



LOW-PROFILE FIXED-HEIGHT ACCESS FLOOR SOLUTION GUIDE

build better™
DIRTT

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OVERVIEW

Features

- **Clutter free:** spaces can be free of unsightly power poles and exposed cables
- **Quickly built:** installation occurs at an average rate of 700ft² (65m²) in eight hours with a four-person crew
- **Rigorous structural and flammability testing:** the low-profile, fixed-height access floor system meets the US requirements of ICC-ES AC151 and is certified by Intertek and can be found in the Intertek Directory of Building Products under [Listing Report CCRR-1023](#)
- **Fire-tested in Canada:** materials have been tested to the requirements of the National Building Code for flammability (specific reports are available on request)
- **Ultimate flexibility:** fully accessible for reconfiguration of existing or added power and data components
- **Design advantages:** it can not only be installed in buildings with low ceiling heights and provide shorter access ramps (where applicable) but can also provide lots of room for cable bundles

DIRTT's Low-profile, Fixed-height Access Floor (**access floor** for short) provides the ability to install underfloor power and data connections. These connections terminate at floor boxes, compatible furniture or walls. The access floor is simple, cost effective and easily accessible and installs quickly. Its ultra-low profile means it can be installed in existing spaces without losing much ceiling height.

This non-adjustable access floor focuses on accessibility and efficiency by organizing power and data connections in a predetermined layout on a grid with zones of consolidation hubs. The low height also means shorter access ramps would be required where necessary. The access floor has no leveling capability, so it always follows the natural contours of the base floor it covers.

Additionally, the access floor's design:

- Allows installation to begin anywhere in the room.
- Is perfectly symmetrical and can be installed in all directions.
- Has four snap connection points around each steel support, so it is easily modified to fit small spaces.

See the [Low-profile, Fixed-height Access Floor FAQ](#) for more information about this solution.

PART, TOOL AND EQUIPMENT REFERENCES

Parts

ISO DWG #	PART	PART NAME	SHORT NAME
Main Floor Parts			
3	12846	Unfinished MgO Floor Panel	floor panel
7	12855	Web Connector	web connector
Webbing			
5	12856	DIRTT Floor Web 9 Support Assembly	webbing
		NOTE: This assembly comprises DIRTT Floor Web 9 Supports (12854), Pedestal (12026) and Pad Nut (12027).	
DIRTT Power Floor Boxes			
	COM	Mini Low Profile Floor Box	mini floor box
	COM	Low Profile 4 Gang Access Floor Box	access floor box
Typical Electrical Assemblies			
	30059	AFB401 - Low Profile Access Floor Box Panel Cutout	panel cutout
	209159	AFB202 - Mini Low Profile Floor Box Panel Cutout	mini cutout
Supplemental Materials and Hardware			
	12125	LePage® PL 400 Floor Adhesive	adhesive
4	12839	1 x 1⁄8" Support Washer	support washer
4	12840	Support Fastener – 7mm x 50mm Confirmat Style Particle Board Screw (CSPBS)	support fastener
1	16696	Perimeter Fastener – #10-16 x 1 1⁄2" L Flat Head Robertson Tek Screw (FHTS)	perimeter fastener
	65094	Fire Blocking/Draft Stop Strips 2" (51mm)	2" fire blocking/draft stop
		NOTE: DIRTT supplies fire blocking/draft stop in 2" x 2" x 48" (50mm x 50mm x 1.22m) insulation strips of Roxul FabRock LT, Roxul ProRox SL430 or Roxul AFB (45kg/m³ density).	
Edge Materials			
2	12187	Concealed Perimeter Blocking	perimeter blocking
6	13668	Exposed Extruded Aluminum	floor skirt
		NOTE: Steel Perimeter Blocking is generally concealed, whereas Floor Skirt is generally exposed.	

DIRTT Floor — Isometric at Corner

Figure 1 shows the components of the access floor and their specific installation locations.

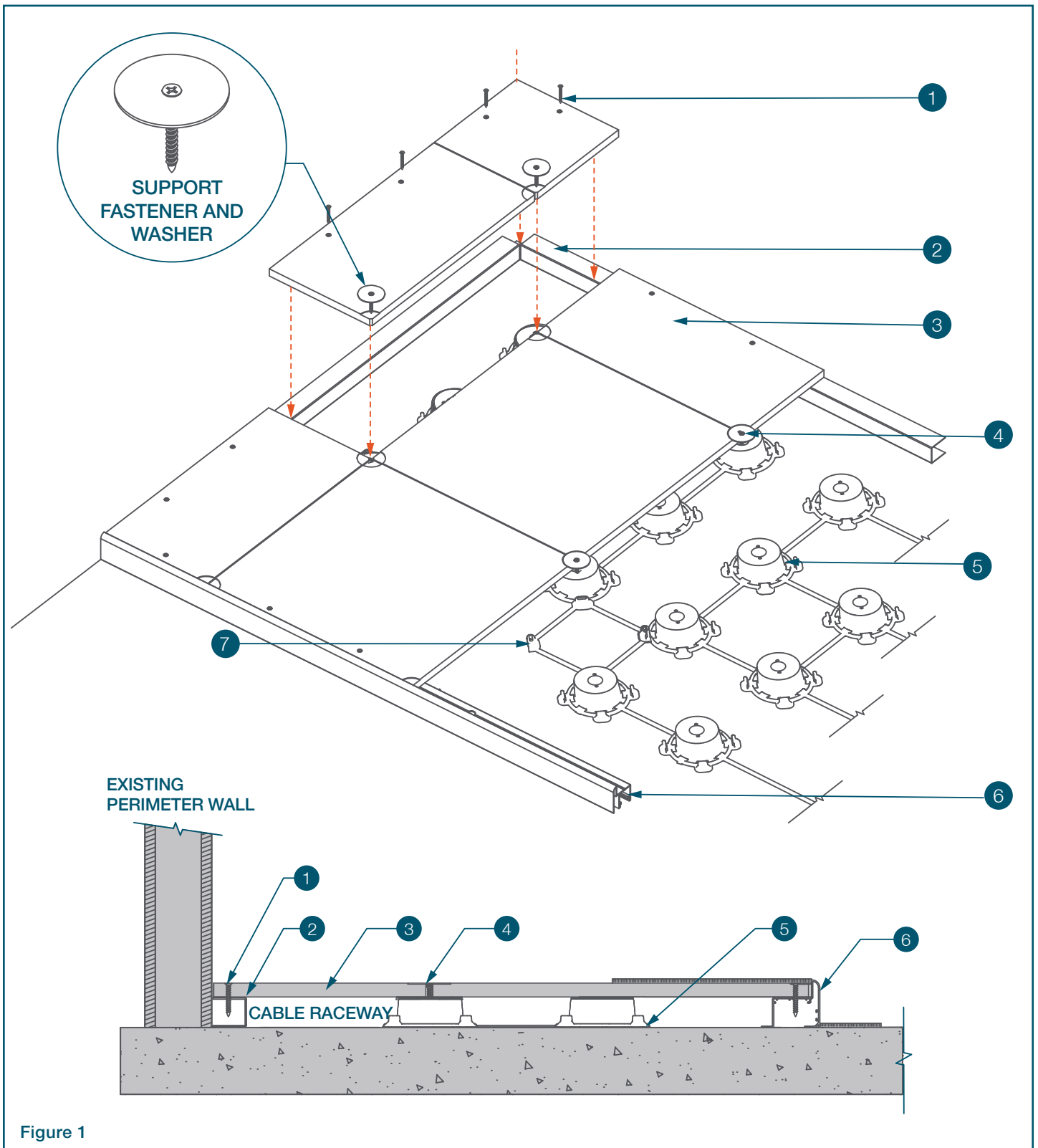


Figure 1

Tools, Materials and Equipment

Additional tools, materials and equipment contractors use to install the Low-profile, Fixed-height Access Floor are:

- ¾" (19mm) plywood sheets (for temporary floor protection)
- ⅜" drill bits
- #2 and #3 Philips drill bits
- #2 Robertson drill bits
- 82° countersink
- Blue and red paint
- Box cutters
- Brooms and vacuums
- Caulking gun
- Chalk line tool
- Cordless drills
- Dust mask
- Extension cords and lights
- Floor panel pallet
- Forklift or pallet jack
- Forklift extenders
- Gloves
- Laser levelers (specifically, levelers that can produce 90° lines)
- Markers
- Saws:
 - Circular saw
 - Hacksaw or band saw
 - Miter saw with non-ferrous blades
 - Portable jigsaw
 - Portable powered band saw with carbide-tipped blades
- Sheet metal shears
- Tape measure

