

Derbyshire County Sanitorium : opened March, 1915 / Derbyshire County Council.

Contributors

Derbyshire (England). County Council

Publication/Creation

1915

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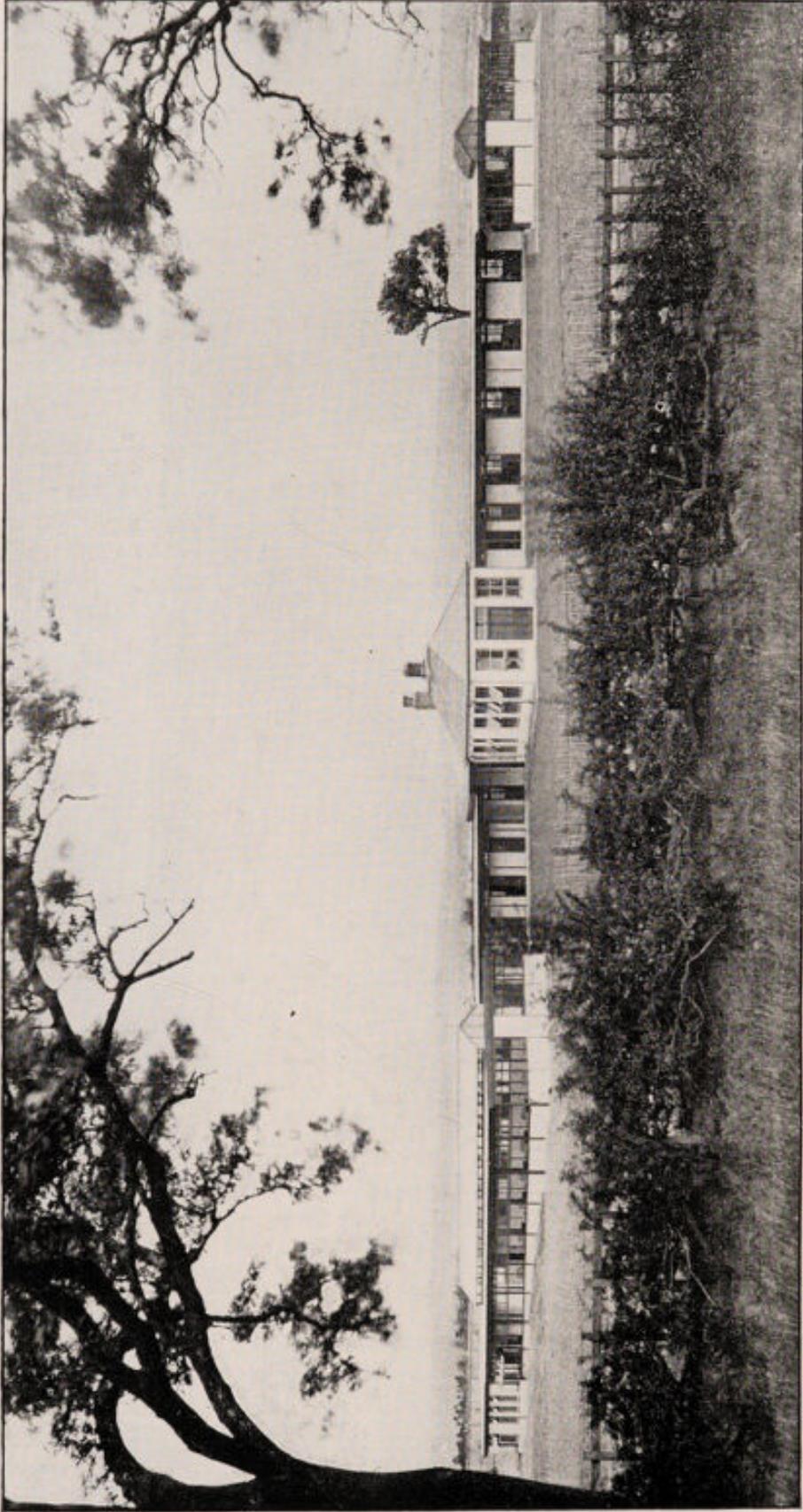
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PLATE I.



VIEW OF MALE PAVILION SHEWING DINING ROOM IN CENTRE, SINGLE ROOMS ON EITHER SIDE,
AND OPEN-AIR PAVILIONS AT THE TWO EXTREMITIES.

