

Signage Standards

Manual for Exterior & Interior



Purpose/Scope of Work

The purpose of the Signage Guidelines for East Tennessee Children's Hospital is to consolidate the design, fabrication, and installation of signage throughout the properties.

This is intended to meet the particular needs of the healthcare system while maintaining an overall design cohesion throughout. Adherence to the standards of this document and official East Tennessee Children's Hospital policies and procedures for control of campus signage will ensure consistency throughout. This document will be the primary reference for those ordering, producing, and implementing the facilities' signage and graphics program. Signage addressed in this document includes: All exterior and interior directional, identification, and informational / regulatory signs for visitors, patients, and guests. This document is meant to cover all East Tennessee Children's Hospital owned, leased, or managed facilities.

To be successful, a signage program must allow for flexibility. Exceptions and additions to any of East Tennessee Children's Hospital guidelines listed within this document will be reviewed and added on a case by case basis, as deemed necessary. It is the intention that this document will be an evolving tool for use by East Tennessee Children's Hospital and Innerface to monitor and track signage throughout the properties.

Purpose/Scope of Work

All departments and associates should contact the (TO BE DETERMINED) assigned to the facility or project for any and all sign requests. For facilities that are leased and/or managed by East Tennessee Children's Hospital sign requests should be handled through the (TO BE DETERMINED). In addition to the rules and regulations noted in this document the following will also apply:

- In the event that a permanent sign can not be procured in time, all temporary signs must mimic the new sign standards as noted in this document. This includes the signs look, feel, font, graphics, color, etc. All temporary signs should be coordinated through Innerface Architectural Signage.
- There should never be any paper signs posted in, around, and throughout the facilities, both in associate areas and patient care areas. This includes any 8.5x11 computer printouts, temporary postings, event advertisements, etc. In the event that a paper sign is found it will be asked to be removed and disposed of immediately.
- No tape, stickers, adhesive materials, or permanent markers should be used on or applied to any existing or new sign. These can and will damage the face of the sign. If a sign becomes obsolete in message or function please see above directions for replacement.



Codes and Standards - Exterior

The sign types shown on the following pages contains appropriate standards of size, height, and proportionality for a legible signage system. However, all sign types may need to conform to specific municipal requirements. Zoning standards and allowances may vary considerably across the range of East Tennessee Children's Hospital properties, and any additions or replacements of exterior signs, whether individual or comprehensive, must follow those requirements. The range of available sign sizes is intended to address this, but limitations exist on allowed quantity of signs on an individual site and their total aggregate square footage.

Additionally, the scope of governance is not consistent; many communities govern only those signs that are visible from public right of way, while others review and approve every onsite exterior sign. To avoid any confusion, ask first - any questions can be addressed either by Innerface or the appropriate municipal governing body.

Codes and Standards - Interior

All public healthcare facilities are required to follow various codes and guidelines affecting many aspects of their environment. These include everything from fire safety to air quality and building materials, as well as codes that regulate signage and wayfinding. The following list of entities regulating signage have been compiled below. This should not be considered a complete list, but a tool to be used for reference.

ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act

ANSI - American National Standards Institute ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials CABO - Council of American Building Officials CSI - Construction Specification Institute

IBC - International Building Code

LSC - Life Safety Code (written by NFPA)

NEC - National Electrical Code (written by NFPA) NFPA - National Fire Protection Association SBCCI -

Standard Building Code

UBC - Uniform Building Code f



Typography - Acceptable Typestyles

All interior sign text shall be specified using the Lucia Sans font family. The main body of signs shall use Lucia Sans at standard kerning unless otherwise specified. Lucia Sans is to be used for all ADA required raised characters, and Lucia Sans is to be used for all tertiary messages such as donor recognition and/or supplemental information. Lucia Sans is to be used for all exterior applications for directional, identification, and informational signage. This font is also to be used for all exterior dimensional letter sets. Graphic representation of these typefaces are identified below:

Exterior: Lucida Sans Family (Demi-Bold, Regular, Italic)

abcdefghijklmopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890 !@#\$%^&*(),./:

Interior: Lucida Sans Family (Demi-Bold, Regular, Italic)

abcdefghijklmopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890 !@#\$%^&*(),./:

Typography Restrictions:

Only the typefaces and weights described above shall be used in the signage system. Modification of letter shapes is not recommended unless specified in individual sign type drawings. Condensed, extended, slanted, outlined or otherwise distorted type is not recommended. Recommendations to use alternate type weights should be reviewed by a graphics specialist.



Typography - Capitalization

Aside from special message emphasis and certain regulatory signs, all messages shall be initial uppercase followed by lowercase with the exceptions of articles, prepositions, and conjunctions. An exception will be when the word "EMERGENCY" is used on both directional and entry identification signage. In every application identifying emergency care access, the word will always be upper case. In the case of lengthy messages, words will be written in sentence format with initial uppercase of the first word followed by all lowercase letters, ending in a period. For increased legibility, lower case letters should have a lowercase "x" height of 66% of the height of the uppercase letter.

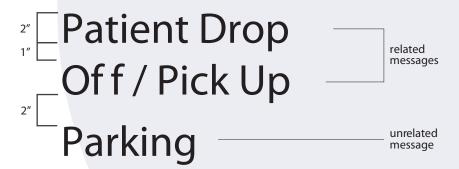
Typography - Word Spacing

Word spacing between related words is normally 75% of the letter height. For example, a message using 4" height letters will have 3" between words.



Typography - Line Spacing

Line spacing shall be 50% of the letter height for words of a related message. Spacing between unrelated message lines shall typically be 100% of the letter height.



Typography - Letter Spacing

All messages shall have standard kerning, unless specified in the sign type drawings. Deviating from the above (i.e. letter or word spacing to fit a lengthy message within a small area) is not recommended.

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BY DESIGN

Symbology - Symbols

The symbols (pictograms) shown below shall be used to reinforce and provide visual confirmation of messages when specified in the sign type drawings. These symbols are gathered from those developed by the Department of Transportation (DOT), the American Institute of Graphic Arts (AIGA), and Society of Environmental Graphic Design (SEGD). These symbols are in broad use around the world, as they are readily identified by the international public for both English and non-English speakers. Symbols play a critical role in vehicular signage; because of their brevity and high level of public recognition, they should be employed wherever necessary to ensure site safety.



Symbology - Symbols

Continued.



Arrow Standards

Arrow Standards

Arrows used as directional icons are more readily identified and require less sign real estate than messages. Arrow graphics take less time to comprehend than the message equivalent, allowing people to understand the information being conveyed more quickly.

Consistent arrow graphic proportions should always be applied in the same manner across the entire signage system. The angle of orientation and directional information that arrows convey is of equal importance as the use of a consistent arrow form.

1. Orientation Angles

When used for interior signage and wayfinding, the standard arrow can be used in eight (8) different angled orientations. No alternate angles or forms should be used. On exterior signs, usage is more limited due to the critical need for clarity.



2. Arrow Applications

Straight-ahead movement should be indicated by upward-facing arrows, unless the direction being specified is "straight down" in the instance of a stairwell for interior signs, or above a garage entry for exterior signage. Straight downward-facing arrows are normally reserved to indicate movement to a lower level of pedestrian traffic, and are not generally used for vehicular signs. Angled, downward facing arrows are also avoided on non-overhead exterior signs, unless specific variations in grade create a special circumstance requiring their use.

3. Arrow Face Layout Locations

All arrows must be placed to the left of the message on direction giving signs. Arrow is to be proportionally larger than copy capheight by 120%. Message is always to be left justified. Distance between arrow and message is half the width of the arrow form. Each line of direction giving messaging is to have an arrow. Minimum distance from base line to baseline of two lines of messaging is the capheight point size + 10 points.

The ultimate goal is to create a quicker legibility cycle for the messages.



When EMERGENCY is a destination to be included in a listing, it is always the first/top listing. Messaging to always be grouped/listed according to the specific arrow direction. Within each listing group, destinations are to be prioritized by the order in which they are encountered, within the given environment.

