B3

Blessing Expert Advisor

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Version 3.7, May 1, 2010

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Major Features

- ➢ Works on multiple pairs
- ➢ Multiple Entry Control Features (432 entry types)
- ➢ BUY/SELL trade entries or STOP/LIMIT trade entries
- ➢ Grid Trading Strategy with many control features
- ➢ Shutdown feature, stops B3 trading after basket close
- ➢ Emergency Close All Feature
- ➢ Holiday Shut Down Feature
- ➢ Order Management/Checking Conditions
- ➢ Email Management – B3 talks back to you
- ➢ Grid Array Generation based on user input
- ➢ Take Profit Trader
- ➢ Stealth TP trader – no TP sent to broker
- ➢ Stealth SL feature – no SL sent to broker
- ➢ Profit Trailing Stop Feature for extra profit
- ➢ Close old trades feature, draw down reducer
- ➢ Exit trades early feature
- ➢ Current or Correlated pair Hedging capabilities
- ➢ Recoup loss function
- ➢ Recoup broker commission and swap function
- ➢ Additional trades added to "basket" incrementally
- ➢ Power Out Stop Loss Features – SL is sent to broker
- ➢ Portion control feature
- ➢ Manual account type selection
- ➢ Stop Trade Balance Protection
- ➢ Equity Stop Loss Protection
- ➢ Automatic broker decimal selection
- ➢ Chart overlays to monitor trades and account
- ➢ Manual or automatic money management features
- ➢ Broker spreads are not an issue
- ➢ Manual or Automatic trade magic number selection

How to Use B3

B3 is placed on the hourly chart or, quite frankly, any chart period you desire to trade a grid. B3, in its basic strategy, was designed to trade the USDJPY pair on the daily chart. Newly added features have allowed B3 to trade other timeframes and pairs. These new features have created a better return and lower drawdowns on the hourly timeframe. B3 shows great potential on the one minute charts trading the EURCHF pair. Set files are being developed and will be posted outside the purview of this manual. Simply applying the tested set file to the timeframe and pair listed in the set file name will allow you to trade B3 with that pair.

Entry Settings

B3 traditionally uses pending BUY/SELL LIMIT/STOP orders to open the first trade of a grid. If the new setting B3Traditional is set to true, it will continue to trade in this fashion. If B3Traditional is set to false, B3 will place an instant BUY/SELL order when a trade is triggered. For the purposes of this manual, all examples will assume that B3Traditional is set to true (its default setting).

B3 now uses up to 3 indicators in its entry decision making process. You can use all 3 indicators together or separately. The newly added "Use any entry" feature allows you to tighten your entry decision. By default, MA is turned on as the base indicator. If you elect to turn on the other indicators, B3 can use all three to determine entry, or use the first available entry from the three indicators. See Appendix 1 for a description of the menu set items that control this feature.

Indicators

Each of the 3 standard entry indicators built into B3 has a user setting which can have one of 3 states: If the entry method is set to 0, then that entry method is disabled, and will not be used. If the entry method is set to 1, then it will act as normal, placing a trade if the entry conditions are met. If the entry method is set to 2, then it will trade in reverse, i.e. if the entry triggers a BUY STOP/LIMIT order, then B3 will place a SELL STOP/LIMIT order.

See Appendix 2 for all the possible permutations of B3Traditional, MAEntry, CCIEntry, BollingerStochEntry, ForceMarketCond and UseAnyEntry.

Moving Average (MA)

Original designs of **B3** yielded an Expert Advisor that relied solely on the Moving Average. The MA was set in the menu and **B3** used this simply to place its first grid set of a BUY/SELL STOP/LIMIT at 25 pips. The idea was to always have **B3** placing the grid once the basket of trades was closed. Occasionally, the direction was not perfectly selected. After all, it could simply be a flip of a coin (long or short)! **B3** didn't make money with perfect entries but profited solely on the size of the grid.

Commodities Channel Index (CCI)

CCI was added as another indictor to MA. CCI looks at prices on the M5, M15, M30 and H1 timeframes of that pair and if the CCI is "trending" the same on all 4 timeframes, that trend is used. CCI is user selectable via a menu set item. The direction of CCI for the 4 time frames can be viewed on the screen by setting displayCCI to true in the Display Control settings, see appendix for details.

MA Channel

Neither MA nor CCI had the ability to define a ranging market. By default, **B3** believes we are in a ranging market and it's through MA calculation or CCI calculation that we determine whether the market is moving up or down. However, **B3** was quick to determine up or down, ruling out ranging altogether! Not any more! **B3**'s capabilities now define a window of a ranging market. **B3** uses a channel set by the user in number of pips.

If a user sets the MA Distance variable (defined in Appendix 1) at 5 pips, a channel is drawn around the MA, 5 pips above and 5 pips below. If the BID price happens to be in this channel, MA leaves **B3** in its ranging market condition. This is important because if we are using MA or CCI and it's time to place a trade, should the market be ranging by **B3**'s definition, it will place a BUY STOP and SELL STOP around the current price condition.

Later iterations added a slowing feature. This allowed **B3** to wait for the number of seconds set in the Entry Delay setting before placing the next LIMIT trade hopefully stopping a runaway grid in the wrong direction. This worked very effectively and made trading on the USDJPY stable. However, concern existed for laying the start of the grid based simply on whether the MA or CCI said long or short so the Bollinger Band (BB) feature and Stochastic (Stoch) confirmation were added as user selectable indicators.

Bollinger Band and Stochastic Indicators

As stated previously, MA is always on by default. Based on the period set by the user, TREND UP or TREND DOWN is displayed in the overlay. If the Bollinger Band/Stochastic function (BBStoch for this manual) is turned off, MA is used to lay the grid. This is how **B3** has always worked up until now. **B3** gives the user the ability to now use BBStoch as an entry feature.

Users familiar with BB realize BB is a powerful indicator that "channelizes" the prices. Movement outside the bands is rare and when it happens, chances are a correction to the price to bring it back within the bands should happen. There are many user selectable items that could have been programmed into **B3** but having all of these items in the menu would have made **B3** unusable for most. The typical BB channel, upper and lower bands of the channel, are calculated based on a standard deviation away from the mean average of the MA. Usually 2 times the standard deviation is average and is what most traders use. Although user selectable, it's not recommended that the BB deviation is altered from 2. BB distance and period are what controls the "tightness" of the channel to price. 15 or less on the period and 13 or less on the distance will determine how often price touches or goes through the price channels of the BB indicator.

BBStoch is turned on in the menu essentially turning on both BB and Stoch. Setting the "Buy Sell Stoch Zone" to 50 essentially turns off the Stoch confirmation feature of BBStoch. Any value less than 50 turns on the Stoch confirmation and the lower the number, the tighter the Stoch indicator against the BB indicator.

Usually Stoch above 80 is an overbought condition and less than 20 is an oversold condition. Setting the BuySellStochZone menu item to 20 creates these "zones" in the math and when used in conjunction with

BB, will help to confirm the trade. The user can select the typical Stoch parameters via the menu selectable items but the default settings have shown to be best when left at 10/2/2. Changes in the values have not shown huge changes to the entry conditions of **B3** but the changing of the sensitivity of the zone has. Setting the zone to 20 yields more weight given the to the Stoch confirmation while a setting of 50 turns it off. Users should select something a value of 20-50 if BBStoch is on.

Once BBStoch is on, it looks for the condition where price is outside the bands. If outside the bands it will place a short trade if above the upper band or a long trade if below the lower band. Since price will typically move back the other direction, **B3** will usually take a profit after one or two trades. This leads to a lower draw down over time and a better grid selection. If the Stoch zone is set less than 50, then Stoch comes into this decision and typically places fewer starting trades. Having Stoch on yields fewer trades but hopefully a better direction and a better grid for profit.

For users willing to experiment with **B3**, lower BB period and distance numbers with lower Entry Delay time will yield quicker grids. This allows users to use lower timeframes to take advantage of more reversals present on the lower time frames.

Anyone used to the previous versions of **B3** will have noticed that the BB entry would place instant BUY/SELL orders. In order for that to happen in this current version, B3Traditional must be set to false.

Forced Market Condition

B3 can use the above indicators to determine the entry but to add more control over your entry direction, the Forced Market Condition variable was added. Essentially, you tell **B3** via this menu set item to only trade in one direction. Used in conjunction with the other indicators, you can trade the direction you desire, when ever you desire. With all 6 of these direction determining and entry decision variables, **B3** has 432 different ways to enter the first trade(s). See Appendix 2 for all off these conditions. Additionally, we have developed an interactive spreadsheet that is outside the scope of this manual that you can use to see what **B3** will give you based on the menu set items.

B3 *Strategy*

B3 is a Grid Trader. Its basic design is to use MA to determine market conditions and bracket the current price with a STOP and LIMIT to profit in that direction. You may now select/change the capability of B3 to place just a BUY trade or a SELL trade instead of STOP and LIMIT trades to start its trading routine. If the direction is long, BUYS are used to take profits. If the trend reverses, BUY LIMITS are hit and profits taken on the reversal. If the direction is short, SELLS are used to take profits. If the trend reverses, SELL LIMITS are hit and profits taken on the reversal.

You now have the capability to reverse the grid. Instead of place a BUY STOP/LIMIT if the market is long, you can force B3 to place a SELL STOP/LIMIT. This reverse feature is user selectable via the menu set item.

