ND de Chartres 1836 and Paris 2019

History of the 2 fires

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Abstract

The cathedral of Notre-Dame de Chartres burned down on June 5, 1836, Notre-Dame de Paris on April 14, 2019, the 2 buildings are very similar, the 2 fires, however, are very different.

In the book “History of Chartres”, the author clearly describes the cause of the fire, the people responsible, the different phases of combustion, the timing of the day, the weather conditions, the melting of the different metals. This historical book gives a very clear vision of the fire in a cathedral-like Notre-Dame de Paris.

The 9 short and simple chapters of the report “Chartres 1836 – Paris 2019” precisely summarize the Chartres fire and that of Notre-Dame de Paris, it establishes a comparison of the two fires. The report also explains the welding of the scaffolding in Paris, which is being dismantled in January 2020 and which is causing so many difficulties.

On 15 April (the day after the fire), the prosecutor opened an investigation for “involuntary destruction by fire**”**.
This hasty qualification leads the investigators into a dead end, notably by limiting the scope of the investigations in time, without going back to the treatment of the framework in February 2018.
On 26 June, a little more than two months after the incident, the Paris Public Prosecutor’s Office indicated on Monday the opening of a judicial investigation against X, in particular for “involuntary damage by fire by manifestly deliberate violation of an obligation of security”.
According to the prosecutor’s office, there was no evidence during the preliminary investigation to support the theory of arson.

It then appears in the report 5 major inconsistencies which according to the laws of chemistry, thermodynamics or simply common sense are impossible and make the thesis of involuntary fire not very credible.

The public prosecutor of Paris indicates that “nothing is in the direction of a voluntary act”, thus favoring the accidental lead. It’s exactly the opposite.
EVERYTHING points to a voluntary act as demonstrated in the report.

After more than 8 months, the various police departments still cannot explain the cause of the fire except with a half-extinguished cigarette butt, a short circuit or a computer problem.

The real cause of the fire of Notre-Dame is revealed, it is a scientific truth constructed by rigorous reasoning, verified by experience, explained in a simple and accessible way to any person, regardless of his or her level of scientific knowledge.

The conclusion allows no doubt except to question a history book, elementary laws of chemistry and thermodynamics.

The fire at Notre-Dame is arson.

Table of contents:

[1] https://tinyurl.com/v232dqv

- **To quote this report:**

ND-Chartres 1836 – Paris 2019

Keywords:
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- **Illustration:**

cover picture: Le Passant [CC BY-SA 4.0 painting depicting the fire in Chartres Cathedral on 4 June 1836 by François-Alexandre Pernot (1837), Chartres Museum of Fine Arts.

Images illustrating the fire:

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Video: cc Assignment 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)

- **Acknowledgements**: INERIS[2]
- **Quotations**: the report is based on the History of the Chartres fire, on the INERIS report “Modeling of dispersion”, on the laws of chemistry and thermodynamics commonly accepted in the world today.
- **The author:**

Pierre Marconi **is a French researcher and inventor. Expatriate in Asia for 12 years. He invented a new quantum water filtration technology. Heavy metals, lead, pesticides, various pollutants are reduced by this new disruptive technology. The use of new materials such as carbon nanotubes, graphene has a nanometric dimension and opens up new possibilities in the field of water filtration, especially in salt water. More information: Leautustechnologyinside. Pierre is regularly invited to speak at international meetings in China, Singapore and Hong Kong.**

[2] The National Institute for Industrial Environment and Risks (Ineris) is a public establishment of an industrial and commercial nature, under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment.

Reading and opinions:

E*n Ra**e***: Ph.D. Materials Science, P**1 Nan****ution*

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For more information on the report and the Notre-Dame de Paris fire:

Website: https://www.wiracocha.biz/

Bibliography: https://www.wiracocha.biz/#blog

Newsletter: https://www.wiracocha.biz/#news-letter

1 History of Notre-Dame de Chartres[3]

Chronology Causes metal melting

FIRST PERIOD. From 2:30 to 6:20 in the evening.

Quæque ipse miserrima vidi. (Vigil).

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

In the morning of that fateful day, plumbers, busy repairing the damage caused by the **strong wind to the roof** of the cathedral, had made **some welds** to the N 0 valley of the transept, or arm of the crossing joining the apse to the great attic of the nave. **This operation had required the presence of a dodger filled with lighted coal** and deposited on the stone slabs of the upper gallery (one meter wide) at the foot of this valley. It is necessary to observe here that the lead sheets that covered the exterior of the frame, protruded a few inches beyond the base two feet above the gallery. The emptiness offered by the gaping lip formed by the extension of the lead, in the circumference of the cover, provided, below, **a continuous passage for the wind which, penetrating into the interior through this exit,** was by its activity always great at such an elevation, likely to bring with it sparks unnoticed by men whose work exclusively and continuously fixed their eyes twenty, thirty and forty feet above the flagstones.

