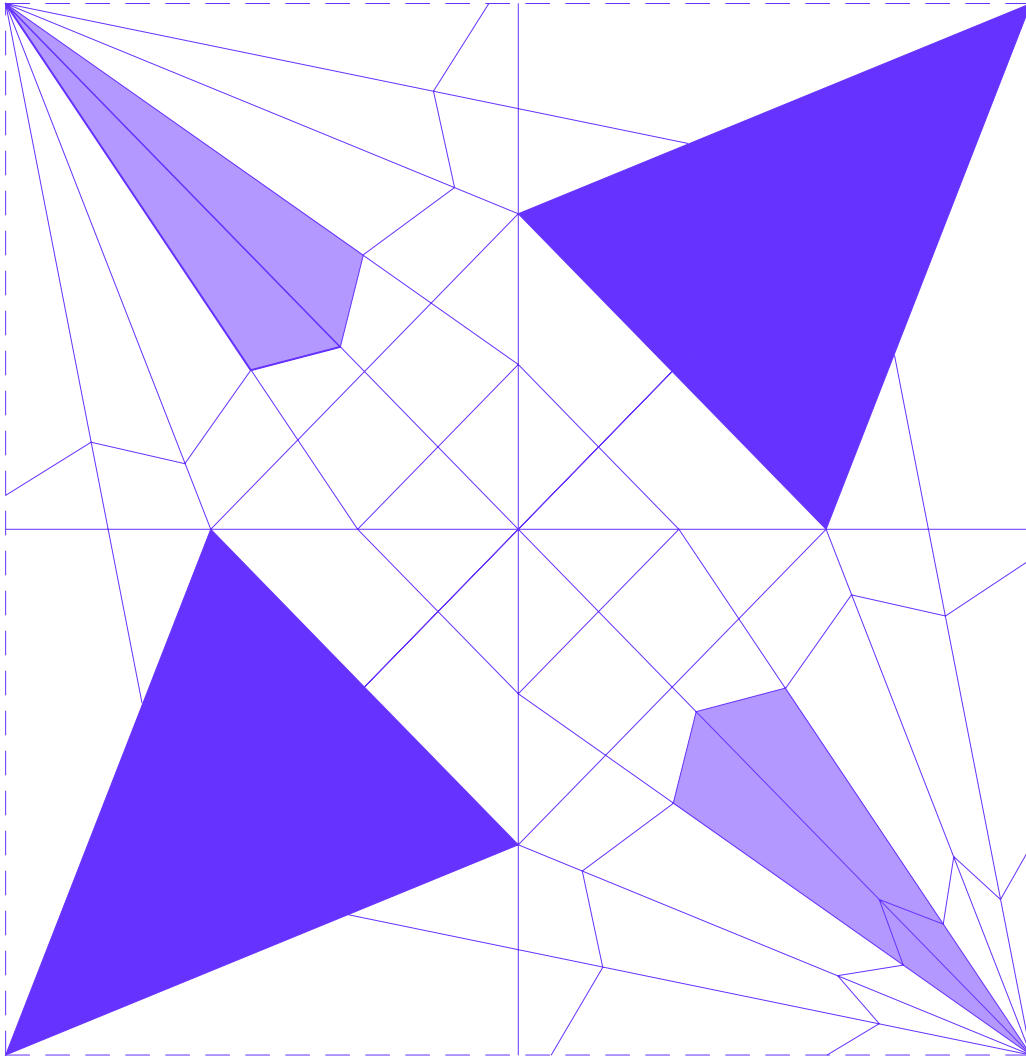


PYRAPOINT

For Ensign



DON E. HALL

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Brload – BMI Receiver Utility
Commod – Commodity Daily Data
Continue – Continuation Daily Data
Manual – PDF Version of the Ensign Manual
PyraPoint.spt – PyraPoint Script
Setupbmi Windows BMI Version
Setupdbc – Windows Ensign eSignal Version
Setupdtn – Windows Ensign DTN Version
Stock – Stock Daily Data
Unzip – This is an unzip utility.
Acrd4enu – Acrobat Reader Software
Setupdoc – ESPL Help Documentation

To setup Ensign on your computer

Please click and read the Ensign Manual on the CD.

Installation Instructions

- Click on the Windows 95/98 Start button.
- Click on the Run menu item.
- In the Run dialog, change the file name to: D:\SETUP.EXE
- Click the O.K. button, and proceed with the installation.
- Always reinstall in the original directory, usually: C:\ENSIGN
- Check SetUp | Connection to be sure data is coming in.
- Check SetUp | Security to be sure the status is not Expired.

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Who is Don Hall?

Don E. Hall, 72 is a licensed real estate broker/owner. He is a lifelong native of rural Missouri and the father of three. He received a B.S. in Agriculture from the University of Missouri in 1950 and was inducted into Gamma Sigma Delta and Alpha Zeta, the Honor Society of Agriculture fraternities. He owned Mound City Implement Company, a John Deere dealership, from 1951 to 1961 and a grain elevator in the 1960's. A former partner in a commodity trading company, Mr. Hall held a Principal Securities License for 15 years, was licensed as a Commodity Trading Advisor and maintained a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade in the mid 1960s. He was one of the incorporators of Ozark National Life Insurance Company and ICH Corporation, sitting on the board of directors from 1961 to 1971. He was appointed to the Agricultural Advisory Council for the State of Missouri by Governor Christopher Bond from 1980-1984. Mr. Hall has been studying the theories of W. D. Gann & Associates for 40 years. In 1974, he retraced the steps of Gann to Egypt. Tours of the Great Pyramid and the Cairo Museum reinforced Mr. Hall's belief that Gann had found the secret to successful commodity trading through mathematical use of the Pythagorean Cube. This book reflects Mr. Hall's conclusions from his many years of exploring the complex techniques of trading commodities.



Don's Pythagorean Square

Don has gone to many investment conferences and seminars in his 40 years of trading the markets. He attended most of the Gann Seminars and most of the Computrac seminars, which were held by top traders and financial advisors in the United States. He also read all the material he could on trading and took many advisory services. He found that most of this information just did not work as projected.

One thing that he did learn while he maintained a seat of the Chicago Board of Trade was that Gann extensively used the Pythagorean Square in his trading. He was even found carrying it to the floor in his hand. This discovery lead Don to do years of research to learn how Gann traded with the famous square. He developed his theories with chart paper and a plastic square and successful traded his technique for 10 years.

He was then able to convince a programmer to put the system on TradeStation, which is illustrated in dozens of examples in the Pyrapoint book. The programmer found the system to be so good, that he would not release it to the public. He kept the code secret. He felt if anyone else had the software, it might hurt his trading, if they traded the same market.

This interactive CD was developed by making a visit to Don's office and interviewing him with regard to his thoughts about trading. On this CD are Don's favorite methods using the Pyrapoint system using the software Ensign – which is real-time trading software available for use with many data vendors including eSignal, BMI and DTN. Howard Arrington, of Ensign, did an excellent job programming the Pyrapoint system. In viewing and using the system, I felt it was extremely smooth and intuitive for trading purposes.



Chart A - Stochastics, Relative Strength, and MACD

Assuming that you haven't been acquainted with Ensign, I mentioned stochastics and relative strength as two of my indicators, I also use exponential MACD with my own numbers on them that comes from the little chart on top of the toolbar as denoted as studies. Ensign is providing ASI to further support these momentum directors within the week. Ensign's indicators will then match the charts in the book totally.



Chart B – How I use the momentum indicators

As you examine the options, you'll note relative strength, stochastics, and other things that you may be already using. The only ones that I really use are those which I feel will give me a guide as to which one of the diagonals that I am looking toward. This assists in determining whether things are in position at the end of the square for a trend change (or target), and indeed, if we might be in sync for the end of a bigger square. They are all included in this particular pattern. Again the ones I use are stochastics, relative strength, Exponential MACD, ASI, and as I explained in another part of the tape, I place my own numbers on these.

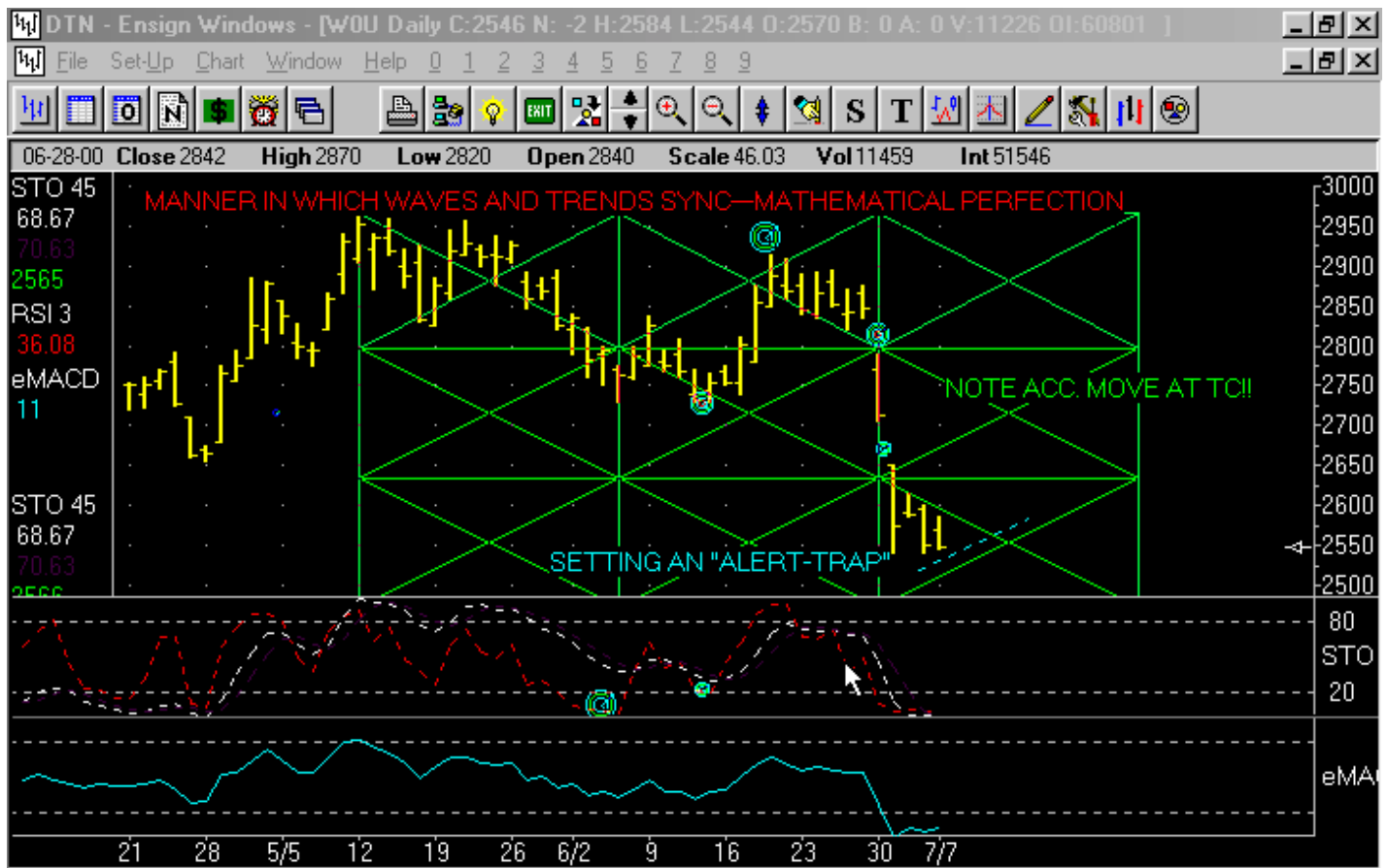


Chart C - Momentum Indicators Settings

If we use the MACD we want it to be more sensitive than the average, and we don't want to see the average of it. We want to see the raw data. So I make the MACD as 1 or even 2 and I hide the average of it by making that one the same color as the background of the chart, simply because I don't use the crossover. I only use the relative position that it represents. By the same token, in relative strength, I use the more sensitive number, 3---I want to know where that segment of the indicators is now.

Similarly on Stochastics, I want to know if the market is relatively up or down; I don't use the crossover. I block out the average. I use the long term 45 days or 45 bars.

Some of you have noted that we use the ASI rather extensively. It is always very effective as soon as the real bottom or top is made. Of course, this is always a trait of indicators such as these: they are the reflection of yesterday's action while we depend upon the diagonals and squares to give us future hints and direction. The reason that I have prefaced this is that ASI will always show the bottom or top, but since it reflects the average of the total, it may not be THE bottom or top at the time that it is shown. Further reason: if a lower bottom or higher top is made, it will (per average) bring the bottom up or the top down. It is a very good indicator, but use it with this in mind. This is the reason that we have listed alternatives.

All of the above need to assist your knowledge as to WHERE the market is positioning itself RELATIVELY.



Chart D - Momentum Numbers Summation

You can use your own judgment. I have picked these numbers and indicators for the determination of the relative position of the markets --- not for the scientific value.



Chart E – ESPL1

The tools button we opened has a number of things on it. Ensign has provided a very flexible and user-friendly set of options on this button. The one that we use to open Pyrapoint is found on the ESPL 1, which stands for Ensign Systems Program Language, button #1. We will open this, then go to 1, and it will give us a pencil.

