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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 FINISH MASTER PLAN GOALS
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1.1 FINISH MASTER PLAN GOALS

VUMC believes that the physical appearance of its facilities is a reflection of the advanced clinical care, scientific research and medical education practiced at the Medical Center.

“Vanderbilt” is the most recognized brand in middle Tennessee. The goal of this finish master plan is to enhance the brand through a consistent, recognizable set of architectural finishes in every location. To attract the best clinicians, scientists, and educators, the new finish standards will integrate materials that reflect modern standards.

The finish standards palette will:

- Reinforce VUMC’s image throughout on- and off-campus facilities by branding the spaces as “Vanderbilt”
- Enhance way finding
- Enhance patient safety
- Improve the design process for selecting finishes
- Decrease construction time and costs
- Enhance sustainability and durability
- Develop continuity and consistency between spaces
- Reduce maintenance and repair costs
- Reduce warehouse stock and improve maintenance
- Increase likelihood of materials to be continued by manufacturer
- Allows the reuse of space without major cosmetic upgrades

Although there is a limited life span for materials, an established standard will create a common language among VUMC’s different facilities. Developing a finish palette and the possibility of contracting an agreement with manufacturers to keep the finishes in their production library will ensure a continuity of design within the many on-campus and off-campus VUMC buildings.

CONCEPT

This finish master plan applies to all on-campus facilities and off-campus facilities that serve patients or are visited by public. Standalone administration spaces or other off-site administration spaces that are fully or partially furnished when leased may be exceptions to this master plan.

Vanderbilt University Medical Center occupies a large variety of different space types. Although the identity of all VUMC spaces should have a common language, not all space types may be designed with exactly the same materials or color palettes. Different space types require different levels of durability, maintenance, and infection control.

This finish master plan establishes proposed finishes in the following space types:

1) Entries & Public Spaces
2) Educational & Research Spaces
3) Clinical Spaces

Finishes for public spaces, inside or outside, should be of natural origin; be richer, but lighter in color; highly durable, and require a low level of maintenance. Light colored finishes and silver gray metals provide a more modern aesthetic than dark wood and bronze metals. Examples of finishes in public spaces are real wood feature walls and porcelain tile or terrazzo flooring.

Finishes for educational, research, and clinical spaces require a different level of maintenance and infection control. Harsh cleaners reduce the risk of infections, but harm materials over the course of time. Plastic laminates, vinyl, or solid surfaces may be more suitable in these areas.

However, the use of artificial wood, or stone materials such as wood grain laminates, “marbelized” laminates or solid surfaces, and wood grain vinyl flooring, is discouraged, as they cannot replicate the sense of quality of natural materials. Instead these artificial “woods” and “stones” convey just the opposite. If the application requires the use of vinyls or laminates, even-textured materials that do not replicate natural materials will be a better choice.

Colours

The selection of colors is important to develop a consistent image across VUMC. This master plan recommends specific color palettes for the previously mentioned space types, although accent colors in other hues may be selected.

Warm and earth-tone colors have proven successful for clinical spaces, providing the visitors with a feeling of hospitality and comfort. Exceptions may be isolated spaces within a clinical facility that require tranquility. In these areas, cooler colors, such as blue and gray, help to reduce stress.

Cooler colors are designated for education and research spaces. Students and researchers will benefit from a more tranquil environment that increases focus and reduces stress.

All finishes proposed have proven successful in past projects which provide a framework for future projects.
1.2 FACILITY OVERVIEW

The main campus of VUMC is located 1.5 miles southwest of downtown Nashville and consists of facilities for research, education, and clinical care. Most of the clinical buildings are located on the south and east side of the main campus. The educational and research facilities are located on the north and west side of the main campus.

Main on-campus educational & research buildings:
- Medical Center North
- Vanderbilt University Institute of Imaging Sciences
- Medical Research Building III
- Medical Research Building IV
- Light Hall
- Frat Hall
- Godchaux Hall
- Eskind Library
- Robinson Research Building
- Preston Research Building / VICC
- Learned Lab
- Biomolecular Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (NMR) Center

Main on-campus clinical buildings:
- Vanderbilt University Hospital
- Vanderbilt University Hospital Critical Care Tower
- Monroe Carell Jr. Children’s Hospital at Vanderbilt
- Vanderbilt Psychiatric Hospital
- Vanderbilt Stallworth Rehabilitation Hospital
- The Vanderbilt Clinic
- Dayani Human Performance Center
- Medical Arts Building
- Oxford House
- Medical Center East North & South Towers
- Vanderbilt Eye Institute

Off-site educational, research, and clinical locations exist throughout the Nashville area, with the majority of facilities located in Franklin, Cool Springs and Brentwood (see map PG. 8).
## 1.2 FACILITY OVERVIEW

### OFF-CAMPUS LOCATIONS

#### >10,000 SF
- **LEASED**
- **OWNED**

1. **VICC - FRANKLIN**
   - [VANDERBILT INGRAM CANCER CENTER]
   - 2105 & 2117 FORDHAM CIRCLE
2. **MURFREESBORO WALK-IN CLINIC**
3. **VICC - COOL SPRINGS**
   - [VANDERBILT INGRAM CANCER CENTER]
4. **COOL SPRINGS SURGERY CENTER**
   - 9000 MAINLAND LN
5. **DIALYSIS CLINIC**
6. **CAMPBELL STATION - SPRING HILL CLINIC**
   - 2108 CAMPUS DR STE 180
7. **VANDERBILT BONE & JOINT CLINIC**
8. **VANDERBILT BONE & JOINT SURGERY CENTER**
9. **VANDERBILT GREEN HILLS - THE CANCER ACCESS CENTER**
10. **SPRINGFIELD CHILDREN’S CLINIC**
11. **VANDERBILT HEALTH - BRENTWOOD**
    - [SHOPPES AT BRENTWOOD]
12. **VANDERBILT HEALTH - WESTHAVEN**
    - 1450 NATHANIAH BLVD
13. **VANDERBILT HEART - LEBANON**
    - [WILLIAMSON COUNTY]
14. **MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS CLINIC AND RESEARCH CENTER**
15. **VANDERBILT EYE INSTITUTE - MADISON**
16. **VANDERBILT EYE INSTITUTE - FRANKLIN**
17. **MOUNT JULIET CLINIC**
18. **BRENTWOOD WALK-IN CLINIC**
19. **BRENTWOOD PRIMARY CARE CENTER**
20. **COOL SPRINGS WALK-IN CLINIC**
21. **COOL SPRINGS PROFESSIONAL PLAZA**
22. **CISR (CELL IMAGING SHARED RESOURCES)**
23. **CSLSC (COOL SPRINGS LIFE SCIENCE CENTER)**
24. **HENDERSON WALK-IN CLINIC**
   - 2920 NEW HENDERSON PKWY
25. **VICC - SPRING HILL**
   - [VANDERBILT INGRAM CANCER CENTER]
26. **ROYAL OAKS BVL (ORTHOPEDICS)**
   - 3102 & 3104 OAKS BLVD

