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SOFTWARE SERVICES

TOMORROW'S TRADING TECHNOLOGY

100% automated Fibonacci support and resistance levels that you can count on every single trading day in an instant.

T-3 Fibs
ProTrader

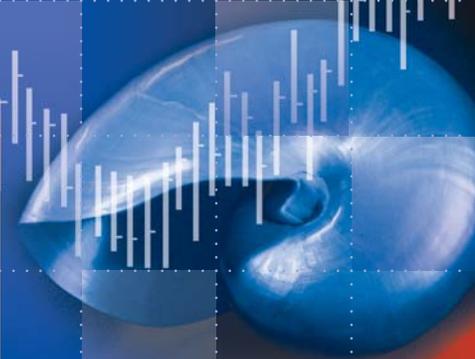
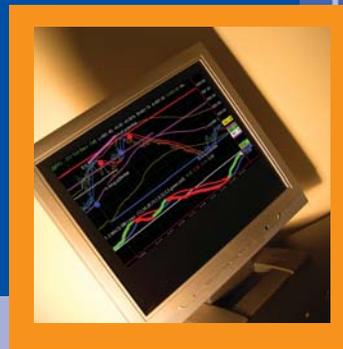


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Areas

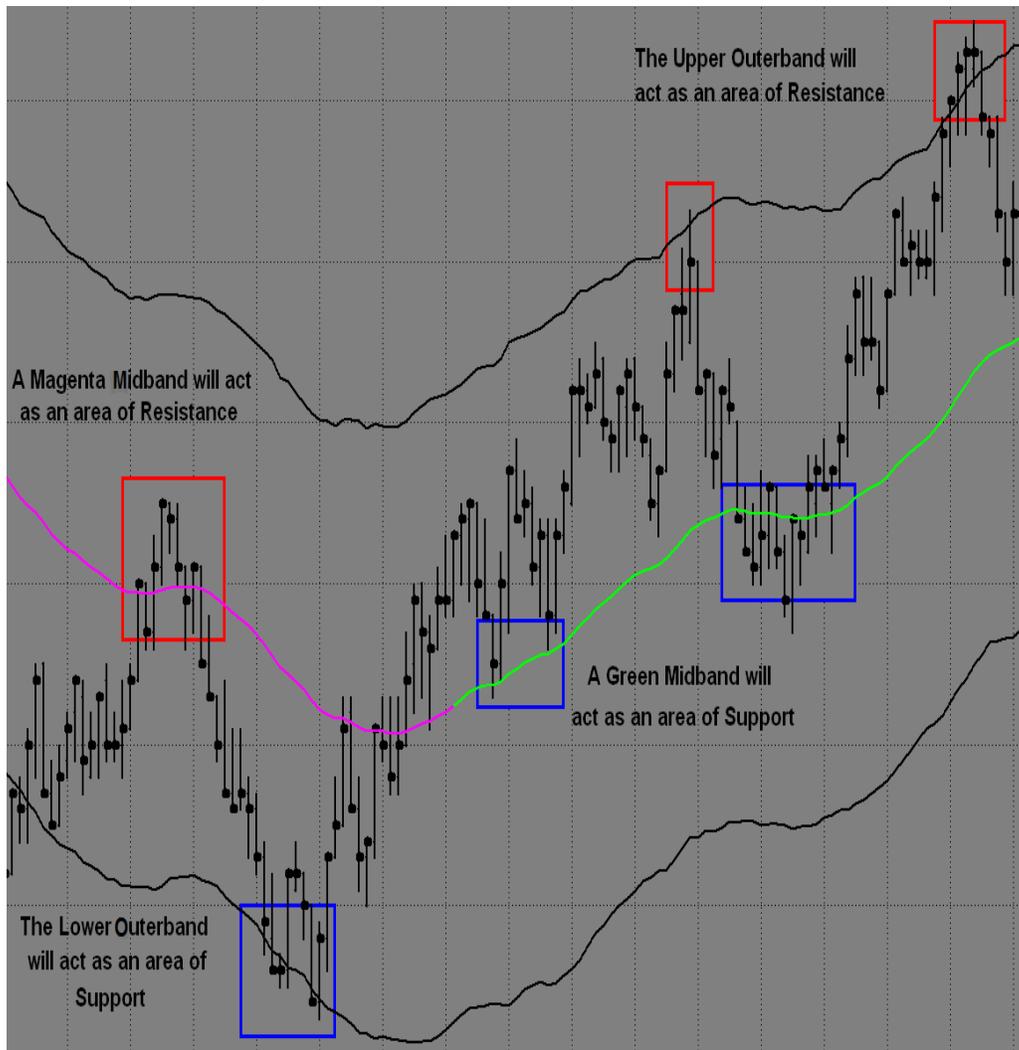
The T-3 Fibs ProTrader is the most powerful predictive indicator package available today. Learning when to trade long and short from the software's key areas will give you the highest reward, lowest risk trades possible.

Levels generated by the T-3 Fibs ProTrader are as follows:

Fibonacci Confluence Areas - These areas are very powerful clusters of Fibonacci ratios that fall into a tight range. They are used as the road map for our trading. These key areas will be extremely reliable for determining potential Reversal points in the market. Our Fibonacci confluence areas are generated by 10 "synthetically built" higher time frames. This gives us a complete and accurate Fibonacci analysis, which is represented by red and blue lines. The solid red lines are resistance and the solid blue lines are support.

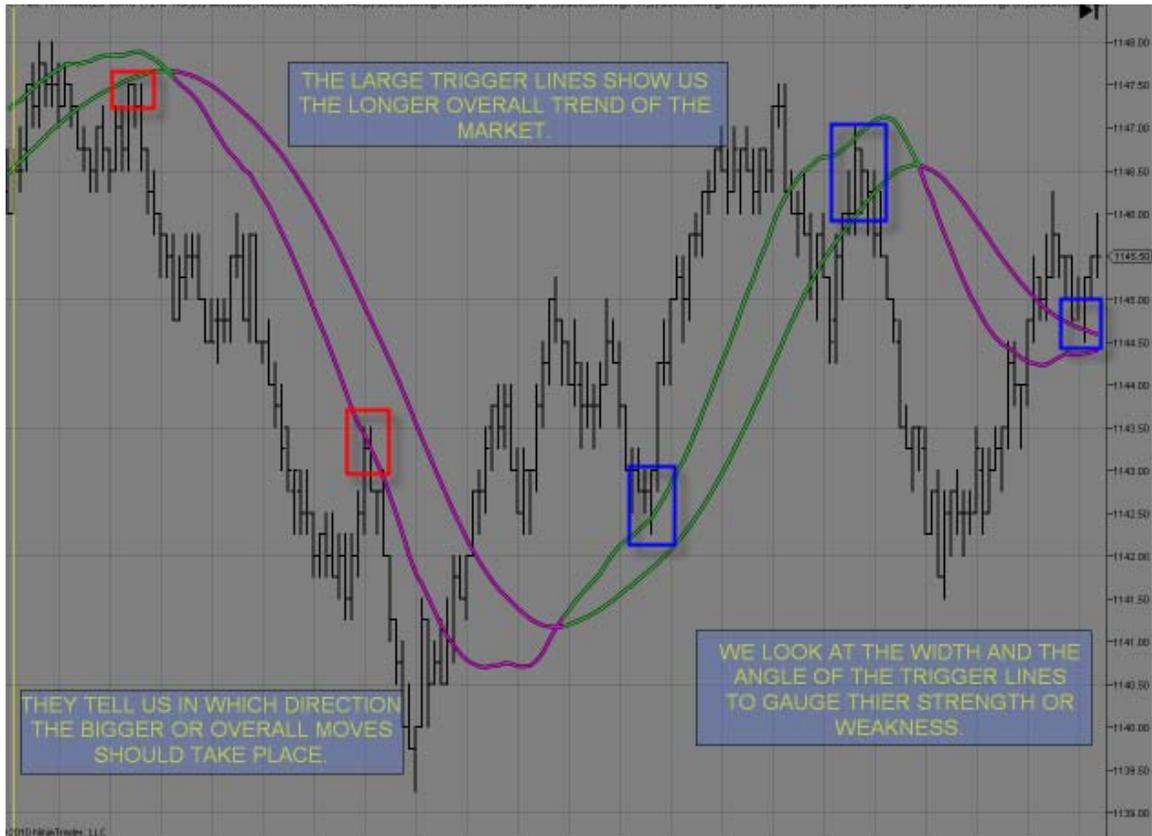


Outer Bands and Midband (T-3Trend Bands) - These areas may create a bounce in the market. As such they will often act as areas for entries, as well as areas for exits.



Large Trigger Lines –The Large Trigger Lines will represent the overall direction or trend of the market. They provide information such as strength, weakness and the potential to change the direction of the market.

The Large Trigger Lines will also act as support and resistance when they are pinching and rolling and after they have crossed.