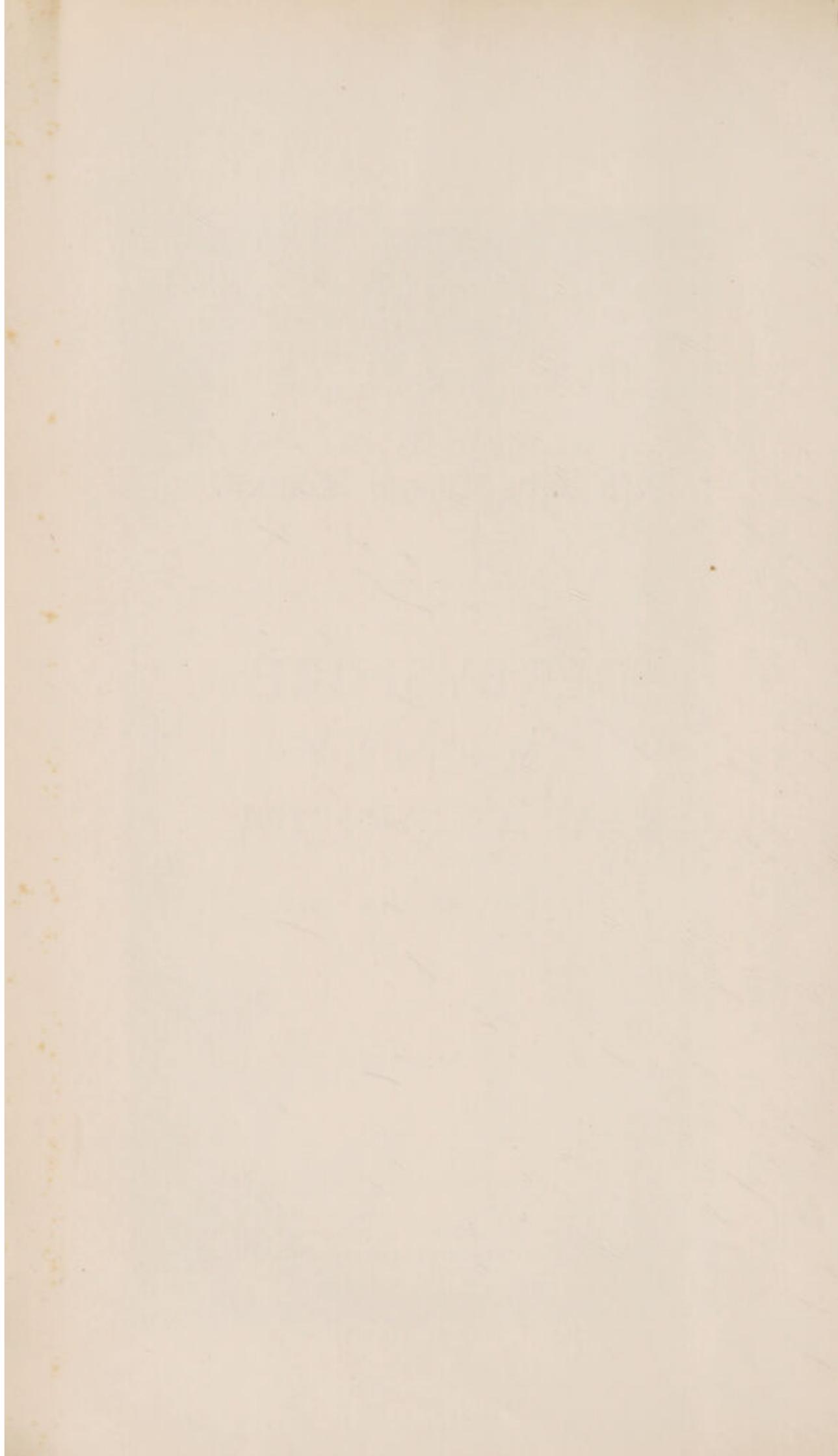


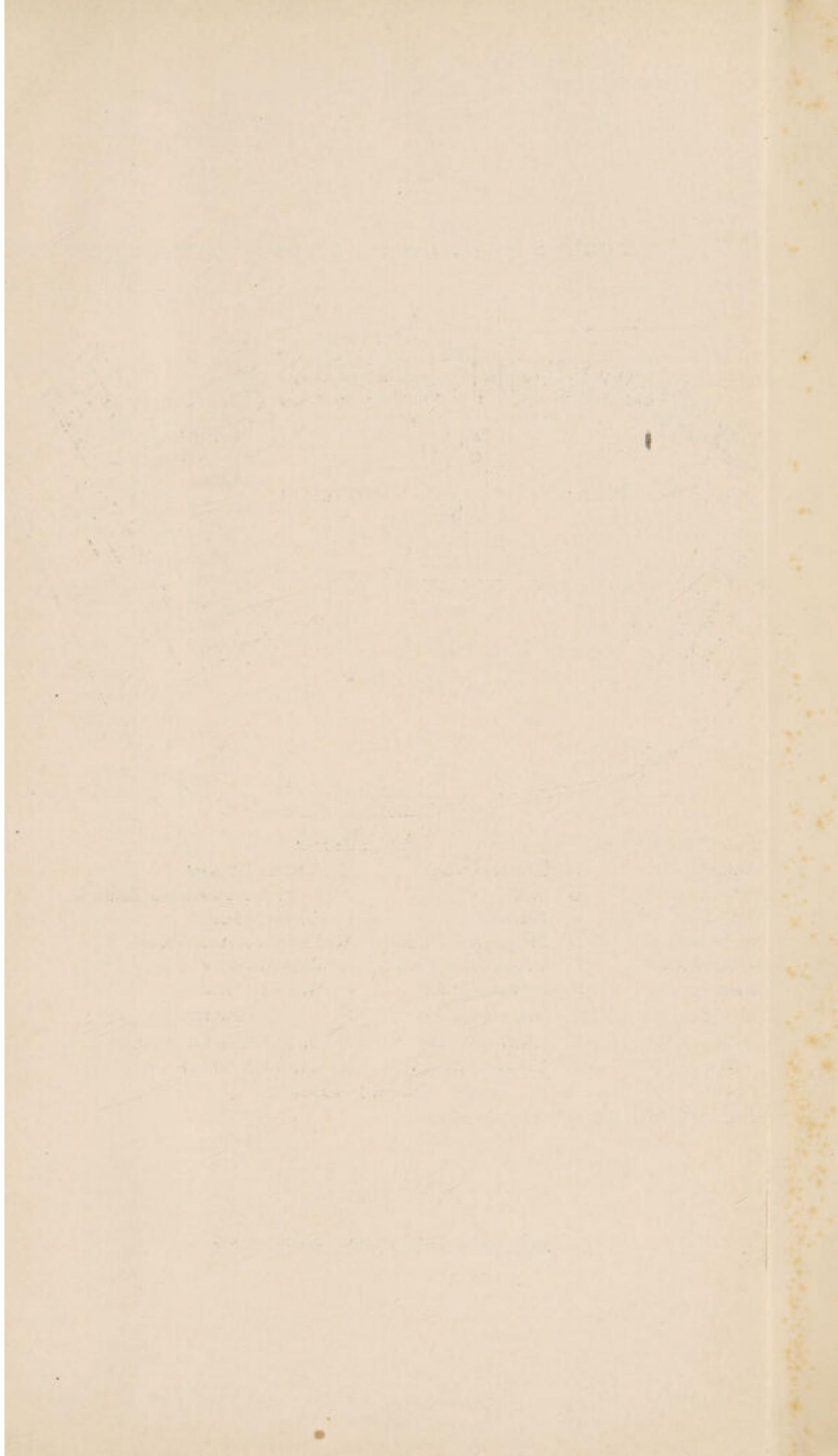
Derbyshire County Council.