#### 4,500 SF - 9,999 SF
- **LEASED**
- **OWNED**

1. **VANDERBILT GREEN HILLS - THE CANCER ACCESS CENTER**
2. **SPRINGFIELD CHILDREN’S CLINIC**
3. **VANDERBILT HEALTH - BRENTWOOD**
   - [SHOPPES AT BRENTWOOD]
4. **VANDERBILT HEALTH - WESTHAVEN**
   - 1450 NATHANIAH BLVD
5. **VANDERBILT HEART - LEBANON**
   - [WILLIAMSON COUNTY]
6. **AUBURN SPRING (WILLIAMSON COUNTY)**
7. **SEABOARD LANE**
8. **BRENTWOOD PRIMARY CARE CENTER**
9. **MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS CLINIC AND RESEARCH CENTER**
10. **VANDERBILT EYE INSTITUTE - MADISON**
11. **VANDERBILT EYE INSTITUTE - FRANKLIN**
12. **MOUNT JULIET CLINIC**
13. **BRENTWOOD WALK-IN CLINIC**
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15. **COOL SPRINGS WALK-IN CLINIC**
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18. **CSLSC (COOL SPRINGS LIFE SCIENCE CENTER)**
19. **HENDERSON WALK-IN CLINIC**
   - 2920 NEW HENDERSON PKWY
20. **VICC - SPRING HILL**
   - [VANDERBILT INGRAM CANCER CENTER]
21. **ROYAL OAKS BVL (ORTHOPEDICS)**
   - 3102 & 3104 OAKS BLVD
1.3 BRANDING & WAYFINDING

BRANDING

Businesses establish a brand identity in order to set themselves apart from their competitors. Consistency in business name, logo, and visual appearance are essential to create a memorable brand image for the consumer. The visual appearance of a brand is often a consumer’s first contact with a business and therefore highly influences recognition and perception.

VUMC’s logo is an example of a highly recognizable brand identity. The consistency in its specific shape, font, and color helps to identify all locations that are part of VUMC and VU. But logos may be only a small “identification tag” in comparison to the physical size of the facility itself. Selecting specific finishes that are used consistently throughout the facility’s locations will help to increase the level of recognition and will create a familiar environment, producing a higher level of trust and comfort, consistent with the Vanderbilt experience and reputation.

WAYFINDING

Choosing consistent materials and colors in specific areas support the definition of spaces and help with orientation. Signage is the main source of wayfinding, but it is often missed and not self-explanatory, or not legible enough for older or visually impaired persons.

Standardizing the appearance of major or minor entrances establishes a critical recognition of a facility. Visitors and patients enter a familiar space and will find it easier to navigate through it, especially if signage information and/or guest personnel are not available.

Flooring patterns can help to guide visitors and staff throughout the building or highlight important corridor intersections and entrances. Different flooring materials help separate areas in larger open floor plans, i.e. covering the main circulation in hard surface flooring while the waiting area is identified with carpet.

Accent colors highlight areas of higher importance, i.e. reception/information and provide better visual discrimination. Extending the colorways and lighting of the natural materials used at entrances through the circulation systems and subwaiting, nurses station, receptions, and general corridors gives clear direction to staff and visitors.
1.4 MATERIAL SELECTION CRITERIA

QUALITY

The choice of the raw material, added components, the production process and the installation method contribute largely to the quality of the finished product. VUMC prefers finishes that meet the following criteria:

High Durability
Especially important for flooring materials to withstand frequent traffic, larger loads, cleaning solutions, salt, etc.

Low Maintenance
Flooring materials that require little or no stripping/waxing. Materials that do not require harsh cleaners and are easy to repair/replace.

Low Life-Cycle Cost
Total cost of material, installation, maintenance, repair and salvage.

High Level of Safety
Materials that meet or exceed infection control requirements (i.e. antimicrobial materials). Flooring that meets or exceeds slip resistance requirements, reduces glare and the potential for allergies.

High Level of Acoustic Properties
Code regulations, such as the FGI Guidelines for Healthcare Facilities, have become stricter in meeting the minimum NRC/STC ratings for spaces.

Appealing Aesthetics
Materials that create a modern, hospitality feeling and do not look institutional. Colors that don’t impact the skin tone of patients.

Sufficient Availability
Locally harvested and produced finishes with a short lead time and a higher probability of not being discontinued within a short period of time.

High Level of Comfort
Flooring materials with cushioned backings can help to reduce staff fatigue caused by the large amount of walking or standing required.

SUSTAINABILITY

In 2000 the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) introduced the first green building certification system, LEED (Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design), to promote sustainability in the building and construction industry.

VUMC’s off-site clinic at One Hundred Oaks was the first project to achieve LEED Certification for the medical center. VU now calls for a commitment to LEED Silver certification for all building projects over $5 million and to the highest available level of certification for all other projects.

VUMC encourages the specification of building materials and finishes that are sustainable, even if certification is not pursued or achievable.

Based on LEED’s Material and Resources (MR) and Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) categories, sustainable materials and finishes meet the following criteria:

- Help to reduce construction and demolition waste by recovering, reusing, and recycling of materials.
- Reduce the amount of mercury-containing products.
- Reduce life-cycle impact by reusing existing building resources and performing a life-cycle assessment.
- Reduce the use of raw materials and do not deplete non-renewable resources.
- Reduce the release of persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) chemicals (lead, cadmium, & copper).
- Have a minimal chemical content.
- Have low or no VOC or other off-gassing chemicals to reduce concentrations of chemical contaminants that can damage air quality, human health, productivity, and the environment.
- Are locally harvested and fabricated.
- Are designed for flexibility and ease of future adaptation.
- Do not require harsh cleaners for maintenance.
- Have an effective acoustic design to promote occupant’s well-being, productivity and communications.
- Are harvested and fabricated locally (within 500 mile radius of project site) to reduce energy and cost required for transportation.


MATERIALS TO BE AVOIDED

New materials and finishes specified shall meet or exceed the criteria listed in the “Quality” and “Sustainability” sections.

In addition avoid any material or finish that have the following properties:

- Are non-homogeneous materials that have a thin wear layer instead of being made of the same material throughout its entire thickness. Homogeneous materials have a higher likelihood to hide scratches and scuff marks than non-homogeneous materials. Examples to avoid include wood grain or marbelized vinyl flooring.
- Are artificial representations of wood or stone. These materials do not impart quality, they often look like an inexpensive substitution for natural materials. Artificial representations cannot achieve the unique quality, look, and pattern of natural materials.

In areas where it is necessary to use above listed materials, such as for kick and push plates for doors, these materials should be used in minimal quantities, and below eye level.
1.5 CONSTRAINTS AND EXCEPTIONS

Prior to adoption of these standards, VUMC did not have a finish master plan specifying a complete set of finish standards. The facility typically utilized the most recent project’s finishes or individual consultant recommendations. This resulted in abrupt changes in finishes between buildings and within buildings, and was problematic since a specified finish material becomes discontinued or a particular style becomes outdated.

Traditionally, faculty, administrative staff, alumni and others were engaged to make finish decisions leading to significant disparity from one facility to the next. Since each person had their own opinions and stylistic input, this caused a lack of consistency throughout the institution.

The majority of existing finishes should not be continued, unless they meet the selection criteria and aesthetics of this master plan. Finishes listed in this document are to be used as guides for the selection of VUMC’s future finishes and should be introduced wherever possible. There will be exceptions to this master plan, due to the facility’s size, available funding or the functioning of a specific space, for example:

- Minor inpatient renovations where extending the existing finishes is not a practical solution.
- Spaces with historical finishes and of special historical value.
- Multiple-phased and maintenance repairs to existing facilities.
- Spaces that are funded by donors and where their requests divert from this master plan.

