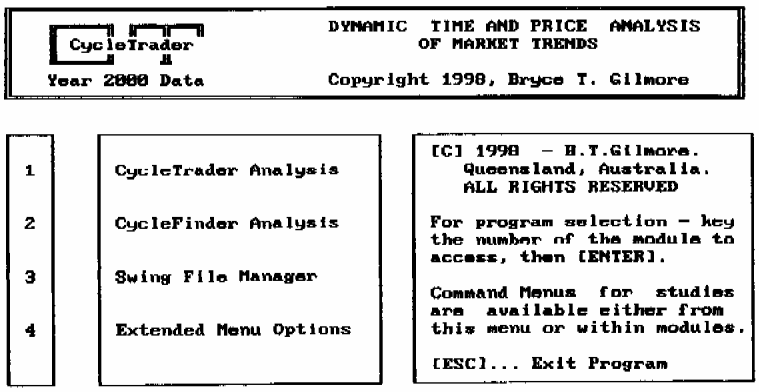
Cycletrader - Y2K

OPERATIONS MANUAL

[C] 1999, Bryce T. Gilmore

Technical analysis software for the analysis of
TIME, PRICE, PATTERN and TREND



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Section 1

The Basics

1.1 CycleTrader 2000 - Installation for Windows 95

CycleTrader is a Dos[tm] based program code which will run under the Windows environment just as well as directly from Dos[tm].

1st place your security dongle on your LPT 1,2,3 or 4 port.

Place your program Disk in Drive A:

From your Windows 95 desktop:-
Click on **START**
Click on **RUN**
Enter **A:\INST95.BAT**

A Directory **C:\GOM2000** will be CREATED ON YOUR DISK and the CycleTrader will be installed there.
After installation the Main Menu for CycleTrader will be displayed. To exit use the **ESC** key. Then **EXIT** to get back to your DESKTOP.

When you have exited back to your DESKTOP you will see an **ICON named GOM2000**, use this in future to access your CycleTrader.

1.2 Installation For Other Operating Systems

Run the basic **INSTALL.BAT** from the A:\ drive...

A Directory **C:\GOM2000** will be created and the program will be installed there. To activate the program the execution file is **C:\GOM2000\MSCYT.EXE**

You can do this by selecting the DOS prompt at **C:\GOM2000** and executing **MSCYT.**

If you are using WIN 2.10 or WIN 98 you can create shortcuts from your desktop yourself so that CycleTrader performs the same as in WIN 95.

1.3 Security Key Installation

The CycleTrader program is protected from pirate use by the security dongle supplied with your system.

For the CycleTrader program to function the security dongle needs to be accessible when you run the CycleTrader.

The CycleTrader Dongle has to be fitted to a printer port. Usually LPT1, but in the case of hardware setups which have more than 1 printer port there could be as many as 4. You could use LPT1, LPT2, LPT3 or LPT4 depending on your system setup.

If you have dongles for other programs which are incompatible with the CycleTrader dongle you may need to have another printer port fitted to your hardware.

When you load the CycleTrader it looks for the Security dongle - if it is not found you will be given a choice of the LPT port number to look for it. Once it is programmed in, the software will always look at that port number - until it can't locate the security dongle.

The Security Key is proof of ownership for the CycleTrader Software. It may be sold, exchanged by the owner for whatever reason. I would appreciate notice of such sales or exchanges that may take place so we can keep our ownership records up to date.

Note:
Security dongles have proven to be very reliable over the past 10 years and we don't suspect they will reduce their reliability in the future. Nevertheless **DAMAGE** can be done to the **SECURITY DONGLE** if you run **HIGH SPEED FILE TRANSFERS** through them - programs like **LAP LINK** for instance can cook the chip in them.

Out of warranty Security Keys will be replaced at $100 plus shipping after proof of failure is acknowledged by Bryce Gilmore & Associates P/L. This may require the return of the failed key before replacement is transacted.

We will do our best to facilitate users promptly for any Security Dongle Malfunctions.

1.4 Hardware system requirements

a) Any IBM™ compatible system with of a Dos™ operating system.

b) Hi resolution EGA/VGA video card and monitor.

c) Parallel Printer (Dot matrix, Lazer or Ink Jet).

d) CycleTrader Security Dongle.

1.5 Data Base Requirement

The CycleTrader supports only the METASTOCK™ data format. Most data vendors support this format for electronic updating.

Several demo data files have been supplied with your system.

Metastock has a MASTER file which contains details of the data files and can contain up to 255 listings in one folder.
The data files contain a header record followed by unlimited records of:-
Date Open High Low Close Volume Open Interest.

Dates are recorded as YYMMDD, ie., 1st January, 1999 is stored as 990101. Now for year 2000 the dates cannot be stored like this as they would have to begin with 00 and that would not equate. So all dates after 1st January 2000 will be prefixed with a 1, ie., 1YYMMDD. This action will maintain the protocol of all existing data bases.

CycleTrader needs your directory (folder) location to access your data base. Directories or folders have a dos name, eg, C:\MSDATA or C:\MSDATA\stocks and so forth. When entering the directory location in the CycleTrader the protocol requires you to use a (\ backslash) on the end of the folder location.

Enter folder locations as :- C:\MSDATA\ or C:\MSDATA\stocks otherwise you will have problems accessing your data base.

1.6 Data File Recommendations

For stocks and Indices there is no problem, but some futures exchanges QUOTE to 4 decimal places. You will have to ensure that these values are stored in your data file with no more than 2 decimal places.

For instance the Australian Dollar would be quoted as 0.6278 to the US$, this value should be stored as 62.78 in your data file.

Most data downloaders have the facility manipulate data files to accomodate this necessity.

1.7 Printing Graphics Screens (Print Screen)

In Windows 95 you have been supplied a utility program called PAINTBRUSH. This program imports SCREEN CAPTURES for printing, editing and other enhancements. Once a screen capture has been saved to a file in PAINTBRUSH it can be printed directly to the printer, imported into a WORD document or even emailed as an attachment to someone.

Steps required:-
1st capture the screen to the clipboard using -PRINT SCREEN

Next load PAINTBRUSH in another Window

CLICK.... (SELECT) this is the upper right square icon.
Now import the screen capture from the clipboard using - Ctrl + V

CLICK on IMAGE on the top command line - CLICK (Invert Colors)
The quick step to invert colors is - Ctrl + I
You invert the colors to reverse the background from black to white.

To print CLICK on file and CLICK on PRINT.

If you want to add text, draw on the chart or remove information the PAINTBRUSH utility has all the necessary tools. I use PAINTBRUSH to prepare all of my illustrations.

1.8 Getting Started

To boot the CycleTrader after installation will be either by way of the WIN95 icon on your Desktop GOM2000 or by running C:\gom2000\mscyt.exe.

If the program comes up with the error message it means that you have not fitted the security key correctly. Select the correct printer port location. The dongle must be fitted directly to the LPT outlet on your computer. If you are running your printing through a windows environment tool you may have to fit an extra LPT port for the key to have direct access. I have only run across this problem once.

Once the CycleTrader Main Menu appears as shown on the front page of this manual you are on your way.

1.9 Numlock and Capslock

Two things happen when you boot the CycleTrader.
1. The NUMLOCK is engaged.
2. The CAPSLOCK is engaged.

Because the CycleTrader is a keyboard driven program your key commands will maintain a strict protocol.

Commands will be either NUMBERS, LETTERS, a combination of ALT key + letters or CURSOR PAD KEYS.

The command protocol has been designed for a full size keyboard so if you have a notebook it will pay to purchase either a full size keyboard or an external CURSOR / NUMERIC KEY PAD.

All of the manoeuvring keys for the charts are handled from the NUMERIC KEY PAD and most of the MENUS have a NUMBER between 1 and 9 for selection.

Note:
Sometimes when you are working at high speed you can bump the CAPSLOCK off. If this happens you can often be puzzled by a routine not working.

1.10 On Line HELP INDEX

From the CYCLETRADER ACCESS MENU select 4 and H for the HELP INDEX.

CycleTrader 2000 HELP INDEX GUIDE

```
A  ...   CycleTrader
B  ...   WaveTrader
C  ...   TrendTrader
D  ...   Time Cycle Reports
E  ...   Quad Wave Rhythm
F  ...   Swing File Manager
G  ...   Ephemeris
H  ...   CycleFinder

1  ...   General Information
2  ...   Scroll & Main  Mode ..... [+]
         Indicator Keys ..... [4][6]
3  ...   Zoom Chart & Undo-Zoom ..... [Z][z]
4  ...   Marker System ..... [5]-[2]
5  ...   Marker System ..... [A-B] [C-D]
6  ...   FUTURE DATES ..... [Alt T] [Alt D]
7  ...   PRICE RETRACEMENTS ..... [Alt R]
8  ...   PRICE PROJECTIONS ..... [Alt P]
9  ...   ELLIOTT ROUTINE ..... [E]

Make a selection by 1-9 or A-G  or [Esc]
```

The CycleTrader HELP INDEX is very extensive and I would recommend you work through it.

If you want to print it out reboot your computer in DOS and select the C:\gom2000 directory by typying at the dos prompt CD\GOM2000 [enter].
Boot the CycleTrader by MSCYT [Enter]
Select the Help Index and the page you wish to print.
To PRINT - press the PrintScreen key.

To operate the CycleTrader will require committing many of the key commands to memory. You will find in time that you appreciate this because it saves so much time. Pull down menus are cumbersome and time consuming, especially when you are re-running the same routines all the time.

Remember that the CycleTrader was developed over many years and is effectively bug free and the most powerful technical analysis tool available for time and price studies.

1.11 Indicator Keys and Screen Working Modes

All chart displays in the CycleTrader have 2 working modes - MAIN & SCROLL The MAIN mode allows for routines which don't require specific information to be inputed first, the SCROLL mode lets you move from point to point and mark or label chart points for the analysis routine which will be activated.

ENTERING & EXITING SCROLL MODE - [+] and [Esc] Commands.

```
MAIN & SCROLL MODES - REFRESH PAGE

All CycleTrader and WaveTrader Modules follow the same convention for moving
from one mode to the next or back to the module Menu.

When you 1st load a CHART you are in MAIN MODE

[+]    ..............  Enters  SCROLL

[Esc]  ..............  Exits to MAIN

[Esc]  ..............  From MAIN returns you to the module Menu

[Q]    ..............  Clears screen of workings and returns to Main


To enter the SCROLL Mode you would key [+], to exit to MAIN you would
key [ESC]. To exit to the module menu, from MAIN, you would key [Esc].
```

SCROLL MODE - MOVING YOUR INDICATOR AROUND YOUR CHARTS

```
SCROLL MODE INDICATOR
Indicator controls are uniform throughout the CYCLETRADER program.  Once
you commit the KEYS to memory and use the NUMERIC KEY PAD in conjunction
with the SHIFT key you can move around a chart faster than with a mouse.

[4],[6]              Moves   1 bar  ...  left or right
[cursor <-]          Moves  10 bars ...  left
[Cursor ->]          Moves  10 bars ...  right
[home]               Moves  to extreme right bar or swing
[end]                Moves  to extreme  left bar or swing
[cursor UP]          Moves  to Chart HIGH bar or swing
[cursor DN]          Moves  to Chart  LOW bar or swing

[Space]              Moves  [5]&[2] marks to the A-B Marks
                     Indicator assumes the [2] position

WAVETRADER CHARTS (additional keys)
[PageDn]              Moves  50 bars  ...  LEFT
[PageUp]              Moves  50 bars  ...  RIGHT

                              press any key
```

1.12 Common Errors Encountered by New Users

The most common errors are caused by user input. Failure to input information in its correct protocol causes errors.

Be aware that computers don't have brains and can't read your mind. If you tell them something they attempt to do it. When it fails to compute you will automatically get an error.

Be careful to read all USER INPUT PROMPTS before entering information.

**Directory Locations for Data files must end in a BACKSLASH **
i.e, C:\, C:\msdata\, or C:\msdata\Stocks\ - get the idea.

If the directory location is incorrect you will receive a screen with numbers and blank entries.

Entries to the Swing File Menu system need to be entered correctly for many of the CycleTrader modules to function correctly. Please study the entries on the demo data and swing files delivered with your system for guidance.

Read through the HELP INDEX in the SWING FILE MANAGEMENT module for guidance.

INPUT ERRORS:
Under most circumstances the CycleTrader recognises the INPUT line as acceptable or not depending on the freedom given to the USER. If you don't enter certain information correctly then mostly you will be given a second chance.

If you want to run a watertight analysis system learn to construct your information correctly.

CycleTrader allows you to construct a unique system for yourself, in doing so you have to obey the system protocol.

Information IN = Information OUT

1.13 Contents of Your CycleTrader Package

Execution Files:

MSCYT.EXE	Main menu
MSUPDATE.EXE	CycleTrader Analysis
MSTRYWOO.EXE	CycleFinder
MSCREATE.EXE	Swing File Management
MSTREND.EXE	TrendTrader
MSCHART.EXE	WaveTrader
MS4WAVE.EXE	Quad Wave
MSREPORT.EXE	Time Cycle Reports
MSEPHEM.EXE	CycleTrader Ephemeris
WTHELP.EXE	WaveTrader Help Index

Library Files:

BRUN20.EXE
BRUN45.EXE

Conversion of .WFT swing files

WFTSWG.EXE

CycleTrader Menu Files:

DIRMENU.MS	Data base location file
FILEMENU.MS	Swing Chart Management system

CycleTrader Location Files:

SETKEY.BTG	LPT port for security key
SETCSI.BTG	Directory log file
TTM.BTG	Recall file

CycleTrader Saved Work Files:

TCR files	Time Report files saved
FND files	Cyclefinder reports saved
WOO files	Quad Wave reports saved

CycleTrader Library Files: **SWING CHARTS**

all files ending in .SWG

I have created over the years numerous swing files that go back to contract inception. The codes or names of these files will explain their content.
These can be loaded from the swing file management system and appended into your system if you wish.

DUMMY - DUMMY2 - DUMMY3 - SORT1 and STRIP are working files.
MASTER - F1.DAT, F2.DAT are the Demo Data files.

1.14 Editing Text Files

The DIRMENU.MS and the FILEMENU.MS files are text files. Although the FILEMENU.MS and DIRMENU.MS files have provision for editing in the SWING FILE MANAGEMENT module other text files created in the system do not.

Any TEXT files can be edited using the DOS EDITOR.

If you want to edit any text files feel free to do so - just remember to keep the same protocol that applies to that particular file.

Most of the text files in CycleTrader begin with a number - This refers to the number of entry lines to read in.

If the contents of the file do not fit the protocol you will receive an input error. Be sure if you edit any text files you maintain the protocol.

Even if you wish it is possible to edit TCR files and remove unwanted information this way. It only comes down to how savvy you are with computers. I would expect anyone capable of understanding markets to be capable.

Section 2.

System Protocols

Section 2 of this manual is devoted to the basic requirements of protocol needed to run an efficient analysis system.

CycleTrader is unlike most other analysis systems because it requires user input to give it the flexibility demanded by the most competent chartist.

CycleTrader may seem a little user unfriendly at first but when you become efficient with the CycleTrader protocol you will find how streamlined the system becomes.

2.1 Setting up your system

If you enter 3. SWING FILE MANAGEMENT and select 1 you will see the contents of FILEMENU.MS file.
All of the information in this file needs to maintain the correct protocol for all of the analysis modules to function correctly. The most sensitive is the 1. CYCLETRADER ANALYSIS module which updates the swing files each time your run an analysis.
You will be required to create swing charts from a daily data base and log them into your system. The help system explains the steps involved.

2.2 Swing Chart Creation and Menu System

Your system has been delivered with 4 swing charts logged into it. Two each for the Australian All Ordinaries and the Sydney Share Price Index.

I keep a short term swing chart and a long term swing chart for ease of analysis. The long term swing chart allows me to run long term cycle analysis swiftly using the automated routines in the CYCLETRADER ANALYSIS module.

As you create new swing charts and log them into your system they will be added onto the menu system. Provision exists for 90 swing charts, if your system requires more you can duplicate the CycleTrader in another directory folder and run 2 systems or more. For instance run commodities in one system and stocks in another. If you have any difficulty help is only a phone call away.

2.3 Differences between earlier versions of CycleTrader and Y2K CycleTrader

The menu system file is named FILEMENU.MS (previously WTFACT2.MS), there are no visible differences to the contents of the file other than swing file names ending in .swg
SWING FILES are designated with a file ending .SWG (previously .WFT). The date format in the Y2K CycleTrader has changed to a string, eg., "19981231" (previously 981231 a numeric format).

2.4 Converting old swing charts to the new Format

A conversion program has been supplied with your new system to convert existing WFT files to SWG files. You will need to **RUN C:\GOM2000\WFTSWG.EXE**

You will need to know the folder address of WTFACT2.MS which controls your previous menu system.

The conversion program will copy and overwrite the WTFACT2.MS to FILEMENU.MS and convert the WFT files and copy them to the new format SWG.

Your previous system will now be ready to operate into year 2000 and beyond.

2.5 Directory Location File (Dirmenu.Ms)

CycleTrader 1998 users would already be aware that the CycleTrader contains a DATA DIRECTORY FILE for ease in locating your data base should you have numerous directories containing MetaStock format files.

Be very careful to enter directory/folder locations correctly with the backslash (\) after the folder address. Eg., C:\MSDATA\ or C:\MSDATA\AA\ and so forth.

If you enter a bad entry you will be able to remove it without resorting to the Dos editor. In the SWING FILE MANAGEMENT module I have introduced an editor for this file. This is a simple text file but the protocol is important so be careful if you are going to manually edit it.

Provision exists to enter up to 100 directory or folder locations.

The best way to build up your DIRMENU.MS file with your data base locations is to run the DIRMENU.MS editor and enter the folder locations in alphabetical order.

If you have a directory/folder system created by your data provider it might be easier to duplicate that same format into a DIRMENU.MS text file

The DIRMENU.MS file protocol is:-

Number of lines to read in:-	eg.,	5
Followed by folder location:-	eg.,	C:\GOM2000\
		C:\MSDATA\
		C:\MSDATA\A\
		C:\MSDATA\AA\
		C:\MSDATA\B\

And so forth, even if you are a dummy computer operator you will get the idea quite fast.

2.6 Naming Files (User Input)

Files saved into this system must conform to the Dos convention.

FILENAMES:
A file name can be from 1-8 characters, extensions of .swg, .fnd, .woo are added to the name you apply so the system can identify the family of files they apply to.

VALID FILE NAME CHARACTERS:
File names should only contain the following characters, spaces are not allowed.
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ1234567890 $ _

RESERVED NAMES:
MS-DOS reserves several names for its own use; some examples are:-
aux, clock$, com, con, lpt, 1st, nul, and prn.

RECOMMENDED FORMATS:
GOLD1998.swg
CXSIL_LT.swg
DJIA.swg
GC030D56.swg

And so forth....

Section 3.

Operating the CycleTrader

The CycleTrader/WaveTrader is a Dos based program and has been developed over the past 14 years as the most powerful TIME & PRICE analysis tool available. To re-program this tool in another computer language to run as a windows based program is not only cost prohibitive but also senseless due to the problems of debugging program errors. The only difference between CycleTrader and a Windows based version is that we don't use a mouse and pull down menus.

3.1 Keyboard Commands and their execution

All available routines are detailed in the on-line HELP INDEX accessed from the Main CycleTrader Menu.

You should be using a full size keyboard to gain the efficiency designed within the program. Notebook users should purchase an add on NUMERIC KEY PAD.

Primarily CycleTrader utilises the NUMERIC KEY PAD on the right hand side of your keyboard. When you boot up the NUMLOCK boots the NUMERIC KEY PAD ON. This means that the keys in the pad are locked on numbers. To access a Cursor command you just hold down the SHIFT KEY with your left index finger The whole operation of CycleTrader requires the use of your 2 index fingers..

The CycleTrader also boots the CAPSLOCK to ON, this means that the keys Q to M are locked to Caps, to input a lowercase letter requires the SHIFT KEY. The keys ! to / are locked to the lower signs. To key the ~ to ? upper signs you depress the SHIFT KEY and key the sign, eg., $, ?, }, | et cetera would be activated by SHIFT $, SHIFT ? and so forth.

ALT commands require the ALT key to be depressed at the same time as the LETTER command is pressed, eg., ALT+X is activated by pressing ALT and X together.

If you are not familiar with a computer keyboard by now you soon will be. When I first started with computers I was a complete illiterate, now I can type 30 words a minute comfortably using only 4 fingers.

3.2 [5]-[2] Marker System and Zoom

The [5] - [2] marker system is used to get a readout between 2 chart points. The price range, time elapsed and percentage change.

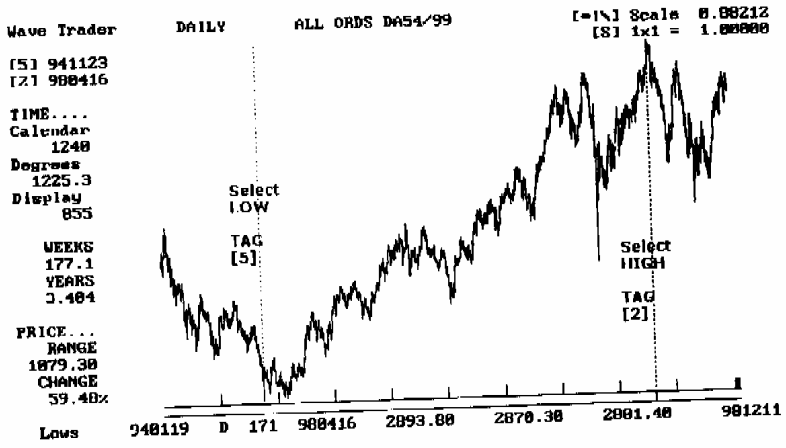
This marker system is also a pre-requisite for several other routines. For instance to project time cycle ratios for future dates and the ZOOM routine.

[5] - [2] is a SCROLL MODE routine, ie., you need to move the indicator into the starting position and tag the [5] key - then move to the target position and tag the [2] key.

The chart below was produced in the WAVETRADER module. To duplicate it load [4] WaveTrader from the main menu. Follow the prompts to select a data file. Select [1] ALL ORDS. You can select [1] for current data. When the main menu for WaveTrader is displayed select [1] Chart Display.

To enter SCROLL	Key [+]
Move the Indicator	See section 1.11

I have Zoomed this chart by removing all prices prior to the 1994 high. Steps are move the indicator to the 940203 high - Key [5], now Key [Home] which takes the indicator back to the last chart date, Key [2]. Key [Z] to invoke the ZOOM. To re-display all data in memory invoke the Un-Zoom [z] (SHIFT - Z).

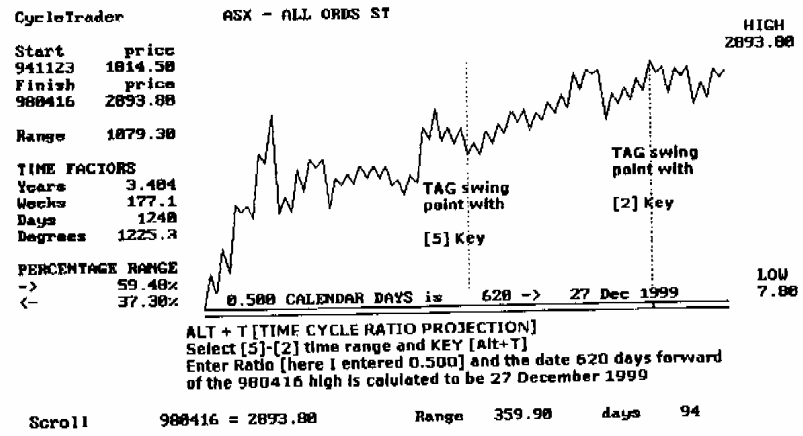


3.3 [5]-[2] Marker System and Time Projection

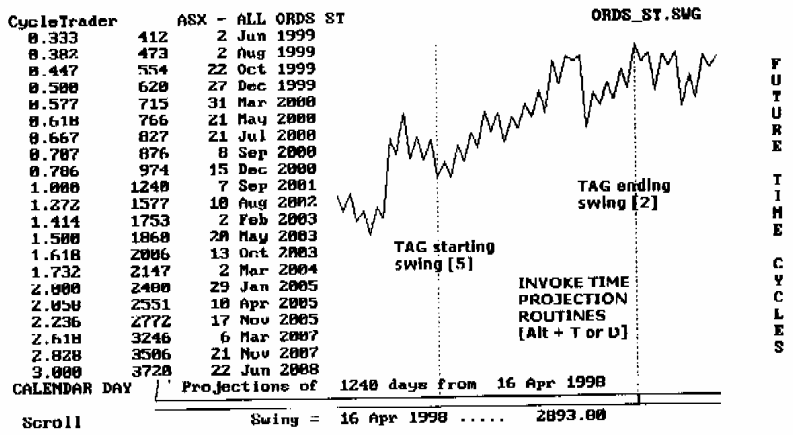
Any time projection routine requires the [5]-[2] markers to be invoked first. This applies universally throughout all modules.

```
PROJECT RATIOS OF TIME CYCLES INTO THE FUTURE FOR A DYNAMIC CYCLE DATE

[alt T] .... CALENDAR TIME
[alt D] .... SOLAR DEGREE TIME

Before a TIME projection is initiated the CYCLE TIME needs to be defined.

STEP 1...     Enter SCROLL MODE [+]
STEP 2...     Move indicator to starting position, key [5]
STEP 3...     Now move indicator to ending position, key [2]
or
STEP 3...     Key [8] to manually set TIME CYCLE

STEP 4...     [alt T] or [alt D]     CALENDAR or SOLAR DEGREES
STEP 5...     Enter at the prompt... RATIO required, eg., 0.618, 1.000, 1.618

The future date and time period is listed on the information line.
In CYCLEFINDER multiple calculations of the ratio table are available.
Future dates can be calculated up until the end of year 2019.
```

Here is an example first using the **CycleTrader Analysis module.**



Next the **CycleFinder Analysis module** has a more extensive routine.



