

Pat Wertheim's experiment under scrutiny

In his report Mr Pat Wertheim does an experiment to 'explain' the prints on Folien 1. Why exactly we don't know, but he chooses to use a glass with a height of 82 mm, a top diameter of 79 mm and a bottom diameter of 64 mm. This while he had an 80 mm high glass at his disposal.

In his paragraph 55 he explains the methodology of the experiment:

55. A series of experiments were done in which each of the glasses were held with the left hand while water was poured into the glass from a pitcher held in the right hand. In each experiment, the glass and the water pitcher were then put down. The glass was then picked up with the right hand and the water was drunk from the glass. The glass was once again put down.

56. Each glass was then processed with aluminum powder. In each case, a lift was then taken with clear tape and placed on a black lift card.

57. The lifts taken from the ten glasses after handling in the manner described in paragraph 55 above were compared with folien #1. All ten experimental lifts showed the same relative position of the left index finger print, the right thumb print, and the lip print. The curvature and separation of the edge lines in folien #1 most closely matched the curvature and separation of the edge lines in the lift from glass #2.

58. More experiments were conducted with glass #2. It should be noted that glass #2 has an etched leaf or flower petal design around the circumference of the glass approximately 21 mm to 35 mm from the top lip of the glass. This design can be seen on glass #2 in the photograph of the ten glasses in paragraph 48 above. This etched design is clearly visible as background noise in all lifts taken from glass #2 but does not materially affect the relative positions of the fingerprints or the lip prints, either on the glass itself or in the lifts taken from the glass. The etched design merely adds background noise that differentiates lifts from this glass with lifts from other glasses.

59. In the additional experiments on glass #2, handling and drinking was done in the manner described in paragraph 55. The glass was powdered with aluminum powder and lifts were made with foliens. An uninterrupted video clip was made of one performance of this experiment and is available for review.

Mr Wertheim then reports his results by way of two test lifts. We will see them later and we will establish if they are indeed truthfull and honest reflections of the supposed and reasonably expected results.

But let us test it ourselves.

(Mr Wertheim's report can be viewed here: <http://www.clpex.com/Articles/VanDerVyver/VanDerVyverLPreport.htm>)

Let us recreate Mr Wertheim's Glass #2

Round cardboard disk - 79 mm in diameter



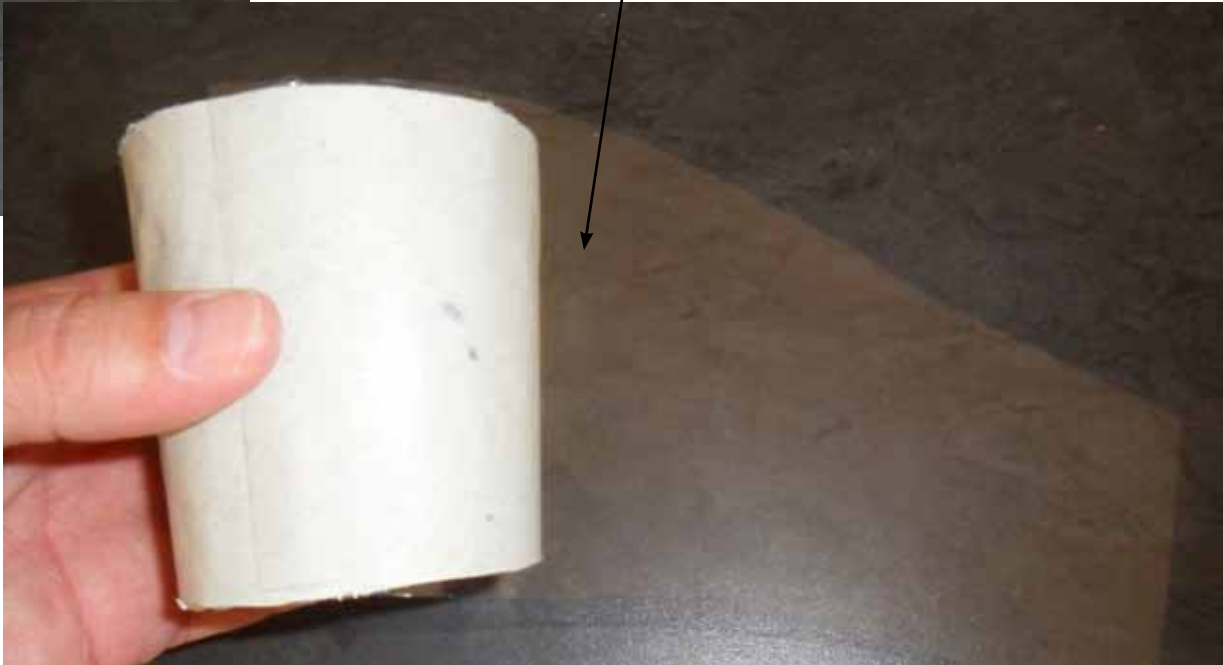
Round cardboard disk - 64 mm in diameter



Ensuring height along side from top to bottom = 82 mm



Fold transparent plastic sheet around glass



Transparant sheet wrapped around glass and stuck with sticky tape to hold in place



Lets's do Wertheim's test exactly as he proposed it

Glass right in front of you



Aluminium powder on fingers and lip





Pour water in with pitcher

Pick glass up with left hand





Pick up with right hand and lift

Put glass and pitcher down



We will get back to it again, but for now just note the position of the prints of the left fingers towards the back, and not to the side as F1 and Mr Wertheim's results would want to suggest



