



DelphiScalper



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Introduction

Welcome to the Delphi Scalper System!

You are now holding the single most accurate and profitable Forex scalping system I have ever developed (or even seen, for that matter) in my entire trading career. It's a system I trade virtually every day in my own account, and I'm confident that you will find it as profitable and fun to trade as I have.

The purpose of this manual is to give you the ins and outs of the Delphi so you can **begin trading it immediately with confidence**.

But before I get into the specific details of Delphi Scalper, let's first touch on exactly what scalping is and why it is so powerful.

(NOTE: If you're a more advanced trader and are already familiar with scalping, you can feel free to skip this next section...)

Why EVERYONE Should Learn To Scalp...

Unlike more traditional trading methods such as "swing trading" and "buy and hold"...

The mission of the "Scalper" is to take MANY small profits on small movements multiple times a day, during specific moments of "predictable volatility".

I'll explain what I mean by "predictable volatility" a little later in this manual, but for now all you need to know is that scalping (when done correctly) is governed by very strict rules because the margins of error are so tight. So, if you're the kind of trader who likes to be a "maverick" and fly-by-the-seat-of-your-pants...I'm sorry but you've come to the wrong place.

The primary benefits of scalping are:

- 1. Scalpers experience less long-term risk exposure.** Longer-term investors, swing traders and even active day traders with open positions are subject to everything from unpredictable news announcements, gaps at the start of new sessions and even false breakouts and unexplainable “whip-saws”.

But because scalpers are in and out of trades very quickly, it's virtually impossible to have one “unlucky” trade blow up an entire account.

Think about it like this...

You can be the world's most unlucky blackjack player, but if you only play at the \$5 tables, it'll take you a lot longer to go broke than if you playing the \$500 tables. (And who knows...maybe that extra time will be just what you need to turn your “luck” around...)

That's how it is when you're scalping!

Because you're only looking to scalp 10, 20 or 30 pips at a time, you'll be keeping your stop-losses ultra-tight and thereby limiting your maximum per trade exposure.

Oh yeah, and when you're scalping with Delphi, you'll never feel like an “unlucky” trader. In fact, you'll be stacking the deck in your favor like a seasoned Vegas card-counter...

- 2. Scalping is a lot of fun!** Let's face it, trading isn't just about growing your account size...it's also about having fun! And while it can be “fun” to watch your account grow a little bit every week by trading just a few minutes a day, if you're like me you enjoy the ACTION and EXCITEMENT that scalping brings.

So even if scalping isn't your primary trading style, it's still a great way to supplement longer-term trading styles that frankly can get a little tired and boring.

Why Scalping The Forex Is Different?

Scalping was first utilized by stock market traders who realized they could get in at a broker's published Bid or Ask (depending on the direction of the trade), and based on what people were willing to pay for the stock the trader could liquidate the position within minutes or even seconds to pocket the difference in Bid and Ask.

Each of these trades yielded a small amount of profit, which in theory, could be repeated. By "scalping" out fractions in a quick amount of time, a skilled trader could grow quite an account balance if these small movements were leveraged properly.

It sounds logical, doesn't it?

And it was logical...back when stocks still traded in fractions (and not decimals) and commissions were tiny.

But in the Forex market where 3 and 4 pip spreads are common, this "logic" simply doesn't hold water.

That's why, when it comes to scalping, I have a different definition than most of the traditional scalpers would tote. If you ask any "old school" scalper, you would more than likely get a pretty generic definition of what scalping is today.

Generally, scalpers today agree that "modern scalping" is to simply be in the market for a few minutes or seconds, pulling only 1 or 2 pips out of the market **at ultra-high leverage** to make "quick cash".

However, I respectfully disagree with this definition...

In my experience, the definition of scalping in the Forex needs to be broadened quite a bit...

Instead of pulling 1 or 2 pips out of the market, I look for 10 – 20 pips...

And instead of only being in a trade for a matter of seconds, I'm typically in trades for at least a few minutes.

And the reason for this is simple...

The cost of scalping in a high-leverage environment like Forex (we will get into this a bit later) can be pretty detrimental. The risk to reward simply isn't worth it going for only 1 or 2 pips.

If a currency pair has a full 3 pip spread, then you are already negative by 3 pips IMMEDIATELY upon placing the trade. When you start out down 3, you need the currency pair go in your direction for a total of 4 full pips JUST to make 1 pip. It just doesn't make any sense from a mathematical standpoint.

To put it simply, you aren't going to make any money doing "old school scalping" over the long-term in the Forex. There may be those people out there who will tell you otherwise, but trust me...it simply isn't feasible.

Also, there is the question of how quick the Forex markets move during peak hours (when scalping will traditionally happen). The Forex markets are a huge and volatile workplace – most traders will find that getting out of a trade by hand at exactly the price you'd like without a stop loss or take profit can be virtually impossible.

There are automated programs that can help you achieve this level of speed and precision, but what about when your broker slips your order by 2 pips? And when 1 or 2 pips means the difference between a profit or a loss, I'd rather stick to my "10 pip minimum" mantra. It has kept me profitable for years, without the heart attack of wondering if every single trade will go south on me before the order even closes.

The 3 Pillars of Scalping

Now that we know what kind of profit we are looking to achieve, what else makes a successful scalping strategy?

It may be easier than you think, considering there are really only 3 basic “pillars” of scalping which will form the basis of any scalping system. They are:

- 1. Price Action** – The movement of price over time. Price will always move in “waves”, both the short term and the long term. The short “waves” that occur every minute translate into the huge “waves” that occur every month or year. When it comes to price action, we are most interested in the highs that we reached during a particular time (and the lows respectively).
- 2. Technical Analysis** – What is the current chart doing? Simply from analyzing important market indicators such as moving averages, oscillators, and other important technical market indicators, one can determine where the Forex market is likely to go. This is sort of like using a stethoscope to analyze the market’s heartbeat.
- 3. Fundamental Analysis** – When do all the fundamentals suggest that we should trade? What has happened to the currency to cause it to move? Also, knowing this information, how far will it go?

Don’t worry if this doesn’t make perfect sense right now...

All you really need to know at this point is that these are the three pillars I examined in researching and developing Delphi Scalper, and as we move through the training you’ll hear me refer to things like “price action” and “technical”. When you do, you might want to recall back and even review this section.

Currency Pairs vs. Individual Currencies In Scalping

When scalping, it is good to know which individual currencies—not the pairs, *but individual currencies*—are either strengthening or weakening. This can help you determine which pairs you should be looking at.

It is important to remember that when we trade currencies in the Forex, we are trading TWO currencies at a time, not just one. When an order for the EURUSD is placed, you are buying the Euro and selling the US Dollar.

With that in mind, why would you want to look only at the currency pair in a chart form and never the currencies independent from one another? With only looking at the currency pair chart, you are literally looking at only 1/3 of the information available, which means you aren't getting a clear view at all.

If these currency pairs are broken apart and we focus on each individual currency, we suddenly obtain a much more clear view of what each currency is doing, which can dramatically help us on both a large and small scale. We have eight major currencies total, so you can imagine why it is a good idea to know what the USD is doing, as opposed to having to look at the USDJPY, GBPUSD, USDCAD, AUDUSD, NZDUSD, EURUSD, etc... all simultaneously.

Section 1:

Scalping With Delphi: EASY MODE

Delphi Scalper is actually made up of dozens of proprietary indicators and data sets, combined into a single, easy-to-use trading tool. Each of these parts were meticulously researched, designed and tested separately, then put together (for your ease and convenience) and retested again to make certain that **the whole was greater than the sum of its parts.**

The process was complex and arduous (and painfully frustrating at times).

But when it was all said and done, my programming team was able to package it in such a way that all the complexity is “hidden” behind a simple, intuitive interface that **even beginner traders can learn to trade in a matter of minutes.**

Without overstating things too much, I want you to think of Delphi Scalper as a finely-tuned Ferrari...

To turn heads, go fast, and have a lot of fun in a Ferrari, you don't need to know how the engine works or how the transmission is put together. ***You only need to know how to drive it!***

That's my goal for this section...to teach you how to “drive” this “Ferrari” of a scalping system.

But if you're the kind of person who prefers to “look under the hood” and “get greasy”, don't worry. I promise to cover all the ins and outs of Delphi at the end of this manual.

For now, however, I just want to get you up and running and making profitable trades. In short, **I want to get you “driving” Delphi TODAY!**

There are 4 basic components to the Delphi Scalper system:

1. **The “Opportunity Window”** is a blue, highlighted box that clearly shows you the best times to trade.
2. **The Currency Strength Indicator** is line graph that shows the independent “strengths” of the individual currencies (not the currency PAIRS).
3. **The Price Action Indicator** is a set of dynamically-generated yellow lines that show you statistically relevant areas of support and resistance, and...
4. **The Technical Arrows** are proprietary indicators of volatility that give directionality and also tell you EXACTLY when to get into trades

Now that you have a basic overview of the 4 main components of Delphi Scalper, let’s discuss each one in greater depth...

Component #1: The Opportunity Window

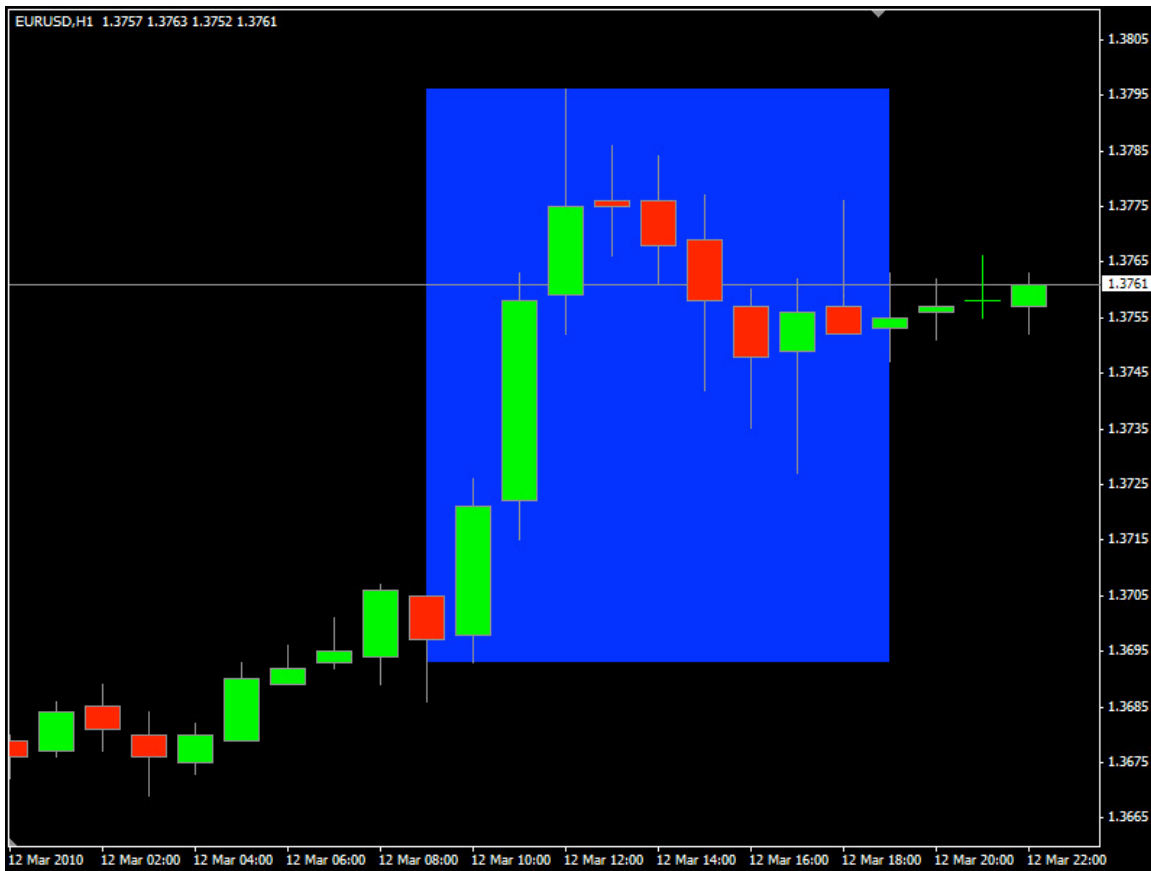
The “Opportunity Windows” are the most simple indicator in Delphi...but don’t let it’s simplicity fool you.

Essentially, these “windows” are just a blue, highlighted box that clearly defines the best times to scalp with Delphi.

Using this indicator is amazingly simple...

If you’re inside the “Opportunity Window”, you’re free to trade. If you’re outside the window, I’m going to suggest that you NOT trade (even if the other three indicators recommend otherwise).

Here’s a screenshot so you can see what one of these windows will look like once you have Delphi up and running...



The “Opportunity Windows”, by default, highlight 2AM EST (left side of the box) all the way to 12AM EST (right side of the box). Statistically, we found this to be the absolute best time to scalp, as it provides the highest levels of “predictable volatility”.

NOTE: Predictable volatility is volatility generated by fundamental elements that we can expect to occur day after day, week after week, month after month and year after year...

So what makes 2AM EST – 12AM EST such a great time to trade?

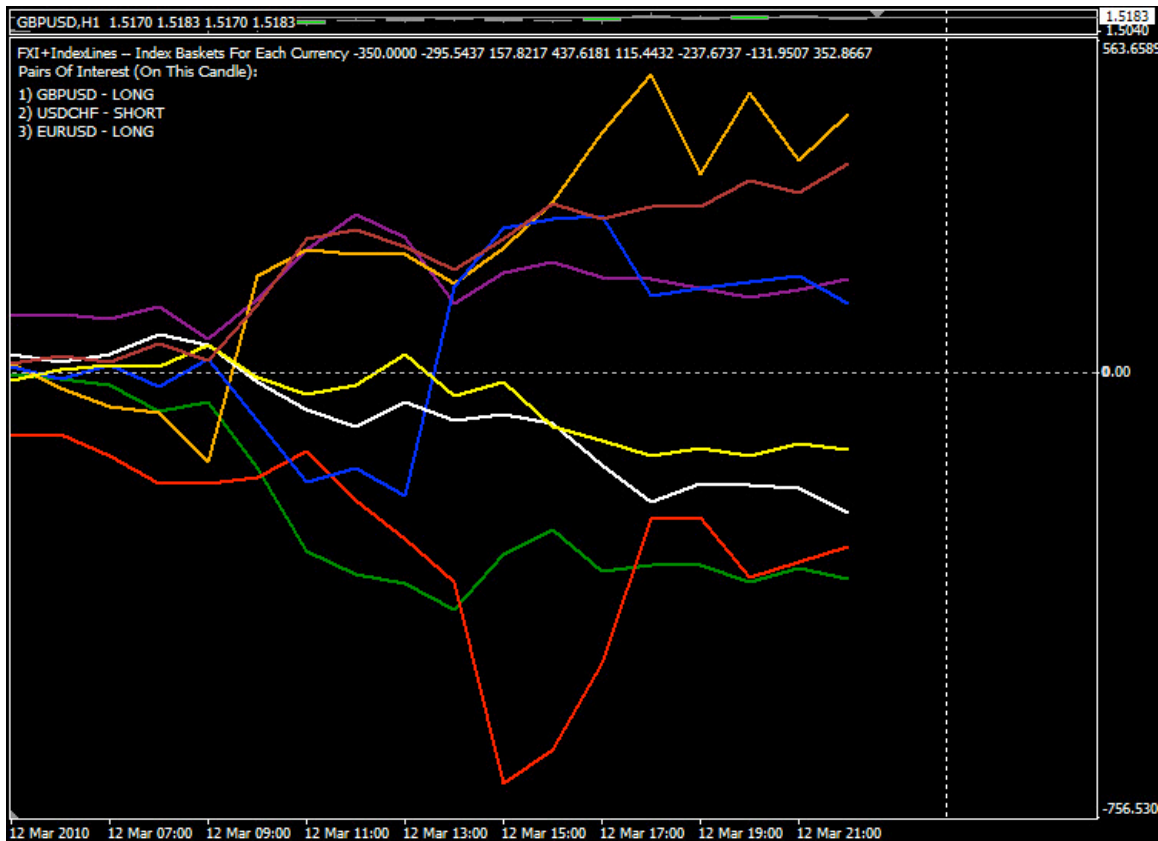
Well for one, because we tested it thoroughly and that’s what the data showed to be true. More importantly, however, it makes sense from a fundamental perspective.

The European session starts at 2AM EST and will close around 8AM EST. The London session falls in this time-frame as well, and this “window” also catches the earliest pre-lunch portion of the US session (which,

historically, is the most volatile). And if you look at the chart above, you'll be able to see this visually as most of the large moves for the major currencies occur during this "opportunity window".

Next, we get to a very important part – the strength of the currency.

Component #2: The Currency Strength Indicator



What you are seeing above is the "broken down" version of each currency pair. So again, instead of looking at the currency pair itself, these lines show the component currencies of all the major pairs.

One way to think of this is to picture the currency pairs that we trade in Forex as a beam of white light. This section of the indicator will act as a "prism", breaking down all the components that make up this white light "currency pair" into each of it's normal currencies on their OWN, without being paired.

For a proper scalp, we are looking for one currency to be weakening (or going down) while the other is strengthening (going up).

Pretty simple huh?

Lets take the chart above as an example. The currency that is strengthening the most is the Pound (tan line at the top) and the one moving lower is the Japanese Yen (red line at the bottom). Just from looking at the chart above, you can tell that the pound is strengthening faster than all the other currencies, and the yen is weakening more than the others as well.

Your next move is a simple one...

You simply log-on to your trading platform and pull up the currency pair that makes up these two component currencies. In this case, it's the GBPJPY pair ...this is the currency pair that makes up the strongest and weakest component currencies on the chart at this time!

If you have just a basic understanding of Forex trading and how currency pairs work, then I don't have to tell you what this means. (But I will, just in case.) 😊

To put it simply, it means that this currency pair (GBPJPY) is REALLY MOVING right now, while all the others (huddled tightly in the middle like colorful spaghetti) are most likely moving sideways.

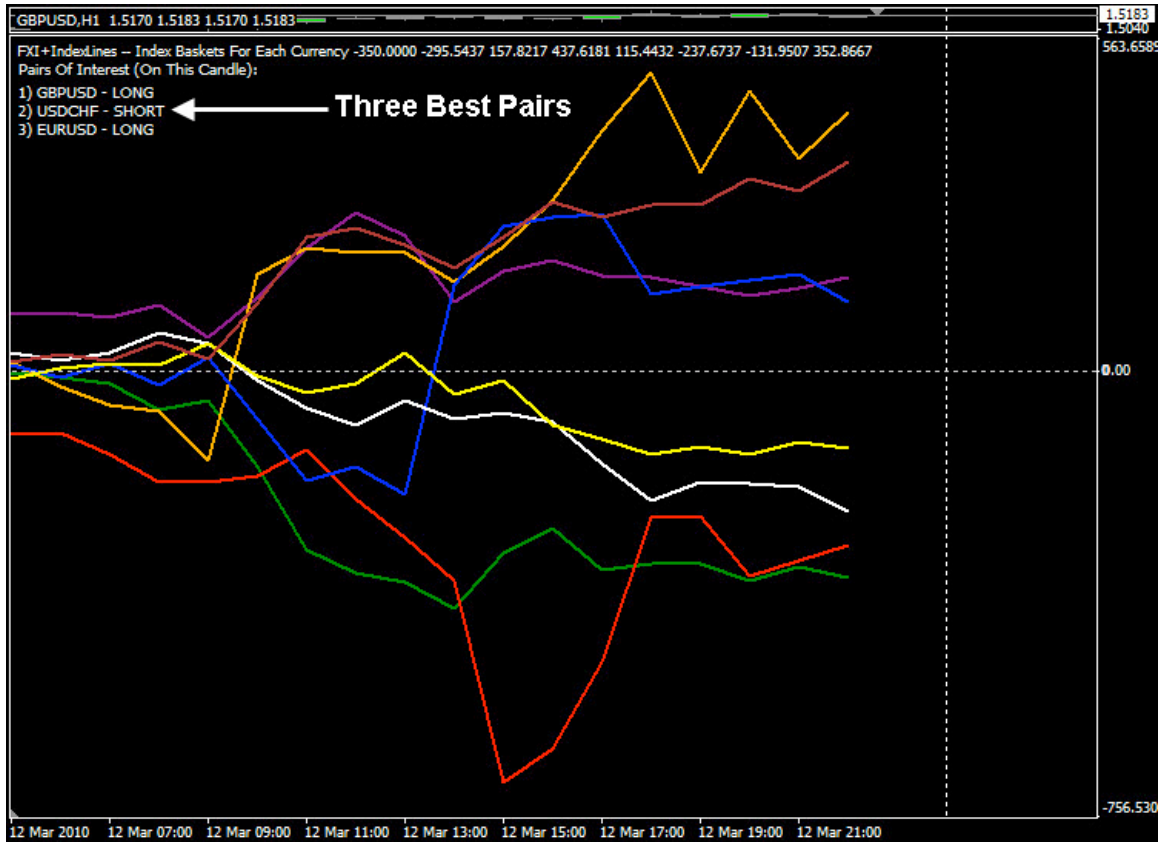
So I ask you, which pair would you want to try to scalp:

- A.** A currency pair that is REALLY MOVING, or...
- B.** A currency pair that is moving sideways

The Answer: **A**

As scalpers, we need volatility...WE NEED MOVEMENT...and this indicator tells us exactly which pairs are moving the most, which as you might imagine is invaluable information.