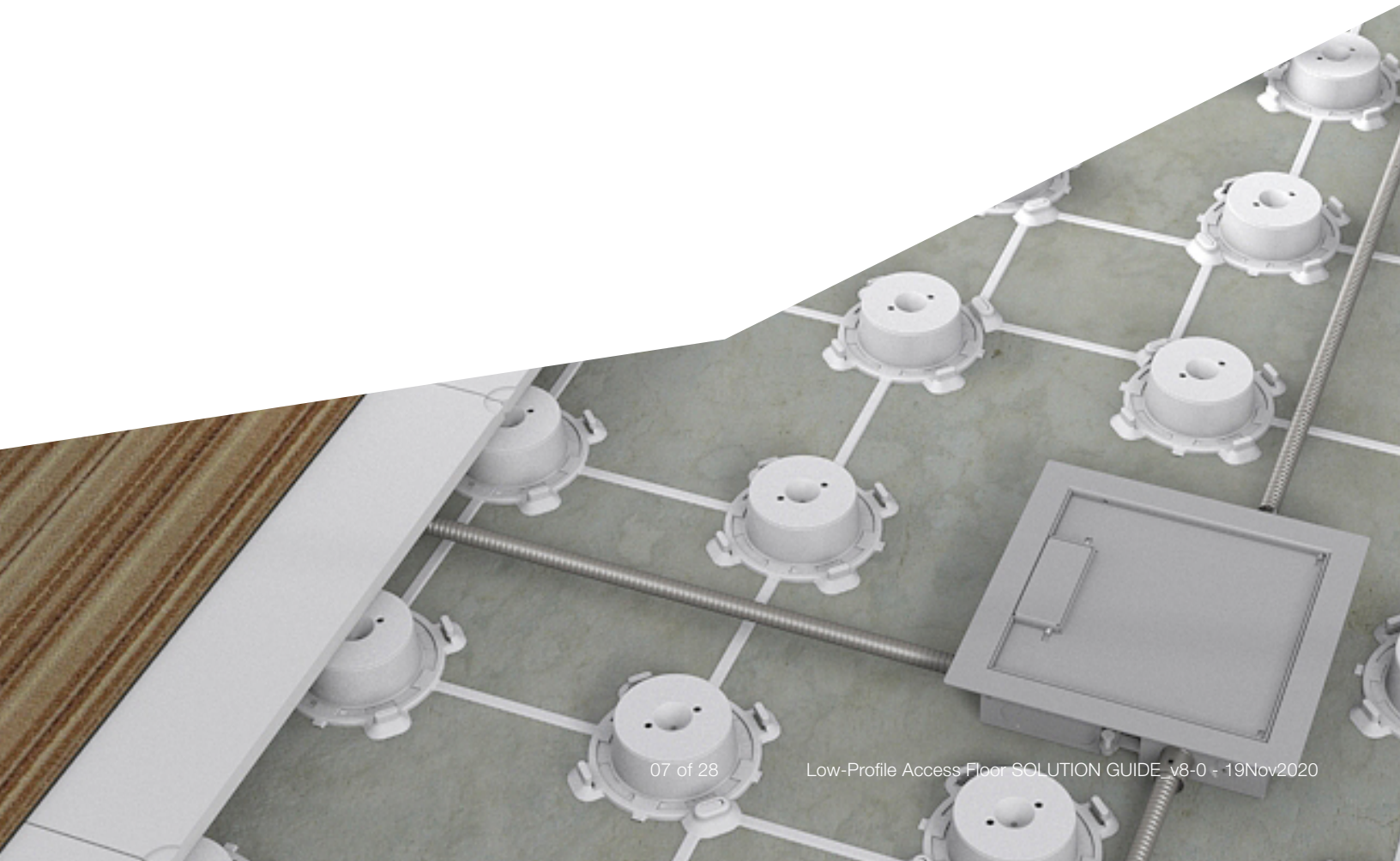
TECH TIP: Before moving pallets of MgO Floor Panels (12846), place ¾" (19mm) plywood over the access floor to distribute the load. **Heavy rolling loads may damage unprotected panels.** For more information on:

- What the weight restrictions are for MgO floor panels, see [Weight Limits for MgO Floor Panels](#).
- How to safely and effectively move pallets of panels on the job site, see [Appendix 1 – Floor Panel Stacking](#).

PRE-INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Examination and Preparation of Site Conditions

1. Verify existing conditions meet the following requirements for floor levelness before starting work:
 - a. If contiguous access floor lengths are less than 40'-0" (12.19m), then the base building subfloor must be level within $\frac{3}{8}$ " over 10'-0" (10mm over 3.05m).
 - b. If contiguous access floor lengths are greater than 40'-0" (12.19m), then the base building subfloor must not exceed a maximum total floor flatness deviation of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (38mm).
2. Verify the dimensions match shop drawings.
3. Examine subfloor and any top coats to confirm they have fully cured, are dry and are free of substances like oil, grease or wax or other foreign materials such as unsound concrete. These substances and materials may adversely affect the flooring adhesive.
4. Vacuum subfloor to remove dust and debris.



Pre-installation Checklist

NOTE: This checklist is interactive. To complete it, save as project-specific version for your use.

ITEM	EXPLANATION
☐ Confirm seismic or non-seismic installation conditions for the site	Determines how to adhere the DIRT Floor Web 9 Support Assembly (12856) to the floor and how much adhesive to use.
☐ Confirm construction schedule	Allows for adequate time to install DIRT access floors and coordinates scopes of other trades.
☐ Confirm subfloor meets floor flatness requirements	- Ensures general contractors are aware of the floor tolerances for the project and have leveled the floor to meet those tolerances. - Subfloor conditions that exceed tolerances may cause the floor to sit unsupported in spots, which can cause rocking floor panels, noise from movement and premature wear.
☐ Confirm the subfloor has been adequately cleaned and prepared to receive adhesives	- Readies the installation site for chalking. - Ensures webbing can adhere firmly to the floor. - Ensures the subfloor finish preparation follows the adhesive manufacturer's instructions. - Not cleaning and preparing the subfloor properly will impede the adhesive's performance.
☐ Coordinate access floor installation with any ramp requirements by other trades	Allows for adequate time to install DIRT access floors and to coordinate scopes of other trades.
☐ Check all installation materials are present in both required amounts and installation-ready conditions	- Ensures project has everything needed to complete the work. - Eliminates DIRT-specific deficiencies for missing components that can slow installation progress.
☐ Confirm quantities, locations and requirements for fire blocking/draft stop	Ensures projects meet code requirements of jurisdictions.
☐ Remove webbing from cardboard boxes before arriving on site	Reduces packaging waste not only transported to site but also present on site.
☐ Review drawings for any site-integrated component requirements	Identifies existing walls, columns, ramps, feeds and floor boxes.
☐ Choose a chalk grid starting point on the installation drawing that cuts the installation site approximately in half	- The starting point centers the panel grid and makes chalking the grid easier to control. - See Figure 2 in Stage 1: Chalking the Installation Site.
☐ Confirm all work that uses heavy equipment has been completed before access floor installation begins	- Minimizes the risk of damaging unprotected floor panels. - Reduces the personnel present on the job site.
☐ Obtain enough ¾" (19mm) plywood to protect the floor from rolling loads	- Prevents damage to the floor caused by rolling loads. - See Risk of Damage to MgO Floor Panels for more details.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

TECH TIP: Complete all work requiring heavy equipment BEFORE installing the DIRT Low-profile, Fixed-height Access Floor.

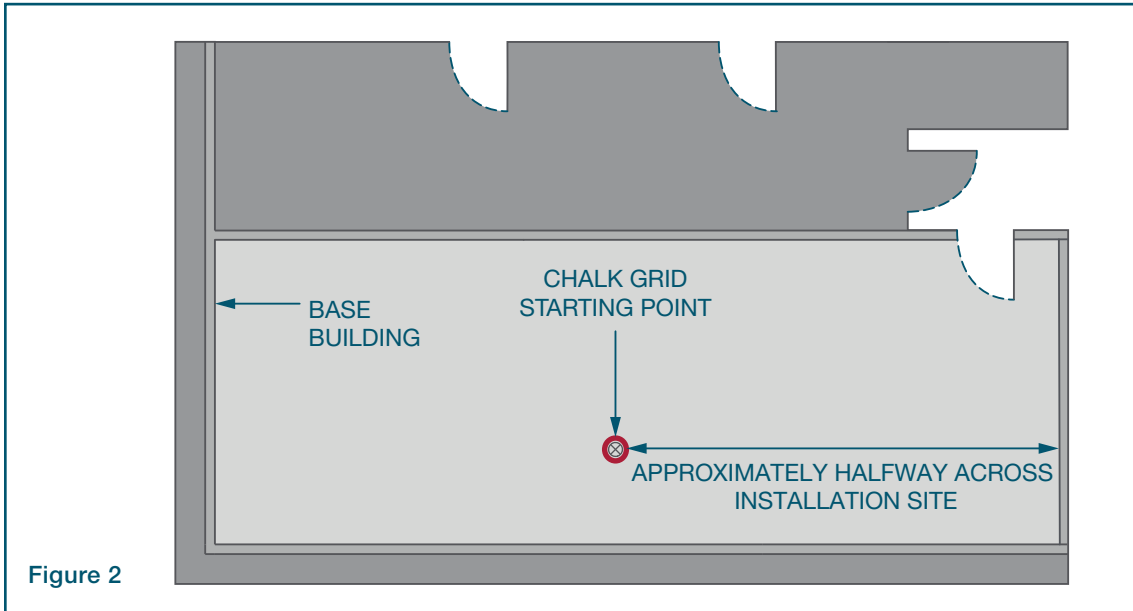
Procedure Summaries

The installation procedure for the access floor follows four broad stages.

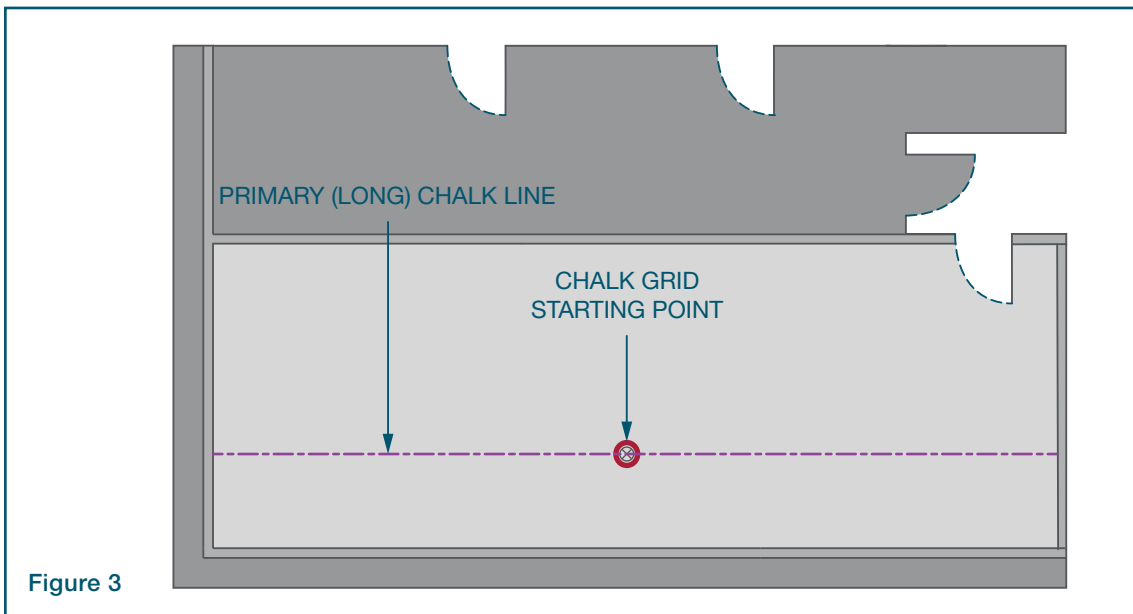
- | | |
|--|--|
| Stage 1 Chalk the installation site | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lays a grid of chalk lines from a starting point to guide the floor installation• Establishes the guidelines for the DIRT Floor Web 9 Support Assembly (12856) and helps to control the squareness of the installation |
| Stage 2 Install initial webbing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sets the pattern for the installation by aligning the webbing with the chalk lines• Starts the installation away from the perimeter of the room• Allows contractors to correct any errors before proceeding too far with the installation and subsequently delaying progress |
| Stage 3 Lay floor panels and fire blocking/draft stop | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sets first Unfinished MgO Floor Panels (12846) onto the initial webbing• Provides sound dampening and fire and smoke protection in the spaces under the access floor |
| Stage 4 Finish the installation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lays remaining webbing, Fire Blocking/Draft Stop Strips 2" (51mm) (65094) and floor panels toward the edge of the installation site• Places the edging materials and fastens the planned panel cutout (for example, AFB401 - Low Profile Access Floor Box Panel Cutout (30059)) in place against the perimeter of the installation site |

Stage 1: Chalk the Installation Site

- 01** Consult the installation drawings to identify the location of the chalk grid starting point. Measure from the adjacent base building reference surfaces to locate the starting point for the chalk line grid on the floor (see Figure 2).



