### Ankles, feet and toes



# Speed School

### www.slowguyspeedschool.com

Montini Track

Maddy Jamrozek

Emma Makowski

Jenna Wiedacher

Gianna Salzbrun

Mitch West

Will Smith

Nick Foster Matt Quaglia

HC Track

Andrew Letts

Mike Mangan

Pat Dignan

Brad Musso

Matt Sperry

Justin Geiger

Alex Perkowski

Mark Perkowski

Miguel Manos

Lewis Bullock

Phil Stoudt

Matt Stone

**Billy Fayette** 

Kevin Huang

Josh Feldman

Blake Evertsen

TJ Caveney

**Billy Magnessen** 

☆



#### The Following Slow Guy Speed School Athletes Have Achieved A State Status or Better:

York Track Dan Palmer (State Champ) Chris Carbonell Nick Kuczwara (State Champ) Alex Strand Adam Zaremba Kris Hinchley John Fox Nico Perrino Khara Williams Steve Cripe Jimmy Sullivan Kyle Khoury Carl Carbonel David Way Tarrance Williams Jeff Eich Willie Sullivan Chris Romancyk David Byerly Kevin Adamik Conner Hennessey Mo Watkins Ron Hedman Nick Sgarbossa (State Champ) Reid Smith Emmett McCoy Jake Sackstetter Josh Farrar Jeff Ostling Greg Gornick Jarvis Hill Itoro Akpakpan Alex Teague

Toni Kokenis (HC Basketball and Soccer) Willie Sullivan (York BB) Shane Molidor (DGS-State Champ-LJ) Matt Anderson (HC Baseball) Jeff Farnell (State Champ) Brien Rooney (Fenwick Football) Stephanie Green (Hinsdale Central) Pete Zavagnin (Nazareth Football) Jack Allen (HC Wrestling) Brian Allen (HC Wrestling) Anne Yahiro (Benet LI) Liz Yahiro (Benet TJ) Kinn Badger (GW Sprints) Tess Johnson (DGN LJ) Chelsea Celistan (HC) Lauren Rousch (HC) Kevin Tokarski (DGN Baseball) Scott Skuteris (York FB) Samantha Santulli (HC Lacrosse) Kendall Santulli (HC Lacrosse) Richard O'Rourke (DGN Football) Brendan West (Texas State Champ 400m) Ben Pratt (State Champ-Macomb) Cody Cieslinski (DGN Football) Megan Bonfield (DGN) Ryan Clevenger (DGN) Peter Hennigan (HC Tennis) Martin Joyce (HC Tennis)

Sabrina Rabin (St. Charles North)

Olympians Chris Brown (Bahamas) Trevor Barry (Bahamas) Vika Rybalko (Ukraine) Korath Wright (Bahamas) Lavern Eve Andretti Bain

World Champions

Chris Brown

All-American

Nick Kuczwara

Kris Hinchley

John Fox

Jeff Farnell

David Way

Mike McNulty

Neil Pedersen

Jimmy Sullivan

Khara Williams

Tarrance Williams

National Champion

Nick Kuczwara

Dan Palmer

HC Football

Preston Letts Mike Mangan

Brian Griffin Rob Anderson

Brian Grzelakowski

#### www.trackfootballconsortium.com

#### ← → C 🗋 trackfootballconsortium.com SPEAKERS WHY TFC OVERVIEW DESCRIPTION KEYNOTE TRACK FOOTBALL CONSORTIUM IV The Best Strategies From 13 Experts To Help Get Your Athletes Faster, Stronger And More Powerful

Join 13 Leading Sports Performance Experts As They Open Up Their Playbooks And Give You A Crystal Clear Roadmap For Coaching And Training Your Athletes ... Drastically Improving Their Speed, Power And Strength.

VIEW TFC 4 EVENT RECORDINGS >>

#### **Rebuilding a Track Program**



All coaches need to start somewhere. In this article, Coach Jeff White explains how he rebuilt a school's track program when he had little of his own experience to rely on. With help from Twitter and Google, books and articles, and other coaches, he was able to build his track team into county champions, with individuals placing at the state level. Here are his recommendations for other coaches, both novice and experienced.

Filed Under: Blog

#### The 4.4 40



Claims of 4.4 40s by runners as young as 15 or 16 seem considerably exaggerated. Timing methods are partly to blame. Several variables also have an impact. For best results, electronic start and finish is best.

Filed Under: Blog Tagged With: 40 Yard Dash

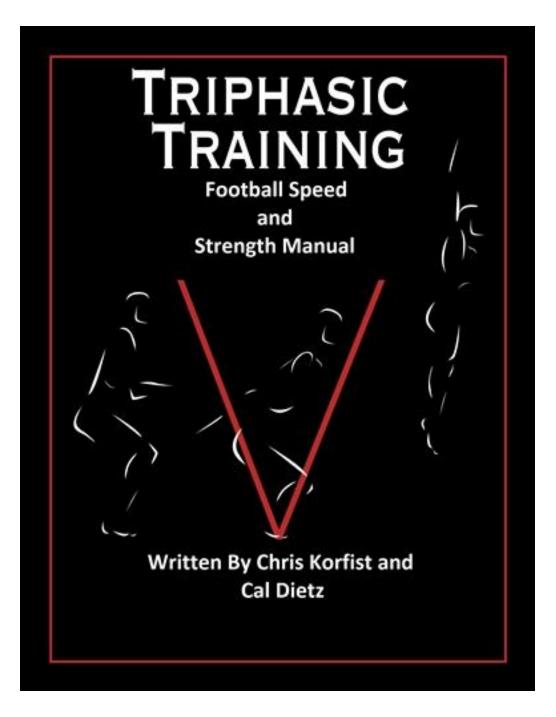
#### Improving the Start Block: A Case Study



It may be best to understand and train your sprinter's individual challenges in the start block than to train their technique to look picture perfect.

### Track Football Consortium VIII

- Dec. 8-9
- Benedictine University, Lisle IL
- www.trackfootballconsortium.com



### 4x100 Relay 42.39 average in 14 years

- 18- 42.2 Montini
- 17-42.4 Montini
- 16-42.3 Montini
- 15- 42.6 Montini
- 14-41.48 York
- 13-42.54 York
- 12-43.1 York
- 11-42.26 York
- 10- 42.47 York
- 09-41.69 York
- 08- 42.03 York
- 07- 42.8 York
- 06- 42.95 York
- 05-43.0 Downers Grove
- 04-42.48 Hinsdale Central
- 03- 42.23 Hinsdale Central



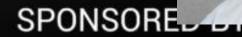
#### 100m best 10.85 Average over 14 years

- 18-10.80
- 17-10.64
- 16-10.72
- 15-10.50
- 14-10.83
- 13-10.92
- 12-11.1
- 11-11.11
- 10-10.96
- 09-10.73
- 08-10.92
- 07-10.84
- 06- 10.80
- 05-11.1
- 04-10.5
- 03-10.9





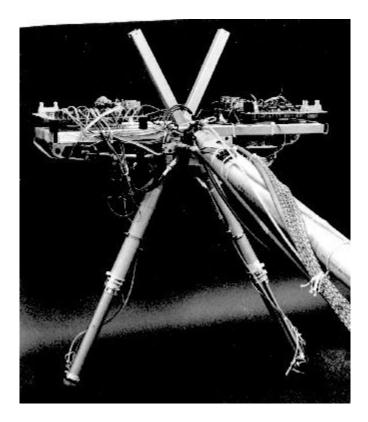
#### JUST FLY PERFORMANCE PODCAST



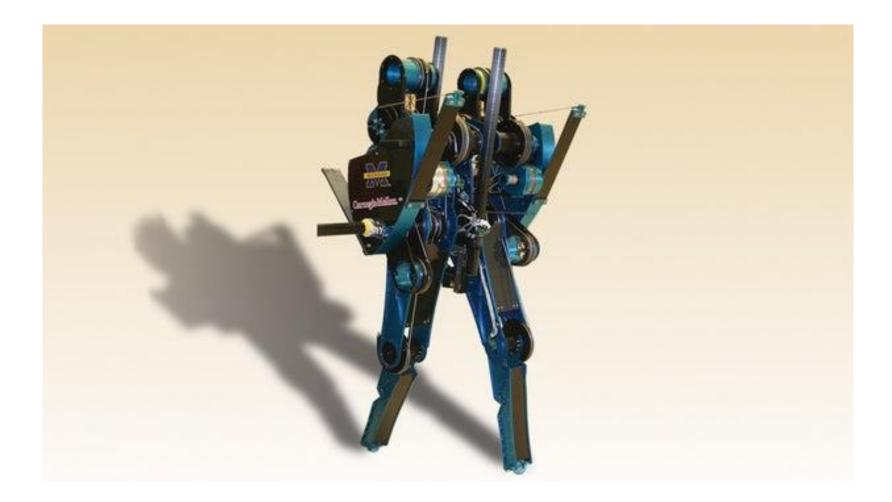
**KEN CLARK** 



### MIT's Planar Bipedal robot 5.9 m/s



### MABEL 6.8 mph



## **Boston Dynamics**

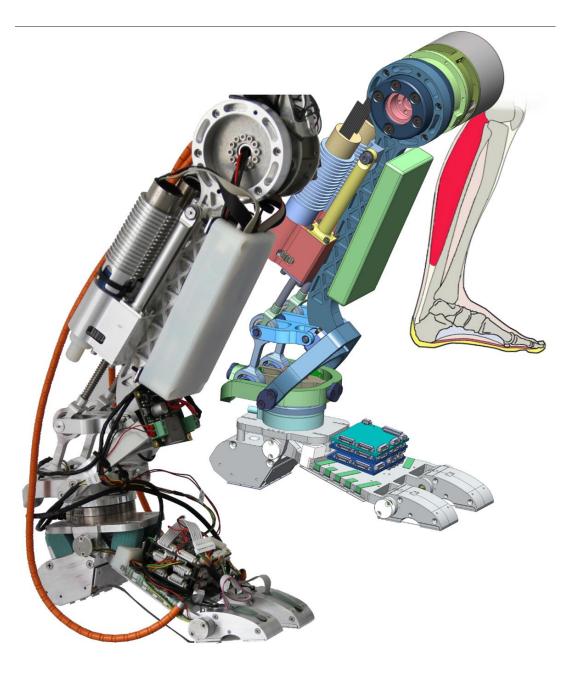






# Here's the gold...

- If the power is the limitation, then at max velocity, the drag force cancels the thrust force, leaving no thrust to accelerate the system. If the limitation is strength, then at maximum speed the loading on some components equals its strength, and any increase in speed would cause it to break. If the limitation is stability, then at the max speed, some equilibrating mechanisms is at the stability limit, and at a higher speed the system would tumble out of control.
- How Fast Can a Robot Run, Jeff Koechling