Once the direction is determined and trading is started, B3 uses LIMIT trading to add to the basket of trades. B3 starts placing trades by bracketing the current price with STOP/LIMIT trades in a proprietary fashion. This proprietary fashion using the MathMod function sets the STOP/LIMIT trades around the current price at distance of approximately ½ the pips defined by the first grid value, 25 in this case. A user has the ability to adjust the MathMod feature of B3 using the Entry Offset parameter. Once either the STOP or LIMIT is hit creating the first trade, subsequent trades are placed a fixed distance of 25 pips either side of the current price. Each LIMIT trade added is placed 25 pips above/below the last trade. The 25 pip amount is used until 4 open trades are out. If the user selectable feature of B3Traditional (see Appendix 1) is set to false, then the grid is started using a BUY or SELL. The Entry Offset has no effect if this feature is used.

The fifth trade (LIMIT trade) is placed 50 pips above/below the fourth outstanding trade. This 50 pip amount is used until 8 total trades are open. The ninth trade (LIMIT trade) is placed 100 pips above/below the 8th trade. This 100 pip amount is used for all remaining trades placed.

For this strategy, each LIMIT trade added is called a "level". The number of trades at the 25 pip difference is user selectable and the number of trades at the 50 pip difference is user selectable.

Remaining trades (9th level and beyond) placed at the 100 pip range is user selectable also. 25/50/100 remains **B3**'s set grid but the grid can be squished or auto calculated (discussed later) without changing individual numbers listed in the menu.

The Take Profit values are just double the grid values. 50/100/200 pips are the Take Profits that are coded into **B3** and can be modified via the menu. All these values are placed in an array defined by the user. The array is a uniquely new feature to **B3** and can be manipulated in any way by the user.

B3 *Grid Management*

The default values in the array are set via menu set items. It is important to understand how this array functions before attempting to modify the default values of **B3**. The Appendix will explain the parameter placement. All a user needs to know is simply this. There needs to be one less number in the Array then there are in the grid and Take Profit variables. Why? The Array uses the Max Trades variable as its "ceiling". Since this variable is already added, the **B3** array doesn't need that number.

A user, with the array, has the ability of creating any grid they desire! This powerful feature will allow power users to explore different ways to trade with **B3**. A user can have as many blocks as they desire with various Take Profits for each. For example, if a user wants a 5 block grid (6 blocks in the end!) that varies from 1 trade in the first block to 8 trades in the last, they simple need to set the array with 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 (1,2,3,5,8 for the menu). This means there will be 1 trade in the first block, 2 in the second, 3 in the third, 5 in the fourth and 8 in the fifth. The spread of the grid comes next. A user sets 16, 34, 68, 112, 168, and 180 (16,34,68,112,168,180 for the menu). This means the first trade will be placed 16 pips from entry (coupled with the Entry Offset and MathMod function). The next two trades will be placed 34 pips apart defining block 2. The next three trades will be placed at 68 pips. The next 5 trades will be placed at 112 pips. The next 8 trades will be placed at 168 pips. And now, if you remember, the final trade(s) will all be placed at 180 pips at Max Trades minus the total of the trades in the array. In this example, there are 19 trades in the array. Max Trades had been set at 20; therefore the last trade will be placed at 180 pip distance.

The Take Profits are set similarly. For each grid block there needs to be a Take Profit. In this case we will use 32, 68, 136, 224, 336, and 360 (32,68,136,224,336,360 for the menu). We won't go into detail but B3 will set the Take Profit when the next level of the grid is asked for during trading. As you can see, the array is a powerful feature for **B3**. The default array is set and the numbers are listed in the appendix.

Auto Calculation of Grid and Grid Adjustment

Auto Calculation (AutoCal) is based on the Average True Range (ATR) indicator. The number of trades per block is base on the number in the SetCountArray (see appendix). The remaining block runs up to the Max Trades number. The ATR indicator is based on a 21 daily cycle of that pair and is not user selectable. This allows the user to create a "breathing grid" based on that pair's volatility. If a user wanted to auto calculate the grid they simply just turn on the AutoCal feature. What will it yield? It will find the first number, replace the default value of 25 with that new number then use a multiplication factor of 2/2/2/1.5/1.5. The grid blocks could look like 21/42/84/168/252 if AutoCal finds 21 pips as the ATR for that pair. The Take Profit values would then be 42/84/168/252/378.

A Grid Adjustment Factor (GAF) is also provided and is independent of the AutoCal feature. This gives the user the ability to widen or squish the grid based on the percentage value set. Leaving the GAF at 1 will leave the first grid number at 25 pips. Setting the GAF at .65 will change the first grid number to 16.25 (16) and the grid is now set at 16/32/64. The Take Profit values would then be 32/64/128.

A user can use both the AutoCal and GAF together, separate or not at all but it is through these functions where the user can control the size of grid that is laid out for trading. A user can use a GAF with their own defined grid array as well. There is a multitude of ways to create a grid with **B3.**

Integral to laying out additional trades, **B3** adjusts the lot size for that trade based on a user selectable multiplier. Every trade added as a LIMIT has a lot size incrementally larger than the previous based on the user selectable multiplier. This multiplier is directly tied to the Money Management routine developed in **B3** and is proprietary to **B3**'s routine. The multiplier and how it is used is explained in the Money Management Section.

The number of trades placed is user selectable. Because **B3** places trades incrementally higher, the potential for larger draw downs may happen. Potential profit compared to the total number of trades out decreases dramatically above 10 total trades. In other words, the draw down due to placing the 10th trade becomes large because of the multiplier increasing the size of the trade. The large draw down now becomes a factor if the trend continues against the basket and a potential to hit Equity Protection looms. A user can limit this potential further by simply stating, via a menu selectable item, the maximum number of trades that can be placed. Additionally, this large basket potentially bumping Equity Protection is stressful to even an experienced trader.

To get out of a basket of trades sooner by not going for a profit but by simply breaking even, a user can set a break even trade number in the menu. If the break even number is set at 12 for example, should the basket size reach 12 trades, instead of going for a profit, **B3** will close out the trades once the profit of the basket reaches zero. With 12 trades out, **B3** would need a larger reversal to get the profit it calculates.   We also have the ability to utilize the new feature, Emergency Close All Function. More on that later.

B3 uses a proprietary method to calculate the profit potential of the basket of trades that are currently open. **B3** takes the total number of trades out, uses the value of pip movement for the lot size of each trade then calculates a "Potential Profit".   This Potential Profit is converted to a Take Profit value for all trades then each trade is modified with the new Take Profit value. Profit Potential is displayed on the chart. A user simply needs to look at their chart overlay or their terminal area to determine where that Take Profit Value is set. **B3** does not use a Stop Loss in its profit calculation nor does it send a Stop Loss to the broker, unless the user chooses to send a Stop Loss via the Power Out Stop Loss feature explained later in this manual.

SmartGrid^{TM} Feature

Another feature presently added to **B3** allows us to not lay the grid down "blindly".   **B3** sets LIMIT trades base on the entry delay and number of pips set in the grid. Instead of putting LIMIT trades out, **B3** now has the capability to monitor the next level and if market movement allows, **B3** will add the next level via a BUY or SELL. This

feature is based on RSI over MA and is proprietary to **B3**. Users can experiment with the default settings but using the SmartGrid™ will give you more controlled entries for every additional level that B3 places.

Force Take Profit

Instead of using the standard take profit values based on the grid size, as detailed above, it is now possible to force the take profit to a user defined set number of pips from the break even point.

Minimum Take Profit

If you are using SmartGrid, AutoCal, or simply because of EntryDelay, there will be times when the take profit point is only a few pips from break even. While **B3** will ensure that the basket closes at a profit, you can now set a minimum take profit at a certain number of pips from the break even point.

B3 *Money Management*

A wise man once sad, "The safest way to trade is to not trade at all". That being said, trading in any market, especially FOREX is very risky. One way or another, whether or not we are new, we are reading this because we want to make money. **B3** is an Expert Advisor designed to help us automate our trading and trading involves risk.

How much does someone risk to trade? That's a great question and we're still searching for the perfect amount of money to trade. Whether we trade a lot or a little, if we trade FOREX, dangerous waters are right around the corner if we risk more than we should.

Money Management in **B3** helps us determine how many lots we *should* be trading with a Martingale Expert Advisor. **B3** trades in a grid fashion using a Martingale routine. In addition, an Equity Protection routine is added to **B3** to make it a more viable and safe Martingale trader.

First and foremost, how much should we trade? Should we trade 1% or 10%? How about 2% to 3% of our account balance or available equity? Everyone seems to have the right answer. Here's a simple and safe philosophy to use: Simply move the decimal place to the left

four times for a standard account and three times for a micro account. This gives us the total "contract" we *should* have in open trades on our account. That amount is highest we should be trading. If we traded manually, one trade for this amount is it. If we wanted to trade two manual trades we take that figure, divide by 2 and trade those two trades at that new amount. Our contract with our broker is the total of those two trades.

What is a contract? It is the total number of trades we have out on our account. That is our contract with our broker. Here is what that looks like:

Safe Trading Contract Table

Account Size in $	Standard Account Contracts	Micro Account Contracts
1,000,000	100	-
500,000	50	-
100,000	10	-
50,000	5	50
10,000	1	10
5,000	.5	5
1,000	.1	1
500	.05	.5
100	.01	.1
50	-	.05
10	-	.01

Using this chart will help us in our trading. On our $5,000 account, we shouldn't have any more than .5 standard contracts or 5 micro contracts (micro account) out on trades. This is safe trading, this is smart trading and it's the approach **B3** takes for trading money. It doesn't seem like a lot but it can make us money *over time.* If we trade this philosophy on a Martingale Expert Advisor, we have a more complicated issue to contend with.

A Martingale is a way of "doubling up to catch up". It isn't exactly like that but it does use a multiplier to calculate its next trade based on the current trade. **B3** uses this trading method. It uses many levels and total profit calculation to make us money. If we let it run, it has the potential of completely wiping out our account (or making us wealthy). How do we trade **B3** using the previous contract strategy and protect

ourselves from complete disaster? We first must understand how the Martingale routine works then we protect our account.

