

How to Apply THE NEW SCIENCE OF SPEED TRAINING To Your Athletes and Clients



#### The New Science of Speed Training

OPTIMIZING INDIVIDUAL FORCE SIGNATURE







#### TRADITIONAL RESISTANCE TRAINING





A PARA

BARE

# ISOTONIC RESISTANCE



# ISOMETRIC RESISTANCE



ISOTONIC Same Tension; Changing Length



ISOMETRIC Same Length; Changing Tension



FUNCTIONAL vs. NON-FUNCTIONAL ECCENTRICS

# **THE NAUTILUS CAM**



History of Variable Resistance Training





MODERN VARIABLE RESISTANCE TRAINING

Elastic + Free Weights



#### THE HISTORY OF ISOKINETIC TRAINING

JACK LALANNE & MINI GYM '73



1<sup>st</sup> LEAPER 1974

The world's first speed controlled exerciser had no resistance setting





MY HISTORY WITH ISOKINETIC TRAINING



#### **ISOKINETIC TRAINING BECOMES POPULAR**

#### 1<sup>st</sup> ISOKINETIC MINI GYM 1967







# REDEFINING FUNCTIONAL TRAINING





### FUNCTIONAL:

Natural Movement With Natural Resistance





We don't run against springs in nature.



We didn't evolve to push against gravity on a horizontal plane.



ACCELERATION: change in speed

**FORCE:** the act of exerting pressure against an object.

Gravity – Barbell
Friction – Sled
Acceleration - Javelin



# MOVEMENT DEFINITIONS

**POWER** = Force x Speed

#### STRENGTH :

Maximum force a muscle can generate at a specific velocity.

#### WORK = Force x Distance







#### **STICKING POINT**



LIMITATIONS OF TRADITIONAL RESISTANCE TRAINING





LEVERAGE & MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE





HUMAN ANATOMY

Leverage & mechanical advantage

# FORCES REQUIRED TO MOVE A WEIGHT





#### FORCES REQUIRED FOR PROPULSION







FASTER SPEEDS ARE ACHIEVED WITH GREATER FORCE NOT MORE RAPID MOVEMENT

Source: Journal of applied physiology, 89 (5), (2000) 1991-9 PMID: 11053354



#### "THE SPEED STRENGTH PARADOX"



## Stuart McGill



Source: The Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research, 24(2), 348-357 (2010).





300

500

200

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO PULSE A **MUSCLE?** 

FORCE



#### FORCE SIGNATURES



Source: Journal of applied physiology 1117, no. 6, 604-614, 2014





WHAT TYPE OF ATHLETE ARE YOU DEALING WITH?



#### **ACTIVE YOUNG**

SEDENTARY OLD

## FACIA TISSUE IN ACTIVE YOUNG *VS* SEDENTARY OLD

## THE CATAPULT MECHANISM: ELASTIC RECOIL OF FASCIAL TISSUES





### DOWN STROKE ABSORPTION ENHANCES THE DRIVE PHASE





#### LOADING AND HYDRAULICS IN HUMAN MOVEMENT



Athletes Must be Trained in Accordance With Their **Unique Impulse Signature** 





SPRINT ACCELERATION MECHANICS

JB Morin – Sport Science Research Institute , New Zealand



#### THE FUTURE OF RESISTANCE TRAINING



#### Delta-Kinetic Resistance<sup>™</sup>



#### TRAP BAR VS. ISOKINETIC AT COMMON VELOCITY



Subject A on Trap Bar 380 lbs (~92% 1 Rep Max) 1.04 m/s Subject A on DMX Intensity 2 1.12 m/s



Subject A – Trap Bar – 90% 1RM



#### Subject A– Isokinetic Slow Speed



#### Subject B – Trap Bar – Light Load / Fast Speed

Force vs. Time Force (lbs.) Force 400 -







#### THE FUTURE OF RESISTANCE TRAINING

#### Infinitely Accommodating – User-Directed Resistance

#### Compound Functional Movements *VS.* Single-Joint Rotational Movements

Resistance on Any Plane of Motion at Any Speed



## THE NEW SCIENCE OF SPEED TRAINING: OPTIMIZING INDIVIDUAL FORCE SIGNATURE

Increase Speed + Reduce Injury



#### THE NEW SCIENCE OF SPEED TRAINING

Questions?

