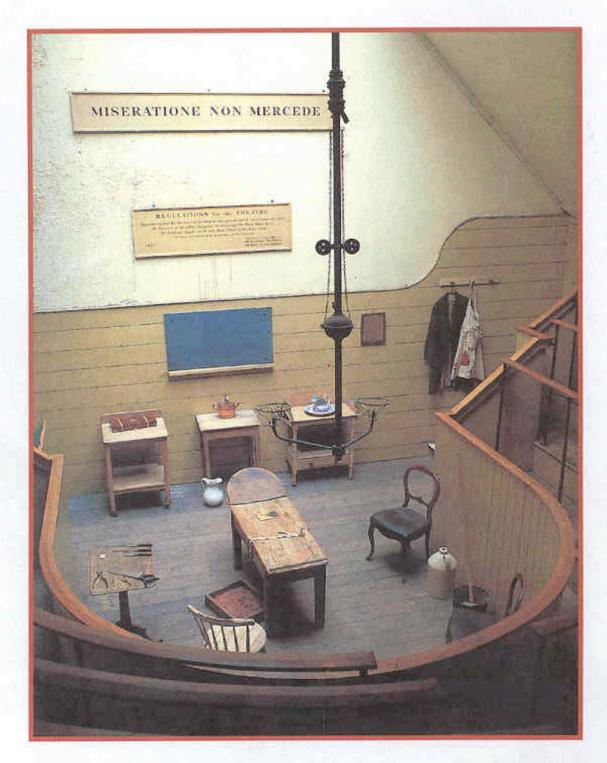


Illustration from a German medical book of 1566 [FA]

Three physicians (centre) are diagnosing an illness, while a surgeon (left) is sawing off a leg.

Instruments are scattered over the floor. On the rear wall is the heating apparatus which appears to be a masonry stove (kachelofen)



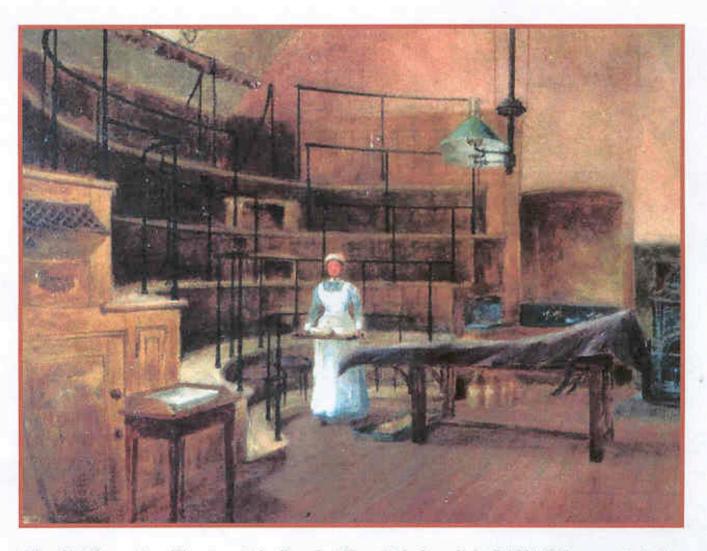
The Old Operating Theatre at St Thomas's Hospital, London dating from 1821. Rediscovered in 1956 in the attic of the Chapter House of Southwark Cathedral The wall sign translates as Act out of compassion and not for gain [IL, 98]



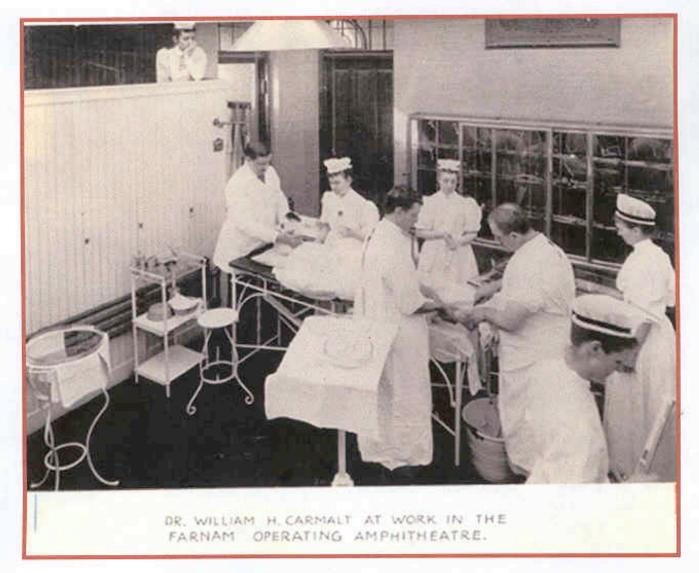
Operation at Aberdeen Hospital, 1869, using Lister antiseptic methods [VLP, plate 17, from Aberdeen Public Library]



