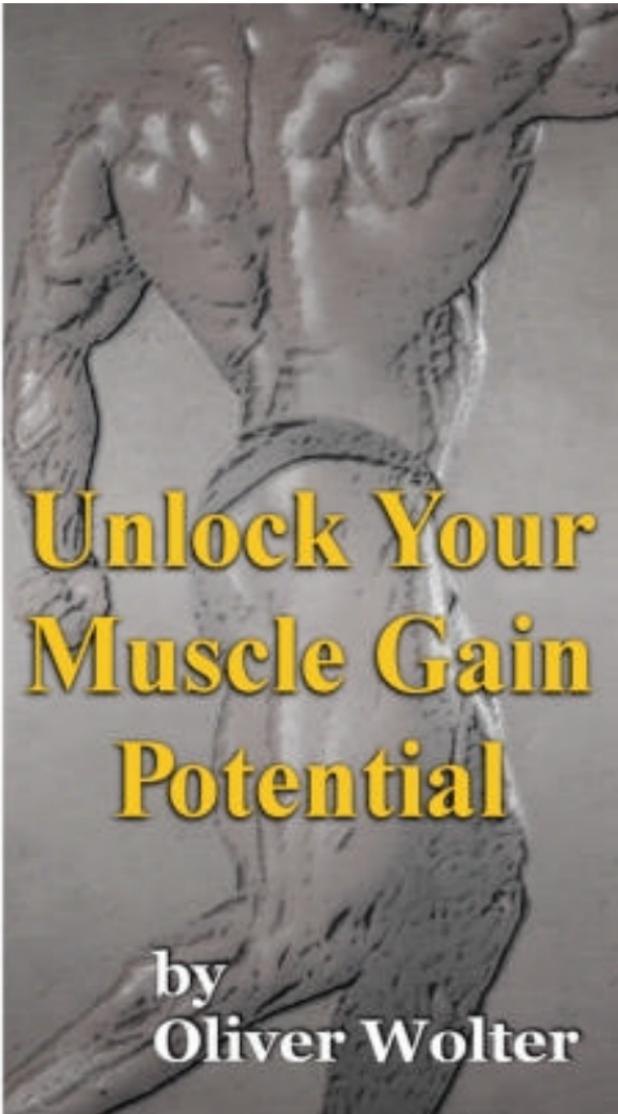


X-Adaptation



**Unlock Your
Muscle Gain
Potential**

by
Oliver Wolter

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X-Adaptation
(<http://www.x-size.com/>)

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Dear Friend,

the reason why I wrote this book was that I want to help you building up muscle mass fast. But I am going further than giving you a few simple workout plans that put on some mass. I will deliver you some inside Information in this book to let you understand the Cohesions.

I released this book a while ago in German language and this is the second edition. With this book and the related training plans I produced some really outstanding results. Some people gained up to 24 pounds of muscle mass in 6 short weeks.

And you might be the next success story.

In the following I will primarily look at bodybuilding. Maybe you'll ask yourself: "Why bodybuilding? I do Fitness, just want to have a good shape. Not gigantic muscle masses."

It's quite simple – Fitness Sports arose from Bodybuilding. Bodybuilding always was an 'exotic' kind of sport. Movies heroes like Schwarzenegger or Stallone made it popular.

The Fitness Sports developed from this. Fitness mostly is a popular sport and more useful for marketing and so on. More useful than bodybuilding. But real: every fitness athlete is a bodybuilder, too. The one and only difference are the goals. Bodybuilders want to have a body as big as possible and extremely low body-fat levels.

Fitness athletes generally want to have a good trained body with some muscles to be healthy and to look good. The basics are the same. The difference is: how far do you want to go? This is your decision.

Today there is much confusion about bodybuilding: how do you have to train to get optimal muscle development?

Besides innumerable techniques of intensity, two opposite training philosophies developed. The so-called “volume training” and HIT.

If you don't know these two training philosophies – don't be afraid – I will explain them to you at a later point in this book.

Partly the advocates of both fractions are very stubborn in their opinion. Unfortunately, because of this a lot of knowledge is lost in the discussion. Both systems can be learned from, instead of “dissing” the other.

The disciples of HIT training criticise volume training because of the unsatisfactory scientific background and the bad long-term effectiveness.

The disciples of volume criticise HIT training because it's no fun. They also plead HIT can not be the only correct training system because they have had good successes with volume training, too. In addition a lot of professional bodybuilders do volume training.

In turn, HIT disciples reply they get much further in a natural way, without any doping.

