

# 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.

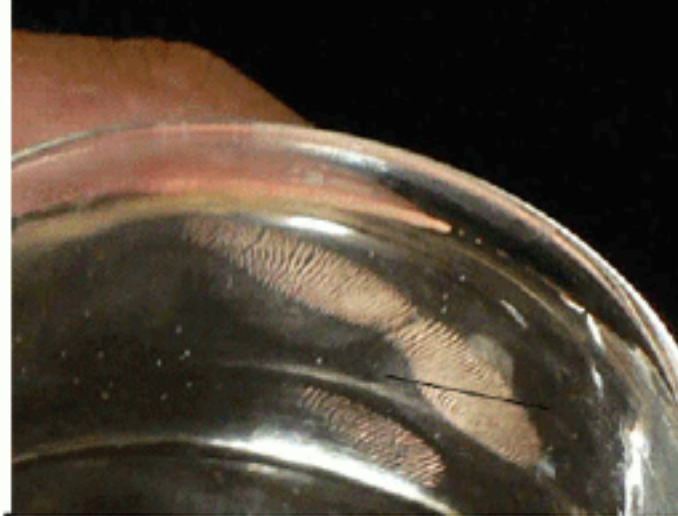
(Mr Wertheim's report can be viewed here: <http://www.clpex.com/Articles/VanDerVyver/VanDerVyverLPreport.htm>)

# Mr Wertheim's 10 test glasses



	Height	Top diameter	Bottom diameter
Glass #1	82	74	67
Glass #2	82	79	64
Glass #3	82	77	59
Glass #4	90	92	53
Glass #5	81	50	35
Glass #6	80	75	69
Glass #7	90	75	64
Glass #8	80	71	45
Glass #9	85	52	40
Glass #10	71	70	36

It seems very impressive to carry tests out with 10 glasses. But let's be honest - how many of these are actually good test objects? Half of them have funny patterns on them or have odd sizes and shapes. There is only one glass that would fall in the height range that Folien 1 would suggest had Folien 1 been taken from a glass - Glass #6. What is the point of e.g. Glasses #3 or #5? Glass #5 is clearly not a tumbler as you throughout suggested. What is the point of this glass? Or of Glass #4, which is a full 10 mm higher as the glass that supposedly made Folien 1?



Note: Finger is curved and there is compression of ridges along line running diagonally through delta (line added).



Then Mr Wertheim shows us this photo – which looks like glass #6

But then he uses Glass #2 for the lift experiments. Note the pattern on the glass.

# Let us recreate Mr Wertheim's Glass #2

*Round cardboard disk - 79 mm in diameter*



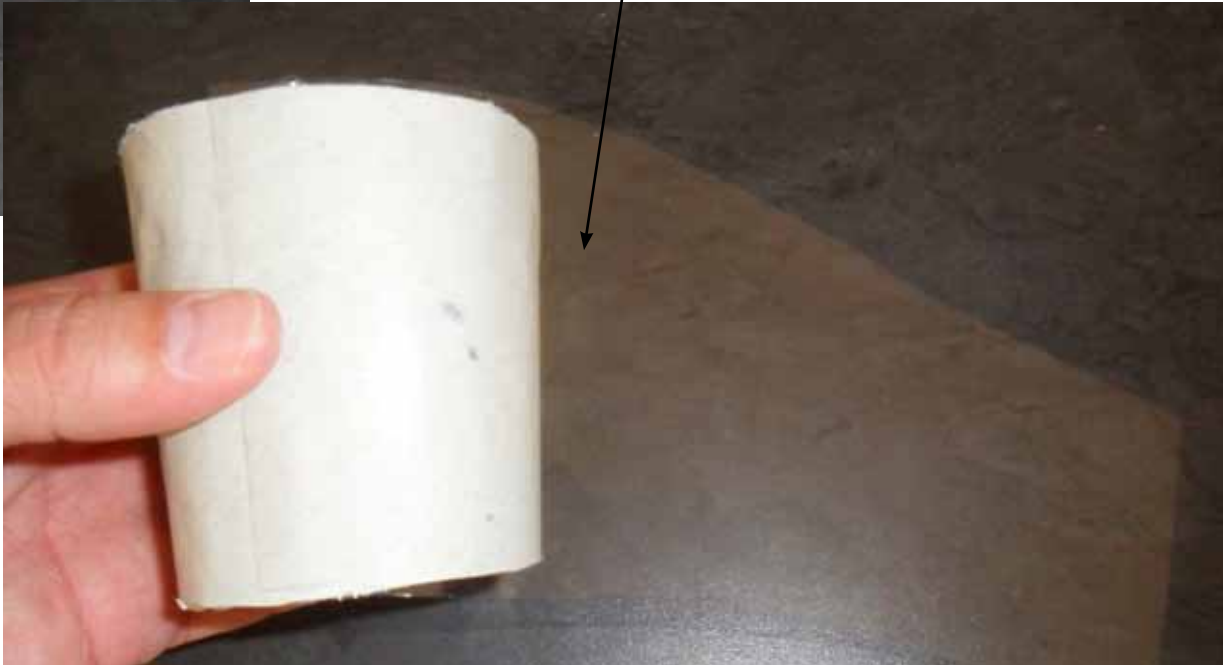
*Round cardboard disk - 64 mm in diameter*



*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 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*