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Color Standards

It is important to note that many studies have been preformed regarding colors and their effects on human behavior. Considerations must be made with multi-colored sign systems, particularly with complex facilities and garage structures. Approximately 12 percent of the male population is color-blind and cannot distinguish between shades of black and blue, yellow and brown, or red and orange. For this reason, if multiple colors are used it may be necessary to spell out the name of the color on the sign to make it clear to many of these individuals if color is being used as a primary wayfinding tool. For example, levels or areas of a parking garage can be assigned differing colors; the color will help to trigger the user's memory when retrieving his/her vehicle, but is not required to understand how the facility is organized.

Healthcare facilities have specific associations to manage in a signage system. Color-blindness notwithstanding, red is historically associated with emergency services, and is used on the directional signs for both emphasis and distinction. Exterior signs need to be seen at night and under inclement conditions, so figure-background contrast and illumination characteristics must be used in evaluating color choices.

The primary goal of colors for signage systems to create a supplemental scheme that enhances the messaging. In addition, the intention is to specify colors that are distinctive and clearly identifiable. The recommended colors must be used throughout the entire system in order to maintain consistency.

The recommended color standards are noted below:



Terminology

Terminology, as it applies to healthcare signage and wayfinding systems, is a standardized way of using words, syntax, grammar, spelling, and symbols to communicate information to the user of the facility. Nomenclature systems ensure that information is presented consistently, and that the content of the information is always clear and concise. The following is a sample listing of common healthcare terms. The terminology listed here should always be specified exactly as stated and should not deviate in any way.

Global Naming	Entry Area	Additional		
Tactile Room Sign Tactile Room # w/Insert	Main Lobby Main Lobby	Cafeteria Cafeteria (for directional) (Branded Name -as applicable)		
Office Nurse Manager (Title Only, No Names) Facilities Restroom Men Women Staff Only Maintenance EVS Supplies Soiled Utility Clean Supply Staff Areas Physician Lounge Nurse Lounge Staff Lockers	Front Desk Information Registration Registration Elevators Staff Elevators Visitor Elevators Patient Elevators Patient Elevators Cahier Cashier Gift Shop Gift Shop (Branded Name as Applicable)	Conference Center Conference Room Training, Education Education Department Classroom XX Receiving Receiving Pharmacy Staff Only Administration Administration Oncology Oncology Behavioral Health		
Communication Room Data / Com	Emergency	Behavioral Health		
Electrical Room Electrical Mechanical Room Mechanical	Department Name EMERGENCY Patient Rooms Exam Room XX Trauma X-XX	Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Rehabilitation Rehab		
Medication Room Staff Only	Room Numbering Room #s XXXX-XXXX			
Private Consultation Consultation	Waiting Area ER Waiting			
Nourishment Nourishment	Decontamination Decon			
Stairs A, B, C or 1, 2, 3				

Message Hierarchy

This section delineates a hierarchy of messages and information to be used throughout the signage system. By using the terminology in this document, one should be able to organize and specify messages into their appropriate sign types. Exterior signs have very limited opportunities to communicate. Clear and concise sign messages are presented most effectively by reducing the quantity of terms, ensuring a more efficient comprehension of the sign. Primary and secondary messages should hold the most visual weight of the sign graphics. Tertiary messages must be coordinated with primary and secondary messages to prevent overloading the sign with information.

Primary Messages:

This information shall be the largest and most visible information on each sign. These are the primary destinations of each campus or care site.

Secondary Messages:

This information supplements or reinforces information already conveyed by the primary messages. Examples are secondary or non-public destinations, supplemental parking, and outlying buildings.

Tertiary Messages:

Tertiary information supplements both the primary and secondary messages. It should rarely occur on exterior signs, and never on vehicular directional signs.



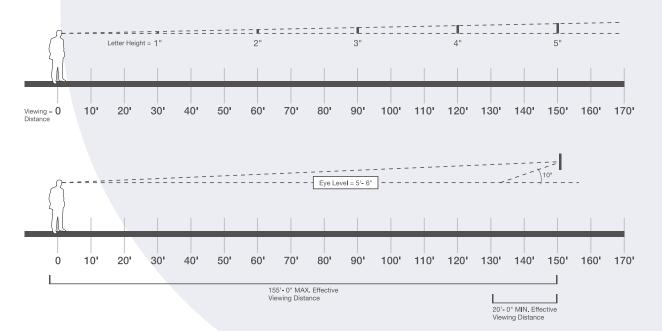
Sign Type Family & Legibility

The most efficient and timesaving way for designing a signage system is to first establish a sign type family. The sign type family is the catalog of all directional, identification, and informational / regulatory signage applications. It functions as a tool for ordering, producing, and replacing signs. A typical sign family includes:

- Multiple size and placement options for all sign types. All currently known conditions campus-wide, addressed with various mounting options. For example, identity signs may require applications for interior & exterior conditions, ceiling mounted, size adjustments, or location modifications due to architectural details.
- Document specifications for signage includes sizing, fonts, colors, symbols (if necessary), and materials, as well as fabrication and installation requirements.

Legibility is another important factor in the process of creating an effective signage system. Legibility is defined as the recognition of various elements that make a message or symbol understandable. Additional factors that may affect legibility include size, placement, lighting, contrast, and viewing angle.

It is necessary to have consistent placement and presentation of messaging on signs that are viewable to vehicular or pedestrian traffic. This includes the sign's height above grade, and the overall size of the sign, including its support structure. This will minimize misinterpretation of the intended direction and uses of the facility. The sign location and surroundings will determine the range of visibility for the viewer to interpret the information. If the viewer is given the appropriate distance to comprehend the messages, they will be able to make a decision to change direction, or stay on the same pathway. It is also necessary to create a consistent size for text and symbols throughout the facility campus. This will create a repetitive display of information which, in turn, will make interpretation and comprehension much easier.







Legibility (continued)

The following criteria and principles shall be applied to the design of traffic signs to convey messages adequately to the driver:

- Signs shall be easy to detect or attract the driver's attention. The most important information needed by most drivers, requiring the most immediate decision, shall be emphasized.
- Signs shall be legible under all conditions including day, night, and inclement weather.
- Simple verbal messages and symbols are more legible than complex ones. The message shall be clearly presented, with no sources of misinterpretation and ambiguity. The message shall not depend on a high order of logical deduction for its comprehension.
- Legend and location shall conform to the driver's expectation based on pre-trip planning or previously obtained information, signs seen earlier, and subjective evaluation of the driving situation.
- Each type of information shall be ranked for its importance to the driver, and this hierarchy shall be expressed in the use of color, size, shape, message, and in rules governing location.
- The system shall prepare the driver in advance for turning and upcoming road and traffic conditions. Sign location shall allow adequate time to act on the information.
- Signs shall be installed only where the information is needed. Overuse of signs results in mistrust.
- The use of all codes and forms of message content shall be uniform throughout the system.

An item of information is defined as being a symbol, word, syllable or discontinuous shape. As a maximum, no more than six items of information shall be used to direct a driver in finding what he or she is seeking. No more than ten items of information shall be communicated from a property to an adjacent right-of-way by any one sign. Field tests indicate that the reaction time allowing for a driver to see a sign, read it, and respond, shall be related to the number of lanes as follows.

2 lane road = 8 seconds	4 lane road = 10 seconds
6 lane road = 11 seconds	Freeway = 12 seconds

Number of Lanes	Speed (MPH)	Reaction Time (Seconds)	Distance Traveled During Reaction (Feet)	Letter Height (Inches)	Total Areas Of Commercial / Industrial	f Sign (Sq. Ft.) Institutional / Residential
2	15	8	176	4	8	6
	30		352	7	25	18
	45		528	10	50	36
	55		704	14	100	70
4	15	10	220	4	8	6
	30		440	9	40	28
	45		660	13	90	64
	55		880	17	150	106

Legibility (continued)

Minimum viewing distance shall be affected by horizontal and vertical viewing angles. It is recommended that advance guide (directional) signs be spaced at least 800 feet apart, however that distance shall be lowered to 650 feet as speeds are reduced.

