

THE CYCLE CODE

Long-Term Stock Option Wealth

Though Short-Term S&P Cycles

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Every market has a cycle code – a mathematical spiral that regulates its cycles. When you know a market's cycle code you have that market's number and know when it will make its highs and lows on any fractal or time chart. With the cycle code you can profit spectacularly with options. In this book Julian Sebastian, Juris Doctorate, takes the 1.793% price cycle of the S&P 500 on the hourly chart and demonstrates through three years of hourly data (2010-2012) how the 1.793% cycle code has resonated with the price peaks both at swing tops and bottoms, resulting in a **11,603%** return on the SPY options market with less than 1 trade a week.

And that's just the beginning. Proven S&P 500 cycles exits not just at the bi-monthly (1.793% cycle), but also at the monthly, bi-weekly, weekly, daily, and intraday fractals for those inclined to accelerate their profits with shorter-term trades.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Julian Sebastian graduated from the University of San Francisco with a Juris Doctorate. He is a 15 year cycle researcher, a veteran options trader, and a winemaker in the Napa Valley.

Get updates from Julian on the 1.793% cycle code of the S&P 500 on the hourly chart, and other cycle research - join our e-mail community at TheCycleCode.com.

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WHY I TRADE OPTIONS WITH THE CYCLE CODE

Stock options can offer returns of 50 times or more than the underlying stock or index on the same trade movement.

An option contract is a right to purchase a block of 100 shares of stock or index shares at a set price for a set period of time (American-style) or at a set time (UK-style).

Assume a stock is trading at \$100 and you buy an option contract on that stock at a price of \$100 believing it is going up in price. Assume the stock option expires in 30 days and costs \$2 per share. If the stock goes up 10% in 30 days, you would have made 10% on the stock. But the option contract is now worth \$10 per share making your option return 500%! That's 50 times better than the stock shareholder made. If you have a successful trading system there is no reason why you should not leverage that success with options. With options, you're always getting in the investment on the ground floor, whether it goes up or down at any particular time.

If the stock is not a good investment to begin with, you shouldn't own the option *or* the stock. Is the *slow* deterioration of an investment asset any solace? You may employ money management techniques, discussed later, to avoid risking too much capital on any one particular options trade. Options' capacity to compound wealth can never be equaled by their underlying stock or index.

Further, it doesn't matter if the stock is going up or down. You may profit just as well when you are correct in your judgment that the stock is going up (with call options) or down (with put options). And you have a variety of option strike prices in determining how much equity (how far in the money) you desire any option to start with. You can just as easily buy an option with a strike price of \$75, with \$25 in equity when the stock or index is trading at \$100. The option would be that much more expensive, and the return - that much less.

So the question isn't why I trade options. The question is why wouldn't you?

But the much larger question is how can you know which direction a market is going at any particular time? Knowing that - even being right just half of the time - creates fortunes in the options market.

What you're about to discover next - the 1.793% cycle code of the S&P 500 - gives you that answer. Authentic cycle codes is original doctorate research found only here and at

TheCycleCode.com.

**VECTORS MAKE WAVES,
WAVES MAKE TRENDS,
TRENDS MAKE CYCLES, &
CYCLES MAKE FORTUNES**

A vector is defined by a specific movement in price from a swing high or low - a retracement in price, if you will. The specific movement in price required to define a vector is different for each fractal (or time period of a chart) of each market. The specific minimum price movement defining a vector is called the cycle's **prime resonance**. The prime resonance for the cycle being analyzed in this book (S&P 500 on the hourly fractal) is 1.793% of price from any swing high or low.

Every time price reverses course and moves at least 1.793% from its most current swing extreme, a new vector is formed. A vector can travel as far as it will in price. It only concludes when price reverses and moves at least 1.793% in the opposite direction.

Two vectors create a wave, one in the long (up) direction, and the other in the short (down) direction. Waves make trends, where vectors travel farther in one price direction, than their opposing vector pulls back price. And trends make cycles, where price trends up in 3 or 5 waves in the S&P 500 on the hourly fractal, and changes trend for 3 or 5 waves, **exactly and indefinitely.**

In the chart which follows below there are 9 red lines of 1.793% minimum price vectors oscillating in a downward trend of 5 waves. Then the trend stops, reverses, and goes up with 9 green lines of 1.793% minimum price vectors oscillating in a long trend of 5 waves before the trend reverses again, at the 9th vector of the 5th wave.

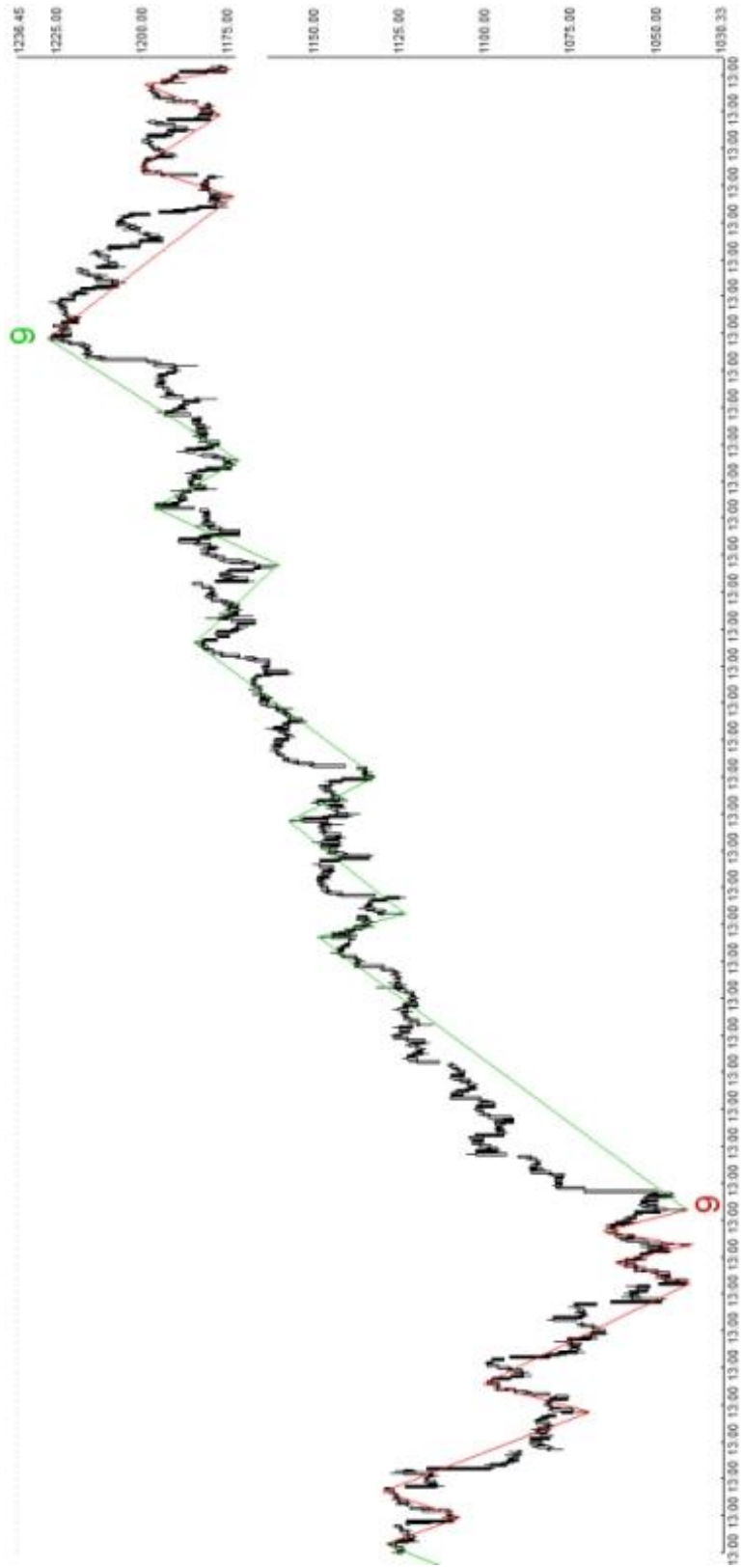


Figure 1 - S&P 500 from August 4th through November 5th, 2010 - hourly chart.

I'm about to teach you something that has changed my financial life. Changes in trend occur repeatedly on the 3rd or 5th wave. Waves of 3 and 5, made up of minimum movements of 1.793% of price, is the mathematical order, or cycle code, of the S&P 500 on the hourly fractal. If this is true, and I'm about to prove to the open-minded that that it is, the financial implications for those trading options on this cycle code are mind blowing.

THE 1.793% CYCLE CODE OF 3/5 WAVES ON THE S&P 500 HOURLY CHART

A 1.793% cycle of price resonates with the tops and bottoms of the S&P 500 on the hourly chart when measured and followed as oscillating waves. These oscillating waves, made up of one vector in one direction, followed by another vector in the opposite direction, have precise minimum measurements: specifically, 1.793% of price. That means that every time price reverses and moves a minimum of 1.793% from its most recent wave peak extreme price, a new vector is defined and drawn on the S&P 500 hourly chart.

A set of two vectors forms one wave, making an “A” peak top, or a “V” peak bottom. These waves move in either 3 or 5 (made up of either 5 or 9 vector lines, respectively) before they change trend. Believe it or not, I’m about to prove to you that this pattern repeats in the S&P 500 index on the hourly chart and never ends! Can you imagine the financial consequences in the options market for those trading with this knowledge? I can, because I trade it; and I’m about to teach you, too.

It’s easy enough to prove. With a little work we can put The Cycle Code to the test with historical hourly data. That’s what this book is all about.

For instance, this 1.793% cycle code has been at, or within 94% of the extreme price of 22 of the last 30 major price tops and bottoms in 16 consecutive cycles over the last three years (2010-2012). Copies of those consecutive 16 cycle charts, with the 1.793% vectors drawn on, are included in the Appendix.

And even some of the remaining cycles with eccentric wave trends that ended not too near the price extreme would have still been profitable trades. Many of these wave trends in this 1.793% cycle code are high single or low double digit percentage gains in the S&P 500. That translated into several hundred percent returns in the spider (SPY) options market.