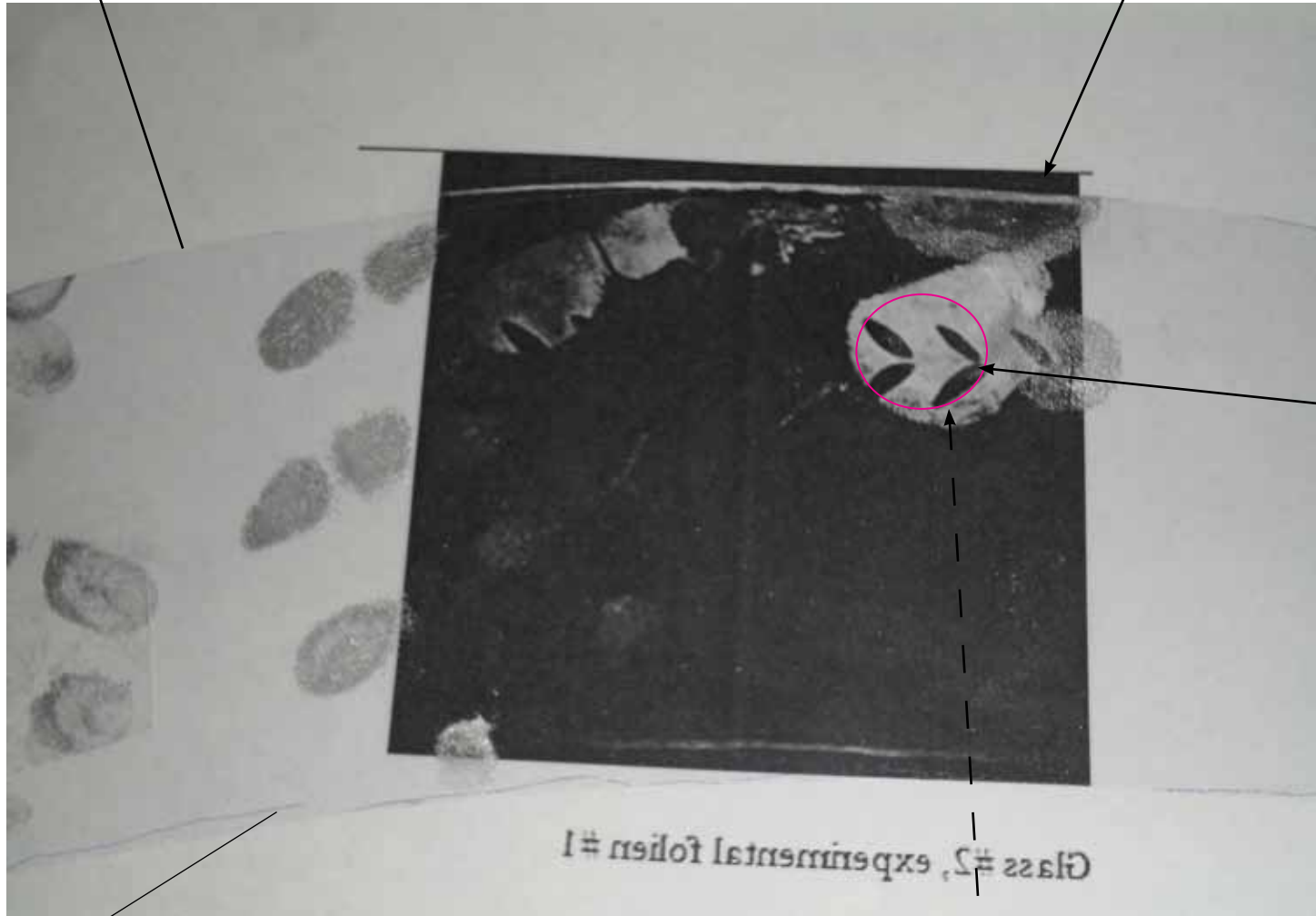
Lift glass with right hand to mouth and drink

Remove transparent sheet after it recorded ALL prints by left hand, right hand and lip



Our lift (transparent sheet)

