# Fundamentals of Olympic Weightlifting

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#### Terminology

• This terminology is from USA Weightlifting





#### Disclaimer

- I don't care what you call your lifts
- I respectfully provide the terminology about what I call mine so you know what I am talking about





#### Power Clean

- Defined by catching the car in a ¼ squat position (a.k.a. hang clean)
- Then defined by the starting position of the bar (MT, above knee, below knee, FL, HB)





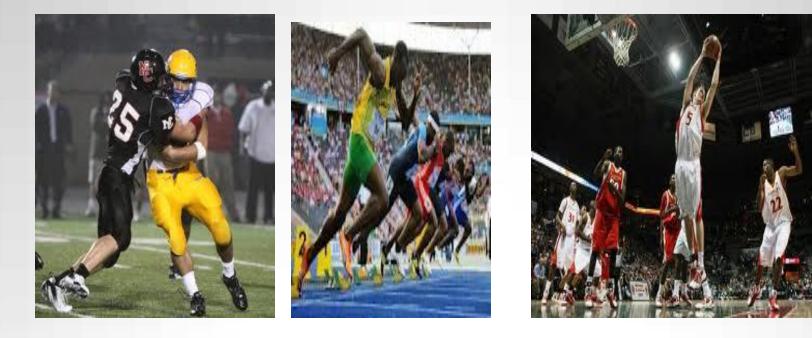
#### Clean

- Defined by catching the bar in a full squat position (a.k.a. power clean)
- Then defined by the starting position of the bar (MT, above knee, below knee, FL, HB)





# Why OL???







#### **Teaching Progressions**

• Start with the finishing position



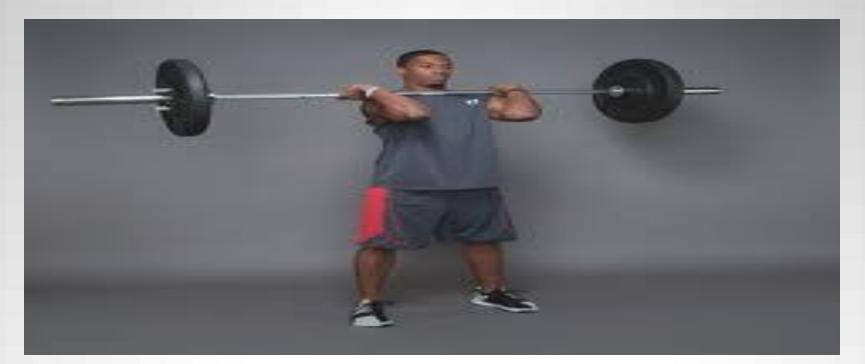


#### Front Squat-starting position

- Take the bar in the rack position
- Even grip slightly wider than shoulder width
- Push elbows up and in so the bar can rest on the shoulders and chest
- Feet in a vertical jump position with toes straight or slightly pointed out AboveBeyond



#### Illustration







#### Performing the front squat

- Take a deep breath
- Push hips back
- Sit down
- Keep heels in contact with the ground
- Once back to the starting position exhale





#### Illustration







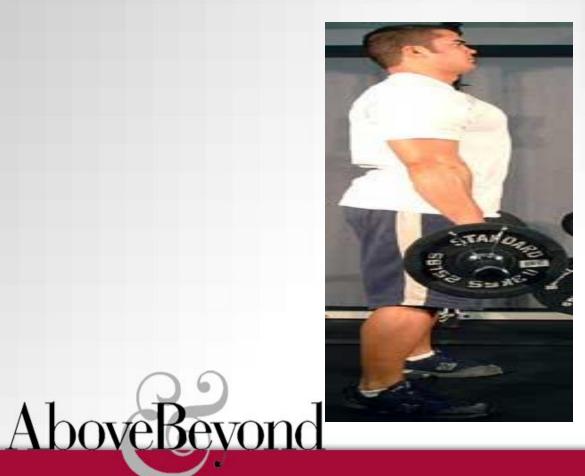
#### RDL

- Pure strengthening exercise used in the second half of the pull for the snatch and the power clean
- Same grip width as the front squat
- Same foot position
- Bar rests across the thighs





#### RDL





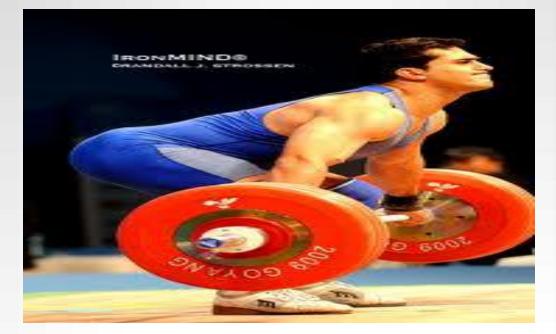
## RDL-

- Bend the legs slightly
- Keep chest big and back set
- Move only from the hips and lower the bar below the knees (but do not touch the ground)
- Keep muscles under constant tension
- Use hamstrings, glutes, and back and pull the bar back to the starting position
- Exhale