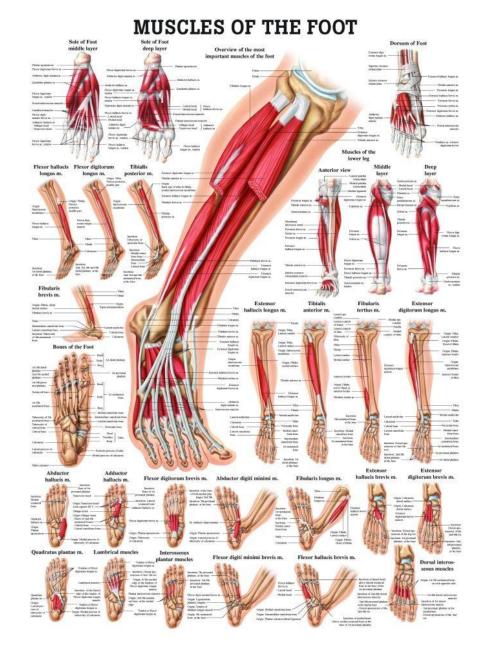




arte



pronate





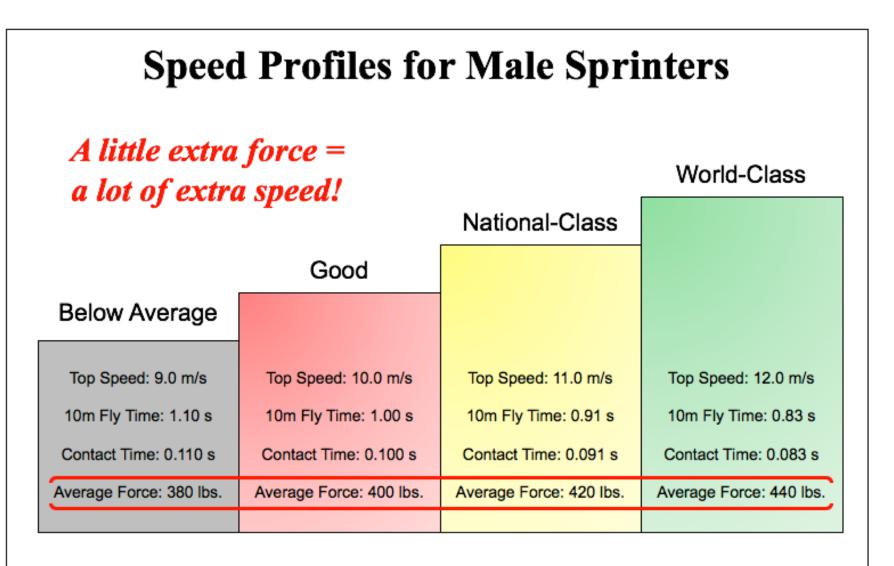




|                                       |  | 214                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
|                                       |  | 214                       | EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS, L   |
|                                       |  | CHAPTER III               | The backet is the second second second                                   |
|                                       |  | Origin                    | INTRINSIC MUSCLES OF THE FOOT  |
|                                       |  | - ngui a                  | nd Insertion Charts  |
| Origin                                | and Insertion Charts                       | SECTION I:                | BIG TOP  |
|                                       |  | 920                       | ADDUCTOR   |
| SECTION I:                            | CALF AND ANKLE                             | 720                       | ADDUCTOR HALLUCIS, SUPERIOR I<br>(Abductor Hallucis, Superior Division)  |
| 870                                   | POPLITEUS                                  | 922                       | ADDUCTOR HALLUCIS, INFERIOR D  |
| 872                                   |  |                           | (Abductor Hallucis, Inferior Division)                                   |
| 874                                   | GASTROCNEMIUS, Medial Head                 | 924                       | FLEXOR HALLUCIS BREVIS, First Cur  |
| 876                                   | GASTROCNEMIUS, Lateral Head                | 926                       | FLEXOR HALLUCIS BREVIS, Tendona  |
|                                       | PLANTARIS                                  | 928                       | FLEXOR HALLUCIS BREVIS, Third Cu   |
| 878                                   | SOLEUS, Medial Head                        | 930                       | FLEXOR HALLUCIS BREVIS, Cuboid I   |
| 880                                   | SOLEUS, Lateral Head                       | 932                       | ABDUCTOR HALLUCIS OBLIQUE HE   |
| 882                                   | TIBIALIS POSTERIOR, Tibial Division        |                           | (Adductor Hallucis Oblique Head, Perone                                  |
| 884                                   | TIBIALIS POSTERIOR, Fibular Division       | 934                       | ABDUCTOR HALLUCIS OBLIQUE HE   |
| 886                                   | PERONEUS LONGUS, Cuneiform Division        |                           | (Adductor Hallucis Oblique Head, Metatan                                 |
| 888                                   | PERONEUS LONGUS, Metatarsal Division       | 936                       | ABDUCTOR HALLUCIS TRANSVERSI<br>(Adductor Hallucis Transverse Head, Med  |
| 890                                   | PERONEUS BREVIS, Fibular Division          |                           | ABDUCTOR HALLUCIS TRANSVERSI   |
| 892                                   | PERONEUS BREVIS, Septal Division           | 938                       | (Adductor Hallucis Transverse Head, Later                                |
| 894                                   | PERONEUS TEPTILIS                          | 940                       | EXTENSOR HALLUCIS BREVIS   |
| 896                                   | PERONEUS TERTIUS                           |                           |  |
| 898                                   | TIBIALIS ANTERIOR, Supinator Division      | SECTION II:               | TOES   |
|                                       | TIBIALIS ANTERIOR, Dorsiflexor Division    | 942                       | QUADRATUS PLANTAE, Medial Divisio  |
| SECTION II:                           | PIC TOP                                    | 944                       | QUADRATUS PLANTAE, Lateral Divisio                                       |
| 900                                   |  | 946                       | FLEXOR DIGITORUM BREVIS, Medial  |
| 902                                   | FLEXOR HALLUCIS LONGUS, Tibial Division    | 948                       | FLEXOR DIGITORUM BREVIS, Lateral   |
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| 904                                   | LATENSOR HALLUCIS LONGUS Interes Di        | 200                       | (Lumbricales Pedis, First Division)                                      |
| 900                                   | EXTENSOR HALLUCIS LONGUS, Fibular Division | 952                       | FLEXOR DIGITUS PEDIS, THIRD<br>(Lumbricales Pedis, Second Division)      |
| SECTION III.                          |  |                           | FLEXOR DIGITUS PEDIS, FOURTH   |
| SECTION III:<br>908                   |  | 954                       | (Lumbricales Pedis, Third Division)                                      |
| 908                                   | FLEXOR DIGITORUM LONGUS, Medial Division   |                           | FLEXOR DIGITUS PEDIS, FIFTH  |
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| 912                                   | EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS, Medial Divisio  |                           | ADDUCTOR DIGITUS PEDIS, SECOND   |
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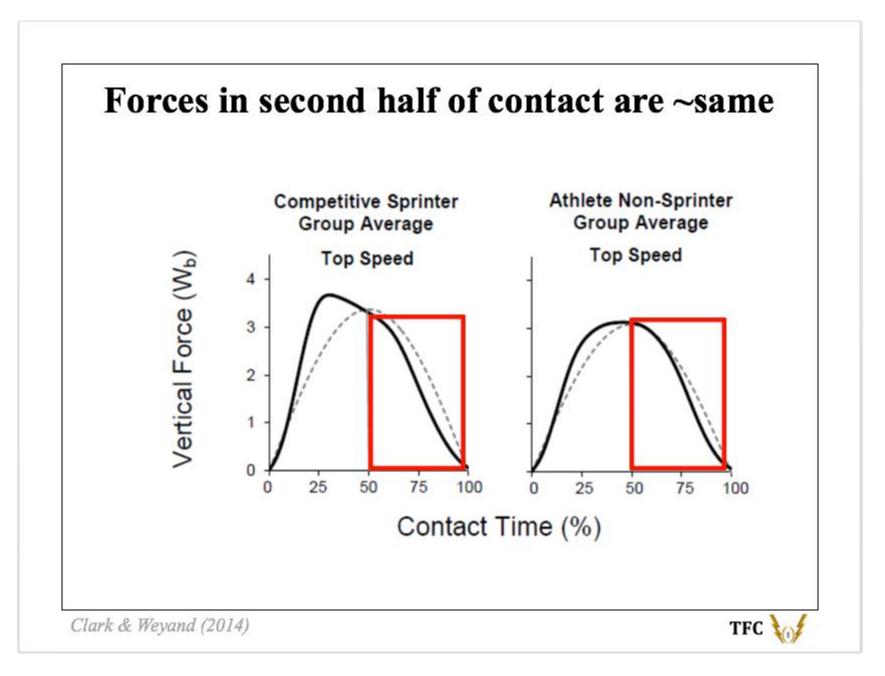
|          | EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS, Lateral Division                          | . 76 |     |
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|          | nd Insertion Charts  | . 80 | 1.8 |
|          | BIG TOE  |      |     |
| 0        | ADDUCTOR HALLUCIS, SUPERIOR DIVISION                                 |      |     |
|          | (Adductor Hallucis, Superior Division)                               | 84   |     |
| 2        | ADDUCTOR HALLUCIS, INFERIOR DIVISION                                 |      |     |
| 4        | (Abductor Hallucis, Inferior Division)                               | 86   |     |
| 6        | FLEXOR HALLUCIS BREVIS, First Cuneiform Division                     | 88   |     |
| 8        | FLEXOR HALLUCIS BREVIS, Tendonal Division                            | 90   |     |
| 0        | FLEXOR HALLUCIS BREVIS, Third Cuneiform Division                     | 92   |     |
| 0        | FLEXOR HALLUCIS BREVIS, Cuboid Division                              | 94   |     |
| 2        | ABDUCTOR HALLUCIS OBLIQUE HEAD, Peroneus Division                    |      |     |
|          | (Adductor Hallucis Oblique Head, Peroneus Division)                  | 96   |     |
| 4        | ABDUCTOR HALLUCIS OBLIQUE HEAD, Metatarsal Division                  |      |     |
|          | (Adductor Hallucis Oblique Head, Metatarsal Division)                | 98   |     |
| 6        | ABDUCTOR HALLUCIS TRANSVERSE HEAD, Medial Division                   |      |     |
|          | (Adductor Hallucis Transverse Head, Medial Division)                 | 100  |     |
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| 0        | EXTENSOR HALLUCIS BREVIS   | 104  |     |
| ONIU     | TOPS   |      |     |
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| 5        | FLEXOR DIGITORUM BREVIS, Medial Division                             | 112  |     |
| 8        | FLEXOR DIGITORUM BREVIS, Lateral Division                            | 114  |     |
| )        | FLEXUK DIGITUS PEDIS, SECOND   |      |     |
|          | (Lumbricales Pedis, First Division)                                  | 116  |     |
| 2        | Tumbricales Pedis Second Division                                    |      |     |
|          | (Lumbricales Pedis, Second Division)<br>FLEXOR DIGITUS PEDIS, FOURTH | 118  |     |
| ŧ.       | (Lumbricales Pedis, Third Division)                                  |      |     |
|          | (Lumbricales Pedis, Third Division)<br>FLEXOR DIGITUS PEDIS, FIFTH   | 120  |     |
| 5        | (Lumbricales Pedis, Fourth Division)                                 |      |     |
|          | ADDUCTOR DIGITUS PEDIS, SECOND                                       | 122  |     |
| ;        | (Interossei Dorsales Pedis, First Division)                          |      |     |
|          |  |      |     |
| )        | (Interossei Plantares, First Division)                               |      |     |
|          |  |      |     |
| 2        | (Interossei Plantares, Second Division)                              |      |     |
|          | ADDUCTOR DIGITUS PEDIS, FIFTH  | 128  |     |
|          | (Interossei Plantares, Third Division)                               | 120  |     |
|          |  | 130  |     |

| 966 | ABDUCTOR DIGITUS PEDIS, SECOND<br>(Interossei Dorsales Pedis, Second Division) |
|-----|--|
| 968 | ABDUCTOR DIGITUS PEDIS, THIRD<br>(Interossei Dorsales Pedis, Third Division)   |
| 970 | ABDUCTOR DIGITUS PEDIS, FOURTH<br>(Interossei Dorsales Pedis, Fourth Division) |
| 972 | ABDUCTOR DIGITUS PEDIS, FIFTH<br>(Flexor Digiti Quinti Brevis)                 |
| 974 | ABDUCTOR DIGITUS MINIM PEDIS   |
| 976 | EXTENSOR DIGITORUM BREVIS  |



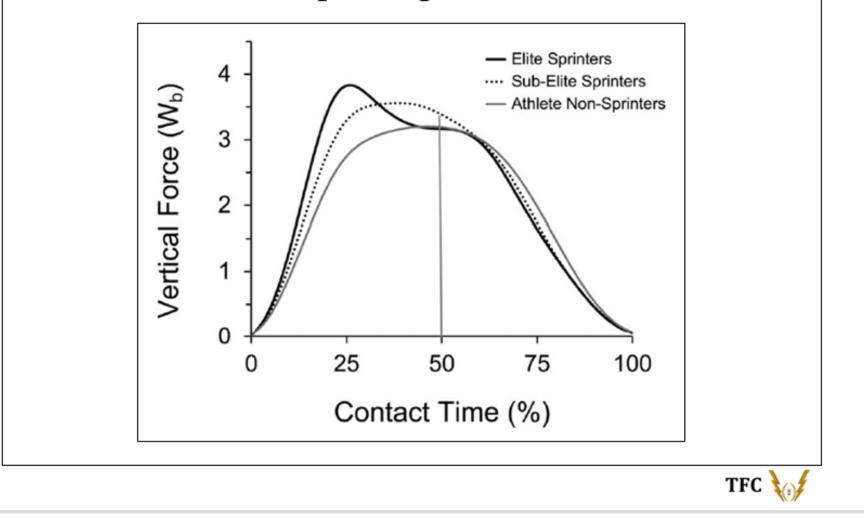
Data based on competition values for athlete that is 5'10", 180 lbs.





