FT 8184 is a series of a unit investment trust, the FT Series. FT 8184 consists of a single portfolio known as Capital Strength Buy-Write Portfolio, Series 46 (the “Trust”). The Trust invests in a portfolio of common stocks (“Common Stocks”) and U.S. Treasury securities (“Treasury Obligations”). The Common Stocks will be subject to Long Term Equity AnticiPation Securities (“LEAPS®” or “Covered Call Options”) which give the option holder the right to buy the Common Stocks from the Trust at a predetermined price on any business day prior to the LEAPS® expiration date, which means you give up any increase in the Common Stock above that price. Collectively, the Common Stocks, Treasury Obligations and LEAPS® are referred to as the “Securities.” The Trust seeks income, with capital appreciation as a secondary objective.

THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (“SEC”) HAS NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

First Trust®
800–621–1675

The date of this prospectus is August 14, 2019
# Table of Contents

Summary of Essential Information ......................... 3
Fee Table ................................................. 4
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm ........... 5
Statement of Net Assets ..................................... 6
Schedule of Investments ..................................... 7
The FT Series ............................................. 10
Portfolio ................................................. 11
Risk Factors ............................................. 12
Public Offering ........................................... 16
Distribution of Units ....................................... 19
The Sponsor’s Profits ...................................... 20
The Secondary Market ...................................... 20
How We Purchase Units ..................................... 21
Expenses and Charges ..................................... 21
Tax Status ............................................... 22
Retirement Plans ......................................... 23
Rights of Unit Holders ..................................... 24
Income and Capital Distributions ............................... 24
Redeeming Your Units ..................................... 25
Removing Securities from the Trust ............................. 26
Amending or Terminating the Indenture ......................... 26
Information on the Sponsor, the Trustee and Evaluator ............... 27
Other Information ......................................... 28
Summary of Essential Information (Unaudited)

CAPITAL STRENGTH BUY-WRITE PORTFOLIO, SERIES 46
FT 8184

At the Opening of Business on the Initial Date of Deposit—August 14, 2019

Sponsor: First Trust Portfolios L.P.
Trustee: The Bank of New York Mellon
Evaluator: First Trust Advisors L.P.

Initial Number of Units (1) .......................................................... 217,863
Fractional Undivided Interest in the Trust per Unit (1) ........................ 1/217,863

Public Offering Price:
Public Offering Price per Unit (2) ........................................... $ 10.000
Less Initial Sales Charge per Unit (3) ....................................... ($ 0.000)
Aggregate Offering Price Evaluation of Securities per Unit (4) ............ 10.000
Less Deferred Sales Charge per Unit (3) ...................................... ($0.135)
Redemption Price per Unit (5) .................................................. 9.865
Less Creation and Development Fee per Unit (3) (5) ......................... ($0.050)
Less Organization Costs per Unit (5) ........................................... ($0.032)
Net Asset Value per Unit .............................................................. $ 9.783

Cash CUSIP Number ................................................................. 30309C 157
Fee Account Cash CUSIP Number ............................................. 30309C 140
Pricing Line Product Code ......................................................... FDGALX

First Settlement Date ............................................................... August 16, 2019
Mandatory Termination Date (6) ................................................ January 20, 2021
Income Distribution Record Date ............................................. Tenth day of each June and December, commencing December 10, 2019.
Income Distribution Date (7) ..................................................... Twenty-fifth day of each June and December, commencing December 25, 2019.

(1) As of the Evaluation Time on the Initial Date of Deposit, we may adjust the number of Units of the Trust so that the Public Offering Price per Unit will equal approximately $10.00. If we make such an adjustment, the fractional undivided interest per Unit will vary from the amount indicated above.

(2) The Public Offering Price shown above reflects the value of the Securities on the business day prior to the Initial Date of Deposit. No investor will purchase Units at this price. The price you pay for your Units will be based on their valuation at the Evaluation Time on the date you purchase your Units. On the Initial Date of Deposit, the Public Offering Price per Unit will not include any accumulated dividends on the Common Stocks or accrued interest on the Treasury Obligations. After this date, a pro rata share of any accumulated dividends on the Common Stocks and accrued interest on the Treasury Obligations will be included. In calculating the price of a Unit, the value of the Common Stocks is reduced by the value of the LEAPS®.

(3) You will pay a maximum sales charge of 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit (equivalent to 1.85% of the net amount invested) which consists of an initial sales charge, a deferred sales charge and a creation and development fee. The sales charges are described in the “Fee Table.”

(4) Each listed Common Stock is valued at its last closing sale price at the Evaluation Time on the business day prior to the Initial Date of Deposit. Each Treasury Obligation is valued at its last offering price. If a Common Stock is not listed, or if no closing sale price exists, it is valued at its closing ask price on such date. LEAPS® are valued at their last closing sale price, or if no closing sale price exists, at their closing bid price. The value of the LEAPS® is then netted against the value of the Common Stocks. See “Public Offering—The Value of the Securities.” Evaluations for purposes of determining the purchase, sale or redemption price of Units are made as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day on which it is open (the “Evaluation Time”).

(5) The creation and development fee and the estimated organization costs per Unit will be deducted from the assets of the Trust at the end of the initial offering period. If Units are redeemed prior to any such reduction, these fees will not be deducted from the redemption proceeds. See “Redeeming Your Units.”

(6) See “Amending or Terminating the Indenture.”

(7) The Trustee will distribute money from the Income and/or Capital Accounts, as determined at the semi-annual Record Date, semi-annually on the twenty-fifth day of each June and December to Unit holders of record on the tenth day of such month if the amount available for distribution equals at least $1.00 per 100 Units. However, the Trustee will make distributions from the Capital Account prior to a semi-annual distribution date in certain circumstances as described in “Income and Capital Distributions.” In any case, the Trustee will distribute any funds in the Capital Account in December of each year and as part of the final liquidation distribution. See “Income and Capital Distributions.”
This Fee Table describes the fees and expenses that you may, directly or indirectly, pay if you buy and hold Units of the Trust. See “Public Offering” and “Expenses and Charges.” Although the Trust has a term of approximately 1.5 years and is a unit investment trust rather than a mutual fund, this information allows you to compare fees.

### Unit Holder Sales Fees (as a percentage of public offering price)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount per Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum Sales Charge</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial sales charge</td>
<td>0.00% (a) $0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred sales charge</td>
<td>1.35% (b) $0.135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation and development fee</td>
<td>0.50% (c) $0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum sales charge (including creation and development fee)</td>
<td>1.85% $0.185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organization Costs (as a percentage of public offering price)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount per Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated organization costs</td>
<td>3.20% (d) $0.0320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Estimated Annual Trust Operating Expenses (e)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount per Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio supervision, bookkeeping, administrative and evaluation fees</td>
<td>0.79% $0.0080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee’s fee and other operating expenses</td>
<td>1.36% (f) $0.0138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2.15% $0.0218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Trust with the cost of investing in other investment products. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Trust for the periods shown. The example also assumes a 5% return on your investment each year and that the Trust’s operating expenses stay the same. The example does not take into consideration transaction fees which may be charged by certain broker/dealers for processing redemption requests. Although your actual costs may vary, based on these assumptions your costs, assuming you sell or redeem your Units at the end of each period, would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>$239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Years</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The example will not differ if you hold rather than sell your Units at the end of each period.

(a) The combination of the initial and deferred sales charge comprises what we refer to as the “transactional sales charge.” The initial sales charge is actually equal to the difference between the maximum sales charge of 1.85% and the sum of any remaining deferred sales charge and creation and development fee. When the Public Offering Price per Unit equals $10, there is no initial sales charge. If the price you pay for your Units exceeds $10 per Unit, you will pay an initial sales charge.

(b) The deferred sales charge is a fixed dollar amount equal to $0.135 per Unit which, as a percentage of the Public Offering Price, will vary over time. The deferred sales charge will be deducted in three monthly installments commencing November 20, 2019.

(c) The creation and development fee compensates the Sponsor for creating and developing the Trust. The creation and development fee is a charge of $0.050 per Unit collected at the end of the initial offering period, which is expected to be within approximately two months after the Initial Date of Deposit. If the price you pay for your Units exceeds $10 per Unit, the creation and development fee will be less than 0.50%; if the price you pay for your Units is less than $10 per Unit, the creation and development fee will exceed 0.50%. If you purchase Units after the initial offering period, you will not be assessed the creation and development fee.

(d) Estimated organization costs will be deducted from the assets of the Trust at the end of the initial offering period. Estimated organization costs are assessed on a fixed dollar amount per Unit basis which, as a percentage of average net assets, will vary over time.

(e) Each of the fees listed herein is assessed on a fixed dollar amount per Unit basis which, as a percentage of average net assets, will vary over time.

(f) Other operating expenses for the Trust do not include brokerage costs and other portfolio transaction fees for the Trust. In certain circumstances the Trust may incur additional expenses not set forth above. See “Expenses and Charges.”
To the Unit Holders and the Sponsor, First Trust Portfolios L.P., of FT 8184

Opinion on the Statement of Net Assets

We have audited the accompanying statement of net assets of FT 8184, comprising Capital Strength Buy-Write Portfolio, Series 46 (the “Trust”), one of the series constituting the FT Series, including the schedule of investments, as of the opening of business on August 14, 2019 (Initial Date of Deposit), and the related notes. In our opinion, the statement of net assets presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as of the opening of business on August 14, 2019 (Initial Date of Deposit), in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

This statement of net assets is the responsibility of the Trust’s Sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this statement of net assets based on our audit. 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 audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of net assets is 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 audit 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 audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the statement of net assets, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the statement of net assets. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Trust’s Sponsor, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the statement of net assets. Our procedures included confirmation of the irrevocable letter of credit held by The Bank of New York Mellon, the Trustee, and deposited in the Trust for the purchase of securities, as shown in the statement of net assets, as of the opening of business on August 14, 2019, by correspondence with the Trustee. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Chicago, Illinois
August 14, 2019

We have served as the auditor of one or more investment companies sponsored by First Trust Portfolios L.P. since 2001.
Statement of Net Assets

CAPITAL STRENGTH BUY-WRITE PORTFOLIO, SERIES 46
FT 8184

At the Opening of Business on the Initial Date of Deposit—August 14, 2019

NET ASSETS

Investment in Securities represented by purchase contracts (1) (2) .......................................................... $2,303,251
Accrued interest on underlying Treasury Obligations (2) (3) .................................................................. 932
Less liability for call options written–LEAPS® (1) (4) ........................................................................ (124,623)
Less distributions payable (3) .................................................................................................................. (932)
Less liability for reimbursement to Sponsor for organization costs (5) ............................................. (6,972)
Less liability for deferred sales charge (6) ............................................................................................... (29,412)
Less liability for creation and development fee (7) ................................................................................ (10,893)
Net assets ............................................................................................................................................. $2,131,351

Units outstanding ................................................................................................................................. 217,863

Net asset value per Unit (8) ................................................................................................................... $ 9.783

ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS

Cost to investors (9) ............................................................................................................................ $2,178,628
Less maximum sales charge (9) ...........................................................................................................(40,305)
Less estimated reimbursement to Sponsor for organization costs (5) .............................................. (6,972)
Net assets ............................................................................................................................................. $2,131,351

NOTES TO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

The Trust is registered as a unit investment trust under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The Sponsor is responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States which require the Sponsor to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported herein. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Trust intends to comply in its initial fiscal year and thereafter with provisions of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to regulated investment companies and as such, will not be subject to federal income taxes on otherwise taxable income (including net realized capital gains) distributed to Unit holders.