DERBYSHIRE
COUNTY
SANATORIUM,

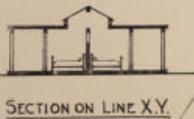
OPENED MARCH, 1915.

DERBY :
J. W. SIMPSON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS, FRIAR GATE.

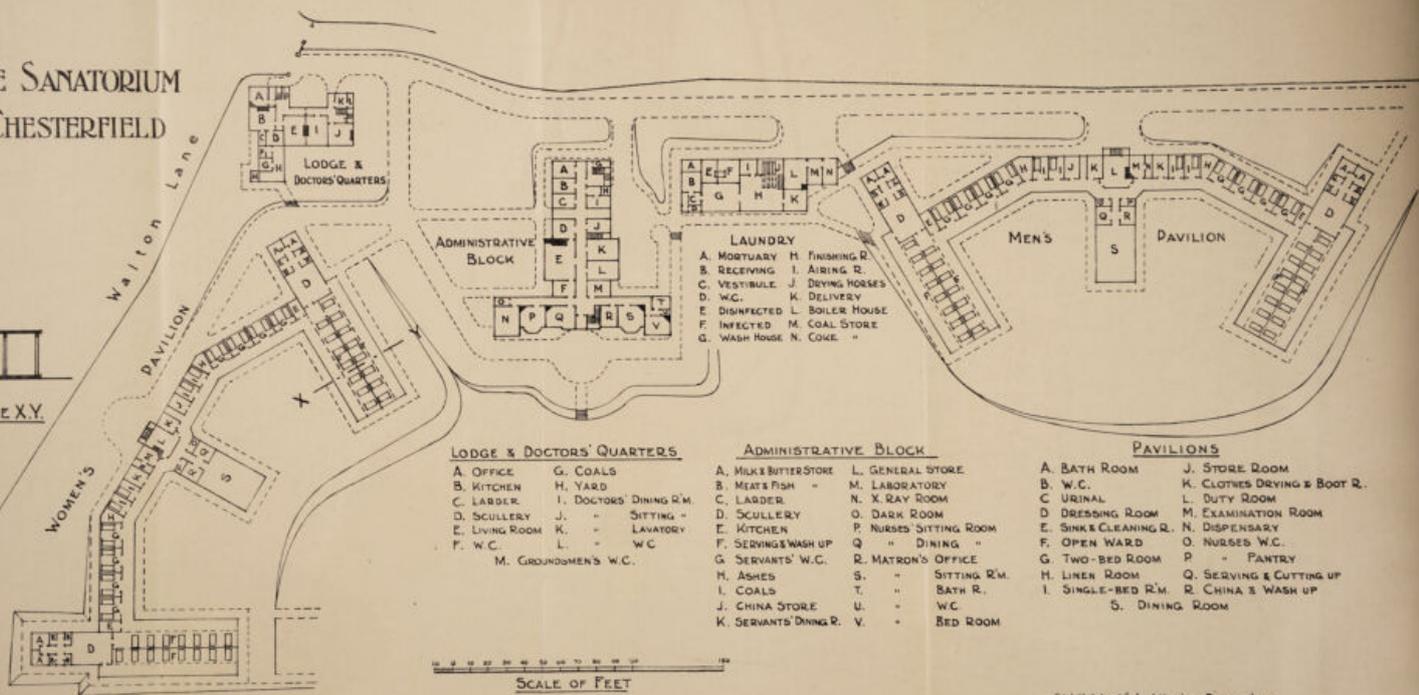




DERBYSHIRE SANATORIUM WALTON, CHESTERFIELD



SECTION ON LINE X.Y.



