

NSCA Lifting Proficiencies for Various Strength Movements

Leg Exercises

Power Clean



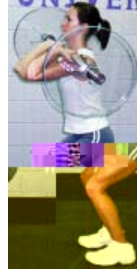
Setup



1st Pull



2nd Pull



Recovery

Setup

- £ Feet approximately shoulder width apart
- £ Feet flat on the floor
- £ Bar touching the shins
- £ Close overhand hooked grip
- £ Arms straight and elbows pointed out to the sides
- £ Thighs parallel to the ground
- £ Chest up and out
- £ Back arched in the ready position and held throughout lift

First Pull

- £ Bar pulled slowly off the floor
- £ Bar comes up straight
- £ Bar stays close to the body
- £ Hips extend as the knees extend

Second Pull

- £ Knees move back under the bar into the power position in a “scoop” action
- £ Bar touching the top of the thighs
- £ Athlete explodes in a jumping action
- £ Hips and torso extend fully as traps are forcefully shrugged
- £ Bar stays close to the body

Recovery

- £ Wrists turn over as the bar reaches its peak height
- £ Legs spread slightly to the sides as athlete “jumps down” into a squat
- £ Elbows are pointed high, shoulders elevated and protracted
- £ Bar is racked across the top of the deltoids
- £ Athlete bends at the hips and knees to absorb the force
- £ Chest held high and back arched throughout
- £ Athlete stands up under control

Note: No spotter should be used due to the ballistic nature of the lift. Injury may occur to the spotters or lifter if the path of the bar is impeded in any way. Bumper plates are recommended when performing any Olympic style lift such as the clean so that the bar may be released without damage to the lifting area.

Back Squat

Beginning Position: Athlete

- £ Grasp the bar with a closed, pronated grip (width depends on bar position)
- £ Step under the bar and position the feet parallel to each other
- £ Place the bar in a balanced position on the upper back and shoulders in one of two locations
 1. Low bar position – across the posterior deltoids at the middle of the trapezius (using a hand grip only slightly wider than shoulder-width)
 2. High bar position – above the posterior deltoids at the base of the neck (using a hand grip only slightly wider than shoulder-width)
- £ Lift the elbows up to create a “shelf” for the bar using the upper back and shoulder muscles
- £ Hold the chest up and out
- £ Pull the scapulae toward each other
- £ Tilt the head slightly up
- £ Once in position, signal the spotter for assistance in moving the bar off the supports

Front Squat

Beginning Position: Athlete

£ Step under the bar and position the feet parallel to each other

£ Place the hands on the bar in one of two arm positions;

1. Parallel arm position

-Grasp the bar with a closed, pronated grip at shoulder-width

-place the bar on top of the anterior deltoids with elbows fully flexed, arms parallel to floor

2. Crossed arm position

-Flex the elbows and cross the arms in front of the chest holding the bar in place on deltoids

-place the bar on top of

Hip sled

Beginning Position

- £ Sit in the machine with the lower back, hips, and buttocks pressed against their pads
- £ Place the feet flat on the platform hip-width

Forward Lunge

Beginning Position: Athlete

- £ Grasp the bar with a closed, pronated grip (width depends on bar position)
- £ Step under the bar and position the feet parallel to each other
- £ Place the bar in a balanced position on the upper back and shoulders above the posterior deltoids at the base of the neck
- £ Lift the elbows up to create a “shelf” for the bar using the upper back and shoulder muscles. Hold the chest up and out
- £ Pull the scapulae toward each other
- £ Tilt the head slightly up
- £ Once in position, signal the spotter for assistance in moving the bar off the supports
- £ Extend the hips and knees to lift the bar
- £ Take two or three steps backward
- £ All subsequent repetitions begin from this position

Beginning Position: Spotter

- £ Stand erect and very close to the athlete (but not close enough to be a distraction)
- £ Place the feet shoulder-width apart with the knees slightly flexed
- £ At athlete’s signal, assist with lifting and balancing the bar as it is moved out of the rack
- £ Move in unison with the athlete as the athlete moves backward to the beginning position
- £ Assume a hip-width stance with the knees slightly flexed and the torso erect
- £ Position the hands near the athlete’s hips, waist, or torso

Forward Movement Phase: Athlete

- £ Take one exaggerated step directly forward with one leg (the lead leg)
- £ Keep the torso erect as the lead foot moves forward and contacts the floor
- £ Keep the trailing foot in the beginning position, but allow the trailing knee to slightly flex
- £ Plant the lead foot flat on the floor pointing straight ahead or slightly inward
- £ Allow the lead hip and knee to slowly flex
- £ Keep the lead knee directly over the lead foot
- £ Lower the trailing knee—still slightly flexed—until it is 1-2 in (3-5 cm) above the floor
- £ Balance the weight evenly between the ball of the trailing foot and the whole lead foot
- £ Keep the torso perpendicular to the floor by “sitting back” on the trailing leg

