



## Les tests de puissance et de force




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## TESTS de Terrain

- Tests MAXI : 1 RM



COUCHE  
SQUAT complet  
Soulevé de terre  
Arraché  
Épaulé-jeté




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## Tests MAXI estimés

- Empirisme :

- 3 RM = 90%
- 6 RM = 80%
- 10 RM = 70%

TABLE 2. Number of repetitions at 60, 80, and 90% of 1 repetition maximum (1RM) for back squat, bench press, and arm curl in untrained and trained groups. Values are mean  $\pm$  SD.

	60% 1RM	80% 1 RM	90% 1RM
Untrained			
Back squat	35.9 $\pm$ 13.4 <sup>†§§</sup>	11.8 $\pm$ 1.8 <sup>†</sup>	6.5 $\pm$ 1.8 <sup>†</sup>
Bench press	21.6 $\pm$ 4.2 <sup>†§§</sup>	9.1 $\pm$ 2.7 <sup>†</sup>	6.0 $\pm$ 1.5 <sup>†</sup>
Arm curl	17.2 $\pm$ 3.7 <sup>†§§</sup>	8.9 $\pm$ 3.5 <sup>†</sup>	3.9 $\pm$ 2.1
Trained			
Back squat	29.9 $\pm$ 7.4 <sup>†§§</sup>	12.3 $\pm$ 2.5 <sup>†</sup>	5.8 $\pm$ 2.3 <sup>†</sup>
Bench press	21.7 $\pm$ 3.8 <sup>†§§</sup>	9.2 $\pm$ 1.6 <sup>†</sup>	4.0 $\pm$ 1.3
Arm curl	19.0 $\pm$ 2.9 <sup>†§§</sup>	9.1 $\pm$ 2.8 <sup>†</sup>	4.4 $\pm$ 1.9

Shimano et coll. (2006)

- Formule de Brzicki

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# Tests MAXI estimés

## • Formule de Brzicki

<http://www.smart-weight-training.fr/calculs/maxi-theorique.htm>

Charge => Répétitions

Je suis capable d'effectuer  répétition(s) avec  kg / livres.

Combien de répétitions puis-je effectuer avec  kg / livres ?

D'après la formule de	Répétitions réalisables
M. Brzicki	8
B. Epley	7
J. Lander	7
Maurice and Rydin pour les exercices pour le haut du corps	8
Maurice and Rydin pour les exercices pour le bas du corps	Au moins 10
Coefficients NSCA pour le squat	6
Coefficients NSCA pour le développé couché	7
Coefficients NSCA pour le soulevé de terre	Au moins 10

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<http://www.smart-weight-training.fr/calculs/maxi-theorique.htm>

Répétitions => Charge utilisable

Je suis capable d'effectuer  répétition(s) avec  kg / livres.

Quelle charge puis-je soulever pour  répétition(s) ?

D'après la formule de	Charge utilisable (kg / livres)
M. Brzicki	N/A
B. Epley	N/A
J. Lander	N/A
Maurice and Rydin pour les exercices pour le haut du corps	N/A
Maurice and Rydin pour les exercices pour le bas du corps	N/A
Coefficients NSCA pour le squat	N/A
Coefficients NSCA pour le développé couché	N/A
Coefficients NSCA pour le soulevé de terre	N/A

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<http://www.discobolo.it/calcolare/calculmaxi.htm>

## Scoprite il vostro massimale per tutti gli appassionati del bodybuilding

Vi offro la possibilità di scoprire i vostri massimale. Il numero delle ripetizione non deve essere superiore a 10. Potete indicare il peso sia in kg che in libbre

Esercizio :	<input type="radio"/> Squat <input type="radio"/> panca piana <input type="radio"/> stacchi <input type="radio"/> Altri
N. ripetizioni effettuate (max 10) :	<input type="text" value="6"/>
Carico utilizzato :	<input type="text" value="100"/>
N. di ripetizioni desiderate :	<input type="text" value="1"/>
	<input type="button" value="Calcola"/>
Carico utilizzabile :	<input type="text" value="118"/>

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<b>Esercizio :</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Squat <input type="radio"/> panca piana <input type="radio"/> stacchi <input type="radio"/> Altri
N. ripetizioni effettuate (max 10) :	6
Carico utilizzato :	100
N. di ripetizioni desiderate :	1
	<input type="button" value="Calcola"/>
Carico utilizzabile :	124.2

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### Indice d'explosivité

- Différence 1 RM – 6 RM
- 1 RM (100kg) – 6 RM (80kg) = 20 kg  

$$\frac{(1 \text{ RM} - 6 \text{ RM})}{1 \text{ RM}} \times 100 =$$
- 20 % la norme  
 Vers 30 % = explosif  
 Vers 10 % = pas explosif

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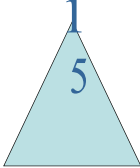
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- 20 % la norme
- Vers 30 % = explosif
- Vers 10 % = pas explosif
- En aviron 10 % en lancers 25 %





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# Les DYNAMOMETRES

Le « MYOSTATIC »



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# Dynamomètres : ERGOMETER



**GLOBUS**

Via Vittorio Veneto 52  
31013 Codognè - TREVISO  
ITALY  
PHONE +39 0438 7933  
FAX +39 0438 793363

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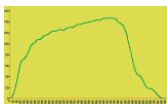
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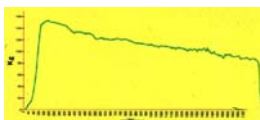
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# Force-temps



