OmegaSigma Indicators
INDICATORS THAT ADAPT TO THE MARKETS' ACTION

Support/Resistance	Adaptive Indicators	Trade Targets
Market Exhausion	Trends	Wave Action

www.omegasigmaindicators.com

NinjaTrader Webinar
Setting Market Exits using Statistics

July 8, 2015

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OmegaSigma Indicators
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About Us (1)

- Mission

  - We strive to provide quality, value-added products and services to the capital markets trading community, in an efficient and cost effective manner, while protecting and safeguarding the interests of all stakeholders in what we do.

- What we do

  - OmegaSigma Tradecraft uses NinjaTrader, and NinjaScript, to develop innovative software, and execution solutions, for professional traders.

  - We develop indicators and automated strategies for any price or volume based market event, such as indicator actions like crossovers, volume spikes, or candlestick formations. We, at this time, do not provide any solutions to news-driven events, not even an unconditional quick exit before the event.

About Us (2)

- How our software can be used

    - Our software can can be used for trading stocks, currency pairs and futures on major world exchanges.

    - We design software for traders of all abilities, and with differing trading needs and goals: seasoned traders and investors; traders with low capital; and new traders and investors.

About Us (3)

- Who are we?

    - We are a small group of traders, bloggers and programmers, with various analytical and other mathematically based skills. Over the years, other traders, as well as ourselves have developed different trading approaches and methodologies to trade our own accounts.

    - Many of these methods required mathematical calculations based on price/volume events. The sheer speed of the markets, and the nature of these calculations, caused us to write computer programs to handle the heavy work.

    - This, we ended up translating the ideas of various traders and ourselves into indicators and even strategies. We are making these indicators available to our customers.

Introduction

- I shall be presenting some methods for exiting trades, using the markets' immediate past behavior as a guide as to where to set exit targets for the trade. This information is all derived from measures of averages and a user's desired win/loss ratio.

- I shall present 3 different indicators, each providing the same basic information, and each presenting extra information, depending on what information is being processed by the method used.

- The common information provided by these indicators are:

    - Potential price target

    - Potential price movement (usually in ticks)

- These indicators were programmed based on our ideas and observations, so we consider them to be our proprietary intellectual property. We are not aware of any vendor who, at this time, provides similar indicators.

First things first – legal matters (1)

- I do not carry any securities registration, so I cannot, nor am I allowed, to give any trading advice.

- During the presentation, I shall refer to real instruments for illustrative purposes.

- Any such reference is not a recommendation to trade the instrument.

- This presentation is educational in nature, not trading advice of any kind whatsoever.

First things first – legal matters (2)

- U.S. Government Required Disclaimer - Commodity Futures Trading Commission

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First things first – legal matters (3)

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What would you do?

If before your next trade, you could specify a win/loss ratio and ask the market this question, and get an answer, what would you do? "Market, look back at the last 21 times this happened and tell me where I should have placed my target exit so that I would have had a win/loss ratio of 70%?" (That may be any percentage: 70% is just an example).

(a) Never make another losing trade.

(b) Keep it secret.

(c) Immediately order a new Mercedes or Ferrari.

(d) Know when not to trade.

(e) Take trades with more confidence.

(f) Never, ever, again move my stop backward.

Multiple answers permitted.

Objective

After I explain the indicators, one should be able to:

- Decide what timeframe best meets one's desired objectives, or if to stand aside instead of trading.

- Know immediately whether to make a trade or not, based on the averages of past price movement, or on a desired win/loss ratio as calculated from past price movement.

- Know in which direction a trade would be more likely to be successful.

This should provide an ability to quickly create a viable trading method to take advantage of the market action, or to stay out of unfavorable markets.

Interrogating the market(1)

What if we could say this to the market:

- "Market, looking at the last, let us say, 21 times that a bar broke above (or below) the previous bar, can you tell me how many ticks above the breakout (or below the breakdown) that if I had placed an exit order, the target would have been hit 70% of the time?"

