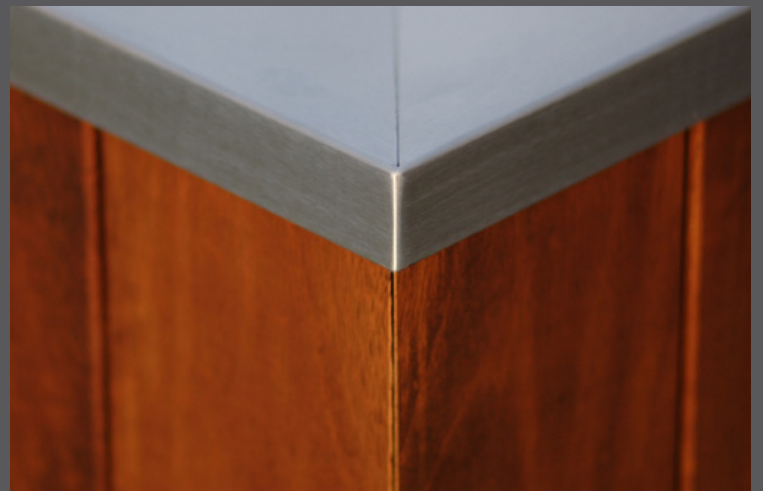




OMOS

s72
Litter Bin



s72 Litter Bin



DESCRIPTION

Galvanized steel frame clad with hardwood boards, elevated on a steel post with stainless steel top rim. Bin liner made from galvanized steel.

DIMENSIONS

Height 528mm, Width 446mm, Depth 446mm, Capacity 50L, Weight 43kg.

OPTIONS

Unfinished hardwood or microporous coating.

Constructed from hardwood, stainless steel and galvanized steel. The simple minimal aesthetic and combination of natural materials make it ideal for parks and other natural environments.

The hardwood is available with a microporous coating or left unfinished.

The s72 is available with a choice of fixing options; above ground flange fixed, or root fixed.



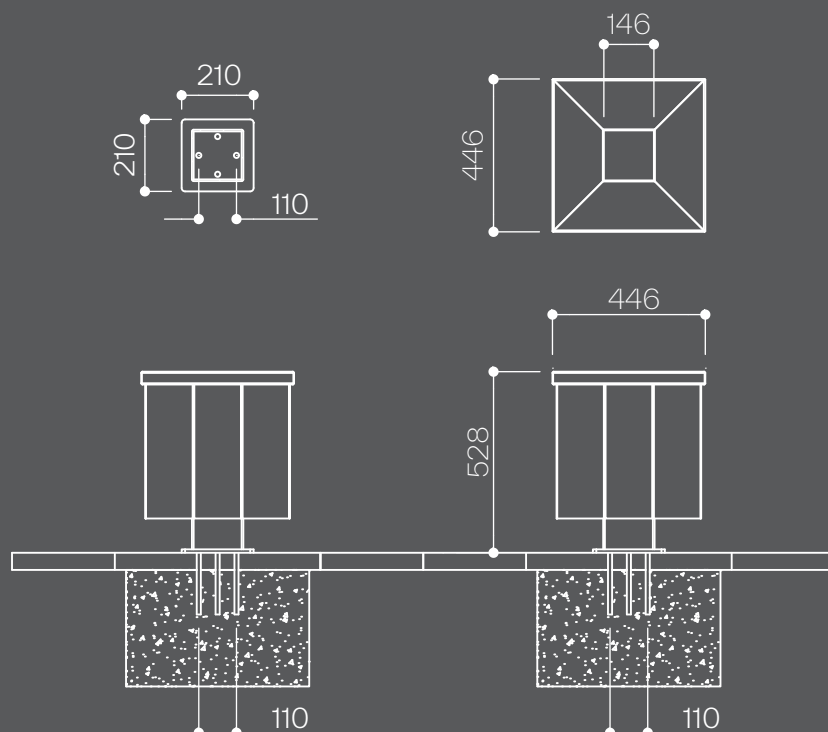
s72 Fixing Instructions

FOR AREAS ALREADY PAVED

1. Determine the location for the bin. Remove the pavers and excavate a hole to minimum dimensions of L400 x W400 x D500mm. 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 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 bin in the desired location and mark through the fixing holes making sure this is done accurately. The fixing holes can be accessed by removing the top rim and liner of the bin.
6. Remove the bin 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 M12 SS CSK bolt, either a mechanical anchor (such as Hilti HKD-SR SS316 M12 DROP-IN ANCHOR) or an internally threaded fixing designed for chemical fixing (such as Hilti HIS-RN M12xL [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.
7. Insert the fixings into the ground following fixing manufacturer's instructions. Reposition the bin and screw in M12SSCSK(stainless steel with countersunk head) into the 4 no. fixings. Where a chemical fixing is used (such as Hilti HIT-HY 150) leave sufficient time to cure before tightening the bolts.

