

Faribault State School and Hospital

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Planning for new facilities at Faribault State School and Hospital

I hope that the following information will be helpful in conducting the meeting at Annandale in regard to which I telephoned you this morning.

Noting from our recommendations to the Legislative Building Commission when it met here on October 19, 1963. For which an appropriation of \$1,200,000 was requested, and later granted:

1. 1965 - REPLACEMENT DORMITORY - MALE PATIENTS

For male patients, to accommodate 125, to replace Springdale cottage, and to reduce overcrowding in Chippewa Cottage. Springdale cottage accommodates 87 male patients, it was erected in 1907, frame construction, first floor has wood floor over concrete, second floor wood construction. This cottage has an annex which accommodates the dining facilities. There is no day room space in this cottage other than a basement area. It is located in the far eastern perimeter of the campus, a long distance from service units.

This unit is planned in conjunction with the dormitory now under construction, so that both units will use a common dining room and food service facility.

Carl Graffunder and Associates Incorporated were employed as architects for the new dormitory. After some preliminary meetings here, Mr. Graffunder on February 26, 1966 reported by letter of which we received copy to Mr. A. J. Nelson, State Architect that he had attended a meeting here with our Personnel. Noting from the substance of his letter:

The following items were discussed and will be considered in formulating our program for this building.

1. The new dormitory is to house 120 male patients consisting of groups V and VI. This includes ambulatory adults as well as some adolescents.
2. The desirable size of dormitory units would include a flexible arrangement of spaces housing 2, 4, 6, 8, and 16 patients. Each room should provide closet space for patients' clothing. Day room units should be provided without strict assignment of day rooms to specific patients' rooms. The day rooms should include some alcoves and should provide visual supervision by staff members without having the staff members in the room.

- C. Acoustical tile ceiling material is preferred rather than acoustic plaster and should be of an odorless and cleanable type.
- D. Floor surfacing should be either terrazzo, ceramic tile, or a continuous material such as those recently developed by JH Company.
- E. Door edges are to be provided with stainless steel protectors 36" high.
- F. Toilet areas should be divided with partitions, yet provide adequate room for technicians.
- G. Every effort is to be made to further "humanization" particularly since this building will be used by ambulatory patients in groups V and VI.
- H. Recessed stainless steel drinking fountains are to be provided. Water coolers are not necessary.
- I. Toilet rooms should be provided near the day rooms and near lower floor area.
- J. No floor mounted door closers should be used.
- K. Light switches should be provided at normal height and without key operation.
- L. Windows should be double hung with removable sash. Low windows should be avoided. Heat gain of large window areas must be considered. Plastic screen and screen inserts are to be avoided. Coolshade screen may be considered for west exposures.
- M. Hardware is to match existing institutional hardware used at Faribault.
- N. If soffits are used, satisfactory ventilation should be installed to avoid condensation problems.
- O. Staff circulation should be carefully considered to reduce unnecessarily devious routes.
- P. Interior doors should allow for bed passage.
- Q. Rough surfaces such as brick are undesirable for interior use. Glazed tile or smooth plaster should be used.
- R. Consideration should be given to providing adequate ventilation in all areas, particularly interior spaces.
- S. Dock and loading space should be provided on the lower floor.
- T. Space for storage of linens and out-of-season clothing should be provided. This could be on the lower level.
- U. Radiant heating is desirable as it eliminates the necessity for exposed radiation.
- V. Therapy space may be provided on the lower floor consisting of a whirlpool bath area approximately 20' x 30', there is an exercise room approximately 25' x 25'. This is an optional requirement which should be discussed with the Department of Administration.
- W. Ample parking should be provided for visitors and employees. This could consist of an expansion of the existing facilities plus another parking area relating to the lower level.
- X. Consideration should be given to providing a screened area for patients. Consideration should also be given to the use of screen doors. This is difficult because all exit doors must swing outward.
- Y. Adequate convenience outlets should be installed.
- Z. Adequate plate glass mirrors should be installed.

This wing would provide for a modern unit to provide complete dental services for 2,800 residents, and space for all out-patient facilities, admission services, clinic services, consultation services, laboratory services, examinations and interviews by medical and non-medical departments, including a common waiting room. This development will result in eliminating patient traffic and waiting in corridors on the main floor of the Hospital as now is necessary, will release employees now needed to wait with the patients, make possible efficient scheduling of patients and staff and improve communications and records.

This addition will also make it possible for the institution to participate in increased diagnostic and planning services to communities to whatever extent this becomes a part of the official state plan for mentally retarded.

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