Operation Theatre in Abernethy Block, St Bartholomew's, London, about 1880 Ventilation appears to be by an open window, though that may be a fan and ductwork at top right hand corner [SB2, plate 71]

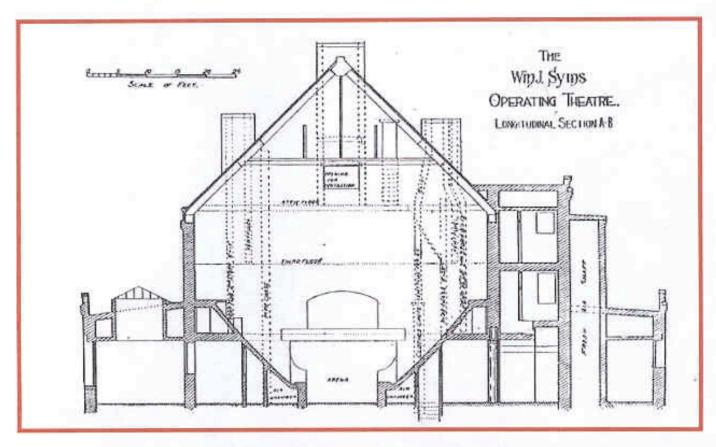


The Old Operating Theatre at the London Hospital, demolished 1889 [VI, cover detail] Fireplace is visible (extreme right) with lighting by gas

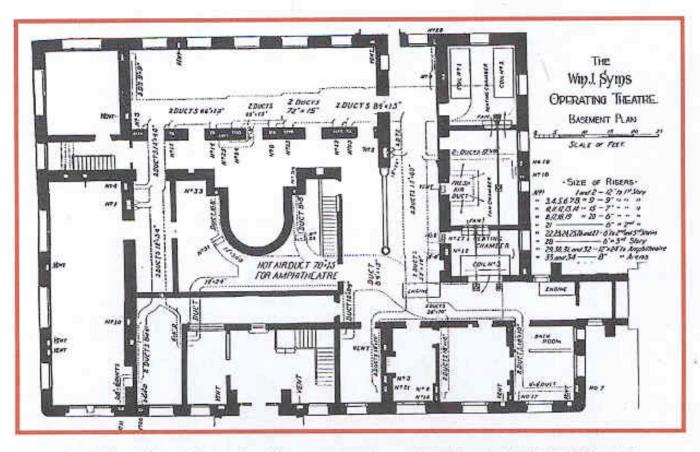


Grace Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut. Operation in progress in the 1890s. Heating provided by horizontal pipe coils (behind trolley, left)

OPERATIOS THEATRE



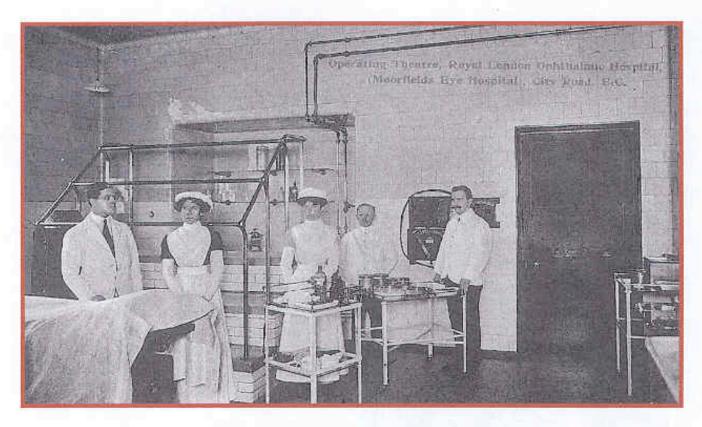
The Wm J Syms Operating Theatre at unknown US Hospital, 1892 [MES, 175] The section shows the vertical supply and extract air distribution systems



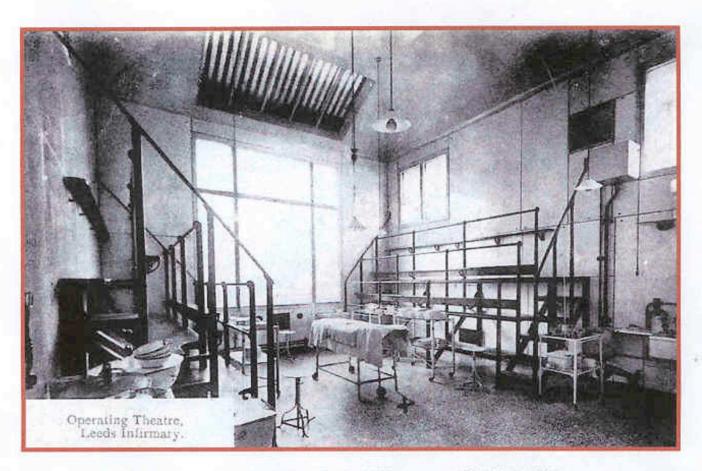
The Wm J Syms Operating Theatre at unknown US Hospital, 1892 [MES, 176] The plan shows the distribution ducts and mechanical ventilation plant



Operating Theatre at The Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, 1900 [CAC, fig.10] The theatre has large opening windows with heating provided by under-window radiators.



