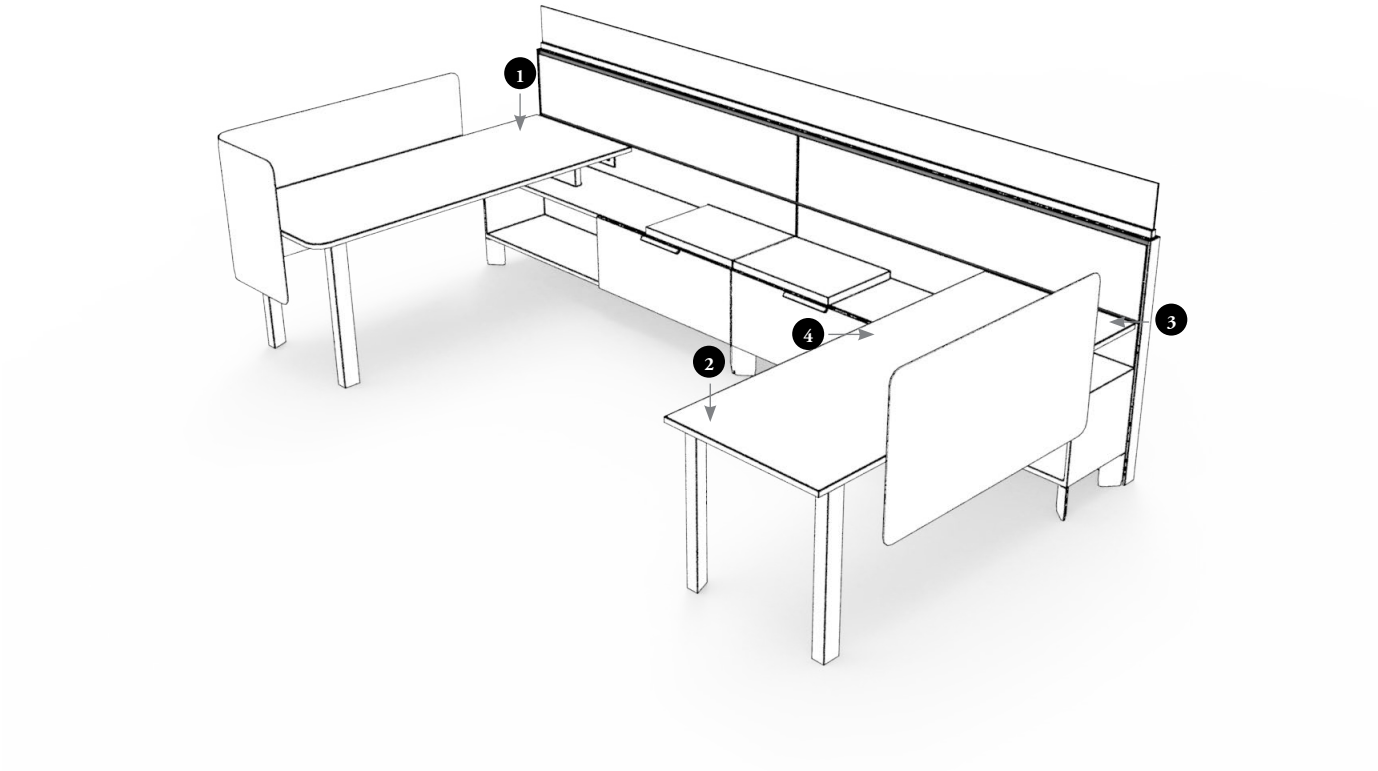
worksurfaces

understanding worksurfaces

District provides a variety of worksurface shapes for primary and secondary worksurfaces. The following outlines the features of District worksurfaces.



