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Ichimoku waves meter

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# User's Manual.



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Ichimoku waves meter



### **Basic information:**

Name:

 **Ichimoku waves meter**

Processed by:

 **Eng. Piotr Fryjewicz**

Coded by:

 **MA Piotr Storozhenko**

Indicator meant for the trading platform:

 **MetaTrader 4**

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# Ichimoku waves meter

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## **I. Ichimoku waves meter — Preface.**

Ichimoku waves meter is a graphic program that allows you too quickly and easily measure the proportions between indicated points on the price chart. This price and time range indicator is the basic tool for chart analysis according to Ichimoku's strategy on the MT4 platform. With the help of this tool, insightful and complete analysis of time waves as well as price waves becomes possible in a short time, and the effort put into performing the analysis is minimised many times compared to a similar one, carried out using the existing measurement and calculation tools in an Excel spreadsheet. The indicator was designed using the knowledge and experience of traders using the Ichimoku kinkōhyō strategy, as well as taking into account their expectations, resulting in the presented tool.

The modular structure of the indicator means that we carry out the necessary analysis in a logical order, starting with collecting measurements on the waves that are made, which are data for calculating forecast market movements in the future. The data, taken into account in the calculation of forecasts, are key to the accuracy of the scenario, which in the case of the presented indicator is a minimised activity, giving immediate measurement displayed in a graphical form on a candle chart, which can be personalised in many planes. The result can be presented as information on the chart in the form of a calculated value, e.g. pips number of candles or date of the forecast change in the market.

The construction of the indicator allows you to work on the basis of time theory as well as prices at the same time, thanks to which we get a picture confirming the convergence of waves, which confirms the accuracy of the analysis, as well as we can hide graphic or numerical information that is not of interest to us at the moment. The indicator uses Hosoda numerical values, which when recognised on the graph accentuates by graphic distinction, depending on the degree of approach to the basic numerical values, which allows the analyst to quickly draw attention

to the emerging market situation or indicate the degree of implementation of the assumed scenario. The tool for calculating the forecasted market ranges uses the basic formulas for time wave movements as well as the prices derived by Hosoda, which results in forecast ranges, from the nearest to possibly further and further implemented ranges in a very precise range.

The work on the chart, where, apart from cycles with basic numerical values, there are also equivalent values, kakugi or jugi, is facilitated by a panel for automatic current measurements. When assessing the situation, we can also use the panel for manual measurements. The basic schemes of the theory of coverage V, N, E, NT are also supplemented with Habitual, Denying and average ranges, and with high dynamics of movement multiple of range like 2E, 3E. In addition to the presented basic functions necessary to carry out the analysis according to Ichimoku strategy, the indicator is equipped with additional functions, such as analysis of candle closures from a given period and presentation of the result of such measurement in a graphical form of so-called Kyushu legs. By analysing the cyclical nature of the market, you can also use the mirror image function.

**We invite you to familiarise yourself with the detailed functionality and capabilities of the indicator described below. At the same time we wish you good analyses using the Ichimoku waves meter and fruitful operations. 😊**

## II. Ichimoku waves meter — System requirements.

Required font installation: „Webdings“.

## III. Ichimoku waves meter — Installing the indicator and the template on the MT4 platform.

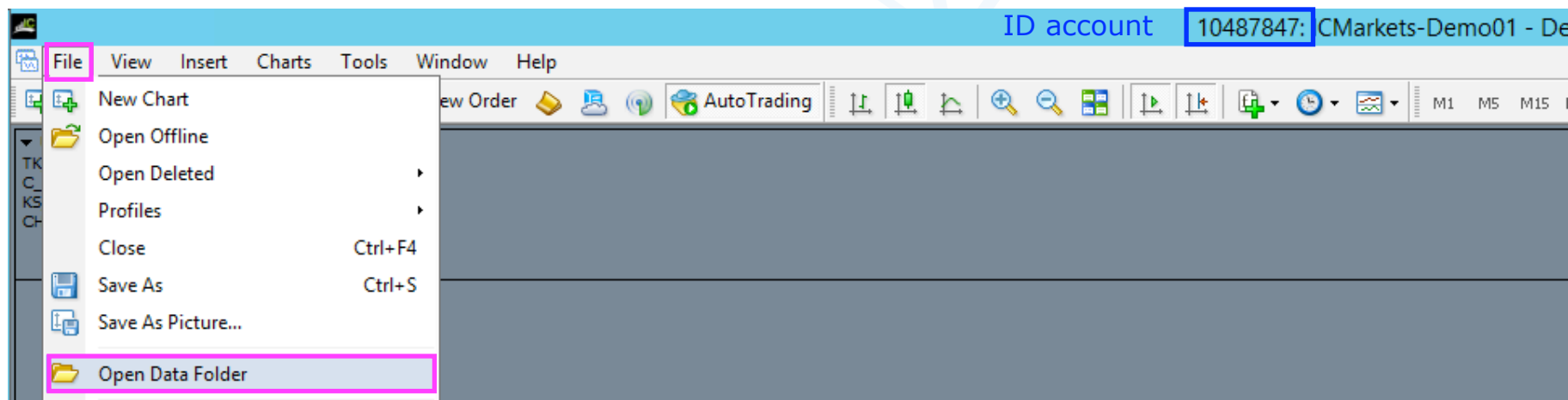
### 1. Installing for the Windows systems.



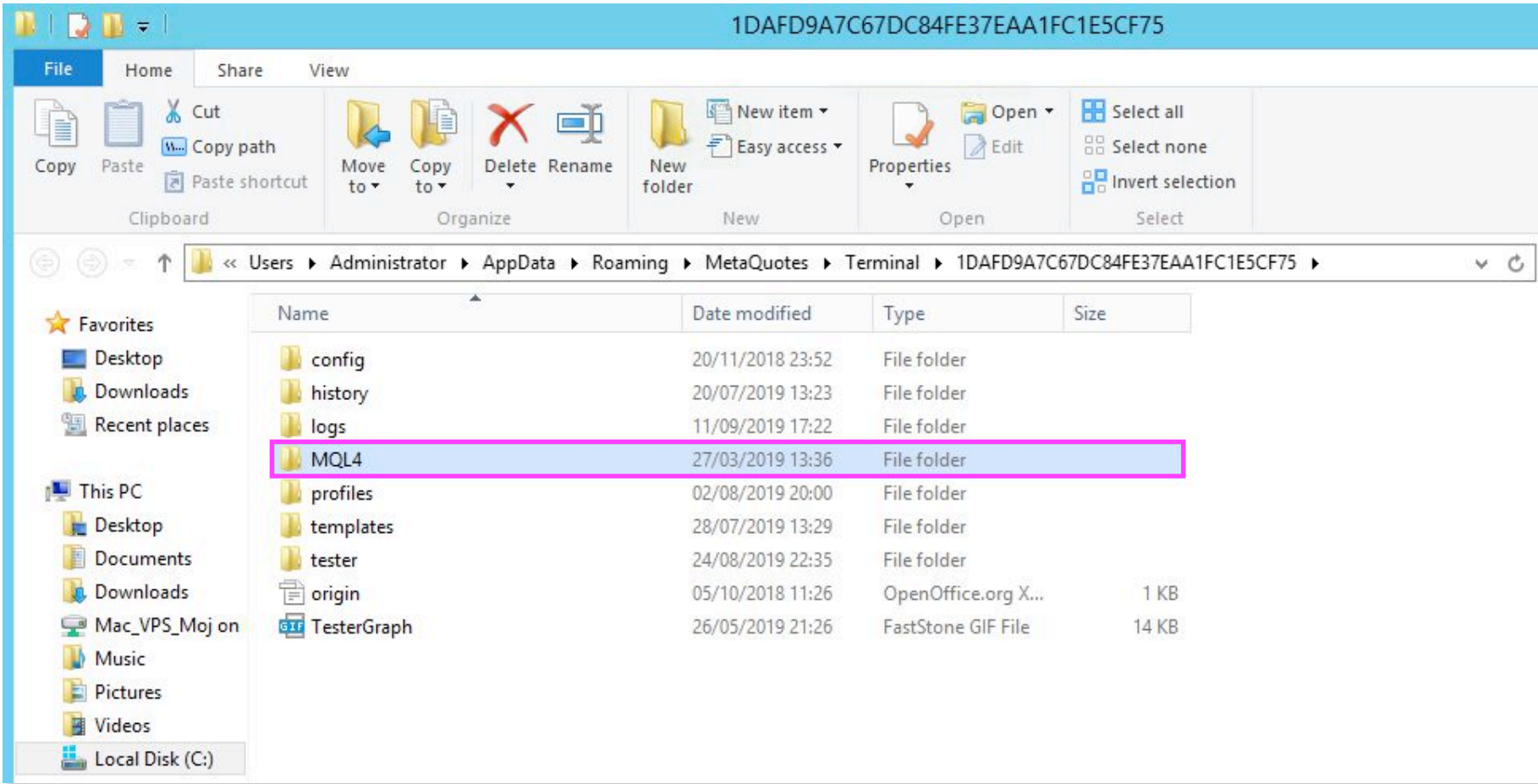
Install the „Ichimoku waves meter en.ex4“ file that you’ve received from the dealer into the: **MQL4/Indicators/** catalogue (applies to desktop version).

Install the „ichi\_clean\_All\_TF\_dark\_background\_STD.tpl“ file into the templates catalogue.

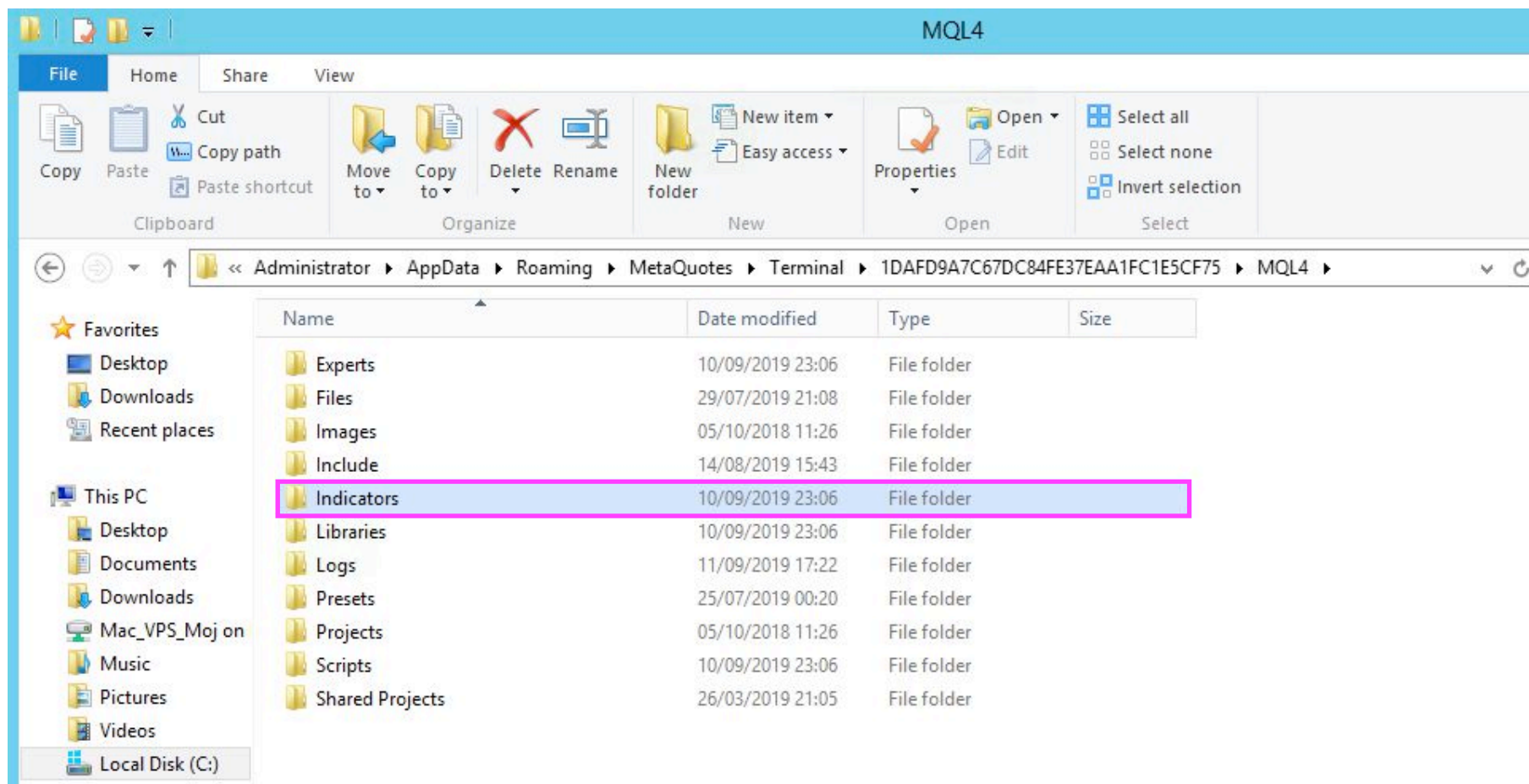
First, you need to ❶ open the MT4 platform MT4; ❷ verify if it has been logged in the suitable trading account (the trading **account ID** for which you’ve bought the IWM license). Next ❸ choose the **File** tab on the left side of the upper menu bar. Finally, ❹ choose **Open Data Folder** from the File tab menu.



For the next step, 5 open the MQL4 folder.

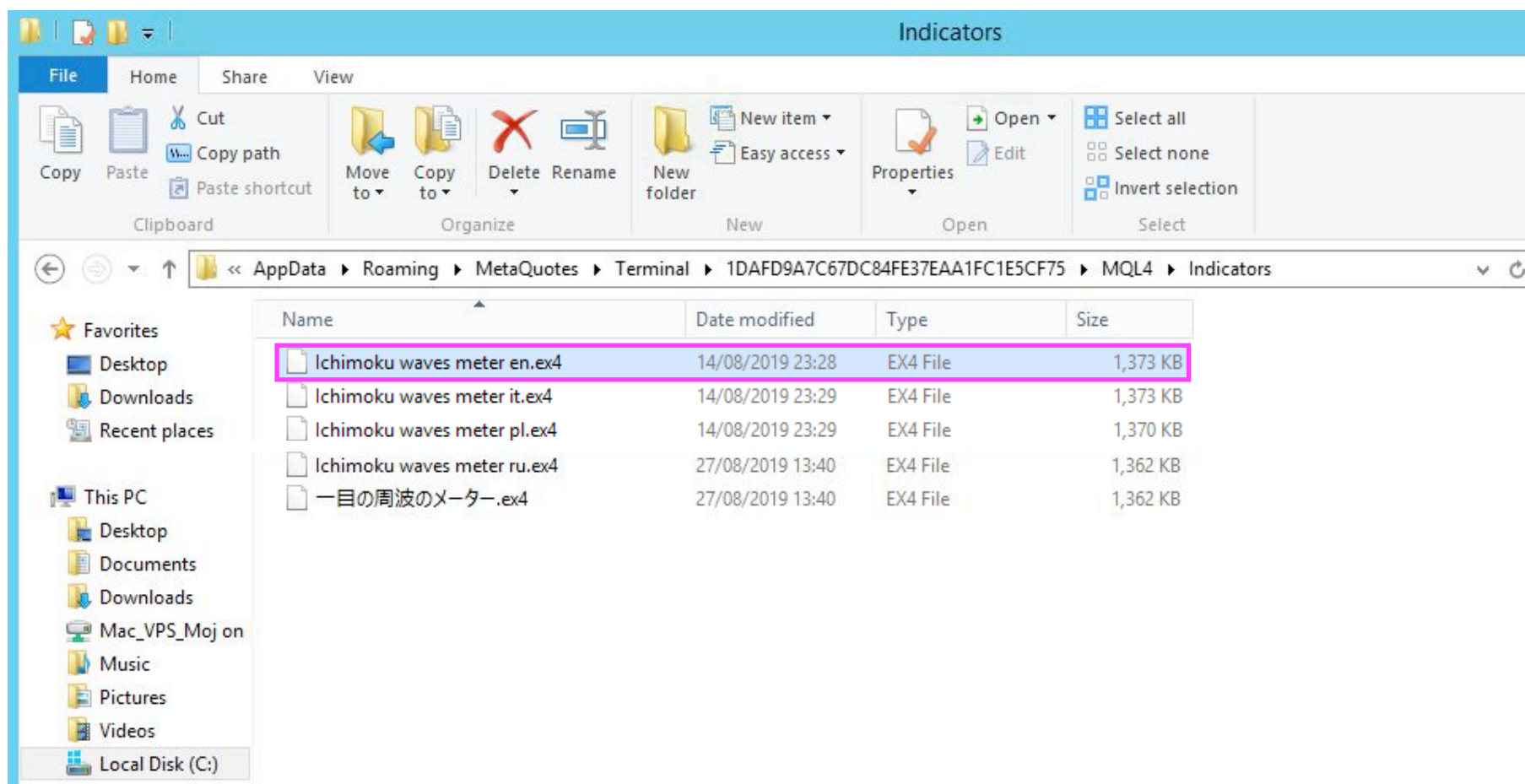


6 Open the **Indicators** folder.

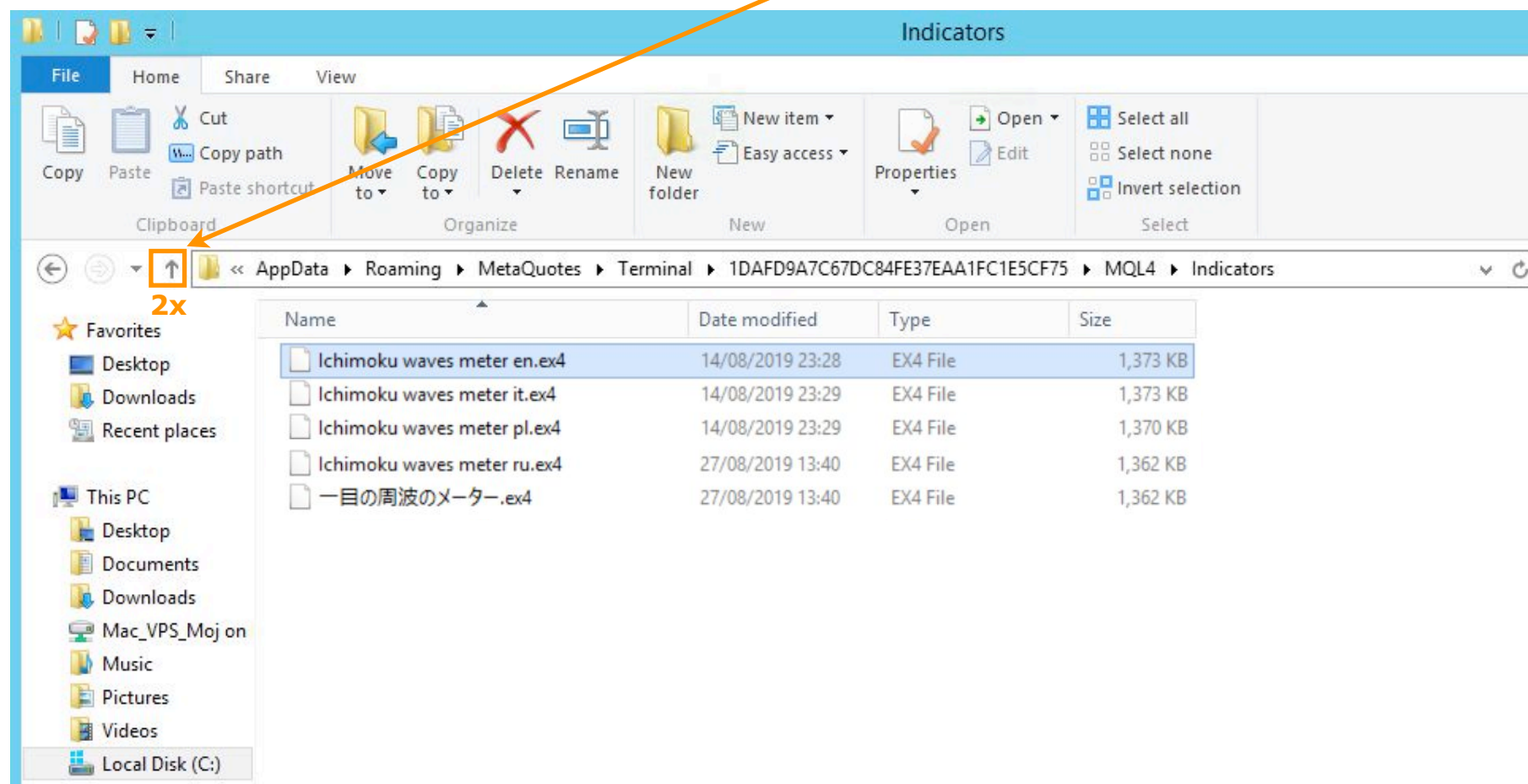




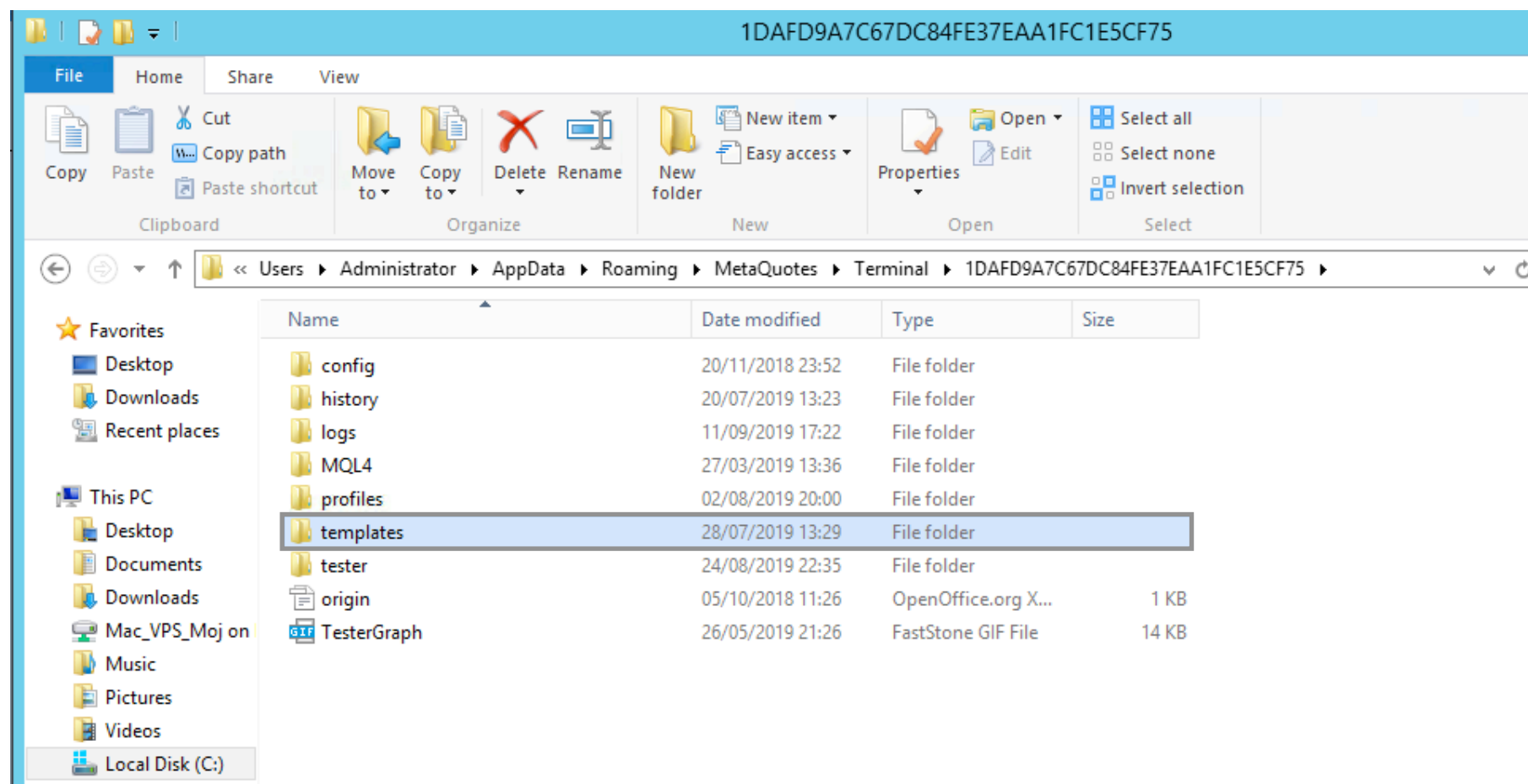
7 Place (copy and paste) the „Ichimoku waves meter en.ex4“ file that you’ve received from the dealer in the Indicators folder (applies to desktop version).



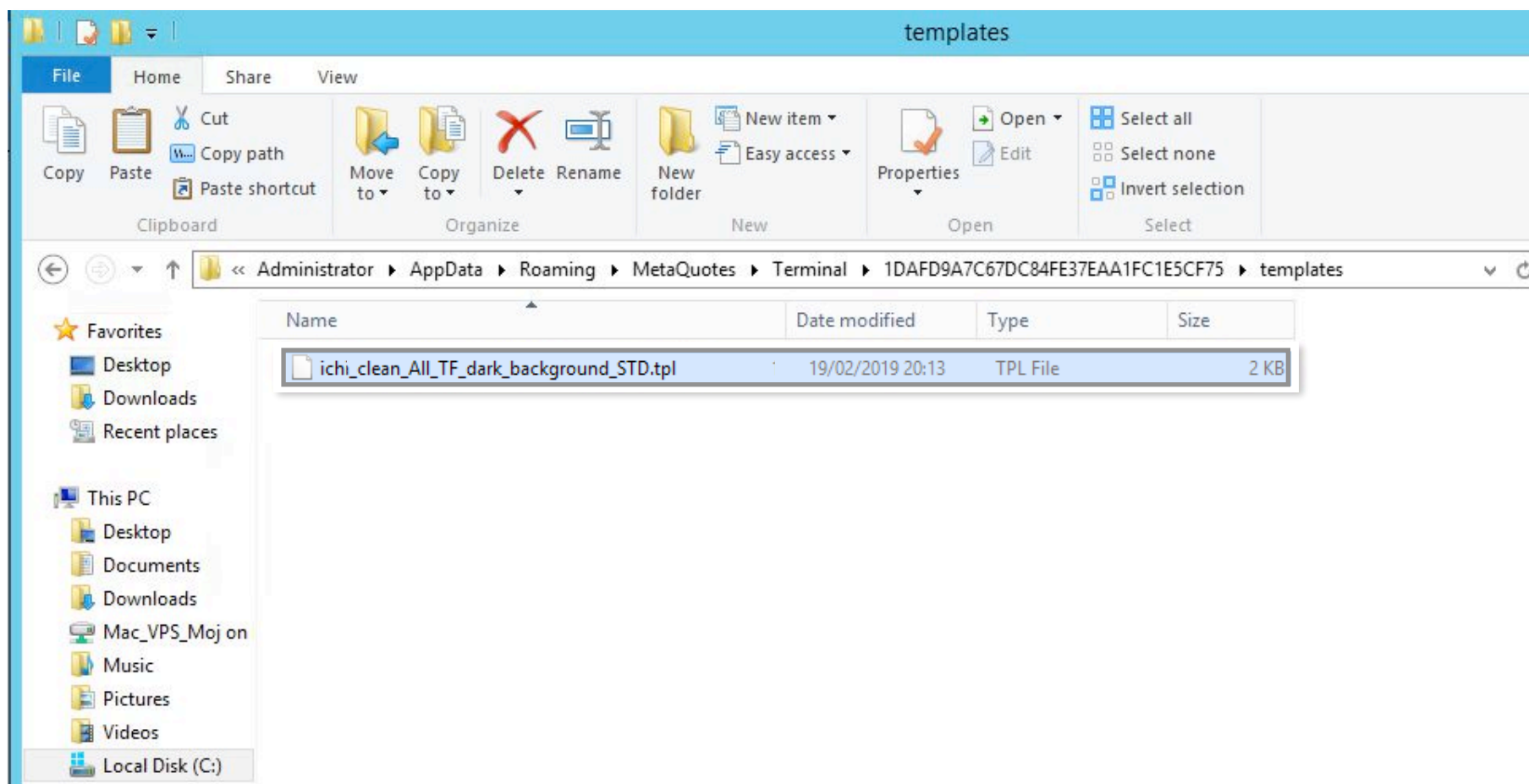
Next, 8 move two levels back by double clicking the heading up arrow icon.



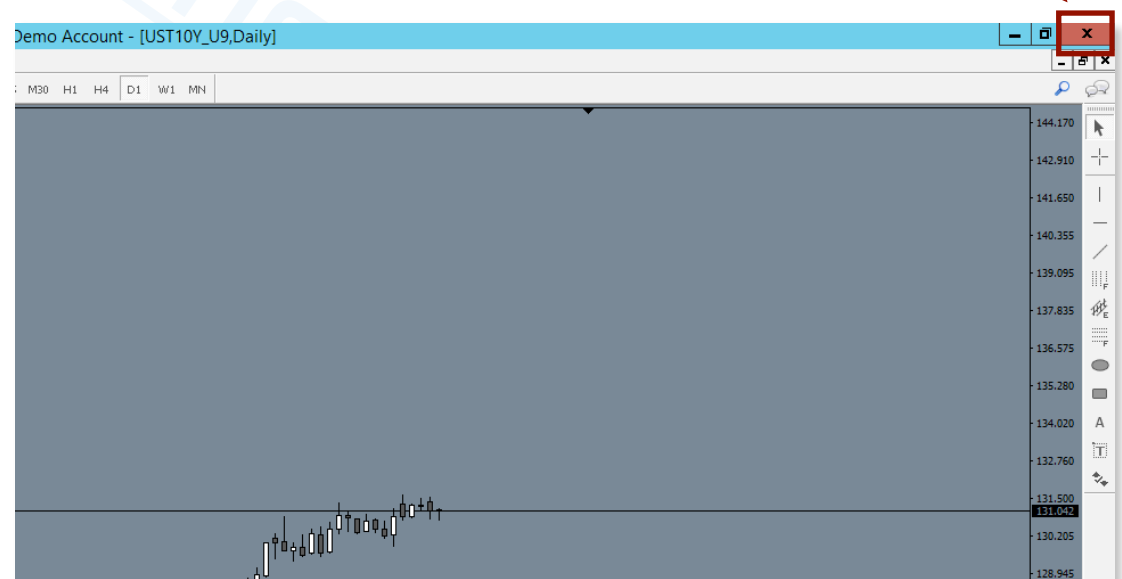
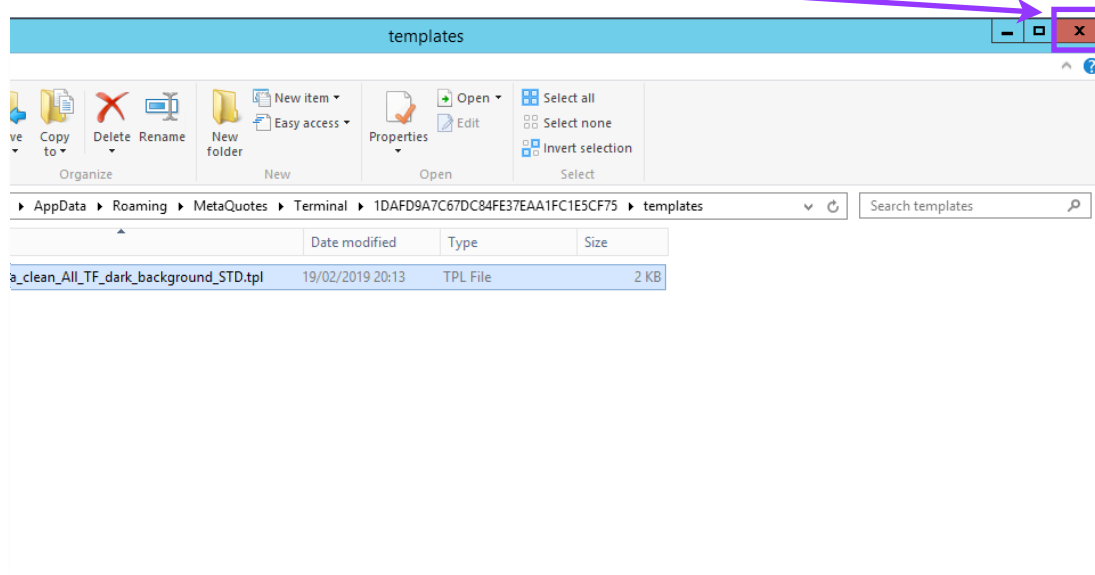
9 Open the templates folder.



10 Place (copy and paste) the „ichi\_clean\_All\_TF\_dark\_background\_STD.tpl” file that you’ve received from the dealer in the templates folder.



11 Close the active window and 12 restart the MT4 platform (close and re-open the program).

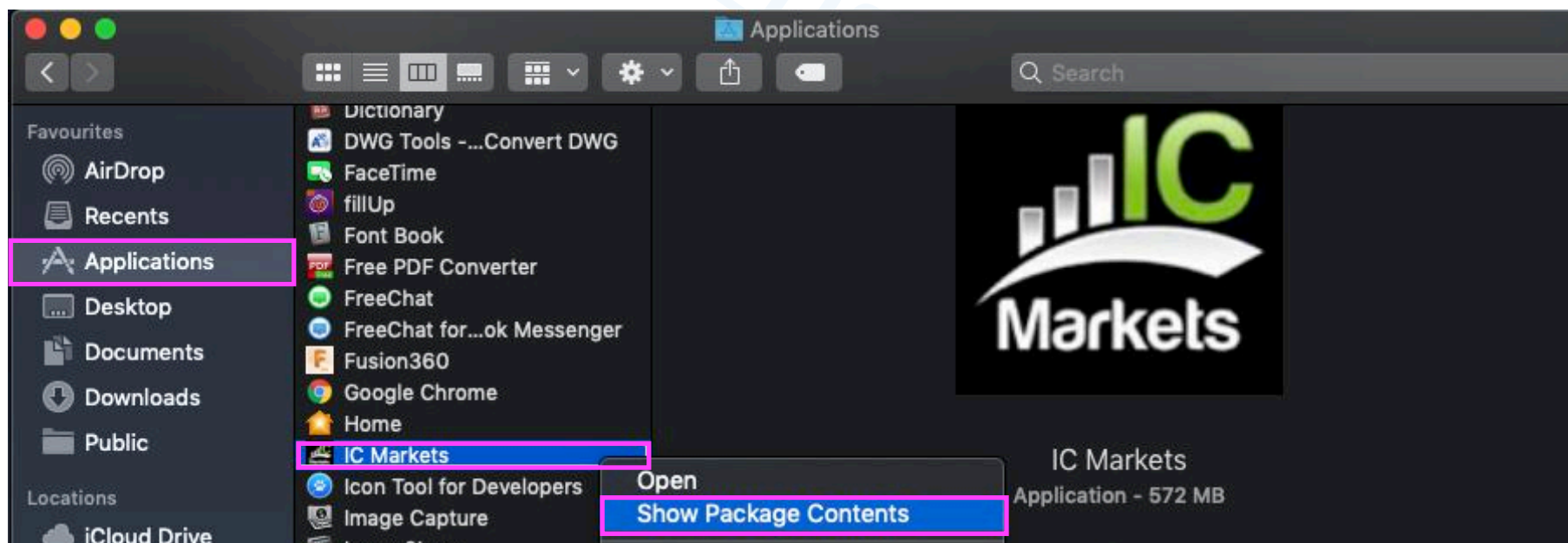


## 2. Installing for the macOS systems.

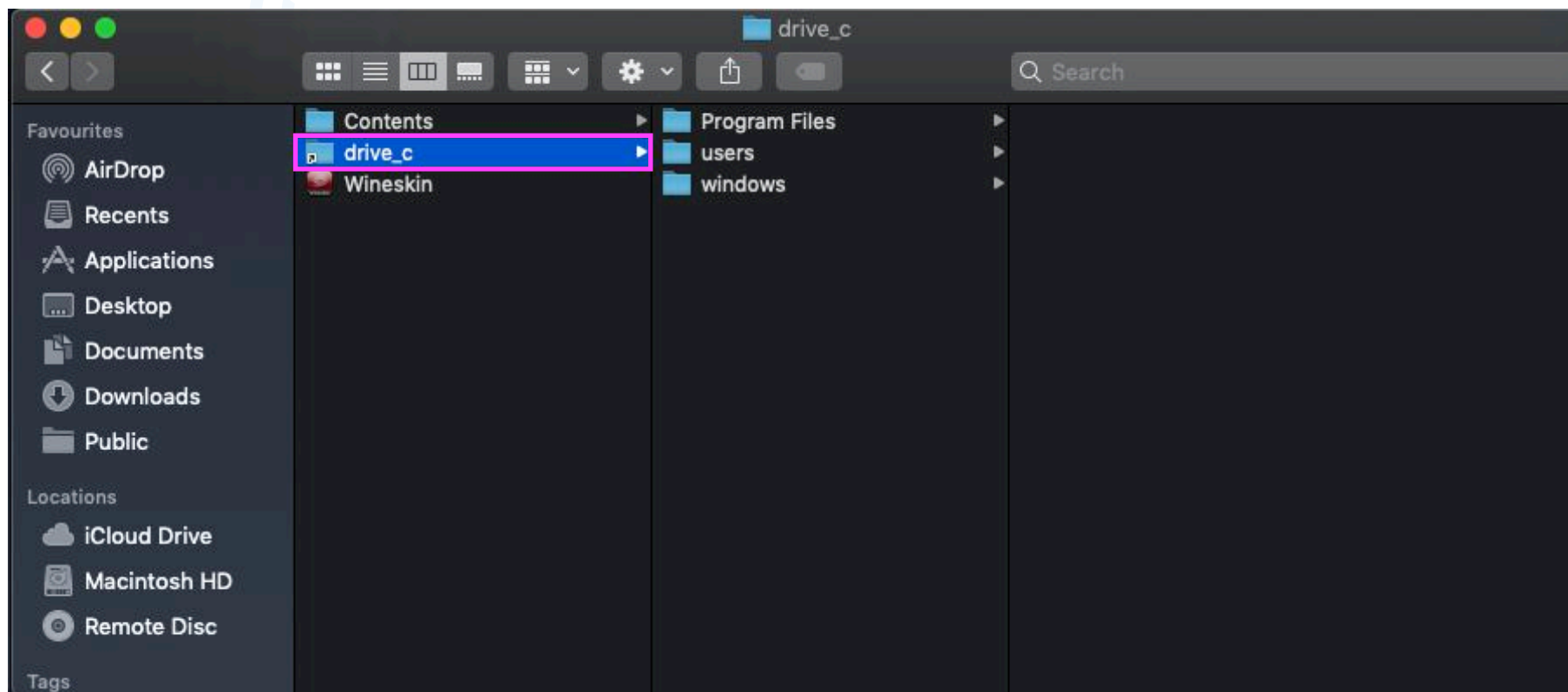
Install the „**Ichimoku waves meter en.ex4**“ file that you’ve received from the dealer into the **Applications/“Your broker”/catalogue** („Show the Package Contents” — after clicking your broker’s icon with the right key of your mouse) **/Contents/Resources/drive\_c/Program Files/MetaTrader 4 „Your broker”/MQL4/Indicators/** (applies to desktop version).

Install the „**ichi\_clean\_All\_TF\_dark\_background\_STD.tpl**“ file into the **Applications/“Your broker”/catalogue** („Show the Package Contents” — after clicking your broker’s icon with the right key of your mouse) / **Contents/Resources/drive\_c/Program Files/MetaTrader 4 „Your broker”/templates**.

First, you need to ❶ open the „**Finder**” window, next ❷ open the „**Applications**” tab, ❸ **choose „Your broker”** app from the list of the programs you have (in the „IC Markets” example) by clicking it once with the left key of your mouse — it will become highlighted. Next ❹ click it once again, but with the right key of your mouse — a handy menu will appear. ❺ Choose „**Show the Package Contents**” from the list and confirm by clicking once with the left key of your mouse.

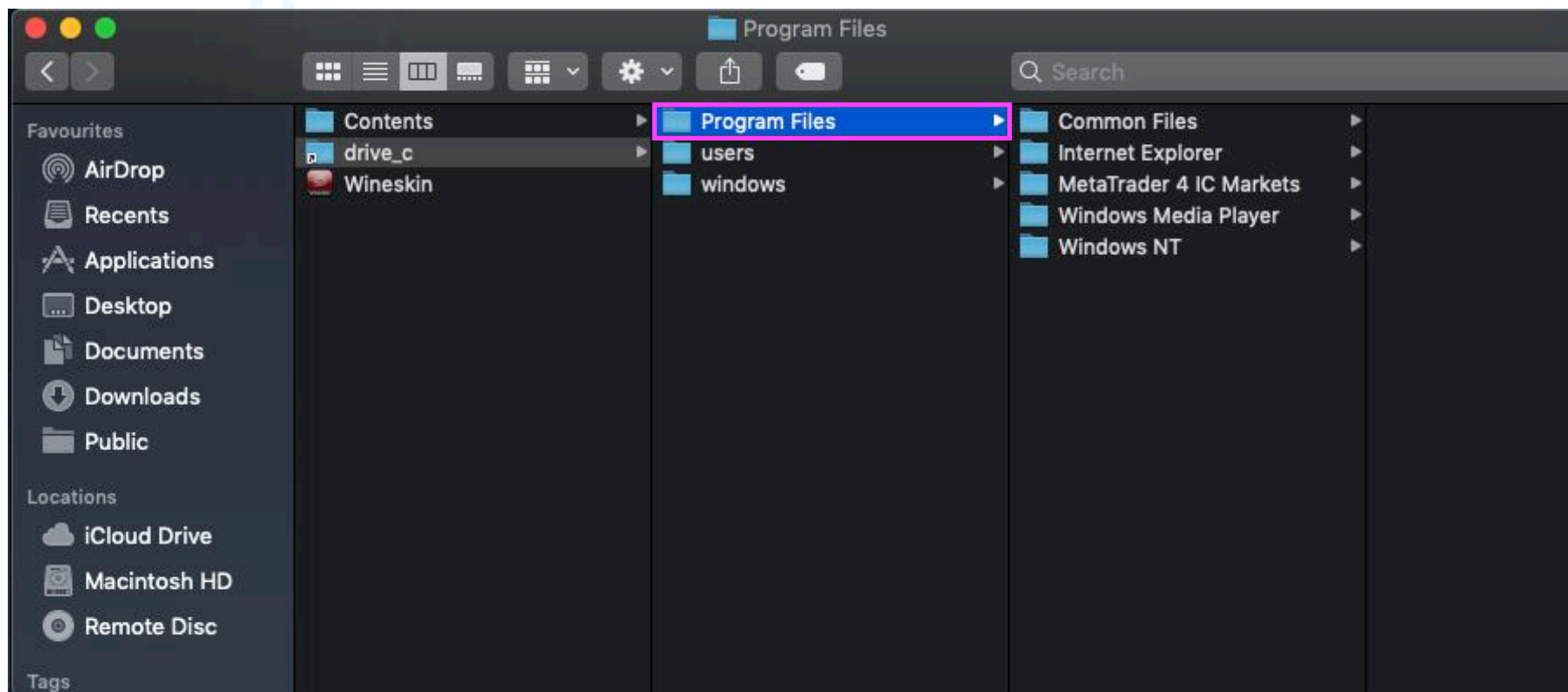


6 Open the „drive\_c” shortcut folder.



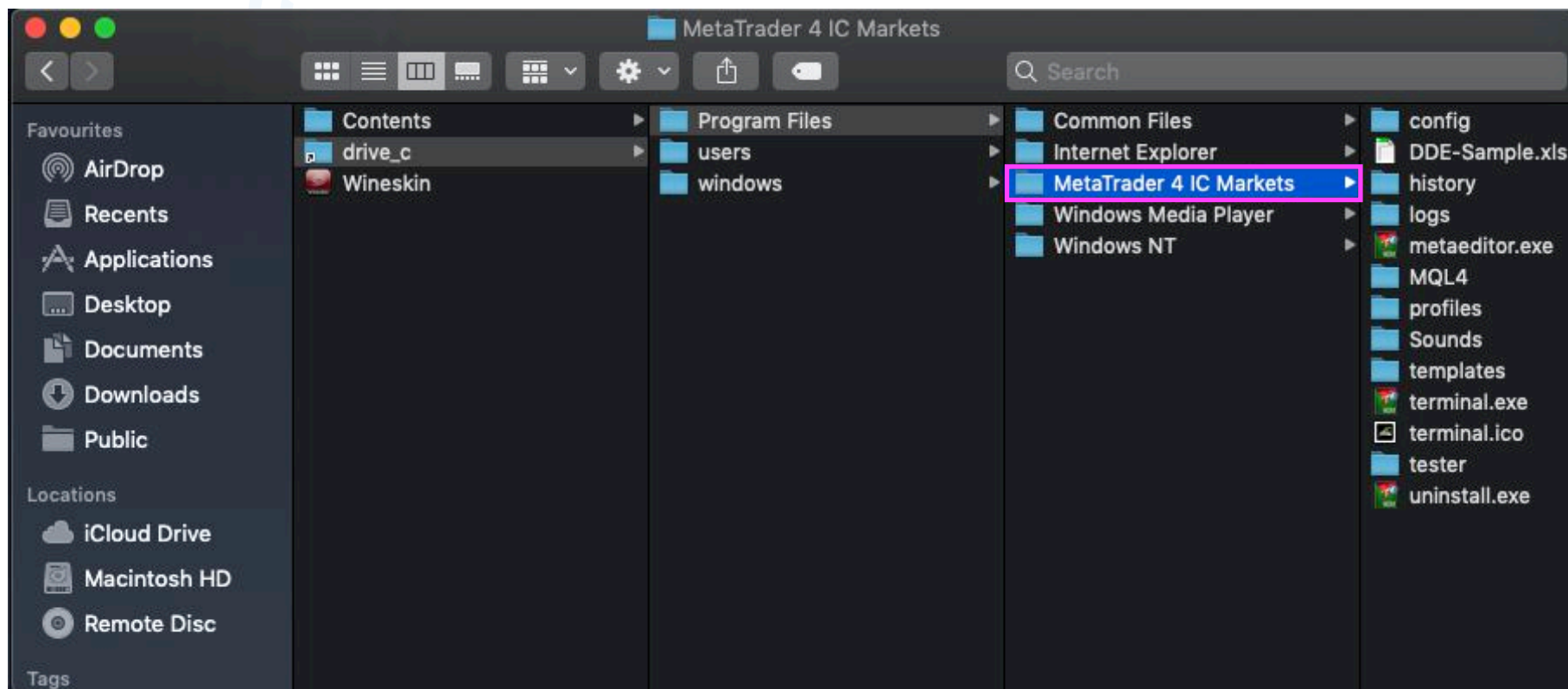


7 Open the „Program Files” folder.

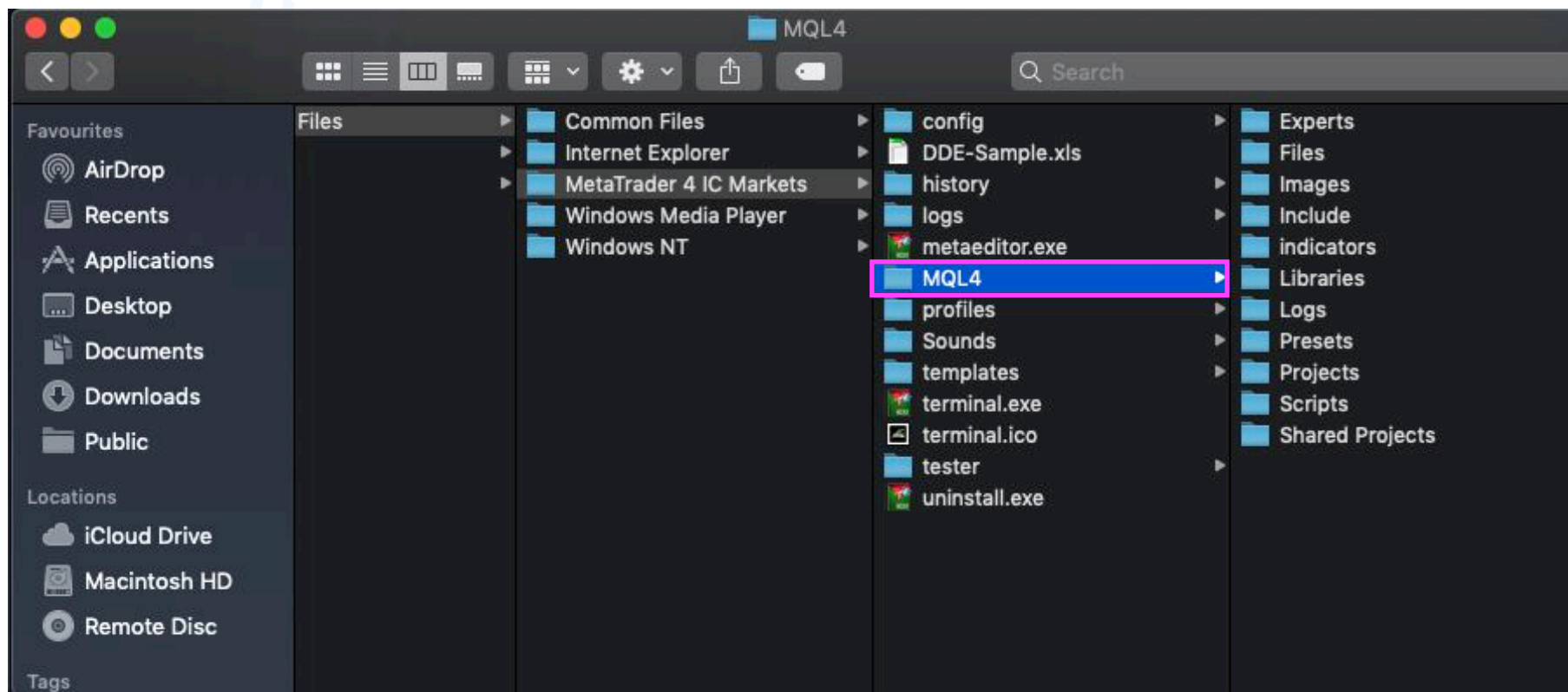




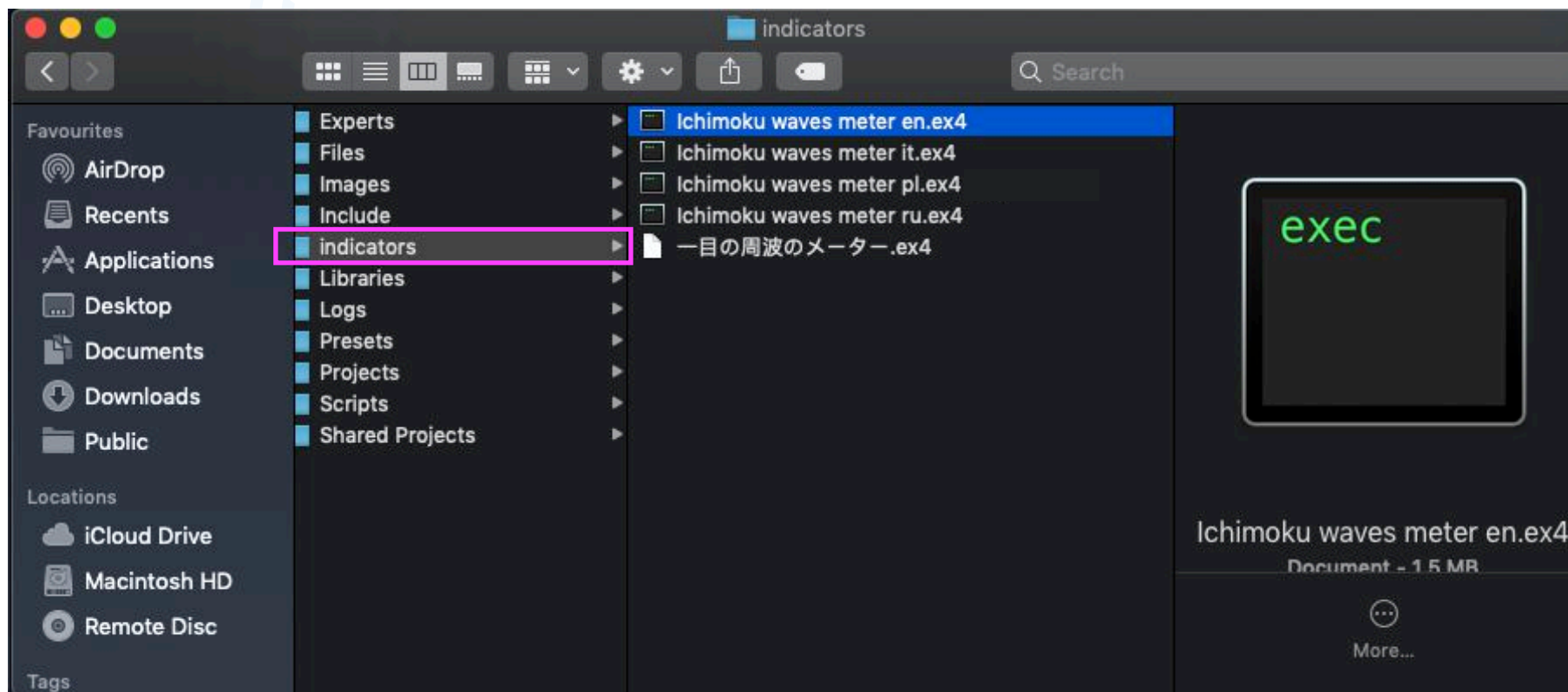
8 Open the „MetaTrader 4 „Your broker’s name”” folder.



