



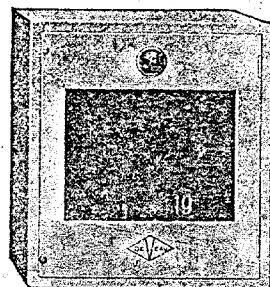
Private Room
Calling Station



RELIABLE
in service

POSITIVE
in operation

FREE
from dangers of
high tension current



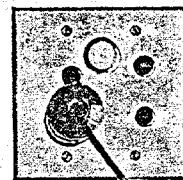
Lamp Annunciator for Duty
Room and Diet Kitchen
(Closed)



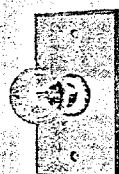
FLEXIBLE
in construction

SIMPLE
to install

ECONOMICAL
to maintain



Ward Calling
Station with Lamp
and Emergency
Buttons



Regular Corridor
Pilot Station

MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED

BY

STANLEY & PATTERSON

A. S. DEVEAU
Director Factory Sales

West & Hubert Sts.
NEW YORK



Corridor
Pilot Station
with Regular
and Emer-
gency Lamp

WRITE → For Bulletin No. 30—A Card from You Will Bring It Promptly ← **WRITE**

Keeping Down the Upkeep Cost

This is a problem that confronts all hospital superintendents. Sometimes even the most obvious solution is overlooked. Two items, repainting and redecorating, can and should be kept down.

Paint your walls with

Dutch Boy White-Lead

Mixed with

Dutch Boy Flatting-Oil

Walls painted with this material not only last longer but are truly washable. Thus it is possible to have a freshly painted effect at all times.

The finish is a soft, velvety, non-gloss, cheerful one that can be tinted any color.

*Our Hospital and Institutional
Decoration Service is at your
disposal.*



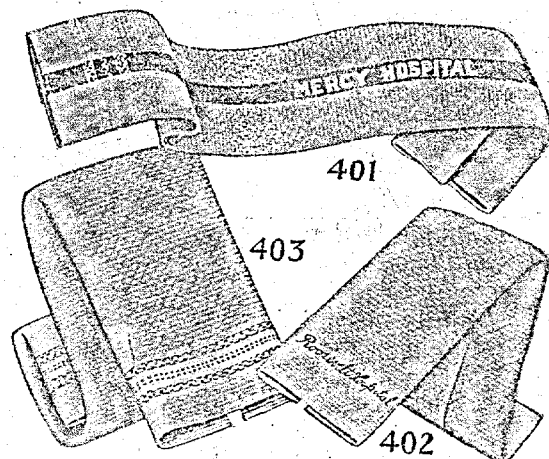
**NATIONAL LEAD
COMPANY**

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(John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Philadelphia)
(National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburgh)



Lettered Hospital Towels

Three soft, bleached, absorbent huck towels that will give the maximum amount of service.

No. 401 Lettered hospital towels in two sizes, 17x32 and 18x36.

No. 402 Embroidered or plain physicians' towels, size 13x20.

No. 403 Embroidered or plain patient's towel, size 17x34.

You will find Geo. P. Boyce Co. the best house in the country from which to secure large orders of lettered towels or small orders with embroidered names.

Write today for quotations

GEO. P. BOYCE & CO.

35-37 White St. New York City

805 Empire Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



Figure Economy Any Way You Like

WHETHER you figure cost by the gallon, square yard, or years of service, Dutch Boy White-Lead mixed with Dutch Boy Flatting Oil makes the most economical paint for interior walls and woodwork.

Labor cost is very important nowadays—and this paint brushes out so easily, covers so thoroughly, that your labor expense is held to a minimum.

Any Color, Washable as Tile

Because the color is stirred in during the mixing of this Dutch Boy paint, your painter is able to produce for you just the tints you desire.

The surface produced is impenetrable to dirt, impervious to water, and can be washed as often as necessary, without discoloring or streaking.

Dull Finish

The use of Dutch Boy Flatting Oil with Dutch Boy White-Lead insures a soft, lustreless finish, restful to the patient's eyes—a real aid to recovery.

*Our Hospital and Institutional Decoration Service is at your command.
Write our nearest branch.*

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York Boston Buffalo Chicago Cincinnati
Cleveland St. Louis San Francisco

John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Philadelphia
National Lead & Oil Company, Pittsburgh



Save the surface and you save all;
to save the surface, White-Lead it.

Dutch Boy Flatting Oil and White-Lead

2081

Dutch Boy

White-Lead

mixed with

Flatting Oil

Cheerful and Restful Walls

Hospital walls painted with Dutch Boy White-Lead and Dutch Boy Flatting Oil are restful to the eyes and nerves of the patient, because the finish is soft, flat—wholly free from gloss or glare.

Any color you choose—warm, friendly buff, delicate green, light cream or dainty pink—tints vastly more cheerful and agreeable than glaring white or stony gray.

Dutch Boy walls can be washed as often as necessary, without injury.

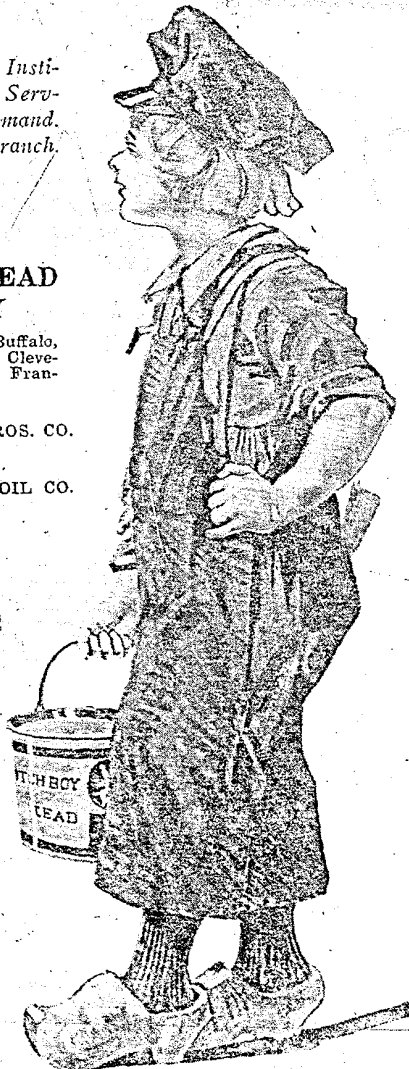
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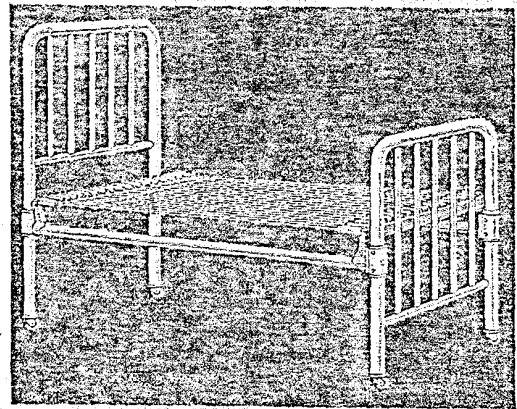
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.
Philadelphia

NATIONAL LEAD & OIL CO.
Pittsburgh



HOSPITAL BEDS

Direct from Manufacturer to You



This is No. 17—excellent for private rooms

We make the right Bed for you—the strong kind complete in all details. Our variety includes suitable Beds for private rooms, for wards, for nurses.



Page 258

Send for Catalog and Prices

AMERICAN BED CO.

St. Louis

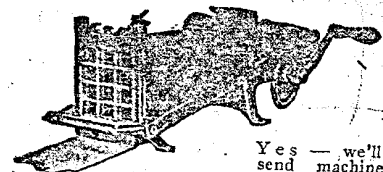
AUTOMATIC INDIVIDUAL BUTTER CUTTER

A Good Low Priced Butter Cutting Machine

HERE'S a machine that costs less than one-half the price of other prominent butter cutting machines and will cut butter as neatly and as uniformly and at a much faster rate. This machine cuts tub butter as successfully as it does print butter. Various size dies can be obtained, giving from 26 to 90 patties to the pound. Cuts from 12 to 30 patties at one turn of the handle. Easily operated. Lasts many, many years. All parts non-corrosive. Does not discolor the butter. Quickly and thoroughly cleaned. Fine machine for hospital use. Danvers State Hospital, Danvers, Mass., writes: "We have two Automatic Individual Butter Cutters in operation by our patients. Where large amounts of butter are used, would say that the cutter is invaluable."



Page 444



Yes — we'll send machine on trial.

Write for literature and proposition

Glidden Manufacturing Company

85 Broadway, Beverly, Mass.



Clean and bright hospital walls

The old-time barren cheerlessness of hospital walls is being replaced rapidly by tasteful decoration that radiates cheerfulness and cleanliness.

Are the walls of your hospital as attractive and cheerful as they might be?

Dutch Boy

White-Lead and Flatting Oil

An ideal paint for hospital walls. Gives a soft, restful finish—devoid of unpleasant "glossiness." Walls painted with this Dutch Boy lead-and-oil paint can be washed as readily as tile—with soap, water and a cloth.

And such walls do not chip, peel or scale. Therefore the cost of upkeep is considerably less wherever this famous paint is used.

Our Decorative Department is at your service at all times. Write us about the paint needs of your hospital.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

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Cleveland

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San Francisco
St. Louis



JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO., Philadelphia

NATIONAL LEAD & OIL CO., Pittsburgh



Color—the doctor's assistant



WALLS finished in cheerful tints are sure to have a restful, beneficial influence on a patient who has not much else to look at during the long, weary days spent in bed. Certain colors not only create pleasurable sensations but produce mental reactions which are reflected in more rapid physical recovery.

Many hospitals get these cheerful colors with Dutch Boy flat paint, made of Dutch Boy White-Lead and Dutch Boy Flatting Oil. It can be tinted with the proper amount of coloring matter to give the colors which generate in the patient's

mind strength and courage, which suggest spring, the time of recuperation and new life.

Dutch Boy flat paint gives a covering that can be kept clean and fresh with soap and water as often as hospital sanitation requires. Does not come off in chips. Free from glare. Economical to use, because, with its spreading power, less is needed.

Our advisory staff is ready at all times to assist in the proper decoration of your hospital. Write us.

Ask for Painting Helps No. 1.