- 02** Snap a primary chalk line through the starting point parallel to the longest straight wall in the space (see Figure 3).



- 03** Create a second chalk line through the starting point perpendicular to the first chalk line. This chalk line must be both perpendicular to the first chalk line to control the floor grid and have a line of sight (see Figure 4). Use a laser level that can produce 90° lines to ensure a right angle where the two lines intersect.

TECH TIP: Because of construction tolerance, this second chalk line may not be parallel to the shorter wall even if a 90° corner appears to be there.

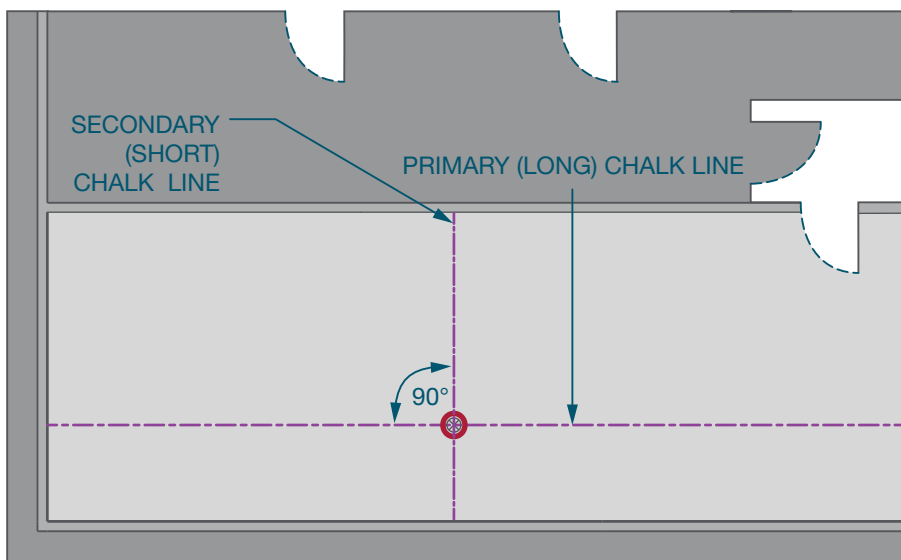


Figure 4

04 Chalk additional, parallel control lines through the chalk grid starting point, using the longest chalk line as the primary control for the grid (see Figure 5). These additional control lines will mark the area of access floor coverage with a 24" (610mm) square grid. The control chalk lines will lie directly beneath and on the middle line of the DIRT Floor Web 9 Support Assembly (12856).

TECH TIP: With large spaces, place more chalk lines parallel to the first pair of chalk lines to maintain a square grid. Space these additional lines every 10'-0" (3.05m) or 20'-0" (6.10m).

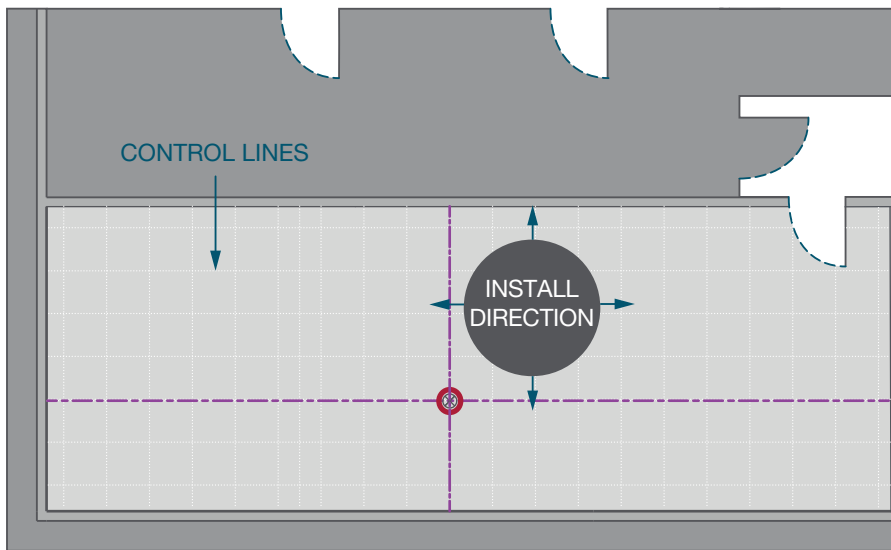


Figure 5

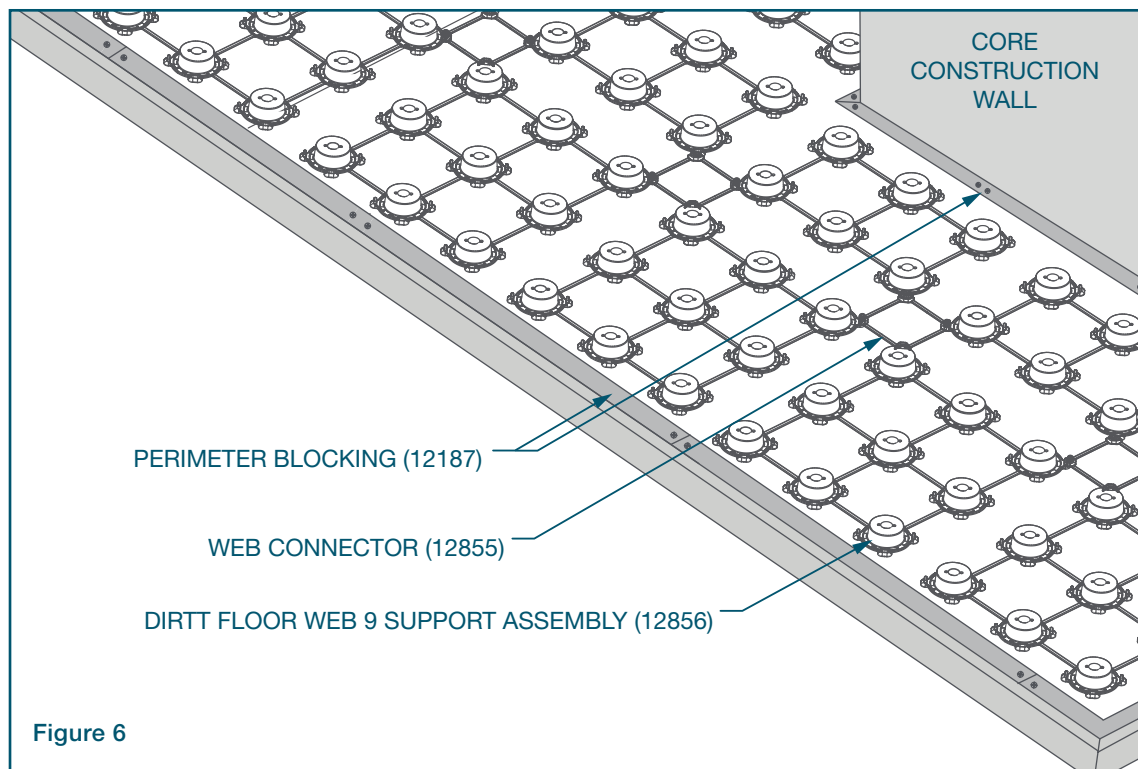
Stage 2: Install Initial Webbing

Procedure for Installing Initial Webbing

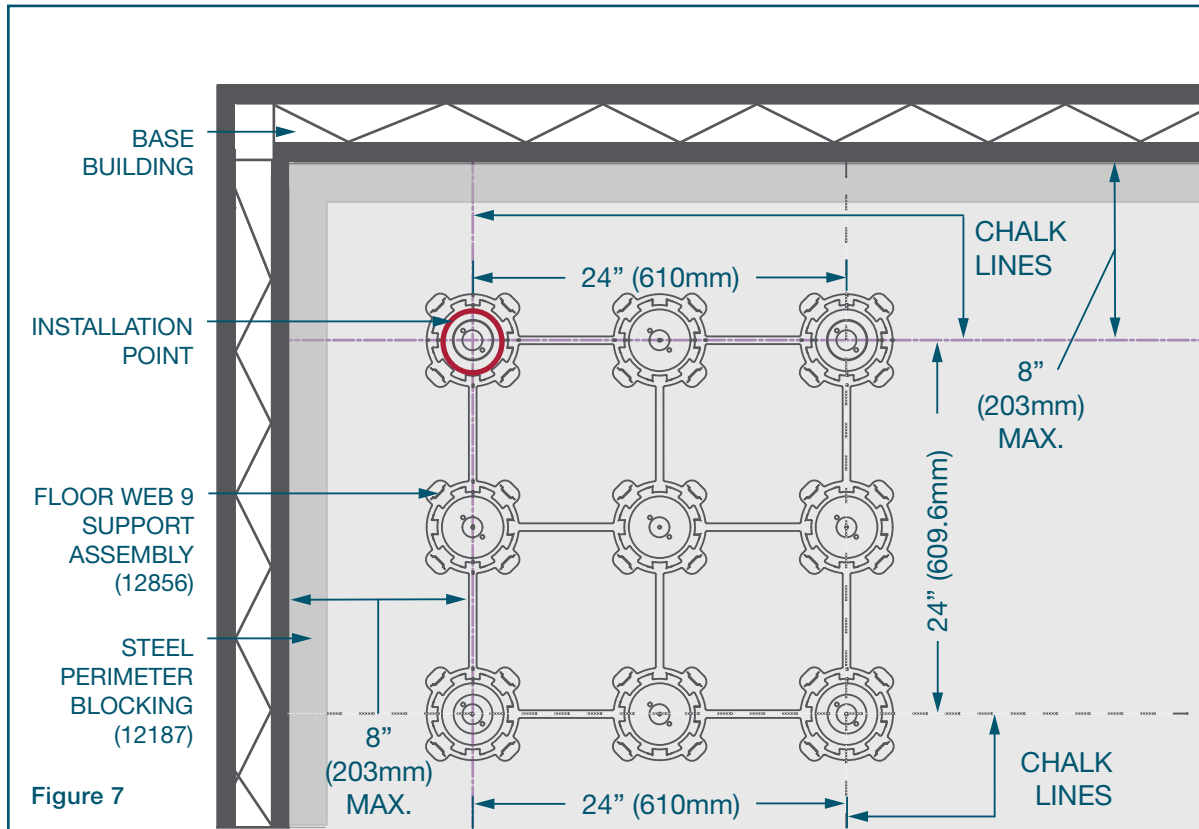
TECH TIPS

- Place DIRT Floor Web 9 Support Assembly (12856) - QTY 1 per 9ft² (0.84m²).
- Install floor panels simultaneously with the adhered DIRT Floor Web 9 Support Assemblies (12856). Because webbing is adhered to the floor, adjusting it afterwards is difficult.
- Where the grid locations require extra support, cut pedestals from the webbing to place them individually.

