

Print communication





Print communication

Why do prints need to be communicated?

- It is one piece of sign that a person has to leave behind
- All teams searching out from the LKP is slow. It is a waste of skills and resources
- Allows teams to operate at a distance using sign cutting techniques and allows management to apply search strategy

Print communication

- It is not known who will find the sign
- It forms a critical element of the lost party's profile
- It allows tracks to be identified and tracked through contamination

Print communication

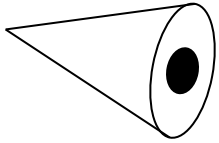
Some ways of communicating prints:

- plaster cast
- draw to scale
- acetate
- clock Method
- photos.

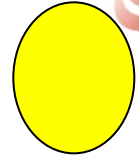
The most common in SAR are the acetate and clock methods.

Light and position

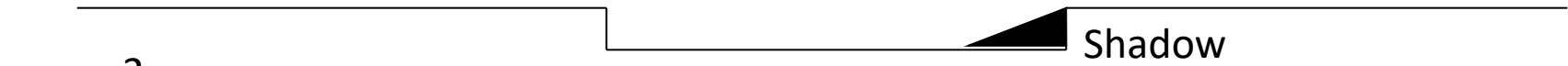
1



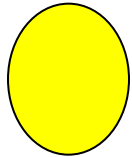
Observer