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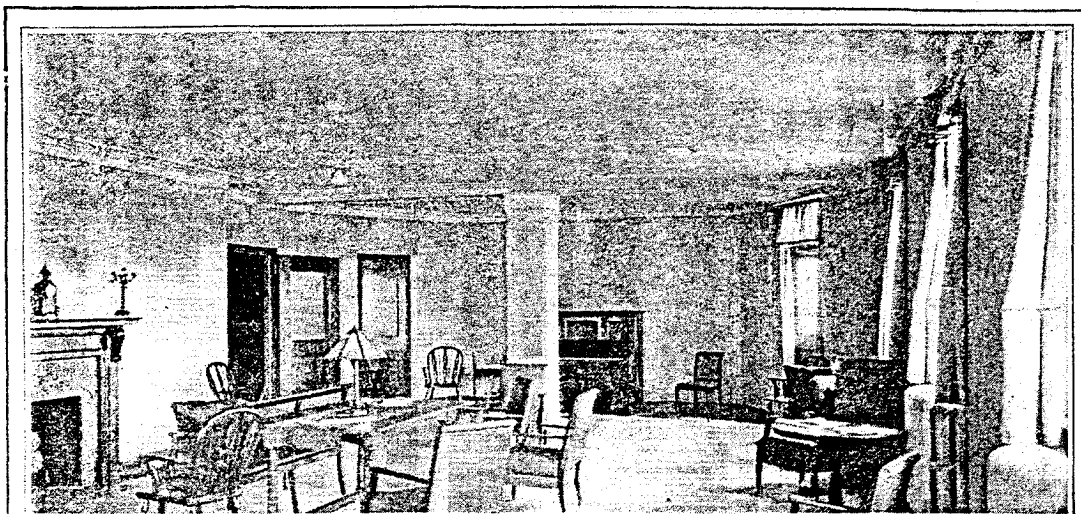
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO., Philadelphia

NATIONAL LEAD & OIL CO., Pittsburgh

"Save the surface and
you save all" — *Paint & Varnish*

Dutch Boy

Products for Interior Painting



Reception room in the Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City, where colors are used to help give a homelike atmosphere and make the visitor forget he is in a hospital

How your reception room can welcome visitors with color

"I WISH I hadn't come." "Hospitals are such depressing places."

These are the thoughts of many people as they enter a hospital. Reassuring words often fail to change such a mental attitude. But the right colors in your reception room can cheer and soothe the mind. Color can do what words fail to do.

Physicians and hospital executives have found that carefully selected color schemes fill the depressed minds of both patients and visitors with hope and courage. Many hospitals today have replaced cold, white-painted walls and ceilings in reception rooms and throughout the hospital with warm colors.

Color experts regard the use of the right colors on walls and ceilings of the hospital reception room as especially important. Those colors which have a soothing, cheering influence are the ones suggested to put the visitor in the right frame of mind to cheer up the patient he comes to see.

"What colors shall we use?"

This question can be answered only after careful consideration of the rooms to be decorated and the use to which those rooms are put. No color scheme can be ideal for every reception room, for instance.

In our Department of Decoration are men who are color experts, fully qualified to select the proper color schemes for any room in a hospital or for an entire building.

If you will send photographs of the rooms to be decorated, a description of the use to which those rooms will be put, the amount of illumination each room receives, and height and size of the rooms, we can suggest color schemes for them, without obligation. More than one scheme for each room will be submitted for use under different lighting conditions. With our recommendations we will also send actual painting formulas and color samples for walls, ceilings and trim and give the light-reflecting values of the colors.

How to get these colors

For walls, ceilings and woodwork you can easily get the colors you want to use by adding coloring matter to Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flattening oil. This combination gives tinted flat finishes of unusual beauty and softness. It reflects the light evenly, without glare. It gives a rich, solid, rubbed-down effect that you cannot get with other flowed-on paints.

There is one great advantage in using Dutch Boy white-lead and

flattening oil. It gives a paint covering that can be washed with soap and water as often as hospital regulations demand. Such a paint can be kept looking like new for years. This one quality that saves the cost of frequent repainting makes it an economical paint to use.

Send for color booklet

Write for free booklet, "Interesting Wall Effects Suitable for Hospitals and Public Institutions." It gives detailed information about artistic wall finishes, such as two-tone figured finishes, two-tone mottled effects, two-tone glaze and Tiffany finishes, which can be obtained economically with paint. It discusses the question of flat versus gloss finishes and gives detailed information on the advantages of Dutch Boy flattening oil for hospital use.

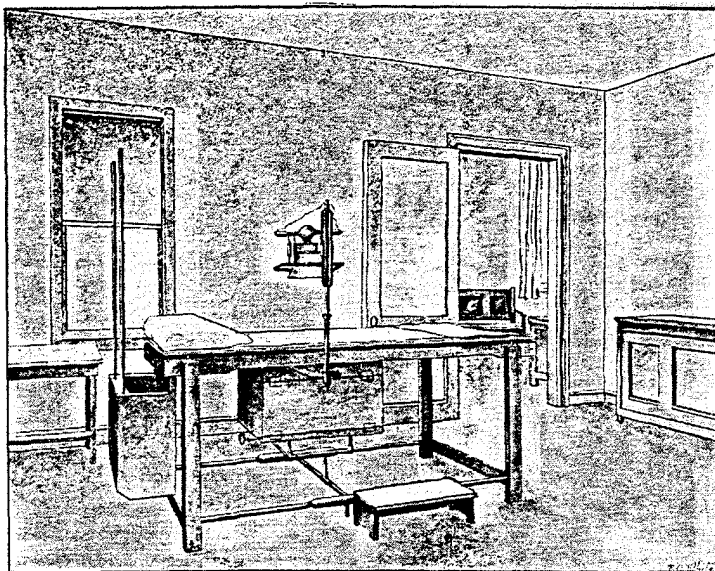


"Save the surface and you save all."

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State St.; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, 437 Chestnut Street.

Dutch Boy white-lead and flattening oil make an economical and sanitary paint for hospital interiors. It can be tinted any color, can be washed repeatedly, and does not crack and scale.



This is a photograph of the color sketch prepared by the Department of Decoration to show appearance of X-ray room when scheme of color treatment as specified is carried out.

"Save the surface and you save all" — *Paint & Varnish*

How colors were selected for Colorado's new hospital

THE University of Colorado Medical School and Hospital, recently completed, presents a convincing example of the new use of color instead of bare white walls in hospitals. For every one of the 658 rooms, colors were chosen primarily for their proved ability to aid in healing the sick and for their favorable influence over student and surgeon.

The task of selecting the proper colors and of harmoniously relating them was considered by the hospital authorities and by Biscoe, Fisher and Fisher, Denver architects, as "of the utmost importance" and one that needed the attention of color experts. So they passed this work over to the Department of Decoration of National Lead Company.

A staff of color specialists who have back of them a wealth of experience in color therapy as it relates to hospital decoration were put upon the problem. First blueprints and other data were carefully analyzed. Each room was

Scientific method of color selection is now available to any hospital interested in securing color treatments that embody both decorative and therapeutic value

studied to determine the important elements, such as purpose, size, height, floor covering and amount of natural illumination. The particular use of each room received special attention. This is one of the factors that largely determine the proper color selection for hospital interiors.

Appropriate color treatments were then prepared. These included: 1. panels of the colors selected; 2. formulas for producing them; 3. reasons for their use in each room; 4. their light reflection factor; and 5. specifications and practical painting directions.

Suggestions delight Dean in charge

Not only were the architects well satisfied with the recommendations, but they also write us:

"The Dean of the School of Medicine is particularly delighted with your

assistance. Your color suggestions appeal to all as logical and most attractive—a happy

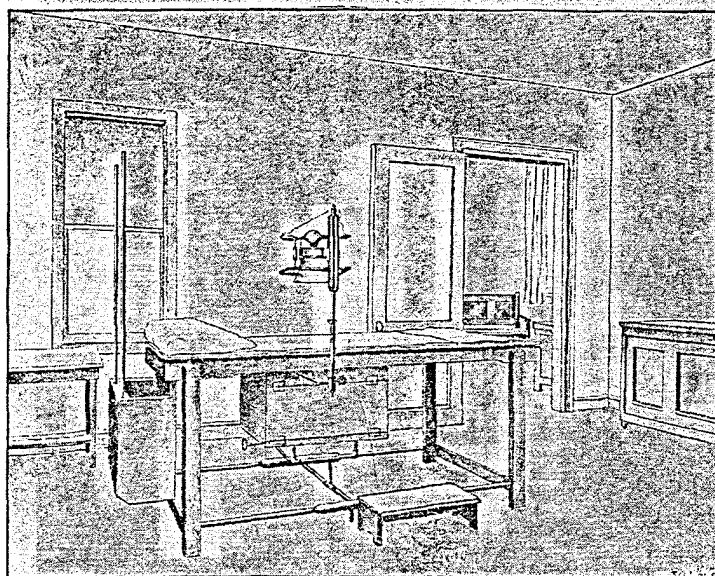
solution to the difficult problem of correctly decorating these new buildings."

In this same thorough manner our Department of Decoration will gladly work with any hospital administration board, superintendent, architect and others who realize the tremendous importance of scientifically selecting colors for hospital decoration. This valuable service is rendered without any obligation on your part. You are free to use it whether your decorative problem concerns but a single operating room, a solarium, or an entire building.

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Glowing Stimulating

RED

A color so forceful is used
only in special rooms

INTERSE red can be as harmful in its way as glaring white on hospital walls and ceilings. Because white produces a feeling of coldness and depression, it is being avoided by many hospitals of the country. Because red in its fully saturated state creates a feeling of irritation and excitement in the patient's mind, it also is unsuited for general hospital use.

But because of its tendency to produce a stimulating effect on the mind, red has found its way into special rooms in many hospitals. The room into which melancholy patients are temporarily placed is an example. The red used is not an intense red but one modified by admixture with other colors. The predominating hue is red still, but it is limited in its ability to arouse irritation.

In these rooms for melancholy patients pure white-lead, such as Dutch Boy white-lead, is tinted with red and small amounts of yellow and such other tints as are necessary to give side walls the required red tinge. Patients are exposed to the atmosphere created by this color for a short time and are then removed to their regular wards.

Red in X-Ray room

ANOTHER place in which red is frequently used by modern hospitals is on the walls of the X-Ray room. The color is a violet-red, with the red predominating. Here again a too strong color is avoided. When properly neutralized the violet-red has proved ideal because of its low light-absorption factor. The subdued violet tone exerts a quieting effect on the patient. The amount of deep red in the mixture is just enough to offset any depressing quality the violet may have.

All colors in which red is the predominating hue

***Note:** Hospital authorities are exercising more and more care today in the selection of the proper colors for decorating interiors. With that in mind this article and others to follow have been written. Future pages will discuss the uses to which green, white and gray have already been put. These articles have been prepared by M. Rea Paul, consulting colorist of National Lead Co.*

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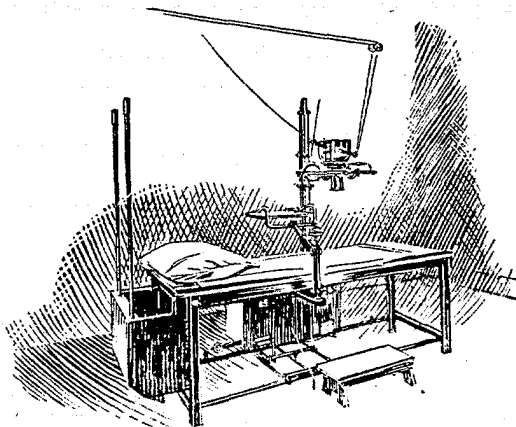
interiors of your hospital may necessitate lighter or darker tints or shades than the same interiors in another. All that we can do here is to suggest the possible uses of a color which should be modified to suit conditions varying according to illumination, the size of the room, and the use to which the room is put. It is inadvisable to adopt any particular color treatment for any part of your hospital simply because other hospitals have used it or because it is recommended as standard.

