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THE SLINGSHOT

STRATEGY

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What is the Slingshot Strategy?

This strategy is a masterpiece.

It's simple, yet extremely powerful. It works in pretty much every market, which means you get loads of trading opportunities every single day.

The Slingshot is a trend continuation strategy. You attach yourself to the greater trend – but you don't trade breakouts like most trend traders do.

You wait for a clean, relevant pullback. Then you buy or sell.

The whole concept is built on premium and discounted price areas.

Combine that with the overall trend and you've already got two strong confluences on your side.

Add a powerful entry signal and proper risk management on top of that... and you're off to the races.

The idea behind this strategy

The market only ever does two things:

1. It balances – buyers and sellers agree on the current price, and we trade in a range
2. It trends – one side takes control, and price searches for a new fair value

This strategy is built for trending markets – specifically for the moments inside a trend where price temporarily pulls back before continuing.

Why pullbacks happen inside a trend

If you've looked at enough charts over the years, you've seen it:

strong trends rarely move in a straight line. They push, pull back, push again. That's not random – there are two forces behind every pullback:

- Profit-taking. Traders who caught the initial move lock in gains, briefly pushing price against the trend.
- Late counter-traders. Some participants bet against the move, adding temporary pressure in the opposite direction.

Neither of these forces is strong enough to reverse the trend. They just pause it. And that pause is what creates the opportunity.

The idea behind this strategy

The hypothesis:

A trend isn't finished until it's finished. As long as the greater trend is intact, the most probable next move is continuation – not reversal.

That means every pullback inside a healthy trend is a discount. You're being offered the same trade the breakout traders took – but at a better price, with a tighter stop, and with the trend itself working in your favor.

Our edge in one sentence:

Buy the discount, sell the premium – and let the trend do the work.

For longs, we wait for a pullback to a discounted price area and enter. For shorts, we wait for a pullback to a premium area and enter.

Either way, we're entering with the dominant force in the market, not against it.

Directional bias

We use basic price action to identify the current trend in our timeframe.

Important: Different timeframes tell different stories. We might be in a broader downward trend (daily chart for example) - but the 1-minute chart might tell you that we're going up (at least for now).

I trade this strategy on a 1-minute timeframe. Feel free to change the timeframe depending on what you prefer. The principles stay the same.

Identifying the directional bias is actually quite simple - but it's not the easiest to explain in a short text. I advise you go ahead and watch the module "Price action" inside our course materials for further explanation.

Nonetheless, let's get into it:

Before you take any trade, you need to answer one question: is the market structurally long or structurally short?

The answer comes from reading one simple thing – higher highs and higher lows (or lower highs and lower lows).

The core rule:

- As long as the market prints higher highs and higher lows, we're in a long structure. That means long trades go with structure, short trades go against it.
- As long as the market prints lower highs and lower lows, we're in a short structure. Short trades go with structure, long trades go against it.

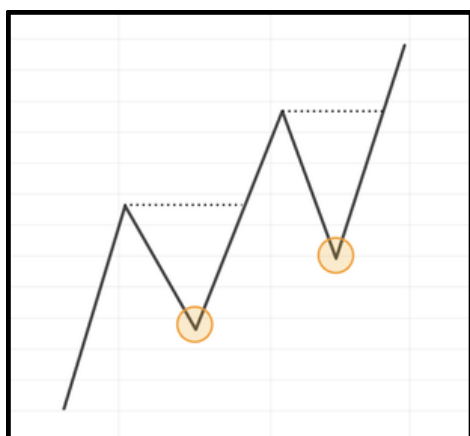
Directional bias

Trading with structure is always the higher-probability play. Until structure breaks, we don't fight it.

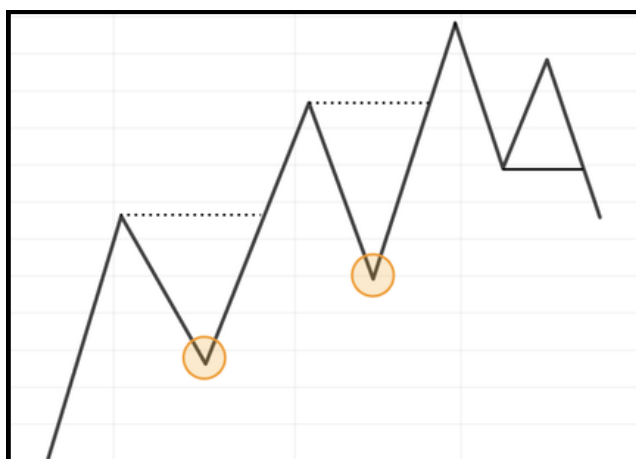
What is (and isn't) a structure break

A structure break is not just any new high or low. It has to flip the pattern.

