

ZONETRADERPRO

NinjaTrader 8 Instructional Trading Manual

**Learn what each tool measures how the tools work
together and what to do next**

Prepared for ZoneTraderPro customers

September 2026

How to Use This Manual

VERY IMPORTANT — INSTALLATION

ZoneTraderPro will provide the current release as a single ZIP file. Install it the normal NinjaTrader way: from the NinjaTrader Control Center, choose Tools, then Import, then NinjaScript Add-On, and select the supplied ZIP file. Let NinjaTrader complete the import and restart if prompted.

Do not uninstall or delete any prior ZoneTraderPro files. The current release depends on them; removing earlier ZoneTraderPro components will break the installation. Import the new ZIP on top of the existing files and leave the previous files in place.

Read the market in a repeatable order

This manual is designed to teach decisions, not menus. Each chapter begins with the market question an indicator answers. It then shows what the customer sees, how to read it, what to compare it with, and the mistake most likely to cause a bad interpretation.

Parameters appear only when changing them changes the meaning, timing, history, or validity of the reading. Cosmetic options and rarely changed inputs belong in the setup appendix, not in the middle of a trading lesson.

THE CENTRAL RULE

Price is the result. Delta Strength is pressure. Each tool examines a different part of the relationship. No color, number, or marker should be interpreted without price, location, and time.

What this manual will not do

- It will not turn every indicator color into a trade signal.
- It will not imply that several matching colors create a guaranteed trade.
- It will not hide failed, delayed, or cancelled warnings.
- It will not teach old parameter screens as though they are the product.
- It will not publish proprietary formulas or internal thresholds that customers do not need in order to read the tools correctly.

RISK DISCLOSURE

Futures trading involves substantial risk of loss and is not suitable for every investor. Examples in this manual are educational. They do not promise that the same condition will produce the same outcome in the future.

Contents

Section	Subject
Part 1	The ZoneTraderPro Reading Framework
1	A Market Story Not a Color Vote
2	The Six Step Reading Routine
3	When the Software Knew
Part 2	The Delta Strength Suite
4	Original Delta Strength
5	Flow Ribbon
6	Leg Pressure
7	Session Pressure
8	Absorption Meter
9	Leg Ledger
10	Level Verdict
11	Pullback
12	Price Pressure Oscillator
13	Reading the Suite Together
Part 3	Market Internals and Accumulation Distribution
14	TRCF TICK Context
15	AccumDist
Part 4	Price Structure and Patterns
16	Zones and Location

17	Trend Reversal Exhaustion and Broken Reversal
Part 5	Divergence and Live Order Flow
18	Cumulative Delta Divergence
19	Volumetric Order Flow Patterns
Part 6	Setup BloodHound and Reference
20	Using BloodHound
21	Parameters That Change Meaning
22	A Complete Trade Review
Appendices	Quick Reference Glossary Troubleshooting and Risk Disclosure

The ZoneTraderPro Reading Framework

A repeatable process before any indicator chapter

THE PRODUCT IDEA

ZoneTraderPro does not ask one indicator to explain the whole market. Price structure identifies location. Delta Strength measures pressure. Relationship tools test what that pressure accomplished. TICK tools add independent market context.

A Market Story Not a Color Vote

What is the market doing and why does this reading matter here

The same indicator reading can mean very different things at a fresh high, a fresh low, the middle of a range, the regular session open, or a thin after-hours period. The first job is therefore not to read the indicator. The first job is to describe price and location.

The five layers

Layer	Question	Examples
Price	Direction and progress	Rising falling stalling breaking or testing
Structure	Location	Trend leg level high low range edge or target
Pressure	Delta Strength	Bullish bearish building fading or mixed
Relationship	Effort versus result	Confirming disagreeing efficient or absorbed
Context	Session and TICK	Supportive challenged neutral or changing

DO NOT COUNT VOTES

Five green displays do not make a guaranteed long. Five red displays do not make a guaranteed short. Each display answers a different question. Agreement can strengthen a market story; disagreement can reveal that the tools are remembering different parts of the move.

FIGURE 1

The complete ZoneTraderPro workspace

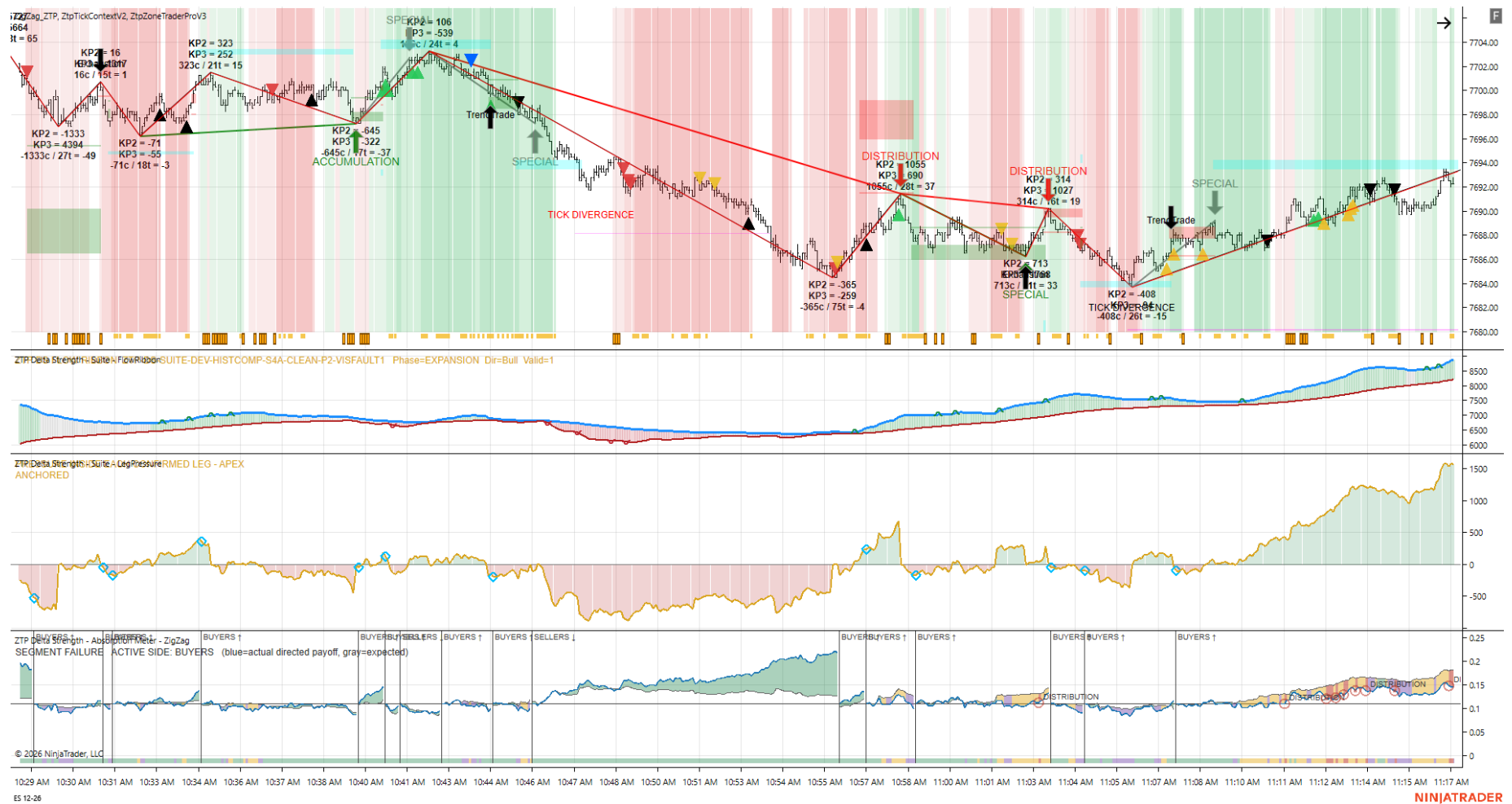


Figure 1 Price and structure remain the frame; the lower panels answer different pressure and effort-versus-result questions.

Main price pane: price, structure, TICK context backgrounds, and accumulation or distribution markings.

Flow Ribbon: immediate directional pressure and phase.

Leg Pressure: the confirmed structural leg from its selected anchor.

Absorption Meter: actual directed payoff compared with expected payoff.

This overview is a layer map, not a claim that every Suite display is present. Session Pressure, Leg Ledger, Level Verdict, Pullback, and PPO are taught in their own chapters.

The Six Step Reading Routine

What should I look at first and what should I do next

- 1 Describe price without using indicator words. Is it rising, falling, stalling, breaking a level, retesting, or rotating?
- 2 Identify location. Is price at a structural zone, a prior high or low, the middle of a range, or a session boundary?
- 3 Read the pressure tool that matches the question. Use Flow Ribbon for immediate pressure, Leg Pressure for the current structural leg, and Session Pressure for the session backdrop.
- 4 Compare effort with result. Use PPO and Absorption Meter to ask whether the pressure is accomplishing what price should normally show.
- 5 Read structural memory and event quality. Use Leg Ledger, Level Verdict, and Pullback for comparison, acceptance, rejection, building, and fading.
- 6 Add independent context. Read TRCF and AccumDist without confusing them with Delta Strength. Then decide whether the full story is compatible, conflicted, or incomplete.

Three acceptable conclusions

Conclusion	Meaning	Trader response
Compatible	The independent readings fit the same market story.	Continue monitoring for entry risk and invalidation.
Conflicted	The readings disagree because they use different windows or memories.	Identify which tool changed first and which still carries older information.
Incomplete	The evidence is mixed or the location is poor.	Doing nothing is a valid decision.

When the Software Knew

Was this visible at the time or labeled after confirmation

Historical charts can make every turn look obvious. A responsible manual separates information that was fixed on the bar from information that could only be associated with an earlier high or low after confirmation.

Term	Plain meaning
Finished bar	A closed bar. Bar-close readings are fixed and published in order.
Candidate apex	The running high or low while a structural move is still developing. It can move.
Confirmation C0	The bar where the earlier apex is confirmed as a turn.
Apex back-label	After confirmation, a completed leg may be displayed from the earlier apex. That is bookkeeping, not advance knowledge.
LIVE leg	The Leg Ledger move happening now. It remains provisional until the move finishes.
Held state	A state can remain active after the first trigger weakens. Persistence does not mean a new signal fired on every bar.

THE HONESTY TEST

When explaining a chart, separate observation, interpretation, and outcome. Never write that an indicator predicted the exact move that followed.

The Delta Strength Suite

Nine tools built around pressure structure and price response

The Suite is not eight versions of the same signal. Each tool asks a different question and keeps a different amount of market memory.

Tool	Primary question
Original Delta Strength	What buying or selling pressure is present?
Flow Ribbon	What is live Delta Strength pressure doing now?
Leg Pressure	How much pressure has built inside this structural leg?
Session Pressure	What has Delta Strength added up to during this session?
Absorption Meter	Is the active side getting enough favorable price payoff for its effort?
Leg Ledger	How does the current or completed move compare with earlier structural moves?
Level Verdict	Did price accept or reject the level it tested?
Pullback	Is the directional push building or fading?
PPO	What is Delta Strength doing relative to price?

Original Delta Strength

What pressure exists beneath the bar

Delta Strength is the proprietary ZoneTraderPro measure of buying and selling pressure. It is not the raw delta of the bar. A bar can have positive raw delta while Delta Strength is negative, or negative raw delta while Delta Strength is positive, because the two measurements are not the same thing.

KEEP THE HIERARCHY CLEAN

Delta Strength equals pressure. Price equals result. PPO compares pressure with price. Do not redefine Delta Strength as PPO.

The reading sequence

- 1 Start with price. Describe the bar and the surrounding price move.
- 2 Read the display. Read the sign, size, change, and whether the reading is based on adequate activity.
- 3 Compare. Compare Delta Strength with raw bar delta, nearby DS readings, price progress, and structure.
- 4 Form the interpretation. Decide whether the pressure supports price, conflicts with raw delta, or reveals a fight that price alone hides.
- 5 Wait for new information. Do not turn a condition into a prediction.

MOST COMMON MISTAKE

Treating one large Delta Strength number as a complete trade decision.

Parameters that matter

- Tape reconstruction and minimum order-size filters matter because they change which activity enters the pressure calculation.
- Tick Replay and days loaded matter because the engine needs the required historical tick data.
- Volume-relative labels matter only if the current shipping build still uses them. Current screenshots and settings will verify this before final publication.

FIGURE 2

Delta Strength versus raw bar delta

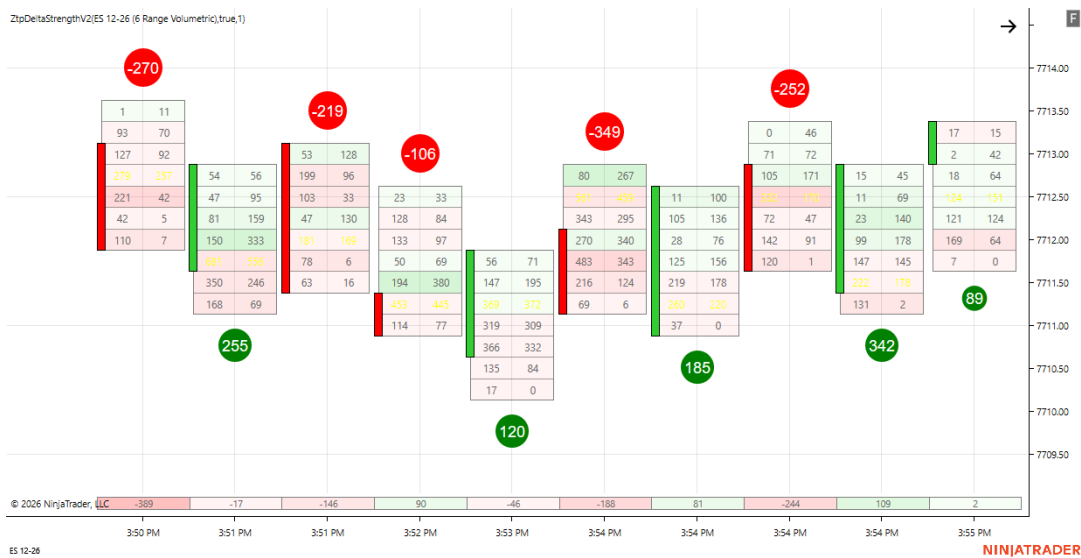


Figure 2 Each circled value is the bar's Delta Strength reading; the row along the bottom of the panel is the bar's raw delta. On the second and fifth bars from the left the two measures disagree in sign.

Why the two measures disagree

Delta Strength is not the raw delta of the bar. Raw delta counts aggressive buying against aggressive selling and reports the net. Delta Strength weighs how that activity was distributed and how effectively it moved price, so the two can point in opposite directions on the same bar. When they disagree, the raw delta describes who hit the tape harder while Delta Strength describes whether that effort actually built directional pressure.

Two bars in Figure 2 show the disagreement directly:

Second bar from the left: raw delta is -17 — net selling — yet Delta Strength reads $+255$. Aggressive sellers won the tape by a small margin, but the selling failed to build downward pressure, so Delta Strength stayed firmly positive.

Fifth bar from the left: raw delta is -46 — again net selling — yet Delta Strength reads $+120$. The bar printed negative delta, but the pressure measurement remained positive because the selling did not translate into effective downside.

The lesson is that a negative raw delta does not guarantee a negative Delta Strength, and a positive raw delta does not guarantee a positive Delta Strength. Read Delta Strength as pressure and read raw delta as the net of aggression; use price, location, and time to decide which one the market is confirming.

Flow Ribbon

What is live Delta Strength pressure doing now

Flow Ribbon tracks three Delta Strength references that react at different speeds. The ribbon shows how those fast, medium, and slow pressure references line up and how far apart they are.

TWO SEPARATE READINGS

Direction tells which side is currently qualified. Phase describes what the three references are doing. Bull plus Compression is possible. Bear plus Compression is possible. Compression is not automatically a reversal.

Direction

- Bull means bullish pressure is the last qualified direction.
- Bear means bearish pressure is the last qualified direction.
- Neutral means neither side currently qualifies.

Phase

Phase	What changed	How to use it
Invalid	The display is still warming up.	Wait for valid data.
Compression	The references are moving closer together.	Pressure organization is narrowing; no automatic reversal.
Transition	There is no clean alignment.	The immediate pressure story is mixed.
Expansion	The references are spreading with a confirmed side.	Directional pressure is becoming more organized.
Re acceleration	The spread expands again in the same direction.	A renewed pulse within the established direction.
Failure	A confirmed directional flip occurred.	The prior immediate-pressure condition failed.

The reading sequence

- 1 Start with price. Identify whether price is progressing, stalling, or pulling back.
- 2 Read the display. Read Direction and Phase as separate fields, then look at ribbon width and one-time pulse markers.
- 3 Compare. Compare the immediate pressure with Leg Pressure and price response.

- 4 Form the interpretation. Decide whether the current pressure is organized, compressing, transitioning, re-accelerating, or failing.
- 5 Wait for new information. Do not turn a condition into a prediction.

MOST COMMON MISTAKE

Calling Compression bearish or treating Expansion as guaranteed continuation.

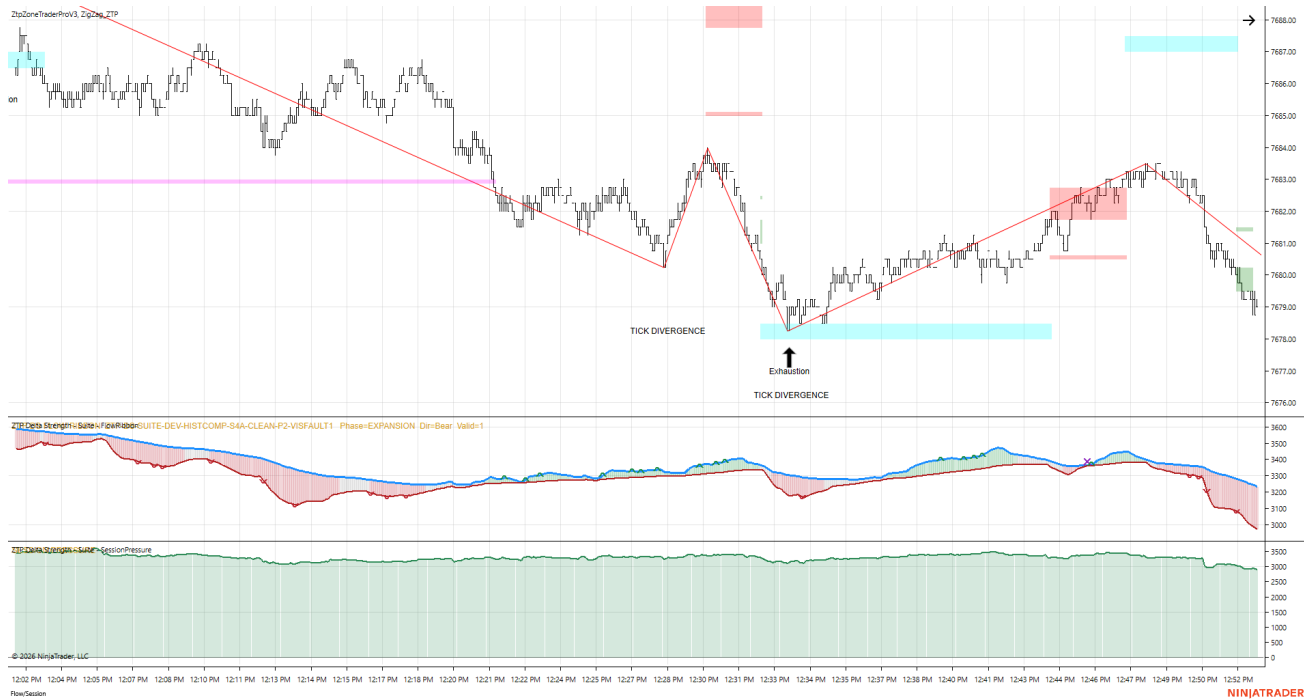


Figure 3 Flow Ribbon Direction and Phase. Read the status line first, then confirm the direction, phase, ribbon width, and price response.

Leg Pressure

How much pressure has built inside this structural move

A structural leg is one move between confirmed turning points. Leg Pressure adds Delta Strength through that move so the current leg can be judged as a unit rather than as a pile of unrelated bars.

The two anchor modes

Mode	What it means
Confirmation anchored	Starts at C0, the bar where the turn is confirmed. It answers how much pressure has built since the turn became known. NOTHING IS REDRAWN
Apex anchored	Associates the completed leg with the earlier high or low that later became the confirmed apex. The earlier point was not known as final at the time. IS REDRAWN BASED ON NEWLY FORMED APEX AS ITS BASE

APEX MODE DOES NOT SEE THE FUTURE

The candidate high or low can move until confirmation. When the turn is confirmed, the completed leg can be drawn from the earlier apex. That historical association is not advance knowledge.

The reading sequence

- 1 Start with price. Identify the structural leg and whether its anchor has been confirmed.
- 2 Read the display. Read the signed cumulative pressure curve and the active anchor mode.
- 3 Compare. Compare this leg with price progress and the previous comparable leg.
- 4 Form the interpretation. Decide whether pressure is building with the move, building against it, or failing to produce proportional price progress.
- 5 Wait for new information. Do not turn a condition into a prediction.

MOST COMMON MISTAKE

Calling a reset repainting, or assuming Apex mode is more accurate than Confirmation mode.

