

Elastomeric casting materials



SILMARK is a gray-colored silicone rubber casting material. With the high concentration of pigments in the material, even the strong lighting under a microscope cannot penetrate and reflect from particles beneath the surface of the cast, and optimum sharpness of the microscopic image is thus guaranteed. The gray color has the advantage of providing an excellent contrast when photographing and digitally storing the casted toolmarks.

SILMARK is available in two viscosities: low and medium. The medium viscosity material is meant for use at the scene of the crime, where marks are often found on vertical surfaces. The low viscosity variant is for making test impressions in the lab (usually on an horizontal surface), where it will flow easily into the smallest details.

For the curing of the silicon rubber, a fluid as well as a paste hardener can be used. The paste hardener is more conveniently measured and mixed; the fluid hardener is however more concentrated and therefore advised for use at low temperatures

toolmark investigation



Cat. No.	Description
C - 1000	SILMARK, low viscosity, 150 g in tube, with paste hardener
C - 1100	SILMARK, medium viscosity, 150 g in tube, with paste hardener
C - 1200	SILMARK, low viscosity, 150 g in tube, with fluid hardener
C - 1300	SILMARK, medium viscosity, 150 g in tube, with fluid hardener
C - 3100	Fluid hardener for SILMARK, 10 ml in an amber glass bottle, complete with measuring cap
C - 7200	Paste hardener for SILMARK, 20 g in tube

To lower the viscosity of all SILMARK casting materials (including white and black), a small amount of diluant (up to about 20%) can be added and mixed in before adding the hardener. The curing time consequently will be longer and the rubber obtained will be less strong.

C - 4000	SILMARK diluant in 10 ml glass drop-bottle
C - 5000	SILMARK diluant in 100 ml polyethylene bottle



Preparation of a replica

The polyether casting compound Permadyne is an excellent material for use in preparing a replica of an object. Once the object (for example a tool) that needs to be examined has been cast with Permadyne, and a mold created this way, one or more high quality replicas can be made with (gray) Silmark silicone casting compound.

The Silmark replica is of such high fidelity that it can be used in microscopic comparison examinations. A replica is particularly convenient in comparative examinations between a tool and its impression when, for example, the tool is relatively large. The replica can be compared with the cast made at the actual crime scene instead of a cast made from a comparison mark. Positioning a large tool under the microscope can thus be avoided.

A replica has the added advantage that it can be kept at hand when the tool is returned to its place of origin.

Permadyne is available in two viscosities: high (pink-colored) and low (blue-colored) consistency. When the material must be pourable, as in casting the outsole of an athletic shoe, the low-consistency Permadyne can be used.

A package contains two tubes of base paste (120 ml), two tubes of catalyst paste (15 ml) and a mixing pad (18 x 2.5 cm siliconized paper, about 12 sheets).



Cat. No.

C-16000

Description

Permadyne, high consistency. A package contains 2 tubes base paste, 2 tubes catalyst paste, and 1 mixing pad.

C-16100

Permadyne, low consistency. A package contains 2 tubes base paste, 2 tubes catalyst paste, and 1 mixing pad.

Wax sheets

For making test marks (for example, striation marks made by a screw driver) sheet-lead is often used. In most cases, a good alternative is a wax sheet. The sheets have a dimension of 175 x 81 mm and a thickness of 1.5 mm. Depending on personal preference and the ambient temperature the soft, normal, or hard variant is used.

Cat. No.	Description
C - 13000	Wax sheets for striation marks, box of 25, normal.
C - 13100	Wax sheets for striation marks, box of 25, soft.
C - 13200	Wax sheets for striation marks, box of 25, hard.



Miscellaneous



When making a cast of an impression in wood, spraying the surface beforehand with SLM assures that the silicone casting material, after curing, will not stick to the wood and pull out wood fibres when the cast is removed.

C - 6000 SLM, universal release agent, silicone oil-based, in 150 ml (6 oz) aerosol can (not shown).



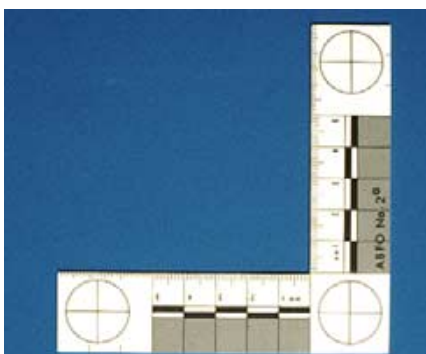
C - 10000 Mixing pad containing 100 sheets siliconized paper sized 7.5 x 15 cm. The cardboard bottom sheet has an anti-slip layer.

C - 11000 Polypropylene mixing dish. The cross-section of the mixing dish is 10 cm.



C - 12000 Svedia (white plastic) mixing spatula.

C - 15000 Plasticine (dam clay), a material used for containment of casting material of low viscosity.



E - 48500 Photo ruler, especially for the photographing of bite marks (ABFO No. 2).