As long as we have higher highs / higher lows, we're in a long structure – which means long trades go in the direction of structure, and short trades go against structure.

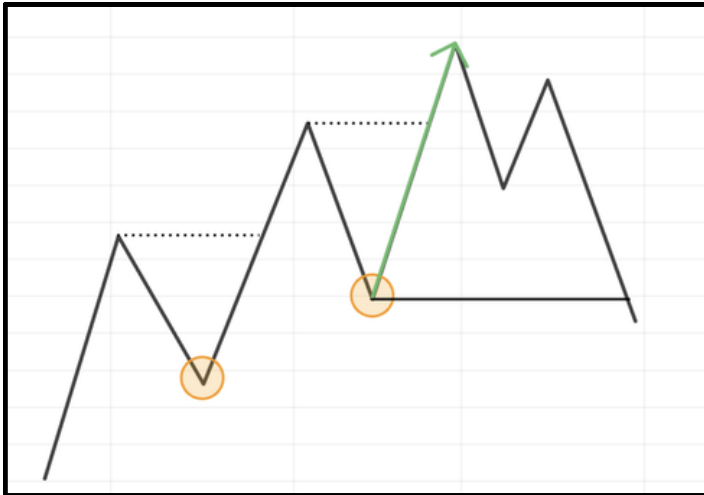


The following example is NOT a structure break, because we did NOT break a low that led to a new higher high!



Directional bias

This IS a structure break: Price breaks a previous low, and that break leads to a new high that fails to make a higher high.



Now the sequence has flipped from higher highs / higher lows to lower highs / lower lows. Structure has switched from long to short.

The confirmation rule

We want to see the break confirmed by a clear close beyond the level – not just a wick.

A wick through the low isn't a break. A full candle body closing below the low is.

This one rule filters out the majority of noise. Most "structure breaks" that trap retail traders are wick-through fakeouts that never confirm on a close.

Directional bias

Why structure can't be 100% systematized

Here's something most courses won't tell you: structure can never be fully reduced to a mechanical rule.

Price doesn't print perfect patterns. You'll constantly see near-breaks, messy ranges, and ambiguous candles.

That means two things:

- You have to train your eye. No indicator will do this for you.
- You have to watch for fakeouts – because that's where the real money is.

Fakeouts – the hidden opportunity

Some of our most profitable trades come from failed structure breaks.

Here's the pattern to watch for: price closes below a key low – not just once, but on a few candles – yet the whole move feels off. It's slow. It's reluctant. It doesn't follow through.

When that happens, we don't flip our bias. We stay long. And we start looking for the setup.

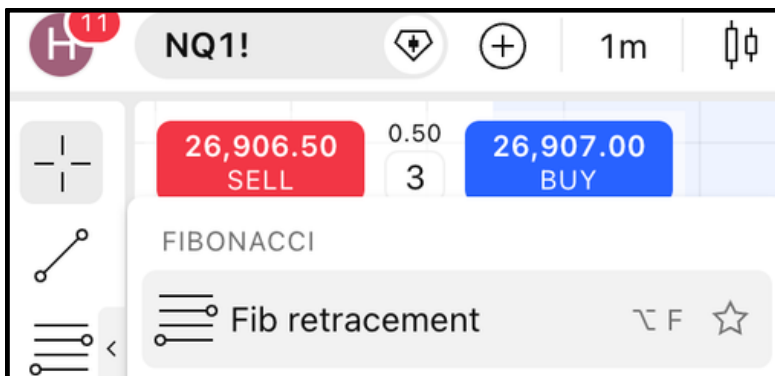
In summary

- Higher highs + higher lows = long bias. Trade longs with structure.
- Lower highs + lower lows = short bias. Trade shorts with structure.
- Structure only breaks on a clean close – not a wick.
- Perfect structure doesn't exist. Train your eye.
- Watch for fakeouts