FIGURE 4

Leg Pressure in Apex and Confirmation modes

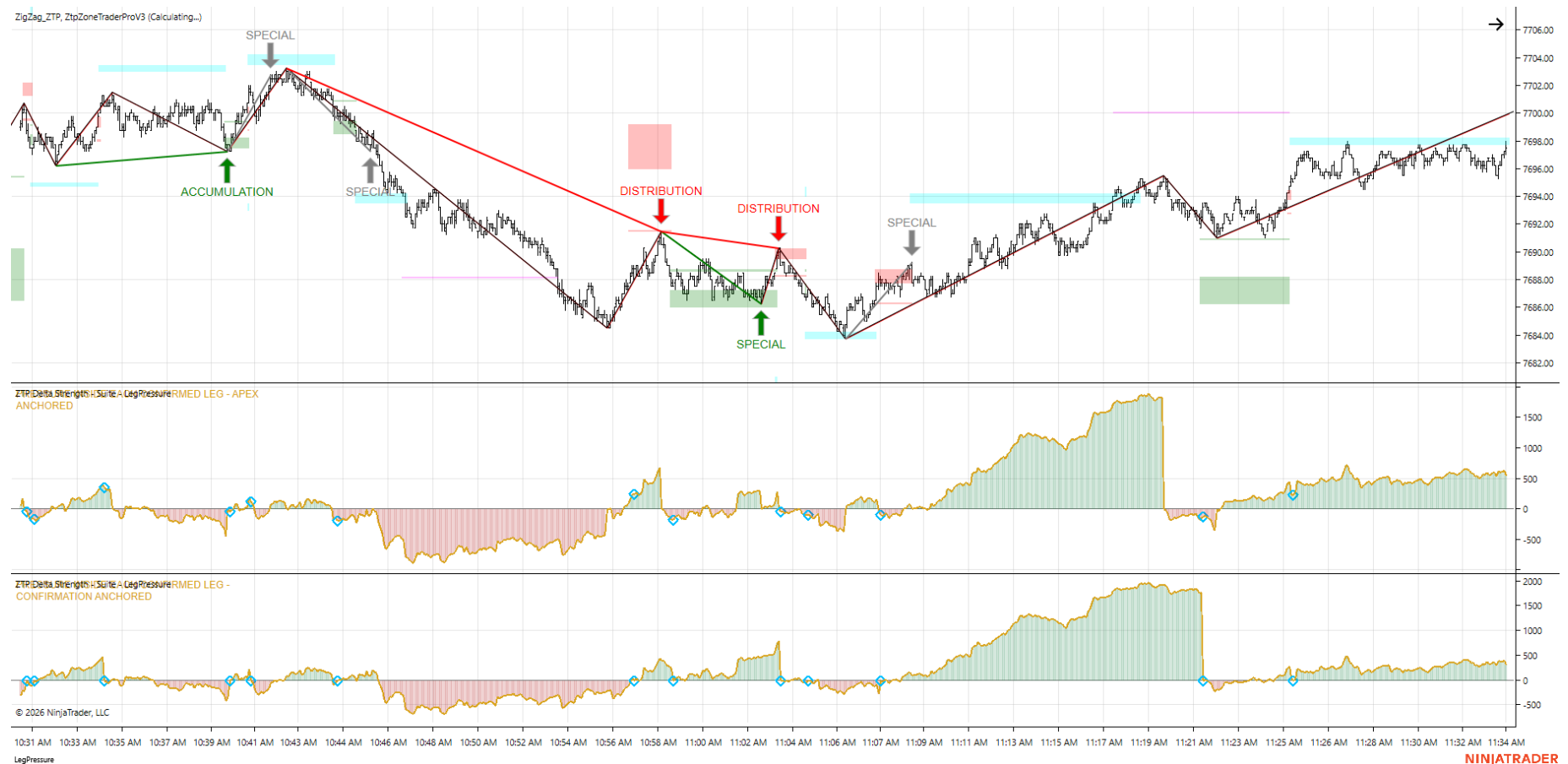


Figure 4 The market sequence is identical; only the structural point from which each leg begins accumulating has changed.

Upper panel Apex Anchored: after confirmation, the completed leg is associated with the earlier price apex and includes pressure from that structural turning point.

Lower panel Confirmation Anchored: the leg begins at C0, when the earlier candidate apex becomes a confirmed turn and the new leg is knowable in real time.

Cyan diamonds: mark the confirmation or reset boundaries used by the structural-leg calculation; the corresponding price apex occurred earlier.

What should agree: the panels describe the same completed turns, but their curve shape and magnitude can differ because the accumulation windows begin on different bars.

Reading rule: Apex mode does not identify the final apex in advance. Also compare numeric values rather than the apparent panel height because each panel may use its own vertical scale.

Session Pressure

What has Delta Strength added up to during this trading session

Session Pressure is the session backdrop. It is one running total of Delta Strength from the start of the configured trading session. It does not reset at each structural turn.

READ TWO THINGS

Level and trajectory are independent. The total can be negative and rising, or positive and falling. A zero crossing changes the sign of the accumulated total; it is not a prediction.

Condition	What it says	What it does not say
Positive rising	Positive total becoming more positive	Bullish pressure is still adding.
Positive falling	Positive total giving back	The session remains positive but is weakening.
Negative falling	Negative total becoming more negative	Bearish pressure is still adding.
Negative rising	Negative total improving	The session remains negative but bearish pressure is being reduced.

The reading sequence

- 1 Start with price. Describe the current move and note where the configured session began.
- 2 Read the display. Read the total relative to zero and its current trajectory.
- 3 Compare. Compare the session backdrop with Flow Ribbon and the current structural leg.
- 4 Form the interpretation. Decide whether the current move agrees with or fights the pressure accumulated earlier in the session.
- 5 Wait for new information. Do not turn a condition into a prediction.

MOST COMMON MISTAKE

Treating the session reset as a market event, or reading the sign without the trajectory.

FIGURE 5

Flow Ribbon and Session Pressure on one tab

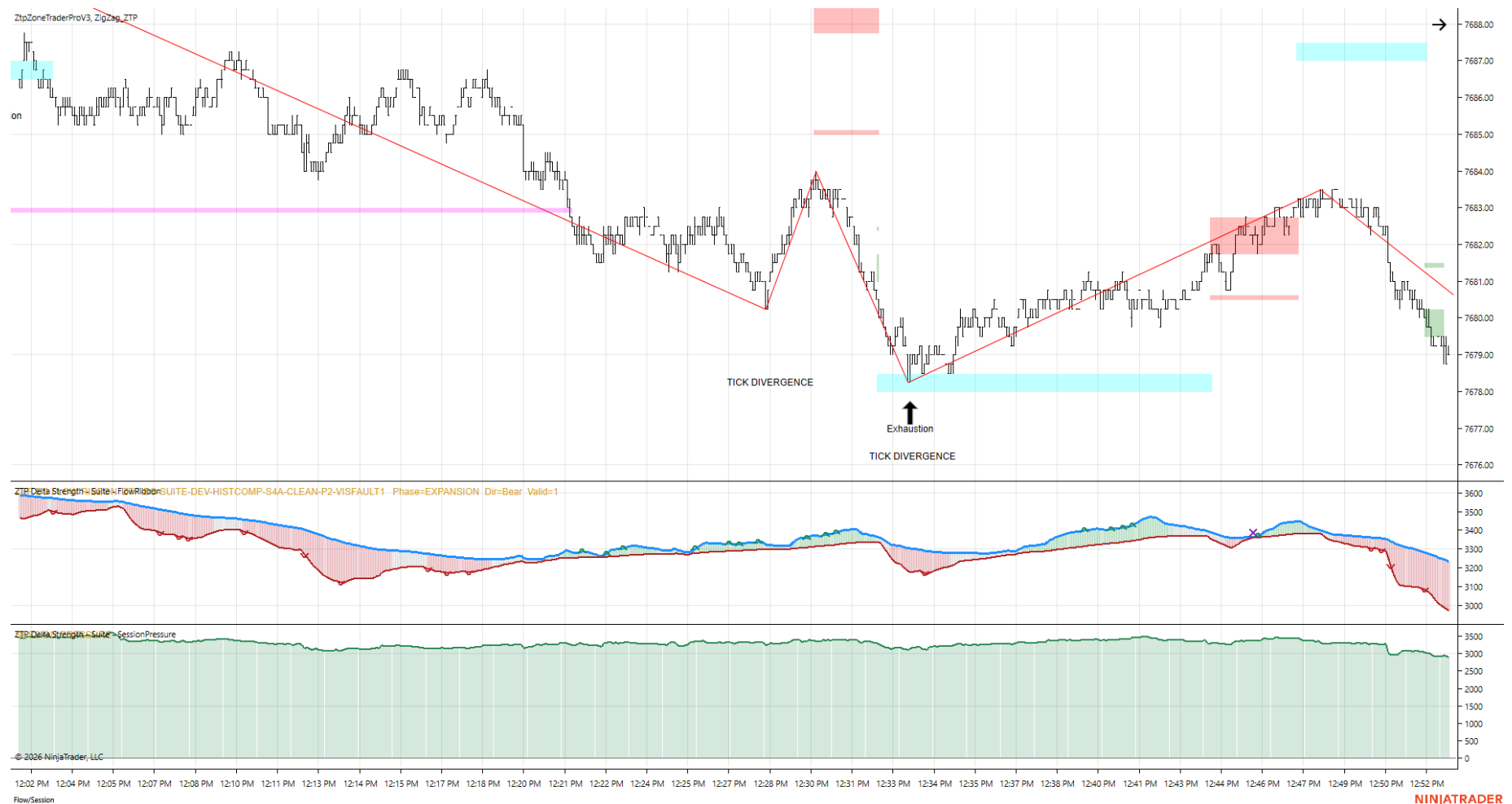


Figure 5 Immediate pressure has turned bearish while the accumulated session total remains positive but is falling.

Read Flow first: the status line shows Expansion, Bear, and Valid 1, so immediate bearish pressure is qualified and widening.

Then read Session: the total remains above zero, but its downward trajectory shows that the earlier positive session advantage is being reduced.

Return to price: price rolls over after the rally and begins a new decline as the Flow Ribbon expands bearishly.

Interpret the difference: the tools are not contradicting each other; the immediate window changed before the session-long total could cross zero.

Customer lesson: positive does not always mean strengthening. Always read the sign and the trajectory, then compare the session backdrop with the faster Flow Ribbon.

Absorption Meter

Is the active side getting paid for its pressure

Absorption Meter compares Delta Strength effort with favorable price payoff. Large effort with matching progress is efficient. Large effort with poor progress is different. When the shortfall is meaningful and persists while the side is still pushing, the tool can identify an absorption condition.

SMALL EFFORT IS NOT ABSORPTION

Little price movement after little effort is ordinary inactivity. Absorption requires meaningful effort first.

Active side is not market direction

- BUYERS means buyer-directed effort is being measured. It does not automatically mean bullish.
- SELLERS means seller-directed effort is being measured. It does not automatically mean bearish.
- Buyers can be efficient or absorbed. Sellers can be efficient or absorbed.

Lifecycle

State	Meaning	Customer lesson
Calibrating	Not enough valid reference history	Do not judge the meter yet.
Efficient	The active side receives reasonable payoff	Pressure and result are proportionate.
Building	Payoff is deteriorating	Early evidence, not confirmed absorption.
Accumulation or Distribution	Payoff failure qualifies	Sellers absorbed suggests accumulation; buyers absorbed suggests distribution.
Segment Failure	The campaign failed under meter rules	Not the same lifecycle point as Building.

Modes

Mode	Purpose
ZigZag	Measures the current buyer or seller campaign from a structural or flow anchor.
ContinuousDS	Compares completed eligible campaigns with causal historical campaign behavior. The current campaign is excluded from its own reference.

The reading sequence

- 1 Start with price. Identify price direction and the active side being measured.
- 2 Read the display. Compare actual favorable payoff with expected payoff and read the lifecycle state.
- 3 Compare. Check that real effort exists and compare the result with PPO, Leg Pressure, and location.
- 4 Form the interpretation. Decide whether effort is efficient, beginning to underperform, or qualifying as absorption.
- 5 Wait for new information. Do not turn a condition into a prediction.

MOST COMMON MISTAKE

Reading every actual-versus-expected gap as confirmed absorption.

FIGURE 6

Accumulation before upside expansion

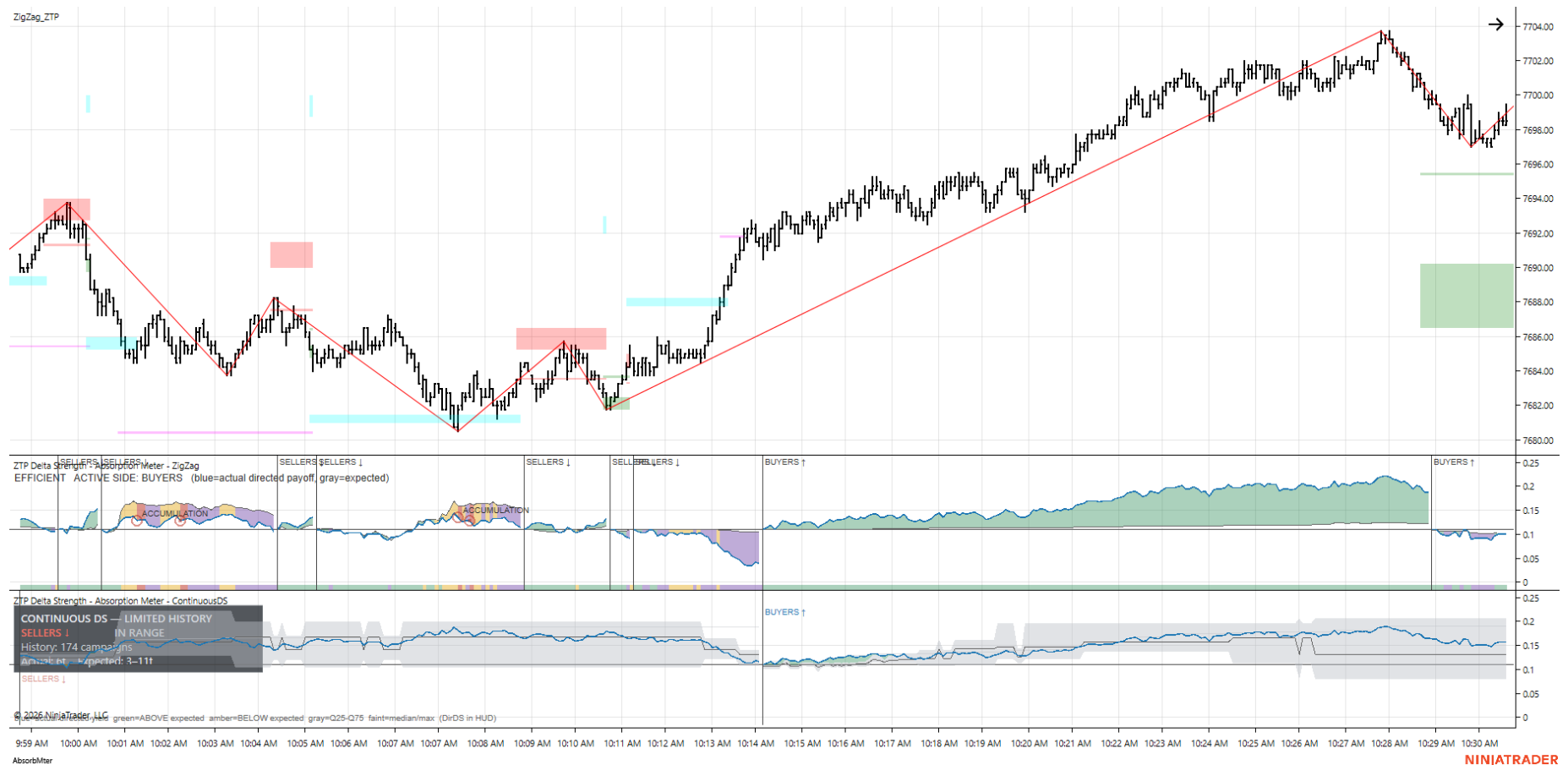


Figure 6 Two accumulation readings develop during seller campaigns before price finally expands higher.

Identify the measured side: the accumulation labels occur while seller-directed campaigns are being evaluated; they describe seller effort failing to earn sufficient downside payoff.

Read actual versus expected: the blue line is actual favorable payoff and the gray reference is expected payoff; qualification depends on the campaign rules, not on one brief line crossing.

Notice the delay: price continues rotating after the first accumulation reading, and a later accumulation develops before the strong upside break.

Use both modes correctly: the ZigZag panel isolates structural campaigns while ContinuousDS adds historical campaign context; they answer related but different questions.

Customer lesson: accumulation is a condition, not exact timing. It says seller effort is underperforming; price structure and renewed buyer progress are still needed before treating the market as moving higher.

FIGURE 6B

Distribution before a scheduled news event

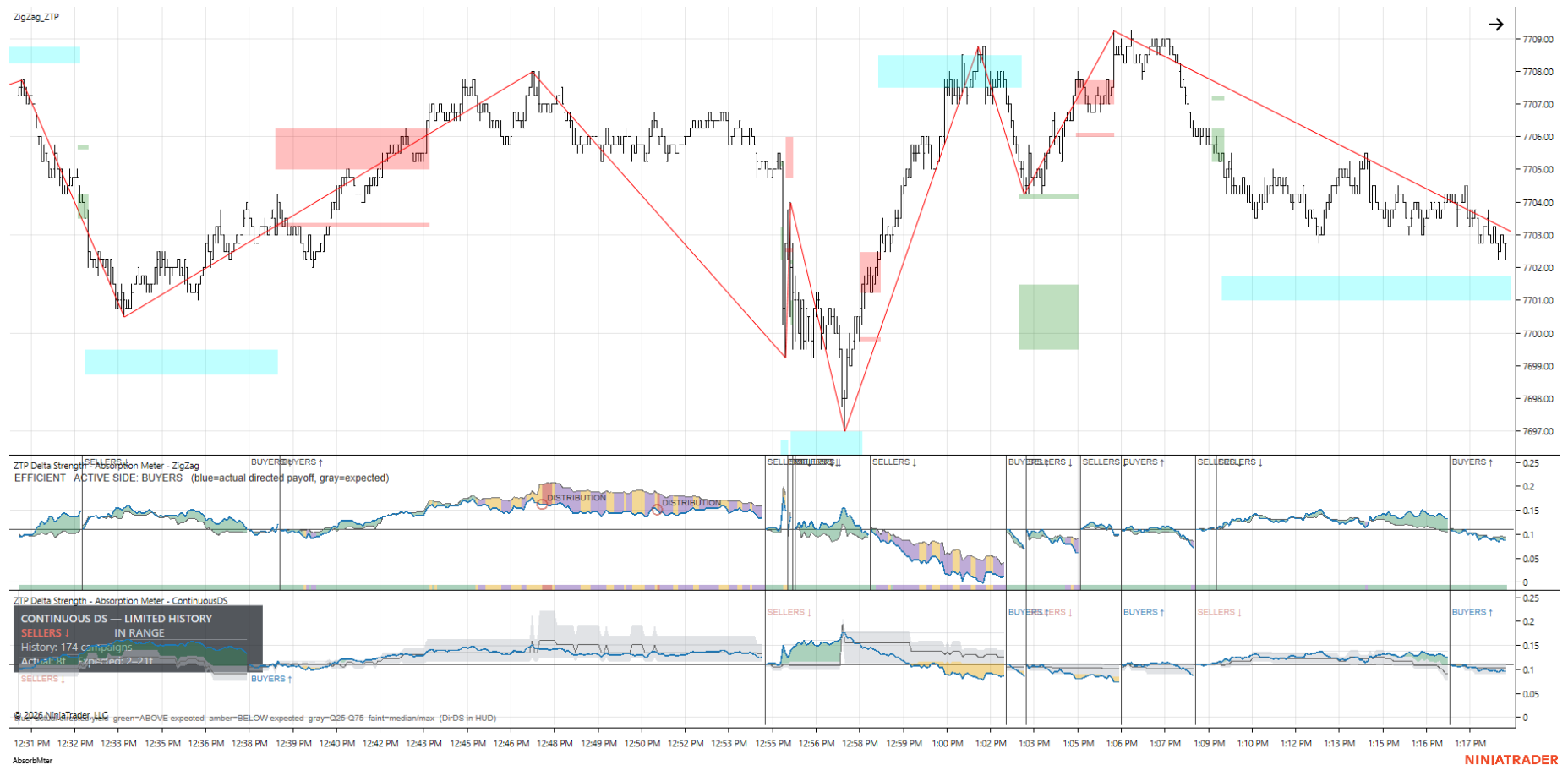


Figure 6B Buyer campaigns lose payoff before the event-driven repricing near 12:55.

Read the active side: BUYERS means buyer-directed effort is being evaluated; it does not mean the market is automatically bullish.

Read the gap: the blue actual-payoff line falls below the gray expected-payoff line; the filled area measures the payoff shortfall rather than seller volume.

Yellow and purple: amber or yellow marks developing below-expected payoff, while purple marks the deeper qualifying portion of the underperformance; neither color alone names the trade direction.

Read the label: DISTRIBUTION is the completed interpretation: buyers are still active, but price is no longer rewarding their effort as expected.

Interpretation: sellers may be supplying enough opposing liquidity to meet the buyers, which makes reversal or downside resolution more plausible. Before scheduled news, however, distribution is a fragility and risk-control warning, not a prediction of the release. The event can confirm, erase, or violently overwhelm the pre-event condition.

Leg Ledger

How does this move compare with the moves that came before it

Leg Ledger is the structural memory layer. It records completed moves and compares the current move with relevant earlier moves. The purpose is not to say that a move is simply strong or weak. The purpose is to say strong or weak compared with what.

Current and completed are different

Readout	What it describes
Current	Direction plus developing, building, healthy, strong, weakening, or transition. It describes the move happening now.
Last completed	Advancing, stalling, threatened, range, or insufficient. It describes the move that just finished.

IMP CONS and STRUCT

Field	Comparison	Important rule
IMP	Finished impulse versus the prior same-direction impulse	Compares Delta Strength effort, not price distance.
CONS	Counter-move consumption versus the preceding impulse	Can exceed 100 percent. Do not cap it mentally.
STRUCT	Current live move versus the structural reference	The LIVE value can change until the move finishes.

GAS PEDAL DISPLAY

Green is strictly bullish and red is strictly bearish. Intensity is shown with shade depth from light to very dark. The customer does not need a printed 1 to 5 number. Gray is unresolved.

The reading sequence

- 1 Start with price. Identify the current structural direction and the move that just completed.
- 2 Read the display. Read Current, Last Completed, IMP, CONS, STRUCT, and the Gas shade without mixing them together.
- 3 Compare. Compare current pressure with the prior same-direction impulse and the intervening counter-move.

- 4 Form the interpretation. Decide whether directional effort is strengthening, stalling, being consumed, or unresolved.
- 5 Wait for new information. Do not turn a condition into a prediction.

MOST COMMON MISTAKE

Treating CONS above 100 percent as an error, or confusing the provisional LIVE bar with finished history.

