PERMISSIBLE VARIATION OF 95%

TEMPERATURE TIME OF DEATH
RELATING NOMOGRAM

for ambient temperatures above 23°C

± 2,8h

°C

RECTUM

KILOGRAM
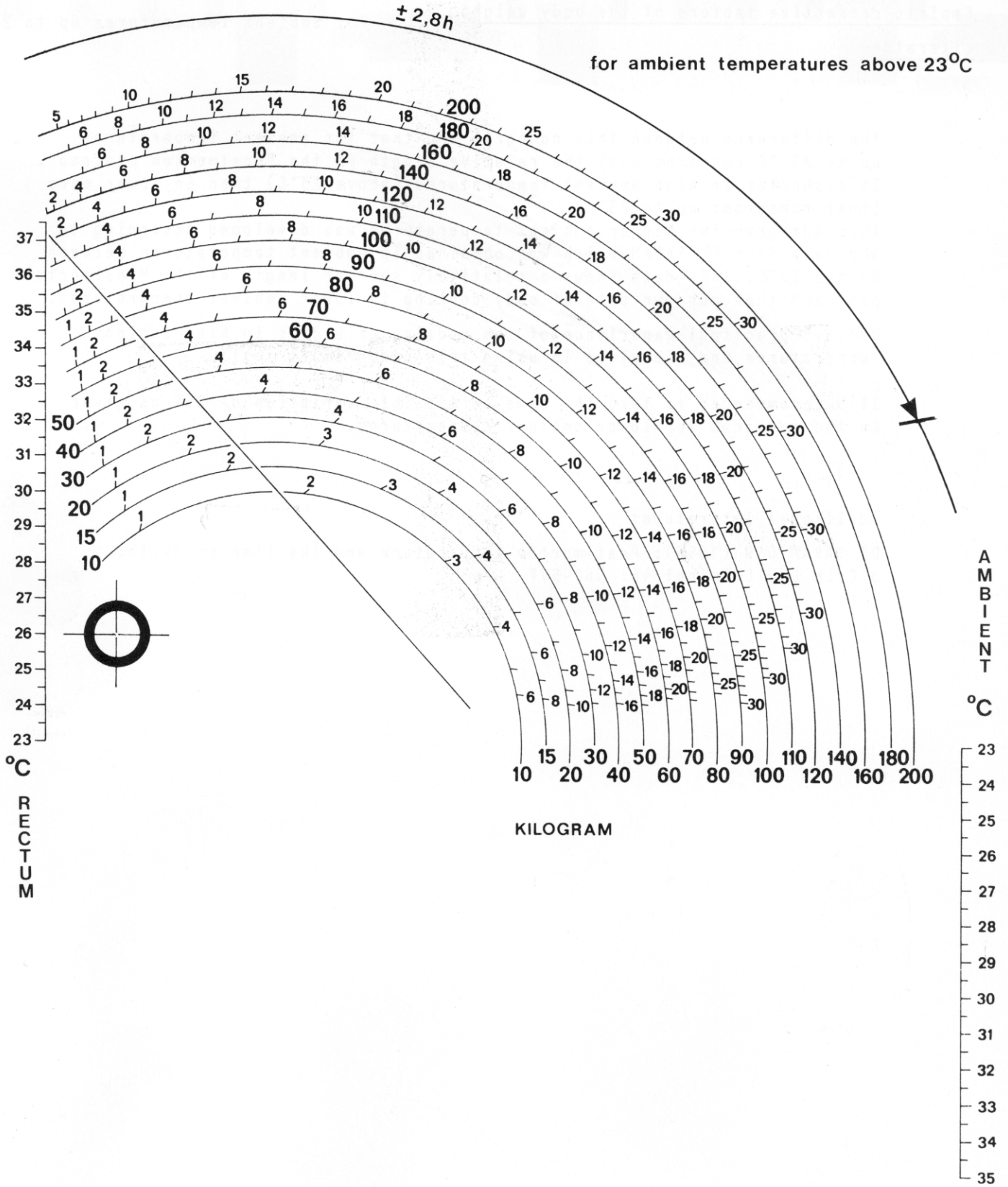
AMBIENT °C

The nomogram expresses the death-time (t) by:

$$\frac{T_{rectum} - T_{ambient}}{37.2 - T_{ambient}} = 1.11 \exp(B\ t) - .11 \exp(10\ B\ t); \quad B = -1.2815\ (kg^{-.625}) + .0284$$

How to read off the time of death

Requirements for the use

Empiric corrective factors of the body weight

Literature

see back of the nomogram

for ambient temperatures up to 23 °C

The difference between this nomogram and that for ambient temperatures
up to 23 °C concerns only the relative length of the "postmortem plateau".
It´s shorter in high ambient temperatures (above 23°C) than in lower ones
(that nomogram: up to 23°C).
This nomogram for higher ambient temperatures was developed according to
the data from DE SARAM which was obtained in ambient temperatures between
27 and 32°C. This data shows a relatively shorter length of the "postmortal
plateau" than our own data of body cooling in lower ambient temperatures.

Our own practical experience of the cooling of bodies in high ambient
temperatures,and therefore in using this nomogram,is small.

It´s recommended to take the same permissible variation of 95% as given
in the nomogram for lower ambient temperatures.

Additional literature:

DE SARAM GSW (1955): Post-mortem temperature and the time of death.
J Crim Law Criminol 46: 562-577