(1) The Trust invests in a portfolio of Common Stocks and Treasury Obligations with the Common Stocks subject to LEAPS®. Aggregate cost of the Securities listed under “Schedule of Investments” and the liability for the LEAPS® are based on their aggregate underlying value. The Securities and the LEAPS® were deposited at prices equal to their market value as determined by the Evaluator. The Trust has a Mandatory Termination Date of January 20, 2021.

(2) An irrevocable letter of credit issued by The Bank of New York Mellon, of which approximately $2,500,000 will be allocated to the Trust, has been deposited with the Trustee as collateral, covering the monies necessary to satisfy the amounts set forth below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate Offering Price of Common Stocks and Treasury Obligations</th>
<th>Accrued Interest to Initial Date of Deposit</th>
<th>Accrued Interest to Expected Date of Delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2,303,251</td>
<td>$932</td>
<td>$7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) The Trustee will advance to the Trust the amount of net interest accrued to the First Settlement Date which will be distributed to the Sponsor as Unit holder of record.

(4) The Trustee will advance to the Trust the amount of interest accrued to the First Settlement Date which will be distributed to the Sponsor as Unit holder of record.

(5) The Trustee will advance to the Trust the amount of interest accrued to the First Settlement Date which will be distributed to the Sponsor as Unit holder of record.

(6) Represents the amount of mandatory deferred sales charge distributions of $.135 per Unit, payable to the Sponsor in three equal monthly installments beginning on November 20, 2019 and on the twentieth day of each month thereafter (or if such date is not a business day, on the preceding business day) through January 17, 2020. If Unit holders redeem Units before January 17, 2020, they will have to pay the remaining amount of the deferred sales charge applicable to such Units when they redeem them.

(7) The creation and development fee ($0.05 per Unit) is payable by the Trust on behalf of Unit holders out of assets of the Trust at the end of the initial offering period. If Units are redeemed prior to the close of the initial offering period, the fee will not be deducted from the proceeds.

(8) Net asset value per Unit is calculated by dividing the Trust’s net assets by the number of Units outstanding. This figure includes organization costs and the creation and development fee, which will only be assessed to Units outstanding at the end of the initial offering period.

(9) The aggregate cost to investors in the Trust includes a maximum sales charge (comprised of an initial sales charge, a deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee) computed at the rate of 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit (equivalent to 1.85% of the net amount invested, exclusive of the deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee), assuming no reduction of the maximum sales charge as set forth under “Public Offering.”
## Schedule of Investments

### CAPITAL STRENGTH BUY-WRITE PORTFOLIO, SERIES 46  
**FT 8184**

**At the Opening of Business on the Initial Date of Deposit—August 14, 2019**

### COMMON STOCKS (100.21%):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ticker Symbol and Name of Issuer of Common Stocks (1)</th>
<th>Percentage of Aggregate Offering Price</th>
<th>Number of Shares</th>
<th>Market Value per Share</th>
<th>Cost of Securities to the Trust (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communication Services (12.78%)</strong>:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA Electronic Arts Inc. *</td>
<td>3.82%</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>$ 92.34</td>
<td>$ 83,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB Facebook, Inc. (Class A) *</td>
<td>5.19%</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>188.45</td>
<td>113,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIS The Walt Disney Company</td>
<td>3.77%</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>137.01</td>
<td>82,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consumer Discretionary (9.01%)</strong>:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKE NIKE, Inc. (Class B)</td>
<td>4.59%</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>83.32</td>
<td>99,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TJX The TJX Companies, Inc.</td>
<td>4.42%</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>53.54</td>
<td>96,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consumer Staples (8.78%)</strong>:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COST Costco Wholesale Corporation</td>
<td>3.80%</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>276.26</td>
<td>82,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL The Estee Lauder Companies Inc.</td>
<td>4.98%</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>180.79</td>
<td>108,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy (8.78%)</strong>:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP ConocoPhillips</td>
<td>4.45%</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>53.87</td>
<td>96,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOG EOG Resources, Inc.</td>
<td>4.33%</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>78.52</td>
<td>94,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Care (17.77%)</strong>:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABC AmerisourceBergen Corporation</td>
<td>3.69%</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>89.26</td>
<td>80,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUM Humana Inc.</td>
<td>4.20%</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>304.87</td>
<td>91,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYK Stryker Corporation</td>
<td>3.02%</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>219.11</td>
<td>65,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNH UnitedHealth Group Incorporated.</td>
<td>3.43%</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>249.22</td>
<td>74,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZTS Zoetis Inc.</td>
<td>3.43%</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>124.70</td>
<td>74,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrials (12.93%)</strong>:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI Cummins Inc.</td>
<td>4.16%</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>151.07</td>
<td>90,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUV Southwest Airlines Co.</td>
<td>4.12%</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>49.92</td>
<td>89,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNP Union Pacific Corporation</td>
<td>4.65%</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>168.78</td>
<td>101,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information Technology (26.01%)</strong>:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADBE Adobe Incorporated *</td>
<td>4.04%</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>293.17</td>
<td>87,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAPL Apple Inc.</td>
<td>2.88%</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>208.97</td>
<td>62,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSCO Cisco Systems, Inc.</td>
<td>4.36%</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>52.72</td>
<td>94,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRCX Lam Research Corporation</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>205.69</td>
<td>61,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA Mastercard Incorporated</td>
<td>3.78%</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>274.53</td>
<td>82,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSFT Microsoft Corporation</td>
<td>3.82%</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>138.60</td>
<td>83,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVDA NVIDIA Corporation</td>
<td>4.30%</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>156.05</td>
<td>93,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Materials (4.15%)</strong>:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUE Nucor Corporation</td>
<td>4.15%</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>50.17</td>
<td>90,306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Common Stocks**                                  | **100.21%**                           |                 | **$2,182,860**         |                                   |
Schedule of Investments (cont’d.)

CAPITAL STRENGTH BUY-WRITE PORTFOLIO, SERIES 46
FT 8184

At the Opening of Business on the Initial Date of Deposit—August 14, 2019

TREASURY OBLIGATIONS (5.53%):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Issuer and Title of Treasury Obligation (1)</th>
<th>Percentage of Aggregate Offering Price</th>
<th>Par Value</th>
<th>Market Value per Share</th>
<th>Cost of Securities to the Trust (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury Note, 1.750%, due November 30, 2019</td>
<td>1.38%</td>
<td>$ 30,000</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>$29,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury Note, 2.250%, due February 29, 2020</td>
<td>1.38%</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>30,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury Note, 2.500%, due May 31, 2020</td>
<td>1.38%</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>30,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury Note, 2.625%, due August 31, 2020</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>30,242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Treasury Securities .................................................. 5.53% $120,391
Total Investment in Securities ........................................... 105.74% $2,303,251

LONG TERM EQUITY ANTICIPATION SECURITIES (“LEAPS®”) (–5.74%) (2):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Call Options (1)</th>
<th>Strike Price per Share</th>
<th>Percentage of Aggregate Offering Price</th>
<th>Number of Contracts (2)</th>
<th>Market Value per Contract</th>
<th>Proceeds to the Trust (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communication Services (–0.97%):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Arts Inc.</td>
<td>$ 110.00</td>
<td>(0.36)%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$ 860.00</td>
<td>$ (7,740)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook, Inc. (Class A)</td>
<td>230.00</td>
<td>(0.42)%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,510.00</td>
<td>(9,060)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Walt Disney Company</td>
<td>165.00</td>
<td>(0.19)%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>675.00</td>
<td>(4,050)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumer Discretionary (–0.40%):

| NIKE, Inc. (Class B)            | 100.00                 | (0.23)%                                 | 12                      | 420.00                    | (5,040)                  |
| The TJX Companies, Inc.         | 65.00                  | (0.17)%                                 | 18                      | 210.00                    | (3,780)                  |

Consumer Staples (–0.36%):

| Costco Wholesale Corporation   | 330.00                 | (0.11)%                                 | 3                       | 795.00                    | (2,385)                  |
| The Estee Lauder Companies Inc. | 220.00                 | (0.25)%                                 | 6                       | 900.00                    | (5,400)                  |

Energy (–0.61%):

| ConocoPhillips                  | 65.00                  | (0.27)%                                 | 18                      | 325.00                    | (5,850)                  |
| EOG Resources, Inc.             | 95.00                  | (0.34)%                                 | 12                      | 615.00                    | (7,380)                  |

Health Care (–0.73%):

| AmerisourceBergen Corporation   | 110.00                 | (0.12)%                                 | 9                       | 290.00                    | (2,610)                  |
| Humana Inc.                     | 370.00                 | (0.23)%                                 | 3                       | 1,660.00                  | (4,980)                  |
| Stryker Corporation             | 260.00                 | (0.12)%                                 | 3                       | 850.00                    | (2,550)                  |
| UnitedHealth Group Incorporated | 300.00                 | (0.13)%                                 | 3                       | 980.00                    | (2,940)                  |
| Zoetis Inc.                     | 150.00                 | (0.13)%                                 | 6                       | 490.00                    | (2,940)                  |

Industrials (–0.68%):

| Cummins Inc.                    | 180.00                 | (0.18)%                                 | 6                       | 660.00                    | (3,960)                  |
| Southwest Airlines Co.          | 60.00                  | (0.29)%                                 | 18                      | 355.00                    | (6,390)                  |
| Union Pacific Corporation       | 200.00                 | (0.21)%                                 | 6                       | 755.00                    | (4,530)                  |

Information Technology (–1.78%):

| Adobe Incorporated             | 350.00                 | (0.33)%                                 | 3                       | 2,365.00                  | (7,095)                  |
| Apple Inc.                     | 250.00                 | (0.16)%                                 | 3                       | 1,140.00                  | (3,420)                  |
| Cisco Systems, Inc.            | 62.50                  | (0.20)%                                 | 18                      | 247.00                    | (4,446)                  |
| Lam Research Corporation       | 250.00                 | (0.22)%                                 | 3                       | 1,570.00                  | (4,710)                  |
| Mastercard Incorporated        | 330.00                 | (0.19)%                                 | 3                       | 1,395.00                  | (4,185)                  |
| Microsoft Corporation          | 165.00                 | (0.17)%                                 | 6                       | 610.00                    | (3,660)                  |
| NVIDIA Corporation             | 190.00                 | (0.51)%                                 | 6                       | 1,840.00                  | (11,040)                 |

Materials (–0.21%):

| Nucor Corporation              | 60.00                  | (0.21)%                                 | 18                      | 249.00                    | (4,482)                  |

Total Investment in LEAPS® .................. (5.74%) $(124,623)

See “Notes to Schedule of Investments” on page 9.
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

(1) All Securities are represented by regular way contracts to purchase such Securities which are backed by an irrevocable letter of credit deposited with the Trustee. The Sponsor entered into purchase contracts for the Securities on August 14, 2019. Such purchase contracts are expected to settle within two business days.