A healthy bullish structural move



Current: BULL HEALTHY describes the live structural move at the chart's right edge, not every earlier swing on the screen.
STRUCT: 4.64x compares the live move with its structural reference; because the move is still active, this value can change before completion.
Last completed: INSUFFICIENT describes the move that finished before the current one and does not cancel the new healthy bullish condition.
Gas: the strip progresses into dark green near the right edge; green is bullish and deeper shade means greater directional intensity, not a printed numeric grade.

ZoneTraderPro Instructional Trading Manual | 25

FIGURE 7B

Price remains high while the Ledger weakens

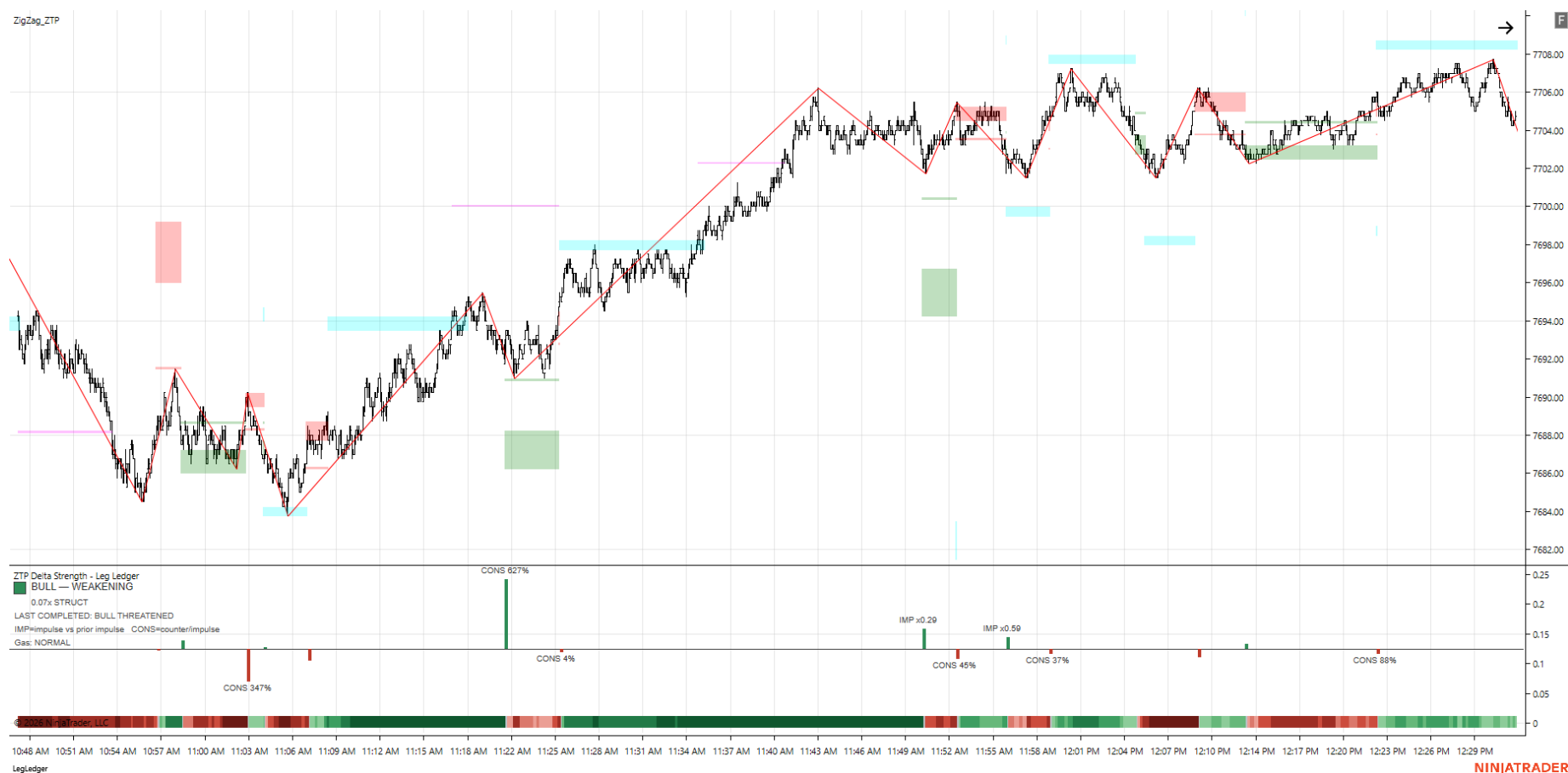


Figure 7B Price trades near fresh highs while Current has degraded to BULL WEAKENING at only 0.07x STRUCT and the last completed bull move is THREATENED.

Current versus price: the market can still be rising or holding near a high after the pressure comparison has weakened; the Ledger is questioning the quality of the move, not denying its direction.

Last completed: BULL THREATENED belongs to the move that just finished, while BULL WEAKENING describes the live move now developing.

IMP and CONS: IMP values such as 0.29 and 0.59 show weaker completed impulses versus their prior same-direction impulses; CONS values of 347 and 627 percent are valid uncapped counter-move comparisons.

Gas: green and red shades record directional intensity through the sequence; color gives direction and shade depth gives intensity, but neither replaces the structural comparison.

Customer lesson: a new price high is not proof that bullish pressure strengthened. When STRUCT collapses and the status weakens, stop assuming the high is healthy and require price to confirm continuation. Here price turns down from the final high at the right edge.

Level Verdict

Did the market accept or reject the level it tested

Level Verdict waits for price to attempt a break of a defined level and then judges the result. Touching a level is not a verdict. Poking through it is not enough. The question is whether price could hold on the other side.

THE BREAK IS THE ATTEMPT

The verdict is the result. ACC and REJ have no direction by themselves. The direction of the break supplies the market meaning.

Event	Meaning	Implication
Up break ACC	Higher prices accepted	Bullish implication
Up break REJ	Higher prices rejected	Bearish implication
Down break ACC	Lower prices accepted	Bearish implication
Down break REJ	Lower prices rejected	Bullish implication
CONT	No clean acceptance or rejection	Neutral but valid result
H	Weak participation behind the test	Quality flag, not a verdict or direction

The reading sequence

- 1 Start with price. Identify the level and the direction of the test.
- 2 Read the display. Read ACC, REJ, or CONT, then note whether H marks weak participation.
- 3 Compare. Compare the verdict with price follow-through, Delta Strength, and nearby structure.
- 4 Form the interpretation. Translate the verdict through the test direction before deciding the implication.
- 5 Wait for new information. Do not turn a condition into a prediction.

MOST COMMON MISTAKE

Reading ACC as bullish or REJ as bearish without asking whether the break was up or down.

Parameters that matter

- Level definition determines which Donchian high or low is being tested.

- Breach distance determines what counts as a real attempt rather than a touch.
- The test window determines how long price has to establish acceptance or rejection.

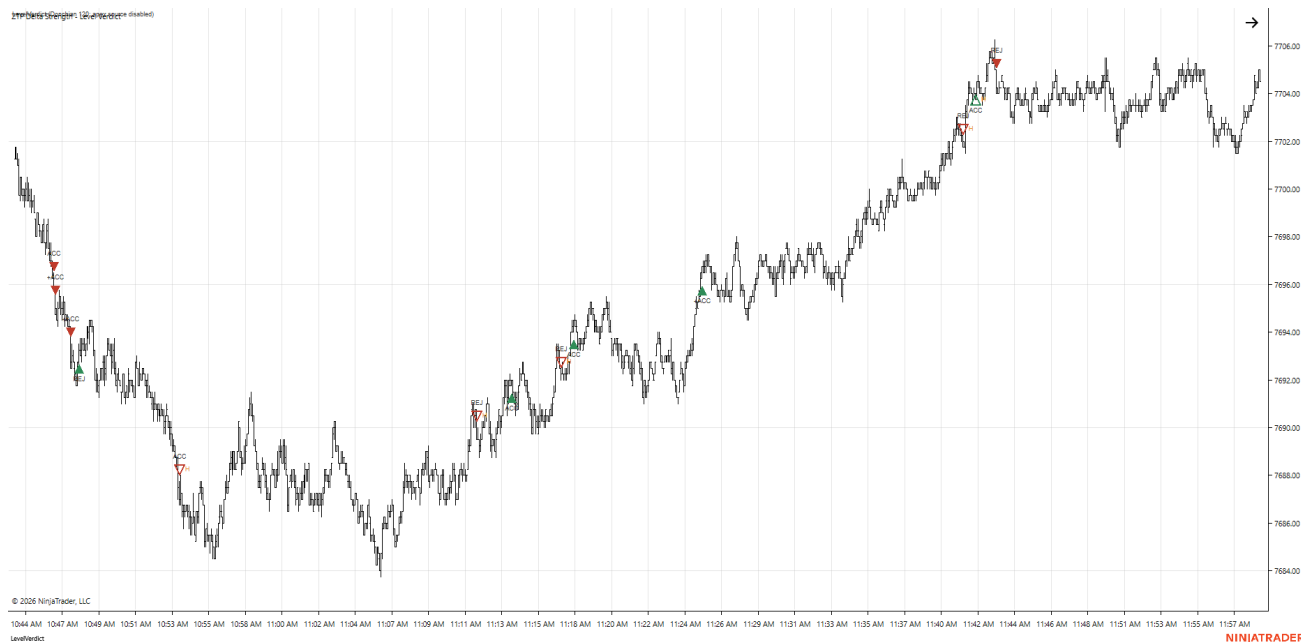


Figure 8 Level Verdict examples. ACC marks acceptance beyond a tested level, REJ marks rejection back through it, and H identifies the hollow participation-quality condition attached to the verdict.

Pullback

Is the directed push building or fading

Pullback grades the change in Delta Strength inside a specific directed push. Price shows that a push is occurring. Pullback shows whether the pressure behind that push is strengthening, weakening, or flat.

TWO SEPARATE VISUAL CODES

Color identifies direction. Fill identifies quality. Green does not mean BUILD, and red does not mean FADE.

Marker	Direction	Class
Green filled	Bullish push	Bullish pressure building
Green hollow	Bullish push	Bullish pressure fading
Red filled	Bearish push	Bearish pressure building
Red hollow	Bearish push	Bearish pressure fading
Gray	Either direction	No meaningful change

The reading sequence

- 1 Start with price. Describe the push and whether it is with or against the larger structure.
- 2 Read the display. Read marker color for direction and fill for BUILD, FADE, or FLAT.
- 3 Compare. Compare the push with Flow Ribbon, Leg Pressure, and the level or structure being tested.
- 4 Form the interpretation. Decide whether the directed push is gaining pressure, losing pressure, or unchanged.
- 5 Wait for new information. Do not turn a condition into a prediction.

MOST COMMON MISTAKE

Treating BUILD as buy, FADE as sell, or two same-bar events as a contradiction.

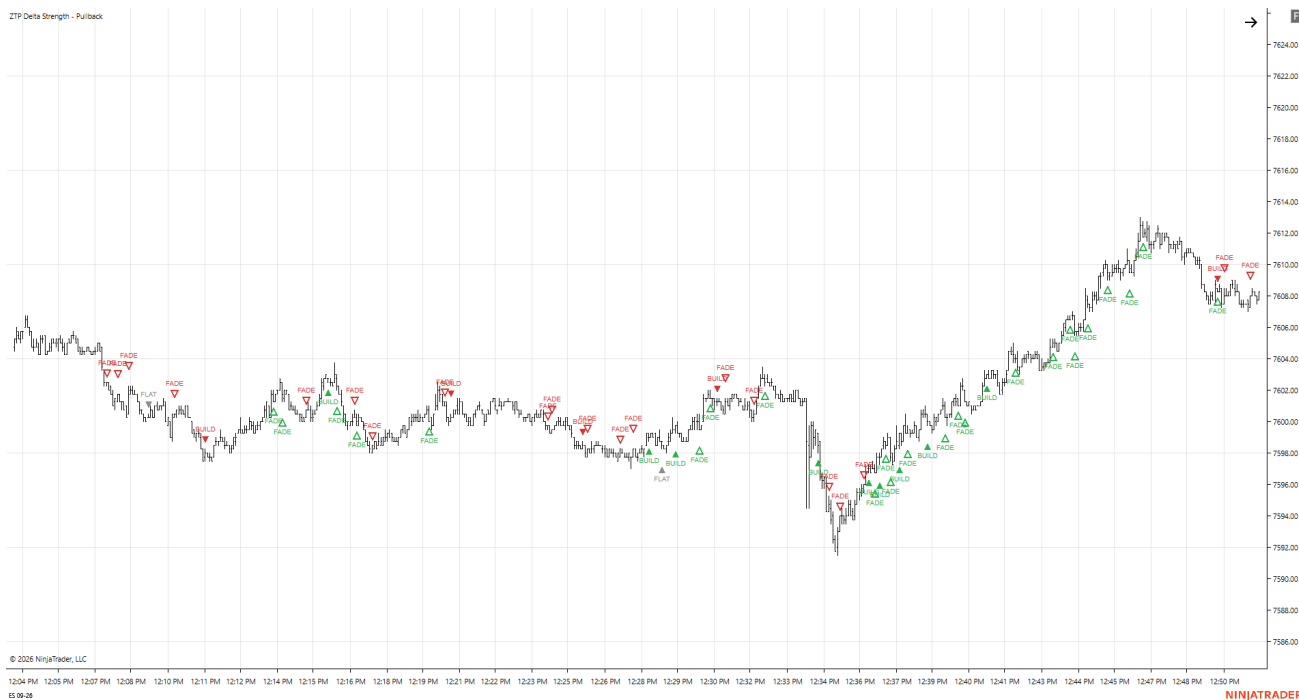


Figure 9 Pullback marker language. Green and red identify bullish and bearish pushes; filled BUILD markers show strengthening pressure, hollow FADE markers show weakening pressure, and gray marks FLAT.

Price Pressure Oscillator

Is pressure accomplishing what price says it should

PPO compares Delta Strength with price response. Delta Strength describes the effort. Price describes the result. PPO asks whether the effort is producing the amount and direction of price movement that should normally accompany it.

THE ONE SENTENCE

PPO helps the trader see whether buying or selling pressure is actually succeeding at moving price.

What the panel shows

Display	Role	Instruction
Blue PPO line	Smoothed relationship	The primary line to read. It reduces short-term noise.
Gray PPO Raw line	Unsmoothed relationship	Reacts sooner but is noisier. A spike that blue does not follow may be only an odd bar.
Zero line	Reference point	A crossing is not a buy or sell signal. It only says the comparison changed sides.
Colored columns	PPO State	Read the color for confirmation or warning. The line and the State are related but not interchangeable.

RELATIVE DOES NOT MEAN DIRECTIONAL

Blue above zero means Delta Strength is relatively stronger than price; blue below zero means relatively weaker. Neither statement alone tells the trader to buy or sell.

ADDITIONAL TRAINING AVAILABLE

An additional training manual with slides walking through a full week of trades is also available from the trading manual webpage.

The four relationships

Relationship	Typical State	Plain meaning
Price rising and PPO supporting	Bull Confirm	Buyers are effective and price is responding.
Price falling and PPO supporting	Bear Confirm	Sellers are effective and price is responding.
Price falling while PPO strengthens relative to price	Accumulation Like warning	Selling is getting less result than expected. Not automatically a bottom.
Price rising while PPO weakens relative to price	Distribution Like warning	Buying is getting less result than expected. Not automatically a top.

Seller control is not the same as seller excess

A falling market can show that sellers are effective without showing that seller pressure is exceeding the price response. Bear Confirm describes agreement: selling pressure and price are moving lower together. Seller excess describes a relative imbalance: Delta Strength has weakened more than the corresponding price movement.

Reading	Relationship	Correct explanation
Blue PPO below zero	Delta Strength is relatively weaker than price	In a bearish move, seller pressure is exceeding the price response.
Blue PPO falling	The relationship is moving toward sellers	Seller relative advantage is increasing; a fall from above zero is a shift, and the below-zero portion is strict seller excess.
Blue PPO rising while below zero	The negative relationship remains but is contracting	Sellers may still exceed, but the amount of excess is shrinking.
Red Bear Confirm background	Price and Delta Strength agree bearishly	Sellers are effective. This does not prove that they are exceeding.

THE COMPACT RULE

Below zero means sellers are exceeding during a bearish move. Falling means seller excess is increasing. Rising below zero means seller excess is fading. Always identify price direction and State before assigning buyer or seller agency to the line.

State colors

Color	State	What it means
Green	Bull Confirm	Buying pressure and price tell the same upward story.
Red	Bear Confirm	Selling pressure and price tell the same downward story.
Teal	Accumulation Like	Price is weak while pressure holds up better than price.
Amber	Distribution Like	Price is strong while pressure is weaker than price.
No column	Neutral or faded State	No new strong relationship qualifies, or an earlier State has weakened without fully ending.

DARKER IS QUALIFICATION NOT CERTAINTY

A darker State meets the relationship conditions more strongly. It does not make the next move more certain.

The reading sequence

- 1 Start with price. Describe whether price is rising, falling, stalling, breaking out, or testing a fresh high or low.
- 2 Read the display. Read the blue PPO line for relative strengthening or weakening, then read the column color for the State.
- 3 Compare. Compare the current push with the prior push in the same direction and identify where the reading occurs.
- 4 Form the interpretation. Classify PPO as confirming the move, questioning the move, or saying nothing unusual.
- 5 Wait for new information. Do not turn a condition into a prediction.

MOST COMMON MISTAKE

Reading above zero as buy, below zero as sell, or treating the first warning as the reversal bar.

Location changes the meaning

Location	Interpretation	Response
----------	----------------	----------

Amber at an established high	Buying is losing effectiveness at the location where a top could develop.	Stop trusting each new high; wait for price response.
Amber at a fresh low during the first bounce	Price can snap back faster than pressure recovers.	Treat it as a bounce reading, not a top.
Teal at an established low	Selling may be losing effectiveness where a bottom could develop.	Stop trusting each new low; wait for price response.
Teal at a fresh high or pause	Pressure can hold while price pauses.	Treat it as a stall reading, not an automatic launch.

A WARNING IS NOT A TIMER

PPO can question a move minutes before price responds. The warning can also fade, be cancelled by a new confirmed relationship, or fail completely. Use it to reduce trust in the move, not to fade the next bar.

FIGURE 10A

Distribution developing across three pushes

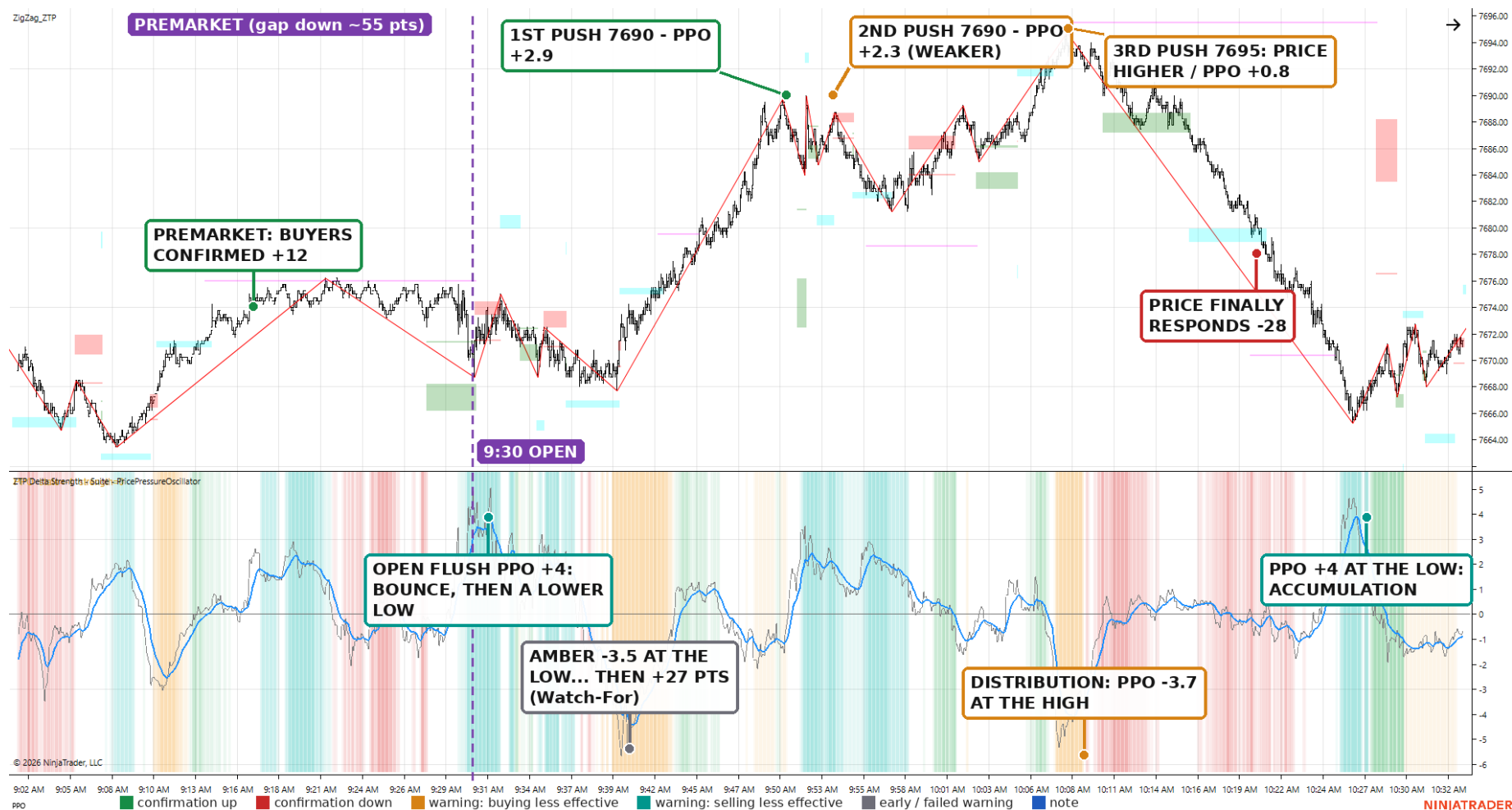


Figure 10A The first push confirms, the next two pushes make similar or higher prices on weaker PPO, and amber appears at the high before a 28-point decline.

Price first: three attempts carry ES from the opening recovery to the 7695 high.

Relationship change: PPO peaks fall from approximately +2.9 to +2.3 to +0.8 even as price holds or advances.

Location: the deep amber reading appears at the high, not at the earlier low.

