3 Categories of Fingerprints – Arches

- Arches are found in about 5% of fingerprint patterns encountered. An arch has friction ridges that enter on one side of the finger and cross to the other side while rising upward in the middle. They do NOT have type lines, deltas, or cores.
Loops occur in about 60-70 % of fingerprint patterns. A loop must have one or more ridges entering and exiting from the same side. Loops must have one delta.
Whorls are seen in about 25-35 % of fingerprint patterns. In a whorl, some of the ridges make a turn through at least one circuit. A plain or central pocket whorl has at least one ridge that makes a complete circuit. A double loop is made of two loops. An accidental is a pattern not covered by other categories. Whorls have at least two deltas and a core.
• The **core** is the center of a loop or whorl. Sometimes the center of the delta may appear as a small island.
Fingers, toes, feet, and palms are covered in small ridges. These are raised portions of the skin, arranged in connected units called dermal, or friction, ridges. They help us with our grip on objects that we touch.
A ridge count is another characteristic used to distinguish one fingerprint from another. To take a ridge count, an imaginary line is drawn from the center of the core to the edge of the delta.
Watch this video for more information. Stop at 1:50
**Make a foldable**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On the left side, label</th>
<th>On the right side, label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Loop</td>
<td>• Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Whorl</td>
<td>• Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Arch</td>
<td>• Ridge Count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Include percentages, picture

- Turn your paper long-ways
- Fold the outer edges to the middle
- Cut along solid lines
- Fold on dotted lines