We will go from the top or bottom that we are wishing to study and we drag the line just a little bit---1/4 of an inch is enough. Then, let loose of the pencil, and this will automatically draw the squares. It draws the squares three squares deep and as far in time as you need it, even into the future. Take a look at it immediately, with the intent of determining if you are in sync with the trend lines as projected by this wave. A selection of the square to fit the trading parameter is worth a moment at this point. Larger or smaller squares are easily changed through the “properties” selection of the “study section button”, shown at the end of the tool bar.

You will note, too, that one can drag the squares from one wave to another with the assistance of the small square digits at the pencil area. A second click will confirm and stabilize the chart.



Chart F – The Arrow

The arrow is likely similar to what you have already been doing, but you can put an arrow on and then proceed to properties which is the last round button at the end of the toolbar. In properties you can determine direction and/or color. It will let you customize your chart. Other sources of assistance are found here as you can see. Most are self-explanatory for your use.



Chart G - Notes

The next item we want to talk about is the “N” which is located on the same toolbar. This is your script allowing you to write numbers or notes. I have a tendency to write notes all over the place for signals that I don’t want to miss. Since these are my own particular charts, you can understand that not all notes mean the same to all people.



Chart H - Fibonacci Circles

You'll see that I have used the Fibonacci circle in a different way. I have used it as a marker and whenever you see it on some of the charts it simply means that I have a reason to look for support on resistance on a line or point. You can see that is what we have done on wheat in some of the charts in the following examples. Of course, one can use it in its intended use---I do---but not in this example.



Chart #1 – The Basic Chart

The Basic Chart – What do we do with it?



Chart #2 – Putting the momentum indicators on the chart

First of all let's put the momentum indicators on the chart, say, relative strength and stochastics. I use a long-term look at stochastics. That's what I want to know with its presence. I want to know whether it is indicating that the market is relatively "up" or "down". I am not interested in the crossovers and the other things most traders examine, because I do that with the squares. By the same token, with the RSI, I want to know price movement a little more intricately. I need to observe its position in the light of watching for times and places for entry/exit on the Pythagorean diagonal or square. This is a bit of a varied concept.

I use a 3 on the RSI, and on the stochastics I use a 45. These are the first two things you should do. If you are using ASI, it normally is a constant formula in our use. Incidentally, we do now have ASI available on Ensign; it was not at the time of the creation of these charts.



Chart #3 - Setting my Pyrapoint squares

The next thing that I would like to do is to set my Pyrapoint squares and make certain that I know whether I am in the right parameter of trading. Am I using the right size square for the direction and slope of the move? We are looking in retrospect here and see that this is a pretty steep move. I am going to try 180 degrees. This will be representative of the movement and tracing of the same movement on the Pythagorean Cube (Square of Nine). Pyrapoint, the Pythagorean cube, is giving us a 180-degree move from top to bottom in our example. So let's go to the hammer tool bar and observe our chart under ESPL 1, where we have the Pyrapoint squares recorded.

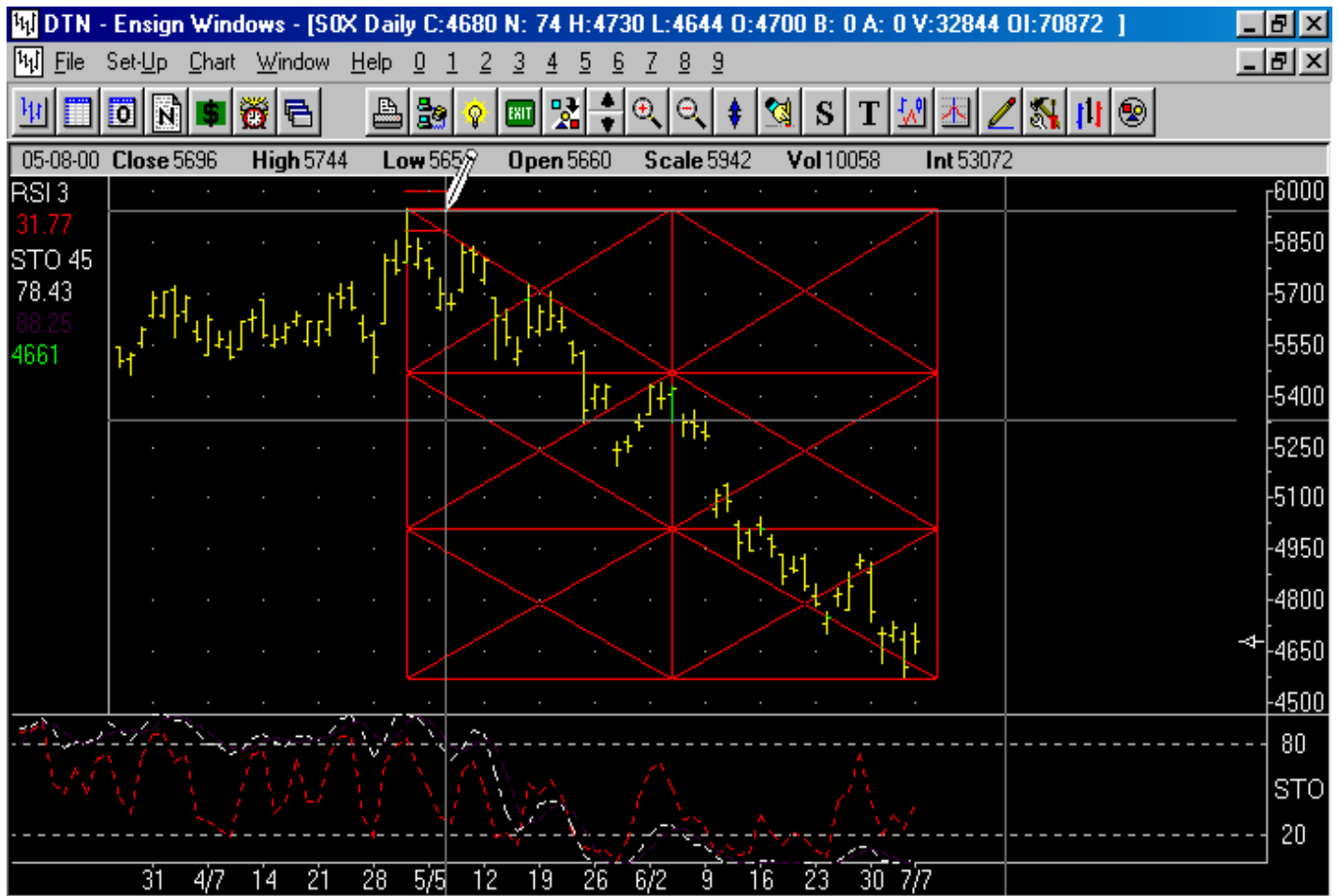


Chart #4 – The Significant Top

We now go to the significant top, which on the big picture is on 5/3/99. We then drag the pencil to the side just a little bit. A quarter of an inch is enough. When you let loose the squares should automatically fall into place. As you can note, the 180-degree line seems to fit nearly perfectly. This does not mean that you could not receive more sell signals on a 90 degree format--- i.e. you wouldn't be totally incorrect, you'd just would not want to lose sight of this big picture for your basic trading philosophy. Should keep one from "walking your trotting horse".



Chart #5 – Lock the Chart

We now have placed the squares on the 180-degree parameter. When the pattern is complete, click your pencil once more to lock it. This is its stability factor that was placed into the program. Now we can take a look at our pattern and see if the lines we have selected are those that are being represented by the trading parameters. Indeed this chart shows that they are. You can tell especially if you are on the right square the first time that you make a recovery or a retracement from a top (as in this case) and you see that it was trading in that particular degree via the trend line on the wave in question. If you had a smaller one, it would not have meant that you were wrong--- it would just have meant that you would not be looking at the picture in the totality of the situation. More on this later per several examples.



Chart #6A – The Triangle within the Square

From this point we start learning what the book is talking about when it refers to the triangle within the square. You are looking at the full circle of time in the chart. So it is a triangle within the square within the circle. The triangle is denoted at the arrow where it makes the bottom of this triangle. Breaking this triangle (they are bearish and bullish flags actually) it's likely going to go to the bottom of the square or next objective. You have heard this in the book. Of course, this represents selling or buying opportunities as they present themselves WITH the trend.



Chart #6B - Breaking the Square

Breaking this square price will go to the triangle or the support of the Pythagorean below it. Indeed that is what it has done. Until it comes back up to the end of the square area---here you expect time to run out and expect a trend change. So price has been coming up toward that trend change--- and at the trend change time, it drops off, as it should. You know that the next objective is the diagonal below it, and there it is. Breaking it, it's going to go to the square below it. Price follows the diagonal down, and each of these diagonals act as a bear or bull flag--- in this case it is going to be a bear flag. You can sell against each one of these as long as the trend is like this and as long as your parameters of trading will allow you.



Chart #6C – Bottom of the Square

You could have, in theory, sold any time that price broke the diagonal of that triangle and square in which you are trading. The next objective then is to the bottom of that square. Indeed it has gone exactly to the tick to the bottom of the square on the circle of price objectives. We will cover more on this on the next chart. We have in this chart now gone down 540 degrees. In other words – three 180-degree squares that we have now determined. We are nearing the time frame for this “end of square” parameter.



Chart #7 – Obvious Downtrend

Note that we are talking about an obvious downtrend. We have had nothing to tell us that it has come above the Pythagorean diagonal from the top. Note that no trade will close above the line during this trek downward. Until it gets above that, it is Pyrapoint's position that we have no business being long-term bullish. Take advantage of every bear flag opportunity and that is the way you trade it. You are going to trade it as a bear flag because the trend is down. You are going to increase your position with a stop over the top of the diagonal and trade it as a bear flag. Same thing if you are looking at an objective to the bottom of the square. You are going to have a place to set your stop, either per the Pythagorean diagonal or on the square for your next objective. In this case we said we would address the circle of time and we will put those circles on here. We have three 180-degree squares, which would yield 540 degrees downward in price and nearly two squares of time have evolved. One must use the stop on both sides of the triangle if you are selling with the downtrend---or buying with an up-trend, the same rules of operation apply. You will keep your stop either on the top of the square or on the diagonal. Doing this, you will never have very much money exposed at one time. You should be able to financially be there for tomorrow.

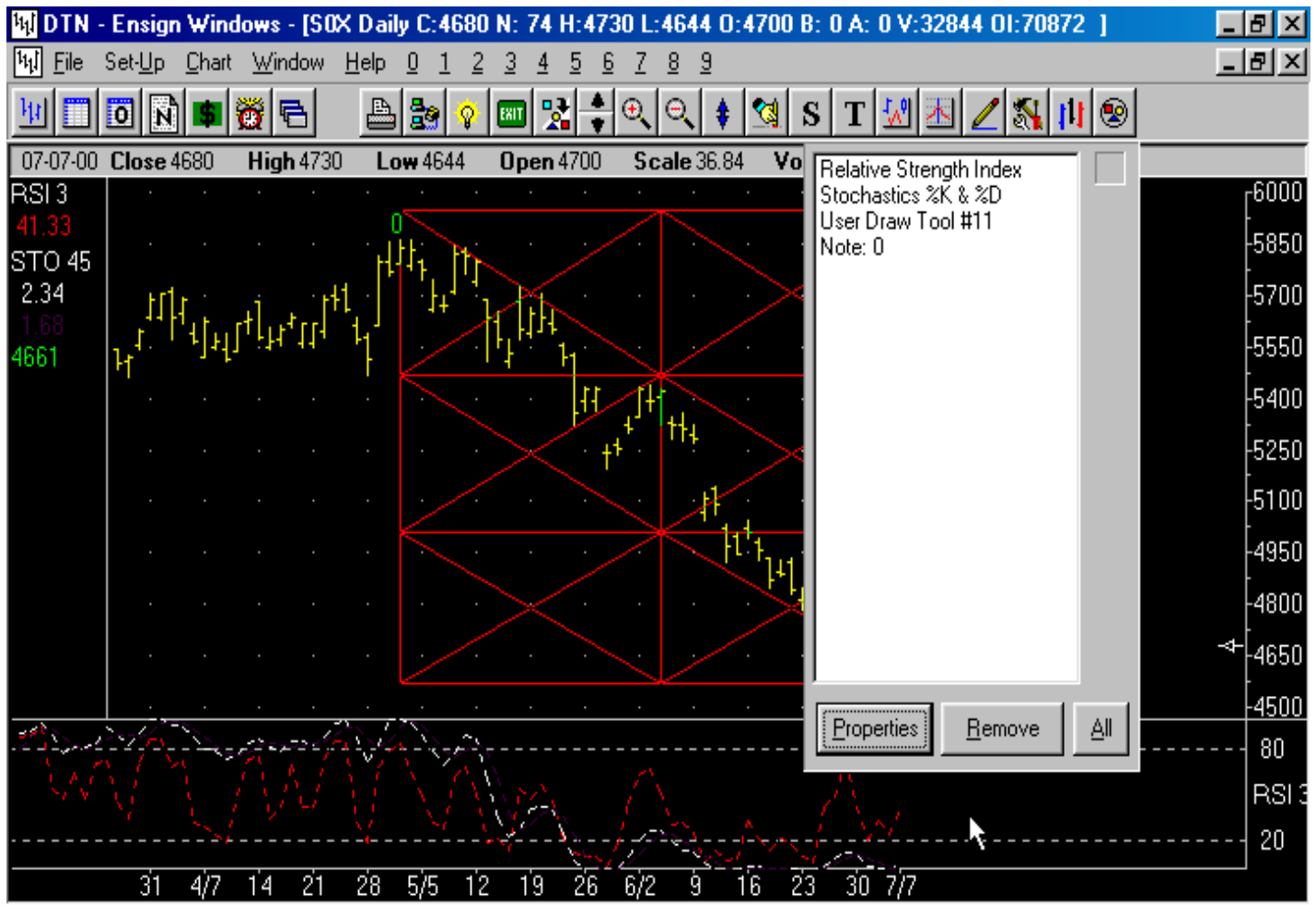


Chart #8A - Start with Zero at the Top

We start with zero at the top. We will put that into effect down 180 degrees. The next step is to place our position in terms of where 180 degrees is going to be in price. We will do that by going to the bottom of the square and noting accordingly. So we now have 180 degrees recorded at the bottom of the square. Obviously 360 is going to be the bottom of the next square. 540 is going to be the bottom of the third square, which is exactly to the tick where the market went yesterday. An expected recovery should be treated as a retracing effort inasmuch as the downtrend Pythagorean Diagonal has not been penetrated on a close, per the Rules.