Operating Theatre, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, (Moorfields Eye Hospital) City Road, London EC, c.1901 [MPH, 13] Founded 1805, hospital (pictured) built 1898. Lighting controls (?) behind right-hand member of staff,



The Operating Theatre at Leeds Infirmary, c.1902 [PH, 100]
The room is daylit by very large windows. What may be ventilation grilles can be seen under the windows and at low level behind the right hand viewing platform.



No.2 Operating Theatre at University College Hospital, London, c.1904 [PH, 12] It appears ventilation is achieved by the high level windows (right, one being open) with heating by a radiator under these windows.

OPERATIOS THEATRES



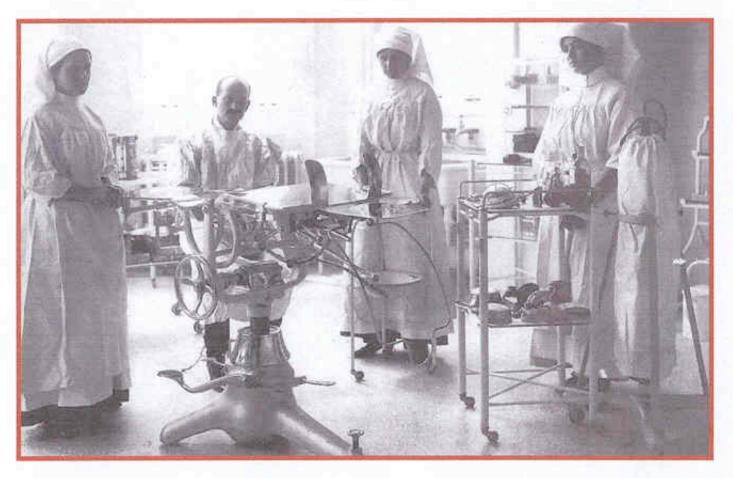
An Operating Theatre, unknown location, c.1905 [PH, 19]
There are opening sash windows for ventilation but no means of heating is visible.
The staff are wearing neither masks nor gloves.



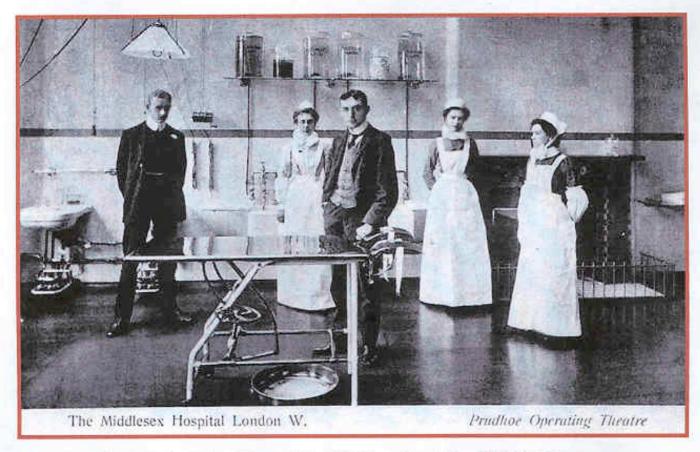
Operating Theatre, Bristol General Hospital, 1907 [MPH, 99] Radiator in far corner; lighting switches in wall cabinet behind assistant on left.



Operating Theatre in King Edward VII Hospital at Windsor, 1909 [CAC, fig.30]
Opened in 1909 with 50 beds, architect for the steel-framed building A W West, cost £25000.
Heating by under-widow radiators with opening windows.



Operating Theatre in King Edward VII Hospital at Windsor, 1909 [CAC, fig.34] Heating by radiators, one of which is just visible behind the seated surgeon.



Prudhoe Operating Theatre, The Middlesex Hospital, c.1910 [PH, 6] Heating was provided by the fireplace (right) complete with fender and fireguard.