At two o'clock in the morning, these workers who had not noticed or even suspected anything extraordinary in the vicinity of their dodger, and who, moreover, according to the layout of the premises, were unable to recognize the existence of a patch of fire, carried away without their knowledge under the ravine, and deposited on **a layer of[4] extremely combustible dust, a kind of tinder formed by time at the foot of this dried-up framework, withered by the weather** and altered by the centuries: these two workers, we say, had safely descended to take their meal.

Back on the gallery, around half past three, they make the preparations to continue their work, rekindle their coal, heat their baking ovens[5].

At about half past four, one of the plumbers, hanging from his rope tied at a height of 55 or 40 feet, threw the line intended to raise the hot iron at his laborer; he noticed that his rope was not long enough to reach the gallery, so he ordered the plumber to go into the interior of the structure and detach another line attached to one of the needles that supported the ridge. It was while returning from the point where he had been carried that the maneuver, passing through this multitude of pieces of the framework and passing under the valley, suddenly found himself stopped by a point of light fixed in a cavity in the paving of the walls of the great attic, and which existed at the very foot of this valley: he approached, examined carefully and recognized that the fire was attacking on this point the base of the sloping room. It is in fact indisputable, according to the disposition of the place and the seat of the origin of the fire, that **the flame which produced it could not**

[3] Historique de la cathédrale de Chartres, première appendice, including its disasters up to and including that of June 4, 1836, by Lejeune, Honoré-Félix-André.1839, BNF.
[4] Dust is a collection of fine particles of highly flammable carbon dust present during the operation of coal mines. Airborne dust causes deadly explosions.
[5] Tool used for welding.

have been brought and fixed on this interior point, veiled, moreover, by the frame itself, and stolen from the eye of the plumbers who worked outside, could, we say, only be driven by **the violence of the wind,** under the gaping edges of the cover, as we have already observed. Then the maneuver, seized by the most vivid emotion, **arrives at the gallery, shouting: fire.**

The trembling laborer redoubled his cries, adding: "It's in the frame. As soon as the plumber comes down quickly, enters the attic to judge the evil for himself, runs to seize the vase intended to contain the water necessary for their needs, he finds it empty and flies to the soundman André, at the foot of the building (1). In the meantime, the child, left alone on the gallery, falls unconscious, and while Andrew rushes to the roof, the plumber calls a mason who was on the ground floor to help him; then, armed each with two buckets of water, **they climb the stairs; but, by a fatal fate, the door to which they presented themselves having closed on the bell-ringer** who had gone before them, they were forced to resort to another one practiced on a distant point, **and it is only after long detours, laboriously traveled, that they finally approach the foot of the valley, already desperately inflamed**. **The fire activated by a continuous and violent wind that blew from below through numerous openings rose more than twenty feet above their heads**. It was then past 5:30.

Judge by the anxiety of this small number of workers! Their help is helpless, their strength is running out. In **vain do they fight against the scourge that dominates them! Before their eyes the progress of the fire is marching in giant steps,** and time passes in useless efforts. It is in this cruel extremity that a bell-ringer finally makes his way to the belfry, where he arrives at six hours and twenty minutes. It was at this fatal moment that the absence of the basin, established at a short distance and with the easiest access, but destroyed by a supreme order of the council of buildings, was cruelly felt.

SECOND PERIOD. From six twenty minutes past six in the evening until midnight.

No sooner had I heard that heart-rending cry: "The cathedral is on fire!" is launched by the bullhorn

that Mr. Gabriel Dessert, following his honorable habit, appears first on the high gallery to the point that the fire had just started. Next to him are plumber Favret and fireman Brazon. In a few minutes, a number of generous citizens gathered around this worthy magistrate, among whom were Mr. Cliabannier and Mr. Lemarié, who hurried to assist him with their lights, the help of their arms and to take his orders. Mr. Duchesne-Mirey, fire captain, is already at the foot of the building, at the head of his company. Chains are organized and its pumps are in working order. Next to the prefect, we recognize Mr. Petey, a lieutenant of the fire brigade, Mr. Damars, a former architect of the city, the marshal of the hunters' lodgings, and several courageous citizens whose names have escaped us the order is given to try to make the fire part by cutting the roof. The idea is to use the knotted rope to carry yourself on your back some distance from the point where the smoke rises. This dangerous position can only be tackled with a bold stroke of daring and the most daring dedication.

We must say here that, by one of those imprudence which is the result of a disturbance of the spirits in the first moments of a danger as formidable as it was unforeseen, **the master bell-ringer, by a false calculation whose disastrous consequence he was far from foreseeing, had broken the windows which closed the twelve skylights** intended to light the interior of the framework of the great nave. **The draughts had increased the intensity of the fire so much that, like a trail of powder,** it covered the entire length of the roof in the blink of an eye. Such was the dreadful state of the interior of the attic, when Favret stopped to

throw his knotted rope over the top of this immense canopy, which, a few minutes later, **presented nothing but a lake of fire.** Already the excessive heat that this generous worker felt under his feet had forced him to change his position, when the prefect, seized by a fair fright, shouted to him from the gallery: hurry down, do not waste a minute**. The lead, from all sides, was visibly dissolving**. Favret, forced to retreat, grasps his knotted rope, which he has the good fortune to find still intact, with great poise. Then we see him, in the space of a few seconds, slip like a line and fall on the gallery between Brazon's arms. He receives with the most poignant emotion of anxiety, at the **sight of molten lead beginning to stream down his hands and at his side.** A minute later, his fate would have been dreadful. No sooner had Favret escaped the horrors of an inevitable death than a piece of lead, about 8 inches square, came off the top of the blanket and struck Mr. Delessert's side, who did not seem shaken by it.