FOUNDATIONS

The s72 litter bin 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



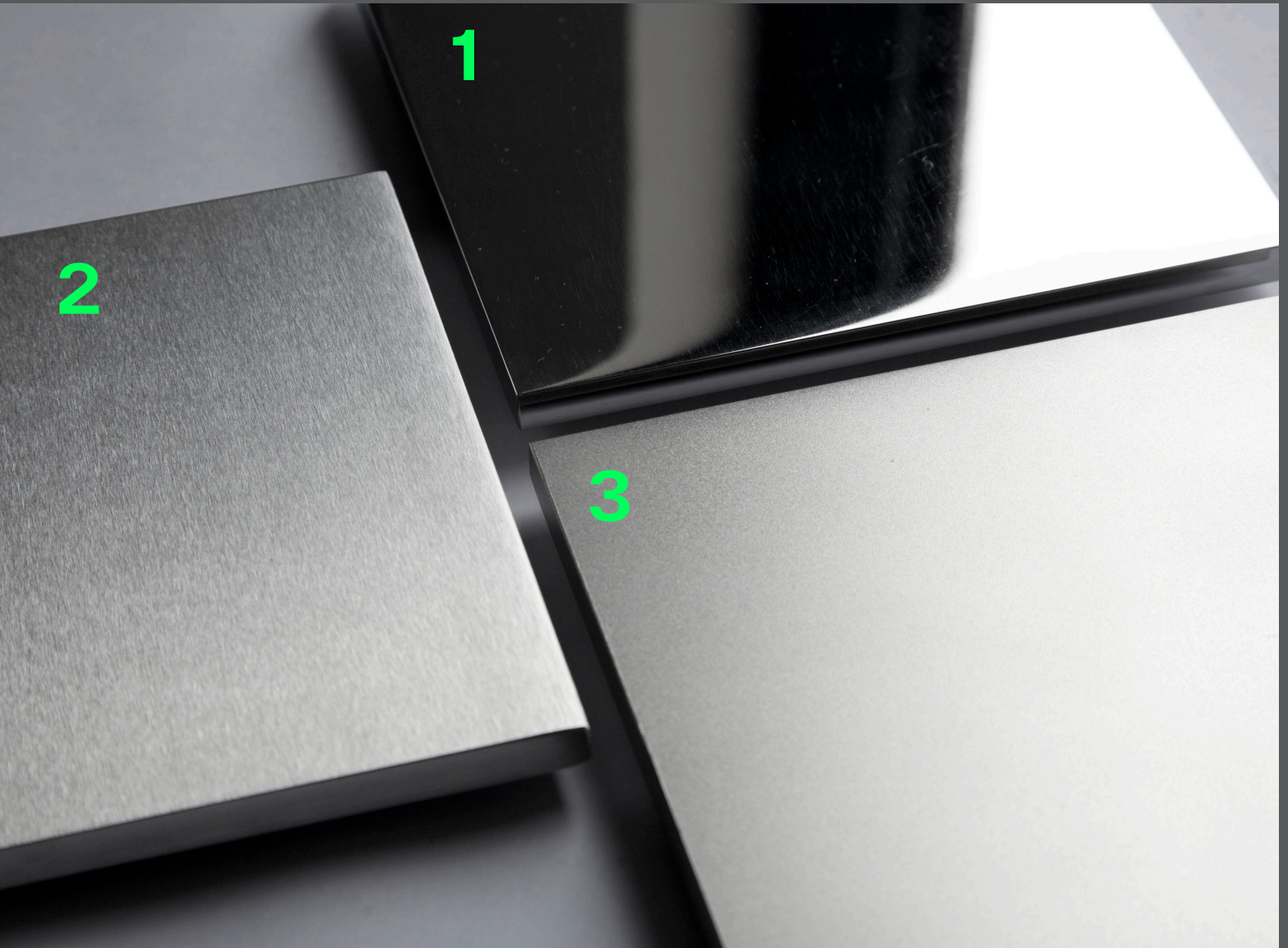
MAINTENANCE

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

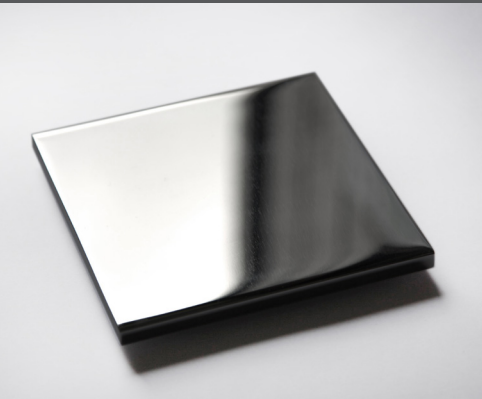
Stainless steel with a brushed polish finish undergoes a process involving abrasive belts which create fine parallel lines on the surface, giving it a muted sheen and a directional texture.

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.

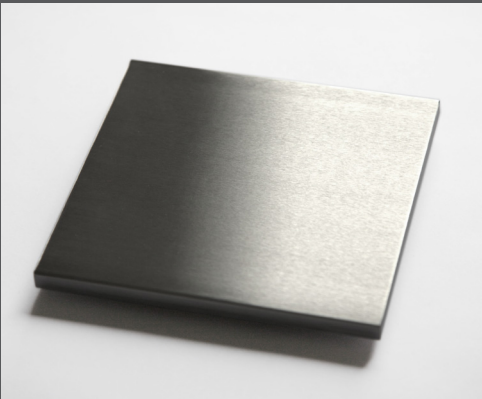
Maintaining Stainless Steel

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.

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.