

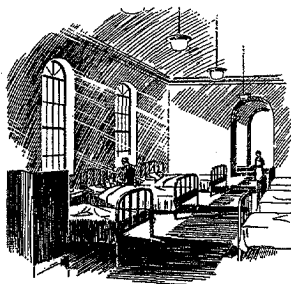
Golden . . . Bright YELLOW

Like sunlight
on your hospital walls

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

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 flatting 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 your 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.



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

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