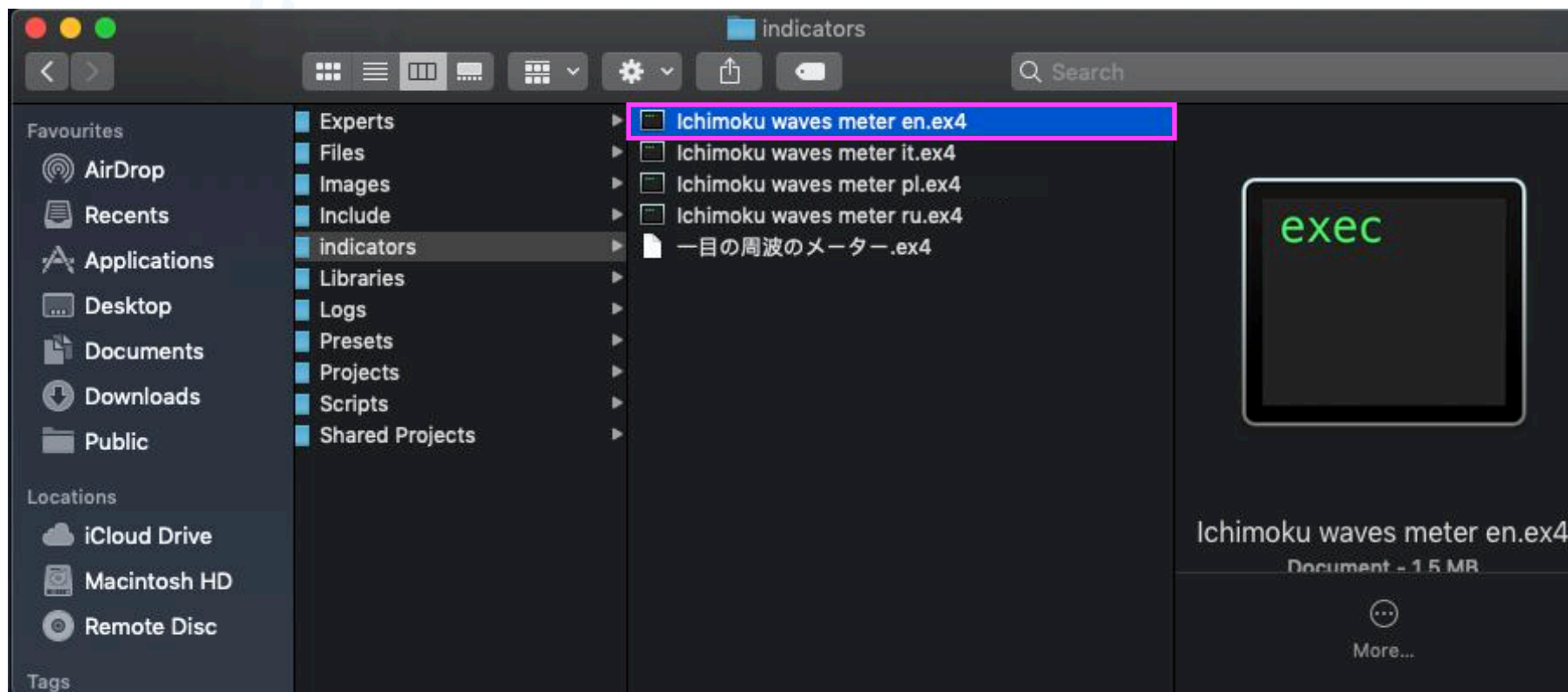
9 Open the „MQL4” folder.



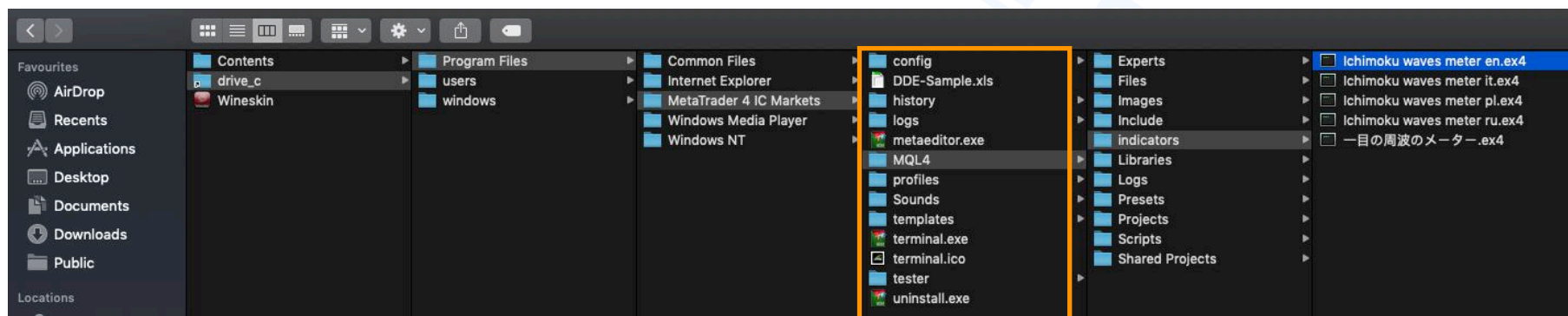
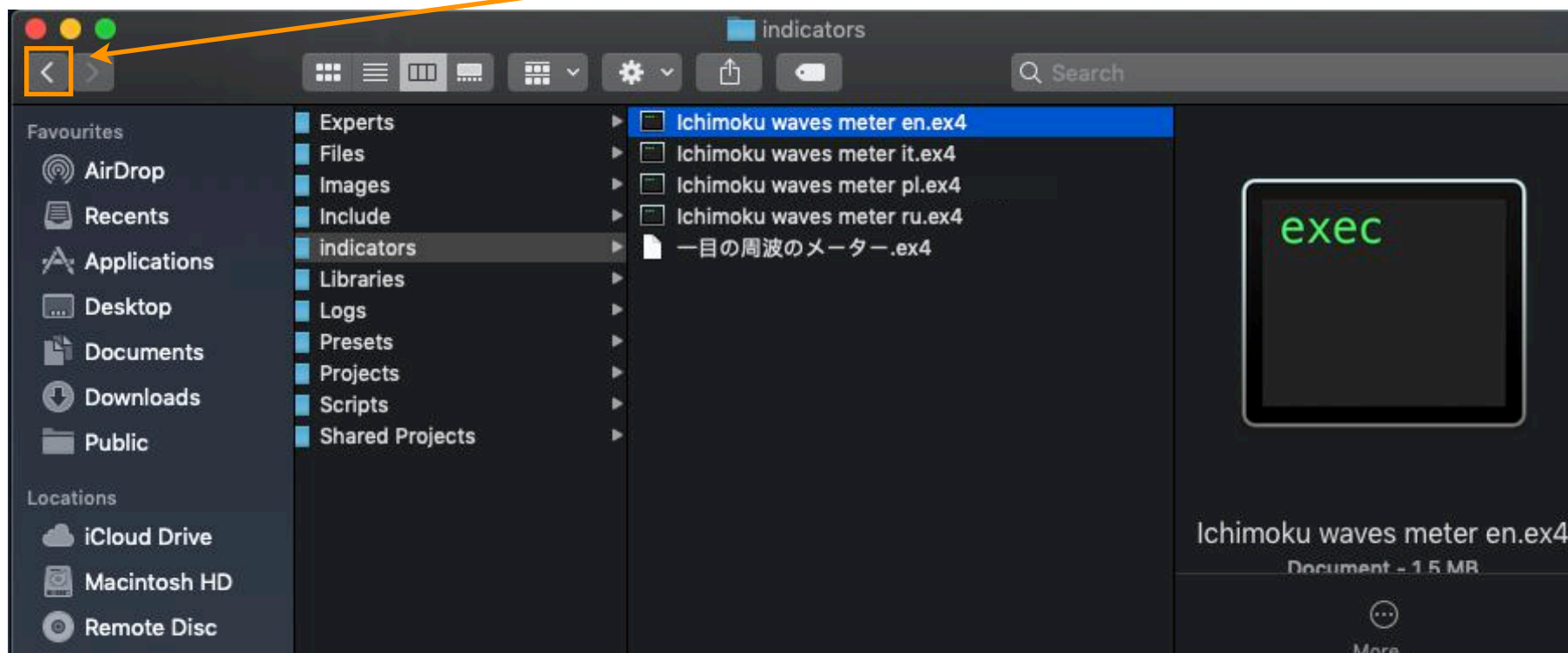
10 Open the „**indicators**” folder.



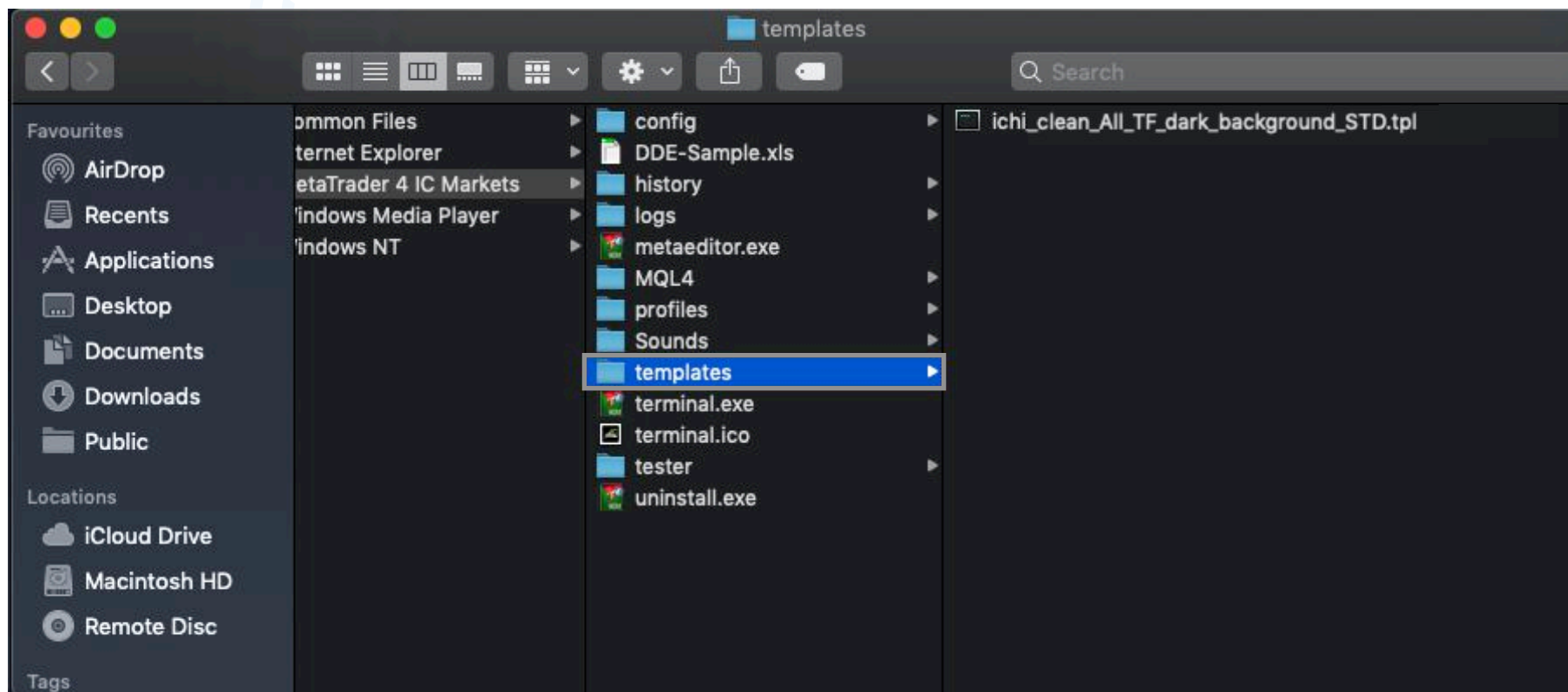
11 ) Place (copy and paste) the „Ichimoku waves meter en.ex4“ file that you’ve received from the dealer in the Indicators folder (applies to desktop version).



Next, **1 2** move two levels back by double clicking the heading left arrow icon.

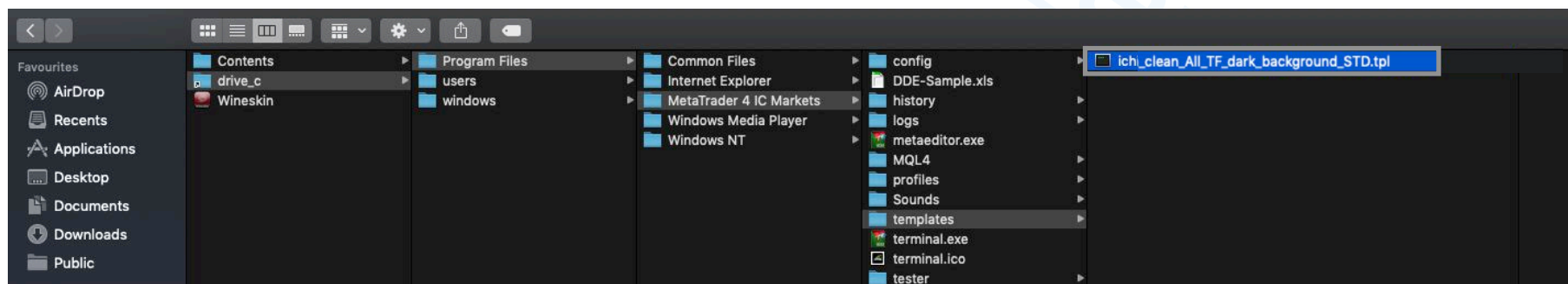
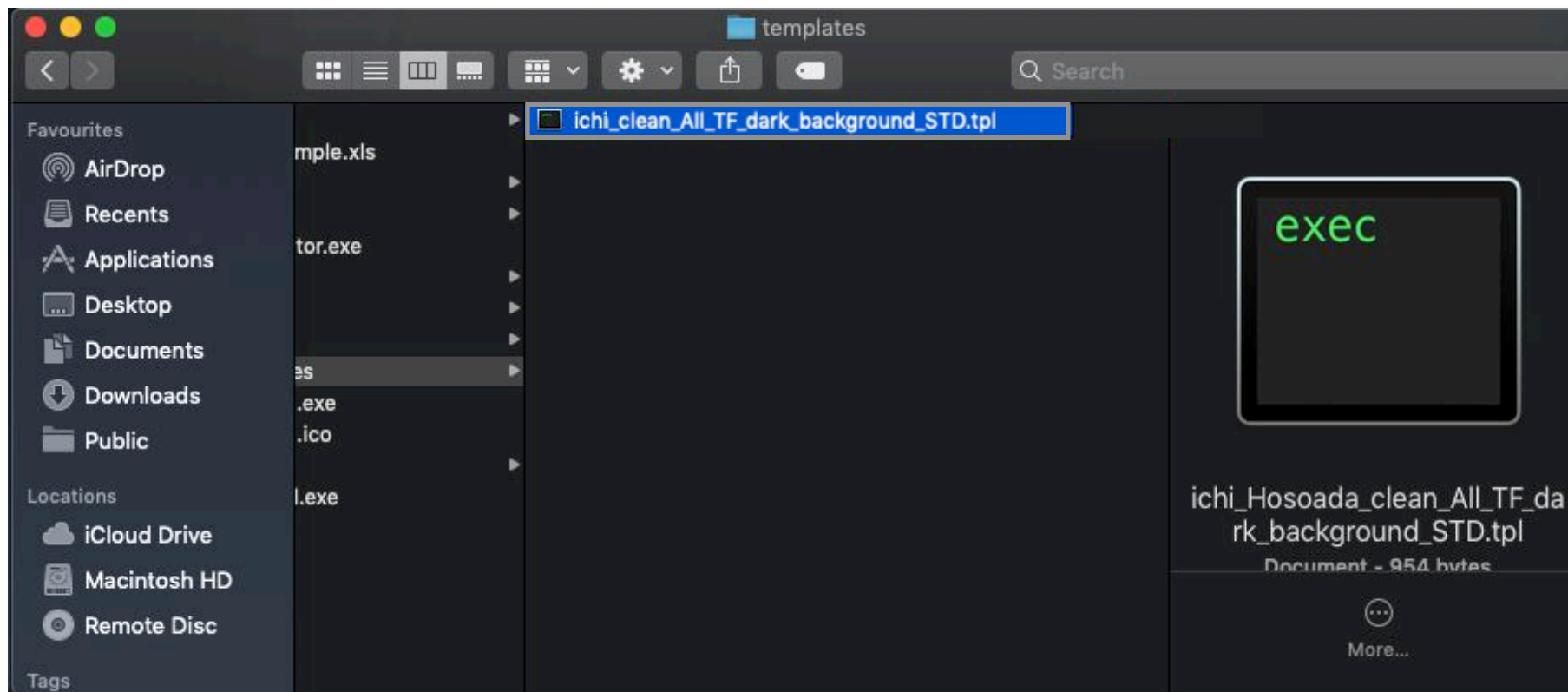


13 Open the „templates“ folder.

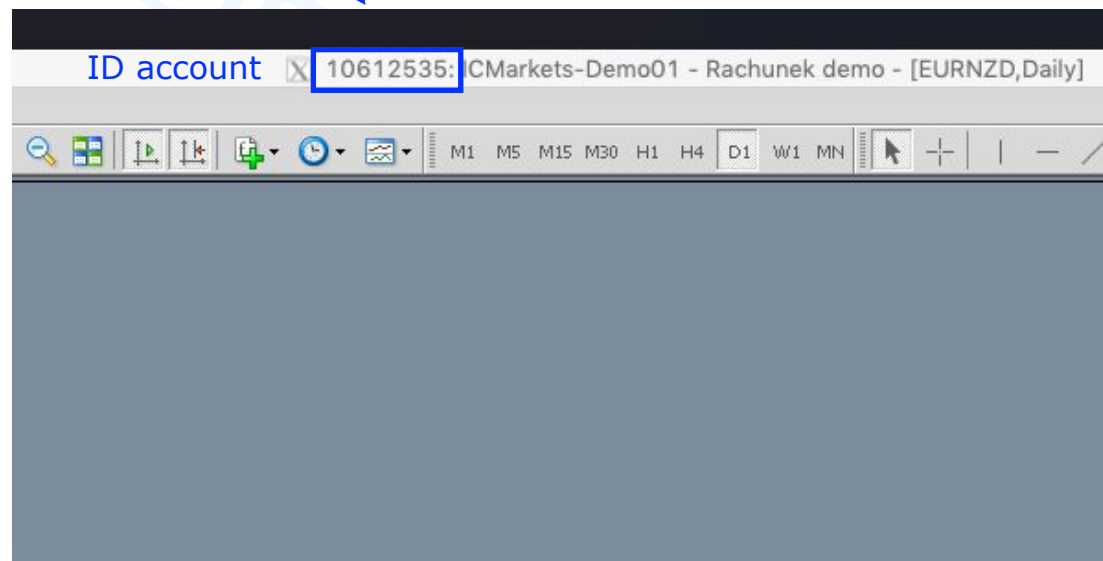
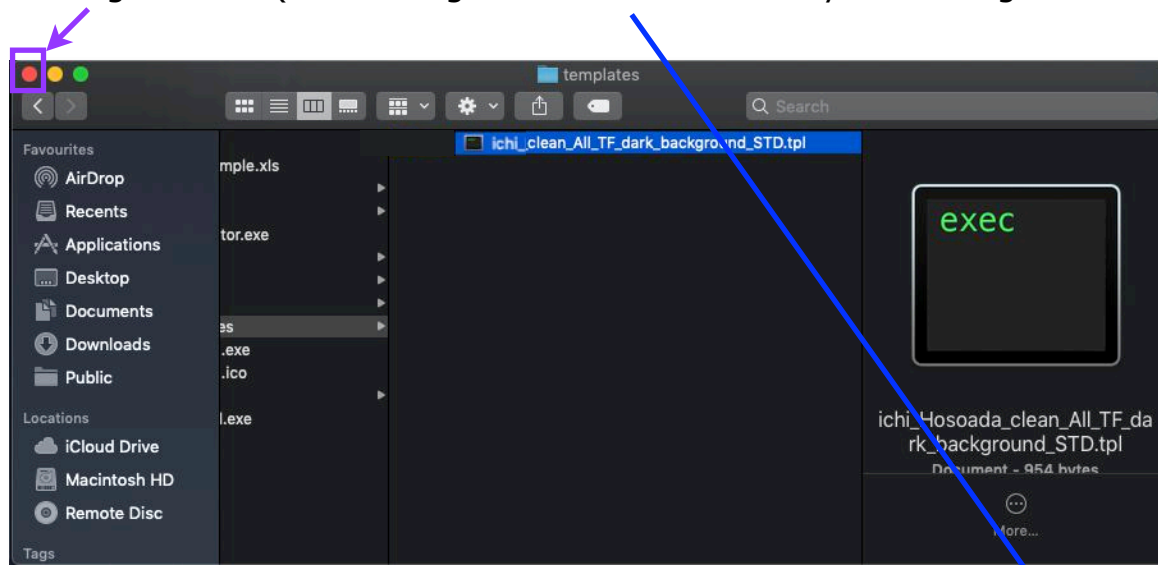




14 Place (copy and paste) the `ichi_clean_All_TF_dark_background_STD.tpl` file that you've received from the dealer in the templates folder.



15 Close the active window 16 ) start the MT4 platform and 17 verify if it has been logged in the suitable trading account (the trading account ID for which you've bought the IWM license).





## IV. Ichimoku waves meter — Essential info.

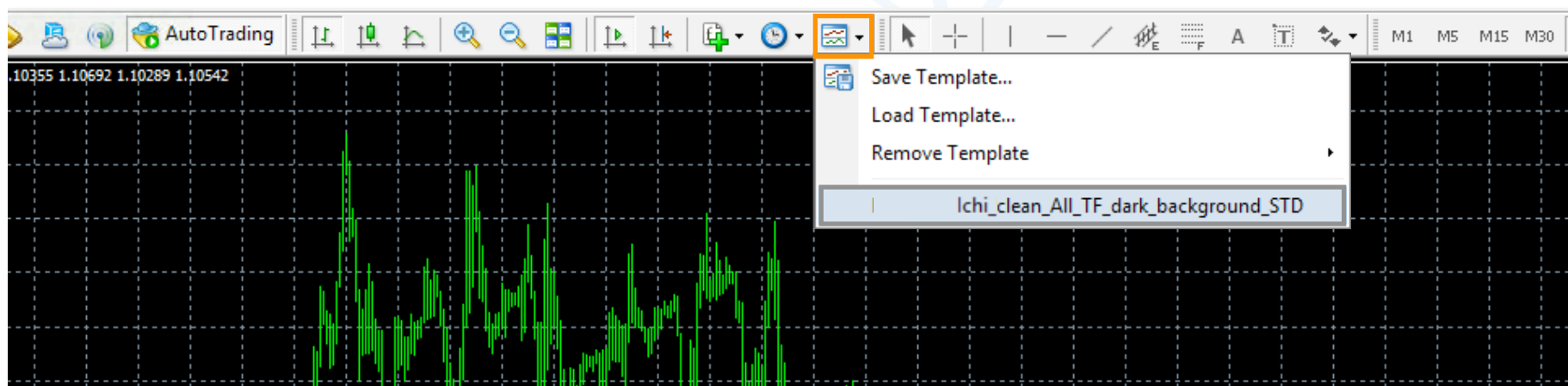
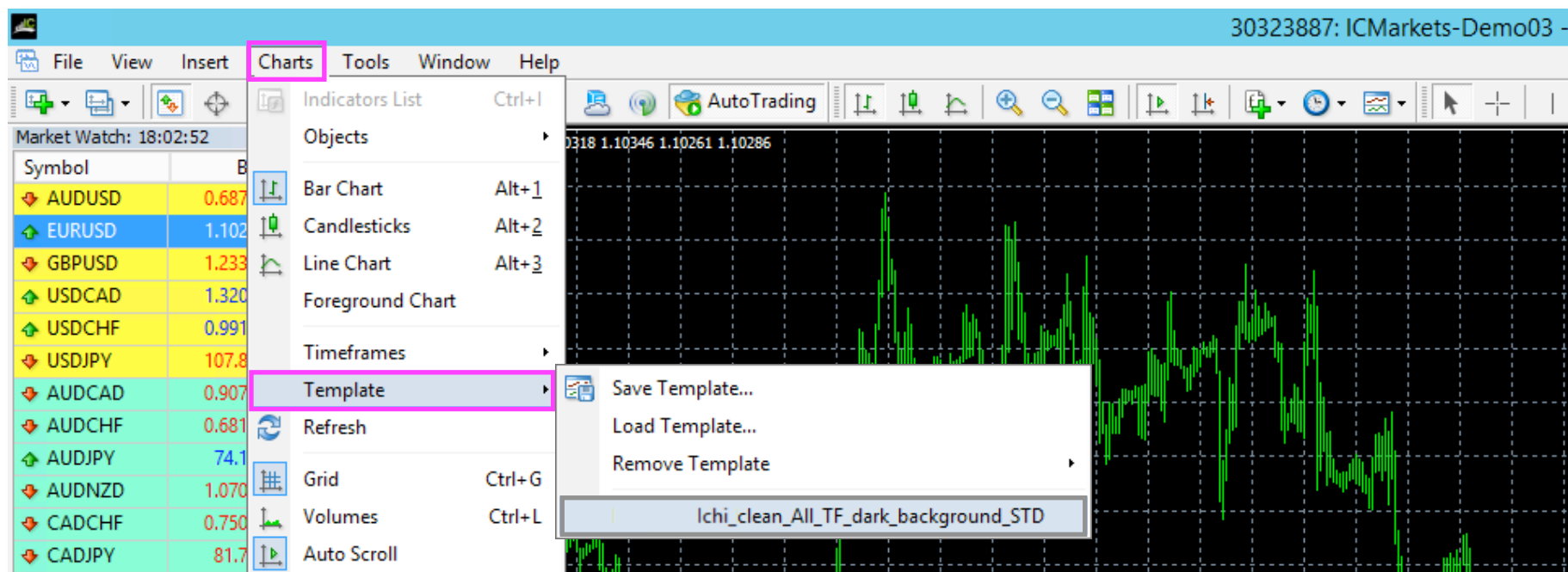
### 1. Starting the indicator.

First, after installing the pattern and the indicator onto the MT4 platform (according to point III of this manual), every time after choosing a tool — which means opening a new window of the feature that is to be analysed — you need to apply the template that you've received from the dealer. This action is not obligatory. The template, however, had been prepared in the dark mode that harmonises with the default colours of the Ichimoku waves meter tool in concern of the user.

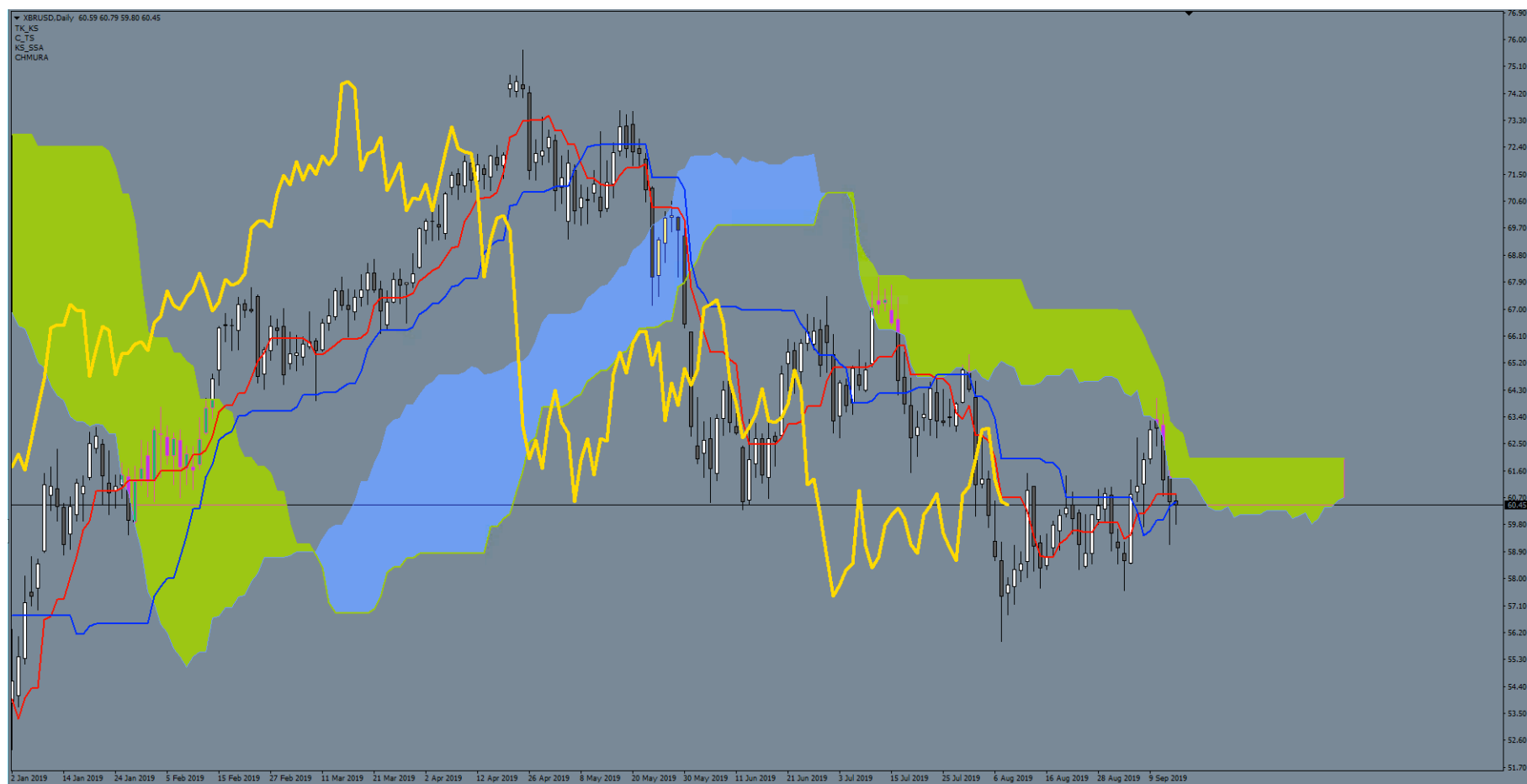
#### **Applying the ichi\_clean\_All\_TF\_dark\_background\_STD.**

To apply the previously saved template on the chart from the open MT4 platform level you need to **1** choose the „Charts“ tab, next **2** choose „Template“ from the list and then **3** the ichi\_clean\_All\_TF\_dark\_background\_STD.tpl file which you want to open by pointing it with the cursor. Confirm by clicking the name of the chosen template once with the left key of your mouse. To open the saved templates menu you can also use the **dedicated icon** on the toolbar.

In the top picture — the way of accessing the templates list by the menu; in the bottom picture — the **dedicated icon**.



Template: ichi\_clean\_All\_TF\_dark\_background\_STD.tpl / visualisation.

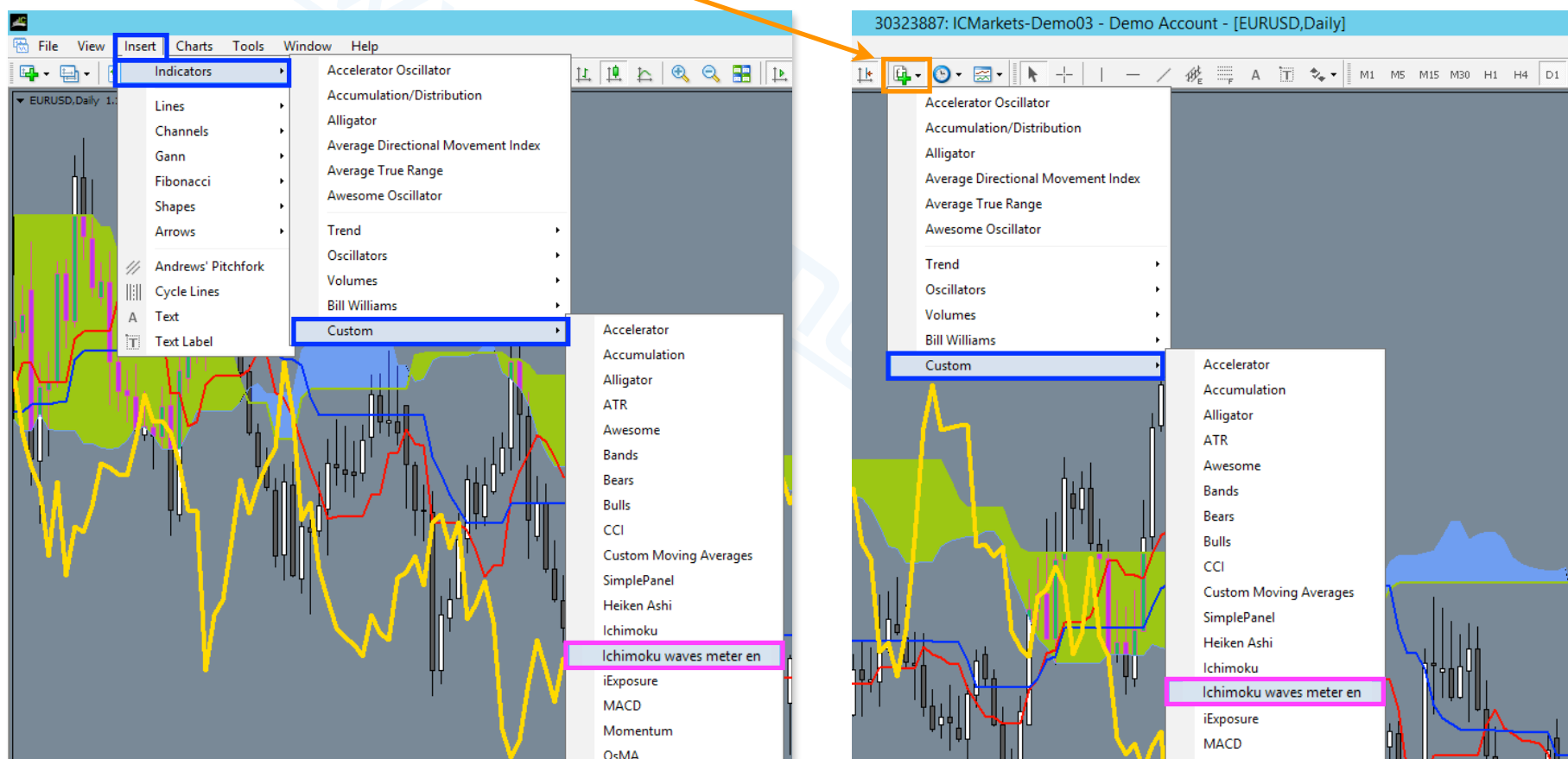


## **Applying the *Ichimoku waves meter* indicator on the chart window.**

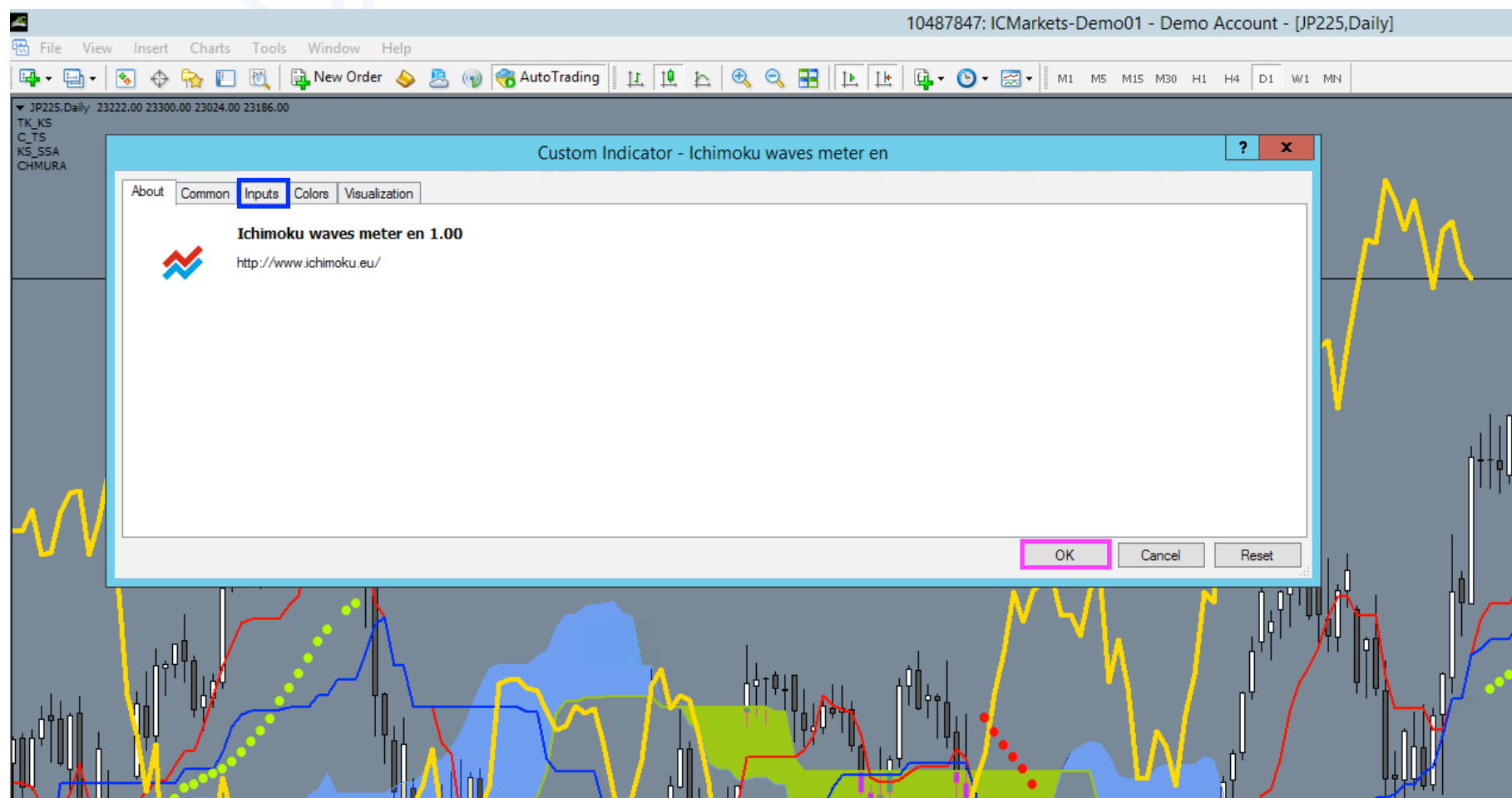
To apply the previously saved indicator on the chart from the open MT4 platform level you need to

- 1 choose the „Insert” tab, then
- 2 choose „Indicators” from the list,
- 3 choose „Custom >” from the sublist and
- 4 the „*Ichimoku waves meter en*” file which you want to open by pointing it with the cursor.
- 5 Confirm by clicking the name of the chosen indicator once with the left key of your mouse.

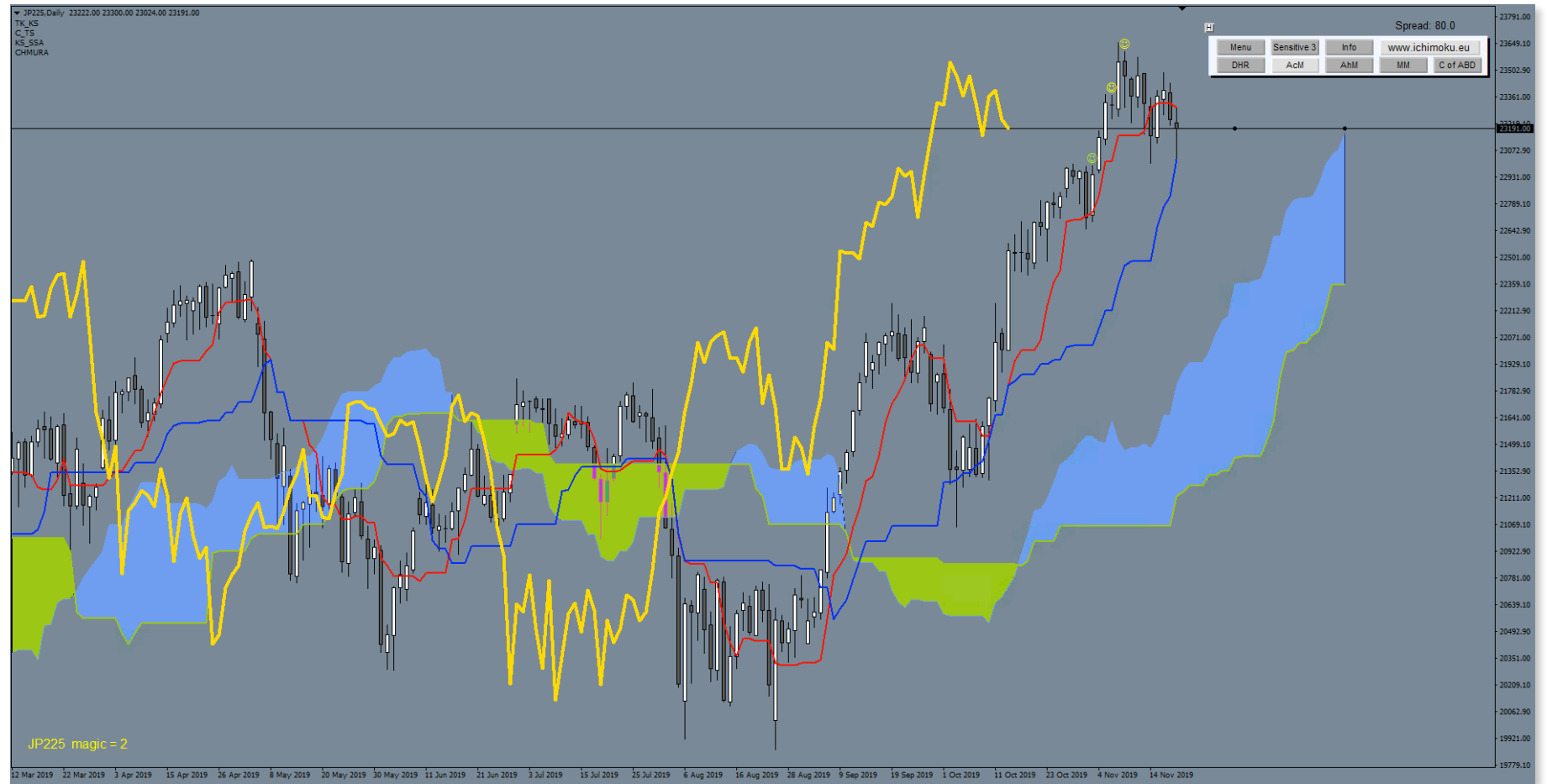
To open the saved indicators menu you can also use the **dedicated icon** on the toolbar



After choosing the indicator, the program info window will appear on the screen. Here you can immediately confirm applying the indicator (with default settings values) by pressing the „OK” button – the indicator will be applied onto the chart. You can also draw the settings menu forth by clicking the „Inputs” button with the left key of your mouse. You need to use this option when you want to individually personalise the indicator or double the tool (described below in point 2).



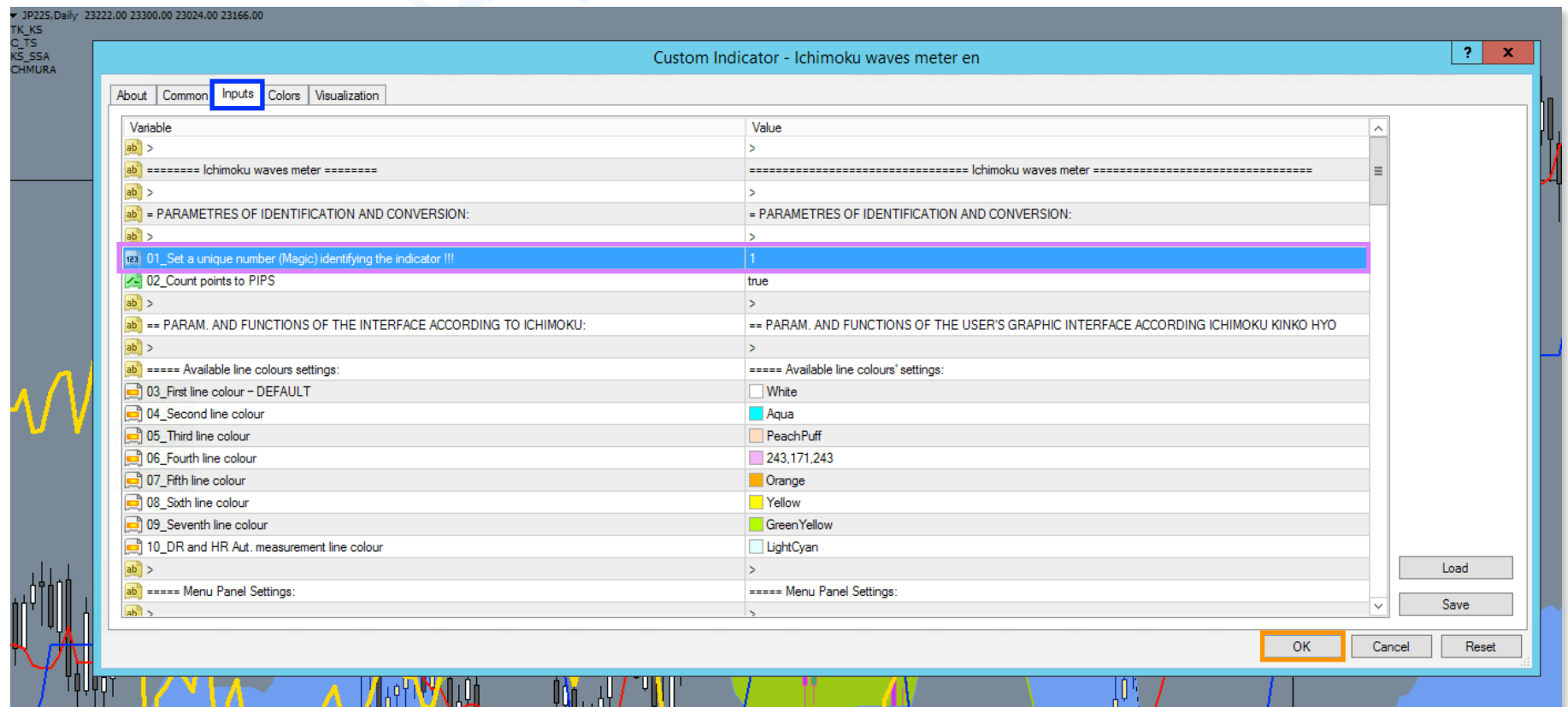
Ichimoku waves meter program applied to the chart / visualisation.



## 2. Using Ichimoku waves meter.

### Unique number identifying the Ichimoku waves meter indicator, so-called „Magic number“.

When you apply the indicator onto the chart (described in point 1), the program info window appears. From this level you can access the settings menu (the „Inputs“ button), where the „01\_Set a unique number (Magic) identifying the indicator“ parameter is the most important parameter, allowing the indicator to distinguish the measurements performed with the same tool opened multiple times on different windows within one or many profiles; the MT4 program does not distinguish a profile from a window!



Therefore, **if we want to have a few windows with the same tool** (e.g. different time intervals, etc.) **opened** while analysing different features and e.g. we want to apply the **Ichimoku waves meter** indicator onto a few of them, to make it work properly, it's essential for the program to be able to distinguish windows with the same feature. That's why it's crucial to enter for every window (with a doubled tool) an additional variable that allows to distinguish the indicator between these windows, so-called „Magic number“ set individually. To do this, when applying the indicator onto the chart, you need to choose the „Inputs“ tab and **change parameter no.1** from the number that had previously been assigned in the opened windows with the same tool. 1 is the defaulted assigned value; the possible range in which the number can vary is 2 to 99. If, by mistake, we assign an already existing number and confirm it with the „OK“ button, the program will ask us to confirm or cancel the choice by displaying an info window with the selection options before it applies itself onto the chart. Here we can confirm or cancel (give up). Moreover, if we had previously opened a chart with a chosen feature (there had been an IWM indicator applied onto it) and it has been closed (deleted, etc.), while re-opening the same tool and re-applying the IWM onto it, the same info notice with the selection options can also be displayed, depending on how the tool has been closed (deleted) before.

Configuration JP225 + unique number identifying the indicator (magic) = 1  
is or was launched on another page (in the current or another profile).

If the configuration mentioned above:

- a) no longer exists — press CONFIRM
- b) exists on another page (window) — press GIVE UP

when trying to apply the indicator the next time remember to set another „magic“ number — parameter for this instrument  
for the indicator settings number: 01

CONFIRM

GIVE UP

If you press confirm, while on another page (window),  
in the same or another profile, there is a measurement with the  
same config., it may cause wrong operation of the indicator,  
wrong calculations for this configuration etc.

If you're not sure whether on another page (window),  
in the same or another profile, there is a measurement with the  
same config., give up and verify the facts, it'll prevent  
perchance mistakes in calculations for this configuration.