LODGE & DOCTORS' QUARTERS

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. OFFICE | G. COALS |
| B. KITCHEN | H. YARD |
| C. LARDER | I. DOCTORS' DINING R.M. |
| D. SCULLERY | J. - SITTING - |
| E. LIVING ROOM | K. - LAVATORY |
| F. W.C. | L. - W.C. |
| M. GROUND MEN'S W.C. | |

ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. MILK'S BUTTER STORE | L. GENERAL STORE |
| B. MEAT'S FISH | M. LABORATORY |
| C. LARDER | N. X RAY ROOM |
| D. SCULLERY | O. DARK ROOM |
| E. KITCHEN | P. NURSES SITTING ROOM |
| F. SERVING & WASH UP | Q. " DINING " |
| G. SERVANTS' W.C. | R. MATRON'S OFFICE |
| H. ASHES | S. " SITTING R.M. |
| I. COALS | T. " BATH R. |
| J. CHINA STORE | U. - W.C. |
| K. SERVANTS' DINING R. | V. - BED ROOM |

PAVILIONS

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. BATH ROOM | J. STORE ROOM |
| B. W.C. | K. CLOTHES DRYING & BOOT R. |
| C. URINAL | L. DUTY ROOM |
| D. DRESSING ROOM | M. EXAMINATION ROOM |
| E. SINK & CLEANING R. | N. DISPENSARY |
| F. OPEN WARD | O. NURSES W.C. |
| G. TWO-BED ROOM | P. - PANTRY |
| H. LINEN ROOM | Q. SERVING & CUTTING UP |
| I. SINGLE-BED R.M. | R. CHINA & WASH UP |
| S. DINING ROOM | |

W. H. Ward, Architects, Birmingham

THE DERBYSHIRE SANATORIUM.



Now that the Sanatorium is completed I am able to lay before you the actual cost, together with a brief description of the Institution.

In the past, Sanatoria have been erected in surroundings and on sites which, although ideal, are widely different from those to which the working class patient must return. The result is, that though he may do very well in such an institution, on his return he is depressed and disheartened by the great change, and comes to regard as an impossible ideal any attempt to remodel his home life on sanatorium lines.

It is very probable that the breakdown of a number of cases soon after apparent recovery in such Sanatoria, is due to this cause, and for this reason we have followed the example of Birmingham, and built our Sanatorium in surroundings which, although hygienically satisfactory, are not widely different from those to which a patient must return.

The food is good, though of a simple character, and such as can be easily obtained with the means and appliances available in the patients' homes.

On admission, the patient is placed in a single-bedded ward, where the open window space can be regulated, and in winter may be heated. He is next removed to a double-bedded ward with no heating, and less completely protected from winds. Finally, he is allowed in the open-air pavilions. It is intended to provide open-air shelters similar to those available for home use, in which he may be taught to live before leaving.

To carry out this scheme your Committee have erected an Institution of 100 beds—50 for males, and 50 for females (*see plan facing*).

Ward Pavilions. Each pavilion is shaped thus: " **Π** ", the central limb of which is the dining room, from which a row of sheltered cubicles and store-rooms, H. I. G., etc., runs on either side south-east and north-west. At the far end of each row the open-air pavilions F. are built at right angles to them, and the bath-rooms A., lavatories, water-closets B., and locker rooms D., project behind at each end. The section X.Y. shows the arrangement through the open-air pavilion. The general view of the pavilion is shewn in Plate I. (Frontispiece).

An airy, yet sheltered, double enclosure is thus obtained, between the open-air pavilions facing south and south-west.

Twenty-five patients are accommodated on each side of the dining room, and a consulting room, an operating room, and a dispensary are placed as centrally as possible together with a clothes drying room and linen store.

The whole of the floor throughout is concrete. The space under the dining tables in the dining room is slightly heated by means of hot water pipes in a closed channel under the concrete floor. We recognised that the dining room should always be open to the outer air, and to attempt to warm the air of an open pavilion is obviously absurd. We thought that the patients could be kept warm by a little radiant heat from the floor over which they sit. The scheme has proved a great success. It is extremely economical, as every unit of heat is utilised.