1. District surfaces are standard with a 1" gap on the back side for cable access
2. Worksurface widths are available in 1" increments to allow for an optional 1" gap on one or both sides of a worksurface and to match up with storage components (see *Storage* section)
3. Worksurfaces can be panel wall- or storage-mounted or specified with legs to create freestanding or semi-supported surfaces (see *Supports* section)
   Worksurfaces can be mounted on- or off-module
4. The orientation of worksurfaces is determined by the location of the deepest end from the users perspective

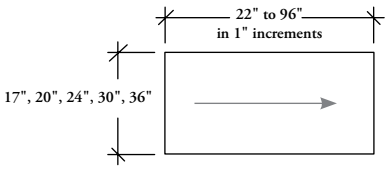
worksurface basics

The following worksurface shapes are available in District.

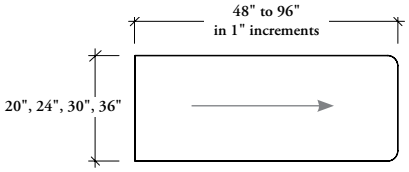
Worksurfaces **cannot** be mounted to 29" high Panel Walls with Inset Glass with the Panel Wall Bracket (UNBP). See *Planning with Worksurface Support – Horizontal* section for more details.

Nominal depth dimensions shown

= Grain Direction =



Rectangle Worksurface (UNWR)



Rectangle with Radius Corners Worksurface (UNWC)

Finishes

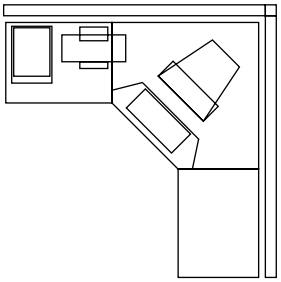
- Worksurfaces are available in Foundation Laminate, Flintwood and Natural Veneer finishes
- Edge trims are available in Acrylic, ABS, Flintwood and Natural Veneer
- Acrylic is available with Foundation Laminate
- ABS is available with Foundation Laminate
- Flintwood edge trims are finished to match the Flintwood surface
- Natural Veneer edge trims are finished to match the Natural Veneer surface

planning with worksurfaces

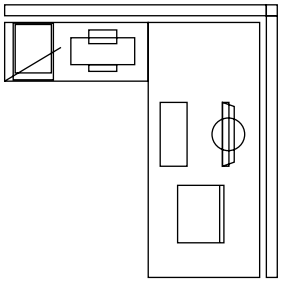
The following should be considered when planning with District worksurfaces.

conventional vs. district

• District allows for the re-interpretation of conventional corner oriented workstations to maximize work flow

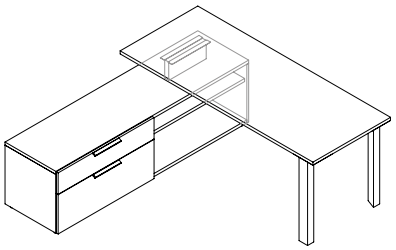


• **Conventional planning** typically uses a deep corner surface with keyboard tray and equal depth returns



• **District planning** provides a deep primary worksurface and shallow secondary surface for clear articulation of work-zones

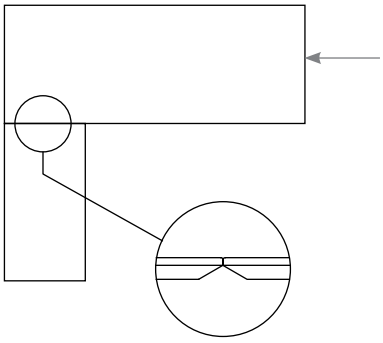
• Worksurface shapes are optimized for rectangular and tapered configurations



• **District planning** uses overlapping surfaces and volumes to allow more "stacking" and less filing surfaces

worksurface edge profiles

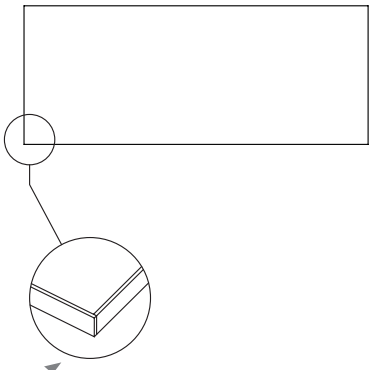
• District worksurfaces are available with flat and full knife edge profiles



