

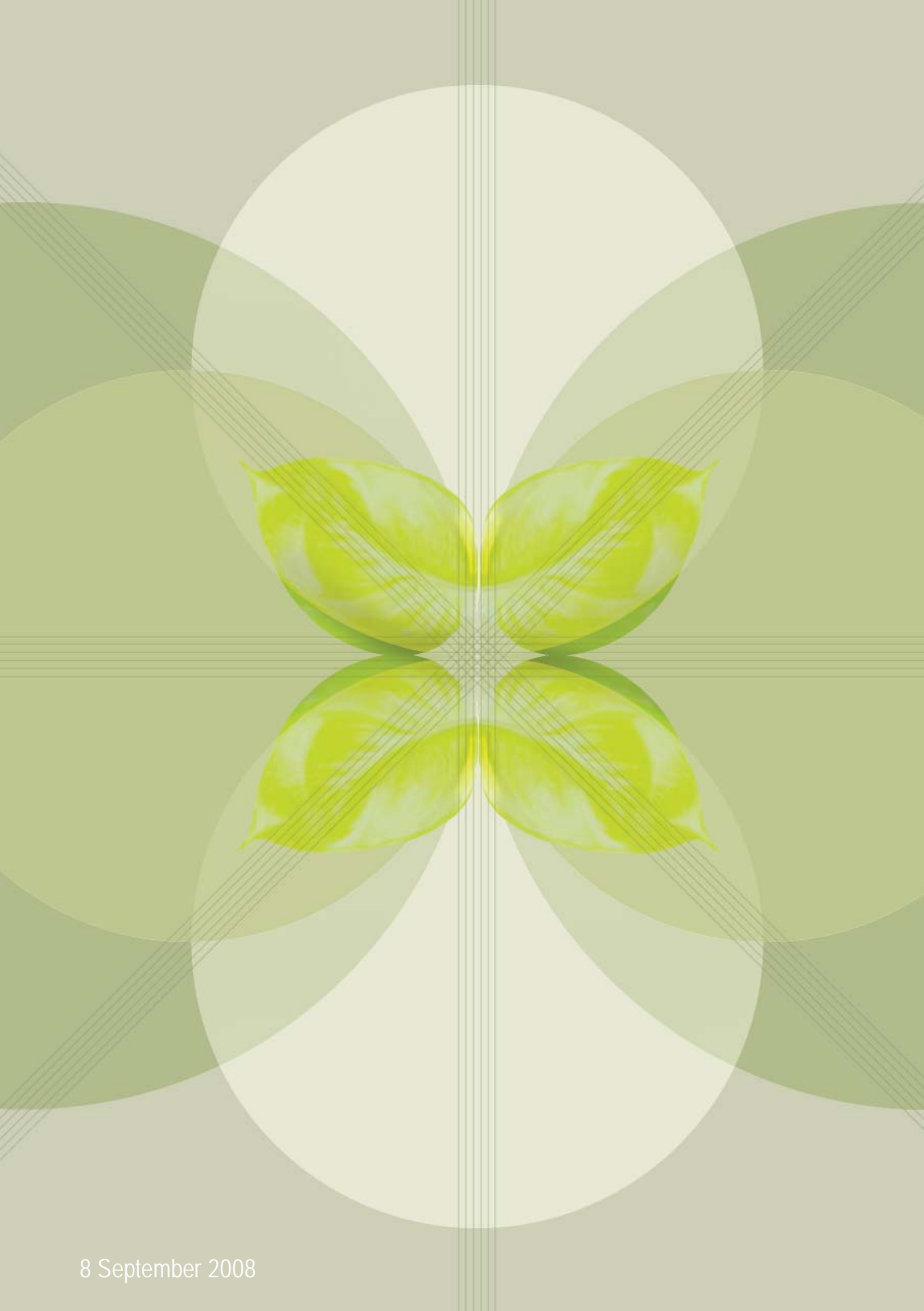
U.S. AIR FORCE SURGEON GENERAL / AFMS INTERIOR DESIGN STANDARDS

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

8 September 2008 - REVISED ISSUE: 7 January 2011

VOLUME 1





The US Air Force Medical Service (AFMS) has been delivering world class healthcare to the active duty community and its beneficiaries for more than 60 years, providing an integrated healthcare system that extends from forward deployed locations through definitive care.

The same quality of health care – and access to healthcare – is provided to all of our nearly three million beneficiaries to ensure total force personnel are healthy and fit before deploying, during deployment, and when they return home. We are committed to the very best health care for the Air Force, joint warfighters and their families.

To sustain world-class healthcare, and develop the next generation of US Air Force medics, it is paramount that we recruit, train and retain the best and brightest. Providing world class environments is a key component to this effort, and it is important to leverage all facets that shape the continuum of care including our facilities.

To meet this objective, it is AF/SG policy for Medical Group Commanders, Facility Managers, Contractors, Design Firms, and Design-Build Contractors to abide with the AFMS Interior Design Guide for Medical Treatment Facilities as a comprehensive reference document to achieve consistent and professional interior spaces which enhance and promote healing environments.

Mission Statement

To create consistent and professional interior spaces which enhance and promote healing in environments of U.S. Air Force Medical Facilities.





Table of Contents

6-7	Preface
9-41	Public Areas
43-55	Private Areas
57-65	Specialty Areas
67-77	Concept Boards
79-85	Glossary & Index



DESIGN PREFACE

Purpose of the Guide

- To be a companion document to the UFC 4-510-01 or used as an independent resource in the creation of a comprehensive interior design package.
- Enhance and promote healing for clinic beneficiaries and caregivers by inspiring trust, confidence and credibility.
- Incorporate socially and environmentally conscious attributes, as well as evidence based design features.
- Identify progressive and innovative methodology for health facilities by recommending state of the art sustainable products of dependability and quality to create a therapeutic atmosphere.

Design Philosophy

- This design philosophy takes into account many different aspects of interior design and space planning including aesthetics, life safety, evidence-based design and sustainable design. The design intent is to promote a healing, spa-like, nurturing medical atmosphere.

Aesthetics

- Finish and material palettes offer variety by developing collections that encompass both organic and geometric styles along with large, medium and small scale patterns and textures. The finish and material palettes include warm, cool and neutral tones.
- The overall design should promote natural light.
- Organize space, materials and wayfinding to be unified, simple and understandable.
- Materials and products shall meet the level of quality established within the USAF Surgeon General Interior Design Guide and the UFC 4-510-01.

How to use the Guide

- The Air Force Interior Design Guide is provided in two different forms, a printed application and a web based application. The printed form is broken down into two volumes.
- Volume One is to be used as a quick reference only. It is organized by space and refers the user to the correct pages in Volume Two for further detailed information.
- Volume Two provides detailed information for all suggested options of materials and products. It is organized into sections detailing options and specifications for flooring, walls, ceilings, special finishes, lighting, signage, furniture, fabric, artwork and accessories.

How to use the Guide

- The website, <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/AF/AFIDG>, contains the same information that is found in the printed forms. It is updated regularly and contains the most current information available for material finishes, lighting, signage/wayfinding, furniture, fabric and artwork. This site should be used as the main source for the current information. The website also contains important links to the UFC 4-510-01, TRICARE guide plates and medical facility criteria information which is also available in downloadable documents.

Life Safety/Accessibility

- Products specified are required to be Class A or Class 1, in accordance with the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code and meet the requirements in the UFC 4-510-01 and other applicable codes and standards.
- Application of materials and finishes comply with current ADA, ANSI, and UFAS requirements.
- Conscientious, explicit and judicious incorporation of current best practices are to be considered and applied to renovation projects. Areas of emphasis include, but are not limited to, fire suppression systems, egress, HVAC and mass notification.

Evidence-Based Design

Supplement to the UFC 4-510-01

- Evidence-based design does not have to be an additional cost. It is a design process by which Architects, Interior Designers, Facility Managers, Clinicians, and Administrators make decisions that advance the needs of patients, staff, families, and organizations.

Elements of Evidence-Based Design Include:

- Natural Lighting and Daylighting – The use of natural light and daylighting in patient care is an important factor in patient recovery. This includes such departments as behavioral health as well as inpatient functions. When views to the outside are impossible, providing artwork with a serene landscape, plants, and water features all aid in the recovery process.
- Patient Privacy - Providing single patient rooms is one way to provide patient privacy. Single seat options in a waiting area also gives the patient a sense of privacy.
- Sound Control – Providing patients and staff with the ability to control the noise around them aids in recovery. This can be achieved in patient rooms by designing headwalls with controls for lights, curtains, blinds and televisions. Finishes and materials that absorb sound are not only good for the patients, but it also reduces medical errors by decreasing the stress on the staff.
- Spatial Disorientation - Providing adequate signage and other types of wayfinding helps reduce the stress of patients, staff, and family members.

Sustainable Design

Supplement to the UFC 4-510-01

- Sustainable design takes into consideration the design, construction, operation and reuse/removal of the built environment in an environmentally and energy efficient manner. It works to meet the needs of today, without compromising the needs of future generations. Not only does sustainable design take into consideration the efficient use of natural resources, but it can also lead to improved user performance, increased occupant desirability and better affordability. Overall, sustainable design creates high-performance buildings that are intended to be environmentally responsible, economically profitable, and healthy places for people to live and work.
- The US Air Force Medical Service has made a commitment to meet or exceed the requirements of the USGBC's LEED Silver certification on all new and renovated projects. In an effort to do this, some things that are recommended to be considered include:
 - Selection of finishes and materials that are environmentally sensitive and support sustainable design.
 - Specification and use of glues and adhesives that promote healthy indoor air quality.
 - Consideration of the cost and time dedicated to the transportation of materials and products.
 - The overall global impact materials and products have on the environment.

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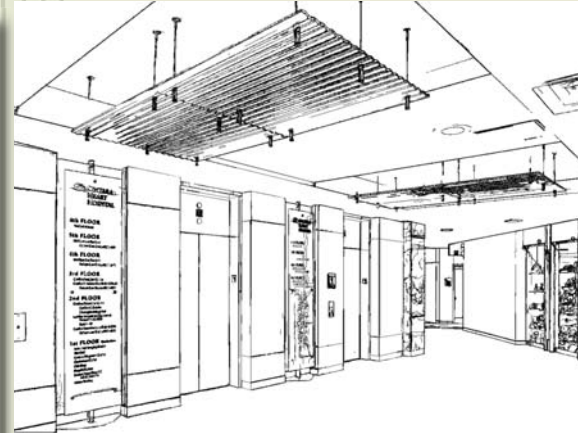
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Public Areas



Corridors
Break Rooms

Lobbies
Restrooms
Cafeterias

Waiting Areas
Conference Rooms
Coffee Bars

Reception Desks
Training Rooms
Vending

LOBBIES



Design Philosophy: Lobby areas are extremely important in coordination with the overall design of the building. The lobby will have a large impact on how the visitor perceives the space and should be polished and sophisticated. Lobbies should use quality upgraded finishes as well as higher levels of design components.



- Acoustics are an extremely important consideration when choosing finishes for this space. Acoustic properties of carpet, upholstery, and ceiling applications aid in the control of noise as well as the definition of the space.
- Flooring may include terrazzo or terrazzo tile, porcelain tile, carpet, or stained concrete. Large-scale carpet within a larger area is appropriate to emphasize space.
- Illumination is a major consideration, where both natural light and specialty lighting should be utilized. Decorative lighting is aesthetically pleasing and may be used to increase light within the lobby.
- Fabrics used in lobbies should be durable and easy to clean due to the high volume of people occupying of the space.
- Signage should be properly displayed within lobby areas to assist in wayfinding.



- Furniture
- Volume 2 - p.129

- Bench



- Bench



- Stool



- Lighting
- Volume 2 - p.67

- Overhead



- Decorative



- Decorative



- Artwork & Signage
- Volume 2 - p.57, 97, 181

- Resin Panels



- Artwork



- Signage



Sample - Typical layout

Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Soft
Flooring



Hard
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

Paint



Paint



Wall
Covering



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

ACT



Wood
Ceiling



Specialty
Ceiling



WAITING AREAS



Design Philosophy: The goal of the waiting room is to provide a comfortable and aesthetically pleasing space for families and patients to await services in a Medical Treatment Facility (MTF).



- Furniture in a waiting room needs to be flexible while reflecting the overall look and feel of the entire location.
- A variety of seating should be used and chosen according to comfort and durability. Side tables provide a good option for hard surfaces within the space and offer flexibility. No dining or work height tables should be used.
- Artwork in a waiting area should be visually interesting and complement the overall design of the space, as well as pleasing to the general public.
- Televisions can be used but must be mounted at eye level and noise control should be strongly considered.
- Window shades should be provided if a lot of natural light will be flooding the space. Solar roller shades are recommended to reach this objective.
- In acute care waiting spaces, rubber flooring is the recommended product.

WAITING AREAS

Furniture
Volume 2 - p.129

Lounge
Chair



Lounge
Chairs



Table



Lighting
Volume 2 - p.67

Overhead



Decorative



Decorative



Artwork & Signage
Volume 2 - p.33, 97, 181

Wall
Covering



Artwork



Signage

8 1/2"	
Clinic Hours	
Monday	0800-1700
Tuesday	0800-1700
Wednesday	0800-1700
Thursday	0800-1700
Friday	0800-1700
Saturday	Closed
Sunday	Closed
Emergency Contact Number: 000-123-4567	
11 3/4"	

Front View

Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Soft
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring

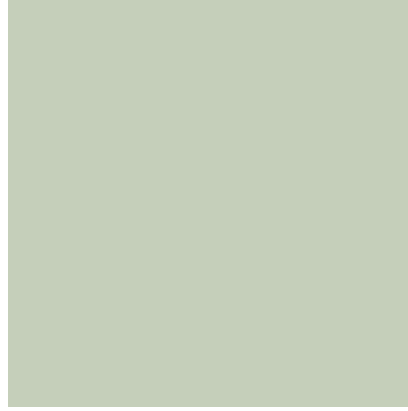


Resilient
Flooring



Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

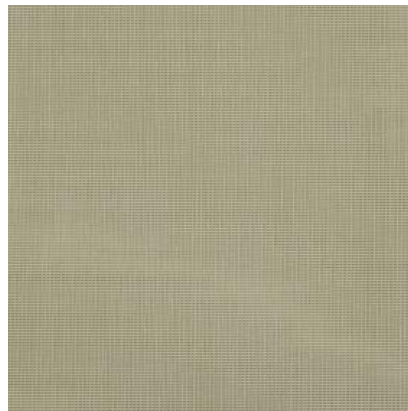
Paint



Paint



Wall
Covering



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

ACT



Wood
Ceiling



Specialty
Ceiling



RECEPTION DESKS



Design Philosophy: The reception desk should be a clutter-free area with direct visual access to the entry. Reception desks are an important consideration as they are often the first noticeable item upon entering the lobby.



- Reception desks should provide a transaction counter that includes ADA/UFAS accessibility.
- Ceiling elements, such as soffits above a reception desk, provide an aesthetic division within the space and an opportunity for signage and wayfinding.
- Signage should be prevalent to provide consistent and relevant information to the visitor reducing the need to engage the receptionist. Flat screen monitors can be used to relay up-to-date information.
- Lighting should be ample and elegant. A combination of ceiling mounted, indirect or direct fixtures, and task lighting may be used.
- Reception desks may consist of systems furniture or a specially designed built-in unit. Designs may incorporate special finishes such as resins, solid surfaces, or laminates. Check-in stations within a MTF can be systems furniture.
- Computer screens on a reception desk should be positioned to provide sufficient privacy.
- Reception desks are an ideal setting for tasteful plants. Artwork on walls near reception desks should be interesting and appealing to the general public.
- Paper and pamphlets shall be managed, organized and maintained in an orderly fashion.

RECEPTION DESKS

Furniture
Volume 2 - p.129

Reception
Desk



Task Chair

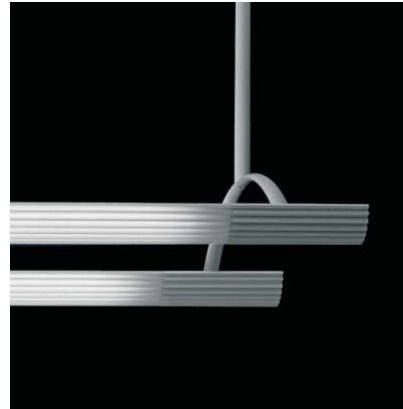


Guest
Chair



Lighting
Volume 2 - p.67

Overhead



Decorative



Decorative



Artwork & Signage
Volume 2 - p.57, 97, 181

Specialty
Wall



Artwork



Signage

DROP-OFF

Sample - Option A

Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Soft
Flooring



Hard
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

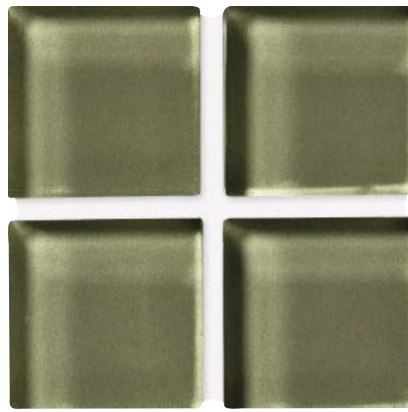
Paint



Wall
Covering



Wall Tiles



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

ACT



Wood
Ceiling



Specialty
Ceiling



CORRIDORS



Design Philosophy: Corridors present opportunities for unique design while transporting people from one location to the next.



- Wayfinding indications can be seen in the form of flooring, ceiling applications, artwork, signage, and wall coverings.
- Elevators and elevator lobbies are located within corridors to direct the flow of traffic throughout the building.
- Flooring is a major consideration; it should be durable and easily cleaned. Keep in mind that shiny floors do not always equate clean floors.
- Still life artwork is recommended within corridors. Case displays and artwork should promote an overall feeling of well-being. "Warrior" type pictures and trophy cases must be avoided in public corridors and confined to the appropriate spaces.
- Corner guards and wall protection are often used as a way to maintain the life of the walls, especially in high traffic areas.
- Wall coverings should be highly durable so as not to be easily torn or damaged.
- Daylight should be provided wherever possible. Any artificial lighting used should be indirect.

