If you lose all 2½% you only have to make make 2.6% on the next trade to break even. If you lose 50% on a trade, you have to make 100% on the next trade to break even.

Limiting the trade size to 2½ - 5% allows you to limit losses. Since next trades come along every week, new opportunities to profit are just a matter of patience.

If you have three or more trades in a row that are losers, then stop trading and evaluate the losing trades for:

1. The direction of the overall market.

2. The price trend of the daily and weekly charts at the time of the trade entry.

3. Recheck the timing calculations for accuracy.

4. Locate the next predicted stock turning point and wait for a solid and strong entry signal setup.

The Square of Nine Solution

Using our proprietary mathematics the likely end date and price for a stock trend can be determined in advance.

The Square of Nine can be used to definitively check the accuracy of the original predicted end date and price.

The following formula can be used to convert any number into an angle on the Square of Nine:

1. Take the square root of the number

$100 \rightarrow \sqrt{100} = 10$

2. Multiply the square root by 180

$10 \times 180 = 1800$

3. Subtract 225

1800 − 225 = 1575

4. Divide by 360

1575 ÷ 360 = 4.375

5. Subtract the number to the left of the decimal point

4.375 − 4 = .375

6. Multiply by 360

.375 × 360 = 135°
Degrees

The above formula eliminates the need to use the graphic (paper) Square of Sine Table.

#17

Confirming the End of a Trend

The end of a trend can be confirmed when:

1. The final high or low price at the end of a trend equals the Frequency or Angle of Vibration

2. The time in the trend in trading days or calendar days equals the Angle of Vibration

3. The range in price between the high price in the trend and the low price in the trend, i.e., the price range equals the angle of vibration.

4. The time between two highs or two lows separated by one recent cycle are equal to the Angle of Vibration.

~~B~~ 18

See the examples illustrations below:

XOP
HB
DIA

Timing with Bars

1. Weekly charts filter out much of the market noise of a stock. They often more clearly demonstrate where trends end and where they begin.

2. Avoid relying on other multiple indicators. Exponential moving averages, while lagging, will still identify the larger trend when used with both daily and weekly charts.

The Money Flow Index is helpful in confirming the strength of a move. Money moves the market.

3. Listen to the financial news media such as Bloomberg to learn how the foreign markets have closed over night.

Avoid absorbing the financial news hysteria. Base your trading decisions on price action and the mathematics of the Square of Nine.

4. Write down a well defined trading plan and stick to it!

5. If you are new to trading or if you can't pull the trigger to fill a live trade, then place a stop loss order.

Gann said: "Use stop loss orders. Always protect a trade."

6. Trade only the ideal setup. There are two ideal setups.

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a) When price reverses during a trend high or low that was confirmed by the square of Nine mathematics.

b) Both daily and weekly price charts are trending in the same direction.

Why use Gann Timing?

The single biggest question work in trading is: When will the current stock trend end?

If you can calculate the expected end of a trend, you can trade with confidence. You have an edge in the market.

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We at Option Trader Express.com identify the trades using our proprietary mathematics that calculates when a trend is likely to end.

The trade is broadcast on TextBlast to subscribers and later posted on the website and Facebook.

All the recommended directional trades are made in the account of Bruce L Halbridge, M.D.

New subscribers get trade recommendations for free for the first three months.

You can contact Dr Halbridge at:

832-868-6176
Dochalbridge@gmail.com

Subscribe: Visit the website at Option Trader Express.com

DIA

Frequency of Vibration 317.3°

High 8.16.21 356.57 = 316.5°
356.57 = 294°
294° + 22.5° = 316.5°

Low 9.30.21 338.29 = 318.2°
338.29 = 205.7°
205.7° + 90° + 22.5° = 318.2°

Range 8.16.21 356.57 319.8°
9.30.21 338.29
18.28 = 184.6°
184.6° + 90° + 45° = 319.8°

High 11.8.21 324.32 315.7°
324.32 = 330.70°
330.70° − 15° = 315.7°

Range 11.8.21 324.32 318.4°
9.30.21 338.29
26.03 = 333.4°
333.4° − 15° = 318.4

XOP

Frequency of Vibration 180.7°

High 6.25.21 99.75 = 132.7°
132.7° + 30° = 162.7°

High 11.8.21 111.47 = 235°
235° − 75° = 160°

Range 11.8.21 111.47
8.19.21 72.88
38.59 = 173.2°
173° − 15° = 158.2°

8.19.21 → 11.8.21 = 56 trading days
low high
56 = 41.99°
41.99° + 90° + 30° = 161.99°

6.25.21 → 11.8.21 = 93 trading days = 160.9°
high high

NIB

Frequency of Vibration 66.3°

High 5.17.21 51.51 = 62.2°

Low 7.19.21 26.80 = 61.8°

26.80 = 346.8°

346.8° − 90° − 90° − 90°

− 15° = 61.8°

High 8.18.21 31.55 = 66°

Range in Price 61.7°

5.12.21 31.18

7.19.21 26.80

4.38 = 151.7°

151.7° − 90° = 61.7°

Range in Time 66.8°

5.12.21 → 7.19.21 =

68 Calendar days = 179.3°

179.3° − 90° − 22.5° = 66.8°

Range in Price 62.3°

8.18.21 31.55

7.19.21 26.80

4.75 = 187.3°

187° − 90° − 15° = 62.3°

NIB

Range in Time 66.5°

7.19.21 → 8.18.21 =
21 Trading days = 239.9°
239.9° − 90°/60° − 22.5° =
66.5°

Note that only daily closing prices were used in the calculations for XOP, DIA, and DIA.

Given the daily ranges in price, all the calculations would have precisely reached the angle of Vibration at sometime during the day.