Many Trading Indicator (MTI)

User Manual

MANYTRADER

FINANCIAL TRADING & MARKET NEWS

Official User Manual · Prepared by Many Indicator Co., Ltd.

This document has been prepared as the official user manual of Many Indicator. Its purpose is to convey our concept, the details of our service, our standards in tool development, and our complete approach to supporting and caring for users — all under a way of working that emphasises clarity, structure, and real-world usability.

Throughout the time we have operated, Many Indicator has placed continuous importance on developing tools for chart analysis and trading, guided by a design philosophy focused on real practical benefit together with simplicity, ease of understanding, and effectiveness when applied across a wide range of market conditions. We believe that having a good tool alone may not be enough without an explanation of the concept, the usage methods, and the correct framework of understanding. This document was therefore created as part of a more complete user experience.

Beyond our role as a tool developer, Many Indicator also values straightforward communication, continuous long-term development, and the building of service standards that users can trust — in the quality of the system, the credibility of the brand, and after-sales support — so that users get a good experience and can use the tools appropriately over the long term.

About Many Indicator & ManyTrader

Many Indicator is a brand that develops indicators for chart analysis and trading, and has been in service from 2023 to the present. We focus on designing and developing tools that help users analyse the market more systematically, see decision-making opportunities more clearly, and apply the tools effectively to their own trading style.

Throughout our operation, Many Indicator has continuously earned the trust of users — to date, more than 5,000 people use our indicators, with reviews from real users and real usage examples across a wide range of market conditions. These reflect the growth of the brand, the confidence users have in our products, and our team's commitment to building tools that can truly be used in practice, not merely displayed on a chart.

Many Indicator values the quality of the system, clarity of display, ease of use, and the ability to apply the tools in each user's real trading life. We believe a good tool should reduce the complexity of analysis, add structure to decision-making, and help users develop their own approach more steadily over the long term.

Vision and Development Approach

Many Indicator operates under the belief that effective market analysis should begin with tools designed with a real understanding of the user — whether in ease of access, clarity of display, or the ability to apply them alongside each user's own experience and personal approach.

We are committed to developing tools that not only meet functional needs but also serve the user experience. In real use, traders do not just want large amounts of data; they want data that is organised systematically, easy to understand, and usable for making appropriate decisions at the moment they are needed. For this reason, every component of the tools we build always gives importance to both the technical perspective and the user's perspective in parallel.

In the long term, Many Indicator continues to focus on ongoing development to raise the quality of the system so it responds to user needs in a constantly changing trading world, while maintaining standards of credibility, transparency, and responsibility as a brand that provides a serious service.

Credibility in Our Operation

Many Indicator does not operate solely as an ordinary page or brand. Today it conducts business as a legally registered company, under the name:

Many Indicator Co., Ltd. (MANYINDICATOR COMPANY LIMITED)
Tax ID / Company registration number: 0745568012559

Operating as a registered company reflects a genuine commitment to building a brand that grows steadily, with standards, and is ready to serve users in the long term. It is also one important element that strengthens the confidence of users who choose to trust our products and services.

For Many Indicator, credibility does not come from communication alone, but from continuous development, having real users, having reviews from real usage experience, and providing a service under a clear business structure. These are the important foundations we have always upheld in our operation.

Service Standards

Many Indicator emphasises systematic service at every step — from developing the tool, explaining usage details, and caring for users after they start using it, to continuously improving and updating the system as appropriate. We believe that good service should not end once usage begins, but should be a continuous, quality experience throughout the time a user chooses our tools.

We also value presenting information that is clear, easy to understand, and genuinely usable for reference, so users can learn and understand the various tools with greater confidence. This approach is an important reason why the brand's documents and manuals are created seriously, to deliver the greatest benefit to users at every level of experience.

Purpose of This Document

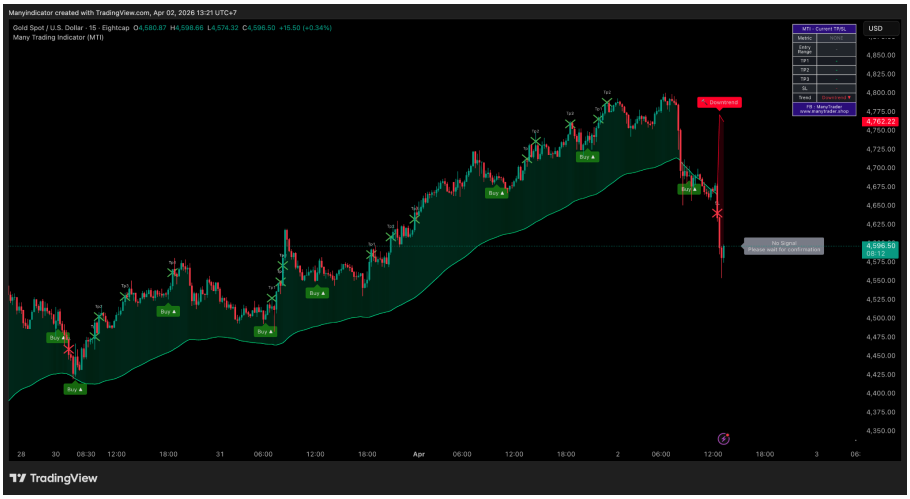
This document was created under the principles of being official, complete, and clear, with the goal of serving as a reference for users who want to understand Many Indicator's products and services more systematically. The content has been arranged to be continuous, easy to read, and suitable for real use.

We hope this document will be more than an ordinary manual — that it will be part of what reflects the brand's standards, our dedication to development, and our serious, long-term commitment to caring for users.

Official User Manual — Prepared by Many Indicator Co., Ltd.

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What is the Many Trading Indicator (MTI)?



The Many Trading Indicator (MTI) is an indicator for chart analysis and trade decisions on TradingView, developed to help users see market direction more clearly and to focus on trading in line with the price trend — Trend Following — which is one of the system's key strengths.

MTI's core concept is to help users avoid trying to guess the market or forcing counter-trend entries unnecessarily. Instead, it directs focus toward finding opportunities at moments when the market has a clear trend, and entering trades with the market's momentum more systematically. In real use, trend trading is one approach that brings clearer decisions, reduces the complexity of analysis, and helps users stay with the moments when the market is moving most effectively.

MTI is designed to support trend trading in many dimensions — whether showing Buy-Sell signals, defining TP/SL points, reading the trend through the Trend Moving Average, or using advanced functions such as Market Structure, Order Block, Demand/Supply Zone, Fair Value Gap (FVG), and Divergence — to help users assess which direction the market is in and whether the point of interest is suitable for a trend entry.

MTI is therefore not merely an indicator that gives entry-exit signals. It is a tool developed to help users better understand the “context of the market,” especially in terms of identifying the trend, following the trend, and filtering entry timing so it aligns with the overall price picture.

This indicator is not a trading bot and does not open orders for the user automatically. The user remains the main decision-maker for entering and exiting orders. MTI serves as an analysis aid that makes reading charts easier and more systematic, and helps reduce decisions driven by emotion or by an unclear market.

In summary, the Many Trading Indicator (MTI) is an indicator developed with the key strength of helping users enter trades with the trend systematically, see market direction more clearly, filter entry timing better, and use the various components on the chart to support decisions more effectively in real market conditions.

Who Is the Many Trading Indicator (MTI) For?

MTI is designed to suit users at many levels, from beginners to experienced traders. The system's main approach emphasises entering trades with the market trend, helping users focus on moments when the market has a clear direction and reducing unnecessary counter-trend entries.

For beginners, you can start by using the system's main signals, such as the Buy-Sell Signal together with the TP/SL levels. The key idea is to begin by learning to enter trades in line with the market direction. You do not need to use every function at once from the start — simply understanding the main signals and practising how to read the trend is enough to begin using the system effectively.

Once you become more familiar with the system, you can gradually layer in the advanced functions — for example, using the Trend Moving Average to help read the market's main trend, using Market Structure to help confirm price direction, or using key zones such as Order Block, Demand/Supply Zone, and Fair Value Gap (FVG) to help assess whether the point where a signal occurs is in a suitable position for entry. This approach lets users learn the system step by step and understand its use, from the trend-trading perspective, more deeply over time.

For intermediate users, MTI helps make trend trading more systematic, because you can use both the main signals and the advanced functions together to filter entries that align better with the overall market picture.

For advanced users, MTI can be applied flexibly alongside your own analysis approach, using the various functions within the system as tools to help filter the trend, assess market structure, and select higher-quality entries within your own analytical framework.

MTI suits anyone who wants to learn and use a trading system that emphasises entering with the trend — starting from the main signals first, then gradually developing an understanding of the advanced functions in sequence, so analysis becomes more detailed, careful, and effective over the long term.

Core Functions Within the Many Trading Indicator (MTI)

MTI is designed to combine the important functions that help with chart analysis and trade entry within a single system. Each function has a different role — finding signals, reading the trend, assessing market structure, and helping filter entry timing more appropriately. The functions within the system are as follows.

Main functions (used to enter trades by signal)

Buy-Sell — the function for displaying the system's entry signals. Signals emphasise entering with the trend; the system does not create counter-trend signals, helping users spot entries more easily.

TP/SL/Entry — the function for displaying the Take Profit and Stop Loss points of each signal, helping users see the framework of the trade plan before entering an order and plan their risk more clearly.

TP/SL Table — the function that summarises the results related to TP/SL within the system, helping users see additional detail on targets and stop levels, and use it to assess entry timing more conveniently.

Trend Moving Average — the function that helps read the market's main trend through a moving average that shows price direction, letting users see whether the market is in an uptrend, downtrend, or starting to slow.

Advanced functions (used to help analyse charts)

Market Structure — the function that displays market structure to help users understand price movement behaviour, such as trend continuation or changes in market structure over each period.

Order Block — the function for displaying Order Block zones, one of the price areas important to market behaviour, which can be used as an area to consider entry timing or watch price reaction.

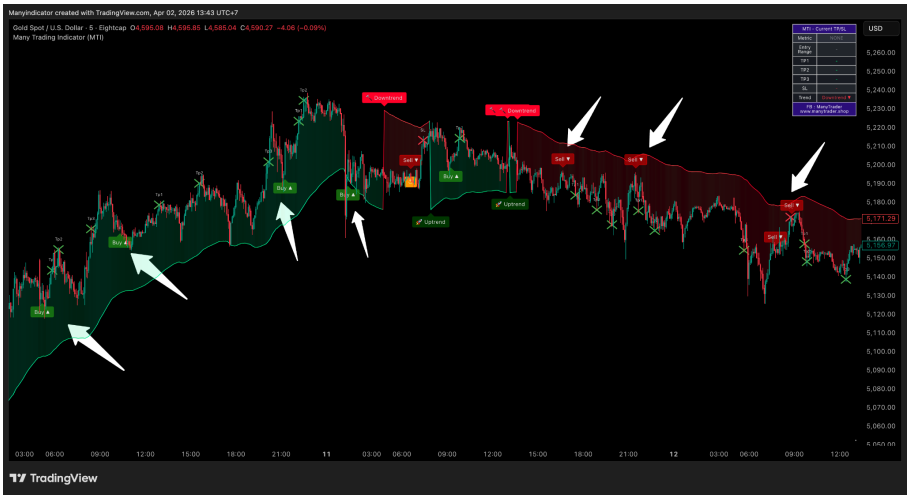
Demand / Supply Zone — the function for displaying Demand and Supply zones, helping users see areas where price may respond, used alongside trend and entry signals.