These exceptions are provided as guidance, and should not be used as “justification” to alter or deviate substantially from the master plan. Designers are advised to carefully evaluate each project’s needs, environment, and existing conditions and consult with faculty & staff to make a decision with the best outcome, not just for each individual project, but also for VUMC as a single institution.
1.5 CONSTRAINTS AND EXCEPTIONS

MINOR INPATIENT RENOVATIONS

For minor inpatient renovations designers can continue existing finishes or, if unavailable, select finishes that are compatible to the existing design in color and material.

Case Study - 4th floor NICU unit, Monroe Carell Jr. Children’s Hospital

This smaller interior renovation project includes approx. 3,400 sf on the 4th floor of the Monroe Carell Jr. Children’s Hospital. The existing administration area consisting of offices, staff lounge & lockers, as well as storage and toilet rooms will be replaced by a new 12-bed NICU unit to provide additional NICU beds inside the hospital. The existing finishes inside the Children’s Hospital are very specific for each floor of the facility. Different colors and “themes” help patients to orient themselves through the building (see chapter 6).

The Children’s hospital was completed in 2004. A large portion of existing finishes are discontinued and several finish products were custom designed for this project. In order to be consistent with the existing wayfinding and maintenance procedures of the facility, existing materials that are still available were reselected and new materials, for example custom printed glazing, were introduced at locations that would enhance the existing language.

LIST OF CONTINUED, DISCONTINUED, AND NEW FINISHES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discontinued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Floor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nora MPMEGA Rubber Sheet Flooring (1585 blue marble, 2112 bright green, 1838 sunshine, 2117 mango)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint - Benjamin Moore (2164-70 candle white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall border (York, Key, Muraspec, Rasch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric wall panel – Carnegie, Xarel, Strie (6423-554 azure, 6423-547 yellow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall in Corridors only – Koroseal: Whimsical Collection (custom color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Millwork</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid surface Corian (Everest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ceiling</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT - 2’x2’ Armstrong Cirrus (5470, 5460, 5464, 5463, 5293)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Continued</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Floor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCT - Armstrong - Imperial texture (color varies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint - Benjamin Moore (2018-70 Milky Way)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber Base - Roppe (P196 Ivory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Millwork</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Lam - Wilsonart (10776-60 Kensington Maple)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Floor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NoraPlan Sentica 1701 Rubber Floor Sheet good (6529 Surf, 6528 ice cube, 6512 Sunrise, 6525 ocean mist, 6530 waterfall, 6526 mountain air)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translucent Laminated Glass in Aluminum channels (Pulp Studio)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Millwork</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid surface Corian (Rice Paper) + (Bisque sink)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ceiling</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT Armstrong Ultima High-NRC # 1940 (white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lighting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mockup for selection in progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.5 CONSTRAINTS AND EXCEPTIONS

HISTORICAL SPACES

VUMC’s history reaches back to 1874, when the School of Medicine became part of Vanderbilt University. For many decades, Vanderbilt’s School of Medicine and hospital were located near downtown Nashville. In 1925, the School of Medicine moved into a new building on the main Vanderbilt University campus, which housed not just the medical school, but also the hospital, a laboratory, outpatient clinics, and a library. This building is Medical Center North (MCN) today.

VUMC is constantly evolving, expanding in size and reallocating/renovating space. Many spaces have been renovated and modified multiple times. There are few spaces left that reflect VUMC’s history. Though construction methods and materials from that time will not meet today’s requirements for a state-of-the-art facility, Vanderbilt has maintained or restored several areas of historical significance. These historical spaces are excluded from the requirements of this finish master plan. If an area with historic value needs to be renovated, finishes are to be selected to be consistant to the space’s original function and design and not be modernized.

Case Study - Chapman Quadrangle

The Chapman Quadrangle lobby is located along corridor T1200 on the 1st floor of MCN and is named after John E. Chapman, M.D., a beloved former dean of Vanderbilt University School of Medicine. The Chapman Quadrangle previously served as main entrance of the School of Medicine, completed in 1925. During a renovation in 1991 the existing terrazzo flooring with terrazzo base and hardwood wall paneling were restored to their original condition.

Litterer Laboratory & C3200 Corridor

A small portion of MCN’s lab space along corridor C3200 is dedicated to Mr. William Litterer, former mayor of Nashville, who donated a building for a laboratory of bacteriology to Vanderbilt University. The original terrazzo flooring with terrazzo base are exposed and refinished along the entire length of the corridor. Two wood paneled column enclosures mark a smaller section of original terra-cotta wall construction, a wood paneled door with round view port and an original fire alarm pull station. A Bronze plaque celebrates this historical part of VUMC.
MULTI-PHASED AND MAINTENANCE REPAIR PROJECTS

Projects that are part of a larger area, and do not include finish upgrades to the larger area, due to funding or phasing, may vary from the requirements of this finish master plan.

Case Study - Medical Center North Corridors

MCN has approx. 108,000 SF of public corridor area spread over 7 levels. The ceiling, floor, and wall finishes vary widely in material and color within the building. In 2006 VUMC published a finish standard for MCN’s corridors and offices (see Appendix xxx). While most of the existing corridor floors were finished with VCT or carpet, the new standard called for LVT, a vinyl product that simulates the look of natural materials by using a printed image sandwiched between a sublayer and a durable wearlayer. LVT tiles are also available in larger formats than VCT.

Between 2006 and 2011, approx. 15% of MCN’s corridors were renovated based on the new standard. Due to the large amount of area, replacing the existing corridor finishes is a multi-year process. Newer renovations are challenged with the 2006 standard, since several materials have been discontinued by the manufacturers, but replacing the 15% of corridor area with the newer materials recommended in this master plan would not have been economical or feasible. Therefore these corridors of MCN are an exception from the requirements of this finish master plan.

In 2011 B+MD surveyed all existing corridor finishes in MCN. After evaluating their existing conditions and MCN’s requirements for durability, maintenance, safety, and today’s modern aesthetics, B+MD recommended the use of fewer flooring types of the same material (LVT), with a more simplified pattern and lighter colors. The new finishes provide a visual consistency to existing spaces but brighten the space and provide a more modern look.

The replacement of existing light fixtures was also included in the renovation of the corridors, as existing fixtures were inefficient and the new light fixtures are more modern in appearance and more energy efficient.

1.5 CONSTRAINTS AND EXCEPTIONS

LIST OF CONTINUED, DISCONTINUED, AND NEW FINISHES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discontinued</th>
<th>Continued</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>LVT - Toli (Lightstone 8341 &amp; Lightstone 8363)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LVT - Ammco (Cherry, Oriental Slate Brown &amp; Euro Slate Dark Grey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall</td>
<td>Wallpaper (varies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Rubber base w/ millwork reveal - Johnsonite (101 Seaweed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lighting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6 PROJECT TEAM

