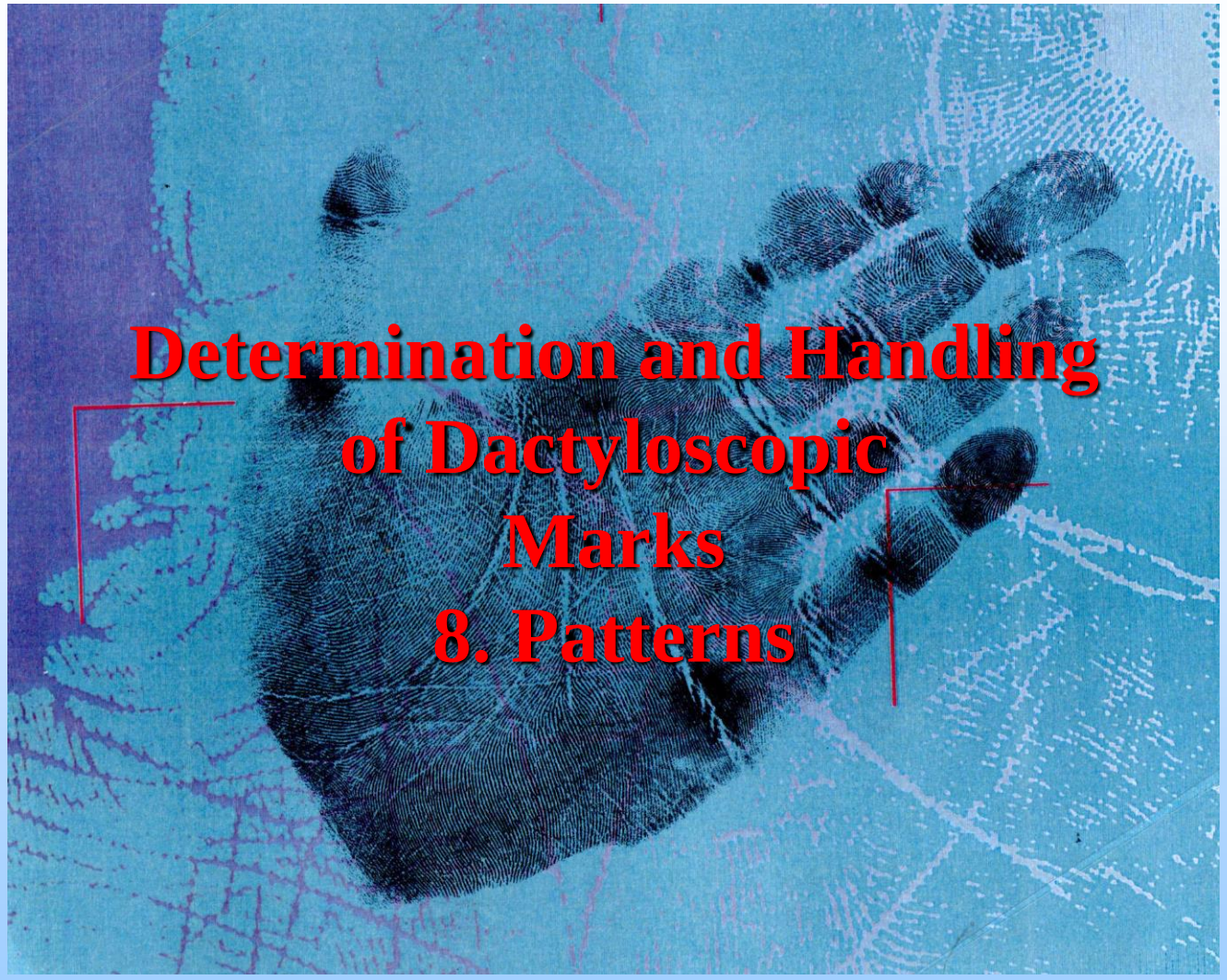
Büro für
Daktyloskopie
dewiselle



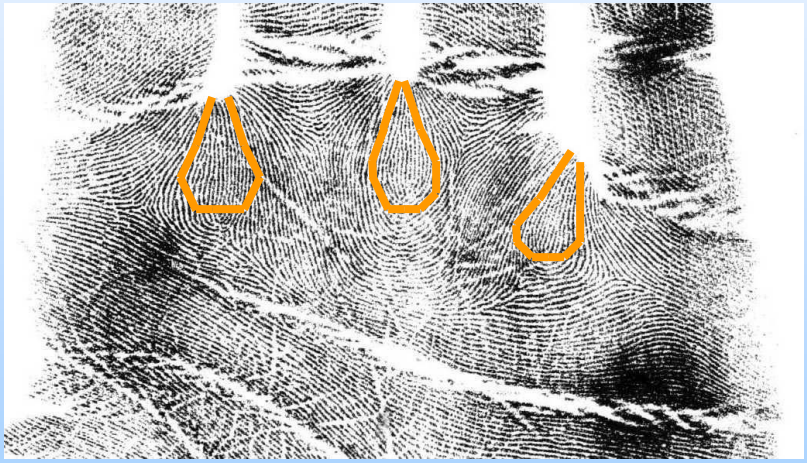
Determination and Handling of Dactyloscopic Marks
8. Patterns

Harald Weisel, October 2005

Patterns

- As in the top joints, arch, loop, and whorl patterns may develop in the palms. Being rather rare, they are an important help in comparing palm prints. Their size and form are typical according to area, thus allowing the determination of partial prints. Loops are most common. In the “standard” palm, they are located in the interdigital area between the ring and little fingers.

