

USER MANUAL  
BAGACEIRA INVESTOR ROBOT



# BAGACEIRA

## EXPERT ADVISOR



This document contains the instructions and important ideas for operating with the Chronos Expert Advisor robot

Trading in the Forex market includes an associated risk. This alert is informative and does not indicate that all of the risks mentioned will occur directly with you. The main intention is to inform about all risks related or not to investment, which may arise when working with the Forex market. First, identify the intent of your deposit and never deposit any amount whose loss may have a negative impact on your budget. Investing in the foreign currency market is dangerous due to the possibility of uncontrolled losses.

Any trading action on Forex is the sole responsibility of the user, this is not an indication of investment or purchase, any and all transactions performed have to be tested before in demo account for suitability for use, possible losses may be associated with misuse of robots.



**Observation:** Robot protected with user license system to use the same is necessary to enter email for lifetime use, or use demo version license.

 =====	=====License Settings =====
 LICENSE	

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## Section 1: Order settings

====	====Order Settings====
turn on robot	true
magic number	2020
EA comment	Bagaceira v7.1
Type of negotiations	buy and sell interspersed
Maximum spread 0 disables	0
Activate an order per candle? first oper...	false

**Turn on robot: (true)** - Starts with the robot in activity on the chart. (False) - Starts with the robot disabled on the chart.

**Magic number:** Identification number of robot orders, can be modified and added another different numbering.

**EA Comment:** Information that displays in the "comment" field of MT4 can also be adjusted.

**Type of negotiations:** Option that allows you to choose the form of operation of the robot, which can be:

- Only purchase;
- Sale only;
- Buy and sell simultaneously;
- Purchase and sale interspersed.

**Spread Max 0 disables:** In this option one can set with how much spread the robot will accept to operate. When setting a value for this option the robot will respect the spread limit indicated, if the spread on the chart exceeds the value stipulated in this parameter the robot will not trade and wait for it to fit the value within the given value. Value in this option being at "0" zero, is disabled.

**Activate an order per candle first order:** (True) – Allows the robot to open the new cycle order only at the opening of the next candle after ending the previous

order cycle. (False) – Maintains sequential order opening on the same candle after closing the previous cycle of "Grid Pip Step" orders.

## Section 2: Take Profit and Stop loss

 text TakeProfit	=== Take Profit and Stop Loss ===
 maximum lot allowed	0.0
 Lots	0.01
 Take profit in points, all orders	50
 Take profit on each order 0 disables	0
 Stop loss on every 0 order disables	0
 Activate emergency take profit?	false
 Number of orders for emergency take p...	2
 Take profit at emergency points	100

**Maximum lot allowed:** This filter allows you to limit the robot to open the maximum batch amount stipulated, so that it does not exceed lots larger than those defined, being in "0" zero, is disabled.

**Initial lot:** Lot to be used in first operation.

**Take profit in points all orders:** This is the take profit that is taken into account in operations. Being on "0" disables.

**Take profit on each order 0 disables:** By activating this option, each open operation will have its own separate, individual take profit. Being on "0" disables.

**SL in on every 0 order disables (Stop Loss):** Loss set by operation, being at "0" disables.

**Activate emergency Take Profit (TP)?** (True) - Enabled. (False) - disabled. It has the function of keeping the take profit as close to the price as possible. (the closer, you can reduce your profit a little bit).

**Number of orders for emergency TP:** Option sets with how many orders the emergency take profit will be enabled, value can be adjusted as the user needs.

**Take profit emergency in points:** Number of points that will have the emergency take profit.

### Section 3: Lot Management

ab =====	=====Lots management=====
 Enable smart Lots?	false
 % Smart Lots Boost 75% of distance	50.0
 % Smart Lots Boost 50% of distance	30.0
 % Smart Lots Boost 20% of distance	20.0

**Enable smart lot:** The smart batch serves to reset in a single batch all operations that have not been opened according to the distance, for example:

Using the fixed distance of 200 points the robot opens an operation, and gives a candle of a thousand points, when closing the candle, the robot opens an operation based on the smart lot with the sum of all operations that have not been opened, according to the distance of 200 points, would open 5 operation within the candle of a thousand points , and each operation is multiplied by its exponent factor, the smart lot makes this sum of the 5 individually multiplied operation and opens a compensatory lot, depending on how many operations that has opened that smart lot can open an operation with a heavy value.