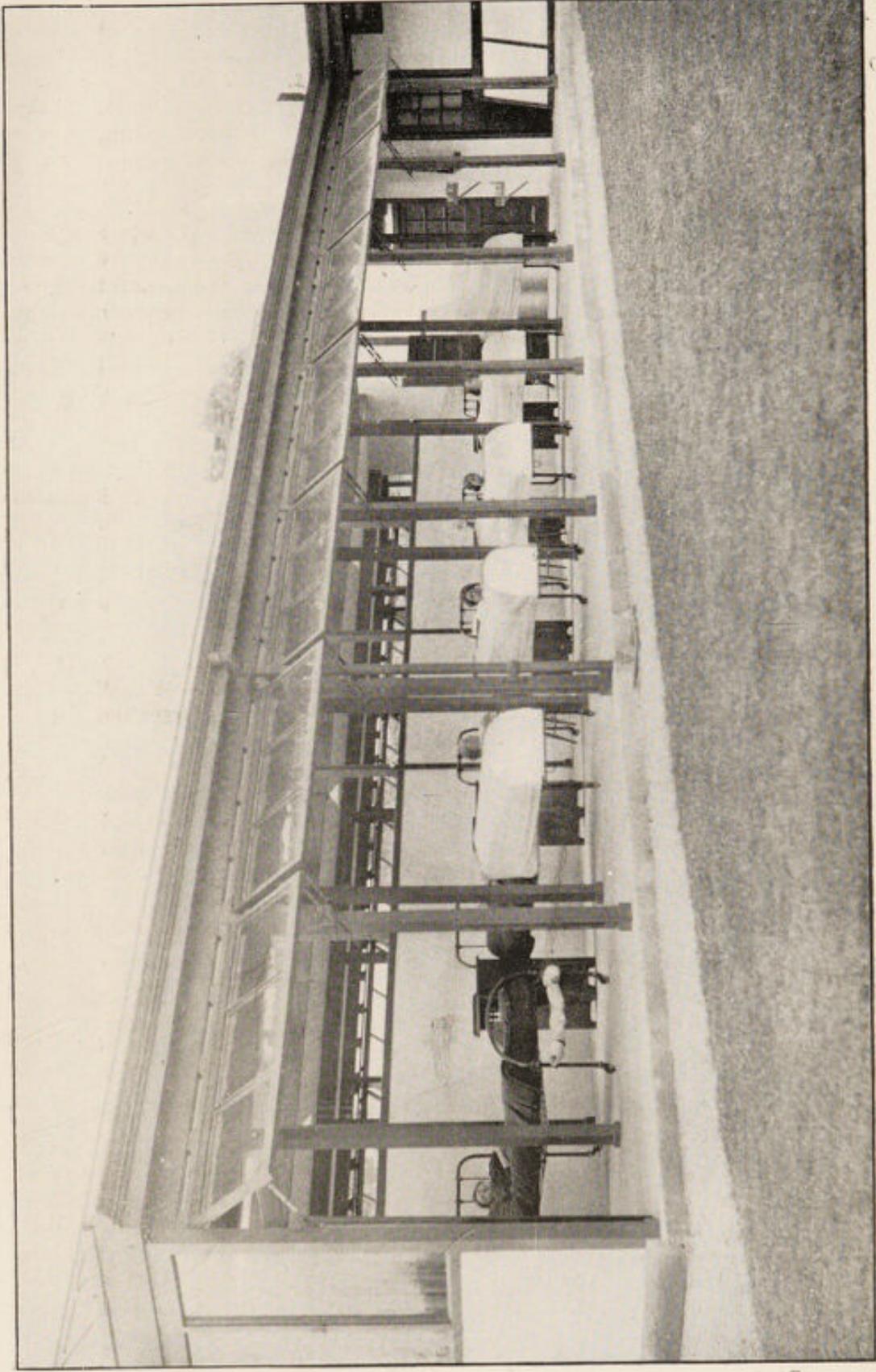
Doctors' Quarters. The resident doctor lives in a detached house, part of which also serves as a porter's lodge. (See plan).

The Administrative Block is a "T"-shaped building. The top of the "T" and the base of the stem have two storeys, while the junction of the stem with the top of the "T" one storey, this is the kitchen. The front of the building which forms the horizontal part of the "T" consists of a single row of rooms—the Matron's and Nurses' rooms—on the ground floor, with the Nurses' bedrooms above them. The Matron's quarters are at one extreme of this row, and the X-ray room at the other; between them are the nurses' dining room and sitting room, and the office. The nurses' bedrooms are 10 in number. Every bedroom has through ventilation, by means of a fanlight over each bedroom door leading to a passage which has windows on the opposite side.

The servants' bedrooms are arranged over the store rooms and pantries in the vertical part of the "T," and there is accommodation for a domestic staff of 10. These are separated from the bedrooms of the nursing staff by the single-storied kitchens and sculleries. The Administrative Block, with the exception of the nurses' and servants' bedrooms (which can be extended), is sufficient for a larger sanatorium.

The Laundry is a detached building, well lighted and ventilated. It has a receiving room, where the linen is checked over against the lists received from the various wards, and a wash-house containing 2 washing machines in which the clothes are washed, boiled, and rinsed, and a centrifugal drying machine for extracting the water from the clothes; a soap boiler, wash-troughs with hot and cold water, and a starching trough complete the apparatus of this department.

PLATE II.



ONE SIDE OF OPEN-AIR PAVILION, SHOWING PATIENTS IN BED WITH PROTECTIVE CANOPIES OVER FEET.



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The ironing and finishing room includes a drying closet containing 6 draw-out horses. When the horses are loaded with linen they are run into a chamber where the clothes are exposed to the drying effects of a strong current of fresh hot air, which is driven through the closet by a powerful blower.

The space over the drying closet is used for drying flannels in a moderate temperature, the hot air being drawn from the flues of the drying closet. Alongside the drying closet is an airing room.

