



OMOS

s16.2
Litter Bin



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DESCRIPTION

Litter bin made from 3 and 4mm s355 powder coated steel, hot dipped galvanized mild steel throughout or 316 grade stainless steel body, hood with RHS chassis. Discreet integrated ashtray.

DIMENSIONS

Height 1202mm, Width 550mm, Depth 386mm, Capacity 120L, Weight 85kg.

OPTIONS

Galvanized mild steel or plastic liner. Choice of RAL colours for powder coating. Choice of decal. Optional restricted apertures.

Constructed from a combination of galvanized s355 mild steel and 316 grade stainless steel, the s16.2 combines unparalleled strength and durability with aesthetics.

The litter bin features a level adjustment base allowing it to be installed plumb on unlevel surfaces. Restricted and recycling apertures are optional affording it the flexibility to cater for all litter collection scenarios.

The s16.2 features the Omos patented easy-empty ashtray and offers the option of a plastic or galvanized steel liner.



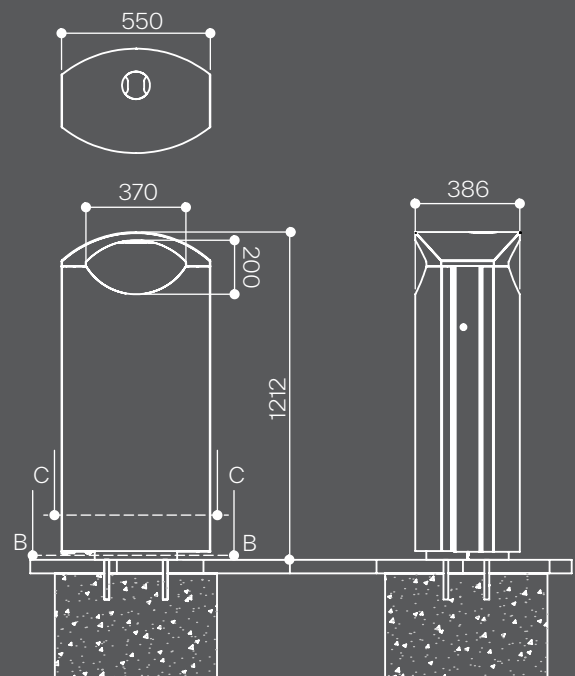
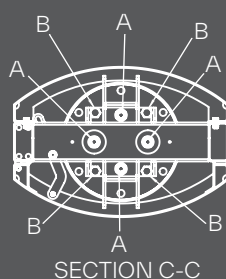
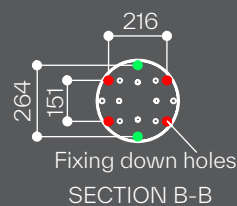
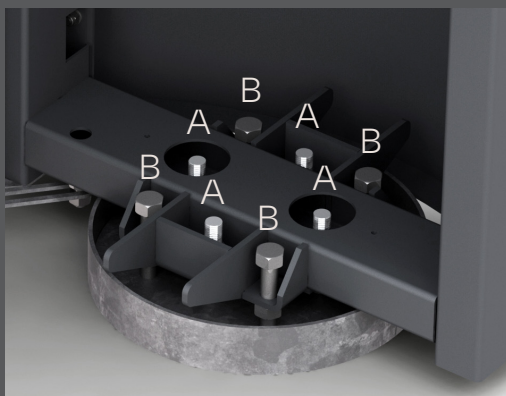
s16.2 Fixing Instructions

