Smart Trust®

Innovative, Independent & UIT Focused

ARGUS DIVIDEND GROWERS TOTAL RETURN TRUST, SERIES 50

DEFENSIVE 50 EQUITIES TRUST, SERIES 49

DORSEY WRIGHT® INTERNATIONAL MOMENTUM TRUST, SERIES 45

MORNINGSTAR DIVIDEND YIELD SELECT TRUST, SERIES 39

SMART TEN TRUST, SERIES 46

(SMARTTRUST 770)

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

PROSPECTUS DATED: NOVEMBER 10, 2026

HENNION & WALSH

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No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations with respect to your trust not contained in this prospectus. Your trust is registered as a unit investment trust under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Such registration does not imply that your trust or any of its units have been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended or approved by the United States or any state or any agency or officer thereof. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, securities in any state to any person to whom it is not lawful to make such offer in such state.

ARGUS DIVIDEND GROWERS TOTAL RETURN TRUST

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The trust seeks to provide investors with the possibility of above-average total return (a total return that exceeds that of the S&P 500 Index over the life of the trust). Total return may include capital appreciation and dividend income. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the trust will be achieved.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The trust seeks to achieve its objective through investment in equity securities of domestic and/or foreign companies. The portfolio was selected by Argus Investors' Counsel, Inc., the portfolio consultant. The portfolio consultant selected the portfolio from equity securities of the approximately 400 companies included within the "Universe of Coverage" of its affiliate, Argus Research Company. The Universe of Coverage is drawn from the S&P Composite 1500 Index. To get to the final, diversified Universe of Coverage, Argus Research Company starts with the S&P 100 Index and then targets companies its analysts think can eventually move into the S&P 100 Index as they innovate, grow and draw investor attention. Companies selected for the Universe of Coverage pass screens on growth, financial strength, risk and quality of management. The portfolio consultant then eliminates all securities that do not have 1-, 3-, or 5-year compound annual dividend growth rates of 10% or greater. Of the remaining securities, the portfolio consultant then eliminates any security that does not have a current "Buy" rating from Argus Research Company. A "Buy" rating means that Argus Research Company estimates a security to deliver a risk-adjusted return that beats the S&P 500 Index over the next 12 months. Of the remaining securities, the portfolio consultant selects the final portfolio after considering the potential sustainability of maintaining the Argus Research Company's "Buy" rating and making adjustments for sector diversification. If less than 30 securities are remaining, the 30 securities that most closely meet the selection criteria in the opinion of the portfolio consultant are retained. The selected securities are then weighted approximately equally to create the portfolio. The trust may invest in securities of foreign issuers, including companies in emerging markets, and may invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") or other similar depositary receipts of these securities. The trust may also invest in companies with smaller market capitalizations. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the trust's net assets will be invested in securities of "Dividend Growers" at the time of portfolio selection. For purposes of this policy, the portfolio consultant defines "Dividend Growers" as securities that have a 1-, 3-, or 5-year compound annual dividend growth rates of 10% or greater.

PRINCIPAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS. Unitholders can lose money by investing in this trust. An investment in units of the trust should be made with an understanding of the risks related to the trust, such as the following:

- ***Security prices will fluctuate.*** The value of your investment may fall over time. Market values of securities held by the trust may fluctuate in response to various factors. These factors can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, adverse events impacting a particular industry or sector and/or significant events impacting the entire securities market (including international unrest, the enactment of tariffs and other trade barriers, natural disasters), federal regulatory restrictions on U.S. corporate issuer investments in China and the spread of infectious disease or other public health crises. Any of these factors may adversely impact market conditions and the performance of the securities in the portfolio and the trust. The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units. A drop in credit rating generally indicates an increased likelihood of an issuer's risk of default on a loan. Where an issuer's credit rating is decreased,

the perceived financial health of the company, the perceived value of the company and the corresponding market value of its equity securities will generally decrease. This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.

- ***An issuer may be unwilling or unable to declare dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.*** This may reduce the level of income the trust receives which would reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall. Among other things, inflation, interest rate changes, related regulatory consequences to corporate debt issuers, international unrest, the enactment of tariffs and other trade barriers, natural disasters, federal regulatory restrictions on U.S. corporate issuer investments in China and the spread of infectious disease or other public health crises, may adversely impact a company's willingness or ability to pay dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.
- ***The trust is considered to be concentrated in securities issued by companies in the information technology sector.*** Negative developments in this sector will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment. General risks of companies in the information technology sector include rapidly changing technologies, short product life cycles, frequent introduction of new or enhanced products, the impacts of existing and changing government regulations, and the loss of patent and other intellectual property protections.
- ***The trust invests in stocks of small and mid-size companies.*** These stocks are often more volatile and have lower trading volumes than stocks or larger companies. Small and mid-size companies may have limited products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.
- ***The trust is not actively managed.*** Except in limited circumstances, the trust will hold, and continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.

THE PORTFOLIO CONSULTANT. Argus Investors' Counsel, Inc. is the asset management arm of The Argus Research Group, Inc. and provides equity investment management services for institutional investors, registered funds and private investors. Clients include corporations, public and private pension funds, Taft Hartley organizations, foundations, endowments, and high net-worth individuals. The history of Argus dates back to 1934, with the founding of Argus Research Corporation, one of the first firms to provide independent research and analysis on U.S. equities to the professional market. Argus Investors' Counsel was founded in 1960.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

Unit Price on Initial Date of Deposit: $10.00
Initial Date of Deposit: November 10, 2026
Mandatory Termination Date: February 10, 2028
Record Dates: 10th day of each month, commencing December 2026
Distribution Dates: 25th day of each month, commencing December 2026
Standard CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83208K549
Reinvestment: 83208K556
Fee Based CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83208K564
Reinvestment: 83208K572
Ticker Symbol: STARXX
Minimum Investment: $1,000/100 units (may vary by selling firm)
Tax Status: Regulated Investment Company

FEE TABLE

The amounts below are estimates of the direct and indirect expenses that you may incur based on a $10 unit price. Actual expenses may vary.

Unitholder Transaction Expenses (fees paid directly from your investment)*	**As a % of Initial Unit Price**	**Amounts per 100 Units**
Initial Sales Charge	0.00%	$ 0.00
Deferred Sales Charge	1.35	13.50
Creation & Development Fee	0.50	5.00
Maximum Sales Charge	1.85%	$ 18.50
Estimated Organization Costs[#]	0.481%	$ 4.81

Estimated Annual Operating Expenses (expenses deducted from trust assets)	**As a % of Net Assets**	**Amounts per 100 Units**
Trustee Fee	0.108%	$ 1.05
Supervisor Fee	0.036	0.35
Other Operating Expenses	0.032	0.31
Total	0.176%	$ 1.71

Example	**Cumulative Expenses Paid for Period:**			
	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
This example helps you compare the cost of this trust with other unit investment trusts and mutual funds. The example assumes that the expenses do not change and that the trust's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. Based on these assumptions, you would pay these expenses for every $10,000 you invest in the trust. The example also assumes that you roll your investment into the next available series of the trust every 15 months (if one is offered) when the current trust terminates subject to a maximum sales charge of 1.85%	$250	$769	$1,068	$2,298

* The sales charge has both an initial and a deferred component. The initial sales charge is paid at the time of purchase and is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 1.85% of the public offering price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. The initial sales charge will be approximately 0% of the public offering price per unit depending on the public offering price per unit. The deferred sales charge is fixed at $0.135 per unit and is paid in three monthly installments beginning on February 20, 2027. The creation and development fee is fixed at $0.05 per unit and is paid at the end of the initial offering period. The creation and development fee is only assessed to units outstanding at the end of the initial offering period. When the public offering price per unit is less than or equal to $10, you will not pay an initial sales charge. When the public offering price per unit is greater than $10 per unit, you will pay an initial sales charge. If you redeem or sell your units prior to collection of the total deferred sales charge, you will pay any remaining deferred sales charge upon redemption or sale of your units. If you purchase units after the last deferred sales charge payment has been assessed, the secondary market sales charge is equal to 1.85% of the public offering price per unit and does not include deferred payments.

[#] Estimated organization costs include the portfolio consultant's security selection fee of 0.15%.

ARGUS DIVIDEND GROWERS TOTAL RETURN TRUST, SERIES 50
(SMARTTRUST 770)

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

AS OF NOVEMBER 10, 2026

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Ticker Symbol	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (3)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (3)
EQUITY SECURITIES — 100.00%					
Consumer Discretionary — 13.44%					
14	Expedia, Inc.	EXPE	3.34%	$ 259.16	$ 3,628
9	Ralph Lauren Corporation	RL	3.30	398.52	3,587
27	The TJX Companies, Inc.	TJX	3.43	138.13	3,730
14	Williams-Sonoma, Inc.	WSM	3.37	261.68	3,664
Consumer Staples — 2.95%					
3	Costco Wholesale Corporation	COST	2.95	1,066.18	3,199
Energy — 6.68%					
13	Cheniere Energy, Inc.	LNG	3.41	284.95	3,704
13	Targa Resources Corp.	TRGP	3.27	273.63	3,557
Financials — 23.62%					
11	American Express Company	AXP	3.28	324.31	3,567
24	The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (6)	BNY	3.34	151.23	3,630
4	The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	GS	3.34	906.22	3,625
11	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	JPM	3.46	342.08	3,763
22	Raymond James Financial, Inc.	RJF	3.40	167.80	3,692
21	State Street Corporation	STT	3.30	170.88	3,588
9	Visa Inc.	V	3.50	422.16	3,799
Health Care — 10.13%					
3	Eli Lilly and Company	LLY	3.90	1,411.95	4,236
3	McKesson Corporation	MCK	2.93	1,059.37	3,178
9	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated	UNH	3.30	397.62	3,579
Industrials — 13.23%					
16	Cintas Corporation	CTAS	3.29	223.16	3,571
67	Fastenal Company	FAST	3.37	54.57	3,656
4	GE Vernova Inc.	GEV	3.05	829.34	3,317
4	Parker-Hannifin Corporation	PH	3.52	956.59	3,826
Information Technology — 29.95%					
2	ASML Holding N.V. (4)	ASML	2.79	1,513.25	3,026
11	Broadcom Inc.	AVGO	3.24	319.48	3,514
11	Dell Technologies Inc.	DELL	3.51	346.31	3,809
24	KLA Corporation	KLAC	3.35	151.38	3,633
17	Lam Research Corporation	LRCX	3.46	221.31	3,762
60	Microchip Technology Incorporated	MCHP	3.40	61.50	3,690
7	Microsoft Corporation	MSFT	3.51	545.18	3,816
8	Roper Technologies, Inc.	ROP	3.47	471.64	3,773
9	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Ltd. (4)	TSM	3.22	388.62	3,498
			100.00%		$ 108,617

See Notes to Portfolio of Investments.

NOTES TO PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

(1) All securities are represented by contracts to purchase such securities. Contracts to purchase the securities were entered into on November 9, 2026. All such contracts are expected to be settled on or about the first settlement date of the trust, which is expected to be November 12, 2026.

(2) Based on the cost of the securities to the trust.

(3) Accounting Standards Codification 820, "Fair Value Measurements" establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about fair value measurements in financial statements for the trust. The framework under the standard is comprised of a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the trust has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect the trust's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing those securities.

Changes in valuation techniques may result in transfers in or out of an investment's assigned level as described above.

The following table summarizes the trust's investments as of the trust's inception, based on inputs used to value them:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity Securities	$ 108,617	$ —	$ —
Total	$ 108,617	$ —	$ —

The cost of securities to the sponsor and the sponsor's profit or (loss) (which is the difference between the cost of the securities to the sponsor and the cost of the securities to the trust) are $108,617 and $(0), respectively.

(4) This is a security issued by a foreign company.

Equity securities comprise approximately 100% of the trust, broken down by country of organization as set forth below:

Netherlands	2.79%
Taiwan	3.22%
United States	93.99%

(5) This is a non-income producing security.

(6) The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation is the parent company of The Bank of New York Mellon, the trustee of the Trust.

DEFENSIVE 50 EQUITIES TRUST

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The trust seeks to provide total return potential in an environment where the stock market may experience a pullback in prices during the life of the trust. Total return may include capital appreciation and dividend income. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the trust will be achieved.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The trust intends to pursue its objective through investments in equity securities of 50 companies from the Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 500 Index.

The sponsor conducted a study of U.S. stock market "pullbacks" that occurred in single calendar months over the period of December 31, 1990 through September 30, 2026 using the S&P 500 Index as a proxy for the market. Generally, a stock market "pullback" is defined as a decline in stock valuations between 5-10%, a stock market "correction" is defined as a decline in stock valuations between 10-20% and a stock market "crash" is defined as a decline in stock valuations over 20%. In studying each calendar month in the period, the sponsor found that a "pullback" occurred in 34 separate calendar months in this period based on total returns using closing market prices on each applicable day.

In an effort to identify stocks that might outperform if the U.S. stock market experiences a pullback during the trust's life, the sponsor selected the 50 stocks from the S&P 500 Index it believed most closely fit the following criteria and aligned with the trust's objective:

- the stock outperformed the S&P 500 Index by at least 5% in at least 17 of the 34 pullback months
- the stock does not have any negative 1, 3, 5, 10 or 15 year annualized total returns as of September 30, 2026
- the stock has a current dividend yield
- the stock has a 2-year beta of less than 1.00 (a beta of less than 1 indicates that a security has exhibited less volatility than the broader market over the applicable period)

The sponsor considered these factors along with analyst ratings as it selected the final 50 stocks for the portfolio. In selecting the securities, the sponsor sought to select companies that not only had a history of weathering previous pullbacks but also performed well coming out of those pullbacks by achieving solid longer term total returns. The sponsor also sought to identify companies that currently paid dividends and had potential to be less volatile than the market in general. The sponsor sought to select securities that met at least a majority (i.e., three out of four) of the criteria, however the portfolio securities selected by the sponsor do not necessarily meet all, or even a majority, of the above criteria. The S&P 500 Index includes 500 companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy, covering approximately 80% of available market capitalization.

The sponsor sought to allocate the weightings of each security approximately equally as of the trust's inception. The weightings will vary thereafter in accordance with fluctuations in stock prices.

It is a fundamental policy of the trust that, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of the trust's assets will be invested in equity securities. The sponsor used no market capitalization policy in selecting the securities. The trust "concentrates" in a sector when securities in a particular sector make up 25% or more of the portfolio. As of the trust's inception, the trust is concentrated in securities issued by companies in the utilities sector.

PRINCIPAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS. Unitholders can lose money by investing in this trust. An investment in units of the trust should be made with an understanding of the risks related to the trust, such as the following:

- ***Security prices will fluctuate.*** The value of your investment may fall over time. Market values of securities held by the trust may fluctuate in response to various factors. These factors can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, adverse events impacting a particular industry or sector and/or significant events impacting the entire securities market (including international unrest, the enactment of tariffs and other trade barriers, natural disasters), federal regulatory restrictions on U.S. corporate issuer investments in China and the spread of infectious disease or other public health crises. Any of these factors may adversely impact market conditions and the performance of the securities in the portfolio and the trust. The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units. A drop in credit rating generally indicates an increased likelihood of an issuer's risk of default on a loan. Where an issuer's credit rating is decreased, the perceived financial health of the company, the perceived value of the company and the corresponding market value of its equity securities will generally decrease. This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period. Securities selected by the sponsor may not perform as expected during a "pullback."
- ***An issuer may be unwilling or unable to declare dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.*** This may reduce the level of income the trust receives which would reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall. Among other things, inflation, interest rate changes, related regulatory consequences to corporate debt issuers, international unrest, the enactment of tariffs and other trade barriers, natural disasters, federal regulatory restrictions on U.S. corporate issuer investments in China and the spread of infectious disease or other public health crises, may adversely impact a company's willingness or ability to pay dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.
- ***The trust is considered to be concentrated in securities issued by companies in the utilities sector.*** Negative developments in this sector will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment. General risks of companies in the utilities sector include increases in energy and other commodity prices, the impacts of existing and changing government regulations and the general state of the economy.
- ***The trust may invest in stocks of small and mid-size companies.*** These stocks are often more volatile and have lower trading volumes than stocks of larger companies. Small and mid-size companies may have limited products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.

- ***The trust is not actively managed.*** Except in limited circumstances, the trust will hold, and continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

Unit Price on Initial Date of Deposit: $10.00
Initial Date of Deposit: November 10, 2026
Mandatory Termination Date: February 10, 2028
Record Dates: 10th day of each month, commencing December 2026
Distribution Dates: 25th day of each month, commencing December 2026
Standard CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83208K580
Reinvestment: 83208K598
Fee Based CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83208K606
Reinvestment: 83208K614
Ticker Symbol: STDFWX
Minimum Investment: $1,000/100 units (may vary by selling firm)
Tax Status: Regulated Investment Company

FEE TABLE

The amounts below are estimates of the direct and indirect expenses that you may incur based on a $10 unit price. Actual expenses may vary.

