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Product Name :

Forensics Using Simulated Blood

Product Code :

SLE/CH/139



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Description :

Forensics Using Simulated Blood (Product Code: SLE/CH/139) puts students in the role of crime-lab technicians who assist investigators by examining evidence collected at a crime scene. They first use a presumptive blood test to find out whether a stain on a piece of cloth may be blood, then determine the blood type of a sample from the scene and compare it with samples from two suspects. Along the way they meet an important idea about evidence: blood type alone is not enough to prove guilt, but it can help exonerate a suspect. The kit holds enough materials for 10 groups, uses simulated blood and simulated antisera rather than real samples, and is supplied by **Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab)**, Ambala, as a ready-to-teach science kit for students in India and abroad.

Specifications

Parameter	Detail
Groups served	Enough materials for 10 groups
Part 1	Presumptive blood test on a stained piece of cloth
Part 2	Blood typing of the crime scene sample and comparison withsamples from two suspects
Typing sera	Simulated anti-A, anti-B and anti-Rh serum
Teaching material	Teacher’s Manual and Student Study Guide copymasters

Kit includes:

- 1 pc cloth
- 1 btl 70% ethanol
- 1 btl blood detection reagent #1
- 1 btl blood detection reagent #2
- 4 simulated blood samples: Victim, Suspect #1, Suspect #2 and Crime Scene Evidence
- 40 blood typing trays
- 10 cotton swabs
- 1 btl simulated anti-A serum
- 1 btl simulated anti-B serum
- 1 btl simulated anti-Rh serum

Typical Use

The lesson runs in two stages. In the first, each group works on the stained cloth with a cotton swab, the 70% ethanol and the two blood detection reagents, following the Teacher’s Manual, to decide whether the stain could be blood. This shows students why investigators screen evidence before committing it to fuller testing. In the second stage, groups place the crime scene sample on a blood typing tray with the simulated anti-A, anti-B and anti-Rh sera, read the reactions, and then repeat the typing for the victim and both suspects so the results can be compared side by side.

The discussion afterwards is where the real learning happens. A match between the scene samp d type, betwe in India up