It is possible to project time ratios forward for any value you choose by manually entering the number of days or degrees to be projected.

1st locate the date or swing point to begin the time projection routine from:-

Key [8] and enter the number of days or degrees.

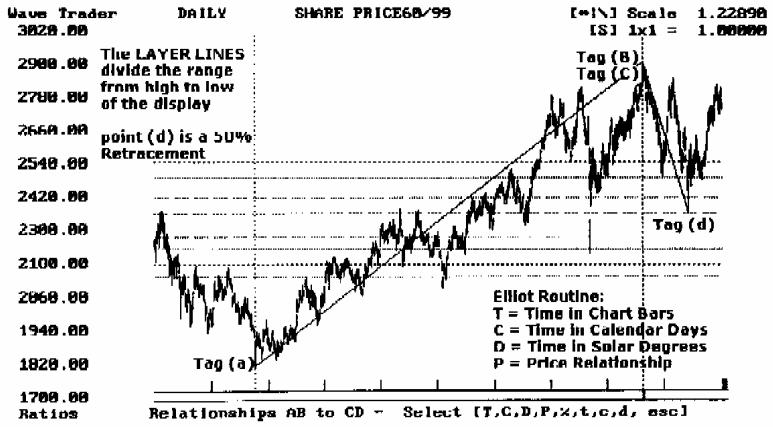
Key [Alt+T or D] and invoke the time projection routine.

The [AB - CD] MARKER SYSTEM is the nuts and bolts of the CycleTrader package in many ways.

To initiate most of the important analysis routines requires two or more of the markers to be located beforehand.

- Checking
  - Price Relationships
  - Time Relationships
  - % Change Relationships
  - Vibration Relationships
- Calculating
  - PRICE RETRACEMENT levels
  - PRICE PROJECTION levels
- Setting Up
  - Routines for Automatic Analysis

The precision wanted when using Time & Price Analysis requires exact price levels and dates to be analysed. This is quite impossible using pixel location with a mouse, that is why CycleTrader tags the exact points on the chart, the same as if you were doing it by hand with a calculator.

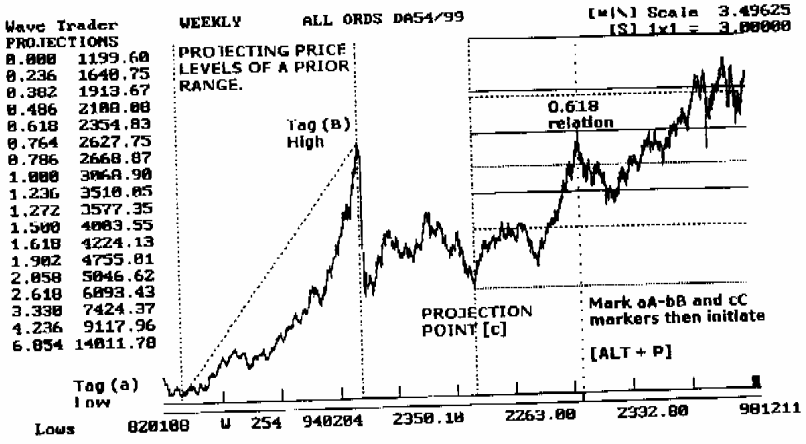


3.6 Price Projection Levels [Alt + P]

Price Projection levels for measuring ALTERNATE WAVE relationships require the [aA-bB] and the projection point [cC] to be tagged.

The same protocol is followed in WaveTrader and Cyclefinder as was for retracements. The CycleTrader Analysis (Swing Charts) allows for manual input.

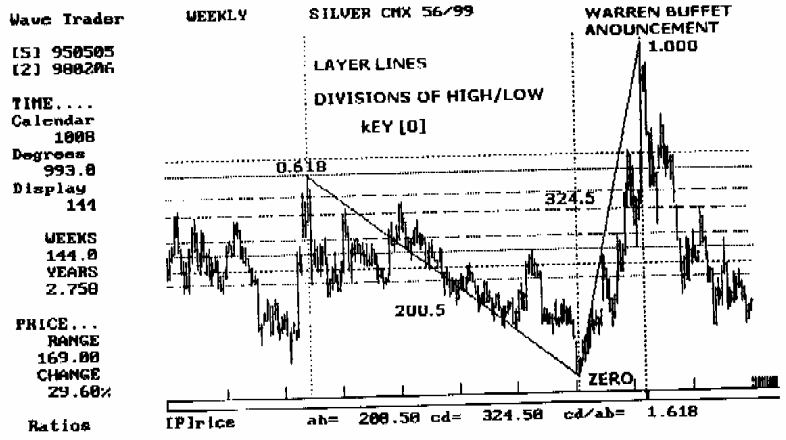
```
Calculate RATIO LEVELS of an ALTERNATE RANGE from a 3rd HIGH/LOW point.

[alt P] .... PROJECT RATIOS of RANGES from a 3rd point

Before a PRICE PROJECTION is initiated the RANGE must be defined by the (A-B),
by marking the LOW point and the HIGH point. The begining of the range comes
FIRST and is marked with the (aA) mark whether it is a LOW or a HIGH, the end
of the RANGE is marked with the (bB)mark. The POINT where the PROJECTION starts
has to be marked with the (cC) mark.

STEP 1...    Enter SCROLL MODE [+]
STEP 2...    Move indicator to start of RANGE,        key [a] LOW or [A] HIGH
STEP 3...    Move indicator to end of RANGE,          key [b] LOW or [B] HIGH
STEP 4...    Move indicator to point of PROJECTION,   key [c] LOW or [C] HIGH
STEP 5...    [alt P]  for PRICE PROJECTION ROUTINE
STEP 6...    Enter at the prompt... RATIO required, eg., 0.618, 1.000, 1.618

The WAVETRADER and the CYCLEFINDER  multiple Ratio Choices CYCLETRADER single.
To extend the range for calculations the default chart high/low can be enlarged
with the [|] key before you use the routine.
```



3.7 Chart Layer Levels [0]zero

The [0] Zero Layer level routine is one of the most time saving analysis routines for visually observing price retracement levels or geometry of price in market advances, ie., price projections. The layer levels are divided between the physical high price and the physical low price.
By using the [Z] Zoom routine you can quickly observe the layer levels visually. If something stands out you can then use the [aA.bB - cC.dD] markers and the [E] Elliott routine to get the precise measurements.

```
DISPLAYS LAYER LEVELS - RANGE LEVELS OF THE CHART HIGH/LOW

[0] .... RANGE LEVELS OF THE CHART HIGH/LOW  (key [0] to switch off)

This routine automatically draws the Range levels for whatever chart is being
displayed. I find it convenient to Zoom Ranges and insert levels rather than
use the RETRACEMENT routine most of the time. The LAYER routine is especially
useful for establishing visual rhythm between the unfolding waves. See 5.2 &
10.14 DTPMA.

STEP 1...    [0] LAYERS ON
STEP 2...    In WaveTrader choose Ratio Levels
             In CycleTrader Swing chart levels are set
STEP 3...    [0] LAYERS OFF (only applicable to CycleTrader)

Layers are displayed relative to the way the chart range is displayed, for
instance, if the chart low comes before the chart high the layers are drawn
as a retracement of the high and vice versa.
SWING CHART RATIOS are:-
0.25   0.333   0.382   0.447   0.500   0.577   0.618   0.667   0.707   0.786
```



3.6 Price Projection Levels [Alt + P]

Price Projection levels for measuring ALTERNATE WAVE relationships require the [aA-bB] and the projection point [cC] to be tagged.

The same protocol is followed in WaveTrader and Cyclefinder as was for retracements. The CycleTrader Analysis (Swing Charts) allows for manual input.

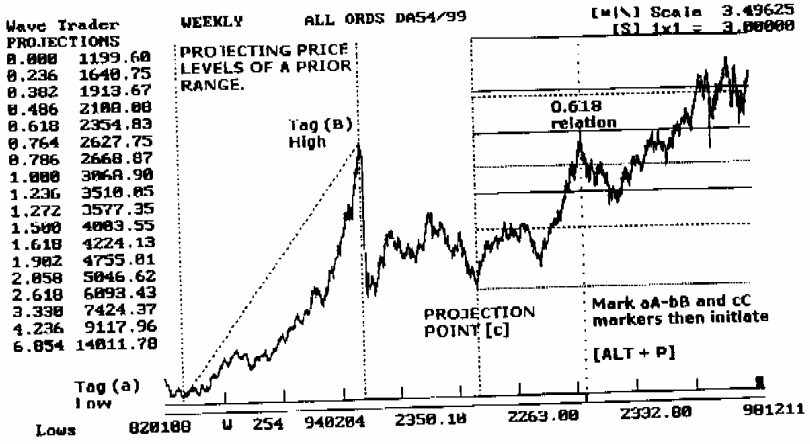
Calculate RATIO LEVELS of an ALTERNATE RANGE from a 3rd HIGH/LOW point.

[alt P] .... PROJECT RATIOS of RANGES from a 3rd point

Before a PRICE PROJECTION is initiated the RANGE must be defined by the (A-B), by marking the LOW point and the HIGH point. The begining of the range comes FIRST and is marked with the (aA) mark whether it is a LOW or a HIGH, the end of the RANGE is marked with the (bB)mark. The POINT where the PROJECTION starts has to be marked with the (cC) mark.

STEP 1...	Enter SCROLL MODE [+]	
STEP 2...	Move indicator to start of RANGE,	key [a] LOW or [A] HIGH
STEP 3...	Move indicator to end of RANGE,	key [b] LOW or [B] HIGH
STEP 4...	Move indicator to point of PROJECTION,	key [c] LOW or [C] HIGH
STEP 5...	[alt P] for PRICE PROJECTION ROUTINE	
STEP 6...	Enter at the prompt... RATIO required,	eg., 0.618, 1.000, 1.618

The WAVETRADER and the CYCLEFINDER multiple Ratio Choices CYCLETRADER single. To extend the range for calculations the default chart high/low can be enlarged with the [|] key before you use the routine.



3.10 [S] 1x1 Box Value - Gann Angles

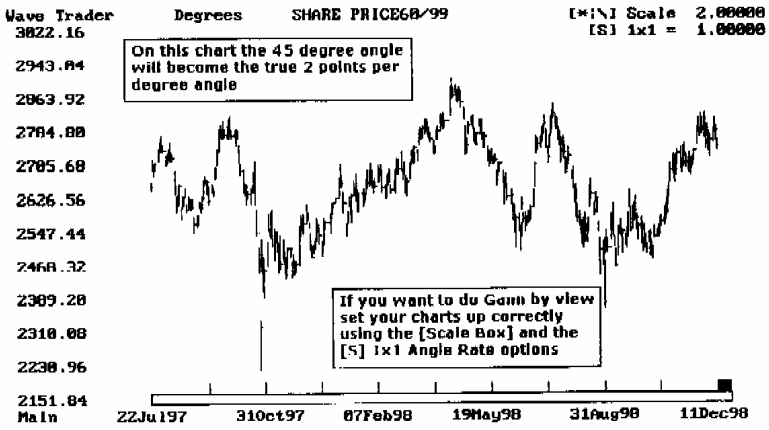
When any new data is first displayed the default sets the 1x1 Angle Rate to the exact vibration (average points per time frame between the displayed high and low). This vibration rate becomes the default 1x1 rate for any angles you wish to draw using the GANN ANGLES routine [Alt + A].

To change the 1x1 rate to a Gann Angle Rate such as 1, 2, 3, 4 et cetera points a bar rate use the [S] option and type in the value you want. Once you have a 1x1 rate in the BOX you can draw angles at any ratio of that value using the GANN ANGLE [Alt + A] routine.

Dynamic vibration rates can be set using the TREND LINE (T) and the RANGE SQUARE (]) routines.

I would strongly recommend that you use CHARTS displayed in CALENDAR Bars or Time by DEGREES or even WEEKLYS and MONTHLYS when using GANN ANGLES. I stress do not use TRADING BARS as they have no relevance due to holidays and weekends.

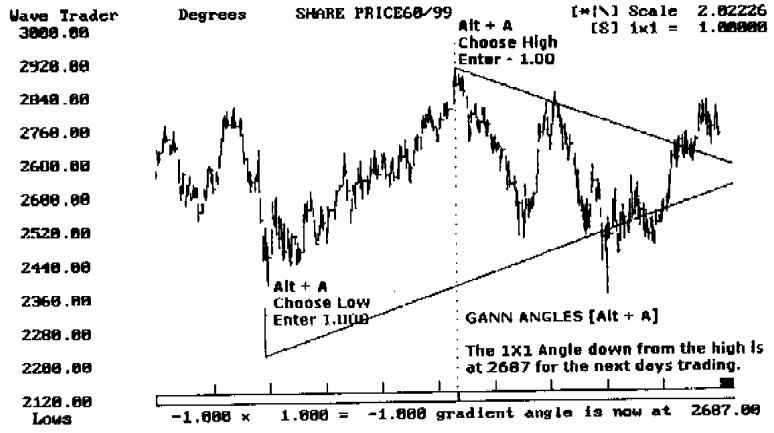
Below is a chart I have prepared in TIME by DEGREES. To do the same convert the data using the WaveTrader Menu - option 3. I have also used the [*] option to set the SCALE at 2.000 points per degree and the [S] option to set the 1x1 angle rate at 1.000 point per bar (now degrees).



3.11 Gann Angles [Alt + A]

Place the indicator on the bar you wish to draw angles from and make sure the 1x1 Angle Rate is set to the value you want. It is not necessary to set the Scale as the computer will compensate for the points per day, degree, week or month. Location of the angle for the next time bar can be read out after insertion. If you understand Gann Angles this routine makes life simple.

```
GANN ANGLES
Gann angles measure the relationship of price movement in time. For instance
a line drawn from a low price of $100 at $1 to 1 day upward reaches $200 in
100 days time. Gann angles help to illustrate the geometry of market movement
when an angle acts as support or resistance at a future market price level.
WaveTrader allows you to draw on your chart any angle you may wish. The rate
of incline or decline is determined by a 1x1 value and the ratio you select.
Certain routines [T] Trend lines, (]) Gann Squares, [W] Cycles when used will
rescale the 1x1 value to their vibration.

[Alt A]  GANN ANGLES      - Draw angles at ratios of your choice
[S]      1x1  VALUE       - Manually enter base rate of incline for 1x1 angle
[']      TPSQ TO 1x1      - Sets TPSQ (Time/Price vibration) of (aA-bB) to 1x1

Place Indicator on the bar from which the Angle is to begin and key [Alt A].
Select a RATIO - 0.500=1x2, 2.000=2x1, 0.333=1x3 and so forth.

To manually change 1x1 Box value choose [S] and enter a value.
```



3.12 Gann Group Angle Medley - [G] with [+] or [-]

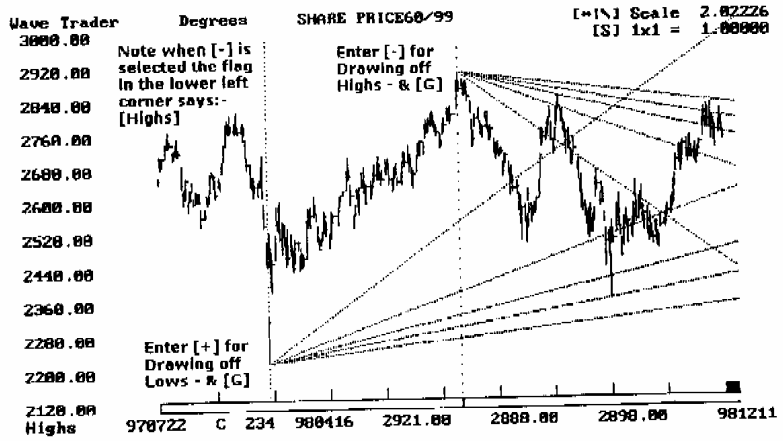
Angles of various ratios to the 1x1 Box Value can be drawn from lows or highs and evaluated for effect.

Three choices are available:-

[1] Gann		[2] Elliott		[3] Harmonic		
Gann	–	2x1	1x1	1x1.5	1x2	1x3
	=	2.000	1.000	0.667	0.500	0.333
Elliott	=	1.618	1.000	0.786	0.618	0.382
Harmonic	=	1.414	1.000	0.707	0.577	0.500

The [G] routine requires the use of the (Lows or Highs) FLAG in the lower corner of your chart. This may be switched using the [+/-] keys to either draw UP from LOWS or DOWN from HIGHS.

[G]	GROUP ANGLES	- Multiple angles in major ratios.
[F1]	GANN ANGLES	- 1x1, 1x2, 1x3, 1x4 only.



3.13 Gann Squaring Price routines

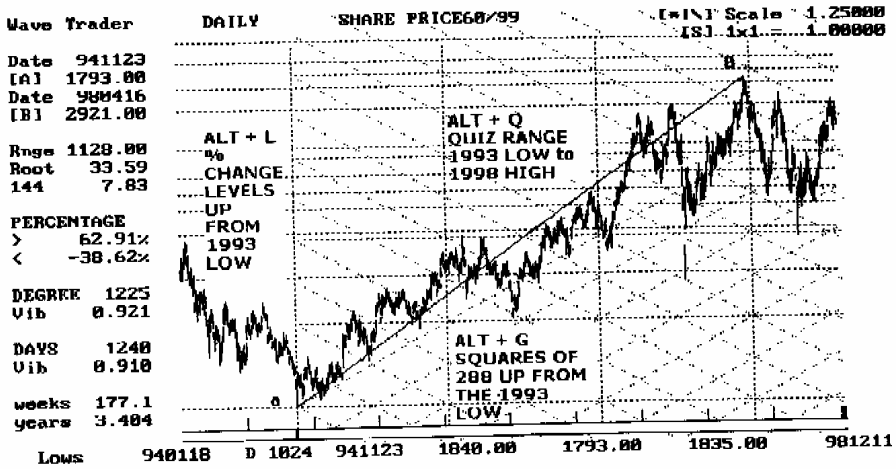
[Alt + G] Gann Square routine
This routine allows you to test many of Gann's techniques of squaring price and time from a prior chart point.
You can run squares of any value on both the time and the price axis.

[Alt + Q] Quiz Range
This routine requires the [aA-bB] markers before initiation. It is basically a readout of the Gann style calculations one might make to identify time and price squaring relationships between two chart points.

[Alt + H] Squaring a High Price
This routine will give the important % change levels down from a high.

[Alt + L] Squaring a Low Price
This routine will give the important % change levels up from a low.

EXAMPLES:-



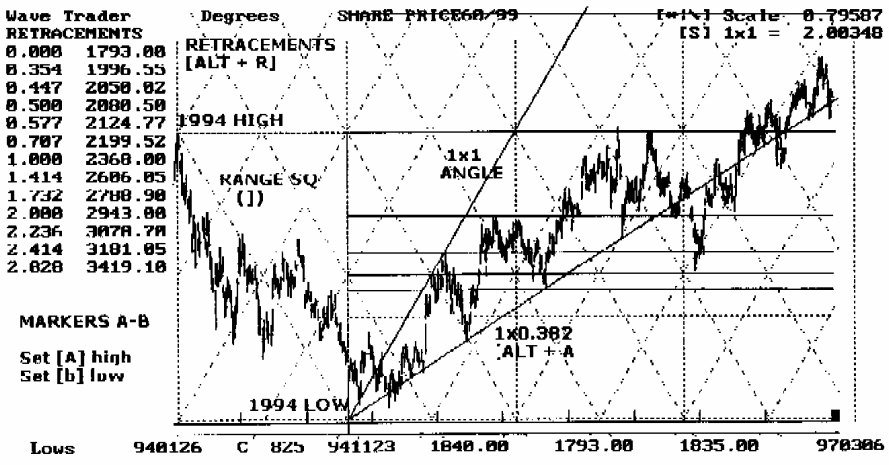
3.14 Range Squares ( ])

Range Squares are dynamic squares of TIME & PRICE of a prior range. The angles pinpoint geometric levels where time and price are square.

To initiate this routine:-
mark out the range with the aA-bB markers and key]

In the example below I have projected the range (in degrees) of the Sydney Share Price Index 1994 bear market and inserted the harmonic retracement levels as well as the 1x1 and 1x0.382 vibration angles. You will observe that many major reversals of trend subsequent to the 1994 low were in geometric harmony with the square of the range.

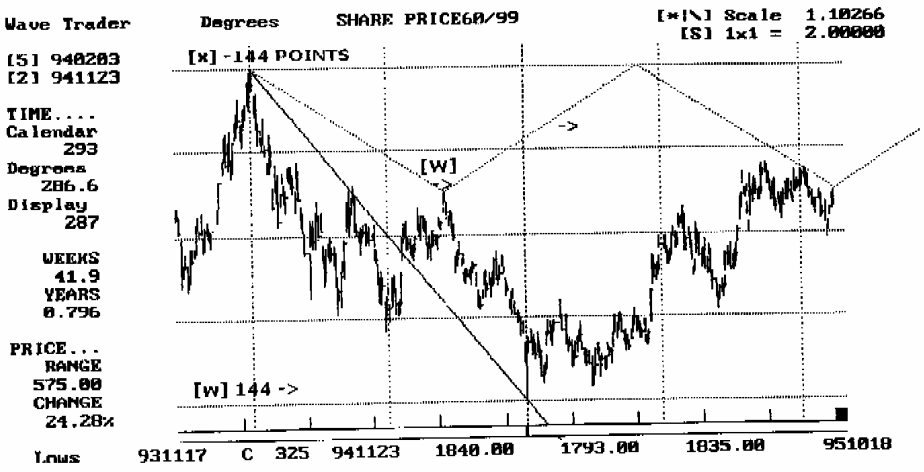
I use this routine to establish the true vibration rate of a market so I can apply the principles of Gann in drawing angles for support and resistance.



3.15 Display Cycles and Grid markers

[W]	Visualise Cycle	-	Continuation of aA-bB range
[w]	Cycle Lines	-	Time divisions repeated from indicator
[g]	Grid Levels	-	Price divisions repeated from zero
[x]	Vertical Counters	-	Price levels counted from a price bar [+ value the levels will be counted up] [- value the levels will be counted down]

These routines are only for visual appearance on your chart and may help you identify cycles at work in a market.

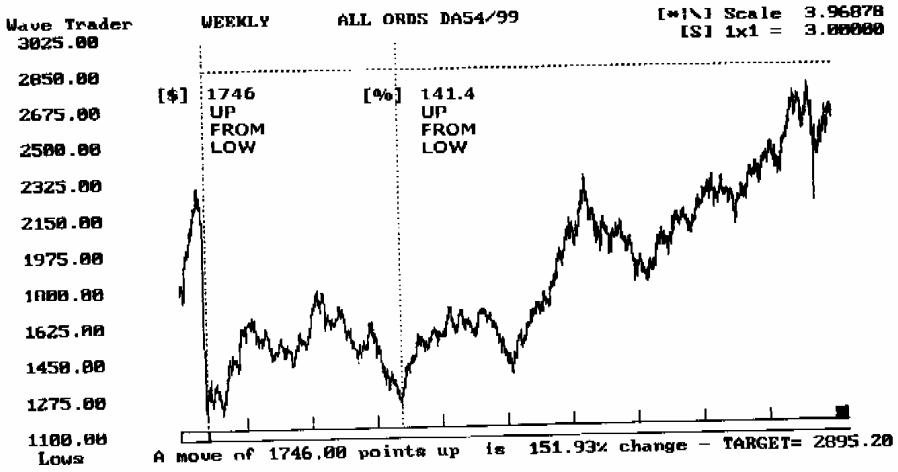


3.16 Calculator Commands [%] [$]

[%] Change in Price - Calculates a price level from the indicator bar either up or down in % change.

[$] Change in Price - Calculates a price level from the indicator bar either up or down in price units.

Prompts allow you to calculate off the high or low price of the bar. These routines are handy for working out STATIC Gann or Elliott targets swiftly.



Section 4.

