

burning on the window frames. In the video clip, it is clear that the internal smoke is flowing away from the open windows. This is the strongest evidence identified that the effluent created by fires burning near the north face of WTC 7 often vented elsewhere from the building, most likely due to pressure differences created by the ambient wind.



Figure 5–138. Frame taken from a video shot from near the corner of Greenwich Street and Park Place showing windows 8-47B to 8-48A between 3:49 p.m. and 3:54 p.m.
The intensities have been adjusted.

Additional details concerning the local effects of the fires can be seen in Figure 5–138. For instance, the distorted frame that had held the drop ceiling for the area is still in place above the windows. The ceiling tiles have been dislodged. Further inside, it is possible to see the floor slab for the 9th floor. There appears to be a wall partition visible through window 8-47C. It seems to terminate at the drop ceiling. For this reason, it would have been unlikely to have been an effective fire barrier.

Figure 5–136 also provides good views of the 12th and 13th floors. On the 12th floor, every window pane between the east edge and window 12-52C is broken. It is easy to identify the column locations due to the intact glass in place in front of the columns. Flames are visible through the open windows from window 12-49D to window 12-52 D. Comparison with Figure 5–134 shows that the fire between Columns 52 and 53 had grown substantially. Additional glass has broken in windows 12-51D to 12-52B, and the flames are much brighter. Window 12-52C still has glass in place. Even though fire had spread earlier to a location between Columns 55 and 56, there is no indication of a fire in windows 12-53D to 12-54C.

Figure 5–136 provides a better view of conditions on the east side of the 13th floor than is available in Figure 5–134. All of the window panes between the east edge and Column 46 have been broken. Several windows between Columns 46 and 48 are also open. Comparison with Figure 5–134 shows that much of the breakage between Columns 46 and 48 occurred during the approximately 5 min period between the two frames. An active area of fire is visible extending from window 13-43A to 13-45B. The fires to the immediate west seem to have already died down, as have those between Columns 42 and 43 at the east edge. The observations suggest that the fires on the north face of the 13th floor are burning similarly to