The legibility formula for determining letter height on roadway signs is as follows:

Exterior signs reference:

$$H = (N+6)V + S$$

H=Height of letters in inches

N=Number of Messages

V=Vehicle Speed in miles per hour S=Lateral Distance from driver's path

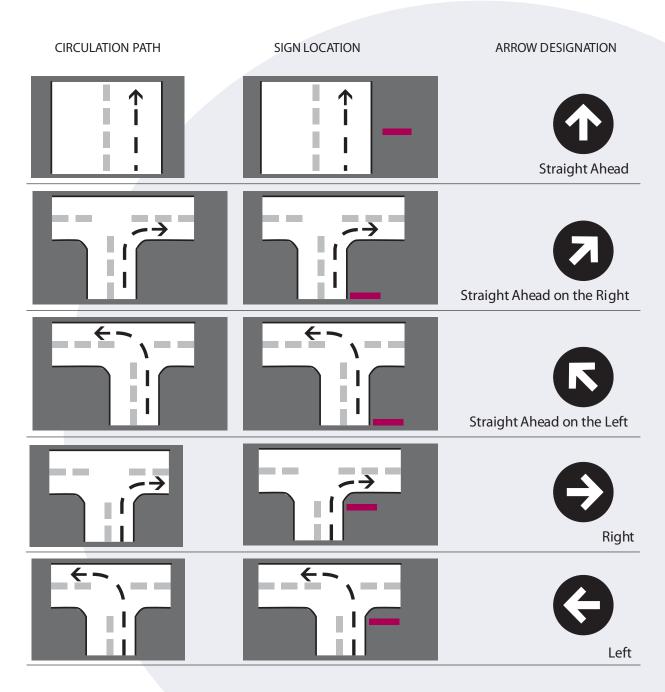
Example: If a vehicle is traveling at 25 MPH and the sign is 15'-0" (lateral distance) from the driver's path, the letter height on the sign shall be calculated using the following formula:

H = 3 + 1.5

H = 4.5 inches

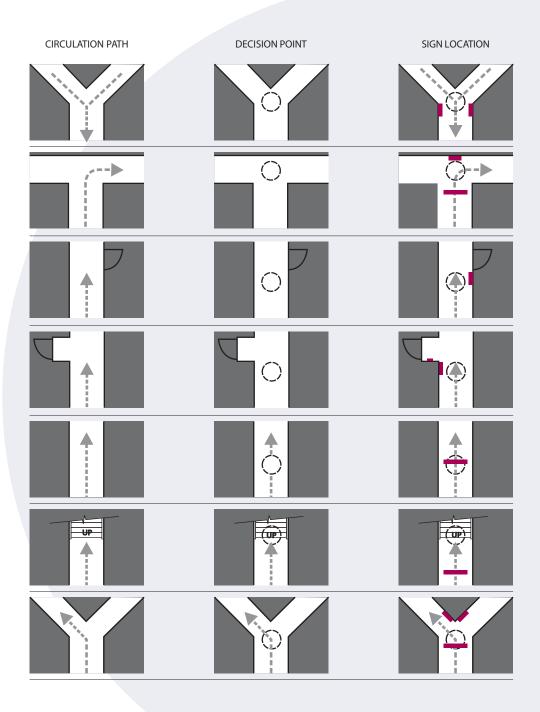
Location & Mounting Guidelines - Exterior

Viewer circulation patterns and natural lines of vision are the basis for determining the location of all signs. Signs shall be located to precede decision points to ensure sufficient time for vehicles to react to each sign message.



Location & Mounting Guidelines - Interior

Viewer circulation patterns, natural lines of vision, and ADA requirements are the basis for determining the location of interior signs. Ideally, signs shall be located in the line of vision of the viewer, perpendicular to the flow of traffic. This will ensure sufficient time for users to react to each sign message.





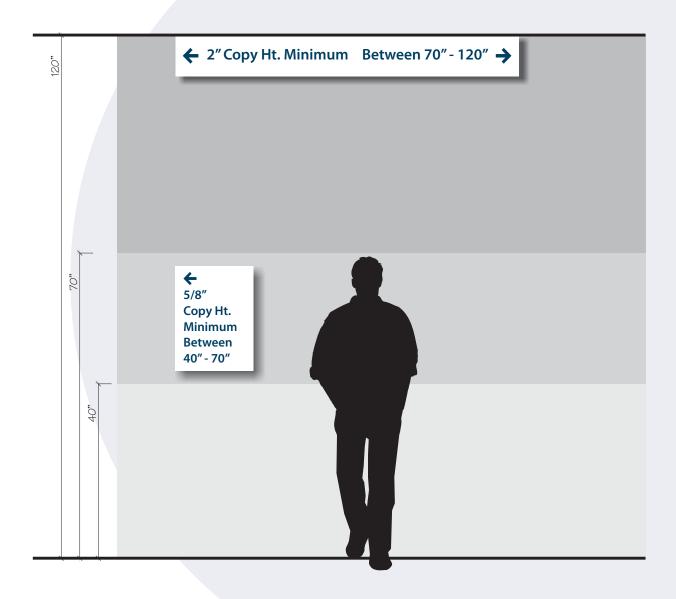


Location & Mounting Requirements - Interior

Mounting Heights (Character Height). Minimum character height for ceiling or projecting wall mounted directional or informational signage is 2", provided that the sign is mounted no more than 10' high from the floor or ground surface.

5/8" minimum character height for all signs mounted between 40" and 70" from the floor or ground surface. This applies to all identification, informational, and directional signs. The 5/8" minimum does not apply to such regulatory signs as EMTALA, patients rights & responsibilities, marketing notices, etc. For specific instances, always contact the ADA hotline for clarification prior to manufacturing.

No sign shall be mounted lower than 40" from the floor or ground surface.

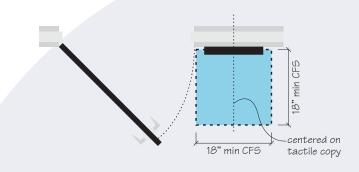


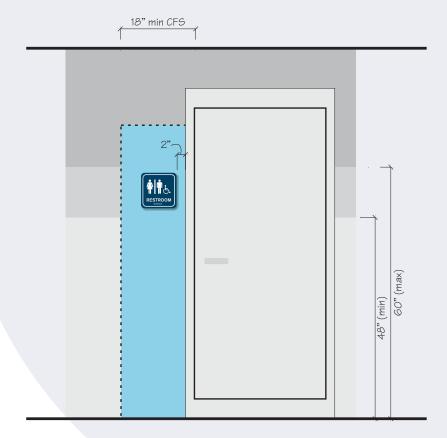
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Location & Mounting Requirements - Interior

Tactile Sign Mounting. Tactile signs are to be mounted on the latch side of the door, 2" from the door frame, 48" minimum, 60" maximum measured to the baseline of the raised characters. Ideally, but not a requirement, braille should be placed at one consistent height whenever possible.

18" of clear free space (CFS) must be maintained at the sign location.









Mounting Requirements - Interior



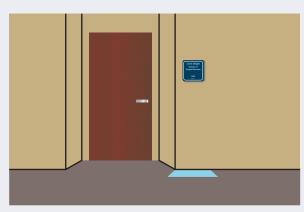
Ideal Location on Latch Side of Door



Located on Push Side of Door if Door Opens Inward and Does Not have a Hold-open Device



Inset door opening, then Nearest Adjacent Wall



Inset door opening, No space on Latch Side



Double doors with 2 Active Leafs



Double Doors with 1 Active Leaf

Mounting Instructions - Exterior

Exterior Installation Standards:

Exterior signs are generally much larger and heavier than interior signs, and require construction-grade anchoring and attachment. The drawings shown in the next section suggest only a general description of installation methodology, and should not be used for the specific application of an actual installation. All municipalities require the property owner to obtain construction permits and inspections for installation of signs above a certain size, in addition to electrical permits for those signs that are illuminated. Many exterior signs also require structural engineering calculations and analysis to evaluate wind and other load distributions, and ensure the safety of the proposed sign installation.

All required documentation will be generated and delivered to the appropriate authorities upon request and approval of a needed exterior sign of this type. If a sign does not require municipal review because it is smaller and less complex, appropriate footings or attachments will be designed for the specific site conditions and context upon request. In every case, since safety outweighs expediency, survey and review of specific site conditions is required before coordination of any exterior sign installation.