Creating a Swing File Portfolio

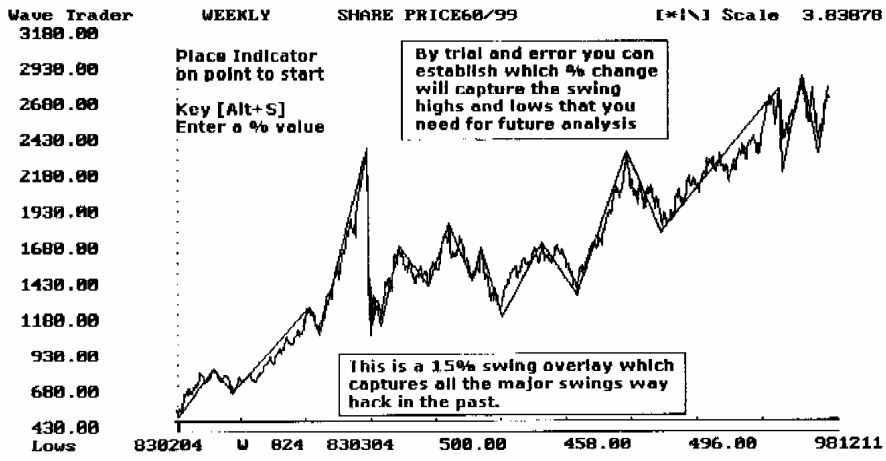
To create an efficient analysis system will require the use of swing charts. I have included 4 swing charts of the Australian Share Market and the futures equivilent the Share Price Indcx. These arc to givc you a guide on how to create and maintain your swing charts.

It is a good idea to keep 2 swing charts of each commodity or stock that you are going to apply TIME & PRICE analysis.

1. Short Term
2. Long Term

The short term allows fast analysis of the current market whereas the long term allows fast analysis of the overall complex.

Before you create any swing charts it is good idea to review the complex using the WaveTrader module and a WEEKLY chart. You can use the [Alt + S] Swing overlay routine to get an idea of which swing % value needs to be used.



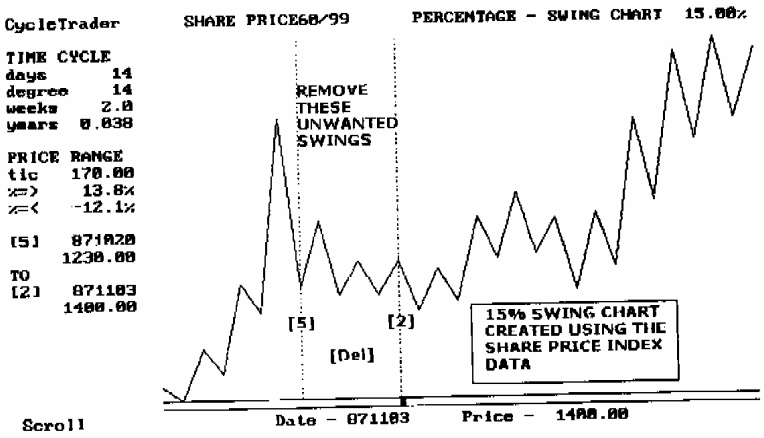
Once you have an idea of what % change you will be using you can proceed to the SWING FILE MANAGER.

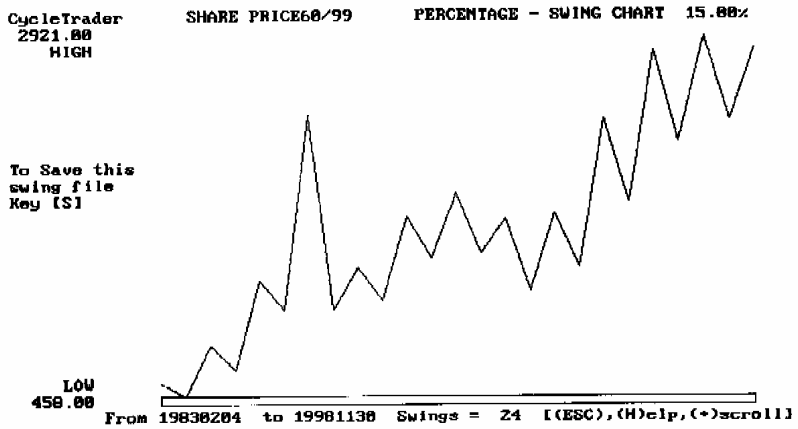
This is the Main Menu:-

```
[CREATE & EDIT]          C Y C L E T R A D E R          % SWING CHARTS
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1. SWING FILE MANAGEMENT          -  Menu system for swing charts.
                                      DISPLAY, ADD, EDIT, etc.
 2. RE-ENTER CHART DISPLAY         -  redisplay current swing file
 3. CREATE NEW SWING CHART         -  % Swing calculations
                                      refer to HELP for guidelines
 4. LIBRARY FILE MENU              -  display or delete files
 5. EXIT                           -  CycleTrader Main Menu
-------------------------------------------------------------------------

 [D]   DIRMENU.MS                  -  Edit, Delete, Add Folders
 [H]   HELP INDEX                  -  How to use this module

 Your Choices are  [ 1,2,3,4,5  (D),(H) ]  Select ?..
```

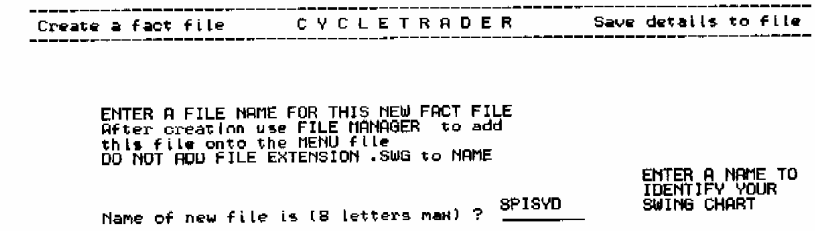
4.1 Create New Swing Chart Select 3.

Follow the prompts to select your data file and the % value to create the swing chart as.





4.2 To Save Swing file - key [S]



The swing file will now be saved to a permanent file..

The name I have used for this one is SPISYD and it will be identified on the disk as SPISYD.SWG

You can access this file using the **4. LIBRARY FILE MENU** without logging it onto the system.

But to use the swing chart in the CycleTrader modules it must be logged into the menu system.

4.3 Log New Swing Chart Into System

Load:- 1. SWING FILE MANAGEMENT

```
Edit Fact file Menu          C Y C L E T R A D E R          FILEMENU.MS  editing

No  Menu Heading                    Fact File   SWING%  DATA FILE DIRECTORY  FILE NO
 1 -ASX - ALL ORDS LT               ORDS_LT.SWG  3.00 C:\GOM2000\              1
 2 -ASX - ALL ORDS ST               ORDS_ST.SWG  2.00 C:\GOM2000\              1
 3 -SFE - SPI LT                    SPI_LT.SWG   3.00 C:\GOM2000\              2
 4 -SFE - SPI ST                    SPI_ST.SWG   2.00 C:\GOM2000\              2
 5 -                                             0.00                         0
 6 -                                             0.00                         0
 7 -                                             0.00                         0
 8 -                                             0.00                         0
 9 -                                             0.00                         0
10 -                                             0.00                         0

        Make a selection ...[S] - [V] - [E] - [D] - [A] - [ESC] ?


[S]Next Page  [V]View Chart  [E]Edit  [D]Delete  [A]-Add New  [ESC] Exit
```

Select:- [A] - Add New

```
Edit Fact file Menu          C Y C L E T R A D E R          FILEMENU.MS  editing

ADD A NEW SWING FILE TO MENU SYSTEM...  [Y or N] ? Y

Number of the Data File as it appeared in the Directory.

Enter NEW MENU NAME  (25 letters max[max] ? SPISYD - INDEX
Enter NEW FACT FILE NAME (8 letters max) SPISYD
Enter SWING % (1.00-10.00) for auto update  3
Enter Data file location (C:\qt\, d:\)      C:\GOM2000\
Enter Data file master number (1-254)       2

SAVE THESE DETAILS TO MENU FILE  [Y or N] ? Y

                                  ENTER DETAILS AS
                                  YOU ARE PROMPTED
                                  ................
```

Select:- 1. Swing File Management and new entry has been installed.

```
Edit Fact file Menu          C Y C L E T R A D E R          FILEMENU.MS  editing

No  Menu Heading                    Fact File   SWING%  DATA FILE DIRECTORY  FILE NO
 1 -ASX - ALL ORDS LT               ORDS_LT.SWG  3.00 C:\GOM2000\              1
 2 -ASX - ALL ORDS ST               ORDS_ST.SWG  2.00 C:\GOM2000\              1
 3 -SFE - SPI LT                    SPI_LT.SWG   3.00 C:\GOM2000\              2
 4 -SFE - SPI ST                    SPI_ST.SWG   2.00 C:\GOM2000\              2
 5 -SPISYD - INDEX                  SPISYD.SWG   3.00 C:\GOM2000\              0
 6 -                                             0.00                         0
 7 -                                             0.00                         0
 8 -                                             0.00                         0
 9 -                                             0.00                         0
10 -                                             0.00                         0

        Make a selection ...[S] - [V] - [E] - [D] - [A] - [ESC] ?

    NEW ENTRY LOGGED ONTO THE MENU FILE.......

[S]Next Page  [V]View Chart  [E]Edit  [D]Delete  [A]-Add New  [ESC] Exit
```

4.4 Swing File Management [V], [E], [D], [A]

[V]View Chart - Select this option and the swing chart will be displayed

You can now do anything you like to it, for example, edit out swings, save it as a different name and so forth....
There are options available for stock splits and so forth - read the HELP index for further guidance.

[E]Edit - Select this option and you can edit all details on the line.

[D]Delete - Select this option and you can remove any entry.

[A]Add-new - Used for adding new swing charts (see 4.3)

4.5 FILEMENU.MS

The Filemenu.MS file is the access file used by all SWING CHART ANALYSIS routines and modules within the CycleTrader system.

It is important that entries conform to the CycleTrader protocol if the system is to work as I designed it.

Make sure that you enter any details to this file as the system instructs you.

4.6 FILE NO

Metastock data files are numbered like F1.dat, F2.dat, F3.dat and so forth up to 254 for a full directory or folder per each MASTER file.

File Number represents the F ## number.

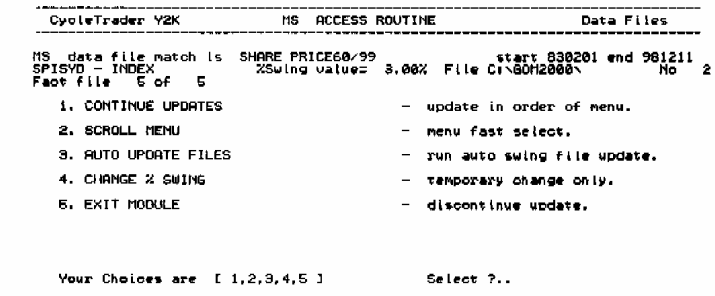
4.7 DATA FILE DIRECTORY

Represents the directory folder that contains the MASTER and the data files, ie., F1-F254.dat you wish to access. Directory entries must be completed with a backslash, eg., C:\GOM2000\ . The \ closes the entry, if it is not there the system will come up with an error.

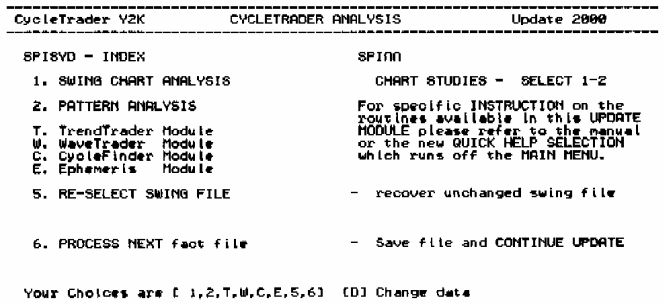
4.8 OPTIMIZING A SWING CHART

Once a swing chart has been created and logged onto the system it will need some modifying if you are going to gain the full benefits of the CycleTrader analysis system.

All modifications to a swing chart are performed in the **CycleTrader Analysis (1)** module. When this module is loaded the following menu will appear. The first entry on the file will be loaded so you use the **(2) SCROLL MENU** to select the swing file you wish to work with. To move forward (+), backwards (-), when you get the one you want key (Esc). Then **(1) Continue Updates** to run it.

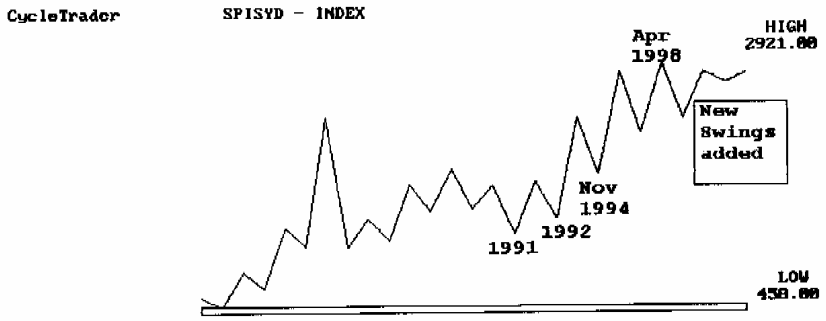


In the normal course of use the swing chart will be updated at the swing % set in the menu file in this case 3%. As your data base is updated the new information will be assimilated into the system. When Continue Updates is run the following menu will appear.

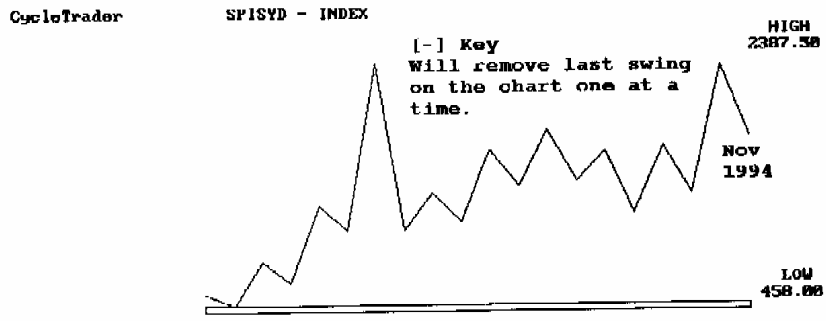


The swing chart can be viewed by keying **(1) SWING CHART ANALYSIS.**

This swing chart has been updated at 3% swings since my data base has been updated for 2 weeks since I created the swing chart in 4.1



Now I am going to remove all swings back to the November 1994 low by using the [-] command in the Main Mode.



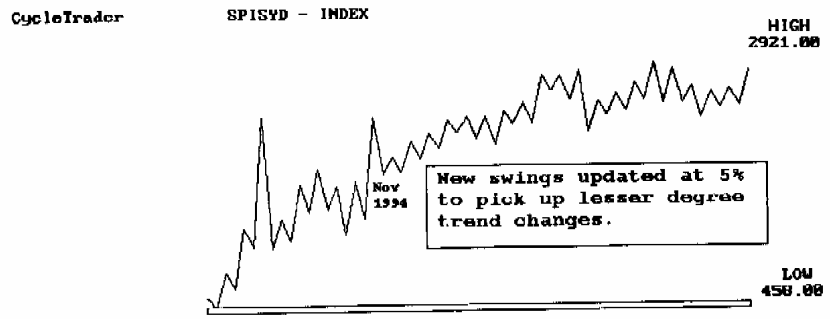
Individual swings can be removed using the [5] - [2] then [Del] (delete key), refer to 4.1.

Now to re-update this swing chart from the November 1994 low I have to exit the chart **(Esc)** back to the menu and select **6. PROCESS NEXT fact file.** This will save the swing file as I left it on the screen above and return me to the Continue Updates Menu.

Once back in the Continue Updates Menu I can select...

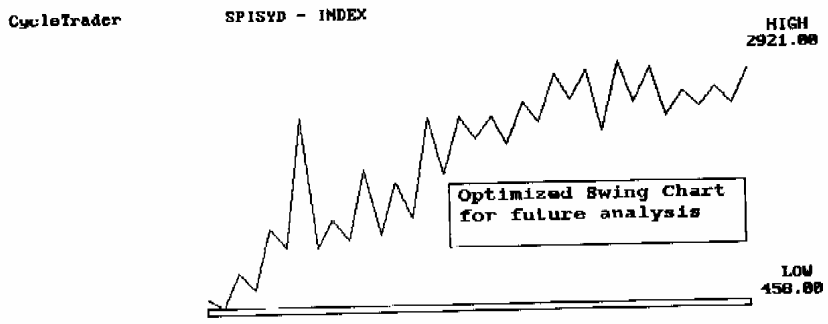
4. CHANGE % SWING option for the optimization process.

I am going to re-run the update process at 5% so I can get the intermediate degree swings from the 1994 low into the swing chart.



Now using the [5]-[2] [Del] commands I can remove the swings I don't require.

Deciding which swings are important for your future analysis is a matter of experience. I tend to follow the Elliott Wave theory and work my swings back into degree, ie., Minor, Intermediate and Major from the most recent swing.



To save this chart as it is :-
Exit chart (Esc), select 6. PROCESS NEXT fact file.

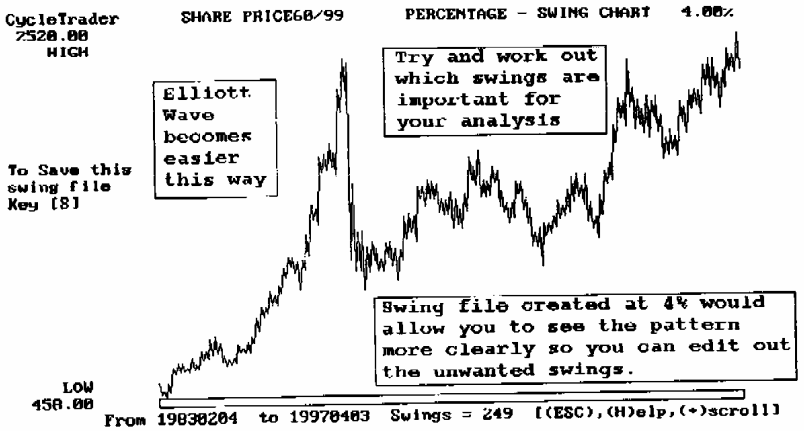
4.9 Swing Chart Restrictions

The swing file manager creation routine will allow you to create swing charts with up to 250 swing points.

Nevertheless you cannot save a file with more than 100 swing points.

The system modules are restricted to 100 swing point files for the simple reason that I think anymore than 30 to 40 swings is ample to make a proper analysis of time and price - no matter what the length of your data base.

The reason I have allowed the CREATE A NEW SWING CHART routine to capture up to 250 swings is so you can run it at a smaller % Change and capture a proper picture of DOUBLE TOPS and BOTTOMS, these may be important cycle dates to monitor in future. Once you have them captured you can delete the obvious swings you no longer require.



It is very important that you take the time to make an initial analysis of the price structure of any commodity or stock before you set it up in your system.

Once you log a swing (fact) file into your system you will be restricted to 100 swings maximum on your on going files.

Section 5.

CycleTrader Year 2000

Section 4

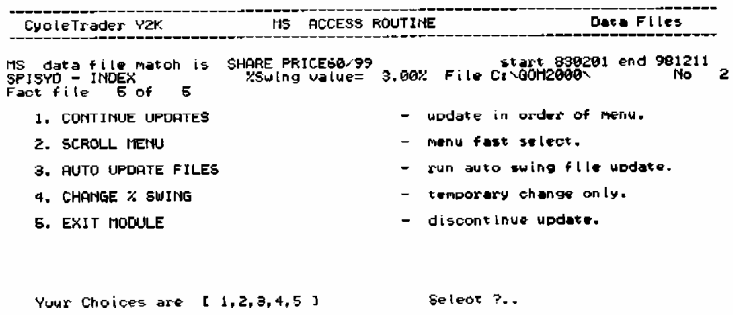
Section 5.

CycleTrader Analysis

The CycleTrader Analysis module is the eyes and ears of the CycleTrader. I use this module everyday for my primary analysis procedures.
When this module is first loaded it reads the **FILEMENU.MS** file for information of your portfolio, see 4.3. All entries must be correctly entered for the module to function.

5.1 Portfolio Access Menu

The first menu to appear is the portfolio access menu:-



1. Continue Updates
Processes the selected swing file and updates new swings before handing control to the analysis menu. In the normal course of use the 1. Continue Updates is used to process each swing file on your portfolio, one after the other.

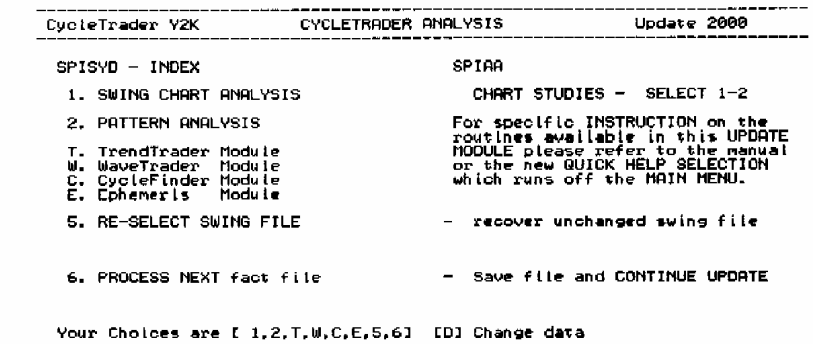
2. Scroll Menu
If a specific swing file is required it can be located using 2. Scroll Menu before the 1. Continue Updates is activated.

3. Auto Update Files
Quickly runs through the portfolio and updates swing files in order automatically.

4. Change % Swing
Allows you to temporally change the swing % for swing chart optimisation, see 4.8

5.2 Analysis Menu

Once the 1. Continue Updates option from menu 1 is run the next menu to appear is the Analysis Menu:-



1. Swing Chart Analysis

Displays the updated swing chart for time and price analysis routines specific to this module.

2. Pattern Analysis (Bar or Candlestick chart)

Displays a bar or candlestick chart for pattern and price analysis.

T, W, C, E Allows access to these modules with an automatic return back to this menu when Return to CycleTrader Analysis is selected from these other modules.

5. Re-Select Swing File

This option can be used exit this menu without saving the swing chart. Especially important if you have been deleting swings from your swing chart but do not wish the changes to be permanent.

6. Process Next Fact File

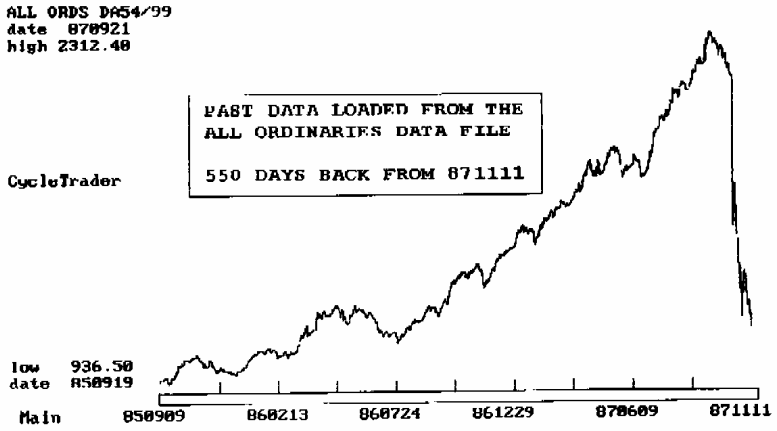
Exits this menu back to the access menu for 1. Continue Updates. In the process the current swing file is saved as it appeared on the screen. The next swing file on the menufile.ms file is selected in order.

5.3 [D] Change Data

At the bottom of the Analysis Menu 5.2 you will see a selection [D] Change Data. This option allows you to access data from the currently loaded data file for use in the pattern analysis bar chart. It can be handy if you want to review the daily prices at past tops and bottoms on your swing chart.

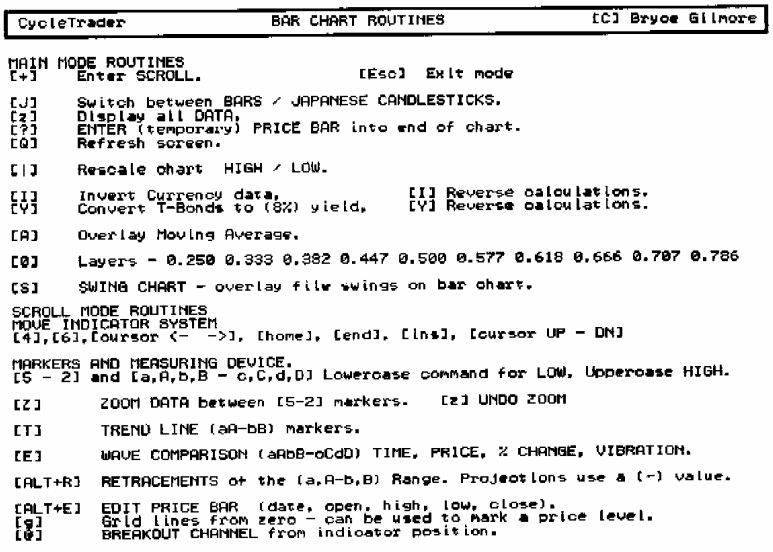
```
DATA FILE  starts    820104  and ends   981211

Dates prior to 2000 enter YYMMDD after enter 1YYMMDD  1000201
Enter Data to load 550 days up to ending date of ?...
                                                  1st FEB 2000
```

If you select a date outside of the data file range access will be denied. Data will be loaded into memory back from the selected date and can be viewed in 2. PATTERN ANALYSIS as a bar or candlestick chart.