(2) The LEAPS® can be exercised on any business day prior to their expiration on January 15, 2021. Each contract entitles the holder thereof to purchase 100 shares of common stock at the strike price. The LEAPS® call options are accounted for at market value, and are not accounted for as hedging instruments. LEAPS® call options can be volatile and involve certain risks. The LEAPS® call options could result in a reduction of the total return of the Trust. The notional value of each LEAPS® call option equals the value of the corresponding common stock.

(3) The cost or proceeds of the Securities to the Trust represents the aggregate underlying value with respect to the Securities acquired (generally determined by the closing sale prices of the listed Securities and the ask prices of over-the-counter traded Securities at the Evaluation Time on the business day prior to the Initial Date of Deposit). The cost of Securities to the Trust may not compute due to rounding the market value per share. The offering side price of the Treasury Obligations is greater than the bid side price of the Treasury Obligations which is the basis on which the Redemption Price per Unit will be determined. The Evaluator valued the LEAPS® at their last closing sale price (or closing bid price if there is no closing sale price) at the Evaluation Time on the business day preceding the Initial Date of Deposit. The value of the Securities, based on the bid side price of the Treasury Obligations, the value of the Common Stocks, net of the value or ask price of the LEAPS®, is $2,167,598 (unaudited). The valuation of the Securities has been determined by the Evaluator, an affiliate of the Sponsor. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 820 (“ASC 820”), “Fair Value Measurement,” fair value is defined as the price that the Trust would either receive upon selling an investment or pay to transfer an options liability to an independent buyer in a timely transaction in the principal or most advantageous market of the investment. ASC 820 established a three-tier hierarchy to maximize the use of the observable market data and minimize the use of unobservable inputs and to establish classification of the fair value measurements for disclosure purposes. Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including the technique or pricing model used to measure fair value and the risk inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs are inputs that may reflect the reporting entity’s own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The three-tier hierarchy of inputs is summarized in the three broad levels: Level 1 which represents quoted prices in active markets for identical investments; Level 2 which represents fair value based on other significant observable inputs (including, quoted prices for similar investments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar investments in markets that are non-active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the investment (for example, interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks, and default rates) or inputs that are derived from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means), and Level 3 which represents fair value based on significant unobservable inputs (including the Trust’s own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments). The Trust’s investments in Common Stocks of $2,182,860 and LEAPS® of $(49,005) are classified as Level 1, which refers to securities traded in an active market. The Trust’s investments in Treasury Obligations of $120,391 and LEAPS® of $(75,618) are classified as Level 2, whose valuations on the date of deposit were determined by the Evaluator using offering prices provided by third-party pricing services. The inputs used by these third party pricing services were based upon significant observable inputs that included, but were not limited to, the items noted above. The cost of the Securities to the Sponsor, including accrued interest, and the Sponsor’s profit (which is the difference between the cost of the Securities to the Sponsor and the cost of the Securities to the Trust) are $2,150,725 and $28,835, respectively.

* This Security represents a non-income producing security.
The FT Series

The FT Series Defined.

We, First Trust Portfolios L.P. (the “Sponsor”), have created hundreds of similar yet separate series of a unit investment trust which we have named the FT Series. The series to which this prospectus relates, FT 8184, consists of a single portfolio known as Capital Strength Buy-Write Portfolio, Series 46.

The Trust was created under the laws of the State of New York by a Trust Agreement (the “Indenture”) dated the Initial Date of Deposit. This agreement, entered into among First Trust Portfolios L.P., as Sponsor, The Bank of New York Mellon as Trustee and First Trust Advisors L.P. as Portfolio Supervisor and Evaluator, governs the operation of the Trust. You may get more specific details concerning the nature, structure and risks of this product in an “Information Supplement” by calling the Sponsor at 800–621–1675, dept. code 2.

How We Created the Trust.

On the Initial Date of Deposit, we deposited a portfolio of Treasury Obligations and Common Stocks (which Common Stocks are subject to the LEAPS®) (collectively, the “Securities”) with the Trustee and, in turn, the Trustee delivered documents to us representing our ownership of the Trust in the form of units (“Units”). Because the Common Stocks held by the Trust are subject to the LEAPS®, the Common Stocks’ upside potential will be limited. The Securities were deposited at prices equal to their market value as determined by the Evaluator, which value has been reduced to reflect the Trust’s obligation under the LEAPS®.

After the Initial Date of Deposit, we may deposit additional Securities in the Trust, or cash (including a letter of credit or the equivalent) with instructions to buy more Securities, to create new Units for sale. Any additional Common Stocks deposited will be subject to the LEAPS® with the same terms as the LEAPS® initially deposited. If we create additional Units, we will attempt, to the extent practicable, to maintain the percentage relationship established among the Securities on the Initial Date of Deposit (as set forth under “Schedule of Investments”), adjusted to reflect the sale, redemption or liquidation of any of the Securities or any stock split or a merger or other similar event affecting the issuer of the Securities.

Since the prices of the Securities will fluctuate daily, the ratio of Securities in the Trust, on a market value basis, will also change daily. The portion of Securities represented by each Unit will not change as a result of the deposit of additional Securities or cash in the Trust. If we deposit cash, you and new investors may experience a dilution of your investment. This is because prices of Securities will fluctuate between the time of the cash deposit and the purchase of the Securities, and because the Trust pays the associated brokerage fees. To reduce this dilution, the Trust will try to buy the Securities as close to the Evaluation Time and as close to the evaluation price as possible. In addition, because the Trust pays the brokerage fees associated with the creation of new Units and with the sale of Securities to meet redemption and exchange requests, frequent redemption and exchange activity will likely result in higher brokerage expenses.

An affiliate of the Trustee may receive these brokerage fees or the Trustee may retain and pay us (or our affiliate) to act as agent for the Trust to buy Securities. If we or an affiliate of ours act as agent to the Trust, we will be subject to the restrictions under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). When acting in an agency capacity, we may select various broker/dealers to execute securities transactions on behalf of the Trust, which may include broker/dealers who sell Units of the Trust. We do not consider sales of Units of the Trust or any other products sponsored by First Trust as a factor in selecting such broker/dealers.

We cannot guarantee that the Trust will keep its present size and composition for any length of time. Common Stocks may be called pursuant to the LEAPS® prior to the Mandatory Termination Date or Securities may be periodically sold under certain circumstances to satisfy Trust obligations, to meet redemption requests and, as described in “Removing Securities from the Trust,” to maintain the sound investment character of the Trust, and the proceeds received by the Trust will be used to meet Trust obligations or distributed to Unit holders, but will not be reinvested. However, Securities will not be sold to take advantage of market fluctuations or changes in anticipated rates of appreciation or depreciation, or if they no longer meet the criteria by which they were selected. You will not be able to dispose of or vote any of the Securities in the Trust. As the holder of the Securities, the Trustee will vote the Securities and, except as described in “Removing Securities from the Trust,” will endeavor to vote the Securities such that the Securities are voted as closely as possible in the same manner and the same general proportion as are the Securities held by owners other than such Trust.
Neither we nor the Trustee will be liable for a failure in any of the Securities. However, if a contract for the purchase of any of the Securities initially deposited in the Trust fails, unless we can purchase substitute Securities (“Replacement Securities”) we will refund to you that portion of the purchase price and transactional sales charge resulting from the failed contract on the next Income Distribution Date. Any Replacement Security the Trust acquires will be identical to those from the failed contract.

**Portfolio Objectives.**

The Trust seeks income, with capital appreciation as a secondary objective. The Trust is concentrated in stocks of information technology companies.

Each Common Stock is subject to a contractual right, in the form of LEAPS®, which gives the holder of the LEAPS® (the “Right Holder”) the right to buy the Common Stock at a predetermined price (the “Strike Price”) on any business day prior to the expiration of the LEAPS®. Each LEAPS® will be issued by The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”) in the form of an American style option, which means that it is exercisable at the Strike Price on any business day prior to its expiration date. The expiration date for each of the LEAPS® included in the Trust is January 15, 2021. Future series of the Trust may have different maturity lengths due to the expiration dates of the call options included therein. As of the close of business on the business day preceding the Initial Date of Deposit, the Strike Price of the LEAPS® in the Trust is equal to approximately 120.29% of the closing market price on that date of the Common Stocks deposited in the Trust.

You should be aware that a product which includes writing call options may not be suitable for all investors. It may not be appropriate for investors seeking above-average capital appreciation. Before investing, you should make sure you understand the risks of this type of product, and whether it suits your current financial objectives.

**What is a Call Option?**

A call option is a contractual obligation which gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase a certain number of shares of common stock from the writer of the option at a predetermined price. If the predetermined price is reached, the purchaser has the right to exercise the option at any time up until the option’s expiration.

**The Portfolio.**

The Trust is a unit investment trust which invests in a fixed portfolio of common stocks of well-capitalized companies with strong market positions, and simultaneously, the portfolio sells a LEAPS® call option against each position. The writing (selling) of a call option generates income in the form of a premium paid by the option buyer. The portfolio invests this income in U.S. Treasury notes and the interest received from the notes is paid to Unit holders periodically.

One important advantage that well-capitalized companies enjoy over others is that they have the potential to provide their stockholders with a greater degree of stability and performance over time.

Through our selection process, we seek to find companies with the following qualities:

- Well-capitalized with strong balance sheets;
- Skilled management;
- High liquidity;
- Ability to generate earnings growth; and
- Record of financial strength and profit growth.

**Why Cash Matters.**

Companies with sizeable cash positions tend to be mature companies that dominate their industries. A company with a significant amount of cash on its balance sheet is attractive for many reasons. Cash enables companies to bypass the credit markets and provides the means to:

- Make strategic cash-financed mergers and acquisitions;
- Begin to pay dividends or increase dividend payments to boost returns;
- Repurchase undervalued shares;
- Reinvest cash to grow their business;
- Improve their debt rating, thus reducing their cost of capital; and
- Fund research and development projects, even in a down market.

**Common Stock Selection Process.**

Common Stocks are selected for the portfolio based on the following criteria:

- Member of the S&P 500® Index;
- Cash position greater than $1 billion;
- Long-term debt to market value ratio less than 30%;
- Return on equity greater than 15%;
- LEAPS® availability; and
- Cash flow analysis and the judgment of the analyst.

**Illustrative Market Scenarios.**

Stock prices increase above the LEAPS® exercise price: The LEAPS® are exercised and the underly-
ing stock shares are sold at the strike price. Profits are limited to the premium income received from writing the LEAPS®, dividends received from the Common Stocks prior to their sale from the portfolio, interest received from the U.S. Treasury Obligations, plus the difference between each Common Stock’s initial price and their strike price. Investors will forgo any dividends paid on the Common Stocks subsequent to their sale from the portfolio and any gain in the underlying stock price after the stock is sold. It is important to note that writing covered calls limits the appreciation potential of the underlying Common Stocks.

Stock prices remain stable: The LEAPS® expire worthless and the portfolio still owns the Common Stock shares. Profits are limited to the premium income received from writing the LEAPS®, plus dividends from the Common Stocks, as well as interest received from the U.S. Treasury Obligations.

Stock prices decrease: The LEAPS® expire worthless and the portfolio still owns the Common Stock shares. The break even on the stocks is lowered by the premium income received from writing the LEAPS®. In addition, the portfolio will receive dividends from the Common Stocks, and interest from the U.S. Treasury Obligations.