Gellifters and tape

For the collection and securing of hairs and fibers from textile surfaces (clothing, car seats and the like) often an adhesive film that has a release liner is used. This type of film has a low tack, so that secured fibers can be removed later if necessary. For taping off an area, a piece of about 5 x 10 cm is used. The area is systematically processed (the film is applied, rubbed, and removed) till the complete area has been sampled or until the adhesive film has lost its tack. In the latter case, the processing is continued with a fresh piece of film. On completion, the adhesive film is re-covered with the release liner or is applied to a sheet of transparent plastic (never use ordinary paper, as removing secured fibres from the adhesive film would become very difficult).



microtrace investigation

Cat. No.	Description
	Mipo-film, a low-tack adhesive film with a release liner (siliconized paper). In the liner, a die-cut has been made close to the edge (5 mm) to facilitate removal. The film is packaged as a roll, in a dispenser carton.
C - 104300	Mipo-film, 5 cm wide, 5 m long.
C - 104400	Mipo-film, 10 cm wide, 5 m long.
C - 104500	Mipo-film, 15 cm wide, 5 m long.
	For the collection and securing of paint and glass particles, gelatin lifters are used. With gelatin lifters there is no chemical contamination when paint chips are analyzed for the composition of the binder. Glass particles can easily be removed from gelatin lifters for examination of the chemical composition or determination of the refractive index.
B - 11000	Gelatin lifters, black, 13 x 18 cm, package of 10
B - 14000	Gelatin lifters, white, 13 x 18 cm, package of 10
B - 17000	Gelatin lifters, transparent, 13 x 18 cm, package of 10
B - 17100	Gelatin lifters, transparent, 9 x 13 cm, package of 10

Vacuum cleaner top with microfilter

The vacuum cleaner top is a disposable nozzle for the collection and securing of microtraces, even when they are so small that they cannot be spotted with the naked eye. If the vacuum cleaner top is used as a disposable, each collection of material (hair, fibers, pollen, etc.) can be said with 100% certainty to come from the crime scene just processed. The vacuum cleaner top is fitted with a tapered adapter and a stabilizing rubber O-ring for mounting on all common vacuum cleaner models.

The collected evidence is retained on the filter paper in the microfilter unit. After vacuuming is completed, the microfilter is removed and covered with an optically correct plastic lid, so that it can be viewed directly under an optical microscope.

Cat. No.

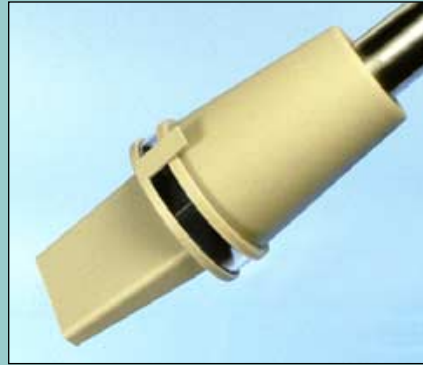
Description

C - 100000

Vacuum cleaner top with microfilter and rubber O-ring.

C - 101000

Set of 10 microfilters for C-100000



Metal particles

When a window or door is forced by a burglar, small metallic parts of the tool (for example, a screw driver) can break off and be used for a physical match. When searching for them with a magnet, wrapping a piece of paper around the magnet (see photo left) will facilitate later removal of the particles collected.

C - 20000

Magnet with wooden handle (length: 15 cm)



Gunshot residue

When a handgun is fired the detonation of the cartridge and gas leakage around moving gun parts, in addition to blow-back from the muzzle, carries small particles (gunshot residue: GSR) to the shooter's hand. Characteristic particles (originating from and depending on the type of cartridge primer) can contain elements like: lead, barium, antimony, copper, strontium, and mercury. Sampling the hands of a person suspected of having recently discharged a firearm makes it possible to ascertain such traces later in a laboratory examination. In the cap of each tube in this gunshot residue set, an aluminum "stub" is fitted. This stub has a black, electrically conductive adhesive layer, protected with a cover. After removing the cover, the upper side of a person's hand is sampled all over (by dabbing) with the stub, the cap replaced on the tube, and the tube labeled.

In the laboratory, the stub is removed from the cap and placed directly into a scanning electron microscope with EDX facility. Due to the electrically conductive layer, no coating with carbon is necessary. The particles collected on the adhesive are then detected and their elemental composition is determined (by analysis of the X-ray radiation released by the particles when they are hit with a focused electron beam).

Cat. No.

C - 105500

Description

Set of 10 tubes with stubs (1 cm diameter) covered with electrically conductive adhesive. Packaged in a cardboard box, including 10 small labels.

Finding and identifying blood



To quickly find out if a suspicious stain on an object or fabric is consistent with blood, several tests can be used. These tests make use of color reactions that are catalyzed by blood. They do not differentiate between human and animal blood, however, and false positives are possible.

With Hemident, a (clean) cotton swab is rubbed firmly over the suspicious stain. The head of the cotton swab is then inserted in the test-tube and the shaft broken, so that the cotton falls into the tube. After replacing the cap of the Hemident tube, the bottom ampoule is crushed, and then the ampoule in the cap. The presence of blood is indicated by a blue-green discoloration on the cotton, at the spot that was in close contact with the stain (see photo at left).



For the use of Heglostix, a drop of water is applied to the suspicious stain. After a few moments (to allow some of the blood to dissolve), the reactive area at one end of the strip is brought in contact with the water. A green coloration of the test surface is indicative for the presence of blood.

