

Then Tryambaka (three-eyed Śiva) shall be meditated upon in the following manner. The deity has five faces, ten arms, all kinds of ornaments and the tiger-hide as His uppercloth: He is as pure as the crystal. During meditation he shall identify himself with Śiva and burn off his sins. Having thus created the form of Śiva in meditation, he shall worship lord Śiva.

37. Then the ritualistic purification of the body by touching the various parts of the body with holy water shall be performed. The Nyāsa of the Mūlamantra (the root mantra) and that of the six āṅgas with Praṇava (Om̐kāra) shall be performed thereafter.

38. After ritualistically touching the heart, he shall start worship. Different vessels shall be set apart for Pādya (water for washing the feet), Arghya (water for the reception of the guest and Ācamana (sipping water)).

39-40. Nine vessels of different sizes should be kept by the sensible devotee. Darbha grass shall be spread and cool water sprinkled over these vessels with Darbha grass. Reciting the om̐kāra, the intelligent devotee shall sprinkle the various materials of worship.

41-42. The fragrant root of the plant Uśira and sandal-paste shall be put in the water for washing feet. Fine powders of Jāti, Kamkola, Karpūra, root of Vaṭa and Tamālaka should be put in the water intended for sipping. Sandal powder shall be put in all these nine vessels.

43. Nandiśa, the divine Bull of Śiva shall be worshipped beside the lord Śiva. The latter shall be worshipped with scents, incense and different lamps.

44-47. The Liṅga shall be purified and installed with various mantras beginning with Praṇava and ending with Namaḥ (obeisance). The pedestal in the form of Svastika or lotus shall be assigned with Praṇava. In the eight petals, in the eight quarters, the eight achievements are identified viz :—The eastern petal is Aṇimā (minuteness), the southern is Laghimā (lightness), the western is Mahimā (greatness) the northern is Prāpti (power of reaching), the south-eastern is Prākāmya (power of sufficiency), the south-western is Īśitva (lordliness); the north-western is Vaśitva (power of control), the north-eastern is Sarvajñatva (omniscience) and the pericarp is the moon (Soma).