#### RDL-







#### **RDL-** Variations

- Use a snatch grip- allows the lifter to go down further
- More tension on hamstrings, gluteals, and erector spinae
- Allow lifter to stand on a block (only for advanced lifters)





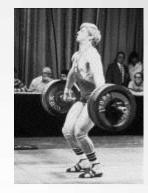
#### **Phases of the Snatch/Clean pull in Weightlifting**

#### Lee James, 90 Kg USA silver medalist 1976 Olympic Games











1<sup>st</sup> Pull

Advantages of the second knee bend (pictures 3-4):

- (1) reduced load on the torso extensor muscles
- (2) re-utilization of the hip & knee musculature through the strongest part of their range of motion
- (3) elastic energy storage and stretch reflex for enhancement of the 2<sup>nd</sup> pull (pictures 4-5) thrust force

Transition Shift Scoop Stretch ! (ends in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Pull (jump shrug or triple extension with shrug)

#### Clean Pull

- To me...the single most important power transfer exercise
- Once technique is efficient and proficient maximum speed is critical
- Start your teaching progression from the mid-thigh





#### Clean Pull

- Foot position- Vertical jump
- Toes slightly out
- Back is flat
- Arm position becomes crucial- arms straight and elbows rotated out





#### Clean Pull

- At this point you could use lifting straps- though there may be some different philosophies here
- Advantages- save wear and tear on the hands, can prevent premature bending of the elbows, lift more weight
- Disadvantages- not as much work on grip strength
- Could use a hook grip





#### Movement of the Clean Pull

- Starting from Mid-Thigh
- Lower the bar to above knee (RDL)
- In an explosive movement the lifter simultaneously utilizes four movement
- Hip extension
- Knee extension
- Ankle extension
- Shoulder elevation









#### Risk/Reward

• If done properly injuries should not be an issue





# Injuries per 100 participant hours in school sports- B. Hamil

- Track and Field (USA) 0.57 Track and Field (UK) 0.26 Badminton (UK) 0.05
   Basketball (Denmark) 0.30
   Basketball (USA) 0.03
   Basketball (UK) 1.03
   Cross Country (UK) 0.37
   Fives (UK) 0.21
- Tennis (USA) 0.001
   Tennis (UK) 0.07
   Volleyball (USA) 0.0013

AboveBevond

- Football (USA) 0.10
  Gymnastics (USA) 0.044
  Handball (Denmark) 0.41
  Physical Education (UK) 0.18
  Power Lifting (USA) 0.0027
  Rugby (AUS) 1.48
  Rugby (SA) 0.70
  Rugby (UK) 1.92
  Soccer (Denmark) 0.56
  Soccer (UK) 6.20
  Squash (UK) 0.10
- Weightlifting (UK) 0.0017 Weight Training (UK) 0.0035



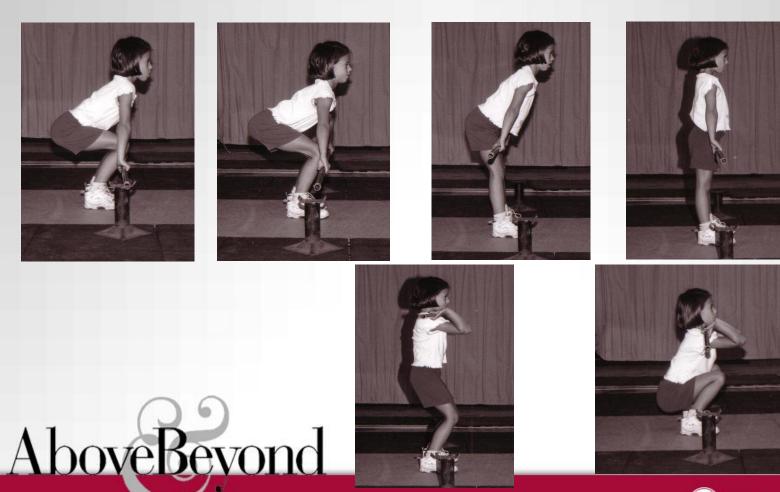
#### Risk/Reward

• Sports that rely heavily on wrist action (baseball, softball, tennis, etc.)