Chart #8B - Notes

Here the menu is on the board is to show the tool bars again. Note that this is the same place where we went to the Pyrapoint ESPL1 and this time we go to “Notes”. Notes will let you apply script to anything you need to write or to place the different arrows and so on that you see on the screen.

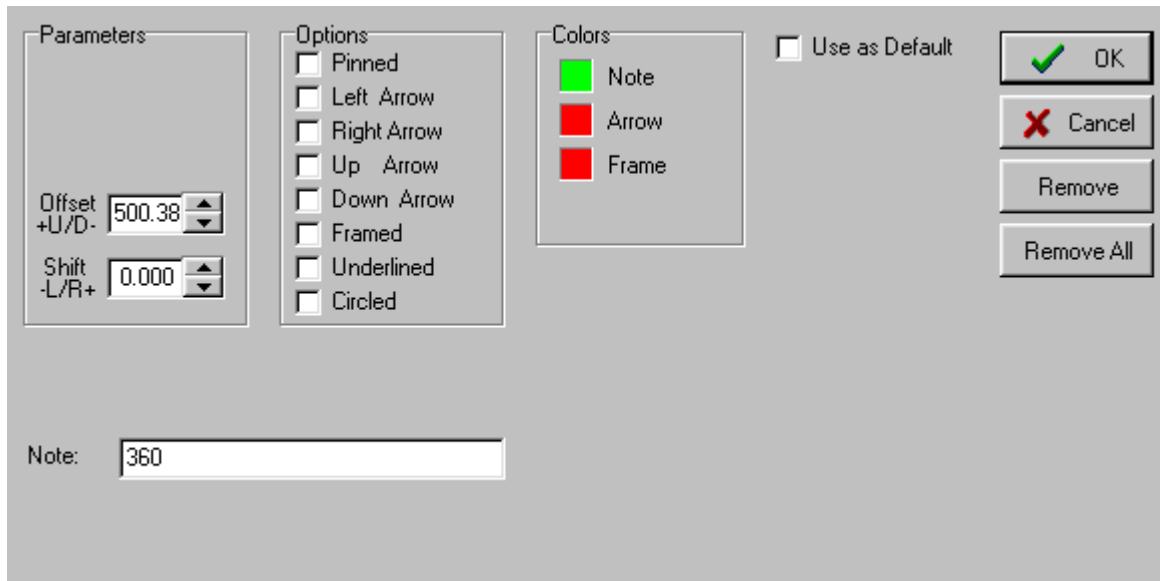


Chart #8C - Put in 360

If we want to go ahead and finish this chart we hit “notes”. Again go down to the point where we want to denote the 360 degrees. We can repeat the same performance to get the 540-degree line recorded. We know how far we have gone in terms of price; and we can see how we are coming along the way toward squaring up with time. We know that time is going to run out in this square in, roughly, two days. We have now moved down 540 degrees in price and two squares in time. This will likely provide an interpretation of squaring per most Gann students, I feel. I assure you that it does respond accordingly with Pyrapoint a very high percentage of times.

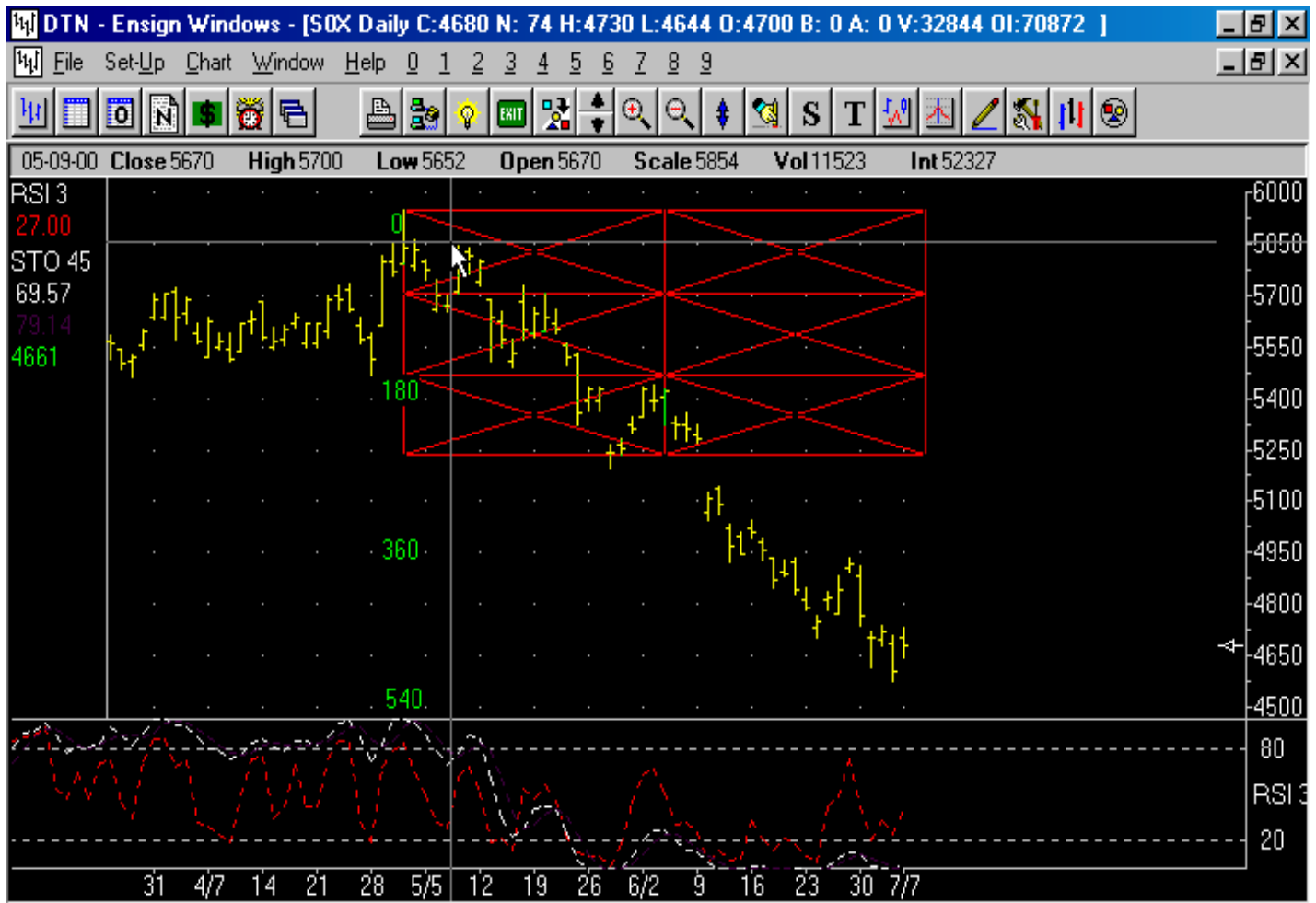


Chart 9A - Reduce the Size of the Square to 90 Degrees

On this chart I have purposely reduced the size of the square to 90 degrees. You will notice it is just half of the 180-degree chart we had before. You will also note that there are just three of the 90-degree squares on the chart. Ensign will give you more of those if we want them. We have not asked for them because we seldom use more than the three. If you notice, the 90-degree will give you an even closer place to use your bear flag options. Note that your retracement did not come up to the Pythagorean diagonal from which you are trading. Note too that if you are sliding down from 0, down through those price tops, that you are going to end up right on target for the bottom of the end of the second square or 180 degrees. That's why you know that you are in the wrong parameter of trading. This is very important! This lesson is important enough to justify your spending a bit of extra time on it. You will get discouraged if you think that you are in the wrong parameter of trading. It is not difficult to find out if you are on track.



Chart #9B - Take the Pencil and Go Down to The Second Square

As an example, let's take a pencil and go down to the second square as we have indicated a moment ago. We will find that we are hitting exactly the path of the tops of the beans that we are trading in this period. We know we are right at 180--- that's the big picture. You can bring it down to the little one. It will help you get more fine-tuned bear flags (if you are trading bear flags) until it gets over the bear trend line just drawn. We know that it is trading on 180 and that the bear trend line is going to be intact until such time as the trend changes. So you now have the big picture superimposed on the small one. You'll not be wrong on either one of them. They both do the sync and work together. It's easier to follow the one they are really trading. In this case it is the 180 degrees.



Chart #10A – User Draw Tool #11

Since we know what parameters in which we should be trading, let's go back to the 180 degree chart, and let's talk about that down trend line that is so important to us. We will go to the properties and go to the user draw 11. This is what we opened under the hammer. Highlight the User Draw Tool #11. This is the Pyrapoint signal from the hammer tool. We will highlight that and go to properties and change that back very simply. At this time, please go to the next frame.

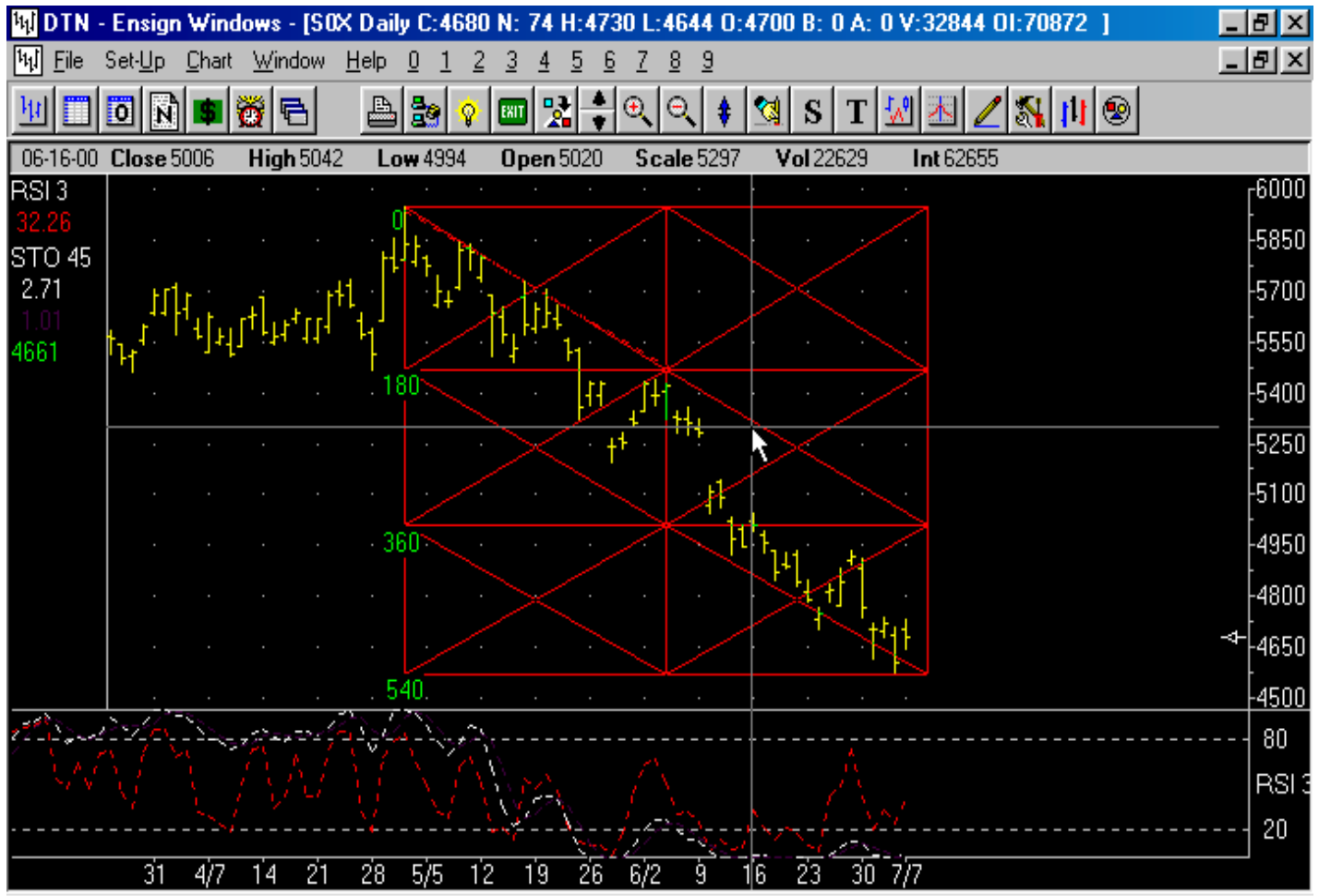


Chart #10B - Set the Parameters to 1, which is 180 Degrees

We have now gone back to the 180 changing only one thing in the parameters. Ensign has done an excellent job of making this user friendly. From reading the book, we know that .5 is 90 degrees; we know that 1 is 180 degrees. We also know that 1 is the parameter in which it is trading. The trend line tells us that. So now we have changed the “properties” into “1”, and we are going to look back to see the chart on parameters of 180. We wanted to make a specific point of this, because when you are trading in the right parameter, it’s worth spending a little time to assure your parameter (degree). It becomes important for another reason: you will sell against your trend line all the way down. By trend line I am talking about the trend line from the original top, the Pythagorean diagonal downward 180 degrees and downward 360 degrees. So you will know that this is the line that has to be broken before you want to be permanently excited that the trend is going to change and be on the upside. It doesn’t mean that you are not going to get bounces off the other diagonal which is parallel to it and 180 degrees below it. These lines are your trading highway.