On or before the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsor entered into contracts to buy the Common Stocks. The Sponsor then wrote LEAPS® on each of the Common Stocks and received an option premium therefore. Using the option premium proceeds, the Sponsor entered into contracts to buy the Treasury Obligations. On the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsor deposited the Common Stocks subject to the LEAPS® and the Treasury Obligations with the Trustee on behalf of the Trust. At such time the Sponsor also assigned the LEAPS® to the Trust, giving the Right Holders the right to purchase Common Stocks from the Trust.

Each LEAPS® will give the Right Holder the right (but not the obligation) to purchase Common Stocks from the Trust at the Strike Price on any business day prior to the LEAPS® expiration. The Strike Price for a Common Stock held by the Trust will be adjusted downward (but not below zero) upon certain extraordinary distributions made by the issuers of the Common Stocks to Unit holders before the LEAPS® expiration triggered by certain corporate events affecting such Common Stock. See “Risk Factors—LEAPS®.”

In calculating the net asset value of a Unit, the price of a Unit is reduced by the value of the LEAPS®.

As of the close of business on the business day preceding the Initial Date of Deposit, the capital apprecia-

tion on the Common Stocks held by the Trust is limited to a maximum of approximately 20.29%, because of the obligation of the Trust to the Right Holder with respect to each of the Common Stocks entitling the Right Holder to purchase the Common Stocks at the Strike Price. The LEAPS® limit your upside potential in the Common Stocks to an amount equal to the Strike Price. However, as the option premium received in return for issuing the LEAPS® was used to purchase Treasury Obligations, you will receive interest from the Treasury Obligations until they mature and your pro rata portion of the principal from the Treasury Obligations shortly after they mature.

If the market price of a Common Stock held by the Trust is greater than its Strike Price, the Trust will not participate in any appreciation in that Common Stock above the Strike Price because it is expected that the holder of the related LEAPS® will exercise its right to purchase that Common Stock from the Trust at the Strike Price. If the market price of a Common Stock held by the Trust is less than its Strike Price, it is expected that the LEAPS® will terminate without being exercised, and the Trust, in connection with its termination, will liquidate or distribute the Common Stock at its then current market value. To the extent particular Common Stocks held by the Trust decline in price or fail to appreciate in value, the Trust will not achieve its maximum potential appreciation.

The Treasury Obligations included in the Trust are non-callable debt obligations that are issued by and backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, although Units of the Trust are not so backed. Additionally, the U.S. Government assures the timely payment of principal and interest on the underlying Treasury Obligations in the Trust. Of course, this applies only to the payment of principal and interest on the Treasury Obligations and not the Units themselves.

You should be aware that predictions stated herein may not be realized. Of course, as with any similar investment, there can be no guarantee that the objectives of the Trust will be achieved. See “Risk Factors” for a discussion of the risks of investing in the Trust.

Risk Factors

Price Volatility. The Trust invests in Treasury Obligations, Common Stocks and LEAPS® for each of the Common Stocks. The value of the Trust’s Units will fluctuate with changes in the value of the Treasury Obligations, Common Stocks and LEAPS®.
Because the Trust is not managed, the Trustee will not sell stocks in response to or in anticipation of market fluctuations, as is common in managed investments. As with any investment, we cannot guarantee that the performance of the Trust will be positive over any period of time, or that you won’t lose money. Units of the Trust are not deposits of any bank and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

**Current Economic Conditions.** The global economy continues to experience moderate growth. At the same time developed and developing economies outside the United States are broadly experiencing economic recoveries on a regional and global perspective. Worldwide, central bank monetary policy is trending towards policies of interest rate normalization though at different levels of commitment and in varying degrees of progress.

As economies around the world have begun to reflate, inflation has trended modestly higher but so far not to worrisome levels. Inflation remains relatively tame worldwide, partly reflecting unemployment rates, worker participation rates and a continuation of the process of financial deleveraging in major developed economies. The global employment situation has improved but upside to wage growth remains challenged, as the effects of globalization and technology continue to weigh on labor markets in many countries and regions. Prices of most primary commodities, a driving force behind some emerging market economies, have come off their highs recently due to a number of factors including regional economic slowdowns and concerns tied to trade skirmish/war risk. Recent strength of the U.S. dollar against a number of foreign currencies has negatively impacted sentiment towards foreign assets and attracted investors to U.S. assets. Concern about the continued strength in the price of oil would appear somewhat overstated considering the effects of technology on production, distribution and usage, which are counter-inflationary over the intermediate to long term.

Monetary risk remains a concern should central banks raise their benchmark rates suddenly at a quicker pace and to unexpectedly higher levels.

Tax reform in the United States, in the form of tax cuts and opportunity for repatriation of earnings for corporations, could provide liquidity as the Federal Reserve removes stimulus via the process of normalization. In effect, this could enable companies to navigate the process of interest rate normalization without as much disruption as some expect.

Tariff risk could possibly recede quickly should resolution appear on the horizon. For now, fundamentals stateside (economic and corporate revenue and earnings) do not appear to be showing signs of deterioration but rather look to have further room for improvement.

Due to the current state of uncertainty in the economy, the value of the Securities held by the Trust may be subject to steep declines or increased volatility due to changes in performance or perception of the issuers.

**Common Stocks.** The Trust invests in shares of Common Stocks. Common stock prices fluctuate for several reasons including changes in investors’ perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, such as the current market volatility, or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. In addition, common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase.

**U.S. Treasury Obligations.** The Trust invests in U.S. Treasury obligations. U.S. Treasury obligations are direct obligations of the United States which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The value of the Treasury Obligations will be adversely affected by decreases in bond prices and increases in interest rates. Certain Treasury Obligations may have been purchased on the Initial Date of Deposit at prices of less than their par value at maturity, indicating a market discount. Other Treasury Obligations may have been purchased on the Initial Date of Deposit at prices greater than their par value at maturity, indicating a market premium. The coupon interest rate of Treasury Obligations purchased at a market discount was lower than current market interest rates of newly issued bonds of comparable rating and type and the coupon interest rate of Treasury Obligations purchased at a market premium was higher than current market interest rates of newly issued bonds of comparable rating and type. Generally, the value of bonds purchased at a market discount will increase in value faster than bonds purchased at a market premium if interest rates decrease. Conversely, if interest rates increase, the value of bonds purchased at a market discount will decrease faster than bonds purchased at a market premium.

**LEAPS®.** The Common Stocks held by the Trust are subject to LEAPS®. The value of the LEAPS® may be adversely affected if the market for LEAPS® becomes less liquid or smaller. If this occurs, there will likely be a negative impact on the value of your Units. Although you may redeem your Units at any time, if you redeem before the LEAPS® are exercised or expire, the value of
your Units may be adversely affected by the value of the LEAPS®. However, if LEAPS® are not exercised and you hold your Units until the scheduled Termination Date, the LEAPS® will have ceased to exist and the Trust’s portfolio will consist of only cash or Securities or a combination of each.

If you sell or redeem your Units before the LEAPS® are exercised, or if the Trust terminates prior to its scheduled Termination Date and the LEAPS® have not been exercised, you may not realize any appreciation in the value of the Common Stocks because even if the Common Stocks appreciate in value, that appreciation may be more than fully, fully or partly offset by an increase in value in the LEAPS®. The value of the LEAPS® is deducted from the value of the Trust’s assets when determining the value of a Unit. If the Securities decline in price, your loss may be greater than it would be if there were no LEAPS® because the value of the LEAPS® is a reduction to the value of the Securities when calculating the value of a Unit. An increase in value of the LEAPS®, an obligation of the Trust to sell or deliver the Common Stocks at the Strike Price if the LEAPS® are exercised by the Right Holder, will reduce the value of the Securities in the Trust, below the value of the Securities that would otherwise be realizable if the Common Stocks were not subject to the LEAPS®.

You should note that even if the price of a Common Stock does not change, if the value of a LEAPS® increases (for example, based on increased volatility of a Common Stock) your Unit will lose value.

The value of the LEAPS® reduces the value of your Units. As the value of the LEAPS® increases, it has a more negative impact on the value of your Units. The value of the LEAPS® will also be affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the Common Stocks, an increase in interest rates, a change in the actual and perceived volatility of the stock market and the Common Stocks and the remaining time to expiration. Additionally, the value of a LEAPS® does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying stock (although they generally move in the same direction). However, as a LEAPS® approaches its expiration date, its value increasingly moves with the price of the Common Stock subject to the LEAPS®.

The Strike Price for each LEAPS® held by the Trust may be adjusted downward before the LEAPS® expiration triggered by certain corporate events affecting that Common Stock. A downward adjustment to the Strike Price will have the effect of reducing the equity appreciation that a Unit holder may receive. If the Strike Price is adjusted downward and the LEAPS® is exercised at the reduced Strike Price, a Unit Holder would lose money if the value of the Common Stock at the time that the Unit is purchased is greater than the adjusted Strike Price. Adjustments will be made to the Strike Price of a Common Stock based on adjustments made by the OCC to options on that security. The OCC generally does not adjust option strike prices to reflect ordinary dividends but may adjust option strike prices to reflect certain corporate events such as extraordinary dividends, stock splits, merger or other extraordinary distributions or events.

If the value of the underlying Common Stocks exceeds the Strike Price of the LEAPS®, it is likely that the Right Holder will exercise their right to purchase the Equity Security subject to the LEAPS® from the Trust. As the LEAPS® may be exercised on any business day prior to their expiration, Common Stocks may be sold to the Right Holders of the LEAPS® prior to the termination of the Trust. If this occurs, distributions from the Trust will be reduced by the amount of the dividends which would have been paid by Common Stocks sold from the Trust. As discussed in “Tax Matters,” the sale of Common Stocks from the Trust will likely result in capital gains to Unit holders, which may be short-term depending on the holding period of the Common Stocks. In addition, the sale of Common Stocks may, in certain circumstances, result in the early termination of the Trust.

**Options.** The value of an option may be adversely affected if the market for the option becomes less liquid or smaller, and will be affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the Common Stock subject to the option, an increase in interest rates, a change in the actual and perceived volatility of the stock market and the Common Stock and the remaining time to expiration. Additionally, the value of an option does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying Common Stock (although they generally move in the same direction). However, as an option approaches its expiration date, its value increasingly moves with the price of the Common Stock subject to an option. The strike price for an option may be adjusted downward before an option expiration triggered by certain corporate events affecting that Common Stock. A downward adjustment to the strike price will have the effect of reducing the equity appreciation. Option strike prices may be adjusted to reflect certain corporate events such as extraordinary dividends, stock splits, merger or other extraordinary distributions or events. If the value of the underlying Common Stock exceeds the strike price of an option, it is likely that the holder of that option will exercise their right to purchase the Common Stock.
Distributions. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the Common Stocks will declare dividends in the future or that, if declared, they will either remain at current levels or increase over time. In addition, there is no guarantee that U.S. Government will be able to satisfy its interest payment obligations to the Trust over the life of the Trust.

Concentration Risk. When at least 25% of a trust’s portfolio is invested in securities issued by companies within a single sector, the trust is considered to be concentrated in that particular sector. If the Trust is concentrated in more than one sector, at least 25% of the Trust’s portfolio is invested in each sector in which it is concentrated. A portfolio concentrated in one or more sectors may present more risks than a portfolio broadly diversified over several sectors.

The Trust is concentrated in stocks of information technology companies.