FOR AREAS ALREADY PAVED

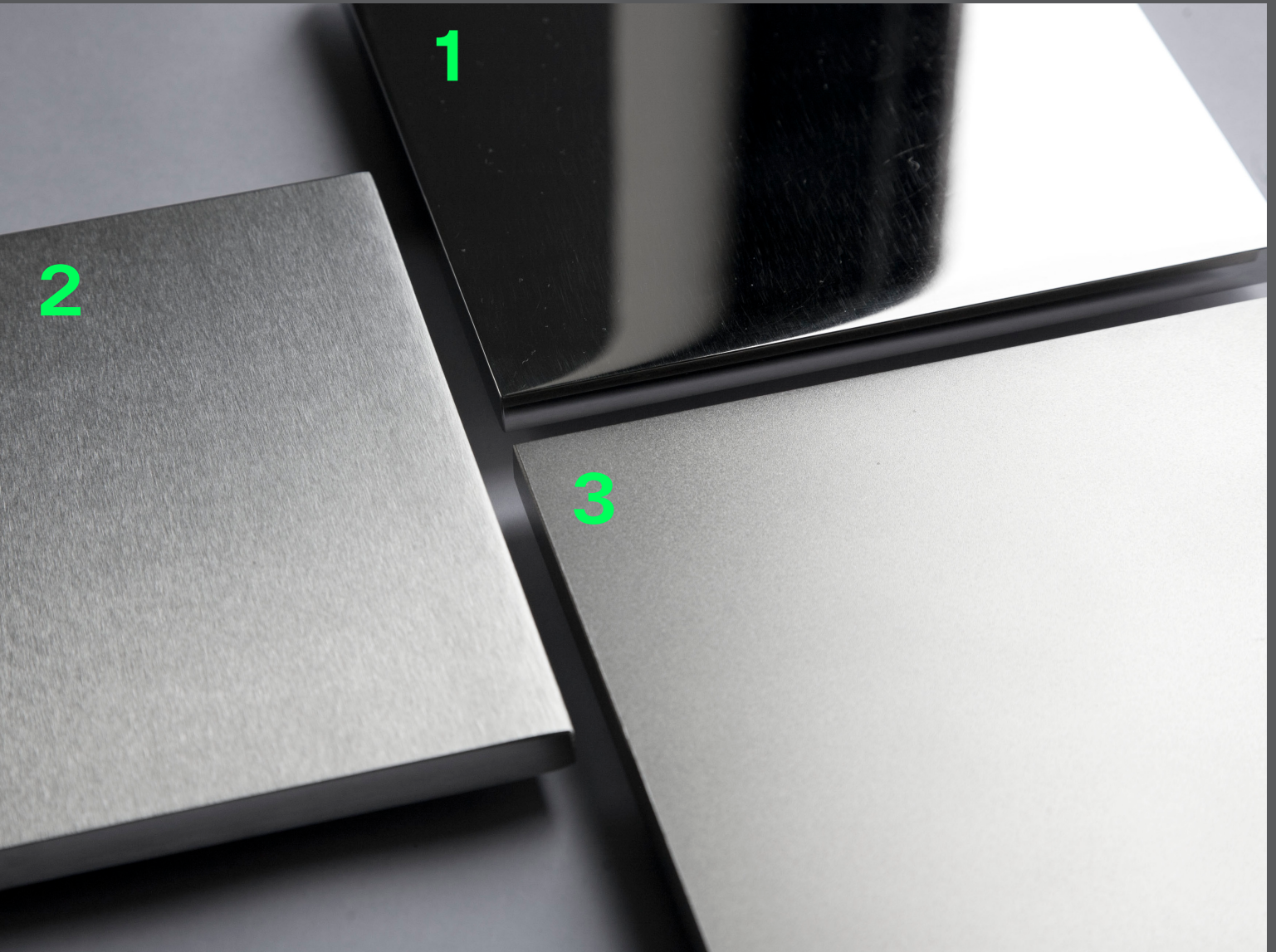
1. Determine the location for the bin. Remove pavers and excavate a hole to minimum dimensions of L600 x W600 x D400mm. The size of the foundation may vary depending on the ground conditions.
2. Fill the hole with 35N20 concrete up to 15mm below the level of the underside of the pavers ensuring a good 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 bin in the desired location and mark through the holes shown in RED (see section B-B and C-C) to the right. Make sure this is done accurately. Note the holes shown in GREEN may also be used where maximum strength is required.
6. Move the bin aside (or if preferred leave in position). Drill through pavers 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 180).
7. Insert the fixings and tighten down the bin. Check to see if the bin is plumb (the levelling base is set in the factory to suit a level foundation). If the bin is plumb installation is now complete. If not follow the steps below.
8. Loosen slightly the 4 no. M16 nuts marked 'A' (see section C-C). Now adjust the levelling bolts marked 'B'. This will require two people, one to hold the bin, the other to adjust the bolts. As the bolts are adjusted keep the bin tilted so that it 'follows' the adjustment.
9. Once plumb hand tighten the M16 nuts (marked 'A'). Now check that all the levelling bolts are in contact with the base plate by checking that they are all hand tight. Working diagonally now gradually tighten the M16 nuts (checking as you go that the bin remains plumb and if necessary adjusting accordingly). Once the nuts are fully tightened check that the levelling bolts are all tight.

FOUNDATIONS

The s16.2 litter bin 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

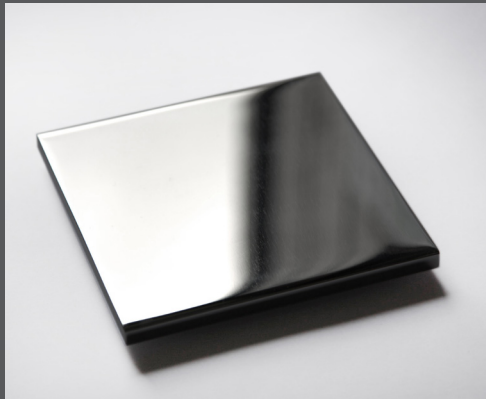
Stainless steel with a brushed polish finish undergoes a process involving abrasive belts which create fine parallel lines on the surface, giving it a muted sheen and a directional texture.

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.

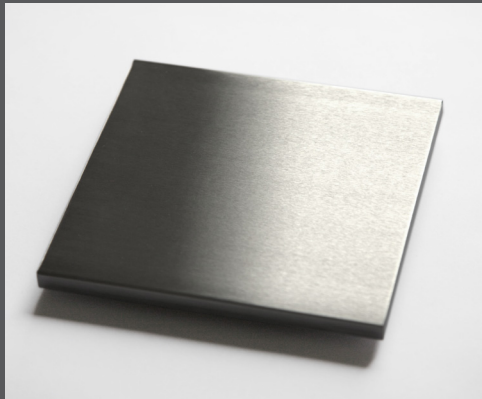
Maintaining Stainless Steel

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 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.

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.