Chart #10C – Coming to the End of the Square

If you come to the end of the square and you desire to take a trade before you really know for sure that its going to go over that trend line (the one that's come down from back on May the 3rd) you probably can expect that you may get a retracement as opposed to a primary move. That's the way we like to look at that as a rule. So two to three days from now, when you are at the end of the square, if all of the momentum indicators are all down and everything looks as if it is going to turn on the square you could take a position. Remember you need to have it above the 45-degree angle that is coming up in the next square--- it will come off the bottom. You would then need to start using your stop below this diagonal just as you used the stop above the trend line coming down. In this way you won't loose your margin while you are trying to get positioned.



Chart #11 – Running the Pythagorean Diagonal Up

We stopped elaboration on the last chart saying that we were going to have an opportunity for a turn around at the end of the square. I would like to encourage you to run a parallel diagonal into the next square as per the example in the event that your program doesn't draw an additional square. When you run a Pythagorean diagonal up the square (just like you have in the others) this will allow you to run your stop beneath this line, if indeed you are going to be safe with this trade.

If it goes ahead and proceeds on upward and breaks the trend line, you'll be onboard. If you don't and you want to be ultra conservative, you can get a little better place to get in by bringing it into a 90 as we have shown you in prior charts. You can choose to stay with this one if it goes through the 180-degree down trend line. Then you are already on board. You have the makings of the new highway which will be supported by the bottom of the 3rd square which you will be making in the diagonal coming up in the third square. That will be the bottom of it if it does turn. The top will be the parallel line that comes from the top of the 3rd square, 360 degrees.

In our opinion then, and in conclusion for this series of comments, if indeed it is a trend change, and if indeed it is going to be a good one, it's going to follow the diagonals up from the bottom square which will also establish the highway on the top--- the same way that you did coming down. You'll be doing exactly the same thing that you did coming down. You will be using bear and bull flags the same way you did in this highway of the Pyrapoint travel.

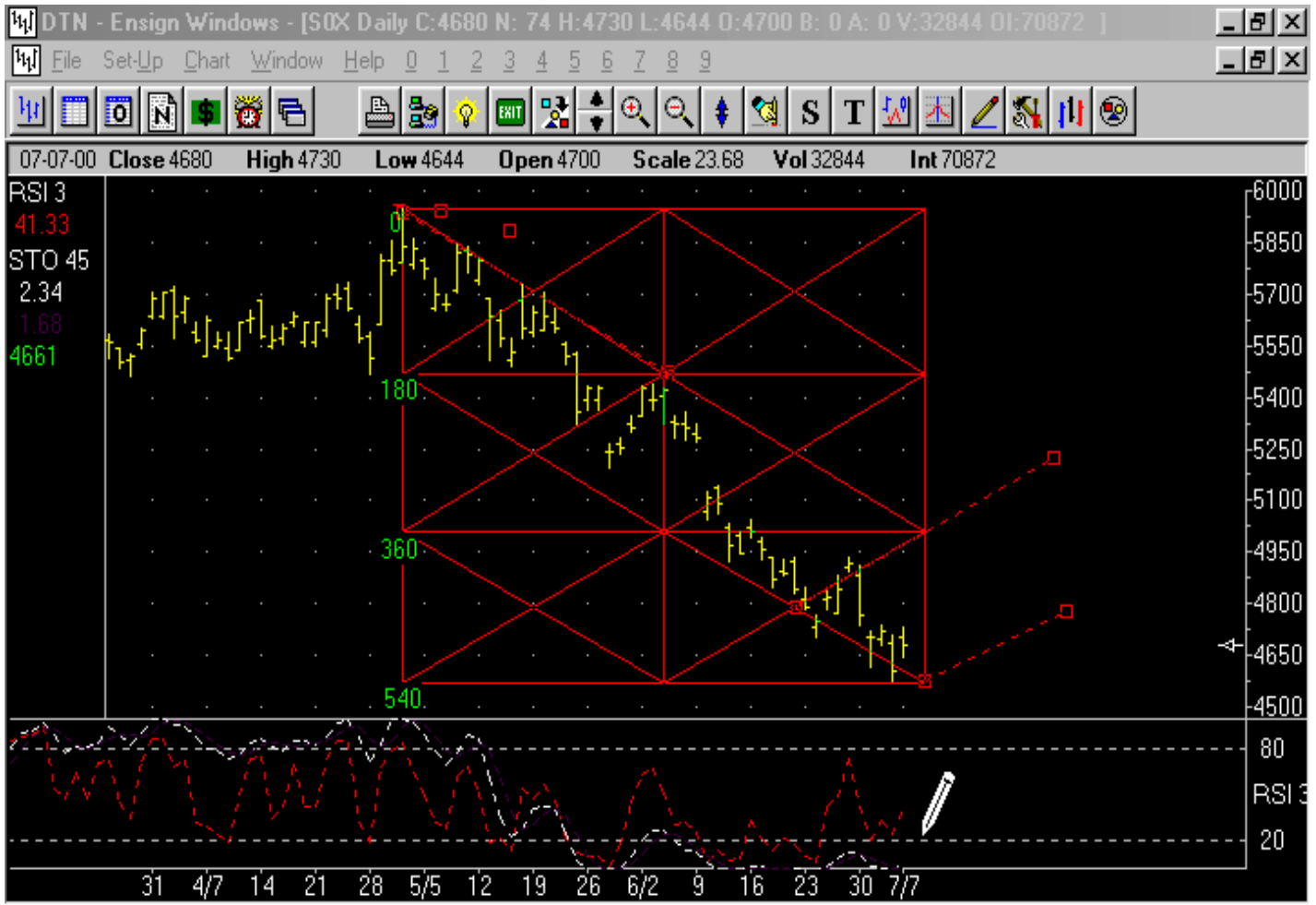


Chart 11A – Take a Bull Position with Caution

We have shown here the big picture all the way through and obviously it is a pretty wide highway. When soybeans move with volatility, we have to have a pretty wide highway for the big picture. You can take not only 90 degrees, 45 degrees, and even on an intraday, you'll perhaps get down to 11 ¼ degrees---bonds, for instance, much smaller yet. You can do the same program all the time, but don't take any of those (in my opinion) outside of the context of the main trend path. This is a downtrend highway so we should not be taking any bull positions without caution. If you choose a bull position here, you should only be expecting retracing action, and we would then expect it to continue on down as we have shown so many times. If you go downward 4 or 5 days, and then you just come up 1 or 2 days, it tells you that you fighting against the main trend if you try to go the other way. This is tough on the troops!

We can evaluate this on a smaller scale. We can do this by bringing in some smaller charts and giving you an idea of how they coordinate--- indeed the manner in which they sync. This will assist you to believe in those Pythagorean diagonals. If you are in the right square, then you can indeed tell what to do and give yourself a chance to act before the big boys get all your money.

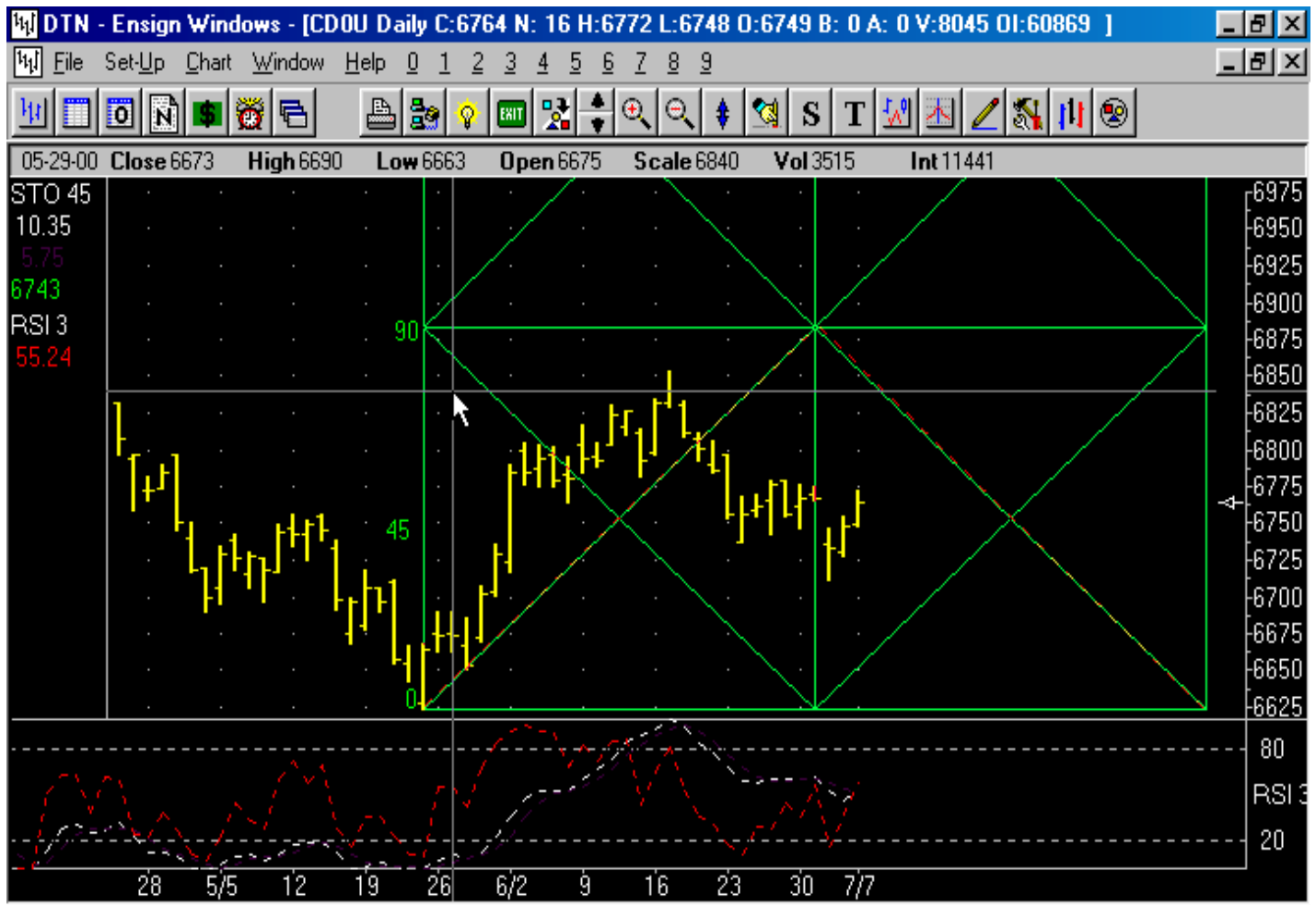


Chart #13 The Use of 45s and 90s

With this particular lesson we are going to try to take a look at the use of 45's and 90's. We are going to say that we have made a 90-degree square, and that everything stayed above the diagonal until on 6/22 when it broke below it. Then you say, "ok, now I know to get out of my longs." Where do I expect my short to give me support? At this point I need more fine-tuning for the big picture. I should go to a smaller picture-- and we have done this in the next chart.