Force maximale



Force-fatigue



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## Tests de PUISSANCE



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## Le concept 2



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## Le DYNO



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# ERGOPOWER



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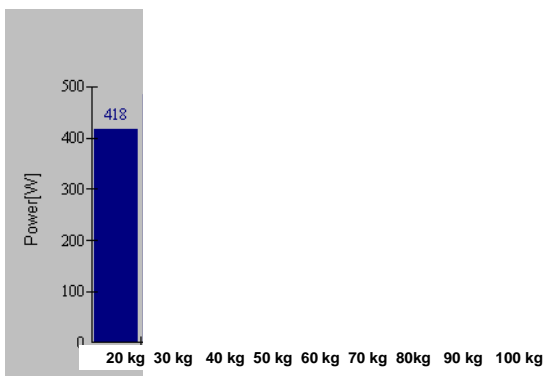
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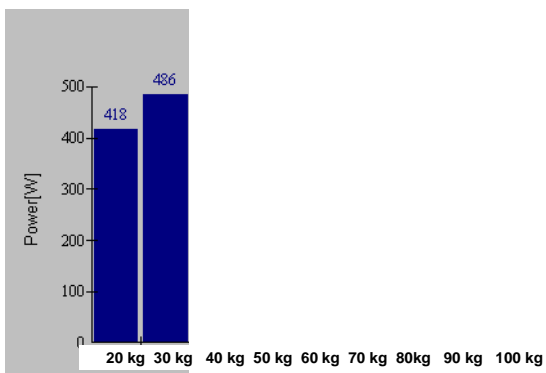
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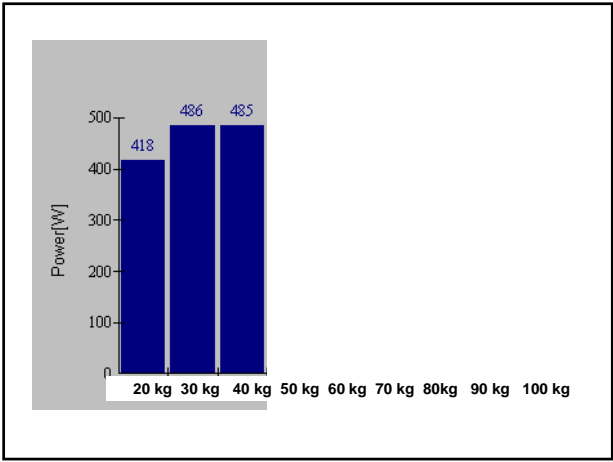
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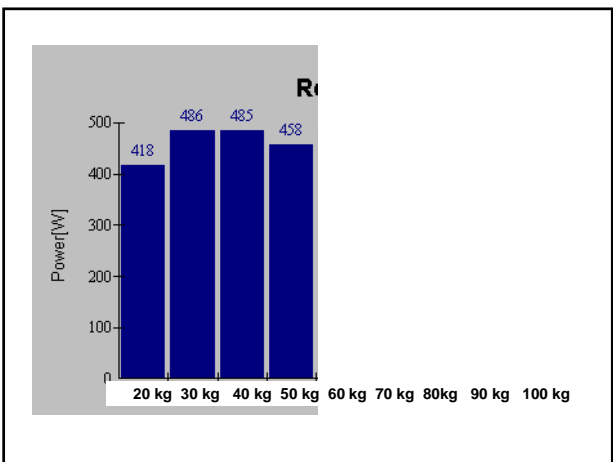
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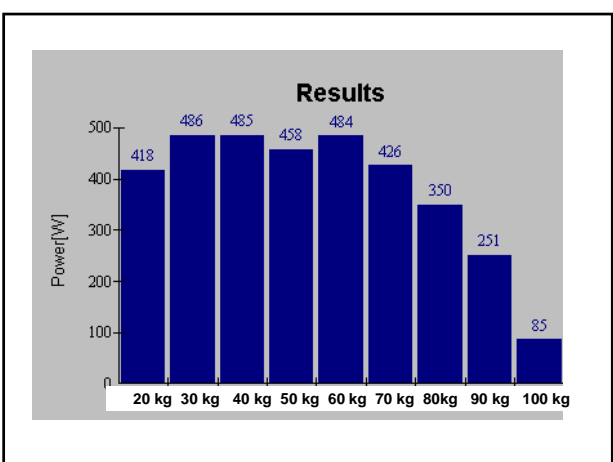
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General			Concer
Trial	Load	Side	AP[W]
1	20.0	Both	418.0
2	30.0	Both	485.8
3	40.0	Both	484.5
4	50.0	Both	458.2
5	60.0	Both	484.4
6	70.0	Both	426.3
7	80.0	Both	349.6
8	90.0	Both	250.5
9	100.0	Both	85.5

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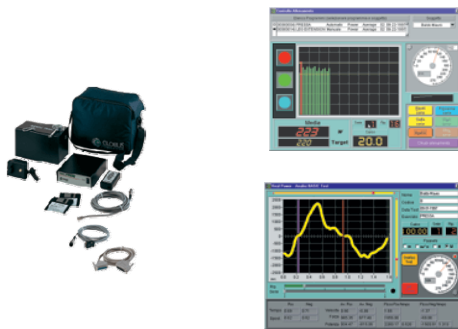
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### REAL POWER




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### MICRO Muscledab




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# Le MYOTEST

- accéléromètre



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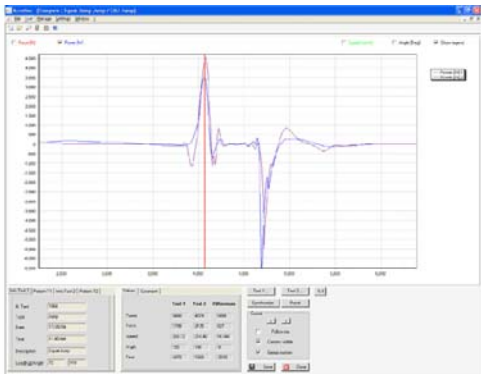
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# graphique



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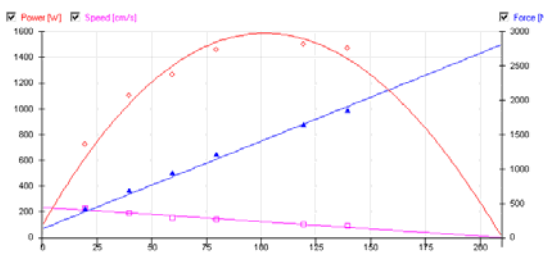
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# Courbe puissance-vitesse



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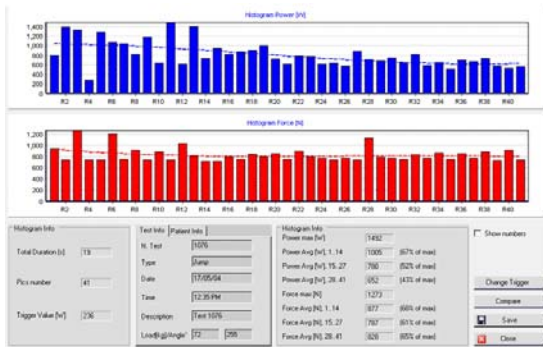
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# fatigue




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Centre d'Expertise de la Performance DIJON



# le "POWER CONTROL"




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Centre d'Expertise de la Performance DIJON




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**FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DU SPORT**

**Centre d'Expertise de la Performance DIJON**

10  
8  
6  
4  
2  
0

Poulx haute    Développé assis    Tirage    Pull-Over    Presse    Mollets

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**FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DU SPORT**

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Poulx haute    Développé assis    Tirage    Pull-Over    Presse    Mollets

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Poulx haute    Développé assis    Tirage    Pull-Over    Presse    Mollets

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**FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DU SPORT**




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Poulx haute Développé assis Tirage Pull-Over Presse Mollets




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**FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DU SPORT**

**Centre d'Expertise de la Performance DIJON**

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Poulx haute Développé assis Tirage Pull-Over Presse Mollets


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**FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DU SPORT**

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Poulx haute Développé assis Tirage Pull-Over Presse Mollets


