The New York Times Company, one of the leading multi-media companies in the world, is committed to bringing their reader/viewer high-quality news, information and entertainment from around the world either in print or online format. Their new building, the New York Times Building, is the first high-rise building to utilize a curtain wall with ceramic sunscreen to be built in the United States. This innovative design was a collaboration between world renowned architect Renzo Piano and FXFowle Architects.

The technologically advanced building will use natural light to maximize energy savings through daylight harvesting. The use of the double-skin curtain wall of clear glass creates a transparent relationship between the street and the building. The New York Times Building is 1.6 million square feet and spans 856 feet into the sky. Since its completion in 2007, it has already become home to major financial businesses and law firms who are equally committed to growing and prospering in New York.
THE TITUS SOLUTION

To compliment the architect’s vision of designing an aesthetically pleasing building while utilizing Green Building technology and concepts, Titus recommended products from its UnderFloor product line to provide the air distribution for this project. The DLHK and DPFC are fan powered terminal units for underfloor applications. The TAF-R diffuser is a swirl diffuser that installed above the carpet. These products are among the many diffusers and terminal units selected for the building.

The DLHK is a fan powered terminal unit that is installed in the underfloor plenum of the underfloor grid systems. The DPFC is a booster terminal unit for underfloor applications while the TAF-R diffuser provides the air distribution. The versatile UnderFloor Air Distribution (UFAD) system is designed for comfort and efficiency. With this underfloor air system, The New York Times Company Building is able to air condition 10 degrees warmer than a typical system—at 68°F—and gently pump this chilled air up from the floor rather than pushing air down from the ceiling at high velocity.

Cooler air naturally fills the lower area of the room and rises when it hits warmer objects such as people or the
office equipment. The warm air then exits through vents in the ceiling. This method not only saves energy, but it also ensures a much more regulated, comfortable temperature throughout the occupied space. The Times Company is also able to use free-air cooling, meaning that on a cool morning, air from the outside can be brought into the building. The UFAD system also uses waste heat from the cogeneration process to heat the space on colder days. This is the largest underfloor installation of its kind in New York City.

**THE END RESULT**

The New York Times Building features several environmentally sustainable innovations - from the open-air garden to the double-skin curtain wall that reduces the amount of the sun’s energy that penetrates the building - that places the New York Times Company at the forefront of the competition. The UnderFloor Air Distribution system that provides the airflow for this impressive structure is poised to be the leading underfloor system designed for any building to date.
## Titus Products List

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DPFC</th>
<th>DLHK</th>
<th>TAF-R</th>
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<td>The PFC was designed to be used as a booster unit for perimeter applications.</td>
<td>The LHK fits within the modular pedestal systems of the raised floor and is available in various heights to fit under 12” through 18” raised floors.</td>
<td>The TAF-R is designed for application in underfloor air distribution systems. All components are constructed of a high-impact polymer material that is designed to resist damage from traffic.</td>
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