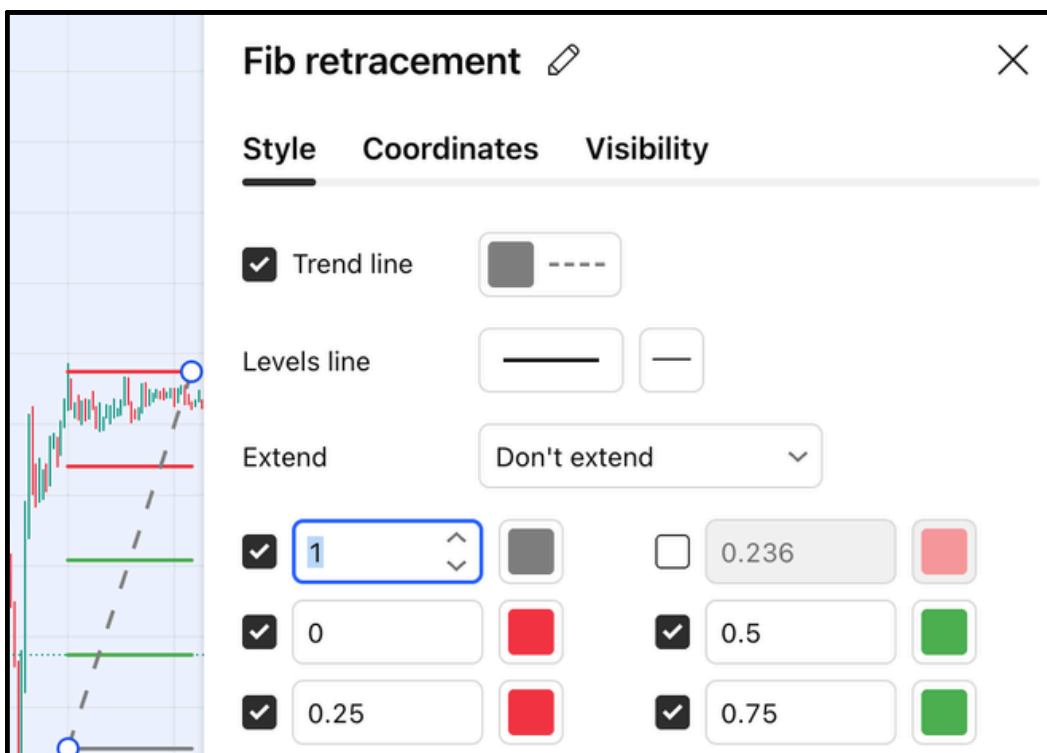
Point of interest

We measure the distance from the last low that created a new high (vice versa for a short trend).

I do this using a Tradingview tool called



These are the settings I'm using:



Our point of interest (in a long trend) is anything below the 50% mark. That's what we refer to as discounted prices.

Point of interest

Our point of interest (in a short trend) is anything above the 50% mark. That's what we refer to as discounted prices.

Like mentioned, we measure the distance from the last low that created a new high to the new high.



In this example, the green line represents 0%. The red line at the top represents 100%.

The green line in the middle represents 50% for this long trend. Anything below that is now our point of interest.

Important: As long as we have NOT gotten a pullback to around the 50% mark AND we make a new high, you need to update your Fibonacci retracement drawing and drag it to the new high.

IF we make a new high AFTER seeing a pullback to the 50% mark, you'll need to draw a new Fibonacci retracement (from the low to the new high).

Entry signal

Since you already have two very strong convictions on your side, we can be a lot more flexible with our entry signals.

I personally like to see the following (but feel free to change this):

- 1) Bad auction quality going to our point of interest
- 2) Strong buying coming in (Footprint chart)
- 3) A change of orderflow

In this example, I'm looking for possible entry signals at anything below the 50% mark.

