MOOSTRADE

B:Pro

User Manual

Complete Guide to Installation, Signals, Cloud Structure,
Multi-Timeframe Analysis & Advanced Settings

moostrade.com

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Thank you for purchasing the B:Pro indicator by Moostrade. This chapter explains step by step how to unlock the indicator, add it to your chart, and which first steps are recommended for new users.

Unlocking the Indicator

After the purchase, the customer's TradingView username is unlocked. Once the unlock is complete, the user automatically receives an email from TradingView confirming access to the indicator. In addition, the customer receives an email from Moostrade containing a short user manual.

Finding the Indicator

After the unlock, open TradingView and load any chart. Then proceed as follows:

- Click on "Indicators".
- Open the section "Invite-Only".
- Select the entry: B:Pro Moostrade.

Adding the Indicator to the Chart

Once the indicator is visible:

- Double-click the entry "B:Pro Moostrade".
- The indicator is automatically loaded onto the currently open chart.

No further installation steps are necessary.

Recommended Default Settings

For new users it is strongly recommended to leave all settings unchanged at their default values. The indicator was developed and calibrated so that the default configuration works optimally on most markets and timeframes. The advanced settings are primarily intended for experienced users.

Recommended Markets for New Users

New users should first develop a feel for how the indicator works. Particularly suitable for this are:

- Bitcoin
- Nasdaq

These markets display the various characteristics of the indicator very clearly and are excellent for learning.

Recommended Timeframes

Scalping

For short-term trading the following timeframes are recommended: 1 Minute · 3 Minutes · 15 Minutes

Day Trading

For classic day trades the following timeframes are commonly used: 15 Minutes · 1 Hour · 4 Hours

Swing Trading & Investments

For longer-term positions the following timeframes are particularly suitable: 12 Hours · 1 Day · 2 Days

First Steps for New Users

Before a user begins executing real trades with the indicator, the Cloud should first be fully understood. The Cloud forms the foundation of the entire system. It defines:

- Market Sentiment
- Trend direction
- Supports
- Resistances
- Possible correction areas
- Potential trend reversals

For this reason it is recommended to read the chapter "The Cloud" first.

Common Beginner Mistakes

Not Understanding the Cloud

The most common mistake of new users is trading signals without having fully understood the Cloud structure. The Cloud provides the necessary context for nearly all decisions within the system.

Immediate Entry After Open Long or Open Short

Many new users open a position immediately after an Open Long or Open Short signal appears. In most cases, however, the reaction at the Fastline should be awaited first.

Setting Up Alerts Incorrectly

Another common mistake is only activating the alert checkboxes in the indicator without subsequently creating a TradingView alarm. Both steps are required for functioning notifications.

The Indicator Is Not Displayed

If the indicator is not visible after unlocking, the following points should be checked:

- Is the correct TradingView account logged in?
- Was the unlock email from TradingView received?
- Was the "Invite-Only" section opened?
- Was TradingView reloaded?

In most cases the problem can already be resolved this way. Should the indicator still not be visible, support can be contacted at any time.

Summary

The installation of B:Pro is intentionally kept simple. After unlocking, the user automatically receives access to the indicator via TradingView. For new users it is recommended to:

- Learn the Cloud first.
- Leave the default settings unchanged.
- Observe the indicator on Bitcoin or Nasdaq.
- Only trade with real capital after sufficient understanding.

The Cloud is the central element of the indicator and forms the basis for nearly all trading decisions. It serves not only as a trend indicator, but simultaneously visualizes the current market regime, the prevailing market sentiment, dynamic support and resistance areas, potential entry zones, possible take-profit areas, and potential trend reversals.

While classic moving averages often deliver only a single piece of information, the Cloud combines multiple components into one visual structure. This allows the user to recognize at a glance whether the market is in a bullish, bearish, or neutral phase.

Structure of the Cloud

The Cloud consists of four main lines and two additional Future Target Lines.

Bullish Cloud (Green)

When the Cloud is in a bullish state, the lines are arranged as follows from top to bottom:

— Fastline
— Mid-Trendline
— Slow-Trendline
— Outer-Trendline

Additionally, the Future Targets T1 and T2 are displayed.

Bearish Cloud (Red)

When the Cloud is in a bearish state, the order is reversed from bottom to top:

— Fastline
— Mid-Trendline
— Slow-Trendline
— Outer-Trendline

Dynamic Lines

A very important point in understanding the indicator is that none of the displayed lines is static. The following components are dynamically recalculated with each new candle:

— Fastline
— Mid-Trendline
— Slow-Trendline
— Outer-Trendline
— Future Target T1
— Future Target T2

The lines therefore do not represent fixed price levels but dynamic reaction zones. Many users make the mistake of viewing a line as an exact price area. In practice, however, the market often reacts slightly above or below a line before the actual move begins.

Particularly with indices such as the Nasdaq it can be observed that the price briefly over- or undershoots a line before the market continues in its actual direction. In the crypto market, on the other hand, the lines are often respected very precisely. For this reason all lines should be regarded as dynamic zones and not as rigid price levels.

What Does the Cloud Show?

The Cloud shows the current market regime and the prevailing market sentiment. It answers the central question: "Is the market currently in a bullish, bearish, or neutral environment?" The color of the Cloud serves as a quick visual trend filter.

Green Cloud

A green Cloud indicates a bullish market regime. Typical characteristics:

— Buyers dominate the market
— Long positions have statistically better chances of success
— Corrections are often bought
— The market is fundamentally in an upward structure

Red Cloud

A red Cloud indicates a bearish market regime. Typical characteristics:

— Sellers dominate the market
— Short positions have statistically better chances of success
— Upward moves are often sold
— The market is fundamentally in a downward structure

The Transition Phase

Before a market switches from a bullish to a bearish regime or vice versa, a transition phase often develops. Typical characteristics:

— The Cloud begins to contract.
— The distances between the individual lines become smaller.
— The Fastline changes its color.
— The Cloud increasingly loses its previous structure.
— Afterwards the actual color change of the Cloud takes place.

This phase signals a change in market sentiment. The stronger the Cloud contracts, the higher the probability that the market structure will change. The transition phase should therefore always be observed carefully.

The Meaning of the Individual Lines

Fastline

The Fastline is the fastest and most aggressive trend line within the Cloud. It often represents the first reaction zone of the market and frequently serves as the first potential entry zone after a signal. Especially in the crypto market it can be observed that the price reacts very precisely to the Fastline. After an Open Long or Open Short signal, the market often first corrects back to the Fastline before the actual trend move begins.

