

KENT BATTERSEA SWIVEL SEAT



Kent
STAINLESS



KENT BATTERSEA SWIVEL SEAT (KBSS-1130)

The Kent Battersea Swivel Seat is a kidney shaped seat with a modern artistic design. The seats was manufactured for [Maylim Ltd.](#) who installed them Battersea Power Station, London. The seat is manufactured from grade 316 Stainless Steel and Iroko Hardwood Timber. The Iroko timber finish is treated with three coats of Danish Oil. The seat is perfect for urban centres and parks giving a modern architecturally elegant look.

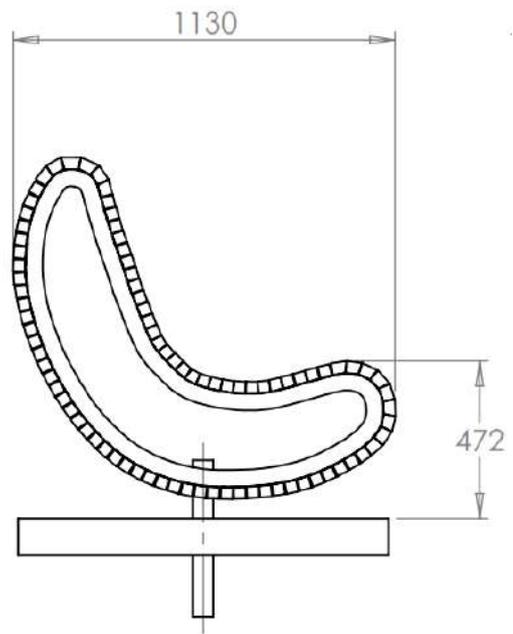
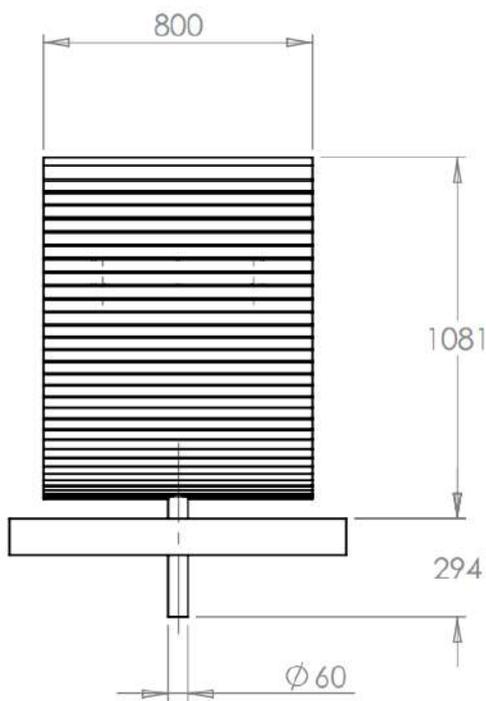
Features:

- Iroko Hardwood Timber
- Treated with Danish Oil
- Stainless Steel 60mm diameter stand cast in 300mm below ground
- Grade 316L Stainless Steel Frame
- Heavy duty support to prevent vandalism





PRODUCT CODE	HEIGHT	WIDTH	LENGTH
KBSS-1130	1081mm	800 mm	1130 mm



Specify:

Kent Battersea Iroko Seat KBIS/1130; 1130mmx800mm; Grade 316L Stainless Steel; Bright Satin Finish; Iroko Timber treated with Danish oil.

(amend underlined word to suit project)



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How To Specify

*Customise your size, or go
with our standard Size
1130mm x 800mm x 1081mm*

*Choose your steel:
Grade 304 Stainless steel
Grade 316 Stainless steel
Galvanised Mild Steel*

Specify:

Kent Battersea Iroko Seat KBIS/1130; 1130mmx800mm; Grade 316L Stainless Steel; Bright Peened Finish; Iroko Timber treated with Danish oil.

*Specify the steels finish
Satin Finish
Satin Finish 320 Grit Polish
Shot Peened
Bright Peened
Powdercoated*

*Specify our standard Iroko
Hardwood timber treated with
Danish Oil or specify your own
preference*

Grade 304 v Grade 316L Stainless Steel

The last thing our we want for our customers is to have to deal with staining on their Kent Stainless Steel products. If your product will be exposed to harsh or coastal environments , we recommend upgrading to grade 316L stainless steel which extends the life span of the product for years more. Consider this fact when planning a future project.

Grade 304 Stainless Steel

Periodically washdown the wood components using warm water and sponge, removing any dirt or dust. If re oiling is required there is no need to sand the timber down before re-oiling. Once washed down and dried the oil can be applied using a soft brush or rag soaked in the oil. Be careful to avoid drips by going over parts that oil has been applied to. Do not rush applying oil, as drips will occur and will ruin the finish. Best practice is to apply the oil in thin layers allowing the oil to dry before applying more layers. Thin layers will dry very quickly and the more layers that are added the longer the colour will last. A standard recommendation of 3 layers of oil every 6 months should ensure that the oil colour is maintained. If the wood is varnished, or has a stronger treatment, and needs to be reapplied, then sanding of the wood will be required. Sanding the wood will remove all previous finish and will give you the original wood finish. To sand the wood, initially use a strong grit sand paper and decrease the grit after every sand. This will leave you with a smooth finish on the wood. The new treatment can now be reapplied using a brush or rag. Once dry apply treatment again until at least three layers are applied. Once fully dry the wood should be able to cope with the environmental conditions.

