



# OMOS

s59.2  
Table

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# s59.2 Rectangle Table



**DESCRIPTION**

Four leg table with hardwood laths and bead blasted stainless steel or powder coated mild steel frame. Co-ordinating seat and chair options available.

**DIMENSIONS**

Length 2000mm, Width 920mm, Height 726mm.

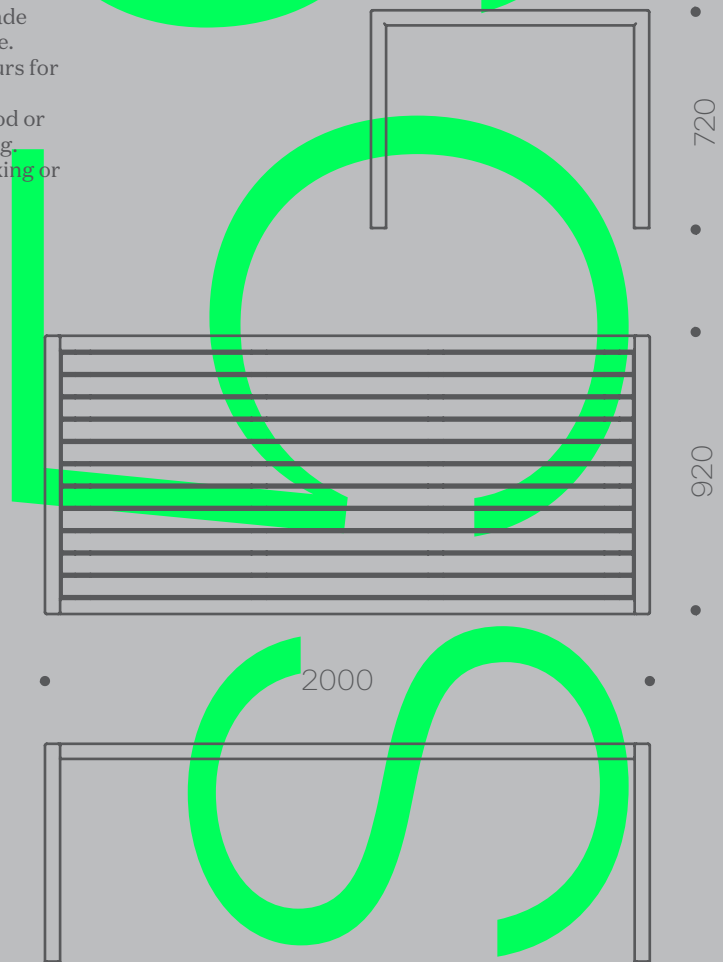
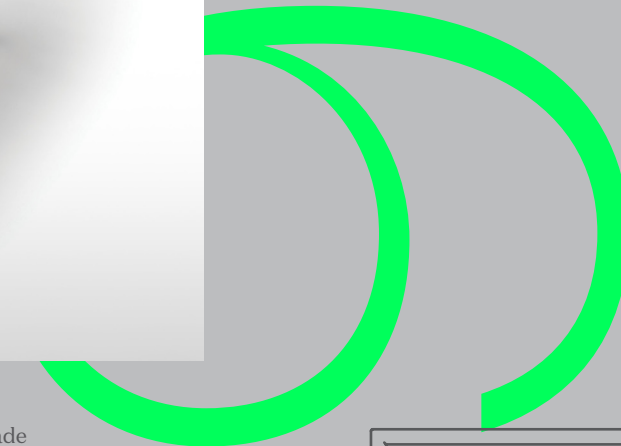
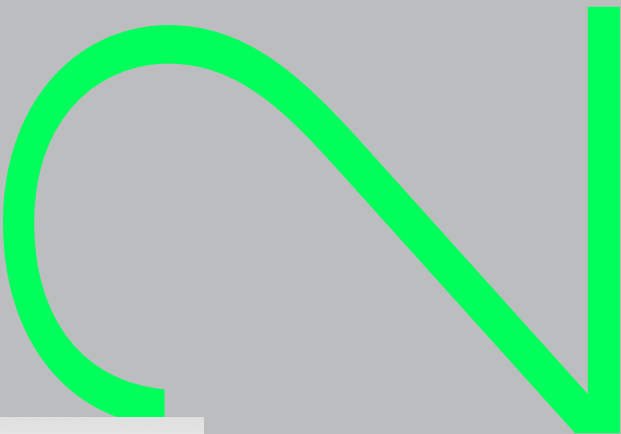
**OPTIONS**

