

OSAC PROPOSED STANDARD 2026-S-1060

Standard for the Forensic Examination of Typewriters and Typewritten Documents

Forensic Document Examination Subcommittee

Scientific Area Committee (SAC)

Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Science



Draft OSAC Proposed Standard

OSAC 2026-S-1060

Standard for the Forensic Examination of Typewriters and Typewritten Documents

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Foreword

This standard establishes the minimum procedures and requirements for the forensic examination of typewriters and typewritten documents. It outlines the knowledge, skills, equipment, and methodologies necessary for Forensic Document Examiners (FDEs) to conduct analyses and comparisons of typewritten materials, including typewriter components, ribbons, and types. The document emphasizes the importance of original evidence, addresses limitations and considerations in examinations, and provides detailed guidance on procedures such as typestyle classification, typewriter evaluation, and the production and use of exemplars.

This standard does not purport to address all the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keywords: *forensic document examination, typewriter, classification*

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34 Standard for the Examination of Typewriters and Typewritten Documents

35 1 Scope

36 This document establishes the minimum required procedures used by Forensic Document
37 Examiners (FDEs) for examinations and comparisons involving typewriters, typewritten
38 documents and related items. This generally includes the examination and comparison of
39 typewriters and typewriter components (typeface, carbon ribbons, correction ribbons,
40 correction tape, etc.) with typewritten documents (including carbon paper and copies) and the
41 classification of typewritten text. This standard does not address other forms of impact printing
42 (i.e., dot matrix, letterpress) or the physical fit of typewritten characters and paper fiber
43 impressions to single-use carbon ribbons.

44 2 Normative References

- 45 **2.1** ASB Technical Report 071 – Forensic Document Examination Terms and Definitions, First
46 Edition, 2025.
- 47 **2.2** Kelly, Jan Seaman, [Significant Dates of Modern Typing Methods](#), American Board of
48 Forensic Document Examiners, Inc. 1993
- 49 **2.3** OSAC Proposed Standard 2024-S-0017 Standard Guide for Forensic Physical Fit
50 Examination of Documentary Evidence
- 51 **2.4** OSAC proposed Standard 2022-S-0034 Standard for the Expression of Source Opinions in
52 Forensic Document Examination
- 53 **2.5** SWGDOC Standard for Use of Image Capture and Storage Technology in Forensic
54 Document Examination

55 3 Terms and Definitions

56 For purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

57 3.1

58 **digital (reproduction) typestyle**

59 computer font designed to mimic the appearance of typewritten text. These fonts often feature
60 a fixed pitch design.

61

62 3.2

63 **monospacing**

64 see fixed pitch in ASB Technical Report 071 – Terms and Definitions

65

66

3.3**multi-strike film ribbon**

ribbon wherein the substrate film such as polyester is coated or impregnated with an ink which allows several different imprints to be made from multiple overstrikes on the same location on the ribbon and still result in full characters being printed.

3.4**motion (as related to typebar typewriters)**

the distance traveled by the mechanism for case shifting (usually by the typebar segment or the carriage) and the corresponding separation of the characters on the type slug.

3.5**motion defect (as related to typebar typewriters)**

a deviation from the intended evenness in appearance

3.6**on-feet**

the desired and optimum uniformity of contact between the typeface and the substrate (See 4.5.5.9.2)

3.7**on-feet adjustment**

the positioning and setting of various mechanisms of a typewriter to ensure the even printing of the upper and lower portions of the characters.

4 Requirements**4.1 General**

Competency in the examination of typewriters and typewritten documents and related typewriter components is based upon a combination of knowledge, skills, and abilities acquired through appropriate education, training, and experience specific to forensic document examination.

4.2 Requisite Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities

It is critical that the FDE has a knowledge base that includes typewriters and typewritten items, types of ribbons, and other materials used in the production of typewritten documents, as well as the skills and abilities to analyze, compare, and evaluate case-related items. The examiner's training shall conform to the requirements of ASB Minimum Training Requirements doc when published.

4.3 Equipment

4.3.1 Light source(s) of sufficient intensity to allow fine detail to be distinguished shall be available. Transmitted illumination, side lighting, and vertical incident lighting may be required for some examinations.

NOTE Natural light, incandescent or fluorescent light sources, or fiber optic lighting systems are generally used.