Action: stop treating each new high as healthy; the later rollover supplies timing.

This is the clean sequence: confirmation, weaker push, weaker push, distribution at the high, then price response. The first weakening peak was information, not an immediate short signal.

FIGURE 10B

A warning can be cancelled

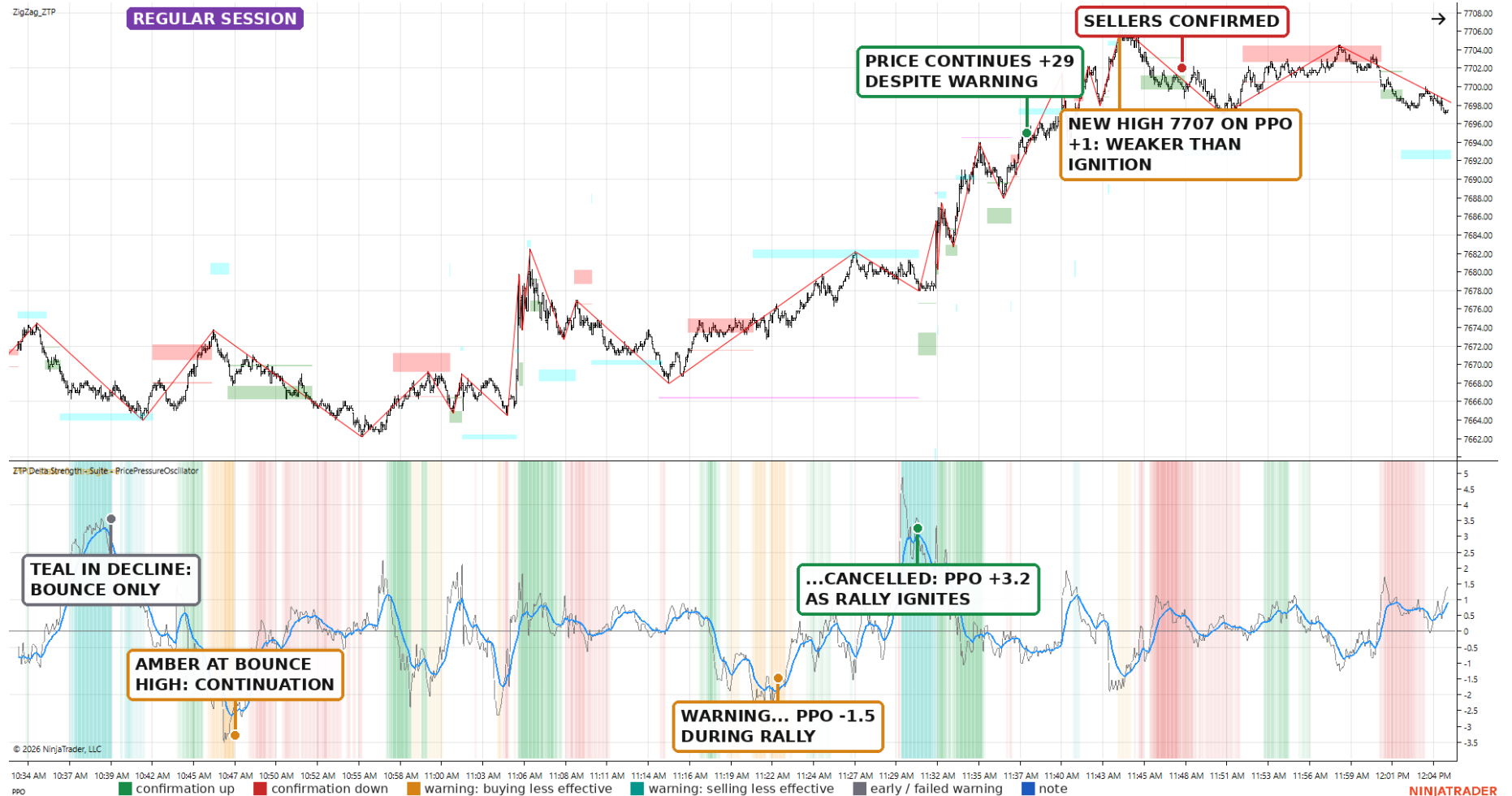


Figure 10B Amber questions the rally near 11:22, but a later +3.2 PPO ignition confirms renewed buying and replaces the old warning.

The warning: amber appears while the rally is underfunded and price is near 7680.

What happened next: price continues approximately 29 points instead of reversing.

The cancellation: a strong green Bull Confirm relationship appears as the rally ignites.

Action: read the latest qualified relationship; do not keep trading an expired warning.

A correct reading is not 'amber failed, therefore PPO is useless.' The correct reading is 'the relationship changed again.' New confirmation can replace older caution.

FIGURE 10C

Why one way markets punish reversal assumptions

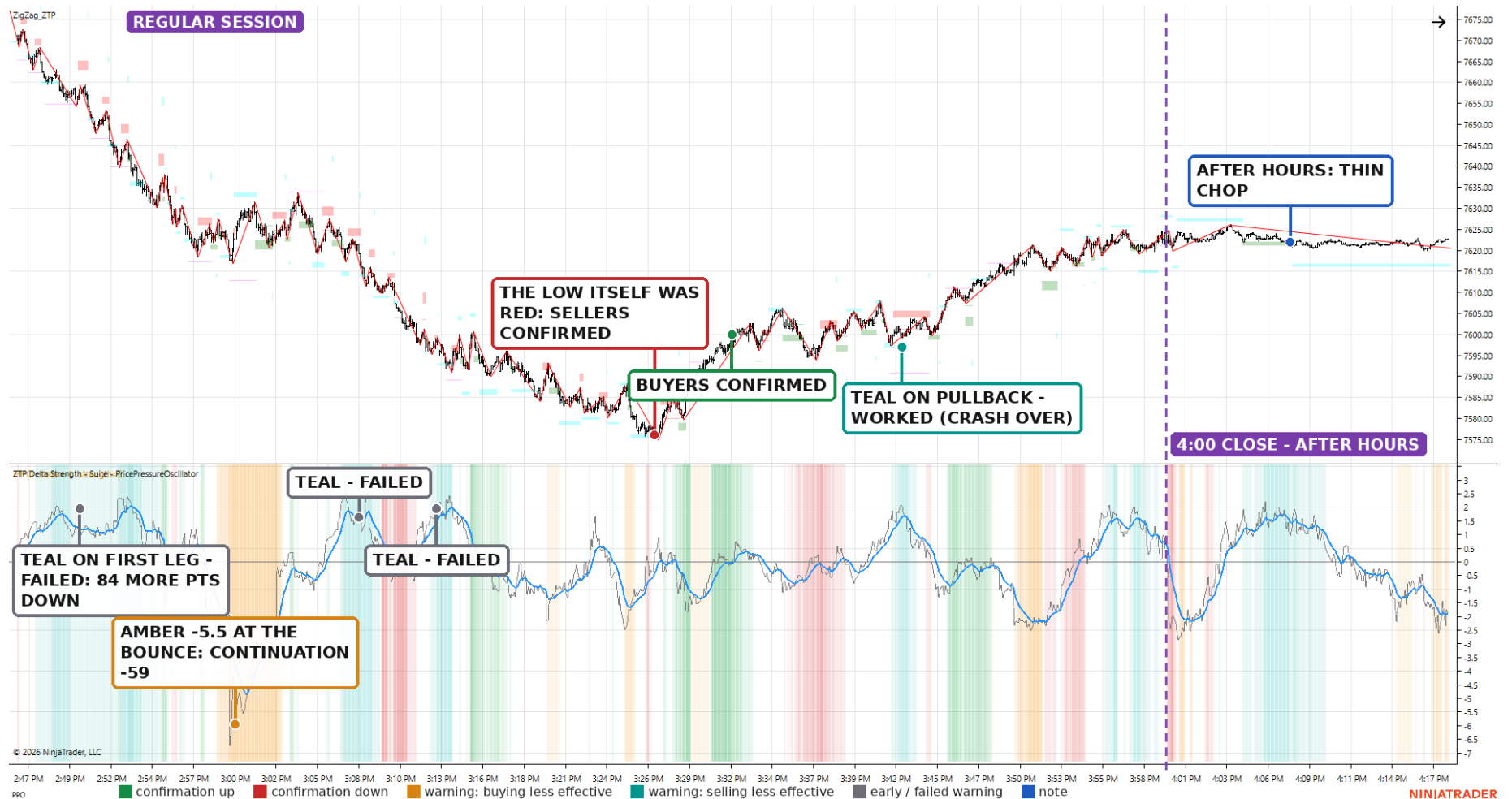


Figure 10C Three teal Accumulation-Like warnings fail during a 96-point crash, while amber at bounce highs identifies continuation pressure failures.

Failed warnings: teal readings say selling is disproportionate, but price continues lower because the market remains one way.

Continuation clue: amber at the 7635 bounce says buyers achieved a ten-point bounce with little supporting pressure.

Context shift: after the crash ends, teal on a later pullback works because the market is no longer behaving one way.

Action: never buy teal merely because it appears; require price structure and a confirmed change in control.

This is the required failure example. The same State can fail in a trend and become useful after the trend changes. Context decides whether a warning deserves attention.

FIGURE 10D

Seller control versus seller excess

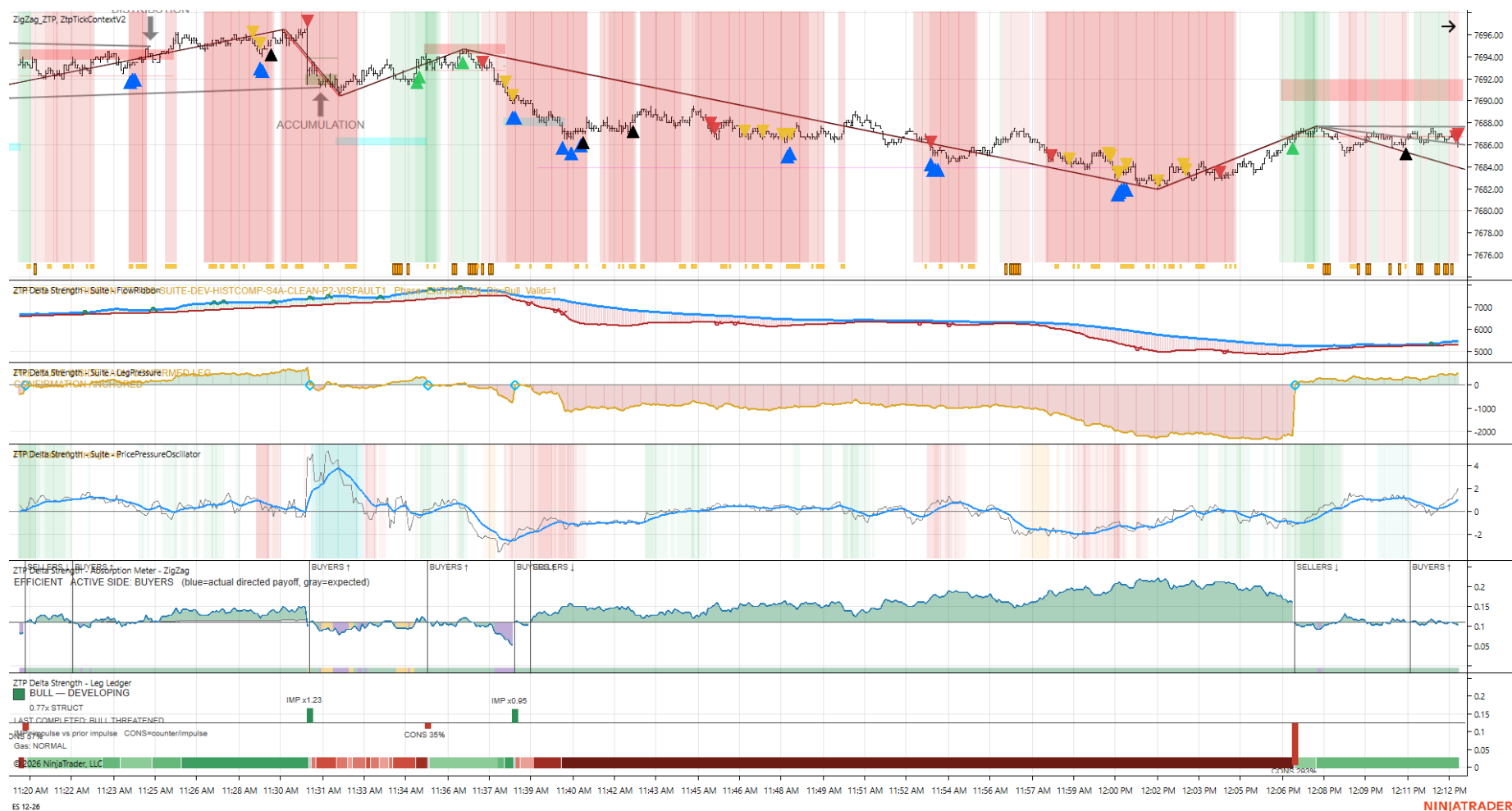


Figure 10D One sequence separates sellers controlling price from seller pressure exceeding the corresponding price response.

11:37 to 11:40: the PPO rises while still below zero; sellers continue to exceed initially, but the excess is contracting rather than increasing.

11:52 to 11:54: the PPO rises toward and above zero while the State can remain Bear Confirm; sellers are effective, but they are not increasingly exceeding.

After 11:56: the PPO rolls over and falls; sellers gain relative advantage, and the below-zero portion marks renewed seller excess.

Maximum excess: the lowest blue PPO reading marks the greatest negative pressure-versus-price gap, not necessarily the lowest price of the selloff.

Read the sequence precisely: falling from above zero means the relationship is shifting toward sellers; crossing below zero begins strict seller excess; rising again below zero means the excess is narrowing even if price remains weak.

Reading the Suite Together

How can different tools all be right at the same time

The tools can disagree without any of them being broken. The usual reason is memory. Flow Ribbon reacts to immediate pressure. Leg Pressure remembers the current structural leg. Session Pressure remembers the whole configured session. Absorption remembers the active campaign. Leg Ledger compares multiple structural moves. PPO compares pressure with price over its own relationship window.

Memory	Tools	Why it matters
Immediate	Flow Ribbon Pullback PPO	New change can appear here first.
Structural leg	Leg Pressure Level Verdict	Carries the current move or level test.
Campaign	Absorption Meter	Tracks effort and payoff for the active side.
Session	Session Pressure	Carries earlier session history.
Multi leg memory	Leg Ledger	Compares current and completed moves.

The conflict routine

- 1 Name the disagreement without choosing a winner.
- 2 Identify the memory window and anchor each tool is using.
- 3 Ask which tool changed most recently and which still carries older information.
- 4 Return to price and location. Has price confirmed the newer information?
- 5 Keep monitoring until the story becomes compatible or the trade idea is invalidated.

READ THE LATEST INFORMATION

An old warning does not remain active forever. A later confirmed relationship can weaken, cancel, or replace it.

Market Internals and Accumulation Distribution

Independent context beyond the Delta Strength Suite

TRCF TICK Context

What is the NYSE TICK context doing

TRCF is separate from the Delta Strength Suite. It detects internal patterns inside NYSE \$TICK and translates those patterns into direction, confidence, challenge, turnover risk, and event markers. Delta Strength and cumulative delta do not create a TRCF signal; they are separate evidence used later to confirm or challenge the interpretation.

Current display language

Display	Meaning	Use
Bottom ribbon	Green up red down gray neutral	Shade depth shows confidence.
Amber lane	Thin challenged solid high turnover risk	Risk flag, not reversal prediction.
AL	Aligned TICK extreme	Extreme agrees with current context.
CT	Counter context extreme	Against context; may be off by default.
EXT	Sustained thrust or extension	Gold caution marker.
EXH	Unusually extreme reading	Extreme caution marker.

The reading sequence

- 1 Start with price. Describe ES price and the location before reading TICK context.
- 2 Read the display. Read ribbon direction and confidence, then the amber challenge lane and any event marker.
- 3 Compare. Compare TICK context with ES price, ZoneTraderPro structure, and Delta Strength without merging the calculations.
- 4 Form the interpretation. Decide whether internals support the move, challenge it, or show elevated turnover risk.
- 5 Wait for new information. Do not turn a condition into a prediction.

MOST COMMON MISTAKE

Using a marker as a stand-alone entry or describing TRCF with zero-line language.

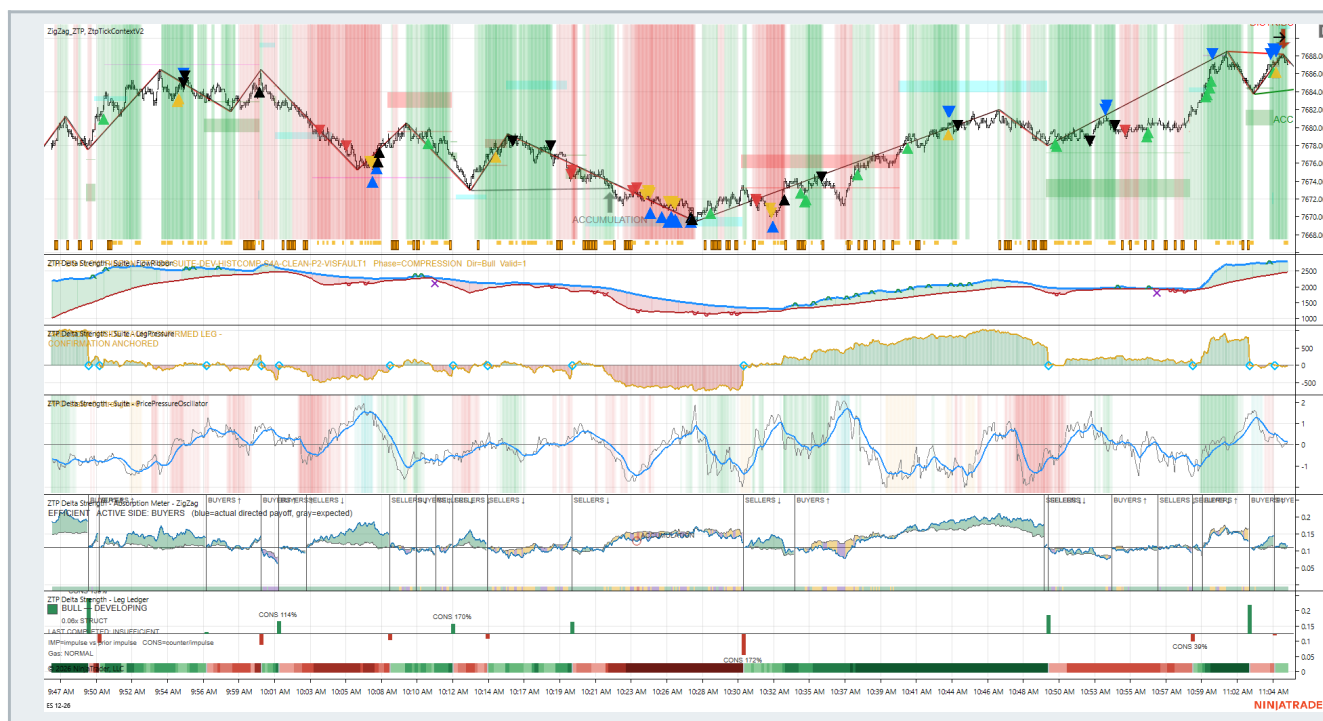


Figure 11 Current TRCF display

What TRCF is actually measuring

TRCF is an internal-pattern engine for NYSE \$TICK. It watches how the broad market's upticking and downticking stocks organize into thrust, extension, challenge, alignment, counter-trend pressure, and exhaustion. The colored price-panel background and the event markers are the visual expression of those \$TICK patterns.

TRCF does not calculate its events from Delta Strength, cumulative delta, or ES order flow. Those tools may agree with TRCF, disagree with it, or remain neutral because each tool answers a different question. TRCF asks what the market internals are doing; Delta Strength and cumulative delta describe other forms of participation and pressure.

Keep the three information streams separate

- 1 Price and structure establish location: the swing, zone, trend, and level being tested.
- 2 TRCF describes the internal \$TICK pattern occurring at that location.
- 3 Delta Strength, cumulative delta, and the other ZoneTraderPro tools confirm, conflict with, or leave the TRCF evidence incomplete.

A correct explanation therefore says that \$TICK internals reached an extreme or formed a counter-trend pattern. It should not say that Delta Strength or cumulative delta caused the TRCF marker.

Practical reading rule

Read the TRCF condition first, then compare it with price and the independent indicators. Agreement increases confidence. Conflict lowers confidence or argues for waiting. None of the streams should be silently substituted for another.

Five Extreme Exhaustion reversals in one sequence

The supplied chart contains five separate reversals associated with blue Extreme Exhaustion markers. Each marker comes from an extreme internal \$TICK pattern—not from Delta Strength or cumulative delta. In these examples, price turns within the next few bars, although the marker does not have to print on the exact final apex.

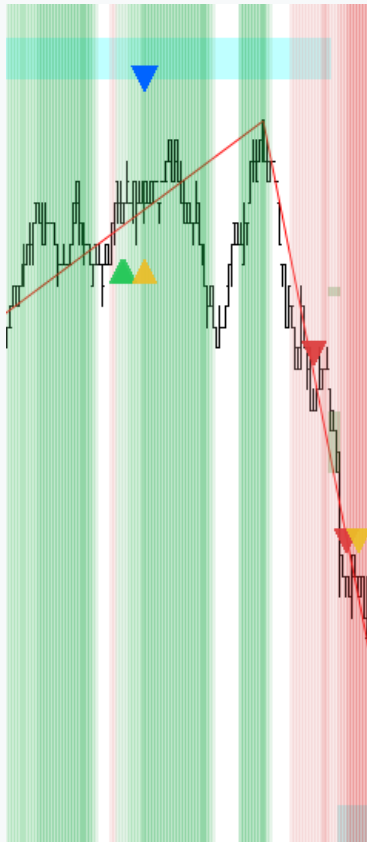


Figure 11A Reversal 1

A bearish blue extreme appears near the first high. Price completes the top and reverses lower.