• All sides of the worksurface have the same edge profile (both the user back and return edges of a full knife edge worksurface have the full knife edge profile). This reduces the instances of a worksurface becoming handed

• Worksurfaces are **not** offered with an eased edge so that gutters are **not** created when worksurfaces are butted up against each other

• The edge profile does **not** affect the placement of supports

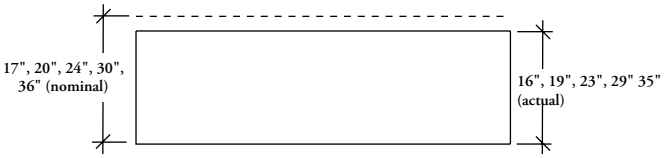


• Worksurface outside corners are **not** radiused. Edge trims meet at 90˚ at the outside corners of a worksurface

planning with worksurface gaps

The following should be considered when planning for gapping on worksurfaces.

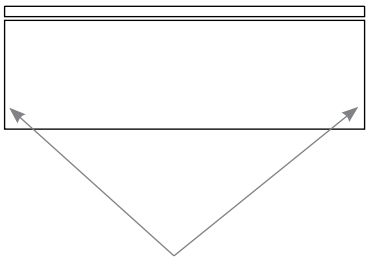
worksurface depths



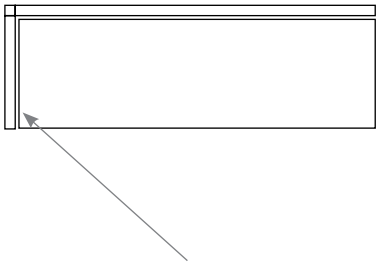
- All worksurfaces have **nominal** depths (the actual depth is 1" less than the nominal depth) to allow for a gap at the back
- The gap is **not** optional, it is the standard configuration
- The gap is for cable management, access to electrics and alignment with storage and panel walls (International electrics may require a grommet to be specified to accommodate larger sized plugs). Grommets available in center, left or right side

worksurface widths

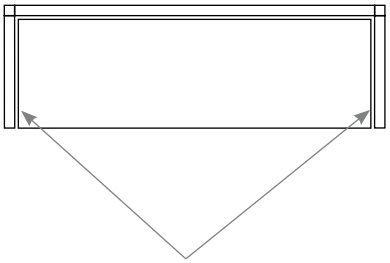
District worksurfaces are available in 1" increment widths to allow for a continuous gap around all sides of a workstation bounded by panel walls.



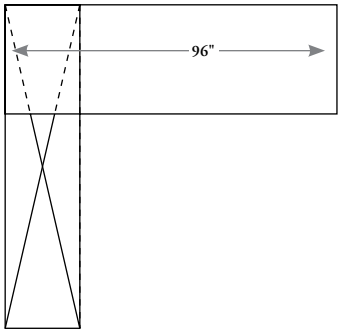
Worksurface is specified at same width as panel because no gap is required on either end



Worksurface is specified 1" less than width of panel to allow a gap on one side only



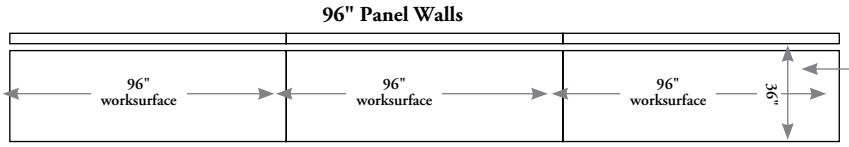
Worksurface is specified 2" less than the panel width to allow a gap on both sides



For freestanding applications, gapping is **not** an issue, so a full width worksurface should be specified.

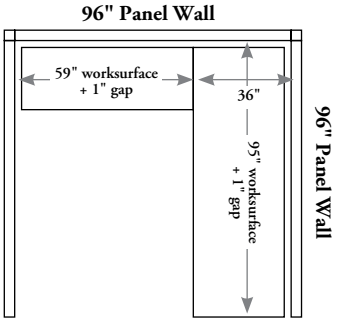
planning with worksurface gaps (continued)

The following examples demonstrate a variety of typical gapping applications.