Mounting Instructions - Interior

Double-Sided Tape Mounting:

Materials: Tape Measure, Level, Sign

Instructions: Remove tape backing and apply sign to surface. As with all adhesives, the user must ensure the surface to which the sign is to be mounted is clean, dry, and free from any form of grease, oil, or silicones. If the sign is to be affixed to a wood, the surface must have been sealed with a varnish or lacquer prior to attachment. Textured wall covering and some vinyl wall covering may reject double-sided tape. The sign may appear to adhere initially, but may release shortly thereafter. For this reason, it is advisable to perform a test with a single sign prior to installing all signs in the project. Usually 24 hours is sufficient to determine if tape and wall covering are compatible. If the wall covering rejects the tape, a silicone adhesive, clear silicone sealant can be used to supplement the tape, as the tape will hold the sign in place until the silicone adhesive sets up. Again, a test for suitability with a single sign is advisable. If this is the case, please contact your Innerface representative for more information. Caution: Double-Sided tapes are aggressive and may be difficult to remove and/or reposition once attached. For this reason, make certain the sign is correctly positioned (top side up), level and plumb before pressing into place. Applying pressure will activate adhesive and ensure the double-sided tape conforms to mounting surface.

Ceiling / Perpendicular Mounting:

Materials: Tape Measure, Level, Sign, Mounting Hardware

Instructions: Pre-drill holes in surface to align with mounting unit. Mechanically fasten sign to surface with screws. For all signage installation projects that require drilling in occupied areas, the project manager should be contacted for approval prior to installation.





Exterior

Sign Types





Dimensional logo/lettering. Aluminum construction with acrylic faces. LED illumination.



Sign Type size will need to vary based on the environment. Aesthetic and manufacturing details that need to be followed:

Size reduction to be porportional.

If diameter of logo mark falls below __" in any application, the copy and rule may need to be "thickened" to accompdate illumination hardware. Approval is required before such an application can be manufactured.

Please call the Marketing Department at _ for approval.

Non-illuminated option is acceptable, if size is reduced to prohibit internal illumination. In these cases, dimensional or flat cut aluminum is acceptable.

Recommended attachment is "individual" mounting to proposed surface. In the cases that access/architectural limitations prevent this type of attachment, mounting all graphics on a raceway/wireway is acceptable. Raceway/wireway must be painted to match the surface the application is being mounted to.





Scale: NTS

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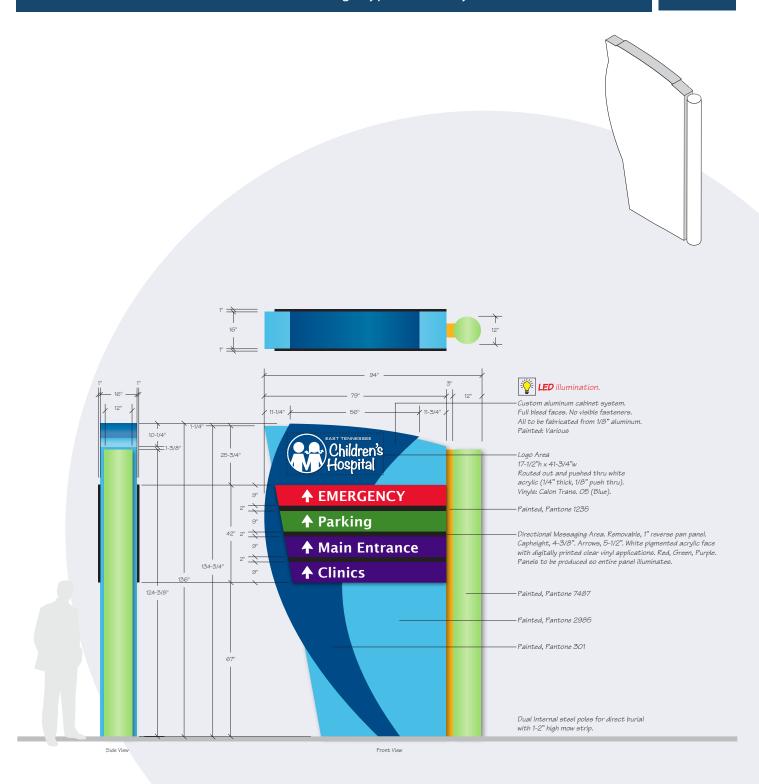
Recommended attachment is "individual" mounting to proposed surface. In the cases that access/architectural limitations prevent this type of attachment, mounting all graphics on a raceway/wireway is acceptable. Raceway/wireway must be painted to match the surface the application is being mounted to.

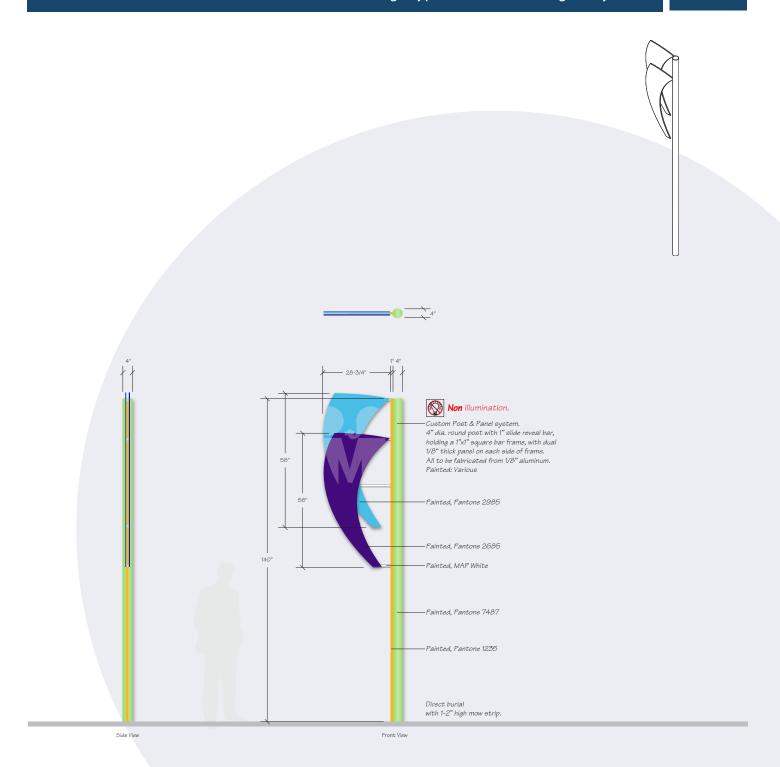


Scale: NTS

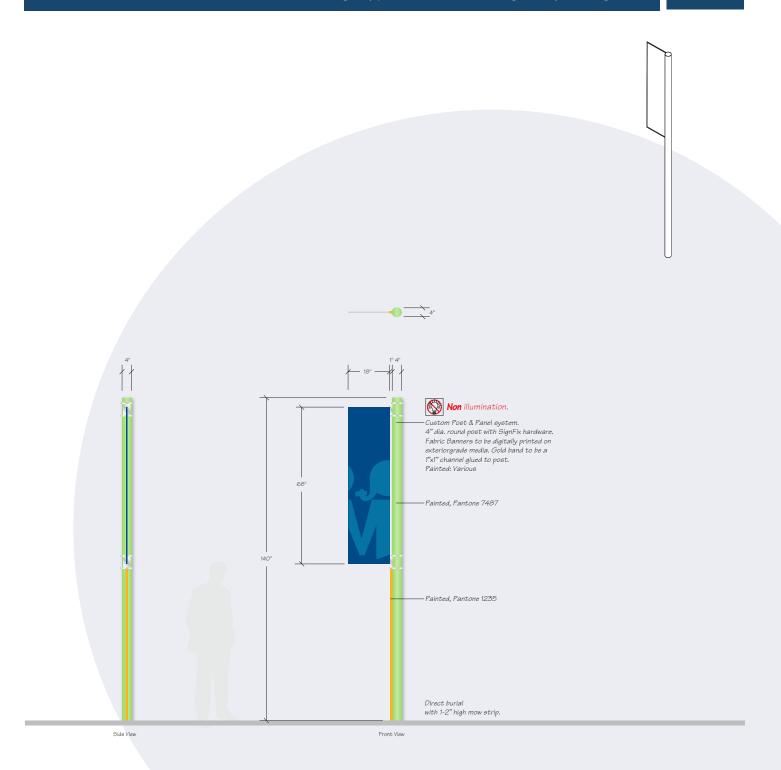
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Sign Type B - Primary Identification/Directional