4.3.2 Magnification sufficient to allow fine detail to be distinguished.

4.3.2.1 Stereo microscope

4.3.2.2 Digital microscope/magnification

4.3.2.3 Comparison microscope

4.3.3 Measuring devices shall be available. These may include paper micrometer, typewriter grids, rulers, and magnifiers with reticle patterns.

4.3.3.1 Precision of ruling and width of ruled line are both important in typewriter alignment grids. A range of alignment grids with appropriate ruling increments is required. Some of the functions of these grids may be performed through the use of digital imaging equipment.

4.3.4 Image capture device(s) capable of sufficient resolution to record accurate detail shall be available. The equipment used and the resolution needed to observe the feature(s) should be recorded.

4.3.5 Imaging or other equipment for recording observations as appropriate.

4.3.6 An electrostatic detection device (EDD) shall be available.

4.3.7 Smooth (bond) paper or other suitable substrate to collect specimens from the typewriter, if available.

4.3.8 FDE shall have the time, facilities, and equipment necessary to complete all applicable procedures and prevent deleterious effects.

4.3.9 Other equipment or devices generally used in the examination of typewriters, typewritten documents, and related supplies, as deemed appropriate by the FDE, may include:

4.3.9.1 – Typestyle library and relevant reference material (e.g., Haas Atlas, Interpol cards)

4.3.9.2 – Automated image capture and/or transcription device (e.g., Ribbon Analysis Workstation (RAW))

4.3.9.3 – Spooling equipment suitable for typewriter ribbons

4.3.9.4 – Carbon paper or similar material

4.3.9.5 – Software for typewriting classification (e.g., TYPE or WinType)

4.3.9.6 – Software for digital image processing.

4.3.9.7 – Hand tools (e.g., screwdrivers, prybars)

4.4 Considerations and Limitations

4.4.1 Items submitted for examination can have limitations that interfere with the procedures in this standard. Limitations can be due to the submission of non-original documents; the condition, quantity, or comparability of the material submitted; or from limited discriminating characteristics. The FDE shall ensure that limitations are noted and recorded.

- 153 NOTE This standard may not cover all aspects of unusual, uncommon, or specialized
154 examinations.
- 155 4.4.2 The examination of the original item(s) is always preferable, as images and copying
156 processes can mask physical characteristics of a document. The FDE should request
157 the original item(s) if not previously submitted.
- 158 4.4.3 If the original item(s) is not made available for examination, the FDE should use the
159 best available evidence to assess the quality of the significant details present in the
160 item(s). If the details have been reproduced with sufficient clarity for examination
161 purposes, continue with the applicable procedures to the extent possible.
- 162 4.4.4 Document examinations should be conducted prior to any destructive processing
163 (e.g., latent prints, DNA, ink chemistry). The FDE shall handle the items as required
164 to avoid compromising subsequent examinations. The results of prior storage
165 conditions, handling, testing, or destructive processing can interfere with the
166 examination.
- 167 4.4.5 The procedures in this standard may require destructive changes to an item.
- 168 4.4.6 Destructive examinations are those that damage or otherwise change the item.
169 They should be performed after non-destructive methods have been exhausted. All
170 findings shall be recorded in the case notes. Consideration should be given to the
171 order in which destructive examinations are performed.
- 172 4.4.7 The FDE shall inform the party requesting a potentially destructive examination as
173 to the potential benefits and limitations of the procedure and the extent of possible
174 physical changes to the document.
- 175 4.4.8 Destructive testing may consume the item(s) or otherwise limit subsequent
176 examinations by any party.
- 177 4.4.9 Prior to destructive testing, obtain and record permission from the responsible
178 party requesting the examination.
- 179 4.4.10 The use of destructive examinations can interfere with other types of forensic
180 examinations (for example, chemical analysis of ink or latent print examinations).
- 181 4.4.11 The FDE shall ensure that images are captured and documented before and after
182 making destructive changes to the evidence or to the images of the evidence.
- 183 4.4.12 The FDE shall contemporaneously record the procedures performed to allow for an
184 independent review and assessment of the images by another FDE, including any
185 relevant setting(s) and variable(s) (See SWGDOC Standard for Use of Image Capture
186 and Storage Technology in Forensic Document Examination, 2013 for additional
187 information).
- 188 4.4.13 The FDE shall ensure that material(s) removed from the item under examination is
189 documented and imaged prior to and after removal and preserved separately for
190 subsequent examination(s). These materials can be of value and can include staples,
191 other binding devices, other attached documents, and trace materials.
- 192 4.4.14 The FDE shall consider limitations and considerations specific to typewriting and
193 typewriter-related materials, such as:
- 194 4.4.14.1 Use of carbon paper to produce a copy of the original;
- 195 4.4.14.2 Nature and/or quality of the ribbon (i.e., inking in fabric ribbon, carbon ribbon
196 flaking, use of correctable ribbon);

