

## 2. előadás.

Festékes, "poros", vegyi anyagok, fényérzékeny anyagok és "plasztikus" rögzítési módszerek.

A minta /mintatípus, rajzolat/.

Mintaterület, distális haránt bőrlécek, proximális haránt bőrlécek.

A trirádus /delta/, a trirádus-pont és a radiánsok /distális, proximális, marginális/.

A mintaközéppont.

A mintatípusok:

1. Valódi örvény /True whorl = W/

2 trirádus, körkörös /elliptikus/ és/vagy spirális bőrlécek a mintaközéppont körül.

2. Kombinált örvények /Composites/

a/ belső-központru /central pocket =  $W^{cp}$ /

b/ oldal-központru és ikerhurok /lateral pocket loop =  $W^{lp}$

és twin loop =  $W^{tl}$ /

c/összetett /accidental =  $W^a$ /

3. Hurkok /Loops/

1 trirádus, a hurok rajzolat radiálisan, vagy ulnárisan nyílik.

a/ radiális hurok /radial loop = R/

b/ ulnáriss hurok /ulnar loop = U/

4. Ivek /Arches/

a/ egyszerű iv /plain vagy simple arch = A/: nincs trirádusa

b/ tornyos iv /tented arch = T/: 1 trirádusa van, amelynek a distális radiánusa "vakon" végződik.



