Point and Figure Charting

Alan Clement

About Alan Clement

- Been involved with financial markets for over 20 years
- IFTA Certified Financial Technician
- Trading for a living for 7 years
- Use 100% Technical Analysis
- Mechanical Trader
- Design mechanical trading systems
- Contribute to The Age Technical Analysis column

What I Use

- Price
- Intermarket Analysis
- Candlestick Charts
- Ichimoku Cloud Charts
- Point & Figure Charts

What is Point & Figure Charting?

- A method of charting price, without reference to time.
- One of the oldest price charting methods known.
- A very efficient method of following price action as it develops.
- An objective method of determining trends and price breakouts.

Why Use Point & Figure?

- Get clarity on the "Big Picture"
- Objectively gauge trends and consolidation
- Easily spot areas of potential support and resistance
- Easily locate areas of congestion
- Calculate price targets
- Derive trading signals and easily measure risk/reward ratios

Point & Figure Advantages

- Removes noise giving greater clarity
- Granularity can be easily controlled
- Provides an objective indication of trend
- Strength of trend can be easily measured
- Areas of future support / resistance can be objectively determined
- Uncannily accurate price targets

How Point & Figure Differs

- Less detail on chart
- No gaps
- Traditional patterns less obvious
- No time dimension
- Arguably stronger trading signals

Chart Example

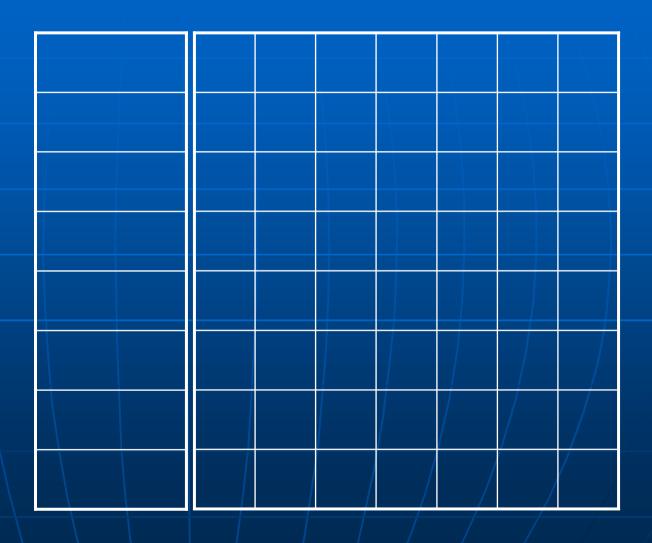


Point & Figure Construction

- Box Size?
 - General rule of thumb is to use 1% of the current price rounded to nearest 1, 5, 10, 100 etc
- Reversal Size?
 - 3 box reversal is standard
- Price element?
 - Closing price

20/12/2010	1257
27/12/2010	1258
3/01/2011	1272
10/01/2011	1293
18/01/2011	1283
24/01/2011	1276
31/01/2011	1311
7/02/2011	1329
14/02/2011	1343
22/02/2011	1320
28/02/2011	1321
7/03/2011	1304
14/03/2011	1279
21/03/2011	1314
28/03/2011	1332
4/04/2011	1328
11/04/2011	1320
18/04/2011	1337
25/04/2011	1364
2/05/2011	1340
9/05/2011	1338
16/05/2011	1333
23/05/2011	1331
31/05/2011	1300
6/06/2011	1271
13/06/2011	1272
20/06/2011	1268
27/06/2011	1340
5/07/2011	1344
11/07/2011	1316
18/07/2011	1345
25/07/2011	1337

P&F Construction



1	20/12/2010	1257
1	27/12/2010	1258
	3/01/2011	1272
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•	18/01/2011	1283
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	7/03/2011	1304
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	4/04/2011	1328
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1	27/06/2011	1340
	5/07/2011	1344
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	18/07/2011	1345
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P&F Construction

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20/12/2010	1257
27/12/2010	1258
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24/01/2011	1276
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20/06/2011	1268
27/06/2011	1340
5/07/2011	1344
11/07/2011	1316
18/07/2011	1345
25/07/2011	1337