Information Technology. 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. Technology companies may be smaller and less experienced companies, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources. Technology company stocks have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that are often unrelated to their operating performance. Also, the stocks of many Internet companies have exceptionally high price-to-earnings ratios with little or no earnings histories.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the Securities in the Trust will fluctuate. Market value fluctuates in response to various factors. These can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a Securities’ issuer, perceptions of the issuer, ratings on a bond, or political or economic events affecting the issuer. Because the Trust is not managed, the Trustee will not sell Securities in response to or in anticipation of market fluctuations, as is common in managed investments.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Securities will fall if interest rates increase. Bonds typically fall in value when interest rates rise and rise in value when interest rates fall. Bonds with longer periods before maturity are often more sensitive to interest rate changes.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that a security’s issuer is unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest or principal payments when due and the related risk that the value of a security may decline because of concerns about the issuer’s ability or willingness to make such payments.

Call Risk. Call risk is the risk that the issuer pre-pays or “calls” a bond before its stated maturity. An issuer might call a bond if interest rates fall and the bond pays a higher than market interest rate or if the issuer no longer needs the money for its original purpose. If an issuer calls a bond, the Trust will distribute the principal to you but your future interest distributions will fall. You might not be able to reinvest this principal in another investment with as high a yield. A bond’s call price could be less than the price the Trust paid for the bond and could be below the bond’s par value. This means you could receive less than the amount you paid for your Units.

Bond Quality Risk. Bond quality risk is the risk that a bond will fall in value if a rating agency decreases the bond’s rating.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that the value of a bond will fall if trading in the bond is limited or absent. No one can guarantee that a liquid trading market will exist for any bond because these bonds generally trade in the over-the-counter market (they are not listed on a securities exchange).

Extension Risk. If interest rates rise, certain obligations may be paid off by the obligor at a slower rate than expected, which will cause the value of such obligations to fall.

Prepayment Risk. Many types of debt instruments are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that the issuer will repay principal prior to the maturity date. Debt instruments allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates.

Market Discount. Certain of the Securities held by the Trust may have current market values which are below the principal value of such Securities on the Initial Date of Deposit. A primary reason for the market value of such bonds being less than principal value at maturity is that the interest rate of such bonds is at lower rates than the current market interest rate for comparably rated bonds. Bonds selling at market discounts tend to increase in market value as they approach maturity. Because the Trust is not actively managed, the Trustee will not sell bonds in response to or in anticipation of market discounts or fluctuations.

On sale or redemption, Unit holders may receive ordinary income dividends from the Trust if the Trust sells or redeems bonds that were acquired at a market discount, or sells bonds at a short-term capital gain. In general, the Internal Revenue Service will treat bonds as
market discount bonds when the cost of the bond, plus any original issue discount that has not yet accrued, is less than the amount due to be paid at the maturity of the bond. Any gain realized that is in excess of the earned portion of original issue discount will be taxable as capital gain unless the gain is attributable to market discount in which case the accretion of market discount is taxable as ordinary income.

**Small and/or Mid Capitalization Companies.** Certain of the Common Stocks held by the Trust are issued by small and/or mid capitalization companies. Investing in stocks of such companies may involve greater risk than investing in larger companies. For example, such companies may have limited product lines, as well as shorter operating histories, less experienced management and more limited financial resources than larger companies. Securities of such companies generally trade in lower volumes and are generally subject to greater and less predictable changes in price than securities of larger companies. In addition, small and mid-cap stocks may not be widely followed by the investment community, which may result in low demand.

**Cybersecurity Risk.** As the use of Internet technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the Trust has become more susceptible to potential operational risks through breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Trust to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Sponsor of the Trust to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cybersecurity breaches may involve unauthorized access to digital information systems utilized by the Trust through “hacking” or malicious software coding, but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cybersecurity breaches of the Trust’s third-party service providers, or issuers in which the Trust invests, can also subject the Trust to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches. The Sponsor of, and third-party service provider to, the Trust have established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cybersecurity. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Trust does not directly control the cybersecurity systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

**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 companies represented in the Trust. In addition, litigation regarding the issuers of the Securities, such as that concerning Microsoft Corporation, or the industries represented by these issuers, may negatively impact the value of these Securities. We cannot predict what impact any pending or proposed legislation or pending or threatened litigation will have on the value of the Securities.
costs (including costs of preparing the registration statement, the Indenture and other closing documents, registering Units with the SEC and states, the initial audit of the Trust’s statement of net assets, legal fees and the initial fees and expenses of the Trustee) will be purchased in the same proportionate relationship as all the Securities contained in the Trust. Securities will be sold to reimburse the Sponsor for the Trust’s organization costs at the end of the initial offering period (a significantly shorter time period than the life of the Trust). During the initial offering period, there may be a decrease in the value of the Securities. To the extent the proceeds from the sale of these Securities are insufficient to repay the Sponsor for Trust organization costs, the Trustee will sell additional Securities to allow the Trust to fully reimburse the Sponsor. In that event, the net asset value per Unit of the Trust will be reduced by the amount of additional Securities sold. Although the dollar amount of the reimbursement due to the Sponsor will remain fixed and will never exceed the per Unit amount set forth for the Trust in “Notes to Statement of Net Assets,” this will result in a greater effective cost per Unit to Unit holders for the reimbursement to the Sponsor. To the extent actual organization costs are less than the estimated amount, only the actual organization costs will ultimately be charged to the Trust. When Securities are sold to reimburse the Sponsor for organization costs, the Trustee will sell Securities, to the extent practicable, which will maintain the same proportionate relationship among the Securities contained in the Trust as existed prior to such sale.

Accrued Interest.

Accrued interest represents unpaid interest on a Treasury Obligation from the last day it paid interest. Interest on the Treasury Obligations is paid monthly, although the Trust accrues such interest daily. Because the Trust always has an amount of interest earned but not yet collected, the Public Offering Price of Units will have added to it the proportionate share of accrued interest to the date of settlement. You will receive the amount, if any, of accrued interest you paid for on the next Distribution Date. In addition, if you sell or redeem your Units you will be entitled to receive your proportionate share of the accrued interest from the purchaser of your Units.

Minimum Purchase.

The minimum amount per account you can purchase of the Trust is generally $1,000 worth of Units ($500 if you are purchasing Units for your Individual Retirement Account or any other qualified retirement plan), but such amounts may vary depending on your selling firm.

Maximum Sales Charge.

The maximum sales charge is comprised of a transactional sales charge and a creation and development fee. After the initial offering period the maximum sales charge will be reduced by 0.50%, to reflect the amount of the previously charged creation and development fee. 

Transaction Sales Charge.

The transactional sales charge you will pay has both an initial and a deferred component.

Initial Sales Charge. The initial sales charge, which you will pay at the time of purchase, is equal to the difference between the maximum sales charge of 1.85% of the Public Offering Price and the sum of the maximum remaining deferred sales charge and creation and development fee (initially $.185 per Unit). On the Initial Date of Deposit, and any other day the Public Offering Price per Unit equals $10.00, there is no initial sales charge. Thereafter, you will pay an initial sales charge when the Public Offering Price per Unit exceeds $10.00 and as deferred sales charge and creation and development fee payments are made.

Monthly Deferred Sales Charge. In addition, three monthly deferred sales charges of $.045 per Unit will be deducted from the Trust’s assets on approximately the twentieth day of each month from November 20, 2019 through January 17, 2020. If you buy Units at a price of less than $10.00 per Unit, the dollar amount of the deferred sales charge will not change, but the deferred sales charge on a percentage basis will be more than 1.35% of the Public Offering Price.

Creation and Development Fee.

As Sponsor, we will also receive, and the Unit holders will pay, a creation and development fee. See “Expenses and Charges” for a description of the services provided for this fee. The creation and development fee is a charge of $.050 per Unit collected at the end of the initial offering period. If you buy Units at a price of less than $10.00 per Unit, the dollar amount of the creation and development fee will not change, but the creation and development fee on a percentage basis will be more than 0.50% of the Public Offering Price.

Discounts for Certain Persons.

The maximum sales charge is 1.85% per Unit and the maximum dealer concession is 1.25% per Unit.

If you are purchasing Units for an investment account, the terms of which provide that your registered investment advisor or registered broker/dealer
(a) charges periodic fees in lieu of commissions; (b) charges for financial planning, investment advisory or asset management services; or (c) charges a comprehensive “wrap fee” or similar fee for these or comparable services (“Fee Accounts”), you will not be assessed the transactional sales charge described above on such purchases. These Units will be designated as Fee Account Units and assigned a Fee Account CUSIP Number. Certain Fee Account Unit holders may be assessed transaction or other account fees on the purchase and/or redemption of such Units by their registered investment advisor, broker/dealer or other processing organizations for providing certain transaction or account activities. Fee Account Units are not available for purchase in the secondary market. We reserve the right to limit or deny purchases of Units not subject to the transactional sales charge by investors whose frequent trading activity we determine to be detrimental to the Trust.

Employees, officers and directors (and immediate family members) of the Sponsor, our related companies, and dealers and their affiliates will purchase Units at the Public Offering Price less the applicable dealer concession, subject to the policies of the related selling firm. Immediate family members include spouses, or the equivalent if recognized under local law, children or step-children under the age of 21 living in the same household, parents or step-parents and trustees, custodians or fiduciaries for the benefit of such persons. Only employees, officers and directors of companies that allow their employees to participate in this employee discount program are eligible for the discounts.

You will be charged the deferred sales charge per Unit regardless of the price you pay for your Units or whether you are eligible to receive any discounts. However, if the purchase price of your Units was less than $10.00 per Unit or if you are eligible to receive a discount such that the maximum sales charge you must pay is less than the applicable maximum deferred sales charge, including Fee Account Units, you will be credited additional Units with a dollar value equal to the difference between your maximum sales charge and the maximum deferred sales charge at the time you buy your Units. The dollar value of these additional credited Units (as with all Units) will fluctuate over time, and may be less on the dates deferred sales charges or the creation and development fee are collected than their value at the time they were issued.

The Value of the Securities.

The Evaluator will determine the aggregate underlying value of the Securities and LEAPS® in the Trust as of the Evaluation Time on each business day and will adjust the Public Offering Price of the Units according to this valuation. This Public Offering Price will be effective for all orders received before the Evaluation Time on each such day. If we or the Trustee receive orders for purchases, sales or redemptions after that time, or on a day which is not a business day, they will be held until the next determination of price. The term “business day” as used in this prospectus shall mean any day on which the NYSE is open. For purposes of Securities and Unit settlement, the term business day does not include days on which U.S. financial institutions are closed.

The aggregate underlying value of the Treasury Obligations in the Trust will be determined on the basis of current offering prices. The aggregate underlying value of the Common Stocks in the Trust will be determined as follows: if the Common Stocks are listed on a national or foreign securities exchange or The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC®, their value shall generally be based on the closing sale price on the exchange or system which is the principal market therefore (“Primary Exchange”), which shall be deemed to be the NYSE if the Common Stocks are listed thereon (unless the Evaluator deems such price inappropriate as the basis for evaluation). In the event a closing sale price on the Primary Exchange is not published, the Common Stocks will be valued based on the last trade price on the Primary Exchange. If no trades occur on the Primary Exchange for a specific trade date, the value will be based on the closing sale price from, in the opinion of the Evaluator, an appropriate secondary exchange, if any. If no trades occur on the Primary Exchange or any appropriate secondary exchange on a specific trade date, the Evaluator will determine the value of the Common Stocks using the best information available to the Evaluator, which may include the prior day’s evaluated price.