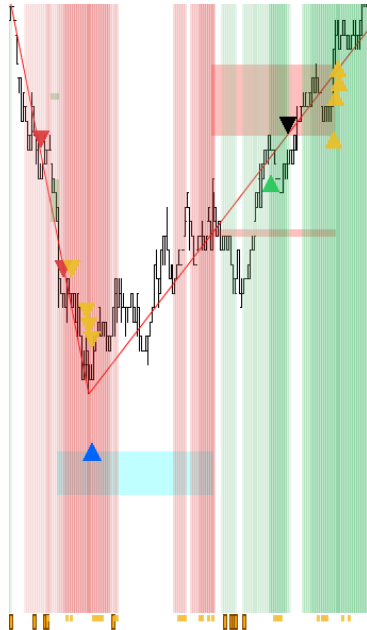


Figure 11B Reversal 2

A bullish blue extreme appears into the selloff low. Price turns and begins the next advancing sequence.

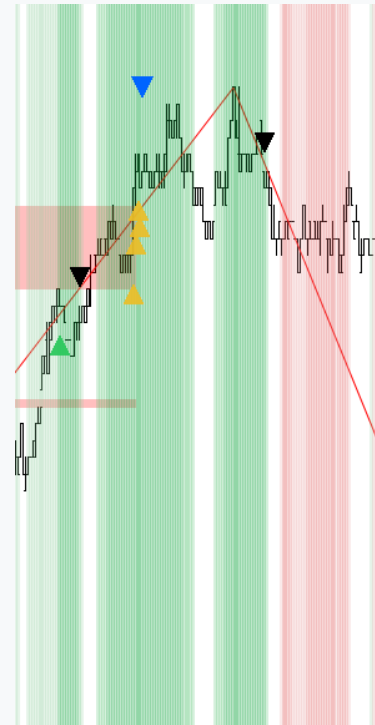


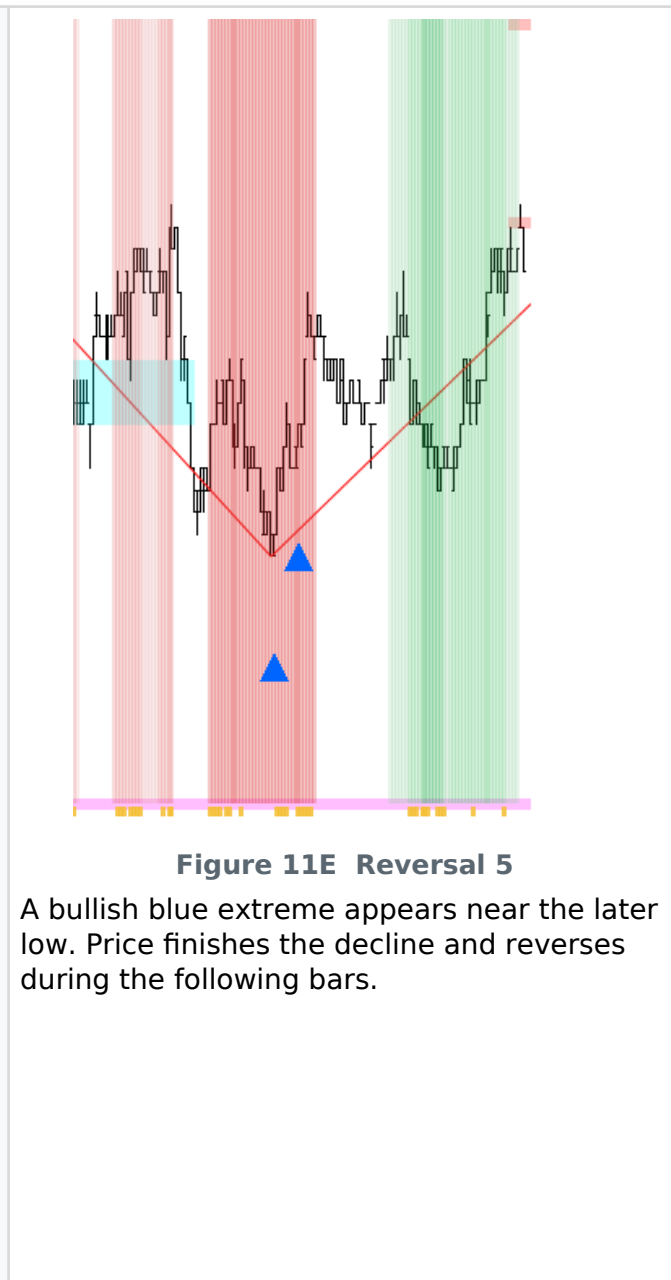
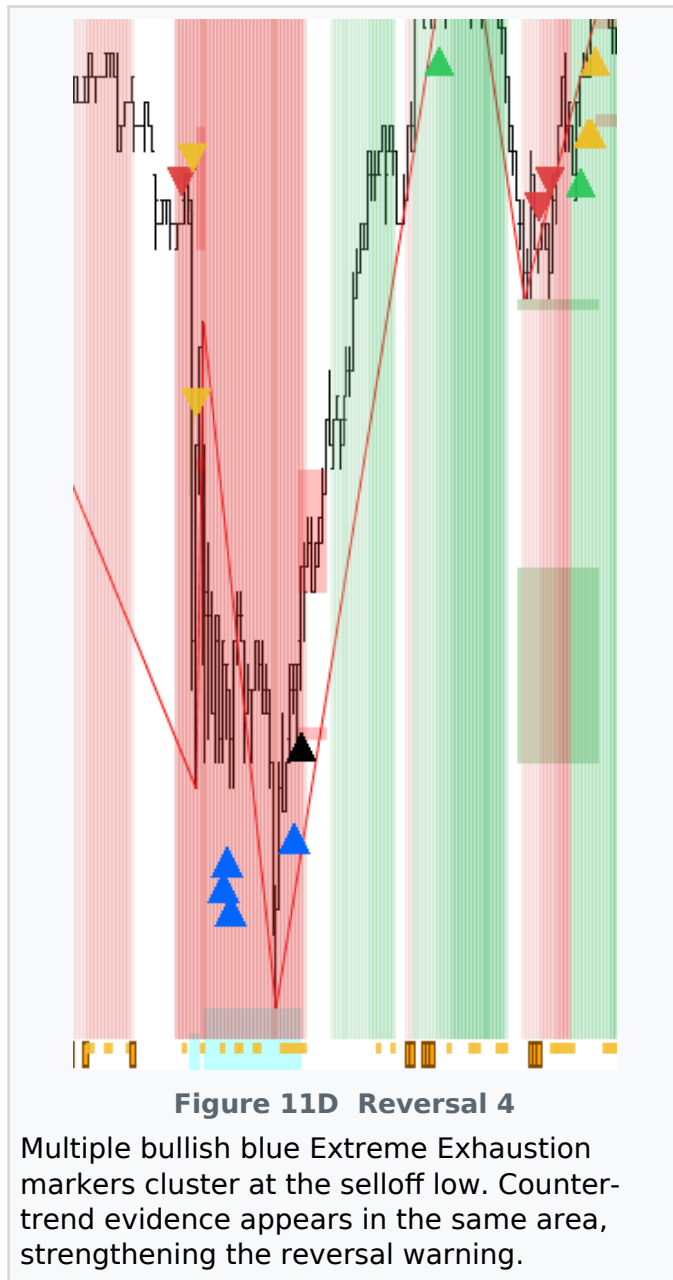
Figure 11C Reversal 3

A bearish blue extreme warns that the renewed advance is internally stretched. The final high forms shortly afterward.

The first and third examples are especially important: the blue bearish marker warns of the coming turn, but price may finish the high a few bars later. The signal describes an internal extreme; it does not claim perfect apex timing.

The fourth and fifth reversals

The same relationship appears again later in the chart. The fourth example is the clearest cluster and includes counter-trend evidence. The fifth shows another bullish exhaustion near the final low before price recovers.



What repeats across all five

- 1 The blue event identifies an extreme pattern inside \$TICK.
- 2 The reversal usually develops within the next couple of bars, but the signal may precede the exact apex.
- 3 Counter-trend evidence strengthens the Extreme Exhaustion warning when both occur together.
- 4 Price response and the independent ZoneTraderPro indicators still confirm the entry; the blue marker is not a guarantee.

How to use the pattern

Treat Extreme Exhaustion as a high-value timing alert. First identify whether the marker is bullish or bearish, then look for a counter-trend condition and an actual change in price behavior. The best use is to become ready for a turn and demand confirmation—not to enter blindly because a blue triangle appeared.

What would weaken the warning

Confidence should fall when price continues cleanly through the expected turn area, when the counter-trend condition never develops, or when the independent ZoneTraderPro tools continue to support the original move. In that situation the extreme remains useful information, but the reversal is not yet confirmed.

AccumDist

What accumulation or distribution condition is developing

ZtpAccumDistV2 asks whether current contract-flow momentum and its slower regime are behaving in a way that is consistent with accumulation or distribution. It combines a responsive momentum view, a slower regime view, their relationship, and contextual confirmations. Read it as evidence about market behavior—not as proof that a particular institution is buying or selling.

ONE-SENTENCE RULE

Use AccumDist to recognize a developing condition, then require price, location, and follow-through to decide whether that condition becomes a trade.

What the panel shows

Display	What it represents	How to use it
Orange/gold line	Slow momentum	The slower delta-momentum regime. It carries more history and changes less quickly.
Gray line	Fast contract-flow momentum	The more responsive view of current contract-flow behavior. It is not simply a raw contract-count plot.
Fast-versus-slow relationship	Divergence instrument	Shows whether current momentum is improving or deteriorating relative to the slower regime.
Spread histogram	Separation between fast and slow	Makes expansion, contraction, and crossings easier to see.
Onset triangles	New qualifying transition	Call attention to the beginning of a detected state; they are context, not stand-alone entries.
Price-panel shading	Accumulation-like or distribution-like regime	Reuses the theory first developed for the ZTP Accum/Dist divergence technology.

Read fast momentum against slow momentum

- 1 Start with price and location. Identify the swing, zone, trend, and structural level being tested.
- 2 Read the orange slow-momentum line to establish the broader contract-flow regime.

- 3 Read the gray fast-momentum line for the current response. Ask whether it is accelerating, stalling, or rolling over.
- 4 Compare fast with slow. A falling fast line while slow momentum remains strong can show deterioration before the slower regime turns.
- 5 Read the price-panel regime and any onset or opportunity marker. Treat the marker as a qualified observation, not an order.
- 6 Require price response and follow-through. If price does not behave as expected, reduce confidence or invalidate the idea.

THE RELATIONSHIP MATTERS MORE THAN ONE LINE

A high orange line does not guarantee higher prices, and a falling gray line is not automatically a short. The lesson is whether current behavior is strengthening or weakening relative to the regime at an important location.

Regime language

Price-panel state	Interpretation	Trader response
Green	Accumulation-like	Behavior is consistent with buying pressure being absorbed or inventory being built. Look for price to hold, improve, or confirm at support.
Red	Distribution-like	Behavior is consistent with sellers meeting buyers or buying effort losing payoff. Look for price to stall, reject, or confirm at resistance.
White or neutral	No qualified regime or transition	The evidence is insufficient, mixed, or between states. Do not force a label.

OBSERVATION VERSUS INTERPRETATION

It is reasonable to say, "This looks like sellers are meeting buyers and reversal risk is increasing." It is not reasonable to state that the indicator has proven institutional distribution or guaranteed a reversal.

Grades and opportunity objects

Grade	Qualification	Meaning
C	0/3 or 1/3 confirmations	Weak or lightly confirmed object. Useful as context; demand more evidence.
A	2/3 confirmations	Better-qualified object. Still subject to location, price response, and invalidation.

A+	3/3 confirmations	Strongest displayed qualification. It means more criteria agreed—not that the trade is certain.
-----------	-------------------	---

75-75 visual families

Family	Current label	Instructional use
A	Premium LONG or SHORT thrust	Strong TICK-thrust context; the current template displays both directions.
B	Ribbon-confirmed ReversalTrade	ReversalTrade supported by ribbon context.
C	SpecialDivergence	Ungated special divergence plus its confirmation accent when enabled.
D	ExhaustionTrade plus CVD	Exhaustion attempt supported by cumulative-delta context.
E	TrendTrade plus CVD	Light TrendTrade support; still apply the post-divergence higher-risk warning.
F	BrokenReversal	Graded broken-reversal condition.
G	Accumulation	Graded accumulation-like condition.
H	Distribution	Graded distribution-like condition.

Parameters that materially change the reading

Setting	Effect	Teaching point
Calculate: On bar close	The displayed qualifying decision completes with the bar	Do not describe the completed marker as intrabar knowledge.
Only show A / A+	Hides weaker C-grade objects	Changes the evidence shown, not the underlying certainty of the remaining objects.
Marker lookback: 0	Shows all available markers	A shorter lookback reduces chart history and clutter.
Neutral DMV transitions	Disabled in the current template	Enable only when the extra transition detail serves a specific review purpose.

Opacity 15 / 7 / 12	Strong regime / transition / opportunity-zone visibility	Cosmetic visibility controls; they do not make the condition stronger.
Context, CVD, TICK/CVD markers	Adds supporting or conflicting context	Use these to explain qualification, not to count matching colors as votes.

Do not confuse AccumDist with other tools

Tool	Primary question	Keep separate because
PPO Accumulation Like / Distribution Like	Price behavior compared with expected payoff	PPO state language—not the AccumDist fast/slow regime.
Absorption Meter	Actual directed payoff compared with expected payoff for a campaign	Effort-versus-result history anchored to a campaign.
Cumulative Delta Divergence	Price and cumulative delta stop confirming	A divergence relationship, not the complete AccumDist regime.
ZtpAccumDistV2	Fast contract-flow momentum relative to a slower regime plus context	A developing accumulation-/distribution-like condition.

FIGURE 12A

AccumDist regimes and two TICK-divergence outcomes

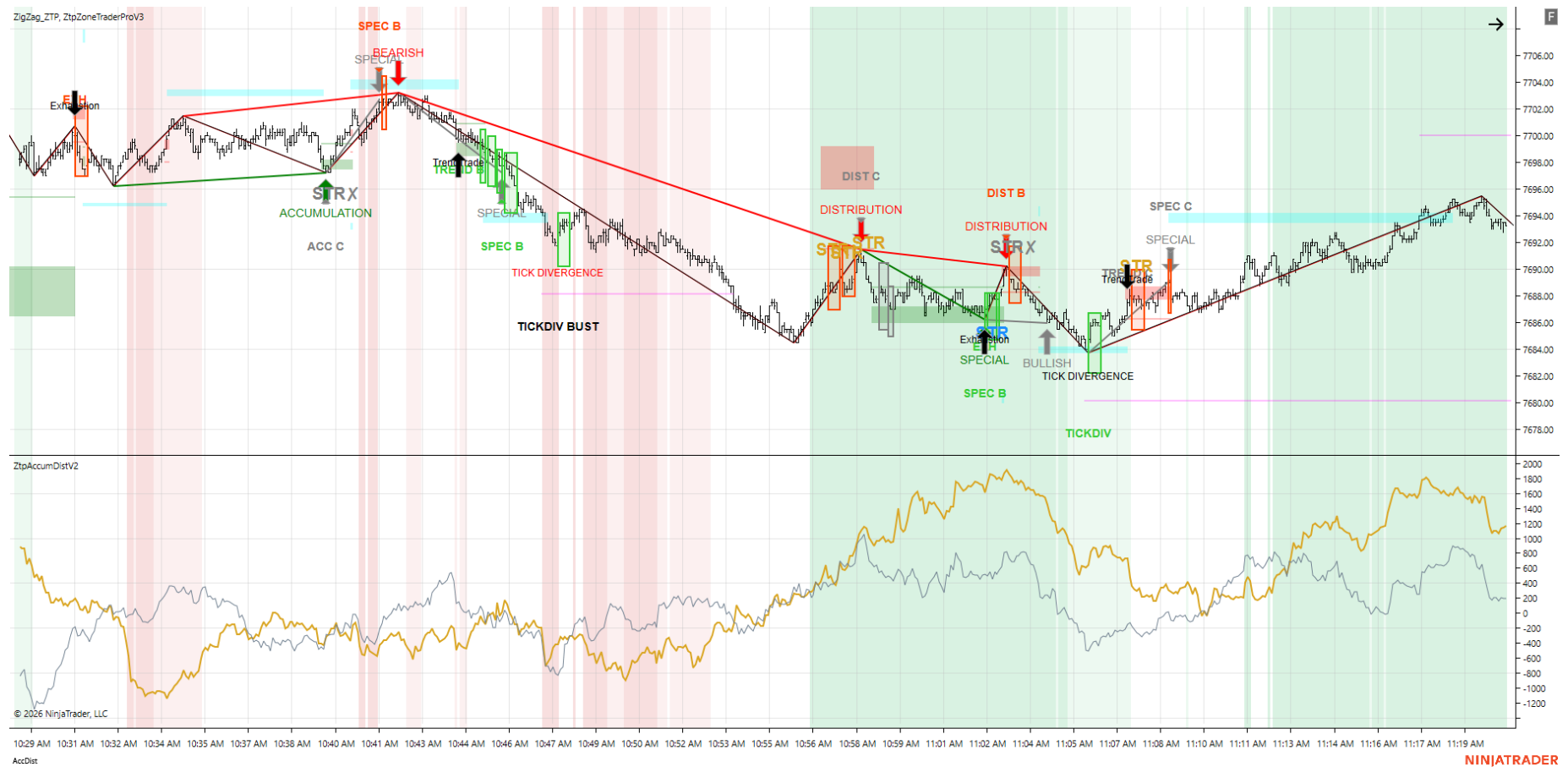


Figure 12A The 10:47 bearish continuation invalidates the earlier TICK-divergence idea and produces the automatic TICKDIV BUST label; the bullish divergence near 11:05 holds and precedes the later advance.

The red and green price-panel regimes are contextual evidence. They describe distribution-like or accumulation-like behavior detected by the indicator; they do not prove who traded or guarantee the next price direction.

FIGURE 12B

Current ZtpAccumDistV2 display settings

The figure displays two side-by-side screenshots of the 'Properties' window for the ZtpAccumDistV2 indicator. The left window shows the 'Display' section with checkboxes for 'Show fast momentum line', 'Show spread histogram', 'Show onset triangles', 'Shade price panel', 'Strong regime opacity %' (set to 15), 'Transition regime opacity %' (set to 7), 'Show opportunity zones', 'Opportunity zone opacity %' (set to 12), and 'Only show A / A+ grades'. The 'Context' section includes 'Show context markers', 'Show CVD confirmation', and 'Show Tick/CVD transition markers'. The 'Advanced Visuals' section includes various markers like 'SpecialDivergence markers', 'Highlight SpecialDivergence transition', 'TrendTrade support marker', 'TrendTrade conflict marker', 'Exhaustion turn-attempt marker', 'Exhaustion with-regime caution', 'BrokenReversal turn-attempt marker', 'BrokenReversal support marker', 'Accumulation-div turn-attempt marker', 'Accumulation confirmed-late caution', 'Distribution-div marker', and 'ReversalTrade transition-only marker'. The right window shows the '04 — 75-75 Visuals' section with checkboxes for 'A: Premium LONG thrust (\$TICK > = lvi + ...)', 'A: Premium SHORT thrust (off by defau...)', 'B: Ribbon-confirmed ReversalTrade', 'C: SpecialDivergence (ungated)', 'C: SpecialDivergence confirm accent', 'D: ExhaustionTrade + CVD', 'E: TrendTrade + CVD (light)', 'F: BrokenReversal (graded)', 'G: Accumulation (graded)', and 'H: Distribution (graded)'. The 'Data Series' section has 'Input series' set to 'ES 12-26 (5 Second)'. The 'Setup' section has 'Calculate' set to 'On bar close', 'Label' set to 'ZtpAccumDistV2', and 'Maximum bars look back' set to 'Infinite'. The 'Visual' section has 'Auto scale' checked.

Figure 12B The shipping template exposes display, context, grading, 75-75 visual, lookback, and calculation controls.

SETTINGS DO NOT CREATE CERTAINTY

Opacity changes visibility. Grade filters and marker toggles change which qualified objects are shown. Calculate On bar close means the displayed decision is based on the completed bar; it does not mean every upstream input is created only at the close.

Price Structure and Patterns

Location first then pressure confirmation

Zones and Location

Where is price in the structure

Zones have two purposes in ZoneTraderPro. Price movement from one zone to another defines the price pattern, and the zones identify possible entry, exit, and target areas. Zones are reference areas; they are not trade signals.

Color	Zone	Instructional meaning
Light green	Minor support	Near-term support inside the structure.
Green	Intermediate support	More important support reference.
Light red	Minor resistance	Near-term resistance inside the structure.
Red	Intermediate resistance	More important resistance reference.
Blue	Countertrend zone	Major opposing structural objective or reversal area.
Pink	Strong-trend zone	Context where ordinary countertrend assumptions require extra caution.

WHAT ZONES DO

Follow price from zone to zone to identify the pattern. Use the relevant zones as possible entry and exit locations when that pattern produces a trade.

The only jobs of zones

Use	What the zone provides	Instruction
Pattern definition	The starting area and destination of a price move	Read what price does from one zone to the next. That movement defines the pattern.
Possible entry	A location where a qualified pattern may become actionable	Use the zone as an entry reference only when the pattern supplies the entry.
Possible exit or target	The next relevant zone in the path of price	Use the next zone as a possible target, exit, or place to manage the trade.