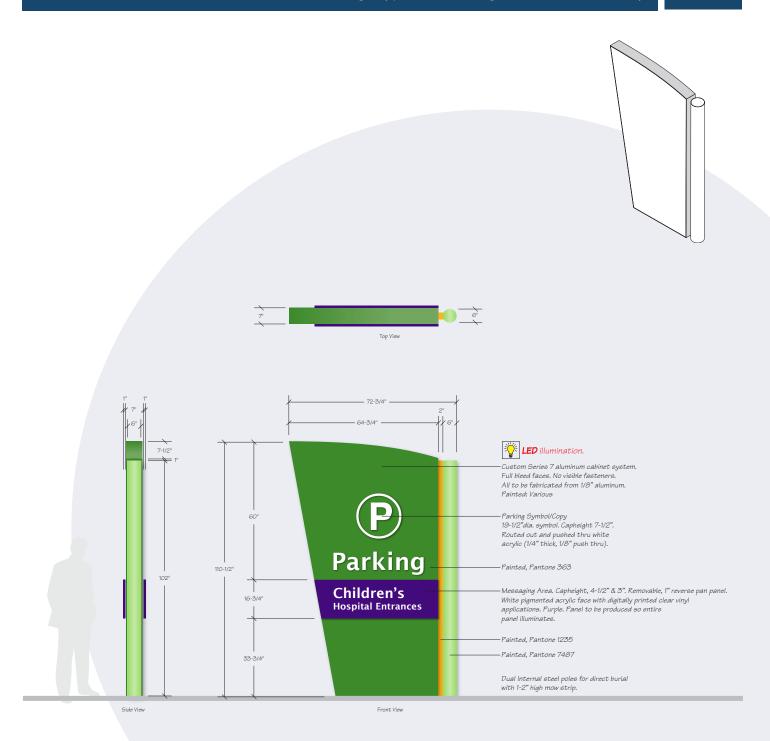




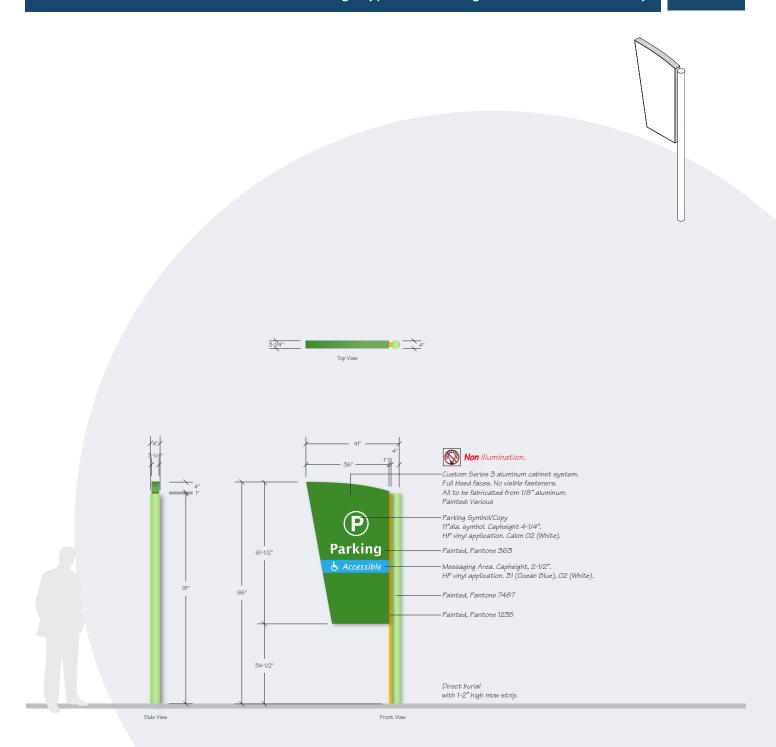
Sign Type C.2 - Vehicular Pageantry/Changeable



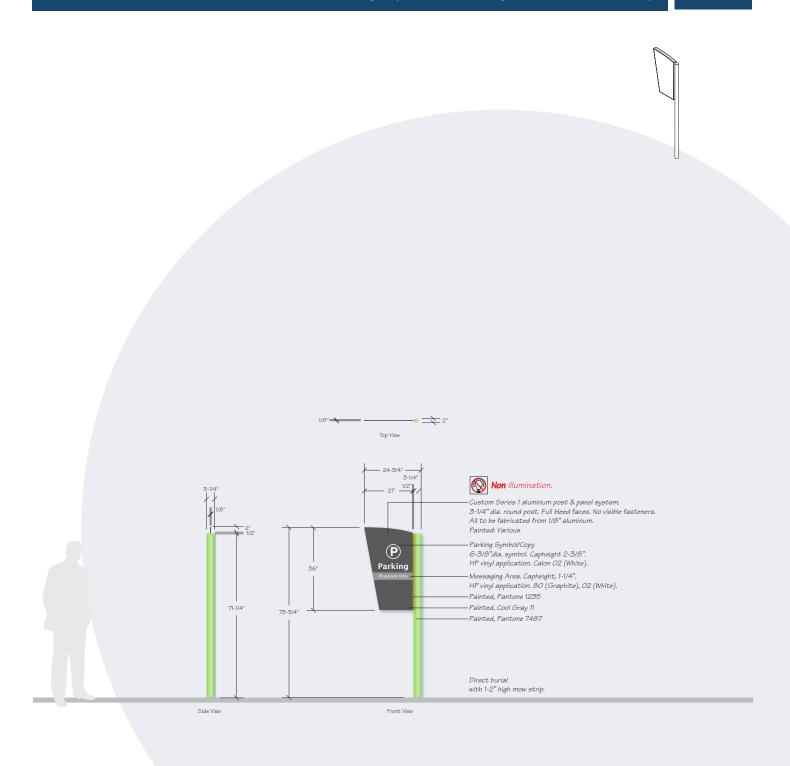
Sign Type D.1 - Parking Identification/Primary

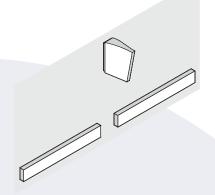


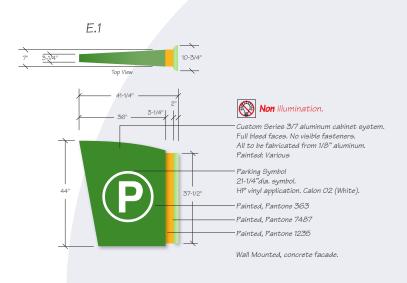
Sign Type D.2 - Parking Identification/Secondary

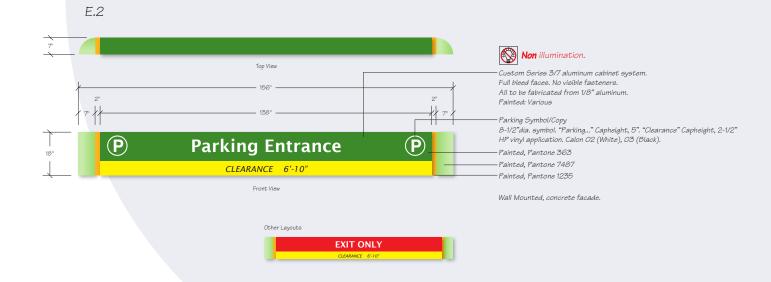


Sign Type D.3 - Parking Identification/Tertiary

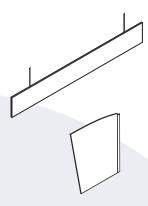








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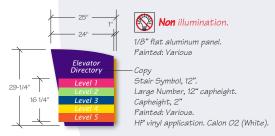
Custom aluminum cabinet system. Full bleed faces. No visible fasteners. All to be fabricated from 1/8" aluminum. Painted: Various

Arrow/Copy 4" Arrow. Capheight, 3" Painted: Various. HP vinyl application. Calon 02 (White).

Ceiling Suspended using aircraft cable with PVC covers, painted MAP black.

← Elevator to the Hospital

E.4



Wall Mounted, concrete facade.