With Peroxtesmo, the material to be tested is wetted with water or physiological saline solution and allowed to soak for about 1 minute. The exposed test strip is then applied to the wet area. A blue color is indicative for the presence of peroxidase, an enzyme present in blood.

biological traces

Cat. No.

F - 62100

F - 82300

M - 40900

Description

Hemident, 10 test units in a box, based on MacPhail's reagent.

Heglostix, package of 50 tests (8 cm long strips with a reactive area of 5 x 5 mm at one end).

Peroxtesmo, package of 25 tests. The test papers of 15 x 30 mm are sandwiched between an adhesive tape and a plastic bottom sheet.



Finding and identifying blood

To find blood traces, even outside or in a room that has been cleaned, luminol is very useful. The three solutions in this set are mixed before use and diluted with 700 ml of distilled water to provide 1 liter of working solution. The working solution (which can be used for only a couple of hours after mixing) is sprayed on the area that has to be examined.

Blood traces, even very diluted ones, cause the luminol and the hydrogen peroxide in the solution to react with each other. This reaction is unique, in that it releases (white-green) light. The reaction lasts several minutes and can even be photographed (in complete darkness) or taped on video (using a light amplifier or "night vision equipment" connected to the video camera).

The solution causes blood traces to run.



Cat. No.

F - 30000

Description

Luminol set, three (water-based) solutions that will provide 1 liter of ready-to-use solution after mixing and dilution with water.

Presumptive identification of semen

For the presumptive identification of semen in stains, a test is used that is indicative for the presence of an enzyme (acid phosphatase) that is present in semen in relatively high concentrations. To test a stain in textile material, a small piece of textile (a few square millimeters) is cut out. This is moistened with water or physiological saline solution and then laid on the exposed test strip. A violet color is indicative for the presence of semen.



M - 40400

Phosphatesmo KM, package of 25 test strips (15 x 30 mm).





Sampling

For the sampling of biological materials like blood, saliva, etc., cotton swabs in tubes are used. When the material has dried, the cotton is first wetted with water (distilled or demineralized) before sampling. To avoid microbial degradation of the sample, the cotton must be completely dry before the swab is replaced in the tube. A time-saving alternative is to cut off a part of the tip of the tube, enabling the swab to dry during transport and storage.

Cat. No.	Description
F - 63000	Cotton swab (sterile, 13 cm long, shaft fitted in the cap) in a sealed plastic tube. The tube is labelled.
C - 29000	Scalpel handle, stainless steel (including the scalpel: 15.5 cm long).
C - 30100	Scalpel blades, for scalpel handle C-29000, 100 in a cardboard box. These sterile scalpel blades are individually packaged in sealed foil.



POST-MORTEM KIT

CAT. NO. F - 1000

MODEL PM-301

In Samsonite cae

Dimensions:

48 x 36 x 13 cm

Weight: 7.5 kg

This post-mortem kit has been especially composed for the examination of deceased victims of crimes or accidents. A large part of the kit consists of materials and equipment for taking post-mortem fingerprints and for making casts of the teeth.

Apart from materials and equipment for taking fingerprints and straightening clenched fingers, chemical solutions are provided to restore wrinkled fingers to a condition in which prints can be made.



POST-MORTEM INVESTIGATION

Post-mortem kits

Cat. No.	Description
A - 21000	1 BVDA fingerprint ink, in tube
A - 28000	1 Instant fingerprint pad, round, for post-mortem fingerprinting
A - 52000	1 Ink roller, 6.5 cm wide
A - 70000	1 Removal, a waterless cleaner, 100 ml
A - 70100	1 Bottle of cognac, 100 ml
A - 72000	1 Ink cleaner
A - 81000	1 Cleaning towel
A - 86000	1 Glass inking slab, 15 x 20 cm, with sanded edges
C - 1100	1 SILMARK, gray casting material in tube, 150 g, medium viscosity, with paste hardener
C - 4000	1 Drop-bottle of SILMARK diluant
C - 5100	1 Plastic bottle for H ₂ O ₂ (hydrogen peroxide)
C - 11000	1 Polypropylene mixing dish (for SILMARK)
C - 12000	1 Svedia spatula
C - 23000	1 Forceps, rounded, 10.5 cm long
C - 24000	1 Forceps, pointed, 10 cm long

post-mortem investigation

C - 25000	1 Forceps, rounded, 25 cm long
C - 28000	1 Nail-file with point
C - 29000	1 Scalpel handle
C - 30000	3 Scalpel blades
C - 60000	1 Pair of thin rubber gloves (sterile)
C - 61000	1 Pair of thick rubber gloves
C - 62000	20 Disposable polyethylene gloves
C - 69000	5 Polyethylene bags, 18.6 x 48 cm
C - 70000	5 Polyethylene bags, 14.4 x 45 cm
C - 71000	5 Polyethylene bags, 16.5 x 30 cm
C - 75000	5 Plastic test-tubes with plastic stoppers
D - 90000	1 Brush for H ₂ O ₂
F - 21000	1 Post-mortem spoon, chromed
F - 25000	1 Set of three finger stretchers
F - 56000	2 Disposable aprons, white plastic
F - 60000	1 Bottle of tissue builder
F - 61000	1 Bottle of tissue builder solvent (thinner)
F - 62100	1 Hemident MacPhail's reagent (box of 10 tests), for the presumptive identification of blood stains
F - 65000	1 Hypodermic syringe with 12 needles
F - 67000	1 Mouth opener
F - 70000	1 Scissors for clothing
F - 80000	1 Thermometer (25° - 42° C; body temperature)
F - 81000	1 Thermometer for ambient temperature (-10° - 50° C)
F - 82000	1 Isolation film for maintaining body temperature
F - 84000	1 Odor and dust mask
F - 100000	1 Mouth mirror
F - 101000	1 Package of absorption lint
F - 103000	1 Package of cotton balls
F - 104000	1 Bottle of talcum powder, 100 ml
F - 105000	1 Nilodor, drop-bottle odor neutralizer
F - 106000	1 Towel (terry cloth)
F - 109000	1 Box of filter paper (round, 60 mm diameter)

