

Not much has changed 1972

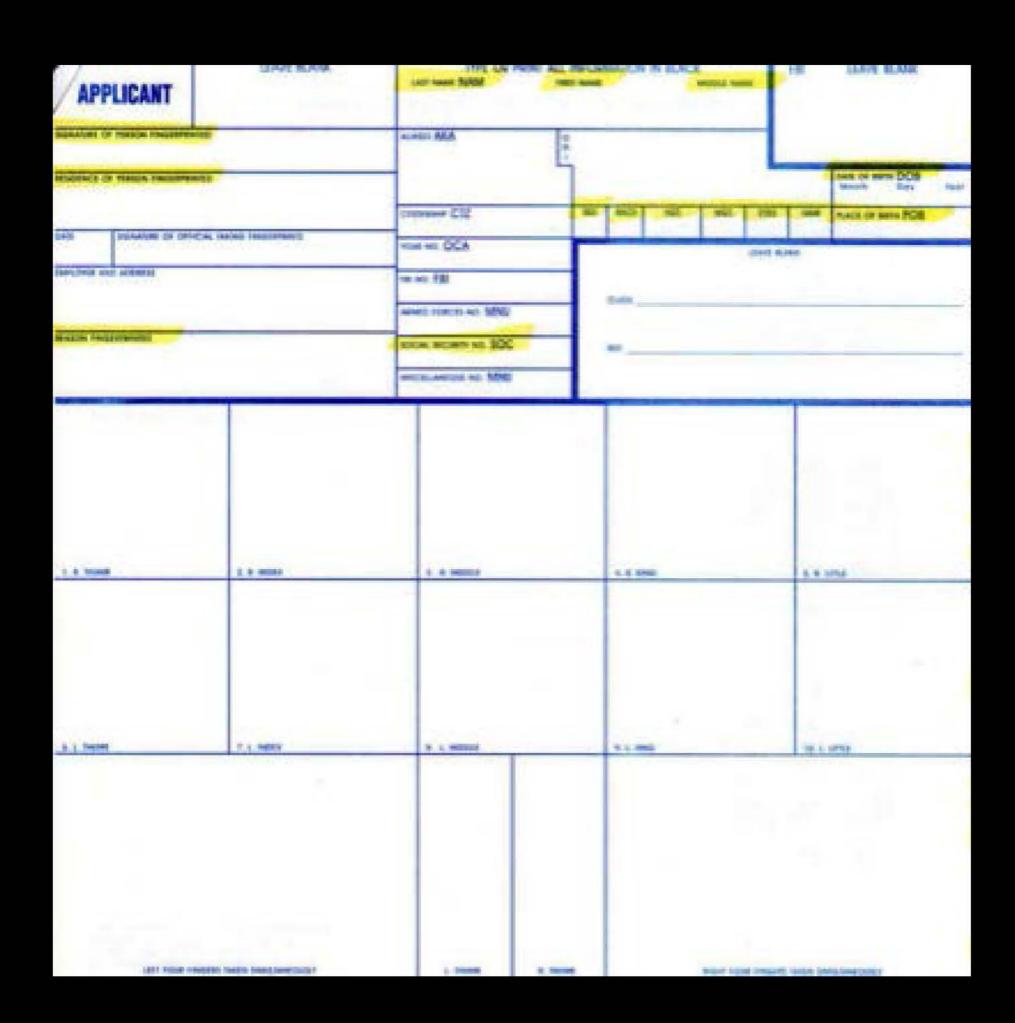




Rolling Prints



10 Print Card





Live Scan-Mobile ID



Equipment

Dust Brush Tape Card Photograph/Camera Scale for Photograph

The Process

- ➤ We imagine where a suspect touched leaving a possible fragile print
- ➤ We use dust and a brush to develop the print to be visible to the human eye
- We lift the print with tape and apply it to a card
- ➤ A fingerprint examiner analyzes the print and compares it to possible suspects
- ➤ A finger print is entered into AFIS-Automated Fingerprint Identification System



IMPORTANT PRINTS CAN BE THIS SIMPLE





<u>FINGERPRINT</u>

is a copy or impression of the ridges and valleys present on the outermost layer of human skin.