The fire starting from the crossroads, seat of its main hearth, having attacked the entire length of the ridge, had already reached the last farmhouse leaning on the western gable separating the two bell towers, and **the lead falling in fusion on this immense space, began to stream down the gallery** when the marshal of the dwellings, who was standing as a sentinel at the breach, hastened to pull the three workers who had entered it from the attic. In this critical and desperate moment, the Prefect is told that his coolness does not give up, that he must hurry to leave the gallery or condemn himself to a useless death. Mr. Delessert, feeling pushed forward by a somewhat sudden movement, but finding his excuse in the deepest interest, wants to resist the impulse that makes him stagger, so he vivaciously puts his hand on the hilt of his sword, and, without being disconcerted, addresses to those around him these remarkable words which do him the greatest honor: Gentlemen, I was here first, it was my duty, I must only come out last, it is still my duty; go ahead of me, all of you, I will lead the way. One can imagine the speed of this interesting scene, under an ever-increasing rain of fire that could at every step cut off the retreat and make such honorable victims threaten to perish in the cruelest manner. The cry: save yourself, uttered by the prefect, near whom was the fire sergeant Dividis, arrives with the promptness of an electric concussion at the entrance of the staircase of the great bell tower towards which everyone is hurrying. There was little congestion in this nspire and difficult passage, because the last of those who went through it, turning around, made it possible to get away from this dangerous position without difficulty and without any accident.

The intensity of the caloric content was such that the many workers who occupied the place was forced to retreat to the houses that formed its belt, and to hide their faces from the sudden action of unbearable heat and painful suffocation. Each of them felt at **the same time a light rain of volatilized lead falling by small globules of extreme tenacity**. This painful situation was short-lived. The wind that blew around the church carried it rapidly east and south, fleeing over the lower town.

The cloud formed by this thick smoke extended over a space of five leagues, since in the village of Guéde Longroy one felt its lethargic odor. However, the needle to which all the apsidal farms are attached still resists for a few moments. Similar to the mainmast of a tall ship, it can be seen rising from a sea of fire. The angel Gabriel who crowns its summit, sacred sentinel to the secular guard, has reached the end of his religious surveillance; sad witness of this great disaster sees falling the last buttresses of its pedestal whose bold construction had disregarded the help of a vertical support point; he finally bends, loses his center of gravity, then bows majestically in front of the two pyramids destined to survive him, and as if to give them a solemn and final farewell, he plunges into the furnace where he disappears forever.

Thus, at about half past seven this wonderful forest is completely devoured and the upper plane of the monument has only an immense beach of fire.

It was around eight o'clock in the evening that the smoke coming out of the new bell tower gave the dreadful certainty of the fate he was to suffer. The consternation increases when the flame shines in the frame of the bell; in a few moments this pyramidal tower, pierced on its four sides by sixteen large openings, is transformed into a sparkling lighthouse.

It is in vain that one tries to bring such urgent help on this point of the utmost interest, one is obliged to back down in front of the impossibility, resulting either from the difficulty of the collision, or from the desperate force of the plague; one is condemned to see this framework devoured during five consecutive hours; the interior of this splendid pyramid does not present any more but the aspect of the most ardent furnace. The bells, which for a long time remained red and suspended in the middle of the beams that support them, finally yielding to the activity of a fire around half past nine in the evening, lost their points of support and rushed to the vault in the inferno that had formed there. The movement that they undergo in their fall makes one of them spring out onto the cloister's pavement, together with two fragments of their bases escaped from the fusion; they carry with them some pieces of the burning framework. The metal remains trapped on the floor of the vault, hermetically sealed.

When exploring the surface of the top of this vast building for the first time after the fire, **one was greatly surprised to see only a thin layer of ashes, as the wind had blown most of it away and scattered most of it along with the pulverized lead.**

On August 5, 1856, the town council of the city of Chartres, wishing to pay its debt of public recognition to Mr. Gabriel Delessert, [6] voted in his honor, and to perpetuate the memory of his beautiful and noble conduct during the course of this great misfortune, **a large bronze medal, composed of a mixture of the metal of the melted bells.**

Conclusion No. 1:

The fire in Chartres Cathedral is clearly explained:

1. a fuel, an oxidant, a well-identified source of activation.
2. credible durations for each phase of development.
3. of the identified perpetrators.
4. chemical reactions (melting of metals) in accordance with

The fire complies with the laws of chemistry and thermodynamics commonly accepted throughout the world. In this report, it is considered to be the model.