These items can also be supplied separately.

Post-mortem kits

Cat. No.

A - 28000

B - 91000

C - 5100

C - 23000

C - 28000

C - 29000

C - 30000

C - 60000

C - 82000

F - 21000

F - 25000

F - 60000

F - 61000

F - 62100

F - 65000

F - 80000

F - 81000

F - 82000

F - 101000

Description

- 1 Instant fingerprint pad, round, for post-mortem fingerprinting
- 1 Scissors, stainless steel
- 1 Plastic bottle for H₂O₂ (hydrogen peroxide)
- 1 Forceps, rounded, 10.5 cm long
- 1 Nail-file with point
- 1 Scalpel handle
- 3 Scalpel blades
- 1 Pair of thin rubber gloves (sterile)
- 1 Polystyrene box, with lid
- 1 Post-mortem spoon, chromed
- 1 Set of three finger stretchers
- 1 Bottle of tissue builder
- 1 Bottle of tissue builder solvent (thinner)
- 1 Hemident MacPhail's reagent (box of 10 tests), for the presumptive identification of blood
- 1 Hypodermic syringe with 12 needles
- 1 Thermometer (25° - 42° C; body temperature)
- 1 Thermometer for ambient temperature (-10° - 50° C)
- 1 Isolation film for maintaining body temperature
- 1 Package absorption lint

These items can also be supplied separately.

COMPACT POST-MORTEM KIT

CAT. NO. F - 5000

Dimensions:

44 x 32 x 9 cm








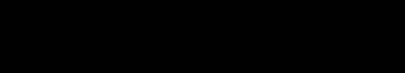
Weight: 3 kg



POST-MORTEM INVESTIGATION

7.03

Tools for post-mortem investigation

	Cat. No.	Description
	F - 21000	Post-mortem spoon, chromed. Length: 14 cm
	F - 25000	Set of three finger stretchers (different sizes)
	A - 28000	Instant fingerprint pad, for post-mortem fingerprint taking. The pad is round (diameter 5 cm). The casing is made of plastic.
	F - 100000	Mouth mirror with handle
	F - 67000	Mouth opener (stainless steel)
	F - 153000	Fine-tooth comb, for pubic hair combing
	F - 81000	Thermometer for ambient temperature (-10° - 50° C). Does not contain mercury.
	F - 80000	Thermometer (25° - 42° C; body temperature); contains mercury.
	F - 51000	Body bag (white), made of biodegradable material of 0.2 mm thickness. The zipper runs the full length of the bag. Dimensions: 230 x 85 cm.

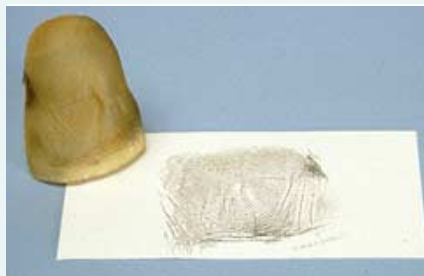
Tools for post-mortem investigation

Cat. No.	Description
F - 80500	Digital thermometer with a measuring range of -50° to $+150^{\circ}$ C. Between -25° and 75° C, the thermometer has an accuracy of about 0.4° , using the insertion probe. Measured values are displayed at intervals of 0.1° . The thermometer runs on a 9 Volt battery. Several types of probes can be used.
F - 80600	Insertion probe, diameter 3 mm, length of the probe: 123 mm. Suited for determination of the body temperature of the deceased.
F - 80700	Air probe, diameter 3 mm, length of the probe: 125 mm. For determining the ambient temperature.
F - 80800	Surface probe, diameter 6 mm (sensor area), length of the probe: 125 mm.
F - 81400	Simple digital thermometer, with permanently attached insertion probe (diameter 3 mm, probe length: 10 cm). Measured values above -20° C are displayed at intervals of 0.1° , and below at intervals of 1° . The accuracy is about 1° in the -10° to 100° C range. Runs on an AAA battery.
F - 81900	Disposable latex thermometer-covers for probes and thermometers, to keep them clean while measuring the temperature (diameter 5 mm, length 20 cm).



Tools for post-mortem investigation

It is often not a simple task to take post-mortem fingerprints from skin surfaces damaged by burns, burial, or decomposition. In these cases, the latex set can be a good alternative for the more traditional methods. With the fluid latex, an accurate cast of the skin can be made, even when little skin or dermis is still present. Several methods can be used to make prints of the latex cast.



