User guide

Crypto Order Block Scanner

How to read the panel and what every setting does.

1. What the scanner does

The scanner sweeps crypto pairs on Binance Futures and marks the order blocks that came from a real break of structure, placing each one against the liquidity sitting above and below it.

It does not give entries, stops, targets or timing. It shows the zones and the context; the decision is entirely yours.

How an order block is found

- Swing highs and lows are confirmed by a fractal of N candles on each side.
- A candle closes beyond the last opposite pivot: that is a break of structure.
- The leg into that break must move — its largest candle is measured against ATR(14).
- The order block is the last opposite-coloured candle before that leg. Its range becomes the zone.
- The scanner then finds the nearest liquidity above (target) and below (bait) the zone.

2. The table, column by column

Asset	The pair. Tap the row to open the chart with the zone drawn.
Type	Bullish OB (green) or bearish OB (red).
Price	Current price, live.
OB zone	The two edges of the zone: bottom and top.
Dist. to OB	How far price is from the edge of the zone, in percent. Shows 'IN ZONE' when price is inside it.
Mitigation	How much of the zone price has already consumed. A low number means the zone is still untouched; near 100% means almost all of it has been visited.
Liquidity above	The nearest pool above the zone, with type and distance. This is the draw — where price tends to be pulled.
Liquidity below	The nearest pool below. This is the bait: the area that may be swept before the zone is respected.
BOS / CHoCH	Which kind of break created the OB, with level and time. BOS is continuation of structure; CHoCH is the first break against it.
Sweep	Marked once the bait liquidity has been taken: the wick pierced the level and the candle closed back inside.

Size	The width of the zone in percent. Very thin zones are usually noise.
Reach	Distance from the zone edge to the target liquidity, in percent.
OI Δ5m	Open interest change over the last 5 minutes.
L/S Δ5m	Long/short account ratio and how it moved in the 5-minute window.
Age	How long the order block has existed.
Status	The current state — explained next.

3. The four states

Waiting	The OB is valid and price is still away. The percentage shows the distance.
Bait	There is untouched liquidity just beyond the zone. Price may go take it before respecting the order block — a warning that the first touch may not hold.
Swept	That liquidity has been taken and the order block is still valid. In ICT terms, this is the strongest scenario on the list.
Price in zone	Price has just entered the zone. This is when the alert fires.

> The counters at the top of the panel summarise how many assets are in each state.

4. The cards at the top

Above the table sit the order blocks that need attention: those with price inside the zone, those that already swept liquidity, and those that are close (within the distance set in 'Proximity warning').

Each card shows the zone, the distance, the mitigation, the liquidity on both sides and the break that created the OB. Tap a card to open the chart.

5. The chart

Tapping any row or card opens that pair's chart with everything marked:

- The zone rectangle, drawn from the origin candle and extended to the right.
- The origin candle highlighted with a frame.
- The dashed violet line at the BOS or CHoCH level.
- Target liquidity in yellow and bait in orange — solid orange once it has been swept.
- A droplet marking the candle that did the sweep.
- The blue line of the current price.

6. Quick filters

All	Everything the scanner found within your configured limits.
Bullish OB / Bearish OB	One direction only.
In zone	Only the ones with price inside the zone right now.
With sweep	Only the ones that already took the bait liquidity.
BOS	Only continuation breaks, hiding the CHoCH ones.
High reach	Only the ones with room to the target liquidity — the threshold is set in ⚙.

7. Timeframes

Eight options, from 1 minute to 4 hours. Switching reloads the data and the engine recalculates everything on that chart.

> On the low timeframes (1m and 3m) raise the minimum displacement to 1.5× ATR and the expiry to 300 candles or more — otherwise noise fills the list with weak zones, and the ones that show up die too quickly.

8. Detection settings

All of them live under the ⚙ button. Each card below tells you what the setting does, what happens when you raise it, what happens when you lower it, and a starting value.