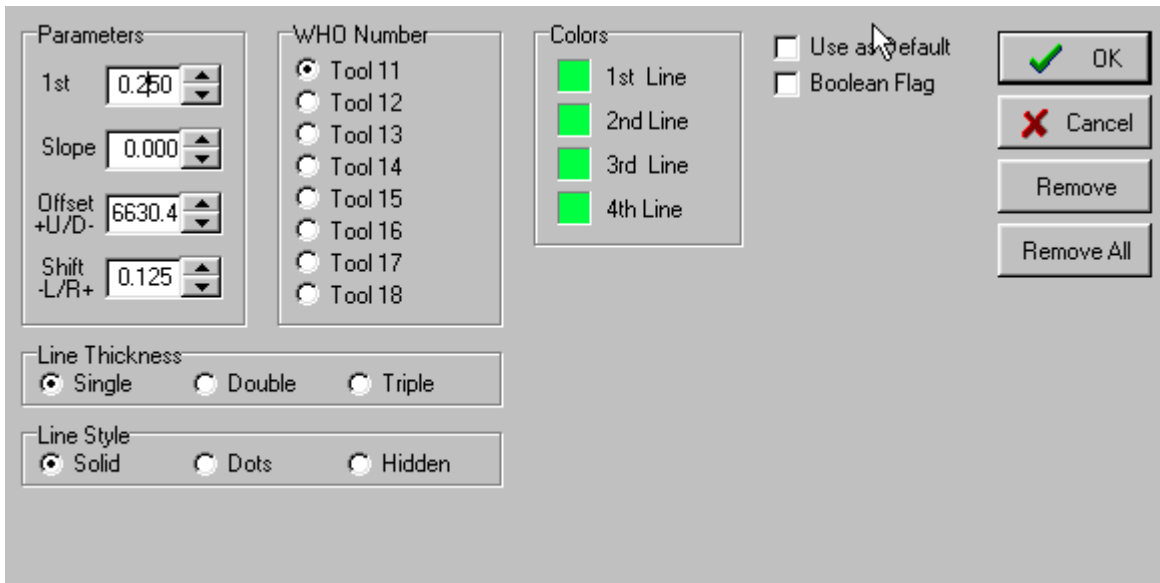


Chart #13 - Make the Next Degree Smaller

We will now go to the properties and make the next degree smaller so that we can fine-tune. This is what I want you to learn to do. So I am going to properties and I am going to go to the draw tool--- and I am going to change the size of that square. I am going to change it to a 45 degree which means I am going to go to .25 instead of .5.

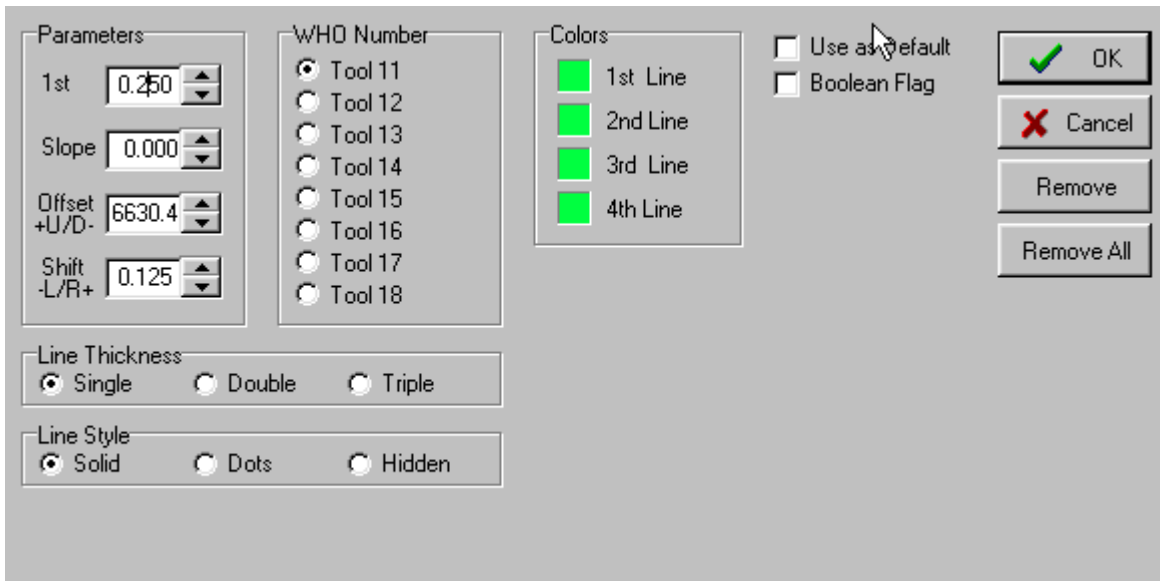


Chart #13B – Going to Properties

In properties I am going to go to the draw tool, and I am going to change the size of that square. I am going to change it to a 45 degree which means I am going to go to .25 instead of .5 (as shown). Granted that this is repetition, it should be noted that this same procedure is used on the sequence of .125, .063, .03125, etc. Just be certain that you stay in the Pythagorean relationship.

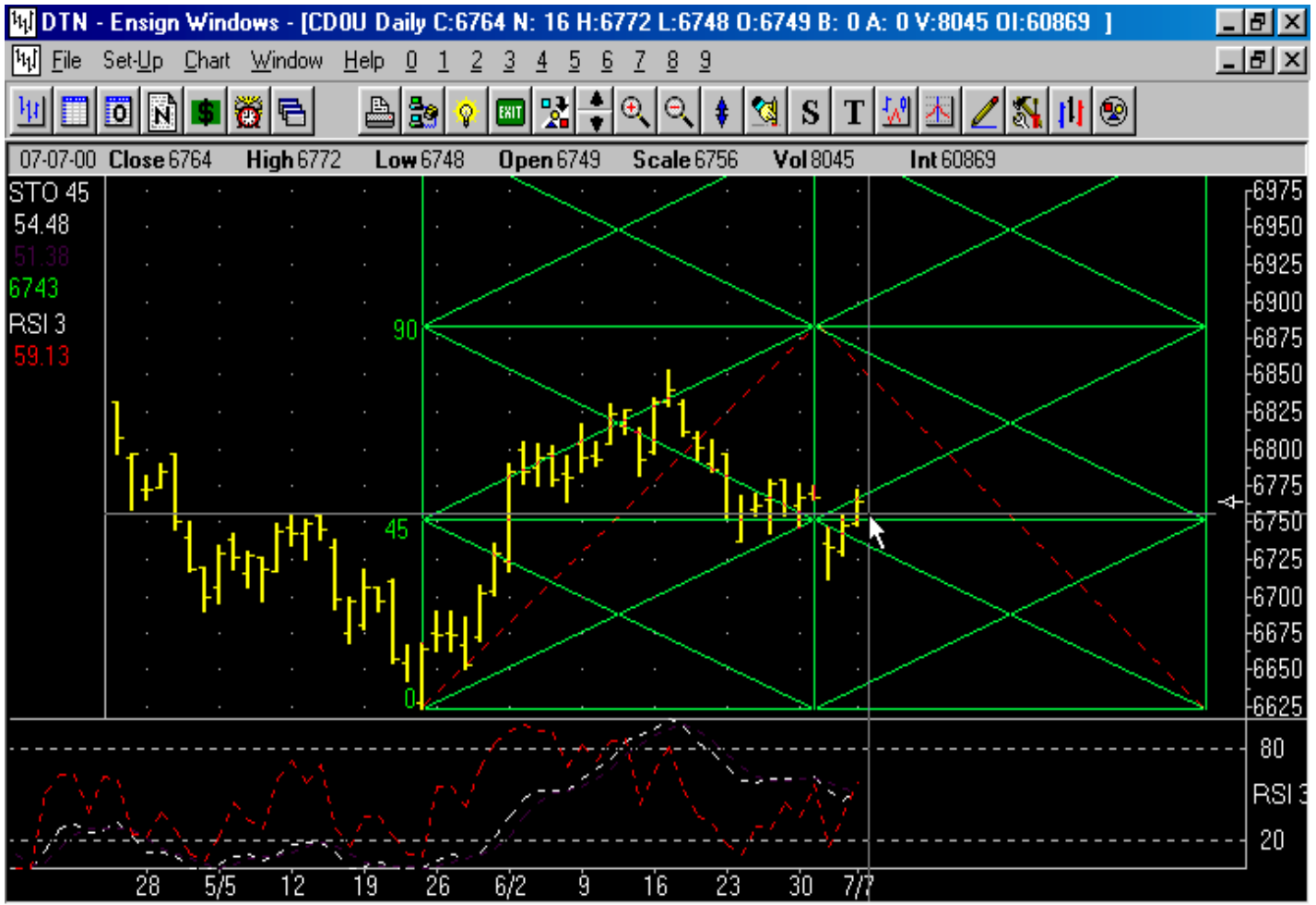


Chart #13C - 45-Degree Presentation

Ok now we should have a 45-degree presentation of the same square that we just gave you. We are fine-tuning the 90-degree and here it is. I dotted in the 90 degree old lines here in red so you can see where we were and where it came across. Now you see what it looked like on the 45. You are not out of sync--- you are totally in sync all the time--- and mathematically it should be that way. Now this tells you where to expect your support. You have a trend change right at EOS (end of square). Now you can decide whether it is prudent for price to get above the diagonal line into the next square so that you can stay long. Your plan is shown for you--- and it is definite. You can tell exactly where you need to be.



Chart #14A – A Look at August Cattle

We are going to take a look at August Cattle, just on the last wave, so that you might get a feel for what we are really doing relative to the importance of the significant highs.

For our purposes here we have a high on 6/6/00, and we note that we first put on a 90-degree Pyrapoint chart. We usually start with 90 degrees because Gann used it as his pattern chart. He talked about it a lot. It acts as a stabilizing “base” between 2 x 1’s and 1 x 2’s, in our own mind. On the chart it serves to tell whether we are too small or too large. It is just a good place to start, on the daily at least. We started from this high and, following our prior instructions, we have now put a 90-degree square on live cattle from 6/6. We now see that we have a simple 90 degree square from a significant top on 6/6, and it is showing that it went to the bottom of that square just as perfectly as you would expect. Cattle are a little more volatile and you can see a reason for that. As you go three decimals in your calculations, you are multiplying by the factor of 10 when you start out. It is not going to affect you as it is all built into this program.

We now see that we are down to the bottom of the square and our barometers are down as well. The MACD has even made a little divergence. You might be saying, “gee I wonder if I shouldn’t be going long, because this may square out with something behind us on a bigger parameter.”



Chart #14B - Superimposed Same Size Square

So what we will do is to superimpose another square, a bullish one, which we can watch. If it stays above the Pythagorean Diagonal, the barometers have said that we can go, divergence have said that we can go, and we are in the bottom of the square. So we can go; we are justified to avert the wait to the end of the square. Cattle especially can move quite a lot before the end of the square. We are going to superimpose a square within a square (not to be confused with trading the smaller square within the square that we talked about). This is a superimposed same sized square--- only we are going to take this with the idea that the position will be a bottom worth following. We are going to put a square on the first low of 6/28. I don't argue with you if you would take the 2nd low where it closes high to make your decision. I would take it on 6/28 or 6/29, either one would be fine. We now have a superimposed green dotted line, therefore, if you do decide that you want to go because it went to the bottom of the square (and it did go to the bottom on the barometers) and everything looked as if it could make a retracement, you now have the line to go by. Pyrapoint will tell you where to put your stop. It's going to be under the diagonal from the low that you selected. You are staying right on top of the line as you can see. You know where to get out if it does not stay there.



Chart #15 Fibonacci Circles

This particular chart is September Wheat. You can see in the background some of the things we have been talking about. My notes here are to myself since these charts are from my own files. We show a little Fibonacci circle when barometers were down at the first trend change on the price chart (also marked with the supporting study window). I then received a divergence at the 2nd chance that I had to sell. That's why I put the Fibonacci circles there---simply an alert to my attention for a potential trade. This carries no significance except as a "marker".

I had an oversold situation when the RSI and Stochastics were getting high, as was the MACD where I have the 2nd Fibonacci circle. It was just telling me to get ready to sell. We did (against the top diagonal of the highway) and sold into the square. RSI divergence was a confirming factor for the selection of the diagonal. The biggest factor of influence for this trade (and the Fib. Circle placement) was the fact that this diagonal represents the top of the Pythagorean Highway for that wave of action. Remember, price travels between the diagonals!

One of the reasons for this chart was to point out for you that we had a Fibonacci circle placed ahead of time looking at the square as it is shown. Remember, as the book will tell you, some 15% of the time you will get an accelerated move. That's why I won't take a buy until it gets back on top of the Pythagorean diagonal in the following square. In this case we got right on target, perfect at the end of time frame. We came out with an accelerated move.

You can see what happened to the wheat-- it dropped a whole square, in a day, opening into the next square. It was the end of the square and it was ready to make a move. Some of the major services were recommending buying wheat "with vigor" at this time. As you can see from this chart, you did not have any reason to buy wheat. You were under the bearish side of the square. It was selling against the triangle or the bear flag. In many cases like this example, something big is going to happen at the end of the square. It could be an accelerated move like in this example---or you could anticipate a pivot wherein your trend could change (as Gann used to quote "at least temporarily").



Chart #16B – Setting an Alert-Trap

One of the things that I particularly do myself (because we're doing other things sometimes when we should be watching the market) is to watch for the Stochastics, Relative Strength, MACD and/or ASI to position on lows. I know that this is when I should pay attention. Ensign makes this rather simple: you just draw a line and that is what I have done – the little blue line in what I call setting an alert-trap.

Stochastics %K & %D
Relative Strength Index
User Draw Tool #11
Fibonacci Circles
Fibonacci Circles
Fibonacci Circles
Fibonacci Circles
Fibonacci Circles
Fibonacci Circles
Note: NOTE ACC. MOVE AT
Fibonacci Circles
Fibonacci Circles
MACD Oscillator (Exponential)
Draw Line Alarmed
Note: SETTING AN "ALERT"
Stochastics %K & %D

Chart #16C - Draw Line Alarmed

I draw a line just above the Pyrapoint support line which is the objective under consideration. Next you need only to “alarm” this line in the line “properties” section as shown. It’s as simple as drawing a line on your chart---let it watch for you. Again, Ensign makes it simple.