[6] Prefect Delessert was appointed Prefect in Paris for his heroic conduct during the fire.

2. Fire: definition and the different phases[7]

A **fire** is a violent and destructive blaze for human activities or nature. Fire is an uncontrolled combustion reaction in ***time and space.***
A fire develops in ***several phases during which its temperature will rise.*** However, depending on its environment, it can also expand and decline if it lacks fuel, oxidant or heat.

The meeting of the elements of the ***fire triangle, i.e. a fuel, an oxidant and sufficient activation energy*** (heat, naked flame, spark) will ***allow combustion to begin.***

	elements	Chartres	Paris
1	Fuels: Frame, spire Roofing, roofing bells scaffolding	yes Chestnut tree lead lead, tin, copper, bronze x	yes Oak trees lead x galvanized steel
2	combustive	yes – dust[8]	unclear
3	activation energy	yes – heat[9]	no, according to Philippe Villeneuve
4	manager identification	yes – welding workers	no, according to Europe Scaffolding
5	witnesses?	yes	yes the guards
6	Security: fire door, alarm system guard.	no	Benjamin Mouton statement
7	atmospheric condition	very strong wind that caused the damage and fanned the fire.	light wind-17.65 km/h Ineris Report p20 **wiracocha 2020**

Table n° 1: the triangle of fire

Philippe Villeneuve, chief architect for historic monuments, says: "The ***restoration work had not yet begun, only the scaffolding was being erected. No welding or hot spots were possible***.
A half-extinguished butt at the foot of the scaffolding cannot be used as activation energy.

[7] https://tinyurl.com/rukn5hk

[8] Dust is a collection of fine particles of highly flammable carbon dust present during the operation of coal mines. Dust in the air causes deadly explosions, also known as dust bursts.
[9] object intended to transform something by heat

As it is impossible for a cigarette butt to ignite in 15 minutes at the foot of the spire several tens of meters away from the scaffolding by passing through fire doors.

'Some admit to smoking cigarettes on the scaffolding.' But for now, 8 months later; the investigation is unable to determine what caused the fire to start.[10]

One of the goalkeepers was sent out to spot, but was probably misdirected, and the attic was the wrong one[11].

Conclusion No. 2:

In Chartres: the 3 elements (fuel, oxidant and activation energy) are present.

In Paris: the combustion phase would start in the absence of oxidants and source of activation.

Without an oxidant and source of activation, combustion in an 'involuntary' form is inexplicable.

[10] https://fr.news-front.info/2019/12/13/trois-membres-de-l-equipe-europe-echafaudage-se-sentent-responsables-de-l-incendie-de-notre-dame-de-paris/

[11] https://www.liberation.fr/france/2019/12/27/15-avril-notre-dame-il-etait-une-flamme_1771206

3. Fire Timeline Analysis

	Combustion phase	**Chartres** [12]	**Ineris** [13]	**Wiracocha** [14]
			timestamp time in minutes	
2	(0) Slow fire development phase	**2 p.m. to 4 p.m.** **120 minutes**	not specified 0 minutes	6:20 p.m. to 6:35 p.m. 15 minutes
3	(1) Confined fire phase pre-flashover.	**4 p.m. to** **5:30 p.m.** **90 minutes**	not specified 5 minutes	6:35 p.m. to 6:43 p.m. 8 minutes
4	(2) Fire development phase post-flashover	**5:30 p.m. to** **6:20 p.m.** **50 minutes**	not specified 30 minutes	6:43 p.m. to 7:17 p.m. 34 minutes
5	(3) Fully developed fire phase. collapse of spires.	**6:30 p.m.to** **8 p.m.** **90 minutes**	7 p.m. to 10 p.m. 180 minutes	7:17 p.m. to 7:49 p.m. 32 minutes
6	(4) End of fire phase	**8 p.m.to 12 a.m.** **240 minutes**	10 p.m. to 12 a.m. 240 minutes	7:50 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. 140 minutes
7	Phase (0) to (2): Total	**260 minutes** **4.33 hours**	35 minutes **35 minutes**	**57 minutes** **57 minutes**
8	Phase (0) to (3): Total	350 minutes 5.8 hours	215 minutes 3.5 hours	90 minutes 1.5 hours **wiracocha 2020**

Table n° 2: Analysis of the chronology of the 3 cases

Illustration 1: Source Wiracocha. timestamp of the 4 phases

Phases (1) (2) (3) (4)

[12] Historique de la cathédrale de Chartres, première appendice, including its disasters up to and including that of June 4, 1836, by Lejeune, Honoré-Félix-André.1839, BNF.

[13] Ineris Report – 200480-879062 – V2.0 – Modeling the dispersion of lead particles…

[14] Notre Dame de Paris, the impossible investigation, Woody.

	Chartres	
	Temps (minutes)	Puissance(MW)
phase (0)	120	500
phase (1)	90	500
phase (2)	50	1800
Total	260 minutes ou 4h 33.	

