

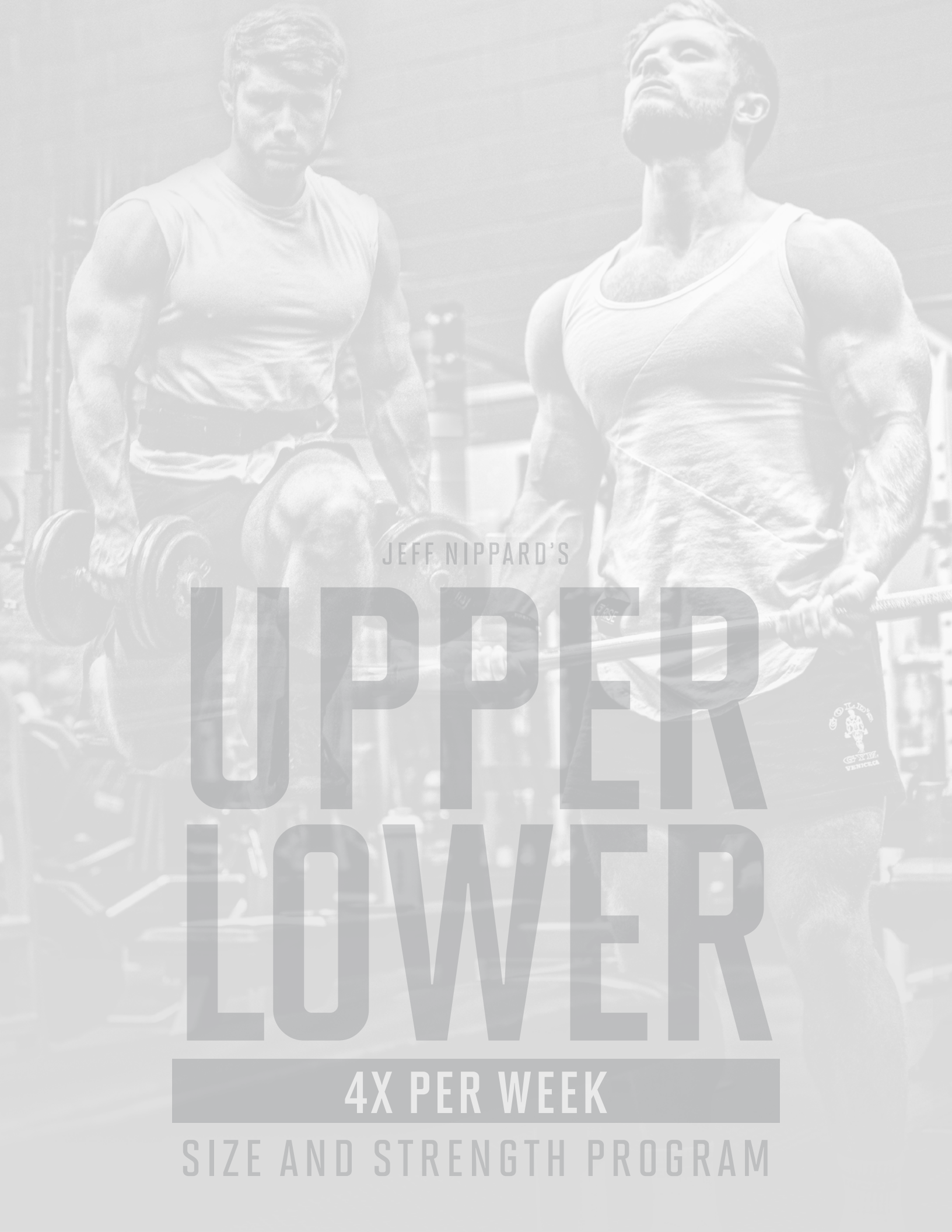


JEFF NIPPARD'S

# UPPER LOWER

4X PER WEEK

SIZE AND STRENGTH PROGRAM



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# COMMENTS FROM JEFF

For customer support please visit [jeffnippard.com/contact](https://jeffnippard.com/contact). As much as I love connecting on social media, I am not able to reliably respond to the questions I receive across platforms so please direct any questions to the email above. Please allow 3-5 business days for an email reply.

Thank you so much for your support and good luck with the training!





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# ABOUT ME

**Jeff is a professional drug-free bodybuilder and powerlifter.** Through his science-based Youtube channel which has gathered an audience of millions of subscribers, Jeff aims to share the knowledge he has gathered through university education and field experience with others who are passionate about the science behind building muscle, losing fat and getting healthier.

He earned the title of Mr. Junior Canada for natural bodybuilding in 2012 and as a powerlifter, Jeff held the Canadian national record for the bench press in 2014. As a powerlifter, Jeff has claimed a 502 lb squat, 336 lb bench press and a 518 lb deadlift with an all time best Wilks score of 446.

With a Bachelor of Science degree in biochemistry, Jeff has gathered the requisite scientific knowledge to complement his practical experience acquired through



training and coaching. Jeff has coached women's bikini and men's bodybuilding national and provincial champions, professional natural bodybuilders and nationally and IPF Worlds qualified raw powerlifters. He has presented seminars on Block Periodization, concurrent training and nutrition for natural bodybuilding in academic settings including the 2019 Ultimate Evidence Based Conference (UEBC), Lehman College and the University of Iowa. He has aspirations of completing a PhD in exercise science or a related field.

Jeff currently lives in Canada, where he is producing YouTube videos and programs for people around the world.



# KEY TERMS

**DB:** Dumbbell

**LSRPE:** Last set RPE

**PROGRESSIVE OVERLOAD:** The gradual increase of stress placed upon the body during exercise training. In training contexts, this generally involves progressively increasing some lifting parameter over time (usually weight or reps)

**ROM:** Range of motion

**RPE:** Rate of perceived exertion. A measure of how difficult a set was on a 1-10 scale, with 10 meaning muscular failure was achieved. An RPE of 9 means you could have gotten one more rep, an RPE of 8 means you could have gotten two more reps, etc.

**TEMPO:** The speed at which the lift occurs.



**ECCENTRIC:** The lowering (“negative”) aspect of the lift

**CONCENTRIC:** The contracting (“positive”) aspect of the lift

**EFFORT:** How hard you are pushing the set relative to failure. Measured with RPE or %1RM

**LOAD:** The weight of the external resistance

**INTENSITY:** Effort and load

**VOLUME:** Total amount of work performed. Usually approximated as tough working sets

**FREQUENCY:** How often you directly train a given muscle or lift every 7 days

**HYPERTROPHY:** The growth of (muscle) tissue

**AMRAP:** As many reps as possible (with good form). Often performed as a test to determine max strength

**PRIMARY EXERCISE:** Main heavy compound movements that involve a large muscle mass (For Example: squats, bench presses, deadlifts, and overhead presses)

**SECONDARY EXERCISE:** Compound exercises which involve less muscle mass (For Example: cable rows, lunges, hip thrusts, pull-ups, etc.)

**TERTIARY EXERCISE:** Isolation movements involving only one joint and primarily targeting a single muscle - these are usually used to isolate a specific, smaller muscle or to generate metabolic stress

**PERIODIZATION:** The organization of training over time



# ABOUT THIS PROGRAM

## WHAT THIS PROGRAM IS

The primary goal of this program is to maximize muscle hypertrophy and strength development for individuals in the intermediate-advanced stage of training advancement. The secondary goal of this program is to introduce more advanced and specialized intensity techniques to recruit a larger spectrum of muscle fibers and focus on weak point development. It's difficult to pin down exactly what "intermediate-advanced" means in terms of a specific training age due to the fact that training years in the gym are not equal across individuals. For example, some folks may have spent 10 years training in the gym, but that time may only actually be "worth" 1 or 2 years if they've spent the majority of their time pumping and going through the motions without focus or direction. But as a general guide, if you've been training for roughly 2-5 years, with a generally serious approach toward your training sessions, you will benefit from this program. If you've been training without



adequate structure for even a few months, it doesn't matter how long you've been in the gym, this program will get you on the right track.

This program is intended to build on my [Push Pull Legs Hypertrophy Program](#) but you can still run this program without having run the PPL program first. You can also run these in "reverse order" where you run the upper/lower program first and then run the PPL program after.

Before we dive into the nuts and bolts of the program itself, I want to first make it clear what this training manual is intended to accomplish. As I'll allude to throughout the document, this program is only comprised of a single training block lasting 9 weeks. Because wave-loading is used as the main progression model, there is no formal deload included, however, fatigue will be managed by "waving" efforts in the gym (where Weeks 1, 4 and 7 serve as "mini-deload weeks"). We will be using three separate 3-week waves: Week 1 will feel relatively easy, Week 2 will be a bit harder and Week 3 will be quite challenging. Then in Week 4, efforts will be lower again and we will build back up from there over the next 3 weeks. This is what is meant by "waving".

As you get more and more advanced, progress becomes more and more difficult to achieve. To break through sticking points in progression, this routine focuses heavily on training variables like advanced intensity techniques, specific form cues, mind-muscle connection and recovery management.

## WHAT THIS PROGRAM ISN'T

If you've been in the gym for less than 2 years, I'd recommend running through my [Fundamentals Program](#) at least once before advancing to this routine to ensure

that you have already established an adequate strength and technique base before running this high frequency program.

This program is not intended to be an all-inclusive resource for all things training related. I initially wrote this document as a supplemental resource to my [Science Applied YouTube Series](#) and my [Fundamentals YouTube Series](#), meaning that there will be information covered in the series that won't be recapitulated here.

With that said, there is still plenty to chew on here: just about 80 pages in total, including a full blown anatomy section (something I didn't have the chance to cover in a single YouTube Series in detail), a section explaining the specific programming principles at play (volume, intensity, frequency, etc.), video links for technique demonstration for each exercise and over 30 scientific references.





# FUNCTIONAL ANATOMY

It's important to understand the functional anatomy and biomechanics of the main muscles we'll be targeting before we can understand how to best train them. Functional anatomy determines what muscles can do. There are two things to consider when looking at a muscle's functional anatomy - origin and insertion. Muscles attach to bone by tendons from at least two points. The origin is the fixed attachment which does not move and the insertion is the attachment which moves closer to the origin when a muscle contracts. This contracting phase, referred to as the concentric phase (known as the "positive" phase), is normally followed by the eccentric phase (lowering the weight - also known as the "negative" phase).

Figure 1A: The Main Posterior Muscles

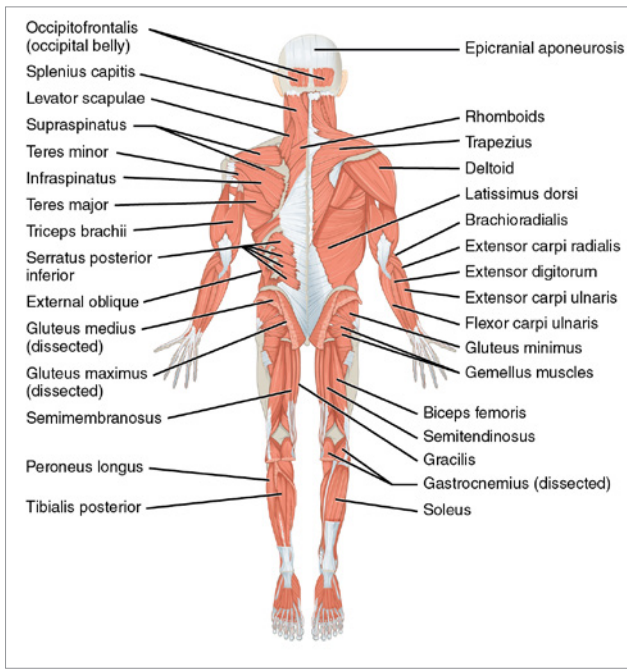


Figure 1B: The Main Anterior Muscles

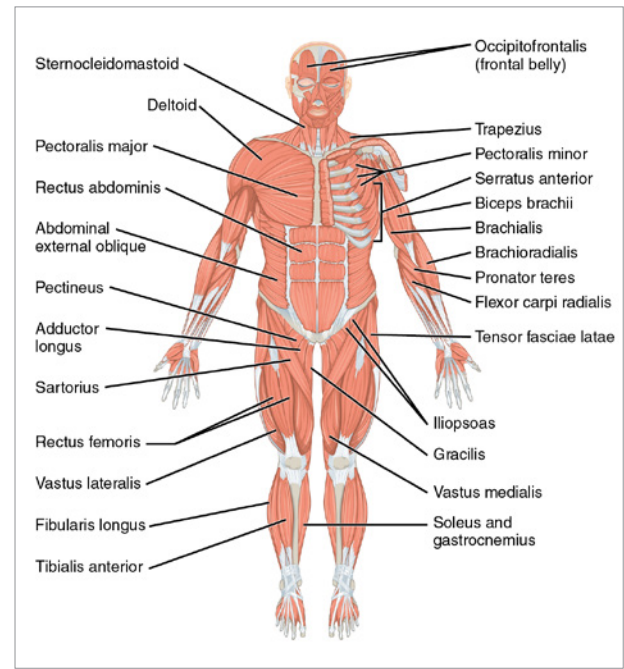
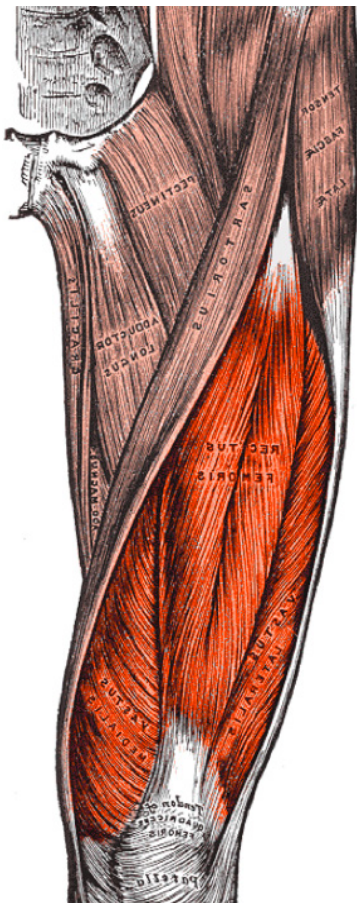


Figure 2: Quadriceps Anatomy



**QUADRICEPS:** The quadriceps (“quads” for short) are comprised of four muscles, often referred to as “heads”: the vastus lateralis (“quad sweep”), vastus medialis (“tear drop”), rectus femoris (the middle portion of your upper thigh), and vastus intermedius (which runs underneath rectus femoris). The quads act to extend the knee, taking the leg from a bent position to a straight position. Each muscle of the quad has its own unique insertion which we won’t worry about too much here. Just remember that the main action of the quads is to extend (straighten) the knee.