5.4 PATTERN ANALYSIS

The bar or candlestick display in the CycleTrader Analysis module contains less options than the WaveTrader module.



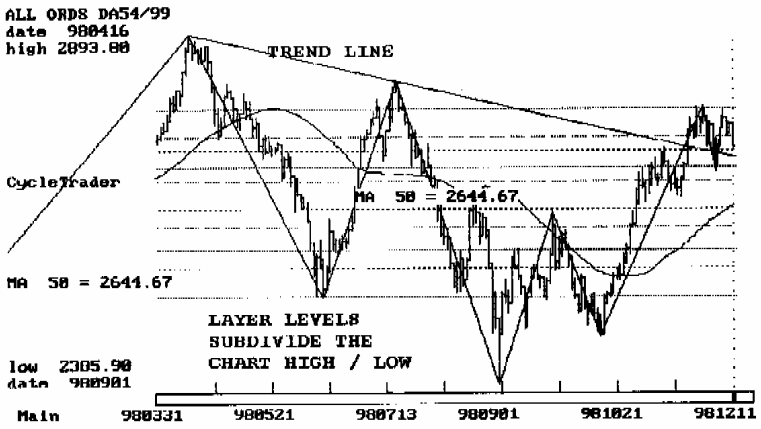
Implementation of these routines is described in Section 3 of this manual.

The most common routines I use are the [T] Trend Line, [0] Layer Lines, [Alt R] Price retracements, [A] Overlay Moving Average, [Z & z] Zoom and unzoom, [g] Grid line levels and [Alt E] Enter a new price bar (very handy when the market is open and you want to see what the chart will look like when your data base is updated after close of trading). Most of my other analysis I conduct from the SWING CHART ANALYSIS and the TRENDTRADER module.

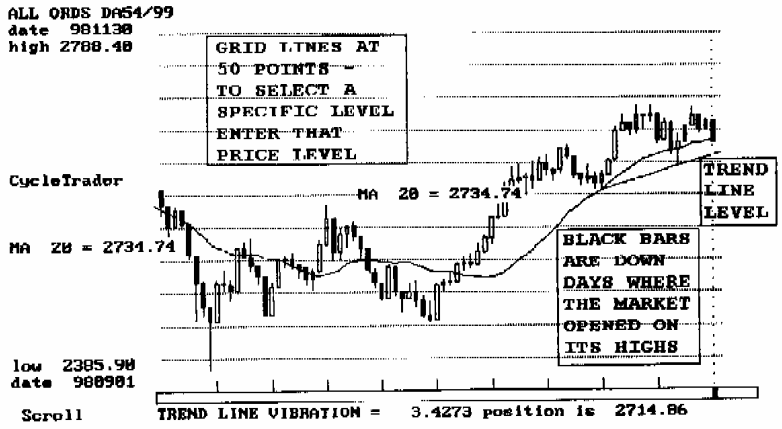
The [S] Swing Overlay allows you to see which swings have been updated to your swing chart.

The [J] key will switch your chart between BARS or CANDLESTICKS.

BAR CHART LAYOUT



CANDLESTICK CHART LAYOUT



5.5 SWING CHART ANALYSIS

The swing chart analysis section has been designed to keep a permanent record of the Major, Intermediate and Minor market swing points.

These swing files are used to interrogate new highs and lows for TIME & PRICE relationships which may signal a geometry in the market that dictates a change in trend.

The most important routines are:-

[Alt X] (1) Time Cycles, (2) Elliott Wave, (3) Gann Analysis
These routines allow you to rapidly uncover the time and price relationships between past market swings and the current market position. Without these routines one would literally have to spend hours of preparation work to know in advance where the "pressure" points in the market cycles lay.

[5-2] Readout Time & Price relationships between 2 swing points
Comprehensive calculations in price, years, weeks, days, degrees and % change (see 3.3)

[E] Wave Comparisons
Using this routine in conjunction with the (AB-CD) markers allows you to examine relationships between trends of similar degree.

[0] Layer Levels
Quickly visualise the divisions of a range of swings for PRICE relationships

[P] Time and Price Blitz
Tables the past 20 swings and their relationship with the current swing position.

[Alt T & D] Project Future Dates (see 3.3)
Future dates of Time Cycle Ratios or Counts can be calculated in seconds with this routine.

[Alt R & P] Price Retracements and Price Projections (see 3.5 & 3.6)
Quickly calculate the next dynamic price support or resistance level.

[%] [$] Percentage and Price Change (see 3.16)
[%] Calculates the price level of any % change level from a swing point.
[$] Calculates a price level from the indicated swing value.

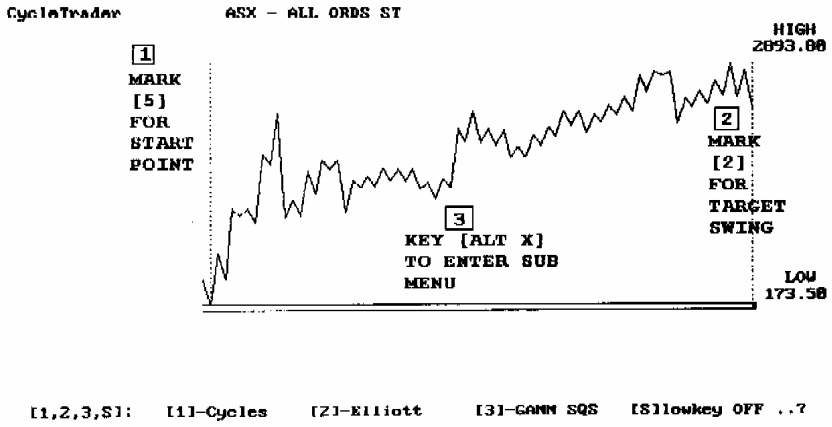
5.6 Time Cycles Blitz [Alt X] (1)

This is possibly the most powerful analysis tool I have ever developed. I can scan the market history in seconds to perform an analysis which would take weeks to perform by hand.

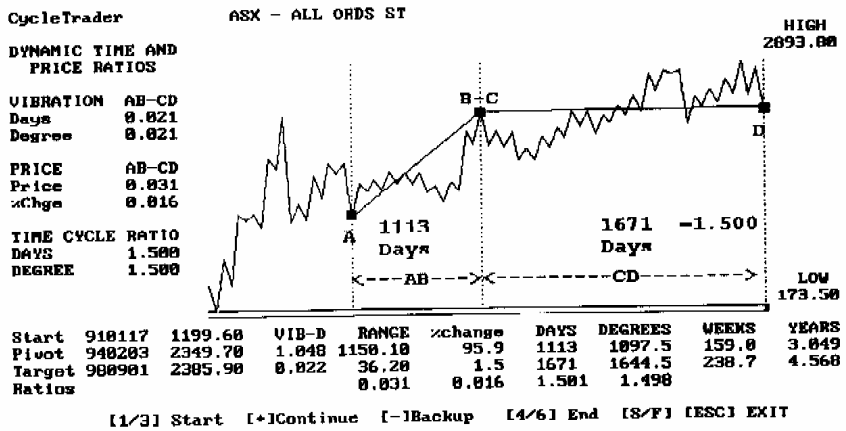
To set the routine in motion the swings to blitz must be marked with the [5]-[2] markers. The [2] marker becomes the target swing. Key [Alt X] and the sub menu appears, select (1) Cycles.

Once the routine is in motion in the F (fast) mode it scans methodically for TIME CYCLE RATIOS to the target point. A key press restarts the operation after a ratio has been examined.

You can use this routine to test past market highs and lows and quickly educate yourself on the subject of time and price analysis.



INFORMATION RETURNED



Vibration is the ratio relationship between the average points per day or degree between the AB and the CD points.
Price is the ratio relationship between the AB and CD price range.
% Chge is the ratio relationship between the AB and CD range % change.

The calculations are made by dividing CD by AB. The actual ratios are displayed on the lower line.

Sub Menu toggles

[S/F] Passes control from S(slow) to F(fast) mode.

Control Keys used in conjunction with the S (slow) toggle

[1/3] The [1] key will move the A marker left one swing.
The [3] key will move the A marker right one swing.

[4/6] The [4] key will move the D marker left one swing.
The [6] key will move the D marker right one swing.

This routine can be used in slow mode to peruse any relationship between 3 swing points, in the F(fast) mode the alert for ratios only monitors TIME ratios.

5.7 Elliott Wave Blitz [Alt X] (2)

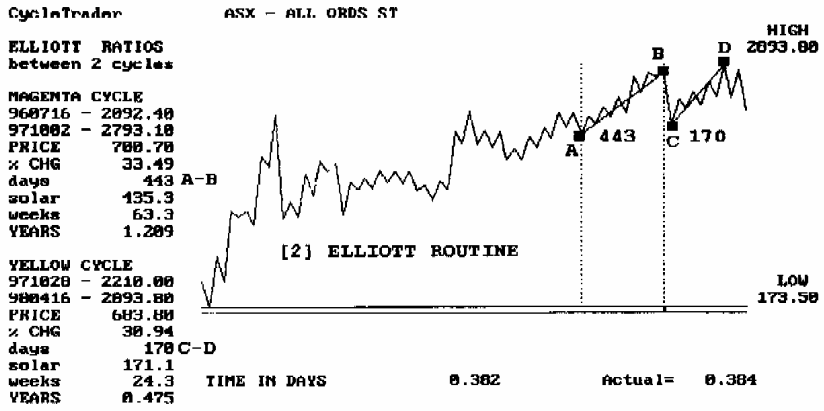
The Elliott Blitz is similar in nature to the Cycles Blitz the difference is that a wave marked prior with the CD markers is targeted to the scan range.

First mark a wave or series of waves to be targeted with the CD markers, next mark out a range to scan with the [5]-[2] markers. Now key [Alt X] for the sub menu and select (2) Elliott.

The routine can be used to only isolate TIME relationships or it can scan for all TIME and PRICE relationships, you will see the choices when you select (2) Elliott.

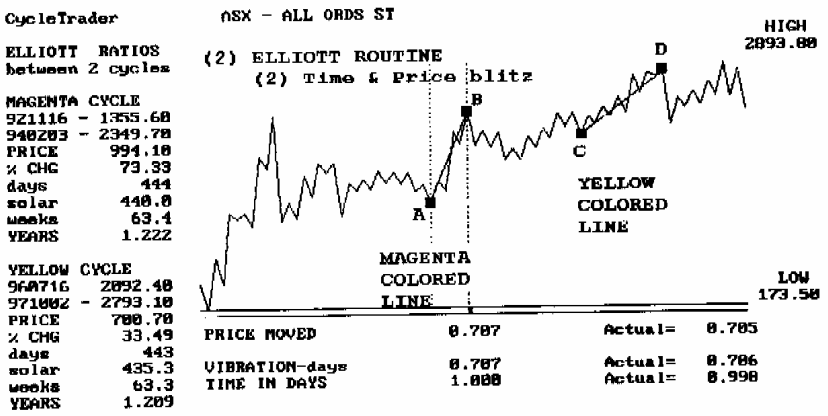
INFORMATION RETURNED for (1) Time Only

This example shows how the time in CD was 0.382 of the time in AB, information of the swings is listed at the side.

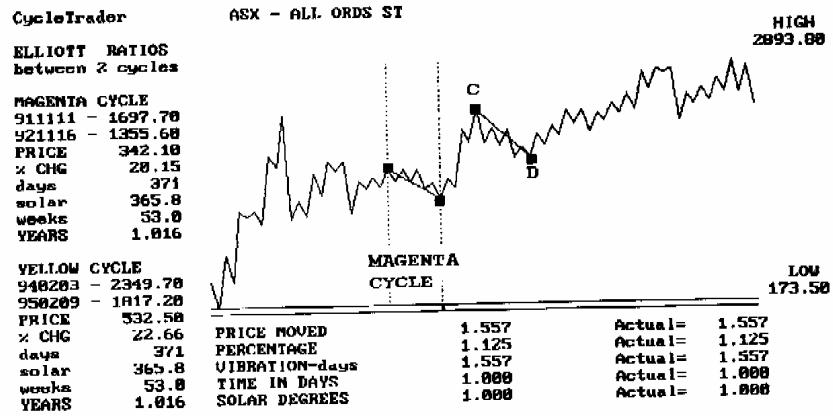


The S(slowkey) mode must be selected prior to running the routine if you want to run it manually.

INFORMATION RETURNED for (2) Time & Price



INFORMATION RETURNED for (2) Time & Price
with S(low)key) engaged



To advance the Magenta Cycle just press any key, to stop the routine key [Esc].

5.8 Elliott Wave Interrogation [E]

This routine is a manual version of the Elliott Wave Blitz and operates using the AB - CD marker system.

First mark out the waves to interrogate with the AB - CD markers and Key [E].

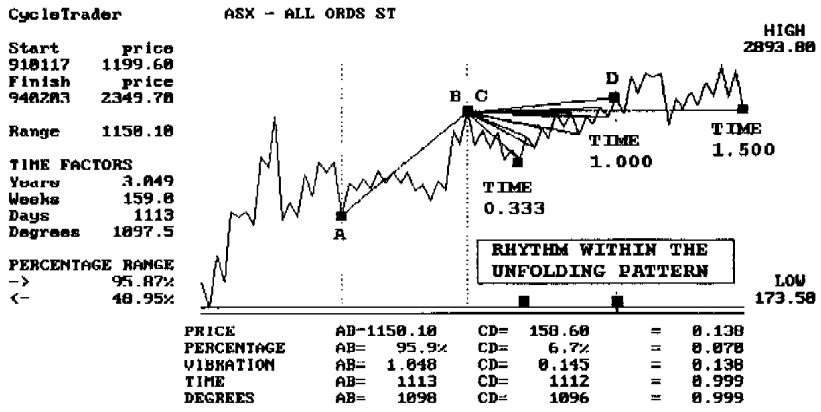
The A, B, C, & D markers will stay marked until moved by re-keying at another swing or exiting the module.

I use this routine to locate RHYTHM within the cycles (see 5.6) where the Cycle Blitz picked up the 1.500 of time between the 1991 low - 1994 high and the 980901 low. To verify its importance I would want to find highs and lows prior to the 980901 low which fell on ratios of the initial cycle low-high.

To do this I first mark out the 1991 low [A], 1994 high [B] & [C] then move the [D] marker one swing at a time back from the 980901 low keying [E] as I go.

The unfolding time cycle ratios are detected in no time at all

INFORMATION RETURNED - [E] Elliott Wave Cycles

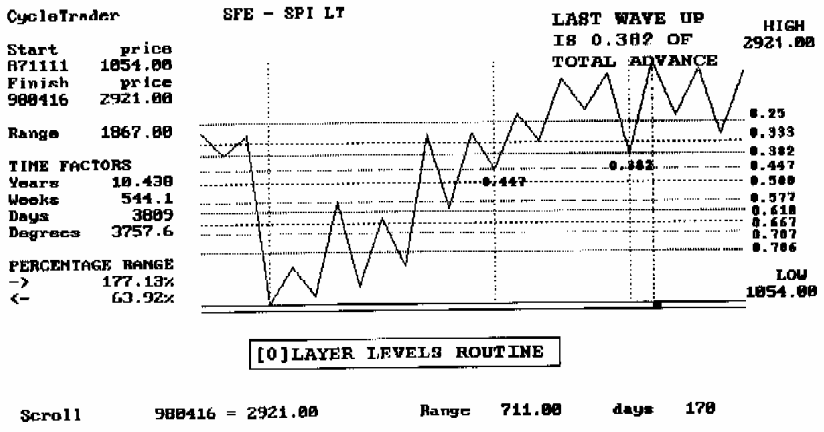


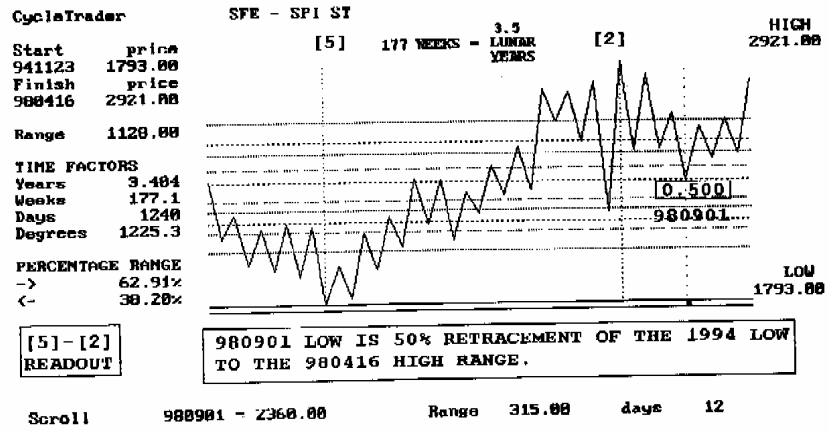
Point [D] on this chart is the 970219 high

5.9 Layer Levels [0] Zero key

Layer levels of the chart physical high-low price. This routine can save lots of time locating price relationships within the unfolding pattern.

When used in conjunction with the [Z] Zoom facility (see 3.2).



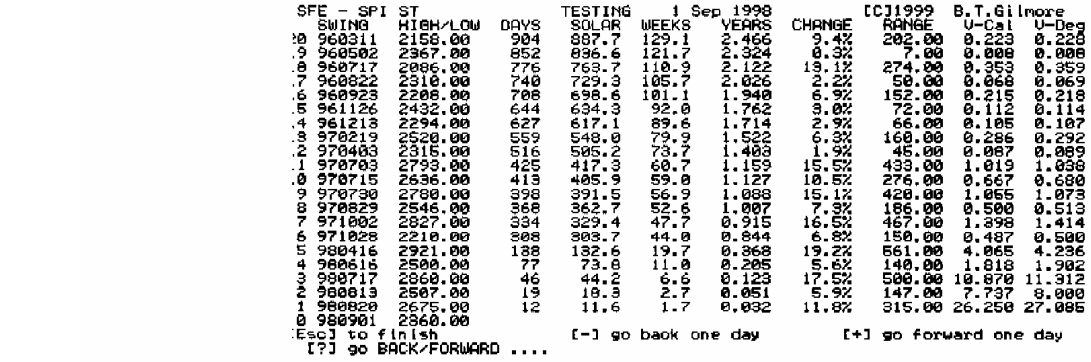


5.10 Time Counts and Price Ranges Report [P]

This routine will give an instant report of the Time and Price increments relative to the swing selected.

Static counts are calculated from the target point and the past 20 swings points.

Any value falling on an important count or ratio will be highlighted. See Dynamic Time and Price Analysis of Market Trends - Summary 15-4 and 15.5.



```
SFE - SPI ST                    TESTING     1 Sep 1998          [C]1999  B.T.Gilmore
  SWING   HIGH/LOW   DAYS   SOLAR  WEEKS   YEARS  CHANGE   RANGE   V-Cal  V-Deg
20 960311  2158.00    904   887.7  129.1   2.466    9.4%  202.00  0.223  0.228
.9 960502  2367.00    852   836.6  121.7   2.324    0.3%    7.00  0.008  0.008
.8 960717  2086.00    776   763.7  110.9   2.122   13.1%  274.00  0.353  0.359
.7 960822  2310.00    740   729.3  105.7   2.026    2.2%   50.00  0.068  0.069
.6 960923  2208.00    708   698.6  101.1   1.940    6.9%  152.00  0.215  0.218
.5 961126  2432.00    644   634.3   92.0   1.762    3.0%   72.00  0.112  0.114
.4 961213  2294.00    627   617.1   89.6   1.714    2.9%   66.00  0.105  0.107
.3 970219  2520.00    559   548.0   79.9   1.522    6.3%  160.00  0.286  0.292
.2 970403  2315.00    516   505.2   73.7   1.403    1.9%   45.00  0.087  0.089
.1 970703  2793.00    425   417.3   60.7   1.159   15.5%  433.00  1.019  1.038
.0 970715  2636.00    413   405.9   59.0   1.127   10.5%  276.00  0.667  0.680
 9 970730  2780.00    398   391.5   56.9   1.088   15.1%  420.00  1.055  1.073
 8 970829  2546.00    368   362.7   52.6   1.007    7.3%  186.00  0.500  0.513
 7 971002  2827.00    334   329.4   47.7   0.915   16.5%  467.00  1.398  1.414
 6 971028  2210.00    308   303.7   44.0   0.844    6.8%  150.00  0.487  0.500
 5 980416  2921.00    138   132.6   19.7   0.368   19.2%  561.00  4.065  4.236
 4 980616  2500.00     77    73.8   11.0   0.205    5.6%  140.00  1.818  1.902
 3 980717  2860.00     46    44.2    6.6   0.123   17.5%  500.00 10.870 11.312
 2 980813  2507.00     19    18.3    2.7   0.051    5.9%  147.00  7.737  8.000
 1 980820  2675.00     12    11.6    1.7   0.032   11.8%  315.00 26.250 27.085
 0 980901  2360.00
:Esc] to finish                 [-] go back one day        [+] go forward one day
  [?] go BACK/FORWARD ....
```

Days	=	Count in days back to prior swing
Solar	–	Count in degrees of year back to prior swing
Weeks	=	Count in weeks
Years	–	Count in divisions of a year
% Change	=	% change back to prior swing
Range	=	Price change back to prior swing
V-Cal	=	Vibration rate in days back to prior swing
V-Deg	=	Vibration rate in degrees back to prior swing

The [-] and [+] go back or forward 1 day allows you to displace the target date for time counts. You can work forward into the future to see if any important counts are close at hand. This could be an asset to analysts using Time by Degrees counting methodologies.

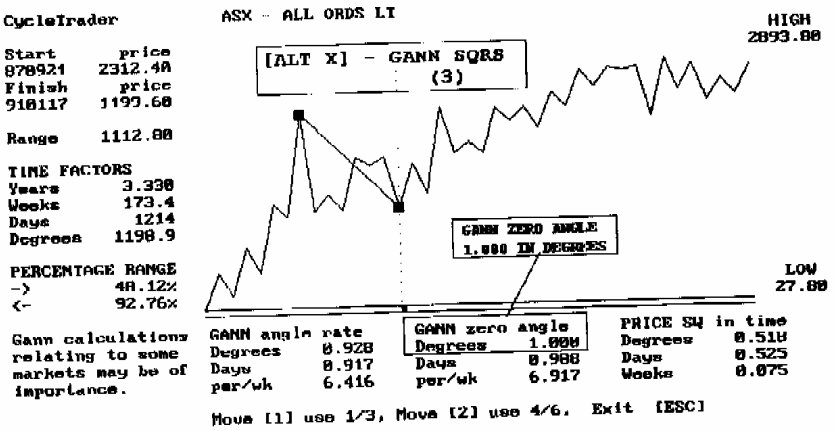
5.11 Gann Squares [Alt X] (3)

I designed this routine to test the teachings of Gann in regards squaring price into time. You can quickly save yourself years of work back testing, as many stocks or commodities as you like, to evaluate the usefulness of these methodologies.

The routine is set in motion by marking a range with the [5]-[2] markers and keying [Alt X] and selecting [3] Gann Squares.

The anchor points can be moved forward or backwards using the [1/3] and the [4/6] keys.

Calculations are performed instantly. To understand the tables below the chart refer to Chapter 10 - Gann Methodologies in DT&PAMT.



Values of importance are highlighted in colour codes for price ranges, % change, Time counts, Gann Angle rates, Gann Zero Angle rates and Price squarings in time.

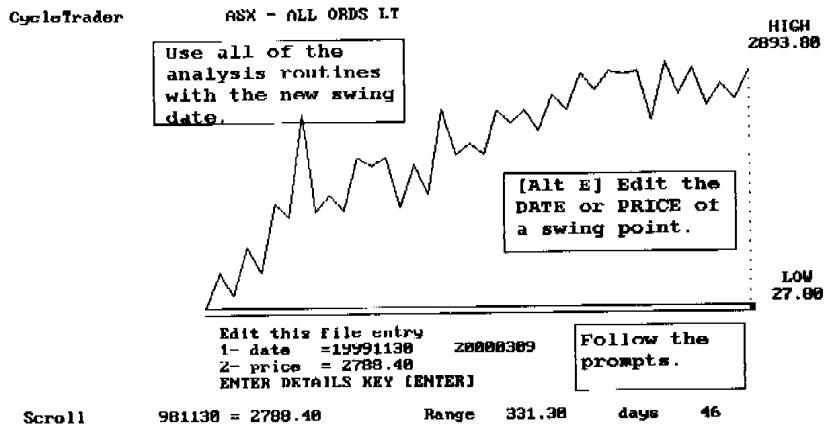
5.12 Testing Future Dates - [Alt E]

One extremely important aspect of this software is the ability to test future dates over the whole complex.

For instance if you calculate a future date using the CycleFinder or Quad Wave modules you can easily test the importance of it using the [Alt X] routines. On page 12-15 of DT&PAMT you will see a date 9th March 2000 where the cycle projection of the 1991 low - 1994 high vibrates 2.000.