A break of the Fastline does not automatically mean a trend reversal. With indices like the Nasdaq, a short-term break of the Fastline is often normal. In the crypto market, a break of the Fastline should be taken somewhat more seriously and can be a first warning signal.

Mid-Trendline

The Mid-Trendline often represents the most important correction zone within a running trend. Especially in the Nasdaq the market frequently corrects to the Mid-Trendline and then continues the trend, which makes it suitable for more conservative entries. If the Fastline is lost but the Mid-Trendline still holds, the overarching trend remains fundamentally intact.

Slow-Trendline

The Slow-Trendline represents a significant dynamic support and resistance area. When the market reaches the Slow-Trendline, this often indicates a deeper correction within the current market structure. A break of the Slow-Trendline signals waning trend strength and should be taken seriously. A trend reversal is not yet automatically confirmed by this, however.

Outer-Trendline

The Outer-Trendline forms the outermost boundary of the Cloud. It represents the last major support or resistance zone within the current trend structure. When the Outer-Trendline is reached, the market is already in an advanced correction. A break of the Outer-Trendline is a serious warning signal and often indicates that the Future Targets T1 and T2 will be approached.

Future Target Lines

In addition to the actual Cloud, the indicator shows the Future Target Lines T1 and T2. These serve as dynamic target zones, potential support areas, potential resistance areas, and areas of possible trend reversals. Like all other lines, T1 and T2 are continuously recalculated and adapt to the current market situation with each new candle.

Future Target T1

T1 often represents the first important target zone outside the Cloud. When the price reaches T1, various reactions are possible: a bounce, consolidation, or continuation toward T2. Not infrequently the market moves sideways after reaching T1 before the next major decision. If T1 is clearly broken through, the probability of a larger market move increases.

Future Target T2

T2 represents the second and often more important target zone. When T2 is reached, the market should be observed with particular attention. A breakout through T2 significantly increases the probability of an actual trend reversal. For this reason T2 counts among the most important areas within the entire indicator.

Support & Resistance

Beyond the Cloud lines, the indicator marks horizontal support and resistance directly on the chart. Rather than tracking only the single most recent swing point, it now recognises full support and resistance zones: nearby levels are grouped into one zone, and a zone that price tests repeatedly is weighted as more significant than one touched only once. Levels that price clearly breaks are removed automatically, so only relevant areas remain.

These horizontal zones extend to the right of the current candle and fade out with distance, so they stay readable instead of running endlessly across the chart. In addition, the classic dotted pivot lines can be shown alongside the zones, filtered to display only the stronger, more pronounced swings. Treat every zone as an area rather than an exact line, place stops with some distance behind it, and give a repeatedly tested zone more weight than a fresh one.

Price Position within the Cloud

Price Above the Entire Cloud

If the price is above the entire Cloud, this indicates a strongly bullish market environment: high market strength, buyers dominate, bullish sentiment.

Price Below the Entire Cloud

If the price is below the entire Cloud, this indicates a strongly bearish market environment: sellers dominate, bearish sentiment, high downward momentum.

Price Inside the Cloud

If the price is inside the Cloud, this generally indicates a consolidation phase. From below into a red Cloud indicates bullish consolidation; from above into a green Cloud indicates bearish consolidation. During this phase particular attention should be paid to reactions at the individual lines and new signals.

Using the Cloud for Entries

A common mistake is to regard a signal as an immediate entry. An Open Long signal does not automatically mean that buying should occur immediately. Typical flow:

- Open Long signal appears.
- Market corrects.
- Price reaches the Fastline, Mid-Trendline, Slow-Trendline, or Outer-Trendline.
- The actual entry opportunity arises there.

The same principle applies accordingly for short positions.

Stop-Loss Placement

A further common mistake is placing the stop-loss exactly on a line. Since the market often tests the lines very precisely, this causes unnecessarily frequent stop-outs. The stop-loss should therefore generally be placed with some distance behind the respective line. Depending on the market, timeframe, and volatility, this distance may vary.

Highest Warning Levels

The most important warning signals within the Cloud structure are:

- Break of the Outer-Trendline
- Breakout through T1
- Breakout through T2

The more of these conditions are met, the higher the probability of an actual trend reversal. These areas should therefore always be observed with particular attention.

Open Long

The Open Long signal is one of the most important entry signals of the entire indicator. It is represented by a green triangle and signals that the market currently shows a bullish structure and a potential long opportunity is developing.

A common mistake is interpreting the Open Long signal as an immediate buy signal. This does not correspond to the intended use of the indicator. The Open Long signal primarily serves to alert the user to a potential long setup. The actual entry occurs in most cases only after a subsequent correction into one of the Cloud lines.

Each Signal Marks a Fresh Setup

Each Open Long now marks the start of a genuinely new setup. Rather than repeating within the same move, it appears once when a new opportunity develops, which keeps the chart clean and makes every signal more meaningful, especially on lower timeframes.

When Does an Open Long Signal Appear?

An Open Long signal appears typically during a bullish market environment. Normally the signal arises exclusively within a green Cloud. The green Cloud indicates that the market is in a bullish regime and long positions have statistically better chances of success.

Correct Handling of an Open Long Signal

After an Open Long signal appears, the user typically waits for a correction. The typical sequence looks as follows:

- Open Long signal appears.
- Market corrects slightly.
- Price reaches a relevant Cloud line.
- Entry occurs at this line.
- Trend continues.

The preferred entry line is in most cases the Fastline. Depending on market structure, Mid-Trendline, Slow-Trendline, or Outer-Trendline can also be used as entries.

Stop-Loss Placement

The stop-loss should never be placed exactly on a Cloud line. When entering at the Fastline, the Mid-Trendline is often used as a reference for the stop-loss. The stop-loss should be placed with some distance below the chosen line.

How Long Does an Open Long Signal Remain Valid?

An Open Long signal remains active until the Fastline is touched, an opposing signal appears, or the market structure changes significantly. Close Long signals are a special case, considered separately.

Open Long and Close Long

A common misconception is believing that a Close Long signal automatically invalidates an Open Long setup. This is not always the case. Close Long serves in many situations as a safety mechanism and hint at possible profit-taking. Particular caution is warranted, however, when a Close Long signal appears immediately after an Open Long signal. This often indicates a weak setup, and an entry should be avoided in such situations.

Quality Score and Safety Score

Every Open Long signal carries a Quality Score and a Safety Score to help assess the quality and reliability of a setup. The strongest have 3 of 3 on both. Lower ratings can also work but should be regarded with greater caution.