P&F Construction

1365						\	
1350			X				
1335	X		X	O	X		
1320	X	O	X	O	X		
1305	X	O	X	O	X		
1290	X	O		O	X		
1275	X			O			
1260	X			<u> </u>	/	/	
1245	X					_/	

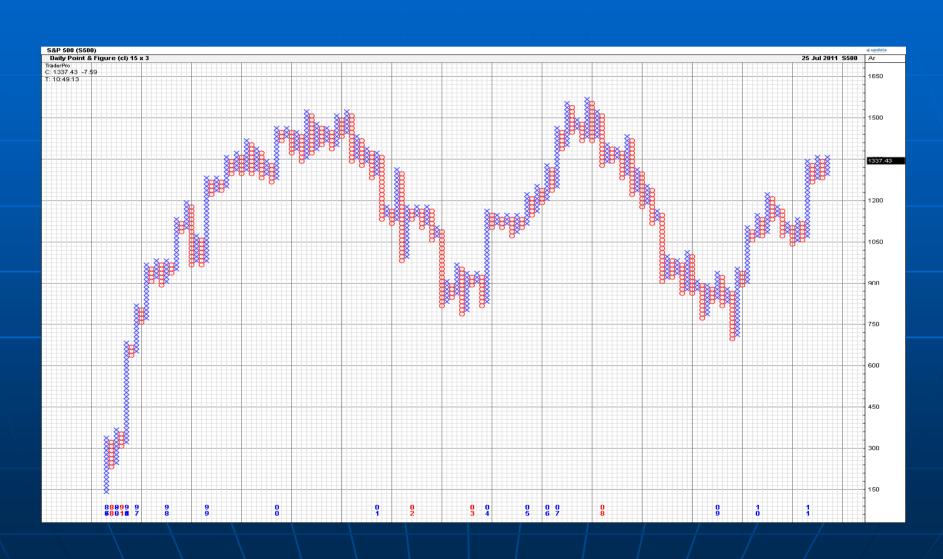
S&P500 Weekly 15 x 3



Adjusting Granularity

- Increase and decrease box size to see more granularity on the chart
- This is analogous to switching timeframes on bar / candle charts
- Smaller box size will introduce more "noise" in the price action.
- Larger box size will compress chart data.
- Think of it like zooming in and zooming out.