The computer does not know anything but the information fed to it, so if we just edit in the future date at the last swing point we can take advantage of this.

Procedure:-
Place the indicator on the last swing point and key [Alt E] edit.
Follow the prompts. Dates are entered CCYYMMDD format.



When you are finished either edit the date back to the original or delete the last swing, [-] from MAIN, that swing will be updated next time you run CONTINUE UPDATES. Another option is to exit the analysis menu using [5] Re-Select Swing File, this way the edit date will not be saved to the original file.

If a future date outside the range of your data base is saved to the file then future swing updates will be out of range.

CycleTrader Year 2000

Section 5
CycleTrader Analysis

Section 6.

TrendTrader

TrendTrader is as equally an important trading tool as the CycleTrader Analysis module.

6.1 Trading with the trend

Commonsense dictates that the only way to trade successfully is with the trend. Therefor it is necessary to monitor the short term trend, medium term trend and the long term trend.

The short term trend will counter trend with the medium term trend and the medium term trend will counter trend with the long term trend.

The best trading opportunities arise when the short term trend changes back in favour of the medium term trend or the medium term trend signals a complete reversal of trend.

It has been my experience that mathematical indicators all have similar characteristics. This being the case one should look at each indicator and assess its best individual properties.

The indicators contained in the TrendTrader module are balanced to provide a mix between short and medium term trend signals.

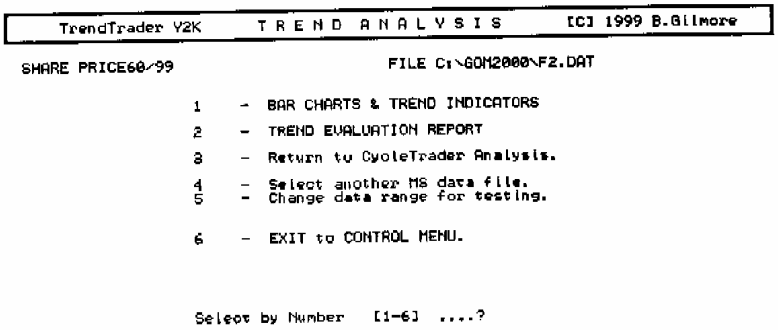
For additional information on the interpretation of certain indicators I would recommend further study, there are many good technical books available which outline methodologies based on trading with the trend.

The best advice we can give the trader is to always trade with the trend. TIME & PRICE analysis will forecast and detect reversals of trend, trend indicators will monitor the strength of the new trend.

Overbought and oversold indications will warn one of imminent reversals or corrections to trend. When they do we look for the next resistance or support zone basis time and price analysis.

A bull trend can be confirmed when a market is continually making higher lows. A bear trend will be confirmed by the market continually making lower highs.

6.2 TrendTrader Main Menu



TrendTrader can be accessed from the CycleTrader Menu or from the CycleTrader Analysis Module.

1. Bar Chart with Trend Indicators
   Contains individual trend studies.

2. Trend Evaluation Report
   A report to summarise the position of the indicators.

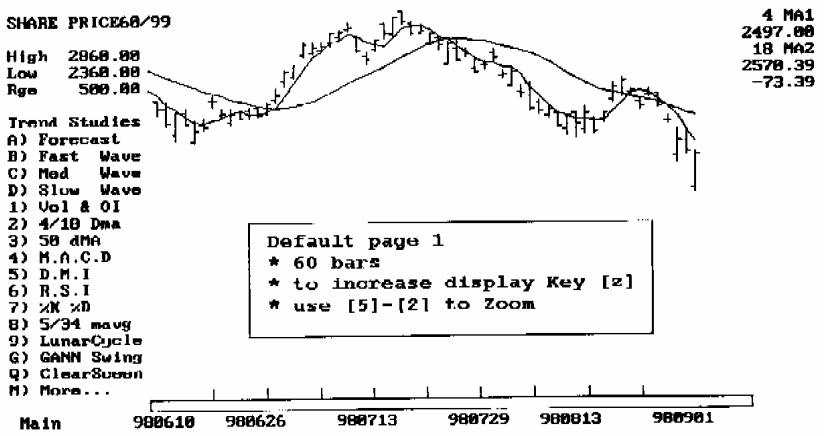
3. Return to CycleTrader Analysis
   Returns you to the swing chart you just left.

4. Select another MS data file
   Provides access to your data base.

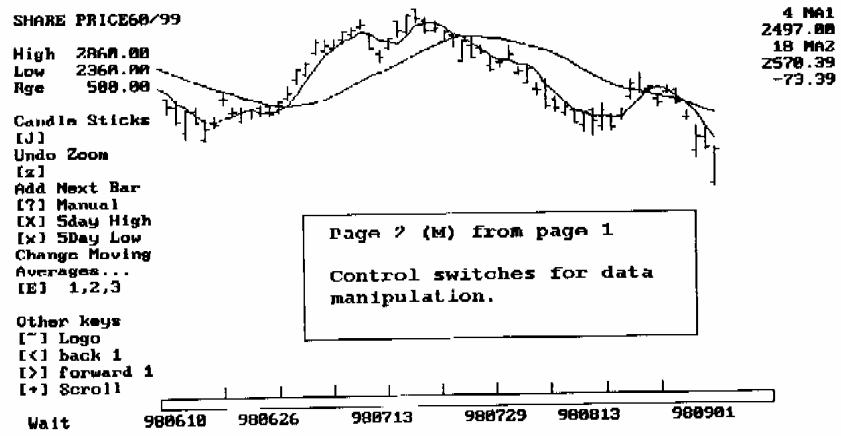
5. Change data range for testing
   Can access the current data file loaded and change the date to load past data.

6. Exit to Control Menu
   Passes control to the CycleTrader Menu.

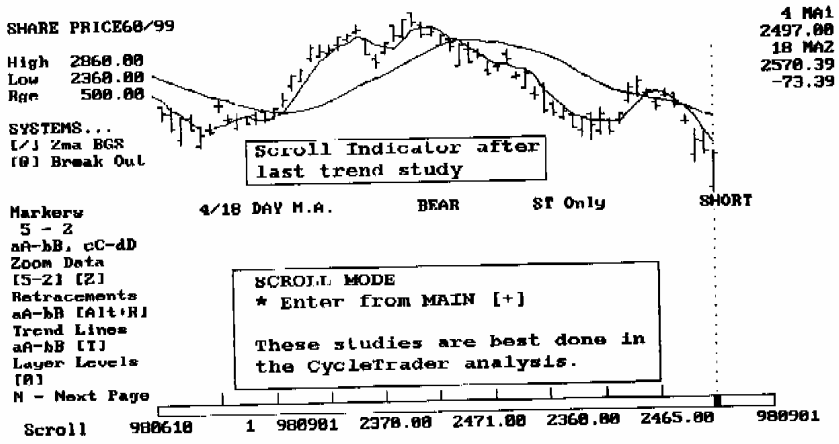
6.3 Bar Chart Trend Studies [MAIN MODE]



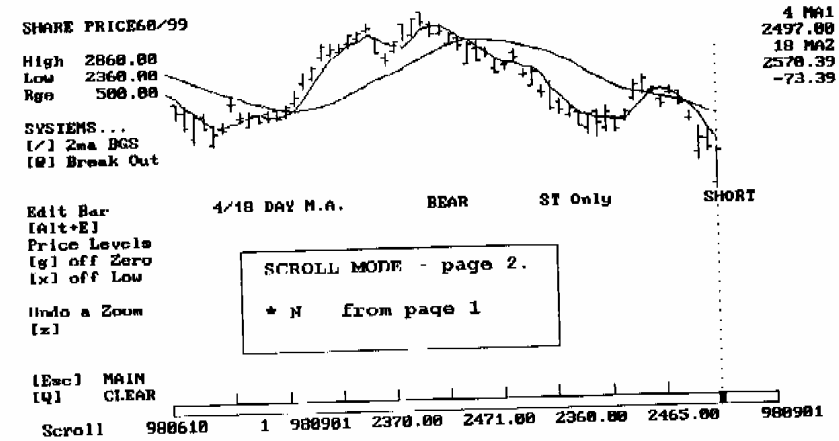
[M] More - control switches



6.4 Bar Chart Routines [Scroll Mode]



[N] Next page of commands.



6.5 Add a New Price Bar for Next Day [Main] [?]

This facility exists for traders using a daily data base which only updates after business hours.

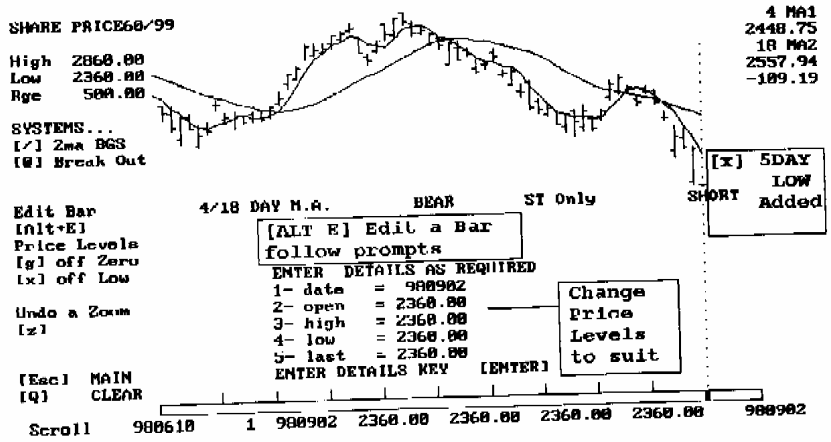
Your can edit in a price bar to ascertain the position of the trend studies during business hours.

Key [?] Follow the prompts.
Key [X] A bar will be added using the highest high in the past 5 days.
Key [x] A bar will be added using the lowest low in the past 5 days.

6.6 Edit a Price Bar [Scroll] [Alt E]

Once a new bar has been added it can be edited during the day as new highs or lows are made using the [Alt E].

Any price bars added to the display will work as if they were permanent on the data base, but they will not be saved to your data base and will be discarded if you load new data or exit this module.



6.7 Trend Waves [B) Fast, C)Medium, D) Slow]

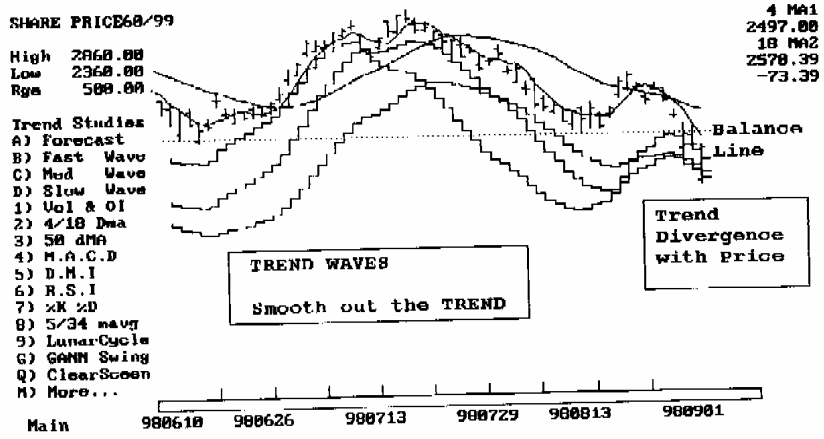
These indicators are unique to the TrendTrader and as one user stated worth the price of the software alone.

The only problem they can have is when wild markets go ballistic in one direction or another. Then they can diverge with price substantially whilst the trend continues. You will know if the market continues to make higher highs or lower lows and the Trend Wave is out of wack. If this happens trend needs to be determined using a variety of indicators.

The SLOW TREND WAVE is the best indicator of trend. If it is rising only take LONG trades, if it is going down only take SHORT trades.

Trading is a professional occupation so it pays to study the activity of any oscillator over past markets. Once you have a feel for the oscillator you can then use it to your best advantage.

Warning:-
Oscillators give their best signals when the data expires on the last trading day loaded into memory. So if you are back testing use the **5. Change data range for testing**, so you load only the data you would experience at the change in trend you are studying.

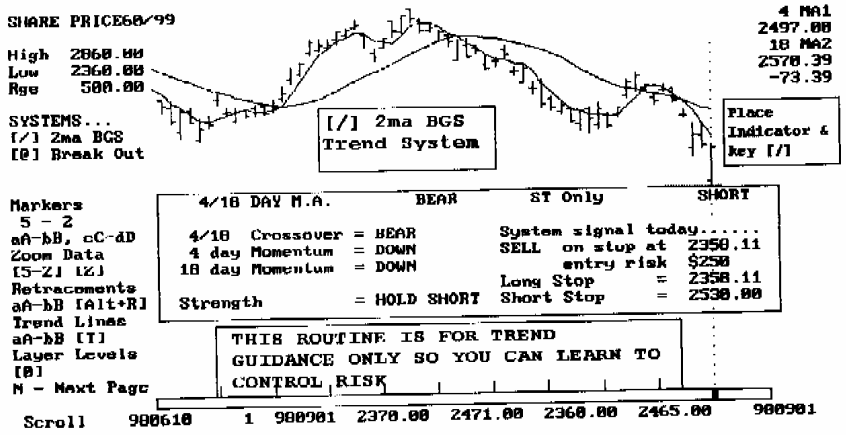


6.8 Trend Following System SCROLL [/]

The [/] 2MA BGS System is a Trend following approach that could help to influence your approach into realising the trend.

I have not intended that anyone should boldly follow the trend and stop levels displayed in this routine. It is merely intended as a guide for following the trend.

If at worst you base you stop losses on the recommendations you can only save yourself from disaster.



A good idea is to run this routine in conjunction with both the SLOW TREND WAVE and a 10 day DMI.

When everything is in agreement you will have a strong indication of the underlying trend.

6.9 TREND EVALUATION REPORT

This report is designed to provide the novice analyst with a way to interpret the oscillators and their indications.

I would suggest further study would help anyone hone their ability if they want to be a professional trader.

I don't wish to re-explain every way these indicators can be interpreted, I have included them because I know they are all you need.

Trade with the trend and you can be successful, buck the trend and you will surely do your arse.

```
TrendTrader          T R E N D   A N A L Y S I S        [C] 1999 B.Gilmore

 SHARE PRICE60/99

REPORT DATE                OPEN      HIGH/LOW                          CLOSE
                        2370.00       2471.00              Yesterday   2469.00
  980901                              2360.00                 TODAY    2465.00
                          Range        111.00                 Change      -4.00

Trend      SLOW            -         DOWN            SHORT      NEXT DAY FORECAST
Wave       MED             -         DOWN            SHORT      High  2428.00
           FAST            -         DOWN            SHORT      Low   2372.17

INDICATOR            -  MARKET  -  STRENGTH     -  POSITION
50 M.A. - RSI           BEAR       Bearish         SHORT      RSI  30   2672.90
 4/18 DAY M.A.          BEAR       ST Only         SHORT      2497.00 / 2570.39
M.A.C.D                 BEAR       ST Only         SHORT

SHORT TERM           -  MARKET  -  STRENGTH     -  POSITION
DIRECTIONAL INDEX       BEAR                       SHORT      DM  33  + 11 - 48
SLOW STOCASTIC          BEAR                       SHORT      %K  24  /  %D  27

[Esc] to finish        [-] go back one day        [+] go forward one day
[?] go back OR forward ? days.
```

This report is fairly straight forward, just remember it is only a guide to make sure you don't get wrong footed and trade against the trend.

This report will not signal change in trend to the day, it will only display and plot the algorithms and their values as new data comes to hand.

This report is not a trading system, it is just a source of information and a critical analysis of what the oscillator is intending to portray.

Trading systems based on oscillators have varying degrees of success, but I can tell you they are subject to severe DRAW DOWNS if they are followed through all market conditions, that is why Time & Price is so important.

6.10 GANN Swing [G]

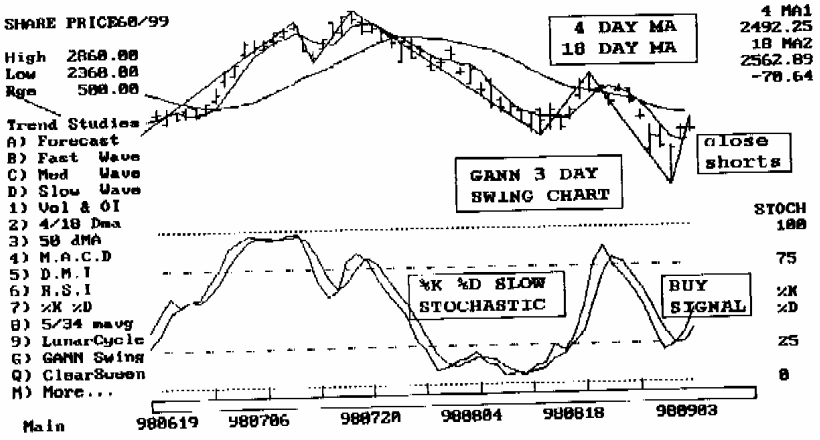
The Gann swing chart approach to trend is fully explained in Chapter 10.5 of DT&PAMT.

The Gann swing chart is a very short term indicator based on the price range over the selected period.

My opinion is that it not an indicator to trade against other oscillators, but more an indicator that will get you out of the market should you be holding a losing position. When the 3 day swing turns against your position it is time to get out.

6.11 %K %D Slow Stochastic [7]

This is another short term indicator which should be viewed as a warning, the trend could change when it crosses and signals a reversal of trend. The yellow and blue lines cross over to signal short term trend changes. On the days that the lines cross you can use the extreme point rule, ie., if the market trades higher or lower than the range of the prior day in the direction of the trend change indication, you can buy or sell above or below that point. I prefer just to use this oscillator as a last resort stop loss indicator.



Any sensible trader should never be holding a position in opposition to both the Gann 3 day swing chart and the %k %d Slow Stochastic trend indication.

6.12 D.M.I. Directional Movement Index [5]

This oscillator is one of my favourites, I first saw it published by J. Welles Wilder Jr. in **"New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems".** There have been rumours it was in existence prior to this but I have never seen any evidence to support that view.

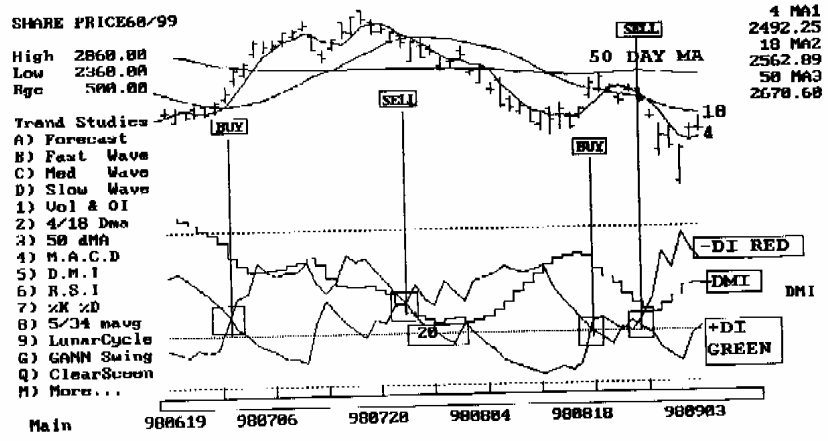
Wilder's book is excellent reading and will always remain a classic in my view. It is a great way to understand technical trading concepts using the trend as your friend.

Without elaborating too much there are three lines.

1.	Green	+DI	(Bullish indicator)
2.	Red	-DI	(Bearish indicator)
3.	Blue	DMI	(Momentum indicator)

Rules:-
When the Green line is above the Red line a LONG position is indicated.
When the reverse is indicated a SHORT is indicated.
The signals are only valid if the BLUE line is above 20.

When the BLUE line moves above both DI's the market is OVERBOUGHT or OVERSOLD.
When one of the DI's goes below 10 for 3 days or more expect a violent reaction to the current trend in force.



Section 7.

WaveTrader

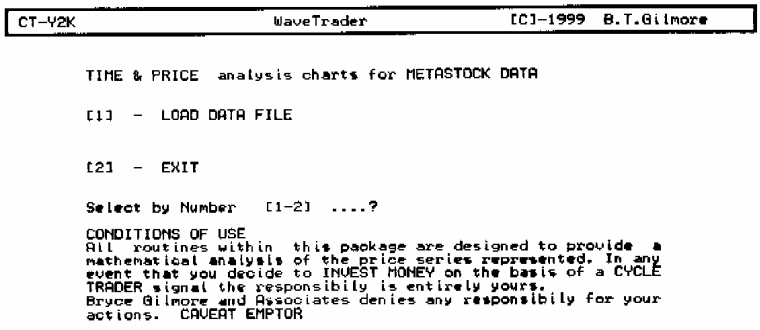
WaveTrader is the original TIME & PRICE analysis tool I developed to draw geometric charts and measure time cycle ratios. Many of the tools available in the WaveTrader have already been demonstrated in section 3.

[5]-[2] Marker System & Zoom	3.2
[5]-[2] Marker System & Time Projection	3.3
[ABCD] Marker System	3.4
Price Retracement Levels [Alt R]	3.5
Price Projection Levels [Alt P]	3.6
Layer Levels [0]	3.7
Trend Lines [T]	3.8
Scale Box [* | \ ]	3.9
1x1 Box Value [S]	3.10
Gann Angles [Alt A]	3.11
Gann Angle Spray [G] [F1]	3.12
Gann Squares [Alt G]	3.13
Quiz Range [Alt Q]	3.13
Squaring a High Price [Alt H]	3.13
Squaring a Low Price [Alt L]	3.13
Range Squares ( ])	3.14
Display Cycles & Grid Markers [W, w, g, x]	3.15
Calculator Commands [%, $]	3.16

Routines covered in this section.

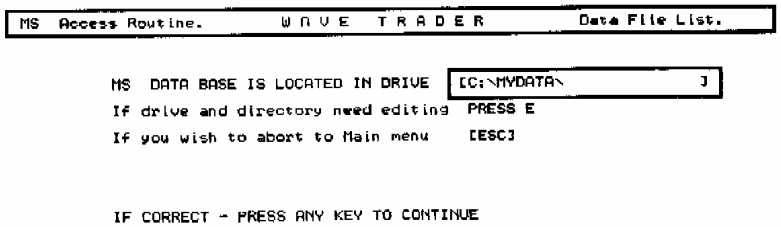
Access Menu	7.1
Directory Location Menu	7.2
Edit in a New Directory Location	7.3
Data File Access Menu	7.4
Main Menu	7.5
Arithmetic & Semi-Log charting example	7.6
Overlay a Swing Chart [Alt S]	7.7
Elliott and Cycles Time and Price Blitz [Alt X]	7.8
Projecting TIME CYCLES for a future date [Alt T & Alt D]	7.9
Add a New Bar [?] & Edit an existing Bar [Alt E]	7.10
ELLIOTT INTERROGATION [E]	7.11
GANN ANGLES [Alt A]	7.12

7.1 Access Menu



[1] Load Data File - proceeds to the Directory Location Menu.

7.2 Directory Location Menu



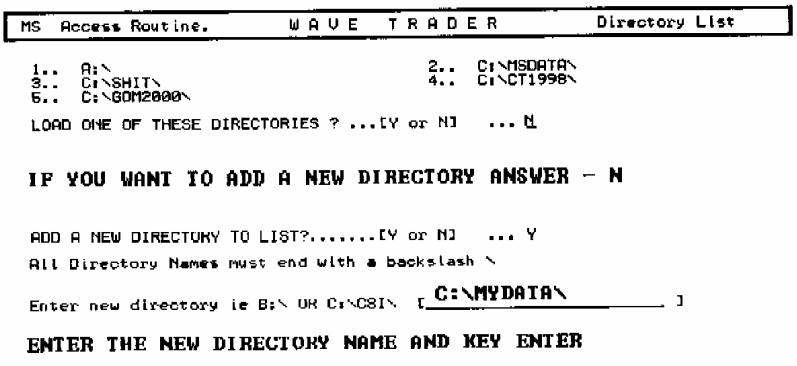
When you receive your CycleTrader the default directory will be C:\GOM2000\ which contains 2 Metastock data files for the All Ordinaries Index and the Share Price Futures Index.

Your data base will have a system unique to itself and you will have know what it is. Directory or Folder location can be split level, eg., C:\MYDATA\STOCKS\.