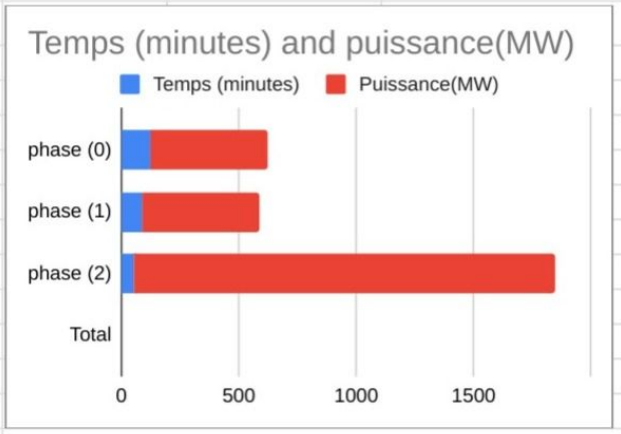

Figure 1: les phases de combustion de l'incendie de Chartres

Source : Historique de la cathédrale de Chartres

Diagram n° 1: Chartres duration of phases (0) to (2): 260 minutes

	Paris	
	Temps (minutes)	Puissance(MW)
phase (0)	0	0
phase (1)	5	500
phase (2)	30	1800
Total	35 minutes	

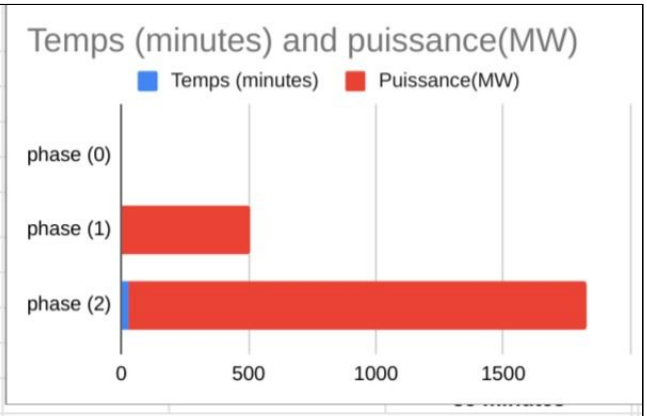

Figure 2 : les phases de combustion de l'incendie de Paris

Source : Ineris

Diagram 2: Paris duration of phases (0) to (2): 35 minutes

Conclusion No. 3:

Chartres: the time of the phases from (0) to (2) is clearly identified. It seems logical with the idea one can have of a fire start.

Paris: the phases are not measurable

In 35 minutes, the speed of fire development is 7 times faster in Paris than in Chartres (4 hours 33 minutes).

4. Analysis of structural combustion and metal smelting

	Materials	Charters	Paris
	Frame and spire. combustion temperature:1000 °. Oak wood	combustion	combustion
1	Roof – Scaffolding bells. Melting temperature of metals	Metal Condition	Metal Condition
2	Roofing Lead – 320°.	fade	the lead didn't melt
3	Bells copper- 1083 °.	fade	X
4	Bells tin -232 °.	fade	X
5	Bells bronze – 890°.	fade	X
6	Scaffolding galvanized steel 1450°	X	Scaffolding is welded (not melted or deformed) **wiracocha 2020**

Table 3: Wood burning and metal smelting.

Definitions:

- Melting: temperature 320°: passage from a solid to a liquid state under the action of heat.
- Boiling: temperature at 1740 °: this is the formation of bubbles when a body changes violently from a liquid to a gaseous state.
- Volatilized from 500°, change to a gaseous or vaporized state.

Conclusion No. 4:

Chartres: The different metals (lead, copper, bronze) have melted.
Paris: 2 anomalies:

- The lead in the roof has not melted, it has been sprayed in particles.
- Scaffolding steel is welded when it should be melted and/or deformed.

5. Scaffolding welding.

The **steel** scaffolding (250 tons, 10,000 tubes) **is welded (not deformed or melted).**

Figure 2: Scaffolding during and after the fire

Video, aerial view of Notre-Dame and scaffolding after the fire.

Documented by the press and by those in charge of the restoration.

Notre-Dame Scaffolding: Engineers found the method

By Sibylle Vincendon - 13 December 2019 at 8:16 p.m. (updated on 16 December 2019 at 9:38 a.m.)[15]

The design offices scratched their heads for a long time, but they finally found the solution: the engineers now know how to dismantle the scaffolding that should have been used to restore the spire of Notre-Dame de Paris if the fire of 15 April had not ravaged it. **Welded and deformed by flames and heat, this assembly of metal tubes laid on a centuries-old weakened stone structure is an unprecedented case in the catalogue of site difficulties.** 'Dismantling began about ten days ago with the installation of a belt around the scaffolding,' explains architect Jean-Marie Duthilleul, a member of the public establishment created by the State to restore the cathedral's roof.

Fire in Notre-Dame-de-Paris: 20 Minutes with AFP Published on 13/09/19 at 1:04 p.m. – Updated on 14/09/19 at 10:50 a.m.

For Philippe Villeneuve, the architect, **it's even a miracle that the scaffolding is still standing.**[16]

But the tubes welded together and deformed. Only the side on which the spire fell has deformed. All this makes the structure fragile. It's even miraculous that it's still holding," he said.