Benefits

- Lowest Cost Corrosion resistant option
- Resistant to oxidation
- Low maintenance
- Durable and strong

Grade 316L Stainless Steel

Periodically washdown the wood components using warm water and sponge, removing any dirt or dust. If re oiling is required there is no need to sand the timber down before re-oiling. Once washed down and dried the oil can be applied using a soft brush or rag soaked in the oil. Be careful to avoid drips by going over parts that oil has been applied to. Do not rush applying oil, as drips will occur and will ruin the finish. Best practice is to apply the oil in thin layers allowing the oil to dry before applying more layers. Thin layers will dry very quickly and the more layers that are added the longer the colour will last. A standard recommendation of 3 layers of oil every 6 months should ensure that the oil colour is maintained. If the wood is varnished, or has a stronger treatment, and needs to be reapplied, then sanding of the wood will be required. Sanding the wood will remove all previous finish and will give you the original wood finish. To sand the wood, initially use a strong grit sand paper and decrease the grit after every sand. This will leave you with a smooth finish on the wood. The new treatment can now be reapplied using a brush or rag. Once dry apply treatment again until at least three layers are applied. Once fully dry the wood should be able to cope with the environmental conditions.

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Iroko Timber

Timber Species: Iroko (*Milicia excelsa*, *Milicia regia*)

AKA: odum (Ghana and Ivory Coast), mvule (East Africa), kambala (Zaire), bang (Cameroons), moreira (Angola), tule, intule (Mozambique)

Wood Type: - Hardwood Environmental: Listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as LR - Lower Risk (near threatened): close to being classed as Vulnerable. Also meets CITES Appendix II criteria

Distribution: Iroko has a wide distribution in tropical Africa, from Sierra Leone in the west, to Tanzania in the East. The Tree (*Milicia excelsa*) attains very large sizes, reaching 45m or more in height and up to 2.7m in diameter. The stem is usually cylindrical and mostly without buttresses. It occurs in the rainforests, and mixed deciduous forests.

The Timber: When freshly cut, or when unexposed to light, the heartwood is a distinct yellow colour, but on exposure to light it quickly becomes golden-brown. The sapwood is narrow, being about 50mm to 75mm wide, and clearly defined. The grain is usually interlocked and the texture is rather coarse but even, and the wood weighs on average 660 kg/m³ when dried. Large, hard deposits of calcium carbonate called 'stone' deposits, are sometimes present in cavities, probably as a result of injury to the tree. They are often enclosed by the wood and not visible until the time of sawing, though the wood around them may be darker in colour, thus giving an indication of their presence.

Drying: The timber dries well and fairly rapidly, with only a slight tendency to distortion and splitting.

Strength: Iroko has excellent strength properties, comparing well with teak, though weaker in bending and in compression along the grain.

Working Qualities: Medium to Difficult

Durability: Durable

Treatability: Extremely Difficult

Moisture Movement: Small.

Density: 660 kg/m³

Texture: Medium.

Availability: Regular.

Price: Low to Medium.

Chemical Properties: Occasional deposits of stone may occur

Use(s): Bridge construction, Exterior joinery, Interior joinery

Colour(s): Yellow brown

Iroko Timber

Types of Wood Finishes

Kent Stainless advise treating the timber with 3 coats of Danish Oil. Washing clean, removing dirt and algae build up and reapplying the oil every 6 months will keep the rich appearance of the timber.



However, the above treatment is for cosmetic purposes – it does little to extend the life of the timber, and if our recommended treatment is followed then maintenance is necessary.

Some architects refer the (greying effect) of aged timber, and many councils will want to benefit of avoiding the reapplication oil every 6 months. Lower maintenance is often a stronger consideration than a contrasting appearance.

In these cases Kent is happy to supply untreated timber for seating and benches



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Recommended Treatment

Danish Oil

Danish Oil is a special formulation developed by Rustins Ltd. based on Tung Oil, also known as Chinese Wood Oil. The oil is extracted from nuts, similar in size to a Brazil nut, growing on species of trees found mainly in China and some areas of South America. After processing the oil is blended with synthetic resins to improve hardness, and other vegetable oils. Driers and solvents are added to improve the performance and application properties, so that Danish Oil may be applied with a rag or brush.

The special ingredients used in the manufacture of Danish Oil penetrate deep into all types of timber, drying to a hard, durable and water resistant seal. Unlike varnishes it does not leave a thick film on the surface which may peel, chip or craze on ageing. The oil dries quickly in 4 to 6 hours, depending on ambient temperature and humidity, producing a non tacky surface. It does not, therefore pick up dust as will wood treated with linseed oil. As it is a hard drying oil, it may be used as a primer or sealer on bare wood before applying other finishes, if required. Danish Oil may be used on interior and exterior woodwork and can be overcoated with a varnish or paint at any time, if it is desired to alter the appearance.

