

Developing Latent Prints

Latent Prints-

not visible to the naked eye

- Come from natural secretions from glands in human skin
- "Developed" for them to become visible.



Dusting for latent prints

Developing Latent Prints w/ Dusting Powders

- Powders (magnetic/
regular)
- adhere to water & fatty deposits.
- Best on hard surfaces
(anything a drop of water
would roll off of).
 - Ex: glass, mirrors, tile, painted wood, plastic,
magazine covers, metal, rubber



Developing Latent Prints- Ninhydrin (spray)

➤ reacts with amino acids to produce a purple color.

➤ best on porous substances:

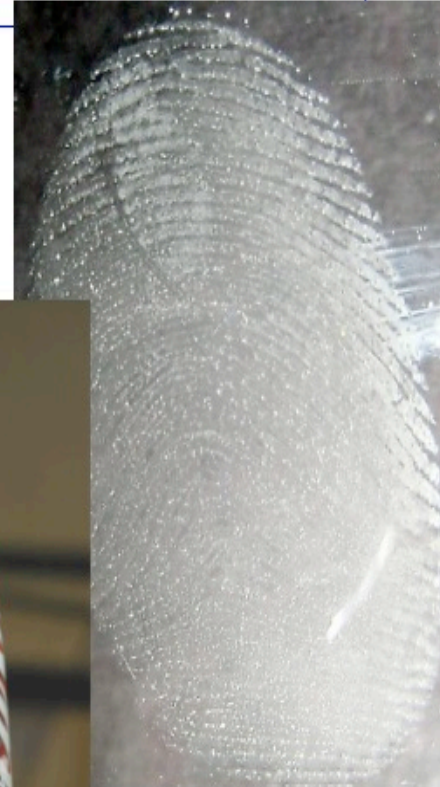
ex: paper, wood, cardboard



Ninhydrin Fingerprint

Cyanoacrylate—"super glue"

- fumes react fingerprint chemicals to form a hard, whitish deposit.
- Best on hard surfaces (anything a drop of water would roll off of)
 - Ex: glass, mirrors, tile, painted wood, plastic, magazine covers, metal, rubber

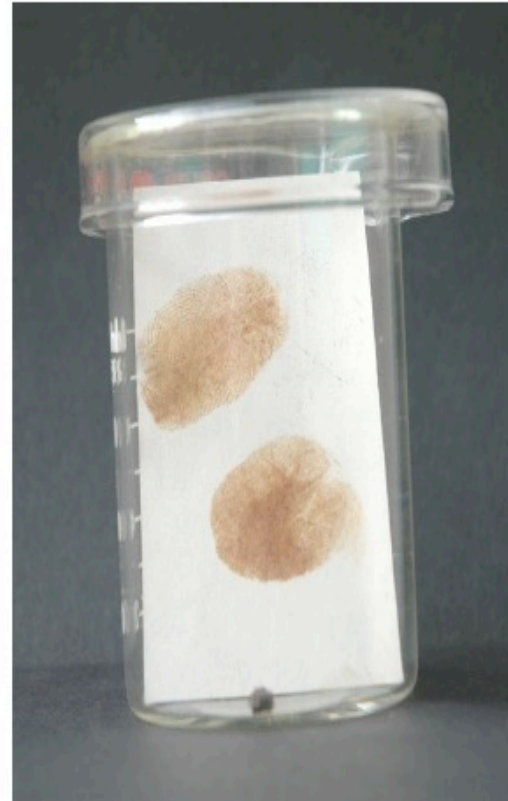


Super Glue Fuming



- Reacts with moisture from latent residue
- Heat speeds reaction
- Bonds latent deposit to surface
- Need adequate ventilation
- (Note* - Eyelashes bond very well!)

Other methods: Iodine Fingerprint



Reacts with body secretions
Fingerprints formed are a brownish color

Leucocystal Violet On Carpet



Amido Black



Titanium Dioxide

Blood Prints On Dark Surfaces



Preserving Fingerprints

- Super Glue at scene helps preserve print for transporting (on hard objects)
- Photograph at scene
- Bring object back with you if small enough
- Lift the prints if there are large objects (cars/ doors)



Other Prints

Footprints are taken at birth as a means of identification of infants.



Lips—display several common patterns



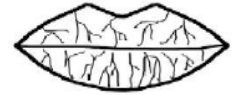
short vertical lines



crosshatching



short horizontal lines



branching grooves

bite marks are unique and can be used to identify suspects.