Forward Movement Phase: Spotter

- £ Step forward with the same foot as the athlete
- £ Keep the lead knee and foot aligned with the athlete’s lead foot
- £ Plant the foot 12-18 in (30-46 cm) behind the athlete’s foot
- £ Flex the lead knee as the athlete’s lead knee flexes
- £ Keep the torso erect
- £ Keep the hands near the athlete’s hips, waist, or torso
- £ Assist only when necessary to keep the athlete balanced

Backward Movement Phase: Athlete

- £ Forcefully push off the floor by extending the lead hip and knee
- £ Maintain the same torso position; do not jerk the upper body
- £ Bring the lead foot back to a position next to the trailing foot; do not stutter-step backward
- £ Stand erect in the beginning position, pause, then alternate lead legs
- £ After the set is completed, step toward the rack
- £ Squat down until both ends of the bar are resting on the supports

Backward Movement Phase: Spotter

- £ Push backward with the lead leg in unison with the athlete
- £ Bring the lead foot back to a position next to the trailing foot; do not stutter-step backward
- £ Keep hands near the athlete’s hips, waist, or torso
- £ Stand erect in the beginning position, pause to wait for the athlete, and alternate lead legs
- £ Assist only when necessary to keep the athlete balanced

Step-Up

Chest, Shoulder, and Tricep Exercises

Flat Bench Press (and Dumbbell Version)

This exercise can also be performed using two dumbbells and a closed, pronated grip. The spotter assists by spotting the athlete's forearms instead of the bar.

Beginning Position: Athlete

- £ Assume a supine position on a bench in a five-point body contact position
- £ Place the body on the bench so that the eyes are below the edge of the supports
- £ Grasp the bar with a closed, pronated grip
- £ Grip should be slightly wider than shoulder-width
- £ Signal the spotter for assistance in moving the bar off the supports
- £ Place the bar over the chest with the elbows fully extended
- £ All subsequent repetitions begin from this position

Beginning Position: Spotter

- £ Stand erect and very close to the head of the bench (but not so close as to distract the athlete)
- £ Place the feet shoulder-width apart with the knees slightly flexed
- £ Grasp the bar with a closed, alternated grip inside the athlete's hands
- £ At athlete's signal, assist with moving bar off the supports
- £ Guide the bar to a position over the athlete's chest
- £ Release the bar smoothly

Downward Movement Phase: Athlete

- £ Lower the bar to touch the chest at approximately nipple level
- £ Keep the wrists rigid and directly above the elbows
- £ Maintain the five-point body contact position

Downward Movement Phase: Spotter

- £ Keep the hands in the alternated grip position close to—but not touching—the bar as it descends
- £ Slightly flex the knees, hips, and torso and keep the back flat when following the bar

Upward Movement Phase: Athlete

- £ Push the bar upward until the elbows are fully extended
- £ Keep the wrists rigid and directly above the elbows
- £ Maintain the five-point body contact position
- £ Do not arch the back or raise the chest to meet the bar
- £ After the set is completed, signal the spotter for assistance in racking the bar
- £ Keep a grip on the bar until it is racked

Upward Movement Phase: Spotter

- £ Keep the hands in the alternated grip position close to—but not touching—the bar as it ascends
- £ Slightly extend the knees, hips, and torso and ~~and~~

Incline Dumbbell Bench Press (and Barbell Version)

This exercise can also be performed using a barbell and a closed, pronated grip slightly wider than shoulder-width. The spotter assists by spotting the bar instead of the athlete's forearms.

Beginning Position: Athlete

- f Grasp two dumbbells using a closed, pronated grip
- f Assume a supine position on a bench

Flat Dumbbell Fly (and Incline Version)

Beginning Position: Athlete

- £ Grasp two dumbbells using a closed grip
- £ Assume a supine position on a bench in the five-point body contact position
- £ Signal the spotter for assistance in moving the dumbbells into the beginning position
- £ Press both dumbbells in unison to an extended-elbow position above the chest
- £ Rotate the dumbbells to a neutral grip
- £ Slightly flex the elbows and point them out to the sides
- £ All subsequent repetitions begin from this position

Beginning Position: Spotter

- £ Position one knee on the floor with the foot of the other leg forward and flat on the floor (or kneel on both knees)
- £ Grasp the athlete's wrists
- £ At athlete's signal, assist with moving dumbbells to a position over the athlete's chest
- £ Release the athlete's forearms smoothly

Downward Movement Phase: Athlete

- £ Allow the dumbbells to lower in a wide arc until they are level with the shoulders or chest
- £ Keep the dumbbell bars parallel to each other as the elbows move downward
- £ Keep the wrists rigid and the elbows held in a slightly flexed position
- £ Keep the dumbbells in line with the elbows and shoulders
- £ Maintain the five-point body contact position

Downward Movement Phase: Spotter

- £ Keep the hands near—but not touching—the athlete's forearms as the dumbbells descend

Upward Movement Phase: Athlete

- £ Pull the dumbbells up toward each other in a wide arc back to the beginning position
- £ Keep the wrists rigid and the elbows held in a slightly flexed position
- £ Keep the dumbbells in line with the elbows and shoulders
- £ Maintain the five-point body contact position