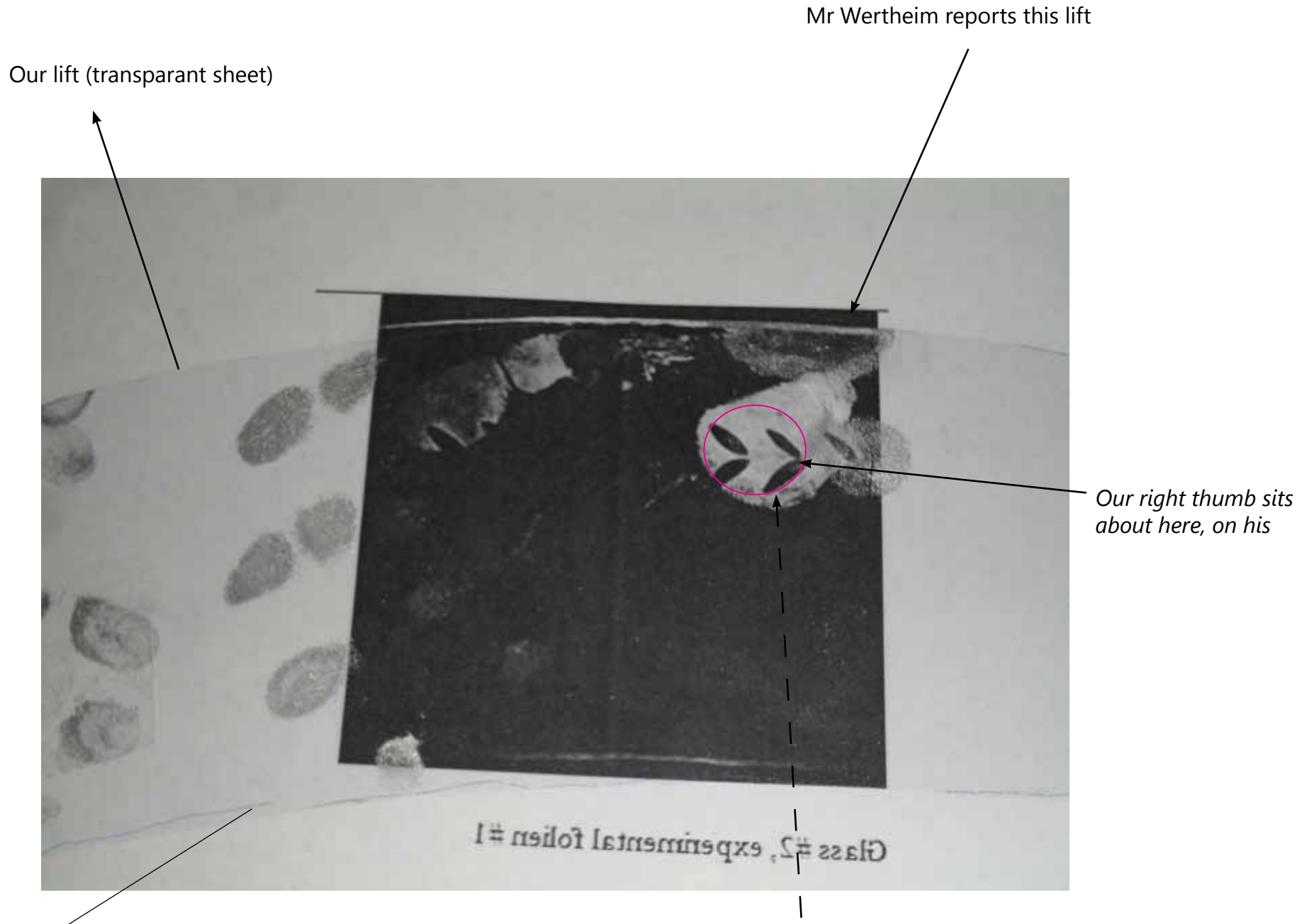
We will get back to it again, but for now just note the position of the prints of the left fingers towards the back, and not to the side as F1 and Mr Wertheim's results would want to suggest.