Mr Wertheim reports this lift

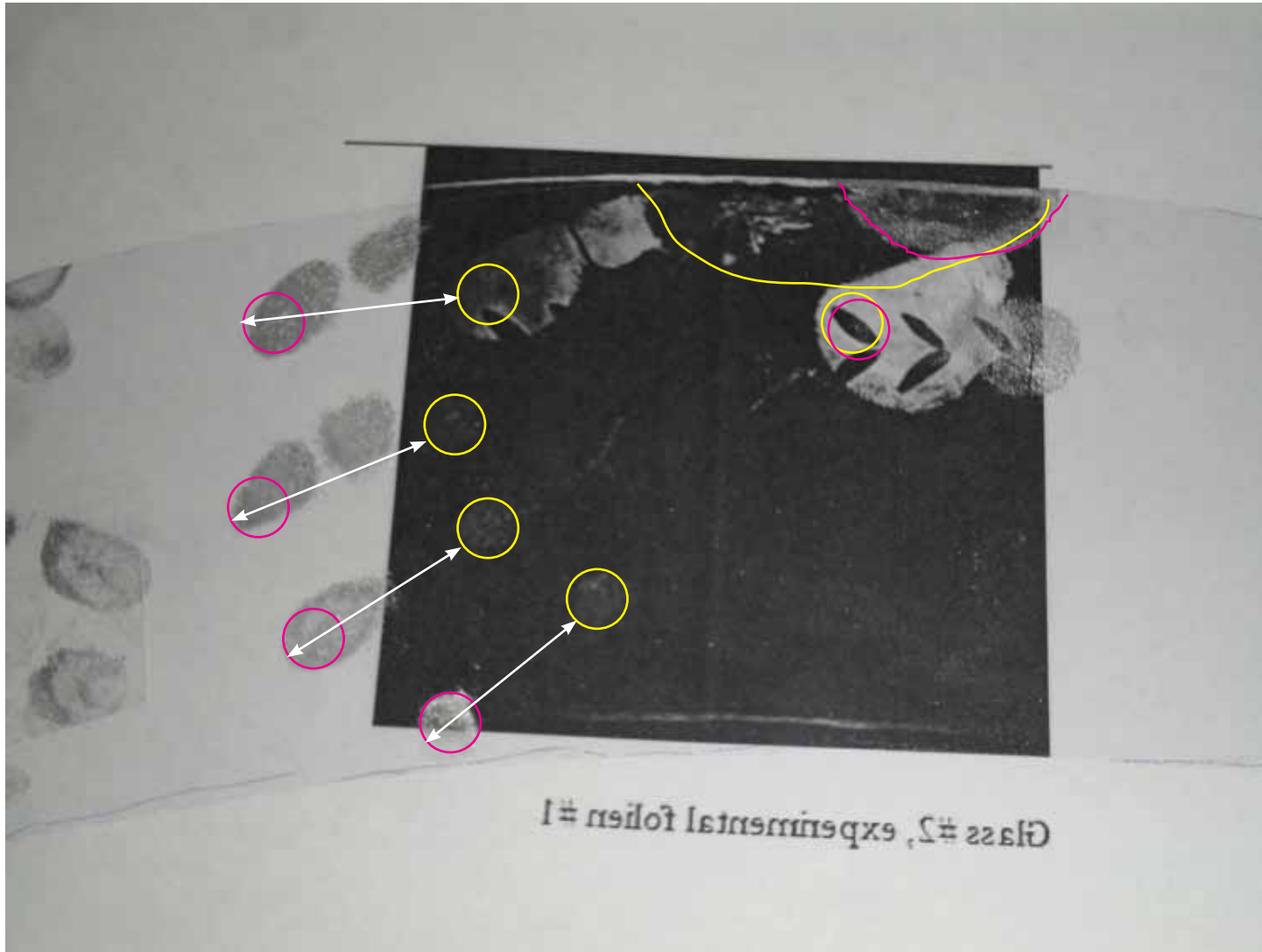


Our right thumb sits about here

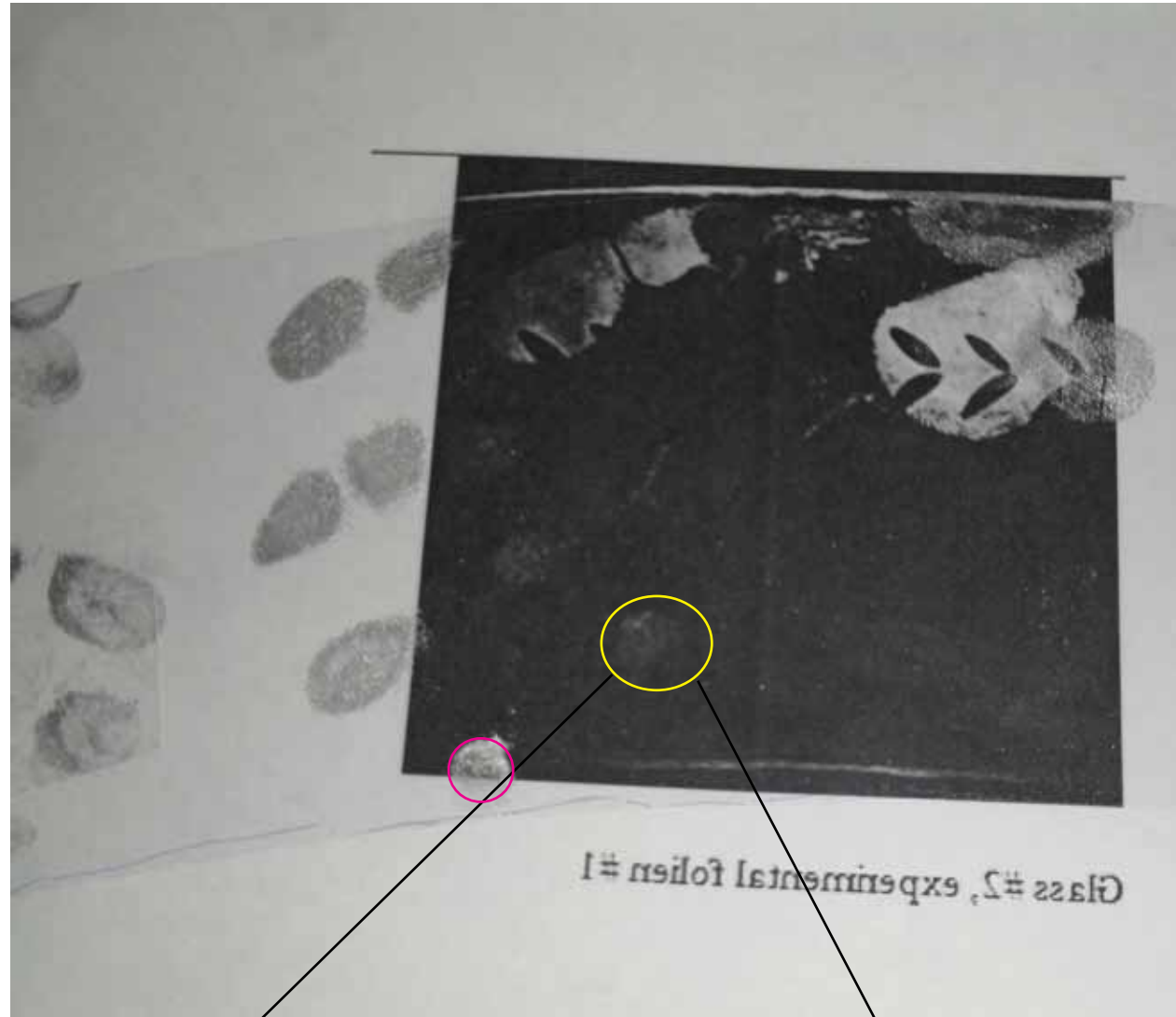
Use right thumb prints as reference point. Thus we put our right thumb print on Mr Wertheim's right thumb print.

The transparent was cut slightly bigger than the glass, just to record prints on edges better. It has no bearing on results.

30-35 mm difference!



Pink – Our prints
Yellow – Mr Wertheim's prints

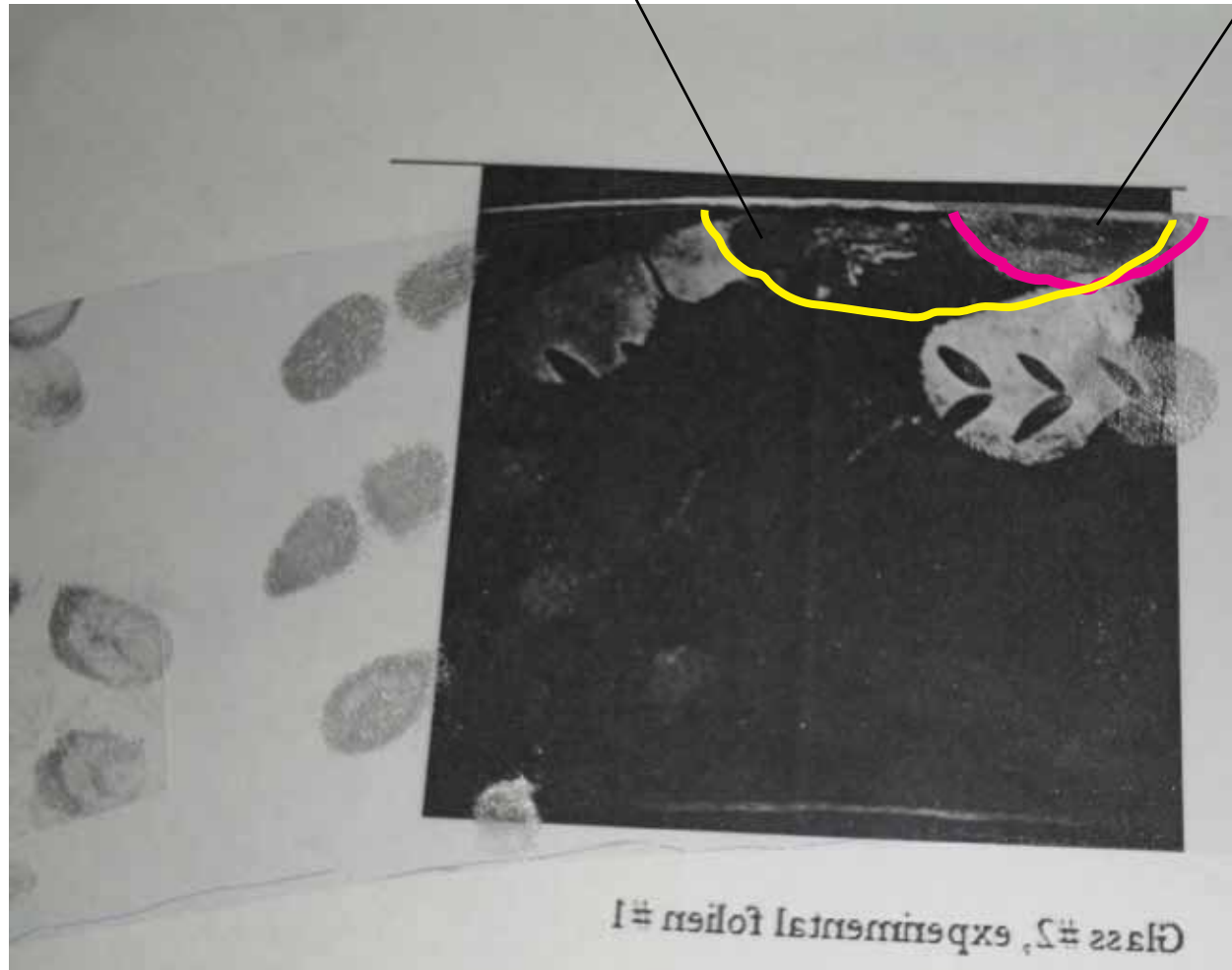


It is rather unlikely to get your little finger print so high up on the glass with a normal pick up. It would sit on or just off the bottom edge (see pink circle).