Which training technique is the right one?

Regarding to natural athletes, HIT definitely leads the race.

Main reason: the relaxation element is taken into account. The aspect of growing muscle mass while relaxing is absolutely essential. Very often this is ignored during volume training. But is this aspect that important? Can you only take this aspect of relaxation into consideration?

No! But with a little more focus on relaxation, volume training would work a lot better.

Confused?! Please don't stop reading this book, your anxiety will be gone real soon. At the end you will see how you can reach the maximum of muscle growth and fat burning with X-ADAPTATION within the shortest time.

Training Introduction

During my 19 years personal experienced training story I had a lot of training partners. I also knew a lot of people and their training style.

Some people reach an excellent muscle increase, some not. Some do increase their body weight by 44 lbs – others only by 4 lbs.

Merely a question of their genetic potential?

No! Genetic factors surely play a leading role, but they are extremely overestimated. It became a simple excuse for coaches. Not everybody can become Mr. Olympia like Schwarzenegger once was, but everybody can build up an excellent muscular body.

Often people get the “hard-gainer” stamp – only because their muscle increase doesn’t explode immediately.

It’s no exception that people whose muscle increase is slower, are very ambitious because they finally want to grow as well. That’s because others say, people with slow gains totally exaggerate their training and that’s the problem. Often the muscle gains are greater after a reduction of the training volume.

If they train consequently according to HIT, they will primarily become better in strength performance.

But they'll never reach the muscle gains of genetic gifted people.

Primarily there is too little muscle mass. But which training concept can change this?

As I very much enjoy experimenting I tried different training systems. Sometimes it was like: the crazier the concept, the more probable I will try it!

Some concepts work excellent for a certain time, others do not work at all. I had experience with phases of stagnation, also with extreme phases of growing. But – where is the key to keep this phase of growing? And – how can everybody reach it?

To explain this, I have to take a swing in the following chapters because knowledge is useless without a solid foundation

Only he who completely understands a concept is able to use it in a sensible way..

I promise you, you won't regret it. If you understand the emergence of muscle increase, your muscle increase will explode.

The reality at the gym

If you take a look around at a gym today this is the situation: there are only a few people who are very muscular. Some others are very skinny and have problems to build up muscles. All the others are in between these two categories.

Especially at the “hardcore” gyms there are a lot of people using steroids.

A lot of them want to become just like the gym’s “elite”, just as massive. Unfortunately that doesn’t really work, even if they use the same steroids. For this reason, they take more and more steroids but it doesn’t really help.

Once again a question of genetics? If you are talking about “genetics” in it’s classical meaning, it’s impossible. A lot of the more muscular men belong to the mesomorph body type, who should reach the best results. But they don’t reach the same results like the gym’s “elite”

The gym’s “elite” often cannot help in that case. They have been taking their steroids for a long time, and it simply worked for them. Through their personal training experience they have a lot of good tips. But these tips don’t work for the people who want to gain more muscle mass.

The key must be hidden in the training – but where?

There are a lot of sub-categories between the no-doping people.

Basically you can make a distinction between people who have build up good muscle mass and people who would like to have this muscle mass.

Often those who have problems gaining muscle mass have a big collection of books and magazines. They hope to find the decisive tricks here.

But they won't find any solutions here, the loads of information they will find inside the magazines might even scare them!

There are new published super programs they partially try. Some work, some don't. Occasionally their goals will be reached.

The additional tips to optimise their food or to test a new supplement – doesn't really work. They take supplements that worked great for others, but they will only get a minor effect.

The search goes on, they read about two very opposite topics – HIT and volume.

Most magazines primarily publish “volume training”. But sooner or later they stumble over HIT Training which should be the solution for hardgainers. That's why they try HIT. It looked simple, but turned out to be a rock-hard training.

The results at the beginning seem to be promising. The training units are terribly tough.

It is a fact that predefined things are very hard to realize sometimes.

And they have learned that they have to give the maximum to stimulate muscle growth. It seems to be the key to success in training, but this training is so hard and full of frustrations. It's no fun anymore. Some have success, others quit completely and some return to their conventional training style.

Is HIT really the key to success? Does a good training have to be so hard and frustrating?

I can tell you something right now – Now – there is a system which surpasses all others and it's fun. A program which makes you look forward to the next training with continuing success.

In the now following chapter I will further discuss both training theories.

Maybe you think you know everything about them, but you really should read this. You will see how simple everything can be, when you understand the coherency.

Volume training

The word “volume training” didn’t always exist. It was created by HIT disciples to separate their training style from others.