*Lift glass with right hand to mouth and drink*

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

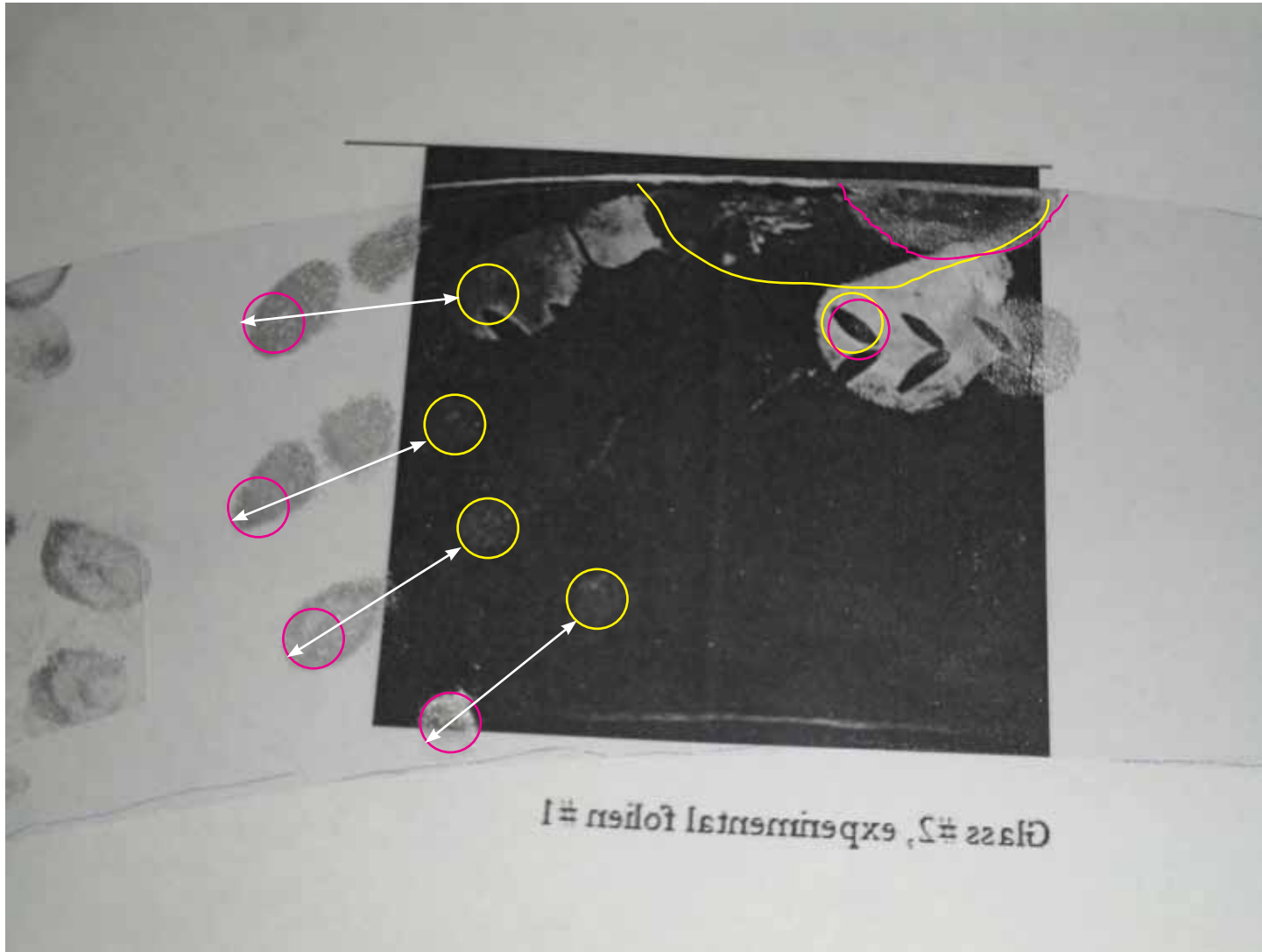




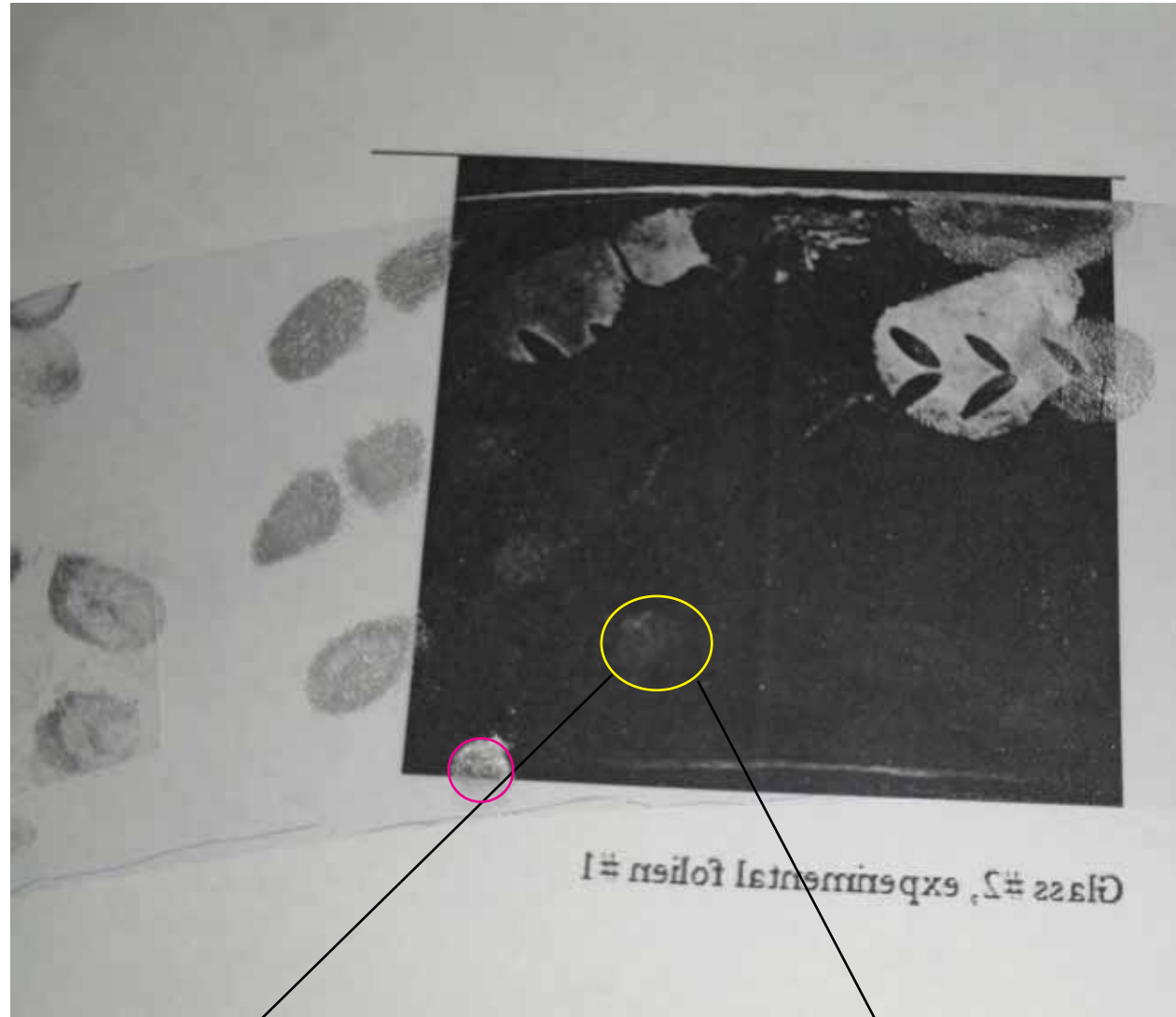
Use right thumb prints as reference point. Thus we put our right thumb print on Mr Wertheim's right thumb print.

Let's compare our result with Mr Wertheim's

30-35 mm difference!



Pink – Our prints  
Yellow – Mr Wertheim's prints

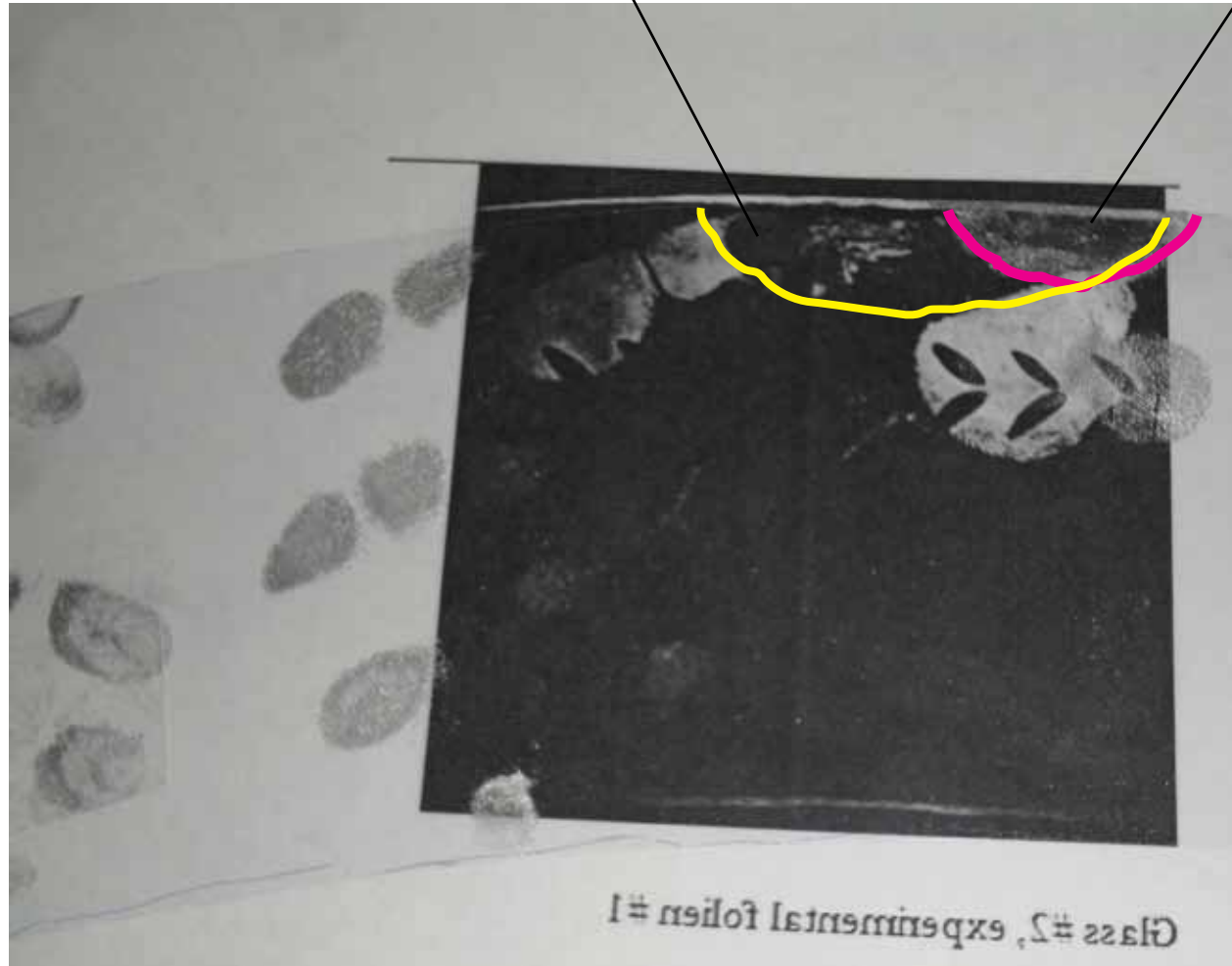


It is rather unlikely to get your little finger print so high up on the glass with a normal pick up. It would sit on or just off the bottom edge (see pink circle).