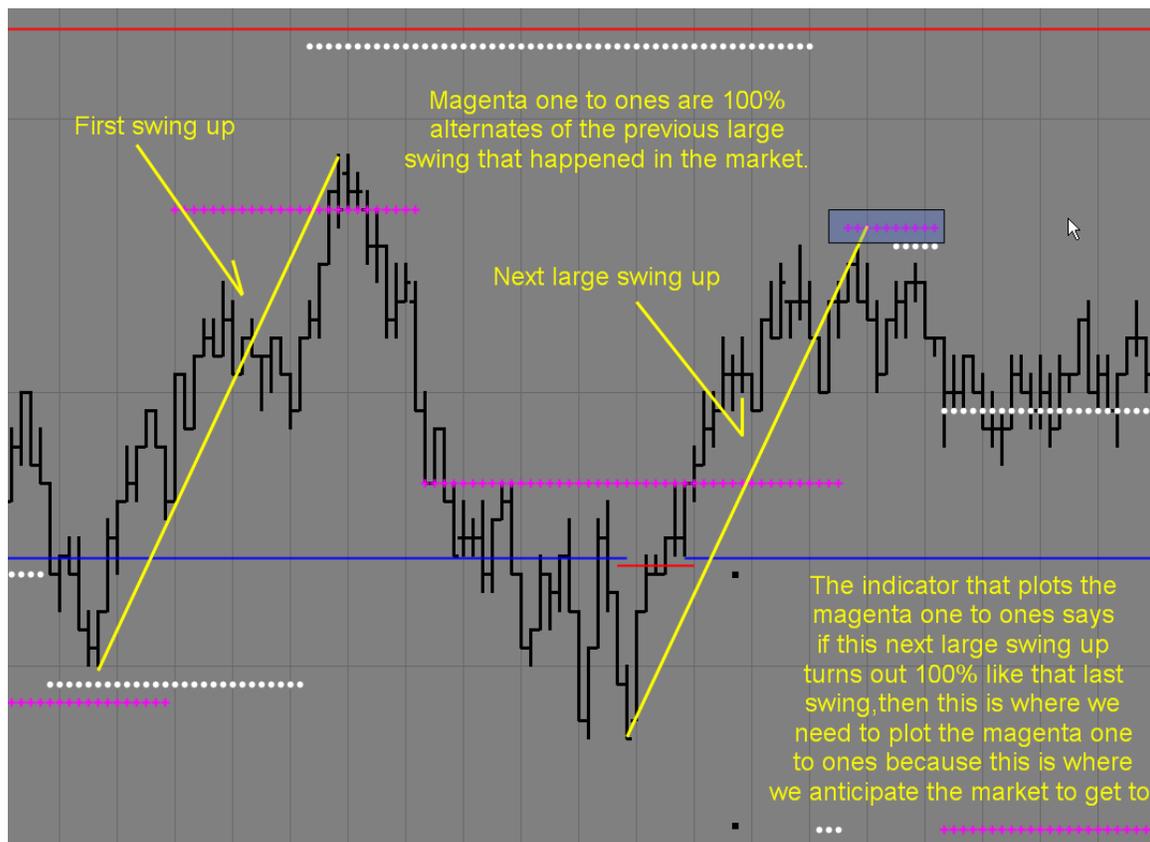


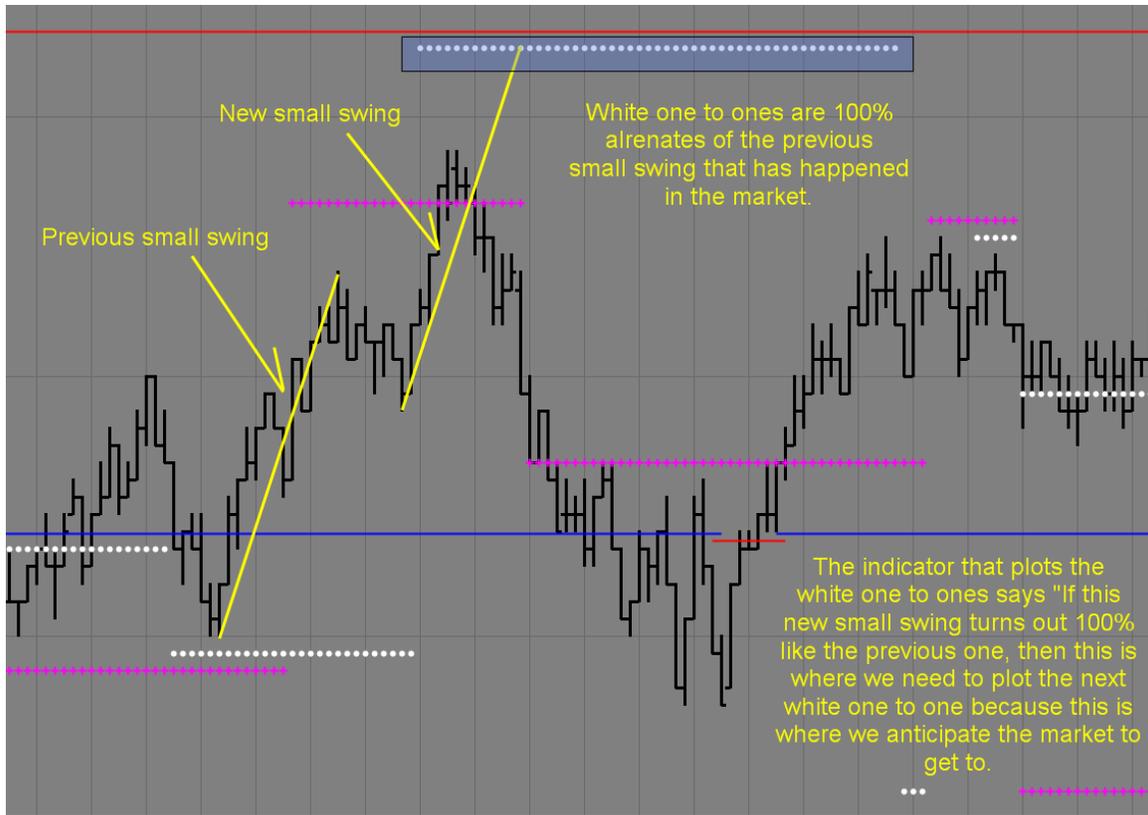
One to Ones (1:1) - The white 1:1s are 100% alternates projected from the previous swing. (No matter how small the swing) The magenta 1:1s project a new swing when the trend changes. They will help to make an area stronger, but alone will be less significant.

White one to ones are 100% alternates of the previous small swing that happened in the market in that direction.

Magenta one to ones are 100% alternates of the previous large swing or trend changing swing that has in the market in that direction.

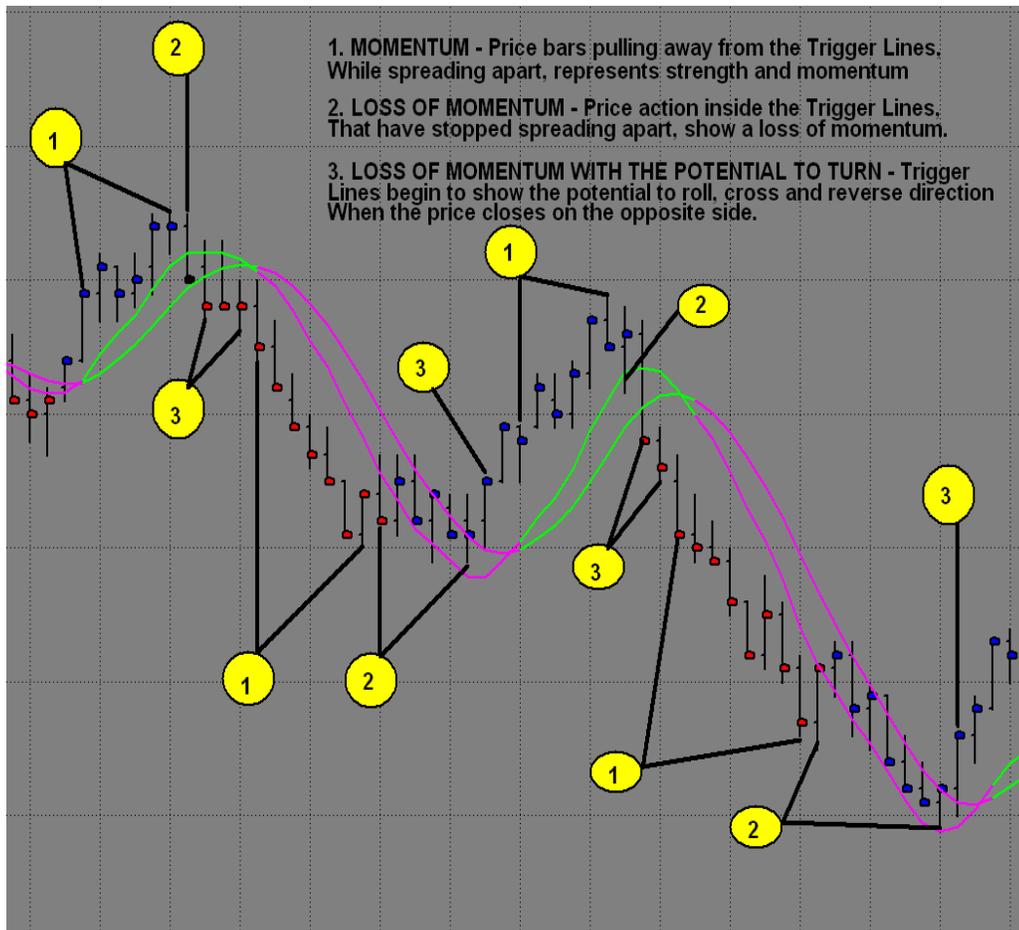
The indicator that plots the one to ones says if this new swing turns out 100% like that last swing, Then this is where we need to plot the next one to one because this is where we anticipate the market to get to.





SMALL TRIGGER LINES- Notice the chart will coordinate with the numbered descriptions below.

1. **MOMENTUM** - Price bars pulling away from the Trigger Lines, while spreading apart, represents strength and momentum.
2. **LOSS OF MOMENTUM** - Price action inside the Trigger Lines, which have stopped spreading apart, show a loss of momentum. This is the first sign that momentum is weakening.
3. **LOSS OF MOMENTUM WITH THE POTENTIAL TO TURN** - Trigger Lines begin to show the potential to roll, cross and reverse direction when the price closes on the opposite side.



Macd BB Lines

The Macd BB Lines are an indicator that will offer “insight” into the market’s strength or weakness. The Macd BB Lines will provide information about the current market, and its expected outcome. This indicator may require the most practice to become proficient, but once mastered it will be an invaluable tool.

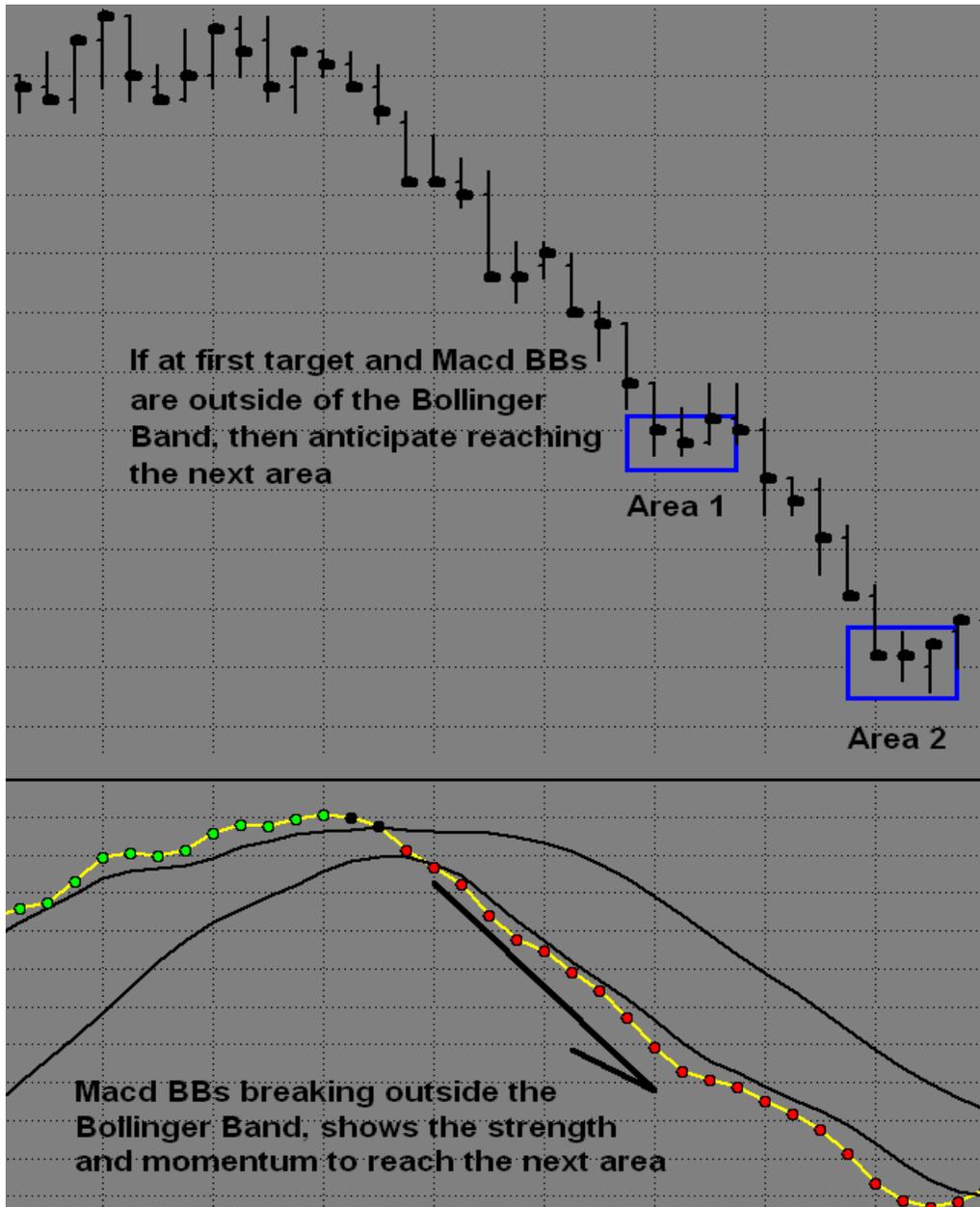
Basics of the Macd BB Lines

If the Macd BB Lines are slowing with the bands coming together, it is indicative of weakening in the current trend and consolidation or a reversal may take place. The swing distance on the Macd Bollinger Bands typically indicates momentum of the trend. If the Macd BBs are moving rapidly in one direction, with very little to no pullback, it is a strong move.