### **The template and saving the indicator within it...**

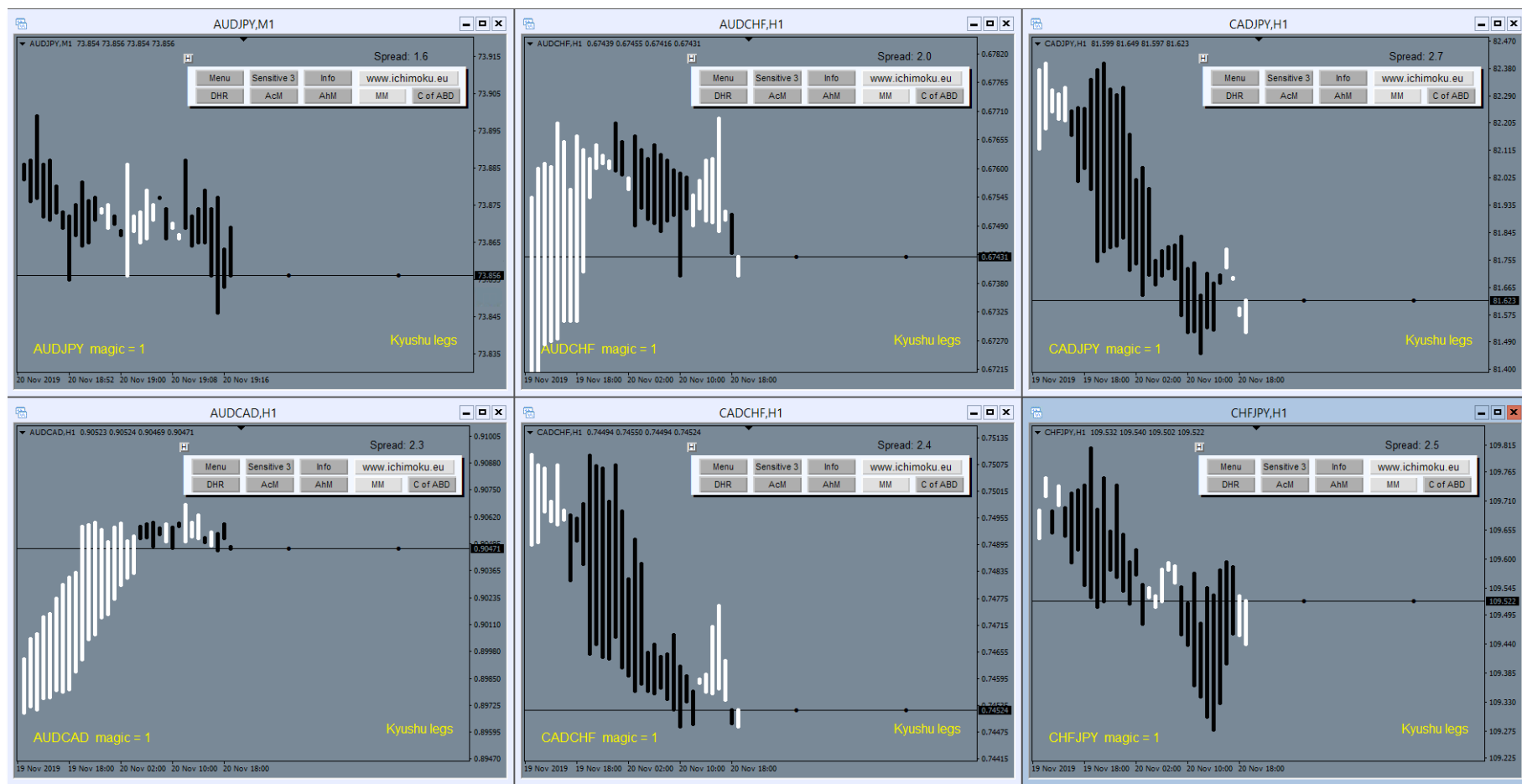
When working with charts, saving frequently used indicator/(-s) into the template we apply onto the chart seems to be making things easier — in theory, it shortens the pre-work preparations. This is what analysts or traders do pretty often. However, this methodology turns out wrong — it may cause the indicators work incorrectly, including miscalculations and multiple displaying the same graphic elements. Hence, **it's best to apply a plain template first and then subsequently apply indicator/(-s) every time you open a new chart window.**

This rule refers not only to `Ichimoku waves meter`, but it should be considered as general. Along with the IWM program, the dealer had delivered a plain `ichi_clean_All_TF_dark_background_STD.tpl` template, and we strongly recommend using it.

### **When does the Ichimoku waves meter program do the calculations?**

`Ichimoku waves meter` basically does the calculations within the currently active (in-use) window so as not to put a strain on the computer's processor when not necessary. The calculations happen every bar, every tick and every set time [ms] and when activating a window (if the IWM has been applied onto this window previously). Therefore, if we have a few small windows opened at the same time on the graphic, the updates will be done only on the currently active sheet (along with the candles progress / ticks, etc.). The other windows will be in snooze mode. After changing windows, the newly chosen one will become updated, and the previous (deactivated) one will go into snooze mode. The only exception is counting the „Kyushu legs“, where the bar calculation update happens every tick for all the sheets displayed at the same time. This, however, is insignificant when working in the full screen mode — one chart sheet.

A few small sheets on one graphic with the „Kyushu legs” applied — the update happens every tick in all of the windows.



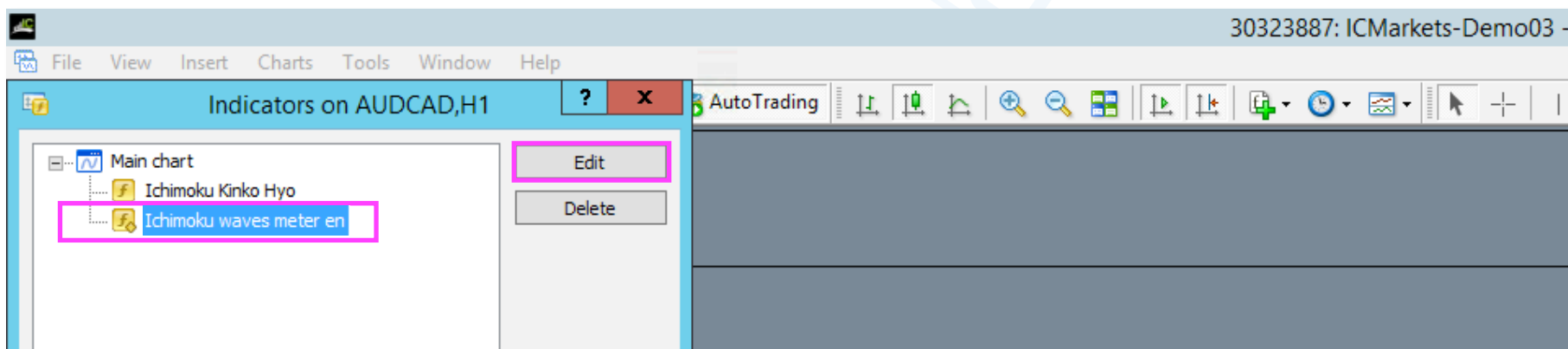
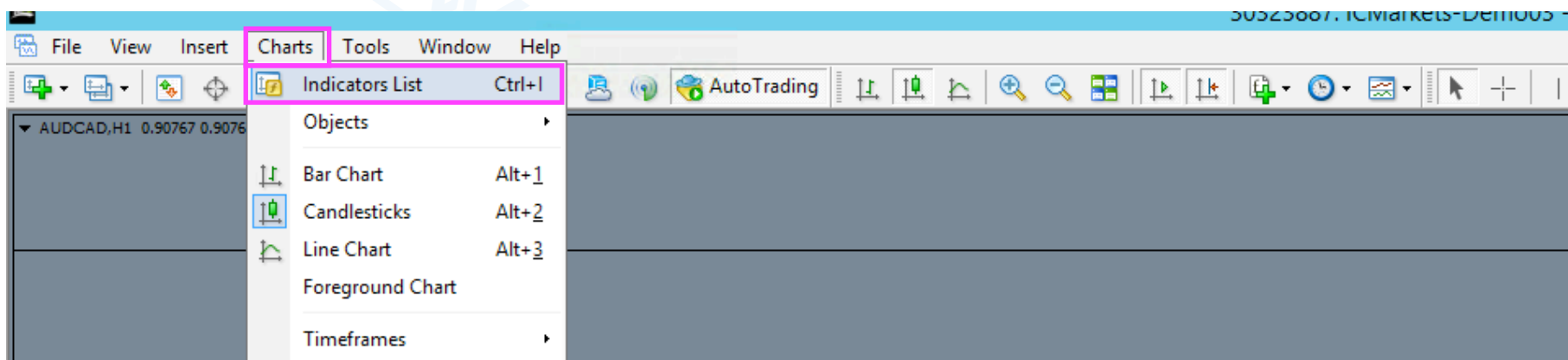
### **Deleting the chart window and Ichimoku waves meter.**

If you want to delete (close) an unnecessary chart window with the **Ichimoku waves meter** applied, it's best to first apply a plain template onto a sheet and then close (delete) the chart window. This action is not obligatory.

[www.ichimoku.eu](http://www.ichimoku.eu)

### 3. Default settings of the indicator parameters.

To open the indicator settings menu, you need to ❶ do it from the opened MT4 platform level. ❷ Choose the „Charts” tab, then ❸ open the „Indicators List” or use the „Ctrl + I” shortcut. Next, ❹ choose „Ichimoku waves meter en” from the indicators list (by quickly double clicking on the indicator’s name with the left key of your mouse or clicking once on the indicator’s name with the left key of your mouse and then confirming the choice with clicking on the „Edit” icon with the left key of your mouse. On the screen there will appear the indicator window and so will its tabs („About, Common, Inputs, Colours, Visualization”). You’ll need to ❺ choose the „Inputs” tab — the indicator settings menu will be displayed on the screen.



Below you have the indicator settings menu; the marked settings parameter is the most important one — „Magic number“.

Variable	Value
[ab] >	>
[ab] ===== Ichimoku waves meter =====	===== Ichimoku waves meter =====
[ab] >	>
[ab] = PARAMETRES OF IDENTIFICATION AND CONVERSION:	= PARAMETRES OF IDENTIFICATION AND CONVERSION:
[ab] >	>
[123] 01_Set a unique number (Magic) identifying the indicator !!!	2
[123] 02_Count points to PIPS	true
[ab] >	>
[ab] == PARAM. AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERFACE ACCORDING TO ICHIMOKU:	== PARAM. AND FUNCTIONS OF THE USER'S GRAPHIC INTERFACE ACCORDING ICHIMOKU KINKO HYO
[ab] >	>
[ab] ===== Available line colours settings:	===== Available line colours' settings:
[03] 03_First line colour - DEFAULT	<input type="checkbox"/> White
[04] 04_Second line colour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aqua
[05] 05_Third line colour	<input type="checkbox"/> PeachPuff
[06] 06_Fourth line colour	<input type="checkbox"/> 243,171,243
[07] 07_Fifth line colour	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange
[08] 08_Sixth line colour	<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow
[09] 09_Seventh line colour	<input type="checkbox"/> GreenYellow
[10] 10_DR and HR Aut. measurement line colour	<input type="checkbox"/> LightCyan
[ab] >	>
[ab] ===== Menu Panel Settings:	===== Menu Panel Settings:
[ab] >	>
[ab] ===== X and Y Anchoring:	===== X and Y Anchoring:
[11] 11_Anchoring Menu Panel to Shift (right side)	true
[123] 12_Shifting the anchoring point on the X axis for Menu Panel	40
[123] 13_Shifting the anchoring point on the Y axis for Menu Panel	20
[123] 14_Shifting the anchor. point on the X axis for the INFO wind	400
[123] 15_Shifting the anchor. point on the Y axis for the INFO wind	90
[ab] >	>
[ab] ===== Buttons:	===== Buttons:
[123] 16_Menu buttons width	60
[123] 17_Menu buttons height	20
[03] 18_Active buttons colour	<input type="checkbox"/> Gainsboro
[03] 19_Inactive buttons colour	<input type="checkbox"/> DarkGray
[03] 20_Unavailable (occupied) buttons colour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Red
[03] 21_Menu buttons font colour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Black
[123] 22_Menu buttons font size	8
[123] 23_Menu buttons font name	Arial
[ab] >	>

About Common Inputs Colors Visualization	
Variable	Value
ab) ===== Background:	===== Background:
24_Menu panel descriptions colour	Black
25_Menu panel background colour	AliceBlue
26_Shadow Colour – abscission line	Black
ab) >	>
ab) ===== Proportions of the results' graphic presentation:	===== Proportions of the results' graphic presentation:
ab) >	>
ab) ===== Fonts:	===== Fonts:
27_Font size next to the measurement lines	12
28_Font name next to the measurement lines	Arial
29_Denying Ranges and Habitual Ranges descriptions font size	16
30_Denying Ranges and Habitual Ranges descriptions font name	Arial Black
31_Measurement between point A, B and C (M) descriptions font	Arial
32_Current Counters (CC) from point A, B and C des. font	Arial
33_Distinction descriptions font	Arial Black
34_Descriptions colour in the info panel for past time	DeepSkyBlue
35_Color of alert "WAIT"	Yellow
ab) >	>
ab) ===== Lines, Spaces and Shifts:	===== Lines, Spaces and Shifts:
36_Minimal pixels distance between timeline and price extreme	50
37_External ABC time measurement line movement ratio	0.4
38_Internal ABC time measurement line movement ratio	0.27
39_Measurement line cross point marker size	7
40_DR and HR line hitch indentation (R side) of current bar	5
41_Medium Ranges line hitch indentation (R side) of current bar	2
42_Drawing apart the descriptions for Main Ranges, DR and HR	4
43_Drawing apart the descriptions for Average Ranges	7
44_Moving left the des. of Main Ranges counting of current bar	30
45_Moving (left) Fold Ranges des. Counting of current bar	45
46_Mov. Left the des. of Average Ranges counting of current bar	52
47_Moving right the des. of DR and HR counting of current bar	5
48_Price line length left on the chart by ABCD hist	9
ab) >	>
ab) ===== Time / Cycles / Numeric Values... Distinctions:	=====Time / Cycles / Basic Numeric Values / Numeric Values / Distinctions:
49_Exact BNV or ANV value day distinction colour	243,171,243
50_1 day before and after BNV or ANV val. day distinc. colour	Gold
51_MNV day distinction colour	Black
52_Distinction days individual values (insert the decimals)	
53_Individual value day distinction colour	Blue

About Common Inputs Colors Visualization	
Variable	Value
ab) >	>
ab) ===== Kyushu Legs Visualisation /as a replacement of candles	===== Kyushu Legs Visualisation (as a replacement for candles):
123 54_Displayed bars thickness (Kyushu Legs)	5
55_Growth Bar Colour (Kyushu Legs)	<input type="checkbox"/> White
56_Decline Bar Colour (Kyushu Legs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Black
123 57_How many bars (Kyushu Legs) is there to be disp. on screen	300
123 58_How many bars should be used to count a single bar /Kyu Legs	9
59_Growth Candle bar / contour colour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Black
60_Decline Candle bar / contour colour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Black
61_Growth Candle body filling colour	<input type="checkbox"/> White
62_Decline Candle body filling colour	83,83,83
63_Doji Candle colour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Black
ab) >	>
ab) ===== C from A,B and hypothetical point D:	===== C from A,B and hypothetical point D:
123 64_C possible only for correction bigger than ... % AB	20.0
65_Add describe the possible AB movement correction in the %	true
ab) >	>
ab) == ADDITIONAL PARAMETRES AND FUNCTIONS:	== ADDITIONAL PARAMETRES AND FUNCTIONS:
ab) >	>
ab) ===== Spread Counter:	===== Spread Counter:
66_Display Spread Counter	true
67_Spread Counter description colour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Black
ab) >	>
ab) ===== Inside Bars Distinction:	===== Inside Bars Distinction:
68_Mark the inside bar with an emoji (counted by bodies)	true
69_Inside bar marker colour (counted by bodies)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GreenYellow
70_Mark the inside bar (counted by extremes)	true
71_Inside bar marker colour (counted by extremes)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yellow
123 72_Inside bar symbol size (emojis)	1
123 73_Marked backwards inside bars amount	2
ab) >	>
ab) ===== Changing Closing Price to Price... in the % approach:	===== Changing the Closing Price to the Closing and Current Price in the % approach:
74_Show the difference / change of the price in the % approach	false
75_A PLUS change of percentage result display font colour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GreenYellow
76_A MINUS change of percentage result display font colour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Magenta
123 77_A percentage change result display font size	15
ab) 78_A percentage change result display font name	Arial
123 79_Moving the X axis, a percentage change result display place	40
123 80_Moving the Y axis, a percentage change result display place	100

ab) ===== Leading cycle marker:	===== Leading cycle marker placed on the future price line
81_Marker overtaking the color	Black
82_Marker no. 1 overtaking the bar from the current bar	9
83_Marker no. 2 overtaking the bar from the current bar	26
>	>
ab) ===== Protection against accidental removal of the measurement:	===== Protection: „Press and hold „Z” button and click „Delete”...”
84_Delete measurements without protection	false
>	>
ab) = LEGEND:	= LEGEND:
ab) ===== des.	===== descriptions
ab) ===== DR	===== Denying Ranges
ab) ===== HR	===== Habitual Ranges
ab) ===== Aut.	===== Automatic Measurement
ab) ===== RAN	===== Range
ab) ===== CUR	===== Current
ab) ===== MR (Main Ranges)	===== Ranges of prices estimated according to the basic V, N, E, NT formulas
ab) ===== (M)	===== Measurement between point A, B and C / Measurement button (M)
ab) ===== (CC)	===== Measurement from point A, B and C to the current bar / Current Counter button (CC)
ab) ===== BNV	===== Basic Numeric Value of Time Cycle: 9,17,26,33,42,65,76,129,172,226
ab) ===== ANV	===== Additional Numeric Value of Time Cycle: 51,59,67,74,83,91,97,101,126,151,200,201,257,676
ab) ===== AvNV	===== Average Numeric Value of Time Cycle: 13,37,47,87

In the right column you can individually personalise every parameter whenever needed. The configuration can be saved using the „Save” button. When re-applying the indicator, the configuration can be used by pressing the „Load” button.


You can confirm the changes by pressing the „OK” button, cancel them by pressing the „Cancel” button or return to the default settings by pressing the „Reset” button.

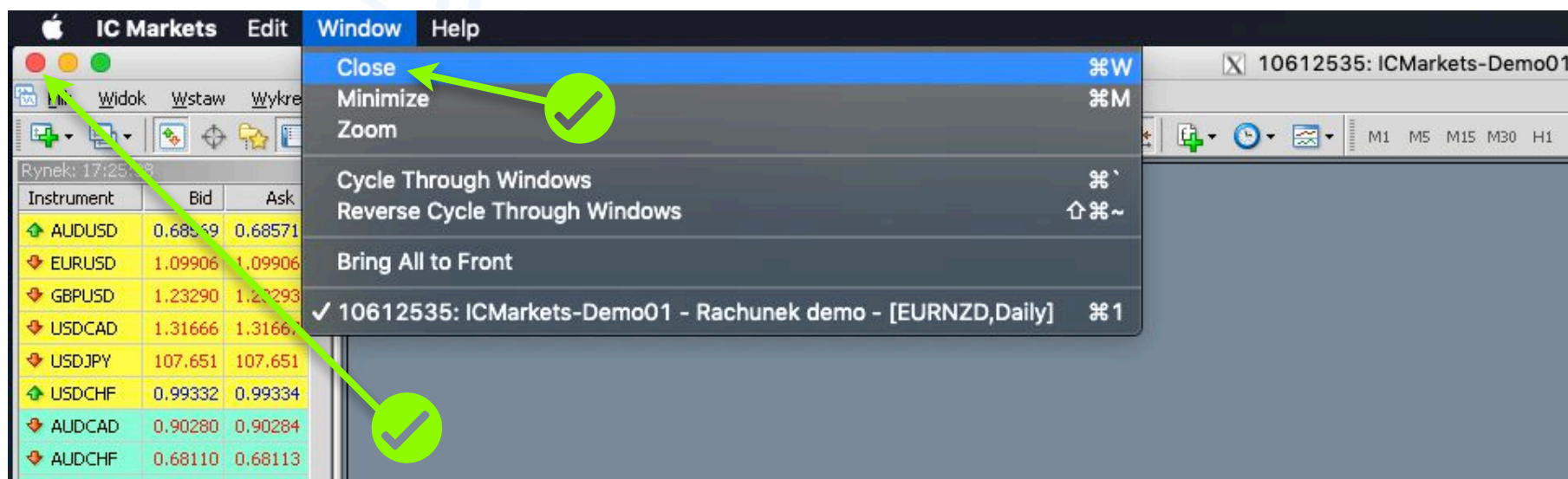
===== Measurement between point A, B and C / Measurement button (M)	<div>Load</div> <div>Save</div>
===== Measurement from point A, B and C to the current bar / Current Counter button (CC)	
===== Basic Numeric Value of Time Cycle: 9,17,26,33,42,65,76,129,172,226	
===== Additional Numeric Value of Time Cycle: 51,59,67,74,83,91,97,101,126,151,200,201,257,676	
===== Average Numeric Value of Time Cycle: 13,37,47,87	
>	
<div>OK</div> <div>Cancel</div> <div>Reset</div>	



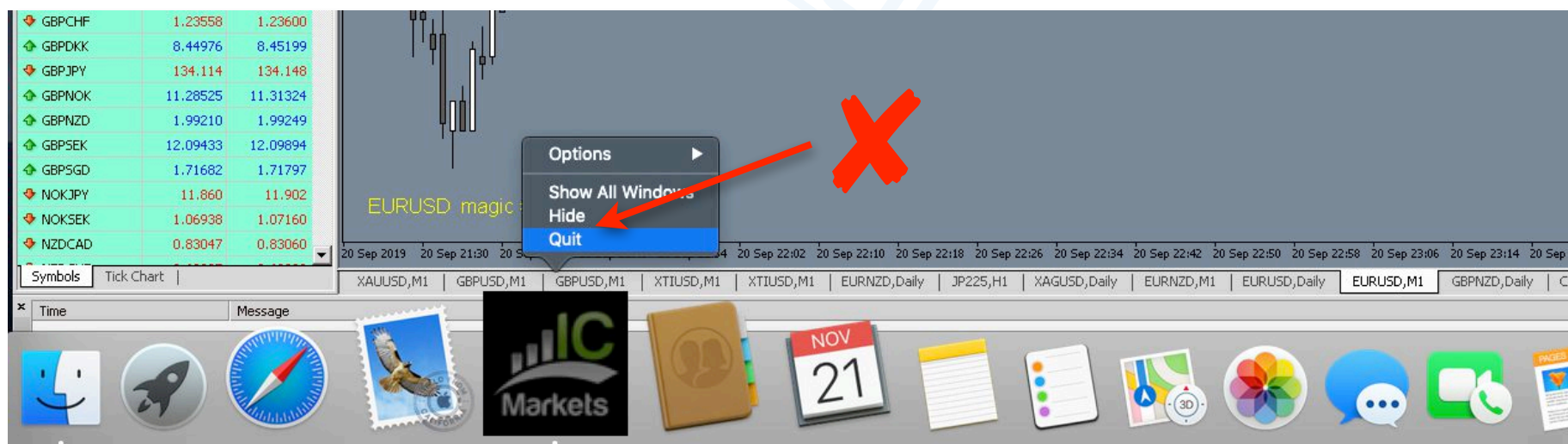
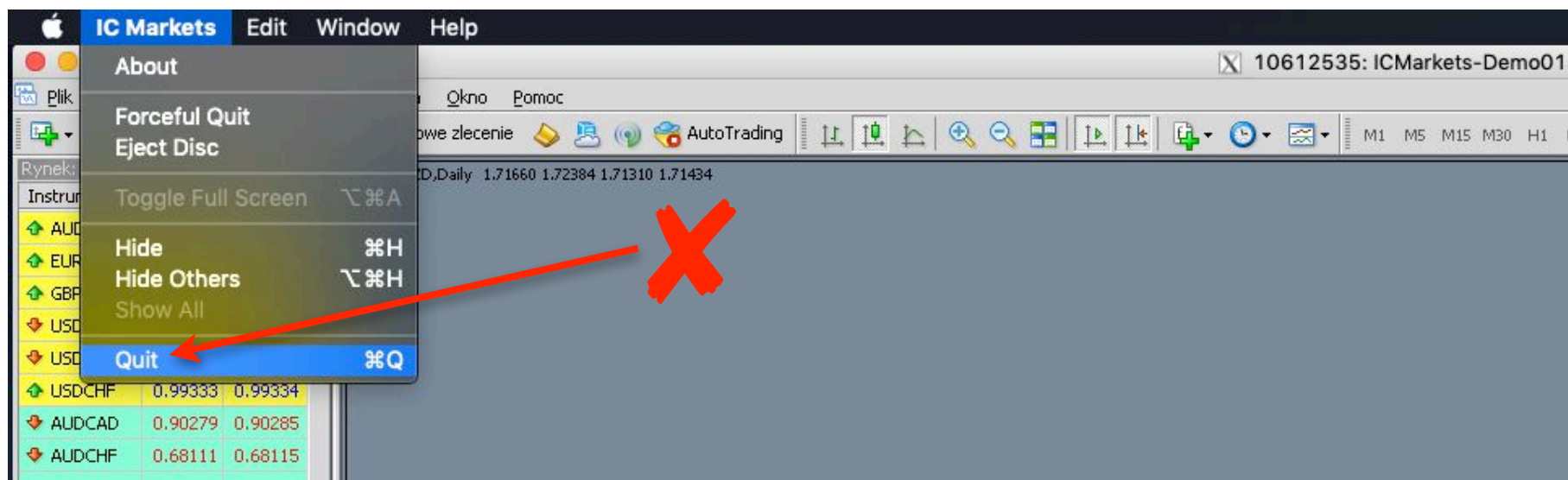
## 4. Closing the MT4 platform on the macOS computers.

### Saving the applied measurements and closing the MT4 program correctly on the macOS computers.

When we want the measurements that we've applied onto the chart **to be saved** so that we can continue working on them when we'll open the MT4 platform again, we have to **exit the app using the WINDOW → CLOSE function** or by closing the window with the red dot  used for closing the program window. If we do that, all the changes will be saved.



On the other hand, if we exit the MT4 app installed on the MAC computer by choosing the **QUIT** function (from the head bar level) or by choosing the **FINISH / QUIT** function (from the Dock level), the performed measurements will not be saved. When exiting in such a way, all the changes (not only the measurements, but also visibility of the windows, buttons, etc.) applied onto the MT4 are cancelled just as it'll happen if we choose the **CANCEL** button.



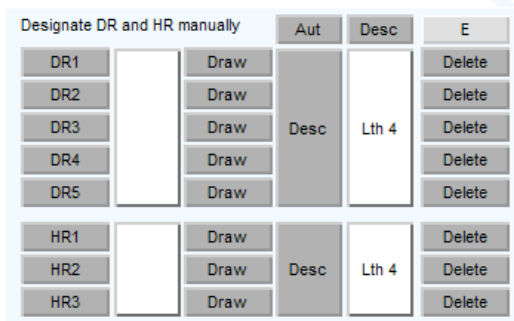
## V. Ichimoku waves meter — buttons and indicator functions panel / graphic division.

1. **Main menu panel** — it enables the selection of the functional modules.

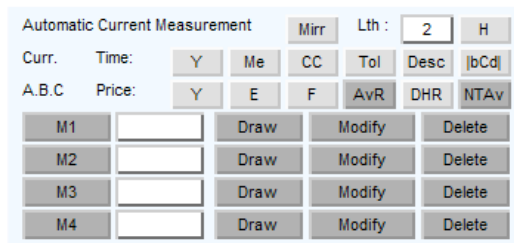


### 2. Functional modules.

- 2.1. **„DHR” — price Habitual Ranges** manual and automatic **measurement panel**.



- 2.2. **„AcM” — Automatic Current ABC Measurement** (of impulse and correction); **of change time and price movement potential ranges projection; of allocating possible D points.**



2.3. **„AhM” — Automatic Historical ABCD Measurement** (of the performed N, Y, P, S wave); **of verifying the existing relations.**

Automatic Historical Measurement									
Hist.	Time:	Y	Me	Jugi	Lth :	2	H		
A.B.C.D.	Price:	Y	E	F	AvR	HR	DR		
HM		Draw	Modify	Delete					

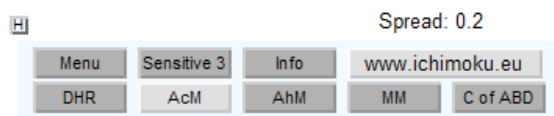
2.4. **„MM” — Manual AB Measurement / single impulses and corrections measurement.**

Manual Measure.		Mirr	Lth	LT	KI		
CT		DH	2	1	Dr	M	De
C Pips		E	4	1			
HT		DH	1	1			
H Pips		E	4	1			

2.5. **C from ABD — panel of allocating the price Habitual Ranges** (Denying and Habitual) **measured from the measurement point A** and **the possible Correction Deepness** based on point A, B and hypothetical level D.

Mark C from A,B and hypothetical D							
C from A,B,D Price:		Y	E	DHR	Lth :	1	H
A_B		Draw	Modify	Delete			
D ?		Draw	Modify	Delete			

## VI. Ichimoku waves meter — buttons and indicator functions panel / operating description.



### 1. Main menu panel.

#### **Basic buttons / functions.**

- ✚ „H” (hitch) button – after aiming it with the cursor and quickly double clicking it with the left key of your mouse it remains active (highlighted) for 10 seconds and you can „catch” it with the cursor (by aiming it with the cursor, pressing and holding the left key of your mouse) and move it around the screen in order to temporarily change the menu panel hitching point; releasing the left key of your mouse confirms a new temporary placement. The button can be deactivated by quickly double clicking it with the left key of your mouse or it deactivates itself after the aforementioned period of time. You can change the default hitching point on the main menu panel and the info window screen in the indicator settings (*in the X, Y hitch: parameters no. 11 – 15 part*),
- ✚ „Menu” button — after pressing it reveals the selected (currently highlighted in the second line) indicator function module (panel) / switches to „Hide” — after pressing it hides (folds) the given indicator function module (panel) leaving only the main menu visible,
- ✚ „Sensitivity” button — set in 1 — 5 range; the indicator according to this setting while assigning (designating with cursor) the A and B measuring points... (described in the further part of this manual) fits the Hi/Lo to the measurement / suggest the actual Hi/Lo within the indication, eliminating the parallax mistakes while keeping the assigned sensitivity range; the change in the 1 — 5 range happens through pressing\* the „Sensitivity” button again; the current sensitivity value is displayed on the button,

- ✧ „**Info**” button – after pressing\* it displays a window with info about the counted time ranges (of change time) selected in the current ABC measurement and about the time of appearing „Jugi” (in the future) for the selected Historical ABCD Measurements; pressing\* again hides the info window,
- ✧ „**Www.ichimoku.eu**” — **button** — a motionless button; descriptive address of the source website; please watch our video on the [www.ichimoku.eu](http://www.ichimoku.eu), website, in which we demonstrate how easy and quick analysing using the Ichimoku waves meter measuring tool can be .

### **Respective function modules selection buttons.**

- ✧ „**DHR**” button — after pressing\* it displays the **price Habitual Ranges Measurement Panel\*\***,
- ✧ „**AcM**” button — after pressing\* it displays the **Automatic Current ABC Measurement Panel** (of impulse and correction); **of change time and price movement potential ranges projection; of allocating possible D points\*\***,
- ✧ „**AhM**” button — after pressing\* it displays the **Automatic Historical ABCD Measurement Panel** (of the performed N, Y, P, S wave); **of verifying the existing relations\*\***,
- ✧ „**MM**” button — after pressing\* it displays the **Manual AB Measurement Panel / single impulses and corrections measurement\*\***,
- ✧ **C from ABD**” button — after pressing\* it displays the **panel of allocating the price Habitual Ranges** (Denying and Habitual) **measured from the measurement point A and the possible Correction Deepness** based on point A, B and hypothetical level D\*\*.

\* „Pressing” — aiming with the cursor and single clicking with the left key of your mouse.

\*\* If the window isn't revealed despite the button being highlighted, you need to press the „Menu” button.

**TAKE NOTICE:** Every main menu and function panels button has its own info „**bubble**” — a short description of how the button works (hint); to display it you need to aim a button with the cursor and wait about a second; the „bubble” will be displayed on the screen for a moment; to display the „bubble” again you need to re-do the action.

## 2. Functional modules.

### 2.1. „DHR” — Price Habitual Ranges manual and automatic measurement panel.

Designate DR and HR manually		Aut	Desc	E
DR1		Draw	Desc	Delete
DR2		Draw		Delete
DR3		Draw		Delete
DR4		Draw		Delete
DR5		Draw		Delete
HR1		Draw	Desc	Delete
HR2		Draw		Delete
HR3		Draw		Delete

#### General info.

First, before doing the Automatic Current ABC Measurement („AcM”) or Automatic Historical ABCD Measurement („AhM”), you need to fill the indicator initial data — designate on the chart the subsequent historical impulse sections that you want to compare with the current impulse using manual or automatic designating; designating the aforementioned sections isn’t obligatory, it’s only the good practice of keeping the correct analytical order.

The detailed explanations of how to interpellate and using the analytical methodology described in thich chapter in practice have been discussed on the course available on our [www.ichimoku.eu](http://www.ichimoku.eu) website. Feel free to find out more about the course.



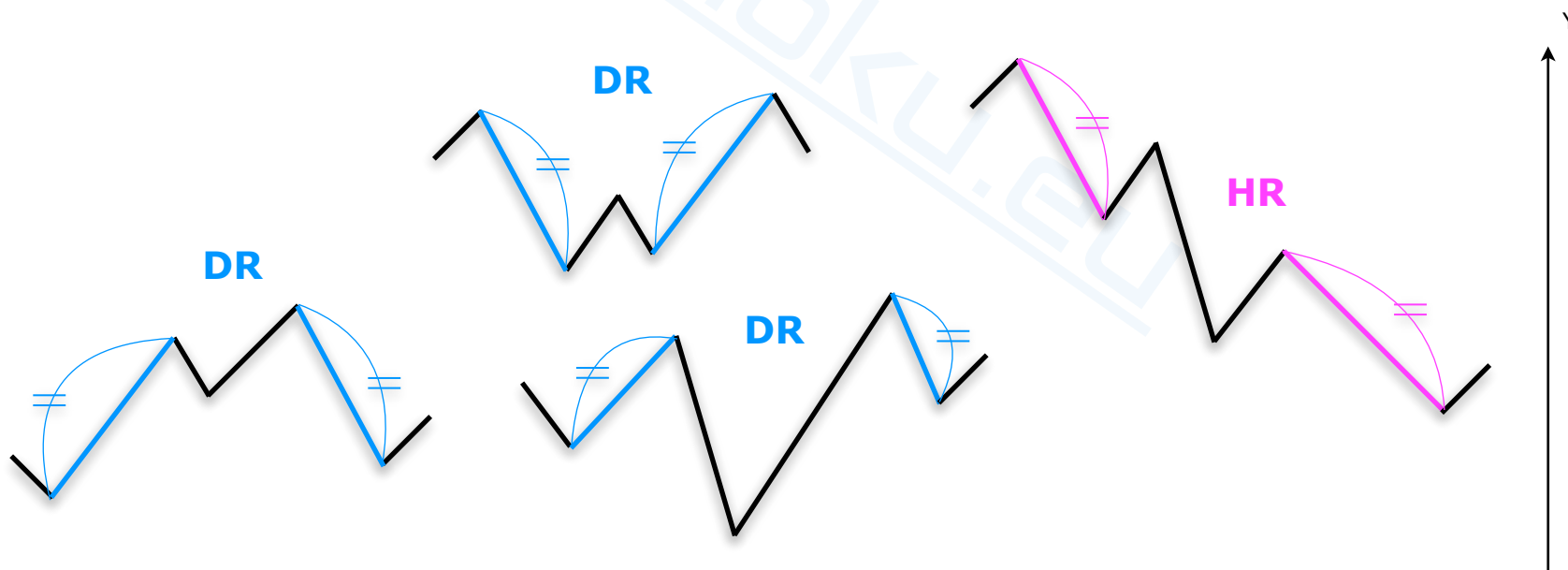
## General info: Habitual Range Theory.

**The main rule:** The basic approach of Ichimoku Kinkohyo towards (time) and price ranges is „recurrence — habit"! It's the key to understand the method of drawing the ranges. This tactic states the range that has emerged in the past, repeats in the future in a different cycle, which doesn't neighbour with it directly.

**Habitual Range** — it is the price range repeated in the future in the same direction, but it doesn't neighbour directly the range being imitated — there is a gap for different waves and cycles between them. The dropping range repeats itself in the dropping trend, rising range repeats itself in the rising trend.

**Denying Range** — it is the price range repeated in the future in the opposing (contrary) direction but it doesn't neighbour directly the range being imitated. The rising range repeats itself in the dropping trend, the dropping range repeats itself in the rising trend.

The length of the wave is related to the range. We can distinguish the I, V, N, P and Y waves — each of them is made of connected single waves. The waves often tend to resemble each other's price movements.



## **Allocating Denying Ranges and Habitual Ranges manually.**

To allocate the Denying Ranges (DR) and Habitual Ranges (HR), first we need to decide on the **measurement methodology** — whether we'll be measuring the impulses [pips] by the **closing prices** or the **extreme prices**. The indicator is set by default to measure by extremes (E). This decision defines our measurement method on the whole; if we want to perform the next ABC current measurements or ABCD historical measurements using a different method than we meant to (by the „C“ closing prices or by extremes if we chose measuring by closings before), we need to change between E and C; if we perform the next measurements by contradictory methods, the indicator will display a conflict alert and won't correlate the allocated DRs and HRs that interfere in the method aspect with the ABC current measurements and/or ABCD historical measurements (the eventual alert shows the interfering measurements).

### **E/C**

The „**E**“ button (measurement by extremes) highlighted as „active“\*\* by default after pressing\* it will switch to „**C**“ (measurement by closing prices) and its colour will become „inactive“\*\*\*.

### **„Colour“**

Having the E/C measurement methodology precise, you need to choose the measurement **colour** — separately for DR and HR by pressing\* again the „**colour**“ button (longitudinal, vertical, defaultly white button without description, placed between the „DR“, „HR“ and „Draw“ buttons). The assigned colours are predefined in the „available line colours settings: parameters no. 03 – 10“ section of the indicator settings.

## **LTh**

Next, you need to choose thickness of the line that will present the marking result graphically on the chart by pressing\* the „**LTh**” button several times; changing number on this button means the change of line thickness in 1 – 5 range. Line thickness is separately set for DR and HR.

## **Description**

You can activate or deactivate the „**Description**” button anytime you want — before or after the measurement/(-s). If a section of DR and/or HR measurement exists on the chart, after pressing\* it its line descriptions will be displayed: name, pips and bars number from point A to point B of a given section (the bars number will be in brackets). If we activate the button before the first measurement, the descriptions will be displayed along with the selected measurement sections. When switching from a profile to a different one, changing the time frame (TF), etc. the button automatically switches to the „inactive”\*\*\* mode, simultaneously deleting the eventual descriptions from the chart; to display them again you need to turn the button to the „active”\*\* mode.

## **DR1-DR5 / HR1-HR3**

Next, we choose the measurement we want to perform: **DR1-DR5 / HR1-HR3** through pressing\* a „DR” or „HR” button, after which it'll switch its colour to „active”\*\*. Then we press\* the „**Draw**” button assigned to the same line as the „DR” or „HR” button marked before.

## **Draw**

After pressing\* the „**Draw**” button it'll switch its colour to „active”\*\*. Then we point any two A and B points with the cursor. The section of this measurement will be drawn between these points.

**We indicate by** aiming the cursor **below** (above) the bar of point A, from which we want to begin the measurement, and we mark it by confirming (clicking) with the left key of the mouse and then aiming the cursor **above** (below) the bar of point B, at which we want to end the measurement, and we mark it by confirming (clicking) with the left key of the mouse.

### **Sensitivity**

If the „**Sensitivity**“ was set before to a value bigger than 1, the indicator helps to move Lo and Hi according to the preset sensitivity range a set number of bars (e.g. 3) to the left and right from the pointed spot (including the bar we indicate as the first). If the sensitivity was set to 1, the measurement will be performed precisely from the set bar.

If we change the „sensitivity“ while setting the measurement – it will be performed and depicted according to the last sensitivity value according to the last sensitivity value. Example: while indicating point A the value can be 3 and while indicating point B can be 5 (we increased it before indicating point B), then the „guiding“ for point A and B will be + /- 5 bars (including the bar from which we begin indicating).

After performing the measurement / drawing a measurement section on the indicator panel, a certain DR or HR button will become highlighted to the „**occupied**“\*\*\*\* colour in order to simply distinguish the measurements already performed from the „**vacant**“ ones.

### **Delete**

We delete single DR or HR measurements by briefly pressing the „**Delete**“ button in the suitable line / next to the measurement we want to delete. The whole measurement will be deleted and the DR or HR button in that line will switch its colour to „inactive / available“\*\*\*.

### **Important:**

- ✚ Every performed measurement needs to be optically verified if it has been performed correctly. We check by visual verification of the A and B hitch points of a certain DR / HR line,
- ✚ after performing the first DR or HR measurement, the following becomes impossible:
  - ✚ changing the E/C button so that all the DR and HR measurements are performed based on the same assumptions; E/C button is blocked until all the DR, HR and Aut. measurements are deleted,
  - ✚ changing the colour and thickness of the line until all the DR and HR measurements are deleted.
- ✚ the interval between the displayed descriptions and the size of the reference line to the measurement line of the impulse (correction) being measured is set automatically (the interval measurement happens while the inscription and the „wait”bar are being displayed; while that happens you mustn't scroll the screen or do any other actions — it may cause the indicator to get mis calibrated and the measurement get mis displayed); it may vary for different measurements, tools and Tfs,
- ✚ we indicate the A and B measuring points by pointing **above** or **below** a given **bar**, i.e. **below** or **above** its **extreme** (shadow); indicating a point within a candle's shadow or body may cause the indicator to work incorrectly or „jumping” of the reference/measurement line. In case we spot any point incorrectly, we need to delete the measurement and allocate it anew,
- ✚ we can measure eight „habitual” sections at most; technically for the indicator it means any given eight measurement sections; we call them „DR”, „HR” only to help the analyst distinguish what was measured from which point; physically it lets measure and correlate e.g. eight sections in the same direction,

✂ the measurements highlighted as „occupied“\*\*\*\* are being kept in the memory (in the so-called global variables), hence after switching the platform off correctly, changing the TF or the profile, etc. and after moving back to the previous measurement, the indicator will „remember“ the performed measurements — which it will state by highlighting the buttons as „occupied“\*\*\*\*. Please don't delete by yourself the parameters remembered by the indicator in the „Global Variables“ tab, deleting an existing measurement's variable from this register accidentally may result in the indicator working incorrectly or losing a given measurement's „memory“ / the line remaining on the chart in spite of trying to delete it with the „delete“ button, etc.

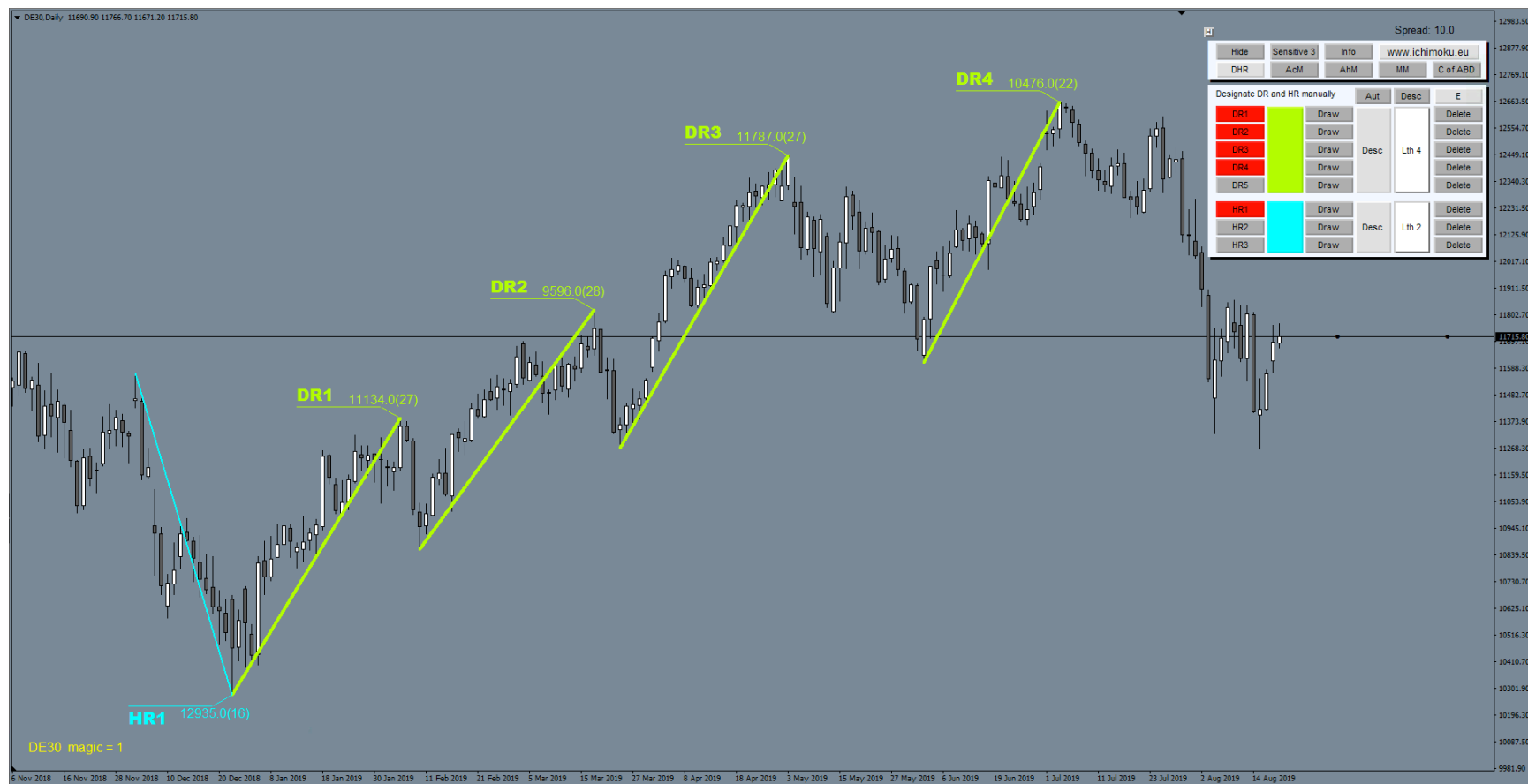
**TAKE NOTICE:** Every panel button has an assigned info „**bubble**“ - a brief description of how the button works (hint); to display it, you need to aim a button with a cursor and wait about a second; the „bubble“ will appear on the screen for a moment; to display the bubble again you need to re-do the action!

### **Symbols:**

- \* „Pressing“ — aiming with the cursor and clicking once with the left key of your mouse.
- \*\* „Active colour“ — active buttons colour; default colour „Gainsboro“ predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 18“ section.
- \*\*\* „Inactive colour“ — inactive buttons colour; default colour „DarkGray“ predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 19“ section.
- \*\*\*\* „Occupied colour“ — unavailable buttons colour; default colour „Red“ predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 20“ section.

Detailed explanations on how to interpellate and use in practice the analytical methodology discussed in this chapter were discussed in the course available on our website [www.ichimoku.eu](http://www.ichimoku.eu) We encourage you to familiarise yourself with the course.

## Graphic example 1/1:



## Allocating the Denying and Habitual Ranges automatically.

Designate DR and HR manually

			Aut	Desc	E
DR1		Draw			Delete
DR2		Draw			Delete
DR3		Draw		Desc	Delete
DR4		Draw			Delete
DR5		Draw		Lth 4	Delete
HR1		Draw			Delete
HR2		Draw		Desc	Delete
HR3		Draw		Lth 4	Delete

The „**Aut DHR**” function — streamlining and accelerating analyst's work.

When measuring on a regular basis – marking the ABCD waves performed before on the chart using the automatically historical measurement „AHM” module (the „AHM” measurement is described in a separate section of the user’s manual) – measuring the price Habitual Ranges quickly and automatically is possible. To make it happen and to draw the correct data (concerning the length of the earlier impulses) for appointing the Habitual Ranges of the waves in the current „ACM” ABC measurement or historical „AHM” ABCD measurement (appearing after the period we’re referring to), first you need to (best to be doing this up to date) have the ABCD waves marked correctly on the chart with the use of the automatically historical „AHM” ABCD measurement module!

Summing up: to perform the **Aut. DHR** measurement, first we mark on the chart the N waves we want to refer to (on a regular basis and at least one ABCD wave) using the automatically historical „AHM” ABCD measurement. Leaving the lines applied onto the chart from the price and time markers is enough, you don’t need to leave the measuring between ABCD points, etc. on the chart.

Next, we mark the „**main..**” line of a given ABCD measurement (by highlighting it — aiming the AB line with the cursor and double clicking it quickly with the left key of your mouse) which tells the indicator from which moment we want it to read data. If we have more ABCD waves marked (measured) on the chart, pointing a proper „main..” line limits the impulses being measured to those existing after the point A time of the pointed „main..” line. When measuring automatically, there are no limits concerning the impulses



that are to be taken under consideration — it lets more sections correlate with each other. It will be depicted on the graphic example 1/3 below.

## **Aut**

After pointing (highlighting) a given „main..” line we press the **„Aut”** button — the indicator will apply the additional lines representing the impulses used for the measurement onto the chart. The **„Aut”** button will change to **„Man”** and switch the colour to „occupied”\*\*\*\*, additionally in the A point of the indicated „main..” line, a vertical line showing the time from which the measurement is being performed will be applied. Pressing the **„Man”** button will cause **deleting of the measurement**. It will be depicted on the graphic example 2/3 below.

## **Description**

When we activate\* the „Description” button (next to the „Aut” button), the descriptions and the measuring of the performed automatically DHR measurement will be displayed on the chart.

In the current „ACM” ABC measurement or in the historical „AHM” ABCD measurement (done after the time of the performed „Aut DHR” measuring which we refer to), the respective Habitual Ranges will be measured from point C as projected ranges. Their descriptions and numbering comply with the descriptions of the given ABCD measurements’ lines which they refer to. For example, if we have the „main4” measurement, then the lines referring to it will be called „AB4” and „CD4”, where „4” is the „main” measurement number while the letters refer to the price marker line going between „A” and „B” as well as „C” and „D” points. This lets to e.g. verify quickly the correlation between price habitual ranges *per se* and the basic V, N, E, NT, etc. ranges calculated based on the formulas. It will be depicted on the graphic example 3/3 below.

\* „Pressing” — aiming with the cursor and clicking once with the left key of your mouse.

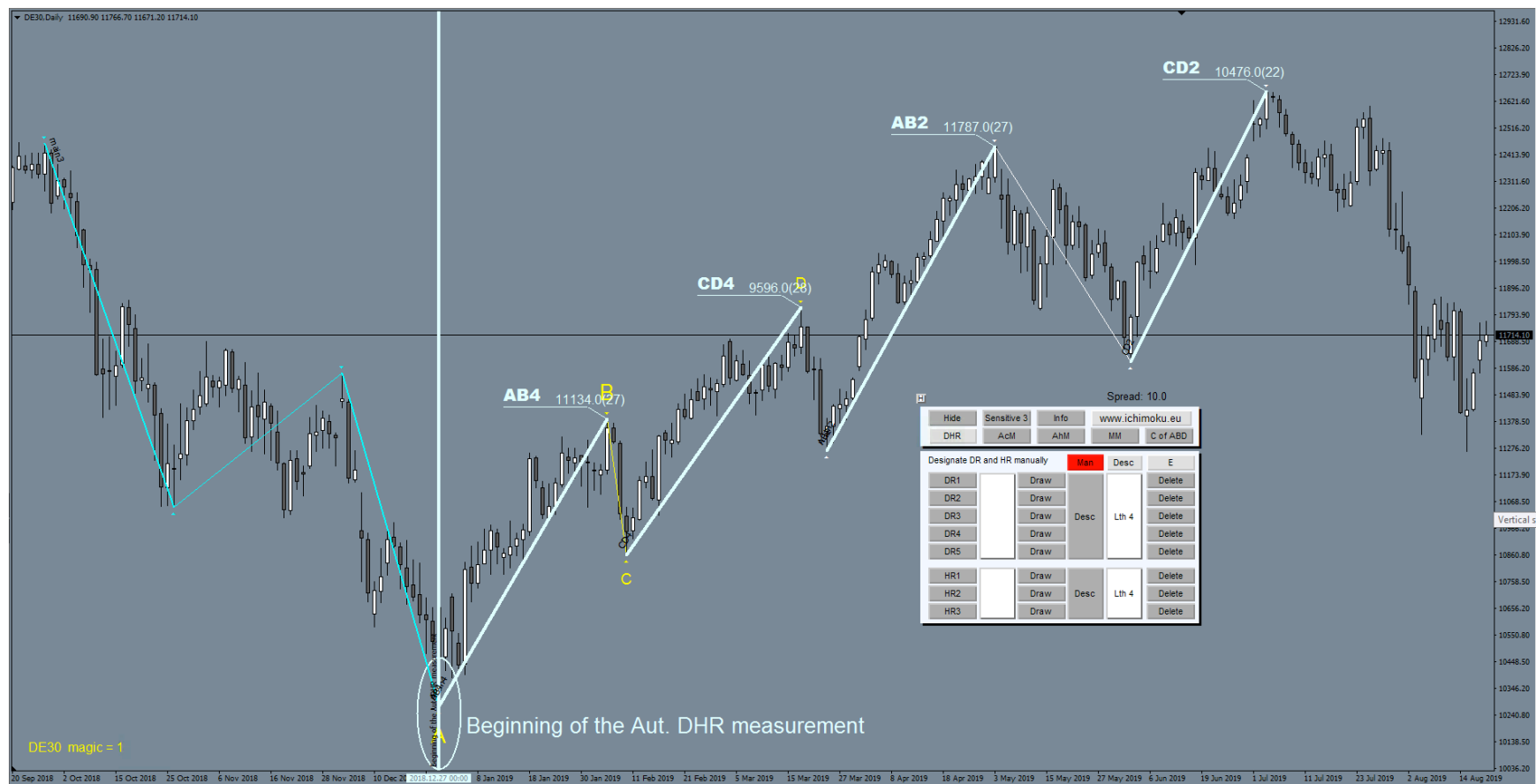
\*\*\*\* „Occupied colour” — unavailable buttons colour; default colour „Red” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 20” section.