Mr Wertheim's little finger print

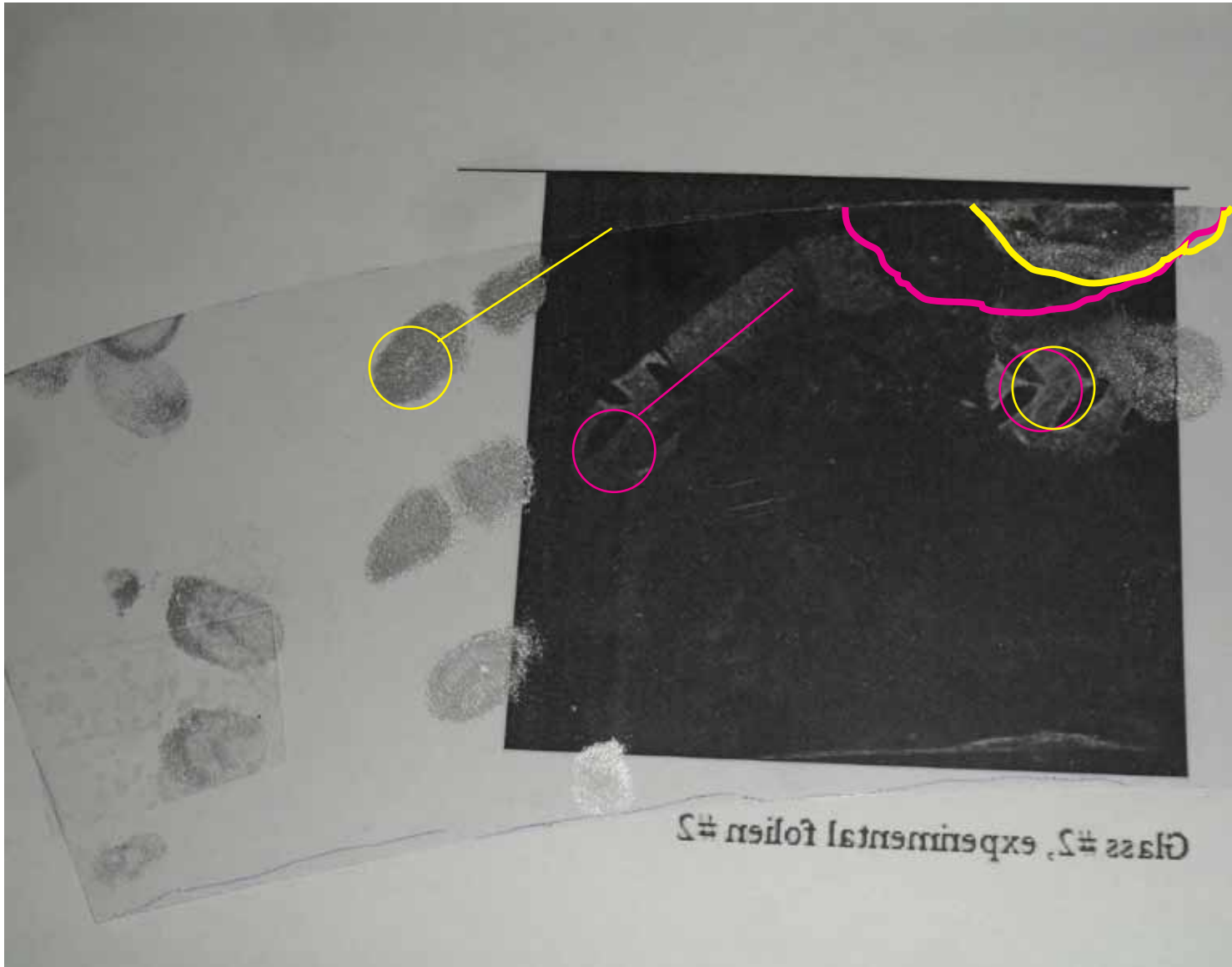
Massive and flat lip print of Mr Wertheim.
Print sitting to left of right thumb print with
depth/height ratio of 0.2.

Our print, 0.4 depth/height ratio. Sitting in
line and just off right of right thumb print.