Cat. No. **Description**
 F - 26000 Latex set, consists of 1 glass bottle with 150 ml latex, 1 glass bottle with 150 ml coagulant, 2 jars for use when casting, a pair of rubber gloves and a set of instructions.

F - 105000 Nilodor, odor neutralizer in a drop-bottle (7.5 ml = about 200 drops). One single drop can mask unpleasant odors in a room.



To take fingerprints of wrinkled fingers (e.g., with a mummified body or one that has been immersed in water for some time), Tissue Builder can be used to expand the finger to the normal volume. Tissue Builder is injected under the skin above the first joint of the finger(s) to be printed. String tied around the first joint will keep the solution in the proper area. Tissue Builder Solvent is used as cleaning solvent and as a diluant.

F - 60000 Tissue Builder
 F - 61000 Tissue Builder solvent



UV kits

The combination of a longwave and a short-wave ultraviolet lamp makes these kits very useful, both inside and outside the police station or laboratory.

For the various methods of thief detection by means of thief traps, the longwave lamps are most useful, together with the various fluorescent materials which are included in these kits. The shortwave lamp aids in the identification of hundreds of inorganic substances.

For thief detection, inspection of documents (forgeries and checks, bank notes), analyses of organic and inorganic materials, and the investigation of sex crimes (semen stains), the ultraviolet identification kit is almost indispensable.

UV KITS

CAT. NO. D - 1000
Model UV-201
(shown)

CAT. NO. D - 3000
Model UV-202

CAT. NO. D - 4000
Model UV-203

In Samsonite case
Dimensions:
 48 x 36 x 13 cm
Weight: 5.5 kg



ultraviolet investigation



UV-KIT

CAT. NO. D - 4000
Model UV-203
(shown)

In Samsonite case
Dimensions:
 48 x 36 x 13 cm
Weight: 6.6 kg

Lamps included in UV kits

D - 1000

Model UV-201 with battery-operated (2 x 6V) UV lamp (D - 12000). Longwave and shortwave UV lamp.

D - 3000

Model UV-202 with the 220V-operated UV lamp D - 14000 and a 10-m extension cord on a cable reel.

D - 4000

Model UV-203 with the 220V-operated UV lamp D - 17000 and a 10-m extension cord on a cable reel.

Contents UV kits D-1000 / 3000 / 4000



Cat. No.	Description
	1 UV lamp with or without extension cord (depending on the model of the kit)
C - 23000	1 Forceps, rounded, 10.5 cm length
C - 83000	1 Polystyrene box with lid
D - 21000	1 UV safety goggles
D - 30000	1 Jar of fluorescent thief detection powder, green, 20 g
D - 31000	1 Jar of fluorescent thief detection powder, yellow, 20 g
D - 33000	1 Jar of fluorescent thief detection powder, orange, 20 g
D - 40000	1 Fluorescent invisible crayon, blue
D - 41000	1 Fluorescent invisible crayon, yellow
D - 42000	1 Fluorescent invisible crayon, green
D - 50000	1 Jar of fluorescent paste green, 20 ml
D - 51000	1 Jar of fluorescent paste yellow, 20 ml
D - 53000	1 Jar of fluorescent paste orange, 20 ml
D - 65000	1 Fluorescent invisible ink, blue, 10 ml
D - 65100	1 Writing pen
D - 66000	1 Fluorescent invisible lacquer, blue, 10 ml
D - 66100	1 Cotton swabs, 20 pcs.
D - 71000	1 Jar of pyoktanine, yellow detection powder, 20 g
D - 72000	1 Jar of rhodamine indicator powder, 20 g
D - 80000	1 Jar of silver nitrate powder, 20 g
D - 81000	1 Jar of silver nitrate paste, 20 ml
D - 90000	6 Brushes for fluorescent thief detection powders
D - 91000	3 Holders for fluorescent crayons
D - 92000	1 Dust-proof plastic box for UV powders and brushes
D - 93000	1 UV fluorescent felt pen

These items can also be supplied separately.

UV kits

Cat. No.	Description
D - 10000	1 UV lamp, longwave UV (365 nm), 4 Watts. Operates on 220 Volts
D - 21000	1 UV safety goggles
D - 30000	1 Jar of fluorescent thief detection powder, green, 20 g
D - 33000	1 Jar of fluorescent thief detection powder, orange, 20 g
D - 40000	1 Fluorescent invisible crayon, blue
D - 41000	1 Fluorescent invisible crayon, yellow
D - 42000	1 Fluorescent invisible crayon, green
D - 50000	1 Jar of fluorescent paste green, 20 ml
D - 51000	1 Jar of fluorescent paste yellow, 20 ml
D - 53000	1 Jar of fluorescent paste orange, 20 ml
D - 71000	1 Jar of pyoktanine, yellow detection powder, 20 g
D - 72000	1 Jar of rhodamine indicator powder, 20 g
D - 81000	1 Jar of silver nitrate paste, 20 ml
D - 90000	4 Brushes for fluorescent thief detection powders
D - 91000	3 Holders for fluorescent crayons
D - 93000	1 UV fluorescent felt pen

These items can also be supplied separately.



COMPACT UV KIT

CAT. NO. D - 5000

Model UV-220

Dimensions:

44 x 32 x 9 cm

Weight: 4 kg

Ultraviolet lamps and accessories



D - 10000



D - 14000



D - 11500



D - 17000



D - 12000



D - 12100

Cat. No.