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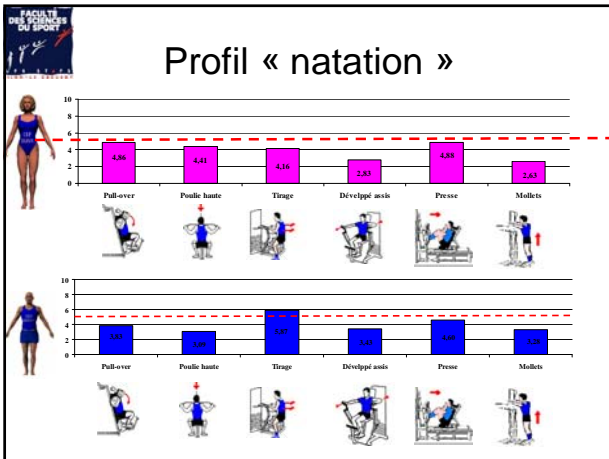
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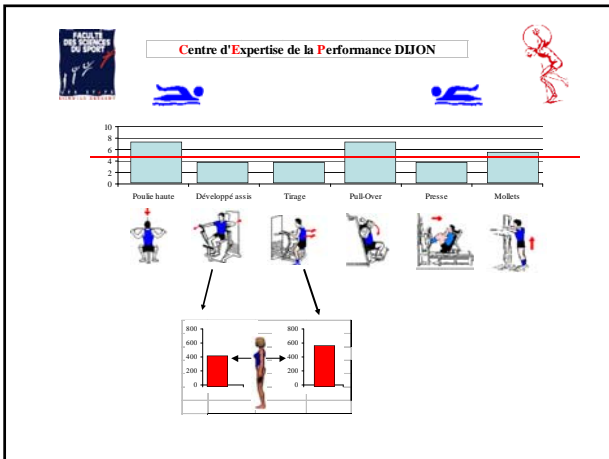
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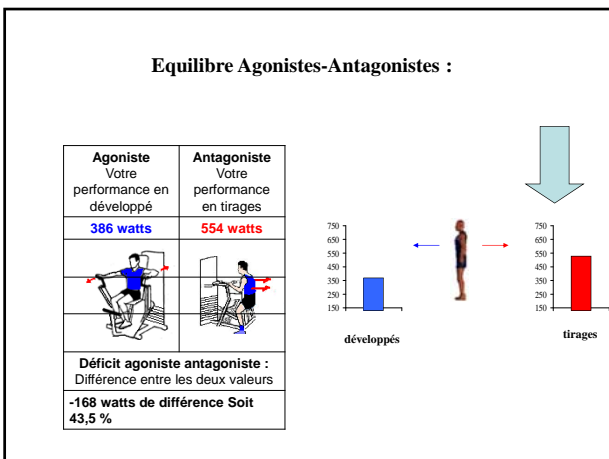
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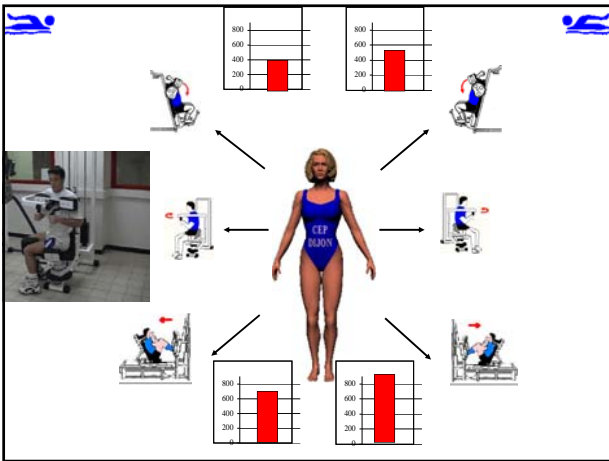
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**LE « DEFICIT de PUISSANCE » :**  
 Il s'agit d'une notion très intéressante pour l'entraînement : on compare pour les jambes et les bras la puissance obtenue avec les 2 membres en même temps et la somme des 2 puissances réalisées par chaque membre individuellement.

100%

Jbe D	Jbe G	Somme	Perf 2 jambes (100%)	Déficit (en %)
206	236	442	427	4

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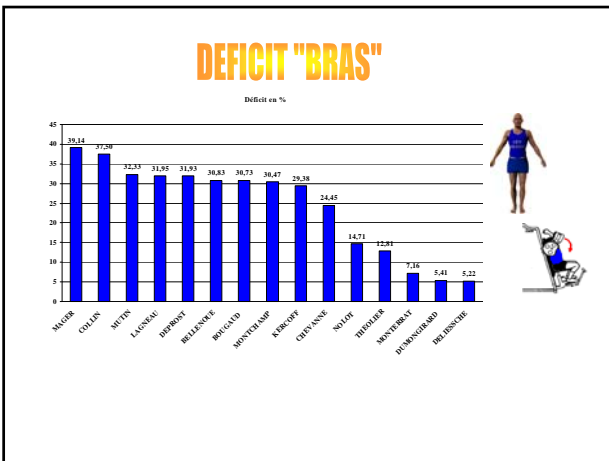
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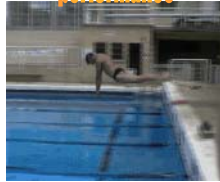
## Déficit de puissance et natation

corrélation

déficit



performance



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## CORRELATIONS



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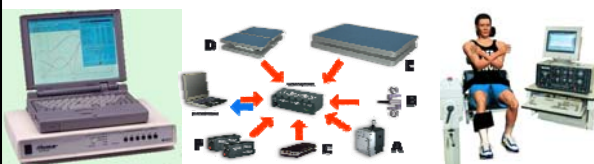
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## Les outils

« SCIENTIFIQUES »



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# MUSCLELAB



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## Le MUSCLELAB



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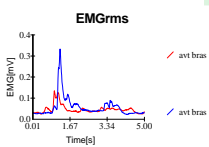
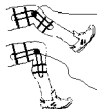
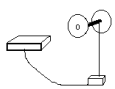
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## Le MUSCLELAB



