



OMOS

s56
Bench

www.omos.ie
+ 353 45 899 802



s56 Bench



DESCRIPTION

Hardwood seat surface with cut stone ends and galvanized mild steel frame. Provision for under seat lighting.

DIMENSIONS

Length 2000mm, Width 615mm, Height 455mm.

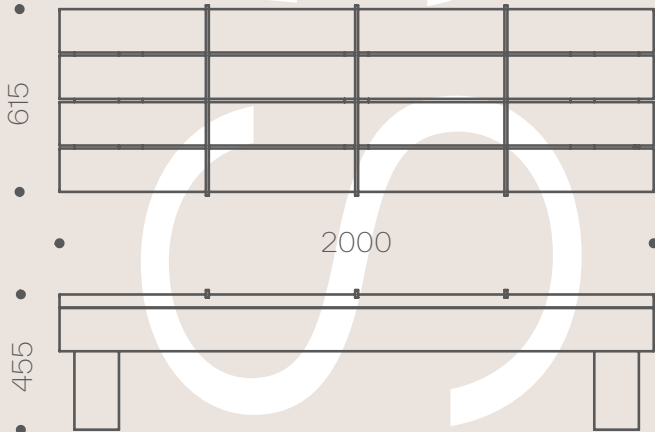
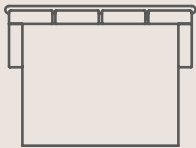
OPTIONS

Unfinished hardwood or microporous coating. Choice of stone finish; polished, flamed, bush hammered. Anti-skate bars.

Crafted from granite, hardwood and an internal galvanized steel frame. The deep side boards offer the possibility of integrating under-seat lighting.

The bench can be manufactured to your desired aesthetic choosing the finish of the hardwood and stone. Anti-skate measures are optional.

The s56 can be left free standing or dowel fixed to the ground, following the engineer's specified foundation requirements.