Fair Value Gap (FVG) — the function that displays price gaps, or areas where price moved unusually fast, usable as one component for assessing pullbacks or re-entries in the original direction.

Divergence — the function that helps assess price momentum and the relationship between price and the indicator, used as a supplementary signal to see whether price may be weakening or some change is occurring.

Backtest Table — the function that summarises the system's statistics, helping users see an overview of past results and use it to better understand the system's behaviour.

Buy-Sell Signals



The Buy-Sell function is a core function of the MTI system, used to display entry signals. Its key concept is to help filter suitable entry points for trading with the market trend — not to find counter-trend points or guess price reversals.

Buy-Sell signals within the system arise from processing several components together, including a Strength Oscillator, internal system indicators, candle patterns, and price behaviour in the form of reversals and rejections, to help filter moments where price conditions align more closely with the market's main trend. The signals that appear therefore emphasise entering in the same direction as the trend only — there are no counter-trend signals.

The strength of this function is that it helps users spot entries more easily, especially when the market has a clear trend, because the system chooses to show signals only in areas suitable for entering with the market's momentum. This means users do not have to interpret every moment on the chart entirely on their own, and can start using the system from the main signals first.

Another key point of the Buy-Sell signals in MTI is that there is no repaint. Signals shown on the chart appear strictly according to the system's real conditions. Once a signal appears, users can use it as a reference to enter immediately, without needing to wait for the candle to close, because the system has already processed the signal conditions so the display is ready for real use.

However, users should understand that the Buy-Sell signal is a tool to help filter entry points. It does not mean every signal will always give a perfect result, especially when the market is in a sideways condition, has irregular volatility, or has no clear trend — signals that occur may be lower in quality compared with periods when the market is trending continuously.

Pros

Helps filter trend entries; no repaint; can enter immediately once a signal appears; reduces the chance of trading against the market; easy to use.

Cautions

During sideways periods, signal quality may decrease. Always use it together with risk management for consistent long-term use.

TP / SL / Entry



The TP / SL / Entry function helps users see the trade-plan framework of each signal more clearly. The system displays the key levels — Entry, Entry Range, TP, and SL — to guide order entry, profit-target setting, and risk limitation for each trade.

- **Entry** — the main reference point for entering an order according to the signal the system shows.
- **Entry Range** — the price band the system considers still suitable for entering that signal; you do not always have to enter at a single point.
- **TP (Take Profit)** — the target price levels for taking profit.
- **SL (Stop Loss)** — the price level for limiting losses if price moves against the plan.

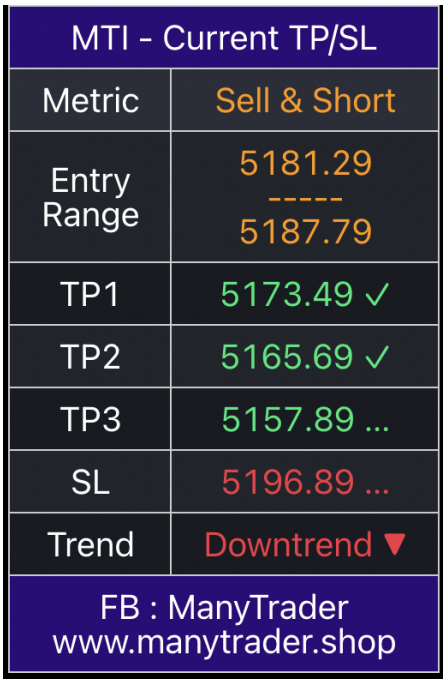
A key point of this system is that it does not view entry as a fixed single price; the Entry Range concept gives users more flexibility. If price moves into a better area, it can still be used as an entry point — as long as it remains within the Entry Range and that signal has not yet broken its structure by hitting TP or SL first.

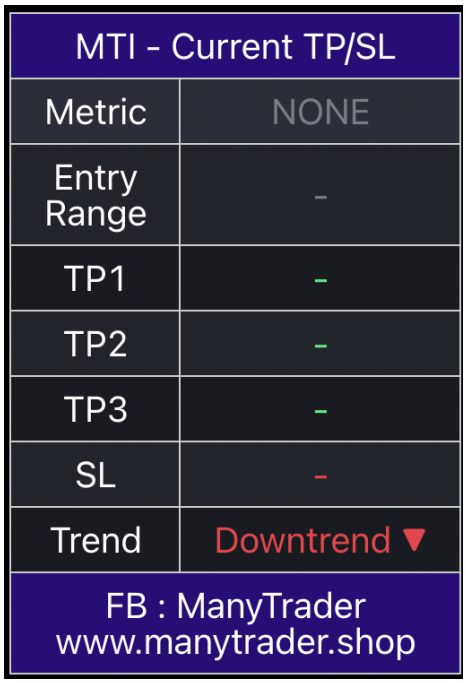
For example, if a signal has occurred but the user has not entered immediately, and price is still moving within the Entry Range, they can still consider entering. In some cases the user may get a better price than the original Entry reference, which may help achieve a more suitable entry position and a more balanced distance from TP or SL.

Generally, the system recommends entering on a newly occurring signal, as that is the moment most consistent with the system's conditions. But if you miss the entry and price has not yet hit TP or SL, you can still consider entering if price is still within the Entry or Entry Range of that signal.

However, if that signal has already hit TP and you then want to re-enter afterwards, the chance of price reaching that same TP again typically decreases. It is therefore not advisable to chase an order after price has already reached the target; waiting for a new signal is more appropriate.

TP/SL Table — Current Status





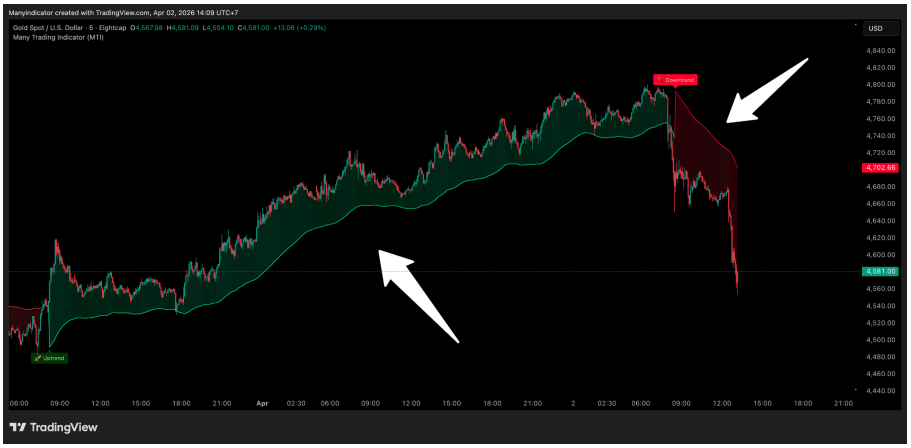
The TP/SL Table function is the part that summarises the key information of the latest signal from the system into an easy-to-read, quick-to-understand format. The data in the table references actual signals that occurred, letting users use it conveniently to support their decisions.

The table mainly displays the following:

- **Metric** — the header used to separate the type of data in each row.
- **Signal side** — shows the type of the latest signal, e.g. Buy & Long or Sell & Short, indicating which side's plan the system is showing.
- **Entry Range** — shows the suitable price band for entering that signal; users can use it as a reference frame for considering an entry.
- **TP1 / TP2 / TP3** — shows the signal's profit targets at multiple levels, so users can plan partial profit-taking or use it to gauge the expected price travel.
- **SL (Stop Loss)** — shows the price level for limiting risk if price moves against the system's plan.
- **Trend** — shows the market's main trend at that moment, e.g. Uptrend or Downtrend, helping users see the overall direction together with the signal data, based on the Trend Moving Average function.
- A check-mark marker on the TP/SL table appears when an order hits a TP/SL level.

The table can display data both when a signal has occurred and, in some periods, when there is no new signal yet. The data shown references the system's real conditions at that moment, so users can continuously track the plan of the latest signal.

Trend Moving Average



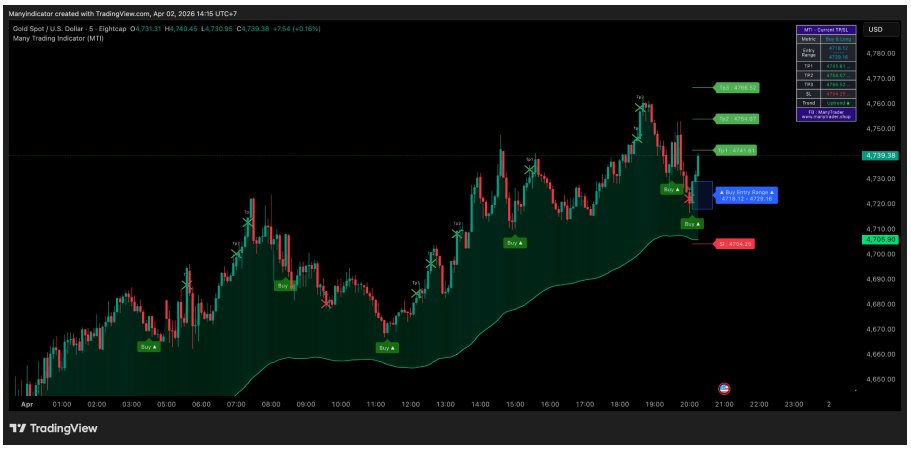
The Trend Moving Average function is used to calculate and display the market's main trend. Within MTI, it does not use an ordinary moving average alone; instead, it is calculated through a special moving average custom-built by our team, to suit the system's structure and make trend reading clearer in real use.

The main role of this function is to help users see whether the market at that moment is in an Uptrend or a Downtrend — one of the heart elements of the MTI system, because our system emphasises entering trades with the trend.

Uptrend is a condition where the market trends upward, or buying is the dominant side. In this period the system prioritises the Buy side, and Buy signals occur only when the system assesses that the market is in an Uptrend.

Downtrend is a condition where the market trends downward, or selling is the dominant side. In this period the system prioritises the Sell side, and Sell signals occur only when the system assesses that the market is in a Downtrend.

The Trend Moving Average therefore does not merely show the market trend; it is also one of the key elements used to filter the direction of Buy-Sell signals. That is, while the market is still an Uptrend the system will not create counter-trend Sell signals, and while the market is still a Downtrend it will likewise not create counter-trend Buy signals. This helps the signals that occur align more closely with the market's main direction and reduces the chance of entering the wrong side unnecessarily.



MTI's main functions are designed to help users enter trades by signal and with the market trend more systematically. The key elements begin with the Buy-Sell Signal, which filters suitable entry points; TP / SL / Entry Range, which helps define the trade-plan framework; the TP/SL Table, which summarises the key data of the latest signal; and the Trend Moving Average, which calculates the market's main trend to filter signal direction so it aligns with the trend.

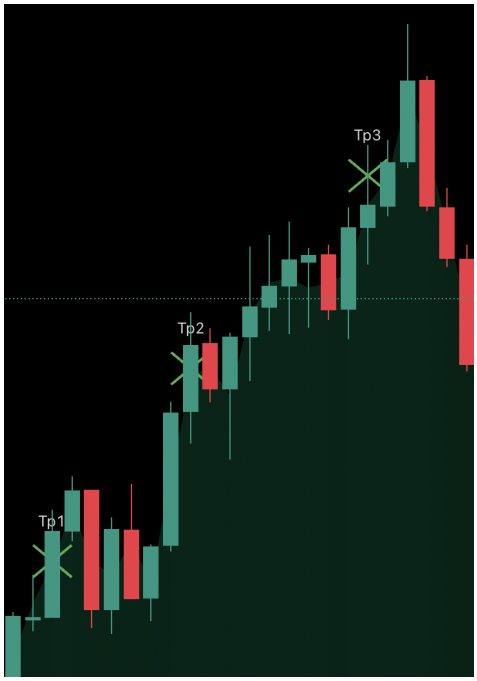
When these functions are used together, users can clearly see the market's main direction, suitable entry points, profit targets, stop-loss points, and the trade-plan framework — all within a single system. This makes entry decisions more systematic and helps reduce trading driven by emotion or unnecessary counter-trend guessing.