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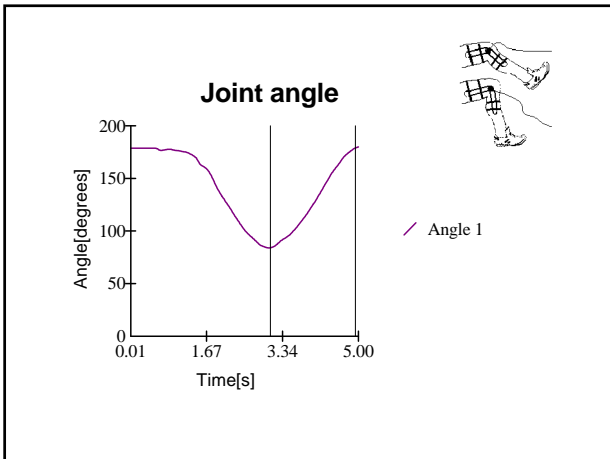
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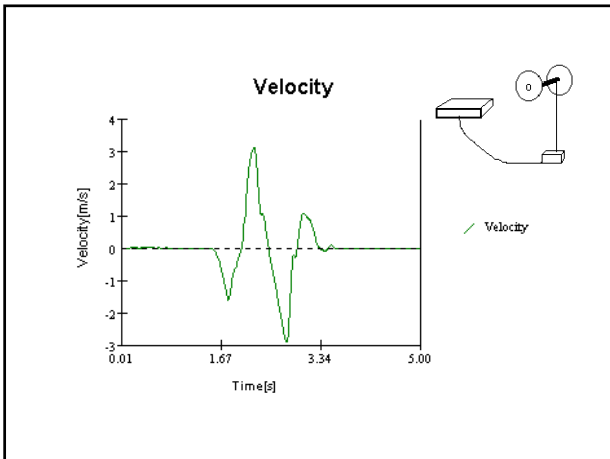
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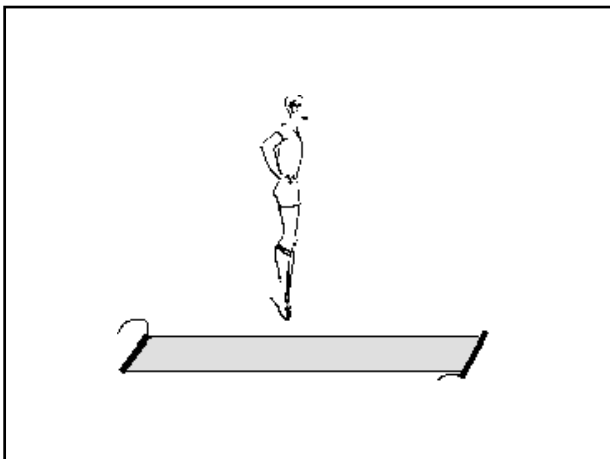
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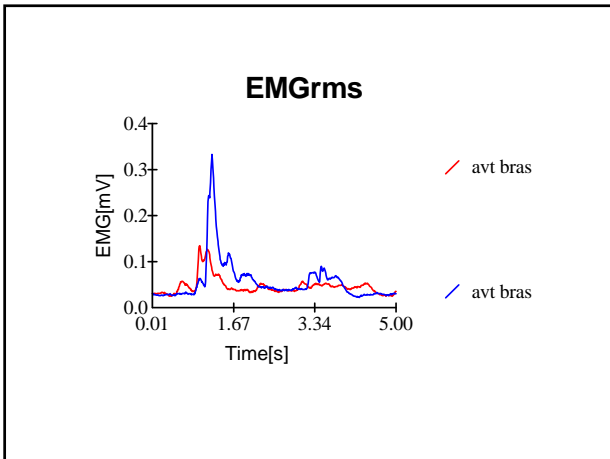
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**1/2 SQUAT AVEC EMG,  
ENCODEUR ET  
GONIOMETRE**

**quadriceps**

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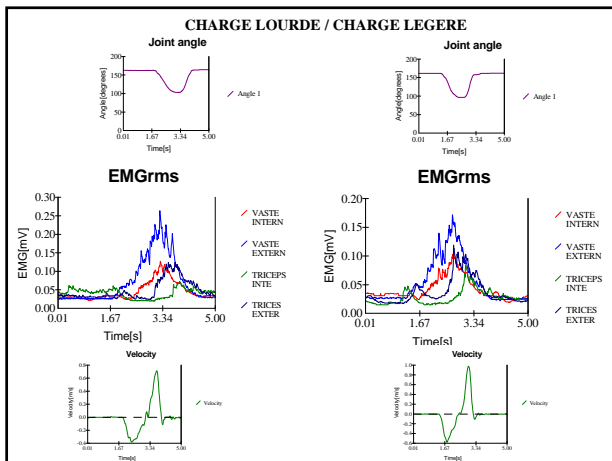
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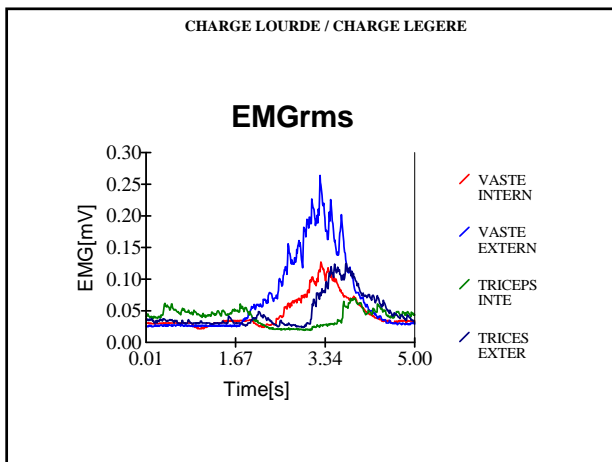
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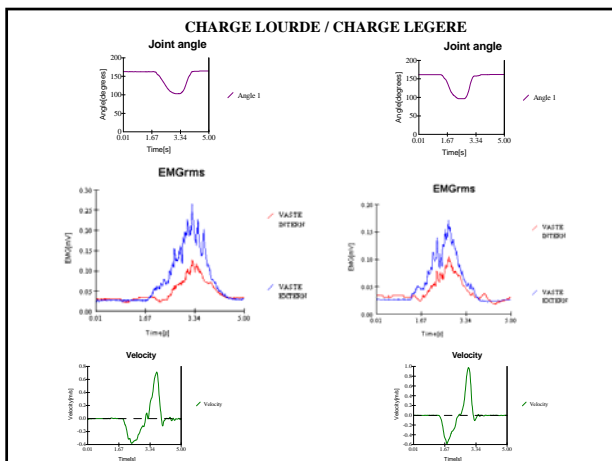
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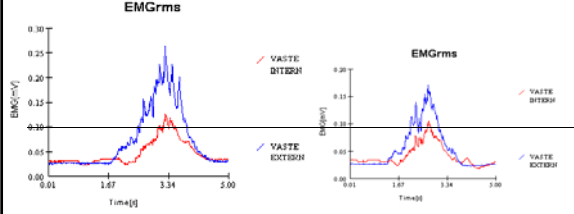
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CHARGE LOURDE / CHARGE LEGERE



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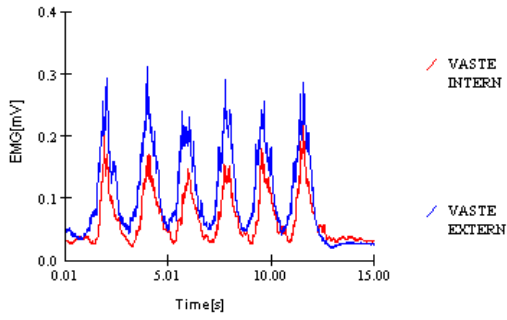
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SERIE DE 6 RM.

