## **Tool Impression Notes**

Types of Tool Marks
: when tool is pressed into soft material; Show outline of tool
: when tool slides across the surface; Has a pattern of parallel striations
<ul> <li>Class characteristics are hard to determine because many tools make similar sliding marks</li> </ul>
: combination of compression and sliding
Quality of the tool mark is affected by receiving surface:
Good recipients =Soft metals, and painted surfaces
Bad recipients= Raw wood and hard
Processing of tool marks at crime scene
Identify/search for mark:
First places to check: points of, locks, safes, etc.
<ul> <li>Do not alter existing tool marks—no attempt to tool into mark</li> </ul>
Document
Notes, sketch,—show location, but <b>not</b> useful in lab comparison
Collect:
Take the item back to the lab if possible
A cast of the tool mark should be made if the object cannot be transported
• is the ideal casting material
Laboratory Examinations of Tool Marks
Test marks, Microscopically Compare  Make a tast model on a receiving symfology to replicate the groups of the company wing dystile or model on the company of the com
<ul> <li>Make a test mark on a receiving surface to replicate the mark at the scene, using ductile or malleable</li> </ul>
material (to avoid damage) and the  • Compare the test and questioned marks
<ul> <li>Examining Individual Characteristics- Result from processes, wear, and damage from</li> </ul>
misuse
Conclusions that can be made
Class characteristics and individual characteristics match
Negative ID -Class characteristics do not match
Class characteristics match but that insufficient match in individual characteristics
Tool Marks on Manufactured Items
Hammer marks on the heads of nails and
Extrusion marks on pipe
Matching marks on metal
Extrusion marks in plastic film, plastic cling wrap, and plastic bag
Ream marks on sheets of flat glass
Punch defect marks on illicitly manufactured drug tablets
Striation Matching for Personal Identification
Human finger and toe nails havepatterns on their upper and lower surfaces.
<ul> <li>Size and spacing of striations is determined by ridges in nail bed</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Nails are prepared for examination by pressing them between two flat surfaces</li> </ul>
Silicone rubber casts of nail ridges can be made and compared