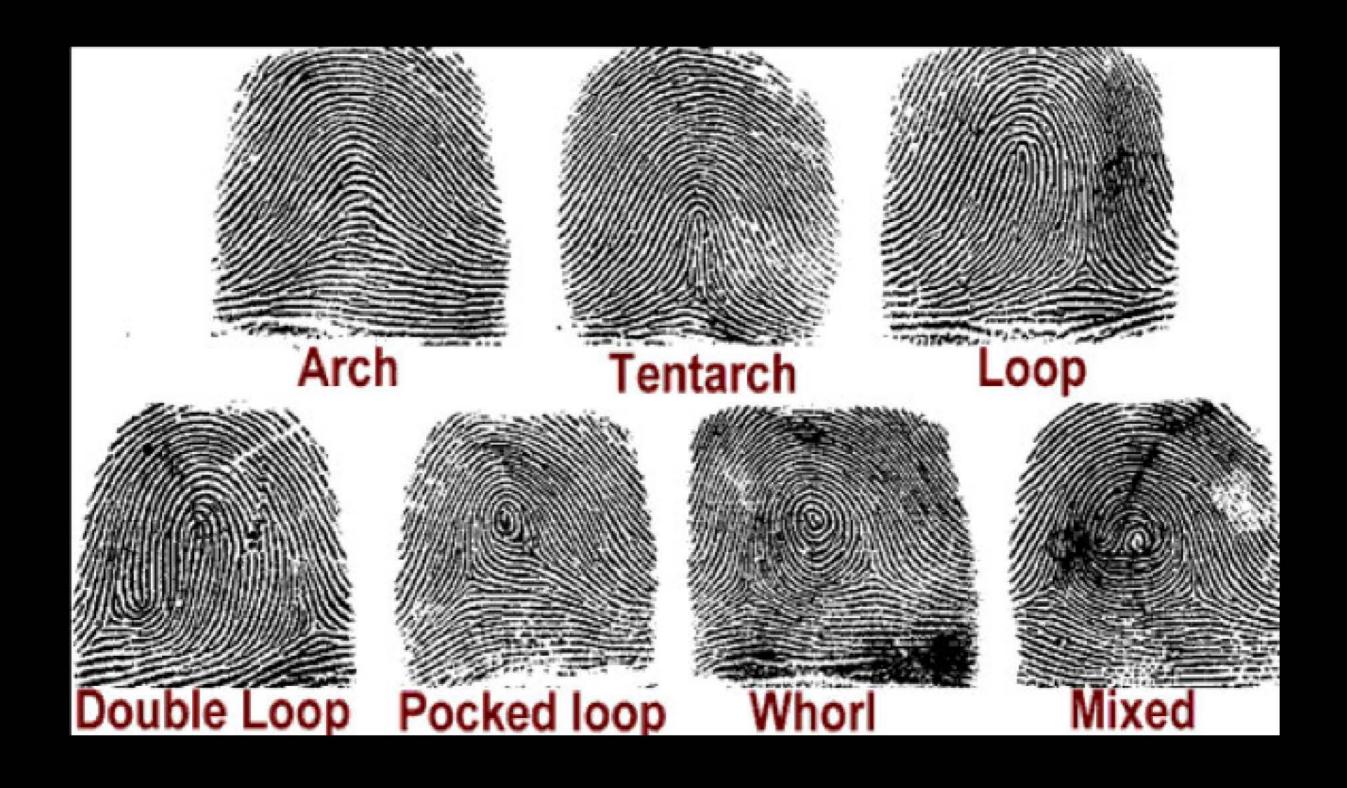
Fingerprint is Unique

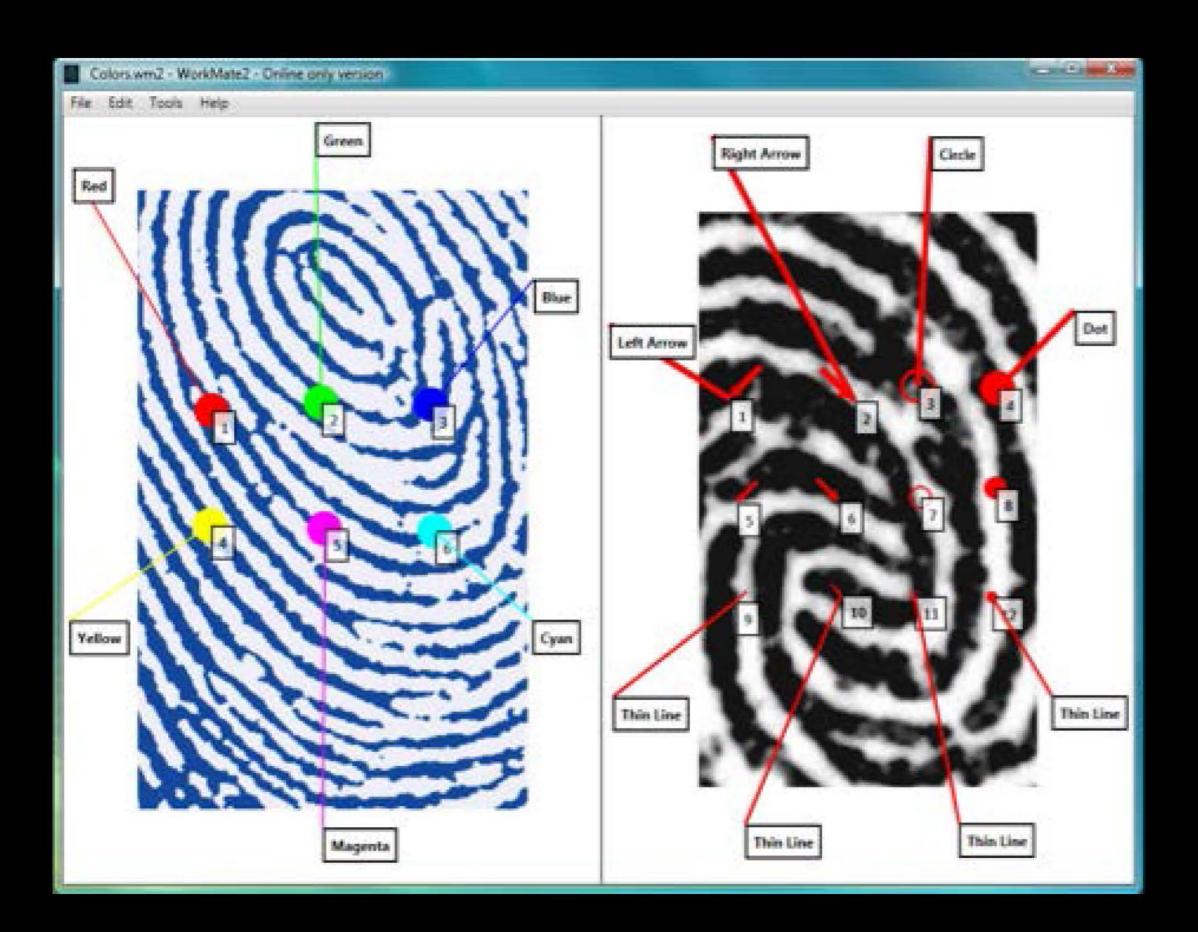


Perishable and Fragile



Fingerprint Examiner analyzes the print structure and testifies to the ID in court