First and foremost, we must make an assumption. **B3** continues to take out trades using its next "Level" (LIMIT trade placed) and in rare cases, it could trade up to 12 trades (or more) at any one time. But **B3** rarely goes past 7 levels and most of the time it trades 4 to 5 levels. It only goes higher if the market isn't helping out **B3**'s trading strategy. This is how accounts are blown up. For the next section let's assume, at worst, **B3** goes to 7 levels each and every time. A small percentage of the time it may go higher and if it decides to run away, we'll use Equity Protection to simply stop trading.

With an assumption of 7 levels, we can actually calculate what **B3** will do to us, our trades and more importantly, how many trades we have out (contract). For this discussion, we will assume 7 levels and will enter that number in the menu as default. We can change this assumption via the menu set variable and apply the results to the discussion about to follow, however, to keep things simple, we will discuss how the lots are affected assuming only 7 levels. Here's the math:

x = lot
y = Multiplier (amount you are willing to increase each new trade)

Level 1 = x
Level 2 = xy
Level 3 = xy^2
Level 4 = xy^3
Level 5 = xy^4
Level 6 = xy^5
Level 7 = xy^6

Contract = $x + xy + xy^2 + xy^3 + xy^4 + xy^5 + xy^6$

Using simple algebra here's the formula for finding the number of base lots to trade on a standard account:

Contracts = Account Balance * (.0001) (***the safe trading method selection, standard***)

(.001)   (***used if a micro account***)

Factor = $(y + y^2 + y^3 + y^4 + y^5 + y^6)$ (***the 7 level assumption***)

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x = Contracts/ (1 + Factor)   (*equation for base number of lots*)

It's simple to see the elegance of the math and how we can get the base lots knowing **B3** might run the levels up to and past 7. Our hedge multiplier has a HUGE affect on our Martingale trading strategy!

Doing the math on, say, a $5,000 account will give us the following:

Multiplier of 1.4

Level 1 = .02
Level 2 = .03
Level 3 = .04
Level 4 = .05
Level 5 = .08
Level 6 = .11
Level 7 = .15

This is a total of .48 trades out on contract which is less than our .5 from our table above. We can see if **B3** decided to go higher, the next level of lot would be a factor of 1.4 greater and so on. If **B3** did this and went all the way up to 12 levels, there's a possibility of a huge negative P/L (draw down) and probably, Equity Protection might be hit (depends on your tolerance). We need to know this math to trade smarter and safer with **B3**. All this assumed a standard account. We can simply multiply these numbers by 10 (if our account size was $500, the numbers above would be divided by 10) for a micro account and we can see that we're still within our parameters for safe trading. Intuitively, we should have at least $500 on a micro account to trade **B3** safely.

With these numbers in mind we can see that if we want the base lot to be .01, we back out a contract size of .2385 or $2385 ($2500 for rounding sake) minimum required on a standard account and $239 ($250) on a micro account using a Martingale trading strategy. To safely trade **B3** we will double that figure. If the formula calculates the lots less than .01, then **B3** will fix the minimum lot size at .01 so we can try any amount we desire all the way down to $10! It is still recommended that **B3** trade with a minimum of $500 for all the reasoning previously stated. Knowing that we need a minimum of

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$500 for a micro account and $5000 on a standard account, the base lot will come out to be .02 so we need a way of "adjusting" the base lot back down to .01 to truly be safe with **B3**. To that end, a Lot Adjustment Factor is added to affect this end and is described later. Knowing the minimum is good but what if we had a large sum of money?

If we were all fortunate enough to have a lot of money to trade with **B3** that would certainly be a Blessing! But it is possible to have too much and not have enough levels to trade with. We can't trade more than 100 lots on a standard account and 50 lots on a micro account. Knowing that we can determine how much is too much before we ask to trade too much on the 7th level of **B3**. Without all the algebra, here is the formula:

(Assumes trades up to the 7th level)
Standard Account Max Lots of 100
$Lots = 100/y^6$
Account Balance = 10000(Lots * (1 + Factor))

Micro Account Max Lots of 50
$Lots = 50/y^6$
Account Balance = 1000(Lots * (1 + Factor))

Depending on the Multiplier used, your maximum base lots will be 13.2 lots on a $3,148,200 Account Balance (Multiplier of 1.4) on a standard account. On a micro account, your maximum base lots will be 6.64 lots on a $158,364 Account Balance (Multiplier of 1.4).

B3 calculates this maximum base lot figure for us so we have enough room for **B3** to trade up to the 7th level without worrying that we'll get an "ordersend error" by asking for too many lots.

Linear Lot Size

B3 also has the capability of selecting a "different" method of next lot multiplication. Recent studies have shown that even with the safety feature of safe level vs. multiplier calculation, **B3** has troubles in the out lying levels. The higher the number of trades out, the higher each subsequent lot may become creating an even larger drawdown than expected. Linear lot size was developed to slow the lot size increase.

LinearLotSize is a new variable that increase each subsequent level of trade by adding the base lot to the last lot size. Certainly, this will have an affect on profitability and decrease drawdown but it will provide a user with a safer way of increasing their lot size with each level of trade placed. LinearLotSize is defined more in the appendix.

Lot Adjustment Factor

We now have an idea of how much we can actually trade safely and an even a better idea of how much we actually need to trade. $5000 on a standard account and $500 on a micro account is what we need to trade one pair using a Martingale trading routine. What if we wanted to trade $50,000 or $500,000? Using the chart above, the contract size for Martingale is 5 contracts and 50 contracts respectively on a standard account. The base lot size would be .2 lots and 2 lots respectively but maybe we don't want to trade even that much! First of all, good for us since we have done something correct in our lives to have this much money to trade FOREX. Or, maybe we are managing a large account for a group of people. Whatever the case may be, we may not want to trade even the smallest/safest contract from the table.

In this case, we want to be even more conservative so we need a way to adjust the money management calculated base lot size for this contingency. The Lot Adjustment Factor (LAF) will do this for us. In the example above, on a $50,000 account trading one pair, money management will calculate a base lot of .2 lots. We simply set our LAF in **B3** to reduce this amount even further. Today, we want to only trade with .02 base lots on this account so we input .1 as our LAF and our base lot comes out to be .02 lots. Maybe we are feeling good and we want to throw caution to the wind. Although not recommended, we could set the LAF higher than 1. If we set it to 2, our base lots would be .04. Based on the previous discussion, this is asking for trouble but the LAF allows us to do this. Portion control can assist us in not only portioning out this large amount by setting and using money management, but also adjusting the lot size to be even more conservative.

Now, all of us who have traded demo accounts for a while have seen a demo blow up. Why is that? Because Martingale trading is inherently dangerous for the reasons we read about earlier and when we are new to this strategy, we want to see bigger gains. So, on our $500 account, we put in a micro lot of .5 lots. We can see how dangerous

this thinking can be. Maybe we only have $50 on a micro account. Doing the math, **B3** will blow that account in short order because the smallest micro lot contract we should be trading is .05. The trade levels with a Martingale will kill this account fast. If we put **B3** on many charts on a $500 account, **B3** will kill it. We simply must do the math to see.

Portion Control

We touched on the portion set feature previously. This feature gives our trading even more control than previously imagined. Not only will it identify to **B3** that we want to take our account and divide it proportionally to calculate the proper lot size but it also manages EP even better.

As mentioned earlier, if we have money management enabled, it will properly identify the correct base lot size. If we want to trade multiple pairs on our account, we would want to make sure we have the proper minimum balance for each pair. 4 pairs on a micro account would be $2000. With money management enabled, the base lot would be calculated on $500 for that pair if "PortionPC" was set to 25 (25%). From the previous formula, that base lot would be .02 for that pair. Again, if we left it at 100 (100%), not only would the base lot be calculated on $2000 (.08 lots), we are allowing **B3** on this pair complete access to the full account. If that pair ran away, it could hit the 50% EP draining our account to $1000 or less.

Portion control controls not just the base lot calculation in money management, it sets the amount of our account we want to trade with this pair. It does this by dividing your account into "portions". We can use any portion number we desire.   100% would be the whole account, 50% would be half of the account, and 33% would be a third and so on. This has a great potential for us in so many ways.

Let's go through a few examples and you'll see what we mean. We have $2000 on a micro account and we want to trade **B3** on this account on 4 pairs. We know that we need a minimum of $500 to trade one pair so we are set with our $2000. If we know each of these pairs are stable, we simply place **B3** on each pair, set the Stop Trade Percent in each instance to 10 (see appendix for reasoning, Stop Trade Balance calculates to $1800) and set the portion control to 25. **B3**, on that pair, will calculate the proper lot size for that pair and use EP on

that pair alone! How does it do it? **B3** knows the profit for its pair. From that it will know its portion of account balance to use (portion set 25). From that, **B3** can determine the pair's own equity (its own P/L) and compare it to the allowable account portion you gave it (portion control). Example:

Example:
$2000*25% = $500 allowed to use on that pair
B3 current pair profit = $30
B3 current pair equity = $530
EP logic:
500 – 530 > 50% * $500   (will close trades on that pair if this logic is true!)

If that pair went crazy and lost $300, it will close those trades and stop trading that pair because the account portion you told it was 25% and $500 - $300 = $200 and $200 is not greater than $450 (1800 * 25%) so **B3** stops on that pair. In another example, if that pair's balance were to increase to $1000 and the same thing happened, $700 is greater than $450 so that pair will continue to trade. Here's the beauty of this strategy. One pair may earn more than another and they all contribute to total account balance. **B3** on that pair uses total account balance to determine its account portion so it is a living function.

