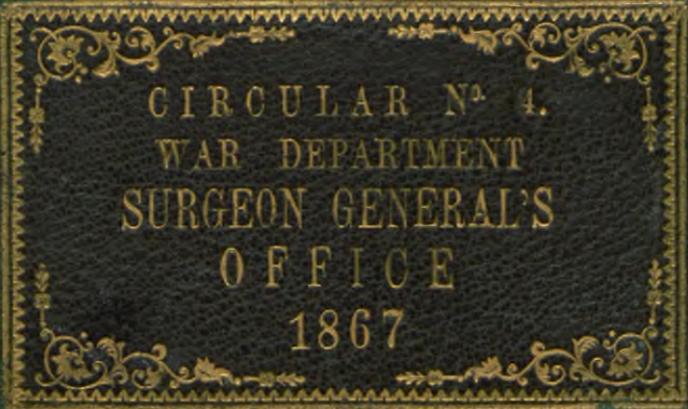


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U. S. Army. Surgeon-General's Office

Plan for a post hospital of
twenty-four beds

Washington

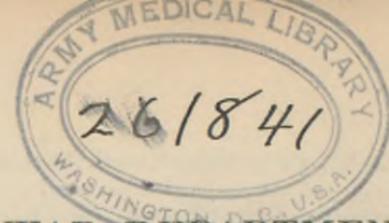
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WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 22d, 1867.

The following Plan of Post Hospitals is approved, but *special* application for authority to construct such buildings must be made to, and approved by the Secretary of War, before making such erections.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR, NO. 4.

[25.] Surgeon General's Office,

Washington, April 27, 1867.

PLAN FOR A POST HOSPITAL OF TWENTY-FOUR BEDS.

The hospital will consist of a central administration building and two wards arranged as wings.

The wing for each ward will be forty-four (44) feet long, by twenty-four (24) wide, fifteen (15) feet in the clear from floor to eaves, and at least nineteen (19) feet in the clear from floor to ridge; it will be divided into a ward (Fig. 1, 1) thirty-three (33) feet by twenty-four (24), a bath and wash room (Fig. 1, 2), eleven (11) feet by nine (9), a water closet (Fig. 1, 3), eleven (11) feet by nine (9), and a passage (Fig. 1, 13), eleven (11) feet by six (6). The doors, windows and position of beds are shown in figure 1.

The administration building will be square, thirty-three (33) feet front by thirty-four (34) deep, two (2) stories high, with a back building one (1) story high. The height of each story in this building will be twelve (12) feet in the clear. It will be divided as follows:

The first floor will contain a Dispensary (Fig. 1, 4) fourteen (14) feet square, an office for sick call (Fig. 1, 5) fourteen (14) feet square, a dining room (Fig. 1, 6) nineteen (19) feet by fourteen (14), a store room (Fig. 1, 7) fourteen (14) feet square, a passage of entrance (Fig. 1, 8) fourteen (14) feet by five (5), a passage connecting the wards and containing the staircase (Fig. 1, 9) thirty-three (33) feet by six (6), a pantry (Fig. 1, 10) eight (8) feet by six (6), a passage leading from dining room to kitchen (Fig. 1, 11) six (6) feet by four (4), and a kitchen (Fig. 1, 12) fourteen (14) feet by twelve (12).

The second floor will contain three (3) rooms fourteen (14) feet by eleven (11) each (Fig. 2, 1, 2, 3), two (2) rooms, each fourteen (14) feet square (Fig. 2, 4, 5), a closet fourteen (14) feet by five (5) (Fig. 2, 6) and a passage thirty-three (33) feet by six (6) (Fig. 2, 7). The rooms on this floor will be occupied to lodge attendants and as store rooms; one of them is to be used as a dead room. Doors, windows and general arrangements as shown in Figures 1, and 2. Figure 3 shows the front elevation.

The above figures make no allowance for the thickness of the walls, which will vary in accordance with the materials. The dimensions given each room must be attained in the clear.