Mr Wertheim's little finger print

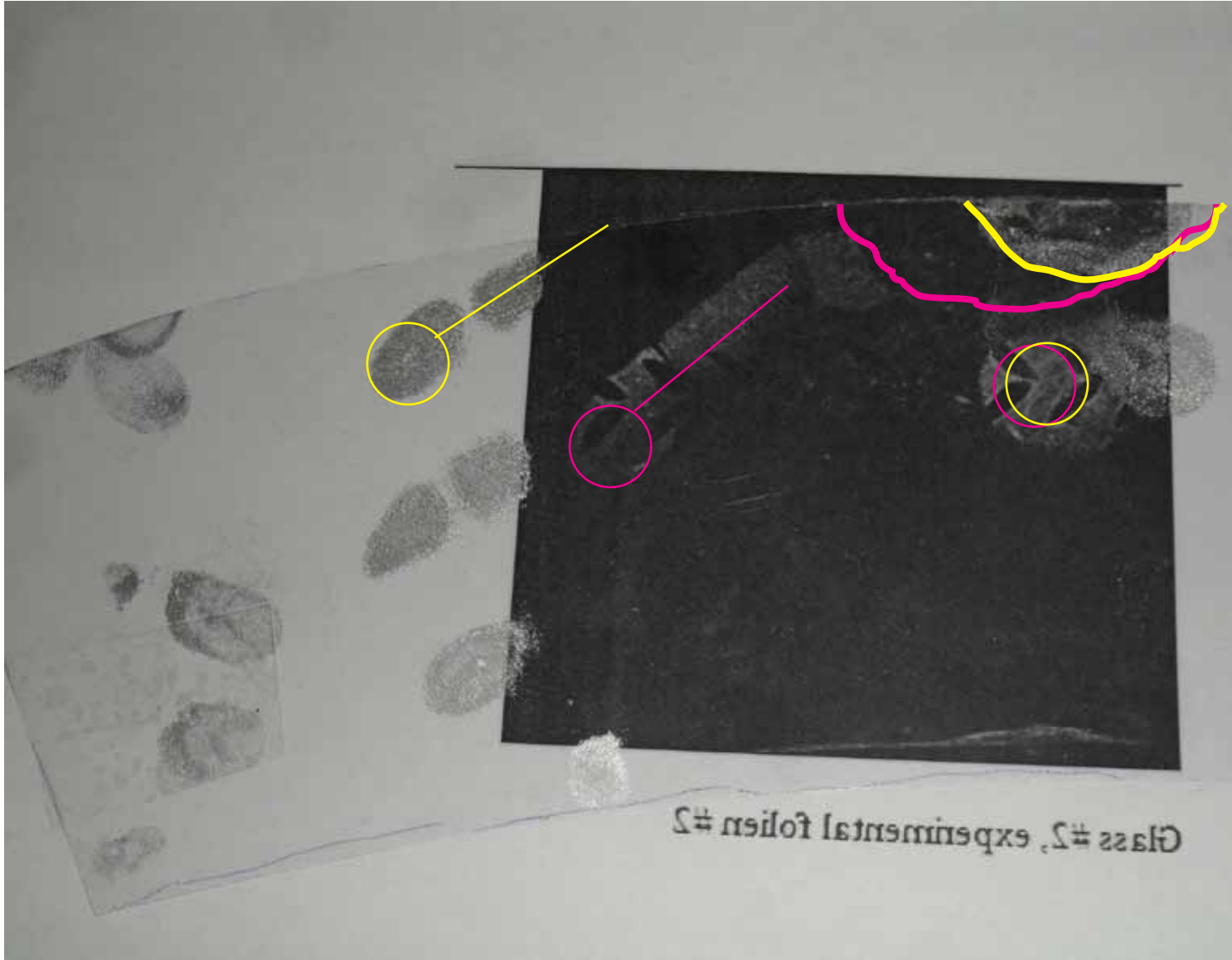
Massive and flat lip print of Mr Wertheim.  
Print sitting to left of right thumb print with  
depth/height ratio of 0.2.