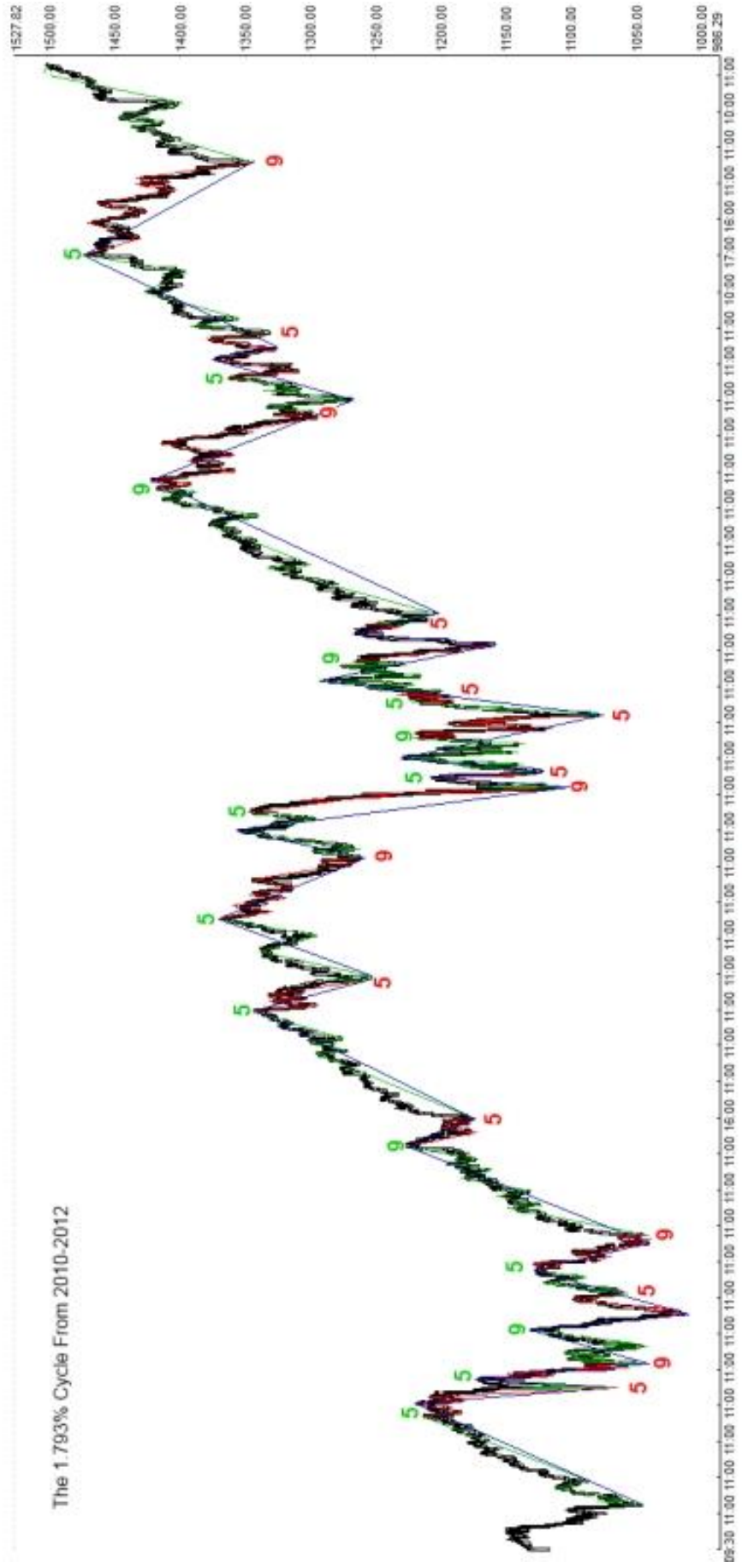
The construction of these price cycles is straightforward and mathematically certain: every time price changes trend and moves at least 1.793% of price from a wave top or bottom, a vector is defined, and drawn on our chart. When vectors are analyzed, a consistent 3/5 wave pattern emerges: vectors will construct an oscillating trend in one dominant direction even while zigzagging with smaller vectors moving against the vector's dominant directional trend, until that trend consistently reverses on the 5th vector of the 3rd wave, or the 9th vector of the 5th wave in the S&P 500 on the hourly chart.

In a market with a strong major trend in one direction, the trend change may be sideways for the requisite 3 or 5 waves, before resuming the strong trend direction with the major market trend. The pattern continues in perpetuity. The 1.793% price cycle of the S&P 500 on the hourly chart has reversed trend after 3 or 5 waves since 1983, the first year hourly S&P 500 historical data is available for back testing.

The following two charts are of the S&P 500 with hourly bars from 2010 through 2012. The first chart may seem chaotic to the uninitiated, but it is actually 16 price cycles of 1.793% vectors.

The next chart is the same chart with The Cycle Code vectors drawn on. If you study the following chart you will notice that there is a green 5 or 9 at or near every major swing top; and a red 5 or 9 at or near every major swing bottom. These 5 and 9s mark the endpoints of The Cycle Code vector trends.

The 1.783% Cycle From 2010-2012



Analyzing this pattern on the S&P 500 on the hourly chart with decades of hourly data proves this cycle code of 1.793% of price on 3/5 waves is consistent.

The SPY (called "spider") index is a popular market to trade the S&P 500 index. The SPY mirrors the S&P 500 index, but at 1/10th its scale. The SPY and its option markets are extremely liquid, making them an ideal instrument to trade S&P 500 index cycle codes.

Every wave of vectors within a trend may not best the previous wave's price. For example, the extreme price peak of an entire vector trend may not always be on the last 5th or 9th vector of that trend; but most often it is on the 5th or 9th vector, or very, very close to the price extreme for that vector trend. The Cycle Code is statistically significant, and unmistakable.

I teach the 1.793% cycle of THE CYCLE CODE, applying the rules explained in this book to each of its consecutive 16 cycles from 2010 through 2013 in a complementary webinar [here](#).

TRADING THE CYCLE CODE

Once a fractal's cycle has been calibrated to that market's true prime resonance an amazing harmony is revealed on the cycle wave level as well. The swing tops, bottoms, and mid-points of the vector waves exhibit a stunning price energy by either attracting or repelling price at these precise price points.

Early 19th Century stock cycle legend W.D. Gann enigmatically referenced prior swing extremes and their midpoints as the two most compelling price resistance points in a market's cycle.

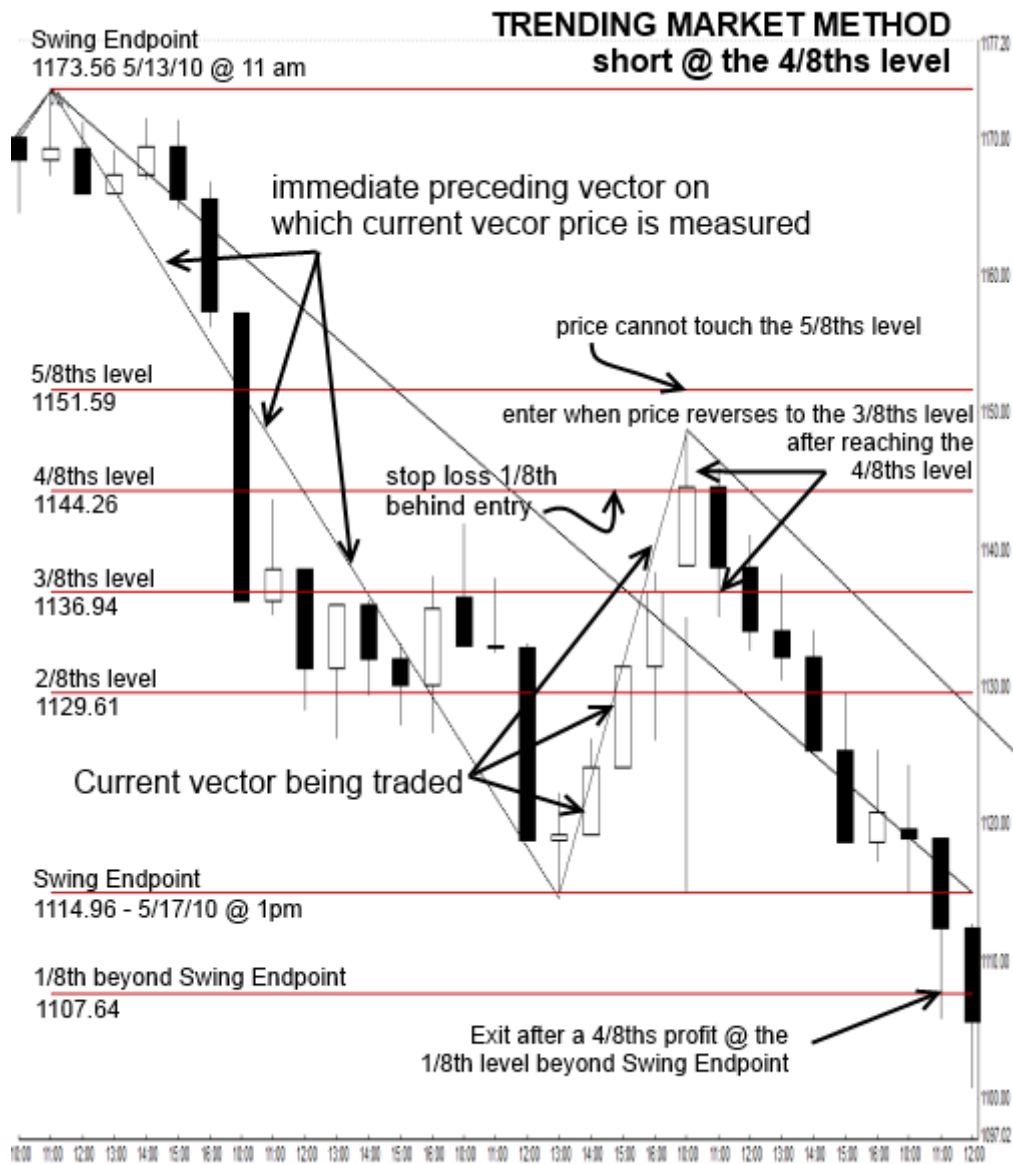
Gann also discovered that dividing any prior price movement into harmonic octaves, or eighths, displays the most significant price resistance points of that prior price swing during retracements (when price reverses and moves back to these price points).

Our trading method capitalizes on these two most powerful cycle price-time energy points through two mathematical methods that resulted in a 11,160% return in our three year study (2010-2012) of the S&P 500 on the hourly fractal – compounding a \$10,000 investment into over \$1 million with less than 1 trade per week, on average. And that's just the beginning with this one larger 1.793% cycle! The two Cycle Code trading methods are The Trending Market Method, and the Flat Market Method.

THE TRENDING MARKET METHOD

When price reverses with a new vector and reaches the 50% price level of the immediate preceding vector, price is tested for evidence of sensitivity to this major 50% resistance level. If price reaches the 50% price level of the immediate preceding vector and **DOES NOT** touch the 5/8ths level before reversing trend and moving back to the 3/8th level - a Trending Market Method trade has set up.

Enter the trade at the 3/8th level. Exit the trade when price moves another 4/8th of the immediate preceding vector's price swing. And a **stop loss** is placed 1/8th behind the entry price level. A **stop loss** is a price level at which the trade is exited to preserve your trading capital when price moves against the expected direction.



A profitable variation on the Trending Market Method set up at the 4/8ths or 50% retracement level is a set up at the 3/8ths level. When a major directional vector trend is so strong that a price retracement reaches the 3/8ths level but cannot reach the 4/8ths level before reversing course and reaching the 2/8ths level, a Trending Market Method trade is triggered as well.

A reversal at the 3/8ths level is entered at the 2/8ths level. Price is allowed to move a full 4/8ths in profit to 2/8ths beyond the immediate preceding vector's swing endpoint. And the stop loss, as always, trails the entry point by 1/8th, which would be the 4/8ths level in this variation.

Since the market is showing greater strength by signaling a reversal before even reaching the 50% retracement mark, the probabilities are favorable that the price trend will reach at least a full 2/8ths beyond the prior swing endpoint. This trade method theory is proven empirically with statistically significant results through extensive hourly price-data back-tested to 1983.

TRENDING MARKET METHOD long @ the 3/8ths level



As with all cycle code method trades, I designed a 4:1 profit|risk ratio, significantly skewing profits in our favor in these high probability trades.