Materials. The hospital will be built of wood, brick or adobe in accordance with the circumstances of the case and economical considerations. When built of wood it will be strongly framed and well weather boarded, the walls of the wards, and walls and ceilings of the administration building lined with plaster when practicable. When built of brick the walls of the wards will be nine (9) inches thick and those of the administration building twelve (12) inches thick. The walls in both cases will be double, a space of three (3) inches being left between the inner and the outer wall. The two walls being securely tied together by bricks so arranged, however, as to permit a free circulation of air between them. The inner wall will thus be, in each case, three (3) inches thick, the width of a single brick, the outer wall three (3) inches thick for the wards, and six (6) inches for the main building. All the walls and ceilings of the administration building to be lined with plaster.

In both wooden and brick hospitals the ground floor will be elevated at least eighteen (18) inches above the ground, with free ventilation beneath it in summer time.

Ventilation. During warm and mild weather the wards will be ventilated by the ridge, (Fig. 4) but during winter the ridge will be closed, (Fig. 5) and ventilation by shafts substituted. One stove will be allowed to a ward, it will be partly surrounded by a jacket of zinc or sheet-iron, with an air-box opening beneath it to furnish the supply of fresh air. At eight (8) feet from the stove will be a shaft, properly capped, through which the stove-pipe will ascend. Figure 5 gives a section, and Figure 6 a side view of the arrangement. The shaft should be eighteen (18) inches square, and should not come below the tie beams. The opening of the air-box beneath the stove will be protected with slats in the summer time when the stove is taken down.

In adobe hospitals where for want of suitable lumber the ridge ventilation cannot be employed, two shafts similar to those above described will be constructed, one of which may be closed in cold weather.

There will be a small separate shaft for the ventilation of the water-closets.

In the administration building the chimneys will be located as shown at *a, a, a, a*, Figures 1 and 2. Along side of each chimney will be a ventilation flue nine (9) by fourteen (14) inches in the clear, with a register near the ceiling and one near the floor in each room.

Water-closets. Where the water supply is adequate, the rooms designated for the purpose will have, if practicable, suitable water-closets constructed in them. When this is impracticable, the rooms will be furnished with air-tight close stools, which will be emptied immediately after use, and proper sinks for attendants and convalescents will be constructed as far from the hospital as convenient.

Verandas. At all posts south of latitude 38° north, a veranda twelve (12) feet wide and one story high will be constructed around the whole hospital; in this case, the central window, on each side of each ward will be converted into a door with a sash above it.

PLANS FOR POST HOSPITALS OF OTHER SIZES.

Post Hospitals will usually consist of twelve (12), twenty-four (24) or forty-eight (48) beds.

The administration building will be the same in each case.

For twelve (12) beds there will be but one wing, the wing marked "A" in Figure I being omitted. The plan being the same as for twenty-four (24) beds in all other respects.

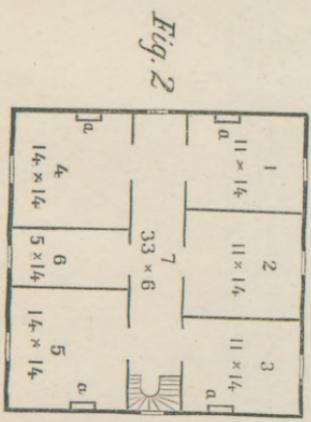
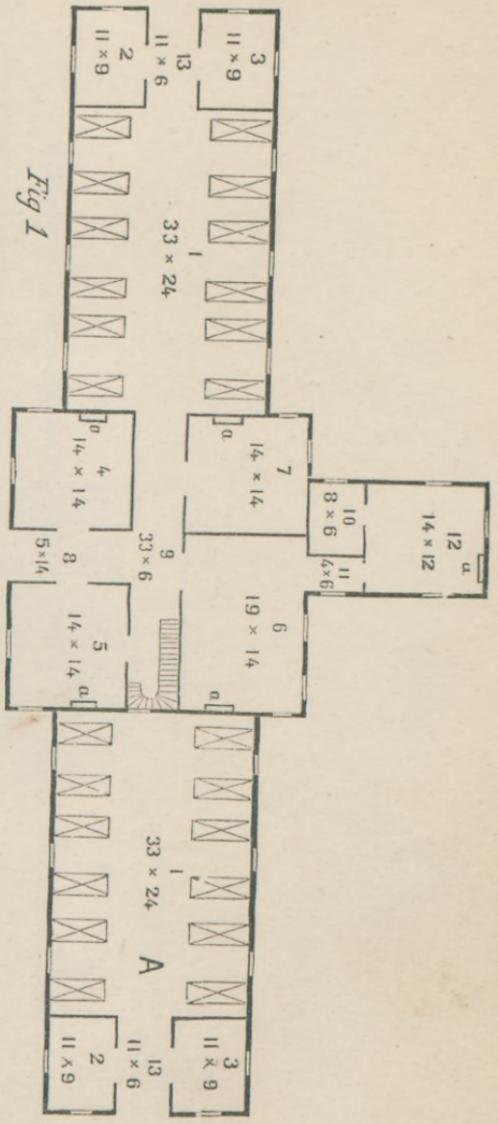
For forty-eight (48) beds the plan will be the same as for twenty-four (24), except that the wings will be lengthened to seventy-seven (77) feet each, making each ward sixty-six (66) feet by twenty-four (24) in the clear. Other sizes may be constructed when specially authorized by the Surgeon General, by suitable lengthening of one or both wards, but the dimensions and arrangement of the administration building in this plan are not calculated for more than sixty-four (64) patients or two wards each eighty-eight (88) feet by twenty-four (24) in the clear.

