



OMOS

s24.2
Ashtray

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s24.2 Ashtray



DESCRIPTION

Galvanized steel throughout with powder coated finish. Removable galvanized liner. Forward tilting hinged door for ease of emptying.

DIMENSIONS

Height 960mm, Width 210mm, Depth 100mm, Capacity 5L, Weight 19kg.

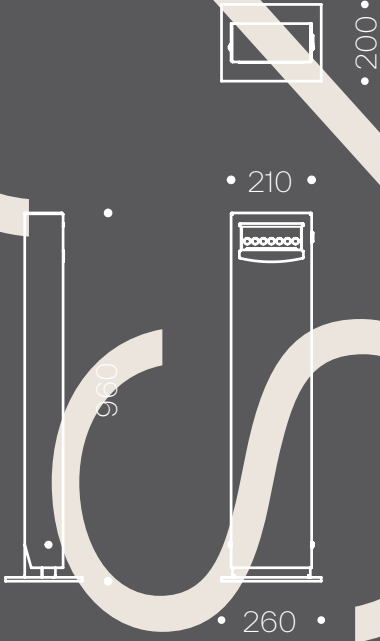
OPTIONS

Choice of RAL colours for powder coating. Optional dog waste bag dispenser.

Manufactured using electro zinc-plated steel, featuring a 316 grade stainless steel stub plate, the s24.2 seamlessly blends functionality and visual appeal.

The ashtray is coated with a polyester powder finish, enhancing the steel's durability and resilience against daily wear and tear.

The s24.2 offers the flexibility to be used as a freestanding unit or securely fixed to the ground.