Trending Market Method Caveat

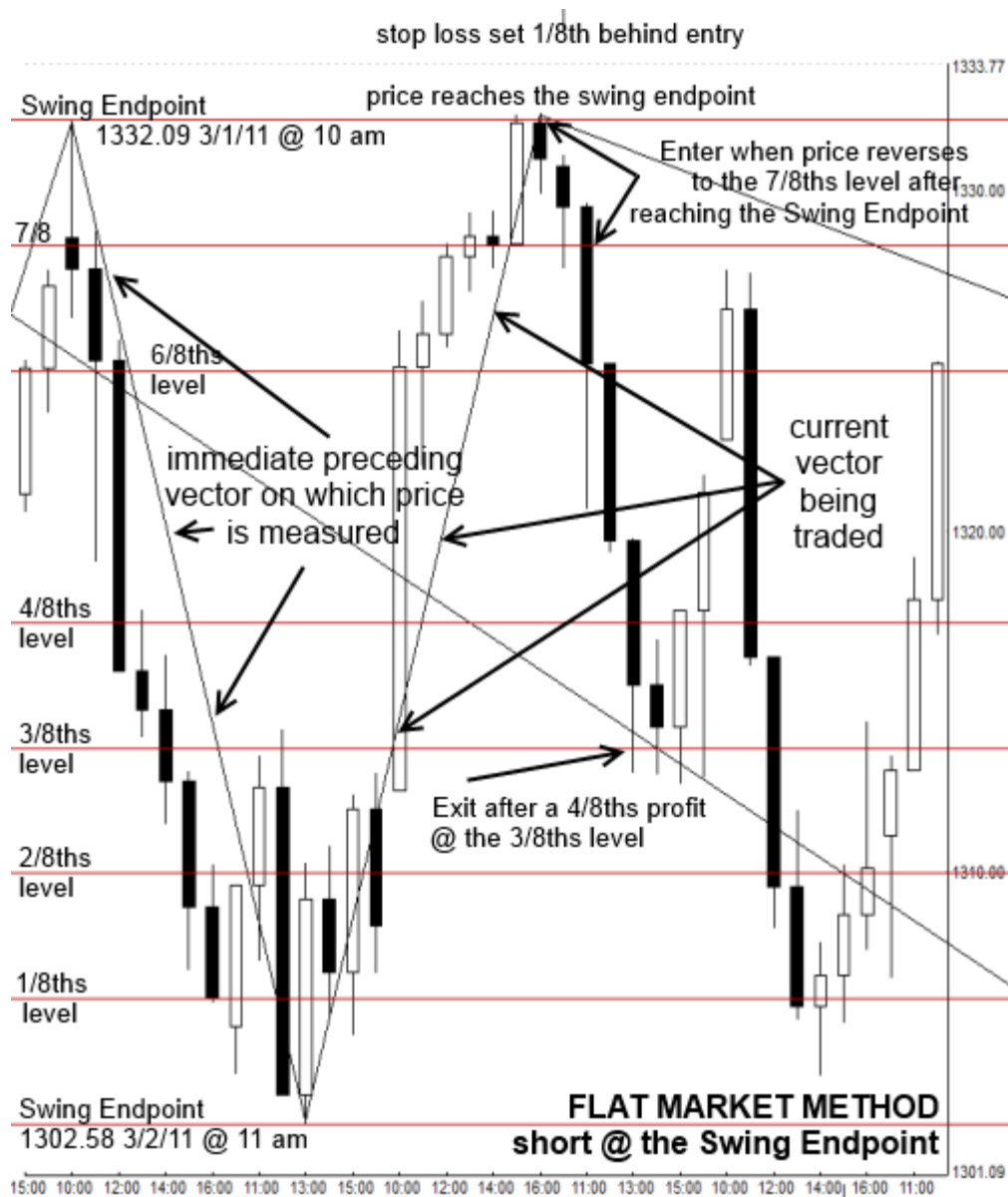
Do not enter a Trending Market Method trade if it sets up before a vector has formed in the current vector traded. The price of the current vector considered for trade has to move at least

to the cycle's prime resonance and establish itself as a valid vector first to qualify as a Trending Market Method trade.

THE FLAT MARKET METHOD

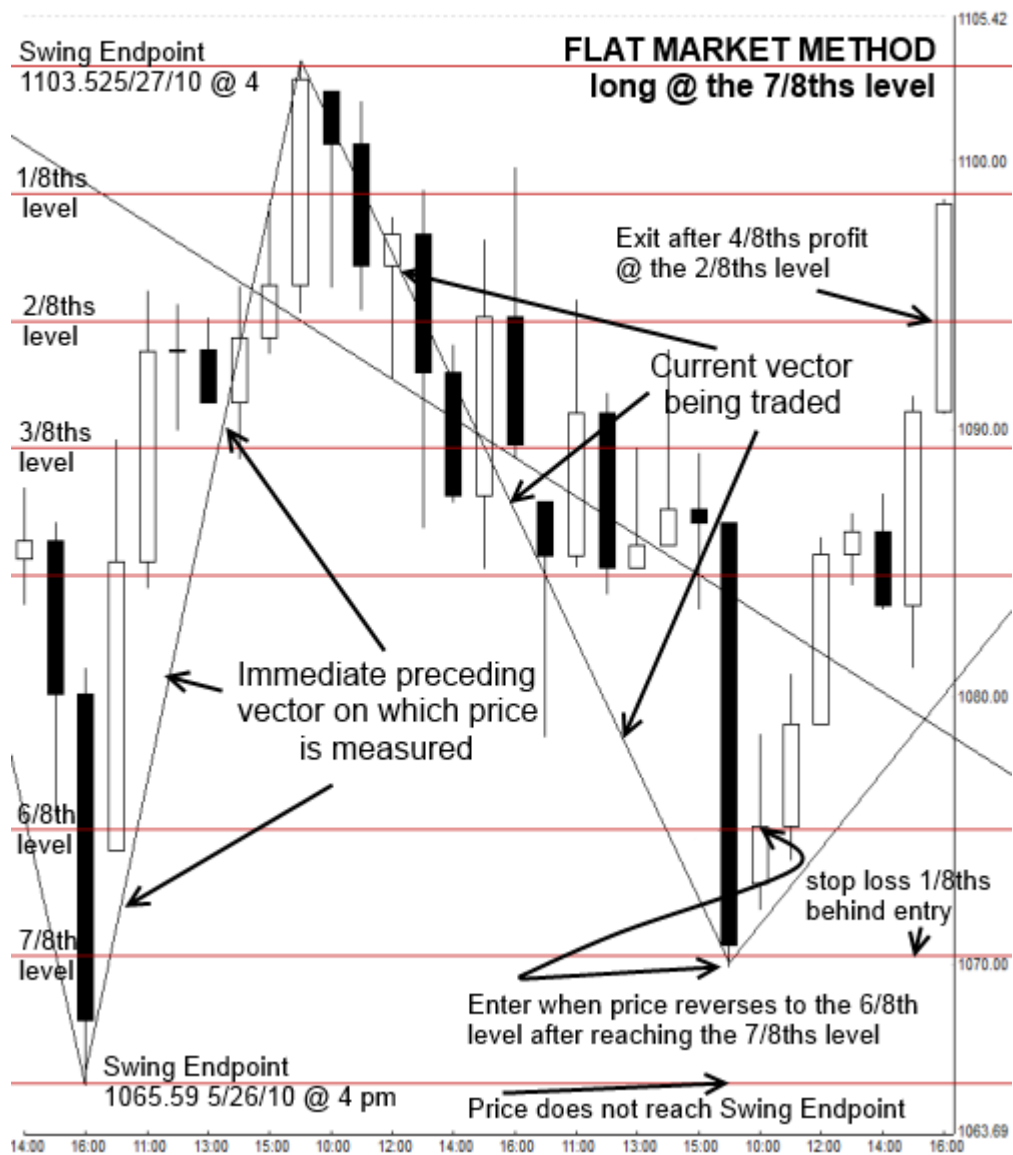
When a new price vector moves all the way to the previous swing endpoint, we test price to see if it gives the reversal signal at this all important swing endpoint. If price reverses at the swing endpoint and moves to the 7/8ths point of the immediate preceding vector, ***before*** reaching 1/8th beyond the swing extreme, the price energy has evidenced a reversal at the strongest possible resistance level – the endpoint of the immediate previous vector, and a Flat Market Method trade has set up.

Enter the trade at the 7/8ths point. Exit after price moves an additional a 4/8ths. Our stop loss level backs up the entry point at the swing extreme. We have a 4/8^{ths} price movement goal and risk 1/8th of the immediate prior vector on this trade: again our highly profitable 4:1 profit | risk ratio. Of course we will trade this set up in both long and short directions, as all of our trading strategies are directionally neutral.



We do not just trade the Flat Market Method when price just reaches the bottom of the immediate prior swing extreme. If the price trend in the direction of the immediate preceding vector is so strong that the current vector can only reach the 7/8^{ths} level before reversing by a full 1/8th of the price range of the immediate prior vector to touch the 6/8^{ths} level, a Flat Market Trade is triggered as well. We allow price to move another full 4/8^{ths} in price as our profit goal, and our stop loss level remains, as always, 1/8th behind the entry level – in this case the 7/8^{ths}

level. Since the price trend in the direction of the immediate prior vector is strong enough to signal a reversal at the 7/8th level, the statistical probabilities prove it has the strength to reach 1/8th beyond the exit goal of the previous Flat Market Method trade set up at the actual swing extreme. A 5/8th movement is required in every Cycle Code trade – the 1/8th reversal signal at the strongest price resistance levels, and an additional 4/8th movement which is all profit.



In the last variation of the Flat Market Method, a trade is signaled where price moves past the exact swing extreme of the immediate preceding vector all the way to $1/8^{\text{th}}$ beyond the swing extreme, but **DOES NOT** touch $2/8^{\text{th}}$ beyond the swing extreme, before making a full $1/8^{\text{th}}$ reversal to the exact swing endpoint.

When price moves a full $1/8^{\text{th}}$ beyond the swing extreme, and does not touch the $2/8^{\text{th}}$ level, before reversing and returning to the swing end point, we enter a Flat Market Method trade at the swing endpoint; exit at the $4/8^{\text{th}}$ point; and place our stop loss at $1/8^{\text{th}}$ behind our trade entry point which is $1/8^{\text{th}}$ beyond the immediate preceding vector swing endpoint.



Flat Market Method Caveat: Don't Enter When The Market Is Trending.

You do not enter a Flat Market Trade if the immediate preceding vector was trending: specifically, if the immediate preceding vector was at or between $3/8^{\text{ths}}$ and $5/8^{\text{ths}}$ of *its* immediate preceding vector. When the market is trending (as evidenced by the offset between two preceding vectors), $1/8^{\text{th}}$ pullbacks are more likely to be a minor, temporary reaction to the strong swing endpoint resistance level, than a true, tradable Flat Market reversal. The market

is not flat when the two previous vectors show that the Market is trending. So we do not enter a Flat Market Method trade when the immediate preceding vector is equal to or between $3/8^{\text{th}}$ and $5/8^{\text{th}}$ of the vector that preceded it.

However, when a long price vector is followed by a very relatively short price vector, which does not even reach the $3/8^{\text{th}}$ level of its preceding major price vector, and price moves back to the immediate preceding vector's swing endpoint, you may enter a Flat Market trade at this swing endpoint – if a Flat Market Method otherwise qualifies under all of the trade rules. Price tends to be exhausted when price has previously moved up in such a lopsided way. The proven statistical probability is that price will consolidate and successfully complete a Flat Market Method trade under these circumstance. Price only need move down $5/8^{\text{th}}$ of the much shorter immediate preceding vector.

The bottom line is, as always, back testing years of data on this scenario proves that trading a Flat Market Method set up when the immediate preceding vector is less than $3/8^{\text{th}}$ of its preceding vector, has proven profitable.

TRADING METHODS' CAVEATS & RESULTS

The harmonic beauty of these five variations of our two market method trading strategy is threefold:

- all trades only require a modest $5/8^{\text{th}}$ retracement of the immediate preceding vector – $1/8^{\text{th}}$ to signal a reversal, and $4/8^{\text{th}}$ of pure profit;
- vectors that signal reversals deeper and even beyond the immediate prior vector's swing endpoint, are **entered deeper** in that vector, and, therefore, are **exited sooner** because the deeper the trade is signaled and entered, the sooner the $4/8^{\text{th}}$ profit is achieved and the trade is exited. Each trade is tailored to the price-time energy dynamics of its own intrinsic wave; and we, thereby, do not require more movement in price of any single vector than may be reasonably expected by the price-time energy exiting within its wave;
- The stop loss level is consistently $1/8^{\text{th}}$ behind the entry point – always maintaining the extraordinarily advantageous 4:1 profit|risk ratio.