EMGrms



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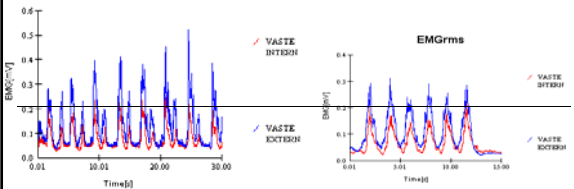
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COMPARAISON VOLONTAIRE ET NORMAL.

EMGrms



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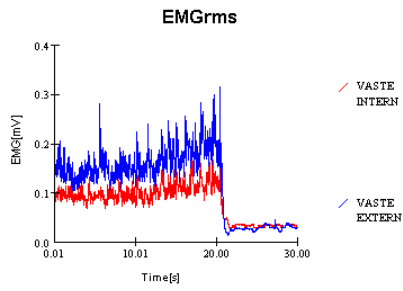
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ISOMETRIE TOTALE 60 %.



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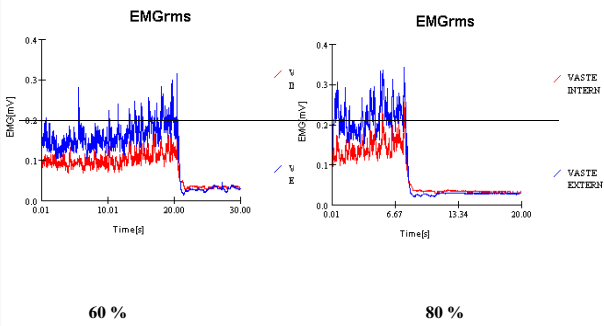
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ISOMETRIE TOTALE 80%.



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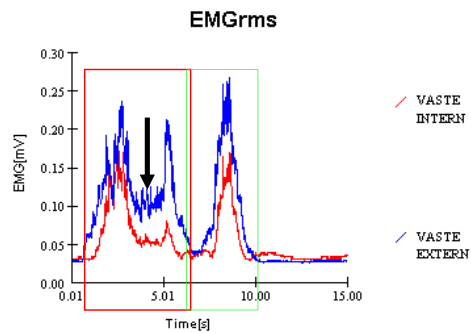
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STATO DYNAMIQUE 60%/CONCENTRIQUE 60%



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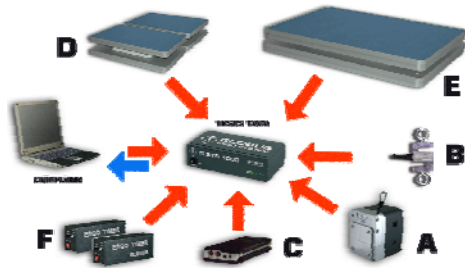
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## Le « TESIS » GLOBUS



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### TESYS UNITA' CENTRALE

ISOMETRIA

DINAMICA

EMG

PEDANE DI  
FORZA

PEDANA DI  
SALTO

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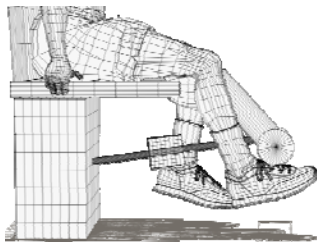
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## L'ISOMETRIE



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simplicité



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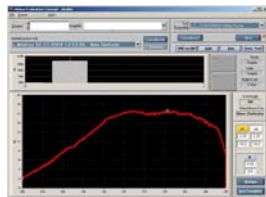
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## TEST DE FORCE MAX



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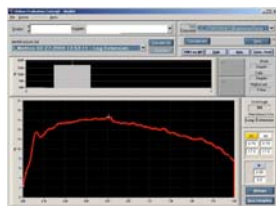
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## TEST DE FORCE explosive



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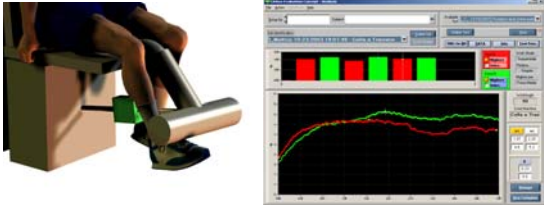
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## BALANCE TEST



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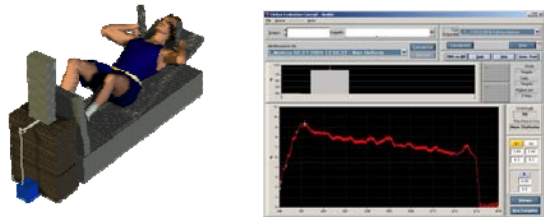
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## TEST DE FATIGUE



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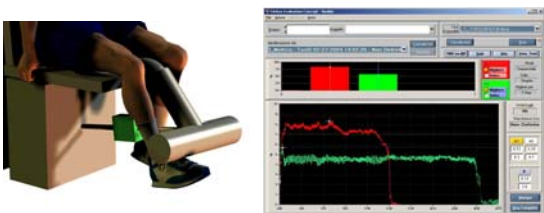
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## FATIGUE TEST

- Acquisizione dei valori di Forza in relazione al tempo esprimendo il più a lungo possibile un determinato valore percentuale della forza massima.



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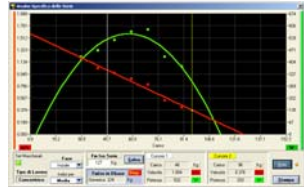
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## Charges progressives



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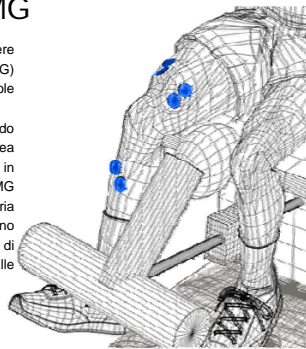
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## L'EMG

L'attività elettrica dei muscoli può essere derivata tramite l'elettromiografia (EMG) che registra l'attività elettrica delle singole unità motorie.

L'EMG può essere derivata utilizzando elettrodi applicati alla superficie cutanea che registrano l'attività del muscolo: in generale l'ampiezza del segnale EMG fornisce indicazione sul tipo di unità motoria coinvolta. I segnali di bassa ampiezza sono prodotti da piccole unità mentre quelli di ampiezza maggiore si originano dalle grandi unità.



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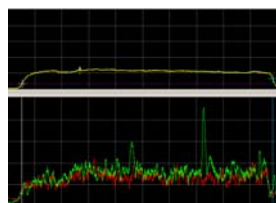
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## TEST ELETTROMIOGRAFICO

### Bi\_Test

Test che associa l'elettromiografia di superficie alla dinamometria isometrica e permette, in tal modo, di identificare il pattern di attivazione neuromuscolare dei due arti.