Specialists at your service

YOU can with no expense obtain the co-operation of our Department of Decoration in selecting the proper colors for any room in your hospital or for the entire building.

The men in this department have made a special study of hospital decoration and the therapeutic value attributed to color. They are working today with hospital administration boards, superintendents and architects on the subject, preparing paint specifications, paint formulas and actual color samples.

More than 200 hospitals throughout the country are successfully using the color treatments recommended by the department. If you wish for further information regarding the way in which the department can be of service to you, write to the Department of Decoration in care of our nearest branch.



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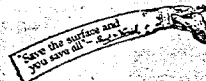
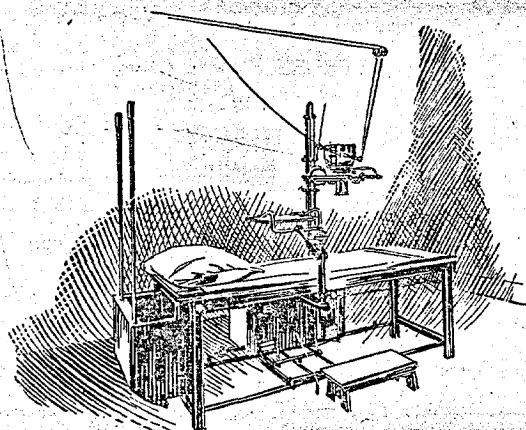
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Specialists at your service

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The men in this department have made a special study of hospital decoration and the therapeutic value attributed to color. They are working today with hospital administration boards, superintendents and architects on the subject, preparing paint specifications, paint formulas and actual color samples.

More than 200 hospitals throughout the country are successfully using the color treatments recommended by the department. If you wish for further information regarding the way in which the department can be of service to you, write to the Department of Decoration in care of our nearest branch.



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Golden . . . Bright YELLOW

Like sunlight
on your hospital walls.

GONE are the days when white alone was used for hospital walls and ceilings. With the discovery that certain colors were an aid to mental and physical recovery from sickness it was learned that some of the colors were more effective than others. Yellow is one of the more effective group.

The use of yellow today in paint for walls and ceilings throughout the hospital can safely be said to be probably greater than any other color. The reason is simple. Yellow associates itself in the minds of patients with the warm, bright, life-giving qualities of the sun. It has both a cheering and a stimulating effect.

Three types of yellow

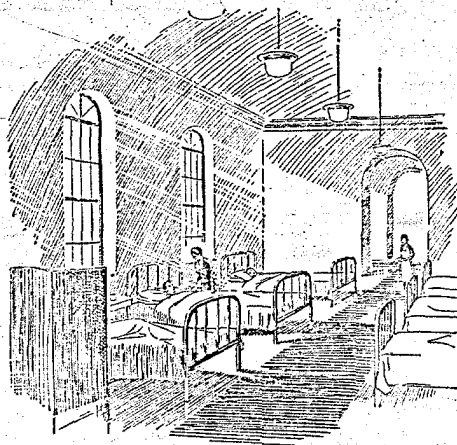
AMONG the colors in which the yellow plays an important part, and which have been used by some large institutions, are light yellows, buffs and tans. Pure white-lead, such as Dutch Boy white-lead, tinted with yellow, gives the light yellows. The buffs

are obtained by adding to these light yellows small amounts of red and black. This mixture is then deepened to give the tans.

The suitable yellow demanded by individual conditions brightens many wards that would ordinarily seem cold and lifeless. Because of its high reflecting power yellow is often used to lighten dark corridors.

Buff is widely used today in entrance lobbies, waiting rooms, general offices and dining rooms. Tans can be found in diet kitchens, laundries, basement store rooms and utility rooms as a dado with a buff-tinted upper wall.

All these tints are easily obtained by mixing the proper coloring matter with paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flattening oil. But remember that every ward, corridor and room in a hospital should be considered as a separate problem. The interiors



of your hospital may necessitate lighter or darker tints than the same interiors in another. All that we can do in this space is to suggest the possible uses of a color which should be modified to suit conditions varying according to the illumination, the size of the room and the use of the room. It is inadvisable to adopt any particular color treatment in your hospital simply because other hospitals have used it or because it may be recommended as standard for all wards, or lobbies, or corridors.

Specialists at your service

YOU can obtain at no expense the cooperation of our Department of Decoration in selecting the proper color treatment for a single room in your hospital or for the entire building. The specialists in this department have made a special study of hospital decoration and the therapeutic value attributed to colors. They are working today with hospital administration boards, superintendents and architects, preparing paint specifications, painting formulas and color samples.

More than 200 hospitals in all sections of the country are successfully using the schemes of color treatments recommended by the department.

If you wish for further information, regarding its work and have a decision to make regarding color treatments, write us a letter and address it to the Department of Decoration in care of our nearest branch.

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Save the printing and you save the money.

September 1926

Note: Hospital authorities are exercising more and more care today in the selection of the proper colors for decorating interiors. With that in mind this article and the others in the series were written. The previous

articles were on red and yellow, while those in succeeding issues will discuss white, blue and green.

These articles are by M. Rea Paul, consulting colorist of National Lead Company.

NEUTRAL RESTFUL GRAY

It can be made to create an atmosphere of warmth in some hospital rooms and coolness in others.

GRAY is a color that is suitable for operating rooms, private rooms, wards, and corridors. It has been found to have a soothing, quieting influence on patients' minds.

There are many types of gray—ranging from the lightest gray, which borders on white, to the darkest gray, which approaches black. In an ordinary room that receives a normal amount of natural light, a gray that reflects 47% of that light gives the proper amount of illumination.

But not all rooms in a hospital receive a normal amount of light; some get too much, others too little. A gray, to serve efficiently as a side-wall decoration in over-illuminated rooms, should be darker than the gray referred to in the preceding paragraph. In rooms which receive less than normal light, the gray should be lighter.

Grays for specific rooms

SELECTING the proper gray for operating rooms is an especially important matter because it is necessary to get a side-wall treatment that will not distract the surgeon's eyes. The gray to be used must be carefully lightened or darkened, to counteract the possible lack of sufficient illumination or the presence of too much light.

What may be considered as two other types of gray are the warm grays and the cool grays, which also may be lightened or darkened to

reflect the proper amount of illumination.

In rooms or wards having a northern exposure, adding a touch of red or yellow to gray relieves a feeling of coldness. In rooms having southern exposure, adding a touch of blue or green to gray overcomes a feeling of excessive warmth.

All colors in which gray predominates are easily obtained by tinting paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flatting oil with the proper coloring pigments.

But remember that every room should be considered as a separate problem. The interiors of your hospital may necessitate lighter or darker tints or shades than similar interiors

in another. All that we can do here is suggest the possible uses of a color which should, however, be modified to suit conditions varying according to the illumination, exposure, the size of the room and the use to which the room is put.

Let color specialists help you

YOU can with no expense obtain the cooperation of our Department of Decoration in selecting the proper colors for any room in your hospital or for the entire building. The specialists in this department have made a study of hospital decoration and the therapeutic value attributed to color. They are working today with hospital administration boards, superintendents and architects on the subject, preparing paint specifications, paint formulas and actual color samples.

More than 200 hospitals throughout the country are successfully using the color treatments recommended by this department. If you wish further information regarding the service that this department can render to you, write to the Department of Decoration in care of nearest branch.



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St. Joseph's Hospital,
Kansas City, Mo., was
painted with Dutch
Boy White-Lead



NOTE. The new note in modern hospitals is *More Color*. The use of tints and shades on walls and ceilings, in draperies and other furnishings in leading institutions is no longer a question for discussion. It is a fact. And from the use of certain colors has come proof to replace theories and beliefs about their therapeutic value. This article and others to follow are written to help spread knowledge of what has already been done in hospitals in putting colors on walls and ceilings and wood trim.

How many colors for the Modern Hospital?

Three opinions advanced regarding the number needed on interior walls and ceilings . . . Why a fixed number fails to meet the requirements of all hospitals . . . Factors which determine the colors.

SHOULD hospitals standardize on one color throughout? Should the number of colors be limited to two or three?

These questions came up recently in a discussion of colors to be used in decorating the walls and ceilings of a new hospital in the Middle West.

One opinion was that a single color, a blend of ivory and cream, carried through an entire hospital would serve all purposes.

Another recommendation was to standardize on two or three colors as sufficient for all needs.

A third opinion was presented by the representative of a body of men who have made a study of color and had long experience in selecting the proper colors for every type of hospital. This opinion briefly was that *no definite rule can be laid down as to the number of colors which should be used*. For a single room, or a small group of rooms, one color may suffice. For a section of a certain hospital, two or three colors may be best. For an entire building, more may be needed—to meet all conditions. In other words, every hospital, every section of a hospital, demands separate consideration.

The psychological factor

First of all, standardization on colors for all hospitals is difficult because of the patients themselves. All who have given any study to the selection and use of color in the hospital agree that, when properly employed, it can do much to assist a highly sensitive patient to recovery. But tests have proved that different colors cause different reactions and make standardization on one color or a limited number undesirable.

The practical standpoint

Standardization on any one, two or three colors is undesirable also from a practical standpoint. If all hospital rooms were used for the same purpose



Auditorium, Macon County Tuberculosis
Hospital, Decatur, Ill.

—if all of these rooms were about the same size—if they were all similarly equipped, received equal amounts of the same type of natural or artificial illumination—then the use of a fixed number of colors might be feasible.

The very fact that hospital rooms are differently located, receive different amounts of illumination, are of different sizes, and are used for different purposes, makes necessary the use of different colors, and different tints and shades of those colors. It has been proved, for example, that a medium green-gray in a ward with a southern exposure absorbs much of the warm sunlight and helps to minimize glare. This same green-gray, however, if placed in a room shut off by some adjoining building from direct natural light, would provide a gloomy, depressing atmosphere for patients and staff.

Here is just one instance illustrating the importance of the proper selection of colors for hospital interiors. Nothing has been said about other situations in other parts of the hospital—operating

rooms, special rooms, such as X-ray, deep therapy, ear, eye, nose and throat dormitories. All should have special consideration.

After selecting the colors for your hospital, if the treatments are carried out with flat paint, made of Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flattening oil, you are sure of getting a durable, as well as a very beautiful and economical interior finish which can be safely washed and cleaned as often as necessary. Another thing—shades and tints desired can be matched exactly with this paint for it is mixed specially for each job.

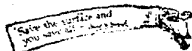
Aid in selecting colors

To work with those hospitals which have problems in the selection and use of the proper colors for a single room or an entire building, National Lead Company has established a Department of Color Research and Decoration. This department has already served nearly 600 hospitals of all types by working with architects, hospital boards and superintendents. It has recommended the proper colors, prepared paint specifications, furnished paint formulas and actual color samples of the recommended colors.

If you wish further information on how the Department of Color Research and Decoration can help you select and use the proper colors, write to it in care of our nearest branch.

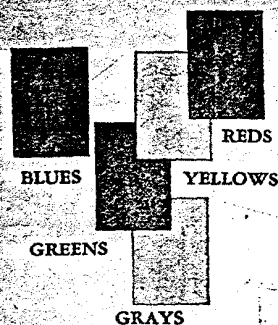
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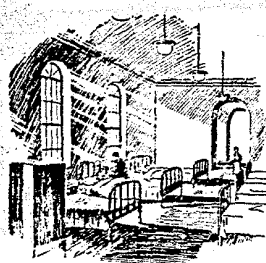
Color...

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the new note in the modern hospital

Reds, yellows, grays, greens, and blues have important place in modern interior decoration. Reasons for their use on walls, ceilings and woodwork



COLORS have come to stay in the hospital. At first, the use of color was an experiment—a test of a theory.

Today hospitals throughout the country accept color as an aid in interior decoration, especially of walls, ceilings and woodwork.

There are two reasons for this already widespread acceptance of color. The first is the scientific fact that certain colors have definite value in helping to hasten the mental and physical recovery of patients. A green, for example, when used on walls, tends to exert a quieting, soothing influence on the minds of highly nervous and excited patients.

A yellow helps to produce a feeling of new cheerfulness and courage in the minds of patients who have become depressed and melancholy, and pessimistic of their future recovery.

Colored walls as sanitary as white

The second reason for the readier acceptance of color today is the realization that white surfaces are not absolutely necessary to sanitation even where there are the most rigid requirements. By selecting pure lead paint, made with Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flattening oil, and coloring it, a durable, as well as a very beautiful and economical interior finish is obtained, which can be washed and cleaned as often as necessary without injuring the paint.

Where to use these colors?

The answer is found in the greens already used in wards and rooms for nervous, high-strung patients; in the yellows on walls and ceilings of reception rooms, convalescent wards and rooms for the hospital staff (nurses especially); in the grays of operating rooms; and in the reds used for interiors of X-ray rooms,

the deep therapy rooms, fluoroscopic and developing rooms, and radiographic rooms.

Aid in selecting colors

To work with those hospitals which have problems in the selection and use of the proper colors for a single room or the entire building, National Lead Company has established a Department of Color Research and Decoration. This department has already served nearly 600 hospitals of all types throughout the country through superintendents, hospital boards and architects. Its specialists are equipped to give most careful study to each particular problem because the many factors to be considered will differ in every room and ward and hospital. In addition to recommending the proper colors, this Department prepares paint specifications,

paint formulas and actual color samples of the recommended colors.

If you wish further information on how the Department of Color Research and Decoration can help you select and use the proper colors, address it in care of our nearest branch. Future articles in this series will discuss in more detail why certain hospitals selected particular colors for different rooms and wards.



NEARLY 600 HOSPITALS

have been furnished with color treatments recommended by National Lead Company's Department of Color Research and Decoration. The following hospitals are taken at random from the list:

Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Lying-In Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Michigan State Sanitarium, Howell, Mich.
Hudson County Hospital, Jersey City, N. J.
Clearfield Maternity Unit, Clearfield, Pa.
Vermont State Hospital for Insane, Waterbury, Vt.
Brooklyn State Hospital (Creedmore Div.), Creedmore, L. I.
Children's Hospital and Nurses' Home, Los Angeles, Cal.
Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.



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Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut St.

Boston, 800 Albany St.

Chicago, 900 West 18th St.

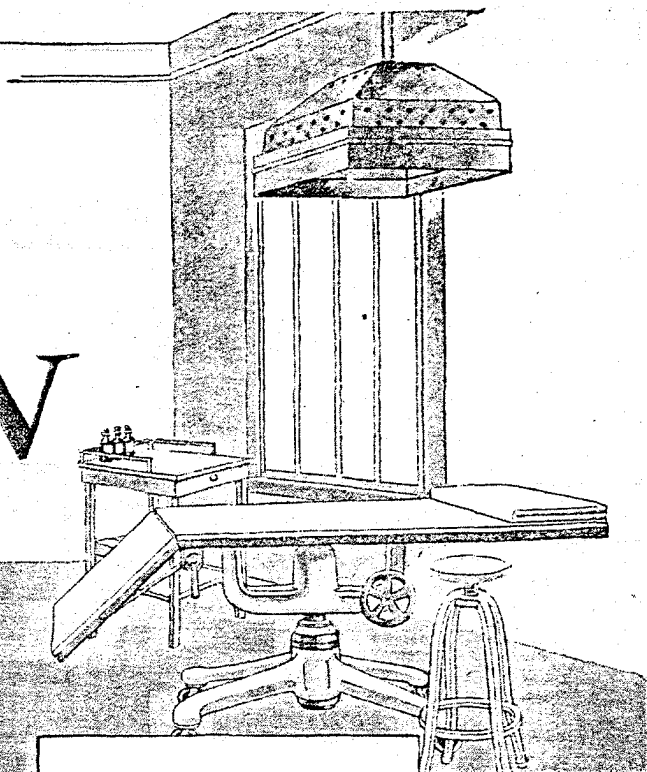
Cleveland, 820 W. Superior Ave.

San Francisco, 235 Montgomery St.

San Francisco, 235 Montgomery St.

GRAY or GREEN

Which color for your operating room?



IN modern hospitals an important question today is, "What are the correct colors to put on walls, ceilings and woodwork of different rooms?"

This question was raised in connection with the decoration of the operating rooms in a new hospital in the Middle West.

There existed a variety of opinions. One suggestion was a green described as "eye-rest green"—another, "pearl-gray or moss-green"—a third, "spinach green"—and a fourth, "a gray-green or warm gray."

The question was referred to the color specialists of the Department of Decoration and Color Research of National Lead Company. Here was the answer given to the hospital:

"While you personally incline toward greens, others have recommended grays and greens without apparent reason. It has been the belief that the sidewalls should reflect as much white light as possible in order that the brightness of the room could be increased to the highest possible degree. This is an entirely mistaken idea.

Color should absorb light

One of the most important functions of the sidewall in an operating room is to absorb to a very appreciable extent the direct light which strikes it. When an operation is being carried on, sufficient illumination is provided for the surgeon at the point of operation by direct rays coming as a rule from some artificial source close at hand. The walls, acting as absorbers of light rather than high reflectors, should offer relief to the surgeon on glancing up from his work.

"To provide a surface that absorbs rather than reflects light, we first deepen

white-lead paint to a gray by the addition of lamp black. Second, we design the formula as to provide a flat painted surface that will diffusely reflect the light which it receives instead of reflecting it back in direct rays that produce glare as in the case of a paint possessing high gloss.

"Whether that gray is afterwards tinted slightly off on a green or blue order, is quite unimportant, provided it still retains gray as its dominant characteristic."

This is an example of the many questions which arise. Every part of a hospital—indeed every room—offers a separate problem. The factors of illumination, room size, the use of the room—these and others vary constantly. Private

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rooms with southern exposure demand different color treatment from those shut off partially or entirely from direct or reflected natural light.

Color help for you

All of these considerations involve a careful, thorough analysis of con-

ditions. Realizing this fact and desiring to aid superintendents, National Lead Company established its Department of Decoration and Color Research headed by color specialists.

Superintendents, architects and hospital boards have obtained free help in deciding on interior color treatments which have been produced most successfully with flat paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flattening oil.

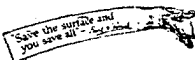
Washable paint finishes

This paint, tinted as desired, gives durable and economical finishes which can be washed as often as desired. Shades and tints can be matched exactly at any time with this paint, for it is mixed specially for each job.

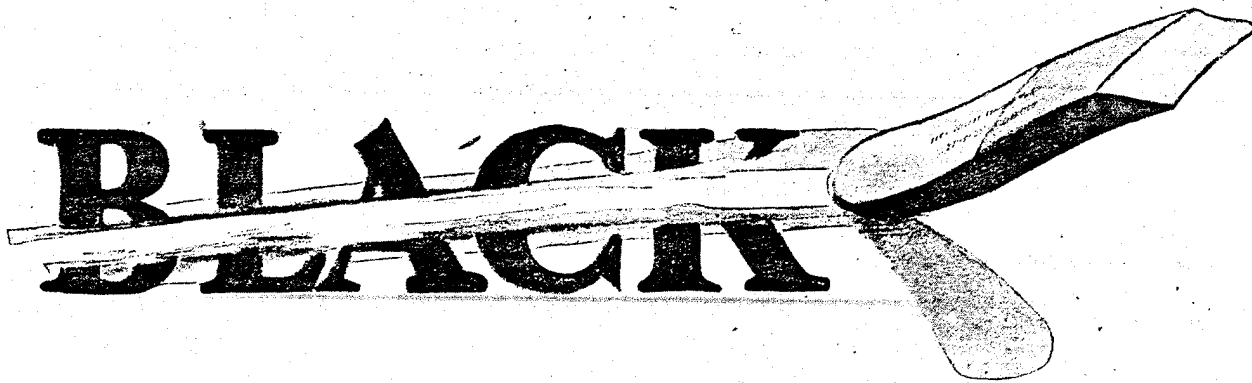
If you wish to avail yourself of the free service of our Department of Decoration and Color Research in selecting and using the proper colors in a single room or the entire building, write to it in care of our nearest branch.

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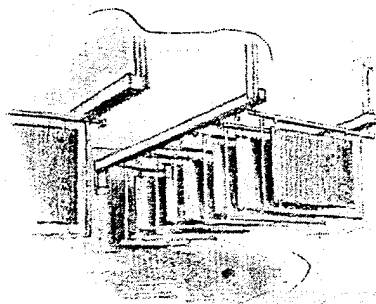
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May 1928



Why black is not considered most efficient for walls and ceiling of X-Ray developing room



THE opinion has been expressed that "the business of a dark room is to be dark"; that "every surface of a dark room should be black and lustreless." But should it?

The dark or developing room in the X-Ray group depends upon artificial light for its illumination. Most of the time the operator works under ordinary white light. During the remaining period he is under a dim light, usually red.

Black vs. violet-red

The lustreless black once specified for a dark room shows a maximum light reflection of only about 3% of the artificial white light thrown against walls and ceiling. On the other hand, the violet-red often recommended for this room reflects about 35% of the white light.