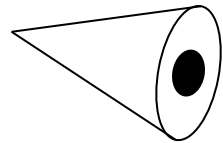
Light source



2



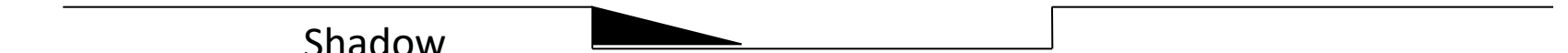
Light source



Observer

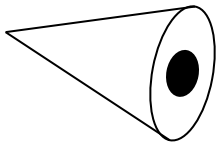
footprint

Shadow

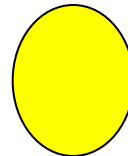


3

Shadow



Observer



Light source

No Shadow



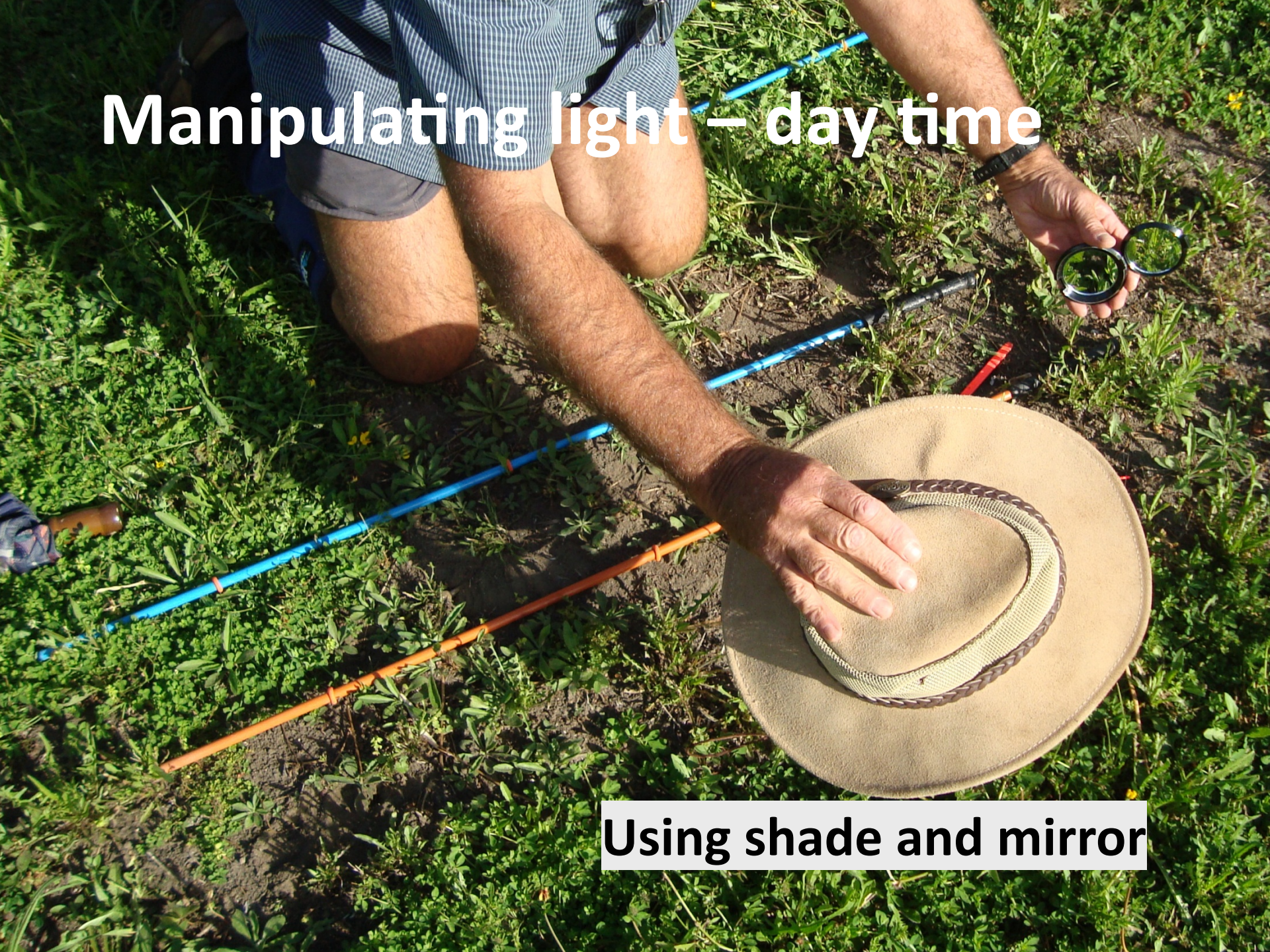
Footprint

Using a light source to assist tracking – Day

- Light intensity
- Light angle
- Light can be manipulated during the day using a mirror or shade.

Manipulating light – day time

Using shade and mirror





Manipulating light – day time

Using shade and mirror

Manipulating light – day time

Using shade and torch



Team Number :

Member names:

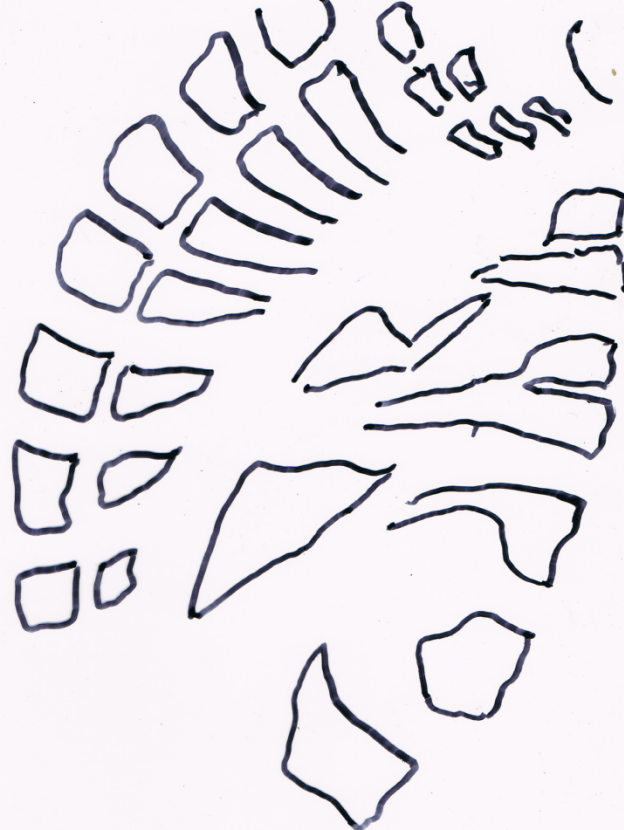
Date:

Time:

Location:

GR:

Description



Over all length

Sole length
sole width

Heel length
Heel width

Arch length

Other : left/right foot
Team opinion :,age etc

Print Communication

Resources needed :

