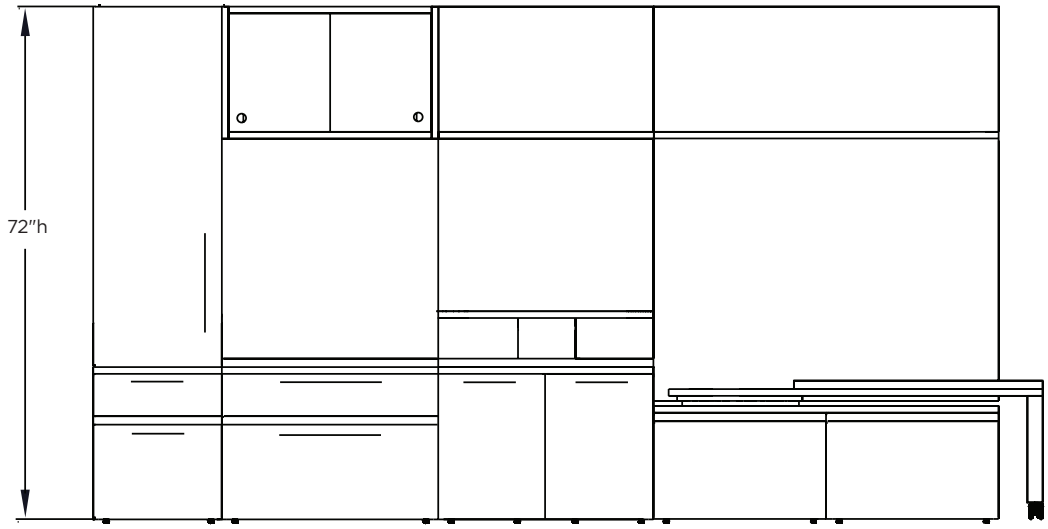
Adler planning guide

Table of contents

Overview

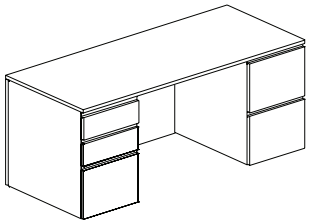
- Adler overall height is 72"h
- For more information about models within Adler, please view the Adler building blocks



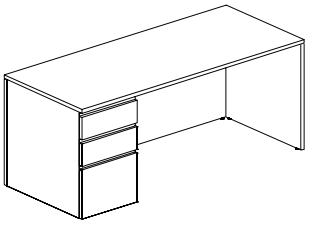
Building a desk

General

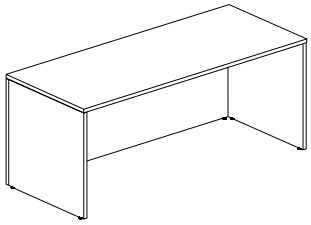
- Worksurface depths typically used for a main desk are 30″d and 36″d. A 24″d worksurface can also be used
- Supports and pedestals are used to create a variety of desk types including: double pedestal, single pedestal, shell, table, peninsula, or a runoff desk



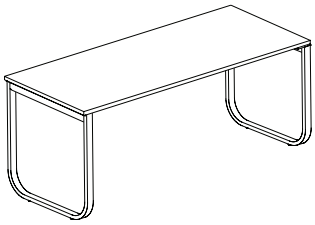
Double pedestal



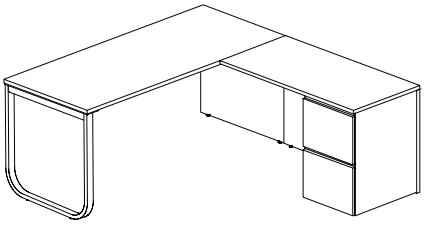
Single pedestal



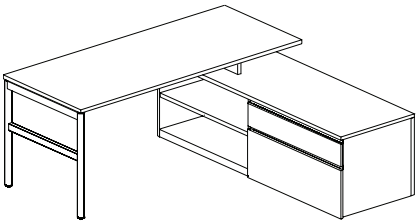
Shell



Table



Peninsula



Runoff

Building a desk

Double pedestal desk

- A double pedestal desk typically includes a worksurface, two pedestals, and a modesty panel
- **Note**: Minimum recommended worksurface width for a double pedestal desk is 66″w. This allows for 30″ of kneespace between the pedestals
- Varying pedestal depths can create a variety of front styles including: flush, breakfront, and recessed
- Flush front: use two pedestals 1″ less than worksurface depth, and a static back panel that matches the width of the worksurface (**Figure A**)
- Breakfront: use two pedestals 1″ less than worksurface depth, two 18″w static back panels to cover the pedestal backs, and an additional static back panel recessed between the two pedestals (**Figure B**)
- Recessed: recommended for 30″d worksurfaces only. Use two 23″d pedestals, and a static back panel that matches the width of the worksurface. Creates a 6″d overhang (**Figure C**)

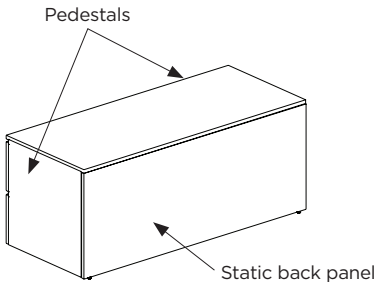


Figure A
Flush front

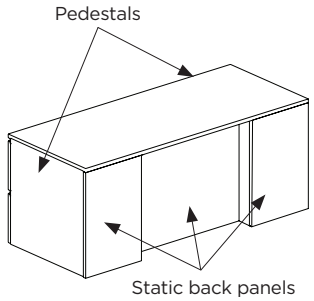


Figure B
Breakfront

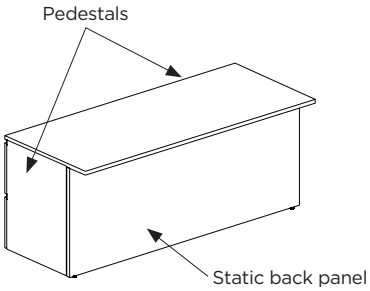


Figure C
Recessed

Building a desk

Single pedestal desk

- A single pedestal desk typically includes a worksurface, one pedestal, an end panel, and a modesty panel
- All single pedestal desks can be handed left or right
- **Note**: If using a single pedestal desk with a bridge or return, minimum recommended worksurface width for a single pedestal desk is 72″w. This allows for 30″ of kneespace between the pedestal, and the bridge or return
- Varying pedestal depths can create a variety of front styles including: flush, breakfront, and recessed
- Flush front: use one pedestal 1″ less than worksurface depth, an end panel the same depth as the pedestal, and a static back panel that matches the width of the worksurface (**Figure A**)
- Breakfront: use one pedestal 1″ less than worksurface depth, one 18″w static back panel to cover the pedestal back, a wing end assembly that matches the worksurface depth, and a static back panel recessed between the pedestal and wing panel (**Figure B**)
- Recessed: recommended on 30″d worksurfaces only. Use one 23″d pedestal, one 23″d end panel, and a static back panel that matches the width of the worksurface. Creates a 6″d overhang (**Figure C**)
- **Note**: A worksurface straightener is required for unsupported spans over 48″w. See worksurface straightener section for more information