Three Strikes & You're Out

Being stopped out, and having a second bite at the apple with these trading methods during the same vector is common. Being stopped out and having a third swing at a cycle code trade set up on the same vector is rare. **DO NOT** enter a trade on the fourth set up during the same vector. This is very rare. During the three year analysis of the S&P 500 of the years 2010

through 2013, three set trade set ups on the same vector happened once. It never happened four times, but it has happened in previous years, and has happens more frequently in smaller fractal cycles.

There are two theories why a fourth attempt is a bad idea. First, the market has strongly evidenced through the prior three stopped-out trade attempts that there are inferior cycle amplitudes in play that are moving price between the entry and stop out levels without sufficient influence of the larger 1.793% cycle. This happens when superior cycles to the 1.793% cycle are in balance (countervailing one another) which allows for greater price amplitude in the inferior cycles, and thereby permitting price to move through less significant $1/8^{\text{th}}$ price resistance levels of the 1.793% cycle with impunity. Secondly, because of the laws of energy of price-time cycles (which are beyond the scope of this book) a fourth return to the same price level portends a breakthrough in that level; and we don't want to be on the wrong side of that price-time energy.

A 11,603% Return In Three Years From One Cycle

Applying all five variations of the two cycle code trade methods to the S&P 500 hourly fractal between 2010 and 2012 resulted in 134 trades. There were approximately twice as many Flat Market Method trades as there were Trending Market Method trades. Both types of trades won exactly 44% of the time. Given the 4:1 profit|risk ratio, the return on that three year period was 11,603%, assuming a 25% of high risk capital trades (much less is actually risked because of stop loss rules), compounded returns, and ***including*** a 3% of brokerage fee for each

trade. A \$10,000 investment with reinvested and compounded returns would have netted \$1,160,264 before taxes.

Click [HERE](#) for the list of all 134 Cycle Code method trades on the 1.793% cycle for the 2010-2012 period.

CYCLE CODE FORECASTING

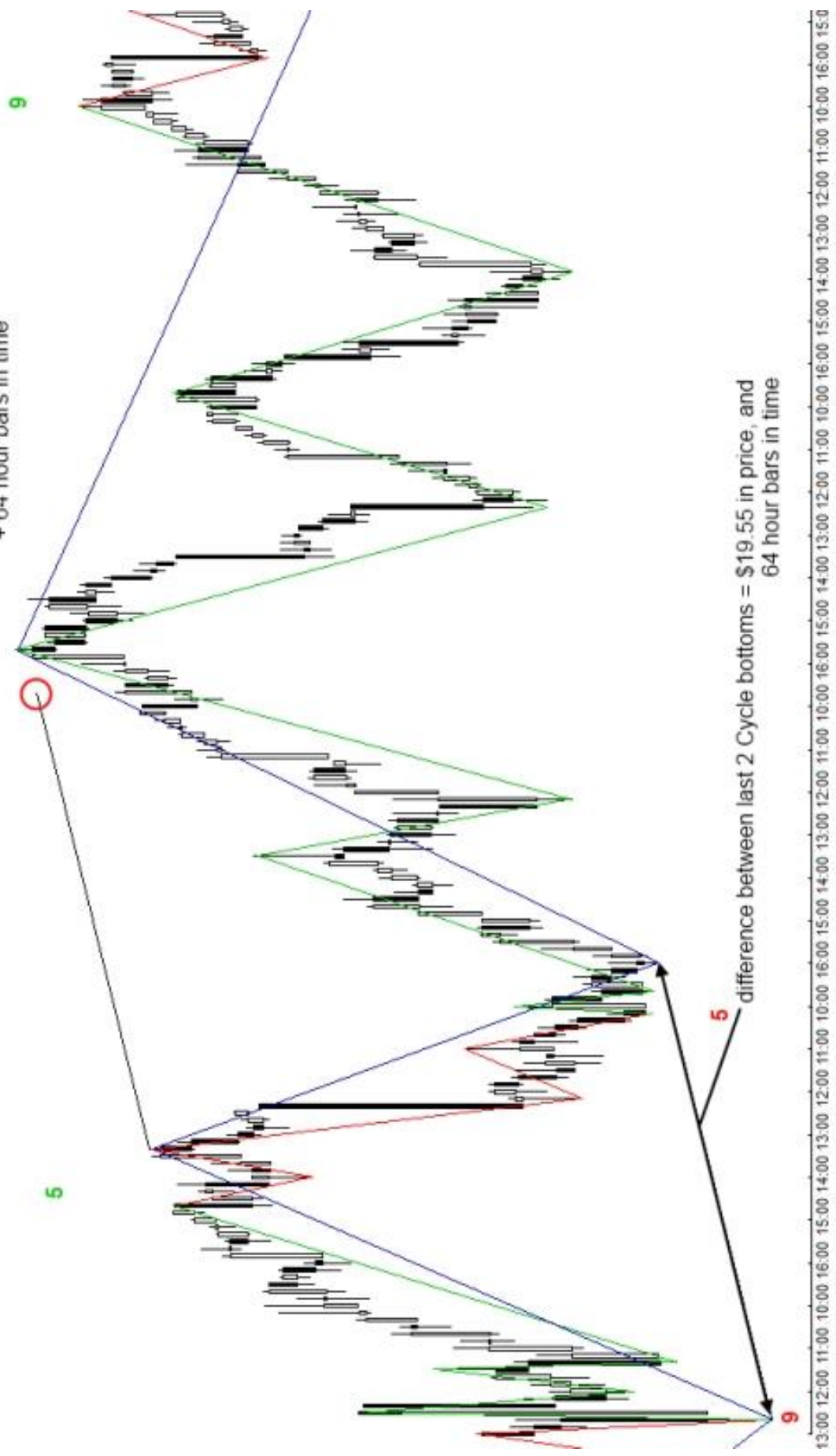
Long cycle forecasts are made by drawing trend lines between the prior two cycle lows (the last being the one that is just forming and upon which a potential trade entry is being analyzed).

Next, drag that trend line to connect its left point to the high point of the intervening cycle high, leaving the right point at the cycle trend's forecasted price and time. (J.R. Stevenson originally elaborated on this cycle forecast technique in his book, Precision Trading With Stevenson Price and Time Targets (2004), although Mr. Stevenson did not apply them to exacting cycles.)

This forecast technique takes the price-time energy of the current cycle and projects it forward to the next forming long vector trend, giving a forecasted right side endpoint in both price and time.

The same is done to project the end of a short cycle wave trend, taking the trend line formed by the last two cycle highs and projecting it from the intervening cycle low.

Cycle forecast from last Cycle high = + \$19.55 in price, and
+ 64 hour bars in time



5 difference between last 2 Cycle bottoms = \$19.55 in price, and
64 hour bars in time

Figure 4: Forecast long cycles by dragging the left point of the trend line between the last two cycle lows, to the intervening cycle high. The right point of the trend line will then indicate an exact endpoint in both time and price, projecting the price-time energy of the entire last cycle forward to the next projected vector trend. 8/9-8/31/2011 - S&P 500 hourly chart.

Charting programs with color coded trend line features are necessary. FCharts (free) and TC 2000 (paid real-time intraday data) – I have no affiliations - are the two that I use. And the trend lines are just shortcuts for the actual mathematical forecast calculations:

Long trend forecasts - the difference between the last two cycle lows, in both time and price, added to the intervening cycle high.

Short trend forecasts - the difference between the last two cycle highs, both in time and price, where price is subtracted, and time is added to, the intervening cycle low.

You may use the exact same principles to forecast individual waves as well as the entire vector trends within entire cycles.

In this way you can forecast the options expiration required for any trade, as well as be able to expect the price and time amplitudes of the market on the entire cycle level, as well as on the wave level. This forecasting technique as a stand-alone trading method is nowhere near as profitable as The Cycle Code trading methods. They do, however, provide other information about the timing and amplitude of waves and cycles that is useful.

5
difference between last 2 Cycle tops = \$42.33 in price, and
181 hour bars in time

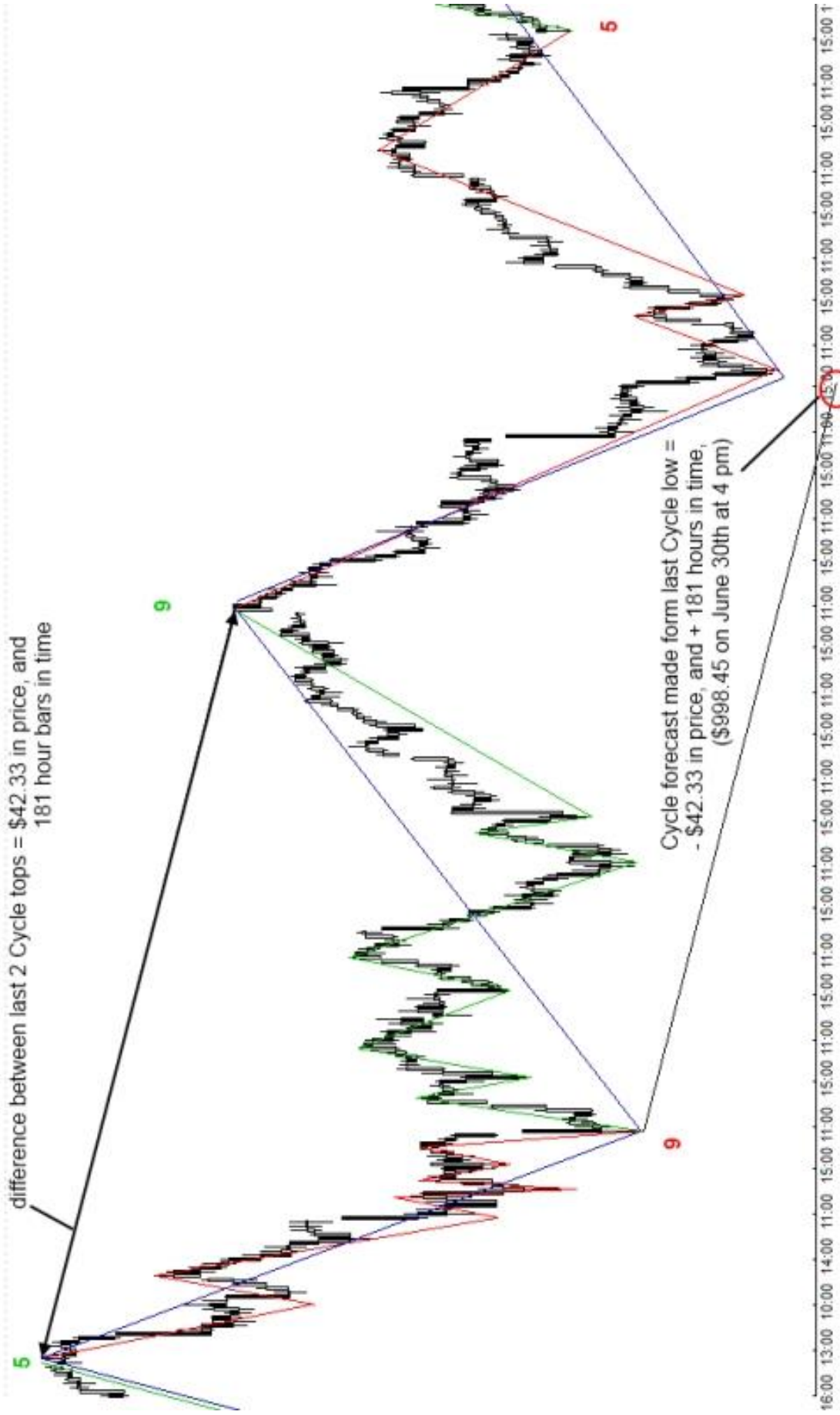


Figure 5: Forecast short cycles by dragging the left point of the trend line between the last two cycle highs, to the intervening cycle low. The right point of the trend line will then indicate an endpoint in both time and price, projecting the price-time energy of the entire last cycle forward to the next cycle vector trend. 5/13-6/30/2010 - S&P 500 hourly chart.