**Observation.:** When choosing to use the smart batch increment factor, you need to know that operations will become heavier (reference to batches open in operations) and that you will consume a higher margin level of the account percentagely higher than using the normal robot multiplication factors contained in your programming line. With this in mind use elaborately in order to avoid possible operational inconveniences.

## Section 4: Trail Stop

ab	=====	=====Trail Stop=====
	Activate Trail Stop	false
	Points to activate the trail	200
	Steps to move trial in points	30
	Activate emergency trail?	false
	Number of orders to activate emergenc...	5
	Points to activate the emergency trail	50
	Steps to move trial at emergency points	10

**Activate trail stop:** (True) - Trail Stop activated. (False) - Trail stop disabled.

**Points to activate the trail:** As soon as the price reaches the distance set in this parameter the trail is activated.

**Steps to move trail in points:** As soon as the trail stop is activated it will move following the distance in points according to the values set in this option. E.g. As shown in the image above, you will move the trail by 40 points at a time.

**Activate emergency trail:** (True) - Allows you to enable the secondary trail stop. (False) - Secondary trail stop disabled.

**Number of orders for emergency trail:** Sets from how many orders the emergency trail stop can be activated.

**Points to activate the emergency trail:** As soon as the price reaches the distance set in this parameter the secondary trail is activated.

**Steps to move trail in emergency spots:** As soon as the emerging trail stop is activated it will move following the distance in points according to the values set in this option. E.g. As shown above, you will move the emergency trail every 10 points at a time.

## Section 5: Partial closure

ab	=====	=== Fechamento Parcial ===
	close one above with one below?	false
123	start closing from how many orders?	15
1/2	Cash value for closing	0.0
123	close how many orders from below with...	3

**Close one above with one below:** (True) - Turns on partial closing. (False) - keeps partial closing off.

**Start closing from how many orders:** Sets from how many orders partial closing will be activated.

**Cash value for closing:** Sets the monetary value that the robot will capture for partial order closing.

**Close how many orders from below with:** Indicates how many orders that are negative will be closed with positive ones, taking into account the cash value set for closing these in the previous option.

**Observation:** As for the use of partial closing is science that making use of this will minimize the decrease of the floating balance of the account enabling management of orders with more recent execution period, however this will result in a brief distancing from the take profit to the price due to the balancing of the profit made automatically by the robot which is completely normal and does not characterize bug or logical misinterpretation of the algorithm , then of the weight of the lots that become more incremented due to this adjustment in the weight of orders, it is always recommended before making use of these protection systems in real accounts their execution in backtests and demo account to certify their particular purpose in the use of these.

## Section 6: Hedge Protection

ab	textHed	=====Protection Hediging=====
123	Magic of Hediging	220
	Enable Protection Hediging	false
123	Activate Hediging after how many orders	12
1/2	% of the Lots that will open the protecti...	30.0
123	Hediging take profit in points	500
123	Stop loss of Hediging in points	0
123	Points to activate the trail Stop	30
123	Steps to move trial stop in points	10
	Close Hediging Orders with Grid	true
123	Orders to close with grid	20

**Hedge Magic Number:** Magic number of hedge system management, causing the robot to differentiate the orders of the trading system from the protection system. Numbering can be changed, **but it can't be the same numbering as the other robot systems.**

**Enable hedge protection:** (True) - Activates the hedge system. (False) - keeps the system off.

**Activate hedging after how many orders:** Sets from how many orders the hedge system will be executed by the robot.

**Percentage of the lots that will open the protection:** In this option the robot will sum all open lots and post the lot of the protective hedge based on the defined percentage of these lots summed up in total. Percentage can be chosen by the user.