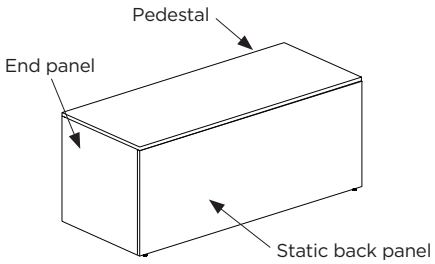


Figure A
Flush front

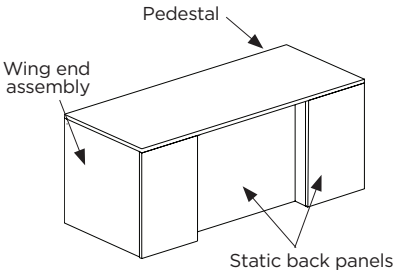


Figure B
Breakfront

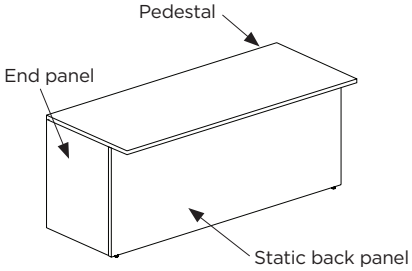


Figure C
Recessed

Building a desk

Shell desk

- A shell desk typically includes a worksurface, two end panels, and a modesty panel
- Varying support depths can create a variety of front styles including: flush, breakfront, and recessed
- Flush front: use two end panels 1″ less than the worksurface depth, and a static back panel that matches the width of the worksurface (**Figure A**)
- Breakfront: use two wing end assembly supports that are the same depth as your worksurface, and a static back panel recessed between the two wing assemblies (**Figure B**)
- Recessed: recommended on 30″d worksurfaces only. Use two 23″d end panels, and a static back panel that matches the width of the worksurface. Creates a 6″d overhang (**Figure C**)
- **Note**: A worksurface straightener is required for unsupported spans over 48″w. See worksurface straightener section for more information

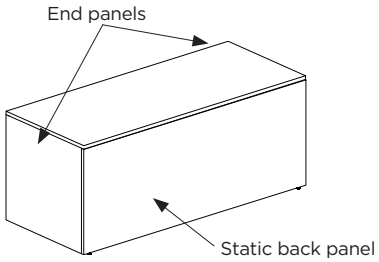


Figure A
Flush front

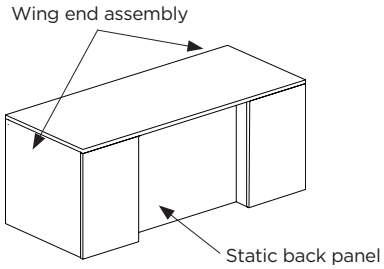


Figure B
Breakfront

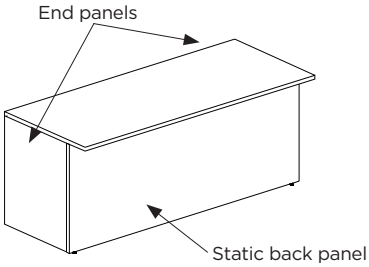
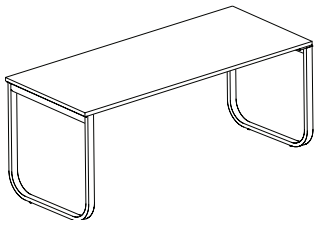


Figure C
Recessed

Building a desk

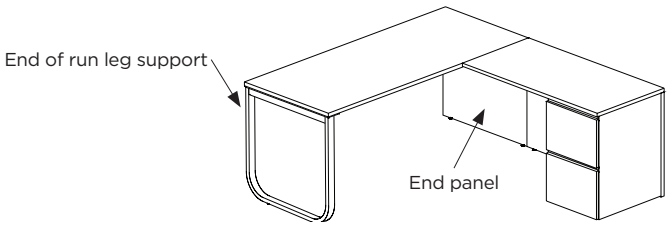
Table desk

- A table desk includes a rectangular worksurface and two O legs
- **Note**: Table desk max size is 36x78
- **Note**: Veneer H legs cannot be used to create a table desk
- A partial height modesty can be added. The modesty should be at least 6″ less than the worksurface width to allow for leg and bracket clearance at each end
- For spans longer than 48″w, and worksurface straightener is required. See worksurface straightener section for more information



Peninsula desk

- A peninsula desk includes a worksurface, an end panel on the wall side, and a end leg support
- End leg supports include: veneer H leg, metal O leg, or an end panel
- A partial height modesty can be added between support leg and end panel
- **Note**: A worksurface straightener is required for unsupported spans over 48″w. See worksurface straightener section for more information



Building a desk

Runoff desk - desk height worksurfaces

- A runoff worksurface at desk height includes a worksurface and an end support
- End supports include: veneer H leg, metal O leg, or an end panel. A pedestal can also be used if kneespace space allows
- A desk height runoff worksurface will attach to a perpendicular desk work surface with clamp plates underneath the worksurface (**Figure A**). See **clamp plate section** for more information
- **Note**: A worksurface straightener is required for unsupported spans over 48″w. See worksurface straightener section for more information
- A partial height modesty can be added

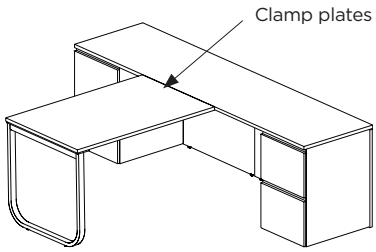


Figure A

Runoff desk - high to low worksurfaces

- A runoff worksurface from low to desk height typically includes a worksurface, low height storage, an end support, and a T riser
- These supports are placed with the top of the “T” running parallel to the end (depth) of the top they are supporting, with the leg of the “T” extending toward the end of the surface (**Figure A**)
  - AL-T24TR – Used with 24″d worksurfaces
  - AL-T30TR – Used with 30″d worksurfaces
  - AL-T36TR – Used with 36″d worksurfaces
- When using a riser support and wall panels, it would be recommended to install the main worksurface 1” from the wall and to use a low height media panel so it extends to the top of the low storage (**Figure B**)

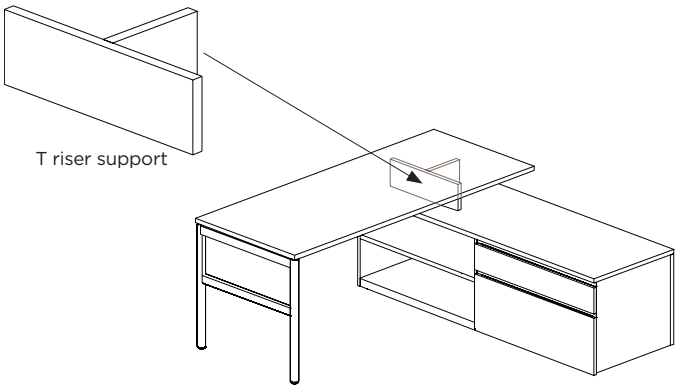


Figure A

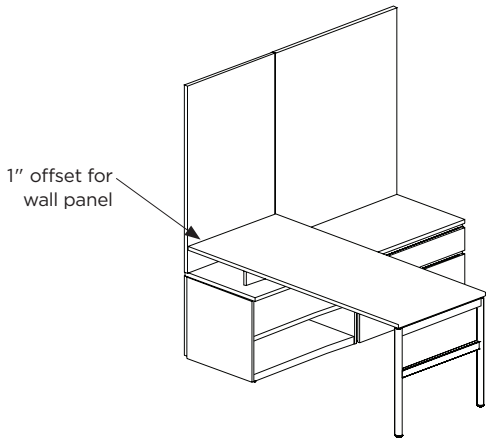


Figure B

Building a bridge - for static desks

- A bridge consists of a short grain worksurface that spans between a desk and credenza. It will attach at each end using clamp plates (**Figure A**)
- A bridge can be left open under the worksurface for wall access, or a static (**Figure B**), or fold down back panel (**Figure C**) can be added. Both back panel options will span the entire width of the worksurface when used in a bridge application
- **Note**: See connecting bridge to height adjustable desk section if using a static bridge with a height adjustable desk

