Delta

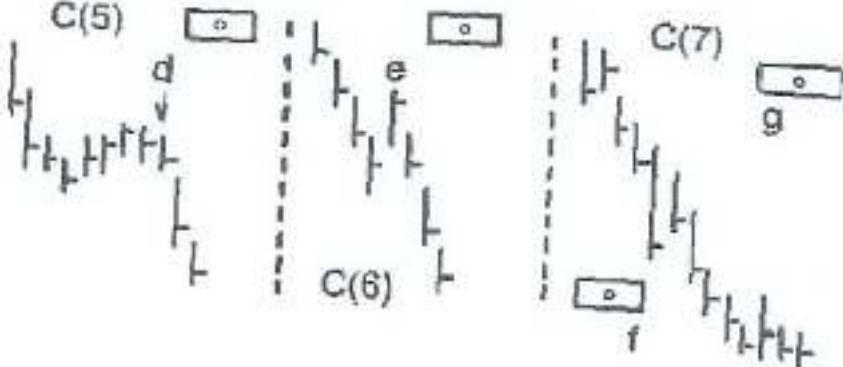| Delta Periodicities	Short Term Delta (STD) A. every 4 revolutions of the earth, that is, B. every 4 days. Intermediate Term Delta (ITD) A. every 4 revolutions of the moon around the earth, that is, B. every 4 lunar months. Medium Term Delta (MTD) A. every complete tidal cycle, that is B. every lunar year. Long Term Delta (LTD) A. every 4 revolutions of the earth around the sun, that is, B. every 4 calendar years. Super Long Term Delta (SLTD) A. every complete total interaction of the sun, moon and earth, that is, B. every 19 years and 5 hours.
Rotation	A. All Delta turning points from Point (2) till the end of the series maintain a high/low or a low/high rotation. B. This rotation may change in an Inversion Time Window.
Inversion	A. A change of the Delta high/low or low/high rotation. B. An Inversion can only occur in an Inversion Time Window (ITW).
Inversion Time Window (ITW)	A. A period of time that repeats with an exact frequency. B. The ITW begins with the last Delta turning point in the previous series and continues until the second turning point in the new series. C. The ITW is the only place in time that an inversion can occur.
In-Between Point (IBP)	A. The IBP is an extra point in the series which may occur only in the Inversion Time Window. B. The IBP may occur on either side of Point (1) thus causing an inversion resulting in a change of rotation. C. The IBP may also occur on both sides of Point (1) thus causing two inversions which result in no change of rotation. Series A. The number of Delta Turning Points beginning with Point (1) and ending with the last point in the series.

(ITD) Delta -- (4 Monthly Cycle)	**Note**: For trading Tepid says use Birthdates +/- 1 day. All were either born under Full Moon (or under the Influence of the Moon) therefore incorporate Lunar/Seasonal Changes etc.		
	Date	**Tepid's Family Birthdays**	**Is A**
	9-Jan-05	Little Sister PJ	low
	15-Mar-05	Uncle Bill	
	22-Mar-05	**Granddad**	**LOW**
	22-May-05	Son Billy	
	20-Jun-05	Meredith	
	7-Jul-05	Annabeth	
	24-Jul-05	**Leslie**	**HIGH**
	23-Aug-05	Barbara Grace	
	22-Sep-05	Tepids Dad	
	24-Oct-05	**Rachel B**	**LOW**
	29-Nov-05	Mirabella (A Wife)	
	22-Dec-05	Tepid	

(STD) Intra-Day Delta Series	S1		S2		S3		S4	
	1	10:05 centred	3	10 – 10:45	5	10:30 centred	8	10 – 10:45
	1a	11:40 – 3:00	3a	11 - 12	6	11 – 11:45	9	11 – 11:45
	1b	1 – 2:00 See Note 1	3b	2 – 2:45	6a	12 – 1	9a	12 – 1
	2	3:20 – 3:50	4	3:30 centred	6b	2 – 2:45	9b	2 – 2:45
					7	3:30 centred	10	3:30 centred
							10a	See Note 2

The timings represent CITs and are not price related.

All timings have an associated error margin of around 17-25 mins.