- Let us say that you get a response: "Trader, over the last 21 times, if you had placed your exit order 10 ticks above the high of the previous candle, after the high was broken, it would have been hit 70% of the time. If you placed your target 14 ticks above the high of the breakout candle, it would have been hit 50% of the time."

Do you think that you might find that information useful?

Interrogating the market(2)

In effect, you are asking the market to backtest, right at this particular candle, and tell you where you should have placed your target, for a 70% win/loss ratio. And you are asking, and getting a response on each candle. Except it is a running backtest, in realtime!

How about these questions?

- "Market, can you tell me if we shall break above the previous candle, or below the previous candle?"

- "If we already broke the high of the last candle, how likely is it that on this candle, we shall reverse and also break the low of the previous candle?"

We are going to ask the market these questions, and we are going to get responses that we can use. That is what the **Osi_BreakoutExtents** indicator is going to ask the market for us.

Interrogating the market(3)

Let us ask a few more questions.

- "Market, over the last, let us say, 21 days, what has been the average range of movement from 10AM to 10:30AM? What about for each 30 minute slot during the day?"

That one will be handled by the **Osi_TimeSliceRange** indicator

- "Market, over the last, let us say 21 swings, what has been the average swing up, and average swing down?"

- Market, over the last, let us say 21 swings, what has been the size of swing up, and size of swing down, 70% of the time.

Those ones are the province of the **Osi_SwingTargets** indicator.

Summary(1)

3 indicators will be discussed.

- As the use of the information is pretty much the same, there will be considerable overlap in how the information is used.

- The indicators each work best on different time frames: Swing Trading, Day Trading, Scalping, and possibly Position Trading.

- However, for position trading, we have a preference for using the Osi_Ichimoku indicator and the associated Osi_IchimokuScanner.

Summary(2)

The indicators are:

- Osi_SwingTargets.

    – Mostly for Swing Trading, Day Trading.

- Osi_BreakoutExtents

    – Mostly used for scalping. Can be used for Day Trading

- Osi_TimeSliceRange

    – Used almost exclusively for Day Trading.

What the terms mean (1)

We shall be using statistical terms, so let us know what the terms mean. These are not hard core statistical concepts. Actually they are very basic, and easily understood, even by the math-averse.

To start, let us discuss what we mean by the word "average".

For most people, the "average" is calculated in a very specific manner, and is the only measure ever of the average. They are completely unaware that "average" is a rather imprecise word in statistical terms, unless more clearly specified.

An "average" properly defined is a "measure of central tendency" or "the most likely value", and so can really be calculated in 3 different ways. These 3 measures are called the "mean", the "mode" and the "median".

We shall not go into a long discussion on how to calculate these different measures. Suffice it to say that we use them all in one indicator and both the mean and median in all the indicators.

What the terms mean (2)

Sample space and distribution

- The sample space is just the collection of prices that we shall analyze. There will be as many members of the sample space as the number that is specified by the user, as the lookback period or length, in the indicator PropertyGrid. It is simply the number of bars, contained in a sliding window, that we shall look at to make an analysis.

- These prices, almost invariably, will not all be the same. They are distributed, or a distribution, so to speak.

What the terms mean (3)

Mean

- This is what most people think of when you say: "average". One adds up all the members of the collection and divides the sum by the number of members.

Median

- This is another measure of the "average". It is the value in the sample space, that lies in the middle of the distribution. 50% of the values of the sample space are greater than the median, and 50% are less than the median.

Mode

- This is the value in the distribution/sample space that occurs most often.

Why take profits?

Some thoughts on the matter.

- Why not let profits run?

    - For profits to run, the market must run, no? How often does the market run/trend? 15%?

    - So that means that possibly 85% of the time, you have a small profit; wait for your profits to run; the market retreats and takes all your profit, or most of it, if you have moved the stop past breakeven. Maybe even hands you a loss by retreating all the way to your stop. Sound familiar? ☹

    - Doubt that? Look in your trading journal and see what has happened in your particular case. Your mileage may vary, but this would be true for most of us.