Right now we're sure you're saying, "what if I lose right away"? You've set your protections in each instance of **B3** and it determines whether it continues to trade based on the account balance you have set. Everything just stops. "What if I have a volatile pair that I like and want to trade?" you ask. Change the portion size on that pair to a lower number and it will multiply the account by that lower percentage thus using a lower balance for its trading.

Example:
Pair 1 $3000*25% = $750 allowed to use on that pair
Pair 2 $3000*17% = $500 allowed to use on that pair
Pair 3 $3000*50% = $1500 allowed to use on that pair
Pair 4 $3000*20% = $600 allowed to use on that pair

The numbers all don't add up to $3000 though. It doesn't matter because through portion control, we are allowing that pair access to that amount. If there is overlap, our gut tells us the EURUSD is the safest so we give it the portion of 50% while the AUDUSD is the most

volatile so we give it the portion of 17%. What about expert advisors other than **B3**?

We must do the math before we even begin to trade and set our controls based on our assessment of the volatility of each pair and each expert advisor. One account with 5 pairs and 3 expert advisors could yield this:

$5000 base micro account
B3 is going to be used on 3 pairs
EA 1 will be used on one pair
EA 2 will be used on another pair
Total of 5 pairs
B3 1 pair is volatile so we will give it a portion of 10% = $500 to trade
B3 2 is wonderful and we think it will perform well. We give it a portion of 50% = $2500 to trade
B3 3 is unknown but tests have shown it works well so we give it a portion of 20% = $1000 to trade
EA 1 trades OK. We can control its portion with whatever means we can, we set its risk with manual lots or money management and use stop losses or equity protection to protect our account.
EA 2 principles are the same as EA 1.

Portion control gives us wonderful capabilities with **B3** and protects us from ourselves and our hard earned money. This feature gives **B3** the control we need to successfully employ complete money management and equity control.

Equity Stop Loss Protection

Equity Protection was developed to prevent a total blowout of our account. Knowing what we now know about **B3** and "the basket", we can see if **B3** started taking out higher lot values of trades, our Profit and Loss (P/L) might continue to go negative (or positive). That's good and bad. **B3** needs room to breathe and large P/Ls are common to this Multiplier strategy but how much is too much? That's entirely a personal choice. **B3** needs about 50% of your account balance before you should consider shutting it down. This feature is programmed into **B3**.

If we set 50%, **B3** can use up to 50% of the portion account balance if it needs to continue trading. If it goes beyond that, it closes all trades

and stops trading if that loss takes us below the Stop Trade Account Balance (Determined by the StopTradePercent setting) we had set in initially.

Here's an example:

Our Stop Trade Account Balance is $500 (automatic calculation).
B3 starts to trade big and it's been working great so our balance is up to $800.
B3 continues to trade but unfortunately the basket hits a -$400 P/L and closes all trades because we set our protection at 50%
Our account balance is now $400, below $500 so **B3** stops trading.
In a different example, if our account balance were up to $1001, the loss would have been -$500.
B3 would have continued trading because our balance is $501.

Equity Protection (EP) is simply a must with this trading routine. Can we trade **B3** on multiple pairs? Sure, if our account balance is multiplied by the number of pairs we trade. This is the safest way to trade! **B3** has shown in backtesting that the total number of trades out at any one time has not used a significant portion of our margin nor has the P/L been significantly negative.

Account Protection

Account protection relies on the Stop Trade Percent feature of **B3**. Previous versions of **B3** had a user entering a Stop Trade Balance amount however, with the latest version of **B3**, you simply enter a percent value into the menu setting StopTradePercent. You do not have to worry about your Stop Trade Balance because **B3** sets this for you based on the percent number you set in. What is your stop trade balance?

Equity Protection was a way of protecting your account from complete blow-out. **B3** needs to use large portions of your account to trade but testing has shown that **B3** rarely goes beyond 50% of your account balance when proper settings were used. If 50% is hit, the basket is closed and your account is now 50% lighter than before but without Account Protection, **B3** would keep trading. Account Protection puts a stop to **B3** while you figure out what happened.

The Stop Trade Percentage you enter in the menu takes your account Balance, subtracts this percentage value, and sets this as your Stop Trade Balance. On a $10,000 account, your Stop Trade Balance is set at $9,000 (assuming 10 is used in the menu set item). This balance remains at $9,000 until the account gains 10% (menu set number). At $11,000, the Stop Trade Balance is then reset to $9,900. Should you hit an Equity Stop Loss protection, your account would drop to $5000, below your Stop Trade Balance of $9000 and you would get a warning window popping up stating that you have dropped below your Stop Loss Balance.
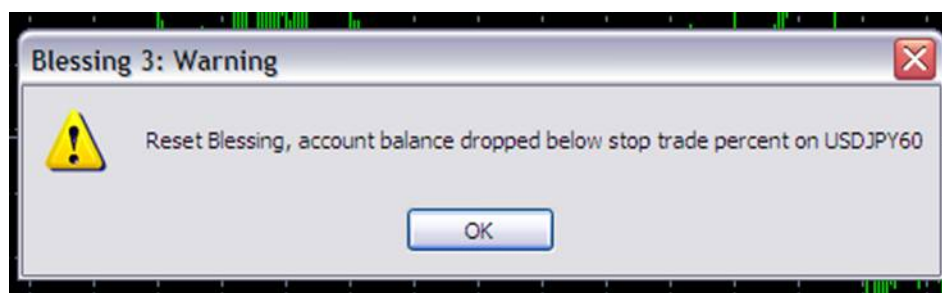
If you wanted to continue trading on this pair, you would have to remove **B3** from the chart to reset the internal variables of **B3** then reapply **B3** to the chart once again. Again, this is designed to protect you from **B3** if it just wasn't **B3**'s day.

Shutdown and Emergency Close All

Shutdown is a way of telling **B3** we don't want to trade after this basket is closed. It can be turned on or off at any time and will provide you overlay information that it is turned on. After a basket closes, **B3** goes into shutdown mode. The overlay will reflect this condition and **B3** will have to be reset to continue trading.

Emergency Close All is a way of simply getting out. A user may have several EAs on their account and it might be difficult to find every trade and close them out. This feature tells **B3** to do this for you. The second it does this, an overlay warning you of what has occurred will

be displayed. B3 will close the basket and pending trades immediately but will continue trading. Depending on whether you are using MA, CCI or BBStoch or all three, you may get an immediate placing of an instant or pending trade once again. You will need to reset B3 and change Emergency Close All to false to avoid closing further trades by accident. If Shutdown is set to true at the same time as Emergency Close All, trading will also be halted. Below is the overlay for Emergency Close All:
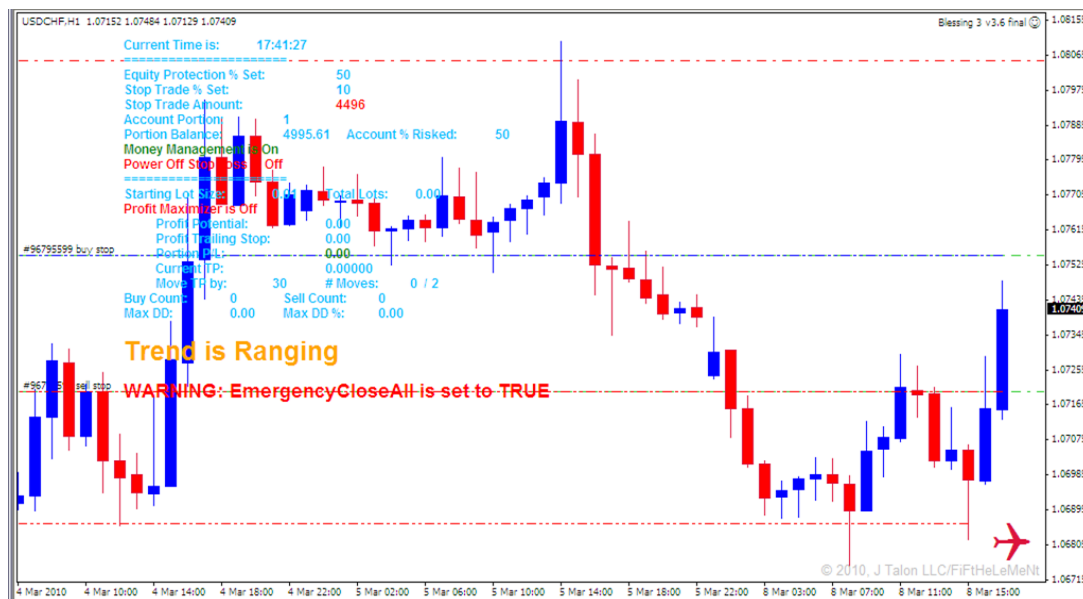
Holiday Shutdown Feature

This function works in a similar way to the ShutDown function detailed above. The only differences are that the Holiday Shutdown will occur at user pre-defined dates, and B3 will automatically restart trading when the holiday period is over. The dates are entered in the format [day]/[month]-[day]/[month], and if there is more than one holiday period, they must be separated by a comma. All dates are inclusive, so B3 will restart trading the day after the final holiday date. The next holiday period will be displayed on the overlay if it is enabled, giving confirmation that the dates have been entered correctly.

Power-Out Stop Loss Protection (POSL)

B3 does not send Take Profits or Stop Losses. What happens if you lose your internet connection? B3 can not monitor its trades for profit

but worse, you have several trades open at your broker without a stop loss. That's where the power out stop loss protection feature comes in.

We don't want POSL to interfere with the logic of our grid trader while, at the same time, protecting our trades and our hard earned money should our internet connection fail so how is this done?