A large ironing machine is provided for dealing with sheets, pillow cases, and all kinds of articles of single fold, the work passing through this machine being dried and finished without going to the drying apparatus. There are skirt boards and tables fitted with electric irons for hand ironing.

The delivery room is fitted with racking, divided into separate compartments, for classifying the work for its return to the various wards.

Steam is provided by a vertical boiler, and the machinery is driven by an electric motor. The whole of the installation, which was carried out by Messrs. Bradford, of Salford, is complete and well-arranged for dealing efficiently and economically with the work.

In this building, but quite separate, there is a disinfecter, made to my own specification. The steam supplied to the disinfecter is delivered through a reducing valve at a pressure of 2 lbs. After disinfection high pressure steam is driven through a coil to dry the clothes.

The water supply is surface water, chiefly moorland, derived from the Chesterfield and Gas and Water Board. The sewage is connected up to the sewerage system of the Corporation of Chesterfield.

The building is lighted with electricity, the current being derived from the Chesterfield Corporation mains, and the cooking is done by gas and steam, the gas being obtained from the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.

The special points of our Sanatorium are :—(1) The concrete floors throughout the patients' pavilions ; (2) the absence of any attempt to heat the open-air pavilions ; (3) the system of heating the open-air dining rooms by means of a slightly warmed floor.

There are too, many details which are original, such as the electrically-heated food trolleys, the waterproof movable canopies, and the laterally suspended rest chairs (these are illustrated in Plate II. and Plate III). The bed canopies are lifted up over the bottom halves of the beds and keep the patients dry and warm in the severest weather. (See Plate IV.)

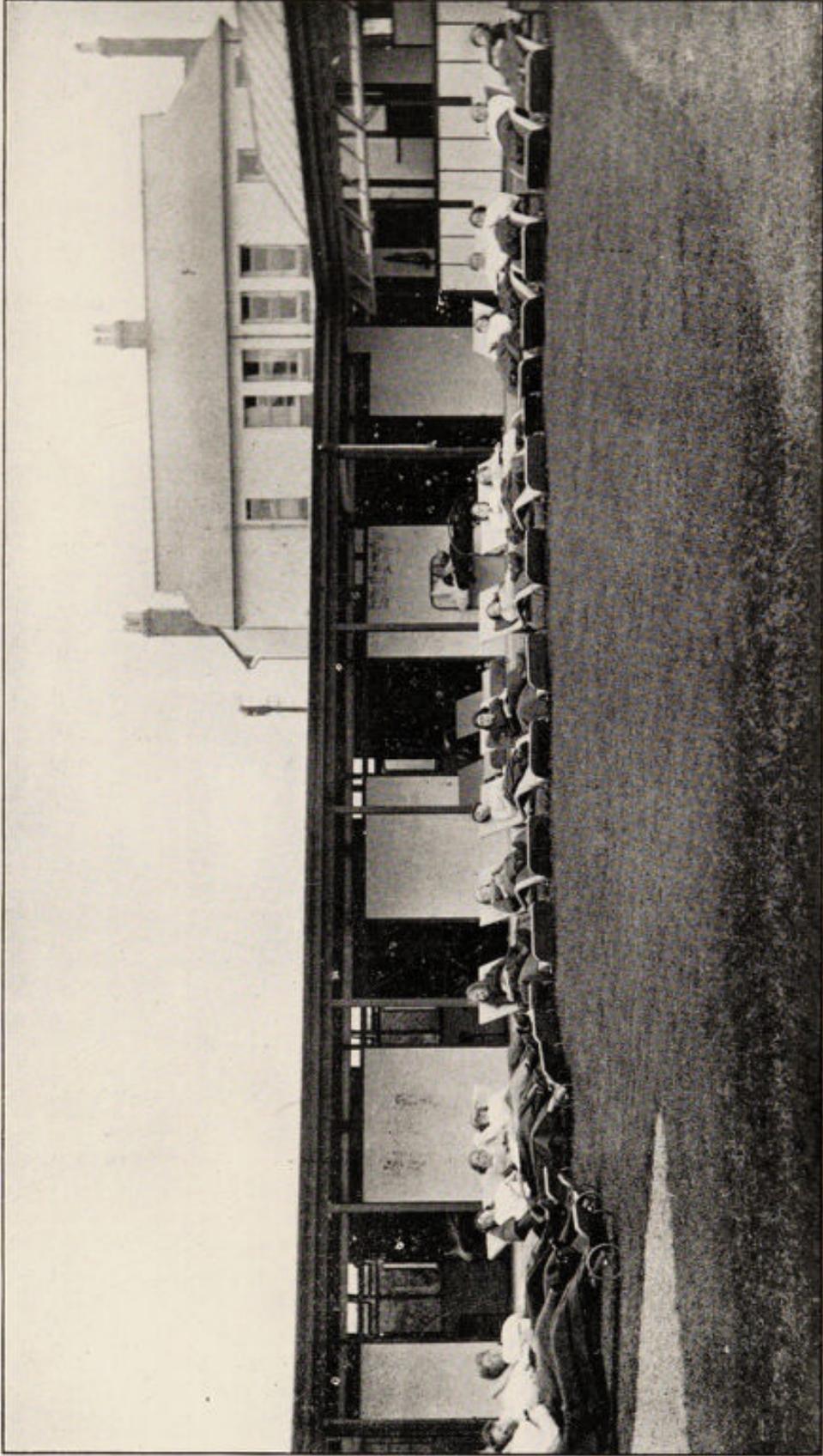
The total cost, including land, furnishing and equipment was nearly £22,000, or £220 per bed. The buildings themselves cost £120 per bed. The whole building reflects the greatest credit on the architects, Messrs. W. H. Ward, of Birmingham. It is one of the cheapest sanatoria yet erected, and at the same time I think it is in advance of any sanatorium I have seen.