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Graphic example 1/3:



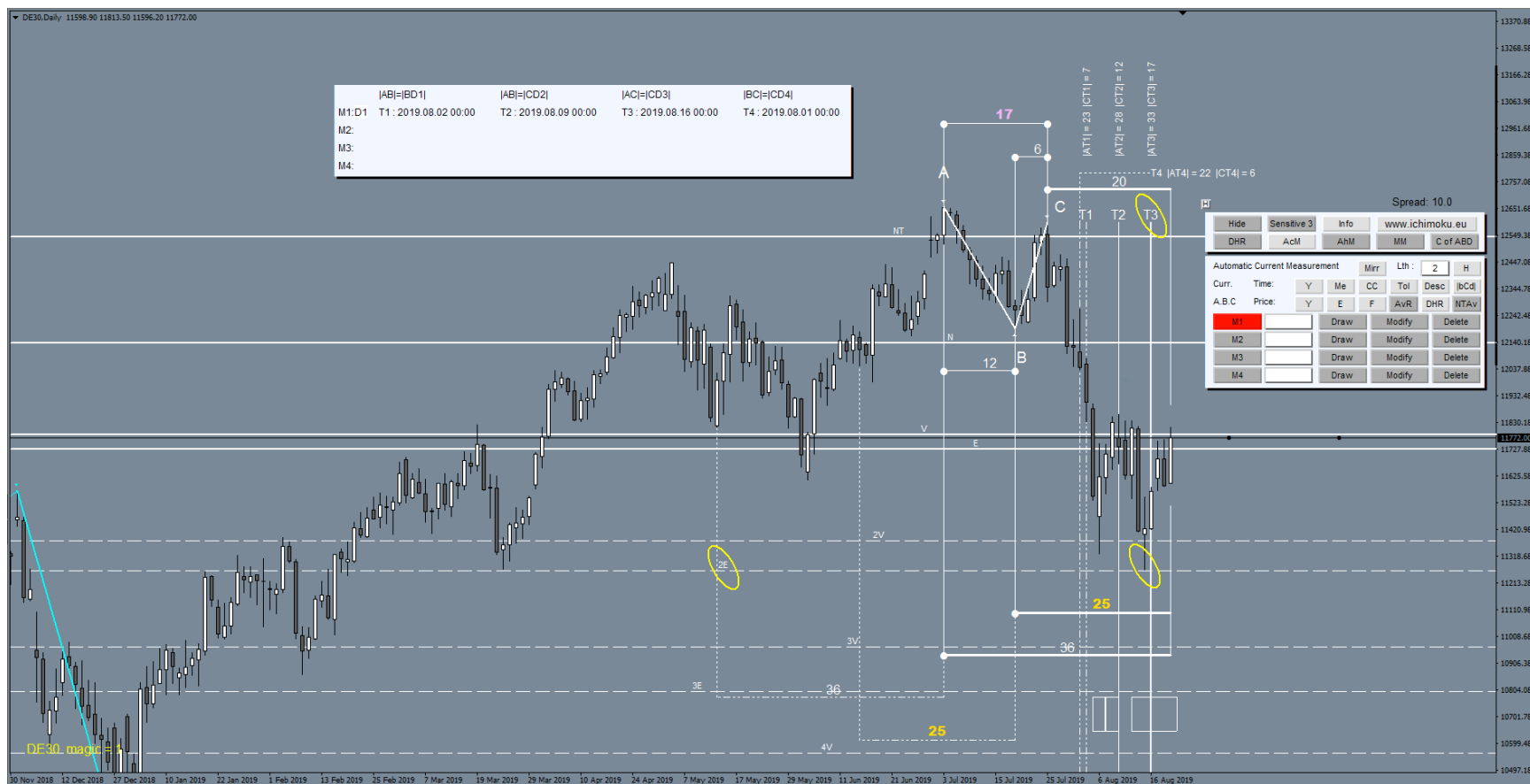
## Graphic example 2/3:



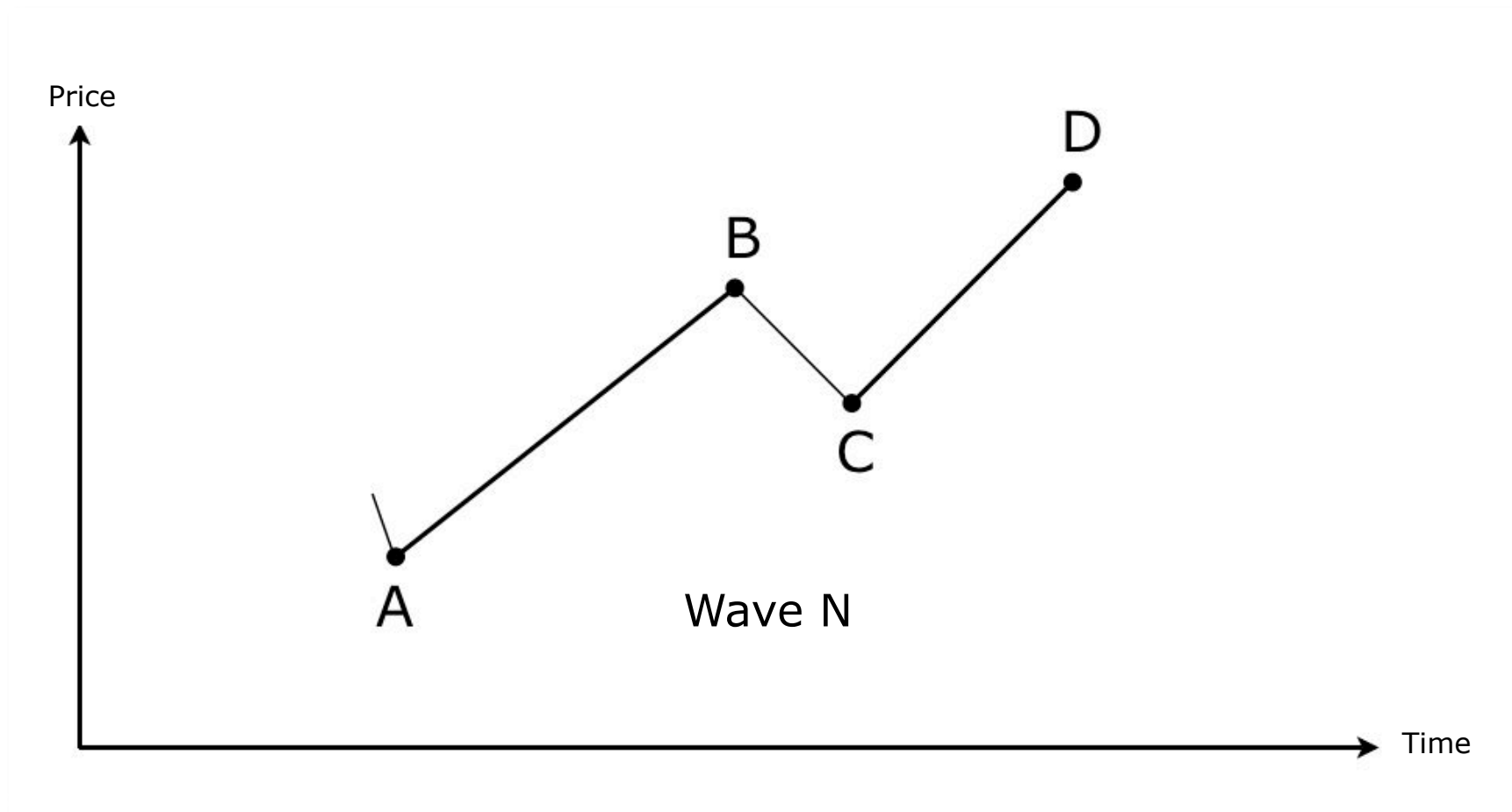
### Graphic example 3/3:



## 2.2. „AcM” — Automatic Current ABC Measurement (of impulse and correction); of change time and price movement potential ranges projection; of allocating possible D points.



## General info; Time and Range Theory.



**General rule:** The basic approach of Ichimoku Kinkōhyō to the price time and ranges is „recurrence — habit"! It's the key to understanding the method of inputting the price time and ranges. The unique characteristic of Ichimoku Kinkōhyō is the possibility of sorting the price movements out — eventually, be it rise or drop cases, the market creates a configuration of three waves.

To consider a given **N movement** (wave) as performed, it should meet three conditions at the same time:

A. time „T1"  $|AB|=|BD|$  or

„T2"  $|AB|=|CD|$  „kakugi" or

„T3"  $|AC|=|CD|$ ,

B. the  $|AD|$  time should be the same as / close to BNV, NV or AvV (described below),

C. the price reached the D value through reaching the calculated value for the price range:

„V"  $|BC|=|BD|$  or „V" — fold

„N"  $|AB|=|CD|$

„E"  $|AB|=|BD|$  or „E" — fold

And/or DHR Habitual Range.

Detailed explanations on how to interpellate and use in practice the analytical methodology discussed in this chapter were discussed in the course available on our website [www.ichimoku.eu](http://www.ichimoku.eu) We encourage you to familiarise yourself with the course.



## Ichimoku waves meter — TIME measurements.

### Vertical „T.” lines representing time ranges — calculated from the proportion between point A., B. and C., their denotations and formulas

$$T1 = |AB| = |BD1|$$

$$T2 = |AB| = |CD2| \text{ — „Kakugi” so-called „space cycle” // } T2 = |AC| = |BD2|$$

$$T3 = |AC| = |CD3|$$

$$T4 = |BC| = |CD4| \text{ — „equivalent value”}$$

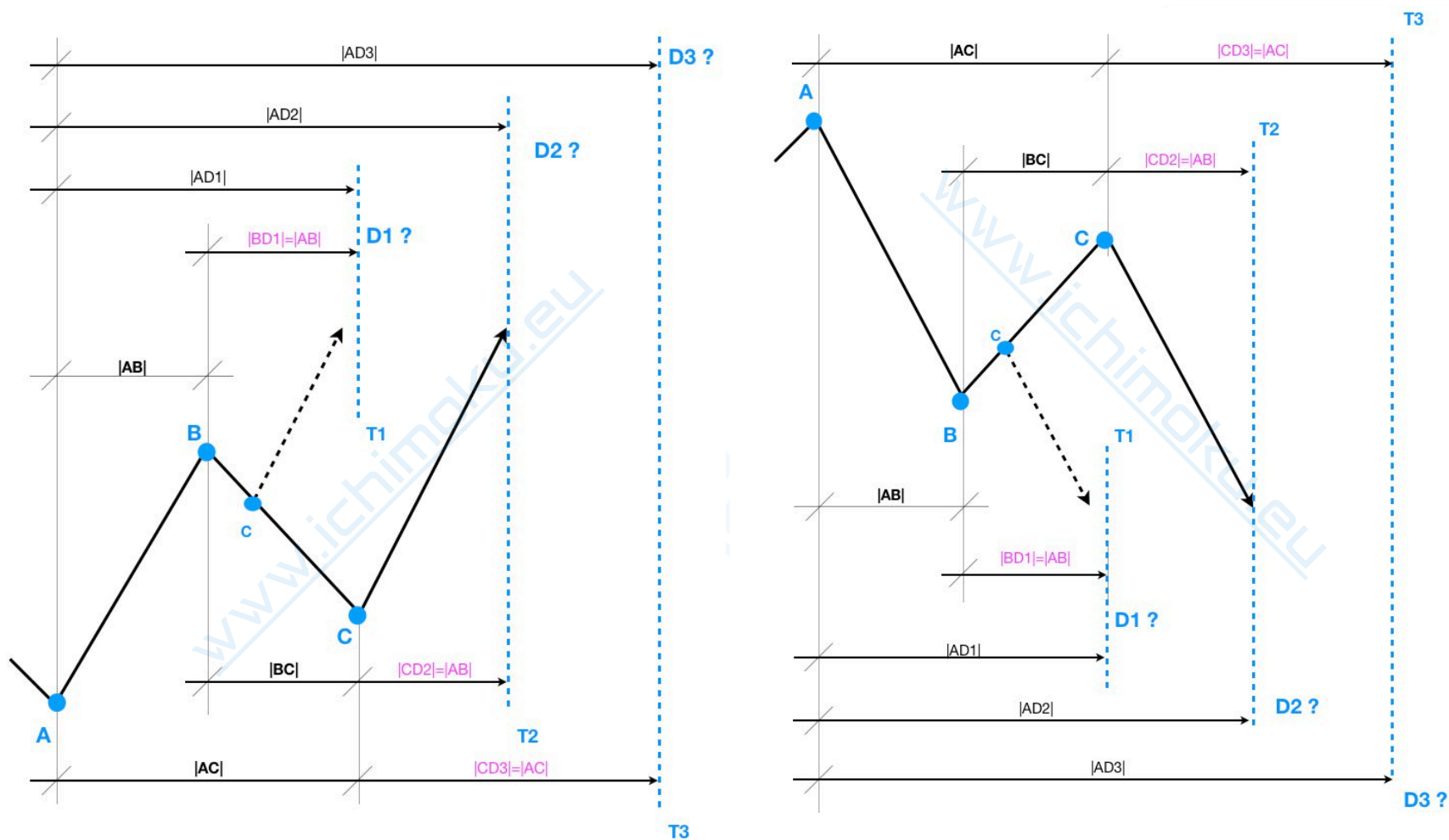
### Time / numeric values — nomenclature, cycles.

BNV — Basic Numeric Value „Kihon Suchi”: **9,17,26**,33,42,65,76,129,172,226.

NV — Numeric Value (additional): 51,59,67,74,83,91,97,101,126,151,200,201,257,676.

AvV — Numeric Value (average): 13,37,47,87.

**Vertical „T..” Lines representing time ranges — calculated from the proportion between point A., B. and C.; graphic presentation of the way of calculating.**



**Distinctions: T lines inform graphically about their placement (correlation) in relation with BNV, NV, AvV.**

- A. If  $|AT| = BNV$  or  $NV$ , then the „T” line is a solid line with a thickness value of 2,
- B. if  $|AT|$  doesn't equal  $BNV$  or  $NV$ , but fits within a given range tolerance, then the „T” line is a solid line with a thickness value of 1,
- C. if  $|AT| = AvV$ , then the „T” line is a dashed line with a thickness of 1,
- D. if  $|AT|$  doesn't fit A, B, C (is out of a given range tolerance), then the „T” line is a dash – colon line.

**REINFORCEMENT:**

**The above function helps with immediate verifying visually whether a given T time range (calculated based on the formulas above) is additionally reinforced through overlapping with the BNV, NV or average range measured from point A of the measurement and at the same time whether the second condition of the N wave movement is met.** This function allows you to judge the above immediately after applying the measurement / prediction (even if the T lines are in the future).

Using the „**AcM**” module you can perform and save up to four separate current „M1 – M4” measurements, thanks to which it is possible to correlate the movements (time and price ranges) of a few TFs (time frames) and/or a few waves.

Automatic Current Measurement				Mirr	Lth :	2	H
Curr.	Time:	Y	Me	CC	Tol	Desc	[bCd]
A.B.C	Price:	Y	E	F	AvR	DHR	NTAv
M1			Draw	Modify	Delete		
M2			Draw	Modify	Delete		
M3			Draw	Modify	Delete		
M4			Draw	Modify	Delete		

## Automatic Current Measurements / functions and buttons description / Time line.

Automatic Current Measurement						Mirr	Lth : 2	H
Curr.	Time:	Y	Me	CC	Tol	Desc	[bCd]	
A.B.C	Price:	Y	E	F	AvR	DHR	NTAv	
M1		Draw	Modify	Delete				
M2		Draw	Modify	Delete				
M3		Draw	Modify	Delete				
M4		Draw	Modify	Delete				

### Y/N

„Yes” button switchable to „No” / „active”\*\* as „T” by default; whether the „T” time ranges are to be displayed on the chart and other time measuring values (from the red line of buttons concerning time measuring marked above)? Refers to each of M1 – M4 measurements separately.

### Me

„Me” — „Measure” button / „active”\*\* by default / whether the measuring of the time between the pointed A., B. and C. points is to be displayed on the chart? Refers to each of M1 – M4 measurements separately.

### CC

„CC” — „Current Counters” button / „active”\*\* by default / whether the time counters from hitch points (A., B., C.) to the current bar are to be displayed on the chart? Automatic update of the counter happens each time a bar changes; update of the outer reference lines placement (in the Y axis) happens every tick — along with the price striding, the reference lines are „pushed” by the price so that the chart legible. Refers to each of M1 – M4 measurements separately.

If a given counter (its temporary value) equals BNV or NV, the description becomes distinguished with the first distinguish colour and the distinguish font; when it'll be +/- 1 the above mentioned will become distinguished with the second distinguish colour; when it'll equal AvV it will become distinguished with the third distinguish colour. The default distinguish colours for the above numeric values can be changed in the settings, in the Time / Cycles / Basic Numeric Values / Numeric Values / Distinctions: parameters no. 49 – 51 sections.

## **Mirr**

„**Mirr**“ — „Mirrors“ button / „active“\*\* by default, the function depending on whether the CC function is active\*\* (available along with the CC function) / whether the time counters reflected in relation to the CC Current Counters are to be displayed on the chart? The function helps correlating the change time with the historical turning points (peak / hole / doji), as well as the moment (time) of equality of the waves being correlated with each other. The function assigned independently (modifiable separately) for each of the P1 – P4 measurements. With the active\*\* Mi button, the mirror reflections of periods being measured are displayed only when the historical data scope allows it / automatically update happens every time a bar changes.

**Individual cycles** — the indicator has the possibility of adding individual values of cycles that are to be distinguished with the fourth distinguish colour as soon as an individual values appears; you can add the individual cycles values (developed individually) by inputting numbers separated with a coma in the indicator settings, in the Time / Cycles / Basic Numeric Values / Numeric Values / Distinctions: parameters no. 52 – 53 section.

## **Tol**

The „**Tol**“ — „Tolerances“ button for a given „T“ range / „active“\*\* by default / whether the „rectangles“ depicting the placement of a given „T“ range (counted from the proportion between A., B. and C.) in relation to the BNV Basic Numeric Values and NV Numeric Values and their assumed tolerance ranges

measured from point A of the measurement are to be displayed on the chart? Refers to each of M1 – M4 measurements separately.

The rectangles are counted for every „T” line in relation to point A of the M1 – M4 measurement. Inside a rectangle a small vertical line with thickness of 2, depicting the exact BNV or NV placement as pivot, is drawn. The right side of a given rectangle signifies the maximum permissible deflection value for this time cycle; the left side of a given rectangle signifies the minimum permissible deflection value for this time cycle. The top and bottom sides are only lines graphically helping with distinguishing which vertical tolerance line is assigned to which „T” line.

The tolerances are assumed according to the table assumptions:

min Values/ minimum tolerance range	Basic Numeric Value (Kihon Suchi) „BNV”	Average Numeric Value: „AvNV”	Additional Numeric Value „ANV”	Max Values / maximum tolerance range
7	9			11
13	17	13		21
24	26			28
30	33			37
39	42	37		46
47		47		47
49			51	53
56	65		59	72
74			67	74
75	76		74	77
82			83	84
87		87		87
90			91	92
96			97	98
100			101	102
120	129		126	138
148			151	154
163	172			179
200	226		200	257
			201	
			257	
665			676	707

## **Desc**

The „**Description**“ button / „active“\*\* by default / whether the T1, T2, T3, T4 lines are to be described on the chart? If so, vertical descriptions of the „T“ line will be displayed. In the descriptions there are the measuring results respectively for every „T“ line from point A and from point C. The description of the „T4“ line may have various placements; if the „T4“ line is close to or overlaps with another „T“ line, then its description (if the „description“ function is active) is drawn horizontally and becomes marked with a reference line. Refers to each of M1 – M4 measurements separately.

If, despite the „description“ function being „active“\*\* (for a given „M1 – M4“ measurement), it is not displayed on the chart, you need to minimise (e.g. using the „scroll“ function) or move the chart in the „Y“ axis, for the descriptions don't fit the screen.

## **|bCd|**

The „**|bCd|**“ button — „period  $|BC| = |CD|$  (equivalent value)“ / „active“\*\* by default whether the „T4“ time line responsible for the  $|BC| = |CD|$  proportion is to be drawn on the chart? Refers to each of M1 — M4 measurements separately.

## **H**

The „**H**“ button — „Hide“ / „active“\*\* by default / it causes hiding of the already „realised“ „T“ time range lines — the maximum deflection values (maximum of tolerance) enlarged by 2 bars assigned to them have been exceeded by the current candle; the function makes the chart clearer. Automatic calculating happens when changing the bar, etc.; the function allows manual reloading — through deactivating and reactivating the button, in case some time ranges — T lines in newly applied ABC measurement are already exceeded and, working on the big TFs we don't want to wait until the change of a bar in order to delete the aforementioned line. The function (button) works for all the four M measurements at the same time.

**TAKE NOTICE!** — all the Ichimoku waves meter indicator time calculations are done according to the assumptions of Japanese technical analysis — it sees every candle selected as the beginning of the measurement as no. 1, not no. 0! MT4 sees such a candle as no. 0 by default! The candles that are the common point of the measurement series in the calculations are seen as the first candle and the last one at the same time.

### Example for the „T2” line.

Descriptive example:

$$|AB| = 8; |BC| = 17; |AC| = 24$$

The „T2” line will be placed on the no. 31 bar counting from point A of the measurement, because  $|AT2| = (24 + 8 - 1) = 31$  / the T2 line will be drawn as a thin solid line, because it fits the tolerance closest to its basic numeric value (33), but doesn't equals it.

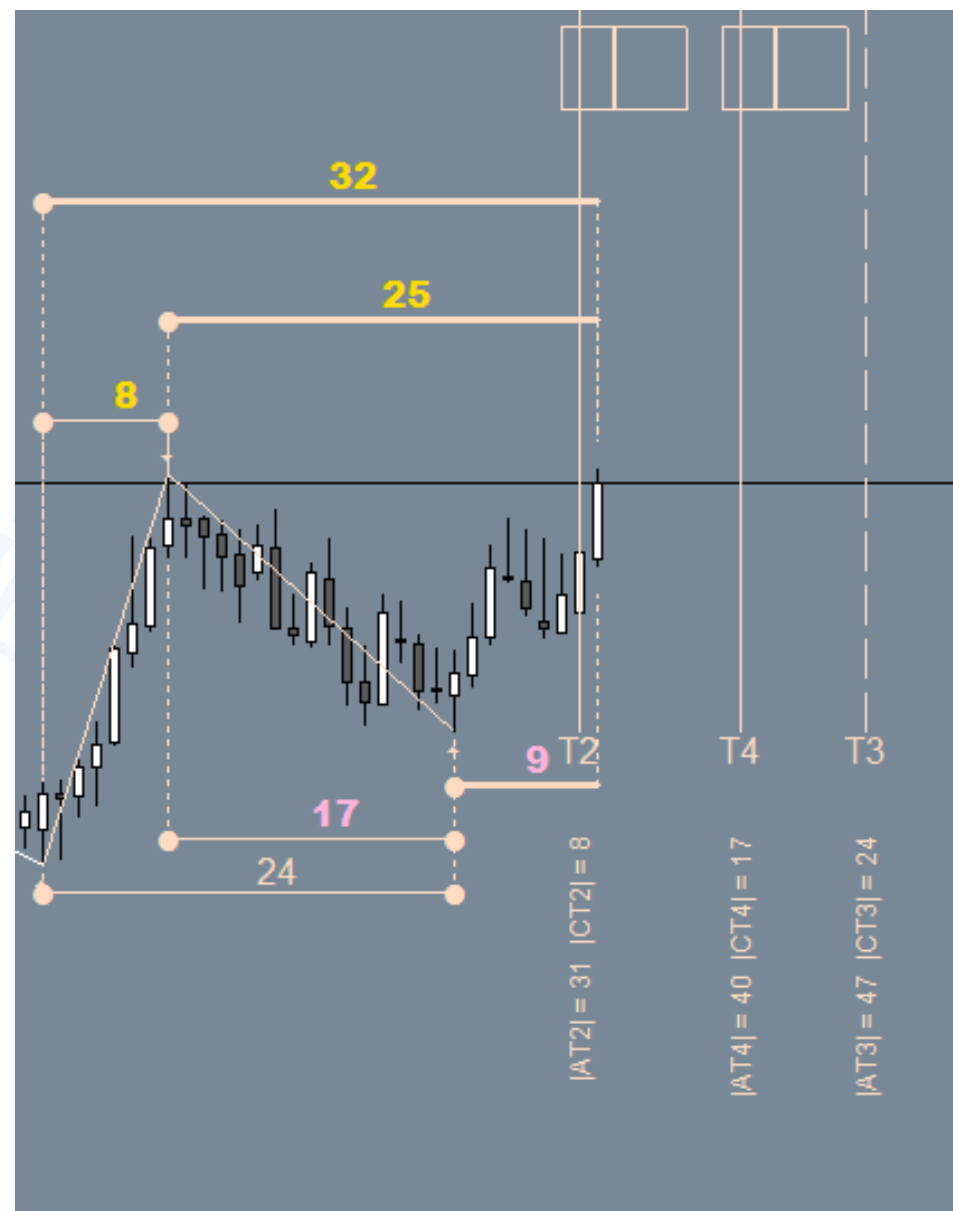
Rectangle of tolerance for the T2 line:

- ✂ The left side represents the minimum tolerance value (BNV 33), which means bar no. 30 counting from point A,
- ✂ the right side represents the maximum tolerance value (BNV 33), which means bar no. 37 counting from point A,
- ✂ pivot (a small vertical line with thickness of 2 inside the rectangle) represents the BNV value = bar no. 33 counting from point A.

Therefore, if the H „Hide” button will be „active”\*\* when opening bar no. 40 counting from point A, the „T2” line, its descriptions, etc. will hide; to hide a given time line  $|AT| > \text{max. value of a given tolerance} + 2$ .

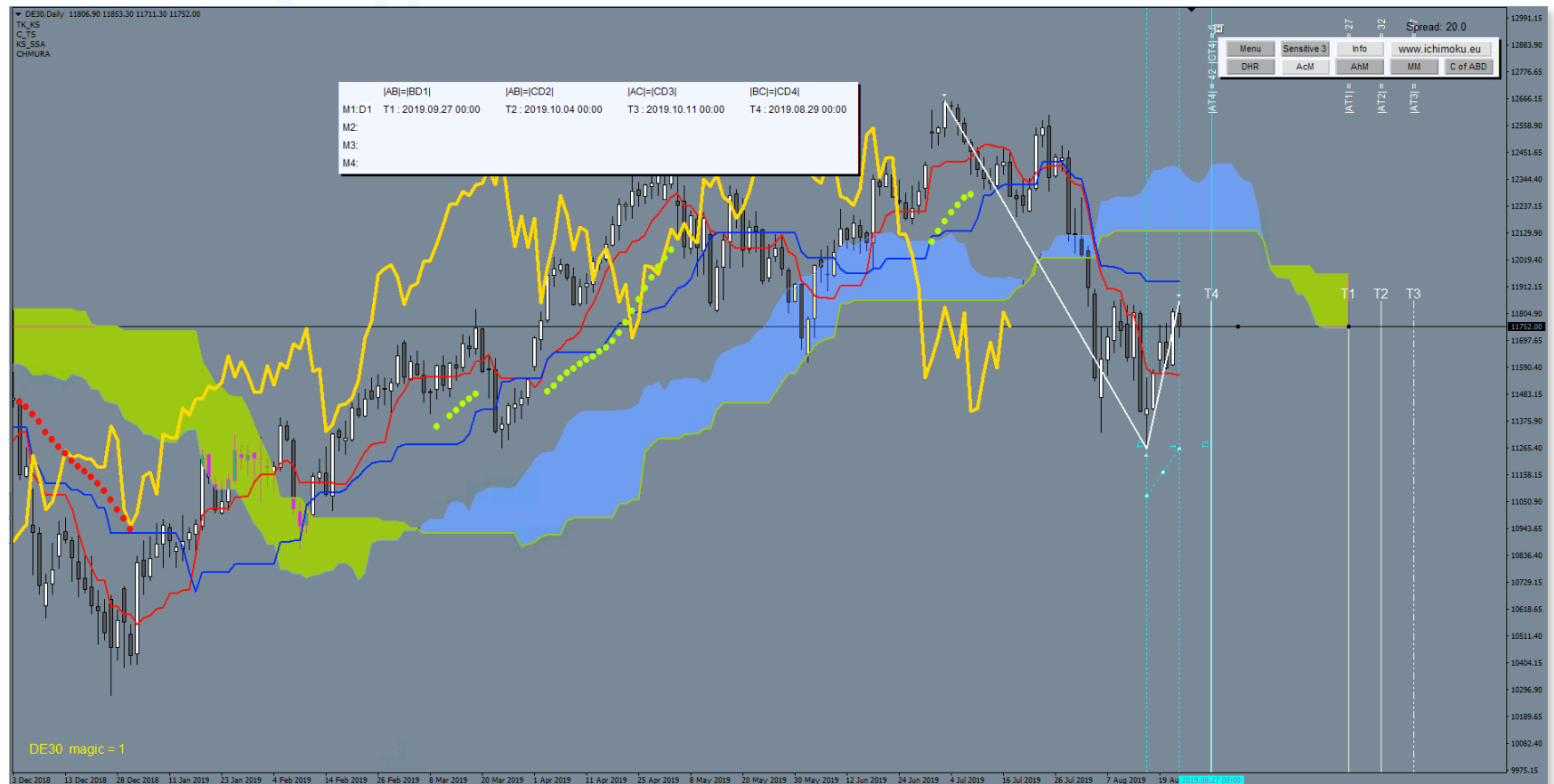


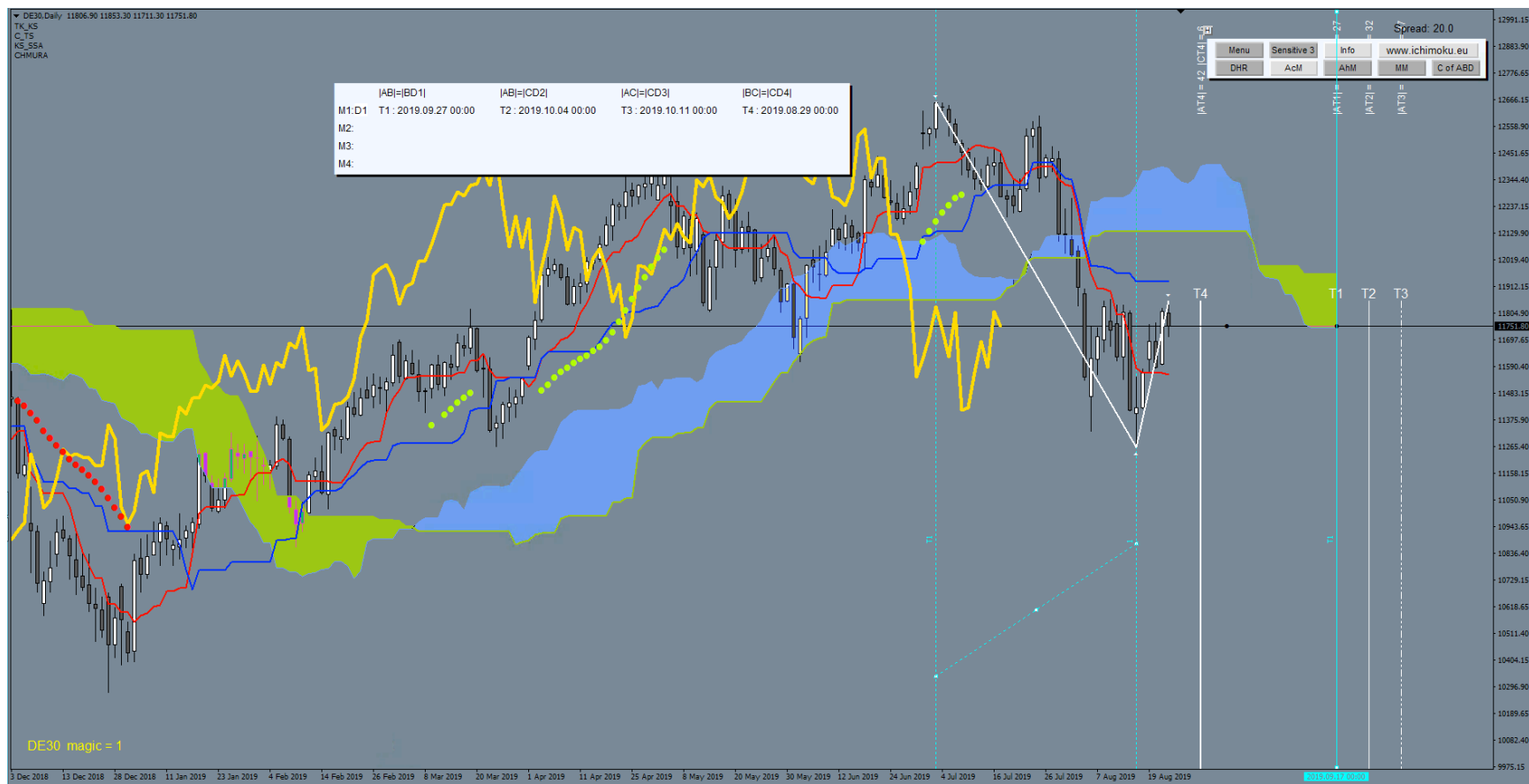
Graphic example:

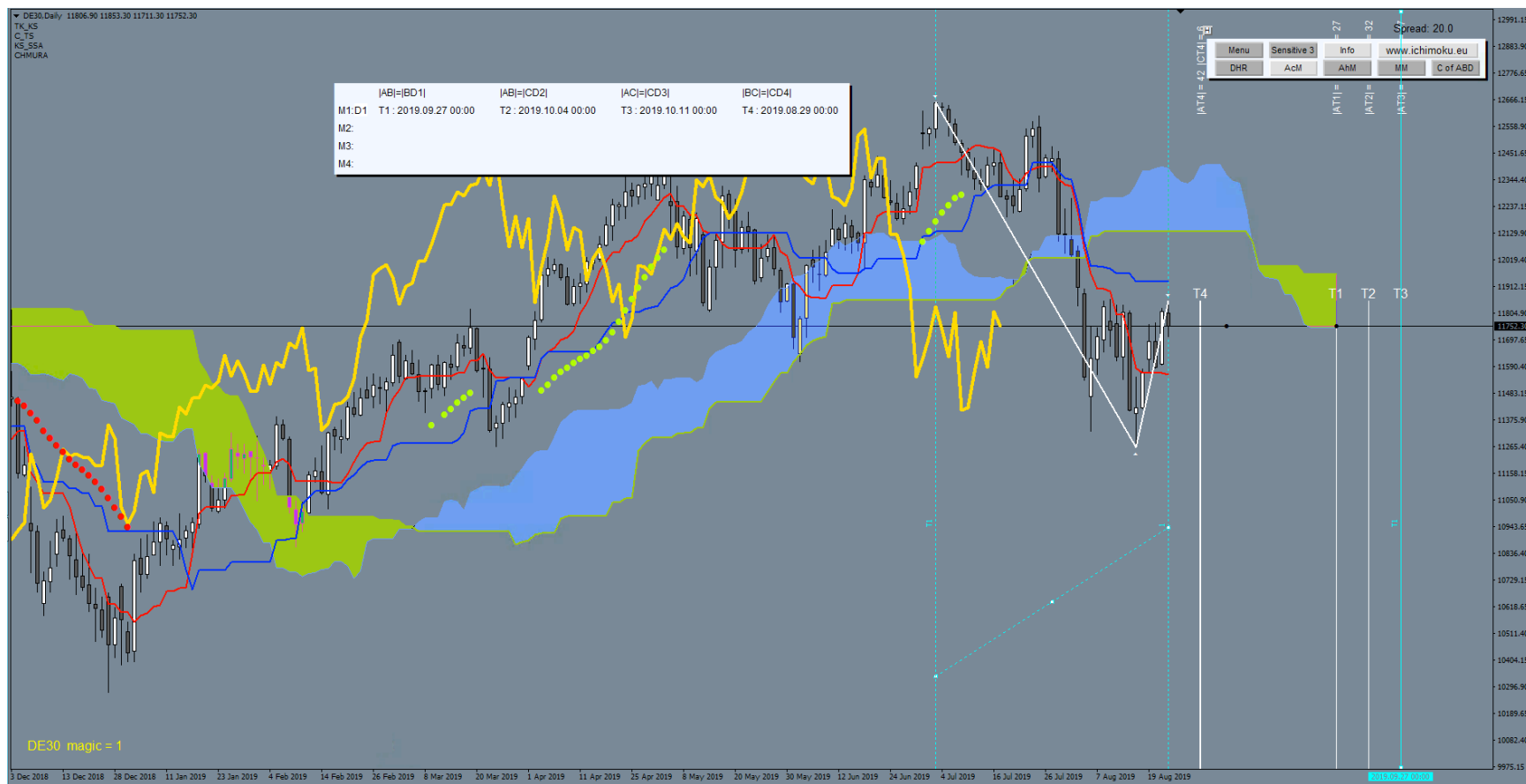


**TAKE NOTICE!** The T1 – T4 lines drawn on the chart by the Ichimoku waves meter indicator in the future are being visualised in the correct graphic proportion, but their graphic temporary placement doesn't have to match the actual calculation time, it's related to disappearing of the weekends when opening the market in a new trading week. When opening the market, the lines are automatically calculated, if needed, and change their placement to the proper one — to keep the proper graphic proportion. Therefore, if you want to verify the correct time of appearing of the „T1 – T4” proportion in the future, you need to read the results of the change time prediction in the **info** panel!

Graphic examples of the differences between the proper graphic proportion and the calendar calculation:







## Ichimoku waves meter – PRICE measurements.

### Horizontal V, N, E, NT.. Lines representing the price ranges – calculated based on the proportion between point A., B. and C., their designations and formulas.

N wave „V” price range  $|BC|=|BD|$  or  $2*V$  to  $7*V$

N wave „N” price range  $|AB|=|CD|$

N wave „E” price range  $|AB|=|BD|$  or  $2*E$  to  $7*E$

N wave „NT” price range  $|AC|=|CD|$

Y wave „Y” price range  $|CA|=|BD|$  when point C is dragged in relation to point A.

### Horizontal Lines representing the DHR price Habitual Ranges (Denying and Habitual Ranges).

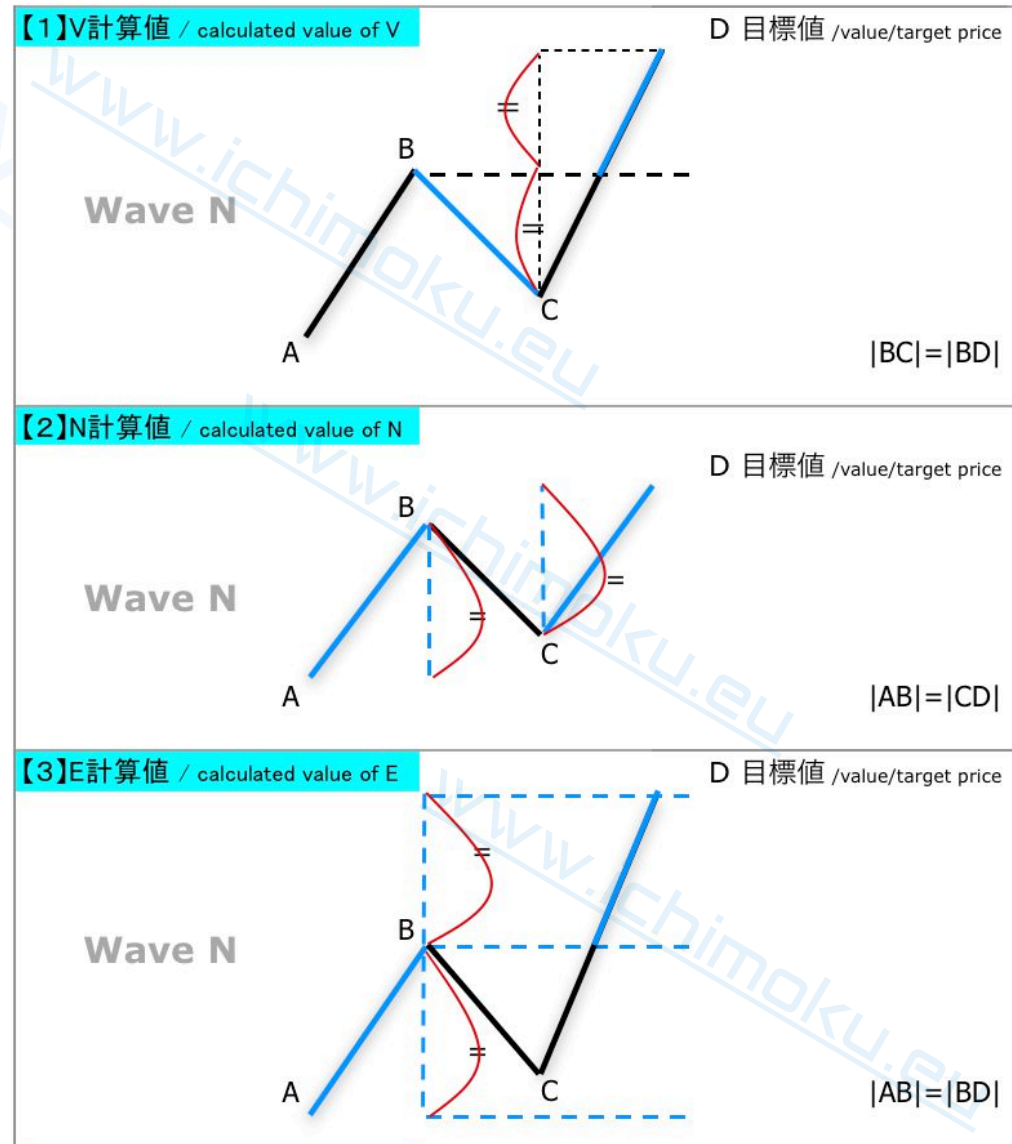
**DR1 – DR5** and **HR1 – HR3** the ranges reflecting the selected price movements in history, measured from point C of the measurement.

### Horizontal Lines representing the average price ranges, their designations and formulas:

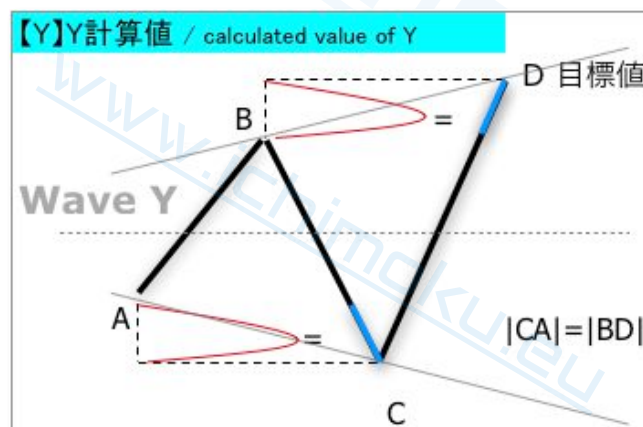
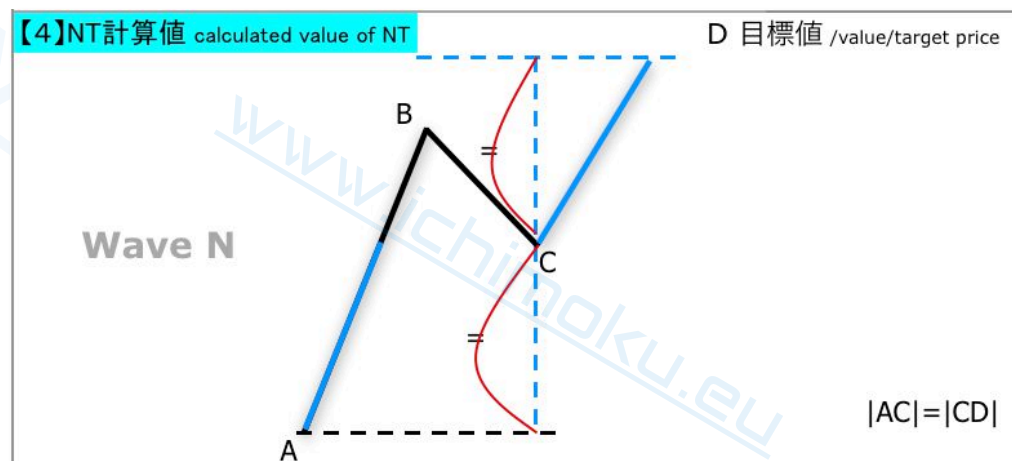
$(N+E)/2$ ;  $(V+E)/2$ ;  $(V+N)/2$ ; and  $(E+NT)/2$ ;  $(N+NT)/2$ ;  $(V+NT)/2$

Detailed explanations on how to interpellate and use in practice the analytical methodology discussed in this chapter were discussed in the course available on our website [www.ichimoku.eu](http://www.ichimoku.eu) We encourage you to familiarise yourself with the course.

**Horizontal V, N, E Lines representing the V, N, E price ranges of the N wave — counted from the proportion between A., B. and C.; graphic presentation of the way of calculating.**



**Horizontal NT Line representing the NT price range of the N wave and horizontal Y line representing the Y price range of the Y wave** — counted from the proportion between A., B. and C.; graphic presentation of the way of calculating.



### **Distinctions: Horizontal Lines representing the price ranges — division into groups.**

- A. N wave; main **V**, **N**, **E** and **NT** rang. are visualised by a horizontal solid line with the thickness of 2,
- B. N wave; fold ranges **2V – 7V** and **2E – 7E** are visualised by a horizontal dotted line with the thickness of 1,
- C. Y wave; **Y** range is visualised by a horizontal solid line with the thickness of 1,
- D. N wave; average ranges  $(N+E)/2$ ;  $(V+E)/2$ ;  $(V+N)/2$ ; and  $(E+NT)/2$ ;  $(N+NT)/2$ ;  $(V+NT)/2$  are visualised in the future by a horizontal dash-colon line limited on the right with the thickness of 1,
- E. N wave; **DR1 – DR5** and **HR1 – HR3** habitual ranges (measured from point C of the measurement) are visualised in the future by a horizontal solid line limited on the left with the thickness of 1.

**REINFORCEMENT:** The function above helps with immediate verifying visually whether a given price range (counted based on the formulas above) is additionally reinforced by overlapping with another price range. Visualising the price ranges immediately after applying the measurement / prediction helps also with quickly verifying if the third N wave movement condition is met.

Using the „AcM” module you can perform and save up to four separate current „M1 – M4” measurements, and because of it you can correlate the movements (time and price ranges) from a few TFs (time frames) and/or a few waves.

Automatic Current Measurement									
		Mirr	Lth :	2	H				
Curr.	Time:	Y	Me	CC	Tol	Desc	bCd		
A.B.C	Price:	Y	E	F	AvR	DHR	NTAv		
M1								Draw	Delete
M2								Draw	Delete
M3								Draw	Delete
M4								Draw	Delete



## **Automatic Current Measurements / functions and buttons description / Price line.**

Automatic Current Measurement									
		Mirr		Lth :		2		H	
Curr.	Time:	Y	Me	CC	Tol	Desc	bCd		
A.B.C	Price:	Y	E	F	AvR	DHR	NTAv		
M1		Draw	Modify		Delete				
M2		Draw	Modify		Delete				
M3		Draw	Modify		Delete				
M4		Draw	Modify		Delete				

### **Y/N**

Button **"Yes"** variable in **"No"** / standard "active" as "T" / should the chart show lines of calculated price ranges (including V, N, E, NT, Y)? Applies to each M1-M4 measurement separately.

### **E/C**

Button **"E"** variable in **"C"** / standard "active" as "E" / should the measurement be made after "E" extremes or after "C" closing prices? Applies to each M1-M4 measurement separately.

### **E**

Button **"F"** / standard "active" / should the chart visualise the "fold" ranges (2V - 7V, 2E - 7E)? Applies to each M1-M4 measurement separately.

## **AvR**

Button "**AvR**" / "inactive" by default \*\*\* / should the chart visualise the "average" ranges? Applies to each M1-M4 measurement separately.

## **DHR**

Button "**DHR**" / standard "active" \*\* / should the chart visualise Habitual Ranges — habitual HR and denying DR (if they were previously determined with the participation of the DHR module)? Applies to each M1 – M4 measurement separately.

## **NTAv**

Button "**NTAv**" / standard "inactive" \*\*\* / should the chart visualise the average ranges calculated in relation to the NT range (the function is available only with the "active" \*\* button "AvR")? Applies to each M1-M4 measurement separately.

## **Lth**

Active „**Lth**” window / default value = 2 / what thickness should the price markers (sections) be drawn with lines connecting the indicated ABC points of measurement M? Subsequent presses \* of the active number window change the value in the range 1-5, where 1 = the thinnest line, 5 = the thickest line. Refers to each M1-M4 measurement separately; the setting must be changed before measuring or during modification.

- \* „Pressing” — aiming with the cursor and clicking once with the left key of your mouse.
- \*\* „Active colour” — active buttons colour; default colour „Gainsboro” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 18” section.
- \*\*\* „Inactive colour” — inactive buttons color; default colour „DarkGray” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 19” section.

**TAKE NOTICE:** Every panel button has an assigned info „**bubble**” — a brief description of how the button works (hint); to display it, you need to aim a button with a cursor and wait about a second; the „bubble” will appear on the screen for a moment; to display the bubble again you need to re-do the action!

## **Applying the M1 – M4 measurement and the module functioning description.**

The module has a limit of four to the number of current „M” measurements. When starting to dimension the current V wave, which has the potential to transform into an N wave, one should:

- 1 Select and press the "M.." button — current measurement No... / in the part of the automatic current measurement module / the button will be highlighted in the color "active"\*\*, and then in the same line
- 2 select the measurement colour by pressing\* the colour button again.

It is then necessary 3 to verify whether the standard "active"\*\* functions for the measurement are properly configured, or adjust the guidelines if necessary (deactivate\* / activate\* buttons).

Now just 4 press\* the "Draw" button / the button will highlight the color "active"\*\* and 5 select three ABC measuring points by pointing the cursor on the three points A, B, C of a given wave N and confirming them by clicking the left key of your mouse.

After indicating point C, the indicator will display all selected time and price ranges etc. for marked ABC points.

A continuous line will be drawn between points AB and BC — they are price marker lines, they also visualise the measured V wave being the seed of the expected N wave.

**Price marker lines** => points / hitch points of these lines — indicate which prices are taken for calculations!!! If you notice that the line is hitched not at the bar or at the price it should be, it should be corrected.

If we have a situation where the marker line is hitched from a different bar than we wanted (which may be caused by wrong earlier selection of the sensitivity parameter) there is no need to delete the entire measurement — you can modify it, as described below; delete the entire measurement if necessary and retry.

## **How do we indicate ABC points?**

After pressing the "Draw" button ...

Indication of point A is made by moving the cursor **under** (above) the point A bar, from which we want to start dimensioning and confirm by pressing\* the left key of your mouse.

**IMPORTANT:** when indicating e.g. point A, select the very bar / candle from which the A point time is to be calculated from with the mouse cursor, while the "sensitivity" function automatically helps to find Lo / Hi within the indicated bar, hence the sensitivity function is set to 3 by default.