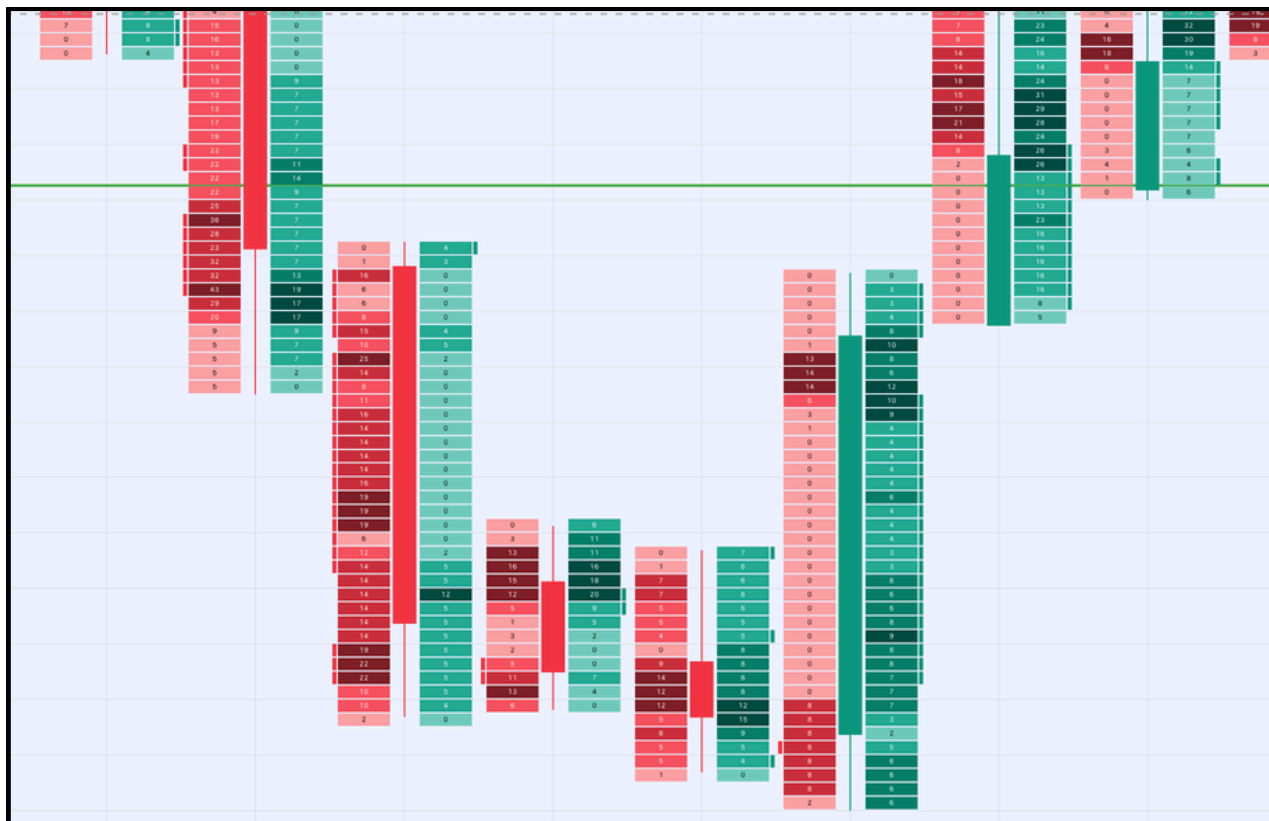


You can clearly see a reaction at the 25% level for the very first time. We went to that level with extremely bad auction quality (entry signal 1)