Description

D - 10000

UV lamp, longwave UV (365 nm), 4 Watts.
Operates on 220 Volts.

D - 11500

UV handlamp, longwave UV, 4 Watts. Dimensions:
16x5.5 cm. Operates on two AA-batteries (penlight).

D - 12000

UV lamp, fitted with a shortwave (254 nm) and a long-
wave UV (365 nm) lamp (6 Watts). Choose either long-
wave or shortwave UV light by sliding the metal win-
dows in front of the filters. Additionally, there is a small
bulb for white light. The lamp operates on two 6-Volt
batteries, connected in series.

D - 12100

Battery, 6-Volt, for D - 12000

D - 14000

UV lamp, model similar to D - 10000, but fitted with
both longwave and shortwave UV (4 Watts). The type
of UV is chosen with a three-way switch (longwave
UV-off-shortwave UV). Operates on 220 Volts.

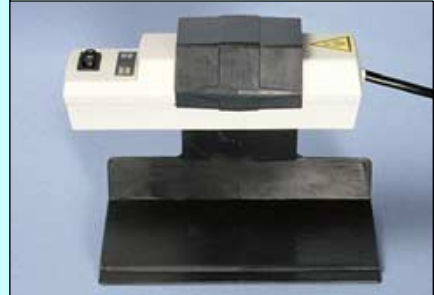
D - 17000

UV lamp, large model, fitted with both longwave and
shortwave UV (6 Watts). The type of UV is chosen with
a three-way switch (longwave UV-off-shortwave UV).
Operates on 220 Volts.

ULTRAVIOLET INVESTIGATION

Ultraviolet lamps and accessories

Cat. No.	Description
D - 19000	Stand for D - 17000, black coated steel.
D - 19100	Stand for D - 10000 and D - 14000, made from dark gray plastic.
D - 21000	UV safety goggles. Used both as a protection for the eyes against UV rays and as a means to increase contrast (reduces "blue haze"). Can be worn over prescription glasses.



Thief detection materials and UV marking

An example of the use of fluorescent powders is the marking of banknotes in a petty cash box. We recommend mixing the powders below (e.g., in a ratio of 1:2:1) before application, retaining a small amount of the mixture for proof. Mixing makes the powder even more unique and thus better for identification. After applying the powder mixture to a banknote, rubbing it in with a cork will make the powder particles adhere better to the paper.

D - 30000	Fluorescent thief detection powder, green. Fluoresces green under longwave UV, 20 g container.
D - 31000	Fluorescent thief detection powder, yellow. Fluoresces yellow under longwave UV, 20 g container.
D - 33000	Fluorescent thief detection powder, orange. Fluoresces orange under longwave UV, 20 g container.
D - 90000	Brush for application of fluorescent thief detection powders and indicator powders.



8.05

Section 8

Thief detection materials and UV marking

Cat. No.	Description
D - 50000	Fluorescent paste, green. Fluoresces green under long-wave UV, jar of 20 g.
D - 51000	Fluorescent paste, yellow. Fluoresces yellow under long-wave UV, jar of 20 g.
D - 53000	Fluorescent paste, orange. Fluoresces orange under longwave UV, jar of 20 g.

D - 65000	Colorless, fluorescent ink to mark porous surfaces like paper. Fluoresces blue under longwave UV. Amber glass bottle, 10 ml.
D - 65500	Light-green fluorescent ink to mark porous surfaces like paper. Fluoresces green under longwave UV. Amber glass bottle, 10 ml.
D - 65100	Writing pen for the application of fluorescent inks D-65000 and D-65500.

D - 66000	Colorless fluorescent lacquer for marking metal objects like coins. Amber glass bottle of 10 ml (shake before use). Application can be done with a cotton swab.
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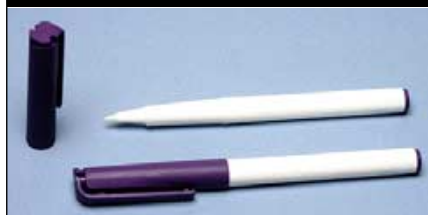
	The marking crayons D-4000 to D-43000 are light-yellow wax crayons that fluoresce under longwave UV. These crayons have a diameter of 10 mm and a length of 10 cm. They are packaged 10 to a cardboard box. The crayons fit in holder D-91000 but not in the crayon holder D-91100, which takes thinner colored marking crayons (diameter 8.5 mm).
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D - 40000	Fluorescent crayon, green
D - 41000	Fluorescent crayon, yellow
D - 42000	Fluorescent crayon, blue
D - 43000	Fluorescent crayon, orange

D - 91000	Holder for fluorescent crayons
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D - 93000	UV fluorescent felt pen for marking of objects. Writes also on non-absorbing surfaces. The marking is visible only under longwave UV.
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Fluorescent pastes are used for setting up thief traps with objects that do not lend themselves to the use of powder. After having been in contact with the paste, there is no visible coloration of the skin. Under longwave UV, however, the staining is clearly evident.