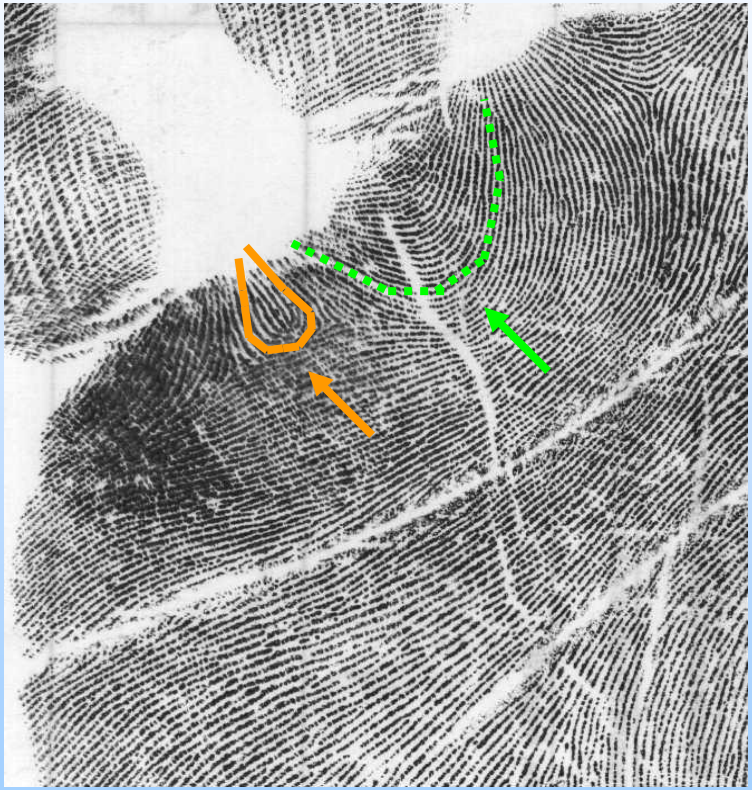
Interdigital Area



Small “descending” loops

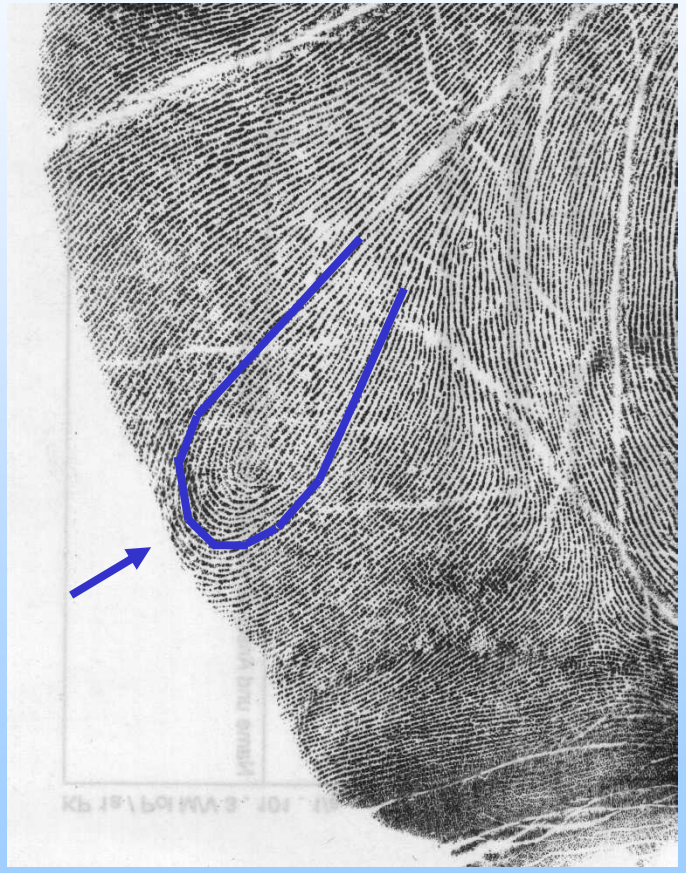
- The patterns in this area are relatively <u>small</u>. The loops are mostly inverted - they descend - and are disclosed as ➡ **“onion-shaped”**.

Interdigital Area