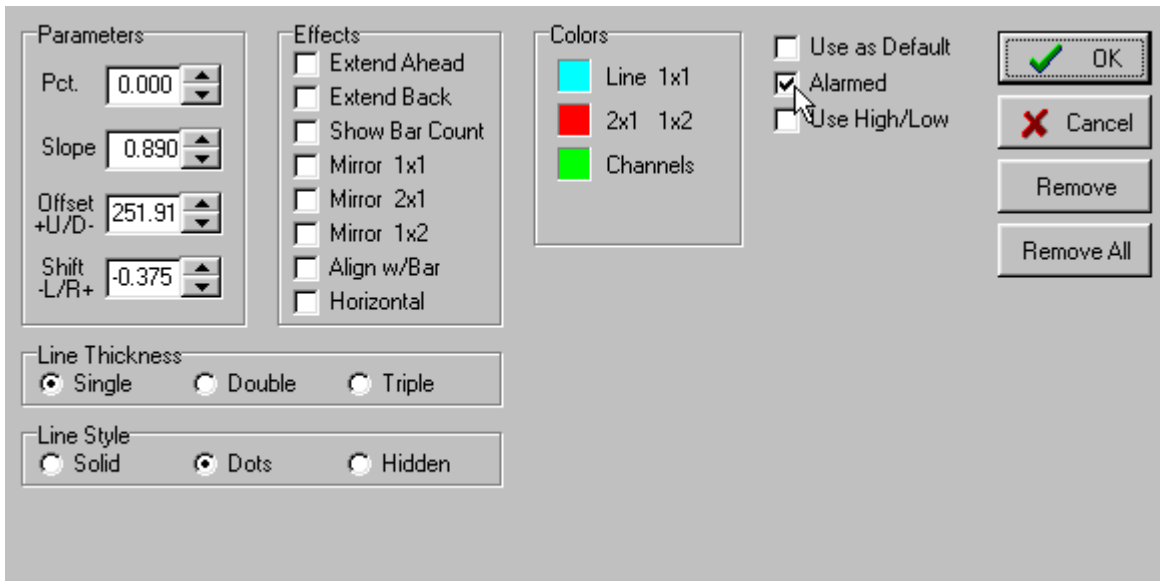


Chart #16D Alarmed

Here is the example to which we referred above: You then go to properties, and under properties there is a box that says “alarm”. It will alarm that line anywhere you draw it. It will notify you on the screen when you have violated this line.

Now let’s cover properties a little more thoroughly. Let’s take a look at the properties button, which is the end button on the toolbar. We will find that everything that you have put on your machine up to now is all listed there. You can take any of them off. You can bring them down and add to them for anything that you need for making changes under properties.

Let’s take a look at the draw line that we alarmed, and I’ll show you what it looks like. I have opened up the properties relative to that line and I call to your attention the three boxes used as default alarms using high and low. We are going to use the alarm--- and we are just going to check that box so that this is relative to the properties of that line alone. We will alarm that line so it will give us the notation when it is hit.

1	2	3	4
10	15	20	30
45	60	-10	-30
T	D	W	M

Time to all charts

Chart #17 – Changing the Time Interval

If we desire to look at this same daily chart on an hourly basis, we simply click on the “time” menu above on this same chart that we have been talking about and place it into a 60-minute format. Obviously, we have other time options as shown as well. All we need to do is to go to the T representing time in the toolbar, and it will bring down a list of numbers shown in Chart #17 that are available to us in terms of time.



Chart #17C – The Same Rules Apply

What we need to do is just hit the button and it does a “redo” on the entire chart in the basis of 60 minutes. It stays in sync as the daily. The same rules apply to the hourly as the daily. Use it as a bear square or a bear flag, each square giving you a chance for a bear flag. You must use extreme caution in using the bull flag when you are under the downward trend line. You use every opportunity to sell against that triangle (bear flag) so long as it is within the parameter, and the direction, of the bigger degree, which would be the daily.



Chart #18 – Squares Work Within Squares

This chart is simply a chart that shows the example for the fact that the squares work within squares. This is pretty universal. At the end of the 15-minute time frame depicted from the top picked here, somewhat at random, you still get sync between the time frame factors. At the end of the square you expect the next 15-minute time frame to make a trend change. Of course it makes not only a trend change, it gaps up and closes right at the top of the square. Then it starts its sideways movement--- and it will probably pick up support at the diagonal coming up in the second square. It's just a confirmation that it IS universal. Time does not change and price does make its moves according to the Pythagorean diagonal and square.



Chart #19 – Finding the Right Square

Judging from questions that students have asked me, I think that the one thing that I would want to talk about in a repetitive manner would be that of being finding the right square. It's not as hard as it seems, and you need to know that, in my opinion, Gann used the 2 x 1's and 1 x 2's for that purpose. I usually start with a 90-degree square as a base for daily charts. If price is moving a lot, like beans, I know it will likely be a 180. If, when you start it, price cuts through your diagonals--- or it does not reach your diagonals--- you know what to do. You put a line beginning at the top or bottom depending upon your starting point. Go then to the 2nd square down (price) or to the 2nd square out (time) to draw your lines. You need only squares, not protractors---these are calculated lines of price-traffic. Observe your traffic!

In this case we have a picture in this chart of August Beans. After you are in the right square and you come to the end of the square, you expect something to happen. You have probably an 85% chance that it will happen, at least temporarily. If that happens, and you have a pivot, if you are a bull, you want the pivot to be on the downside. You want a bar(s) sticking down. If you are a bear, you want that formation to be on a top.

In our example here of the August Beans, we come to the end of the square and we have a little down run for only one day. If you're a bull you can say "hot tamales" I am ready to go forward now--- but my caution to you is that you shouldn't believe it until you get above the "45-degree line" or the diagonal of that 2nd square. What I mean by the 2nd square is the 2nd square of time. As it moves over it has to stay above that diagonal, or else you are going to get just what you see on the charts--- and go on down. If it failed and did not make it, then expect a continuation of the downtrend. In this case start marking your next objective which is the diagonal below it, where it went in 4 days, broke that, and went to the square. Breaking that, it went down to the next support--- and so on. This is going to continue because you are on the highway of the downtrend.



Chart 20 - Take the Smaller Degree

On this chart with bonds you started with your last wave on 6/23. I wanted to present it to show you how you can take a smaller degree, even though we have been trading in a bigger degree (45) from earlier lows.

You can see where you are at anytime; I have made that statement a number of times in the book. I want you to know that it is a fact. Let's take a look from this low of 6/23. We are going to put our Pythagorean diagonal on this, and we can see that we have to come down to 22 1/2 degrees. If we put on a 45-degree chart, you can see that we would have to dissect it again, and it makes it perfectly.

Just stay with the Pythagorean scale. Don't get odd numbers. It has to be 90, 45, 22 1/2, 11 1/4--- what ever you do in the Pythagorean sequence. Here we are at 22 1/2 which you can see fits. You can tell by putting a line in the square, if we had a 45-degree unit. You notice that it never closed below the line all the way up the 3 - 6 or 7 days or a week. In that week it went to the top of the square, nearly exactly. The next day you were alerted to the fact that it opened below the support diagonal --- and that was what I call the "shot across the bow"--- that tells you to be a little careful. You are probably going to get a little resistance here. Look also where your Stochastics and RSI are. They are both on top when you were on the top of the square in price. They are now fading. That tells you that you are probably going to get a chance to sell into the end of the square. You probably should not take the trade at the square until you see what happens at the end of the square. It will tell you what your pivot is going to be.



Chart 20A – The Pythagorean Diagonal and a Place to Put My Stop

Following further on this study, conservatively I would likely not take a position until I had placed the diagonal line in the chart from the pivot point. I would want to make certain that I had a place to put my stop under a safe 45-degree (the Pythagorean diagonal) ---no need to lose more money than we need to.

You know exactly where to get out. You will note that this is an example of the square within a square.

If you are trading daily bonds, and you are going to be trading @, say, 971, common sense tells you that the square root of that is about 32 days. You likely want something finer-tuned than that. This is why we use that floating decimal; that is why Gann went to India to learn how to do that--- a modern math approach.

You get the square within that square by pulling the decimal over. Just use it in its pure form, 97, instead of 971. Then you are getting a 10-day movement. That is more effective for handling something with these kinds of numbers and volatility. Your stop will be much easier to manage.



Chart #21 - S&P 60-Minute Chart

I selected this particular chart to give you an idea of how the S&P might look to you on a 60-minute chart---and how indeed it does keep in sync with its time frame and objectives! We started at 10:30 on 6/29 (not shown on this chart) which was the last significant low. Note that it went to the end of the square to the hour--- turned exactly to the hour from the top of the square (nearly to the tick).

Then there was a new highway established. Note that as it recedes that you now are in a mode for coming down, because you pivoted on a top. Also note that your highway is established. (I have made an assumption that you can visually see the referenced data on the 6/29 low---even though we are showing only the last part for this discussion). This involves showing how the sync fits with this last low which we ARE showing.

Then price comes down to the middle of the square (based upon the prior square not shown, as stated above). By this time your barometers are all “over sold”.

When price started down barometers were screaming at you that you needed not to expect it to go on to another square--- indeed not even to another diagonal, because you were there--- and of course it didn't lie to you--- they were.

Now let's move back up to the bottom established here on 7/6 at 10:30 again. You could interject a second square at that point, if you wanted to take a look at this wave. Your barometers are down where they need to be, and you could take a look as the next potential move back up. For an hourly I really try to do that, because it is more flexible than your daily. This is our prime point for this chart view.

You can see by looking at a parallel line from that bottom, that you would be looking mighty brilliant. It would be just coming right on the top of that diagonal of the square.



Chart #22A – Justification of Starting Another Square

Note that on this chart (again the 60 minute S&P) we alluded to the fact that we were going to have justification that we were beginning another square when the barometers got down as far as they did. So we have done that to which we alluded at this juncture.

We put that square into affect---and you'll note that it handled it perfectly, staying above the 45 or the Pythagorean diagonal. It actually ended up closing a little bit above the square, so we expect now that it is going to tell us in the next hour whether it's going to be a valid move. It's coming into the end of that square.

You'll know at that time whether you should take a position or whether you indeed will get an accelerated move, or reversal, or whatever will happen--- at the completion of the next hour.

One other notation should be made here as we look at this chart. It tells us several things that you might want to remember if you are using this floating decimal. I told you that I used the first three numbers, and you'll find that the square root of 149 gives you 12 plus. The machine is going to make a right hand side of the square in thirteen days unless indeed it closes under the 13th square--- in which case it would reduce 1-- --and that would be the end of the square. In this case you have one more day, because you have 12 and a fraction so you have 13 to count--- and have 12 on the board. Again I get it by taking the floating decimal. Just use the first 3 numbers and you'll find that it will be a lot more accurate than trying to project it on out.

I am not telling you that you can't "take it on out", but you have to have a large square at hand if you are going to trade an hourly or a daily chart, especially. Again, if it comes tomorrow and you have a down bar the first hour, you can say, "well, I believe this is the end of the square and I have a pivot here"--- and indeed you may have. You will know you have if you take the extension of the 45 on out to the second square in time to the right--- and price keeps the closes above that line. That's where your stop goes so you don't lose the money you have been keeping for a rainy day.