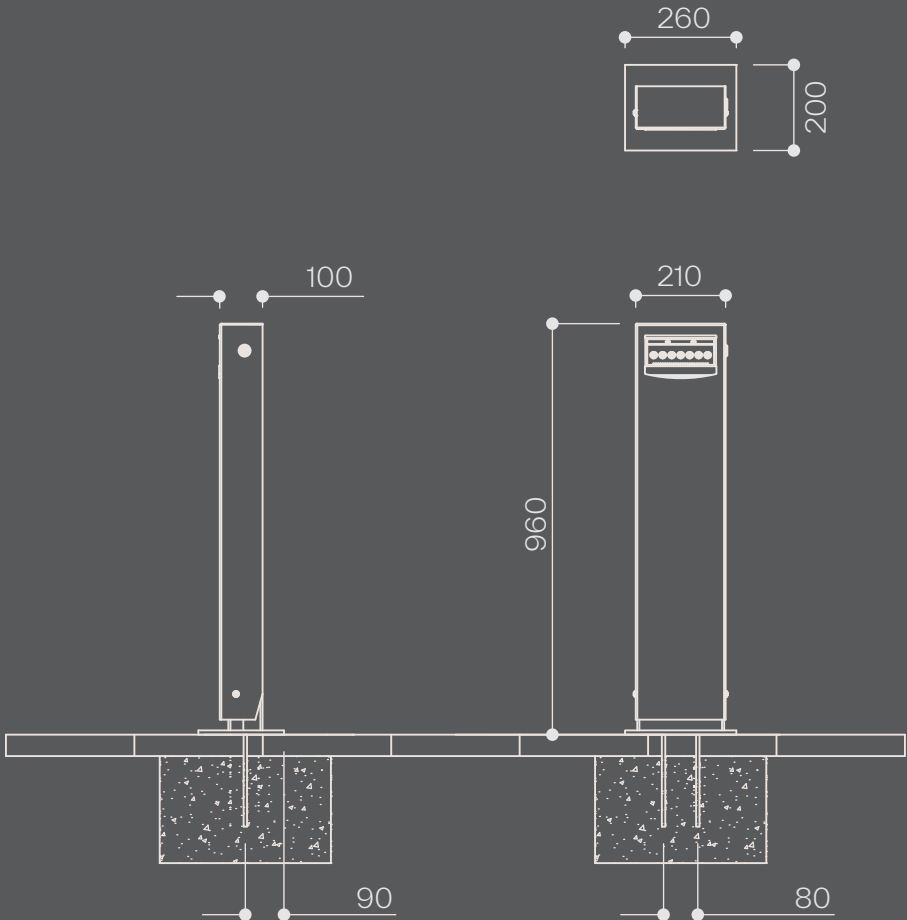
s24.2 Fixing Instructions

FOR AREAS ALREADY PAVED

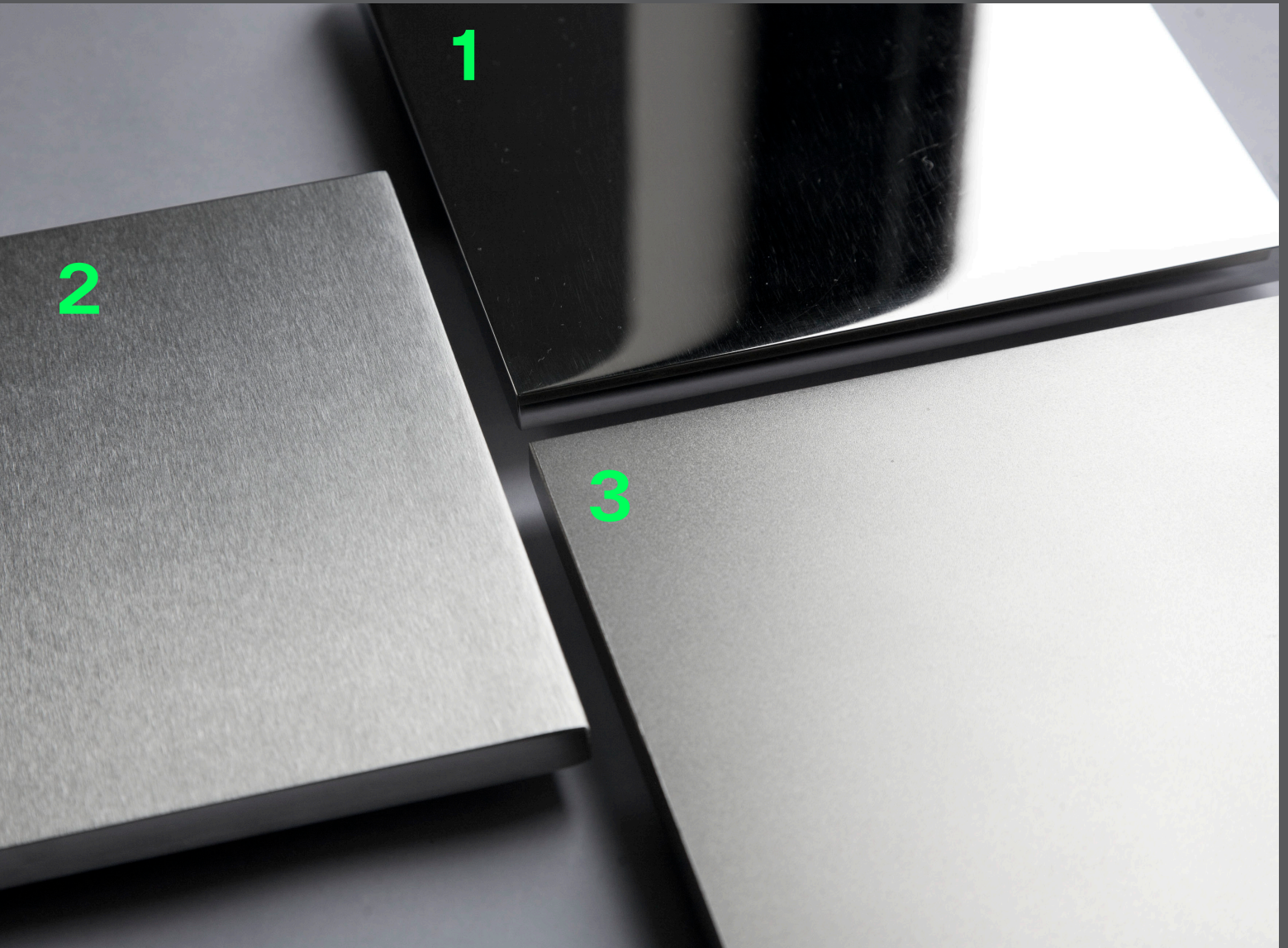
- 1. Determine the location for the ashtray. Remove pavers and excavate a hole to minimum dimensions of L400 x W400 x D300mm. The size of the foundation may vary depending on the ground conditions.
- 2. Fill the hole with 35N20 concrete up to 15mm below the level of the underside of the pavers ensuring a good smooth surface finish.
- 3. Allow sufficient time for the concrete to set then apply a layer of dry sand/cement mix over the pad. Compact and adjust to bring 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 ashtray in the desired location and mark through the fixing holes making sure this is done accurately.
- 6. Drill through pavers into the concrete pad. Drill following fixing manufacturer’s instructions to suit the chosen fixing.
- 7. Use M12 through bolts to fix (such as Hilti HSA M12 x 180). Lift the ashtray into place and tighten the nuts.

FOUNDATIONS

The s24.2 ashtray can be fixed directly to a concrete slab or to concrete pads beneath paving stones. Foundations must be to engineer’s specification.



