

s64ss bench



Above and right, s64ss in stainless steel with micro porous stain to wood.



description

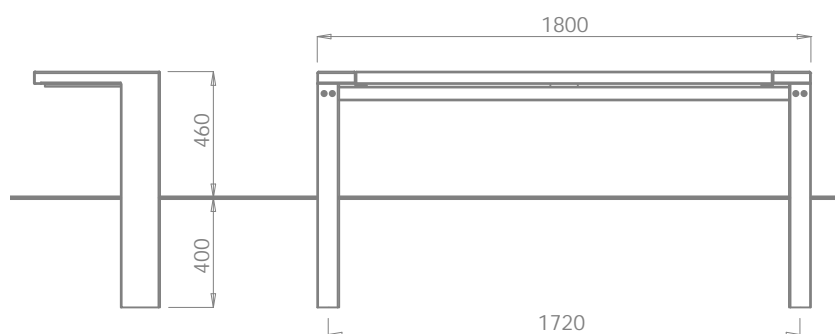
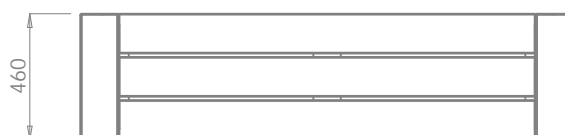
Frame in 316 stainless steel with bead blasted finish. Seat surface in iroko hardwood.

dimensions

Length 1800mm, width 460mm, height 460mm.

options

Unfinished timber or micro porous stain.



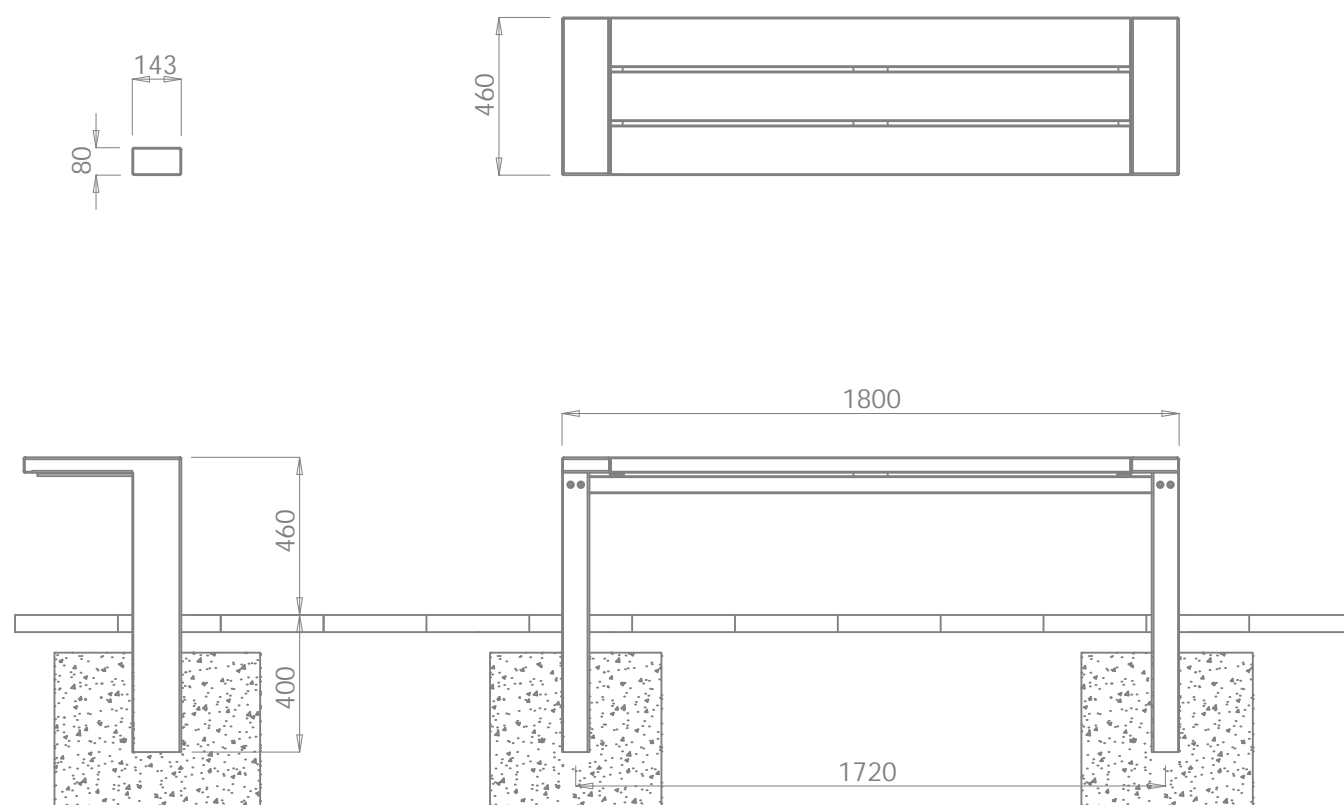
s64ss Fixing Instructions

(for areas already paved)

- 1 Determine the location for the bench. Remove the pavers and excavate two holes at centres 1720mm to minimum dimensions of L400 x W400 x D550mm. The size of the foundations may vary depending on the ground conditions.
- 2 Place the bench into the holes and position the bench in the holes at the correct height above ground level and prop securely.
- 3 Back fill holes with concrete (35N20) leaving sufficient depth for paving slabs and bedding.
- 4 Once set remove props.
- 5 Where necessary cut the paving slabs and reinstate ensuring that they are well bedded in.
- 6 Render neatly around legs with non shrink grout, removing any grout residue.

Foundations

Foundations must be to engineers specification.



Above, fixing details.

s64ss Care and Maintenance Guidelines

The s64 bench is constructed from 316 stainless steel and iroko hardwood. Both 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 stainless steel frame

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. For bead blasted finishes, where abrasive cleaning is required, always use a random circular rubbing action.

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 on + 353 [0]45 899802 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 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.



Above, s64ss bench detail.

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.