A4 Acetate

Permanent Marker: medium /fine
point

Tracking sticks

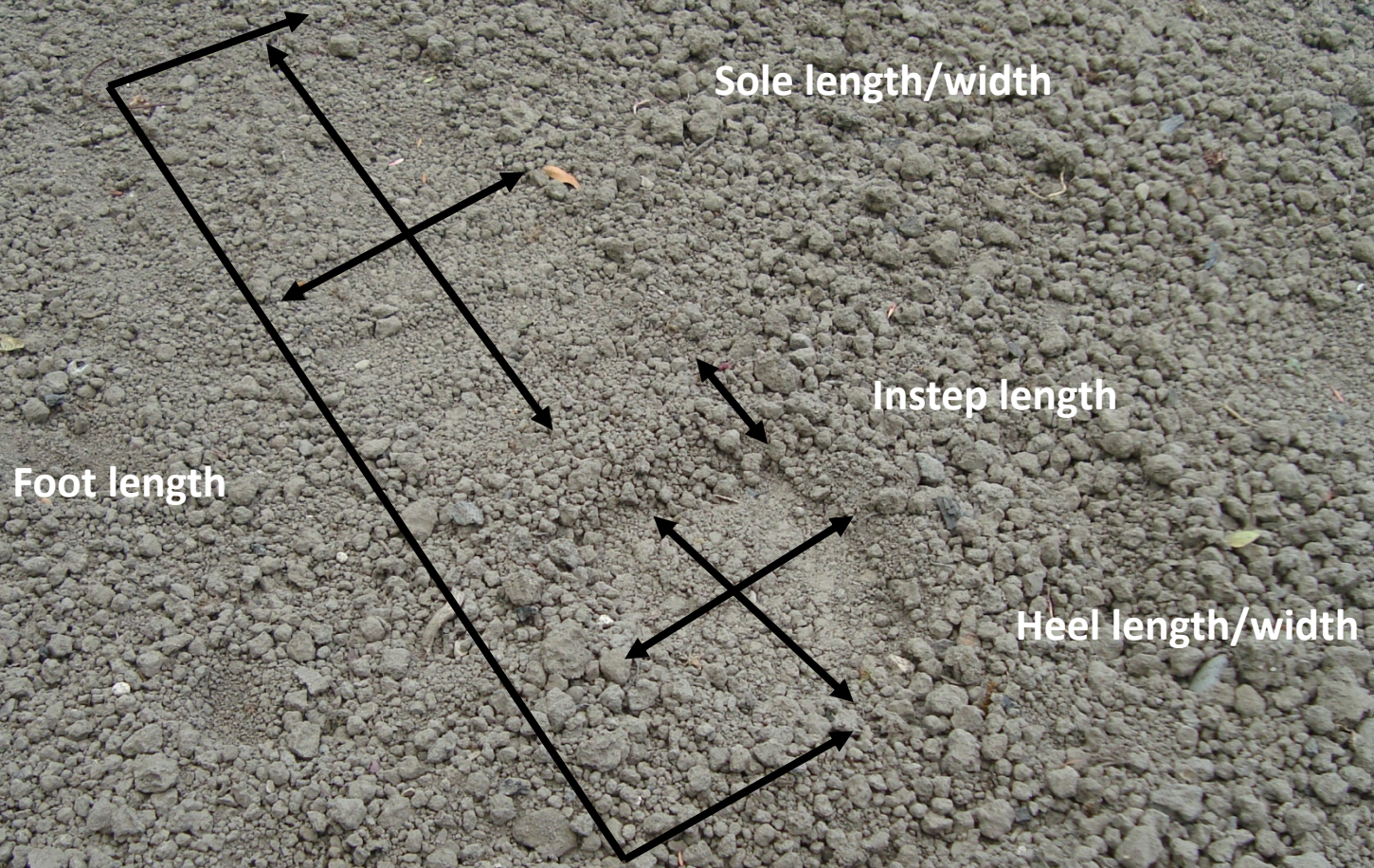
Tracking kit: torch, shade maker,
mirror, tape

