$P_\perp^2$	θ_F	P_F	θ_R	P_R	$\int Bdl_{PPT}^{eff}$	θ'_R	$\int Bdl_{M1}$	$\int Bdl_{M2}$	$\int Bdl_{M3}$
$(GeV/c)^2$	degrees	GeV/c	degrees	GeV/c	kG-m	degrees	kG-m	kG-m	kG-m
1	0.825°	69.5	61.44°	1.139	5.95	52.47°	29.0	-14.8	7.94
2	1.176°	68.9	52.19°	1.790	6.00	46.43°	33.8	-17.1	12.48
3	1.452°	68.4	46.22°	2.399	6.05	41.89°	33.0	-16.6	16.73
4	1.690°	67.8	41.87°	2.997	6.10	38.37°	29.1	-14.6	20.90
5	1.906°	67.2	38.48°	3.594	6.15	35.54°	23.1	-11.6	25.06
6	2.107°	66.6	35.72°	4.196	6.20	33.18°	15.5	-7.8	29.26
7	2.296°	66.0	33.41°	4.804	-6.20	35.65°	31.5	-15.8	33.50
8	2.477°	65.4	31.44°	5.423	-6.30	33.44°	21.7	-10.8	37.82
9	2.653°	64.8	29.72°	6.051	6.36	27.92°	-14.7	7.3	42.20
10	2.824°	64.2	28.20°	6.692	6.41	26.55°	-26.8	13.4	46.67
12	3.159°	62.9	25.61°	8.015	-6.52	27.01°	-27.9	14.0	55.89

Table 2. Angles and momenta of elastic protons and magnet strengths. Positive $\int B \cdot dl$ corresponds to bending to the right for PPT, M_1, and M_2 and bending up for M_3. θ'_R is the recoil angle after the PPT magnet; it differs from θ_R by $\int Bdl_{PPT}^{eff}/P_R$.