

## Part B - Health Facility Briefing and Planning

### 680 FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT

#### General

- 680 .1.00 Furniture and equipment, both fixed and mobile, shall be provided in sufficient quantity and quality to satisfy the requirements of the Hospital's Operational Policy and to meet minimum Occupational Health & Safety requirements. All furniture and equipment is to be maintained in a clean, safe and serviceable condition.
- 680 .2.00 Fixtures and Fittings refer to items that are generally factory made or otherwise off-site manufactured then installed in the building. Some fixtures and fittings may be present at the time of the completion of the construction or renovation. Others may be installed at a later date. For the purpose of these Guidelines, all fixtures and fittings that are 'installed', that is, fixed to the building, are part of the building and subject to the requirements of these Guidelines. As such, they should comply with requirements of all parts, and in particular:
- Ergonomics & Human Engineering
  - Security and Safety Precautions
  - Infection Control

#### Spatial Requirements

- 680 .3.00 The design of the facility shall take into account the spatial requirements of furniture and equipment, for example, trolley bed impact on the design of corridors, doorways and room proportions and service area for sterilisers. Refer also to Part C - Access, Mobility, OH&S for discussion on spatial requirements of design.
- 680 .4.00 To enable an accurate assessment of the modus operandi of the facility or facility component, drawings submitted for approval must show the locations and spatial requirements of all furniture, fittings and equipment that will have a space planning impact on the design. The furniture and equipment is to be drawn to the manufacturers' dimensions, taking into account all overhangs and projections.
- 680 .5.00 Where final selection has not been made on an item of furniture or equipment, the dimensions of the largest option is to be used. Special service connections such as mechanical, electrical and plumbing) should be considered when placing the equipment. Space requirements for accessing and servicing equipment also needs to be included.

#### Electro-medical Equipment

- 680 .6.00 All electro-medical equipment shall conform to the requirements of AS 3200 'Approval and test specification - Electro-medical equipment - General requirements', and any other appropriate Australian Standard. Particular attention shall also be given to the electrical safety of plugs and sockets for the electrical supply to freestanding equipment.

#### Bed Screens

- 680 .7.00 **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**  
To provide privacy between patients or between patients and other persons, beds in multiple-bed wards, and elsewhere as necessary, shall be screened by approved curtains. These curtains shall be hung on sliding tracks suspended from the ceiling at door head height to a maximum of 300 mm above floor level. Termination points shall be clear of electrical switches and outlets, including nurse call system fixtures.

### 680 .8.00 FIRE SAFETY

Bed screens shall be made of approved fire retardant materials. The material shall retain fire retardant properties after the normal hospital laundry processes.

### PRIVACY

Bed screens should be reasonably opaque to obscure the bed cubicles, even when light shines through the material.

### ACCESS TO LIGHT

Bed screens shall be designed in such a way that closing the screen on one cubicle does not deprive other cubicles from access to light and view.

Note: This typically means that bed screens, when closed, should not totally obscure the window.

### ACCESS TO SERVICES

Bed screens shall be designed in such a way that access by one patient to bed head services such as medical gases and GPOs will not necessitate crossing the screen line.

Note: This requirement also applies to bed head services which shall be positioned in such a way that access by one patient to services such as medical gases and GPOs will not necessitate crossing the screen line.

## Soft Furnishings

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680 .9.00 Certain plastics and materials, in quantities, are known to produce large amounts of toxic gases. The use of these plastics and materials in mattresses, upholstery and other items, shall be avoided as far as practical.

680 .10.00 Cubicle screens, bed screens and curtains/window treatments shall be non-combustible or rendered flame retardant and shall comply with the Building Code of Australia, Section C1.10.

Note: Designers should consider the use of Trevira CS fabric for such screens. The fabric should be capable of withstanding Hospital standard laundry treatment without losing its fundamental properties.

## Electronic Equipment

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680 .11.00 Special consideration shall be given to protecting computerised equipment such as multiphasic laboratory testing units, as well as computers, from power surges and spikes that might damage the equipment or programs. Consideration shall also be given to the addition of a constant power source in areas where loss of data input might compromise patient care.

## Major Technical Equipment

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680 .12.00 Major Technical Equipment is specialised equipment, medical or non-medical, that is customarily installed by the manufacturer or vendor. Since major technical equipment may require special structural designs, electromechanical requirements, or other considerations, close co-ordination is required between building design, services, construction and operations.