The next section explains a little more about the settings and the advanced functions within the system, to help users tune their usage to suit themselves — for example TP/SL Hit, SWAP Signal, and Wait Signal, along with other details related to using the system overall.

TP/SL Hit, SWAP Signal, and Wait Signal



In addition to the main functions for entering trades, the MTI system also has advanced functions that help users track the status of signals and the trade plan more clearly, namely TP Hit, SL Hit, SWAP Signal, and Wait Signal. Each helps describe the status of a signal at each period, so users understand the system's context better during real use.





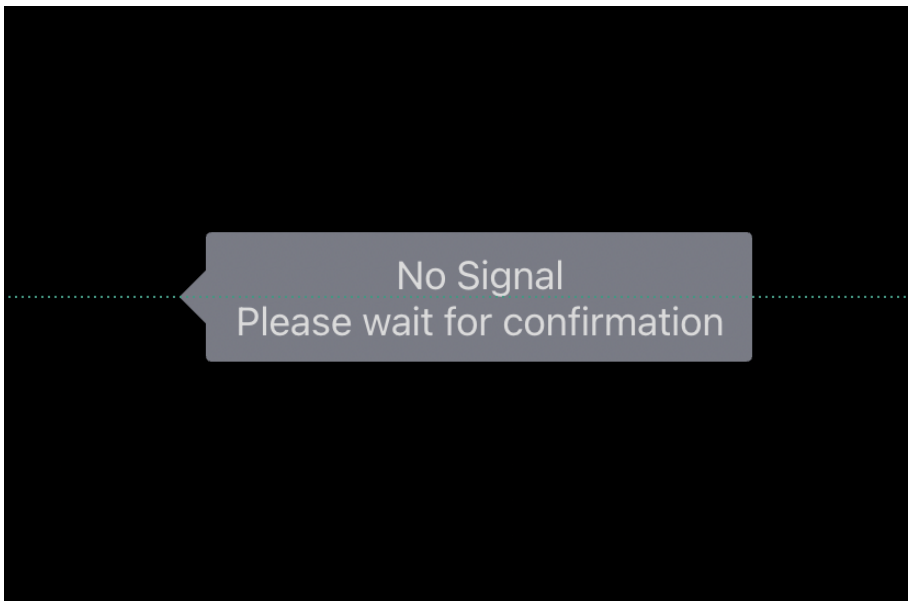
TP Hit is the status used to show that a signal was able to travel to the Take Profit (TP) level the system set — whether TP1, TP2, or TP3. This function lets users clearly see which profit level the signal reached, and use it as reference data to track the results of past signals more easily.

SL Hit is the status used to show that a signal moved to the Stop Loss (SL) level the system set — meaning the moment when price moved against that signal's plan until reaching the stop-loss point. This function lets users clearly see that the signal ended at the SL, and use it as data to help assess market behaviour during that period.



SWAP Signal (yellow tag) is the function used to show the moment a signal switches sides within the system. In MTI, a yellow arrow (SWAP) indicates the moment a signal flips sides while the previous order has not yet reached its Stop Loss (SL).

In application, users can use the SWAP Signal as an aid to consider closing the previous order and opening a new order in line with the current trend side immediately, if they want their position to align more closely with the system's latest direction. This approach suits those who want to adapt quickly to a signal's side change and reduce holding orders that no longer align with the market's new trend.



Wait Signal (grey tag) is the status used to show that, at that moment, the system has no clear new entry signal yet and is waiting for confirmation under the system's conditions. Generally, this kind of message helps users understand that the system has not given a new entry moment at that time, and that they should wait until a clear signal occurs.

This function is useful for reducing rushed entries during periods when the market does not meet the conditions, because MTI is designed to emphasise entering on signals that are ready — not trying to find an entry in every period of the market.

How to Enter Trades by Signal

After understanding MTI's main functions, users can start using the system through simple steps, emphasising entering trades by signal and with the trend, so decisions are clearer and more systematic.



Basic usage steps

1. First check whether the market is on the Uptrend or Downtrend side.
2. Wait for a Buy-Sell signal that occurs in line with the market trend.
3. Once a signal appears, you can view the Entry / Entry Range / TP / SL to plan your entry immediately.
4. If you miss the first entry point but price is still within the Entry Range and has not hit TP/SL, you can still consider entering.
5. Once the plan is set, choose your exit approach according to your own trading style, e.g. focusing on short scalps or holding longer.

The key idea is that MTI already filters entry timing to a degree, so users do not need to try to find every entry point themselves. Instead, focus on following the system with discipline and choosing moments that align with your own plan.

Recommended Assets and Timeframes

MTI can be used with any asset and any timeframe — whether Forex, Crypto, Gold, or stocks. In real use, the system has a recommended timeframe for each market as follows:

- **Forex** — recommended timeframes 1 / 5 / 15 minutes
- **Crypto** — recommended timeframes 15 / 60 minutes
- **Stocks** — recommended timeframes 15 / 60 minutes

In terms of signal frequency, the system is approximately as follows:

- 1-minute timeframe: about 20–40 signals/day, suitable for those who want to trade throughout the day
- 5-minute timeframe: about 5–10 signals/day
- 15-minute timeframe: about 1–3 signals/day

Overall, the 15-minute timeframe is the most suitable for using MTI in general, especially for those who want to use the system long-term, because it offers a balance of signal quality, market stability, and convenience in following the chart. Furthermore, testing of the MTI strategy found that the 15-minute timeframe is one of the periods where the system delivers good results and suits continuous real use.

Choosing TP/SL by Trading Style

MTI is a system designed to suit short, fast in-and-out trading with fairly continuous exit signals, especially on smaller timeframes. Users can therefore choose their exit approach flexibly, to match their own trading style.

If you want to scalp and emphasise taking profit quickly, you can consider using TP1 / TP2 as the main targets. If you want to hold longer and let price run further with the trend, you can choose TP3 according to your own trade plan.

For order entry, users can choose either a single-position entry — then set the TP target according to the desired style — or split entries to manage exits more flexibly. This depends on your trading approach, entry frequency, and the level of risk each person can accept.

In addition, when price reaches each TP level, users can apply approaches such as protecting the position or adjusting order management further as appropriate — for example, on reaching TP1 they might close part of the position and move the risk-protection point, or on reaching TP2 they might lock in further profit to help reduce the risk of the remaining order. This approach makes holding orders more flexible and suits those who want to manage positions step by step.

TP/SL and Trend Sensitivity Settings

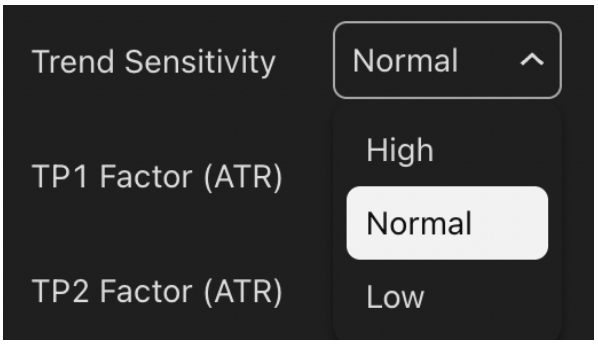
Within the MTI system, users can configure additional settings for TP/SL and Trend Sensitivity to better suit their trading style and the market conditions at the time. Initially, however, it is recommended to use the system's default values, because they have been tested and used in real conditions and are suitable for getting started overall.

Basic recommendation for getting started

For beginners, or those who want to use the system on the indicator's standard values, it is recommended to use the default values first — both Trend Sensitivity = Normal and the TP/SL Factor as set by the system — because they have been tested and used in real conditions.

Once you become familiar with the system, you can then consider adjusting the values further to suit your own trading style. For example, if you want the system to be faster you might try High, or if you want it steadier you might choose Low. Overall, starting from the standard values helps you understand the system's behaviour best.

Trend Sensitivity



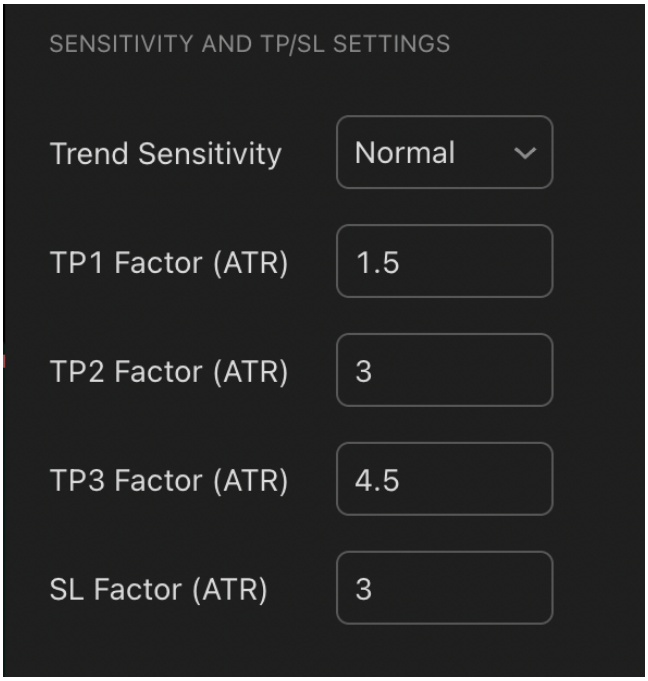


The Trend Sensitivity function is used to set how responsive the system is to changes in the trend. There are 3 levels:

- **High** — the system becomes more sensitive to trend changes, responding to price changes faster; but in some periods this may also cause signals to change more quickly.
- **Normal** — the system's middle value, and the recommended setting for general use, because it gives a good balance between signal sensitivity and system stability. Suitable for most users.
- **Low** — the system becomes steadier and filters signals more, suiting those who want to reduce the system's sensitivity and want the trend to be clearer before a signal is displayed.

In summary, setting it to High makes the indicator more sensitive to trend changes, while Low makes signals steadier and more filtered. Initially, however, it is recommended to use Normal (the default) first, as it is the most suitable value for getting started.

TP/SL Settings



The TP/SL Factor (ATR) is the value used to set the distance of the Take Profit (TP) and Stop Loss (SL). The system bases its calculation on the Average True Range (ATR), which means the TP/SL distance is not a fixed value but adjusts according to the actual volatility of the chart at that time.

If the chart is moving strongly during a period, the TP/SL distance will be relatively wider accordingly; but if the chart is moving in a narrow range or with low volatility, the TP/SL distance will be adjusted narrower to match the real market condition. This makes the system flexible and consistent with price movement in each period.

TP values recommended by the system

The indicator has 3 recommended Take Profit (TP) levels:

- **TP1 = 0.5 RR** — suitable for those who want to take short profits.
- **TP2 = 1 RR** — suitable for those who want to take short profits as well, but with more distance than TP1.
- **TP3 = 1.5 RR or more** — suitable for those who want to hold orders longer and let price run further with the trend.