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

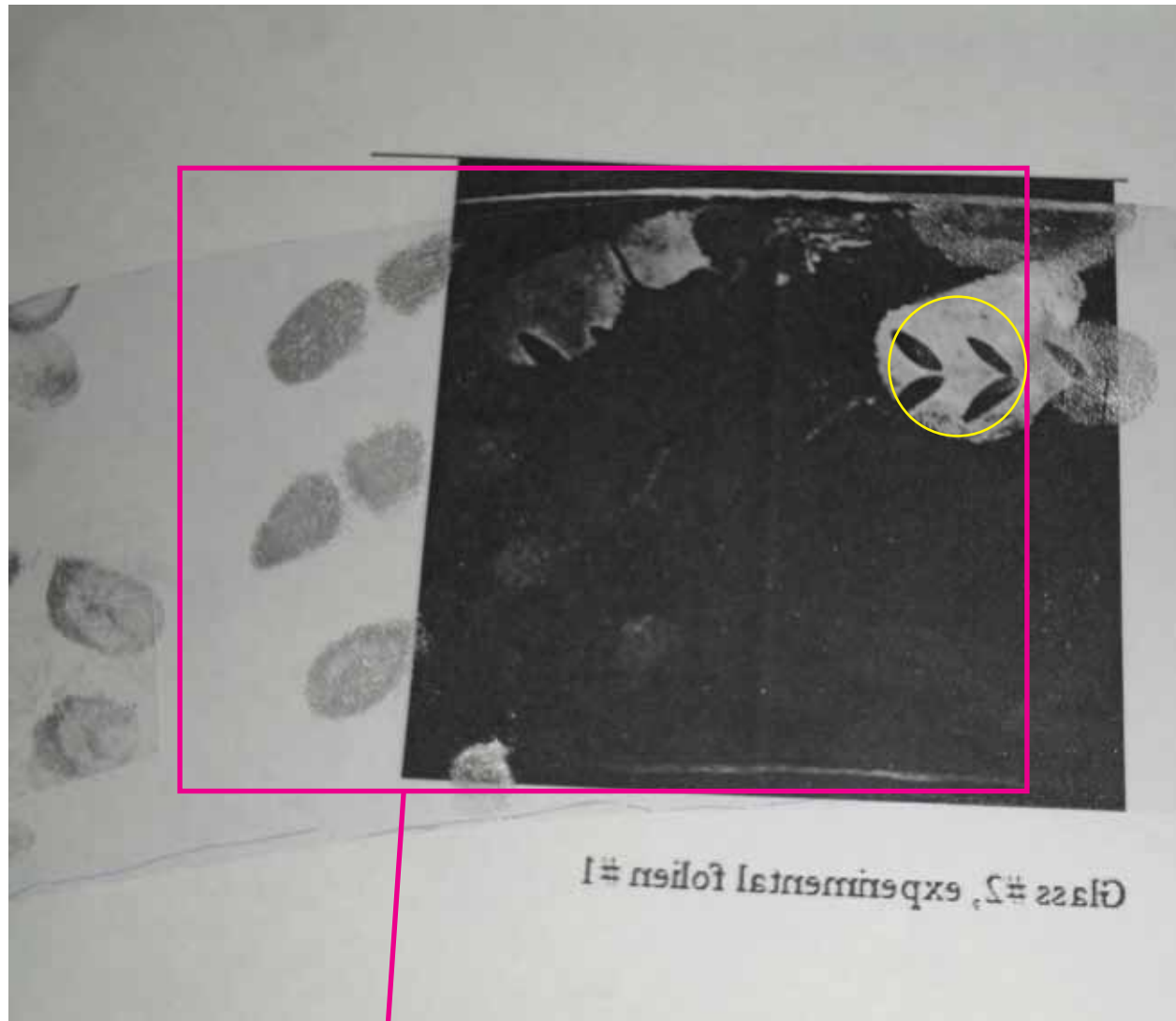


Or Lip Report convincingly shows by the examination of many other lip prints, that a lip print on a drinking glass will typically have a depth/height ratio of about 0.4 to 0.5.

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.

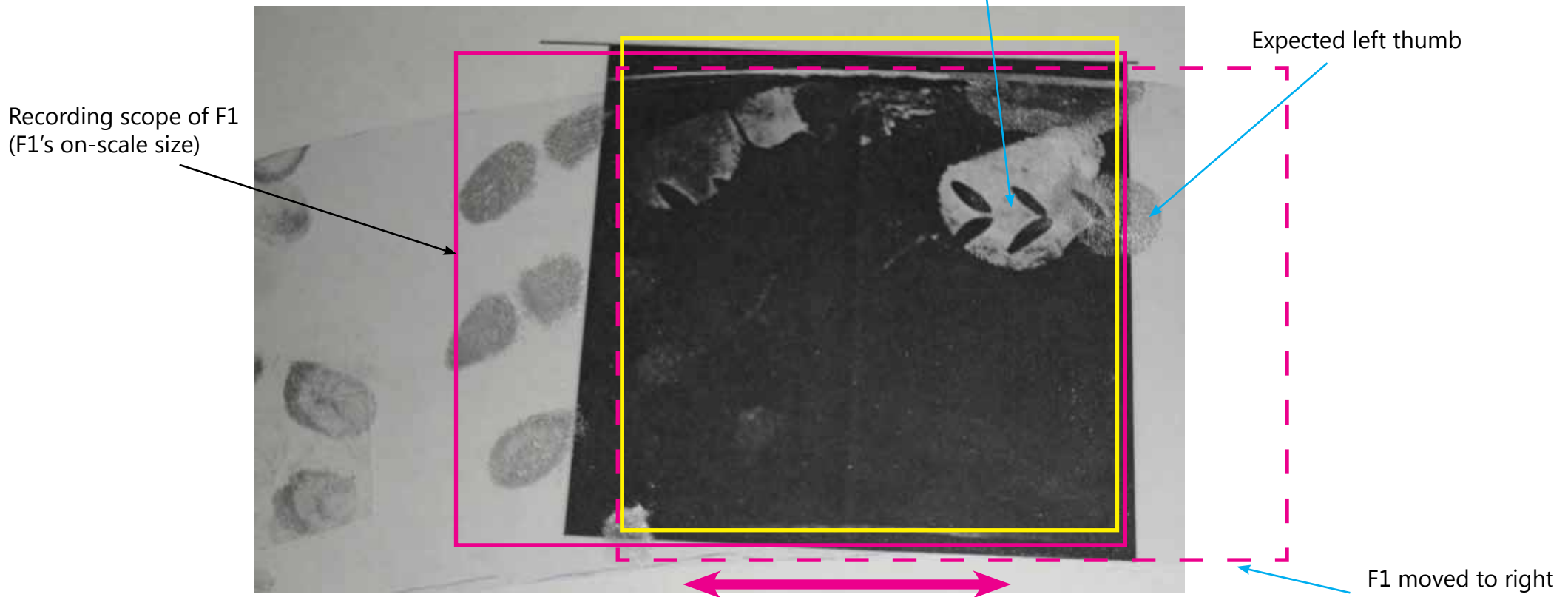


Folien 1 area. If the right thumb print was on the far right the left fingers would have stretched right to the edge on the left hand side. No large open space as on F1.