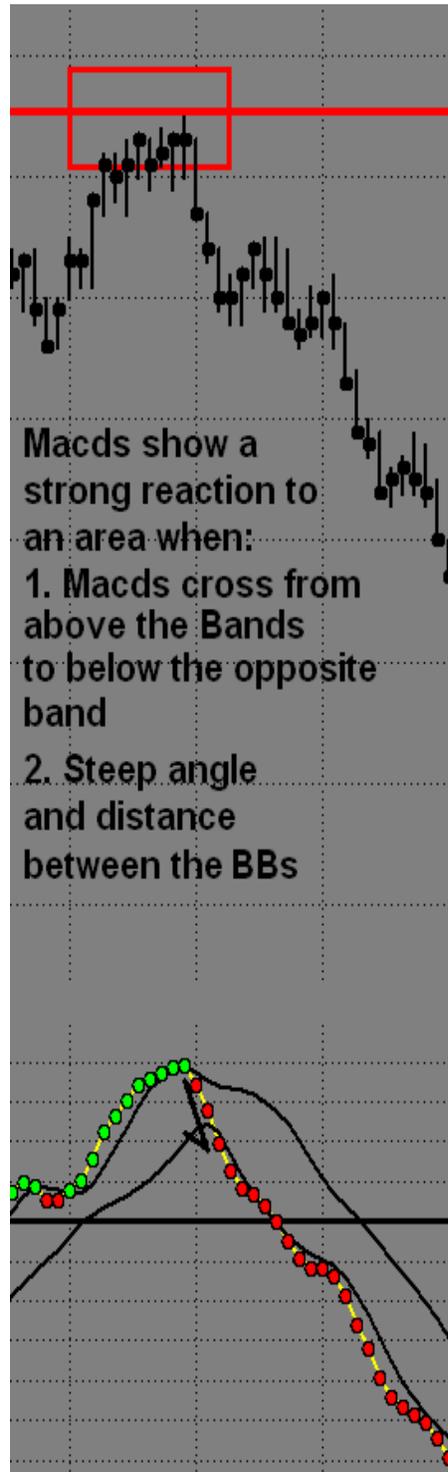
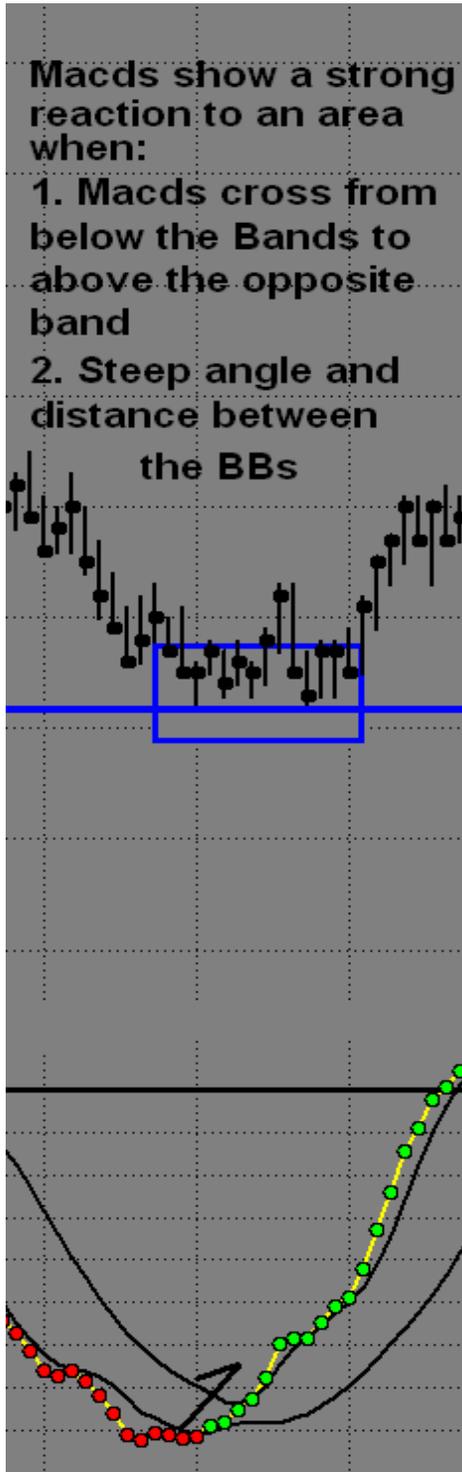
The distance between the Macd BBs themselves is also a signal that will help you to determine the strength of the move. The larger the spacing between the Macd BBs, the more momentum there will be behind the move.



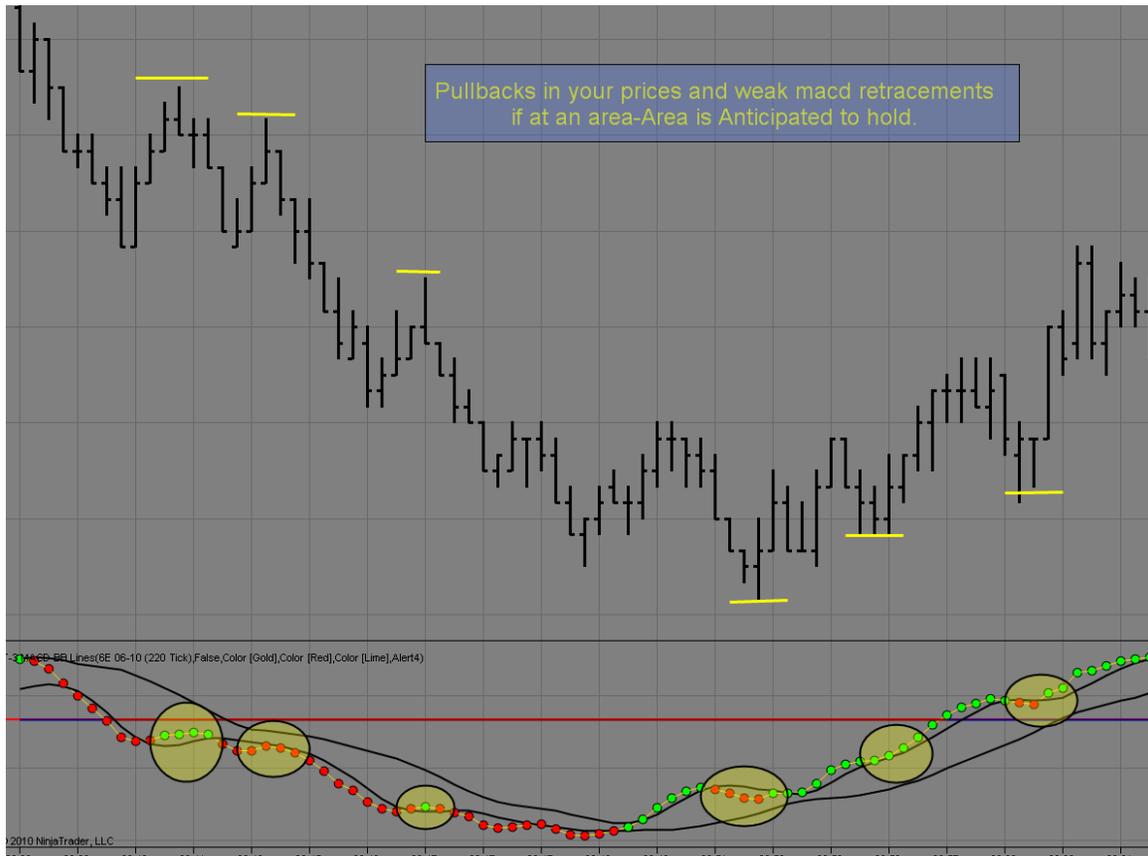
Macd BB Strength - When Macd BB dots move outside of the Bollinger Band Lines, it will indicate that the market has a lot of momentum. Generally, it will continue in the current direction. If in a position, this will help you to remain patient to maximize your profits. If waiting to enter a new position, this will keep you from getting in too early.



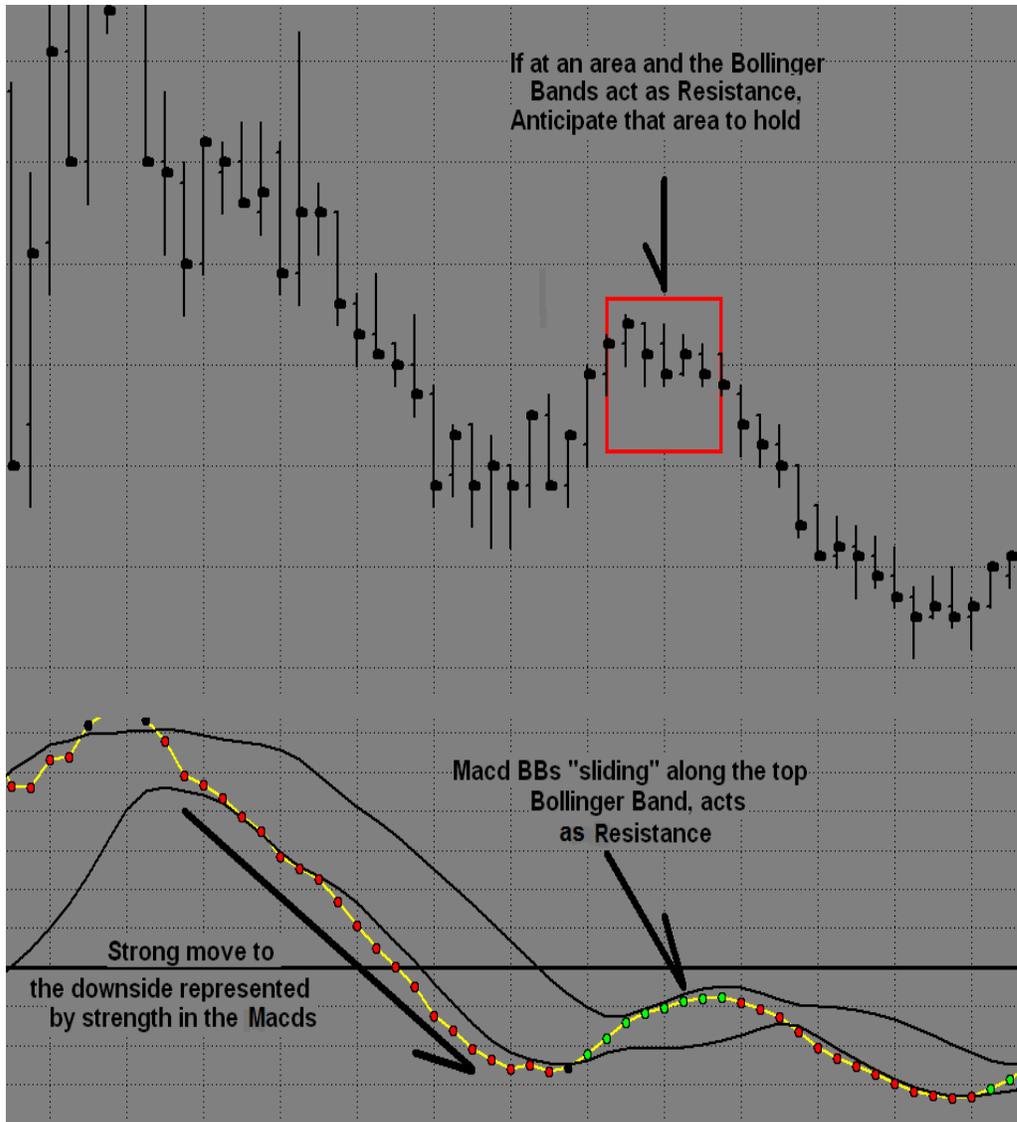
Recognizing a Strong Macd Reaction to a Key Area - This will often validate that the direction has changed. Now look to trade in the new direction.



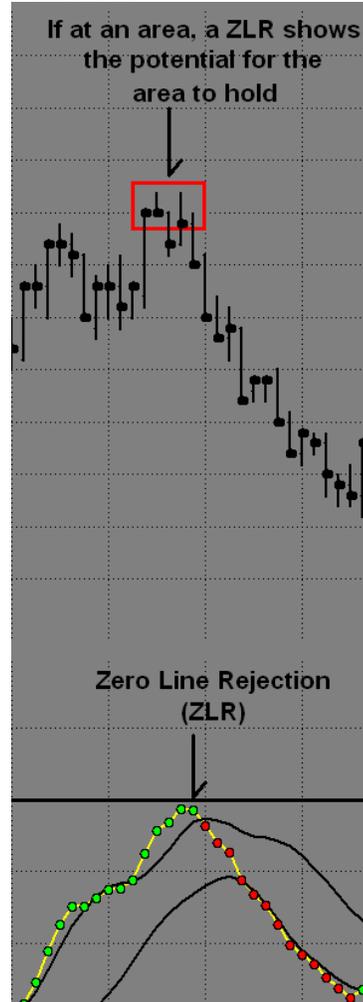
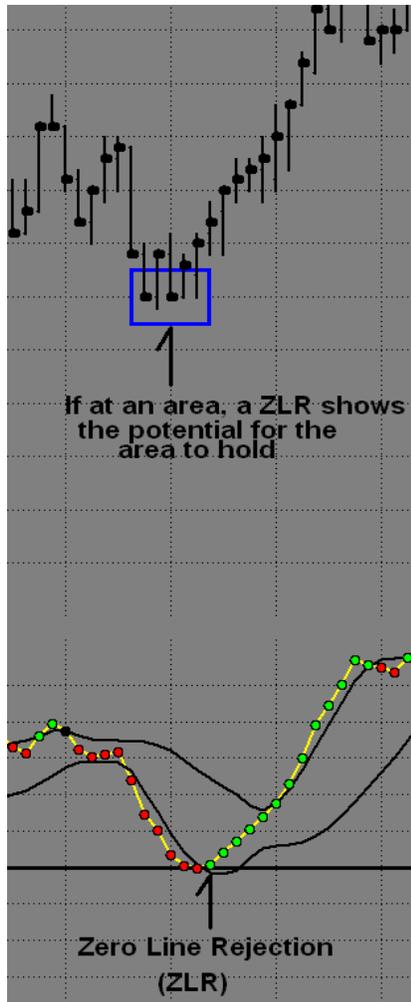
How to recognize a “weak” Macd retracement in a trend- When you are in a trending market you can use the Macd BB lines to help you recognize when the market is making retracements within the trend or if the market is showing the potential for a reversal in trend. Notice the highlighted areas below. Each of these will be used in our educational rooms and will be called weak retracements.