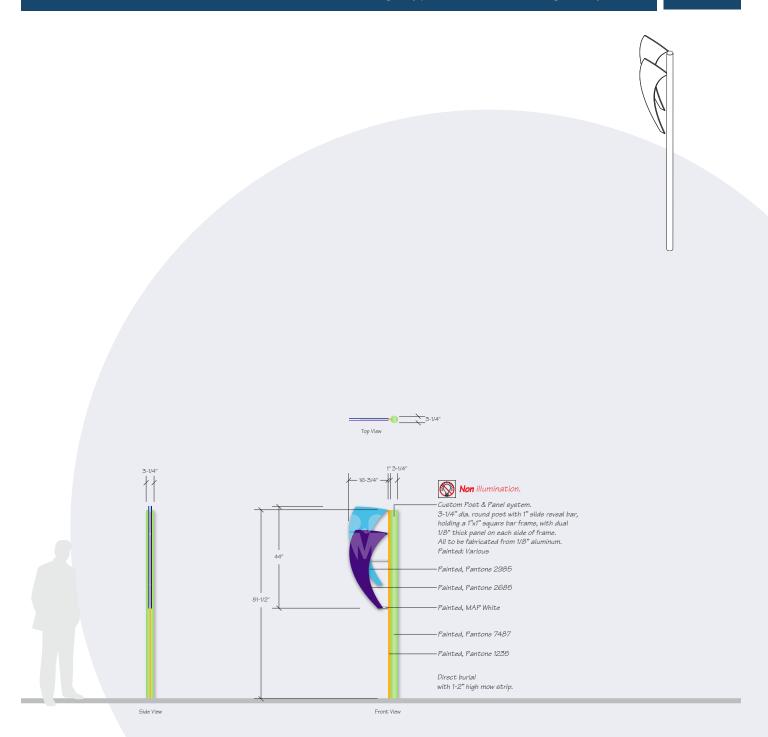
Wall Mounted, concrete facade.

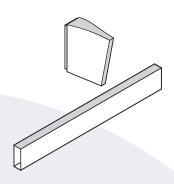
HP vinyl application. Calon O2 (White).

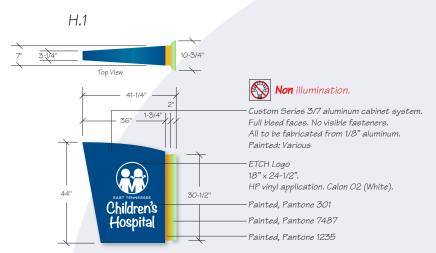
Other Layouts

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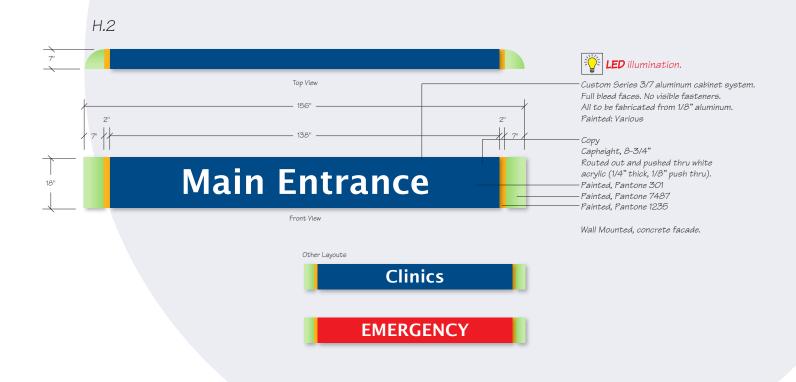






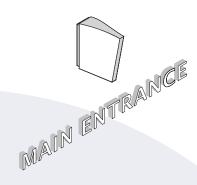


Wall Mounted, concrete facade.



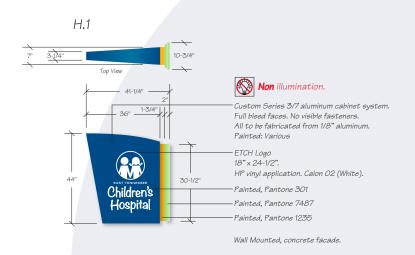
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Sign Type H.1, H.3 - Building Entrance Identification/Lettering



Non-illuminated option is acceptable, if; location or size prohibits internal illumination.
In these cases, dimensional or flat cut aluminum is acceptable.

Recommended attachment is "individual" mounting to proposed surface. In the cases that access/ architectural limitations prevent this type of attachment, mounting all graphics on a raceway/wireway is acceptable. Raceway/wireway must be painted to match the surface the application is being mounted to.





MAIN ENTRANCE



–12" Capheight (number of letters will vary depending on location). Aluminum construction, LED illumination. 3" deep, with white acrylic face.

CLINICS

EMERGENCY

Sign Type H.4 - Building Entrance Identification/Directory



Sign Type Function/Description -

Function: Visitor & Patient Experience

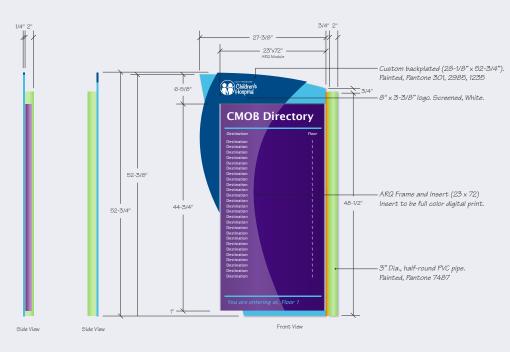
Description: Main Directory - Wall Mounted. ARQ frame & insert module (23x44-3/4) with custom backplate.

Sides/Faces - One

Font - Lucida Sans (Bold, Reg., Italic).

Illuminatation: Non-Illuminated.





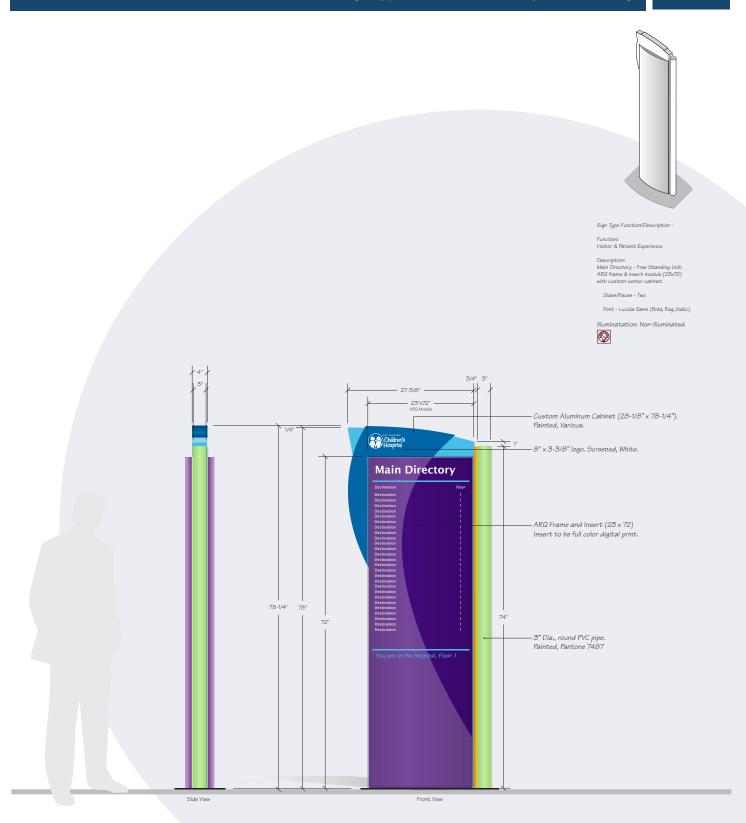
H.4



Interior

Sign Types





Sign Type A.2 - Main Directory, Wall Mounted



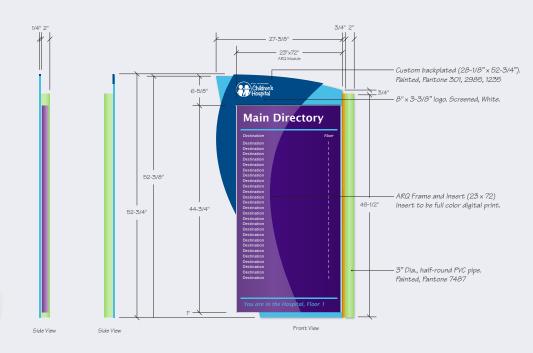
Sign Type Function/Description -

Function: Visitor & Patient Experience

Description: Main Directory - Wall Mounted. ARQ frame & insert module (23x44-3/4) with custom backplate.

Font - Lucida Sans (Bold, Reg., Italic).





