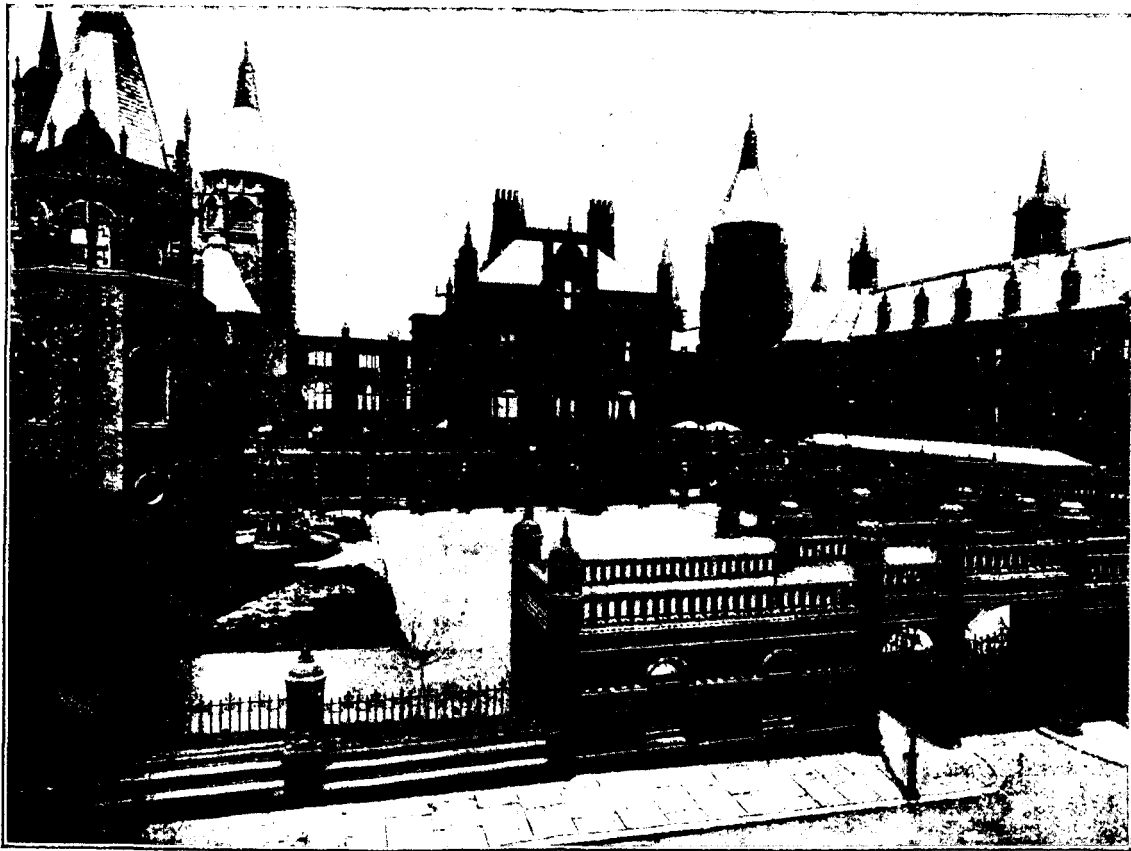


and usual change of air is eight times an hour, but in the summer, or in special parts, the air is changed more rapidly up to twelve or fourteen times an hour. This is easily accomplished by increasing the revolutions of the fans. The method is as follows:—Each in-take is protected by a high wall, which prevents road and general dust from blowing in, so that the air is brought down from a fairly high level. There are regulating doors, which may be used if necessary to prevent pressure of a high wind, but these are seldom neces-

inlet to the wards. At the foot of each of these branches there is a secondary steam coil, which enables the air to be heated for that particular room independently of any other. The temperatures of the wards, corridors, and general rooms are fixed by the Medical Committee, and the record of minimum and maximum registered temperature in the wards (which have been kept since January 1st, 1898) show that 4 deg. is the extreme limit of variation between summer and winter. There are some 700 inlets to the various rooms and a corresponding



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sary to use. The screen consists of jute, either in long strings or in the form of an open matting, down the front of which water is discharged through an automatic cistern as frequently as necessary. Every fifteen minutes is found sufficient as a rule. The air then passes over stacks of steam coils, through which steam at a high pressure is allowed to pass by a series of valves, which give an almost unlimited variation of heating power. The large fan (9 ft. 6 in.) draws the air through the screen and over the pipes and then propels it along the main air duct, from which there are branches leading to each room and to each separate

number of outlets. Inlets are placed in the wards by five windows, and are protected by glass panels, so that the air is given an upward direction and no draught is felt. The air being at a fixed temperature circulates through the ward or room and is carried away from an outlet on the floor, and from thence up to the top of the building, where it discharges into the open air through lowered openings (to prevent the possibility of a down draught). There are eight sets of screens and fans (*i.e.*, four pairs), which are so arranged that on one fan being stopped for any purpose, the other can do the work of the two.

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