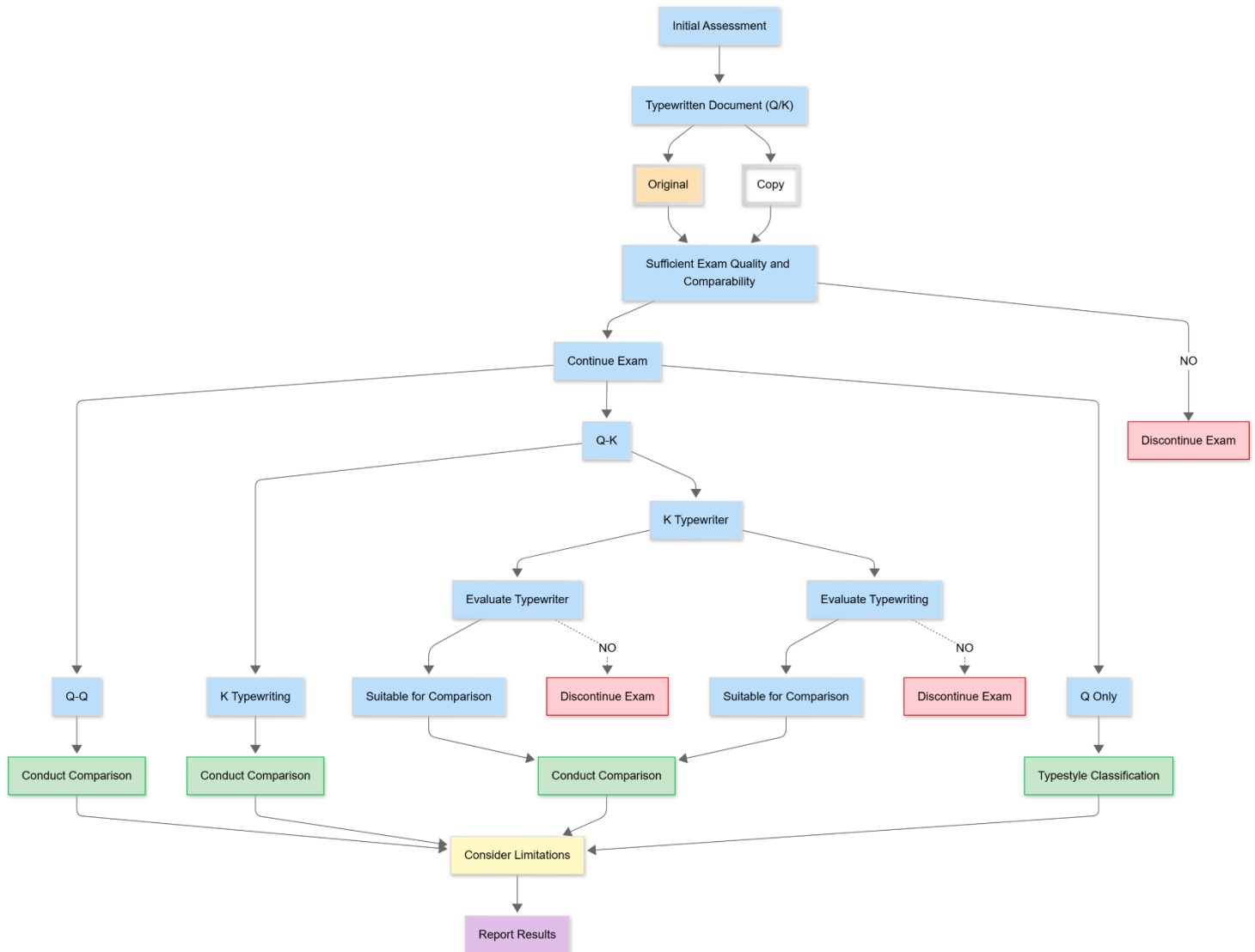
- 197 4.4.14.3 Class vs. distinguishing characteristics;
198 4.4.14.4 Use of a removable typewriter element (e.g., typeball, daisy wheel, correction
199 ribbon/device);
200 Note: Removable typewriter elements cannot be associated to a specific typewriter.
201 4.4.14.5 Typewriter history and maintenance/repairs, etc.;
202 4.4.14.6 Foreign language typewriter/element(s).
203 4.4.15 Typewriting examination is a visual technique and therefore bias could occur.
204 Precautions to minimize bias have been reported in the literature and can include:
205 4.4.15.1 Receiving adequate training on cognitive bias and methods that can mitigate or
206 help avoid the effects of biasing information and procedures.
207 4.4.15.2 Avoiding task irrelevant information (e.g., a suspect's confession or an
208 investigator's opinion).
209 4.4.15.3 Assessing questioned samples prior to comparison to known samples, if
210 submitted.
211 4.4.15.4 Conducting a technical review, verification, or both.
212 4.4.15.5 In the absence of an association, a sample may not be able to be associated with
213 an individual source; however, the possibility of a class association or exclusion
214 could be determined with further examinations. When further examinations are
215 conducted, refer to appropriate published standards (e.g., ASB 044 Standard for
216 Examination of Documents for Indentations).
217 4.4.15.6 Communication with the responsible party may be useful to limit, expand, or
218 modify the examination(s) as it progresses so that it results in the most effective
219 use of resources. The providing of task-relevant information (i.e., the type of
220 documents present; names, places, and/or numbers significant to the case) by
221 the responsible party can be instrumental in facilitating document
222 reassembly/reconstruction. This communication shall be documented.
223 4.4.16 The FDE shall conduct all quality control measures in accordance with laboratory
224 procedures and equipment requirements.
225 4.4.16.1 At a minimum, the FDE shall conduct applicable equipment function testing on
226 the day of use prior to evidence testing.