You can see from the chart that this particular pair did move higher much faster than most of the other pairs. In fact, there was over 200 pips of movement very quickly...more than enough room to scalp a dozen or so pips in a matter of minutes.



Component #3: The Price Action Indicator

Another important aspect of high-probability scalping is the use of "price action". Specifically, we need to ask ourselves...

"What's the price range that this currency pair has moved within in the past?"

In other words, we're looking for areas of support and resistance...one of the most accurate and respected methods for detecting breakout (i.e. scalping) opportunities.

The Price Action Indicator that is built into Delphi uses yellow lines to keep track of these support and resistance levels for you:



These yellow lines are “specially selected” areas of historical support and resistance. What this means is that over a long period of time, the market has moved to (and pulled back from) this point, creating a statistically significant line of support (the point where market jumps up from a low) or resistance (the point where market pulls back from a high).

These yellow lines stand out on your chart, like bolded highlighter, **showing you not only when to buy/sell, but also when to get out.**

Here’s how it works...

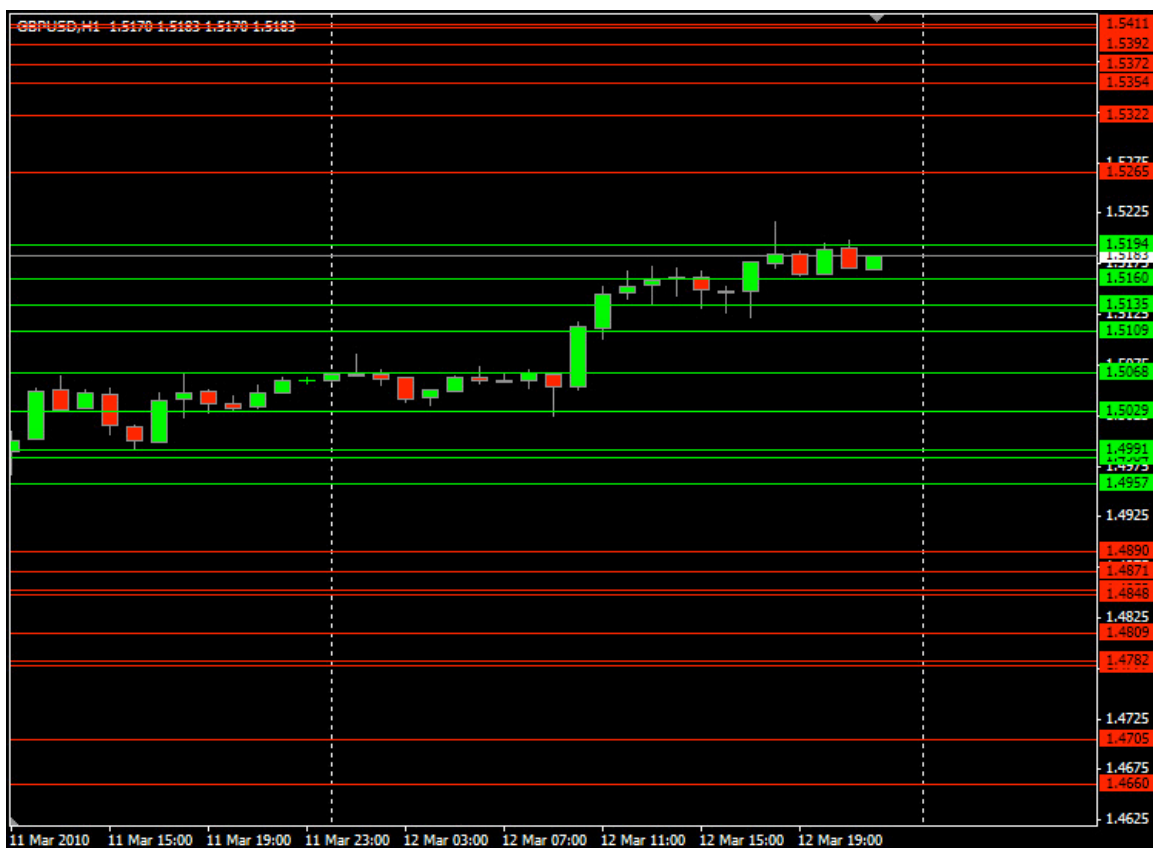
If the price from the open of the day begins to fall, we will look to sell at the first yellow line and take profit at the second. Reversely, if price from the open begins to move upwards, we will look to enter at the first high yellow line, and take profit at the second.

When in the “Easy Mode” of the Delphi Scalper program, you will only see the historical support/resistance lines that the system has determined to have the highest probability of success (based on distance apart from one another, distance from the open of the day, number of pips traveled within a certain period, etc.).

This makes trading Delphi very simple and removes all the guess work.

But make no mistake, if you want to turn of the system’s defaults and select your own areas of support and resistance to trade off of, you can do that as well...

By switching the system to the “Advanced” mode, you can then see ALL of the key support and resistance lines:



NOTE: A full explanation of trading Delphi in ADVANCED mode will be reserved for later in this manual. For now, just know that it is possible.

Component #4: Technical Arrows

The last component in the Delphi Scalping system is the use of our highly accurate “technical arrows”. These arrows use a number of different technical analysis techniques to tell you when the volatility is correct for a trade, and in which direction you should trade in.

It is designed to be extremely simple. In fact, **if you can read a stop light, then you can trade Delphi!**



The **red arrows** on the chart signal a short trade and the **green arrows** signal long trades.

This highly technical indicator works is the final “trigger” for a successful Delphi trade.

When trading based on the highlighted yellow lines, we’ve found through our testing that by waiting for one of these signal arrows to appear and

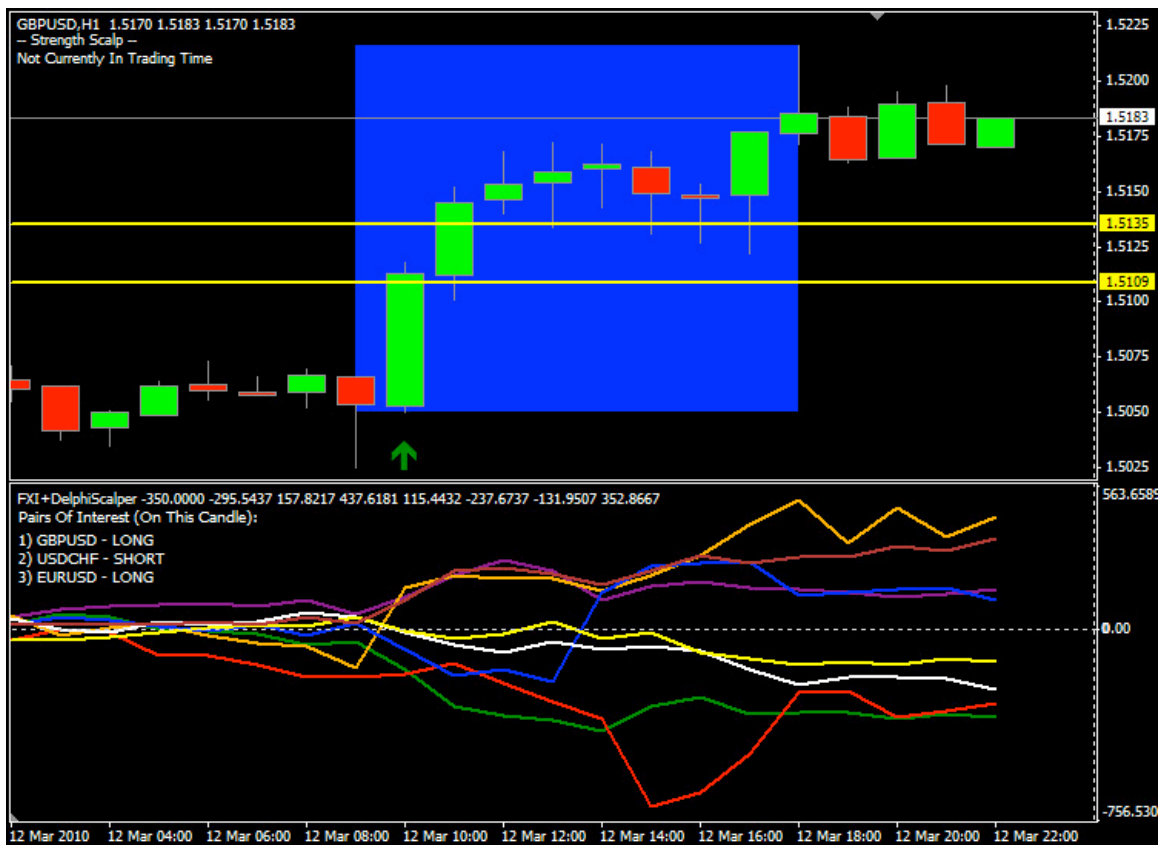
point your direction BEFORE you cross the “entry line”, you have a significantly higher chance of the pair pushing through to the other yellow line, thus producing you a nice, fat profit.

So for a **SHORT** Delphi Scalping trade, you must:

1. Be within the blue box (statistically best trading time)...
2. Have a red arrow pointing down BEFORE touching the bottom yellow line, and...
3. The currency pair you are trading must be showing high volatility based on “Currency Strength Indicator”.

A **LONG** Delphi Scalping trade is very similar in that you need to be within the blue “opportunity window”, but now you’re looking to get a green signal arrow BEFORE hitting the first upper yellow line. If the “strength indicators” are showing high volatility in your selected pair, then you have a very high probability of the trade completing successfully.

These four parts, when combined as a whole, create the “Ferrari” that is the Delphi Scalper. But when you look at them altogether, you can see that the interface is actually quite simple:



Now that you have a full understanding of the four components that make up Delphi, let's dig a little deeper and look at how you actually execute a Delphi Scalp...

Section 2:

Example Trades: EASY MODE

Long Example #1: Pairs Moving Apart

The Setup

When trading with the Delphi Scalper system, we have a list of things that must happen before a trade can be triggered. We call this, "The Setup". The list, while not 100% necessary in the system, will GREATLY increase the profitability and accuracy of the system, so we highly recommend checking off the following items as you are looking for your trade:

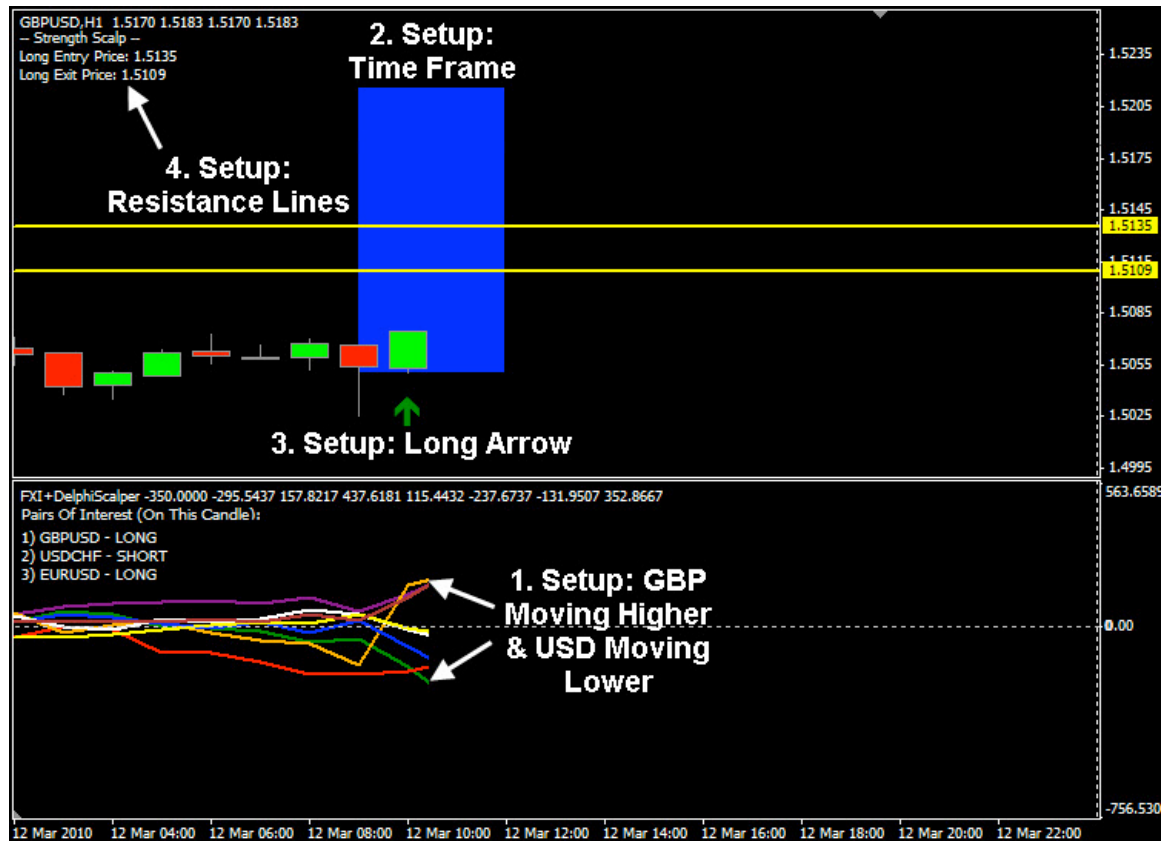
#1 - Pick the two currencies that are moving apart the most on the currency line portion at the bottom of the Delphi Scalper. The further the distance, the more the currency pair is moving. In the example below, the tan line is the "GBP" currency, and the green line is the "USD" currency. They are currently very far apart and continuing to move away from each other.

#2 - The current time must be within the blue box time frame. The example below shows that we are currently within the proper trading time (inside the blue box).

#3 - Must have an arrow on the current candle in the direction of the trade. In the example below, we have a green "long" arrow on the current candle, which tells us the "technicals" are properly aligned in this candle for a long trade.

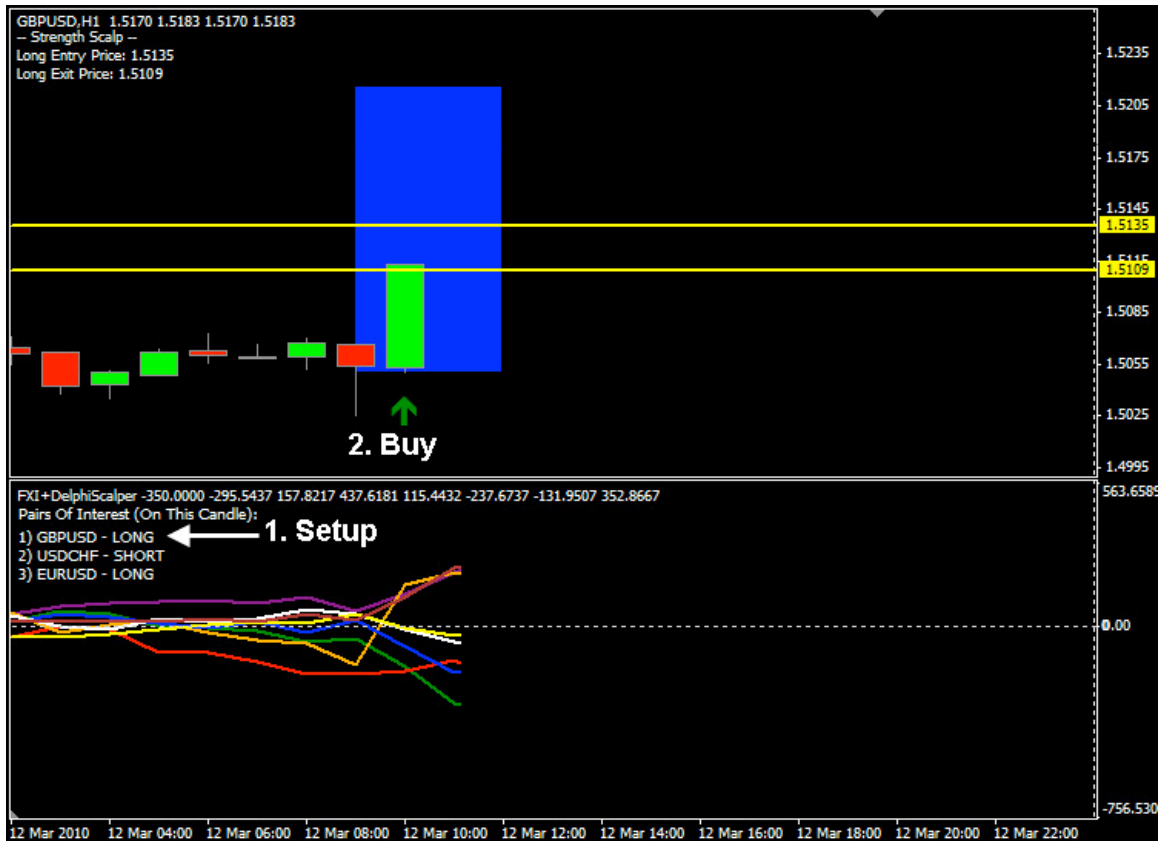
#4 - Also, for a long trade, we must have a valid long entry setup. Some days, the long entry price in the top left hand corner of the Delphi Chart (pointed to in the example below beside #4) may read "N/A". This simply indicates that the Delphi Scalper could not find a high probability set of support and resistance lines for entry. This is perfectly OK, and will happen occasionally. But, in the example below, we're all good for a long trade.

Here is the first example of “The Setup”, outlined in the 4 steps above. Note the numbers on the example below, and match them with the numbers above for a visual example.



