ART 2640, Building Systems of Interior Environments

Fall Semester 2020 Tuesdays & Thursdays 10:30-11:50 Online

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Ceilings and Ceiling Systems

Ceilings

Ceilings are described as being either:

1. tightly attached

or

2. suspended

These are basically the only options for installing a ceiling in a space;

tightly attached means that the ceiling is attached to the underside of the structure directly above:

this could be the underside of the floor above, or the underside of the structural pieces above (such as a floor slab, beams, trusses, bar joists, or other structural elements

or:

the ceiling is suspended from the structure above by a variety of means, such as wires, cables, wood framing, steel framing, et cetera. So, ceilings are able to be located from the highest available point in a space (like the underside of the floor structure above) down to the allowable code minimum lowest point in a space, which for human occupiable spaces is typically 7'-6" above the finished floor surface.

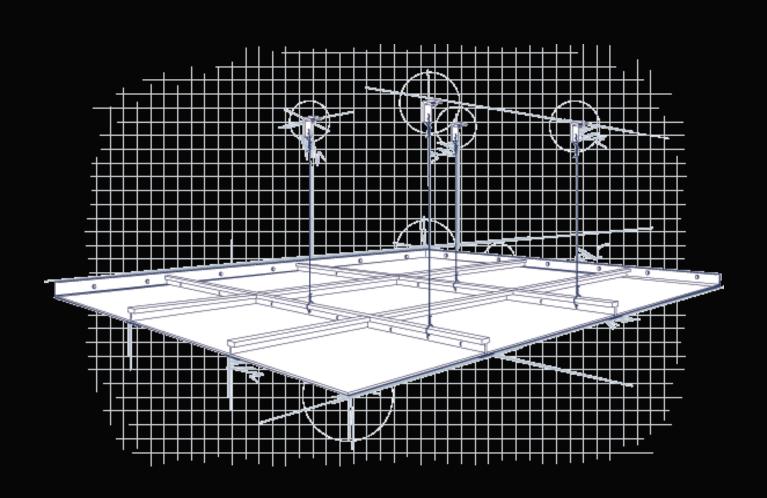
• Suspended ceilings always have some amount of space that is open (sometimes very little, sometimes very large) above the ceiling up to the structure above.

Plenum Space

- This space above the suspended ceiling is
- called a plenum space.

 this is typically used as a space in which to locate HVAC ductwork, sprinkler pipes, recessed lighting fixtures, electrical conduit, and other systems components

a typical suspended ceiling system: suspension wires, a metal grid & modular panels



Interstitial Space

- In some large buildings the amount of mechanical equipment is so great that an entire floor space is dedicated to this equipment.
- This kind of mechanical floor space is called an interstitial space.
- Hospitals frequently have this type of space because they have a tremendous amount of equipment that provides fluids, gases, and complex heating and cooling needs for a hospital.

Ceiling system manufacturers

 The major manufacturers of ceiling systems in the United States are:

- US Gypsum
- Armstrong

Ceilings in commercial spaces

- Ceilings in public, commercial, spaces typically perform many complex functions:
- Spatial definition
- Acoustical control
- Electric lighting
- Daylight interaction: reflection/distribution
- Containment of systems components: hvac, electric wiring, sprinkler pipes, security cameras, speakers
- Fire resistance
- Abuse resistance
- Moisture control
- Visual Aesthetics

Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC)

- Acoustical control
- Within a space the Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) of materials expresses that materials' ability to absorb sound.
- For a ceiling panel to be considered 'acoustical' it must have a minimum NRC of .50.
- In an open office area a minimum NRC of .70 is recommended.

Reverberation

- The continuation of sound reflections within a space after the source has ceased.
- Armstrong Ceiling Systems and Acoustics
- Armstrong ceiling options
- Luminous 'stretched' ceiling material
- Luminous 'stretched' ceilings 2

