PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 OVERVIEW

A. This Section includes plastic laminate casework and headwalls. For metal casework typically used in a laboratory setting, refer to Owner’s Design Guidelines Element C1039, Laboratory Casework and Equipment.

PART 2 - DESIGN CRITERIA

2.01 PLASTIC LAMINATE CASEWORK

A. Provide plastic laminate faced casework with flush overlay reveal design. Comply with AWI Custom Quality Standards, Section 400 for minimum requirements, and as modified by these Guidelines.

B. Substrate Material: 3/4” grade B birch or maple, or grade BB maranti plywood typically; provide exterior grade plywood at special locations subject to high moisture levels. All plywood to be formaldehyde-free product. Particle board and MDF shall not be used in casework; however, MDF may be used as substrate for paneling.

C. Facing Materials: Combinations of horizontal and vertical grade plastic laminate on all exposed to view components; HGS 0.048” thickness at horizontal surfaces, VGS 0.028” thickness at vertical surfaces, and CLS /BKL 0.020” thickness at liner and backer panels. Provide solid surface material accents and trim at nurse stations and other high profile locations.

D. Edging: 1 and 3 millimeter thick pvc edging in color to match face laminate. Provide material with self locking serrated tongue and radius edged.

E. Typical Construction:
   1. Cabinet Boxes: Plastic laminate on faces; 1 mm edging; CLS liner on hidden surfaces.
   2. Exposed Shelving: Plastic laminate on faces; 1 mm edging.
   3. Concealed Shelving: CLS liner on faces; 1mm edging, or self edge.
   4. Cabinet doors: Plastic laminate on exposed and hidden faces; 3 mm edging.
   5. Drawers: Plastic laminate on exposed face; 3 mm edging; drawer body constructed of either solid red oak at all sides and red oak plywood bottom, with dovetail joints and transparent finish, or CLS liner covered plywood at sides and bottom.
   6. Trash Drawers: Same construction as Drawers, with all interior joints sealed.
   7. Wall Cabinets, Underside: VGS plastic laminate at panel and closure faces.
8. Typical Countertops: Plastic laminate faces on 1” thick plywood; 3 mm edging. Provide backer sheet on concealed surfaces. Provide laboratory grade plastic laminate at areas subject to chemical exposure. Provide exterior grade plywood at countertops containing sinks.

9. Typical Splashes: Plastic laminate faces on 3/4” thick plywood; 3 mm edging or self edge. Provide sealant to match color of wall or casework at joints where splash abuts wall, and sealant to match countertop where splash and countertop meet. Silicone sealant shall be used at countertops containing sinks.

10. Toe Space: 4” high toe space at base cabinets; Provide continuous backup for attachment of rubber base.

F. Design Requirements:

1. Sink Base Cabinets: Width of base cabinet shall be in proportion to sink size, without excessive left over space in cabinet; Paint any semi – exposed wall surface behind cabinet; Install escutcheons at all pipe penetrations through the wall or back of cabinet; Insure the design provides access to cleanouts; In patient care areas, provide locked doors or removable panels at sink base units.

2. Countertops and Splashes in selected high profile areas, and at typical patient care areas: Solid surface material (SSM). Details shall be approved by Owner prior to fabrication. Refer to Owner’s Design Guidelines Element Z4030 for special requirements at SSM countertops in toilet rooms. Corners of SSM countertops shall be rounded off. At SSM countertops with under-mount sinks, provide continuous silicone sealant at joint between countertop and sink. All SSM countertops containing sinks shall be provided with a raised edge at top, a chemically welded joint at abutting splash, and a sloped top surface at splash, all as per Owner’s Installation Detail AF-064023-01 which is available on the Owner’s Design Guidelines website: http://www2.mdanderson.org/depts/cpm/standards/details.html

3. Provide grommets in countertops for power and communications cords as required and requested.

4. Provide horizontal cable trays or wireways where required to prevent hazards to user and insure protection of equipment.

5. Plastic laminate with directional patterning or “grain” shall be installed with the pattern/grain in adjacent panels oriented parallel with one another. At exposed shelves, orient the “grain” parallel to the length of shelf. At wall and base cabinets, typically orient the “grain” to run vertically.

6. Coordinate size and location of doors and drawers such that their operation does not interfere with adjacent surfaces or items. Maximum cabinet door width shall be 21”.