## Where is the left thumb?

Our right thumb and Wertheim's right thumb lined up

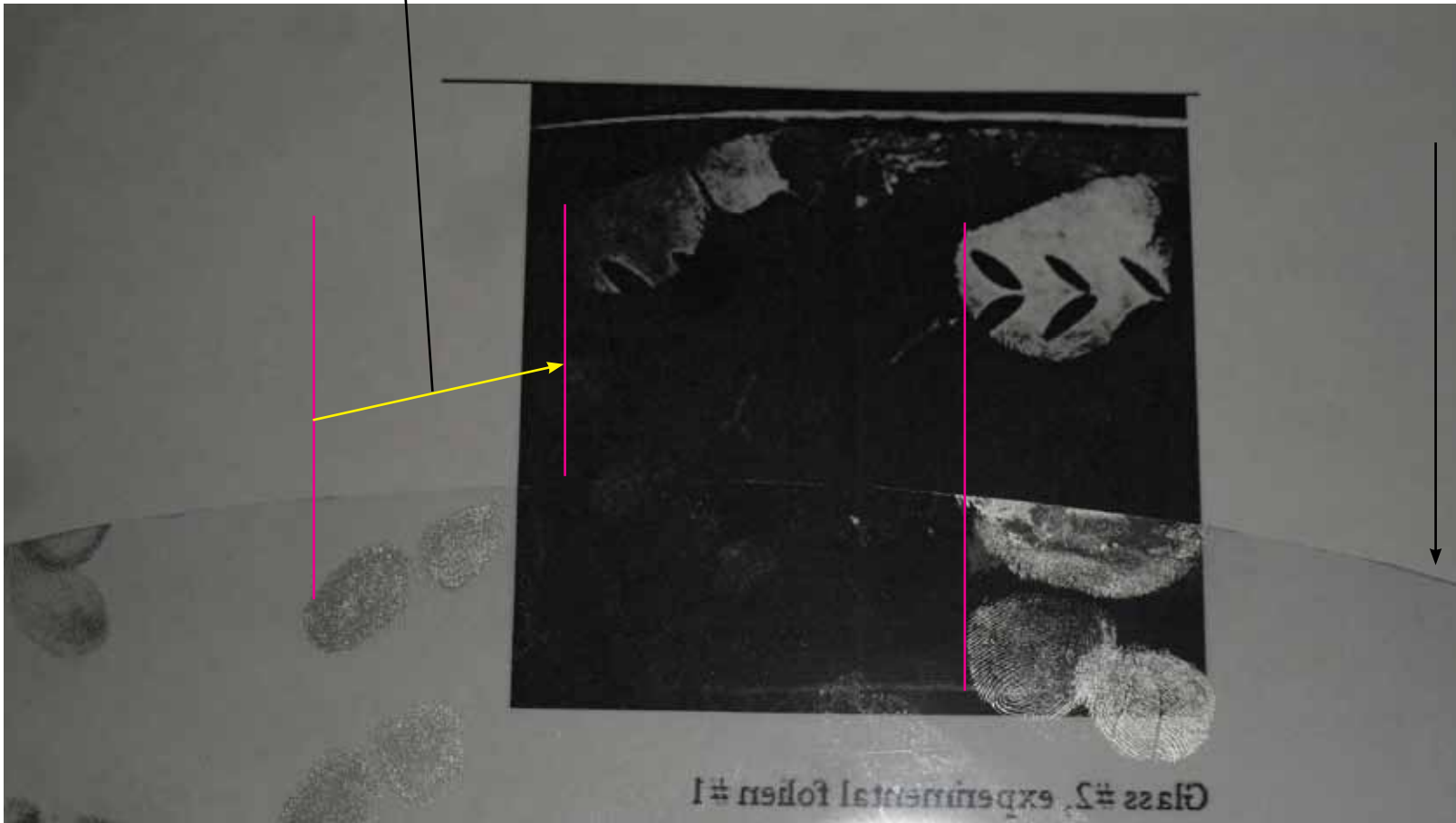


We must remember one thing very clearly. **Mr Wertheim had to report the results of his test.** Not to speculate how Swartz lifted. He had to show us all the prints on his glass after his handling method. If he then showed us where he cropped and explained why (whilst showing the original lift) it may have been excusable. There surely would have been a left thumb print on his glass. Why did he not show this to us first? Instead he immediately cropped it out – or he simply just lifted from the right thumb. This is to be selective in what you show. A 12 cm folien would have been long enough to show at least the left fingers and the left thumb – even if only a part of it. But if you take from where Mr Wertheim shows his left fingers, there would have been ample space to move the folien to the right to also capture the whole left thumb. It is clear that Mr Wertheim did not want to show us the left thumb since there is no left thumb on Folien 1 – and to show one would have detracted from the similar image he wanted to create.

We can speculate all we want. Swartz used the whole 12 cm folien and it was not cut or cropped. Swartz' lift has nothing to do with Wertheim's lift. Wertheim first had to show us his results in full, and then offered explanations as to how he think Swartz lifted.

Where is you left thumb, Mr. Wertheim? Why did you not include it on your lift? Why did you crop your lift?

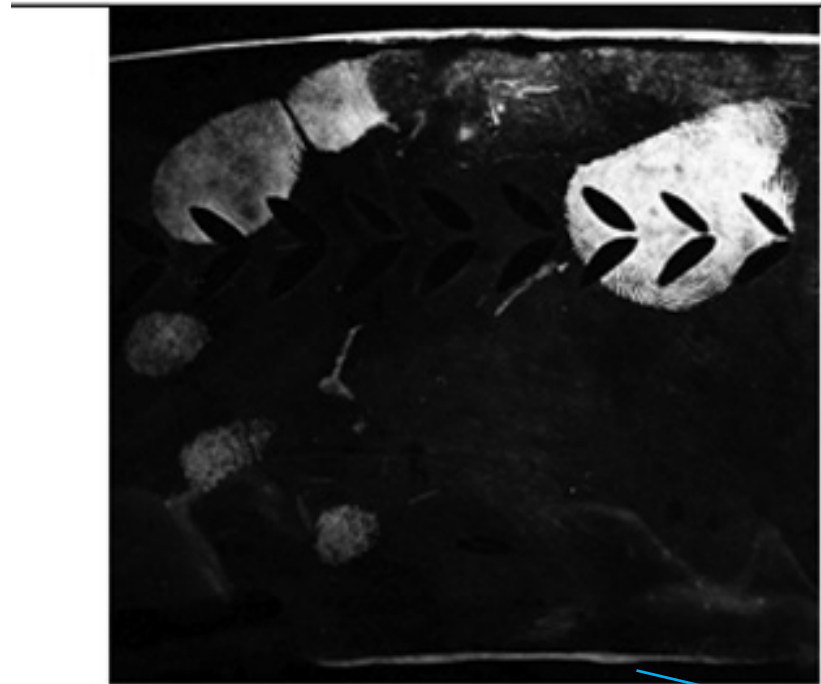
# Where are the missing 35 mms?



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.*

Bottom line?