#### The Force Signature for Speed

The difference separating sub-elites from *elites*:



Understanding the effect of Touchdown distance and ankle joint kinematics on sprint acceleration performance through computer simulation, Bezodis, N., Sports Biomechanics, (2015)

- "Beneficial effects of reducing ankle joint dorsiflexion during early stance on early acceleration performance and identified the need for coaches to increase ankle plantar flexor strength..."
- Slightly greater than 90 degrees

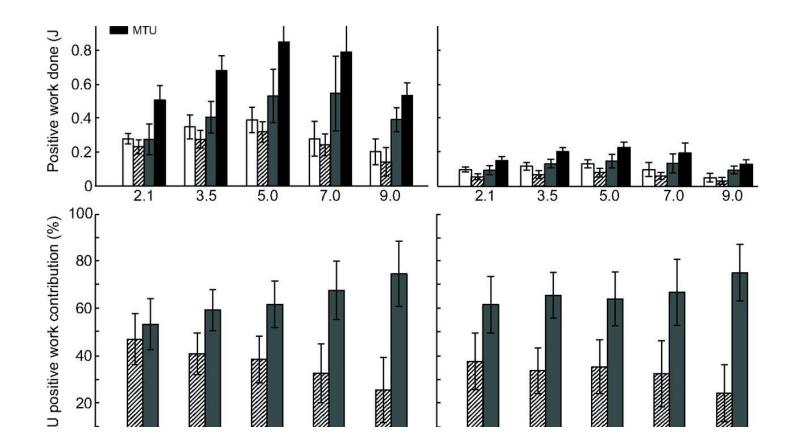
## THE FOOT

- CONTACT- The stiffer the ankle complex is at contact, the more energy can be transferred up and down the line
- For example, poor big toe function will dissipate 34% of the energy that the foot/ankle complex absorbs which is about 75% of the total energy in a sprint

Tendon elastic energy in the human ankle plantarflexors and its role with increased running speed Adrian Lai, Anthony, Schache, J of Experimental Biology, 2014

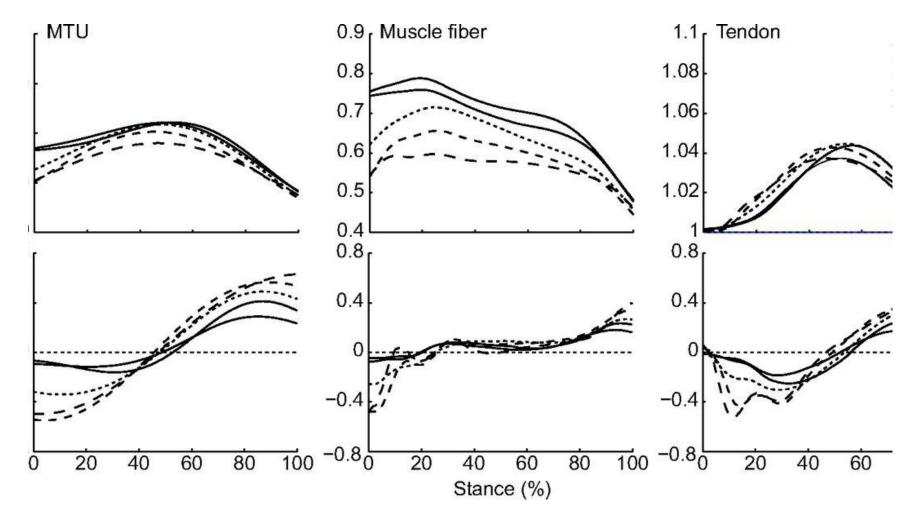
• MTU of gastroc and soleus was responsible for 75% of positive work at 8 m/s

# Muscles in Isometric state and MTU active



White muscle fiber stripe fiber with mTU grey tendon black MTU

### **Muscle length changes with velocity**



Top normalized length bottom contraction velocity shows as speed picks up- more MTU and Tendon over muscle- big calf distance runner

• "...tendon elastic strain energy to provide a greater relative contribution than muscle fiber work to the positive work done by the Muscle tendon Unit with increasing running speed. The increased utilization of tendon elastic strain energy with faster running was facilitated by larger activation levels and a relatively isometric muscle fiber behavior. Storage and recovery of tendons elastic strain energy in the human ankle plantar-flexors enhances muscle performance and is likely integral to achieving maximum sprinting speeds."

Dynamic contribution analysis on the propulsion mechanism of sprinters during initial acceleration phase, Koike, S., 33<sup>rd</sup> International conference on Biomechanics in sport, 7/15

• Ankle dorsiflexion torque was the largest contributor to the generation or whole body propulsion

### Ankle/foot

- "the push-off includes one major joint action- Ankle joint extension. The greater the ankle joint extension , the greater the driving force can be generated. ..The knee joint does 31 joules of work, the plantar flexors do 192 joules.."
- Explosive Running, Michael Yessis

Support leg joint contributions to center of mass acceleration during 3 phases of a maximal sprint, von Lieres, H. conference paper

• MTP (metatarsal phalangeal joint) and ankle showed the largest contributions to vertical and horizontal acceleration

### When account for MPJ...

- Ankle- 35% higher
- Knee- 40% lower
- Hip- 9% higher

# So why not popular?

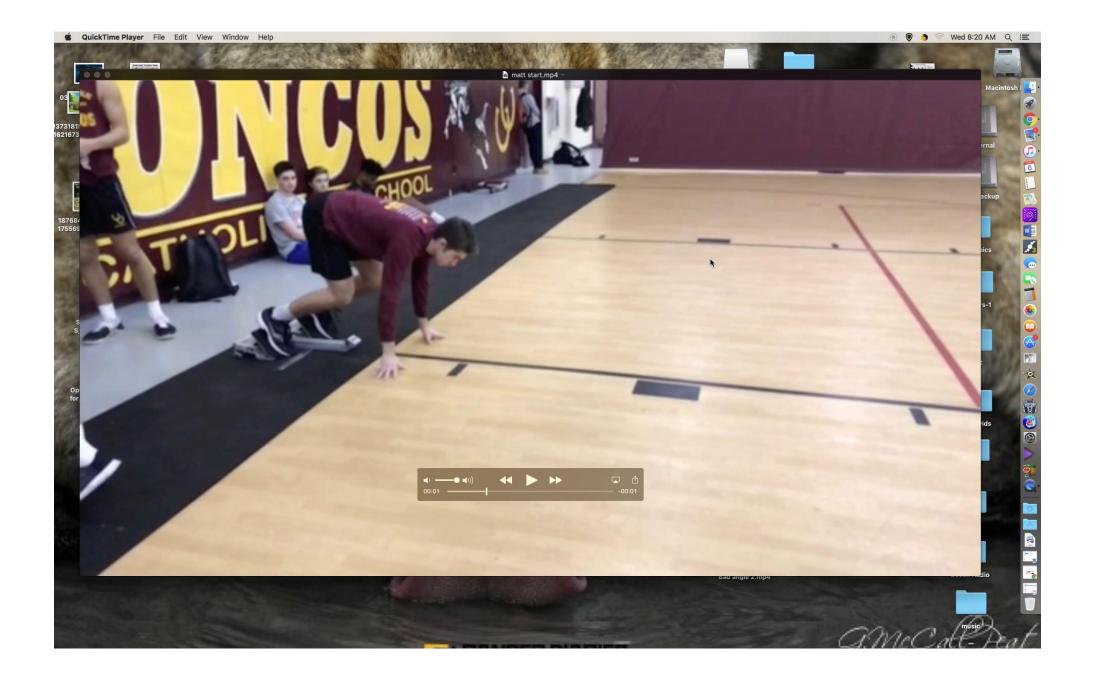


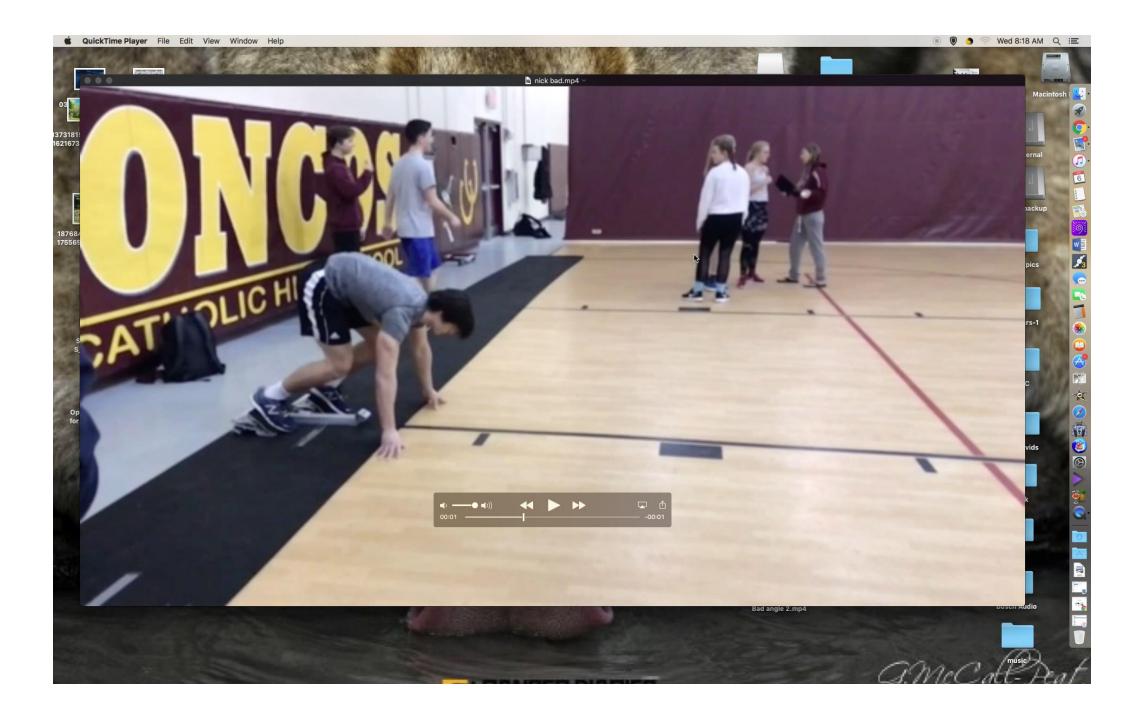


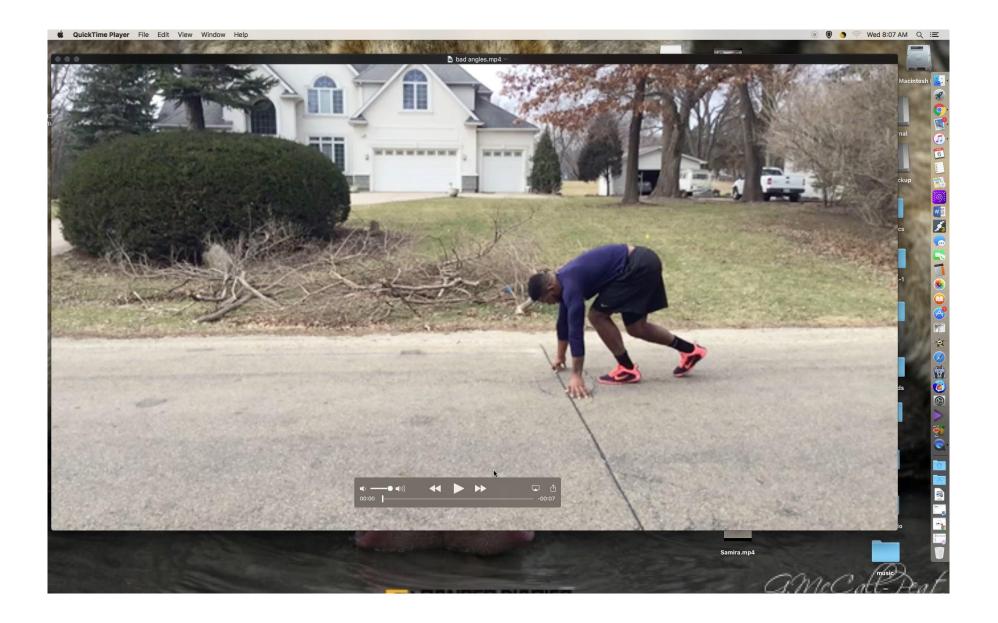
# Which logo do you want on your shirt?