Open Short

The Open Short signal is one of the most important entry signals of the entire indicator. It is represented by a red triangle and signals that the market currently shows a bearish structure and a potential short opportunity is developing.

A common mistake is interpreting the Open Short signal as an immediate sell signal. This does not correspond to the intended use of the indicator. The Open Short signal primarily serves to alert the user to a potential short setup. The actual entry occurs in most cases only after a subsequent counter-move into one of the Cloud lines. As with Open Long, each Open Short now marks a fresh setup rather than repeating within the same move.

Correct Handling of an Open Short Signal

After an Open Short signal appears, the user typically waits for a counter-move. The typical sequence:

— Open Short signal appears.
— Market corrects slightly upward.
— Price reaches a relevant Cloud line.
— Entry occurs at this line.
— Trend continues downward.

The preferred entry line in most cases is the Fastline. Depending on market structure, Mid-Trendline, Slow-Trendline, or Outer-Trendline can also be used as entries.

Stop-Loss and Validity

The stop-loss should never be placed exactly on a Cloud line. When entering at the Fastline, the Mid-Trendline is often used as orientation. The stop-loss should be placed with some distance above the chosen line to avoid unnecessary stop triggers.

An Open Short signal remains fundamentally active until the Fastline is touched, an opposing signal appears, or the market structure changes significantly.

Breakout

The Breakout signal is one of the most aggressive entry signals of the indicator. It is presented as a white label and signals a strong bullish continuation: the market has developed so much strength that a normal correction to the Fastline will very likely not occur.

Unlike the Open Long signal, the user does not necessarily wait for a pullback to the Fastline with a Breakout. The Breakout signal serves as an indication that the market may be immediately ready to continue its upward movement.

When Does a Breakout Signal Appear?

A Breakout signal appears in strong bullish phases. Besides strong momentum away from the Fastline, the indicator now also recognises a genuine break of a recent high and requires the candle to close near its extreme rather than being sold off within the same bar, which keeps Breakout focused on continuation instead of turning points. It typically occurs with strong buying pressure, rising volume, and an exceptionally bullish structure.

Relationship to Open Long

Open Long and Breakout serve different purposes. With Open Long, the market may first correct; an entry is then sought at a Cloud line. With Breakout, the market shows so much strength that the expected correction will likely not occur, and an immediate entry may be justified.

"Open Long is the preferred entry. Breakout is the alternative when the market no longer allows a correction."

Fresh Green Cloud

One of the strongest Breakout situations often arises when: the market had previously been correcting for a longer period, the Cloud switches from red to green, and shortly afterwards a Breakout signal appears. In such situations the market is often at the beginning of a new upward phase.

Important Note

Although Breakout is one of the strongest bullish signals, it should not be understood as a guarantee of further rising prices. In rare cases the signal can also mark the local high of a move. Often a Close Long signal appears shortly after in these cases. For this reason the Cloud structure, market sentiment, and price position relative to Future Targets should always be considered alongside the Breakout signal.

Breakdown

The Breakdown signal is one of the most aggressive entry signals of the indicator. It is presented as a yellow label and signals a strong bearish continuation: the market has developed so much strength that a normal counter-move to the Fastline will very likely not occur. As with the Breakout, the indicator also recognises a genuine break of a recent low and requires the candle to close near its extreme.

Unlike the Open Short signal, the user does not necessarily wait for a pullback to the Fastline with a Breakdown. The Breakdown signal serves as an indication that the market may be immediately ready to continue its downward movement.

Relationship to Open Short

Open Short and Breakdown serve different purposes. With Open Short, the market may first make a counter-move; an entry is then sought at a Cloud line. With Breakdown, the market shows so much weakness that the expected counter-move will likely not occur, and an immediate entry may be justified.

"Open Short is the preferred entry. Breakdown is the alternative when the market no longer allows a counter-move."

Fresh Red Cloud

One of the strongest Breakdown situations often arises when: the market had previously been rising for a longer period, the Cloud switches from green to red, and shortly afterwards a Breakdown signal appears. In such situations the market is often at the beginning of a new downward phase.

Close Long

The Close Long signal is one of the most important information and profit-securing signals of the indicator. It is represented by a blue diamond and indicates that the current upward movement may be losing strength and a correction is becoming more likely.

A common mistake is understanding the signal as an immediate instruction to close the entire position. Close Long primarily serves as a hint that the market may be overstretched and partial profit-taking or increased attention may be sensible.

When Does a Close Long Signal Appear?

A Close Long signal typically appears after an already-running upward movement. It appears at the same points as before but is now a little more selective: genuine breaks of trend structure still trigger it reliably, while weaker momentum-only wobbles require the candle itself to confirm the weakness, filtering out marginal warnings.

Close Long Is Not an Automatic Exit Signal

The signal should rather be understood as a warning that the current movement may be losing strength. Many users use the signal therefore for partial profit-taking, securing gains, trailing the stop-loss, and increased attention toward possible corrections.

Quality Score and Safety Score

Close Long has a Quality Score and a Safety Score. The higher these ratings, the more relevant the signal should be considered. Particularly strong Close Long signals have Quality Score 3 of 3 and Safety Score 3 of 3.

Close Short

The Close Short signal is one of the most important information and profit-securing signals of the indicator. It is represented by an orange diamond and indicates that the current downward movement may be losing strength and a counter-move is becoming more likely.

Close Short primarily serves as a hint that the market may be overstretched and partial profit-taking or increased attention may be sensible. Like Close Long, it now applies the same additional candle confirmation, so marginal warnings are filtered out while genuine structural changes still trigger it reliably. Close Short has particularly high significance when the trend has already been running for a longer time, the price is far from the Cloud, T1 or T2 have been reached, or the market appears overstretched.

Cross Up

The Cross Up signal belongs to the information and forecast signals of the indicator. It is represented by a green X and signals that the price will with increased probability rise above the high of the candle on which the signal appeared at a later point in time.

Unlike classic entry signals such as Open Long or Breakout, Cross Up is not intended to trigger an immediate entry. Rather, the signal provides information about how the market could behave with high probability in the coming candles.

Typical Cross Up Setup Flow

- Cross Up signal appears.
- Market corrects slightly.
- Price reacts at an important Cloud line.
- Entry at the respective line.
- Market rises above the high of the signal candle.
- Movement continues.

Cross Up in a Green Cloud

In a green Cloud the signal has its highest significance. Here Cross Up often confirms the existing bullish market structure and supports already-existing long setups. In combination with Open Long, Breakout, or Bull Continuation the significance can increase further.