If the Common Stock is an American Depositary Receipt/ADR, Global Depositary Receipt/GDR or other similar security in which no trade occurs on the Primary Exchange or any appropriate secondary exchange on a specific trade date, the Evaluator will determine the value of the Common Stocks using the best information available to the Evaluator, which may include the prior day’s evaluated price.
ally be based on the current ask price on the over-the-counter market (unless the Evaluator deems such price inappropriate as a basis for evaluation). If current ask prices are unavailable, the value is generally determined (a) on the basis of current ask prices for comparable securities, (b) by appraising the value of the Common Stocks on the ask side of the market, or (c) any combination of the above. If such prices are in a currency other than U.S. dollars, the value of such Common Stock shall be converted to U.S. dollars based on current exchange rates (unless the Evaluator deems such prices inappropriate as a basis for evaluation). The valuation of LEAPS® written by the Trust will be determined as set forth above for Common Stocks, with the exception that bid prices will be used instead of ask prices during the initial offering period. If the Evaluator deems a price determined as set forth above to be inappropriate as the basis for evaluation, the Evaluator shall use such other information available to the Evaluator which it deems appropriate as the basis for determining the value of a Security or LEAP®.

After the initial offering period is over, the aggregate underlying value of the Securities and LEAPS® will be determined as set forth above, except that bid prices are used instead of ask prices when necessary for purposes of valuing the Common Stocks and Treasury Obligations and ask prices are used instead of bid prices when necessary for purposes of valuing the LEAPS®.

The value of the Common Stocks and the value of the LEAPS® have an interrelated effect on the value of a Unit. The value of the LEAPS® will be affected by the value of the Common Stocks, the volatility of the Common Stocks, the remaining time to the expiration of the LEAPS®, the level of interest rates and the dividend yields on the Common Stocks.

**Distribution of Units**

We intend to qualify Units of the Trust for sale in a number of states. All Units will be sold at the then current Public Offering Price.

The Sponsor compensates intermediaries, such as broker/dealers and banks, for their activities that are intended to result in sales of Units of the Trust. This compensation includes dealer concessions described in the following section and may include additional concessions and other compensation and benefits to broker/dealers and other intermediaries.

**Dealer Concessions.**

Dealers and other selling agents can purchase Units at prices which reflect a concession or agency commission of 1.25% of the Public Offering Price per Unit, subject to reductions set forth in “Public Offering—Discounts for Certain Persons.”

Eligible dealer firms and other selling agents who, during the previous consecutive 12-month period through the end of the most recent month, sold primary market units of unit investment trusts sponsored by us in the dollar amounts shown below will be entitled to up to the following additional sales concession on primary market sales of units during the current month of unit investment trusts sponsored by us:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sales (in millions)</th>
<th>Additional Concession</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$25 but less than $100</td>
<td>0.035%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100 but less than $150</td>
<td>0.050%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150 but less than $250</td>
<td>0.075%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250 but less than $1,000</td>
<td>0.100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 but less than $5,000</td>
<td>0.125%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 but less than $7,500</td>
<td>0.150%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,500 or more</td>
<td>0.175%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dealers and other selling agents will not receive a concession on the sale of Units which are not subject to a transactional sales charge, but such Units will be included in determining whether the above volume sales levels are met. Eligible dealer firms and other selling agents include clearing firms that place orders with First Trust and provide First Trust with information with respect to the representatives who initiated such transactions. Eligible dealer firms and other selling agents 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. We reserve the right to change the amount of concessions or agency commissions from time to time. Certain commercial banks may be making Units of the Trust available to their customers on an agency basis. A portion of the transactional sales charge paid by these customers is kept by or given to the banks in the amounts shown above.

**Other Compensation and Benefits to Broker/Dealers.**

The Sponsor, at its own expense and out of its own profits, currently provides additional compensation and benefits to broker/dealers who sell Units of this Trust and other First Trust products. This compensation is intended to result in additional sales of First Trust prod-
ucts and/or compensate broker/dealers 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 First Trust products by the intermediary or its agents, the placing of First Trust products on a preferred or recommended product list, access to an intermediary’s personnel, and other factors. The Sponsor makes 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 broker/dealer firms and similar activities designed to promote the sale of the Sponsor’s products. The Sponsor makes such payments to a substantial majority of intermediaries that sell First Trust 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 and the preceding paragraph, some of which may be characterized as “revenue sharing,” create a conflict of interest by influencing financial intermediaries and their agents to sell or recommend a First Trust product, including the Trust, over products offered by other sponsors or fund companies. These arrangements will not change the price you pay for your Units.

Advertising and Investment Comparisons.

Advertising materials regarding the Trust may discuss several topics, including: developing a long-term financial plan; working with your financial professional; the nature and risks of various investment strategies and unit investment trusts that could help you reach your financial goals; the importance of discipline; how the Trust operates; how securities are selected; various unit investment trust features such as convenience and costs; and options available for certain types of unit investment trusts. These materials may include descriptions of the principal businesses of the companies represented in the Trust, research analysis of why they were selected and information relating to the qualifications of the persons or entities providing the research analysis. In addition, they may include research opinions on the economy and industry sectors included and a list of investment products generally appropriate for pursuing those recommendations.

From time to time we may compare the estimated returns of the Trust (which may show performance net of the expenses and charges the Trust would have incurred) and returns over specified periods of other similar trusts we sponsor in our advertising and sales materials, with (1) returns on other taxable investments such as the common stocks comprising various market indexes, corporate or U.S. Government bonds, bank CDs and money market accounts or funds, (2) performance data from Morningstar, Inc. or (3) information from publications such as Money, The New York Times, U.S. News and World Report, Bloomberg Businessweek, Forbes or Fortune. The investment characteristics of the Trust differ from other comparative investments. You should not assume that these performance comparisons will be representative of the Trust’s future performance. We may also, from time to time, use advertising which classifies trusts or portfolio securities according to capitalization and/or investment style.

The Sponsor’s Profits

We will receive a gross sales commission equal to the maximum transactional sales charge per Unit for the Trust less any reduction as stated in “Public Offering.” We will also receive the amount of any collected creation and development fee. Also, any difference between our cost to purchase the Securities and the price at which we sell them to the Trust is considered a profit or loss (see Note 3 of “Notes to Schedule of Investments”). During the initial offering period, dealers and others may also realize profits or sustain losses as a result of fluctuations in the Public Offering Price they receive when they sell the Units.

In maintaining a market for the Units, any difference between the price at which we purchase Units and the price at which we sell or redeem them will be a profit or loss to us.

The Secondary Market

Although not obligated, we may maintain a market for the Units after the initial offering period and continuously offer to purchase Units at prices based on the Redemption Price per Unit.

We will pay all expenses to maintain a secondary market, except the Evaluator fees and Trustee costs to transfer and record the ownership of Units. We may discontinue purchases of Units at any time. If you wish to
dispose of your Units, you should ask us for the current market prices before making a tender for redemption to the Trustee. If you sell or redeem your Units before you have paid the total deferred sales charge on your Units, you will have to pay the remainder at that time.

How We Purchase Units

The Trustee will notify us of any tender of Units for redemption. If our bid at that time is equal to or greater than the Redemption Price per Unit, we may purchase the Units. You will receive your proceeds from the sale no later than if they were redeemed by the Trustee. We may tender Units that we hold to the Trustee for redemption as any other Units. If we elect not to purchase Units, the Trustee may sell tendered Units in the over-the-counter market, if any. However, the amount you will receive is the same as you would have received on redemption of the Units.

Expenses and Charges

The estimated annual expenses of the Trust are listed under “Fee Table.” If actual expenses of the Trust exceed the estimate, the Trust will bear the excess. The Trustee will pay operating expenses of the Trust from the Income Account of the Trust if funds are available, and then from the Capital Account. The Income and Capital Accounts are non-interest-bearing to Unit holders, so the Trustee may earn interest on these funds, thus benefiting from their use.

First Trust Advisors L.P., an affiliate of ours, acts as Portfolio Supervisor and Evaluator and will be compensated for providing portfolio supervisory services and evaluation services as well as bookkeeping and other administrative services to the Trust. In providing portfolio supervisory services, the Portfolio Supervisor may purchase research services from a number of sources, which may include underwriters or dealers of the Trust. As Sponsor, we will receive brokerage fees when the Trust uses us (or an affiliate of ours) as agent in buying or selling Securities. As authorized by the Indenture, the Trustee may employ a subsidiary or affiliate of the Trustee to act as broker to execute certain transactions for the Trust. The Trust will pay for such services at standard commission rates.

The fees payable to First Trust Advisors L.P. and the Trustee are based on the largest aggregate number of Units of the Trust outstanding at any time during the calendar year, except during the initial offering period, in which case these fees are calculated based on the largest number of Units outstanding during the period for which compensation is paid. These fees may be adjusted for inflation without Unit holders’ approval, but in no case will the annual fees paid to us or our affiliates for providing services to all unit investment trusts be more than the actual cost of providing such services in such year.

As Sponsor, we will receive a fee from the Trust for creating and developing the Trust, including determining the Trust’s objectives, policies, composition and size, selecting service providers and information services and for providing other similar administrative and ministerial functions. The “creation and development fee” is a charge of $.050 per Unit outstanding at the end of the initial offering period. The Trustee will deduct this amount from the Trust’s assets as of the close of the initial offering period. We do not use this fee to pay distribution expenses or as compensation for sales efforts. This fee will not be deducted from your proceeds if you sell or redeem your Units before the end of the initial offering period.

In addition to the Trust’s operating expenses and those fees described above, the Trust may also incur the following charges:

- All legal expenses of the Trustee according to its responsibilities under the Indenture;
- The expenses and costs incurred by the Trustee to protect the Trust and your rights and interests;
- Fees for any extraordinary services the Trustee performed under the Indenture;
- Payment for any loss, liability or expense the Trustee incurred without negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part, in connection with its acceptance or administration of the Trust;
- Payment for any loss, liability or expenses we incurred without negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct in acting as Sponsor of the Trust;
- Foreign custodial and transaction fees (which may include compensation paid to the Trustee or its subsidiaries or affiliates), if any; and/or
- All taxes and other government charges imposed upon the Securities or any part of the Trust.

The above expenses and the Trustee’s annual fee are secured by a lien on the Trust. In addition, if there is not enough cash in the Income or Capital Account, the Trustee has the power to sell Securities to make cash
available to pay these charges which may result in capital gains or losses to you. See “Tax Status.”

### Tax Status

**Federal Tax Matters.**

This section discusses some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Units of the Trust as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and this summary does not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, this summary generally does not describe your situation if you are a broker/dealer or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section may 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 (“IRS”) could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, our counsel may not have been asked to review, and may not have reached a conclusion with respect to the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in the Trust. This summary 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.**

Unit investment trusts maintain both Income and Capital Accounts, regardless of tax structure. Please refer to the “Income and Capital Distributions” section of the prospectus for more information.

The Trust intends to qualify as a “regulated investment company,” commonly known as a “RIC,” under the federal tax laws. If the Trust qualifies as a RIC and distributes its income as required by the tax law, the Trust generally will not pay federal income taxes. For federal income tax purposes, you are treated as the owner of the Trust Units and not of the assets held by the Trust.