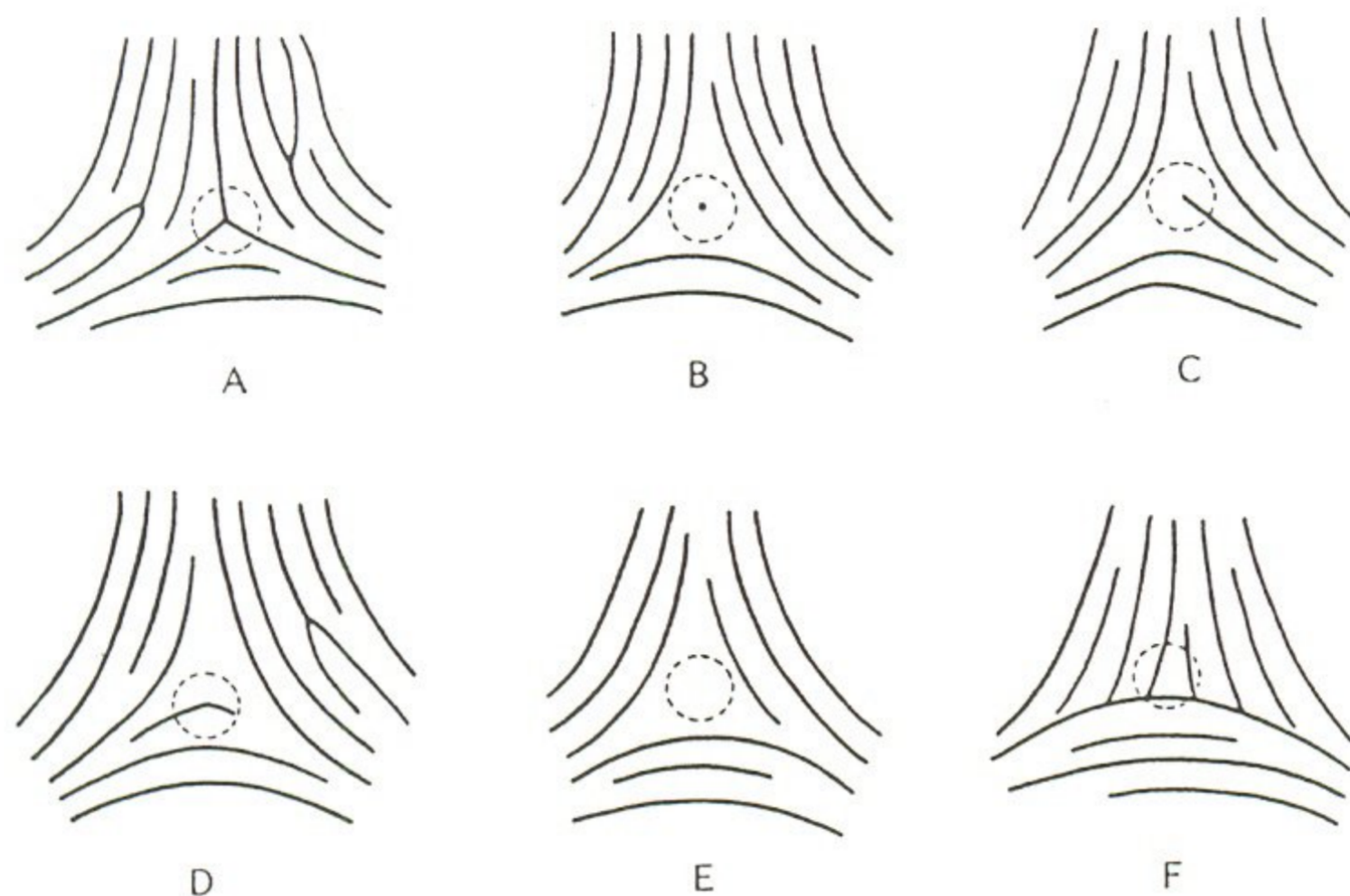


FIGURE 3.5 Diagrams of different types of ridge arrangement in the area of a triradius. The triradial point is the center of the dotted circle. See text for description.

Adapted from Penrose, L. S.: Memorandum on dermatoglyphic nomenclature *Birth Defects*, 4(3): 1, 1968.