Volume training is the original bodybuilding’s training system.

Volume training assumes you have to train one muscle for as many repetitions until it is totally exhausted, to get muscle increase.

The “pump effect” is the indicator for a good training. The more the muscle is pumped up, the more effective your training was.

That’s why innumerable techniques of intensity were invented to strengthen this theory.

In volume training you try to reach a maximum adaptation through muscle training as often as possible.

The individual recommendations aren’t very clear here. Some coaches recommend up to 3 training units a day – seven days a week.

Others say this is too much, they call it “Over-training”. When you are over-trained, your muscle cannot adapt anymore. If you go too far the muscle might even shrink.

Over-training is the biggest problem in volume training. Nobody can say exactly when over-training occurs.

As a consequence there are too many training plans. Everybody recommends a different training plan or exercise as well.

Only one thing is common: nobody can explain why their technique is the right one.

Sometimes you could assume, set numbers like 3-5 or 7 had something magic because they are used a lot in training plans.

Because of the big confusion resulting from this, the opinion of most of the readers is: everything works!. Frequent switching is the true key to success here.

HIT Basis

HIT's basis is that a short high-intensive workout is enough to stimulate muscle growth. This is the reason for the idea that one set per exercise is enough.

Muscles grow while resting not while training. It's one of the highest principles: there must be more relaxing- than training days.

Nobody pays attention to the "pump effect". It must be seen as a simple heaping up of lactate (milk acid) inside the muscle, not as an indicator for muscle increase.

Maybe this could be a mistake? Is it possible so much volume disciples are wrong? Please read on.

HIT is very rationalized. It's not about the feeling during the training, it's about the result. A training unit should primarily be productive. Besides that it should be fun.

You try to give your best in every set to get the maximum out of your training.

Because you can reach your maximum just once, it's reduced to one set per exercise. Some coaches recommend more than one set for each exercise, but it's the same problem like in volume training. Nobody can really explain why.

In the HIT theory , repeated sets are useless, they merely reduce your body's ability to regenerate.

But is one set really enough? Has there ever been any proof of this? And how much sets would be enough?

HIT background

HIT = High Intensity Training.

The basic idea comes from Arthur Jones, the inventor of nautilus machines (the world's first training machines).

The HIT idea was coincidental.

He developed HIT further and started some interesting experiments when he had the financial background.

In the beginning of the 70's professional bodybuilders like Mike Mentzer or Casey Viator were coached by Arthur Jones.

Jones brought some athletes to an unbelievable shape in the shortest time. The specialist publications was something else; the results led back to other facts.

After selling the nautilus company Arthur Jones seemed to have no more interest in bodybuilding. Almost no one talked about HIT anymore.

The only one who continued was Mike Mentzer. He represented the thesis, one set is enough for every exercise.

HIT woke up again at the beginning of the 90's with the rise of Dorian Yates.

Immediately, Yates reached second place at the Mr. Olympia contest, in the following year he became Mr. Olympia.

Yates had unbelievable mass, it looked like he wanted to sweep every other athlete from the stage.

Of course, everybody was curious what his training was like. Big surprise – “only” four days a week, 45 minutes per workout with the HIT system.

For a lot of his competitors this was a shock. Most of them trained many hours a day.

Because of Yates’ successes, Mike Mentzer was interesting for the publishing industry again.

They started to publish articles about Yates and Mentzer.

However, big questions had popped up about Yates’ success.

Mentzer published a lot of articles and two books based on his heavy duty system which arose from HIT.

The HIT wave came slowly. For a lot of people Mentzer’s books were the single source and the books were full of philosophy and didn’t contain of much workout plans.

So some didn’t understand the important details – tried HIT by simply using the plans – failed and gave up.

But it couldn’t be stopped anymore. More and more authors wrote new books about HIT, it grew and became more and more famous.

HIT or volume – which is the right one?

You could fill books with these quarrels and their corresponding arguments.

I just want to proceed with the following .

- At this time HIT is reborn: it's a new hype. You can see one or more articles about it in any fitness or bodybuilding magazines.
- Some times it's not named HIT, but if a training plan contains of three or less short workouts per week, it is HIT.
- There are no doped athletes who have greater successes with HIT than with classical volume training.

What is correct with HIT, is that one short and intensive contraction is enough to stimulate muscle growth. Further the resting aspect is very important. A muscle only grows in the resting phase, never while training.

In volume training the relaxation factor is the limiting element: you start training too soon, so that the muscle cannot get enough rest to grow. The progress of growth will diminish at first and eventually in the long term stagnate.