**Income from the Trust.**

Trust distributions are generally taxable. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that separates the Trust’s distributions into ordinary income dividends, capital gain dividends and return of capital. Income reported is generally net of expenses (but see “Treatment of Trust Expenses” below). Ordinary income dividends are generally taxed at your ordinary income tax rate, however, certain dividends received from the Trust may be taxed at the capital gains tax rates. Generally, all capital gain dividends are treated as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your Units. In addition, the Trust may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes and will generally not be currently taxable to you, although they generally reduce your tax basis in your Units and thus increase your taxable gain or decrease your loss when you dispose of your Units. 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.

Some distributions from the Trust may qualify as long-term capital gains, which, if you are an individual, is generally taxed at a lower rate than your ordinary income and short-term capital gain income. The distributions from the Trust that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes are not reduced by the amount used to pay a deferred sales charge, if any. Distributions from the Trust, including capital gains, may also be subject to a “Medicare tax” if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts.

**Certain Stock Dividends.**

Ordinary income dividends received by an individual Unit holder from a RIC such as the Trust are generally taxed at the same rates that apply to long-term capital gains, provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are attributable to qualifying dividend income (“QDI”) received by the Trust itself. Dividends that do not meet these requirements will generally be taxed at ordinary income tax rates. After the end of the tax year, the Trust will provide a tax statement to its Unit holders reporting the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as a dividend which is eligible for the capital gains tax rates.

Unit holders that are corporations may be eligible for the dividends received deduction with respect to certain ordinary income dividends on Units that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Trust from certain corporations.

As part of its investment strategy the Trust has invested in certain offsetting positions. Such offsetting positions may reduce the amount of dividends that are eligible for the capital gains tax rates.

**Sale of Units.**

If you sell your Units (whether to a third party or to the Trust), you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your (adjusted) tax basis in your Units from the amount you receive from the sale. Your origi-
nal tax basis in your Units is generally equal to the cost of your Units, including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your Units, in which case your gain would be calculated using your adjusted basis.

The tax statement you receive in regard to the sale or redemption of your Units may contain information about your basis in the Units and whether any gain or loss recognized by you should be considered long-term or short-term capital gain. The information reported to you is based upon rules that do not take into consideration all of the facts that may be known to you or to your advisors. You should consult with your tax advisor about any adjustments that may need to be made to the information reported to you in determining the amount of your gain or loss.

**Treatment of Trust Expenses.**

Expenses incurred and deducted by the 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 take a deduction for some or all of these expenses even if the cash you receive is reduced by such expenses.

**Investments in Certain Non-U.S. Corporations.**

A foreign corporation will generally be treated as a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") if 75% or more of its income is passive income or if 50% or more of its assets are held to produce passive income. If the Trust holds an equity interest in PFICs, the Trust could be subject to U.S. federal income tax and additional interest charges on gains and certain distributions from the PFICs, even if all the income or gain is distributed in a timely fashion to the Trust Unit holders. Similarly, if the Trust invests in a fund (a "Portfolio Fund") that invests in PFICs, the Portfolio Fund may be subject to such taxes. The Trust will not be able to pass through to its Unit holders any credit or deduction for such taxes if the taxes are imposed at the Trust level or on a Portfolio Fund. The Trust (or the Portfolio Fund) may be able to make an election that could limit the tax imposed on the Trust (or the Portfolio Fund). In this case, the Trust (or the Portfolio Fund) 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, the Trust (or the Portfolio Fund) might be required to recognize income in excess of its distributions from the 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 determining the application of the 4% excise tax imposed on RICs that do not meet certain distribution thresholds. Dividends paid by PFICs are not treated as QDI to shareholders of the PFICs.

**Non-U.S. Investors.**

If you are a non-U.S. investor, distributions from the Trust treated as dividends will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% of the distribution. Certain dividends, such as capital gains dividends, short-term capital gains dividends, and distributions that are attributable to certain interest income may not be subject to U.S. withholding taxes. In addition, some non-U.S. investors may be eligible for a reduction or elimination of U.S. withholding taxes under a treaty. However, the qualification for those exclusions may not be known at the time of the distribution.

Separately, the United States, pursuant to the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") imposes a 30% tax on certain non-U.S. entities that receive U.S. source interest or dividends if the non-U.S. entity does not comply with certain U.S. disclosure and reporting requirements. This FATCA tax was also scheduled to apply to the gross proceeds from the disposition of securities that produce U.S. source interest or dividends after December 31, 2018. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions.

It is the responsibility of the entity through which you hold your Units to determine the applicable withholding.

**Foreign Tax Credit.**

If the Trust directly or indirectly invests in non-U.S. stocks, the tax statement that you receive may include an item showing foreign taxes the Trust paid to other countries. You may be able to deduct or receive a tax credit for your share of these taxes. The Trust would have to meet certain IRS requirements in order to pass through credits to you.

You should consult your tax advisor regarding potential foreign, state or local taxation with respect to your Units.

## Retirement Plans

You may purchase Units of the Trust for:

- Individual Retirement Accounts;
- Keogh Plans;
- Pension funds; and
- Other tax-deferred retirement plans.
Generally, the federal income tax on capital gains and income received in each of the above plans is deferred until you receive distributions. These distributions are generally treated as ordinary income but may, in some cases, be eligible for special averaging or tax-deferred rollover treatment. Before participating in a plan like this, you should review the tax laws regarding these plans and consult your attorney or tax advisor. Brokerage firms and other financial institutions offer these plans with varying fees and charges.

**Rights of Unit Holders**

**Unit Ownership.**

Ownership of Units will not be evidenced by certificates. If you purchase or hold Units through a broker/dealer or bank, your ownership of Units will be recorded in book-entry form at the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) and credited on its records to your broker/dealer’s or bank’s DTC account. Transfer of Units will be accomplished by book entries made by DTC and its participants if the Units are registered to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co. DTC will forward all notices and credit all payments received in respect of the Units held by the DTC participants. You will receive written confirmation of your purchases and sales of Units from the broker/dealer or bank through which you made the transaction. You may transfer your Units by contacting the broker/dealer or bank through which you hold your Units.

**Unit Holder Reports.**

The Trustee will prepare a statement detailing the per Unit amounts (if any) distributed from the Income Account and Capital Account in connection with each distribution. In addition, at the end of each calendar year, the Trustee will prepare a statement which contains the following information:

- A summary of transactions in the Trust for the year;
- A list of any Securities sold during the year and the Securities held at the end of that year by the Trust;
- The Redemption Price per Unit, computed on the 31st day of December of such year (or the last business day before); and
- Amounts of income and capital distributed during the year.

It is the responsibility of the entity through which you hold your Units to distribute these statements to you. In addition, you may also request from the Trustee copies of the evaluations of the Securities as prepared by the Evaluator to enable you to comply with applicable federal and state tax reporting requirements.

**Income and Capital Distributions**

You will begin receiving distributions on your Units only after you become a Record Owner. The Trustee will credit dividends and interest received on the Trust’s Securities to the Income Account of the Trust. All other receipts, such as return of capital or capital gain dividends, are credited to the Capital Account of the Trust. Dividends received on foreign Securities, if any, are converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rate.

The Trustee will distribute money from the Income and Capital Accounts, as determined at the semi-annual Record Date, semi-annually on the twenty-fifth day of each June and December to Unit holders of record on the tenth day of such months. However, if the Capital Account contains proceeds from any matured Securities as of the tenth day of a month, the Trustee will distribute money in the Capital Account on the twenty-fifth day of such month to Unit holders of record on the tenth day of such month. In other months, the Trustee will only distribute money in the Capital Account if the amount available for distribution from that account equals at least $1.00 per 100 Units. In any case, the Trustee will distribute any funds in the Capital Account in December of each year and as part of the final liquidation distribution. See “Summary of Essential Information.” No income distribution will be paid if accrued expenses of the Trust exceed amounts in the Income Account on the Distribution Dates. Distribution amounts will vary with changes in the Trust’s fees and expenses, in dividends received and with the sale of Securities. If the Trustee does not have your taxpayer identification number (“TIN”), it is required to withhold a certain percentage of your distribution and deliver such amount to the IRS. You may recover this amount by giving your TIN to the Trustee, or when you file a tax return. However, you should check your statements to make sure the Trustee has your TIN to avoid this “back-up withholding.”

If an Income or Capital Account distribution date is a day on which the NYSE is closed, the distribution will be made on the next day the stock exchange is open. Distributions are paid to Unit holders of record determined as of the close of business on the Record Date for that distribution or, if the Record Date is a day on which the NYSE is closed, the first preceding day on which the exchange is open.

We anticipate that there will be enough money in the Capital Account of the Trust to pay the deferred
sales charge. If not, the Trustee may sell Securities to meet the shortfall.

Within a reasonable time after the Trust is terminated, you will receive the pro rata share of the money from the sale of the Securities and amounts in the Income and Capital Accounts. All Unit holders will receive a pro rata share of any other assets remaining in the Trust, after deducting any unpaid expenses.

The Trustee may establish reserves (the “Reserve Account”) within the Trust to cover anticipated state and local taxes or any governmental charges to be paid out of the Trust.

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**Redeeming Your Units**

You may redeem all or a portion of your Units at any time by sending a request for redemption to your broker/dealer or bank through which you hold your Units. No redemption fee will be charged, but you are responsible for any governmental charges that apply. Certain broker/dealers may charge a transaction fee for processing redemption requests. Two business days after the day you tender your Units (the “Date of Tender”) you will receive cash in an amount for each Unit equal to the Redemption Price per Unit calculated at the Evaluation Time on the Date of Tender.

The Date of Tender is considered to be the date on which your redemption request is received by the Trustee from the broker/dealer or bank through which you hold your Units (if such day is a day the NYSE is open for trading). However, if the redemption request is received after 4:00 p.m. Eastern time (or after any earlier closing time on a day on which the NYSE is scheduled in advance to close at such earlier time), the Date of Tender is the next day the NYSE is open for trading.

The Redemption Price per Unit is determined by the Trustee by:

*adding*
1. cash in the Income and Capital Accounts of the Trust not designated to purchase Securities;
2. the aggregate underlying value of the Securities held in the Trust;
3. dividends receivable on the Securities trading ex-dividend as of the date of computation; and
4. accrued interest on the Treasury Obligations;

*deducting*
1. the aggregate value of the LEAPS®;
2. any applicable taxes or governmental charges that need to be paid out of the Trust;
3. any amounts owed to the Trustee for its advances;
4. estimated accrued expenses of the Trust, if any;
5. cash held for distribution to Unit holders of record of the Trust as of the business day before the evaluation being made;
6. liquidation costs for foreign Securities, if any; and
7. other liabilities incurred by the Trust;

*dividing*
1. the result by the number of outstanding Units of the Trust.

Any remaining deferred sales charge on the Units when you redeem them will be deducted from your redemption proceeds. In addition, until they are collected, the Redemption Price per Unit will include estimated organization costs as set forth under “Fee Table.”

These excess proceeds will be distributed to Unit holders. If Securities are sold, the size and diversification of the Trust will be reduced. These sales may result in lower prices than if the Securities were sold at a different time.

Your right to redeem Units (and therefore, your right to receive payment) may be delayed:
- If the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings);
- If the SEC determines that trading on the NYSE is restricted or that an emergency exists making sale or evaluation of the Securities not reasonably practical; or
- For any other period permitted by SEC order.