Thief detection materials and UV marking

Silver nitrate powder and silver nitrate paste are for setting up thief traps. On contact with the skin, the small silver nitrate crystals slowly react, and this creates typical black spots (silver stains) that cannot be washed away. Due to the reactivity of the powder, there is a certain health risk connected with its use (for example, if the powder on fingers is rubbed in the eyes).

The powder or paste are not suitable for all materials with which silver nitrate reacts (metal surfaces for instance).

Cat. No.

Description

- D - 80000 Silver nitrate powder, 20 g
- D - 81000 Silver nitrate paste, 20 g

Indicators are thief detection powders that stain the skin after contact. With pyoktanine there is additionally a yellow-white fluorescence of the colored spots, which is visible under longwave UV.

- D - 71000 Pyoktanine, stains the skin yellow, 20 g
- D - 72000 Rhodamine, stains the skin red, 20 g
- D - 73000 Uranine, stains the skin red, 20 g
- D - 74000 Fuchsin, stains the skin red, 20 g



Silver stains on the skin, caused by silver nitrate

Narcotics kits

Cat. No.	Description
M - 3100	1 Mayer's reagent, general screening test
M - 3200	1 Marquis reagent, general reagent for opiates and amphetamines
M - 3500	1 Dille-Koppanyi reagent, for barbiturates
M - 3700	1 Modified Ehrlich reagent, for hallucinogens, LSD
M - 3800	1 Duquenois reagent, for marijuana, hashish, hash oil, and THC residues in smoking equipment
M - 4300	1 Sodium nitroprusside reagent, for methamphetamine and XTC
M - 4400	1 Modified Mecke's reagent, for all forms of heroin
M - 4500	1 Reagent for cocaine and cocaine base (crack)
C - 84000	6 Polystyrene boxes, lidded
M - 5700	1 Spring balance, 0-10 gram
M - 5000	1 Powder spatula, length 150 mm
M - 4100	1 Plastic bags (Polybags)
M - 4800	1 Instruction manual (available in several languages)

These items can also be supplied separately.

With the assortment of ODV Narcotests contained in this kit, all drugs that are commonly encountered can be presumptively identified. For additional tests, detailed information, and refills: see page 9.02.

narcotics investigation

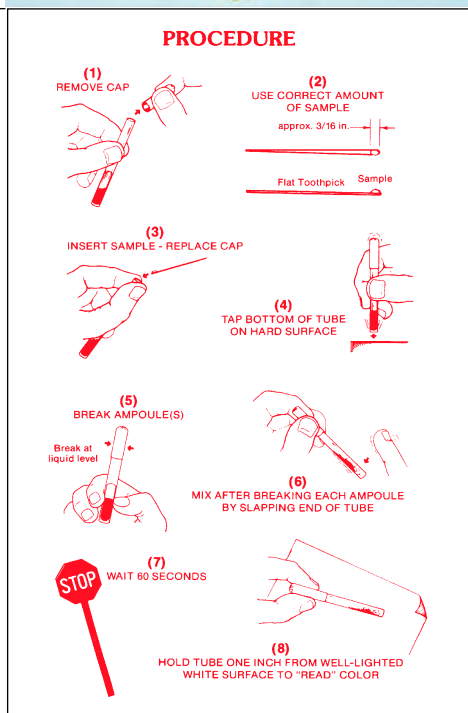


**COMPACT
NARCOTICS KIT**
CAT. NO. M - 3000

Dimensions:
44 x 32 x 9 cm
Weight: 2.5 kg

The ODV Narcotests are contained in a test-tube with a cap. At the bottom of the tube, there is always a glass ampoule. Depending on the type of test, there can also be an ampoule in the cap. For testing, a small amount of the test material is placed in the tube and worked to the bottom. After replacing the cap, the bottom ampoule is crushed and its contents mixed with the material. Depending on the test, the ampoule in the cap is also crushed.

The reaction and/or color that is observed, usually after using a number of reagents, shows with a reasonable certainty whether the material is a controlled substance and its identity in that case.



Narcotest

Cat. No.

Description

M - 4000

ODV Narcotest Disposakit: yellow plastic case containing boxes of tests numbered: 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 13, 23, and 24, a box of Polybags (polyethylene bags for packaging used tests) and an instruction manual (several languages available).

All the below mentioned tests are packaged 10 to a cardboard box.

M - 3100

Narcotest no. 1, Mayer's reagent, general screening test

M - 3200

Narcotest no. 2, Marquis reagent, general reagent for opiates and amphetamines

M - 3300

Narcotest no. 3, Nitric acid, a reagent to differentiate heroin from morphine

M - 3400

Narcotest no. 4, Cobalt thiocyanate, reagent for cocaine, tetracaine, dibucaine, and procaine. Note: M - 4500 (below) is recommended to test also for free-base or crack cocaine.

