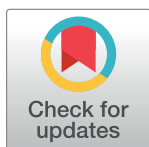


CORRECTION

Correction: Reliability of technologies to measure the barbell velocity: Implications for monitoring resistance training

Alejandro Martínez-Cava, Alejandro Hernández-Belmonte, Javier Courel-Ibáñez, Ricardo Morán-Navarro, Juan José González-Badillo, Jesús G. Pallarés

[Fig 3](#) is incorrect. The authors have provided a corrected version here.



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Martínez-Cava A, Hernández-Belmonte A, Courel-Ibáñez J, Morán-Navarro R, González-Badillo JJ, Pallarés JG (2020) Correction: Reliability of technologies to measure the barbell velocity: Implications for monitoring resistance training. PLoS ONE 15(7): e0236073. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0236073>

Published: July 9, 2020

Copyright: © 2020 Martínez-Cava et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

BENCH PRESS

FULL SQUAT

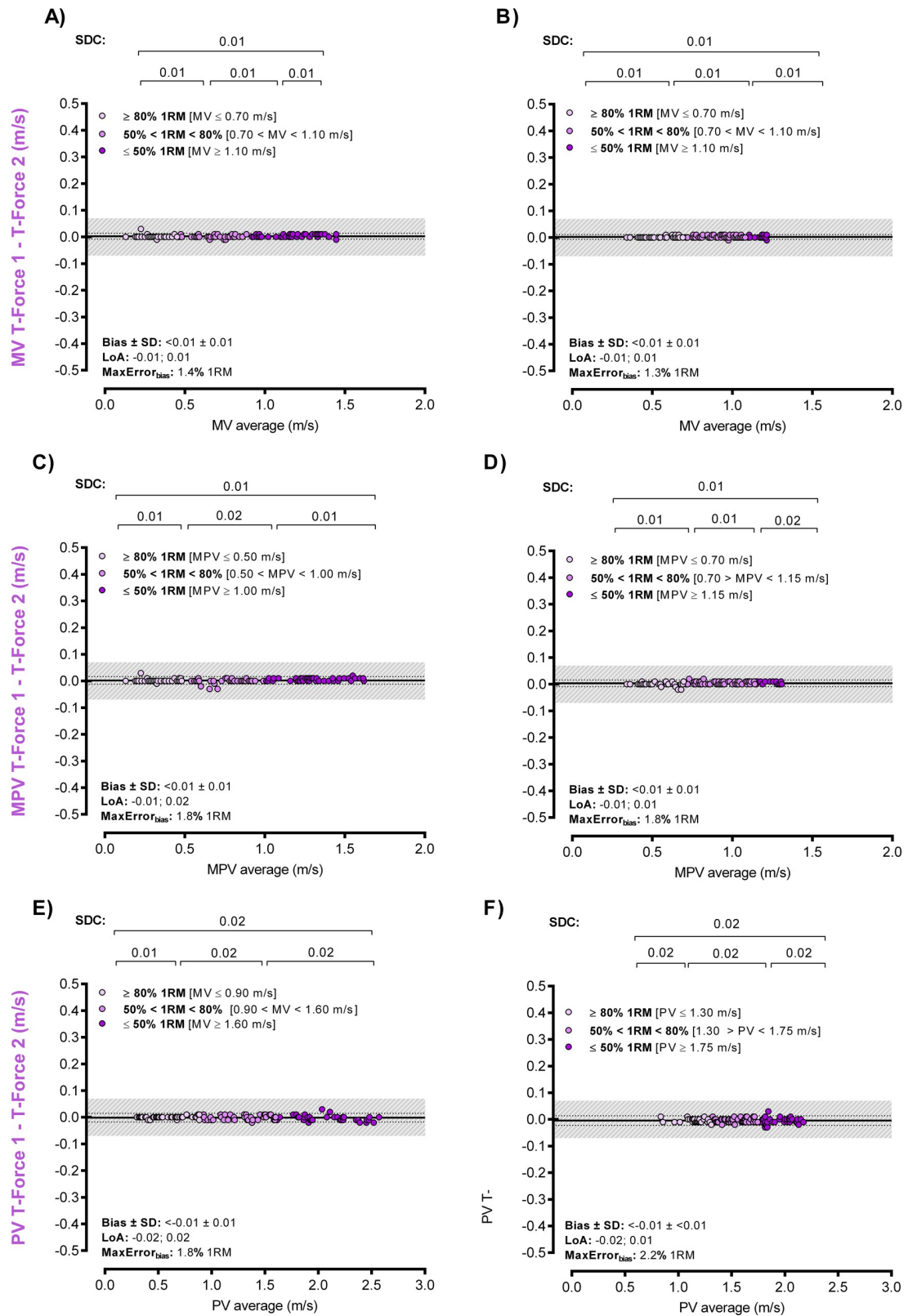


Fig 3. Intra-device agreement between two T-Force devices. Bland–Altman plots for the velocity readings in bench press (A, C and E panels) and full squat (B, D and F) exercises. Panels are ordered by velocity outcomes: mean velocity (MV), mean propulsive velocity (MPV) and peak velocity (PV). The grey shaded area indicates an acceptable level of agreement between devices, which results in differences in terms of load $\leq 5\%$ 1RM [26,27].

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0236073.g001>

Reference

1. Martínez-Cava A, Hernández-Belmonte A, Courel-Ibáñez J, Morán-Navarro R, González-Badillo JJ, Pallarés JG (2020) Reliability of technologies to measure the barbell velocity: Implications for monitoring resistance training. PLoS ONE 15(6): e0232465. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0232465> PMID: 32520952