If wet waterproof canopy eg
umbrella, coat, plastic sheet

Teams of 2

Only draw what you SEE

Print communication



Print communication

Drawing a print -hold acetate on a diagonal over 2 sticks to keep off print

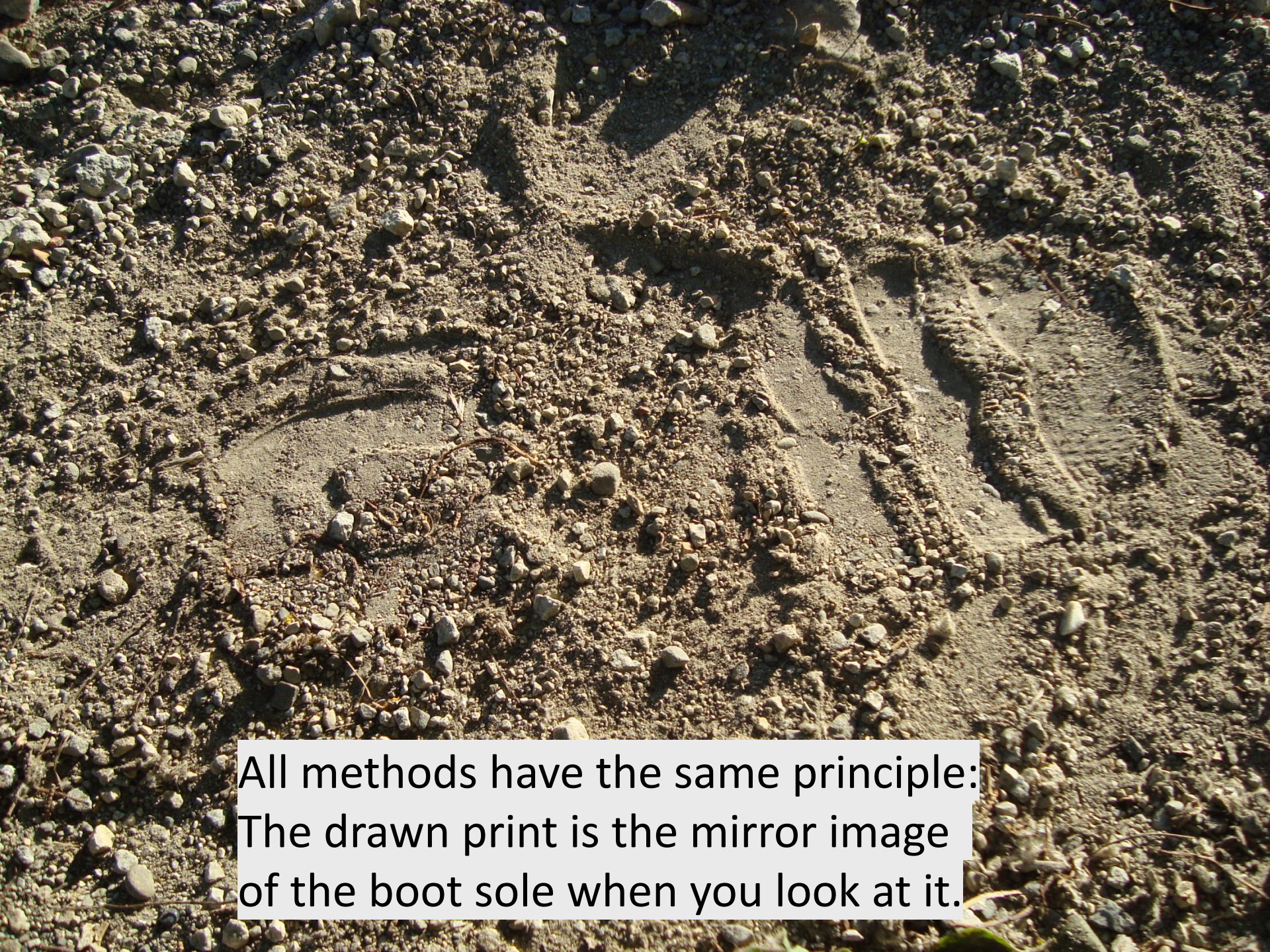


Grids are often used

Print communication



Photo of print with scale



All methods have the same principle:
The drawn print is the mirror image
of the boot sole when you look at it.

Print communication

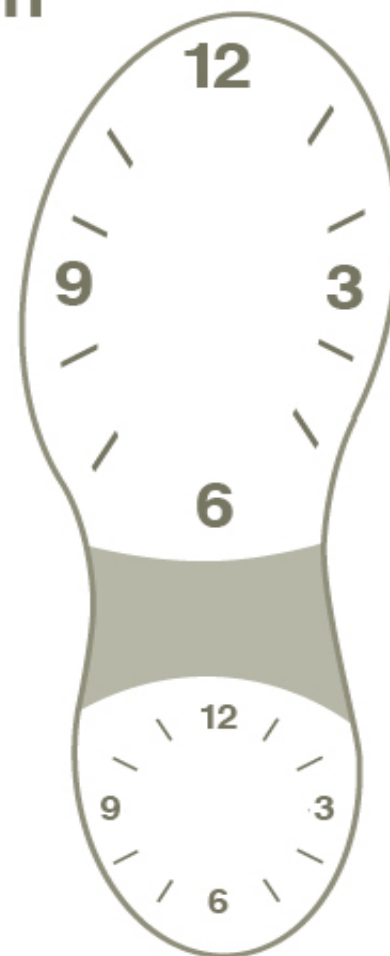
Footprint communication

Four pieces of information are communicated for each shape found:

1. L (left) or R (right).
2. S (sole) or H (heel).
3. A number from 1 to 12 indicating the clock position for the shape.

Shape description, e.g. a star.

Eg. LH 6 star – left heel contains a star shape at the rear.



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