

In sample, style
selections gisbren
travertine tile and



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

In this experiment, the research will be on how different flooring surfaces affect the visibility of blood splatter.

Furthermore, the independent variable is the type of flooring surface, the dependent variable is the appearance of the blood splatter. The controlled variables in this experiment is the blood, blacklight, temperature, time for blood to soak into the surface, and the cleaning material. Moreover, The hypothesis of the experiment is that the blood will come off of the hardwood with a slight appearance, will come off of the tile with no appearance, and will leave the carpet with its full appearance left. For this experiment, the things that will be needed is a one blacklight, 3 Oz. of pigs blood, one paint brush, Cali Bamboo Bamboo Hardwood Flooring sample, Cali Bamboo Eucalyptus Hardwood Flooring sample, Pergo Max Spring Hill Oak Wood Planks Laminate Flooring sample, Pergo Blue Print and Stone Planks Laminate Flooring sample, Style Selections Gisbren Travertine Tile and Stone Planks Laminate Flooring sample, Mohawk Essentials Cornerstone Magnetica Grey Textured Interior Carpet, Stainmaster PetProtect Baxter 3 Boxer Textured Interior Carpet, and Stainmaster Essentials Valmeyer Heritage Textured Interior Carpet. Additionally, the science behind this experiment is that the different angles and positions of the blood splatter helps to understand what happened at the scene of a crime, and the blood splatter stains help the analysts to figure out how long its been there which helps to connect when the crime happened. For example, in this experiment the type of blood splatter that will be used to create the blood stain will be an impact stain. An impact stain, cited from forensicsciencesimplified.com/

org, is “ Impact stains result from blood projecting through the air and are usually seen as spatter, but may also include gushes, splashes and arterial spurts.” The imperial stains that will be seen on the flooring samples is spatter and splashes. This help the analyzers connect, if the blood will still be apparent after cleaning, how the blood got there and what might have happened, which is part of the science behind this experiment. In other words, seeing how blood splatter appears on different surfaces allows for an estimate of how the different surfaces will affect a crime scene investigation.