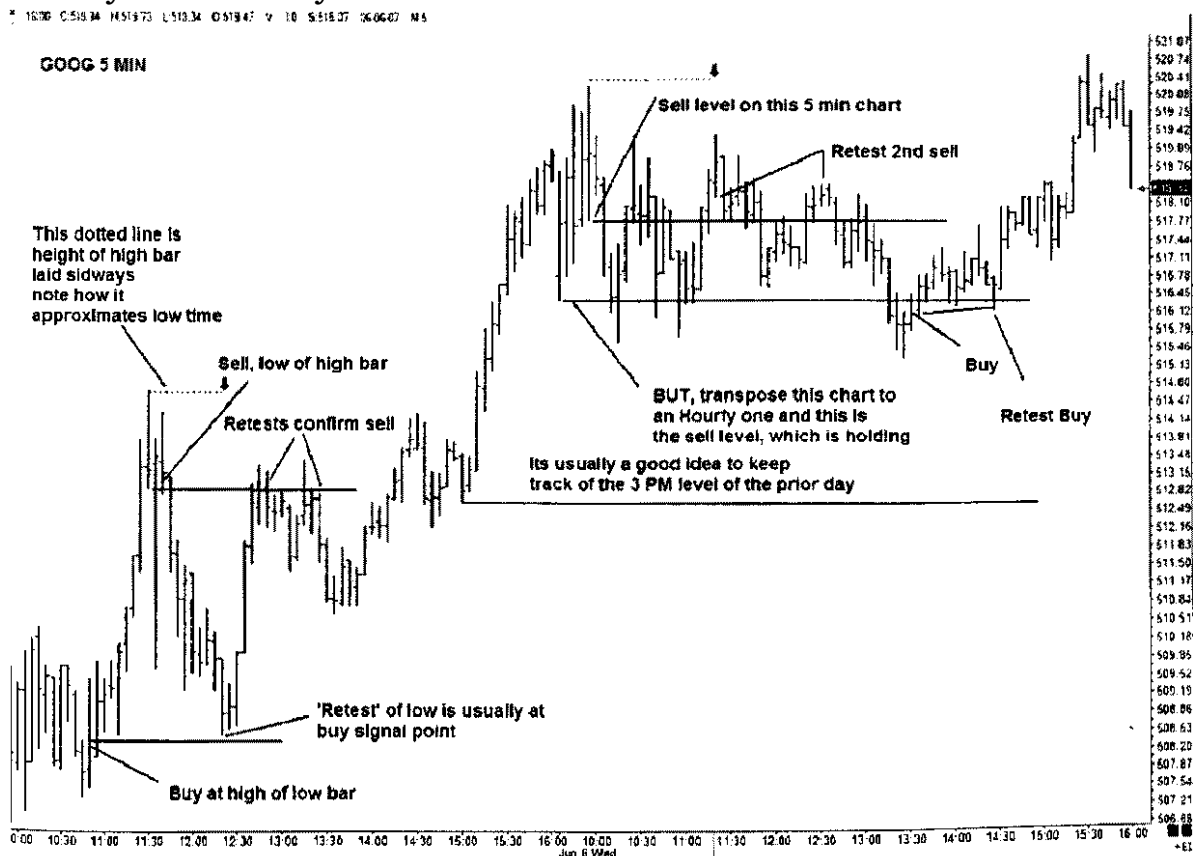


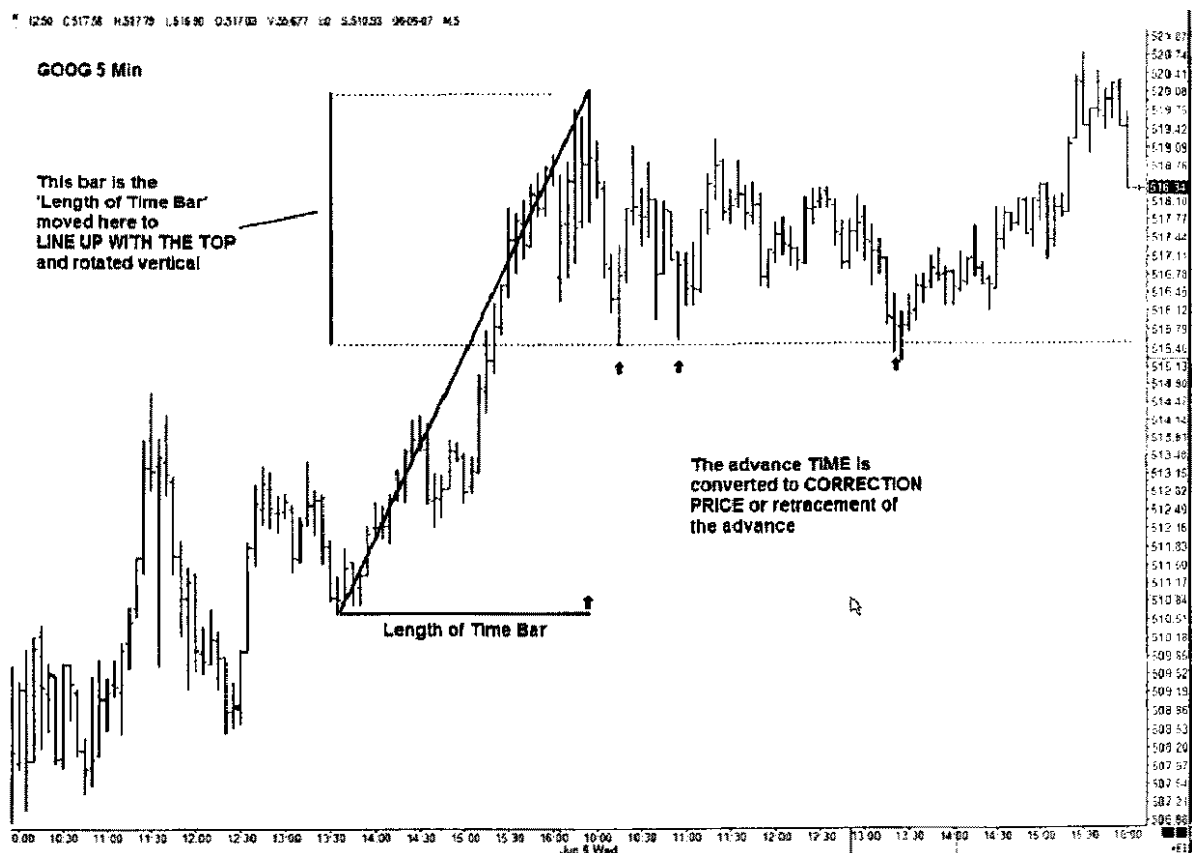
The Jenkins Time Conversion Bar

The individual bars on a chart can give us a lot of information. The top of the bar is resistance and the bottom support and when those levels are exceeded we get reversals. The actual length or 'height' of a price bar, however, has very important information in it and I liken it to the technical equivalent of biological DNA. When these high or low bars are turned sideways they are now 'time' bars and not 'price' bars. The support and resistance of the price bar is now translated into time cycle support and resistance. For instance, if you turn the signal reversal high bar sideways, it will often give you the date of the projected low in time. This will not always work because of distorted bars and slippage but as a general rule if you increase you size from 5 minutes to 15, to an hour, a day, etc., you can refine your accuracy.