**ORIGIN:** The vasti muscles originate on the body of femur (“thigh bone”). The rectus femoris originates on the ilium of the “hip bone”

**INSERTION:** Tibial tuberosity

**EXERCISES:** Back squat, leg press, front squat, leg extension, dumbbell walking lunge, Bulgarian split squat, knee-banded leg press, dumbbell step-up



**HAMSTRINGS:** The hamstrings are actually a complex of four muscles: semimembranosus, semitendinosus, and biceps femoris (which consists of a long head and a short head). The hamstrings collectively act to both flex the knee (take the leg from a straightened position to a bent position, as in a leg curl) and extend the hip (pushing your hips forward, as in a deadlift).

**ORIGIN:** The semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and long head of the biceps femoris originate on the ischial tuberosity. The short head of the biceps femoris originates on the linea aspera.

**INSERTION:** The semitendinosus and semimembranosus both insert on the tibia, while both the long and short heads of the biceps femoris insert at the fibula.

**EXERCISES:** Stiff leg deadlift, good morning, deadlift, lying leg curl, seated leg curl, cable pull-through, deficit deadlift, barbell 45° hyperextension, sliding leg curl, reverse hyper

**GLUTEALS:** The gluteals (or “glutes”) are also a complex of muscles consisting of the gluteus maximus, gluteus medius, and gluteus minimus. As the name suggests,

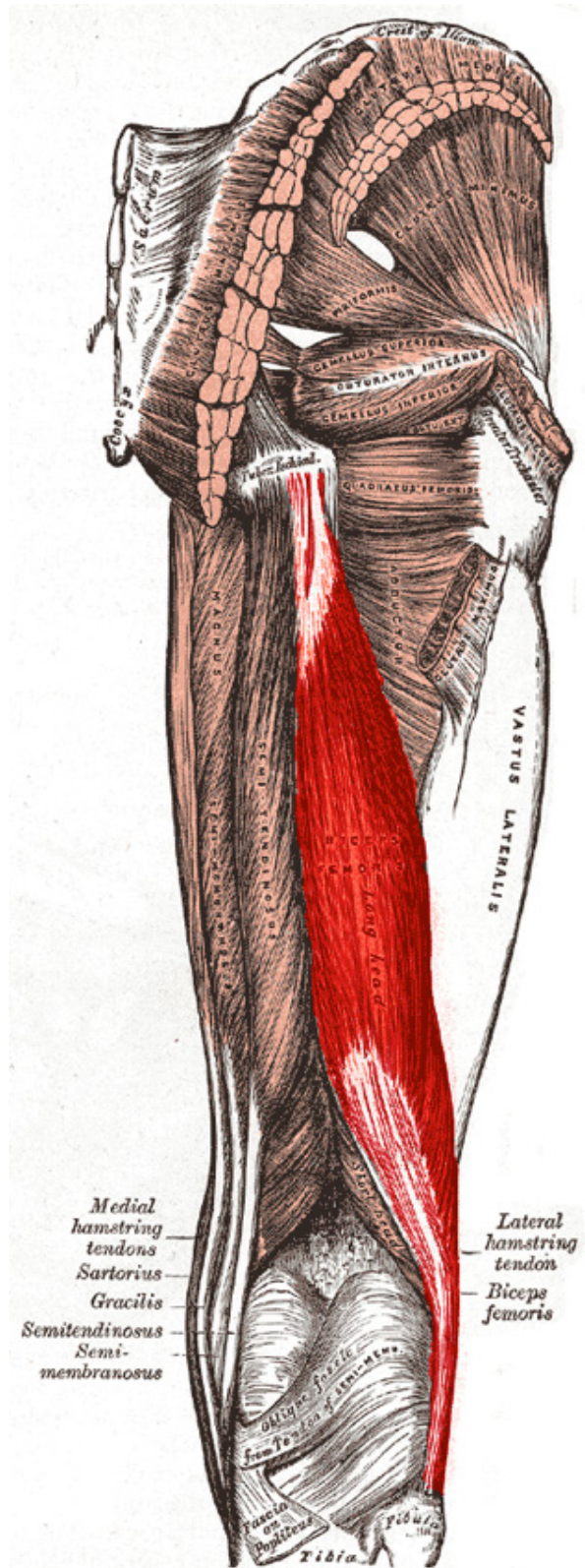


Figure 3: Hamstrings Anatomy

the gluteus maximus is the largest of the three, followed by the gluteus medius, and the smallest being the gluteus minimus. The gluteus maximus has multiple origins including the pelvis, sacrum, coccyx, and thoracolumbar fascia and multiple insertions including the upper femur and IT band. Because of this, it is able to perform a wide variety of functions, but primarily:

- Hip extension (push your hips forward)
- Hip abduction (move your thigh away from the midline)
- Hip external rotation (rotating your thigh bone outwards)
- Posterior pelvic tilt (tucking your butt "in")

The smaller glute medius still occupies a hefty portion of the rear hip musculature and functions primarily as a stabilizer during dynamic movement and as a hip abductor. It originates on the pelvis and inserts on the femur. It is most effectively trained with exercises that require a high degree of stability, especially unilateral movements such as walking lunges, and exercises that train hip abduction, such as machine hip abductions.

**ORIGIN:** The gluteus maximus, medius, and minimus originate on the ilium.

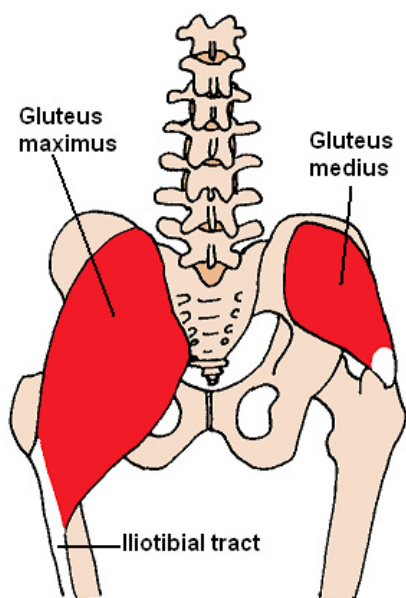


Figure 4: Gluteals Anatomy

**INSERTION:** The gluteus maximus and gluteus minimus insert to the iliotibial tract (IT band) and the gluteal tuberosity on the femur. The gluteus medius inserts to the greater trochanter on the femur.

**EXERCISES:** Back squat, stiff leg deadlift, good morning, deadlift, front squat, barbell hip thrust, dumbbell walking lunge, cable pull-through, machine hip abduction, deficit deadlift, Bulgarian split squat, barbell 45° hyperextension, knee-banded leg press, dumbbell step-up, reverse hyper,

cable standing hip abduction

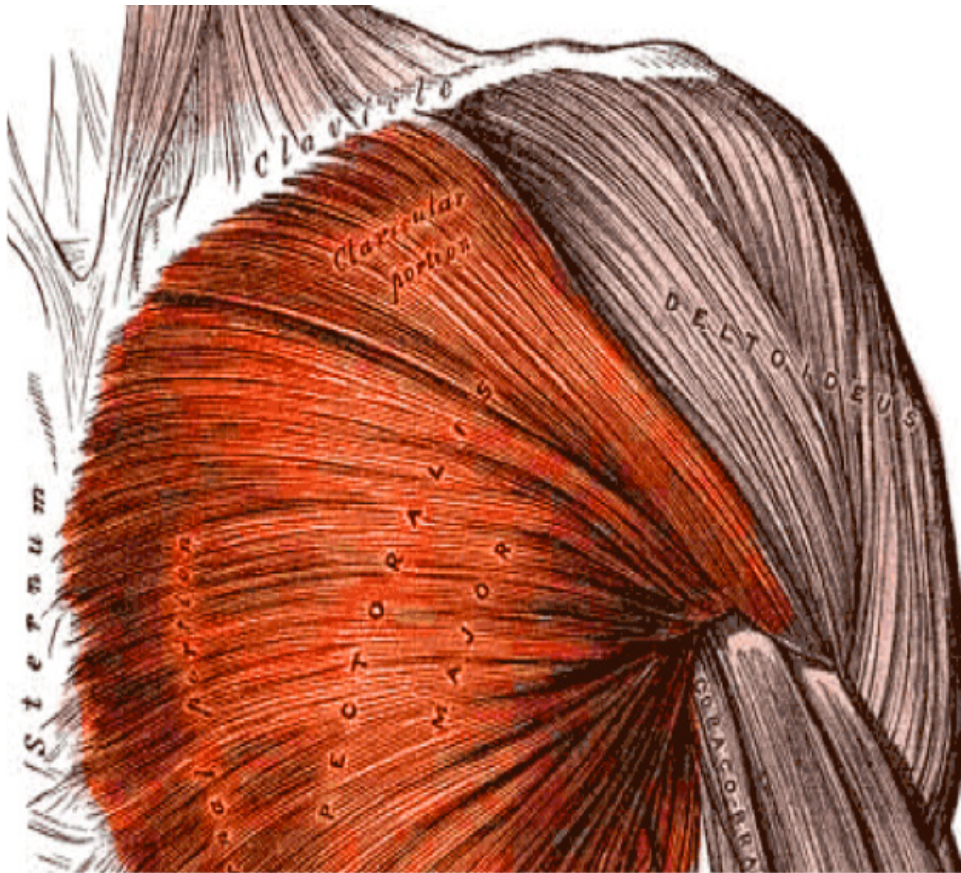


Figure 5: Pectoral Anatomy

**PECTORALIS:** There are two pectoralis muscles (pecs for short) located on your chest: the pectoralis major and the pectoralis minor. The pectoralis major can be divided into two heads: the clavicular head or “upper chest” (which originates at the clavicle) and the sternal head or “lower chest” (which originates at the sternum). The pecs act to

adduct the upper arm (bring the upper arm across the body), and to internally rotate the shoulder joint. The clavicular fibers also aid in shoulder flexion (raising your upper arm up), but the sternal fibers do not.

**ORIGIN:** The pectoralis major originates on the sternum and clavicle. The pectoralis minor originates on the 3rd-5th ribs.

**INSERTION:** The pectoralis major inserts on the humerus. The pectoralis minor inserts to the coracoid process (front of your shoulder).

**EXERCISES:** Barbell bench press, pause dumbbell incline press, barbell close-grip bench press, cable flye 21s, barbell incline press, dip, machine chest press, barbell floor press, push-up, California press.



**BACK:** The back is comprised of a massive web of muscles, so for the sake of simplicity we will only look at the largest back muscles. The latissimus dorsi (lats for short) is a big muscle which runs from just underneath your arm pit all the way down to the bottom of your back. The lats primarily act to extend the shoulder (bring your upper arm downward) and adduct the shoulder (moving your elbows towards your mid back).

The trapezius (traps for short), is another large muscle running from the base of the skull down to the middle of your inner back. When people think about the traps, they tend to only think of the upper fibers, but the middle and lower fibers take up a very large surface area as well. The traps act to elevate the scapulae (shrugging your shoulders), retract the scapulae (pull the shoulder blades back), and extend the shoulder (pull your arms backward when your elbows are raised).