Note 1:	An S1 day in the STD Series (4 day Roto) can have an additional data point in the series. Let's say the inversion happens on a S1H day the possible scenarios are:
	[**32% of cases**] NO INVERSION: The series would be 1H, 1aL, **1bH**, 2L. **Note the extra point**.
	[**68% of cases**] INVERSION: The series would be 1H, 1aL and 2H
	How do we know which scenario is or has played out? By analysing loads of charts and getting familiar with the patterns.

Note 2:	As in Note 1 above, an S4 day can also have an extra turn labeled 10a, about 20% of the time. This has the net effect of flipping the normal sequence.
	For example: [**79% of cases**] S4H (8H, 9L, 9aH, 9bL, 10H) and then S1L.
	[**21% of cases**] S4H (8H, 9L, 9aH, 9bL, 10H, 10aL) and then S1H.
	How do we know which scenario is or has played out? By analysing loads of charts and getting familiar with the patterns.

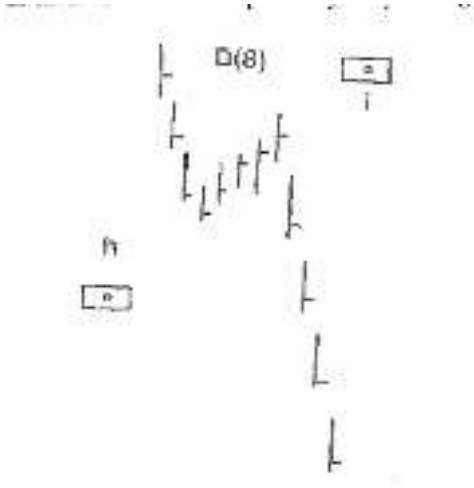| STD Stats & Trading Nuggets	Series Number	Prob.	Description
	S1	68%	If S1H then we have 68% likelihood of new highs for pt 2. Inverse applies to S1L.
	S2		If S2H, then expect an Hour 1 High and a late day sell-off. Inverse applies to S2L.

	SPILL		The last point of the previous day will sometimes spill into the first 15mins of the current trading day. The follow-on sequence and timings will be unaffected.
	S3H solid vs dashed		if 6a High is greater the 5 High then a rally into close with 7 as high of the day, otherwise 7 is a minor high (solid vs dashed) From Tepid: If 6aH (Lunch) > 5H (a.m.) we are dashed (last Hour Highs) rarely fails If 6aH (Lunch) < 5H (a.m.) we are solid (last Hour Lows) you should be looking to go short as close to 6aH as possible. If 6aH = 5H, then short is also favoured with a very tight stop!

	S4H linkage stinkage		**Applies only to the s4H day**. On s4H days there are 3 distinct out comes and 2 LOOK like the s4H norm with an 80% likelihood of a last hour high. The mid-day action for these two scenarios cane be:
			
			Scenarios 1 & 2 Explained.
			
			   (i) **Dashed Scenario**: where we trace an idealised double bottom with the a.m. low e.g. 9bL = 9L; and
			
			   (ii) **Solid Scenario**: where we trace a noticeably higher low e.g. 9bL > 9L.
			
			Scenarios 3 Explained.
			
			THE LINKAGE STINKAGE is the third scenario and was so named due to the LOOK on a LINKAGE chart of the 4 days roto.
			
			The norm for s4H days are when price has its daily high at the end of the day. Linkage stinkage occurs when we have an early high followed by a big drop (TANKING). Visually it will look like a lightening bolt or ZigZag DOWN into the last hour and the centered low will be 3:40 but may spill into the first 15 mins of the following day.
			
			Linkage stinkage never applies to S4L days!!

	S4H		**Series: 8H,9L,9aH,9bL,10H** IF 9bL >= 9L THEN 10H > 9aH "CLOSE ON HIGHS" IF 9bL < 9L THEN 10H << 9bL "BEAR UGLY CLOSE"
STD WARNING			Be very clear that the STD series plays out in consecutive days including weekends. Funnily enough, I guess the weekends are also the most likely time for people to pick up STD's arf arf!!
Making Sense of Delta			The Delta order tells you what a market wants to do i. e. what it is supposed to do. When it doesn't do it, that information affords the potential for a more profitable trade than when the market does just what it is supposed to do. In an average market, the highs and lows will come right ontime, but an average market has average moves. The big moves come in a strong market. A strong market will make the Delta turning points late in the direction of the move. It will make the reaction points (contrary to the move) early.

