	Latent Procedure Pitt County Sheriff's Office Forensics Services Unit Issued by Technical Leader	Effective Date: 2018/04/01	Ver: 2
Procedure for Cyanoacrylate Ester Fingerprint Development			Page #: 1 of 4

Technical Procedure for Cyanoacrylate Ester Fingerprint Development

- **1.0 Purpose** This procedure outlines the use of cyanoacrylate for development of Latent friction ridge detail on non-porous and in some cases porous/semi-porous items of evidence.
- **2.0** Scope This procedure is a step in the processing of non-porous evidence that may contain impressions that require developing/enhancing.
 - **2.1** Cyanoacrylate Ester is a commercially prepared product that polymerizes the latent impressions. Numerous materials, including plastic bags, weapons, metals, and various other substrates, may be processed using Cyanoacrylate Ester. Cyanoacrylate shall be used as a preliminary process for subsequent processing techniques. Fluorescent dye staining, in conjunction with laser/ALS examinations, is dependent on the proper use of cyanoacrylate fuming techniques. Cyanoacrylate developed latent impressions may be visible without additional process, if so, this detail shall be captured prior to additional process.

3.0 Definitions

- (ALS) Alternate light source: Any of the multiple forensic light sources readily available in the Digital/Latent Evidence Section including, but not limited to, the CrimeScope, Mini Blue Maxx, Short and Long Wave lamps and Handscope Xenon (spex) ALS. ALS (Alternate Light Source) Equipment used to produce light at various wavelengths to enhance or visualize potential items of evidence.
- **Ambient light:** Light that is readily available in the office environment (i.e., natural light or light that emanates from an office lighting source).
- **CE:** Cyanoacrylate ester, also known as super glue.
- **Heat Plate:** heating device use to heat cyanoacrylate
- Cyanoacrylate Ester Fingerprint Development Kits: Commercially prepared cyanoacrylate ester fuming kits that assists in the processing of non-porous items of evidence with the assistance of cyanoacrylate ester. Commercial products currently used include Hot-Shot, finder packs and Cyano-Shot.

4.0 Equipment, Materials and Reagents

4.1 Equipment and Materials

- Heat Plate
- Black Latent Backer Cards

4.2 Reagents -

- Cyanoacrylate Ester Fingerprint Development Kits
- Cyanoacrylate Ester
- Finder packets

O	Latent Procedure Pitt County Sheriff's Office Forensics Services Unit Issued by Technical Leader	Effective Date: 2018/04/01	Ver: 2
Procedure for Cyanoacrylate Ester Fingerprint Development			Page #: 2 of 4

- **5.0 Procedure** Examiners shall produce a self-made test print to be processed concurrently with items of evidence. (See Section Technical Procedure for Ensuring Quality Control.) Examiners shall follow manufacturers instruction on the application process of the Kit.
 - **5.1 Standards and Controls** N/A
 - **5.2 Calibration** N/A
 - **5.3 Sampling** N/A
 - 5.4 Calculations N/A
 - 5.5 Uncertainty of Measurement N/A
- **6.0 Limitations** Cyanoacrylate Ester Fingerprint Development Kits are for use in the processing of non-porous or semi-porous evidence.
 - **6.1** The cyanoacrylate ester provided in some commercially prepared kits may harden over time. Other approved cyanoacrylate ester products and procedures used for developing latent prints may be substituted.
- **7.0 Safety** Proper ventilation of work area is required as the fumes may cause irritation when in contact with the eyes or skin and may be harmful if inhaled or ingested. Protective goggles, gloves, and apron/lab coat shall be worn during processing. Additionally, cyanoacrylate ester is an adhesive/glue; care shall be taken to avoid application to unintended surfaces.
 - **7.1** This process may be used in larger open areas. Extreme care must be taken when conducting this procedure. When a large area (e.g., interior of a vehicle, etc.) is processed, ensure that the area is tightly secured. When using these Kits to apply to surface area you must be aware of the area and the direction fumes may travel. Once the fuming of the area is complete, allow the area completely air out before proceeding.

8.0 References

Bessman, C.W., et al. "A Comparison of Cyanoacrylate Fuming in a Vacuum Cabinet to a Humidity Fuming Chamber." *Journal of Forensic Identification*. Vol. 55, 1: 10 – 35 (2005).

Cummings, H., M. Hollars and T. Trozzi. "Getting the Most from Cyanoacrylate Dyes." *Journal of Forensic Identification*. Vol. 43, 1: 37-43 (1993).

Day, K.J. and W. Bowker. "Enhancement of Cyanoacrylate Developed Latent Prints Using Nile Red." *Journal of Forensic Identification*. Vol. 46, 2: 183-187 (1996).

All copies of this document are uncontrolled when printed.

	Latent Procedure Pitt County Sheriff's Office Forensics Services Unit Issued by Technical Leader	Effective Date: 2018/04/01	Ver: 2
Procedure for Cyanoacrylate Ester Fingerprint Development			Page #: 3 of 4

Deobald, G.W. "The Effect of Cyanoacrylate Fuming on Firearms Examinations." *Identification Canada*. (1992): 4-13.

Fallano, J.F. "Alternatives to Alternate Light Sources: How to Achieve a Greater Print Yield with Cyanoacrylate Fuming." *Journal of Forensic Identification*. Vol. 42, 2: 91-95 (1992).

Fertgus, R.E. "Latent Print Destruction and Superglue Stabilization." *Florida Division of the International Association for Identification*. (1993): 7.

Kendall, F.G. and B.W. Rehn. "Rapid Method of Super Glue Fuming for the Development of Latent Fingerprints." *Identification News*. (June 1982): 3-4.

Kendall, F.G. "Superglue Fuming for the Development of Latent Fingerprints." *Identification News*. (May 1982): 3-5.

King, W.R. "The Effects of Differential Cyanoacrylate Fuming Times on the Development of Fingerprints on Skin." *Journal of Forensic Identification*. Vol. 59, 5: 537 – 544 (2009).

Kobus, H.J., R.N. Warrener and M. Stoilovic. "Two Simple Staining Procedures Which Improve the Contrast and Ridge Detail of Fingerprints Developed with "Super Glue" (Cyanoacrylate Ester)." *Forensic Science International*. Vol. 23: 233-240 (1983).

Mazzella, W.D. and C.J. Lennard. "An Additional Study of Cyanoacrylate Stains." *Journal of Forensic Identification*. Vol. 45, 1: 5-18 (1995).

Mock, J.P. "Cyanoacrylates and Heat – A Word of Caution." *The Identification Section.* Vol. 3, 3 (June 1985).

Sahs, P.T. and R.J. Wojcik. "Moisture Catalyst for Cyanoacrylate Fuming." *Identification News*. (September 1984): 9.

Weaver, D.E, and E.J. Clary. *A One Step Fluorescent Cyanoacrylate Fingerprint Development Technology*. State of Alaska Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory Research Team.

9.0 Records – N/A

10.0 Attachments – N/A

	Latent Procedure Pitt County Sheriff's Office Forensics Services Unit Issued by Technical Leader	Effective Date: 2018/04/01	Ver: 2
Procedure for Cyanoacrylate Ester Fingerprint Development			Page #: 4 of 4

R EVISION H ISTORY			
CURRENT VERSION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SUMMARY OF CHANGES	
1	2016/07/01	Original Version	
2	2018/04/01	Change issue to effective date, Rev # changed to Ver#, change revision History. Under safety add text to address use of cyanowand. Move reagents to reagent section	