227 4.5 Procedures

- 228
229 4.5.1 The FDE shall conduct an initial assessment (see OSAC Initial Assessment Standard)
230 of the submitted items to determine the appropriate examinations, the sequence of
231 examinations, and the potential limiting factors.
232 4.5.2 Subsequent to the completion of the initial assessment, the FDE shall proceed to
233 the applicable examinations. The FDE may discontinue the procedure at any point
234 during the examination. The FDE shall record the reason(s) for such a decision.
235 NOTE The remaining procedures in section 4.5 need not be performed in the order listed below.
236 All procedures may not be applicable to the item(s) being examined.
237 4.5.3 The FDE shall perform applicable procedures and contemporaneously record
238 examinations performed and relevant observations in the notes. The results and
239 accompanying notes should have sufficient detail to allow for an independent
240 review and assessment of the opinions by another FDE. The FDE shall include any

241 relevant information, observations, equipment used, methods, evaluations,
242 limitations, and opinions, or interpretations.

243 4.5.4 Flow chart for the examination of a typewritten document:



261 Figure 1: Flow chart for the examination of typewritten text.

262 4.5.5 Examination of Typewritten Documents

263 4.5.5.1 The FDE shall consider the examination request and assess the material submitted
264 for suitability of examination relevant to the request. These assessments include:

- 265 4.5.5.1.1 original typing;
- 266 4.5.5.1.2 non-original typing (e.g., photocopy, digital image);
- 267 4.5.5.1.3 original and non-original typewritten impressions (e.g., developed with EDD);
- 268 4.5.5.1.4 quality (e.g., sharpness of text, damage to document);
- 269 4.5.5.1.5 quantity (e.g., amount of varied characters); and