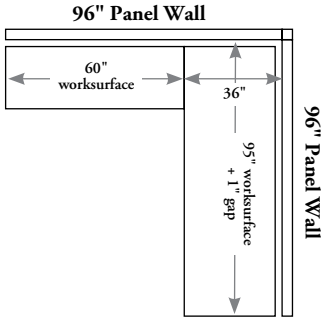


The depth is always nominal so the 36" depth is actually 35" with a 1" gap.

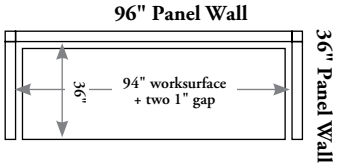
Full width worksurfaces are used because no return panel walls are used on the sides.



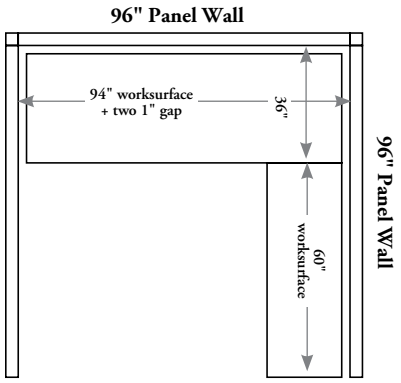
Both worksurfaces are 1" less than the width of the panel walls.



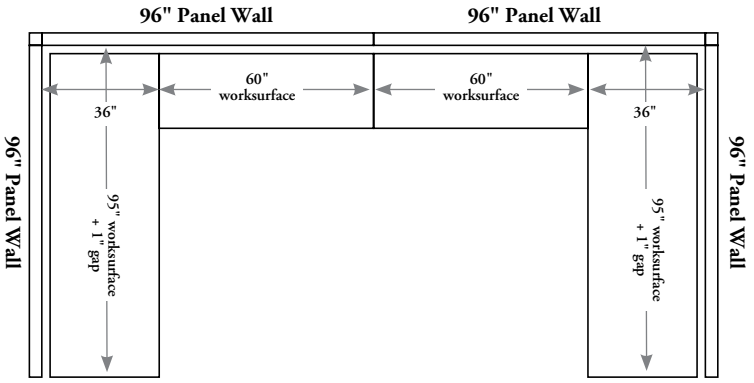
Only the primary surface is 1" less than the width of the panel wall, because there is no gap on the return surface.



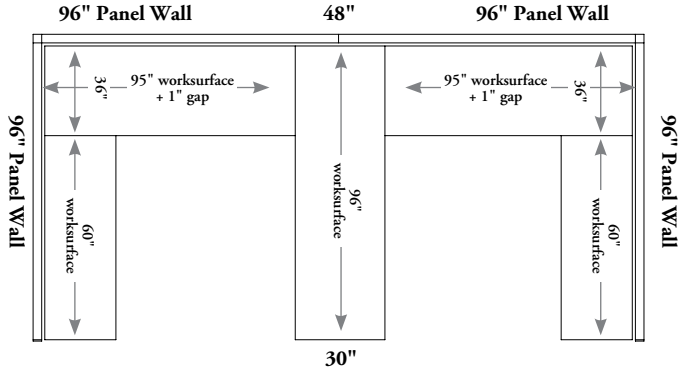
Worksurface is 2" less than the width of the panel wall to allow for a gap on either side.



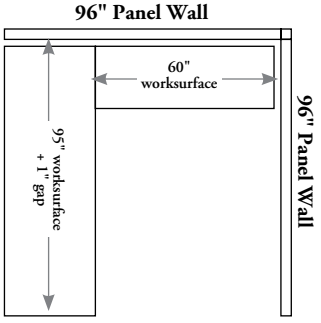
The primary worksurface is wrapped on both sides by panels so it is 2" less than the width of the panel, the return remains the full width.



The two returns meet each other in the center so no gaps are required.



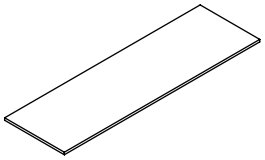
The center worksurface and return remains the full panel width and the outside primary surfaces have a 1" gap.