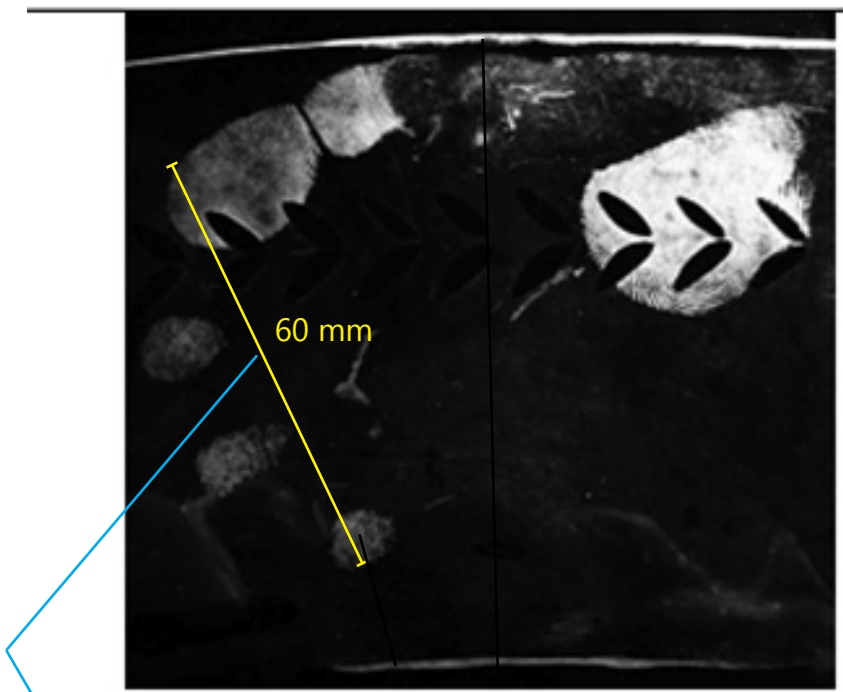


Glass #2, experimental foil #1



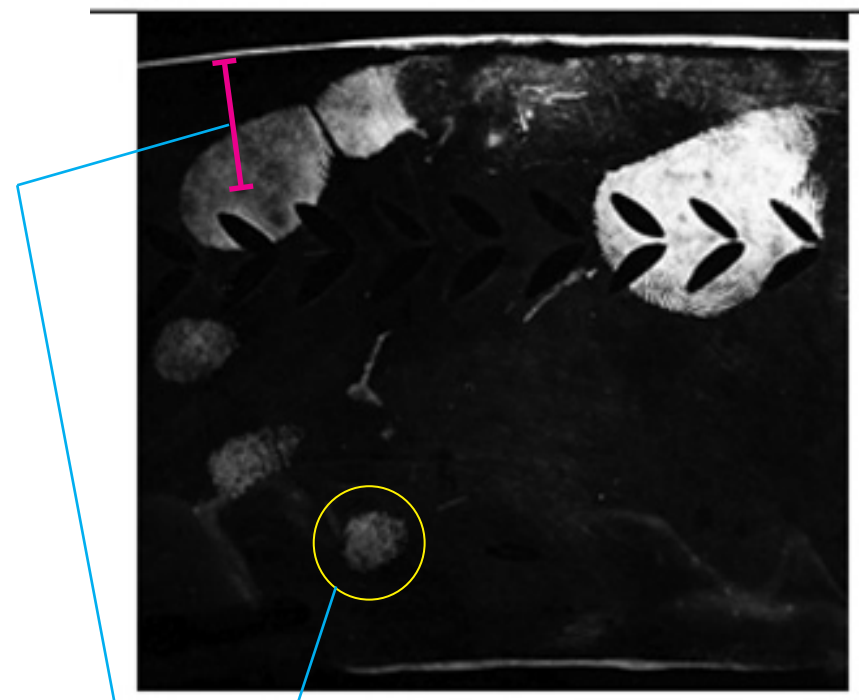
What exactly is the reason for the recording of the bottom edge as if it is a rim? Does the bottom edge of a glass have a rim? Or was there a specific action to ensure the powder stuck there? Like rubbing on the edge before powdering? Was there an effort to get a line there because there is some sort of "line" on F1? Why is the line not complete? Did you want to create something that would look like something on F1? That would be considered manipulating and fabricating a result.

It is not impossible that there can be some sort of division line (where a larger area with powder on stopped at the end of the glass), but then it will not create as defined line).



Glass #2, experimental foehn #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.

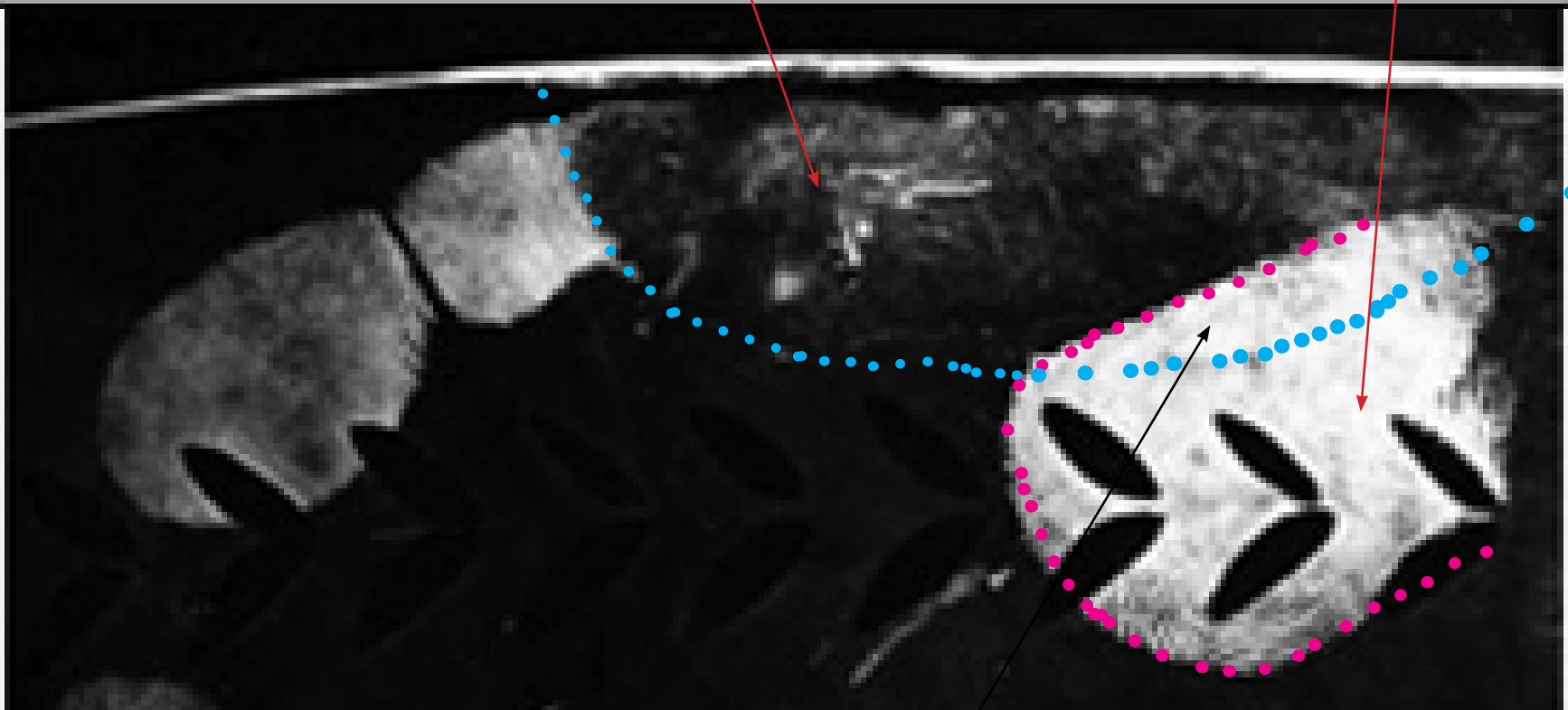


Glass #2, experimental foehn #1

If you look at the position of the index finger (about 18 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.

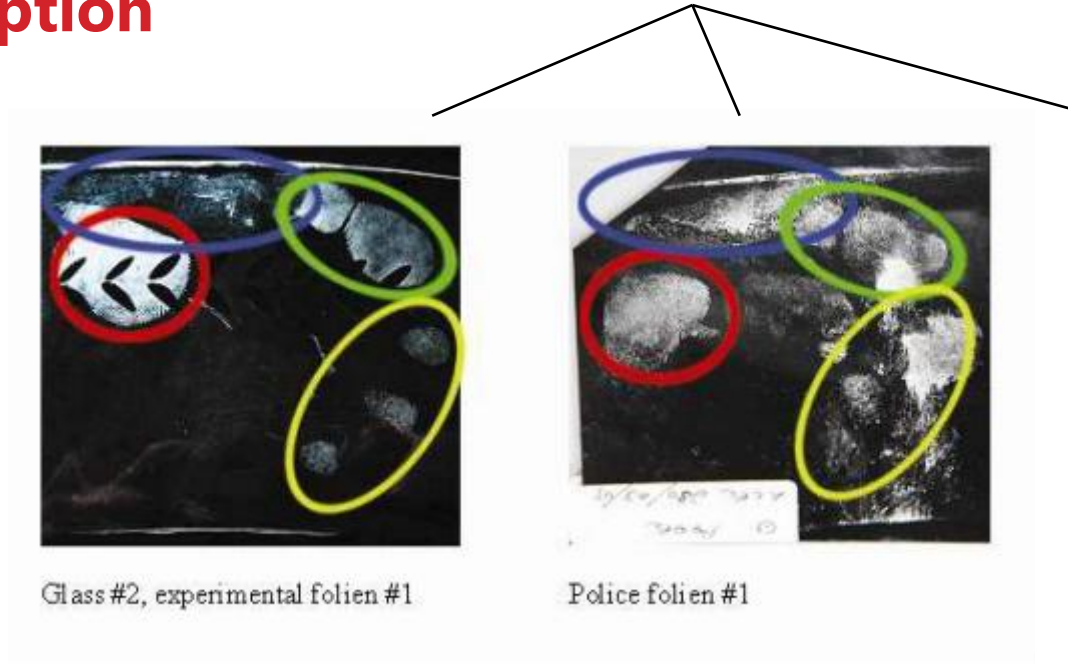
Long and flat lip print without any groove detail