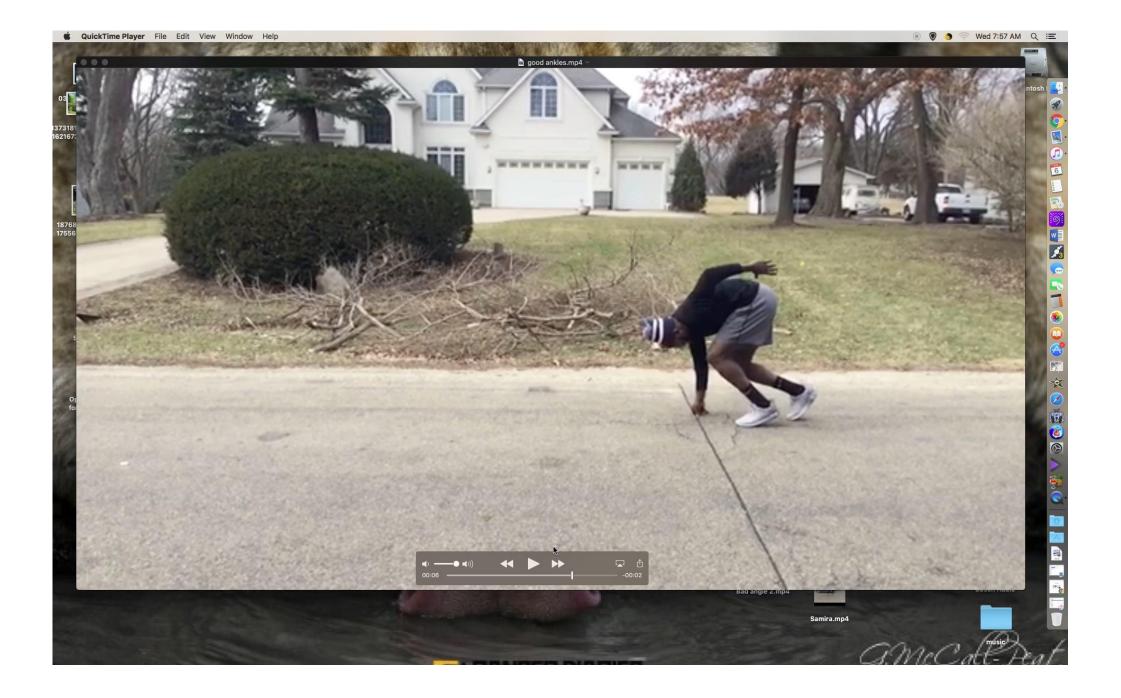


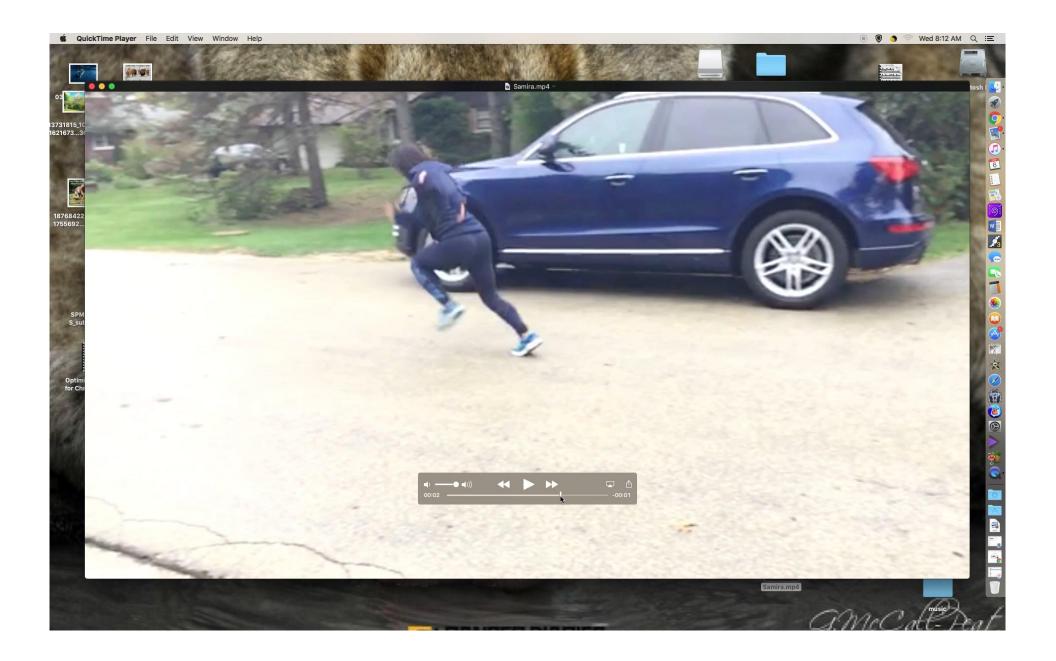
### Isometric Plantar flexion club for 700 N



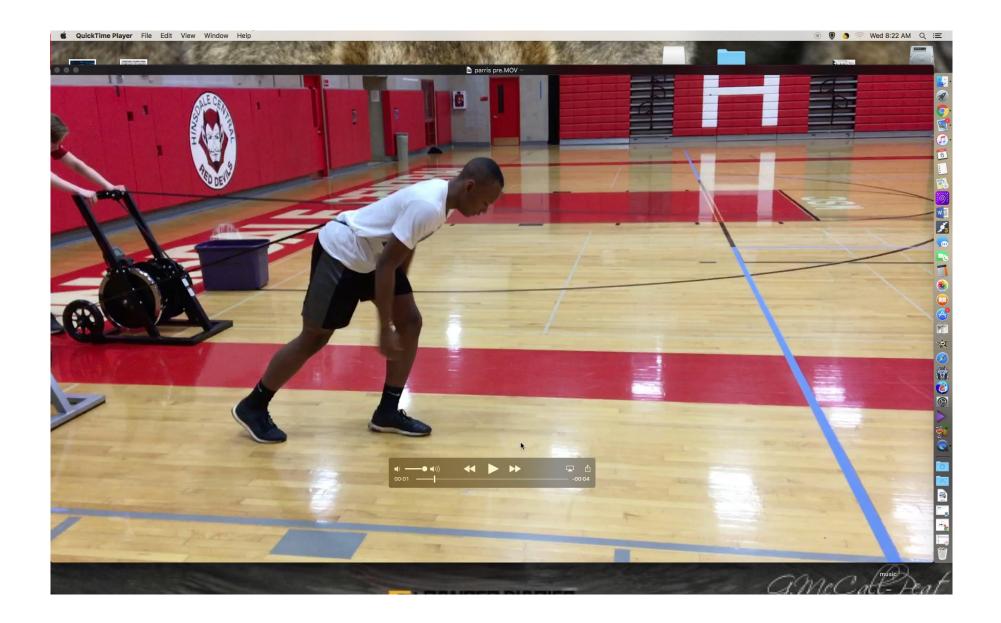


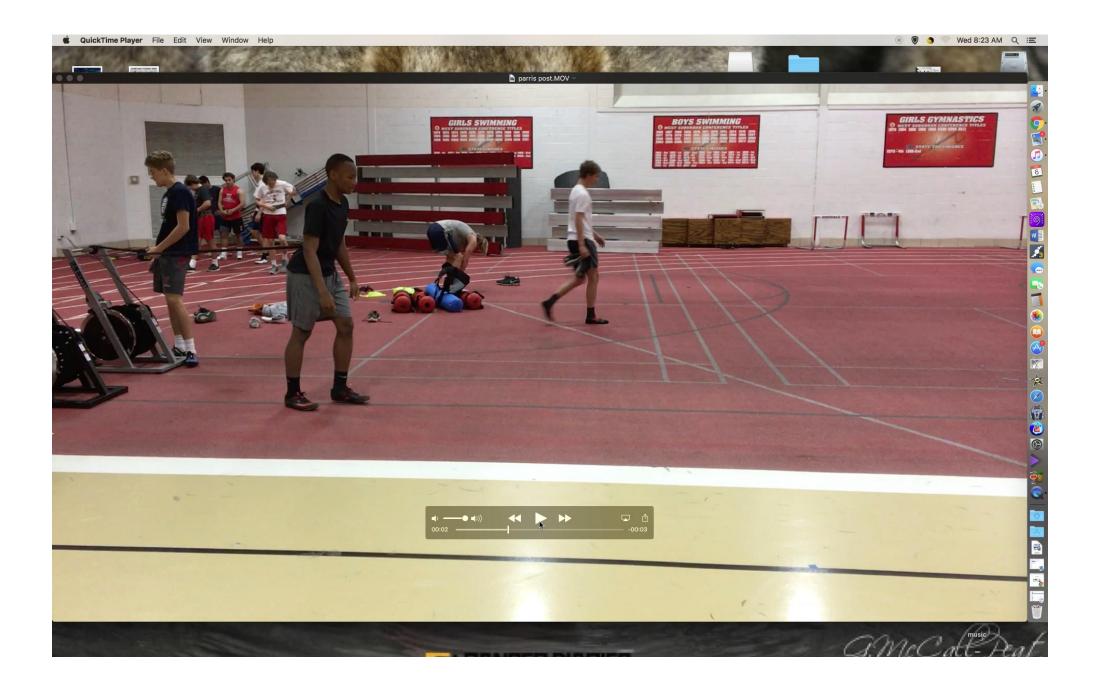












#### Why we train Isometrics and feet first

- Fatigue the tendon, forces more MTU
- Always blow them off if they are last

Human tendon adaption in response to mechanical loading. A review Sebastain Bohm, J of Sports Medicine (2015)

- Joint angles are important
- Type of contraction (ecc, iso or conc) not matter, but high intensity important
- Plyometrics had little impact on tendon response