TRADE COST AVERAGING

The maximum per-trade investment I recommend for 1.793% cycle trades is 25% of a high risk portfolio. The actual trade risk is much less due to the employment of stop-loss exit strategies in all cycle code trading methods. Investing the exact same percentage of your high risk portfolio in every trade protects the downside portfolio risk by requiring a smaller dollar amount from a slightly smaller capital pool when suffering any losses, while, conversely, allowing for the power of compounding returns with all winning trades.

Trade cost averaging, and the power of compounding cannot be over-emphasized and are money management keys to cycle code trading fortunes.

Given The Cycle Code's 4:1 profit|risk ratio, can you imagine how this portfolio compounds? How about the quicker concluding cycles? Is the power of this The Cycle Code registering with you? Take the time to analyze the data and the trades. Prove it to yourself.

We never "double down" on a loss. This practice places undue emphasis on one trade over the other and may exacerbate losses. Since the Cycle Code is a winning system, we have to preserve our high risk capital so that the Cycle Code system has enough room to do its statistically proven job of compounding returns over the long haul.

CONSIDER YOUR OPTIONS

I use strike prices which are trading at a minimum of \$1 to keep commissions costs down. I use the closest expiration date after the cycle time is forecast to expire. If the cycle takes longer than its forecasted time to complete, I can always roll over the option to the next expiration.

Option fundamentals are beyond the scope of this book. The CBOE has excellent tutorials on options for those not too familiar with them [here](#) and [here](#). Investopedia also has good basic options information [here](#).

CONCLUSION

Can you see the power and validity of market cycles? Do the harmonics of true, like-kind vectors and their swing endpoints and mid-points ring true with your intuition? Given THE CYCLE CODE's 4:1 profit|risk ratio, can you imagine how this portfolio compounds? Take the time to analyze the data and the trades I have shared here. **Prove** it to yourself.

I invite you to join me in my video webinar of this 1.793% price cycle and see how THE CYCLE CODE applies to 16 consecutive cycles from 2010 through 2012. You can sign up for that [here](#).

For those interested in more of my cycle research work, I offer [THE CYCLE CODE | Seminar® - The Short-Term Trading Cycles Of The S&P 500](#), where I expound on 5 additional shorter-term tradable cycles, each with their own unique combination of prime resonance and wave counts, and all just as consistent and reliable as this 1.793% cycle, occurring roughly every month, twice a month, weekly, daily, and every other hour. While the 1.793% cycle of the webinar concludes approximately every other month, by trading the S&P 500 short-term cycles you can compound wealth at exponential intervals, empowering you to trade at frequencies commensurate with your lifestyle.

Finally, if you feel you received more value from this book than you paid for, *please* do take the time to review it for me on Amazon. I read all reviews; they help to spread the word of my life's work; and I will appreciate it!

DISCLAIMER

You may lose money making any investment or trade. Stock and especially options trading is inherently risky. Julian Sebastian, TheCycleCode.com, their employees, and/or agents, (hereinafter, "PRODUCER"), do not accept any responsibility for trade or investments you enter as a result of the production of this e-book, or any other material offered by the same. You take full responsibility for your own research, investment, and, or trade decisions, and agree, by accessing this e-book, or any other material offered by PRODUCER, to hold the PRODUCER harmless. This material is for educational purposes only, and is not intended to be relied upon, without your independent research and assumption of full responsibility for your own trade and/or investment decisions.

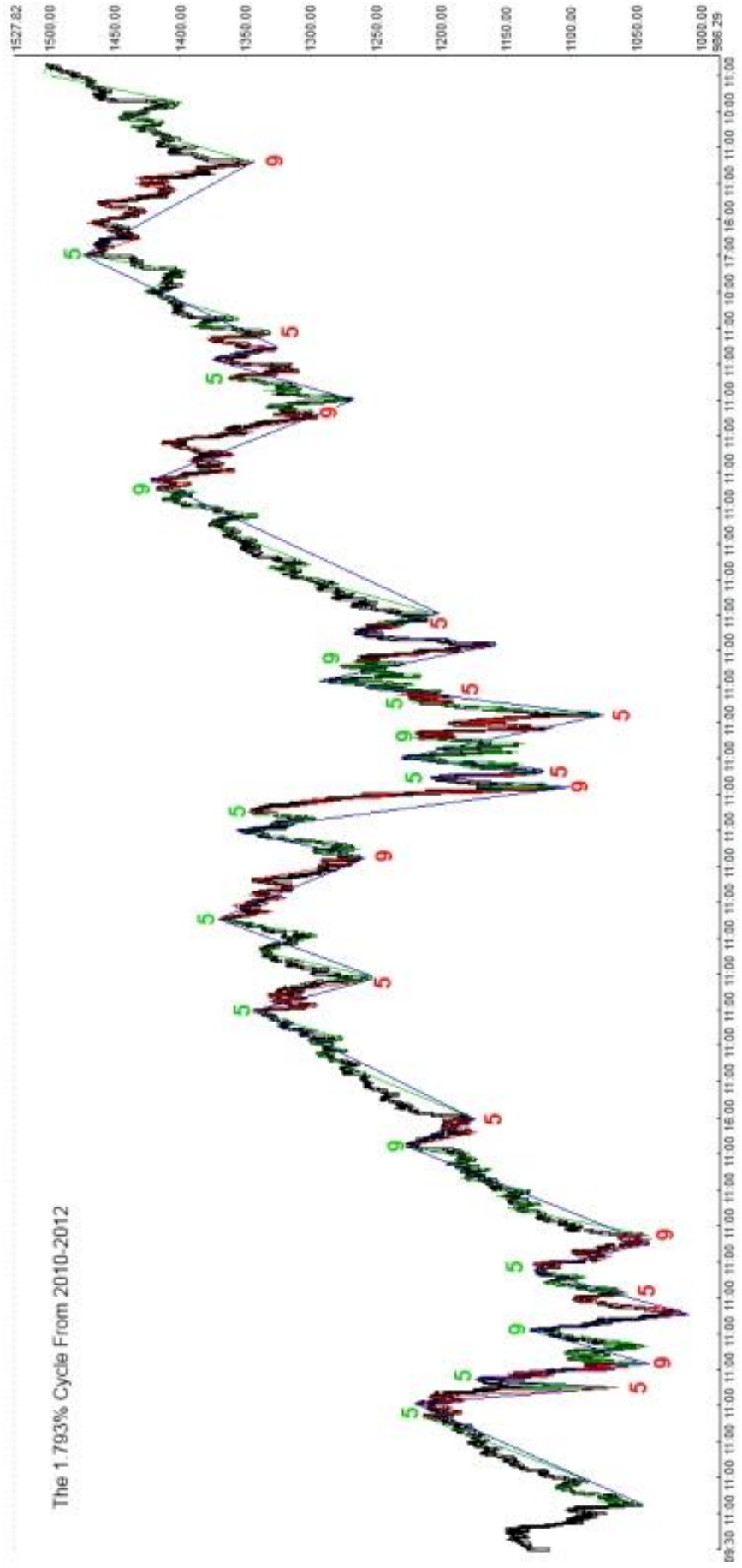
APPENDIX

16 Consecutive 1.793% Cycles

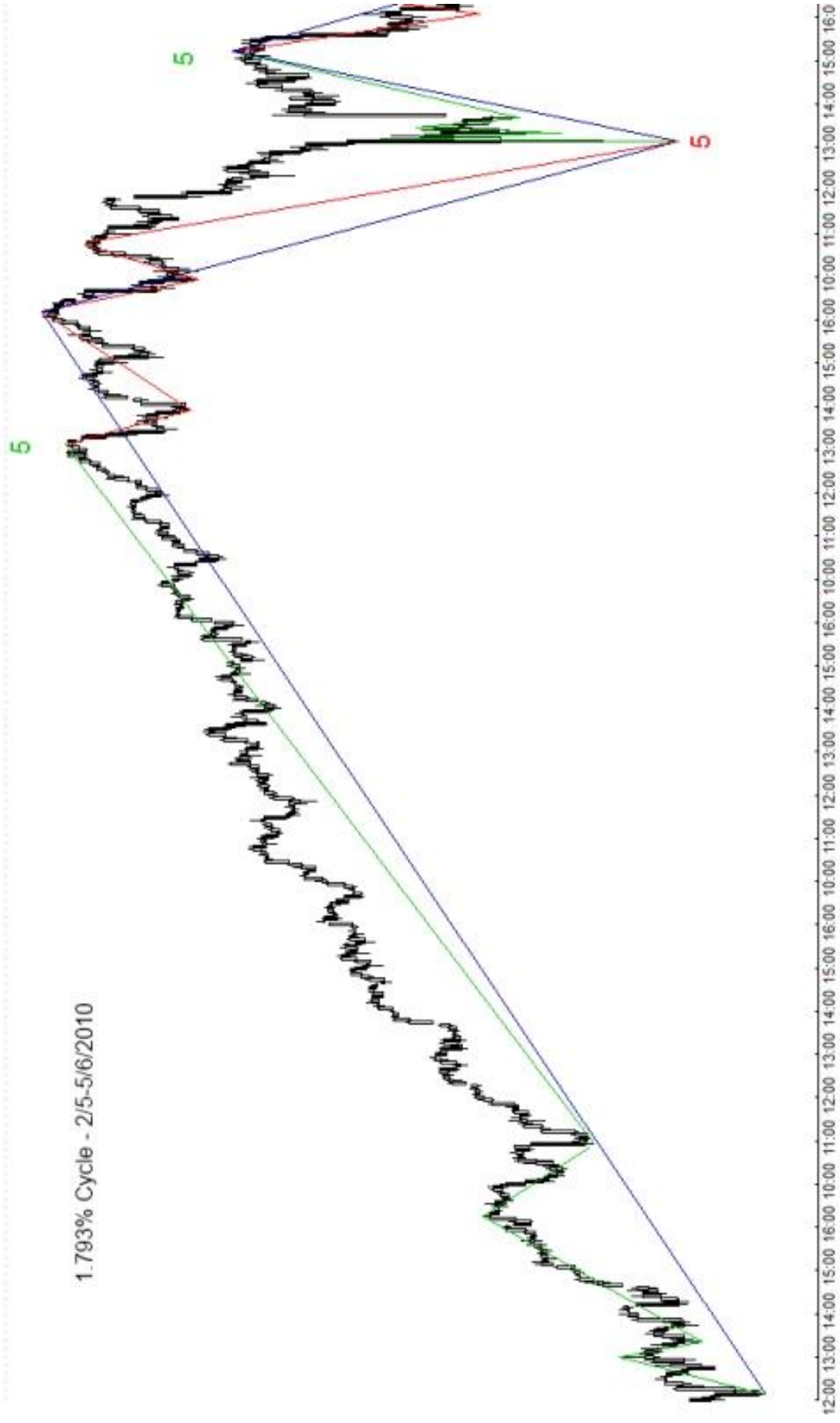
Of the S&P 500 on the Hourly Chart (2010-2012)

(Charts begin on the following page. Charts are shown vertically to show greater detail.)