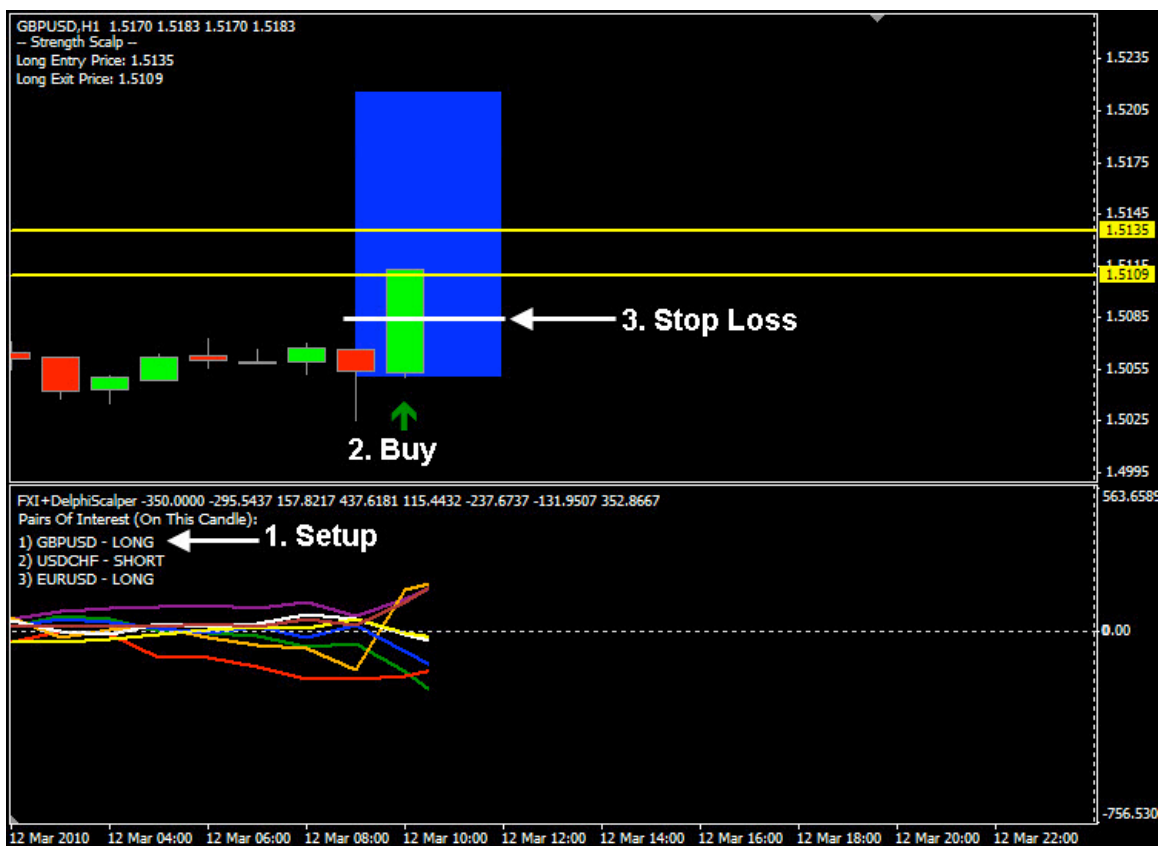
The Entry

Once we have all 4 numbers on the checklist of "The Setup" completed above, we are prime for a long trade. If price crosses the entry price (Yellow Lines indicate the entry and exit price) on the same candle that "The Setup" was completed, we then enter a long trade. See the example screenshot below to show the precise time our long trade is entered:



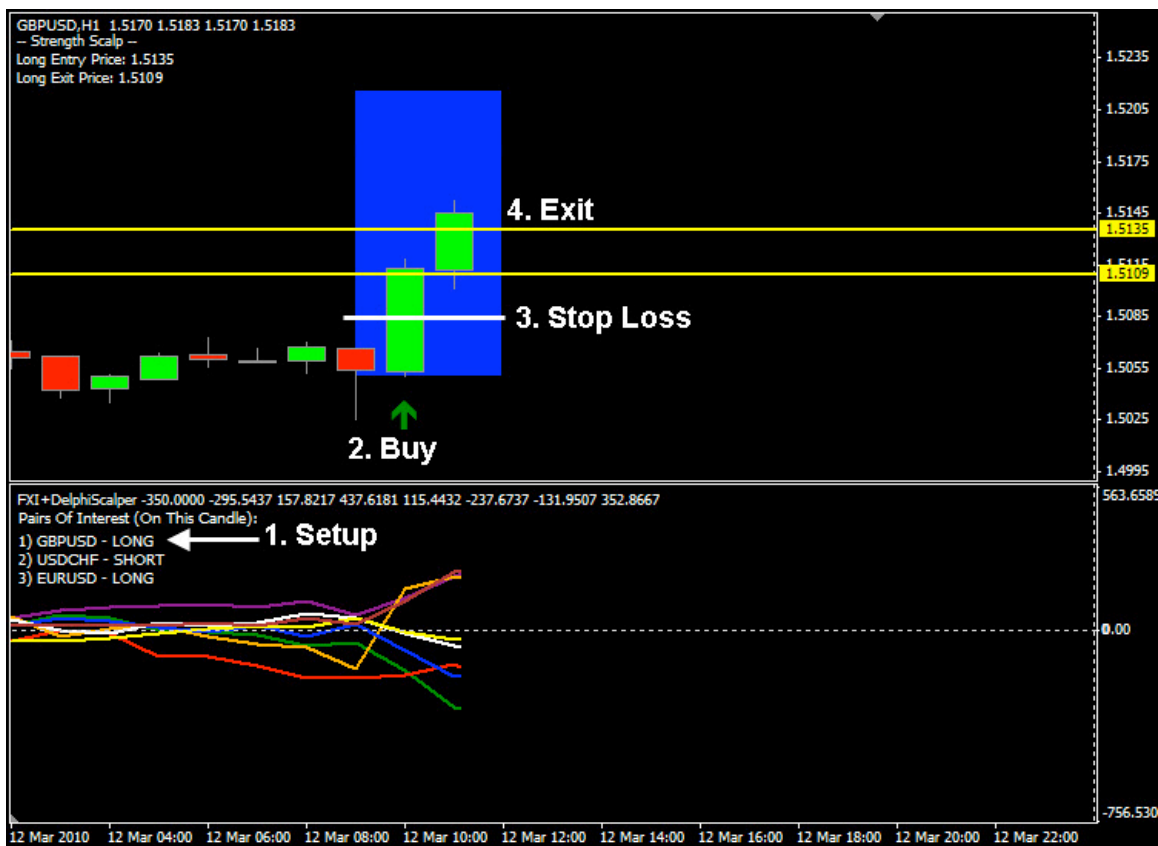
Stop Loss

We now have entered into the trade, but where do we exit? Well, our "take profit" line is the other yellow line. In the example below, you can clearly see the yellow line where we exit in a profit. For a stop loss, simply use what we call a "1 to 1". This means that the exact same distance between the two yellow lines (which, in the example below, is 26 pips) will be applied to the stop loss. So, both the take profit and stop loss on this long order will be 26 pips. The image below clearly demonstrates this.



The Exit

The exit for this particular example long trade would be the other yellow line, clearly labeled on the chart for you. As you are entering this long order, you can simply put the value for “take profit” in as the “Long Exit Price”, noted in the top left hand corner of the chart. This will ensure that you exit your trade at the proper price. That’s right...simply set up your order with a stop loss and take profit (which are BOTH given to you before the trade happens), and walk away!



Short Example #1: Pairs Moving Apart

The Setup

Generally speaking, all of your trades (both long and short) should follow the same rules of “The Setup” listed in the above “Long Order” example. However, let’s go back through them again, checking each off along the way in a short trading example this time:

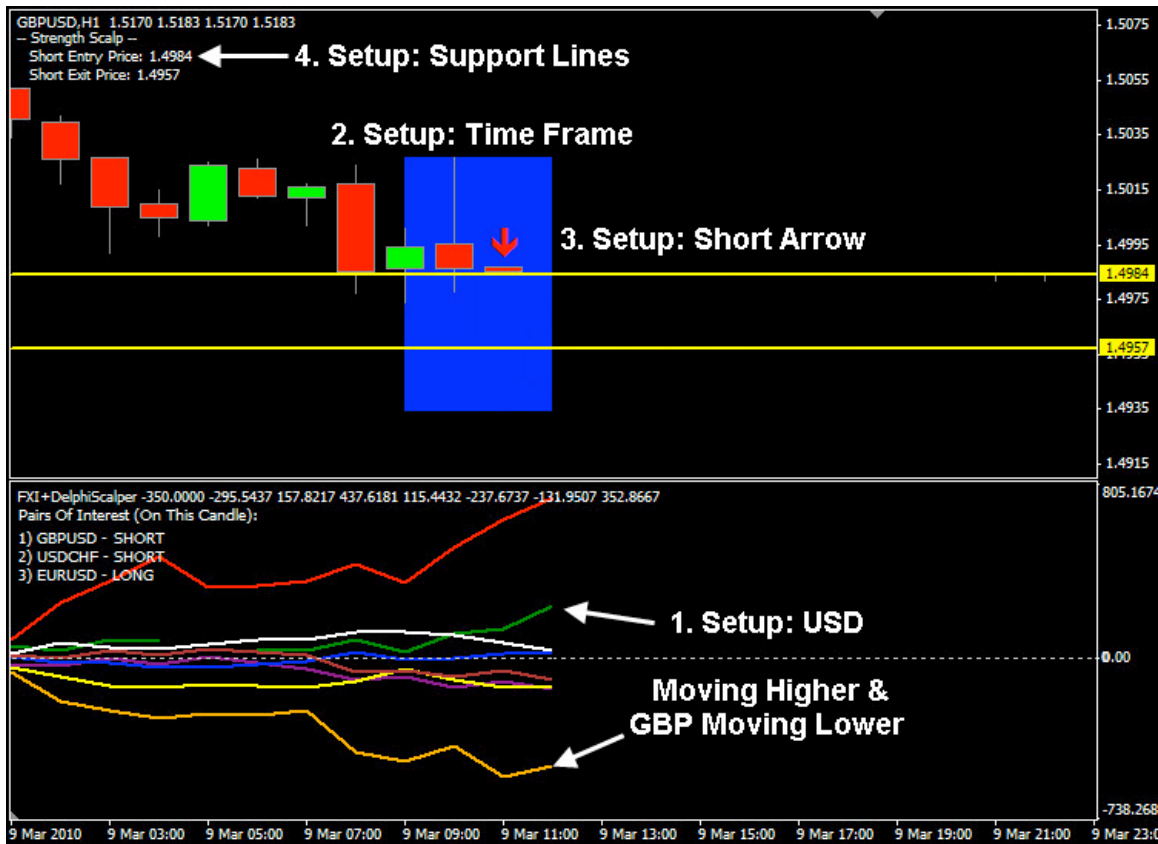
#1 – The two separate currencies that make up the current currency pair must be moving away from one another (the example is on GBPUSD, so we will be looking at the “GBP” line and the “USD” line). The USD line is going up, the GBP line is going down in this example. This means we will be selling short the GBPUSD.

#2 – We are within the blue box “active times” of the market.

#3 – We have a red sell arrow on the current candle. This ensures that the “technicals” for our short trade are properly lined up, giving us a higher probability in our trade.

#4 – We have a proper entry/exit price for a short trade in the upper left hand corner of the chart (as well as the proper yellow lines showing visually the entry and exit of the short order). Remember, if this number says “N/A”, this is perfectly normal. It just means that currently, Delphi Scalper can not find any high probability trades. In the example below, however, we DO have our yellow lines and entry prices, so we are good for a short!

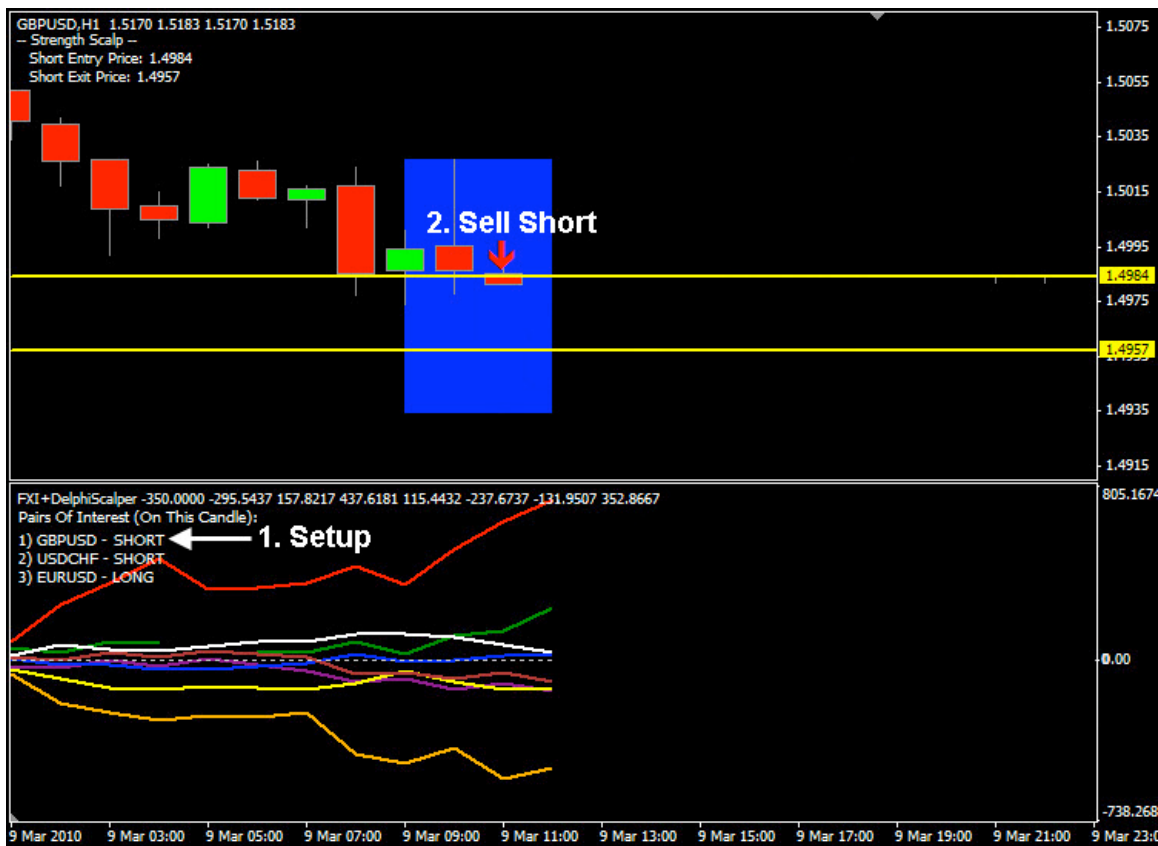
Again, simply use the image below as our example. Match up the checklist numbers for “The Setup” from above with the numbers that are listed below. This will help you visually see and understand the setup process for a proper short trade.



For our entry, since we’re trading in the Scalping Time Frame that we need to be trading in, we have our pair picked out, we have our red arrow indicating we should look for a short trade, we then get a break of the first yellow line to the down side which is our entry. All of our criteria line up – now it’s time for our actual short trade!

The Entry

Once we have all 4 numbers on the checklist of "The Setup" completed above, we are ready for a short trade. If price crosses the entry price (Yellow Lines indicate the entry and exit price) on the same candle that "The Setup" was completed, we then enter our short trade on the first yellow line. See the example screenshot below to show the precise time our short trade is entered:



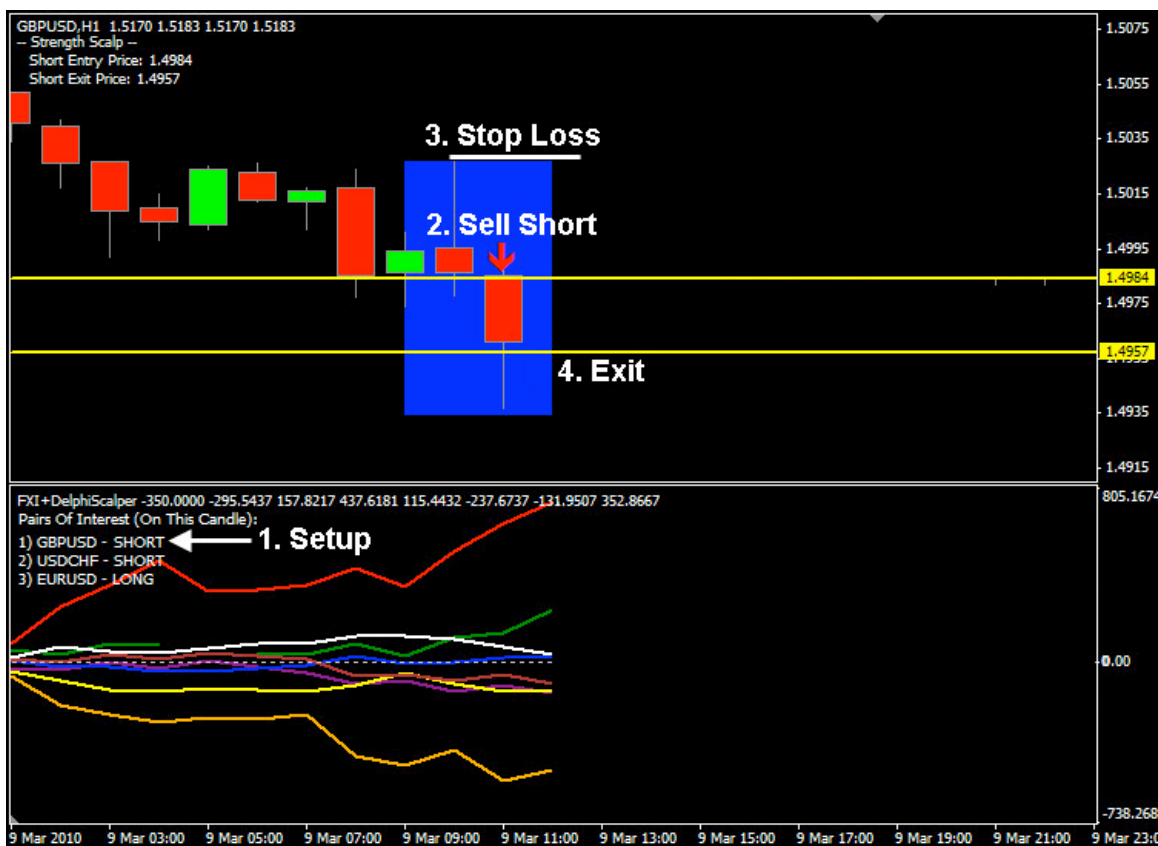
The Stop Loss

We now have entered into the trade, but where do we exit? Well, our "take profit" line is the other yellow line. In the example below, you can clearly see the yellow line where we exit in a profit. For a stop loss, simply use what we call a "1 to 1". This means that the exact same distance between the two yellow lines (which, in the example below, is 27 pips) will be applied to the stop loss. So, both the take profit and stop loss on this long order will be 27 pips. The image below clearly demonstrates this with the white line beside the number 3:



The Exit

The exit for this example short trade would be the other yellow line, clearly labeled on the chart for you. As you are entering this long order, you can simply put the value for “take profit” in as the “Short Exit Price”, noted in the top left hand corner of the chart. This will ensure that you exit your trade at the proper price. That’s right...simply set up your order with a stop loss and take profit (which are BOTH given to you before the trade happens), and walk away!



So far, we have gone through two examples, one long (buy) and one short (sell). In both of these examples, the currency lines at the bottom of the chart were moving AWAY from one another.

In the first example (buy), we were trading the GBPUSD. The GBP line was moving up and was above the 0 line, as the USD line was moving down and was below the 0 line. The other example (sell) was the exact same thing in reverse -- the USD line was above the 0 line and moving up while the GBP line was below the 0 line and moving down.

Now let's take a look at some examples that involve these two currency lines moving TOWARDS each other. There is still HUGE potential for trades and profits in this scenario, so let's review some examples and see how these types of trades work...

