Point Zero Metatrader4 Indicator

Trading manual *(v1.2.1)*

Trend following is a proven trading strategy that outperforms any other type of traditional investment. It is the ideal home-based business: there is no inventory to store in warehouses, no cold calling, no working schedule and no marketing. You don't have any physical stock that needs maintenance, no franchise fees, no employees and no lawyers to keep the retainer. Yet, profit margins can run well over 90% and are absolutely scalable over time. All you need is the right tool, the right mindset and a certain amount of starting capital.

Trend following works because you don't outthink the market. You wait for the market to move, and follow it. You are a follower, not a predictor. Trend following doesn't argue with markets nor tries to be right. You watch chart lines, not headlines. You choose which instruments and timeframes to trade based on objective reasons, not subjective preferences. You don't have the slightest clue about what price action will do in the future, and you don't care.

Trend following is widely used by successful traders, hedge funds and financial institutions. In the meantime, hundreds of thousands of unexperienced traders are lured by brokers and financial magazines into the nonsense of trading 5M charts.

This document will teach you how to become your own profitable hedge fund using our trend following system and obtain exceptional returns trading financial markets.

Why was this product created? Point Zero Metatrader4 Indicator has been carefully crafted to allow any normal person, with average knowledge about financial markets and trading, to trade and invest his money using a sound trend following system.

You won't need to lose your money to deceptive brokers any more, pay outrageous commissions to mutual funds or watch your savings being inflated out of existence by a bankrupt and debt-junkie government.

We hope our trading system helps you to achieve your financial goals soon.

Sincerely,

Arturo López Pérez
Trader, speculator, investor and software engineer.
Developer of Point Zero MT4 Indicator
http://www.pointzero-indicator.com/

"If a market is going up you go long, if it is going down, you go short. The only reason to take a trade is because the market is doing something."
- Michael Covel

"You can mix trend following with fundamental analysis. You can also mix it with astrology, tarot, four-leaf clovers or chicken bones. But why would you?"
- Michael Covel

"Trends in motion will stay in motion and persist, until they stop and reverse."
- Point Zero team

"All markets rally, flatten, reverse and crash. In that order."
- Point Zero team

"The best estimate of tomorrow's price is today's price."
- Edward Seykota

"Trading is a waiting game. You sit, you wait, and you make a lot of money all at once. Profits come in bunches, the trick when going sideways between home runs is not to lose too much in between."
- Michael Covel

"If we lived a free market -which we don't- it would be very hard to be a speculator. Currencies are floating abstractions which are continually debased by bankrupt governments, causing huge distortions in the marketplace and making speculation a profitable activity."
- Doug Casey

"Brokers lure unexperienced customers into intraday trading: bonus deposits, free learning seminars and real-time market news. However, I have never seen a broker mentioning trend following to their customers."
- Point Zero Team

"A new trader approached an old bold trend follower and asked, 'What's your objective on this trade?'. He replied: 'For it to go to the moon'."
- Michael Covel

"Bad traders want to prove they are right. Good ones just make money."
- Point Zero team

"You can't change the direction of the wind, but you can adjust your sails."
- Chinese proverb

"What matters can be measured, so keep refining your measurements."
- Charles Faulkner

"Don't guess how far a trend will go, you cannot. Prices make the news, not the other way around. A market is going to go where the market is going to go."
- Michael Covel

"How does a trend follower cut losses? Fast."
- Point Zero team

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1) What is trend following?

Trend following is a form of trading that seeks to maximize trading profits and minimize risk by reacting to market trends, considering several timeframes to obtain the best risk/reward ratio possible for every taken trade. Trades are hold as long as the trend continues: a few days, weeks, months or even years. Keep the following statement in mind:

“Your goal is to take trades on daily or H4 charts in order to ride trends taking place on weekly and monthly charts, and hold the trade for as long as the trend continues.”

But before going any further, let's first separate the idea from what it is not.

1.1) What trend following is not

- Trend following is not buy-and-hold investing

  Buy-and-hold investing involves the fundamental or economic analysis of market cycles, business sectors, and individual companies with the intent of buying solid companies or undervalued commodities. The aim of this strategy is to realize long-term capital gains and the motto would be the following: *“Buying a great company at a fair price”*. The holding time of a buy-and-hold position is usually measured in years.

- Trend following is not position trading

  Position traders rely on the technical analysis of price charts rather than fundamental analysis of companies, but rather that positioning themselves within already established trends, their aim is to buy bottoms and sell tops. Position trades are normally measured in months and can last a year or longer.

- Trend following is not overnight trading

  The overnight trader is someone who relies on technical analysis and tape-reading skills, along with intraday news breaks, to take a quick two-day position in a stock. The overnight trader normally enters the position late in the day and sells before the close of the following day.

- Trend following is not scalping or intraday trading

  Scalping is a form of intraday trading inasmuch positions are held for only one trading day, and all positions are exited prior to or at close of the trading day. All scalpers go home flat at the end of each session. Scalping succumbs to decreasing profit potential and increasing broker's commissions, and represents over 80% of the broker's earnings -no wonder why most marketing is oriented towards intraday trading-.

1.2) The advantages of trend following

Trend following provides the greatest amount of return for the least amount of work of any other trading style, and decreases trading commissions to just a tiny fraction of your business expenses.

- Returns tend to be higher than what a buy-and-hold investor would expect, even over what positions traders expect, making trend following the ideal way to trade for a living.

- Trend following requires just a little of your time each day. It allows you to hold a full-time job or do other things with your time rather than squinting at pixels all day.

- Trend following does not require a high level of expertise or patience.

- You don't need to worry about poring over financial statements, catching precise tops and bottoms or seeing the bulk of your profits evaporate on overnight gaps.

- Trend following isolates you from the madness of fundamental investing in a fiat-currency based economy. Since the currency supply is virtually unlimited, capital flowing to one asset class or sector does not mean it is being taken from other sector or asset class, and supply and demand fundamentals are difficult to track under these conditions. A trend following approach allows you to profit when all these accumulated distortions and miss-allocations of capital reveal themselves.

- And of course, trend following allows you to profit in bull or bear markets.

2) The right trading mindset

News flash! Anyone can become a profitable trader. Trading is not rocket science: it is a rather simple business, much easier than any other existing business model. The only reason why people fail, once they've got the right approach, is their mindset and psychology.

2.1) Trading is a business

When you trade, you are managing your own business and you should treat it as such. Trading is not a personal activity, it is not a hobby and it is not gambling. Your mind must tune itself to this approach to obtain exceptional returns:

- Stop thinking about “losing” and “winning”. Those terms have a direct emotional impact of the quality of your decisions. Think about “income” and “expenses” instead.

- Respect your trading plan: you must do whatever the hell your system tells you to do, regardless of your personal opinion. Avoid thoughts like: “The market has been in a 3 month rally and I am already late: I rather don't take this trade.”

- Good business have good records: you must write down every trade. Why did you take this trade? What timeframe did you based your decision on? Which was the entry price and timeframe?

2.2) Good trading habits

- *Keep commissions low*: find a good broker and watch him like a hawk.
- *Risk management is important*: always use stop losses.
- *Capital preservation* is your top priority for every trade.
- *Limit losses and ride profits*, no matter what.
- *Stay out of the market if it is flat* or screaming like a spoiled brat.
- *No memory trading*: you don't care if something is cheap or expensive.
- Don't listen to useless news or market forecasts.
- Never trade a stock against the market trend.
- *Never average down* an underwater trade.
- *Never overtrade* or get mentally exhausted
- Don't take the market home.