Under the red light, black side-walls and ceilings reflect probably a fraction of 1% of the light, whereas the proper shade of violet-red, corresponding as nearly as possible to the color of the red light, reflects

12% or more of the red light it receives.

Here then is a more efficient color for the developing room—a color that is often recommended and used also in the fluoroscopic room. And in the eye, ear, nose and throat room of the hospital as well.

The suitable shade of violet-red in the developing room creates a lighter and brighter place which helps to increase the operator's efficiency without damaging sensitive plates. In the fluoroscopic room this shade does away with the gloomy, black-painted walls and ceiling which have a depressing effect on operator and patients alike. Many hospitals have done away with black.

Care in color selection

The selection of the proper colors for these rooms and of the correct shades of the colors shows anew the necessity for careful consideration of every room in your hospital.

Factors of illumination, room size, the use of the room, vary constantly. Conditions governing the

use of color differ in all hospitals and in the several sections of a single hospital.

How to obtain colors

One fact you can be sure of is that any desired color can be obtained exactly with flat paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flattening oil. This paint is mixed and tinted specially for every job. It gives long-lasting, economical finishes which can be washed as often as necessary.

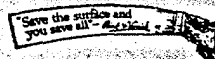
A color department at your service

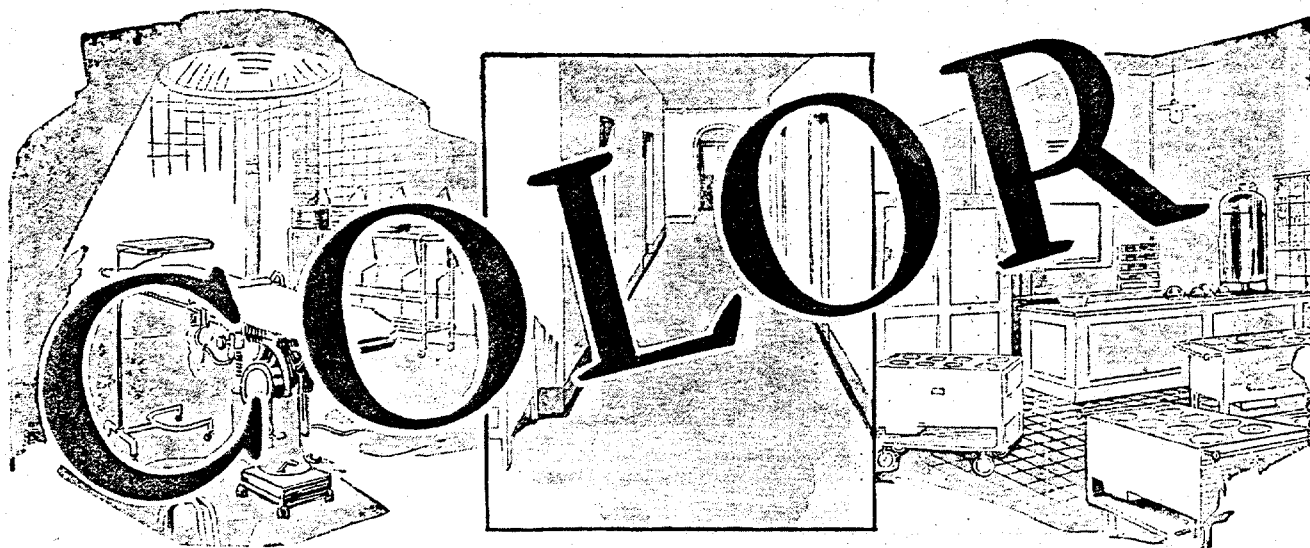
If you desire help in selecting color treatments, you can get it from our Department of Color Research and Decoration. This department, headed by specialists who have made a study of hospital conditions, will make at your request a thorough analysis of your problem and aid you as it has hundreds of hospital superintendents and architects. Simply address the Department in care of our nearest branch.



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Yes . . . for every part of the hospital

For operating room and diet kitchen — for private room or ward and storage room there's a definite color treatment. How more than 600 hospitals have received help in deciding what colors to use in their interiors

"Much has been printed about the right color to use in the operating room. I have read of desirable color schemes for wards and private rooms . . . even for the X-ray group.

"But what of color in other sections of the hospital—the general kitchen, the diet kitchen, the storage rooms, the dining rooms for patients?"

A RECENT inquirer about color in the hospital asked this question. His answer is in many modern hospitals that have put colors on interior walls, ceilings and woodwork in every part of the building. They have learned that color today has an important place in reception rooms, wards, corridors, private rooms, and solariums. And these same hospitals have found that color has both a decorative and a utilitarian rôle in the working quarters of the hospital, the laundries, kitchens and storerooms.

What colors are these hospitals using? Yellows, greens and reds form the basis for most of the color treatments. Of these the yellows—and the buffs, tans and browns obtained from yellow—are recommended and used most frequently. And the tans are particularly suited to hospital quarters because they are better able to withstand mechanical injury with-

out impairing the very pleasing decorative effect.

The important point of all is to obtain the most suitable treatment for each room or group of rooms.

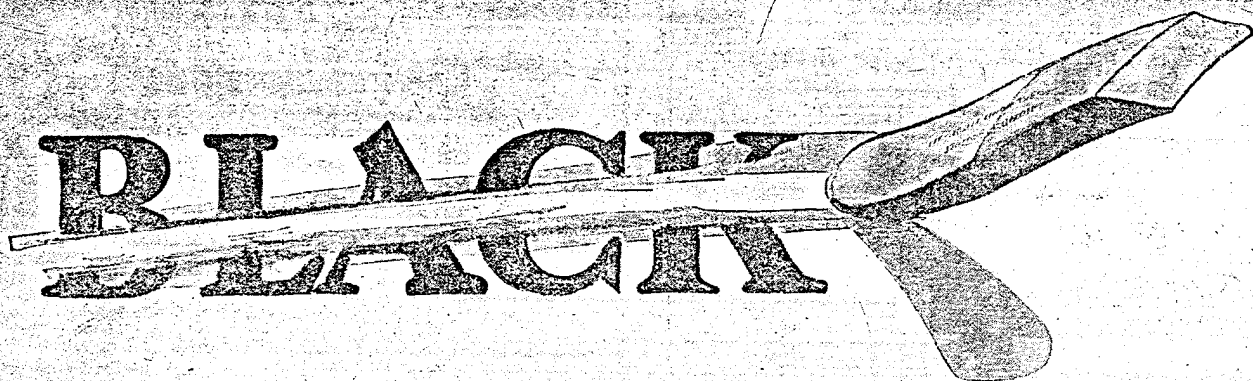
Then make sure you get exactly the tints or shades you select by specifying flat paint made with Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flatting oil. This paint is mixed and tinted specially for every job. It gives long-lasting, economical finishes which can be washed as often as necessary.

For help in the selection of the proper color treatments you can go to specialists in our Department of Color Research and Decoration. This Department has already served more than 600 hospitals, recommending color treatments, supplying color samples, sketches and formulas.

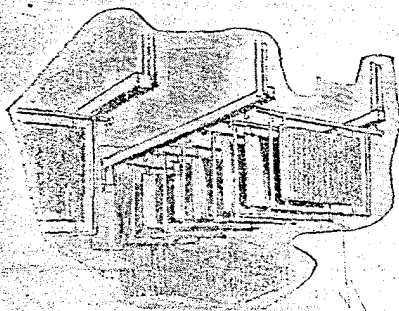
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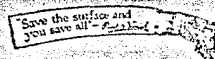
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WHAT COLORS

for Reception and Administration Rooms?

The answer is to be found in colors that create a feeling of friendliness and hope . . . that banish the institutional atmosphere.

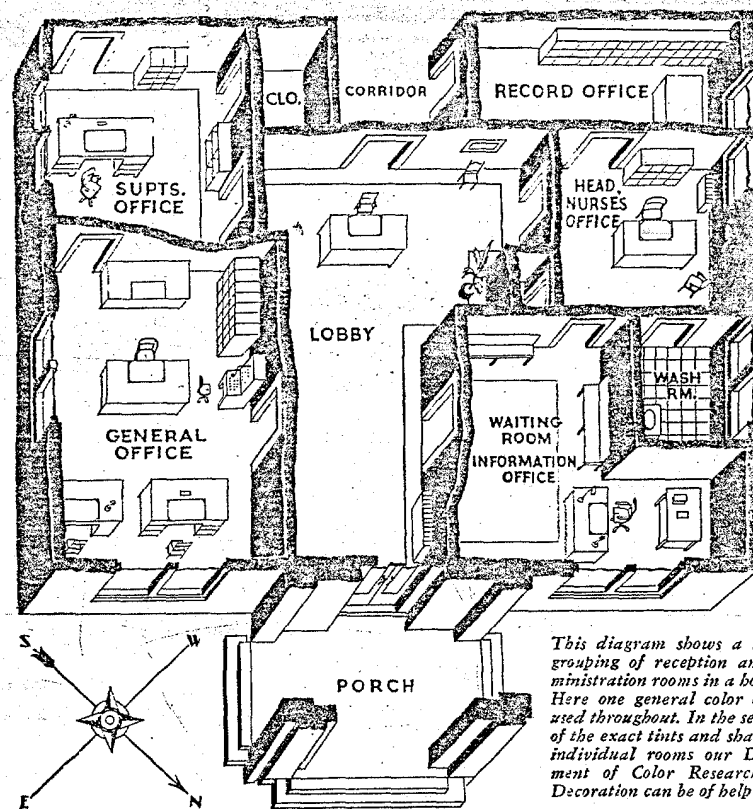
RIGHT inside the main entrance . . . the reception and administration group of rooms . . . is a logical place to begin in considering what colors to use in hospital interiors. These rooms, separately or as a group, are the first rooms seen by visitors. They should create a favorable impression of the hospital and, insofar as it is possible, induce feelings of friendliness, courage and hope in the minds of worried and anxious friends and relatives. But how can this be done?

Here is where color plays an important role. By using skilfully selected tints and shades of the proper colors on walls, woodwork and ceilings, you can go far towards solving the problem of creating a favorable atmosphere.

Several suitable colors

A number of colors are suitable for use generally throughout the reception and administration group—yellow, buff, tan, light gray, or gray green. After the selection of one of these, however, comes the real problem which is to choose the correct tint or shade for each room. This selection depends on definite factors—the amount of natural illumination, the use to which the room is put, its relation to other rooms in the group, its height and size.

For instance, the head nurse's office, the waiting room and general office shown above have northern and eastern exposures. Therefore, the lighter, brighter, warmer tints of a color should be employed here to aid natural illumination. Rooms with southern exposure would take darker shades of color to reduce glare from brilliant sunlight.



This diagram shows a typical grouping of reception and administration rooms in a hospital. Here one general color can be used throughout. In the selection of the exact tints and shades for individual rooms our Department of Color Research and Decoration can be of help to you.