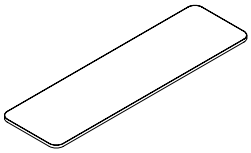
When a semi-suspended worksurface is used, it should be aligned with the panel end. The 1" gap then moves to the corner without having to reduce the return surface by 1".

planning with small footprint worksurfaces

District provides a limited collection of Small Footprint Worksurfaces that optimize efficiency within small scale workstation layouts.



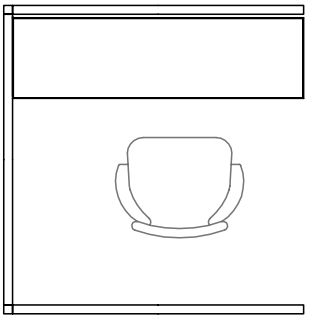
Rectangle Worksurface (UNWR)



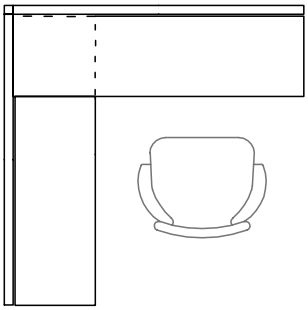
Rectangle with Radius Corners Worksurface (UNWC)

• Worksurfaces are available in depths of 17" to allow for maximum planning capability in temporary or permanent address workstations

rectangular worksurfaces



• 17" deep surfaces provide adequate chair space in 5'x 5' workstations



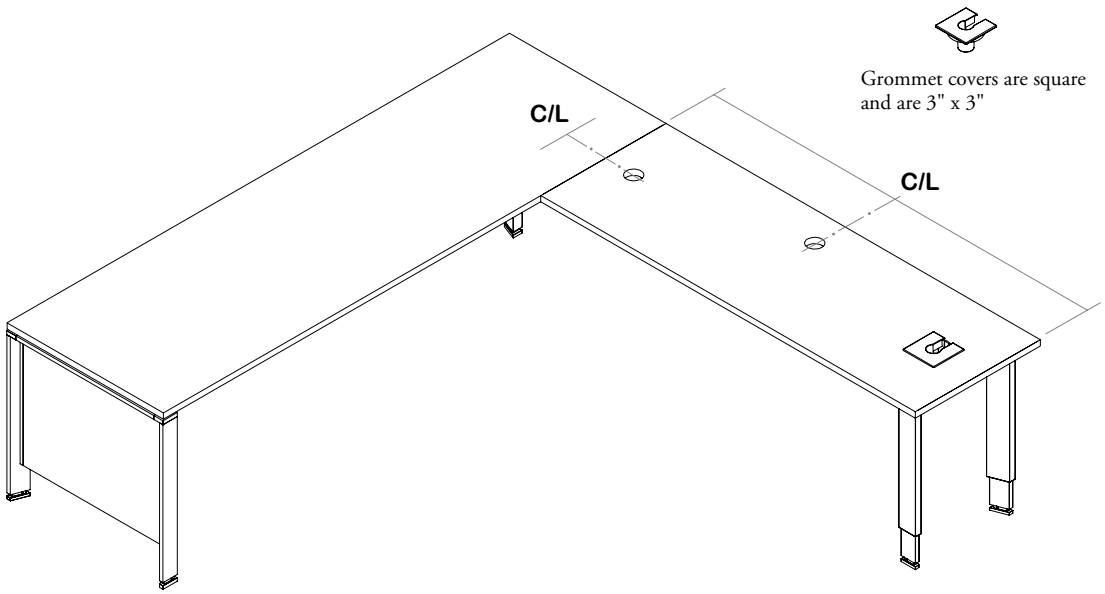
• When worksurfaces are requires above a 16" deep low storage, the cabinet depths will align

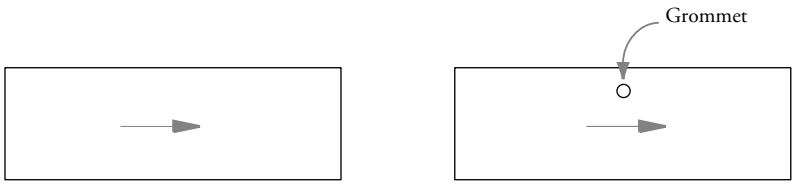
planning with grommets

The following needs to be considered when selecting grommets

worksurfaces combined with supports

Grommets can be located left, right or centered. The left and right grommets are centered on the depth to avoid interference with supports. See *Supports* for more details.