### Triradius variációk

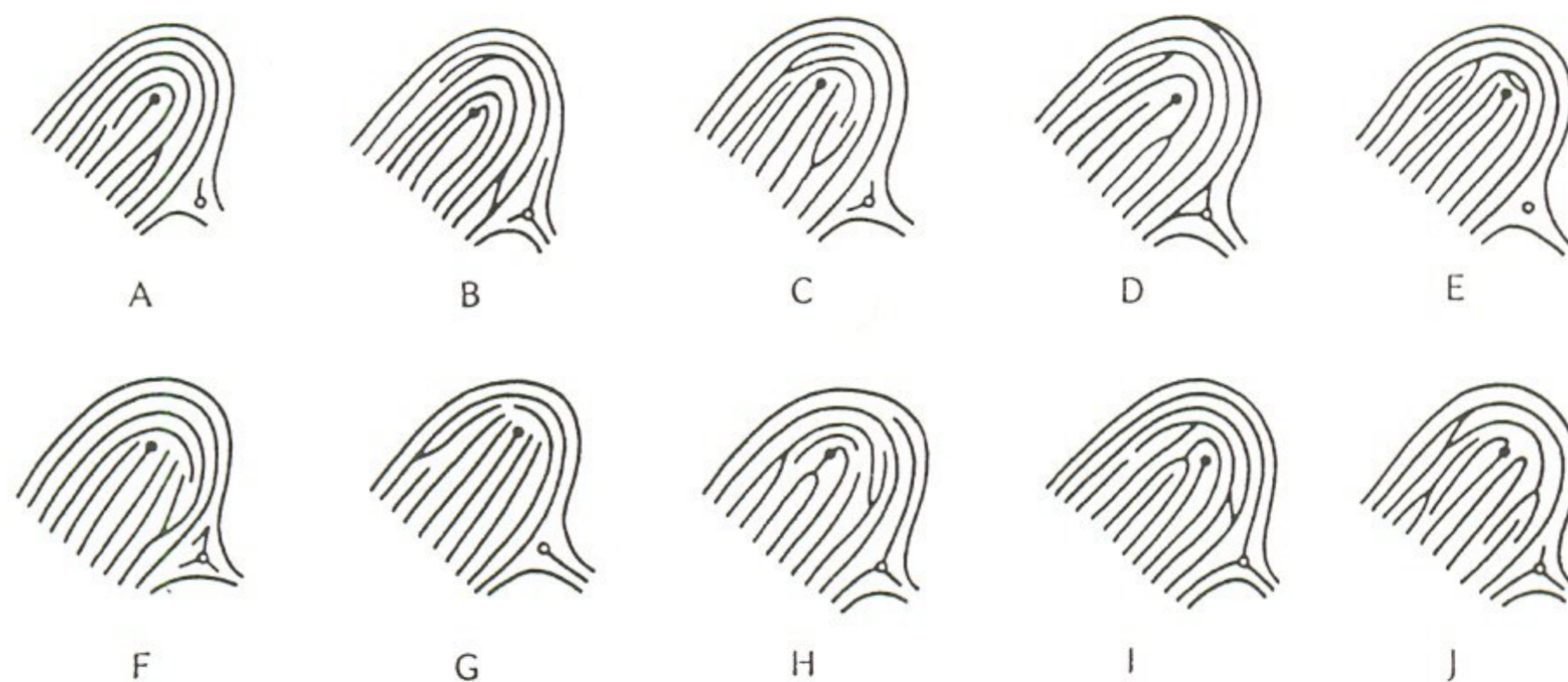
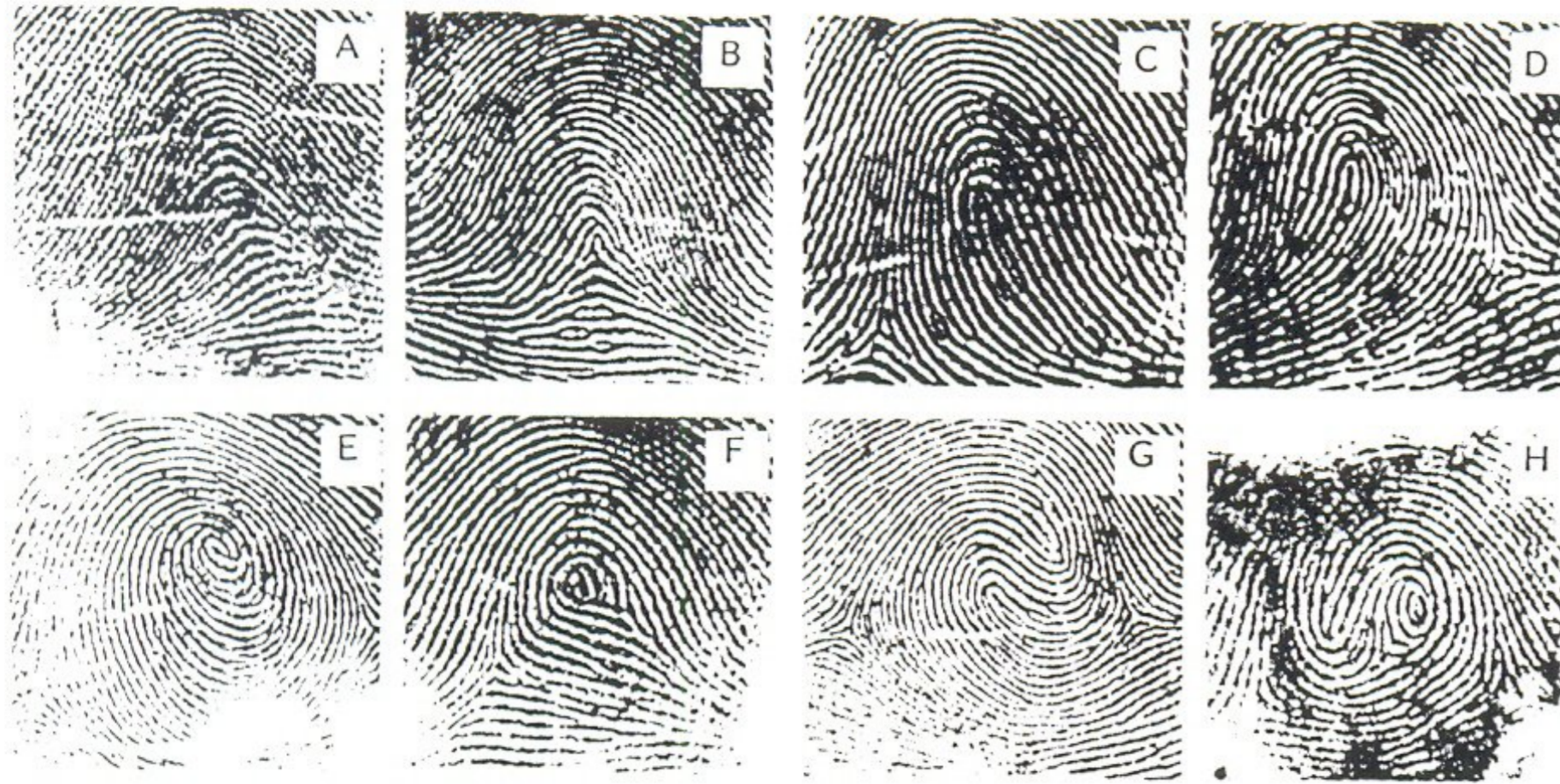