Bollinger Band Support and Resistance - This is expected after a strong move in the Macd BB Lines, and it is followed by a Retracement to the opposite Bollinger Band. It will seem as though the BBs are sliding along the Bollinger Bands and will generally be at key areas.



Zero Line Rejection (ZLR) - A Zero Line Rejection occurs when the Macd BB Lines reach the Zero Line and begin to turn. At this point, anticipate the trend to continue. If the Macd BB Lines move through the Zero Line, then anticipate that the trend has changed.



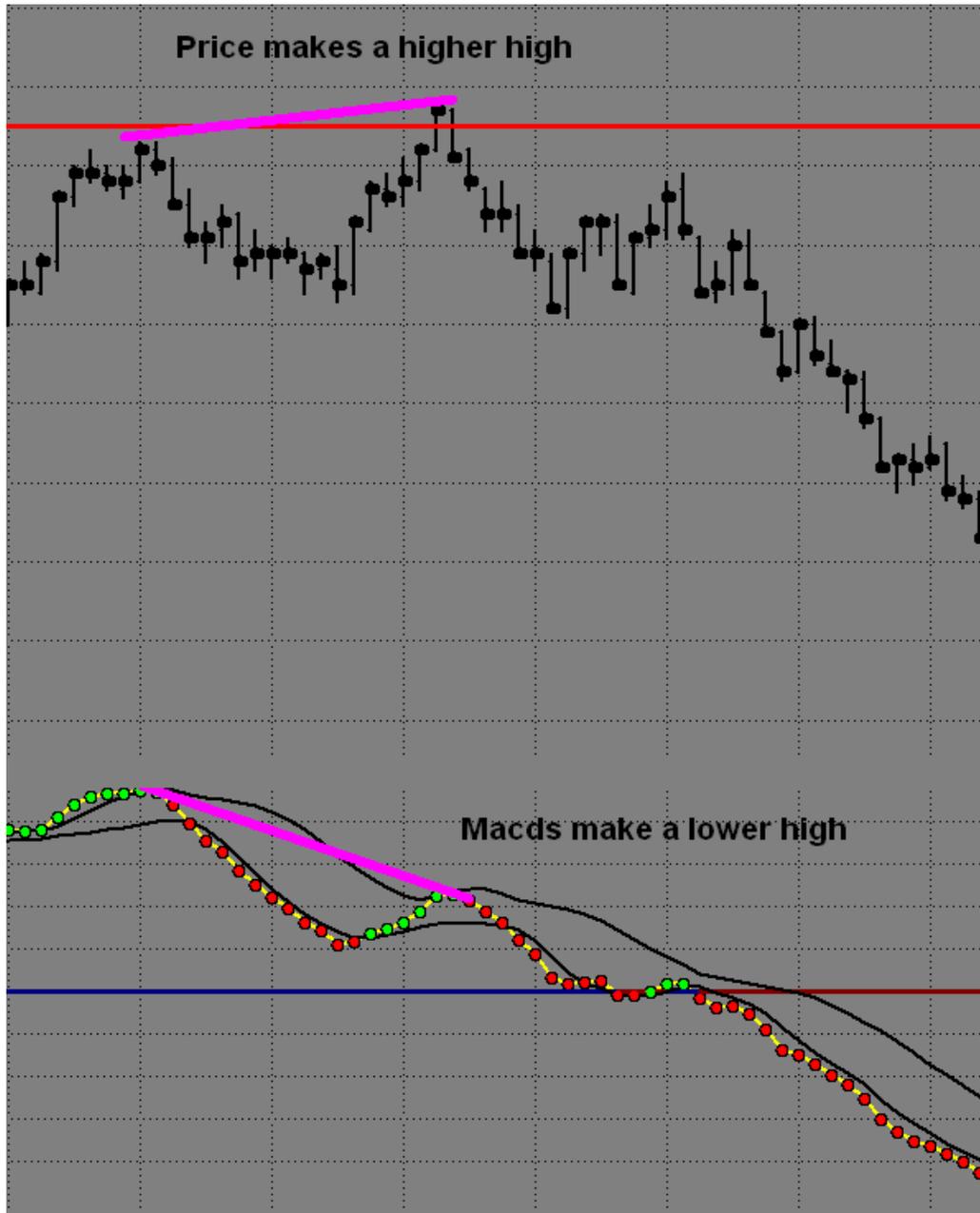
Divergences between Price and T-3 Macd BB swings

The job of Divergence is to change the trend of the market. Divergence has completed its job when the Midband changes colors.

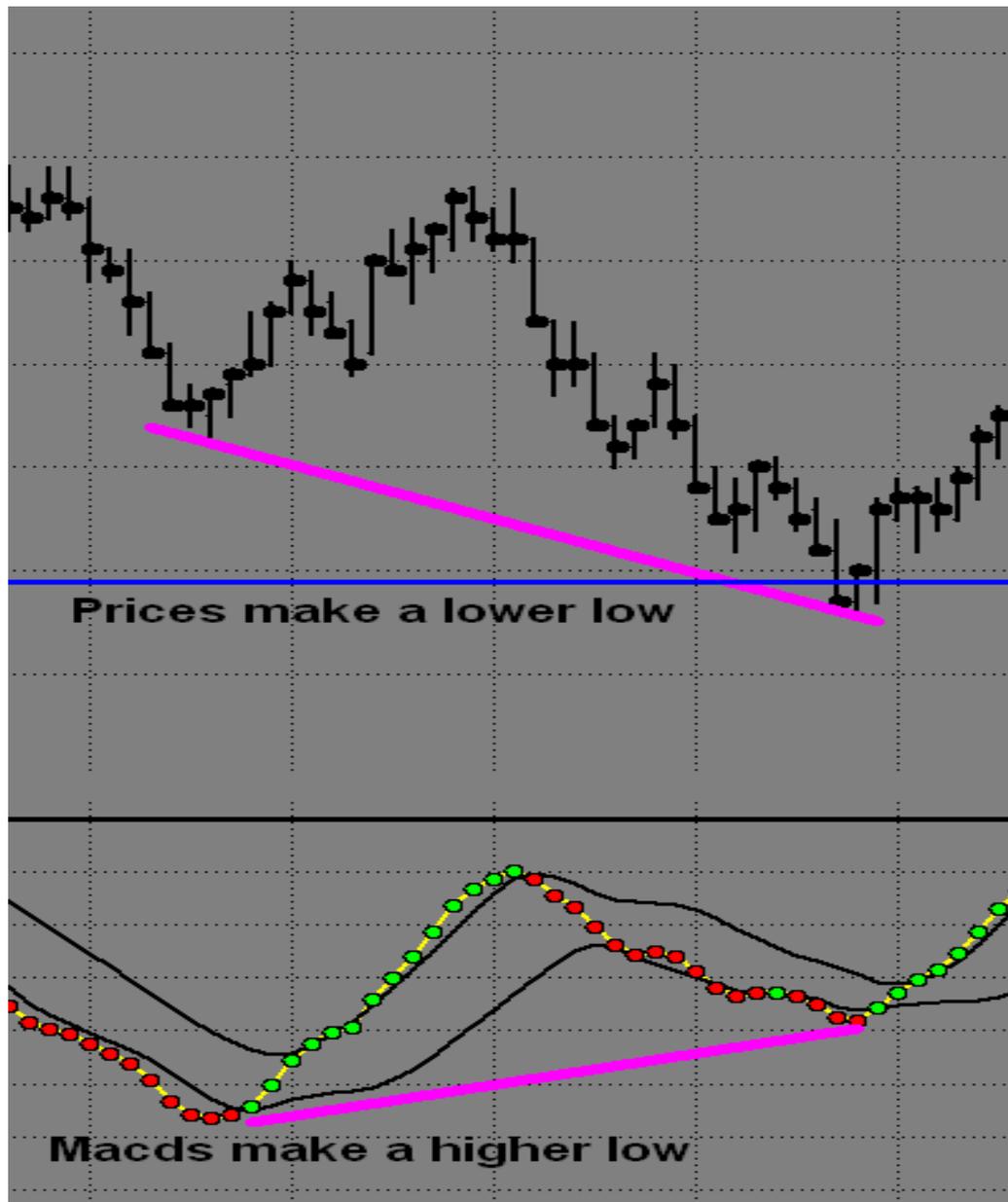
5 basics of Divergence and the expected outcome for the Fib Areas

1. **Bearish Divergence** occurs when there are higher prices and lower Macds.
REVERSAL EXPECTED - RESISTANCE MAY HOLD
2. The market is **TRENDING UP** when there are higher prices and higher Macds. ***NO REVERSAL EXPECTED - RESISTANCE MAY BREAK***
3. **Bullish Divergence** occurs when there are lower prices and higher Macds.
REVERSAL EXPECTED - SUPPORT MAY HOLD
4. The market is **TRENDING DOWN** when there are lower prices and lower Macds. ***NO REVERSAL EXPECTED – SUPPORT MAY BREAK***
5. When closing past a Divergence high or low, it shows the trend may continue.

With Bearish Divergence at an area of resistance, the area has the potential to hold.



With Bullish Divergence at an area of Support, the area has the potential to hold.



Retracement Divergence - At key areas, compare the swings between the price and the Macds. Retracement Divergence is defined as, less than a 38% retracement in the Macds, and at least 50% retracement in price. This Divergence is showing that the area is anticipated to hold. Below is an example of Bearish Retracement Divergence.

