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 Mangers, 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.
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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 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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Public Areas

- Lobbies
- Restrooms
- Cafeterias
- Waiting Areas
- Conference Rooms
- Coffee Bars
- Reception Desks
- Training Rooms
- Vending
- Corridors
- Break Rooms
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 the space.
- Signage should be properly displayed within lobby areas to assist in wayfinding.
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.
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.
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

Lighting
Volume 2 - p.67

- Overhead

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

- Wall Covering
- Artwork
- Signage
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.
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.
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

Artwork & Signage
Volume 2 - p.97, 181
- Artwork
- Signage
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.
Furniture
Volume 2 - p.129
- Dining Tables
- Guest Chairs
- Lounge Chairs

Lighting
Volume 2 - p.67
- Overhead
- Decorative

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

CID
BREAK ROOMS, CAFETERIAS, COFFEE BARS, & VENDING
BREAK ROOMS, CAFETERIAS, COFFEE BARS, & VENDING
Private Areas

Exam Rooms
Provider Offices
Treatment Rooms/Imaging 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.
Furniture
Volume 2 - p.129
- Task Chair
- Exam Stool
- Desking

Lighting
Volume 2 - p.67
- Overhead

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

Exam Room 5
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.
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- 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
- Decorative

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

CID PROVIDER OFFICES
Optometry Clinic Director
Maj Janet Sorensen
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.
Furniture
Volume 2 - p.129
- Task Chair
- Exam Stool

Lighting
Volume 2 - p.67
- Overhead

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

Authorized Personnel Only
Ceilings
Volume 2 - p.49

Walls
Volume 2 - p.33

Flooring
Volume 2 - p.9

Resilient
Flooring

Paint

ACT

Specialty
Ceiling

Paint
Specialty Rooms/Areas

Physical & Occupational Therapy Rooms

Pharmacy Windows
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

Artwork & Signage
Volume 2 - p.33, 97, 181
- Artwork
- Wall Covering
- Signage
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.
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 Two  Option Three  Option Four  Option Five
Option Six  Option Seven  Option Eight  Option Nine  Option Ten
CONCEPT BOARDS  Option One
CONCEPT BOARDS Option Two
CONCEPT BOARDS Option Three
CONCEPT BOARDS Option Four

- UPHOLSTERY
- RUBBER FLOORING
- WALL COVERING
- CARPET
- PORCELAIN TILE
- VINYL FLOORING
- CUBICLE CURTAIN
- RUBBER BASE
- UPHOLSTERY
CONCEPT BOARDS  Option Five
CONCEPT BOARDS Option Six
CONCEPT BOARDS  Option Seven
CONCEPT BOARDS Option Eight

CUBICLE CURTAIN
RUBBER FLOORING
WALL COVERING

UPHOLSTERY
RUBBER BASE
PORCELAIN TILE
CARPET
VINYL FLOORING
CONCEPT BOARDS  Option Nine
CONCEPT BOARDS Option Ten
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 than 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™ certificed - 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 rosin, 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 dying 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 complied 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
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 provided 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
Image 2: © Tom Kessler Photography
Image 3 & 4: Photo provided by HDR Architecture, Inc., ©2006 Ballogg Photography, Chicago
Image 5: Photo provided by HDR Architecture, Inc., ©2006 Ballogg Photography, Chicago

Restrooms
Image 1: © Mark Ballogg @ Steinkamp/Ballogg, Chicago
Image 2: © Mark Trew Photography
Image 3: © Smith Photography Services
Image 4: Photography by Tom Kessler. Photos provided by HDR.
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
Image 2: Photo provided by HDR Architecture, Inc., ©2006 Ballogg Photography, Chicago
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
Image 2: Provided by the Untied State Air Force
Image 3: Provided by HDR Stock
Image 4: © 2004 Gary Knight / garyknight.com
Image 5: Kurt Johnson Photography

Specialty Rooms/Areas
PT / OT
Image 1 & 4: Provided by the Untied State Air Force
Image 2 & 3: © Tom Kessler Photography
Image 5: Provided by HDR Stock
Pharmacy Windows
Image 1, 3, & 5: Rendering provided by HDR Architecture, Inc.
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Walls Section Photo: © Mark Ballogg Photography
Ceiling Section Photo: © Tom Kessler Photography
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