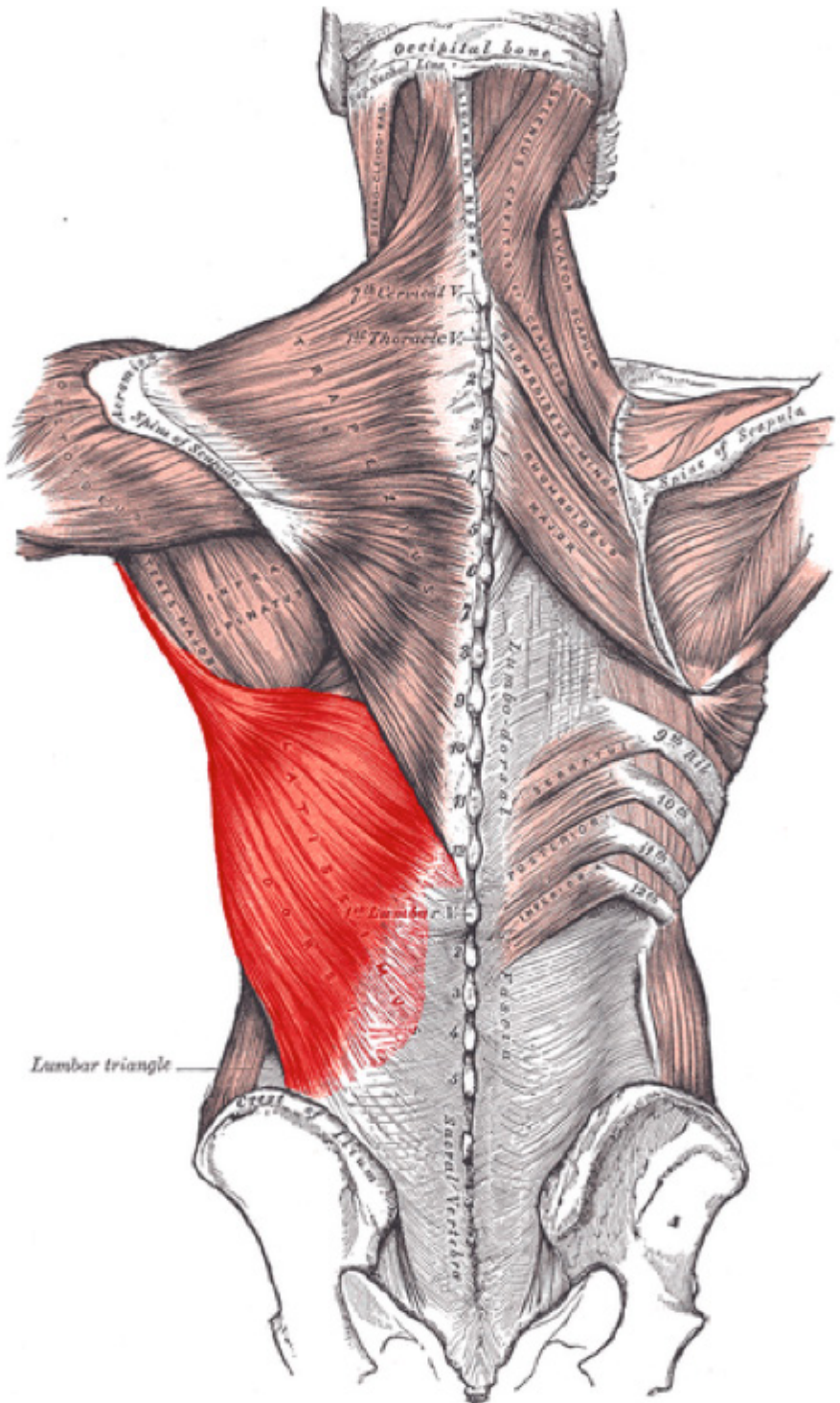


Figure 6: Latissimus Dorsi Anatomy

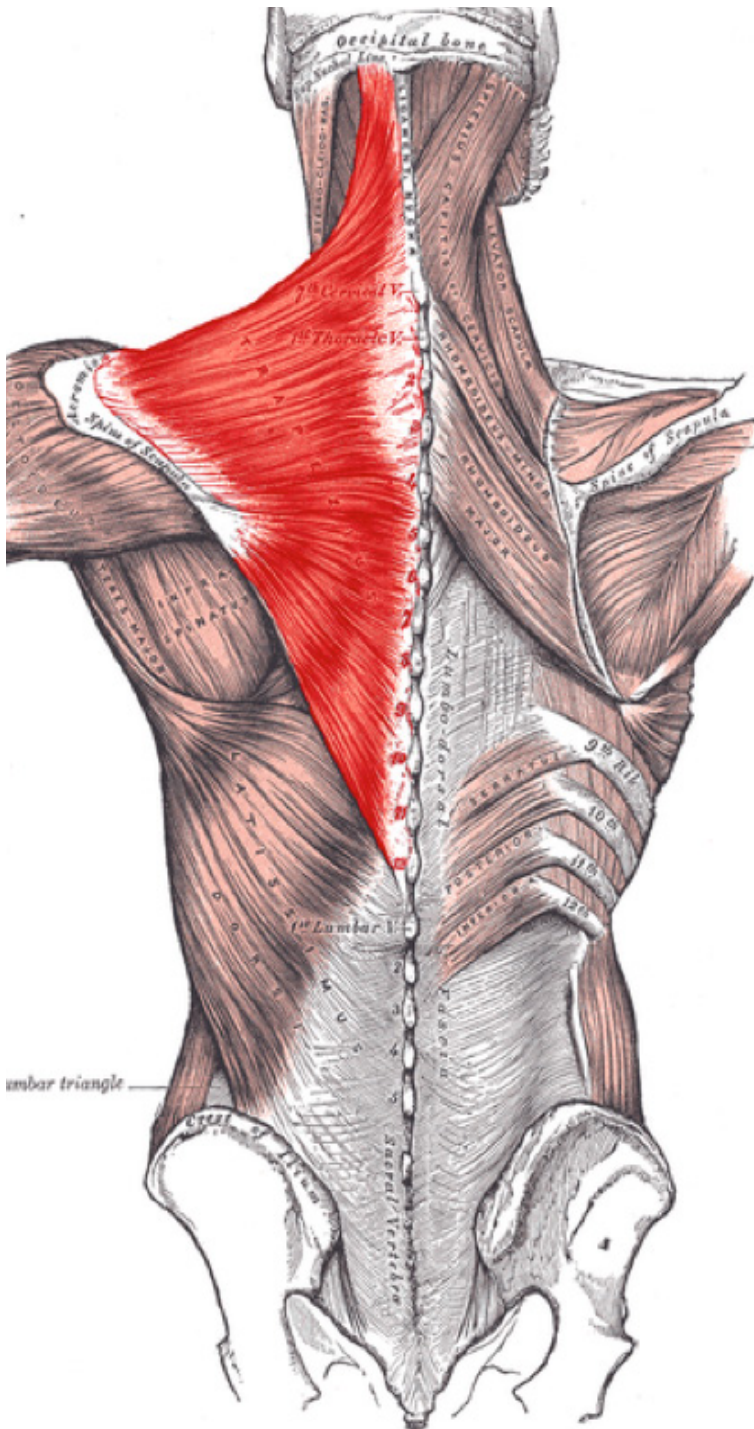


Figure 7: Trapezius Anatomy

## LATS:

**ORIGIN:** Iliac crest and thoracolumbar fascia

**INSERTION:** Humerus

**EXERCISES:** Lat pulldown, Pendlay row/bent over row, wide-grip pull-up, cable close grip row, machine chest-supported row w/ band, seated T-bar row, neutral-grip pull-up, eccentric-accentuated cable row, banded chest-supported row, barbell supinated row, supinated lat pulldown, machine high row, barbell bent over row

## TRAPS:

**ORIGIN:** Occipital bone (upper traps), corresponding supraspinous ligaments for the mid and lower traps

**INSERTION:** Nuchal ligament

**EXERCISES:** Pull-up, pendlay row, machine high row, seated face pull, neutral-grip pulldown, cable seated row, kneeling straight-arm cable pull-over, cable reverse flye, dumbbell one-arm row, chest-supported T-bar row w/band, low-to-high reverse flye, single-arm pulldown, seal row, reverse pec deck

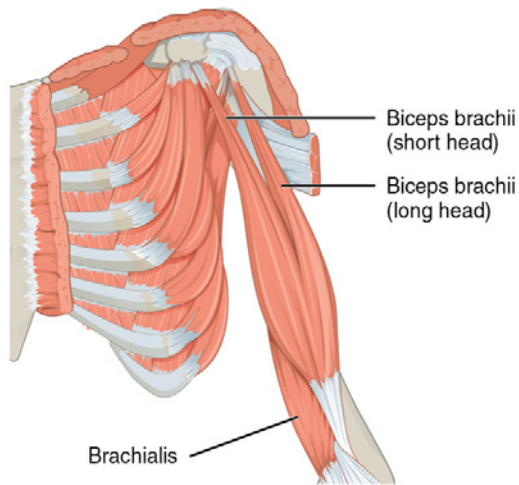


Figure 8: Biceps Anatomy

**BICEPS:** The biceps brachii are a two-headed muscle containing a long head and a short head. They collectively act to flex the elbows (bring the elbow from a straightened position to a bent position), and supinate the wrist (twist the pinky upwards). The brachialis, which runs underneath the biceps brachii, is also a strong elbow flexor.

**ORIGIN:** coracoid process, supraglenoid tubercle

**INSERTION:** Radial tuberosity

**EXERCISES:** Cable close-grip row, supinated dumbbell curl, seated T-bar row, eccentric-accentuated cable row, dumbbell row, EZ bar curl 21s, barbell supinated row, neutral-grip pull-up, supinated lat pulldown, machine high row, eccentric-accentuated hammer curl

**TRICEPS:** The triceps lie on the back of your upper arm and are made up of three heads: a long head, a medial head, and a lateral head. The triceps collectively act to extend the elbow (bring the elbows from a bent position to a straightened position).

**ORIGIN:** Infraglenoid tubercle, radial groove

**INSERTION:** Olecranon process on ulna

**EXERCISES:** barbell bench press, dumbbell incline press, barbell close-grip bench press, dip, myo reps floor skull crusher, machine chest press, cable triceps kickback,

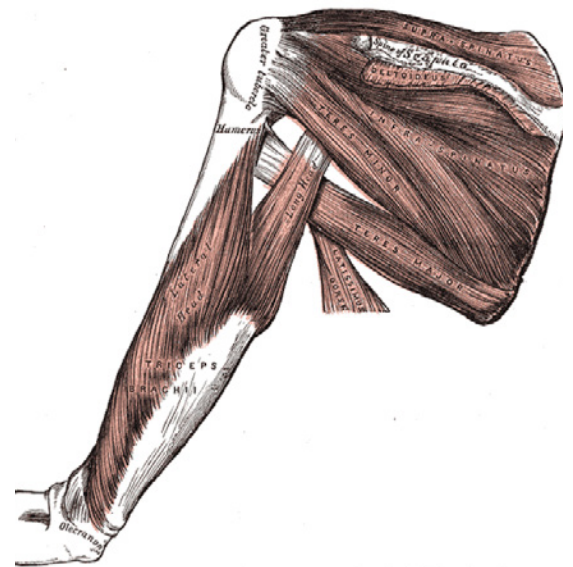


Figure 9: Triceps Anatomy



barbell floor press, push-up, California press, eccentric-overloaded rope overhead triceps extensions

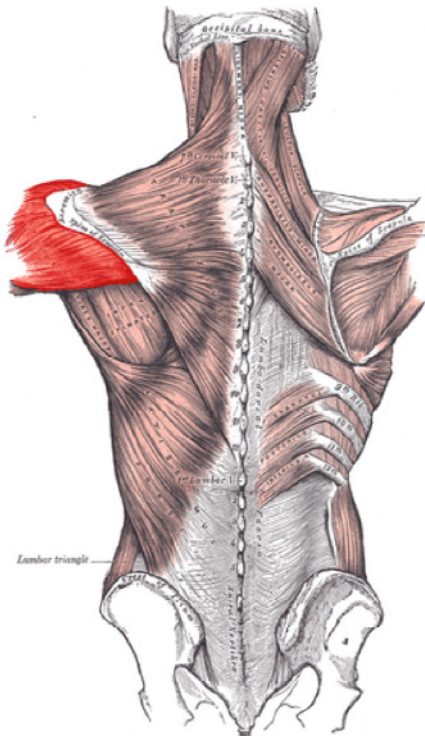


Figure 10: Deltoid Anatomy

**DELTOIDS:** The deltoids (or delts for short) are comprised of 3 different heads, the anterior deltoid (the “front” delt), the lateral deltoid (also known as the “middle” delt, and often mistakenly called the “medial delt”), and the posterior delt (also known as the “rear” delt). The anterior delt acts to flex the shoulder (raise the arm up), the lateral delt acts to abduct the upper arm (raise your upper arm out directly to your sides), and the posterior delt acts to abduct the shoulder (pull the shoulder back when the elbows are raised).

**ORIGIN:** Clavicle, acromion process, spine of scapula

**INSERTION:** Deltoid tuberosity of humerus

**EXERCISES:** Barbell bench press (anterior), pendlay row (posterior), machine lateral raise (lateral), constant-tension shoulder press (anterior, lateral), barbell overhead press (anterior, lateral), close-grip bench press (anterior), machine chest-supported row w/ band (posterior), dip (anterior), seated T-bar row (posterior), db front raise/lateral raise (anterior, lateral), pec deck (anterior), barbell push press (anterior, lateral), barbell floor press (anterior), Arnold press (anterior, lateral, posterior), cable upright row (lateral), barbell bent over row (posterior), band pull-apart (posterior)

**ABS:** The abs are a huge web containing many muscles which all have a similar function. When talking about the abs, we are typically referring to the rectus abdominis - which is the muscle that makes the “6-pack”. The rectus abdominis acts

to flex the spine, rotate the torso, and resist spinal extension (prevent your lower back from arching inwards).

**ORIGIN:** Crest of pubis

**INSERTION:** Xiphoid process

**EXERCISES:** Cable crunch, weighted crunch, hanging leg raise, plank, dumbbell row (via anti-rotation)

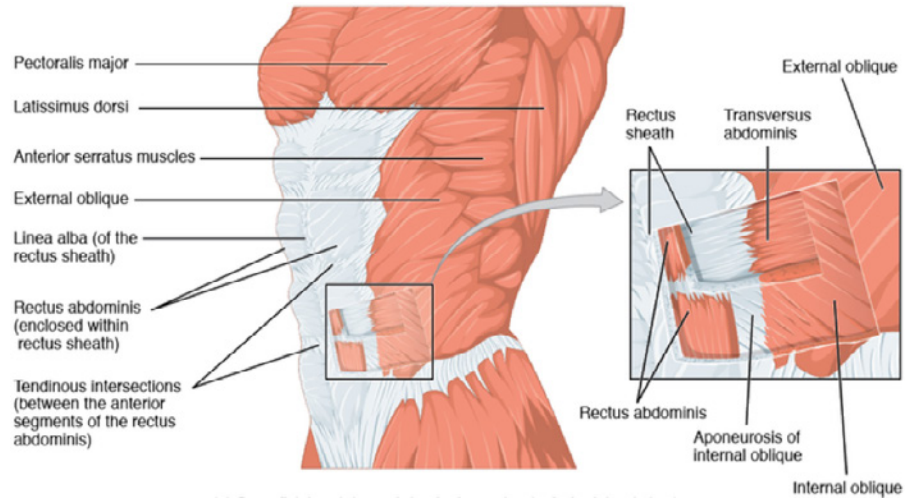


Figure 11: Abdominal Anatomy



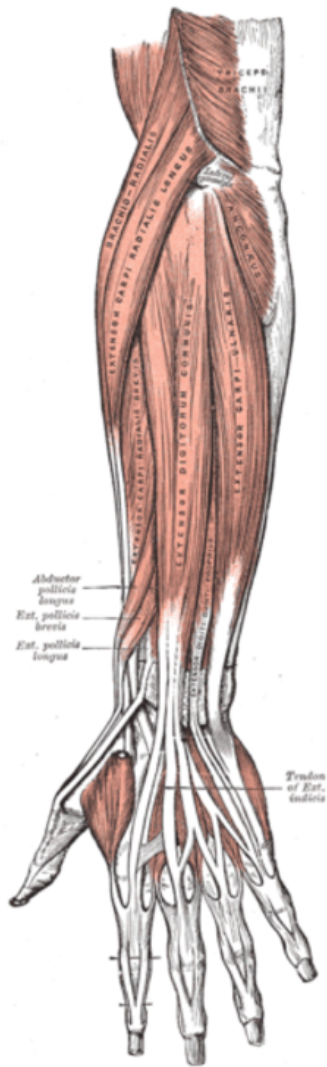
Figure 12: Anatomy of the Calf Muscles

**CALVES:** The calves are a complex consisting of two muscles – the gastrocnemius (or gastroc for short) and the soleus. The gastrocnemius is the big muscle underneath the back of your knee and the soleus is a smaller, flatter muscle which runs underneath the gastroc down to your ankle. Both the gastroc and soleus act to plantarflex the ankle (point your toes down).