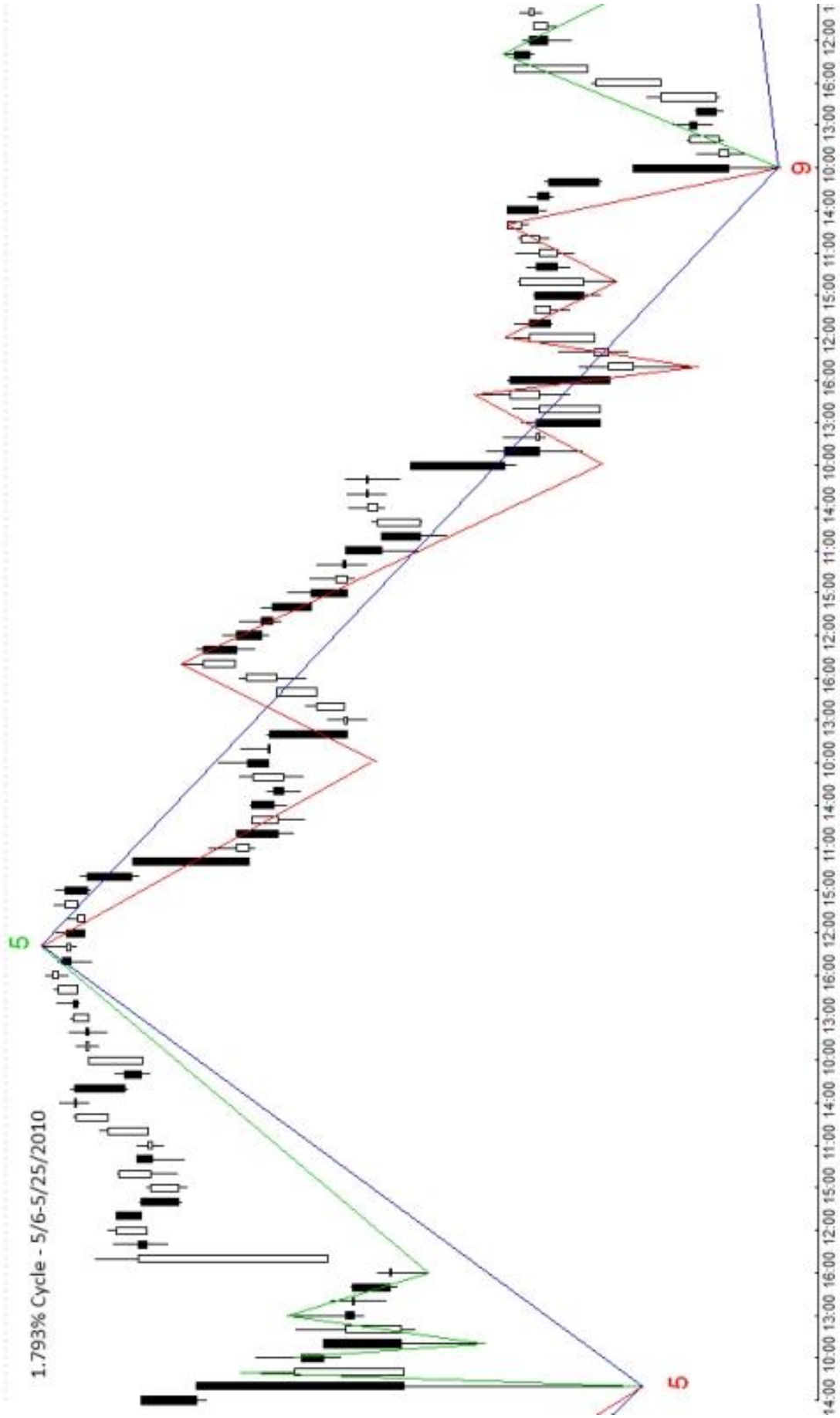
The 1.783% Cycle From 2010-2012



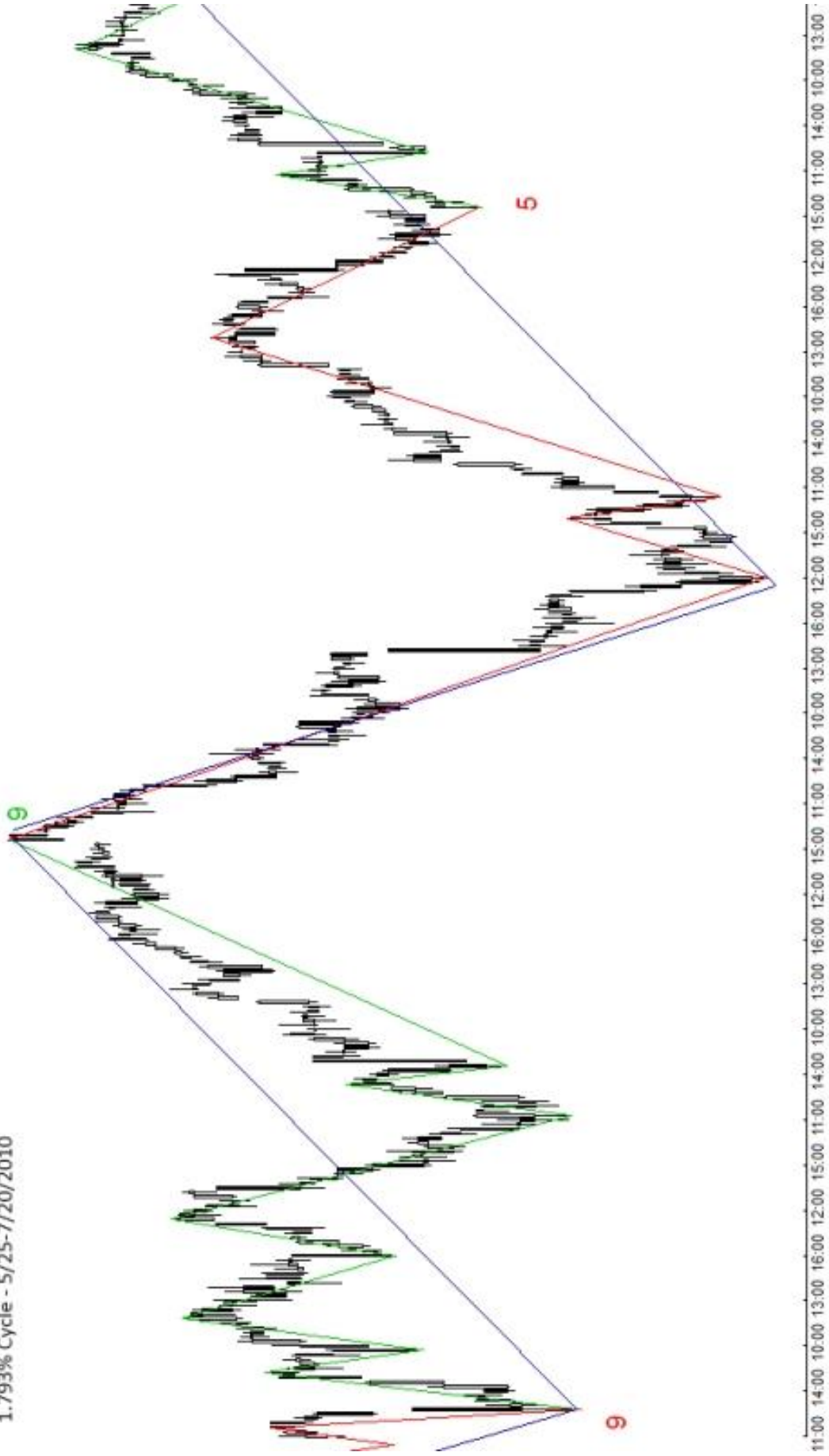
1.793% Cycle - 2/5-5/6/2010



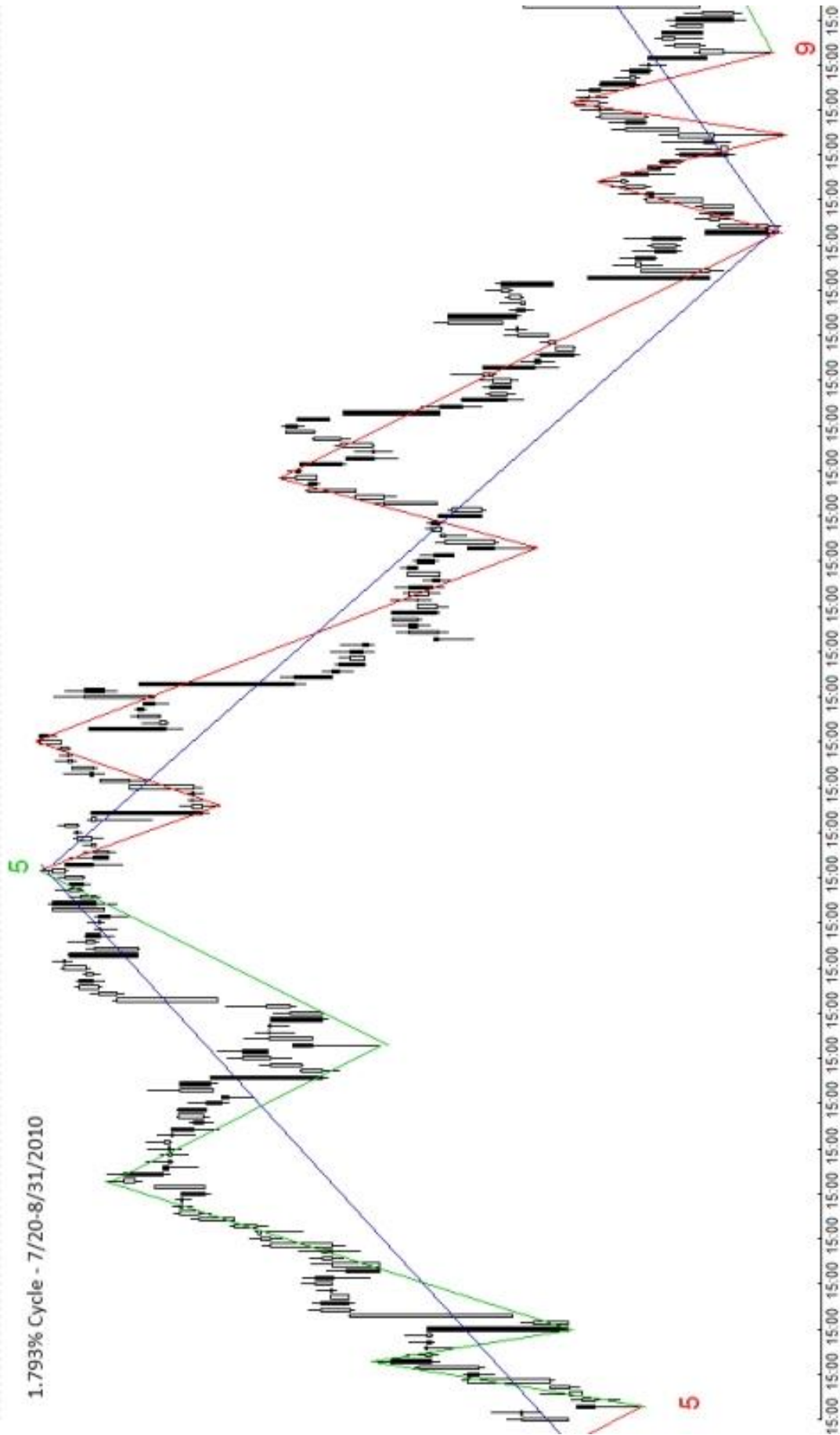
1.793% Cycle - 5/6-5/25/2010



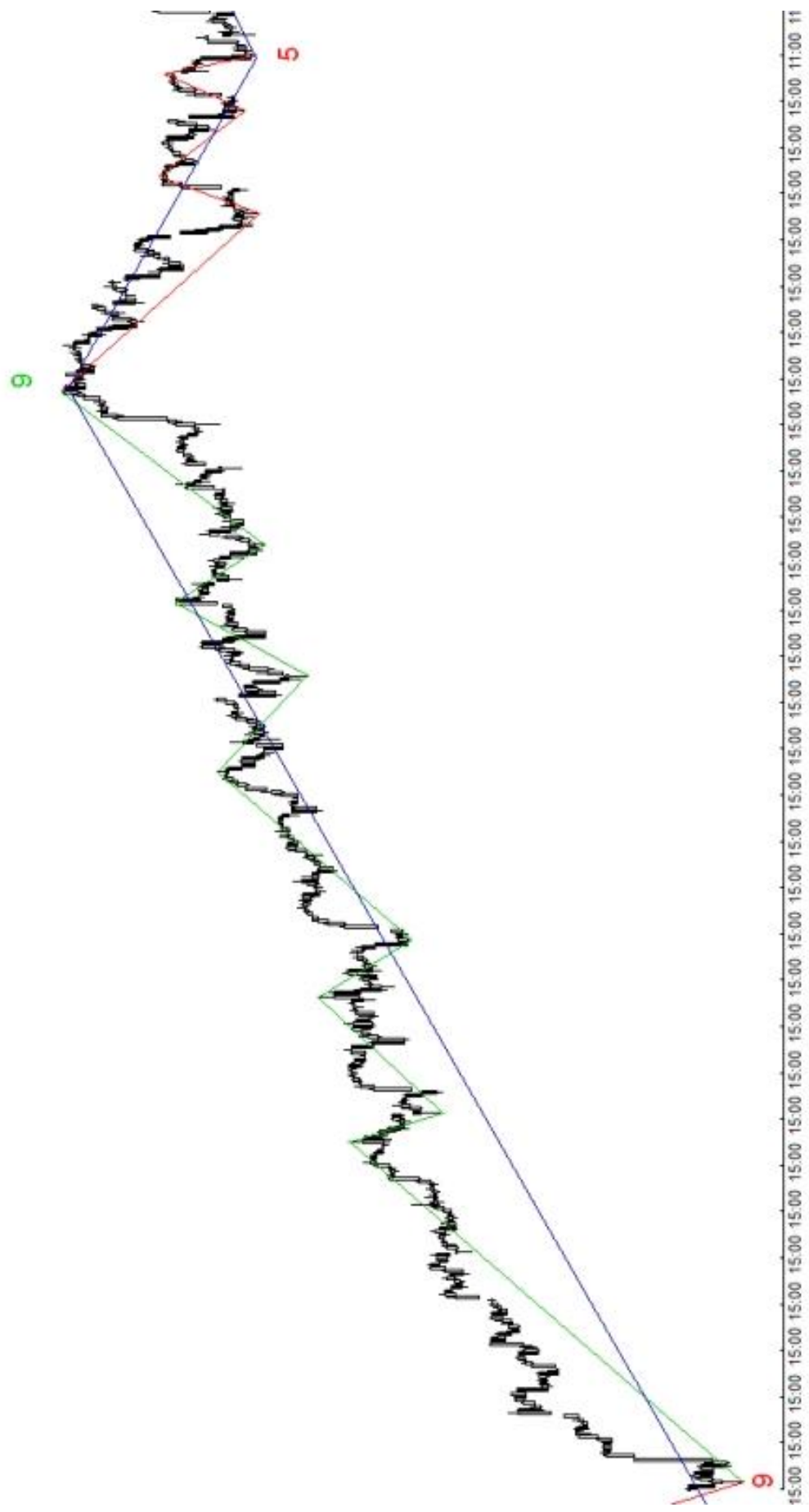
1.793% Cycle - 5/25-7/20/2010