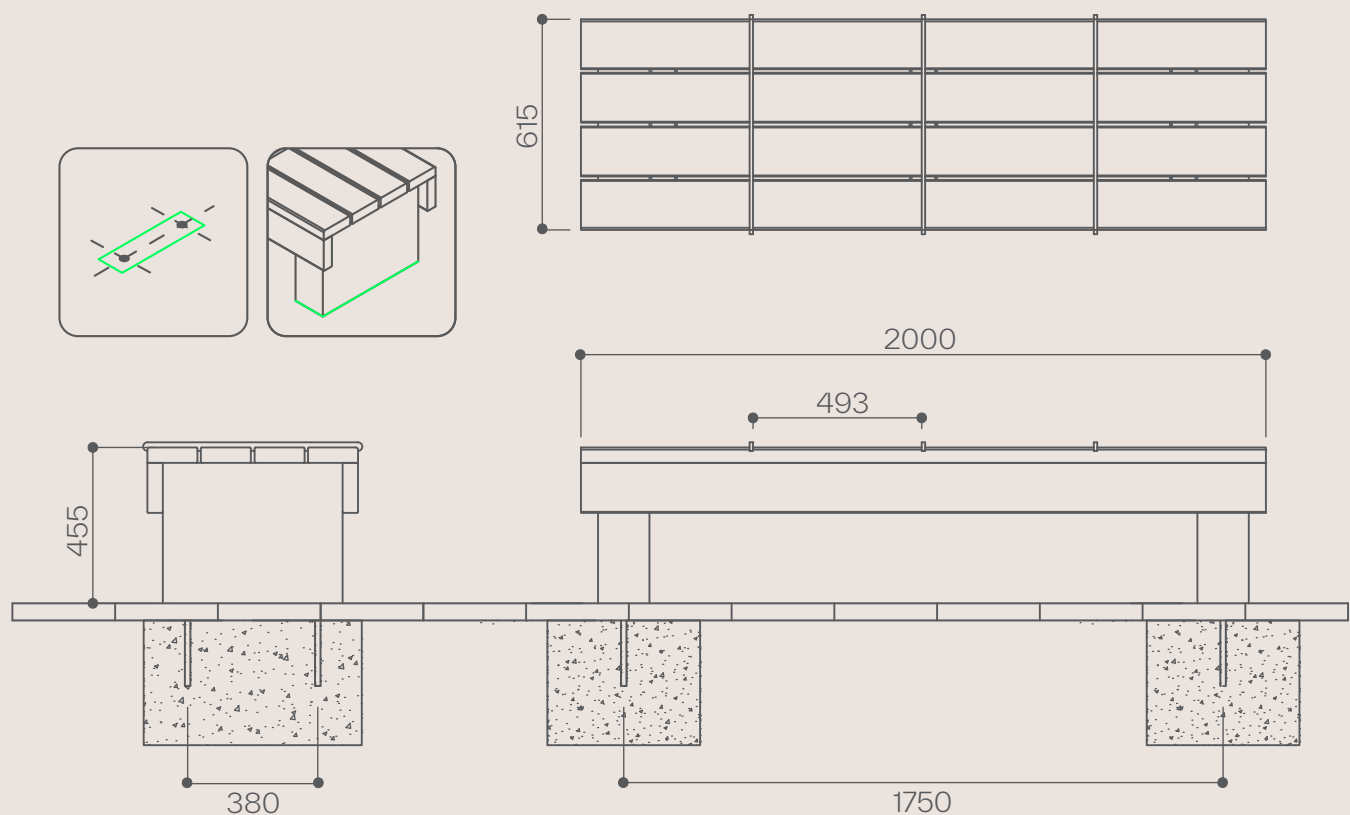
s56 Fixing Instructions

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.
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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 s56 bench can be fixed directly to a concrete slab or to concrete pads beneath paving stones. 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