3) Interpreting Point Zero MT4 Indicator

Our indicator has been developed to provide a flexible, simple and responsive strategy to trend following trading. It has been carefully crafted to be as simple as it gets to the naked eye, and allows you to become your own hedge fund and obtain exceptional returns just applying a simple trading approach.

The indicator consists on two different elements:

- A colored channel which is painted over the price chart.
- An oscillator that measures the acceleration/deceleration of the previous channel.

These two elements are related to each other. Now, let's review each one of them.

3.1) The trend channel

The trend channel indicates the direction of the market and suitable trading zones. A trading zone appears when price has built enough momentum and it is safe to enter the market. The trend channel is very smooth, but fast and responsive to changes.

- A **blue channel** represents an uptrend
- A **red channel** represents a downtrend
- **Buy zones** are dark blue
- **Sell zones** are dark red

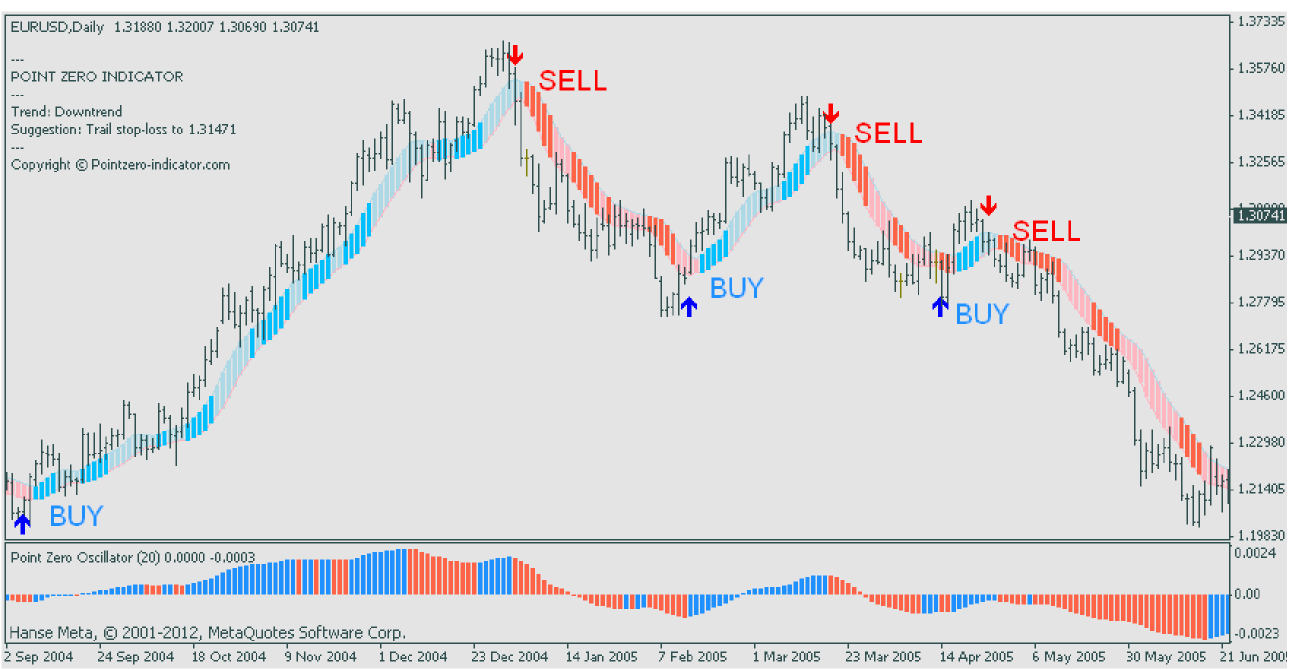


Illustration 1: You should be long on uptrends and short on downtrends.

3.2) The oscillator

The oscillator indicates the strength of the current trend by measuring its increase or decrease over time. It is an accelerometer, and it is extremely useful to confirm entry signals, avoid trading weak trends and detecting divergences where it is advisable to reap partial profits.

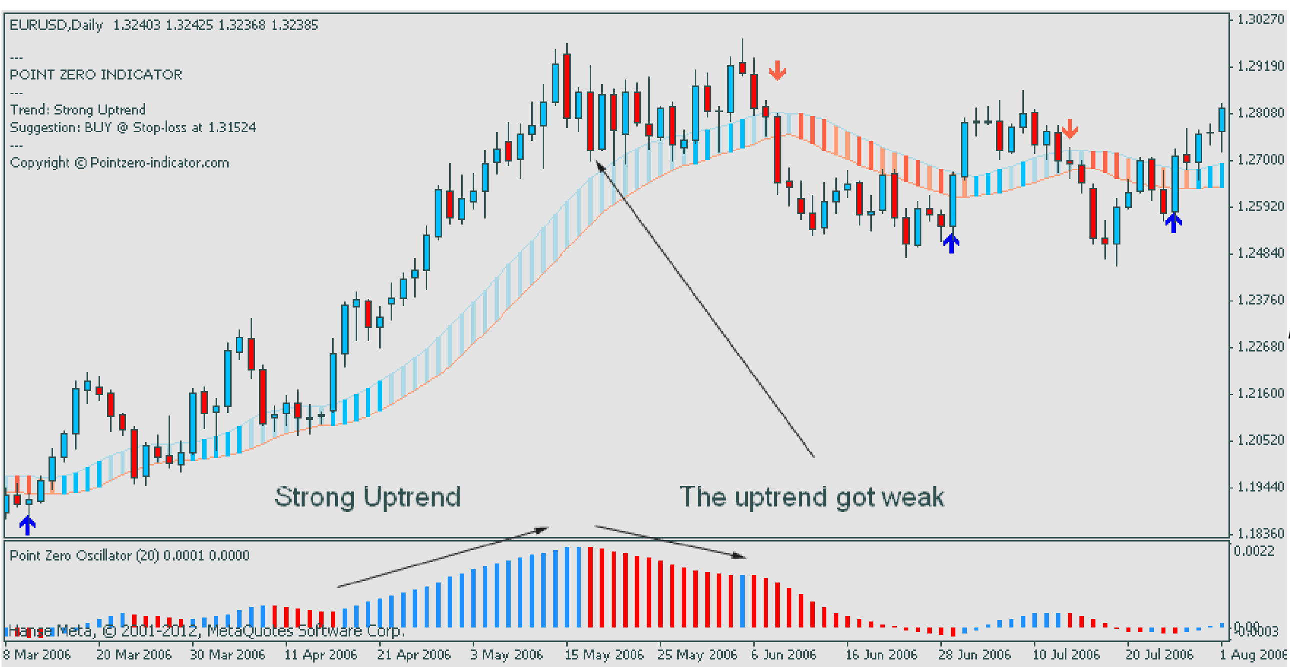
During an **uptrend**, the oscillator means the following:

- A **blue oscillator** means the uptrend is getting stronger.
- A **red oscillator** means the uptrend is getting weaker.

During a **downtrend**, the oscillator means the following:

- A **red oscillator** means the downtrend is getting stronger.
- A **blue oscillator** means the downtrend is getting weaker.