New directory locations added to the Dirmenu.ms file must conform see 2.5

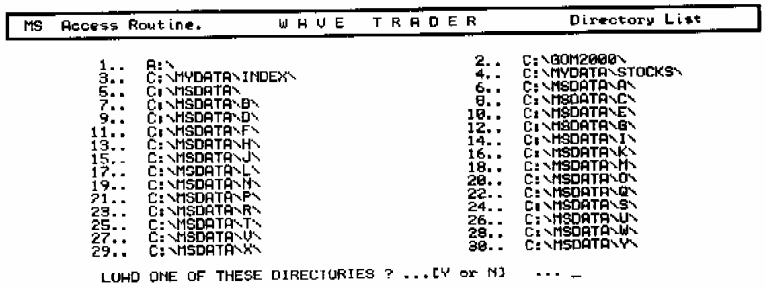
7.3 Edit in a New Directory Location

key E - From Menu in 7.2



When you add a new directory make sure it ends in a BACKSLASH \

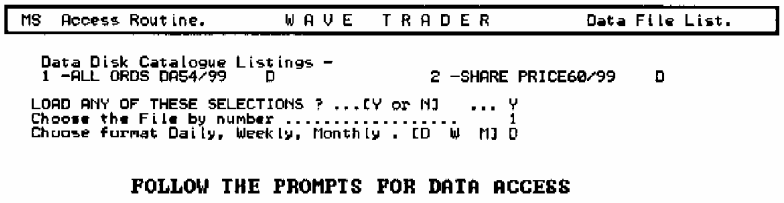
New entries will be added to the DIRMENU.MS file for easy access next time. Up to 90 entries are allowed on this file and if a mistake is made the file can be edited in the SWING FILE MANAGER module.



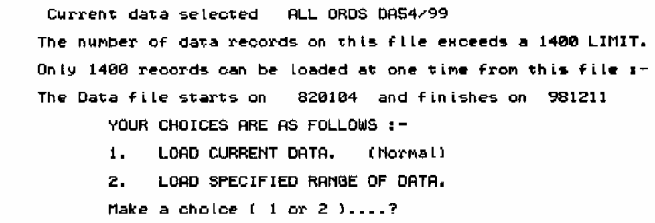
Stock traders could possibly have a data base directory system that looks similar to this one above. The **N** prompt will scroll the Menu file up to the last entry before you are asked to enter a new directory.

Once a selection is made you will be returned to the 7.2 Menu - Press any Key.

7.4 Data File Access Menus

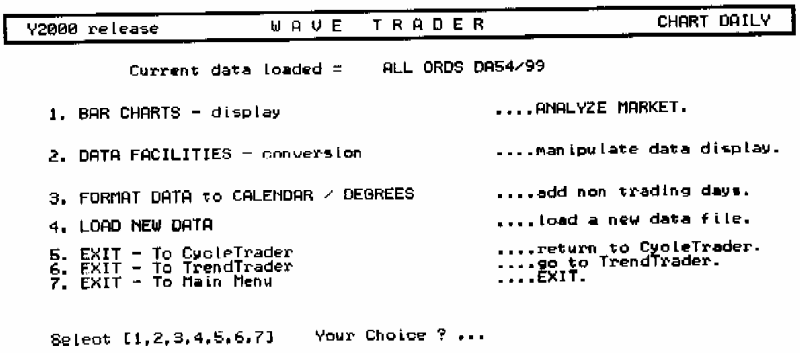


If you have long term continuous data files as I have you will be prompted by the following page. Choose 1 and 1400 bars up to the currently updated data will be loaded.



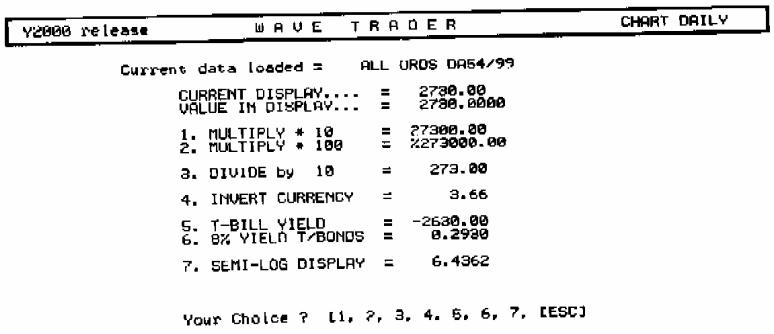
Choose 2 and you will be prompted for a date from which to load back from.

7.5 WaveTrader MAIN MENU



1. **BAR CHARTS** - displays the current data in memory as the default chart.

2. **DATA FACILITIES** - conversion facilities
conversions are only manipulated in memory no changes are made to your data file. The 7. Semi-Log feature is another method of charting.

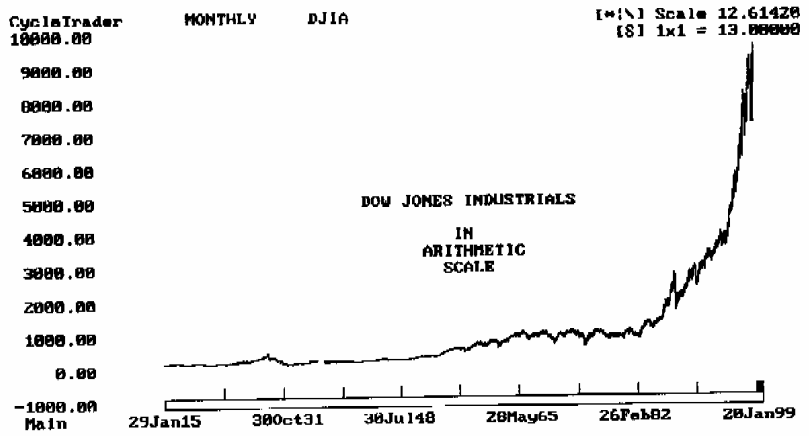


3. FORMAT DATA to Calendar / Degrees

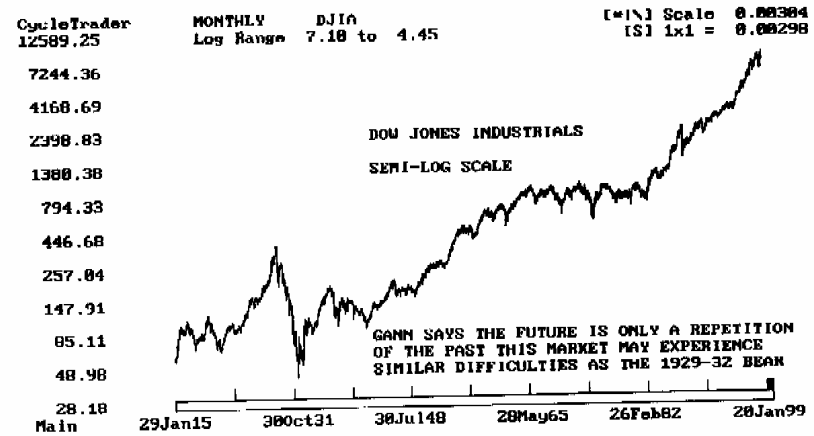
The data in memory can be manipulated to represent either time frame, ie., 365 bars per year or 360 bars per year. These conversions are very important when working with Gann Angles or Vibration Angles.

7.6 Arithmetic and Semi-Log Charts

Over log periods of Time the Semi-Log chart can place the right perspective on the visual appearance of a chart.



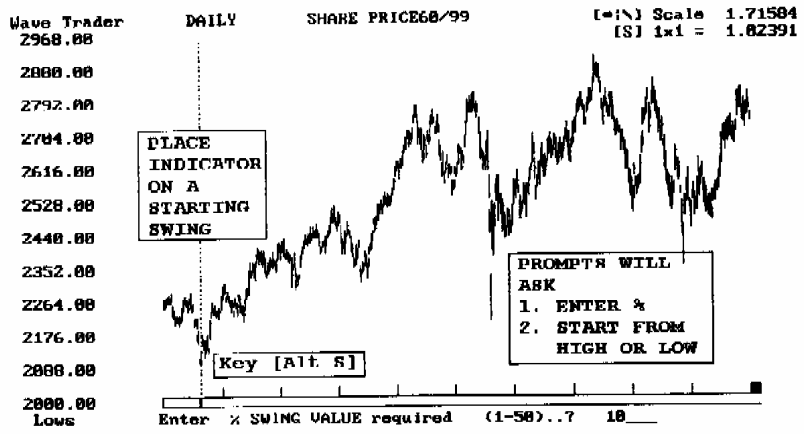
Select 7 from the DATA FACILITIES - Conversion

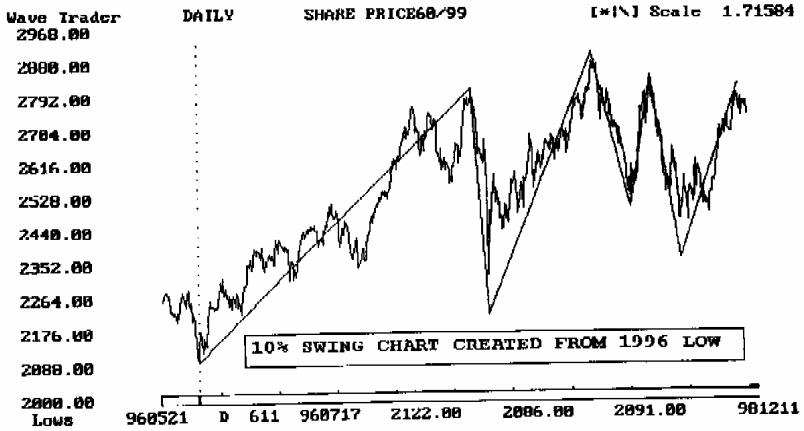


A Semi-Log chart is a percentage increase chart on a logarithmic base of 10. Each time the price doubles it only uses the same price increment as before, so every time the price doubles it is on the same scale as the origins of the chart.

7.7 Overlay a Swing Chart [Alt S]

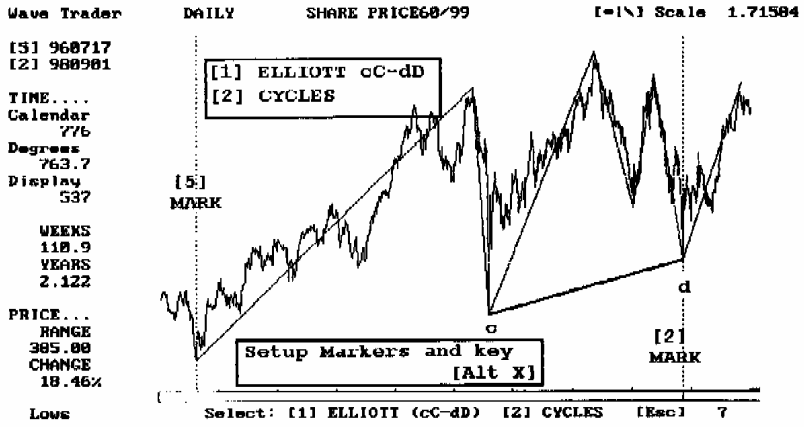
Place your indicator on a starting point, ie., a swing high or swing low and key [Alt S].

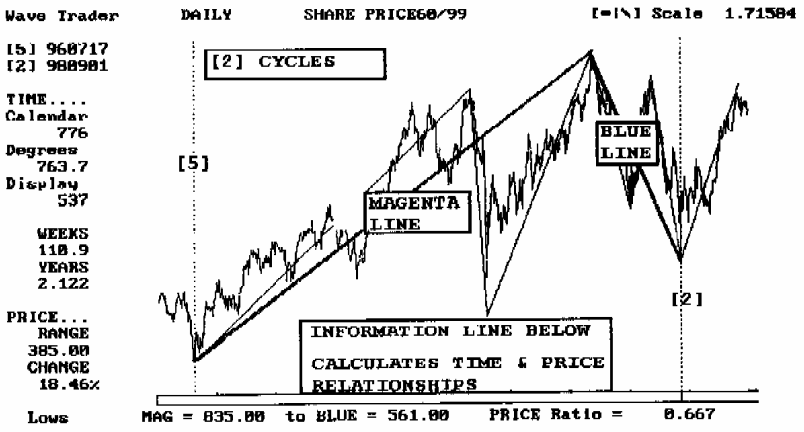




7.8 [1] Elliott (cC-dD) [2] Cycles [Alt X]

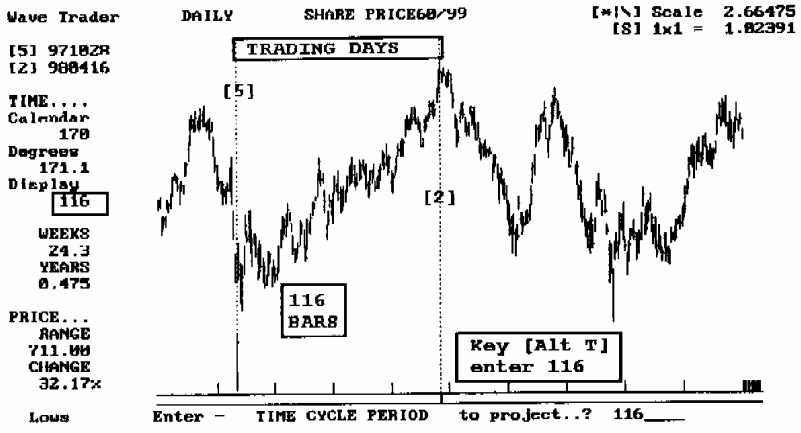
First overlay a swing chart:- The [1] Elliott routine targets a marked wave, this target wave must be tagged with the (cC-dD) markers, see 3.4. [2] Cycles only requires the [5]-[2] range.
The range of swings to test must be defined by the [5]-[2] markers before selecting [Alt X].

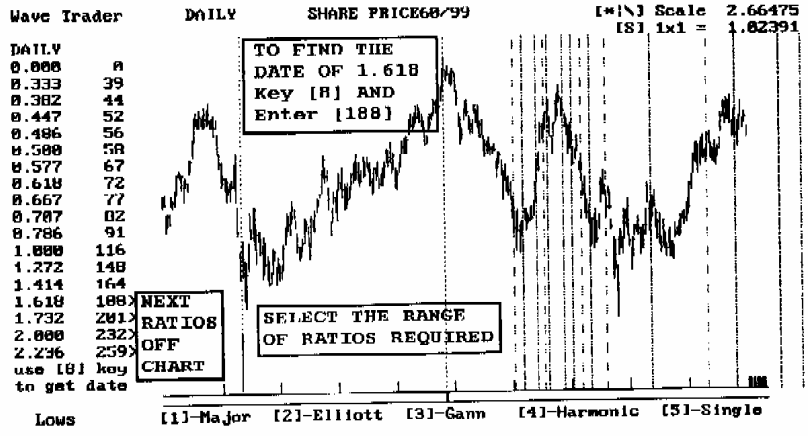




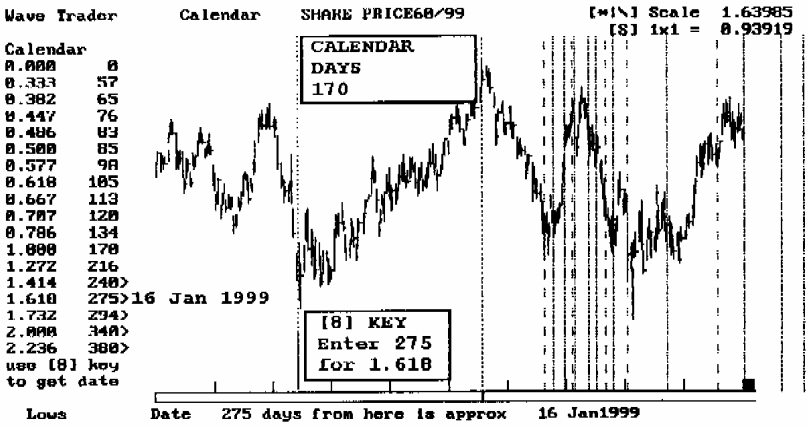
7.9 Projecting TIME CYCLES for a future date [Alt T & Alt D]

Charts can be viewed in TRADING DAYS, CALENDAR DAYS or SOLAR DEGREES.
Mark the cycle to project with the [5]-[2] to get the time of the range.



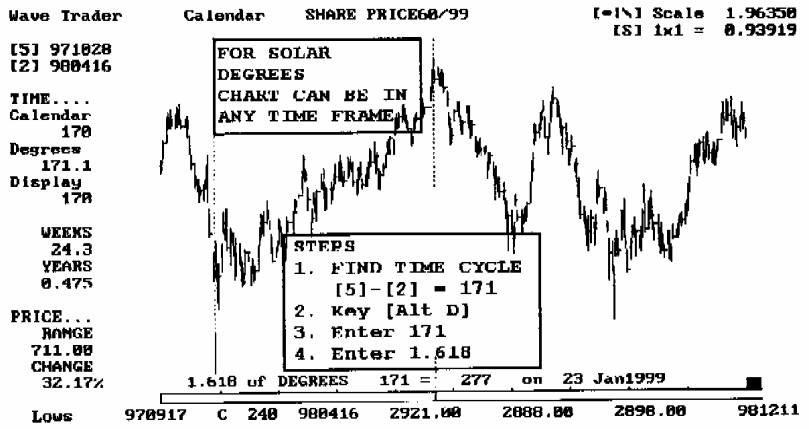


The Calendar Days dates will be more accurate if you convert your chart to Calendar Days using [3] on the Main Menu.



[Alt D] Degrees

If you want the date in SOLAR DEGREES first find the time of the range in degrees using the [5]-[2] and Key [Alt D] from the point to project the future date.

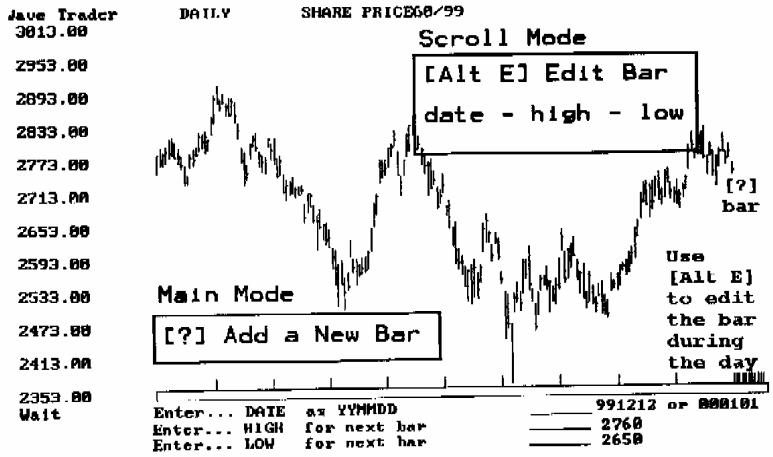


7.10 Add a new Bar [?] & Edit an existing Bar [Alt E]

These routines can be used for a multitude of reasons, once a bar is inserted all other WaveTrader routines can be used with it.

1. Add a new bar during current trading session.
2. Edit the bar as the high or low for the day changes.
3. Edit in a future date for testing cycles.

Note:- The date must be entered in full as YYMMDD for dates after 2000 the leading 00 must be entered.



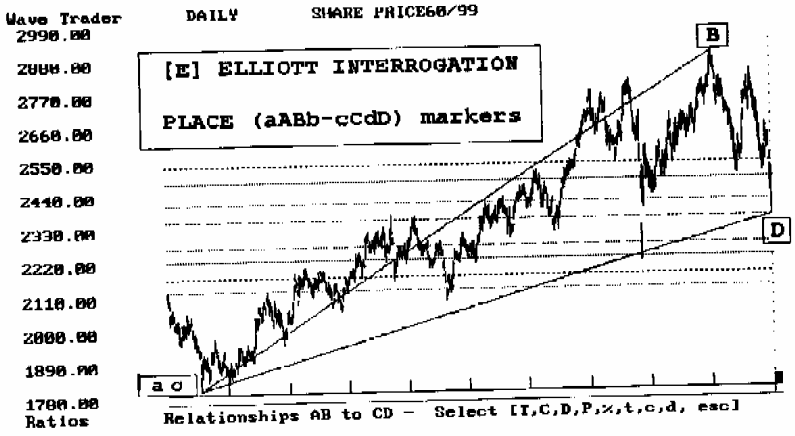
Use the Elliott Wave Blitz [Alt X] and the [E] Elliott (aAbB-cCdD) routines to test the new high or low as the market trades.

7.11 ELLIOTT INTERROGATION [E]

Used to interrogate waves for relationships in TIME, PRICE, % CHANGE, VIBRATION (space).

Set (aAbB-cCdD) markers (see 3.4) on the waves you wish to compare for ratio relationships.
Key [E] for sub menu below the chart. Key selection for readout, press any key to re-instate the sub menu, key [Esc] to exit routine.

T	=	TIME IN CHART BARS
C	=	TIME IN CALENDAR DAYS
D	=	TIME IN SOLAR DEGREES
%	=	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
t	=	VIBRATION IN CHART BARS
c	=	VIBRATION IN CALENDAR DAYS
d	=	VIBRATION IN SOLAR DEGREES



7.12 GANN ANGLES [Alt A]

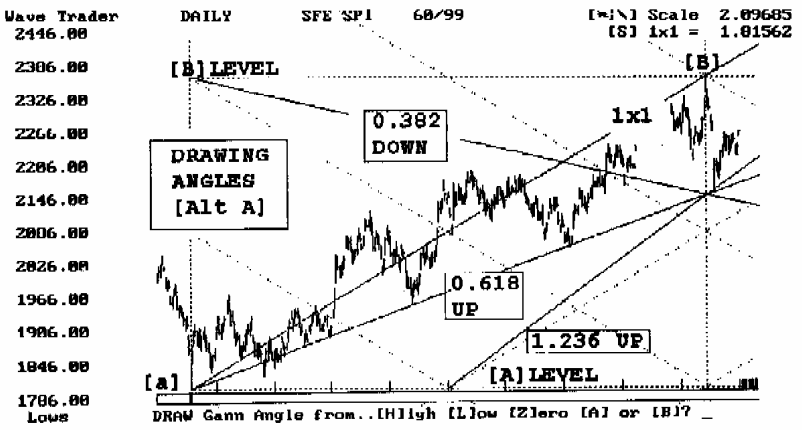
It is possible to draw a Gann angle at any rate per day from any point on your chart.

Angles are drawn UP or DOWN from the INDICATOR. Starting points are controlled by the Price Bar (High or Low) or the [aA] or [bB] markers.

Rates of the angle are determined by a RATIO of the 1x1 rate of change.

Each time you run a Gann Squares (]) or Trend Line [T] routine the DYNAMIC VIBRATION of the RANGE will be set to the 1x. To over-ride the 1x1 rate a manual edit is available through the [S] option.

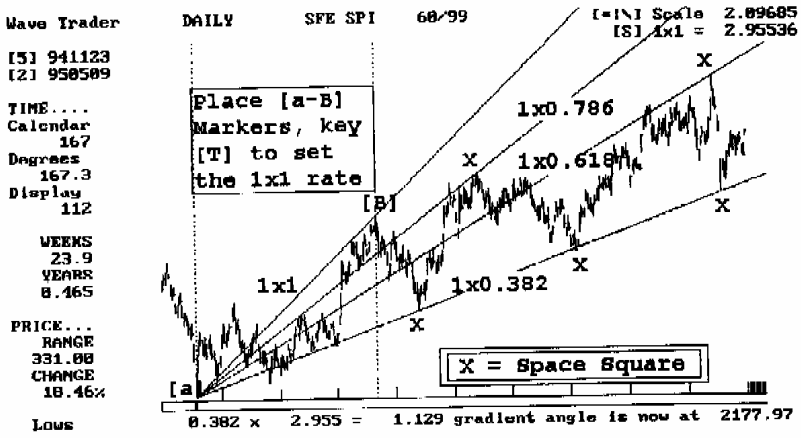
MARKERS (A,B,C,D) can be relocated manually with the [Alt M] or the [I] routines.



Example of Dynamic Gann Angles using the (a-B) range and the ( ]) range square to set the vibration rate.

Price level readout's are for the next days trading session.

Dynamic Range Angles can be used to visually see future points that will "square" time and price in "space".



This example is explained in DTPAMT in section 5.6 of Dynamic Vibration.

Understanding these concepts of market geometry make it far easier to work with the CycleTrader Analysis module using the swing chart calculator. I can see the relationships in a fraction of the time it takes me here, using the AB-CD markers with the [E] Elliott Interrogation routine.

Section 8.

CycleFinder

Project future dates for market cycles to terminate.

Access to this module is available from the Main CycleTrader Menu (2) or directly from the CycleTrader Analysis module.

ANALYSIS routines available:-

CycleFinder Windows of Opportunity	[Alt W]	8.1
Time Cycle Projection blitz	[Alt T & D]	8.2
Anniversary Dates	[R][2]	8.3
Time Cycle Ratio report for a future date	[Alt X]	8.4
Price Retracement blitz	[Alt R]	8.5
Price Projection blitz	[Alt P]	8.6
Elliott Interrogation (AB-CD)	[E]	8.7
Find price Levels up or down	[S $]	8.8

Chart manipulation routines:-	
Remove Swings (see 4.1 & 4.8)	[-] & [5-2, Del]
Extend Chart HIGH-lOW	[|]
Edit a swing point (date-price)	[Alt E]
Zoom / Unzoom chart	[5-2] Z or [z]
Print out a swing file	[F]

Recall [Alt W] Windows Menu [R]

8.1 CycleFinder Windows of Opportunity [Alt W]

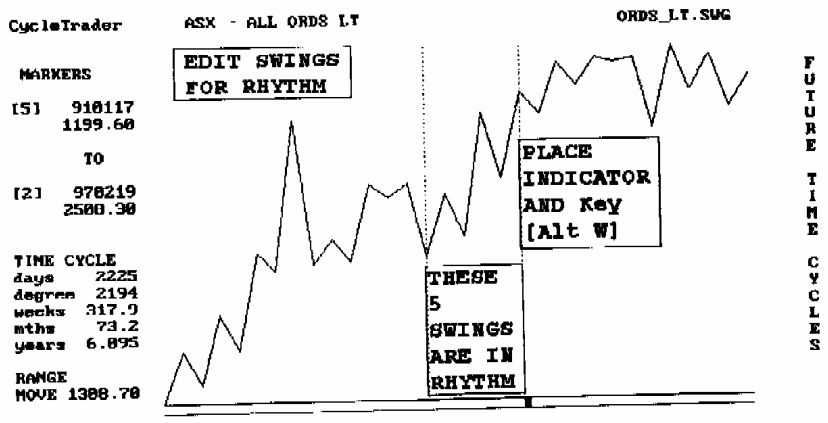
1. First load a swing chart from the swing file menu system.