Long Example #2: Pairs Moving Together

The Setup

The Setup doesn't change much from the setups that have occurred in the other examples. Let us run through the checklist yet again to make sure we have a proper setup for this new example (screenshot for example below checklist):

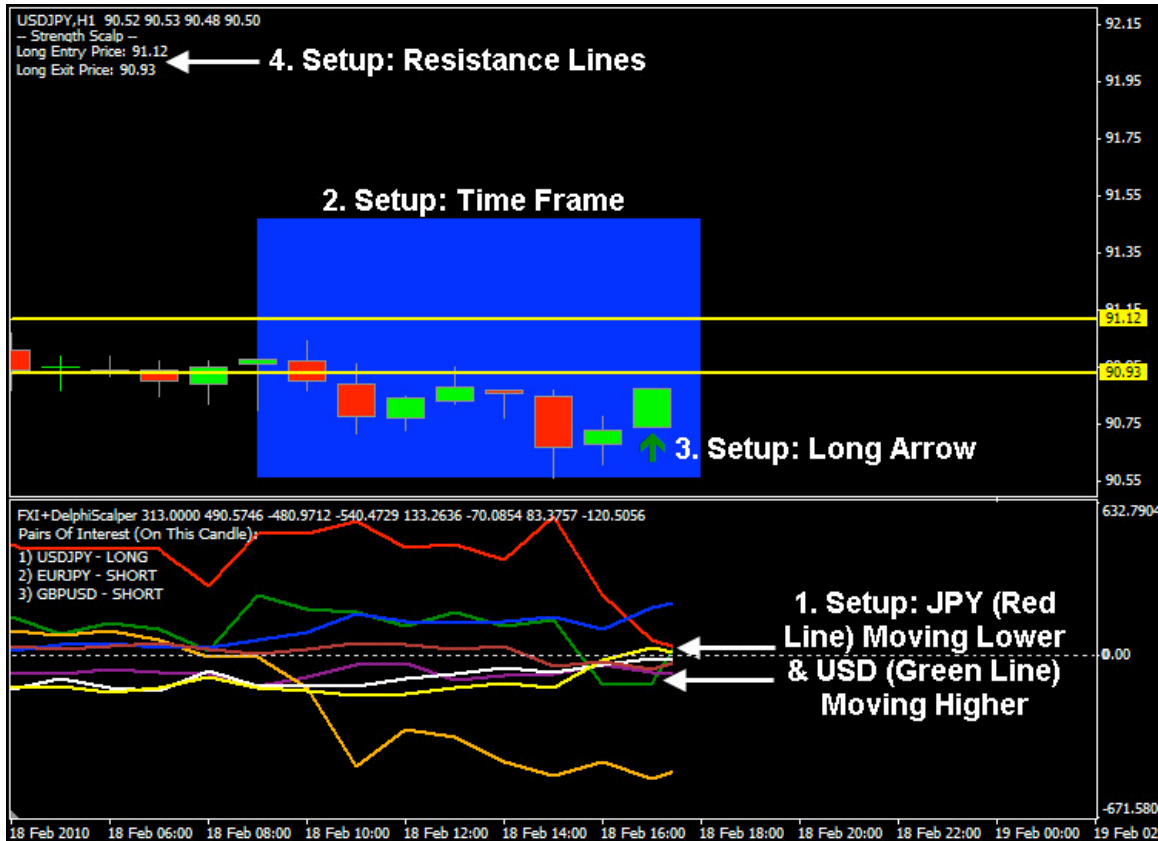
#1 – The two separate currencies that make up the current currency pair must be TOWARDS one another (the example is on USDJPY, so we will be looking at the “JPY” line and the “USD” line). The USD line is below the 0 line, but it is moving UP. The JPY is above the 0 line, but is moving DOWN. This means the two lines are moving towards one another (see screenshot below for a visual example). This means the JPY is weakening (since it is moving down) and the USD is strengthening (since it is moving up). So, we will be buying the USDJPY in this example (USD strengthening, JPY weakening).

#2 – We are within the blue box “active times” of the market.

#3 – We have a green buy arrow on the current candle. This ensures that the “technicals” for our short trade are properly lined up, giving us a higher probability in our trade.

#4 – We have a proper entry/exit price for a long trade in the upper left hand corner of the chart (as well as the proper yellow lines showing visually the entry and exit of the short order). Remember, if this number says “N/A”, this is perfectly normal. It just means that currently, Delphi Scalper can not find any high probability trades. In the example below, however, we DO have our yellow lines and entry prices, so we are good for a long!

Once again, match the numbers from the list above with the numbers in the screenshot example below. You'll be able to visually see that all of "The Setup" checklist criteria is perfectly met for this trade, so now, we will be looking to enter our long trade as SOON as the USDJPY price crosses the first yellow line (the entry line – remember, the price for entry is also up on the top left hand side of the screen, marked with the #4 in the screenshot below):



Remember, in this case, if you DO NOT have a green arrow, you don't go into the trade even if there's a break of the first yellow line. That would mean that only 3 out of the 4 checklist criteria is met, and the trade wouldn't be the high probability trade we suggest. **All 4 of the criteria must be met in order for the entry to be considered.**

The Entry

Once we have all 4 numbers on the checklist of "The Setup" completed above, we are ready for a long trade. If price crosses the entry price (Yellow Lines indicate the entry and exit price) on the same candle that "The Setup" was completed, we then enter our long trade on the first yellow line. See the example screenshot below to show the precise time our long trade is entered:



The Stop Loss

We now have entered into the trade, but where do we exit? Well, our "take profit" line is the other yellow line. In the example below, you can clearly see the yellow line where we exit in a profit. For a stop loss, simply use what we call a "1 to 1". This means that the exact same distance between the two yellow lines (which, in the example below, is 19 pips) will be applied to the stop loss. So, both the take profit and stop loss on this long order will be 19 pips. The image below clearly demonstrates this with the white line beside the number 3:



The Exit

The exit for this particular example long trade would be the other yellow line, clearly labeled on the chart for you. As you are entering this long order, you can simply put the value for “take profit” in as the “Long Exit Price”, noted in the top left hand corner of the chart. This will ensure that you exit your trade at the proper price. That’s right...simply set up your order with a stop loss and take profit (which are BOTH given to you before the trade happens), and walk away! Notice the price blasts right through, and exits us in a profit in our example:



Short Example #2: Pairs Moving Together

Very similar to the above long example, a short trade can be taken in much the same way. Remember, in this scenario we are looking for the currency lines to be coming TOWARDS one another. **In other words, we are looking for the line that is above the 0 line to be coming down back towards the 0 line, and looking for the line that is below the 0 line to be coming back up towards the 0 line.**

These currency lines are simply a graphical representation of each individual currency that make up the currency pairs that you trade. The MAIN thing we are looking for is a set of two lines that are moving in OPPOSITE directions.

If the GBP line is moving up and the USD line is moving down, and these two currencies can be “mashed together” to make a currency pair (the currency GBPUSD is made up of the GBP and USD currencies), then we look to trade that pair. Similarly, the CAD line and the USD line moving away from one another or towards one another would signify trading the USDCAD pair. You can even go exotic – the AUD line and the JPY line make up the AUDJPY pair. Simply look through the currency pairs your broker allows you to trade – nearly all of them can be broken down into two different currencies, both of which have a line in the Delphi Scalper indicator.

You will know which direction to trade simply by looking at the first 3 letters of your currency pair. For example, take a look at the currency pair “GBPUSD”. The first 3 letters of this currency pair is “GBP”. Whichever direction the “GBP” line is going is the exact same direction you should trade that pair. So, if the “GBP” line is going up and the “USD” line is going down, look to buy the GBPUSD. As another example, if the “AUD” line is going up and the “JPY” is going down, look to buy the “AUDJPY” currency pair. It’s that simple.

The Setup

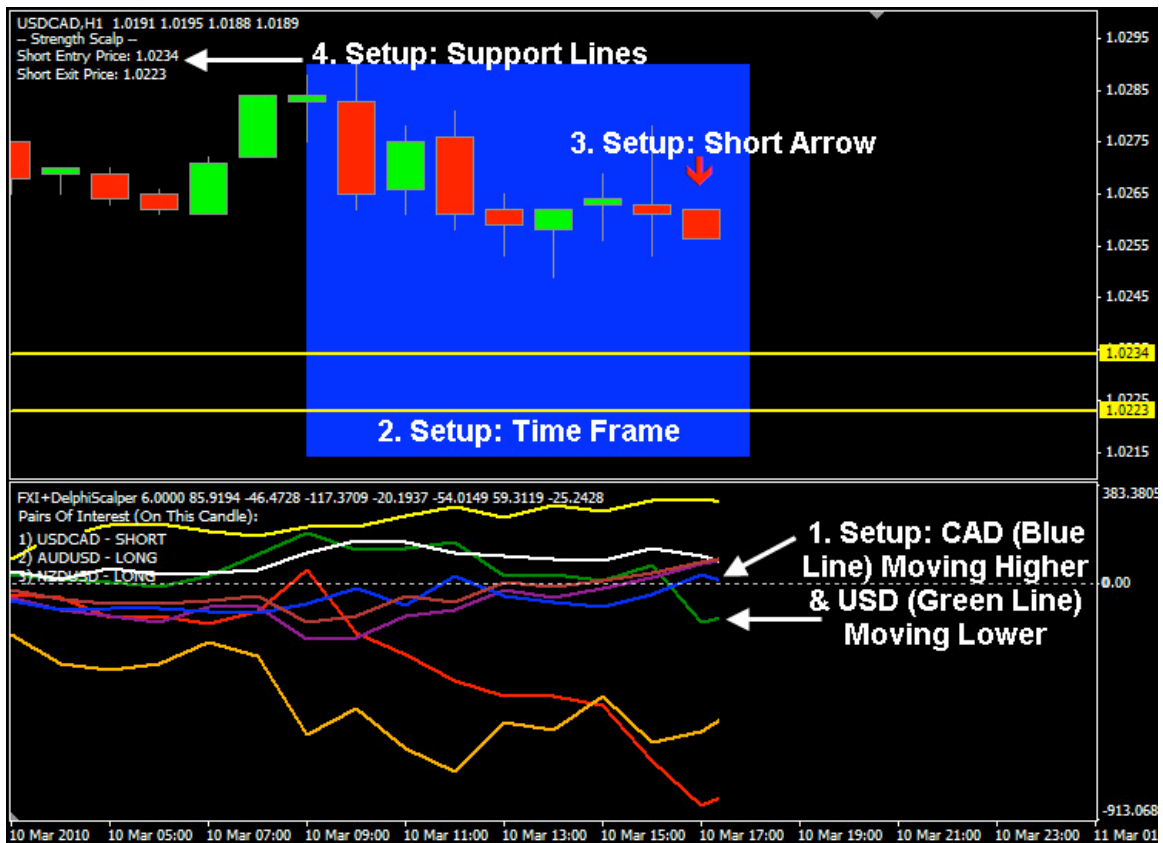
The Setup doesn't change much from the setups that have occurred in the other examples. Let us run through the checklist yet again to make sure we have a proper setup for this new example (screenshot for example below checklist):

#1 – The two separate currencies that make up the current currency pair must be TOWARDS one another (the example is on USDCAD, so we will be looking at the "CAD" line and the "USD" line). The USD line was above the 0 line, but has moved enough to plummet below the 0 line. The CAD was below the 0 line, but has moved upwards enough to pass the 0 line. This means the two lines are moving opposite one another (see screenshot below for a visual example). *These two currency lines have moved towards each other so much, they crossed!* That's perfectly OK, as long as they continue moving OPPOSITE one another.

#2 – We are within the blue box "active times" of the market.

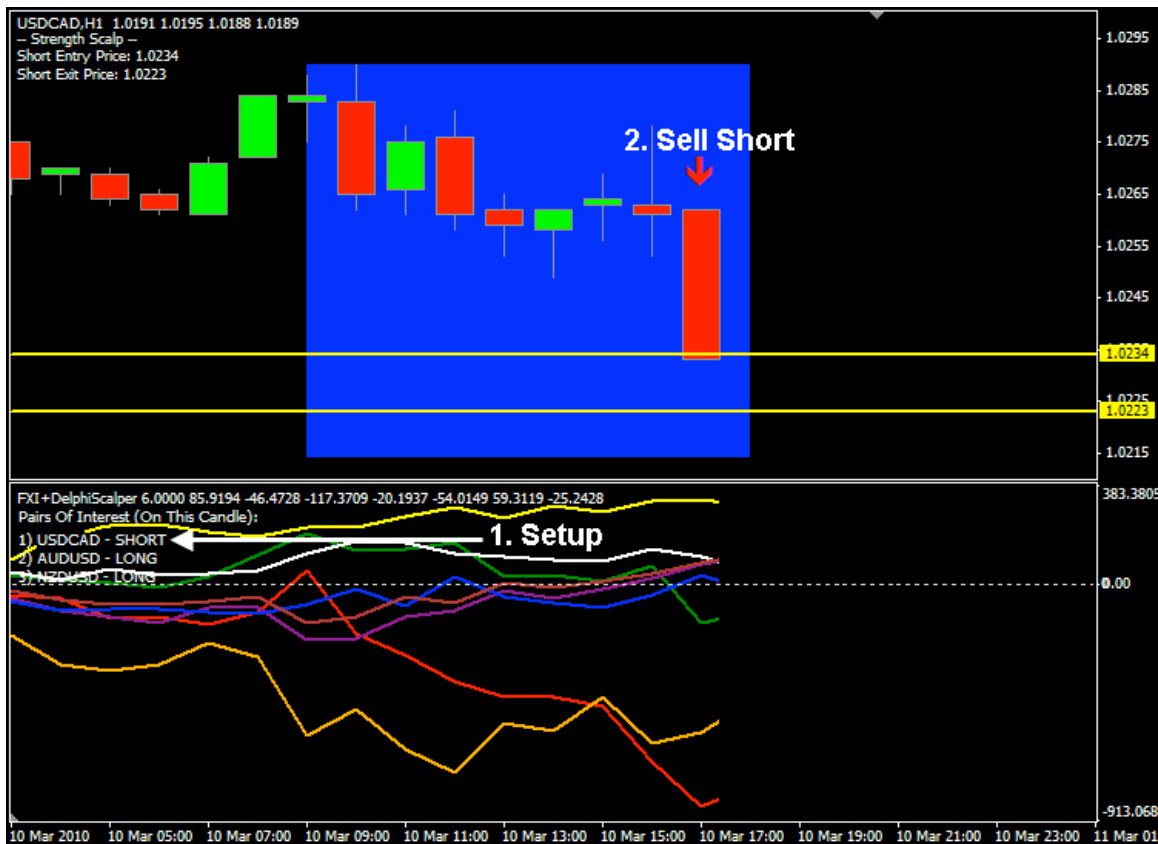
#3 – We have a red sell arrow on the current candle. This ensures that the "technicals" for our short trade are properly lined up, giving us a higher probability in our trade.

#4 – We have a proper entry/exit price for a short trade in the upper left hand corner of the chart (as well as the proper yellow lines showing visually the entry and exit of the short order). Remember, if this number says "N/A", this is perfectly normal. It just means that currently, Delphi Scalper can not find any high probability trades. In the example below, however, we DO have our yellow lines and entry prices, so we are good for a short!



The Entry

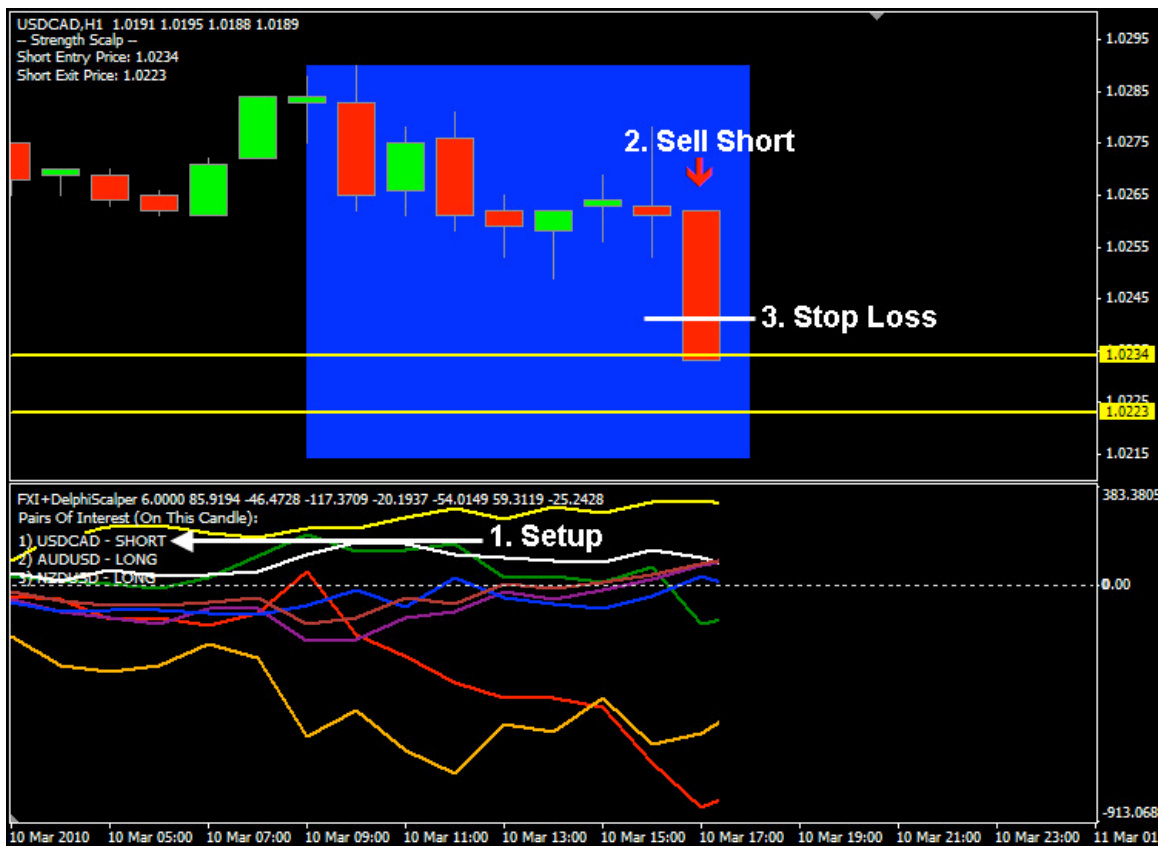
Once we have all 4 numbers on the checklist of "The Setup" completed above, we are ready for a short trade. If price crosses the entry price (Yellow Lines indicate the entry and exit price) on the same candle that "The Setup" was completed, we then enter our short trade on the first yellow line. See the example screenshot below to show the precise time our short trade is entered:



The Stop Loss

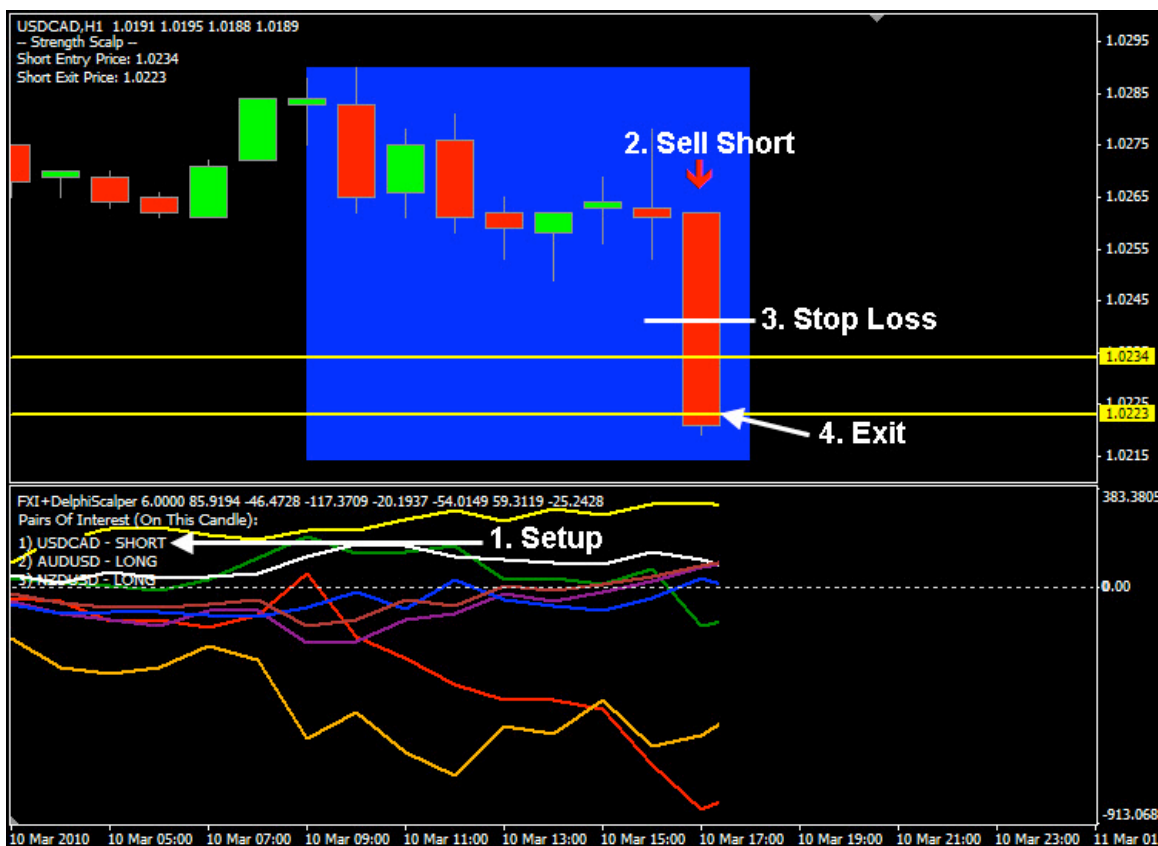
The Stop Loss is going to be one-to-one. If we have a distance of 12 pips from the entry to the exit, at that point we will add 12 pips to our entry so we can get a Stop Loss. It is a one-to-one, regardless if it's 30 pips, 40 pips, or more!