This is the reason why HIT was the hot tip for people who stagnated after years of volume training.

But you should not forget the volume disciples' experiences. Their experiences are not scientifically proven but they shouldn't be set aside too easily either..

Is one set really enough? Does a short workout really stimulate maximum muscle growth?

If HIT is minimalistic and volume training is maximalistic training:, which one holds the truth?

Looking for the truth

To find the truth you have to look at some successes without prejudice.

Very extra ordinary experiences and observations are important here.

I will tell a little story.

It's about a friend of mine who accompanied me to training for years, but we didn't do the complete training plan together. I'll call him Stephan.

Stephan started bodybuilding a few years ago. He decided to build up the same muscles as Schwarzenegger, as he was a big fan of his movies.

In the beginning he was a really thin guy. He never did a lot of sports, and on top of that he was very tall and lean. He wasn't very self-disciplined, nor did he follow a sensible diet. His basic training points were his arms, chest and shoulders.

He started training his chest muscles and arms with great dedication, but the most important thing for him was the "pump effect". He loved it when his chest muscles and arms were filled with blood.

He trained these muscle groups endlessly for innumerable sets. Training back and legs was annoying: therefore they were only trained occasionally.

Real effort was horrible: he never wanted to workout with me because it was too much hard work. He began eating a lot and get a little punch.

No one expected he would develop gigantic chest muscles and impressive arms with his time and persistence. But the opposite was the truth: He build up some really huge chest muscles and two 17,7 inch. arms.

But – of course – he had conspicuous thin legs, he could compete with every top-model.

But his chest was unbeatable, even some of the hardcore steroid users in this gym didn't have such a chest.

His 17.7 inch. arms blasted out of his shirt, but his thighs were under 21.6 inch.

Interesting: he never developed strength. It was too exhausting for him to reach his maximum. But he loved the pump effect.

I can assure you he never used steroids. We were very close friends, and he always consulted me in these kind of decisions. On top of that he was too afraid of these kind of experiments.

Another interesting case was that of a very good friend of mine as well. I'll call him Giorgios. Giorgios was very interested in building up a nice body as fast as possible. He was very ambitious and used to be a very good soccer player when he was younger.

The story happened a long time ago.

Giorgios and I had been training together for a few weeks when we began an short high intensity program. He nearly doubled his one rep maximum for squats within 8 weeks.

We both increased our strength dramatically, especially in the lower body. We both got strong, but the muscle growth was in no relation to the strength growth.

These are just two examples I have chosen. I don't want to bother you any further. In the now following chapter I am going to evaluate these experiences. But please read on, it's going to be thrilling.

Evaluation of the experiences

There are many stories just like the ones I told. But these two have something very interesting. The genetic factor can't be the decisive point: maybe on the "professional" level, but never on the "average" level.

Why is that?

Because Stephan is just one of many examples you never expected to get such muscle increase.

But what can you learn?

The one and only real interesting question is: how can I reach a maximal reaction of all my muscle groups?

Stephan built up gigantic chest muscles and arms with his endless training, but his strength stagnated because of a lack of ambition.

How was he able to reach that?

And why did Giorgios and I develop so much strength but didn't get the muscle gains we expected?

It seems like there is nothing like a direct relation between muscle gains and getting stronger.

Only an intensive study of the muscle fibres can answer this question.

How do they work and how can you train them to reach the maximum of hypertrophy?

This knowledge will give you an advantage over the others at your gym.

Muscle fibres – the construction

There are two types of muscle fibres:

1. slow twitch fibres

These muscle fibres are slow and have so-called “endurance power”. Because of this the body uses these muscle fibres in sports where an activity takes place over a longer period. These muscles work aerobic. That means, oxygen is used to generate power.

2. fast twitch fibres

These muscle fibres are fast twitching, they don't have endurance power. They can build up a big tension: therefore these muscles are primarily used in strength training. They work an-aerobic and can be used for a maximum of 2 minutes.

Which kind of fibres you have the most in your body is determined genetically. Endurance power athletes have a lot of (up to 80%) slow twitch fibres – strength training athletes have more fast twitch fibres. This is the real genetic difference. But it is not as extreme as you might think.

You can divide fast twitch fibres into subgroups.

From type 1 and type 2, different genetic compositions are possible.

Type 2A: fast twitching and moderately tiring.

Type 2B: very fast twitching and fast tiring.

Type 2X: a mixture of both types.

Type 2B is the kind of muscle fibre which can develop the highest strength because of it's specialization.