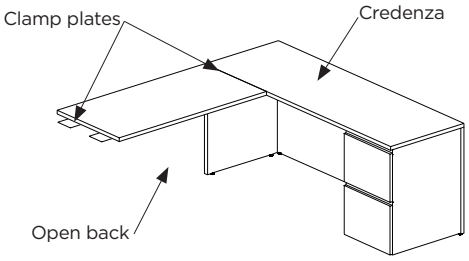


Figure A

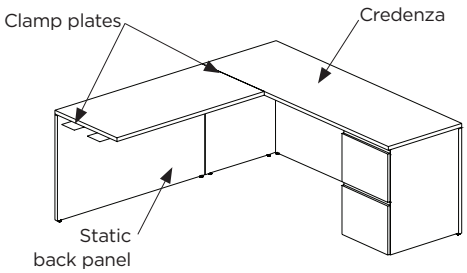


Figure B

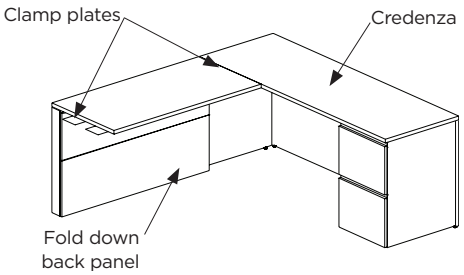


Figure C

Building a return - for static desks

- A return includes a short grain worksurface and a pedestal (**Figure A**)
- An end panel can also be used instead of a pedestal for extra user kneespace, or as a place for a mobile pedestal. **Note**: If only an end panel is being used, it is recommended to add a support panel at the back to create an "L" support for maximum leg space. If a support panel is not specified, angled brackets supplied with the end panel must be installed (**Figure B**)
- Returns will attach to a static desk with clamp plates. See **clamp plate section** for more information
- A return can be left open at the back of the worksurface for wall access (**Figure A/B**), or a static (**Figure C**), or fold down back panel can be added (**Figure D**)
- **Note**: There is a 1" gap behind the pedestal, a filler panel may be added to close that gap while still maintaining an open back. A filler panel may also be needed when using a fold down back panel (**Figure D**)
- **Note**: See connecting return to height adjustable desk section if using a static return with a height adjustable desk

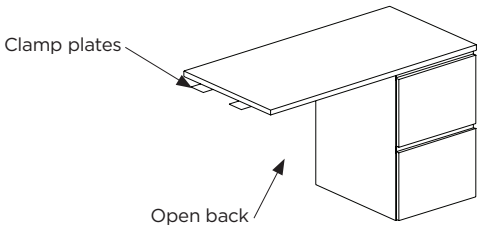


Figure A

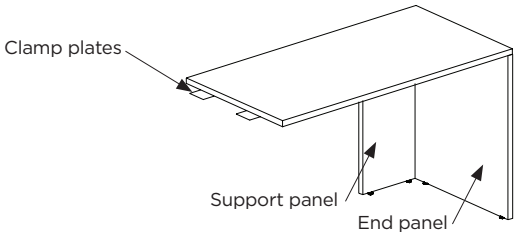


Figure B

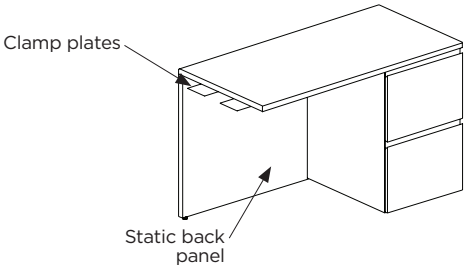


Figure C

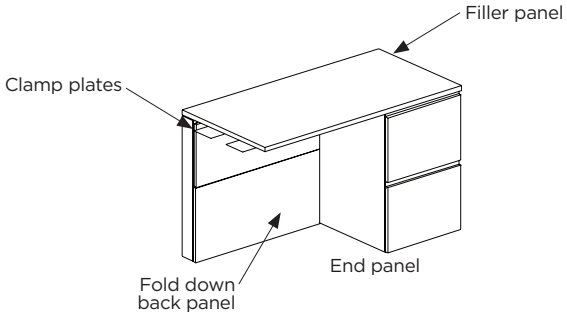


Figure D

Connecting a bridge or return to height adjustable desks

- For basic guidelines on building a bridge or return, see **bridge for static desks** and **return for static desks** sections
- When a static bridge or return is used with a height adjustable desk, a vertical support is required on the open end that would connect to a desk
- A full end panel can be used (**Figure A**). Use 24″d model and install supplied angle brackets
- Two support panels can also be used to create an ″L″ support (**Figure B**)
- The above supports would create an open back. If a closed back is desired, a static or fold down back panel can be used
- For static back panel use 23″d end panel, or support panel, at open end, and a back panel that matches the width of the worksurface (**Figure C**)
- For a fold down back panel use a 24″d end panel or support panel at open end, and then a fold down back panel. For bridges, fold down back panel will be 1″ less than the worksurface width to allow for end panel thickness. For returns, fold down back panel will sit in between the end panel and storage pedestal, and less 1″ for end panel. Example: 48″w worksurface with 18″w pedestal would use a 29″w fold down back panel (**Figure D**)

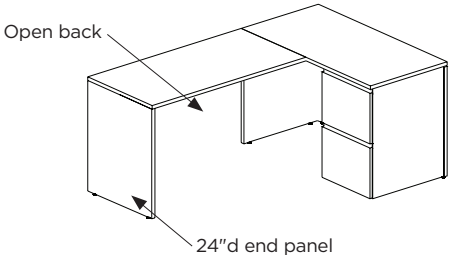


Figure A
Shown on bridge

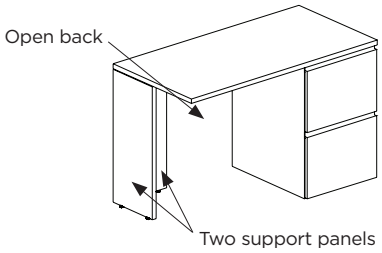


Figure B
Shown on return

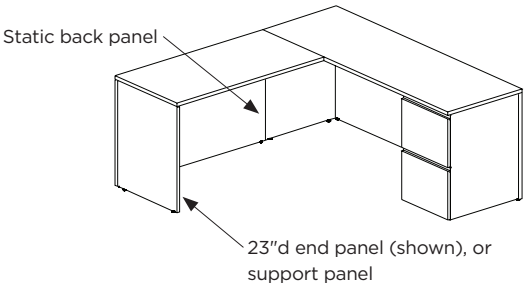


Figure C
Shown on bridge

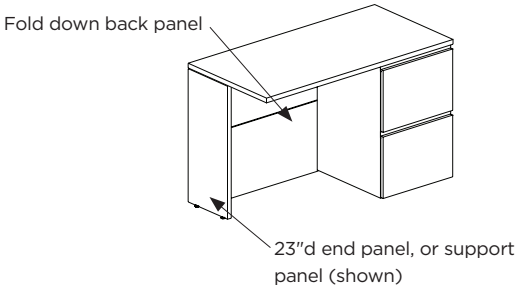


Figure D
Shown on return

Building a credenza

- A credenza typically includes a 24″d long grain worksurface, a pedestal, and a 24″d end panel (**Figure A**). Angled brackets are supplied with the end panel for worksurface support
- In lieu of the angled brackets, a support panel can be used to create an ″L″ support, while still maintaining the open back for wall access (**Figure B**)
- A static back panel (**Figure C**), or fold down back panel (**Figure D**), can be added
- A static back panel will span the entire worksurface length, behind the pedestal and end panel. A 23″d end panel would be used for this application
- A fold down back panel will span between the 24″d end panel and pedestal. **Note**: Open gap behind pedestal can be enclosed with filler panel