Take what the market gives?(1)

If we know that most of the time, the market will be stuttering back and forth, does it not make more sense to trade what the market does most of the time?

- Does this mean that we should never try to let profits run?

  - Of course not. What it does mean is that we should position ourselves to catch a trend if we happen to be in one, but assume that we are unlikely to be in one, so take what the market has told us that it is likely to give with a probability that we are willing to accept.

  - That usually means if one wants to let profits run, then one has to trade multiple contracts, with the last bit as a runner.

Take what the market gives?(2)

- What if you can only trade single contracts, because of the size of your account?

    - Decide what is most important to you. To hit singles and doubles until your account is large enough to trade multiple contracts, or smoke the hopium that every trade you enter is a trend and hold on, while praying not to be stopped out.

What can we get?

That leaves 3 considerations for us who want to take what the market will give:

- What is the market willing to give?

    - Probably an average of what it has given in the immediate past.

- Can we use knowledge of that information itself to determine in which direction we are more likely to have a profitable trade?

- What is a suitable time frame to trade that satisfies our criteria for potential returns?

Our purpose is very simple: we want to **take the money and run before the market can take it back.**

Osi_BreakoutExtents

- There is much commonality in the approach of the indicators, so we shall use this one to illustrate most of the ideas behind how the indicators function.

- Remember, however, this functions best as a scalping indicator, and suffers from the quintessential problem of scalping: small targets, and often a bigger Stop Loss than target.

- When we examine the other indicators, the targets will usually be larger, and if they are not, that in itself is information that tells us to probably SOH.

- When we look at the output, all we can say are what the statistics say, and this can sometimes be at variance with what we think we are seeing.

- How we use this information to craft a trade is an issue that we shall talk of later.

What it looks like(1)

What it looks like(2)

Osi_BreakoutExtents v1.2(TF 03-15 (13 Min))

Osi_BreakoutExtents

Price Targets

Direction	Mean	Median	70%	Max
Breakout	**1,167.60**	**1,167.30**	**1,166.90**	**n/a**
Breakdown	**1,159.30**	**1,159.60**	**1,160.00**	**n/a**

Breakout Ticks

Direction	Mean	Median	70%	Max
Breakout	17	14	10	56
Breakdown	18	15	11	42

Trade Entry

Long:	1,166.00
Short:	1,161.00

Reward/Risk

ATR(5) Risk:	39
Bar Risk:	51

Warning!! Only valid AFTER an extreme is broken.

	Mean	Median	70%	Max
Probable Risk:	2.82			
Prob. Reward:	12.98	10.69	7.64	n/a
Ratio:	4.60	3.79	2.71	n/a

Extents Percentages

Breakout:	38.65 %
Breakdown:	37.70 %
Both Extents:	7.22 %
No Extents:	16.43 %

Lookback bars:	21
Session Template	CME Global Index Futures RTH

What it looks like(3)

What does it all mean?(1)

```
Extents Percentages
Breakout:        38.65 %
Breakdown:       37.70 %
Both Extents:     7.22 %
No Extents:      16.43 %
```

These show the statistics for the entire chart. Over various lookback periods, these percentages have tended to remain pretty much the same.

- Breakout – a bar breaks the high of the previous bar by at least 1 tick.

- Breakdown – a bar breaks the low of the previous bar by at least 1 tick.

- Both Extents – a bar breaks both the high and the low of the previous bar each by at least 1 tick. An engulfing bar.

- No Extents – a bar stays completely within the range of the previous bar. An inside bar.

What does it all mean?(2)

Clearly this tells us what we all know but do not want to accept.

Nobody can know where the market will go.

All we can do is position ourselves to take advantage if and when certain things happen.

- We see that the statistics say pretty consistently that **IF** we break an extreme (high or low is, for all practical purposes, equally probable) the chance that we shall break the other extreme is **about** 7%. These figures are consistent whether we scroll the chart or are realtime.