1.793% Cycle - 7/20-8/31/2010

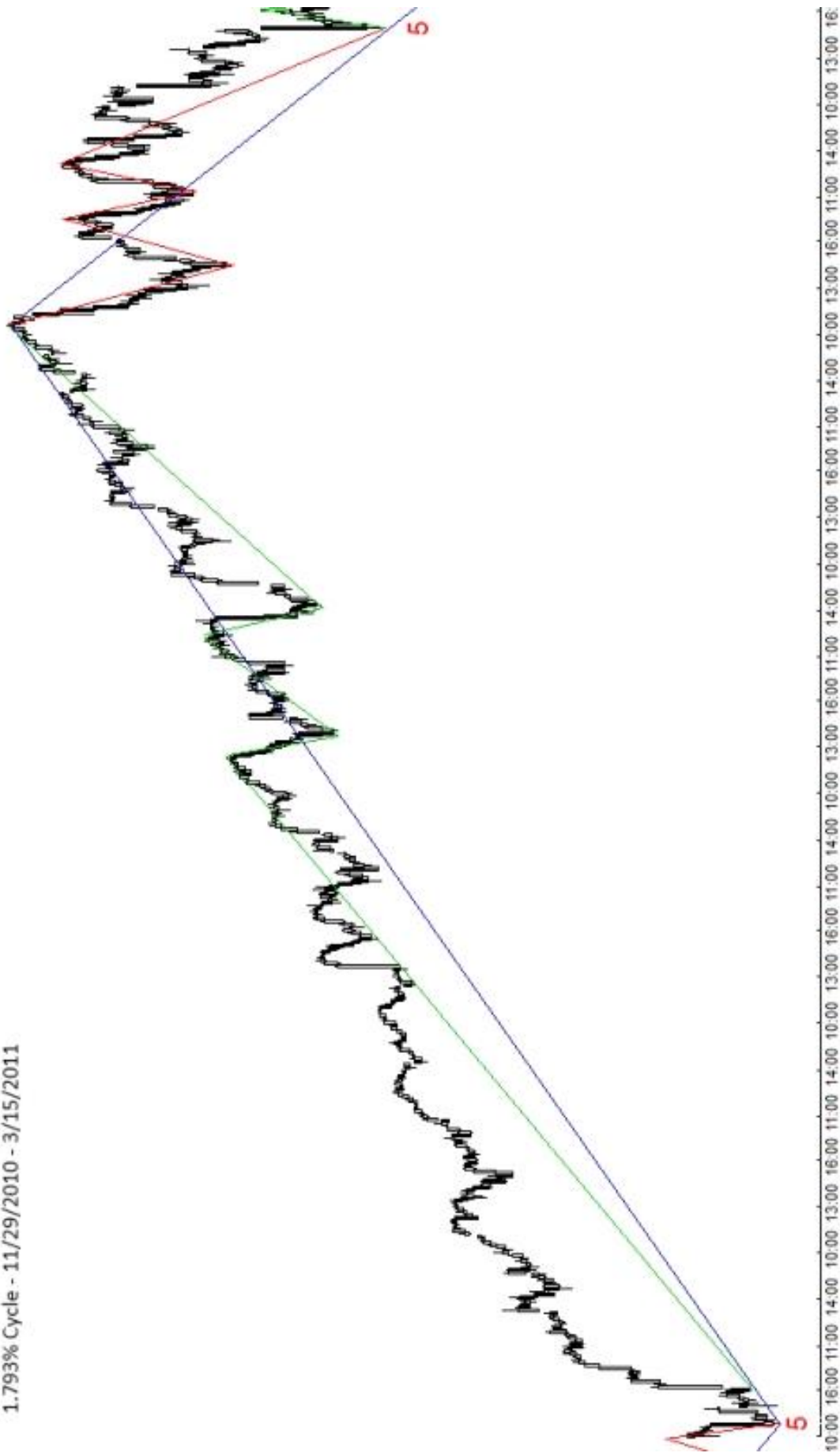


1.793% Cycle - 8/31-11/29/2010

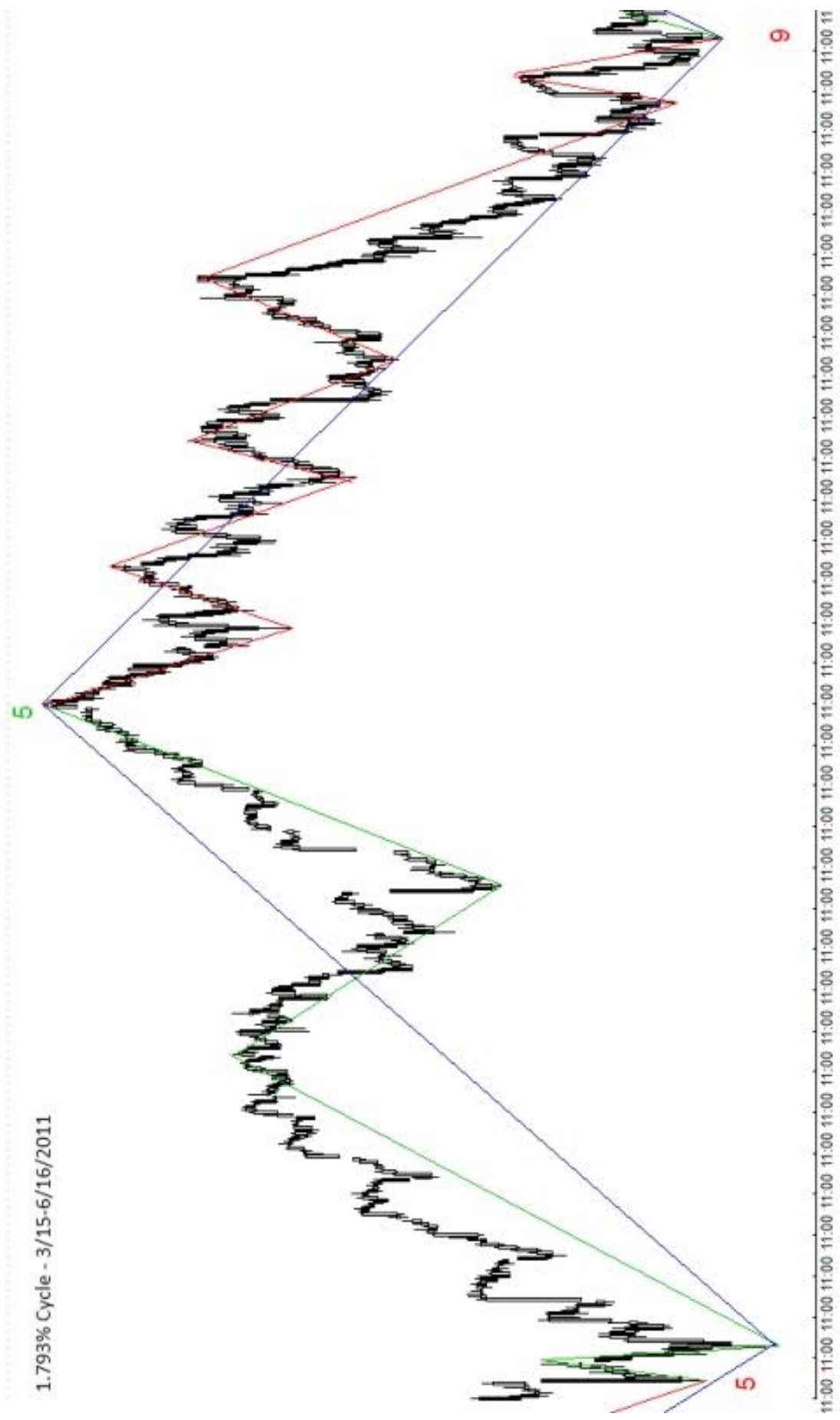


5

1.793% Cycle - 11/29/2010 - 3/15/2011



1.793% Cycle - 3/15-6/16/2011



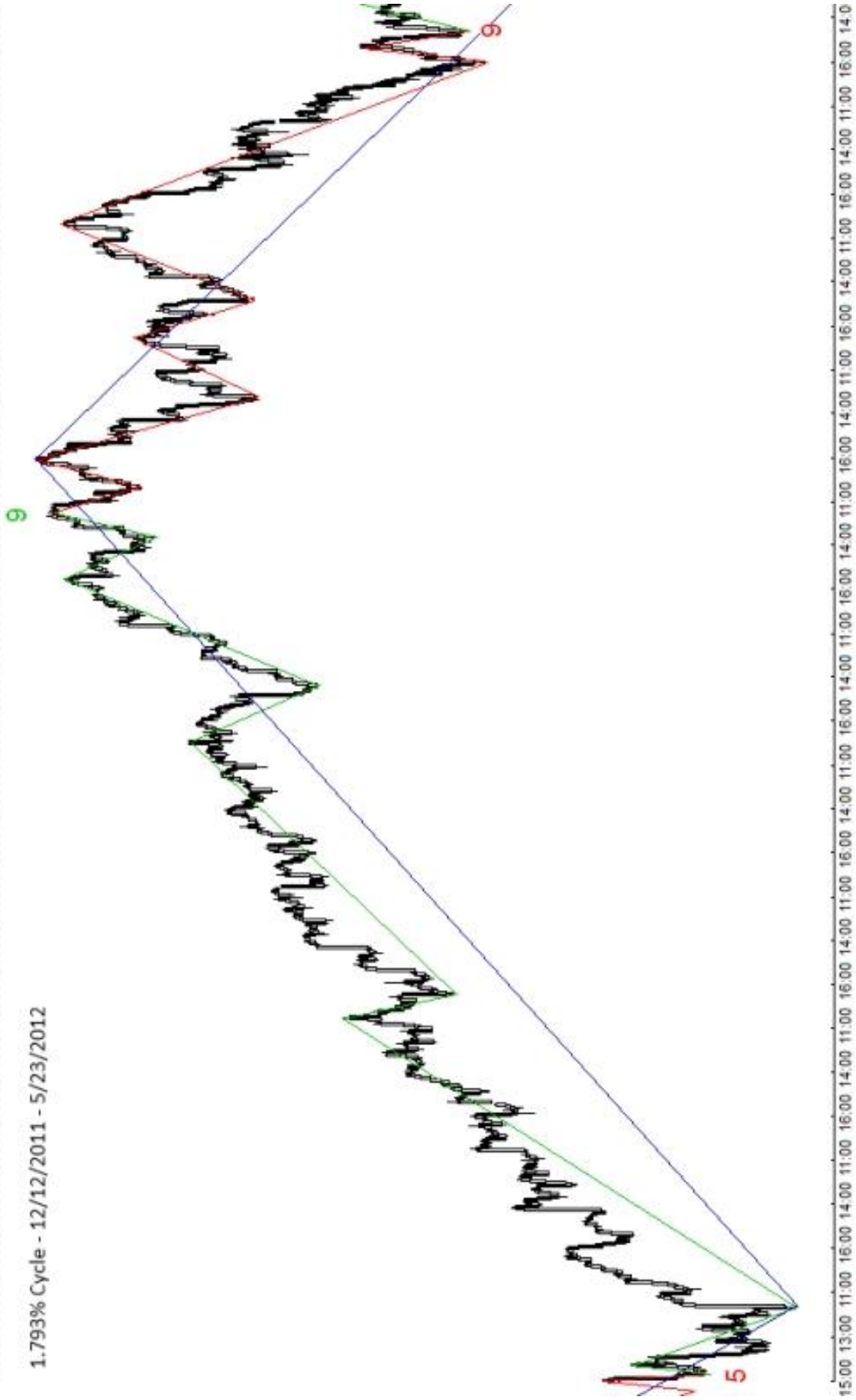
1.793% Cycle - 8/19-10/4/2011