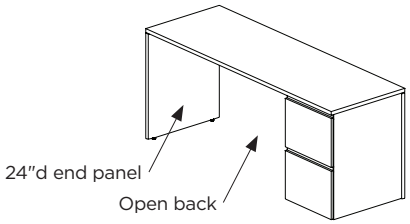


Figure A

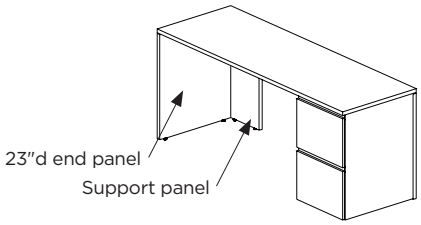


Figure B

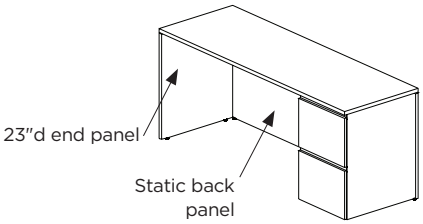


Figure C

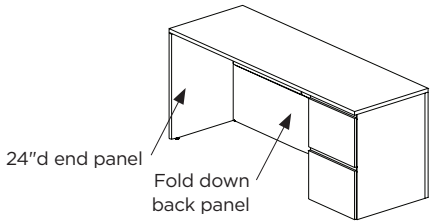


Figure D

Height adjustable cantilever desk

- Desk features a bench height cabinet with hinged doors and open back for wire access
- **Note**: The cantilever desk must be attached to the wall, by screwing into a stud or with concrete screws depending on the wall type. This is not a freestanding desk
- Worksurface on wall side recessed 2″ for use with wall panel (**Figure A**)
- A PS-77 and metal wire manager tray is standard on the cantilever height adjustable desk
- A 3 outlet power strip is standard inside the cabinet
- Height adjustable desk cord will plug into 3 outlet power strip within the cabinet
- Cutout in height adjustable shroud on wall side for wire management (**Figure B**)
- PS-77 will route down the height adjustable column and plug into the 3 outlet power strip

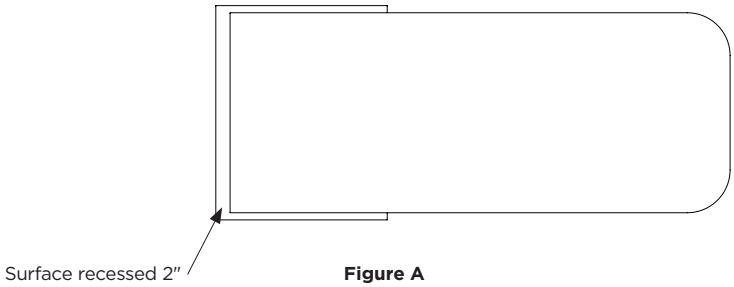


Figure A

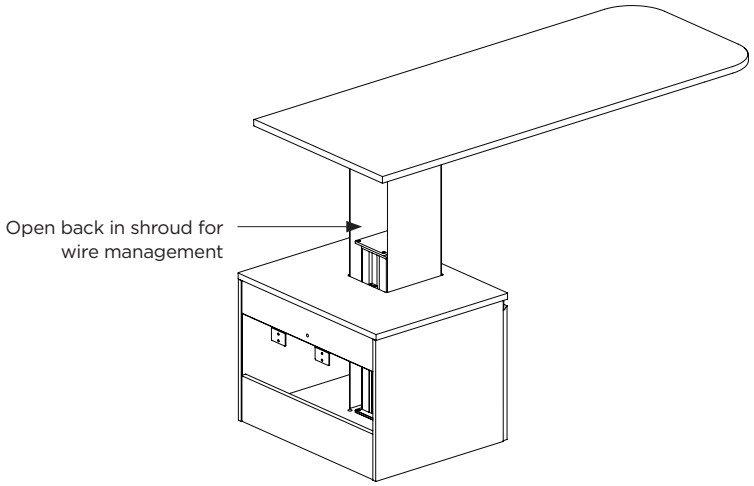


Figure B

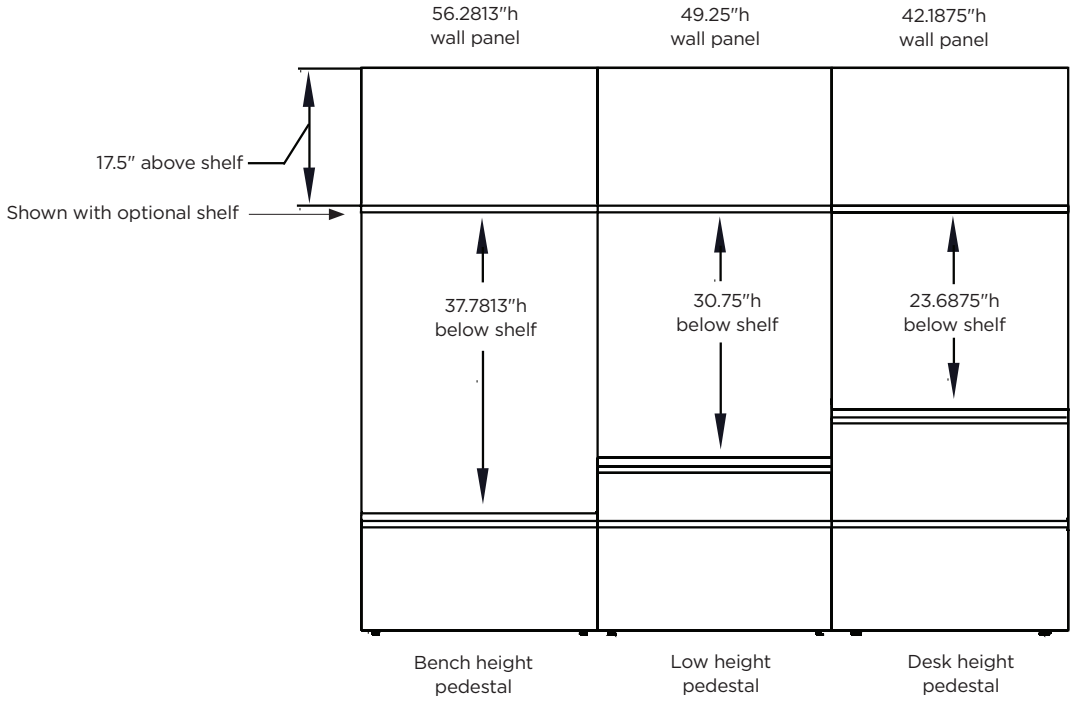
Wall panels

General

- Wall panels mount to the wall above bench, low, or desk height storage
- Heights available for use with or without wall mounted storage
- Panel materials include: TFL, laminate markerboard, or upholstered
- Wall panels are attached to the wall using z clips