In other words, the oscillator is used to trade only strong trends, recognize range-bound markets and identify exhaustion patterns easily. You'll learn how in the next chapter.



llustration 2: The oscillator indicates when a trend is getting weak

4) Trading setups

The trend channel and the oscillator are related to each other and provide us with two different trading setups. The second is not very suitable for novice traders: but if you already have knowledge of price action, it'll be a piece of cake trading them.

4.1) The 1st trading setup: *"Easy in"*

This is the most simple trading setup and aims to position yourself in already established trends. If you are a beginner, this is the first and only setup you should trade until you feel comfortable: it is a safe entry that requires little or no experience, and it is based only in a three-color evaluation.

You can buy when the following conditions are met:

- A **blue channel** indicates an uptrend.
- A **buy zone** appears in the trend channel.
- The oscillator is **blue.**

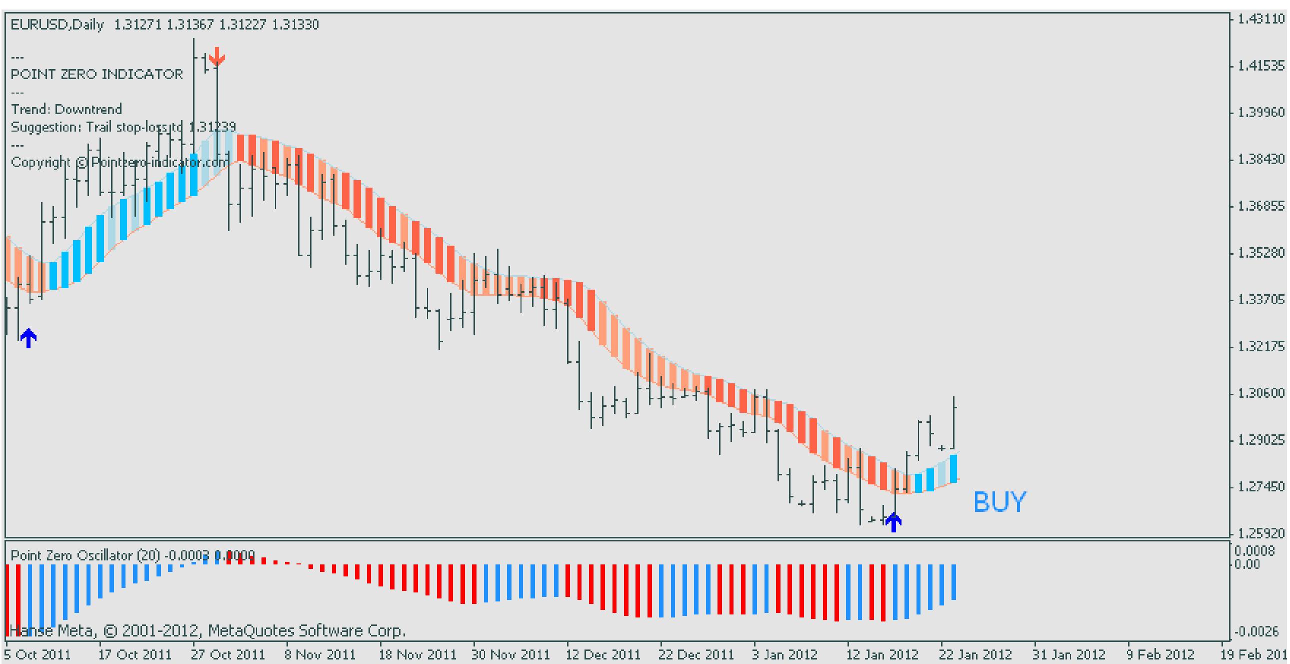


Illustration 3: Blue channel + Buy zone + Blue oscillator = BUY

You can sell when the following conditions are met:

- A **red channel** indicates a downtrend.
- A **sell zone** appears in the trend channel.
- The oscillator is **red**.

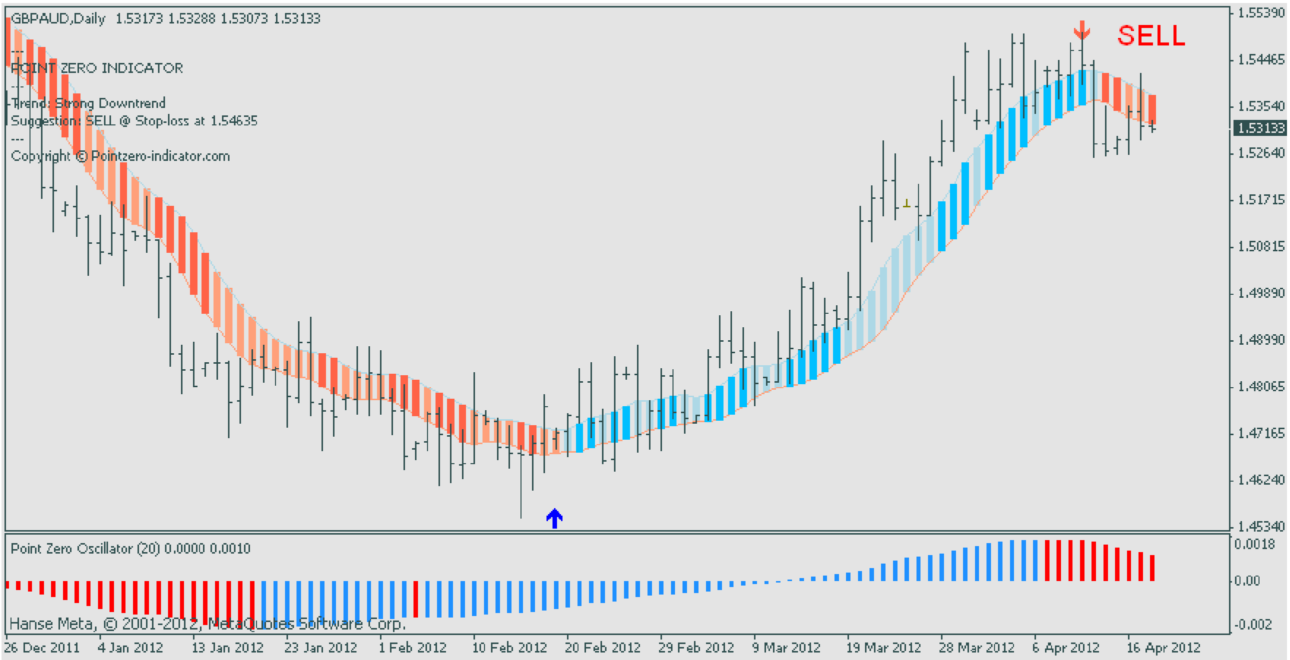


Illustration 4: Red channel + Sell zone + Red oscillator = SELL

4.2) The 2nd trading setup: *"Exhaustion"*

This trading setup aims to position yourself in a trend reversal before the channel color actually changes. It is easily recognizable because a clear exhaustion pattern is present in the chart, and the oscillator shows a divergence with the current trend direction. This setup is especially powerful is you recognize a bullish or bearish candlestick pattern.