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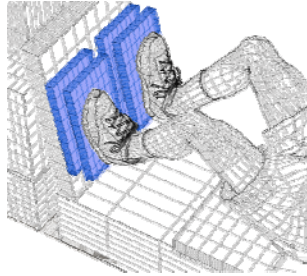
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## Les plateformes

Queste pedane di forza sono state realizzate per ottenere una misurazione precisa e diretta di forza, potenza, velocità e lavoro degli arti inferiori. Le valutazioni possono essere effettuate in modo simultaneo e differenziato per rilevare l'efficienza muscolare, il grado di coordinazione ed eventuali squilibri.



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## Les plateformes de force



TESYS UNITA CENTRALE ISOMETRIA DINAMICA EMG PEDANE DI FORZA PEDANA DI SALTO

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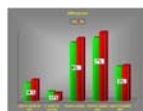
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Valutazione con Pedana di Contatto

## Stiffness Test

- Test che permette di calcolare la rigidità o stiffness (in  $N \cdot m^{-1} \cdot kg^{-1}$ ) del complesso muscolo tendineo
- Particolarmente adatto ed innovativo nell'ambito di patologie specifiche come, ad esempio, le lesioni al tendine di Achille.



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Mesure de la force  
*l'isocinétisme*



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**ERGOMETRE**

ERGO : grec, le travail

METRE : la mesure

**ISOCINETIQUE**

ISO : grec, égal

CINETIQUE : mouvement, vitesse

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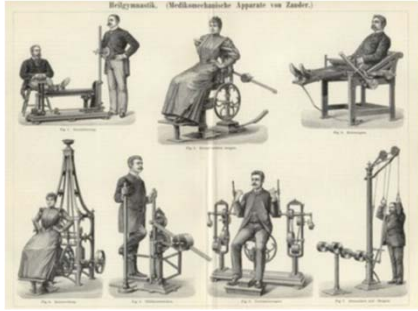
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## Petit historique



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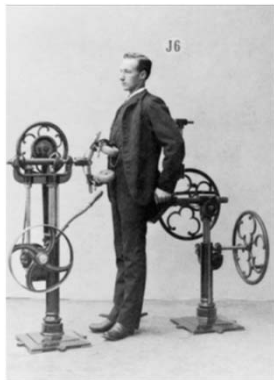
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L'isocinétisme est né en 1967  
pour répondre à une demande de la NASA

James PERRINE, choisit pour analyser la force en  
mouvement, d'imposer la vitesse angulaire.

La société CYBEX, en collaboration avec J. Perrine, met au  
point le premier ergomètre isocinétique en 1970.

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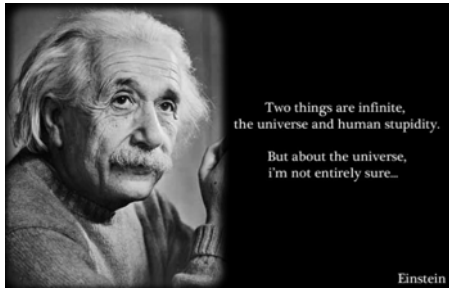
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## PRINCIPE



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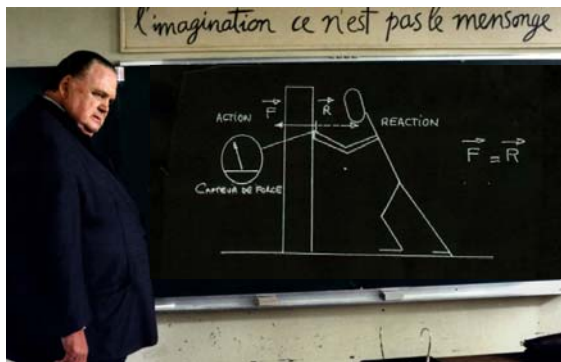
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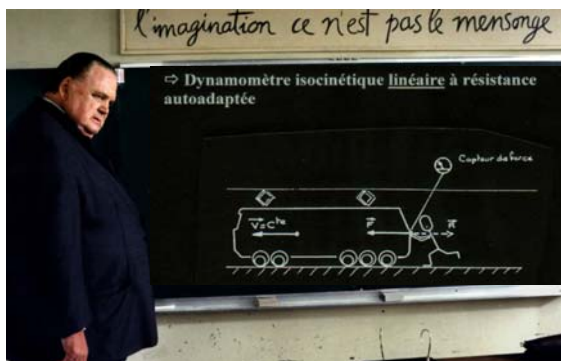
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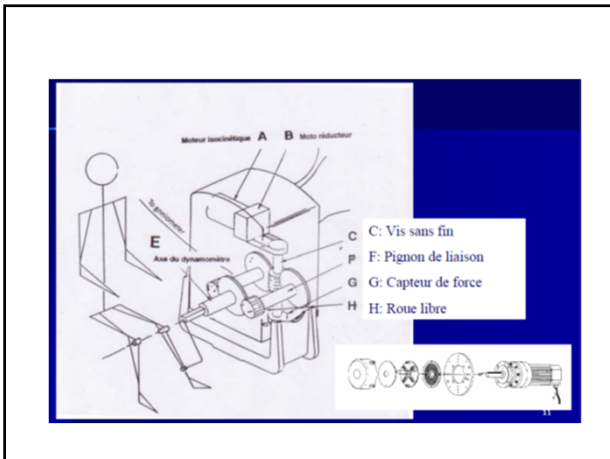
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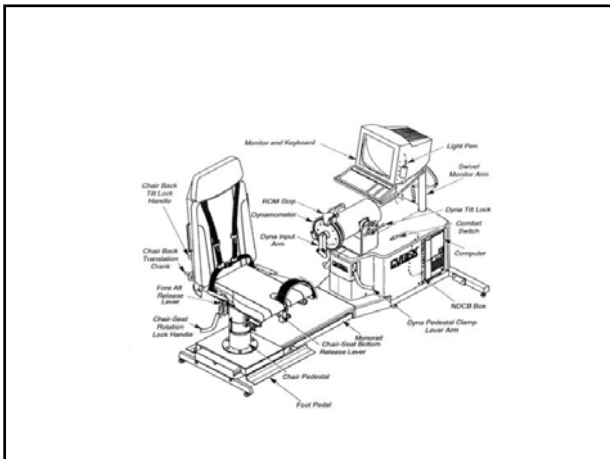
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# BIODEX




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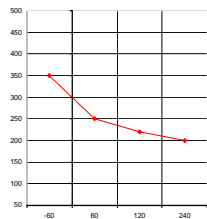
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## Résultats des tests BIODEX

Moment maximal (Ischios / quadri)




