MAXIMUM LIFT BASED ON REPETITIONS use this as a guide of which weight to start with, however know that this will apply more to single joint exercises curls,
leg extension/curls than compound exercises ie squats, deadlifts, leg press. Morales,
Sobonyo et al 1996

| \%1RM | REPS | $100 \%$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 95 \% \\ & 2 R M \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \% \\ & \text { 4RM } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \% \\ & 6 R M \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \% \\ & 8 R M \end{aligned}$ | 75\% 10RM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100\% | 1RM | 400 | 380 | 360 | 340 | 320 | 300 |
| 95\% | 2RM | 395 | 375 | 355 | 335 | 315 | 295 |
|  |  | 390 | 370 | 350 | 330 | 310 | 295 |
| 90\% | 3RM-4RM | 385 | 365 | 345 | 325 | 310 | 290 |
| 85\% | 5RM- | 380 | 360 | 340 | 325 | 305 | 285 |
|  | 6RM | 375 | 355 | 340 | 320 | 300 | 280 |
| 80\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7RM- } \\ & \text { 8RM } \end{aligned}$ | 370 | 350 | 335 | 315 | 295 | 280 |
| 75\% | 10RM | 365 | 345 | 330 | 310 | 290 | 275 |
|  |  | 360 | 340 | 325 | 305 | 290 | 270 |
| 65\% | 15RM | 355 | 335 | 320 | 300 | 285 | 265 |
| 60\% | 20RM | 350 | 335 | 315 | 295 | 275 |  |

A large part of your success with losing bodyfat and retaining/gaining muscle is progressively overloading your workout week to week or every other week.

Studies show maintaining or gaining muscle during a fat loss program keeps your metabolism high and prevents body fat regain after a fat loss program. Recently, scientist found the loss of muscle during a fat loss program or when someone is sedentary drives hunger levels up and slows metabolism. The body increases hunger levels and slows its metabolism in order to regain lost muscle. This results in fat gain since fat accumulates faster than muscle when someone isn't resistance training or training without progressively overloading.

Another reason to progressively overload is important is because studies have shown your body will use bodyfat to repair and/or increase muscle size/maintain muscle.

## PROGRESSIVE OVERLOAD METHODS:

## INCREASE WEIGHT USED FOR EXERCISES

- Increase weight used in exercise week to week or every other week preferably compound exercises (exercises that uses two or more muscle groups at the same time. Example : front squats, squats, pull ups, chin ups, leg press, dumbbell chest press, military shoulder press, Arnold dumbbell shoulder press. Quick example: Squats : Week 1200 lb for 3 sets Week 2: 210 for 3 sets or Set 1:200 set 2: 210 set 3:200


## SHORTEN REST TIME BETWEEN SETS

You are not always going to increase weight every week as you move away from being a newbie to intermediate or advanced. However, when you shorten rest time between sets but still use the same load (weight) you used the week prior, this means your power has increased. For example, you squat 200lbs for 3 sets resting 3 mins between sets. Next week if you squat 2001 lb for 3 sets resting 2 mins 30 secs, your strength stayed the same, but your power increased!

## SHORTEN TIME FOR OVERALL WORKOUT

If it took 1 hr 40 mins to workout on leg day or back day and the following week the same leg or back day took less time to complete using the same weight as the previous week then your power has increased. If you used more weight then your strength and power increased. It doesn't count if you used less weight. HOWEVER ALL OF THE PROGRESSIVE OVERLOAD IMPEMENTATION MEANS NOTHING IF YOU DON'T USE THE CORRECT FORM TO ENSURE THE MUSCLE BEING WORKED IS ACTUALLY PROGRESSIVELY OVERLOADED!!! SO WATCH VIDEO DEMOS IF YOU CAN'T LIFT WITH PROPER FORM DON'T INCREASE WEIGHT! A LITTLE BODY ENGLISH (CHEATING) CAN BE USED IF ITS NEAR THE END OF A MOVEMENT AT THE LAST SET BUT NOT THE ENTIRE MOVEMENT OR THE ENTIRE EXERCISE MOVEMENT




| EXERCISES | NOTES | SETS | \%1RM | REPS | REST TIME | 100\% | 1 RM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIPS WEIGHTED OR ASSISTED PAIRED WITH |  | 4 | 80\%-85\% | 5-6 | 2-3 | 95\% | 2RM |
| ISO-METRIC HOLD PULL OVER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TO PRESS WITH |  |  |  |  |  | 90\% | 3RM-4RM |
| DUMBBELL(FLAT BENCH) |  | 4 | 70\%-75\% | 8-10 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 80\% 0 -85\% | 5-6 | 2-3 | 85\% | 5RM- |
| WEIGHTED CHIN-UPS <br> PAIRED WITH | st | 4-5 |  |  |  |  | 6RM |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 80\% | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 7 R M- \\ \text { 8RM } \end{array}$ |
| incline Bench Duinbbell <br> ROWS |  | 4-5 | 75\%-80\% | 7-10 |  |  |  |
| DUMBBELL WALKING OR REVERSE <br> LUNGES <br> PAIRED WITH <br> I-Y-TS |  |  |  |  | 2-3 | 75\% | 10RM |
|  |  | 4-5 | 70-80\% | 8-12 |  |  |  |
|  | WATCH VIDEO ON SITE | 4-5 | 75\%-80\% | 7-10 |  | 65\% | 15RM |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 60\% | 20RM |
| STANDING INCLINE BENCH CURLS |  | 3-4 | 75\%-80\% | 7-10 | 1-2 |  |  |