Prints are on the first digit and sides of

- Fingers
 - Palms
 - > Feet
 - > Toes

Where are prints found



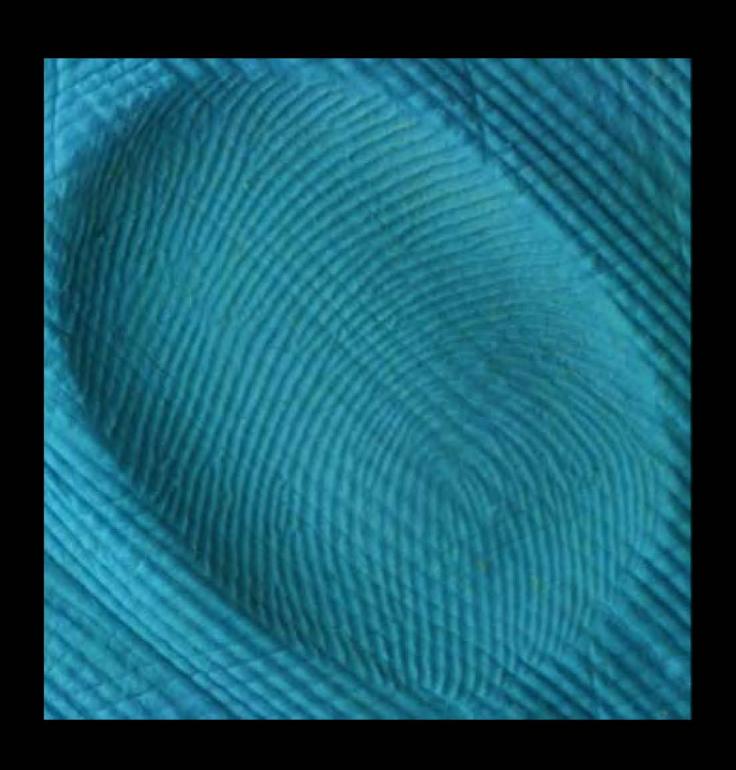


Spent Casing

Three types of fingerprints

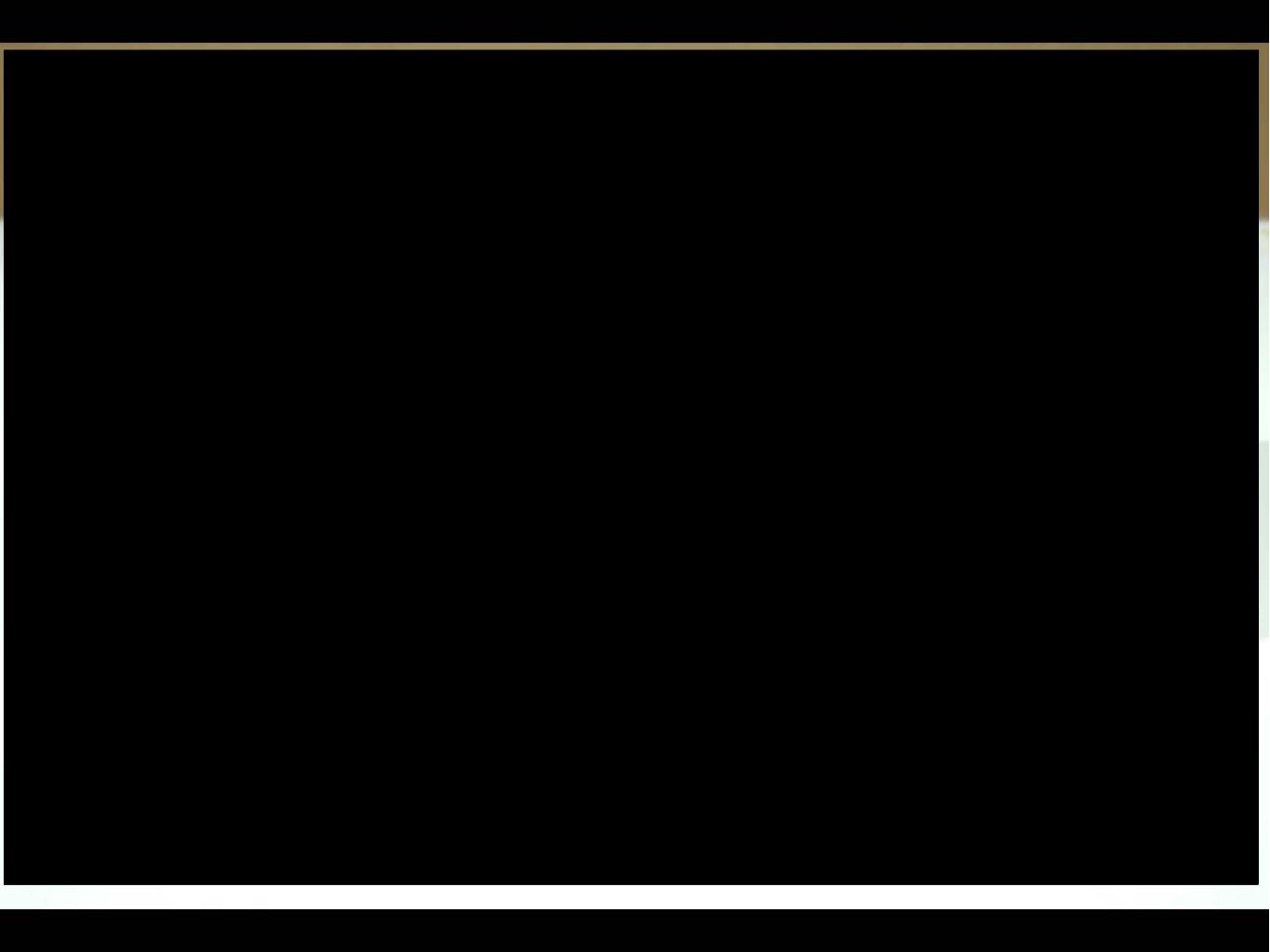
- > Visible
- > Plastic
- Latent

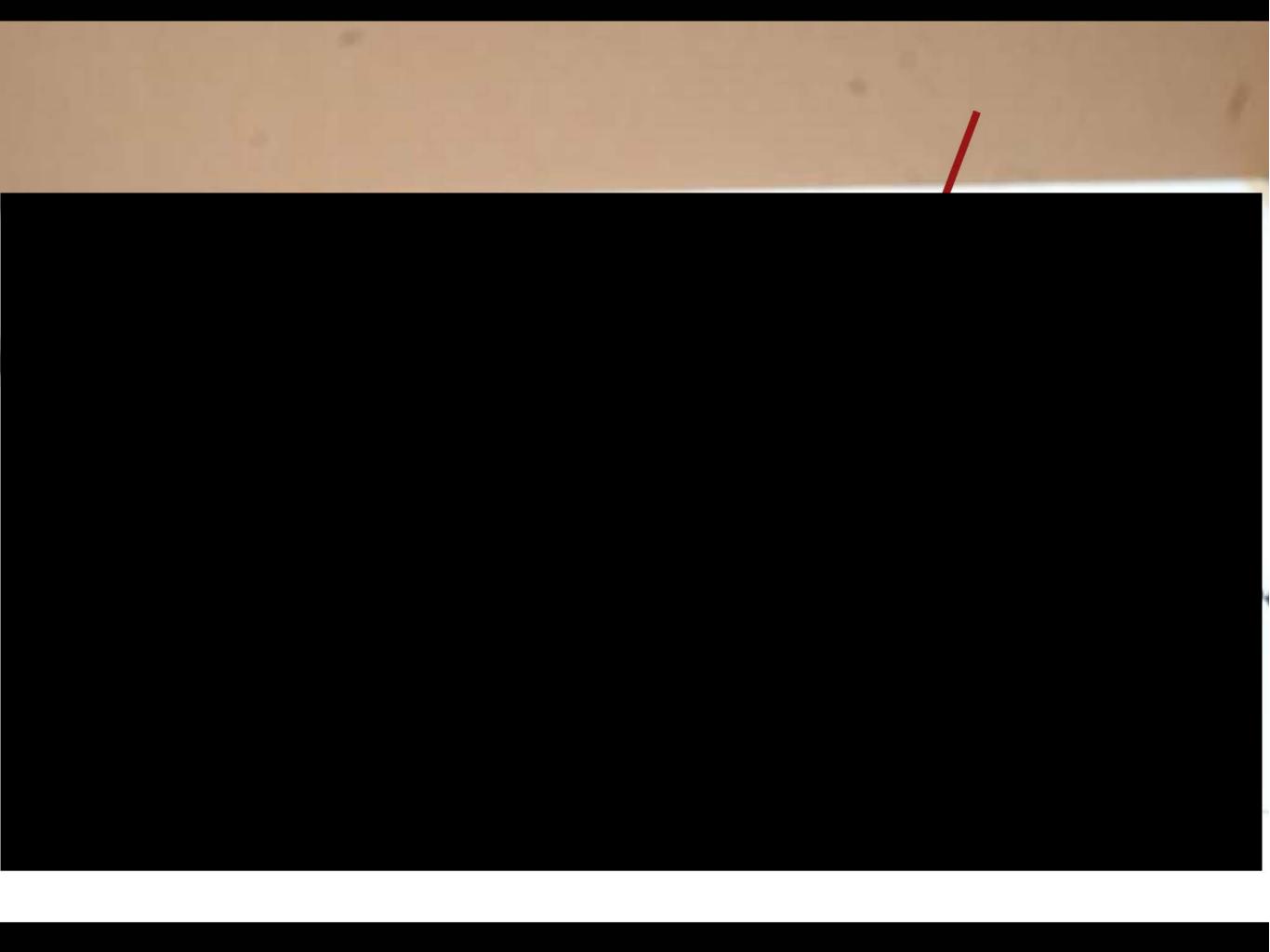
Plastic-Impression in oil or putty





Visible in Blood What is ridge detail?





Visible





Latent (Invisible)— left by secretions from perspiration or oils on the skin





Porous Surface- Wood, paper, styrofoam cup

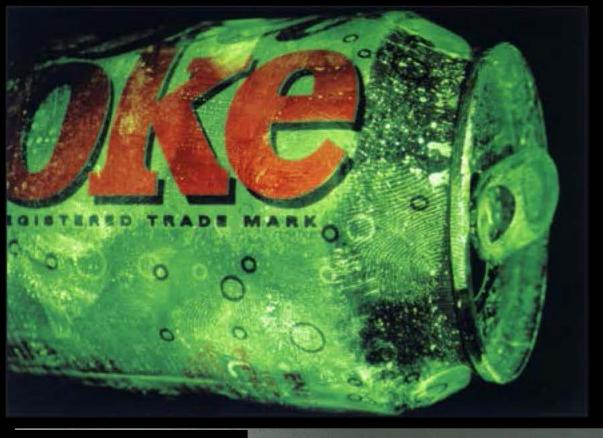
Non-Porous-counter top, glass, steel, magazine cover