TOTAL COST OF DERBYSHIRE SANATORIUM.

The following table gives the main headings of the cost of the Institution. The contract for the buildings themselves was let before the war.

	£	s.	d.
Land, 13½ acres	2117	0	0
Administrative Block	3190	9	6
Porter's Lodge and Doctors' Quarters ...	963	6	0
2 Pavilions, 50 beds each	6461	18	6
Laundry	1179	0	0
Laundry Machinery and Disinfecter	994	10	0
Drainage	1236	0	0
Roads and Exercise Paths	944	18	6
Planting and laying-out grounds	246	1	11
Fencing	368	19	2
Electric Lighting	182	5	8
Furnishing and Equipment	2779	11	11
Architect's and Quantity Surveyor's Charges and			
Advertisements	880	12	4
Clerk of Works	220	0	0
Damage to Crops, Valuation Fees and Loan			
Charges	107	9	2
	<u>£21,872</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>

The details of the items included under the headings of Furnishing and Equipment are set forth in the following table. The contract for blankets, bedsteads, and the bulk of the furniture, were settled immediately on the declaration of war, at slightly advanced prices; for the rest of the items we have paid on the average about 20 per cent. in advance of normal prices.



SHOWING SINGLE ROOMS WITH PATIENTS ON REST CHAIRS.

DETAILS OF FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT INCLUDES ABOVE.

	£	s.	d.
Furniture	551	12	11
Lockers	67	4	0
Cupboards	130	5	6
Bedsteads (125) 60 with canopies	224	0	0
Mattresses (125)	210	0	0
Pillows	56	5	0
Rest Chairs	100	0	0
Linoleum	58	0	0
Rugs and Carpets	28	9	5
Blankets (625)	239	10	0
Rugs for Rest Chairs	27	14	0
Linen	233	12	5
Drapery, Curtains, etc.	66	15	9
Crockery and Glass	79	14	1
Cutlery	34	11	4
Kitchen Equipment and Ironmongery	114	5	3
Food Trolleys (2) electrically heated	50	0	0
Linen Room Equipment	24	1	5
X-Ray Installation	200	0	0
Medical Equipment	175	5	2
Outdoor Tools	30	0	0
Fire Appliances	78	6	6

£2,779 11 11

ROUTINE OF TREATMENT.

The patients are kept in bed altogether for the first week. This allows accurate observations to be made of the pulse and temperature range, and indicates at once those who have recent activity of the disease, besides allowing the patient to get settled down into the routine. At the end of a week, if the temperature and pulse are satisfactory, the patient is allowed up 4 hours and has half-a-mile walking exercise daily.

The work and exercise are graded into 8 stages, beginning from the above and ending in a full day's programme of heavy garden work, indoor work, and walking exercise. Patients are moved on from stage to stage just so fast as their clinical and general condition permits, and any rise of temperature or untoward symptoms are noted and the stage altered accordingly.

In all stages a fixed period of rest before and after meals is insisted upon, and for this purpose the special rest chairs have been provided. (See Plate III).

Tuberculin is given in such cases as there is reason to suppose that it will be advantageous, and arrangements are made for the continuance of this treatment after the patient's discharge, if necessary, at the Dispensary. Arrangements have been made with the Education Committee for one of their teachers of cookery to give weekly demonstrations of cookery to the women patients who are able to profit by such instruction.

DIETARY.

The following is the Dietary adopted at the Sanatorium:—

7. a.m.—Half-pint of milk.

Breakfast 8.30 a.m.

Porridge $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint (2 oz. oatmeal), moist sugar $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
 Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint with porridge and tea.
 Bacon 2 oz. (uncooked) with drip.
 Or 1 egg and $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bacon or ham.
 Or 1 herring or bloater or kipper
 Or 1 portion of haddock.
 Bread 4oz.
 Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 Or 2oz. bread as dripping toast, and 2oz. of bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
 Tea, loaf sugar $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Dinner 1 o'clock

Meat—Butcher's meat (as purchased) 12oz. boiled, fried or stewed.
 Or Fish (12oz. as purchased) preferably fried in fat.
Vegetables—Potatoes 8oz. (as purchased).
 With boiled meat or stew—pease pudding or lentils or haricot beans
 carrots, onions, etc.
 With roast meat—green vegetables twice a week.
 Or the meat may be given in the form of a meat pie or pudding with
 suet paste.
Sweets—Suet puddings or tarts or milk puddings.
Beverage—Water.

Tea 4.30 p.m.

Bread 8oz., butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., jam 2oz.
 Or bread 6oz., with cake or scones, but no jam.