Candles per pivot (N)

What it does	How many candles on each side must be lower for a swing high or low to be confirmed as a pivot. Everything rests on this: no confirmed pivot means no break, and no break means no order block.
If you raise it	Fewer pivots, more meaningful ones. The scanner only sees the larger structure and the number of zones drops a lot.
If you lower it	More pivots, choppier structure. Lots of small breaks appear and the list fills with low-importance zones.
Suggested	3 on 15m and above. Use 2 on 1m and 3m, where the legs are shorter.

Min. displacement (× ATR14)

What it does	How far the leg that broke structure had to move, compared to recent average volatility. This is the filter that separates a forceful break from a slow drift.
If you raise it	Only violent breaks get through. Fewer zones, and the survivors have a clearer origin. This is the first setting to touch when the list is too long.
If you lower it	Weak moves also create order blocks. Many more zones, most without visible institutional intent.
Suggested	1.2 on 15m. Raise to 1.5 on low timeframes and to 1.8 if you only want the obvious ones.

EQH/EQL tolerance (%)

What it does	How close two highs (or two lows) must be for the scanner to treat them as equal and mark a liquidity area there.
If you raise it	Merely similar highs and lows start counting as equal. More EQH/EQL areas appear, with less precision.
If you lower it	They must sit at practically the same price. Fewer areas, but truer to the concept.
Suggested	0.05%. On very volatile coins, 0.08% usually fits better.

Liquidity relevant within (%)

What it does	The maximum distance at which a liquidity pool still counts as bait in the order block's status.
If you raise it	Distant liquidity starts counting. More zones get flagged as bait, even when the pool is far from mattering.
If you lower it	Only nearby pools qualify. The bait status is reserved for genuinely imminent situations.
Suggested	1.5%. For short moves, 0.8% makes the warning sharper.

Max sweep depth (%)

What it does	How far the wick may pierce the liquidity level and still count as a capture rather than a true break of that level.
If you raise it	Deep piercings start counting as sweeps. More zones get the status, including cases where the level was actually broken for good.
If you lower it	Only a shallow poke counts. The sweep status becomes more reliable, but some legitimate cases slip through.
Suggested	0.4%. On thin coins, 0.6% avoids losing good captures.

OB expires after (TF candles)

What it does	How many candles the zone survives without price interacting with it before it leaves the list.
If you raise it	Old zones stay monitored. A longer list, with order blocks from hours or days ago.
If you lower it	The list only shows what is recent. Valid but forgotten zones disappear.
Suggested	120 on 15m (about 30 hours). On 1m and 3m raise it to 300 or more, or zones die in minutes.

Max mitigation to stay alive (%)

What it does	How much of the zone price may consume before the scanner drops it.
If you raise it	Heavily consumed zones stay listed. At 100, only a close beyond the far edge invalidates.
If you lower it	Already visited zones disappear early. Only what is practically untouched remains.
Suggested	100 for the default reading. Between 60 and 70 if you only trade the first touch of a fresh zone.

Proximity warning (%)

What it does	How close an order block has to be before it shows up in the cards at the top of the panel.
If you raise it	The cards fill up early, with zones still far away.
If you lower it	Only what is about to happen makes it into the cards.
Suggested	0.6%. Lower it to 0.3% if you prefer the cards as a last-minute alert.

Hide OB farther than (%)

What it does	Removes from the screen the zones too far away to matter in today's session.
If you raise it	The table keeps zones far from price — useful for planning larger moves.
If you lower it	The table only shows what is within immediate reach.
Suggested	3%. For scalping, 1% makes the screen much cleaner.

Min zone size (%)

What it does	Discards order blocks that are too small, whose origin candle barely had a body.
If you raise it	Only wide zones pass, and wide zones mean a more expensive stop.
If you lower it	Microscopic zones enter the list, common on low timeframes and often noise.
Suggested	0.05%. On 1m and 3m, 0.08% helps clean it up.