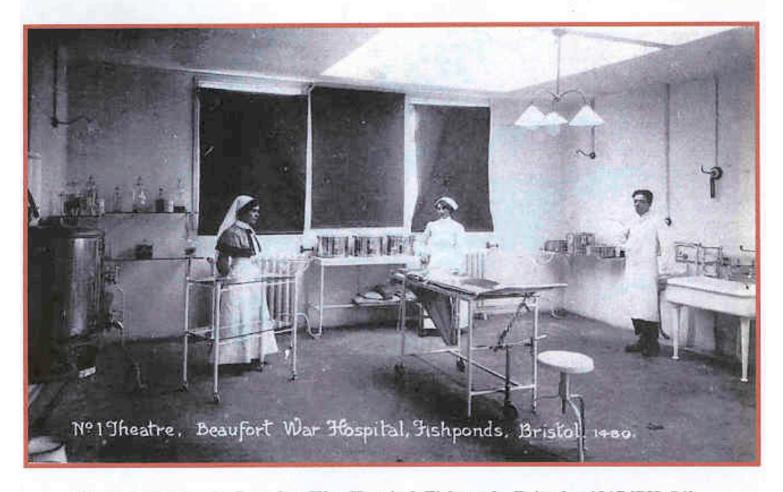


New Eye Theatre at The Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, 1912 [CAC, fig.13] Means of heating not evident.

ST PETERSBURG



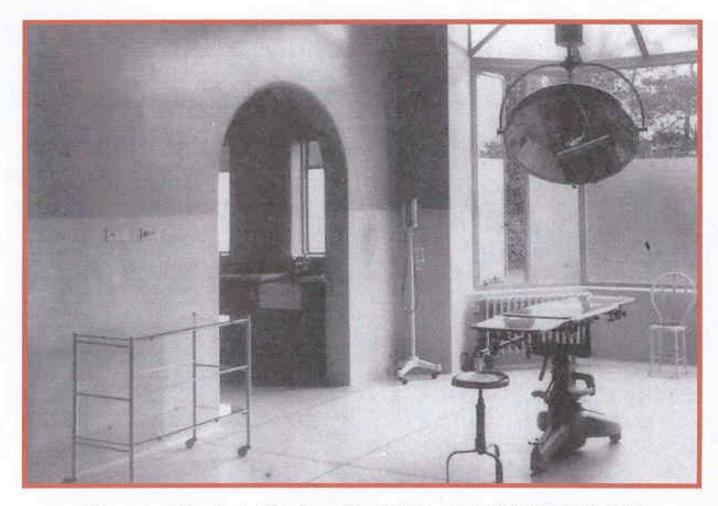
Women medical students attending a lecture in the operating theatre, 1913 Note the daylighting provided by the very large windows [SP, 220]



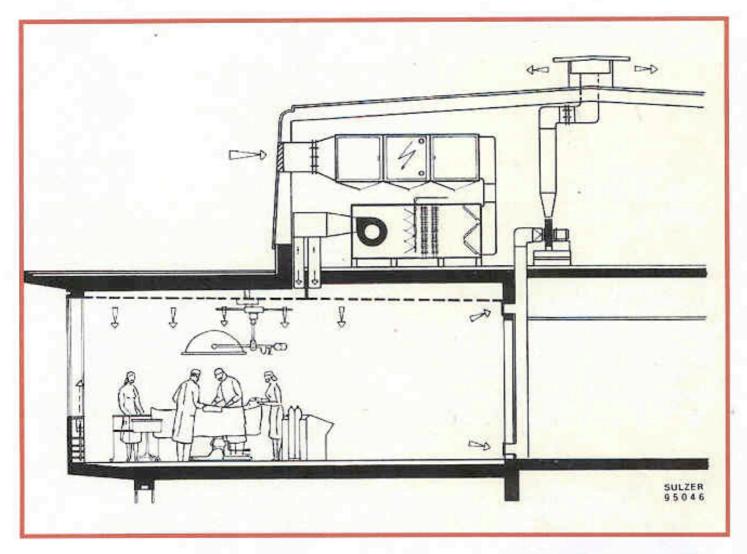
No.1 Theatre in the Beaufort War Hospital, Fishponds, Bristol, c.1917 [PH, 84] Heating is provided by two radiators located under the windows.



Operating Theatre in Henley War Memorial Hospital, c.1923 (?)[CAC, fig.47]
Opened 1923 with 8 beds in 2 public wards.
Under-window radiator can be seen (centre background) with trolley for medical gases (left).



Operating Theatre in Newbury District Hospital, 1930 [CAC, fig.24] Opened in 1885 with 12 beds, architect H G Turner, cost £2400. Heating by radiators, ventilation it seems by opening windows.



An early modern air conditioned operating theatre in the Catonal Hospital, Winterthur, Switzerland, 1959 [STR, 39]

The system is an all fresh air plant with an electrostatic precipitator filter and humidification, supplying conditioned air through a laminar flow ceiling with a separate exhaust system, extracting air at high and low level in the theatre to minimise risk of explosion from anaesthetic gases: supplementary under-window heating is also provided.



Checking medical gas systems, King's Lynn District General Hospital, Drake & Scull, 1979 [EIE, 11]