**Hedging take profit in points:** Take profit from hedge, user-defined value.

**Stop loss of hedging in points:** Stop for hedge operation, user-defined value.

**Points to activate the trail stop:** In this option it is possible to set with how many points the trailing stop of the hedge protection will be activated.

**Steps to move trail stop in points:** Once the hedge trail stop is activated, it will move following the distance in points according to the values set in this option. Example: As shown in the image above, you will move the trail by 10 points at a time.

**Close hedge orders with grid:** (True) - Activates the closing of the hedge as soon as the robot's grid orders are closed. (False) – Keeps hedge orders open to be closed when they reach their take or stop loss, regardless of whether you have closed the robot's grid orders.

**Orders to close with the grid:** Hedge orders that must be closed together as grid when the previous option is enabled.

### Section 7: Maximum orders

====		=====Maximum orders=====
123	Maximum number of orders	100
123	Type of negotiation	Mercado
123	Number of pending orders	1

**Maximum number of orders:** Value that determines how many total orders the robot will execute.

**Type of negociation:** Pending - You will post pending orders on the chart, which are active as soon as the price has reached them. Market - Launches orders conventionally to the market.

**Number of pending orders:** Value that defines how many pending orders can be posted at a time on the chart. **Observation:** This option is only for the pending order grid type only.

## Section 8: Limit buying or selling

 =====	=====Limit buy or sell =====
 stop opening orders to both sides	false
 Stop opening orders for both sides from...	10

**stop opening orders to both sides:** (True) - Activates the limiter. (False) - Keeps disabled.

**Stop opening orders for both sides from:** Value that specifies the quantity of orders required to activate order throttling.

**Observation:** This function is used when determined the trading mode "buy and sell together" which will cause after a certain number of orders it executes unilateral operations until the end of the cycle of these and resume to the initial execution mode.

## Section 9: Fixed-value closing

ab	=====	=== Fixed value closing ===
	Activate fixed closing	false
	Type of closure	Ambas
	close orders when cash value is reached	10.0

**Activated fixed closing:** (True) - activates fixed closing. (False) - Keeps disabled.

**Type of closure:** It can be chosen whether the closing will be for transactions in "buy only", "sale only" or "both".

**Close orders when cash value is reached:** Monetary value (\$) to close orders when function is active.

## Section 10: Closing stop loss in percentage

ab	=====	=== Stop Loss closing in percentage ===
	Enable stop loss in percentage	false
	Gross stop loss balance percentage	30.0

**Enable Stop loss in percentage:** (True) - Activates the parameter. (False) - Keeps option off.

**Gross stop loss balance percentage:** When you activate the previous option, you can set the percentage loss amount based on the total account balance.

## Section 11: Pair Financial Goals

ab	=====	=== Financial Goals of the Pair ===
	Activate daily goal	false
	Maximum daily cash loss	99999.0
	Maximum Daily Cash Earnings	5000.0

**Active daily goal:** (True) - Activates the function. (False) - Disables the function.

**Maximum daily cash loss:** Specifies the monetary value (\$) of loss for the day operated.

**Maximum daily cash earnings:** Specifies the maximum monetary gain amount for the day.

**Observation:** When activated the function when reaching both the maximum loss and the maximum gain on the operated day, the robot shuts down operations and automatically shuts down, returning to operation the next day.

## Section 12: Time Control

 =====	=== Time Control (Server)
 Operate 24h?	true
 Start time	01:00
 end time	23:30
 Close orders after hours	false

**Operate 24h:** (True) – The robot will be operating straight around the clock.  
 (False) - Allows you to control the start time and closing time of robot activities in the following options.

**Start time:** Sets the time when the robot will start operating.

**End time:** Configures when the robot will finish operating.

**Close orders after hours:** (True) – As soon as the robot reaches the closing time of the activities, there will be a compulsory closing of the orders that are open (whether they are negative, or positive).