1.793% Cycle - 10/4-10/20/2011

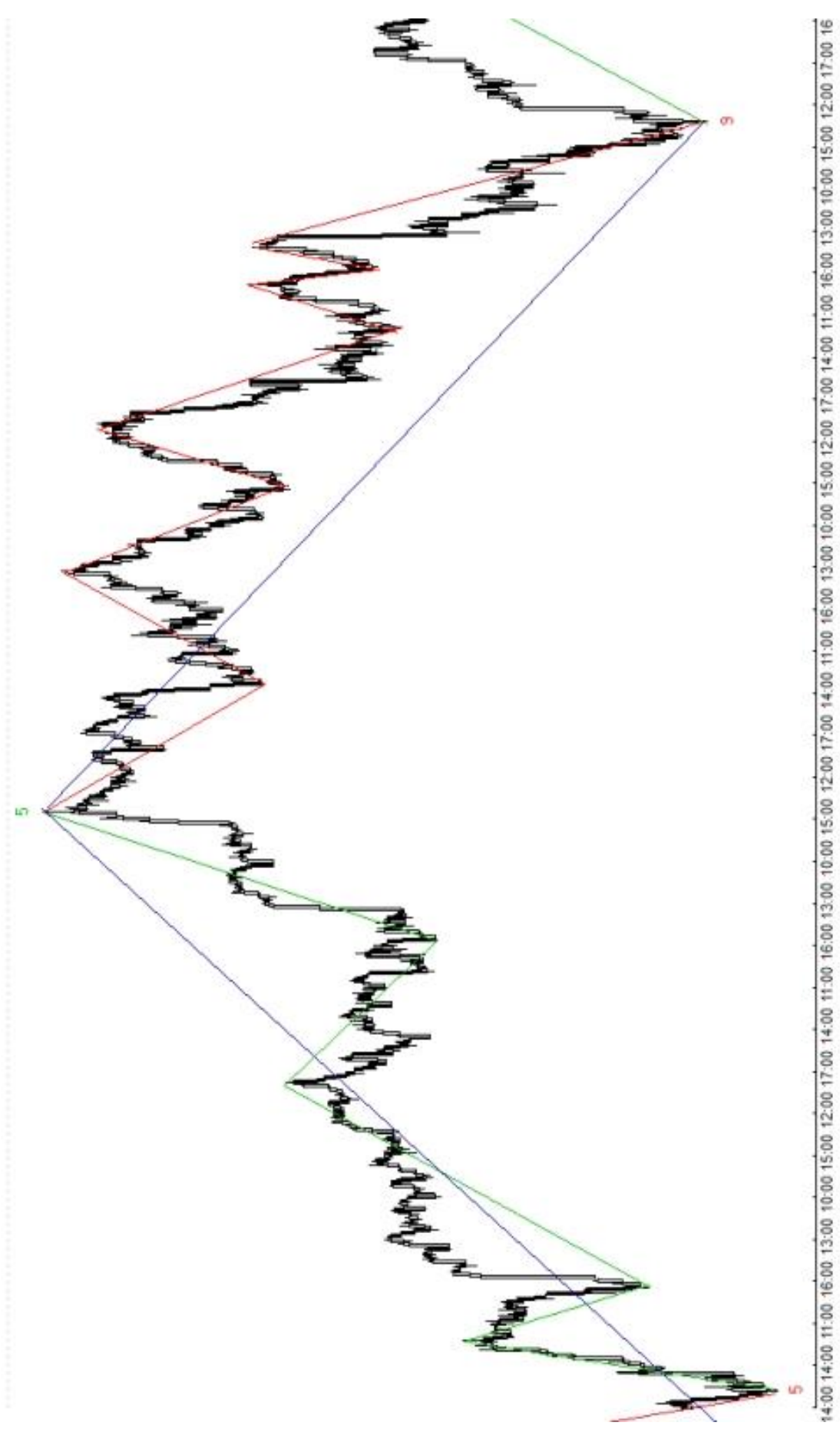


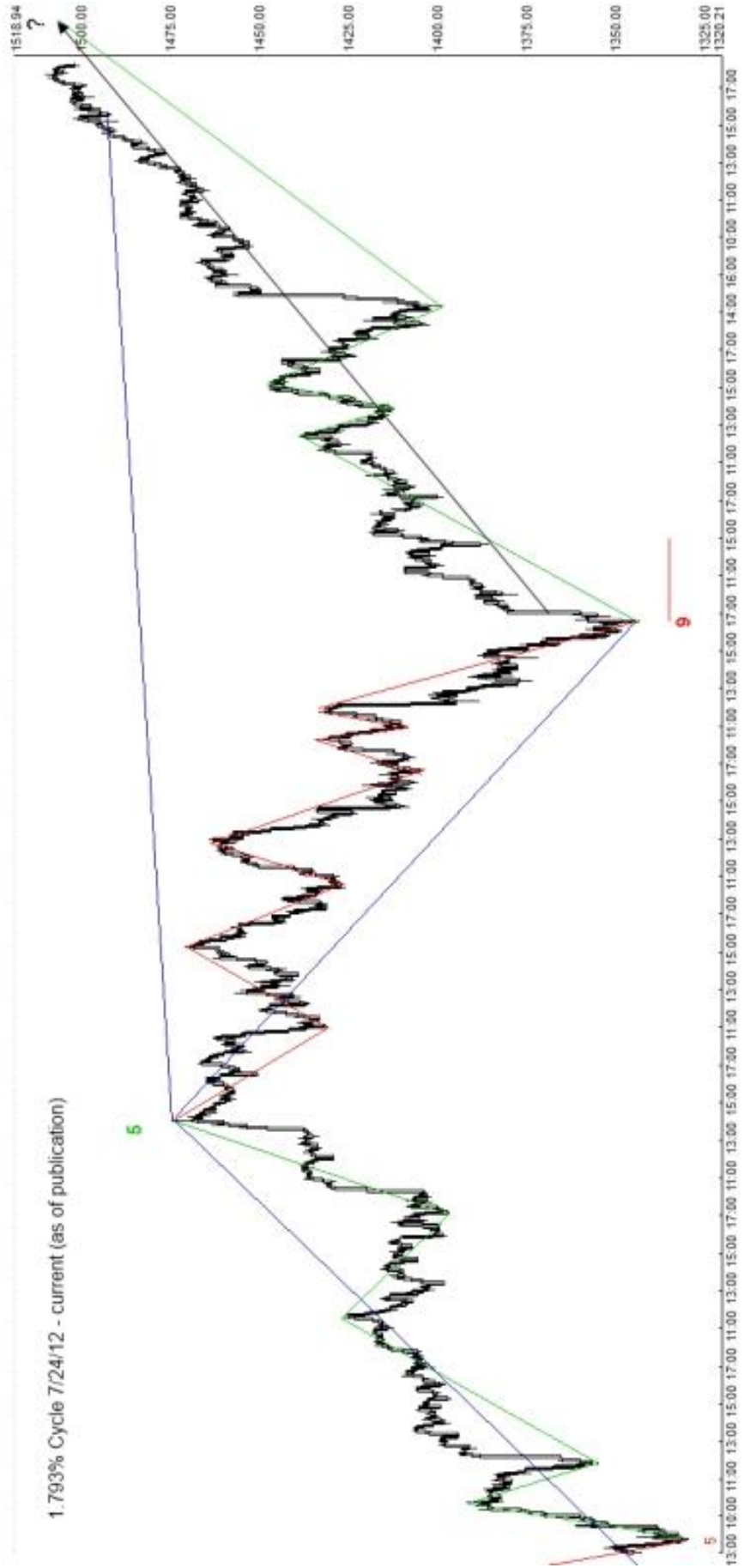
1.793% Cycle - 12/12/2011 - 5/23/2012



1.793% Cycle - 5/23-7/24/2011







1.793% Cycle 7/24/12 - current (as of publication)

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