Unfortunately they get tired very fast.

As a conclusion : genetics tell you what you should focus on.

What about your fibre composition? Do you have so many fibres of type1 that you could compete with the world's elite?

Muscle fibres – the operation

Muscle fibres work with the “all or nothing” principle. Either a muscle fibres contracts, or it doesn't.

Muscle fibres can only contract with full strength. It's the type of muscle fibres which makes the difference.

The order of activation of muscle fibres is pre-defined.

At first fibres type 1 are consulted.

If the tension is insufficient, type 2A is consulted.

If the maximum tension is not enough anymore, type 2X is consulted. Type 2B will be consulted at the end for ultimate support.

Scheme (order of activation):

1 -> 2A -> 2X -> 2B

Muscle fibres – science’s position

Unfortunately there is not very much to read about this topic, although over the last couple of years there has been some research regarding the biological basis of muscle increase.

Remember the chapter “muscle fibres – the construction”? I wrote about the genetic pre-determination there.

What science knows is, muscle fibres can change their type. It’s not only a genetic pre-determined thing.

I will try to explain it:

Increased activity ->

Transformation of type 2 to type 1 fibres

Reduced activity ->

Transformation of type 1 to type 2 fibres

Of course – this happens step by step.

Single tests

Because of the order of activation, one thing is clear: a maximum test will activate the most muscle fibres simultaneously.

Does this mean, that only one repetition with maximum strength is the best way to build up muscle mass?

Logical answer: NO!

You never use all your muscle fibres simultaneously. If you would, you would be unable to move after a maximum test.

In a single repetition however, you learn your body to activate as much muscle fibres as possible simultaneously!

A karateka who wants to break a brick with the side of his hand, needs no gigantic muscles. He needs 100% concentration to bring his hand to a maximum speed. This requires a special training of the internal muscle coordination.

Maybe this is nothing new for you. But this is one more important piece of puzzle to understand the overall picture.

Repetitions

If you do several repetitions of one exercise, less muscle fibres are activated **simultaneously** than with a maximum test.

Your body always spares a part of its muscle fibres. Maximum test or repetitions – a part of the fibres is kept as a back-up.

Every time a muscle fibre is tired, it's work will be done by a “relaxing” one.

The tired fibres relax while the others do their work. As soon as one fibre is totally regenerated, it will be used again.

This goes on, until there aren't enough relaxed muscle fibres available simultaneously to do the necessary strength output.

At this time no strict repetition is possible. The set comes to an end. The underlined sentence's emphasis is in “simultaneous”. Some muscle fibres take a rest, but they aren't sufficient to do the necessary effort.

According to scientific examinations 30% of your muscle fibres are tired at the end of one set.

Now it's the state of your mind/will that is important. Most of the time it's possible to do one more repetition. And this is the repetition the HIT disciples aim at, it's the most effective one because it creates an overload.

Your body adapts as if it has been overloaded.

I know it's a lot of information you are getting right now, but please read on as there are still a few jigsaw pieces left...

Hypertrophy

Hypertrophy means muscle increase. To specify: type 2 muscle fibres become thicker.

To reach a maximum of hypertrophy you have to tire as many muscle fibres as possible.

Because of a strong fatigue of all of your muscle fibres your body is in distress.

Your body has to react here because it always builds a back-up. The reaction is a growth impulse, sent from the brain to the muscles.

The more muscle fibres you tire simultaneously, the more you stimulate muscle growth.

The emphasis here is on “simultaneously”.

At first the 2B -> 2X -> 2A fibres get tired to finally tire the type 1 fibres.

How is this basic knowledge converted into HIT and volume training? The answer follows in the next chapter.

The conversion into volume and HIT

Neither HIT nor volume are specified enough to trigger a maximum fatigue. I will now discuss both techniques one after the other:

Volume training

Here you try to tire the separate muscle fibres with permanent recurring sets. You can do it time and time again because your muscle fibres can relax in every break you do, before all of the type 2 fibres, become totally exhausted.

Because of the exhaustion of more and more muscle fibres, lactation occurs along with the pump effect.

This pump effect however has little to do with the effects of your training. In fact it's interesting: the more muscle fibres you use, the bigger your pump effect. I'll tell something more about this in the following chapter.

I want to remind you of the Stephan example. Stephan reached a gigantic chest and very good arms with endless sets. His aim was the pump effect. Unconsciously he tried to tire as much muscle fibres as possible in each training unit.

HIT

A completely different aim is pursued here. Your goal is to tire the muscle fibres type 2 with one set.