M - 3500

Narcotest no. 5, Dille-Koppanyi reagent, for barbiturates

M - 3600

Narcotest no. 6, Mandelin reagent, for amphetamines and methadone

M - 3700

Narcotest no. 7, modified Ehrlich's reagent, for hallucinogens/LSD

M - 3800

Narcotest no. 8, Duquenois reagent, for marijuana, hashish, and THC

M - 3900

Narcotest no. 9, KN reagent, for marijuana, hashish, and THC

M - 4200

Narcotest no. 25, for diazepam/Valium

M - 4300

Narcotest no. 23, for methamphetamine and XTC

M - 4400

Narcotest no. 24, modified Mecke's reagent, for all forms of heroin

M - 4500

Narcotest no. 13, reagent for cocaine and cocaine base ('free-base' or crack)

M - 4600

Narcotest no. 14, for methaqualone and PCP



NarcoPouch



The ODV NarcoPouch tests are contained in a rectangular, heavy gauge transparent plastic bag, closed with a flexible clip that is slid over the folded top. In the bag are one to three glass ampoules contained in a plastic harness. For testing, a small amount of the test material is placed in the bag; the bag is then closed and the material forced to the bottom. Then the ampoule on the left is broken and the released reagent mixed with the test material. Depending on the type of test, this is repeated with any remaining ampoules.

The reaction and/or color that is observed, usually after using a number of reagents, shows with a reasonable certainty whether the material is a controlled substance and its identity in that case.

Cat. No.

M - 91500

M - 91800

M - 92000

M - 90100

M - 90200

M - 90300

M - 90400

Description

NarcoPouch Sixty Kit, consisting of: 1 box each of M - 90200, M - 90400, M - 90700, M - 90800, M - 92300, M - 92400, and an instruction manual. All boxes contain 10 tests.

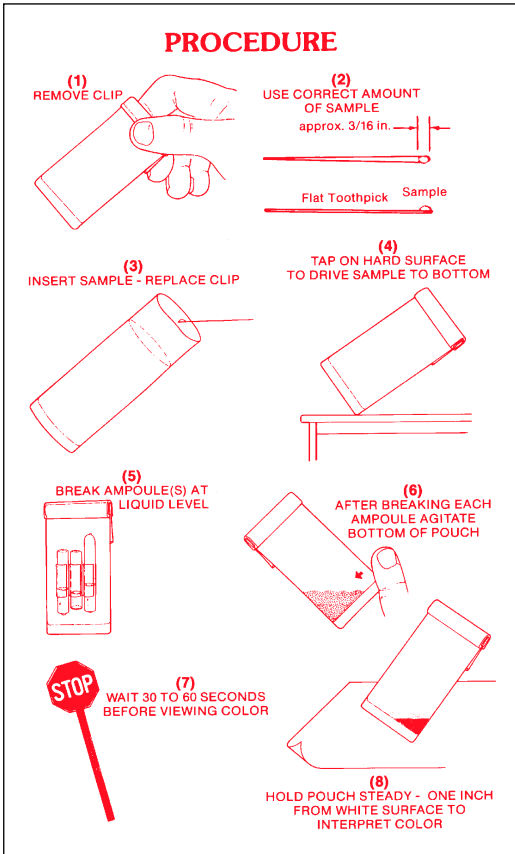
NarcoPouch Professional kit, consisting of: 1 box each of M - 90100, M - 90500, M - 90700, M - 91000, M - 91400, M - 92400, 2 boxes each of M - 90200, M - 90400, M - 90800, M - 92300 and an instruction manual.

NarcoPouch Squad Pack, contains 2 tests each of 12 different tests in a shallow aluminum box, its lid being a clipboard ("Saunders clipboard").

In addition to the above kits, the following tests can be ordered separately. All are packaged 10 to a cardboard box.

- NarcoPouch no. 901, Mayer's reagent, general screening test
- NarcoPouch no. 902, Marquis reagent, general reagent for opiates and amphetamines
- NarcoPouch no. 903, nitric acid, a reagent to differentiate heroin from morphine
- NarcoPouch no. 904B, reagent for cocaine and cocaine base ('free base' or crack)

NarcoPouch



Cat. No.

Description

- M - 90500 NarcoPouch no. 905, Dille-Koppanyi reagent, for barbiturates
- M - 90600 NarcoPouch no. 906, Mandelin reagent, reagent for amphetamines and methadone
- M - 90700 NarcoPouch no. 907, modified Ehrlich's reagent, for hallucinogens/LSD
- M - 90800 NarcoPouch no. 908, Duquenois reagent, for marijuana, hashish, and THC
- M - 90900 NarcoPouch no. 909, KN reagent, for marijuana, hashish, and THC
- M - 91000 NarcoPouch no. 910, neutralizer for tests that contain strong acid (test number: 902, 903, 904, 906, 907, 908, 914, 924, and 926)
- M - 91400 NarcoPouch no. 914, reagent for methaqualone, PCP
- M - 92300 NarcoPouch no. 923, sodium nitroprusside reagent, for methamphetamine and XTC
- M - 92400 NarcoPouch no. 924, modified Mecke's reagent, test for all forms of heroin
- M - 92500 NarcoPouch no. 925, reagent for Valium (diazepam) and Rohypnol
- M - 92600 NarcoPouch no. 926, Fröhdes reagent, for Talwin and pentazocine
- M - 92700 NarcoPouch no. 927, Chen's reagent, for ephedrine
- M - 90000 NarcoPouch instruction manual (several languages available)

Miscellaneous



- M - 5000 Powder spatula, length 150 mm
- M - 5200 Micro spatula, stainless steel, 150 x 5 mm
- M - 5500 Plastic spatula
- M - 5700 Spring balance, 0-10 g
- F - 66500 Disposable hypodermic syringe/needle container (see also page 14.03)