Sign Type B - Elevator Directory



Sign Type Function/Description -

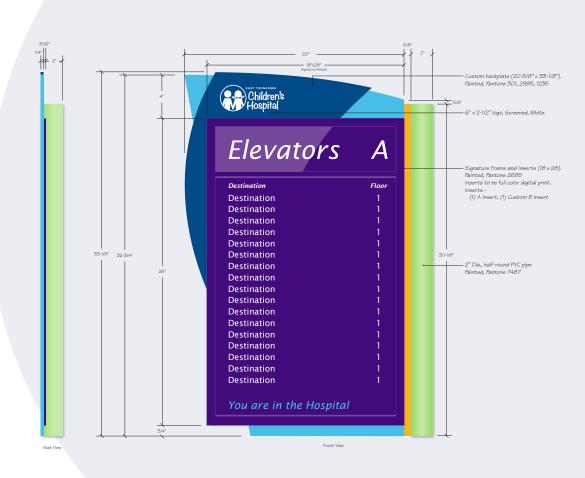
Function: Visitor & Patient Experience

Description: Elevator Directory - Wall Mounted. Signature frame & insert module (18x28) with custom backplate.

Sides/Faces - On

Font - Lucida Sans (Bold, Reg., Italic).





Sign Type C - Directional, Wall Mounted



Sign Type Function/Description -

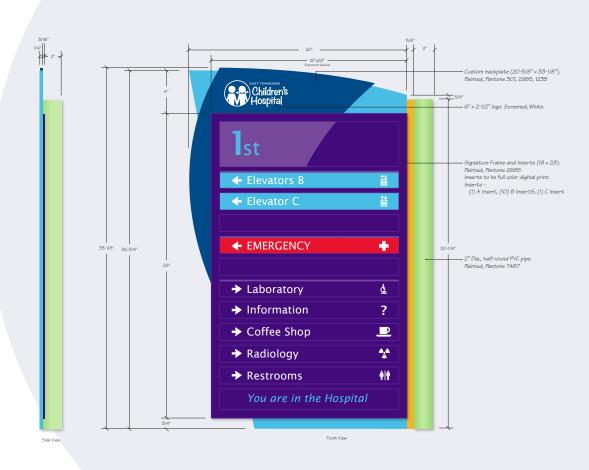
Function: Visitor & Patient Experience

Description: Directional - Wall Mounted. Signature frame & insert module (18×28) with custom backplate.

Sides/Faces - On

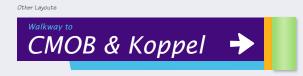
Font - Lucida Sans (Bold, Reg., Italic).











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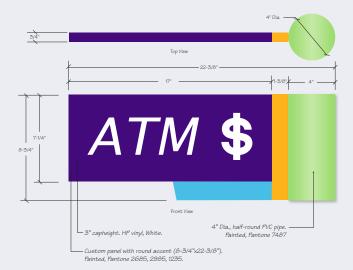


Function: Visitor & Patient Experience

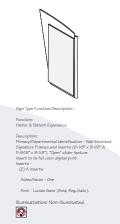
Description: |dentification/Directional - Directional. | Custom module (22-3/8"x8-3/4").

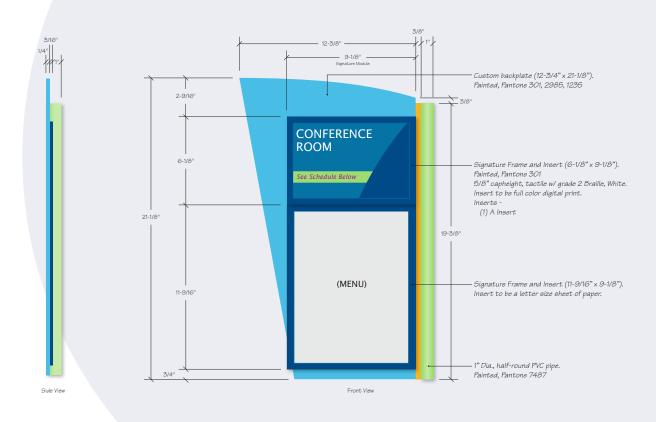
Font - Lucida Sans (Bold, Reg., Italic).





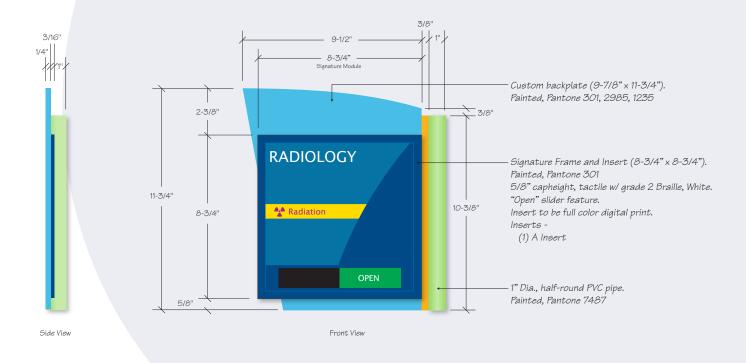
Sign Type E - Primary/Departmental Identification



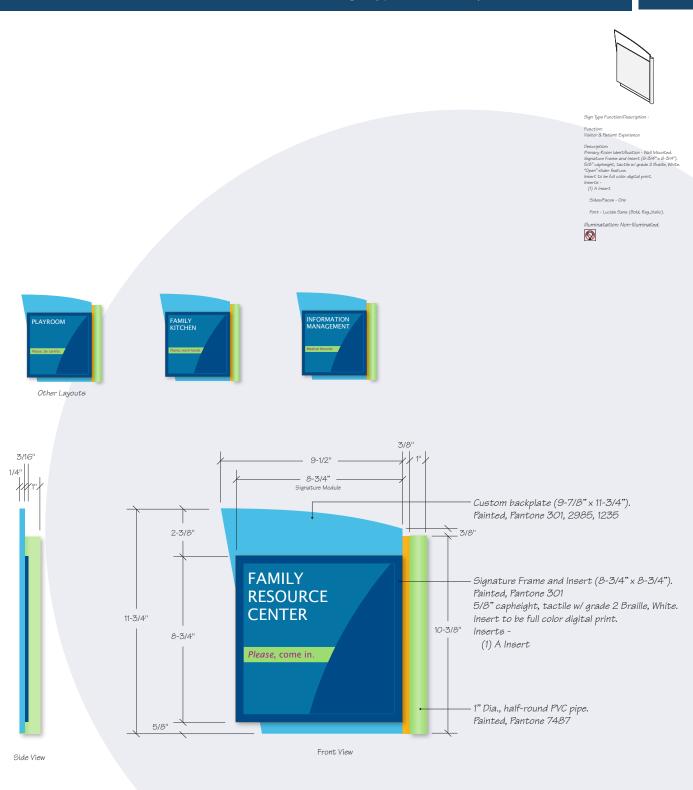


Sign Type F.1 - Primary Room Identification





Sign Type F.2 - Primary Room Identification

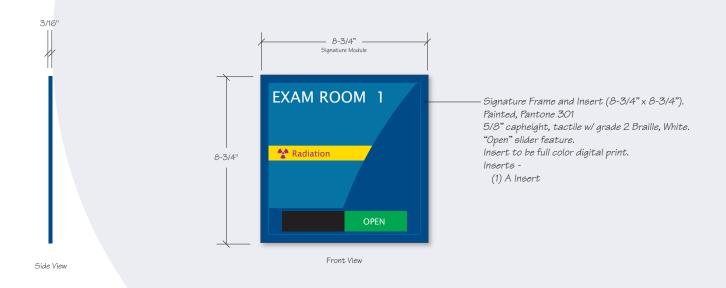


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Sign Type G.1 - Secondary Room Identification





Sign Type G.2 - Secondary Room Identification



Sides/Faces - One

Font - Lucida Sans (Bold, Reg.,Italic).

Illuminatation: Non-Illuminated.





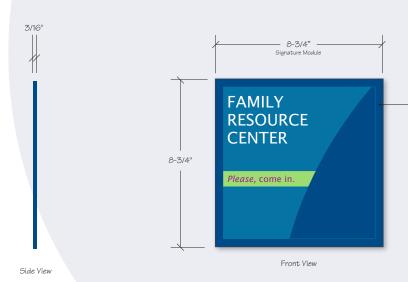












— Signature Frame and Insert (8-3/4" x 8-3/4").