For the example below, this means that the exact same distance between the two yellow lines (which is 11 pips) will be applied to the stop loss. So, both the take profit and stop loss on this short order will be 11 pips. The image below clearly demonstrates this with the white line beside the number 3:



The Exit

The exit for this particular example short trade would be the other yellow line, clearly labeled on the chart for you. As you are entering this short order, you can simply put the value for “take profit” in as the “Short Exit Price”, noted in the top left hand corner of the chart. This will ensure that you exit your trade at the proper price. That’s right...simply set up your order with a stop loss and take profit (which are BOTH given to you before the trade happens), and walk away! Notice the price blasts right through, and exits us in a profit in our example (at #4):



Section 3:

Money Management

Money management is a crucial aspect of any trading plan, but due to the higher-risk aspects of scalping...it's even more essential.

I would suggest you only trade with 1% of your account. Even though Delphi uses very tight stop-losses, I still recommend you keep your exposure to a minimum.

Order	Time	Type	Size	Symbol	Price	S / L	T / P	Time	Price	Swap	Profit
193...	2010.03.15 13:55	balance									
Profit/Loss: 0.00 Credit: 0.00 Deposit: 10 000.00 Withdrawal: 0.00											10 00...

Account Size * 1%Risk = Dollar Amount to Risk

**Dollar Amount to Risk / (Stop Loss in Pips * Lot/Mini-Lot/Micro-Lot)
= # Lots/Mini-Lots/Micro-Lots to Trade**

Example: \$10,000 * 0.01 = \$100

\$100/(30 pips SL * \$1(mini-lot))= 3 Mini-Lots

In fact, if you're brand-new to scalping, you may want to start out only risking 0.5%...especially if you're new to the Forex in general.

Remember, scalping is inherently risky because the spreads eat into your profits. There are many things that can effect your trading when scalping which, when you are looking at trading on a higher time frame, don't effect you.

That's why I strongly recommend starting out at 0.5% if you're a beginner, and no higher than 1% if you're experienced. Following this rule will increase the odds that you'll stay in the game long enough to actually profit.

Section 4:

Scalping With Delphi: ADVANCED MODE

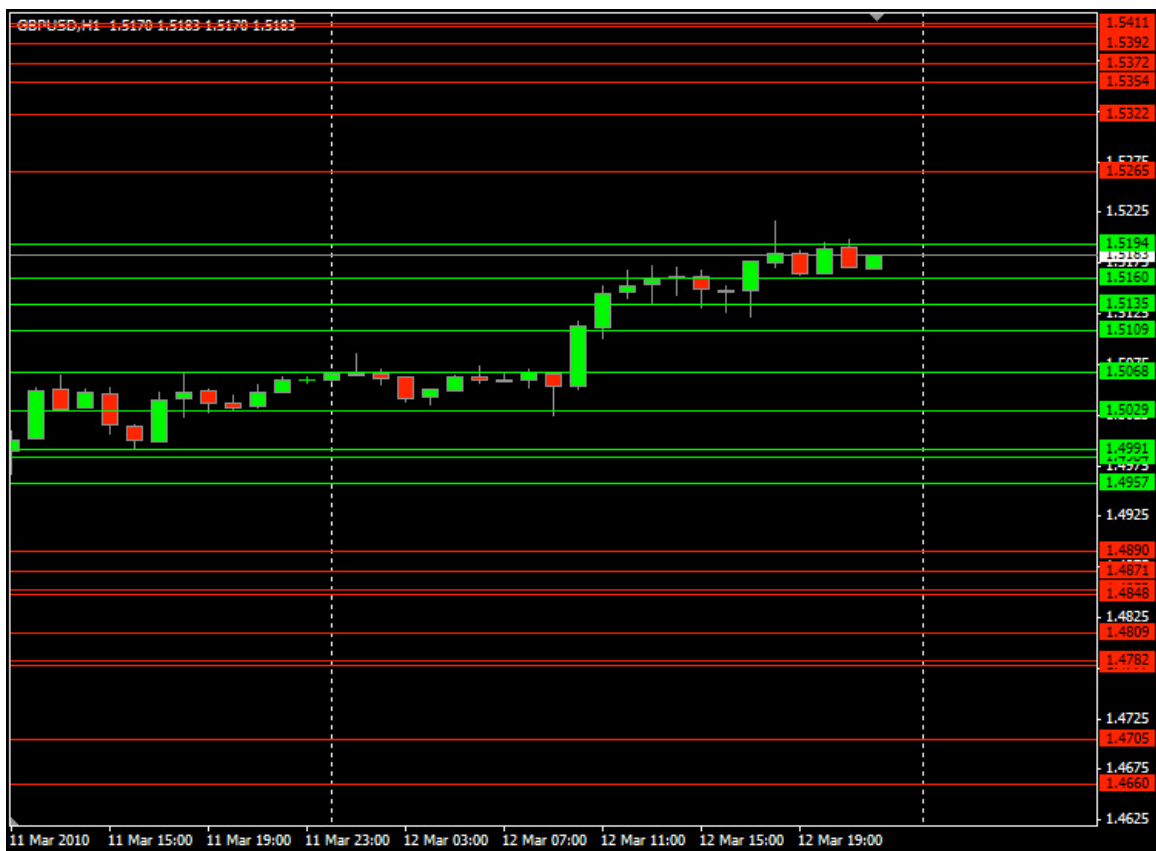
The main difference between the “EASY” and “ADVANCED” modes in Delphi is the way the Price Action Indicator displays support and resistance lines.

In **EASY mode**, the system selects 4 support and resistance lines for you and colors them yellow so they’re easy to see:



These lines are “dynamic”, which means if the price moves lower and then moves higher, the yellow lines to the up side could move down a little bit.

In **the ADVANCED mode**, instead of the system selecting four lines for you, it instead shows you all the historically significant areas of support and resistance utilizing multiple time-frames (i.e. the hour, the four-hour, the day, the week, and the month charts):



As I'm sure you already noticed, the 4 yellow lines have been replaced by multiple green and red lines.

All the lines (whether green or red) denote areas of support and resistance, but the lines colored red are historical areas of support and resistance that fall outside of the 5-day range.

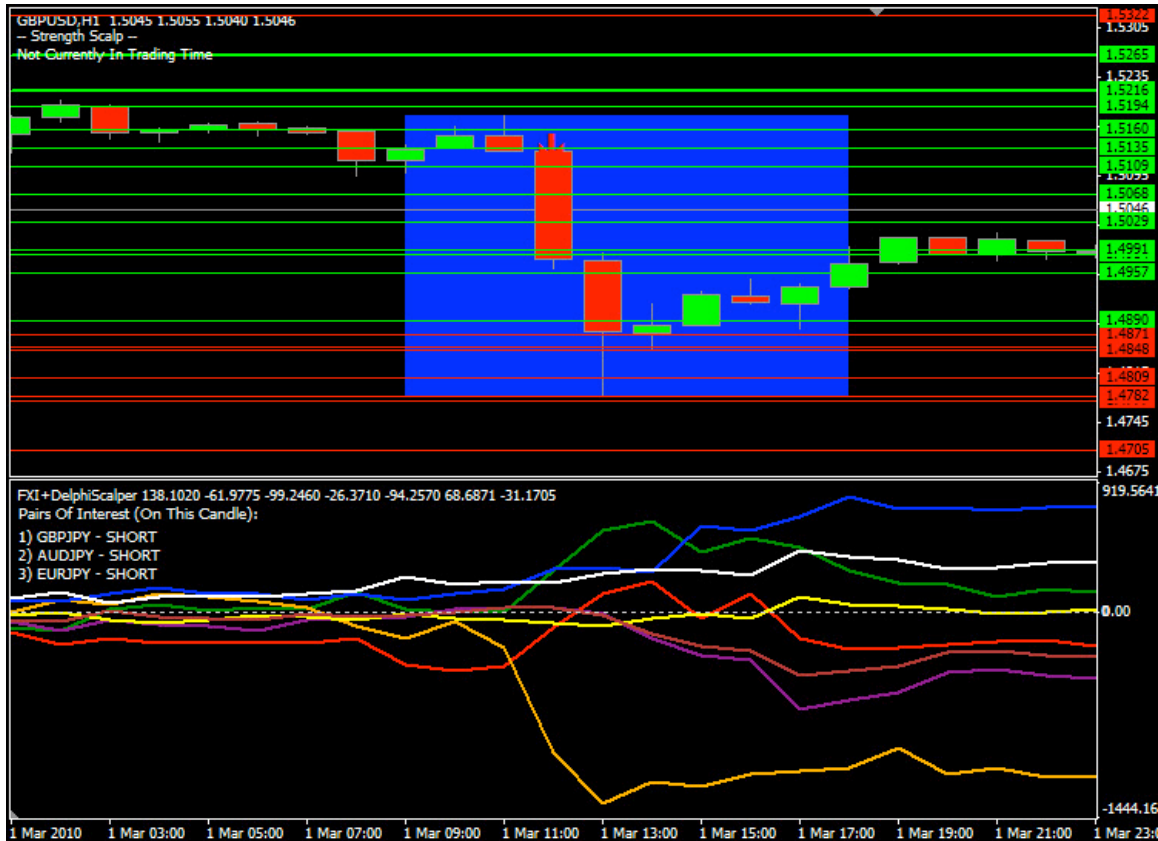
In other words, the **green lines** are areas of support and resistance that have been tested in the last 5 days, and the **red lines** are areas of support and resistance that HAVE NOT been tested in at least 5 days.

This lets you know that if you start trading within the red area, you are outside of the average range over the past couple of days. I'm not saying it is a good or a bad thing...it's just included to give you a higher level of precision and control over your risk tolerances.

In other words...

- If you're a more **conservative trader**, you'll probably want to use the **green lines** as your entry and exit points.
- If you're a more **aggressive trader**, you may want to use the **red lines** as a guide to know how long you can let your profits run.

For example, let's say you are in a strong down trend like this.



If you know on the day time frame (the higher time frame) that you are in a strong trend in one direction or the other, moving into the red is not a big deal. It is actually a good thing.

However, if you happen to be moving sideways and you move into the red, you may want to pull back.

But again, this is a more advanced strategy, and frankly I rarely trade Delphi like this (and I'm the one who developed this system). My

recommendation is that you stick to the basics until you have a number of trading years under your belt.

Scalping With Smaller Spreads

The other advantage to trading in ADVANCED mode is that it shows you all of the lines. This can be valuable if you are one of those scalpers who wants to trade on the Euro/USD, for example, and have a two pip spread, or if your broker has a lower than two pip spread and you want to scalp two or three pips out of the market (what some people consider a true scalp).

Just to be clear, this is NOT how I trade Delphi nor is it how I recommend you trade Delphi. I know that every trader has his or her own trading style and risk tolerance, however, so I wanted to make Delphi as flexible as possible.

Line Groupings

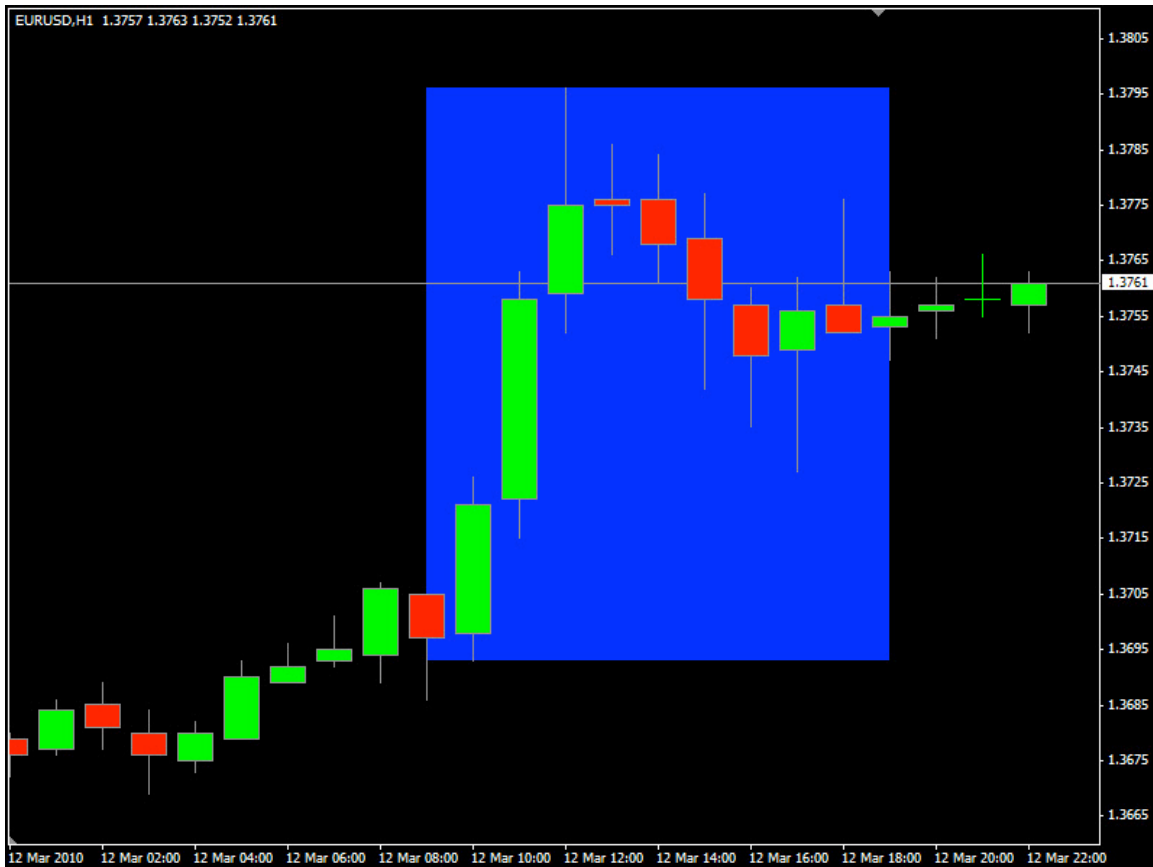
Lastly, the ADVANCED mode also shows where the different areas of support and resistance are grouped together. For more advanced traders who have a better “feel” for the market, this can give you a clearer idea of true Support and true Resistance.

Section 5:

Example Trades: ADVANCED MODE

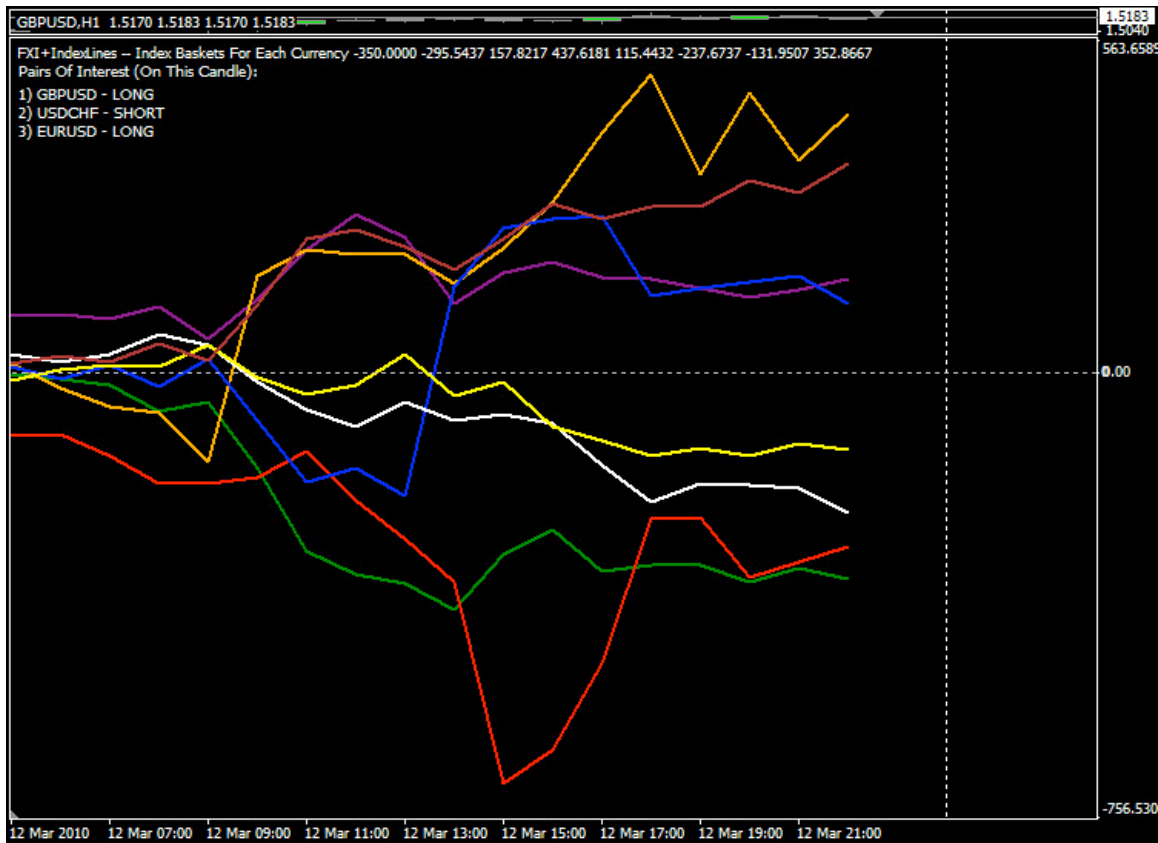
The setup when trading in ADVANCED mode is nearly identical to the setup in EASY mode...

1) We have our “opportunity window” which gives us the time-frame in which we need to trade or scalp...

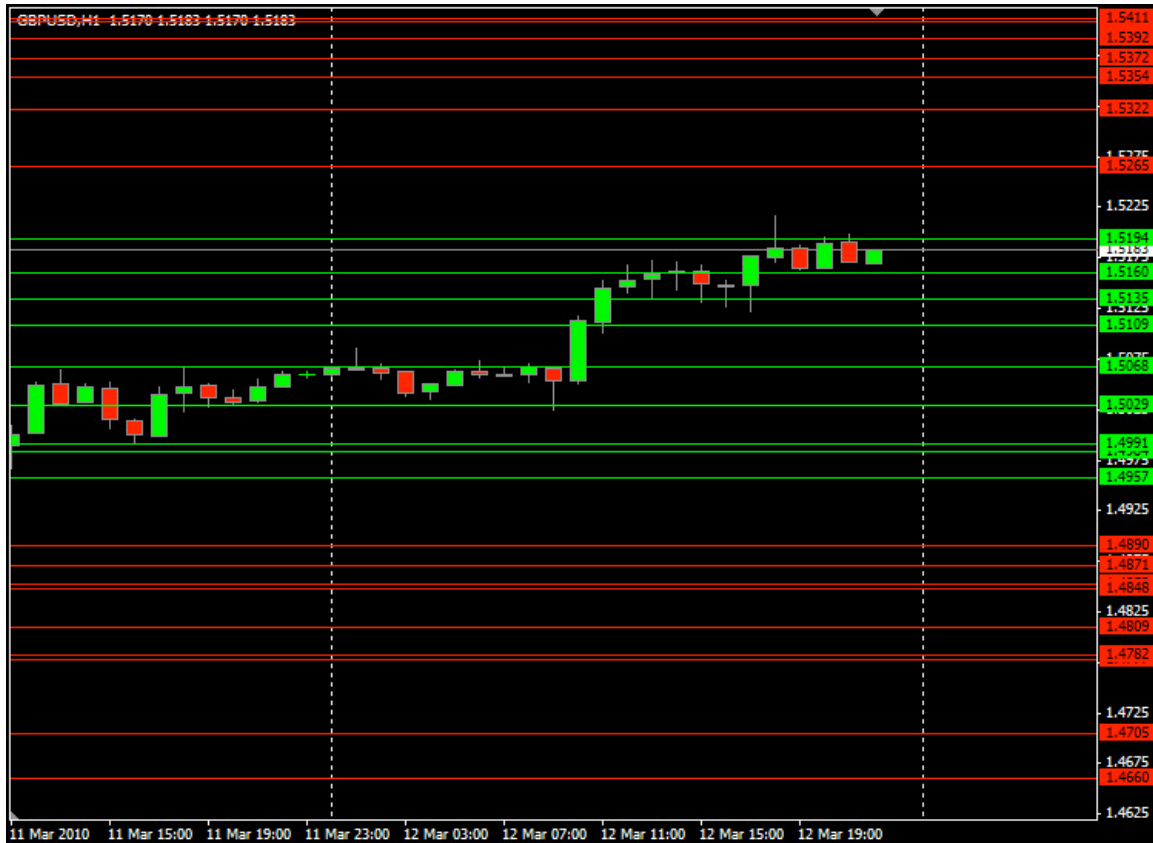


NOTE: In this example we are trading on the hour time frame. You can trade on a lower time-frame, but I prefer to trade on the hour. I think it gives you the best opportunity to trade.

