Fire, Steel and the Towers

The Basics

Maximum Flame Temp for a Hydro Carbon Fire in Air

= 1,000 Celsius (1,832 Fahrenheit)

Melting Point of Steel

= 1,538 Celsius (2,800 Fahrenheit)

Whilst NIST haven't stated that the towers melted due to the fires, it seriously misleads in attempting to show how the fires could be hot enough to cause the collapse.

The black smoke seen coming from the Towers after the intial jet fuel ignition has burnt away is indicative of an oxygen-starved fire, with subsequently much lower temperatures than the maximum for a hydro carbon fire (stated at the top of this page and which, in order to be attainable, require a continous fuel source and a good continuous supply of air.)

It does this by suggesting that the fires, having reached temperatures up to 1,000C (1,800F), heated sections of steel up to that temperature. NIST tell us "When bare steel reaches temperatures of 1,000 degrees Celsius it softens and its strength reduces to roughly 10% of its room temperature value."

A major problem lies in the fact that NIST reported "no evidence that any of the samples reached above 600 Celsius (1,112F)"

Moreover, NIST reported that of the 16 perimeter columns examined "only three columns had evidence that the steel reached temperatures above 250 Celsius (482 Farenheit) and found no evidence that any of the the core columns had even reached that temperature.

And we're expected to believe the suggestion that these low temperatures caused the building's steel core to soften "soften and buckle"??