- Furniture
- Volume 2 - p.129

- Bench



- Bench



- Bench

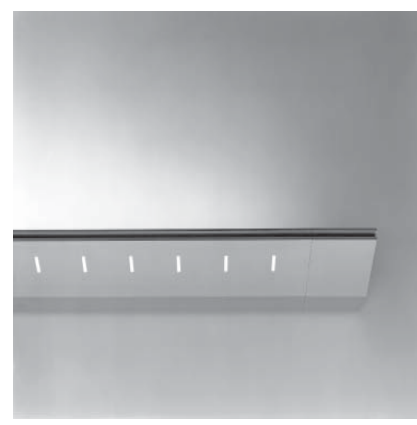


- Lighting
- Volume 2 - p.67

- Overhead



- Overhead



- Decorative



- Artwork & Signage
- Volume 2 - p.33, 97, 181

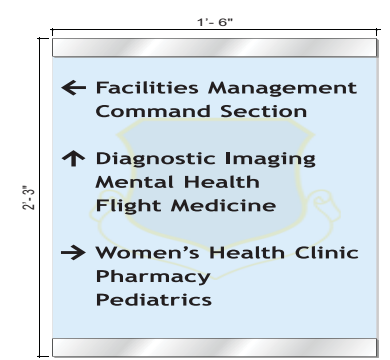
- Wall Covering



- Artwork



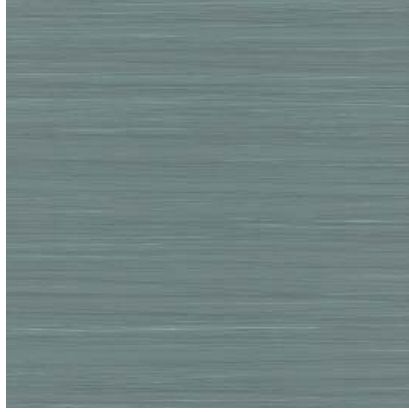
- Signage



Front View

Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

Paint



Paint

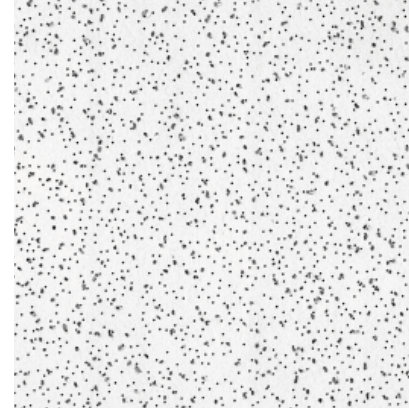


Wall
Covering



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

ACT



Wood
Ceiling



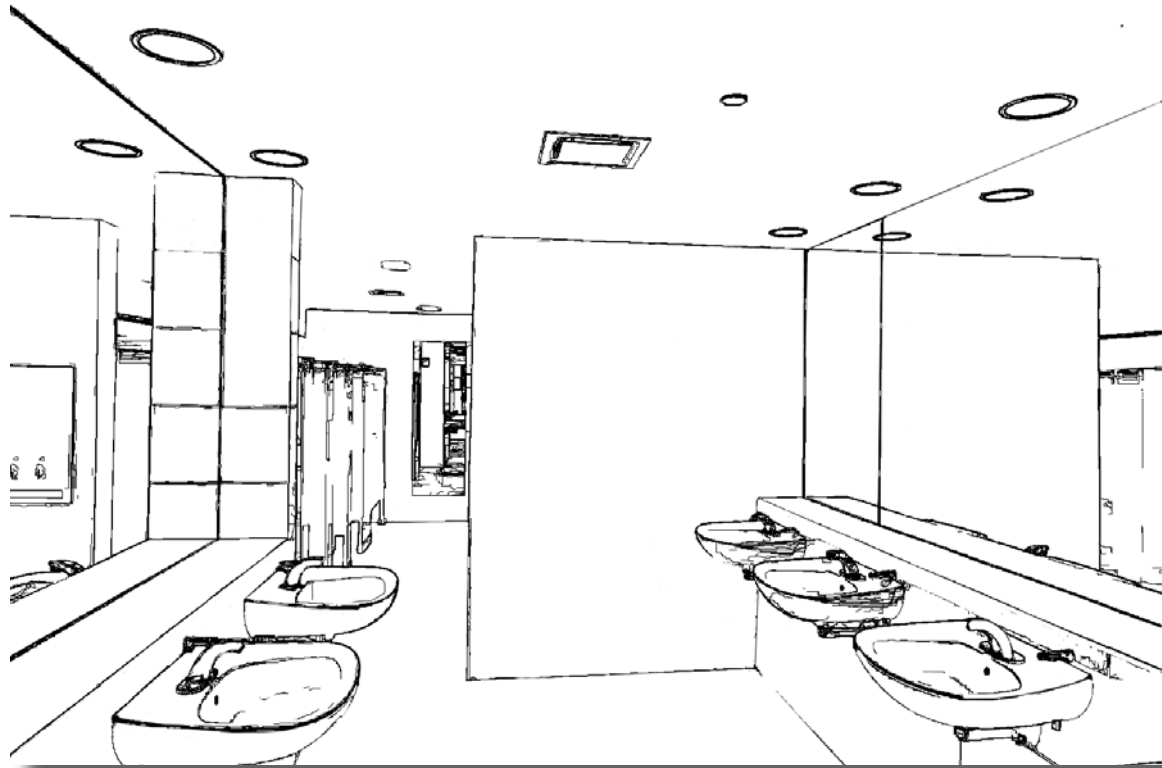
Specialty
Ceiling



RESTROOMS



Design Philosophy: Restrooms provide a place of comfort and cleanliness. All restrooms shall be well lit and easily maintained.



- All accessories such as paper towel holders and soap dispensers will be surface mounted. It is recommended that trash disposals be flush mounted.
- Wall mounted water closets are preferred to facilitate cleaning. Toilet partitions should be ceiling mounted and made of stainless steel or phenolic resin.
- Cabinets and/or pipe coverings should be used to protect users from hot pipes and to comply with ADA/UFAS standards. ADA/UFAS standards also require a handicap toilet stall including grab bars and accessible height sinks.
- Porcelain tile is recommended for flooring. Glazed or non-glazed tiles are recommended on walls to help maintain a clean restroom. Although sheet vinyl is indicated in the UFC4-510-01, porcelain tile is the preferred finish material. Providing tile cove base is preferred for easier cleaning.
- Recessed or accent lighting is appropriate for use within a restroom. Restrooms shall be well lit to aid in the cleaning process as well as addressing safety concerns.
- Where space is allowed, a built-in baby changing station is recommended.



Furniture
Volume 2 - p.129

Counter
Top



Bench



Lighting
Volume 2 - p.67

Overhead



Decorative



Decorative



Artwork & Signage
Volume 2 - p.97, 181

Artwork



LONDON

Artwork



LEVISITE

Signage



Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Hard
Flooring



Hard
Flooring

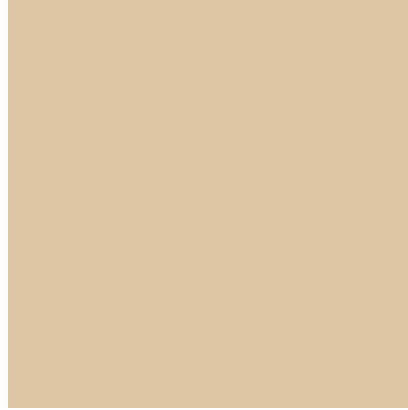


Hard
Flooring

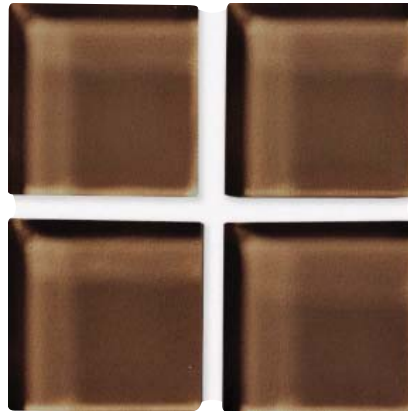


Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

Paint



Wall Tile

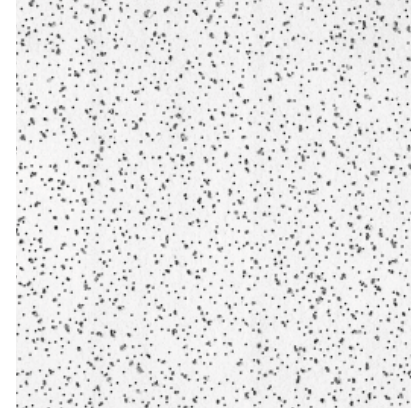


Wall Tile



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

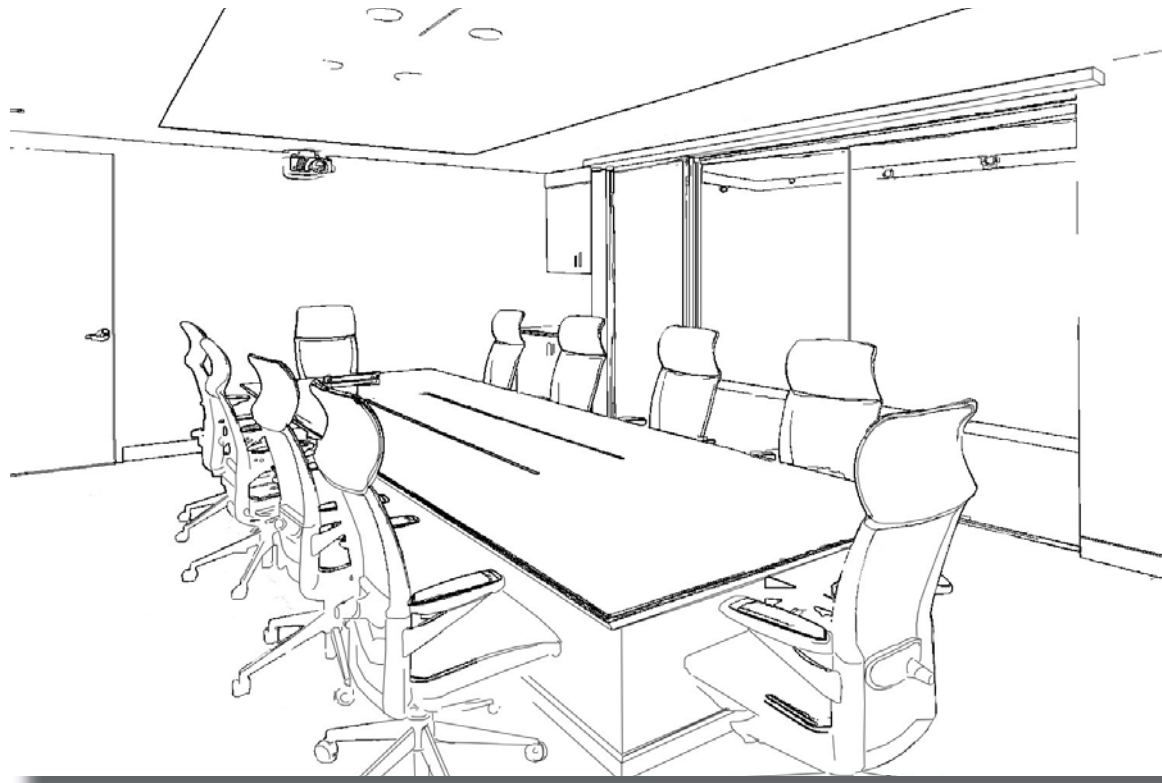
ACT



CONFERENCE ROOMS



Design Philosophy: Finishes within a conference room are critical due to the room's professional nature. Flooring, wall coverings, furniture, lighting, and equipment, are extremely important considerations when setting up a conference room in an effort to facilitate presentation and learning.



- Flooring within a conference room should be durable, yet elegant. Carpet assists in noise reduction and provides a more professional look.
- Walls surfaces should consist of paint, wall coverings, glass panels, and dry-erase boards. Many rooms may also need projector screens or pin-up space.
- Demountable partitions are a cost-effective and temporary solution for conference rooms. They offer configuration options and acoustical privacy. These walls can be finished with a variety of materials including: tackboard, wood veneer, glass, and architectural resins.
- Glass tables should never be used as they are difficult to maintain.
- Tables with a sight line and power/ data /communication connections should be used. Sight line tables are shaped and oriented to give each person a direct view of the presenter, monitor, or projector screen.
- Lighting should be indirect, dimmable, and include recessed can lights. 2'x2' or 2'x4' recessed fluorescent "grid" lighting should be avoided in all conference rooms.
- When placing conference rooms on the exterior wall of a building, it is recommended to control the following: direct daylight, glare, and privacy.
- Credenzas or built-in cabinets are recommended for storage in conference rooms. Equipment may include, but is not limited to: computer stations, DVD players, projectors, and other mixed media.

- Furniture
- Volume 2 - p.129

- Table



- Task Chair



- Side Chair



- Lighting
- Volume 2 - p.67

- Overhead



- Decorative



- Decorative



- Artwork & Signage
- Volume 2 - p.97

- Signage

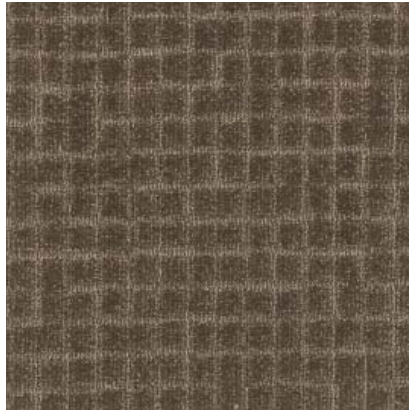


Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Soft
Flooring



Soft
Flooring

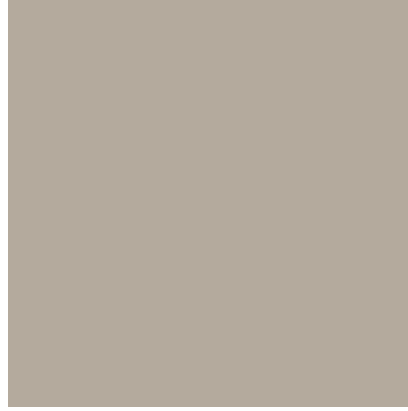


Resilient
Flooring

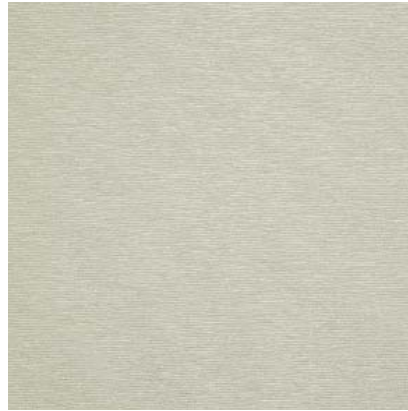


Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

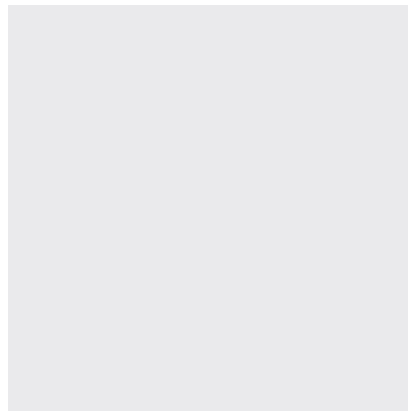
Paint



Wall
Covering



Specialty
Walls



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

ACT



Wood
Ceiling



Specialty
Ceiling



TRAINING ROOMS



Design Philosophy: Training rooms are an integral part of the learning and information sharing process. Interior finishes and furnishings help to create a functional training room.



- Partitions within the room are utilized to divide the area and provide additional space where necessary. These partitions should be covered with an acoustic fabric, be designed to reduce noise levels, and recess within a wall for storage.
- Tables should consist of a durable material, have modesty panels along the front, and accommodate power and data communication cables. Tables should be able to nest and have casters for easy mobility and arrangement.
- Chairs should provide enough support but be comfortable enough for users to remain seated for an entire day. Chairs with tablet arms are recommended where no tables will be used. For longer training sessions, chairs with flexible backs should be provided.
- Power and data communication is an extremely important consideration and should be available throughout the room. Safety and electrical hazards need to be strongly considered when accounting for cabling.
- Lighting should be efficient and include dimmers for use when doing presentations.

Furniture
Volume 2 - p.129

Training
Table



Task Chair

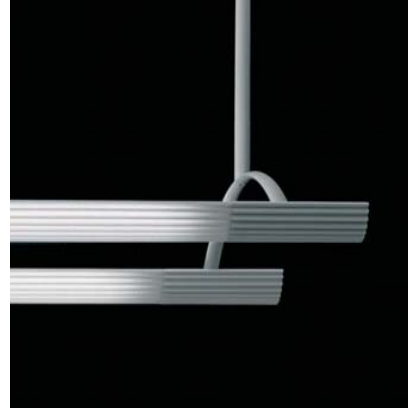


Training
Chair



Lighting
Volume 2 - p.67

Overhead



Overhead



Decorative



Artwork & Signage
Volume 2 - p.97, 181

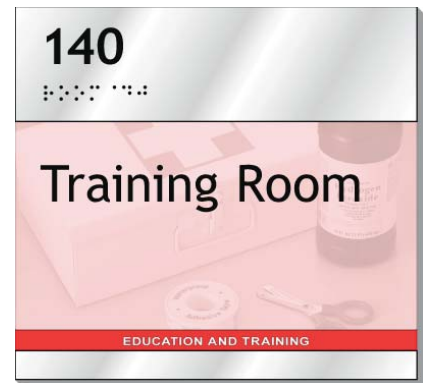
Artwork



Artwork



Signage



Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Soft
Flooring



Soft
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring

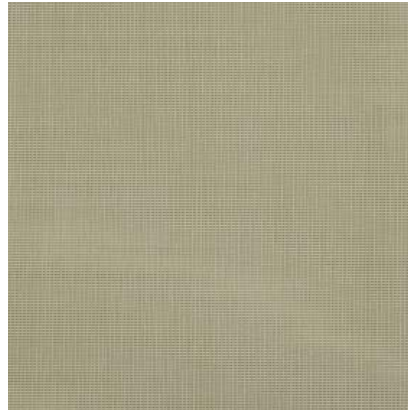


Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

Paint



Wall
Covering

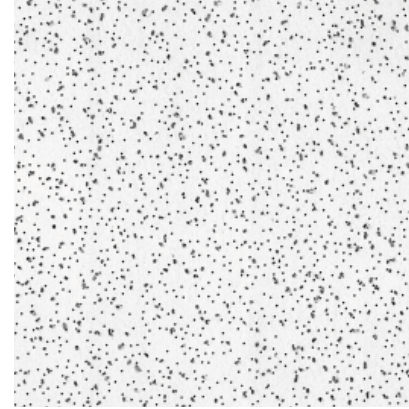


Specialty
Walls



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

ACT



Wood
Ceiling



Specialty
Ceiling



BREAK ROOMS, CAFETERIAS, COFFEE BARS, & VENDING



Design Philosophy: Break rooms, cafeterias, coffee bars and vending spaces need to be designed according to function and utilization. They should provide a nice, relaxing place to enjoy food or beverages. This can easily be achieved with flooring, furniture, lighting, and décor.



- Broadloom carpet should be avoided here due to high traffic areas and spillage. Suggested flooring materials include carpet tiles for their ease of replacement and hard or resilient surface flooring for their ease of maintenance.
- Wall coverings and artwork can be used in these spaces to provide visual interest and wayfinding opportunities.
- Lighting in food areas shall be a balanced spectrum to enhance the true color of food.

BREAK ROOMS, CAFETERIAS, COFFEE BARS, & VENDING

BREAK ROOMS, CAFETERIAS, COFFEE BARS, & VENDING



Furniture
Volume 2 - p.129

Dining
Tables



Guest
Chairs



Lounge
Chairs



Lighting
Volume 2 - p.67

Overhead



Decorative

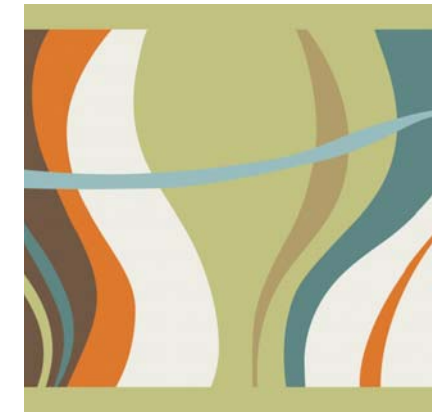


Decorative



Artwork & Signage
Volume 2 - p.33, 97, 181

Wall
Covering

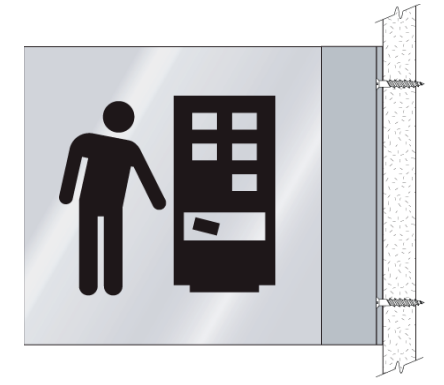


Artwork



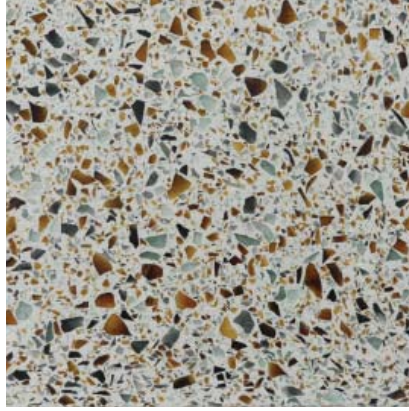
CELIA PEARSON

Signage



Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Hard
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

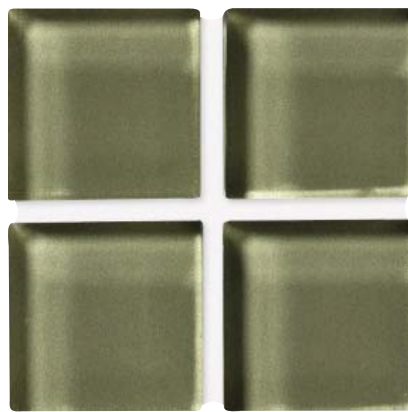
Paint



Paint



Wall Tile



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

ACT



Wood
Ceiling



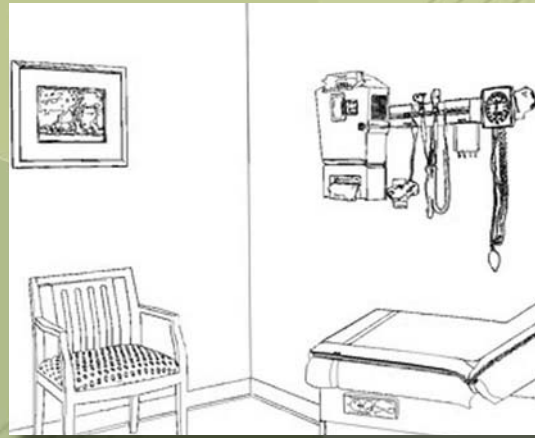
Specialty
Ceiling



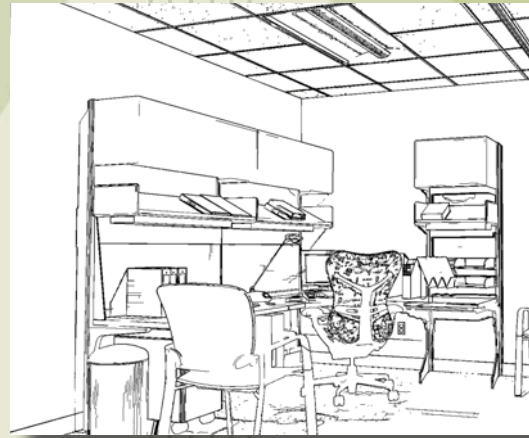
BREAK ROOMS,
CAFETERIAS, COFFEE
BARS, & VENDING



Private Areas



Exam Rooms



Provider Offices

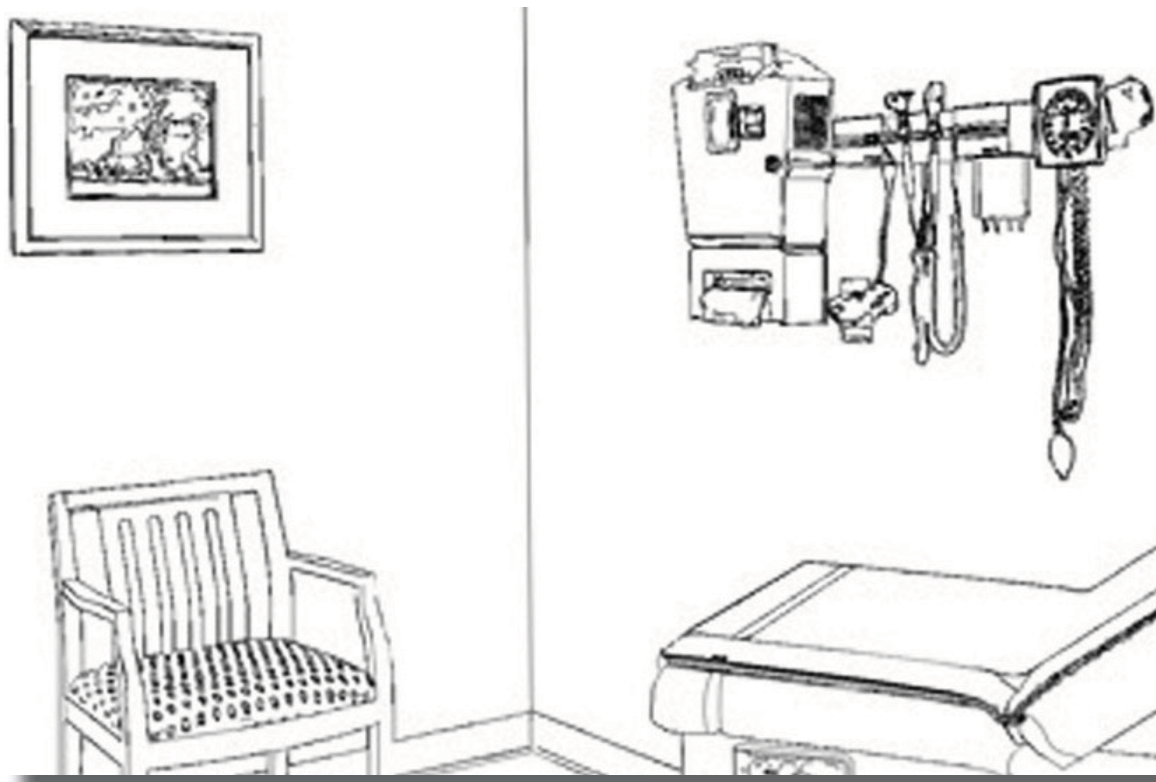


Treatment Rooms/Imaging Rooms

EXAM ROOMS



Design Philosophy: Along with comfort and cleanliness, exam rooms must maintain privacy while allowing for a professional atmosphere.



- Desks in offices consist of freestanding panel-based furniture systems and should not be wall-mounted or on tracks.
- Task chairs are required for the provider. Patient and family seating should be guest or side chairs.
- For lavatories, all plumbing should be protected and covered. Soap and paper towel dispensers should be wall mounted.
- When sinks are not provided, carpet is an acceptable alternate for flooring material.
- Indirect lighting should be used for general illumination. Specialty examination lights, moveable or ceiling mounted, allow the practitioner to direct light to a specific area of focus without shining it directly into a patient's eyes.
- Artwork in these spaces should appeal to the majority of the visitors entering the space as well as being a point of interest for the provider.

EXAM ROOMS

- Furniture
- Volume 2 - p.129

- Task Chair



- Exam Stool



- Desking



- Lighting
- Volume 2 - p.67

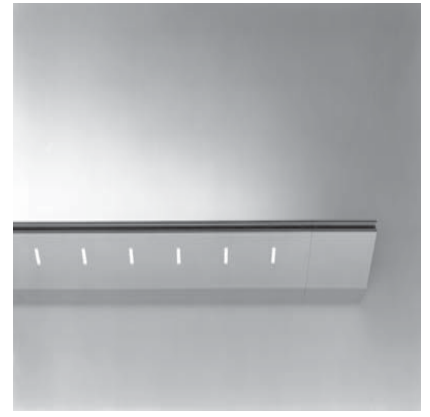
- Overhead



- Overhead



- Overhead

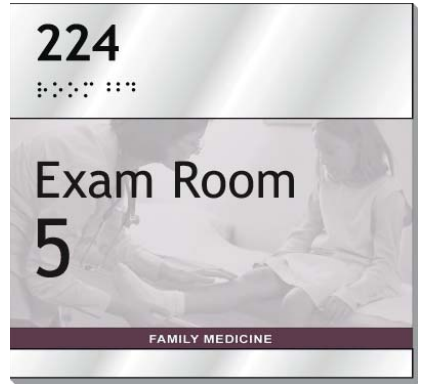


- Artwork & Signage
- Volume 2 - p.77, 97, 181

- Cubicle Curtain



- Signage



Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

Paint



Paint



Paint



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

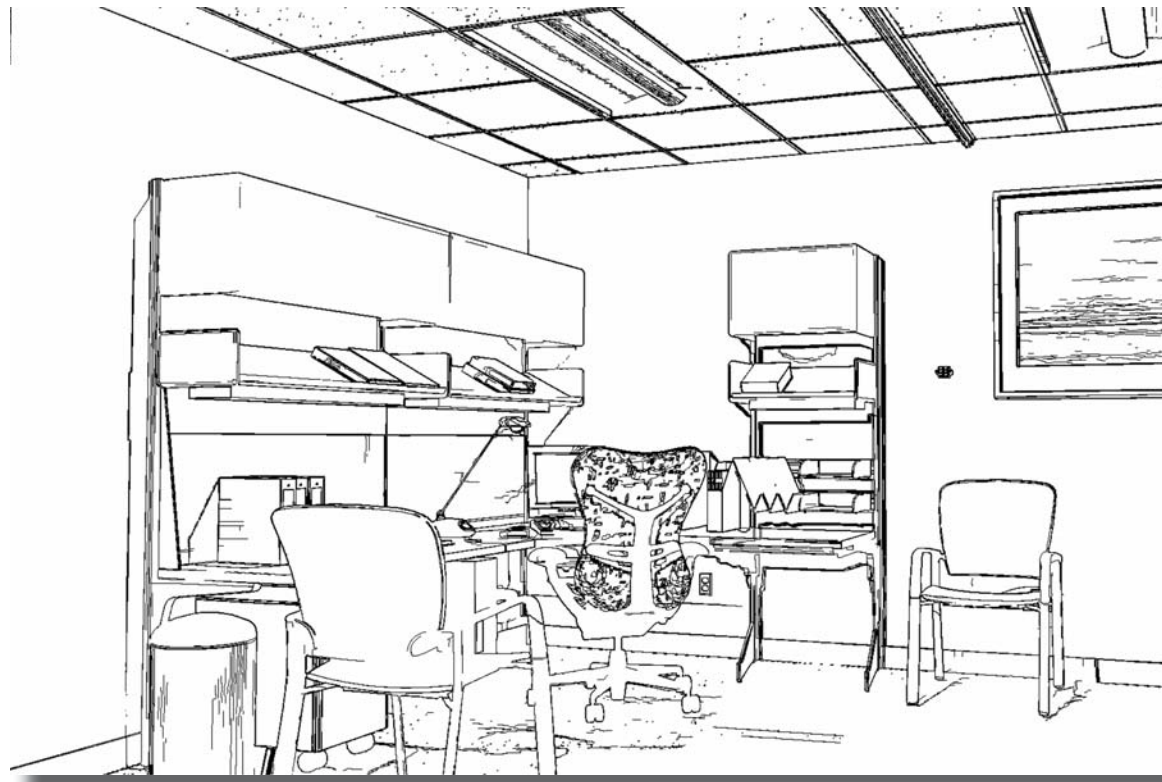
ACT



PROVIDER OFFICES



Design Philosophy: Along with basic office functions, provider offices are often used as exam rooms. The main objective of the provider office and exam room is to be same-handed and interchangeable. Both spaces should be calming and comforting and allow for a very organized and detailed space.



- Desks in offices consist of freestanding panel based furniture systems and should not be wall-mounted or on tracks.
- Task chairs are required for the provider. Patient and family seating should be guest or side chairs.
- For lavatories, all plumbing should be protected and covered. Soap and paper towel dispensers should be wall mounted.
- When sinks are not provided, carpet is an acceptable alternate for flooring material.
- Indirect lighting should be used for general illumination. Specialty examination lights, moveable or ceiling mounted, allow the practitioner to direct light to a specific area of focus without shining it directly into a patient's eyes.
- Artwork in these spaces should appeal to the majority of the visitors entering the space as well as being a point of interest for the provider.

Furniture
Volume 2 - p.129

Task Chair



Exam Stool



Desk

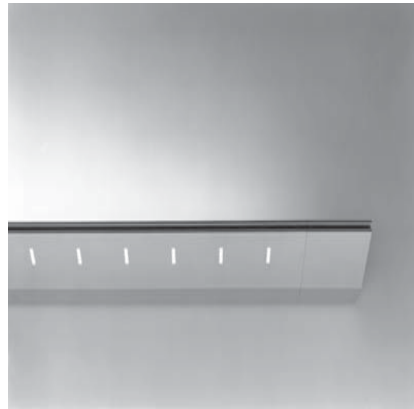


Lighting
Volume 2 - p.67

Overhead



Overhead



Decorative

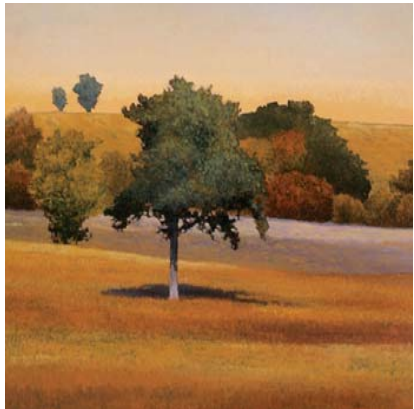


Artwork & Signage
Volume 2 - p.97, 181

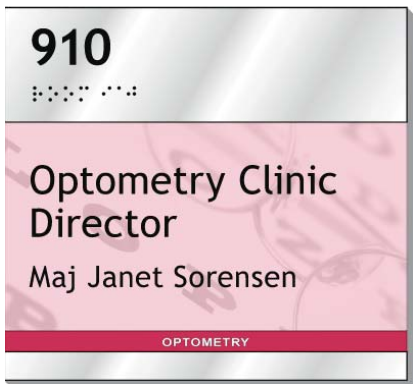
Artwork



Artwork



Signage



Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

Paint



Paint

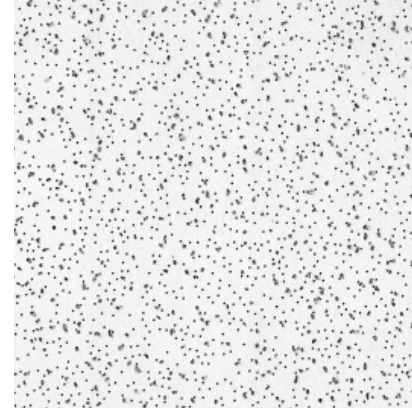


Paint



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

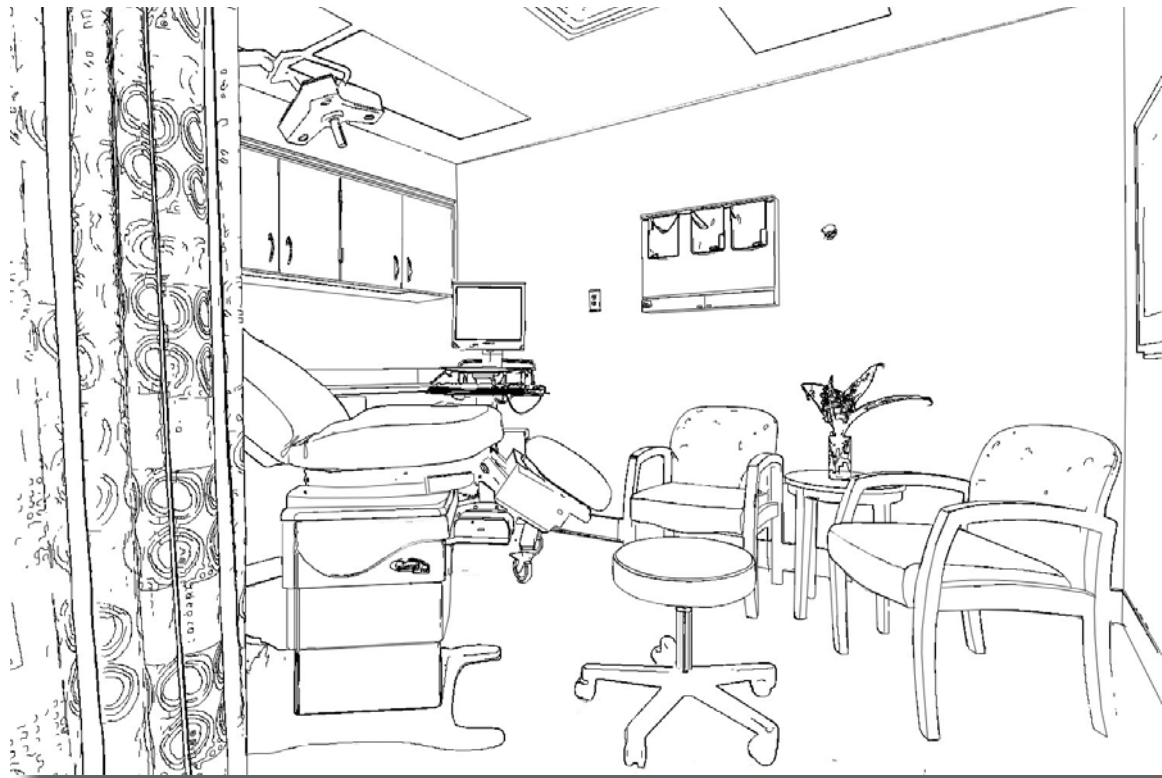
ACT



TREATMENT / IMAGING ROOMS



Design Philosophy: Treatment rooms are one of the most important spaces to consider within a MTF. Due to the nature of these rooms, they have the opportunity to impact patients the most. Treatment rooms should be comfortable and clean while providing an uplifting and caring atmosphere because of the sensitivity of the functions that occur within them.



- Accent walls should be used to add some visual interest.
- Ceiling applications incorporating images should be considered in places where the patient will be spending a significant amount of time lying on an exam or procedure table looking up at the ceiling. (i.e. Imaging rooms)
- Treatment rooms are often located on the interior of the building, allowing for patient privacy and adequate machine space and placement.
- Family members often provide support for the patient during treatment. Comfortable furniture should be provided for their use.

TREATMENT/ IMAGING ROOMS

- Furniture
- Volume 2 - p.129

● Task Chair



● Exam Stool



- Lighting
- Volume 2 - p.67

● Overhead



● Overhead



- Artwork & Signage
- Volume 2 - p.97, 181

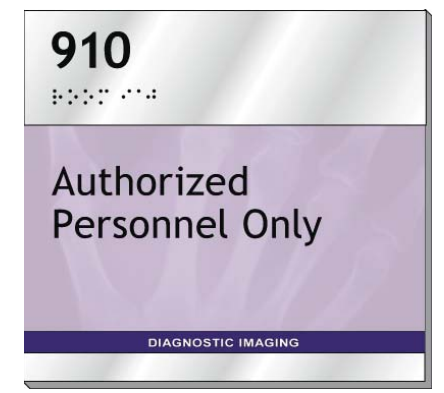
● Artwork



● Artwork

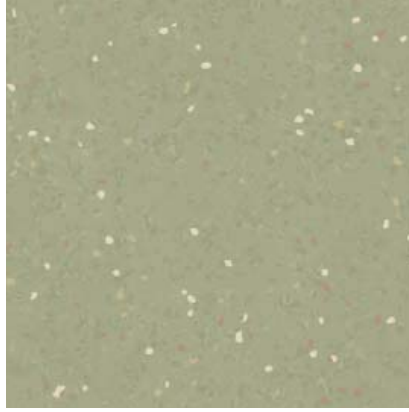


● Signage

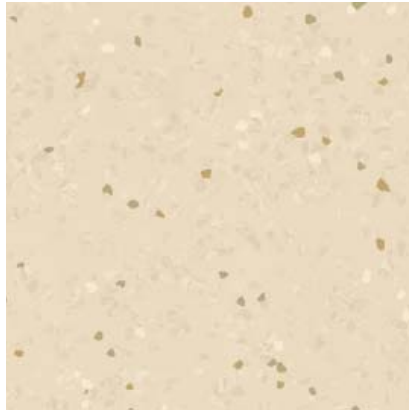


Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring

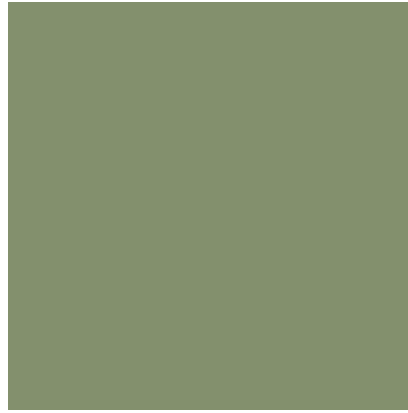


Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

Paint

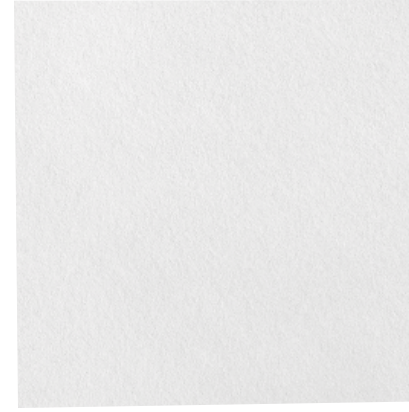


Paint



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

ACT



Specialty
Ceiling



TREATMENT/
IMAGING ROOMS



Specialty Rooms/Areas



Physical & Occupational Therapy Rooms

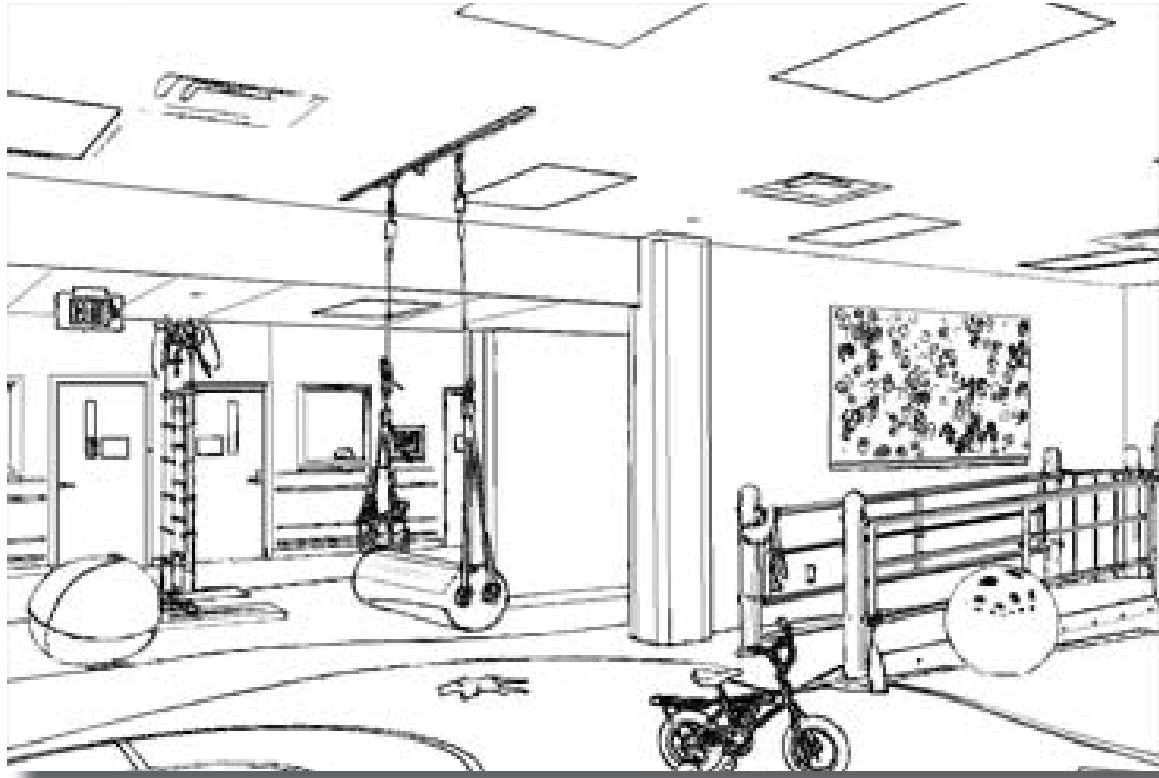


Pharmacy Windows

PT / OT



Design Philosophy: These spaces are meant to provide a motivating atmosphere while maintaining a certain level of comfort and stability.



- Natural light should be utilized to increase the inspirational feel necessary within therapy spaces and to provide an adequate level of illumination.
- Flooring should have cushioning for maximum impact and shock absorption. It should also be highly durable and easy to maintain.
- Adequate power and data outlets should be supplied throughout the space to support medical equipment and patient monitoring devices
- Curtains should be provided for privacy at all treatment cubicles. Treatment tables are necessary to examine the patients and provide treatment.
- Mirrors are needed to examine posture and movement while the patient is executing therapy.
- Staff must have sight lines to supervise patients' movements and actions.

- Furniture
- Volume 2 - p.129

- Exam Stool



- Task Chair



- Reception Desk



- Lighting
- Volume 2 - p.67

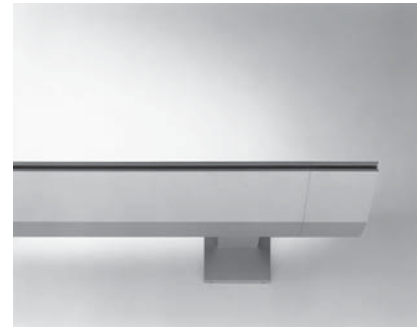
- Overhead



- Overhead



- Decorative



- Artwork & Signage
- Volume 2 - p.33, 97, 181

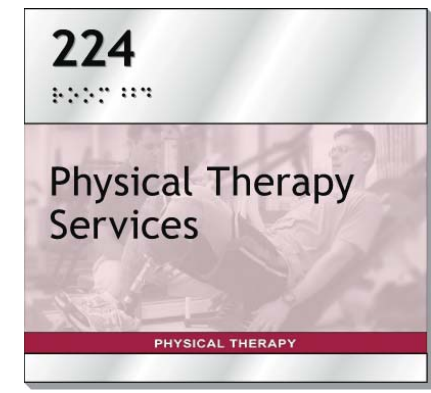
- Artwork



- Wall Covering

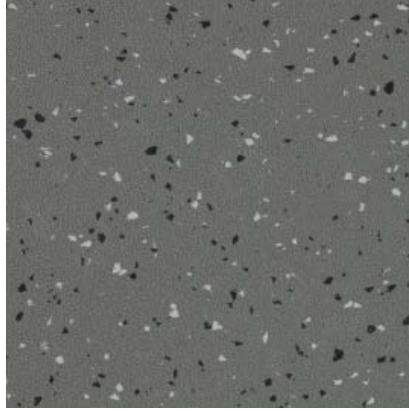


- Signage

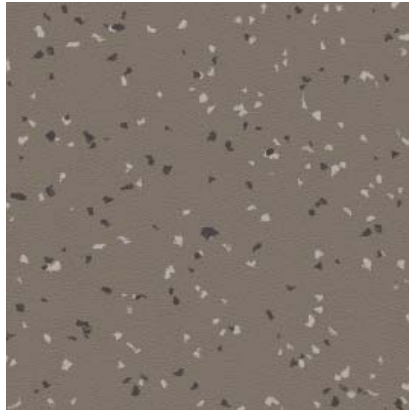


Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

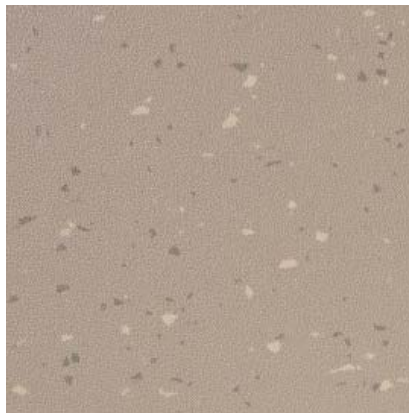
Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring

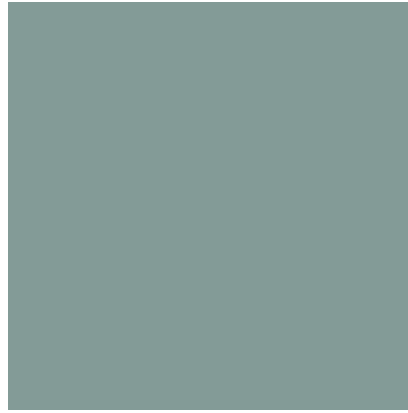


Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

Paint

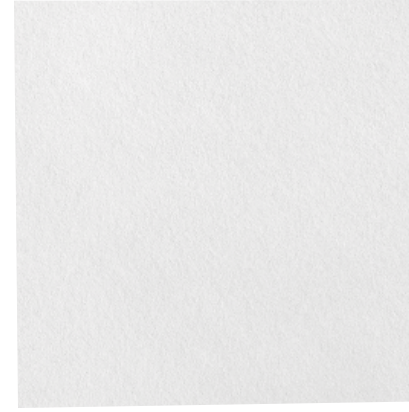


Paint



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

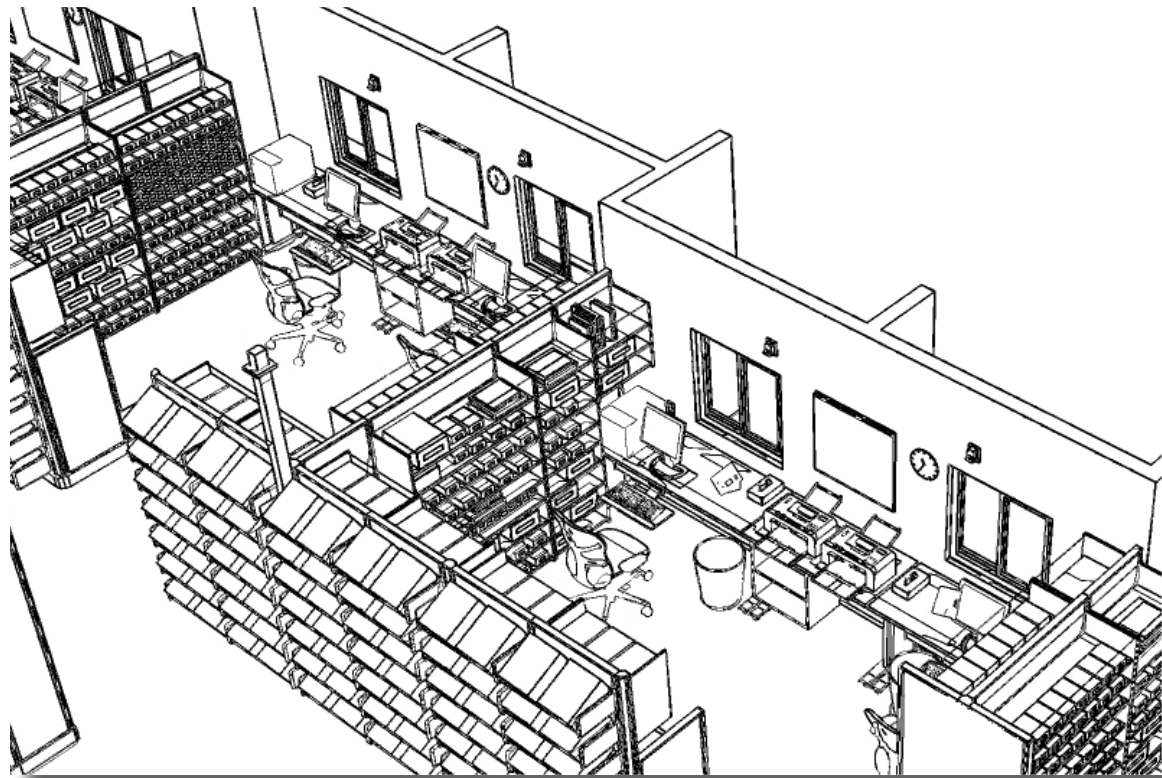
ACT



PHARMACY WINDOWS



Design Philosophy: The most important consideration of a pharmacy window is to provide security for the pharmacists, and privacy for the patient. A distinction should be made between dispensing and patient waiting/counseling areas.



- A portion of the pharmacy window must be ADA/UFAS accessible. A transaction area must be provided for interacting with the patient.
- Seating provided on the staff side shall be stools for efficiency and ease of movement. Patient seating must be provided for those waiting and should be comfortable and durable.
- A consult room should provide physical access for the patients as well as be directly accessible from the pharmacy. This room should have complete acoustical privacy.
- Sound attenuation and acoustics should be addressed and can be accomplished through ceiling features and dividers. Architectural resins should be considered as dividers in place of walls as they can emit light while allowing for visual access.
- Paging systems are a consideration when addressing acoustics within a pharmacy. Alternate notification systems can utilize accessories such as light-up coasters, electronic check-in, or television systems. Window numbers can also be useful. Refer to the signage guide for placement.
- Security is a major concern within pharmacies due to the high volume of pharmacological products as well as patient privacy. Security windows must be considered. There are a variety of these available in a multitude of colors, including rolling shutters.

Furniture
Volume 2 - p.129

Task Chair



Guest Chair



Casework



Lighting
Volume 2 - p.67

Overhead



Decorative

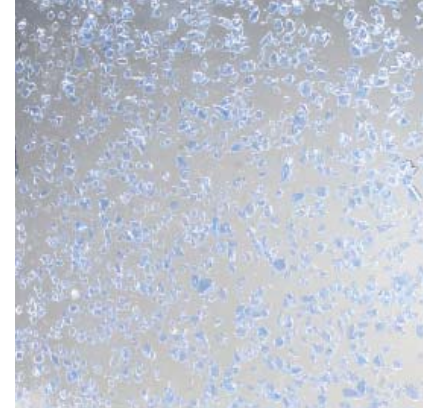


Decorative



Artwork & Signage
Volume 2 - p.57, 97, 181

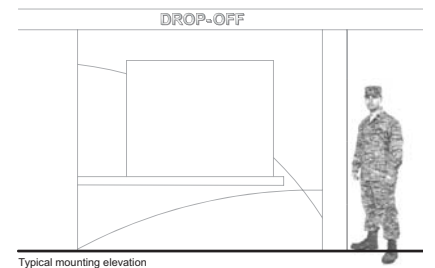
Resin Panels



Artwork



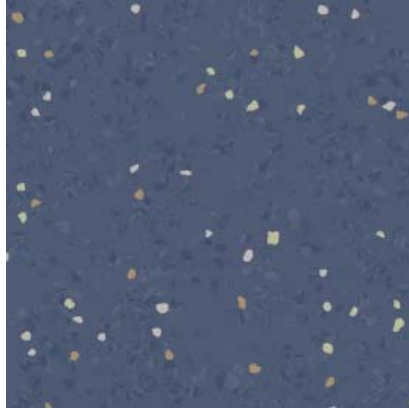
Signage



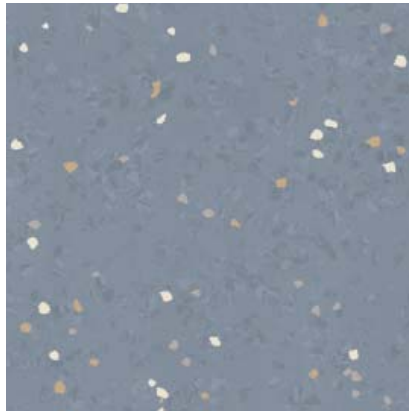
Typical mounting elevation

Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Resilient
Flooring



Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

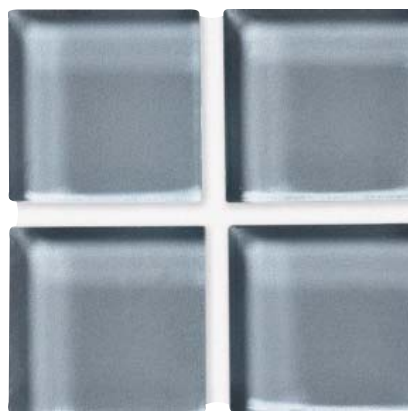
Paint



Paint

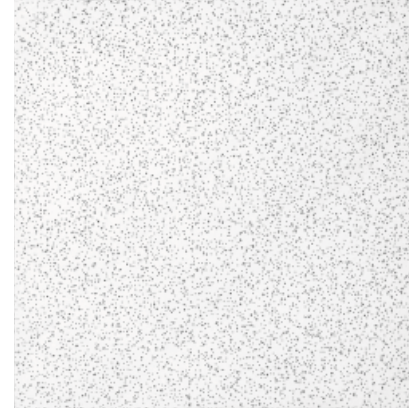


Wall Tile



Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

ACT



Wood
Ceiling



Specialty
Ceiling



How to Use the Concept Boards

- The concept boards are put together as "idea starters," to provide general direction of how to combine some colors and patterns.
- The Concept boards are provided as pre-engaged choices. Only 80% of the materials used in Volume Two are shown. Refer to specifications for complete size and scale information.



Concept Boards



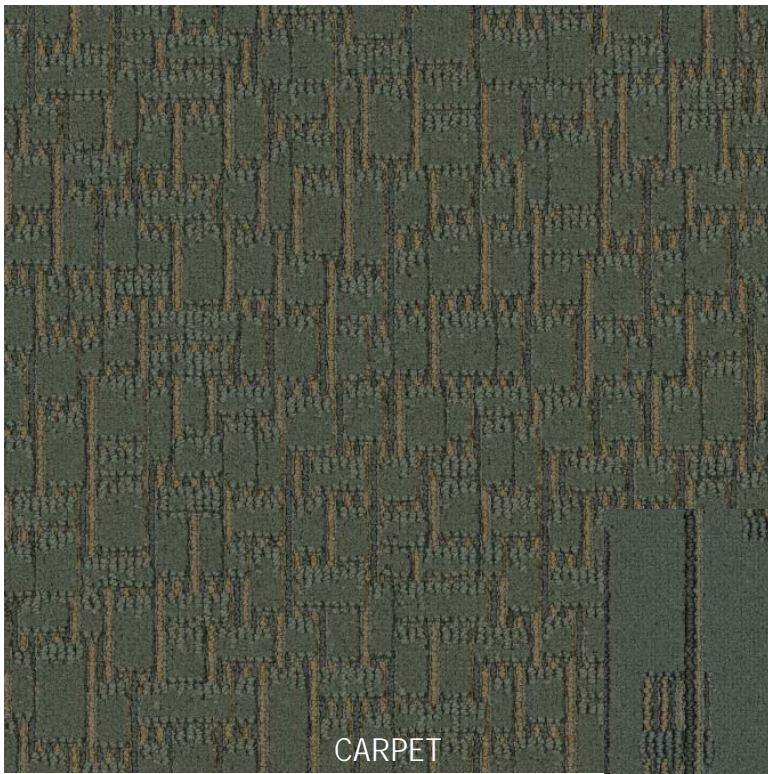
Option One
Option Six

Option Two
Option Seven

Option Three
Option Eight

Option Four
Option Nine

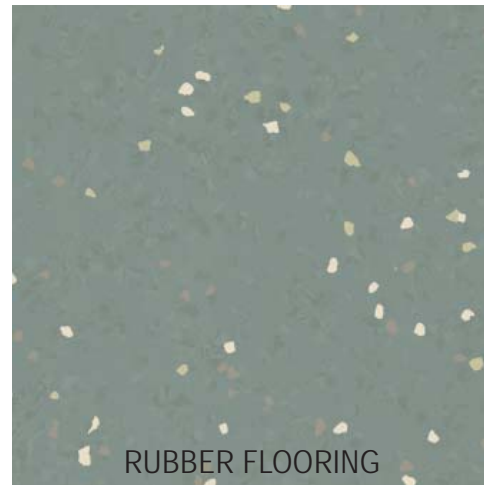
Option Five
Option Ten



CARPET



WALLCOVERING



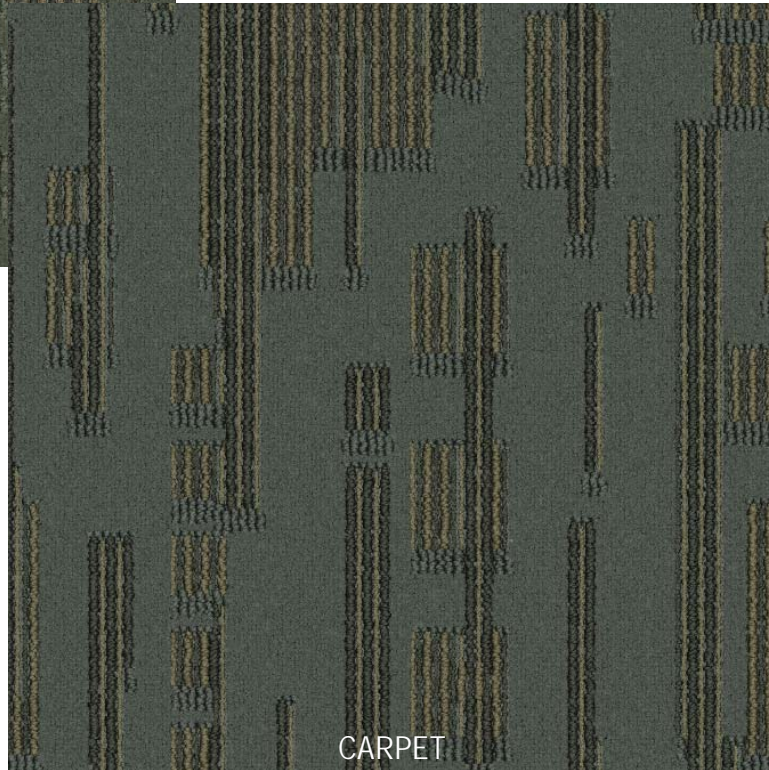
RUBBER FLOORING



CUBICLE CURTAIN



VINYL FLOORING



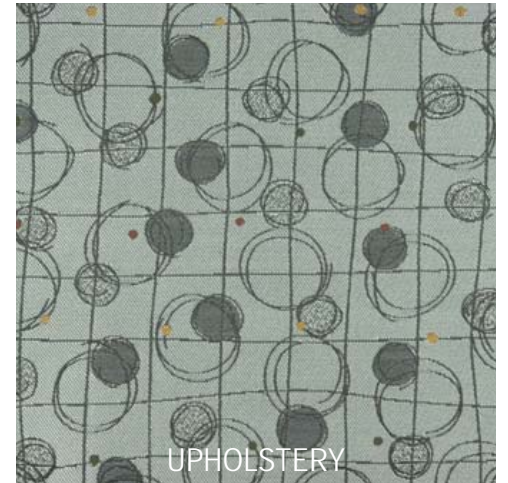
CARPET



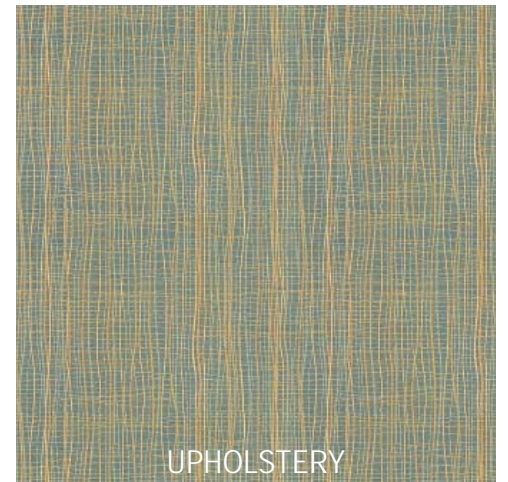
RUBBER BASE



PORCELAIN TILE



UPHOLSTERY



UPHOLSTERY

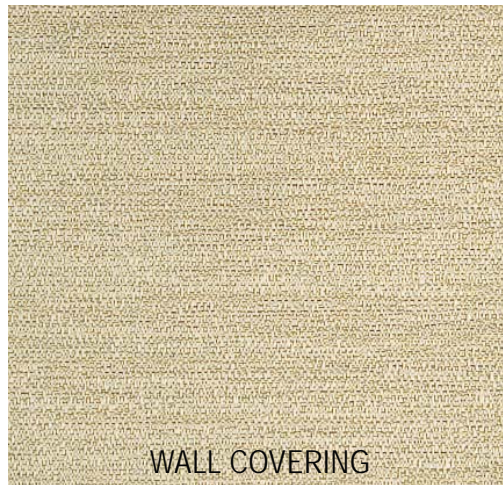
CONCEPT BOARDS Option One



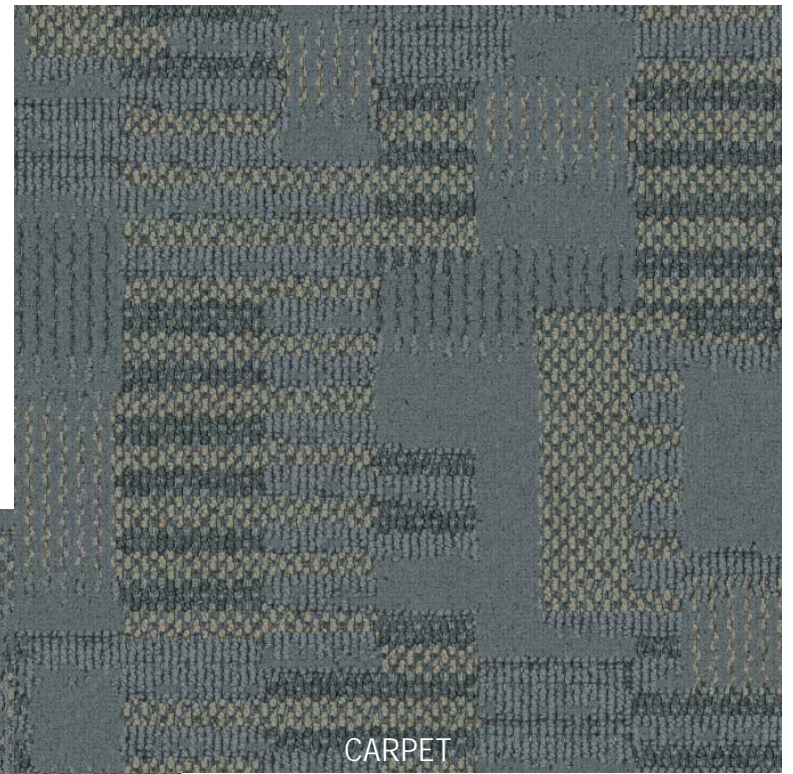
CUBICLE CURTAIN



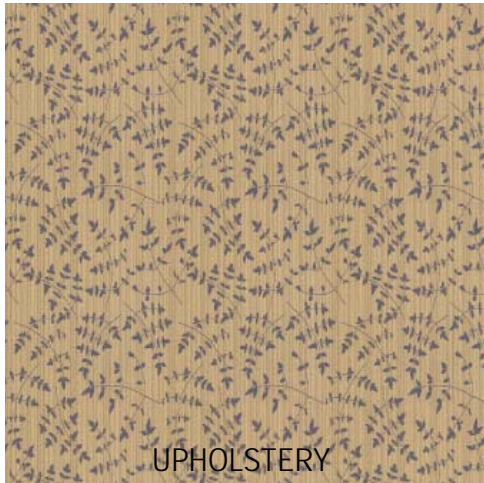
RUBBER FLOORING



WALL COVERING



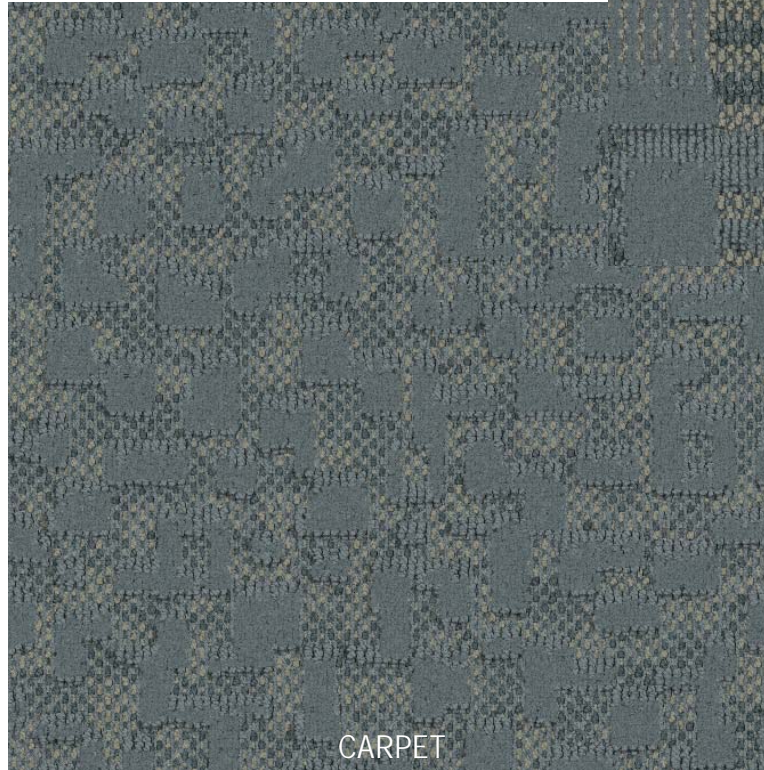
CARPET



UPHOLSTERY



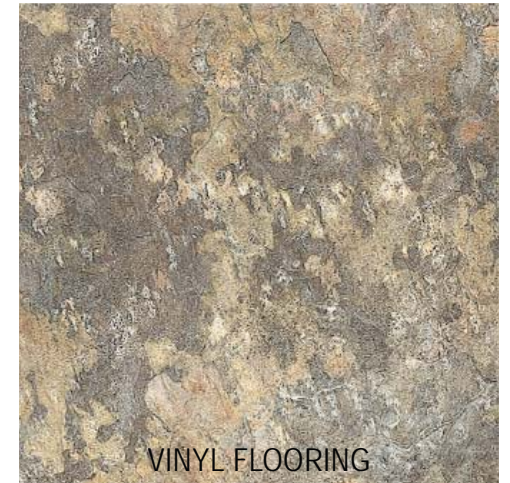
RUBBER BASE



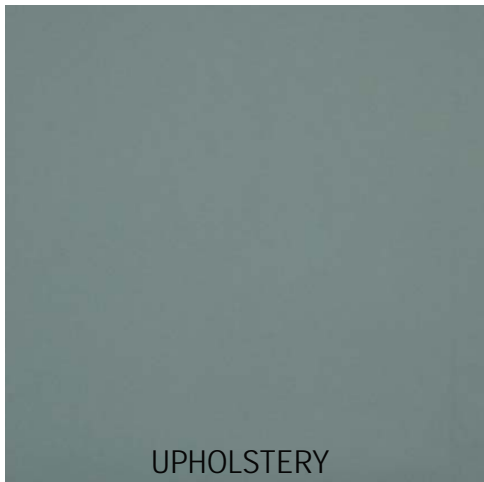
CARPET



PORCELAIN TILE



VINYL FLOORING

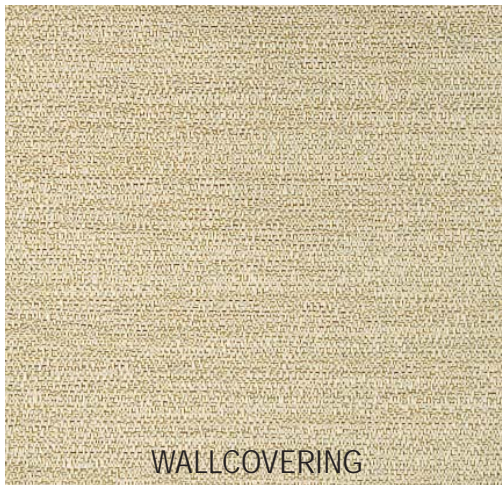


UPHOLSTERY

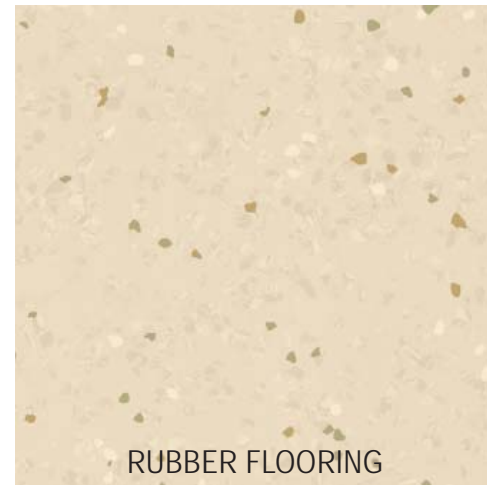
CONCEPT BOARDS Option Two



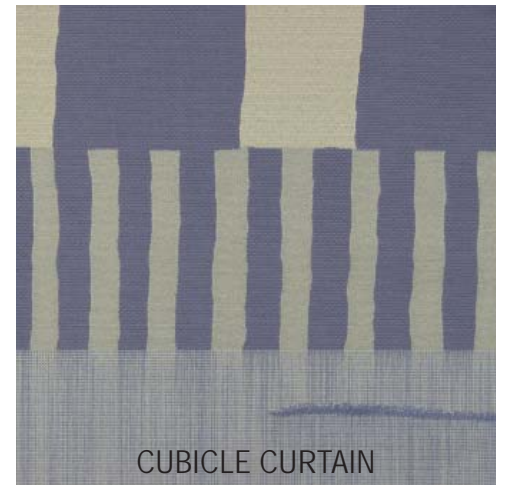
CARPET



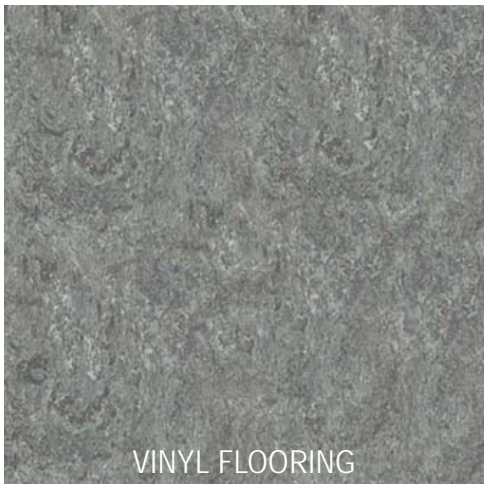
WALLCOVERING



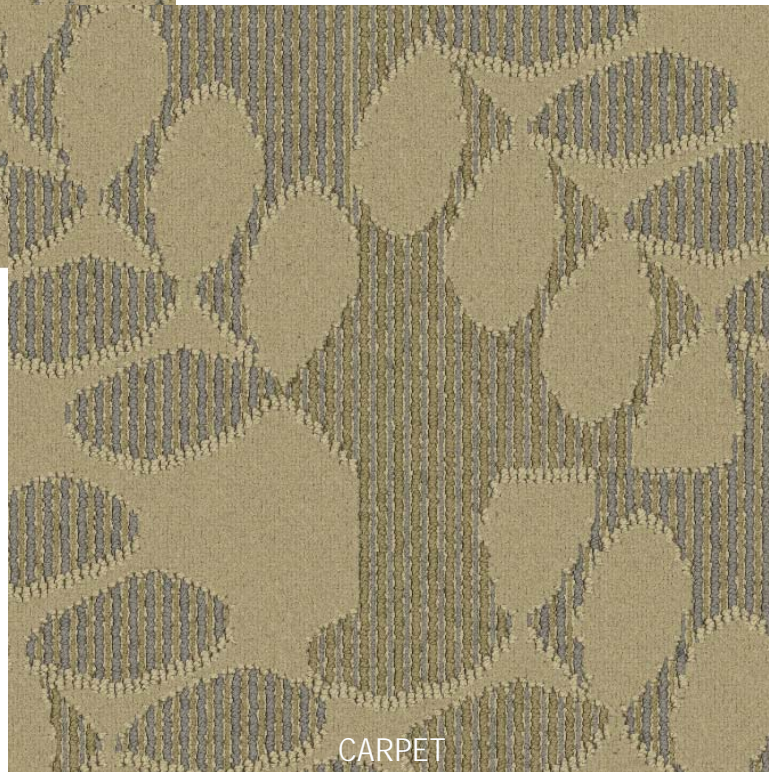
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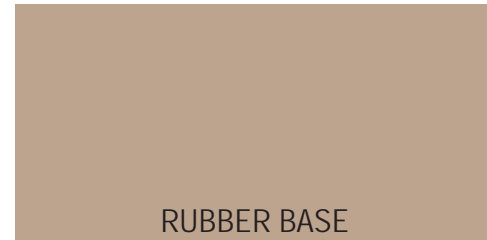
CUBICLE CURTAIN



VINYL FLOORING



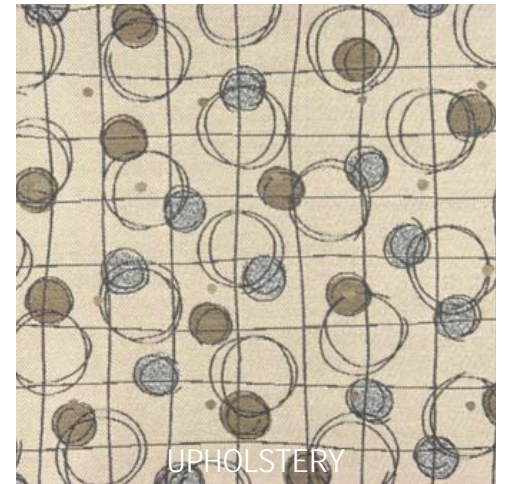
CARPET



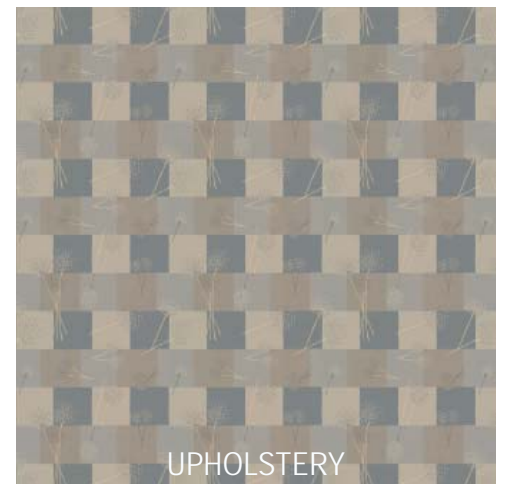
RUBBER BASE



PORCELAIN TILE

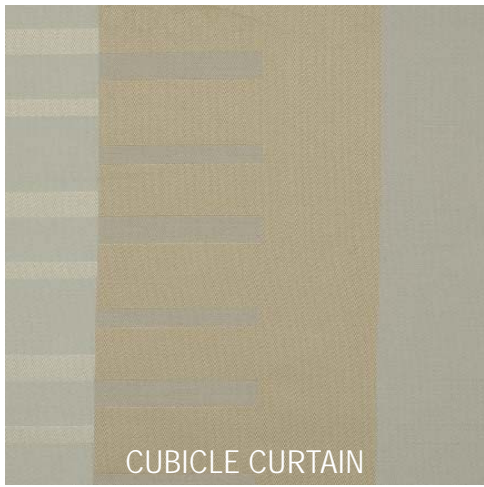


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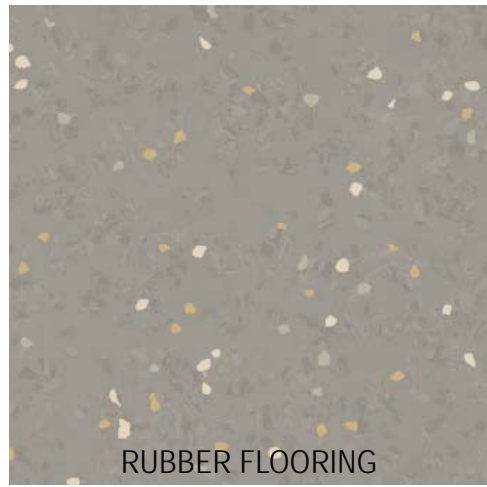


UPHOLSTERY

CONCEPT BOARDS Option Three



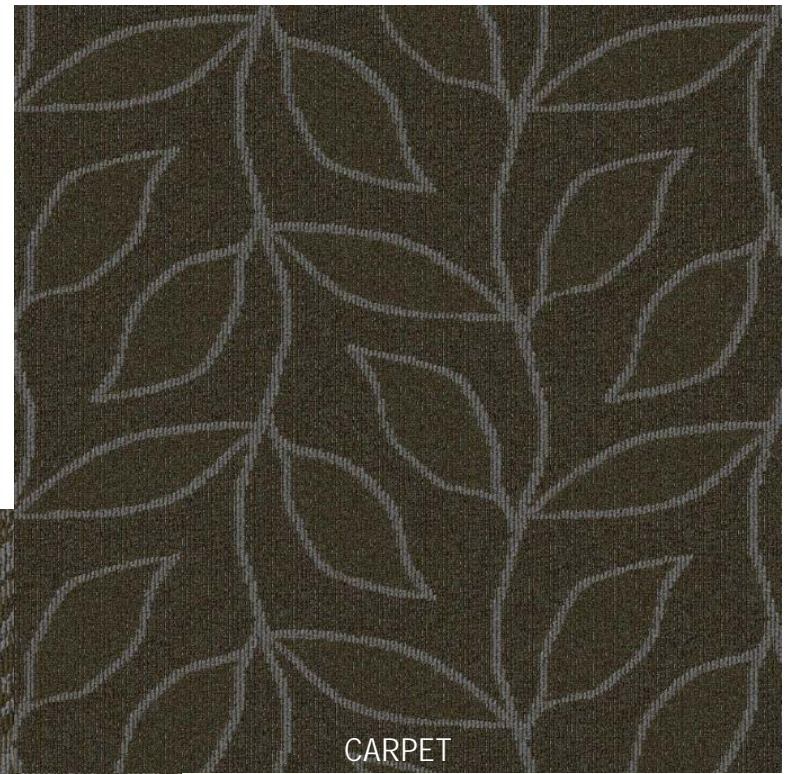
CUBICLE CURTAIN



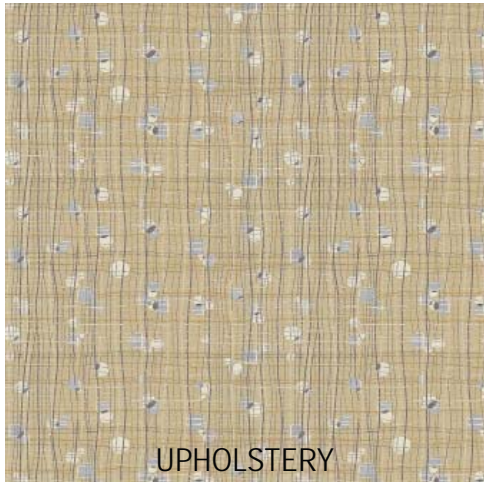
RUBBER FLOORING



WALL COVERING



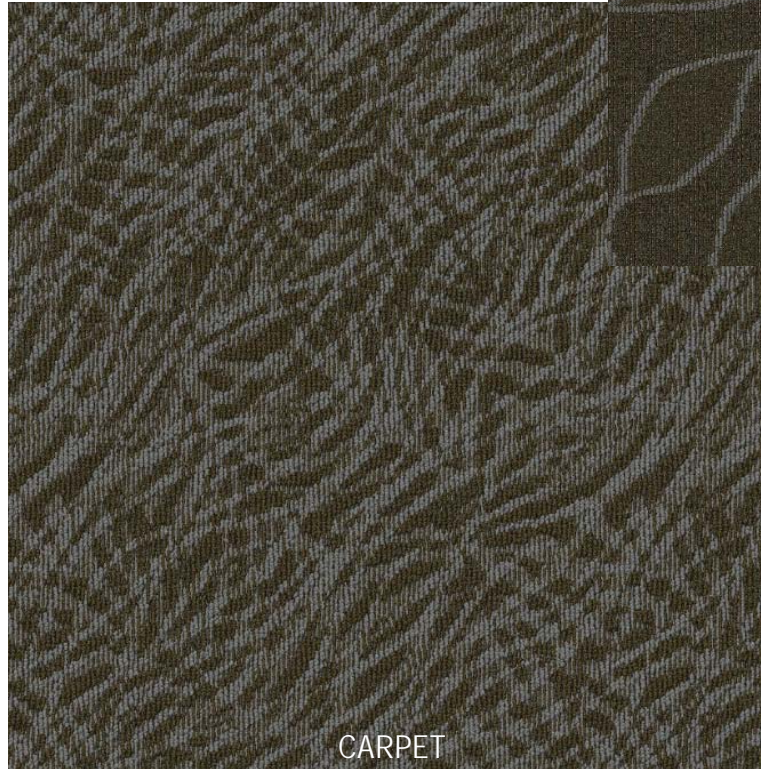
CARPET



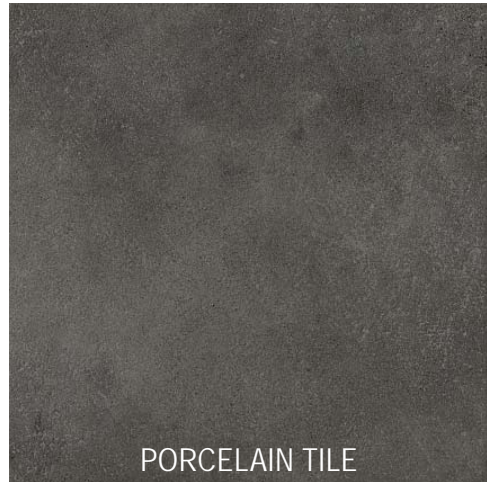
UPHOLSTERY



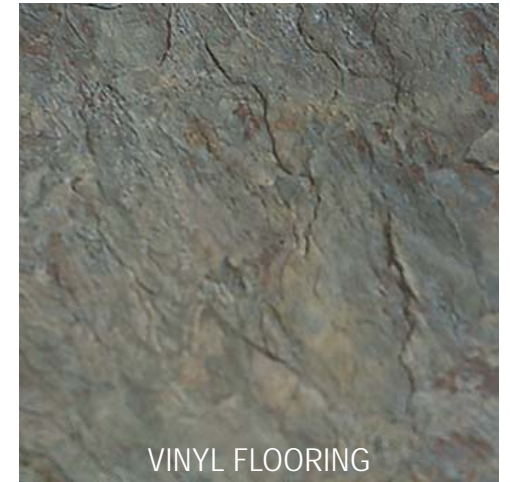
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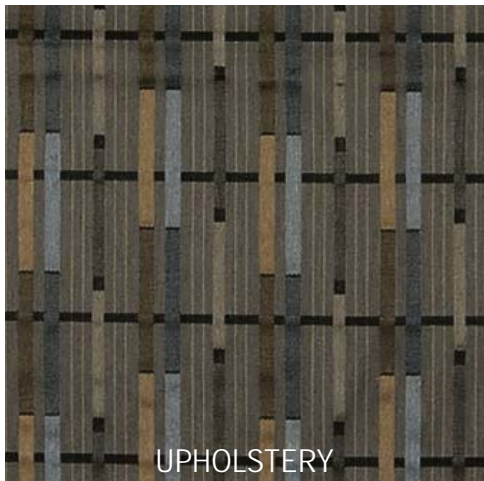
CARPET



PORCELAIN TILE



VINYL FLOORING

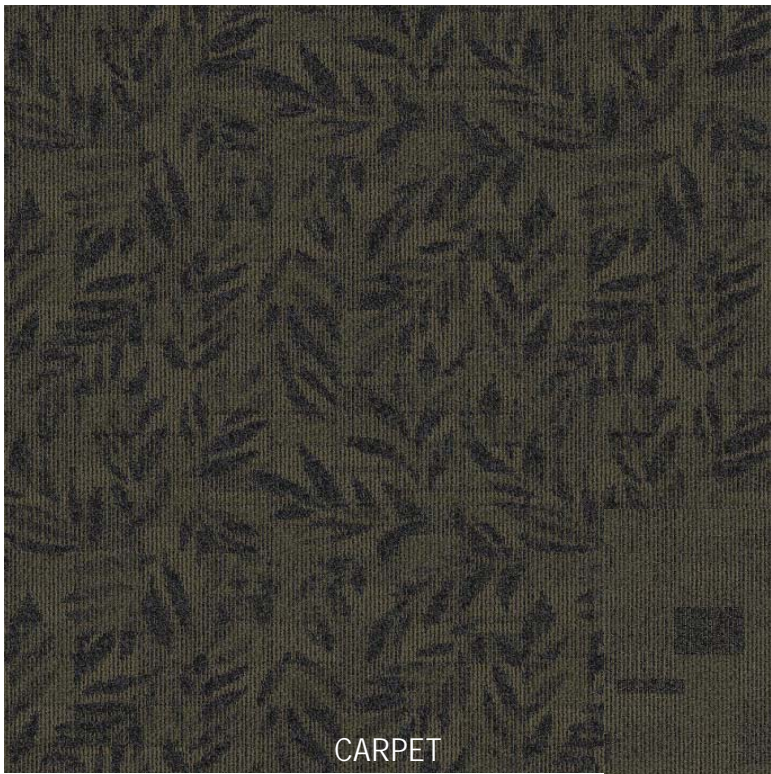


UPHOLSTERY

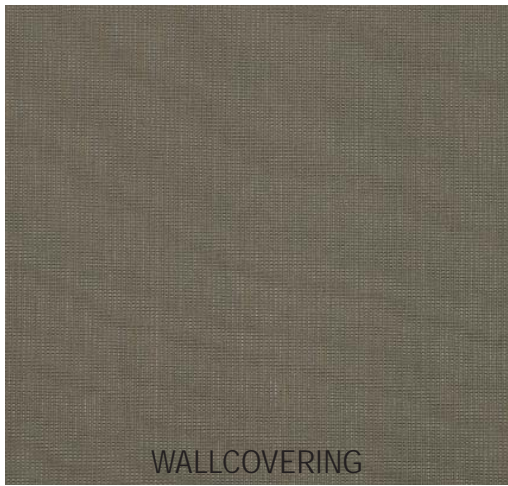


71

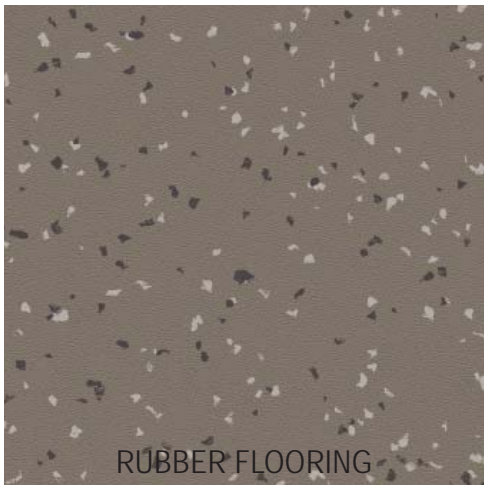
CONCEPT BOARDS Option Four



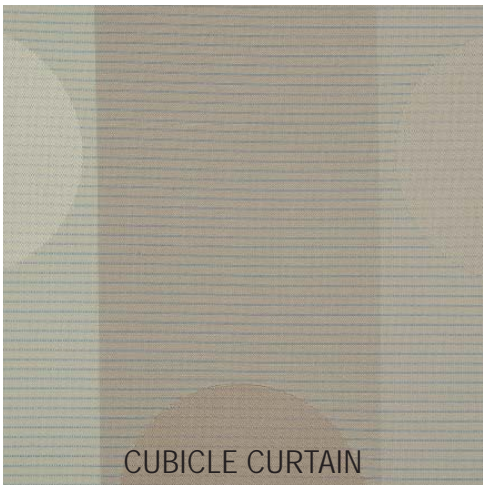
CARPET



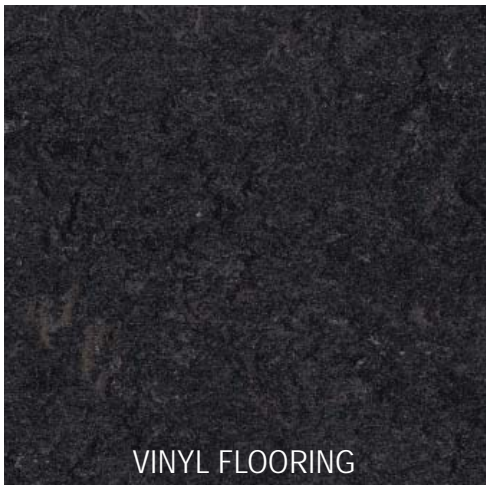
WALLCOVERING



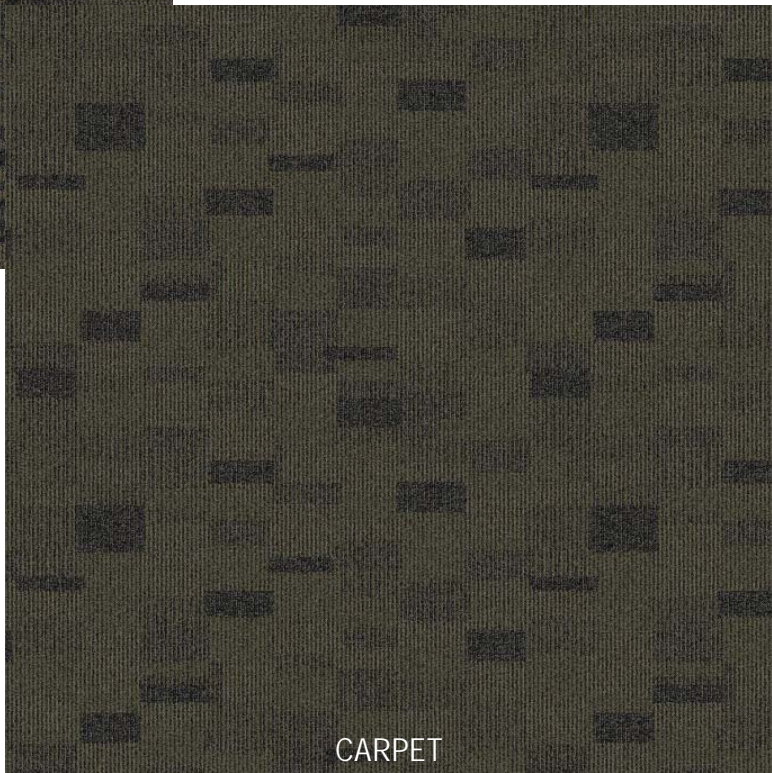
RUBBER FLOORING



CUBICLE CURTAIN



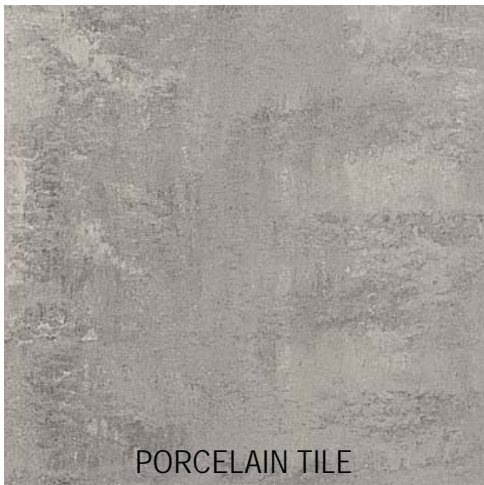
VINYL FLOORING



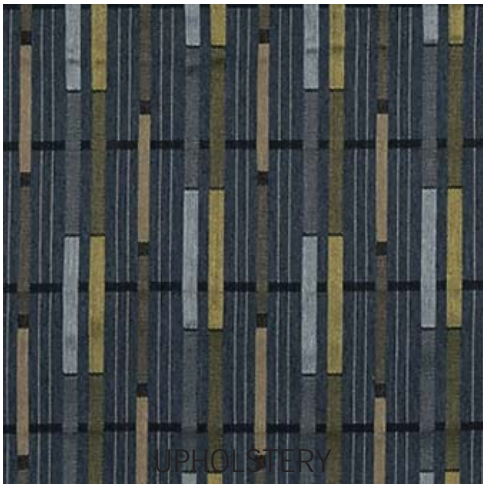
CARPET



RUBBER BASE



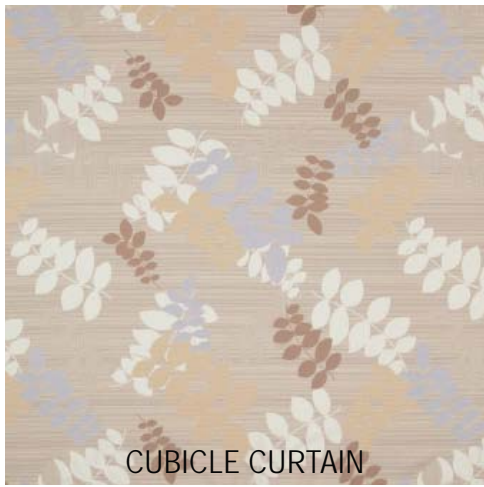
PORCELAIN TILE



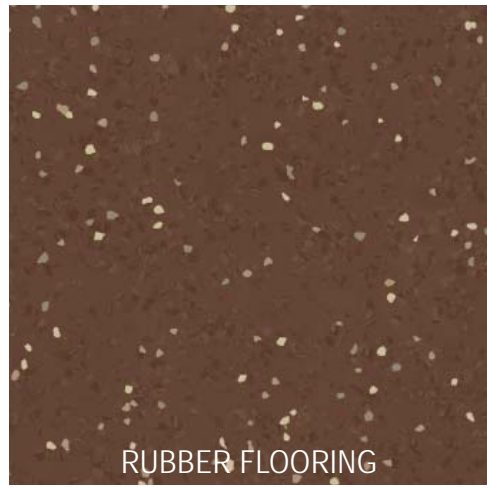
UPHOLSTERY



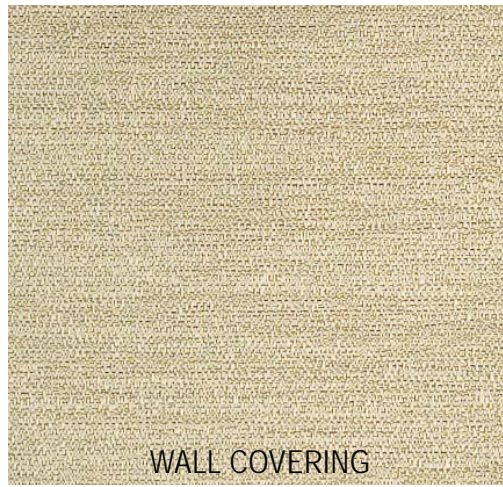
CONCEPT BOARDS Option Five



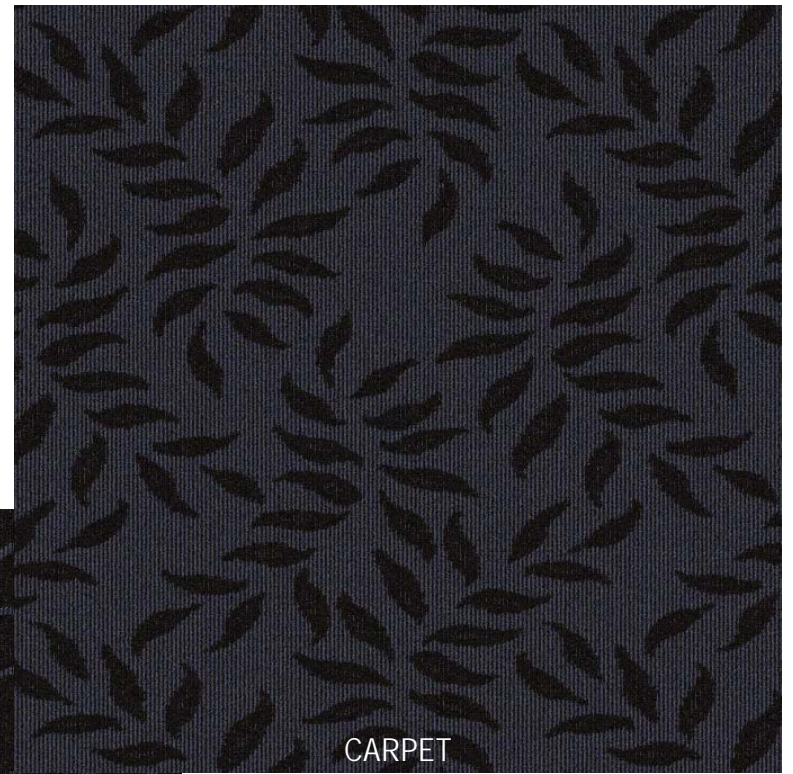
CUBICLE CURTAIN



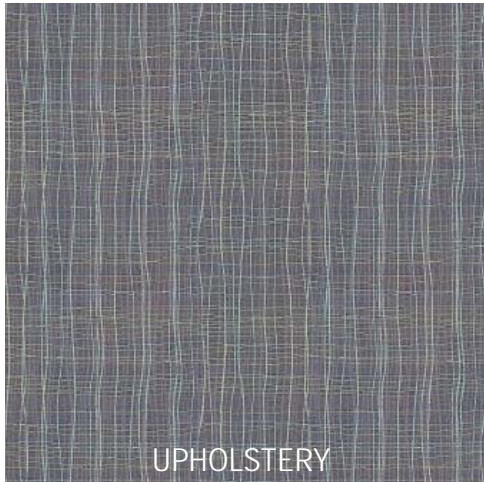
RUBBER FLOORING



WALL COVERING



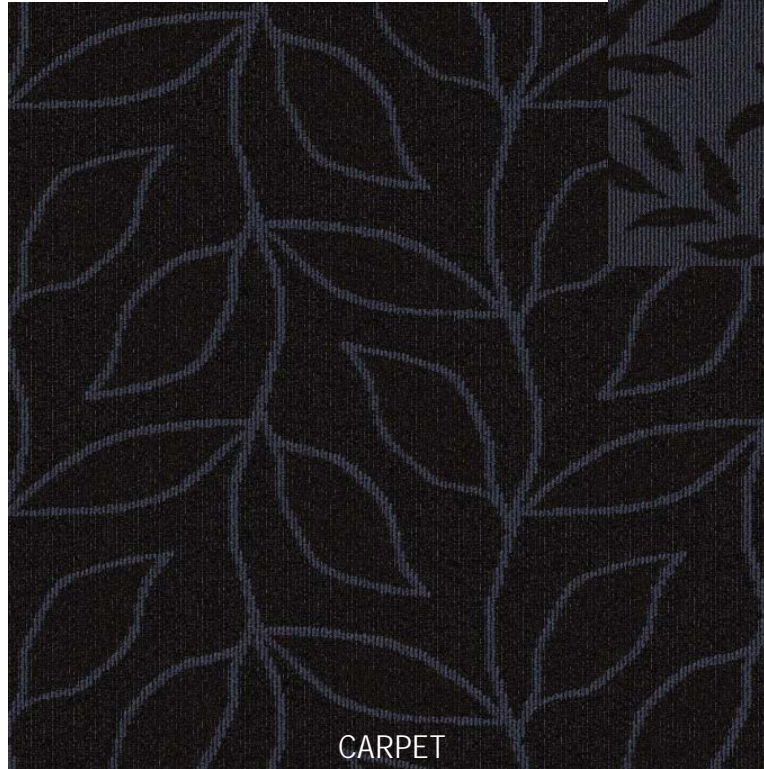
CARPET



UPHOLSTERY



RUBBER BASE



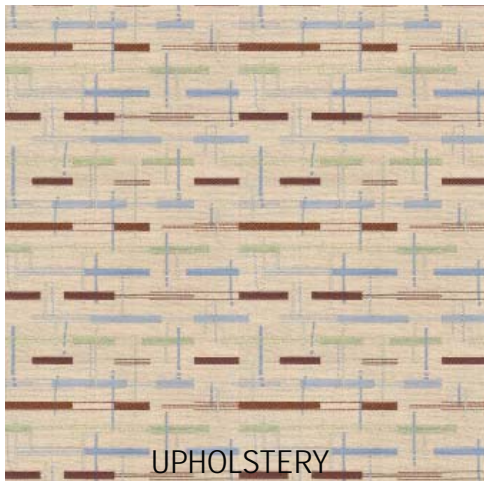
CARPET



PORCELAIN TILE

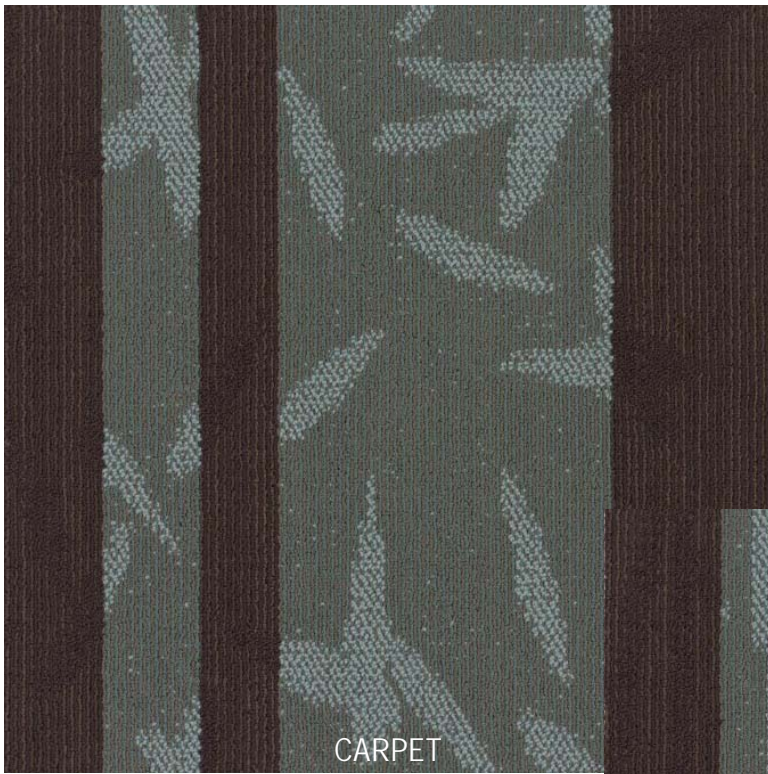


VINYL FLOORING

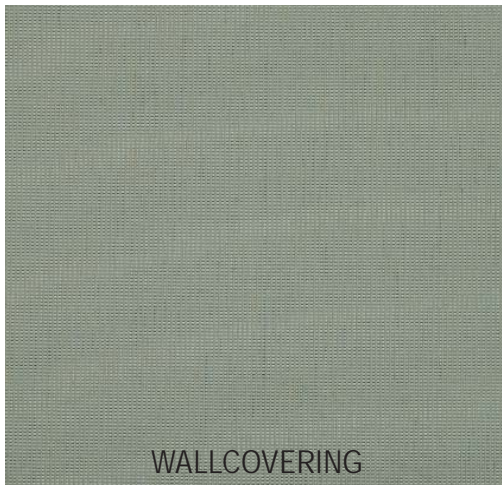


UPHOLSTERY

CONCEPT BOARDS Option Six



CARPET



WALLCOVERING



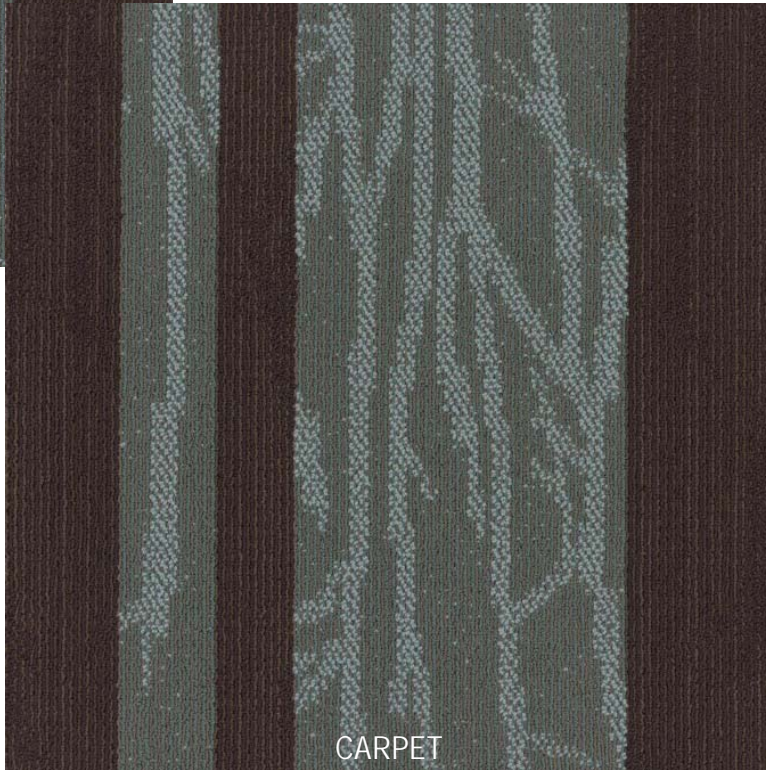
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CUBICLE CURTAIN



VINYL FLOORING



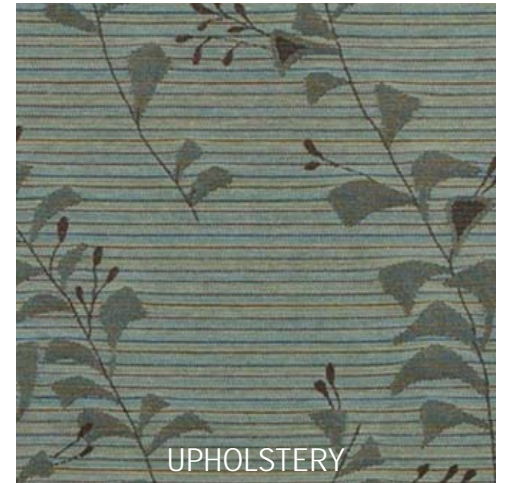
CARPET



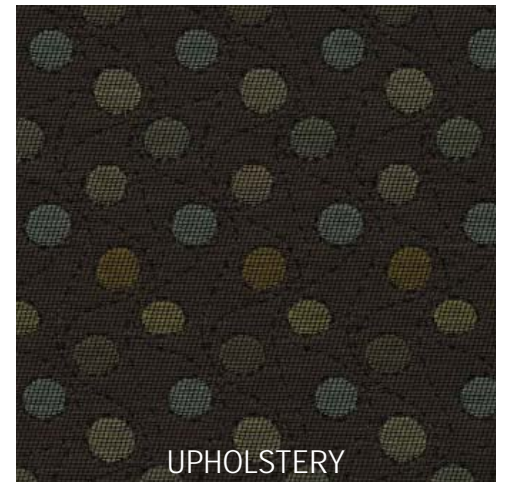
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PORCELAIN TILE

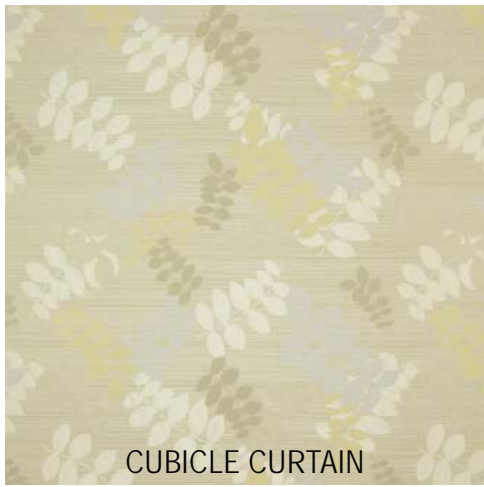


UPHOLSTERY

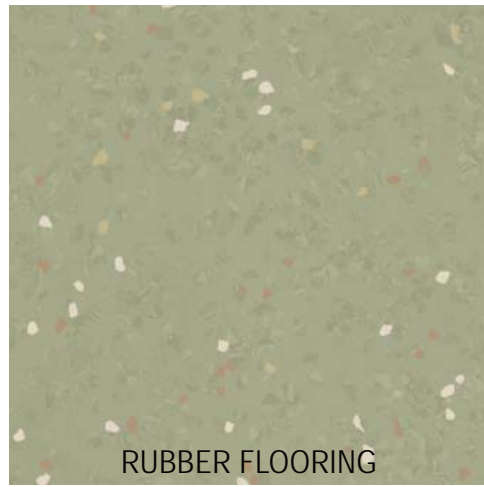


UPHOLSTERY

CONCEPT BOARDS Option Seven



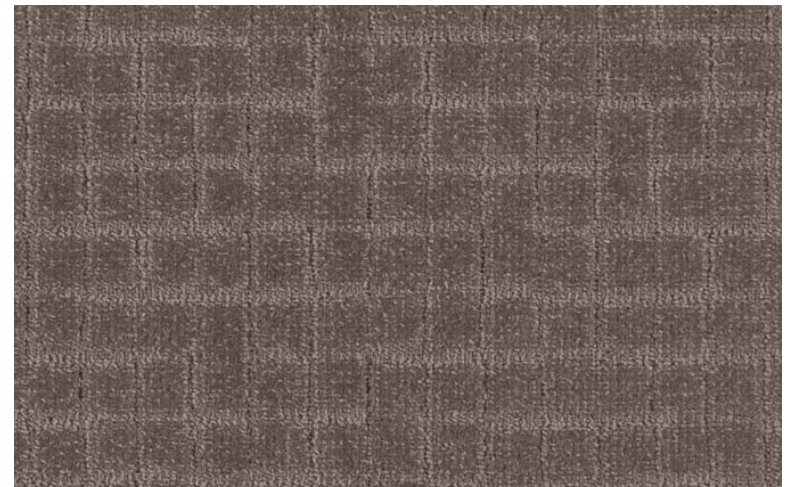
CUBICLE CURTAIN



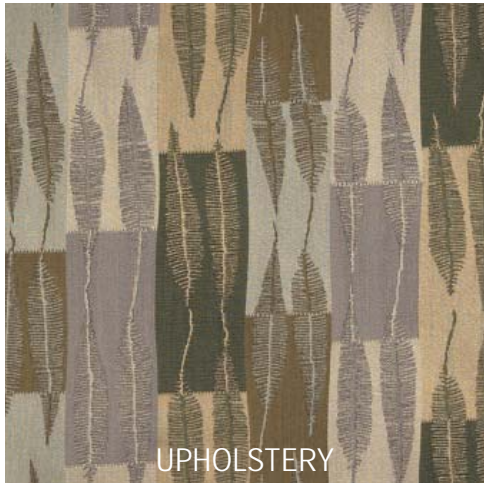
RUBBER FLOORING



WALL COVERING



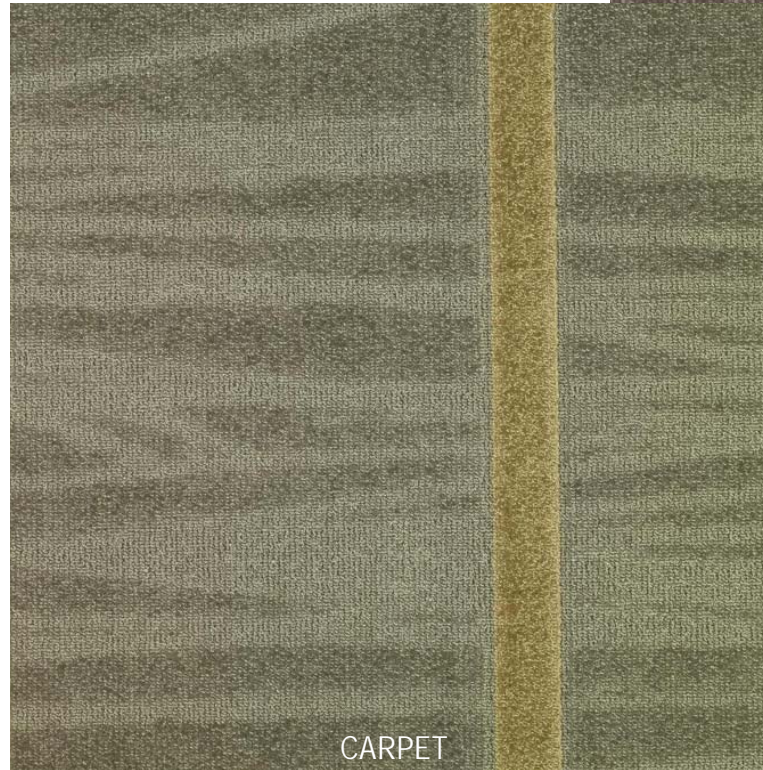
CARPET



UPHOLSTERY



RUBBER BASE



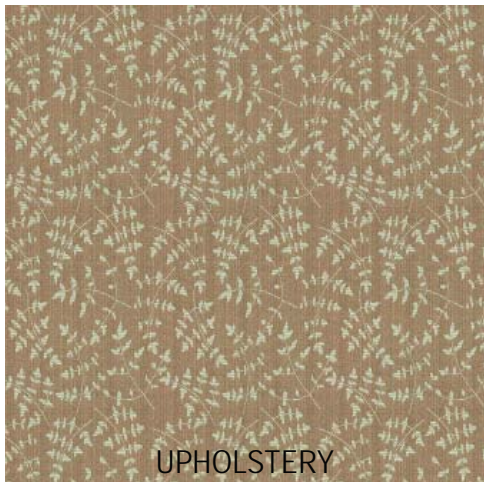
CARPET



PORCELAIN TILE



VINYL FLOORING

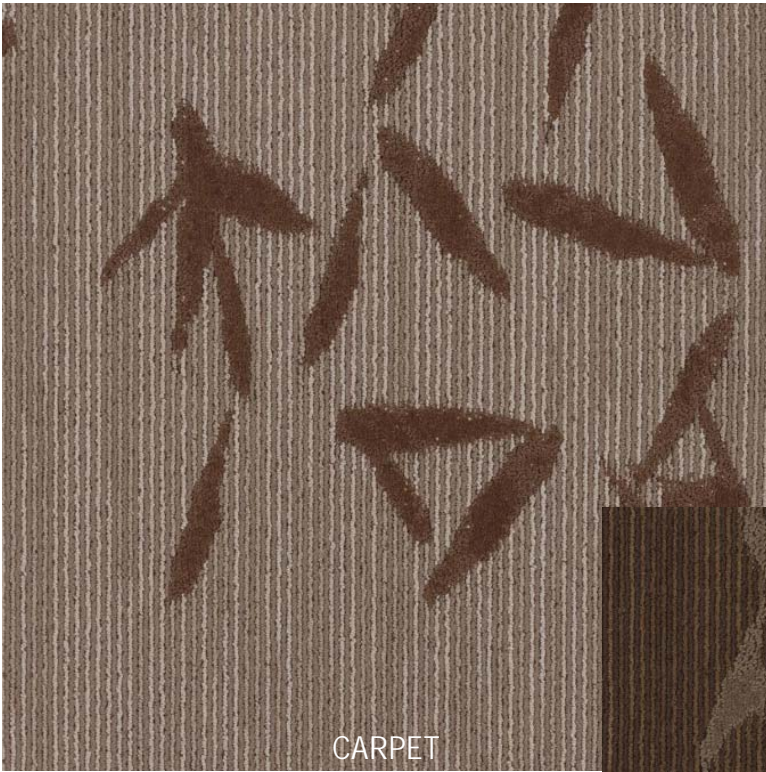


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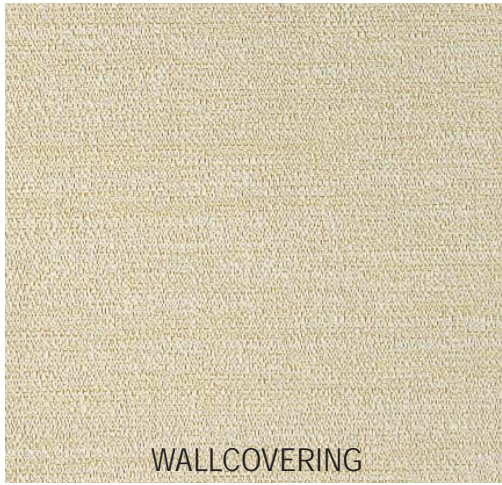


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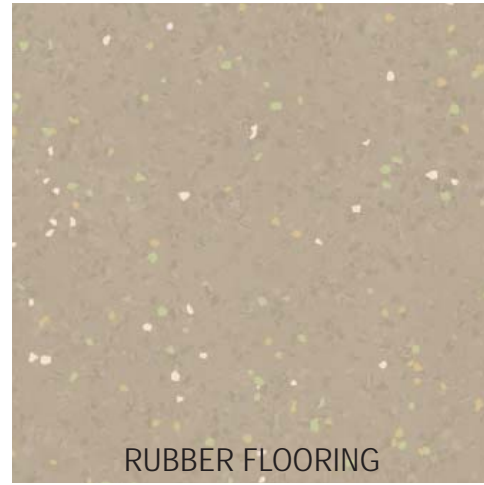
CONCEPT BOARDS Option Eight



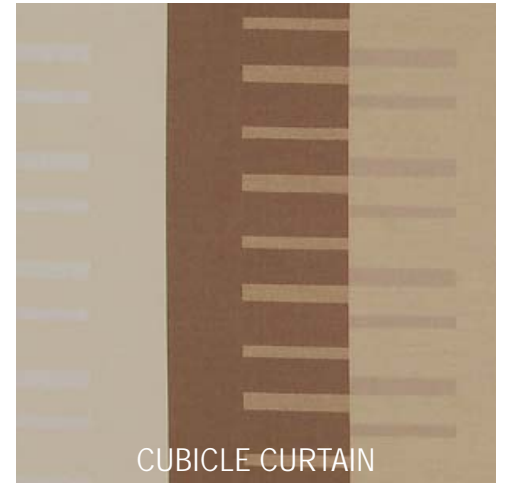
CARPET



WALLCOVERING



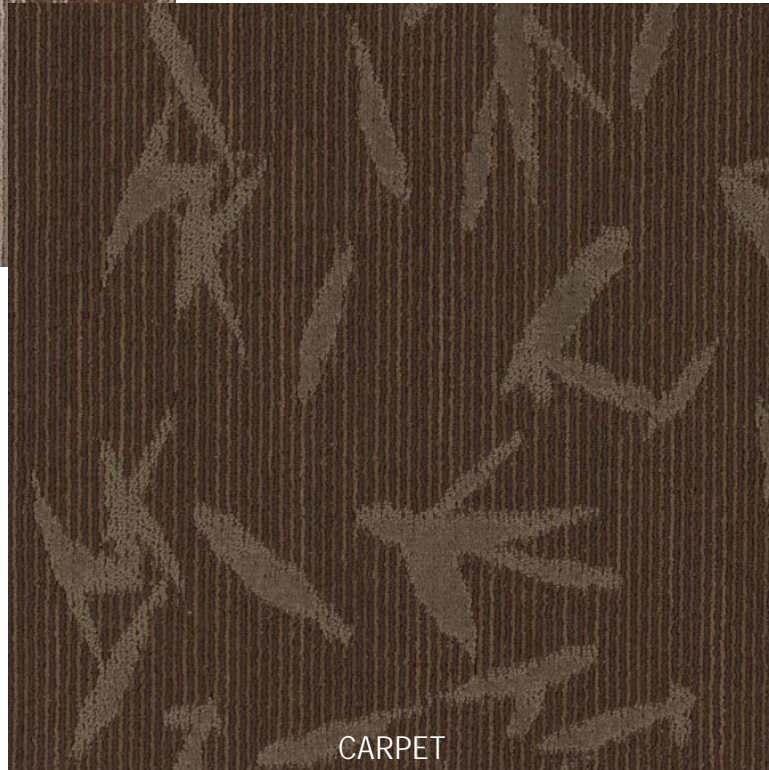
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CUBICLE CURTAIN



VINYL FLOORING



CARPET



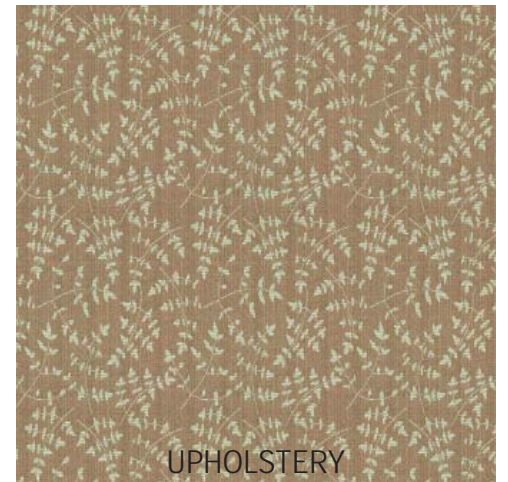
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PORCELAIN TILE

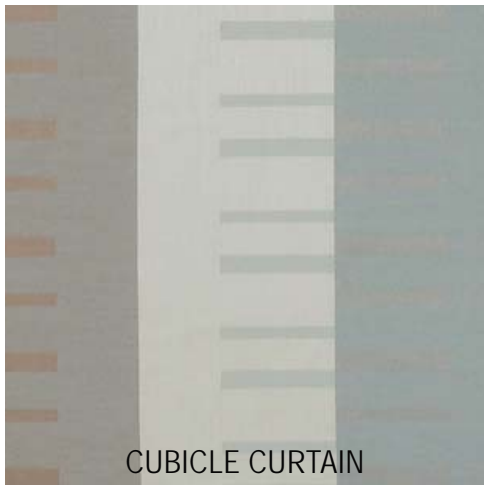


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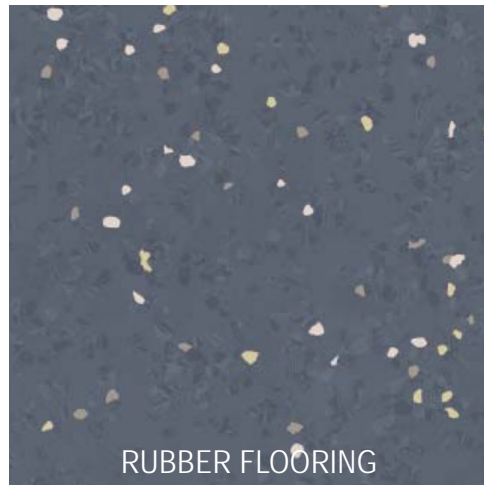


UPHOLSTERY

CONCEPT BOARDS Option Nine



CUBICLE CURTAIN



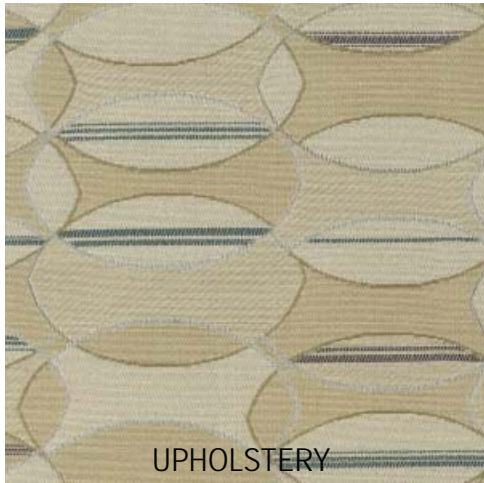
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WALL COVERING



CARPET



UPHOLSTERY



RUBBER BASE



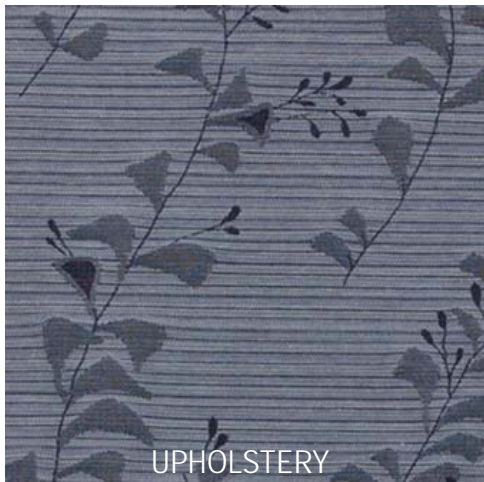
CARPET



PORCELAIN TILE



VINYL FLOORING



UPHOLSTERY



CONCEPT BOARDS Option Ten



Glossary & Index

Glossary

Index

ADA - The Americans with Disabilities Act is civil rights legislation that was first signed into law in July 1990. The guidelines supporting the law were issued in July 1991 by the Architectural Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (ATBCB). The intent of the law is to broadly protect the civil rights of disabled individuals and prohibit discrimination in employment and access to goods and services.

ADAAG - Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines

ANSI - American National Standards Institute

Ashlar Laid Carpet Tile - Tiles laid in an ashlar installation are laid so that the front and back tile joints are offset.

ASTM - American Society of Testing and Materials

Beck Dyed - The beck dye process is a method of batch dyeing carpet. This process is used for solid color carpets and carpets that use yarns of different dyeabilities. Beck dyeing achieves excellent color uniformity throughout the carpet.

BIFMA Standards - Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturer's Association

Braille - A writing system for vision-impaired or sightless people, consisting of patterns of raised dots that are read by touch.

Brick Laid Carpet Tile - Brick installations offset the side joints of the tiles.

Cal 133 Fire Protection - The CAL 133 test is designed to evaluate the resistance of seating furniture for use in public occupancies to open-flame ignition.

California CHPS - CHPS (California High Performance Schools) oversees the nation's first green building rating program especially designed for K-12 schools.

Carpet Density - Carpet Density is determined by how close together the strands of the carpet fiber are at the base of the carpet; the closer the strands, the more dense the carpet.

Carpet Pile Height - Also known as the nap, pile height is the length of the tuft measured from the primary backing to the yarn tips. Usually shorter pile heights are more durable than longer pile heights.

Ceiling Attenuation Class (CAC) - A measure for rating the performance of a ceiling system as a barrier to airborne sound transmission through a common plenum between adjacent closed spaces such as offices. A ceiling system with a CAC < 25 is consider low performance, whereas one with CAC > 35 is high performance.

Ceiling System Grid - A suspended grid from the above structure that holds the ceiling tiles in place and creates a ceiling plane. This system allows for more flexibility then a drywall ceiling.

CID - COMPREHENSIVE INTERIOR DESIGN: Furniture-related package, funded with OMA, O&M or Initial Outfitting dollars. A submittal with furniture illustrations, fabric & finish samples, footprint plans, furniture and artwork/accessories ordering information. Purchased by the MEDCOM installation and not the construction contractor. CID packages are not referenced in the construction/contract documents.

COM - Customers Own Material. Customer can provide their own material not provided by manufacturer, i.e. upholstery. Typically used when ordering upholstery that is not graded into a seating line.

Continuous Dyed Carpet - A method of continuously dyeing carpet. In commercial carpet, printing is the most popular method of continuous dyeing.

Cradle to Cradle GREENGUARD™ certified - Cradle-to-cradle is a certification system, established by architect William McDonough, which evaluates products by measuring positive impacts on the environment, human health, and social equity. Products should be designed so that when they are no longer useful, they provide fuel for new products or natural cycles, eliminating waste.

Crypton - A proprietary finish that can be applied to many fabrics that increases it's durability and maintainability. It is used as a moisture barrier and the topical treatment assists in stain resistance.



Double Rubs - A testing method that determines the maximum number of rubs a fabric can withstand before exposing the foam below.

Evidence Based Design - The process of making decisions based on the best information available from research and project evaluations.

FAR - FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS (FAR): The laws outlining how the government buys products and services. The FAR is the primary document of the Federal Acquisition Regulations System.

Fire Retardant - A chemical that can be applied to materials to make them resistant to fire.

Footcandle - A common unit of measurement used to calculate adequate lighting levels in buildings and outdoor spaces. It is defined as the amount of illumination the inside surface of an imaginary 1-foot radius sphere would be receiving if there were a uniform point source of one candela in the exact center of the sphere.

Giclée - The process of making fine art prints from a digital source using ink-jet printing.

Gore Tex - A proprietary material applied to upholstery that is waterproof and breathable. It is used as a moisture barrier and the topical treatment assists in stain resistance.

Grout - A construction material used to fill and seal joints between wall and floor tiles. It is available in a variety of colors and is generally composed of a mixture of water, cement, sand and sometimes fine gravel.

GSA - GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA) consists of the Federal Technology Service (FTS), the Federal Supply Service (FSS), the Public Buildings Service (PBS), and various Staff Offices, including the Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP). GSA is also the premiere federal acquisition and procurement force offering equipment, supplies, telecommunications, and integrated information technology solutions to customer agencies. GSA's mission is to "help federal agencies better serve the public by offering, at best value, superior workplaces, expert solutions,

● IDG - Interior Design Guide - An interior design standard developed to be used in all Air Force Medical facilities.

● JSN - JOINT SCHEDULE NUMBERS or the National Stock Numbers are used to identify furniture and equipment items planned for a project, providing a uniform basis upon which the Medical Services can identify items of construction and material, and fix logistical and financial responsibility in an identical manner. These numbers consist of an alpha number followed by four additional numerals. The JSNs are listed in the Military Standard (MIL-STD) 1691F.

● Lamps - A lamp is the light source in a lighting fixture. It is also another term for light bulbs.

● Laminates - A material constructed by uniting two or more layers of material together. Laminates are typically used in areas where solid surface is not needed.

● LEED - Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design® is a green building rating system that was developed by the U.S. Green Building Council in 2000 through a consensus based process. LEED is a tool for buildings of all types and size. LEED certification offers third party validation of a project's environmental features and verifies that the building is operating exactly the way it was designed to.

● Linoleum - A surfacing material composed of a solidified mixture of linseed oil, pine rosin, fossil or other resins or rosins, or an equivalent oxidized oleoresinous binder, ground cork, wood flour, mineral fillers, and pigments bonded to a burlap, jute or other suitable backing.

● LOG CAT - CATEGORY OF LOGISTICAL RESPONSIBILITY or LOG CAT identifies the activity responsible for acquisition and installation of furniture and equipment, and the types of funds used.

● LOG CAT A Contractor furnished and installed from construction funds (Construction Appropriations/Medical Construction Appropriations).

● LOG CAT B Government furnished from using service operating funds other than construction and installed by contractor from construction funds (Construction Appropriations/Medical Construction Appropriations).

LOG CAT C Government furnished and installed from existing assets or from funds other than construction.

LOG CAT D Other. Leased or rented equipment, or that obtained under special conditions as indicated. Fund source will be other than Construction Appropriation/Medical Construction Appropriations.

LOG CAT E Government furnished and contractor installed from Construction Appropriation/ Medical Construction Appropriations funds. (Procurement may be delayed until the latest date feasible that will not interfere with project completion. This will provide the latest model of equipment at the time it is needed.)

LOG CAT F Government furnished and Government (vendor) installed from Construction Appropriation/Medical Construction Appropriations funds. (Procurement may be delayed until the latest date feasible that will not interfere with project completion. This will provide the latest model of equipment at the time it is 3 needed.)

LOG CAT G Government furnished and installed equipment requiring special funding (not MILCON or project specific OM or OP dollars) and may require other justification and approvals.

Moisture Barriers - An option for fabrics and carpets to prevent moisture and liquids from penetrating through the material. It is most often used in medical applications.

Monolithic Laid Carpet Tile - Monolithic installation requires that each tile be laid in the same direction to create the appearance of a uniform, whole floor covering.

Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) - A measure for rating the overall sound absorption performance of a material when used in an enclosed architectural space such as an office, where sound is being reflected at many angles of incidence. Specifically, it is the 4 frequency averaged absorption coefficients @ 250, 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz, rounded to the nearest 0.05. A material with NRC < 0.50 is a poor absorber, and NRC > .80 is a very good absorber.

Non-Directional Laid Carpet Tile - Non-directional installation allows the product to be installed without regard to direction or orientation

Nylon Carpet Fiber - Nylon is available in two types, type 6 and type 6:6. Type 6:6 is preferred. It is available in solution dyed form and also a space dyed or piece dyed form. See glossary for further definitions of dyeing options.

Pellicle™ Tuxedo - Pellicle®, a transparent, textural material, allows for ventilation.

Piece Dye Carpet - Piece dye is a method in which tufted carpet is dyed.

Pneumatic - Moved or worked by air pressure

Quarter Turn Carpet Tile - Quarter-turn products are designed to be turned 90 degrees (or one "quarter" of a complete "turn") during installation so that each tile in a pattern points in a different direction than the tile next to it.

Resilient Flooring - Flooring capable of withstanding shock without permanent deformation that recovers and adjusts easily.

Resins - A synthetic product that allows for a variety of designs, shapes and applications.

SCS Indoor Advantage™ Certification - The Indoor Advantage™ certification program applies to any non-flooring product generally used within an enclosed indoor environment such as wall coverings, systems furniture, casework, and insulation.

SID - STRUCTURAL INTERIOR DESIGN (SID): Building related finishes, funded with MCA or MILCON dollars; Building materials and finishes are purchased and installed by the General Contractor; a submittal with samples of proposed building materials specified on a particular project. SID packages & binders are not referenced in the construction/contract documents.

Sign Location Plan - An architectural floor plan which includes special graphic markers identifying all installation points for each type of sign.

Sign Message Schedule - A compiled listing of all graphics to be displayed on each sign at each sign installation location.

Solar Shading - The use of shades or other materials to decrease the impact of the sun on an area or building. Solar shades help contribute to LEED credits, are available as blackout shades, and come in a variety of openness.

Solid Surface Materials - A solid material is used in areas that are exposed to high use, strong liquids or areas that require increased durability. This material can be either acrylic or polyester based.

“Solution Dyed - During the nylon manufacturing process, pigment is added to the molten polymer from which the filaments are made. The fiber is extruded in colored form. Because this process occurs during the making of nylon, the palette is chosen by the manufacturer. Different yarn processing of solution dyed nylon can provide distinctive aesthetics or color separation in a carpet.

Space Dyed Yarn - Space dyeing refers to a method of dyeing yarn with multiple colors printed on each strand. The majority of space dye is done using the knit-de-knit process or the continuous dye process. Carpets that utilize space dyed yarns provide a random pattern look with excellent soil hiding capabilities

Starphire Glass™ - Starphire Glass™ registered trademark of PPG is a special order glass that is clearer than regular glass. Regular glass has a slight green tint that is noticeable when looking through the edge of the glass. This tint is even more noticeable on thicker, heavy glass. Starphire has less color but is a special order item and does cost more.

Symbology - The practice of using icons to convey information or represent specific locations along a travel pathway.

Tactile Characters - Raised graphics capable of being perceived by the sense of touch.

Terrazzo - A type of mosaic flooring made by embedding small pieces of marble, granite, glass or onyx in freshly placed mortar. The surface is usually hardened, ground, and polished.

UFAS - Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards

UFC 4-510-01 - UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA (UFC) 4-510-01(also known as the MIL HNDBK 1191) provides mandatory design and construction criteria for facilities in the Department of Defense (DoD) Medical Military Construction Program.

TriFlex™ Polymer Back - A proprietary chair back used on the Herman Miller Mirra chair that provides flexible and continuous support while also providing airflow. It is available with and without upholstery.

Vinyl Plank Flooring - Vinyl flooring that is not a continuous sheet but planks. Planks are similar to tile as there will be many more seams than sheet vinyl products. These planks allow for easy installation and maintenance as well as adding interest and creativity to a floor.

VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds. Organic chemical compounds that have high enough vapor pressures under normal conditions to significantly vaporize and enter the atmosphere. VOC's are generated by photocopiers, carpets, furnishings, paints, varnishes, chemicals, etc. One example irritant is formaldehyde which is present in hundreds of office components, including wood and laminated furniture, shelving, and wall coverings.

VOC- Free Manufacturing - The Clean Air Act of 1990 is designed to limit the use of chemicals that contain volatile organic compounds (VOC).

Watts - A unit of power that measures the rate of energy use by a lighting fixture.

Wayfinding - A term used to describe all of the ways in which people orient themselves in physical space and navigate from place to place. Wayfinding is used in the context of architecture to refer to the user experience of orientation and choosing a path within the built environment, and it also refers to the set of architectural and/or design elements that aid orientation.

Welt - A strip of fabric sewn between the two sides of a cushion to give it more depth.

Wood Veneers - Wood veneers are thin slices of wood, usually thinner than 3 mm (1/8 inch), that are typically glued onto core panels (typically, wood, particle board or medium density fiberboard) to produce flat panels such as doors, tops and panels for cabinets, parquet floors and parts of furniture.



**Images are listed in the order in which they appear, left to right.*

VOLUME 1

Public Areas

Lobbies

Image 1: © Mark Ballogg @ Steinkamp/Ballogg, Chicago

Image 2: Provided by HDR Stock

Image 3: ©2003 James Steinkamp SteinkampBallogg Photography Chicago

Image 4 & 5: Photo provided by HDR Architecture, Inc., ©2007 Jeffrey Jacobs Photography

Waiting Area

Image 1: Photo provided by HDR Architecture, Inc., ©2007 Jeffrey Jacobs Photography

Image 2: ©Mark Trew

Image 3: Hector Velasco Facio

Image 4: Photo provided by United States Air Force

Image 5: ©2004 Mark Ballogg: Steinkamp/Ballogg Photography Chicago

Reception Desks

Image 1: Photo provided by United States Air Force

Image 2: © Tom Kessler Photography

Image 3: Photo provide by United States Air Force

Image 4: © George Cott

Image 5: © Tom Kessler Photography

Corridors

Images 1 Photo provided by HDR Architecture, Inc., ©2006 Ballogg Photography, Chicago

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Image 5: Photo provided by HDR Architecture, Inc., ©2006 Ballogg Photography, Chicago

Restrooms

Image 1: © Mark Ballogg @ Steinkamp/Ballogg, Chicago

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Image 3: © Smith Photography Services

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Image 5: Provided by HDR Stock

Conference Rooms

Image 1: Provided by HDR Stock

Image 2: Provided by HDR Stock

Image 3: Provided by HDR Stock

Image 4: Provided by HDR Stock

Image 5: Provided by HDR Stock

Training Rooms

Image 1 & 4 & 5: © Tom Kessler Photography

Image 2: Provided by HDR Stock

Image 3: Provided by HDR Stock

Break Rooms, Cafeterias, Coffee Bars, & Vending

Image 1 & 4: Photo provided by HDR Architecture, Inc., ©2007 Jeffrey Jacobs Photography

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Image 3: ©2003 James Steinkamp SteinkampBallogg Photography Chicago

Image 5: ©2003 James Steinkamp SteinkampBallogg Photography Chicago

Private Areas

Exam Rooms

Image 1, 3, & 5: Rendering provided by HDR Architecture, Inc.

Image 2: Provided by the Untied State Air Force

Image 4: Mark Schiefelbein for The New York Times

Provider Offices

Image 1, 3, & 5: Rendering provided by HDR Architecture, Inc.

Image 2 & 4: Provided by the Untied State Air Force

Treatment / Imaging Rooms

Image 1: © Mark Ballogg @ Steinkamp/Ballogg, Chicago

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Image 5: Kurt Johnson Photography

Specialty Rooms/Areas

PT / OT

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Image 5: Provided by HDR Stock

Pharmacy Windows

Image 1, 3, & 5: Rendering provided by HDR Architecture, Inc.

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VOLUME 2

Flooring Section Photo: Provided by HDR Stock

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Special Finishes Section Photo: © VanceFox.com

Lighting Section Photo: © Tom Kessler Photography

Fabrics Section Photo: Provided by HDR Stock

Signage Section Photo: © VanceFox.com

Furniture Section Photo: © Tom Kessler Photography

Artwork Section Photo: Photography by Gordon Schenck

Accessories Section Photo: © VanceFox.com