

s57 tree planter with seat



description

316 grade stainless steel on galvanized plinth. Iroko timber on two sides or around top to form bench.

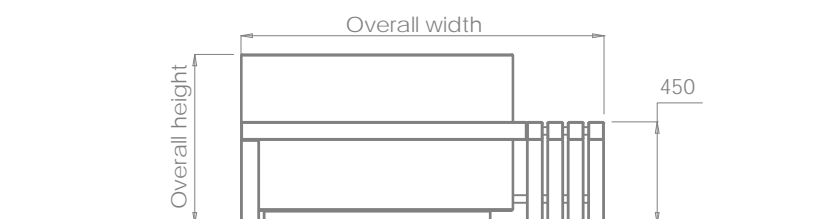
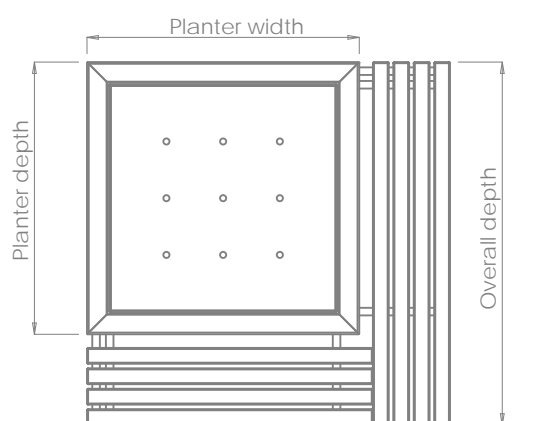
dimensions

Standard overall height 745mm, overall width 1600mm, overall depth 1600mm,

options

Custom sizes available.

Seat on two sides, seat on top rim (570mm high version only).



s57 Care and Maintenance Guidelines

The s57 tree planter is constructed from 316 grade stainless steel, galvanized mild steel and iroko hardwood. The materials have been selected for their excellent outdoor durability as well as their aesthetic properties.

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 stainless steel

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 advice 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.

Maintaining the galvanized steel base

The base and upstand of the planter are constructed from galvanized steel. The galvanized coating provides long term corrosion prevention. When corrosion treatment is required, remove any surface rust and apply 'cold galvanizing' paint to damaged area. For more information on remedial work contact Omos.

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.



Right, s57 stainless steel planters with iroko seat, micro porous stain to wood.

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.