POSL is calculated base on our EP value to not interfere with **B3**'s profit taking logic. It is based on the formula:

POSL = PortionBalance X (MaxDDPercent + 1)/100)/(pipvalue X Total Lots)
Where pipvalue=MarketInfo(Symbol(),MODE_TICKVALUE);

Initially, when **B3** starts, it places a BUY or SELL trade at .01 lots. If you do the math, you can see a rather large POSL is calculated. So, while small lots are sent, the POSL sent is no larger than 600 pips, or whatever value you set in POSLPips.

As more trades are added to the basket, each trade is modified with the newly calculated POSL thus synchronizing all open trades with a common stop loss. This POSL gets tighter and tighter as more trades are placed which keeps all open trades in line with your Equity Stop Loss Protection plus 1%. An additional 1% is added to the MaxDDPercent to avoid interfering with **B3**'s profit taking logic yet protect your open trades with a stop loss should your internet connection fail. This is a very powerful feature for protecting your hard earned cash. If you elect to not use this feature, no SL will be sent to the broker. Since **B3** is a Grid trader, the logic does not depend on a SL.

Profit Taking

B3 monitors the total number of trades out and calculates a potential profit for that basket and keeps an internal modification of all orders to the trades that are out and "synchronizes" all of the "Take Profits" (TP) to the same value. If more trades are out, the TPs are sync'd closer and closer to the actual price making the reverse required for a profit less of a movement. Additionally, we can now turn on a Profit Trailing Stop (TS) feature.

This Maximize Profit feature has several advantages. **B3** calculates a potential profit in its routine and it's through this calculation we set a percentage of profit we are willing to live with. If the trend starts to reverse, our basket becomes a positive value. **B3** already knows its profit potential but we tell **B3** we want to set a profit trailing stop at a set percentage of that profit potential. This feature is menu selectable (see Appendix 1).

Additional to this profit trailing stop feature, **B3** now has a way of moving the TPs once profit trailing stop is set. In other words, once the basket becomes positive and profit trailing stop is set, you can now tell **B3** to move the TPs by a set number of pips. This gives the basket a new profit potential and will move the profit trailing should the profit trend continue. This gives you the potential of moving the profit trailing stop taking advantage of any run that may occur. You tell **B3** the number of times this move can occur in the menu. This is another powerful feature of **B3** allowing **B3** to take profits in two more ways, the traditional take profit way with moves or a profit trailing stop way.

Profit Potential and TP Adjustment

B3 lays a grid to garner a profit. With all of the features in Blessing, some features might compete against others to yield what might be called a "negative profit potential". This can occur in many different ways.

Profits or the potential for a profit is easy to calculate based on the value of a pip, the number of lots out and how far a trade needs to run to garner a profit. The previous section talked about a way to manage positive profit potentials and even set profit trailing stops but what do we do about negative profit potentials?

Negative profit potentials from a grid can occur is the market is trending fast against the grid and doesn't have enough time to set out the next LEVEL LIMIT trade. Because the EntryDelay function is slowing this placement down, the market may move such that once the LIMIT trade is placed and hit, the take profits are sync'd and the profit potential yields a negative amount. We need a way to correct for this and **B3** does this automatically. **B3** calculates the grid break even point and adds a profit target to the break even value then adjusts all Take Profits against this target. The profit potential is measured against a known Profit Target internally calculated by **B3**.

This target is based on a Base Target which is the value of one trade of the base lot value multiplied by total number of trades in the basket. **B3** checks the grid automatically so if the market does move quickly, the potential for profit will always be available.

Finally, as an added feature, B3 does all of the TP calculation INTERNALLY. Order modifications are no longer required as B3 keeps track of the TP without sending it to the broker. This Stealth feature has eliminated potential order modification bottle-necks and will help keep our brokers honest!

Hedging Feature

Once **B3** has set its grid, and started opening trades, it is at the mercy of the price. If the price moves too far in the wrong direction, it will cause a drawdown on your account. One way of avoiding a high drawdown is by hedging the open trades.

Hedging is simply the opening of a trade in the opposite direction of the already open trades. For brokers outside of the US, this hedge trade can be made on the same pair, meaning that for every movement in the price, the gains/losses on the basket trades are directly offset by losses/gains on the hedge trades.

Unfortunately, the NFA have banned hedging for brokers in the US, so any hedge trades need to be opened on a correlated pair. A correlated pair is one in which any movement in the price of one pair, is closely matched by the movement of the other pair, whether in the same direction (Positive Correlation) or in the opposite direction (Negative Correlation).

To use the hedge, enter the Symbol of the pair to be used EXACTLY as provided by your broker, or if you are using the same pair, leave it blank. **B3** will automatically decide whether the pairs are positively or negatively correlated by calculating the correlation coefficient using the daily historical data over the number of days specified in CorrPeriod.

There are two methods for opening hedge trades. The first is based on the current drawdown of the open trades, and the second is based on the level of the open trades. To choose between them, set DDorLevel to 'D' or 'L'.

If you choose to base the hedge on drawdown, set HedgeStart to the drawdown percentage at which the hedge should open its first trade. The default percentage is 20%. If the hedge is based on levels, then HedgeStart should reflect the level to start the hedge, e.g. 8.

The number of hedge lots opened is based on the total open lots in the basket, adjusted by a hedge lot multiplier. If **B3** opens a new trade in the basket, then another trade will be opened in the hedge, using the same lot multiplier.

The hedge trades will be closed in one of two ways. If the net profit from the basket and hedge trades reaches the profit target set by the take profit, then all trades will be closed.

The other method is by way of a trailing stop. This will trail the price until it reaches break even, or the hedge trades are stopped out for a loss. At break even you have the choice of halting the trailing stop, or letting it carry on, so the hedge will stop out at a profit. If the trailing stop is allowed to carry on, you can choose to have the stop reduce as the price moves, which will lock even more profit in the hedge trades.

Note that if the stop is set at 0, then the hedge trades can only close if the profit target is reached.

If the hedge is based on drawdown, then to stop a new hedge trade being opened as soon as the previous one has closed, the hedge start percentage is increased by a re-entry percentage. If based on levels, a new hedge trade will only open if **B3** opens a new trade in the basket at the next level.

The cross pair correlation hedging is still undergoing forward testing, as it is not possible to back test. Please use this feature with caution, and leave any feedback on the FOREX-TSD thread.

Close Oldest Trade Feature

When a basket of trades is open, and the price keeps going against it, the oldest trades in the basket will increase the overall drawdown. The open price of these trades are on the 'wrong' side of the current take profit, and will always close at a loss. In order to reduce the

drawdown if the price runs in the wrong direction, **B3** now has an option to close these trades after a certain level.

Because the losses incurred closing trades at higher levels can become excessive, **B3** can limit the number of trades closed in this fashion.

B3 will automatically recoup the losses incurred by adjusting the take profit of the remaining trades, but as these losses increase, the take profit point will move further away from the current price. It is now possible to fix the take profit point to a user specified number of pips from the break even point.

Recoup Closed Loss Feature

If trades have been closed through the Hedge function, or the Close Oldest Trade function, they will probably have been closed at a loss. **B3** will automatically recoup these losses by adjusting the Take Profit of the remaining open trades, unless this option is turned off.

Early Exit Feature

This function allows you to reduce the profit potential if the basket has been open for some time, or if there are many trades open. There are actually two strategies involved, and you can choose to use either of them individually, or both together.

The first strategy is a reduction in profit over time. You can specify how long to wait before this strategy starts, and what percentage of the profit you are willing to sacrifice for each hour the trade is open. There is also an option to reset the start time and reduction percent if a new trade is opened.

The second strategy is a reduction in profit by the number of open trades. **B3** will allow you to set the level at which this reduction starts, and the percentage reduction per level. To obtain a steady reduction between the Early Exit start level and the break even trades level, use the formula:

100 / (BreakEvenTrade + 1 - EEStartLevel).

If both strategies are used together, there is a possibility that the total reduction percent could go over 100%, i.e. the basket could close at a loss. Therefore **B3** has an option to prevent this from happening.

Recover Broker Costs

If a basket of trades is left open overnight, it will be subject to 'swap', which is the interest paid/received on the open trades. Your broker may also charge you commission on your trades. If these costs are negative, **B3** can now recover them by adjusting the Take Profit point of the open trades.

Magic Number Control

B3 now lets you decide what your magic number will be. It has both automatic and manual capabilities. You can now trade the same pair on the same account and even the same time frame if you like! You simple need to change the EANumber, i.e.: **B3** on USDJPY/H1 with an EANumber of 1 and **B3** on USDJPY/H1 with an EANumber of 2 will trade completely independently.   **B3** auto-calculates a magic number allowing you to trade multiple strategies with **B3**.   If you set the EANumber over 99, the EANumber will be the magic number and you can still do whatever strategy you like. The appendix shows how to set the new EA Number variable to toggle either the manual setting or the automatic setting.

Trade Tracking and Security

A security feature is added for our convenience.   **B3** sends a trade comment with each trade to the broker. This feature helped us track our trade in the MT4/5 platform by showing which EA took out which trade in the comments section of our terminal section. If you don't see the comments section in the terminal area of your MT4/5 platform, right click in the gray bar in the terminal and select "comment". It will show the comment of each trade. This feature is not without concern.

There are rumors that brokers shut off expert advisors that perform too well. Whether or not **B3** performs well, we still have a security risk by sending trade comment information to the broker. We do want to track that trade though so how do we do it?

The trade comment is now a user settable feature via the menu. We put in whatever we want to secure that trade and still track it in our MT4/5 platform. Type in words, numbers or anything else and you have trade security and tracking available.