- That is our cue. We shall calculate the statistical expectation, based on the fact that there is only a ~7% probability of retreating to the other extreme, and a probability that we shall travel a known number of ticks, a specified percentage of the time.

- That also allows us to calculate the reward/risk ratio, based on these probabilities of tick travel.

What does it all mean?(3)

How many ticks can we potentially get?

This is the crux of the matter.

Price Targets Direction	Mean	Median	70%	Max
Breakout	1,167.60	1,167.30	1,166.90	n/a
Breakdown	1,159.30	1,159.60	1,160.00	n/a
Breakout Ticks				
Breakout	17	14	10	56
Breakdown	18	15	11	42
Trade Entry				

This says that over the lookback length (the immediate past 21 times by default). This length is user-selectable:

- If we break the high, **50%** of the time, we have traveled 14 ticks (the median value)

- If we specify that we want to know what tick travel has been at least **70%** of the time, that is 10 ticks. This percentage is a user-selectable parameter. It shows pretty clearly and objectively that if we want a higher percentage of winning trades, we usually would have to have smaller targets.

What does it all mean?(4)

Price Targets Direction	Mean	Median	70%	Max
Breakout	1,167.60	1,167.30	1,166.90	n/a
Breakdown	1,159.30	1,159.60	1,160.00	n/a
Breakout Ticks				
Breakout	17	14	10	56
Breakdown	18	15	11	42
Trade Entry				

- The maximum breakout over the high has been 56 ticks.

- The mean breakout has been 17 ticks, which being greater than the 14 ticks of the median, tells us that for the breakouts that are greater than 14 ticks, the difference over 14 ticks has often been bigger than the difference over 14 ticks have been for the breakouts that have been less than 14 ticks.

- For some, that might justify trying for more than the 10 ticks reported for a 70% win/loss rate. After all if the big breaks are wider than the small breaks, we may be expanding.

What does it all mean?(5)

Price Targets Direction	Mean	Median	70%	Max
Breakout	1,167.60	1,167.30	1,166.90	n/a
Breakdown	1,159.30	1,159.60	1,160.00	n/a
Breakout Ticks				
Breakout	17	14	10	56
Breakdown	18	15	11	42
Trade Entry				

- The projected price is simply the High of the previous candle plus the expected travel, depending on which measure we are using.

- We read the breakdown statistics in the same manner for examining the short short of things.

- The statistics are essentially answering this question for us: **"Market, looking at the last 21 times that a bar broke above the previous bar, where should I have placed a target so that it would have been hit 70% of the time?"**

What does it all mean?(6)

So now, looking again at breakouts, what do we know?

- If we breakout over the previous candle, we have a 70% chance that we shall travel for 10 ticks beyond that high of the previous candle. (70% is the default. You can change it).

- We also know that we have a ~7% chance that we shall break the low of the previous candle.

- So we can calculate our expected risk: the range of the previous candle multiplied by the probability that we shall retreat and break the low. This assumes that our Stop Loss will be placed one tick below the previous candle.

- We can calculate our expected reward: the tick range that the statistics indicate we have traveled 70% of the time multiplied by the the same probability that we shall do so again.

Reward/Risk ratio(1)

```
Reward/Risk
ATR(5) Risk:          39
Bar Risk:             51
        Warning!! Only valid AFTER an extreme is broken.
Probable Risk:        2.82
Prob. Reward:            12.98      10.69      7.64       n/a
Ratio:                   4.60       3.79      2.71       n/a
```

Did you see the warning?

It is there to remind us that the expectations are valid **if, and only** **if**, we break an extreme.

As long as an extreme has not yet been broken, our earlier examination of the overall statistics make it pretty clear that we have an equal chance to break the high or low (~35%), pretty much indicating that in these time frames, price is a random walk.

Remember, we are simply recording where price might go, if we break the range of the previous candle. If you have enough reason to enter before the break, it just serves to push up the potential reward, and reduce the potential risk. The statistics would seem to also indicate that such a trade is more likely a crapshoot.