You can <u>buy</u> when the following conditions are met:

- A **red channel** still indicates a downtrend.
- The oscillator is **blue**, announcing the trend is weak -*divergence*-
- A clear *bullish exhaustion figure* is present in the price chart.
  (Double bottom or inverted shoulder-head-shoulder)

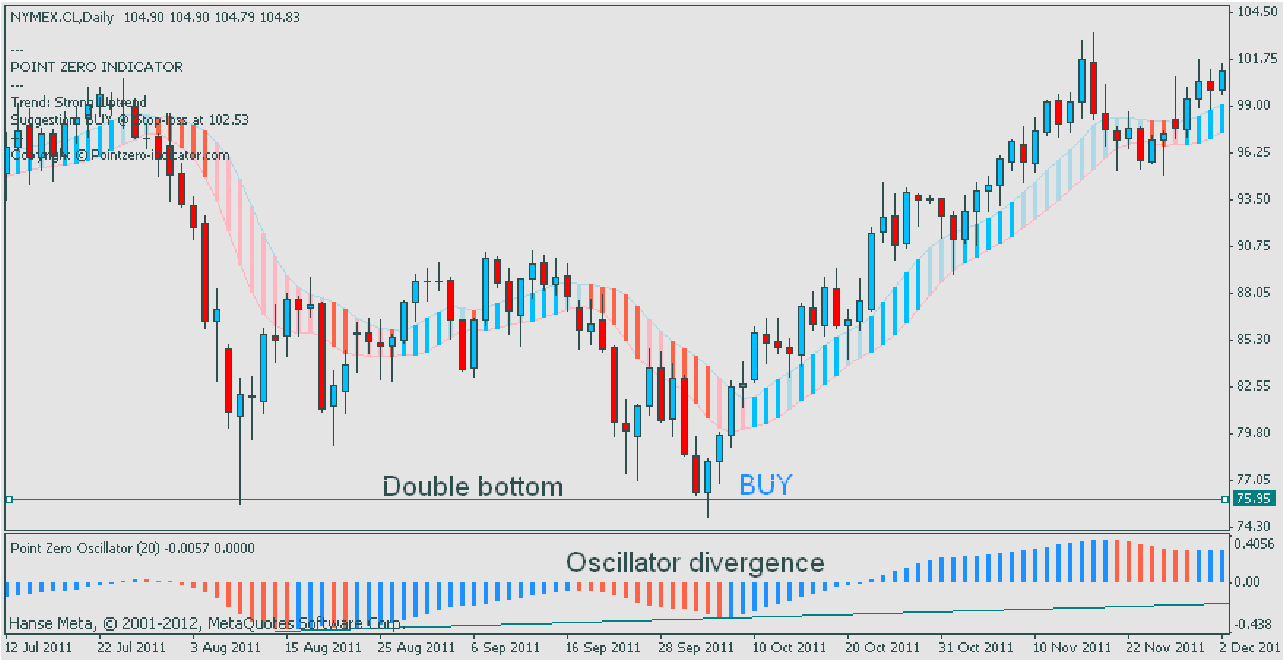


Illustration 5: Double bottom + Weak downtrend + Oscillator divergence = BUY

You can <u>sell</u> when the following conditions are met:

- A **blue channel** still indicates an uptrend.
- The oscillator is **red**, announcing the trend is weak -divergence-
- A clear *bearish exhaustion figure* is present in the price chart. (Double top or shoulder-head-shoulder)

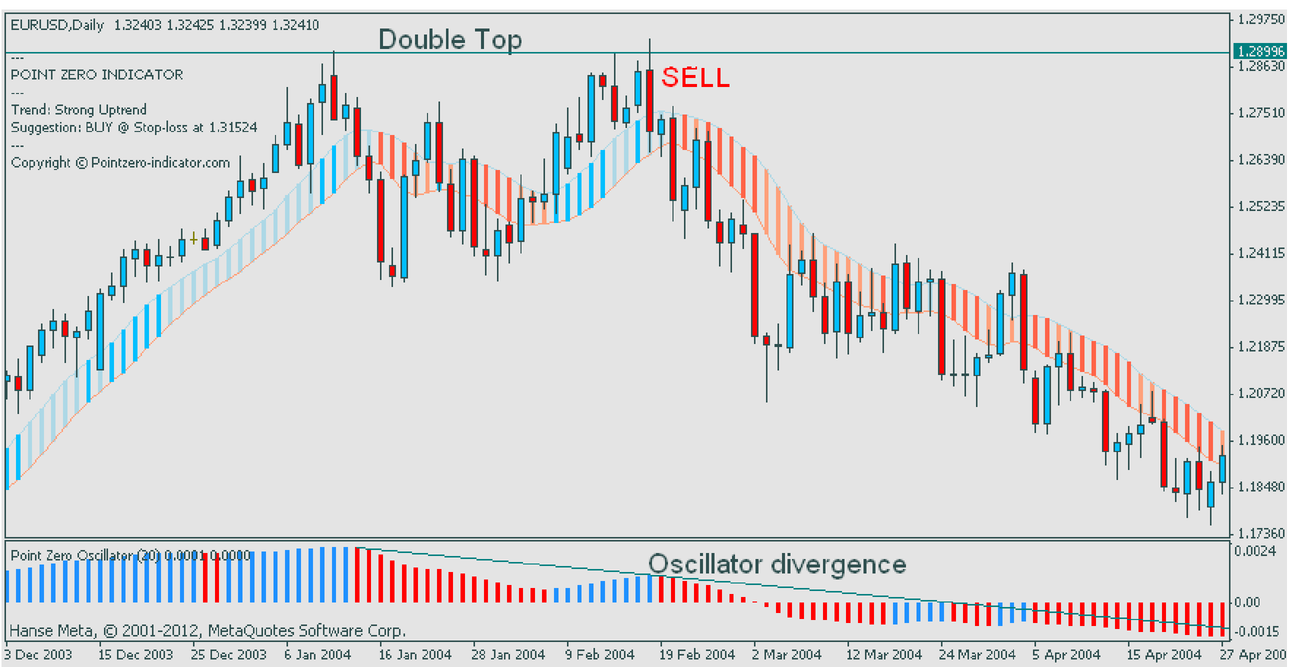


Illustration 6: Double top + Weak uptrend + Oscillator divergence = SELL

4.3) The 3th trading setup: *“Momentum”*

This trading setup aims to position yourself in an existing trend by taking advantage of the momentum that trends create on price action. It can be summed up in one sentence:

“During an uptrend, bullish bars tend to be consecutive.

Likewise, during a downtrend, bearish bars tend to be consecutive.”

This is very straightforward: there is a very good chance that a bullish candle will follow another bullish candle during an uptrend, and the same applies for bearish candles and downtrends. The key of this setup is to know when a trend is overbought or oversold.

“If price action is close to the channel, it is likely a good buying or shorting opportunity.”

Price action always moves and bounces around the *channel.* Whenever the price is close to the *channel*, you can expect more short-term movement potential and it is probably a good time to enter the market.

So, if price action is close to the channel and the last candle has closed in the direction of the trend, you can proceed to enter the market and take advantage of the consecutive bars that are likely to follow. If price action is right behind the channel or has overshot from it, it is probably a pullback.

All you need is the current bar to have closed above or below the last bar's high or low.