Full height wall panels

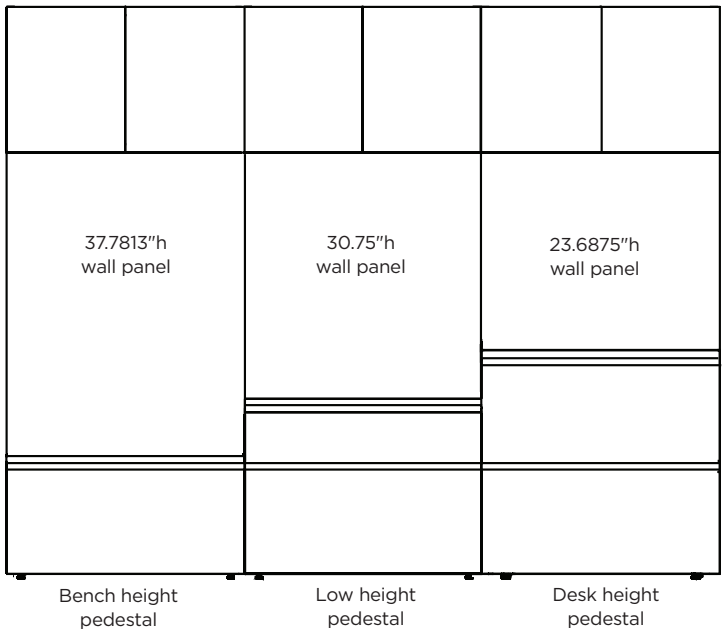
- Use full height wall panels when overhead storage is not specified
- Full height wall panels create an overall height of 72"h when used with the appropriate pedestal height
- Full height panels that are TFL or upholstered have an option to add a top shelf. Top of shelf is located 17.5" from the top of the wall panel



Wall panels

Partial height wall panels

- Use partial height panels when wall mounted storage is specified
- **Note**: No shelf option available for partial height wall panels



Using wall panels with swivel bench

- A wall panel used with a swivel bench should not run past the storage pedestals
- Use a 48"w bench height wall panel with 54"w swivel bench (**Figure A**)
- Use a 60"w bench height wall panel with 66"w swivel bench (**Figure B**)
- **Note**: When specifying a shelf or wall mounted storage with the swivel bench, there is 38.7813" of clear space between the top of the bench cushion and the bottom of the shelf (**Figure C**)

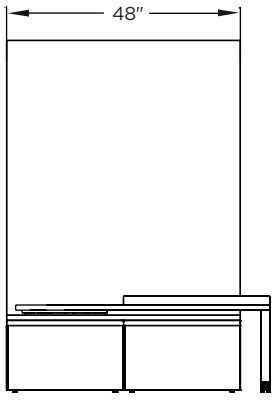


Figure A
54"w swivel bench

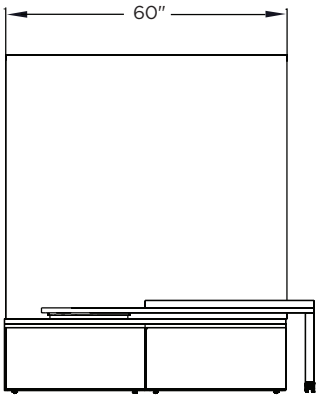


Figure B
66"w swivel bench

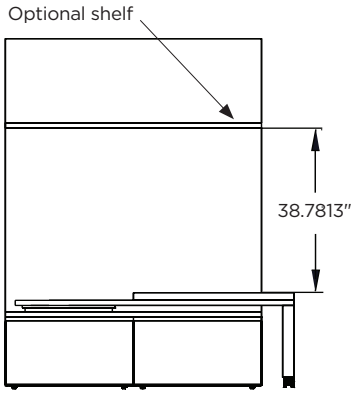


Figure C

Task lighting

- Task lighting is available on wallmount organizers, cantilever shelving, and media panel shelves
- Task lighting is recessed into the bottom of the wallmount overhead or shelf
- Specifying options for task lights: single (TSKL), linking starter (TSKL-LS), linking add on (TSKL-LA)
- Specify single (TSLK) when there is only one task light in the typical (**Figure A**)
- Specify linking starter (TSKL-LS) and linking add on (TSKL-LA) when two or more task lights are specified within a typical. Starting location is not set to left or right unit, choose one to be a starter, and the rest to be add ons (**Figure B**)
- **Note**: Typicals specified with starter and add on task lights will ship pre programmed to operate off single remote

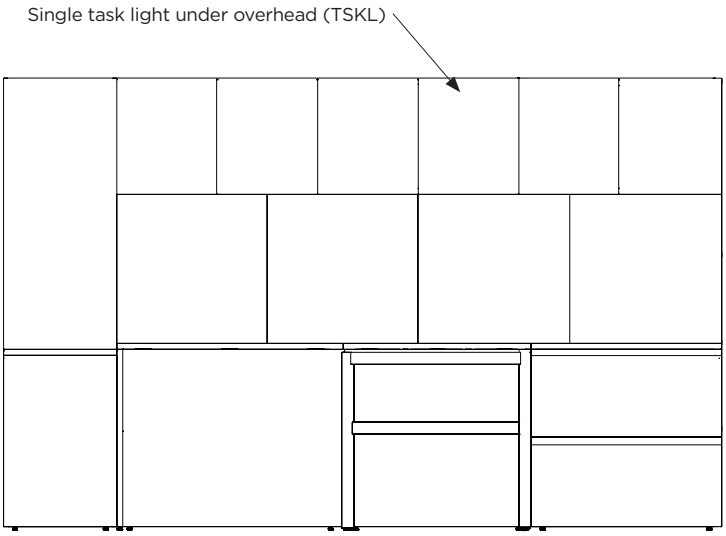


Figure A

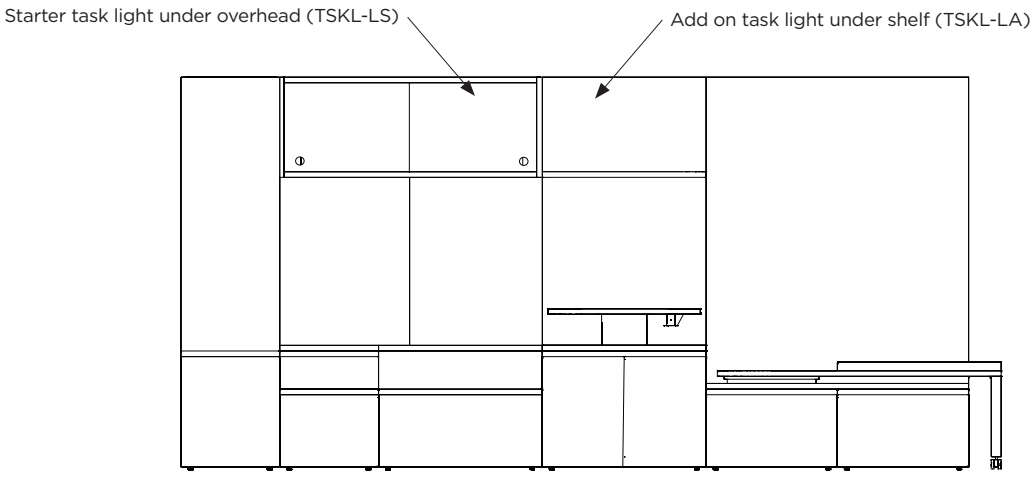


Figure B

Worksurfaces

Rectangular surfaces

- Rectangular surface depths include: 23″d, 24″d, 30″d, and 36″d
- **Note**: 23″d worksurface is used over low height storage when a desk height back panel is also specified. See overlay worksurface section for more information
- 23″d and 24″d worksurfaces are available in short grain up to 54″w
- All depths are available as long grain up to 96″w