FIGURE 13

Zones define the pattern and trade map

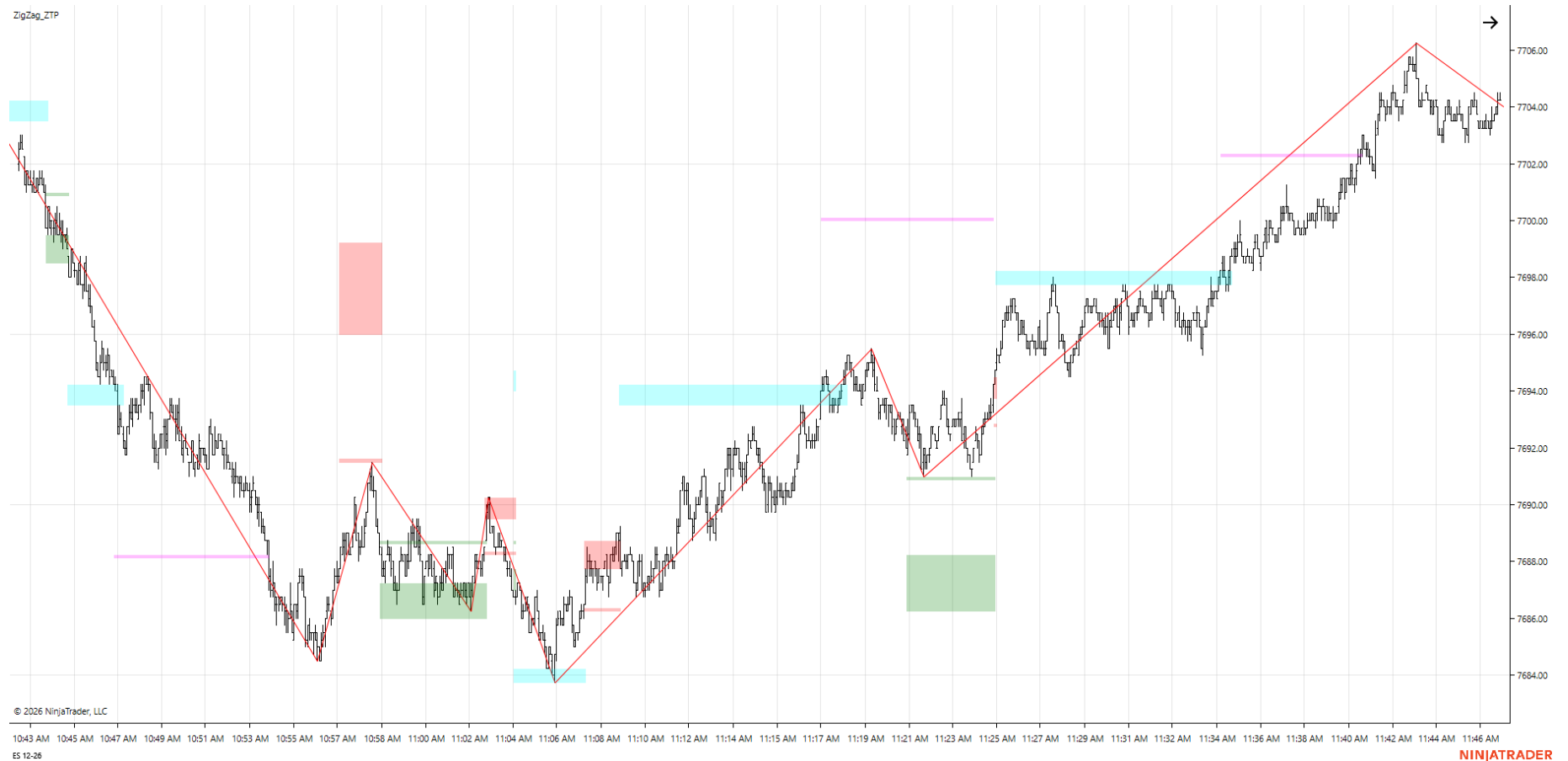


Figure 13 Price travels from one zone to another. That zone-to-zone movement creates the price pattern. A qualifying pattern can identify a possible entry near one zone and a possible exit or target at the next relevant zone.

Trend Reversal Exhaustion and Broken Reversal

What pattern is price attempting and what would prove it wrong

Price creates the pattern through what it does from one structural zone to the next. A Trend Trade, Reversal, Exhaustion, or Broken Reversal label classifies that developing price behavior; the label does not create the pattern and is not a stand-alone trade instruction.

STRUCTURE FIRST

Begin with the zone price left, the path it traveled, the zone it reached, and the response there. Only then use the pattern label to name the market behavior.

Pattern	Market story	Instructional focus
Trend Trade TT	Pullback inside an established trend	Look for pressure and order flow to support trend resumption.
Reversal RT	A prior trend-trade idea failed and price tests opposing structure	Look for evidence that the failed trend has actually transferred control.
Exhaustion EX	An extended move loses the ability to continue	The first retracement or retest matters only with weakening follow-through.
Broken Reversal BR	A preceding Strong Trend pattern fails	Read the failed Strong Trend as the cause; do not relabel a failed Reversal Trade as BR.

How a price pattern forms

- 1 Name the origin zone and describe the response that started the move.
- 2 Follow price between zones. Note displacement, overlap, pullback depth, and whether pressure expands or weakens.
- 3 Identify the destination zone and the first response there.
- 4 Decide whether price confirms the attempted pattern, fails it, or changes into a different pattern.
- 5 Use the V2 label as classification and timing information inside that structural sequence.
- 6 Continue reading after the label. A later zone response can validate, invalidate, or complete the pattern.

A PATTERN IS A JOURNEY

The same arrow has different meaning when it forms after a clean zone rejection, in the middle of open space, or after price has already accepted beyond the relevant zone.

Broken Reversal begins with a failed Strong Trend pattern

A Broken Reversal is not a Reversal Trade that failed. Its required predecessor is a Strong Trend pattern. When that Strong Trend pattern cannot produce or maintain its expected zone-to-zone continuation, the failure becomes new directional information and creates the Broken Reversal condition.

Stage	Price behavior	Instruction
Strong Trend forms	Price establishes a strong directional pattern between zones	Define the continuation that the pattern should produce.
Strong Trend fails	Price cannot extend or maintain acceptance toward the expected next structure	Stop treating the Strong Trend as the controlling pattern.
Broken Reversal forms	The failed Strong Trend produces an opposing structural response	Treat BR as information created by the Strong Trend failure.
Follow-through	Price accepts toward the opposing zone	Confirms that the Broken Reversal produced a useful structural change.

DO NOT MERGE THE PATTERN FAMILIES

A Reversal Trade can succeed or fail on its own terms. A Broken Reversal requires a failed Strong Trend pattern before it. Similar-looking turns do not make the two definitions interchangeable.

KNOW WHICH FILE SUPPLIES THE LABEL

ZoneTraderProV3 does not contain Strong Trend or Strong Trend Reversal. Those two outputs belong to ZoneTraderProV2BH. Trend Trade, Exhaustion, Reversal, Broken Reversal, warning states, persistence, and resets must be interpreted according to the indicator file actually loaded on the chart.

A failed Trend Trade can create the conditions for a Reversal

A Trend Trade and a later Reversal are not opposing arrows to be counted. They describe different stages of price behavior. The Trend Trade remains the working continuation idea until price fails to produce its expected zone-to-zone result. A Reversal becomes actionable only after price reaches opposing structure, responds, and demonstrates that control has transferred.

Stage	What price does	Instruction
Trend Trade forms	Price tests a continuation area inside the prior directional structure	Define the expected destination and invalidation before acting.

Continuation fails	Price cannot displace toward the expected zone or accepts beyond the setup area	Stop treating the old Trend Trade as the controlling pattern.
Opposing structure responds	Price reaches support or resistance and begins a new structural response	Watch for pressure and price behavior consistent with transfer of control.
Reversal confirms	Price accepts away from the response zone and toward the next objective	Manage the new pattern from its own structure; do not anchor to the failed trade.

FIGURE 14A

When a Trend Trade fails and a Reversal develops

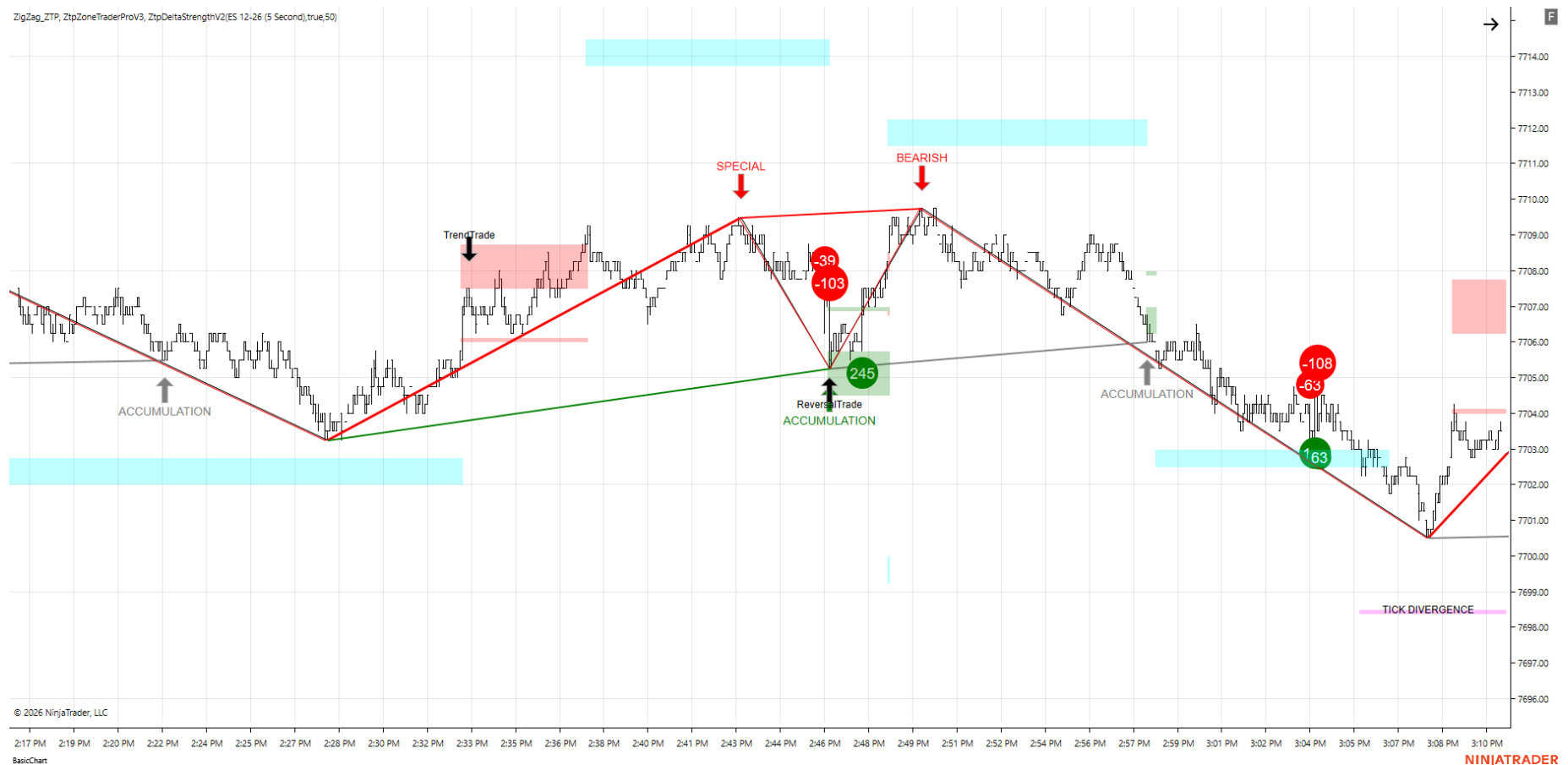


Figure 14A The bearish Trend Trade does not produce the expected zone-to-zone continuation. Price later reaches support and accumulation structure, where the bullish Reversal Trade begins a new journey toward overhead resistance.

Trend Trade attempt: the bearish setup forms near red resistance inside the larger corrective rise.

Failure evidence: downside follow-through is insufficient and price eventually accepts above the Trend Trade area.

New destination: after a later high and decline, price reaches green support with an accumulation condition.

Reversal Trade: the bullish pattern is created by the support response and subsequent move toward the next overhead zone.

Later information: the bearish condition near the next high and the later decline replace the completed bullish reversal story.

An accumulation label supplies context, not an automatic long. The later accumulation near 2:57 does not prevent continued decline; price response and the complete zone-to-zone pattern remain decisive.

TICK divergence changes the risk of the next pattern

TICK divergence is independent context. It says that NYSE market internals are no longer confirming the latest ES price extreme in the usual way. It does not cancel every later signal, but it changes how much confirmation that signal should require.

TICK divergence can succeed or bust

TICK divergence is a pattern warning that NYSE TICK participation is not confirming the latest ES extreme. The divergence appears first. ZtpAccumDistV2 can later show TICKDIV BUST automatically when a genuinely later bar breaks the divergence rail or otherwise invalidates the condition.

Outcome	What happened	Instruction
TICK DIVERGENCE	The price extreme and TICK context disagree	Prepare for a possible turn, but wait for price confirmation.
Successful divergence	Price respects the questioned extreme and begins responding	Use the later structure, pressure, and follow-through to manage the reversal thesis.
TICKDIV BUST	Price later invalidates the divergence condition	The warning failed. Stop treating the original divergence as active information.
AUTOMATIC LATER EVENT TICKDIV BUST is generated by ZtpAccumDistV2. It is not a manually added chart note and it is not known on the original divergence bar.		
HIGHER RISK TREND TRADE AFTER OPPOSING TICK DIVERGENCE A Trend Trade that appears soon after opposing TICK divergence can be a late continuation attempt. The divergence warns that participation behind the old move has weakened or become conflicted. Require price acceptance, renewed pressure, and supporting structure before treating the Trend Trade as ordinary continuation.		
Condition	What the trader sees	Instruction
Opposing divergence still active	The Trend Trade points in the direction of the prior move while TICK questions that move	Higher risk. Wait for stronger proof or pass.

Price cannot extend	The Trend Trade produces little progress and quickly loses its level	Treat the failed continuation as useful reversal information.
Later structure supports the signal	Price accepts the break and pressure resumes in the Trend Trade direction	The trade can succeed; higher risk never means automatically invalid.
Divergence clearly resets	The qualifying TICK conflict has ended before the later signal	Judge the new Trend Trade from the current evidence, not the expired warning.

Reading sequence: identify the divergence direction and the ES extreme it questions; locate the later Trend Trade; then compare its zone, rejection or acceptance, pressure, and subsequent progress. Classify the result as confirmed continuation, higher-risk continuation, or failed continuation.

Most common mistake: treating every Trend Trade after divergence as invalid, or ignoring the divergence merely because a Trend Trade arrow appeared later.

FIGURE 14F

A Reversal and a Broken Reversal have different causes

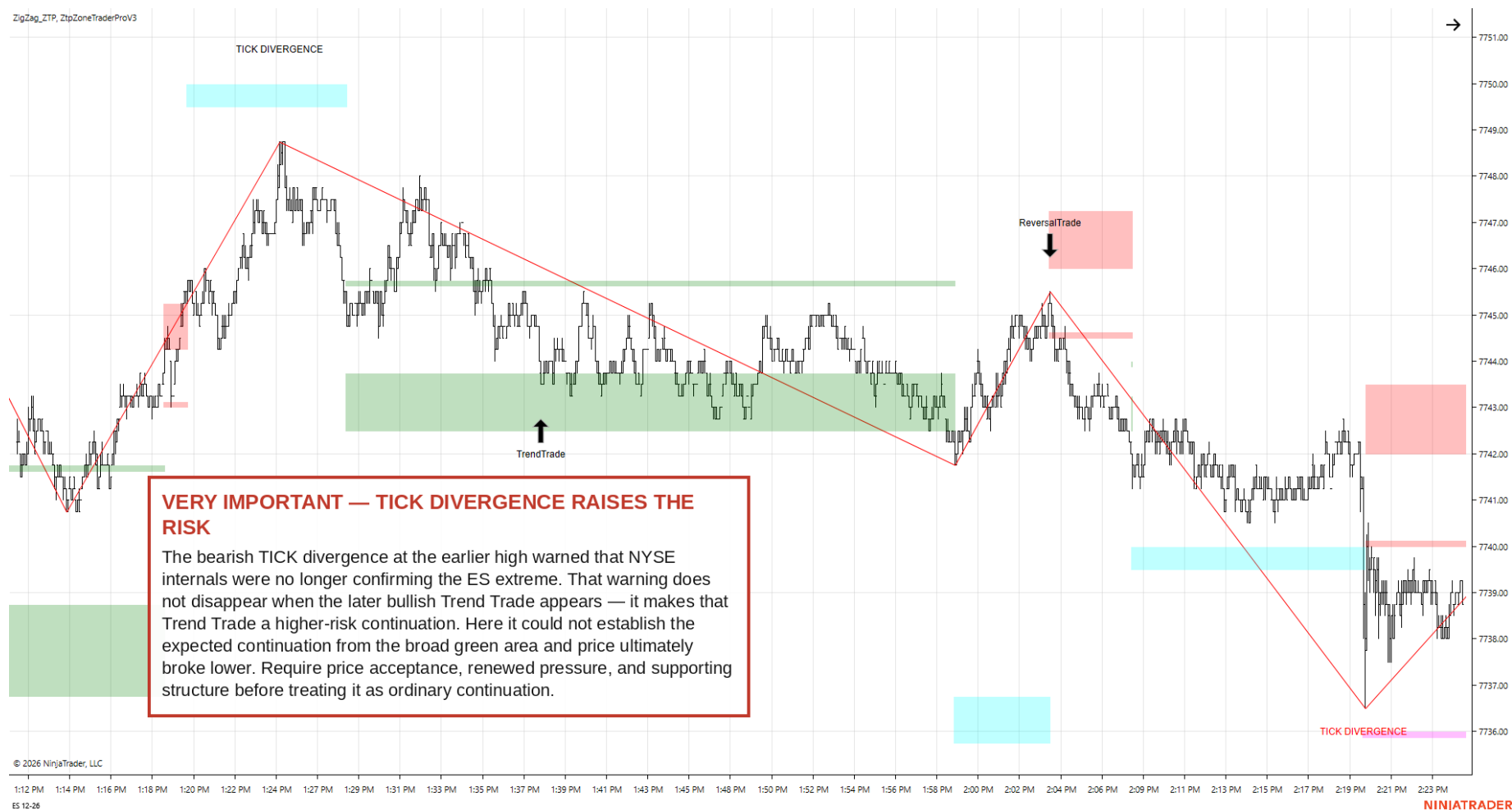


Figure 14F One chart contains three distinct events: a bullish Trend Trade after bearish TICK divergence that fails, a clean bearish Reversal Trade from red resistance that succeeds, and a later Broken Reversal created by failure of the Strong Trend pattern. The Broken Reversal is not the failed Reversal Trade.

Post-divergence Trend Trade failure: after bearish TICK divergence at the earlier high, the later bullish Trend Trade cannot establish the expected continuation from the broad green area and price ultimately breaks lower.

Clean Reversal Trade: price rallies into the red resistance area near 2:04, rejects it, and travels lower toward successive structural objectives.

Strong Trend failure: the later downside Strong Trend pattern reaches lower structure but loses the ability to extend in the expected manner.

Broken Reversal: that failed Strong Trend is the required predecessor; its failure creates the Broken Reversal information and the subsequent opposing response.

FIGURE 14B

Higher risk is not automatic failure

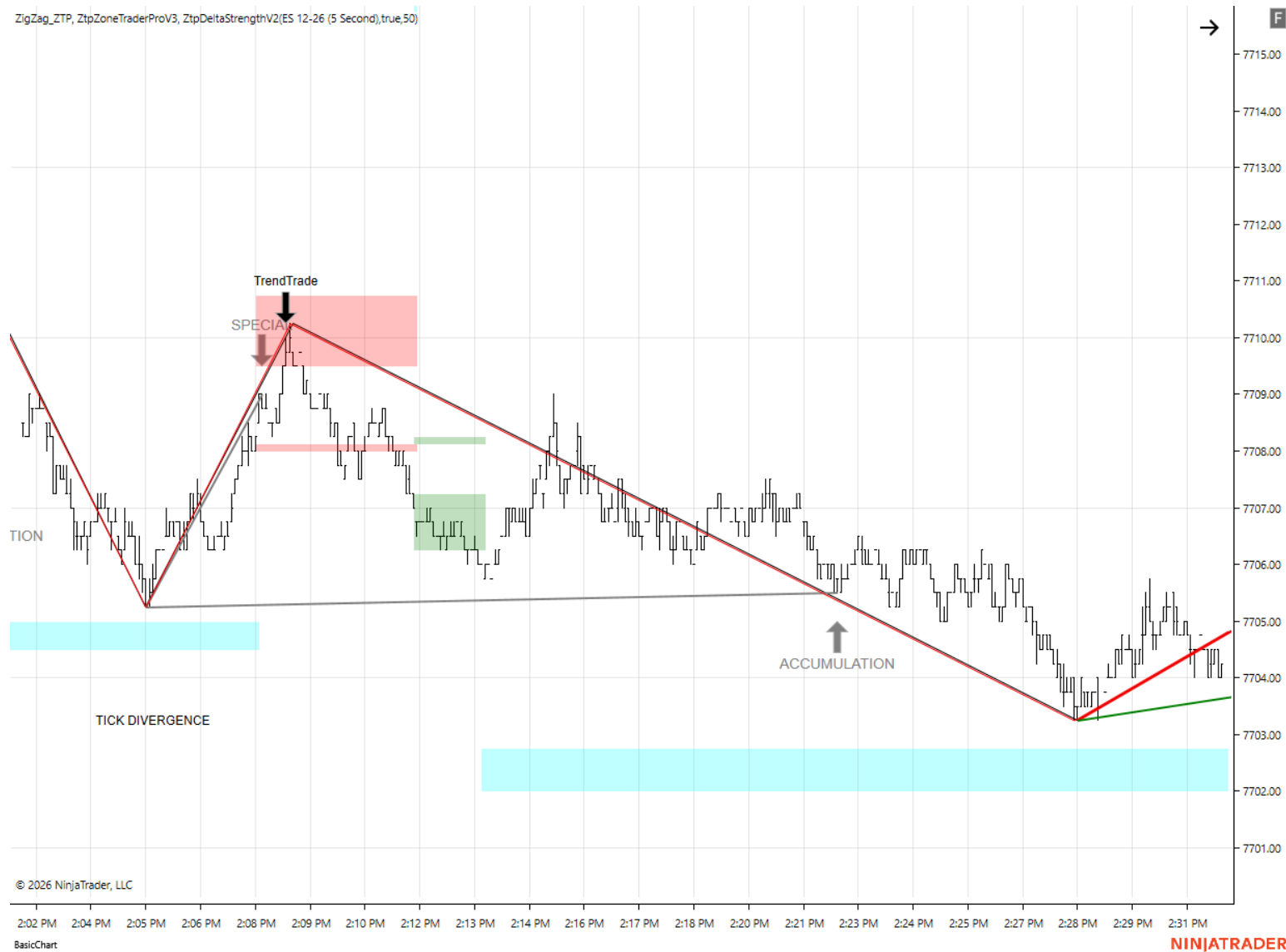


Figure 14B Bullish TICK divergence warns that the decline into the 2:05 low is vulnerable, and price responds with a rally. The later bearish Trend Trade forms only after that rally reaches red resistance. Rejection and lower-price acceptance then carry price toward the next blue support zone.

