

The Basic Workout

Exercise 1

The Founder

This exercise works the entire posterior chain. You are activating your glutes, hamstrings, lower back, and upper back.



The Founder is the basis for all Foundation movement. We designed the exercise to teach you correct movement patterns. The Founder strengthens the deepest muscles in your spine, which hold your spine in extension. The exercise actually consists of several movements that flow from one to another.

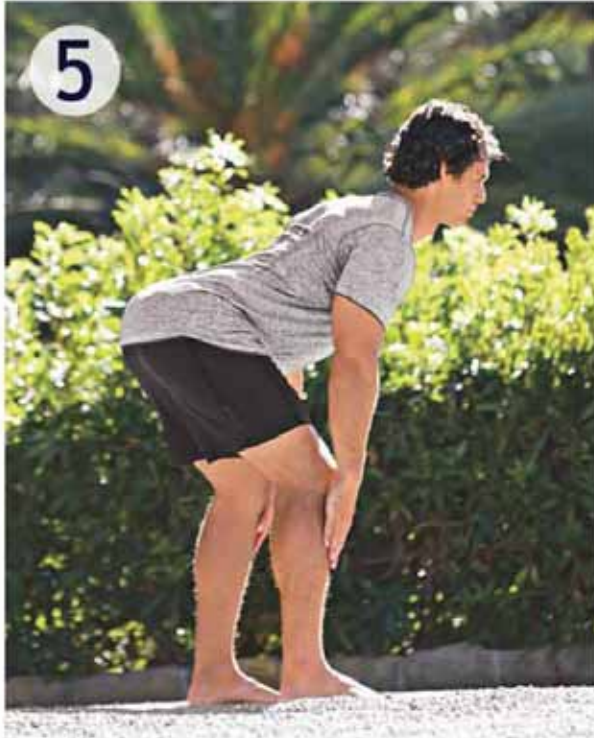


1. Stand with your feet shoulder-width apart. Bend your knees slightly. Keep your weight on your heels. Extend your spine by hinging from your hips.
2. Reach back with your arms, shoulders pulling down toward your butt. Really think of pushing your hips back and feeling the tension in your lower back. Hold this position for 15 seconds.



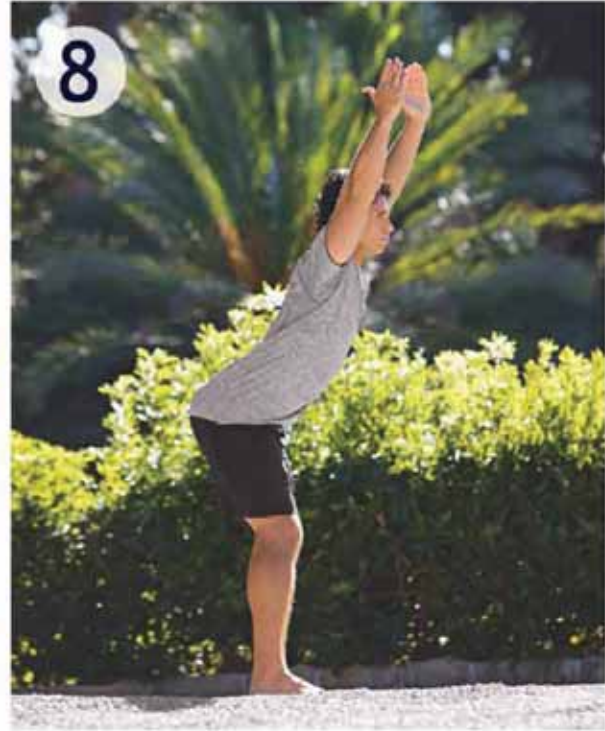
3. Stay in this position and lift your arms in front of you as high as you can. Keep your weight on your heels and your hips back. Hold this position for 15 seconds.

4. Take a deep breath. As you exhale, fold all the way forward, keeping your back flat. Make sure your knees are slightly bent and your weight remains on your heels. Take two deep breaths while stretching.



5. Very important: Bend your knees another couple of inches. Press your hands against your shins. Look up. Extend your spine, chest high. Pull your shoulders back and arch your lower back. Hold this position for 15 seconds.

6. Keeping your back extended, slide your hands up to your knees.



7. Push your arms behind you and squeeze your shoulder blades together, assuming the starting position. Keep your spine extended and your weight on your heels. Hold for 15 seconds.