ON THE SITE – Eight months after the fire, a giant crane overlooks the Notre-Dame de Paris Cathedral. It is 80 meters high and will allow the metal scaffolding that has been threatening the vault of the monument since 15 April to be dismantled.

27 Dec 2019 4:04 p.m. – LCI Editorial staff[17]

Except that on 15 April this year, this frame, made up of 10,000 metal tubes and weighing nearly 250 tonnes in total, turned into a trap. **The metal structure was deformed, melted by the flames and then**

[15] https://tinyurl.com/vxmamst

[16] https://tinyurl.com/w37l483

[17] https://tinyurl.com/wjshcek

re-welded after cooling. Now it looks like a large open-air spider's web and threatens the vault and balance of this jewel of Gothic art.

Conclusion No. 5:

Widely documented by the press and by those in charge of the catering trade, the welding of tubes does not seem to intrigue anyone. "Unheard of" for some, or "miracle" for others. LCI sees a structure that has deformed, melted, cooled and re-welded.

6. The inconsistencies of the Paris fire.

In the context of an unintentional fire, the 5 inconsistencies:

Table		Case	Chartres	Paris
Table 1	1	combustive	yes – dust	no
Table 1	2	activation energy	yes – dodger	no, according to Philippe Villeneuve
Table 2	3	Phase (0) to (2): Total	**260 minutes** **4.33 hours**	35 minutes **35 minutes**
Table 3	4	Roofing Lead – 320°.	fade	the lead didn't melt
Table 3	5	Scaffolding galvanized steel 1450°	X	Scaffolding is welded (not melted or deformed). **wiracocha 2020**

Table n° 4: Summary of inconsistencies in the Paris fire

Conclusion No. 6:

In the case of an "involuntary" fire, there are 5 inconsistencies according to the commonly accepted laws of thermodynamics:

- no oxidant
- no activation energy
- a development time of phases (0) to (2) almost nil in Paris and 7 times faster than in Chartres.

According to the laws of chemistry of impossible reactions:

- lead does not melt
- the steel of the scaffolding is welded.

February 7, 2018 – the treatment of the framework by Aubriat.

Carpentry treatment work, Aubriat worked with three employees for two weeks.[18] the transept attic, 200 m2 to be treated, spray freezing.

- January 17, 2019: Aubriat's video of the exceptional Notre-Dame construction site is now online on YouTube.[19]
- January 29, 2019 article from Vosges – Matin[20]: This small family business of carpentry treatment, known for its treatments against the dry rot (nicknamed "house fungus"), has ensured last winter, a very nice construction site**. She was contacted to perform an antifungal treatment on the roof structure of the** mythical cathedral of Notre-Dame de Paris, whose construction began in 1163 and was completed in 1345. One of the capital's most emblematic monuments revealed the presence of the fungus on its frame after work carried out by a Verdun contractor on its lead roof. **"After analysis, we were able to rule out the risk of merit," notes business leader Édouard Aubriat.**

However, the curator of the building's historical monuments and its specific architect were asked to ensure its treatment.

A delicate work because of its composition. "The oak that usually makes up the roofs is a hardwood. It prevents the use of infiltration treatment," notes the contractor. Who had to opt for a gel spray treatment that cost a total of €15,000.**" We had to do a few tests with different products so as not to harm the listed site and the large number of people who visit it," explains Édouard Aubriat,** still under the spell of the building. "I always said I wouldn't go to work in Paris ... except for Notre-Dame. 'Bingo, the young leader, a member of the Vosges club of the same name, won the job. **Where he worked with three employees in February 2018 for two weeks.** 'This work site was interesting in itself. But what is most important is the feeling of participating in the preservation of French heritage. **And then walk around freely, having the keys**. **And even has a dedicated keeper to watch for any fire that breaks out in its attic. She hides under her zinc clothes, wood to be preserved as well.**

Conclusion no. 7:

11 months after the work, the interview with the manager explains the details of this very special project.

[18] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EDzd9vFkAcc

[19] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cIvtZx4IyI8=6s

[20] https://www.vosgesmatin.fr/edition-d-epinal/2019/01/29/la-societe-aubriat-d-epinal-au-chevet-de-notre-dame-de-paris

8. Chemical accelerator and aluminothermic reaction.

Thermite[21] is a mixture of metallic aluminum and the oxide of another metal, usually iron oxide. ***Its so-called aluminothermic reaction,*** in which aluminum is oxidized and the metal oxide reduced, was discovered by Hans Goldschmidt in 1893, who patented the process in 1895. ***This chemical reaction generates intense heat to reach a temperature of 2,204.4 °C. Thermite is most often used to weld or melt steel.***

Table		Case	Chartres	Paris
Table 1	1	combustive	yes – dust	Yes – if thermite
Table 1	2	activation energy	yes – dodger	not according to Philippe Villeneuve
Table 2	3	Phase (0) to (2): Total	**260 minutes** **4.33 hours**	35 minutes **35 minutes**
Table 3	4	Roofing Lead – 320°.	fade	lead is particulate
Table 3	5	Scaffolding galvanized steel 1450°	X	the aluminothermic reaction welded the scaffolding together… **wiracocha 2020**

Table n° 5: use of an accelerator and aluminothermic reaction

In the case of Paris, thermite plays the role of oxidant in the development phase and accelerator in the combustion phases.