ARCHITECT

Company: Blair + Mui Dowd Architects, PC
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1.7 GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT Acoustic Ceiling Tile
B+MD Blair + Mui Dowd Architects, PC
CCT Critical Care Tower
CELA Center for Experiential Learning & Assessment
CLN Ceiling
CONC Concrete
CPT Carpet
CSLSC Cool Springs Life Science Center
CT Ceramic Tile
GL Glass
GWB Gypsum Wall Board
GYP Gypsum
LAB Laboratory
LVT Luxury Vinyl Tile
MCJCHatV Monroe Carell Jr. Children's Hospital at Vanderbilt
MCE Medical Center East
MCN Medical Center North
MRB Medical Research Building
NICU Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
OHO One Hundred Oaks
PICU Pediatric Intensive Care Unit
PLAM Plastic Laminate
PRB Preston Research Building
PT Paint
RB Rubber
RRB Robinson Research Building
SF Square Feet
SS Solid Surface
SST Stainless Steel
TER Terrazzo
VCT Vinyl Composition Tile
VICC Vanderbilt Ingram Cancer Center
VSF Vinyl Sheet Flooring
VU Vanderbilt University
VUH Vanderbilt University Hospital
VUIIS Vanderbilt University Institute of Imaging Science
VUMC Vanderbilt University Medical Center
W/ With
WD Wood
W/O Without
2 ENTRY & PUBLIC SPACES

2.1 CONCEPT
2.2 TYPICAL FINISH BOARD
2.3 CASE STUDIES
2.4 TYPICAL ROOM DATA SHEETS
2.1 CONCEPT

BRANDING

Public lobbies, reception areas, and public atriums are the first spaces visitors experience upon entering a building. The appearance of public spaces is important as it will create a lasting impression on visitors. Consistent design language throughout entries in different locations of a facility helps to visually connect these spaces and increase recognition of the facility.

In recent projects, feature walls have proven a valuable addition to VUMC’s public spaces. Feature walls provide a special background for the facility’s logo or donor plaques as well as a design element that is highly recognizable throughout VUMC’s many locations.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Selecting light and neutral colors, as well as natural & homogeneous materials, support the transition from the outside environment to the inside. Using regional materials will help to connect the facility with its local surroundings. Since public areas are high traffic areas, materials with high durability are necessary. Natural materials, such as stone and wood, are very durable, convey a high quality, require low maintenance and almost no replacement throughout the life of a project.

The materials for public spaces in educational, research, and clinical facilities should be the same and meet the quality and sustainable criteria listed in section 1.5. The color palette of the materials in clinical facilities will vary from the palette of materials in educational & research facilities, as described in section 1.1.

Donor spaces may also be an exception to the master plan. While donor spaces should be designed to satisfy the donor’s requests, this master plan provides guidelines in material choices that can accommodate the donor’s preferences for specific colors.
2.2 TYPICAL FINISH BOARD-PUBLIC SPACES

**FLOORS:**
- PORCELAIN TILE
  - DALTILE
  - EVER - LIGHT

- EPOXY TERRAZZO
  - NTMA
  - EPI-69

- BROADLOOM CARPET
  - J+J (DIVISION)
  - EDGE II - CASSAS

- CARPET TILE
  - SHAW
  - IGNITE - STEAM

- WALL BASE
  - STAINLESS STEEL

**FEATURE WALL:**
- HARDWOOD VENEER
  - NATURAL MAPLE

**WALLS:**
- PAINT COLORS
  - SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
  - OLYMPUS WHITE
    - SW 6253

- PORCELAIN TILE
  - DALTILE
  - EVER - LIGHT

- WAXED CONCRETE

- WALL BASE
  - STAINLESS STEEL

**MISCELLANEOUS:**
- CASEWORK
  - HARDWOOD VENEER
  - NATURAL MAPLE

- WEDGES

- SIGNAGE
  - STAINLESS STEEL

- CORIAN COUNTERTOPS
  - DUPONT CORIAN
  - DOVE

- CORIAN COUNTERTOPS
  - T.B.D.

- CEILING TILES
  - PAINTED CEILING
    - SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
    - CEILING BRIGHT
      - WHITE
    - SW 7007

- CEILING TILE
  - ARMSTRONG
  - DUNE #1774
  - WHITE

- EPOXY TERRAZZO
  - NTMA
  - EPI-49

- RESPIRE
  - SW 6514

- DIVINE WHITE
  - SW 6105

- RARIFIED AIR
  - SW 6525
2.3 CASE STUDIES

VUMC MRB IV LOBBY & PUBLIC BREAK ROOMS

MRB IV provides 400,000 SF of state-of-the-art open laboratories and office space for Vanderbilt’s medical research faculty and is a landmark on the Medical Center campus. The building also accommodates the Center for Experiential Learning & Assessment (CELA), Langford Auditorium, and a new lobby for the Medical School.

The main entrance, a renovation of an existing 1977 lobby, is located between the auditorium and Light Hall and features an elevator lobby that opens up into a two-story public atrium with lounge seating. The elevator core and main entrance to the auditorium are wrapped in natural maple wood veneer that orients the visitors and serves as decorative backdrop for artwork and a feature stair. Epoxy terrazzo flooring covers the main circulation area of the lobby. A custom carpet, in a DNA inspired design, highlights the lounge seating area.

A similar palette of materials and colors is used throughout the rest of the building, including double height break rooms and the inside of Langford Auditorium, which was renovated as part of this expansion project. All spaces are now visually tied together and blend existing with new.

MRB IV’s new public elevator lobby and refurbished Langford Auditorium are examples that previously sparingly used spaces can be transformed in highly popular areas, by providing an inviting space with the introduction of new, modern finishes.

For future projects there is an alternate of large format porcelain tiles in lieu of terrazzo flooring for public lobbies or similar spaces. Floor tiles are easier to replace and may be more cost effective than terrazzo.

LIST OF ACTUAL FINISH MATERIALS

- Feature Wall: Natural wood veneer w/ aluminum trims
- Walls: Paint - Sherwin Williams (SW6253 Olympus White), SW6105 Divine White, Break room accent colors SW0033 Ruby, SW0042 Green, SW2831 Gold
- Stainless Steel base
- Floor: Epoxy terrazzo (elevator lobby & auditorium lobby)
- Carpet Break Rooms - Invision (Floored - Amazed)
- Carpet Lobby - custom design
- Ceiling: Paint (GWB) - Sherwin Williams (SW7007 Bright White)
- ACT - 2'x2' Armstrong (Dune #1774)
- Doors: Natural maple wood veneer
- SST hardware
- Casework: Natural maple wood veneer
- Stainless Steel and aluminum trims
- Glass guardrails & SST handrails for stairs
- Lighting: Decorative Lighting in Auditorium Lobby
2.3 CASE STUDIES

VUH LOBBY ENTRANCE/ PLAZA

The new VUH Lobby Entrance from the plaza intentionally takes successful elements from the MRB IV lobby and incorporates them into the new public hospital entrance. This includes the natural maple wood veneer wall paneling and neutral large format ceramic tile floor, a replacement for epoxy terrazzo flooring. These finishes are high quality and establish a common language from one public entrance to another, which are visible across the plaza. Continuity and consistency of materials gives Vanderbilt’s visitors, staff, and faculty the sense that they are in one institution as they move through different buildings. This palette will be continued in the renovation of the main VUH lobby and the new surgical waiting area in CCT 2.

