

ACCESS FLOORING COMPARISON

COMPOSITE STEEL/FIBER VS STEEL/CONCRETE or HOLLOW STEEL

COMPOSITE STEEL/FIBER

Lower Noise Level The panel core is filled. There are no voids to resonate sound. This design aids in keeping the noise level within the 90 db OSHA guidelines.

Comfortable to work on The insulating core material insulates the 60o subfloor air temperature from the walking surface. Because the thermal conductivity is high (1.2 Btu/hr ft² °F/in.), the surface remains approximately the same as room temperature.

Lies Flat The panel is laminated; there is no difficulty in producing a flat panel because divergent stresses are not inherent in the construction.

Grounding Facilitated by galvanized steel components. No painted surfaces to inhibit continuity of ground, providing less than 1 ohm resistance through the panel and understructure.

Less Downtime or information dropouts
The all-galvanized construction inhibits rust and corrosion. Ferric oxide particles are not present to be picked up in the pressurized air stream and distributed to critical magnetically charged areas within the computer equipment.

Trim Edge Continuously locked at the edge to prevent movement in any direction. CEI's trim edge is inserted during the manufacturing process which allows for a tight fit.

Service Requires ordinary jigsaws or bandsaws with combination wood/steel blade to cut. Fast cutting.

STEEL/CONCRETE or HOLLOW STEEL

Concrete is a hard surface which does not absorb noise nearly as well. Voids in hollow steel panel may resonate room sounds. Panel sounds hollow when walked on.

Not as resilient and the thermal conductivity is low (0.05 Btu/hr ft² °F/in.) which may cause cold feet.

Panel is welded allowing internal thermal stresses to relieve over time leading to warpage. Welding destroys the internal protective coating which is further corroded by the acidity of concrete.

Most concrete/steel panels are painted, therefore less conductive than galvanized steel and will not meet requirements of major computer manufacturers. Substructure is less capable of conducting fault currents to ground.

If subfloor is used as an air plenum, welded areas, scratches, chips and other imperfections in the finish are exposed and ferric ferric oxide particles form eventually landing inside computer equipment.

Integral trim design allows HPL to chip and crack. Permatrim design is not held in continuously. Neither design forms a seal at the panel edge making it difficult to manage air flow.

Requires heavy duty bandsaw with fine-toothed blade and/or diamond blade. Slow cutting.

Flame Spread	Meets NFPA Class "A" construction requirement of 25 or less flame spread rating. Actual rating of 5 with covering material removed under ASTM E8476a.	Same.
Size:	24" X 24"	Same
Floor Height:	4" to 48"	Same
Concentrated Load:	1200-2000 lbs.	Same
Rolling Load:	600-1500 lbs. Higher loads available with under-structure considerations.	600-1500 lbs.
Accessories:		Standard Same

COMPOSITE STEEL/FIBER VS ALL-STEEL

COMPOSITE STEEL/FIBER

Lies Flat The panel is laminated; there is no difficulty in producing a flat panel because divergent stresses are not inherent in the construction.

Lower Noise Level The panel core is filled. There are no voids to resonate sound. This design aids in keeping the noise level within the 90 db OSHA guidelines.

More Comfortable To walk on and work on. The insulating core material insulates the 60° subfloor air temperature from the walking surface. Surface will remain approximately the same as room temperature.

Grounding Is facilitated because all steel components are galvanized. There are no painted surfaces to inhibit continuity of ground, providing less than 1 ohm resistance through the panel and understructure. ground.

Less Downtime or information dropouts. The all-galvanized construction inhibits rust and corrosion. Ferric oxide particles are not present to be picked up in the pressurized air stream and distributed to critical areas within the computer equipment.

Color Selection: Choose from a range 6 colors of over 30 colors in the WilsonArt HPL color chain.

ALL-STEEL

Panel is welded allowing internal thermal stresses to relieve leading to future warpage. Welding destroys the internal protective coating.

Voids in panel resonate room sounds. Panel sounds hollow when walked on.

Not as resilient and causes cold feet.

All steel panels are painted, therefore less conductive than galvanized steel and will not meet requirements of major manufacturers. Substructure is incapable of conducting fault currents to ground.

If subfloor is used as an air plenum, welded areas, scratches, chips and other imperfections in the finish are exposed and ferric ferric oxide particles form eventually landing inside computer equipment.