The TP/SL values depend on the timeframe used and the chart condition at the time. The time of day and trading volume also affect the TP/SL distance — for example, during the New York (NYC) session or when there is important economic news, price tends to move more strongly than usual, widening the TP/SL distance in line with market volatility.

Advanced Functions for Further Analysis

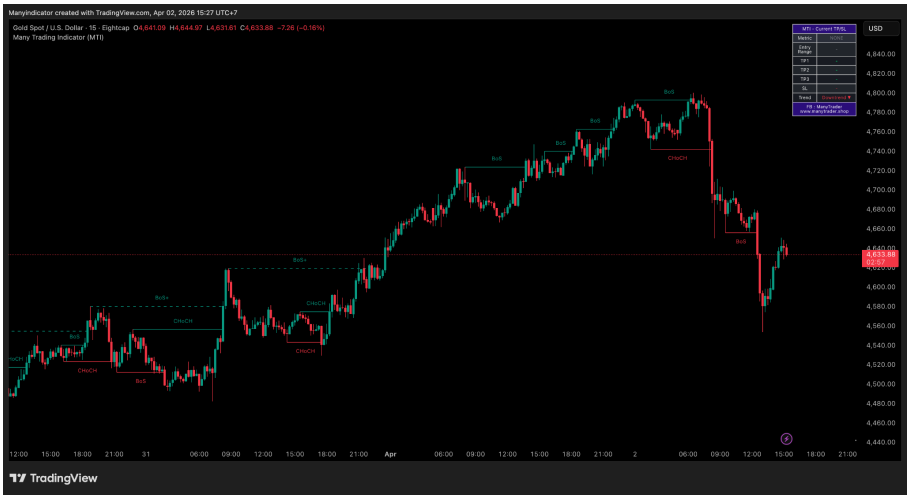
In addition to MTI's main functions used to give entry signals by the system, the indicator also has several advanced functions, including Market Structure, Order Block, Demand/Supply Zone, Fair Value Gap (FVG), and Divergence.

These functions are not directly involved in giving Buy-Sell signals and are not part of what creates the indicator's main signals. They are designed as supplementary tools to help users analyse the chart in more detail and to support additional decisions according to their own approach.

In other words, if a user chooses to enter trades by the system's signals, they can use the main functions as their primary basis. But if a user wants to not enter by signal and instead consider entries on their own, these advanced functions take on a greater role as analysis aids — whether for reading market structure, finding key zones, or assessing additional price context.

These advanced functions therefore suit those who want to use MTI for more than just watching entry-exit signals, and who want to use the various components on the chart to help read the market and plan their own entries more carefully.

Market Structure



The Market Structure function is one of MTI's advanced functions, used to help analyse price structure and market movement behaviour in more depth. This function is not directly involved in the system's Buy-Sell signals; it is only a supplementary tool that helps users read the chart and analyse price timing in more detail.

In other words, if a user chooses to enter trades by the indicator's main signals, they can rely on the main functions as their primary basis. But if they want to consider entries on their own or analyse the chart further, the Market Structure function is one of the key tools that helps make the market picture clearer.

Market Structure is the concept of seeing how price is moving in structural terms, such as:

- Price is making a new high
- Price is making a new low
- The existing trend is still in place
- Or signs of a change in price behaviour are beginning

Reading market structure helps users understand whether the market at that moment is still in the same direction or beginning to have a chance of switching sides — a key foundation of chart analysis, whether in the Price Action or Smart Money Concept (SMC) approach.

Main components of Market Structure in MTI

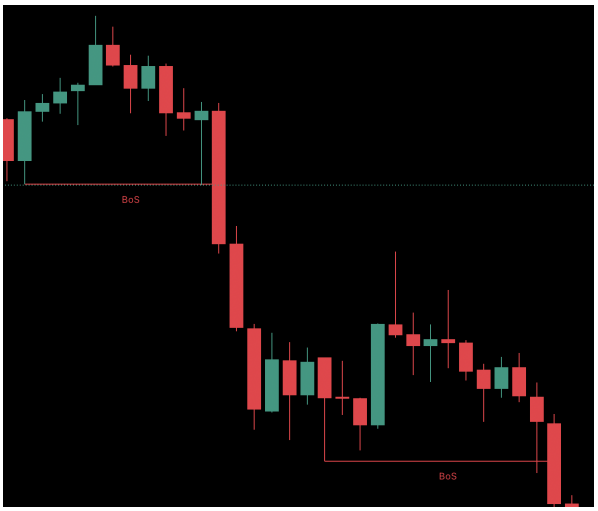
Within this function, MTI displays the key structures: **BoS**, **CHoCH**, **BoS+**, and **CHoCH+**. Each has a different meaning, as follows.

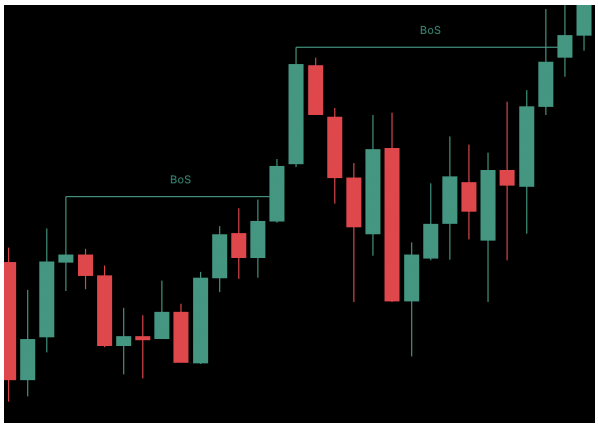
BoS — short for Break of Structure

It means price was able to break the previous structure in the direction of the main trend. Explained most simply, BoS is a signal that the existing structure is continuing.

Examples:

- If the market is in an uptrend and price breaks above the previous high = BoS on the up side
- If the market is in a downtrend and price breaks below the previous low = BoS on the down side





Therefore, BoS helps confirm that the market's main trend at that moment still has continuity.

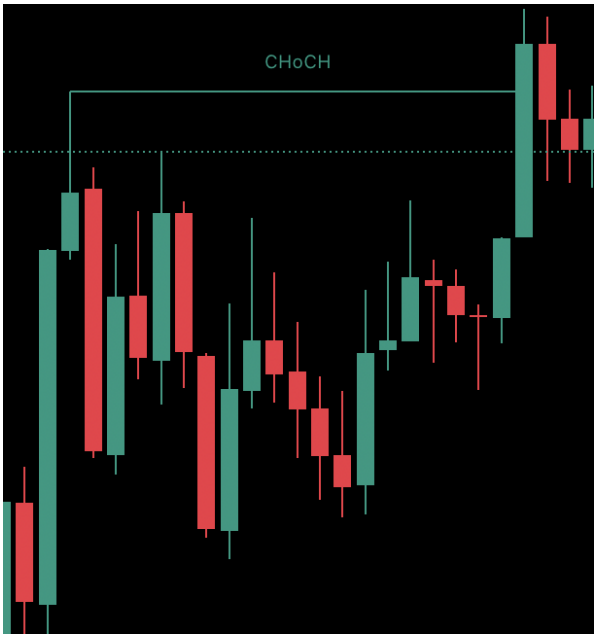
CHoCH — short for Change of Character

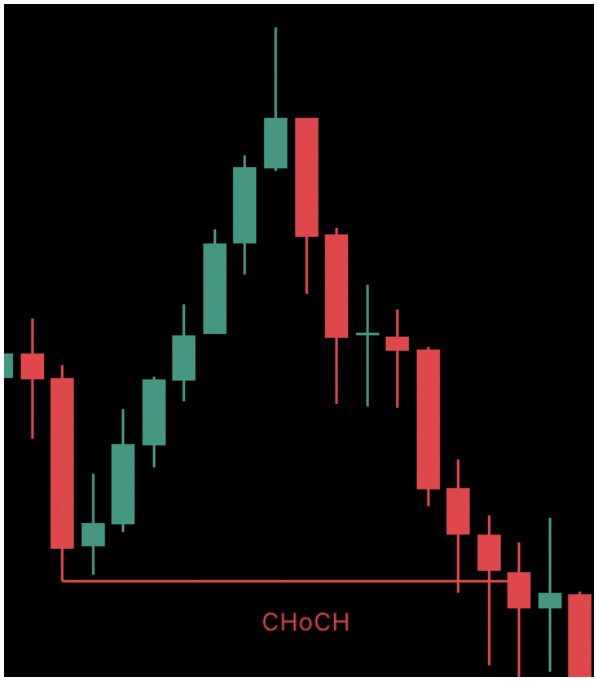
It means price behaviour is beginning to change from the previous structure. Explained simply, CHoCH is the point that begins to indicate the market may no longer be moving as before.

Examples:

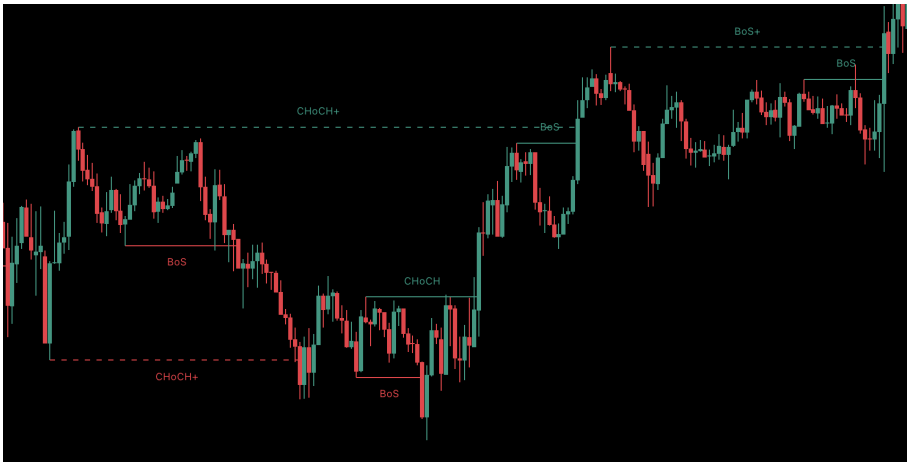
- The market was previously an uptrend, but price begins to break below a key structure on the downside = a CHoCH may occur
- The market was previously a downtrend, but price begins to break above a key structure on the upside = a CHoCH may occur

CHoCH is therefore often used as a warning signal that the previous structure is beginning to change and that users should be more cautious. However, CHoCH does not mean a reversal is certain every time; it means price behaviour is beginning to change from before.





What Are BoS+ and CHoCH+?



Within the MTI system, the BoS+ and CHoCH+ markers are used to indicate a sub-wave-level structure, or a minor structure within the main trend.