(False) – Will terminate the robot's activities, but will keep the orders open on the chart, allowing the robot to resume their management as soon as it goes into operation as specified in its parameters.

## Section 13: Manual operations adjustments

ab	=====	=====Manual Operations Adjustments=====
123	Magic Number of Manual Operations	1020
123	Type of negotiation	Mercado
123	Take Profit in points	100
123	Stop Loss at points 0 disable	0
1/2	Lots multiplier	1.2
123	starting distance	100
1/2	distance multiplier	1.2

**Manual magic number:** Identification numbering ONLY for operations generated through this function differs from operations automatically opened by the robot by making it not incur management conflicts.

**Type of negotiation:** Being able to choose 2 grid options applied to manual orders, to the market, or pending order.

**Take profit in points:** Take profit value.

**Stop loss at points 0 disable:** Stop loss setting, being at "0" keeps orders without stop loss.

**Lot multiplier:** Martingale applied to grid operations.

**Starting distance:** Value for the first distance that will also serve as a reference for the application of the distance increase.

**Multiplied distance:** It has multiplication calculation similar to martingale, but is applied to the initial distance. Example.:

Initial distance 100

Distance multiplier: 1.2

$100 \times 1.2 = 120 - \underline{120} \times 1.2 = 144 - \underline{144} \times 1.2 = 173...$

## Section 14: Indicators

ab	=====	===== Indicators =====
123	Indicator confluence counter	1

**Indicator confluence counter:** Being at "0" (Zero), it will cause the robot to not evaluate any criteria for opening operations.

Any value above zero the robot will consider for confluence of indicators to perform operations. In this session the robot has 13 indicators for signal analysis in order to refine its inputs in operations. If in the option above is 2, the robot will perform operations when there is the confluence of 2 indicators (regardless of what they are)

If you type, for example, the number 3, 4, 5... the algorithm will evaluate the confluence of the amount of indicators that is specified, however, if it finds a confluence with most of the indicators in quantity within the established in this option it will validate this and execute orders Example.:

Selected the confluence of 7 indicators for confluence, initially the robot will evaluate the 7, there is no confluence between the 7 indicators there will be the interpretative logic if 5 indicators indicate confluence and 2 no, it will perform the operation because most indicators within the specified amount have greater weight.

## Crossing moving averages

ab	=====	===== Cruzamento =====
	Use crossing	true
123	Sails after crossing	1
123	candle shift	0
123	Average period	current
ab	=====	=== Fast Moving Media ===
123	Fast moving average period	5
123	Fast Moving Average Shift	0
123	fast moving average method	Exponential
123	fast moving media price	Close price
ab	=====	=== Slow Moving Average ===
123	Slow period moving average	9
123	Moving Average Slow Moving	0
123	Slow moving average method	Exponential
123	Mobile Media Slow Price	Close price

**Use crossing:** (True) - Activates the use of the crossing of means. (False) - Keeps the indicator off.

**Sails after crossing:** Specifies how many candles after crossing will be given entry into the operation.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before crossing will be analyzed for signal validation.

**Average period:** What is the time frame of moving averages.

**Fast moving average:**

**Period:** What period is applied to the fast moving average

**Displacement:** Being at zero does not apply offset to moving average, above zero applies a deviation in the average.

**Method:** The method can be linear, exponential, smoothed, or simple.

**Price:** Specifies whether the average will be used in: Price close, Price opening, maximum, minimum, average price, typical price, or by weight.

## Slow moving average:

**Period:** What period is applied to the fast moving average.

**Displacement:** Being at zero does not apply offset to moving average, above zero applies a deviation in the average.

**Method:** The method can be linear, exponential, smoothed, or simple.

**Price:** Specifies whether the average will be used in: Price close, Price opening, maximum, minimum, average price, typical price, or by weight.

**Observation.:** Generally by conceptual standard the values applied in "Period" in the fast moving average are lower than those applied in the slow moving average, however, it does not become as a rule, but for insight at the time of choosing a configuration pattern of its own.