Unitholder Transaction Expenses (fees paid directly from your investment)*	**As a % of Initial Unit Price**	**Amounts per 100 Units**
Initial Sales Charge	0.00%	$ 0.00
Deferred Sales Charge	1.35	13.50
Creation & Development Fee	0.50	5.00
Maximum Sales Charge	1.85%	$ 18.50
Estimated Organization Costs	0.368%	$ 3.68

Estimated Annual Operating Expenses (expenses deducted from trust assets)	**As a % of Net Assets**	**Amounts per 100 Units**
Trustee Fee	0.107%	$ 1.05
Supervisor Fee	0.036	0.35
Other Operating Expenses	0.047	0.46
Total	0.190%	$ 1.86

Example	**Cumulative Expenses Paid for Period:**			
	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
This example helps you compare the cost of this trust with other unit investment trusts and mutual funds. The example assumes that the expenses do not change and that the trust's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. Based on these assumptions, you would pay these expenses for every $10,000 you invest in the trust. The example also assumes that you roll your investment into the next available series of the trust every 15 months (if one is offered) when the current trust terminates subject to a maximum sales charge of 1.85%	$240	$739	$1,030	$2,221

* The sales charge has both an initial and a deferred component. The initial sales charge is paid at the time of purchase and is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 1.85% of the public offering price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. The initial sales charge will be approximately 0% of the public offering price per unit depending on the public offering price per unit. The deferred sales charge is fixed at $0.135 per unit and is paid in three monthly installments beginning on February 20, 2027. The creation and development fee is fixed at $0.05 per unit and is paid at the end of the initial offering period. The creation and development fee is only assessed to units outstanding at the end of the initial offering period. When the public offering price per unit is less than or equal to $10, you will not pay an initial sales charge. When the public offering price per unit is greater than $10 per unit, you will pay an initial sales charge. If you redeem or sell your units prior to collection of the total deferred sales charge, you will pay any remaining deferred sales charge upon redemption or sale of your units. If you purchase units after the last deferred sales charge payment has been assessed, the secondary market sales charge is equal to 1.85% of the public offering price per unit and does not include deferred payments.

DEFENSIVE 50 EQUITIES TRUST,
SERIES 49
(SMARTTRUST 770)

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

AS OF NOVEMBER 10, 2026

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Ticker Symbol	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (3)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (3)
EQUITY SECURITIES — 100.00%					
Communication Services — 2.01%					
48	Verizon Communications Inc.	VZ	2.01%	$ 46.06	$ 2,211
Consumer Discretionary — 5.93%					
16	PulteGroup, Inc.	PHM	1.98	135.88	2,174
9	Ross Stores, Inc.	ROST	1.94	237.00	2,133
16	The TJX Companies, Inc.	TJX	2.01	138.13	2,210
Consumer Staples — 15.93%					
29	Altria Group, Inc.	MO	2.00	75.81	2,198
23	The Coca-Cola Company	KO	2.01	96.03	2,209
22	Colgate-Palmolive Company	CL	1.96	97.94	2,155
16	Dollar Tree, Inc. (5)	DLTR	1.99	137.23	2,196
16	The J. M. Smucker Company	SJM	1.94	133.26	2,132
48	Monster Beverage Corporation (5)	MNST	1.99	45.64	2,191
13	The Procter & Gamble Company	PG	1.99	168.32	2,188
18	Walmart Inc.	WMT	2.05	125.66	2,262
Energy — 3.97%					
15	EOG Resources, Inc.	EOG	2.02	148.43	2,226
13	ExxonMobil Holdings Corporation	XOM	1.95	164.73	2,141
Financials — 7.96%					
17	Aflac Incorporated	AFL	1.93	125.22	2,129
6	Chubb Limited (4)	CB	1.98	363.45	2,181
12	Cincinnati Financial Corporation	CINF	2.03	186.18	2,234
10	M&T Bank Corporation	MTB	2.02	222.73	2,227
Health Care — 16.63%					
35	Bristol-Myers Squibb Company	BMY	1.98	62.14	2,175
8	Cardinal Health, Inc.	CAH	1.99	274.29	2,194
2	Eli Lilly and Company	LLY	2.57	1,411.95	2,824
5	Humana Inc.	HUM	1.92	423.22	2,116
8	Johnson & Johnson	JNJ	2.05	282.11	2,257
2	McKesson Corporation	MCK	1.92	1,059.37	2,119
15	Merck & Co., Inc.	MRK	2.03	148.76	2,231
6	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated	UNH	2.17	397.62	2,386

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Ticker Symbol	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (3)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (3)
EQUITY SECURITIES — (continued)					
Industrials — 8.07%					
40	Fastenal Company	FAST	1.98%	$ 54.57	$ 2,183
4	Lockheed Martin Corporation	LMT	2.14	588.19	2,353
9	Republic Services, Inc.	RSG	2.02	246.78	2,221
9	Waste Management, Inc.	WM	1.93	236.61	2,129
Materials — 1.93%					
17	Newmont Corporation	NEM	1.93	125.16	2,128
Real Estate — 7.78%					
8	Essex Property Trust, Inc.	ESS	2.00	275.54	2,204
6	Public Storage	PSA	1.84	338.15	2,029
9	Simon Property Group, Inc.	SPG	1.91	233.01	2,097
25	Ventas, Inc.	VTR	2.03	89.49	2,237
Utilities — 29.79%					
19	Ameren Corporation	AEE	1.97	114.02	2,166
17	American Electric Power Company, Inc.	AEP	1.98	128.33	2,182
18	Consolidated Edison, Inc.	ED	1.94	118.39	2,131
16	DTE Energy Company	DTE	2.01	138.35	2,214
17	Duke Energy Corporation	DUK	1.98	128.10	2,178
20	Entergy Corporation	ETR	2.03	111.79	2,236
47	FirstEnergy Corp.	FE	1.99	46.62	2,191
25	NextEra Energy, Inc.	NEE	1.97	86.86	2,171
21	Pinnacle West Capital Corporation	PNW	2.01	105.26	2,210
61	PPL Corporation	PPL	1.98	35.70	2,178
29	Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated	PEG	1.98	75.03	2,176
28	Sempra	SRE	2.00	78.77	2,206
23	The Southern Company	SO	1.96	93.57	2,152
19	WEC Energy Group, Inc.	WEC	2.02	117.15	2,226
27	Xcel Energy Inc.	XEL	1.97	80.17	2,165
			100.00%		$ 110,062

See Notes to Portfolio of Investments.

NOTES TO PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

(1) All securities are represented by contracts to purchase such securities. Contracts to purchase the securities were entered into on November 9, 2026. All such contracts are expected to be settled on or about the first settlement date of the trust, which is expected to be November 12, 2026.

(2) Based on the cost of the securities to the trust.

(3) Accounting Standards Codification 820, "Fair Value Measurements" establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about fair value measurements in financial statements for the trust. The framework under the standard is comprised of a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the trust has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect the trust's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing those securities.

Changes in valuation techniques may result in transfers in or out of an investment's assigned level as described above.

The following table summarizes the trust's investments as of the trust's inception, based on inputs used to value them:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity Securities	$ 110,062	$ —	$ —
Total	$ 110,062	$ —	$ —

The cost of securities to the sponsor and the sponsor's profit or (loss) (which is the difference between the cost of the securities to the sponsor and the cost of the securities to the trust) are $110,062 and $(0), respectively.

(4) This is a security issued by a foreign company. Equity securities comprise 100% of the investments in the trust, broken down by country of organization as set forth below:

Switzerland	1.98%
United States	98.02%

(5) This is a non-income producing security.

DORSEY WRIGHT® INTERNATIONAL MOMENTUM TRUST

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The trust seeks to provide investors with the possibility of capital appreciation. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the trust will be achieved.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The trust seeks to achieve its objective through investment in a portfolio primarily consisting of equity securities of foreign companies. The portfolio was selected by Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC, the portfolio consultant, based primarily on relative strength (momentum). A relative strength strategy measures each security's market price performance compared to a broad market benchmark or the other securities in the investment universe. The strategy identifies securities that outperformed the broad market and other stocks in the investment universe on an intermediate term basis (approximately 6-12 months). Over time, a relative strength or momentum strategy looks for those intermediate term outperformance trends to continue in the future. The portfolio consultant gives each security in the universe a unique relative strength score that is based off of objective price movements and does not rely on forecasting or subjective research.

In selecting the portfolio, the portfolio consultant began with a universe of stocks of companies domiciled outside the U.S. according to FactSet, which trade on a U.S. securities exchange either directly or as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") or similar receipts. From that universe, the portfolio consultant selected the strongest 50 securities based on its relative strength rankings subject to macro sector constraints. The overall portfolio targets sector exposure similar to that of the potential investment universe of ADRs or other similar receipts and foreign companies traded on U.S. securities exchanges. The 50 selected securities are then weighted approximately equally to create the portfolio. The trust may invest in securities of companies in developed, emerging and/or frontier markets. Emerging markets are generally defined as countries in the initial states of their industrialization cycles with low per capita income. Frontier market countries are those emerging market countries that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid.

Under normal market conditions, the trust will invest at least 40% of its assets in securities of foreign issuers, including ADRs and other depositary receipts, in at least three different countries. For this purpose, foreign issuers include issuers (1) organized outside of the U.S., (2) with headquarters or principal places of business located outside the U.S. or (3) doing a substantial amount of business outside the U.S. (either 50% or more of the issuer's assets are located outside the U.S. or 50% or more of the issuer's revenues are derived outside the U.S.). The trust may invest in companies in emerging markets, and may invest in ADRs, Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), or other similar depositary receipts of these securities. The trust may hold securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations.

PRINCIPAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS. Unitholders can lose money by investing in this trust. An investment in units of the trust should be made with an understanding of the risks related to the trust, such as the following:

- ***Security prices will fluctuate.*** The value of your investment may fall over time. Market values of securities held by the trust may fluctuate in response to various factors. These factors can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, adverse events impacting a particular industry or sector and/or significant events impacting the entire

securities market (including international unrest, the enactment of tariffs and other trade barriers, natural disasters), federal regulatory restrictions on U.S. corporate issuer investments in China and the spread of infectious disease or other public health crises. Any of these factors may adversely impact market conditions and the performance of the securities in the portfolio and the trust. The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units. A drop in credit rating generally indicates an increased likelihood of an issuer's risk of default on a loan. Where an issuer's credit rating is decreased, the perceived financial health of the company, the perceived value of the company and the corresponding market value of its equity securities will generally decrease. This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.

- ***An issuer may be unwilling or unable to declare dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.*** This may reduce the level of income the trust receives which would reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall. Among other things, inflation, interest rate changes, related regulatory consequences to corporate debt issuers, international unrest, the enactment of tariffs and other trade barriers, natural disasters, federal regulatory restrictions on U.S. corporate issuer investments in China and the spread of infectious disease or other public health crises, may adversely impact a company's willingness or ability to pay dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.
- ***A security may not experience the future performance trends expected of it.*** A security selected based on a relative strength/momentum investing strategy may not perform as it is expected to perform.
- ***The trust invests in securities of foreign issuers, which may include companies located in emerging and/or frontier markets and may invest in ADRs, GDRs or other similar depositary receipts of these securities.*** These risks may include market and political factors related to the company's foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies. Emerging market companies are also subject to a greater risk of market closure or manipulation, limited reliable access to capital, exchange delistings and lower quality or less available financial information. The rights and remedies available to investors in emerging market securities may be more limited than those available for investments in more developed markets. The limitations associated with investments in emerging market companies could impact the trust's ability to achieve its investment objective. The trust may invest in ADRs, GDRs or other similar depositary receipts. Depositary receipts generally involve most of the same types of risks as foreign securities held directly but typically also involve additional expenses associated with the cost of the custodian's services. Some depositary receipts may experience less liquidity than the underlying securities traded in their home market.
- ***The trust may invest in stocks of small and mid-size companies.*** These stocks are often more volatile and have lower trading volumes than stocks or larger companies. Small and mid-size companies may have limited products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.

- ***The trust is not actively managed.*** Except in limited circumstances, the trust will hold, and continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.

THE PORTFOLIO CONSULTANT. Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC is a registered investment advisory firm based in Richmond, Virginia. Since 1987, Dorsey Wright has been a leading advisor to financial professionals on Wall Street and around the world. In 2015, Dorsey Wright was acquired by Nasdaq, Inc. Dorsey Wright offers comprehensive investment research and analysis through their Global Technical Research Platform and investment products, which apply their expertise in relative strength to separately managed accounts, funds, and other financial products.

DORSEY WRIGHT MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY HENNION & WALSH, INC., UNITHOLDERS OF THE TRUST, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF ITS TRADEMARKS, THE TRUST, OR THE PORTFOLIO SECURITIES. DORSEY WRIGHT EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OF THE PORTFOLIO SECURITIES. DORSEY WRIGHT SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY TO ANY THIRD PARTY FOR LOST PROFITS OR INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

Unit Price on Initial Date of Deposit: $10.00
Initial Date of Deposit: November 10, 2026
Mandatory Termination Date: February 10, 2028
Record Dates: 10th day of each month, commencing December 2026
Distribution Dates: 25th day of each month, commencing December 2026
Standard CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83208K622
Reinvestment: 83208K630
Fee Based CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83208K648
Reinvestment: 83208K655
Ticker Symbol: STDWSX
Minimum Investment: $1,000/100 units (may vary by selling firm)
Tax Status: Regulated Investment Company

FEE TABLE

The amounts below are estimates of the direct and indirect expenses that you may incur based on a $10 unit price. Actual expenses may vary.

Unitholder Transaction Expenses (fees paid directly from your investment)*	**As a % of Initial Unit Price**	**Amounts per 100 Units**
Initial Sales Charge	0.00%	$ 0.00
Deferred Sales Charge	1.35	13.50
Creation & Development Fee	0.50	5.00
Maximum Sales Charge	1.85%	$ 18.50
Estimated Organization Costs#	0.730%	$ 7.30

Estimated Annual Operating Expenses (expenses deducted from trust assets)	**As a % of Net Assets**	**Amounts per 100 Units**
Trustee Fee	0.108%	$ 1.05
Supervisor Fee	0.036	0.35
Other Operating Expenses	0.114	1.11
Total	0.258%	$ 2.51

Example	**Cumulative Expenses Paid for Period:**			
	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
This example helps you compare the cost of this trust with other unit investment trusts and mutual funds. The example assumes that the expenses do not change and that the trust's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. Based on these assumptions, you would pay these expenses for every $10,000 you invest in the trust. The example also assumes that you roll your investment into the next available series of the trust every 15 months (if one is offered) when the current trust terminates subject to a maximum sales charge of 1.85%	$283	$867	$1,208	$2,579

* The sales charge has both an initial and a deferred component. The initial sales charge is paid at the time of purchase and is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 1.85% of the public offering price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. The initial sales charge will be approximately 0% of the public offering price per unit depending on the public offering price per unit. The deferred sales charge is fixed at $0.135 per unit and is paid in three monthly installments beginning on February 20, 2027. The creation and development fee is fixed at $0.05 per unit and is paid at the end of the initial offering period. The creation and development fee is only assessed to units outstanding at the end of the initial offering period. When the public offering price per unit is less than or equal to $10, you will not pay an initial sales charge. When the public offering price per unit is greater than $10 per unit, you will pay an initial sales charge. If you redeem or sell your units prior to collection of the total deferred sales charge, you will pay any remaining deferred sales charge upon redemption or sale of your units. If you purchase units after the last deferred sales charge payment has been assessed, the secondary market sales charge is equal to 1.85% of the public offering price per unit and does not include deferred payments.

\# Estimated organization costs include the portfolio consultant's security selection fee of 0.15%.

DORSEY WRIGHT® INTERNATIONAL MOMENTUM TRUST, SERIES 45 (SMARTTRUST 770)

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

AS OF NOVEMBER 10, 2026

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)(4)	Ticker Symbol	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (3)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (3)
EQUITY SECURITIES — 100.00%					
Communication Services — 10.06%					
27	JOYY Inc.	JOYY	2.00%	$ 81.49	$ 2,200
76	Publicis Groupe S.A.	PUBGY	2.01	28.98	2,202
190	Telefônica Brasil S.A. (5)	VIV	2.01	11.61	2,206
29	VEON Ltd. (5)	VEON	2.03	76.73	2,225
141	Vodafone Group plc	VOD	2.01	15.69	2,212
Consumer Discretionary — 5.97%					
105	Compagnie Financière Richemont SA	CFRUY	2.00	20.91	2,196
12	InterContinental Hotels Group plc	IHG	1.97	180.33	2,164
400	Ultrapar Participações S.A.	UGP	2.00	5.49	2,196
Consumer Staples — 6.06%					
17	Fomento Economico Mexicano S.A.B. de C.V.	FMX	2.03	131.27	2,232
146	Japan Tobacco Inc.	JAPAY	2.02	15.21	2,221
99	Tesco PLC	TSCDY	2.01	22.33	2,211
Energy — 10.04%					
106	DHT Holdings, Inc.	DHT	1.98	20.56	2,179
40	Eni S.p.A.	E	2.04	55.92	2,237
120	Petróleo Brasileiro S.A.	PBR	2.01	18.35	2,202
172	Teekay Corporation Ltd. (5)	TK	2.01	12.84	2,208
49	Tsakos Energy Navigation Limited	TEN	2.00	44.77	2,194
Financials — 22.18%					
84	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.	BBVA	2.02	26.44	2,221
178	Banco Santander, S.A.	SAN	2.02	12.46	2,218
491	CaixaBank, S.A.	CAIXY	2.03	4.53	2,224
62	Deutsche Börse AG	DBOEY	2.00	35.42	2,196
34	Erste Group Bank AG	EBKDY	2.04	65.89	2,240
24	Grupo Cibest S.A.	CIB	2.07	94.91	2,278
24	HSBC Holdings plc	HSBC	1.97	90.22	2,165
66	ING Groep N.V.	ING	2.00	33.20	2,191
420	Lloyds Banking Group plc	LYG	2.01	5.26	2,209
101	Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.	MUFG	2.00	21.70	2,192
48	UniCredit S.p.A.	UNCRY	2.02	46.21	2,218

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)(4)	Ticker Symbol	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (3)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (3)
EQUITY SECURITIES — (continued)					
Health Care — 8.04%					
40	Genmab A/S (5)	GMAB	2.03%	$ 55.80	$ 2,232
58	Otsuka Holdings Co., Ltd.	OTSKY	2.01	38.07	2,208
36	Roche Holding AG	RHHBY	2.01	61.32	2,208
13	UCB SA	UCBJY	1.99	168.49	2,190
Industrials — 12.12%					
148	A.P. Møller - Mærsk A/S	AMKBY	2.01	14.93	2,210
13	AerCap Holdings N.V.	AER	2.08	175.43	2,281
15	Danaos Corporation	DAC	2.01	147.16	2,207
124	Rolls-Royce Holdings plc	RYCEY	2.02	17.85	2,213
26	Safran SA	SAFRY	2.04	86.28	2,243
14	Siemens AG	SIEGY	1.96	153.48	2,149
Information Technology — 7.46%					
1	ASML Holding N.V.	ASMLF	1.39	1,526.39	1,526
100	Fujitsu Limited	FJTSY	2.00	21.96	2,196
9	SAP SE	SAP	1.95	237.42	2,137
6	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Ltd.	TSM	2.12	388.62	2,332
Materials — 8.05%					
34	ArcelorMittal	MT	1.99	64.22	2,183
27	BHP Group Limited	BHP	2.04	82.86	2,237
485	Gerdau S.A.	GGB	2.02	4.58	2,221
159	Sasol Limited (5)	SSL	2.00	13.79	2,193
Utilities — 10.02%					
447	Companhia de Saneamento Básico do Estado de São Paulo	SBS	2.02	4.95	2,213
202	Companhia Paranaense de Energia - COPEL	ELPC	2.01	10.91	2,204
497	Enel Chile S.A.	ENIC	2.00	4.42	2,197
200	Enel S.p.A.	ENLAY	2.01	11.04	2,208
21	Iberdrola, S.A.	IBDRY	1.98	103.62	2,176
			100.00%		$ 109,801

See Notes to Portfolio of Investments.