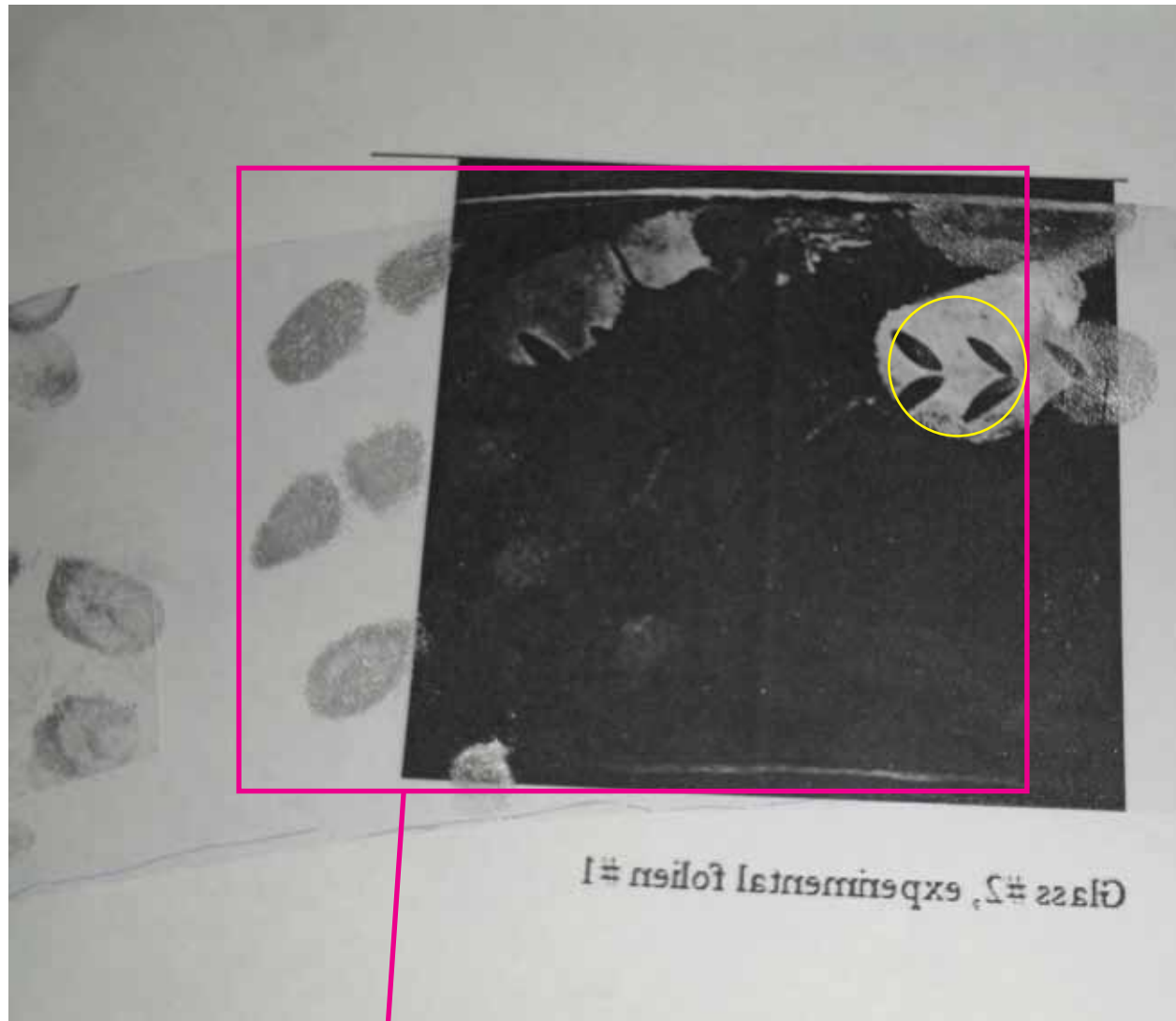


See section on the "LIP PRINT". It convincingly shows by the examination of many other lip prints, that a lip print on a drinking glass will typically have a depth/height ratio of about 0.4 to 0.5.

Compared to Mr Wertheim's lift #2

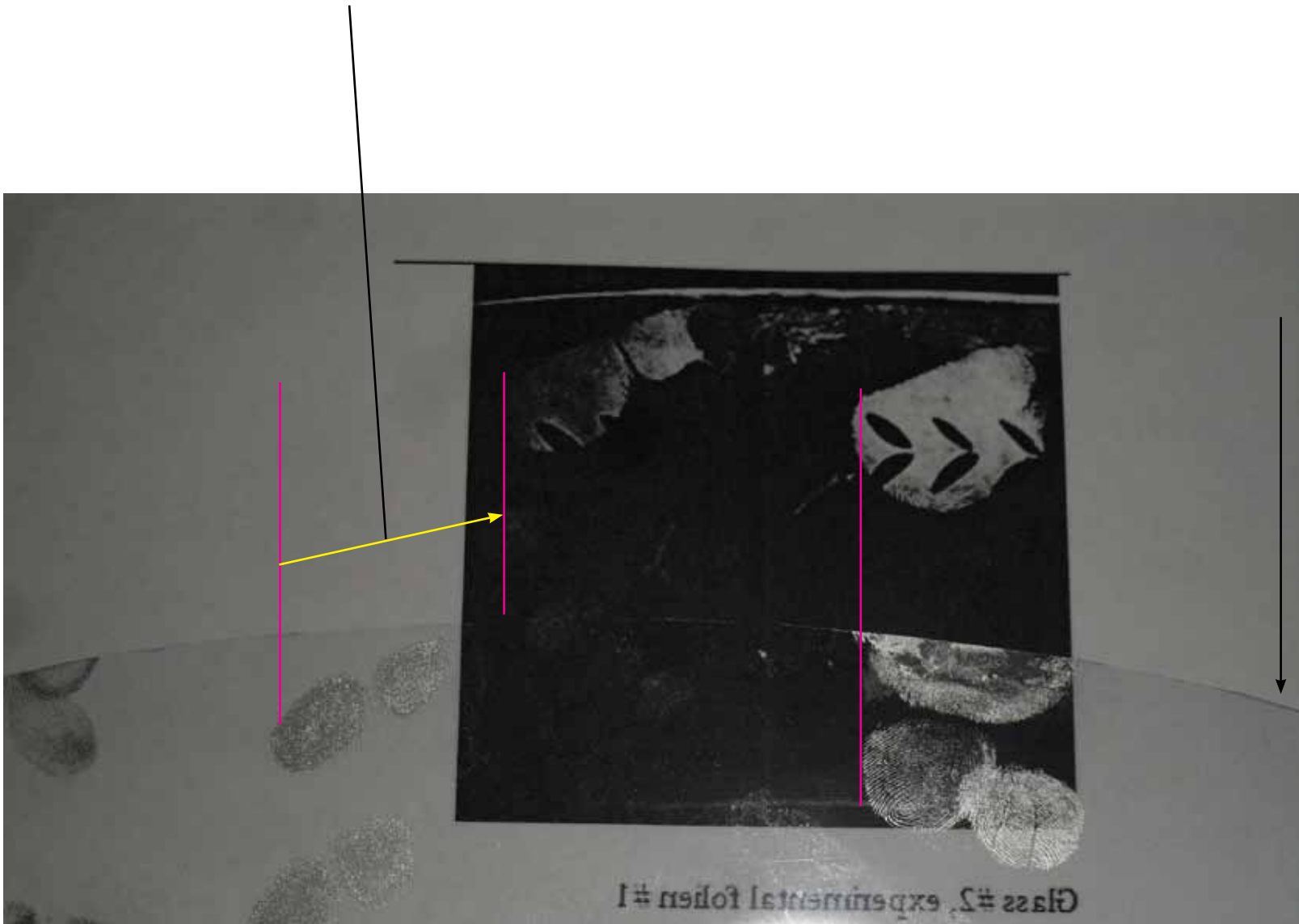


Taking difference in hand sizes etc. into account, there is still a massive and fundamental difference in what should reasonably have been the result.



