Impression Analysis Test Review

1. **What is the most common type of fabric impression?** *glove impressions*
2. **What makes cloth gloves distinct?** *snags, tears, holes, imperfections in the weave pattern*
3. **What makes leather gloves distinct?** *wrinkle formations, crease formations, surface cracks, tears*
4. **What is a crease formation?** *caused when the glove doesn't fit properly and it creases up on the hand*
5. **Are fingerprint or glove prints stronger?** *fingerprints*
6. **What special care has to be used when collecting glover prints?** *use light source to find print, use small amount of fingerprint powder (gently applied), remove object with print rather than tape lifting*
7. **What surface should comparison glove prints be made on?** *glass*
8. **What other types of crimes can involve fabric impressions other than glove prints?** *hit and run (impression left on car), knee prints where criminal kneeled by victim, swipes from bloody clothing against a wall*
9. **What is electrostatic lift of prints?** *it uses a plastic lifting film and electrostatics (static "cling" caused by an electric discharge) to lift fingerprint powder rather than tape lifting*
10. **Are impressions from fabrics(gloves), tires, tools, and shoes class or individual evidence? Why? *class because while the object can be positively matched to the crime scene impression, it doesn't necessarily mean the owner used the object at the time of the crime***
11. **Review your video questions from Marathon Man and Frozen Evidence.**
12. **What types of prints are formed from impressions? *latent, visible, and plastic***
13. **How does OE differ from replacement tires?** *OE (original equipment) are the tires sold on new cars (they are exactly alike in brand and size)*
14. **Define the following:**
    a. grooves- *marks around a tire*
    b. slots- *marks across a tire*
    c. sipe- *small grooves*
    d. tread wear indicator- *raised bar under design that shows after wear*
    e. track width- *measured from right center to left center*
    f. wheelbase- *measured from center of front tire to center of back tire*
    g. turning diameter- *diameter of circle made when the wheels are fully turned*
15. **What should be done before casting an impression? *take and log photographs***
16. **What substances are used to cast impressions?** *dental stone, plaster of paris, snow print wax*
17. **Who maintains a file of tire tread patterns?** *FBI*
18. **Visible prints left when someone steps or drives through a material like blood is considered which:** latent, visible, or plastic? *visible* **Would these be 2-D or 3-D impressions? *2-D***

19. **How did shoe impression evidence impact the O.J. Simpson Civil Trial?** *Simpson wore very unique size 12 Bruno Magli shoes that left impressions at the crime scene*
20. **How should prints be visualized?** *bright light at a low angle*
21. **What do you call the photographs taken of impressions at a scene (with ruler)?** *examination quality photographs*
22. **How can a 3-D impression be highlighted?** *colored wax spray*
23. **If a footprint is made with blood, what type of chemical can help visualize it?** *luminol*
24. **Will impressions made by objects such as tires and shoes stay the same throughout consistent wear?** *no*
25. **When and where did tool mark analysis begin?** *Europe, around 1900*
26. **When did tool mark analysis become common in the U.S.?** *in 1930's*
27. **What type of substance should comparative tool marks be made in?** *soft substance like lead*
28. **What is comparative micrography?** *using comparison microscopes to compare marks made a crime scene with test marks*
29. **How should evidence where tool marks have be left be preserved?** *the preferred method is to remove the object the tool mark evidence is on itself; otherwise casts and photographs can be taken*
30. **Should you place a tool in a mark found at a scene to see if it matched? Why?** *no, might alter or damage the scene mark*
31. **What role did the following people play in the Lindbergh Kidnapping case?**
    a. Charles Lindbergh- *father*
    b. Anne Morrow Lindbergh- *mother*
    c. Betty Gow- *nurse*
    d. Norman Schwarzkopf- *captain of NJ police and lead investigator*
    e. John Condon- *interested citizen who pledge $1000 reward and ended up go between*
    f. Bruno Richard Hauptmann- *German man accused and convicted of kidnapping and murdering Lindbergh baby*
32. **What evidence was found at the scene? homemade ladder with top rung broken, ransom note with German tone**
33. **Was the baby recovered when the ransom was paid?** *no, told to go to boat on Martha's Vineyard, but no baby was found*
34. **How did the baby die?** *first thought to have been injury to head, later determined to be suffocation*
35. **How was Hauptmann caught? tried to spend some of the ransom money at a gas station**
36. **What evidence was found at Hauptmann's house? tools matched the impressions used to make ladder, wood from ladder match missing attic joist, large amount of ransom money, Condon's phone number**