- The very high temperature (+ 2000 °) explains the speed of development of the fire 7 times faster than in Chartres. Without the thermite, phase (0) and (1) would not have been able to develop and the fire would have spread at this rate.
- The melting temperature of the steel is 1400 °, the temperature during the fire is over 2000 °, normally the scaffolding should have melted or be very deformed.

By the aluminothermic reaction, the steel is not melted, but welded. This is the current problem with the dismantling of the 15,000 tubes all welded together.

There's still one unknown:
What activation energy ignited the thermite?
This is not a question of chemistry or thermodynamics and is beyond the scope of this technical report.

[21] https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermite

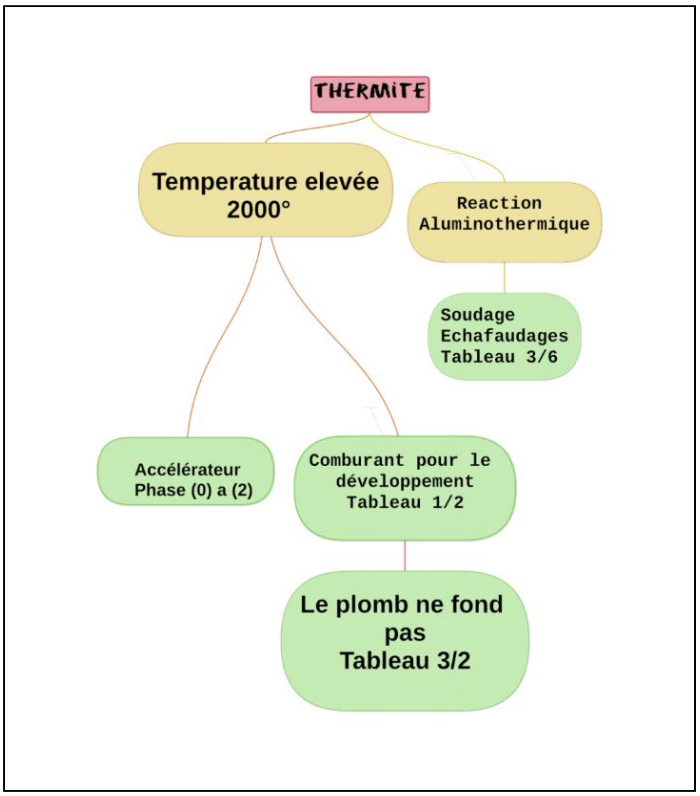

Diagram n° 3: use of a thermite type accelerator

Conclusion no. 8:

In the case of the use of an accelerator, there are no more inconsistencies. The fire complies with the various laws of chemistry and thermodynamics.

9. The judicial investigation and the situation of the national police force

April 15, 2019:

The Paris Public Prosecutor's Office opened an investigation for **"involuntary destruction by fire"** on the same day, in order to determine the causes of the incident. This one is entrusted to the judicial police of Paris.

Specialists from the Central Laboratory of the Prefecture of Police guide the forensic identification technicians in the early stages of the investigation, under the supervision of the forensic procedure specialists at the criminal squad.

According to a police source quoted by *Le Monde*, the investigation should "marry police and technical elements, with expertise that will be commissioned. The site workers were heard by the investigators on the night of 15 April. In the aftermath of the disaster, the public prosecutor in Paris stated that **"nothing points in the direction of a voluntary act", thus favoring the accidental lead.**

Six days after the fire, 'investigators remain cautious about the circumstances of the fire start, even if the trail of an electrical failure is favored. The hypothesis of a voluntary act, such as a computer malfunction, is ruled out'.

June 26, 2019:

The Paris Public Prosecutor's Office has opened a judicial investigation against X in an attempt to shed light on the precise circumstances of the Notre-Dame fire.

1,125 procedure sheets, 96 seals, about 100 hearings of witnesses and a great many findings. The investigation into the fire at Notre-Dame de Paris is equal to the scale of the disaster: dizzying**.** A little more than two months after the disaster, the public prosecutor's office in Paris indicated on Monday the **opening of a judicial investigation against X, in particular for 'involuntary damage by fire by manifestly deliberate violation of an obligation of security'.**

According to the prosecutor's office, there was **no evidence during the preliminary investigation to support the theory of** arson. On the other hand, the first phase of the investigation has brought to light a series of malfunctions. 'Several hypotheses have caught the attention of investigators, including a **malfunction in the electrical system or a fire caused by a cigarette not properly extinguished,'** said the press release.

Conclusion No. 9:

In the aftermath of the disaster, the public prosecutor in Paris stated that 'nothing points in the direction of a voluntary act', thus favoring the accidental lead.