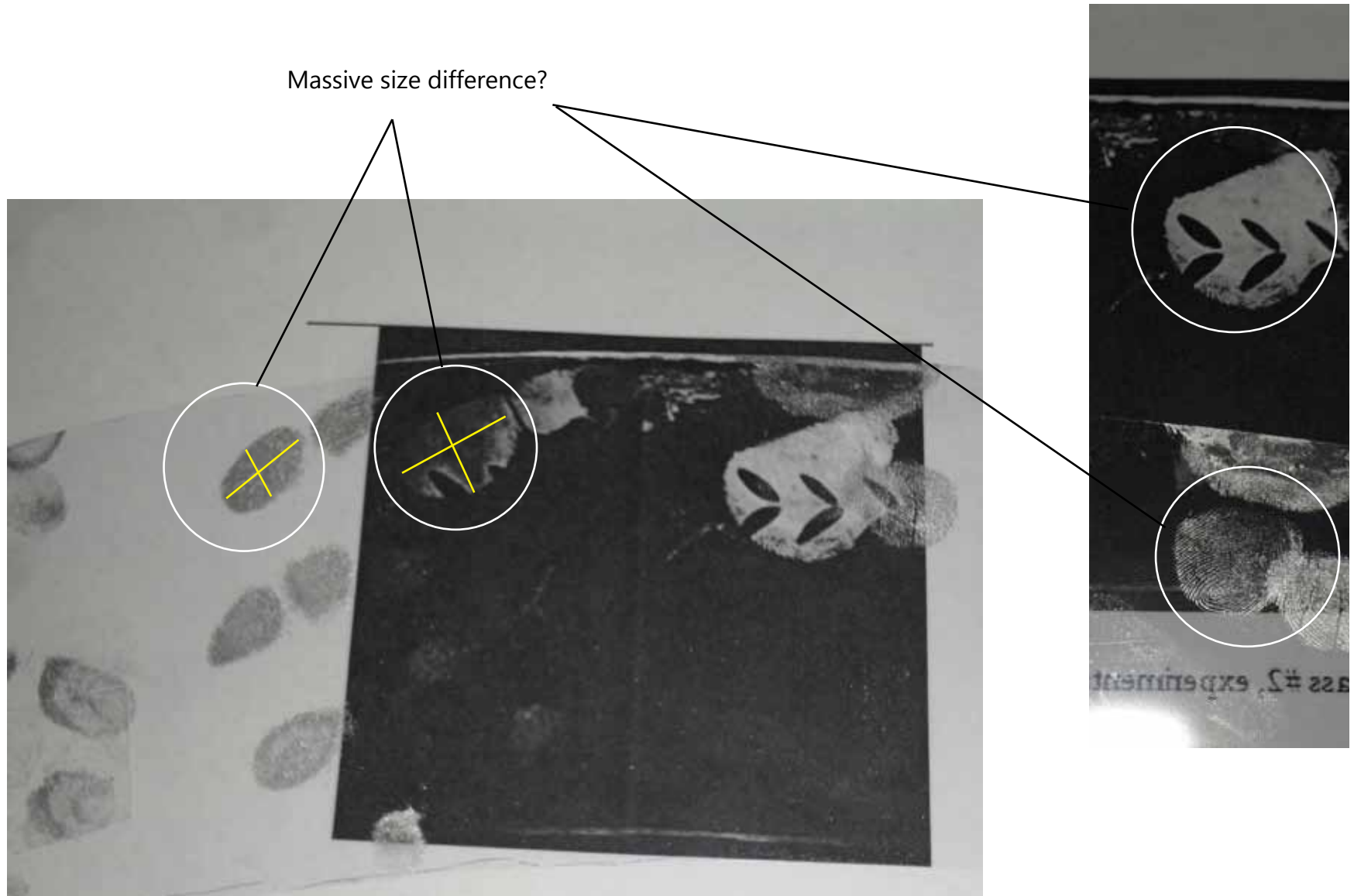
Folien 1 area. If the right thumb print was on the far right the left fingers would have stretched right to the edge on the left hand side. No large open space as on F1.

Where are the missing 35 mms?

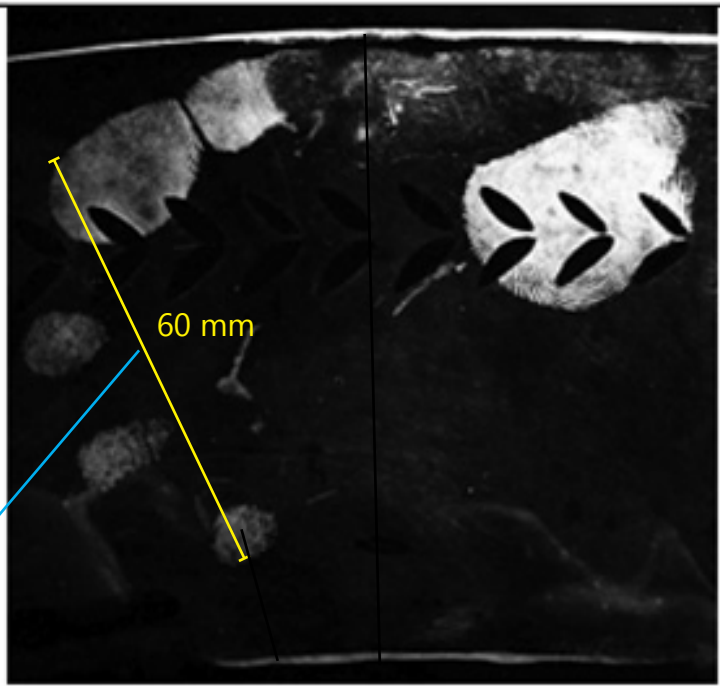


For comparison purposes we moved the transparent sheet down a bit

30-40 mm on this scale is substantial. It is not insignificant. It makes the difference between an on the side of the glass (9 o'clock) or nearly at the back (11-12 o'clock) position.

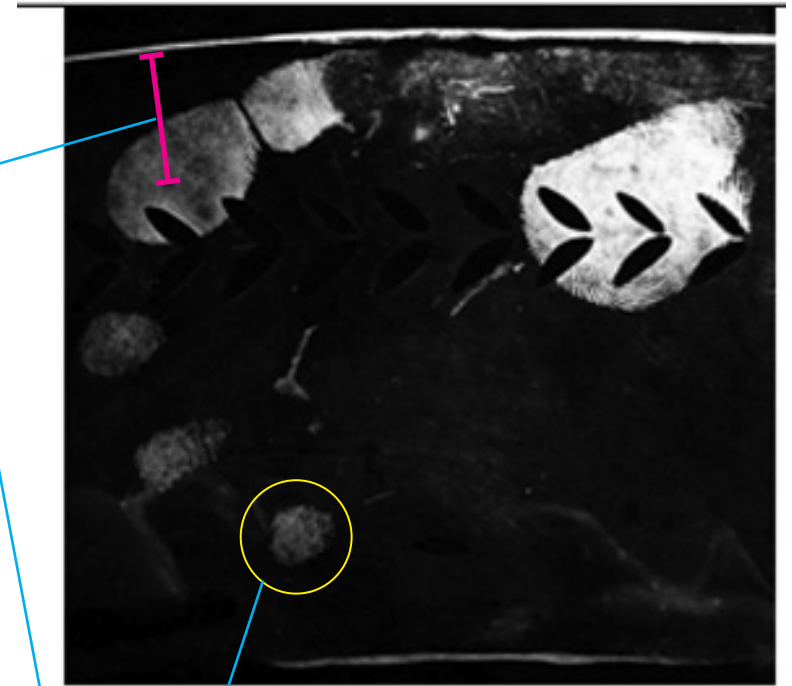


When it comes to measurements and print sizes, we duly realise and take into account that hand and finger sizes can differ, also that the pressure on the object held can have an influence, but we're talking here about massive differences. It is open to test with various sizes and we would welcome Mr Wertheim to do this test under independent observance. We would especially like to see if the size and shape of his thumb print is attainable on a drinking glass (within reasonable handling considerations).