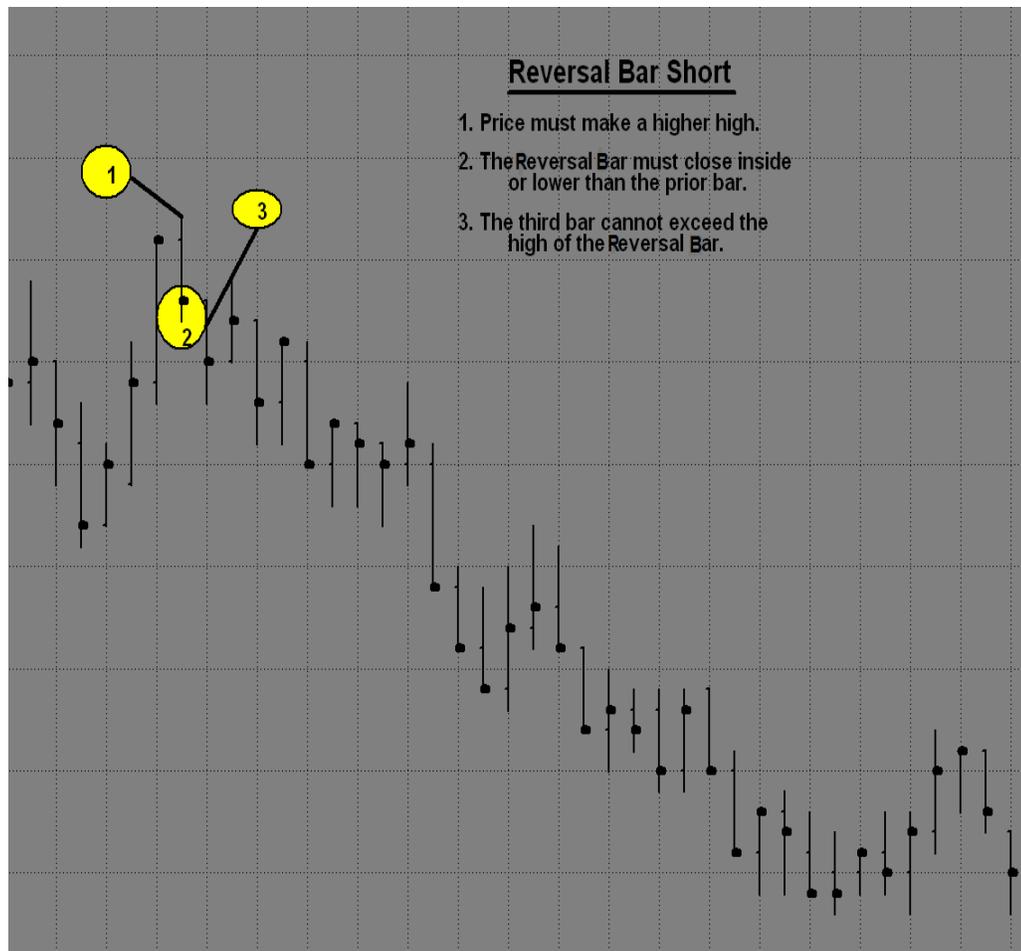


Bar Patterns

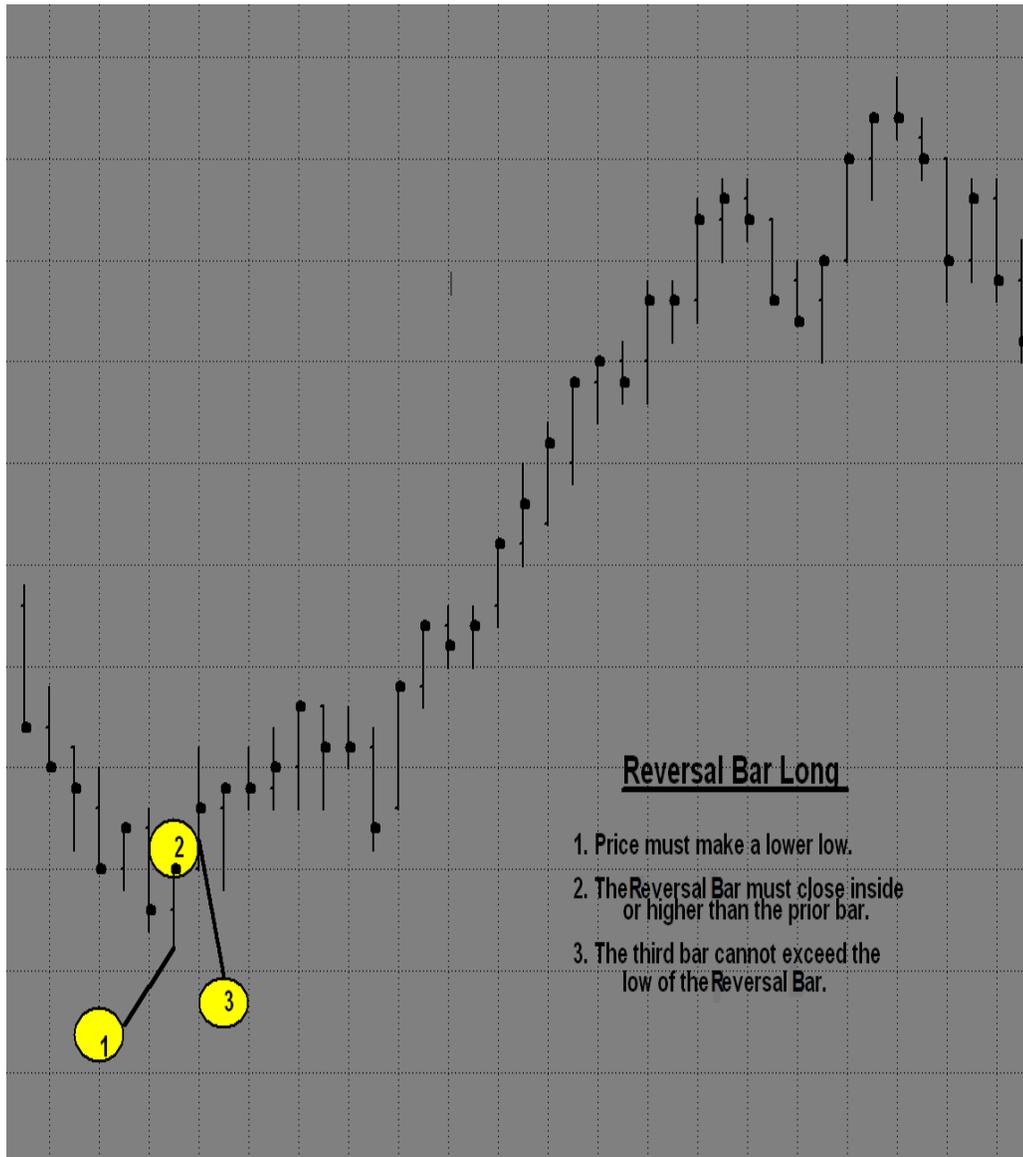
A. Reversal Bar Pattern

These are the simple rules to recognize a Reversal Bar Pattern.

1. When looking for a Reversal Bar, price must make a higher high or lower low than the previous bar.
 - a. Higher high for a short pattern
 - b. Lower low for a long pattern
2. The Reversal Bar must close higher than the prior bar's close.
 - a. Lower close for a short pattern
 - b. Higher close for a long pattern
3. The third bar cannot exceed the Reversal Bar.



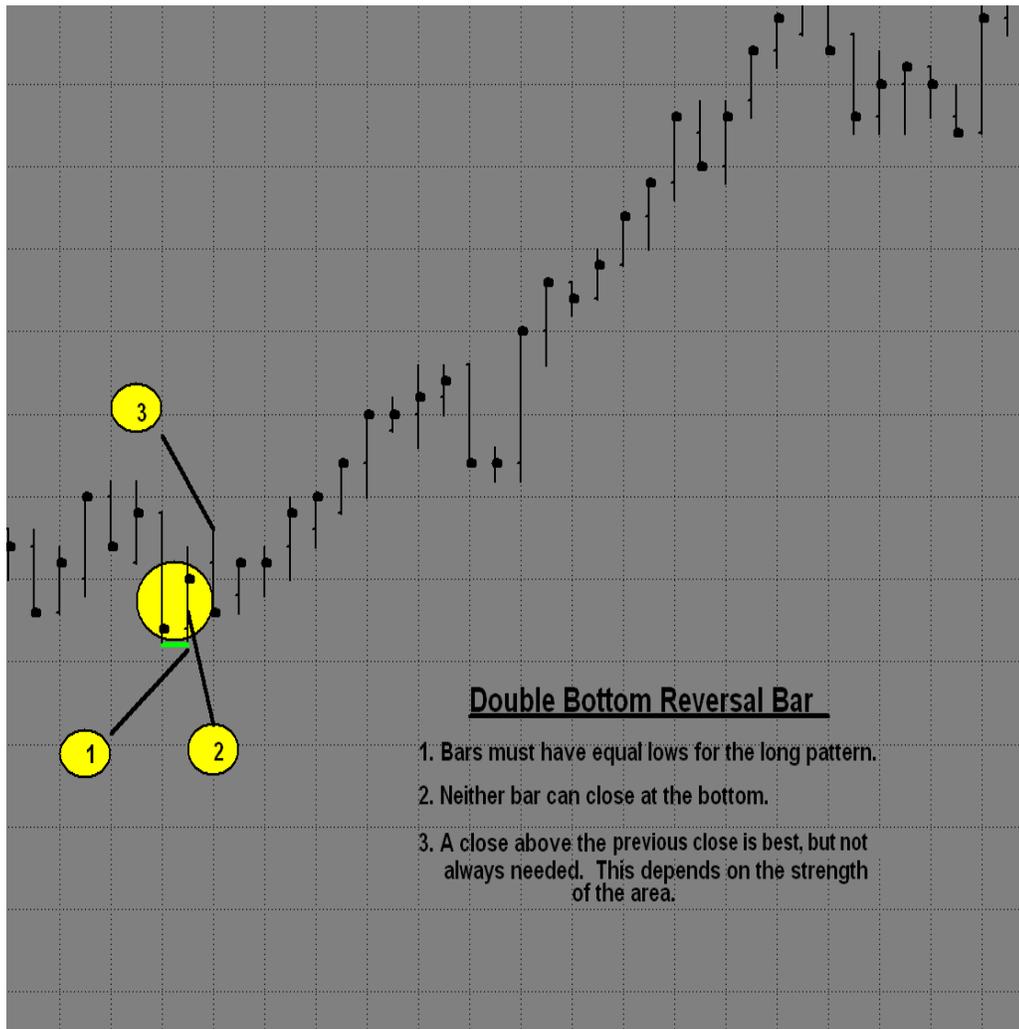
The Reversal Bar must close higher than the prior bar's close for long (shown below). Again the third bar cannot exceed the Reversal Bar.



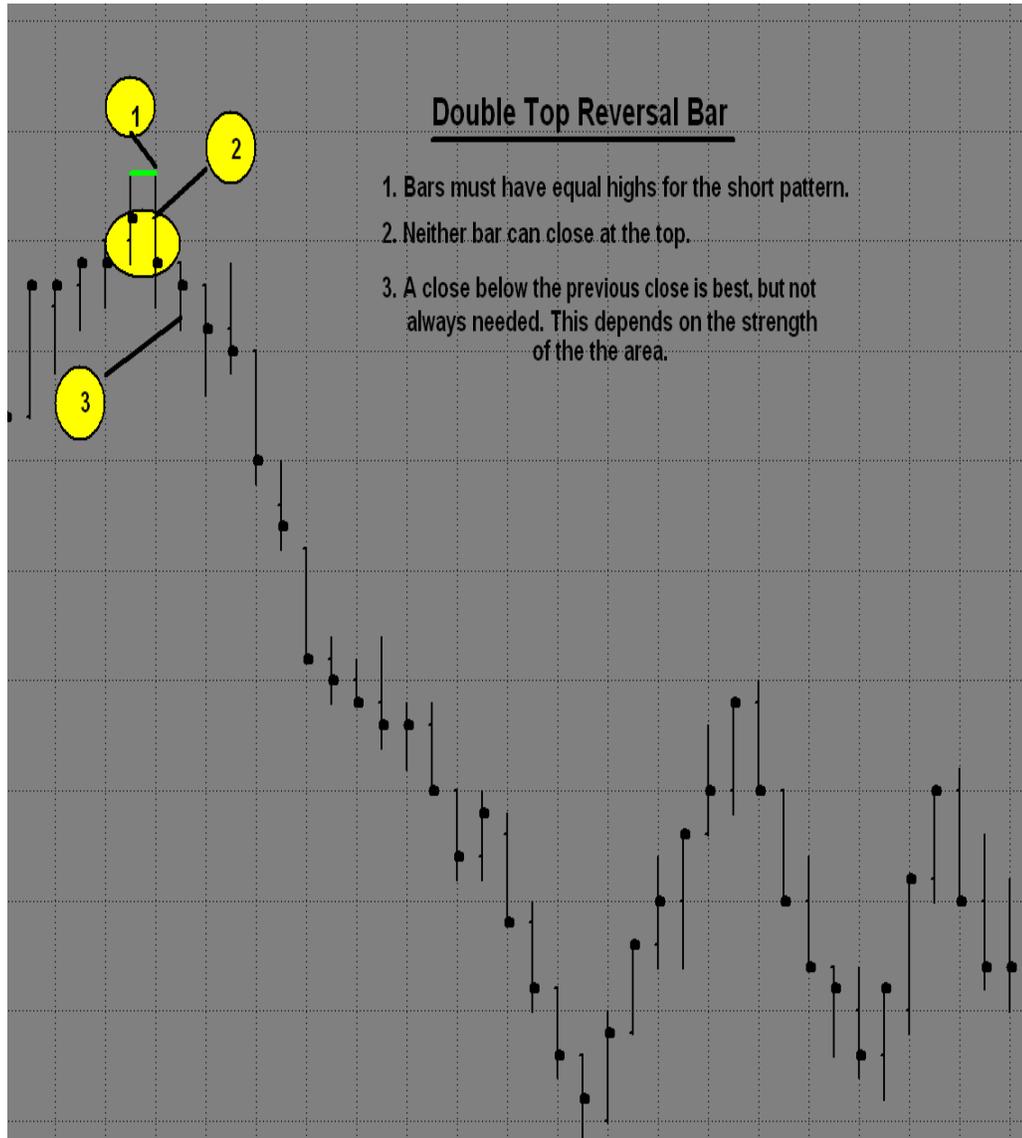
B. Double Bar Reversal Pattern

These are the rules for a Double Top or a Double Bottom Bar Pattern.