Reward/Risk ratio(2)

```
Reward/Risk
ATR(5) Risk:        39
Bar Risk:           51
     Warning!! Only valid AFTER an extreme is broken.
Probable Risk:      2.82
Prob. Reward:           12.98      10.69       7.64       n/a
Ratio:                   4.60       3.79       2.71       n/a
```

ATR(5) Risk is the raw, unadjusted for probability, number of ticks that represent the unadjusted risk if the market were to retreat one whole ATR(5) from the entry above the previous candle.

Bar Risk is the raw, unadjusted for probability, number of ticks that represent the unadjusted risk if the market were to retreat one tick below the previous candle after the entry above the previous candle.

Both measures are provided, because they are somewhat traditionally used to try to gauge potential risk. Use them as you wish.

Other information

Trade Entry

- These are just printouts of the price one tick beyond the previous candle. It shows the qualifying price for a breakout.

Lookback length

- This is the number of previous occurrences to use in analysis.

Session Template

- Are you using the correct template? Breakouts and ranges overnight are often considerably different from value during regular trading hours.

Osi_TimeSliceRange(1)

- We take the same probabilistic approach in this indicator.

- The difference is in what we are measuring.

- Here we are measuring the probable price travel in premarked time slots during the trading day.

- This is only useful on a Day Trading basis.

- Dr. Steenbarger, on his blog, some time back, pointed out that as institutional traders often have to big fill orders, their coming into the market will often drive piece in one direction, but only for a short time, until they have filled the entire order.

- Because so much is done by committee, institutional traders often place their orders in specific time slots for specific periods.

Osi_TimeSliceRange(2)

- This means that different timeslots in a day will each have a more or less "normal/usual" range.

- Time slots less than 15 minutes do not make sense. Institutional traders are unlikely to be active in such smaller time slots, with any kind of consistency.

- If we can measure this range, then we can place potential price targets to be reached by the end of each time slot, based on where the price is at the beginning of the time slot.

Osi_TimeSliceRange(3)

- Target price = candle open price + time-slice range.

- We take it a step further, and also calculate the accumulated range in each day since the start of trading. This tells us if the ranges are generally contracting on the day, and allows us to adjust targets accordingly. By the same token we can tell if we have a range expansion day, or even if the type of day may be changing from expansion to contraction or vice-versa.

- This is our simplest indicator to read.

Osi_TimeSliceRange(4)

Osi_TimeSliceRange(5)

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Home Page	http://omegasigmaindicators.com
Indicator Version	1.3
Parameters	
Use Session Times	False
Start Time	09:30:00
Session Length Hours	6.75
Lookback Period	21
Calculation Method - Average Range	Median
Adjust Proportionally	True
Display In Ticks	True
Data	
Calculate on bar close	False
Input series	ES 03-15 (13 Min)
Maximum bars look back	TwoHundredFiftySix
Visual	
Auto scale	True
Displacement	0
Display in Data Box	True
Label	Osi_TimeSliceRange v1.3
Panel	1
Price marker(s)	True
Scale justification	Right
Information Panel	
Show Info Panel	True
Info Panel Position	BottomRight
Text Background Color	Orchid
Font	Microsoft Sans Serif, 9pt, style=Bold
Lines	
Zero Line	0
Plots	
Range	Bar; Solid; 4px
TSRange	Square; Solid; 2px
Target Marker	
High Target Color	Goldenrod
Low Target Color	MidnightBlue
Style	Default

Label

TimeSliceRange v1.3
Measures the average range in a particular time slice of the market. The current range in that time slice, compared to the average for the time slice might indicate increased activity, which might be a prelude to major market moves.

Osi_TimeSliceRange(5)

- Current Range – self explanatory.

- TSRange – the average travel for the time slot.

- ProjectedHigh – the Low of the current candle plus TSRange.

- TargetHigh – the ProjectedHigh, adjusted by the Sess.Cum%. Thus, on a range-expansion day, we expand our targets, and on a range contracting day we contract our targets.

