Abstract
The aim of this article is to clarify what is expected of scientific knowledge, experiential knowledge and logic principles, in the context of the analysis of evidence according to sound criticism. For this purpose, in the first part of the text it is offered a conceptual framework, in the understanding that the logic principles are used to solve linguistic-interpretative problems and, in turn, that scientific and experiential knowledge are used to satisfy epistemic-cultural requirements. The second part deals with the problems of hierarchy and coordination between logical, scientific, and experiential generalizations.

Keywords
Scientifically supported knowledge, logic, judges, experiential knowledge, sound criticism.