ZUESAINT TRADING ACADEMY

The Smart-Money Strategy Handbook

A practical guide to structure, execution and risk

H4 → H1 → M15. Six chapters, one repeatable decision process. This handbook separates chart interpretation from the actual rules used by the free live signal engine.

H4 → **H1** → **M15**

Direction + structure | Flow + liquidity target | Sweep + MSS + entry

Bias is a filter. Execution still needs a valid reaction, stop and target.

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EDUCATIONAL USE ONLY

Trading can result in substantial losses. No checklist, tier, stop rule or model guarantees a win or a 70% win rate. Illustrations are hypothetical, not verified historical performance. Stops can slip; moving a stop to entry does not remove spreads, fees or gap risk.

Independent Zuesaint study guide. Prime FX is a learning reference, not an endorsement or a claim that this engine reproduces that trader’s methods. Edition: 20 October 2026. App timestamps use CAT (UTC+2).

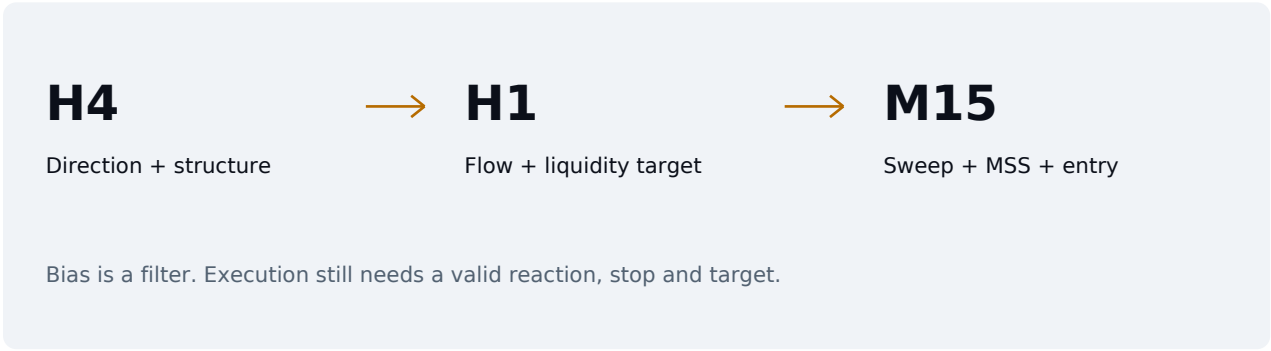
Core philosophy & market structure

Structure before the entry

Smart-money concepts (SMC) interpret price through swings, liquidity, displacement and retracements. These are useful chart-reading ideas, not proof of who placed orders. A good-looking pattern can fail, especially when the larger trend changes or the entry comes too late.

Read the hierarchy

H4: establish the main directional bias and relevant swing boundaries. **H1:** check current flow, nearby structure and potential liquidity targets. **M15:** seek the sweep, body-close structure shift and a fresh entry zone. The handbook also discusses manual refinement on smaller charts; the free live engine executes from M15 data, not M1/M5 confirmation.



BOS, CHoCH and MSS

A **break of structure (BOS)** continues through a meaningful swing in the prevailing direction. A **change of character (CHoCH)** is a warning that the prior sequence may be changing. A **market structure shift (MSS)** needs more than a wick: seek a body close through the relevant local swing with displacement. Do not confuse an internal bounce with a reversal of the whole H4 trend.

Do not let old pivots overrule live flow

Confirmed pivots lag because later candles are needed to identify them. The engine’s live trend guard checks price against H4 swing structure, opposing H4 expansion and H1 structure. When evidence contradicts the lagging bias, it can search the other direction. If both directions conflict, it waits; a bearish market does not automatically mean “sell now.”

Practice: mark the last meaningful H4 high and low, then explain which level would invalidate your directional idea. If you cannot explain that, do not begin with a lot size.

Key POIs & technical vocabulary

Liquidity and sweeps

Swing highs/lows and equal highs/lows are candidate liquidity areas. A sweep trades beyond a level and rejects it. That rejection alone is insufficient: wait for structure confirmation. A level can be swept repeatedly, or broken outright, without producing your expected reversal.

Order blocks and fair value gaps

An **order block (OB)** is commonly defined as the opposing candle before displacement. A **fair value gap (FVG)** is a three-candle imbalance: in a bullish gap, the first candle's high lies below the third candle's low; a bearish gap reverses that relation. The engine prefers an origin/extreme gap and can use a refined OB fallback. These zones are candidate POIs, not guaranteed reaction levels.

Premium, discount and OTE

Choose a relevant dealing range and mark its midpoint. Its upper half is **premium**; its lower half is **discount**. The engine filters buys toward discount and sells toward premium. The chosen range matters: a tiny local range can hide an unfavourable H4 location. Optimal trade entry (OTE), often discussed as a deeper retracement, is a manual study concept rather than a separate guaranteed engine confirmation.