Visualization of renovated VUH entrance with enclosed new lobby seen from Au Bon Pain

Visualization of renovated VUH entrance with enclosed new lobby seen from VUH elevator lobby

LIST OF ACTUAL FINISH MATERIALS

| Feature Wall       | Natural wood veneer w/ aluminum trims |
| Walls              | Paint - Sherwin Williams (SW7005 Pure White) Stainless Steel base |
| Floor              | Large format porcelain tile - Daltile Ever (EV02 Light) |
| Ceiling            | Painted GWB (SW7007 Bright White) ACT - Armstrong Ultima 1902 - 2’x2’ |
| Doors              | Aluminum-glass sliding SST hardware |
| Accessories        | Aluminum trims |
| Lighting           | Fully recessed 2” linear fluorescent fixture, SE’LUX, 1 lamp |
2.4 TYPICAL ROOM DATA SHEETS

TYPICAL ROOM SHEETS
IN PROGRESS
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
FINISHES - RESEARCH

3.1 CONCEPT
3.2 TYPICAL FINISH BOARD
3.3 CASE STUDIES
3.4 TYPICAL ROOM DATA SHEETS
3.1 CONCEPT

BRANDING

Laboratories and support spaces for research facilities usually have limited access for the public. However, continuing a common design language will identify these critically important Vanderbilt facilities. A facility with modern finishes and state-of-the-art design increases the ability to recruit highly qualified researchers. It also helps to orientate and comfort faculty. Similar finishes in all areas of the facility eases the reassignment of faculty to new areas.

SELECTION CRITERIA

In the last two decades, the trend has been towards brighter laboratories with natural light, as opposed to the minimal windows in earlier research buildings. Improved glass technology and the benefits of natural light increase employee satisfaction with their working environment.

A substantial portion of VUMC’s research spaces are located in buildings that are more than a decade old, are under-served with natural light, and have low ceiling heights due to the increased amount of ductwork required to air condition and ventilate the labs. In addition, existing casework and countertops are in dark colors which reduce the amount of visible stains and dirt, but increase the perception of a lack of natural light.

Natural light is difficult to introduce in older buildings, especially in spaces that have increased mechanical needs. By selecting natural finishes for walls, floors, ceilings and casework, and choosing more efficient light fixtures, the entire lab space will appear larger and brighter.

Infection control restrictions and the requirement for harsh chemical cleaners in laboratories are less stringent than in clinic spaces. Therefore, the risk of using natural materials in labs is lower than in clinical applications. Adding natural maple wood veneer to the casework reduces the sterile and institutional look of the lab space and balances the use of cooler accent colors throughout the rest of the lab. Cooler accent colors for walls or flooring enhance the tranquility and focus required for research work.

Visualization of proposed Biochemistry Lab renovation, Light Hall 6th Floor

VANTAGE Laboratory entrance & public corridor, MCN Basement

Typical modular lab bench in Rheumatology Lab, MCN 3rd Floor
3.2 TYPICAL FINISH BOARD - SOM RESEARCH

FLOORS:
VINYL COMPOSITION TILE
ARMSTRONG
NATURAL BEIGE - T3510

WALLS:
HARDWOOD VENEER
NATURAL MAPLE

MISCELLANEOUS:

PAINT COLORS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PURE WHITE
SW 7005

EPOXY RESIN COUNTERTOPS
BUCON INCORPORATED
GRAY

CARPET TILE
SHAW
IGNITE - SHATTER

CARPET TILE
J+J INVISION
FLOORED II - SHOCKED

METAL GRAY
T3507

WASHED INDIGO
T3514

PAINT COLORS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PEARL WHITE
SW 7005

RUBBER WALL BASE AT VCT
ROPPE - 174 SMOKE

RUBBER WALL BASE AT CPT
ROPPE - 148 STEEL GRAY

RARIFIED AIR
SW 6535

CEILING TILES:
ARMSTRONG
WOODWORKS #5401
CONSTANTS MAPLE

ARMSTRONG
DUNE #1773
WHITE

ARMSTRONG
CERAMAGUARD #405
WHITE

SIGNAGE
STAINLESS STEEL

CLASSICAL GOLD
SW 2831

RARIFIED AIR
SW 6535

MISTY
SW 6232

REPOSE GRAY
SW 7015

ALEUTIAN
SW 6241

SOLID SURFACE
LG HAUSYS
R009 - PAUSE

SOLID SURFACE
T.B.D.

LAMINATE
T.B.D.
3.3 CASE STUDIES

VANTAGE

The VANTAGE Laboratory project involved the renovation and complete modernization of 12,262 Net Square Feet (8,890 Net Assignable Square Feet) of aging, poorly-utilized laboratory space in the basement of MCN.

The primary goal of this renovation was to optimize new discovery through consolidation of similar, yet physically separate research groups. The design of the new lab merged four existing core facilities into a single, flexible lab space organized around an existing courtyard. By consolidating the modular lab spaces around shared resources, each research entity will now share communal spaces and resources, extending and strengthening the already successful collaborations. The existing courtyard was refurbished to provide an exterior communal space, while the corridor walls incorporate large spans of custom designed glazing in order to provide natural light into the labs while ensuring privacy.

Natural maple wood veneer wall paneling that continues in wood ceiling panels and an accent color in the VCT flooring of the corridor highlight the entrances of the main lab spaces. Inside the laboratory, natural maple wood veneer casework, medium grey epoxy countertops and white wall paint help to brighten the space.

The communal space adjacent to the refurbished courtyard was an open patio. B+MD enclosed the space to provide a lounge and break room for the staff. Warmer and softer finishes were selected to enhance the feeling of comfort. Existing brick pillars were left exposed as a reminder of the space’s original function.

Finishes played a key role in way finding and defining equipment vs. work regions in the open space plan. The finishes were also environmentally conscious, contributing to the project’s LEED Gold certification. VANTAGE’s clean contemporary materials reflect the nature of the work within and make it a showcase for VUMC’s advanced technology.

LIST OF ACTUAL FINISH MATERIALS

- Wall Paint - Sherwin Williams (SW7005 Pure White, SW6520 Honest Blue, SW6106 Kilim Beige), Porter Paint (515-3 Morocco Sand)
- Natural maple wood veneer
- Custom designed glazing
- Rubber base to match flooring - Johnsonite & Roppe
- Floor VCT - Armstrong, Biostride Migrations (T3510 Natural Beige, T3509 Mushroom Beige, T3507 Metal Gray)
- Carpet - Shaw, Alternature - Core (78103 Balsa)
- VSF - Johnsonite, Melodia (615 Sandlot)
- Ceiling ACT - 2’x2’ Armstrong (Dune #1772, #1774, Fine Fissured Ceramguard #605)
- GWB painted - Sherwin Williams (SW7007 Bright White)
- Natural maple wood veneer panels (lab entrances)
- Doors Natural maple wood veneer & SST hardware
- Casework Natural maple wood veneer (lab cabinets)
- Epoxy resin countertops - Durcan, Greenstone (Gray)
- Plastic laminate - Wilsonart (4857 Shadow Zephyr, D92 Dove Gray (Chemsurf))
- Solid surface window sills - Dupont Corian (Bone)
- Accessories SST and aluminum trims & SST corner guards
- Custom crashrail w/natural maple wood
- Lighting
  - Pendant 6-1/2” linear fluorescent fixture, 2 lamps, Axis Lighting
  - Fully recessed 4” linear fluorescent fixture, 2 lamps, Axis Lighting
CSLSC DRUG DISCOVERY

As a leading academic medical center with limited space on campus, VUMC decided to extend programs beyond the medical center campus. The Cool Springs Life Science Center (CSLSC) Drug Discovery Laboratory is the first wet research entity outside the main medical center campus and advances the long term goals of the medical center by drawing a connection between VUMC’s innovative research and the clinical functions with which the community has become familiar.