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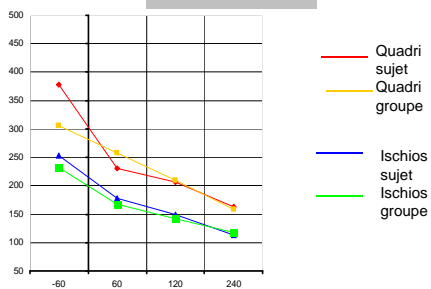
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Moment maximal




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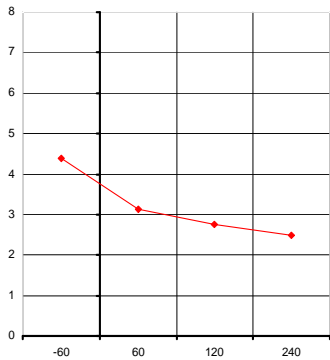
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### Moment max relatif




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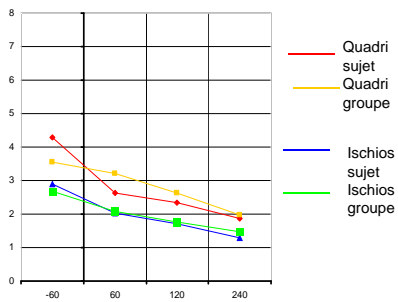
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### Moment relatif




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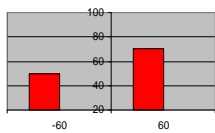
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### Equilibre Quadri / Ischios

#### Equilibre Quadri / Ischios



Norme = 60 % à 60 °/s

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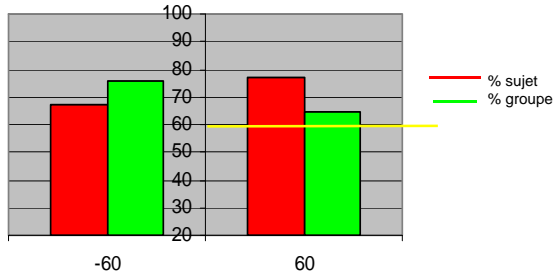
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## Equilibre Quadri / Ischios




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## Différence excentrique / concentrique (-60 °/s et 60 °/s)

Quadriceps



Excentrique



Concentrique

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## Différence excentrique / concentrique (-60 °/s et 60 °/s)

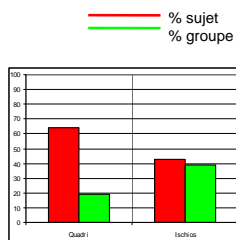
Quadriceps



Excentrique



Concentrique




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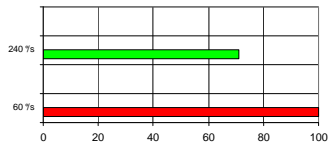
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## Comparaison vitesse 60°/s et 240°/s




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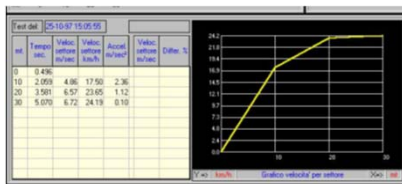
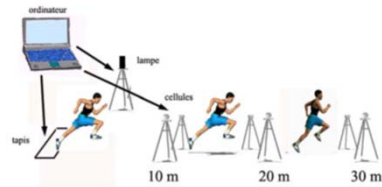
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## Les tests de vitesse




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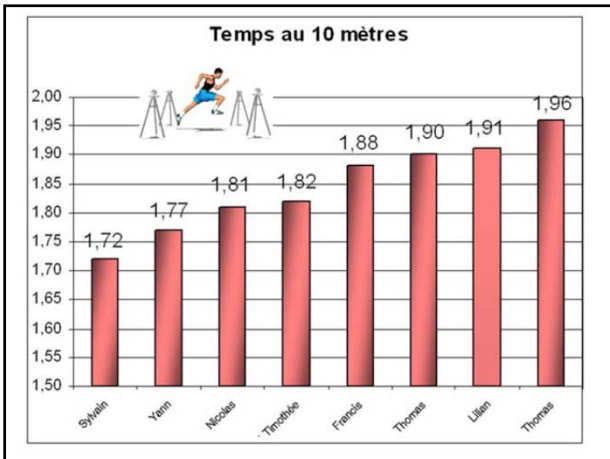
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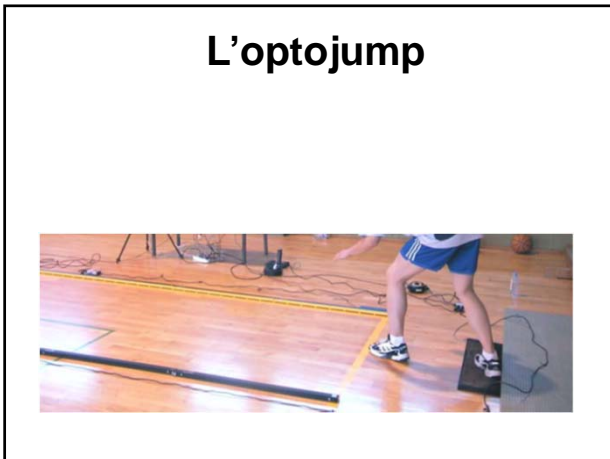
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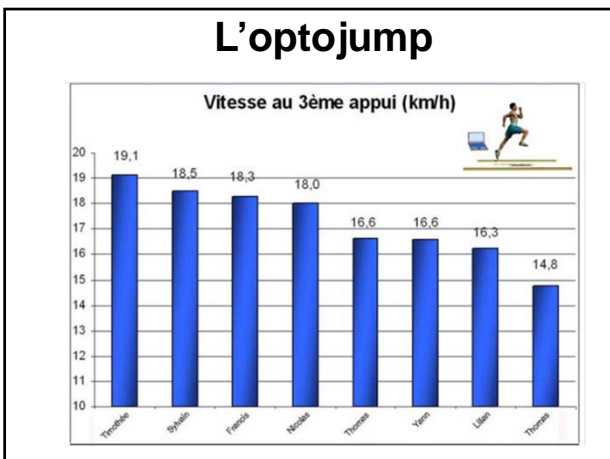
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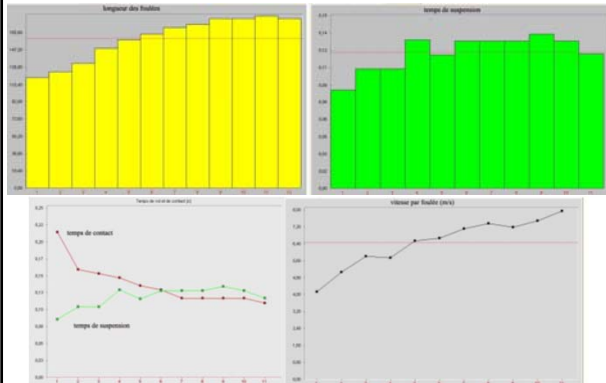
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## L'optojump