How to read the sequence

Divergence does its job: the bullish TICK divergence warns against assuming that the existing decline will continue without interruption, and price rallies from the low.

Location changes: the rally reaches a red resistance zone, creating a new decision point rather than extending the old low's bullish implication indefinitely.

Trend Trade qualifies: the bearish Trend Trade appears at resistance and price begins rejecting the zone instead of accepting above it.

Continuation confirms: successive lower prices and failure to reclaim resistance confirm the bearish journey toward the next blue support area.

No reset assumption: the chart proves successful continuation after earlier opposing divergence, but it does not explicitly prove that the TICK-divergence state reset before the signal.

Read divergence as a warning tied to an extreme and its surrounding structure. Do not convert it into a permanent directional command. The later Trend Trade still requires fresh location, rejection, and price acceptance in its own direction.

Trading instruction. After opposing divergence, reduce confidence until the later setup proves itself. Define the resistance zone as the decision area, require price to remain below it, and use movement toward the next support zone as confirmation that bearish continuation is actually developing.

What would invalidate the bearish reading. Acceptance above the red resistance zone, repeated failure to move lower, or renewed evidence supporting the bullish divergence would weaken or cancel the Trend Trade interpretation. The arrow alone never settles that question.

A successful bearish Exhaustion at the high

Exhaustion asks whether an extended move can continue from its current extreme. In this example price reversed from minor support and then tested the high. Buyers were exhausted at that retest, the bearish Exhaustion pattern completed, and the trade was successful. Read the pattern through its location at the high, its bar-close validity, and the price response that followed.

Stage	What price shows	Instruction
Exhaustion at the high	Price rejects the extreme and begins traveling lower	Manage the bearish pattern toward its defined objective.
Objective achieved	The measured move is complete	Do not rewrite a successful trade because later information appears.
Retest of the high	Price rallies back from minor support to test the high and fails to make new progress	The failure to extend at the retest is the exhaustion of buyers; the bearish pattern is valid.
Successful outcome	Price turns down from the retested high and reaches the measured objective	Manage the completed trade; a finished measured move stays a success even as later bars appear.

FIGURE 14D

A successful Exhaustion at the retest of the high



Figure 14D Price reversed from minor support and rallied to test the high. Buyers were exhausted at that retest and the bearish Exhaustion completed, achieving the measured 4.25-point success as price then declined.

Reversal from support: price first reversed up from minor support and rallied into the high.

Buyers exhausted at the high: the retest of the high failed to make new progress, marking the exhaustion of buyers and validating the bearish Exhaustion.

The measured move completes: price turned down from the high and travelled far enough to satisfy the 4.25-point bearish outcome, a successful trade.

Manage the result: a finished measured move remains a success; do not rewrite the completed trade because later bars appear.

The lesson is location and response. Exhaustion described the successful turn from the high after price failed to make further progress on the retest. The completed measured move is the result; do not rewrite a successful trade because later bars appear.

FIGURE 14E

Exhaustion can end a leg without ending the larger structure

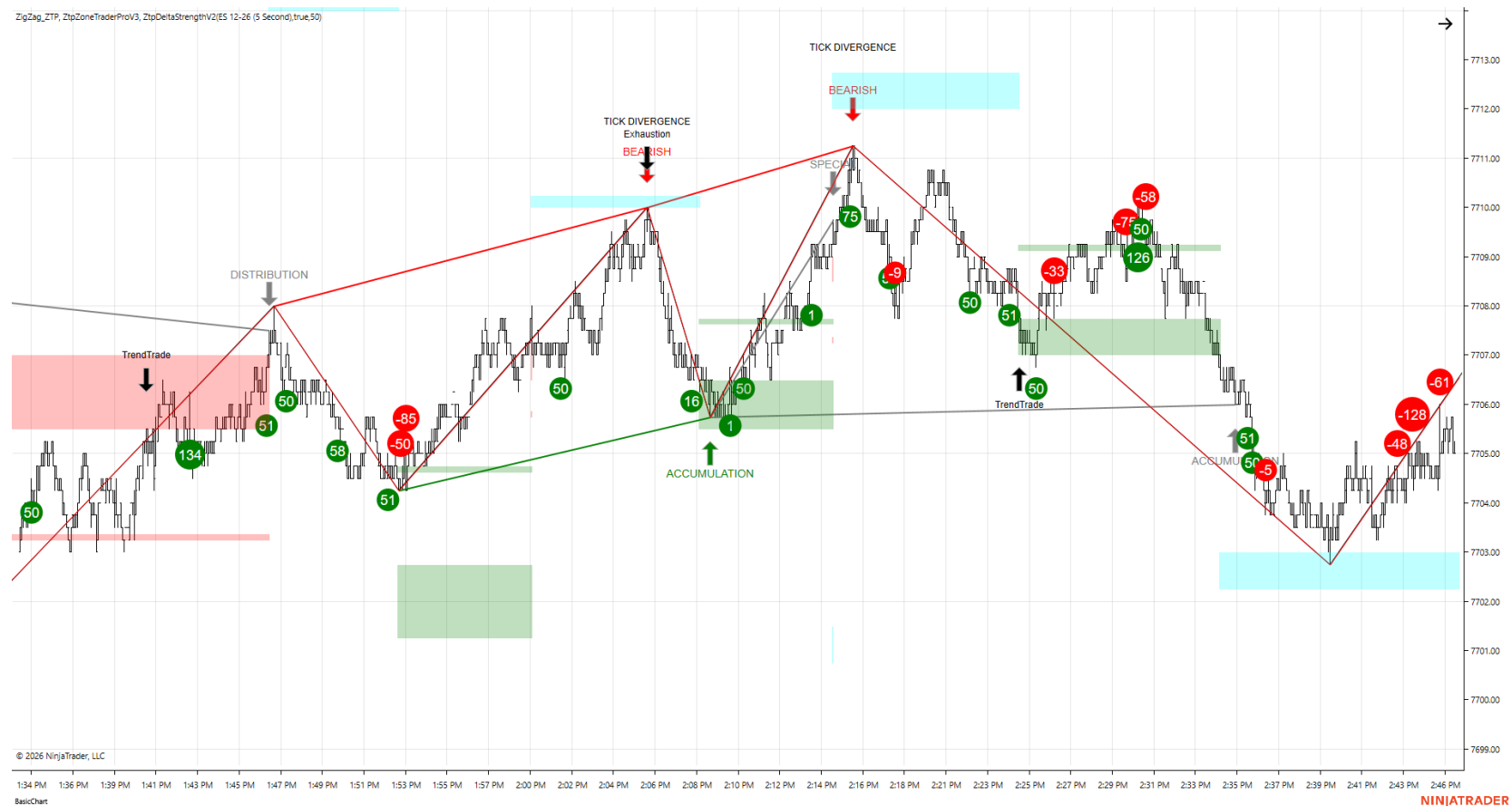


Figure 14E Bearish TICK-divergence Exhaustion near 2:06 ends the immediate upswing and produces a sharp decline. Accumulation at the next support area then helps organize a new rally to a higher high, proving that the successful Exhaustion did not permanently reverse the larger structure.

Immediate result: the first bearish Exhaustion is confirmed by rejection and rapid movement toward lower structure.

New information at support: Accumulation forms as price reaches the next green support region and the decline loses authority.

Larger structure resumes: price accepts higher again and eventually reaches a higher high, so the Exhaustion ended a leg rather than the entire bullish sequence.

Later signals start new tests: the later bearish conditions and bullish Trend Trade must each be judged from their own zone, response, and destination.

Success must be defined before the trade. A pattern can satisfy its measured objective and still be replaced by opposing information at the next zone.

FIGURE 14C

Broken Reversal pair into TICK-divergence exhaustion

ZlgZag_ZTP, ZtpZoneTraderProV3, ZtpDeltaStrengthV2[ES 12-26 (5 Second),true,50]

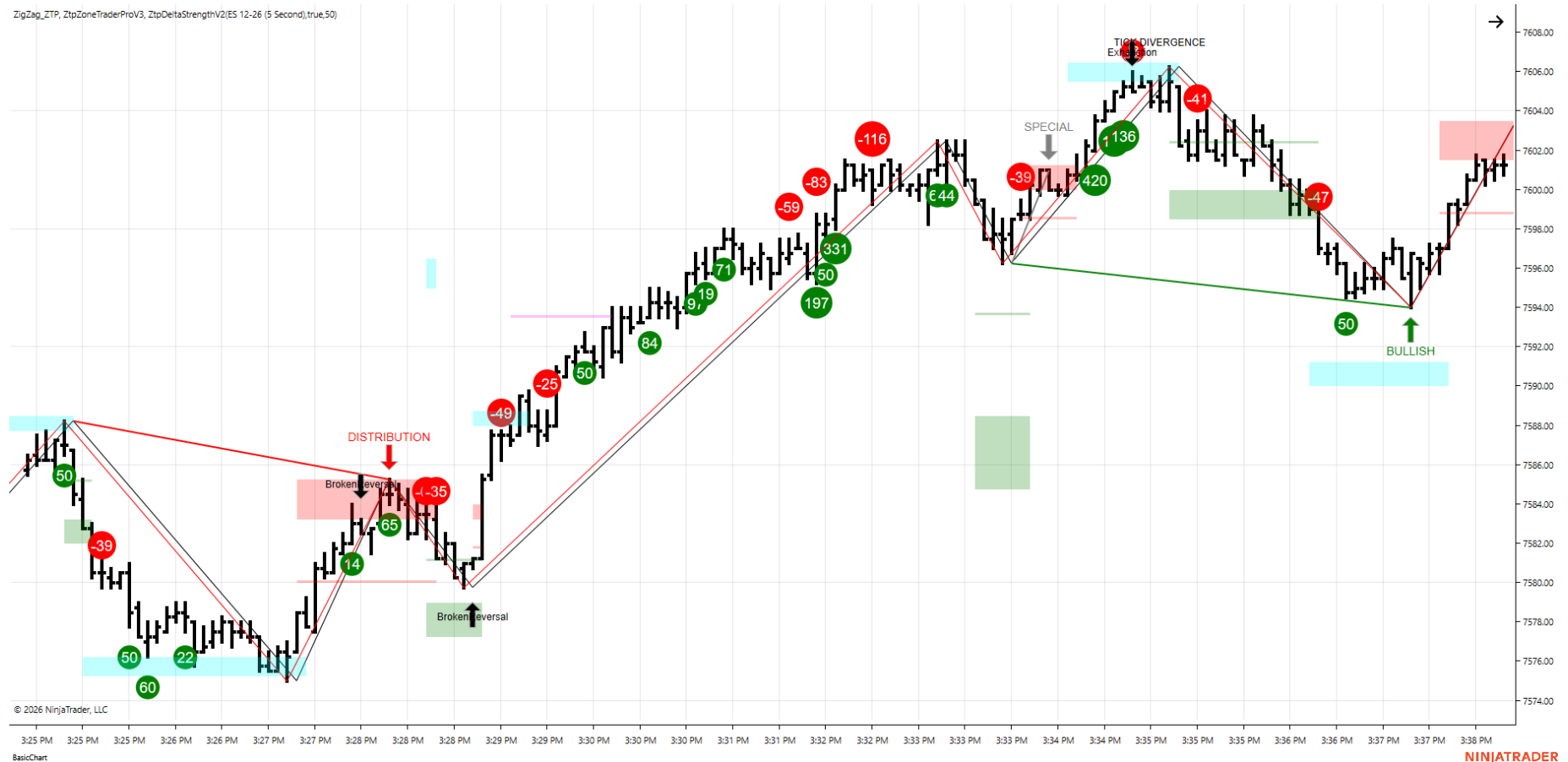


Figure 14C Two Broken Reversal patterns follow failures of their preceding Strong Trend patterns. The later bullish journey continues through intermediate structure and finishes at an overhead blue zone with TICK divergence and Exhaustion.

First Strong Trend failure: the directional pattern into red resistance cannot produce its expected continuation and price rotates back toward support.

Second Strong Trend failure: the downside Strong Trend pattern cannot continue through the green support area; that failed trend becomes bullish Broken Reversal information.

Zone-to-zone expansion: price then accepts above intervening structure and carries the successful pattern through successive objectives.

Terminal warning: at the overhead blue zone, TICK divergence and Exhaustion question further upside rather than rewriting the completed bullish journey.

The Broken Reversal labels classify failed Strong Trend patterns already visible in price. The later TICK-divergence Exhaustion is a new condition at a new zone, not part of the original entry signal.

FIGURE 14G

Strong Trend outputs come from ZoneTraderProV2BH

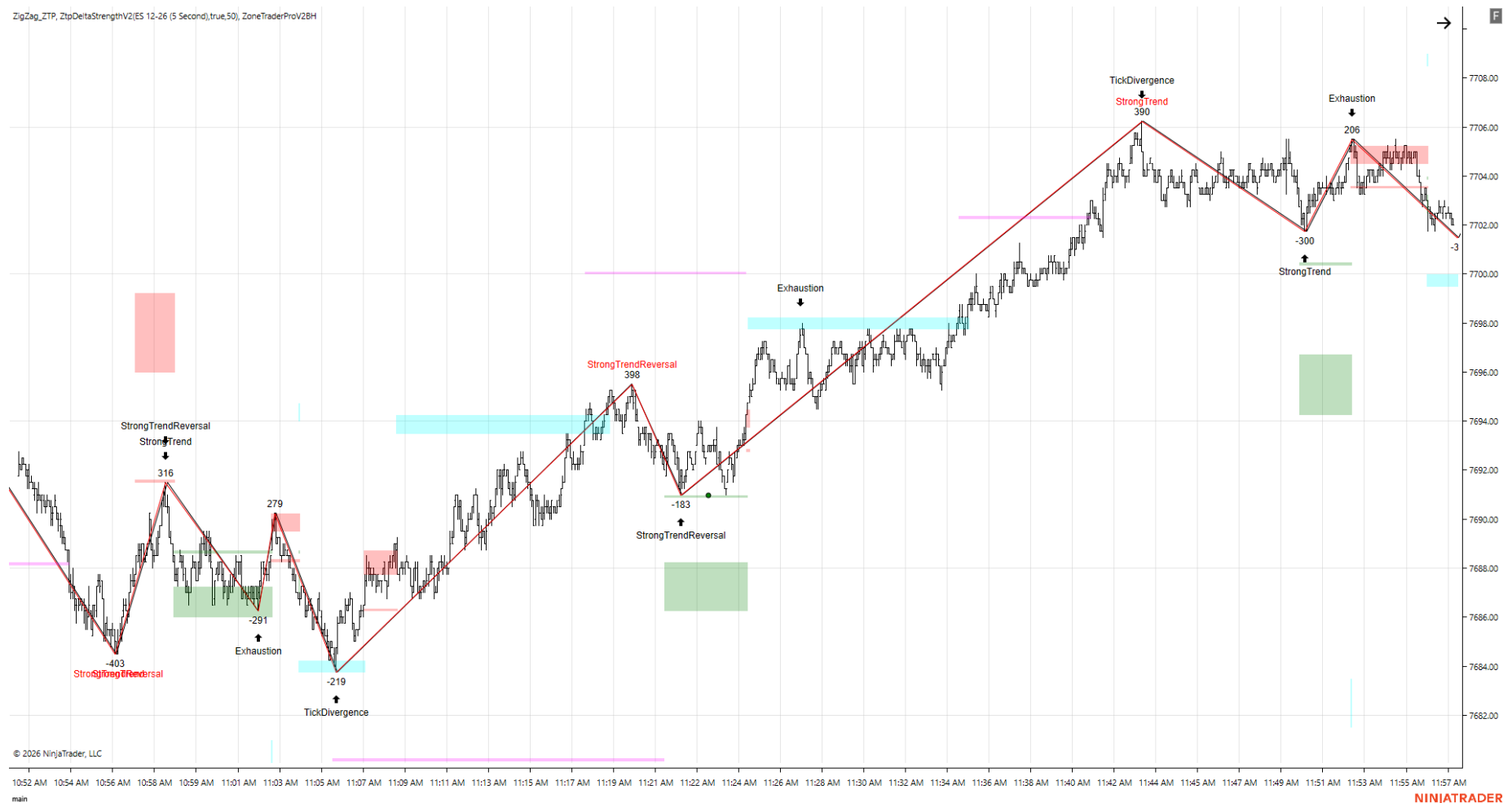


Figure 14G The chart header identifies ZoneTraderProV2BH. The red StrongTrend and StrongTrendReversal labels are real-time warnings that the corresponding pattern is developing. They warn against taking a premature countertrend trade; they are not trade-entry labels. These outputs are not included in ZoneTraderProV3.

Strong Trend: classifies a directional continuation pattern that should be judged by progress from its origin toward the next structural zone.

Strong Trend Reversal: classifies the reversal of a Strong Trend pattern and must be separated from the ordinary Reversal Trade label.

Read the red label in real time: it is the developing ST or STR warning itself, so the opposite-direction trade requires extra caution before the pattern has completed.

Context still controls: TICK divergence, Exhaustion, zones, and the subsequent price response determine whether the labeled pattern confirms, completes, or fails.

Version discipline: use ZoneTraderProV2BH when teaching or reviewing Strong Trend and Strong Trend Reversal; do not expect these labels from V3.

FIGURE 14H

Developing-pattern warning: countertrend caution

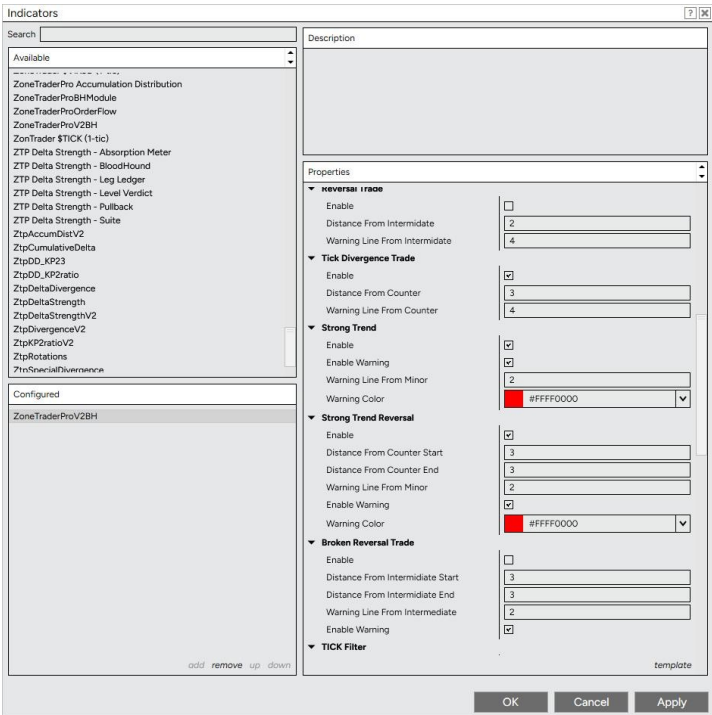


Figure 14H ZoneTraderProV2BH provides separate warning controls for Strong Trend and Strong Trend Reversal. The red labels in Figure 14G are these live developing-pattern warnings.

Setting	What it controls	Trading meaning
Enable	Turns the completed Strong Trend or Strong Trend Reversal output on or off	Controls the pattern output, not the trade decision by itself.
Enable Warning	Allows an early warning while the ST or STR pattern is developing	Treat the opposite-direction trade as higher risk until price resolves the developing pattern.
Warning Line From Minor	Controls the warning-line reference from minor structure	Changes where the developing-pattern warning is drawn; it does not convert the warning into an entry.
Warning Color	Sets the color of the developing-pattern warning annotation	Red in this setup, matching the warning labels in Figure 14G; color does not change qualification.

Operational rule. The warning belongs to the developing Strong Trend or Strong Trend Reversal pattern, not to a completed trade. If the developing pattern is bullish, be especially careful taking a short; if it is bearish, be especially careful taking a long. A countertrend trade needs stronger structural failure and confirmation than it would without the warning.

Do not misuse the warning. It is neither an automatic entry in the warning direction nor proof that a countertrend trade cannot work. It raises the burden of proof because the underlying ST or STR is still developing in real time.

Divergence and Live Order Flow

What traded where pressure diverged and how the auction responded

Cumulative Delta Divergence

Did price and cumulative delta stop confirming one another

ZoneTraderPro divergence compares price with cumulative delta. It is a warning relationship, not a stand-alone entry signal. Use price structure and the other indicators to confirm whether an entry is justified.

Three divergence families

Type	What qualifies it
Regular	Price makes a higher high or lower low while cumulative delta moves in the opposite direction.
Special	The divergence comparison runs from a high to a low or from a low to a high.
Accumulation / Distribution	The accumulation or distribution condition occurs in a smaller price range than the previous move while the KP2 ratio is higher.

The divergence can redraw

A divergence does not magically settle on the final apex. If price continues higher or lower and the divergence relationship still exists, the indicator redraws the divergence at the newer price location. The divergence may have started before the eventual apex formed.

ENTRY STILL REQUIRES CONFIRMATION

The divergence warns that price and cumulative delta are no longer confirming one another. It does not provide the complete entry by itself. Use the other indicators and price structure to confirm the trade.

Choose which types are displayed

The current parameters allow Regular, Special, and Accumulation/Distribution divergence to be selected or deselected independently. Turn off any divergence family that you do not want displayed; this changes visibility, not the underlying definition of the remaining signals.

