Blood Stain Patterns

Name ___________________________ Date ___________________________

**Equipment:**
1. Pipette or dropper
2. Meter stick or metric tape
3. Scrap paper (preferably white)
4. Caliper
5. Blood Kit

**Procedure 1 (Blood Dropping)**

1. Stand your ruler (meter stick) on the table so the numbers go up. Remember to place a piece of scrap paper under it.
2. Fill your dropper with blood.
3. A line the dropper next to the given height next to the ruler (not to close otherwise the drops will hit the ruler); squeeze out one drop.
4. Squeeze a second drop, a third drop, a fourth drop and a fifth drop. So there must be 5 drops for each height.
5. Let the drops dry, then using the caliper, and measure the diameter (size) of the drops.
6. After taking the measurement, record the data on the provide data table. Repeat steps 1-6.

**Procedure 2 (Data Table/Calculations)**

1. Once all your data is collected it is time now to figure out the average diameter (size) for each height and record it on the data table.
   A. In order to calculate the average. First add all the scores together. Take the sum (answer) and divide it by 5.
   B. Then your answer for example could be 14. Once you get the average record it or write down on your data table.
2. Then, graph your averages on the graph paper provided.
3. Then compare the unknown blood stain (given by teacher) to yours, in order to solve the case.

Grim Hunter, Nancy C.
### Data Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height (cm)</th>
<th>Diameter (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trial 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**