2) In ADVANCED mode we're also still using the Currency Strength Indicator to determine which currencies are strengthening and weakening and which one, in turn, you want to trade...



3) We also have our Support and Resistance lines. On the ADVANCED there are a lot more lines and they're green and red instead of yellow, but we will still use them to determine entries and exits.



4) And finally, we have our technical arrows that give us directionality and act as the “trigger” for all our trades...



Long Example: Currency Strength

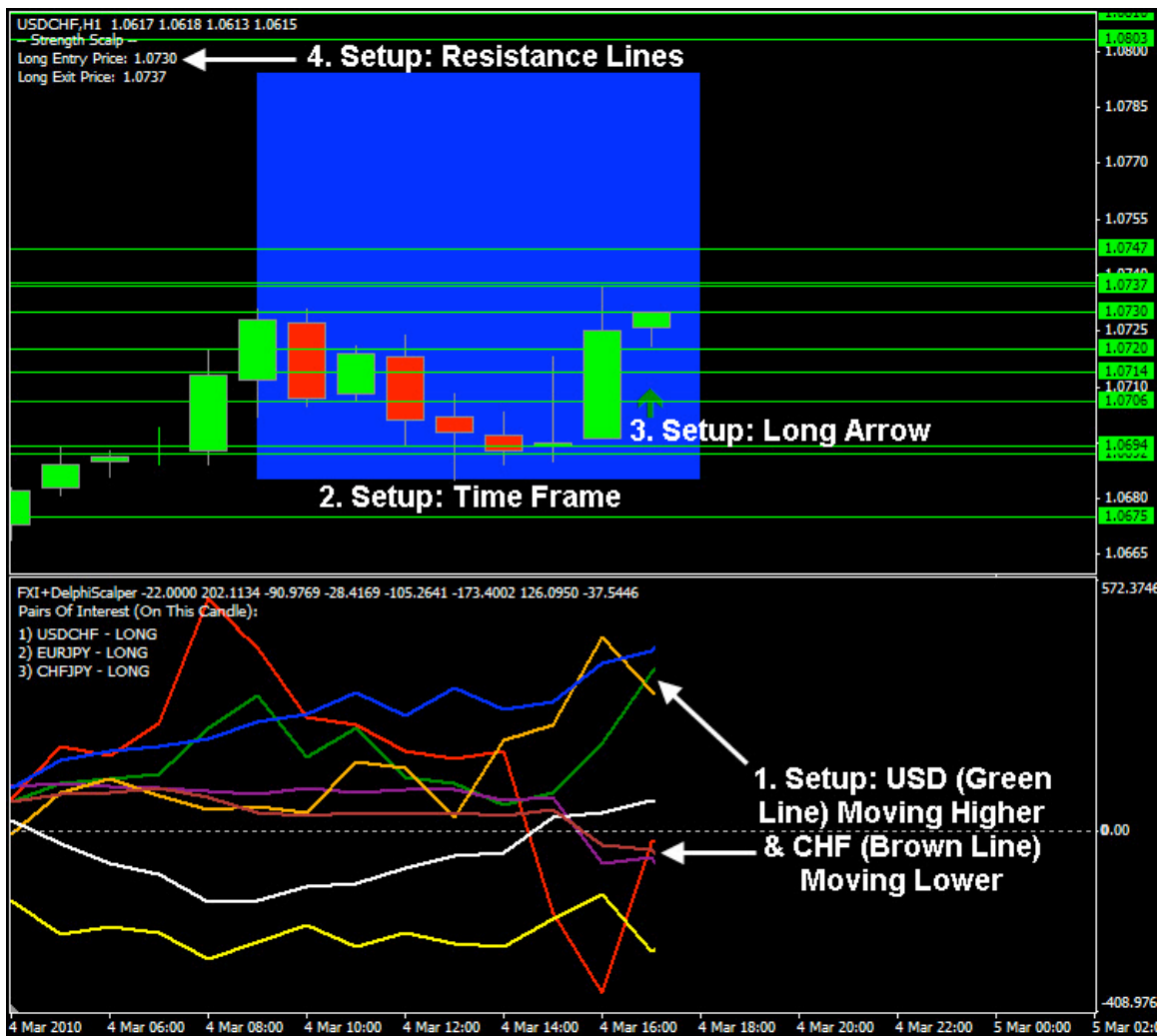
The Setup

As with all setups, we want to make sure we are within the “Opportunity Window” (i.e. the blue area) on the chart.

Next, we look down at our Strength Indicator and we determine that the Euro/USD is strengthening and the U.S. dollar is moving lower overall. At that point, the Euro should be moving higher.

Remember, whichever direction the first currency in your pair is moving, this is the direction you want to trade. It doesn't matter which currency is first. If it is the pound first and the pound is strengthening, you want to go long. If the pound is weakening, you want to go short. Pair it with the exact opposite of that.

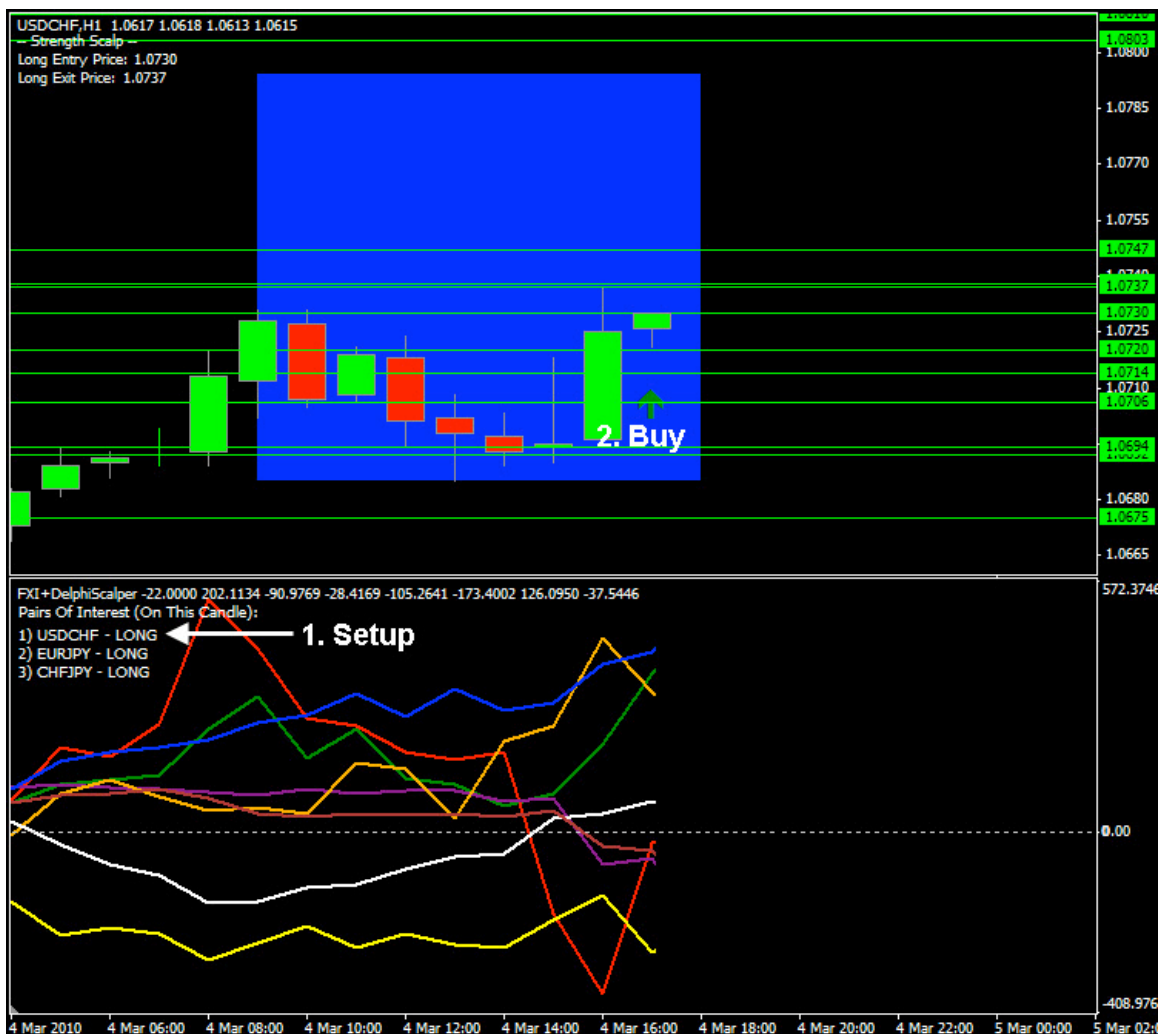
So, you're set up. You find your currencies that are strengthening and weakening – moving apart – and then you find that pair and look for your arrow. That's your setup.



The Entry

For our entry in ADVANCED Mode, you're going to look for a break of your green lines. On the advanced settings, we do not have the yellow lines. We just have green lines, so you're actually going to need to do a little more work and determine which lines are far enough apart for you to trade. At that point, you need to determine which gap between the lines you're going to trade.

For me, this next gap is large enough to trade several (i.e. at least ten) pips. **My rule is ten pips plus spread.** At that point, I'm going to enter at that line. I know that price ahead of time, and that is my entry.



The Stop Loss

Now, the stop loss is going to be the resistance line to the upside that passed my entry. The reason I picked that is because that's the next area of historical resistance that we've hit, and I want to exit at that point. So, I need to take the difference between my entry and my exit, and determine my stop loss.

Whatever the distance is, then – if it's 30 pips, 40 pips, or whatever it is – you need to subtract that it from your entry to get your stop loss.



The Exit

Exit at the line after your entry, the next area of resistance. If you enter at one price, once you have your setup, the next area of resistance – the next green or red line above that – is where you're going to exit.

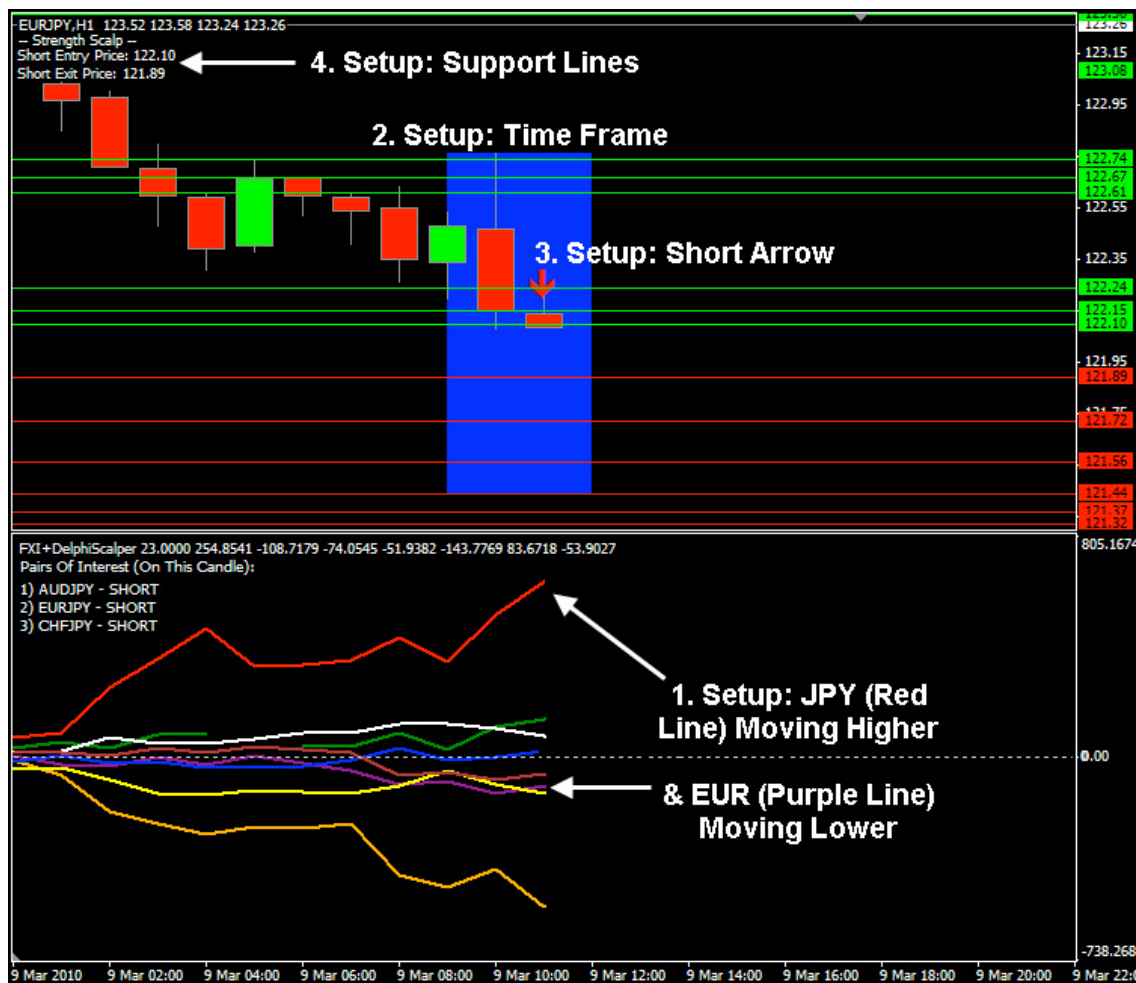


Short Example: Currency Strength

The Setup

Let's talk about a short example on the advanced settings. Our setup is very similar: We have the best time to scalp, which is indicated by the block of blue. We have our currency pair (which is made up of the currency that is strengthening and currency that is weakening). We also have an arrow that appears to let us know, from a technical standpoint, that we are headed in the correct direction.

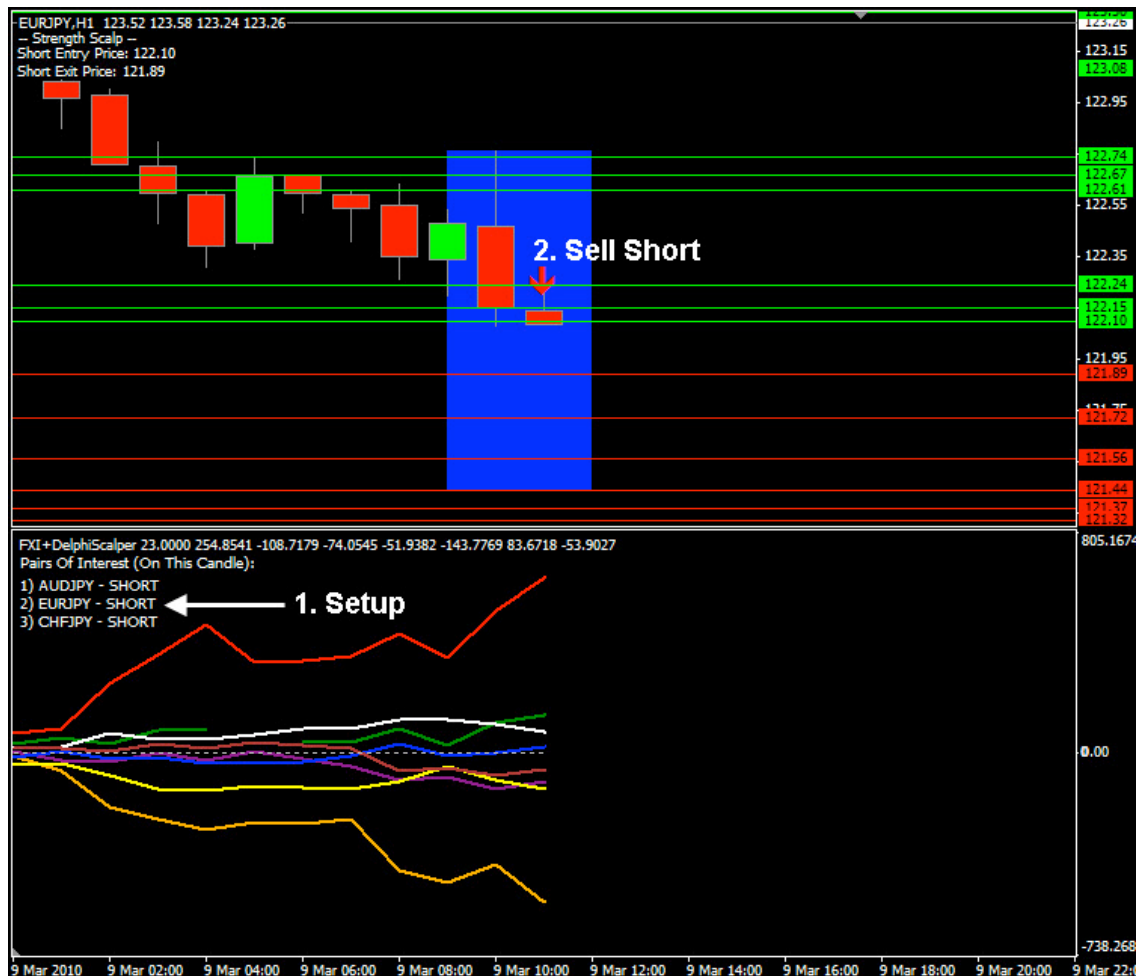
Once we have those 4 things, then we need to determine where on the chart we have support and resistance lines that are enough for us to make a profit between the two. That gives us our basic setup.



The Entry

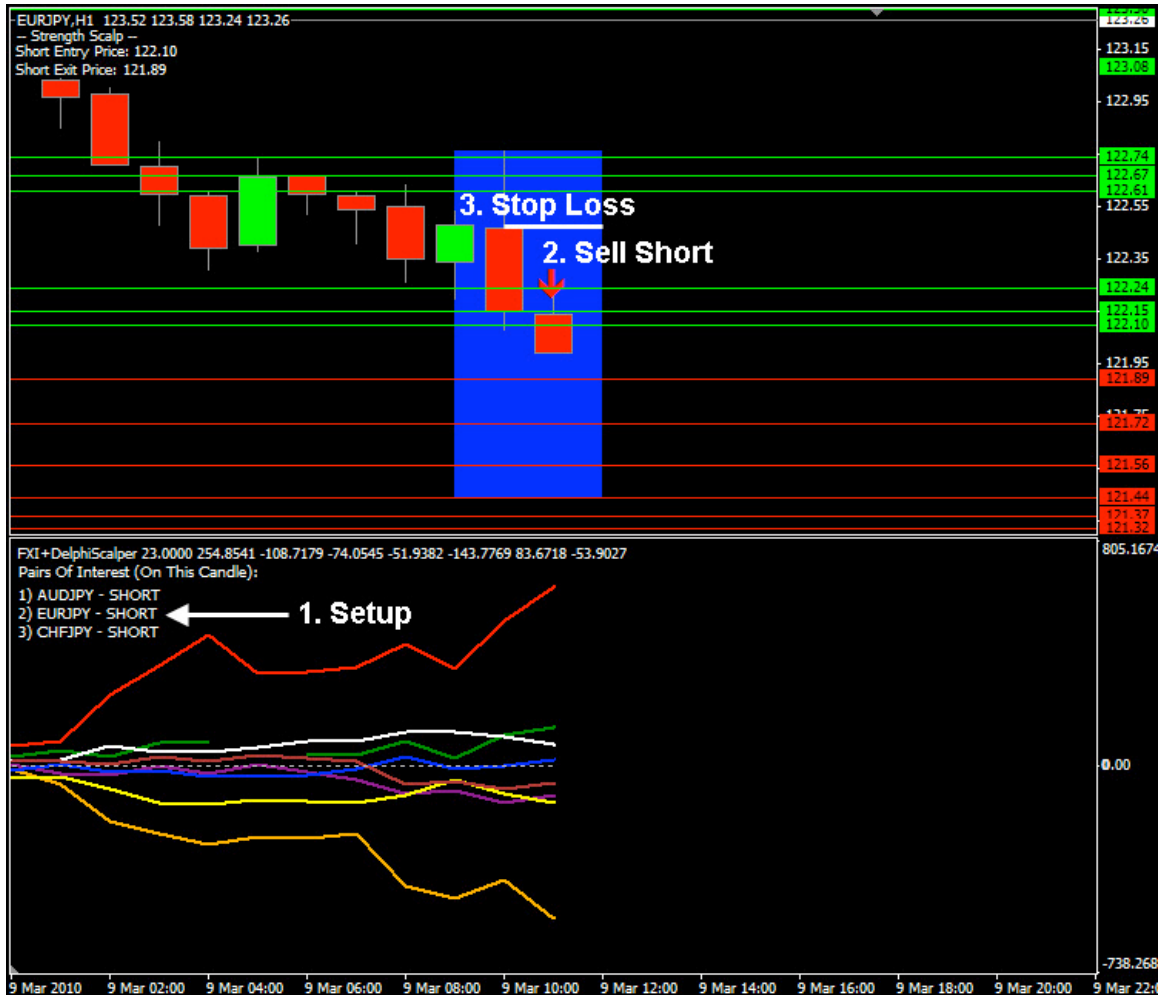
Once we have our setup, we look for price to break the first area of support to the downside. Once we have our arrow, we've picked out our currency pair and we're within the correct time frame...we look to enter at that next support area.