The Trustee is not liable to any person for any loss or damage which may result from such a suspension or postponement.

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The trustee may sell Securities to make funds available for redemption. The Trustee will purchase the LEAPS® which will cancel it and then sell the underlying Common Stocks. Because of the minimum amounts in which the LEAPS® must be traded, the proceeds of Common Stocks sold subject to the LEAPS® may exceed the amount required at the time to redeem Units.
Removing Securities from the Trust

The portfolio of the Trust is not managed. However, we may, but are not required to, direct the Trustee to dispose of a Security (and its related LEAPS®) in certain limited circumstances, including situations in which:

- The issuer of the Security defaults in the payment of a declared dividend;
- Any action or proceeding prevents the payment of dividends;
- There is any legal question or impediment affecting the Security;
- The issuer of the Security has breached a covenant which would affect the payment of dividends, the issuer’s credit standing, or otherwise damage the sound investment character of the Security;
- The issuer has defaulted on the payment of any other of its outstanding obligations;
- There has been a public tender offer made for a Security or a merger or acquisition is announced affecting a Security, and that in our opinion the sale or tender of the Security is in the best interest of Unit holders;
- The sale of Securities is necessary or advisable (i) in order to maintain the qualification of the Trust as a “regulated investment company” in the case of the Trust which has elected to qualify as such or (ii) to provide funds to make any distribution for a taxable year in order to avoid imposition of any income or excise taxes on undistributed income in the Trust which is a “regulated investment company”;
- The price of the Security has declined to such an extent, or such other credit factors exist, that in our opinion keeping the Security would be harmful to the Trust;
- As a result of the ownership of the Security, the Trust or its Unit holders would be a direct or indirect shareholder of a passive foreign investment company; or
- The sale of the Security is necessary for the Trust to comply with such federal and/or state securities laws, regulations and/or regulatory actions and interpretations which may be in effect from time to time.

Except for instances in which the Trust acquires Replacement Securities, as described in “The FT Series,” the Trust will generally not acquire any securities or other property other than the Securities. The Trustee, on behalf of the Trust and at the direction of the Sponsor, will vote for or against any offer for new or exchanged securities or property in exchange for a Security, such as those acquired in a merger or other transaction. If such exchanged securities or property are acquired by the Trust, at our instruction, they will either be sold or held in the Trust. In making the determination as to whether to sell or hold the exchanged securities or property we may get advice from the Portfolio Supervisor. Any proceeds received from the sale of Securities, exchanged securities or property will be credited to the Capital Account of the Trust for distribution to Unit holders or to meet redemption requests. The Trustee may retain and pay us or an affiliate of ours to act as agent for the Trust to facilitate selling Securities, exchanged securities or property from the Trust. If we or our affiliate act in this capacity, we will be held subject to the restrictions under the 1940 Act. When acting in an agency capacity, we may select various broker/dealers to execute securities transactions on behalf of the Trust, which may include broker/dealers who sell Units of the Trust. We do not consider sales of Units of the Trust or any other products sponsored by First Trust as a factor in selecting such broker/dealers. As authorized by the Indenture, the Trustee may also employ a subsidiary or affiliate of the Trustee to act as broker in selling such Securities or property. The Trust will pay for these brokerage services at standard commission rates.

The Trustee may sell Securities designated by us, or, absent our direction, at its own discretion, in order to meet redemption requests or pay expenses. In designating Securities to be sold, we will try to maintain the proportionate relationship among the Securities. If this is not possible, the composition and diversification of the Trust may be changed.

Amending or Terminating the Indenture

Amendments. The Indenture may be amended by us and the Trustee without your consent:

- To cure ambiguities;
- To correct or supplement any defective or inconsistent provision;
- To make any amendment required by any governmental agency; or
- To make other changes determined not to be adverse to your best interests (as determined by us and the Trustee).

Termination. As provided by the Indenture, the Trust will terminate on the Mandatory Termination Date as stated in the “Summary of Essential Information.” The Trust may be terminated earlier:

- Upon the consent of 100% of the Unit holders of the Trust;
- If the value of the Securities owned by the Trust as shown by any evaluation is less than the lower of
$2,000,000 or 20% of the total value of Securities deposited in the Trust during the initial offering period (“Discretionary Liquidation Amount”); or
• In the event that Units of the Trust not yet sold aggregating more than 60% of the Units of the Trust are tendered for redemption by underwriters, including the Sponsor.

If the Trust is terminated due to this last reason, we will refund your entire sales charge; however, termination of the Trust before the Mandatory Termination Date for any other stated reason will result in all remaining unpaid deferred sales charges on your Units being deducted from your termination proceeds. For various reasons, the Trust may be reduced below the Discretionary Liquidation Amount and could therefore be terminated before the Mandatory Termination Date.

Unless terminated earlier, the Trustee will begin to sell Securities in connection with the termination of the Trust during the period beginning nine business days prior to, and no later than, the Mandatory Termination Date. We will determine the manner and timing of the sale of Securities. Because the Trustee must sell the Securities within a relatively short period of time, the sale of Securities as part of the termination process may result in a lower sales price than might otherwise be realized if such sale were not required at this time.

The scheduled Mandatory Termination Date will be subsequent to the expiration date of the LEAPS®. If the LEAPS® are exercised prior to their expiration, the Trust will receive cash; if the LEAPS® are not exercised, the Trust will continue to hold the Common Stocks in the Portfolio. If the Trust is terminated early, the Trustee will either (a) sell the Common Stocks subject to the LEAPS®; or (b) enter into a closing purchase transaction as a result of which the LEAPS® will be canceled and then sell the underlying Common Stocks.

You will receive a cash distribution from the sale of the remaining Securities, along with your interest in the Income and Capital Accounts, within a reasonable time after the Trust is terminated. The Trustee will deduct from the Trust any accrued costs, expenses, advances or indemnities provided for by the Indenture, including estimated compensation of the Trustee and costs of liquidation and any amounts required as a reserve to pay any taxes or other governmental charges.

Information on the Sponsor, Trustee and Evaluator

The Sponsor.
We, First Trust Portfolios L.P., specialize in the underwriting, trading and wholesale distribution of unit investment trusts under the “First Trust” brand name and other securities. An Illinois limited partnership formed in 1991, we took over the First Trust product line and act as Sponsor for successive series of:
• The First Trust Combined Series
• FT Series (formerly known as The First Trust Special Situations Trust)
• The First Trust Insured Corporate Trust
• The First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds
• The First Trust GNMA

The First Trust product line commenced with the first insured unit investment trust in 1974. To date we have deposited more than $425 billion in First Trust unit investment trusts. Our employees include a team of professionals with many years of experience in the unit investment trust industry.

We are a member of FINRA and SIPC. Our principal offices are at 120 East Liberty Drive, Wheaton, Illinois 60187; telephone number 800–621–1675. As of December 31, 2018, the total partners’ capital of First Trust Portfolios L.P. was $44,255,416.

This information refers only to us and not to the Trust or to any series of the Trust or to any other dealer. We are including this information only to inform you of our financial responsibility and our ability to carry out our contractual obligations. We will provide more detailed financial information on request.

Code of Ethics. The Sponsor and the 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 the Trust.

The Trustee.
The Trustee is The Bank of New York Mellon, a trust company organized under the laws of New York. The Bank of New York Mellon has its unit investment trust division offices at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, telephone 800–813–3074. If you have questions regarding your account or your Trust, please contact the Trustee at its unit investment
trust division offices or your financial advisor. The Sponsor does not have access to individual account information. The Bank of New York Mellon is subject to supervision and examination by the Superintendent of the New York State Department of Financial Services and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the extent permitted by law.

The Trustee has not participated in selecting the Securities; it only provides administrative services.

**Limitations of Liabilities of Sponsor and Trustee.**

Neither we nor the Trustee will be liable for taking any action or for not taking any action in good faith according to the Indenture. We will also not be accountable for errors in judgment. We will only be liable for our own willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence (ordinary negligence in the Trustee’s case) or reckless disregard of our obligations and duties. The Trustee is not liable for any loss or depreciation when the Securities are sold. If we fail to act under the Indenture, the Trustee may do so, and the Trustee will not be liable for any action it takes in good faith under the Indenture.

The Trustee will not be liable for any taxes or other governmental charges or interest on the Securities which the Trustee may be required to pay under any present or future law of the United States or of any other taxing authority with jurisdiction. Also, the Indenture states other provisions regarding the liability of the Trustee.

If we do not perform any of our duties under the Indenture or are not able to act or become bankrupt, or if our affairs are taken over by public authorities, then the Trustee may:

- Appoint a successor sponsor, paying them a reasonable rate not more than that stated by the SEC;
- Terminate the Indenture and liquidate the Trust; or
- Continue to act as Trustee without terminating the Indenture.

**The Evaluator.**

The Evaluator is First Trust Advisors L.P., an Illinois limited partnership formed in 1991 and an affiliate of the Sponsor. The Evaluator’s address is 120 East Liberty Drive, Wheaton, Illinois 60187.

The Trustee, Sponsor and Unit holders may rely on the accuracy of any evaluation prepared by the Evaluator. The Evaluator will make determinations in good faith based upon the best available information, but will not be liable to the Trustee, Sponsor or Unit holders for errors in judgment.

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**Other Information**

**Legal Opinions.**

Our counsel is Chapman and Cutler LLP, 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Illinois 60603. They have passed upon the legality of the Units offered hereby and certain matters relating to federal tax law. Carter Ledyard & Milburn LLP acts as the Trustee’s counsel.

**Experts.**

The Trust’s statement of net assets, including the schedule of investments, as of the opening of business on the Initial Date of Deposit included in this prospectus, has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein, and is included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

**Supplemental Information.**

If you write or call the Sponsor, you will receive free of charge supplemental information about this Series, which has been filed with the SEC and to which we have referred throughout. This information states more specific details concerning the nature, structure and risks of this product.
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FIRST TRUST®
Capital Strength Buy-Write Portfolio, Series 46
FT 8184

Sponsor:

First Trust
First Trust Portfolios L.P.
Member SIPC • Member FINRA
120 East Liberty Drive
Wheaton, Illinois 60187
800–621–1675

Trustee:
The Bank of New York Mellon
240 Greenwich Street
New York, New York 10286
800–813–3074
24-Hour Pricing Line:
800–446–0132

Please refer to the “Summary of Essential Information” for the Product Code.

When Units of the Trust are no longer available, this prospectus may be used as a preliminary prospectus for a future series, in which case you should note the following:
The information in the prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell, or accept offers to buy, securities of a future series until that series has become effective with the SEC. No securities can be sold in any state where a sale would be illegal.

This prospectus contains information relating to the above-mentioned unit investment trust, but does not contain all of the information about this investment company as filed with the SEC in Washington, D.C. under the:
• Securities Act of 1933 (file no. 333–232346) and
• Investment Company Act of 1940 (file no. 811–05903)

Information about the Trust, including its Code of Ethics, can be reviewed and copied at the SEC’s Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information regarding the operation of the SEC’s Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 202–942–8090.

Information about the Trust is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s Internet site at www.sec.gov.

To obtain copies at prescribed rates –

Write: Public Reference Section of the SEC
       100 F Street, N.E.
       Washington, D.C. 20549

er-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov

August 14, 2019

PLEASE RETAIN THIS PROSPECTUS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE