



# 1515 Broadway

New York, New York



## Available ISPs

AT&T

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Cablevision

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Lightpath

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Time Warner Cable

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Verizon

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Other

## Key Features of Connectivity

- Choice available of at least 5 unique, independent sources of connectivity to the building, including high-speed fiber.
- Fixed wireless connectivity is available from the building rooftop providing fully independent service from the networks in the street.
- Multiple Points of Entry and dual riser pathways support redundancy and diversity requirements for ISPs and tenants.
- Telecom cables are kept in protected, secure risers throughout the building to minimize risk of damage.
- Building has a first responder system in place to enhance safety and security.
- Management offers capability to bring in new ISPs if requested by tenants.

# 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.	100 Mbps
Coaxial	Used in most Cable provider networks. Typically used for Television sets or Modems.	300 Mbps
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)
Fiber	Most technologically advanced form of cabling used in buildings. Signals can travel for greater distances at faster speeds.	1 Mbps – 10,000 Mbps (10 gig)

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.