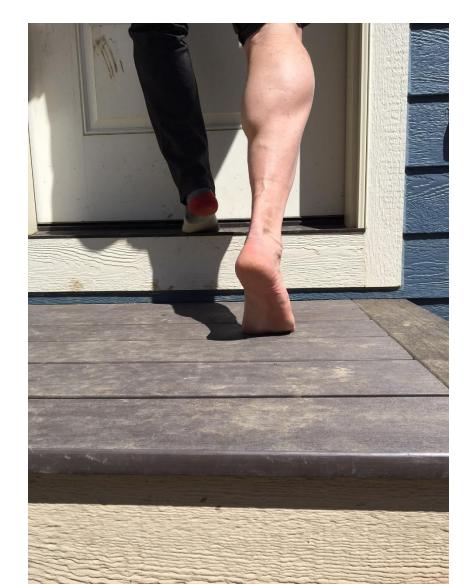
#### Lower extremity stiffness, Brazier, J., Journal of Strength and Conditioning, 10/17

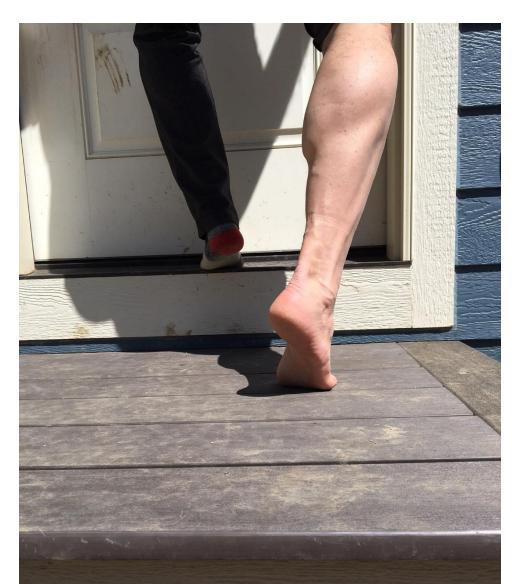
• Iso training is the best for tendon change

## Let's move...

- Stand up
- Go into a calf raise
- Which way does your foot break
  - Over 4 toes?
  - Big toe?

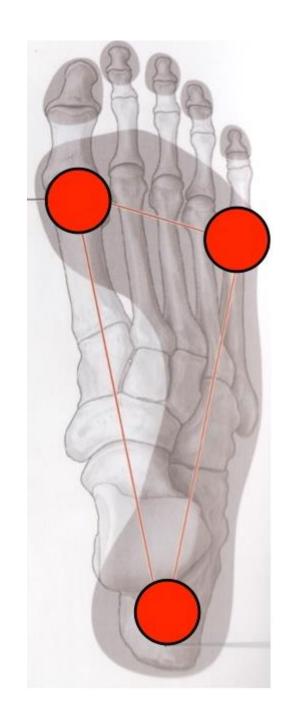
## **Good foot/bad foot**





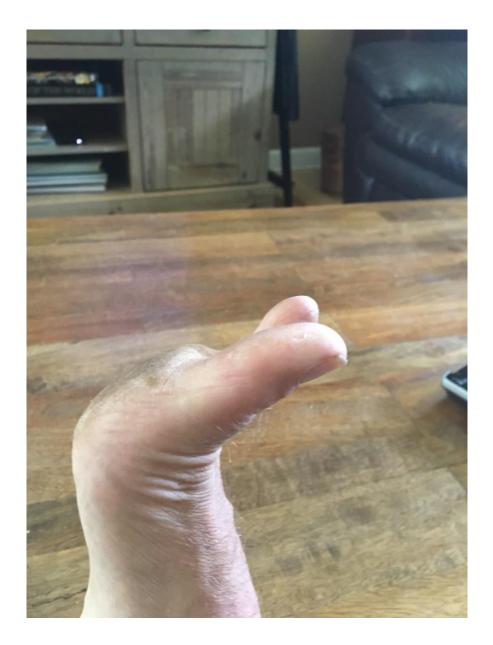
Can you?

- 1. Stand on 2 feet with pressure on your tripod?
- 2. Do the same on one foot?
- 3. Pull your toes off the ground and balance?
- 4. Close your eyes? Ears?
- 5.Ankle squat and hold that foot position?
- 6. Go up on your big toe



## **ISO foot patterns**

- ISO Position has a 15 degree carryover in each direction
- Knee straight
- Knee bent
- Big toe
- Hip position and placement of weight key