Soft rectangular surfaces

- Soft rectangular surfaces feature two rounded and two square corners. Square corners note wall side (**Figure A**)
- Corner end can be supported with an H or O leg. **Note**: Leg will be inset from rounded corners 6″ from edge of worksurface
- Square end can be supported with end panel
- **Note**: A soft rectangle surface cannot be a freestanding table desk. The worksurface must be connected to a static or height adjustable bridge or return (**Figure B**)

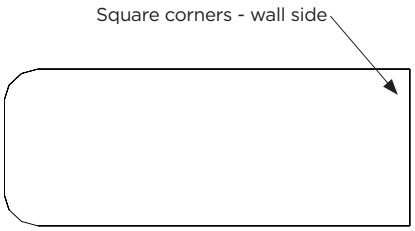


Figure A

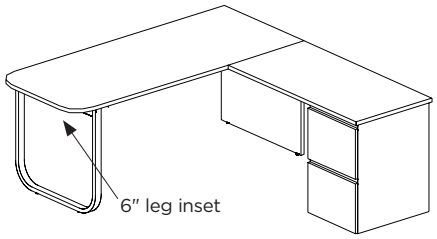


Figure B

Overlay worksurface

- Overlay worksurface is 24”d and must span over a desk height pedestal or support at one end, to a low height pedestal or support at the opposite end
- Overlay worksurfaces feature a 6″ riser at one end. Riser is 23”d with a 1″ notch at the back to allow for use with back panel or filler panel (**Figure A**)
- Riser end is handed left or right
- Non riser end will overlay on desk height storage, and riser end will overlay low height storage. This creates an open storage area
- Create a built up storage wall (**Figure B**), or leave as an open kneespace area (**Figure C**)
- **Note:** When specifying low storage under an overlay surface, use a 23”d surface to span over the low storage. (**refer to Figure B**) This surface depth allows you to add a full height back panel to close in the back if desired

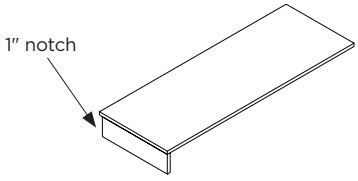


Figure A

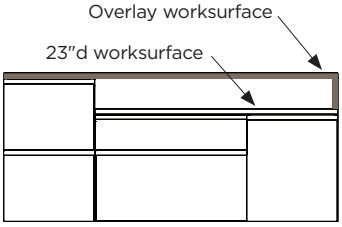


Figure B

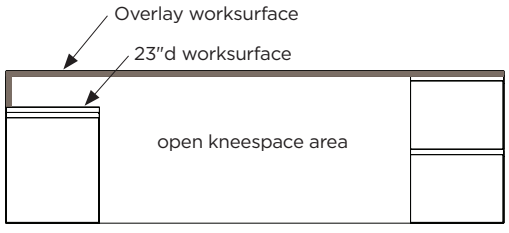


Figure C

Pedestals

Overview

- Pedestals are available in three heights. **Note**: Heights noted below include a worksurface that is specified separately (**Figure A**)
  - Worksurface height: 29.8125"h
  - Low height: 22.75"h
  - Bench height: 15.7188"h
- Pedestal depths are sized to be 1" less than worksurface depths. This gap can be filled with a pedestal filler, or a static back panel. **Note**: Pedestals are open at the back
- If pedestals are used on a main desk, a full back panel would be required to enclose the back. Refer to **building a desk** section for more information
- If a pedestal is being used on a return or credenza and placed against a wall, the back can be left open. **Note**: Consider adding a back panel if up against windows
- If only the end of the storage run gap needs to be filled in, use a pedestal filler (**Figure B**)
- If a finished back is needed, use a static panel. **Note**: The back panel can match the width of only the pedestal (**Figure C**), or run the entire width of the surface (**Figure D**)

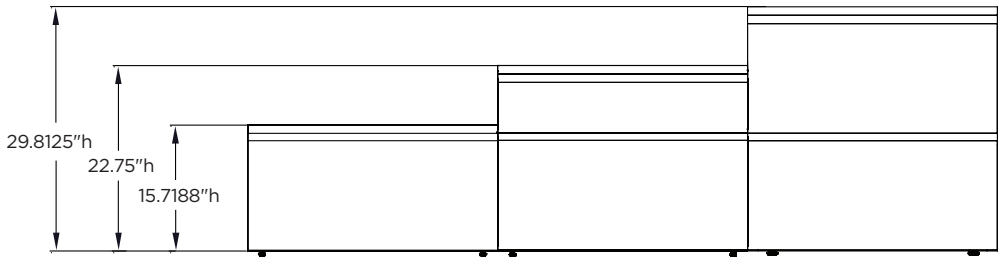


Figure A

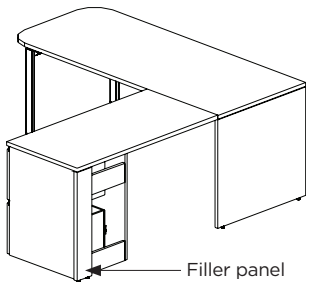


Figure B

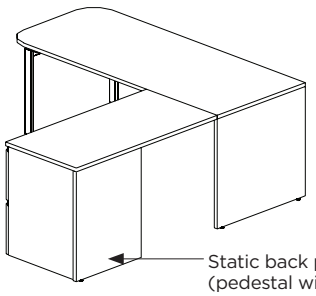


Figure C

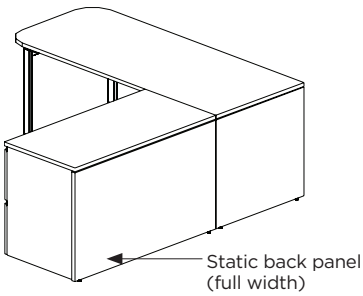
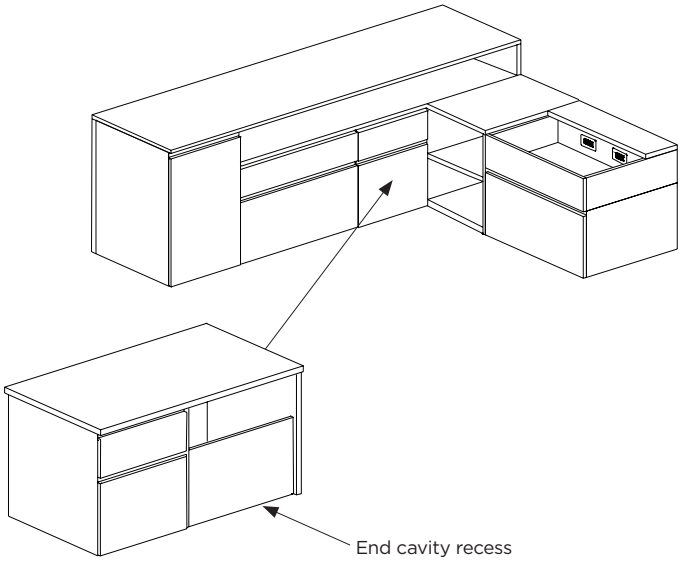