Mild steel or 316 grade stainless steel frame. Choice of RAL colours for powder coating. Unfinished hardwood or microporous coating. Choice of ground fixing or free standing.

Constructed from a combination hollow section steel and hardwood timber, the s59.2 combines practicality with function and aesthetics.

The s59.2 frame is available in both 316 grade stainless steel with a glass bead blasted finish, and galvanized mild steel with a powder coated finish with the choice of any RAL colour, to meet different budget and specification requirements.

The s59.2 can be left free standing or fixed to the ground, following the engineer's specified requirements.





# s59.2 Square Table



**DESCRIPTION**

Four leg table with hardwood laths and bead blasted stainless steel or powder coated mild steel frame. Co-ordinating seat and chair options available.

**DIMENSIONS**

Length 920mm, Width 920mm, Height 726mm.

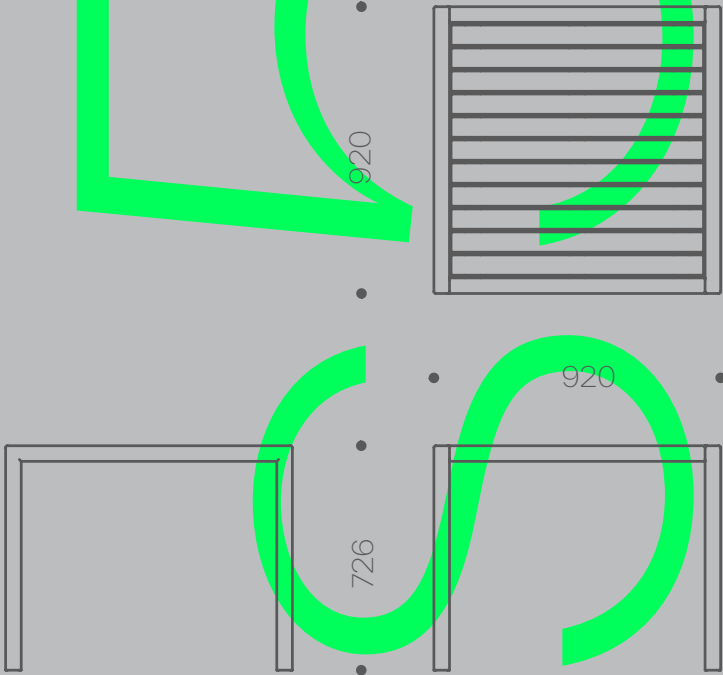
**OPTIONS**

Mild steel or 316 grade stainless steel frame. Choice of RAL colours for powder coating. Unfinished hardwood or microporous coating. Choice of ground fixing or free standing.

Constructed from a combination hollow section steel and hardwood timber, the s59.2 combines practicality with function and aesthetics.

The s59.2 frame is available in both 316 grade stainless steel with a glass bead blasted finish, and galvanized mild steel with a powder coated finish with the choice of any RAL colour, to meet different budget and specification requirements.

The s59.2 can be left free standing or fixed to the ground, following the engineer's specified requirements.



# s59.2 Fixing Instructions

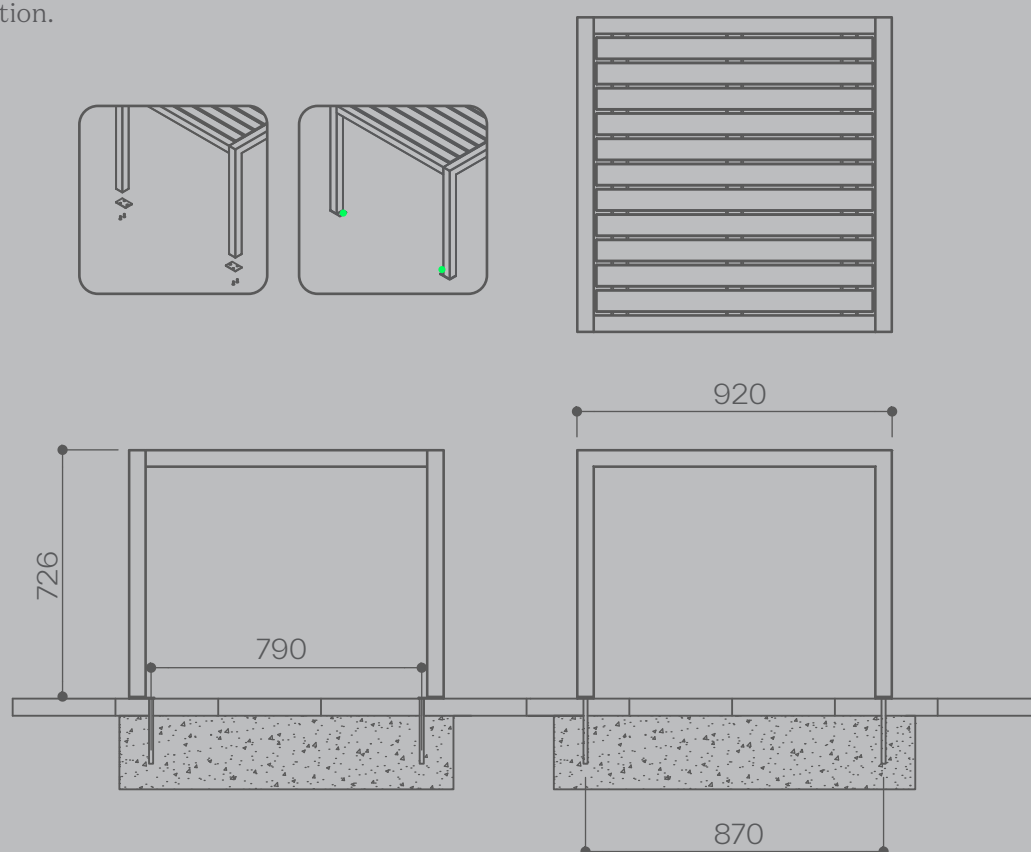
## SQUARE TABLE

### FOR AREAS ALREADY PAVED

1. Attach the 4 no. fixing brackets with 8 no. M6 SS CSK bolts (provided).
2. Determine the location for the table. Remove the pavers and excavate a hole.
3. Fill the hole with 35N20 concrete up to 15mm below the level of the underside of the pavers ensuring a good smooth surface finish.
4. 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.
5. Replace the paving slabs and ensure that they are well bedded in.
6. Place the table in the desired location and mark through the fixing holes making sure this is done accurately.
7. Remove the table and drill through the paving slabs into the concrete pad below. Drill following fixing manufacturer's instructions to suit the chosen fixing. Choose a fixing which will accept an M8 SS button head bolt, either a mechanical anchor (such as RS PRO Stainless Steel Drop In Anchor M8 x 30mm) or an internally threaded fixing designed for chemical fixing (such as Hilti HIS-RN M8xL [length to suit]). IMPORTANT, the depth of the hole must be sufficient to allow the fixing to be fully embedded in the concrete rather than partially in the paver and partially in the concrete.
8. Insert the fixings into the ground following fixing manufacturer's instructions. Reposition the table and screw in M8 SS button heads into the 4 no. fixings. Where chemical fixing is used (such as Hilti HIT-HY 150) leave sufficient time to cure before. Tighten the bolts.