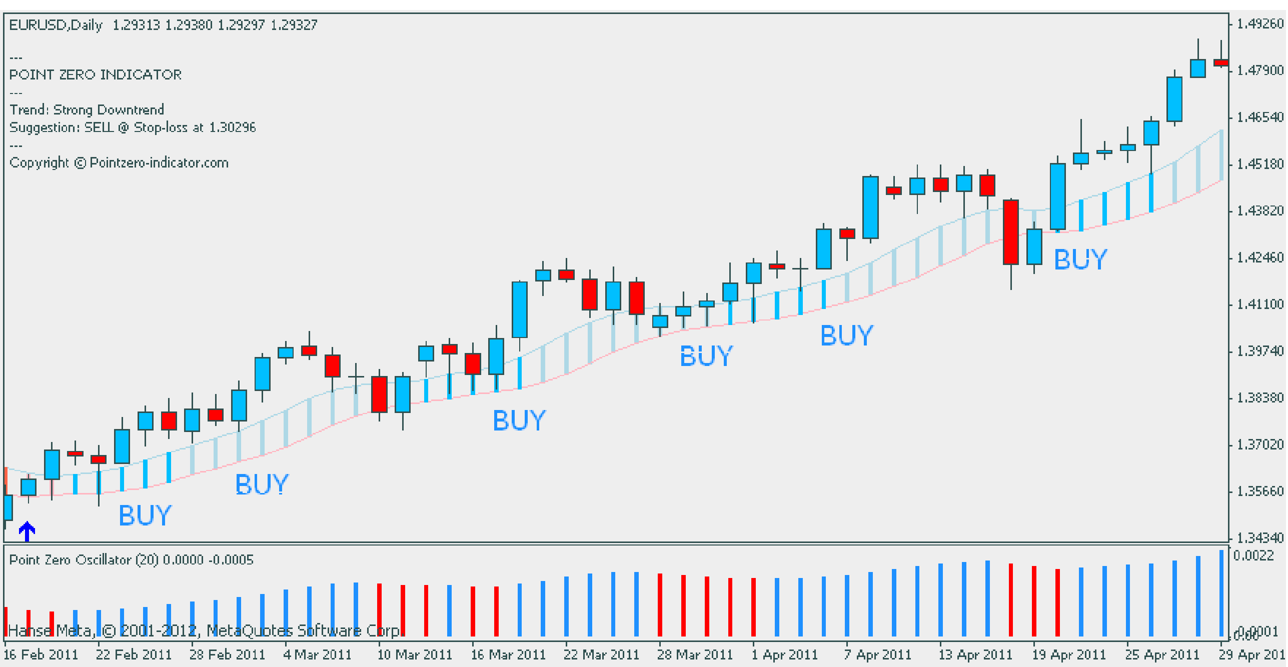


Illustration 7: We go long, during an uptrend, after a bullish candle has close above the last bar's high and price action is close to the channel.

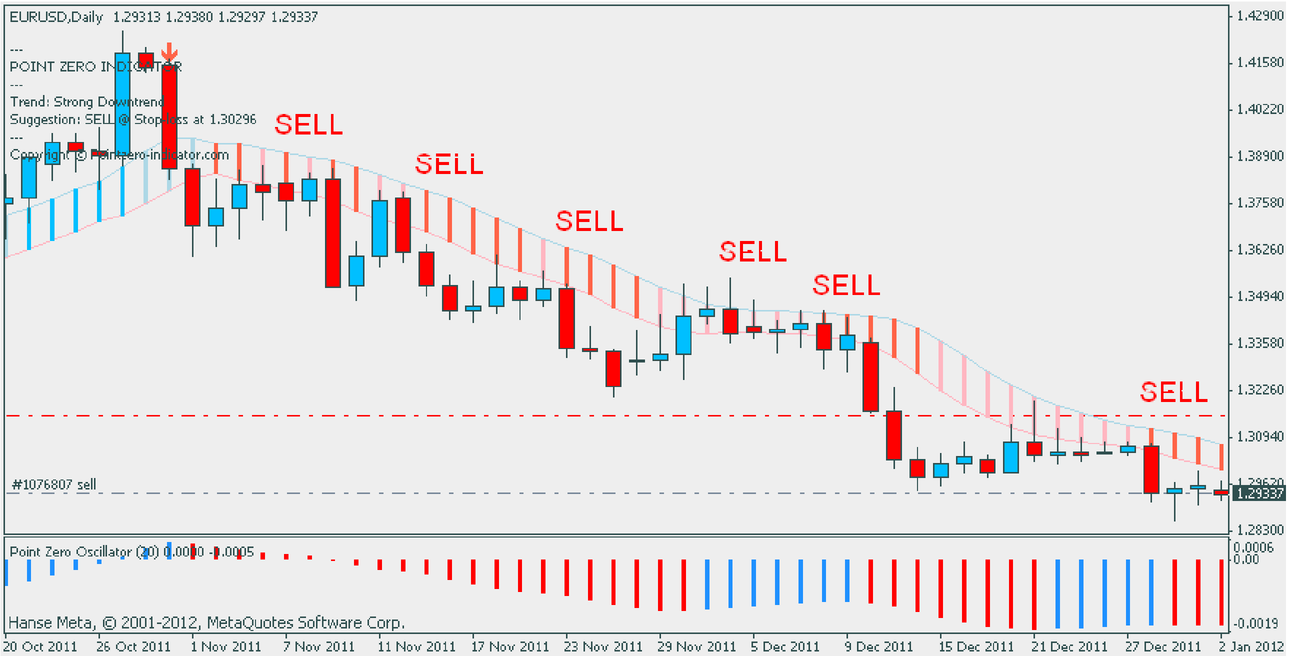


Illustration 8: We go short, during a downtrend, after a bearish candle has closed below the last bar's low and price action is close to the channel.

You can also get creative and blend this principle with other break-out strategies, candlestick patterns, trading zones or the *oscillator*. If you pay enough attention, you'll see plenty of trading opportunities, even if you only work 20 minutes a day on daily charts.

4.4) Don't trade range-bound markets

Generally speaking, you shouldn't trade range-bound markets. If the market is flat or screaming like a spoiled brad, your duty as a trend follower is to stay out of the market until the range-bound resistance or support is broken.

Detecting range-bound markets is tricky: it can only be detected until it has bounced two times. Every trend following system losses some money to range-bound markets every now and again, it is a business expense.

The first protection against range-bound markets is good money management: you might not break even your trade before price action bounces against you. The second protection against range-bound markets is our <u>oscillator</u>.

Our <u>oscillator</u> is fast and responsive and will go flat -near zero- when a range-bound market is present. So, if the oscillator is flat and you recognize the range-bound resistance and support, don't trade.

Nevertheless, if you are holding a trade based on a higher timeframe, you should keep it.