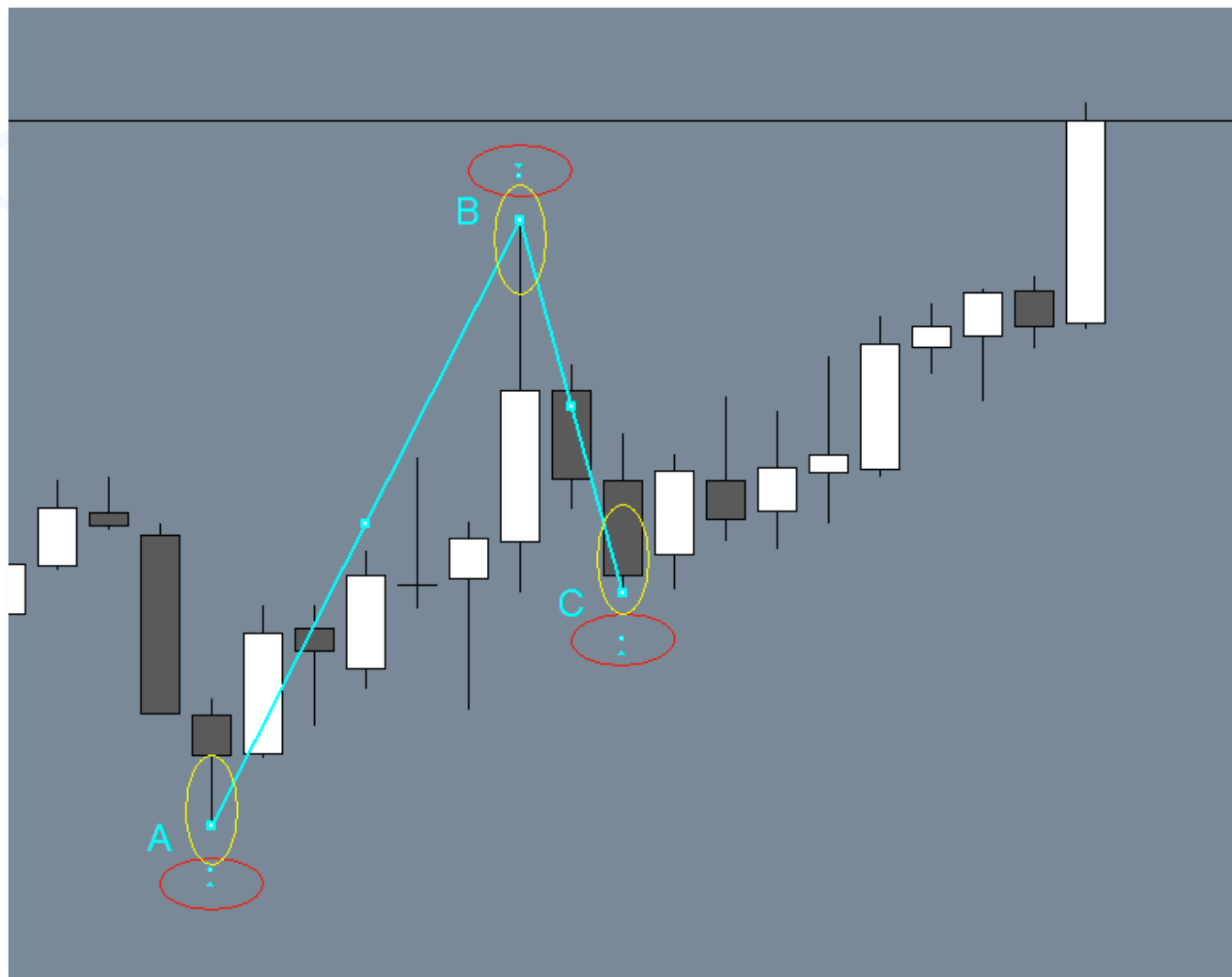
Then we indicate point B by aiming the cursor exactly **above** (under) the point B bar, from which the time measurement value for point B should be derived and confirm the selection by pressing\* the left key of your mouse. Nothing will be drawn on the screen until then!

Next we indicate point C by aiming the cursor exactly **under** (above) the point C bar, from which the time measurement value for point C should be derived and confirm the selection by pressing\* the left key of your mouse.

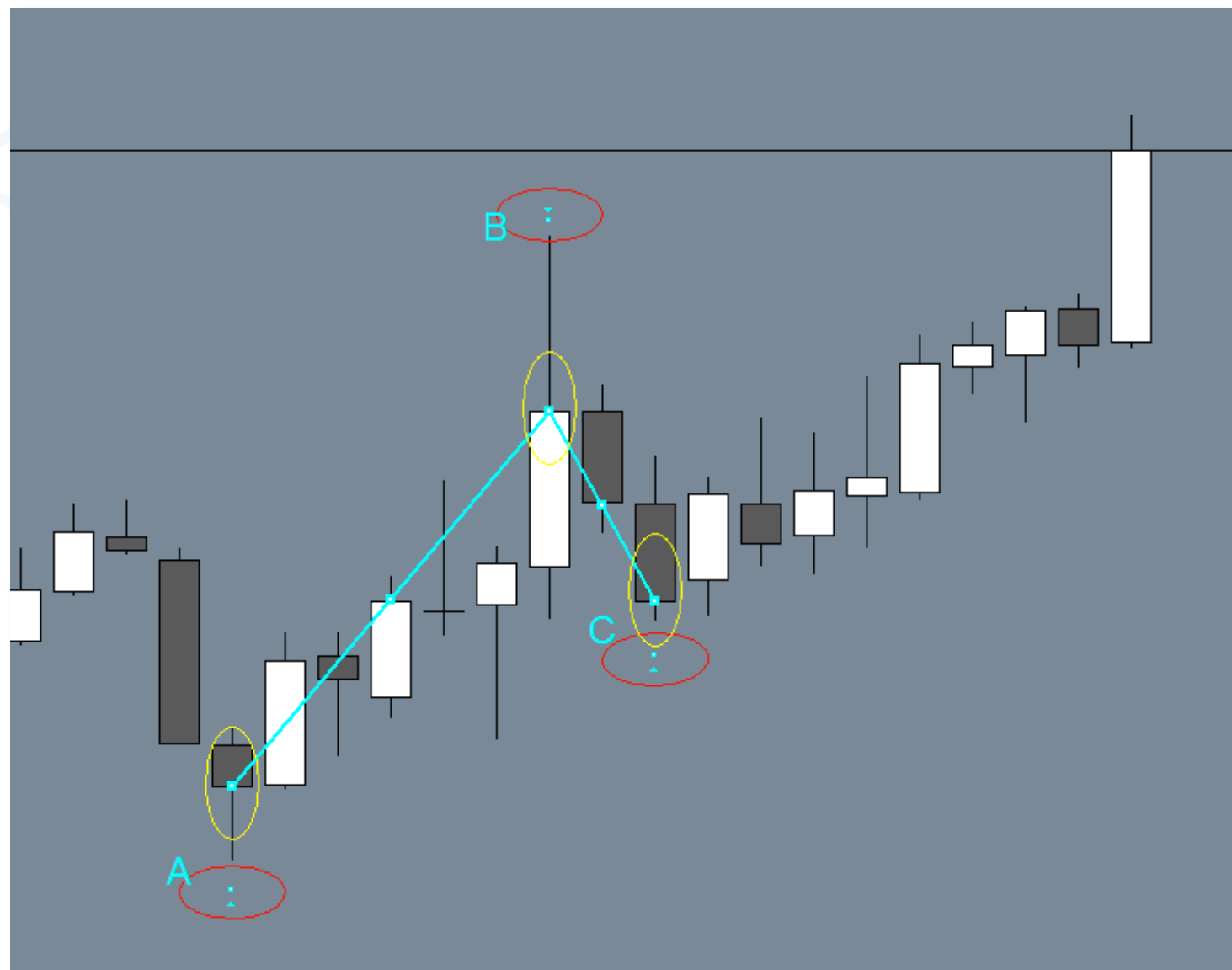
After approval of point C as above, the full measurement will appear on the graph and the "M.." button will change color to "occupied"\*\*\*\*\* informing us that the measurement under this „M..." number is already done.

Here you should verify the correct positioning of markers for individual points. Both lines between ABC points — price markers, as well as the location of time markers for each point. **Time markers** are graphically depicted in the form of tiny triangles placed above (under) a given candle from which time measurement is calculated for a given point.

Visualization below. Price marker lines — their hitch points in the yellow borders (measurement taken after the extremes), time stamp lines in the red borders:



Visualization below. Price marker lines — their hitch points in the yellow borders (measurement taken after closings), time markers lines in the red borders:



## **Modifying the P1-P4 measurement.**

**Depending on the verification of the performed A.B.C. measurement:**

### **Case A)**

We believe that the indicated hitch points for time and price markers are correct, but we do not want to finish the measurement, we want to delete / add some of the displayed parameters,

### **Case B)**

We recognise that it is necessary to correct the input data — we want to change the hitch points of the time or price markers,

### **Case C)**

We believe that the indicated hitch points of time and price markers are correct, we want to end the measurement, but some "Me" time dimension lines overlapped and the measurement is illegible, we want to change the display level of some measurement lines and their descriptions.



## Case A)

If we consider that the indicated hitch points of time and price markers for A, B, C are correct, but we do not want to end the measurement, we only want to delete / add some of the displayed parameters.

We recognise the measurement by its colour. Next to the matching colour for the measurement you want to modify, press\* the "**Modify**" button on the same line. The "Modify" button will be highlighted in "active"\*\* colour and all buttons / functions that were "active"\*\* will be lit at the same time during this measurement. At the same time, all price and time markers for this measurement will light up / become active on the chart. Here we modify the set parameters for display by activating\* or deactivating\* the corresponding buttons. Confirmation is done by pressing\* the "Modify" button again, which will change to "inactive"\*\*\* after approval.

## Case B)

If we think that it is necessary to correct the input data — we want to change the hitch points of the time and / or price markers.

We recognise the measurement by its colour. Next to the matching colour for the measurement you want to modify, press \* the "**Modify**" button on the same line. The "Modify" button will be highlighted in "active" \*\* and all buttons / functions that were "active" \*\* will be lit at the same time during this measurement. In parallel, all price and time markers for this measurement will light up / become active on the chart. Here we modify the hitch points for price and / or time markers. We make the modification by dragging the marker on the graph to the desired location (aiming over the marker, pressing and holding the left key of your mouse, successively dragging it on the screen to change the hitch point and dropping — releasing the left key of your mouse sets the new position). During the modification, the "sensitivity" function does not support us — it allows you to move the markers to the desired place.

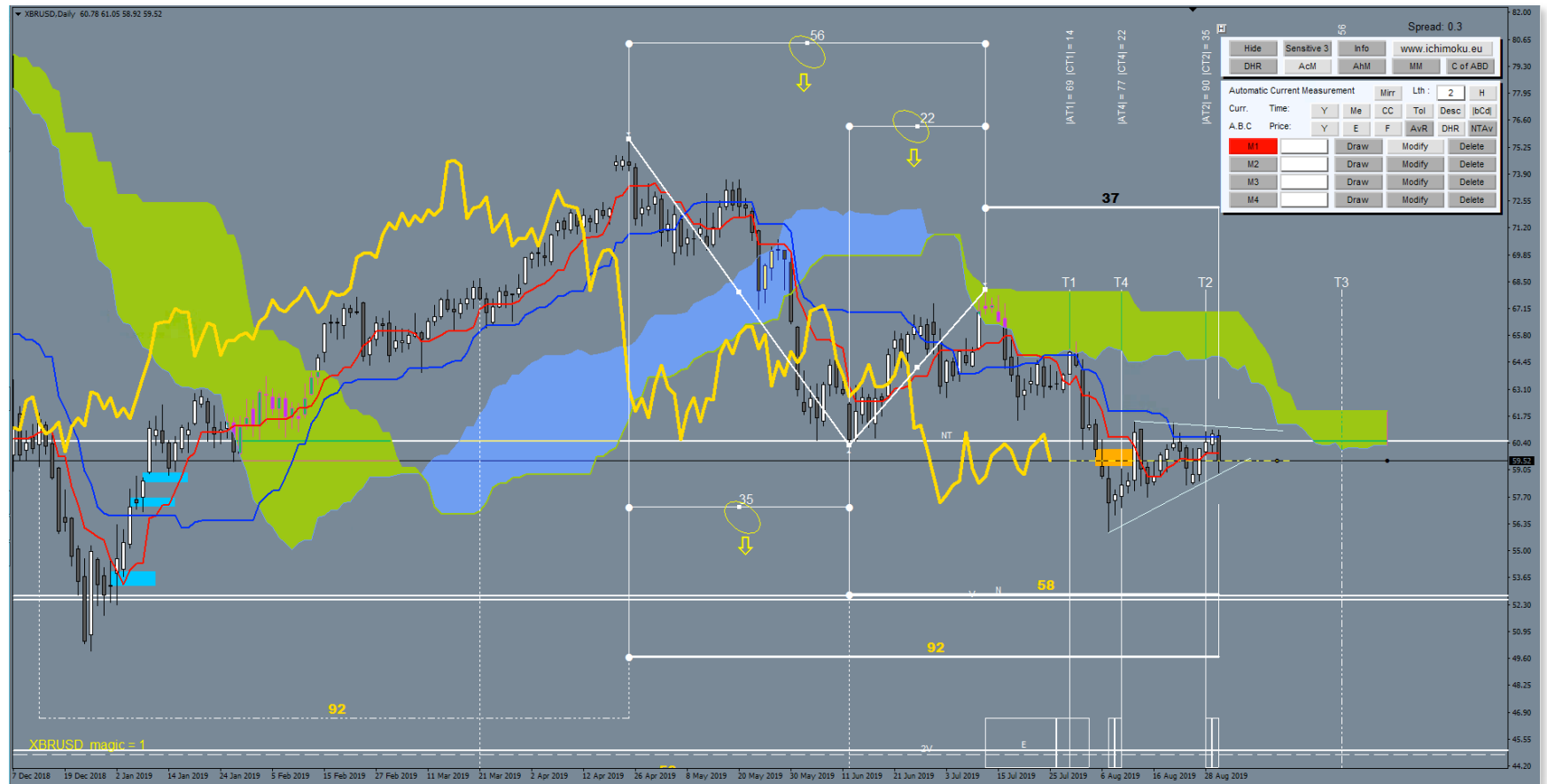
Confirmation is done by pressing\* the "Modify" button again, which after confirmation changes color to "inactive" \*\*\*.

## Case C)

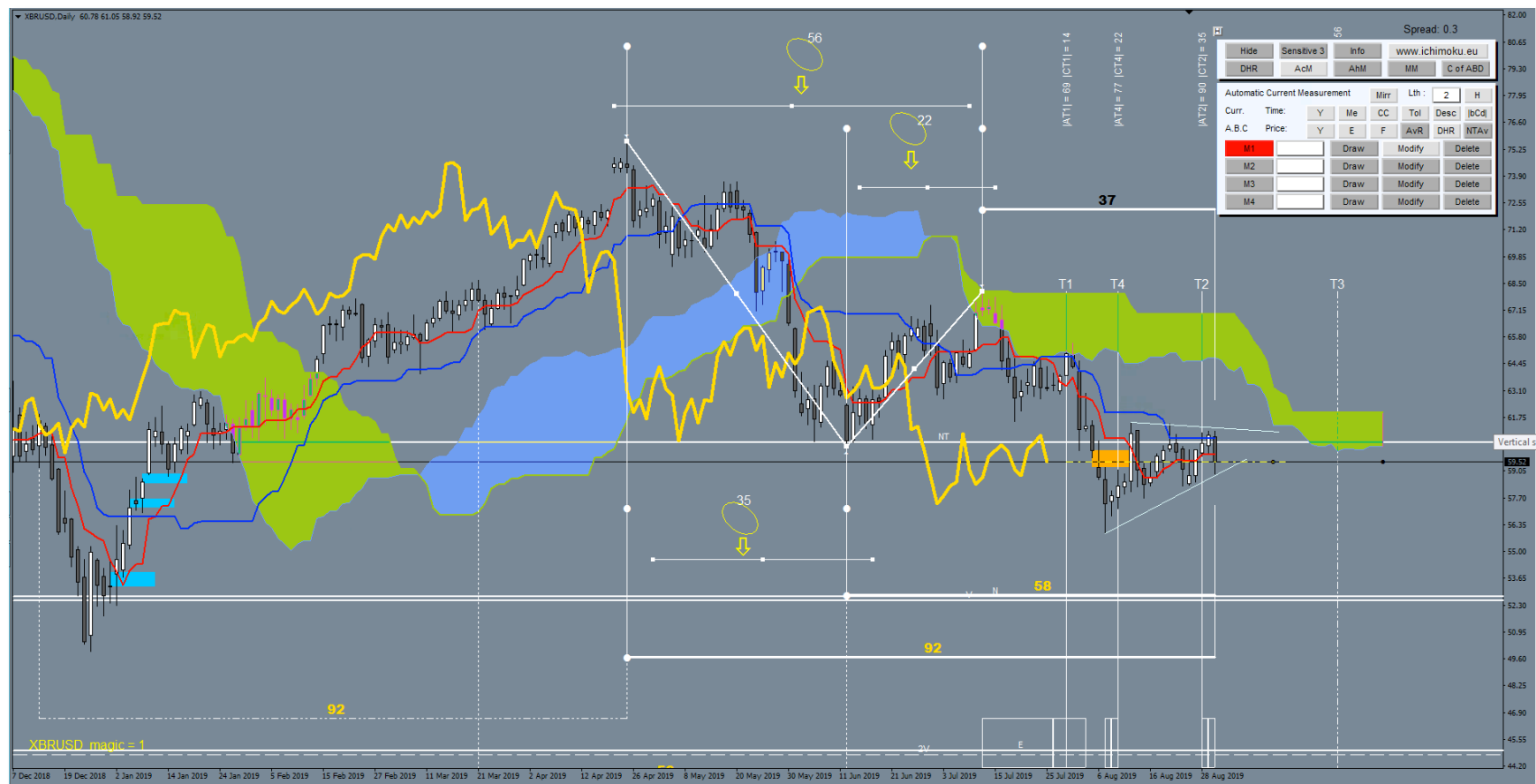
If we believe that the indicated markers' hitch points are correct, we want to finish the measurement, but some "Me" time dimension lines overlapped and the measurement is illegible, we want to change the display level of some measurement lines and their descriptions.

We recognise the measurement by its colour. Next to the matching colour for the measurement you want to modify, press\* the "**Modify**" button on the same line. The "Modify" button will be highlighted in "active" and all buttons / functions that were "active" will be lit at the same time during this measurement. In parallel, all price and time markers for this measurement will light up / become active on the chart. Here we modify the levels of the "Me" time dimension line between ABC points, which overlap with other measurements, etc. We mark / highlight a given horizontal measurement line (by aiming over it and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) and drag it to the desired "y" level (by moving the cursor over the selected (highlighted) dimension line, pressing and holding the left key of your mouse, successively pulling the line across the screen to the desired "y" level), without paying attention to the parameters of the "x" axis. We drop the line one by one and press\* the "modify" button to confirm the correction. The horizontal line will remain at the corrected level, and the vertical guides assigned to it, descriptions, intersection points, etc. will be adjusted to the new level while referring to the original parameter "x".

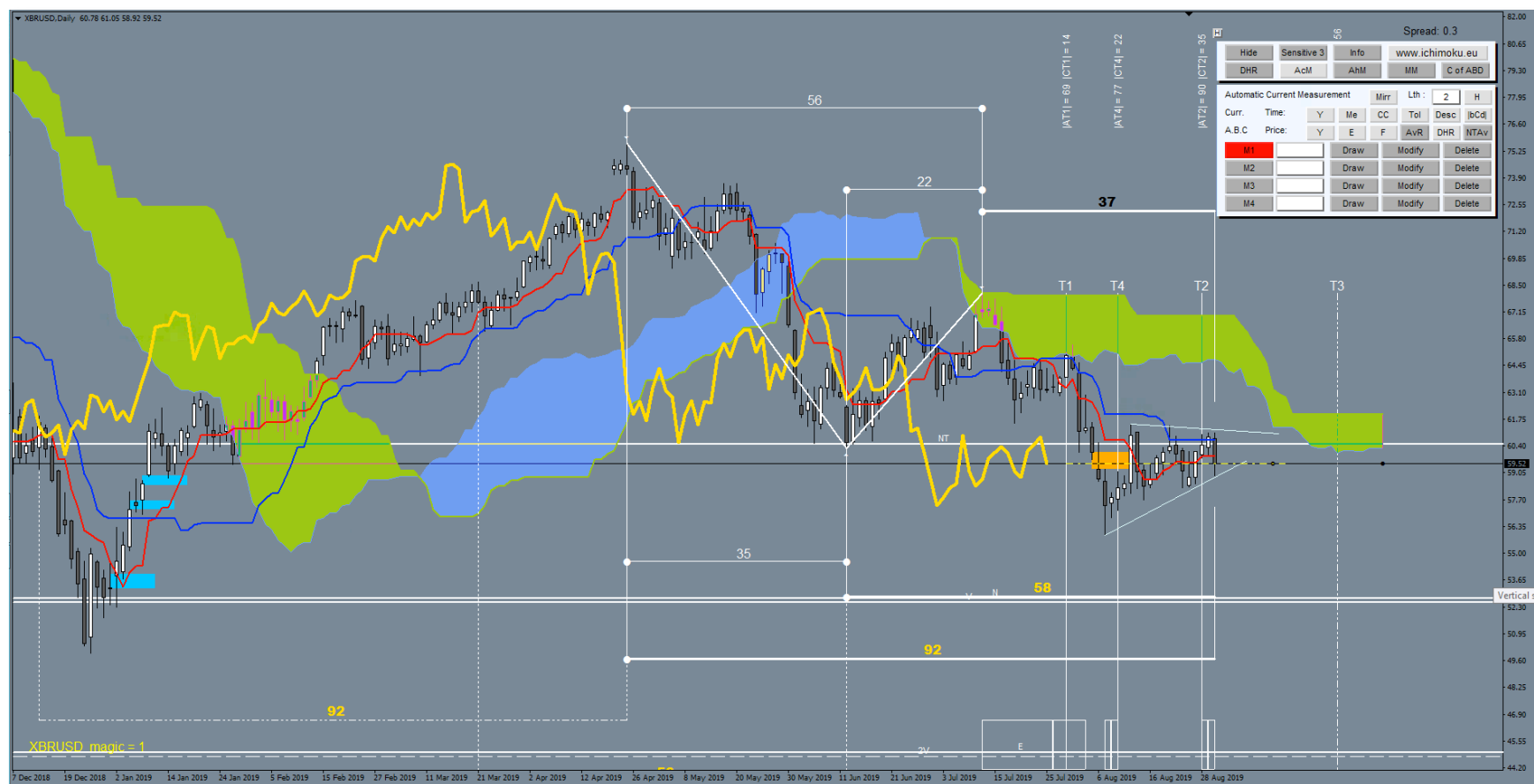
Case C) Graphic example 1; we select the measurement we are interested in — press\* "modify" and select the marked (highlighted) time measurement lines "Me", which we want to move to another level:



Case C) Graphic example 2; we drag selected lines to the desired level:



Case C) Graphic example 3; confirm by pressing\* the "modify" button again:



### **Deleting the M1-M4 measurement.**

After drawing, each of the M1-M4 measurements is protected against unwanted deletion from the chart by accidentally pressing the "Delete" button by mistake.

To **remove** a given „**M...**“ **measurement** from the chart, first press\* on the keyboard the key with the Latin letter "**z**" and hold it for 3 seconds. After 3 seconds (still holding the key with the letter "z") press\* the appropriate "**Delete**" button using the left key of your mouse.

On computers with the Windows operating system, the function may not work properly when using the touchpad, in which case you should:

- A. use an external mouse instead of the touchpad or
- B. disable protection: indicator settings: parameter no. 81.

**TAKE NOTICE:** Every panel button has an assigned info „**bubble**” — a brief description of how the button works (hint); to display it, you need to aim a button with a cursor and wait about a second; the „bubble” will appear on the screen for a moment; to display the bubble again you need to re-do the action!

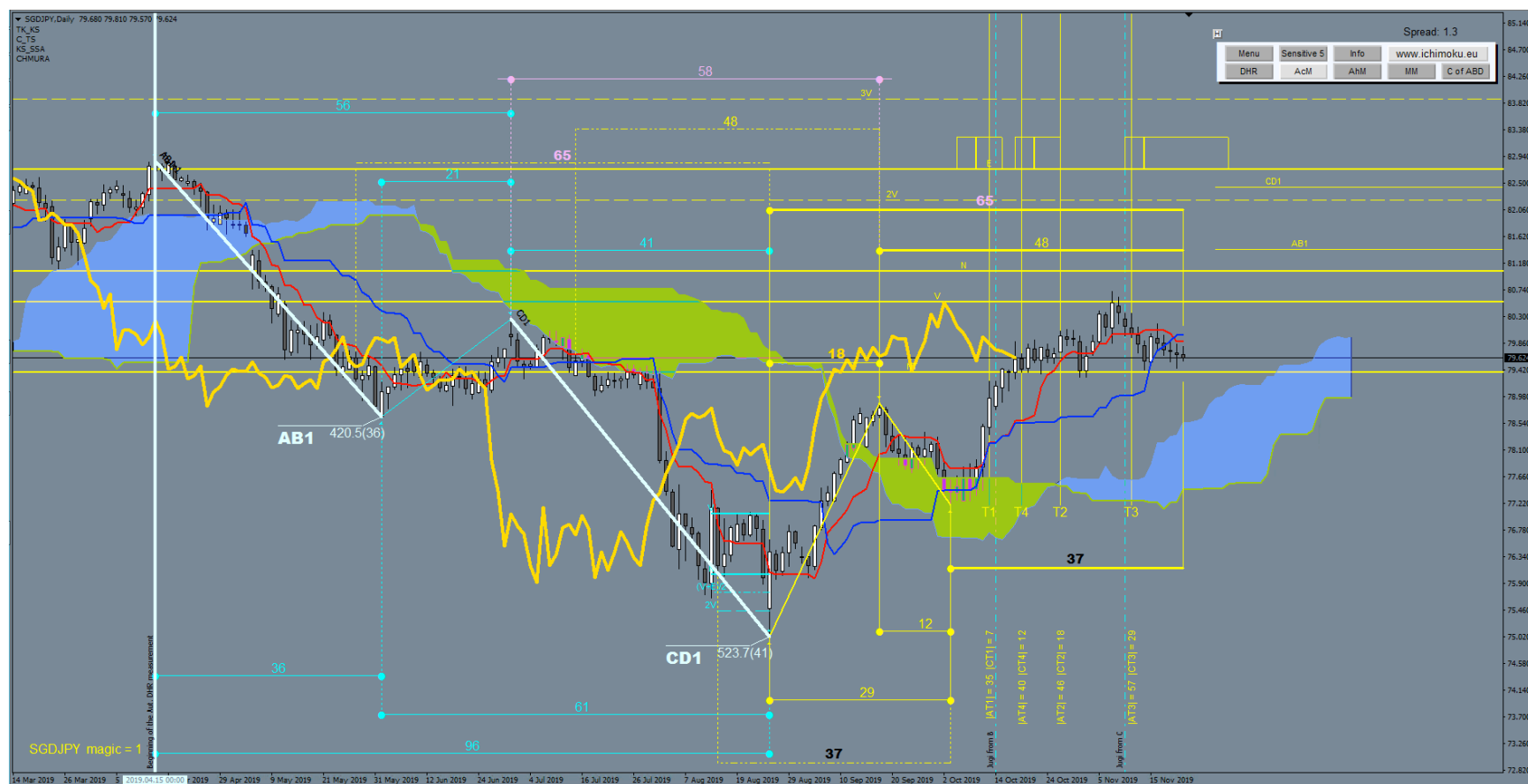
### **Designations:**

- \* „Pressing” — aiming with the cursor and clicking once with the left key of your mouse.
- \*\* „Active colour” — active buttons colour; default colour „Gainsboro” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 18” section.
- \*\*\* „Inactive colour” — inactive buttons colour; default colour „DarkGray” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 19” section.
- \*\*\*\* „Occupied colour” - unavailable buttons colour; default colour „Red” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 20” section.

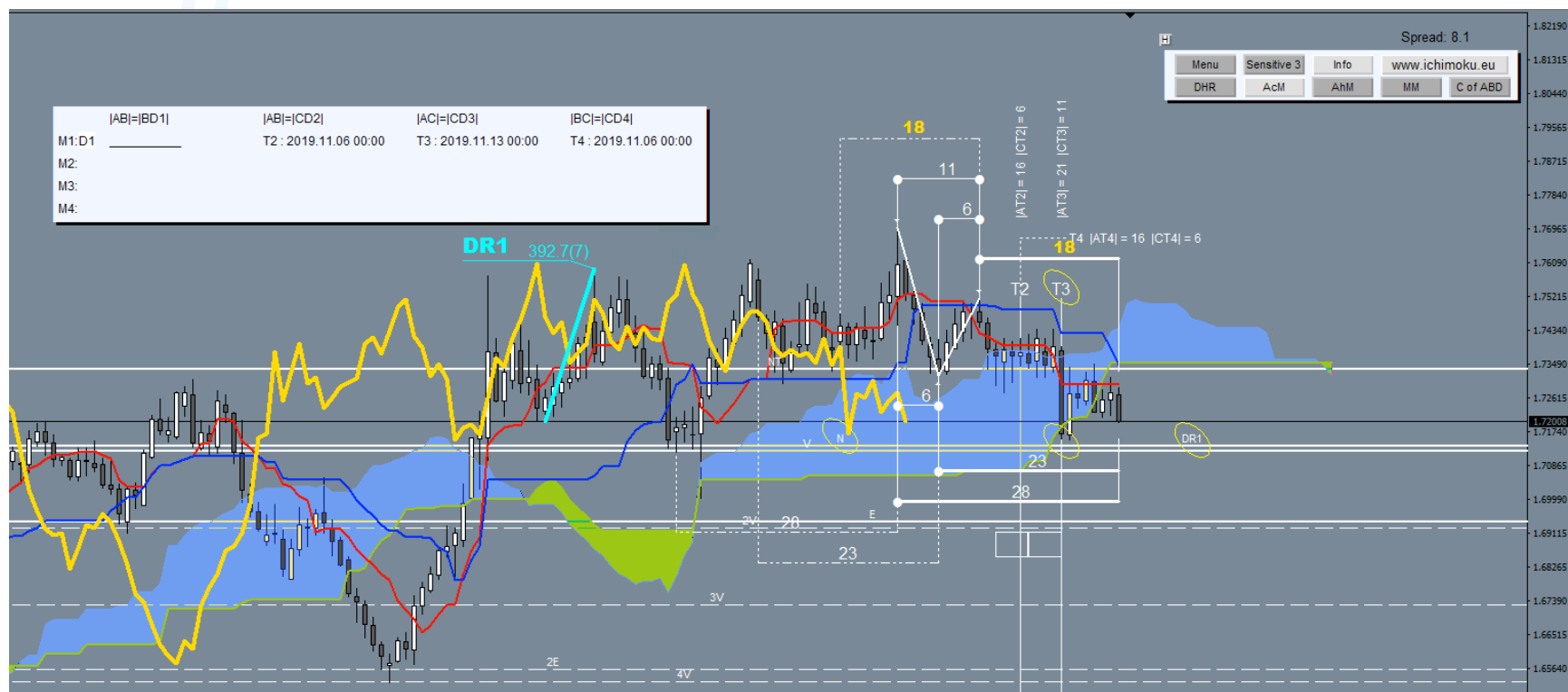
Detailed explanations on how to interpellate and use in practice the analytical methodology discussed in this chapter were discussed in the course available on our website [www.ichimoku.eu](http://www.ichimoku.eu)  
We encourage you to familiarise yourself with the course.



Graphic example 1):



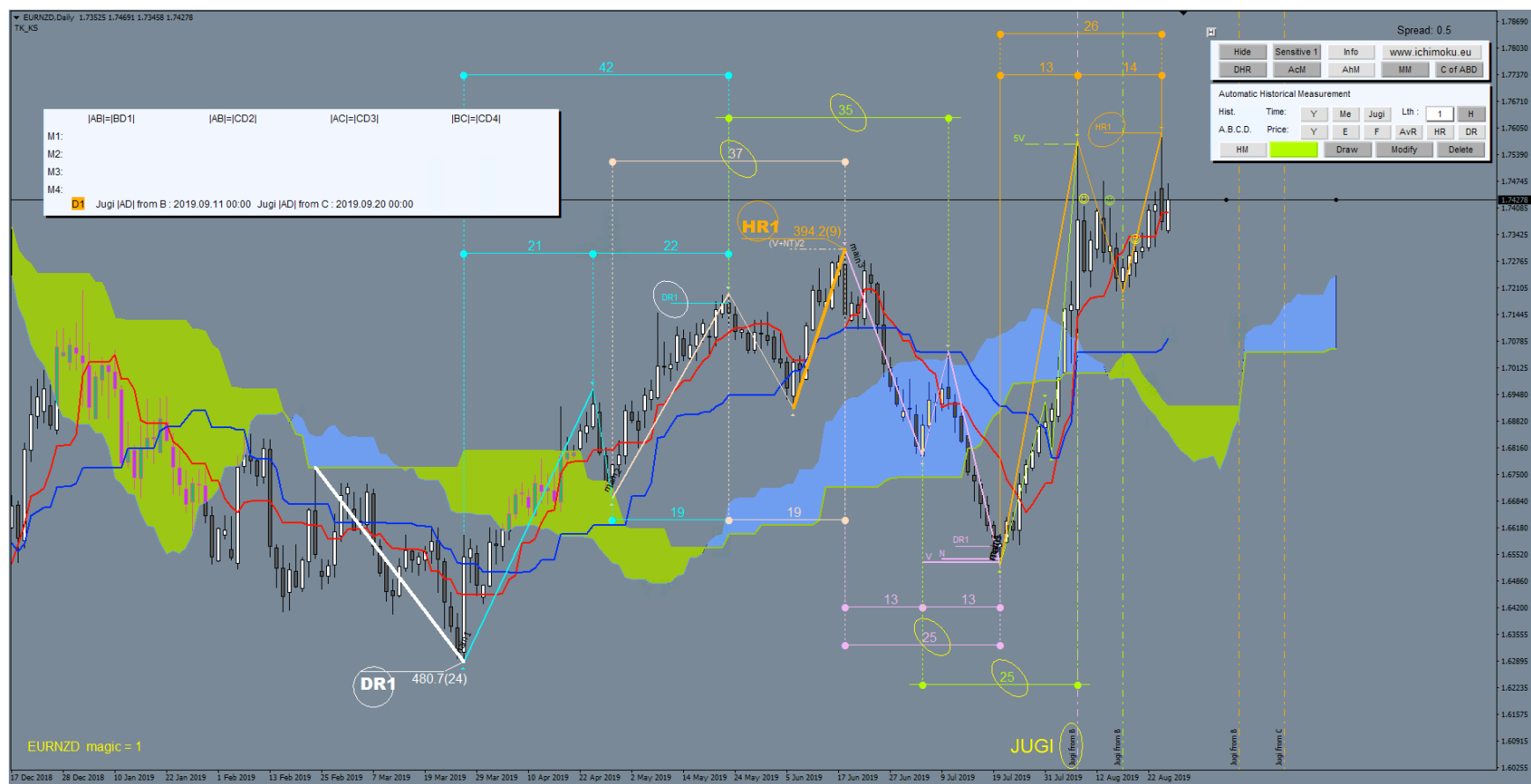
Graphic example 2):



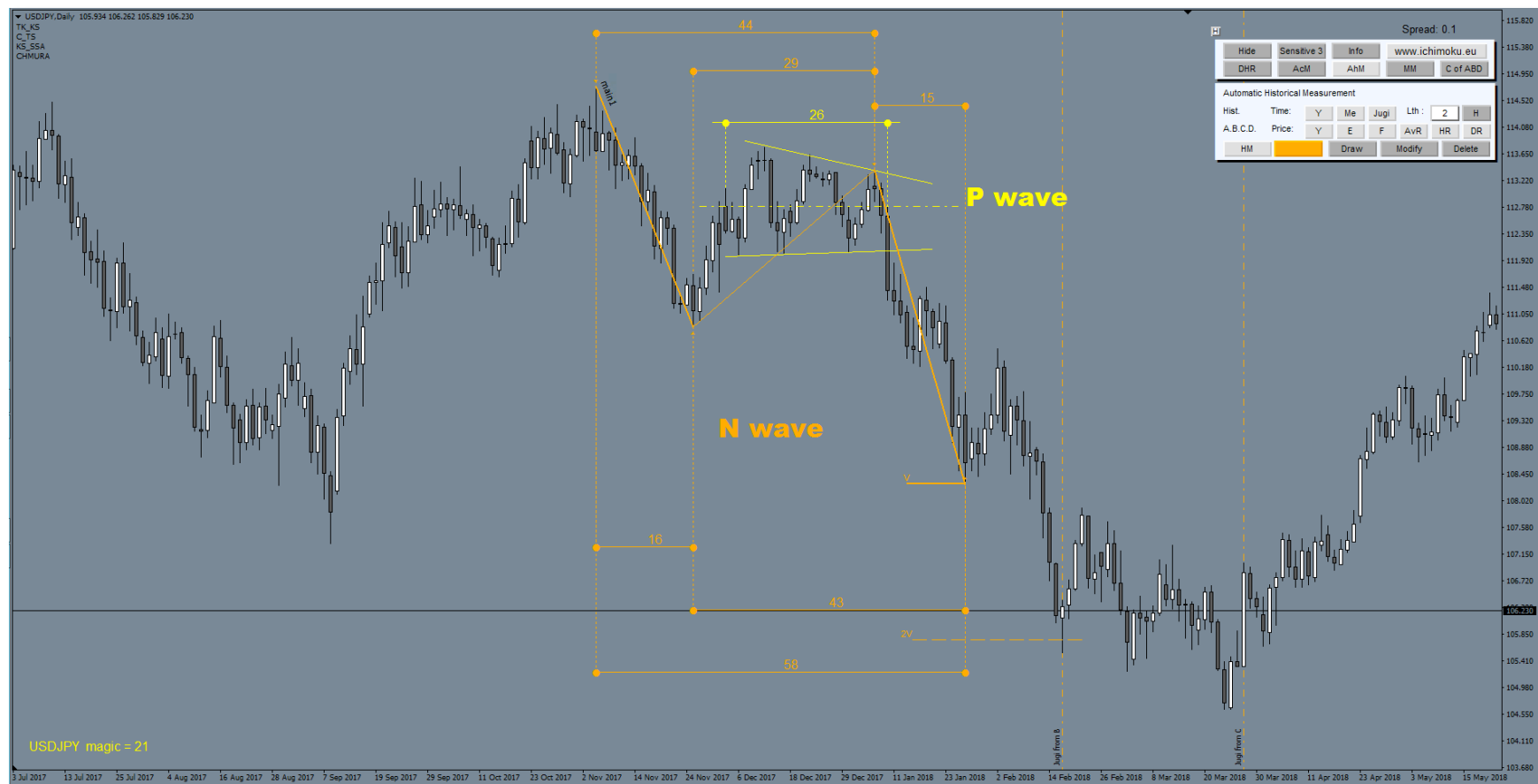
### Graphic example 3):



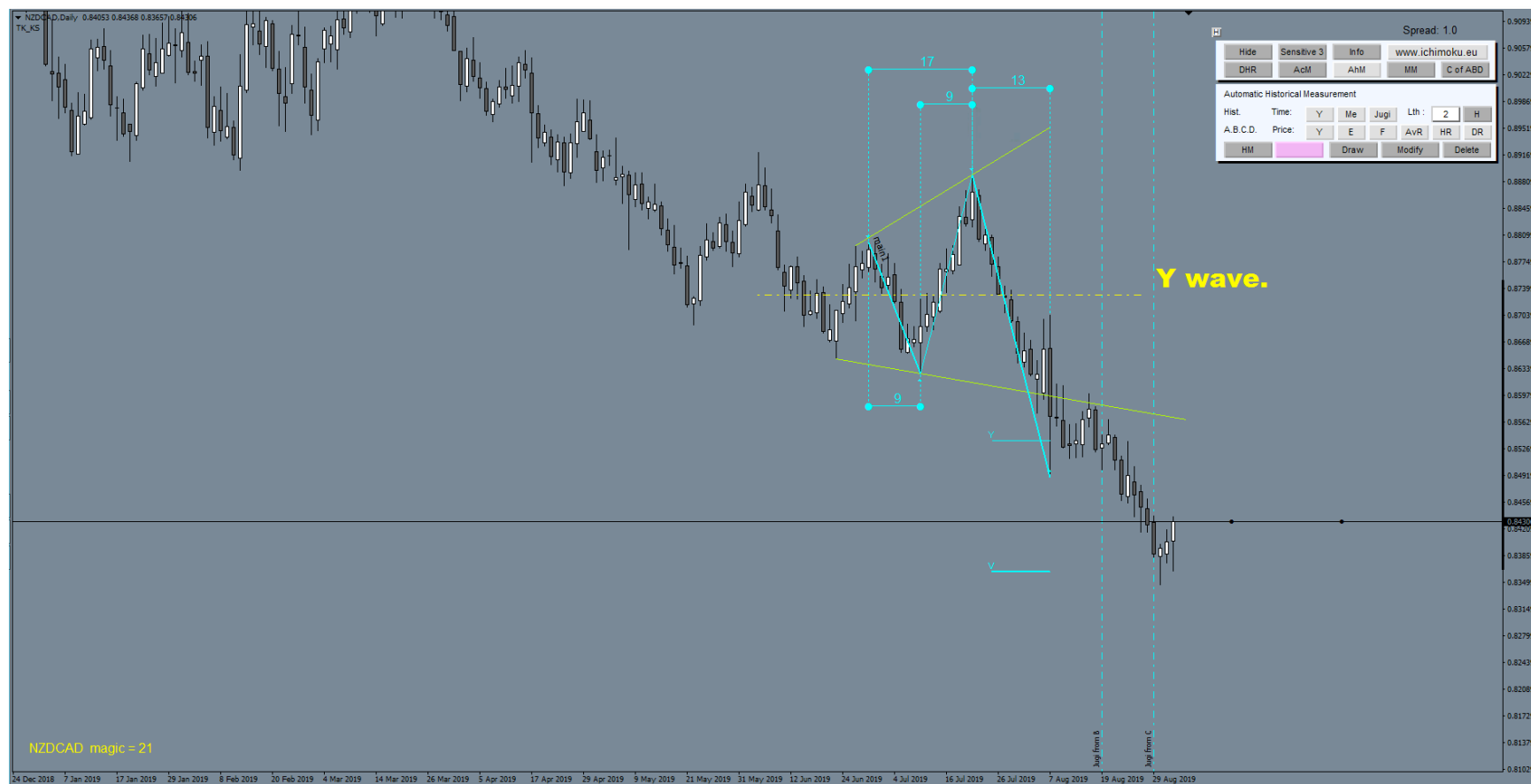
## 2.3. „AhM” — Automatic Historical ABCD Measurement (of the performed N, Y, P, S wave); of verifying the existing relations.



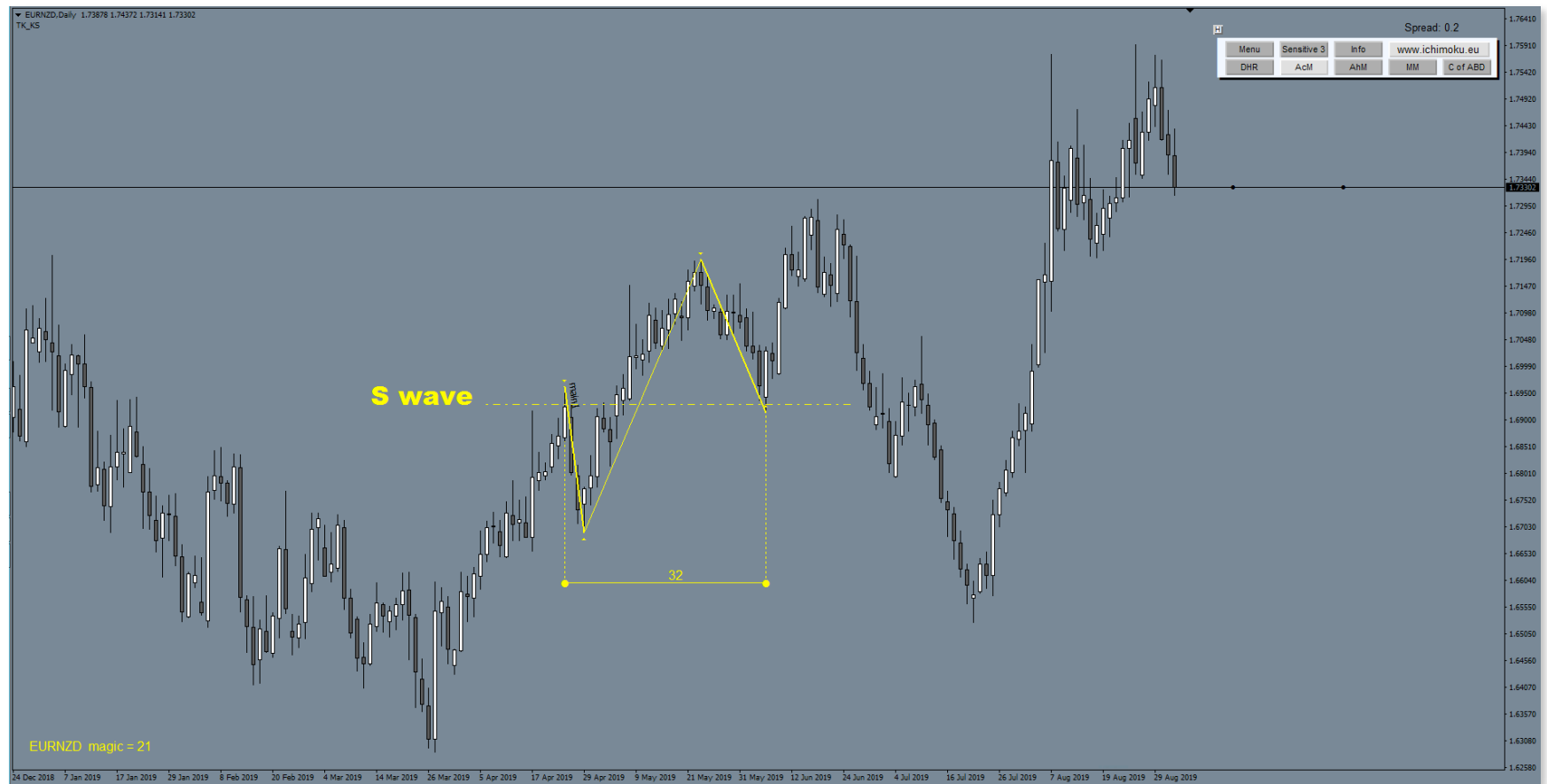
An example of P wave being a component of N wave.



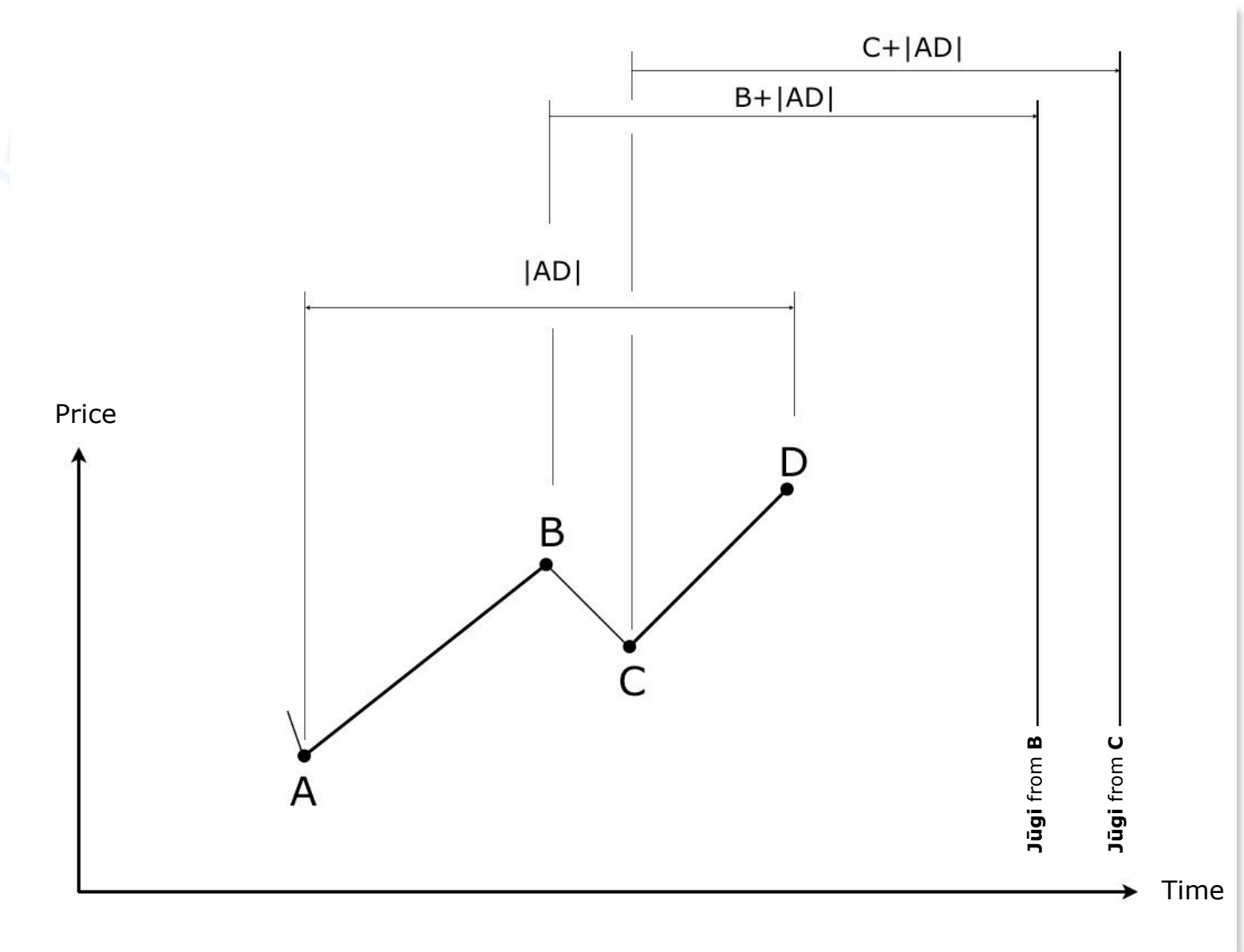
An example of Y wave.



An example of S wave.



## Basic info: Time Theory — supplement; Jugi cycle.





**Jūgi** cycle (重擬), the so-called "Style per layer" — cycles (as a rule, basic) overlapping, thus forming a bookmark or layer. Often during their value there is a "day of change" (hole, peak or doji candle).

Tolerance — a maximum of two candles tolerance per occurrence is allowed.

Calculation of Jūgi cycles — |AD| time value is measured from:

- **point B**, we get the time range of „Jūgi from B”
- point C, we get the time range of „Jūgi from C”

Detailed explanations on how to interpellate and use in practice the analytical methodology discussed in this chapter were discussed in the course available on our website [www.ichimoku.eu](http://www.ichimoku.eu)  
We encourage you to familiarise yourself with the course.

## Ichimoku waves meter – TIME measurements – supplement.

### Vertical "Jūgi" lines representing time ranges – calculated from the proportion between points A.B.C.D, their designations and formulas.