### FOUNDATIONS

The s59.2 table can be fixed directly to a concrete slab or to concrete pads beneath paving stones. Foundations must be to engineer's specification.



# s59.2 Fixing Instructions

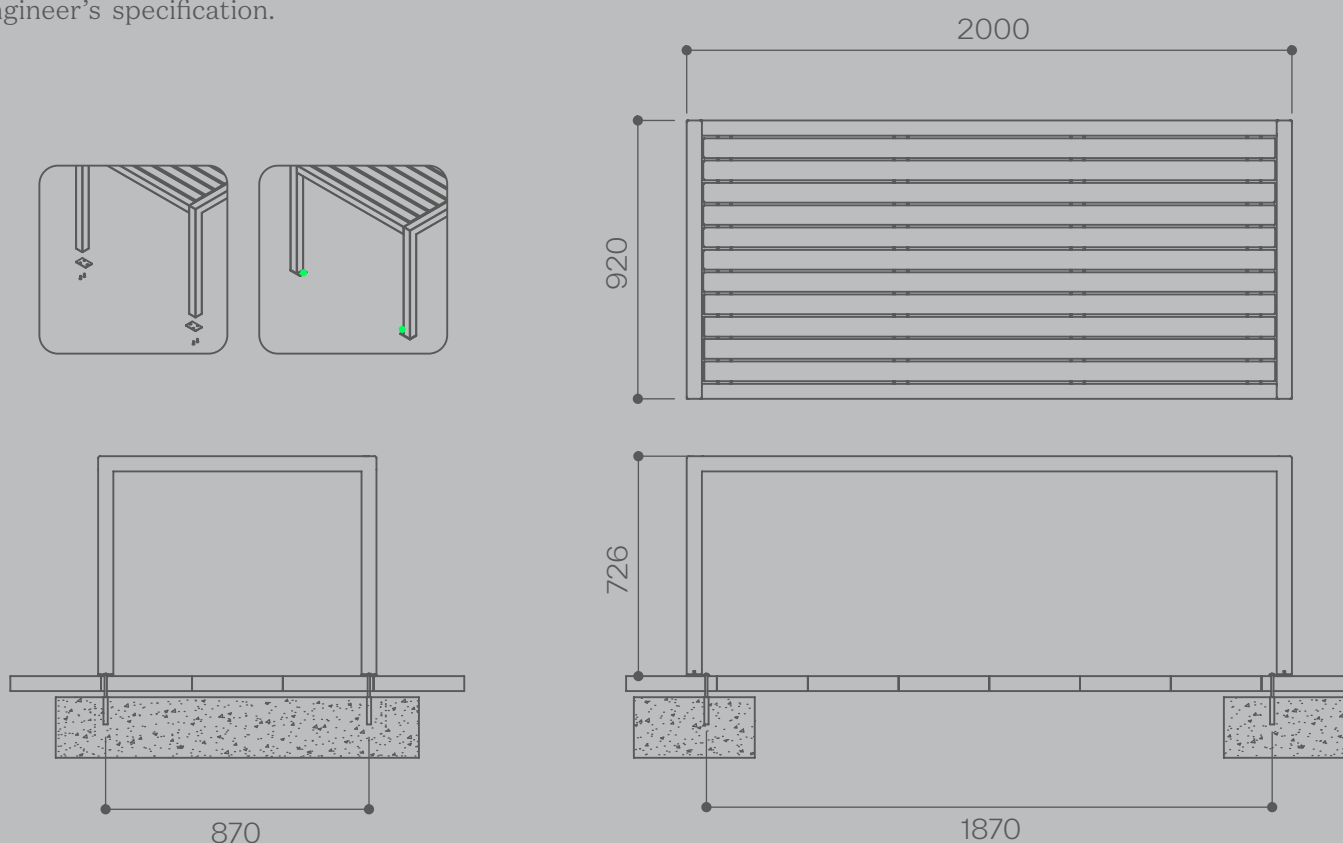
## RECTANGLE TABLE

### FOR AREAS ALREADY PAVED

1. Attach the 4 no. fixing brackets with 8 no. M6 SS CSK bolts (provided).
2. Determine the location for the table. Remove the pavers and excavate a hole.
3. Fill the hole with 35N20 concrete up to 15mm below the level of the underside of the pavers ensuring a good smooth surface finish.
4. 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.
5. Replace the paving slabs and ensure that they are well bedded in.
6. Place the table in the desired location and mark through the fixing holes making sure this is done accurately.
7. Remove the table and drill through the paving slabs into the concrete pad below. Drill following fixing manufacturer's instructions to suit the chosen fixing. Choose a fixing which will accept an M8 SS button head bolt, either a mechanical anchor (such as RS PRO Stainless Steel Drop In Anchor