During the last possible repetition, the muscle fibres are tired to the maximum. This kind of training brings muscle increase through a maximum exhaustion of muscle fibres in a restrictive number of repetitions.

This is also a weakness of the HIT training system. Because of the loading of a restricted numbers of muscle fibres you can also only stimulate a restricted muscle increase.

Strength grows rapidly, but the corresponding muscle increase fails to appear.

Composition of the jigsaw puzzle

To trigger a maximum muscle increase you have to train the maximum of muscle fibres with a maximum of intensity.

What does that mean in coherence with real training?

At the beginning of each training career you make good progresses with every kind of training method. Endurance power athletes who worked a lot with their legs can develop them very fast and nice .

Other body parts do not develop like they want them to, no matter how they train them.

How come?

Although their legs aren't really big, they become muscular much faster than the rest of their body.

The answer is easy, maybe you already know it..

Because of the permanent leg-load they activate a lot of muscle fibres. During the exercises they could stimulate more of them.

Now I am going to have a look at the pump effect.

It's no immediate indicator for the intensity but it says a lot of how much muscle fibres you have activated in the corresponding muscle.

Everyone who gets in touch with volume training, will admit that no matter how hard you train a "hard growing" muscle, you will never get the pump effect.

Other muscles can be pumped up very strong: their development goes easy.

Muscles have a kind of "regeneration memory": if they learned to activate as much muscle fibers as possible – they can remind that any time.

An optimal training activates as many muscle fibres as possible.

But which training is the right one?

Volume training is good for activating many muscle fibres. But it's far from effective. Between the sets the muscle fibres get enough rest to relax. So it's hard to activate new muscle fibres that weren't in the game before. But the main problem is the relaxation factor.

Because of the many sets, there is a need for longer rest periods. This results in a good muscle gain at the beginning of a training career that comes to a phase of stagnation after a while.

In turn, HIT doesn't use enough fibres when performed in its classical style.

It's possible to increase your strength dramatically, but your muscle increase isn't optimal because you use each and every time the same muscle fibres. Only occasionally new muscle fibres come into the game.

Relaxation is very important: just as important as the simultaneous activation of as many muscle fibres as possible.

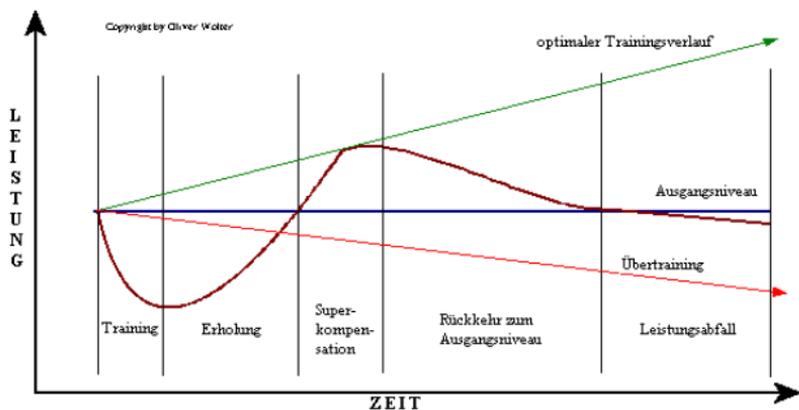
That's why I want to discuss the relaxation factor in the next two chapters.

Super compensation

Relaxation phases have to be adapted exactly to your body. After a complete relaxation your performance ability increases and you are ready for muscle increase.

Of course the relaxation phases shouldn't be too long.

In sports science there is the super compensation model to illustrate this:



The blue line is the line of your performance ability. The dark red curve is the performance curve. While training, the performance ability goes below the blue line.

When you do your training before this phase has ended you get a drop in performance (red curve). This is called “over training”.

In connection to the relaxation phase follows the phase of super-compensation. Here the performance ability grows high above the base line. If you do your training during this phase, your performance ability increases (green line).

After the super-compensation phase the performance ability slowly returns to the base line.

In the following chapter I am going to show you how simple this knowledge is to convert and how you are able to increase your performance continuously.

Application of the super-compensation model

To apply this model seems to be much more complicated as it is. When choosing the optimal time to do the next training, you simply use the trial-and-error method.

One of the basic things you need is a training plan: without a scheme, notes and diary you can't keep track of your progress.

At first you have to relax your body for a day. At the next training you will see if your performance ability became better.

To make this decision in bodybuilding is very easy: just watch your reps and weights.

If both factors increase, your body is in the super-compensation phase.

