# User Guide for the

# TeleTrader FlashChart

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## Symbols and Chart Settings

On the Flash Chart you can display several symbols (for example indices, securities or currency pairs) in an interactive chart. You can also add indicators and draw on the chart. Your current chart can be saved for later usage.

To show the chart on the full screen, click the button ⬚.

### Main symbol and comparison symbols

- The **main symbol** (current symbol) is automatically used as the base of every indicator on the chart.

- You can add one or more comparison symbols with the dropdown list **Compare**. Comparison symbols are added as overlays in the main chart panel. They cannot be used as the base of an indicator.

- You can **remove** comparison symbols from the chart by clicking on the **X** button next to the symbol's name:

  EUR/CHF   x

### Data compression and time period of the chart

- Choose the **data compression** of the chart from the dropdown list. You can show the data in a daily, weekly, monthly or yearly compression, use intraday data with pre-defined intervals (for example 5 minutes or 1 hour), or show all ticks as they are coming in (Tick-by-Tick).

- Choose the **number of records** that are displayed on the chart. Maximum is 510 records.

### Chart types

- Choose one of the following chart types from the dropdown list. This chart type will be applied to the **main symbol** of the chart.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ⌁ | **Line chart** | The *Close* prices of the symbol (or ticks in a tick chart) are plotted as a continuous line. This is the most basic chart type. It offers a simple, uncluttered view of the price development of a symbol. |
| ⬥ | **Candlestick chart** | The *Open*, *High*, *Low* and *Close* prices of a symbol are plotted as candlesticks. A candlestick consists of a body, that is drawn between the *Open* and *Close* prices, an upper shadow (*High*) and a lower shadow (*Low*). The body is usually green if the *Close* price is higher than the *Open* price (rising color), and red if the *Close* price is lower than the *Open* price (falling color). If the *Open* and *Close* prices are equal, the candlestick has no body and is usually blue (equal color). |
| ⤊ | **Bar chart (OHLC)** | The *Open*, *High*, *Low* and *Close* prices of the symbol are plotted as bars. The *High* and *Low* prices are at the upper and lower boundaries of a bar. The *Open* price is shown at the left side of the bar, and the *Close* price at the right side. This chart type is widely used. It offers more information about the price development of a symbol than the line chart in a condensed view. |
| ⤊ | **Bar chart (HLC)** | This chart type is similar to the OHLC bar chart, but only shows the *High*, *Low* and *Close* prices of the symbol. |
| ⛰ | **Mountain chart** | The *Close* prices of the symbol are plotted as a continuous line. The area between the price line and the zero line of the chart is filled with a transparent color. |
| ▥ | **Histogram chart** | The *Close* prices of a symbol are plotted as vertical columns. This chart type offers the same information as a line chart in a different visualization. |

To change the chart type of a **comparison symbol**:

- Click on the name of the symbol.

▪   In the dialog that appears, choose the desired chart type.

## Chart coloring

To change the colors of a symbol:

▪   Click on the name of the symbol.

▪   In the dialog that appears, adapt the colors to your needs.

Depending on the chart type, different color settings are available:

▪   For line charts, you can define a line color. This color is also used for the transparent area in mountain charts.

▪   For bar charts, candlestick charts and histogram charts, you can define a rising color (*Open < Close*), a falling color (*Open > Close*) and an equal color (*Open = Close*).

▪   For mountain charts, you can define a line color, one or two background colors (gradient), and the transparency of the area below the line.

# Organizing the Chart

You can add specific data (like the volume) to the chart and zoom in and out of the chart.

## Showing additional data on the chart

▪   Click one of the icons of the following list to show additional data on the chart. Activated icons are shown in a different color. Some icons are already activated by default – you can deactivate them with a click.

| | |
|---|---|
| VOL | Show the **volume** of the main symbol in a new panel. |
| MAX MIN | Show the **maximum** and **minimum** of the main symbol as labels on the chart. |
| (grid icon) | Show **grid** lines on the chart. |
| %  Log | Use a **percentage price scale**. The first loaded *Close* price represents 0%. This mode is useful to compare the performance of several symbols. Alternatively, you can also use a **logarithmic scale**. On this scale, equal distances on the scale represent an equal percentage change. When both options are deactivated, a **linear price scale** is used. It shows the absolute prices of the main symbol from its minimum to its maximum during the visible time period. |
| L | Show the **last value** of the main symbol as a line on the chart and as a label on the price scale. |
| H | Show the **previous Close value** of the main symbol as a line on the chart and as a label on the price scale. |
| D | Show the **data info box** when positioning the mouse on the chart. The data info box displays date and time of the current data point, as well as various values for all visible symbols and indicators. |
| (history panel icon) | Show the **history panel**. The history panel shows an overview of the development of the main symbol for the complete period of time that is loaded in the chart. The section that is currently visible in the main panel of the chart is highlighted in the history panel. |
| + | Show the **crosshair** cursor which shows the current position of the mouse with labels on the time and price scales. |

## Zooming in and out of the chart

▪   Click on the (zoom in icon) icon to zoom into the chart.