Painted, Pantone 301

F/8" conheight tactile w/ grade 2 Broille White

5/8" capheight, tactile w/ grade 2 Braille, White. "Open" slider feature.

Insert to be full color digital print.

Inserts -

(1) A Insert

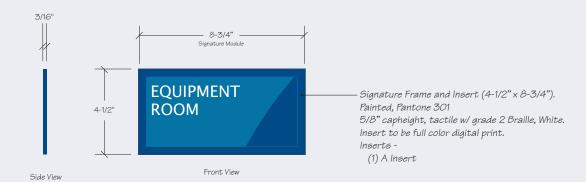
Sign Type G.3 - Secondary Room Identification



Description:
Secondary Room Identification - Wall Mounted.
Secondary Frame and Insert (4-1/2" x 8-3/4").
5(8" capheight, tactile of grade 2 Braille, White.
'Open" alider feature.
Insert to be full color digital print.
Inserts (1) A Insert

Font - Lucida Sans (Bold, Reg., Italic).





Sign Type H.1 - Patient Room Identification



Sign Type Function/Description -

Visitor & Patient Experien

Description:

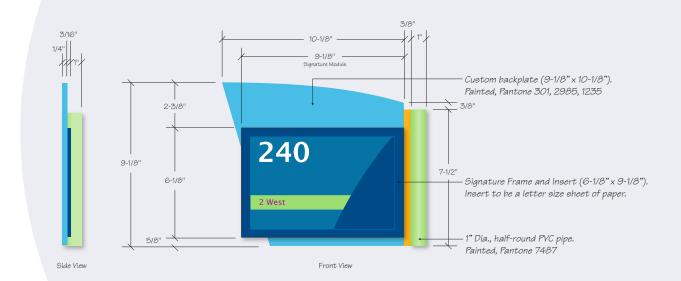
Patient Room Identification - Wall Mounted.
Signature Frame and Insert (9-1/8" x 10-1/2").
5/8" capheight, tactile w/ grade 2 Braille, White.
Insert to be full color digital print.

(1) A Insert

Sides/Faces - One

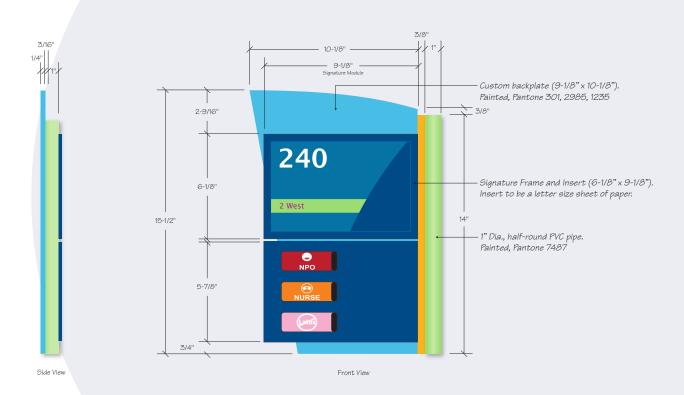
Font - Lucida Sans (Bold, Reg., Italic).





Sign Type H.2 - Patient Room Identification w/ Patient Precaution Panel







Function: Visitor & Patient Experience

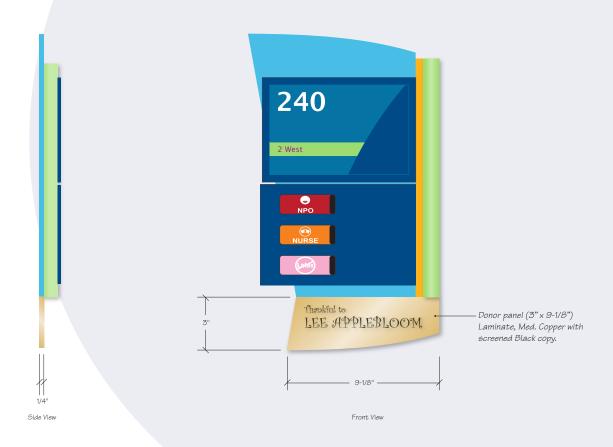
Description:
Donor Recognition - Wall Mounted.
Panel with Custom Laminate (3" x 9-1/8").
1/2" & 3/4" capheight, Black.

Sides/Faces - One

Font - Lucida Sans (Bold, Reg., Italic).

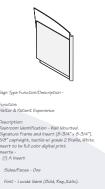
Illuminatation: Non-Illuminated.





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Sign Type K - Restroom Identification

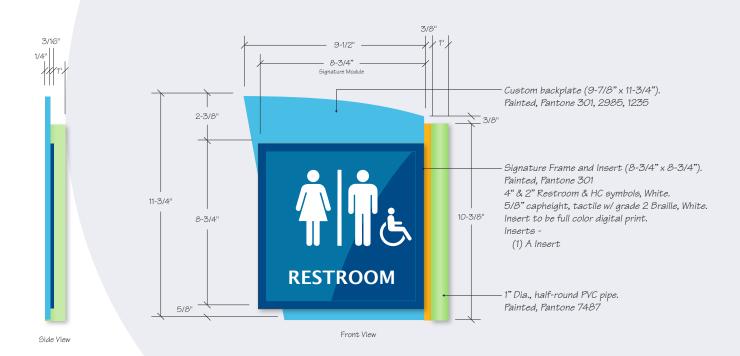








Other Layouts

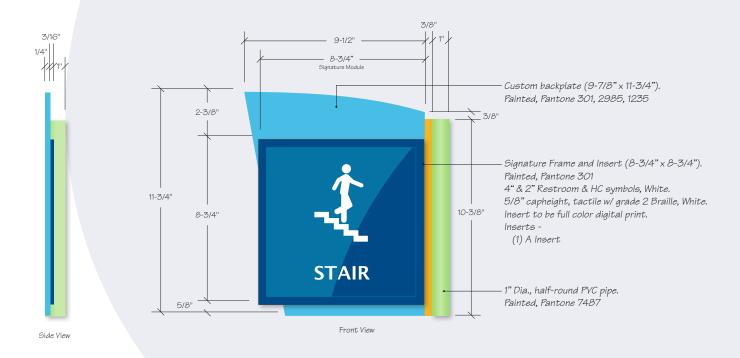


Sign Type L - Stair/Floor Identification



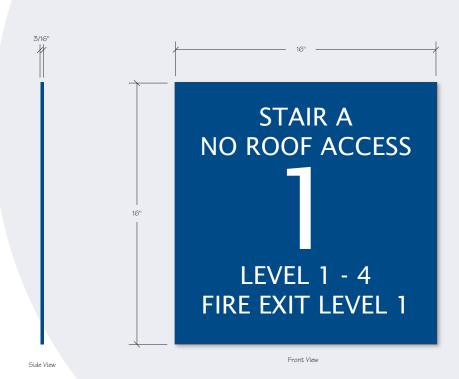


Other Layouts









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Function: Visitor & Patient Experience

Description: Informational - Wall Mounted. Signature Frame and Insert (4-1/2" x 5/8" capheight, tactile w/ grade 2 Br

Inserts (1) A Insert

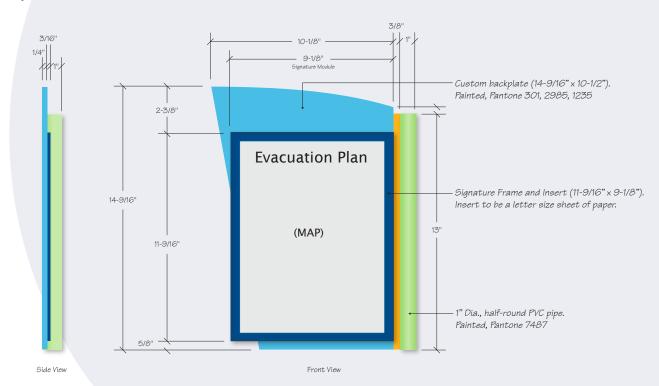
Sides/Faces - On

Font - Lucida Sans (Bold, Reg., Italic).





Other Layouts





Sian Tune Function/Description -

Function: Visitor & Patient Experience

Description:

Signature Frame and Insert (4-1/2" x 8-3/4" 5/8" capheight, tactile w/ grade 2 Braille, W/ "Open" slider feature. Insert to be full color digital print.

(1) A Insert

Font - Lucida Sans (Bold, Reg., Italic).