NOTES TO PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

(1) All securities are represented by contracts to purchase such securities. Contracts to purchase the securities were entered into on November 9, 2026. All such contracts are expected to be settled on or about the first settlement date of the trust, which is expected to be November 12, 2026.

(2) Based on the cost of the securities to the trust.

(3) Accounting Standards Codification 820, "Fair Value Measurements" establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about fair value measurements in financial statements for the trust. The framework under the standard is comprised of a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the trust has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect the trust's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing those securities. Changes in valuation techniques may result in transfers in or out of an investment's assigned level as described above.

The following table summarizes the trust's investments as of the trust's inception, based on inputs used to value them:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity Securities	$ 109,801	$ —	$ —
Total	$ 109,801	$ —	$ —

The cost of the securities to the sponsor and the sponsor's profit or (loss) (which is the difference between the cost of the securities to the sponsor and the cost of the securities to the trust) are $109,801 and $(0), respectively.

(4) All securities in this trust are issued by foreign companies. Equity securities comprise 100% of the investments in the trust, broken down by country of organization as set forth below:

Australia	2.04%
Austria	2.04%
Belgium	1.99%
Bermuda	6.04%
Brazil	12.07%
Cayman Islands	2.00%
Chile	2.00%
Colombia	2.07%
Denmark	4.04%
France	4.05%
Germany	5.91%
Italy	6.07%
Japan	8.03%
Luxembourg	1.99%
Marshall Islands	3.99%
Mexico	2.03%
Netherlands	5.47%
South Africa	2.00%
Spain	8.05%
Switzerland	4.01%
Taiwan	2.12%
United Kingdom	11.99%

(5) This is a non-income producing security.

MORNINGSTAR DIVIDEND YIELD SELECT TRUST

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The trust seeks to maximize total return potential through capital appreciation and current dividend income. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the trust will be achieved.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The trust seeks to pursue its objective by investing in a portfolio consisting of the equity securities of the companies comprising the Morningstar® US Dividend Yield Focus 50 Equal Weighted Index℠ (the "Index") as of November 5, 2026 (the "Security Selection Date"). The Index is described in greater detail below.

The sponsor selected the portfolio starting with the securities in the Index as of the Security Selection Date. From those securities, the sponsor selected securities for the trust by excluding securities of companies that based on publicly available information as of two business days prior to the date of this prospectus, were the target of an announced acquisition that the sponsor expected would happen within six months or that the sponsor believed would have their equity securities no longer listed on an exchange within six months. The resulting portfolio of securities is approximately equally weighted as of the trust's inception and will vary thereafter. During the trust's life, the trust will not change to reflect any change in the component securities of the Index or any change in the weighting of the components within the Index at the time(s) that the Index is reconstituted or reweighted. If the sponsor creates additional units of the trust after the trust's inception date, the trust will purchase the securities originally selected by applying the strategy. This is true even if a later application of the strategy would have resulted in the selection of different securities. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the trust's net assets will be invested in stocks of companies that pay dividends as of the time of portfolio selection.

The objective of the Index is to track high-yielding, dividend-paying, U.S. stocks screened for quality and financial health as well. The Index is a subset of the Morningstar® US Market Index℠ (the "US Market Index"), a broad market index that measures the performance of large-, mid- and small-cap stocks in the U.S. representing the top 97% of the investable universe by market capitalization. The Index represents the top 50 high-yielding stocks meeting the screening requirements. The Trust may invest in securities of small market capitalization companies.

Morningstar® US Market Index℠ Investable Universe. To qualify for inclusion in the investable universe of the US Market Index, which is the starting point for the Index selection, a security must meet the following criteria:

1. It must be a common stock, an interest in a real estate investment trust or a tracking stock.
2. It must trade on one of the following major exchanges—the NYSE, NYSE MKT, NASDAQ exchange, or TXSE.
3. The issuing company's country of incorporation should be the U.S. or the issuing company's primary stock market activities are carried out in the U.S. as defined by Morningstar®.

4. The following security types do not qualify:
   - American depositary receipts (unless no equity listing is available for the company) and American depositary shares
   - Fixed-dividend shares
   - Convertible notes, warrants, and rights
   - Limited partnership/master limited partnership and limited liability companies
   - Business development companies
   - Pooled investment vehicles
   - Royalty and statutory trusts

Morningstar® US Market Index℠ Eligibility. To be eligible for the US Market Index, which serves as the starting point for the Index selection, all constituents must meet the following criteria:

1. Securities that have no more than 10 non-trading days in the prior quarter.
2. If securities representing more than 97.25% of the capitalization of the investable universe qualify for inclusion in the US Market Index following application of the above criteria, the securities with the lowest liquidity scores are removed from the index until 97.25% of the investable universe's total capitalization remains.
3. A security must be among the top 75% of the companies in the investable universe (omitting securities that fail the trading days screen) based on its liquidity score, which is the average of its rank on each of the following measures:
   - The average monthly trading volume in U.S. dollars during the six calendar months immediately before reconstitution or, in the case of corporate entities younger than six months, since the security was first issued (partial-month periods are prorated by number of trading days in the month); and
   - The lowest two months' total trading volume during the six calendar months immediately before reconstitution (the months need not be sequential).

   Liquidity criterion is waived for corporate takeovers, spin-offs or other corporate actions where the successor entity issues one or more securities that meet the following criteria:

      1. The new entity is in either the mid- or large-cap band.
      2. The new entity's float value is greater than or equal to the smallest float in the mid-cap band.

   - The liquidity score and size screens are applied independently, and securities must pass both filters to be eligible for inclusion.
4. Each security must have a free float of at least 10% or a float-adjusted market capitalization greater than or equal to twice the total market capitalization of the lower mid-cap cutoff.
5. Securities removed from the US Market Index during a semi-annual reconstitution are not eligible for re-inclusion in the Index for one year.

The US Market Index is constructed by selecting the largest stocks that constitute 97% of market capitalization of the investable universe.

Morningstar® US Dividend Yield Focus 50 Equal Weighted Index℠ Selection. Morningstar® screens US Market Index constituents for company quality and financial health to construct the Index. Company quality is determined based on Morningstar®

Economic Moat™ and Uncertainty ratings, where companies are expected to earn above-average profits and there is less uncertainty associated with their expected cash flows. Additionally, companies are screened for financial health using Morningstar®'s Distance to Default measure. Distance to Default is a structural or contingent claim model that takes advantage of both market information and accounting financial information. The firm's equity is viewed as a call option on the value of the firm's assets. If the value of the assets is not sufficient to cover the firm's liabilities (the strike price), default is expected to occur.

Specifically, to qualify for inclusion in the Index, constituents must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Real estate investment trusts are excluded.
- Company quality and financial health:
  - Companies must have a Morningstar® Economic Moat™ rating of narrow or wide, an Uncertainty rating that is not very high or extreme, and have a Morningstar® Distance to Default score ranking in the top 50% within its respective Morningstar® sector. The ranks for determining eligibility are measured at the company level.
  - Companies that are not assigned a Morningstar® Economic Moat™ rating or Uncertainty rating must have a Morningstar® Distance to Default score in the top 30% within its respective Morningstar® sector.

Companies that meet the eligibility criteria described above are selected for inclusion in the Index in the following manner:

- Rank eligible companies by indicated dividend yield in descending order.
- Current Index constituents are retained in the Index if they are among the top 100 by indicated dividend yield.
- Additional securities are added to the Index in descending order of indicated dividend yield until the component count reaches 50.

If securities fall short of the selection and eligibility criteria or securities are added or deleted as a result of corporate action after reconstitution, the Index can have more or fewer than 50 securities.

Constituent Weighting. The Index is equal weighted, where equal weight is assigned to each constituent at reconstitution.

Quarterly Evaluation. The Index is reconstituted (i.e., the index membership is reset) and rebalanced (i.e., the security weights are adjusted) four times annually (on the Monday following the third Friday of March, June, September, and December), but the trust's portfolio will not be reconstituted or rebalanced in connection with the reconstitution or rebalancing of the Index. The trust's portfolio will not change in connection with the removal of any security from the Index.

PRINCIPAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS. Unitholders can lose money by investing in this trust. An investment in units of the trust should be made with an understanding of the risks related to the trust, such as the following:

- ***Security prices will fluctuate.*** The value of your investment may fall over time. Market values of securities held by the trust may fluctuate in response to various factors. These factors can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, adverse events impacting

a particular industry or sector and/or significant events impacting the entire securities market (including international unrest, the enactment of tariffs and other trade barriers, natural disasters), federal regulatory restrictions on U.S. corporate issuer investments in China and the spread of infectious disease or other public health crises. Any of these factors may adversely impact market conditions and the performance of the securities in the portfolio and the trust. The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units. A drop in credit rating generally indicates an increased likelihood of an issuer's risk of default on a loan. Where an issuer's credit rating is decreased, the perceived financial health of the company, the perceived value of the company and the corresponding market value of its equity securities will generally decrease. This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.

- ***An issuer may be unwilling or unable to declare dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.*** This may reduce the level of income the trust receives which would reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall. Among other things, inflation, interest rate changes, related regulatory consequences to corporate debt issuers, international unrest, the enactment of tariffs and other trade barriers, natural disasters, federal regulatory restrictions on U.S. corporate issuer investments in China and the spread of infectious disease or other public health crises, may adversely impact a company's willingness or ability to pay dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.
- ***The trust invests in securities from the Index selected prior to the date of the trust's formation.*** The securities in the trust's portfolio will not change if the Index components, or their weightings within the Index, change. The performance of the trust may not correspond with the Index for this reason and because the trust incurs a sales charge and expenses.
- ***The trust invests in stocks of small and mid-size companies.*** These stocks are often more volatile and have lower trading volumes than stocks or larger companies. Small and mid-size companies may have limited products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.
- ***The trust is not actively managed.*** Except in limited circumstances, the trust will hold, and continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.

THE INDEX PROVIDER. Morningstar® and the US Dividend Yield Focus 50 Equal Weighted Index℠ are service marks of Morningstar, Inc. and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by the sponsor. The trust is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Morningstar, and Morningstar makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the trust.

The trust is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Morningstar, Inc. Morningstar makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the trust or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the trust in particular or the ability of the trust to track general stock market performance. Morningstar's only relationship to the sponsor is the licensing of: (i) certain service marks and service names of Morningstar; and (ii) the Index which is determined, composed and calculated by Morningstar without regard to the sponsor or the trust. Morningstar has no obligation to take the needs of the sponsor or the owners of the trust

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The trust will pay a license fee to Morningstar, Inc. for the use of certain index products, trademarks, trade names and other related intellectual property.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

Unit Price on Initial Date of Deposit: $10.00
Initial Date of Deposit: November 10, 2026
Mandatory Termination Date: February 10, 2028
Record Dates: 10th day of each month, commencing December 2026
Distribution Dates: 25th day of each month, commencing December 2026
Standard CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83208K663
Reinvestment: 83208K671
Fee Based CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83208K689
Reinvestment: 83208K697
Ticker Symbol: SMMYMX
Minimum Investment: $1,000/100 units (may vary by selling firm)
Tax Status: Regulated Investment Company

FEE TABLE

The amounts below are estimates of the direct and indirect expenses that you may incur based on a $10 unit price. Actual expenses may vary.

Unitholder Transaction Expenses (fees paid directly from your investment)*	**As a % of Initial Unit Price**	**Amounts per 100 Units**
Initial Sales Charge	0.00%	$ 0.00
Deferred Sales Charge	1.35	13.50
Creation & Development Fee	0.50	5.00
Maximum Sales Charge	1.85%	$ 18.50
Estimated Organization Costs	0.420%	$ 4.20

Estimated Annual Operating Expenses (expenses deducted from trust assets)	**As a % of Net Assets**	**Amounts per 100 Units**
Trustee Fee	0.107%	$ 1.05
Supervisor Fee	0.036	0.35
Other Operating Expenses	0.230	2.25
Total	0.373%	$ 3.65

Example	**Cumulative Expenses Paid for Period:**			
	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
This example helps you compare the cost of this trust with other unit investment trusts and mutual funds. The example assumes that the expenses do not change and that the trust's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. Based on these assumptions, you would pay these expenses for every $10,000 you invest in the trust. The example also assumes that you roll your investment into the next available series of the trust every 15 months (if one is offered) when the current trust terminates subject to a maximum sales charge of 1.85%	$264	$808	$1,142	$2,447

* The sales charge has both an initial and a deferred component. The initial sales charge is paid at the time of purchase and is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 1.85% of the public offering price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. The initial sales charge will be approximately 0% of the public offering price per unit depending on the public offering price per unit. The deferred sales charge is fixed at $0.135 per unit and is paid in three monthly installments beginning on February 20, 2027. The creation and development fee is fixed at $0.05 per unit and is paid at the end of the initial offering period. The creation and development fee is only assessed to units outstanding at the end of the initial offering period. When the public offering price per unit is less than or equal to $10, you will not pay an initial sales charge. When the public offering price per unit is greater than $10 per unit, you will pay an initial sales charge. If you redeem or sell your units prior to collection of the total deferred sales charge, you will pay any remaining deferred sales charge upon redemption or sale of your units. If you purchase units after the last deferred sales charge payment has been assessed, the secondary market sales charge is equal to 1.85% of the public offering price per unit and does not include deferred payments.

MORNINGSTAR DIVIDEND YIELD SELECT TRUST,
SERIES 39
(SMARTTRUST 770)

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

AS OF NOVEMBER 10, 2026

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Ticker Symbol	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (3)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (3)
EQUITY SECURITIES — 100.00%					
Communication Services — 2.14%					
51	Verizon Communications Inc.	VZ	2.14%	$ 46.06	$ 2,349
Consumer Discretionary — 2.10%					
10	Darden Restaurants, Inc.	DRI	2.10	229.77	2,298
Consumer Staples — 23.39%					
31	Altria Group, Inc.	MO	2.15	75.81	2,350
24	The Coca-Cola Company	KO	2.10	96.03	2,305
16	Constellation Brands, Inc.	STZ	2.12	145.51	2,328
13	The Hershey Company	HSY	2.06	173.48	2,255
26	Ingredion Incorporated	INGR	2.20	92.78	2,412
21	Kimberly-Clark Corporation	KMB	2.15	111.93	2,351
35	Mondelēz International, Inc.	MDLZ	2.12	66.44	2,325
16	PepsiCo, Inc.	PEP	2.07	141.88	2,270
12	Philip Morris International Inc.	PM	2.12	193.12	2,317
14	The Procter & Gamble Company	PG	2.15	168.32	2,357
95	Reynolds Consumer Products, Inc.	REYN	2.15	24.76	2,352
Energy — 21.29%					
121	Antero Midstream Corporation	AM	2.16	19.55	2,366
11	Chevron Corporation	CVX	2.12	210.78	2,319
17	ConocoPhillips	COP	2.09	134.47	2,286
20	DT Midstream, Inc.	DTM	2.13	116.48	2,330
16	EOG Resources, Inc.	EOG	2.17	148.43	2,375
14	Exxon Mobil Corporation	XOM	2.10	164.73	2,306
76	Kinder Morgan, Inc.	KMI	2.12	30.57	2,323
27	ONEOK, Inc.	OKE	2.12	85.98	2,321
59	Viper Energy, Inc.	VNOM	2.16	40.20	2,372
35	The Williams Companies, Inc.	WMB	2.12	66.45	2,326
Financials — 14.95%					
19	Blackstone Inc.	BX	2.15	124.05	2,357
56	The Carlyle Group Inc.	CG	2.16	42.31	2,369
77	Home Bancshares, Inc.	HOMB	2.14	30.40	2,341
10	The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	PNC	2.11	231.30	2,313
32	Prosperity Bancshares, Inc.	PB	2.13	72.85	2,331
21	T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.	TROW	2.12	110.82	2,327
48	United Bankshares, Inc.	UBSI	2.14	48.80	2,342

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Ticker Symbol	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (3)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (3)
EQUITY SECURITIES — (continued)					
Health Care — 8.52%					
8	AbbVie Inc.	ABBV	2.14%	$ 293.30	$ 2,346
14	Gilead Sciences, Inc.	GILD	2.16	169.32	2,371
8	Johnson & Johnson	JNJ	2.06	282.11	2,257
23	Medtronic public limited company (4)	MDT	2.16	102.79	2,364
Industrials — 4.16%					
19	MSC Industrial Direct Co., Inc.	MSM	2.07	119.26	2,266
20	Paychex, Inc.	PAYX	2.09	114.76	2,295
Utilities — 23.45%					
32	Alliant Energy Corporation	LNT	2.15	73.46	2,351
34	CMS Energy Corporation	CMS	2.16	69.55	2,365
17	DTE Energy Company	DTE	2.15	138.35	2,352
26	Evergy, Inc.	EVRG	2.09	87.99	2,288
50	FirstEnergy Corp.	FE	2.13	46.62	2,331
46	OGE Energy Corp.	OGE	2.13	50.66	2,330
65	PPL Corporation	PPL	2.12	35.70	2,321
31	Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated	PEG	2.12	75.03	2,326
25	The Southern Company	SO	2.14	93.57	2,339
20	WEC Energy Group, Inc.	WEC	2.14	117.15	2,343
29	Xcel Energy Inc.	XEL	2.12	80.17	2,325
			100.00%		$ 109,543

See Notes to Portfolio of Investments.