2. Edit the swing file by removing swings so that you have 5 swings in line that you wish to combine for their cycle rhythms in the future.

3. Place the indicator on the last swing point of the 5 waves you are going to use.

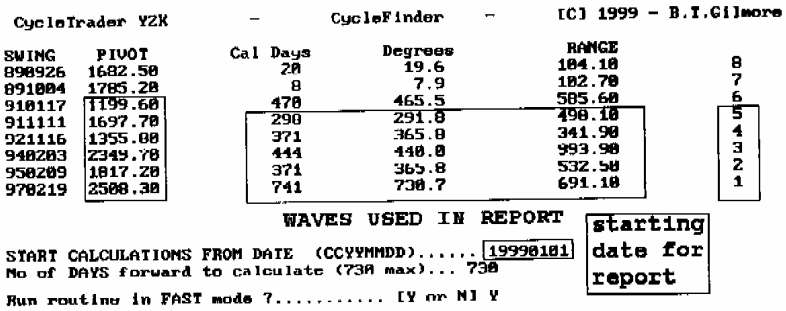
4. Select the routine [Alt W]

5. Follow the prompts.
   [a] Enter a future date from which to begin report.
   [b] Enter number of days for the report (max 730)

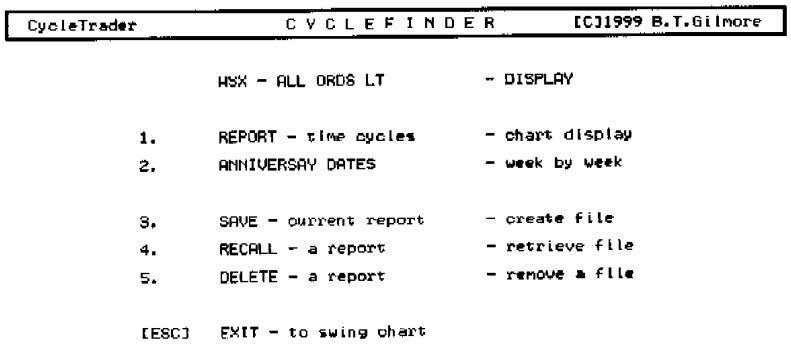


This routine has been constructed to award points each day in a systematic way. Various filters are employed to award extra points under certain circumstances.

The scoring system is only relative to the highest scoring days having a priority over the lower scoring days. High scoring days can be interrogated using the CycleTrader Analysis module (see 5.12 Testing Future Dates).



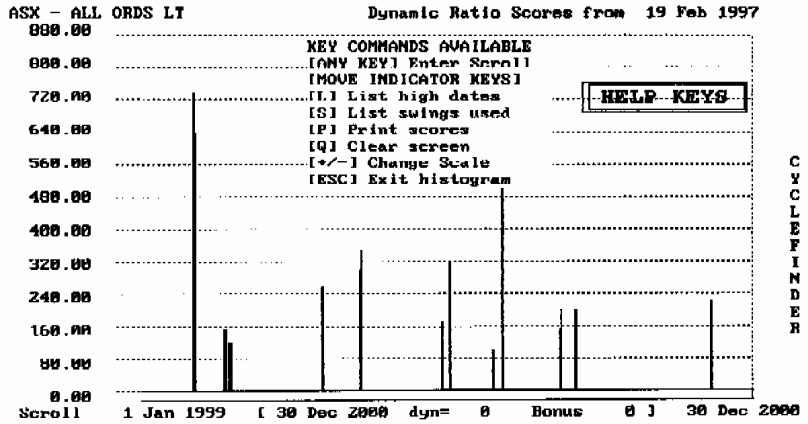
Once the report has run through its paces a selection menu will appear.



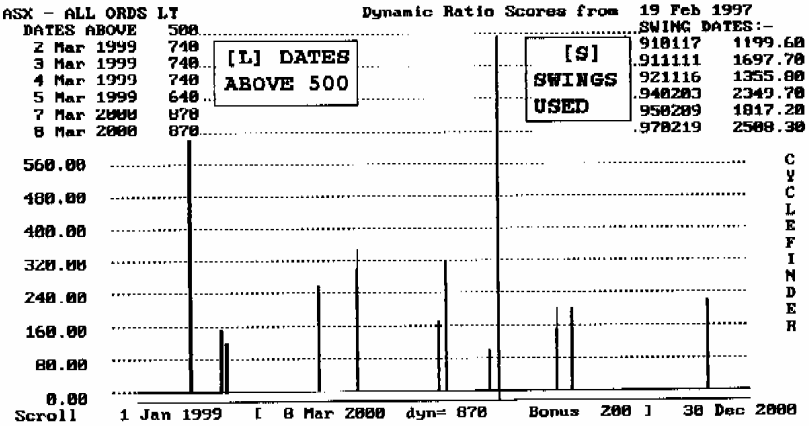
1. Views the report.
2. Anniversary Dates
3. Saves the report to a file.
4. Recalls a report from disk
5. Delete old reports you have saved.

[Esc] Return to swing chart.

CycleFinder Report



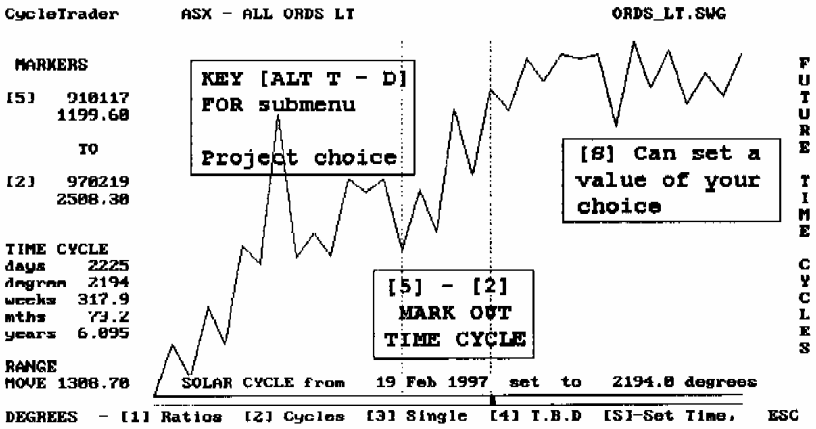
[L] List high dates and [S] List swings used.



8.2 Time Cycle Projection blitz [Alt T & D]

[Alt T] Calendar Day Ratios and **[Alt D] Solar Degree** Ratios

1. Load a swing chart and enter Scroll mode [+]
2. Mark out a CYCLE with the [5]-[2] markers
3. Key [Alt T or D] for the submenu.

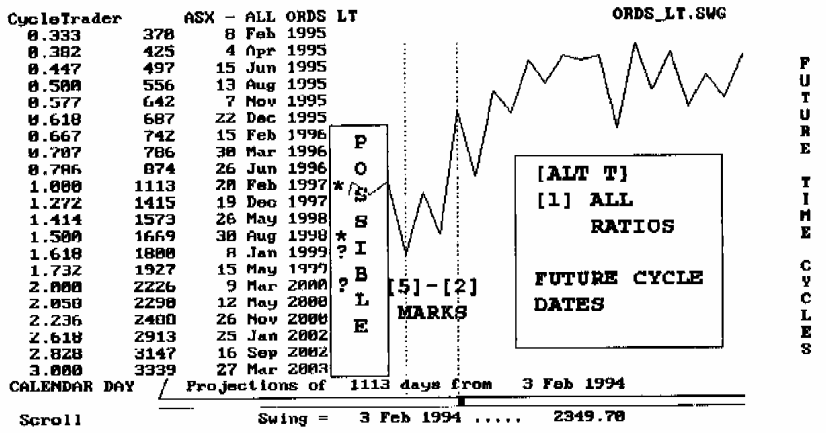


[Alt D] SOLAR DEGREES choices are:

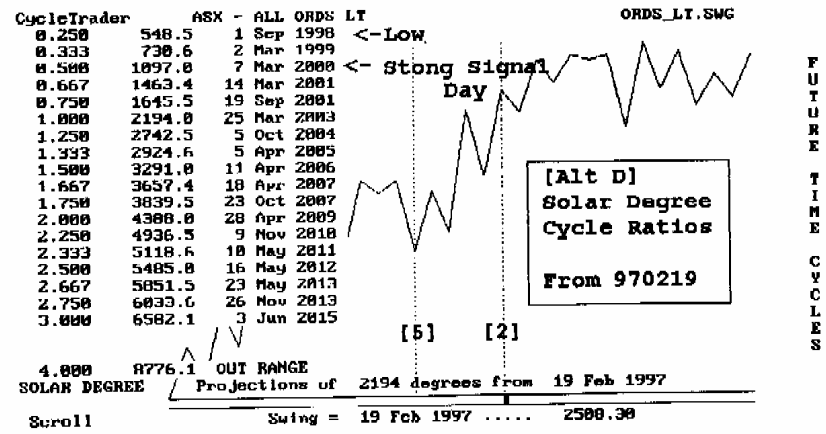
1. Ratio Blitz.
2. Cycles (halves, thirds etc.,).
3. Single Ratio projection.
4. T.B.D. (Time by degrees - divisions of a year).
5. Set a time value for projection.

[Alt T] CALENDAR DAY choices are:-

Calendar Day Projections [Alt T] (1) ALL



Degree Time Projections [Alt D] (2) Cycles



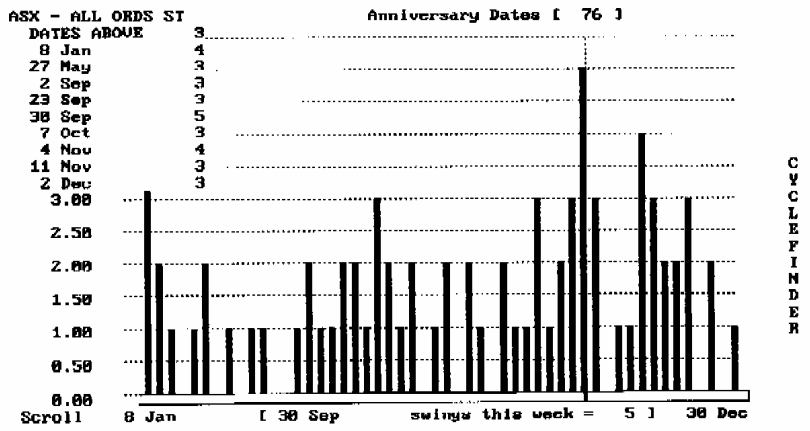
8.3 Anniversary Dates [R] [2]

The anniversary date sort runs off the CycleFinder Windows of Opportunity Menu. To recall the Access Menu Key [R] (recall) from the swing chart.

Produces a histogram of the anniversary dates on a week by week basis over the life of the swing chart.

This routine can give you an insight into the seasonal tendencies of a market complex.

The histogram counts the historical swings on a week by week basis, there is no need to try and save the file as it runs almost instantaneously and does not contain the same information as the CycleFinder Reports.



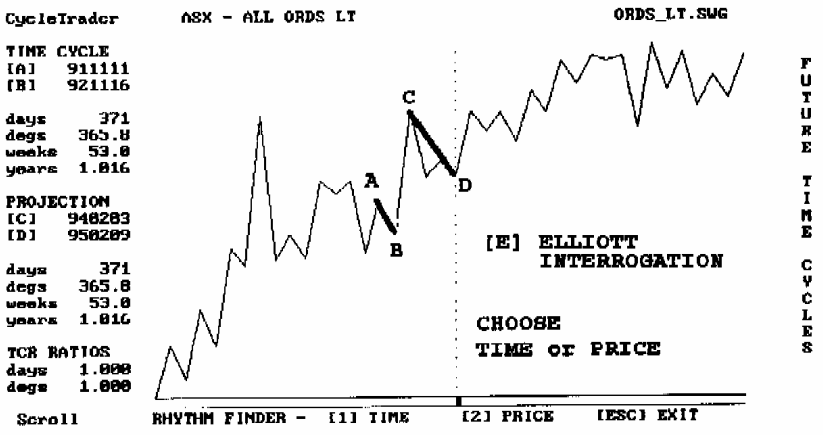
This chart would indicate a high probability of a seasonal change in trend between late September and early October.

8.7 Elliott Interrogation [E]

This routine is semi-automated to study TIME or PRICE relationships over the life of the swing chart.

First set up the [AB] and [CD] markers and Key [E], you will be given a choice of (1) TIME or (2) PRICE.

Which ever routine is selected the next submenu allows you to move the A,B,C,D marks and view the calculations.



Move Markers A= {-} B= [-] C= 1-3 D= 4-6 BC=+/- [Esc] to Exit

{-} moves A marker backwards or forwards.
[-] moves B marker backwards or forwards
1-3 moves C marker backwards or forwards
4-6 moves D marker backwards or forwards
+/- moves BC markers backwards or forwards

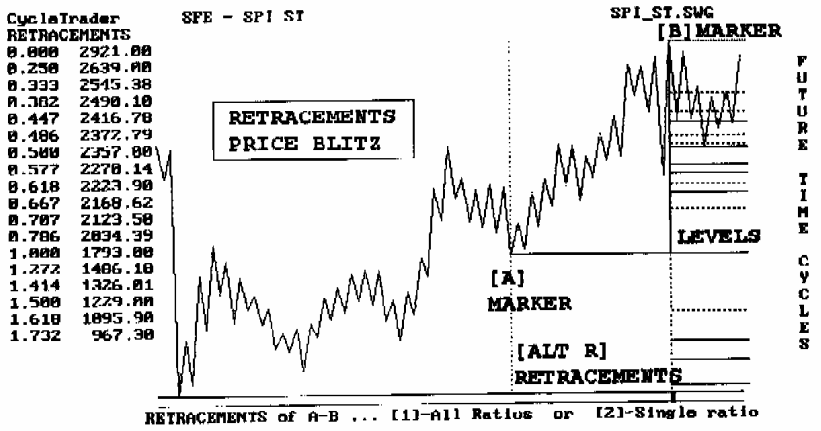
Esc Exit routine

Move the markers and study the TIME and PRICE relationships.

8.5 Price Retracement Blitz [Alt R]

Mark out the range to calculate retracements of with the [A]-[B] markers and key [Alt R].

The submenu allows you to insert (1) All Ratios or (2) A single Ratio.



8.6 Price Projection Blitz [Alt P]

The price projection blitz works in the same way as 8.5, only difference is you use the [C] marker for the point of projection.

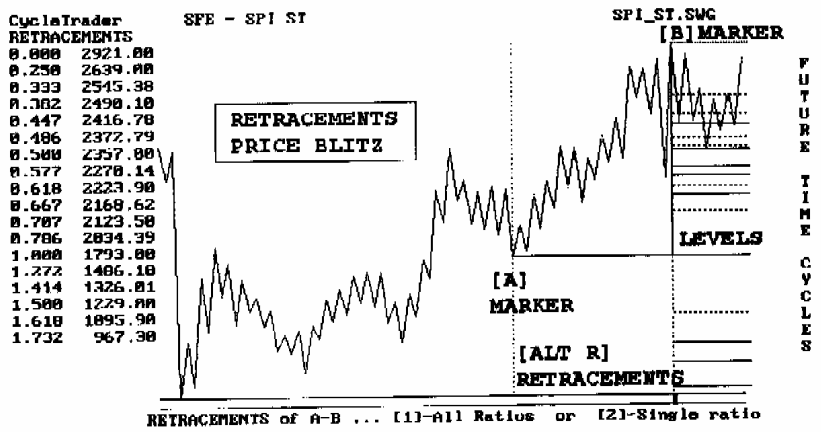
Mark [A]-[B] then [C] and Key [Alt P].

To expand the chart range use the [|] Vertical Bar Key to change the display HIGH - LOW.

8.5 Price Retracement Blitz [Alt R]

Mark out the range to calculate retracements of with the [A]-[B] markers and key [Alt R].

The submenu allows you to insert (1) All Ratios or (2) A single Ratio.



8.6 Price Projection Blitz [Alt P]

The price projection blitz works in the same way as 8.5, only difference is you use the [C] marker for the point of projection.

Mark [A]-[B] then [C] and Key [Alt P].

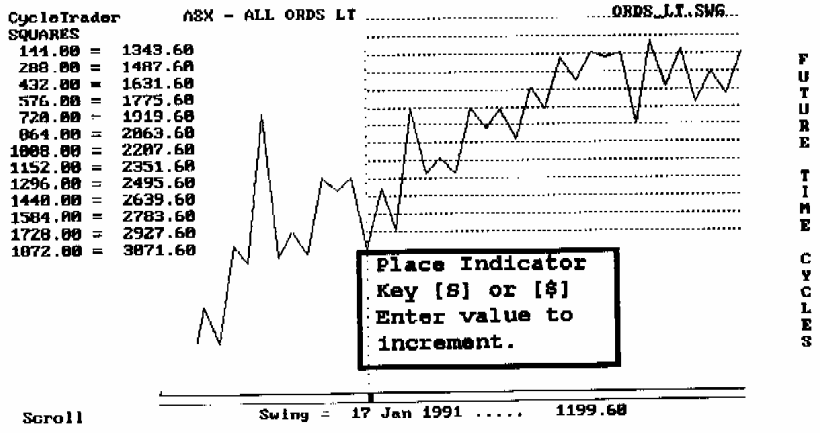
To expand the chart range use the [|] Vertical Bar Key to change the display HIGH - LOW.

8.8 Price increments [S] & Price Counter [$]

Used for measuring squares of price levels from a swing point. The [S] routine will calculate increases or decrease of POINTS on the chart from a swing level. The [$] will calculate a level ? points up or down from a swing level.

This example shows the [S] routine adding price levels at 144 points up from the 1991 low of the ALL ORDS.

Place the indicator on the swing to calculate from and key [S].
Enter the value to increment.



If you want levels higher than the chart high use the [|] to increase the chart high-low range.

Section 8
CycleFinder

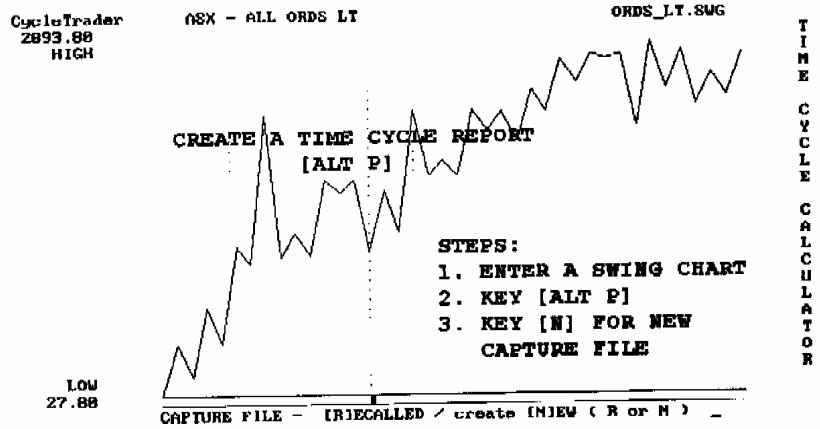
Section 9.

Time Cycle Reports

This module is used to keep track of Time Cycle Ratios, Alternate Time Cycle Ratios and Time by Degrees in Calendar days or Solar Degrees.

Time projections can be saved to a file for recall at a later date to save repetition of your previous work.

9.1 Create a Time Cycle Report [Alt P]



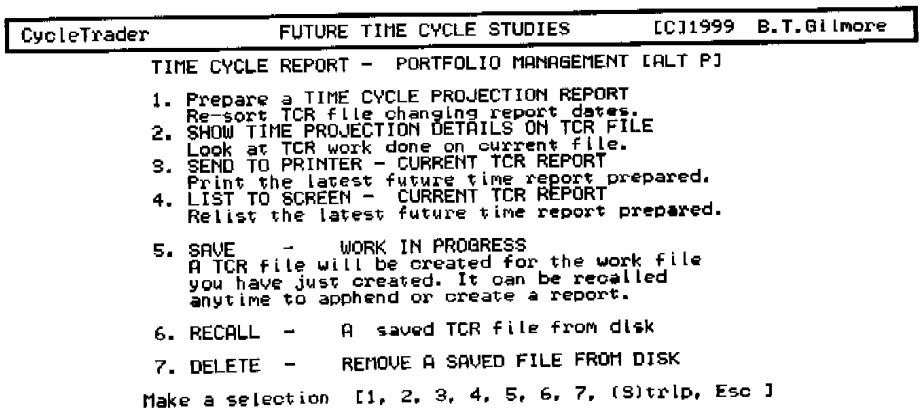
See the steps in the chart above. The [R] recall a capture allows you to continue work on a file already in memory.

[1]	Time Cycles	Time projections of the [5]-[2] markers. Used for direct cycle times.
[2]	Calendar TCR	Time projections of any value in calendar days. Used for alternate wave time relationships.
[3]	Solar TCR	Time projections of any value in solar degrees. Used for alternate wave time relationships.
[4]	T.B.D.	Time by degrees - divisions and ratios of a year.
[5]	Multi Waves	Same as [1] but will project every combination of waves between the [5]-[2] markers.

9.2 Time Cycle Reports Management Menu [R]

When you have entered your required time cycles using the [Alt P] routine and you exit this menu appears automatically.

You can recall this menu from the swing chart using the **[R]** option.



This menu controls all the report functions of the Time Cycle Reports module.

For this explanation I have used a saved file that has been supplied with your system. AOTEST.TCR. I have used the **6. RECALL** option to retrieve it from the disk. Only enter the file name without the .TCR when recalling files.

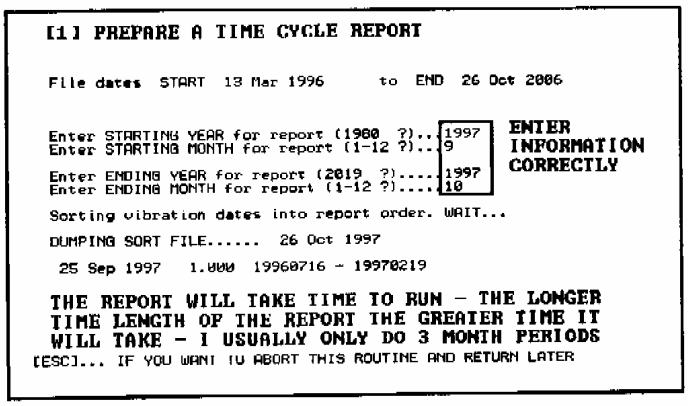
When **saving files [5]** only enter the identifying name without the extension.

The **(S)trip** option allows you to remove ratios from your reports, ie., reports created after the [1] Report option has been run.

9.3 [1] TIME CYCLE PROJECTION REPORT

Select [1] and a menu allows you to enter the time span of the report.

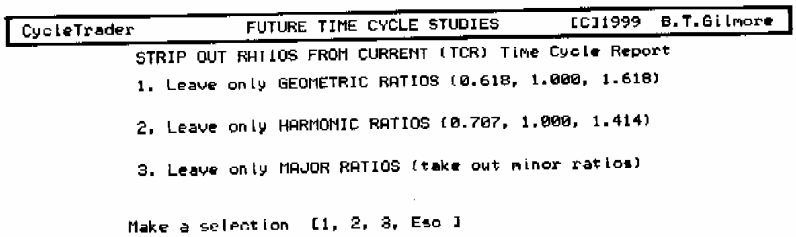
Reports take quite a while to place dates in chronological order, the longer the period of your report the greater time it will take. I usually run a report each 3 months from a saved TCR file or run the sort in the background 3 times faster.



9.4 (S)trip Ratios

After your report has been completed you can view it, print it or re-view it as long as you don't run a new report.

The **strip** routine allows you to manipulate the report in the following ways.