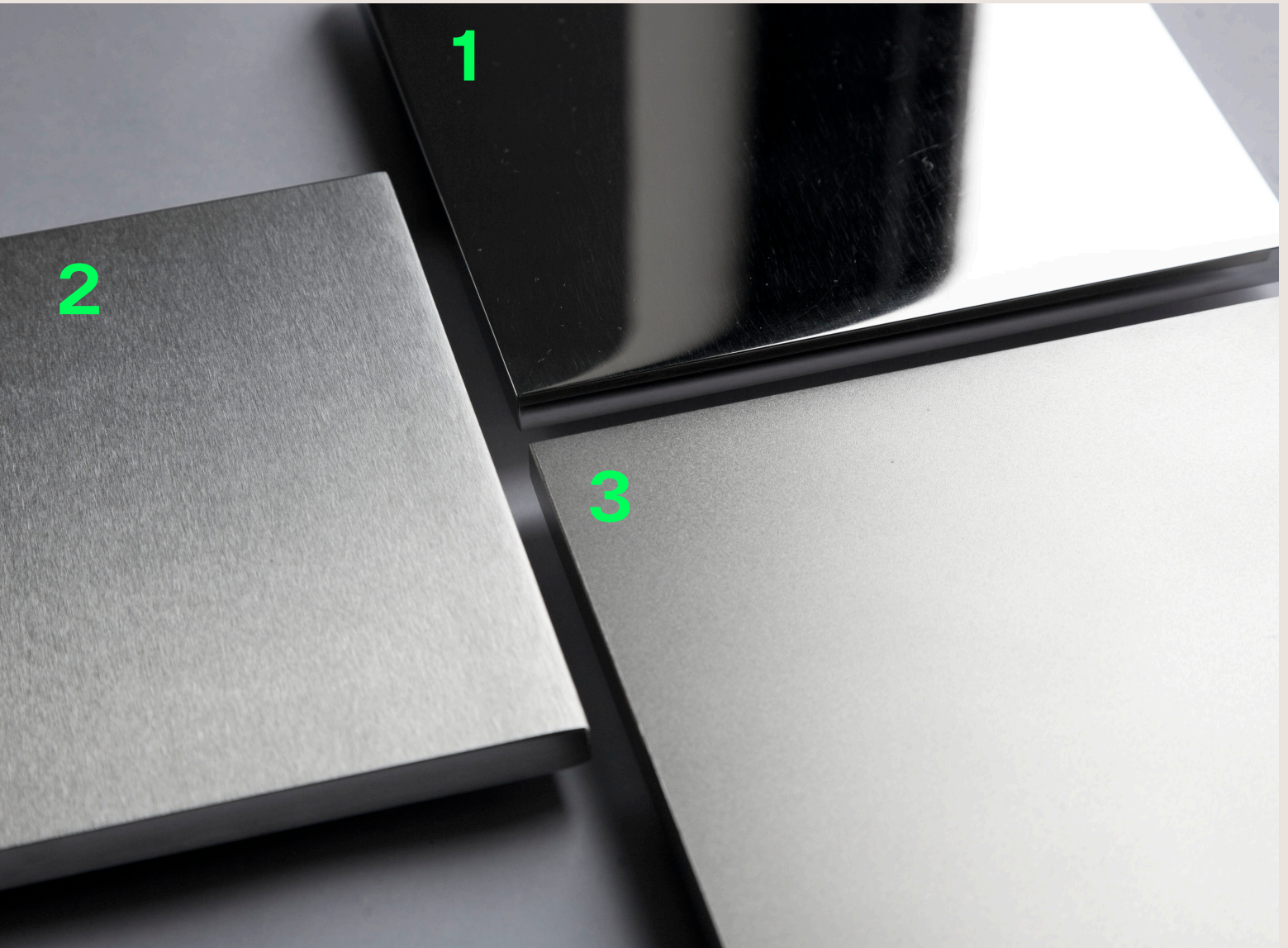
MAINTENANCE

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.

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

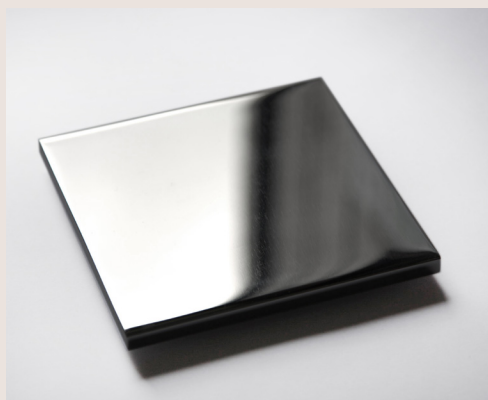
Stainless steel with a brushed polish finish undergoes a process involving abrasive belts which create fine parallel lines on the surface, giving it a muted sheen and a directional texture.

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.

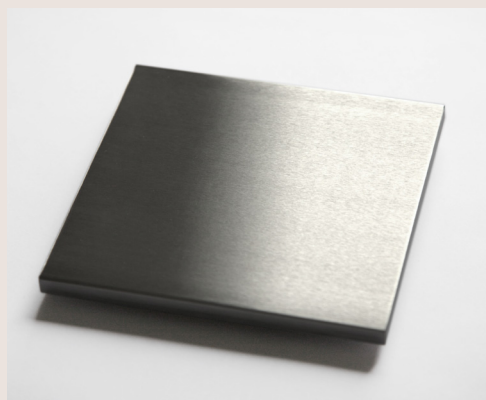
Maintaining Stainless Steel

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.