- **BoS / CHoCH (normal)** = used to read the market's main structure
- **BoS+ / CHoCH+** = used to read the minor structure occurring within the main structure

Basic usage of Market Structure

This function suits those who want to analyse the chart further on their own. It can be used to see whether:

- The market is still within the previous structure or not
- The main trend is still strong
- The current move is a change of the bigger picture, or only a minor wave
- You should give weight to the main trend, or be cautious of a change in price behaviour

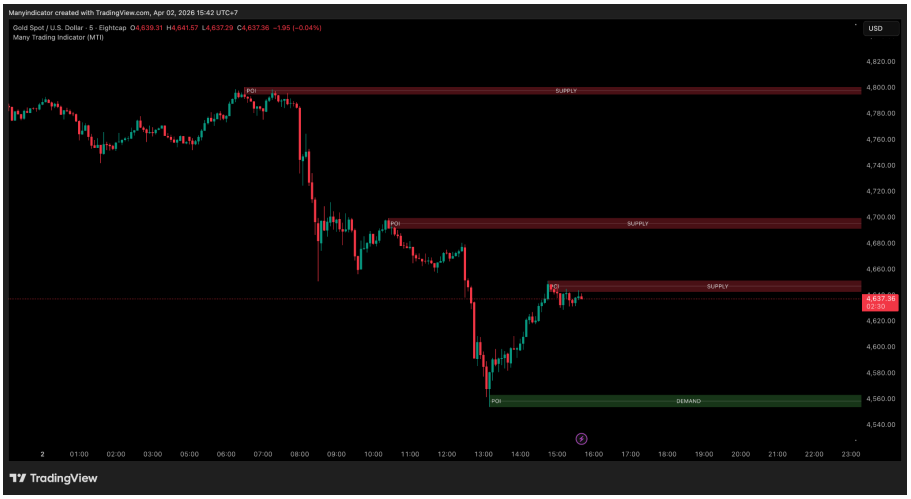
In real use, if a user can read Market Structure, it helps better distinguish whether:

- The price pullback is just a pause
- Or it is beginning to have a real chance of changing structure

This is very useful for those who want to choose entry timing on their own. Market Structure is a very important foundation of chart analysis, and is a topic with quite a lot of teachers in online media — whether tutorial clips, articles, or content on Price Action and Smart Money Concept.

Therefore, if you want to understand this function more deeply, it is recommended to study alongside additional online media, as that will help you clearly understand the picture of BoS, CHoCH, BoS+, CHoCH+, and minor waves, and apply it to analyse charts better over the long term.

Demand Zone / Supply Zone



The Demand / Supply Zone function is an advanced function used to help display key price zones on the chart, so users can more easily see areas where price may react. This function is not directly involved in the system's Buy-Sell signals; it is a tool that helps users analyse the chart further on their own.

Generally, the concept of these zones is to look for areas where price previously showed clear buying or selling pressure in the past, causing price to move away from that area significantly. When price returns near that same area again in the future, the zone is often used as a place to watch how price reacts.

Demand Zone is a zone where there was previously strong buying.
Supply Zone is a zone where there was previously strong selling.

In real use, many users employ these zones to help see which areas deserve special attention. For example, if price pulls back near a Demand Zone while the overall market is still strong, it may be used as an area to wait and watch for a recovery. Conversely, if price rebounds up near a Supply Zone, it may be used as a point to watch the response of selling pressure.

However, understand that these zones are only areas to support analysis. It does not mean price must reverse every time it touches them, nor that you should enter a trade immediately whenever price nears a zone. Users should therefore use them together with other market context, such as the main trend, price structure, or candle behaviour in that area.

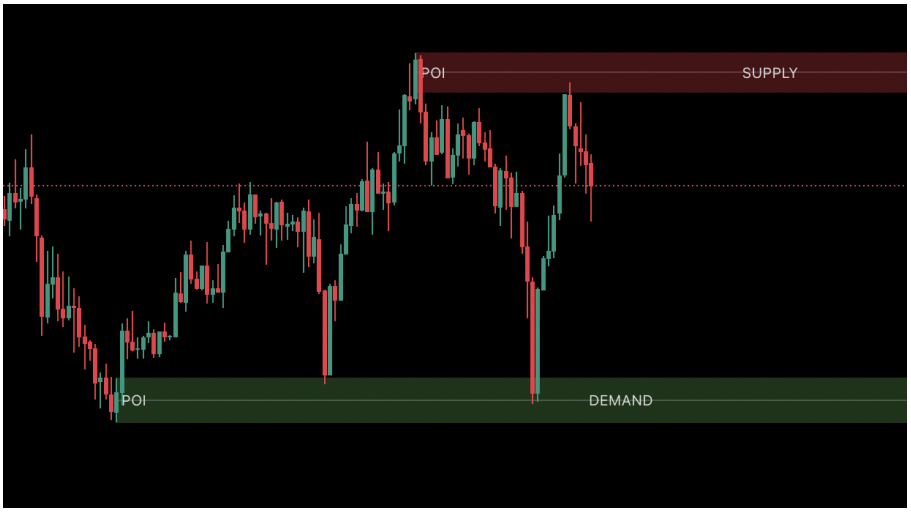
In summary, the Demand / Supply Zone function suits those who want to use MTI as a tool to analyse the chart in more detail. But to use this function with truly deep understanding, it is recommended to study further from online media or Price Action / Smart Money Concept knowledge sources, as it is a foundational topic with quite a lot of detail and is widely taught.

Basic Demand–Supply Usage Examples

For example, if price moves down to a Demand Zone and begins to bounce back from the zone, some users may use this area as a point to watch for additional Buy opportunities, especially if the overall market has not yet broken its main structure.



Conversely, if price moves up to a Supply Zone and selling pressure begins to push it back down, some users may likewise use this area as a point to watch for additional Sell opportunities.



However, these zones should be viewed as areas where price may respond, rather than as automatic immediate entries, because ultimately they should still be considered together with market context and other components.

Order Block (OB)



The Order Block function is an advanced function used to help display key price zones that may affect the market's later reaction. This function is not directly involved in the system's Buy-Sell signals; it is a supplementary tool for those who want to use MTI to analyse charts further on their own.

Within the MTI system, Order Blocks are shown on 2 main sides:

- **Bullish Order Block** — shown in blue
- **Bearish Order Block** — shown in orange

Generally, a Bullish Order Block typically represents an area where the market previously had prominent buying, and may be a zone where price has a chance of finding support when it comes back down near it again. A Bearish Order Block typically represents an area where the market previously had prominent selling, and may be a zone where price has a chance of meeting pressure when it comes back up near it again.

In use, an Order Block is often used as an area to watch price behaviour rather than as an immediate entry signal. For example:

- If price pulls back near a Bullish Order Block and a bounce begins, it may be used as an area to watch for additional Buy opportunities.
- If price rises near a Bearish Order Block and selling pressure begins to push it back down, it may be used as an area to watch for additional Sell opportunities.

However, understand that an Order Block is only a zone to support analysis. It does not mean price must reverse every time it touches the zone, nor that you should enter an order immediately and automatically. Users should view it together with other market context, such as the main trend, price structure, or candle behaviour around that zone.

Because the Order Block concept is one of the foundations taught quite widely in the Price Action and Smart Money Concept community, if you want to understand it more deeply it is recommended to study further from online media in parallel, as that will help you see the picture of real usage much more clearly.

Basic Order Block Usage Examples

For example, if price pulls back near a Bullish Order Block (blue) and a bounce begins, or candles begin to show a response from the zone, some users may use this area as a point to watch for additional Buy opportunities, especially if the overall market has not yet broken its upside structure.



Conversely, if price rises near a Bearish Order Block (orange) and selling pressure begins to push it back down, some users may likewise use this area as a point to watch for additional Sell opportunities, especially if the main trend or market structure still supports the downside.



However, an Order Block should be used as a zone to support analysis rather than an immediate automatic entry, because ultimately you should also watch the real price reaction — whether price merely touched the zone or genuinely responded clearly from it.

Fair Value Gap (FVG)



The Fair Value Gap (FVG) function is an advanced function used to help display price gaps, or areas where price moved unusually fast, creating a period where price has not yet been filled in a balanced way in the short term. This function is not directly involved in the system's Buy-Sell signals; it is a supplementary tool that helps users analyse the chart further on their own.

The FVG concept is that in some periods the market has rapid buying or selling, causing price to move so strongly that a “gap” in movement appears in a certain area. Many people use this area to watch whether, if price later returns to touch that zone, it will respond or return to its original direction.

In use, FVG is often used as an area to watch for pullbacks or re-entries in the original price direction, for example:

- If the market is still in an uptrend and price pulls back to touch a Bullish FVG, some users may use it as an area to watch for additional Buy opportunities.
- If the market is still in a downtrend and price rebounds up to touch a Bearish FVG, some users may use it as an area to watch for additional Sell opportunities.

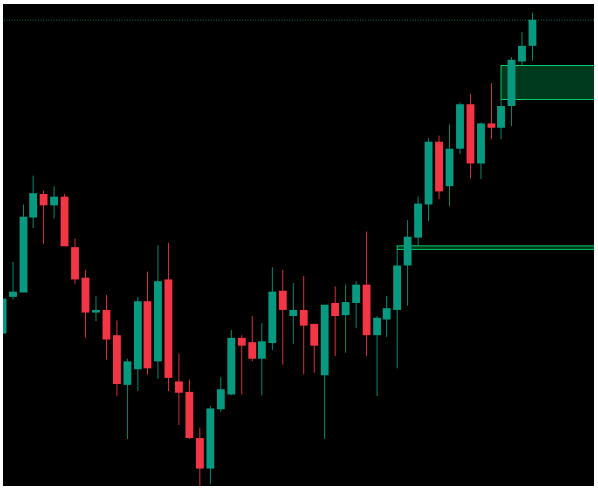
However, an FVG is only a zone to support analysis. It does not mean price must bounce or reverse every time it touches, nor that it is an automatic entry signal. Users should therefore use it together with other context, such as the main trend, market structure, or candle behaviour around that zone.

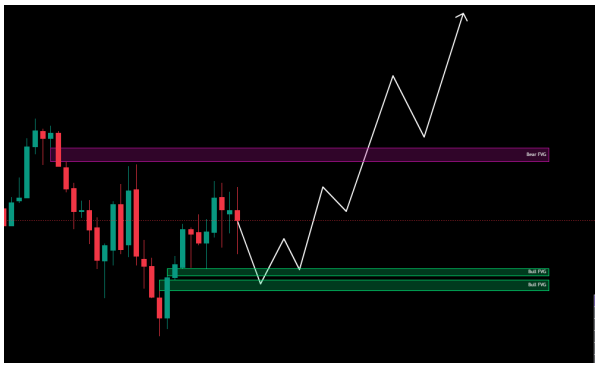
Because FVG is one of the foundational topics taught quite widely in Price Action and Smart Money Concept, if you want to understand it more deeply it is recommended to study further from online media in parallel, as that will help you see real usage much more clearly.

Basic Usage Examples

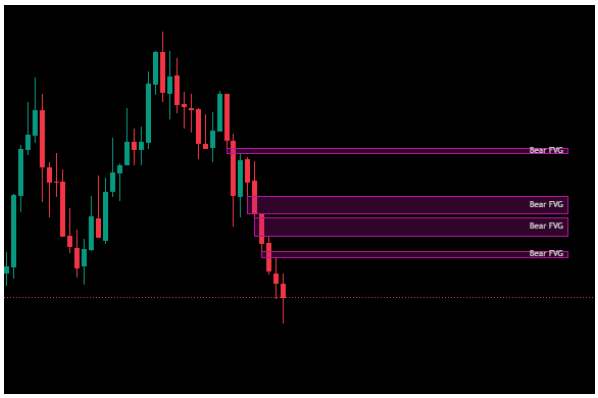
For example, if the market is in an uptrend and price pulls back to fill a Bullish FVG before buying begins to return, some users may use this area as a point to watch for additional Buy opportunities.

Conversely, if the market is in a downtrend and price rebounds up to fill a Bearish FVG before selling pressure begins to push it back down, some users may likewise use this area as a point to watch for additional Sell opportunities.