## HILO

ab	=====	===== Hilo =====
123	Trend Type	Trend
123	use hilo	false
123	time frame	30 Minutes
123	Periodo	13
123	Signal candle count	300
123	Candle shift	1

**Trend type:** Operations carried out against trend, or in favor of the trend.

**Use HILO:** (True) - Activates the use of the strategy. (False) - Keeps the strategy disabled.

**Period:** This option defines HILO expansion/contraction.

**Signal candle count:** Order cycle controller.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before the signal will be analyzed to validate the execution of an operation.

## RMI

ab	=====	===== RMI =====
123	Trend Type	Trend
	Use RMI	false
123	time frame	30 Minutes
123	Periodo	8
123	Mom	5
123	Minimum level	30
123	Maximum level	70
123	Candle shift	1

**Trend type:** Operations carried out against trend, or in favor of the trend.

**Use RMI:** (True) - Activates the use of the strategy. (False) - Keeps the strategy disabled.

**Period TF:** What is the time frame of the RMI.

**Period:** The RMI period.

**Mom:** The momentum period (with the value equal to 1 the indicator is identical to the RSI).

**Maximum level:** Level designated for over-purchase.

**Minimum level:** Designation for on-sale levels.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before the signal will be analyzed to validate the execution of an operation.

## CCI

ab	=====	===== CCI =====
123	Trend Type	Trend
	Use CCI	false
123	time frame	30 Minutes
123	Periodo	14
123	Tipo de preço	Close price
123	Minimum level	-100
123	Maximum level	100
123	Candle shift	1

**Trend type:** Operations carried out against trend, or in favor of the trend.

**Use CCI:** (False) - Keeps the indicator off. (True) - Enables the use of the indicator.

**Period TF:** What is the CCI time frame.

**Period:** The CCI period.

**Price type:** Specifies the application of calculations: Price close, Price opening, maximum, minimum, average price, typical price, or by weight.

**Maximum level:** Level designated for over-purchase.

**Minimum level:** Designation for on-sale levels.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before the signal will be analyzed to validate the execution of an operation.

## RSI

ab	=====	===== RSI =====
123	Trend Type	Trend
	Use RSI	true
123	time frame	1 Minute
123	Periodo	20
123	Tipo de preço	Close price
123	Minimum level	30
123	Maximum level	70
123	Candle shift	1

**Trend type:** Operations carried out against trend, or in favor of the trend.

**Use RSI:** (False) - Keeps the indicator off. (True) - Enables the use of the indicator.

**Period TF:** What is the RSI time frame.

**Price type:** Specifies the application of calculations: Price close, Price opening, maximum, minimum, average price, typical price, or by weight.

**Maximum level:** Level designated for over-purchase.

**Minimum level:** Designation for on-sale levels.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before the signal will be analyzed to validate the execution of an operation.

## Stochastic

ab	=====	===== Stochastic =====
123	Trend Type	Trend
	Use Stochastic	false
123	time frame	15 Minutes
123	Periodo K	5
123	Periodo D	3
123	Periodo Slow	3
123	metodo	Simple
123	price type	Low/High
123	Minimum level	20
123	Maximum level	80
123	Candle shift	1

**Trend type:** Operations carried out against trend, or in favor of the trend.

**Use stochastic:** (False) - Keeps the indicator off. (True) - Enables the use of the indicator.

**Period TF:** Qual o time frame do estocástico.

**Period K:** It is the fastest line, calculated by dividing between the closing price difference and the lowest minimum of the period.

**Period D:** It is the slowest line, representing the simple 3-day mobile median of the K Curve.

**Slow period:** Average period.

**method:** Specifies the application of calculations: Price close, Price opening, maximum, minimum, average price, typical price.

**Price type:** Defines whether the application will be at the maximum and minimum, or at the close of the price.

**Maximum level:** Level designated for over-purchase.

**Minimum level:** Designation for on-sale levels.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before the signal will be analyzed to validate the execution of an operation.

