

No. 736,158.

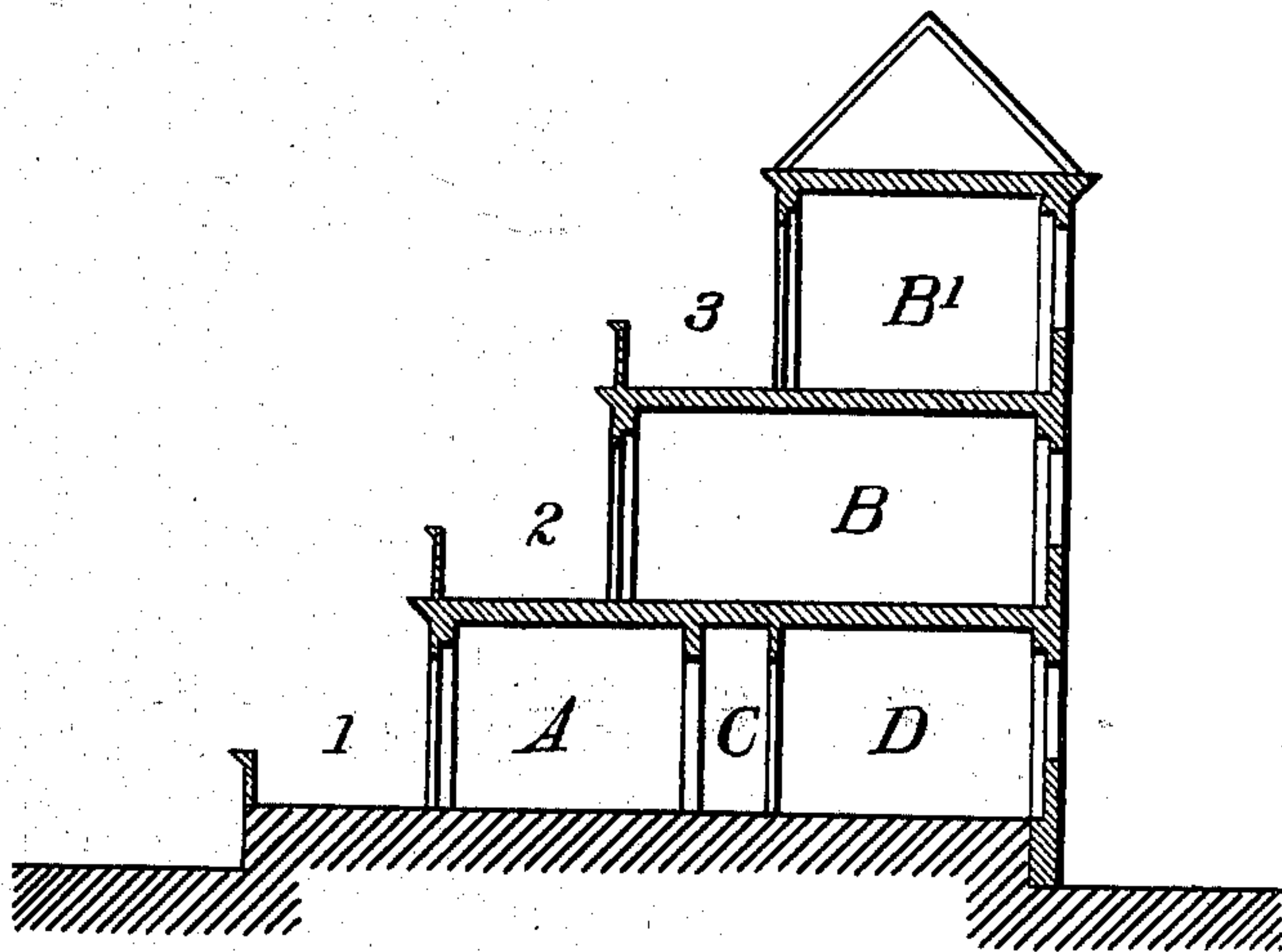
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D. SARASON.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS, SANATORIUMS, OR OTHER BUILDINGS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS, SANATORIUMS, OR OTHER BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,158, dated August 11, 1903.

Application filed October 21, 1902. Serial No. 128,133. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID SARASON, doctor of medicine, a subject of the King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, residing at Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, in the German Empire, have invented new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Hospitals, Sanatoriums, or other Buildings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new system of constructing hospitals, sanatoriums, and other buildings having from a hygienic and therapeutic point of view great advantages over prior methods of construction. Even in the case of private residences it is of the highest value if without prejudice to the space at disposal all parts of the building can be exposed as much as possible to the action of fresh air and sunlight. This factor is obviously of still greater significance when the edifice in question is a hospital or sanatorium. It is the appreciation of this fact that has led to the so-called "corridor" system in hospital construction being largely replaced by the pavilion system. Nevertheless, for large hospitals especially there is found to be an essential drawback attaching to the pavilion system—viz., the complete decentralization of the whole arrangement which is involved. This not only causes increased outlay in view of the extensive area of land rendered necessary and of the additional staff required, but also greatly disturbs the medical and administrative officers in the regular and expeditious despatch of their duties. It therefore suggests itself to construct buildings having a number of stories possessing as far as possible all the hygienic advantages of the pavilion system, but adapted to accommodate a considerably larger number of patients, so that for the same amount of accommodation a much smaller number of buildings is required, whereby the disadvantages arising through decentralization, as already mentioned, are altogether avoided.