#### **Clean Progression**





#### **Clean Progression**

- MT
- Above Knee
- Below Knee
- Floor
- HB





#### From the Floor

#### Hamman 190 SN Attempt – 2003 USAW Nationals









#### **Basic Biomechanics**

- Starting Position:
  - All Body Levers Are "Tight"
  - Set-Up of Feet Under Bar
  - Feet Slightly Turned Out and in the "Vertical Jump" Position
  - The Back Is "Flat" and Even Concave
  - Arms Are Straight and the Elbows Are Rotated Out
  - The Head Is Up and the Eyes Are Focused Straight Ahead
  - The Hips Are Higher Than the Knees
  - The Shoulders Are In Advance of the Barbell
  - Weight Distribution on Feet Changes





#### **Basic Biomechanics**

- The Pull:
  - The Barbell Moves Back Toward the Athlete
  - The Hips and Shoulders Rise at the Same Time
  - The Head Stays in a Level Position
  - The 2<sup>nd</sup> Pull Must Be Faster Than the 1<sup>st</sup> Pull
  - The Athlete Should Try To Stay "Flat-footed" as Long as Possible
  - The Arms Bend Only To Pull the Athlete Under the Bar
- The Feet Move From a Pulling Position To a Receiving Position AboveBevond



#### Illustrated









#### First Pull







#### Scoop







#### Second Pull







#### Catch







#### Program Design

- Always warm up thoroughly
- High skill/technical lifts first
- Alternate fast movements before slow movement exercises (back squat/split squat jump)
- Save short or partial movement exercises to the end of a workout
- Examine work/rest ratio of your sport you are training
- Remember you are training for the function of your sport
- Never exceed 5-6 reps on an OL





# **Training Samples**

- Monday
- Warm-Up
- Snatch
- Jerk Press
- Front Squat
- Clean Pull

- Squat Jumps
- Low Back Exercise
- Abdominal Exercise
- Stretching
- Mobility Drills





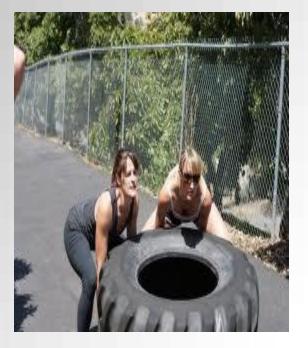
Session Exercise		Percentage	es/Rens	1 7			
1	Snatch	50% 65%		80%			
	Shaten	3 Reps	and the second second second	2 Reps x 6 Sets			
	3 Stage Snatch Pulls	70%	80%				
	o otage states to ano	6 Reps		3 Reps x 2 Sets			
	Core Work	80 Reps					
	Stretch						-
2	Snatch Pulls (HB)	50%	60%	70%	80%		
	*hold for 3 sec at top	5 Reps	5 Reps	4 Reps	3 Reps x 3 Sets		
	Back Squats	50%	65%				
1		5 Reps	4 Reps	2 Reps x 6 Sets	6 B		
	DB Press	6 Reps x 4 Sets					
	Reverse Hypers	10 Reps x 3 Se	ets	1			
	Clean Pulls (HB)	50%	60%	70%	80%		
	*hold for 3 sec at top	5 Reps	5 Reps	4 Reps	3 Reps x 3 Sets		
	Back Squats	50%	65%	80%			
		5 Reps	4 Reps	3 Reps x 6 Sets	2		
	Snatch Grip Press	8 Reps x 4 Sets		/			
	*sitting in full squat/behind neck			1			
	Reverse Hyper	10 Reps x 3 Se					
4	Power Snatch	50%	65%	the second se			
1		3 Reps		2 Reps x 3 Sets			
	Clean & Jerk	50%	65%	and the second se		80%	85
		3 Reps	3 Reps	2 Reps	2 Reps	2 Reps	2 Re
	DB Straight Arm Strict Shrug	8 Reps x 4 Set	S	1			
Contraction of the second	Core Work	80 Reps					
5	Back Squats	50%	65%				
		4 Reps		2 Reps x 6 Sets			
	RDLs	50%	70%				
	*Percent Based off Clean	6 Reps		4 Reps x 4 Sets			
	DB Press	8 Reps x 4 Sets					



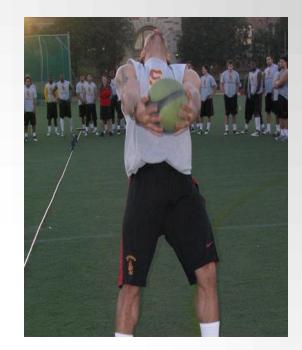
#### http://www.youtube.com/watch?v =hiJ6rlQtkRw



#### Variations











#### Thank You





#### Questions???

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