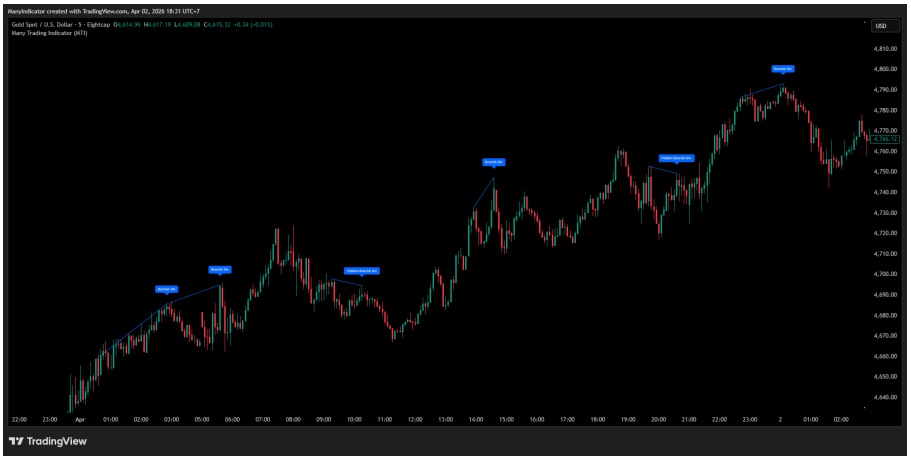








Divergence



The Divergence function is an advanced function used to help see the relationship between price direction and the indicator's momentum — whether they are still moving consistently. If price and the indicator begin to show behaviour that does not go in the same direction, that point is often called a Divergence.

The key concept of Divergence is to help observe whether the existing trend is still strong or beginning to weaken. Divergence is not the system's main Buy-Sell signal; it is a supplementary tool for those who want to analyse the chart further on their own.

Within the MTI system, this function mainly uses the RSI Divergence concept. The system automatically detects and displays Divergence on the chart, so users do not need to draw the Divergence themselves on the chart as in manual analysis — the indicator filters and displays the points that meet the conditions for you.

Another key point is that MTI's Divergence does not display immediately while still unconfirmed; the system first confirms the Divergence by waiting for 5 prior candles to close according to the set conditions before displaying it. This method reduces incomplete signals and makes the displayed Divergence points clearer and more reliable in real use.

Generally, Divergence can be divided into 2 main groups:

- Regular Divergence
- Hidden Divergence

And each group can be split into sides:

- Bullish
- Bearish

Therefore, within the system you can find 4 main forms of Divergence: Regular Bullish, Regular Bearish, Hidden Bullish, and Hidden Bearish. Each has a different meaning in terms of interpreting the trend and price momentum.

1. Regular Bullish Divergence

Regular Bullish Divergence is often used as a warning signal that the downward momentum of price is beginning to weaken and the market may have a chance to recover.

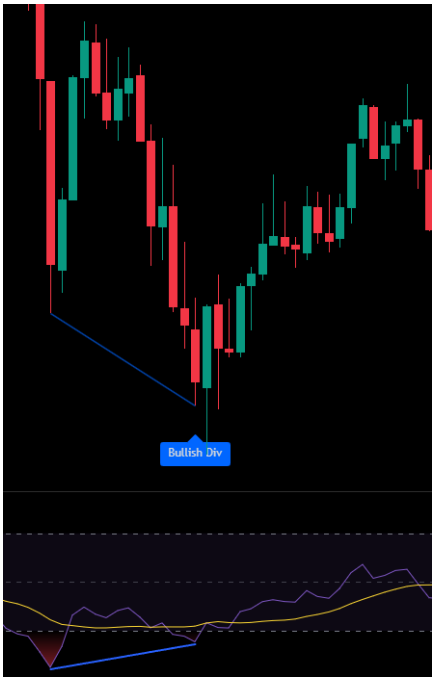
Key characteristics:

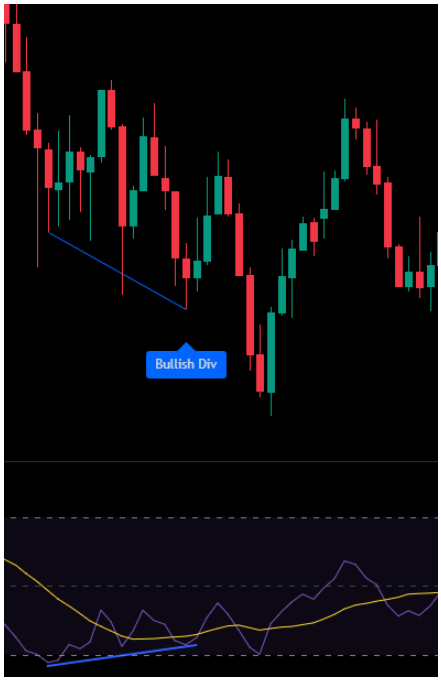
- Price makes a new Low that is lower than before
- But the indicator instead makes a new Low that is higher than before

Simply put: although price still appears to be falling, the actual downward momentum is beginning to weaken — which may be a warning that the selling side is no longer as strong as before.

How to interpret: Regular Bullish Divergence is often seen as a signal of a recovery or upward reversal opportunity, especially if it occurs near a support area such as a Demand Zone, Bullish Order Block, or another key zone.

Usage example: if price keeps making new lows but Divergence begins to show that the downward strength no longer follows price, some users may begin to watch whether the market has a chance to stop falling, or at least produce a short-term bounce.





2. Regular Bearish Divergence

Regular Bearish Divergence is often used as a warning signal that the upward momentum of price is beginning to weaken and the market may have a chance to slow or pull back.

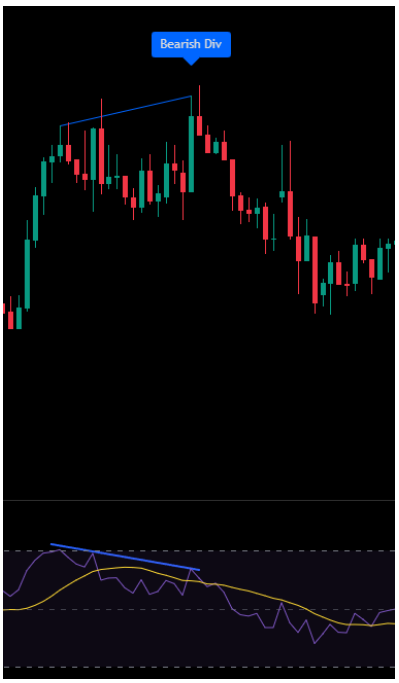
Key characteristics:

- Price makes a new High that is higher than before
- But the indicator instead makes a new High that is lower than before

Simply put: although price still appears to be rising, the actual upward momentum is no longer as strong as before — which may be a warning that the buying side is beginning to weaken.

How to interpret: Regular Bearish Divergence is often seen as a signal of a pullback or downward reversal opportunity, especially if it occurs near a resistance such as a Supply Zone, Bearish Order Block, or a zone where price may meet selling pressure.

Usage example: if price keeps making new highs but Divergence begins to show that the upward strength no longer follows price, some users may use it as a warning to watch for a pause, a pullback, or a weakening of the upward trend.





3. Hidden Bullish Divergence

Hidden Bullish Divergence is often used as a signal indicating that the existing uptrend still has a chance to continue, or as confirmation of the existing trend's strength rather than a reversal.

Key characteristics:

- Price makes a Higher Low
- But the indicator instead makes a Low that is lower than before

Simply put: although the momentum in the indicator pulls back deeply, price has not fallen as deep and still maintains a Higher Low structure. This often reflects that the buying side is still in control, and the pullback may be only a pause before continuing up.

How to interpret: Hidden Bullish Divergence is often used to find pullback timing along an uptrend, rather than to find a reversal point, because it is a signal supporting that the main upward trend may still be continuing.

Usage example: if the overall market is still an Uptrend and price pulls back but has not broken its upward structure, together with a Hidden Bullish Divergence occurring, some may use it as a signal supporting that this pullback may be only a base-building pause before continuing up.





4. Hidden Bearish Divergence

Hidden Bearish Divergence is often used as a signal indicating that the existing downtrend still has a chance to continue, or as confirmation of the existing trend's strength rather than a reversal.

Key characteristics:

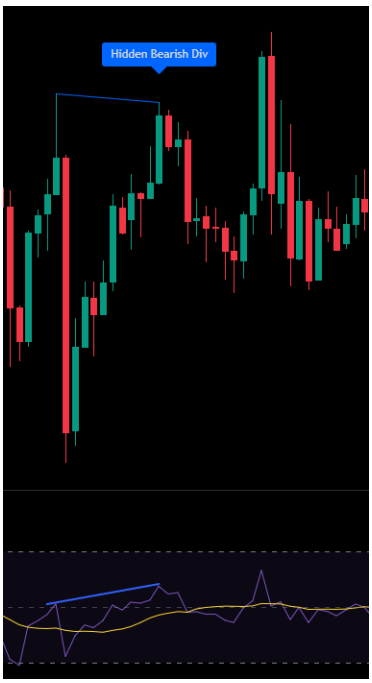
- Price makes a Lower High
- But the indicator instead makes a High that is higher than before

Simply put: although the indicator rebounds strongly, price cannot rise above the previous structure and still makes a Lower High. This often reflects that the selling side is still in control, and the rebound may be only a pause before continuing down.

How to interpret: Hidden Bearish Divergence is often used to find rebound timing for continuation down in a downtrend, rather than to find an upward reversal point.

Usage example: if the overall market is still a Downtrend and price rebounds but has not broken its downward structure, together with a Hidden Bearish Divergence occurring, some may use it as a signal supporting that this rebound may be only a pause before continuing down.





Backtest Table — Reviewing Past Orders

Backtest - Many Trading Indicator (MTI)			
Metric	Buy & Long	Sell & Short	Total
Total Entry	260	180	440
TP1	183 (70.38%)	121 (67.22%)	304 (69.09%)
TP2	135 (51.92%)	86 (47.78%)	221 (50.23%)
TP3	114 (43.85%)	65 (36.11%)	179 (40.68%)
SL	77 (29.62%)	59 (32.78%)	136 (30.91%)
FB : ManyTrader - www.manytrader.shop			

The Backtest Table function is used to summarise the system's past results in an easy-to-read, quick-to-understand format. Its purpose is to help users see an overview of the performance of MTI's signals — namely, in the past, in roughly what proportion the signals that occurred reached TP1, TP2, TP3, or SL.

The data in this table is summarised separately by side — Buy & Long, Sell & Short, and Total — so users can see the results of each side as well as the system's overall total.

The table mainly displays the following:

- **Total Entry** — the total number of signals included in the calculation, separated by Buy, Sell, and the combined total.
- **TP1 / TP2 / TP3** — the number of times a signal was able to travel to each target level, shown as a percentage to indicate the system's success rate at each target.
- **SL** — the number of times a signal reached the Stop Loss, also shown as a percentage, to indicate the proportion of signals that ended at the stop-loss point.

In use, the Backtest Table is suitable for seeing an overview of how the system's strategy performs, for example:

- If you want to scalp, you may give importance to the TP1 / TP2 statistics.
- If you want to hold longer, you may look at the proportion in which the system reaches TP3.
- If you want to see overall risk, you can also look at the SL proportion.

However, understand that the Backtest Table is only historical data of the system, used to help see an overview of the statistics. It does not guarantee future results and should not be used as the sole reason for deciding to enter a real trade, because actual results still depend on market conditions, timeframe, asset, and each user's risk management.