S&P500 15 box size



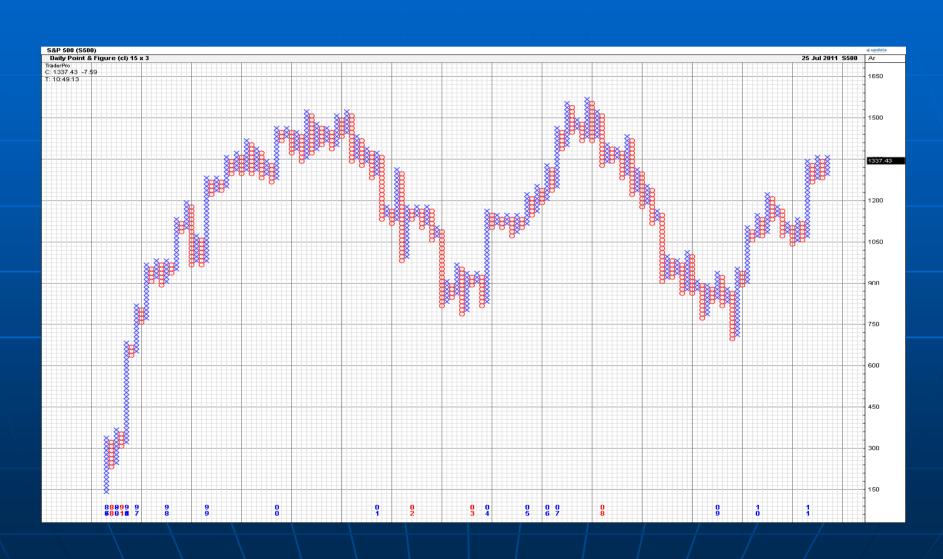
S&P500 10 box size



S&P500 5 box size

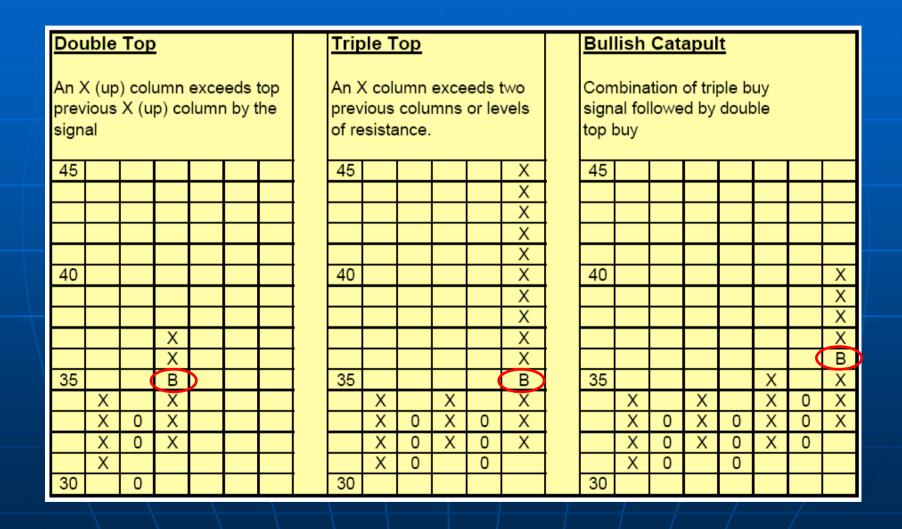


S&P500 15 box size



S&P500 25 x 3



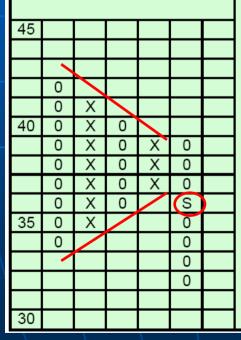


Shakeout **Bullish Triangle** Bearish Signal Reversal stock makes two Series of lower tops and Series of lower tops and tops and then breaks a higher bottoms. Chart higher bottoms. Quick up double reversal bottom. breaks one way or other. and stock breaks. No This rids the stock of weak Take action on the accumulation. holders. Can buy on 3 box breakout 7 columns needed 5 columns needed. reversal up. Shakeout is completed when the triple top is broken. 45 45 Χ Χ Χ X 40 Χ 40 Χ Χ Χ 0 Χ Χ 0 Χ В 0 Χ Χ 0 B 0 Х 35 Χ Χ 35 X 0 0 Χ Χ Χ

<u>Double Bottom</u>							Triple Bottom						Bea	rish	Ca	tapu	<u>lt</u>					
An 0 (down) column triple exceeds a previous followed 0 (down) column. The simplest of all sell						An 0 column exceeds two previous columns or levels of support.							Combination of the bottom sell signal by double bottom.									
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Bearish Triangle

Series of lower tops and higher bottoms. Chart breaks one way or other. Take action on the breakout. 5 columns needed



Bullish Signal Reversal

Series of higher tops and bottoms.

Quick reversal down and stock
breaks down. No accumulation
occurs. 7 columns needed.

45							
						Χ	
						Χ	0
40				Χ		Χ	0
				Χ	0	Χ	0
		Χ		Χ	0	Χ	0
		Χ	0	Χ	0	Χ	0
		Χ	0	Χ	0		Ы
35		Χ	0	Χ			S
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Bullish Shakeout or Bearish Catapult setting up?

