

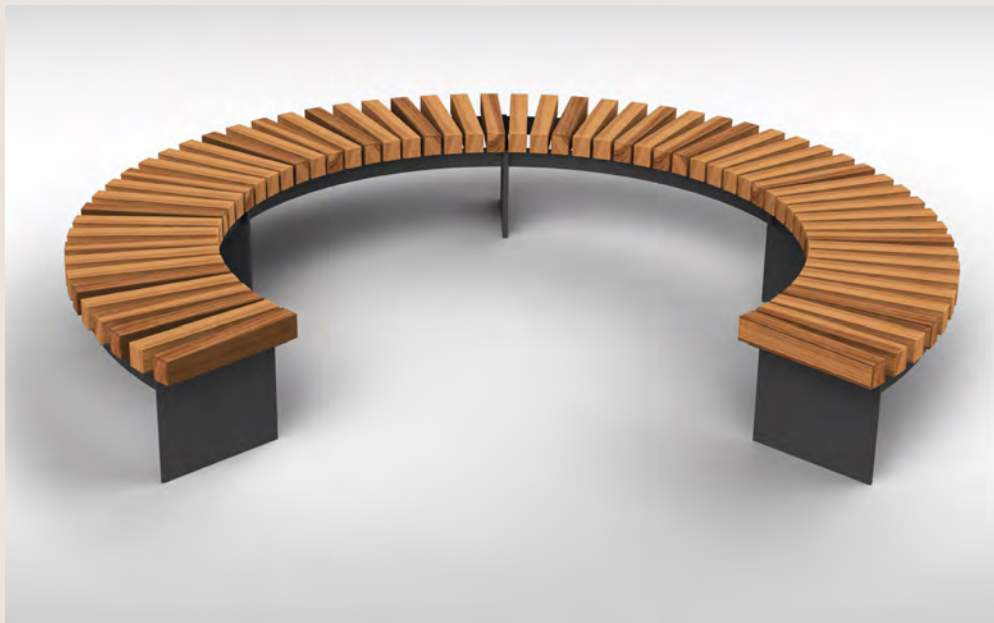


OMOS

v36
Bench



v36 Bench



DESCRIPTION

Traverse hardwood timber surface on powder coated galvanized steel frame. Available with or without backrest and armrests. Supplied as single units or connecting segments to create curves in one or more direction, closed circles or straight lines.

DIMENSIONS

Bespoke Lengths Available (Curved) Minimum internal Radius 1000mm. Width 500mm, Height 450mm.

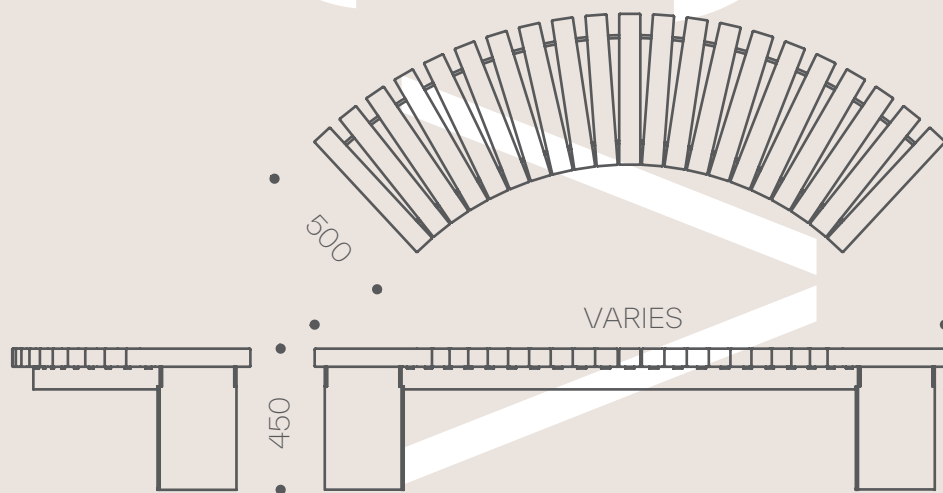
OPTIONS

Unfinished hardwood or microporous coating. Choice of curved or linear. Choice of RAL colours for powder coating.

With a heavy-duty support structure made from plate steel galvanized and powder coated steel and a seat surface in chunky hardwood blocks, simple geometric components combine to create an elegant and practical bench.

The form of the bench is customisable, offering straight and curved options, allowing for seamless integration with surrounding elements. Individual modules can be bolted together to create flowing curves in one or more directions, long straights or closed circles.

The bench is designed to be below ground flange fixed to a foundation giving it stability to overhanging curves and discrete fixing.