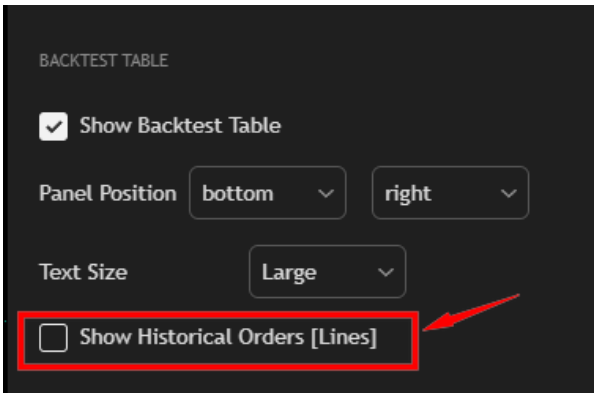
Basic example of reading the table

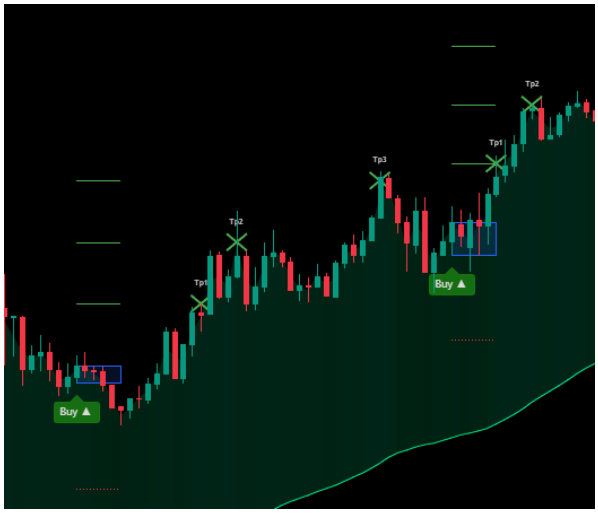
From the example in the table, looking at the Total side you can see that:

- The system had a total of 440 signals
- Reached TP1 304 times (69.09%)
- Reached TP2 221 times (50.23%)
- Reached TP3 179 times (40.68%)
- Reached SL 136 times (30.91%)

This kind of data helps users see more clearly that if they choose to trade in a scalping style, the chance of reaching TP1 or TP2 has a higher proportion, while if they want to hold to TP3 the number of times is naturally fewer due to the more distant target.

In addition, if users want to test or view Backtest results themselves further, the indicator also has a function to open and view the history of past orders.





Users can go to the settings menu and enable the function Show Historical Orders [Lines]. The system will then automatically display the connecting lines of each past signal, showing the Entry, TP1 / TP2 / TP3, and SL points of each order set on the chart.

This function is very useful for those who want to review old signals, check the system's past results, or use it to support testing their own entry-exit approaches, because it helps you see the picture of each signal more clearly than just looking at the summary numbers in the table alone.

Settings Within the Indicator



For users who want to adjust values or turn the various functions within MTI on/off, you can go directly to the indicator's settings menu from the chart.

Entering the settings is easy: click the indicator name Many Trading Indicator (MTI) on the chart, then click the gear icon to enter the settings menu, as shown in the example image.

Once in this menu, users can adjust the indicator's various values — for example, setting Trend Sensitivity, adjusting TP/SL, turning the Backtest Table on/off, opening Historical Orders [Lines], as well as other advanced functions within the system as desired.

Signal Settings (Custom Signal Settings)



In this section, users can adjust how the various signals are displayed on the chart as desired — for example, turning Buy / Sell Signal, Swap Signal, TP Hit / SL Hit, and Wait Signal on/off.

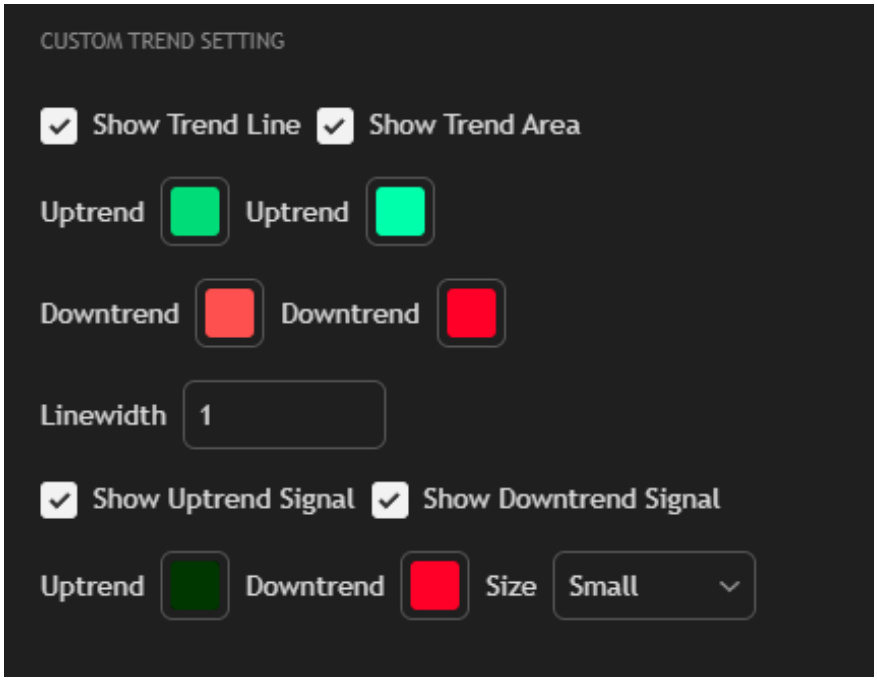
You can also adjust further, for example:

- The colour of the signals
- The size of the Label
- The colour of the alert text

The settings in this section only adjust the display format on the chart to suit each person's usage style. They do not change the logic or the conditions under which the system's signals occur.

Initially, it is recommended to use the system's default values, as they are arranged ready for use overall.

Trend Moving Average Settings



In this section, users can adjust how the Trend Moving Average is displayed as desired — for example, turning the Trend Line and Trend Area on/off, as well as showing the Uptrend / Downtrend signals.

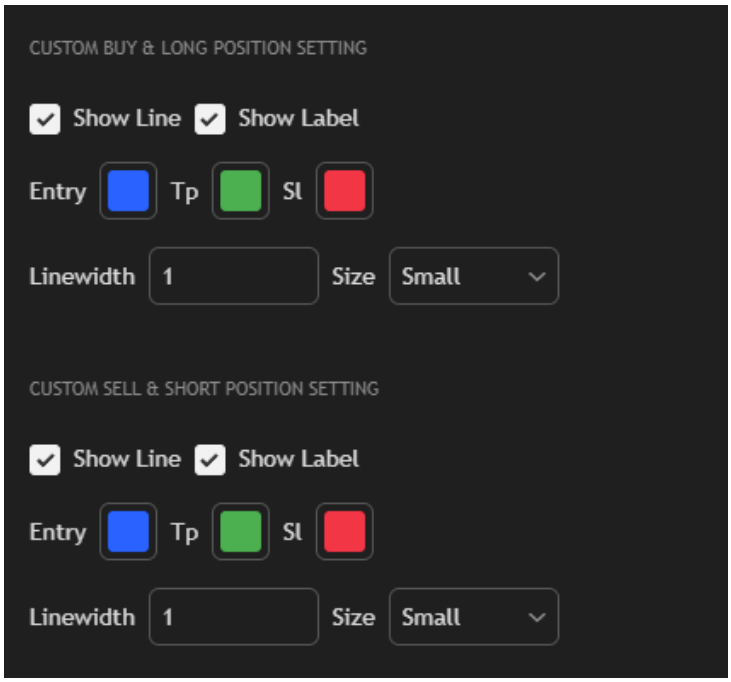
You can also adjust further, for example:

- The colour of Uptrend / Downtrend
- The line thickness (Linewidth)
- The size of the signals

The settings in this section adjust how the trend is displayed on the chart to suit each person's chart-viewing style, without changing the system's trend calculation logic.

Initially, it is recommended to use the system's default values, as they are set ready for use and clearly visible overall.

Buy & Long – Sell & Short Position Settings



In this section, users can adjust how the Buy & Long and Sell & Short signal sets are displayed — for example, turning the Line and Label of the Entry, TP, and SL on/off.

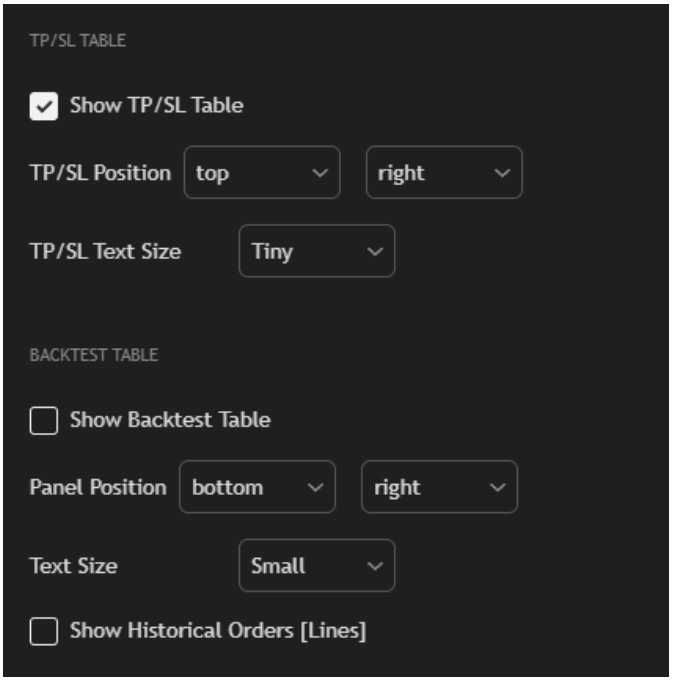
You can also adjust further, for example:

- The colour of Entry / TP / SL
- The line thickness (Linewidth)
- The size of the Label

The settings in this section adjust how the signals are displayed on the chart to suit each person's usage style, without changing the system's signal logic.

Initially, it is recommended to use the system's default values, as they are set ready for use and clearly visible overall.

Customising the TP/SL and Backtest Tables



In this section, users can adjust how the TP/SL Table and the Backtest Table are displayed as desired — for example, turning the tables on/off, choosing their on-screen position, and adjusting the text size.

For the TP/SL Table, you can set, for example:

- Turn the table display on or off
- Choose the position, e.g. top / bottom / left / right
- Adjust the text size to suit chart viewing

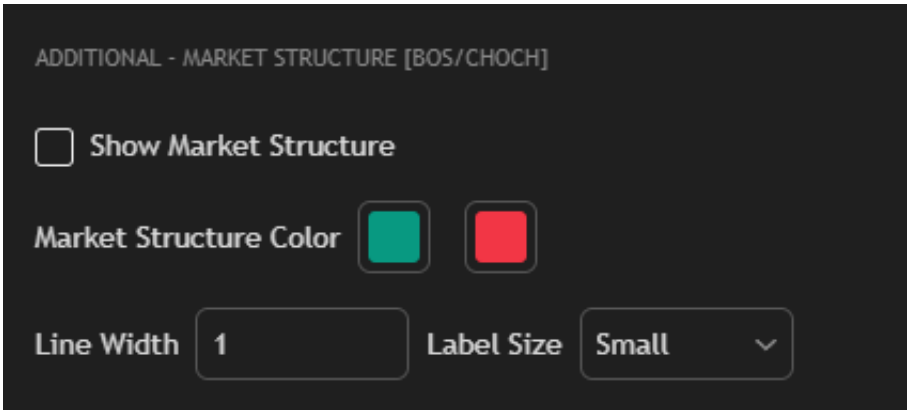
For the Backtest Table, you can adjust similarly, for example:

- Turn the table display on or off
- Choose the Panel position
- Adjust the text size
- Enable Show Historical Orders [Lines] to additionally display the history of past orders

The settings in this section adjust how the tables are displayed on the chart to suit each person's screen and usage style, without changing the system's calculations.