**Jūgi from B** = time of point B + |AD|

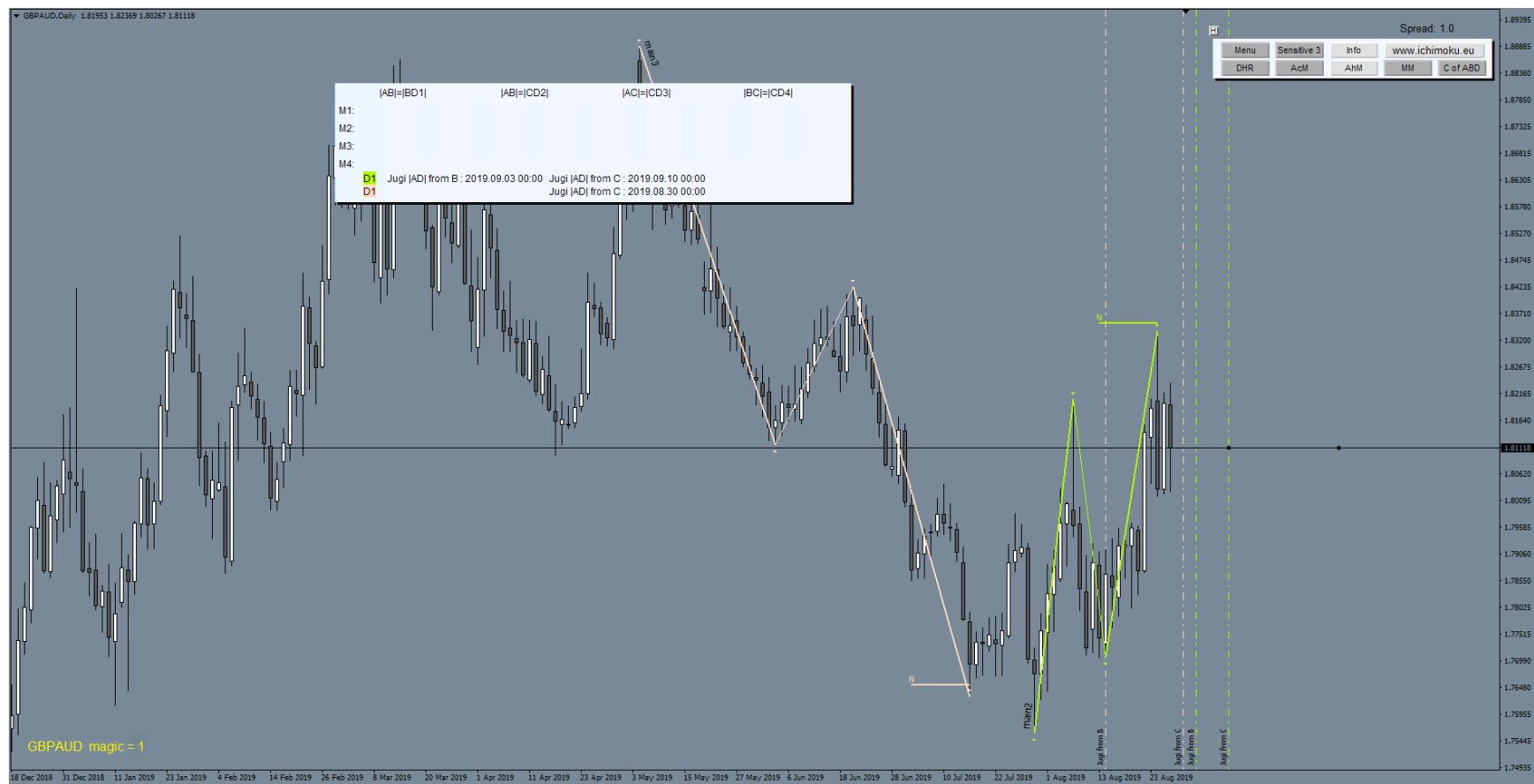
**Jūgi from C** = time of point C + |AD|

Determining Jūgi's time ranges. After selecting a given ABCD, two vertical lines will be plotted on the chart (described as 'Jūgi from B' and 'Jūgi from C') measuring the time proportions of 'Jūgi' determined from point 'B' and point 'C' of the measurement.

If the available lines are in the "future", then you can read the time for which the proportion of "jūgi" falls in the "info" panel. Its description includes the calculated time and markings. In addition, the measurement is visualised with a window of the colour corresponding to the measurement made, and is also imaged TF on any condition as made.

**TAKE NOTICE!** Jūgi lines, which are drawn on the chart by the Ichimoku waves meter indicator in the future are visualised in the required graphic proportion, but their graphic position at the moment when it is necessary to coincide with the actual calculation is associated with the effect of "disappearing" weekends at the time of opening market in the new trading week. When the market opens, the lines are automatically recalculated, if needed, and changing their position to the right one - the goal is to take into account the graphic aspect. Wanting to properly verify the correct time of occurrence in the future, Jūgi's ratio should be read the result of the change prediction in the **info** panel!

Graphic example illustrating Jūgi's time proportion lines in the future:



In addition, the „**AhM**” module works analogously (in essence) to the A.B.C. current measurement module, but the measurement ends not at the current candle (point C), but at the indicated point D.

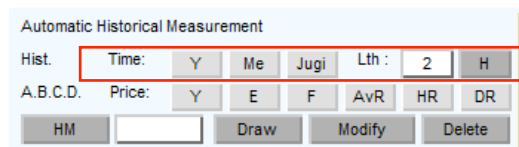
The „**AhM**” segment has no restrictions as to the number of measurements performed in history.

Automatic Historical Measurement									
Hist.		Time:		Y	Me	Jugi	Lth :	2	H
A.B.C.D.		Price:		Y	E	F	AvR	HR	DR
HM		Draw	Modify	Delete					

### TAKE NOTICE!

**Before proceeding with further analysis of the current point 2.3 of the user's manual, it is necessary to familiarise yourself with point 2.2 — operation of the "AcM" Panel — Automatic Current Measurement A.B.C..**

## **Automatic Historical Measurement / buttons and functions description / Time line.**



Automatic Historical Measurement									
Hist.	Time:	Y	Me	Jugi	Lth :	2	H		
A.B.C.D.	Price:	Y	E	F	AvR	HR	DR		
HM			Draw	Modify	Delete				

### **Y/N**

**"Yes"** button alternating in **"No"** / standard "active"\*\*\* as "T"; should the time ranges "T" be displayed on the chart — lines T1, T2, T3, T4, Jugi from B and Jugi from C as well as dimensioning for the time between marked A.B.C.D. points?

### **Me**

**„Me“** button — „Measure“ / standard "active"\*\*\* / should the chart show the measuring of the time between the indicated ABCD points?

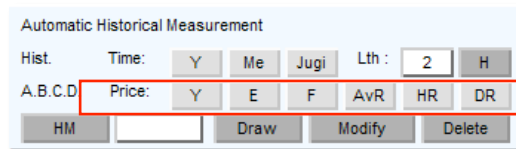
### **Jugi**

**„Jugi“** button — "Jūgi time proportion" / standard "active"\*\*\* / should the chart display vertical lines illustrating Jūgi time proportions?

### **H**

**„H“** button — „Hide“ button / standard "inactive"\*\*\* / activating it\* (while modify for a given main.. measurement is active\*\*) deactivates the functions of other buttons; described later in point B.

## **Automatic Historical Measurement / buttons and functions description / Price line.**



Automatic Historical Measurement

Hist. Time:    Lth :

A.B.C.D **Price:**

### **Y/N**

Button **"Yes"** variable in **"No"** / standard "active"\*\* as "Y" / should the chart include lines of calculated price ranges (including V, N, E, NT, Y)?

### **E/C**

Button **"E"** variable in **"C"** / standard "active"\*\* as "E" / should the measurement be performed after "E" extremes or after "C" closing prices? Value assigned separately for each main... measurement.

### **E**

Button **"F"** / standard "active"\*\* / should the chart visualise the "fold" ranges (2V - 7V, 2E - 7E)?

### **AvR**

Button **„AvR"** / "active"\*\* by default / should the chart visualise the "average" ranges?

## **HR**

Button "**HR**" / standard "active"\*\* / should the chart visualise Habitual Ranges — habitual HR (if they have been previously determined with the participation of the DHR module)?

## **DR**

Button "**DR**" / "active"\*\* by default / should the chart visualise Habitual Range — denying DR (if they have been previously determined with the participation of the DHR module)?

## **Lth**

Active window "**Lth**" / default value = 2 / what thickness should be the lines connecting the indicated AB and CD points of the given main.. measurement? Subsequent presses\* of the active number window change the value in the range 1-5, where 1 = the thinnest line, 5 = the thickest line. Applies to each main measurement separately; the setting must be changed before measuring or during modification.

## **Applying the "AhM" measurement and description of the module's operation.**

In order to proceed to measuring the historical (performed) N, Y, P or S wave it is necessary to:

1 Press\* the "**HM**" button — historical measurement / in the part of the automatic historical measurement module / the button will highlight the "active" colour, and then 2 select the measurement colour by pressing\* the next colour button

Now it is enough 3 to press\* the "Draw" button / the button will be highlighted in the "active" colour / and 4 select 4 measuring points A, B, C, D by pointing 4 A, B, C, D points of a given wave, e.g. N... on the chart with the cursor

After indicating point D, the program searches for all time and price results as well as tolerances of the „T" line for selected A.B.C.D. points.

A continuous line called "**main...** (plus measurement order number)" (thickness 2 by default) will be drawn **between points A and B — this is the parent line** in this measurement, thanks to which it will be later possible to refer to the entire A.B.C.D measuring — do not remove it "manually"!

The "main.." line going from A to B is also the A and B price marker line (its hitch points). Intended to connect an auxiliary line going from B to C (illustrating the correction), at point C it is the point C price marker. Another hitch of the auxiliary line going from C to D (illustrating the second impulse) at point D is the price marker for point D.

**Price marker lines** => points / hitch points of these lines — indicate which prices are taken for calculations!!! If you notice that the line is hitched not at this bar, or at this price, at which should be, then it ought to be corrected.

In the situation where the marker line is hitched to a different bar than we wanted (which may be caused by wrongly using the sensitivity earlier) make it included, include below, or delete the entire measurement and perform it again.



### **How do we indicate A.B.C.D. points?**

After pressing the "Draw" button ...

We indicate point A by aiming the cursor **under** (above) the point A bar from which we want to start dimensioning and we confirm by pressing \* the left key of your mouse.

**IMPORTANT:** by pointing e.g. the A point, using the mouse cursor, select exactly the bar / candle from which the time of point A is to be calculated, and then the "sensitivity" function automatically helps in counting the indicated bar to find Lo / Hi, hence the sensitivity function is set by default to 3.

Then point B is indicated by moving the cursor exactly **above** (under) bar of point B, from which the value for time measurement for point B is to be derived, and the selection is confirmed by pressing\* the left key of your mouse. Nothing will be drawn on the screen until then!

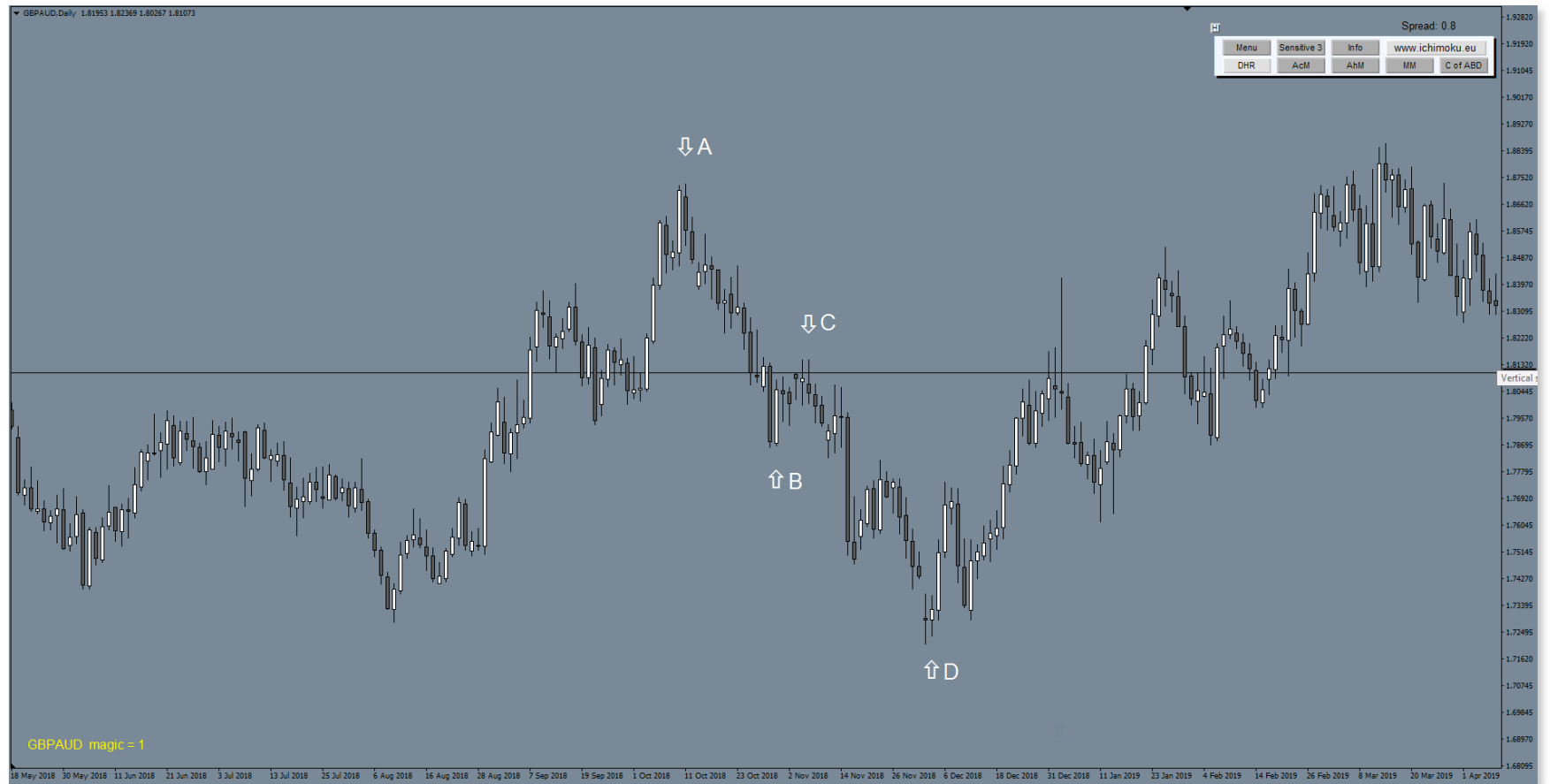
Next, indicate the point C by moving the cursor exactly **under** (above) the bar point C, from which the value for measuring time for point C is to be derived and confirm the selection by pressing\* the left key of your mouse. Nothing will be drawn on the screen until then.

Finally, indicate the point D by moving the cursor exactly **over** the (under) bar point D, from which the time measurement value for point D is to be derived and confirm by pressing\* the left key of your mouse.

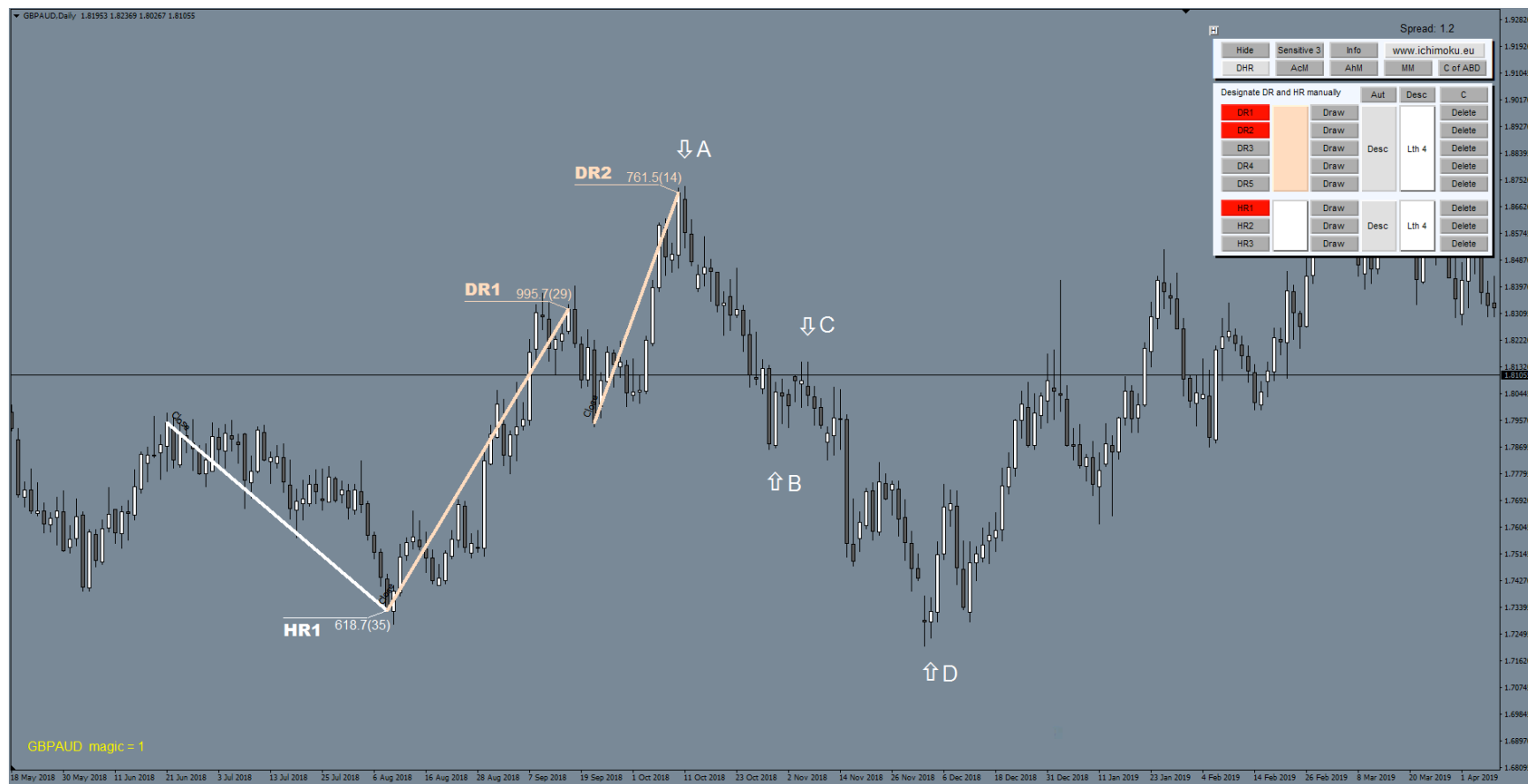
After confirming point D as above, the full measurement will appear on the chart.

Here you should make an optical verification of the correct positioning of markers for individual points. Both lines between AB and CD points — price markers, as well as the location of time markers for each point. **Time markers** are graphically depicted in the form of tiny triangles placed above (under) a given candle from which time measurement is calculated for a given point.

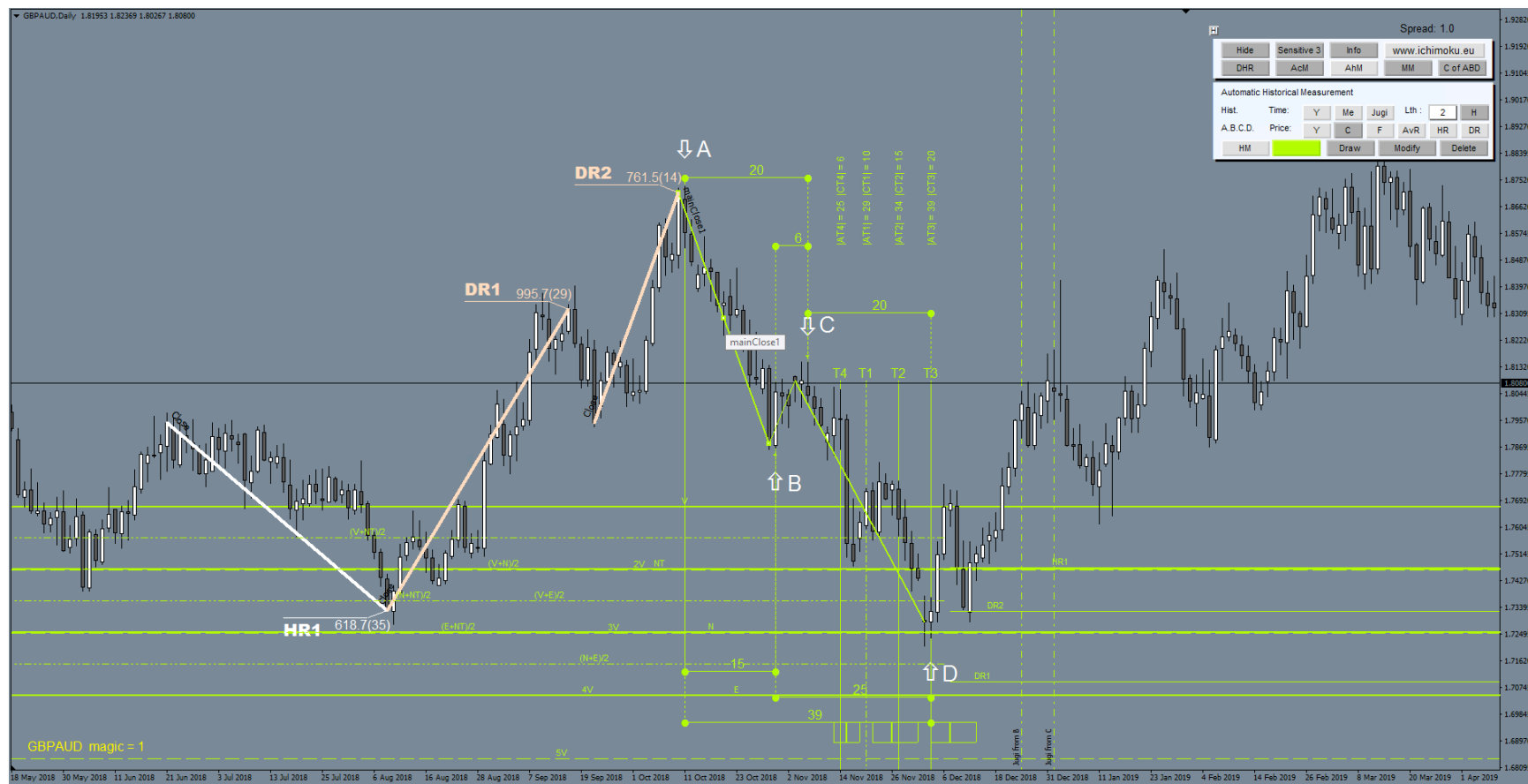
Below visualization / measurement after closing prices / time determined after the last candle from the formation; before making a measurement, we choose the A, B, C, D points of interest of the performed N wave...:



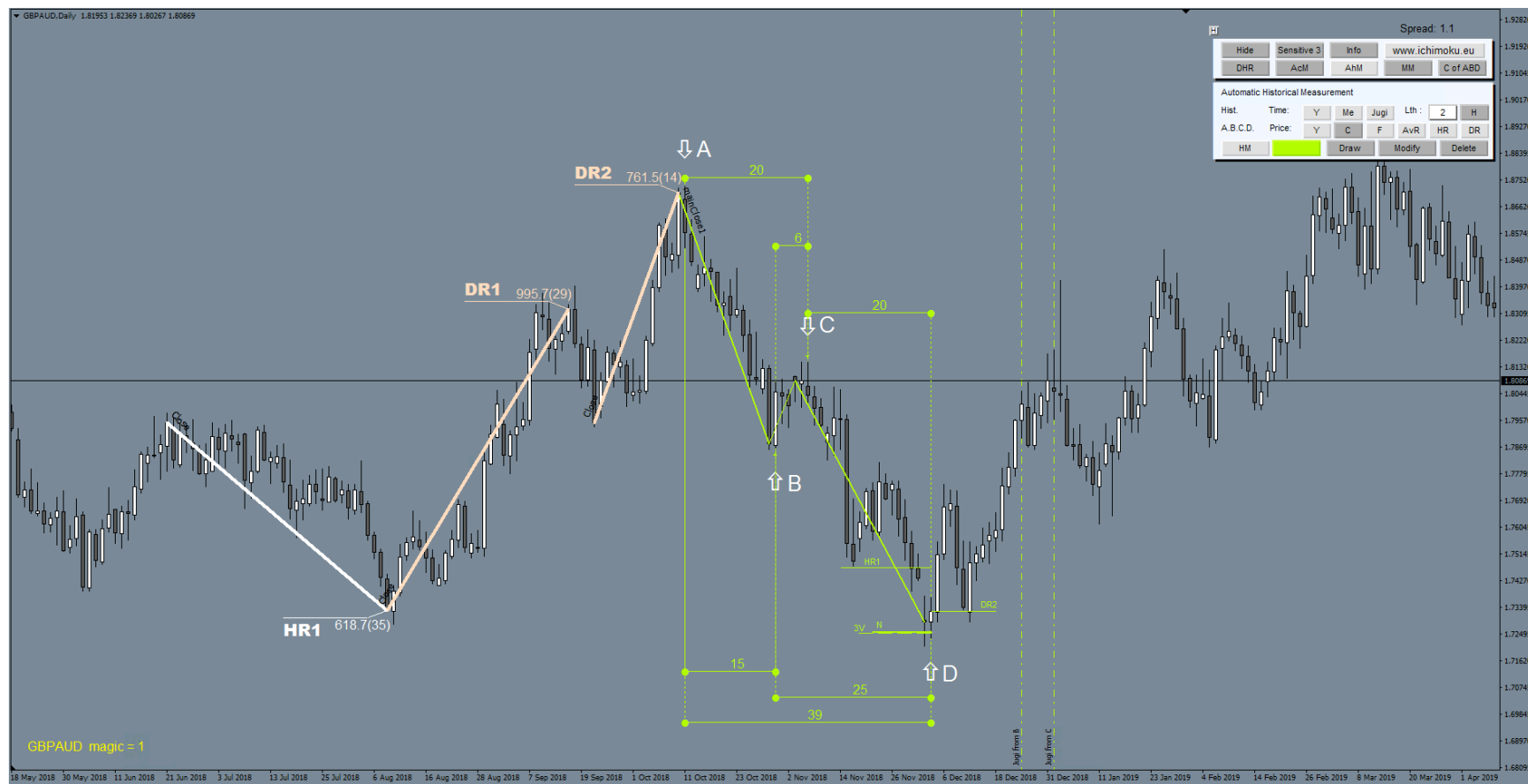
Before applying the A.B.C.D. measurement previous impulses (DR and HR) can be selected to correlate:



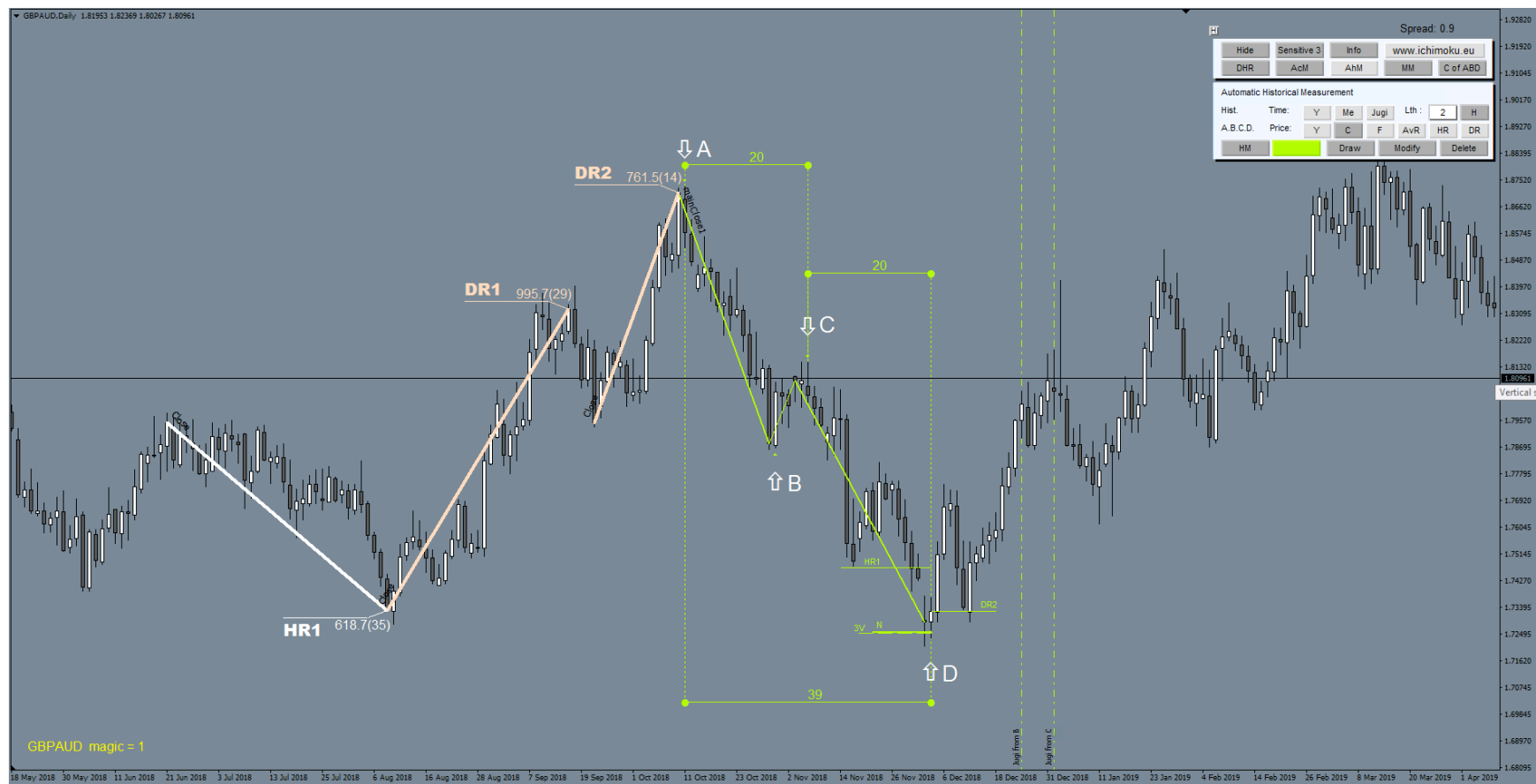
After indicating and confirming point D; additionally marked "mainClose1" line going from A to B:



After modification of the entire measurement and removal of unnecessary lines ("D" — "Delete" function described below):



After removing unnecessary time measurement lines / changing their position in the Y axis (described below):



### **Modifying the HM measurement.**

To finish measuring — remove unnecessary lines or make corrections, select (highlight) the "main.." line for this measurement by aiming over it and quickly double-clicking. Then press\* the "modify" button so that it changes colour to "active"\*\*. At the same time, the other time markers of points A, B, C, D will be highlighted (marked) on the chart and the guide lines of price markers for points C and D will be highlighted (marked).

### **Depending on the verification of the A. B. C. D. measurement.**

#### **case A)**

We believe that the indicated marker hitch points are correct, but we do not want to end the measurement, we only want to remove some lines from the measurement.

#### **case B)**

We recognise that the indicated marker hitch points are needed — we want to take a measurement and remove all unnecessary lines.

#### **case C)**

We recognise that it is necessary to make corrections to the input data — we want to change the placement of hitch points of the markers.

## case A)

If we assume that the indicated marker hitch points for A, B, C, D are correct; we only want to remove some of the unnecessary lines from the measurement, e.g. average ranges, fold ranges, HR, DR, etc. — to clean the chart: uncheck / disable the buttons that are responsible for displaying the appropriate lines.

After selecting (highlighting) one "main.." line and after pressing\* the "modify" button (modify is highlighted in the „active“\*\* colour):



Automatic Historical Measurement									
Hist.	Time:	<input type="button" value="Y"/>	<input type="button" value="Me"/>	<input type="button" value="Jugi"/>	Lth :	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="button" value="H"/>		
A.B.C.D.	Price:	<input type="button" value="Y"/>	<input type="button" value="E"/>	<input type="button" value="F"/>	<input type="button" value="AvR"/>	<input type="button" value="HR"/>	<input type="button" value="DR"/>		
<input type="button" value="HM"/>	<input type="button" value="Draw"/>	<input type="button" value="Modify"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>						

In turn, we deactivate the appropriate buttons by pressing\*; for example: "F", "AvR", "HR", "DR" — they will change colour to inactive\*\*\* (modify still highlighted in the "active" colour):



Automatic Historical Measurement									
Hist.	Time:	<input type="button" value="Y"/>	<input type="button" value="Me"/>	<input type="button" value="Jugi"/>	Lth :	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="button" value="H"/>		
A.B.C.D.	Price:	<input type="button" value="Y"/>	<input type="button" value="E"/>	<input type="button" value="F"/>	<input type="button" value="AvR"/>	<input type="button" value="HR"/>	<input type="button" value="DR"/>		
<input type="button" value="HM"/>	<input type="button" value="Draw"/>	<input type="button" value="Modify"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>						

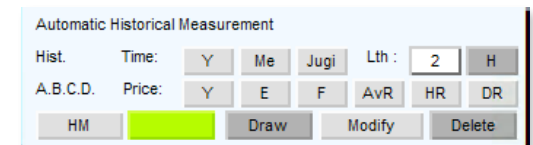
Then confirm the selection by pressing\* the "modify" button again — the button will turn inactive\*\*\*, and unwanted lines, etc. will be removed from the chart. The "main.." line will stop being highlighted. To make another modification, the operation should be performed from the beginning of the description of the current A point.



## case B)

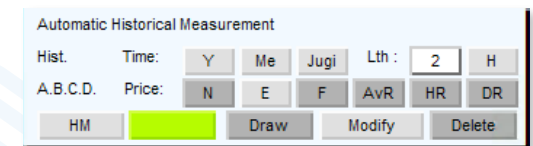
If we consider the indicated marker hitch points correct; we want to finish the measurement and remove all unnecessary lines — in this case, first select the "main.." line for this measurement by highlighting it on the chart.

After selecting (highlighting) one "main.." line and after pressing\* the "modify" button (modify is highlighted in the "active" colour):



Here, if we want the marked level (s) of the realised price range (level of realised price range within point D) to remain marked on the chart after removing unnecessary lines from the chart, select (highlight) the given horizontal line of the price range we want to remain stressed (by drawing at the same level a short horizontal range described by the name of the section within point D) on the chart after measuring.

Then press the "D" button — "delete unnecessary measuring", it will change colour to "active" (some of the other buttons will change colour to "inactive"):

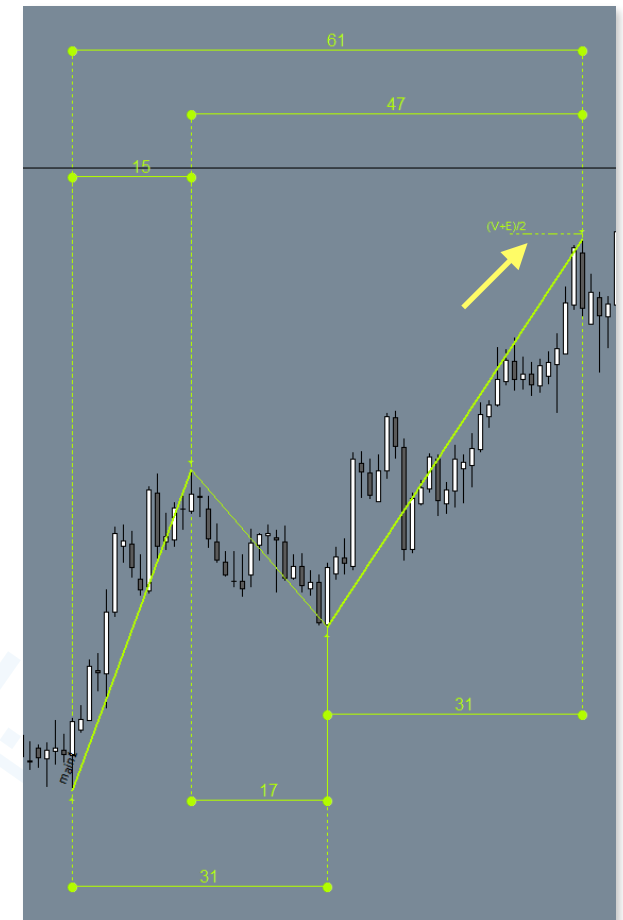
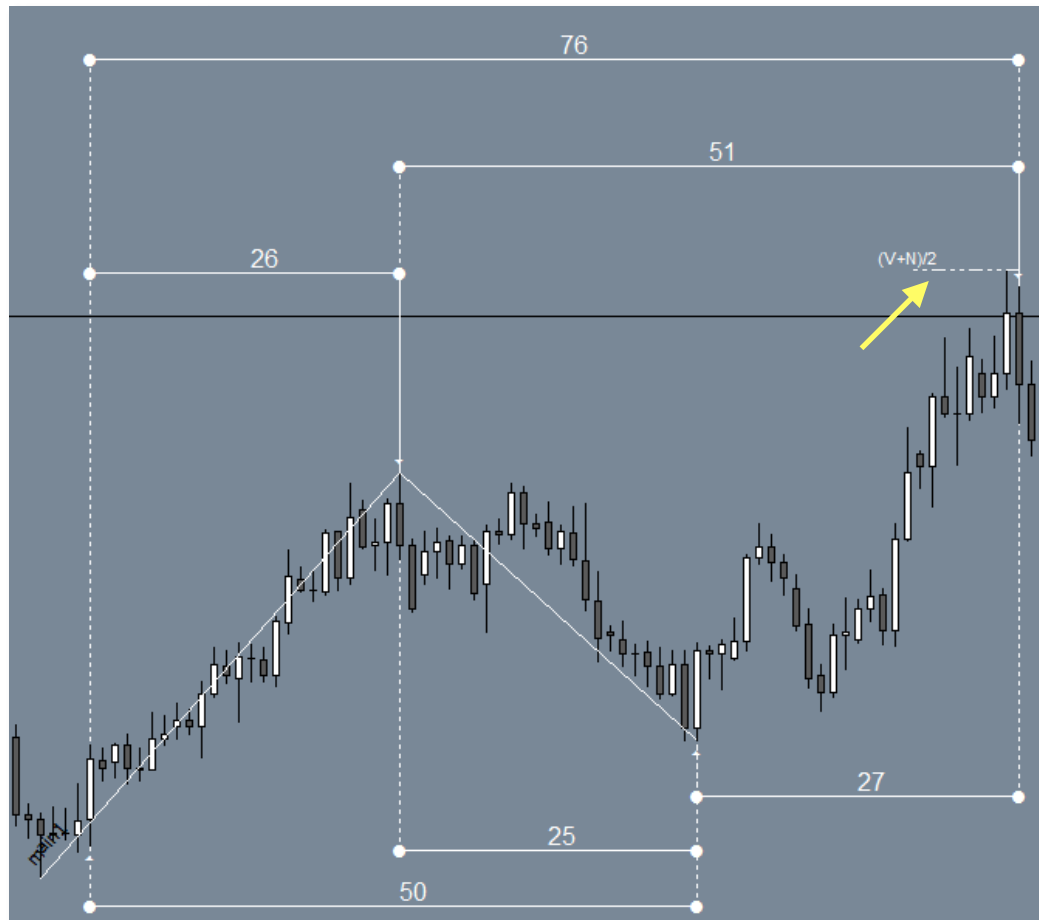


Then confirm by pressing\* the "modify" button again — the button will turn inactive, and unwanted lines etc. will be removed from the chart.

If, before approving "modify" on the chart, we have marked (highlighted) one of the horizontal price range lines (e.g. within point D), at the appropriate level, a short section will be drawn with a description of the selected (realised) price range.

At the same time, the "main.." line will no longer be highlighted. If you want to make another modification, you must do the action from the beginning.

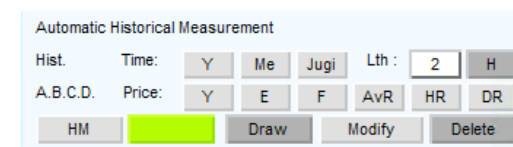
After measuring as above, we should get the image as in the following chart (two examples):



### case C)

If we think that it is necessary to correct the input data — we want to change the placement of hitch points of the markers, first select the "main.." line of the corrected measurement by highlighting it on the chart.

After selecting (highlighting) one given "main.." line and after pressing\* the "modify" button (modify is highlighted in the "active" colour):



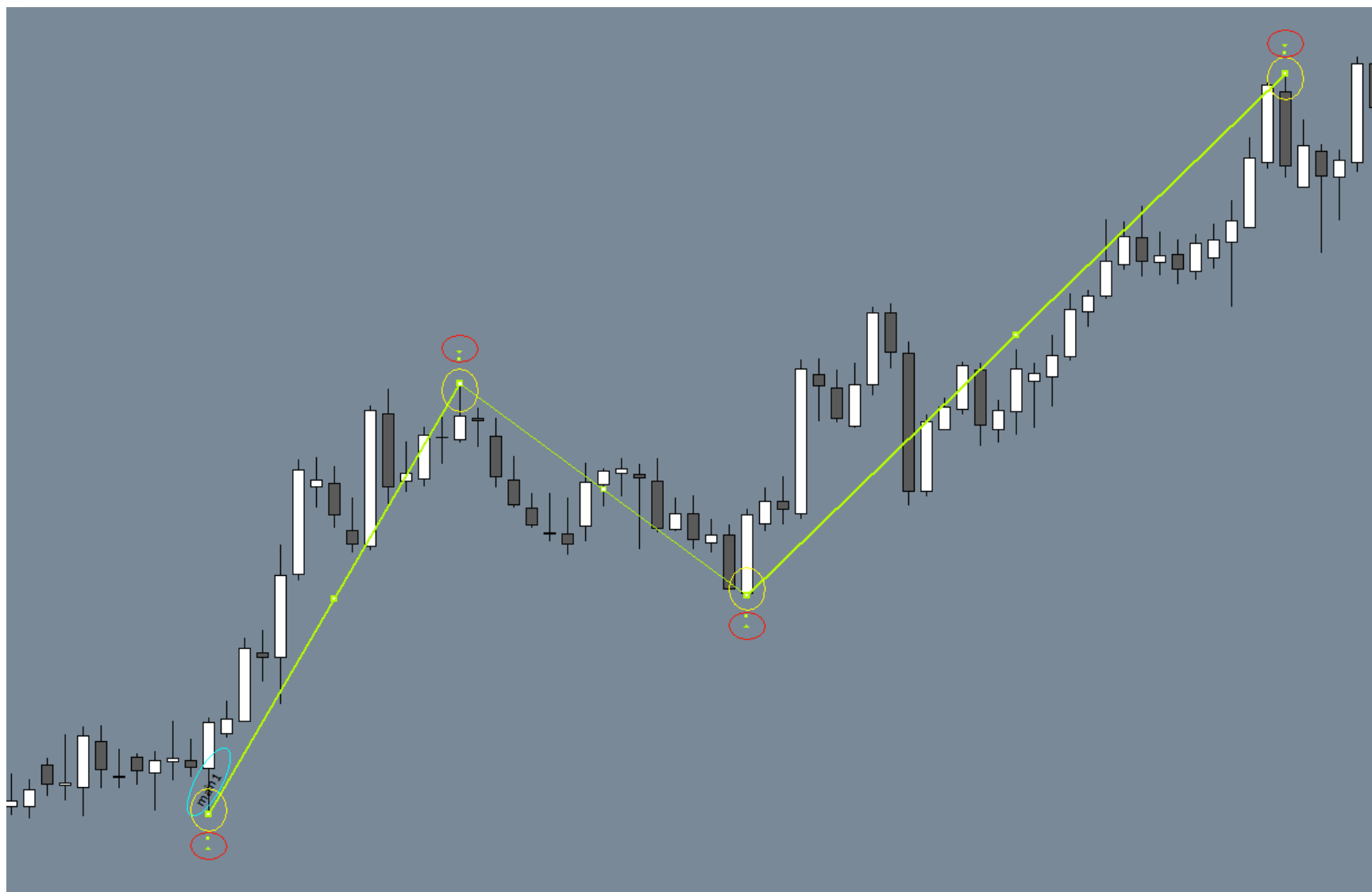
At the same time, all markers for this measurement become active, where:

- A. price markers are both ends of the section going from A to B, respectively the end of the section (from the C side) going from B to C and the end of the section (from the D side) going from C to D // in the graph below marked in yellow ellipses,
- B. the time markers are small triangles above (under) the indicated points A, B, C, D // in the chart below marked with red ellipses.

If you want to change the measurement input, please change the positions of the above markers by dragging them to the appropriate place (aiming the cursor over a given marker, pressing and holding the left key of your mouse, successively pulling the marker to a new position, then dropping it).

Confirmation is done by pressing\* the "modify" button again / it will change colour to "inactive"\*\*\*. At the same time, all markers (including the "main.." line) will cease to be active, and all calculations will be corrected accordingly.

On the following chart the markers are highlighted in the ellipses as described above:



## **Correcting the position of individual time measurement lines between points A, B, C, D.**

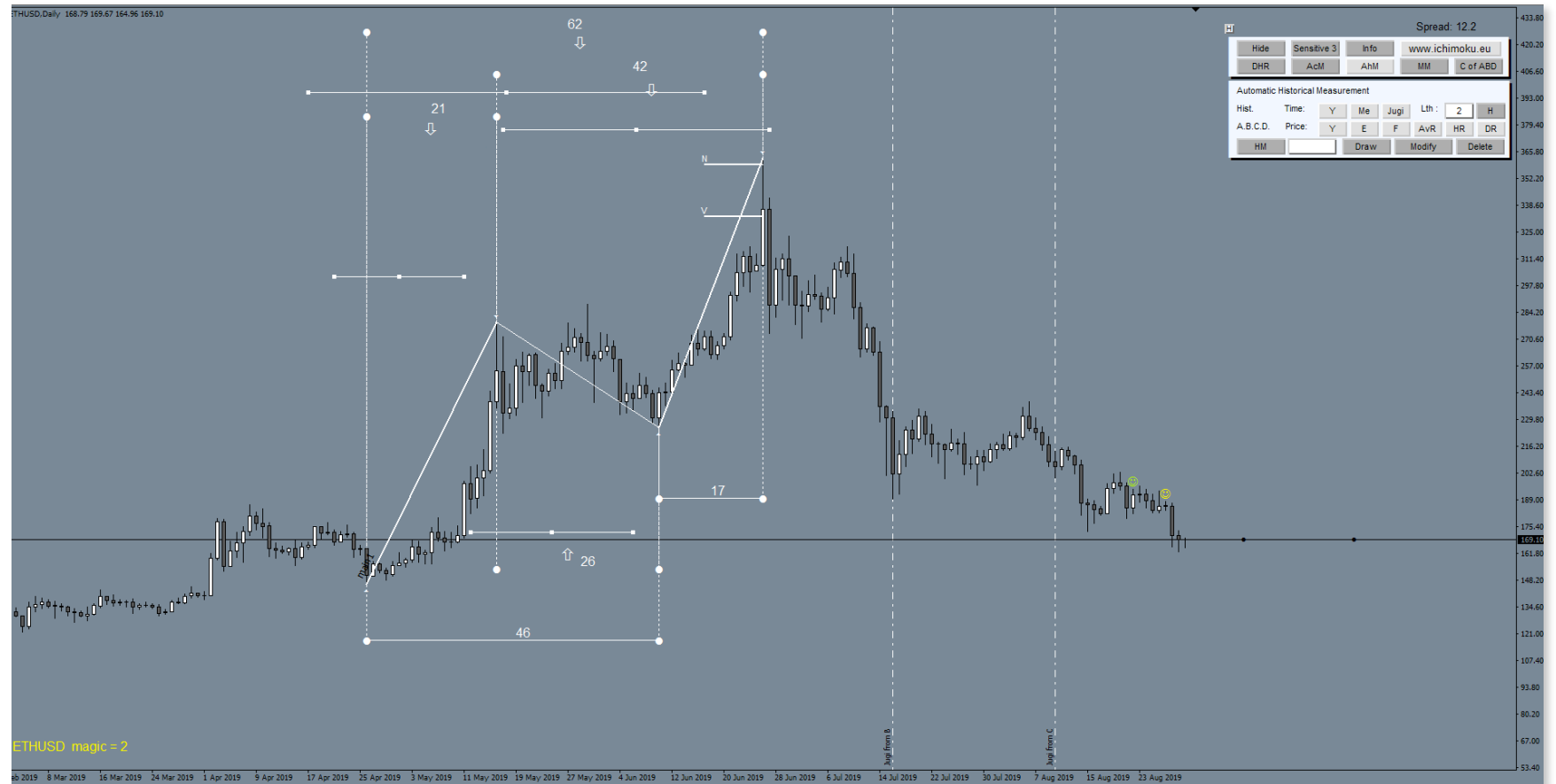
If the chart shows horizontal measurement lines that you want to remove or change their position level, with inactive main lines (main lines cannot be selected (highlighted), as we do not modify the entire measurement, only individual lines) depending on the case:

- A. if you want to change the level of a given measurement between two points: select (highlight by moving the cursor and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) a given horizontal time measurement line, and then move (by moving the cursor on the line in its central part, pressing the left key of your mouse and dragging it to a new position while holding down the left key of your mouse and successively dropping it) to the desired level "y" and confirm in turn by pressing\* the "modify" button,
- B. when we want to remove unnecessary measurement / measurements — select (highlight by moving the cursor and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) a given horizontal time measurement line (or several lines together), and then press\* the "Delete" button, it will be deleted along with its adjacent vertical guidelines and descriptions etc.

case A) The following graph indicates (highlights) time measurement lines that we want to move to another level:



case A) We move the lines by "grabbing" them by the middle line marker and drag them to the new Y level, we do not pay attention to the position in the X axis, when the modification is confirmed they will be automatically corrected in the X axis:

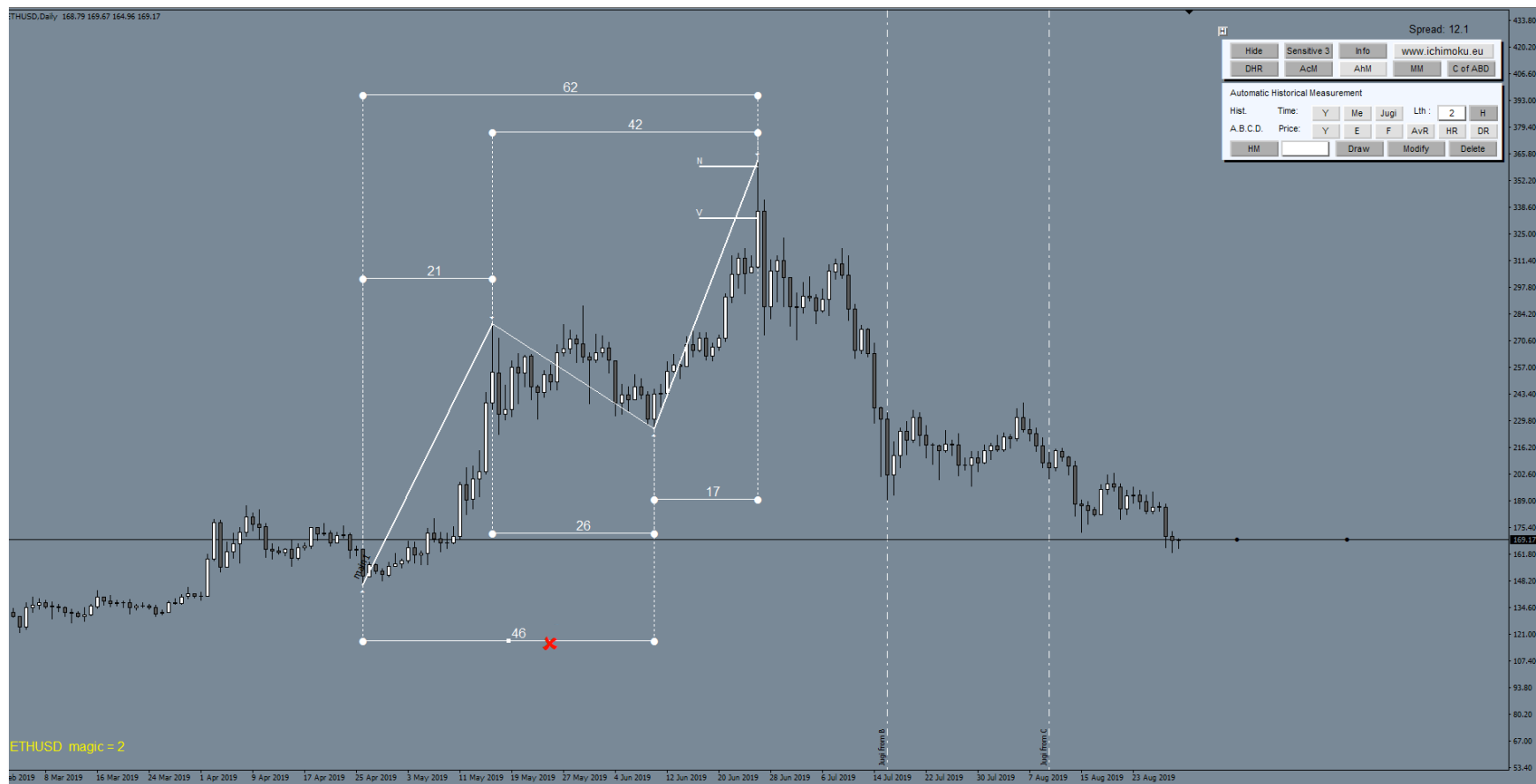


case A) We confirm the new position of the time dimension line by pressing\* "Modify" (when the main.. measurement line is inactive):





case B) The following chart indicates (highlights) the time measurement line that we want to remove from the chart:

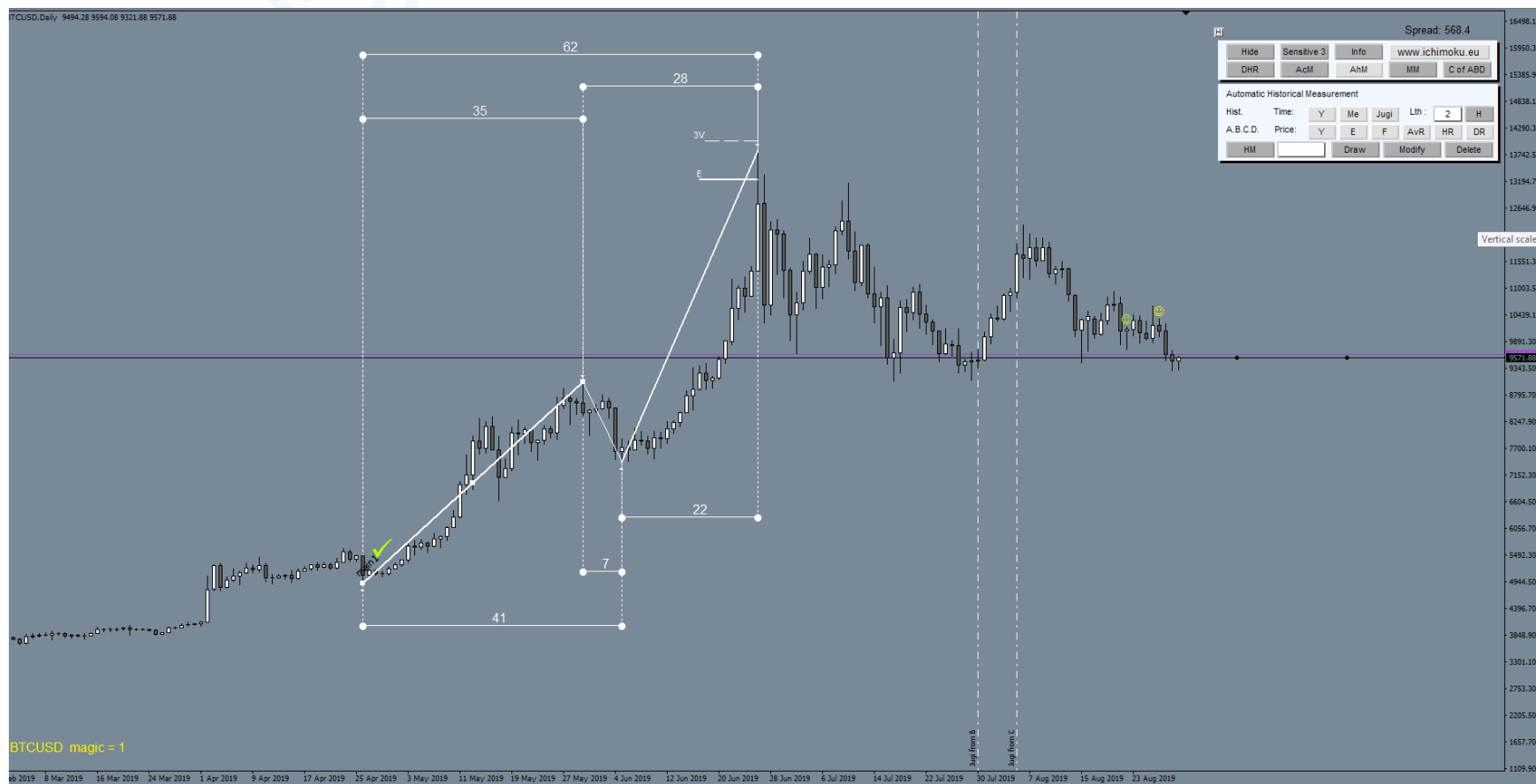


case B) Confirm the selection by pressing \* "Delete" (with the main .. measurement line inactive):



## **Deleting the entire single ABCD measurement.**

To remove the whole A.B.C.D measurement (all lines and descriptions remaining on the chart for this measurement), first you need to mark (highlight by aiming the cursor and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) on the "main.." line corresponding to this measurement, then press\* "Delete" — the measurement will be removed from the chart.