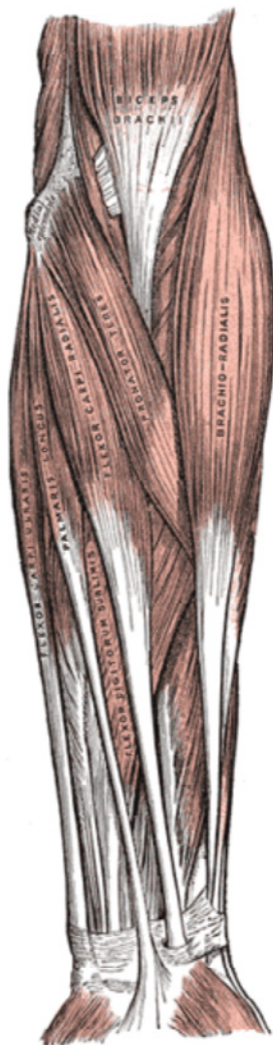
**ORIGIN:** Lateral and medial condyle of femur

**INSERTION:** tendo calcaneus

**EXERCISE:** Standing calf raise, tempo standing calf raise



**Figure 13:** Posterior Forearm Anatomy



**Figure 14:** Anterior Forearm Anatomy

**FOREARMS:** The web of musculature of the forearms perform a few primary functions: wrist flexion, wrist extension, wrist supination, and elbow flexion. Wrist flexion is pulling your palm towards your inner elbow; wrist extension is the opposite: pulling your palm away from your inner elbow; wrist supination is rotating your hand such that your pinky is higher than your every other finger, and elbow flexion is pulling your forearm closer towards your shoulder (“curling”). The forearm elbow flexors are stronger when the wrist is in a pronated (palms down) position.

**ORIGIN:** Most of the posterior muscles originate on the lateral epicondyle of the

humerus. Most of the anterior muscles originate on the common flexor tendon.

**INSERTION:** There are numerous and varied insertion points, but most muscles insert somewhere on the fingers

**EXERCISES:** Pull-up, deadlift, reverse grip EZ bar curl, dumbbell preacher curl, hammer curl, wrist extension/flexion, high cable curl, dumbbell pronated curl, dumbbell hammer curl, dumbbell supinated curl





# F.A.Q.

## **1: How do I know if I am progressing?**

**A:** Bodybuilding is a marathon, not a sprint. It can be difficult to accurately determine if you are making visual progress day-to-day or even week-to-week. Taking physique progress photos every 4-6 weeks and comparing them side by side is a good way to detect visual differences that you simply wouldn't notice in the mirror. But ultimately, because of the relationship between strength gain and muscle gain, the main metric I want you to use for tracking your progress is strength. If you're getting stronger, you're progressing. It is strongly recommended to log every workout either in writing (print the program out or use a separate notebook) or in an app, so you don't have to rely on memory to keep track of personal strength records. Taking body measurements a few times a year can also be helpful (arms, thigh, waist, neck) but simply focusing on steady strength progression will be your best proxy for determining muscular progress.

## **2: How much muscle can I expect to gain?**

**A:** How you respond to training will be largely determined by genetic factors and your specific training history (i.e. How close you are to your genetic “limit”). As a rough ballpark estimate for early intermediates with about 1-2 years of lifting experience, you can expect to gain roughly 0.5-1 lbs of muscle per month (6-12 lbs of muscle gained in your second year). For intermediate-advanced trainees, 0.25-0.5 lbs of muscle gain per month is reasonable (3-6 lbs of muscle gained per year). For practical purposes, women can divide muscle gain estimates in half.

## **3: What gym equipment should I use?**

**A:** Gym equipment is optional as there are no required pieces of equipment to gain muscle and increase strength. With that being said, investing in a 10mm prong or lever belt, knee sleeves, squat shoes, and straps can be beneficial in allowing you to lift more weight for certain exercises.

You can find most of my recommended equipment at the following affiliate link:

<http://Rise.ca/jeff>

## **4: I have a belt. When should I wear it?**

**A:** I will most often use a lifting belt for hard working sets on the squat, bench press, deadlift and overhead press. I wouldn't recommend wearing a belt on light warmup sets.

## **5: I am not getting sore from my workouts. Is the program not working?**

**A:** Muscle soreness is largely attributed to eccentric contractions [1] and long muscle length contractions [2]. Delayed onset muscle soreness (DOMS) isn't required for hypertrophy to occur, but the associated muscle damage might play a role in hypertrophy [3]. With that said, the main goal of the program is to increase strength and size, not to get you feeling sore. In fact, reduced soreness over time indicates that your body is adapting and recovering, which is actually a good thing

for continued progress.

## **6: I am getting very sore from my workouts. Should I skip the gym until I am not sore?**

**A:** You may experience increased soreness when you first begin the program because it is presenting a new stress to your body. Foam rolling can help reduce DOMS [4] and increase ROM [5], so if you are consistently getting sore week after week, consider adding a short 3-5 minute foam rolling routine at the end of the workouts. Otherwise, training while sore is not inherently problematic for muscle growth unless it puts you at an increased risk of injury. If you're having a difficult time getting into position for any of the planned exercises, or finding it difficult to complete a full ROM due to pain, it would be wise to skip that exercise until you feel properly recovered. You can then add the volume for that exercise later in the week, so the total weekly volume remains the same. Otherwise, in the case of mild soreness, perform a slightly longer warm up for each exercise and use your own discretion with avoiding injury being a top priority. One extra rest day will not set you back very far, but a serious injury will.

## **7: Should I eat in a caloric deficit, maintenance, or surplus while running this program?**

**A:** Eating in a slight caloric surplus will yield the best results and best recovery, however, if your main goal is fat loss, eating in a caloric deficit will be necessary. As a beginner, you can continue to make strength and size progress while in a moderate caloric deficit and achieve body recomposition (lose fat and build muscle at the same time) if protein intake is sufficient (0.8-1g/lb bodyweight as a ballpark). As an intermediate-advanced level trainee, the likelihood of achieving substantial body recomposition is smaller, but still possible. So, in all, a caloric surplus is recommended for optimal progress, but some progress can still occur at caloric maintenance and even caloric deficit.



## **8: The warm-up isn't enough for me. Can I add to it?**

**A:** You can add warm-up exercises to the protocol but your warm-up shouldn't take any longer than 10-20 minutes. It is important to stay injury-free, so don't rush into your workout.

## **9. Why is there such little exercise variation from week to week?**

**A:** Changing exercises from week to week is more likely to flatten out the strength progression curve. This is to ensure both progression by adding volume incrementally to these specific movements and mastery of these movements in terms of form and technique. There is exercise variation in exercise selection between Waves 1, 2 and 3 to avoid monotony and create a novel training stimulus.

## **10. Isn't this too much volume?**

**A:** Please see "An Important Disclaimer About Training Volume" on page [73](#).

## **11. Isn't this too little volume?**

**A:** Please see "An Important Disclaimer About Training Volume" on page [73](#).

## **12. What do I do after I finish the program?**

**A:** Please see the "Progression" section on page [61](#) to learn the best way to go about repeating this program or moving on to a new program.

## **13. What are the blank boxes in the middle of each program for?**

**A:** They are for you to track your weights each week, so you can focus on strength progression from week 1 to week 9. You can print out the program itself, pencil in your lifts into a notebook, or use a tracking app. Keeping up with this habit of tracking is going to be an extremely important part of your success on this program.

## **14. I can't do "X Exercise". What should I replace it with?**

**A:** Please see "Exercise Substitutions" on page [74](#).

## 15. Should I add cardio to this program?

**A:** The main point of cardio is to create or increase a caloric deficit for fat loss. I would recommend prioritizing the deficit from your diet first, rather than relying heavily on cardio immediately for fat loss.

As a general rule, I recommend keeping cardio to an effective minimum on this program. If you must do cardio to achieve your fat loss goals, try to keep it to a maximum of one to four low intensity sessions per week, around 20-30 minutes in duration. High intensity cardio should be used more sparingly, up to once or twice weekly.

## 16. What does A1, A2 mean?

**A:** This indicates a superset should be performed. Do not rest after completing the first set of the A1 exercise and move right into the first set of the A2 exercise. Then rest for the time period indicated in the A2 row.

***Please direct all other questions to my coaching team through the [contact form](#) on my website. Please avoid directing questions about this program to my social media, as it is not a reliable means of making contact with me or getting the correct information.***



# WARM UP

Before we look at exactly how you should warm-up, it's important to consider warming up serves to accomplish. The main purpose behind warming up is to increase core body temperature, which improves performance and reduces risk of injury [6, 7]. Your circadian rhythm will largely determine your core body temperature, meaning it varies throughout the day. When you wake up, your core temperature is at its lowest and it increases throughout the day. There seems to be a "sweet spot" for core body temperature in terms of safety and performance, so try not to train too hot or too cold. Generally speaking, breaking a light sweat through some form of cardio activity/machine is a good idea before jumping into any heavy lifting. Doing at least 5-10 minutes of low-moderate intensity cardio is especially prudent if you train early in the morning [8].

Warm-ups may also serve as a way to increase muscle activation. Dynamic warm-up drills (active stretches that take joints through a range of motion) can improve



performance and force output [9]. Don't simply "go through the motions." The goal is to always be very mindful about what muscles are contracting and what movement that contraction is creating.

Lastly, foam rolling has been shown to reduce DOMS (delayed onset muscle soreness) [4] and brief foam rolling with a specific focus on "tight areas" before a session can both improve range of motion [10] and prevent injury [11]. Light foam rolling for 2-3 minutes prior to lifting is recommended.

Before the first exercise for each bodypart perform a basic loading pyramid:

- Pyramid up in weight with 3-4 light sets, getting progressively heavier
- Such a warm up is only required for Primary Exercises
- For example, if you were working up to 4 sets of 350 lbs for 5 reps on the squat, you could warm up as follows:

- Bar (45 lbs) x 15 reps
- 135 lbs x 5 reps
- 225 lbs x 4 reps
- 275 lbs x 3 reps
- 315 lbs x 2 reps
- Then begin working sets with 350 lbs for 5 reps

- On a %1RM basis, warm up pyramids can be structured like this:

- Bar (45 lbs) x 15 reps
- 40% lbs x 5 reps
- 50% lbs x 4 reps
- 60% lbs x 3 reps
- 70-75% lbs x 2 reps
- Begin working sets

- Note: Remember that such an extensive warm up is only required for Primary Exercises.



# WARM UP PROTOCOL

EXERCISE	SETS	REPS/TIME	NOTES
LOW INTENSITY CARDIO	N/A	5-10MIN	PICK ANY MACHINE WHICH ELEVATES YOUR HEART RATE TO 100-135BPM
FOAM ROLLING/LACROSSE BALL	N/A	2-3MIN	FOAM ROLL LARGE MUSCLE GROUPS: QUADS, LATS, CALVES. OPTIONALLY USE A LACROSSE BALL FOR SMALLER MUSCLE GROUPS: PECS, DELTS, HAMSTRINGS
FRONT/BACK LEG SWING	2	12	12 EACH LEG
SIDE/SIDE LEG SWING	2	12	12 EACH LEG
STANDING GLUTE SQUEEZE	2	15 SEC	SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES AS HARD AS POSSIBLE
PRONE TRAP RAISE	2	15	MIND MUSCLE CONNECTION WITH MID BACK
CABLE EXTERNAL ROTATION	2	15	15 EACH SIDE
CABLE INTERNAL ROTATION	2	15	15 EACH SIDE
OVERHEAD SHRUG	2	15	LIGHT SQUEEZE ON TRAPS AT THE TOP OF EACH REP

# UPPER/LOWER PROGRAM

WEEK

1



DAY 1

LOWER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BACK SQUAT	3	4	4	75%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
ECCENTRIC-ACCENTUATED STIFF-LEG DEADLIFT	2	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					4-SECOND LOWERING PHASE. KEEP YOUR HIPS HIGH
DUMBBELL WALKING LUNGE	0	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					15 STEPS PER LEG
A1: SEATED LEG CURL	0	3	15	N/A	0 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR HAMSTRINGS
A2: CABLE PULL-THROUGH	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR GLUTES
ECCENTRIC-ACCENTUATED/ CONSTANT-TENSION STANDING CALF RAISE	0	4	6/6	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FIRST 6 REPS 3-SECOND LOWERING PHASE, LAST 6 REPS DON'T STOP BETWEEN REPS
CABLE CRUNCH	0	4	30	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					ROUND YOUR BACK AS YOU CRUNCH

DAY 2

UPPER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BARBELL BENCH PRESS	3	4	6	70%	2-3 MIN	N/A					ELBOWS AT A 45° ANGLE. SQUEEZE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES AND STAY FIRM ON THE BENCH
LAT PULLDOWN	2	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					PULL YOUR ELBOWS DOWN AND IN
BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	2	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES TO KEEP YOUR TORSO UPRIGHT
SEATED T-BAR ROW	1	3	12	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					SQUEEZE SHOULDER BLADES TOGETHER AT THE TOP, CONTROL THE WEIGHT
PAUSE DUMBBELL INCLINE PRESS	1	3	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					3-SECOND PAUSE
MYO REPS FLOOR SKULL CRUSHER	1	3	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					8 REPS, REST 5 SECONDS, 2 REPS, REST 5 SECONDS, 2 REPS
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

# JEFF NIPPARD'S UPPER/LOWER - SIZE AND STRENGTH PROGRAM

WAVE 1 / WEEK 1: DAYS 3-4

DAY 3

LOWER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
DEADLIFT	3	2	5	80%	3-5 MIN	N/A					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, HIPS HIGH, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR PRIOR TO MOVING IT OFF THE GROUND
BACK SQUAT	3	3	8	70%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
BARBELL HIP THRUST	2	4	12	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES AT THE TOP
UNILATERAL ECCENTRIC-OVERLOADED LEG EXTENSION	0	3	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					12 REPS EACH LEG, BILATERAL CONCENTRIC, UNILATERAL ECCENTRIC
CONSTANT-TENSION LYING LEG CURL	0	3	20	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR HAMSTRINGS
LOWER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

DAY 4

UPPER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
WIDE-GRIP PULL-UP	1	3	6	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					PULL YOUR CHEST TO THE BAR
BARBELL INCLINE PRESS	2	4	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	7-8					KEEP YOUR ELBOWS OUT
PENDLAY ROW/ BARBELL BENT OVER ROW	1	3	10/10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					10 REPS PENDLAY ROW, 10 REPS BENT OVER ROW
A1: CABLE FLYE 21S	0	3	7/7/7	N/A	0 MIN	8					7 REPS TOP HALF OF ROM, 7 REPS BOTTOM HALF ROM, 7 REPS FULL ROM
A2: FACE PULL	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR SHOULDER BLADES TOGETHER
MACHINE LATERAL RAISE	1	3	12/12	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					DROPSET
SUPINATED DUMBBELL CURL	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SUPINATE AGAINST THE DUMBBELL
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