High reach from (%)

What it does	Defines what the "High reach" quick filter treats as meaningful space between the zone and the target liquidity.
If you raise it	The filter becomes selective and shows very little — only when there is a lot of room to the target.
If you lower it	Almost everything counts as high reach and the filter loses its purpose.
Suggested	0.5%. Raise to 1% if you are after larger moves.

9. How the order block is measured

Only OBs that caused a BOS

What it does	Keeps only order blocks born from a break in line with the prevailing structure, discarding CHoCH ones (the first break against the trend).
If you raise it	On: fewer zones, all aligned with continuation of the move.
If you lower it	Off: CHoCH zones come in too, which are the possible reversal points.
Suggested	On, if you trade with the trend. Off, if you hunt reversals.

OB zone by body

What it does	Uses only the open-to-close range of the origin candle, ignoring the wicks.
If you raise it	On: a tighter zone, price has to reach deeper to enter it, and the risk on the trade is smaller.
If you lower it	Off: the full candle range, easier to touch and more forgiving.
Suggested	Off by default. Turn it on if you feel your zones are too wide.

Only OBs with target liquidity

What it does	Hides zones with no liquidity pool identified on the side of the move.
If you raise it	On: only zones with a clear destination for price to be drawn to.
If you lower it	Off: zones without a mapped target show up as well.
Suggested	Off at first, so you see everything the engine finds.

Invalidate on wick touch

What it does	Switches the mitigation school: any wick entering the zone now consumes it.
If you raise it	On: the conservative reading. Far fewer zones, and the sweep-and-reclaim pattern stops existing in the list.
If you lower it	Off: mitigation by close. A wick that takes liquidity and comes back strengthens the zone instead of spending it.
Suggested	Off. Turn it on only if that is how you already read order blocks.

The two mitigation schools

By default, mitigation is measured by the CLOSE. A wick that crosses the zone to take liquidity and comes back does not consume the order block: that is a sweep, and a sweep strengthens the zone instead of spending it. Only a close beyond the far edge invalidates it.

Ticking "Invalidate on wick touch" switches to the conservative reading: any wick that enters already consumes the zone, and crossing the far edge ends the OB immediately.

> Neither is right or wrong — both are legitimate readings of an order block. Use the one that matches how you already trade.

10. Liquidity pools

You choose which areas the scanner treats as liquidity. Turning off the ones you don't use makes the liquidity columns cleaner and changes the statuses.

Daily (PDH / PDL)	Previous day's high and low, in UTC.
Weekly (PWH / PWL)	Previous week's high and low.
Equal highs/lows	Highs or lows at practically the same price, within your tolerance.
Sessions	High and low of the last complete Asia, London and New York session.
Timeframe swings	Recent pivots on the chart you are currently using.

11. Alerts

Three independent events, each switched on separately:

New OB detected	Fires when a new zone appears. Usually the most frequent one.
Price entered the zone	The main alert for anyone waiting for the return to the zone.
Liquidity swept	Fires at the moment of the sweep, before price reaches the zone.
Only OBs that already swept	Filters everything: you are only alerted on swept scenarios.
Sound on	A short beep alongside the on-screen notice.

> Sound depends on you interacting with the page first. If you open the panel and leave it untouched, the browser may block audio until your first click.

12. Your pairs and your configuration

On the Pro plan you build your own pair list — type the symbols separated by commas and hit Apply list. You can also turn on the mode with every USDT perpetual on Binance.

Export config copies all your settings and your pair list. Import pastes it into another device or browser. Restore defaults puts everything back to the initial state.

> On the free plan the list is fixed and the timeframe is 15 minutes.

13. A routine that works well

- Pick the timeframe you actually trade and leave the scanner open.
- Turn on the sweep alert and the price-in-zone alert; leave the new-OB one off at first.
- Look at the top cards first — they are already the summary of what deserves attention.
- Open the chart before any decision — the table shows the state, the chart shows the context.
- If the list gets too long, raise the minimum displacement before touching anything else.

Disclaimer

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