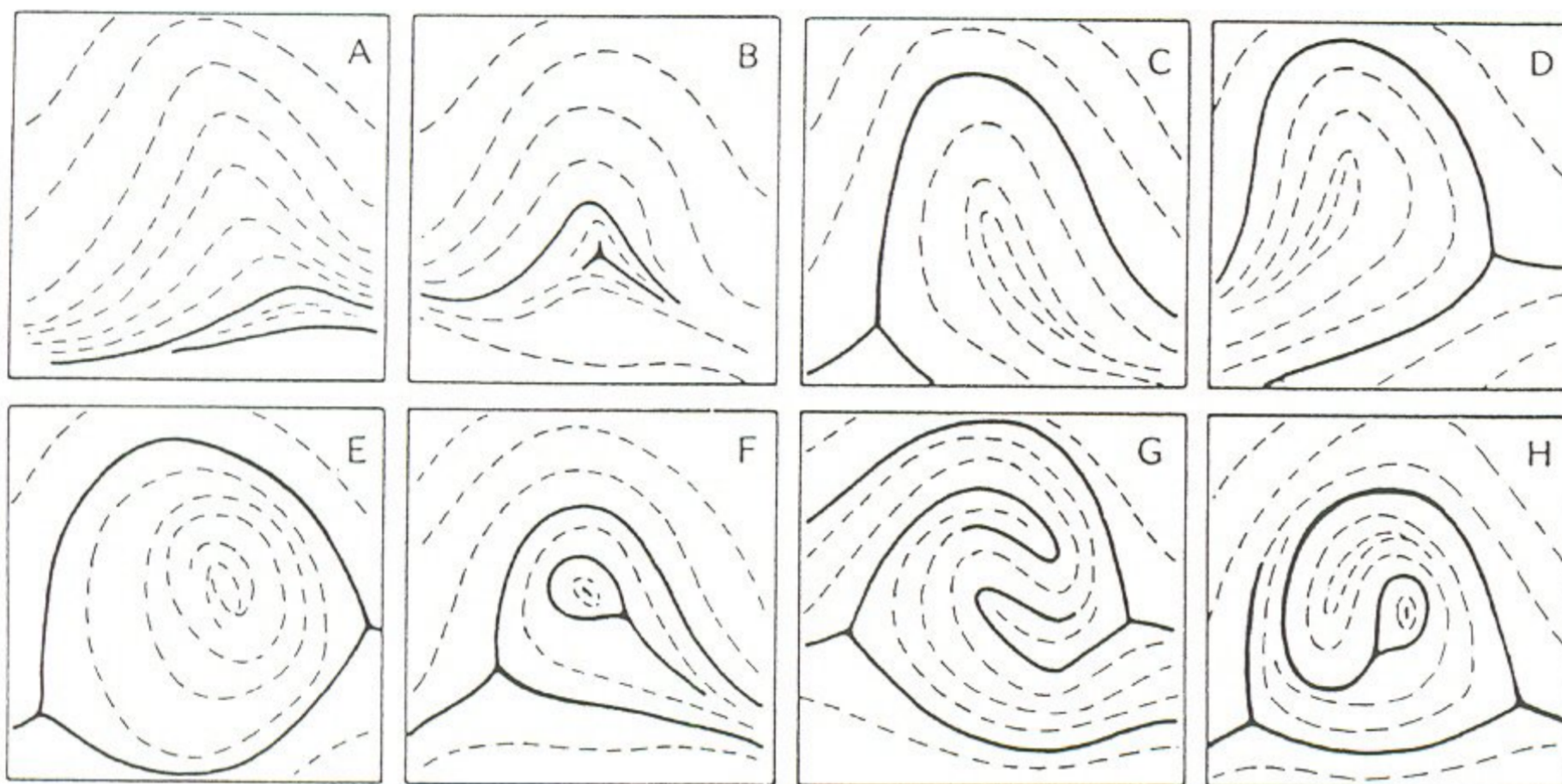
FIGURE 3.7 Diagrams of different types of ridge arrangement in the area of a core. The closed circle represents the point of core, the open circle is the triradial point. See text for description.