# UPPER/LOWER PROGRAM

WEEK

2



DAY 1

LOWER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BACK SQUAT	3	4	5	75%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
ECCENTRIC-ACCENTUATED STIFF-LEG DEADLIFT	2	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					4-SECOND LOWERING PHASE. KEEP YOUR HIPS HIGH
DUMBBELL WALKING LUNGE	0	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					15 STEPS PER LEG
A1: SEATED LEG CURL	0	3	15	N/A	0 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR HAMSTRINGS
A2: CABLE PULL-THROUGH	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR GLUTES
ECCENTRIC-ACCENTUATED/ CONSTANT-TENSION STANDING CALF RAISE	0	4	6/6	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FIRST 6 REPS 3-SECOND LOWERING PHASE, LAST 6 REPS DON'T STOP BETWEEN REPS
CABLE CRUNCH	0	4	30	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					ROUND YOUR BACK AS YOU CRUNCH

DAY 2

UPPER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BARBELL BENCH PRESS	3	4	7	70%	2-3 MIN	N/A					ELBOWS AT A 45° ANGLE. SQUEEZE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES AND STAY FIRM ON THE BENCH
LAT PULLDOWN	2	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					PULL YOUR ELBOWS DOWN AND IN
BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	2	4	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES TO KEEP YOUR TORSO UPRIGHT
SEATED T-BAR ROW	1	3	12	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					SQUEEZE SHOULDER BLADES TOGETHER AT THE TOP, CONTROL THE WEIGHT
PAUSE DUMBBELL INCLINE PRESS	1	3	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					3-SECOND PAUSE
MYO REPS FLOOR SKULL CRUSHER	1	3	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					8 REPS, REST 5 SECONDS, 2 REPS, REST 5 SECONDS, 2 REPS
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

# JEFF NIPPARD'S UPPER/LOWER - SIZE AND STRENGTH PROGRAM

WAVE 1 / WEEK 2: DAYS 3-4

DAY 3

LOWER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
DEADLIFT	3	3	5	80%	3-5 MIN	N/A					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, HIPS HIGH, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR PRIOR TO MOVING IT OFF THE GROUND
BACK SQUAT	3	3	8	70%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT LATERALLY
BARBELL HIP THRUST	2	4	12	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES AT THE TOP
UNILATERAL ECCENTRIC-OVERLOADED LEG EXTENSION	0	3	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					12 REPS EACH LEG, BILATERAL CONCENTRIC, UNILATERAL ECCENTRIC
CONSTANT-TENSION LYING LEG CURL	0	3	20	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR HAMSTRINGS
LOWER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION
CABLE CRUNCH	0	4	30	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					ROUND YOUR BACK AS YOU CRUNCH

DAY 4

UPPER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
WIDE-GRIP PULL-UP	1	4	6	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					PULL YOUR CHEST TO THE BAR
BARBELL INCLINE PRESS	2	4	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	7-8					KEEP YOUR ELBOWS OUT
PENDLAY ROW/ BARBELL BENT OVER ROW	1	3	10/10	N/A	2-3 MIN	9					10 REPS PENDLAY ROW, 10 REPS BENT OVER ROW
A1: CABLE FLYE 21S	0	3	7/7/7	N/A	0 MIN	8					7 REPS TOP HALF OF ROM, 7 REPS BOTTOM HALF ROM, 7 REPS FULL ROM
A2: FACE PULL	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR SHOULDER BLADES TOGETHER
MACHINE LATERAL RAISE	1	3	12/12	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					DROPSET
SUPINATED DUMBBELL CURL	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					SUPINATE AGAINST THE DUMBBELL
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

# UPPER/LOWER PROGRAM

WEEK

3



DAY 1

LOWER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BACK SQUAT	3	4	6	75%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
ECCENTRIC-ACCENTUATED STIFF-LEG DEADLIFT	2	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	9					4-SECOND LOWERING PHASE. KEEP YOUR HIPS HIGH
DUMBBELL WALKING LUNGE	0	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	9					15 STEPS PER LEG
A1: SEATED LEG CURL	0	3	15	N/A	0 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR HAMSTRINGS
A2: CABLE PULL-THROUGH	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR GLUTES
ECCENTRIC-ACCENTUATED/ CONSTANT-TENSION STANDING CALF RAISE	0	4	6/6	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FIRST 6 REPS 3-SECOND LOWERING PHASE, LAST 6 REPS DON'T STOP BETWEEN REPS

DAY 2

UPPER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BARBELL BENCH PRESS	3	4	8	70%	2-3 MIN	N/A					ELBOWS AT A 45° ANGLE. SQUEEZE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES AND STAY FIRM ON THE BENCH
LAT PULLDOWN	2	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	9					PULL YOUR ELBOWS DOWN AND IN
BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	2	4	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES TO KEEP YOUR TORSO UPRIGHT
SEATED T-BAR ROW	1	3	12	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					SQUEEZE SHOULDER BLADES TOGETHER AT THE TOP, CONTROL THE WEIGHT
PAUSE DUMBBELL INCLINE PRESS	1	3	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	9					3-SECOND PAUSE
MYO REPS FLOOR SKULL CRUSHER	1	3	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					8 REPS, REST 5 SECONDS, 2 REPS, REST 5 SECONDS, 2 REPS
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

# JEFF NIPPARD'S UPPER/LOWER - SIZE AND STRENGTH PROGRAM

WAVE 1 / WEEK 3: DAYS 3-4

DAY 3

LOWER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
DEADLIFT	3	4	5	80%	3-5 MIN	N/A					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, HIPS HIGH, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR PRIOR TO MOVING IT OFF THE GROUND
BACK SQUAT	3	3	8	70%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
BARBELL HIP THRUST	2	4	12	N/A	2-3 MIN	9					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES AT THE TOP
UNILATERAL ECCENTRIC-OVERLOADED LEG EXTENSION	0	3	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					12 REPS EACH LEG, BILATERAL CONCENTRIC, UNILATERAL ECCENTRIC
CONSTANT-TENSION LYING LEG CURL	0	3	20	N/A	1-2 MIN	10					FLEX YOUR HAMSTRINGS
LOWER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

DAY 4

UPPER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
WIDE-GRIP PULL-UP	1	5	6	N/A	2-3 MIN	9					PULL YOUR CHEST TO THE BAR
BARBELL INCLINE PRESS	2	4	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	7-8					KEEP YOUR ELBOWS OUT
PENDLAY ROW/ BARBELL BENT OVER ROW	1	3	10/10	N/A	2-3 MIN	9					10 REPS PENDLAY ROW, 10 REPS BENT OVER ROW
A1: CABLE FLYE 21S	0	3	7/7/7	N/A	0 MIN	9					7 REPS TOP HALF OF ROM, 7 REPS BOTTOM HALF ROM, 7 REPS FULL ROM
A2: FACE PULL	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR SHOULDER BLADES TOGETHER
MACHINE LATERAL RAISE	1	4	12/12	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					DROPSET
SUPINATED DUMBBELL CURL	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					SUPINATE AGAINST THE DUMBBELL
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

# UPPER/LOWER PROGRAM

WEEK

4

DAY 1

LOWER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BACK SQUAT	3	4	4	77.5%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
DEFICIT DEADLIFT	2	2	6	70%	2-3 MIN	N/A					2" DEFICIT, CAN USE 35 LB PATES TO CREATE DEFICIT
LEG PRESS	2	4	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					LOW FOOT POSITIONING
A1: SEATED LEG CURL	0	2	12	N/A	0 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR HAMSTRINGS
A2: CABLE PULL-THROUGH	0	2	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR GLUTES
CONSTANT-TENSION SEATED CALF RAISE	0	2	20	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					PRESS ONTO YOUR TOES
HANGING LEG RAISE	0	4	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR SPINE

DAY 2

UPPER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BARBELL BENCH PRESS	3	4	6	72.5%	2-3 MIN	N/A					ELBOWS AT A 45° ANGLE. SQUEEZE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES AND STAY FIRM ON THE BENCH
LAT PULLDOWN	2	3	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					PULL YOUR ELBOWS DOWN AND IN
BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	2	3	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES TO KEEP YOUR TORSO UPRIGHT
ECCENTRIC-ACCENTUATED CABLE ROW	0	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					2-SECOND LOWERING PHASE
MACHINE CHEST PRESS	1	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR CHEST
CABLE TRICEPS KICKBACK	1	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR TRICEPS
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION



# JEFF NIPPARD'S UPPER/LOWER - SIZE AND STRENGTH PROGRAM

WAVE 2 / WEEK 4: DAYS 3-4

DAY 3

LOWER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
DEADLIFT	3	2	5	82.5%	3-5 MIN	N/A					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, HIPS HIGH, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR PRIOR TO MOVING IT OFF THE GROUND
BACK SQUAT	3	3	8	72.5%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT LATERALLY
BULGARIAN SPLIT SQUAT	2	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					ELEVATE YOUR BACK FOOT 12"
A1: LEG EXTENSION	0	3	20	N/A	0 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR QUADS
A2: LEG CURL	0	2	20	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR HAMSTRINGS
MACHINE HIP ABDUCTION	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES
LOWER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

DAY 4

UPPER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
WIDE-GRIP PULL-UP	1	3	6	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					PULL WITH YOUR CHEST TO THE BAR
BARBELL INCLINE PRESS	2	4	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	7-8					KEEP YOUR ELBOWS OUT
DUMBBELL ROW	1	3	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					BRACE ONTO A BENCH FOR SUPPORT, PULL YOUR ELBOW AGAINST YOUR SIDE
PEC DECK	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR PECS
DUMBBELL REVERSE FLYE	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR SHOULDER BLADES TOGETHER
DUMBBELL FRONT RAISE/LATERAL RAISE	1	3	15/15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					15 REPS FRONT RAISE, 15 REPS LATERAL RAISE
EZ BAR CURL 21S	0	3	7/7/7	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					7 REPS BOTTOM HALF OF ROM, 7 REPS TOP HALF OF ROM, 7 REPS FULL ROM
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

# UPPER/LOWER PROGRAM

WEEK

5

DAY 1

LOWER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BACK SQUAT	3	4	5	77.5%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
DEFICIT DEADLIFT	2	2	6	70%	2-3 MIN	N/A					2" DEFICIT, CAN USE 35 LB PATES TO CREATE DEFICIT
LEG PRESS	2	4	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					LOW FOOT POSITIONING
A1: SEATED LEG CURL	0	2	12	N/A	0 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR HAMSTRINGS
A2: CABLE PULL-THROUGH	0	2	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR GLUTES
CONSTANT-TENSION SEATED CALF RAISE	0	2	20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					PRESS ONTO YOUR TOES
HANGING LEG RAISE	0	4	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR SPINE

DAY 2

UPPER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BARBELL BENCH PRESS	3	4	6	72.5%	2-3 MIN	N/A					ELBOWS AT A 45° ANGLE. SQUEEZE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES AND STAY FIRM ON THE BENCH
LAT PULLDOWN	2	3	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					PULL YOUR ELBOWS DOWN AND IN
BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	2	4	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES TO KEEP YOUR TORSO UPRIGHT
ECCENTRIC-ACCENTUATED CABLE ROW	0	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	9					2-SECOND LOWERING PHASE
MACHINE CHEST PRESS	1	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR CHEST
CABLE TRICEPS KICKBACK	1	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR TRICEPS
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

DAY 3

LOWER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
DEADLIFT	3	3	5	82.5%	3-5 MIN	N/A					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, HIPS HIGH, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR PRIOR TO MOVING IT OFF THE GROUND
BACK SQUAT	3	3	8	72.5%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT LATERALLY
BULGARIAN SPLIT SQUAT	2	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					ELEVATE YOUR BACK FOOT 12"
A1: LEG EXTENSION	0	3	20	N/A	0 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR QUADS
A2: LEG CURL	0	2	20	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR HAMSTRINGS
MACHINE HIP ABDUCTION	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES
LOWER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

DAY 4

UPPER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
WIDE-GRIP PULL-UP	1	4	6	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					PULL WITH YOUR CHEST TO THE BAR
BARBELL INCLINE PRESS	2	4	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	7-8					KEEP YOUR ELBOWS OUT
DUMBBELL ROW	1	3	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					BRACE ONTO A BENCH FOR SUPPORT, PULL YOUR ELBOW AGAINST YOUR SIDE
PEC DECK	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR PECS
DUMBBELL REVERSE FLYE	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR SHOULDER BLADES TOGETHER
DUMBBELL FRONT RAISE/LATERAL RAISE	1	3	15/15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					15 REPS FRONT RAISE, 15 REPS LATERAL RAISE
EZ BAR CURL 21S	0	3	7/7/7	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					7 REPS BOTTOM HALF OF ROM, 7 REPS TOP HALF OF ROM, 7 REPS FULL ROM
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION



# UPPER/LOWER PROGRAM

WEEK

6

DAY 1

LOWER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BACK SQUAT	3	4	6	77.5%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
DEFICIT DEADLIFT	2	2	6	70%	2-3 MIN	N/A					2" DEFICIT, CAN USE 35 LB PATES TO CREATE DEFICIT
LEG PRESS	2	4	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					LOW FOOT POSITIONING
A1: SEATED LEG CURL	0	2	12	N/A	0 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR HAMSTRINGS
A2: CABLE PULL-THROUGH	0	2	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR GLUTES
CONSTANT-TENSION SEATED CALF RAISE	0	2	20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					PRESS ONTO YOUR TOES
HANGING LEG RAISE	0	4	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FLEX YOUR SPINE

DAY 2

UPPER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BARBELL BENCH PRESS	3	4	6	72.5%	2-3 MIN	N/A					ELBOWS AT A 45° ANGLE. SQUEEZE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES AND STAY FIRM ON THE BENCH
LAT PULLDOWN	2	3	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					PULL YOUR ELBOWS DOWN AND IN
BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	2	4	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES TO KEEP YOUR TORSO UPRIGHT
ECCENTRIC-ACCENTUATED CABLE ROW	0	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	9					2-SECOND LOWERING PHASE
MACHINE CHEST PRESS	1	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR CHEST
CABLE TRICEPS KICKBACK	1	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR TRICEPS
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