Make a note: if you wait too long to enter and the trade doesn't follow through, you could be in trouble. That's why, ideally, you want to take the next line of support and resistance break after you get your arrow, assuming all the other criteria are there. The stop loss is going to be the difference between your entry and your potential exit. Regardless of what it is, use a 1:1 risk-to-reward. So, if it's 40 pips, your stop loss is going to be 40 pips. If it's 30 pips or 10 pips, you can do that, as well. Basically, for a stop loss to the downside, you're going to add it to your entry.



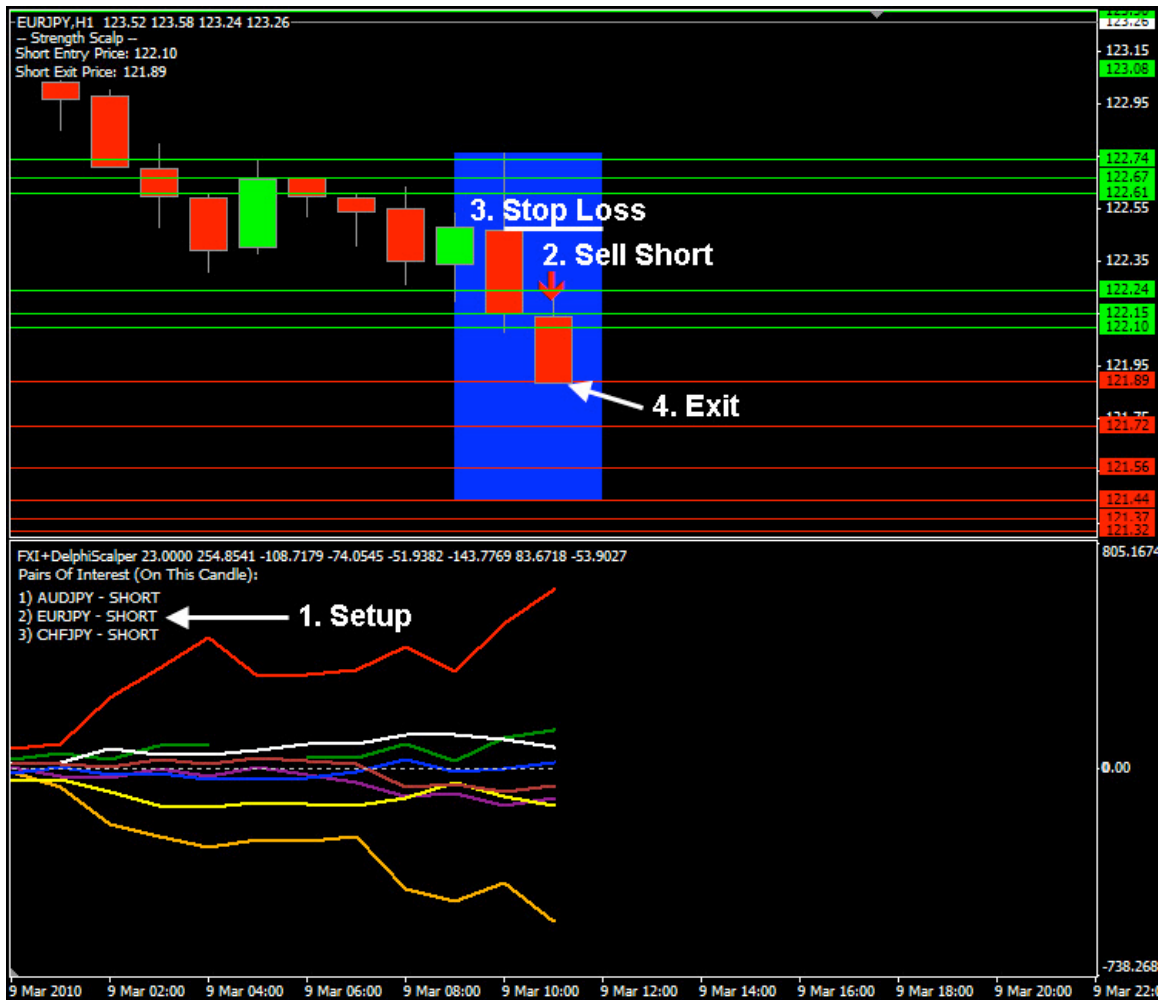
The Stop Loss

For your stop loss, once you have your entry and your setup, you're going to look for the very next area of support on the chart; your next green line for the advance. You're going to look to exit at that price. A little bit later, we'll get into how you can trail it down; but you're going to look to exit at that next price.



The Exit

Your money management when trading in ADVANCED Mode is the same as with EASY Mode: Only risk 1% of your account per trade.



Long Trailing Stop Example

Now let's discuss how you can utilize trailing stops in ADVANCED Mode to lock-in your profits and improve your overall accuracy...

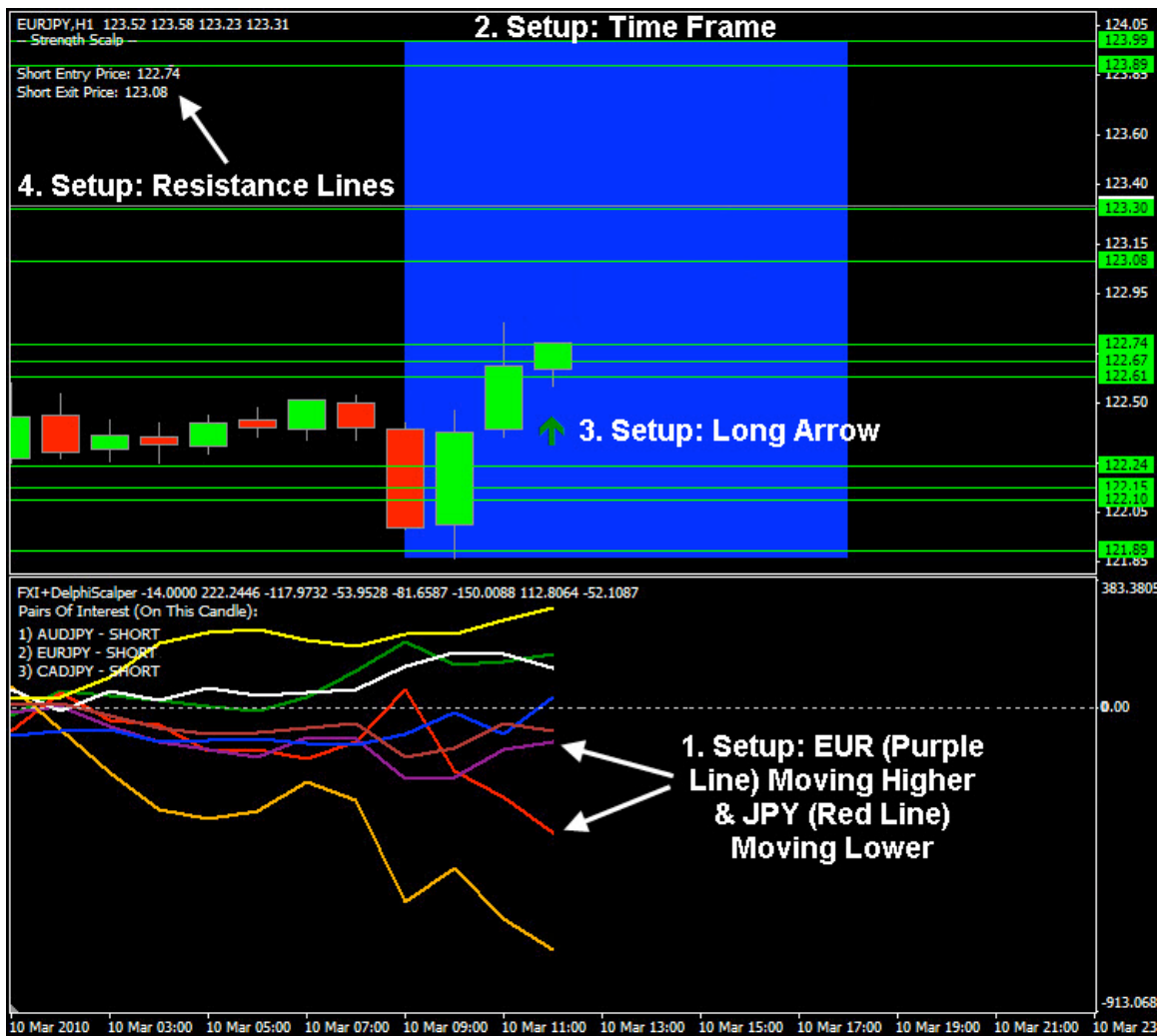
The Setup

The setup for trading in ADVANCED Mode with a trailing stop is similar to all the other setups...but with a few small nuances. You're still looking to see that you're inside the "Opportunity Window", which is blocked out by the blue box.

Then you're going to review the Currency Strength Indicator at the bottom and look for the currencies that are 1) strengthening the most and 2) weakening the most. You combine these two currencies together to determine the currency pair that you will be trading, and you're going to trade in the direction of the first currency in the pair. (All of this should sound very familiar.)

So just to review, if you have the USD moving higher, and you're looking at the USD/Swiss, at that point, you're going to look to go long the USD. Whichever currency is first, you're going to follow that whichever direction it's going (whether buying or selling).

You're going to look for a green arrow to appear prior to the break of a support or resistance line. At that point, you have your setup.



The Entry

The entry for this one is the break of the pre-determined green line. Once you have your setup, your time frame is correct, you've picked out your currency pair that should be moving the most, and your arrow has appeared, you simply wait for the price to break through your resistance line, at which point you enter the trade and go long.



The Stop Loss

The initial stop loss when trading with trailing stops will be the same as always...use a 1:1 ratio and place your initial stop the same pip distance as your take-profit line.

By the way, if you're trading on the hour time frame, I still suggest using a 1:1 risk-to-reward. However, if it does go past 30 pips, feel free to tighten it up. Especially if it's large – like 60 pips – you'll know whether or not the trade is going in your direction long before the 1:1 ratio stop comes into play. But as a general rule, plan on using the 1:1 risk-to-reward on even longer time-frames.



2nd Stop Loss Adjustment

Assuming the trade goes your way and you break through your first line, instead of exiting as we did in previous examples, I suggest that you move your stop loss to break-even and allow the trade to ride.

For example, let's say you put your stop loss 15 pips below your initial entry point because you were looking to get 15 pips (i.e. you used the recommended 1:1 ratio). Once you hit your 15-pip take profit, at that point, instead of exiting the trade, you're going to move your stop loss from 15 pips negative to break-even (i.e. move it to the entry plus spread). **You want to include the spread so that if the market moves against you, you don't even lose the spread giving you a true break-even!**

Then, you look at the next area of resistance to the upside (i.e. your next line to the upside). That's your new target! Now you're at break-even and you're looking for the next target.



3rd Stop Loss Adjustment

If you hit your next target – let's say it's 15 more pips up – at that point you're 30 pips into profit. Then, simply move your stop loss 15 pips into profit and continue this process until the trade reverses and stops you out.

If your next line is only ten pips, once you hit that ten-pip move to the upside – that next resistance area – then you only move your stop loss ten pips into profit. Whatever the distance is to the next resistance line higher, that's where you will move your stop loss.

NOTE: I DO NOT recommend using a basic trailing stop, like a 1:1, pip-for-pip trailing stop. It's not as effective as using the support and resistance lines to determine your stop loss.



The Exit

If you're using a trailing stop, your exit in the advanced is simply when you get stopped out. Fortunately for you, however, by this point you will have already locked in ample profits, and but keeping your trailing stops tight you ensure that you give back as few pips as possible.

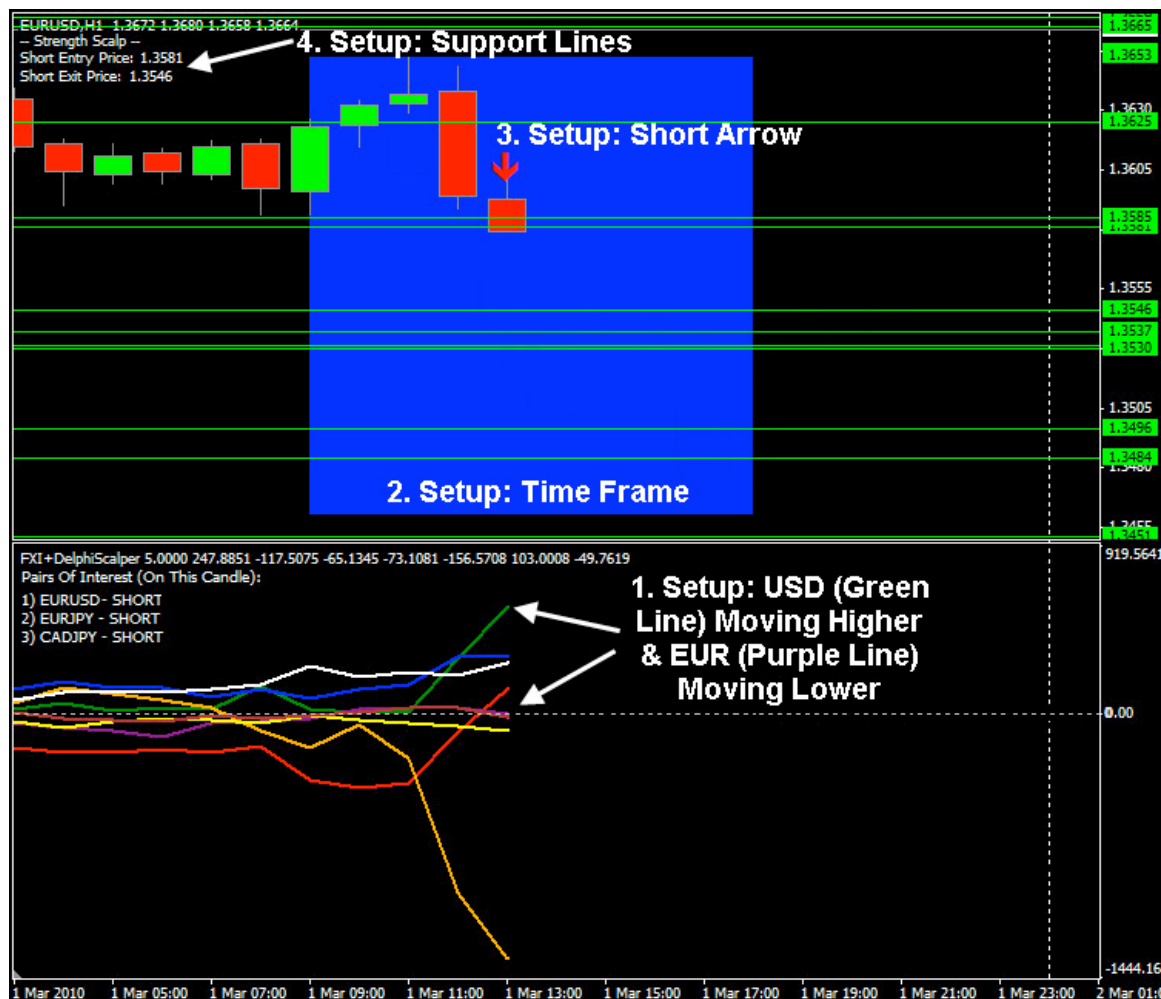


Short Trailing Stop Example

Now let's take a look at a short trailing stop example. There's an advantage of using this kind of trailing stop. You're going to be stopped out more than just going for the regular distance between historical support and resistance lines. However, overall, you're going to make more money per successful trade.

The Setup

The setup is identical to all the setups you've seen thus far, so I won't bother reviewing. In this example, we're looking at the Pound/U.S. Dollar pair, and the Pound is moving lower, so we're going to look to go short that pair.



The Entry

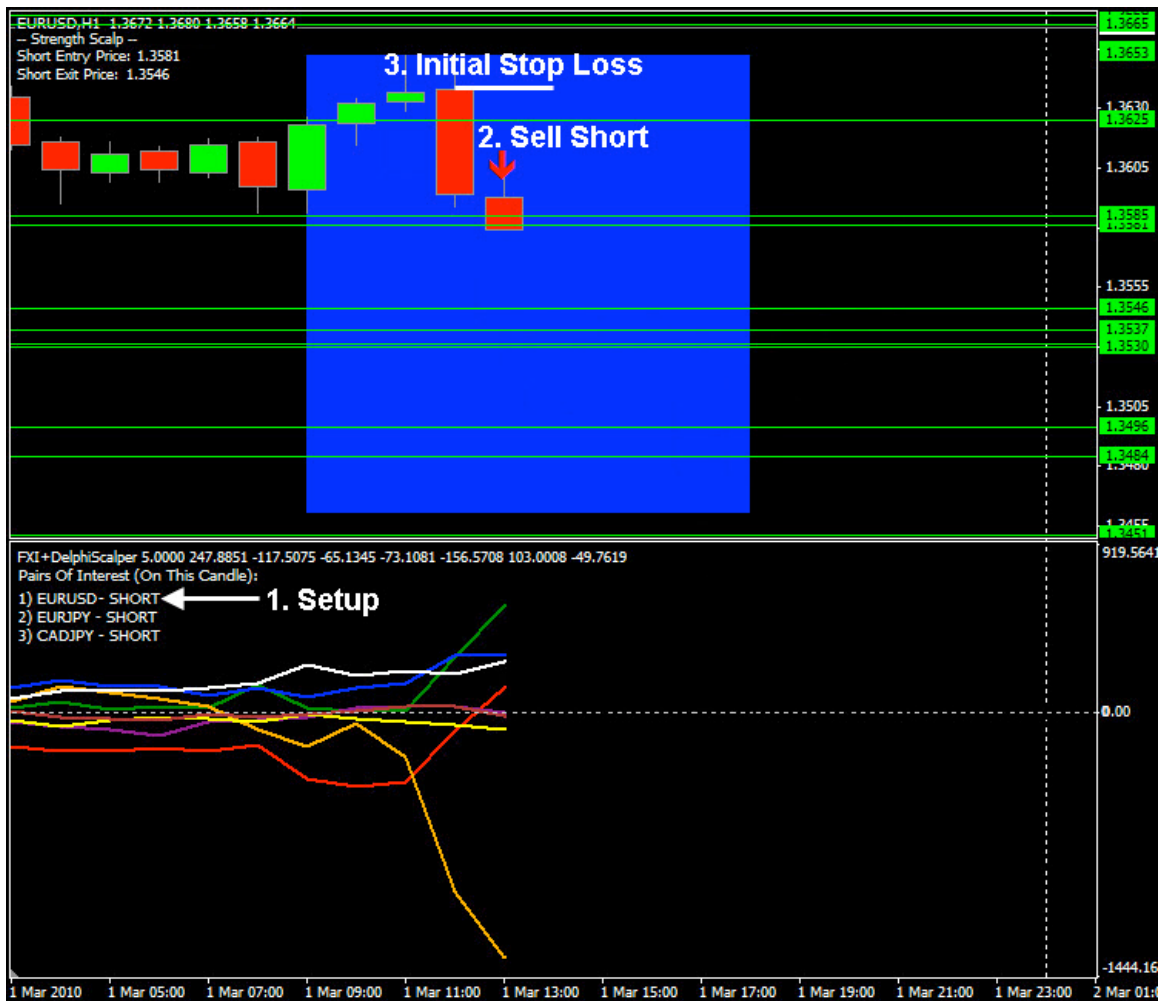
Our entry, after we have an arrow in the rest of our setup, is at the next support line.