Non-porous - You can use magnetic powder

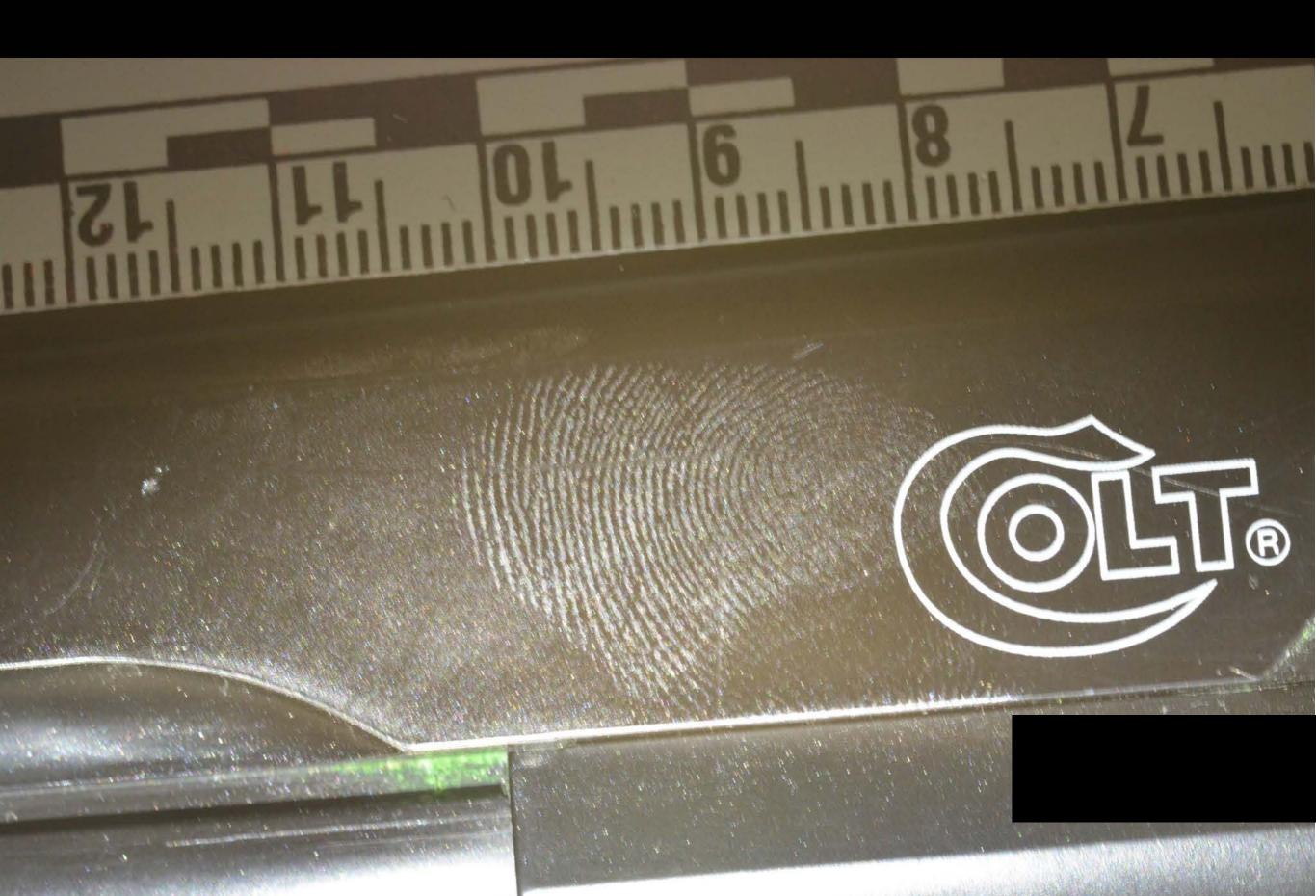


Bank Notes Bad Checks

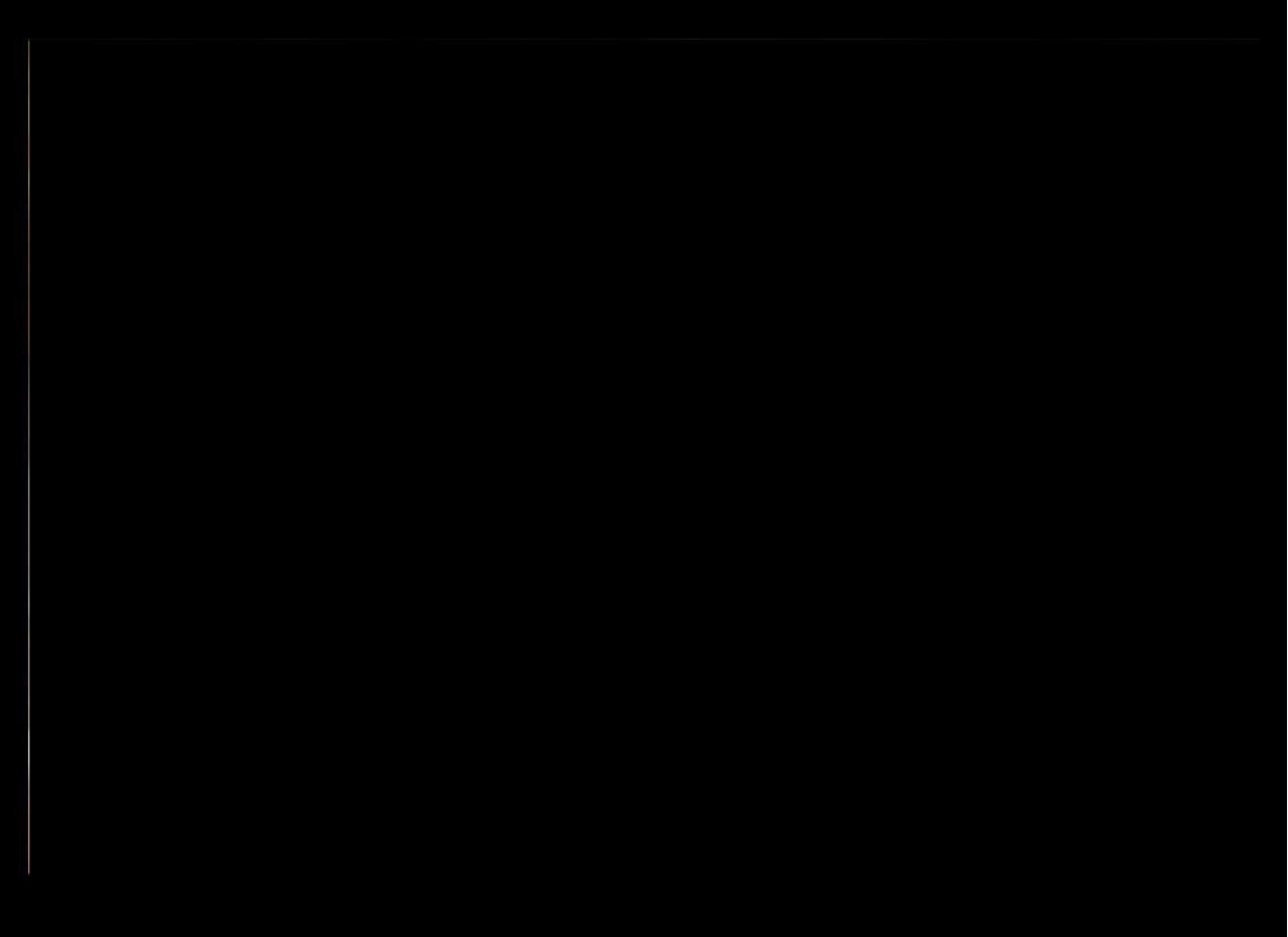