1. Bars must have equal highs or equal lows to start this pattern.
 - a. Equal highs for a short pattern
 - b. Equal lows for a long pattern
2. Neither bar can close at the top, or the bottom of the bar.
 - a. Top of bar for short pattern
 - b. Bottom of bar for long pattern
3. A close that exceeds the prior close is best, but not always needed. It depends on how powerful the area is that you are trading.



Bars must have equal highs to start this Double Top Pattern. Neither bar can close at the top, or the bottom of the bar. A close that exceeds the prior close is best, but not always needed. It depends on how powerful the area is that you are trading.



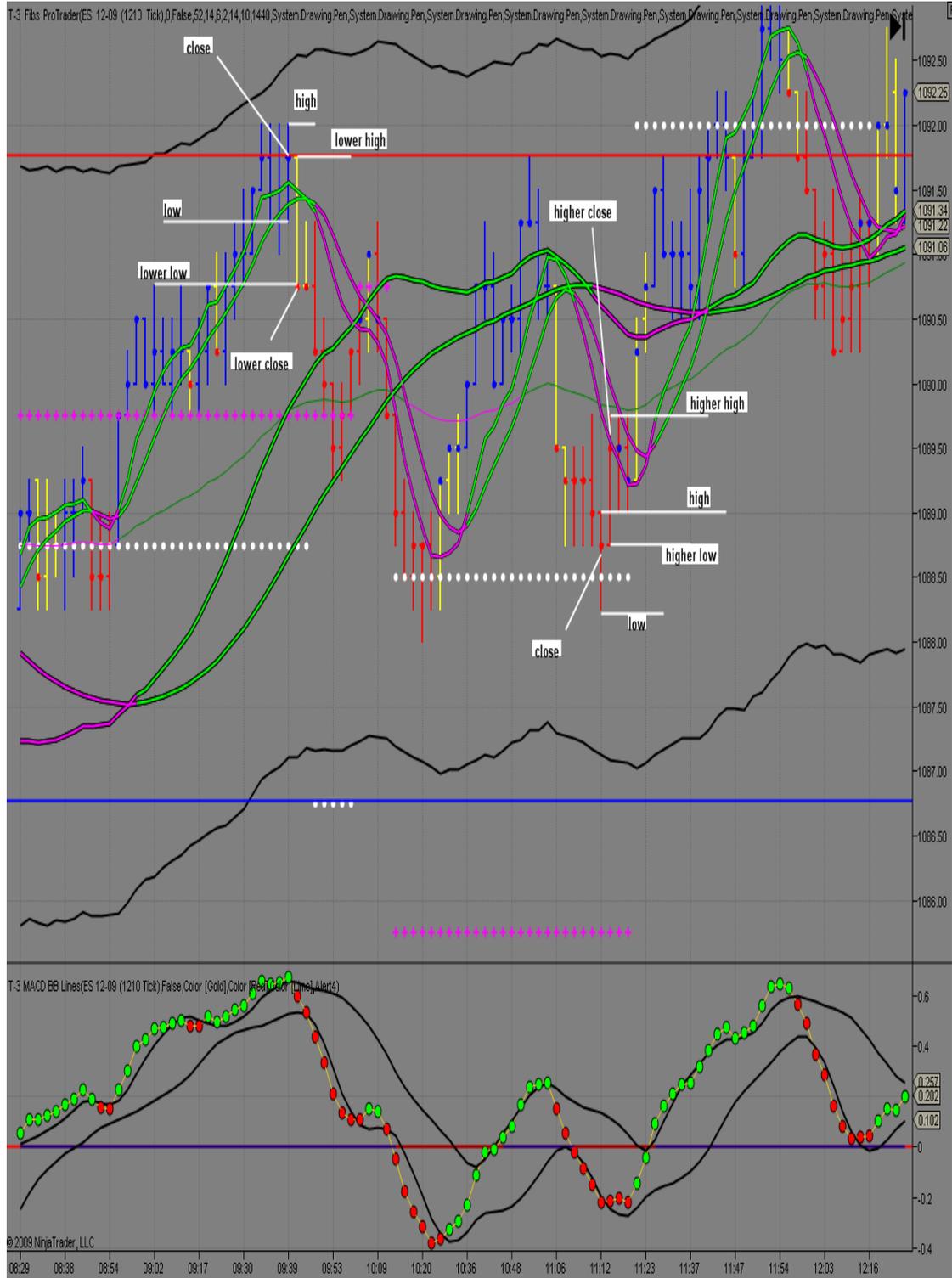
C. Bars up / Bars Down

These are the rules for up bars and down bars.

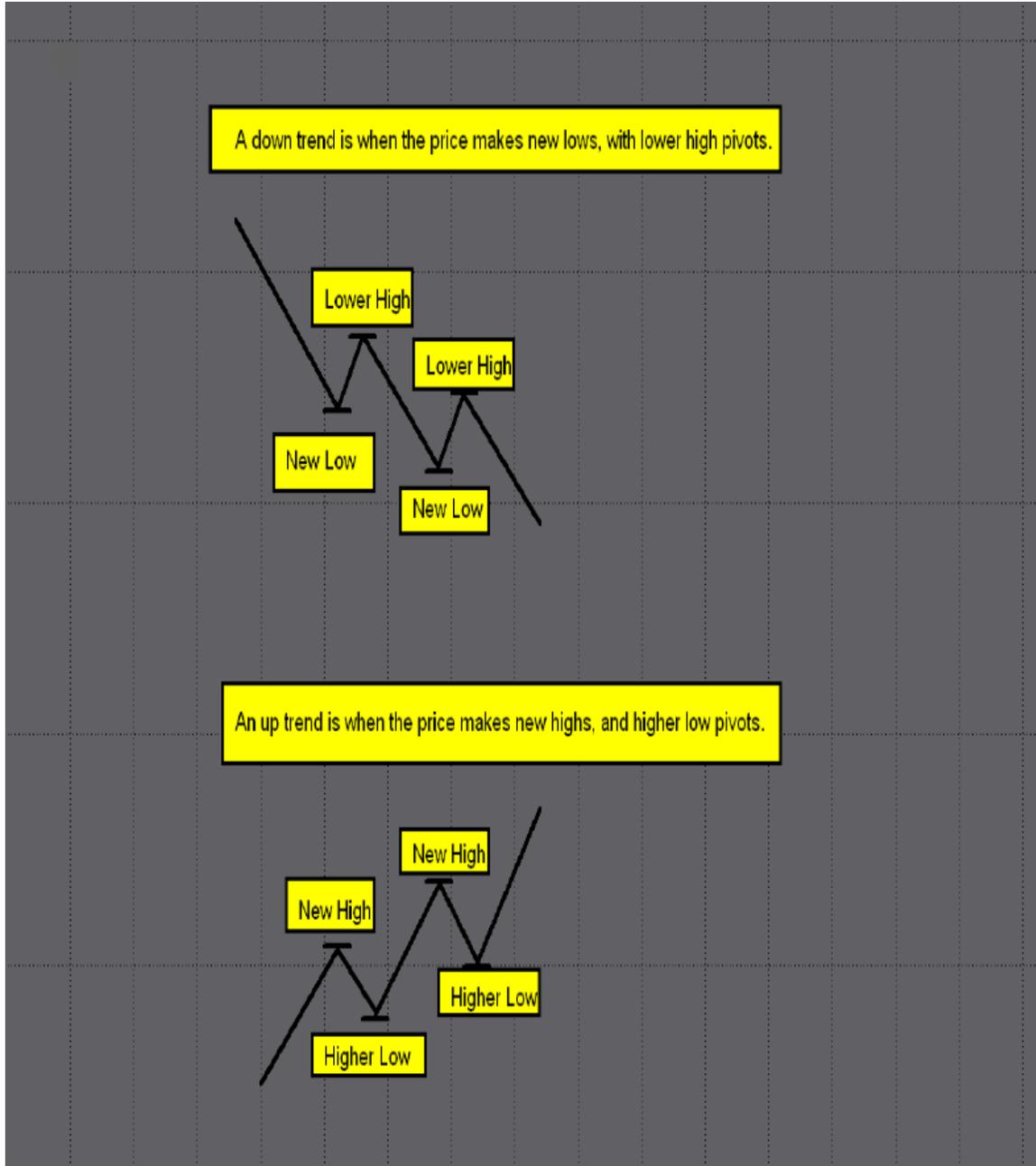
When reading price action you are always comparing the current forming bar to the previous price bar. Seeing how the price bar forms will help you to determine if the forming bar will be a bar that says up or down but it is most conservative to wait for the price bar to close.

- If the current forming bar is making a higher low and higher high and closes higher than the previous price bar it is an up bar.
- If the current forming bar is making a lower low and a lower high and closes lower than the previous price bar it is a down bar.

Examples of UP and DOWN bars

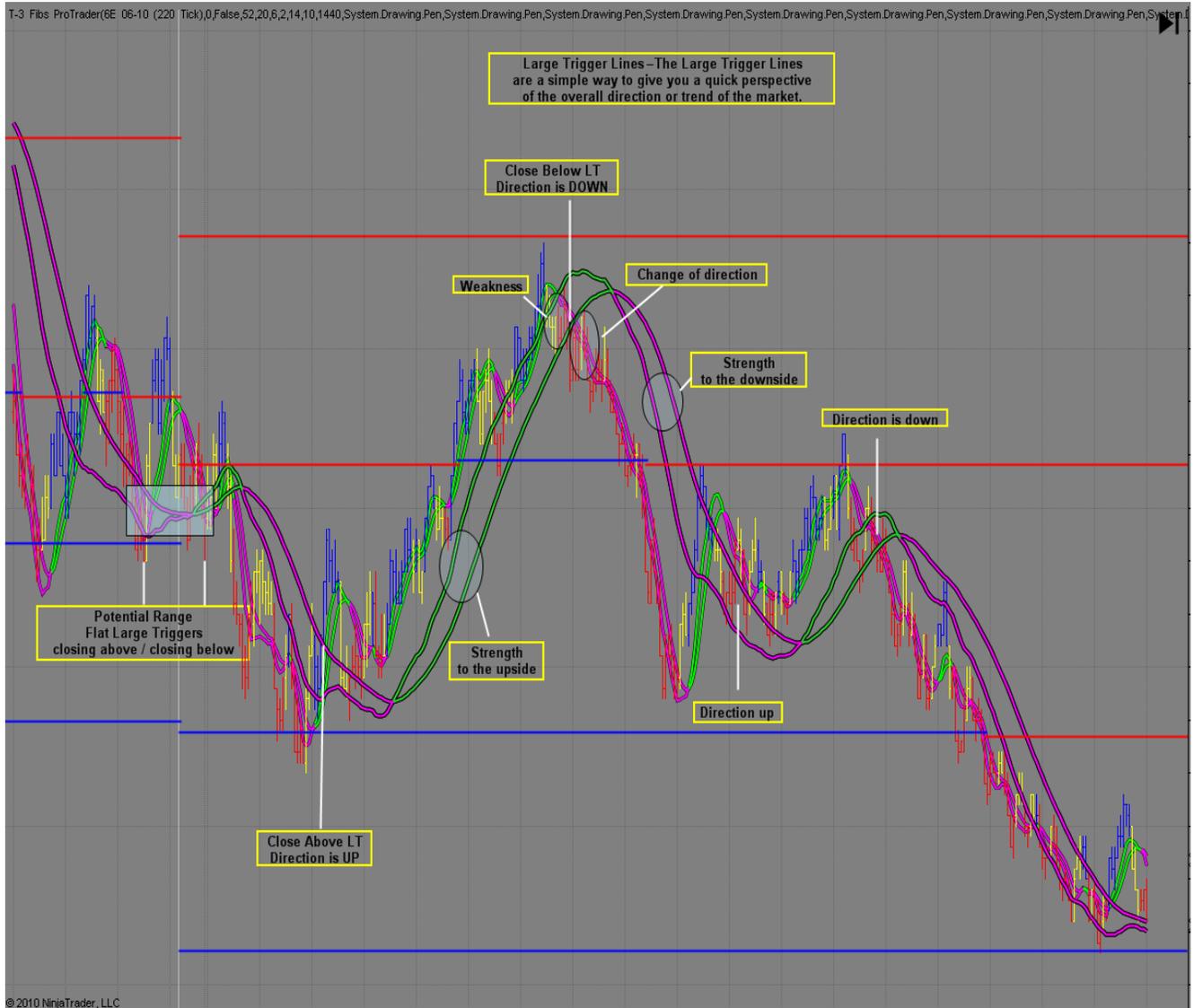


Determining Trend- The trend is simply making higher highs or lows in an uptrend and Lower highs and lower lows in a down trend. This is useful to you when looking at the overall direction of the market and will assist you in keeping focused on the larger picture.