Figure D

Pedestals

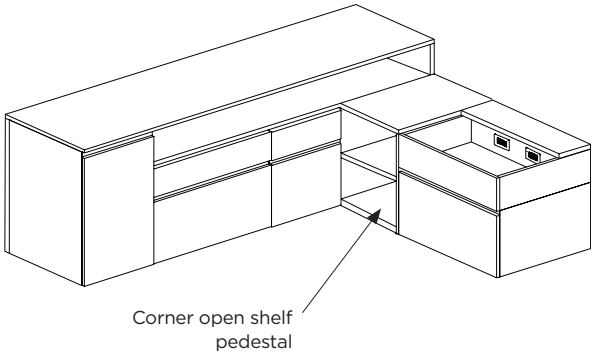
Corner pedestals

- Corner pedestals are used at a worksurface junction when creating an "L" between a return or bridge, and a credenza
- Pedestal is connected to an end cavity, open for wire management
- The corner end cavity is recessed by .75". **Note**: Corner pedestal must be used with AL-T23DCOS (desk height) or AL-T23DCOS (low height) corner open pedestal. See corner open shelf pedestal section for more information
- Available as desk or low height. **Note**: Corner pedestal and corner open shelf pedestal heights must match



Corner open shelf pedestals

- Corner open shelf pedestals are used to create an "L" support with corner pedestals
- Models include: AL-T23DCOS (desk height) or AL-T23DCOS (low height)
- The corner pedestal end, opposite the pedestal storage, is recessed by .75"
- The corner open shelf models are .75" wider than standard open shelf pedestals, filling in the gap of the corner pedestal recess
- Available as desk or low height. **Note**: Corner pedestal and corner open shelf pedestal heights must match

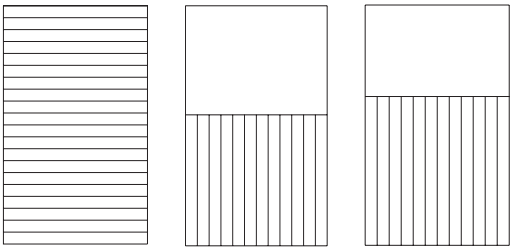


Pedestals

File capacity

- All OFS filing configurations meet standard file tab clearance of 1.25″ above the file frame as recommended by our file frame suppliers
- **Note**: 24″w lateral file drawers available only as side-to-side filing. 30″w and 36″w lateral file drawers available as front-to-back or side-to-side filing

18″w pedestals

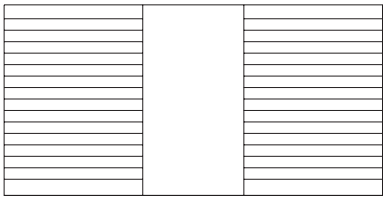


Letter
front-to-back

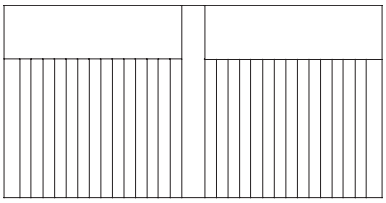
Letter
side-to-side

Legal
side-to-side

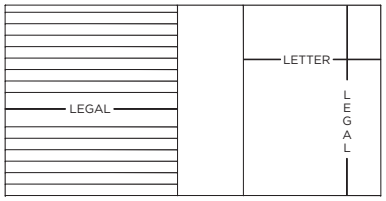
Lateral files



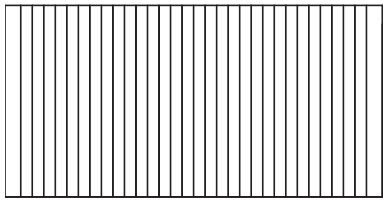
Letter
double front-to-back



Letter
double side-to-side



Legal
front-to-back



Legal
side-to-side

Supports

Highback organizer support

- A highback organizer must be supported at each end with a vertical support that can include: end panels, wing assembly, and pedestals
- The center of the highback organizer must also be supported with a support base or static back panel (**Figure A**)
- **Note:** The support base has visible screw holes on back, not recommended for use on approach side or in open plan setting
- If specifying task light, cord routes out the back of the unit, just above the storage section
- There is a 1/2″ gap at the bottom of the back panel. This allows for wire management at the surface level (**Figure B**)

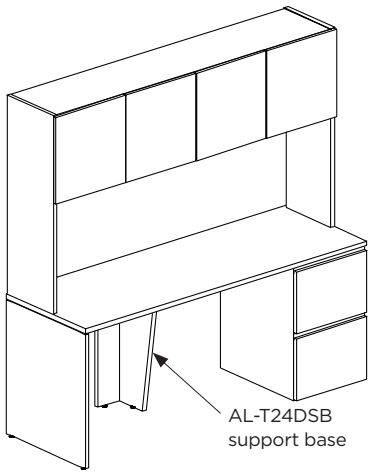


Figure A

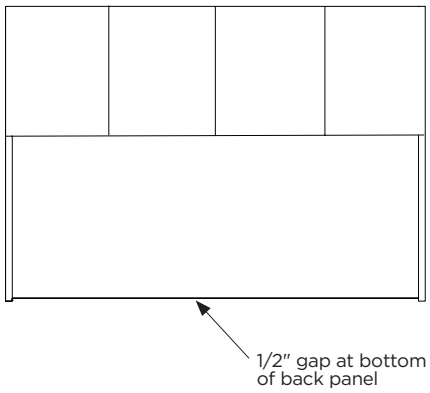


Figure B

Supporting a worksurface seam

- The support base is used to support a worksurface at a seam, or at the center of a worksurface when a hutch is specified. Use the support base with a front CP-1 clamp plate
  - Use AL-T24LSB for 24″d low height surfaces
  - Use AL-T24DSB for 24″d desk height surfaces (**Figure A**)
  - Use AL-T30DSB for 30″d surfaces
  - **Note**: Not for use on 36″d worksurfaces
- The support base has a notch at the top for wire management pass through (**Figure B**)
- **Note:** The support base has visible screw holes on back, not recommended for use on approach side or in open plan setting

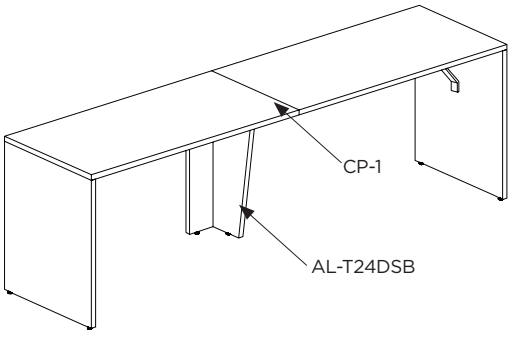


Figure A

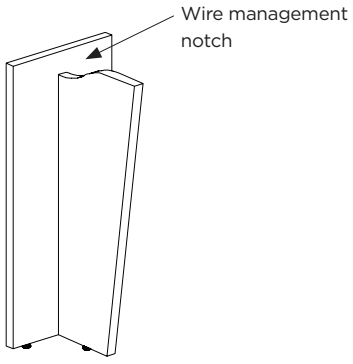


Figure B

Supports

End panels

- End panels include angled brackets for support (**Figure A**). Use one bracket for 24″d end panels, use two brackets for 30″d and 36″d end panels
- Angled brackets are required when not used with a static back panel, or support panel to create an ″L″ support (**Figure B**)