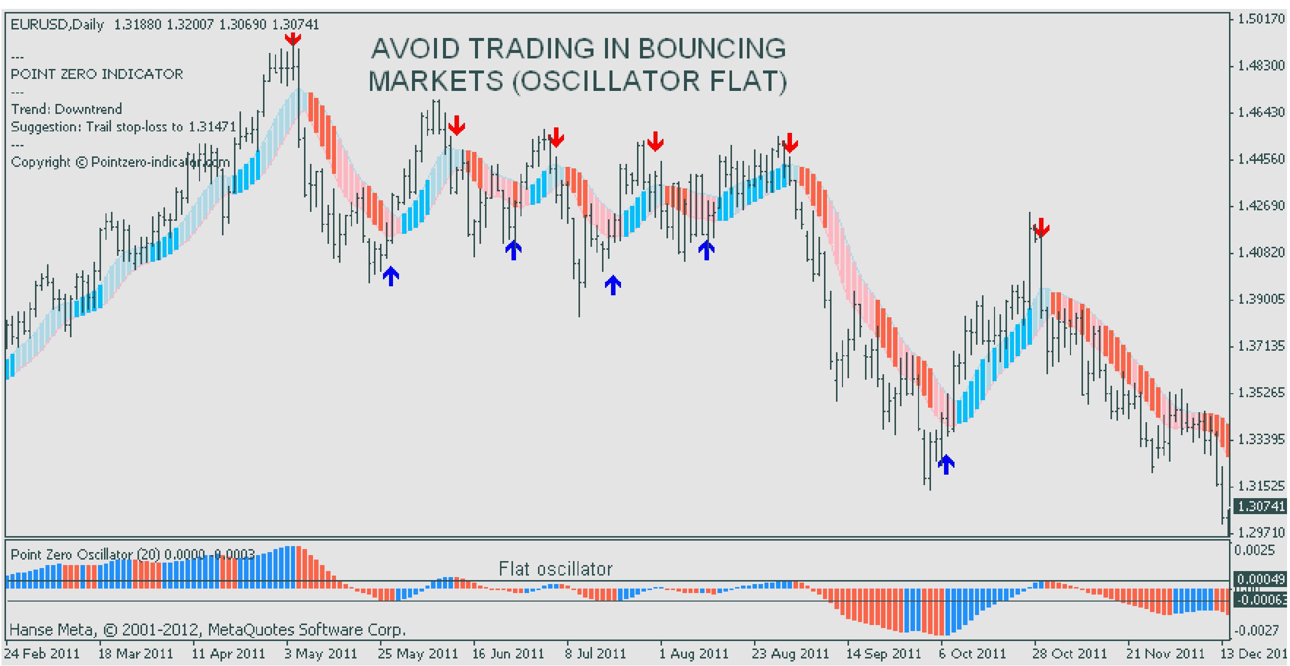


Illustration 9: Avoid trading range-bound markets or when the oscillator is flat

5) How to preserve your capital

The market is all about survival: most traders end up busting their account in just a few months. Our indicator gives you a solid edge, but as a trader all your activity must respond to the following priorities, in order:

1. Capital preservation
2. Steady increase of account balance
3. Exceptional returns

This also means that all of your trades must be managed with that set of priorities. Price action is unpredictable, so you should break-even and take a free trade as soon as possible, to protect yourself against a sudden market reversal or gap.

This is a common practice among traders: once a position runs to your favor the same distance existing from the opening price to the stop-loss, you close half position and enjoy a free ride from now on.

For instance:

1. *We go long EURUSD at 1.30 (1 lot)*
2. *Stop-loss is set at 1.29, taking a 100pips risk.*
3. *As soon as the price hits 1.31 (+100 pips), we close 0.50 lots.*
4. *Free ride!*

You can also reap partial profits whenever the trend turns weak by using the oscillator. This might be a good practice if a higher timeframe also shows price action exhausted. For a graphical example, consider the following chart.

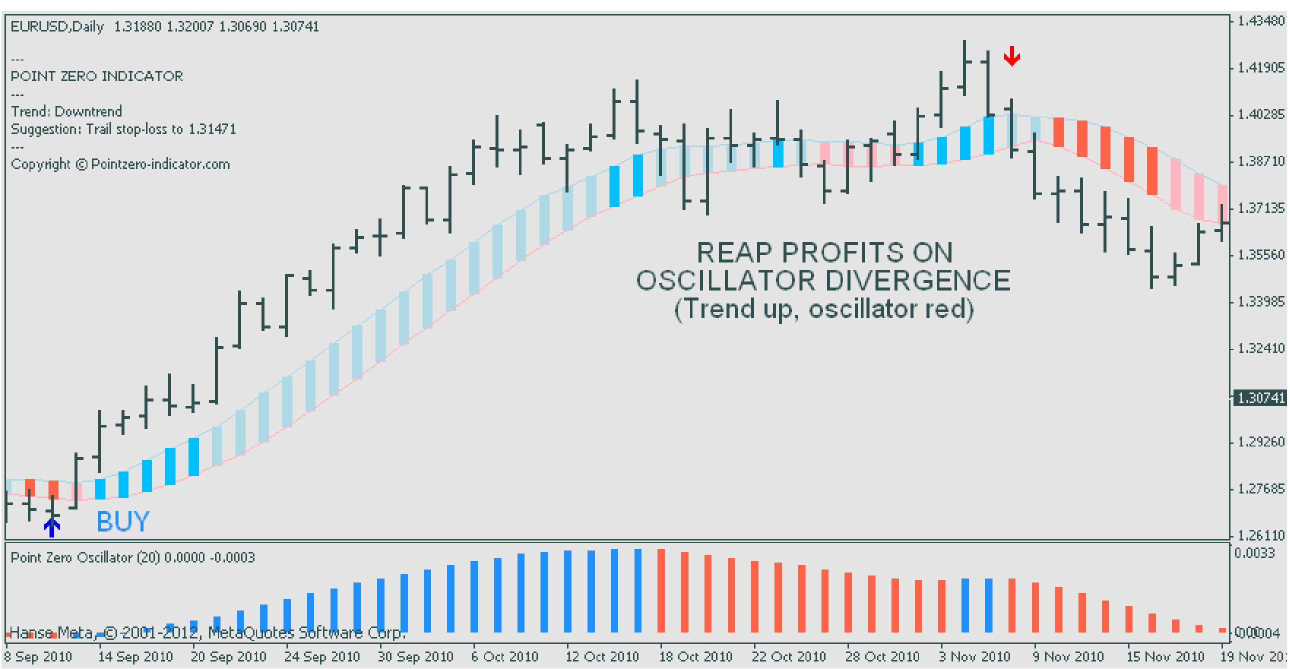


Illustration 10: Reaping partial profits when the trend turns weak

6) How to boost your profits

Once you've understood our indicator and the two different setups that can be traded, the next step is learn how to select highly profitable trades. This is very straightforward and when multiple timeframes come into play. Let's bring back our initial goal:

“Your goal is to take trades on daily or H4 charts in order to ride trends taking place on weekly and monthly charts, and hold the trade for as long as the trend continues.”

To further exemplify this concept, allow me to describe the perfect trade:

1. Suppose you open an instrument's weekly chart and find a solid buy signal on a brand new uptrend. *(The “easy in” setup)*
2. Intermediately after, you switch to the monthly chart and find a solid double bottom, a weak downtrend and a bullish oscillator divergence. *(The “exhaustion” setup)*
3. This looks promising! Should you buy? Well, you definitely could. But instead, you switch to the daily chart, wait a three or four of days and go long on a buy zone. *(The “easy in” setup)*

Got it? Right, that should be your dream trade! You are about to ride a trend which is taking place on a monthly chart, by taking a small risk based on a daily chart. In other words, the *risk/reward ratio* of this trade is huge.