On the other hand, if the performance stagnates, even diminishes, the relaxation phase isn't complete.

Before you do your next training unit you take two days off. Then check your training again. If there is an increase, you nevertheless take three days off before you do your next training. This is important to check if the super-compensation phase maybe is complete yet.

You do this until your performance doesn't increase a lot anymore. Afterwards you know exactly how many days of relaxation your body needs to adapt.

All these things sound very theoretical and I want to illustrate it with an example. I'll use just one exercise, the bench press.

The repetition speed is standardized at 5 seconds.

Training day 1 (July 1st, 2000) – bench press – 4 * 240 lbs

1 relaxation day

Training day 2 (July 3rd, 2000) – bench press – 4* 240 lbs
(stagnation)

2 relaxation days

Training day 3 (July 6th, 2000) – bench press – 5*240 lbs
(performance increase-one repetition)

3 relaxation days

Training day 4 (July 10th, 2000) – bench press – 7*240 lbs
(performance increase-three repetitions)

4 relaxation days

Training day 5 (July 15th, 2000) – bench press – 6*240 lbs
(performance increase-one repetition)

Therefore the optimal relaxation time is 3 days. After 3 days of relaxation you get the best performance increase.

You can see: the application is really easy. Unfortunately the super compensation model is unpardonably and frequently ignored. If you apply it correctly, you will get continuing success.

Diet

Diet is an important factor to build up muscles as well. Unfortunately there is a lot of confusion and chaos. To build up muscles you have to take in fewer calories than you use. If you consume less calories, you may have a only a very small muscle increase, perhaps even a loss of muscle.

Of course – you could take vast amounts of calories to be sure to build up muscle mass optimally. Unfortunately each surplus of calories is transformed into fat.

One pound of bodyfat contains 3500 calories. If you take 1100 calories more a day than your body would need, you will have a fat increase of 2lbs per week.

If you do this over a longer period, you can't see your muscles anymore because of the big layer of fat on top of them.

The calories you need are easy to calculate. There are recommendations by the German diet institute by which you can easily calculate your exact needs of calories.

However, there is some confusion about it, that's why I want to introduce my own formula: it calculates the basic need of an average adult.

Formula One:

Bodyweight *12

+

Job activity

- very easy job (student, reading etc.) + 20%
 - easy (secretary, driver etc.) + 30%
 - heavy (harbour work, sports instructor etc.)+ 75 %
 - very heavy (construction worker, furniture packer)
+ 100 %
- = Sum + 10% Impact (digestion loss)

Example: a student, weight 150 lbs

$$150 * 12 = 1800$$

+

$$1,20 * 1800 = 2160$$

$$1,10 * 2160 = 2376 \text{ calories}$$

This formula represents the basic calorie needs to keep his weight exactly the same. To build up optimal muscles there has to be a calorie + 1 lb of muscles contains approximate 660 calories. If you start with a muscle increase of 3 lbs a week you calculate a calorie-need per week of 1980 calories, 283 per day. To make sure this calorie plus is enough, I recommend 3000 calories. In this example an athlete who has a bodyweight of 150 lbs must take 2376 calories per day.

Some scientists wouldn't like such a short cut formula, but it is a good way to start from – or do you want to waste half of your life getting an ideal formula for you?

With this formula you calculate the theoretic basic needs. To optimise it I recommend to calculate it in an exact manner, as in the super-compensation.

It's so easy: check your body fat once a week. Does it increase: reduce your calories by a 100 daily. Does your bodyfat level decrease or stay the same: increase your calories by a 100 daily. If you do this consequent every week you are always inside the optimal area for muscle increase without fat increase.

In the next chapter we finally come to the XAdaptation training.

X-Adaptation – a breakthrough

Over the past chapters I already discussed super-compensation and diet. These are two cornerstones of each muscle increase program or at least-they should be!

Very often they are not taken into account or simply ignored.

Super compensation is more important here than diet. If you don't eat optimally you will not reach a good muscle increase, but stagnate or even lose muscle. If you don't take enough relaxation time it's going to harm you. In most cases you'll over-train and at best-stagnate.

What is it that makes X-Adaptation training special?

What makes it unusual is the simultaneous attention for maximum growth and optimal relaxation.

At this point X-Adaptation training is light-years ahead of conventional training methods

With X-Adaptation you activate as much muscle fibres as possible and simultaneously tire them out as well. The result is gigantic.

How does it look like in practice?

This cannot be generalised!
There are different training phases.
But let me explain with an example.