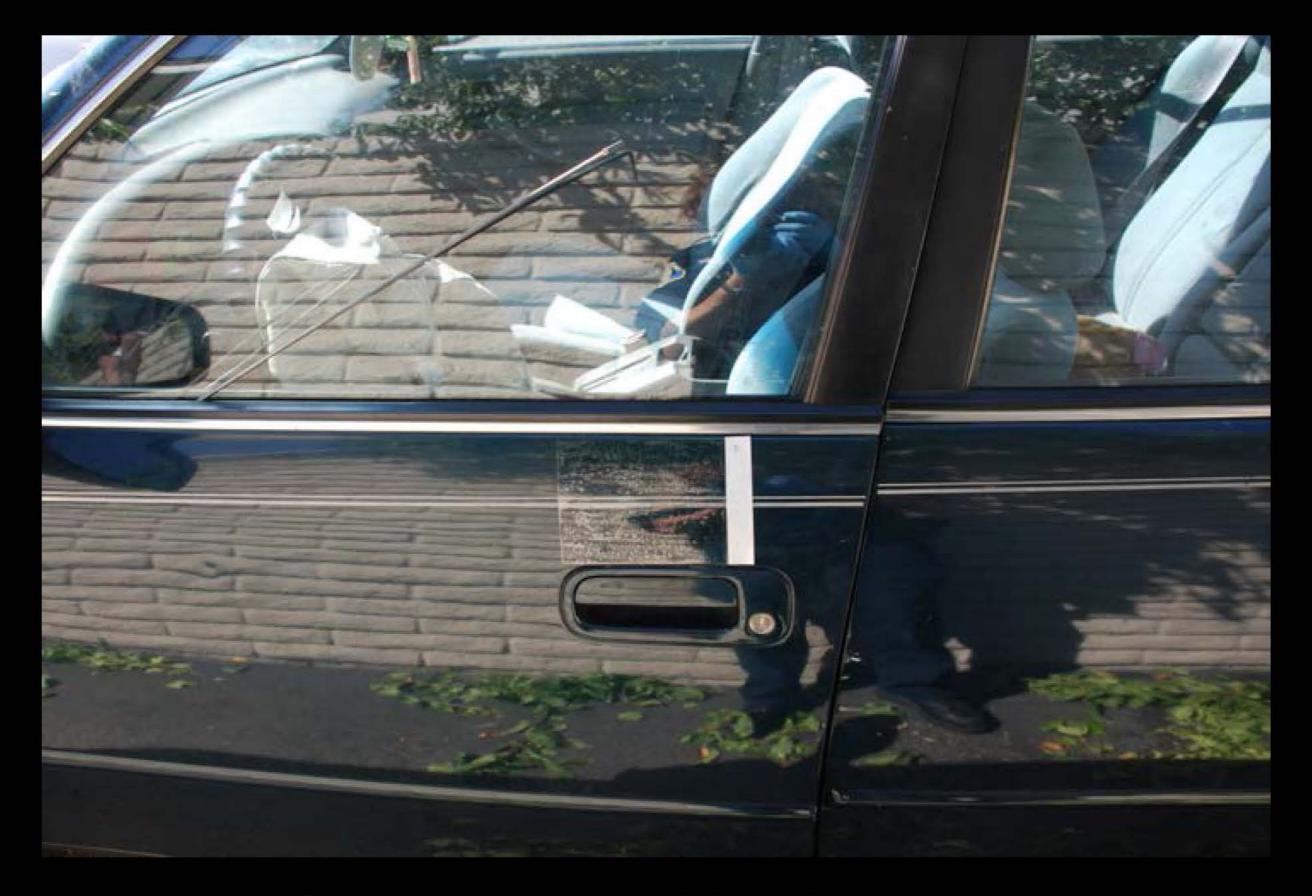








Photograph 360 degrees
Hit and Run
Stolen Vehicle

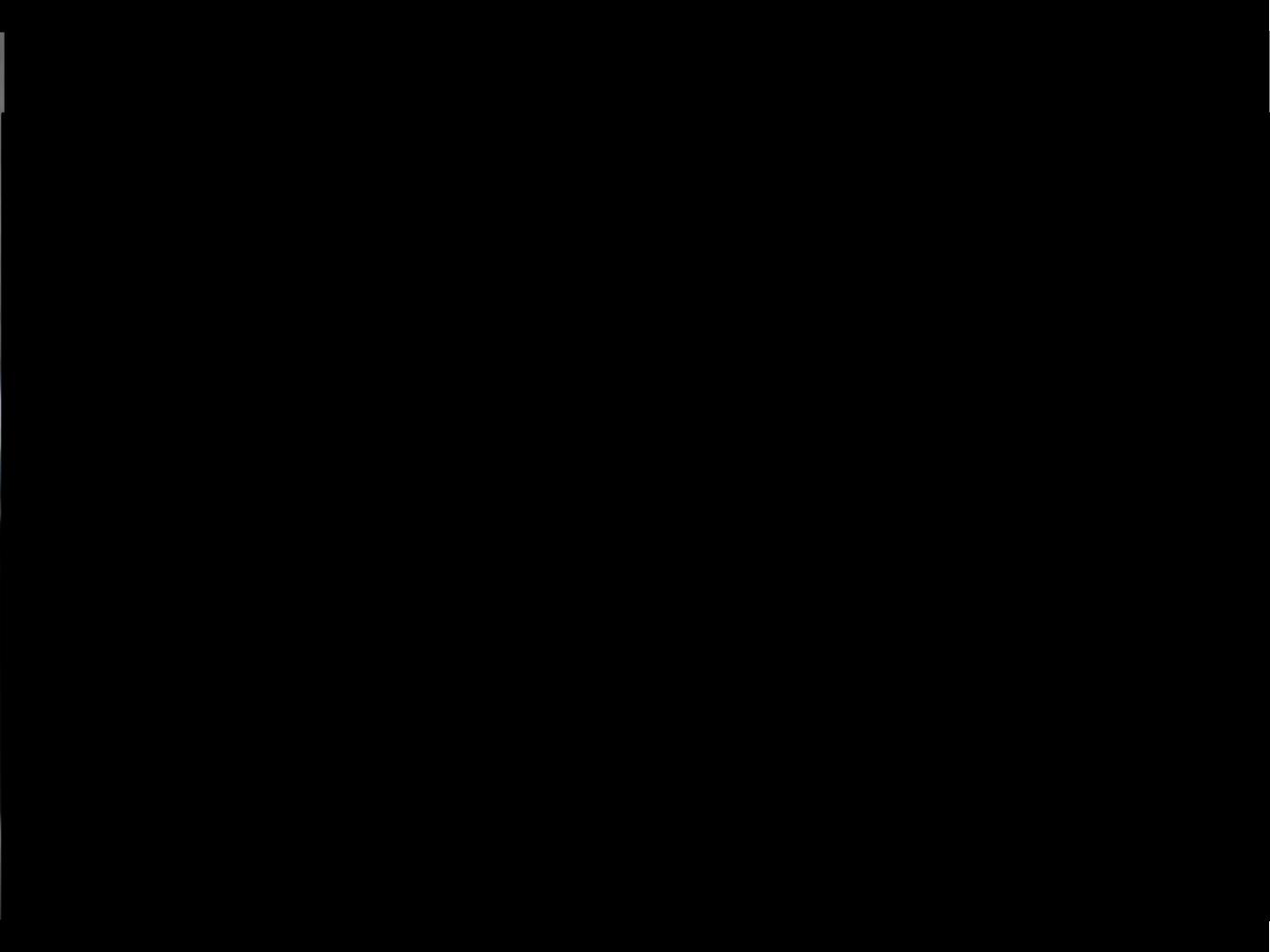