Initially, it is recommended to use the system's default values, as they are arranged ready for use overall.

Market Structure Settings



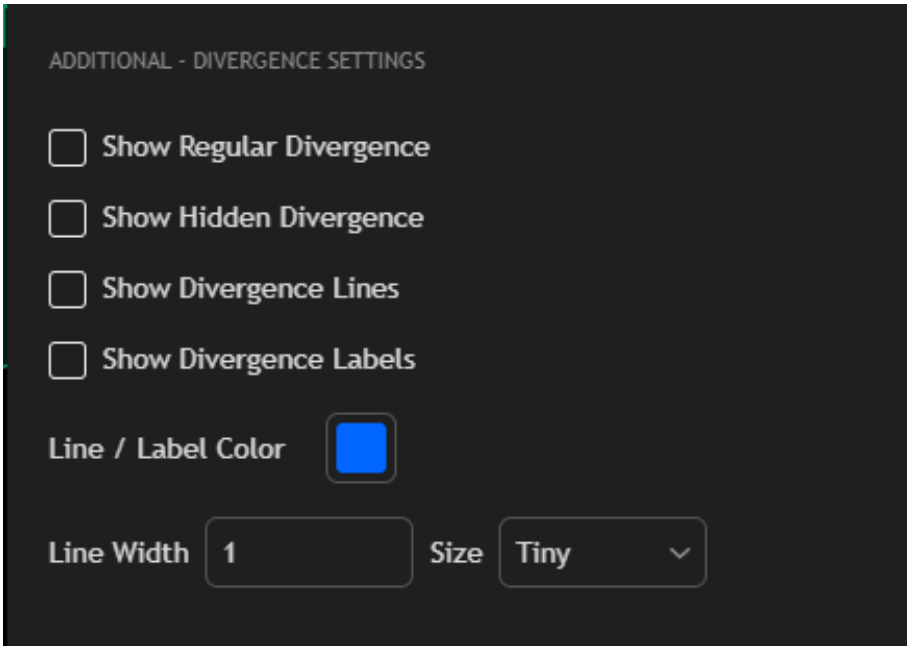
In this section, users can turn the display of Market Structure (BoS / CHoCH) on the chart on or off as desired.

You can also adjust further, for example:

- The colour of Market Structure
- The line thickness (Line Width)
- The size of the Label

The settings in this section adjust the display format on the chart to suit each person's chart-viewing style, without changing how the Market Structure function works within the system.

Divergence Settings



In this section, users can choose to turn the display of Regular Divergence and Hidden Divergence on or off as desired, and can also choose whether the system shows the Divergence lines and labels on the chart.

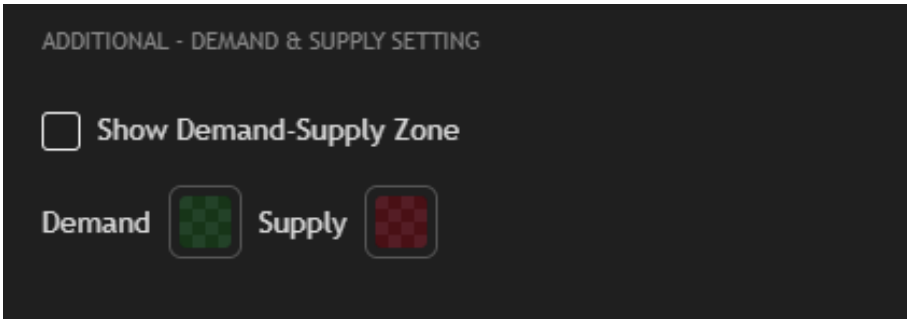
You can also adjust further, for example:

- The colour of the lines and text
- The line thickness (Line Width)
- The size of the Label

The settings in this section adjust how Divergence is displayed on the chart to suit each person's chart-viewing style, without changing the system's Divergence detection logic.

Initially, it is recommended to use the system's default values, and to enable additional features later when you want to analyse the chart in more depth.

Demand / Supply Zone Settings



In this section, users can choose to turn the display of the Demand / Supply Zone on the chart on or off as desired.

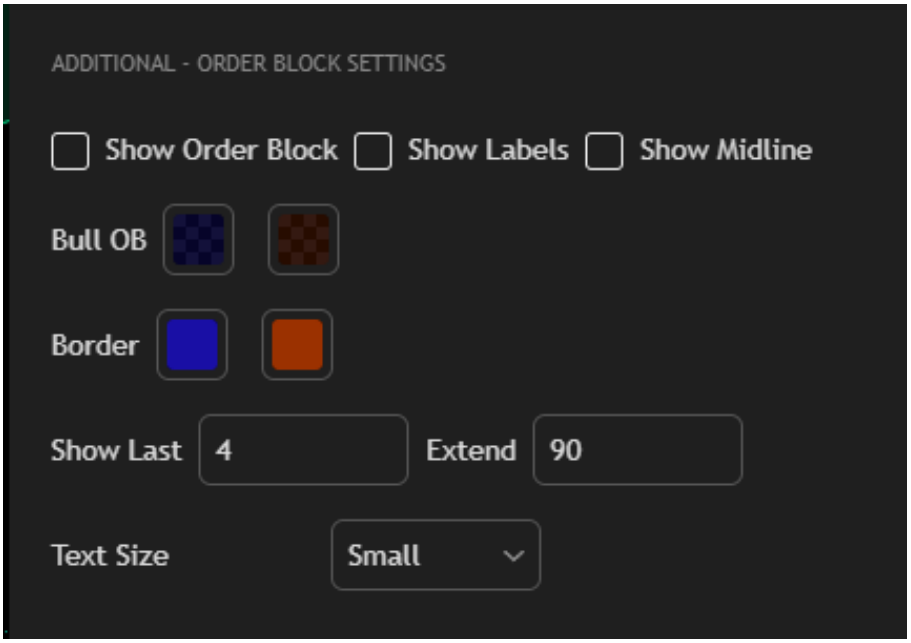
You can also adjust further, for example:

- The colour of the Demand Zone
- The colour of the Supply Zone

The settings in this section adjust how the zones are displayed on the chart to suit each person's chart-viewing style, without changing the system's zone calculation or display logic.

Initially, it is recommended to use the system's default values, and to enable additional features later when you want to analyse the chart in more detail.

Order Block Settings



In this section, users can choose to turn the display of the Order Block on the chart on or off as desired, and can also choose whether to display the Label and Midline within the zone.

You can also adjust further, for example:

- The colour of Bullish / Bearish Order Blocks
- The border colour (Border)
- The number of past zones to display (Show Last)
- How far the zone extends to the right (Extend)
- The text size (Text Size)

The settings in this section adjust how the Order Block is displayed on the chart to suit each person's chart-viewing style, without changing the system's zone calculation logic.

Initially, it is recommended to use the system's default values, and to adjust later when you want the chart to look cleaner or to emphasise more zone detail.

Fair Value Gap (FVG) Settings



In this section, users can choose to turn the display of the Fair Value Gap (FVG) on the chart on or off as desired, and can also choose whether to display the zone's Label.

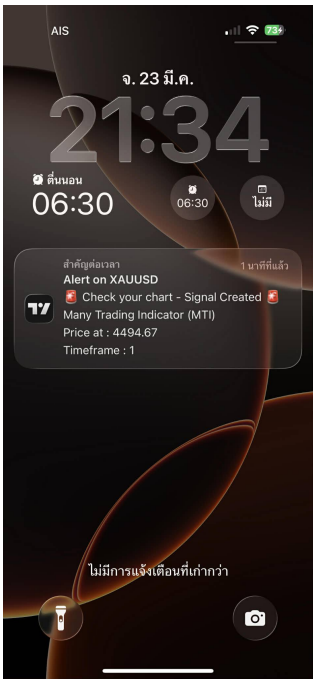
You can also adjust further, for example:

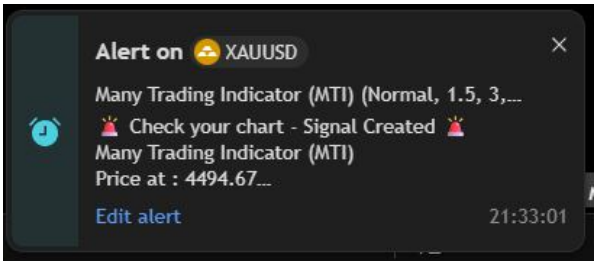
- The colour of the Bullish FVG
- The colour of the Bearish FVG
- The number of past zones to display (Show Last)
- How far the zone extends to the right (Extend)
- The text size (Text Size)

The settings in this section adjust how the FVG is displayed on the chart to suit each person's chart-viewing style, without changing the system's zone calculation logic.

Initially, it is recommended to use the system's default values, and to enable additional features later when you want to analyse the chart in more depth.

Alert Settings



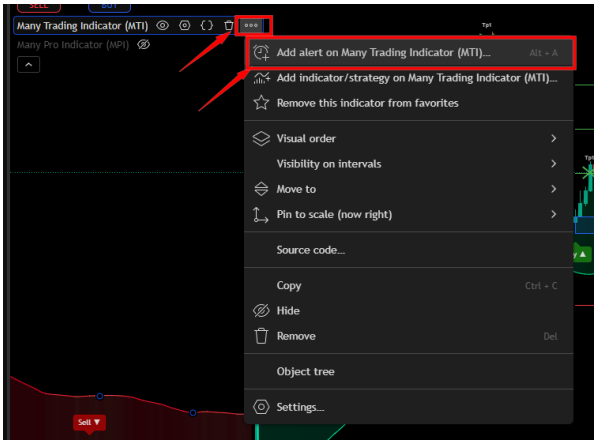


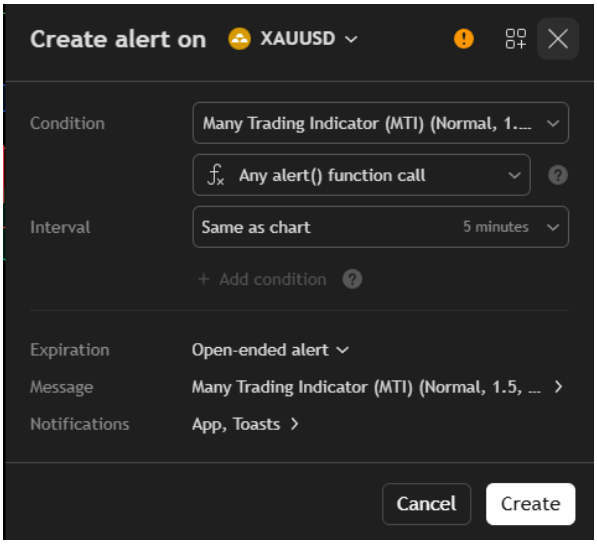
The MTI indicator has a complete alert system, so users do not need to watch the screen all the time — you can set the system to alert you immediately when a signal occurs.

Alerts are supported via:

- The TradingView app
- Mobile
- Email

You can access this from the indicator name Many Trading Indicator (MTI) on the chart, then click the three-dot menu (...) and select “Add alert on Many Trading Indicator (MTI)...” as shown in the example image.





Once on the Alert settings screen, select:

- Condition = Many Trading Indicator (MTI)
- Choose the type “Any alert() function call”
- Set the Interval according to the timeframe you use
- Choose the alert format you want, e.g. App, Toasts, Email

Once set, the system will automatically send an alert when a signal occurs, as in the example alerts on desktop and mobile shown in the images.