NOTE: Where the installation of the access floor must accommodate base building elements (for example, columns or building core walls) or other obstructions, cut webbing as close to the obstructions as possible and build the connected structure around the obstructions (see Figure 6). Install perimeter blocking continuously against and along the core construction wall.



- 05** Beginning at the short length of the room where the control lines intersect, place DIRT Floor Web 9 Support Assembly (12856) – QTY 1 over the installation point (see Figure 7).



- 06** Place the first three rows of webbing – QTY 8 over the short chalk line.

- 07** Attach Web Connector (12855) – QTY 4 to the four corners of each placed unit of webbing assembly. Snap them into place on the webbing to stabilize the grid of supports. Align the webbing with the chalk lines. Figure 8 shows a top view of the webbing snapped into place and stabilized with the grid aligned.

TOP VIEW

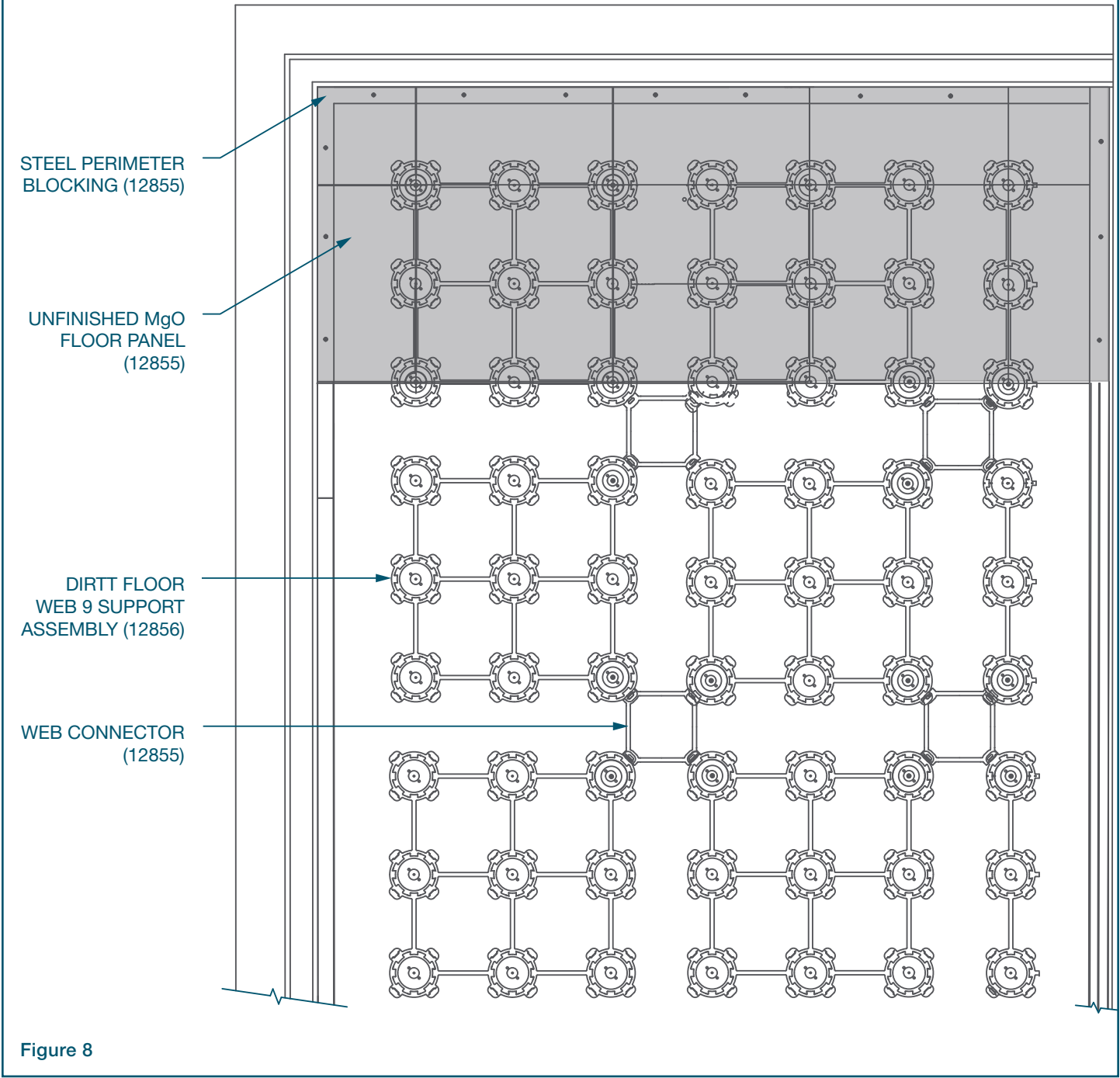


Figure 8

Procedure for Applying Adhesive

TECH TIPS

- Under seismic conditions, one 10oz. (295mL) tube of adhesive covers approximately 20ft² (1.86m²).
- Under non-seismic conditions, one 10oz. (295mL) tube of adhesive covers approximately 100ft² (9.39m²).

08 Locate the two exposed-steel sections on the DIRT Floor Web 9 Support Assembly (12856) corresponding to the intersection of the four floor panel corners. The red dots in Figure 9 show examples of where these sections and panel corners intersect.

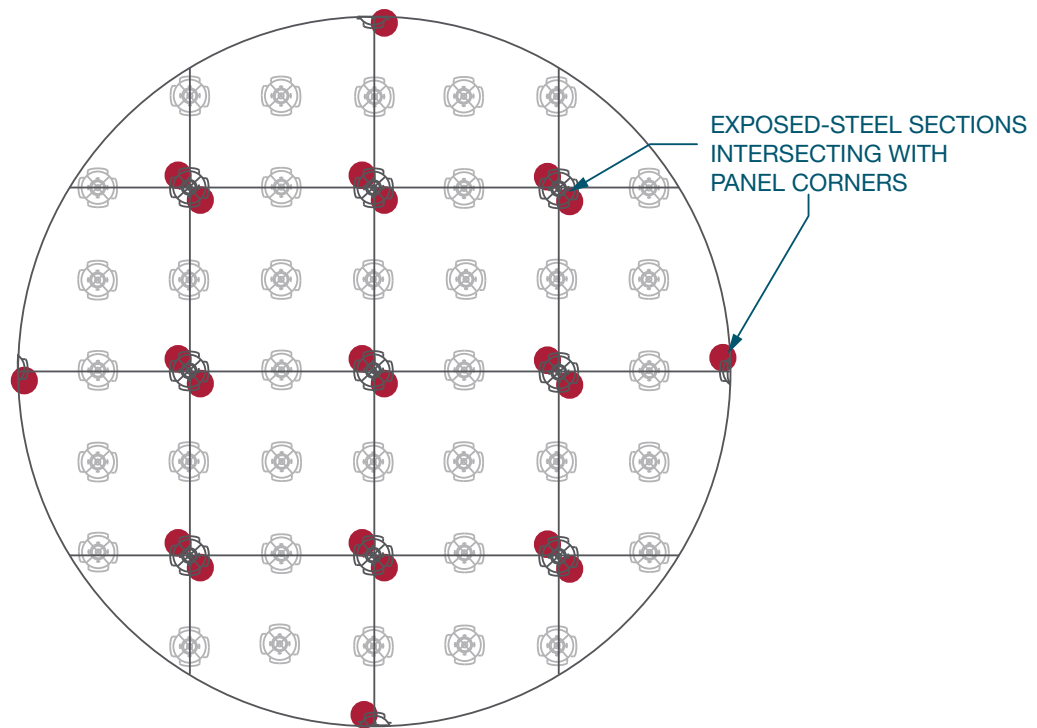
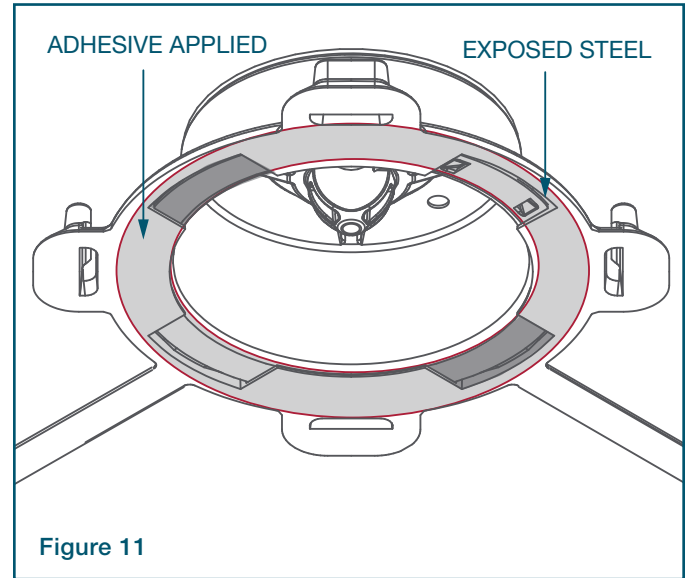
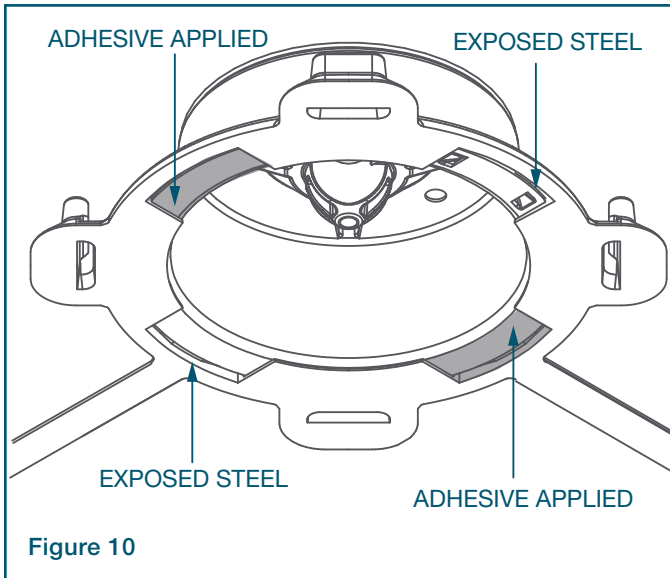