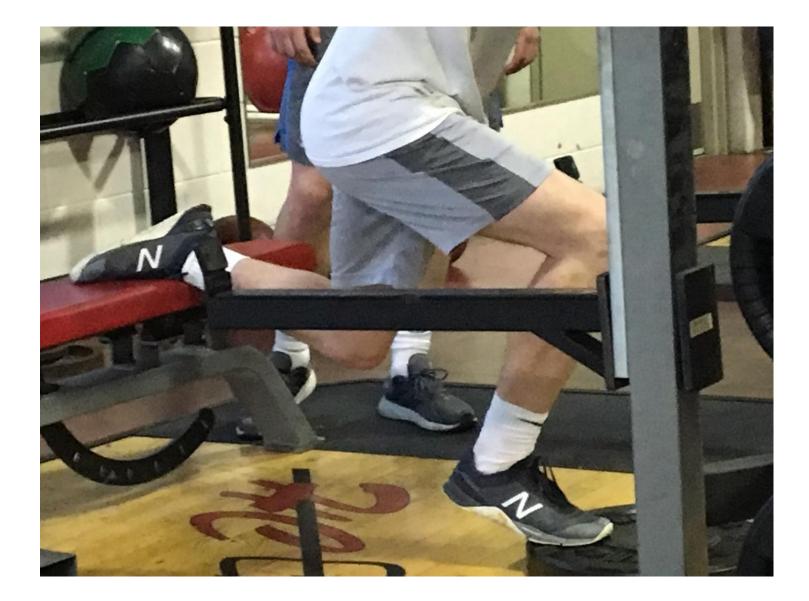


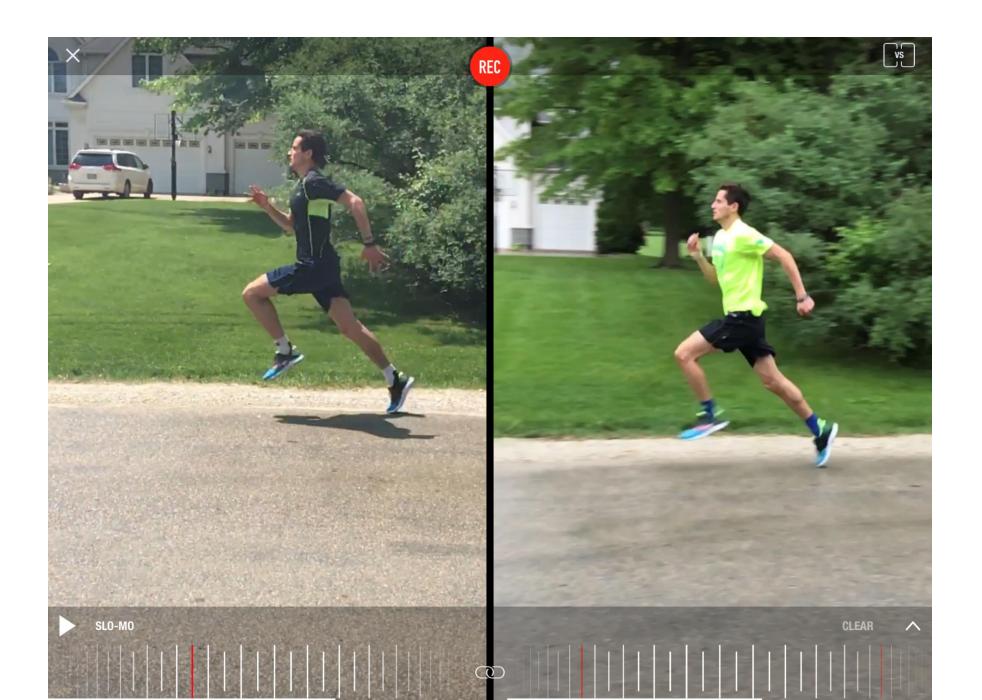


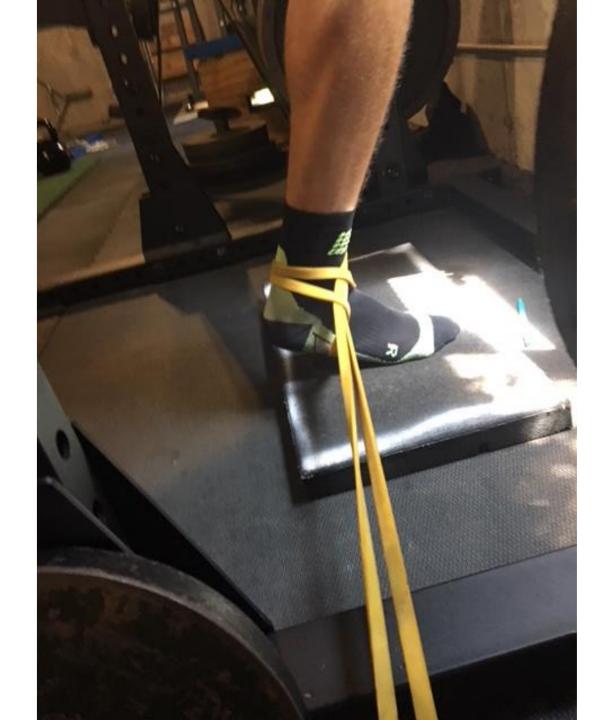


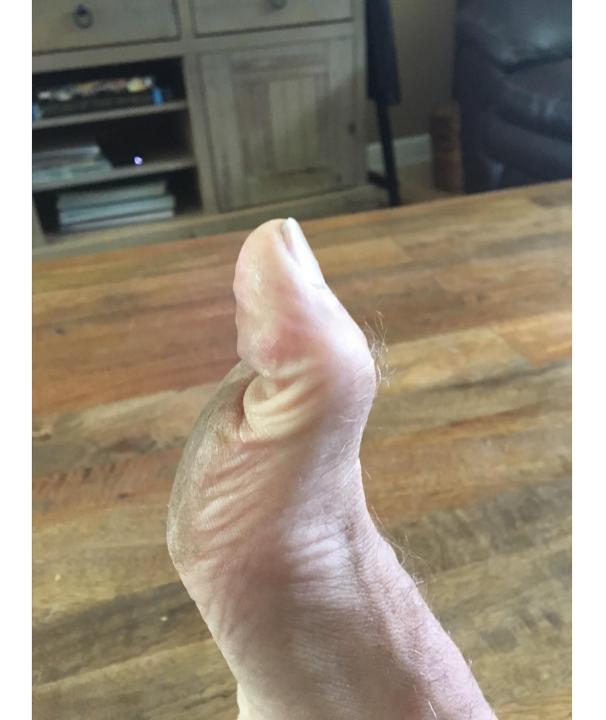
### **ISO foot patterns in exercises**

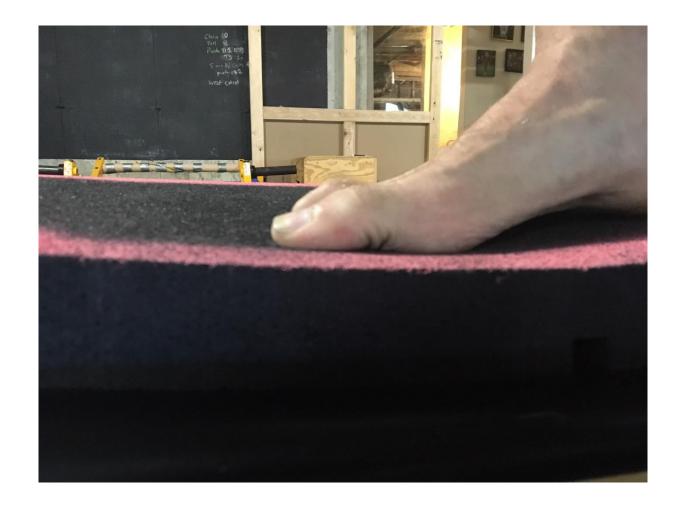
- Split squat
- Toe off/with

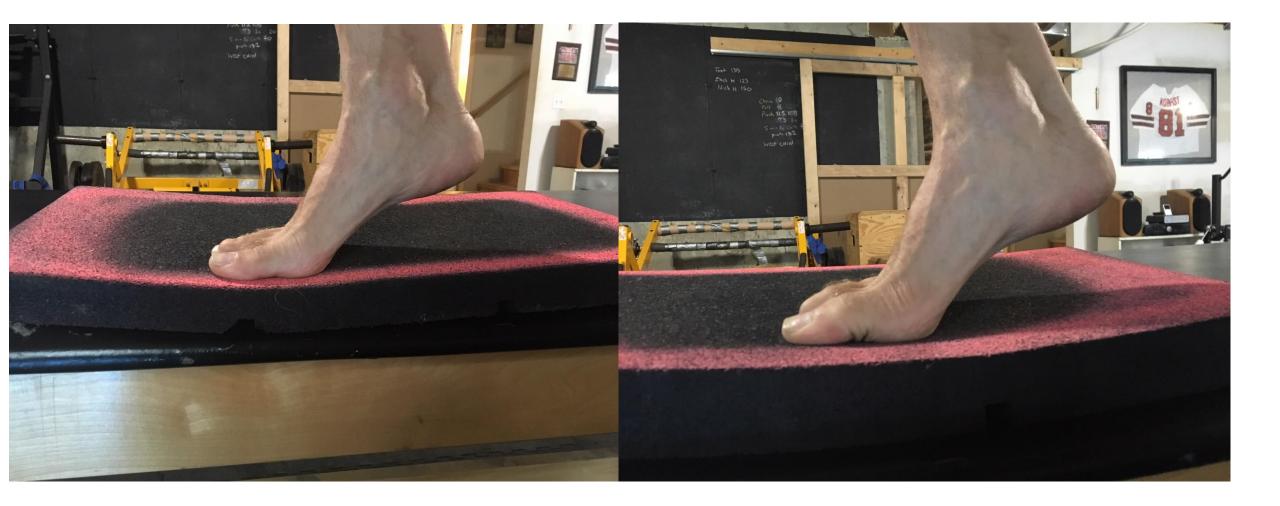












The anatomical arrangement of muscle and tendon enhances limb versatility and locomotor performance, Wilson, A., Philosphical transcations of the Royal Society, (2011)

• Tendon stiffness is tuned to optimize fiber shortening velocity and minimize muscle activation

• To role of distal muscles may therefore not be to directly perform work but to modulate the power production of proximal muscles by functioning as a tuneable series of elasticity or tendon-Cocontractions

## Stumble reflex

 "At the spinal cord level, there is a coupling between muscle and its antagonist (and an inhibition of one another)." Both in a trip or gait.



Stumbling corrective reaction: a phasedependent compensatory reaction during locomotion. Forssberg H., 1979

- Tripping cats
- Perturbations in the stumble reflex cycle cause "brisker flexion"
- Making your body think it is going to fall or trip will trick it into tensing



 Body organization: The goal the body has is to organize its parts to do the task that has been set out. In an athletic sense, this would incorporate navigation, slack control with co-contractions and a target. In order to challenge this process, we can make things happen faster so body has to prepare faster or fall (managing reflexes). When challenged the body will learn to stiffen faster to prepare for the unexpected. This translates to the actual movement because the body will find that it works better when it is stiffer and stable.

# **SO**.....

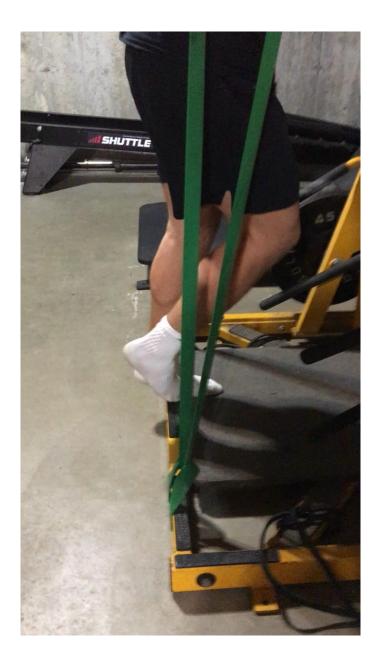
 Overspeed works because it forces a stiffer spring (which results in higher Ground Reactionary Force) in a manner that the body accepts and assilimilates due to stumble reflexes and motor learning skill development.

# Even cooler thought of the day...

- The peak forces that occur in a reflexive support during sprinting , such as stumble and crossed extensor, are greater than those that can be created by "maximum voluntary contraction".
- Kyrolainen, H. et al. Changes in muscle activity with increased running speed" J. of Sports Sciences, 2005

Overspeed

- Bands
- Unweighted
- Tows
- Elevated surfaces

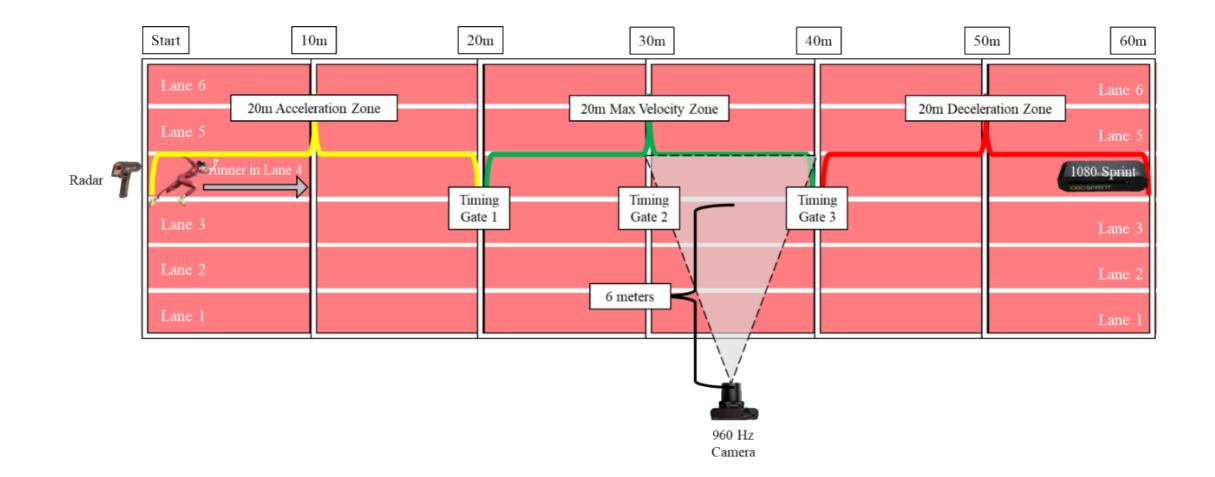






#### **The Acute Kinematic Effects of Sprinting with Motorized Assistance** Kenneth Clark, Micheal Cahill, Christian Korfist

- Theory: assisted sprinting could acutely enhance maximum velocity via mechanisms normally observed with swifter running, and without causing aberrant changes to the runner's gait, this mode of training may have potential to elicit long term improvements in top speed.
- -assisted max velocity would increase due to stride length rather than rate
- assisted run would have decreased contact times and increased measure of vertical force but no appreciable changes in flight times, swing times or contact lengths



| Velocity<br>(m/s)                   | Contact<br>Time (s) | Flight Time<br>(s)  | Step Time<br>(s) | Swing Time<br>(s)        | Step Rate<br>(Hz)        | Step Length<br>(m)       | Contact<br>Length (m) | Flight Length<br>(m) | Vertical<br>Force (BW) |                    |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Unassisted<br>Mean                  | 10.0                | 0.100               | 0.112            | 0.213                    | 0.325                    | 4.72                     | 2.11                  | 1.00                 | 1.12                   | 2.13               |
| Unassisted<br>SD                    | 0.3                 | 0.011               | 0.007            | 0.013                    | 0.018                    | 0.29                     | 0.09                  | 0.09                 | 0.06                   | 0.14               |
| Assisted<br>Mean                    | 10.9*               | 0.095*              | 0.116†           | 0.211                    | 0.328                    | 4.75                     | 2.30*                 | 1.03*                | 1.26*                  | 2.24*              |
| Assisted SD                         | 0.4                 | 0.010               | 0.006            | 0.014                    | 0.019                    | 0.32                     | 0.09                  | 0.09                 | 0.05                   | 0.13               |
| %<br>Difference                     | 9.4%                | -5.2%               | 3.4%             | -0.6%                    | 0.8%                     | 0.7%                     | 8.7%                  | 3.7%                 | 13.1%                  | 4.8%               |
| Effect Size<br>(interpretatio<br>n) | 3.28<br>(v. large)  | 0.49 <i>(small)</i> | 0.58<br>(small)  | 0.10<br><i>(trivial)</i> | 0.15<br><i>(trivial)</i> | 0.11<br><i>(trivial)</i> | 2.04<br>(v. large)    | 0.40<br>(small)      | 2.62<br>(v. large)     | 0.76<br>(moderate) |
|                                     |                     |                     |                  |                          |                          |                          |                       |                      |                        |                    |

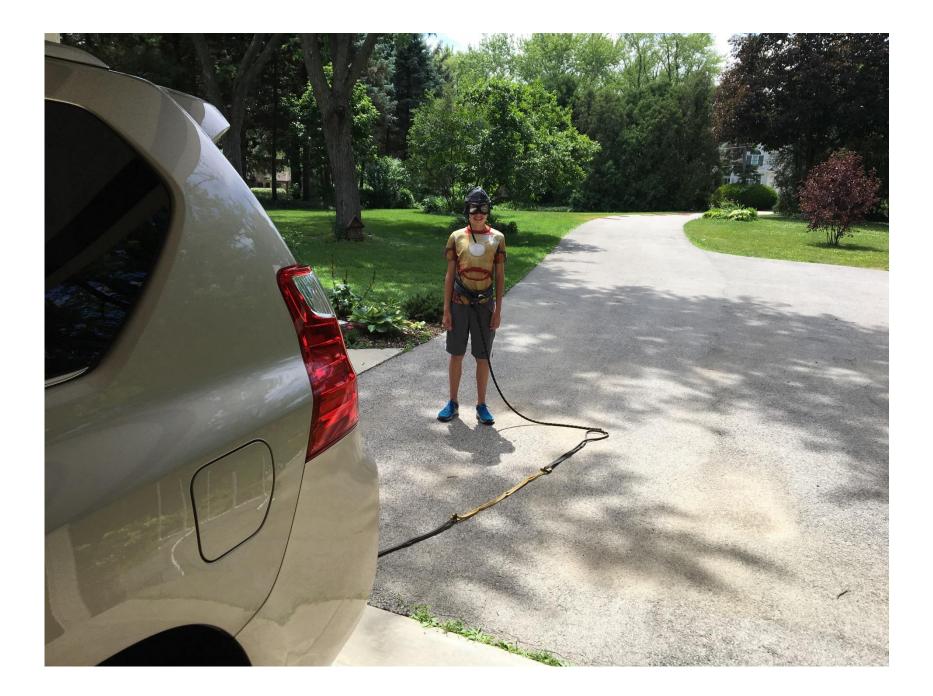
 Faster max velocities were achieved due to increased stride length and improved vertical forces