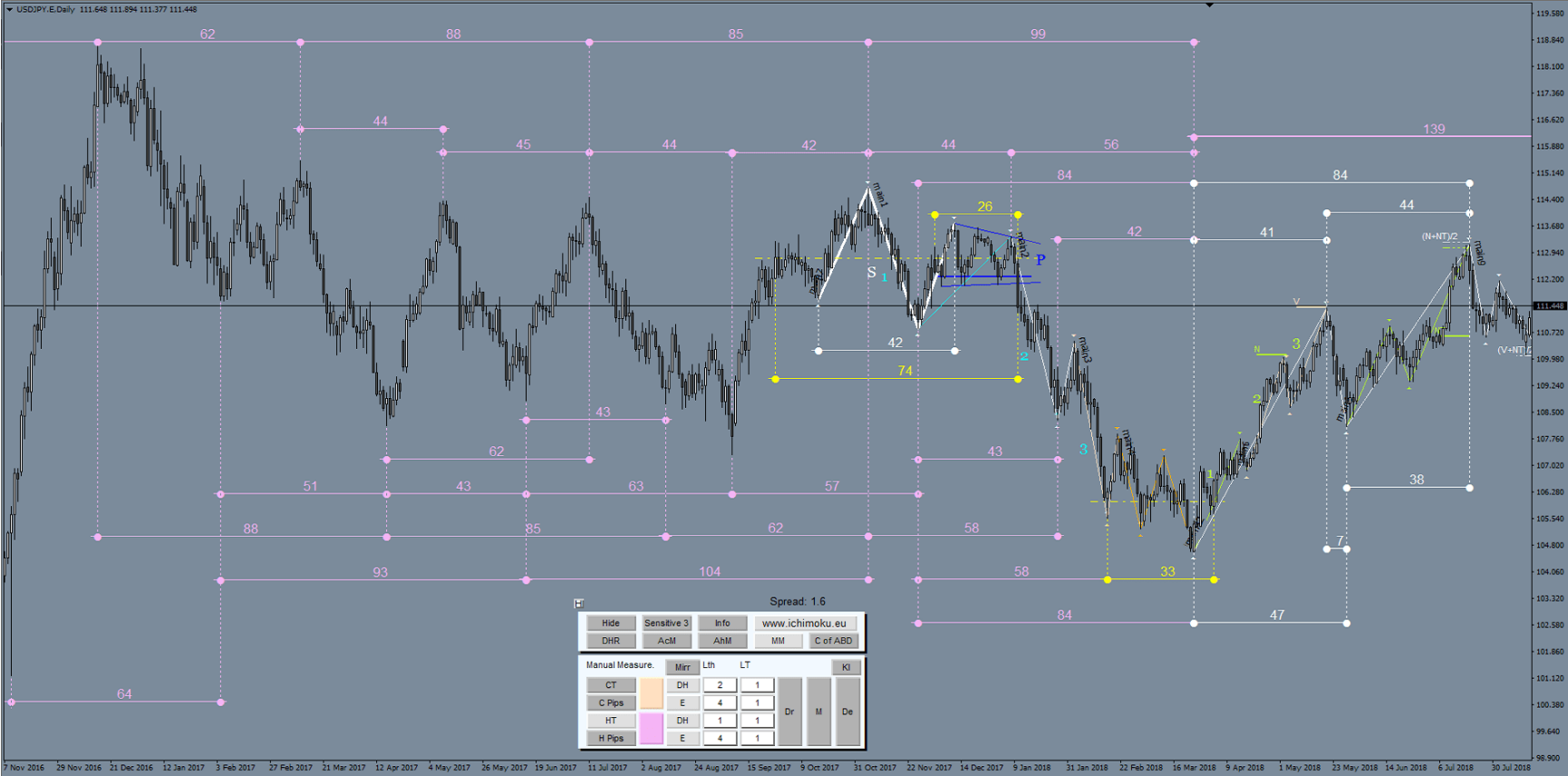
**TAKE NOTICE:** Every panel button has an assigned info „**bubble**” — a brief description of how the button works (hint); to display it, you need to aim a button with a cursor and wait about a second; the „bubble” will appear on the screen for a moment; to display the bubble again you need to re-do the action!

### **Designations:**

- \* „Pressing” — aiming with the cursor and clicking once with the left key of your mouse.
- \*\* „Active colour” — active buttons colour; default colour „Gainsboro” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 18” section.
- \*\*\* „Inactive colour” — inactive buttons colour; default colour „DarkGray” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 19” section.
- \*\*\*\* „Occupied colour” — unavailable buttons colour; default colour „Red” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 20” section.

Detailed explanations on how to interpellate and use in practice the analytical methodology discussed in this chapter were discussed in the course available on our website [www.ichimoku.eu](http://www.ichimoku.eu) We encourage you to familiarise yourself with the course.

2.4. „MM” — Manual AB Measurement / single impulses and corrections measurement.



## **Manual AB Measurement — buttons and functions description:**

Manual Measure.	Mirr	Lth	LT	N	KL
CT		DH	2	1	
C Pips		E	4	1	
HT		DH	1	1	
H Pips		E	4	1	

„**Current Time**” line.

Manual Measure.	Mirr	Lth	LT	N	KL
CT		DH	2	1	
C Pips		E	4	1	
HT		DH	1	1	
H Pips		E	4	1	

Button **"CT"** "Current Time / time counter from bar „x" to current bar" / standard "inactive"\*\*\* It allows you to enter a single time counter from the indicated candle "x" to the current bar.

The counter is updated "every bar". The reference line position level is updated "every tick" (as the impulse progresses, the horizontal reference line strides to maintain a minimum distance to Hi / Lo of the price in the range from the indicated "x" to the current bar). When plotting on the chart, the line automatically corrects its position in the "Y" axis relative to other previously marked "C Time" meters; the offset distance is automatically measured and determined while the indicator is loading on the chart, the function combined with the indicator setting parameter No. 36.

If a given counter (its instantaneous value) is equal to BNV or NV, the description is highlighted with the first distinction colour and the distinction font; at the time when it will be equal to +/- 1 will be distinguished with the second colour; if it is equal to AvV, it will be distinguished with the third colour. Default distinction colours for the above numeric values can be changed in the indicator settings in the section: Time / Cycles / Basic Numeric Values / Numeric Values / Distinctions: parameters no. 49 – 51. The BNV, NV, AvV designations have been explained in the „Ichimoku waves meter — TIME measurements” chapter.

## **Mirr**

Button "**Mirr**" — "Mirrors" / "inactive" by default\*\*\*, dependent function — available only for the „Time B" meters applied / should the time counters be mirrored in relation to the „Time B " Current Counters? This function makes it easy to correlate the time of change in relation to historical\_turning points (peak / hole / doji), as well as the moment (time) of the equality of waves correlated with each other. When the\*\* "Mirr" button is active, the mirror images of the measured periods are displayed only when the range of historical data allows it / automatic updating occurs at every bar change.

**Individual cycles** — the indicator has the ability to add individual cycle values which are to be distinguished by a separate fourth colour at the time of the occurrence of the individual value; individual cycle values (developed individually) can be added by entering digits separated by a comma in the indicator settings in the section: — Time / Cycles / Basic Numeric Values / Numeric Values / Distinctions: parameters No. 52-53.

### **Placing a single bar counter on the chart.**

To enter a single counter on the chart, you need to:

1 Press\* the **"CT"** button (it will change colour to "active"\*\*), then 2 set the thickness of the measuring line (by selecting\* a digit in the range 1-5 in the "Lth" column) and 3 **"LT"** line type (by pressing\* digits again in the range from 1-5 where: 1 — solid line, 2 — dashed line, 3 — dotted line, 4 — dash-dot line, 5 — dash-colon line; Please note that the selection of the line type can only be made for the thinnest lines with a thickness of 1). 4 Press **'Dr'** button — 'draw' (it will change colour too 'active'\*\*) or 4 use the keyboard shortcut — press the Latin letter "x" on the keyboard (at the same time the "Dr" — "draw" button will change colour to "active"\*\*). Then 5 point the cursor at the time (bar "x") from which the counter is to count (by moving over or under the selected bar) and then 6 confirm the selection of the starting bar by clicking the left key of your mouse.

It should be remembered that **the cursor is pointed to the bar "x" by aiming over or under** the selected bar. Pointing the cursor within the body of the candle or its shadow range will cause incorrect hitching of the counter reference line and its "jumping" on the screen. In this case, delete this measurement and apply it again!

If the **"DH"** button — "Draw the Hitch" was marked as "active"\*\* from bar "x" to the level of the measuring line, an auxiliary vertical measurement line will be drawn.



## **Modification of the hitch point of a single time measurement counter line.**

Modification of the hitch point „X” of a single time measurement counter line:

- A. If the measurement was made with the "hitch" (with the "DH" function active\*\*) and has a vertical reference line:

To change the "x" bar — with the input data: **1** select (highlight by aiming the cursor and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) the horizontal "CT" measuring line. Highlight **2** the vertical measuring auxiliary line (by moving the cursor and quickly double-clicking the left mouse button), which should then be **3** dragged to another 'x' value (by aiming the cursor on the line in its central part, pressing the left key of your mouse, dragging it to a new position with the left key of your mouse still pressed and dropping it) Then **4** confirm its new position by pressing\* „**M**" — "modify". The counter will be corrected to the new input setpoint "x" and, if required, it will automatically set itself in the new position "y".

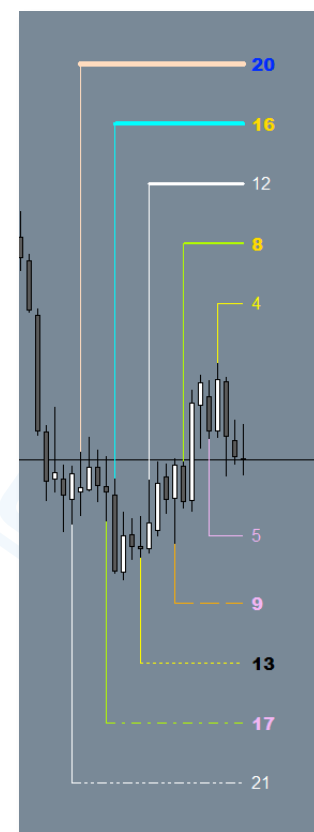
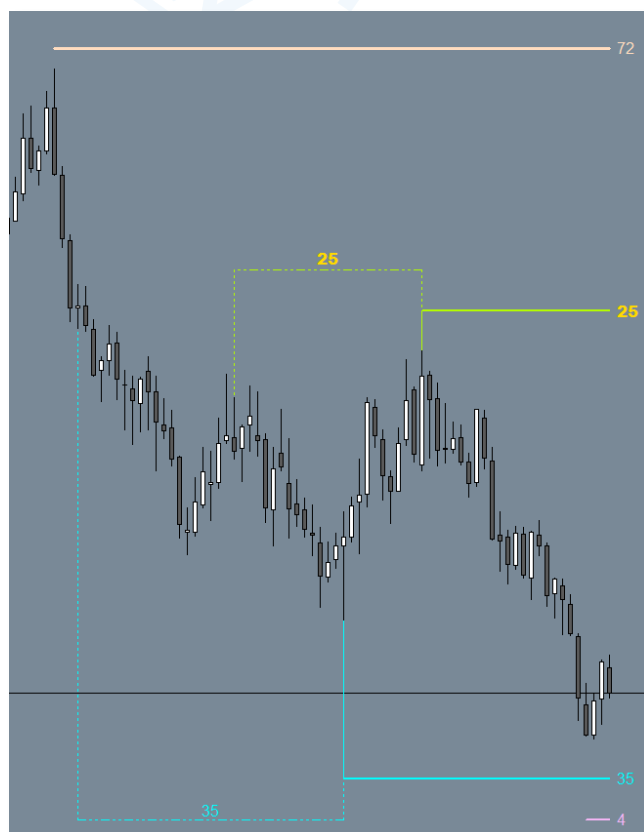
- B. If the measurement was made without the "hitch" (with the "DH" function inactive\*\*) and doesn't have a vertical reference line:

To change the "x" bar — with the input data: **1** select (highlight by aiming the cursor and quick double-click with the left key of your mouse) the horizontal measurement "CT" line, which should then **2** be dragged to another value "x" where its initial point (left) should be placed above / below the new "x" bar from which the corrected measurement is to be calculated (by aiming the line in its central part with the cursor, pressing the left key of your mouse and dragging it to a new position with the left key of your mouse still pressed and dropping it). Then **3** confirm its new position by pressing\* "**M**" — "modify". The counter will be corrected to the new input setpoint "x" and, if required, it will automatically set itself in the new position "y".

## Deleting the current time counter line.

To remove the "CT" measurement counter from the chart, **1** select (highlight by aiming the cursor and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) only its horizontal section of the measuring line and then **2** press\* "D" — delete; multiple lines can be selected at the same time.

The following left chart shows four single counters applied on the chart, two with the hitches drawn and two without hitches; the right chart graphically presents the types of lines available for selection within the "LT" function and the "Lth" line thickness, all counters on the right chart along with the "DH" auxiliary lines:



The „**Current Pips**” line.



Button "**C Pips**" — Current Pips Counter / button "inactive"\*\*\* / calculates in pips the value of the current pulse (from the indicated bar "x" to the current bar). Visualises the measurement by plotting a section on the graph and displaying the description. The meter can measure both at extreme prices and at bar closing prices.

### Applying a single pips current counter onto the chart.

To apply a single pips current counter onto the chart, you need to:

- 1 Press\* the "**C Pips**" button (it will change its colour to "active"\*\*), then 2 choose: whether the measurement is to be made at Extreme "**E**" prices or at the Closing prices "**C**" (the E/C button is set to measure after extremes by default). Set 3 the thickness of the measuring line (by selecting\* digits in the range 1-5 in the "LTh" column) and 4 the "LT" line type (by pressing again \* digits in the range from 1-5 where: 1 — line solid, 2 — dashed line, 3 — dotted line, 4 — dash-dot line, 5 — dash-colon line; Please note that the selection of the line type can only be made for the thinnest lines with a thickness of 1).
- 5 Press\* '**Dr**' button — 'draw' (it will change its colour too 'active'\*\*) or 5 use the keyboard shortcut — press the Latin letter 'x' on the keyboard (simultaneously '**Dr**' button — 'draw' will switch its colour to "active"\*\*). Then 6 point the cursor at the bar "x" from which the counter is to be counted and 7 confirm with the left key of your mouse — by single clicking. The program will precisely specify the starting point of the measurement within the indicated cursor, according to the set value of "sensitivity", eliminating the parallax error.

If we measure at closing prices, the word "Close" will appear on the measurement visualization line.

### **Modifying the hitch point of a single pips measurement counter line.**

To change the input bar "x" from which the pips are to be measured, select **1** (highlight by aiming the cursor and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) of the counter line on the chart and **2** change the position of the "x" point by dragging it under / above another selected bar from which a new measurement is to be made (by aiming the line in its initial part (opposite to the displayed description) with the cursor, pressing the left key of your mouse, dragging it to a new position with the left key of your mouse still pressed and dropping it), **3** in turn, by pressing\* the "M" button — "modify". The counter will be corrected to the new input setpoint "x". Do not drag the hitch point into the future in relation to point B on the line — with description.

### **Deleting current pips counter line.**

To delete a counter, select / highlight the counter line on the chart and press the "D" — delete button.

To delete the "C Pips" measurement counter from the chart, select **1** (highlight by aiming the cursor and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) the counter line and then **2** press\* „D" — delete; multiple lines can be selected at the same time. The "C Pips" button should be "active" when removing a measurement.



The „**Historical Time**“ line.

Manual Measure.	Mirr	Lth	LT	N	KL
CT		DH	2	1	
C Pipe		E	4	1	
HT		DH	1	1	Dr M De
H Pips		E	4	1	

„**HT**“ button — "Historical Time counter / bar counter from bar x1 to bar x2" / "inactive"\*\*\* button by default / allows you to enter a single time measurement from the indicated bar "x1" to the indicated bar "x2".

### Applying a single historical time measurement onto the chart.

To apply a single pips counter onto the chart, you need to:

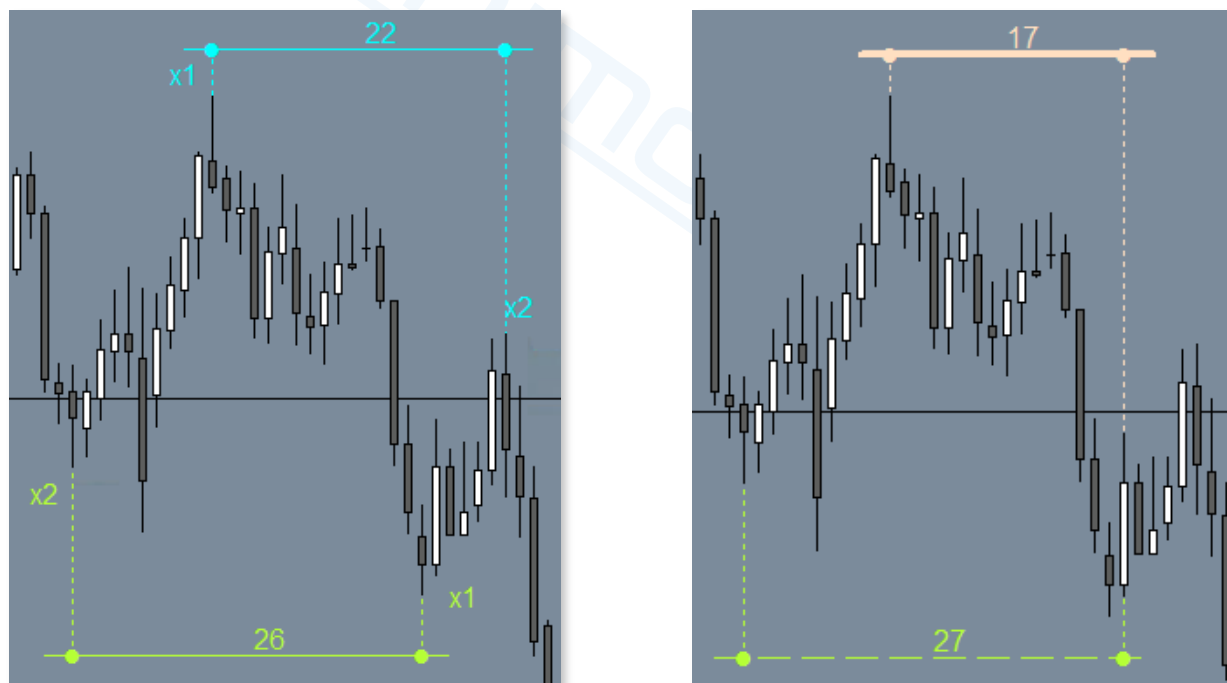
- 1 Press\* the "**HT**" button (it will change its colour to "active" \*\*), then
- 2 "select the thickness of the measuring line (by selecting\* digits in the range 1-5 in the " **Lth** "column) and
- 3 the "**LT**" line type (through pressing\* again a digit within the range of 1-5 where: 1 — solid line, 2 — dashed line, 3 — dotted line, 4 — dash-dot line, 5 — dash-colon line; Please note that the selection of the line type can only be made for the thinnest lines with a thickness of 1).
- 4 Press\* "**Dr**" — "draw" (it will change its colour to "active"\*\*) or
- 4 use the keyboard shortcut — press the Latin letter "x" on the keyboard (at the same time "**Dr**" — "draw" will change its colour to "active"\*\*). Then
- 5 move the cursor to point X1 (x1, y1) above (under) the selected X1 bar and
- 6 confirm it by single clicking the left key of your mouse. Then, analogously
- 7 point X2 (x2, y2) above the (under) selected bar „x2“ with the cursor and
- 8 confirm it by single clicking with the left key of your mouse.

## How do we indicate X1 and X2 points?

Please note that when approving bar X1 by pressing the left key of your mouse, the value "y1" is also read from the cursor, which value is assigned to the level of the measuring line. Regardless of whether the X1 point is placed before or after the X2 point time (typing can be done freely), the indication of the first X1 point will also determine the position of the horizontal measuring line in the Y axis — this makes it easier to determine the right points and reduces incorrect markings.

Point X1 should be indicated in such a way that it is placed above (under) the selected bar. Typing in the bar range (within the shadow or body of the candle) will result in incorrect hitching of the measuring line and not applying the counter, it will be necessary to delete and re-apply the measurement.

If the "DH" — "Draw the hitch" button was marked "active" from the indicated bar X1 and X2 to the level of the measuring line, vertical auxiliary reference lines will be drawn.

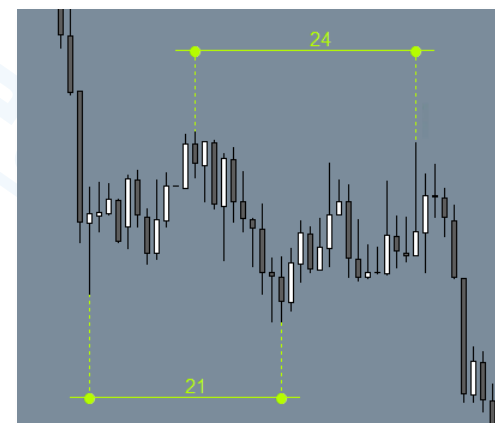
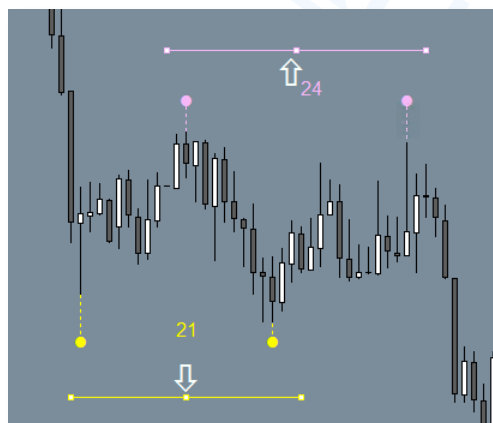
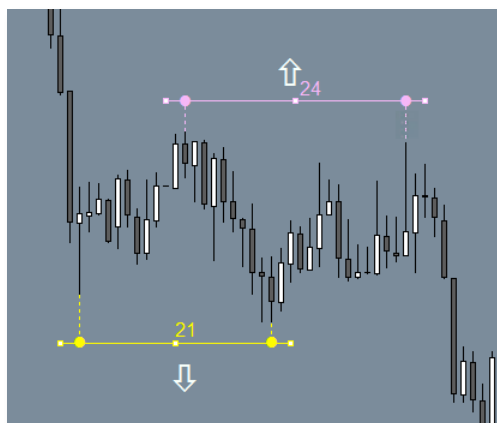


## **Modifying a single historical time measurement.**

Modification of the measurement line position level — "Y" parameter:

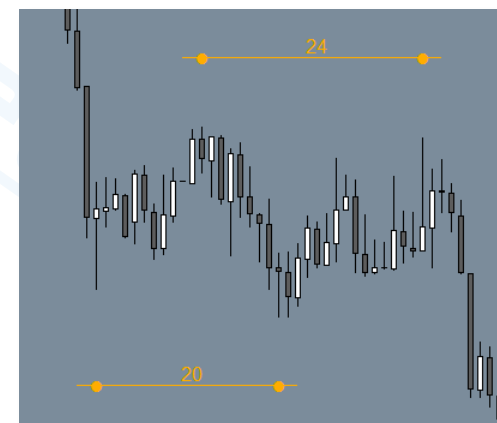
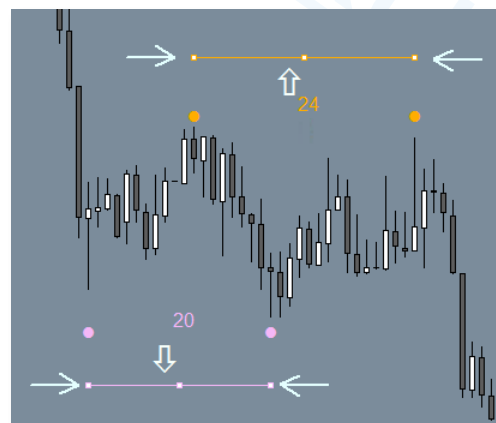
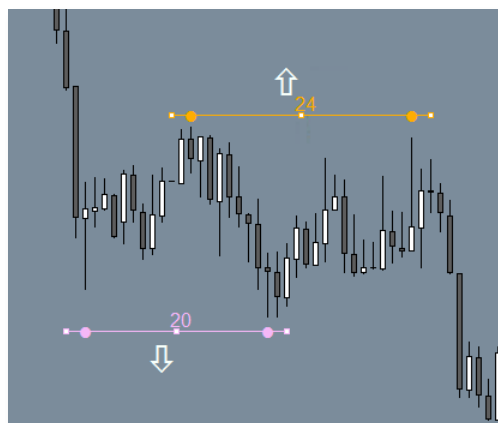
- A. The measurement was made with "hitches" (with "DH" function active\*\*), has vertical reference lines:

To change the level of the measurement line in the Y axis: **1** press the "HT" button so that it lights up the "active" colour, then **2** select (highlight by aiming the cursor at the line and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) only the horizontal "HT" dimension line, then **3** catch it in its central part and **4** change its level by dragging it to another "y" position (by aiming the line in its central part with the cursor, pressing the left key of your mouse and dragging it to a new „y" position with the left key of your mouse still pressed and dropping it) ignoring the parameters of the X axis. Then **5** confirm its new position by pressing\* the "M" button — modify (by single clicking the left key of your mouse). At the time of approval, the vertical auxiliary reference lines (hitching lines) — will be automatically corrected. It is allowed to make modifications (approve it) for many previously prepared and active lines simultaneously. During modification (before confirming changes, while the horizontal line is still active) thickness or type of measurement line can be changed (by pressing\* again the number key in the "Lth" or "LT" column) and the measurement colour can also be changed (by pressing\* the color button again).



- B. The measurement was made without "hitches" (with "DH" function inactive\*\*), doesn't have vertical reference lines:

To change the level of the measurement line in the Y axis: **1** press the "HT" button so that it highlights the "active" colour, then **2** select (highlight by aiming the cursor at the line and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) the "HT" horizontal dimension line, successively **3** catch it in its central part and **4** change its level by dragging it to another "y" position (by aiming the cursor at the line in its central part, pressing the left key of your mouse, dragging it to a new „y" position with the left mouse button still pressed and dropping) here, **taking into account the parameters of the X axis**. When modifying the historical time measurement without "DH" hitches, **5** each time, except for the "y" level, the position of the ends of the line x1 and x2 should also be corrected — the ends of the active measuring line (their position X) are responsible for assigning new "x" coordinates. Then **6** confirm its new position by pressing\* "M" — modify (by single click of the left key of your mouse). At the time of approval, auxiliary tags (dots) will be automatically corrected. During modification (before confirming changes, when the horizontal line is still active), you can change the thickness or type of the measurement line (by pressing\* the button with the number in the "Lth" or "LT" column again) and change the colour of the measurement (by pressing\* the colour button again ).

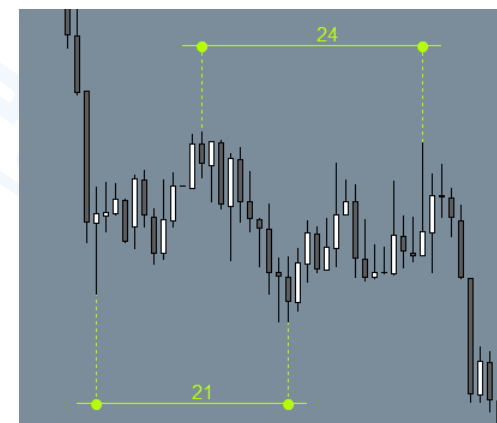
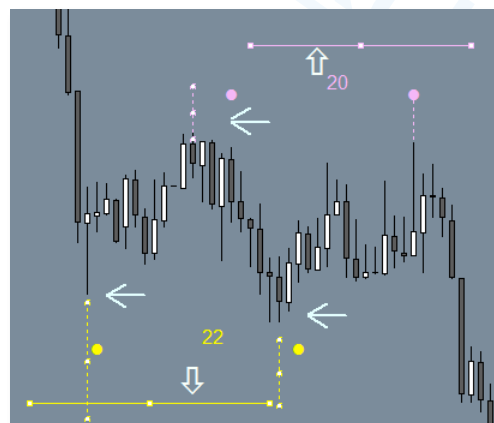
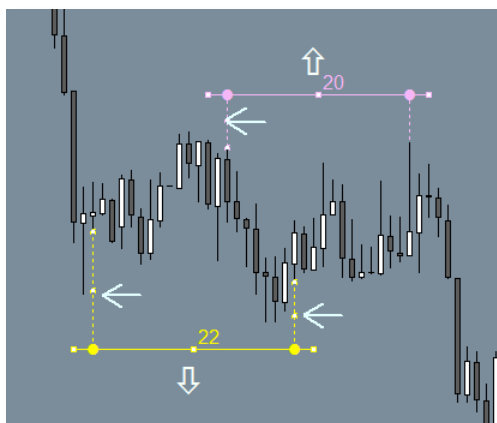




## Modification of time / hitch points — parameters **X1** and **X2**:

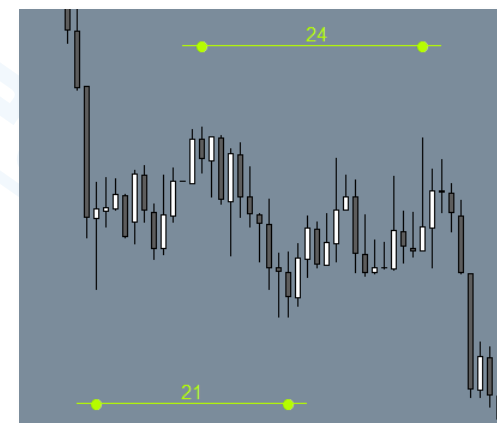
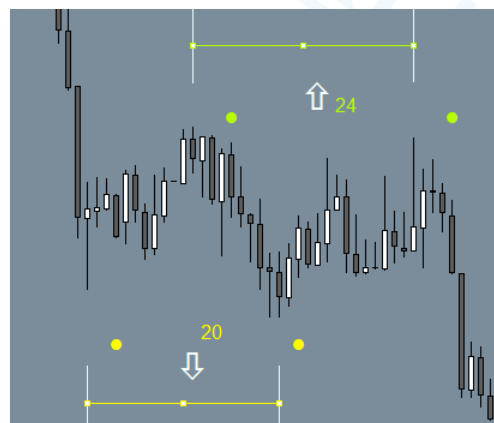
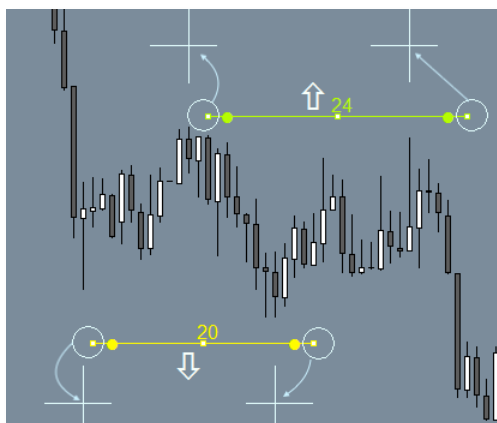
- A. The measurement was made with "hitches" (with "DH" function active\*\*), has vertical reference lines:

To change the hitch points x1 and x2 — input data: **1** press the "**HT**" button so that it highlights the "active" colour, then **2** select (highlight by aiming the cursor at the line and quick double-click with the left key of your mouse) horizontal "HT" measuring line (here we can also change its level by dragging it to another "y" position; modification of the Y parameter described above) and successively **3** highlight one or both vertical auxiliary measuring lines (by aiming at the line (at each of them separately) and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse), which **4** can be successively dragged to another "x" position (by aiming at the line in its central part with the cursor, pressing the left key of your mouse and dragging it to the new "x" position while holding down the left key of your mouse and dropping it), **5** next you should confirm its / their new location by pressing\* "**M**" — modify (by single clicking the left key of your mouse). The measurement will be corrected to the new input data "x1" and "x2" and set in the new set position "y". During modification (before confirming changes, when the horizontal line is still active), you can change the thickness or type of the measurement line (by pressing\* the button with the number in the "**Lth**" or "**LT**" column again) and change the measurement colour (by pressing\* the colour button again).



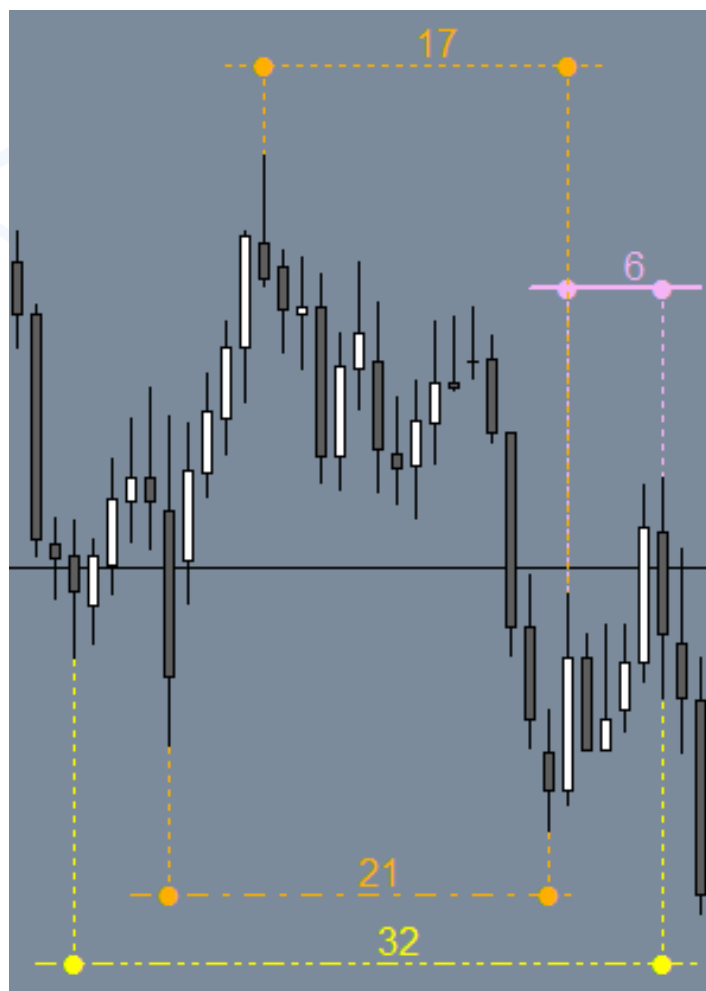
- B. The measurement was made without "hitches" (with "DH" function inactive\*\*), doesn't have vertical reference lines:

To change the hitch points x1 and x2 — input data: **1** press the **"HT"** button so that it highlights the "active" colour, then **2** select (highlight by aiming the cursor at the line and quick double-click with the left key of your mouse) the horizontal dimension "HT" line (here we can also change its level by dragging it to another position "y"; modification of the parameter Y described above) and successively **3** determine the new position of both ends of the line x1 and x2 — the ends of the active horizontal measurement line (their X position) are responsible for assigning new „x" coordinates (by aiming at the line in its extreme part with the cursor, pressing the left key of your mouse and dragging its end to the new "x" position with the left key of your mouse still pressed and dropping — the operation should be performed for both ends of the line), **4** then its / their new location should be confirmed by pressing\* the **"M"** button — modify (by single click with the left key of your mouse). The measurement will be corrected to the new input data "x1" and "x2" and set in the new set position "y". During modification (before confirming changes, when the horizontal line is still active), you can change the thickness or type of the measurement line (by pressing\* the button with the number in the **"Lth"** or **"LT"** column again) and change the colour of the measurement (by pressing\* the colour button again).



### Deleting the historical time measurement line:

To delete time measurement indications from the chart, select (highlight by aiming the cursor at the line and quickly double-clicking the left key of the mouse) only the horizontal section of the measurement line and press\* **"De"** button — delete. The **"HT"** button should be "active"\*\*\* when deleting a measurement. At the same time, multiple measurements can be selected for deleting.



The „**Historical Pips**” line.

Manual Measure.		Mirr	Lth	LT			
CT		DH	2	1	Dr	M	De
C Pips		E	4	1			
HT		DH	1	1			
H Pips		E	4	1			

Button "**H Pips**" — "Historical Pips Counter" — between indicated points A and B / standard button "inactive"\*\*\* / calculates the value of historical price movement in pips (from the indicated bar "X1" to the indicated bar "x2"), visualises the measurement by applying a section onto the chart and displaying the description. The counter can measure both at extreme prices and at candle closing prices. Determining the proper Hi / Lo is assisted by the function "sensitivity" (hints on proper Hi / Lo).



## **Applying a single historical pips measurement onto the chart.**

To apply a single historical pips measurement onto the chart you need to:

1 Press\* the **"H Pips"** button (it will change its colour to "active"\*\*), then 2 choose: whether the measurement is to be made at Extreme **"E"** prices, or at Closing prices **"C"** (default button E/C is set to measure after extremes). Set 3 the thickness of the measuring line (by selecting\* digits in the range 1-5 in the **"Lth"** column) and 4 the **"LT"** type of line (by pressing again\* digits in the range from 1-5 where: 1 - solid line, 2 - dashed line, 3 - dotted line, 4 - dash-dot line, 5 - dash-colon line; remember that the selection of the line type can only be made for the thinnest lines with a thickness of 1). 5 Press\* **„Dr“** button — 'draw' (it will change its colour too „active"\*\*) or 5 use the keyboard shortcut — press the Latin letter „x" on the keyboard (simultaneously **„Dr“** button — „draw" will change its colour to "active"\*\*). Then 6 point the cursor at bar "x1" from which the measurement is to be counted and 7 confirm with the left key of your mouse — by single click. Next 8 indicate bar "x2" (occurring later than "x1") to which the measurement is to be counted. The program will precisely specify the start and end point of the measurement within the indicated cursor, according to the set "sensitivity" value, eliminating the parallax error.

If we measure by the closing prices, then the word "Close" will appear on the measurement visualising line.

### **Modifying the hitch points of a single pips measurement line.**

To change the input bar "x1" and/or "x2" (hitches) between which pips were measured, select **1** (highlight by aiming the cursor and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) on the measurement line and **2** change the position of the "x1" and/or "x2" point by dragging them under / over other selected bars from which the corrected measurement is to be made (by aiming the cursor at the line in its initial / final part, pressing the left key of your mouse and dragging the point in new position with the left key of your mouse still pressed and dropping it), **3** successively press\* button "**M**" — "modify". The measurement will be corrected to the new input "x1" and/or "x2". Do not drag the "x1" hitch point ahead of the "x2" point. Modifying the measurement is not supported by the "sensitivity" function

### **Deleting the current pips counter line.**

To delete a measurement, mark / highlight the counter line on the chart and press "**De**" — delete.

To remove the "**H Pips**" measurement counter from the chart, select **1** (highlight by aiming the cursor and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) the counter line and then **2** press\* "**De**" — delete; multiple lines can be selected at the same time. The "H Pips" button should be "active" when removing a measurement.

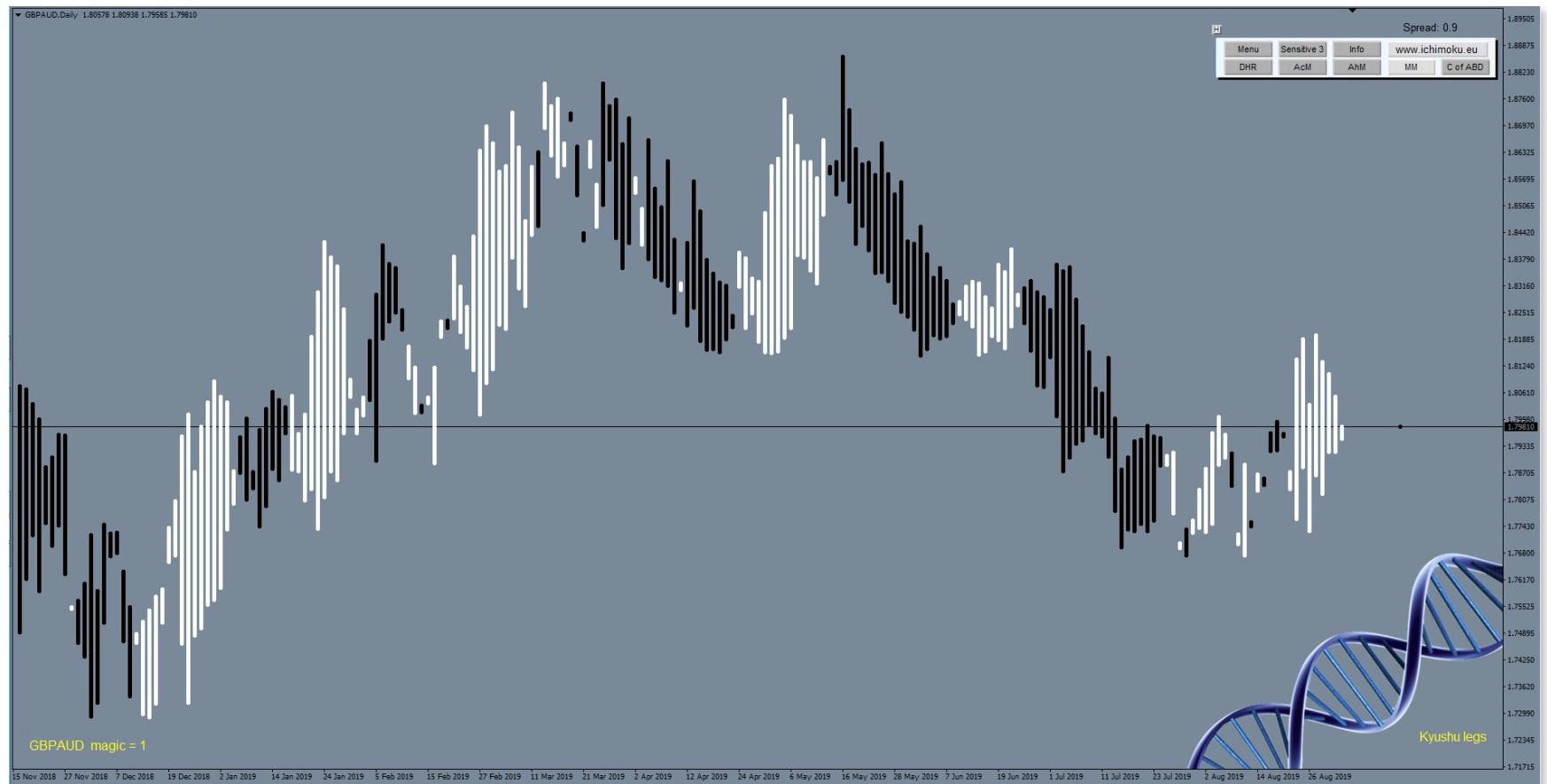
**TAKE NOTICE:** Every panel button has an assigned info „**bubble**” — a brief description of how the button works (hint); to display it, you need to aim a button with a cursor and wait about a second; the „bubble” will appear on the screen for a moment; to display the bubble again you need to re-do the action!

### **Designations:**

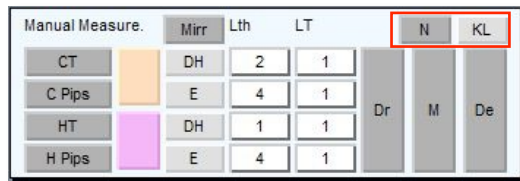
- \* „Pressing” — aiming with the cursor and clicking once with the left key of your mouse.
- \*\* „Active colour” — active buttons colour; default colour „Gainsboro” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 18” section.
- \*\*\* „Inactive colour” — inactive buttons colour; default colour „DarkGray” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 19” section.
- \*\*\*\* „Occupied colour” — unavailable buttons colour; default colour „Red” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 20” section.

Detailed explanations on how to interpellate and use in practice the analytical methodology discussed in this chapter were discussed in the course available on our website [www.ichimoku.eu](http://www.ichimoku.eu) We encourage you to familiarise yourself with the course.

## **Manual Measurement — Kyushu Legs / Average Kyushu Legs / Average Prices / New Closing Prices.**







## **N/Y**

Button **"No"** variable in **"Yes"** / standard "inactive" as „N". Whether to display bars instead of candles on the chart (Kyushu Legs / Average Prices / Average Kyushu Legs / New Closing Prices).

To display the chart with the bars applied, you need to:

- 1 Press \* the "N" button (it will change to „Y" and its colour to "active"\*\*) )

To return to the chart with default candles (bars), you need to:

- 1 Press the "Y" button again (it will change to „N" and its colour to „inactive"\*\*\*) )

## **KL / AKL / AP / NCP** (Kyushu Legs / Average Kyushu Legs / Average Prices / New Closing Prices)

Button **"KL"** — „ Kyushu legs "/" active"\*\*\* by default. The function allows displaying Kyushu Legs (instead of the default candles) showing "change of forces" on the market.

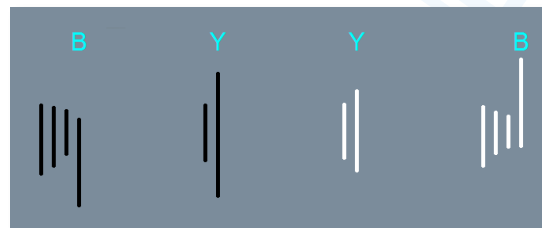
Another press of the „KL" button will display the next bars (Kyushu Legs / Average Kyushu Legs / Average Prices / New Closing Prices). Current measurement method is also displayed in the bottom right corner of the graph window on which we are performing the analysis.

**Kyushu Legs** — a method developed by **Mr. Goichi Hosoda**, generates several interesting transaction signals including "Y" and "B"; This tactic completely ignores the extreme prices (shadows) within the candles from which Kyushu Legs were calculated. Thanks to this, the "Y" and "B" signals are easier to appear. In the case of waving prices in the middle (consolidation), the appearing "Y" and "B" based on basic cycles should be used. In principle, changes in bar colours should be analysed taking into account the basic cycles. After a long period of candles of the same colour, an important moment is the first transition to the opposite color. The direction of operation should generally be consistent with the colour of the bars — they should be treated as a "thermometer", is the market ready? Entering the market in the opposite direction (Kyushu Leg has not yet turned around) should be thought through twice. In case of a colour change, it is necessary to carefully verify the position, moment of occurrence and whether it is a permanent or just temporary change?