# JEFF NIPPARD'S UPPER/LOWER - SIZE AND STRENGTH PROGRAM

WAVE 2 / WEEK 6: DAYS 3-4

DAY 3

LOWER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
DEADLIFT	3	4	5	82.5%	3-5 MIN	N/A					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, HIPS HIGH, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR PRIOR TO MOVING IT OFF THE GROUND
BACK SQUAT	3	3	8	72.5%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT LATERALLY
BULGARIAN SPLIT SQUAT	2	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					ELEVATE YOUR BACK FOOT 12"
A1: LEG EXTENSION	0	3	20	N/A	0 MIN	10					FLEX YOUR QUADS
A2: LEG CURL	0	2	20	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR HAMSTRINGS
MACHINE HIP ABDUCTION	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES
LOWER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

DAY 4

UPPER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
WIDE-GRIP PULL-UP	1	5	6	N/A	2-3 MIN	9					PULL WITH YOUR CHEST TO THE BAR
BARBELL INCLINE PRESS	2	4	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	7-8					KEEP YOUR ELBOWS OUT
DUMBBELL ROW	1	3	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					BRACE ONTO A BENCH FOR SUPPORT, PULL YOUR ELBOW AGAINST YOUR SIDE
PEC DECK	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					SQUEEZE YOUR PECS
DUMBBELL REVERSE FLYE	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR SHOULDER BLADES TOGETHER
DUMBBELL FRONT RAISE/LATERAL RAISE	1	4	15/15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					15 REPS FRONT RAISE, 15 REPS LATERAL RAISE
EZ BAR CURL 21S	0	3	7/7/7	N/A	1-2 MIN	10					7 REPS BOTTOM HALF OF ROM, 7 REPS TOP HALF OF ROM, 7 REPS FULL ROM
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

# UPPER/LOWER PROGRAM

WEEK

7



DAY 1

LOWER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BACK SQUAT	3	4	4	80%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT LATERALLY
BARBELL HIP THRUST	2	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES AT THE TOP
KNEE-BANDED LEG PRESS	2	3	20	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					KEEP YOUR KNEES OUT
SLIDING LEG CURL	0	2	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR HAMSTRINGS
DUMBBELL WALKING LUNGE	0	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					15 STEPS PER LEG
STANDING CALF RAISE	1	3	10	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					PRESS ONTO YOUR TOES
PLANK	0	4	:30	N/A	1-2 MIN	7					FLEX YOUR ABS

DAY 2

UPPER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BARBELL BENCH PRESS	3	4	6	75%	2-3 MIN	N/A					ELBOWS AT A 45° ANGLE. SQUEEZE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES AND STAY FIRM ON THE BENCH
SUPINATED LAT PULLDOWN	2	3	12	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					UNDERHAND GRIP, PULL YOUR ELBOWS AGAINST YOUR SIDES
BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	2	3	6	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES TO KEEP YOUR TORSO UPRIGHT
MACHINE HIGH ROW	0	2	12	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					STRETCH YOUR LATS AT THE TOP
PUSH-UP	0	3	AMRAP	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR PECS
ECCENTRIC-OVERLOADED ROPE OVERHEAD TRICEPS EXTENSION	1	4	10	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					USE YOUR NON-WORKING ARM TO ASSIST WITH THE CONCENTRIC
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

DAY 3

LOWER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
DEADLIFT	3	2	5	85%	3-5 MIN	N/A					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, HIPS HIGH, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR PRIOR TO MOVING IT OFF THE GROUND
BACK SQUAT	3	3	8	75%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
DUMBBELL STEP-UP	2	3	12	N/A	0 MIN	9					SET THE BOX TO -PARALLEL
REVERSE HYPER	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR GLUTES
SINGLE-LEG LEG EXTENSION	0	2	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					12 REPS EACH LEG
CABLE STANDING HIP ABDUCTION	1	3	10	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES
LOWER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

DAY 4

UPPER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
WIDE-GRIP PULL-UP	1	3	6	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					PULL WITH YOUR CHEST TO THE BAR
BARBELL INCLINE PRESS	2	4	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	7-8					KEEP YOUR ELBOWS OUT
BARBELL BENT OVER ROW	1	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					PULL TO YOUR UPPER ABS
BARBELL FLOOR PRESS	1	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR CHEST
BAND PULL-APART	0	2	30	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES TOGETHER
ARNOLD PRESS	1	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					START WITH YOUR ELBOWS IN FRONT OF YOU AND PALMS FACING IN. ROTATE THE DUMBBELLS SO THAT YOUR PALMS FACE FORWARD AS YOU PRESS.
ECCENTRIC-ACCENTUATED HAMMER CURL	0	3	10	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					3-SECOND LOWERING PHASE
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

# UPPER/LOWER PROGRAM

WEEK

8

DAY 1

LOWER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BACK SQUAT	3	4	5	80%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
BARBELL HIP THRUST	2	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES AT THE TOP
KNEE-BANDED LEG PRESS	2	3	20	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					KEEP YOUR KNEES OUT
SLIDING LEG CURL	0	2	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR HAMSTRINGS
DUMBBELL WALKING LUNGE	0	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					15 STEPS PER LEG
STANDING CALF RAISE	1	3	10	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					PRESS ONTO YOUR TOES
PLANK	0	4	:30	N/A	1-2 MIN	7					FLEX YOUR ABS

DAY 2

UPPER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BARBELL BENCH PRESS	3	4	7	75%	2-3 MIN	N/A					ELBOWS AT A 45° ANGLE. SQUEEZE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES AND STAY FIRM ON THE BENCH
SUPINATED LAT PULLDOWN	2	3	12	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					UNDERHAND GRIP, PULL YOUR ELBOWS AGAINST YOUR SIDES
BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	2	4	6	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES TO KEEP YOUR TORSO UPRIGHT
MACHINE HIGH ROW	0	2	12	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					STRETCH YOUR LATS AT THE TOP
PUSH-UP	0	3	AMRAP	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR PECS
ECCENTRIC-OVERLOADED ROPE OVERHEAD TRICEPS EXTENSION	1	4	10	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					USE YOUR NON-WORKING ARM TO ASSIST WITH THE CONCENTRIC
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION



DAY 3

LOWER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
DEADLIFT	3	3	5	85%	3-5 MIN	N/A					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, HIPS HIGH, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR PRIOR TO MOVING IT OFF THE GROUND
BACK SQUAT	3	3	8	75%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
DUMBBELL STEP-UP	2	3	12	N/A	0 MIN	9					SET THE BOX TO -PARALLEL
REVERSE HYPER	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR GLUTES
SINGLE-LEG LEG EXTENSION	0	2	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					12 REPS EACH LEG
CABLE STANDING HIP ABDUCTION	1	3	10	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES
LOWER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

DAY 4

UPPER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
WIDE-GRIP PULL-UP	1	4	6	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					PULL WITH YOUR CHEST TO THE BAR
BARBELL INCLINE PRESS	2	4	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	7-8					KEEP YOUR ELBOWS OUT
BARBELL BENT OVER ROW	1	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					PULL TO YOUR UPPER ABS
BARBELL FLOOR PRESS	1	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR CHEST
BAND PULL-APART	0	2	30	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES TOGETHER
ARNOLD PRESS	1	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					START WITH YOUR ELBOWS IN FRONT OF YOU AND PALMS FACING IN. ROTATE THE DUMBBELLS SO THAT YOUR PALMS FACE FORWARD AS YOU PRESS.
ECCENTRIC-ACCENTUATED HAMMER CURL	0	3	10	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					3-SECOND LOWERING PHASE
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

# UPPER/LOWER PROGRAM

WEEK

9

DAY 1

LOWER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BACK SQUAT	3	4	6	80%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
BARBELL HIP THRUST	2	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES AT THE TOP
KNEE-BANDED LEG PRESS	2	3	20	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					KEEP YOUR KNEES OUT
SLIDING LEG CURL	0	2	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR HAMSTRINGS
DUMBBELL WALKING LUNGE	0	3	15	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					15 STEPS PER LEG
STANDING CALF RAISE	1	3	10	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					PRESS ONTO YOUR TOES
PLANK	0	4	30 SEC	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					FLEX YOUR SPINE

DAY 2

UPPER #1	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
BARBELL BENCH PRESS	3	4	8	75%	2-3 MIN	N/A					ELBOWS AT A 45° ANGLE. SQUEEZE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES AND STAY FIRM ON THE BENCH
SUPINATED LAT PULLDOWN	2	3	12	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					UNDERHAND GRIP, PULL YOUR ELBOWS AGAINST YOUR SIDES
BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS	2	4	6	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES TO KEEP YOUR TORSO UPRIGHT
MACHINE HIGH ROW	0	2	12	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					STRETCH YOUR LATS AT THE TOP
PUSH-UP	0	3	AMRAP	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR PECS
ECCENTRIC-OVERLOADED ROPE OVERHEAD TRICEPS EXTENSION	1	4	10	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					USE YOUR NON-WORKING ARM TO ASSIST WITH THE CONCENTRIC
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

DAY 3

LOWER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
DEADLIFT	3	4	5	85%	3-5 MIN	N/A					BRACE YOUR LATS, CHEST TALL, HIPS HIGH, PULL THE SLACK OUT OF THE BAR PRIOR TO MOVING IT OFF THE GROUND
BACK SQUAT	3	3	8	75%	3-4 MIN	N/A					SIT BACK AND DOWN, 15° TOE FLARE, DRIVE YOUR KNEES OUT Laterally
DUMBBELL STEP-UP	2	3	12	N/A	0 MIN	9					SET THE BOX TO -PARALLEL
REVERSE HYPER	0	3	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR GLUTES
SINGLE-LEG LEG EXTENSION	0	2	12	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					12 REPS EACH LEG
CABLE STANDING HIP ABDUCTION	1	3	10	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR GLUTES
LOWER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION

DAY 4

UPPER #2	WARM-UP SETS	SETS	REPS	%1RM	REST	RPE	1	2	3	4	NOTES
WIDE-GRIP PULL-UP	1	5	6	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					PULL WITH YOUR CHEST TO THE BAR
BARBELL INCLINE PRESS	2	4	8	N/A	2-3 MIN	7-8					KEEP YOUR ELBOWS OUT
BARBELL BENT OVER ROW	1	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	8					PULL TO YOUR UPPER ABS
BARBELL FLOOR PRESS	1	3	10	N/A	2-3 MIN	7					FOCUS ON SQUEEZING YOUR CHEST
BAND PULL-APART	0	2	30	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					SQUEEZE YOUR SHOULDER BLADES TOGETHER
ARNOLD PRESS	1	4	15	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					START WITH YOUR ELBOWS IN FRONT OF YOU AND PALMS FACING IN. ROTATE THE DUMBBELLS SO THAT YOUR PALMS FACE FORWARD AS YOU PRESS.
ECCENTRIC-ACCENTUATED HAMMER CURL	0	3	10	N/A	1-2 MIN	8					3-SECOND LOWERING PHASE
UPPER BODY WEAK POINT 1	0	3	15-20	N/A	1-2 MIN	9					FOCUS ON MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION



# WEAK POINT EXERCISES TABLE

IF THIS UPPER BODY PART IS YOUR WEAK POINT:	PICK ONE OF THESE EXERCISES
CHEST	CABLE FLYE DROPSET, CABLE FLYE 21S
LATS	PRONATED/SUPINATED PULLDOWN (8 REPS/8 REPS), CABLE PULL-OVER DROPSET, ELBOWS OUT/ELBOWS IN ROW (8/8)
BICEPS	ECCENTRIC-OVERLOADED DUMBBELL CURL, PRONATED EZ BAR CURL/SUPINATED EZ BAR CURL (8/8), ASYMMETRICAL DB CURL (SCREW THE LATERAL/OUTSIDE DUMBBELL HEAD OFF)
TRICEPS	CABLE KICKBACK 21'S, CALIFORNIA PRESS, FORCED NEGATIVE SKULL CRUSHER
DELTOIDS	CABLE LATERAL RAISE 21S, SHRUG/LATERAL RAISE SUPERSET, FRONT RAISE/LATERAL RAISE/BENT REAR DELT RAISE TRI-SET
TRAPS	BARBELL SHRUG, T'S/Y'S/I'S, FACE PULL/ELBOWS OUT ROW
FOREARMS	HAMMER CURL, PRONATED EZ BAR CURL, DUMBBELL WRIST CURL, FARMER CARRY
NECK	PLATE NECK FLEXION, PLATE LATERAL FLEXION
IF THIS LOWER BODY PART IS YOUR WEAK POINT:	PICK ONE OF THESE EXERCISES
QUADS	LEG EXTENSION, UNILATERAL LEG PRESS, SISSY SQUAT, CONSTANT-TENSION GOBLET SQUAT
HAMSTRINGS	LYING LEG CURL, GLUTE-HAM RAISE, SWISS BALL LEG CURL, ENHANCED-ECCENTRIC SEATED LEG CURL
GLUTES	BANDED HIP THRUST, CONSTANT-TENSION HIP THRUST, WALKING LUNGE, MACHINE HIP ABDUCTION DROPSET
CALVES	STANDING CALF RAISE, SEATED CALF RAISE
ABS	BICYCLE CRUNCH, HANGING LEG RAISE, V SIT-UP





# PROGRAM EXPLAINED

This program uses rapid wave loading as the primary progression scheme to drive size and strength gains forward while managing fatigue. Because research suggests that you should train reasonably close to failure to activate a full spectrum of motor units and maximize hypertrophy, it is important that we take sets adequately close to failure in this program. In fact, some exercises will have you pushing beyond the typical failure point through the use of specialized intensity techniques. Granted, because high effort training can take a toll on one's ability to recover properly, it is important to manage effort appropriately from week to week. For this reason, we are "waving" effort in 3 week minicycles. Week 1 will function as a mini-deload and intensity increases in Weeks 2 and 3 before returning to baseline in Week 4.

It is important that proper technique and good lifting habits are established in Week 1 so they can be carried through the remainder of the program. For this reason, weights in Week 1 may feel a bit lighter than what you're used to, but will build

in the subsequent weeks as technique and adjustment to the higher frequency is prioritized initially.

There are also adjustable bodypart weak point exercises included in the program so you can prioritize and develop your specific weak areas. I personally plan on adding additional volume for my biceps and neck on the upper body days and additional volume for my calves on lower body days. Before starting the program, I'd recommend choosing 2 or 3 bodyparts and be consistent with training them as your "weak points" so you aren't tempted to train muscles you simply enjoy training more part way through. Also, to be totally clear, you are NOT doing all exercises in one day, you are simply choosing one exercise for one body part and doing 2 or 3 sets for that exercise, as indicated in the program.