Trade Management

The worst thing that happens to all of us is having a trade placed incorrectly or inappropriately by our EAs. **B3** incorporates many features to prevent missed or poor trades from happening. **B3** has trade management functions to help prevent or eliminate those problems. They are not user selectable. Every time an order is placed, modified or closed, **B3** checks that request for viability and continues to attempt to do the request until all else fails. The one control a user has is to adjust the slip variable for BUY/SELL orders or orders that **B3** closes.

Optimizing **B3**

B3 is takes a very concerted effort to optimize. Optimization is not what this manual is about. Explaining the base features of **B3** is what this manual is about. The user of **B3** should apply due diligence in optimizing **B3** for the pair they which to trade. Should you happen to achieve a stable backtest of **B3** on the pair you wish to trade, forward that set file for publishing for all to share!

Backtesting, downloading history data and the utilization of the strategy tester are subjects not discussed in this manual as it is assumed the user of **B3** to be knowledgeable of these features in the MT4/5 platform.

Emailing

B3 will now talk to you via email! Emails must be enabled in the MT4 platform (Tools - Options -Email) for this option to work. Simply turn this feature on or off and **B3** will tell you its status in reference to the Draw Down size. It will also tell you when a basket of trades closes if you have turned on the Shutdown variable. You don't have to watch your trading platform any more because **B3** will tell you when it's closed the basket. The EmailHours variable is designed to stop multiple emails being sent if the price ranges around one of the DD

levels. However if a bigger Draw Down is hit, an email will be sent no matter what. The appendix explains the user inputs.

Debug Printing

There have been a lot of contributors to the success of **B3**. Many and varied code additions require constant debugging to ensure **B3** runs smoothly and without error. We have built in a series of checks that will help us debug **B3**. This allows us to view the journal to check on conditions in certain areas of **B3**. This feature is neither wanted nor desirable for the average user. Simply turning this off will turn off all extraneous messages printed in the journal.

There is one area where a user might find turning the Debug printing on useful. If a user has their own personal grid, they might want to know what it looks like before trading. All a user need do is to set in their grid parameters in the array and turn on Debug. Run **B3** in a tester platform until a trade is placed on the tester. Open the journal when the test is done and see your grid parameters! This is a great confirmation before using these parameters on a live account.

Chart Overlay

B3 provides users a visual overlay of the "action" that is occurring. A trader can quickly identify how their trading is going simply by looking at the chart overlay:
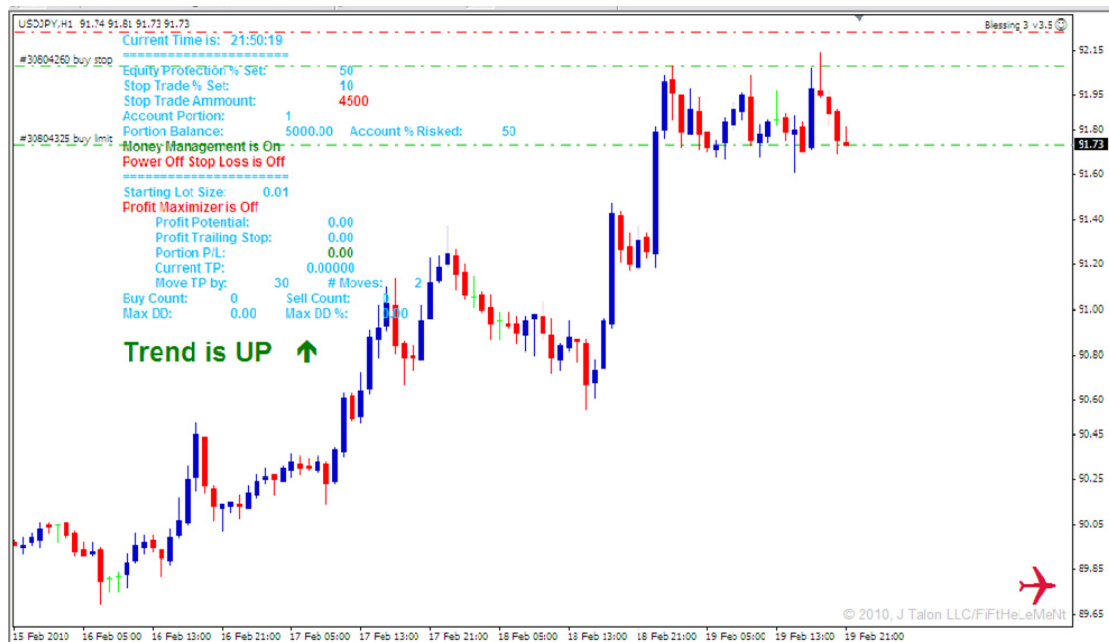
The chart overlay feature quickly gives the trader information about how **B3** is trading on that pair. The overlay feature is user selectable. See appendix for details. The Trend Feature is based on the MA calculation, the CCI calculation if turned on, and the ranging channel check feature. You can quickly gather all the required information on your trading with **B3**.

Recently added are lines for Break Even, Take Profit and Profit Trailing Stop. You now have a visual indicator to watch price move toward or away from lines. The Break Even line is colored blue. B3 doesn't close on this line but it does tell you your basket has at least broken even. The Take Profit Line is colored gold. This is how far the price needs to move to close the basket. If you have the Profit Maximizer turned on, an additional line will be added to the chart representing your profit trailing stop. The price will have to move between the blue and gold lines in the correct direction for this to occur. If you happen to see two gold lines, you are in the money! These lines can be turned off via a menu select item, see appendix for details. Here are the lines:
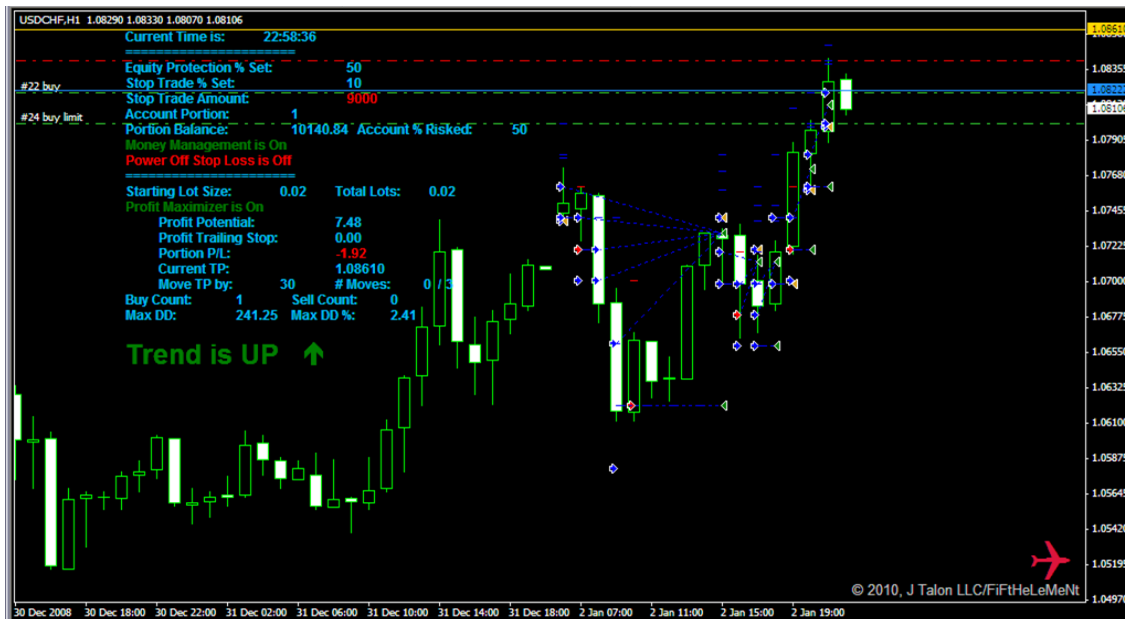
Conclusion

B3 is a very unique and powerful 24/5 trader. Several features make **B3** safe and profit taking is very powerful. The math is simple and money management will increase the base lot size as we get a higher balance. Make sure the EP is enabled. 50% is a great amount to use. Turn on portion control and limit that pair's access to the total account.

We believe **B3** to have a great potential in this fast moving market of FOREX. Most of all have fun in trading. We design many Expert Advisors but we have not seen an Expert Advisor with the potential **B3** has shown. Low draw-downs and reasonable margin usage make **B3** a new weapon in the FOREX trading market.

Happy Trading!

Respectfully,

Jeff Hubbard and the Blessing Development Group

J Talon LLC
Investment Management

Appendix 1

Variable	Explanation
Version.3.7	Current Version Information
TradeComment	Insert whatever you like. This information is not only transmitted to the broker but can be displayed in the terminal portion of the MT4/5 platform so you can track which trade belonged to which EA. Default is Blessing v3.7
EANumber	Setting a number 1-99 will turn the automatic magic number generator to true. A magic number will be generated based on EANumber, symbol and time frame. Setting this number greater than 99 will set the magic number to the EANumber. Default is 1. YOU MUST SET THIS NUMBER!
LabelAcc	Account Trading Settings – Menu area description
Shutdown	Turning this function to true during the trading process will stop the process once the basket of trades closes. Overlay will identify that you have turned this on and will also identify when the basket is closed. Default is false
StopTradePercent	This setting determines your Stop Trade Balance. Setting this to 10 calculates, on a $10,000 account, a Stop Trade Balance of $9,000. The Stop Trade Balance is automatically adjusted as the account grows in size by the same number. So, once the account balance becomes $11,000, the Stop Trade Balance is moved to $9,900. Stop Trade Balance is moved in increments of the number selected in this setting. Default is 10 (10%)
IBFXmicro	Used to tell **B3** that you are using a micro account (penny a pip). Set to true or false. Default is false
PortionPC	Used to divide the Account Balance and Stop Trade Balance into portions. Trading **B3** on multiple pairs, this function divides and allocates only portions of your account balance to that pair to prevent account blowout. Set at a value percentage of the account we are trading with **B3**. Two pairs and two **B3s** would