NOTES TO PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

(1) All securities are represented by contracts to purchase such securities. Contracts to purchase the securities were entered into on November 9, 2026. All such contracts are expected to be settled on or about the first settlement date of the trust, which is expected to be November 12, 2026.

(2) Based on the cost of the securities to the trust.

(3) Accounting Standards Codification 820, "Fair Value Measurements" establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about fair value measurements in financial statements for the trust. The framework under the standard is comprised of a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the trust has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect the trust's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing those securities.

Changes in valuation techniques may result in transfers in or out of an investment's assigned level as described above.

The following table summarizes the trust's investments as of the trust's inception, based on inputs used to value them:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity Securities	$ 109,543	$ —	$ —
Total	$ 109,543	$ —	$ —

The cost of the securities to the sponsor and the sponsor's profit or (loss) (which is the difference between the cost of the securities to the sponsor and the cost of the securities to the trust) are $109,543 and $(0), respectively.

(4) This is a security issued by a foreign company. Equity securities comprise approximately 100% of the investments in the trust, broken down by country of organization as set forth below:

Ireland	2.16%
United States	97.84%

(5) This is a non-income producing security.

SMART TEN TRUST

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The trust seeks to maximize total return potential through capital appreciation and current dividend income. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the trust will be achieved.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The trust seeks to achieve its objective by attempting to outperform the Dow Jones Industrial Average™ (the "DJIA®"). The trust will attempt to outperform the DJIA by investing in a portfolio that follows the investment strategy of investing approximately equal amounts (as of the trust's inception) in the ten common stocks in the DJIA® that have the highest dividend yields as of October 27, 2026 (the "Security Selection Date"). A security's dividend yield is calculated by annualizing the most recent dividend paid prior to the Security Selection Date and dividing by the security's closing price on the Security Selection Date. Companies that, based on publicly available information as of the Security Selection Date, are the subject of an announced business combination reported by such company as expected to occur within 12 months of the date of this prospectus have been excluded from the universe of securities from which the trust's portfolio was selected.

PRINCIPAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS. Unitholders can lose money by investing in this trust. An investment in units of the trust should be made with an understanding of the risks related to the trust, such as the following:

- ***Security prices will fluctuate.*** The value of your investment may fall over time. Market values of securities held by the trust may fluctuate in response to various factors. These factors can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, adverse events impacting a particular industry or sector and/or significant events impacting the entire securities market (including international unrest, the enactment of tariffs and other trade barriers, natural disasters), federal regulatory restrictions on U.S. corporate issuer investments in China and the spread of infectious disease or other public health crises. Any of these factors may adversely impact market conditions and the performance of the securities in the portfolio and the trust. The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units. A drop in credit rating generally indicates an increased likelihood of an issuer's risk of default on a loan. Where an issuer's credit rating is decreased, the perceived financial health of the company, the perceived value of the company and the corresponding market value of its equity securities will generally decrease. This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.
- ***An issuer may be unwilling or unable to declare dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.*** This may reduce the level of income the trust receives which would reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall. Among other things, inflation, interest rate changes, related regulatory consequences to corporate debt issuers, international unrest, the enactment of tariffs and other trade barriers, natural disasters, federal regulatory restrictions on U.S. corporate issuer investments in China and the spread of infectious disease or other public health crises, may adversely impact a company's willingness or ability to pay dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.
- ***The trust's performance might not sufficiently correspond to published hypothetical back-tested performance of the trust's investment strategy.*** This can happen for reasons such as an inability to exactly replicate the weightings of

securities in the strategy or be fully invested, timing of the trust offering or timing of your investment, and trust expenses. Hypothetical back-tested performance is not actual past performance of this or any trust. Hypothetical back-tested performance is based on application of a trust's investment strategy as of a particular time.

- ***The trust is considered to be concentrated in securities issued by companies in the consumer discretionary and health care sectors.*** Negative developments in these sectors will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment.
  - General risks of companies in the consumer discretionary sector include the general state of the economy, interest rates, intense competition, and consumer confidence and preferences.
  - General risks of companies in the health care sector include the impacts of existing and changing government regulations and spending, increasing competition from new products or services, loss of patent and other intellectual property protection and substantial research and development costs.
- ***The trust's portfolio consists of a relatively small number of securities.*** Under normal circumstances, the trust will invest in only ten securities. As a result, negative developments related to these securities will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment.
- ***The trust is not actively managed.*** Except in limited circumstances, the trust will hold, and continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.

HYPOTHETICAL BACK-TESTED PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following tables compare hypothetical back-tested performance information for the strategy employed by the trust and the actual performance of the DJIA® in each of the years or periods listed below (and as of the most recent month). The sponsor used the same strategy to select the trust's portfolio in determining the hypothetical back-tested performance information. The sponsor calculated the hypothetical back-tested annual returns for the trust's strategy in each year listed below by selecting a hypothetical portfolio that invests approximately equal amounts in the ten common stocks in the DJIA® that have the highest dividend yield as of December 31 for the year preceding each period. A security's dividend yield was calculated by annualizing the most recent dividend paid on or prior to December 31 for the year preceding each period and dividing by the security's closing price on December 31 for the year preceding each period. For each hypothetical portfolio, companies that, based on publicly available information, were the subject of an announced business combination reported by such company as expected to occur within 12 months of December 31 for the year preceding each period were excluded from the universe of securities from which the hypothetical portfolio was selected. The sponsor determined the hypothetical back-tested performance information based on security prices on the NYSE, as reported by Bloomberg. Starting prices were taken as of the close of the market on December 31 (or last prior trading day) and ending prices were taken on the last trading day of each period. The hypothetical back-tested performance information has not been audited or verified by any third-party. These hypothetical back-tested returns do not guarantee and should not be used to predict future performance of the trust. Hypothetical back-tested performance is not actual past performance of this or any trust, and the trust's performance might not sufficiently correspond to published hypothetical back-tested performance of the trust's investment

strategy. Returns from the trust will differ from the hypothetical strategy returns for several reasons, including:

- total return figures shown do not reflect commissions paid by the trust on the purchase of securities or taxes you will incur;
- strategy returns are for calendar years or periods consisting of calendar years (and through the most recent month), while trusts begin and end on various dates;
- extraordinary market events that are not expected to be repeated and may have affected performance;
- the trust has a scheduled term longer than one year;
- the trust may not be fully invested at all times or equally weighted in all securities comprising its strategy; and
- the trust often purchases or sells securities at prices different from the closing prices used in buying and selling units.

You should note that the trust is not designed to parallel movements in any index, and it is not expected that it will do so. In fact, the trust's strategy underperformed its comparative index in certain years and periods and the sponsor cannot guarantee that the trust will outperform its related index over the life of the trust or over consecutive rollover periods, if available.

Hypothetical Back-Tested Comparison of Average Annual Total Returns+

Year	Smart Ten Hypothetical Performance	DJIA®
Since 1/1/2000	4.35%	8.11%
10 Years	5.38	13.10
5 Years	3.15	11.58
3 Years	3.39	15.36
1 Year	1.34	14.92

+ Through 12/31/2025

Hypothetical Back-Tested Comparison of Annual Total Returns

Year	Smart Ten Hypothetical Performance	DJIA®
2000	3.57%	-4.71%
2001	-7.22	-5.43
2002	-11.17	-14.97
2003	25.52	28.23
2004	1.82	5.30
2005	-7.43	1.72
2006	27.03	19.03
2007	-0.31	8.87
2008	-40.30	-31.92
2009	14.88	22.70
2010	18.11	14.10
2011	13.82	8.34
2012	7.00	10.24
2013	31.52	29.63
2014	8.06	10.02
2015	0.08	0.23
2016	17.37	16.46
2017	20.60	28.11

Year	Smart Ten Hypothetical Performance	DJIA®
2018	-2.46%	-3.48%
2019	16.70	25.34
2020	-10.27	9.72
2021	13.42	20.95
2022	-6.87	-6.86
2023	0.70	16.18
2024	8.31	14.99
2025	1.34	14.92
2026 thru 10/31	4.69	7.19

Hypothetical back-tested performance is no guarantee of future results. Hypothetical back-tested performance of the Smart Ten strategy securities (the "strategy securities") is hypothetical (and does not represent any actual trust), is shown for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to indicate the future performance of any investment, including the trust. The strategy securities for a given year consist of the securities selected by applying the strategy as of the beginning of the period (and not the date the trust actually sells units).

Securities are selected through application of a strategy at a particular point in time and if a security which is a component of a strategy is merged out of existence, de-listed or suffers a similar fate during the period in which the strategy performance is being measured, such security will not be replaced by another security during that period. The strategy is not rebalanced during each one year period and as a result the securities used for determining hypothetical back-tested performance will not take into account subsequent changes to the indices used as a starting point for the strategy.

Annual total return represents the sum of the change in market value of each group of securities between the first and last trading day of a period plus the total dividends paid on each group of securities during such period divided by the opening market value of each group of securities as of the first trading day of a period. Annual total return figures shown above in the table assume that all dividends are reinvested as of their distribution date. Average annual total return represents the average of the annual total return figures presented above included in the periods indicated. Strategy figures reflect the deduction of sales charges and expenses but have not been reduced by estimated brokerage commissions and other transaction costs paid by the trust in acquiring securities or any taxes incurred by investors. Smart Ten hypothetical performance amounts shown above reflect a sales charge of 1.85% in each year shown, estimated annual operating expenses of 0.2100% and organizational costs of 0.4383%.

Hypothetical back-tested returns are hypothetical, meaning that they do not represent actual trading, and, thus, may not reflect material economic and market factors, such as liquidity constraints, that may have had an impact on actual decision making. The hypothetical performance is the retroactive application of the strategy designed with the full benefit of hindsight.

The trust's strategy begins with the DJIA®. The DJIA® consists of 30 U.S. securities chosen by the editors of The Wall Street Journal as being representative of the broad market and of American industry. Changes in the component securities of the DJIA® are made entirely by the editors of The Wall Street Journal without consulting the companies, the stock exchange or any official agency. For the sake of continuity, changes are made rarely.

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GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN S&P DOW JONES INDICES AND THE TRUST, OTHER THAN THE LICENSORS OF S&P DOW JONES INDICES.

The indices are unmanaged, not subject to fees, and not available for direct investment.

The publishers of the DJIA® are not affiliated with the sponsor and have not participated in creating the trust or selecting the securities for the trust, nor have they reviewed or approved of any of the information contained herein.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

Unit Price on Initial Date of Deposit: $10.00
Initial Date of Deposit: November 10, 2026
Mandatory Termination Date: February 10, 2028
Record Dates: 10th day of each month, commencing December 2026
Distribution Dates: 25th day of each month, commencing December 2026
Standard CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83208K705
Reinvestment: 83208K713
Fee Based CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83208K721
Reinvestment: 83208K739
Ticker Symbol: STSTTX
Minimum Investment: $1,000/100 units (may vary by selling firm)
Tax Status: Grantor Trust

FEE TABLE

The amounts below are estimates of the direct and indirect expenses that you may incur based on a $10 unit price. Actual expenses may vary.

Unitholder Transaction Expenses (fees paid directly from your investment)*	**As a % of Initial Unit Price**	**Amounts per 100 Units**
Initial Sales Charge	0.00%	$ 0.00
Deferred Sales Charge	1.35	13.50
Creation & Development Fee	0.50	5.00
Maximum Sales Charge	1.85%	$18.50
Estimated Organization Costs	0.679%	$ 6.79

Estimated Annual Operating Expenses (expenses deducted from trust assets)	**As a % of Net Assets**	**Amounts per 100 Units**
Trustee Fee	0.108%	$ 1.05
Supervisor Fee	0.036	0.35
Other Operating Expenses	0.077	0.75
Total	0.221%	$ 2.15

Example	**Cumulative Expenses Paid for Period:**			
	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
This example helps you compare the cost of this trust with other unit investment trusts and mutual funds. The example assumes that the expenses do not change and that the trust's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. Based on these assumptions, you would pay these expenses for every $10,000 you invest in the trust. The example also assumes that you roll your investment into the next available series of the trust every 15 months (if one is offered) when the current trust terminates subject to a maximum sales charge of 1.85%	$274	$841	$1,170	$2,503

* The sales charge has both an initial and a deferred component. The initial sales charge is paid at the time of purchase and is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 1.85% of the public offering price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. The initial sales charge will be approximately 0% of the public offering price per unit depending on the public offering price per unit. The deferred sales charge is fixed at $0.135 per unit and is paid in three monthly installments beginning on February 20, 2027. The creation and development fee is fixed at $0.05 per unit and is paid at the end of the initial offering period. The creation and development fee is only assessed to units outstanding at the end of the initial offering period. When the public offering price per unit is less than or equal to $10, you will not pay an initial sales charge. When the public offering price per unit is greater than $10 per unit, you will pay an initial sales charge. If you redeem or sell your units prior to collection of the total deferred sales charge, you will pay any remaining deferred sales charge upon redemption or sale of your units. If you purchase units after the last deferred sales charge payment has been assessed, the secondary market sales charge is equal to 1.85% of the public offering price per unit and does not include deferred payments.

SMART TEN TRUST, SERIES 46
(SMARTTRUST 770)

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

AS OF NOVEMBER 10, 2026

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Ticker Symbol	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (3)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (3)
EQUITY SECURITIES — 100.00%					
Consumer Discretionary — 29.91%					
31	The Home Depot, Inc.	HD	9.96%	$ 353.42	$ 10,956
39	McDonald's Corporation	MCD	9.98	281.44	10,976
275	NIKE, Inc.	NKE	9.97	39.88	10,967
Consumer Staples — 19.99%					
115	The Coca-Cola Company	KO	10.04	96.03	11,043
65	The Procter & Gamble Company	PG	9.95	168.32	10,941
Energy — 9.97%					
52	Chevron Corporation	CVX	9.97	210.78	10,961
Health Care — 30.28%					
24	Amgen Inc.	AMGN	10.15	465.23	11,166
74	Merck & Co., Inc.	MRK	10.01	148.76	11,008
28	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated	UNH	10.12	397.62	11,133
Information Technology — 9.85%					
44	International Business Machines Corporation	IBM	9.85	246.11	10,829
			100.00%		$ 109,980

See Notes to Portfolio of Investments.

NOTES TO PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

(1) All securities are represented by contracts to purchase such securities. Contracts to purchase the securities were entered into on November 9, 2026. All such contracts are expected to be settled on or about the first settlement date of the trust, which is expected to be November 12, 2026.

(2) Based on the cost of the securities to the trust.

(3) Accounting Standards Codification 820, "Fair Value Measurements" establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about fair value measurements in financial statements for the trust. The framework under the standard is comprised of a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the trust has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect the trust's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing those securities.

Changes in valuation techniques may result in transfers in or out of an investment's assigned level as described above.

The following table summarizes the trust's investments as of the trust's inception, based on inputs used to value them:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity Securities	$ 109,980	$ —	$ —
Total	$ 109,980	$ —	$ —

The cost of the securities to the sponsor and the sponsor's profit or (loss) (which is the difference between the cost of the securities to the sponsor and the cost of the securities to the trust) are $109,980 and $(0), respectively.

(4) This is a security issued by a foreign company.

(5) This is a non-income producing security.

