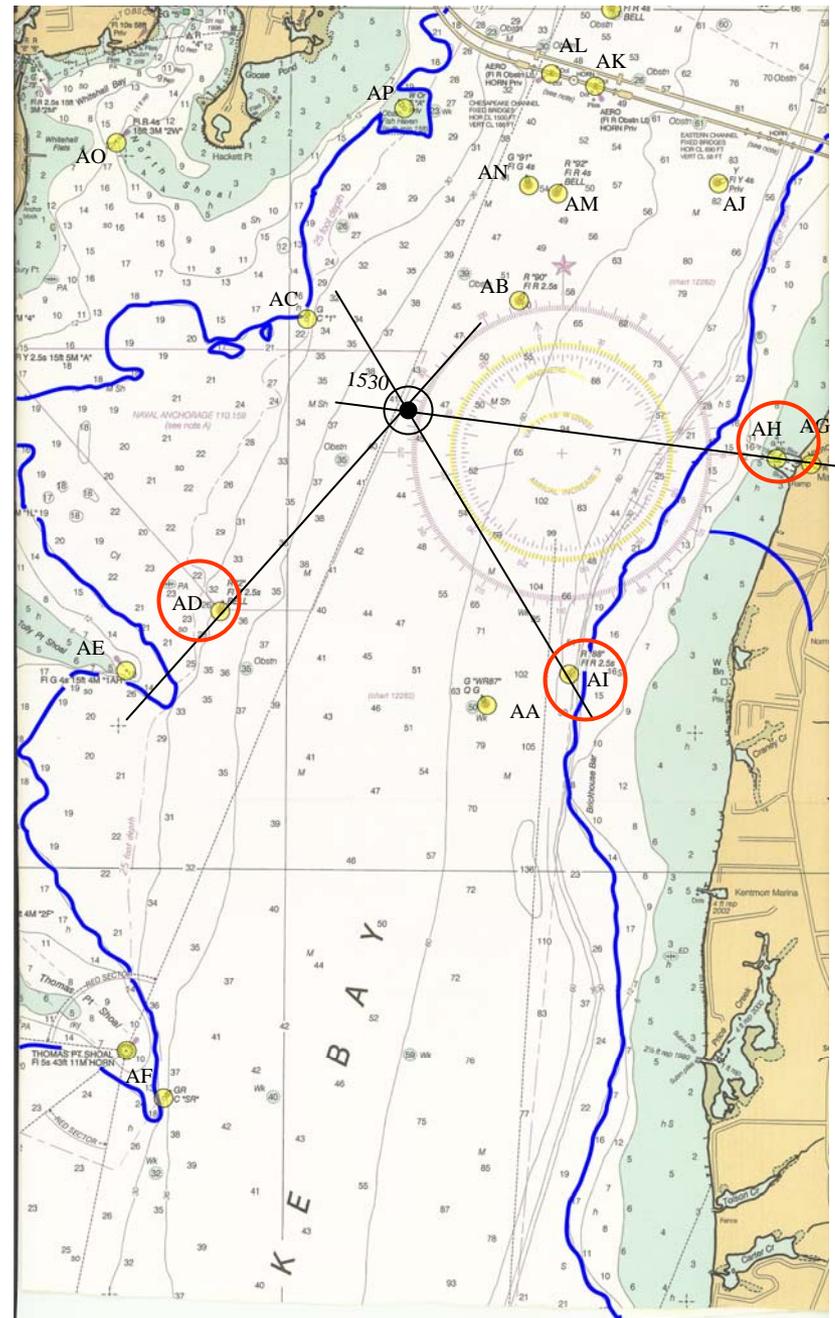
Create a Visual Fix from LOPs and Soundings

- At 1230, the Bearing Book gives you the following data: AD: 258M, AB: 042M, AA: 162M, Depth: 46'. Plot the fix. Is it good?
- At 1320, The Bearing Book gives you the following data: AF: 214M, AA: 082M, AE: 318M, Depth: 40'. Is it good?