8. Lift your arms in front of you as high as you can. Hold this position for 20 seconds or four deep breaths.

Exercise 2

Back Extension (*15 Reps*)

This exercise reinforces a good back extension by working the muscles that brace your spine, the erector spinae and multifidi. By pulling your elbows as far back as you can, toward your butt, you will tighten your midback, and the position will pull you into a forceful extension. This is a real strengthener that stabilizes muscles at the base of the spine.



The repetitive contraction and relaxation of this back extension with a shoulder blade squeeze will begin to block pain receptors. This exercise is a strengthener that stabilizes the muscles at the base of your spine. When the back is acting up, we've found this exercise is the most effective of the group.



1. Lie flat on your stomach with your arms stretched out in front of you. Look at the floor a few inches in front of you; do not extend your neck to look straight ahead.



2. Bring your elbows and forearms off the floor, and pull your elbows hard into your rib cage/midback, using your shoulder blades. You will contract your shoulder blades hard throughout the entire exercise, causing your chest to rise and your neck to lengthen.



3. Lift your upper body off the floor, leading with your chest. Keep your feet flat on the ground to avoid excess spinal compression.



4. Slowly lower your chest while keeping your elbows and hands off the ground.

Repeat 15 times.

Exercise 3

Adductor-Assisted Back Extension (*10- to 20-second holds*)

This exercise works a number of important muscle groups: adductors, erector spinae, hamstrings, and glutes. The movement is unique in that by contracting the adductor muscles, you are actually tractioning the pelvis and, ultimately, the lower spine. This helps alleviate the compression of many lower-back issues.



This back extension with raised and squeezed legs works the adductor muscles inside your thighs. The adductors originate in the pelvis and attach to the knee. Contracting these muscles pulls the pelvis down and alleviates compression of the lower spine.



1. Lie flat on your stomach with your palms on the floor by your shoulders.



2. Pull your elbows back against your rib cage and your arms up off the ground. Bring your feet and knees together firmly.



3. Bend your knees to a 45-degree angle while pressing your knees and feet together as tightly as possible. Lower your feet until they are 6 inches off the ground. Lift your chest as high as you can while you continue to hold your feet 6 inches off the ground. Hold the pose for 10 to 20 seconds. The more you squeeze your knees together, the better this exercise is for you.

Exercise 4

Child's Pose/Kneeling Founder

This exercise uses the erector spinae, glutes, and quadratus lumborum. The exercise is designed to teach your body to go from flexion to extension.



This exercise will teach your body to go from flexion to extension. First you put your back into a flexion stretch, then you engage in an active contraction of the posterior chain muscles. When you raise your arms, you will isolate tension at your lower spine. You will be able to flex farther at the hip joints and isolate your lower-back muscles. If you feel any pain in your knees, refrain from doing this exercise.



