### **Casts and Impressions**

## I. Types of Impressions

People, vehicles and objects leave evidence of their presence at an accident of crime scene

Patent Impressions are \_\_\_\_\_

Latent Impressions are \_\_\_\_\_

Plastic Impressions are \_\_\_\_\_

Depending on how it is made, impression evidence may be either class evidence or individual evidence.

- A particular tread pattern in shoes or in tires may identify the \_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_, but it does not identify a specific individual or tire.

- Distinguishing characteristics, such as a split on a shoe sole or unusual wear on a car tire, can be used as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence.
- Dental impressions are typically considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence and have a long history of use to identify individuals, especially during wartime to identify remains.

# A. Shoe Prints

- Shoeprint size indicates the \_\_\_\_\_
- Depth of a foot or shoe impression indicates a \_\_\_\_\_
- Type of shoe can tell something of the person's \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*Databases contain the names of specific manufactures and tread designs

- 1. Factors that personalize a person's footwear
  - a) Body Weight
  - b) Way a person walks
  - c) Surface on which the person walks
  - d) Unique \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ embedded in the tread
- 2. Collection of Shoe Impression Evidence

- Take \_\_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible with at least \_\_\_\_\_\_ different orientations

- Place an identifying label and a \_\_\_\_\_ in position with the impression

- Use \_\_\_\_\_ lighting when possible

- 3. Lifting Latent Impressions
  - makes bloody footprints visible
  - the latent print reveals impressions
    - lifting and gel lifting capture hidden impressions

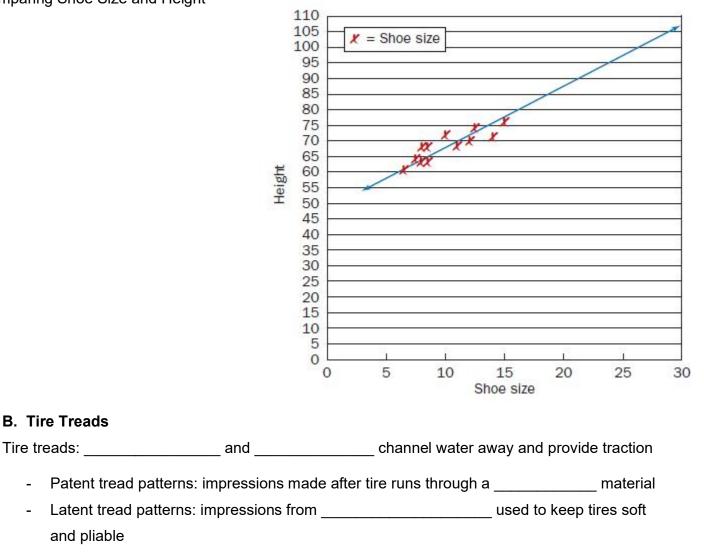
Reveals dust left with each step and creates an impression

Can lift impressions from:

Comparing Shoe Size and Height

**B.** Tire Treads

and pliable



Plastic tread patterns: three dimensional impressions left in -

Tire tread patterns can indicate the \_\_\_\_\_\_that left mark

- link a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_ to crime scene

- reveal \_\_\_\_\_\_ that took place at the scene

## Anatomy of a tire

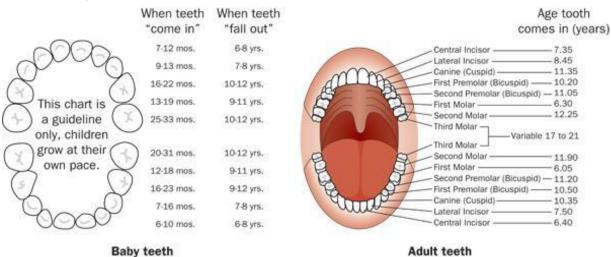
- Rib Tread block Tread area 1. Recording Tread Impressions Grooves Sipes a. Count \_\_\_\_\_ and Shoulder across the tire Cap plies width Steel belts b. Note unique characteristics -Radial plies \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ embedded in the grooves Bead chaffers Bead c. Create a \_\_\_\_\_ of the suspect's tire impressions through one revolution d. impressions from the crime scene and suspect's tire 2. Identifying a vehicle a. Track widths – from of tire to of tire b. Wheelbase length – from center of \_\_\_\_\_ axle to center of \_\_\_\_\_ axle **Turning Diameter** Dodge Ram (52.3 ft) GMC Sierra Denali w/o 4WS (46.2 ft) 2731 Ford F-150 (50.4 ft) Toyota Tundra (44.3 ft) Ford Excursion (43.7 ft) Side view Front vlew **Rear vlew** Saturn 3-Door Coupe (37.1 ft) GMC Sierra Denali w/4WS (37.4 ft) 3. Accident Reconstruction A. Drivers may not recall the exact series of events before, during, and after an accident o People, vehicles, and objects can leave evidence of their actions at the scene of an accident o Debris patterns and tire marks can be clues to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, and identification B. There are three basic types of tire marks a. Skid marks—clues to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ after brakes are applied and the vehicle's speed
  - b. Yaw marks—shows a \_\_\_\_\_ skid
  - c. Tire scrub—determines the area of \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Dental Impressions

- Occasionally a perpetrator will leave behind a bite mark-considered

\_\_\_\_\_ evidence

- Factors that contribute to the individuality of our teeth include the number, size, coloration, alignment, unique fillings, crowns, caps, the distance between teeth, and the overall condition of our teeth.
- 1. Development of teeth



- 2. Purpose of Teeth
  - a. Incisor: used to \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Canine: sharpest teeth and are used for \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Molar: used for \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Dental Patterns and Forensic Investigations
- o The investigation consists of recognizing, documenting, collecting, and analyzing evidence
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ points of comparison when comparing a suspect's dental patterns with bite marks left at a crime scene
- o If an assailant bites a victim, it is important that the bite marks be photographed while the impression is still visible
  - Photographs should include a \_\_\_\_\_\_
  - When an attacker bites a victim, \_\_\_\_\_ may be left on the victim's skin
    - \_\_\_\_\_ can be collected and analyzed