9.5 Time Cycle Dates Report [4]

TIME CYCLE REPORT - CycleTrader [C] 1999 B.T. GILMORE

ASX - ALL ORDS LT **Multi-Waves 960304-970703**

FUTURE TGR DATE	CYCLE RATIO	TIME COUNT	CYCLE RANGE	Start Date	TIME CYCLE	
6 Sep 1997	0.486	65.0	970219 -	970703	134	DAYS
11 Sep 1997	3.330	422.0	960911 -	960716	127	DAYS
11 Sep 1997	0.618	161.0	960716 -	970403	261	DAYS
12 Sep 1997	0.786	71.0	970403 -	970703	91	DAYS
13 Sep 1997	0.486	168.0	960502 -	970403	336	DAYS
20 Sep 1997	0.618	213.0	960311 -	970219	345	DAYS
23 Sep 1997	0.618	82.0	970219 -	970703	134	DAYS
24 Sep 1997	0.618	217.0	960304 -	970219	* 352	DAYS
25 Sep 1997	1.000	218.0	960716 -	970219	218	DAYS
2 Oct 1997	4.236	182.0	970219 -	970403	43	DAYS
2 Oct 1997	1.000	91.0	970403 -	970703	91	DAYS
5 Oct 1997	3.330	446.0	960304 -	960716	134	DAYS
7 Oct 1997	0.786	230.0	960502 -	970219	293	DAYS
8 Oct 1997	0.486	188.0	960311 -	970403	388	DAYS
11 Oct 1997	0.486	191.0	960304 -	970403	395	DAYS
16 Oct 1997	0.786	105.0	970219 -	970703	134	DAYS
25 Oct 1997	0.786	205.0	960716 -	970403	261	DAYS

press any key *** rhythm for high 970925**

Waves used for this report are:-

INFORMATION REPORT - CycleTrader [C] 1999 B.T.GILMORE

TIME CYCLE	7 DAYS	960304	- 960311
TIME CYCLE	59 DAYS	960304	- 960502
TIME CYCLE	134 DAYS	960304	- 960716
TIME CYCLE	352 DAYS	960304	- 970219
TIME CYCLE	395 DAYS	960304	- 970403
TIME CYCLE	486 DAYS	960304	- 970703
TIME CYCLE	62 DAYS	960311	- 960502
TIME CYCLE	127 DAYS	960311	- 960716
TIME CYCLE	345 DAYS	960311	- 970219
TIME CYCLE	388 DAYS	960311	- 970403
TIME CYCLE	479 DAYS	960311	- 970703
TIME CYCLE	76 DAYS	960502	- 960716
TIME CYCLE	293 DAYS	960502	- 970219
TIME CYCLE	336 DAYS	960502	- 970403
TIME CYCLE	427 DAYS	960502	- 970703
TIME CYCLE	218 DAYS	960716	- 970219
TIME CYCLE	261 DAYS	960716	- 970403
TIME CYCLE	352 DAYS	960716	- 970703
TIME CYCLE	43 DAYS	970219	- 970403
TIME CYCLE	134 DAYS	970219	- 970703
TIME CYCLE	91 DAYS	970403	- 970703

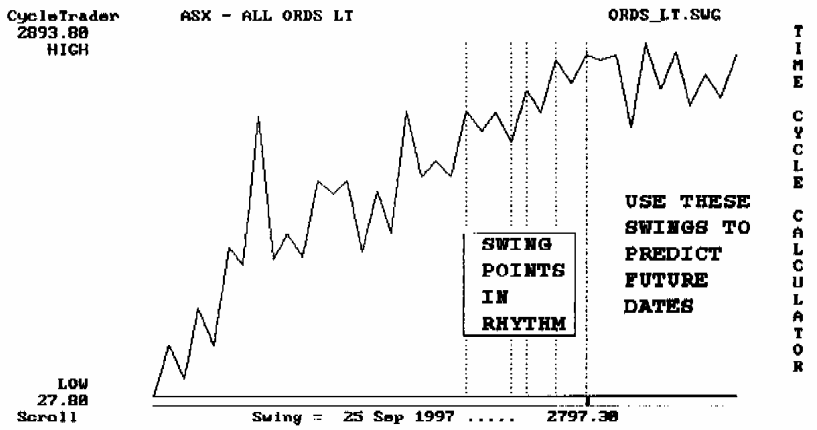
press any key

THESE WAVES WERE IN RHYTHM AT THE 970925 HIGH

Now I can prepare a Rhythm report using only these swing points and the high date of 970925 for future rhythm dates.

Refer to Chapter 12 - DTPAMT for examples of how to use this module.

9.6 Rhythm Report for future dates



See DTPMA 12-10 & 12-12 for explanation of Rhythm signals and how they continue to signal high probability reversal of trend days in the future.

```
INFORMATION REPORT -  CycleTrader      [C] 1999  B.T.GILMORE

      TIME CYCLE        352 DAYS        960304  - 970219
      TIME CYCLE        486 DAYS        960304  - 970703
      TIME CYCLE        570 DAYS        960304  - 970925
      TIME CYCLE        218 DAYS        960716  - 970219
      TIME CYCLE        352 DAYS        960716  - 970703
      TIME CYCLE        436 DAYS        960716  - 970925
      TIME CYCLE        134 DAYS        970219  - 970703
      TIME CYCLE        218 DAYS        970219  - 970925
      TIME CYCLE         84 DAYS        970703  - 970925

RHYTHM SWINGS TO PROJECT FOR FUTURE DATES IN SEQUENCE
```

Load [Alt P] and with a little effort you can create a new capture file and manually enter these swing cycles using the [1] Time Cycles and the [5]-[2] markers and the [C] calendar day ratio option.

Once they are entered create a report for the next 6 months, then STRIP out all ratios other than the 0.618, 1.000 and 1.618 family and look for multiple cluster dates in the future. The report is now using 9 cycles so I would give priority to "signal dates" with more than 4 hits.

9.7 T.B.D. Time by Degrees [4]

Time by Degrees is a Gann timing tool. Gann taught that "pressure days" for a reversal of trend could occur on a seasonal time basis from past high and low market points.

The TBD routine allows Gann advocates a fast method for preparing reports into the future using multiple swing dates.

For this report I created a new capture file after loading [Alt P] and used the [4] T.B.D. routine off the following highs and lows before running the date report.

```
INFORMATION REPORT -  CycleTrader      [C] 1999  B.T.GILMORE

      TIME BY DEGREES                        from -  960304
      TIME BY DEGREES                        from -  970219
      TIME BY DEGREES                        from -  970703
      TIME BY DEGREES                        from -  970925
      TIME BY DEGREES                        from -  971002
      TIME BY DEGREES                        from -  971028
      TIME BY DEGREES                        from -  980416
      TIME BY DEGREES                        from -  980901
```

Sort a report for clusters of dates in the future which may be important to the Gann methodology of time cycles on a seasonal level.

```
TIME CYCLE REPORT -  CycleTrader      [C] 1999  B.T. GILMORE
                                   TIME BY DEGEES DATES
ASX - ALL ORDS LT                  ..............................

  FUTURE       CYCLE    TIME      CYCLE      Start    TIME
  TCR DATE     RATIO    COUNT     RANGE       Date    CYCLE
 1 Jan 1999              255      from  -   980416          T.B.D
 2 Jan 1999              540      from  -   970703          T.B.D
 7 Jan 1999              432      from  -   971028          T.B.D
14 Jan 1999              186      from  -   980901          T.B.D
16 Jan 1999              270      from  -   980416          T.B.D
22 Jan 1999              480      from  -   970925          T.B.D
23 Jan 1999              144      from  -   980901          T.B.D
26 Jan 1999              450      from  -   971028          T.B.D
29 Jan 1999              480      from  -   971002          T.B.D
29 Jan 1999              150      from  -   980901          T.B.D
 3 Feb 1999              288      from  -   980416          T.B.D
 6 Feb 1999              576      from  -   970703          T.B.D
15 Feb 1999              300      from  -   980416          T.B.D
19 Feb 1999              720      from  -   970219          T.B.D
21 Feb 1999              510      from  -   970925          T.B.D
23 Feb 1999              480      from  -   971028          T.B.D
28 Feb 1999              510      from  -   971002          T.B.D

press any key

DATES ARE CALCULATED ON STATIC TIME COUNTS
FROM THE PAST SWING POINTS BASIS GANN TIME
COUNTS THAT COULD BE IMPORTANT. ALL COUNTS
ARE IN DEGREES OF A YEAR.
```

9.8 Calendar or Solar -TCR [2] [3]

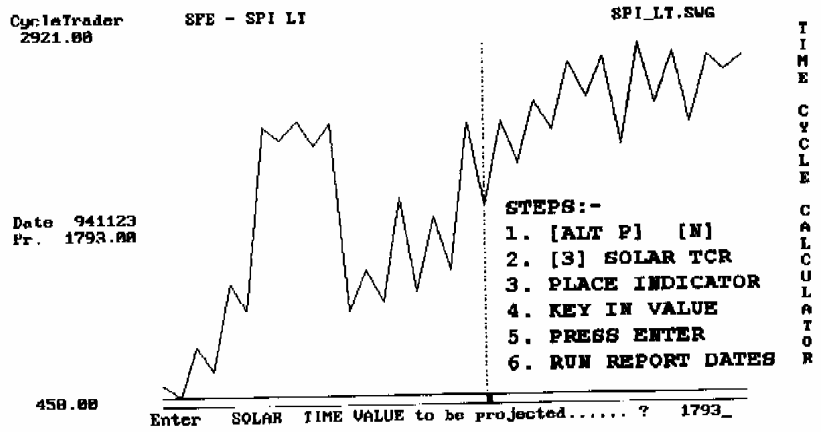
This routine allows you to project future dates using the time value of an alternate wave, a price squaring value in time, a range squaring value in time or a FIBONACCI count or LUCAS count in time.

1. Alternate Wave Projections
   Choose [2] or [3] and place indicator on the projection swing before you enter the alternate wave time span value.

2. Price Squaring Projections in Time
   Chose [2] or [3] and place indicator on the price swing you want to project time before entering the price value.

3. Range Squaring price in Time
   Same as 2.

4. Fibonacci and Lucas Counts
   Place indicator after [2] or [3] and key in a value on the Fibonacci series eg., key 610 for Fib and 521 for LUCAS, use the STRIP to get rid of the unwanted ratios. Use the [1] GEOMETRIC (0.618 - 1.000 - 1.618) strip



Run your Time Cycle Dates Report for the dates projected. All of these individual calculations can be done in the CycleFinder module. They may only be important if you wish to include them amongst other calculations.

9.9 Saving TCR files and Adding to them later

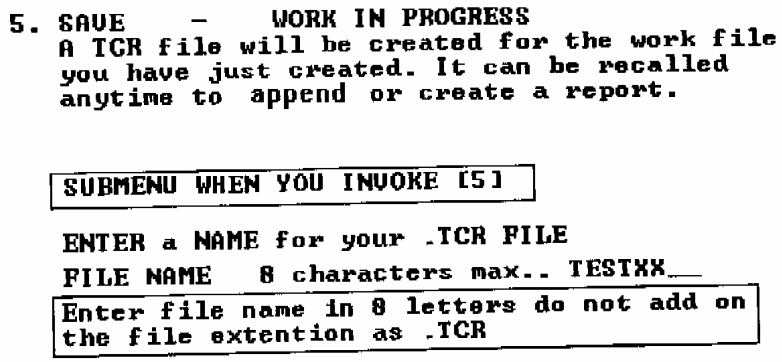
This system allows you to create TCR files and save them for future reference and analysis.

Once you have saved a TCR file you can recall it and run a new date report from it. You can also add new swing cycles etc., onto it.

When you load a saved TCR file use [Esc] to re-enter the swing chart and after you activate the [Alt P] use R **for Recalled** file rather than N for new. The recalled file is loaded into memory and the new cycle information will be appended to it.

When your analysis is concluded, before you exit this module, re-save the TCR file under the same name as you loaded it so that the latest information is retained.

You can repeat this process time and again as the years go by.



A knowledge of your aims will help you use this module to its full advantage.

Section 10.

Quad Wave Rhythm

Locate future dates with rhythm signals for possible change in trend.

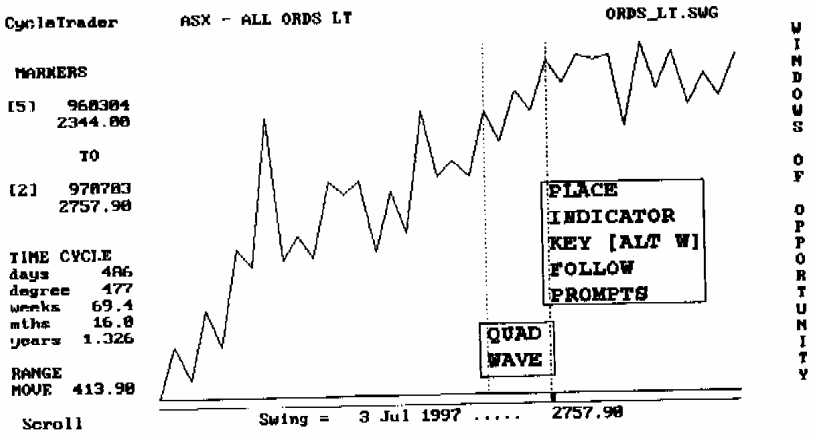
This 4 wave cycle projection approach is outlined in 12-7, 12-8 and 12-10 of the DT&PAMT manual.

I have created this module to replace the old Windows of Opportunity. This routine runs much faster and produces more accurate results in my opinion.

10.1 Produce a Quad Wave report [Alt W]

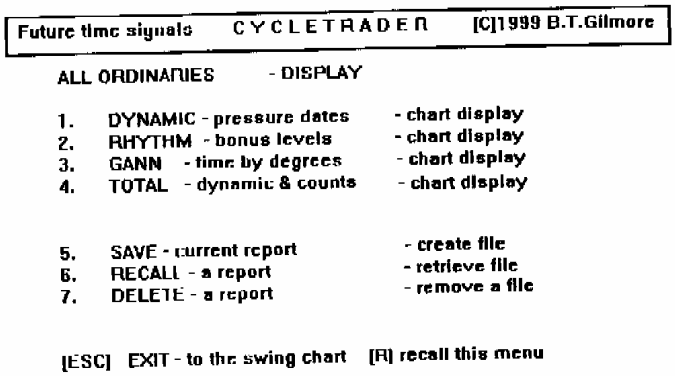
Reports are produced in the same way as the CycleFinder using 4 waves back from the indicator position. This routine works better than the CycleFinder on shorter term swings.

Select a swing chart and place indicator on a swing and key [Alt W].



10.2 Report Menu [R]

The following menu appears once the routine is completed and exited. This menu can be re-called from the swing chart by keying [R].



1. DYNAMIC gives the high scoring days when more than 2 ratios hit on a future date.

2. RHYTHM tells you the number of hits for any day on the report.

3. GANN tells you the number of TBD hits from the 5 swing dates in the report.

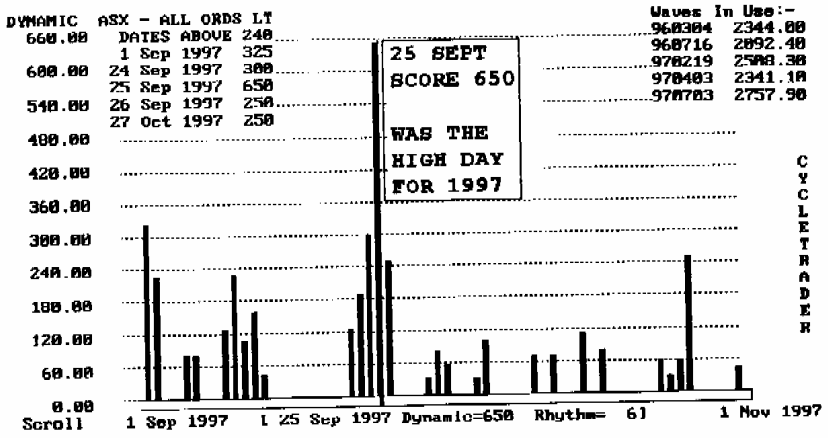
4. TOTAL gives you a report of the total Static and Dynamic scores produced from all calculations.

The DYNAMIC scores are the most important for predicting future RHYTHM dates.

If you wish to see the template for a single date you can re-run the [Alt W] for that day and select 1 day.

10.3 DYNAMIC Pressure Dates [1]

The display is similar to the CycleFinder Histogram and the [H] menu lists the available commands.



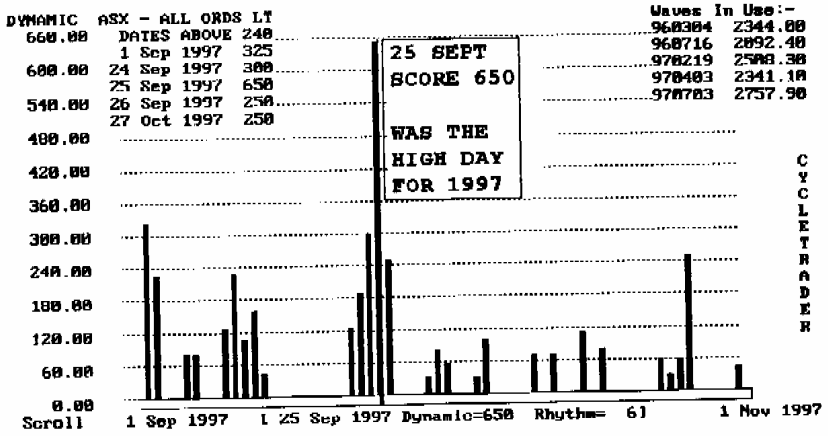
It will pay to run the [Alt W] routine using different selections of waves for different rhythms that are unfolding in your markets. The swing chart can be manipulated using the [5]-[2] del and the [-] keys to remove unwanted swings before running your analysis.

If you are running this routine over long periods, eg., 730 days, it will run 3 times faster if run in the background. To do multiple studies set your CycleTrader up in several windows and TAB backwards and forwards. The SCREEN inputs slow the routine down so if the routine is run in the background they are eliminated.

In fact any of the studies in CycleTrader that take a long time to run, run faster in a background window, especially the sort routine in the TIME CYCLE REPORTS.

10.3 DYNAMIC Pressure Dates [1]

The display is similar to the CycleFinder Histogram and the [H] menu lists the available commands.



It will pay to run the [Alt W] routine using different selections of waves for different rhythms that are unfolding in your markets. The swing chart can be manipulated using the [5]-[2] del and the [-] keys to remove unwanted swings before running your analysis.

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CycleTrader Year 2000

Section 10
Quad Wave Rhythm

Section 11.

Ephemeris

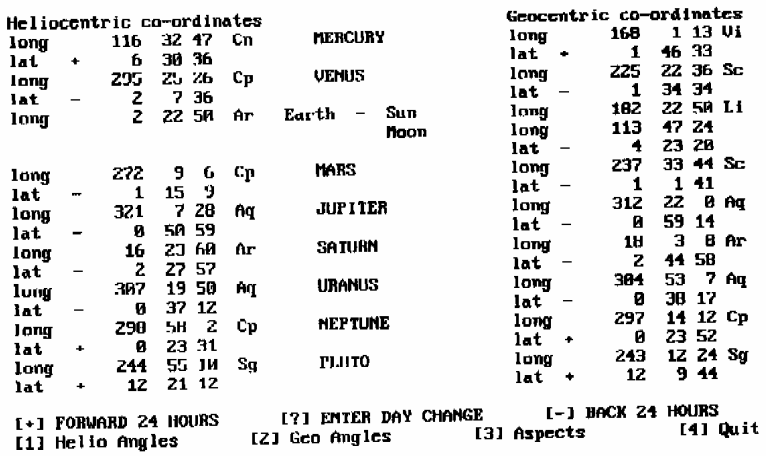
The Ephemeris is a calculator to view the position of the planets in either heliocentric or geocentric format.

Heliocentric is the position of the planets viewed from the Sun.

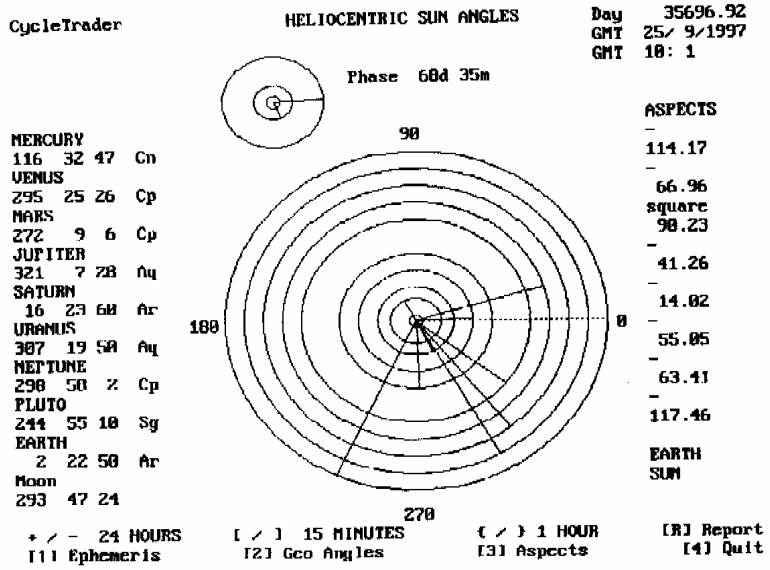
Geocentric is the position of the planets viewed from the Earth.

The CycleTrader Ephemeris will provide information on the position of the planets, position of the Moon, solar and lunar eclipses, aspects between the planets (see DT&PAMT - section 14).

11.1 Planetary Co-ordinates



11.2 Heliocentric Planetary positions [1]



The co-ordinates are displayed in the left column and the angles to the Sun-Earth are displayed in the right column.

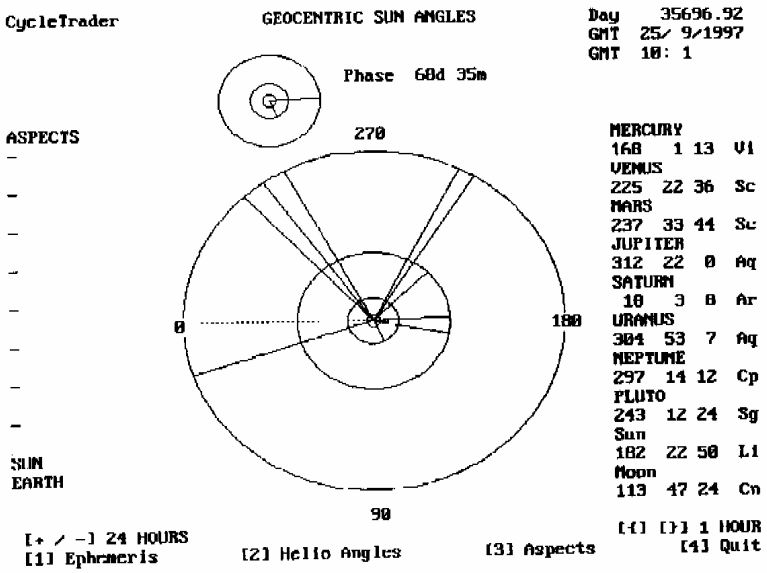
Aspects are explained in 14-4 of DT&PAMT.

Due to the fact that I don't wish to elaborate on Planetary phenomena I suggest that each user do their own studies and reach their own conclusions. The prompts will allow you to explore this module and conduct your own studies.

In time you will be your own judge as to the importance or lack of that these studies provide.

Section 14. of the DYNAMIC TIME & PRICE ANALYSIS OF MARKET TRENDS provides a good introductory lesson into the studies one can make in this area of analysis for predicting Gann's teachings in respect to planetary phenomena.

11.3 Geocentric Planetary Positions [2]



The Geocentric Chart gives you the angular co-ordinates of the planets relative to the Earth-Sun position. These positions are totally different to the heliocentric positions, as the universe is Sun centred. As the Earth moves around the Sun so do the other planets, at times the planets are moving retrograde to the Earth's position, ie., speeding up and slowing down.

If you study astronomy you will fully understand the idea of the planetary forces exerted on the Earth's crust when they line up in certain positions.

It is not my aim to teach anyone the pro's and con's of planetary positions in regards to market activity, these are personal beliefs and must be treated as personal.

All I have provided here is a perpetual EPHEMERIS.

Let you be the judge as to how you can benefit from it.....

11.4 Planetary Aspects

```
CycleTrader                    PLANETARY ASPECTS                    Day    35696.92
                                                                    GMT  25/ 9/1997
                                                                    GMT  10: 1

Heliocentric Aspects
SUN     Mer      Ven      Mars     Jup      Sat      Urn      Nep      Plu
Ven     = 180 =
Mars    -        -
Jup     -        -        -
Sat     -        -        -        -
Urn     -        -        -        -        -
Nep     -        -        -        -        -        -
Plu     -        -                          -        -        -
Earth   -        -        = 90 =   -        -        -        -        -

Geocentric Aspects
EARTH   Mer      Ven      Mars     Jup      Sat      Urn      Nep      Plu
Ven     -
Mars    -        -
Jup     144      -        -
Sat     -        -        -        -
Urn     135      -        -        -        -
Nep     -        72       60       -        -        -
Plu     -        -        -        -        135      -        -
Sun     -        -        -        -        -        -        -        -

   [+ / -] 24 HOURS    [m, v, M, J,] FIND NEXT Earth-Sun ASPECT FOR...
   [1] Ephemeris      [2] Helio Angles      [3] Geo Angles      [4] Quit
```

This table lists the aspects in degrees between the planets in both heliocentric and geocentric positions.