- Careful attention must be given to worksurfaces with a grain direction
- For surfaces with no grommet the grain direction should be going from left to right to match surface with grommets

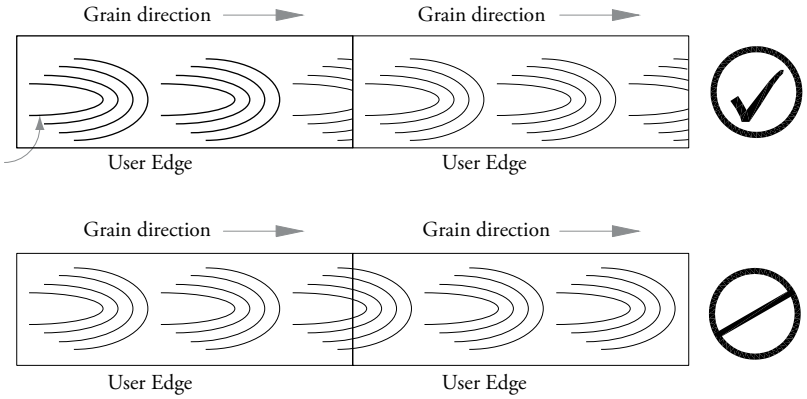
→ = Grain Direction =

worksurface grain/pattern direction

Attention to grain/pattern direction is important when planning worksurfaces.

- There is no user edge so care must be taken during installation to match grain/pattern direction
- Grain/patterns are **not** "centered" on worksurface or support
- Applies to Foundation Laminate (wood grain patterns), Flintwood (Standard and Cathedral) and Natural Veneer

worksurfaces



- Grain direction will appear in the same direction, from side to side
- For Cathedral Flintwoods and Natural Veneers the grain will run from left to right from the user's prospective
- Grain patterns are **not** centered on worksurface
- Includes Laminate, Flintwood (Standard and Cathedral) and Natural Veneers

→ = Grain Direction =

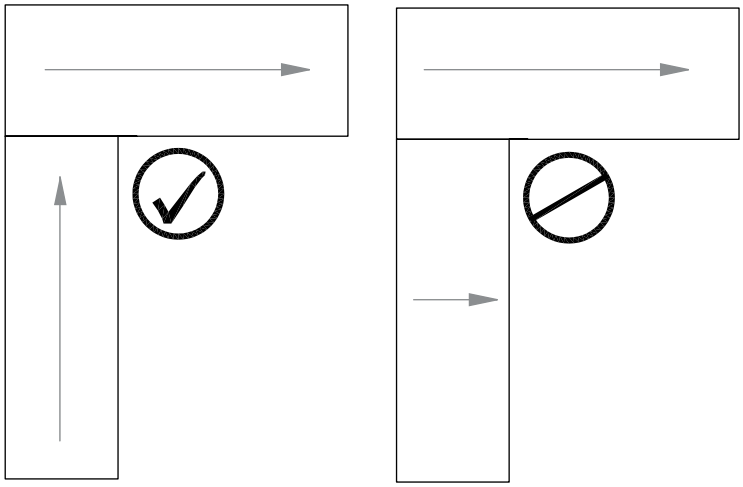
worksurface grain/pattern direction (continued)

Attention to grain/pattern direction is important when planning worksurfaces. The following examples demonstrate this.