Determining Direction Using Large Trigger Lines –The Large Trigger Lines are a simple way to give you a quick perspective of the overall direction or trend of the market.

They provide information such as strength, weakness and **the potential to change the direction of the market**. For beginners note that your direction will be up if you are closing above the large triggers and down if closing below the large triggers.



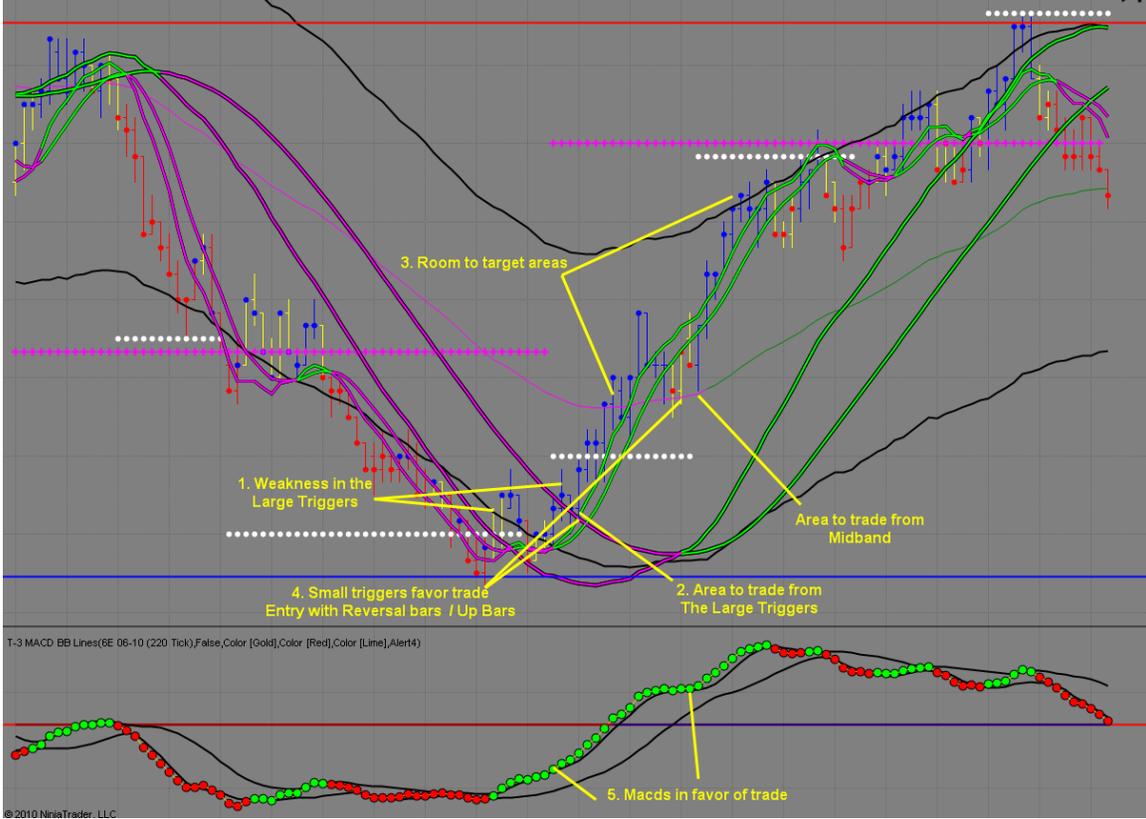
“Intuitive” Indicator Based Trading

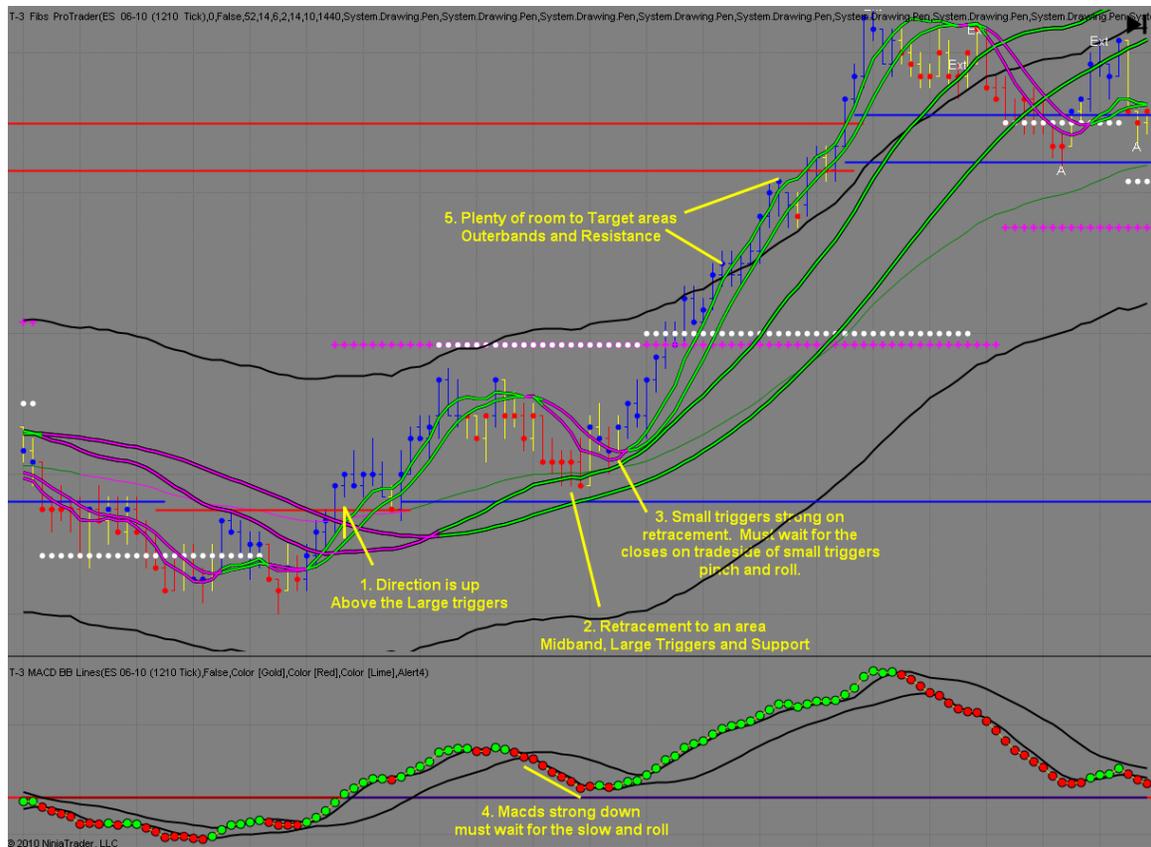
The goal of the table below is to give you “trade setups” and management without having to have too many rules you have to learn before being able to effectively use the T-3 Fibs ProTrader. This will allow you to read the market and the software to put yourself in low risk high reward trade setups within days of learning the software.

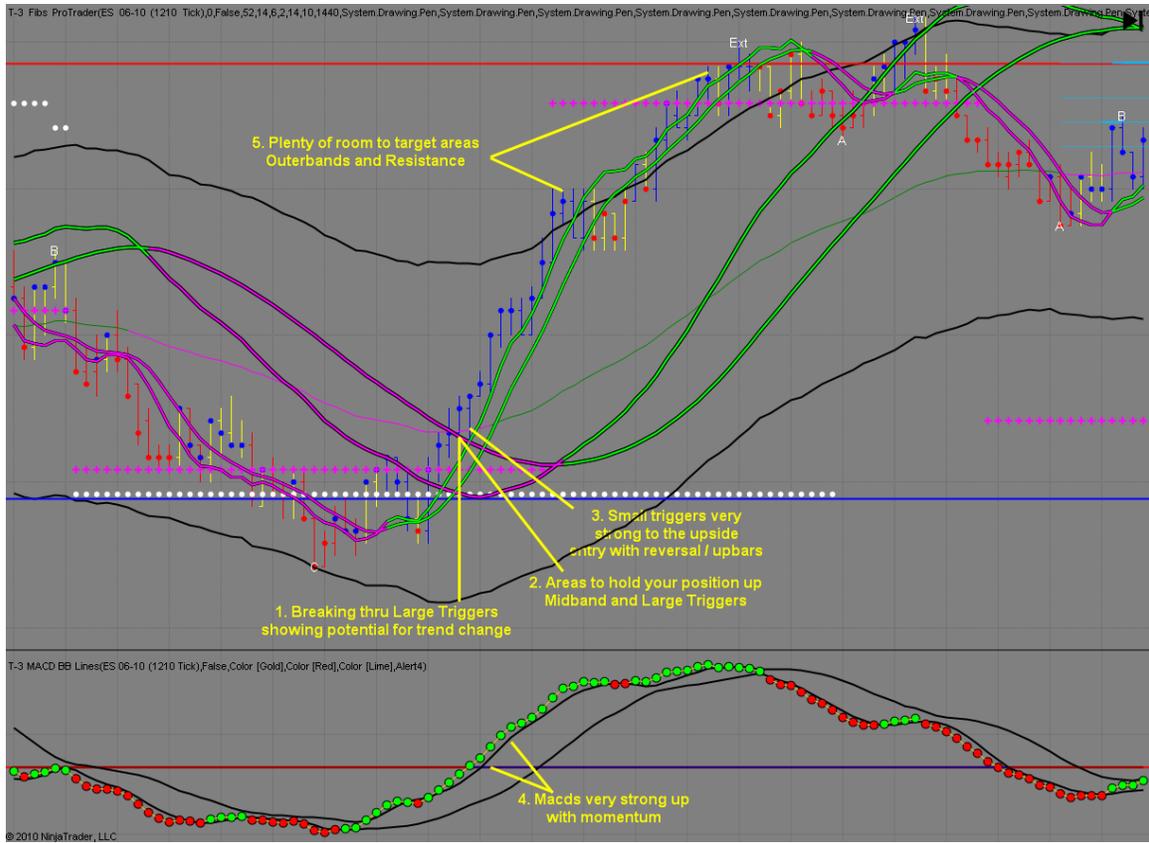
This is an “intuitive” type of trading that will focus only on the market and how it is reacting to the indicators. You will be focused only on which way is the market going and where the move should start from and where the move should end. Knowing these few things is vital to any good trading plan and making good trading decisions overall.