M8 x 30mm) or an internally threaded fixing designed for chemical fixing (such as Hilti HIS-RN M8xL [length to suit]). IMPORTANT, the depth of the hole must be sufficient to allow the fixing to be fully embedded in the concrete rather than partially in the paver and partially in the concrete.
8. Insert the fixings into the ground following fixing manufacturer's instructions. Reposition the table and screw in M8 SS button heads into the 4 no. fixings. Where chemical fixing is used (such as Hilti HIT-HY 150) leave sufficient time to cure before. Tighten the bolts.

### FOUNDATIONS

The s59.2 table 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.



# Maintaining Powder Coating



## MAINTENANCE

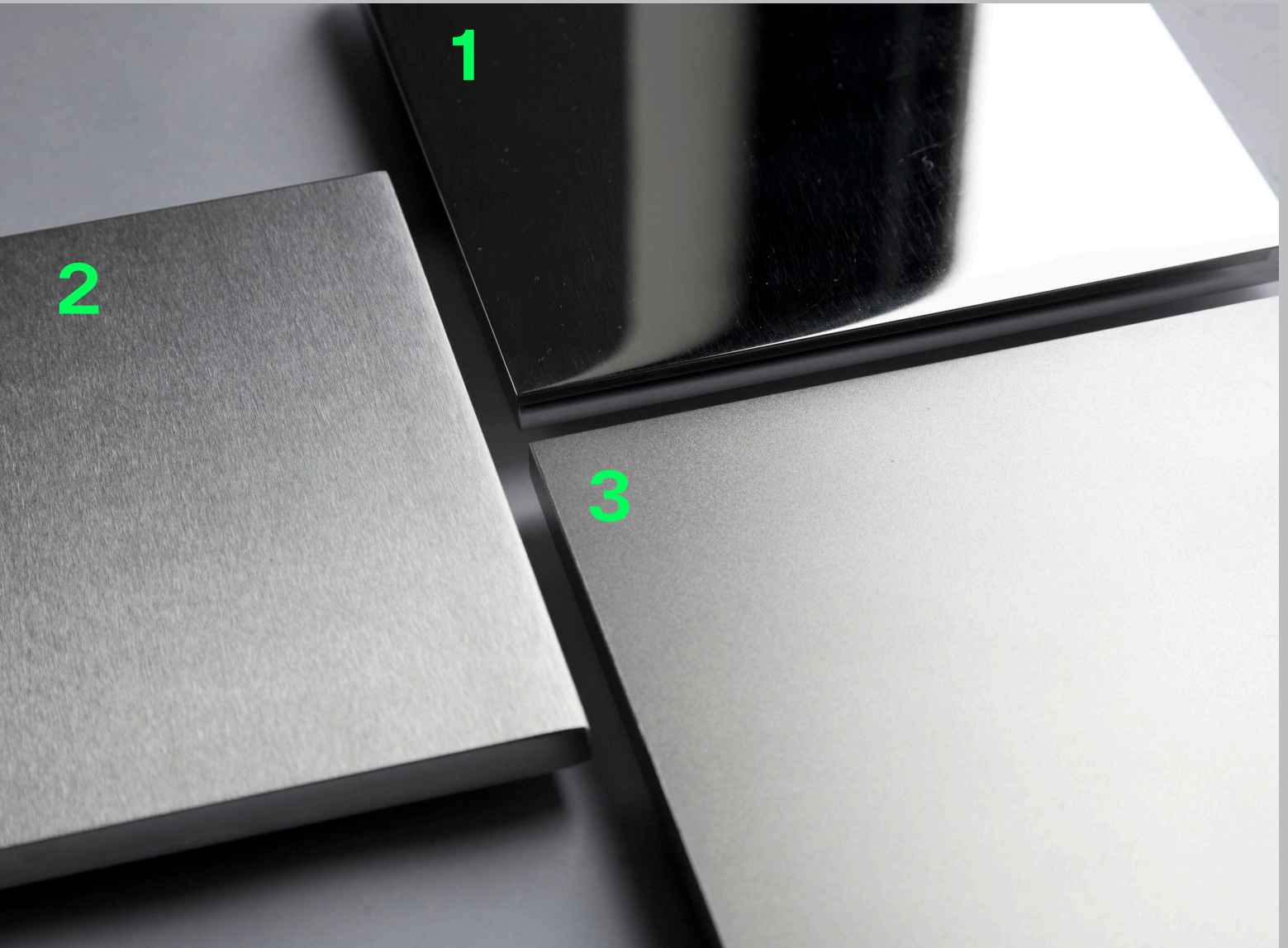
Polyester powder coating is a dry finishing process where a polyester resin powder is applied and then baked onto the surface. This creates a durable, protective finish that resists corrosion, weathering, and UV damage. Its versatility allows for a wide range of colour choices, ensuring vibrant and long-lasting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