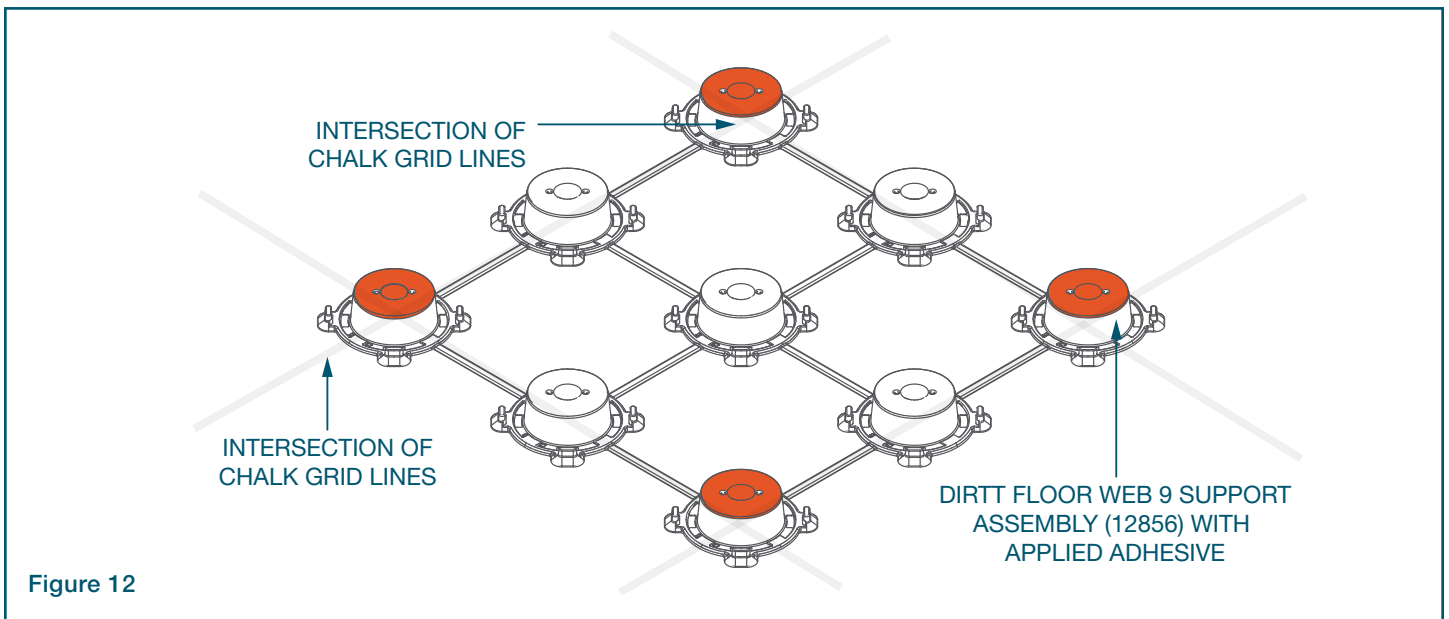
Figure 9

09 Flip the connected webbing over to expose its underside:

1. For installations under **non-seismic conditions**, apply two spots of adhesive to each exposed-steel section of the pedestal in the webbing opposite of the sections that would intersect with the four floor panel corners (see Figure 10).
2. For installations under **seismic conditions**, apply adhesive to the entire underside of each exposed-steel section of the pedestal in the webbing that would intersect with the four floor panel corners (see Figure 11).



10 Attach the webbing to the floor where the chalk grid lines intersect. Figure 12 shows in orange each pedestal in the webbing that would receive adhesive under both non-seismic and seismic conditions.



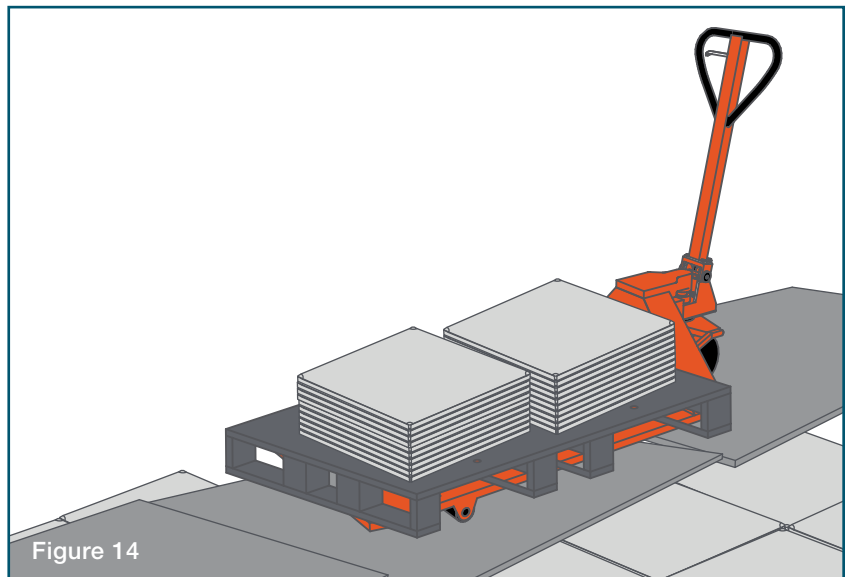
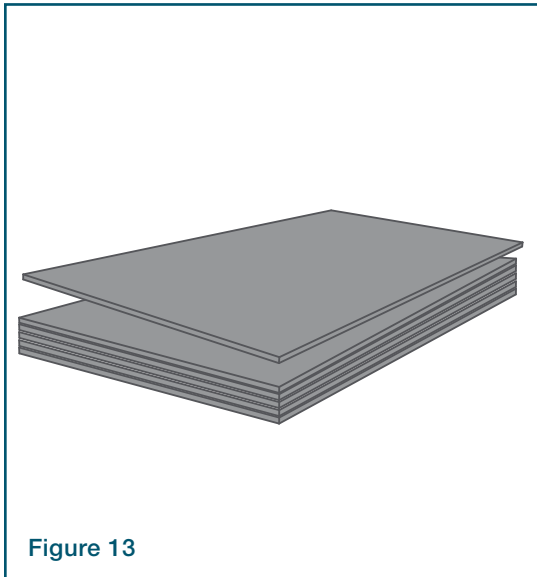
Stage 3: Lay Floor Panels and Fire Blocking/Draft Stop

Weight Limits for MgO Floor Panels

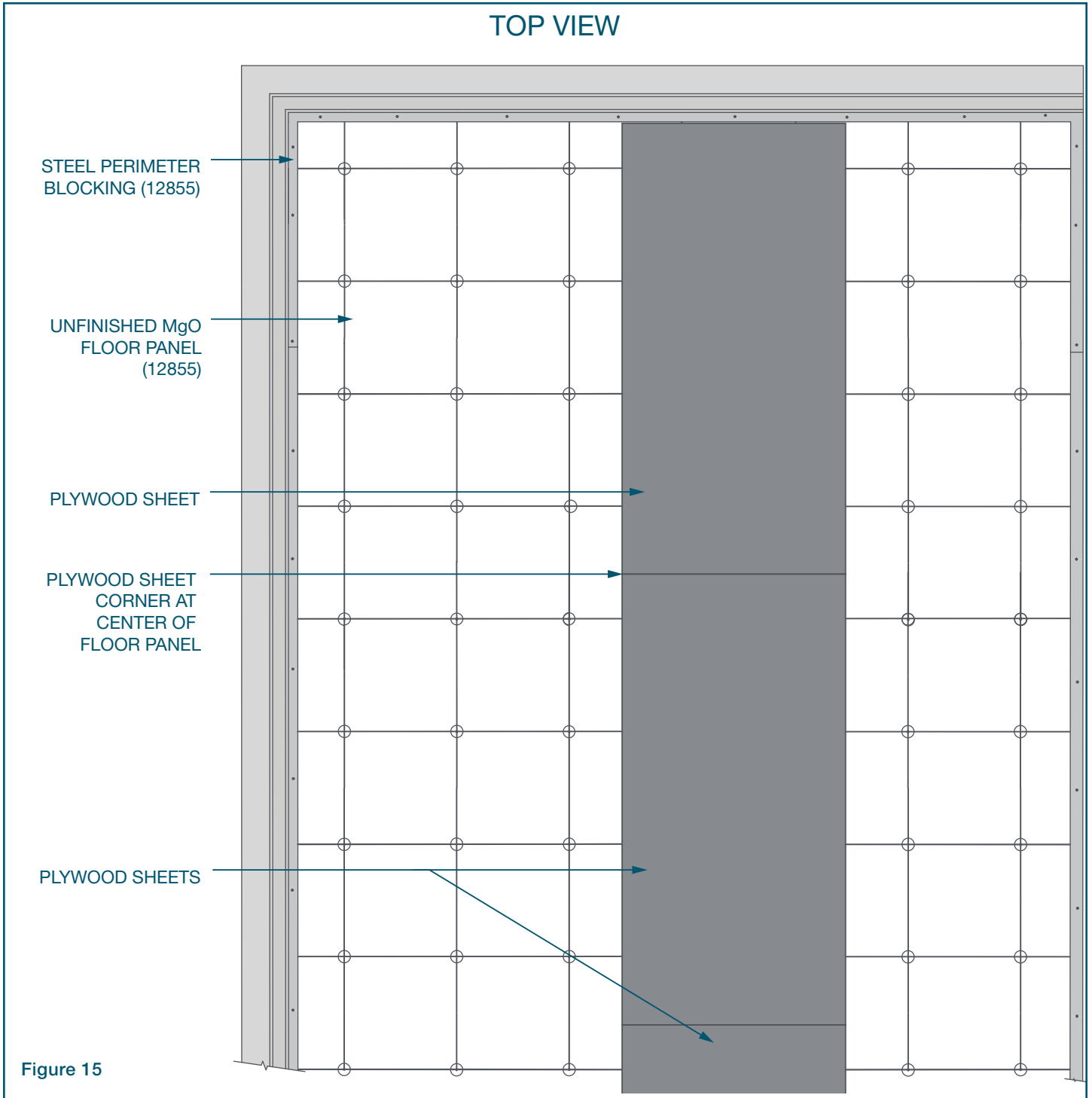
NOTE: Always protect access from rolling loads by laying 4'-0" x 8'-0" (1.21m x 2.43m) sheets of ¾" (19mm) plywood when moving pallets over Unfinished MgO Floor Panels (12846). Each floor panel itself weighs about 17lbs (7.7kg). See the [Low-profile, Fixed-height Access Floor FAQ](#) for more information on weight limits for rolling loads.