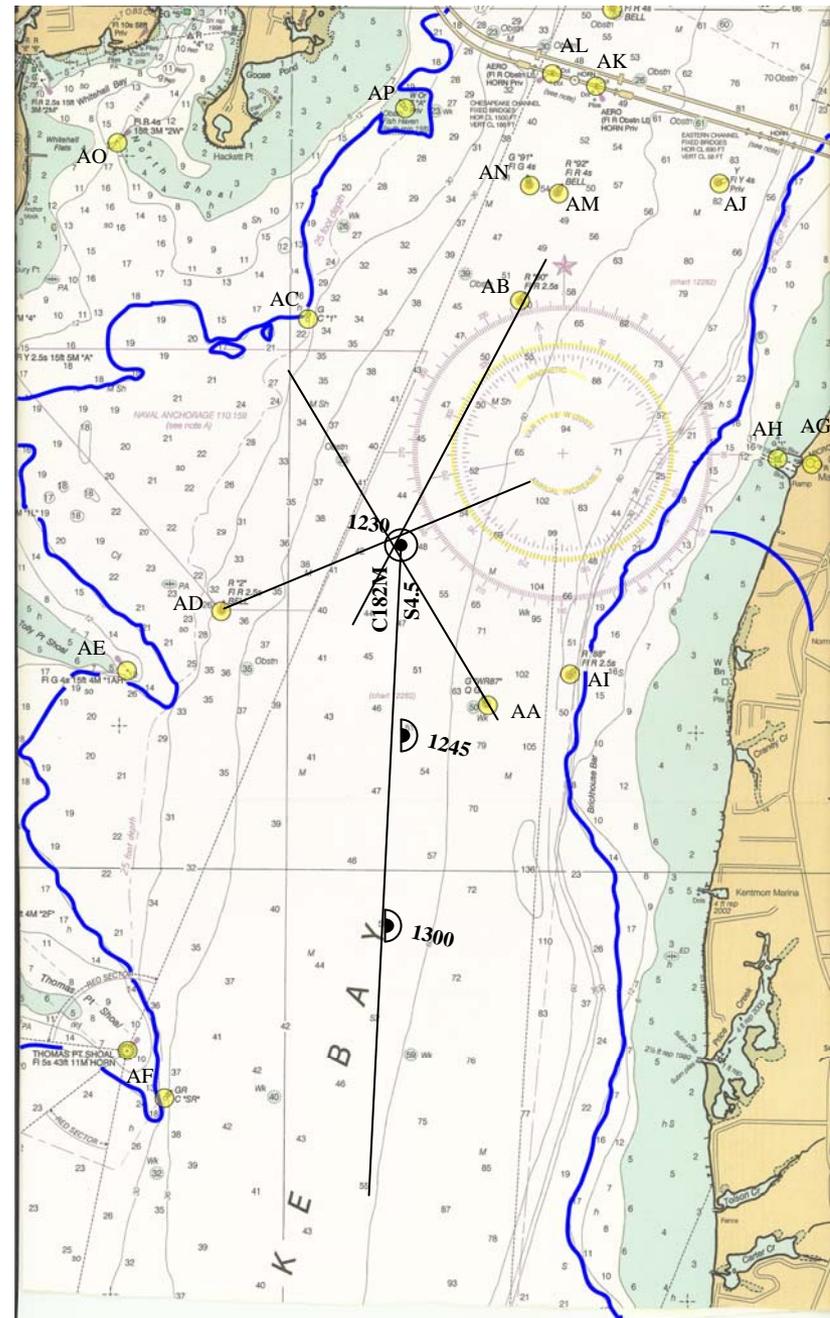
Create a Visual Fix from LOPs and Soundings

- At 1530, the Bearing Book gives you the following data: AH: 108M, AD: 232M, AI: 160M, Depth: 36'. Plot the fix. Is it good?