SMARTTRUST 770
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AS OF NOVEMBER 10, 2026

	Argus Dividend Growers Total Return Trust	Defensive 50 Equities Trust	Dorsey Wright® International Momentum Trust
Investment in securities			
Contracts to purchase securities (1)(2)	$ 108,617	$ 110,062	$ 109,801
Total	$ 108,617	$ 110,062	$ 109,801
Liabilities and interest of investors			
Liabilities:			
Organization costs (3)	$ 522	$ 405	$ 802
Deferred sales charge (4)(5)	1,466	1,486	1,482
Creation & development fee (4)(5)	543	550	549
Total liabilities	2,531	2,441	2,833
Interest of investors:			
Cost to investors (5)	108,617	110,062	109,801
Less: initial sales charge (4)(5)	0	0	0
Less: deferred sales charge and creation & development fee (4)(5)	2,009	2,036	2,031
Less: organization costs (3)	522	405	802
Net interest of investors	106,086	107,621	106,968
Total	$ 108,617	$ 110,062	$ 109,801
Number of units	10,862	11,006	10,980
Net asset value per unit	$ 9.767	$ 9.778	$ 9.742

	Morningstar Dividend Yield Select Trust	Smart Ten Trust
Investment in securities		
Contracts to purchase securities (1)(2)	$ 109,543	$ 109,980
Total	$ 109,543	$ 109,980
Liabilities and interest of investors		
Liabilities:		
Organization costs (3)	$ 460	$ 747
Deferred sales charge (4)(5)	1,479	1,485
Creation & development fee (4)(5)	548	550
Total liabilities	2,487	2,782
Interest of investors:		
Cost to investors (5)	109,543	109,980
Less: initial sales charge (4)(5)	0	0
Less: deferred sales charge and creation & development fee (4)(5)	2,027	2,035
Less: organization costs (3)	460	747
Net interest of investors	107,056	107,198
Total	$ 109,543	$ 109,980
Number of units	10,954	10,998
Net asset value per unit	$ 9.773	$ 9.747

See notes to Statements of Financial Condition on page A-42.

Notes to Statements of Financial Condition

(1) Aggregate cost of the securities is based on the evaluations determined by the trustee at the evaluation time on the most recent business day prior to the initial date of deposit.

(2) Cash or an irrevocable letter of credit has been deposited with the trustee covering the funds (aggregating $1,000,000 with $200,000 allocated to each trust) necessary for the purchase of securities in the trust represented by purchase contracts.

(3) A portion of the public offering price represents an amount sufficient to pay for all or a portion of the costs incurred in establishing the trust. These costs have been estimated at $0.048 per unit for the Argus Dividend Growers Total Return Trust, $0.037 per unit for the Defensive 50 Equities Trust, $0.073 per unit for the Dorsey Wright® International Momentum Trust, $0.042 per unit for the Morningstar Dividend Yield Select Trust and $0.068 per unit for the Smart Ten Trust. A distribution will be made as of the earlier of the close of the initial offering period or six months following the trust's inception date to an account maintained by the trustee from which this obligation of the investors will be satisfied. To the extent the actual organization costs are greater than the estimated amount, only the estimated organization costs added to the public offering price will be reimbursed to the sponsor and deducted from the assets of the trust.

(4) The total sales charge consists of an initial sales charge, a deferred sales charge and a creation and development fee. The initial sales charge is equal to the difference between the maximum sales charge and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. The maximum total sales charge is 1.85% of the public offering price per unit.

(5) The aggregate cost to investors includes the applicable sales charge assuming no reduction of sales charges.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

SPONSOR AND UNITHOLDERS
SMARTTRUST 770

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial condition, including the trust portfolio on pages A-6 through A-7, A-12 through A-14, A-19 through A-22, A-29 through A-31 and A-39 through A-40 of SmartTrust 770 (the "Trust") as of November 10, 2026, the initial date of deposit, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as of November 10, 2026, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of Hennion & Walsh, Inc., the Sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Trust's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Trust in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Trust is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of cash or irrevocable letter of credit deposited for the purchase of securities as shown in the statements of financial condition as of November 10, 2026 by correspondence with The Bank of New York Mellon, Trustee. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

We have served as the auditor of one or more of the unit investment trusts, sponsored by Hennion & Walsh, Inc. since 2009.

Chicago, Illinois
November 10, 2026

Smart Trust®

Innovative, Independent & UIT Focused

YOUR TRUST

Your trust is a unit investment trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Your trust was created under the laws of the State of New York pursuant to a trust agreement among Hennion & Walsh, Inc., The Bank of New York Mellon and Hennion & Walsh Asset Management, Inc. Hennion & Walsh, Inc. is the sponsor and principal underwriter of your trust. The Bank of New York Mellon is the trustee of your trust. Hennion & Walsh Asset Management, Inc. is the portfolio supervisor of your trust. The sponsor created your trust on the initial date of deposit and your trust will terminate on the mandatory termination date unless terminated earlier as described in this prospectus. The initial date of deposit and mandatory termination date are set forth under "Essential Information" for your trust.

Your trust is a unit investment trust and is not an actively managed fund. Traditional methods of investment management for a managed fund often involve frequent changes in a portfolio of securities on the basis of economic, financial and market analysis. The portfolio of your trust, however, will not be actively managed and therefore the adverse financial condition of an issuer will not necessarily require the sale of its securities from the portfolio.

To create your trust, the sponsor deposited the initial portfolio securities (or contracts to purchase the securities along with an irrevocable letter of credit, cash or other consideration to pay for the securities) with the trustee on the initial date of deposit. In exchange for the deposited securities, the trustee registered the sponsor's ownership of the initial units of your trust on the registration books of your trust. A unit represents an undivided fractional interest in your trust. As the sponsor sells units, the sponsor will create additional units of your trust by depositing additional portfolio securities (or contracts to purchase securities and/or cash or a letter of credit with instructions for your trust to purchase securities) with the trustee. Units will remain outstanding until redeemed or until your trust terminates. At the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the initial date of deposit (or on the first day units are sold to the public, if later) the number of units may be adjusted so that the public offering price per unit equals $10. The number of units and fractional interest of each unit in your trust will increase or decrease to the extent of any adjustment.

RISK CONSIDERATIONS

All investments involve risk. This section describes various risks that can impact the value of the securities in your trust. You should understand these risks before you invest. Refer to the "Principal Risk Considerations" in Part A for your trust in this prospectus for a list of the principal risk considerations related to an investment in your trust. If the value of the securities falls, the value of the units will also fall. No one can guarantee that your trust will achieve its objective or that your investment return will be positive over any period.

MARKET RISK. Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in your trust will fluctuate. This could cause the value of your units to fall below your original purchase price. Market value fluctuates in response to various factors. These can

include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, or ratings on a security. Even though the portfolio is supervised, you should remember that the portfolio is not managed. Your trust will not sell a security solely because the market value falls as is possible in a managed fund. Market values of securities held by your trust may be impacted by significant events impacting the entire securities market. Examples of such significant events include the enactment of tariffs and other trade barriers, natural disasters, federal regulatory restrictions on U.S. corporate issuer investments in China and the spread of infectious disease and other public health crises. Additionally, international unrest may cause a significant market disruption event that negatively impacts the value of securities held by your trust. For example, on-going armed conflicts between Russia and Ukraine in Europe and among Israel, Hamas and other militant groups in the Middle East have caused, and could cause in the future, significant market disruptions and volatility within the markets in Russia, Europe, the Middle East and the United States. The hostilities and sanctions resulting from those hostilities could have a significant impact on certain trust investments as well as trust performance even if your trust does not have any direct exposure to these regions' companies or those of adjoining geographic regions. Any of these factors may adversely impact market conditions and the performance of the securities in the portfolio and your trust.

EQUITY SECURITIES. Your trust invests in securities representing equity ownership of a company. Investments in such securities are exposed to risks associated with the companies issuing the securities, the sectors and geographic locations they are involved in and the markets that such securities are traded on, among other risks as described in greater detail below.

DIVIDEND PAYMENT RISK. Dividend payment risk is the risk that an issuer of a security is unwilling or unable to pay income on a security. Stocks represent ownership interests in the issuers and are not obligations of the issuers. Common stockholders have a right to receive dividends only after the company has provided for payment of its creditors, bondholders and preferred stockholders. Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors and the amount of any dividend may vary over time. Among other things, inflation, interest rate changes, related regulatory consequences to corporate debt issuers, international unrest, the enactment of tariffs and other trade barriers, natural disasters, federal regulatory restrictions on U.S. corporate issuer investments in China and the spread of infectious disease and other public health crises, may adversely impact a company's willingness or ability to pay dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.

STRATEGY CORRELATION RISK. Strategy correlation risk is the risk that your trust's performance will not sufficiently correspond with the hypothetical back-tested performance of your trust's investment strategy, if any. This risk applies to your trust if Part A for your trust in this prospectus includes "Hypothetical Back-Tested Performance Information". This can happen for reasons such as:

- the impracticability of owning each of the strategy securities with the exact weightings at a given time,
- strategy performance is based on a calendar year strategy while trusts may be created at various times during the year and generally have 15 month terms,

- the trust may not be fully invested at all times, and
- trust fees and expenses.

Hypothetical back-tested performance is not actual past performance of this or any trust. Hypothetical back-tested performance is based on application of a trust's investment strategy as of a particular time.

INDEX CORRELATION RISK. The Morningstar Dividend Yield Select Trust invests in equity securities from the Index selected prior to the date of the trust's formation. The securities in that trust's portfolio will not change if the Index components, or their weightings within the Index, change. The performance of that trust may not correspond with the Index for this reason and because the trust incurs a sales charge and expenses.

CONCENTRATION RISK. Concentration risk is the risk that the value of your trust is more susceptible to fluctuations based on factors that impact a particular sector because the portfolio concentrates in securities issued by companies within that sector. A portfolio "concentrates" in a sector when securities in a particular sector make up 25% or more of the portfolio. Refer to the "Principal Risk Considerations" in Part A for your trust in this prospectus for sector concentrations.

Consumer Discretionary Sector. The Smart Ten Trust invests significantly in securities of companies in the consumer discretionary sector. These companies, which include retailers, media companies and consumer services companies, provide non-essential goods and services directly to consumers. General risks of these companies include the general state of the economy, interest rates, intense competition, and consumer confidence and preferences. Success of these companies may depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and a decline in the economy which results in a reduction of consumers' disposable income can negatively impact spending habits, thereby negatively impacting companies in this sector. Competitiveness in the retail industry will require large capital outlays for the installation of automated checkout equipment to control inventory, track the sale of items and gauge the success of sales campaigns. Companies in this sector may be subject to severe competition which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and the success of, consumer discretionary products in the marketplace.

Health Care Sector. The Smart Ten Trust invests significantly in securities of companies in the health care sector. Companies in the health care industry are subject to governmental regulation of their products and services, a factor which could have a significant and possibly unfavorable effect on the price and availability of such products or services. Furthermore, such companies face the risk of increasing competition from new products or services, generic drug sales, termination of patent protection for drug or medical supply products and the risk that technological advances will render their products obsolete. The research and development costs of bringing a drug to market are substantial, and include lengthy governmental review processes with no guarantee that the product will ever come to market. Many of these companies may have losses and not offer certain products for several years. Such companies may also have persistent losses during a new product's transition from development to production, and revenue patterns may be erratic. In addition, health care facility operators may be affected by events and conditions including, among other things, demand for services, the ability of the facility

to provide the services required, physicians' confidence in the facility, management capabilities, competition with other hospitals, efforts by insurers and governmental agencies to limit rates, legislation establishing state rate-setting agencies, expenses, government regulation, the cost and possible unavailability of malpractice insurance and the termination or restriction of governmental financial assistance, including that associated with Medicare, Medicaid and other similar third-party payor programs.

Legislative proposals concerning health care are proposed in Congress from time to time. These proposals span a wide range of topics, including cost and price controls (which might include a freeze on the prices of prescription drugs), national health insurance incentives for competition in the provision of health care services, tax incentives and penalties related to health care insurance premiums and promotion of pre-paid health care plans. We are unable to predict the effect of any of these proposals, if enacted, on the issuers of securities in your trust.

Information Technology Sector. The Argus Dividend Growers Total Return Trust invests significantly in securities of companies in the information technology sector. Information technology companies are generally subject to the risks of rapidly changing technologies; short product life cycles; fierce competition; aggressive pricing; frequent introduction of new or enhanced products; the loss of patent, copyright and trademark protections; cyclical market patterns; evolving industry standards; and frequent new product introductions. Information technology companies may be smaller and less experienced companies, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources. Information technology company stocks may experience extreme price and volume fluctuations that are often unrelated to their operating performance, and may experience significant declines in their share values.

Utilities Sector. The Defensive 50 Equities Trust invests significantly in securities of companies in the utilities sector. General risks of utility companies include risks of increases in energy and other operating costs; restrictions on operations and increased costs and delays as a result of environmental, nuclear safety and other regulations; regulatory restrictions on the ability to pass increasing wholesale costs along to the retail and business customer; energy conservation; technological innovations which may render existing plants, equipment or products obsolete; the effects of local weather, maturing markets and difficulty in expanding to new markets due to regulatory and other factors; natural or man-made disasters; difficulty obtaining adequate returns on invested capital; the high cost of obtaining financing during periods of inflation; difficulties of the capital markets in absorbing utility debt and equity securities; and increased competition. In addition, taxes, government regulation, international politics, price and supply fluctuations, and volatile interest rates and energy conservation may cause difficulties for utilities companies. Utilities companies experience certain of these problems to varying degrees.

FOREIGN ISSUER RISK. An investment in securities of foreign issuers involves certain risks that are different in some respects from an investment in securities of domestic issuers. These include risks associated with future political and economic developments, international trade conditions, foreign withholding taxes, liquidity concerns, currency fluctuations, volatility, restrictions on foreign investments and exchange of securities, potential for expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment, potential inability to collect when a company goes bankrupt and economic, political or social instability. Moreover, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy for

reasons including differences in growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources, self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign issuer than is available from a domestic issuer as a result of different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards. Some foreign markets are less liquid than U.S. markets which could cause securities to be bought at a higher price or sold at a lower price than would be the case in a highly liquid market.

Securities of certain foreign issuers may be denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Foreign issuers also pay dividends and conduct business in foreign currencies. Many foreign currencies have fluctuated widely in value against the U.S. dollar for various economic and political reasons. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities and dividend payments. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Conversely, when the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency gains value because the currency is worth more U.S. dollars. The U.S. dollar value of dividend payments on foreign securities will fluctuate similarly with changes in foreign currency values.

Brokerage and other transaction costs on foreign exchanges are often higher than in the U.S. and there is generally less governmental supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers in foreign countries. The increased expense of investing in foreign markets may reduce the amount an investor can earn on its investments and typically results in a higher operating expense ratio than investments in only domestic securities. Custody of certain securities may be maintained by a global custody and clearing institution. Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the U.S. Foreign settlement and clearance procedures and trade regulations also may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically associated with the settlement of domestic securities. Round lot trading requirements exist in certain foreign securities markets which could cause the proportional composition and diversification of the portfolio to vary when your trust buys or sells securities.

Certain foreign securities may be held in the form of American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), or other similar receipts. Depositary receipts represent receipts for foreign securities deposited with a custodian (which may include the trustee of your trust). Depository receipts may not be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted. ADRs typically trade in the U.S. in U.S. dollars and are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. GDRs are similar to ADRs, but GDRs typically trade outside of the U.S. and outside of the country of the issuer in the currency of the country where the GDR trades. Depositary receipts generally involve most of the same types of risks as foreign securities held directly but typically also involve additional expenses associated with the cost of the custodian's services. Some depositary receipts may experience less liquidity than the underlying securities traded in their home market. Certain depositary receipts are unsponsored (i.e. issued without the participation or involvement of the issuer of the underlying security). The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that may be considered material in the U.S. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding these issuers which can impact the relationship between certain information impacting a security and the market value of the depositary receipts.

EMERGING MARKETS. Your trust may invest in certain securities issued by entities located in emerging markets. Emerging markets are generally defined as countries in the initial states of their industrialization cycles with low per capita income. The markets of emerging markets countries are generally more volatile than the markets of developed countries with more mature economies. Emerging market companies are also subject to a greater risk of market closure or manipulation, less liquidity, limited reliable access to capital and exchange delistings. Differences in applicable regulatory, accounting, auditing and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards create difficulties in evaluating emerging market companies due to lower quality or less available financial information. Additionally, the rights and remedies available to investors in emerging market securities may be more limited than those available for investments in more developed markets. All of the risks of investing in foreign securities described above are heightened by investing in emerging markets countries. The limitations associated with investments in emerging market companies could impact your trust's ability to achieve its investment objective.

SMALL AND MID-SIZE COMPANIES. Your trust may invest in stocks issued by small and mid-size companies. The share prices of these companies are often more volatile than those of larger companies as a result of several factors common to many such issuers, including limited trading volumes, products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS. Your trust may invest in securities issued by real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). REITs may be exposed to the risks associated with the ownership of real estate which include, among other factors, changes in general U.S., global and local economic conditions, declines in real estate values, changes in the financial health of tenants, overbuilding and increased competition for tenants, oversupply of properties for sale, changing demographics, changes in interest rates, tax rates and other operating expenses, changes in government regulations, faulty construction and the ongoing need for capital improvements, regulatory and judicial requirements including relating to liability for environmental hazards, changes in neighborhood values and buyer demand, and the unavailability of construction financing or mortgage loans at rates acceptable to developers.

Many factors can have an adverse impact on the performance of a REIT, including its cash available for distribution, the credit quality of the REIT or the real estate industry generally. The success of a REIT depends on various factors, including the occupancy and rent levels, appreciation of the underlying property and the ability to raise rents on those properties. Economic recession, overbuilding, tax law changes, higher interest rates or excessive speculation can all negatively impact REITs, their future earnings and share prices. Variations in rental income and space availability and vacancy rates in terms of supply and demand are additional factors affecting real estate generally and REITs in particular. Properties owned by a REIT may not be adequately insured against certain losses and may be subject to significant environmental liabilities, including remediation costs. You should also be aware that REITs may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects. The real estate industry may be cyclical, and, if REIT securities are acquired at or near the top of the cycle, there is increased risk of a decline in value of the REIT securities. At various points in time, demand for certain types of real estate may inflate the value of real estate. This may increase the risk of a substantial decline in the value of such real estate and increase the risk of a decline in the value of the securities. REITs are also subject to defaults by borrowers and the market's perception of the REIT industry generally. Because of their structure, and a current legal requirement

that they distribute at least 90% of their taxable income to shareholders annually, REITs require frequent amounts of new funding, through both borrowing money and issuing stock. Thus, REITs historically have frequently issued substantial amounts of new equity shares (or equivalents) to purchase or build new properties. This may adversely affect REIT equity share market prices. Both existing and new share issuances may have an adverse effect on these prices in the future, especially if REITs issue stock when real estate prices are relatively high and stock prices are relatively low.