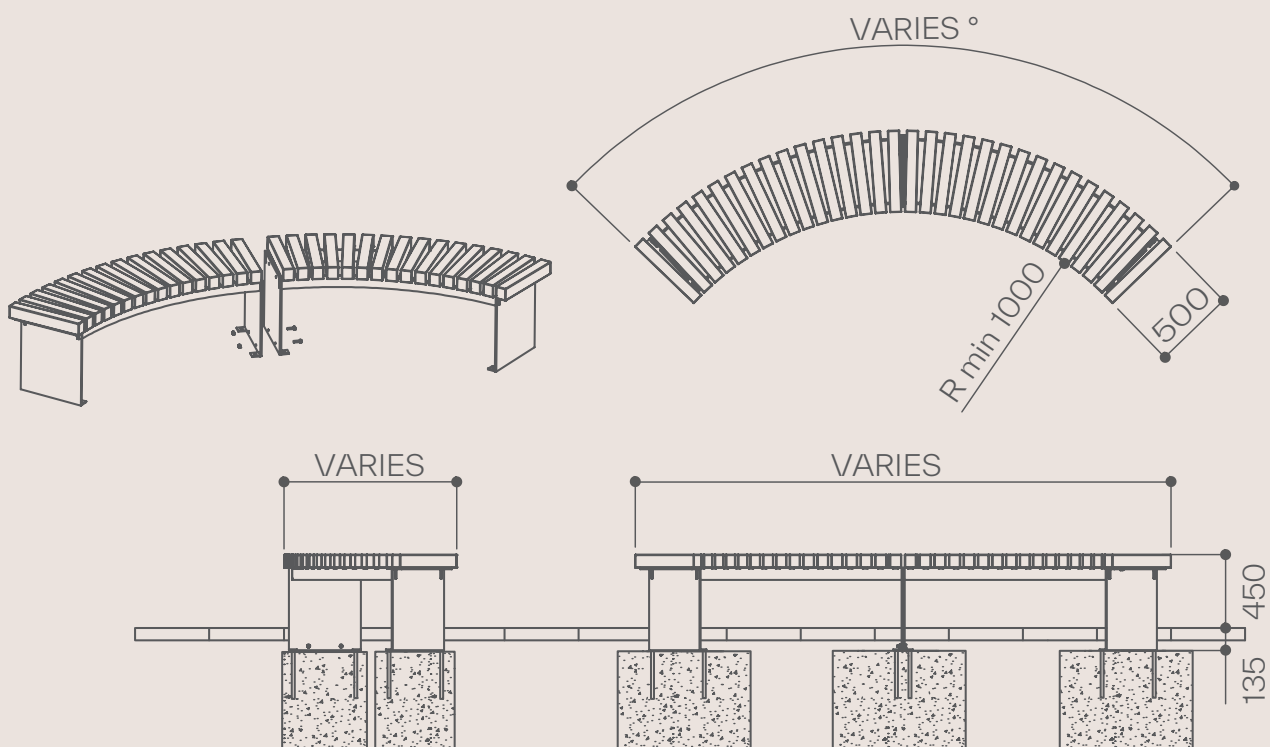
v36 Fixing Instructions

FOR AREAS ALREADY PAVED

1. The v36 bench can be made of one or more segments to form a single or complex curve, or a closed circle. Position the bench in the desired location. If the bench is made up of more than one segment, fix the segments together using the M10 nuts and bolts provided.
2. Remove the pavers beneath the bench ends and excavate holes under each support to a minimum of L600 x W600 x D300mm. The size of the foundations may vary depending on the ground conditions.
3. Fill the holes with 35N20 concrete up to 135mm below finished paving level ensuring the pads are level relative to each other (if the paving is not level then aim to achieve an average of 135mm). The pads should be floated smooth. Alternatively a single slab, the full footprint of the bench, can be cast instead of individual pads.
4. Allow sufficient time for the concrete to set.
5. Place the bench in the desired location and mark through the fixing holes making sure this is done accurately.
6. Remove the bench and drill into the concrete pad. Drill following fixing manufacturer's instructions to suit the chosen fixing. Use M12 through bolts to fix (such as Hilti HSA M12 x 120).
7. Reposition the bench to align with the holes in the foundations and insert the fixings following the fixing manufacturer's instructions. Screw on and tighten the nuts.
8. Where necessary cut the paving slabs and reinstate ensuring that they are well bedded in.
9. Render neatly around bench supports with non shrink grout, removing any grout residue.

FOUNDATIONS

Foundations must be to engineer's specification.