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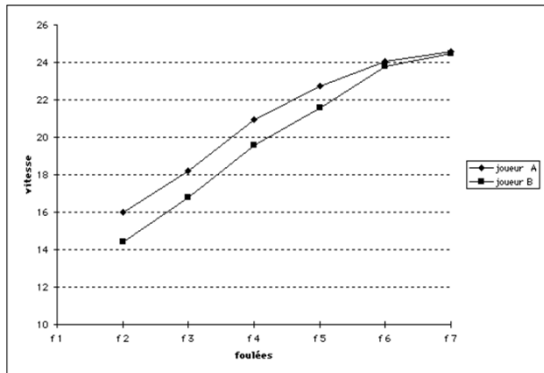
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## L'optojump




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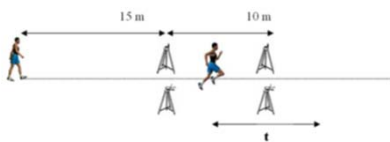
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## Estimation du temps sur 100 m



On prend le temps d'un 10 m lancé (15 m pour se lancer) et multiplie par 10

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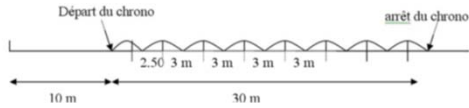
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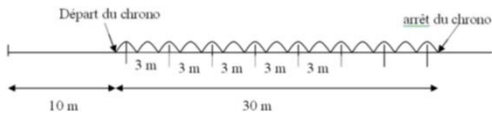
## Amplitude et fréquence

Sur 30m (plus 10 m d'élan) on dispose des lattes tous les 3 m (2,50 pour les débutants) pour les garçons ou les 2 ,50 m pour les filles (2 m pour débutantes)

Test d'amplitude : 1er intervalle 2,50 m pour se lancer puis 3 m, départ du chrono à la première pose de pied, arrêt à la dernière.



Test de fréquence : tous les 3 m, départ du chrono à la première pose de pied arrêt à la dernière, mais 2 appuis entre les lattes




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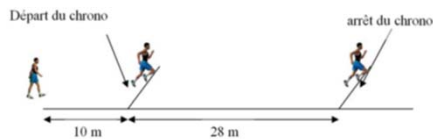
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## Les foulées bondissantes

*la « force spécifique » du sprinter*

Sur une distance de 28 m (plus 10 m d'élan) effectuer un minimum de foulées bondissantes dans un minimum de temps.



Test de vitesse en foulées bondissantes : départ du chrono à la première pose de pied, arrêt à la dernière pose (après les 28 m)

On effectue le produit « nombre de foulées » par « temps réalisé ». Si l'athlète effectue 10 foulées en 4 secondes le produit est de 40. Si il réalise 11 foulées en 3,80 s, le produit est de 41,80. Il faut obtenir le plus petit produit.

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## Les tests avec tapis de Bosco



SQUAT JUMP

Des sprinters à 10,60/10,40 réalisent 40/45 cm.  
Des sprinters à 10,20/10,00 réalisent 52/58 cm.



Le Countermovement Jump

Des sprinters à 10,60/10,40 réalisent 48/53 cm.  
Des sprinters à 10,20/10,00 réalisent 60/68 cm.

Le Countermovement Jump avec l'aide des bras :

Des sprinters à 10,60/10,40 réalisent 60/65 cm.  
Des sprinters à 10,20/10,00 réalisent 72/80 cm.

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Indice de Vittori :

### CMJB = test de réactivité

Force spécifique « cuisses » = force spécifique « mollets »

Un athlète réalise 60 cm en CMJB et 53 cm en « réactivité » : il doit surtout travailler des exercices de rebond en « cheville » pour être plus performant.

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### Le test de fréquence



*Un test de fréquence pratiquement sur place, 50 montées de genoux (cuisses à l'horizontale pour imposer une amplitude minimale). Les conditions de fréquence sont pratiquement les mêmes que sur un 100 m. On chronomètre le temps des 50 appuis au sol. On divise par 50 le temps obtenu. Pour les sports collectifs, 50 est un chiffre trop élevé nous conseillons 20 skippings et un repère d'amplitude avec les mains d'un partenaire à hauteur normée*

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### Les tests de bondissements

	triple	quintuple
Sprinters à 10.60/10.40	9 m - 9,50 m	15,50 m - 16,20 m
sprinters à 10.20/10.00	10 m - 10,50 m	17 m - 17,90 m

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## Volleyball

3 fois 6m

## Rugby

5 fois 10m

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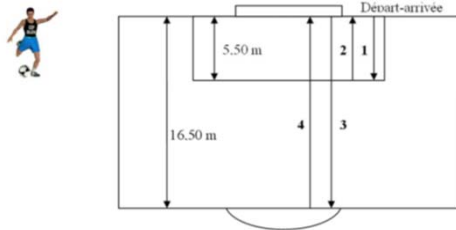
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## Football

2 fois 5,50 m et 2 fois 16,50 m. La distance totale du test est pour nous trop longue.



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## RADARS



Speedcheck



Stalker

Tennispro DW  
71 Nord Paroisses - 3 rue de Mankirch  
BP 103 - 67103 SERS F. START  
Tel. 03 00 92 09 09  
Fax: 03 00 92 92 17  
E-mail: info@tennispro.fr

Matsport

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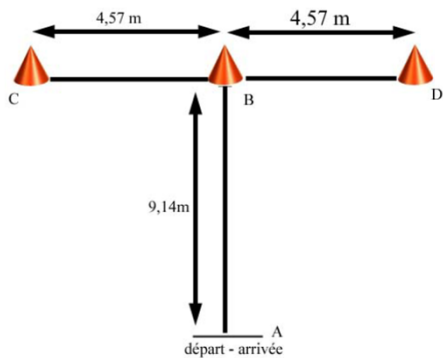
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## Le T-test




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## Tests navette continus

Il s'agit d'effectuer des allers et retours avec changement de direction.



## Tests navette avec récupération

10 fois 20 m avec 30 s de récupération




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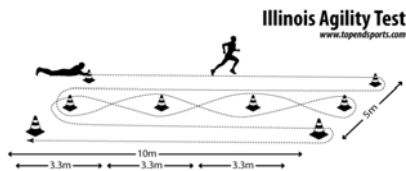
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## Illinois Agility Test



Test Agilité (seg)	Excellente	Sur la moyenne	Moyenne	Sous moyenne	Faible
Hommes	< 15.2	15.2 - 16.1	16.2 - 18.1	18.2-18.8	> 18.8
Femme	< 17.0	17.0 - 17.9	18.0 - 21.7	21.8-23.0	> 23.0

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