	Putting all of this together with the Delta order gives one a trading input that no one else has... it truly gives him an edge in the market. Nothing else on this planet gives that information.
SOLVING FOR DELTA	This last section is on how to solve any market for Delta. I have never seen any freely traded market that did not have a Delta solution. If Delta is the basis of all market movement, then it follows that every market has its own interlock regarding the total interaction of the sun, moon, and earth... on every one of the five Delta time frames.

The first time you try to solve a new market for Delta, you may find it difficult. However, it becomes easier as your mind zeros in on what to look for. I have seen one or two Directors who just could not seem to get the hang of it. Most, however, learn it without too much difficulty. Some have become very good at it.

Here is the best way I have found to go about it. Once you have over-laid the colored lines, place up to three charts, one above the other, on a large table. Now line up the charts vertically so that the colored lines are in the same vertical line.

Next, look for major low points with large moves on either side. This is the best clue for finding Point (1). Remember that each series may be opposite from the adjacent series. This means that if you see a significant point between two colors, that sometimes is a low and sometimes is a high, that it is the same point in the series and gives a clue as to the rotation of the series.

You know that the series must be completed every four colored lines, regardless of the time frame.

I begin by just looking at the charts for a few minutes without trying to put things together, just letting my mind absorb the whole picture. Then I start with any significant point in the same location on two different charts and put an index finger on each point. I am now tracing the same numbered point on both charts.

Then I move my finger to the next significant point on each chart. My fingers will either be moving up and down together or up and down opposite.

Suppose I am tracing the points per their location to the same color, and one finger is on a high while the other finger is on a low. Now, suppose both fingers move to a high point to maintain the correct distance from the appropriate color. This is the first clue to where the inversion is.

Next, I begin at my best guess at where Point (1) is and write a (1) above or below as appropriate, the same point on all three charts. Now I will look for the next point on all three charts simultaneously and place the next number, etc. , until I have gone through the series to the last of the four colored lines.

Often, it begins on a trial and error basis, but as I begin to move through the colors, the solution begins to emerge. As soon as you zero in on the correct placement for Point (1), the rest of the solution falls into place. |
| **Short Term Delta** | Finding the solution for the Short Term Delta is the most difficult and requires many charts. I like to have at least 16 weeks of charts to study for the STD solution. There is not much more I can say about finding the Delta solution. Some will find it easy; some will find it difficult. Most will be able to do it. |

	One other thing I might mention is that some of the Directors and I have tried very diligently to find other Delta time frames. One that I thought was a possibility was a repeating series every full moon. I used hourly intra-day charts and spent a lot of time on it, but it just was not there. Some order could be observed at times, but overall it was very inaccurate. I have also tried things like six rotations rather then four rotations utilizing the various bodies, but finally gave up on all of these attempts. For some reason, Jim seemed to know that the SLTD was the last Delta time frame. He suggested I was wasting my time looking for any others. Somehow he is always right about these things! On the remote chance that there is another time frame, it also is covered by my patent which includes the defined Delta order as it relates to the interaction of the sun, moon and earth.
CLASSIFICATION OF TURNING POINTS	In the following discussion it may seem strange to attribute human characteristics to the markets, unless one realizes the markets are a result of human behavior. Many books have been written about the psychology of the crowd and that the markets reflect the combined behavior of the masses, but until the DELTA phenomenon was discovered and classified by Jim Sloman it was unknown that all markets conform to a discipline that can be defined. The DELTA phenomenon, for the first time, establishes a reference as to the real behavior of all markets. This reference is manifested in the DELTA turning points. If one knows in advance what a particular market is "supposed" to do at a predetermined point, then what it actually does at this point in time opens up a whole new realm for market analysis... it sheds a completely new light on the behavior of markets. The basic premise is that either markets will do what they are "supposed" to or they will not do what they are supposed to. If they do not do what they are supposed to at a predetermined point in time, there is a reason. That reason is that there are unusually strong forces at work temporarily acting contrary to what the markets "want" to do. The trader can obviously take advantage of this knowledge and go with the temporary strong forces... and make a profit. If the markets do not do what they are "supposed" to do the contrary move is likely to be magnified. When you become a student of DELTA, the markets will almost seem human. You will think in terms of what the markets "want" to do or are "supposed" to do. You will become an expert poker player because you have gained a feel for the personality of your opponent. You have a frame of reference for knowing how he will act in any situation. He will try to bluff you at the turns, but you have the advantage because you are able to read his movement with a new understanding... you have learned the real rules of the game. After a year of following DELTA and defining the DELTA turning points on hundreds of years of daily data. I have discovered that the markets act in different ways relative to the DELTA turning points. These actions depend on the inherent strength and weakness of the markets. I have found that all of these different behavior characteristics can be classified into only four different categories.