Upward Movement Phase: Spotter

- £ Keep the hands near—but not touching—the athlete's forearms as the dumbbells ascend

Lying Triceps Extension

Beginning Position: Athlete

- £ Assume a supine position on a bench in the five-point body contact position
- £ Grasp the bar from the spotter with a closed, pronated grip about 12 in (30 cm) wide
- £ Position the bar over the chest with the elbows fully extended and the arms parallel
- £ Point the elbows away from the face (not out to the sides)
- £ All subsequent repetitions begin from this position

Beginning Position: Spotter

- £ Stand erect and very close to the head of the bench (but not so close as to distract the athlete)
- £ Place the feet shoulder-width apart with the knees slightly flexed
- £ Grasp the bar with a closed, alternated grip
- £ Hand the bar to the athlete
- £ Guide the bar to a position over the athlete's chest
- £ Release the bar smoothly

Downward Movement Phase: Athlete

- £ Allow the elbows to slowly flex to lower the bar toward the face
- £ Keep the wrists rigid and the elbows pointing away from the face
- £ Keep the upper arms parallel to each other and perpendicular to the floor
- £ Lower the bar to touch the top of the head or forehead
- £ Maintain the five-point body contact position

Downward Movement Phase: Spotter

- £ Keep the hands in the alternated grip position close to—but not touching—the bar as it descends
- £ Slightly flex the knees, hips, and torso and keep the back flat when following the bar

Upward Movement Phase: Athlete

- £ Push the bar upward until the elbows are fully extended
- £ Keep the wrists rigid and the elbows pointing away from the face
- £ Keep the upper arms parallel to each other and perpendicular to the floor
- £ Maintain the five-point body contact position
- £ Do not arch the back or raise the chest
- £ After the set is completed, signal the spotter to take the bar
- £ Keep a grip on the bar until the spotter removes it

Upward Movement Phase: Spotter

- £ Keep the hands in the alternated grip position close to—but not touching—the bar as it ascends
- £ Slightly extend the knees, hips, and torso and keep the back flat when following the bar
- £ At the athlete's signal after the set is completed, grasp the bar with an alternated grip, take it from the athlete, and set it on the floor

Back, Shoulder, and Bicep Exercises

Bent-Over Row

Before Beginning

- £ Grasp the bar with a closed, pronated grip
- £ Grip should be wider than shoulder-width
- £ Lift the bar from the floor as described later in the deadlift or power clean exercises

Beginning Position

- £ Assume a shoulder-width stance with the knees slightly flexed
- £ Flex the torso forward to be slightly above parallel to the floor
- £ Assume a flat-back torso position
- £ Focus the eyes a short distance ahead of the feet
- £ Allow the bar to hang with the elbows fully extended (without the bar touching the floor)
- £ All subsequent repetitions begin from this position

Upward Movement Phase

- £ Pull the bar up toward the lower chest or upper abdomen
- £ Point the elbows up
- £ Keep the torso rigid, back flat, and knees slightly flexed
- £ Do not jerk the torso for assistance
- £ Touch the bar to the chest

Downward Movement Phase

- £ Allow the elbows to slowly extend back to the beginning position
- £ Keep the torso and knees in the same position
- £ After the set is completed, place the bar on the floor and stand up

Seated Row

Beginning Position

- £ Assume a seated position facing the chest pad of the machine
- £ Place the feet on the machine frame or foot supports
- £ Sit erect and press the torso against the chest pad (may adjust the chest pad to position the torso perpendicular to the floor)
- £ Grasp the handles with a closed, pronated grip (may adjust the seat height to position the arms about parallel to the floor)
- £ Allow the elbows to extend fully

Backward Movement Phase

- £ Pull the handles toward the chest or upper abdomen
- £ Maintain an erect torso position and keep the elbows next to the ribs
- £

Lat Pulldown

Beginning Position

- £ Grasp the lat pulldown bar with a closed, pronated grip
- £ Grip should be wider than shoulder-width
- £ Sit down on the seat facing the machine
- £ Position the thighs under the pads with the feet flat on the floor (may adjust the seat and thigh pad)
- £ Lean the torso slightly backward
- £ Extend the elbows fully
- £ All subsequent repetitions begin from this position

Downward Movement Phase

- £ Pull the bar down and toward the upper chest
- £ Maintain the slight torso backward lean; do not jerk the torso for assistance
- £ Touch the bar to the chest

Upward Movement Phase

- £ Allow the elbows to slowly extend back to the beginning position
- £ Keep the torso in the same position
- £ After the set is completed, stand up and return the bar to its resting position

Biceps Arm Curl

- £ Stand or sit with a neutral spine position
- £ Feet are placed at least shoulder width apart for a wide, stable base
- £ For standing curls, knees should be slightly flexed
- £ A shoulder width closed supinated grip should be used
- £ Elbows should remain fixed to the sides of the torso throughout the lift
- £ Bar should be raised and lowered through a full normal range of motion
- £ Bar should be raised and lowered at a controlled speed
- £ No body swing or assistance from excessive body movements should be allowed
- £ Neutral spine position perpendicular to the base should be maintained throughout