# 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.

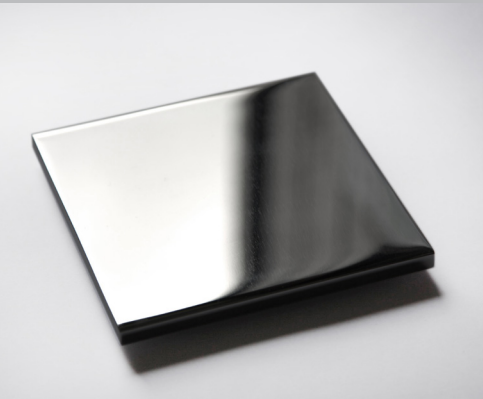
### 3. BEAD BLASTED

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.



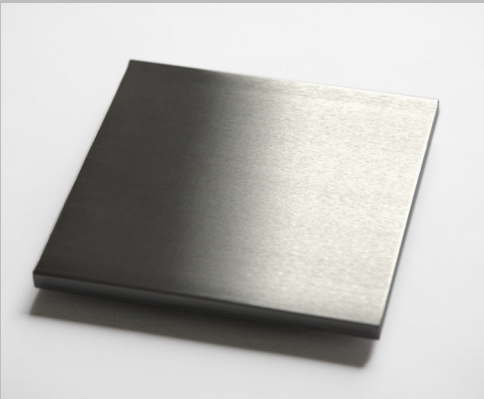
# Maintaining Stainless Steel

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.



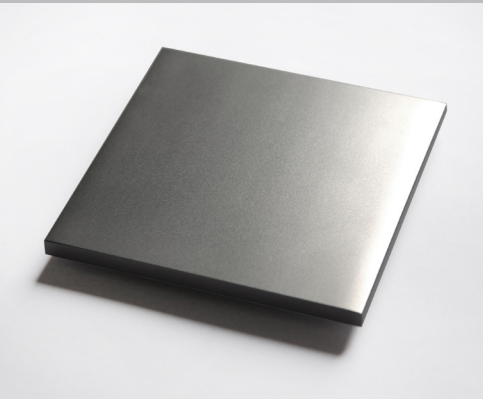
**MIRROR POLISHED STAINLESS STEEL**

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.