Given three pallet jack wheels that are 3 ½" (89mm) long with evenly distributed loads **up to** 500lbs (227kg), the maximum weight for moving pallets across **unprotected** MgO floor panels is 1,500lbs (680kg), including the weight of the pallet jack. This maximum weight is based on testing and finite element analysis. The analysis used 1,400 pounds per square inch (psi) (9,653 kilopascals (kPa)) for allowable modulus of rupture (MOR) for the floor panels.

When using 4'-0" x 8'-0" (1.21m x 2.43m) sheets of ¾" (19mm) plywood and given the same three pallet jack wheels and evenly distributed loads (see Figure 14), the maximum weight for moving pallets MgO floor panels **protected** by a sheet of plywood is 5,000lbs (2,268kg). Allowable stress cannot exceed 2,770psi (19,098kPa) using the same 1,400psi (9,653kPa) for allowable MOR for the floor panels.



The 4'-0" x 8'-0" (1.21m x 2.43m) sheets of plywood should have the corner at the center of the 2'-0" x 2'-0" (0.61m x 0.61m) panel (see Figure 15).



Risk of Damage to MgO Floor Panels

Before moving pallets of floor panels, place ¾" (19mm) plywood over the access floor to distribute the load. Heavy rolling loads may damage unprotected panels. The concentrated point loads for the floor panels are 883 pounds-force (lbf) at the middle of quadrant and 590lbf at middle of quadrant edge.

TECH TIP: Bridges may be ordered as additional floor support at floor panel edges. They will come at an added project cost and will not address high-point loads in the middle of the panels.

NOTE: For more information on how to safely and effectively move pallets of panels on the job site, see [Appendix 1 – Floor Panel Stacking](#).

Fire Blocking/Draft Stop Locations

The professional-of-record is responsible for providing project-specific direction on what types of fire blocking/draft stop DIRT projects use and where they are placed on jobsites.

NOTE: The professional-of-record must review and approve the fire blocking/draft stop type and locations before order entry.

The table below shows the fire blocking/draft stop requirements for the specific codes used in projects based both in the US and Canada.

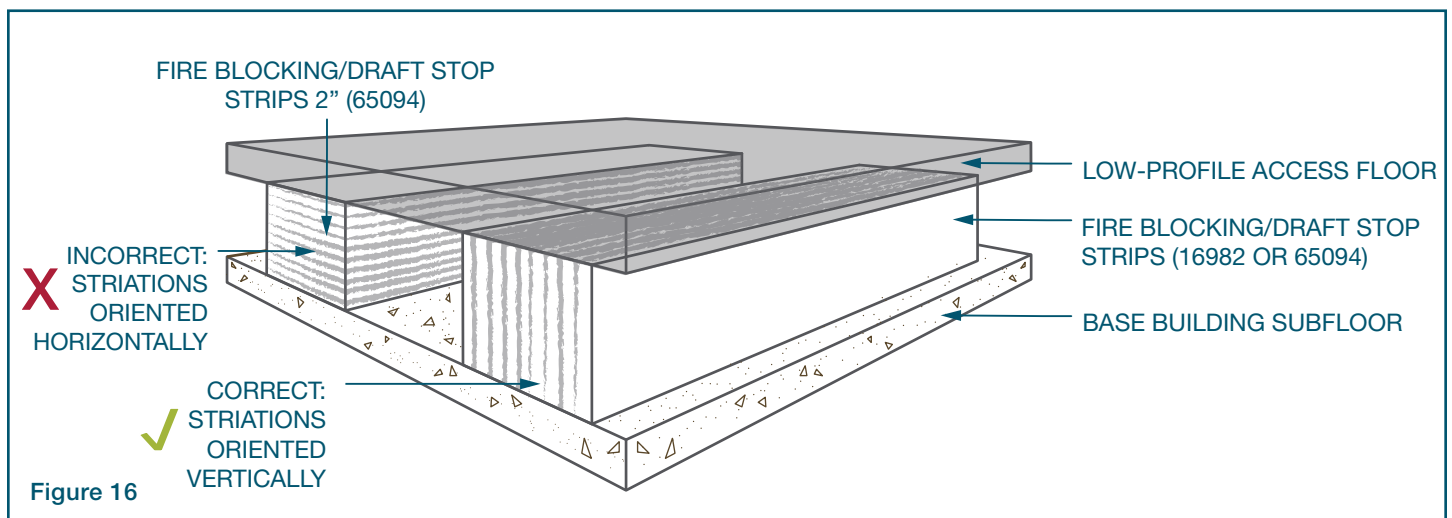
COUNTRY	CODES	FIRE BLOCKING/DRAFT STOP REQUIREMENTS
US	- Section 5.8 of the Intertek Code Compliance Research Report CCRR-1023 - International Building Code	- Projects must solidly fill the area below access floors with fire blocking/draft stop to ensure the underfloor will not have any open spaces exceeding 3,000ft² (278.71m²) - No open spaces must extend under or through permanent partitions or wall
Canada	National Building Code of Canada	- Open underfloor areas cannot exceed 6,458ft² (600m²) - No single dimension can exceed 646ft² (60.02m²)

Procedure for Laying Floor Panels and Fire Blocking/Draft Stop

TECH TIPS

- Install fire blocking/draft stop under all partitions at centerline to improve acoustic performance. Keep in mind some jurisdictions require it placed under all partitions.
- Install floor panels simultaneously with the adhered DIRT Floor Web 9 Support Assemblies (12856). Because webbing is adhered to the floor, adjusting it afterwards is difficult.
- After installing the floor panels, paint blue and red stripes on them to show where the power (blue) and data (red) cables will run.
- Ensure no Unfinished MgO Floor Panels (12846) span an unsupported gap greater than 8" (203mm):
 - Fill any approximately 8" (203mm) gaps by either using Steel Perimeter Blocking (12187) or removing Pedestals (12026) from the plastic links on the webbing and adhering the pedestals to the floor.
 - To compensate for slightly high spots in the floor, use pedestals.
 - Unsnap a row of webbing if it has gone too far ahead of the floor panels. Move the row away slightly.
- For every 4ft² (0.37m²), use a 1 x 1/8" Support Washer (12839) - QTY 1 per corner and a Support Fastener – 7mm x 50mm CSPBS (12840) - QTY 1 to fasten the floor panels.

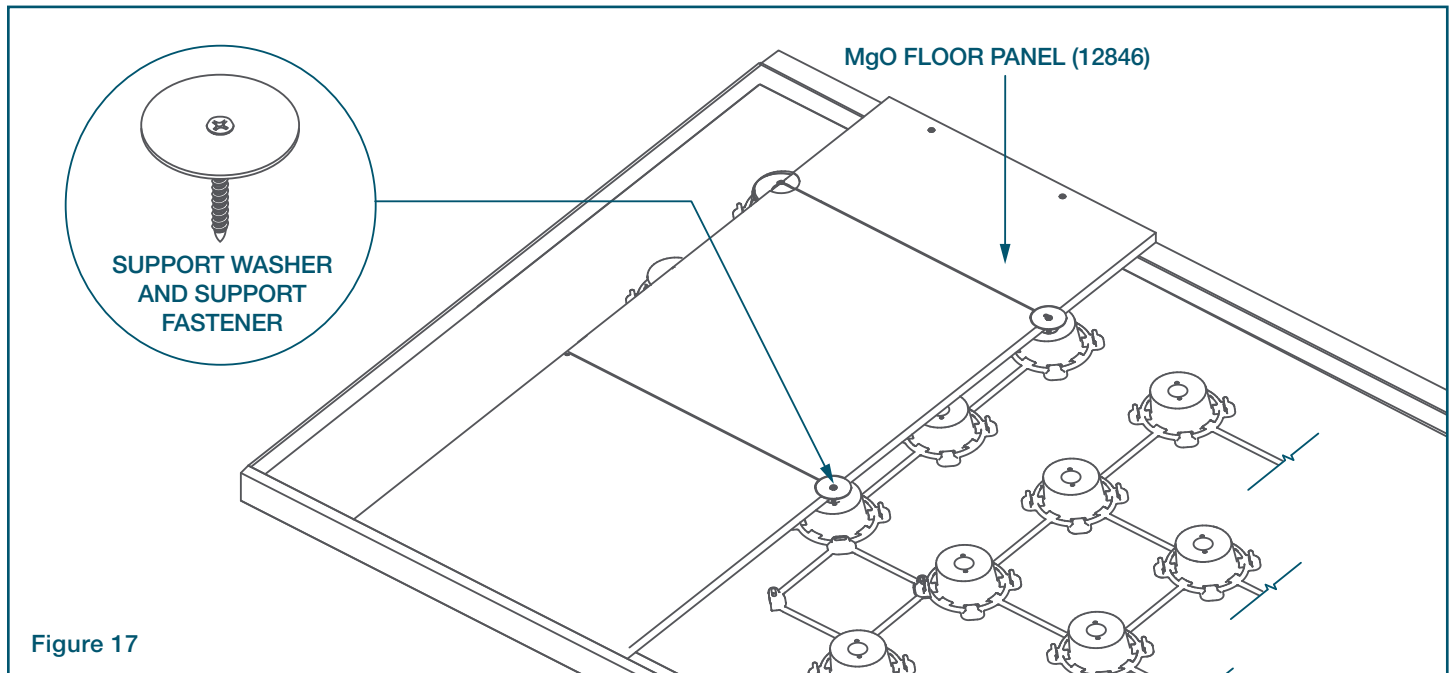
- 11** After adhering the first three rows of webbing to the floor, place Unfinished MgO Floor Panels (12846). Begin first by placing the floor panel with the countersunk detail corner over the starting point.
- 12** Continue to place webbing and floor panels for these three rows toward the edge of the room, ensuring each panel has a 1/16" (2mm) space between it and the other panels.
- 13** Stack Fire Blocking/Draft Stop Strips 2" (51mm) (65094) vertically against the Steel Perimeter Blocking (12187) and each other (see Figure 16).