Massive right thumb print

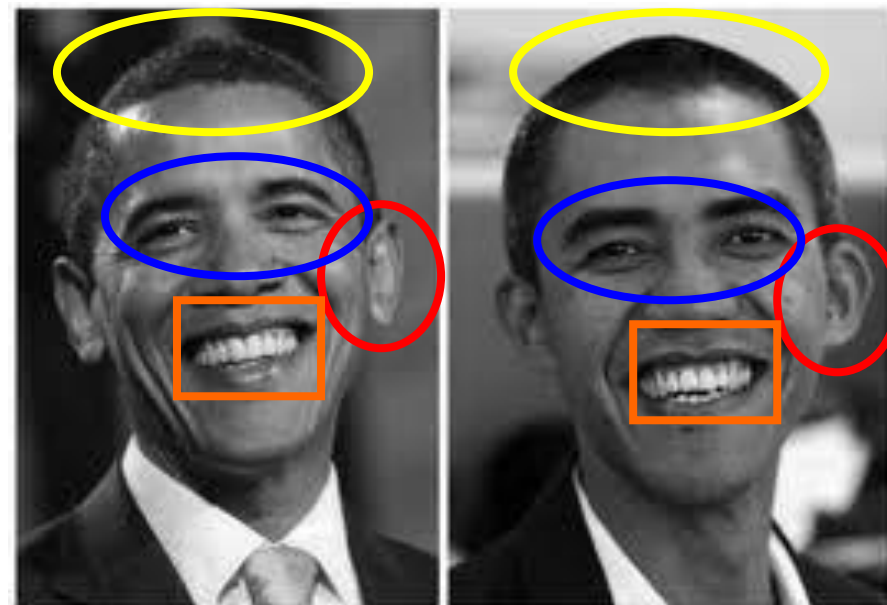


Mr Wertheim's lip and right thumb prints intersect and overlap. Impossible with the **one time drinking action** as he proposed. He had to hold the glass with his right hand (thus with right thumb) to take a sip when his lip touched the glass to leave the lip print. His lip and thumb could then not have 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 an 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.

## A few questions to Mr Wertheim

- Why did you use Glass #7 and not for example Glass #2?
- How did you get your left fingers so close to your right thumb?
- How did you get your little finger so high up on the glass?
- How did you get your right thumb over your lip in this one time action?
- How did you get that defined line there as the bottom line?
- Why did you crop both Folien 1 and your test lifts?
- Where are your left thumb?
- Is that your lip on your test lift? Seems rather big and flat.

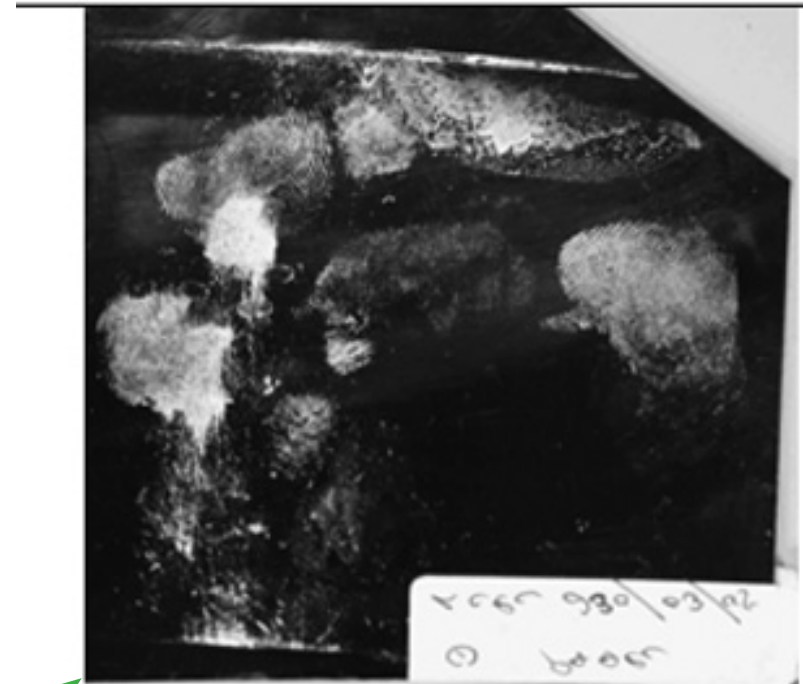
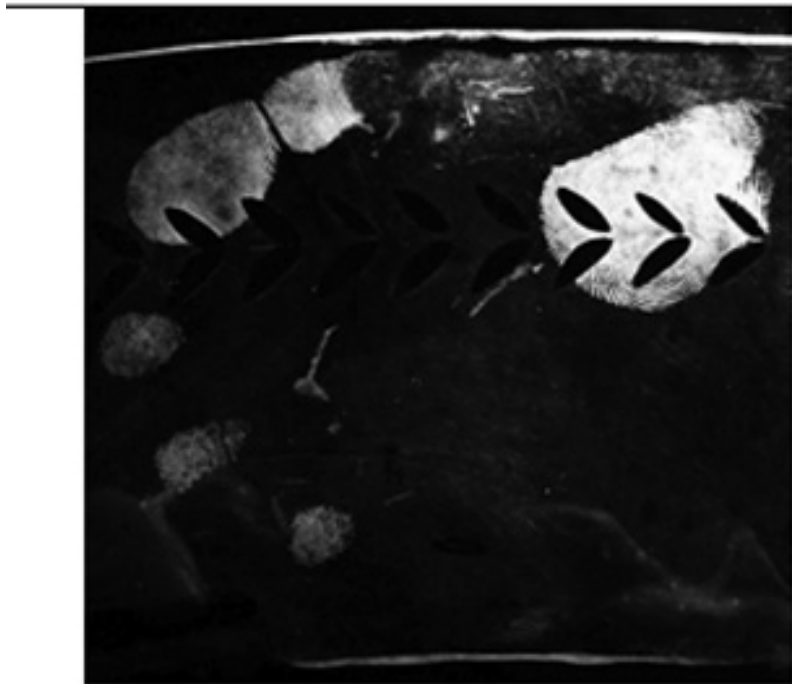
## Why did Mr Wertheim do all of this?

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**