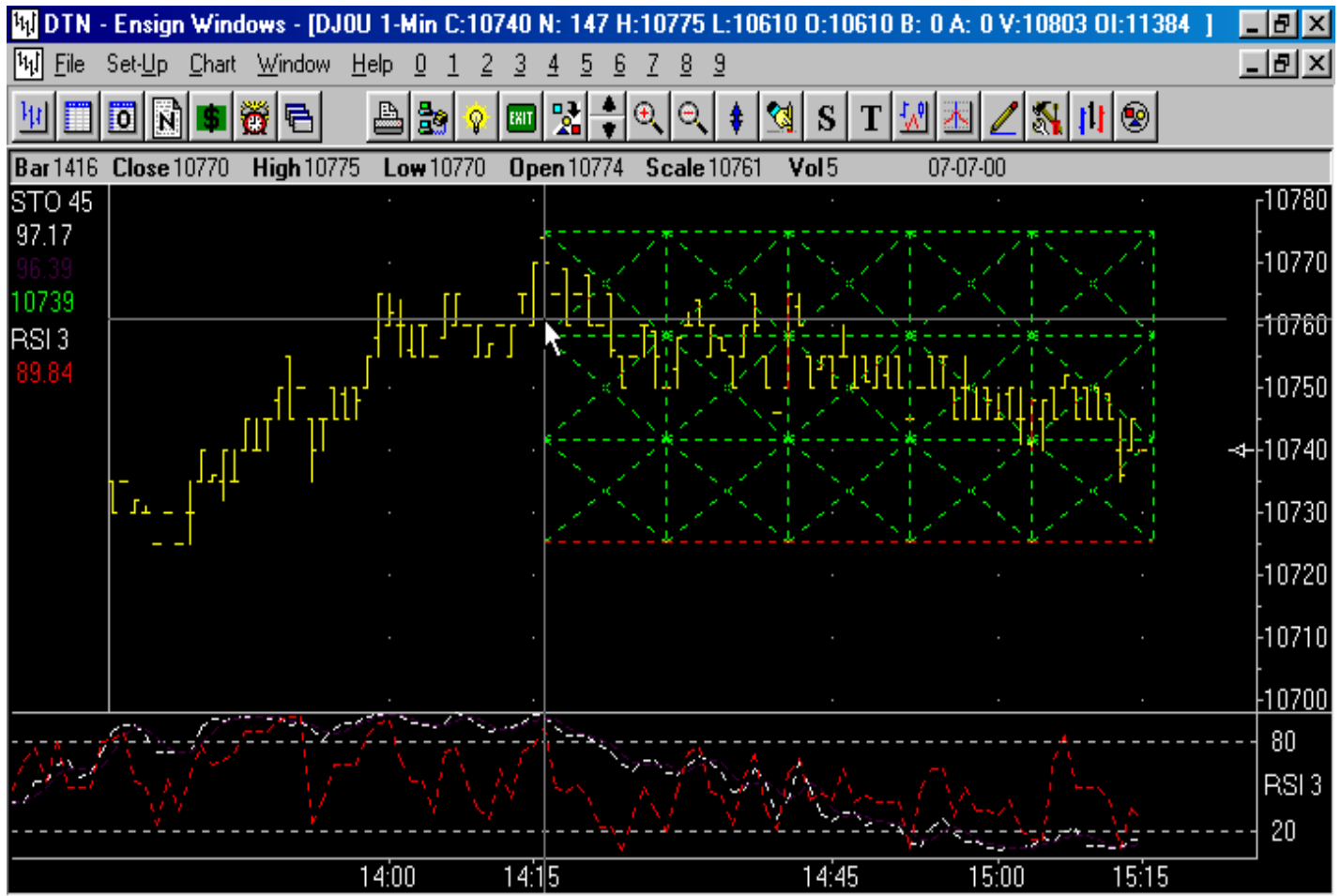


Chart #23 – Dow Jones 1-Minute Chart

In this chart the last significant high is shown to give you an idea that even on a 1-minute, that it does not lie to you. From the top you will notice the highway coming down, or the Pythagorean diagonal. You will notice that it constrained the move as it came down, and that you had a highway parallel to it down below that it did not violate. It went to the end of the square and gave us a pivot--- and back up---and did not exceed the 45 coming up. So you can't get too excited about going further up, and indeed it did come down to the other highway.

You have a matching highway every time it makes a turn. Your matching highway came down in the middle of the second square, and you will notice that it went perfectly at the end of the second square; it had a top pivot, so this said that it had to come down some more. With a top pivot, it came on down and followed its pattern to the end of that square--- where it made a significant low (with a gap as a matter of fact).

It then made a similar move to the end of the next square, which took it up to the diagonal. This brought price down within two minutes of the end of the time frame--- at which time you will expect something else to happen. Have you seen anything more Universal than this?



Chart #24 – Dow Jones 4-Minute Chart

This chart will denote the way it will look after you have applied the rules that we have discussed in order to get the square in which the Dow is trading in a 4-minute mode of operation. We have used the Pythagorean principle of 50 percentile reductions, and have found the sync to use to be .01235. You will note that the price went directly to the top, never to close above it. Price proceeded into the middle of the second square before it reached its objective. It took a little pivot at that point, and at the end of the first square; however, there was little activity, because it was still on its way up---where it went to the top of the square. From there, trend was sideways to down.

It had a little stop at the pivot on the second square that was nothing significant. It could never get on top of the line, which it would have had to do--- if it were going to go up another square. That means it is in a weak position.

The barometers confirmed the peak in the second square. Now you are progressing toward an oversold situation with a couple more 4-minute bars in this square. This is what you would be looking for if you like to trade that small. You can use every rule on this chart that you are using on the big one, if you really want to trade small increments of time. I used the 3-digit floating decimal just as we explained on the other one.

You will note that we used the Stochastic and the RSI (both of them being very oversold) and the Stochastic being even relatively lower than the RSI as clues to select our initiation point for the Pyrapoint squares. We use Stochastic, ASI, or the MACD to tell us the market is actually down so that we can safely take a long position. We then select the Pyrapoint parameters in which to trade from the long side. By the same token we know that when we get to the top of the square with price, with barometers very high, and showing overbought, that you could have anticipated what has happened here.



Chart #25A – Trade It with 90

This hog chart has a high on 4/27 and that is the significant high that we used. You notice that it was a sell there and it stayed below the line all the way down; it never got above that 90-degree line. It really traded a 180 degree move down, but since it has been trading in 90 degrees on over, I'll just use the chart to show you that you could trade it with 90 even though the first wave was a 180 degree wave. Note that it came back on the end of the first square through the day exactly, and then it had an upper pivot. This means what? It is likely to have a reversal--- and reverse it did. It came right on down exactly to the bottom of the 2nd square and closed exactly on it. After that everything was in buy position with the barometers. The stochastics, the MACD and the RSI were all down. You expected it to do what? Go back to the top of the next 90-degree square, since that's what you are trading in this parameter--- and it did that. At the end of the time it was overbought considerably as pointed out by my little spirals that is on my chart as markers. You would then anticipate that it was going to come down, and you would probably think (if you are a bull) that it is going to come down to the end of the square--- and that is what you would like to have it do.

I put up this chart just as a caution. It actually came to an oversold condition two days ahead of the end of the square, making the end of the square which is today as we speak, and making it on a little high. So those of us who would like to see it go higher are a little discouraged from that. It was oversold and the barometers said that I could put the dotted blue line in as a potential up-move. Just in case it did do it, I would have my position already known, and know right where my stops should be.

My concern as a hog raiser would be that I possibly could be looking at some kind of retracement comes Monday morning. Further, perhaps it would retrace only to the lower side of the Pythagorean 45 diagonal that is on my 2nd square or the blue square--- really the bullish square. I would have hoped that it would stay on top of this diagonal, if I wanted to make a case for that bull side. We could expect that it would (unless you get an accelerated move) retrace to that blue line proceeding on its way up.

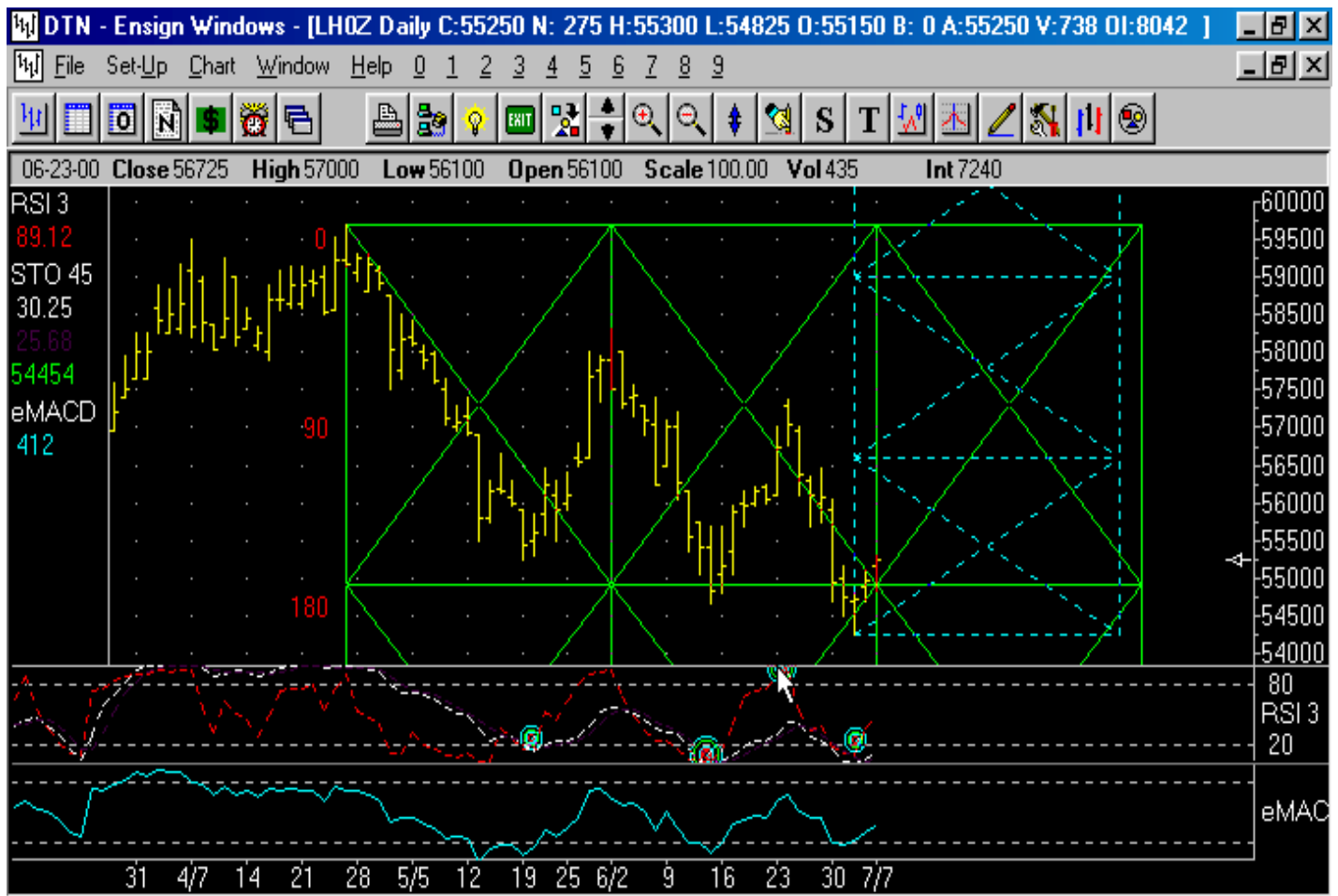


Chart #25B – The Same Rules Apply

In retrospect per this December Hog contract chart; I made an assumption which may benefit by clarification. I refer to the fact that I was determining that you would be able to see that it was trading 180 degrees. You might not be able to see that so we added 180 degree notations. Two things may assist: you could see what happened, and it would confirm to you that just because you are in a larger degree, or a smaller degree, does not mean that you are totally incorrect. You can still interpret it--- you just have to use bigger stops. The same rules still apply. You will notice that when it broke above the bearish 180 degree trend line that it went directly upward to pivot, exactly as we showed you on the 90 degree--- then when it came back down, it went to the bottom of the square just as we showed you on the previous example chart. At this juncture price became very over-purchased.

One of the things that I have spoken little about is the fact that when your Stochastic indicates a low market barometer, and the RSI (as we use it) indicates at least 37 points difference, we stand alerted to examine other factors of potential---i.e. especially the Pyrapoint positions. History has told us that if we have that much spread between them (the RSI and the Stochastic as I use them) that we can expect a retracement, because they are going to come back together at some point. Of course, that is exactly what happened. We had the signal and I showed it by virtue of the little spiral--- and it came back down. It has given us a place to look alive here to see what is going to happen at the end of the square. There is no use having yourself whipsawed out of margin on those times. It's telling you to sit tight and see if the Pythagorean Diagonal holds. Reference here is made per the blue square.

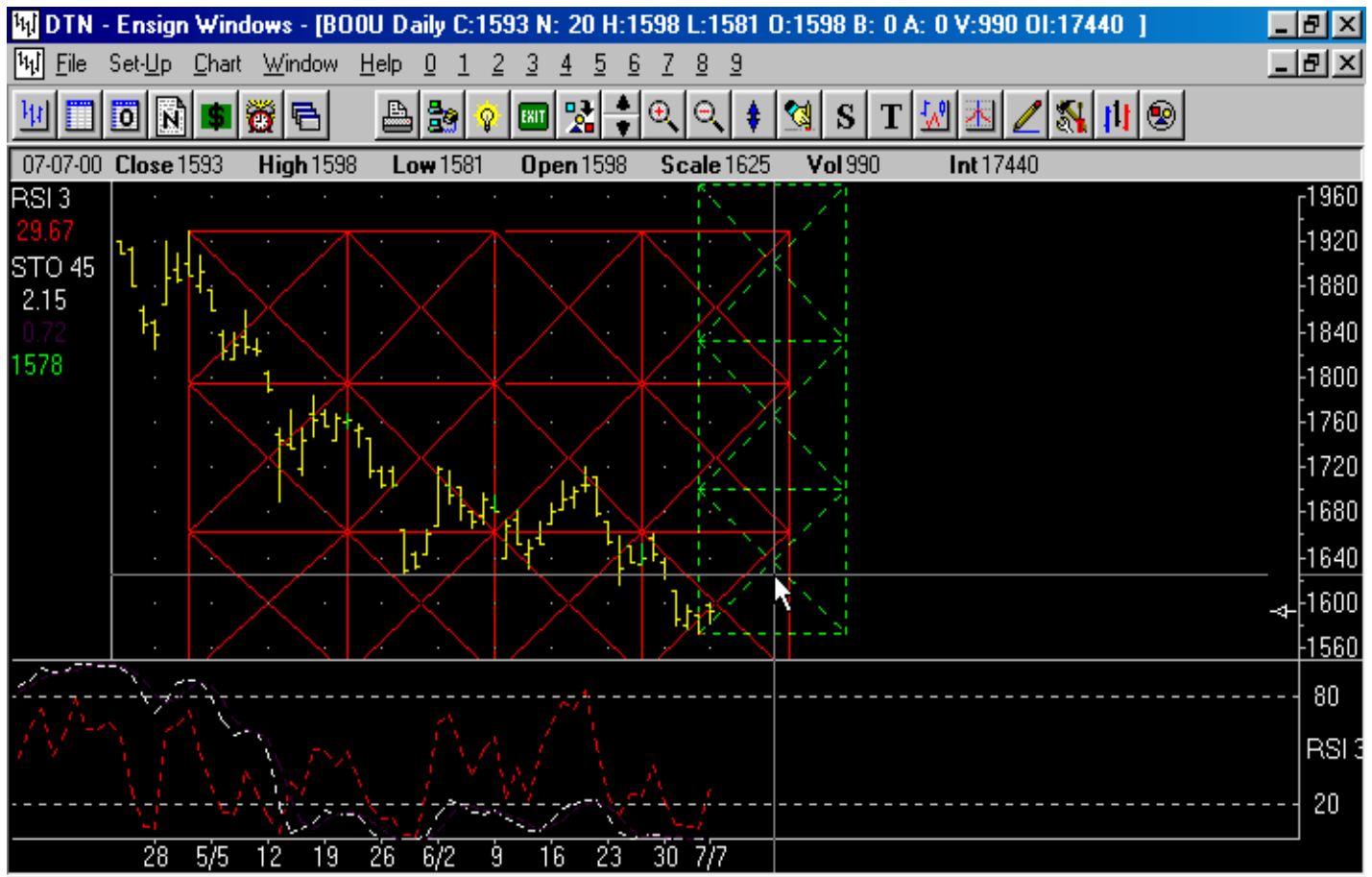


Chart #26 – September Bean Oil

On this chart, which is September Bean Oil of 2000, we picked the significant high here, which is on our parameter of trading on 5/3. A lot of grains were on their highs then as you may recall, and so was Bean Oil. We started our line and selected our square based on that high. You will notice that it never violated the Pythagorean diagonal from that high until it got completely down to the bottom of the second square. At the end of the 2nd square it jumped over that line and acted as if it were going to make some progress.