- 270 4.5.5.1.6 internal consistency (e.g., same typestyle, vertical/horizontal alignment
271 throughout).
- 272 4.5.5.2 If original typewriting is not submitted, the FDE shall evaluate the quality of the
273 best available reproduction to determine whether the significant details have been
274 reproduced with sufficient clarity for examination purposes and proceed to the
275 extent possible.
- 276 4.5.5.3 If the nonoriginal text has not been reproduced with sufficient clarity for
277 examination purposes, the FDE shall discontinue these procedures and report
278 accordingly.
- 279 4.5.5.4 When examining nonoriginal text, the FDE should determine whether the
280 typestyle and other features are characteristic of a reproduction of original typed
281 text or are characteristic of having been produced by another source (for example,
282 computer-generated typestyles that are based on or copied from typewriter
283 typestyles).
- 284 4.5.5.5 If the text is not a reproduction of original typed text, the FDE shall report
285 accordingly and continue to the extent possible with any applicable procedures.
- 286 4.5.5.6 The FDE shall evaluate original typewriting for the typewriter ribbon used:
- 287 4.5.5.6.1 fabric;
- 288 4.5.5.6.2 polymer (carbon film) - permanent-type, lift-off, security; or
- 289 4.5.5.6.3 single-strike, multi-strike.
- 290 4.5.5.7 The FDE shall evaluate original typewriting for the type mechanism used:
- 291 4.5.5.7.1 typebar; or
- 292 4.5.5.7.2 single element (e.g., typeball, typewheel).
- 293 4.5.5.8 The FDE should assess the original typewriting and document the following:
- 294 4.5.5.8.1 presence or absence of serifs;
- 295 4.5.5.8.2 general typestyle (e.g., courier, modern, italic);
- 296 4.5.5.8.3 horizontal and vertical spacing;
- 297 4.5.5.8.3.1 variations in spacing (i.e., motion defect); and
- 298 4.5.5.8.3.2 monospacing or proportional horizontal spacing;
- 299 4.5.5.8.4 type size (e.g., 10 point or pica, 12 point or elite); and
- 300 4.5.5.8.5 correction method, if present (e.g., corrected text, lift-off/cover-up (opaquing
301 material)).
- 302 4.5.5.9 The FDE shall examine the typewriting for the following distinguishing Randomly
303 Acquired Characteristics (RACs):
- 304 4.5.5.9.1 damaged characters;
- 305 4.5.5.9.2 character(s) out of baseline alignment, colloquially referred to as 'off its feet';
306 Note: While the on-feet adjustment of the typewriter evens the impression of the upper
307 and lower portions of all the characters, this term is also applied to uneven impressions
308 that are heavier or lighter on the sides or corners (usually due to misalignment or
309 distortion of individual typebars).
- 310 4.5.5.9.3 characters displaying a rotation (e.g., clockwise or counterclockwise) from
311 alignment with other typed characters;
- 312 4.5.5.9.4 partial ribbon strikes; or

4.5.5.9.5 overall appearance of light or heavy pressure (not applicable to manual typewriters).

4.5.6 **Typestyle Classification**

4.5.6.1 When a typestyle classification is conducted, the FDE shall compare the typewriting with reference material and conduct the typestyle analysis according to the schema of the reference system used.

Note: For all typestyle classification systems, type characters with present/absent features are more discriminating than features describing variable character proportions. Additionally, it is recommended to begin the analysis with 3-5 of these characters and continue with more characters as needed.

4.5.6.2 The FDE shall consider limiting factors when conducting a typestyle classification examination, including but not limited to:

4.5.6.2.1 reproduction or digital typestyles;

4.5.6.2.2 limited typed characters present;

4.5.6.2.3 poor-quality of the typed characters (e.g., carbon, No Carbon Required (NCR), photocopy); and

4.5.6.2.4 reference materials.

4.5.6.3 See Sections 4.7 and 4.8 for reporting typestyle classification.

4.5.7 **Typewriter Evaluation**

4.5.7.1 The FDE shall photograph typewriter(s) and associated accessories as received.

4.5.7.2 The FDE shall examine the typewriter and document the following:

4.5.7.2.1 typewriter mechanism (i.e., typebar, single element), typewriter class (i.e., manual, electric, electronic), manufacturer, make, model, serial number, ribbon(s), correction mechanism.

Note: Electronic typewriters may have data/memory capabilities dependent on their powered-on or powered-off state; however, the examination of a typewriter's data/memory capabilities is beyond the scope of this standard.