	need a 50 in this variable. 4 pairs with two **B3s** and two other EAs would require a 25 in this variable. These are recommendations only! Portion how you see fit. A more detailed explanation of Portion control is listed earlier in this manual. Default is 100
MaxDDPercent	Amount in percentage of Account Balance we are willing to float into the negative before we close the trades. 50% is a recommended amount because **B3** needs negative P/L at times in order to accomplish its trading. Default is 50
UseHolidayShutdown	Will shut down over a holiday period. Default is true
Holidays	List of holidays, each separated by a comma, [day]/[mth]-[day]/[mth], dates inclusive. Default is 18/12-01/01
LabelIES	Indicator/Entry Settings: - Menu Area Description
B3Traditional	STOP/LIMITS for entry if true, BUYS/SELLS if false. Default is true
ForceMarketCond	Market condition: 0=uptrend; 1=downtrend; 2=ranging; 3=off. Default is 3
UseAnyEntry	If set to true ANY indicator can trigger an order to open; If set to false ALL indicators must trigger an order to open. Default is false
MAEntry	0 = Off, 1 = will base entry on MA channel, 2 = will trade in reverse. Default is 1
CCIEntry	0 = Off, 1 = will base entry on CCI indicator, 2 = will trade in reverse. Default is 0
BollingerStochEntry	0 = Off, 1 = will base entry on BB, with Stoch confirmation, 2 = will trade in reverse. Default is 0
LabelLS	Lot Size Settings: - Menu area description
UseMM	Turns on the Money Management Feature of **B3**. See explanation in this manual on use of Money Management. Set to true or false. Default is false
LAF	Adjusts the base lot size used in **B3**. See manual for explanation. Default is 0.5
lot	Set number of manual lots for base lot if manual lot control is desired. Default is .01
Multiplier	Recommended range of settings is 1.2 to 1.5.

	The next level of trade is set by multiplying the last lot size by this factor. Each subsequent size of lot is continually increased by this factor which creates "the grid". Default setting is 1.4 and should be increased or decreased by factors of .01 for desired results. Default is 1.4
LinearLotSize	Instead of taking the last lot and multiplying it by the multiplier, this function takes the last lot and adds the base lot to it to come up with the next lot, i.e.: Base lot is .01, trade lots are .01,.02,.03,etc. Default is false
LabelGS	Grid Settings: - Menu area description
AutoCal	Turn on to auto calculate the grid sized base on the Average True Range indicator, as explained in the manual. Set to true or false. Default is false
GAF	Grid Adjustment Factor. Used to widen or squish the grid based on the explanation in this manual. Default is 1
EntryDelay	Amount of time in seconds before **B3** places the next level trade after triggering a previous level trade. Values are anywhere from 500 for lower time frames to 2400 for daily time frames. Default is 2400
EntryOffset	Value in pips, used to offset the entry of B3's logic of MathMod for LIMIT and STOP orders for quicker or slower entries. Used only if MA and CCI are the primary entry means. Default is 5
UseSmartGrid	Set to true to use RSI/MA calculation for the next grid order. Default is true
LabelTS	Trading Settings: - Menu area description
MaxTrades	The maximum number of trades you are willing to place into the grid. A value between 7 and 12 has yielded best results. Default is 15
BreakEvenTrade	The number of trades at which you desire the basket to close out with no gain versus going for the **B3** calculated profit potential. **B3** will continue to place trades so setting this does not determine maximum number of trades. The MaxTrades feature is used for setting maximum trades allowed. Default is 12
UseCloseOldest	True = will close the oldest open trade after CloseTradesLevel is reached. Default is false

CloseTradesLevel	Will start closing oldest open trade at this level. Default is 5
MaxCloseTrades	Maximum number of oldest trades to close. Default is 4
CloseTPPips	After Oldest Trades have closed, Forces Take Profit to BE +/- xx Pips. If set to 0 the normal TP will be used. Default is 10
ForceTPPips	Force Take Profit to BE +/- xx Pips. If set to 0 this feature is off. Default is 0
MinTPPips	Ensure Take Profit is at least BE +/- xx Pips. If set to 0 this feature is off. Default is 0
LabelHS	Hedge Settings: - Menu area description
HedgeSymbol	Enter the Symbol of the same/correlated pair EXACTLY as used by your broker. Default is blank
CorrPeriod	The number of days over which to calculate the correlation coefficient. Default is 30
UseHedge	Turns hedge on/off. Default is false
DDorLevel	DD = start hedge at set DD; Level = Start at set level. Default is DD
HedgeStart	DD Percent or Level at which Hedge starts. Default is 20
hLotMult	Hedge Lots = Open Lots * hLotMult. Default is 0.8
hMaxLossPips	DD Hedge maximum pip loss - also hedge trailing stop. Default is 30
hReEntryPC	Increase to hDDPercent to stop early re-entry of the hedge. Default is 5
StopTrailAtBE	True = Hedge Trailing Stop will stop at BE; False = Hedge will continue into profit. Default is true
ReduceTrailStop	False = Trailing Stop is Fixed; True = Trailing Stop will reduce after BE is reached. Default is true
LabelES	Exit Settings: - Menu area description
EmergencyCloseAll	Will close the basket of trades along with pending orders immediately. Trading will continue. Default is false
MaximizeProfit	Turns on the Profit Trailing Stop feature of **B3**. Set to true or false. Default is false
ProfitSet	**B3** calculates a profit potential based on the number of trades placed. This percentage,

	when multiplied by the profit potential will set the profit trailing stop amount locking in that basket's profit. The profit potential and profit trailing stop amount are displayed on the overlay. i.e: $10 profit potential x 60 profit set = $6 profit trailing stop. Default is 70
MoveTP	Number of pips to move TP on open trades once a profit trailing stop has been set. Default is 30
TotalMoves	Use in conjunction with ProfitSet and MoveTP, this is the number of times B3 will move open trades TP to move the profit trailing stop. If set to 0, then TPs will not be moved and only a profit trailing stop is set once the basket is positive over the ProfitSet point x profit potential then profit is garnered on the trailing stop or the TPs. Default is 2
UsePowerOutSL	Turn on to use the Power Out Stop Loss feature explained in this manual. Set to true or false. Default is false
POSLPips	Power Out Stop Loss in pips. Default is 600
UseEarlyExit	Reduces ProfitTarget by a percentage over time and/or number of levels open. Default is false
EEStartHours	Number of Hours to wait before EE over time starts. Default is 3
EEFirstTrade	Set to true to start EarlyExit from FIRST trade: Set to false to start EarlyExit from LAST trade. Default is true
EEHoursPC	Percentage reduction per hour. Set to 0 to turn this option off. Default is 0.5
EEStartLevel	Number of Open Trades before EE over levels starts. Default is 5
EELevelPC	Percentage reduction at each level. Set to 0 to turn this option off. Default is 10
EEAllowLoss	If set to true it will allow the basket to close at a loss : If set to false the minimum profit is Break Even. Default is false
LabelAdv	Advanced Settings Change sparingly: – Menu area description
LabelGrid	Grid Size Settings: - Menu area description
SetCountArray	Number of trades and grid size you would like to trade. Enter number of trades in each block of grids, for the total number of blocks of grids, separated by commas. A '4, 4' yields 3 total

	blocks of grids, first block has 4 trades, next block has 4 trades and last block has MaxTrades – total previous trades. Default is 4,4
GridSetArray	Number of pips to spread each trade within a block. Using the example above you would need 3 numbers separated by commas. A '25, 50, 100' yields 25 pips between trades in the first block, 50 pips between trades in the second block, and 100 pips between trades in the last block. Default is 25,50,100
TP_SetArray	Number of pips to set the Take Profit for each trade in each block. A '50, 100, 200' yields a TP of 50 pips set for each trade in the first block, 100 pips set for each trade in the second block, and 200 pips set for each trade in the final block. Default is 50,100,200
LabelMA	MA Entry Settings: - Menu area description
MAPeriod	Moving average period used for basic **B3** settings. 100 yields the most stable entries for MA only entries on the H4 timeframe. Default is 100
MADistance	See manual for explanation. Distance in pips from calculated MA to create a "channel" for ranging conditions. If BID price is in the channel, **B3** is set to ranging conditions. Default is 5
LabelCCI	CCI Entry Settings: - Menu area description
CCIPeriod	Period for CCI calculation. Default is 14
LabelBBS	BollingerStoch Entry Settings: - Menu area description
BollPeriod	Period used in BB calculation. 9 - 15 are typical values. Default is 10
BollDistance	Distance used in the calculation of the BB channels. 6 – 13 are typical settings. Default is 10
BollDeviation	Multiplier used against the standard deviation used in BB channel calculation. This is usually set at 2. User can change value in increments of .1. Default is 2
BuySellStochZone	Number sets the zone and/or turns of the Stoch comparator. Values are set 20 – 50. 50 is off, 20 is the tightest. Default is 20
KPeriod	See Stoch indicator for explanation of setting. 9