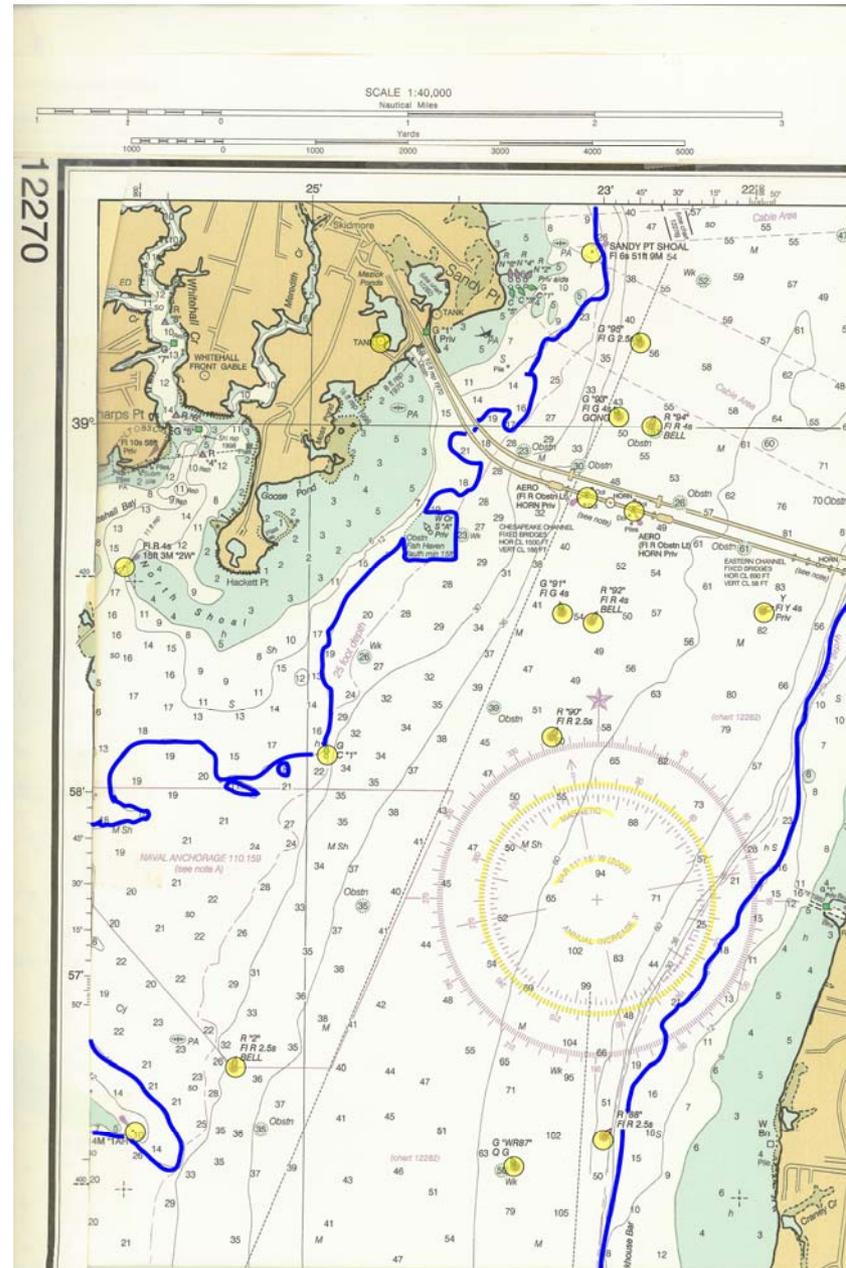
Create a Dead Reckoning Plot

- Create and label a visual fix.
- Extend a line from the fix in the direction given the helm as steering orders. (Check that the wind will allow you to sail that direction.)
- Using the indicated boat speed and the fix time interval (see next slide), determine the distance along the extended line to plot a half circle for each of two fix intervals. Label the half circles with the expected time of arrival.



Determine the latest time for the next fix

- The latest time for the next fix is determined by the lesser of the following:
 - **The CO's fix interval**
 - **The time it will take to get half the distance to nearest shoal water**
- Note that the requirement to plot position on the hour does not require a fix on the hour.