    - This value therefore helps one decide if on the current day, and time, there are sufficient ticks available for taking. If the trader's particular criteria for potential movement in a specified time are not met, the trader may choose to SOH.

    - In other words, our targets are dynamically adjusted depending on the kind of day we are having, at the time of the current timeslot.

Osi_TimeSliceRange(6)

- TargetLow – the ProjectedLow, adjusted by the Sess.Cum%. Thus, on a range-expansion day, we expand our targets, and on a range contracting day we contract our targets.

- ProjectedLow – the High of the current candle minus TSRange.

- Low – self explanatory.

- High – self-explanatory.

- Current% - ratio of current range to TSRange.

- Sess.Cum% - ratio of accumulated range today to normal range accumulated by this time in the day. This is used to adjust the ProjectedLow/ProjectedHigh, providing dynamic adjustment to target prices.

Osi_SwingTargets(1)

Osi_SwingTargets(2)

- Given our prior views of the indicators, what this says should be self-explanatory.

- The only new thing is the mode, and that is just another measure of the average movement.

- Special considerations

- Swings can only be determined in hindsight. We cannot know that we have reached an extreme until we have retreated. Swing indicators can use a horizontal qualifier, as the Osi_SwingTargets does, or they can use a vertical qualifier, as ZigZag does. Regardless, until the retracement, the swing cannot be qualified.

- This makes the reversal amount that one is willing to use an important decision.

Osi_SwingTargets(3)

- Precisely because of this, it is best to use some kind of trend bar when one uses a swing indicator. This ensures consistency: on a fixed-time chart, multiple short bars may indicate a swing, whereas there is really only consolidation, or overly long bars may make a swing over before it is identified.

- The picture is using Osi_Renko bars, which are a take on Renko, but using overlapping bars to show the trend, and also showing the real wicks of the candles so that we can see the actual travel that traditional Renko bars do not show.

- There are many other implementations of overlapping Renko bars. Probably the most configurable is UniRenko.

- By the same token, Range Bars are also a viable option, but not quite as smooth as the overlapping Renko bars.

- Do not use traditional Renko bars. They make nice charts, and that is about all that can be said in their favor.

What is the best time frame?(1)

- There is not any such thing.

- The best time frame is the time frame that shows you what you want to see in order to trade. If you cannot find one, do not trade. It is really that simple.

- In other words, first decide how many ticks must be available before you will risk your money.

- Then adjust your time frame to suit.

- For example, assume that you are using the Osi_BreakoutExtents, and will only trade if 8 ticks are available at a potential (as past statistics say), 70% win/loss ratio.

- First set the desired win/loss ratio using the PropertyGrid.

- Now adjust your time frame until the 70% amount of ticks shows 8 or more.

What is the best time frame?(2)

- Adjust until you reach the smallest time frame that shows you what you want.

- Typical times: 8 minutes, 10 minutes. 13 minutes, 15 minutes, 21 minutes, 30 minutes.

- 10, 15, and 30 minutes are so commonly used that it always makes sense to join the crowd if you will.

- 8, 13 and 21 minutes are used by many Fibonacci traders, so again it is a matter of joining a big enough mass to handle what they are seeing.

- These are not cast in stone. I have been known to use any time frame that meets my criteria, and to adjust it during the day if necessary. All that I require is that the statistics based on the next time frame that I will use, provide the information that allows me to confidently take a trade with a known risk profile.

What is the best time frame?(3)

- Remember, we are trying to take the money and run, not sit in a long trend.

- Trend trading is a different kettle of fish, and, in a previous presentation, I explained how we do that, using Osi_Ichimoku. You can find a link to the trend trading presentation from our Developments and News page.

    - http://omegasigmaindicators.com/devnews.html

- Look at the November 7, 2014 entry.

Conclusion (1)

- I presented 3 indicators, each for use in somewhat different time frames.

- To recap, the indicators are:

  - Osi_SwingTargets.