	– 10 are typical for smaller time frames. Default is 10
DPeriod	See Stoch indicator for explanation of setting. 2 – 3 are typical for smaller time frames. Default is 2
Slowing	See Stoch indicator for explanation of setting. 2 – 3 are typical for smaller time frames. Default is 2
LabelSG	Smart Grid Settings: - Menu area description
RSI_TF	Timeframe for RSI calculation - should be less than chart TF. Default is 15
RSI_Period	Period for RSI calculation. Default is 14
RSI_Price	0=close, 1=open, 2=high, 3=low, 4=HL/2, 5=HLC/3 6=HLCC/4. Default is 0
RSI_MA_Period	Period for MA of RSI calculation. Default is 10
RSI_MA_Method	0=Simple MA, 1=Exponential MA, 2=Smoothed MA, 3=Linear Weighted MA. Default is 0
LabelOS	Other Settings: - Menu area description
RecoupClosedLoss	Set to true to recoup any Hedge/CloseOldest losses: Set to false to close trades at the original profit target. Default is true
RecoverBrokerCosts	Set to true to recover any negative broker costs, e.g. swap, commission. Set to false to ignore broker costs. Default is true
Level	Number of Levels assumed that Blessing will take out each and every time. This drives the calculation of the base lot. If number is lowered, the base lot will get larger. If higher, the base lot gets lower. Default is 7.
Slip	Allows orders to open and close by slipping the close price by up to the amount set here. Default is 99
LabelUE	Email Settings: - Menu area description
UseEmail	Turns on emailing function in B3. Will email you if you have Shutdown enabled and the basket closes. Will email you if the draw downs exceed the levels set below. Set each to 0 to disable that levels draw down email. Default is false
LabelEDD	Email DD Settings: - Menu area description
EmailDD1	Default is 25
EmailDD2	Default is 35

EmailDD3	Default is 45
LabelEH	Email Hours Setting: - Menu area description
EmailHours	Minimum numbers of hours between emails. Stops multiple emails being sent if the price ranges around one of the DD levels. However if a bigger DD is hit, an email will be sent no matter what. Default is 1
LabelDisplay	Overlay Settings:– Menu area description
displayOverlay	Turns the overlay display on or off. If set to false, changing any of the following display options will have no effect. Default is true.
displayLogo	Turns the Copyright and Logo on and off. Default is true.
displayCCI	Turns the CCI overlay on and off. Default is true
displayLines	Turns the Break Even Line, Take Profit Line and Profit Trailing Stops lines on and off. Default is true
displayXcord	Adjusts the chart overlay left and right. Default is 100.
displayYcord	Adjusts the chart overlay up and down. Default is 22.
displayCCIxCord	Adjusts the CCI overlay distance from the right of the screen. Default is 10
displayFontSize	Changes the size of the display characters. Default is 9.
displaySpacing	Changes the spacing between the lines. Default is 14.
displayColor	Color of display characters. Directional information such as P/L, Trend and Stop Trade Balance are not changeable. Default is Deep Sky Blue.
debug_msgs	Allow user to display coder debug printing features in the journal. Allows user to print the grid in the journal if selected. Default is false

Appendix 2

	FMC = 0	FMC = 1	FMC = 2	FMC = 3
All 0	B3 will place a BUY order. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL order. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place NO orders. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place NO orders. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA.
MA=1	B3 will place a BUY order if price is above MA Channel. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL order if price is below MA channel. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY order if price is above MA channel, or a SELL order if price is below MA channel. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY order if price is above MA channel, or a SELL order if price is below MA channel. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA.
MA=2	B3 will place a BUY order if price is below MA Channel. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL order if price is above MA channel. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY order if price is below MA channel, or a SELL order if price is above MA channel. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY order if price is below MA channel, or a SELL order if price is above MA channel. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA.
CCI=1	B3 will place a BUY order if all 4 TF are >0. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL order if all 4 TF are <0. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY order if all 4 TF are >0, or a SELL order if all 4 TF are <0. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY order if all 4 TF are >0, or a SELL order if all 4 TF are <0.Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA with CCI confirmation.
CCI=2	B3 will place a BUY order if all 4 TF are <0. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL order if all 4 TF are >0. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY order if all 4 TF are <0, or a SELL order if all 4 TF are >0. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY order if all 4 TF are <0, or a SELL order if all 4 TF are >0.Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA with CCI confirmation.
BBS=1	B3 will place a BUY order if price is below the lower BBand, with Stoch confirmation. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL order if price is above the upper BBand, with Stoch confirmation. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY order if price is below the lower BBand, or a SELL order if price is above the upper BBand, with Stoch confirmation. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY order if price is below the lower BBand, or a SELL order if price is above the upper BBand, with Stoch confirmation. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA.
BBS=2	B3 will place a BUY order if price is above the upper BBand, with Stoch confirmation. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL order if price is below the lower BBand, with Stoch confirmation. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY order if price is above the upper BBand, or a SELL order if price is below the lower BBand, with Stoch confirmation. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY order if price is above the upper BBand, or a SELL order if price is below the lower BBand, with Stoch confirmation. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA.
MA=1/2 CCI=1/2	B3 will place a BUY order based on MA and/or CCI entry rules. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL order based on MA and/or CCI entry rules. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY or a SELL order based on MA and/or CCI entry rules. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY or a SELL order based on MA and/or CCI entry rules. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA with CCI confirmation.
MA=1/2 BBS=1/2	B3 will place a BUY order based on MA and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL order based on MA and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY or a SELL order based on MA and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY or a SELL order based on MA and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA.

	FMC = 0	FMC = 1	FMC = 2	FMC = 3
CCI=1/2 BBS=1/2	B3 will place a BUY order based on CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL order based on CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY or a SELL order based on CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY or a SELL order based on CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA with CCI confirmation.
MA=1/2 CCI=1/2 BBS=1/2	B3 will place a BUY order based on MA and/or CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL order based on MA and/or CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY or a SELL order based on MA and/or CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY or a SELL order based on MA and/or CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA with CCI confirmation.
B3T	B3 will place BUY STOP/LIMIT orders. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place SELL STOP/LIMIT orders. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place NO orders. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place NO orders. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA.
B3T MA=1	B3 will place BUY STOP/LIMIT orders if price is above MA channel. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place SELL STOP/LIMIT orders if price is below MA channel. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY and a SELL STOP order. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place BUY STOP/LIMIT orders if price is above MA channel, SELL STOP/LIMIT orders if price is below MA channel, or a BUY and a SELL STOP order if price is within the MA channel. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA.
B3T MA=2	B3 will place BUY STOP/LIMIT orders if price is below MA channel. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place SELL STOP/LIMIT orders if price is above MA channel. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY and a SELL LIMIT order. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place BUY STOP/LIMIT orders if price is below MA channel, SELL STOP/LIMIT orders if price is above MA channel, or a BUY and a SELL LIMIT order if price is within the MA channel. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA.
B3T CCI=1	B3 will place BUY STOP/LIMIT orders if all 4TF are >0. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place SELL STOP/LIMIT orders if all 4TF are <0. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place BUY STOP/LIMIT orders if all 4TF are >0, or SELL STOP/LIMIT orders if all 4TF are <0. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place BUY STOP/LIMIT orders if all 4TF are >0, or SELL STOP/LIMIT orders if all 4TF are <0. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA + CCI confirmation.
B3T CCI=2	B3 will place BUY STOP/LIMIT orders if all 4TF are <0. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place SELL STOP/LIMIT orders if all 4TF are >0. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place BUY STOP/LIMIT orders if all 4TF are <0, or SELL STOP/LIMIT orders if all 4TF are >0. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place BUY STOP/LIMIT orders if all 4TF are <0, or SELL STOP/LIMIT orders if all 4TF are >0. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA + CCI confirmation.
B3T BBS=1	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order if price is below the lower BBand, with Stoch confirmation. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL STOP/LIMIT order if price is above the upper BBand, with Stoch confirmation. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order if price is below the lower BBand, or a SELL STOP/LIMIT order if price is above the upper BBand, Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order if price is below the lower BBand, or a SELL STOP/LIMIT order if price is above the upper BBand, Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA.

	FMC = 0	FMC = 1	FMC = 2	FMC = 3
B3T BBS=2	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order if price is above the upper BBand, with Stoch confirmation. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL STOP/LIMIT order if price is below the lower BBand, with Stoch confirmation. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order if price is above the upper BBand, or a SELL STOP/LIMIT order if price is below the lower BBand, Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order if price is above the upper BBand, or a SELL STOP/LIMIT order if price is below the lower BBand, Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA.
B3T MA=1/2 CCI=1/2	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order based on MA and/or CCI entry rules. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL STOP/LIMIT order based on MA and/or CCI entry rules. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order, or a SELL STOP/LIMIT order, or a BUY/SELL STOP order, or a BUY/SELL LIMIT order, based on MA and/or CCI entry rules. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order, or a SELL STOP/LIMIT order, or a BUY/SELL STOP order, or a BUY/SELL LIMIT order, based on MA and/or CCI entry rules. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA + CCI confirmation.
B3T MA=1/2 BBS=1/2	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order based on MA and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL STOP/LIMIT order based on MA and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order, or a SELL STOP/LIMIT order, or a BUY/SELL STOP order, or a BUY/SELL LIMIT order, based on MA and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order, or a SELL STOP/LIMIT order, or a BUY/SELL STOP order, or a BUY/SELL LIMIT order, based on MA and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA.
B3T CCI=1/2 BBS=1/2	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order based on CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL STOP/LIMIT order based on CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order, or a SELL STOP/LIMIT order, based on CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order, or a SELL STOP/LIMIT order, based on CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA + CCI confirmation.
B3T MA=1/2 CCI=1/2B BS=1/2	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order based on MA and/or CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as U (forced).	B3 will place a SELL STOP/LIMIT order based on MA and/or CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as D (forced).	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order, or a SELL STOP/LIMIT order, or a BUY/SELL STOP order, or a BUY/SELL LIMIT order, based on MA and/or CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as R (forced).	B3 will place a BUY STOP/LIMIT order, or a SELL STOP/LIMIT order, or a BUY/SELL STOP order, or a BUY/SELL LIMIT order, based on MA and/or CCI and/or BBS entry rules. Trend will show as U/D/R based on MA + CCI confirmation.