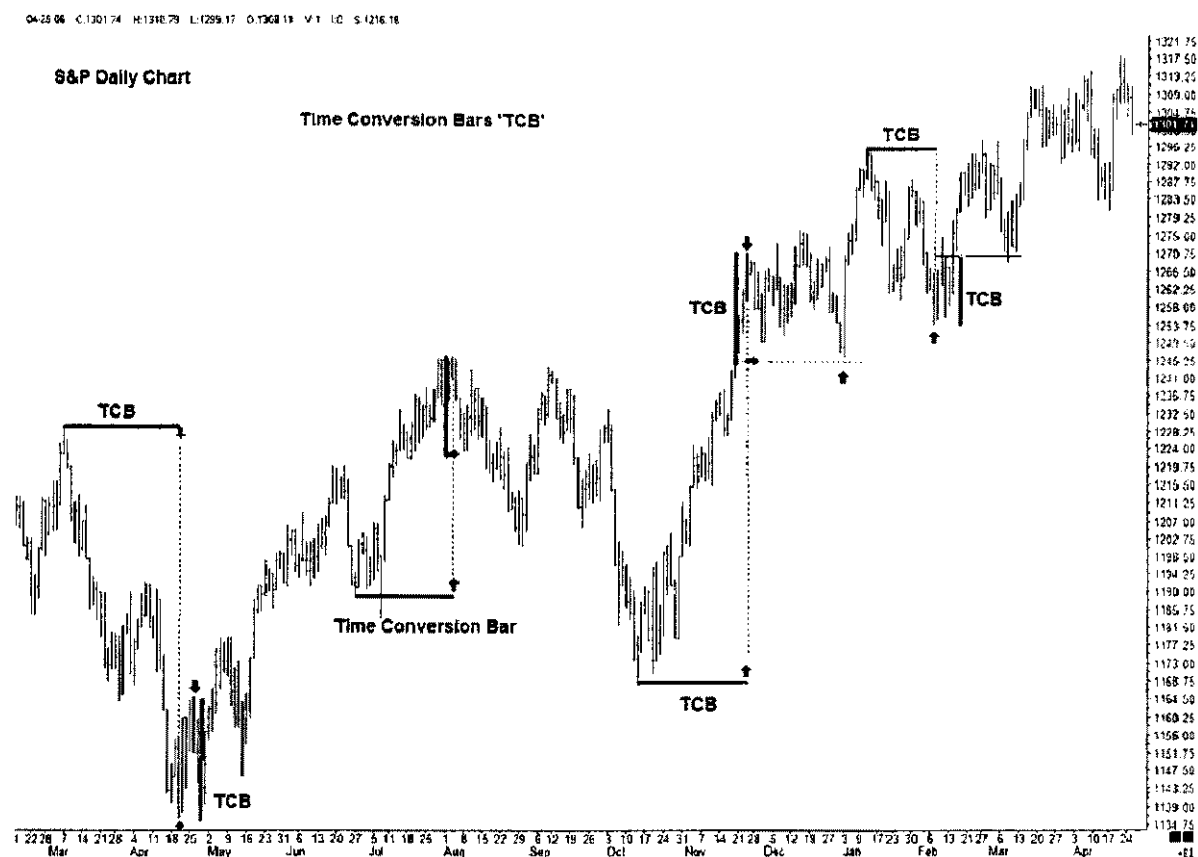


This 5 minute chart of Google shows the first two major tops with horizontal 'dotted' lines that represent those individual high bars turned sideways. The first yields a corrective low time target, while the second a

double top indicated with those 'arrows'. If you need a rough estimate of the duration of a correction or advance try flipping these bars 90 degrees. Also note the 'retest' idea. If the low of the high bar is the breakdown point where the support is gone, then a future rally *should fail at that point and not the high of the old top* but the bottom of the high bar. On a decline, price should stop at the high of the low bar breakout point, not the low of the low. One implication of this time and price interchangeability is shown below. Here we take the sum of time of the advance to the top, and convert it to a bar length rotated into a price bar. **The correction down from the high is now price proportional to the time of the advance!** This is a major discovery of mine I call 'Time Conversion Bars'.