Cross Up in a Red Cloud

Particular attention is required for a Cross Up within a red Cloud. In such situations the signal can still be correct, but the probability increases that only a short-term counter-move will occur. The higher timeframe should therefore always be additionally considered with Cross Up signals within a red Cloud.

Cross Down

The Cross Down signal belongs to the information and forecast signals of the indicator. It is represented by a red X and signals that the price will with increased probability fall below the low of the candle on which the signal appeared at a later point in time.

Cross Down is not intended to trigger an immediate entry. It provides a forecast about how the market could behave in the coming candles. In a red Cloud the signal has its highest significance. Particular attention is required for a Cross Down within a green Cloud, as in such situations the signal may only indicate a short-term correction.

Typical Cross Down Setup Flow

— Cross Down signal appears.
— Market corrects slightly upward.
— Price reacts at an important Cloud line.
— Entry at the respective line.
— Market falls below the low of the signal candle.
— Movement continues.

Squeeze Soon

The Squeeze Soon signal belongs to the information signals of the indicator. It is represented by a white plus symbol and indicates that the market is currently in a phase where tension is building and a larger movement is becoming more likely.

Unlike most other signals of the indicator, Squeeze Soon provides no information about the future direction of the market. The signal exclusively informs that increased volatility may be imminent.

What Does Squeeze Soon Signal?

A Squeeze Soon signal means that buyers and sellers are currently in equilibrium and the market has entered a so-called Squeeze Condition. During an extended squeeze phase the signal can appear more than once as the condition persists, each occurrence reaffirming that tension is still building. It does not automatically mean that the market will rise or fall.

Squeeze Soon Provides No Direction

Squeeze Soon does not answer the question "Where is the market heading?" but exclusively: "The market will likely move more strongly soon." The actual direction must be derived from other components of the indicator, in particular the Cloud structure, Fastline, Mid-Trendline, Future Targets, higher timeframe, and subsequent signals.

Relationship to Breakout and Breakdown

Very often a squeeze phase is later followed by a Breakout or Breakdown. Therefore many users prefer: recognize Squeeze Soon, wait for the resolution, observe subsequent signals, and only then plan an entry.

Important Note on Fakeouts

As with many consolidations, it can occur that the market first moves in one direction and then runs in the opposite direction. Such fakeouts are part of normal market behavior. For this reason additional confirmations should always be awaited after a Squeeze Soon signal.

Bull Continuation

The Bull Continuation signal belongs to the information and confirmation signals of the indicator. It is represented by a green circle and signals that an existing bullish structure could with increased probability resolve upward.

It is now a single, strict confirmation signal that appears only in genuinely clear situations. Rather than firing on any minor push, it requires the trend to be well established, an actual reaction and reclaim at the Fastline, momentum and volume confirming in the trend direction, and room toward the next level. As a result the signal is rare and, when it appears, meaningful. It remains additional confirmation for an existing setup rather than a standalone entry, best used together with Open Long, Breakout, Cross Up, or bullish Cloud structure.

Bear Continuation

The Bear Continuation signal belongs to the information and confirmation signals of the indicator. It is represented by a red circle and signals that an existing bearish structure could with increased probability resolve downward.

Like its bullish counterpart, it is now a single, strict confirmation signal that appears only in genuinely clear situations: a well-established trend, an actual reaction and reclaim at the Fastline, momentum and volume confirming downward, and room toward the next level. It remains additional confirmation for an existing setup rather than a standalone entry, best used together with Open Short, Breakdown, Cross Down, or bearish Cloud structure.

Long Invalidated

The Long Invalidated signal is one of the rarest and simultaneously strongest warning signals of the entire indicator. It is represented by a purple symbol and signals that a previously bullish setup has been completely destroyed.

Unlike a Close Long signal, which merely indicates a possible correction or waning strength, Long Invalidated often points to a significantly stronger change of direction. It is deliberately rare: it does not appear during ordinary corrections, and requires both that the structure is genuinely broken and that the move is abrupt and aggressive. A slow drift under the Cloud is a Close signal, not an Invalidation.

Handling an Existing Long Position

When Long Invalidated appears, an existing long position should be reviewed particularly critically. In many cases it can be sensible to secure gains, reduce the position, or close it completely. The signal is one of the strongest warning indicators of the entire system.

No Quality Score and No Safety Score

Long Invalidated has neither a Quality Score nor a Safety Score. The significance of the signal arises not from a rating but from its rarity and its meaning within the market structure.

Short Invalidated

The Short Invalidated signal is one of the rarest and simultaneously strongest warning signals of the entire indicator. It is represented by a purple symbol and signals that a previously bearish setup has been completely destroyed. The logic corresponds completely to the mirror image of Long Invalidated. It signals that market conditions have changed abruptly and the beginning of a new upward movement may be marked.

Bullish Divergence

The Bullish Divergence signal is one of the strongest reversal signals of the entire indicator. It is represented by a large green triangle and signals that the probability of a larger bullish movement is significantly increased.

Unlike a normal Open Long signal, a Bullish Divergence often indicates the formation of an important low or the beginning of a new upward phase. For this reason the symbol is deliberately displayed larger than a regular Open Long signal.

What Does a Bullish Divergence Mean?

A Bullish Divergence means that the price continues to show weakness or forms new lows, while internal components of the indicator already detect first signs of waning downward momentum. Simplified: "The market externally still appears weak, but internally first hints of a possible trend reversal are already showing."

Why Is the Signal Particularly Strong?

Bullish Divergence belongs statistically to the strongest signals of the system. The indicator continuously analyzes several internal components and checks for a divergence between price structure and internal market strength. Only when sufficient conditions align is the signal issued, which results in far fewer signals than with classic divergence indicators.

Reversal and Trend-Following Signal Simultaneously

Bullish Divergence can be used both as a reversal and as a trend-following signal. After longer corrections it can mark the beginning of a new upward movement; within a bullish environment it helps identify corrections to re-enter in trend direction.

Does the Signal Always Mark the Low?

No. The signal often marks the turning point directly, but in other cases price can still fall slightly below the signal before the actual upward movement begins.

No Quality Score and No Safety Score

Bullish Divergence has neither a Quality Score nor a Safety Score. The strength of the signal arises from the quality of the divergence itself and not from an additional rating system.

Bearish Divergence

The Bearish Divergence signal is one of the strongest reversal signals of the entire indicator. It is represented by a large red triangle and signals that the probability of a larger bearish movement is significantly increased.