TECH TIP: Install fire blocking/draft stop under all locations where DIRT walls or partitions are to be constructed. Fire blocking/draft stop seals up potential flanking paths to ensure optimum acoustic performance.

14 Seal any penetrations in the fire blocking/draft stop following guidelines from the professional-of-record.

15 Fasten the corners of floor panels converging above the webbing. Use 1 x 1/8" Support Washer (12839) – QTY 1 per corner and a Support Fastener – 7mm x 50mm CSPBS (12840) – QTY 1 per corner to fasten the floor panels (see Figure 17).



Stage 4: Finish the Installation

Procedure for Installing Remaining Access Floor Components

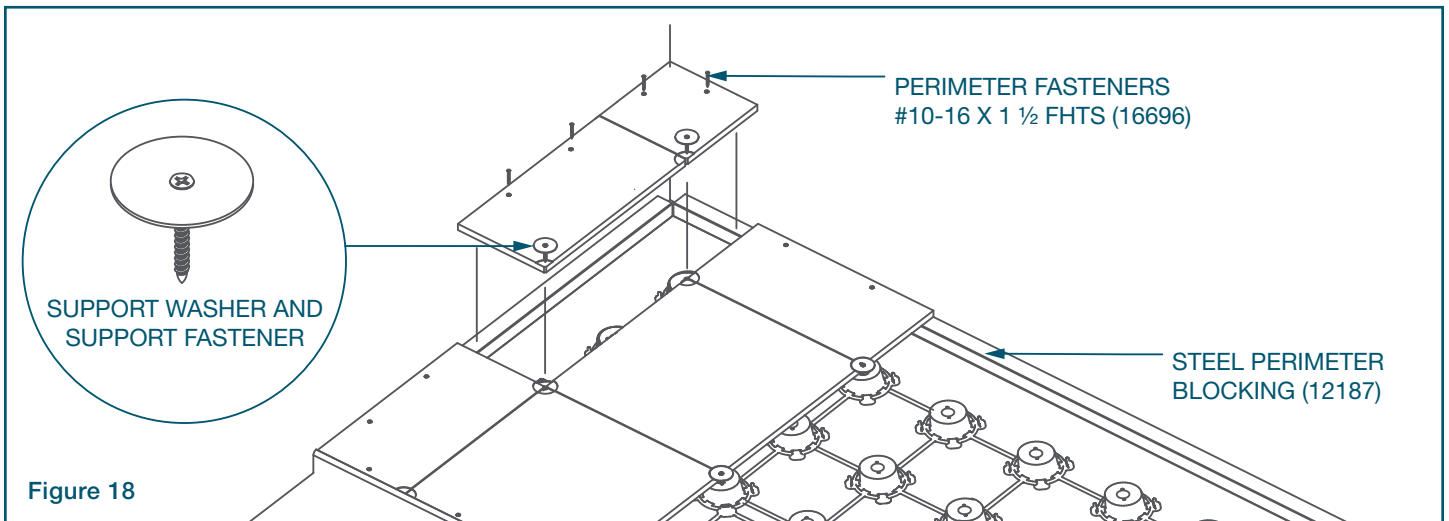
TECH TIPS

- Cut all perimeter floor panels to size at their installation locations to ensure they fit properly.
- Keep fasteners a minimum of 1" (25mm) away from the floor panel edges.
- Stage the floor panels reserved for the perimeter near the circular saw.

NOTE: For more information on how to safely and effectively move pallets of floor panels on the job site, see [Appendix 1 – Floor Panel Stacking](#).

16 Following the steps in Stages 2 and 3, continue to snap together rows of DIRT Floor Web 9 Support Assemblies (12856), insert Fire Blocking/Draft Stop Strips 2" (51mm) (65094) and lay and fasten Unfinished MgO Floor Panels (12846). Fill the installation area wherever floor panels will fit and align the webbing to the chalk lines.

- 17** Identify all the edges where the floor meets building faces and columns. Adhere the open side of the Steel Perimeter Blocking (12187) to the subfloor using LePage® PL 400 Floor Adhesive (12125).
- 18** Measure the gap between the wall and the last full floor panel edge to determine the floor panel size at the perimeter blocking. Leave 1/8" (3mm) of space between the wall and floor panel.
- 19** Use the measurement from Step 18 to cut floor panels to fit the perimeter. Fasten the perimeter floor panels into the webbing with Perimeter Fastener – #10-16 x 1 1/2" L FHTS – QTY 2 per panel (16696) (see Figure 18). Install the perimeter fasteners at 12" (305mm) on center per floor panel. Use a minimum of two screws, one at 2" (51mm) minimum-edge distance from the end of the floor panel run and one at 1" (25mm) minimum-edge distance from the outside floor panel perimeter.



NOTE: For the special procedure for cutting panels to fit DIRT T Power Floor Boxes, see [Appendix 2 – Special Procedures](#).

- 20** Drill and screw the perimeter floor panels into the perimeter blocking. Figure 19 shows perimeter fastener spacing for both non-seismic and seismic conditions.