Large Trigger Direction	Entry Area Hit	Risk to reward
<p>Is Price Above or Below The Large Triggers</p> <p>Above for longs Below for Shorts</p> <p>Inside for momentum trading is possible</p>	<p>Fibonacci Area</p> <p>Midband</p> <p>Large Triggers</p>	<p>If you enter a position-focus on the next two potential target areas</p> <p>Have at least a 2 to 1 risk to reward ratio to next area</p>
Direction Strength	How Market Approached Area	Trade Management
<p>Are the Large Triggers Rolling and pinching in your trade direction?</p> <p>Is the Large Triggers Strong UP or DOWN with or against your trade direction?</p> <p>If LTriggers have been flat and horizontal then there is no direction and trades should be avoided.</p>	<p>When looking for an entry: How did your small triggers and Macd bb lines look as you approached the area?</p> <p>If the market approached the area with <u>little to no strength</u> in the small triggers and macds - Look for price action at the area for an entry.</p> <p>If the market approached the area with strength in the small triggers and macds - Look for the small triggers and Macds to weaken and roll prior to entry.</p>	<p>Is your stop beyond the last pivot high or low for this trade or 2-3 ticks past entry bar</p> <p>Is your stop behind indicators that will help to protect your position?</p> <p>Is your stop behind the small triggers?</p> <p>Am I trading into a double top or bottom with divergence that may hinder my position?</p>

T-3 Fibs ProTrader(6E 06-10 (220 Tick),0,False,25,100,6,2,14,10,1440,System.Drawing.Pen,System.Drawing.Pen,System.Drawing.Pen,System.Drawing.Pen,System.Drawing.Pen,System.Drawing.Pen,System.Drawing.Pen,System.Drawing.Pen,Str







The following chart will help you learn the rules for trade setups that will be identical to the “intuitive” simplified version of the entry rules we discussed above. If you take the time to learn each of these setups you will find that every one of them is covered by the “intuitive” way of reading the market and the indicators. These are supplied as a supplemental for those who need a more structured “rules-based” trading approach. We recommend these rules should only be learned once the “intuitive” based rules have been perfected and only if you feel you need more conditional rules in your trading.

TRADE SETUPS	ENTRY SETUP CHECKLIST	EXIT CONDITIONS CHECK LIST
<p style="text-align: center;">Trend Trade - (strong move weak retracement of Macd bb lines) (TT- WR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must hit a key area • Must be with the Macd BB trend • Trigger lines not strong against your position • Enter on bar pattern for entry – reversal bars or double top or bottom bars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outer bands first target • Key Fibonacci area • Exit at the target area if there is a loss of momentum
<p style="text-align: center;">Trend Trade (strong move with moderate retracement of Macd bb lines) (TT-MR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must hit a key area • Must close on the trade side of your small trigger lines with “pinch” • Macd BBs must roll • Enter on bar pattern for entry – reversal bars or double top or bottom bars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outer bands first target • Key Fibonacci area • Exit at the target area if there is a loss of momentum
<p style="text-align: center;">Fib. Momentum Trade (FMT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must reach a Fib area • Strong Macd BB off of the area. Followed by a weak retracement • Small triggers crossed in trade direction • Weakness in Large Triggers • Pullback to small triggers or area • Enter on bar pattern for entry – reversal bars or double top or bottom bars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid band • Outer bands • Key Fibonacci area • Exit at the target area if there is a loss of momentum
<p style="text-align: center;">Divergence Counter Trend Trade (DCTT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must reach key Fibonacci areas or T3 outer band • Macd BB strong divergence must be present • Must close on the trade side of your small trigger lines that are crossed in your favor • Weakness in Large Triggers – do not fight strong LT's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid band • Outer bands • Key Fibonacci area • Exit at the target area if there is a loss of momentum

Examples of each of the trade setups as per rules above

Trend Trades- with weak and moderate rated Macd BB and small triggers

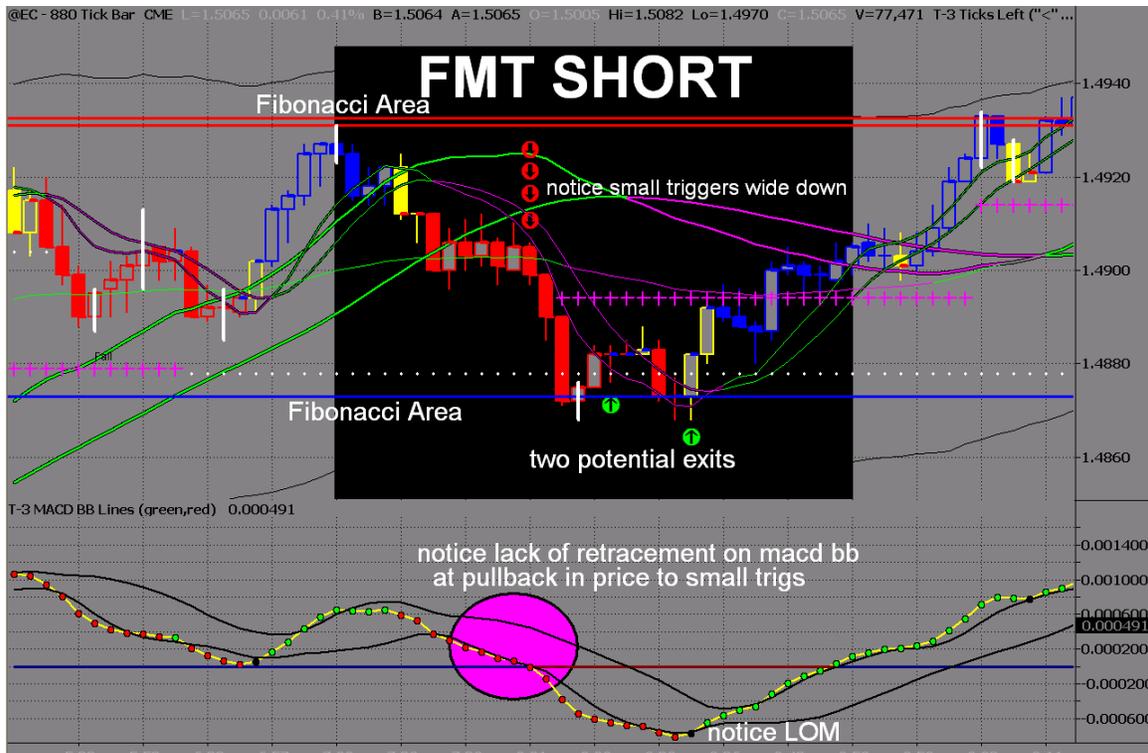


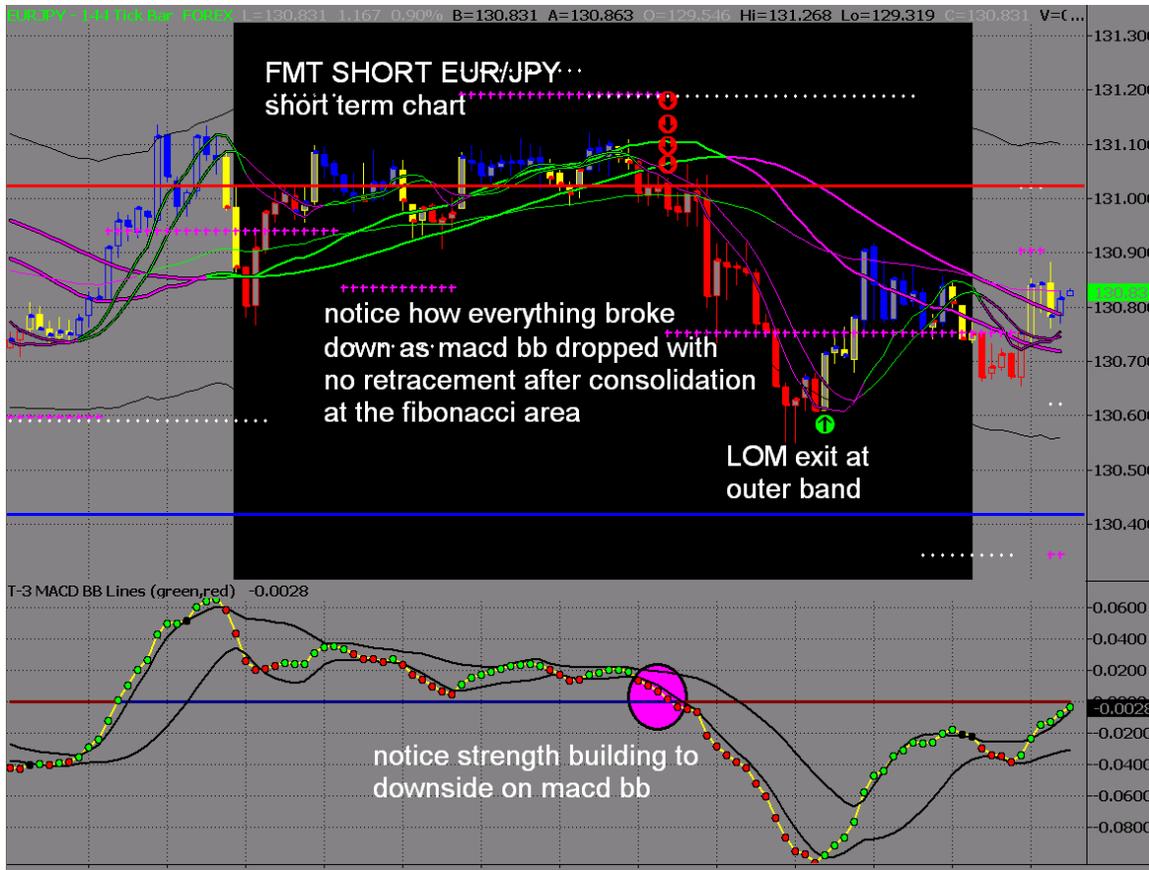






Fib Momentum trades





Counter Trend Trades





The following charts show multiple entries on same chart



10) GLOSSARY

AREA = Lines on the chart that can create a bounce.

BAR PATTERNS = Helps to pinpoint entries and exits.

BEARISH DIVERGENCE = Equal to higher price pivots, and lower Macd Pivots, and runs at the top of the price.

BOB = Break out Bar, or the first full bar not touching the area on the opposite side of the area.

BOLLINGER BANDS = Standard deviation of a Macd.

BULLISH DIVERGENCE = Equal to lower price pivots, and higher Macd Pivots, and runs at the bottom of the price.

COB = Confirmation of a Breakout, or the first close completely beyond the high/low of the BOB.

DIVERGENCE = A difference or a disagreement between prices and Macd. The job of Divergence is to change the entire trend of the market.

DIVERGENCE REVERSAL TRADE = A trade taken when the market is expected to reverse while Divergence is present.

EXT = An “extreme” pivot that happens at or beyond the Outer Bands.

FIBONACCI = Areas of Support and Resistance where a bounce and potential Reversal can be anticipated.

FIBONACCI AREA/MIDBAND BREAKING = When there is a BOB/COB of the area, and that area changes colors.

FIB MOMENTUM TRADE = A trade taken when the market is expected to reverse with Retracement Divergence present.

FTP = Floor Trader Pivot, shown as the dotted lines on the minute charts.

JAWS = Forms when small and large triggers are both weakened and are crossing away from each other.

KEY AREA = An area for a bounce.

LARGE TRIGGERS = Represent the overall trend of the market.

LONG = Taking a trade in anticipation of the market going up.

MACD BB LINES = Green, red, and white dots are the Macd calculations.

MACD BB SLIDE = A sliding along the Bollinger Band will assist in judging the continuation of the current trend.

MACD BB TREND = When the Macd BBs cross the upper Bollinger Band, the Macd Trend is up. When the Macd BBs cross the lower Bollinger Band, the Macd Trend is down.

MACDS = Stands for moving average, convergence, Divergence.

ONE TO ONES = Useful as intermediate Support or Resistance.

RETRACEMENT DIVERGENCE = At key areas when there is less than a 38% Retracement in the Macds and at least a 50% Retracement in the price.

ROLL and GO – is a signal from an “AREA” that have both large triggers and small triggers rolling over and strong macd bb dots outside the Bollinger bands.

SHORT = Taking a trade in anticipation of the market going down.

SMALL TRIGGERS = Represent the short-term expected outcome of the market.

SPRING LOADED (Macd bb lines) – refers to the Bollinger bands tightly compressed around the Macd BB dots and building up power for a “breakout” pop in a direction.

STOPS = Protection if the market goes against a trade.

SUPER DIVERGENCE = A regular Divergence where the Macds never violate the opposite Bollinger Band.

TARGETS = Area for potential positive exit.

TREND BANDS = A channel for the market, also known as the Keltner Channel.

TREND TRADES = A trade taken when the trend is expected to continue.

ZERO LINE = The straight line that runs horizontally through the Macd BBs and Bollinger Bands with a value of 0.00.

ZLR = Zero Line Rejection, or a bounce off of the Zero Line.



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NEXGEN
SOFTWARE SERVICES

www.nss-t3.com

3400 Research Forest Dr. Suite B9, The Woodlands, TX. 77381

Tel: 281.419.2110