Mortgage REITs engage in financing real estate, purchasing or originating mortgages and mortgage-backed securities and earning income from the interest on these investments. Such REITs face risks similar to those of other financial firms, such as changes in interest rates, general market conditions and credit risk, in addition to risks associated with an investment in real estate.

REITs may be negatively impacted by conditions caused by the spread of infectious disease and other public health crises. Such events may adversely impact many individuals and businesses resulting in an inability to pay all or a portion of their contracted rent on retail and commercial space, which created cash flow difficulties for many landlords and adversely impacted the value of some real estate and related businesses. Any public health crises, and governmental responses to these crises, may adversely impact the demand for some categories of commercial and retail space. Remote and hybrid-working programs may further impact the demand for office space, which could adversely impact REITs that invest in real estate which provide space to these businesses.

LIQUIDITY RISK. Liquidity risk is the risk that the value of a security will fall if trading in the security is limited or absent. No one can guarantee that a liquid trading market will exist for any security.

LEGISLATION/LITIGATION. From time to time, various legislative initiatives are proposed in the United States and abroad which may have a negative impact on certain of the securities held by your trust. In addition, litigation regarding any of the issuers of the securities or of the industries represented by these issuers may negatively impact the share prices of these securities. No one can predict what impact any pending or threatened litigation will have on the share prices of the securities.

SELECTION RISK. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected for inclusion in your trust will underperform the markets, relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money or earn less than other comparable investments.

UNMANAGED PORTFOLIO. Your trust is a unit investment trust and is not an actively managed fund. Unlike a managed investment company in which there may be frequent changes in the portfolio of securities based upon economic, financial and market analyses, your trust's portfolio will remain relatively fixed and is not subject to such frequent changes based upon continuous analysis. Your trust will generally sell securities: to pay expenses, in limited circumstances to protect your trust, to take actions in response to corporation actions and other events impacting the portfolio securities, to make required distributions or avoid imposition of taxes on your trust or as permitted by the trust agreement. Since your trust will not sell securities in response to ordinary market fluctuations, the amount realized upon the sale of portfolio securities may not be the highest price attained by an individual security during the life of your trust.

NO FDIC GUARANTEE. An investment in your trust is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

PUBLIC OFFERING

OFFERING PRICE. Units of your trust are offered at the public offering price. The public offering price per unit is equal to the net asset value per unit plus organization costs plus the applicable sales charge described in this prospectus. The "net asset value per unit" is the value of the securities, cash and other assets in your trust reduced by the liabilities of your trust divided by the total units outstanding. The public offering price of units is sometimes referred to as the "offer price" or "purchase price." Unit prices are available at www.smarttrustuit.com or through your financial professional.

The offer price will be effective for all orders received prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time), provided that on the first day units are sold the unit price will be computed as of the time the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission becomes effective, if later. If the sponsor receives your order prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or authorized financial professionals receive your order prior to that time, then in most instances you will receive the price computed on the date of receipt. If the sponsor receives your order after the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or if authorized financial professionals receive your order after that time, then in most instances you will receive the price computed on the date of the next determined offer price provided that your order is received in a timely manner on that date. It is the responsibility of the authorized financial professional to transmit the orders that they receive to the sponsor in a timely manner. Certain broker-dealers may charge a transaction or other fee for processing unit purchase orders.

The minimum purchase is generally 100 units for individual purchasers and for purchases by certain custodial accounts or Individual Retirement Accounts, self-employed retirement plans, pension funds and other tax-deferred retirement plans. The minimum purchase requirements are subject to waiver and may vary by selling firm.

VALUE OF SECURITIES. The trustee determines the value of the securities as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange on each day that exchange is open. The trustee generally determines the value of securities using the closing sale price for securities traded on a national or foreign securities exchange. In some cases the trustee will price a security based on the last asked or bid price in the over-the-counter market or by using other recognized pricing methods. The trustee will only do this if a security is not principally traded on a national or foreign securities exchange or if current market quotes are unavailable or inappropriate.

The trustee determined the initial prices of the securities shown under "Portfolio of Investments" for your trust as described above at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange on the business day before the date of this prospectus. On the first day units are sold, the trustee will value the securities as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange or the time the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission becomes effective, if later.

ORGANIZATION COSTS. During the initial offering period, part of the value of the securities represents an amount that will pay the costs of creating your trust. These costs include the costs of preparing the registration statement and legal documents, federal and state registration fees, the portfolio consultant's security selection fee (if applicable), any one-time license fee (if applicable), the initial fees and expenses of the trustee and the initial audit. Your trust will sell securities to reimburse the sponsor for these costs at the end of the initial offering period or after six months, if earlier. The value of the units will decline when your trust pays these costs.

SALES CHARGE. You pay a fee in connection with purchasing units. This is referred to as the "transactional sales charge." The transactional sales charge has both an initial and a deferred component and equals 1.35% of the public offering price per unit based on a $10 public offering price per unit. This percentage amount of the transactional sales charge is based on the unit price on the initial date of deposit. The transactional sales charge equals the difference between the total sales charge and the creation and development fee. As a result, the percentage and dollar amount of the transactional sales charge will vary as the public offering price per unit varies. The transactional sales charge does not include the creation and development fee which is described in more detail under "Trust Expenses and Charges" for your trust.

The maximum total sales charge equals 1.85% of the public offering price per unit at the time of purchase. You pay the initial sales charge, if any, at the time you buy units. The initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge percentage (maximum of 1.85% of the public offering price per unit) and the sum of the remaining fixed dollar deferred sales charge and the total fixed dollar creation and development fee. The initial sales charge will be approximately 0.00% of the public offering price per unit on a $10 public offering price per unit. If the public offering price per unit exceeds $10, you will be charged an initial sales charge equal to the difference between the maximum sales charge percentage (maximum of 1.85% of the public offering price per unit) and the sum of the remaining fixed dollar deferred sales charge and total fixed dollar creation and development fee. The deferred sales charge is fixed at $0.135 per unit. Your trust pays the deferred sales charge in equal monthly installments as described in the "Fee Table" for your trust. If you redeem or sell units prior to collection of the total deferred sales charge, you will pay any remaining deferred sales charge upon redemption or sale of units. The creation and development fee is fixed at $0.05 per unit and is paid at the end of the initial offering period. If you redeem or sell units prior to the end of the initial offering period, you will not pay the remaining creation and development fee. Because the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per unit, the actual charges will exceed the percentages shown in the "Fee Table" for your trust if the public offering price per unit falls below $10 and will be less than the percentages shown in the "Fee Table" for your trust if the public offering price per unit exceeds $10. In no event will the total sales charge exceed 1.85% of the public offering price per unit.

Since the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per unit, your trust must charge these amounts per unit regardless of any decrease in net asset value. However, if the public offering price per unit falls to the extent that the maximum sales charge percentage results in a dollar amount that is less than the combined fixed dollar amounts of the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee, your initial sales charge will be a credit equal to the amount by which these fixed dollar charges exceed the sales charge at the time you buy units. In such a situation, the value of securities per unit would exceed the public offering price per unit by the amount of the initial sales charge credit and the value of those securities will fluctuate, which could result in a benefit or detriment to unitholders that purchase units at that price. The initial sales charge credit is paid by the sponsor and is not paid by your trust. The "Fee Table" for your trust shows the sales charge calculation at a $10 public offering price per unit and the following examples illustrate the sales charge at prices below and above $10. If the public offering price per unit fell to $9, the maximum sales charge would be $0.1665 (1.85% of the public offering price per unit), which consists of an initial sales charge of -$0.0185, a deferred sales charge of $0.135 and a creation and development fee of $0.05. If the public offering price per unit rose to $11, the maximum

sales charge would be $0.2035 (1.85% of the public offering price per unit), consisting of an initial sales charge of $0.0185, a deferred sales charge of $0.135 and a creation and development fee of $0.05. The actual sales charge that may be paid by an investor may differ slightly from the sales charges shown herein due to rounding that occurs in the calculation of the public offering price and in the number of units purchased.

If you purchase units after the last deferred sales charge payment has been assessed, the secondary market sales charge is equal to 1.85% of the public offering price and does not include deferred payments.

DISCOUNTS. There are a variety of ways for you to reduce the sales charge you pay. It is your financial professional's responsibility to alert the sponsor of any sales charge discount when you order units. Except as expressly provided herein, you may not combine discounts. Since the deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per unit, your trust must charge these fees per unit regardless of any discounts. However, if you are eligible to receive a discount such that your total sales charge is less than the fixed dollar amounts of the deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee, the sponsor will credit you the difference between your total sales charge and these fixed dollar fees at the time you buy units.

Employee Discount. A portion of the sales charge is waived for purchases by officers, directors and employees (and immediate family members) of the sponsor and its affiliates and dealers and their affiliates, other than Morgan Stanley, whose discounts are described below. Immediate family members include spouses, children or step-children under 21 living in the same household, parents or step-parents, and trustees, custodians or fiduciaries for the benefit of such persons. These purchases may be made at the public offering price per unit less the applicable dealer concession. These discounts apply during the initial offering period and in the secondary market. All employee discounts are subject to the policies of the related selling firm. Only officers, directors and employees of companies that allow their employees to participate in this employee discount program are eligible for the discounts.

A portion of the sales charge is also waived for purchases by employees (including employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules) of Morgan Stanley and its affiliates who purchase units through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management brokerage account. These purchases may be made at the public offering price per unit less the applicable dealer concession. These discounts apply during the initial offering period and in the secondary market. This employee discount is subject to the policies of Morgan Stanley.

Fee Accounts. Investors may purchase units through registered investment advisers, certified financial planners or registered broker-dealers who in each case either charge investor accounts ("Fee Accounts") periodic fees for brokerage services, financial planning, investment advisory or asset management services, or provide such services in connection with an investment account for which a comprehensive "wrap fee" charge ("Wrap Fee") is imposed. You should consult your financial advisor to determine whether you can benefit from these accounts. To purchase units in these Fee Accounts, your financial advisor must purchase units designated with one of the Fee Based CUSIP Numbers set forth under "Essential Information" for your trust, if available. Please contact your financial advisor for more information. If units of your trust are purchased for a Fee Account and the units are subject to a Wrap Fee in such Fee Account (i.e., your trust is "Wrap Fee Eligible") then investors may be eligible to purchase units of your trust in these Fee Accounts that are not subject to the transactional sales charge but will be

subject to the creation and development fee that is retained by the sponsor. For example, this table illustrates the sales charge you will pay as a percentage of the initial $10 public offering price per unit (the percentage will vary with the unit price).

Initial sales charge	0.00%
Deferred sales charge	0.00%
Transactional sales charge	0.00%
Creation and development fee	0.50%
Total sales charge	0.50%

This discount applies only during the initial offering period. Certain Fee Account investors may be assessed transaction or other fees on the purchase and/or redemption of units by their broker-dealer or other processing organizations for providing certain transaction or account activities. The sponsor reserves the right to limit or deny purchases of units in Fee Accounts by investors or selling firms whose frequent trading activity is determined to be detrimental to your trust.

Certain Self-Directed Brokerage Platforms. Purchases of units through E*TRADE and/or any other Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage platform will be executed at the public offering price less the portion of the transactional sales charge that would be paid to distribution firms. Such purchases are subject to the creation and development fee that is retained by the sponsor. This discount applies during the initial offering period and in the secondary market.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNITS. Units will be distributed to the public at the public offering price by the sponsor and through broker-dealers and other selling firms. The sponsor generally qualifies units for sale in various states in the United States. The sponsor does not register units for sale in any foreign country. This prospectus does not constitute an offer of units in any state or country where units cannot be offered or sold lawfully. The sponsor may reject any order for units in whole or in part.

The sponsor compensates broker-dealers and other selling firms when they sell units. This compensation includes the broker-dealer concessions or agency commissions described in the table below and other compensation described in this section. Any sales charge discount is borne by the broker-dealer or selling firm out of the dealer concession unless provided otherwise below. The broker-dealer concession or agency commission for initial offering period transactions is 1.25% of the public offering price per unit.

No dealer concession is paid to broker-dealers or other selling firms in connection with unit sales in Fee Accounts subject to a Wrap Fee that are eligible to receive the "Fee Account" sales charge discount described in this prospectus. The broker-dealer concession or agency commission for secondary market sales is 1.25% of the public offering price per unit, provided however that any sales charge discount is borne by the broker-dealer or selling firm out of the dealer concession for transactions in the secondary market. The sponsor reserves the right to change the amount of concessions or agency commissions from time to time.

In addition to the concessions set forth above, broker-dealers and other selling firms will be eligible to receive additional compensation for volume sales of eligible units of certain Hennion & Walsh-sponsored unit investment trusts.

The additional concession in a calendar month is based on total initial offering period sales of eligible trusts during the 12-month period through the end of the preceding calendar month as set forth in the following table:

Initial Offering Period Sales In Preceding 12 Months	Volume Concession
$25,000,000 but less than $100,000,000	0.035%
$100,000,000 but less than $150,000,000	0.050
$150,000,000 but less than $250,000,000	0.075
$250,000,000 but less than $1,000,000,000	0.100
$1,000,000,000 but less than $5,000,000,000	0.125
$5,000,000,000 but less than $7,500,000,000	0.150
$7,500,000,000 or greater	0.175

This volume concession will be paid on units of eligible Hennion & Walsh-sponsored trusts sold in the initial offering period. For a trust to be eligible for this additional volume concession, your trust's prospectus must include disclosure related to this additional concession; a trust is not eligible for this additional volume concession if the prospectus for such trust does not include disclosure related to this additional volume concession. There will be no additional volume concessions on the sale of units which are not subject to a transactional sales charge. However, such sales will be included in determining whether a firm has met the sales level breakpoints for volume concessions, subject to the policies and instructions of the related selling firm. Eligible broker dealers and other selling firms include clearing firms that place orders with the sponsor and provide the sponsor with information with respect to the representatives who initiated such transactions. Eligible broker-dealers and other selling firms will not include firms that solely provide clearing services to other broker-dealer firms or firms who place orders through clearing firms that are eligible dealers. Redemptions of units during the initial offering period will reduce the amount of units used to calculate the additional volume concessions. Secondary market sales of all units are excluded for purposes of these additional volume concessions. The sponsor will pay these amounts out of its own assets within a reasonable time following each calendar quarter.

Some broker-dealers and other selling firms may limit the compensation they or their representatives receive in connection with unit sales. As a result, certain broker-dealers and other selling firms may waive or refuse payment of all or a portion of the regular concession or agency commission and/or volume concession described above and instruct the sponsor to retain such amounts rather than pay or allow the amounts to such firm.

The sponsor may provide, at its own expense and out of its own profits, additional compensation and benefits to broker-dealers and selling firms that sell units of your trust and the sponsor's other products. This compensation is intended to result in additional sales of the sponsor's products and/or compensate broker-dealers, selling firms and financial advisors for past sales. A number of factors are considered in determining whether to pay these additional amounts. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, the level or type of services provided by the intermediary, the level or expected level of sales of our products by the intermediary or its agents, the placing of the sponsor's products on a preferred or recommended product list and access to an intermediary's personnel. The sponsor may make these payments for marketing, promotional or related expenses, including, but not limited to, expenses of entertaining retail customers and financial advisors, advertising, sponsorship of events or seminars, obtaining information

about the breakdown of unit sales among an intermediary's representatives or offices, obtaining shelf space in intermediary firms and similar activities designed to promote the sale of the sponsor's products. The sponsor may make such payments to a substantial majority of intermediaries that sell its products. The sponsor may also make certain payments to, or on behalf of, intermediaries to defray a portion of their costs incurred for the purpose of facilitating unit sales, such as the costs of developing or purchasing trading systems to process unit trades. Payments of such additional compensation described in this paragraph and the volume concessions described above, some of which may be characterized as "revenue sharing," may create an incentive for financial intermediaries and their agents to sell or recommend the sponsor's products, including your trust, over other products. These arrangements will not change the price you pay for your units.

The sponsor may gain or lose money when it holds units in the primary or secondary market due to fluctuations in unit prices. The gain or loss is equal to the difference between the price the sponsor pays for units and the price at which it sells or redeems them. The sponsor may also gain or lose money when it deposits securities to create units. The amount of the sponsor's profit or loss on the initial deposit of securities into your trust is shown in the "Notes to Portfolio of Investments" for your trust. The trustee may utilize the services of the sponsor for the purchase or sale of all or a portion of the portfolio securities in your trust and the sponsor may receive brokerage commissions from your trust in connection with these transaction in accordance with applicable law.

REDEMPTION AND SALE OF UNITS

You may sell or redeem units on any business day the New York Stock Exchange is open through your financial professional or the trustee. The sale and redemption price of units is equal to the net asset value per unit, provided that you will not pay any remaining creation and fee and organization costs if you sell or redeem units during the initial offering period. The sale and redemption price is sometimes referred to as the "liquidation price." You may pay any remaining deferred sales charge when you sell or redeem units. Certain broker-dealers may charge a transaction or other fee for processing unit redemptions.