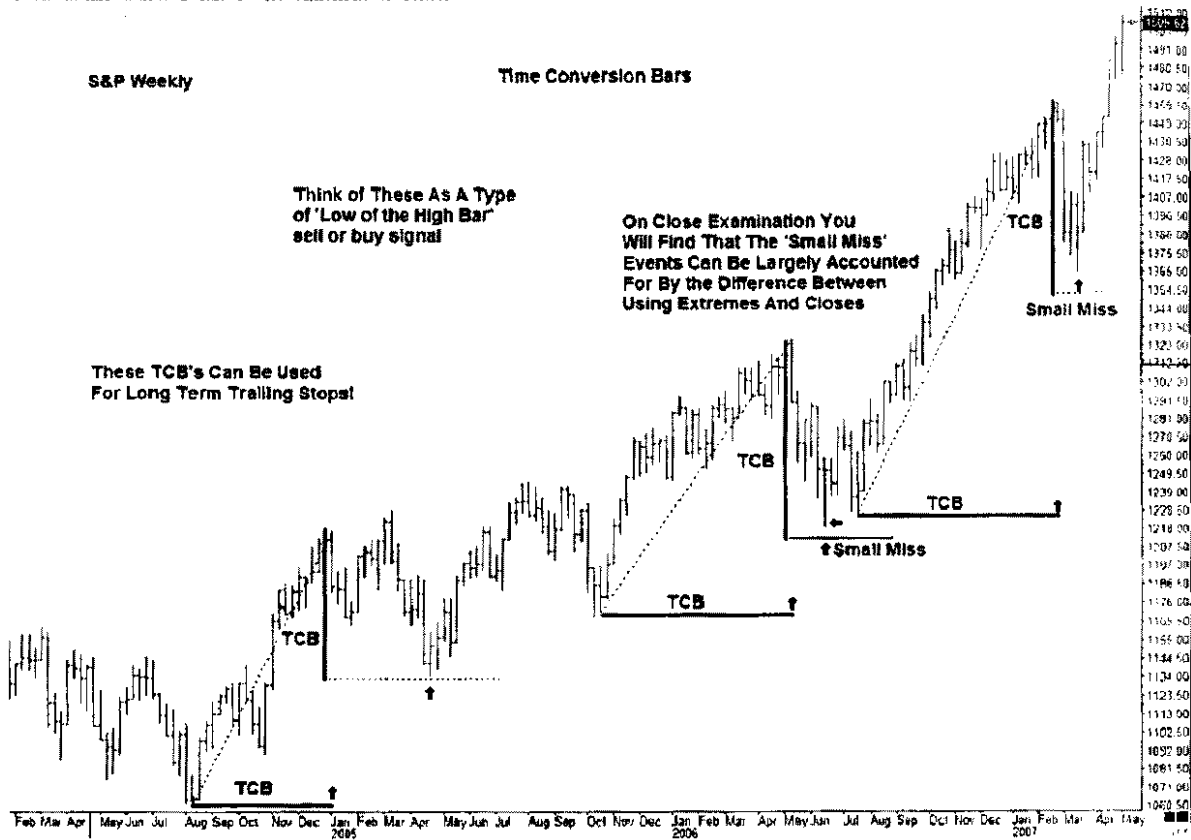


The chart below shows the daily S&P with a number of Time Conversion Bars on it. Note that they almost always give the precise *first impulse wave up or down* for the correction.