The project, completed in July 2014, consists of the build-out of 13,000 SF of shell space on the first level of an existing developer-constructed science center. The build-out includes 8,000 SF of wet lab space, NMR, offices, a conference room, break area, and additional ancillary spaces. The lab space is comprised of modular casework with approximately 32 fume hoods and is designed to the same standards established for the medical center campus.

The layout provides an open laboratory plan with visual connections to the offices and break areas through glass partitions which provide a physical barrier to contain the odors associated with a chemistry lab. Open ceilings with exposed mechanicals complement the innovative and highly technical research performed in the lab. New dedicated mechanical systems were designed to accommodate the technical equipment and to meet the necessary fire protection requirements of the lab facility.

Though the program for this lab was unique, B+MD continued the same architectural design language and finishes as recommended by this finish master plan.

Natural maple wood veneer is used for the laboratory casework as well as an accent for office partitions inside the computational lab. Walls and ceilings are kept in a clean white, with a few accent colors in selected areas. As this lab requires work with a large amount of chemicals, the final floor finish is an epoxy paint on top of the concrete slab. All administration spaces received warmer and softer finishes: i.e. carpet flooring and fabrics on cubicle partitions. Similar to the VANTAGE project on the main VUMC campus, B+MD introduced a custom designed art-glass that provides privacy inside faculty offices and the conference room while transmitting natural daylight to the interior.

LIST OF ACTUAL FINISH MATERIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wall</th>
<th>Paint</th>
<th>Sherwin Williams (SW6525 Rarified Air, SW6232 Misty, SW6387 Compatible Cream); Porter Paint (S15-3 Morocco Sand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural maple wood veneer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Custom designed glazing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rubber base</td>
<td>Armstrong (63 Silver Gray, 61 Graphite Gray)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>VCT</td>
<td>Armstrong, Biostride Migrations (T3505 Powder Gray, T3507 Metal Gray, T3506 Glacier Gray)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carpet</td>
<td>Invision, Floored II (Shocked)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>Epoxy, Stonkote G24 (Pewter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VSF</td>
<td>Armstrong, Medintone (H8301 Gray Light)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>2’x2’ Armstrong (Dune #1772, #1728)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>Natural maple wood veneer &amp; SST hardware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casework</td>
<td>Natural maple wood veneer (lab cabinets)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Epoxy resin countertops - Durcon, Greenstone (Gray)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plastic laminate - Wilsonart (4B43 Misted Zephyr)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solid surface counters - Dupont Corian (Dove)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessories</td>
<td>SST and aluminum trims &amp; SST corner guards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>Fully recessed 4” linear fluorescent fixture, Axis Lighting, 1 lamp (labs, offices)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recessed round adjustable LED downlight, Lucifer Lighting Company (labs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4 TYPICAL ROOM DATA SHEETS

TYPICAL ROOM SHEETS IN PROGRESS
4

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
FINISHES - EDUCATION

4.1 CONCEPT
4.2 TYPICAL FINISH BOARD
4.3 CASE STUDIES
4.4 TYPICAL ROOM DATA SHEETS
4.1 CONCEPT

BRANDING

Vanderbilt University School of Medicine is one of the top 20 medical schools in the United States, according to U.S. News and World Report’s 2015 edition of America’s Best Graduate Schools. Part of Vanderbilt’s success is their innovative curriculum and state-of-the-art facilities.

In an institution that promotes advanced research and forward thinking, faculty and students expect an architecture that reflects these values in their educational facilities. Students spend most of their study time on campus, which therefore becomes their second home. A carefully considered finish selection will help students and faculty to feel comfortable in their learning and teaching environment.

Since some educational spaces, like auditoriums, classrooms, or seminar rooms may be used for public events, VUMC’s educational spaces will benefit from a design language that is similar to their public spaces as described in Section 2. This will enhance the recognition of the institution throughout its many locations and bring together the clinical and educational side of the medical center.

SELECTION CRITERIA

A major concern of selecting finishes for educational facilities is their durability. Apart from high frequency of use, students have the reputation of being less careful with institutional property. Horizontal surfaces, i.e. flooring and countertops of millwork and furniture, need to be of high durability. Though educational spaces have fewer infection control restrictions, facilities tend to use harsh chemicals for cleaning purposes as the incidence of potential health hazards increases with a higher amount of users.

The introduction of natural materials on vertical surfaces, like natural wood veneer paneling, can help to find a balance between the often clinical look of durable materials and the desired appearance of an inviting and comfortable space.

A selection of lighter, neutral colors for finishes will help to brighten up spaces that have limited access to natural light or have low ceiling heights. A brighter room also helps to increase the productivity and focus of the students and faculty.
4.2 TYPICAL FINISH BOARD - SOM EDUCATION

**Floors:**
- Vinyl Composition Tile
  - Armstrong
  - Antique White - S1811
- Carpet Tile
  - Shaw
  - Spun Tile - Abrash
- Rubber Wall Base at VCT
  - Armstrong - 74 Shoreline
- Rubber Wall Base at CPT
  - Armstrong - 54 Black-Brown

**Walls:**
- Hardwood Veneer
  - Natural Maple
- Paint Colors
  - Sherwin-Williams
  - Pure White
  - SW 7005
  - Dover White
  - SW 6385
  - Repose Gray
  - SW 7015
  - Classical Gold
  - SW 2831
- Compatible
  - Cream SW 6287
- Bravado Red
  - SW 6228
- CEILING TILES: Painted Ceiling
  - Sherwin-Williams
  - Ceiling Bright White
  - SW 7007

**Miscellaneous:**
- Signage
  - Stainless Steel
  - T.B.D.
- Solid Surfaces
  - LG Hausys
  - R009 - Pause
- Laminate
  - T.B.D.

**Desert Beige**
- S1809

**Shadow Blue**
- S1807

**Willow Green**
- S1938

**Rubber Wall Base at VCT**
- Armstrong
  - 74 Shoreline
  - Black-Brown

**BRAVADO RED**
- SW 6228

**CHATEAU RED**
- SW 6229

**COMPATIBLE CREAM**
- SW 6287

**CEILING BRIGHT WHITE**
- SW 7007

**Dover White**
- SW 6385
4.3 CASE STUDIES

CELA

The Center for Experiential Learning & Assessment (CELA) is an innovative clinical educational facility designed to train medical students and medical staff with two distinct programs – the Program in Human Simulation and the Simulation Technologies Program.

The Program in Human Simulation occupies 7,000 SF of space on the 4th floor of MRB IV, with a group of 12 exam rooms fully wired for voice and image recording. “Patients” or Actors are trained on “symptoms” and are evaluated by students; the student’s performance is then reviewed by instructors to learn better ways of communicating with patients and handling of specific medical situations.

The 6,000 SF Simulation Technologies Program, located on the 3rd floor of MRB IV, is similar in concept, and is used as a training ground for health care providers. The simulation rooms, which are wired for audio and video recording and are observed from control rooms, can be configured to any number of scenarios where triage and health care can be simulated – operating rooms, intensive care rooms, and/or emergency room settings. Simulations are prepared with actors and “SIM MEN” (medical mannequins). In addition to the Simulation Technologies Program Center, there is also a Virtual Reality room which contains three procedural computer training machines for different medical specialties.

CELA opened in September 2008, as part of the overall MRB IV construction project. The finishes are consistent with the building’s material master plan. A warmer color palette with earthtone accent colors distinguishes the educational spaces from the research spaces inside the same building. The exam rooms are finished in lighter, neutral colors. All administration spaces at the entry have carpet flooring to reduce noise produced by conversations or walking traffic. Natural maple wood veneer wall paneling guides the visitor along the corridor and frames the entrance to the suite.

