Koden til LaTeX herunder er måske ikke smuk, så ret endelig i den.

\documentclass{article}

\usepackage{pgfplots}

\usepackage{geometry}

\geometry{top=0cm,bottom=0cm,left=0cm,right=0cm,a4paper,landscape}

\begin{document}

\pagestyle{empty}

\begin{center}

\begin{tikzpicture}

%definerer diagrammets dimensioner i cm. Standard 12 og 5 passer til a4-papir.

\def\height{12}%højde af område med skrå linier. De skrå linier dækker to kvadrater. Dette kan ikke ændres.

\def\sigtelinie{5}%længden af sigtelinjen under vinkelmåleren

\def\skala{3}\*længden af linierne på skalaen

%skrå linier fra 0 til 45 graders afbøjning

\foreach \x in {0,10,20,30,40}{

\pgfmathsetmacro{\modst}{\height\*tan(\x)}

\draw (0,0) -- node[right=2pt,near end] {\x} (\modst,\height);

}

%skrå linier fra 0 til -45 graders afbøjning

\foreach \x in {40,30,20,10}{

\pgfmathsetmacro{\modst}{\height\*tan(\x)}

\draw (0,0) -- node[left=2pt,near end] {\x} (-\modst,\height);

}

%skrå linier fra 45 til 90 graders afbøjning

\foreach \x in {50,60,70,80}{

\pgfmathsetmacro{\modst}{\height/tan(\x)}

\draw (0,0) -- node[below=2pt,sloped,near end] {\x} (\height,\modst);

}

%skrå linier fra -45 til -90 graders afbøjning

\foreach \x in {50,60,70,80}{

\pgfmathsetmacro{\modst}{\height/tan(\x)}

\draw (0,0) -- node[below=2pt,sloped,near end] {\x} (-\height,\modst);

}

%vandrette linjer til højre

\foreach \macro in {

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}{

\pgfmathparse{\height\*tan(\macro)}

\pgfmathsetmacro{\h}{\pgfmathresult}

\pgfmathparse{add(\height,\skala)}

\pgfmathsetmacro{\t}{\pgfmathresult}

\draw(\height,\h) -- (\t,\h);

}

%vandrette linjer til venstre

\foreach \macro in {

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}{

\pgfmathparse{\height\*tan(\macro)}

\pgfmathsetmacro{\h}{\pgfmathresult}

\pgfmathparse{subtract(-\height,\skala)}

\pgfmathsetmacro{\t}{\pgfmathresult}

\draw(-\height,\h) -- (\t,\h);

}

%lodrette linjer til højre

\foreach \macro in {

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}{

\pgfmathparse{\height\*tan(\macro)}

\pgfmathsetmacro{\h}{\pgfmathresult}

\pgfmathparse{add(\height,\skala)}

\pgfmathsetmacro{\t}{\pgfmathresult}

\draw(\h,\height) -- (\h,\t);

}

%lodrette linjer til venstr

\foreach \macro in {

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}{

\pgfmathparse{\height\*tan(\macro)}

\pgfmathsetmacro{\h}{\pgfmathresult}

\pgfmathparse{add(\height,\skala)}

\pgfmathsetmacro{\t}{\pgfmathresult}

\draw(-\h,\height) -- (-\h,\t);

}

%kant

\draw(-\height,0) -- (\height,0);

\draw(-\height,0) -- (-\height,\height);

\draw(\height,0) -- (\height,\height);

\draw(-\height,\height) -- (\height,\height);

%midterlinie

\draw(0,\height+\skala) -- (0,-\sigtelinie);

\end{tikzpicture}

\end{center}

\end{document}