Interestingly, at the time of writing, a currency pair has just reversed from a 4-year downtrend and seems very promising. Please, consider the following USDJPY Monthly chart:

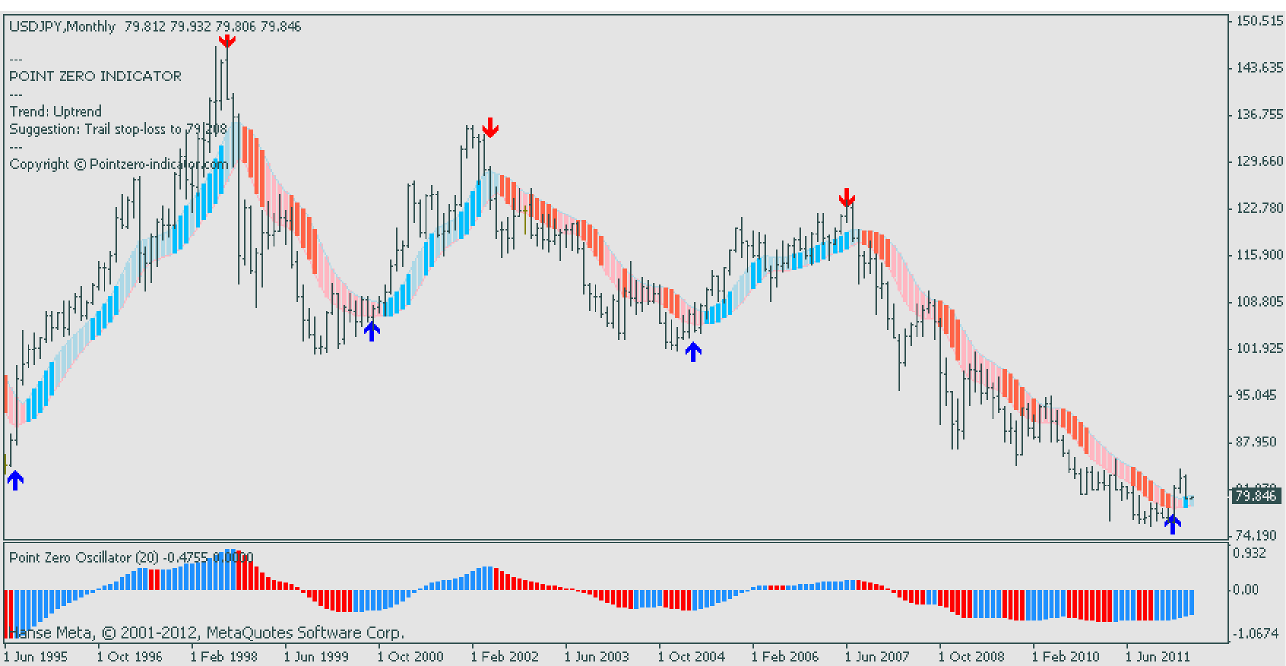


Illustration 11: USDJPY (Monthly) has just reversed from a 4-year downtrend.

So, what should you do? You should wait for a buy signal on the weekly chart!

6.1) The Rule of Two

As a trader, you want the maximum bang for your buck as possible, and the best way to achieve that is using what we call *“The rule of Two”*, which simply states the following:

“The most profitable trades are based on at least two timeframes”

And that's pretty much it: you shouldn't trade against the trend of the immediate higher timeframe. This means that in order to take a trade, you need the higher timeframe to confirm the direction of your position, and make sure price action is not already exhausted.

This is not a security measure or a must-do, you would probably obtain good results trading just one timeframe, after paying your range-bound and broker expenses. But using two timeframes allows you to take trades with much higher *risk/reward ratios.*

Yes, I know what you are thinking: you might not trade that often. But this approach ensures a much higher rate of successful trades, much longer trends to be ridden and a bigger return of your investment -which is what really matters-.

Furthermore, this approach allows you to spend very little time per day in front of the computer. We all need a life, so we better get the most out of our time as well. Besides, who cares if you only took 30 or 40 trades this year if you got a 100% ROI?

6.2) Pyramiding positions

Pyramiding involves adding to profitable positions to take advantage of an existing position/instrument that is performing well. It allows for large profits to be made as the position grows. Best of all, it does not have to increase risk if performed properly.

Pyramiding works because you will only ever add to positions that are turning a profit and showing a trend channel of continued strength. This technique allows you to be very selective in your trading decisions, take a low initial risk, and obtain home run returns with every long enough trend.

Furthermore, is not incompatible with the break-even technique described before. You must add to positions only with money that already runs on the house, not your own. There are only three requisites for pyramiding properly:

- Pyramiding should be based on the higher timeframe *(Rule of two)*
- The new position size must be half or less the size of the last trade
- You must add to positions using the “Easy in” or “Momentum” setup

Pyramiding is one of the main reasons we recommend trading daily and weekly charts. Trends last for a very long time, price action is not very volatile and therefore poses little threat to the pyramiding strategy.

For better understanding, consider the following graphical example.

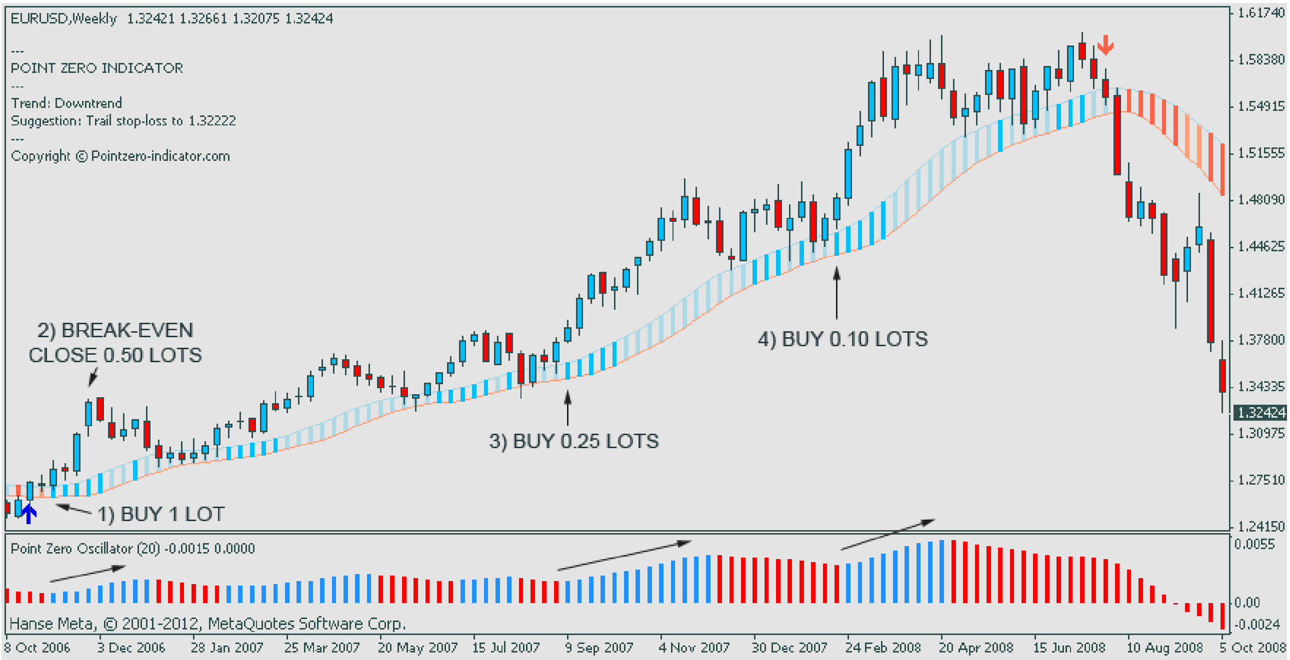


Illustration 12: Example of how to pyramid positions. Notice how the oscillator is used to pyramid almost risk-free

Please, take a few minutes to study the last chart. Notice how you only pyramid positions when the new trade can be payed off with the proceeds of the last trade, and how the oscillator is used to pick safe entry points.

In the previous example, all long trades should be closed when the *double top and oscillator divergence* is detected, moment in which we should go short and keep making money. This is how home run returns can be made, even if you take very few trades. The market might bounce for a while, but when it trends, you get paid big time.