LIST OF ACTUAL FINISH MATERIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wall</th>
<th>Paint - Sherwin Williams (SW6385 Dover White, SW6387 Compatible Creme, SW6320 Bravado Red)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural maple wood veneer panels in lobby areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rubber base - Armstrong, Hardwood base at wall panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>VCT - Armstrong, Excelon Imperial Texture (51932 Luna Blue, 51899 Cool White, 51809 Desert Beige, 57800 Butter Creme Yellow, 51938 Willow Green)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carpet - Shaw, 4 Square (90500 Viewfinder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>ACT - 2’x2’ Armstrong (Dune #1772, Optima #3352)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GWB painted - Sherwin Williams (SW7007 Bright White)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>Natural maple wood veneer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SST hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casework</td>
<td>Solid Surface - Duport Corian (Aurora, Anthracite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plastic Laminate - Formica (Bisque Ceramic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessories</td>
<td>Stainless steel and aluminum trims &amp; corner guards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corner Guards - Acrovyn (vinyl wrapped &amp; stainless steel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wall protection - Acrovyn (vinyl wall guards)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 CASE STUDIES

LANGFORD AUDITORIUM

The Langford Auditorium at VUMC is the main campus venue for conferences, lectures, theater productions and the Medical School’s commencement ceremony.

The 30-year old 1100 seat auditorium with a brick interior had become outdated, and acoustically inefficient for VUMC’s needs. By re-shaping the side walls and the ceiling planes, and introducing innovative materials the renovation improved the acoustical properties of the hall and focused the wide, deep space towards the stage.

The concentric circles of the ceiling steps are reinforced by concealed lighting at the edges. Their lines are carried down to the maple-clad panels at the side walls, which conceal lighting gantries and platforms for lighting technicians during performances. A proscenium above the stage was also created to draw focus, and encloses the audio visual upgrades required for a modern auditorium.

The renovation also included upgraded mechanical systems and additional backstage facilities, including dressing rooms and storage, to provide a versatile, multi-purpose auditorium.

MRB IV’s public lobby area was the basis for the selection of interior finishes for the auditorium. Natural maple wood veneer panels are accentuated with fabric wrapped panels, to improve the acoustic properties of the space. The back and armrests of each seat are finished with maple wood as well. The flooring received a custom designed carpet, with an accent color along the main circulation aisles. The stage is finished with a painted acoustical stage floor, made of maple.

LIST OF ACTUAL FINISH MATERIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wall</td>
<td>Maple wood veneer panels&lt;br&gt;Paint - Sherwin Williams (SW6253 Olympus White, SW6378 Crisp Linen, SW7017 Dorian Grey, SW7011 Natural Choice, SW6993 Black of Night)&lt;br&gt;Acoustic fabric panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Carpet - Invision (custom, Grey/Gold)&lt;br&gt;Acoustical stage floor - Horner (painted maple)&lt;br&gt;Porcelain tile (Bathrooms) - Ergon (Lagos - Grigio)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>GWB, painted - Sherwin Williams (SW7007 Bright White)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>Wood&lt;br&gt;SST hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casework</td>
<td>Solid surface countertop - Dupont Corian (Lustra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessories</td>
<td>Stainless steel handrails, painted steel guardrails</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TYPICAL ROOM SHEETS IN PROGRESS
5
CLINICAL DESIGN FINISHES

5.1 CONCEPT
5.2 TYPICAL FINISH BOARD
5.3 CASE STUDIES
5.4 TYPICAL ROOM DATA SHEETS
5.1 CONCEPT

BRANDING

VUMC’s clinical facilities are the most visited spaces on the VUMC campus. Patients and visitors spend hours in clinics or hospitals for treatment, or while waiting for their loved ones. Patients may be referred to other clinical locations for further treatment as well. A consistent design language and finish palette will help to identify different on- and off-campus locations as being part of Vanderbilt and its advanced level of care. A familiar looking environment provides a higher level of comfort and a recollection of good experiences, making the patient more at ease.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Finishes for clinical areas require a high level of durability, not just to withstand impact and abrasion but also harsh chemical cleaners. Infection control is a major role in hospitals and cleaners with bleach are very commonly used to wipe down horizontal and vertical surfaces. Natural materials are often thought to be a hazard from an infection control perspective, as they can be more porous and allow bacteria to grow. However, the quality and color of natural materials will degrade and fade quicker when constantly cleaned with aggressive chemicals.

This master plan encourages the usage of natural materials wherever possible and justifiable. In areas where natural materials may be less beneficial or damaged by cleaning products, substitutes such as vinyl, plastic laminate, polyurethane or other artificial products may be used. Plastic laminate is a very popular material to replace natural wood, from an infection control and a cost standpoint. Generally, substitutes should be carefully selected and not emulate natural materials, as they are unlikely to match the quality of real materials (see Section 1.4 - Material Selection Criteria - Materials to be avoided).

Solid surface has gained popularity as countertop material over plastic laminate, especially on wet counters. Though it is a more costly material, it can be cleaned with the majority of standard hospital cleaners, is water and stain resistant and offers a wider range of textures and colors. Solid surface has also gained popularity as wall covering for wet areas, such as showers or operating rooms. Compared to tile, solid surface has the advantage of being manufactured in larger panels, which decreases the amount of grout lines, a potential hazard for mold or bacteria to grow.

Ingram Cancer Center Conference Facility main corridor, 8th Floor PRB

Ingram Cancer Center Conference Facility elevator lobby, 8th Floor PRB

Proposed Observation Unit, TVC 1st Floor

Typical Patient Room

Proposed Observation Unit, TVC 1st Floor

Typical Nurse Station
5.2 TYPICAL FINISH BOARD-CLINICAL DESIGN

FLOORS:
- PORCELAIN TILE
  - DALTILE
  - EVER - LIGHT
- PORCELAIN
  - BIANCO ALPI CD05
- VINAL SHEET FLOORING
  - MANNINGTON
  - 15363 GOLDEN OAK
- CARPET TILE
  - SHAW
- OVERLAY TILE - WASHED

WALLS:
- HARDWOOD VENEER
  - NATURAL MAPLE
  - RESOLUTE BLUE SW 6507
  - AGREABLE GRAY SW 7029
  - INTERACTIVE CREAM SW 6113
  - JONQUIL SW 6274
  - HUMBLE GOLD SW 6380
  - RESOLUTE BLUE SW 6507
  - AGREEABLE GRAY SW 7029

MISCELLANEOUS:
- CASEWORK LAMINATES
  - WILSONART
  - MANITOBA MAPLE
  - CHARDONNAY
  - DESERT ZEPHYR
- HARWOOD VENEER
  - NATURAL MAPLE
- CARPET TILE
  - WASHED
  - OLIVIA
  - EVER - LIGHT
  - EVER - EARTH
  - TOFFEE
  - BIANCO ALPI CD05
- CORIAN COUNTERS
  - DUPONT CORIAN
  - AURORA
  - DOVE
- CASEWORK LAMINATES
  - WILSONART
  - DOVE
  - NUNAVUT
  - DOVE
- CEILING TILES:
  - ARMSTRONG - 12 SHADOW GREY
  - ARMSTRONG - 73 PARCHMENT
  - ARMSTRONG - OPTIMA VECTOR WHITE
  - ARMSTRONG ULTIMA WHITE
  - ARMSTRONG CERAMAGUARD #605 WHITE

