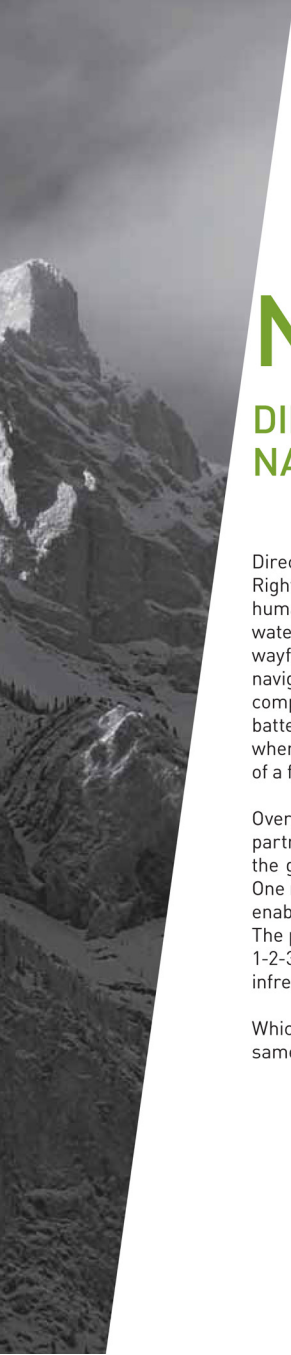




SILVA

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NAVIGATION

**DIRECTION IS A DOOR,
NAVIGATION IS THE KEY.**

Directions. Our lives are spent giving and receiving them. Here, there. Right, left. Forward, back. Checking our bearings, making sure. We humans have always navigated through our world: by landmark and water, sun and stars. The technology we employ changes, but wayfinding knowledge does not: if you don't understand how to navigate, you're still lost. Thus, the skill to navigate by map and compass — neither of which depends on advanced electronics or batteries — is crucial. Whether exploring a wild mountain range where the only available information is a printed map or the confusion of a foreign city. It can also be fun.

Over the years, Silva has become a reliable and trusted navigation partner among defense forces, expeditions to the remotest parts of the globe, and the orienteering and adventure racing communities. One reason for this vote of confidence is the Silva 1-2-3 System® that enables you to take and walk a bearing in an easy and accurate way. The popular system evolves this year with colour-coding on the Field 1-2-3 Compass, a new memory tool for both educational use and the infrequent navigator.

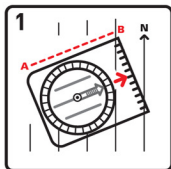
Whichever Silva product you choose, the first question is always the same: **where are you going?**

SILVA 1-2-3 SYSTEM®

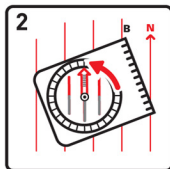
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I KNOW MY POSITION ON THE MAP. HOW DO I GO TO A LAKE IN THE FOREST THAT I SEE ON THE MAP?

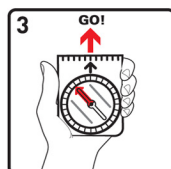
The easiest way to set a course towards the lake is with a simple and safe system used by expeditions, youth organisations, mountain guides, armies, orienteers and other navigators the world over: the Silva 1-2-3 System®.



1. Place the compass on the map with the edge of the compass along the desired line of travel.



2. Rotate the compass housing until N on the dial points North on the map. Check that the compass housing red/black North/South lines are parallel with the map's meridians.



3. Hold the compass in hand and turn your body until the red end of the compass needle (North) coincides with the red arrow in the bottom of the compass housing. The front of the compass with the direction of travel arrow is now pointing towards your destination.

NOTE: If using a mirror-sighting compass: angle the mirror/lid approximately 45 degrees towards yourself and hold with straight arm out in front of you. Now, while looking in the mirror to see that the needle aligns with the red/black N/S arrow, sight above the mirror (using the sight) towards an object in the field in line with the direction of travel.



This original mirror-sighting compass is used by defense forces all over the world. It has Romer scales with plotting holes for finding and marking GPS coordinates, and rubber feet so it won't slide on the map. For dark reading a luminous compound activated by daylight, flashlight, etc., will give light for up to 8 hours. The compass has 360 degrees on the graduation ring and 6400 mils on the reverse side, plus built-in adjuster for magnetic declination and clinometer.

Art. No. 36818-4511



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Hints & Tips

Understanding Map Features

Being able to envision the terrain depicted on a topographic map is key to both planning and travel. Contour lines represent the topography or "vertical" shape of the landscape, helping identify features like mountains, valleys and ridges; the closer the lines, the steeper the slope. Topographic maps are also colour-coded: blue for water; white for open terrain, green for forest; black for roads, paths, buildings and other man-made objects.

Navigating Safely

Both when planning and traveling, use significant terrain objects to mark your route. Examples include rivers and lakes, hills, fields, paths, roads and power lines. By holding onto this visual "hand-rail" you travel faster and more safely, reducing the number of possible route-finding errors.

Understanding Scales / Distances

A map is a scaled down model of reality, so it's important to understand how it rep-

resents distance. Using the map's scale, you can measure distance with the compass base plate. If your compass lacks the corresponding scale, use the regular metric ruler and this simple rule: drop the last three digits from the scale and this is the number of metres on the ground represented by 1mm on the map; e.g. on a 1:50,000 map, 1mm represents 50 metres. [NOTE: special map measurers also work with most map scales to make distance measurement easy.]