Unlike a normal Open Short signal, a Bearish Divergence often indicates the formation of an important high or the beginning of a new downward phase. A Bearish Divergence means that the price continues to show strength or forms new highs, while internal components of the indicator already detect first signs of waning upward momentum. The logic corresponds completely to the mirror image of Bullish Divergence. The strongest Bearish Divergence setups typically arise within an overarchingly bearish market environment after a larger counter-move.

The indicator features an integrated rating system that additionally evaluates the quality and reliability of certain signals. This rating system consists of two independent components: Quality Score and Safety Score. Both values are calculated upon signal formation and help to better assess the strength of a setup.

"No rating replaces market analysis. Cloud structure, market sentiment, Future Targets, higher timeframes, and further signals should always be additionally considered."

Which Signals Have a Rating?

Not every signal of the indicator receives a Quality or Safety Score. The following signals currently have a rating:

Entry Signals

— Open Long ✓
— Open Short ✓
— Breakout — no rating
— Breakdown — no rating

Exit Signals

— Close Long ✓
— Close Short ✓

Forecast Signals

— Cross Up ✓
— Cross Down ✓

Confirmation Signals

— Bull Continuation ✓
— Bear Continuation ✓

The following signals have no rating: Squeeze Soon, Long Invalidated, Short Invalidated, Bullish Divergence, Bearish Divergence.

What Does the Quality Score Mean?

The Quality Score evaluates the potential quality of a setup. Simplified, it answers the question: "How much potential does this signal have?" The higher the Quality Score, the more attractive the setup appears from the indicator's perspective. A high Quality Score does not automatically mean that the signal is particularly safe, however.

What Does the Safety Score Mean?

The Safety Score evaluates the reliability of a setup. Simplified, it answers the question: "How certain is the indicator about this signal?" The higher the Safety Score, the higher the internal conviction of the indicator that the signal is correct. A high Safety Score does not automatically mean that the subsequent movement will be particularly large.

The Difference Between Quality and Safety

Quality describes the potential of a movement. Safety describes the reliability of a movement. Both values measure different characteristics.

Score Examples

Quality 3/3 — Safety 1/3

This setup has high potential but lower certainty. If the signal works, the movement could be significant. The probability of false signals is higher, however.

Quality 1/3 — Safety 3/3

This setup has lower potential but is rated comparatively reliable by the indicator. The movement could be smaller, but the signal appears statistically more stable.

Quality 3/3 — Safety 3/3

This represents the highest rating. Such signals belong fundamentally to the strongest setups of the system. Nevertheless the market environment should always be considered here as well.

Quality 1/3 — Safety 1/3

This represents the lowest rating. Such signals can work, but have the least significance within the rating system. Many users prefer to be particularly cautious with such ratings or skip the setup entirely.

When Is the Rating Calculated?

The rating is calculated exclusively upon signal formation. Once the candle has closed and the signal is final, the rating remains unchanged. Quality Score and Safety Score do not change afterwards. The rating remains permanently linked to the signal.

The Rating Is Not a Guarantee

A common mistake is evaluating a signal exclusively by its rating. Even a setup with Quality 3/3 and Safety 3/3 can fail. Likewise, signals with lower ratings can succeed. The rating should therefore always be regarded as additional information and not as a sole decision basis.

Displaying the Rating

The rating can be displayed in different ways in the settings: directly next to the respective signal, or in the Quality & Safety Panel, which displays the ratings clearly. Depending on the device, different display forms are available (desktop / mobile). These settings do not change any calculations and serve exclusively for display purposes.

The indicator features an integrated alert system that allows users to be automatically notified about important events and signals. The alert function is particularly suitable for users who do not want to constantly monitor the market but still want to be informed about new signals in time.

Activating an alert checkbox within the indicator does NOT yet create a TradingView alarm. The checkboxes only determine which signals are later allowed to trigger an alarm. Additionally, an alarm must be created in TradingView itself. This is one of the most common mistakes among new users.

Available Alert Types

Long Entry Alert

The Long Entry Alert is triggered exclusively by the Open Long signal. No other signals trigger this alarm.

Short Entry Alert

The Short Entry Alert is triggered exclusively by the Open Short signal. No other signals trigger this alarm.

Exit Alert

The Exit Alert is triggered exclusively by Close Long and Close Short signals. This alert serves to inform the user about possible profit-taking, corrections, or waning trend strength.

Divergence Alert

The Divergence Alert is triggered exclusively by Bullish Divergence and Bearish Divergence signals. Since divergences belong to the strongest signals of the indicator, many traders use this alert particularly often.

Breakout / Breakdown Alert

This alert is triggered exclusively by Breakout and Breakdown signals. The alarm informs the user about strong momentum moves where the price will with high probability no longer touch the Fastline.

Multiple Alerts Simultaneously

Any number of alert types can be activated simultaneously. When multiple alert categories are active, all corresponding signals are reported.

No Stop-Loss Alert

The indicator deliberately has no stop-loss alert. The reason is the dynamic structure of the system. The Cloud lines, Future Targets, and potential stop zones change with each new candle. Users who want additional stop-loss notifications can use TradingView's regular price alarms for this purpose.

Setting Up a TradingView Alarm — Step by Step

— Add the indicator to the desired chart.
— Activate the desired alert types within the indicator settings.
— In TradingView, click the bell symbol or select "Create Alert".
— Under "Condition" select the indicator.
— As the alarm condition select: Any alert() function call.
— Select the desired notification type (push notification, email, popup, webhook, etc.).
— Create the alarm.

From this point, all activated alert types in the indicator are automatically monitored. Only the combination of both steps — activating checkboxes AND creating a TradingView alarm — ensures that notifications are correctly triggered.

Common Mistakes

Alert Checkboxes Activated But No Alarm Created

This is the most common mistake. Activating the checkboxes within the indicator is not sufficient. A TradingView alarm must always additionally be created.

Wrong Alarm Condition Selected

The alarm should be set to "Any alert() function call". If a different condition is used, signals may not be received.

Too Many Alert Types Activated

When all alert categories are activated simultaneously, the number of notifications can increase significantly. Each user should therefore only activate the alert types they actually want to use.

Recommended Alert Configurations

Trend Trader

— Long Entry Alert
— Short Entry Alert
— Exit Alert

Reversal Trader

— Divergence Alert
— Exit Alert

Active Trader

— Long Entry Alert
— Short Entry Alert
— Exit Alert
— Divergence Alert
— Breakout / Breakdown Alert

The B:Pro indicator offers a wide range of customization options, but most are intended for advanced users. It was developed and calibrated to achieve its best results with the default settings, and the vast majority of users should leave everything unchanged.

"Use the default settings until you have fully understood the indicator."