1. Begin on your stomach with your palms on the floor by your ears.



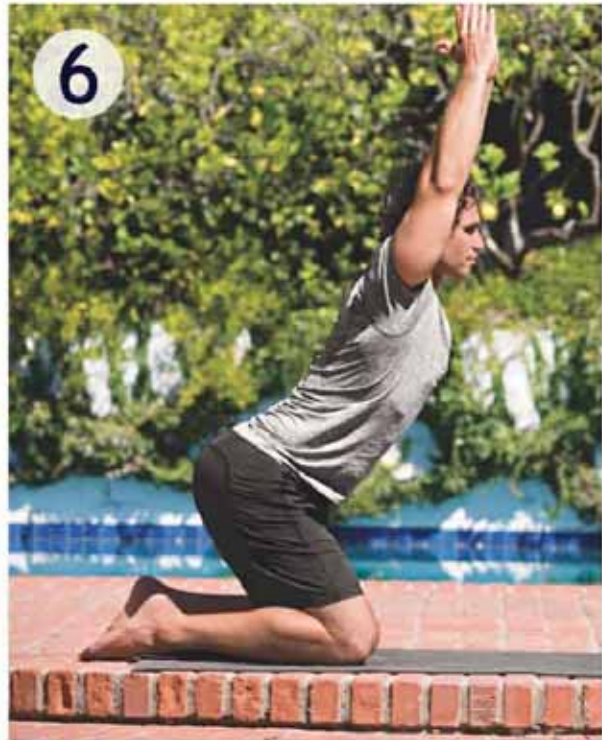
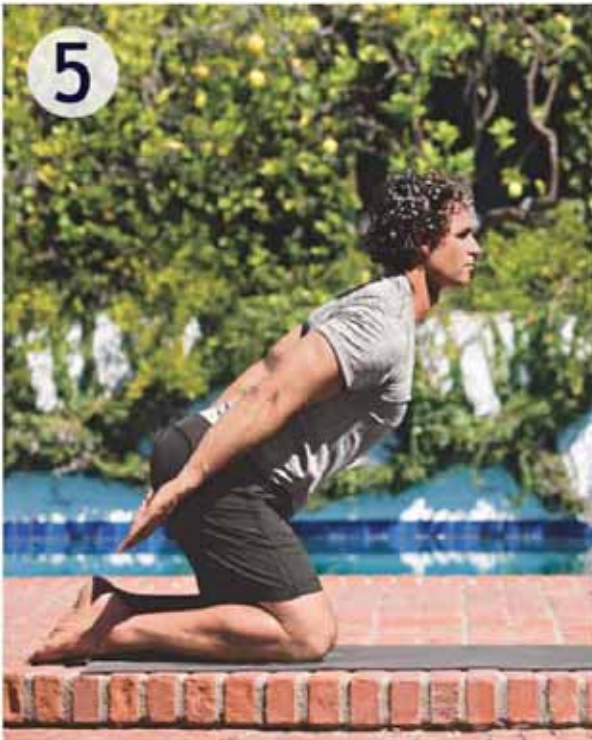
2. Bend your knees and pull your hips all the way back to your heels.



3. Hold this position for 20 to 30 seconds.



4. Begin to lift your chest with your butt still resting on your heels.



5. Lift your butt off your heels, keeping your chest high and back extended. Reach back with your arms, shoulders pulling down toward your butt. Press your chest forward as far as you can. Hold for 10 to 15 seconds.

6. Slowly lift your arms all the way up in front of you while supporting yourself with your back and hips. Hold this position for 10 seconds.

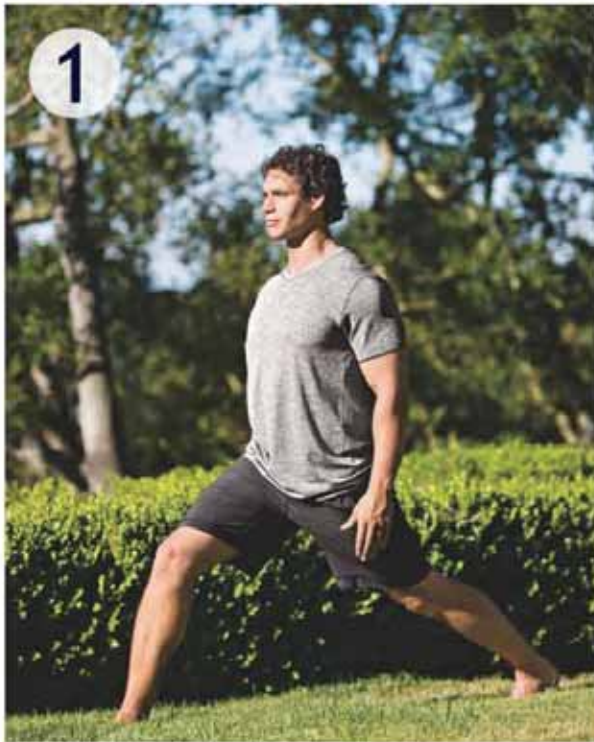
Exercise 5

Lunge Stretch (*Hold 20 Seconds per side*)



