

3 candle formation

Valid low and high should be a 3CF (3 candle formation)

Liquidity Overall should also be a 3CF

Example of valid 3CF



QM and Range

A QM is when you see a sweep of an 3CF and then a BoS of another 3CF.

Other terminology is a Bos followed by MSS (market structure shift)

Example of a bullish range.

The same is applies on a bearish range

Note the a Daily 3CF is a ranger on the H4

TF for this is weekly, daily, H4, H1, m15, m5 and m1

A daily 3CF is a H4 range, an H4 3CF is a H1 range and so on



Bearish range



Bullish range



The range can also be internal in the lower TF (timeframe)

And can be considered as a QM on the higher TF

POI (point of interest)

Types of POI

- Order block (OB)
- Hidden base (HB)
- Unmitigated wick (UW)
- Imbalance fill (IF)

FVG and Breaker Block are also POI.

To some extent, those POI's are just OB depending on the TF and makes them easier to spot.

UW will be a OB in a lower TF, HB will be a OB in lower TF and so on.

An important note is that POI's must be unmitigated? Untested.

Spotting POI's should be done at least one TF higher than the current range TF.

If a range is formed in the H4 TF then we should go to the Daily chart to find the POI for that range.

Another thing to note is that POI's should be below/above the internal liquidity (LQ) and should be a 3CF

Example

H4 Range



POI found in the daily TF



Refinement is done in the lower TF

In this instance I found one in the H1 TF



H4 range refinement

Imbalance fill/ OB



Daily poi for H4 range

Imbalance fill



Most recent range and a CHoCh (change of character/ MSS)



After a CHoch it should be verified as a QM in the HF in this instance we should go to the Daily TF
Same applies to H1 to H4, M15 to H1 and so on.

Note that all ranges should be confirmed using the HTF (higher timeframe) 3CF. this is very important



If we refer to choch, bos qm etc to X or liquidity. And after every sweep of LQ we expect a reaction.
Reaction varies on the size of the LQ meaning a daily lq has more weight than a m15 lq. This also varies in time duration. Every liquidity from every time frame should give a type of reaction. Daily lq can last maybe 4 or even a day it depends and experience plays a factor here knowing the asset your trading.

And in this reaction will make a trade.

Plan

- Mark the range
- Spot LQ
- Wait for it to be taken
- Go to a lower TF to see at least the high/low
- Mark the most recent range
- Repeat

One advice is not to go below the 5 minute TF to find the high/low, but if its too far then you can should do this in m1

Example: Took H1 LQ, you look for at the m15 and the QM is too far then go to the m5

In the m5, wait for a QM to form the low or high.

After this you look for the low or the high at the m1.

Bullish Example



H1 range Choch

I'll go to the m15 and m5 to spot my low after the sweep



Now that we have the m5 low I go down to the m1 and search for my most recent range

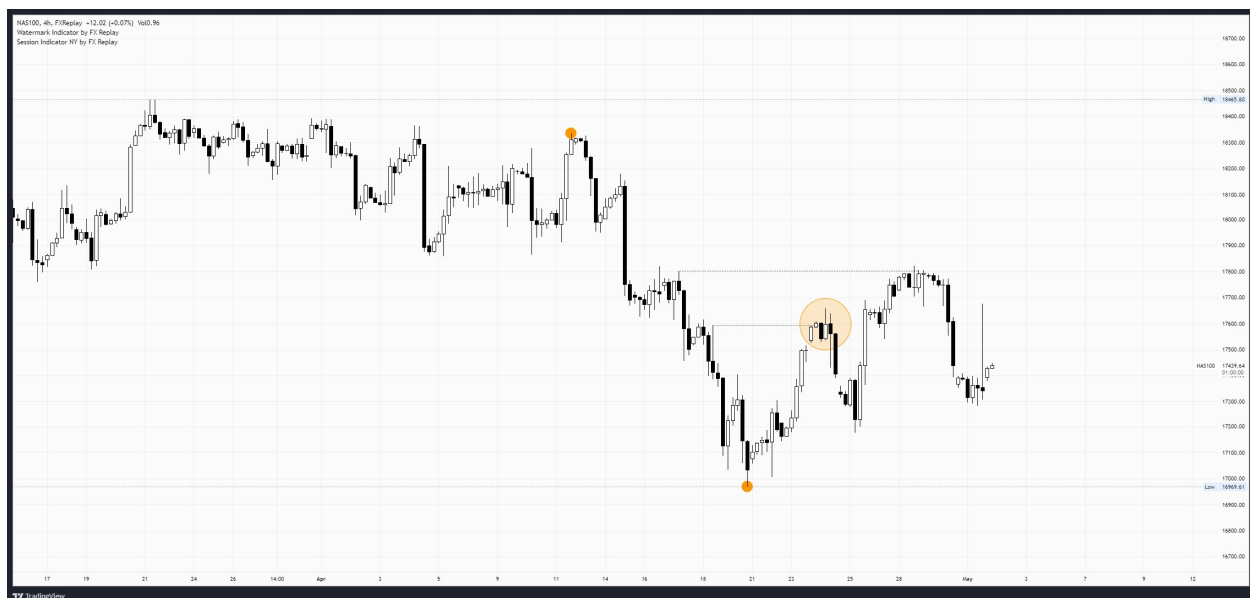


Here I entered from the lq and targeted the external high.

We can also put it at breakeven and taken 50% partial at the external of the m1 range and let the trade run to the m5 high.