Freshness changes the order

A fresh zone has not already been tapped after formation. A mitigated zone has been revisited, so the original pending entry may no longer describe a timely trade. The engine checks subsequent candles: fresh zones can produce LIMIT entries; a tapped zone can use current price only if stop validity and current reward-to-risk still qualify. Invalidated or already-delivered ideas should not be chased.

ORDER	MEANING
BUY LIMIT / SELL LIMIT	Buy below / sell above current price; wait for a retracement.
BUY STOP / SELL STOP	Buy above / sell below current price; wait for a breakout.
MARKET BUY / MARKET SELL	Entry is at current price, subject to spread and execution.
NO TRADE	No valid entry now; it is not an instruction to enter.

Before placing an order, compare the alert price with your broker's current bid/ask. A signal is a timestamped plan, not a permanent invitation to enter.

Entry & execution checklist

The live scanner applies shared rules across markets. A check count is diagnostic: it is not a probability of success, and it is not evidence that the trade is already filled.

CHECK	WHAT TO VERIFY
1 · Trend alignment	H4 bias with the live trend guard and H1 flow.
2 · Liquidity sweep	A relevant M15 swing is swept and rejected.
3 · Body-close MSS	Price closes through the appropriate local swing after the sweep.
4 · Entry zone	Origin/extreme FVG or qualifying refined OB; evaluate freshness.
5 · Equilibrium	Buy in discount or sell in premium of the selected range.
6 · Market mechanics	Synthetic directional restrictions and product behaviour.
7 · Stop protection	Structural invalidation plus the volatility floor.
8 · Valid reward / timing	Acceptable current R:R; no invalidated or departed entry.

The tiers are reward-to-risk labels

Academy: 1:3 or higher. **Intraday:** 1:2 to below 1:3. **Intraday Quick:** 1:1.5 to below 1:2. Below 1:1.5 is NO TRADE. These labels do not establish tested win rates or prove that Academy has a stronger higher-timeframe POI than another tier.

Stop floor and chase guard

Stop distance is widened when needed to at least 1.5 times the recent average M15 candle range; R:R is recalculated afterward. If the reward no longer qualifies, the trade is rejected. The engine also rejects a departed move beyond 0.8R or more than 25% toward TP1 without a return to the entry. Never restore a tiny stop merely to make the R:R look attractive.

Quick management

Quick setups have one target, a +1R stop-to-entry instruction, maximum 1% planned risk and no stacking. Other tiers retain their own management plan. A candle-based engine cannot confirm the exact bid/ask fill on your MT5 account; broker history is authoritative.

A rejected setup is an outcome of the process, not a missing feature. Trend alignment still requires a valid pullback and entry—never sell simply because a large red candle is already falling.

Forex, Deriv & Weltrade markets

Forex and metals

Currencies react to monetary policy, economic releases and changing risk sentiment. Liquidity and spreads vary by session. A public chart feed can differ from your broker’s executable quote; gold futures are not identical to broker spot gold. Confirm the symbol, current quote, contract specification and price distance before ordering.

Trading around news

Use the calendar in CAT. Treat major news as a risk event, not a guaranteed direction. Avoid assuming the initial spike will continue. A manual post-news plan waits for spreads to normalize, a sweep, a body-close shift and a fresh retest. The ordinary scanner does not prove that its sweep happened during the news release; news warnings are context, not a verified news-event strategy.

Deriv synthetic indices

Synthetic products operate differently from currency pairs. Volatility, Step, Jump, Boom and Crash markets have different price behaviour and lot limits. Do not assume forex sessions or macro headlines govern them. The engine restricts Boom to buys and Crash to sells; that restriction is not a spike predictor. Sudden jumps can still pass through a stop.

Weltrade SyntX

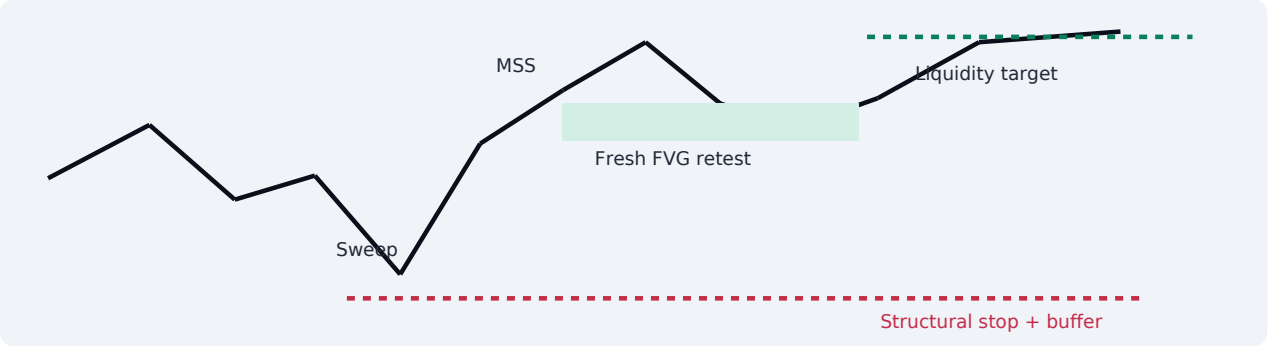
FX Vol, GainX and PainX candles come through the MT5 bridge. Your PC/VPS and the bridge must remain running for fresh data; your phone alone cannot run the EA. Broker-clock candles are normalized before comparison, while app-facing times are CAT. Weltrade sizing references may be estimates: check the actual MT5 symbol specifications.

