

s56 bench



Above, s56 with honed light grey granite, oiled finish to wood and anti-skate dividers.

description

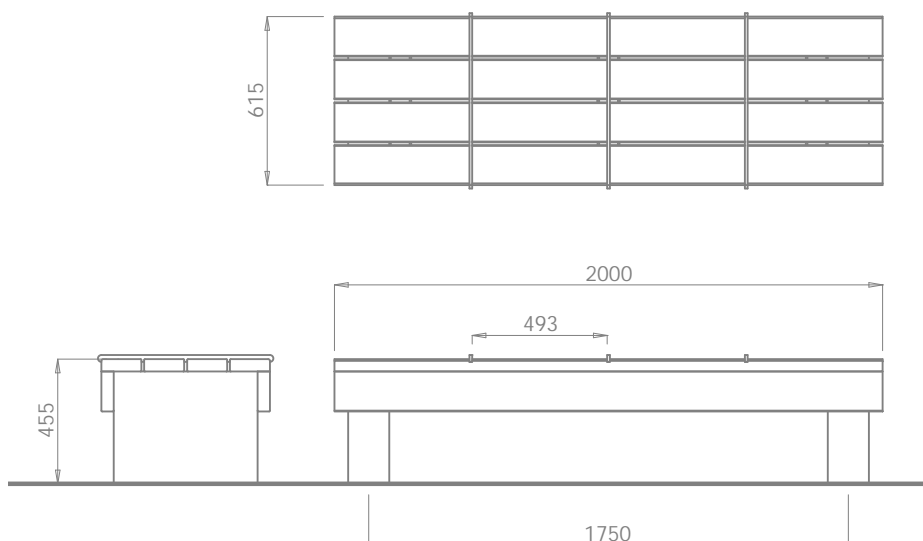
Cut stone ends and galvanized steel frame with provision for under seat lighting. Treated hardwood surface with or without 'anti-skate' bars.

dimensions

Length 2000mm, width 615mm, height 455mm.

options

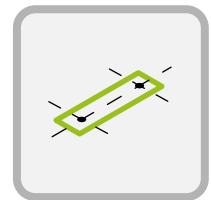
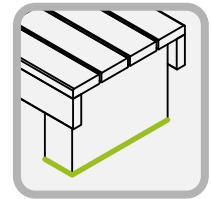
Unfinished timber or micro porous stain.
With or without anti-skate bars.



s56 Fixing Instructions

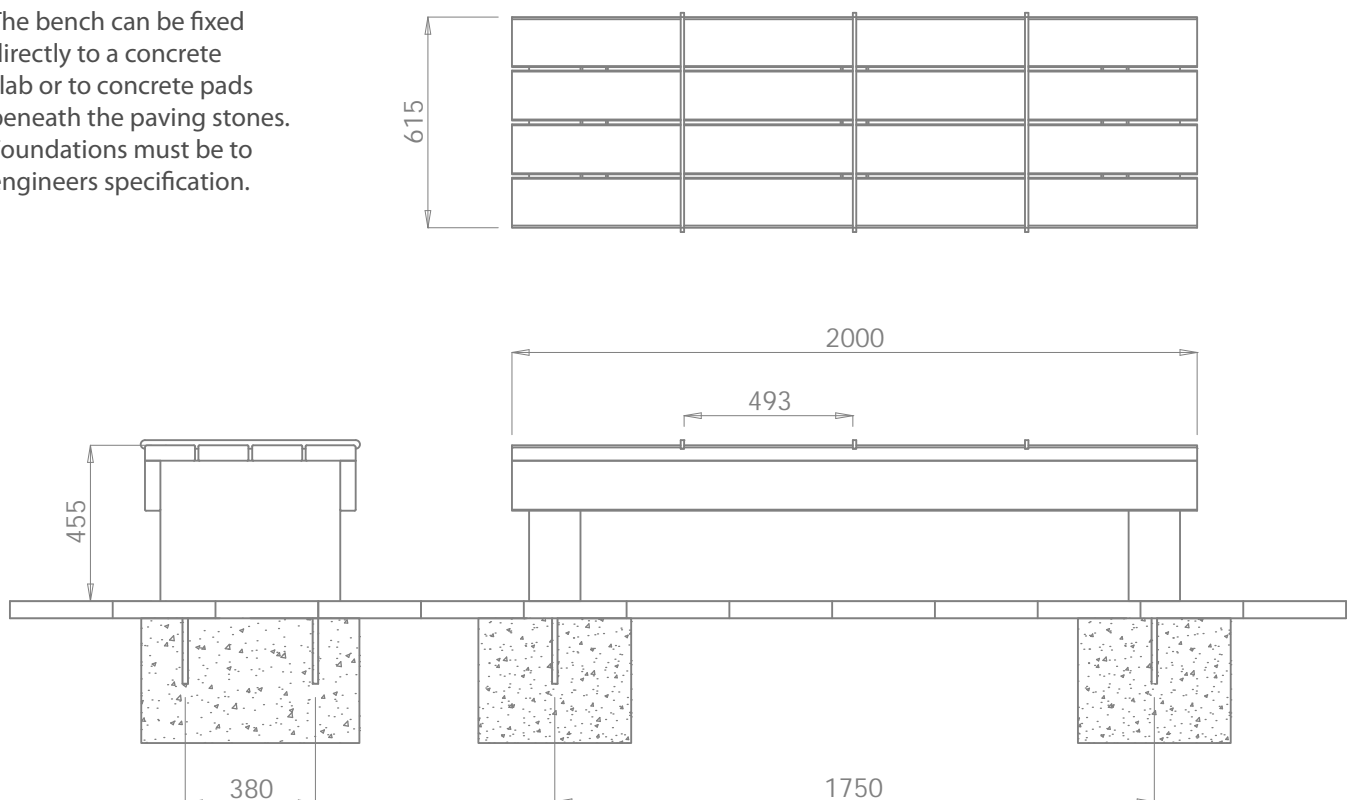
(for areas already paved)

