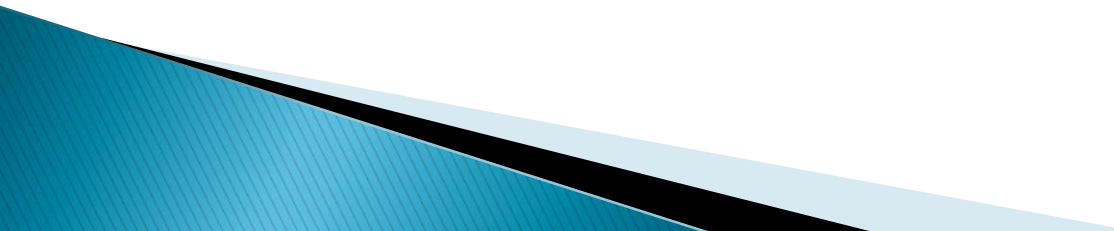


Forensic examination of tool marks

Examination of tool marks

▶ Photography

- . Tool marks should be photographed.
 - . At list two photograph should be taken, one showing the background with the impression and another close up of the impression.
 - . Scale should always be kept at the same level of the tool marks while taking the photographed.
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Tracing

- ▶ Tool marks can be traced on a tracing paper. This helps in comparing the class characteristics.

Lifting of tool marks

- ▶ A cast or mould is simply a reverse or negative three dimensional image of an impression.

a. Plastic/rubber or dental casing material:

This is a material for lifting fine details of a tool marks. A lump of material is soften by pressing in fingers and then applied on the surface.

b. Plaster of paris: this material is used when the impression is of large size.

Step1 – place the form around the impression.be careful not to place the form so close to the impression that it risk distorting it. place 1 kg of plaster of paris in the mixing container. add roughly 1 liter of water.

Cont..

mixing usually takes about 5 to 7 minutes or until pancake batter consistency.

Step2- pour the casting material from outside the perimeter and direct the flow into the impression.

C. Metal casting

The mould of tool mark can also be made by metal casting. The suitable metal for this purpose is known as wood metal.

This is a metal of low melting point 71 degree celcius, which is suitable for casting tool marks.

Cont..

Its composition by weight is bismuth 50%, lead 25%, tin 12.5% cadmium 12.5%.

D. Cellulose acetate

Tool marks from stone, concrete, wood etc. can be lifted by cellulose acetate dissolved in acetone.

A layer of 1 /6 inch is made. However the cellulose acetate cast should be photographed, with scale, immediately otherwise the layer is likely to shrink

Thank you