metal ceiling panels

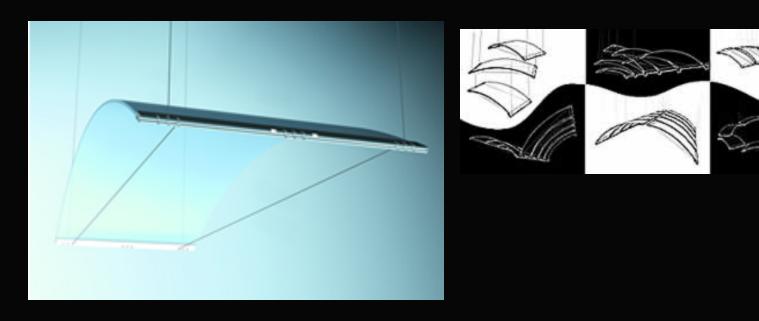




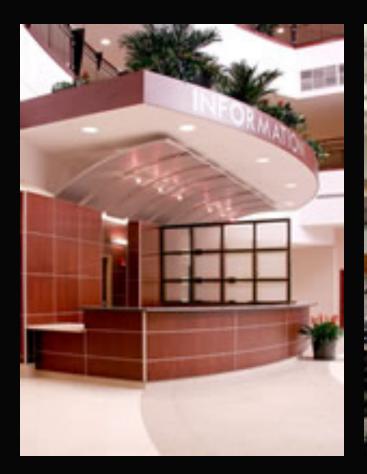
metal panels



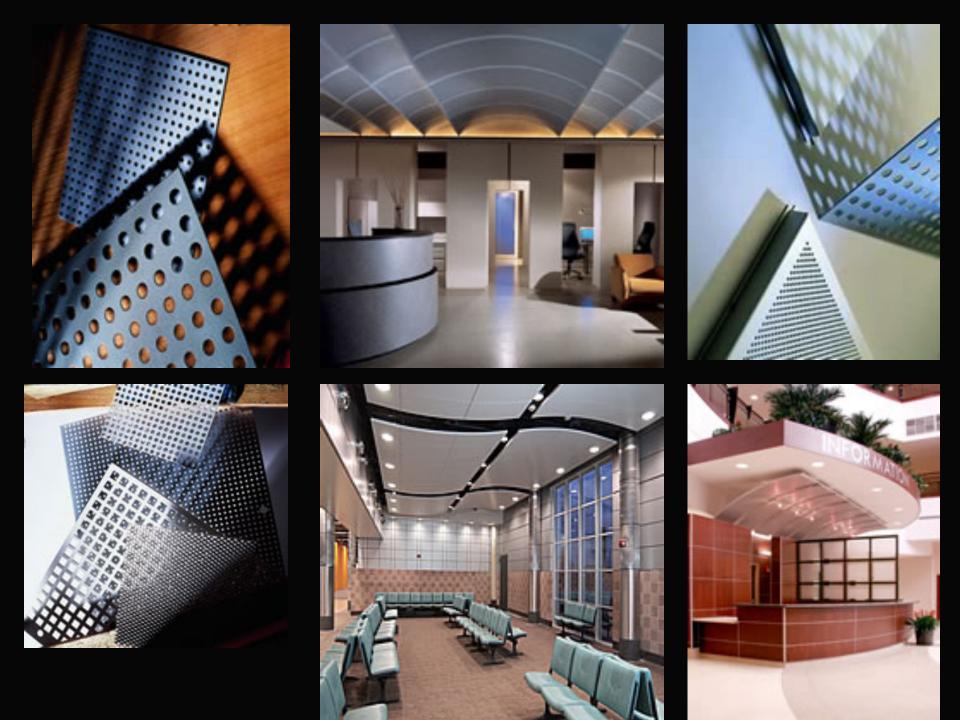
Armstrong 'infusions' accent canopies



http://www.armstrong.com/commceilingsna/article7614.html



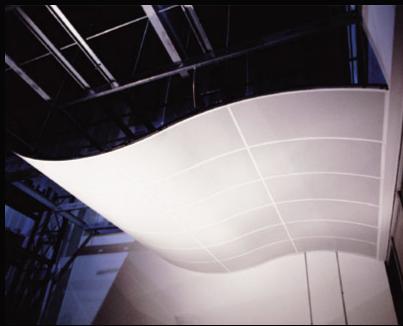




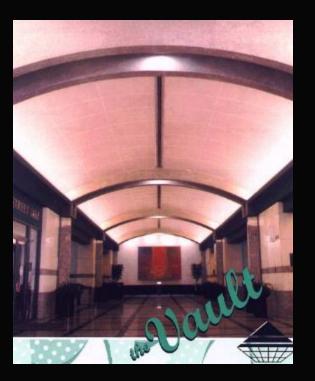


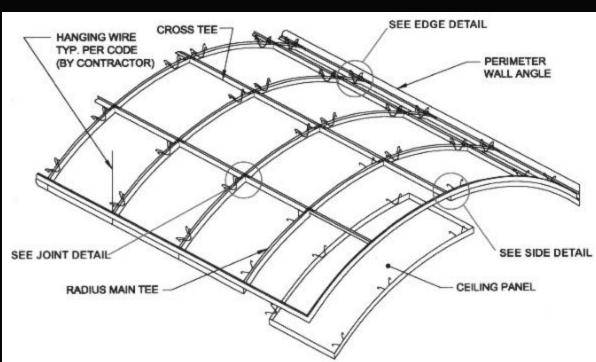




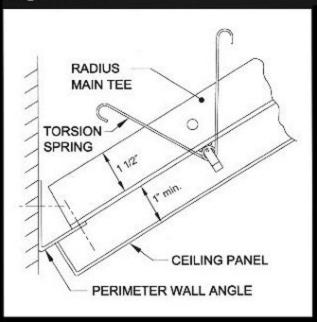