    - Mostly for Swing Trading, Day Trading.

  - Osi_BreakoutExtents

    - Mostly used for scalping. Can be used for Day Trading

  - Osi_TimeSliceRange

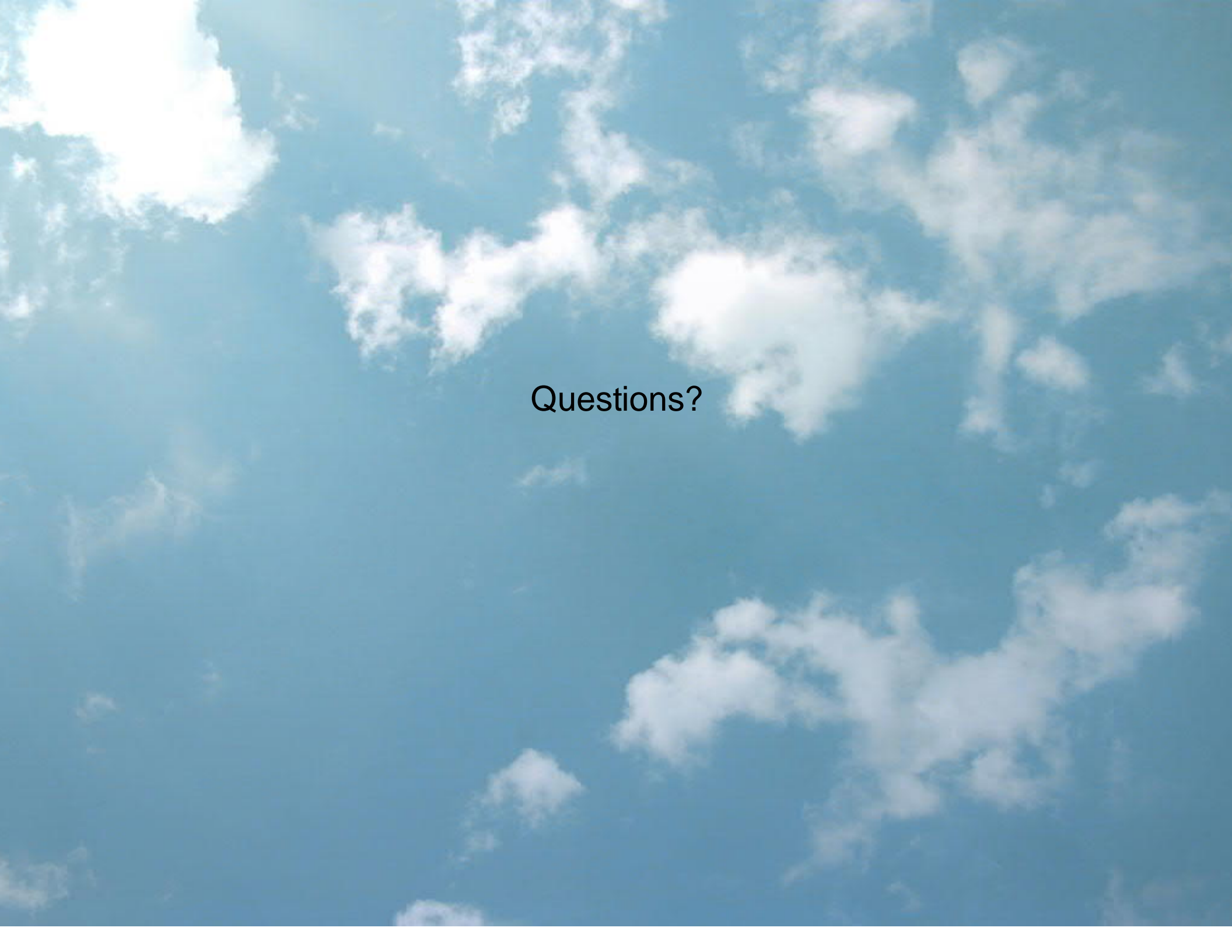   - Used almost exclusively for Day Trading.

