



# Rigid Walls

## Standard Features

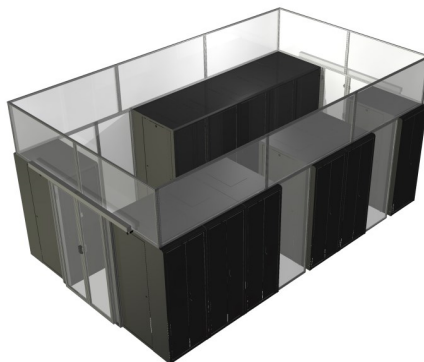
- Clear fire-rated paneling
- Sturdy aluminum frame
- Custom built to specification
- Tight tolerances for precise fit

## Custom Options

- Custom colors
- Custom logo
- Corrugated paneling
- Brush along edge

Rigid walls can be used for many applications: Hot aisle chimneys, Creating a containment wall where there are no cabinets, filling gaps between cabinets, extending offset aisles, CRAC hoods etc. Rigid walls can also be used for many other applications such as office dividers,

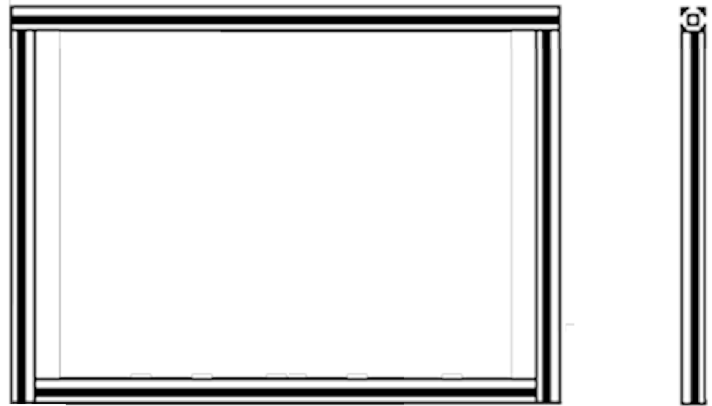
***Custom  
designed and  
built specific  
to the  
constraints  
of the  
installation***



# Technical Data: Rigid Walls

## Standard Specifications \*

Size and Finish		Lexan (High Optic Polycarbonate)	
Max Size	50 x 98	Material	Polycarbonate
Profile Width	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "	Color	Clear
Standard Finish	Satin Anodize (Gray)	Thickness	4.5mm
Door & Frame		Self-ignition Temperature:	650°F (ASTM D1929)
Material	6560 T-6 Temper Aluminum	Horizontal Burn Rate	ASTM D635
Tensile Strength	30,000 psi	Smoke Density	ASTM D2843
Upgrade Finish	Custom Anodize and Powder Coat Colors	Flammability	UL 94



### Measuring for Rigid Containment

#### Filling gaps between cabinets:

- Measure the width and height of the gap. Rigid wall will typically be built 0.5" narrower than the actual width of the gap and include compressible foam bulb for both sides of the panel.

#### Hot aisle chimney:

- Total aisle length
- Distance from the top of cabinets to the ceiling.
- Height of all cabinets, in-row cooling units or UPS systems in the row
- Are there units with different heights down the row? If so leveling kits and rigid walls can be used to create even rows.

- Aisle width (from cabinet frame to cabinet frame. If aisle width varies use widest point as measurement)
- Ceiling type (drop grid, structural threaded grid, slab, etc.)
- Check for obstructions such as cable trays, lights, sprinkler pipes, cables etc. above racks, or beams or posts in the aisle. Will these obstructions need to pass through the containment, be moved, or have the containment go around?

#### Typical chimney layout

- Panels are typically supported by the cabinets or suspended from structural ceiling grid or threaded rod.
- If panels are supported by cabinets an adjustable bracket with foam seal can be run along the top of the panels to seal to the ceiling.