



One Grand Central Place

60 East 42nd Street
New York, New York, 10165



Available ISPs

Carrier	Cable Type	Network Type	Cable Distribution
Altice Business	Fiber	Type 1	Partial Coverage
Cogent	Fiber	Type 1	Direct to Tenant
Crown Castle Fiber	Fiber	Type 1	Full Coverage
M2 nGage	Fixed Wireless	Rooftop Wireless	Partial Coverage
Pilot Fiber	Fiber	Type 1	Partial Coverage
Spectrum	Fiber	Type 1	Direct to Tenant
Spectrum	Coaxial	Phone or Cable	Full Coverage
Verizon	Fiber	Type 1	Partial Coverage
Verizon	Copper	Phone or Cable	Full Coverage
Verizon FiOS	Fiber	Type 1	Full Coverage

Key Features of Connectivity

- 5 fiber providers can provide dedicated, business grade internet access with guaranteed upload and download speeds.
- Fixed wireless connectivity from the rooftop provides an independent internet option from the wire-line networks entering from the street.
- A distributed antenna system or small cell solution is in place to boost cellular reception throughout the building.
- Additional riser capacity is available to support future needs of tenants and ISP's throughout the entire building.
- Multiple riser pathways support tenants with diverse pathway requirements.
- Telecom equipment is kept in a protected space, separate from other utilities reducing the potential for service disruption.
- Management has documented agreements in place with carriers to support seamless and timely provision of services to tenants.
- Coaxial cabling can provide bundled phone, cable TV, and basic internet.

Wired Certification Fact Sheet Explainer

Cabling Type	Use	Maximum Speed (Bandwidth rates)
Copper	Used in older Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) networks, these networks use copper telephone lines to provide Internet access to customers.	40 Mbps Down 5 Mbps Up
Coaxial	Used in most Cable provider networks. Typically used for Television sets or Modems.	300 Mbps Down 30 Mbps Up
Fixed Wireless	Rooftop based antenna networks are used for both primary and secondary forms of connectivity. Top choice for redundant connection because it doesn't rely on existing wireline cabling into a building. Fixed Wireless should not be confused with Satellite Dishes which provide Television service and minimal Internet capabilities.	1000 Mbps (1 Gig) Up and Down
Fiber	Most technologically advanced form of cabling used in buildings. Signals can travel for greater distances at faster speeds.	10,000 Mbps (10 Gig) Up and Down

Distribution Type	Definition
Direct to Tenant Space Only	Carrier runs a single cable from where their equipment is located to the tenant they are servicing. This is not ideal for a tenant ordering new service as it could require extensive construction which will delay the tenant getting timely service.
Partial Distribution	Partial Distribution is defined as a distribution point every 6-10 floors. Carrier places several distribution points within the building where they can connect additional cables for tenants. A distribution point can either be a termination box or a coil of spare cabling. For new service requests, partial distribution is less time intensive than direct to tenant space cables.
Full Distribution	Carrier places distribution points (a termination box or a coil of spare cabling) every 5 floors or less and can easily serve any tenant in the building. This setup drastically reduces the time it takes for tenants to receive new service.

Network Type	Definition
Type 1	Carrier owns the fiber entering the building.
Type 2	Carrier is using someone else's fiber, copper or coax to reach a tenant.
Phone Company or Cable Network	Carrier is entering the building with Copper Phone Cables or Coaxial Cables. These usually only offer slower Internet speeds.
Rooftop Connection	Rooftop connections are designated for Fixed Wireless providers. See definition above.