7. Provide fillers and closures to eliminate gaps between cabinet units and wall or adjacent cabinets. Joints between cabinets/countertops and the wall shall be sealed. Sealant color shall match either the casework or the wall.
8. Conceal fasteners wherever possible. Cover exposed screw heads with PVC "buttons".

9. At locking pairs of cabinet doors, provide a lock at each leaf in lieu of one lock with adjacent self-activating latch.

10. Power and telecommunication outlets below countertops: Avoid locating behind base cabinets; Do not locate behind base cabinet units containing drawers or roll-out shelves.

11. Configure casework to maximize storage capacity at inside corners of wall cabinets and base cabinets. This may be accomplished through use of blind corner units, or other standard manufactured units.

12. Furr downs: Owner preference in patient care and administrative areas is for the use of plastic laminate covered cabinetry which extends to the ceiling, in lieu of providing drywall furr downs. Confirm with Owner’s Project Manager if user preference is for full height cabinet doors, or shorter doors with blank cabinet face above. Owner preference in laboratory areas is for the use of furr downs above metal cabinetry unless user or project conditions dictate otherwise. Regardless of its location or use, cabinetry which terminates below the ceiling without a furr down shall extend up no closer than 18” from the ceiling.

13. Wall cabinetry shall provide adequate vertical clearance for anticipated countertop mounted equipment. Confirm equipment for planning purposes with Owner’s Project Manager. Typically provide 26 inches minimum clear to underside of wall cabinet where coffee makers will be present, and 30 inches minimum clear (based on 12 inch deep cabinet) to underside where cabinet is located above a sink.

G. Hardware:

1. Hinges: Concealed, adjustable, 170 degree swing, all metal, self closing; Blum model 100 series.

2. Door and drawer pulls: Wire pulls; Stanley #4483 ½ US32D.

3. Drawer slides: 100 lb. rated, full extension; 45 lb. rated with full extension at pencil drawers; Knape and Vogt Manufacturing Co.

4. Adjustable shelf supports: Drilled holes with removable metal pins.

5. Locks: Best cylinders, 5L series, compatible with Owner’s locking system.

2.02 PATIENT ROOM HEADWALLS

A. Provide full height flush panel, plastic laminate over formaldehyde free product with wood stiffening as required. Provide with provisions for power, light controls, telecommunications, nurse call, and medical gases.

B. Design Requirements:

1. Design headwalls without open spaces or ledges that can accumulate dust or dirt. Details which create infection control issues shall be avoided.
2. Do not locate nurse call outlets directly above power outlets.

3. Provide adequate clearance at medical gas outlets for installation of regulators, canisters, etc.

4. If budget allows, provide balanced medical gas, power, nurse call, switches and other similar devices on either side of the bed.

PART 3 - SPECIAL CONTRACT DOCUMENT REQUIREMENTS

3.01 GENERAL

A. Coordinate electrical device mounting heights and mounting methods with casework.

B. In addition to incorporating all applicable life safety and building code requirements, include provisions described within this Element in the Project Contract Documents.

PART 4 - PRODUCTS

4.01 GENERAL

A. Refer to Owner’s Interior Finishes Standards. These are available on the Owner’s Design Guidelines website:  http://www2.mdanderson.org/depts/cpm/standards/interiors.html

B. For renovation projects, refer to Owner’s Master Construction Specifications. These are available on the Owner’s Design Guidelines website:  http://www2.mdanderson.org/depts/cpm/standards/specs.html

PART 5 - DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Revision Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12-04-08</td>
<td>Initial Adoption of Element (information revised, and moved from E2010)</td>
<td>JC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. 1</td>
<td>07-08-10</td>
<td>Revised fur down requirements.</td>
<td>KB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. 2</td>
<td>04-17-12</td>
<td>Revised MDF requirement in 2.01 B; Clarified color and type of sealant to be used in 2.01 E9.; Added sealant, splash, and corner requirements, and updated element reference in 2.01 F2; Clarified grain direction in 2.01 F5; Added fur down requirements in 2.01 F12; Added 2.01 F13.</td>
<td>JC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. 3</td>
<td>06-14-12</td>
<td>Added requirements for SSM countertops with sinks in 2.01F2.</td>
<td>JC</td>
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<td>Rev. 4</td>
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