Bearish example

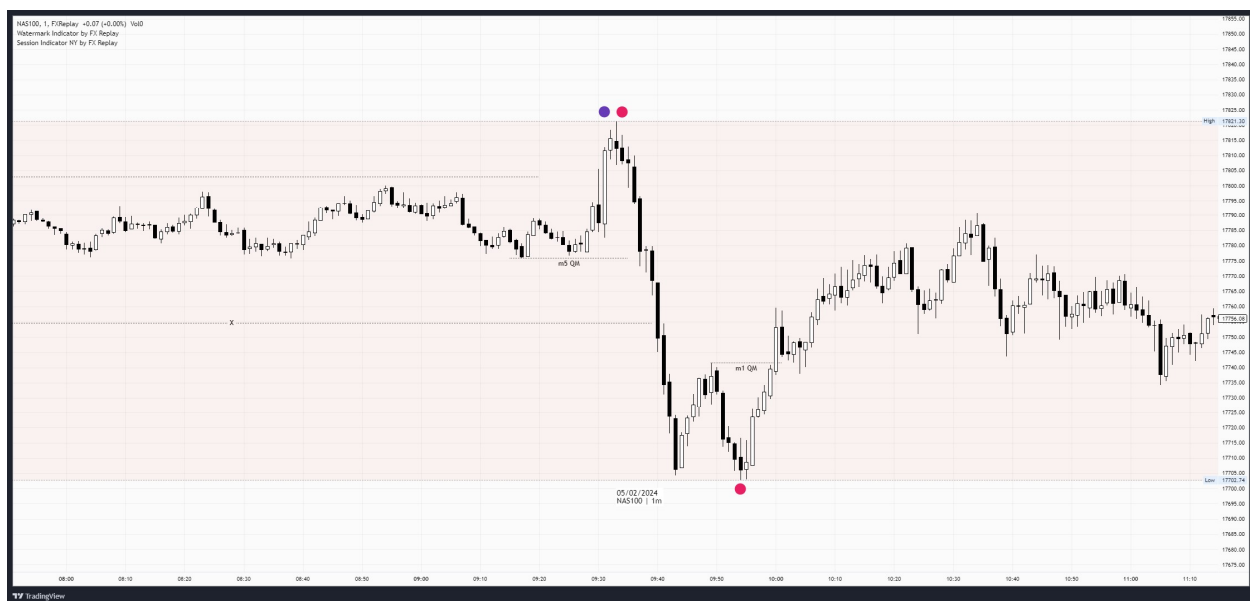
Taking LQ from the H4, I start to go down TF



M5 QM, High is formed. Now I do to m1 to spot my most recent range



M1 low is spotted which is shared with the m5

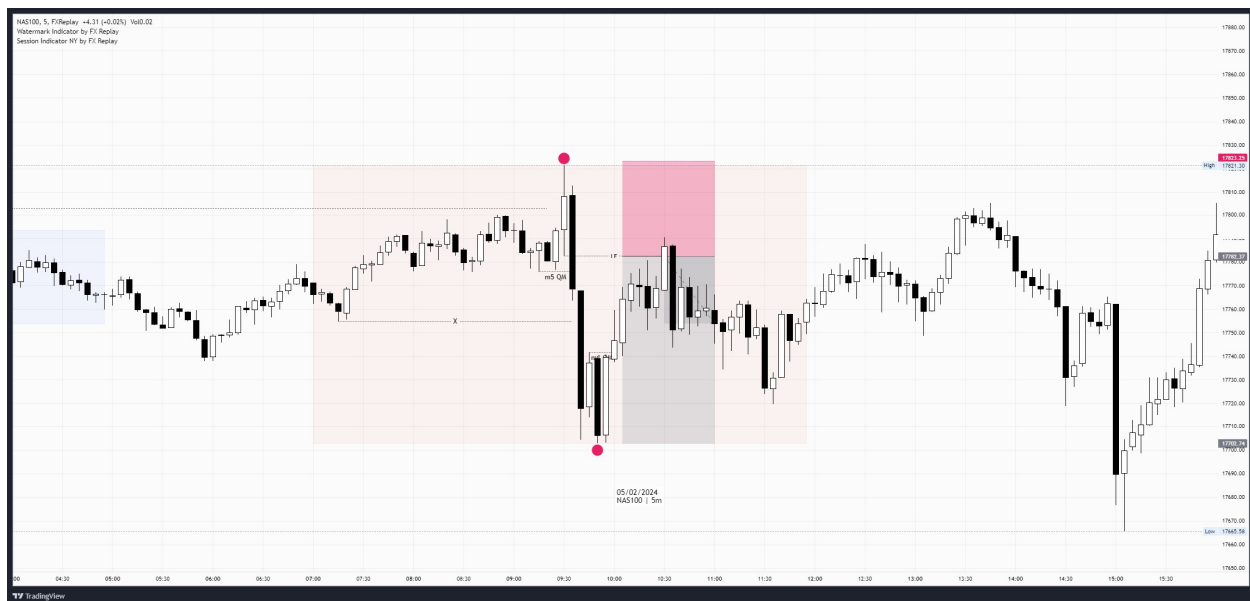


There is no LQ to enter from so search for my POI. Entering from the m1 QM makes the SL to large.

Keep in mind:

After a low is being taken, try to LONG

After a low is being taken, try to SHORT



TRADING BOTH SIDES.

Keeping everything in mind we should now trade by after seeing ranges in both sides and ignoring the HTF bias just using LQ to guide you, in every most recent range. We will be long and short at the same time.



It should look like this. In some instance both positions will be hedged.

This principal will be applicable also in HTF. We can also enter in the m1 then target either the H1 or m15 range but this has to be in the side where the current trend is.