BEFORE EACH TRADE	WHY IT MATTERS
Verify feed freshness	An old candle set is not current execution evidence.
Confirm symbol and contract	Similar names can have different point values.
Read min, max and lot step	Minimum lot is a constraint, not the safest size.
Check spread / news / gaps	Actual losses may exceed the planned stop risk.

The cloud scans independently of your browser. A two-hour per-market alert cooldown reduces repeated SMS alerts; it does not know whether you entered or whether your broker position is still open.

Illustrated case studies

The following scenarios are teaching examples, not backtested signals or claims about a particular historical trade. The same pattern logic can be applied to EURUSD, gold or a synthetic index, but the price increments and contract values differ.



A · Fresh bullish retracement

H4 and H1 agree upward. M15 sweeps a low, closes through a local high and leaves a fresh bullish FVG in discount. Hypothetical entry: **100**; protected stop: **98**; liquidity target: **106**. Risk is 2 price units and reward is 6, so R:R is **1:3**. If price is above 100 and the zone is untouched, a buy limit at 100 is a pending plan, not an active profit.

B · The entry already departed

Suppose that same entry was touched and price has rallied to **104**. A new market buy with the original stop at 98 and target at 106 risks 6 to seek 2: only **1:0.33**. The original 1:3 is no longer available. The correct response is to wait or reject—not rename an old limit order “buy now.”

C · Internal shift against live selling

Old H4 pivots still appear bullish, but price has broken relevant H4 support and H1 has turned bearish. A small bullish M15 shift is not enough. The live guard can switch the search toward sells. The engine must still find a buy-side sweep, bearish body-close MSS and a fresh premium entry; with no pullback, it waits rather than selling the bottom.

D · A valid setup loses

After a legitimate fill, the market can invalidate structure and hit the stop. Record the broker fill, exit, size and costs. Possible chart-based categories include a false shift, HTF invalidation, consolidation or a spike gap. These are hypotheses to review, not proof of institutional intent. The journal applies per-market lessons only after clusters of at least two similar failures; one loss does not rewrite the rules.

For pending orders, journal price movement is not broker profit. Fill checks begin at or after the saved plan’s time; earlier candles must never fabricate a fill.

Risk management & psychology

Choose risk before choosing volume

Planned cash risk = account balance × selected risk percentage. Loss per lot = stop distance ÷ tick/pip size × tick/pip value × currency conversion. Calculated volume = planned cash risk ÷ loss per lot, rounded to the broker's lot step and checked against its limits. The app calculator uses the shared instrument specifications; confirm those with your broker.

A worked sizing example

Assume a **$1,000** account and **1%** planned risk: the budget is **$10**. If the verified loss at the stop is **$500 per 1.00 lot**, the raw size is **0.02 lot**. At 1.00 lot the planned loss would be $500, or 50% of the account—not 1%. This is a hypothetical contract value, not a specification for any particular index.

When the minimum is too large

If the broker's minimum volume produces risk above your budget, that market is too large for the plan at that balance. The calculator can show the minimum and its actual cash risk; it is not permission to accept the excess. Do not tighten the structural stop or stack positions to force the trade to fit. Consider skipping the trade or a genuinely smaller product.

Expectancy, not promises

Before costs, a simplified expectancy is win rate × average winning R minus loss rate × average losing R. At a realized 1:3 payoff, the theoretical break-even win rate is 25%; costs, early exits and slippage change it. At 1:1.5 it is 40% before costs. A 70% goal is not evidence of a 70% strategy. Review enough recorded trades by tier and market before claiming an edge.

Management and review

Define invalidation, targets and management before entering. Quick specifies stop to entry at +1R; that can still incur costs or slippage. Never widen a stop solely to avoid accepting a loss. Separate pending, filled, missed, stopped and closed positions. Track cash results as well as R, including fees. Review repeated failure categories and missed entries without retrospectively inventing better fills.

A short loss streak does not prove a strategy is broken, and a short winning streak does not prove it works. Pause when you cannot follow the planned risk, and evaluate evidence rather than chasing recovery.

KEEP BESIDE YOUR CHART

Trade-planning field sheet

Complete the plan before sending an order. Use your broker’s fill and exit record for the final review.

Date / time (CAT) · instrument · tier

H4 bias · H1 flow · relevant invalidation level

M15 sweep · body-close MSS · fresh entry zone

Order type · planned entry · current bid / ask

Stop · TP1 · TP2 · current reward-to-risk

Balance · risk % · verified point value · calculated lot

Pending / filled · actual broker fill time and price

Management trigger · exit price · fees · realized cash / R

Review: what supported the plan and what invalidated it?

Reference learning: youtube.com/@prime_fx. Use the Academy video library for source links. This guide is independent and does not copy or certify that channel’s strategy.