## MACD

ab =====	===== MACD tradicional =====
123 Trend Type	Trend
123 Use MACD tradicional	true
123 time frame	30 Minutes
123 fast EMA period	8
123 Slow EMA period	17
123 MACD SMA	9
123 Candle shift	1

**Trend type:** Operations carried out against trend, or in favor of the trend.

**Use traditional MACD:** (False) - Keeps the indicator off. (True) - Enables the use of the indicator.

**Period TF:** What is macd's time frame.

**Fast EMA period:** Period of rapid exponential moving average.

**Slow EMA period:** Period of slow exponential moving average.

**MACD SMA:** The result of subtracting the fast mean by the slow mean.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before the signal will be analyzed to validate the execution of an operation.

### MACD Divergence

ab	=====	===== MACD divergência =====
123	Trend Type	Trend
	Use MACD divergência	true
123	time frame	15 Minutes
123	fast EMA period	8
123	Slow EMA period	17
123	MACD SMA	9
	classic divergence	true
	hidden divergence	true
	Expanded Divergence	true
123	Candle shift	1

**Trend type:** Operations carried out against trend, or in favor of the trend.

**Use MACD Divergence:** (False) - Keeps the indicator off. (True) - Enables the use of the indicator.

**Period TF:** What is the time frame of macd divergence.

**Fast EMA period:** Period of rapid exponential moving average.

**Slow EMA period:** Period of slow exponential moving average.

**MACD SMA:** The result of subtracting the fast mean by the slow mean.

**Classic divergence:** (True) - Enabled. (False) - Off.

**Hidden divergence:** (True) - Enabled. (False) - Off.

**Expanded divergence:** (True) - Enabled. (False) - Off.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before the signal will be analyzed to validate the execution of an operation.

### Bollinger Bands

ab =====	===== Bandas de Bollinger =====
123 Trend Type	Trend
123 Use Bandas de Bollinger	true
123 time frame	30 Minutes
123 Periodo	7
123 Desvio	2.0
123 Move	0
123 price type	Close price
123 Candle shift	1

**Trend type:** Operations carried out against trend, or in favor of the trend.

**Use Bollinger Bands:** (False) - Keeps the indicator off. (True) - Enables the use of the indicator.

**Period TF:** What is the time frame of the Band.

**Period:** Period for applying the calculations.

**Detour:** Standard deviation of the bands in relation to the central mean.

**Move:** Offset applied to the calculation of the mean.

**Price type:** Defines whether the application will be at the maximum and minimum, or at the close of the price.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before the signal will be analyzed to validate the execution of an operation.

## Zig – Zag

ab	=====	===== Zig Zag =====
123	Trend Type	Trend
123	Use Zig Zag	false
123	time frame	15 Minutes
123	Depth	12
123	Deviation	5
123	Backstep	3
123	Candle shift	1

**Trend type:** Operações realizadas Contra tendência, ou à favor da tendência.

**Use Zig - Zag:** (False) - Keeps the indicator off. (True) - Enables the use of the indicator.

**TF period:** What is zig's time frame - Zag.

**Depth:** Sets the minimum interval at which the indicator will draw a new end if the deviation setting is met. It is measured in the number of candlesticks, the default setting is 12.

**Deviation:** Sets the minimum price change required for the indicator to form a high/low on the chart. It values in %, by default, set to 5.

**Backtest:** It is the minimum number of candles that must divide two local extremes. In this range, new maximums /lows will not be obtained if they differ from the previous ones to the deviation size. The default setting is 3.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before the signal will be analyzed to validate the execution of an operation.

### MFI – Money Flow Index

ab	=====	===== Money Flow Index =====
123	Trend Type	Trend
123	Use Money Flow Index	false
123	time frame	1 Hour
123	Periodo	14
123	MFI Centerline	50
123	Candle shift	1

**Trend type:** Operations carried out against trend, or in favor of the trend.

**Use Money Flow Index:** (False) - Keeps the indicator off. (True) - Enables the use of the indicator.

**TF period:** What is the mfi time frame.

**Period:** Money Flow Index metric period.

**MFI center line:** Level that divides the bearish bias with the bullish bias.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before the signal will be analyzed to validate the execution of an operation.