Now what did we say about that? We said that it would be true progress if it got above the diagonal in the third square. It pivoted on the 2nd one and it needs to get above the diagonal---it never did that. As a matter of fact, it went sideways at that juncture for 7 or 8 days and right to the 45 coming down which was holding it. Here it established the top of the highway in which it is now operating.

You went from the highway in which you were operating to one step up, but you are still in the same diagonal highway. The fence is still there, it just moved over. That is still setting there tonight. It is oversold enough that I felt justified dotting in my temporary lines--- just in case we did have a low here--- and this is the way that it would look in this scenario.

Note that if this were the case, it would be almost synonymous with the 45 that is still prevalent in the bearish chart coming down. They lack just a few cents from being together at that point on the charts. So there is going to be quit a lot of resistance to sell against. If price gets on top, then we can take a look at trying to buy. That would give us a very close stop, and let us remain intact for the next day.

On a personal note, may I say that I sincerely hope that my work will provide material assistance to each of you in your endeavors within this complex field. Good luck! And good trading!

Don E. Hall

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- Trading systems with back test results.
- Powerful compiled Programming Language.

- Powerful ability to do a Study on another Study.
- User defined studies, trading systems, back testing.

Draw Tools

- Fibonacci Lines, Retracements, Cycles, and Circles.
- Gann Fan, Square, and Cycles, and Arc Cycles.
- Andrew's Pitchfork
- Parallel Lines and Parallelogram
- Elliot Wave Projections
- Arrows, Labels and Notes
- Support and Resistance levels
- Speed Lines and Daily Price Levels
- Linear Regression Line
- User defined draw tools

Ensign Color Bars

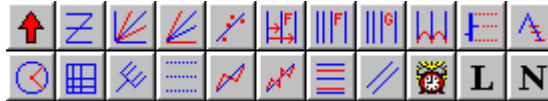
- Island Reversals and Key Reversal Pairs
- Gap Opens and Unclosed Gaps
- Closes in the outer 10% and 25% of range.
- Close vs. Open and Net Change Direction
- Large/Small Ranges and Volumes
- Trends and Key Turning Points
- Outside/Inside Ranges
- User defined color bars.

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Screen Shots of Ensign Windows



- Charts
- Quotes
- Options
- News
- Trading Accounts
- Price Alerts
- Screen Layouts
- Nasdaq Level II
- Print
- Internet Services
- Programming Language
- Exit Program



- Arrows and Bullets
- Fibonacci Levels
- Gann Fan
- Speed Lines
- Linear Regression
- Fibonacci Ruler
- Fibonacci Cycles
- Gann Cycles
- Arc Cycles
- Daily Price Levels
- Fibonacci Retracement
- Fibonacci Circles
- Gann Square
- Andrew's Pitchfork
- Percent Scale Lines
- Elliott 3 Wave Forecast
- Elliott 5 Wave Forecast
- Support & Resistance
- Parallel Lines
- Study Alerts
- Elliott Wave Labels
- Chart Notes

Chart Example of Ensign Windows



- Any Chart! Any Time Frame!
- On Demand! No Set-Up required!
- Customize Colors, Fonts, Grid.
- Dozens of Studies and Draw Tools.
- Studies update with every tick.
- Bar, Line, and Candlestick charts.
- Ensign's Color Bar Studies.

Setup File for Ensign Windows eSignal and BMI

Ensign Windows eSignal version	SetUpDBC.exe	June 21st, 2000	Size: 1520K	for DBC Data Manger
Ensign Windows BMI version	SetUpBMI.exe	June 20th, 2000	Size: 1420K	for BMI Data Receivers
ESPL Help Documentation	SetUpDOC.exe	April 19th, 2000	Size: 238K	Current Help Document
EW Manual	Manual.doc	April 28th, 2000	Size: 522K	MS Word document

Download Instructions:

- Click the download link to start the download.
- Your browser will ask 'What would you like to do with this file?'
- Select the option to 'Save it to Disk'.
- Click the O.K. button or the Save File button.
- In the Save dialog, change the file name to: C:\SETUP.EXE
- Click the Save button, and the download will proceed.
- When the download is finished, exit your browser program.
- Click on the Windows 95/98 Start button.
- Click on the Run menu item.
- In the Run dialog, change the file name to: C:\SETUP.EXE
- Click the O.K. button, and proceed with the installation.
- Always reinstall in the original directory, usually: C:\ENSIGN
- Check SetUp | Connection to be sure data is coming in.
- Check SetUp | Security to be sure the status is not Expired.

Data Files for Ensign Windows eSignal and BMI

Data is provided "AS IS," "AS AVAILABLE." Ensign Software does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the Data, and Ensign Software expressly disclaims liability for errors or omissions in the Data. Ensign Software makes no commitment to update the Data. Ensign Software disclaims all liability for the use or interpretation by others of the Data. You are solely responsible for decisions based on the Data, and in exchange for using the Data you agree to hold Ensign Software and its affiliates harmless against any claims for damages arising from any decision that you make with the Data or the software from Ensign Software.

Stock Daily Data	Stock.zip	June 21st, 2000	Size: 370K	S&P 100 stocks
Commodity Daily Data	Commod.zip	June 21st, 2000	Size: 393K	100 current futures
Continuation Daily Data	Continue.zip	June 21st, 2000	Size: 496K	for each commodity
Unzip Utility	Unzip.exe	Oct 22nd, 1998	Size: 28K	unzip our zip files
BMI Receiver Utility	BRLoad.exe	Oct 22nd, 1998	Size: 22K	for changing baud rate

Download Instructions for Ensign Windows:

- Don't download directly from this web site. There is an easier way.
- Run Ensign Windows and click its Internet Services button.
- On the Ensign Windows form, select a data set on the left hand panel.
- Click the Download button.
- The data set will be downloaded, unzipped, and merged automatically.

Download Instructions for DOS programs:

- This daily data may be used with any program from Ensign Software.
- Stock.zip contains the S&P100 stock symbols for 1 year.
- Commod.zip contains 100 currently trading futures contracts.
- Continue.zip has daily continuation files for futures contracts.
- Unzip.exe is the program that will decompress the files you download.

Make a temporary sub-directory:

- These instructions utilize a temporary sub-directory to hold the data.
- Click on the Windows 95/98 Start button.
- In the Programs list, click on the MS-DOS Prompt menu item.
- At a DOS prompt, change to the root directory by typing: CD \

- Create a temporary data directory by typing: MD TEMPDATA

Download the files:

- Click on a data file link on the left to start a download.
- Your browser will ask 'What would you like to do with this file?'
- Select the option to 'Save it to Disk'.
- Click the OK button or the Save File button.
- In the Save dialog, save the files to this sub-directory: C:\TEMPDATA
- Example: C:\TEMPDATA\COMMODOC.ZIP
- Click the Save button, and the download will proceed.
- You probably need to download the Unzip.exe program, too. Therefore,
- In its Save dialog, change the file name to: C:\TEMPDATA\UNZIP.EXE
- When all downloads are finished, exit your browser program.

Unzip the files:

- All the files you downloaded need to be unzipped.
- Click on the Windows 95/98 Start button.
- In the Programs list, click on the MS-DOS Prompt menu item.
- At the DOS prompt, enter this command: CD \TEMPDATA
- At the DOS prompt, enter this command: UNZIP *.ZIP
- When asked to overwrite existing files, answer A for All.

Merge using Vista, Ensign 5, or Ensign 6:

- After unzipping the files, type CD \ES and then ES to rerun the Ensign program.
- From the Main Menu, press F for File Manager, press M for Merge.
- Press F1, and enter in the Source box: C:\TEMPDATA*.D
- Press ENTER
- Press Z to start the merge process.
- The data in the C:\TEMPDATA sub-directory will be merged into your charts.

Setup Files for Ensign Windows DTN

Ensign Windows DTN version	SetUpDTN.exe.	June 20th, 2000	Size: 1430K	for Windows 95/98/NT
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Download Instructions:

- Click the SetUpDTN.exe download link to start the download.
- Your browser will ask 'What would you like to do with this file?'
- Select the option to 'Save it to Disk'.
- Click the O.K. button or the Save File button.
- In the Save dialog, change the file name to: C:\SETUPDTN.EXE
- Click the Save button, and the download will proceed.
- When the download is finished, exit your browser program.
- Click on the Windows 95/98 Start button.
- Click on the Run menu item.
- In the Run dialog, change the file name to: C:\SETUPDTN.EXE
- Click the O.K. button, and proceed with the installation.
- Always reinstall in the original directory, usually: C:\ENSIGN
- Check Setup | Connection to be sure data is coming in.
- Check Setup | Security to be sure the status is not Expired.

Sample Data Files for Ensign Windows

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Stock Daily Data	Stock.zip	June 21st, 2000	Size: 370K	S&P 100 stocks
Commodity Daily Data	Commod.zip	June 21st, 2000	Size: 393K	100 current futures
Continuation Daily Data	Continue.zip	June 21st, 2000	Size: 496K	for each commodity
Unzip Utility	Unzip.exe	Oct 22nd, 1998	Size: 28K	unzip our zip files

Download Instructions for DTN-Ensign:

- This daily data may be used with any program from Ensign Software.
- Stock.zip contains the S&P100 stock symbols for 1 year.
- Commod.zip contains 100 currently trading futures contracts.
- Continue.zip has daily continuation files for futures contracts.
- Unzip.exe is the program that will decompress the files you download.

Make a temporary sub-directory:

- These instructions utilize a temporary sub-directory to hold the data.
- Click on the Windows 95/98 Start button.
- In the Programs list, click on the MS-DOS Prompt menu item.
- At a DOS prompt, change to the root directory by typing: CD \
- Create a temporary data directory by typing: MD TEMPDATA

Download the files:

- Click on a data file link on the left to start a download.
- Your browser will ask 'What would you like to do with this file?'
- Select the option to 'Save it to Disk'.
- Click the OK button or the Save File button.
- In the Save dialog, save the files to this sub-directory: C:\TEMPDATA
- Example: C:\TEMPDATA\COMMOD.ZIP
- Click the Save button, and the download will proceed.
- You probably need to download the Unzip.exe program, too. Therefore,
- In its Save dialog, change the file name to: C:\TEMPDATA\UNZIP.EXE
- When all downloads are finished, exit your browser program.

Unzip the files:

- All the files you downloaded need to be unzipped.
- Click on the Windows 95/98 Start button.
- In the Programs list, click on the MS-DOS Prompt menu item.
- At the DOS prompt, enter this command: CD \TEMPDATA
- At the DOS prompt, enter this command: UNZIP *.ZIP
- When asked to overwrite existing files, answer A for All.

Merge using DTN-Ensign:

- After unzipping the files, type CD \ES and then ES to rerun the Ensign program.
- From the Main Menu, press F for File Manager, press M for Merge.
- Press F1, and enter in the Source box: C:\TEMPDATA*.D
- Press ENTER
- Press Z to start the merge process.
- The data in the C:\TEMPDATA sub-directory will be merged into your charts.

Historical CD is also available

- 7 years of daily data provided by Track Data Corporation.
- In Ensign format for use with Ensign Windows.
- A new master is burned each week with data through Friday.
- 10,000+ NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ Stocks.
- 4,000+ Canadian Stocks.
- 500+ US and Canadian Indices.
- 7,000+ Futures Contracts since 1980.
- 5,000+ Mutual Funds.
- Price \$99.00. Call 801-328-1382 to order.

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