At first you do a so-called initialisation set. In this initialisation set muscle fibres are loaded in a time period of 120 seconds.

At the end of this 120 seconds your muscles begin to burn inside. This burning results from an overload of your muscles. You are using new and up till now unused muscle fibres at that moment. Following the initialisation set is a maximum set which tires your muscles with maximum intensity.

The result is an enormous pump effect after. Everything an athlete has experienced 'till now is nothing compared to this. This is merely the heaping up of lactate as described earlier, but it shows that a lot of fibres were used.

The whole training contains 6 sets maximum. Doing more than these 6 sets would delay the relaxation phase. Do not underestimate these 6 sets: they are really tough!

What is important however: this kind of training is fun.

Not only the long-term successes are good, which are visible after every training unit, but the pump effect is also really satisfying.

To document the medium-term muscle build-up however, I have carried out a test with four persons which is described in the next chapter.

You will be surprised about the results.

X-Adaptation test

A theory without any practical test isn't truthful . Therefore I did a test which took 4 weeks (28 days) with 4 test subjects.

They were on their highest level they ever reached: this means that the muscle mass they gained was new, and not merely the build-up of previously lost muscle-tissue.

The persons did not take any supplement or anything.

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4
Start weight	174.6 lbs	206.5 lbs	164.9 lbs	187.6 lbs
End weight	190.7 lbs	220.7 lbs	176.1 lbs	204.6 lbs
Difference	+16.1 lbs	+14.2 lbs	+11.2 lbs	+17.0 lbs
Upper arm size (Start)	15.6"	17.0"	15.1"	16.1"
Upper arm size (End)	16.5"	18.1"	16.0"	17.5"

Upper arm Difference	+ 0.9"	+ 1.1"	+ 0.9"	+ 1.4"
Body fat share (Start)	12.3%	13.1%	8.2%	9.1%
Body fat share (End)	12.2%	13.1%	8.0%	9.2%

The average muscle increase therefore was about 13.9 lbs within four weeks. The upper arm size increased about 1.1" average.

An average of 11 training units was carried out within these 28 days.

X-Adaptation training

You will presumably wonder now: "Where are the training plans?"

Unfortunately, I didn't include the training plans for one simple reason. I frequently adjust them as soon as I found another twist, that works in real life for putting on mass even faster.

But don't worry, you'll get the training plans. You'll receive your first training plan tomorrow by e-mail.

If you didn't get this book directly from [X-Size Website](#), via Email go there now to receive the training plans by e-mail free of charge.

Or simply send a blank e-mail to ebook@x-size.com and you'll get an answer within a few moments.

You'll automatically receive free information and training plans like "how to build up muscles and/or lose fat as fast as possible".

The future of training

I got very much feedback when I released the first edition of this book in German. There were endless questions, for example about special plans for different body parts or a whole year training schedule.

Especially the whole year training schedule is a complicated task. You cannot workout the whole year round with workout plans like described before and expect to make linear progress. The human body doesn't work like this or else nobody would have problems to gain muscle mass.

At first I tried to make an universal plan for the whole year. But the problem about this was the individual needs. For some people it worked, for some people it didn't work. I analysed the workout schedules of the people who had problems and let them do some tests. After this the success rate was some way over 90% which is extraordinary.

But my time is limited and I could only help a small fraction of the people who needed some adjustments.

At this time an idea came up in my mind. I wanted to develop a computer software that could do this task for me. When I started to develop this software in the beginning of 2000 it looked like an easy task. But the more I developed, the more questions came up. So I involved two friends that are software developers like me and we started a large project. After one year of development the software was completed in spring 2001.

In the meanwhile I put together a team of 16 people who test drive new training plans. The first release of this software was a success, we got very much positive feedback.

But I am not the kind of person who is satisfied if something works good – I know I always can do it better. So we overworked the software and refined the training schedules with the experiences of the test group. This time we developed a German and an English version.

With the long term experiences of the first users we can say we have made it better than we first expected. The results of some users are outstanding.

So if you are interested to progress on a permanent basis, I would suggest that you check out our software at <http://www.x-size.com/>. It's not all the same like the X-Adaptation training plans you'll get, because there are many different cycles. There are more cycles with less work which I would call active recuperation cycles. These cycles can really skyrocket your strength while you body gets the rest for the next mass cycle.

Yours sincerely,

Oliver Wolter

(Translated by Stefan van Heester, lawyer at the Bar of Antwerp, Belgium)

P.S. Feel free to give this book to your friends. They can send a blank Email to ebook@x-size.com and will receive this book within a few minutes.