Conclusion (2)

- One can combine the methods that arise from these indicators. When trading multiple contracts, one might take some off at the target projected by the Osi_BreakoutExtents, then take another tranche off at the targets from the Osi_TimeSliceRange, and manually trail a stop behind the remainder, just in case we have been caught up in a trend.

- Or one might use Osi_BreakoutExtents and Osi_SwingTargets, if they are big enough.

- One could even use all three for that matter.

- Overall, remember that Osi_BreakoutExtents allows you to take a quick profit that is at what the market is prepared to give, so that you can remain in the rest of the trade with comfort, after taking a first quick profit.

- You end up getting what the market will give you. Why take only 3 ticks, if the market is telling you that 8 ticks are probably available?

Conclusion (3)

- What I have described today are not a trading system.

- Remember that we have not discussed position sizing, or entries. Both of those can only be determined by the individual trader.

- It is not even a trading method.

- It can best be described as a set of tools to be used to create a trading method, or even a trading system.

- Whatever one creates, though, provided it is in tune with one's inner being, should provide a good level of confidence when one approaches the markets.

Conclusion (4)

- Will we still making losses? Absolutely, some trades **will** be losers. This is not a Holy Grail.

- Will we still sometimes jump on the trade only to see the market reverse on a dime? Sometimes, but probably much less often that we have been subject to in the past, because we shall often be long gone with the money, before the market comes back to take us out for a loss.

Questions?

The Special Offers (1)

1) Buy any one of the Osi_SwingTargets, Osi_BreakoutExtents, or Osi_TimeSliceRange indicators for more than **15%** off.

   Normal price: **$199**, Webinar price: **$169.**

2) Buy any two of the Osi_SwingTargets, Osi_BreakoutExtents, or Osi_TimeSliceRange indicators for more than **20%** off.

   Normal price: **$398**, Webinar price: **$318.**

3) Buy all three of the Osi_SwingTargets, Osi_BreakoutExtents, or Osi_TimeSliceRange for more than **30%** off.

   Normal price: **$597**, Webinar price: **$417.**

4) Get a 21-calendar trial of the any of the Osi_SwingTargets, Osi_BreakoutExtents, or Osi_TimeSliceRange indicators.

The Special Offers (2)

- The first 3 offers, which require payment, are valid until midnight, **July 15, 2015.**

- **After midnight, July 15, 2015, the indicators will only be available for the full, stated, normal prices.**

- The free Trial offers are available for access until midnight, **July 29, 2015.**

- Access will be disabled at midnight, **July 29, 2015**.

- The free Trials will cease to function 21 calendar days after they are first put onto a chart.

How to get the special offers.

They are all available from our website, at the following urls:

- http://omegasigmaindicators.com/promotions_ntweb20150708/index.html

- http://omegasigmaindicators.com/promotions_ntweb20150708/ntws.php

  – For fulfillment issues, send an email to fulfillment@omegasigmaindicators.com

  – For support issues: http://omegasigmaindicators.com/support/index.html

Here is how to get your indicator(s)

- **Best Offer** - buy all 3 indicators and take **30%+ off**. Normal price: **$597**, Webinar price: **$417**.
- **Better Offer** - buy any 2 indicators and take **20%+ off**. Normal price: **$398**, Webinar price: **$318**.

Just add multiple items to your cart: you will see the savings automatically applied in the cart!

	Indicator	Normal Price	Webinar Price	Savings	
Enlarge picture	Osi_BreakoutExtents	$199.00	$169.00	15%+	**Add to Cart**
Enlarge picture	Osi_SwingTargets	$199.00	$169.00	15%+	**Add to Cart**
Enlarge picture	Osi_TimeSliceRange	$199.00	$169.00	15%+	**Add to Cart**
Trials	Any of: Osi_BreakoutExtents Osi_SwingTargets Osi_TimeSliceRange	$597.00	Free	100%	**Gimme!**