My invention provides a solution of the problem above referred to. Buildings erected on my improved system, although presenting conditions similar to those attaching to the pavilions, can conveniently accommodate some one hundred patients and at the same

time contain all the additional apartments necessary for general purposes, treatment, nursing, &c., and for the staff.

My invention is illustrated by the annexed drawing, in which the figure shows in contour the approximate form of one design of building as proposed by me seen in elevation.

The essential advantage of the pavilion system is the facility presented for ventilation and access of the sun's rays. According to my invention I secure the same advantage by the adoption of a novel type of construction. Hitherto houses present, generally speaking, more or less the form of a playing-die, the outside walls all around being uninterrupted and vertical the whole way up. I depart from this method of building by halving the die, as it were, in a diagonal direction in such manner that the front and side outer walls instead of ascending uninterruptedly in a straight line present a series of angles, forming steps 1 2 3, as shown in the figure. In this manner much more intense ventilation and greater facility for penetration of sunlight to all parts of the interior of the building is attained.

As will be seen from the drawing, the successive stories are not coincident with each other, as is ordinarily the case, each story being retreated a certain distance from the front of the preceding one. In this manner there are formed before all the front windows of the upper stories of the building broad airy terraces 2 3, exposed to the full light of the sun, while in front of the ground floor is an uncovered veranda 1. Thus the edifice in its entirety presents the appearance of a flight of stairs, wherefore this manner of construction may be designated the "terrace" system.

The interior of the building may be divided into separate apartments in any desired manner, as circumstances may require. In most cases it will probably be found convenient to divide the south or front portion A of the ground floor into separate sick-rooms, while the rear portion D may be employed as a dining-room, &c., a corridor C dividing the two portions. The upper floors may contain the sick-wards B B' and may be regarded as incongruent superimposed pavilions, since their

conditions as regards air and sunlight perfectly correspond to those of the ordinary pavilion.

In addition to the hygienic advantages in respect to ventilation and light attained by the new terrace construction great importance from a hygienic and therapeutic standpoint attaches to the terraces located before all the wards. These terraces are in direct communication with the wards and can be laid out as gardens. Being in close conjunction with the apartment of each patient, they present facilities for immediate passage between house and garden, even in the case of bed-ridden patients. Their perfectly free position affords opportunity for prolonged promenading in the open air, for taking sun-baths, &c., and for the open-air treatment of consumptives they are admirably adapted, completely replacing the separate halls for the patients to lie or rest in. For the latter reason especially, even from the standpoint of positive therapeutics alone, the terrace system forms, above all, the most perfect type of construction for hospitals for pulmonary patients. Apart from the advantage of terraces as regards location over the so-called "resting-halls" separate from the bed-rooms the presence of a permanent roof is obviously irrational where a fresh-air cure is concerned. On the terrace construction portable awnings or marquees can be employed as protection against rain. For the same reason the terraces are preferable to superimposed verandas, which, moreover, are objectionable, since they not immaterially diminish the access of air and sunlight to the adjacent rooms.

In using the terraces for air and sun-baths the beds may be appropriately located and a central partition erected on the terrace, so that one side may be appropriated for males and the other for females. Douche-fittings can also be provided and the floor of the ter-

race arranged to run off the waste water. In such event the possibility is presented of the terrace being regularly watered or sprinkled in hot weather, so as to promote the comfort of the patients in the rooms. The reflection of sunlight by the extensive terrace-surfaces is also a point not to be undervalued.

The advantages of my improved system may be summarized as follows: first, thorough ventilation and ready access of sunlight to all parts of the building insured by the peculiar stair construction; second, invaluable hygienic and therapeutic advantages in sick treatment, (such as are unattainable to the same extent in sanatoriums as now built,) owing to the terraces resulting from the new type of construction; third, accommodation in one building for a substantially larger number of patients than is possible on the pavilion system under like advantageous hygienic conditions, wherefore, fourth, important practical advantages and conveniences in administrative and other respects.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A hospital, sanatorium, or other building, the stories of which are not superimposed congruently upon each other, but with each successive story retreated to a certain distance from the preceding one, whereby sunlight and air are enabled to thoroughly penetrate into all parts of the building, and terraces formed suitable for various useful purposes, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, this 9th day of October, 1902, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID SARASON.

Witnesses:

HENRY HASPER,
WOLDEMAR HAUPT.