Supper 7.30 p.m.

Half-pint of milk.
 Bread 3oz., butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., with
 (1) Milk pudding and cheese $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.,
 or (2) Bean, pea, or lentil soup $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint—(3 ozs. of food dried), and
 cheese $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
 or (3) Sausage 3ozs., liver 3ozs., tinned salmon or other fish (except
 lobster) 3ozs., tripe, 3ozs., or a herring or potted meat 2ozs.

ADMISSION.

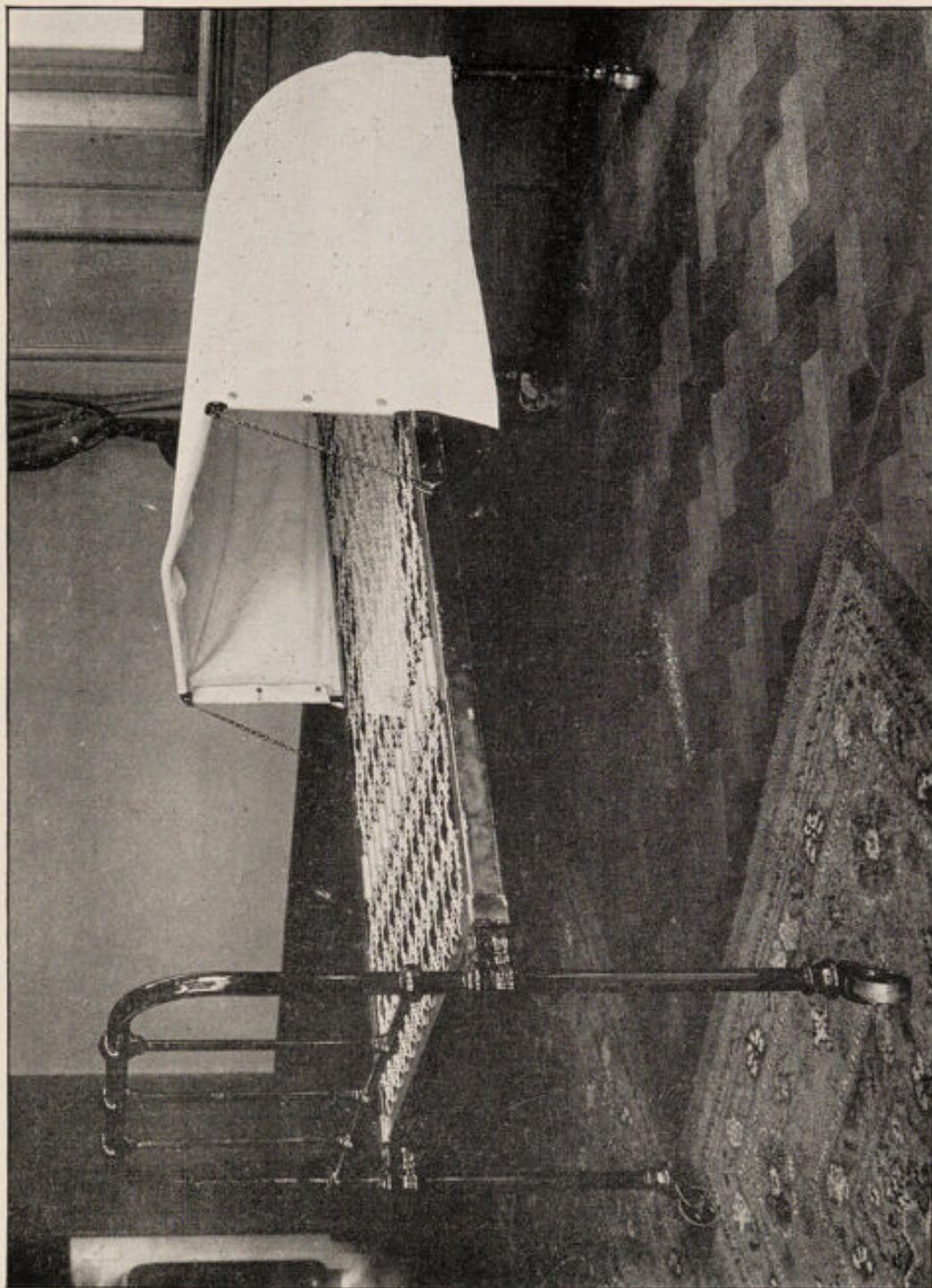
Patients are admitted in the following manner:—The Practitioner refers a suspected or diagnosed case to the tuberculosis officer of his district, who reports to the County Medical Officer. Upon the recommendation of the latter to the effect that the patient is a suitable case, he is put on the waiting list and instructions are sent as to admission in due course.

SIDNEY BARWISE,

County Medical Officer.

County Offices, Derby,

August 31st, 1915.



THE "BARWISE" SANATORIUM BED.

ADOPTED BY THE DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

(Sole Makers, *The Smith and Cartwright Bedstead Co., Ltd., Birmingham*).

The waterproof cover over the lower half of the bed enables the bed to be used on an open verandah without the bed clothes becoming wet. It also keeps the patient warm and dry. The screen can be put up or taken down in half-a-minute.