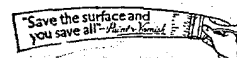
Another consideration is that the use to which a room is put determines whether other than a plain treatment is permissible. In the waiting room, for example, more elaborate treatments such as blended and figured effects are appropriate and decidedly helpful in producing the proper atmosphere.

Color service for hospitals

It is in planning the detailed treatments and in suggesting the proper tints and shades that our Department of Color Research and Decoration can be of service to hospital superintendents, architects and boards. If you state your color problems, as many hospitals throughout the country have already done, you will receive without charge complete help, which includes definite recommendations as to the proper colors to use, the correct tints and shades of those colors,

and actual paint formulas to aid in producing the desired treatments.

By using flat paint, made with Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flattening oil, you can easily carry out the recommended treatments exactly. The resulting finishes reflect light without glare. They are washable, sanitary, long-lasting and, therefore, economical. To obtain the co-operation of our Department of Color Research and Decoration, simply write to it in care of our nearest branch.



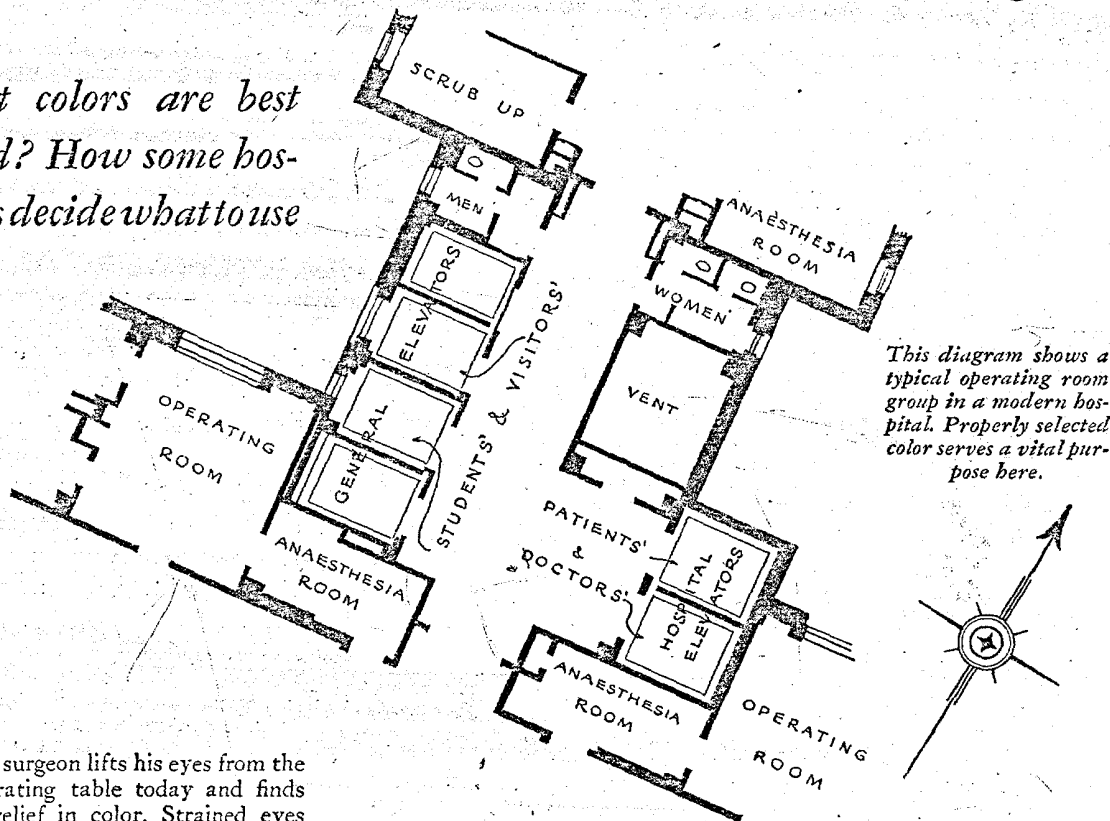
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COLOR

how to use it in the operating room group

What colors are best suited? How some hospitals decide what to use



This diagram shows a typical operating room group in a modern hospital. Properly selected color serves a vital purpose here.

THE surgeon lifts his eyes from the operating table today and finds instant relief in color. Strained eyes rest . . . tired nerves relax momentarily . . . and turn back to guide skilled hands in what may be a struggle for a life. Again color serves a vital purpose in the hospital.

What a difference between color on modern walls and ceilings and the unrelieving, glaring white that hospitals once used. Hospitals today bar white painted walls from the operating room. They banish them also from sterilizing, anaesthetizing, and scrubbing-up rooms in the operating group, just as they do from other parts of the building. They cover walls and ceilings with properly colored flat paint.

Colors suitable throughout the operating room group are grays, greens, or gray-greens. These colors in flat paint give the desired amount of light reflection without glare . . . eliminate deep shadows and bright high-lights . . . are refreshing and restful to the eye. Some hospitals use a gray. Others decide on a green. But the selection of this dominant color is not the entire con-

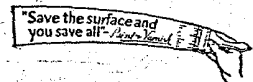
sideration. After that, there still remains the selection of the *exact* tint or shade of the color to be used for the rooms in this group. This is determined by considering, such factors as the amount of natural and artificial illumination, the height and size of the rooms and their relationship to one another. And here is where we can help you.

Color service for hospitals

It is in choosing the exact tint or shade . . . in planning the detailed color treatments . . . for rooms in the operating group and in any other part of the hospital that our Departments of Color Research and Decoration can be of service to hospital superintendents, architects and boards. If you state your color problems, as many hospitals throughout the country have already done, you will receive without charge complete help, which includes definite recommendations as to the proper

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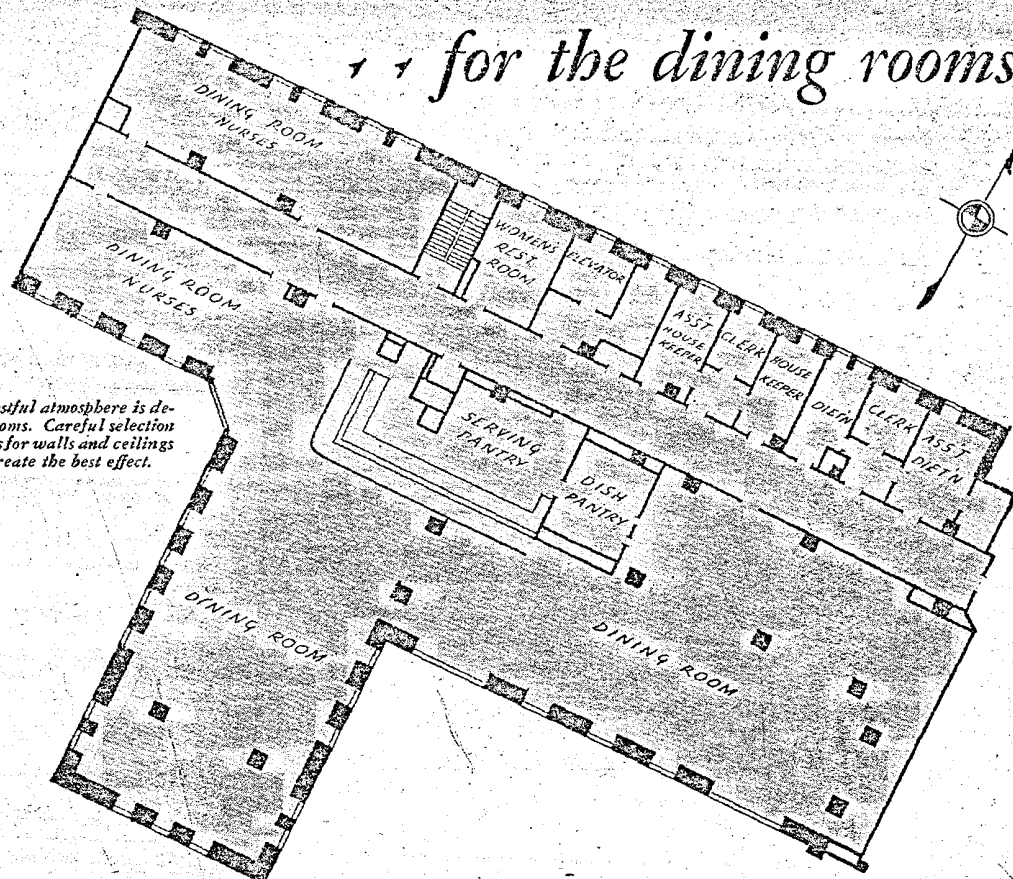
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May 1929

COLOR

for the dining rooms—



A cheerful and restful atmosphere is desirable in these rooms. Careful selection of the proper colors for walls and ceilings is essential to create the best effect.

The most modern hospitals in the decoration and furnishing of their dining rooms create interiors that suggest more the dining room of a well-appointed club than that of an institution. In accomplishing this, they rely to a great extent on the use of colors on walls and ceilings. But what colors provide the desired favorable atmosphere?

For walls, ceilings and wood trim there are several suitable colors and color combinations. Buffs, gray-greens and light tans are preferable generally.

Small dining rooms with a southern exposure and an abundance of daylight might receive a gray-green, which would present a subdued side wall treatment and would suggest a room of greater dimensions.

Large rooms with an abundance of daylight might receive a buff treatment sufficiently warm to overcome any feeling of coldness that a big room might give without providing too bright a color. A light tan would be appropriate in dining rooms that depend largely on artificial illumination.