4.5.7.3 The FDE shall document the physical condition of the typewriter to include:

4.5.7.3.1 any damage to mechanical components;

4.5.7.3.2 settings on the typewriter (for example, margins, tabulator stop(s), vertical and horizontal spacing setting(s), pressure setting(s), ribbon switch/bichrome setting); or

4.5.7.3.3 operability.

4.5.7.4 The FDE should document any information such as installation or service records, if available.

4.5.7.5 The FDE should document or photograph any impressions visible in the ribbon prior to removal. The FDE shall remove ribbon and correction media, if present, for examination.

4.5.7.6 The FDE shall examine and document the typewriter typeface for defects, if any, with magnification and illumination.

4.5.7.7 For single element typewriters, the element should be removed for examination.

4.5.7.8 The FDE shall examine and document any unusual features about the seating of the element prior to removal. On metal coated elements, the FDE shall examine and document plating defects (e.g., beads, loss of plating).

4.5.7.9 The FDE shall examine and document the typewriter platen for typewritten impressions or defects (e.g., scratches, pitting, or extraneous matter).

4.5.7.10 The FDE shall examine and document any motion defects present in the typewriter.

4.5.8 **Typewriter Exemplars**

4.5.8.1 When taking typewriter exemplars, the FDE should complete the following steps:

4.5.8.1.1 use a ribbon of the same or similar style (i.e., fabric, single strike) that is designed for use with the typewriter. A sheet of carbon paper may be substituted when a ribbon of the same or similar style cannot be used. Do not use any ribbons submitted with the typewriter;

4.5.8.1.2 label the exemplars with the manufacturer, make, model, and serial number of the typewriter, the name of the person taking the exemplars, the date, and the location;

4.5.8.1.3 take samples using the settings on the typewriter as received;

4.5.8.1.4 take multiple strike-ups of the entire keyboard, upper case and lower case. If the typewriter has a "bold" feature, engage this and use for multiple exemplars;

4.5.8.1.5 take multiple strike-ups with different settings as appropriate to the features of the typewriter (i.e., pitch, line spacing, impact, margins). On manual typewriters, use varying amounts of force in striking the keys, obtaining strike-ups with heavy, medium, and light pressure;

4.5.8.1.6 take multiple strike-ups that duplicate the questioned text using the same typewriter settings as the questioned text (i.e., single element machine, pitch, line spacing, typestyle);

4.5.8.1.7 on fabric ribbon machines, take additional exemplars with carbon paper, as well as exemplars with an inked fabric ribbon. When taking exemplars with carbon paper, use the "stencil" setting (i.e., ribbon disengaged);

Note: The weave on a fabric typewriter ribbon may be compared to the fabric weave impression within typewritten text. If conducting a physical fit comparison, see OSAC Standard Guide for Forensic Physical Fit Examination of Documentary Evidence (2024-S-0017)

4.5.8.1.8 for typebar machines, type the whole keyboard (upper and lower case) using the lower-case "n" or "h" to space the letters (for example, nanbncndhahbhchd). Type the keyboard again using the upper-case "N" or "H" (for example, NANBNCNDHAHBHCHD). For keyboard arrangements where these letters (n, h, N, H) are not at or near the center of the type basket, substitute a suitably located character with a vertical element;