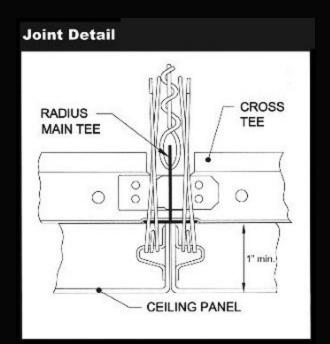




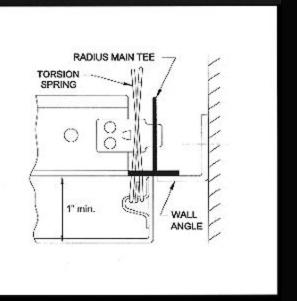


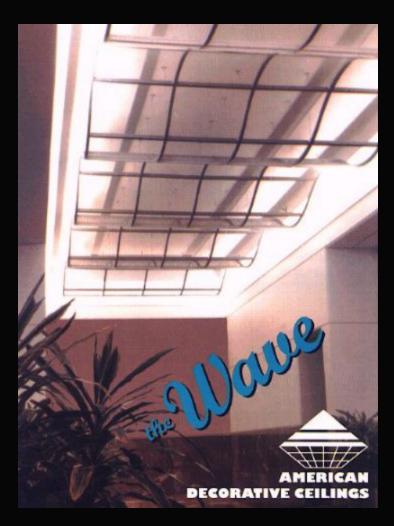
Edge Detail





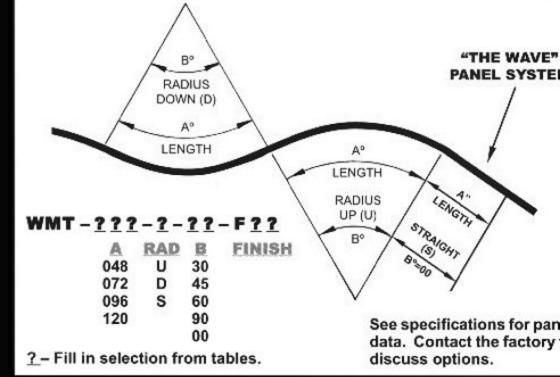
Side Detail

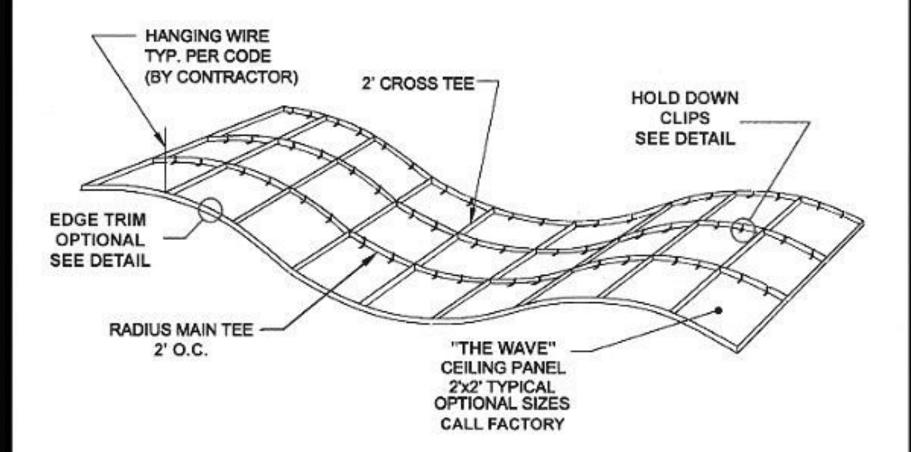




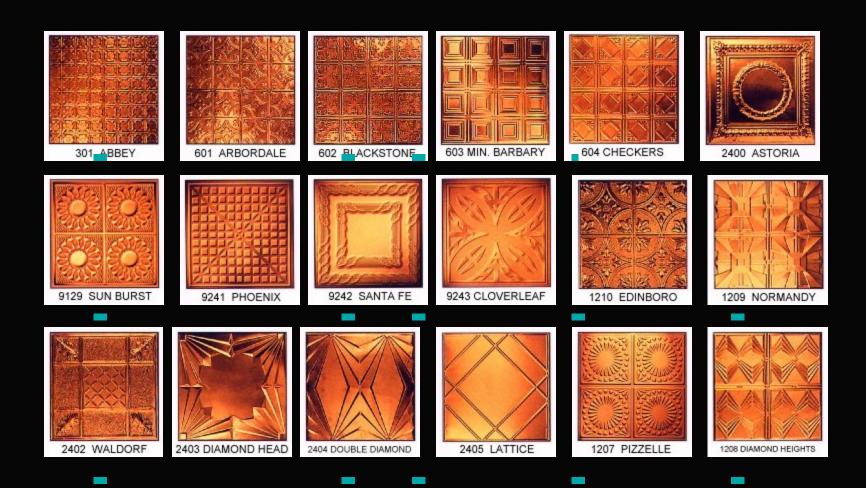
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embossed metal ceiling panels: used with a grid support system



Ventwood wood ceiling components