- **Arch patterns** are also inverted in this area. Next to the arch pattern, we can see a **“descending loop”**.

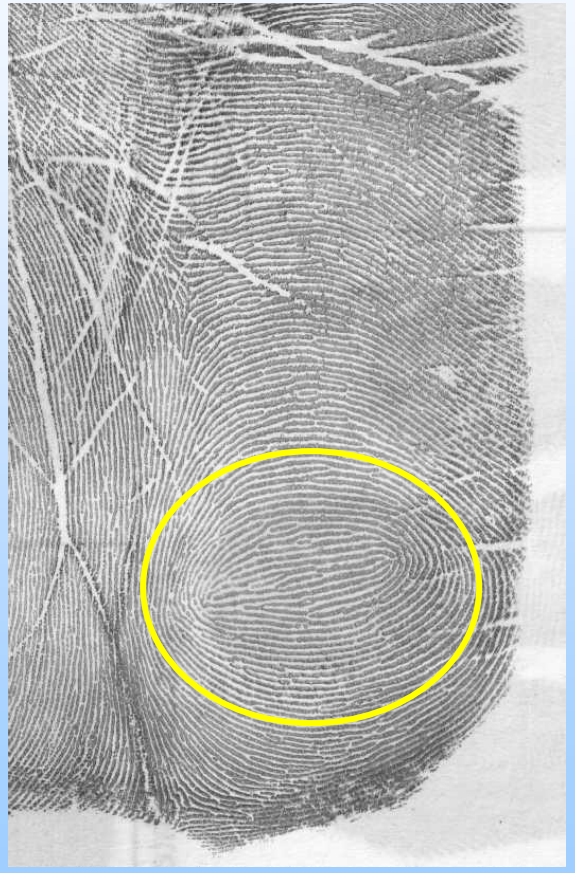
Hypothenar Area



- Due to the ridge flow, **“large loops”** pointing to the outer edge of the palm appear most frequently in this area.

The cap is disclosed as **“semi-circular”**.