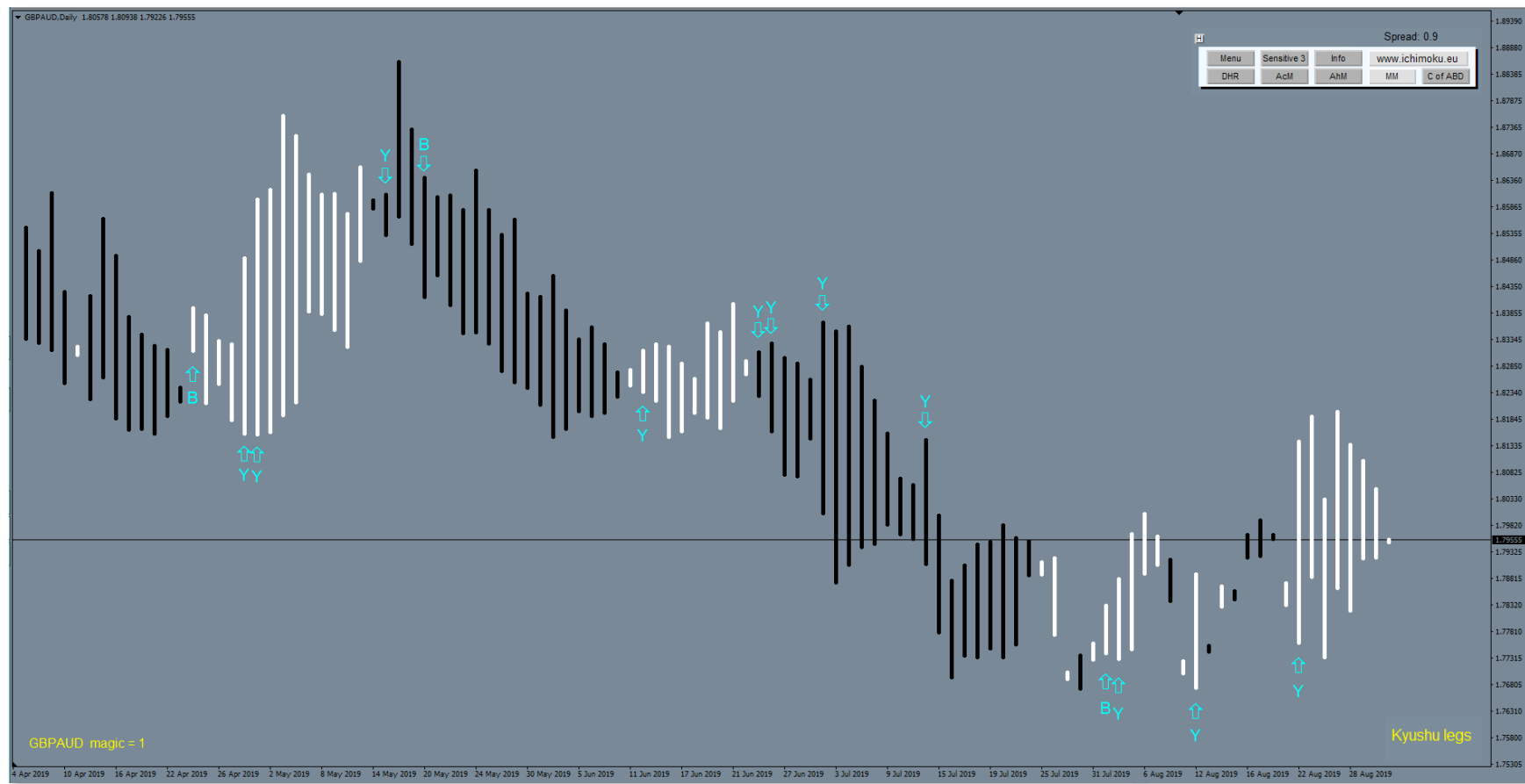
The most important elements of verification:

- A. What colour is the bar (white = rising; black = dropping)?
- B. How many bars of one colour were there — included in its composition?
- C. Moment of reversal - colour change.

### **The B and Y formation:**



## Examples of Y and B signals generated using Kyushu Legs:



**All types of bars** (Kyushu Legs / Average Kyushu Legs / Average Prices / New Closing Prices) **are calculated according to detailed formulas derived by Mr. Goichi Hosoda.**

„Kyushu legs,, — „the candle of nine weeks" — calculation: a given closing price referred to the opening price retracted by nine periods. In the indicator settings it is possible to change the parameters: how many bars are to calculate the above bars and their color and thickness, as well as how many bars are to be displayed on the graphics — indicator settings part: Visualising Kyushu Legs (interchangeably for candles) — parameters No. 54 - 58. During changing back from Kyushu Legs to the candles (bars) presented by the MT5 program by default, colours predefined in the indicator settings — parameters No. 59-63 will be assigned to the displayed candles.

**To understand how the signals generated** by Kyushu Legs / Average Kyushu Legs / Average Prices / New Closing Prices are interpreted, we invite you to read the analyses we present on our website.

<https://ichimoku.eu/en/analysis>

The analyses using this methodology are called: „... weekly signal sequence”.

**TAKE NOTICE:** Every panel button has an assigned info „**bubble**” — a brief description of how the button works (hint); to display it, you need to aim a button with a cursor and wait about a second; the „bubble” will appear on the screen for a moment; to display the bubble again you need to re-do the action!

### **Designations:**

- \* „Pressing” — aiming with the cursor and clicking once with the left key of your mouse.
- \*\* „Active colour” — active buttons colour; default colour „Gainsboro” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 18” section.
- \*\*\* „Inactive colour” — inactive buttons colour; default colour „DarkGray” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 19” section.

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## Analysis

Choose month:  
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Year:  
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Analysis name	File	Date
GOLD weekly signal sequence_17.05.2021 / updated analysis from April 8 and May 6, 2021	<a href="#">GOLD weekly signal sequence_17.05.2021 : updated analysis from April 8 and May 6, 2021.-ZMCO.pdf</a>	2021-05-17
PKNORLEN weekly signal sequence_16.05.2021	<a href="#">PKNORLEN weekly signal sequence_16.05.2021.-4BHQ.pdf</a>	2021-05-16
WIG20 PL20 weekly signal sequence_09.05.2021	<a href="#">WIG20 PL20 weekly signal sequence_09.05.2021.-ESHu.pdf</a>	2021-05-09
GDJ.NYSE weekly signal sequence_17.04.2021	<a href="#">GDJ.NYSE weekly signal sequence_17.04.2021.-6jHj.pdf</a>	2021-04-17
XAUUSD GOLD weekly signal sequence_08.04.2021	<a href="#">XAUUSD GOLD weekly signal sequence_08.04.2021.-rrRp.pdf</a>	2021-04-08
EURNZD weekly signal sequence_06.04.2021	<a href="#">EURNZD weekly signal sequence_06.04.2021.-gh5b.pdf</a>	2021-04-06

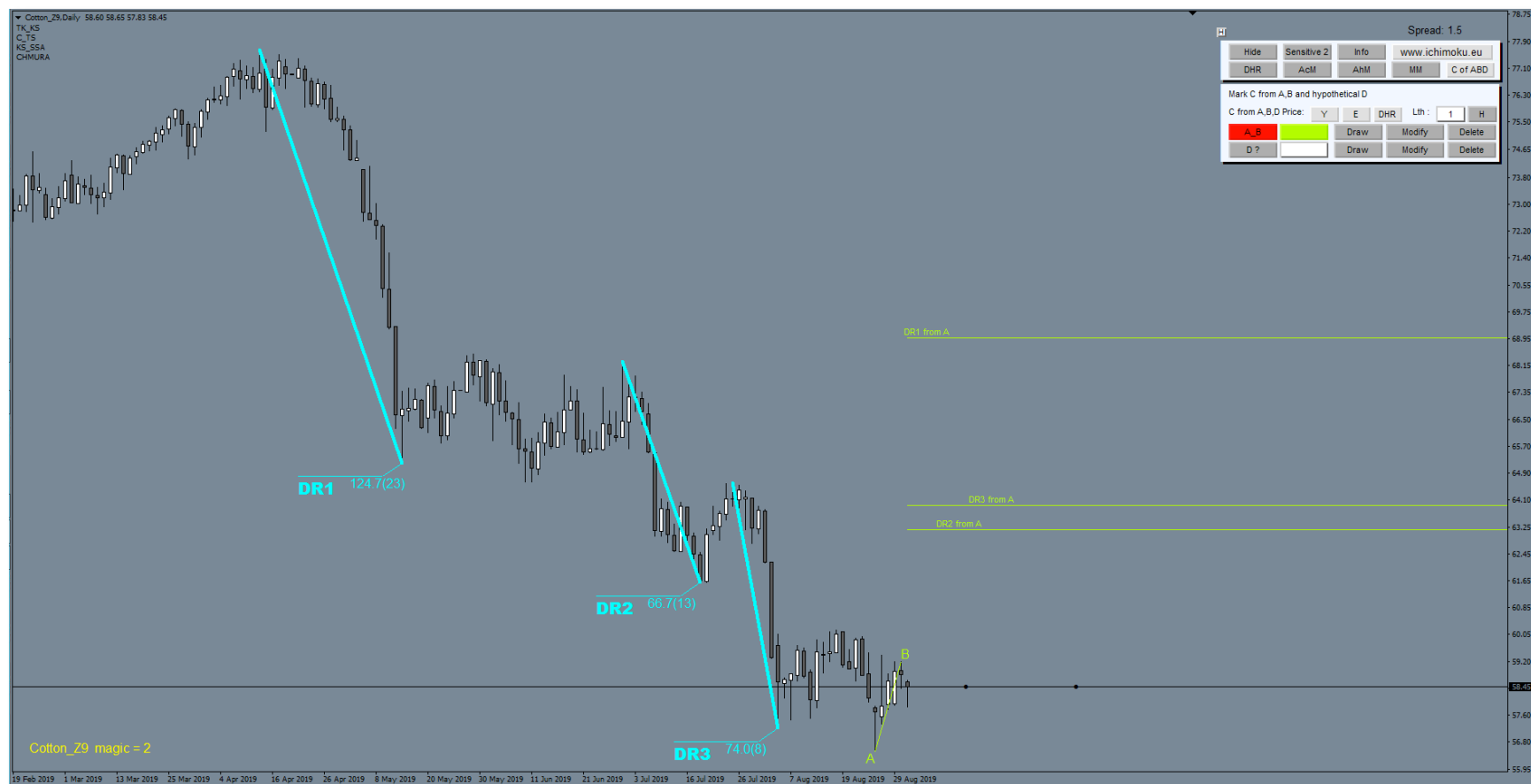
< 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ... 13 14 >

Join our Telegram channel!

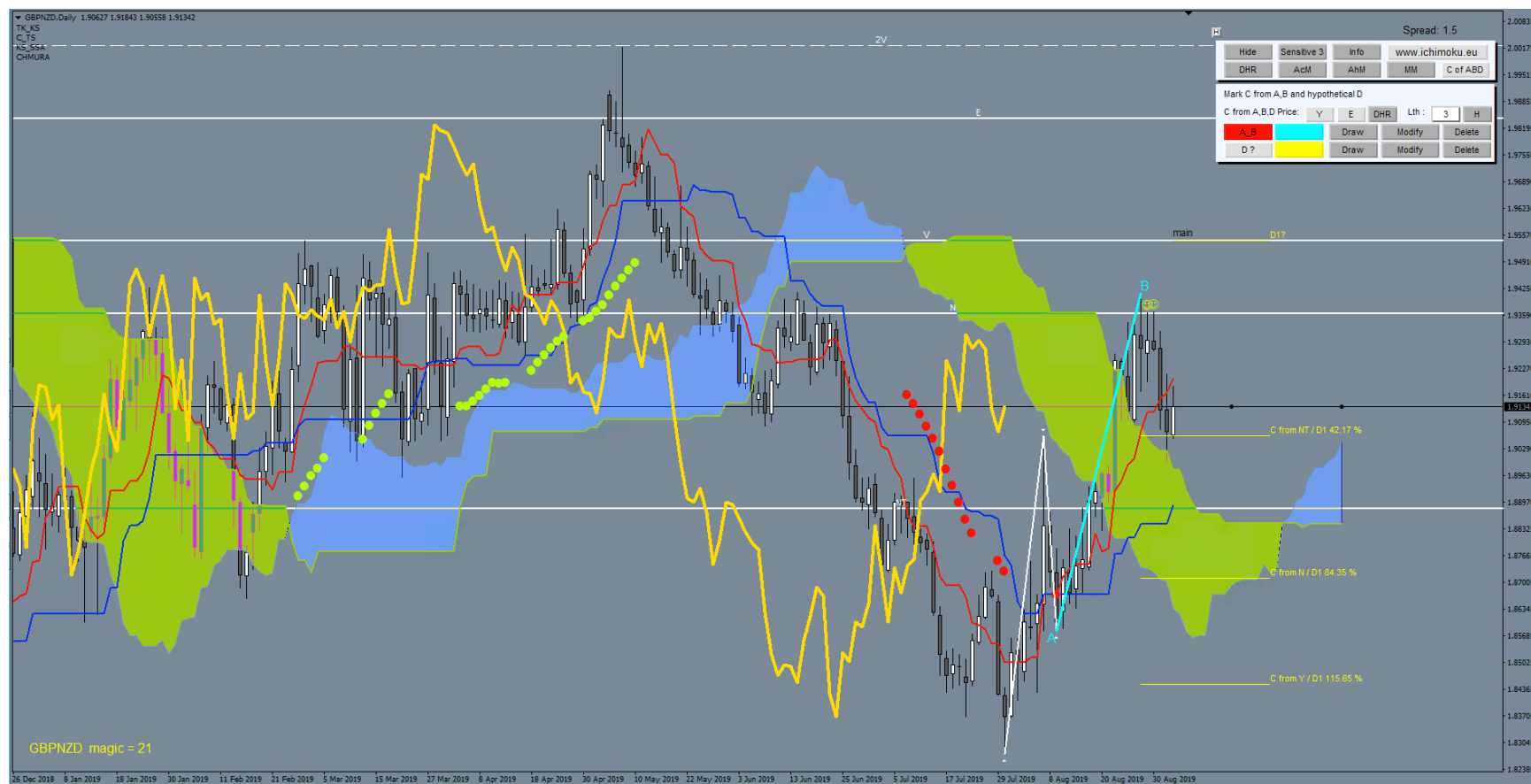
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## 2.5. „C from ABD” — Panel of allocating the price Habitual Ranges (Denying and Habitual) measured from the measurement point A and the possible Correction Deepness based on point A, B and hypothetical level D.



The ability to quickly determine the depth of correction using transformed formulas 1V-7V, N and NT.



## **C from ABD — buttons and functions description.**

Mark C from A,B and hypothetical D

C from A,B,D Price:    Lth :

A_B	<input type="text"/>	Draw	Modify	Delete
D ?	<input type="text"/>	Draw	Modify	Delete

### **Y/N**

„**Yes**“ button alternating in "**No**" / standard "active" as "Y"; should the price ranges be displayed on the chart? Applies to measurement A\_B and D?. The function is available when modifying the A\_B measurement.

### **E/C**

Button "**E**" variable in "**C**" / standard "active" as "E" / should the measurement of the pips value for the indicated A\_B section be performed after "E" extremes or after "C" closing prices? Must be selected before designating the A\_B section.

### **DHR**

Button "**DHR**" / standard "active" / should the chart visualise Habitual Ranges — habitual HR and denying DR (if they were previously determined with the participation of the DHR module) measured from point **A** of the indicated section A\_B?

When determining Habitual Ranges (measured from point A), it is sufficient that only point A is correctly plotted on the graph. Point B at the moment of determining DR and HR from point A is usually only a temporary point indicating only the direction of measurement because the correct point B at this point is still unknown.



## **Lth**

Active window **"Lth"** / default value = 1 / what thickness should the price markers (section) connecting the indicated points A and B of the measurement A\_B be drawn? Subsequent presses\* of the active number window change the value in the range 1-5, where 1 = the thinnest line, 5 = the thickest line. The setting must be changed before measuring or during modification.

## **H**

The **"H"** button — "Hide" / standard "inactive"\*\*\* / hides the range of correction depths calculated on the basis of the presumed level D; the function increases the transparency of the chart; it allows manual reloading — by activating the button and deactivating it again. The function (button) works simultaneously on all "D?" measurements.

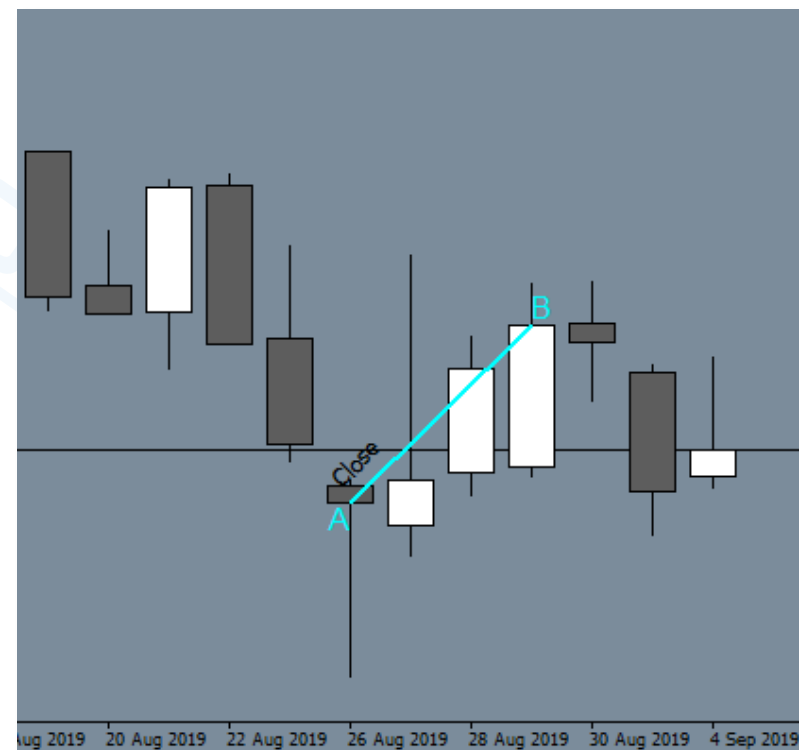
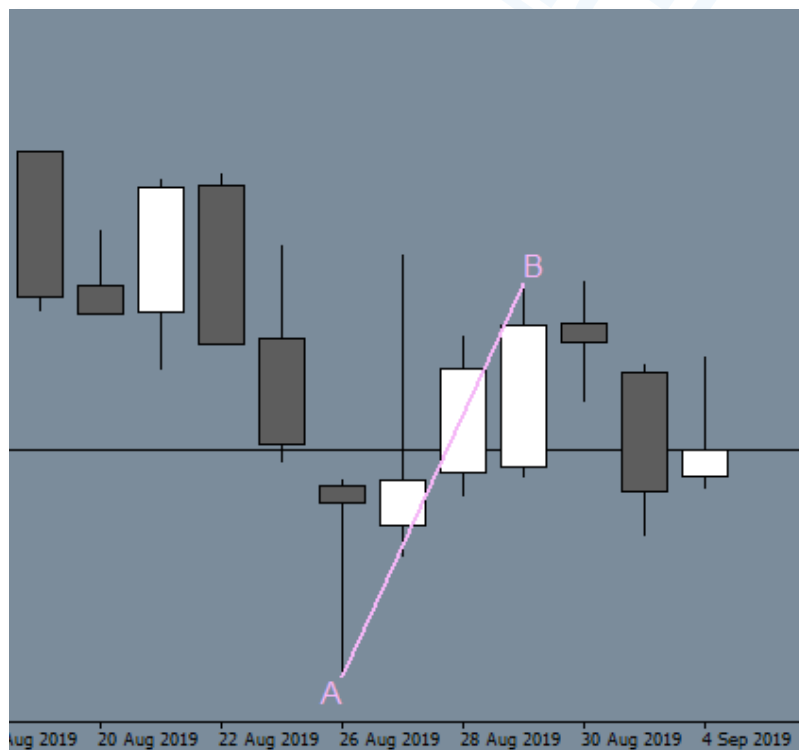
The „**A\_B**” line.

Mark C from A,B and hypothetical D

C from A,B,D Price:    Lth :

<input type="button" value="A_B"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Draw"/>	<input type="button" value="Modify"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
<input type="button" value="D ?"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Draw"/>	<input type="button" value="Modify"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>

Button "**A\_B**" — "AB section" / "inactive"\*\*\* by default / the function allows to set negative and habitual ranges measured from point A of the indicated AB section in a simple and quick way; it allows to determine potential ranges of price movement already in the initial phase of the first impulse, according to the usual movements of the instrument (when the final point B is not yet known). Using the function, one measurement can be determined, which can be made both at C closing prices and at E extreme prices. Determining the proper Hi / Lo is assisted by the function "sensitivity" (guidance to the correct Hi / Lo)



## **Applying a single A\_B section onto the chart.**

To apply a single A\_B section onto the chart, you need to:

1 Press\* the **"A\_B"** button (it will change its colour to "active"\*\*), then 2 choose: whether the measurement is to be made at **"E"** Extreme prices or at the **"C"** Closing prices (default is the E / C is set to measure after extremes). Set 3 set the thickness of the measuring line (by selecting\* a digit in the range 1-5 in the **"Lth"** column) and 4 the color by pressing the\* color button again. 5 Press the **"Draw"** button (it will change into "active"\*\*). Next 6 point the cursor at two points A and B on the chart (where point B should be marked after the time of point A), between them a section will be drawn described in the hitch points as A and B. **We do this by** aiming **under** (over) bar point A with the cursor, from which we want to start applying and mark it by clicking the left key of your mouse and successively aiming **over** (under) the bar point B with the cursor, on which we want to finish the drawing and confirm by clicking the left key of your mouse.

When determining Habitual Ranges (measured from point A), it is sufficient that only point A is correctly applied onto the graph. Point B at the moment of determining DR and HR from point A is usually only a temporary point indicating only the direction of measurement because the correct point B at this point is still unknown.

However, if we intend to measure the depth of corrections, point B must already be correctly determined (we must already be convinced that the impulse has ended and we are dealing with a correction for which we want to determine the potential range).

If we measure at closing prices, the word "Close" will appear on the visualization line.

## **Modifying a single A\_B section.**

If we think that it is necessary to make corrections of the input data — we want to change the hitch points of price markers (the hitches of point A or/and B).

- 1 Press\* the "**Modify**" button on the same line as the "A\_B" button. It will be highlighted in "active"\*\*. The AB line will be highlighted in parallel on the chart. Hear 2 modify the attachment points if needed. We make the modification by dragging a given marker on the graph to the desired place (moving the cursor on the given marker A or B, pressing and holding the left mouse button, successively dragging it on the screen to change the anchoring point and dropping it). During the modification, the "sensitivity" function does not support us — it allows you to move the markers to the desired place. Here, if needed,
- 3 you can modify the set parameters for display by activating\* or deactivating the corresponding buttons.
- 4 Confirmation is done by pressing\* the "Modify" button again, which will change to „inactive“\*\*\* after approval.

### **Deleting a single A\_B section.**

The applied A\_B section is protected against unwanted deleting from the chart by accidentally pressing the "**Delete**" button by mistake.

**To delete** the designated A\_B section from the chart, you must first press\* on the keyboard the key with the Latin letter "**z**" and hold it for 3 seconds. After 3 seconds (while still holding down the key with the letter "z"), press\* the "**Delete**" button using the left key of your mouse.

On computers with the Windows operating system, the function may not work properly when using the touchpad, in which case you should:

- A. use an external mouse instead of the touchpad or
- B. disable protection: indicator settings: parameter No. 81.

Deleting the A\_B line deletes all measurements associated with it, including DHR from A and D ?.

The „**D?**“ line.

Mark C from A,B and hypothetical D

C from A,B,D Price: Y E DHR Lth: 1 H

A\_B Draw Modify Delete

D ? Draw Modify Delete

Button "**D?**" — "level of the hypothetical point D" / standard "inactive"\*\*\* / function depending on prior determination of the A\_B line. It gives the possibility of anticipating two price movements, estimating the depth of correction based on e.g. the determined A\_B impulse (line A\_B) on the lower TF (time frame on which we make the correction estimation) in conjunction with setting the target price (level D) selected based on the range of traffic prices set on a higher TF or from a larger wave, or based on a strong SR level. The calculations used transformed formulas for price ranges V, N, NT, 2V, 3V ... 7V. In addition, the graph presents the value of the determined range of the correction depth in percentage terms — indicator settings — parameter No. 65.

The active D line representing the target level of the assumed N wave is used to select the target level D.

When determining the possible correction depths, you must have points A and B correctly marked — the impulse correctly predicted!

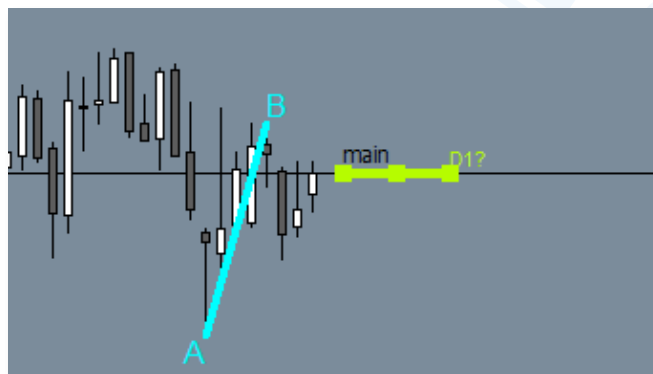
It is possible to make several measurements, indicate several D levels and correlate them with each other; subsequent typing levels are distinguished by the number following the letter D...?

## Applying a single „D..?“ level onto the chart.

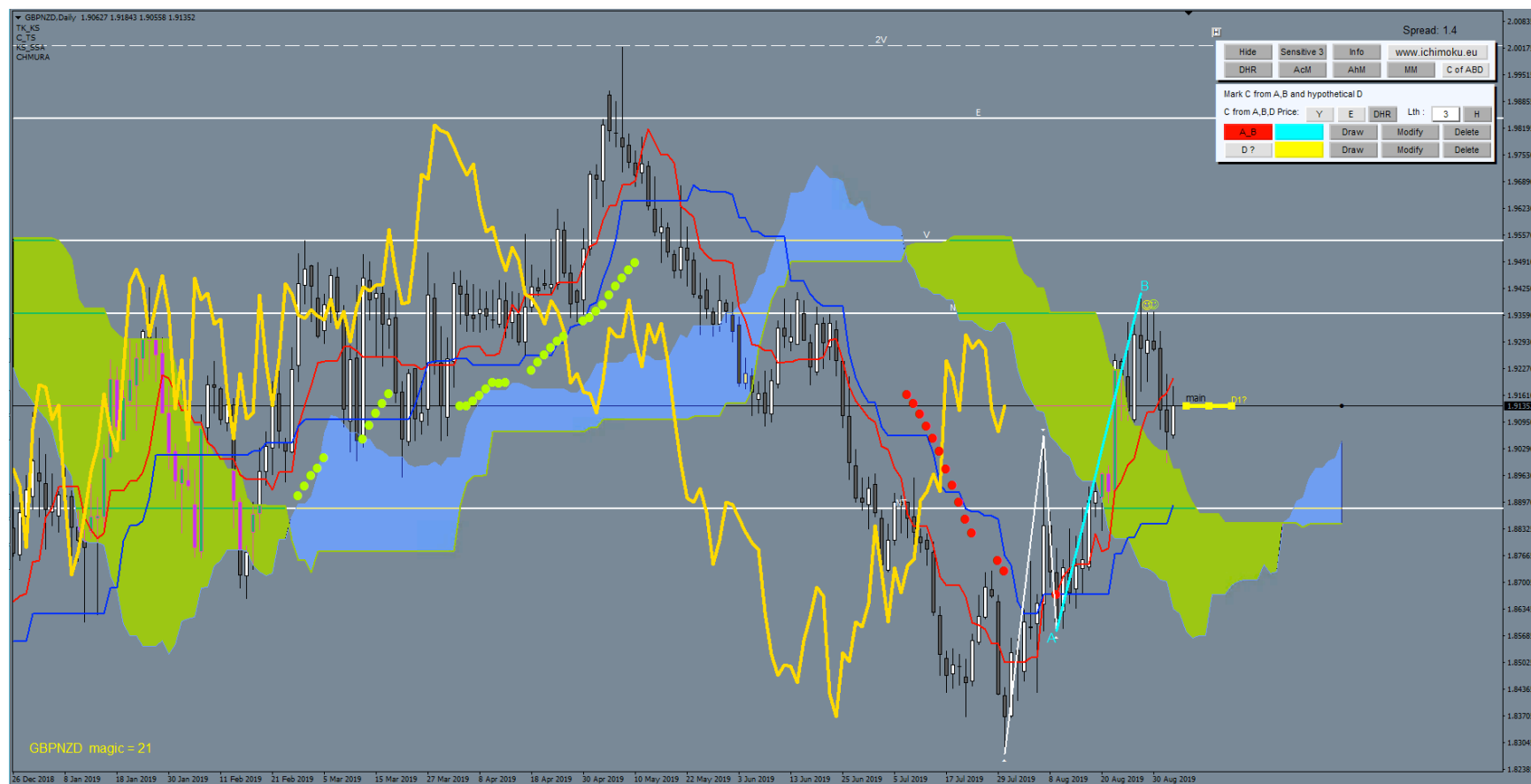
To apply a single „D..?“ level onto the chart, you need to:

1 Have the A\_B line on the graph representing the currently corrected impulse. 2 Press \* the "D?" button (it will change into "active"\*\*), then 3 verify: whether the measurement was to be made at "E" Extreme prices or "C" Closing prices (by default the E / C button is set to measure after extremes). Set 4 set the measurement color by pressing\* the colour button again. 5 Press\* the "Draw" button (it will change into "active"\*\*). At this point, on the chart (in the future) at the current price level a short thick horizontal active line will appear described as "**main D ..?**" — "main D (measurement number)?". 6 Drag this line to the selected level in the past by aiming it in its central part with the cursor, pressing the left key of your mouse (catching) and dragging it to a new "Y" position (in the past) while the left key of your mouse is still pressed and dropping it. When it is pulled into the past, it will become a thin line, remaining active (highlighted). 7 To confirm the selected level, move the cursor to the above-mentioned line once again and quickly click with the left key of your mouse. At this time, the possible ranges of correction depth will appear on the chart, and the "main D..?" line of measurement will be shifted to the future and become inactive.

The following graphic example assumes that the third pulse will reach the "V" range calculated on the basis of measuring the first pulse and correction (white); at the "V" range level, the active "main D1?" line was placed and from this level the possible correction depths were visualised in relation to the A\_B section.

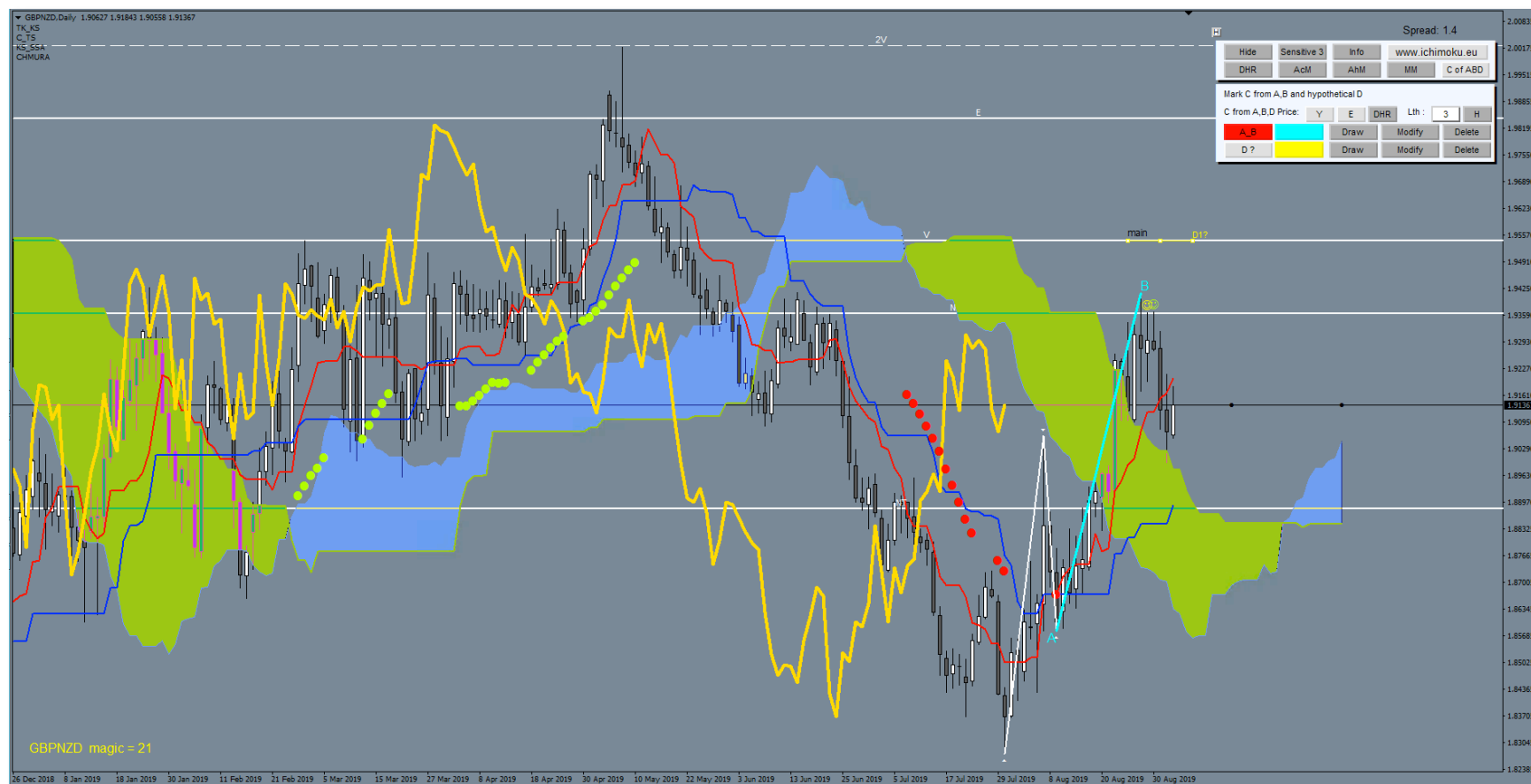


The chart below shows a short thick horizontal active line described as "main D1?", located at the current price level, placed in the future (in front of the candles).

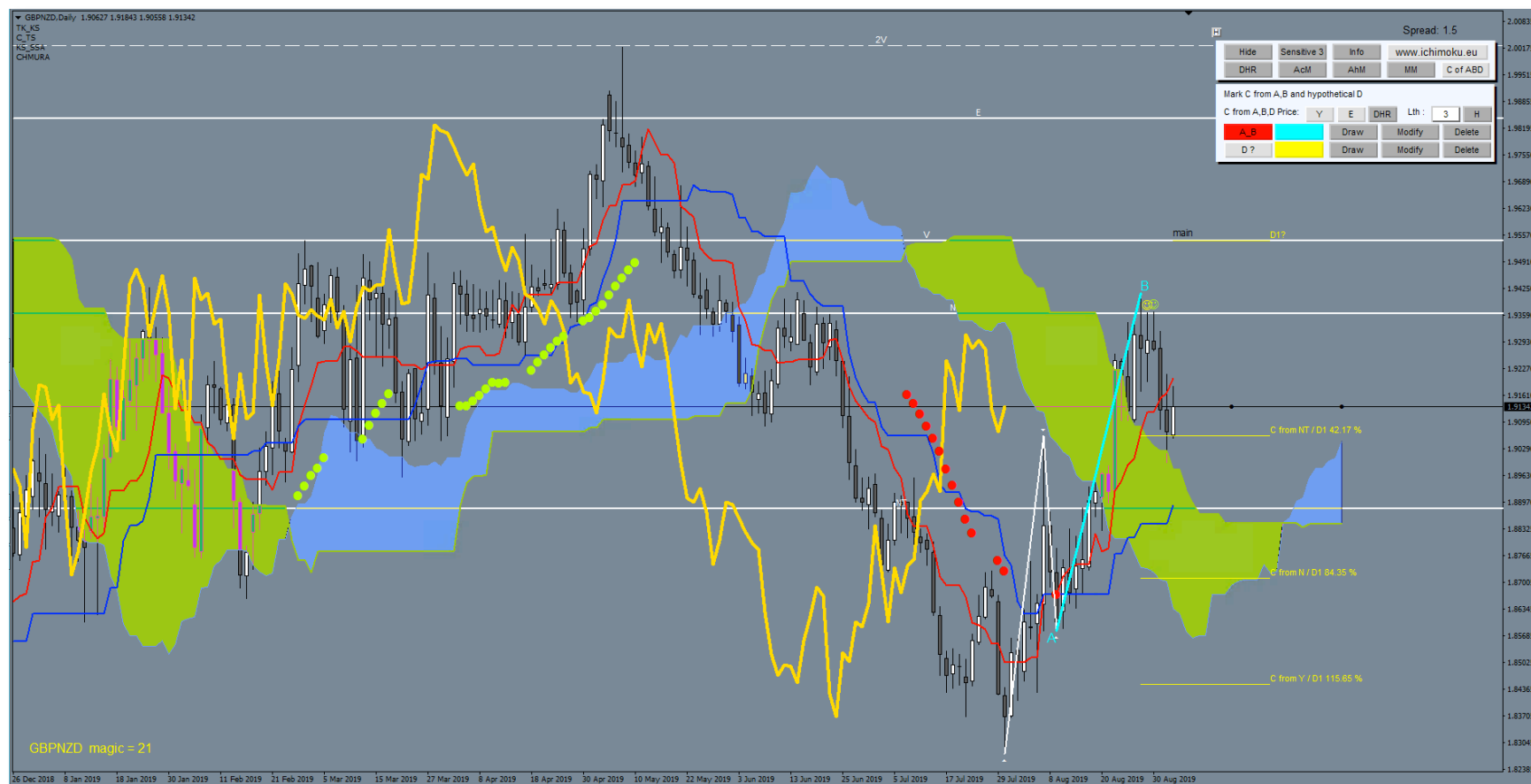




The following chart shows the active thin "main D1?" line, pulled back to the "V" coverage level selected for the purpose of this example as the target level; this is the moment just before confirming the level.



The chart below shows the final measurement (after confirming the "main D1?" level).



### **Modifying a single „D...?“ level.**

If we think that it is necessary to make corrections of the input data — we want to change the level of one or more lines of "main D ..?"..

- 1 Press\* the **"Modify"** button on the same line as the "D?" button. It will be highlighted in „active“\*\* colour. In parallel, the "main D..?" line / lines will be highlighted on the chart. Here 2 modify it's / their levels. We make the modification by dragging the given line "main D..?" to the appropriate desired new level on the chart (aiming at the given middle marker of the active line with the cursor, pressing and holding the left key of your mouse, successively dragging it on the screen in the past and dropping it).
- 3 Confirmation is done by pressing\* the "Modify" button again, which will change to "inactive"\*\*\* after confirming.

### **Deleting a single „D...?“ level from the chart.**

To delete a single "main D..?" level from the chart, select 1 (highlight by aiming the cursor and quickly double-clicking the left key of your mouse) a single measurement line "main D..?" that is to be removed and 2 successively press\* the **"Delete"** button.

### **Deleting a few „D...?“ levels from the chart.**

To simultaneously delete several levels of "main D..?" from the chart, 1 press **„Modify“** (all lines of "main D..?" on the chart will be highlighted) and then 2 press\* the **"Delete"** button.

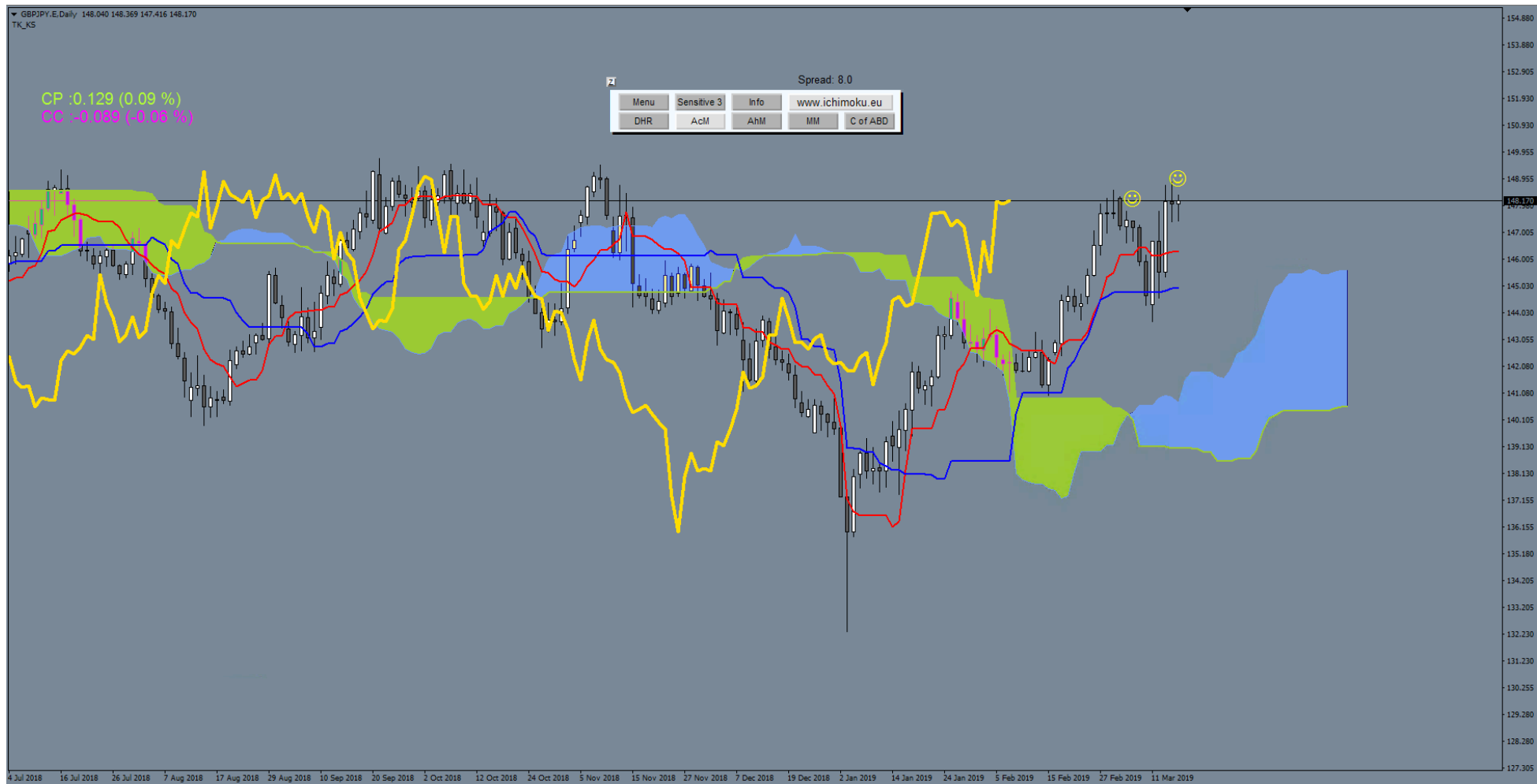
**TAKE NOTICE:** Every panel button has an assigned info „**bubble**” — a brief description of how the button works (hint); to display it, you need to aim a button with a cursor and wait about a second; the „bubble” will appear on the screen for a moment; to display the bubble again you need to re-do the action!

### **Designations:**

- \* „Pressing” — aiming with the cursor and clicking once with the left key of your mouse.
- \*\* „Active colour” — active buttons colour; default colour „Gainsboro” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 18” section.
- \*\*\* „Inactive colour” — inactive buttons colour; default colour „DarkGray” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 19” section.
- \*\*\*\* „Occupied colour” — unavailable buttons colour; default colour „Red” predefined in the indicator settings in the „Buttons / parameter no. 20” section.

Detailed explanations on how to interpellate and use in practice the analytical methodology discussed in this chapter were discussed in the course available on our website [www.ichimoku.eu](http://www.ichimoku.eu) We encourage you to familiarise yourself with the course.

## VII. Ichimoku waves meter — additional visualising functions.

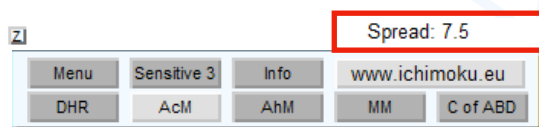


## **General info.**

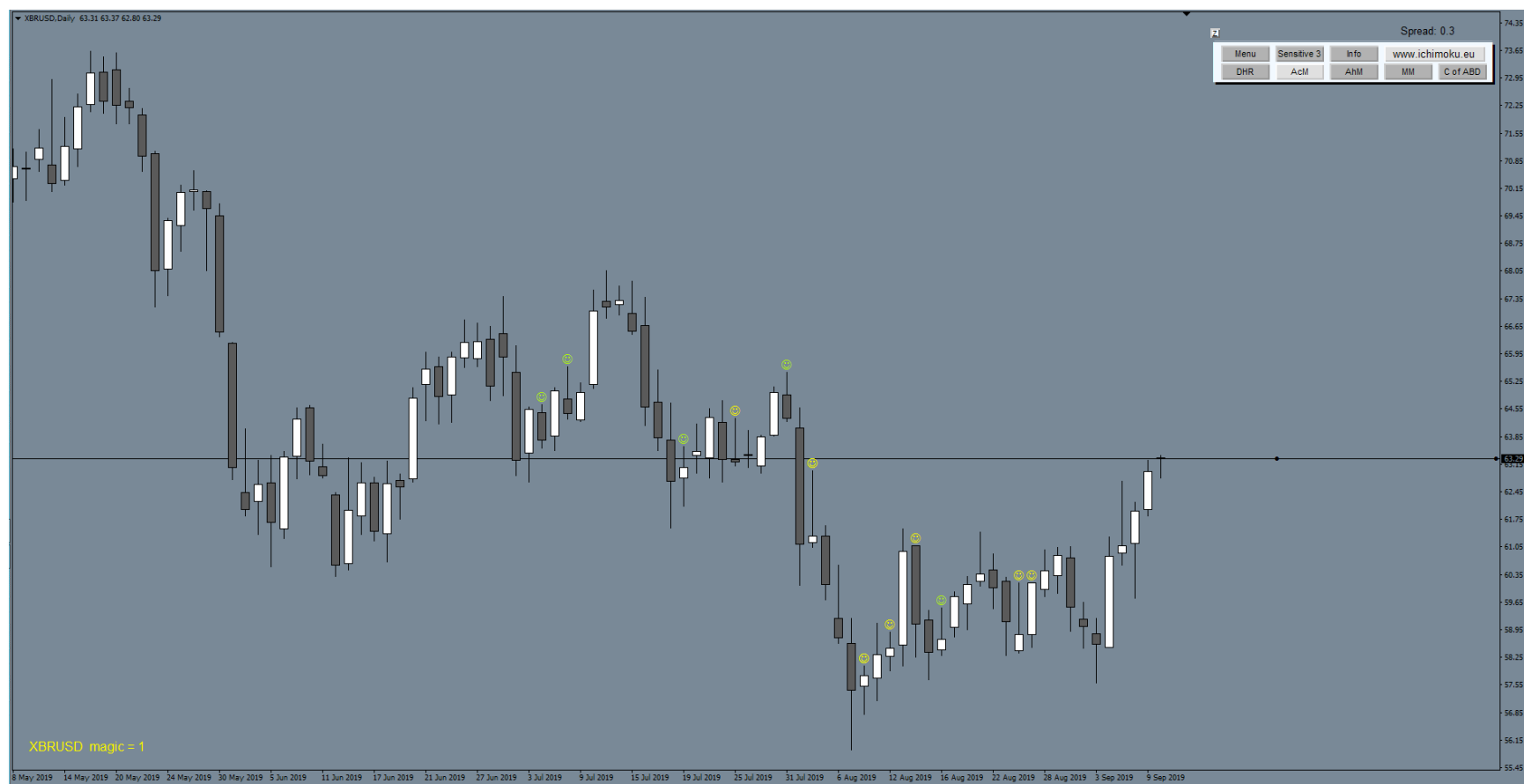
The Ichimoku waves meter indicator has several additional calculation and visualization functions not directly related to the Ichimoku analysis itself, which, however, make it easier to read information from the price chart.

## **Additional functions.**

1. Current spread counter displayed above the main menu panel. The function is active by default — indicator settings — parameters No. 66-67.



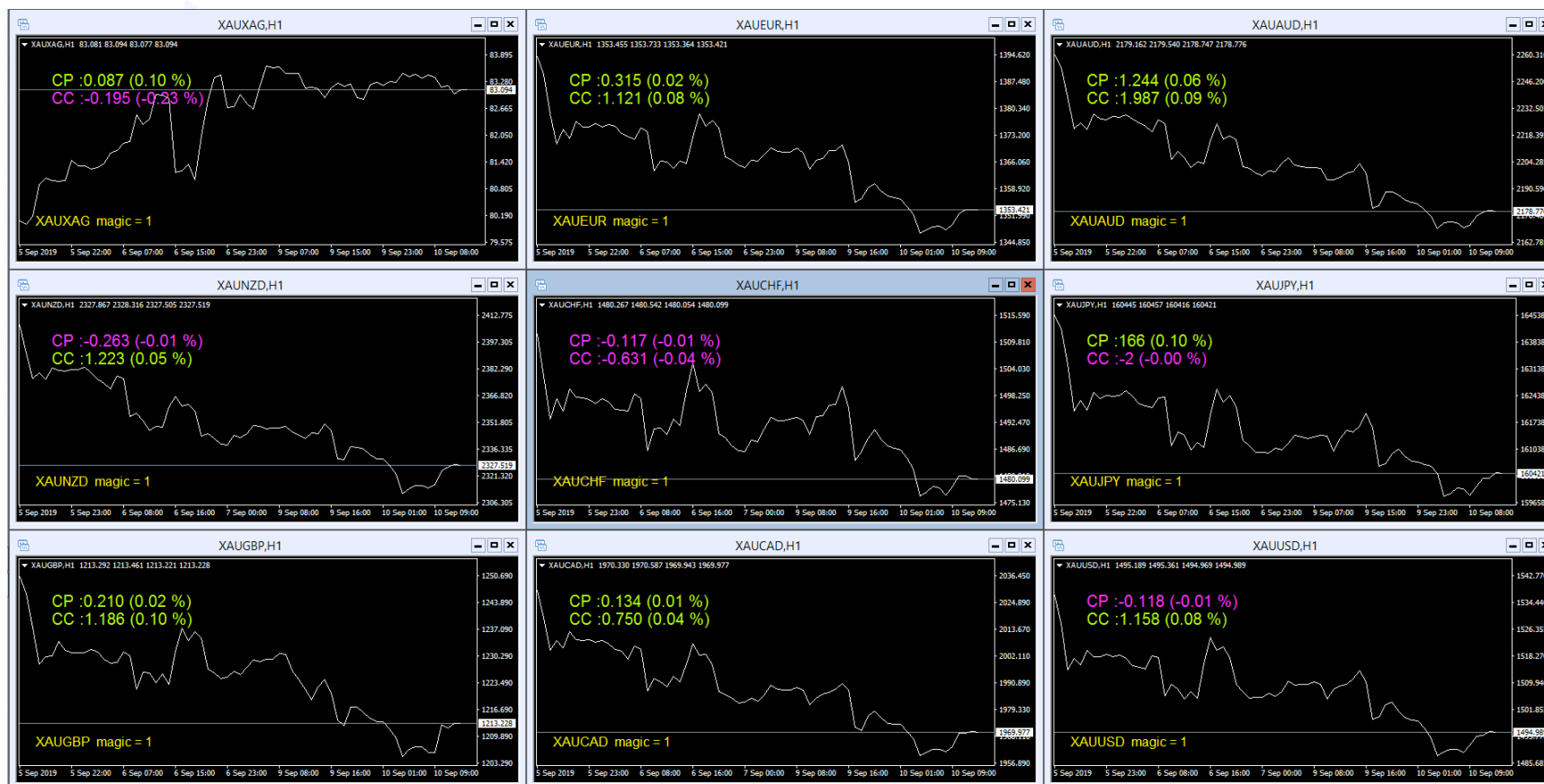
2. Automatic graphic display of the resulting **Inside Bar** formations calculated "by extremes" and "by bodies".  
The function is disabled by default — indicator settings — parameters No. 68-73.



3. Display of the price change in percentage approach (indicator settings — *parameters No. 74-80*):

A. „CP” of the **C**losing price to the current **P**rice, the update is done every tick,,

B. „CC” price of the penultimate **C**losing to the price of the last **C**losing, the update happens every bar.




We invite you to familiarise yourself with the movie on [www.ichimoku.eu](http://www.ichimoku.eu), where we present how simple and quick analysis can be using the Ichimoku waves meter measuring tool.



## VIII.Ichimoku waves meter — FAQ.

The current collection of frequently asked questions and answers can be found on our website in the FAQ tab, we encourage you to familiarise yourself with its content: <https://ichimoku.eu/en/faq>

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## FAQ

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### How to install Ichimoku waves meter?

a) Startup file Ichimoku waves meter.ex4 should be uploaded to the folder MQL4/Indicators/  
b) Start the mt4 platform and open list of indicators

---

### What to do if platform has crashed?

a) change TF,  
b) restart a template,  
c) close the mt4 platform  
d) rerun the platform

---

### The indicator is displayed differently than presented on the website?

a) check if you have not changed the font size in the indicator, parameter No. 22  
b) check if you have changed the size and width of the indicator buttons, parameters No. 16,17 - if changes have been made to the above-mentioned parameters, the default values for each parameter are given in the instructions  
c) check if you have enabled image scaling in windows, scaling greater than 100% - set scaling to 100%.

---

### Why can not I mark one measurement point?

a) the determined measuring points must be outside the time range axis (x) menu windows  
b) move the menu window to the future and make the measurement again

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### Why do the lines overlap?

It can happen when we make a measurement manually and then go to the automatic measurement - to obtain correctness, an automatic measurement should be made and, if necessary, the chart should be manually completed with interesting measurements

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Ichimoku waves meter