- There is no user edge so care must be taken upon installation to match grain/pattern direction
- Grain/patterns are **not** "centered" on worksurface or support
- Includes Foundation Laminate, Flintwood (Standard and Cathedral) and Natural Veneer

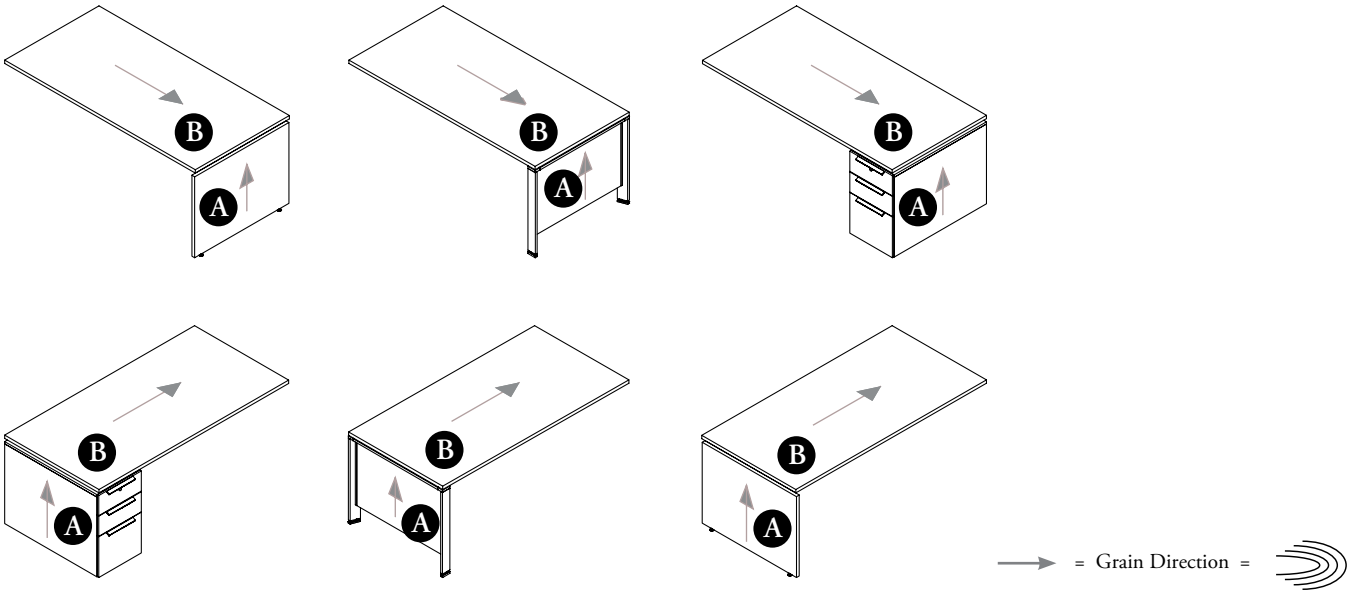
bridge worksurfaces

District does **not** offer a bridge worksurface so grain direction changes will always occur



worksurfaces combined with supports

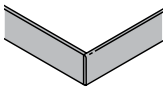
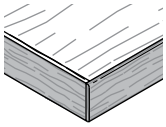
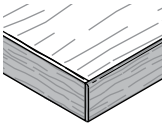
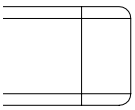
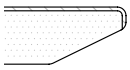
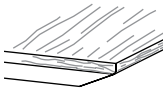
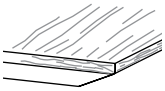
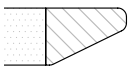
- Grain direction on Supports is always vertical
- For Cathedral Flintwoods and Natural Veneers the grain runs from bottom to top
- There is no matching grain across Supports (A) and Worksurfaces (B)



edge trim style overview

The chart below indicates which edge trim style can be specified with each District worksurface finish.

Both user edge and non-user edges have the same edge trim style.

	Foundation Laminate Surface	Flintwood Surface	Natural Veneer Surface
Flat (8) All Edges 		n/a	n/a
Flintwood Flat (9) All Edges 	n/a		
Flat (G) All Edges 	n/a	n/a	n/a
Full Knife (H) User Edge 	* 		* 
Full Knife (X) User Edge 	n/a	n/a	n/a