1365			\		\	\	
1350			X				
1335	X		X	O	X		
1320	X	O	X	O	X		
1305	X	O	X	O	X		
1290	X	O		O	X		
1275	X			O			
1260	X					/	
1245	X				_/		

Low Pole

High Pole





Let's Find Some Patterns



Trends

- Trendlines always drawn at 45 degrees to the square grid from significant high or low
- Trend broken when a break of trendline occurs with a valid pattern
- As soon as a valid trend break occurs, a trendline in the opposite direction can be drawn

Trendlines



Support & Resistance



cf. Candlestick



Targets

- Vertical Targets are calculated from the first major thrust off a significant high or low.
- Target = Number of Xs or Ox in first thrust column times box size times reversal size added to low or subtracted from high.
- Easy way: 3 times height of first column from high / low
- Targets given must be activated with a pattern before valid

Target Examples

Short Target example:

High (1575) less [10 "O"s X box size (15) X reversal (3)]

 $(10 \times 15 \times 3) = 450$ 1575 - 450 = 1110

Long Target example:

Low (690) plus [17 "X"s X box size (15) X reversal (3)]

 $(17 \times 15 \times 3) = 765$

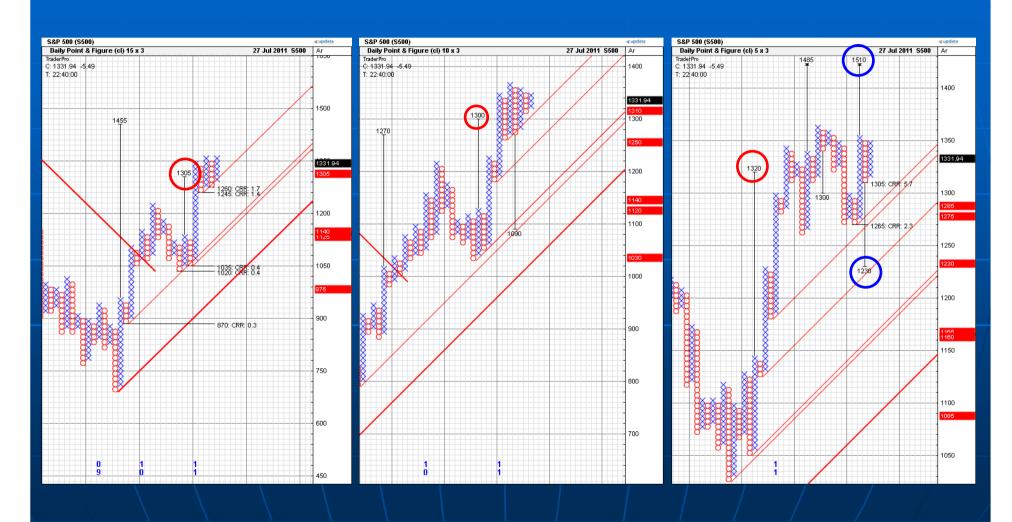
690 + 765 = 1455



Some Target Tips

- Targets have no timescale
- Are previous targets in the same direction being achieved?
- Clustered counts enhance probability
- Count negation
- Opposing counts
- Combine counts with trendlines

Target Tips



Using P&F for Entry Signals

- Don't take every DTBO and DBBO
- Look for congestion followed by higher probability pattern
- Take signals in the direction of the trend
- Use column lows / highs to position your stop
- Use targets to calculate risk / reward ratio

Entry Signals



That's enough theory, let's analyse some charts!

Swiss Franc 1 x 3



Hang Seng 250 x 3



Gold 15 x 3



Feed Cattle 1 x 3



Silver 50 x 3



US Dollar 0.5 X 3



Corn 5 x 3



Wheat 10 x 3



Wheat 5 x 3



AUD/USD 0.01 X 3



AUD/USD 0.0075 X 3



AUD/USD 0.005 X 3



Advanced Topics to Investigate

- Different reversal sizes
- Log Scale Charts
- Horizontal Counts
- Use P&F as an Indicator
- Use as Market Breadth indication
- Moving Averages
- Parabolic SAR
- Bollinger Bands

Summary

- P&F is a great addition to your trading armoury, to be used alongside your other techniques
- Get the Big Picture and an objective view of trend and targets
- Start with a 1% box size and drill down and up for more / less granularity
- Look for highest probability setups when trading off P&F charts
- Look for clustering targets in the direction of the trend

Further Study

The Definitive Guide to Point and Figure – Jeremy du Plessis

Kaplan – Short Course 9063: Specialist Techniques in TA as part of the ATAA Diploma in TA See www.ataa.com.au