Timeframe Mode

The Timeframe Mode allows the internal characteristics of the indicator to be adapted to different trading styles. Available options: Auto, Short, Mid, Long.

Auto (Default)

Auto is the recommended default. The indicator selects the mode automatically from the chart timeframe: below 15 minutes Short (the fastest, tightest Cloud), 15 minutes to 4 hours Mid, above that Long. Convenient for anyone switching between scalping and swing trading without adjusting settings.

Mid

Mid is the calibrated base mode and the reference for manual selection, developed primarily for this mode. It suits the vast majority of users and markets.

Short

Short suits experienced users in a clear market environment. Typical use cases: scalping, short-term day trading, a strongly directional environment with high conviction. Used manually only rarely.

Long

Long suits higher timeframes: swing trading, position trading, longer-term investments. Also used manually significantly less often than Mid.

Market Sentiment

The Market Sentiment mode adapts the internal interpretation of the market to a specific assumption. Available options: Standard, Bullish, Bearish, Consolidation. Important: this influences not only the Cloud but also the internal signal calculation.

Standard (Default)

Standard is the recommended default setting. The market is analyzed neutrally. For the vast majority of users this setting should remain unchanged.

Bullish

In Bullish mode the indicator assumes a more bullish environment. Bullish setups keep their normal requirements, while signals against the assumption are held to a stricter standard, so Open Short signals tend to appear later and only on clearer setups.

Bearish

In Bearish mode the indicator assumes a more bearish environment. Bearish setups keep their normal requirements, while signals against the assumption are held to a stricter standard, so Open Long signals tend to appear later and only on clearer setups.

Consolidation

For special market phases in which the market moves mainly sideways. Used significantly less often than the default setting.

Display Options

Quality & Safety Score Display

The display of Quality and Safety Scores can be individually customized. The ratings can be shown directly next to the signal or displayed in the Quality & Safety Panel. The panel size can be adapted for desktop or mobile. These settings change no calculations and serve exclusively for display purposes.

Visibility of Individual Components

The user can show or hide various components of the indicator, including Future Targets, HTF Levels, Squeeze Soon signals, Continuation signals, and Divergence signals. These options change no calculations and serve solely for individual display purposes; the visibility toggles do not affect the underlying calculations.

Support & Resistance Settings

The support and resistance display can be tuned to taste. The zone display can be toggled on or off, and the fading behaviour of the horizontal lines can be adjusted: how far they run at full intensity and over how many candles they fade out to the right. The classic dotted pivot lines can be shown alongside the zones and filtered by strength, so that only the more pronounced swings appear. As with all settings, the defaults are calibrated and work well for most markets without changes.

Advanced Settings

Advanced Filters

The indicator contains additional internal filters and calculation parameters, including Volume Filter, MACD, RSI, Stochastic RSI, Bollinger Bands, Keltner Channel, Ichimoku, ADX Filter, OBV Filter, and VWAP Filter. These components already work optimally together in the standard configuration. There is also a set of optional fine-tuning controls, for example for the sensitivity of the Close signals and the behaviour after an exit. For normal users there is no reason to change these settings.

Cloud Design & Signal Colors

The Cloud can be completely individually styled. Among other things, cloud colors, transparencies, line colors, Future Targets, support and resistance colors, and signal colors can be adjusted. All signals can also be individually color-customized. These settings change exclusively the appearance of the indicator; calculations remain unchanged.

Developer Recommendation

The B:Pro indicator was developed for use with the default settings. Most users achieve the best results when all settings remain unchanged. For new users: leave Timeframe Mode on Auto, leave Market Sentiment on Standard, and do not change the advanced filters. Focus first on understanding the Cloud, signals, and market structure before making any adjustments.

The B:Pro indicator can be used on a single timeframe. To make full use of the system's potential, however, it is recommended to analyze multiple timeframes simultaneously. Multi-timeframe analysis allows the market to be viewed from different perspectives, thereby achieving higher-quality entries, better take-profits, and more precise decisions.

Why Multiple Timeframes Are Important

A single timeframe always shows only a section of the market. While for example a 15-minute chart may appear bullish, the overarching 4-hour chart may simultaneously be at an important resistance zone. Exactly for this reason a signal should never be considered completely in isolation.

"Higher timeframes provide the context. Smaller timeframes provide the entry."

Typical Analysis Workflow

Assume a trade is to be executed on the 15-minute chart. The workflow could for example look like this:

— Analysis of the 4-hour chart.
— Analysis of the 1-hour chart.
— Search for important lines, Future Targets, or signals.
— Switch to the 15-minute chart.
— Search for an optimal entry.

Higher Timeframes Determine the Context

The larger timeframes fundamentally have more significance than the smaller ones. If for example a 15-minute Open Long and a 1-hour Open Short are present simultaneously, the signal of the higher timeframe should be taken particularly seriously. Often the market is in such situations merely in a short-term counter-move within a larger structure.

The Significance of the Cloud on Higher Timeframes

The Cloud structure of higher timeframes should always be considered. This is not only about the color of the Cloud, but about the entire market picture: active signals, T1 and T2, trend structure, running corrections, and possible trend reversals.

Conflicting Signals

It can occur that different timeframes give different messages. Example: 15-minute bullish, 1-hour bullish, 4-hour bearish. In such situations not only the Cloud color should be considered. Much more important is the question: Why is the higher timeframe bearish? If for example on the 4-hour chart a Close Short has already appeared and a trend reversal is developing, the bearish significance can be considerably weakened. The entire market picture should therefore always be considered.

Future Targets on Higher Timeframes

Future Targets have particularly high significance on higher timeframes. If for example important T1 or T2 areas of a higher timeframe are directly above the current price, this can considerably influence decisions on smaller timeframes. The developer often avoids new entries in such situations and first waits for the reaction of the market at these areas.

The Ideal Constellation

A perfect situation does not exist. A very high-quality constellation could however look like this:

— 4-hour green Cloud
— 1-hour green Cloud
— 15-minute Open Long
— Reaction at the Fastline
— No immediate resistances on higher timeframes

Such situations often belong to the stronger setups.

Common Mistakes

Analyzing Only One Timeframe

The most common mistake is analyzing exclusively on the entry timeframe. Thereby important information about larger supports, resistances, and trend structures is overlooked.

Trading Against the Higher Timeframe

Smaller timeframes can provide very convincing signals. When these run directly against strong signals of higher timeframes, however, the risk increases significantly.

Ignoring Higher Future Targets

T1 and T2 of higher timeframes often have significantly more weight than the same areas on smaller timeframes.