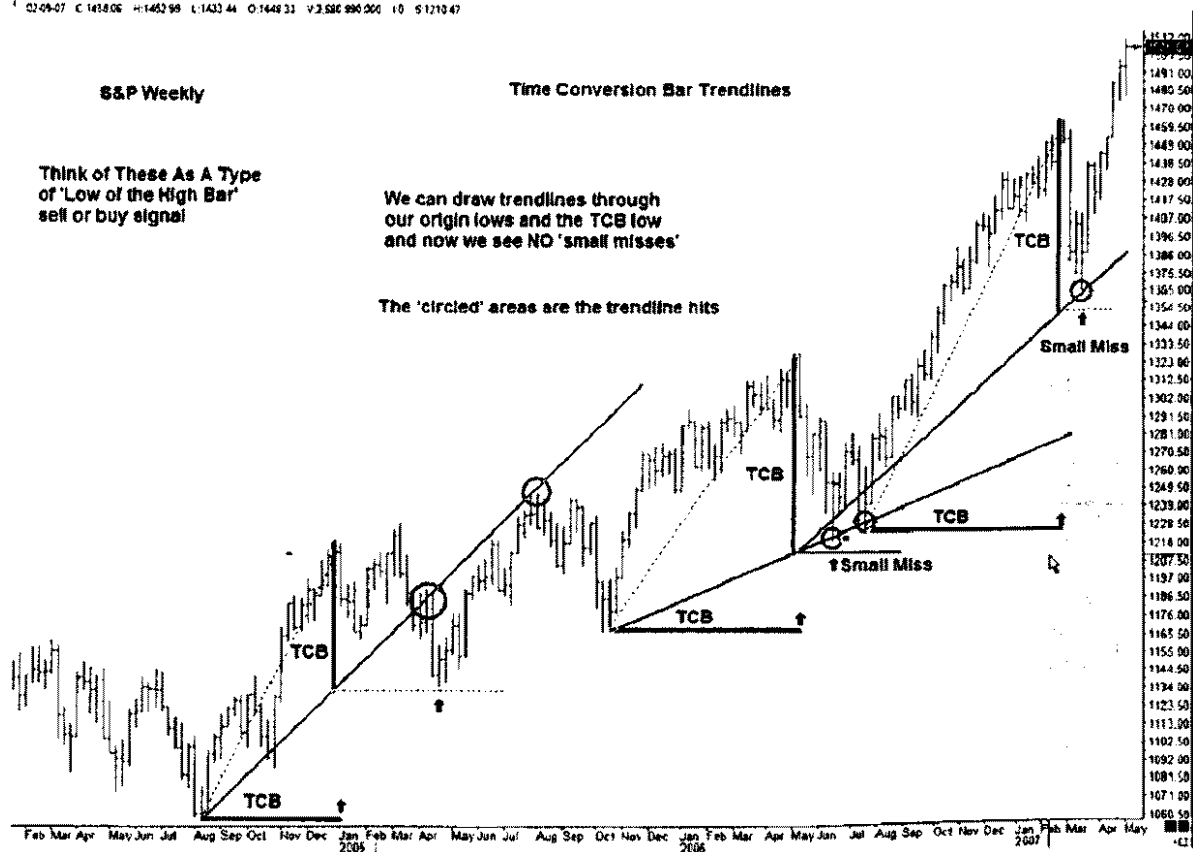


Here we see the time of an advance or decline is exactly proportional to the initial reaction off the subsequent end reversal. Bigger reversals are just larger time frames consolidated as shown below.

The next chart shows the S&P weekly time frames proving that the technique *is a valid principle* and can be used on anything. In cases where a 'small miss' in accuracy takes place, consider the difference in measuring the extreme high and low and the closing levels and also note whether the origin was an extreme 'panic' bar or a routine normal move. These are basically a conversion of the high bar into *a high bar that represents the entire advance* so to that extent, the correction forecasted is like a sell signal, if the Mow of the high bar' is exceeded. If that low is not exceeded, then it becomes support just like the low of the high bar.