## PROGRESSION

This program follows a double progression scheme for primary exercises. This means that you will be adding one rep from session to session until you reach a certain rep threshold in Week 3. In Week 4 you will return to the lower end of the rep range with a weight increase. Generally we will be adding 2.5% 1RM each wave, which may feel like a conservative increase, however, if you were to run this program over the entire year, it would result in 85 lbs being added to each lift in a moderate-heavy rep range! That would translate to enormous 1 rep max gains. Once you get past the "newbie phase" continued progression really becomes a balancing act of continuing to make steady progress without risking an overtraining episode or injury. My best word of advice when it comes to progressing on this program is this: take it slow and steady with the primary compound lifts while keeping your form 100% and use the secondary and tertiary exercises to push yourself harder and have some fun.

This program will start out modestly, allowing you to get a full training cycle in

with relatively lighter loads to ensure technique is fully mastered first. Still, this shouldn't be an excuse to treat training as a bore: simply going through the motions. Rather, you should be putting extra emphasis on technique mastery, mind-muscle connection and acclimating yourself to new exercises and intensity techniques.

## WHY IS TECHNIQUE SO IMPORTANT?

The progressive overload principle should be thought of as not just adding more weight to the bar, but adding more tension onto the muscle itself. Dr. Brad Schoenfeld refers to this as the mechanical tension mechanism of hypertrophy [12]. "Overloading" a movement by allowing form to break down does not necessarily imply that more tension has been added to the muscle since the use of excessive momentum and the involvement of assisting muscles can help "move the weight". So, while I think it is acceptable to allow for controlled "cheating" on some secondary and tertiary exercises, primary exercises should be purposefully mastered and controlled on every single rep. There are two main reasons for this: safety and results.

### 1.) SAFETY

Strength training can be dangerous. A questionnaire of Swedish sub-elite powerlifters found that 87% of the participants had experienced an injury within the past year [13] - primarily in the lumbopelvic, shoulder, and anterior hip regions. Since building muscle and increasing strength is a time-consuming process, it's important to stay as healthy as possible for as long as possible. Consistently practicing perfect technique on light work will ensure that you have engrained the proper lifting habits when lifting the really heavy stuff.

## 2.) RESULTS

Not only does good technique minimize injury risk, it also loads the targeted muscles more effectively, while decreasing the loading of synergistic and stabilizing muscles [14]. A large degree of strength development is directly tied to technique development and because of the primacy of the progressive overload principle, it's safe to say that a focus on getting stronger in the rep zones included in this program will lead to greater muscle gains. This all begins with good technique.

### HOW DO YOU KNOW IF YOU HAVE "GOOD FORM"?

Some trainers take the extreme stance that zero momentum or cheating should be used when lifting, regardless of how well controlled the cheating is. Others insist that because the goal is to overload, cheating is fine since it allows you to move more weight. I think they are both wrong, because it is always context dependent and in this case, exercise dependent:

**Primary Exercises:** Practice perfect technique on all reps (for example, squats, bench presses and deadlifts).

**Secondary and Tertiary Exercises:** Mild momentum is permitted to get the weight moving, but always control the weight on the eccentric.

Exactly what constitutes "good form" will depend on the specific exercise being performed and the person performing the exercise. Still, a helpful practice is to record your lifts and compare your technique to the technique demonstrated in the videos provided (page [79](#)). You can also have a more experienced friend or coach give you feedback while keeping in mind that you should "feel exercises" in

the muscle, not in tendons or ligaments. For form instruction on specific exercises, I recommend the following few resources:

NSCA Exercise Technique Manual for Resistance Training 2nd Edition

My Technique Tuesday Series: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vcBig73ojpE&list=PLp4G6oBUcv8yGQifkb4p\\_ZOoACPnYslx9](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vcBig73ojpE&list=PLp4G6oBUcv8yGQifkb4p_ZOoACPnYslx9)

With exercise-specific technique variations aside (e.g. maintaining a neutral back during a squat, minimal swaying during a bicep curl, keeping the barbell in contact with the lower leg and thigh during a deadlift, etc.) there are three main principles that constitute “good form”:

## 1. CONTROLLING THE NEGATIVE

Controlling the negative essentially means that you are lowering the weight under your own control, not under the control of gravity alone. This is an important concern for safety reasons, however some literature suggests that the eccentric (negative) portion of the lift is the most important for muscle growth. A 2015 meta-analysis by Schoenfeld, Ogborn, & Krieger found that rep durations between 0.5-8 sec all lead to similar amounts of hypertrophy [15]. This suggests that you should choose a tempo that is comfortable for you, while maintaining full control of the weight throughout the entire repetition. My personal recommendation is to aim for a 1-2 second negative and a 1-2 second positive on most lifts, with the main criteria being that you are consciously and actively controlling the weight using the target muscles throughout the full range of motion. For primary lifts like bench presses and squats, you should aim for a more “explosive” concentric and focus more on the movement of your entire body in three-dimensional space, rather than on a specific lifting tempo. Deadlifts are the one possible exception where the eccentric does not



need to be controlled to the same degree - simply hold the bar on its way down and maintain bar position directly over the middle of your foot, allowing the bar to descend at a speed that feels natural for you.

## 2. FULL RANGE OF MOTION

Although research does suggest that partial range of motion training (“half reps” or “quarter reps”) can be a useful training tool for strength development [16-18], for the most part, we will benefit maximally from consistently training through a full range of motion. This basic habit across all exercises will allow for a more efficient understanding of the movement pattern and ensure roughly equal strength abilities at all points throughout the movement’s range of motion.

From a safety perspective, it’s also important to note that a full range of motion will usually require the use of lighter weights. Using the bench press as an example, you will be able to lift much more weight if you only bring the bar half way to your chest than you will by bringing the bar all the way down to touch your chest. This “extra weight” on the bar may cause additional stress on the joints and soft-tissues without any additional benefit in terms of hypertrophy. This was highlighted in a 2013 study by Bloomquist and colleagues, which found that going through a full range of motion resulted in greater increases in muscle mass than using a partial range of motion [17]. Granted, there is counter-evidence supporting the idea that as long as intensity (relative effort) is equated, full and partial ranges of motions lead to similar hypertrophy [18, 19].

## 3. PROPER BREATHING

Knowing how to breathe during a lift is something many lifters struggle with. It is common to see people either holding their breath for far too long during a set or

having the pace of their breathing totally out of sync with the pace of their reps.

My simple recommendation is to inhale during the eccentric (negative) and exhale during the concentric (positive). This may feel awkward at first so I recommend paying close attention to your breathing during your warm up sets so that you can better “engrain” those proper breathing habits for your heavier sets. If your temptation is to hold your breath while lifting, consciously remind yourself to breathe and consider “marking the breath” by saying to yourself “breathing in” as you lower the weight and “breathing out” as you lift the weight back up.

In addition to ensuring proper oxygenation, research has shown that inhaling during the eccentric portion of the lift and exhaling during the concentric portion significantly lessens the increase in blood pressure associated with the more advanced “Valsalva maneuver” technique [20, 21]. The Valsalva technique is when you forcibly exhale against a closed glottis during the concentric portion of a lift. This is a very commonly used technique amongst powerlifters and other strength athletes to increase the amount of weight being lifted by increasing pressure in the abdomen. In the intermediate-advanced stage of lifting, I would recommend experimenting with the Valsalva maneuver on primary exercises (squat, bench press and deadlift) to your own comfort levels since it will very likely help increase the weight you are using on these exercises. However, keep in mind that this breathing technique is associated with a greater increase in blood pressure, so use it at your own discretion and be particularly cautious if you are at risk of hypertension.

## **THE MIND-MUSCLE CONNECTION**

The mind-muscle connection is a widely debated topic when it comes to movement execution and proper technique. Should you focus “internally” by thinking about what muscles you’re supposed to be targeting with each exercise? Or should you

focus “externally” by thinking about using your body as a whole? As usually is the case, I think that the answer is not black and white and depends on context. Generally speaking, the mind muscle connection should only be used sparingly (if at all) on primary exercises like squats, bench presses, deadlifts, and overhead presses, as these are highly technique-focused exercises that will activate a large muscle mass regardless of attentional focus. For these movements, it is better to focus on the movement of your entire body and simply execute the exercise with proper technique and through a full range of motion. For all tertiary exercises (isolation exercises) and any remaining compound exercises, you can use the mind-muscle connection to increase activation of the target muscle as you feel appropriate. For the record, research has shown increased muscle activation when subjects are instructed to use “internal cueing” (such as squeezing your glutes as hard as possible to get the barbell to move in a hip thrust) as opposed to “external cueing” (such as simply moving the barbell upwards) [22]. And recent data has suggested that use of a mind-muscle connection can be used to enhance muscle hypertrophy. So while it may not be appropriate for all exercises, practicing and cultivating a strong mind muscle connection is well-advised if your goal is to achieve the best muscular development possible.

In summary, our goal with training is to maximize muscular tension with relatively large training volumes and as outlined above, the best way to do that is by honing in on your technique.



# FREQUENCY

## WHAT IS THE OPTIMAL TRAINING FREQUENCY?

The main thing we can conclude from the scientific literature on frequency is that training each muscle twice per week is better than only training each muscle once per week [23]. One potential limitation of training frequency research is that studies are always volume equated, so the subjects are actually doing the same amount of total work. In the real world, it is less likely that volumes would be equal when frequencies are different. Higher frequency training typically allows us to do more volume within a week. To illustrate this point, just imagine doing 4 sets of squats 5 days per week compared to doing 20 sets of squats in 1 session. So frequency research really tells us that:

1. While there may be no special benefit to training a muscle more than twice per week with the same amount of volume, practically speaking, hitting a muscle with a higher frequency almost always does allow for higher weekly volumes.

2. Training a muscle more than once per week is more optimal for hypertrophy, even when volume is the same.

This program uses a 6x per week Lower/Upper split, meaning the upper and lower body will be trained 3x per week each allowing us to see more frequent spikes in muscle protein synthesis [24, 25] while achieving relatively high weekly volumes to drive progress in the intermediate-advanced stage of training.

## EFFORT/INTENSITY

### HOW HARD SHOULD YOU PUSH EACH SET?

This program uses both percentage-based and RPE-based methods for determining what weights you should use, which will ultimately determine your level of effort.

### %1RM BASED EXERCISES

Loads for primary exercises (squat, bench press, deadlift) are determined based on a percentage of your 1 rep max (1RM) for that exercise. The main advantage of using a %1RM approach is that progression is ensured in an objective manner week to week. Nothing is left up to how you're feeling that day - there is a set weight prescribed in the program, and it's your responsibility to hit it. This level of precision and structure is good for certain exercises because it allows for complete accountability.

### HOW TO DETERMINE YOUR 1 REP MAX

Of course, to use a %1RM approach, you must know (or at least have a rough idea of) what your 1 rep max is for that exercise. Of course, not everyone will know what their



1RM is at any given time. It may be tempting to simply test your 1RMs - lift as heavy as possible with good form for one repetition. Although this is a seemingly simple solution, testing one rep maxes can be unnecessarily risky, and there are at least 2 better options to give you a ballpark estimate of this number.

## **ALWAYS USE A SPOTTER'S ASSISTANCE WHEN TESTING 1 REP MAXES!**

### **LET'S USE THE SQUAT AS AN EXAMPLE:**

1. Do an AMRAP test as follows:

- Warm up by pyramiding up in weight using estimated 1RM
- Bar x 15, 50% x 8, 60% x 4, 70% x 3, 80% x 2, 85% x 1
- Do a set of as many reps as possible with 90% of your estimated 1RM using a spotter for safety
- Alternatively, you can pick a weight you think you can do about 3-5 reps with, and do as many reps as possible using a spotter for safety
- Plug the results of the AMRAP test in to this 1RM calculator to determine your new working 1RM:

<http://www.exrx.net/Calculators/OneRepMax.html>

2. Plug the results of a recent "tough set" taken close to failure in the 6 or lower rep range into this calculator, which will estimate your 1RM: <http://www.exrx.net/Calculators/OneRepMax.html>

Note: If you do the AMRAP tests before beginning the program, do them on their own day and then rest at least 2 days before beginning Week 1, Day 1.

## **RPE-BASED EXERCISES**

In contrast to the objective nature of the %1RM-based method, the scientific literature tends to use two subjective scales for calculating effort: rate of perceived

exertion (RPE) and reps in reserve (RIR). This program uses RPE to gauge effort for all secondary and tertiary exercises. The RPE scale is ranked from 1-10, with 1 implying nearly no effort was used, and 10 implying maximal effort was achieved (training to failure) [26]. Traditionally, RPE has been conceptualized as RPE9 meaning work at about 90% of your maximal effort, RPE8 being about 80% of maximal effort, etc. However, another way to think about RPE is as the inverse of “reps in reserve” (RIR), which is how we’ll be implementing RPE in this program. RIR is a scale which attempts to gauge how many additional reps you would be able to complete after ending the set [27]. While research has shown that RIR is not very accurate for newer lifters [28], I think it is a good tool to understand at this point in your training career. So, to clarify, an RPE of 9 would mean you had 1 rep left in reserve. An RPE of 8 would mean you had 2 reps in reserve, etc.

In the program, the last set RPE column (LSRPE) is left blank for you to fill in. The idea here is to reflect on your last set and ask yourself how many more reps you think you could have gotten. It is a useful way to account for how hard you’re working on the final set and how well it matches the target RPE.

## **AN IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER ABOUT TRAINING INTENSITY (EFFORT)**

While I admire a strong work ethic, similar to volume, more effort is not always better. Properly applied effort is what we are always looking for. This means that we should reserve training to failure (or near failure) for when it fits within the context of the program as a whole.

As mentioned previously, Weeks 1, 4 and 7 (the first week of each “wave”) are intended to function as “mini-deloading” where efforts are not quite as high as the subsequent two weeks. Don’t be tempted to push yourself too hard in these sessions as they are intended to lay the foundation for the upcoming wave’s progression.