SALES OF UNITS. The sponsor intends to repurchase units from unitholders throughout the life of your trust at the current net asset value of the units, provided that you will not pay any remaining creation and fee and organization costs if you sell units during the initial offering period. The sponsor may resell repurchased units to other investors at the public offering price or redeem them for the redemption price. The sponsor's secondary market repurchase price is the same as the redemption price. Certain broker-dealers might also maintain a secondary market in units. You should contact your financial professional for current repurchase prices to determine the best price available. The sponsor is not obligated to maintain a market and may stop doing so without prior notice for any reason. If a market is not maintained, you will be able to redeem units with the trustee at the same price as the sponsor's repurchase price. If you sell units prior to the collection of the entire deferred sales charge, you will be assessed the amount of the remaining deferred sales charge at the time of sale.

REDEMPTION OF UNITS. You may also redeem units directly with the trustee on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open. The redemption price that you will receive for units is equal to the net asset value per unit, provided that you will not pay any remaining creation and development fee or organization costs if you redeem units during the initial offering period. You will pay any remaining deferred sales charge at the time you redeem units. You will receive the net asset value for a particular day if the

trustee receives your completed redemption request prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Redemption requests received by authorized financial professionals prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange are priced based on the date of receipt in most instances. Redemption requests received by the trustee after the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or redemption requests received by authorized financial professionals after that time, are priced based on the date of the next determined redemption price provided they are received in a timely manner by the trustee on such date. It is the responsibility of authorized financial professionals to transmit redemption requests received by them to the trustee so they will be received in a timely manner. If your request is not received in a timely manner or is incomplete in any way, you will receive the next net asset value computed after the trustee receives your completed request.

If you redeem units, the trustee will generally send you a payment for units no later than seven days after it receives all necessary documentation (this will usually only take one business day). The only time the trustee can delay your payment is if the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than weekends or holidays), the Securities and Exchange Commission determines that trading on that exchange is restricted or an emergency exists making sale or evaluation of the securities not reasonably practicable, and for any other period that the Securities and Exchange Commission permits.

You can request an in-kind distribution of the securities underlying units if you tender at least 2,500 units for redemption (or such other amount as required by your financial professional's firm). This option is generally available only for securities traded and held in the United States. The trustee will make any in-kind distribution of securities by distributing applicable securities in book entry form to the account of your financial professional at The Depository Trust Company. You will receive whole shares of the applicable securities and cash equal to any fractional shares or securities not distributed in-kind. You may not request this option in the last 30 days of your trust's life. This option may be discontinued upon 60 days notice.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Your trust generally pays distributions of its net investment income along with any excess capital on each distribution date to unitholders of record as of the preceding record date. If your trust is a "grantor trust" for federal tax purposes, your trust will generally only make a distribution if the total cash held for distribution equals at least 0.1% of your trust's net asset value as determined under the trust agreement. The record and distribution dates and tax status are shown in the "Essential Information" for your trust. An investor becomes a unitholder of record on the settlement date of the unit purchase (generally one business day following the purchase date). You may elect to either reinvest your distribution proceeds in additional units of your trust (as described below) or receive distributions in cash. In some cases, your trust might pay a special distribution if it holds an excessive amount of cash pending distribution. For example, this could happen as a result of a merger or similar transaction involving a company whose stock is in your trust portfolio. In addition, if your trust is structured as a "regulated investment company" for federal tax purposes, it will generally make required distributions or distributions to avoid the imposition of tax at the end of each year.

The issuers in your trust's portfolio make dividend payments at various times during the year. When your trust receives dividends from issuers, the trustee credits the

dividends to your trust's accounts. Because your trust does not necessarily receive dividends or income payments from the issuers at a constant rate throughout the year, your trust's income distributions to unitholders will fluctuate. The amount of your distributions will also vary from time to time as companies change their dividends, securities are liquidated from the portfolio or trust expenses change.

Distributions may be reinvested into additional units of your trust by participating in your trust's reinvestment option. In order to participate in the reinvestment option, investors should purchase units with a "Reinvestment" CUSIP number set forth in the "Essential Information" for your trust. You may also make or change your reinvestment election by contacting your financial professional or the trustee at least 10 days before the next applicable record date. This reinvestment option may be subject to availability or limitation by the broker-dealer or selling firm. In certain circumstances, broker-dealers may suspend or terminate the offering of a reinvestment option at any time. Once you have elected to participate in the reinvestment option, each distribution of income or principal on the participant's units will be automatically applied by the trustee to purchase additional units of your trust. The sponsor reserves the right to modify or terminate the reinvestment plan at any time without prior notice. Distributions on units may be reinvested by participating in your trust's reinvestment plan. Units acquired by reinvestment are not subject to a sales charge as described in "Public Offering."

TRUST ADMINISTRATION

PORTFOLIO ADMINISTRATION. Your trust is a unit investment trust and is not an actively managed fund. Unlike a managed fund, your trust's portfolio will remain relatively fixed. Your trust will generally sell securities: to pay expenses, to issue additional units or redeem units, in limited circumstances to protect your trust, to take actions in response to corporation actions and other events impacting the portfolio securities, to make required distributions or avoid imposition of taxes on your trust or as permitted by the trust agreement.

When your trust sells securities, the composition and diversification of the securities in the portfolio may be altered. If a public tender offer has been made for a security or a merger, acquisition or similar transaction has been announced affecting a security, the sponsor may direct the trustee to sell the security or accept a tender offer if the supervisor determines that the action is in the best interest of unitholders. The trustee will distribute any cash proceeds to unitholders unless it is used to pay expenses or unit redemptions. If an offer by the issuer of any of the portfolio securities or any other party is made to issue new securities, or to exchange securities, for trust portfolio securities, the trustee will reject the offer unless your trust is a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes (see "Essential Information — Tax Structure" for your trust in this prospectus). If your trust is a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes and an offer by the issuer of any portfolio securities or any other party is made to issue new securities, or to exchange securities, for trust portfolio securities, the trustee may either vote for or against, or accept or reject, any offer for new or exchanged securities or property in exchange for a trust portfolio security at the direction of the sponsor. If any such issuance, exchange or substitution occurs (regardless of any action or rejection by your trust), any securities and/or property received will be deposited into your trust and will be promptly sold by the trustee pursuant to the sponsor's direction, unless the sponsor advises the trustee to keep such securities or property. In determining whether to dispose of or hold portfolio securities, new securities or property, the sponsor may be advised by your trust's portfolio

supervisor. If any contract for the purchase of securities fails, the sponsor will refund the cash and sales charge attributable to the failed contract to unitholders on or before the next distribution date unless substantially all of the moneys held to cover the purchase are reinvested in substitute securities in accordance with your trust agreement. If your trust is a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes, the sponsor may direct the reinvestment of security sale proceeds if the sale is the direct result of serious adverse credit factors which, in the opinion of the sponsor, would make retention of the securities detrimental to such trusts. In such a case, the sponsor may, but is not obligated to, direct the reinvestment of sale proceeds in any other securities that meet the criteria for inclusion in your trust on the initial date of deposit. The sponsor may also instruct the trustee to take action necessary to ensure that the portfolio continues to satisfy the qualifications of a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes.

The size of your trust will increase as units are sold and your trust will acquire additional portfolio securities. When additional units are created, the existing portfolio will be replicated to the extent practicable. When your trust buys securities, it may pay brokerage or other acquisition fees. You could experience a dilution of your investment because of these fees and fluctuations in security prices between the time units are created and the time your trust buys the securities. When your trust buys or sells securities, it may place orders with and pay brokerage commissions to certain directed brokers that sell units or are affiliated with your trust or the trustee**.**

REPORTS. The trustee or your financial professional will make available to you a statement showing income and other receipts of your trust for each distribution. Each year the trustee will also provide an annual report on your trust's activity and certain tax information accessible through the sponsor's website at https://www.smarttrust.com and retrievable by CUSIP. You may also request a copy of the annual report to be sent to you by calling the sponsor at (800)-428-8890. You can request copies of security evaluations to enable you to complete your tax forms and audited financial statements for your trust, if available.

AMENDING THE TRUST AGREEMENT. The sponsor and the trustee can change the trust agreement without your consent to correct any provision that may be defective or to make other provisions that will not materially adversely affect your interest (as determined by the sponsor and the trustee). The sponsor and trustee cannot change the trust agreement to reduce your interest in your trust without your consent. Investors owning two-thirds of the units in your trust may vote to change the trust agreement.

TRUST TERMINATION. Your trust will terminate on the mandatory termination date set forth under "Essential Information" for your trust. The trustee may terminate your trust early if the value of your trust is less than 40% of the original value of the securities in your trust at the time of deposit. At this size, the expenses of your trust may create an undue burden on your investment. Investors owning 100% of the units in your trust may also vote to terminate your trust early. The trustee will liquidate your trust in the event that a sufficient number of units not yet sold to the public are tendered for redemption so that the net worth of your trust would be reduced to less than 40% of the value of the securities at the time they were deposited in your trust. If this happens, the sponsor and your financial professional will refund any sales charge that you paid.

The trustee will notify you of any termination and sell any remaining securities. The trustee will send your final distribution to you within a reasonable time following liquidation of all the securities after deducting final expenses. Your termination distribution may be less than the price you originally paid for your units. When your trust

terminates, you may be able to roll your investment into a subsequent series of your trust as described under "Rollover" below.

ROLLOVER. The sponsor may offer a subsequent series of your trust when your trust offered in this prospectus terminates. In this case, when your trust terminates you will have the option to (1) participate in a rollover and have your units reinvested into a subsequent trust series through a rollover as described in this section, if available, or (2) receive a cash distribution as described above under "Trust Termination."

If you elect to participate in a rollover, your units will be redeemed on your trust's termination date. As the redemption proceeds become available, the proceeds (including dividends) will be invested in a new trust series, if available, at the applicable public offering price for the new trust. The trustee will attempt to sell securities to satisfy the redemption as quickly as practicable on the termination date. The sponsor does not anticipate that the sale period will be longer than one day, however, certain factors could affect the ability to sell the securities and could impact the length of the sale period. The liquidity of any security depends on the daily trading volume of the security and the amount available for redemption and reinvestment on any day.

The sponsor intends to make subsequent trust series available for sale at various times during the year. Of course, the sponsor cannot guarantee that a subsequent trust or sufficient units will be available or that any subsequent trusts will offer the same investment strategies or objectives as your current trust. The sponsor cannot guarantee that a rollover will avoid any negative market price consequences resulting from trading large volumes of securities. Market price trends may make it advantageous to sell or buy securities more quickly or more slowly than permitted by your trust's procedures. The sponsor may, in its sole discretion, modify a rollover or stop creating units of a trust at any time regardless of whether all proceeds of unitholders have been reinvested in a rollover. The sponsor may decide not to offer the rollover option upon 60 days notice. Cash which has not been reinvested in a rollover will be distributed to unitholders shortly after the termination date. Rollover participants may receive taxable dividends or realize taxable capital gains which are reinvested in connection with a rollover but may not be entitled to a deduction for capital losses due to the "wash sale" tax rules. Due to the reinvestment in a subsequent trust, no cash will be distributed to pay any taxes. See "Taxes."

THE SPONSOR. The sponsor is Hennion & Walsh, Inc., a New Jersey corporation. The sponsor is a full service broker-dealer, registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The sponsor was established in 1989 and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. The sponsor maintains its principal business office in Parsippany, New Jersey. If the sponsor fails to or cannot perform its duties as sponsor or becomes bankrupt, the trustee may replace the sponsor, continue to operate your trust without a sponsor or terminate your trust. The sponsor may also resign by notifying the trustee.

The sponsor and your trust have adopted a code of ethics requiring the sponsor's employees who have access to information on trust transactions to report personal securities transactions. The purpose of the code is to avoid potential conflicts of interest and to prevent fraud, deception or misconduct with respect to your trust.

The sponsor or an affiliate may use the list of securities in your trust in its independent capacity (which may include acting as an investment adviser or broker-dealer) and distribute this information to various individuals and entities. The sponsor or an affiliate may recommend or effect transactions in the securities. This may also have an

impact on the price your trust pays for the securities and the price received upon unit redemption or trust termination. For example, some or all of the securities in your trust may also be owned by other clients of the sponsor and its affiliates. However, because your trust is not a managed fund or because these clients have differing investment objectives, the sponsor or its affiliates may sell or recommend the sale of certain securities from those accounts in instances where a sale by your trust would not occur or would be impermissible, such as to maximize return by taking advantage of market fluctuations. The sponsor may act as agent or principal in connection with the purchase and sale of securities, including those held by your trust, and may act as a specialist market maker in the securities. The sponsor may also issue reports and make recommendations on the securities in your trust. The sponsor or an affiliate may have participated in a public offering of one or more of the securities in your trust. The sponsor, an affiliate or their employees may have a long or short position in these securities or related securities. An officer, director or employee of the sponsor or an affiliate may be an officer or director for the issuers of the securities.

THE SUPERVISOR. The supervisor is Hennion & Walsh Asset Management, Inc., a New Jersey corporation. The supervisor is an affiliate of the sponsor and is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The sponsor may remove and replace the supervisor in some cases without your consent. The supervisor may also resign by notifying the sponsor and trustee.

THE TRUSTEE. The Bank of New York Mellon is the trustee of your trust with its principal unit investment trust division offices located at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10286. You can contact the trustee by calling the telephone number on the back cover of this prospectus or by writing to its unit investment trust office. The sponsor may remove and replace the trustee in some cases without your consent. The trustee may also resign by notifying the sponsor.

TRUST EXPENSES AND CHARGES

Your trust will pay various fees and expenses to conduct its operations. The "Fee Table" for each trust in this prospectus shows the estimated amount of these fees and expenses.

The sponsor will receive a fee from your trust for creating and developing your trust, including determining your trust's objectives, policies, composition and size, selecting service providers and information services and for providing other similar administrative and ministerial functions. This "creation and development fee" is a charge of $0.05 per unit outstanding at the end of the initial offering period. The trustee will deduct this amount from your trust's assets as of the close of the initial offering period. The sponsor does not use this fee to pay distribution expenses or as compensation for sales efforts. This fee will not be deducted from proceeds received upon a repurchase, redemption or exchange of units before the close of the initial public offering period.

Your trust will pay a fee to the trustee for its services. The trustee also benefits when it holds cash for your trust in non-interest bearing accounts.

The supervisor will be compensated for providing portfolio supervisory services as well as bookkeeping and other administrative services to your trust. This fee may exceed the actual cost of providing portfolio supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative services for your trust, but at no time will the total amount received for such services

rendered to all series of the SmartTrusts in any calendar year exceed the aggregate cost to the portfolio supervisor of supplying such services in such year.

The sponsor may receive brokerage fees when your trust uses it as agent in buying or selling securities. As authorized by the trust indenture, the trustee may employ a subsidiary or affiliate of the trustee to act as broker to execute certain transactions for a trust. Your trust will pay for such services at standard commission rates.

The portfolio supervisor fee for bookkeeping and other administrative services and the trustee's fee are based on the largest aggregate number of units of your trust outstanding at any time during the period for which the compensation is paid. These fees may be adjusted for inflation without unitholders' approval, but in no case will the annual fee paid to the sponsor or its affiliates for providing services to all unit investment trusts be more than the actual cost of providing such services in such year.

Your trust will also pay general operating expenses, such as trustee expenses (including legal and auditing expenses), various governmental charges, fees for extraordinary trustee services, costs of taking action to protect your trust, costs of indemnifying the trustee and the sponsor, legal fees and expenses, expenses incurred in contacting you and any applicable license fee for the use of certain service marks, trademarks and/or trade names. Your trust may pay the costs of updating its registration statement each year. The trustee will generally pay trust expenses from distributions received on the securities but in some cases may sell securities to pay trust expenses.

If your trust holds funds, your trust will also indirectly bear the expenses of any funds in your trust portfolio. While your trust will not pay these expenses directly out of its assets, these expenses are shown in your trust's annual operating expenses in the "Fee Table" for your trust in this prospectus to illustrate the impact of these expenses.

TAXES

REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANIES. This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning units of your trust if your trust qualifies as a "regulated investment company" under federal tax laws. The tax structure of your trust is set forth under "Essential Information — Tax Structure" for your trust in this prospectus.

This section is current as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and these summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker/dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the sponsor. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review, and has not reached a conclusion with respect to the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in your trust. This may not be sufficient for you to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

Trust Status. Your trust intends to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under the federal tax laws. If your trust qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income as required by the tax law, your trust generally will not pay federal income taxes. If your trust invests in a partnership, an adverse federal income tax audit of that partnership could result in the trust being required to pay federal income tax or pay a deficiency dividend (without having received additional cash).

Distributions. Trust distributions are generally taxable. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that separates your trust's distributions into three categories: ordinary income distributions, capital gain dividends and return of capital. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary tax rate, however, as further discussed below, certain ordinary income distributions received from your trust may be taxed at the capital gains tax rates. Generally, you will treat all capital gain dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your units. To determine your actual tax liability for your capital gain dividends, you must calculate your total net capital gain or loss for the tax year after considering all of your other taxable transactions, as described below. In addition, your trust may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes and thus will generally not be currently taxable to you. A return of capital, although not initially taxable to you, will result in a reduction in the basis in your units and subsequently could result in you having to pay higher taxes in the future when units are sold or redeemed even if you sell or redeem the units at a loss from your original investment. In addition, if the non-dividend distribution exceeds your basis in your units, you will have long-term or short-term gain depending upon your holding period. The tax status of your distributions from your trust is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional units or receive them in cash. The income from your trust that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales charge, if any. The tax laws may require you to treat distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year. Income from your trust may also be subject to a 3.8 percent "medicare tax." This tax generally applies to your net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are $250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and $200,000 in the case of single individuals.

Dividends Received Deduction. A corporation that owns units generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received from your trust because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from regulated investment companies. However, certain ordinary income dividends on units that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by your trust from certain corporations may be reported by the trust as being eligible for the dividends received deduction.