Glass #2, experimental foiben #1

Mr Wertheim fitted an index finger, middle finger, ring finger and little finger in a space of 60 mm. Even if you press your fingers tight against each other, this is simply not possible.

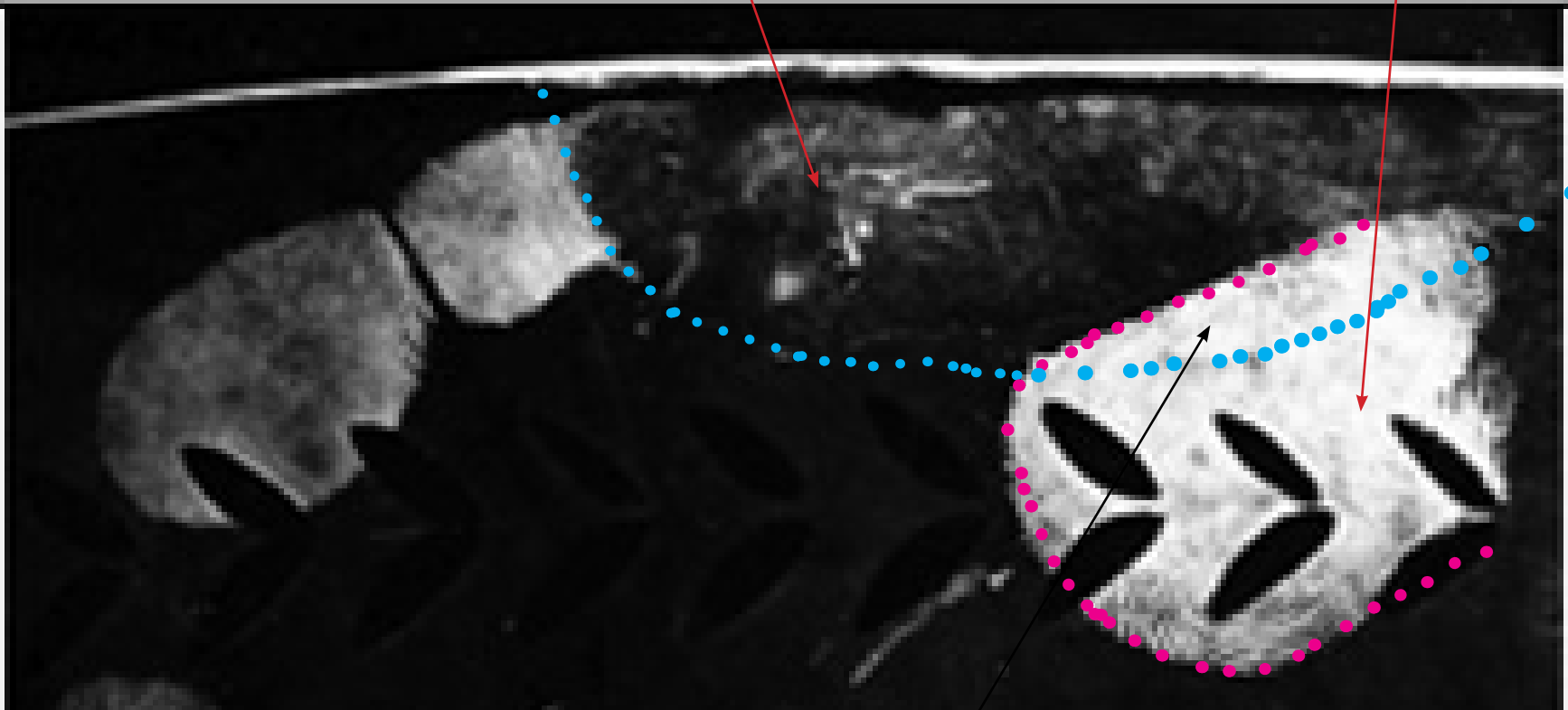


Glass #2, experimental foiben #1

If you look at the position of the index finger (about 17 mm down from top edge) the position of the little finger is for all practical purposes **IMPOSSIBLE**. There simply is not enough space for it to land up there.

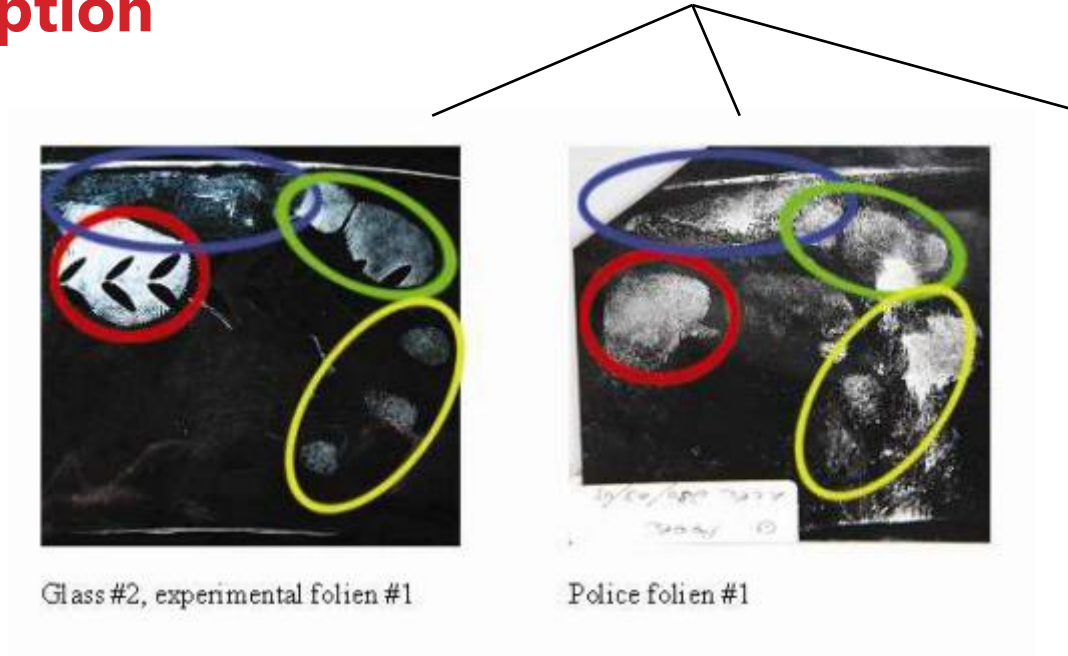
long and flat lip print without any groove detail