### ATR – With moving average

ab	=====	===== ATR com média móvel =====
	Use ATR with MA	false
	time frame	4 Hours
	ATR Período	14
	Moving average period	100
	Moving average method	Simple
	Candle shift	1

**Use ATR with MA:** (False) - Keeps the indicator off. (True) - Enables the use of the indicator.

**TF period:** What is the time frame of the ATR.

**ATR Period:** Standard Average True Range analysis period.

**Moving average period:** Standard period of the moving average that makes up the ATR

**Moving average method:** Specifies the application of calculations: Price close, Price opening, maximum, minimum, average price, typical price.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before the signal will be analyzed to validate the execution of an operation.

### Keltner channel

ab	=====	===== Keltner Channel =====
123	Trend Type	Trend
123	Use Keltner	true
123	time frame	15 Minutes
123	Keltner Input	Disruption
123	Perido	19

**Trend type:** Operations carried out against trend, or in favor of the trend.

**Use Keltner:** (False) - Keeps the indicator off. (True) - Enables the use of the indicator.

**TF period:** What is keltner channel time frame.

**Keltner Input:** Indicates how orders will be opened and may be:

**(Disruption)** – As soon as the price closes on the breakup of the external bands there will be start in the operation.

**(Tap)** – The price when touching the bands is higher or lower there will be start of operation the direction is set in the first itme of this indicator.

**Period:** Channel average period.

## Section 15: Moving average of support

ab	=====	===Mobile Average support ===
	buy above average and sell below ave...	false
	time frame	4 Hours
	Moving average period	33
	Moving average displacement	0
	fast moving average method	Simple
	fast moving media price	Close price
	distance to sell above average and bu...	false
	separation points	1500
	Candle shift	1

Unlike the crossing of moving averages of section 14 (indicators), this parameter has the function of directing the position of the robot operations.

When activating a moving average is plotted on the chart and will act as a guide, signals for entry into operations that are ABOVE the configured moving average will cause the robot to perform only purchases, so signals for entry into operations that are BELOW the configured moving average will cause the robot to perform only sales operations.

**Buy above average and sell bellow average:** (False) - Keeps the average support off. (True) - Enables the use of the average.

**TF period:** What time frame will the moving average be entered.

**Moving average period:** Moving average calculation period

**Moving average displacement:** Offset from the average to the price applied as the basis of the calculation.

**Fast moving average method:** Defines whether the average will be simple, exponential, Smoothed or linear.

**Fast moving price:** Specifies the application of calculations: Price close, Price opening, maximum, minimum, average price, typical price.

**Distance to sell above average...:** (True) - Activates the function of performing operations contrary to the trend specified by the average. (False) - Disables the function of opening operations contrary to those specified by the average.

**Separation points:** Defines the amount of distance points from the mean that will be required to perform operations in the opposite direction to those executed in the directional pattern of the mean.

**Candle shift:** How many candles before the signal will be analyzed to validate the execution of an operation.

## Section 16: Grids, Pip step and Lot Multiplier

### Grids, Pip steps and multipliers from 1 to 10

ab) =====	=== Grid Pip Step ===
ab) =====	=== Pip Step 2 ===
123 Distance	150
1/2 Lots multiplier	1.0
ab) =====	=== Pip Step 3 ===
123 Distance	150
1/2 Lots multiplier	1.0
ab) =====	=== Pip Step 4 ===
123 Distance	180
1/2 Lots multiplier	1.44
ab) =====	=== Pip Step 5 ===
123 Distance	180
1/2 Lots multiplier	1.0
ab) =====	=== Pip Step 6 ===
123 Distance	200
1/2 Lots multiplier	1.44
ab) =====	=== Pip Step 7 ===
123 Distance	200
1/2 Lots multiplier	1.44
ab) =====	=== Pip Step 8 ===
123 Distance	250
1/2 Lots multiplier	1.44
ab) =====	=== Pip Step 9 ===
123 Distance	250
1/2 Lots multiplier	1.44
ab) =====	=== Pip Step 10 ===
123 Distance	300
1/2 Lots multiplier	1.44