Stainless Steel Finishes



316 GRADE STAINLESS STEEL

1. MIRROR POLISHED

Stainless steel with a mirror polished finish undergoes a process that results in a smooth and highly reflective surface. This finish offers a shiny, mirror-like appearance, enhancing the steel's aesthetic appeal.

2. BRUSHED POLISH

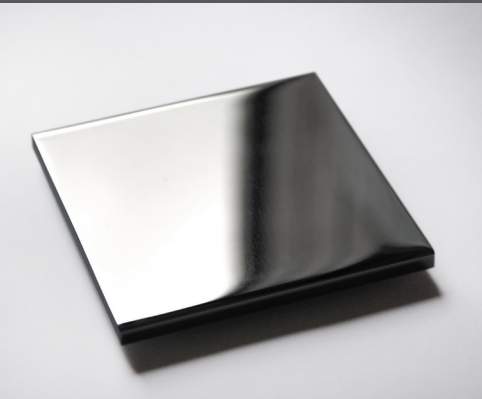
Stainless steel with a brushed polish finish undergoes a process involving abrasive belts which create fine parallel lines on the surface, giving it a muted sheen and a directional texture.

3. BEAD BLASTED

Stainless steel with a bead blasted finish is textured using abrasive glass beads, resulting in a non-reflective, matte surface. This finish provides a uniform appearance with a soft texture while maintaining the steel's corrosion resistance.

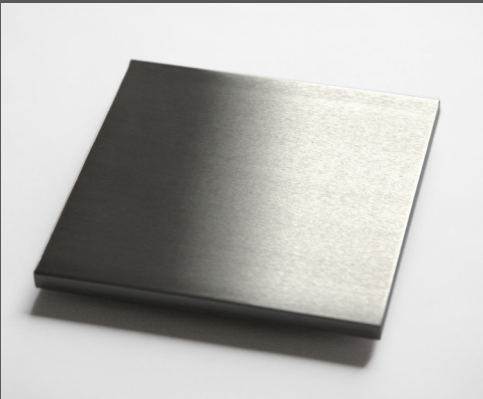
Maintaining Stainless Steel

Prior to shipping, our stainless steel has been passivated to ASTM A380 and ASTM 976 01-8.1 to ensure the highest standard. Rust spots or ‘tea stains’ can occur on the surface, these are normally caused by contamination from carbon steel, particularly in areas where construction work has been undertaken. Such stains can be removed using a non-abrasive rust remover such as RC Disox supplied by Abcon Industrial Products Ltd. Follow chemical manufacturers’ health and safety instructions and take extreme care to protect any other surfaces from exposure to the chemical.



MIRROR POLISHED STAINLESS STEEL

To clean mirror polished stainless steel, use only a non-abrasive sponge or cloth as abrasive materials will damage the mirror-like appearance of the finish. The material should be cleaned using mild detergents and warm water.



BRUSH POLISHED STAINLESS STEEL

To clean brush polished stainless steel, a non abrasive cloth or sponge used with warm water and mild detergent is recommended. If abrasive cleaning is required, use an abrasive fibre pad (such as Scotch-Brite™), not wire wool. Use a straight back-forward rubbing action parallel to the grain in the material.



BEAD BLASTED STAINLESS STEEL

To clean bead blasted stainless steel, a non abrasive cloth or sponge used with warm water and mild detergent is recommended. If abrasive cleaning is required, use an abrasive fibre pad (such as Scotch-Brite™), not wire wool. Use random circular rubbing actions when cleaning the material.

Maintaining Powder Coating



MAINTENANCE

Polyester powder coating is a dry finishing process where a polyester resin powder is applied to a metallic surface and then oven-baked. 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 its durability, some care is required to maintain the appearance of the material. The extent to which maintenance is required depends on a number of factors. These include 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 coating 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 sandpaper, 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.

Maintaining Galvanized Steel



MAINTENANCE

Galvanized mild steel is well-known for its durability and low maintenance. The zinc coating on galvanized mild steel provides excellent protection against corrosion, making it highly durable and suitable for outdoor applications.

To maintain the original appearance of the metalwork, regular cleaning with mild soap and water helps remove dirt, grime, and other surface contaminants. Avoid harsh abrasives or cleaners that may damage the protective zinc coating.

Should the coating become damaged and the steel beneath exposed, it is often possible to repair small areas by the application of zinc-rich paints. These paints contain a high concentration of zinc dust or zinc particles suspended in a binder. When applied to the damaged area, the zinc in the paint forms a protective barrier that helps prevent corrosion.