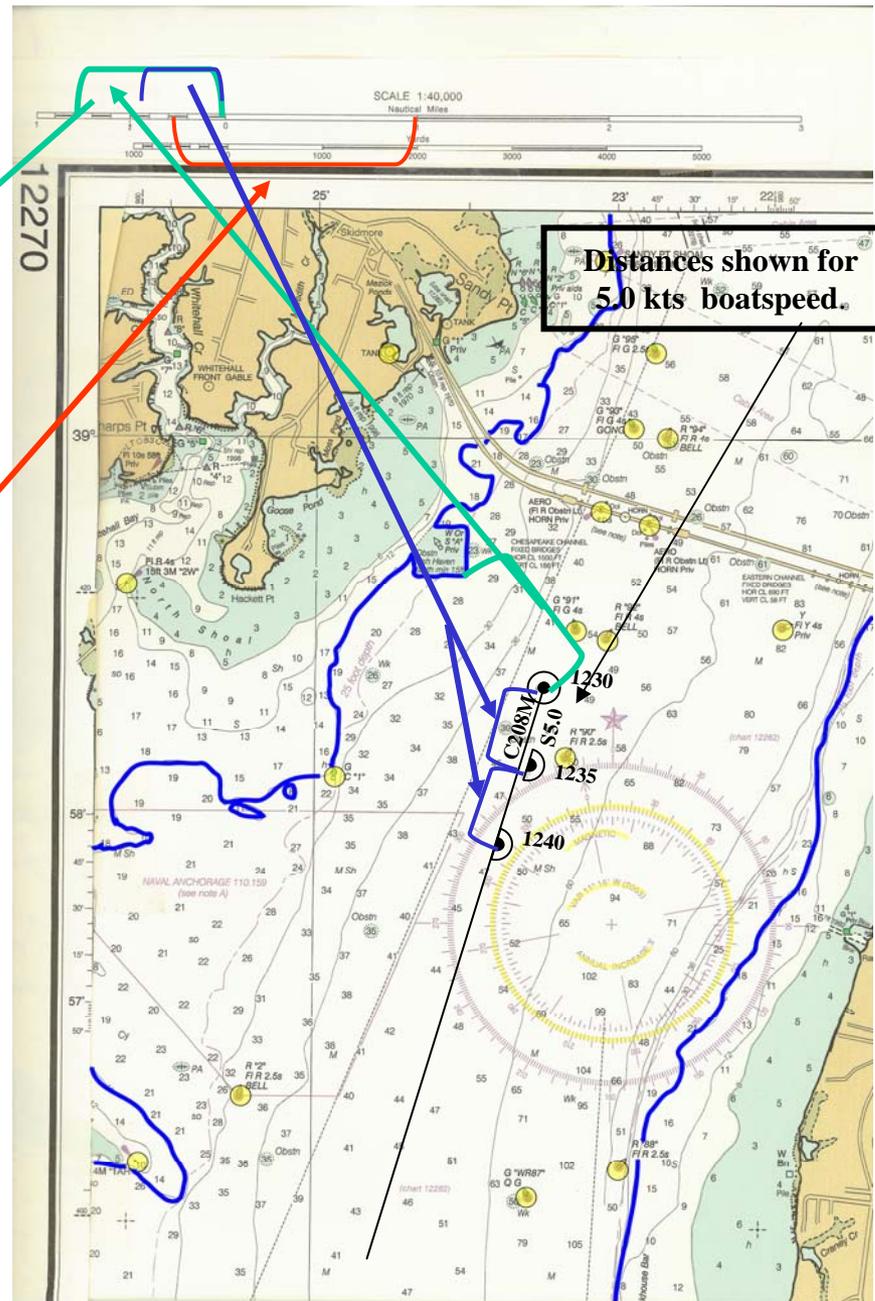
Determine the latest time for the next fix

- Plot the DR from the fix with your given course, C, and speed, S (knots).
- From the fix, determine the closest distance, D (nm), to shoal water. 0.8 nm.
- Divide by two for the half interval. 0.4 nm
- With the formula $T = D/S$, calculate T (hours). Convert to minutes and divide by two for the time interval to the next fix. 5 min
- If the calculated time interval is less than the CO's fix interval, use the calculated time interval and distance.**
- Add the time interval to the fix time. This is the latest time for the next fix. 1235

CO's fix interval is 15 min.

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 0.4/5.0 \\ &= .08 \text{ hr} \\ &= 4.8 \\ &\Rightarrow 5 \text{ min} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1230 + 5 \\ = 1235 \end{aligned}$$



Six Rules of Dead Reckoning

- Every change in Course
- Every change in Speed
- Every Fix or Running Fix (Rfix)
- Every LOP
- Every hour on the hour
- From a fix or rfix, extend the DR plot two fix intervals