- 397 4.5.8.1.9 strike-ups should be taken on paper similar to the questioned document(s).
398 However, it can be useful to take additional exemplar strike-ups using
399 different paper stock; and
- 400 4.5.8.1.10 if the typewriter is inoperable or has a malfunction that interferes with taking
401 appropriate exemplars, the examiner may have the malfunction(s) corrected,
402 if possible, noting their cause(s) and the steps (i.e., repairs) necessary to
403 correct them.
- 404 4.5.8.2 Course-of-business correspondence should be submitted, if available. This
405 correspondence shall be evaluated as charted in Figure 1 and described in
406 Section 4.5.5. Course-of-business correspondence may be in the form of:
- 407 4.5.8.2.1 documents produced during the same purported time period of the
408 questioned material; or
- 409 4.5.8.2.2 collected correspondence from the suspected date of the questioned
410 material (i.e., exemplars with known dates matching the purported date of
411 the questioned material).
- 412 NOTE: Where the typewriter is not available, course-of-business correspondence may be
413 the only exemplars available.
- 414 **4.5.9 Comparison of Typewritten Documents**
- 415 4.5.9.1 The FDE shall determine if the comparison is questioned to questioned material
416 or questioned to known material.
- 417 4.5.9.2 The FDE shall compare the evaluation results of each typewritten document
418 (questioned and known) to determine comparability and proceed with a
419 comparison of materials, to the extent possible.
- 420 4.5.9.3 The FDE shall conduct a side-by-side comparison of the questioned typed text(s)
421 with the known typed text(s), the typewriter(s), ribbon(s), or element(s), and/or
422 in combination; or of the questioned typed texts to each other.
- 423 4.5.9.4 The FDE shall determine if the RACs and other comparable portions of the
424 typewriting are in agreement or disagreement, making note of any absent
425 characters or limitations within the comparison that may affect the result(s),
426 interpretation(s), and/or conclusion(s).
- 427 Note: The weave on a fabric typewriter ribbon may be compared to the fabric weave
428 impression within typewritten text. If conducting a physical fit comparison, see OSAC
429 Standard Guide for Forensic Physical Fit Examination of Documentary Evidence (2024-S-
430 0017).
431
- 432 4.5.9.5 The FDE shall evaluate similarities, dissimilarities, and limitations determining
433 their significance individually and in combination.
- 434 4.5.9.5.1 A conclusion may be reached once the FDE has considered the weight of this
435 evaluation in consideration of any limitation(s) present.
- 436 4.5.9.6 The FDE shall reach opinions according to the criteria set forth in the OSAC/ASB
437 Standard for the Expression of Source Opinions in Forensic Document
438 Examination.

4.6 Additional Examinations

- 4.6.1 The FDE can provide typewriter ribbon transcription.
- 4.6.2 The FDE may be able to give some information about the date of introduction of the following:
 - 4.6.2.1 typewriter (typewriter mechanism & serial number);
 - 4.6.2.2 typestyle; and
 - 4.6.2.3 miscellaneous features (i.e. type of ribbons, dual/multiple escapements, bold type, margin justification, etc.).
- 4.6.3 An FDE shall use reference materials when making a dating determination regarding 4.6.1.
- 4.6.4 An FDE may be able to give some information about the potential date of a questioned typewritten text using the following:
 - 4.6.4.1 progressive typewriter/typeface characteristics caused by damage, wear, and/or debris (i.e., the date a particular individual characteristic appears in the typewritten text); and/or
 - 4.6.4.2 relative location of typewritten text on a typewriter ribbon.

4.7 Source Opinion

- 4.7.1 The FDE shall refer to OSAC/ASB Standard for the Expression of Source Opinions in Forensic Document Examination.
- 4.7.2 No studies have been conducted on the performance of this standard.
- 4.7.3 This standard does not cover determination of the relevant population for evaluation of error rates
- 4.7.4 This standard is based upon practical experience, research, and resources available at the time of publication. There have not been published research studies specifically to evaluate error rates for examination of typewriter and typewritten documents.

4.8 Report Wording Examples

- 4.8.1 "The questioned typewritten text was compared with the laboratory reference collection."
- 4.8.2 "The questioned typewritten text is a Courier typestyle, 10 characters per inch, with a 2.54mm horizontal spacing. The questioned typing was produced with a carbon single-use ribbon."
- 4.8.3 "The questioned typewriting may be, but is not limited to, a Brother Brougham typewheel 10 (Pica Courier) used on Brother, Privileg, and Minolta typewriters. This is not to be construed as a definitive identification of the typestyle, typewriter, or printwheel used to produce the questioned typing."
- 4.8.4 For type ribbon-specific language, the FDE may refer to OSAC Standard Guide for Forensic Physical Fit Examination of Documentary Evidence (2024-S-0017) Single Strike Ribbon Fracture Pattern Examination.

4.9 Technical Review/Verification

481 4.9.1 Typewriting examinations shall be subject to technical review and may be verified
482 by another qualified examiner.

483 4.9.2 Verification can be in the form of review and examination of the actual evidentiary
484 material or by reviewing the documentation (e.g., images) which clearly and
485 objectively demonstrates the opinion(s).

486 NOTE: Verifications can be open or blind. Blind verifications are more robust than open
487 verifications, however, it may not be practical to conduct verifications following a
488 typewriting analysis.

489 4.9.3 Verification can be completed during the technical review process.

490

491

492

Annex B
(informative)

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