**Distance:** Spacing between each grid order executed

**Lot Multiplier:** Multiplication done on top of the configured initial batch ([page 6](#))

## Grids, Pip steps and multipliers from 11 to 20

ab	=====	=== Pip Step 11 ===
123	Distance	300
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 44 ===
123	Distance	300
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 13 ===
123	Distance	300
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 14 ===
123	Distance	400
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 15 ===
123	Distance	400
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 16 ===
123	Distance	400
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 17 ===
123	Distance	500
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 18 ===
123	Distance	500
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 19 ===
123	Distance	500
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 20 ===

**Distance:** Spacing between each grid order executed

**Lot Multiplier:** Multiplication done on top of the configured initial batch ([page 6](#))

**Observation:** Each distance and lot factor have independent configurations, that is, it can be adjusted with different values allowing a huge range of combinations for execution of orders, distances and martingale factors applied. It is important to note that any and all adjustments have to be tested on backtest and demo account for certification of robot performance, REMEMBER, any and all results is the sole responsibility of the operator, so make use of the robot aware that it will do what you configure in it and nothing more.

## Grids, Pip steps and multipliers from 21 to 30

ab	=====	=== Pip Step 21 ===
123	Distance	500
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 22 ===
123	Distance	500
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 23 ===
123	Distance	500
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 24 ===
123	Distance	500
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 25 ===
123	Distance	500
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 26 ===
123	Distance	500
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 27 ===
123	Distance	500
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 28 ===
123	Distance	500
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 29 ===
123	Distance	500
123	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 30 ===

**Distance:** Spacing between each grid order executed

**Lot Multiplier:** Multiplication done on top of the configured initial batch ([page 6](#))

**Observation:** Each distance and lot factor have independent configurations, that is, it can be adjusted with different values allowing a huge range of combinations for execution of orders, distances and martingale factors applied. It is important to note that any and all adjustments have to be tested on backtest and demo account for certification of robot performance, REMEMBER, any and all results is the sole responsibility of the operator, so make use of the robot aware that it will do what you configure in it and nothing more.

## Grids, Pip steps and multipliers from 31 to 35

ab	=====	=== Pip Step 31 ===
123	Distance	500
1/2	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 32 ===
123	Distance	500
1/2	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 33 ===
123	Distance	500
1/2	Lots multiplier	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 34 ===
123	Distance	500
1/2	Lots do lote	1.44
ab	=====	=== Pip Step 35 ===
123	Distance	500
1/2	Lots multiplier	1.44

**Distance:** Spacing between each grid order executed

**Lot Multiplier:** Multiplication done on top of the configured initial batch ([page 6](#))

**Observation:** Each distance and lot factor have independent configurations, that is, it can be adjusted with different values allowing a huge range of combinations for execution of orders, distances and martingale factors applied. It is important to note that any and all adjustments have to be tested on backtest and demo account for certification of robot performance, REMEMBER, any and all results is the sole responsibility of the operator, so make use of the robot aware that it will do what you configure in it and nothing more.

## Section 17: Panel Settings

 =====	=== Painel ===
 activate panel	true
 Clearance from the Panel	120
 Panel width	515
 Panel height	410

**Activated panel:** (True) - Plots the robot panel on the chart. (False) - Disables the chart panel, but keeps the robot running normally.

**Clarence from the panel:** Adjust the distance that the panel will be away from the left edge of the chart.

**Panel width:** Adjust the width of the panel on the chart, the lower the value, the less wide the panel will be (there will be information cuts if it becomes too narrow).

**Panel height:** Adjust the panel height on the chart, the lower the value, the lower the panel height (there will be information cuts if it falls far below the optimal width value).