Photograph possible latent prints





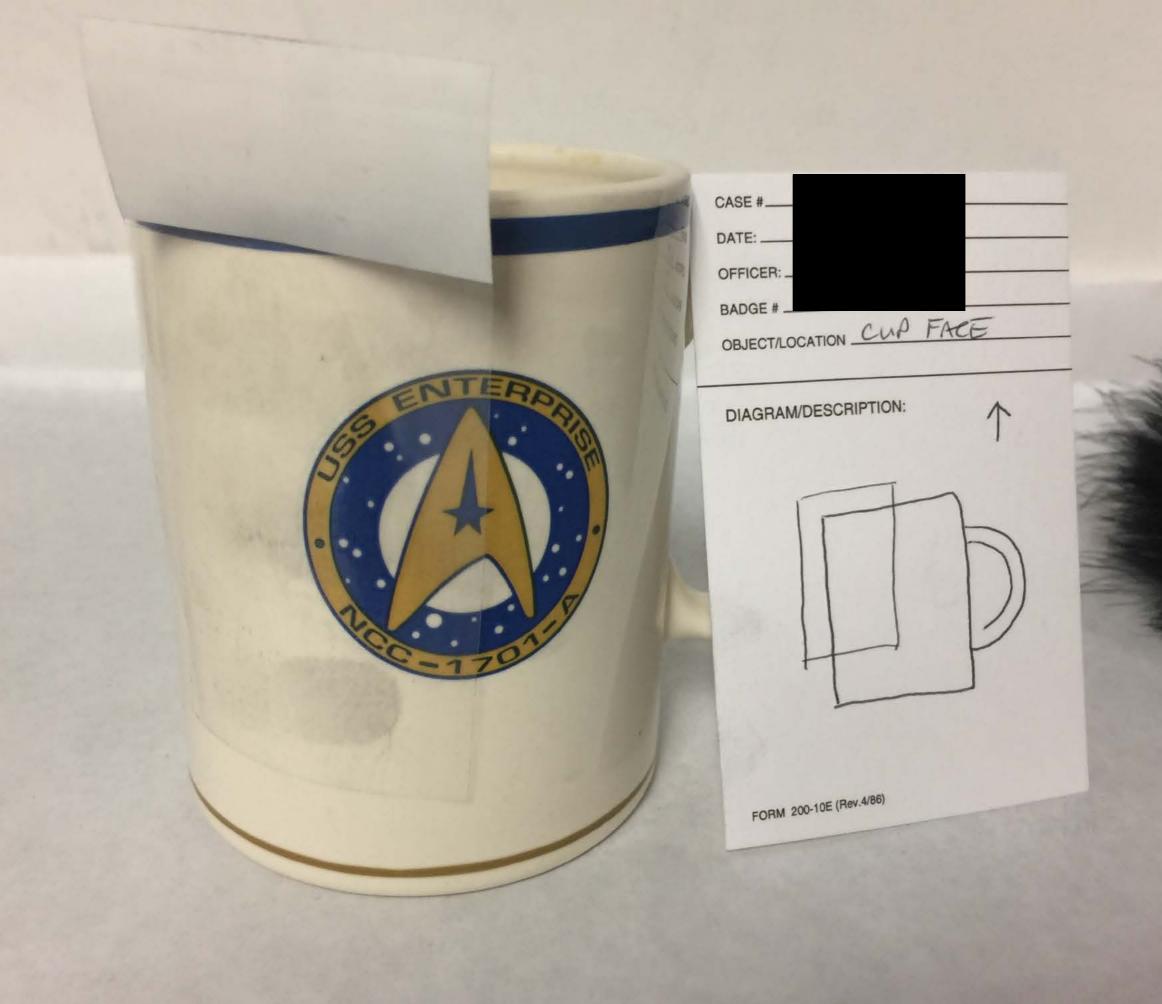
Will this tool puncture the ignition?













