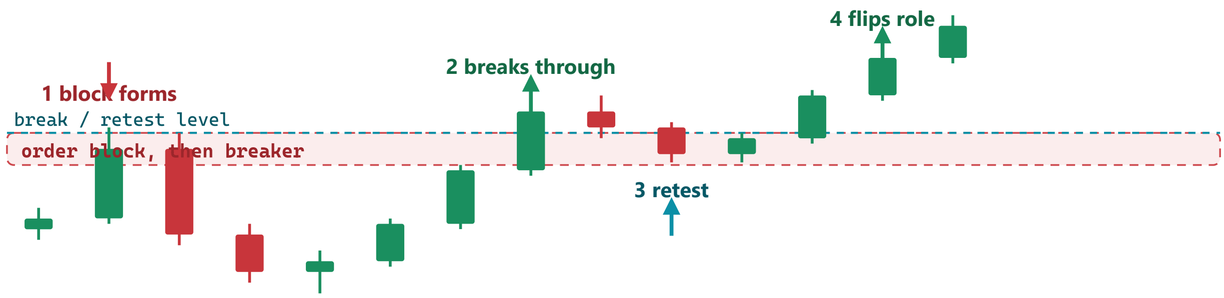
FIELD GUIDE · SMART-MONEY STRUCTURE

When an order block fails: the breaker block

A breaker block is an order block that failed — price broke clean through it. When price returns, that same zone can flip roles: old resistance acting as support, or the reverse. Mechanics only, not advice.

QUANTREEF
market microstructure



PHASE 1 · THE SETUP

An order block forms

Before a sharp move, price pauses in a small zone — the last cluster of candles before it drops. Here it sits overhead as a supply area, and the drop away from it seems to confirm it as resistance.

`zone marked overhead`

PHASE 2 · THE BREAK

Price breaks through it

Instead of getting rejected again, price rallies back and closes clean through the zone. The area that was meant to cap price has failed. A failed order block like this is what can later become a breaker block.

`close beyond zone`

PHASE 3 · THE RETURN

Price comes back to retest

After breaking out, price often drifts back down to the same failed zone. This is the retest. The question the chart is asking: will the old resistance now behave differently on the way back?

`pullback into old zone`

PHASE 4 · THE FLIP

It flips its role

The zone holds from the other side — old resistance now acts as support — and price lifts away. That role reversal is the whole idea of a breaker block: a level that changed which side it defends.

`role reversed`

Key terms

order block — the last candle cluster before a sharp move, watched as a supply or demand zone.

break of structure — a close beyond a prior swing that says the earlier zone failed to hold.

retest — price returning to a broken zone to test how it behaves from the other side.

role reversal — a level switching jobs — old resistance acting as support, or the reverse.

How to read & use it

Spot the failure first

There is no breaker without a break. The zone is one price closed decisively through, not one that was merely tapped and then rejected.

Watch the retest, not the break

The concept only becomes visible when price returns to the failed zone. How the zone behaves on that return is what defines it as a breaker.

Direction matters

A failed supply zone can flip to support; a failed demand zone can flip to resistance. The flip is always toward the direction of the break.

HOW QUANTREEF USES THIS

When Quantreef highlights a breaker block, it is showing descriptive, educational context about market structure — where a zone failed and later flipped. It is not a signal, a recommendation, or a prediction of what price will do next, and it is not advice about what to do with money.