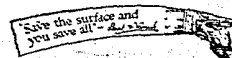
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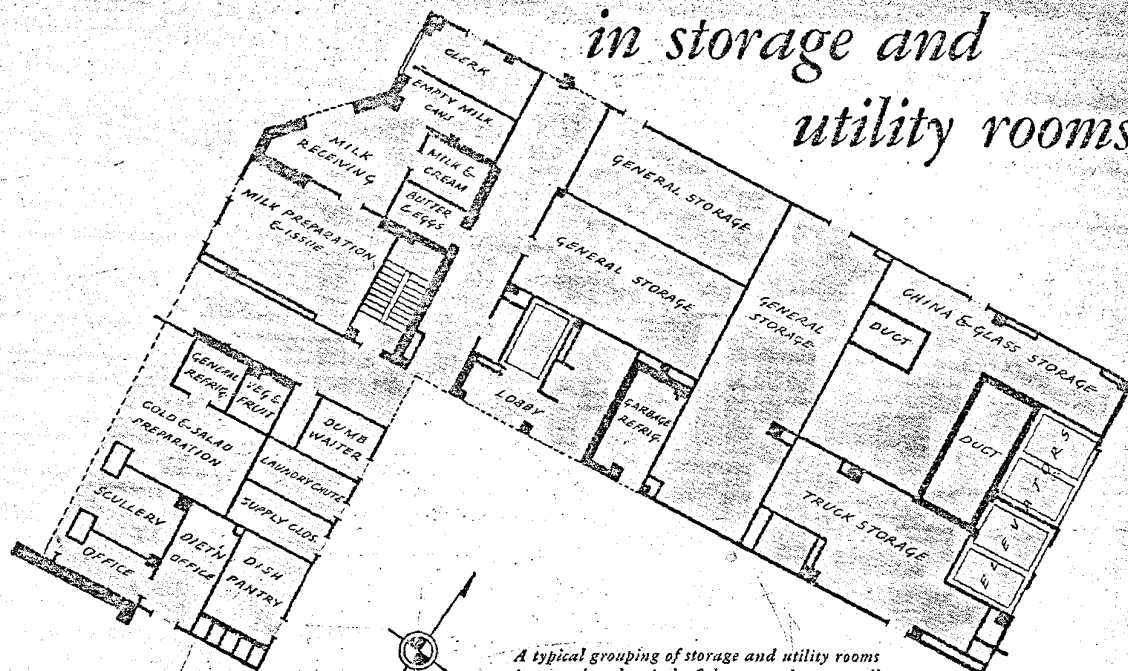
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COLOR

*in storage and
utility rooms?*



A typical grouping of storage and utility rooms in a modern hospital. Color serves here as well as in other parts of the building

... Yes, the proper color treatment of walls and ceilings serves a purpose here as well as in other parts of the hospital

IN THE march of color throughout the modern hospital no group of rooms need be omitted. The color may be chosen for its influence on patients and staff or for its utilitarian value. But wherever it is properly chosen its value far outweighs that of cheerless, cold, negative, institutional-looking white once used universally.

Even in the group of storage and utility rooms color serves a purpose. A buff for walls and ceilings and a dark tan dado are recommended and used frequently. These rooms are usually dependent on artificial illumination. A color on a light buff order provides a sufficiently high reflection factor to give greater room-brightness.

Shelves and cupboards not in natural wood color can be painted the deep tan color used for the lower part of the wall. This darker color helps to con-

ceal the mechanical injury to which this portion of the wall is subjected.

Two Questions to Answer

There are two problems that come first in your use of color. What color will dominate in the treatment of walls and ceiling in any room—or group of rooms? And, then, what tint or shade of that color should you use to create the desired mental impression or to accomplish the utilitarian effect?

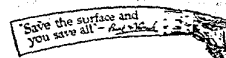
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To help you in selecting the detailed color treatments and in suggesting the proper tints and shades, we have a Department of Decoration and Color Research. This department has been of service to many hospital superintendents, architects and hospital boards. If you state your color problems, as many hospitals throughout the country have already done, you will receive without

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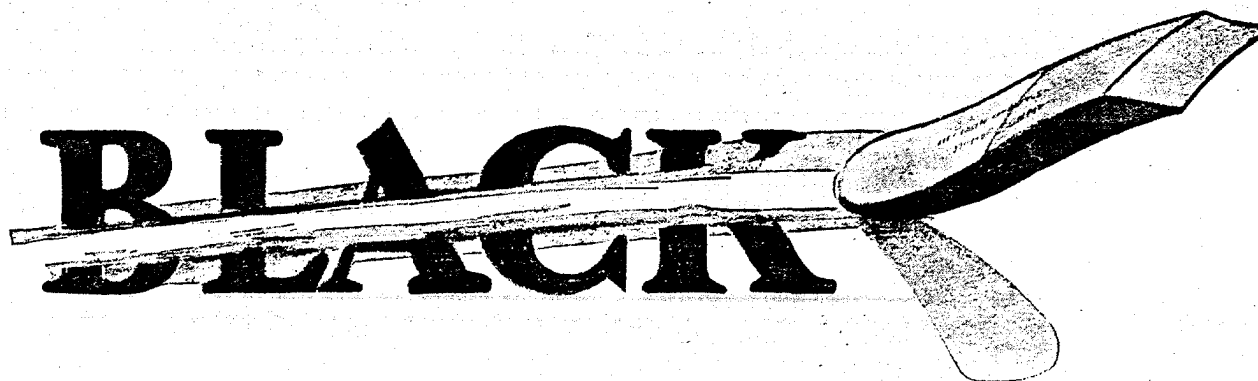


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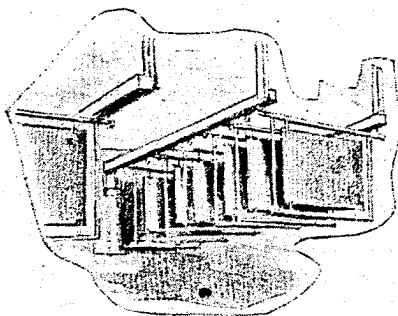
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July 1929



Why black is not considered most efficient for walls and ceiling of X-Ray developing room



THE opinion has been expressed that "the business of a dark room is to be dark"; that "every surface of a dark room should be black and lustreless." But should it?

The dark or developing room in the X-Ray group depends upon artificial light for its illumination. Most of the time the operator works under ordinary white light. During the remaining period he is under a dim light, usually red.

Black vs. violet-red

The lustreless black once specified for a dark room shows a maximum light reflection of only about 3% of the artificial white light thrown against walls and ceiling. On the other hand, the violet-red often recommended for this room reflects about 35% of the white light.

Under the red light, black side-walls and ceilings reflect probably a fraction of 1% of the light, whereas the proper shade of violet-red, corresponding as nearly as possible to the color of the red light, reflects

12% or more of the red light it receives.

Here then is a more efficient color for the developing room—a color that is often recommended and used also in the fluoroscopic room. And in the eye, ear, nose and throat room of the hospital as well.

The suitable shade of violet-red in the developing room creates a lighter and brighter place which helps to increase the operator's efficiency without damaging sensitive plates. In the fluoroscopic room this shade does away with the gloomy, black-painted walls and ceiling which have a depressing effect on operator and patients alike. Many hospitals have done away with black.

Care in color selection

The selection of the proper colors for these rooms and of the correct shades of the colors shows anew the necessity for careful consideration of every room in your hospital.

Factors of illumination, room size, the use of the room, vary constantly. Conditions governing the

use of color differ in all hospitals and in the several sections of a single hospital.

How to obtain colors

One fact you can be sure of is that any desired color can be obtained exactly with flat paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flatting oil. This paint is mixed and tinted specially for every job. It gives long-lasting, economical finishes which can be washed as often as necessary.

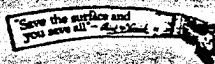
A color department at your service

If you desire help in selecting color treatments, you can get it from our Department of Color Research and Decoration. This department, headed by specialists who have made a study of hospital conditions, will make at your request a thorough analysis of your problem and aid you as it has hundreds of hospital superintendents and architects. Simply address the Department in care of our nearest branch.



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WHAT COLORS

for Reception and Administration Rooms?

The answer is to be found in colors that create a feeling of friendliness and hope . . . that banish the institutional atmosphere.

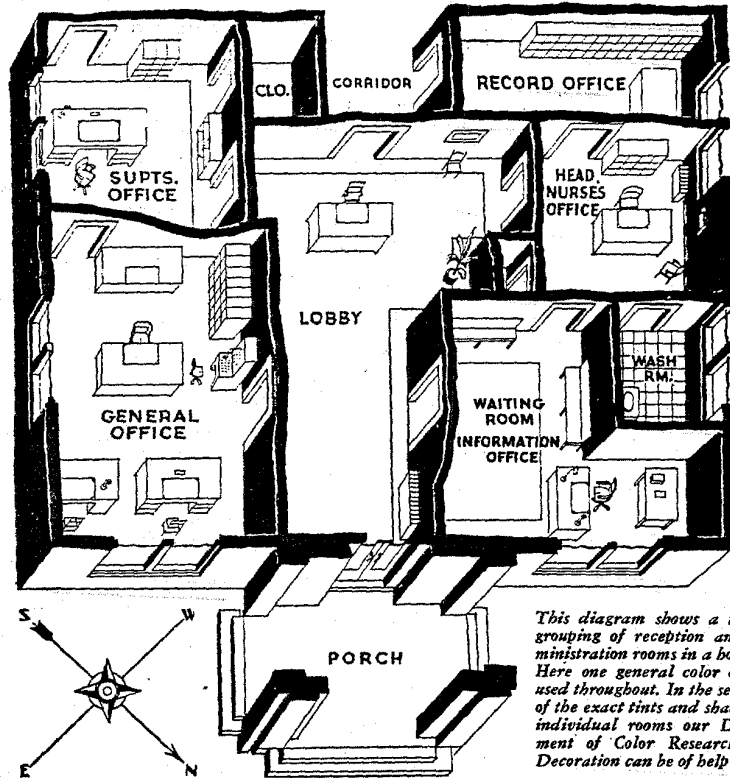
RIGHT inside the main entrance . . . the reception and administration group of rooms . . . is a logical place to begin in considering what colors to use in hospital interiors. These rooms, separately or as a group, are the first rooms seen by visitors. They should create a favorable impression of the hospital and, insofar as it is possible, induce feelings of friendliness, courage and hope in the minds of worried and anxious friends and relatives. But how can this be done?

Here is where color plays an important role. By using skilfully selected tints and shades of the proper colors on walls, woodwork and ceilings, you can go far towards solving the problem of creating a favorable atmosphere.

Several suitable colors

A number of colors are suitable for use generally throughout the reception and administration group—yellow, buff, tan, light gray, or gray green. After the selection of one of these, however, comes the real problem which is to choose the correct tint or shade for each room. This selection depends on definite factors—the amount of natural illumination, the use to which the room is put, its relation to other rooms in the group, its height and size.

For instance, the head nurse's office, the waiting room and general office shown above have northern and eastern exposures. Therefore, the lighter, brighter, warmer tints of a color should be employed here to aid natural illumination. Rooms with southern exposure would take darker shades of color to reduce glare from brilliant sunlight.



This diagram shows a typical grouping of reception and administration rooms in a hospital. Here one general color can be used throughout. In the selection of the exact tints and shades for individual rooms our Department of Color Research and Decoration can be of help to you.

Another consideration is that the use to which a room is put determines whether other than a plain treatment is permissible. In the waiting room, for example, more elaborate treatments such as blended and figured effects are appropriate and decidedly helpful in producing the proper atmosphere.

Color service for hospitals

It is in planning the detailed treatments and in suggesting the proper tints and shades that our Department of Color Research and Decoration can be of service to hospital superintendents, architects and boards. If you state your color problems, as many hospitals throughout the country have already done, you will receive without charge complete help, which includes definite recommendations as to the proper colors to use, the correct tints and shades of those colors,

and actual paint formulas to aid in producing the desired treatments.

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COLOR

And how to select it for private rooms

Interesting treatments are possible that create environment favorable to the patient's peace of mind and speedy convalescence. Choice of colors depends on several important factors.