FIGURE 15

Three divergence types can appear during one price sequence

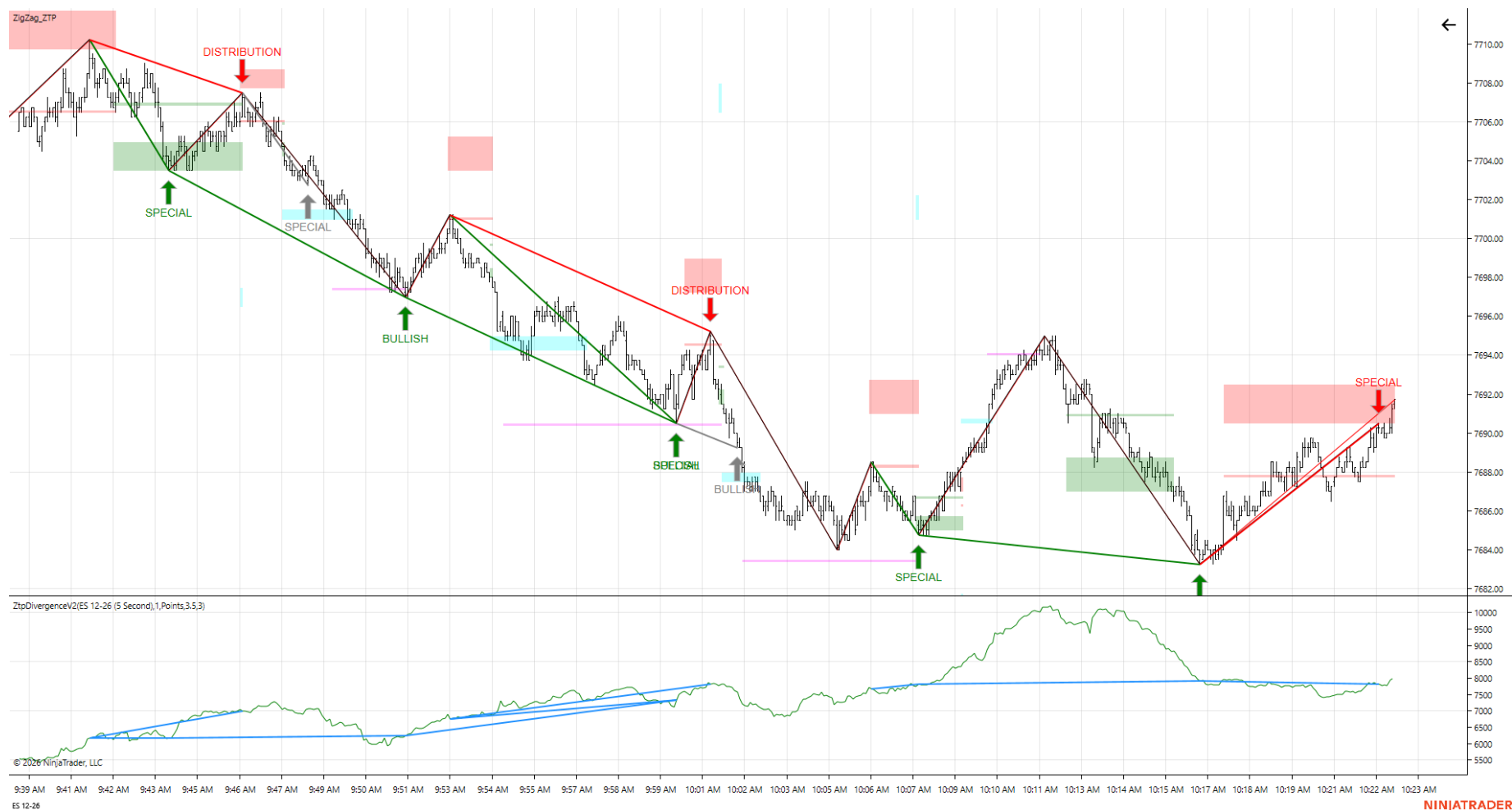


Figure 15 This chart shows regular **BULLISH** divergence, **SPECIAL** divergence, and **DISTRIBUTION** from the accumulation/distribution family. A divergence can redraw farther along the move while the qualifying relationship remains present; the first drawn location is not necessarily the eventual price apex.

The divergence identifies a relationship. Use the other ZoneTraderPro indicators and price structure to confirm an entry.

FIGURE 15A

Accumulation and distribution divergence compare effort with range



Figure 15A Accumulation or distribution divergence occurs when the accumulation/distribution move forms in a smaller price range than the previous move even though the KP2 ratio is higher. The labels identify the condition; the later price response supplies context.

FIGURE 15B

Choose which divergence types are displayed

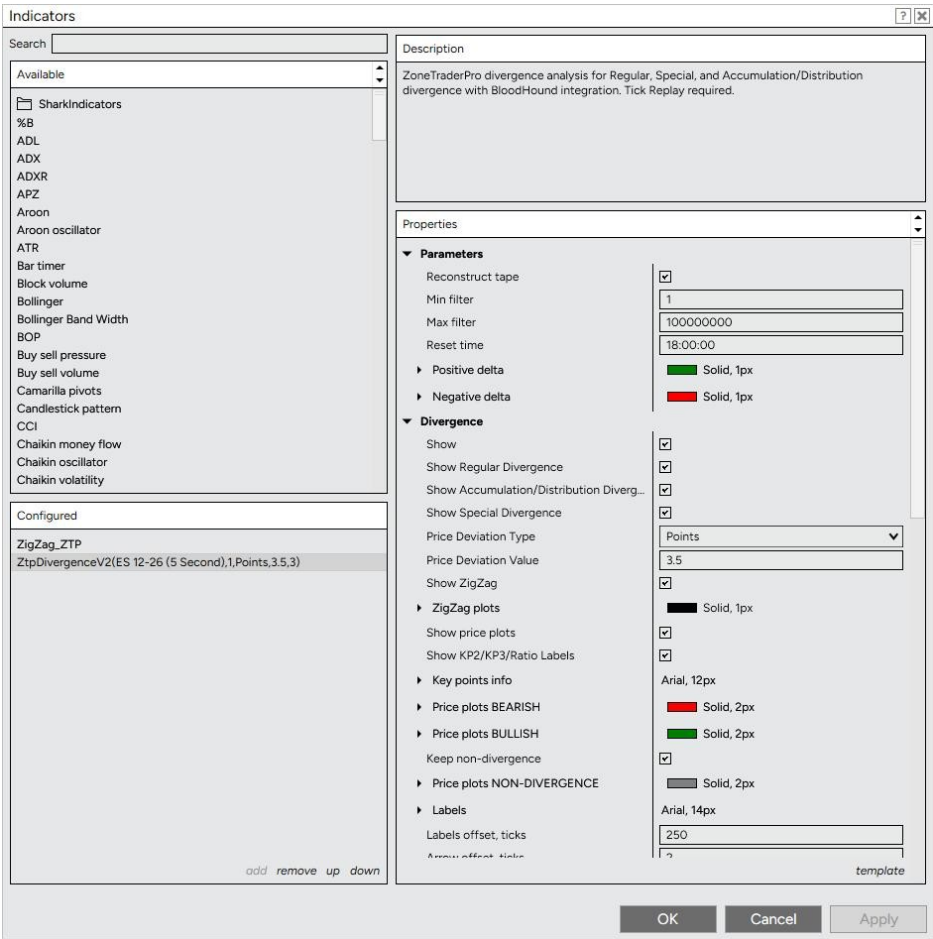


Figure 15B ZtpDivergenceV2 allows the three divergence families to be displayed independently.

Control	What changes
Show Regular Divergence	Shows or hides regular higher-high/lower-low divergence.
Show Accumulation/Distribution Divergence	Shows or hides accumulation and distribution divergence.
Show Special Divergence	Shows or hides the high-to-low and low-to-high Special comparison.

TICK REPLAY REQUIRED

The indicator description states that Tick Replay is required. The three checkboxes change which qualified divergence types are visible; they do not change the definitions of those divergence types.

Volumetric Order Flow Patterns

What happened inside the auction at the price level

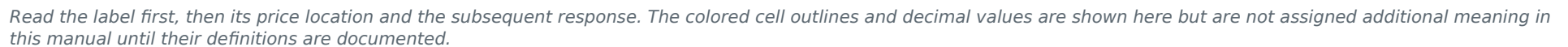
Volumetric order flow is the close-up view. It shows how contracts traded at individual prices within the bar. Read each pattern through its location, the condition named by the label, bar-close validity, the immediate price response, and the subsequent test of the price level.

Pattern	Instructional meaning
POC Absorption	High activity at the point of control fails to create expected progress.
POC Extension	The point of control forms at an extreme and creates a price reference.
Extension Zone	A historically important imbalance area that may later be defended or broken.
Absorption	Aggressive effort is met by enough opposing interest to limit progress.
Ratio	Stopping or continuation relationship inside the footprint.
Trapped Traders	Participants are caught after price moves away from their entry area.
ZTP Order Flow Signal	ZoneTraderPro pattern used as a possible entry or reversal trigger in context.

INTRABAR WARNING

An order-flow condition can appear and disappear before the bar closes as the auction changes. A provisional alert is not the same as a permanent closed-bar pattern.

Active order-flow patterns on a volumetric chart



How to read an order-flow label

An order-flow label describes what occurred inside the auction at a particular price or bar. It is evidence, not an automatic trade. Read it in sequence: first determine the price location, then identify the condition, then watch whether price confirms or rejects the message.

- 1 Locate the pattern. Decide whether it formed at a swing extreme, inside a zone, at a retest, or in the middle of open space.
- 2 Read the side named by the label. Buy and Sell identify the side associated with the detected condition; they do not guarantee the direction of the next move.
- 3 Watch the immediate result. A reversal idea needs price to stop extending and begin moving away. A continuation idea needs price to accept beyond the level and continue.
- 4 Mark the pattern price. The first pullback or retest shows whether the level is being defended, ignored, or broken.
- 5 Use structure and the other ZoneTraderPro indicators to decide whether the signal supports the trade you are considering.

THE BASIC RULE

The pattern tells you what happened inside the bar. Price tells you whether that event mattered.

Delta Buy and Delta Sell

Delta compares aggressive buying with aggressive selling. Delta Buy identifies an area where aggressive buying dominated the detected relationship. Delta Sell identifies an area where aggressive selling dominated it. This is information about executed pressure, not proof that price must continue in the same direction.

What follows	How to interpret it
Continuation reading	The dominant side produces price progress, the level holds on a retest, and price continues away in the same direction.
Absorption or reversal reading	Strong directional delta appears, but price cannot make proportional progress and then moves against the aggressive side.
Invalid reading	The label appears in poor location and price neither rejects nor accepts the level clearly. There is no usable response.

A Delta Buy at a high can represent buyers pressing into sellers rather than a reason to buy. A Delta Sell at a low can represent sellers pressing into buyers rather than a reason to sell. Location and price response decide which interpretation is valid.

Exhaustion Buy and Exhaustion Sell

Exhaustion indicates that the auction may be running out of effective participation at an extreme. Exhaustion Sell is relevant near the upper end of an auction; Exhaustion Buy is

relevant near the lower end. The label warns that the current push may be losing the ability to continue, but the label alone does not confirm a reversal.

Observation	Trading meaning
Confirmation	Price fails to extend, leaves the extreme, and begins accepting away from the exhaustion price.
Retest	Price returns to the exhaustion area and is rejected again. This strengthens the importance of the level.
Failure	Price accepts through the exhaustion price and continues. The earlier warning did not stop the auction.

DO NOT FRONT-RUN IT

Exhaustion is a warning of possible completion. Wait for price response or another ZoneTraderPro confirmation before treating it as a reversal entry.

POC Extension

The point of control is the price with the greatest traded volume inside the bar. A POC Extension pattern identifies a POC relationship near an extreme that creates a price reference. The important question is whether the market can accept beyond that reference or is rejected from it.

Price behavior	Reading
Held and defended	Price tests the reference and moves away. The level is acting as support or resistance in the direction of the response.
Accepted through	Price trades through the reference, remains beyond it, and continues. The level has not produced the expected defense.
Repeated testing	Every return consumes information. A level that repeatedly fails to push price away should not be treated as permanently strong.

POC Absorption

POC Absorption occurs when substantial activity at the point of control fails to create the price progress normally expected from that effort. One side is active, but opposing interest is meeting that activity and limiting the result.

The best reading is effort versus result. Heavy activity with little movement is the warning. Confirmation arrives when price moves away from the absorbed side; failure occurs when price accepts through the level and expands in the original direction.

Trapped Buyer and Trapped Seller

A trapped-trader pattern identifies participants who entered with apparent directional pressure and were then caught when price moved away from their entry area. A Trapped Buyer pattern means buyers may be caught above or inside the failed buying area. A Trapped Seller pattern means sellers may be caught below or inside the failed selling area.

Pattern	Instructional reading
Trapped Buyer	Price fails to continue upward and moves below the buying area. A retest from underneath that fails can add pressure as buyers exit.
Trapped Seller	Price fails to continue downward and moves above the selling area. A retest from above that holds can add pressure as sellers exit.
Invalidation	Price reclaims the failed area and accepts in the original direction. The participants are no longer clearly trapped.

ZTP Order Flow Buy and Sell

ZTP Order Flow Buy and ZTP Order Flow Sell are ZoneTraderPro order-flow signals. They summarize a qualifying price-level condition into a directional label. Treat the label as a possible trigger only when its direction agrees with the location, price structure, and the broader evidence on the chart.

A Buy label is strongest when it appears in a location where buyers should respond and price actually leaves the area upward. A Sell label is strongest when it appears where sellers should respond and price leaves downward. If price does not move away, or immediately accepts through the signal area, the setup is weak or invalid.

When several labels appear together

Several labels can print in the same area because each pattern describes a different part of the auction. This is not automatically duplication. For example, an exhaustion condition can appear with a trapped-trader pattern and a ZTP Order Flow signal. The combination is useful only if all of the messages describe the same developing price response. Multiple valid patterns may occur on the same bar, because each label describes a different part of the same auction; treat them as one combined reading of that bar rather than as separate confirmations.

Setup BloodHound and Reference

Only the settings that change interpretation belong in the main manual

Using BloodHound

How to use the exposed ZoneTraderPro plots

Nothing special is required to use the exposed ZoneTraderPro plots in BloodHound. The previously supplied ZoneTraderPro BloodHound templates continue to work. Load the appropriate template into BloodHound Ultimate and use it as you did before.

- 1 Add BloodHound Ultimate to the chart.
- 2 Select or load the previously supplied ZoneTraderPro BloodHound template.
- 3 Confirm that the template is applied to the intended chart and data series.
- 4 Use the exposed plots through the template. No additional plot wiring or replacement template is required.

DO NOT ADD THE PLOT PROVIDER TO THE CHART

ZTP Delta Strength - BloodHound is the installed plot-provider indicator used by the BloodHound template. It should not be manually added or configured as a separate chart panel. BloodHound Ultimate is the BloodHound indicator that belongs on the chart.

The distinction is between being installed and being placed on the chart. The ZTP plot-provider file must remain installed so the supplied templates can reference its plots, but the customer does not add that indicator separately. The template creates and reads the required indicator instance internally.

FIGURE 17

What BloodHound users add to the chart

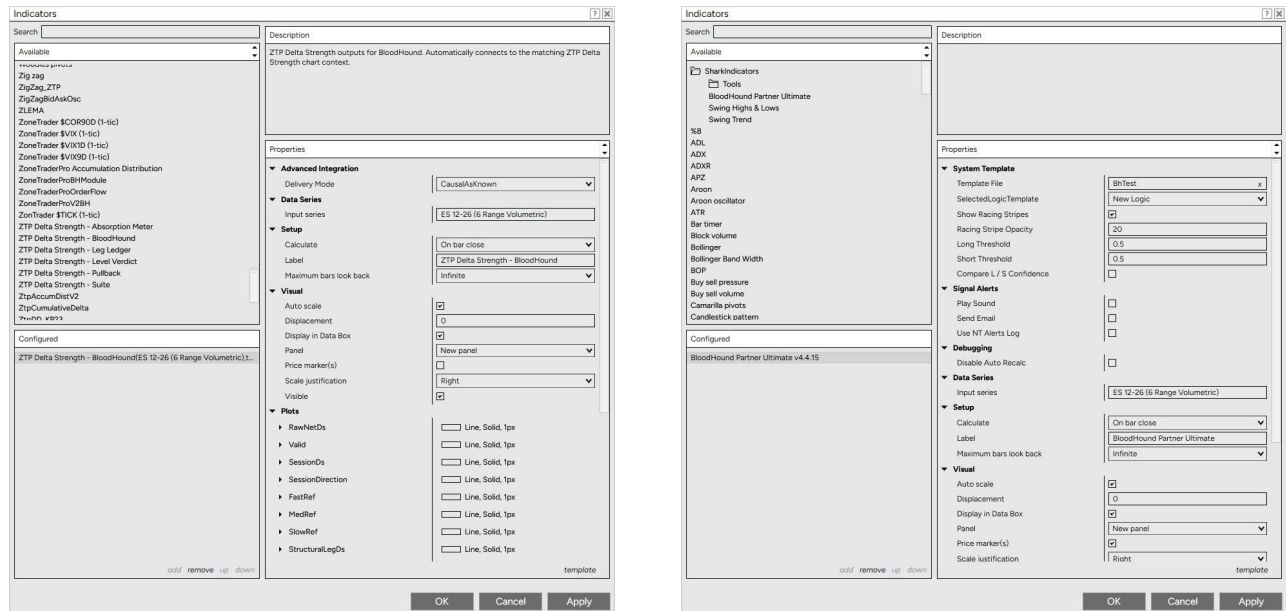


Figure 17 Left: ZTP Delta Strength - BloodHound exposes the plots used by the templates; do not add this plot-provider indicator manually to the chart. Right: BloodHound Ultimate is the BloodHound chart indicator to add, using the previously supplied ZTP template.

Parameters That Change Meaning

Which settings deserve explanation

The manual should explain a parameter only when it changes the data, time window, anchor, validity, lifecycle, or interpretation. A long inventory of colors and fonts belongs in a reference appendix or the NinjaTrader properties panel itself.

Parameter	What it changes	Why the customer cares
Tick Replay	Historical tick processing	Can determine whether the required pressure history exists.
Days loaded	Available calibration and campaign history	More history can improve readiness but increases load time.
DS Chart ID	Engine registry routing	Must match across host visuals and adapters.
Leg Anchor Mode	Where Leg Pressure begins	Changes knowledge-time interpretation.
Absorption Mode	Campaign versus historical comparison	Changes the question being answered.
Trading hours template	Session boundaries	Changes Session Pressure reset and eligible RTH context.
ZigZag deviation	Structural turn size	Changes which apexes and legs exist.
Level test inputs	Level breach and evaluation window	Changes what qualifies as ACC REJ or CONT.
Order-size filters	Activity included in pressure calculations	Changes the input data, not just appearance.

VALUES MUST MATCH SHIPPING SOFTWARE

Exact defaults will be inserted only after the current settings windows are captured. The 2019 screenshots will not be copied into the 2026 manual.

A Complete Trade Review

How should a customer review one market sequence

- 1 Mark the structural location and the trade idea before looking at the outcome.
- 2 Record what price was doing at the decision point.
- 3 Record immediate pressure, leg pressure, and session backdrop.
- 4 Record effort-versus-result evidence from PPO and Absorption.
- 5 Record structural memory, level verdict, pullback quality, TRCF, and AccumDist context.
- 6 Write the observation, interpretation, invalidation, and actual outcome as separate statements.
- 7 Identify which information was available on the bar and which appeared only after confirmation.
- 8 Save examples that failed or remained unresolved. They teach the limits of the tool.

Layer	Purpose	Example
Observation	What is objectively visible	Price made a higher high while the pressure comparison was weaker.
Interpretation	What the relationship suggests	Buying was producing less result than during the first push.
Outcome	What happened afterward	Price continued higher for six minutes and then declined.

Quick Reference

Keep these pages beside the monitor

Questions to Ask While Trading

When price is rising

- Are buyers making proportional price progress?
- Is immediate pressure expanding or compressing?
- Is the current leg building more or less pressure than the prior bullish leg?
- Are higher prices being accepted or rejected?
- Is TICK context supportive challenged or turning over?

When price is falling

- Are sellers making proportional price progress?
- Is bearish pressure organized or fading?
- Is selling effort efficient or being absorbed?
- Are lower prices being accepted or rejected?
- Is the decline receiving structural confirmation or only a temporary pressure pulse?

When price stalls

- Which side is applying pressure?
- Why is that pressure not moving price?
- Is the market at an important structural level?
- Is this ordinary low effort or meaningful effort being absorbed?
- Has new information cancelled the older warning?

Common Mistakes

Mistake	Correction
Green means buy and red means sell	Colors identify states or directions inside a specific tool. They are not universal trade commands.
More matching colors means higher probability	The tools are not votes. Read the question each tool answers.
A warning should reverse price immediately	A warning is not a timer. Price can continue or the warning can fail.
A reset means repainting	Session and confirmation resets begin new measurements. Apex back-labeling must be explained separately.
A large number is automatically important	Size matters only relative to price progress, context, history, and the tool's own scale.
After-hours readings use a fixed conversion	Participation can change outside the main session. Context matters; no invented mathematical conversion belongs in the manual.

Glossary

Term	Meaning
ACC	Accepted Level Verdict.
AccumDist	ZtpAccumDistV2; compares fast contract-flow momentum with a slower momentum regime and contextual evidence.
Apex	A structural high or low. It remains a candidate until confirmed.
BUILD	Directed pressure strengthening inside a Pullback push.
CO	The confirmation bar that establishes the earlier apex as a completed turn.
CONS	Counter-move pressure relative to the preceding impulse. It may exceed 100 percent.
CONT	Contested Level Verdict.
ContinuousDS	Absorption historical-comparison mode using completed eligible campaigns.
Delta	Aggressive buying-versus-selling imbalance.
Delta Strength	The proprietary ZoneTraderPro measure of buying and selling pressure.
FADE	Directed pressure weakening inside a Pullback push.
Fast momentum	The responsive gray AccumDist line showing current contract-flow momentum; not simply raw contract count.
Gas	Leg Ledger directional intensity display using red or green shade depth.
H	Hollow participation-quality flag on a Level Verdict test.
IMP	Completed impulse compared with the prior same-direction impulse.
PPO	Price Pressure Oscillator comparing Delta Strength behavior with price behavior.
REJ	Rejected Level Verdict.
RTH	Regular Trading Hours.
Slow momentum	The orange or gold AccumDist line carrying the slower delta-momentum regime.

Strong Trend	A ZoneTraderProV2BH directional pattern output; it is not an output of ZoneTraderProV3.
Strong Trend Reversal	A ZoneTraderProV2BH output identifying reversal of a Strong Trend pattern; it is not the ordinary Reversal Trade label and is not included in ZoneTraderProV3.
TICKDIV BUST	An automatic later label showing that a previously detected TICK divergence was invalidated.
Tick Replay	NinjaTrader historical tick-processing mode used where required.
TRCF	Independent ZoneTraderPro NYSE TICK context tool.