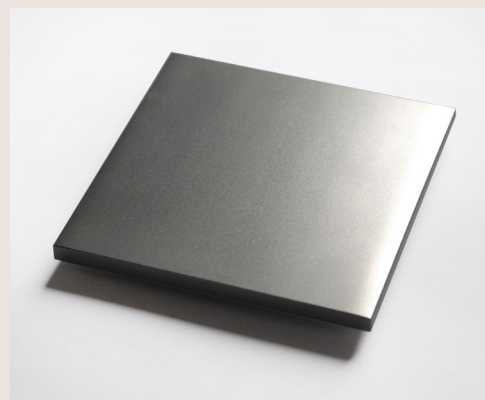
MIRROR POLISHED STAINLESS STEEL

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

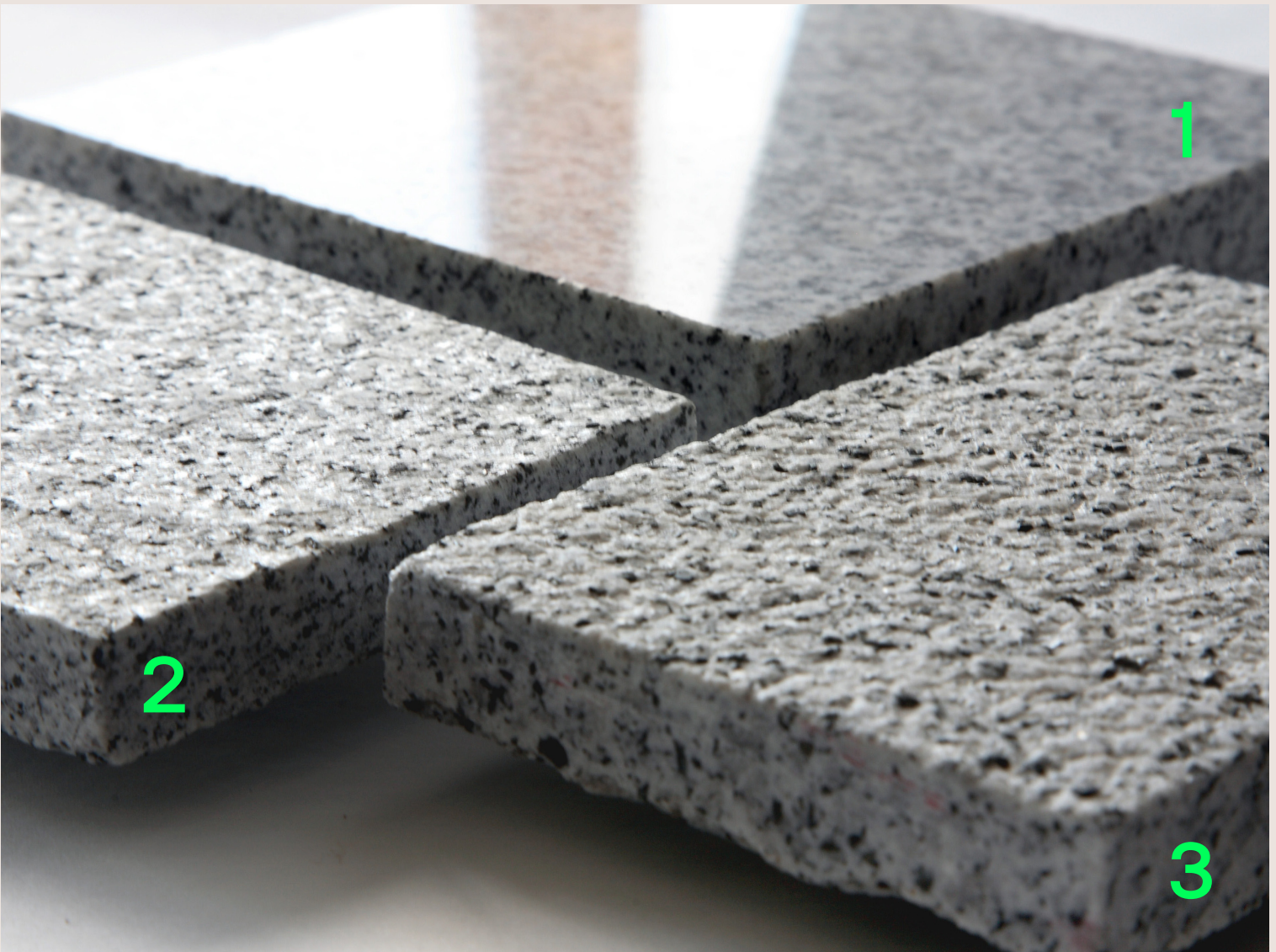
To clean brush polished stainless steel, a non abrasive cloth or sponge used with warm water and mild detergent is recommended. If abrasive cleaning is required, use an abrasive fibre pad (such as Scotch-Brite™), not wire wool. Use a straight back-forward rubbing action parallel to the grain in the material.



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.

Stone Finishes



GRANITE + KILKENNY LIMESTONE

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.

Maintaining Stone



MAINTENANCE

Clean the stone using warm water and a mild detergent with a stiff scrubbing brush. For more aggressive cleaning, where graffiti or severe staining is present, 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. Be aware of the risk of particles being projected as a result of the water jet's force. Always use suitable PPE and follow protocols to ensure the safety of the general public.