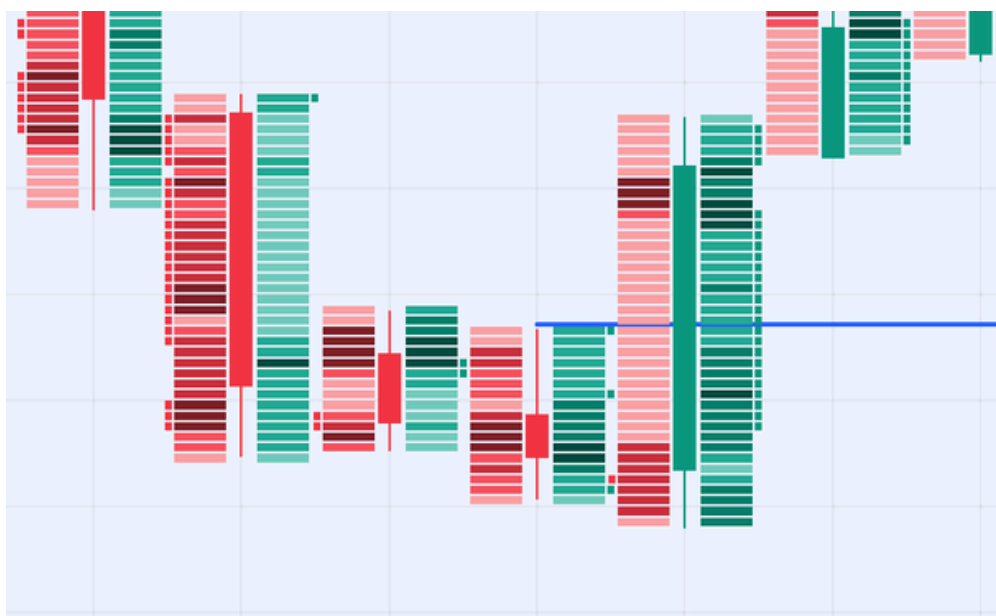


Entry signal

If we switch over to a 15-second footprint chart right at that level, we can see a shift from sellers being in control to buyers in control for the very first time (entry signal 2)



Last but not least, you can clearly see the change in orderflow structure once we break through the high of the candle that printed the last recent low (entry signal 3).

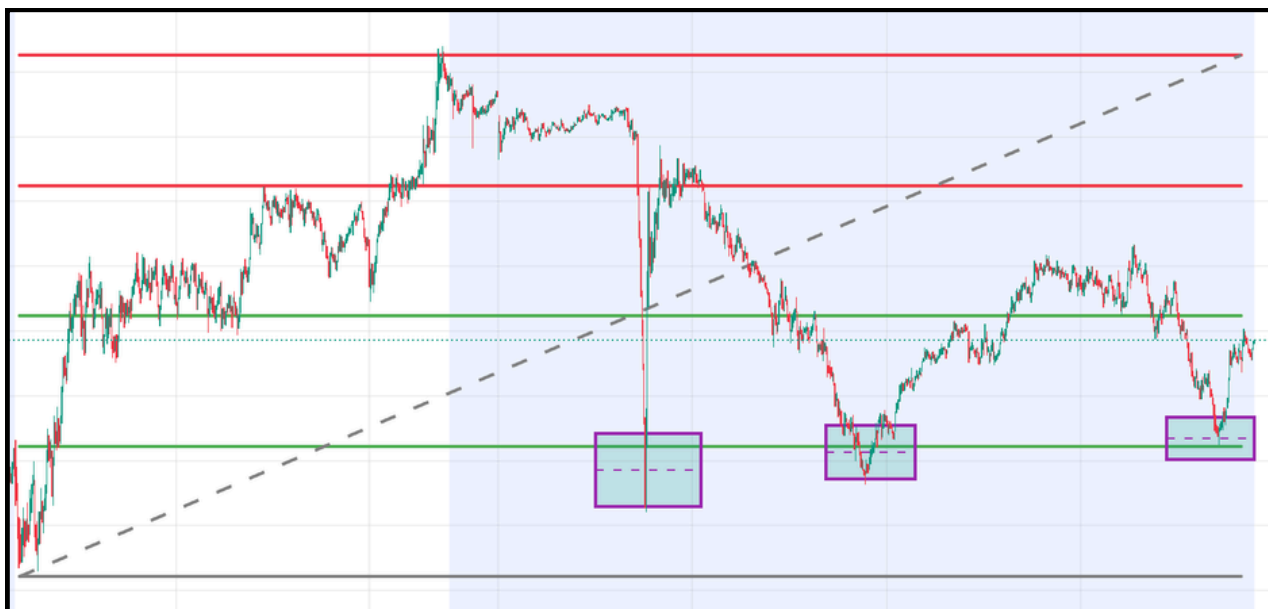


Entry signal

Important: We now know that we got our first reaction (and possible entry) at the 25% mark.

Personally, I would use this as my point of interest going forward – anything between 0 and 25% – and ignore anything between 25 and 50%, since we didn't see a prior reaction from the market there.

In this case, you would have had 3 possible entries in the NQ alone at that level so far.



Trade management

I usually like to target the next "big mark."

For example: if I get my entry at the 25% mark, I set my take-profit at the 50% mark. If I get my entry at the 50% mark, I set my take-profit at the 75% mark.

Pretty basic, I know. But we've already stacked so many confirmations by this point, risk management can afford to be simple.

I go for a fixed 1:2 risk/reward.

Trade examples

You'll find countless trade examples and me walking you through the strategy in detail inside the course platform – module "The Slingshot Strategy."



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