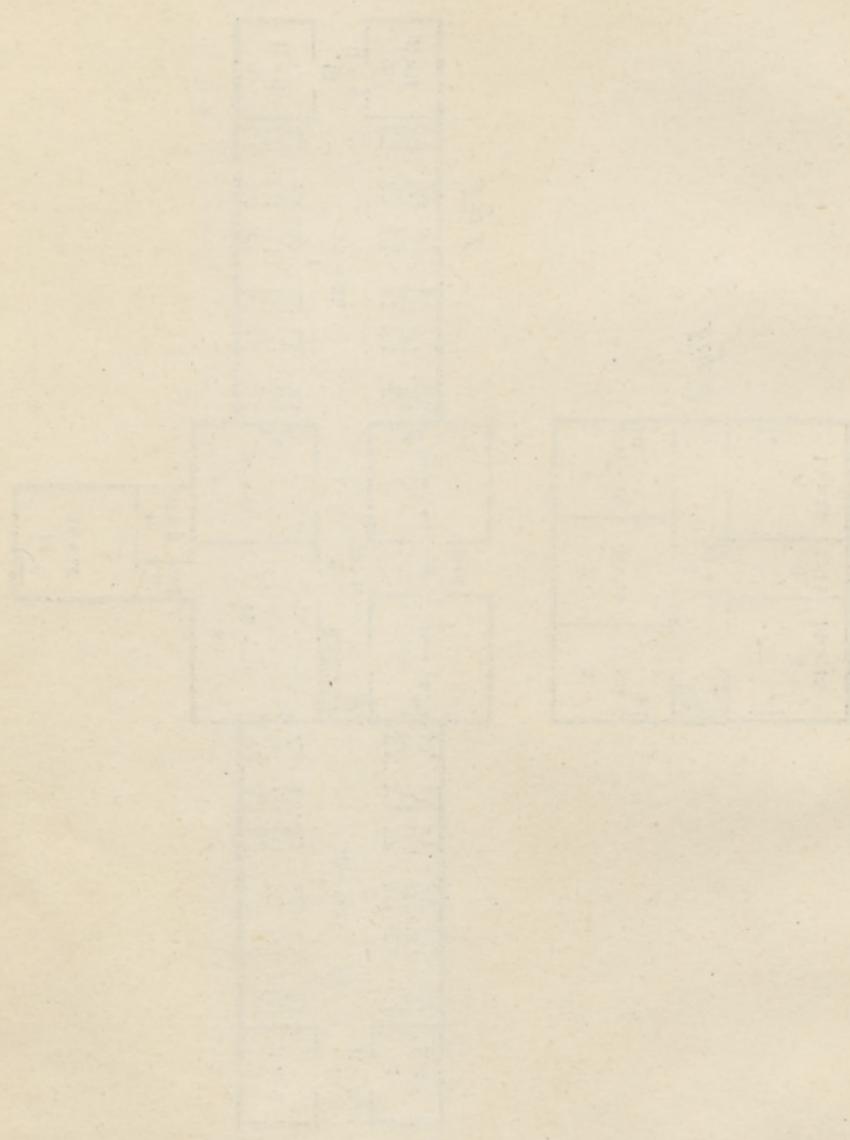
J. K. BARNES,

Surgeon General,

U. S. Army.

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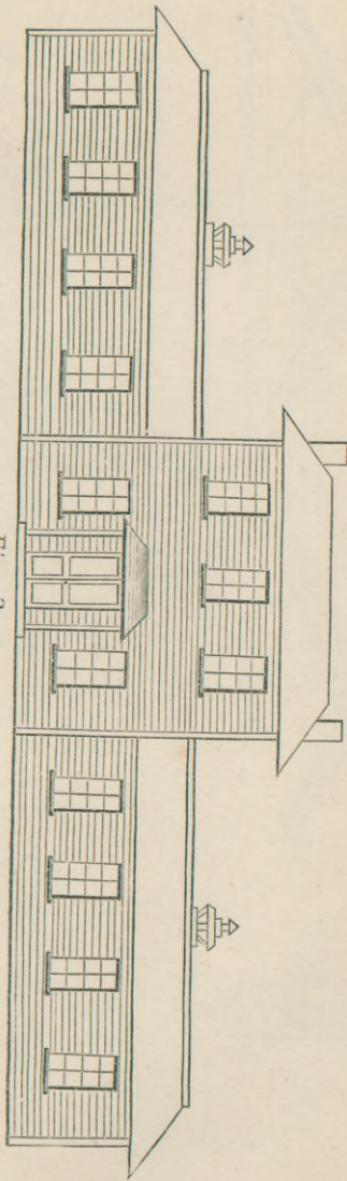


Fig. 3