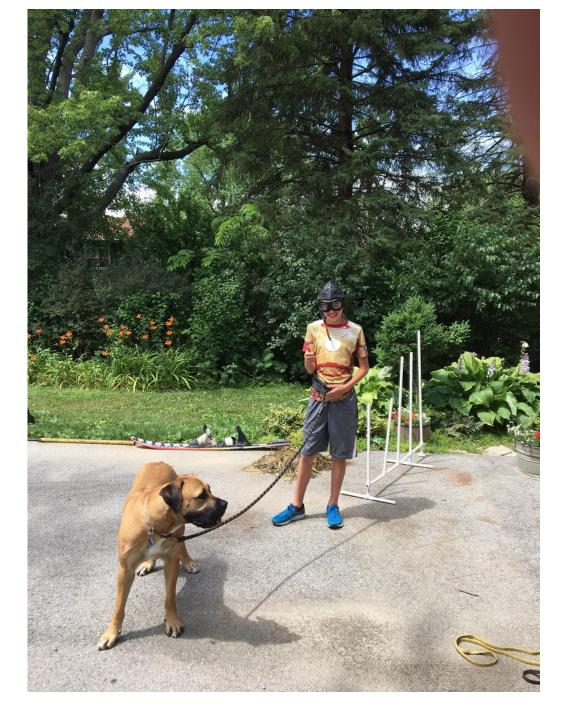
- Shows minimal changes in contact times and postural changes
- Mean vertical forces was larger when towed than when unassisted

### Conclusion

 Although step rate did not change, there were small but significant decreases in contact time, indicating <u>increased vertical force</u> and decreased duty factor ratio during the assisted conditions. This is consistent with normal mechanics of increased max velocity,

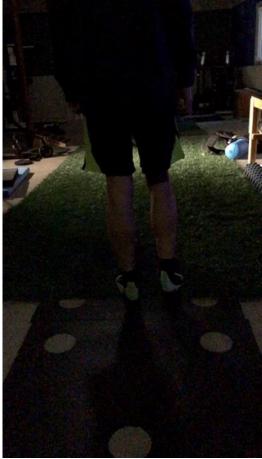






#### Toe pop exercises

 Needs to be alternating or else no stumble reflex and becomes bag hop exercises

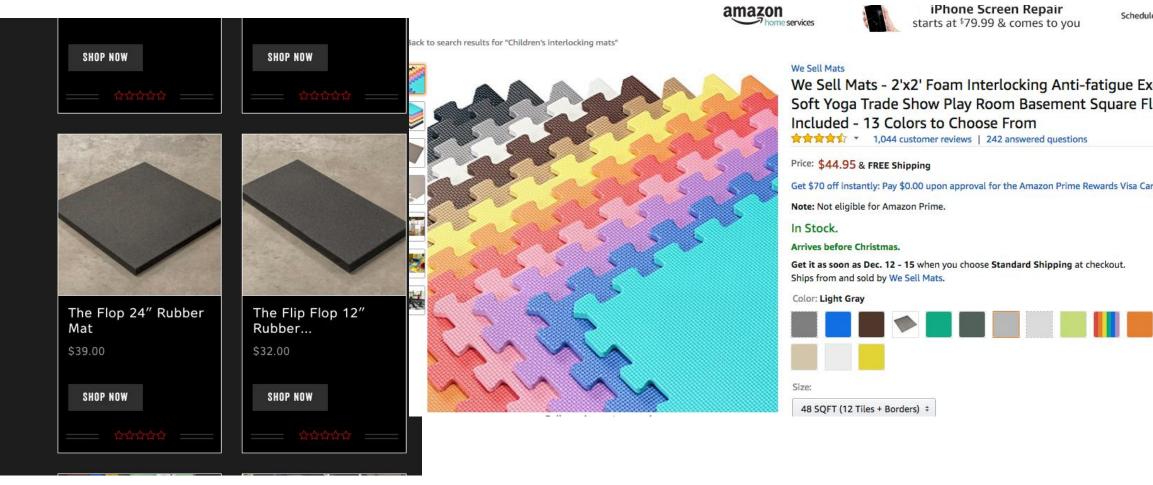




#### Raise the ground with **mats**



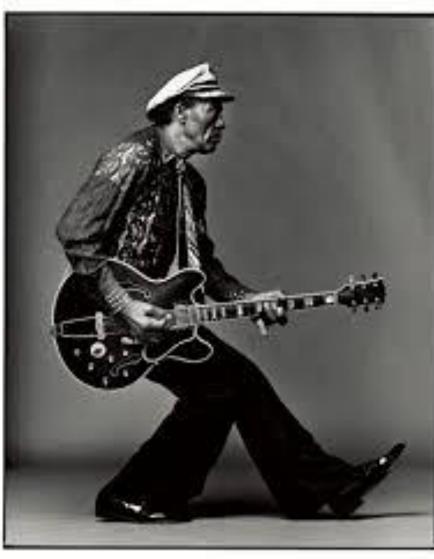
### mats

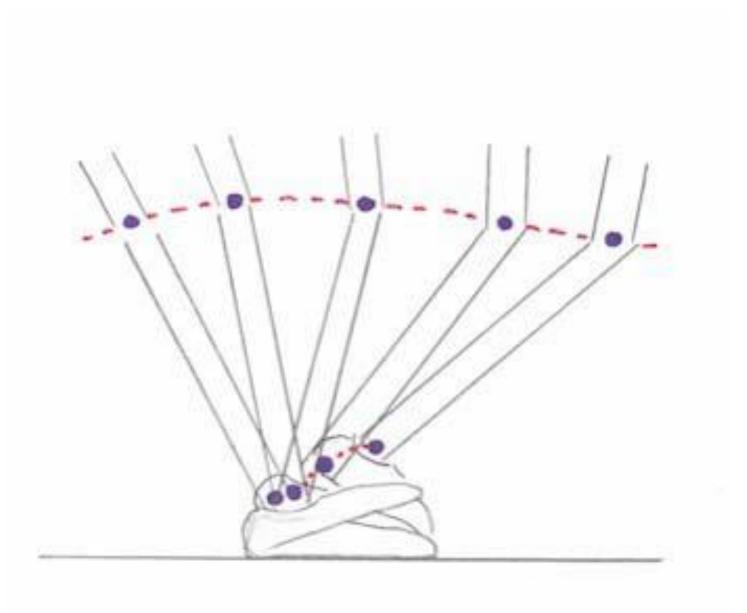


### Once energy is absorbed, it needs a direction

• Ankle rocker or its 8 ugly sisters give it direction

# Ankle Rocker





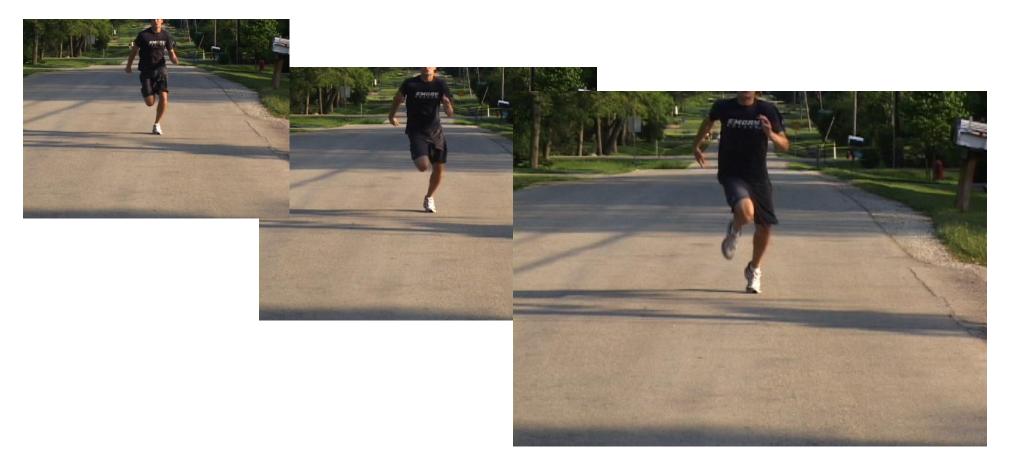
### **Common cheat patterns**

- Turn foot in
- Turn foot out
- Bounce over the top- bouncy gait
  - Collapse arch
  - Swing hips
  - Outside of foot
  - Throw body weight forward

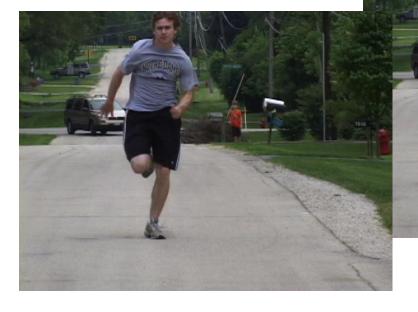
#### **Turn foot in**







## Bouncy







#### Spin out through big toe

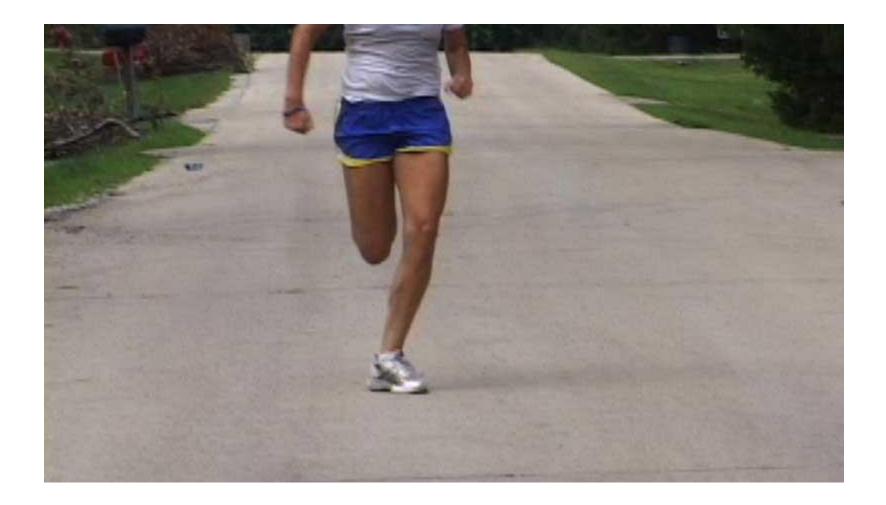


#### **Anterior tilt**



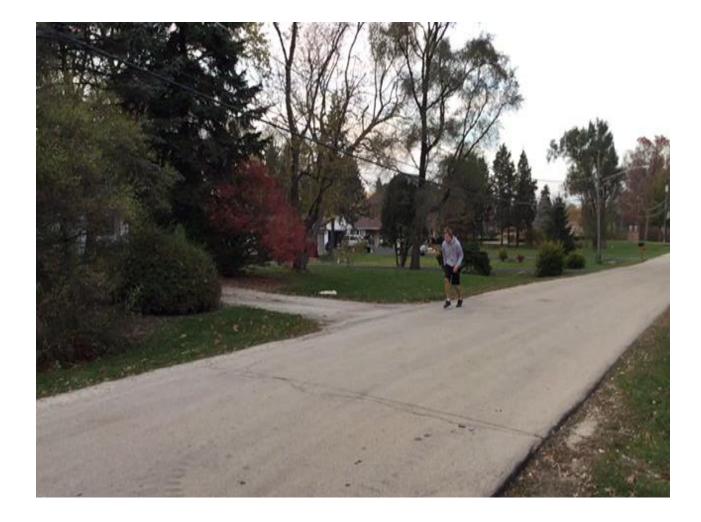
#### Hips or knees swing wide





### **Throw weight forward**



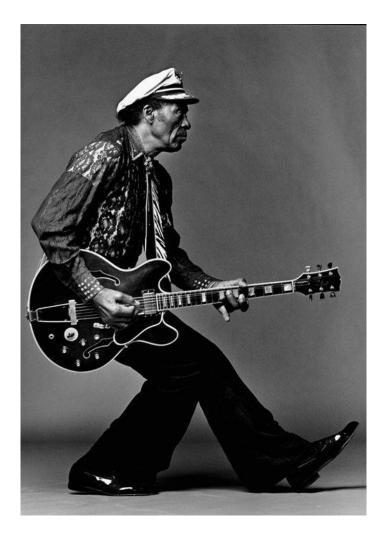




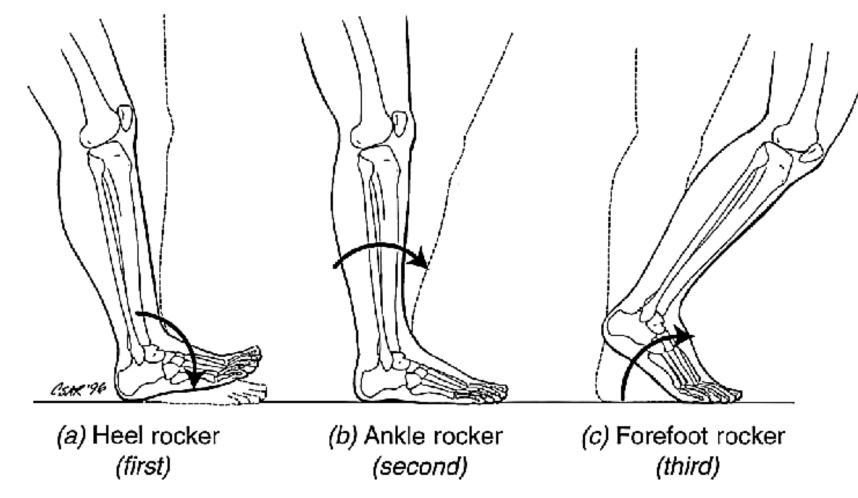


#### Exercises

- Wind shield wipers
- Single leg squats
- Shuffle walks
- Ankle jumps
- Overspeed/French Contrast
- Uphill Toe pops
- Add to all exercises in weight room
- (Squats, lunges)