▪   Click on the (zoom out icon) icon to zoom out of the chart.

▪ Use the history panel to choose a specific date range on the chart: Either drag the handles on the left and right side of the highlighted section in the history panel, or click on the date box next to the handle to choose a date from the calendar.

▪ You can also use the scroll wheel of your mouse to zoom in and out of the chart.

### Moving the chart with drag and drop

▪ Click on the [icon] icon.

▪ Click on the chart, hold the mouse button down and drag the chart left or right. The time series is positioned on the screen accordingly. You will notice that the highlighted range in the history panel automatically moves along with the chart.

## Indicators

Indicators are applied to the price data of the main symbol in your chart. They visualize the available data in a different way so that you can interpret it more easily.

### Adding an indicator to the chart

▪ Click on the [icon] icon.

▪ In the **Add Indicator** dialog, click on the indicator that you want to insert. You can search for an indicator by typing its name into the search field on top.

▪ On the **Params** tab on the right side you can adapt the parameters of this indicator. Click on a value to edit it.

▪ You can choose into which panel the indicator will be inserted. Indicators can be shown in the main panel together with the main symbol, or in a new panel below the main panel.

▪ On the **Style** tab, you can adapt the colors and line style of the indicator.

The most popular indicators can also be added to the chart from a dropdown list at the right side of the [icon] icon.

### Changing the properties of an inserted indicator

▪ Click on the name of the indicator.

▪ In the dialog that appears, adapt the parameters and style settings to your needs.

### Removing an indicator from the chart

▪ Click on the **X** button next to the indicator's name: Bollinger Bands  x

▪ If the indicator was shown in a separate panel, this panel is removed as well.

## Drawing on the Chart

When drawing on the chart, you use drawing tools like trend lines, trend channels, Fibonacci retracements and many more to interpret the price development of a symbol. With most drawing tools, you have to define one or more reference points that indicate where the drawing object should be placed on the chart. You can later move these reference points by dragging them with the mouse.

### Using the drawing tools

▪ Click on a drawing tool icon (see list of available drawing tools below).

▪ Click on the chart at the first reference point of the drawing object and hold the mouse button down.

▪ Move the mouse pointer to the second reference point of the drawing object and release the mouse button. *Exception:* Horizontal lines, arrows and text don't need a second reference point.

