The Smith chart can be used for line admittances, by shifting the space reference to the admittance location. After that, one can move on the chart just reading the numerical values as representing admittances.

Let's review the impedance-admittance terminology:

Impedance = Resistance + j Reactance

$$Z = R + jX$$

Admittance = Conductance + j Susceptance

$$Y = G + jB$$

On the impedance chart, the correct reflection coefficient is always represented by the vector corresponding to the normalized impedance. Charts specifically prepared for admittances are modified to give the correct reflection coefficient in correspondence of admittance.