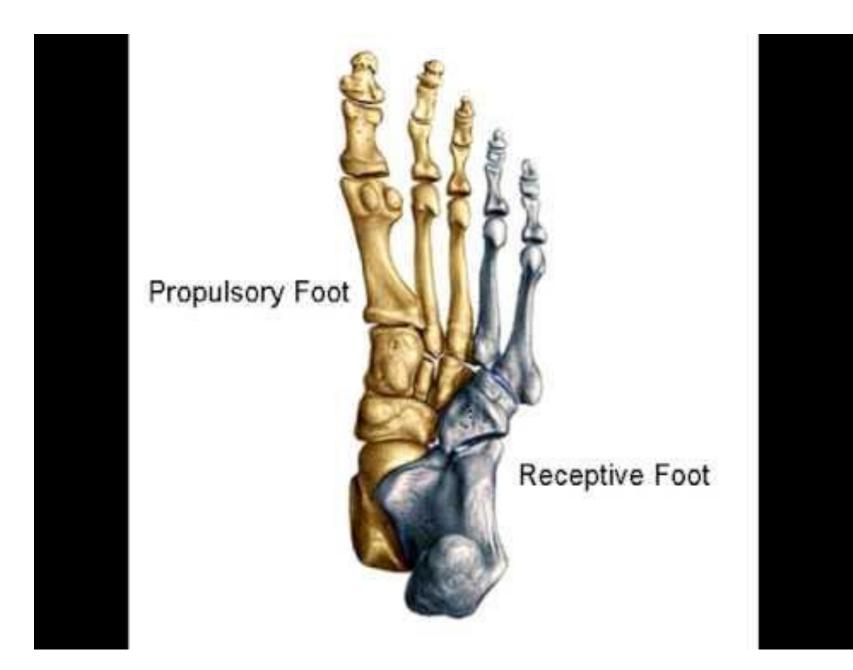


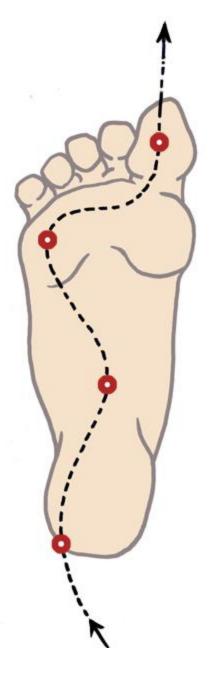
#### Once ankle rocks, goes to forefoot rocker



# Toe-off







The potential of toe flexor muscles to enhance performance, Goldmann, J. Journal of Sports Science, 2013

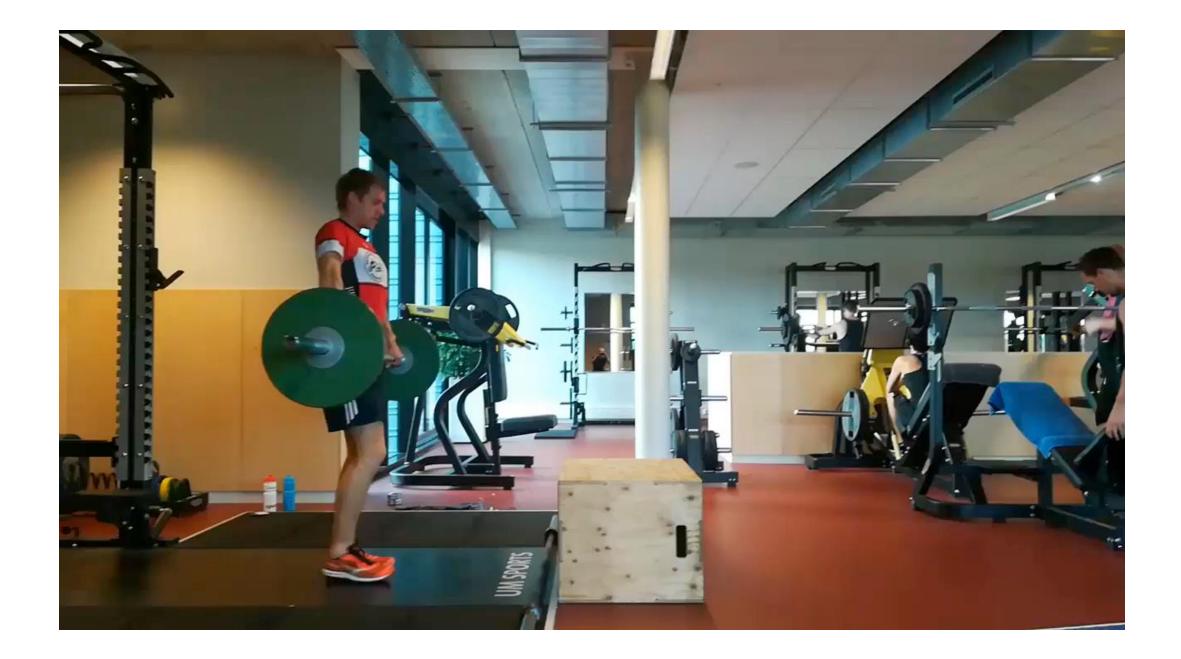
- Toe flexors transmit energy produced by hip/leg extensors
- No impact on top end speed or vertical jumps but big impact on horizontal jumps and acceleration

### If missing big toe...



### **Drill for toe off**

- ISO toe holds
- Stair walks
- No arm runs
- Single leg cleans
- Single leg hops down a line with stick on back



#### Can you....?

- Stand on 2 feet balanced on your foot tripod?
- Stand on one foot and stay balanced on your tripod?
- Ankle rocker squat and keep the tripod and shin splits the big toe gap?
- Do it eyes closed?
- Do it again and come up on your big toe
- Bend your toe back?
- Fold your big toe



• The more functional the foot is, the more power the brain will allow it to have

 Can squat 1000lbs, but if foot doesn't function properly, brain will protect it and limit the power so you can get away from the grizzly bear The potential of toe flexor muscles to enhance performance, Goldman, JP, J. of Sports Science, 10/12

- TFM contribute greatly to horizontal lean-forward situations
- Respond quickly to strength training- up to 60-70% in weeks
- Significant improvements in all horizontal movements

An estimation of power output and work done by the human triceps surae muscle tendon complex in jumping, Bobbert, M, et al. J of Biomechanics, 1986

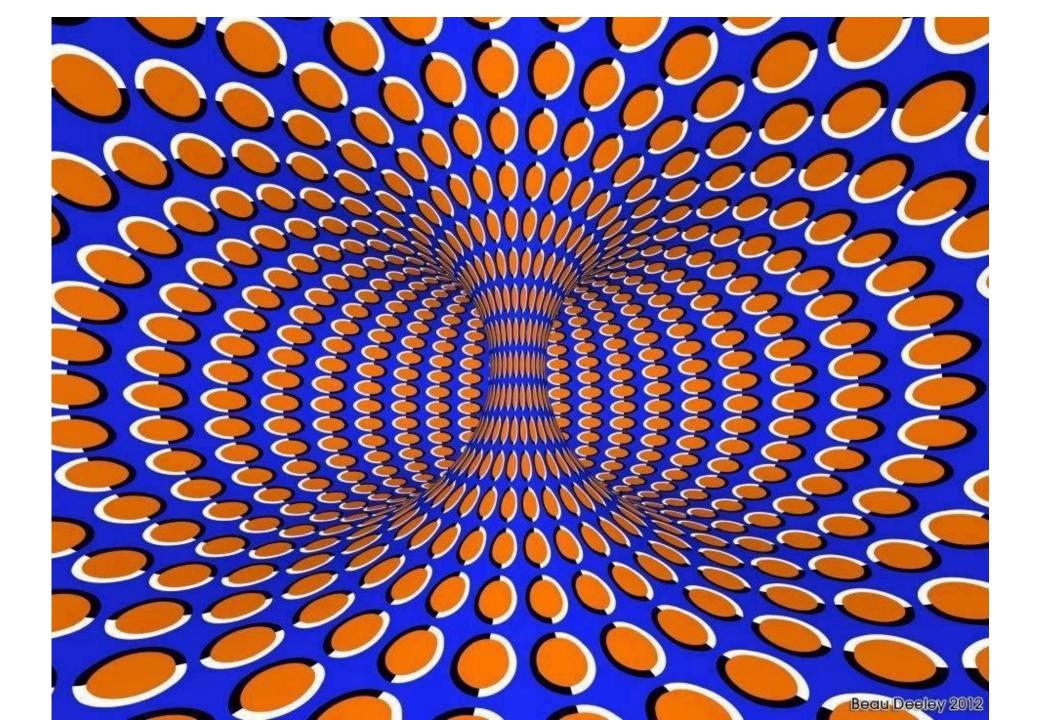
 Tricep Surea MTU responsible for 53% of power the last 50ms of take off

#### Where to find me

- @Korfist
- @TF Consortium
- www.trackfootballconsortium.com
- www.sellfy.com/korfist
- www.slowguyspeedschool.com

#### TFC 9

- June 21-22 Benedictine U
- Friday evening
- All day Saturday
- JAX Jaguars staff and the rest of rogue's Gallery



# 

## A general relationship links gait mechanics and running ground reaction forces

• Ken Clark, Laurence Ryan and Peter Weyand

#### Ken Clark's 2 mass model

В Α  $m_3$  $k_5 \leq$  $m_{4}$ Mass 2  $k_3 \ge$  $(92\% m_{\rm h})$ an  $k_1 \ge$ c₁ ዞ  $m_2$ Mass 1 c₂⊢  $(8\% m_{\rm h})$  $m_1$ с₀Щ  $k_0 \leq$ 

Explains and predict the ground reaction force of runners

## Sorry, Charlie Francis fans... at the right speed, no deceleration

- "No one fast trains this way." This is not an argument and there have been some improvements in technology. And now, a lot of people are using...quite a bit
- Foot strike out in front with increased contact times
  - We didn't find that t be the case with out 14 sprinters ranging from 11.0 -10.39



### To sum up

- Motor skill- challenge environment to force body to react in more efficient manner
- Stumble reflex challenge the body to stiffen faster with the knowledge that it could fall
- Clark- lower limb responsible for a lot of the work going on in sprinting and going faster improves power output or GRF in applicable fashion

## How can we apply it to our 3 day workout?



#### 1080 tow video