No. It's exactly the opposite. 'The Inconsistencies of the Paris Fire.'
EVERYTHING goes in the direction of a voluntary act.

15.01.2020 – Situation of the national police force

National Police Chief Eric Morvan is stepping down…[22]

By Nicolas Chapuis Published on 8 January 2020 at 10:34 a.m. – Updated on 8 January 2020 at 12:53 p.m.

From 'Charlie' to 'yellow vests', the lost pride of the national police force[23]

By Nicolas Chapuis Published on 8 November 2019 at 6:15 a.m. – Updated on 9 November 2019 at 4:03 p.m.

Four years after the attacks of January 2015, where they were applauded, the forces of law and order are going through an existential crisis. Murders of civil servants, a wave of suicides and debate about violence.

The Paris police prefecture must reform itself,[24] according to the Court of Auditors

By Le Figaro with AFP Published on 16 December 2019 at 10:10 p.m., updated on 17 December 2019 at 1:42 p.m.

The magistrates of the rue de Cambon point in particular to the 'too centralized' powers of the prefect of police. 'The parallel existence of these two directorates would leave an inefficient organization marked by duplication between certain services,' he wrote. The rapporteurs therefore consider it necessary to integrate the Paris judicial police into the central directorate of the national police (DCPJ) in order to 'eliminate duplication and competition'.

Fire of Notre-Dame: 8 months later, a colossal investigation for the moment without results.[25]

Le Parisien, by Jean-Michel Décugis December 23, 2019 at 7:40 a.m., modified December 23, 2019 at 8 a.m.

While the Cathedral will not be hosting Christmas Mass for the first time in over 200 years, the investigation into the causes of the fire continues. With no certainty of getting the truth.

The names of the persons to be interviewed and the missions to be accomplished in the first days of the investigation were erased from the large Velleda whiteboards of the Crim'. Construction site workers, cathedral employees, clergymen, shopkeepers … more than a hundred witnesses were heard by the police officers of the prestigious Parisian brigade, in charge of investigating the **fire of the century which set fire to the most famous cathedral in the world and moved a whole country.** A colossal investigation on the scale of Notre-Dame de Paris. **For two months, the monument hosted the men from the central laboratory of the Prefecture of Police and those from the National Institute of Preventive Archeological Research (Inrap).** One by one the rubble was sorted, dissected on the makeshift tables set up in the side aisles of the monument. Cables and wires, cigarette butts, stones … were scrutinized. Some of them have been kept. 96 seals.

The preferred accidental lead.

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[22] https://tinyurl.com/utycbed

[23] https://tinyurl.com/vembjpk

[24] https://tinyurl.com/rrfjtvq

[25] https://tinyurl.com/u3ak438

But to this day, we still don't know why the fire started. Dysfunction of the electrical circuit, cigarette butt abandoned by a worker … it is **the accidental track that is privileged, as indicated in the judicial information opened on June 26 by the Paris Public Prosecutor's Office for 'involuntary damage by fire, by manifestly deliberate violation of an obligation of prudence or safety imposed by law or regulation…**'. The institution of Notre-Dame has filed a civil party in the case, as confirmed by André Finot, the spokesperson.

Investigators must try to elucidate the causes of the fire, but also determine possible responsibilities. A misinterpretation or mistransmission of the signal at the time of the first alarm appears to have considerably slowed down the call and, therefore, the response of the firefighters. On several occasions, several witnesses had pointed out the flaws in the security system. 'Now it's a battle of the experts that's starting, and it's going to take years. And it's not sure that we know the truth at the end,' commented a somewhat disillusioned policeman.

Disclaimer

The conclusion of this report will surprise the judicial, police and religious authorities, as well as the media, politicians and the French people.

1. 125 procedural slips, 96 seals, some 100 hearings of witnesses and a very large number of findings. The investigation into the fire at Notre-Dame de Paris is equal to the scale of the disaster: colossal.

No, not colossal, the investigation is simply insane, in the true sense of the word.[26]
To conclude that a poorly extinguished cigarette at the foot of a scaffolding located several dozen meters from the source of the fire could start a fire is simply insane.

To be wrong is human, to persist in one's mistake is diabolical.

Saint Augustine Of Hippo

Conclusions:

A fire responds to the laws of thermodynamics, the melting of metals to the laws of chemistry.

The fire at Notre-Dame is deliberate, it is a scientific truth built by rigorous reasoning and verified by experience.
For this reason it is reusable by other scientists, who will be able to use it as a basis for other proposals of this type.[27]
The accidental lead that is privileged leads to the wrong procedure and puts investigators at an impasse. The opening of proceedings for arson in an organized gang will allow us to conclude, as this report does, that the fire cannot be unintentional, unless we consider that the addition of a thermite accelerant is a treatment adapted to a cathedral structure.

To each of us, God offers the choice between truth and tranquility. Make that choice; you will never get both.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

[26] https://tinyurl.com/vr28jz5

[27] https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C3%A9rit%C3%A9_scientifique

Please answer the 3 questions on the report by clicking here