# VOLUME:

Volume loosely refers to the total amount of work you're doing. This is often approximated as sets x reps x load, but is often simply thought of as the total number of sets. Total volume can be viewed as both volume per-session and volume per-week. Per-session volume requirements are actually quite low, with the research showing just one single set to be an adequate stimulus for hypertrophy, [29] however, multiple sets (3-5 sets) per muscle group are thought to be required to maximize hypertrophy [30]. It is important to remember that not all volume is created equally and more volume isn't always the answer. A study comparing 5 sets of 10 reps versus 10 sets of 10 reps on the squat actually showed greater strength responses in the 5 sets group, despite using half the volume. Additionally, the 10 x 10 group lost muscle (on average) in their legs [31], so there appears to be a volume limit past which more volume is not helpful for hypertrophy.

When it comes to per-week volume, James Krieger recommends an absolute minimum of 10 sets per week per muscle group [32], with 10-20 sets per bodypart per week being a good ballpark estimate for intermediate-advanced trainees. Because of the large degree of overlap between bodyparts on compound exercises, tracking set volume per bodypart has its complications and limitations. For this reason, we will be measuring total sets per workout. We will lump all of the upper body and all of the lower body muscles together and calculate total per-session volume, which I think is a more practical way to keep track of volume on this routine. These numbers will be instructive for you when moving on to further blocks of training or other programs so that you can have an idea of how your body responds to the per-session "upper body volume" and "lower body volume" laid out in this routine.

## AN IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER ABOUT TRAINING VOLUME

If you're coming to this program from a background of super high volume training, hopefully this routine will help you find the balance you need for a long and prosperous training career. Try to keep in mind that volume accumulates throughout each wave in a structured manner and, throughout the program, our number one priority is quality of execution.

Just because someone may be running a higher volume training program than you does not imply that they will see better results. This is because there are so many factors other than volume that go into proper program design, so it is careless and shortsighted to judge a program based merely on how many sets it has you doing. Granted, volume has been identified as one of the primary factors driving muscle growth, so it must still be considered a central tenet of program design. However, this shouldn't tempt us to fall for either of the two most common volume misconceptions:

1. The "Pedestal Myth": the false idea that volume matters more than everything else. The reality is that ALL program variables must fit together like a puzzle, and it would be inappropriate to put one variable on a pedestal.
2. The "Quantity-Over-Quality Myth": the false idea that more volume is always better. Like the rest of the training variables, volume must be properly managed within the training week and compliment the other, more foundational programming factors like proper exercise execution (technique), the prioritization of recovery and the management of effort.

### I ELABORATE ON BASIC VOLUME CONCEPTS AT THE LINKS BELOW:

Fundamentals Ep 2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7S0NjKYIJ7I>

Volume Science Explained: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qwv3JqOUqWs>



# EXERCISE SUBSTITUTIONS

## LOWER BODY EXERCISES

**BACK SQUAT:** Hack squat, smith machine squat, leg press + 15 reps of back extensions

**BARBELL 45° HYPEREXTENSION:** DB 45° hyper, reverse hyper, glute ham raise

**BULGARIAN SPLIT SQUAT:** Smith machine reverse lunge, dumbbell walking lunge

**CABLE PULL-THROUGH:** barbell RDL, glute kickback

**CONVENTIONAL DEADLIFT:** Sumo deadlift

**DEFICIT DEADLIFT:** Block pull (4")



**DUMBBELL STEP-UP:** Walking lunge, single-leg leg press

**DUMBBELL WALKING LUNGE:** Dumbbell step up, Bulgarian split squat

**ECCENTRIC OVERLOADED LEG EXTENSION:** Leg extension

**FRONT SQUAT:** Goblet squat, safety bar squat

**GOOD MORNING:** Barbell RDL, reverse hyper, glute ham raise

**HIP THRUST:** Glute bridge, db 45° hyperextension

**KNEE-BANDED LEG PRESS:** leg press, knee-banded bodyweight squat

**LEG EXTENSION:** sissy squat, goblet squat

**LEG PRESS:** Goblet squat, walking lunge

**LYING LEG CURL:** Seated leg curl, sliding leg curl

**MACHINE HIP ABDUCTION:** lateral band walk

**REVERSE HYPER:** glute ham raise, cable pull-through, glute kickback

**SEATED LEG CURL:** lying leg curl, sliding leg curl

**SLIDING LEG CURL:** lying leg curl, seated leg curl

**STANDING CALF RAISE:** Seated calf raise, leg press calf press

**STIFF LEG DEADLIFT:** Barbell RDL, block pull (4")

**SUMO DEADLIFT:** Conventional deadlift

# AB EXERCISES

**CABLE CRUNCH:** Bodyweight crunch, V sit-up, bicycle crunch

**HANGING LEG RAISE:** Captain's chair crunch, reverse crunch

**PLANK:** Pallof press, hanging leg raise hold

**WEIGHTED CRUNCH:** Cable crunch, dumbbell loaded crunch

# UPPER BODY EXERCISES

**ARNOLD PRESS:** Dumbbell seated shoulder press, machine shoulder press

**BARBELL BENCH PRESS:** Dumbbell press, machine chest press, smith machine bench press

**BARBELL CLOSE-GRIP BENCH PRESS:** Floor press, dumbbell close-grip bench press

**BARBELL INCLINE PRESS:** Dumbbell incline press, machine incline press

**BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS:** Seated barbell overhead press

**BARBELL PUSH PRESS:** Barbell overhead press, machine shoulder press

**CABLE CLOSE-GRIP ROW:** Cable wide grip row, dumbbell row

**CABLE FLYE 21S:** Cable flye, dumbbell flye, pec deck

**CABLE TRICEPS KICKBACK:** V-bar pressdown, cable kickback

**CABLE UPRIGHT ROW:** Machine lateral raise, face pull

**CALIFORNIA PRESS:** JM press, pin press, skull crusher

**DIP:** Assisted dip, machine dip, close-grip bench press

**DUMBBELL ROW:** Cable single-arm row, dumbbell chest-supported row

**EZ BAR CURL 21S:** EZ bar curl, dumbbell curl 21s, cable curl 21s

**FLOOR SKULL CRUSHER:** EZ bar skull crusher, floor press, pin press, JM press

**HAMMER CURL:** EZ bar pronated curl, rope hammer curl

**LAT PULLDOWN:** Pull-up, supinated pulldown

**MACHINE CHEST PRESS:** Dumbbell press, push-up

**MACHINE CHEST-SUPPORTED ROW W/BAND:** Machine chest-supported row, dumbbell chest-supported row

**MACHINE HIGH ROW:** Dumbbell chest-supported row, cable seated row

**MACHINE SHOULDER PRESS:** Seated dumbbell shoulder press

**NEUTRAL-GRIP PULL-UP:** Neutral-grip pulldown, chin-up

**PAUSE DUMBBELL INCLINE PRESS:** Pause barbell incline press, deficit push-up

**PEC DECK:** Cable flye, dumbbell flye

**PENDLAY ROW:** Seated cable row, machine T-bar row

**PULL-UP:** Lat pulldown, neutral-grip pull-up

**PUSH-UP:** Dumbbell floor press, machine chest press

**ROPE OVERHEAD TRICEPS EXTENSION:** V-bar pressdown, rope triceps extension

**SEATED T-BAR ROW:** chest-supported row, cable single-arm row

**SUPINATED DUMBBELL CURL:** concentration curl, preacher curl

**SUPINATED LAT PULLDOWN:** chin-up, pronated lat pulldown



# EXERCISE VIDEOS

**ARNOLD PRESS:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOpA1Op0zvc>

**BACK SQUAT:** <https://youtu.be/bEv6CCg2BC8?t=147>

**BARBELL 45° HYPEREXTENSION:** <https://youtu.be/J46aPqFl0WE?t=178>

**BARBELL BENCH PRESS:** <https://youtu.be/vcBig73ojpE?t=134>

**BARBELL CLOSE-GRIP BENCH PRESS:** <https://youtu.be/xGfUcV11x5g>

**BARBELL INCLINE PRESS:** [https://youtu.be/k1S\\_Any3NIA?t=475](https://youtu.be/k1S_Any3NIA?t=475)

**BARBELL OVERHEAD PRESS:** [https://youtu.be/\\_RIRDWO2jfg?t=121](https://youtu.be/_RIRDWO2jfg?t=121)

**BARBELL PUSH PRESS:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ep30avTSMB0&t=177s>

**BULGARIAN SPLIT SQUAT:** <https://youtu.be/htDXu61MPio>

**CABLE CLOSE-GRIP ROW:** [https://youtu.be/FbWfA\\_s0XL8?t=273](https://youtu.be/FbWfA_s0XL8?t=273)



**CABLE CRUNCH:** <https://youtu.be/2RrGnjxSsiA?t=124>

**CABLE FLYE 21S:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ElhKMDSjBY> (*Do first 7 reps bottom half, next 7 reps top half and final 7 reps with full ROM*)

**CABLE PULL-THROUGH:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nv8oPOpLsQU>

**CABLE TRICEPS KICKBACK:** <https://youtu.be/94DXwlcX8Po?t=327>

**CABLE UPRIGHT ROW:** <https://youtu.be/nwkLwMRHMQo?t=230>

**CALIFORNIA PRESS:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fCUeeaWBBSs>

**CONVENTIONAL DEADLIFT:** <https://youtu.be/VL5Ab0T07e4?t=175>

**DEFICIT DEADLIFT:** <https://youtu.be/OPEDjl88P-4?t=369>

*Note:* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-uKkAukJVA>

**DIP:** [https://youtu.be/yN6Q1UI\\_xkE?t=75](https://youtu.be/yN6Q1UI_xkE?t=75)

**DUMBBELL ROW:** <https://youtu.be/djKXLt7kv7Q?t=116>

**DUMBBELL STEP-UP:** <https://youtu.be/cP77gUDvAPA?t=745>

**DUMBBELL WALKING LUNGE:** <https://youtu.be/Y4Vv2ASsyhs?t=536>

**ECCENTRIC OVERLOADED LEG EXTENSION:** [https://youtu.be/7Pep2\\_4nhgE?t=578](https://youtu.be/7Pep2_4nhgE?t=578)

**EZ BAR CURL 21S:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dd0t5UOCEUc> (*7 reps bottom half, 7 reps top half, 7 reps full range of motion*)

**FLOOR SKULL CRUSHER:** <https://youtu.be/popGXI-qs98?t=153>

**FRONT SQUAT:** [https://youtu.be/v-mQm\\_droHg?t=135](https://youtu.be/v-mQm_droHg?t=135)

**GOOD MORNING:** <https://youtu.be/f23vXjoG2e8?t=119>

**HAMMER CURL:** <https://youtu.be/Kd3tbUnbueU>

**HANGING LEG RAISE:** <https://youtu.be/2RrGnjxSsiA?t=247>

**HIP THRUST:** <https://youtu.be/xDmFkJxPzeM?t=97>

**KNEE-BANDED LEG PRESS:** [https://youtu.be/7H-KpNTYw\\_k?t=270](https://youtu.be/7H-KpNTYw_k?t=270)

**LAT PULLDOWN:** <https://youtu.be/O94yEoGXtBY?t=150>

**LEG EXTENSION:** <https://youtu.be/ljO4jkwv8wQ?t=202>

**LEG PRESS:** <https://youtu.be/didU4ZwAkPI?t=241>

**LYING LEG CURL:** [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e\\_48W0vIU58&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e_48W0vIU58&feature=youtu.be)

**MACHINE CHEST PRESS:** [https://youtu.be/k1S\\_Any3NIA?t=240](https://youtu.be/k1S_Any3NIA?t=240) (or similar machine that you feel working your chest well)

**MACHINE CHEST-SUPPORTED ROW W/ BAND:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9B-5irFdB3c&t=388s>

**MACHINE HIGH ROW:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QH2s6F-oVNM> (or similar machine that you feel working your back well)

**MACHINE HIP ABDUCTION:** <https://youtu.be/zfUWbpdjczg>

**MACHINE LATERAL RAISE:**

1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0o07iGKUarl>

2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EqqwOYn-nMI>

**MACHINE SHOULDER PRESS:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=flr4ohSI0j8> (or similar machine that you feel working your shoulders well)

**NEUTRAL-GRIP PULL-UP:** <https://youtu.be/Zr8hHd2Q2Eo?t=17>

**PAUSE DUMBBELL INCLINE PRESS:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p2t9daxLpB8> (plus a 2-3 second pause at the bottom in the stretched position)

**PEC DECK:** <https://youtu.be/-ElhKMDSjBY?t=151>

**PENDLAY ROW:** <https://youtu.be/axoeDmW0oAY?t=185>

**PLANK:** <https://youtu.be/1G0y8D5rFDc?t=111>

**PULL-UP:** <https://youtu.be/Hdc7Mw6BIEE?t=155>

**PUSH-UP:** <https://youtu.be/-MRNjTr6xrE?t=715>

**REVERSE HYPER:**

*Option 1:* [https://youtu.be/Vi5hwm0\\_NfQ?t=131](https://youtu.be/Vi5hwm0_NfQ?t=131)

*Option 2:* <https://youtu.be/cP77gUDvAPA?t=840>

*Option 3:* [https://youtu.be/3d9\\_W--eUcl?t=89](https://youtu.be/3d9_W--eUcl?t=89)

**ROPE OVERHEAD TRICEPS EXTENSION:** <https://youtu.be/qlW3z-ydg-M>

**SEATED LEG CURL:** <https://youtu.be/2CMmuH4qJh0>

**SEATED T-BAR ROW:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=160n9FBX84s>

**SINGLE-LEG LEG EXTENSION:** <https://youtu.be/Y4Vv2ASsyhs?t=573>

**SLIDING LEG CURL:** [https://youtu.be/0a\\_fVS2s4Ho?t=247](https://youtu.be/0a_fVS2s4Ho?t=247)

**STANDING CALF RAISE:** [https://youtu.be/-qsRtp\\_PbVM?t=162](https://youtu.be/-qsRtp_PbVM?t=162)

**STIFF LEG DEADLIFT:** [https://youtu.be/\\_oyxCn2iSjU?t=47](https://youtu.be/_oyxCn2iSjU?t=47) *(this can be replaced with the RDL if you find it uncomfortable to lift from the floor with high hips)*

**SUMO DEADLIFT:** <https://youtu.be/XsrD5y8EIKU?t=160>

**SUPINATED DUMBBELL CURL:** <https://youtu.be/i1YgFZB6all?t=487>

**SUPINATED LAT PULLDOWN:** <https://youtu.be/O94yEoGXtBY?t=316>

**WEIGHTED CRUNCH:** <https://youtu.be/2RrGnjxSsiA?t=124>



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JEFF NIPPARD'S

# UPPER LOWER

4X PER WEEK

SIZE AND STRENGTH PROGRAM

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