A mintatípusok középpontjának variációi





(a)



(b)

FIGURE 3.2 Types of fingertip patterns: actual prints (a) and schematic drawings with boldly traced type lines (b). A, simple arch; B, tented arch; C and D, loop (ulnar or radial); E, simple whorl; F, central pocket whorl; G, double loop whorl; H, accidental whorl.

From Alter, M.: Dermatoglyphic analysis as a diagnostic tool. *Medicine*, 46:35, 1966. Courtesy of the Williams & Wilkins Co., © 1966.

A fontosabb mintatípusok

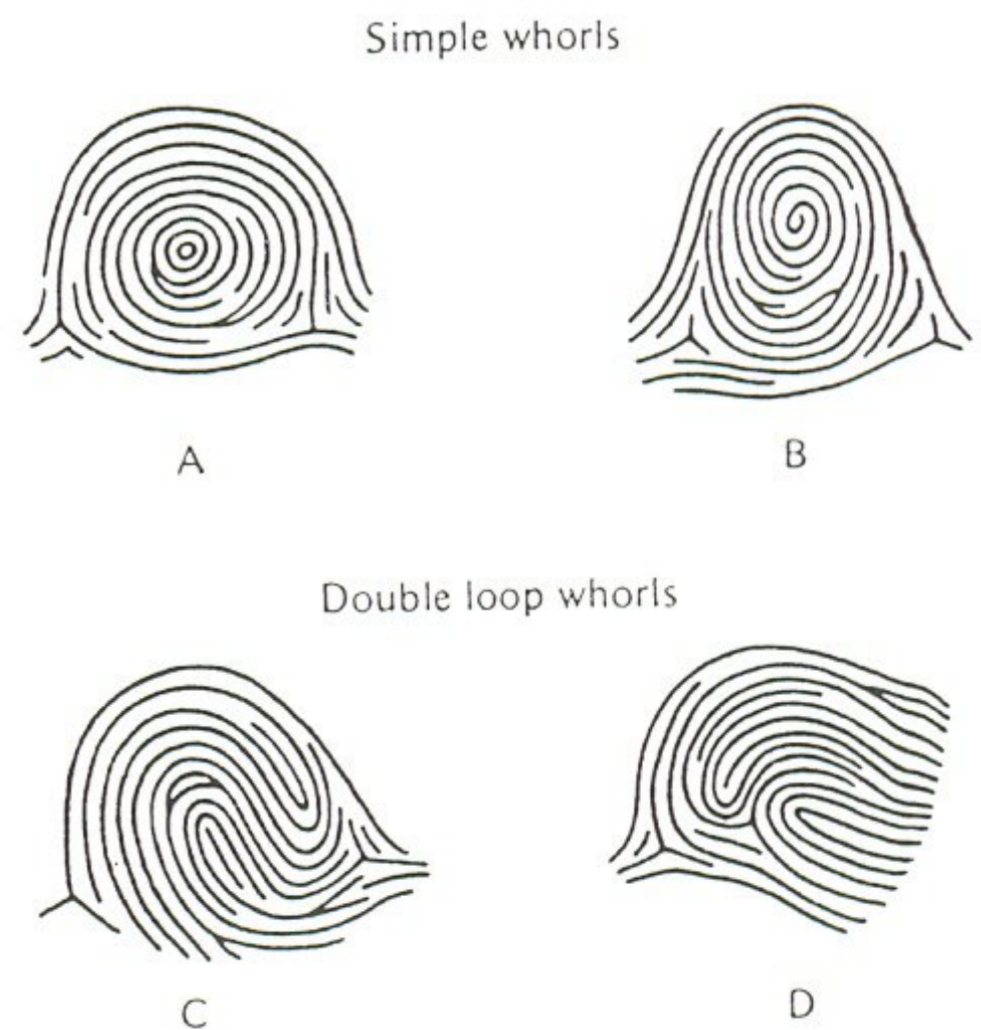


FIGURE 3.4 Simple whorls: A, concentric whorl; B, spiral whorl. Double loop whorls: C, twin loop whorl; D, lateral pocket whorl.

