

ACCESS FLOOR COMPARISON

COMPOSITE STEEL/FIBER VS STEEL/CONCRETE

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 60o subfloor air temperature from the walking surface. Surface will remain approximately the same as room temperature.

Grounding. 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.

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.

Trim Edge. Continuously locked at the edge to prevent movement in any direction. Permanent trim is CEI's trademark.

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

STEEL/CONCRETE

Panel is welded allowing internal thermal stresses to relieve leading to future warpage. Welding destroys the internal protective coating which is further corroded by the acid in concrete.

Concrete is a hard surface which does not absorb noise.

Not as resilient and causes cold feet.

All concrete/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.

Integral trim design allows HPL to chip and crack. Permatrim design is not held in continuously.

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

Same.

Size:	24" X 24"	Same
Floor Height:	4" to 48"	Same
Concentrated Load:	1200-2000 lbs.	Same
Rolling Load*:	600-1500 lbs.	600-1500 lbs.
*Higher loads available with understructure considerations.		
Accessories:	Standard	Same

COMPOSITE STEEL/FIBER VS ALL-STEEL

COMPOSITE STEEL/FIBER	ALL-STEEL
Lies Flat The panel is laminated; there is no difficulty in producing a flat panel because divergent stresses are not inherent in the construction.	Panel is welded allowing internal thermal stresses to relieve leading to future warpage. Welding destroys the internal protective coating.
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.	Voids in panel resonate room sounds. Panel sounds hollow when walked on.
More Comfortable To walk on and work on. The insulating core material insulates the 60o subfloor air temperature from the walking surface. Surface will remain approximately the same as room temperature.	Not as resilient and causes cold feet.
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.	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.
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.	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.
Trim Edge is integral to the laminate surface, except ours is a narrower, cleaner appearance.	Integral.
Service Requires ordinary jigsaws or bandsaws with combination wood/steel blade to cut. Fast cutting.	Requires heavy duty bandsaw with fine-toothed 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"	24" X 24"
Floor Height:	12"	12"
Concentrated Load:	1250 lbs.	1250 lbs.
Rolling Load:	600 lbs.	500 lbs.
Color Selection:	Choose from a range of over 30 colors in the WilsonArt HPL color chain.	6 colors
Accessories:	Standard	Same