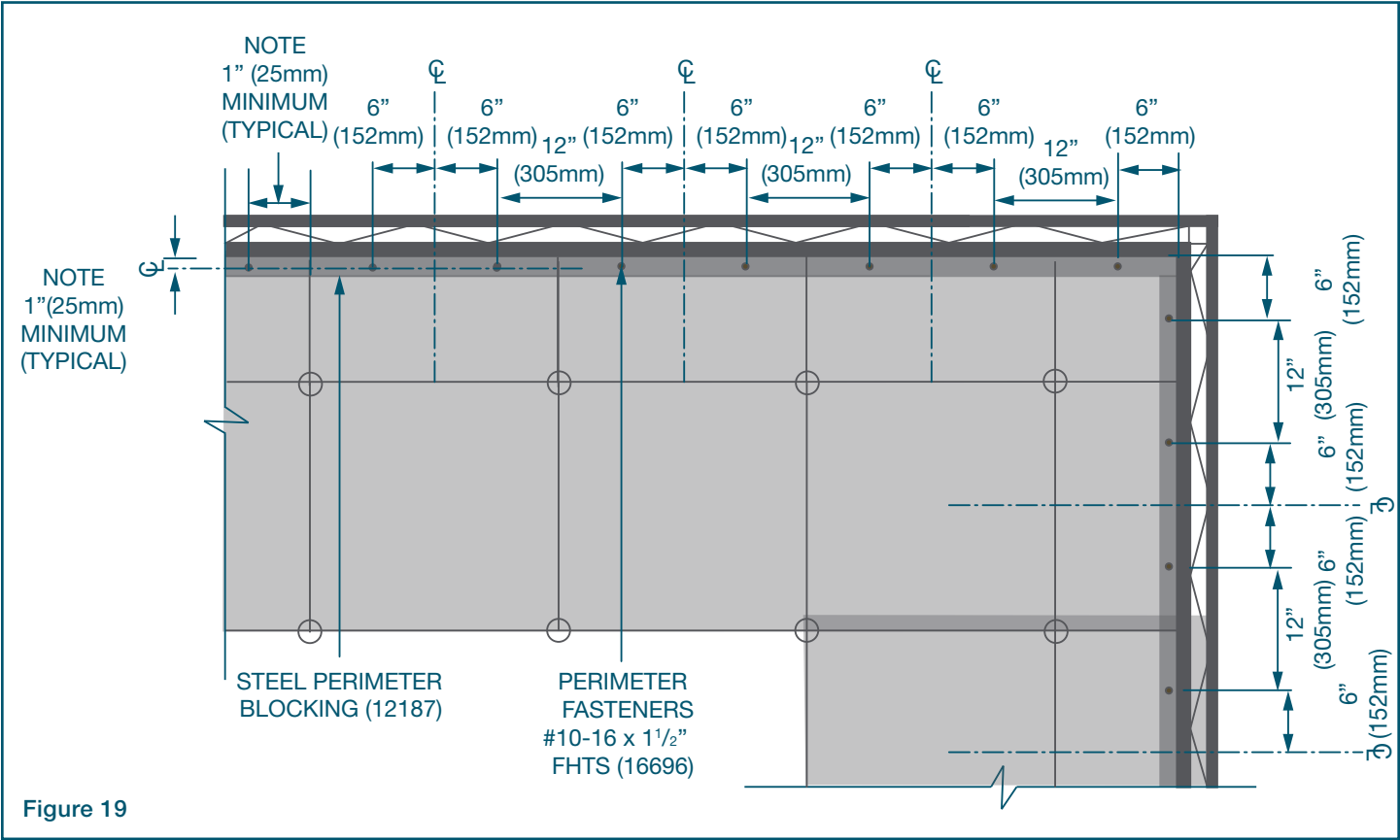


Figure 19

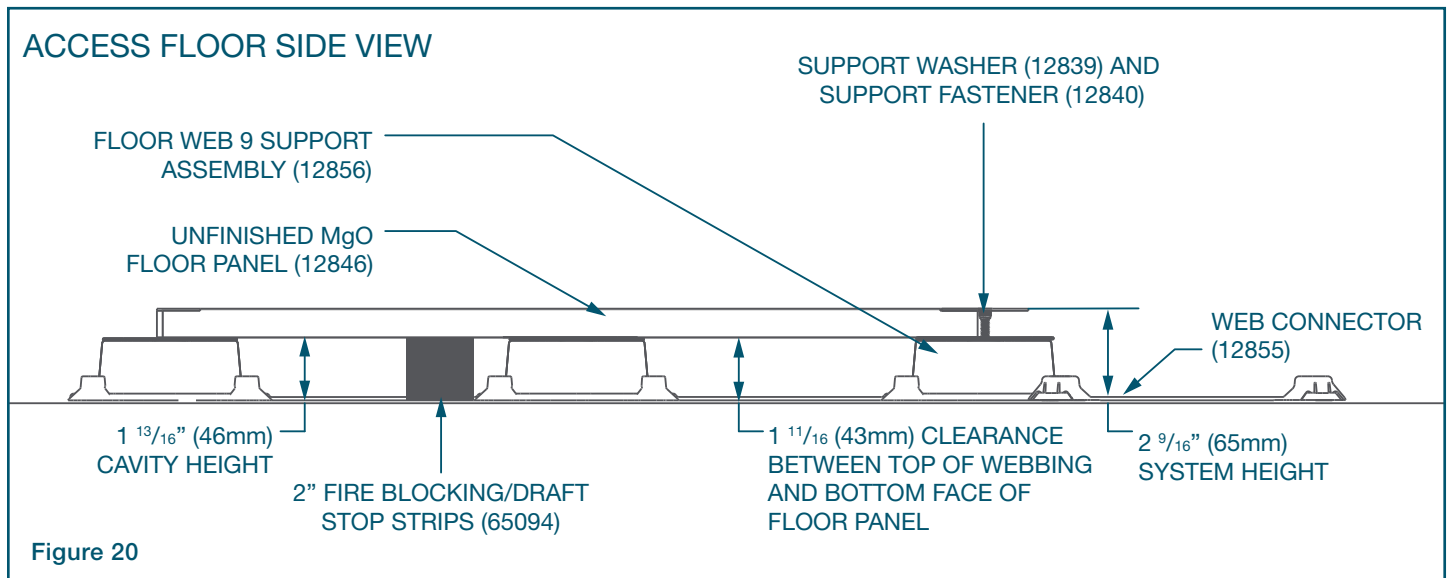
21 Leave the assembled floor undisturbed for 24 hours to allow the adhesive to cure.

NOTE: For the special procedure for installing floor skirt, see [Appendix 2 – Special Procedures](#).

POST-INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Access Floor Layout

Figure 20 shows the major components that make up the access floor and where these components are located in the design.



Power and Data Runs

Power and data runs are installed after the floor is completed. Coordinate the installation of any electrical or communications components with the access floor contractor. This coordination will ensure trade access (that is, the work of removing and replacing ceiling tiles or floor panels) does not adversely affect the access floor.

Adhesive Curing

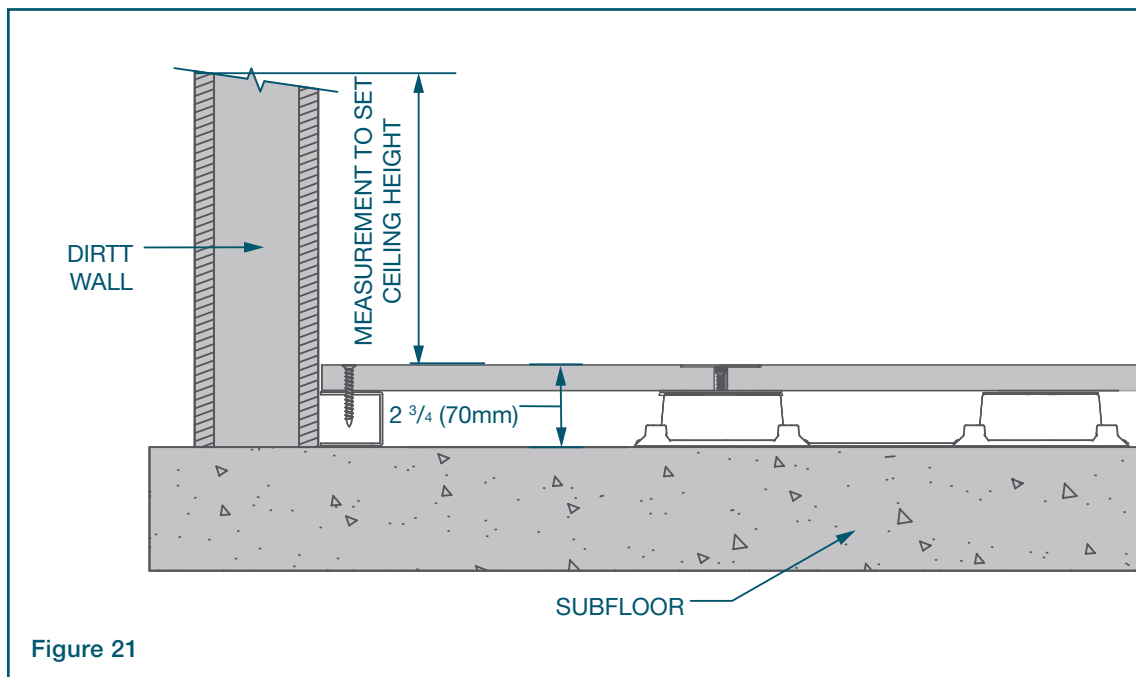
The typical DIRT Floor should be fixed to the floor with approved adhesive, assembled completely and then left undisturbed for 24 hours for adhesive to set. The full cure time is 14 days.

If the floor is not left undisturbed for 24 hours after installation, the adhesive may not set. The pedestals in the DIRT Floor Web 9 Support Assemblies (12856) over low spots in the floor may settle into a lower position than intended. This could result in an unlevel floor, which could cause noise and premature wear.

When the floor is assembled and the adhesive is allowed to set, supports on the lower areas of subfloor allow a small pillar of adhesive to suck underneath the supports and harden at the right level for a flat floor.

DIRTT Walls and Access Floors

Access floors are often installed alongside other DIRT solutions such as walls. To set the ceiling height for DIRT walls in ICE that run from subfloor to ceiling, add 2 3/4" (70mm) to the wall height (see Figure 21). This 2 3/4" (70mm) includes floor finishes such as carpeting. Confirm the 2 3/4" (70mm) dimension with the specified floor finish.



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Floor Panel Stacking

TECH TIPS:

- Always lay down $\frac{3}{4}$ " (19mm) plywood for all loads rolled across the access floor. The range of performance for the access floor panels can be substantial as all site equipment varies in weight.
- Avoid exceeding 500lbs (227kg) per roller when rolling evenly distributed loads on pallet jacks with 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (89mm)-long wheels across access floor panels. Rolling loads across access floor panels must be balanced and evenly distributed to prevent damage to the panels. DIRT T suggests balancing loads over four rollers.
- Reserve some access floor panels if pulling heavy loads (that is, loads exceeding the recommended limit of 500lbs (227kg) per roller) across access floors. Rolling loads above the limit may damage the floor panels.

NOTE: DIRT T's warranty does not cover any damage to access floors panels caused by rolling loads exceeding the recommended weight limit of 500lbs (227kg) per roller.

Use the below stacking layout to handle stacked Unfinished MgO Floor Panels (12846) during shipping, transporting and moving through the workspace. This layout assures stability, evenly distributes the weight, lets pallets fit through doorways and fits standard 27" (686mm) wide pallet jacks. See figures below:

- Figure 22: DIRT T's custom-designed pallet for moving floor panels
- Figure 23: a pallet jack with extensions installed carrying a pallet loaded perpendicularly to the pallet jack
- Figure 24: a pallet jack with extensions installed carrying a pallet loaded parallel to the pallet jack



Figure 22

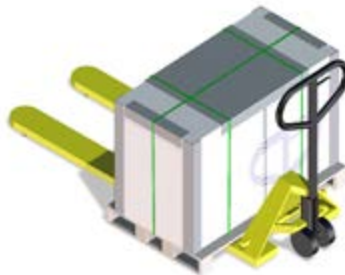


Figure 23



Figure 24

For more information, see [DIRT T Floor Panel Pallet Release](#).

Appendix 2 – Special Procedures

Procedure for Field-Cutting Panels for DIRT Floor Boxes

TECH TIP: DIRT offers several types of floor boxes, and the cutout drawing ships with the electrical box. Cut a hole following the dimensions of the floor box type specified in the project. The dimensions given for the example below are for the Low Profile 4 Gang Access Floor Box (COM), but DIRT uses many types and sizes of floor cutout. Refer to provided electrical cutout drawings.

When projects do not supply AFB401 - Low Profile Access Floor Box Panel Cutouts (30059) for the access floor:

- 01** Cut out the plastic links and pedestals from the DIRT Floor Web 9 Support Assembly (12856) in the middle.
- 02** Cut a hole through the panel cutout following the cut sheet for the project (see Figure 25).
- 03** Install the Low Profile 4 Gang Access Floor Box (COM), the cut panel and the floor box trim.
- 04** Fasten the floor box trim into the floor box.
- 05** Remove all sharp edges and burrs.

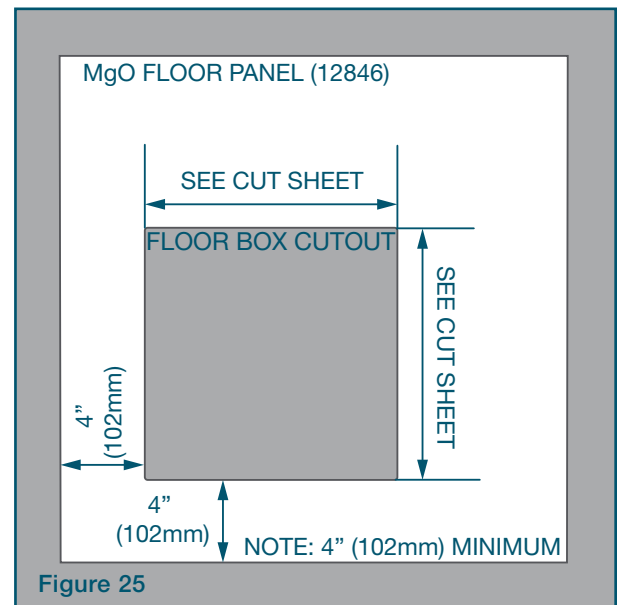


Figure 25

Procedure for Installing Floor Skirt and Ramps

TECH TIP: Ramps are provided by others, not DIRT. Exposed Extruded Aluminum (13668) is an edging detail for exposed finish areas. Treat ramps as a perimeter condition terminating at the floor skirt. Where skirting creates a 3" (76mm) rise on the floor, some jurisdictions require handrails or guardrails to be installed as a result. Handrails and guardrails are determined and supplied by others, not DIRT.

On projects with ramps built:

- 01** Install Exposed Extruded Aluminum (13668) on either side of the ramp to create a ramp termination.
- 02** Install the floor skirt along the exposed side of the access floor.
- 03** Protect the floor skirt to prevent concrete splashes that can seriously discolor the anodized aluminum.