▪ When drawing a trend channel or an Andrews Pitchfork, define a third reference point by moving the mouse pointer away and clicking at the distance where you want to position the last reference point.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Line** | A trend line is used to mark significant trends and developments on the chart. |
| | | You need two reference points to draw a trend line. The reference points are positioned at pivots, for example at two highs (uptrend) or two lows (downtrend). |
| | **Horizontal line** | A horizontal line usually serves as support or resistance. |
| | | You only need one reference point to draw a horizontal line. The reference point is positioned at the price level where you want the line to appear. |
| | **Trend channel** | A trend channel essentially consists of two parallel trend lines that surround the trending time series. |
| | | You need three reference points to draw a trend channel. The first two points define a normal trend line, while the third point defines the distance of the second line from the first trend line. |
| | **Rectangle** | A rectangle can be used to highlight a section of a chart. |
| | | You need two reference points to draw a rectangle: The first point is positioned at the top-left corner of the rectangle, the second one at the bottom-right corner. |
| | **Circle** | Circles can be used to mark significant areas on a chart. |
| | | You need two reference points to draw a circle: The first point is positioned at the midpoint of the circle, with the second one you choose its size. |
| | **Fibonacci Fan** | A Fibonacci Fan starts with a trend line (base line) and creates support / resistance lines at the so-called Fibonacci levels of 38,2%, 50% and 61,8%. |
| | | You need two reference points to draw a Fibonacci Fan. The reference points define the base line of the fan and are positioned at recent consecutive pivots (for example, a high and the following low). The vertical distance between the two reference points is divided into the Fibonacci levels. The fan lines are drawn from the starting point through the Fibonacci levels. |
| | **Fibonacci Vertical Retracements** | Fibonacci Vertical Retracements are used to project a certain base period of time into the future. By this, you can try to interpret the price development of a symbol based on time intervals to predict when for example the next significant move will take place. |
| | | You need two reference points to draw Fibonacci Vertical Retracements. The two points define the first (base) interval. All other intervals are then calculated based on this reference interval, using the Fibonacci sequence (1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34… times the base interval). This means that the first two intervals will have the same size, the third interval will be double size, the fourth interval three times as big, etc. |
| | **Fibonacci Retracements** | Fibonacci Retracements start with a trend line (base line) and divide it into the so-called Fibonacci levels. The horizontal lines at those levels are believed to provide support / resistance when the price moves into the opposite direction of the current trend (retracements). |
| | | You need two reference points to draw Fibonacci Retracements. The reference points define the base line and are positioned at recent consecutive pivots (for example, a high and the following low). The vertical distance between the two reference points is divided into the Fibonacci levels. |
| | **Fibonacci Arcs** | With Fibonacci Arcs, you can try to identify support and resistance levels at the so-called Fibonacci levels of 38,2%, 50% and 61,8%. |
| | | You need two reference points to draw Fibonacci Arcs. The reference points define the base line and are positioned at recent consecutive pivots (for example, a high and the following low). The vertical distance between the two reference points is divided into the Fibonacci levels. The arc lines are then drawn from the second point with the radii of the resulting distances. |

| | **Andrews Pitchfork** | The Andrews Pitchfork (also called Median Lines) can be used to draw a channel of support and resistance lines, along with a middle line. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | | The pitchfork needs three reference points that are drawn from a sequence of three consecutive pivots (for example, Low – High – Low or High – Low – High). The first reference point is set at the latest pivot, the second reference point at the preceding pivot, and the third reference point at the pivot before that. Thus, you draw the pitchfork starting from the present and going into the past. |
| | | The median line of the pitchfork is drawn from the third reference point; the outer lines of the pitchfork start at the first two points and run parallel to the median line. Those lines are believed to act as support and resistance for the following price movements. |
| | **Standard Deviation Channel** | A Standard Deviation Channel consists of a middle line that shows the linear regression trend between two reference points, and two channel lines that are drawn at the distance of one standard deviation away from the linear regression trend line. The channel borders serve as support / resistance lines. |
| | | You need two reference points to draw a Standard Deviation Channel. The reference points define the period of time for which the linear regression trend is shown on the chart. The standard deviation channel lines are added automatically. |
| | **Arrow Up** **Arrow Down** | With the arrow tools, you can draw two types of arrows on a chart, pointing up or down. |
| | | You only need one reference point to draw an arrow. The reference point is placed at the position where you want the arrow to appear. |
| | **Text** | With the text tool, you can label other objects on the chart, add descriptions etc. |
| | | To add text, just click on the chart at the position where you want the text to appear. Then, type your text into the box and choose the desired text style and color. |
| | | You can later edit the text by clicking on it. You can also delete it by using the **Delete** link in the **Add Text** dialog. |

## Colors and line styles

▪ To change the color of a drawing object, click on the drawing object (for example the trend line) and then click  to choose a color.

## Deleting drawing objects

▪ To directly remove a drawing object, click on it and choose **Delete**.

▪ To remove drawing objects, click on the  icon and then click on each drawing object that you want to remove.
To deactivate the delete tool, click on any other drawing tool or on the hand tool .

# Saving, Loading and Printing Charts

You can save the current chart for future usage. If you save it as a template, you can later apply this template to other charts.

## Saving and loading your charts

▪ Click on the **File** menu in the top left corner of the chart and choose **Save** or **Save as** to save your current chart, including all symbols, indicators and drawing objects.

▪ Click on the **File** menu and choose **Load** to open a saved chart.

## Saving and loading templates

▪ Click on the **File** menu and choose **Save Template** to save the current chart as a template. A template stores all chart settings, including comparison symbols and indicators, but removes the main symbol and any object created with drawing tools (e.g. trend lines).

▪ Click on the **File** menu and choose **Load Template** to apply a saved template to the current chart. This means that all information stored in the template (e.g. chart settings, comparison symbols and indicators) will be added to the chart and applied to the chart's current main symbol.

## Printing the chart

▪ Click on the icon to print the current chart, including all panels.

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