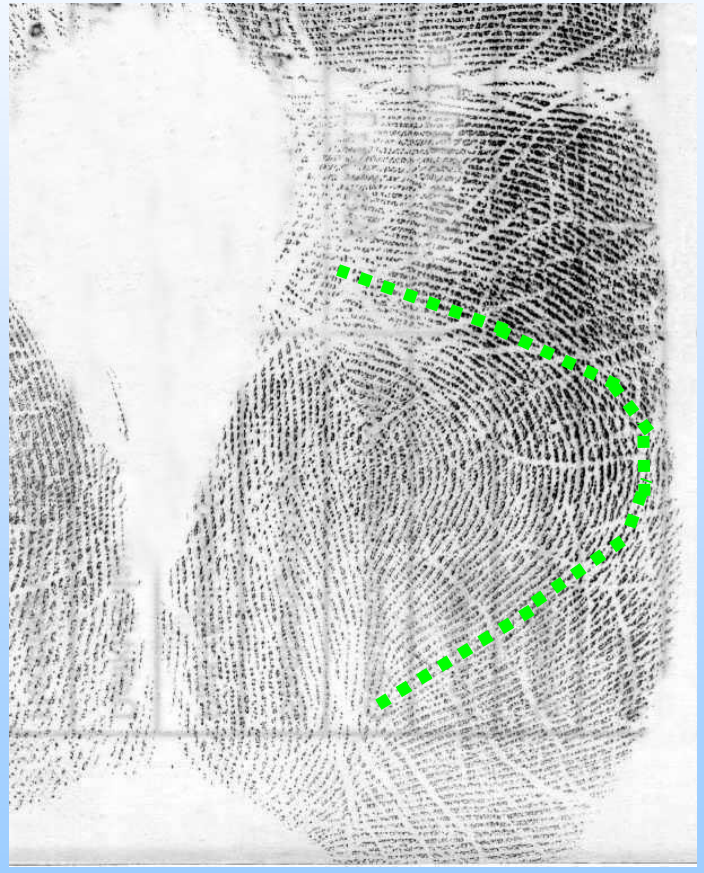
Hypothenar Area



- Due to the space available, the patterns are in general relatively large in this area.

“large whorl pattern”

Hypothenar Area



- These pattern formations, in this case a **“large arch pattern”**, may influence the ridge flow considerably.

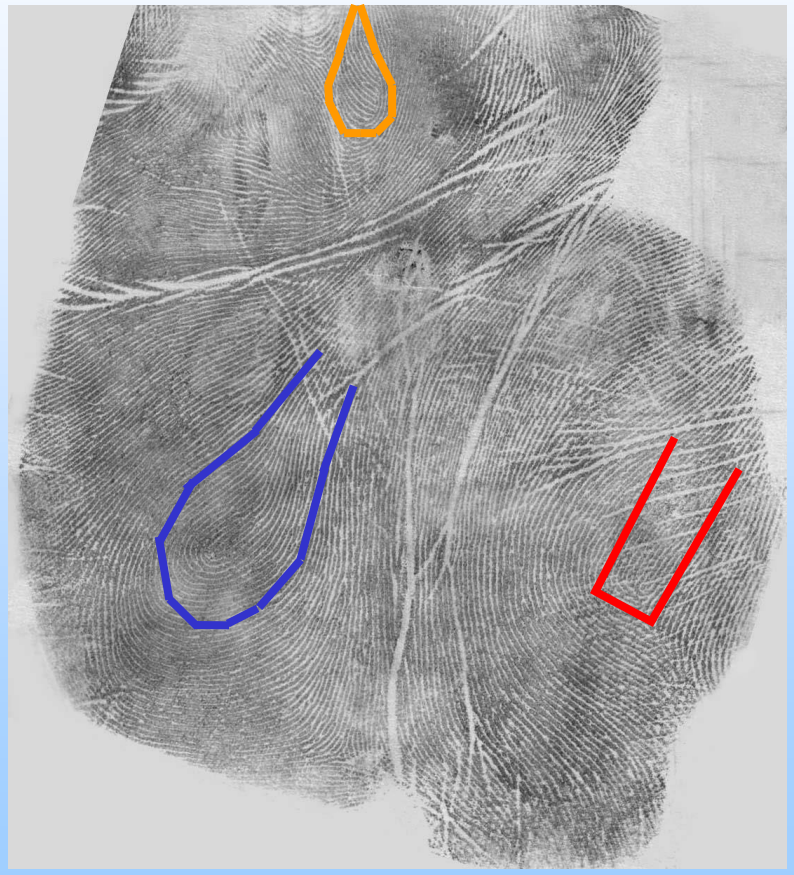
Thenar Area

- In most cases, looping formations in this area follow the ridge flow. They develop **“square”** caps and often face each other. Between them, a ➡ **“pillar”** may develop.

Thenar Area

- Also whorl patterns develop a **“square”** shape in this area. In addition, we can see a **“square nosed”** loop above the whorl and a **“pillar”** between the two formations.

Example



- Different forms of looping formations in the palm:

“onion-shaped”

“semi-circular”

“square”