- 1 Determine the location for the bench. Remove the pavers and excavate two holes at centres 1750mm to minimum dimensions of L600 x W600 x D400mm. The size of the foundations may vary depending on the ground conditions.
- 2 Fill the holes with 35N20 concrete up to 15mm below the level of the underside of the pavers ensuring a good smooth surface finish.
- 3 Allow sufficient time for the concrete to set and then apply a layer of dry sand/cement mix over the pad. Compact and adjust this to the level of the underside of the paving.
- 4 Replace the paving slabs and ensure that they are well bedded in.
- 5 Place the bench in the desired location and mark around each end support using a nonpermanent chalk.
- 6 Remove the bench. Mark holes at a distance of 380mm ctrs, centred within the outline.
- 7 Drill 4 no. holes, diameter 25mm.
- 8 Generously apply epoxy cement to the dowel rods and insert into the holes leaving 80mm of rod above ground level.
- 9 Apply epoxy cement to holes in the bench ends.
- 10 Align the bench over the rods and lower into position.



Foundations

The bench can be fixed directly to a concrete slab or to concrete pads beneath the paving stones. Foundations must be to engineers specification.



Above, fixing details.

s56 Care and Maintenance Guidelines

The s56 bench is constructed from granite, galvanized mild steel and iroko hardwood (stainless steel anti-skate bars optional). The materials have been selected for their excellent outdoor durability as well as their aesthetic properties.

The timber components have had a micro porous woodstain factory applied as a means of preserving the rich colour of the timber and maximising longevity. Some care is required to maintain the product's original appearance. The extent to which maintenance is required will depend on a number of factors including environmental conditions, construction activity and level of use.

Maintaining the granite

Clean the stone using warm water with a mild detergent with a stiff scrubbing brush. We do not recommend the use of a power washer as it may cause damage. Where no alternative exists (graffiti or other severe staining) a power washer may be used but first test in an inconspicuous area to ensure the pressure is not so great as to erode or chip the stone. Do not direct the spray at the timber as it may cause damage.

Maintaining the timber

Sikkens woodstain coatings have been factory applied to this product to preserve the timber's rich colour. Dirt can be removed using mild detergents. In time re-coating will be required to maintain the original colour of the timber. Omos recommends the use of Sikkens products if and when re-coating is necessary.

If the timber is left untreated, over time it will gradually change to a silvery grey colour. The timber will remain structurally sound without further maintenance.

Maintaining the stainless steel anti-skate bars

Prior to shipping all our stainless steel has been passivated to ASTM A380 and ASTM 976 01-8.1 to ensure the highest standard.

Clean the stainless steel components using warm water with a mild detergent with a non abrasive cloth or sponge. Heavier stains may require the use of a nylon scouring pad. As a rule always start with the least severe method of cleaning as the use of scouring pads or scotch bright may result in altering the surface texture. In the case of a bead blasted finish, where abrasive cleaning is required, always use a random circular rubbing action. In the case of brushed finishes the surface consists of uniform fine 'scratches' running in one direction so where abrasive cleaning is required always use a straight back and forward rubbing action in the direction of the grain. If you are in doubt as to which type of finish you are dealing with contact Omos on + 353 [0]45 899802.

Rust spots or 'tea stains' can occur on the surface of the material, these are normally caused by contamination from ordinary mild steel, particular in areas where construction work has been undertaken. Such stains can be removed using an abrasive pad as described above.

In cases where the surface is severely stained as a result of severe environmental conditions or scratched due to misuse, it may still be possible to restore the original finish. Contact Omos for advise on such issues.

There are many stainless steel polishes available to enhance the surface finish. Omos recommends 'Avesta Finishing chemicals' and can advise where to purchase.

Wood Finishes

Below shows Iroko timber with factory applied micro-porous stain. This finish offers very good resistance to UV rays and provided the coating surface does not become broken the colour will not fade for several years. The coating is however vulnerable to conditions where high moisture and severe cold persist. Such conditions can cause the coating to blister and lift. Where maintenance is required the surface can be re-coated using a brush on version of the coating. Omos provide maintenance instructions for all products.



Below shows Iroko timber untreated and freshly sanded. The inset image to the right shows untreated Iroko after seven years exposure and no maintenance. When untreated the timber begins to fade within weeks of being exposed to sunlight. After a time it goes silvery grey. Despite the difference in appearance, the timber remains structurally sound. If desired the surface can be 'cut' back' using sand paper to reveal the original colour of the timber.



Stone Finishes



Each of the pieces shown above are Granite ref. G603, also referred to as Light Grey. The finishes are as follows:

- 1 **Polished** A polished finish gives the stone reflective properties. When viewed straight on, with no reflections, it appears slightly darker than the other finishes.
- 2 **Flamed** A flamed finish has a lightly textured surface. As the name suggests it is achieved by passing a flame across the surface causing the surface to flake leaving a random textured finish.
- 3 **Bush Hammered** Like the flamed finish a bush hammered finish is also textured though it is coarser. The finish is achieved by repeatedly hammering the surface with a special tool to achieve a weathered like texture.