Summary

The stronger the agreement between multiple timeframes is, the stronger the setup becomes. For this reason it is worthwhile to consider multiple perspectives of the market before every decision. Often exactly this additional viewpoint provides the decisive information.

"It is worthwhile to view the market from multiple perspectives in order to better understand the overall picture."

The B:Pro indicator was developed to be used on different markets. It is most commonly used on indices (Nasdaq, US30, S&P500, etc.) and cryptocurrencies. Although the basic functioning remains identical, in practice some differences in market behavior show up. Understanding these differences can help use the indicator even more precisely.

General Understanding

The indicator works very well on both indices and cryptocurrencies. Nevertheless the markets do not always react identically to the same components. It is therefore important to develop a feel for the respective market. With increasing experience the user will recognize which components are particularly strongly respected in which market.

The Fastline

Crypto

Cryptocurrencies often react very precisely to the Fastline. It regularly occurs that the price touches the line almost exactly and then reacts. For this reason the Fastline has particularly high significance in the crypto market.

Indices

Indices also react very well to the Fastline. Compared to cryptocurrencies, however, it more frequently occurs that the price runs slightly over or under the line before the actual reaction takes place. For this reason somewhat more room should generally be planned for indices.

The Mid-Trendline

The Mid-Trendline has high relevance on both markets. Particularly with indices it can often be observed that the market corrects to the Mid-Trendline and then continues the overarching trend. For this reason the Mid-Trendline is used by many users as an important area for entries, stop-loss placements, and trend confirmations.

The Slow-Trendline

The Slow-Trendline has comparable significance on both markets. When it is reached or broken, this should be regarded as a sign of increasing weakness. Depending on the market environment, the Slow-Trendline can function as an important support or resistance area.

Future Targets

The Future Targets belong to the most important areas of the system on both indices and cryptocurrencies. They serve as target zones, supports, resistances, and possible trend reversal areas. Cryptocurrencies react somewhat more precisely to these areas. Indices respect the levels very well too, but occasionally show somewhat more dynamics around the zones.

Signals vs. Lines — A Useful Rule of Thumb

Indices

With indices, signals tend to have somewhat more weight.

Crypto

With cryptocurrencies, the Cloud lines tend to have somewhat more weight. Important: this does not mean that the respectively other component is unimportant. Both signals and lines should always be considered together.

Stop-Loss Placement

Indices

With indices somewhat more room should generally be planned. The price can briefly exceed the Cloud lines before the actual reaction takes place.

Crypto

With cryptocurrencies as well, stopping exactly on a line should never be done. Since the lines are often respected very precisely, it repeatedly occurs that the price touches a line exactly and then continues the movement. A minimal safety margin can therefore be sensible.

Summary

The B:Pro indicator works very reliably on both indices and cryptocurrencies. The most important differences:

Indices

— Signals have somewhat more weight.
— Fastline and Mid-Trendline are well respected.
— Plan for more room.

Cryptocurrencies

— Cloud lines have somewhat more weight.
— Fastline and Future Targets are often respected very precisely.
— Never place stop-loss exactly on a line.

The B:Pro indicator was developed to present as much information as possible in a clear and structured way. Most mistakes arise not from the indicator itself but from incorrect interpretation of the displayed information. This chapter shows the most common mistakes of new users and explains how they can be avoided.

Immediate Entry After Open Long or Open Short

This is the single most common mistake. Many users see an Open Long or Open Short signal and immediately open a position. In most cases, however, this is not the intended use of the signal. After an Open Long or Open Short the reaction at the Fastline should first be awaited.

Ignoring the Cloud

The B:Pro indicator is a Cloud-based system. Nevertheless many users focus exclusively on the signals. The Cloud, however, provides the necessary context for all decisions. Whoever ignores the Cloud often trades against the actual market sentiment.

Only Looking at the Cloud Color

A further common mistake is looking exclusively at the color of the Cloud. However, additionally important are: the position of the price, the Fastline, Mid-Trendline, Slow-Trendline, Outer-Trendline, and T1 and T2. The color alone provides only part of the information.

Incorrectly Interpreting Breakout and Breakdown

Breakout and Breakdown signals belong to the strongest signals of the system. Nevertheless their appearance does not automatically mean that the market will guaranteed continue running. In rare cases these signals also mark important highs or lows. They should therefore always be considered together with the Cloud and the general market environment.

Incorrectly Trading Cross Up and Cross Down

Many users enter immediately after a Cross Up or Cross Down. It is thereby often forgotten that these signals first expect a smaller counter-move or correction before the actual movement occurs.

Regarding Squeeze Soon as a Directional Signal

Squeeze Soon shows no direction. The signal merely indicates that increased volatility is expected. The subsequent movement can be both bullish and bearish.

Trading Divergences with Too Tight a Stop-Loss

Bullish and Bearish Divergence signals belong to the strongest signals of the system. Nevertheless the market can in individual cases still run slightly above or below the signal. A stop-loss that is too tight therefore often leads to unnecessary stop-outs.

Placing Stop-Loss Exactly on a Line

This belongs to the most common mistakes in the entire system. Many users place their stop-loss exactly on the Fastline, Mid-Trendline, Slow-Trendline, or Outer-Trendline. The price touches these areas, however, often very precisely. A small safety margin should therefore always be planned.

Analyzing Only One Timeframe

Many traders consider exclusively their entry timeframe. Thereby important information from higher timeframes is overlooked. The developer expressly recommends using multiple timeframes.

Working on the Settings Too Early

The indicator was optimized for use with the default settings. Many users change settings before they have fully understood the default version of the system. This often leads to confusion and misinterpretations.

Setting Up Alerts Incorrectly

A common mistake is activating the alert checkboxes in the indicator without subsequently creating a TradingView alarm. Both steps are necessary.

Summary

Most mistakes can be avoided if the following basic rules are observed:

— Understand the Cloud.
— Wait for the Fastline.
— Consider multiple timeframes.
— Do not place stop-loss exactly on lines.
— Use default settings.
— Set up alerts correctly.

Frequently asked questions about the B:Pro indicator.

When do I enter after an Open Long or Open Short?

An Open Long or Open Short does not automatically mean that a trade should be opened immediately. In most cases the reaction of the price at the Fastline should first be awaited.

Why did the price initially move against me after my entry?

The most common causes are: the Fastline was not waited for, the stop-loss was set too tight, or higher timeframes were not considered.

Does Quality 3/3 and Safety 3/3 mean the trade is safe?

No. The rating merely describes the quality and reliability of the setup from the indicator's perspective. Even a 3/3 setup can fail.

Which settings should I change?