	I have qualified these four categories as NORMAL, ACTUAL, WEAK and STRONG. Definitions and examples of these four categories will be presented below.
NORMAL	When the markets behave normally then the swings are well defined and the turning points are very accurate... within a day or two of the DELTA predetermined dates for the turn. Unless there are very strong forces underlying the markets, most of the time the markets will fall into either the NORMAL or ACTUAL catagories. A(1) In Example A (1) the box with the dot represents the predicted DELTA turns. In NORMAL markets, study the rhythm of the markets that is revealed relative to the projected DELTA turns.
ACTUAL	Sometimes there will be two low points or two high points of about equal value. The point that is nearest in time to the predicted point is the ACTUAL DELTA turning point. The Example B(2) illustrates this. The DELTA turn was the lowest point at (a). A variation of this is illustrated by Example B(3). One would think the real turning point was the lowest point at (c) ; however, this is not the case. The ACTUAL turning point is at (b). Close examination shows that the market really turned and started up at (b) and that (c) is an abortion probably caused by manipulation, running stops, etc. by the floor traders.

The tipoff, or what makes this definitive, is the strong close in the upper part of the range. The part of the range that is "dangling" below the previous low should be ignored when the close is strong in the direction of the trend which really began at (b).

Example B (4) illustrates another variation that will occur from time to time. In this case the DELTA projection is between the double bottom. The high between the two lows is very close or exactly on the DELTA turn date. In this case, the ACTUAL turn is the one nearest to the DELTA projected date.

WEAK	When strong market forces are at work in either direction, the reaction to this strength can be thought of as the weak side of the market. For the purpose of this discussion, forget about the usual concept of a strong market being a bull market and a weak market being a bear. What we are talking about here is the strength of a trend in either direction and weakness being opposite to the strength of the trend.

	In Example C the market is in a downtrend. In C(5) it is "trying" now to make the next DELTA top. Instead of going up it is struggling just to go sideways. It "wants" to make the top on time but finally gives up and plunges. This action is a tipoff to the trader to expect the DELTA turn to be early and the downtrend to continue. In this case the DELTA top is the last day of the struggle... the day before the plunge at (d) even though there may have been a previous day slightly higher. In Example C(6) the downtrend is very strong. The market "wants" to turn and move up to the DELTA high but market forces are so strong that one "up day" is all it can muster. The trader should watch for this action at a DELTA turning point in a very strong market. If it is expected at that time, then when it happens it gives the trader a unique opportunity to get aboard the train or to add to his position. In this case the DELTA turning point was the high at (e). I can recall only one market that was so strong that it completely ran through a DELTA turn without at least giving a one day "blip"near the DELTA turn. That was the Silver market in 1981 on the way to the S5O top. A variation of Example C(6) is Example C(7). This seldom happens, but it is possible in a very strong market for the DELTA high at (g) to actually be lower than the DELTA LOW AT (F).
STRONG	In the previous examples we concentrated on analyzing the weak side of a strong market. The last category analyzes the strong side of a strong market. Again, strength here refers to market movement in either direction. Example D(8) illustrates a typical strong market. It "wants" to make a turn at DELTA turning point at (h), but temporary inherent forces are so strong that it moves past the turn date. Finally, pressures are relieved temporarily and the market starts to move toward the DELTA high point at (i). Sometimes this point comes right on time because of the overrun on the previous point, but the trader should expect this point to come early because the internal forces are still probably very strong.