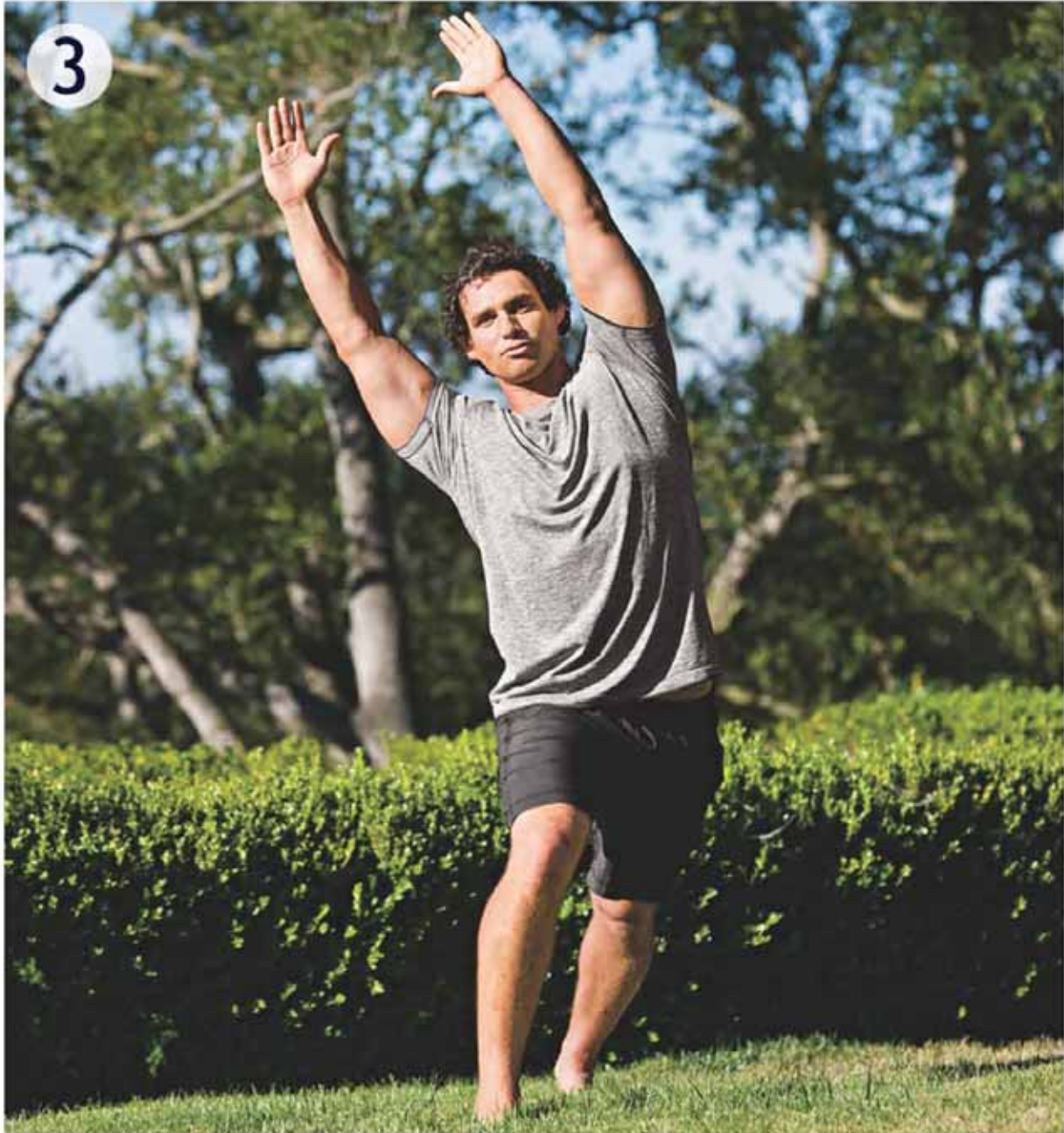
This exercise stretches the opposing muscles, the iliopsoas and quadratus lumborum muscles. It is a very powerful active stretch for the antagonist muscles generally associated with back pain. The hips make the whole body more flexible. These muscles are not isolated: They are connected to the back. When you stretch these muscles, your glutes are not jammed into your hip, and they do not have to pull hard. We like to end a workout with a Lunge Stretch, because it

opens you up and allows your back to remain in its natural curved position throughout the day.



1. Get into a long lunge with your right leg forward, knee slightly bent. Make sure your right knee is pressed behind your ankle, not over your toes. Keep your left foot facing forward and your back heel pressing toward the ground.

2. Extend your spine from the hips and raise your arms overhead. As you extend, you should feel a stretch at the hip flexors of the back leg.



3. Laterally flex your upper body to the right, away from your left (or back) leg, while keeping extension in your spine. Keep your hips squared. Hold the stretch for 20 seconds.

Repeat the stretch with your left leg bent forward and your right leg extended behind you. Flex your upper body to the left and hold for 20 seconds.