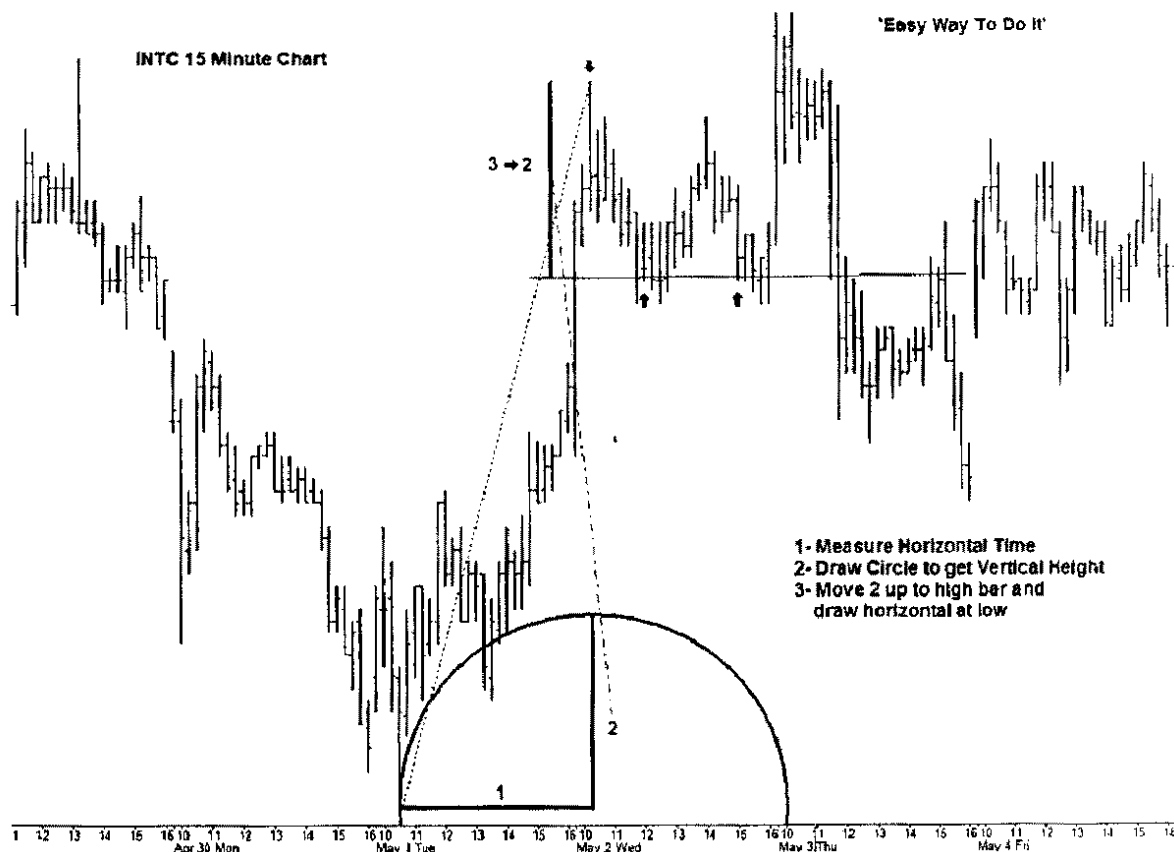


If the TCB truly is a valid bar we should be able to use it with trendlines and forecast into future space, hits and support and resistance. Note above that on a long term basis these bars were perfect trend stops, and as long as each advance generated a decline that stopped where predicted, the long term trend continued higher. As we apply trendlines to these 'stair step' pattern bars, we will be able to forecast the trend quite easily. The trendlines also clear up the concern about not being accurate all the time. This next chart shows just that application and now fully accounts for those troubling 'small misses', which disappear with the trendline approach. We can now apply all those other techniques explained in the early parts of this book to this new trendline.



Note the trendlines from the lows through the low of the TCB and how it picks up those 'misses' preventing them from going lower to the horizontal support of the TCB. You can also connect various low-to-low TCB's or high-to-high TCB's for better trend clarity.

These trendlines are very powerful and since I invented it, you will not find it in the public domain as yet except here. If you play around with these trendlines and connect them to the TCB from a high or one from a low, or BOTH, you will see some amazing things.



Here's a 15-minute stock chart demonstrating an 'easy' way to make the forecast. Just measure the horizontal time distance with a trendline, and if you have a circle tool (or Fibonacci Tool and you set radius to 1 only), circle that time radius (number 1) to get your vertical component (number 2) of the estimated high bar size. Then drag that bar up to the top for the measurement of the expected correction. Here we see the initial reaction from the high holds well enough to buy against for several rally attempts before it fails. **But NOTE, after that, there is a bigger high, and we can expand our (number 1) base to THAT top and get a bigger bar that then gives us the next correction low from that bigger top. Try and measure it yourself, it's amazing!**