Az egyszerű örvények





FIGURE 3.6 Rolled print of a fingertip whorl pattern with "extralimital triradii." No actual triradii are present, although the print extends beyond the area of ridged skin on both sides. Because of its unusually large size, the pattern extends beyond the distal interphalangeal flexion crease.

From Holt, S. B.: *The Genetics of Dermal Ridges*, 1968. Courtesy of Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois.



Örvény "extralimitális"  
triradiusokkal

Az ujjbegyi mintatípusok  
variációi

FIGURE 3.3 Various fingertip pattern types, including transitional patterns.

From Cummins, H. and Midlo, C.: *Finger Prints, Palms and Soles*. New York, Dover Publications, 1961. Courtesy of Mrs. Charles Midlo.



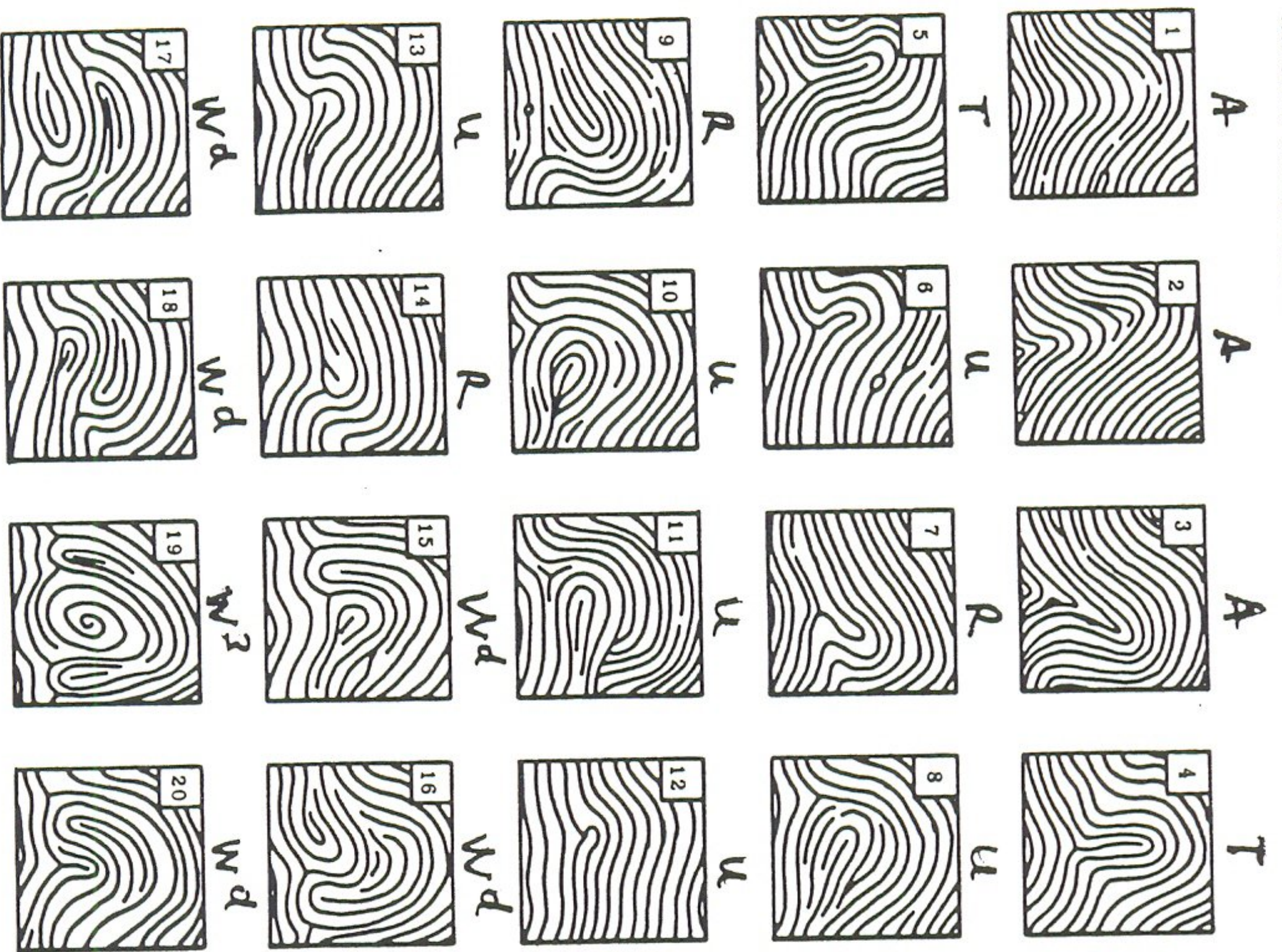
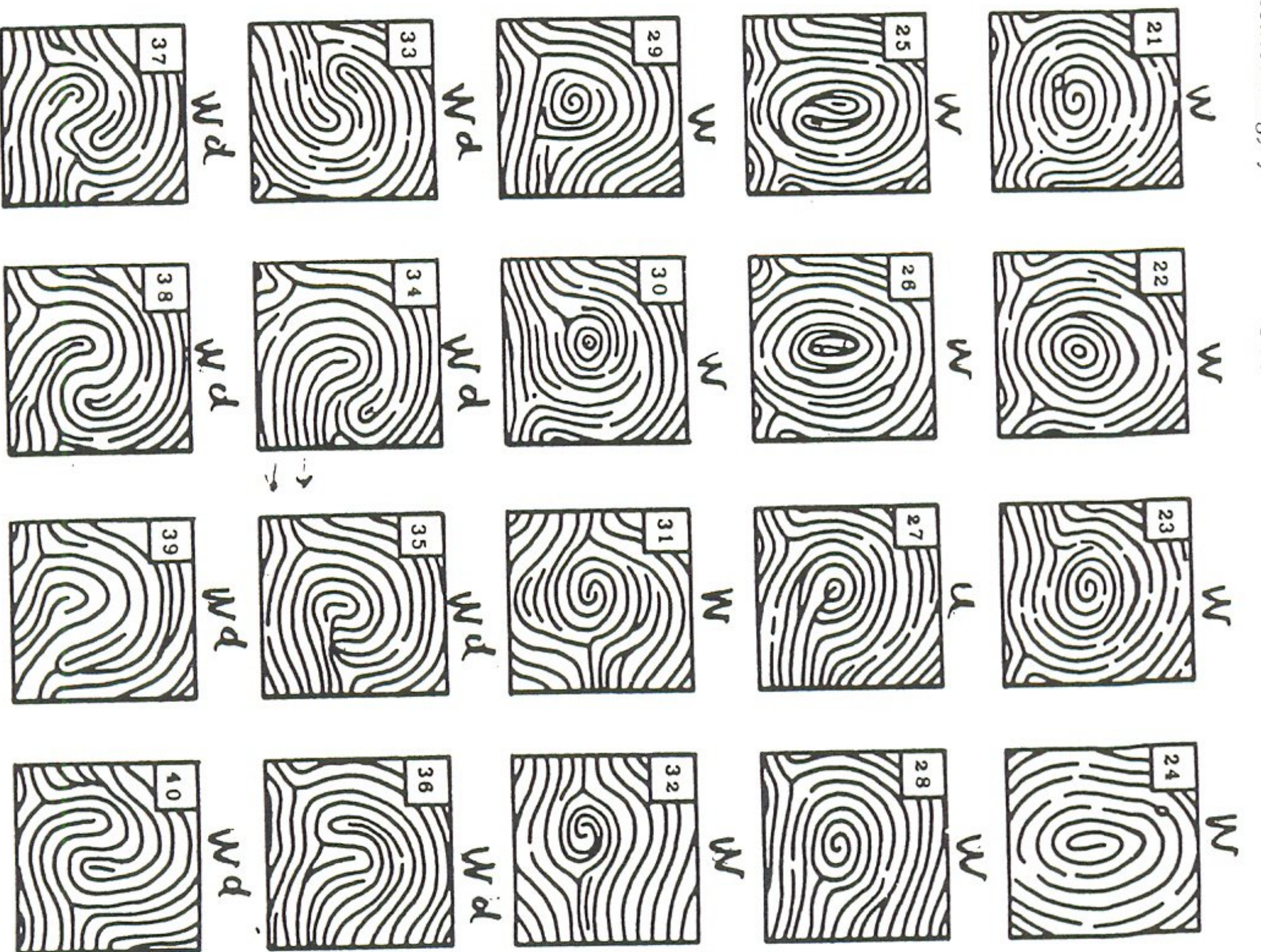


