Below is a list of the experiments I did to see when the iWatch would lock and under what conditions to determine whether we could use the iWatch locking to indicate if the watch has been taken off.

1) While wearing the unlocked watch, take it off with no conductivity (electrodes do not come in contact with anything and the screen is not being touched) and hold it in the air such that the sensor is not close to anything. -> Locks after ~12s

2) Take watch off and held against a surface with no to little conductivity (several surfaces were tested including white paper and black cloth). Locks after ~12s

3) Measure conductivity of skin ~1cm apart using 2 point electrodes: ~5 mil ohms. The conductivity the watch measures is likely much less than 5 million considering the electrodes are plates and are close together at the narrowest point.

4) Strong conductivity (< 20 ohms) and held against a reflective surface (aluminum plate) - locks after 20s

5) Strong conductivity (< 1K ohms) and held against a darker surface (iron oxide plate) - locks after 20s

6) Skin analogue conductivity (200K ohm resistor connected to each electrode) with watch being held against a dark background (black cloth) - locks after 20s

7) Skin analogue conductivity being held against a white reflective surface (paper) - Doesn't lock even after 3 min which suggests it thinks a human is wearing it.

Conclusion: The watch uses conductivity and the reflectance of the surface it is against to determine whether the user is wearing the watch or not. Given the results, I think the absence of the lock state would be a robust indicator of the person wearing the watch and it would be unlikely the watch would be "fooled" into thinking it is still being worn while it is not.