For new users the recommendation is: none. The default settings have been optimized for most markets and use cases.

Why am I not receiving any alerts?

In most cases the alert checkbox has been activated but no TradingView alarm was created. For functioning alerts both steps are required: (1) activate the desired alerts, and (2) additionally set up a TradingView alarm.

Can I use the indicator on only one timeframe?

Yes. For best results, however, it is recommended to analyze multiple timeframes simultaneously.

Does the indicator work better on Nasdaq or crypto?

The indicator works very well on both markets. Based on experience so far, signals on indices carry slightly more weight, while cryptocurrencies often react more precisely to the Cloud lines.

Do I have to exit immediately after a Close Long or Close Short?

No. The signal indicates a possible correction or waning trend strength. It primarily serves as a hint for profit-securing and should always be viewed in the context of the market environment.

Does Squeeze Soon automatically mean an upward move?

No. Squeeze Soon only indicates that increased volatility is expected. The subsequent movement can be bullish or bearish.

Are Breakout and Breakdown safe signals?

No. They belong to the strongest signals of the system but can in rare cases also mark important highs or lows. They should therefore always be viewed together with the Cloud.

Why should I look at multiple timeframes?

Higher timeframes provide the context. Smaller timeframes provide the entry. The strongest setups often arise when multiple timeframes support the same direction.

What is the most important rule of the entire system?

Three stand out: (1) Understand the Cloud first — it forms the foundation of the entire system. (2) Wait for the reaction at the Fastline — Open Long and Open Short are not immediate entries. (3) Consider multiple timeframes — the best decisions arise from the combination of different perspectives.

Summary

The B:Pro indicator is a system consisting of Cloud structure, signals, Future Targets, and multi-timeframe analysis. The best results arise when all components are considered together and not used in isolation.

ATR (Average True Range)

A volatility indicator that measures how strongly a market moves on average. The higher the ATR value, the larger the average price movements.

Bearish

A bearish market expects falling prices. Sellers dominate.

Bearish Divergence

A divergence that indicates possible weakness of the market and a potential directional change downward.

Breakout

A signal indicating that the market will with high probability not touch the Fastline again and will continue the trend upward.

Breakdown

A signal indicating that the market will with high probability not touch the Fastline again and will continue the trend downward.

Bullish

A bullish market expects rising prices. Buyers dominate.

Bullish Divergence

A divergence that indicates possible weakness of sellers and a potential directional change upward.

Candle

A single candle on the chart. Each candle represents the price movement within a specific time period.

Close Long

Signal for possible profit-taking or an impending correction within a long trend.

Close Short

Signal for possible profit-taking or an impending counter-move within a short trend.

Cloud

The central element of the B:Pro indicator. Shows market sentiment, trend direction, supports, resistances, and possible trend reversals.

Consolidation

Sideways phase of the market. Buyers and sellers are in equilibrium.

Cross Down

Signal indicating a short-term counter-move followed by a continuation downward.

Cross Up

Signal indicating a short-term counter-move followed by a continuation upward.

Divergence

A deviation between price development and internal market strength. Divergences can provide early hints of trend reversals.

Fastline
The most important and fastest line within the Cloud. Often serves as the first support or resistance area and as the preferred entry area after Open Long or Open Short signals.

Future Targets (T1 & T2)
Dynamic target zones, supports, and resistances that can indicate possible trend reversals or reactions.

HTF (Higher Timeframe)
Designation for a higher timeframe. Example: 15 min → 1 h → 4 h.

Invalidated
Signal indicating that a previous setup has become invalid and a possible directional change is occurring.

Mid-Trendline
The second Cloud line. Often serves as a support or resistance area and is frequently approached during corrections.

Open Long
Trend-following signal indicating a possible long opportunity. In most cases the reaction at the Fastline should first be awaited.

Open Short
Trend-following signal indicating a possible short opportunity. In most cases the reaction at the Fastline should first be awaited.

Outer-Trendline
The outermost line of the Cloud. Often marks the last important support or resistance zone within a correction.

Pullback
Short-term counter-move within an existing trend.

Quality Score
Rating of the potential of a signal. The higher the value, the more attractive the setup appears from the indicator's perspective.

Resistance
Resistance area. Zone where sellers may increasingly appear.

Safety Score
Rating of the reliability of a signal. The higher the value, the more certain the indicator is about its assessment.

Scalping
Very short-term trading style. Positions are often held for only a few minutes.

Slow-Trendline
The third Cloud line. Serves as an important support or resistance area and can indicate increasing weakness within a trend.

Squeeze Soon
Signal indicating a phase of increased volatility. Provides no directional information.

Stop-Loss
Predefined exit point to limit possible losses.

Support

Support area. Zone where buyers may increasingly appear.

Timeframe

Time unit of a chart. Examples: 1 min, 15 min, 1 h, 4 h, 1 day.

Trend Reversal

Transition from a bullish to a bearish trend or vice versa.

Volatility

Strength of price movements within a market.

Important Notice

The B:Pro indicator serves exclusively as an analysis and support tool. It does not constitute financial advice, investment advice, or trading recommendations. All information, signals, ratings, Cloud structures, Future Targets, and other components displayed by the indicator serve exclusively for informational purposes.

No Guarantee of Profit

No signal, no rating, and no market analysis can predict future price movements with certainty. Even setups with Quality 3/3 and Safety 3/3 can fail. Past results are not a guarantee of future results.

Personal Responsibility

Every user trades entirely at their own risk. All trading decisions, investments, and risk management measures lie exclusively in the responsibility of the user. Moostrade assumes no responsibility for losses, lost profits, or other damages that arise directly or indirectly from the use of the indicator.

Risk Notice

Trading with cryptocurrencies, futures, CFDs, options, stocks, commodities, and indices is associated with considerable risks. A total loss of the capital employed is possible. Users should only employ capital whose loss they can financially bear.

Independent Analysis

The B:Pro indicator should always be used as part of a comprehensive market analysis. It is expressly recommended to:

— Consider multiple timeframes.

— Analyze the market structure.

— Use appropriate risk management.

— Never rely exclusively on individual signals.

Disclaimer of Liability

By using the B:Pro indicator, the user acknowledges that all trading decisions are made independently. Moostrade assumes no liability whatsoever for direct or indirect financial losses arising from the use of the system.

The B:Pro indicator was developed to provide traders with a structured and data-based market analysis. It can never, however, replace experience, discipline, risk management, and independent thinking.

The most successful users do not view the indicator as a guarantee, but as a tool within a professional decision-making process. We wish you every success on your trading journey. — Moostrade