Figure 3. All patterns represent prints on the right index finger. The name of the pattern is followed in parentheses by the abbreviation used

1. Arch (A) Here the pattern has no definite tendency to either ulnar or radial direction; 2. Arch ulnar (Au) The concavity of the pattern clearly leans toward the ulnar direction. Do not record direction unless it is clearly evident. When in doubt, desist; 3. Arch radial (Ar) Here a distinct radial tilt is observed, so an Ar notation is used; 4. Tented arch (T) No direction is clearly indicated. The triradius is clearly defined. Its vertical radiant can be short or long; 5. Tented arch ulnar (Tu) Here the vertical radiant descends toward the ulnar border; 6. Tented arch ulnar loop vestigial (TUL); 7. Tented arch/radial loop vestigial (T/R); 8. Ulnar loop (U) Here the vertical radiant descends toward the ulnar border; 9. Ulnar loop (UL); 10. Ulnar loop with closure vestigial (Ucl) All loops will show some constriction toward the open end. Use the closure designation only when the constriction is definite and close to the center of the pattern. If closure is not definite do not use the designation. When in doubt, leave it out; 11. Ulnar loop with crest (Ucr) Here the crest is only recorded if it is clearly evident. A clear sequence of ridges, like the breaking of a wave in the ocean, should be seen above the loop. If you cannot clearly see a crest, to leave it out is best; 12. Ulnar loop vestigial (ULv) There is an ulnar loop formation, but no ridge count can be made since there are no ridges between core and triradius; 13. Ulnar loop vestigial (UL) Here a loop formation is



because there are no ridges between triradius and core; 14. Radial loop vestigial (Rv); 15. Ulnar loop + ulnar loop (U + U) The loop on top, the distal loop, is listed first; 16. Radial loop + radial loop (R + R); 17. Ulnar loop + radial loop (U + R); 18. Radial loop + ulnar loop (R + U); 19. Ulnar loop + whorl + radial loop (U + Ws + R) Read the pattern from left to right on the print and list accordingly; 20. Ulnar loop + tented arch (U + T); 21. Whorl spiral (Ws); 22. Whorl concentric (Wc); 23. Whorl spiral (Ws) If the central core area were to make a *distinct* pocket, then the pattern would be designated a central pocket loop, but since the pocket is not clear, the pattern is placed in the whorl category; 24. Whorl spiral (Ws) This situation can occur when the finger has not been completely printed, or when the pattern is very large and the triradii become extralimital; 25. Double loop (DL) Here the two cores intertwine and do not show any clear exit; 26. Double loop vestigial (DLv) A double core is indicated but the double-loop feature is unclear; 27. Central pocket loop vestigial (CPLv) The central pocket does not permit a ridge count; 28. Whorl spiral (Ws); 29. Whorl spiral (Ws); 30. Central pocket loop radial (CPLr); 31. Twin whorl (TW); 32. Twin whorl (TW); 33. Lateral pocket loop radial (LPLr); 34. Lateral pocket loop ulnar (LPLu); 35. Lateral pocket loop ulnar vestigial (LPLuv); 36. Lateral pocket loop ulnar vestigial (LPLuv); 37. Twin loop (TL); 38. Twin loop (TL); 39. Twin loop (TL); 40. Twin loop (TL).