

Name:

## 1. Fingerprint Principles

According to criminal investigators, fingerprints follow 3 fundamental\_principles:

- 1. A fingerprint is an \_\_\_\_\_ characteristic; no two people have been found with the \_\_\_\_\_ same fingerprint pattern.
- 2. A fingerprint pattern will remain \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of an individual.
- 3. Fingerprints have general characteristic \_\_\_\_\_\_ patterns that allow them to be systematically identified.

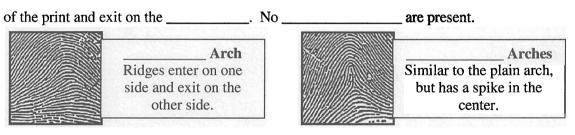
## 2. Fingerprint Classes

There are 3 specific classes for all fingerprints based upon their visual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arches, loops, and whorls. Each group is divided into smaller groups as seen in the list below.

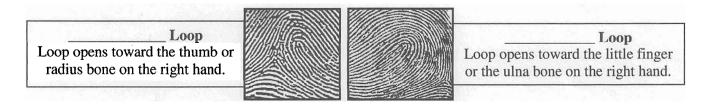
Plain	Radial	Plain	Loops =
Tented	Ulnar	Central pocket Double loop	Whorls =
		Accidentical	Arches =

## 3. Examples

Arches are the simplest type of fingerprints that are formed by ridges that enter on one \_\_\_\_\_



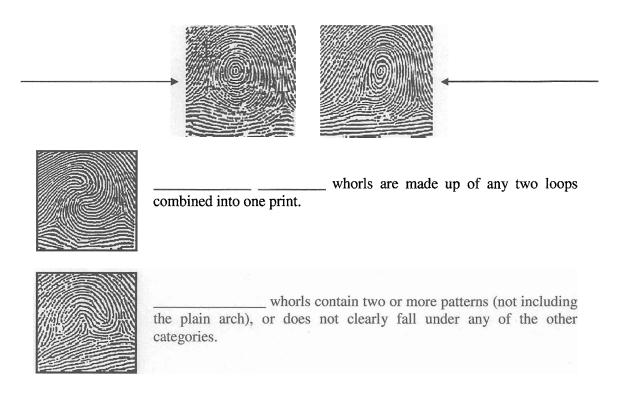
Loops must have one \_\_\_\_\_\_ and one or more \_\_\_\_\_\_ that enter and leave on the same side. These patterns are named for their positions related to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ bones.



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Whorls have at least one \_\_\_\_\_\_ that makes (or tends to make) a complete \_\_\_\_\_\_ They also have at least \_\_\_\_\_\_ deltas. If a print has more than two deltas, it is most likely an \_\_\_\_\_\_

Draw a line between the two deltas in the plain and central pocket whorls shown below. If some of the curved ridges touch the line, it is a plain whorl. If none of the center core touches the line, it is a central pocket whorl. Label each fingerprint below.



## 4. Identify each fingerprint pattern shown on the class notes.



5. Follow your teacher's directions to document your <u>fingerprints</u> on the My Prints worksheet. Use your notes and a magnifying glass to identify the pattern in each one.



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