Lots of traders and even seasoned investors see one or two months down, and panic. They are missing the whole point of trend following: big money. Most portfolio managers usually adapt their strategies to the gut of their customers and not to their financial goals, and pay the price in lower performance.

7) The trading strategy in a nutshell

Congratulations! You are almost ready to trade using our trend following indicator. Let's have a quick review at the complete trading strategy: entry strategy, position management, pyramiding and exit strategy.

1. **Entry strategy**
   You should trade the *"Easy in", "Exhaustion" or "Momentum"* setup, risking *2%* of your account balance. The trade has more profit potential if the *"Rule of two"* applies (a higher timeframe confirms the trade direction).

2. **Position management**
   You should *break-even* and take a free ride as soon as possible, by closing half position when profits cover the the initial risk. You can also reap partial profits when the trend starts weakening, using the oscillator.

3. **Pyramiding**
   Optionally, you can *pyramid* positions using the higher timeframe as the trade runs in your favor using the *"Easy in"* or "Momentum" setup. Each new position must be completely paid off by the proceeds of the last position. *(It is not recommended adding to positions more than three times)*

4. **Exit strategy**
   You must close all positions when the trend channel of the higher timeframe changes, or when an *"Exhaustion"* setup appears and you take the opposite trade. This approach makes sure to let your profits run: the only way to become a profitable trader.

And that's it! A colored channel and oscillator, two colors, three setups and a couple of simple rules can make you a very profitable trader. Before you know it, you'll have trades lasting for weeks and bringing you profits in an effortless way, and paying very tiny brokerage commissions.

7.1) The stop-loss

There is no fixed rule regarding the initial stop-loss. Any of these approaches will do:

- The low or high of the colored channel
- The lower or higher of the last two-three bars
- The low or high of the current bar + ATR (Average true range)

We recommend to avoid trailing the stop-loss very aggressively, since that practice might stop you out of a profitable trend very easily -which is exactly your goal-. Remember this:

"Price will fluctuate"

Instead, we encourage you to trail the stop-loss using pullbacks as support or resistance.

7.2) The take-profit

Never use any take-profit, period. Let your winnings run, and exit a trade only when the trend changes or you decide to take the opposite trade using the *"Exhaustion"* setup.

8) Other considerations

8.1) Trading stocks

All stocks belong to an index, which allows you to know the market trend. So, if you are trading stocks, make sure not to trade against the market trend. If the index is bullish, you should pick only long positions among it's stocks. If the index is bearish, you should pick only short positions among it's stocks.

Furthermore, you should pick the stronger stocks if the index is bullish, and the weaker stocks if the index is bearish. Never trade stocks against the market sentiment.

8.2) Trading the forex market

8.2.1) Currency pairs are the paradise of trend followers

The intention of this document is not to discuss economics, but let me slip a little into it and make an obvious statement, which explains why currency pairs are the paradise of trend followers.

"Currency is not money because it is not a store of value."

So you might think that the change you get in the grocery store is money, but it is not. It is currency: a medium of exchange enforced by a government law, which can't be considered money because it is not a store of value and because the decision of using it does not emanate from the marketplace.

"Currencies are floating abstractions enforced by bankrupt governments."

Furthermore, if the government has a sudden craving for money -which happens a lot-, it can issue sovereign bonds to the central bank (The Fed, the BCE, etc) and spring more currency into existence. That process constitutes a mortgage for future generations and devaluates the savings of the middle class.

This is very bad news, unless you trade the forex market and avoid saving in currency units. This devaluation process is a never-ending loop, which creates trends that can last for many, many years and can make you very wealthy. Just take a deep breath, take a step back from the intraday charts, and look into any weekly or monthly chart.

Currency trends can last for years!

8.2.2) A currency shows weakness in several pairs

In other words: don't take highly correlated trades. Many new traders fail to realize currencies will often move in the same direction. For example, if the Aussie dollar is up against the US dollar, there is a very good chance that the Kiwi dollar appreciated as well. It also works the other way around: if a major currency weakens, it is likely weakening against all other currencies. In the previous example, if a trader went long in AUDUSD and NZDUSD, is basically doubling up on the same position (The US dollar weakening). This principle is very important especially for those currencies that are present in many currency pairs: the euro and the US dollar.

So what should you do? You should find which currency is gaining or losing strength, and find the best setup among it's several currency pairs to trade it. But never trade them all, since you would be violating your money management rule.

8.3) Let the market tell you which timeframe to trade

Most traders decide which instrument and timeframe to trade based in their subjective opinion. Some of them trade 1M, 5M, 15M or H1 charts and decide that based on their personal preferences. Maybe they want daily income or like the excitement of 1M charts. And some of them succeed. Most of them don't.

The whole point of trend following is letting the market tell you what he wants. If it wants to go up, help it and go long. If it wants to go short, help it and go short. But what about the timeframe it wants you to trade? Few people ask themselves that, and keep trying to figure out a way to become profitable in a certain timeframe that maybe the market hates.

The key is stop asking yourself what you want, and start wondering what the market wants. All charts want to tell you something: is up to you to listen. Including what timeframe to trade.

Browse all instrument's charts and find the two charts where price action is the most gentle. Is H4 too chaotic? Go daily. Is daily two chaotic? Go weekly. Is weekly to chaotic? Go monthly and look for entry points in the weekly chart.

The market rewards those who help it and punish those who don't. Listen to the charts.

8.4) Have a financial plan

Let me finish our trading guide stating that you can trade for a living. But that doesn't mean you should do only that: as a trader, you can't go on holidays -or get ill- and make money at the same time.

That is why you need a financial plan that makes your money work for you, regardless of the amount of time you spend working. So, our advise is the following:

“Use a 30% of your earnings to buy cash-flowing assets.”

In other words, don't reinvest everything you earn into your trading activity. You should be buying stocks with dividend yields, investment properties or other businesses which provide you with cash-flow every month, even if you do nothing at all.

9) Recommended reading

Some trading books worth reading:

- Trading Chaos. *Bill Williams*.
- The little book of currency trading. *Kathy Lien*.
- Trend Commandments. *Michael Covel*.
- Trend following: learn to make millions in up or down markets. *Michael Covel*.
- Trend Trading for a living. *Thomas K. Carr.*

Other books worth reading:

- Rich Dad Poor Dad. *Robert Kiyosaki.*
- The Cashflow Quadrant. *Robert Kiyosaki.*
- Crisis Investing. *Doug Casey.*
- Profiting from the world's economic crisis. *Bud Conrad.*
- This time is different: eight centuries of financial folly.
  Carmen Reinhard and Kenneth Rogoff.

- The dollar crisis. *Richard duncan.*
- Extraordinary popular delusions and the madness of the crowds. *Charles Mackay*.
- Guide to investing in gold and silver. *Michael Maloney.*
- The machinery of freedom: guide to a radical capitalism. *David D. Friedman*.

10) Visit our website

Our trading manual has just finished, thanks a lot for your attention. To find out more about our trend following indicator, please visit our website. If you have any questions, contact us, we'll be happy to help you.

- Website: http://www.pointzero-indicator.com
- Email: support@pointzero-indicator.com

If you decide to purchase our indicator, you will receive an *User Guide* with goes a little bit more into details, usage and input parameters. But before saying goodbye, let me state the most important concept of this manual:

"Your goal is to take trades on daily or H4 charts in order to ride trends taking place on weekly and monthly charts, and hold the trade for as long as the trend continues."