The Stop Loss

For the trailing stop, we're going to start off using the same stop loss method: a 1:1 risk-to-reward.

So, if it's a 40-pip difference between the entry and the next lowest support line, we're going to put our stop loss 40 pips up. Then we will wait and see what the market does...

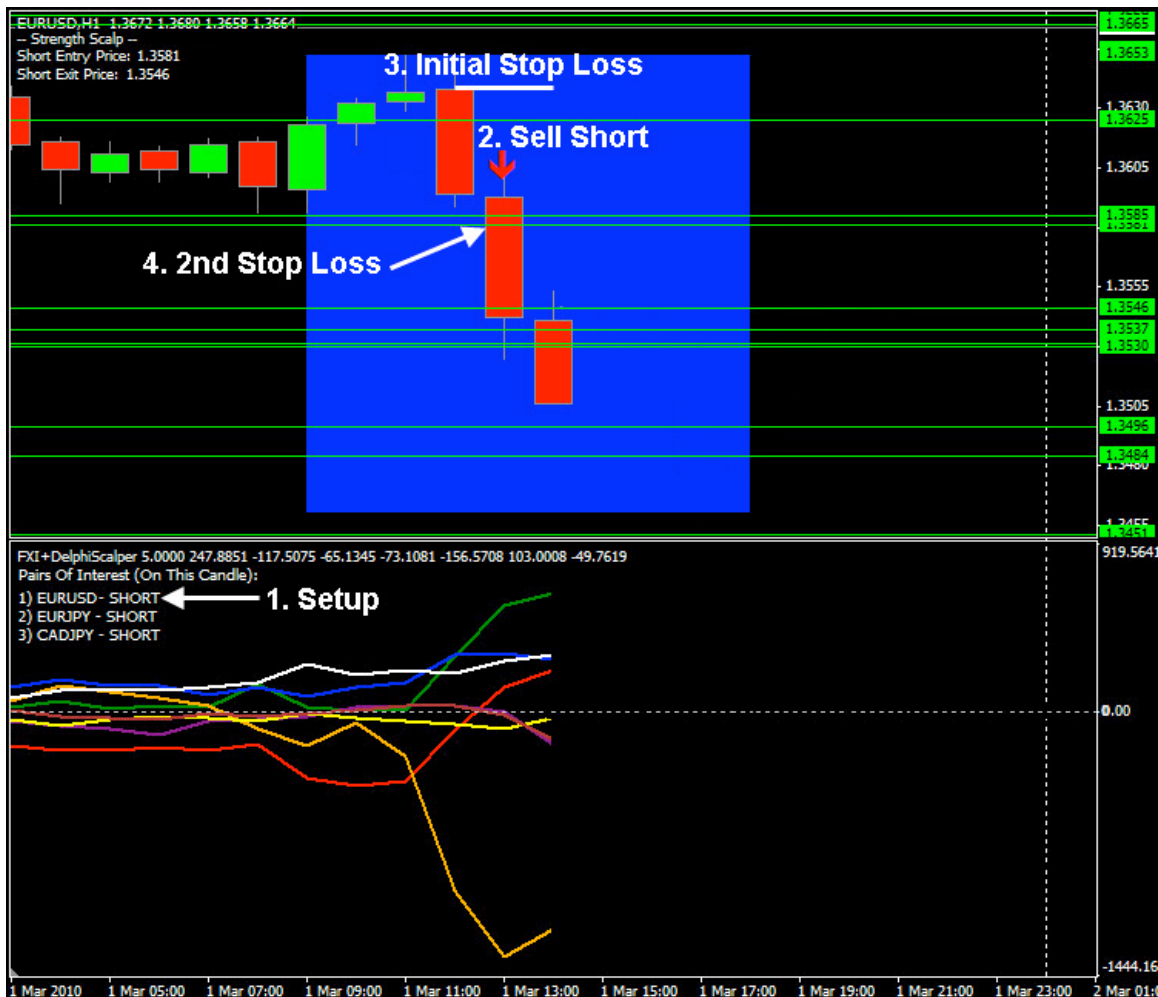


2nd Stop Loss Adjustment

If the market moves lower than 40 pips (as in the example below), rather than exiting the trade and taking our profits...we will instead move our stop loss from 40 pips negative to break-even.

REMEMBER: You may want to add in the spread (in this case it's 2 pips) when moving your stop so you have a true break-even trade.

A lot of times, it's going to pull back and stop you out, but that's not a big deal. As a trader, we make our profits when we're trading with the "house's money", and that means we need to get to break-even as often as possible. Of course, in the times when the trade does go your way, you get to move your stop again and lock-in profits...



3rd Stop Loss Adjustment

There really is no limit to how far you can trail down a single trade, but 5, 6 and even 7 moves are not uncommon. On those days, you're going to look to make a significant amount of pips...100...200...even 300 pips (or more!) isn't out of the question.

And the amazing thing is, it all started out with a simple scalping trade!

I know that at first glance, trading in ADVANCED Mode with trailing stops may seem a little too advanced for some traders, but when you realize that it's possible to turn a 10 to 30 pip trade into 100 – 300 pip trade...I hope you'll agree that it's worth the extra effort.



The Exit

Once we have our entry in our trailing stop, the exit is really simple. It's just going to be when the market pulls back against us.

Every time that you hit a new support line to the downside and you move your stop loss from negative, to break even, to profit, and then into more and more profit. You don't exit the trade until it pulls back against you and stops you out.



Section 6:

The Three Pillars Explained

Ok, how it's time to get "greasy"... 😊

At the start of this manual, I promised to first teach how to "drive" Delphi, and then (but only if you're interested) I promised to let you "look under the hood" and get more details about Delphi and how it was developed.

Well, if you're the kind of trader who just wanted to "drive", then you can ignore this section completely.

If you're interested in system development, however, and you want to know all the ins and outs of Delphi, then I invite you to read on.

We'll begin our "look under the hood" by discussing the "3 Pillars of Scalping" in greater depth:

1. **Price Action**
2. **Technical Analysis**
3. **Fundamentals**

Pillar #1: Price Action

There are a lot of people who say that price is the greatest determining factor because it takes into account all possible factors. Price is price...in fact, it's the only "indicator" that doesn't lag.

Here's what I mean...

If price is at 1.4957, it's there for a reason. The market has taken all the factors into account, and that's why price is where it is. **Price Action, then, is basically the ultimate determining factor for trading.**

That's why when we were developing the Delphi Scalper, one of the main things that we wanted to make sure we had in it was Price Action. (That's

also why we went to so much trouble to come up with the EASY and ADVANCED versions...we wanted to offer you as many options for trading on price as possible.

We also know that higher time frames are more important than the lower time frames, as far as noise and market movements. This is why, if you're on the hour, you're going to see support and resistance lines from the four-hour, the day, the week, and the month.

We've also determined where the best support and resistance lines are. For example, we compiled literally YEARS worth of data and made a determination on the four-hour time frame where the best place is to put a support line (i.e. where the market moved up to the highest point on the four-hour time frame) would be. It's not every high on the four-hour time frame, for instance, but it's the most significant one.



Pillar #2: Technical Analysis

One of the reasons we use this is because we need basic direction. You can look at the fundamentals and you can look at the historical price action, but it still doesn't let you know overall what the odds are of it moving in the same direction.

The technicals, in other words, help us to get continuation. (And that's really what technicals are best at doing, anyway.) If we get a red arrow, that means that the conditions are good for the market to continue moving lower.

Price Action doesn't necessarily give you that. The fundamentals don't necessarily give you that. The technicals can. That's why we have the red arrow. It helps to determine that we're going to have continuation in that direction. If we have a green arrow, that means that we have pretty good odds that we're going to continue in that direction, moving to the upside.

How do we actually get our green arrow?

I'll reserve the specific details for a future webinar as they would require a manual all their own to cover. However, what I do want to talk to you about are the different ways that you can use technical tools and technical analysis. Basically, there is a way of system development that is called "stacking."



Here's what stacking is. You take one indicator, and you have that as your trigger. Maybe it's a moving average. If price breaks your moving average or moving average breaks above price, at that point, you are going to look to go short.

If that's your trigger, that may be great...that may work 10% of the time. Let's say you have a lot of trades in, and every time that happens, you get a trade. If only 40% of them are accurate and 40% are not accurate, you want to try to filter out that other 40%. What you do is stack another indicator on top of it, which will hopefully filter out some of those bad trades.

In developing Delphi, we've taken two different long-term, directional filters. We are looking for these directional filters to tell us, if we're on the hour time frame, over the long term – over the past 50 bars, for example – what's been going on.

Where are we long-term with this particular pair?

Should we be moving to the upside, or should we be looking to go to the downside?

We've used two different indicators to determine long-term direction so that we're not in and out of trades. If you're in a long-term trend to the downside but you're on the hour time frame, you won't get caught in quick little pullbacks when the market pulls back to the upside. In other words, long-term filters get rid of the trades that are basically just pullbacks and won't develop into anything substantial.

The next indicator in the "stack" is a momentum indicator.

Basically, a momentum indicator allows you to tell when there are quick breakouts in the market, and let you know if you should be getting in. It's not necessarily your trigger, but you want the momentum indicator to be either really high or really low – really high if you're going long, and really low if you're going short – when you go into a trade. It just helps confirm that you have the momentum for that trade to continue in that direction.

Once we have our two long-term trend directional indicators and our momentum indicator, then we also have a sideways filter. This is a filter that allows us to determine if the market is moving sideways or if it is moving higher or lower.

If the market is moving sideways, you don't want to be in a trade, especially if you're looking for a trend or breakout trade. It's fine for a counter-trend trade, but for scalping we're definitely looking for a breakout or a directional move.

Our last technical indicator that we've stacked on top is a breakout indicator. It determines where our breakouts are going to be. (This is actually our trigger.)

Price-Action Channel is a great example of one used by the famous Turtle Traders. That particular strategy used the high and low of the past 50 bars or the past 20 bars. Ours is a little bit quicker than that, but nonetheless it uses the same type rules to determine if we're in a breakout.

What that allows us to do – from a technical side, only – is...

- 1.** If we have a breakout present, then we can look and say, “Is that breakout in the direction of our long-term trend?” If it is, then we’re clear to proceed...
- 2.** Then we look at our momentum indicator. If we’re going to the downside, is our momentum indicator low enough; or, if we’re going to the upside, is it high enough? If it is, then we’re good there.
- 3.** Then we just have to check the sideways filters. Are we beyond the sideways market? Are we in a sideways market or are we not? If we’re not in a sideways market, at that point we can actually look to take a trade...

All these filters, when “stacked” on top of one another are what give us continuation and direction from a purely technical standpoint (i.e. a green or a red arrow).



Pillar #3: Fundamentals

With the Delphi Scalper, we use two different fundamental strategies to help you profit.

The first filter – and we’ve talked about this a lot already – is the time frame filter (which, by the way, is backed by more number-crunching than I care to ever do again in my entire life).

If you notice from the chart, we have determined that the European market and the U.S. market – especially the first part of the U.S. market – are the most active times in the market.

The European session is active because you have the Asian session that overlaps it. You have the European and the London banks that are open during that time that are moving massive amounts of money globally.

Also, within their session, you also have the start of the U.S. session, so you have the U.S. banks moving large sums of money.

The name of the game when scalping is to take a small piece of a very large move when 1) a bank is moving millions or billions of dollars, or 2) a country is moving that moving that much currency.

You don't want to be on the wrong side of it, which Price Action and our technical analysis will help you with as well as our fundamentals, but you want to grab your piece of that pie when it does move.

The time frame filter allows us to focus in and get the biggest bang for our buck, and have the highest probability of success when we are scalping.

Now, I'm not saying that you can't trade during the Asian session or you can't trade during the U.S. session as it's closing down. There are some days that the Asian session is really hot, and there are times when the U.S. session – for instance, after an FONC announcement, which happens at 2:15 p.m. Eastern, after the time frame we've blocked out in blue – that the market really moves.

So, I'm not saying that you can't trade outside of it. I'm just saying that if you want to have the highest probability of success with your scalping, you need to stay within the area that we've blocked out as blue.

With that said, from a fundamental standpoint – because we know the majority of banks globally are moving the most amount of money during that time – that's how we're using that.

The second key that we use from a fundamental standpoint is to look at each individual currency on its own. There are eight major currencies globally. We have the U.S., the Japanese Yen, the Euro, the Pound, the Canadian Dollar, the Australian Dollar, the New Zealand, and the Swiss Franc. Those eight currencies make up the majority of currency trading globally.

If you just look at the EUR/USD pair, for instance, you're only seeing the relationship between the Euro and the U.S. Dollar; that's it. You're not

seeing what the U.S. is doing against all the other six currencies, and you're not seeing what the Euro is doing against all the other six currencies globally.

What we've done is create a currency strength indicator. Basically, what we've done is look at the U.S. and asked, "What has it done against the Japanese Yen? What has it done against the Euro? What has it done against the Pound, Canadian Dollar, the Australian, the New Zealand, and the Swiss?" We're looking at that all at one time.

We've created a line that basically does the math for you, and determines that, overall, the U.S. Dollar is up 59 pips; or maybe it's down 70 pips. Regardless, it gives us what we would consider something of an index of what that particular currency is doing against all the rest of the currencies globally.

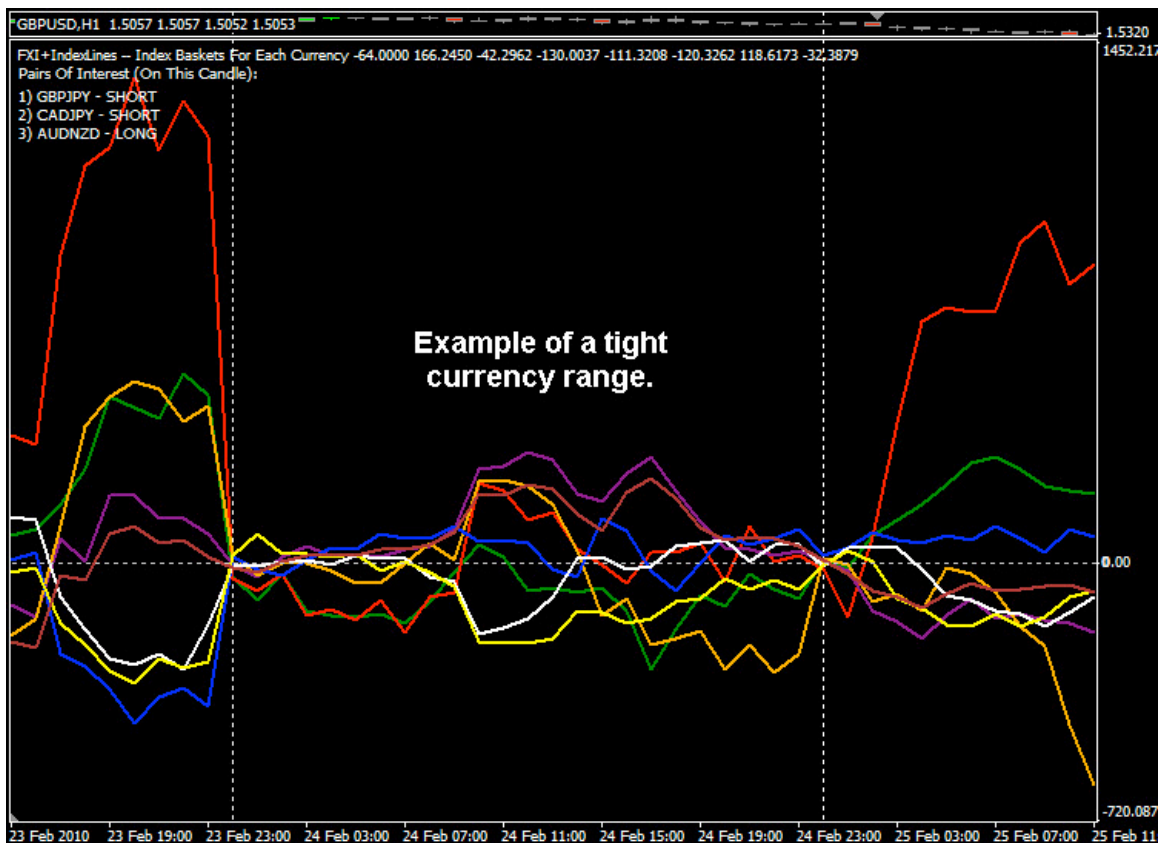
What that allows us to do is visually see which currencies are strengthening and which ones are weakening as the market develops through the session. It's very clear-cut. You can see that some are strengthening and some are weakening. Some are strengthening faster than others, and some are weakening faster than others.

(By the way, this doesn't give you continuation. That's why we need the technical analysis and the Price Action to help with that. This only allows you to see what is happening right now with that currency.)

If you pair the currency that has strengthened the most with the currency that has weakened the most, at that point the probability of you having a successful trade is going in your direction.

The Currency Strength Indicator allows us to get a completely different view of the market...one that few other traders will ever see!

From a trading standpoint, it's just amazing. When you are scalping the market, knowing which pairs have been strengthening during that session and which ones have been weakening during that session really allows you to have an advantage and to be able to set up for a trade.



If the currencies are moving within a very tight range together and you can visually see that, the odds of you having a successful trade are probably lower...AND YOU KNOW IT! **Most scalpers, however, would never have a way to access this kind of information!**

Once you've traded this for a while, you'll be able to see at a glance when these different currencies break out of their normal range, or which ones to really look at.

If they're really tight (within 100 pips or so of each other), it's probably not a good idea to trade them. However, as they widen (or if they've already widened and now they're coming back together) it can really give you a good idea of where the currency is going at that point.

And when you combine these fundamental factors with the technical "stacking" and Price Action, I think you begin to see why Delphi is such an amazingly accurate scalping system!

Final Words...

The Delphi Scalper combines all of the profitability of three different and proven methodologies into one package to create one of the most robust methods to scalp in the Forex market today, giving you a strong edge over virtually every other *would-be* scalper.

Without all 3 of these “pillars” supporting the system, the effectiveness would drop dramatically.

- **We absolutely need price action** to determine where the best and hardest lines of support and resistance are, so we know where to place our trades.
- **We absolutely need technical analysis** to let us know, at a glance, if the market is going to have enough “strength” to push from one line to the next.
- **We absolutely need the fundamental analysis** to tell us when the best times to trade are based on the global market opening/closings, and which of the individual currencies are moving in which direction.

And along those same lines...

We absolutely need to realize that only pulling 1 or 2 pips of profit out of the market – what some people may consider “scalping” – is a mathematical bombshell that is more like a slot machine than a trading system.

The Delphi Scalper has been programmed to fully understand the necessity that each of the 3 pillars brings to the table, and can properly utilize each of them to give you the maximum amount of profitability and probability possible in each and every trade.

We at **Forex Impact** only believe in putting out quality products with a sound informational background that makes sense. Each of these “pillars”

has proven themselves time and time again in MANY trading systems, to be an absolute cornerstone in making money. It would only stand to reason that one day, somebody would put each of these into one very strong system that allows us to do a proper “modern” scalp, while still keeping the mantra of the TRUE day trading experience.

I believe that’s exactly what we’ve done with Delphi Scalper, and now I invite you to join us!

As you begin trading with Delphi, please keep me and my team updated on your successes, and of course any questions you might have.

And until we speak again...

Good trading,
Jason Fielder
Lead Developer, Delphi Scalper