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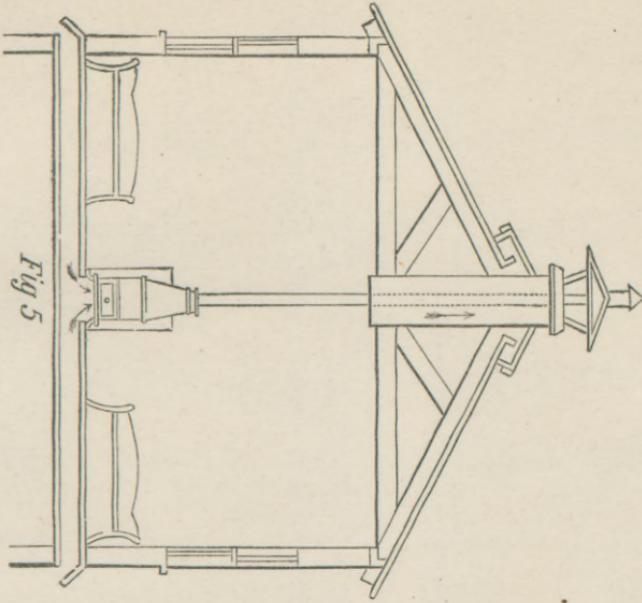


Fig 5

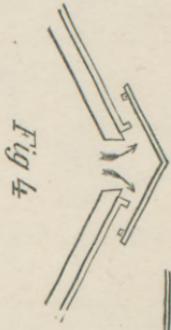


Fig 4

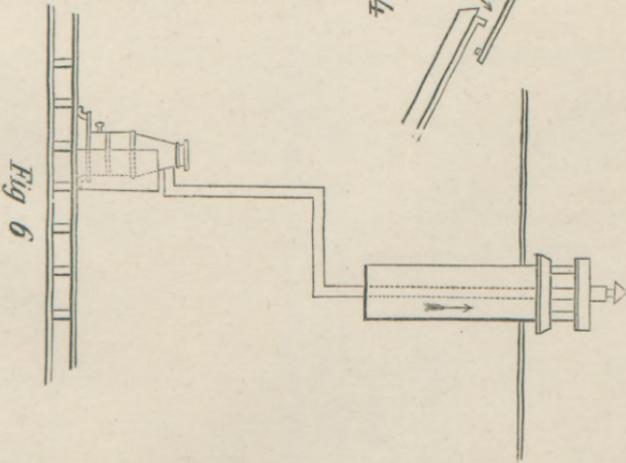


Fig 6