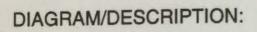
CASE #___

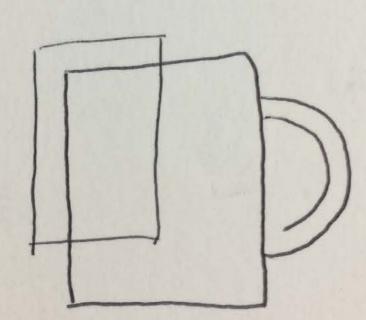
DATE: ___

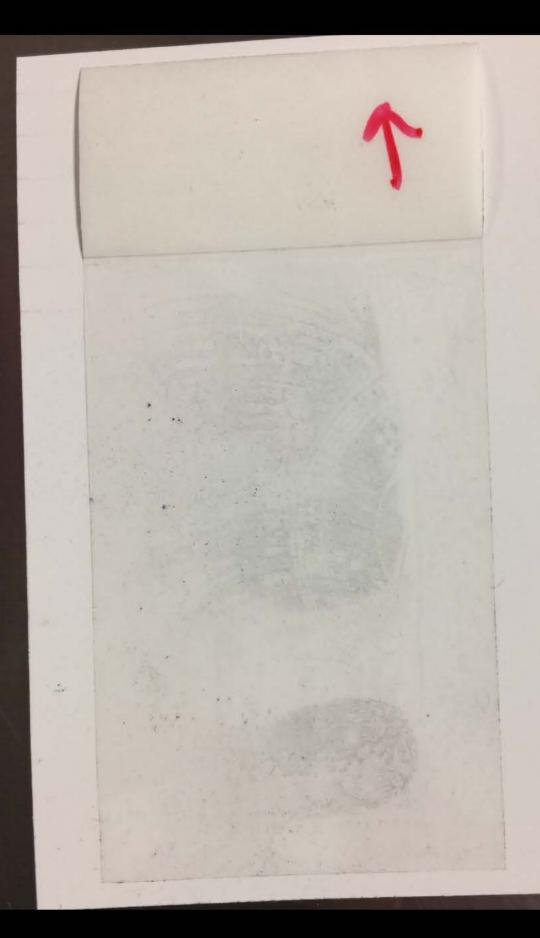
OFFICER: __

BADGE # __

OBJECT/LOCATION __CUP FACE

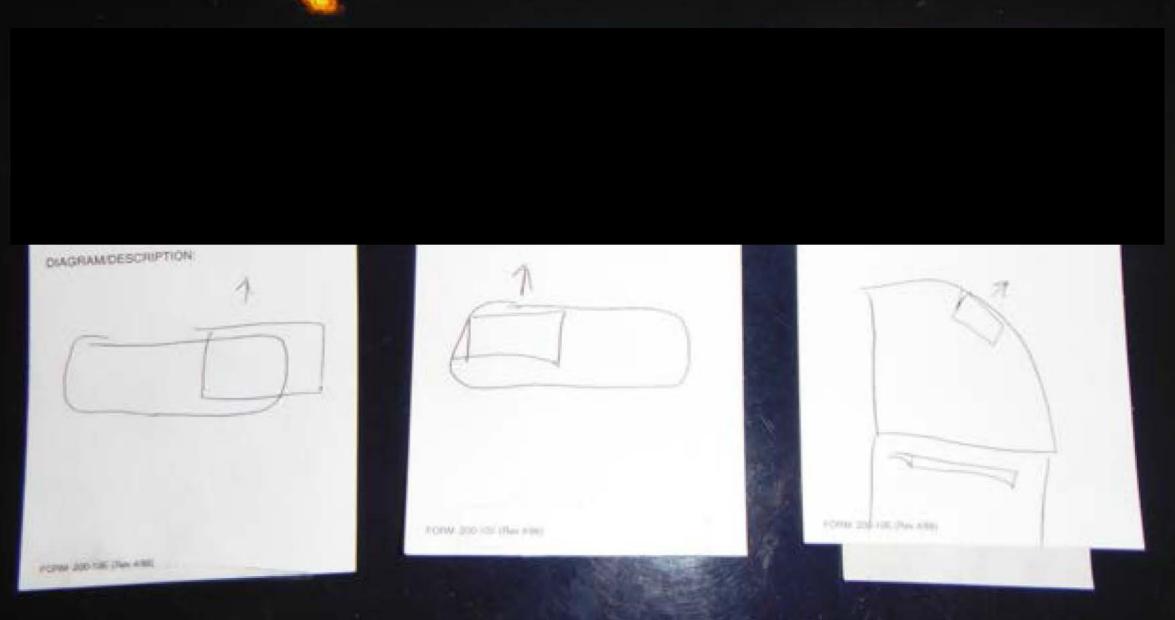












Print Card Drawings and directional Arrow indicating UP.

Arrow indicates up on print side