Hardwood Finishes



MICROPOROUS COATED

The board in the top half of the image is iroko hardwood with a factory applied microporous stain. This finish offers very good resistance to UV rays as well as enriching and enhancing the hardwood's rich colour. Provided the coating surface does not become broken, the colour will not fade for several years. The microporous coating is however vulnerable to conditions where high moisture and severe cold persists. Conditions as these such can cause the coating to blister and lift.

UNTREATED

The board in the bottom half of the image is iroko hardwood that has been freshly sanded and left untreated. When left untreated, the hardwood begins to fade within weeks of exposure to sunlight. After some time, the timber begins to change to a silver-grey achromatic colour. Despite the difference in appearance, the timber remains structurally sound due to its inherent durability.

Maintaining Microporous Coated Hardwood



MAINTENANCE

Microporous coated hardwood should be cleaned regularly using mild detergents. After some time, maintenance of the finish is required. To determine the necessary course of action, first assess the condition of the coating and follow the instructions below. We have chosen the three most common conditions that may occur with microporous coatings.

1. COATING HAS FADED EVENLY BUT HAS NOT BLISTERED OR FLAKED.

Clean the hardwood thoroughly with soapy water and a scouring pad. Lightly sand the surface. If the coating flakes or is easily removed by sanding, follow the steps detailed for instructions 2 or 3. Apply Sikkens Cetol Filter 7 Plus using a brush. Always follow the coating manufacturer's instructions carefully.

2. COATING HAS BLISTERED OR FLAKED BUT IN SMALL PATCHES ONLY (2-3 SQ CM).

Where small areas have blistered, this area should be sanded back locally to bare hardwood. Apply Sikkens Cetol Filter 7 Plus, colour 085 Teak to the sanded area only. Once dry, lightly sand all the timber and apply two coats of Sikkens Cetol Filter 7 Plus across the entire timber surface. Always follow the coating manufacturer's instructions carefully.

3. COATING HAS BLISTERED OR FLAKED ACROSS LARGE AREAS.

Where large areas have blistered or flaked, that damaged face should be sanded back to bare hardwood. Apply two or three coats of Sikkens Cetol Filter 7. Always follow the coating manufacturer's instructions carefully.

Timber is a natural product therefore warping and cracking can occur. It is important to inspect your timber regularly. Whenever cracks appear they should be sanded to eliminate any sharp edges. Splinters should be pared away or sanded. If the function, structure, performance or safety of the product is affected, the piece of timber should be replaced.

Maintaining Unfinished Hardwood



MAINTENANCE

Iroko is an extremely durable hardwood and does not require a protective coating to preserve its structural properties. Without maintenance timber will turn grey, as seen in the left-hand side of image above. To help preserve the colour, you may apply an oil such as tung oil or linseed oil, or use a microporous coating. Timber is a natural product therefore warping and cracking can occur. It is important to inspect your timber regularly. Whenever cracks appear they should be sanded to eliminate any sharp edges. Splinters should be pared away or sanded. If the function, structure, performance or safety of the product is affected, the piece of timber should be replaced.

Cleaning can be done using a number of methods. For regular cleaning use a scrubbing brush or scouring pad with warm water and a mild detergent. Take care to avoid contact with any metal or painted surfaces on the product when using an abrasive method of cleaning. Timber that has been left for some time unmaintained can be restored using a wood cleaner/restorer product such as Owatrol Net-trol Wood Cleaner and Brightener. Such products are widely available, when applying follow the product's user instructions carefully.

The timber can be brought back to its natural colour by sanding. Start with a coarse sanding block (60 grit) and work up through the grades to finish with 120 grit.

Maintaining Powder Coating



MAINTENANCE

Polyester powder coating is a dry finishing process where a polyester resin powder is applied and then baked onto the surface. This creates a durable, protective finish that resists corrosion, weathering, and UV damage. Its versatility allows for a wide range of colour choices, ensuring vibrant and long-lasting aesthetics for diverse applications.

Despite the powder coating durable properties, some care is required to maintain the appearance of the material. The extent to which maintenance is required will depend on a number of factors including environmental conditions, construction activity and level of use.

To maintain the original appearance of the metalwork it should be cleaned regularly using warm soapy water. Avoid the use of abrasive cleaners as they may damage the surface finish.

Should the paint become chipped or scratched it can be touched up using a colour matching metal paint. Where the surface becomes damaged clean with a wire brush or sand, then paint with an outdoor metal paint, Omos recommends Uni 2k paint which can be purchased from most industrial or automotive paint suppliers. We recommend testing on a hidden area to ensure a good colour match before applying to the damaged region. For further advice contact Omos.