massive right thumb print

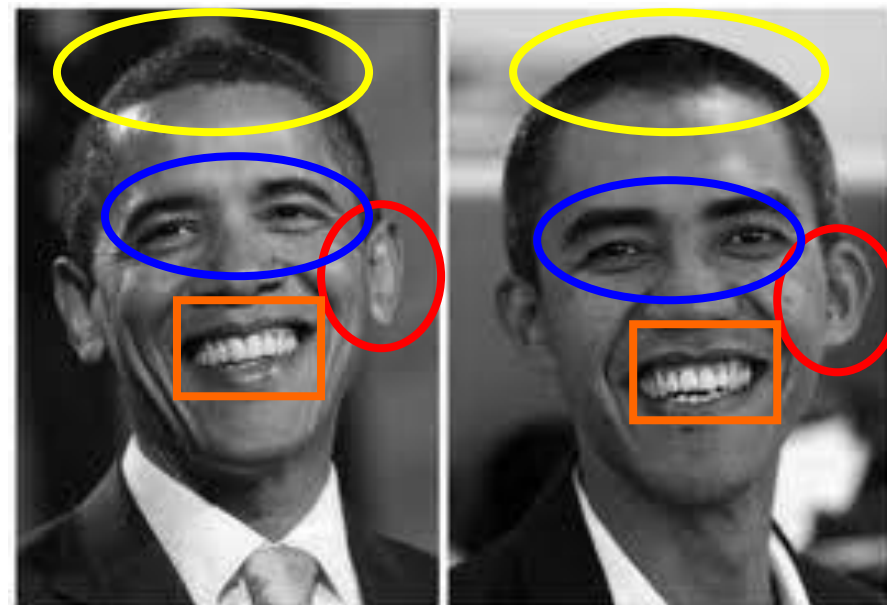


Mr Wertheim's lip and right thumb prints intersect and overlap. Impossible with the **one time drinking action** as he proposed. He had to hold the glass with his right hand (thus with right thumb) to take a sip when his lip touched the glass to leave the lip print. His lip and thumb could then not have shared the same space at the same time. His lip can't go *through* his thumb, can it? (Unless he rolled the thumb over the lip print when he put the glass down, but still, that is not reasonable handling – and is not dictated in his methodology.)

Visual deception



In Mr Wertheim's report



By drawing big and colourful circles around an object, the eye can be distracted from finer detail. A tactic to visually deceive. Things look more alike than they actually are.

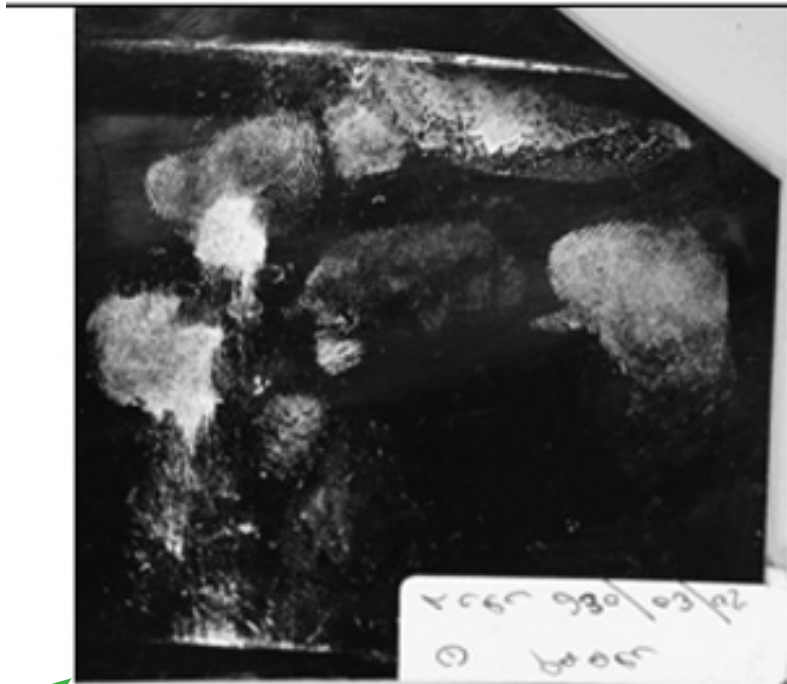
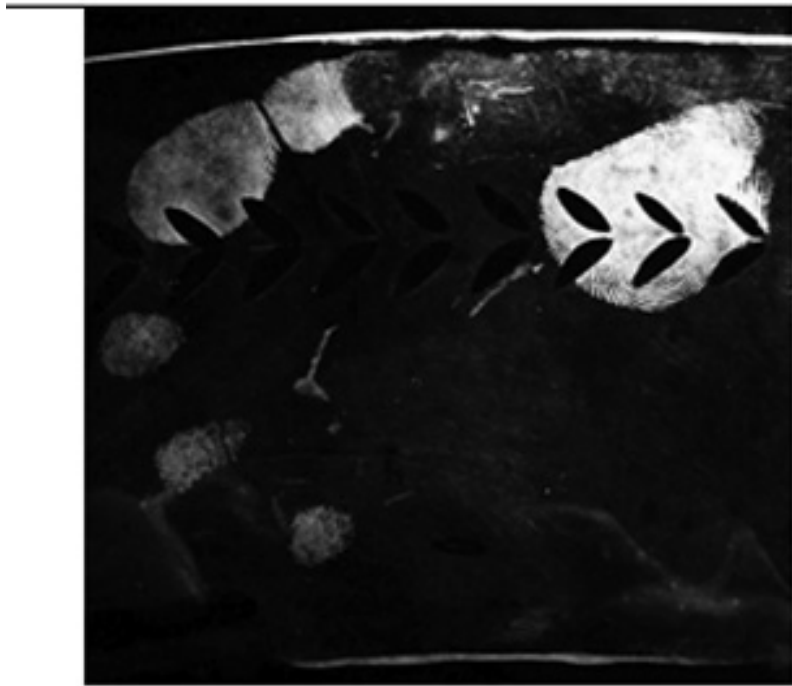
Why did Mr Wertheim do all of this?

Mr Wertheim wanted to, at all cost, produce a lift that would resemble Folien 1 closely. Let's look at his report again:

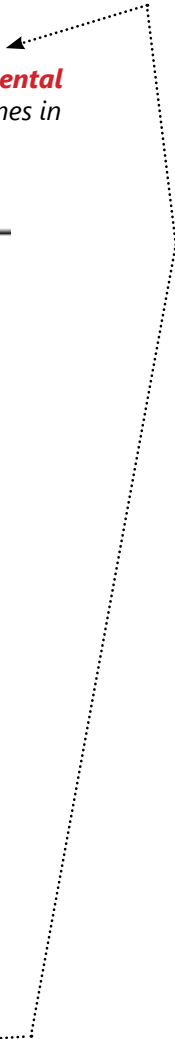
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Mr Wertheim's **test lift** needed to closely resemble **Folien 1** (And he reports this of all ten lifts)



Please repeat this experiment and see what you find