Sale or Redemption of Units. If you sell or redeem your units, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in your units from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your tax basis in your units is generally equal to the cost of your units, generally including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your units.

An election may be available to you to defer recognition of capital gain if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Capital Gains and Losses and Certain Ordinary Income Dividends. If you are an individual, the maximum marginal stated federal income tax rate for net capital gain is generally 20% (15% or 0% for taxpayers with taxable incomes below certain thresholds). Some capital gains, including some portion of your capital gain dividends, may be taxed at a higher maximum marginal stated federal income tax rate. Some portion of your capital gain dividends may be attributable to the trust's interest in a master limited partnership which may be subject to a maximum marginal stated federal income tax rate of 28%, rather than the rates set forth above. In addition, capital gain received from assets held for more than one year that is considered "unrecaptured section 1250 gain" (which may be the case, for example, with some capital gains attributable to equity interests in real estate investment trusts that constitute interests in entities treated as real estate investment trusts for federal income tax purposes) is taxed at a maximum marginal stated federal income tax rate of 25%. In the case of capital gain dividends, the determination of which portion of the capital gain dividend, if any, is subject to the 28% tax rate or the 25% tax rate, will be made based on rules prescribed by the United States Treasury. Capital gains may also be subject to the "medicare tax" described above.

An election may be available to you to defer recognition of the gain attributable to a capital gain dividend if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your units to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from your trust and sell your unit at a loss after holding it for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. The Internal Revenue Code treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

Ordinary income dividends received by an individual unitholder from a regulated investment company such as your trust may be taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are attributable to qualifying dividends received by your trust itself. Distributions with respect to shares in real estate investment trusts are qualifying dividends only in limited circumstances. Your trust will provide notice to its unitholders of the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as a dividend which is eligible for the capital gains tax rates.

In addition, some portion of the ordinary income dividends on your units that are attributable to dividends received by your trust from shares in real estate investment trusts may be designated by your trust as eligible for a deduction for qualified business income, provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied.

In-Kind Distributions. Under certain circumstances, as described in this prospectus, you may receive an in-kind distribution of trust securities when you redeem units or when your trust terminates. This distribution will be treated as a sale for federal income tax purposes and you will generally recognize gain or loss, generally based on the

value at that time of the securities and the amount of cash received. The Internal Revenue Service could however assert that a loss could not be currently deducted.

Rollovers and Exchanges. If you elect to have your proceeds from your trust rolled over into a future trust, the exchange would generally be considered a sale for federal income tax purposes.

Treatment of Trust Expenses. Expenses incurred and deducted by your trust will generally not be treated as income taxable to you. In some cases, however, you may be required to treat your portion of these trust expenses as income. You may not be able to deduct some or all of these expenses.

Foreign Tax Credit. If your trust invests in any non-U.S. securities, the tax statement that you receive may include an item showing non-U.S. taxes your trust paid to other countries. In this case, dividends taxed to you will include your share of the taxes your trust paid to other countries. You may be able to deduct or receive a tax credit for your share of these taxes.

Investments in Certain Non-U.S. Corporations. If your trust holds an equity interest in any "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs"), which are generally certain non-U.S. corporations that receive at least 75% of their annual gross income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, certain rents and royalties or capital gains) or that hold at least 50% of their assets in investments producing such passive income, the trust could be subject to U.S. federal income tax and additional interest charges on gains and certain distributions with respect to those equity interests, even if all the income or gain is timely distributed to its unitholders. Your trust will not be able to pass through to its unitholders any credit or deduction for such taxes. Your trust may be able to make an election that could ameliorate these adverse tax consequences. In this case, your trust would recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such PFIC shares, and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value to the extent it did not exceed prior increases included in income. Under this election, your trust might be required to recognize in a year income in excess of its distributions from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax. Dividends paid by PFICs are not treated as qualified dividend income.

Non-U.S. Investors. If you are a non-U.S. investor (i.e., an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you should be aware that, generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions from your trust will be characterized as dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which your trust properly reports as capital gain dividends) and will be subject to U.S. income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions described below. However, distributions received by a non-U.S. investor from your trust that are properly reported by your trust as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, provided that your trust makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. Distributions from your trust that are properly reported by the trust as an interest-related dividend attributable to certain interest income received by the trust or as a short-term capital gain dividend attributable to certain net short-term capital gain income received by the trust may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes when received by certain non-U.S. investors, provided that the trust makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. Amounts paid to or recognized by a non-U.S. affiliate that are excluded from tax under the portfolio interest,

capital gains dividends, short-term capital gains or exempt-interest dividend exceptions or applicable treaties, may be taken into consideration in determining whether a corporation is an "applicable corporation" subject to a 15% minimum tax on adjusted financial statement income.

In addition, distributions may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% in the case of distributions to (i) certain non-U.S. financial institutions that have not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose certain information and are not resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities that do not provide certain certifications and information about the entity's U.S. owners. This withholding tax is also currently scheduled to apply to the gross proceeds from the disposition of securities that produce U.S. source interest or dividends. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions. You should also consult your tax advisor with respect to other U.S. tax withholding and reporting requirements.

GRANTOR TRUSTS. This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning units of your trust if your trust is structured as a grantor trust under the federal tax laws. The tax structure of your trust is set forth under "Essential Information — Tax Structure" for your trust in this prospectus.

This section is current as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and these summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker/dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or foreign tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice and opinion of counsel to the sponsor. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review, and has not reached a conclusion with respect to the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in your trust. This may not be sufficient for you to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

Assets of the Trust. Your trust is expected to hold one or more of the following: (i) shares of stock in corporations (the "Stocks") that are treated as equity for federal income tax purposes, (ii) equity interests (the "REIT Shares") in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") that constitute interests in entities treated as real estate investment trusts for federal income tax purposes, and (iii) shares (the "RIC Shares") in funds qualifying as regulated investment companies ("RICs") that are treated as interests in regulated investment companies for federal income tax purposes.

It is possible that your trust will also hold other assets, including assets that are treated differently for federal income tax purposes from those described above, in which case you will have federal income tax consequences different from or in addition to those described in this section. All of the assets held by your trust constitute the "Trust Assets." Neither our counsel nor we have analyzed the proper federal income tax treatment of the Trust Assets and thus neither our counsel nor we have reached a conclusion regarding the federal income tax treatment of the Trust Assets.

Trust Status. Your trust is considered a grantor trust under federal income tax laws. In grantor trusts, investors are deemed for federal income tax purposes, to own the underlying assets of the trust directly. All taxability issues are taken into account at the unit owner level. Income passes through to unit owners as realized by the trust.

Income is reported gross of expenses. Expenses are separately reported based on a percentage of distributions. Generally, the cash received by unit owners is the net of income and expenses reported.

The grantor trust structure is a widely held fixed investment trust ("WHFIT"), and falls under what is commonly referred to as the WHFIT regulations.

If your trust is at all times operated in accordance with the documents establishing your trust and certain requirements of federal income tax law are met, your trust will not be taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. As a unit owner, you will be treated as the owner of a pro rata portion of each of the Trust Assets, and as such you will be considered to have received a pro rata share of income (e.g., dividends and capital gains, if any) from each Trust Asset when such income would be considered to be received by you if you directly owned the Trust Assets. This is true even if you elect to have your distributions reinvested into additional units. In addition, the income from Trust Assets that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay sales charges or trust expenses. Income from the trust may also be subject to a 3.8 percent "medicare tax." This tax generally applies to your net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are $250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and $200,000 in the case of single individuals. Interest that is excluded from gross income, including exempt-interest dividends from any RIC Shares held by the trust, are generally not included in your net investment income for purposes of this tax.

Your Tax Basis and Income or Loss upon Disposition. If your trust disposes of Trust Assets, you will generally recognize gain or loss. If you dispose of your units or redeem your units for cash, you will also generally recognize gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in the related Trust Assets from your share of the total amount received in the transaction. You can generally determine your initial tax basis in each Trust Asset by apportioning the cost of your units, including sales charges, among the Trust Assets ratably according to their values on the date you acquire your units. In certain circumstances, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you acquire your units (for example, in the case of certain dividends that exceed a corporation's accumulated earnings and profits, or in the case of certain distributions with respect to any REIT Shares that represent a return of capital, as discussed below).

If you are an individual, the maximum marginal stated federal income tax rate for net capital gain is generally 20% (15% or 0% for taxpayers with taxable incomes below certain thresholds). Some capital gains, including some portion of the capital gain dividends from the RIC Shares, may be taxed at a higher maximum marginal stated federal income tax rate. Some portion of any capital gain dividends you receive might be attributable to a RIC's interest in a master limited partnership which may be subject to a maximum marginal stated federal income tax rate of 28%, rather than the rates set forth above. In addition, capital gain received from assets held for more than one year that is considered "unrecaptured section 1250 gain" (which may be the case, for example, with some capital gains attributable to equity interests in real estate investment trusts that constitute interests in entities treated as real estate investment trusts for federal income

tax purposes) is taxed at a maximum marginal stated federal income tax rate of 25%. In the case of capital gain dividends, the determination of which portion of the capital gain dividend, if any, is subject to the 28% tax rate or the 25% tax rate, will be made based on rules prescribed by the United States Treasury. Capital gains may also be subject to the "medicare tax" described above.

An election may be available to you to defer recognition of capital gain if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your units to determine your holding period. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. The Internal Revenue Code, however, treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

Dividends from Stocks. Certain dividends received with respect to the Stocks held by the trust, if any, may qualify to be taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied.

Dividends from RIC Shares and REIT Shares. Some dividends on REIT Shares or RIC Shares, if any, held by the trust, may be reported by the REIT or RIC as "capital gain dividends," generally taxable to you as long-term capital gains. Some dividends on RIC Shares may qualify as "exempt-interest dividends," which generally are excluded from your gross income for federal income tax purposes. Some or all of the exempt-interest dividends, however may be taken into account in determining the alternative minimum tax on individuals, and may have other tax consequences (e.g., they may affect the amount of your social security benefits that are taxed). Exempt-interest dividends may affect the corporate alternative minimum tax for certain corporations that are considered "applicable corporations" as defined under the Internal Revenue Code. Other dividends on the REIT Shares or the RIC Shares will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income. Certain ordinary income dividends from a RIC may qualify to be taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the RIC itself. Regulated investment companies are required to provide notice to their shareholders of the amount of any distribution that may be taken into account as a dividend that is eligible for the capital gains tax rates. In limited circumstances, some of the ordinary income dividends from a REIT may also qualify to be taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gains. If you hold a unit for six months or less or if your trust holds a RIC Share or REIT Share for six months or less, any loss incurred by you related to the disposition of such RIC Share or REIT Share will be disallowed to the extent of the exempt-interest dividends you received. To the extent, if any, it is not disallowed, it will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received (or deemed to have been received) with respect to such RIC Share or REIT Share. Distributions of income or capital gains declared on the REIT Shares or the RIC Shares in October, November or December will be deemed to have been paid to you on December 31 of the year they are declared, even when paid by the REIT or the RIC during the following January. Some dividends on the REIT Shares or RIC Shares may be eligible for a deduction for qualified business income provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied.

An election may be available to you to defer recognition of the gain attributable to a capital gain dividend if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Dividends Received Deduction. Generally, a domestic corporation owning units may be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received by a trust if certain holding period and other technical requirements are met.

In-Kind Distributions. Under certain circumstances as described in this prospectus, you may request an In-Kind Distribution of Trust Assets when you redeem your units or at your trust's termination. By electing to receive an In-Kind Distribution, you will receive Trust Assets plus, possibly, cash. You will not recognize gain or loss if you only receive whole Trust Assets in exchange for the identical amount of your pro rata portion of the same Trust Assets held by your trust. However, if you also receive cash in exchange for a Trust Asset or a fractional portion of a Trust Asset, you will generally recognize gain or loss based on the difference between the amount of cash you receive and your tax basis in such Trust Asset or fractional portion.

Rollovers and Exchanges. If you elect to have your proceeds from your trust rolled over into a future trust, it is considered a sale for federal income tax purposes and any gain on the sale will be treated as a capital gain, and any loss will be treated as a capital loss. However, any loss you incur in connection with the exchange of your units of your trust for units of the next series will generally be disallowed with respect to this deemed sale and subsequent deemed repurchase, to the extent the two trusts have substantially identical Trust Assets under the wash sale provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Treatment of Trust Expenses. Generally, for federal income tax purposes, you must take into account your full pro rata share of your trust's income, even if some of that income is used to pay trust expenses. You may deduct your pro rata share of each expense paid by your trust to the same extent as if you directly paid the expense. You may not be able to deduct some or all of these expenses.

If any of the RICs pay exempt-interest dividends, which are treated as tax-exempt interest for federal income tax purposes, you will not be able to deduct some of your share of the trust expenses. In addition, you will not be able to deduct some of your interest expense for debt that you incur or continue to purchase or carry your units.

Foreign Investors, Taxes and Investments. Distributions by your trust that are treated as U.S. source income (e.g., dividends received on Stocks of domestic corporations) will generally be subject to U.S. income taxation and withholding in the case of units held by nonresident alien individuals, foreign corporations or other non- U.S. persons, subject to any applicable treaty. If you are a foreign investor (i.e., an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, on some or all of the income from your trust or on any gain from the sale or redemption of your units, provided that certain conditions are met. You should consult your tax advisor with respect to the conditions you must meet in order to be exempt for U.S. tax purposes. In addition, distributions to, and the gross proceeds from dispositions of units by, (i) certain non-U.S. financial institutions that have not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose certain information and are not resident in a

jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities that do not provide certain certifications and information about the entity's U.S. owners, may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30%. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions. You should also consult your tax advisor with respect to other U.S. tax withholding and reporting requirements.

Some distributions by your trust may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Any income withheld will still be treated as income to you. Under the grantor trust rules, you are considered to have paid directly your share of any foreign taxes that are paid. Therefore, for U.S. tax purposes, you may be entitled to a foreign tax credit or deduction for those foreign taxes.

Under certain circumstances, a RIC may elect to pass through to its shareholders certain foreign taxes paid by the RIC. If a RIC makes this election with respect to RIC Shares, you must include in your income for federal income tax purposes your portion of such taxes and you may be entitled to a credit or deduction for such taxes.

If any U.S. investor is treated as owning directly or indirectly 10 percent or more of the combined voting power of the stock of a foreign corporation, and all U.S. shareholders of that corporation collectively own more than 50 percent of the vote or value of the stock of that corporation, the foreign corporation may be treated as a controlled foreign corporation (CFC). If you own 10 percent or more of a CFC (through your trust and in combination with your other investments) or possibly if your trust owns 10 percent or more of a CFC, you will be required to include certain types of the CFC's income in your taxable income for federal income tax purposes whether or not such income is distributed to your trust or to you.

A foreign corporation will generally be treated as a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") if 75 percent or more of its income is passive income or if 50 percent or more of its assets are held to produce passive income. If your trust purchases shares in a PFIC, you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of certain distributions or on gains from the disposition of such shares at rates that were applicable in prior years and any gain may be recharacterized as ordinary income that is not eligible for the lower net capital gains tax rate. Additional charges in the nature of interest may also be imposed on you. Certain elections may be available with respect to PFICs that would limit these consequences. However, these elections would require you to include certain income of the PFIC in your taxable income even if not distributed to the trust or to you, or require you to annually recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of the shares of the PFIC, thus requiring you to recognize income for federal income tax purposes in excess of your actual distributions from PFICs and proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during a particular year. Dividends paid by PFICs are not eligible to be taxed at the net capital gains tax rate.

New York Tax Status. Under the existing income tax laws of the State and City of New York, your trust will not be taxed as a corporation subject to the New York state franchise tax or the New York City general corporation tax. You should consult your tax advisor regarding potential foreign, state or local taxation with respect to your units.

OTHER MATTERS

LEGAL MATTERS. Chapman and Cutler LLP acts as counsel for the sponsor and your trust. Dorsey & Whitney LLP acts as counsel for the trustee.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM. The "Statements of Financial Condition" and each of the "Portfolio of Investments" in this prospectus are included herein in reliance upon the report of Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, and upon the authority of that firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. This prospectus does not contain all the information in the registration statement that your trust filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Information Supplement, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, includes more detailed information about the investment risks and certain information about your trust. You can obtain the Information Supplement by contacting the sponsor or the Securities and Exchange Commission as indicated on the back cover of this prospectus. This prospectus incorporates the Information Supplement by reference (it is legally considered part of this prospectus).

Smart Trust®

Innovative, Independent & UIT Focused

ARGUS DIVIDEND GROWERS TOTAL RETURN TRUST, SERIES 50

DEFENSIVE 50 EQUITIES TRUST, SERIES 49

DORSEY WRIGHT® INTERNATIONAL MOMENTUM TRUST, SERIES 45

MORNINGSTAR DIVIDEND YIELD SELECT TRUST, SERIES 39

SMART TEN TRUST, SERIES 46

(SMARTTRUST 770)

PROSPECTUS

DATED: NOVEMBER 10, 2026

SPONSOR:

HENNION & WALSH

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TRUSTEE:

THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON
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New York, NY 10286
877-363-3613

This prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 (file no. 333-298418), and the Investment Company Act of 1940 (file no. 811-21429), and to which reference is made. Information, including the information supplement, may be reviewed and copied at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C., and information on the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-202-551-8090. Copies may be obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission by:

- visiting the Securities and Exchange Commission Internet address: http://www.sec.gov
- electronic request (after paying a duplicating fee) at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov
- writing: Public Reference Section of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 (after paying a duplicating fee)