THE tide of color continues its sweep through the modern hospital. In private rooms, especially, is it transforming the traditional institutional aspect and creating interiors that in appearance and atmosphere suggest sections of a well-appointed club or hotel.

In these private rooms variety and individuality of color treatment have replaced the monotonous repetition of white . . . and have done so without throwing overboard any part of the sanitary code. Color has softened the marks of harsh efficiency and mere utility.

Modern thought recognizes the value of color in the hospital. The question at once becomes more specific. What colors are the best to use to gain the desired favorable atmosphere in private rooms?

Colors for private rooms

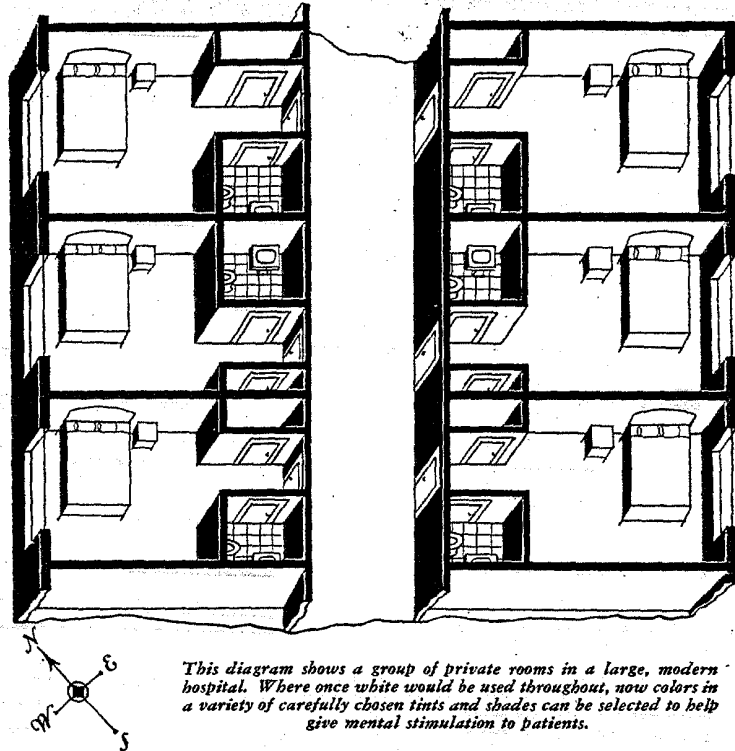
For walls, ceilings and wood trim there are several suitable colors and color combinations. Grays have been used, as have buffs, greens and green grays. But selection of the proper predominating color is only the first step. The real problem arises in the choice of the correct tints or shades of the selected color. And that depends on important factors, such as the natural illumination in the room, the use to which the room is put, its relation to other rooms in the group, and its height and size.

Take just the illumination factor. Where private rooms face the south, a gray may be desirable to

offset glaring, brilliant sunlight. For rooms with a northern exposure, a warm buff aids the natural illumination and relieves the coldness of the light. For rooms with western or eastern exposure, a green or green gray is ideal.

Another point to decide is whether to keep side walls perfectly plain or to decorate them with figured finishes, striping effects, or stencilled designs that give further opportunity for variety in the treatment of many rooms on the same floor.

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This diagram shows a group of private rooms in a large, modern hospital. Where once white would be used throughout, now colors in a variety of carefully chosen tints and shades can be selected to help give mental stimulation to patients.

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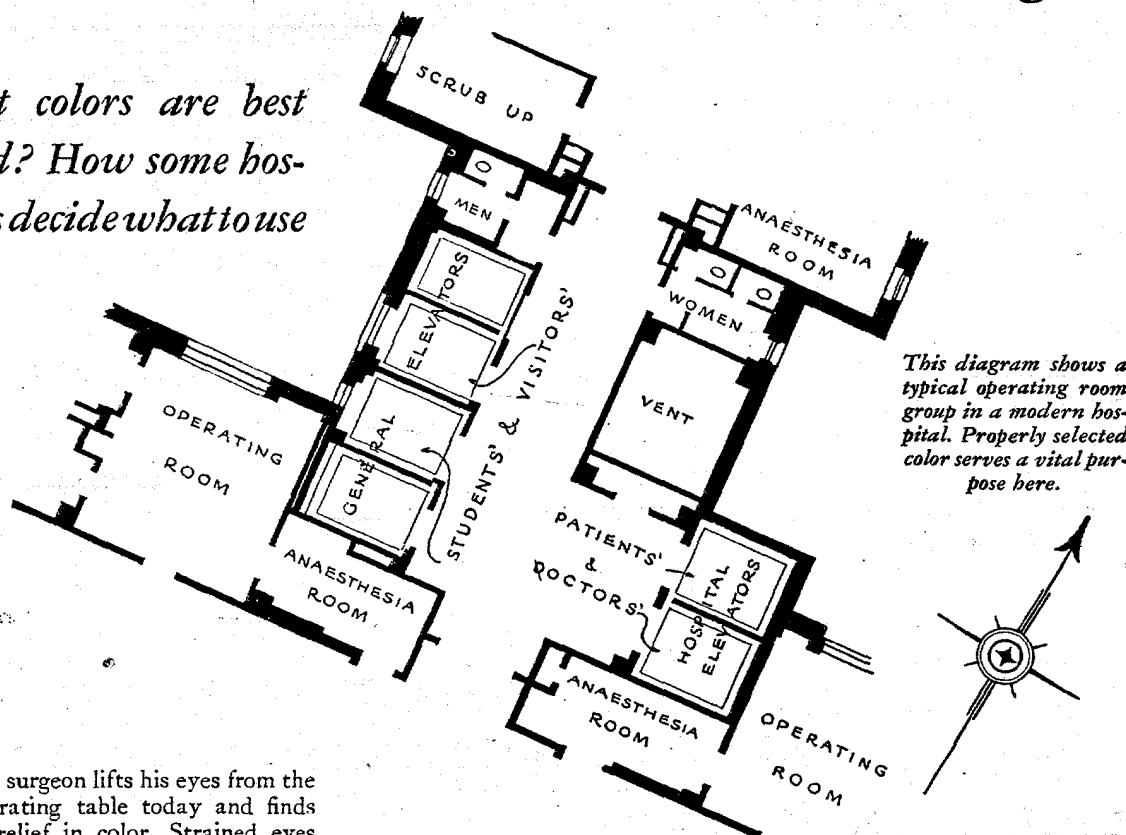
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COLOR

how to use it in the operating room group

What colors are best suited? How some hospitals decide what to use



This diagram shows a typical operating room group in a modern hospital. Properly selected color serves a vital purpose here.

THE surgeon lifts his eyes from the operating table today and finds instant relief in color. Strained eyes rest . . . tired nerves relax momentarily . . . and turn back to guide skilled hands in what may be a struggle for a life. Again color serves a vital purpose in the hospital.

What a difference between color on modern walls and ceilings and the unrelieving, glaring white that hospitals once used. Hospitals today bar white painted walls from the operating room. They banish them also from sterilizing, anaesthetizing, and scrubbing-up rooms in the operating group, just as they do from other parts of the building. They cover walls and ceilings with properly colored flat paint.

Colors suitable throughout the operating room group are grays, greens, or gray-greens. These colors in flat paint give the desired amount of light reflection without glare . . . eliminate deep shadows and bright high-lights . . . are refreshing and restful to the eye. Some hospitals use a gray. Others decide on a green. But the selection of this dominant color is not the entire con-

sideration. After that, there still remains the selection of the *exact* tint or shade of the color to be used for the rooms in this group. This is determined by considering such factors as the amount of natural and artificial illumination, the height and size of the rooms and their relationship to one another. And here is where we can help you.

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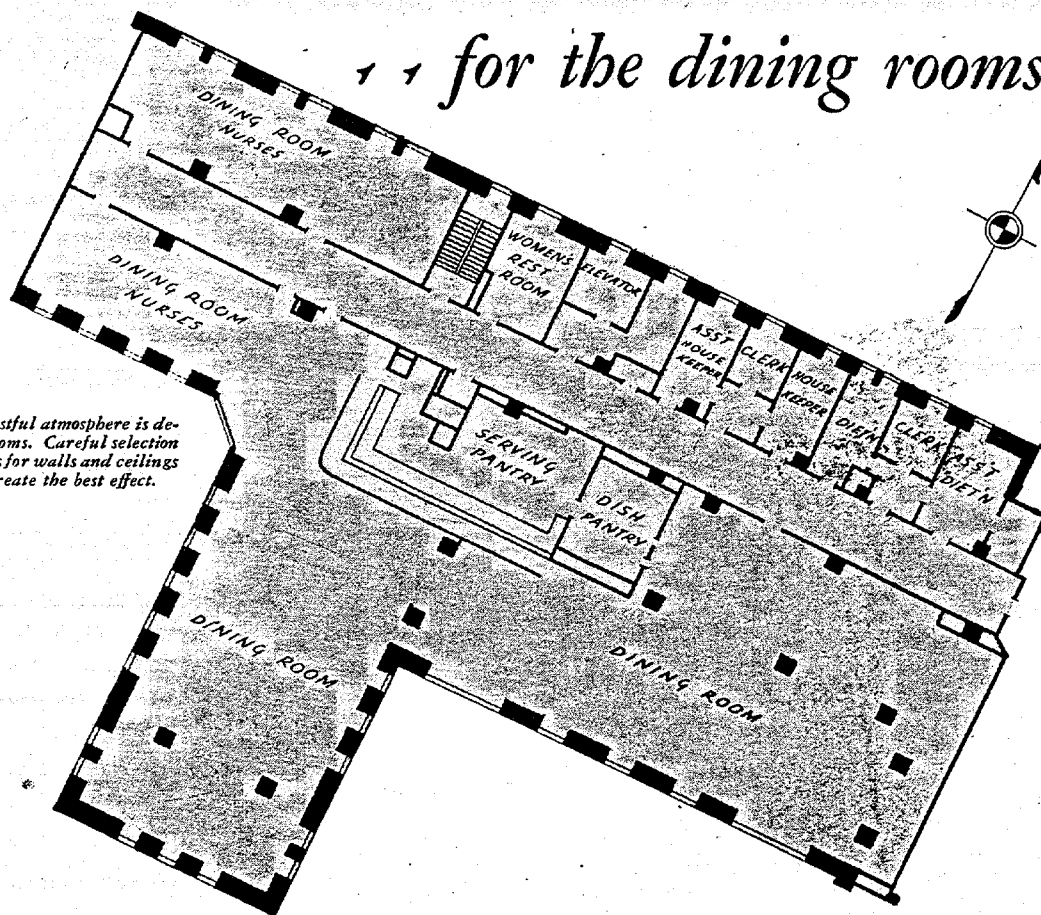


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COLOR

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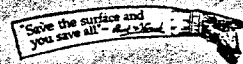
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COLOR

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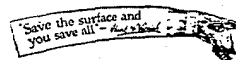
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