PAINT COLORS
- SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
  - ANTIQUE WHITE SW 6119
  - INTERACTIVE CREAM SW 6113
  - JONQUIL SW 6274
  - HUMBLE GOLD SW 6380
  - RESOLUTE BLUE SW 6507
  - AGREABLE GRAY SW 7029

SIGNAGE
- STAINLESS STEEL
- GREY FLANNEL

RUBBER WALL BASE AT CPT
- ARMSTRONG - 73 PARCHMENT
- ARMSTRONG - 12 SHADOW GREY

RUBBER WALL BASE AT VCT
- ARMSTRONG - 73 PARCHMENT
- ARMSTRONG - OPTIMA VECTOR WHITE

CORIAN COUNTERS
- DUPONT CORIAN
  - AURORA
  - DOVE

DUPONT CORIAN
- DOVE
- AURORA
5.3 CASE STUDIES

CRITICAL CARE TOWER

The Critical Care Tower opened in 2009 and is an expansion of the existing Vanderbilt University Hospital (VUH), which originally opened in 1980. The existing hospital has two 11-story bed towers with approximately (20) to (30) private patient bedrooms per floor. The new Critical Care Tower is sited to the south of the existing bed towers and offers inpatient space through the 10th floor. The 11th floor is a mechanical penthouse.

The 6th floor through 10th floor are universal critical care capable beds. The plan was to decant the existing VUH towers of all critical care beds and relocate them to the new tower. The 5th floor is the new home for the relocated Cardiac Cath labs and Hybrid/Cardiac OR’s. The 4th floor houses support space for the 3rd floor’s new Operating Rooms. The 2nd floor is patient/family waiting and houses additional guest amenities. The 1st floor is an expanded emergency department.

This project was an expansion of an existing building, the new architectural finishes were chosen to visually complement the existing finishes of the hospital. The build-out of the individual floors was a phased project. Materials, such as a heterogeneous sheet flooring with a wood grain imprint or a wood grain plastic laminate, were introduced to create a feeling of comfort and of hospitality. However, these materials started to fail under the regular use and maintenance of an inpatient unit. The facility decided to alter the original finish selection and introduced a larger amount of homogeneous materials. The use of wood grain plastic laminate was substantially reduced and substituted with neutral color plastic laminates. All countertops are made of solid surface in one specific color. Wood grain vinyl sheet flooring was eliminated and solid color homogeneous vinyl sheet was introduced.

All main circulation corridors are equipped with vinyl wall protection and vinyl crash rails. Along the nurse stations a thin solid surface strip, located just above the base, is used to protect the millwork. This application is not recommended for future projects, as solid surface is not durable enough to withstand heavy impact. A low stainless steel or vinyl crashrail would be more suitable for this application.

Patient corridor with wood grain vinyl sheet flooring, CCT 6th Floor

Typical patient room

Patient corridor with solid color homogeneous vinyl sheet flooring, CCT 7th Floor

LIST OF FINISH MATERIALS

Wall
- Paint - Sherwin Williams (SW6119 Antique White, SW1120 Autumn Blond, SW6069 French Toast, SW7748 Green Earth, SW6227 Meditative); Porter Paint (6692-1 Calkskin)
- Wallcovering - Maharam (Whisk 399020-004)

Floor
- LVT (public waiting areas)
- VCT (main traffic corridors on level 5)
- VSF (patient rooms level 5&7, corridors level 7)
- Carpet (admin spaces)

Ceiling
- ACT
- GWB soffits

Doors
- Glass Aluminum sliding
- SST Door Hardware

Casework
- Solid surface - Dupont Corian (Shilt) for countertop & base
- Plastic laminate - Wilsonart (7919 Amber Cherry, 4813 Nickel EVQ

Accessories
- Wall and door protection
5.3 CASE STUDIES

ONE HUNDRED OAKS

In 2008 Vanderbilt University Medical Center opened a 300,000 SF outpatient clinic on the upper floors of the existing One Hundred Oaks Mall, located south of downtown Nashville.

The renovated facility houses 22 specialty clinics with services for women’s health, pediatric, dermatology, imaging, heart disease, pain management, neurology, infusion, weight loss, and pharmacy. Offices and other administrative spaces are located on the mall’s 3rd floor and in an adjacent office tower.

Each clinic department is accessible from a public circulation aisle, running on a north-south axis through the center of the building, with open waiting areas located along this main throughfare.

Gresham, Smith and Partners (GS&P), the architect of record, selected regional and recycled materials, as well as more efficient mechanical and lighting systems to design a sustainable and healthy environment. The US Green Building Council (USGBC) awarded the renovation with a LEED for Commercial Interior (CI) Certification.

Waiting, subwaiting and administrative areas are finished with carpet flooring, while the main circulation paths, as well as exam rooms, are finished with VCT flooring. Treatment rooms, bathrooms, laboratories, and special testing rooms are finished with vinyl sheet flooring. The entire pharmacy is finished with rubber sheet flooring.

Finish colors are in an earth tone palette, with cherry wood or wood imitating laminate as accents in furniture, millwork, and low partitions, which separate the open waiting areas from the main walking traffic.

The completion of One Hundred Oaks preceded this finish master plan. Therefore, some of the existing finishes vary from the master plan such as cherry wood laminates and furniture. All other finishes are consistent with this master plan.

LIST OF ACTUAL FINISH MATERIALS

| Wall Paint | Sherwin Williams (SW6123 Baguette, SW6117 Smokey Topaz, SW0038 Library Pewter, SW7041 Van Dyke Brown, SW6389 Butternut, SW2811 Rockwood Blue Green, SW6409 Edgy Gold, SW7005 Pure White); Porter Paint (315-3 Almond Cream, 324-7 Cinnamon) |
| Ceramics | Daltile Semi-Gloss (0139 Crisp Linen, 0160 Cornsilk, 0166 Elemental Tan, 0142 Luminary Gold) |
| Floor Carpet | Shaw (59463, 59466, 59465 - 63309 Cafe High-lights, 59368 - 68761 Portabella, 59466 - 63761 Shadow) |
| VCT | Mannington, Solid Point (337 Toasted Sesame, 363 Italian Straw, 338 Cherrywood), Brushworks Bright (727 Deep Ochre, 339 Chocolate Fudge), Colorpoint (659 Sable) |
| VSF | Mannington, Biospec (15133 Toasted Sesame, 15163 Golden Oak, 15157 Cherrywood), Perspective (33214 Quarry Stone) |
| Rubber Sheet Flooring | Nora |
| Ceiling | ACT GWB painted |
| Doors | Wood, cherry colored SST hardware |
| Casework | Plastic laminate - Wilsonart (7919 Amber Cherry, 4669 Natural Tigris, 1573 Frotty White, 4841 Desert Zea), Nevamar (Golden Iron Moonrock), Formica (909 Black) |
| Solid surface | Dupont Corian (Fawn, Bone, Pearl Gray, Glacier White, Sonora), Cambria (Ashford) |
| Accessories | Decorative Resin Panels - 3 Form (Groovy, Bronze Weave) Wall and door protection - Koroguard (handrails, corner guards and Sheeting) |
5.4 TYPICAL ROOM DATA SHEETS

GENERAL SPACES

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