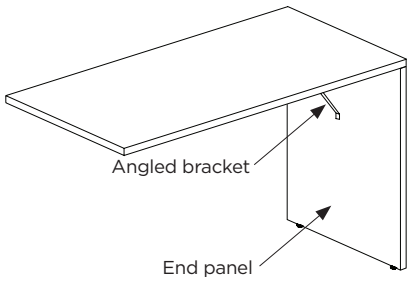


Figure A

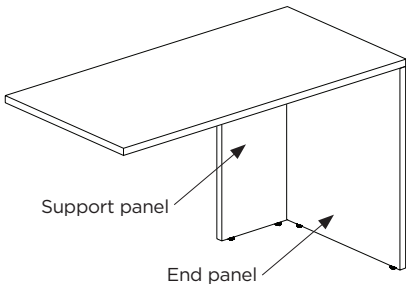


Figure B

Support panels

- Support panels can be used with end panels as noted in End panel section to create an ″L″ support (**Figure A**)
- Support panels can also be used with a static back panel to create a perpendicular vertical support (**Figure B**)

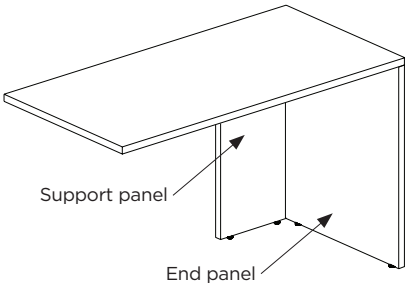


Figure A

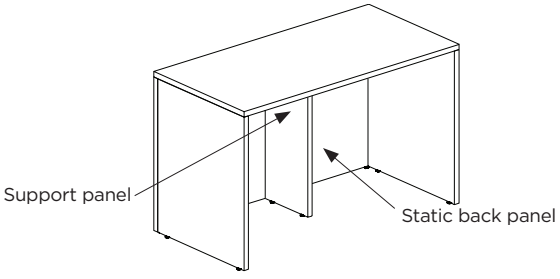


Figure B

Supports

Static back panel

- Static back panels provide support to the back of the worksurface and provide a more built up look (**Figure A**)
- Static back panels are available at desk or low height
- A static back panel spans along the back of pedestals and end panels. **Note**: Use with 23″d end panels (ALT23LEP/AL-T23DEP)
- Available in widths from 18″w to 96″w, in 6″ increments
- Use 18″w back panel to cover a pedestal back in a breakfront desk application
- Optional access slot for wire management. **Note**: Minimum back panel width for wire access slot is 24″w (**Figure B**)

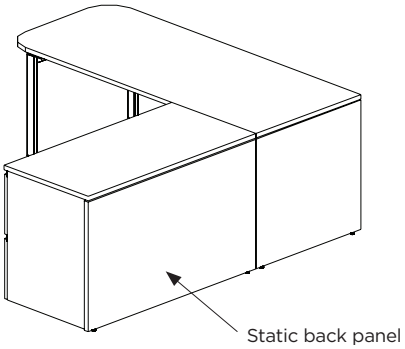


Figure A

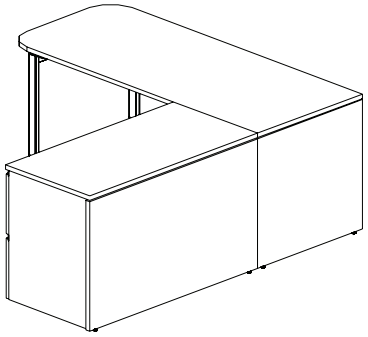


Figure B

Fold down back panel

- Fold down back panel provides a built up look, while maintaining wall access with an integrated hinged door for wire management
- Models 12″-48″w feature one fold down door (**Figure A**)
- Models 49″w and wider feature two fold down doors and a center cantilever support
- Spans between end panels and/or storage pedestals (**Figure B**)
- Available in widths from 12″w-94″w, in 1″ increments

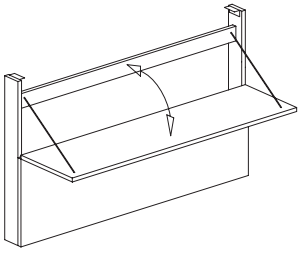


Figure A

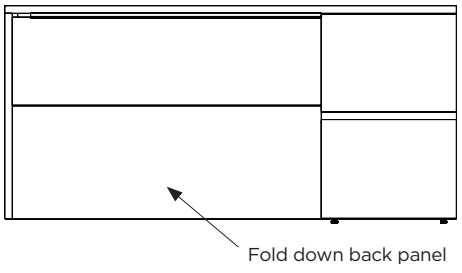
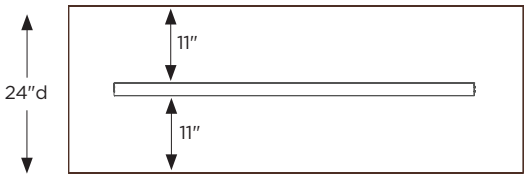


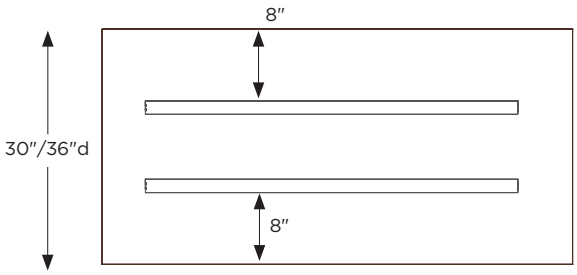
Figure B

Supports

Worksurface straighteners

- Worksurface straighteners can be found in the OFS accessories catalog
- Worksurface straighteners can be used when the span of an unsupported worksurface is greater than 48″w
    - 24″d tops require (1) straightener
    - 30″ and 36″d tops require (2) straighteners
- Straightener widths:
    - SPTR48 for unsupported worksurface width 48″-54″w
    - SPTR54 for unsupported worksurface width 55″-60″w
    - SPTR60 for unsupported worksurface width 61″-66″w
    - SPTR66 for unsupported worksurface width 67″-78″w





Clamp plates

- Clamp plates (CP-1) can be found in the OFS accessories catalog
- Two adjoining worksurfaces will be connected by CP-1 clamp plates
    - Two clamp plates for 24″ connections (**Figure A**)
    - Three clamp plates for 30″ and 36″ connections (**Figure B**)

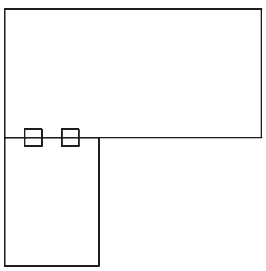


Figure A

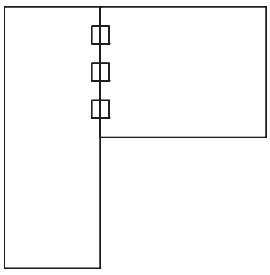


Figure B