It's easy to use

- Apply liberally with a clean rag or brush and wipe off the surplus oil after a few minutes.
- Allow to dry and repeat. New wood generally requires 3 applications.
- Absolutely no skill is required for application, as even when the oil is applied with a brush, it does not have to be brushed out in the same way as a varnish. The brush is merely used to spread the oil liberally over the surface.

For an outstanding finish the last coat of Danish Oil may be applied by rubbing over the surface with fine steel wool 000 grade, or a scouring pad, such as Scotch brite. Then wiping off the surplus with a soft cloth. This will remove any "nibs" on the surface and leave the surface with a silky-smooth finish.

Exterior woodwork, will require re-oiling annually or more frequently. For instance, oily hardwoods tend to be more resistant than softwoods and oak which may need more attention. The durability on exterior woodwork can be improved by diluting Danish Oil with equal parts of White Spirit for the first application. This will improve the penetration. Three undiluted coats should then be applied. When applied to previously oiled, or varnished surfaces, or after repeated oiling of new wood, the surface may develop a slight gloss. This can be removed by rubbing with the grain with 00 or 000 steel wool and wax polish, finishing off with a soft cloth.

Maintenance

Stainless Steel:

Clean the stainless steel components using warm water with a mild detergent with a non-abrasive cloth or sponge. Heavier stains may require the use of a nylon-scouring pad or a stainless steel cleaner. To remove paint or graffiti use a cloth and Alkaline or solvent paint strippers according to type of paint. In the case of a bead blasted finish, where abrasive cleaning is required, always use a random circular rubbing action with a cloth. In the case of brushed finishes the surface consists of uniform fine 'scratches' running in one direction so where abrasive cleaning is required always use a straight back and forward rubbing action in the direction of the grain using soap and warm water. Rust spots or 'tea stains' can occur on the surface of the material, these are normally caused by contamination from ordinary mild steel, particularly in areas where construction work has been undertaken. Such stains can be removed using Rust Remover 410. In cases where the surface is severely stained

because of severe environmental conditions or scratched due to misuse, it may still be possible to restore the original finish using chemicals such as Oxalic Acid solution. There are many stainless steel polishes available to enhance the surface finish. We recommend Mister Stainless Ltd. as a provider for stainless steel cleaning products.

Timber:

Periodically washdown the wood components using warm water and sponge, removing any dirt or dust. If re oiling is required there is no need to sand the timber down before re-oiling. Once washed down and dried the oil can be applied using a soft brush or rag soaked in the oil. Be careful to avoid drips by going over parts that oil has been applied to. Do not rush applying oil, as drips will occur and will ruin the finish. Best practice is to apply the oil in thin layers allowing the oil to dry before applying more layers. Thin layers will dry very quickly and the more layers that are added the longer the colour will last. A standard recommendation of 3 layers of oil every 6 months should ensure that the oil colour is maintained. If the wood is varnished, or has a stronger treatment, and needs to be reapplied, then sanding of the wood will be required. Sanding the wood will remove all previous finish and will give you the original wood finish. To sand the wood, initially use a strong grit sand paper and decrease the grit after every sand. This will leave you with a smooth finish on the wood. The new treatment can now be reapplied using a brush or rag. Once dry apply treatment again until at least three layers are applied. Once fully dry the wood



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Installation Details

Visible Flange

- Ensure that the surface to which the seat is mounted is sufficiently strong.
- Position the seat in the correct location. Mark the holes and drill into the surface.
- Place the seat directly over the holes and then fix the seat to the surface using M12 bolts.

Buried Flange

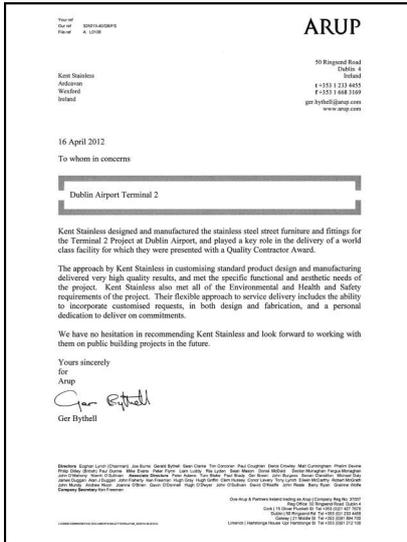
- Cast a foundation 300mm with minimum dimensions of L650 x W450 x D350mm below the surface.
- Once concrete is set follow steps 1-3 as per flange detail above.
- Fill hole with grout and replace slabs to finish of bollard

Cast In

- Remove pavement and excavate a hole to minimum dimensions of L650 x W450 x D350mm.
- Position your seat in the correct position ensuring correct height and then prop the seat securely.
- Fill the hole with concrete up to the level of the underside of the pavement ensuring a good smooth surface finish.
- Remove props, replace the paving slabs, and ensure that they are well bedded in.



Testimonials



"We have no hesitation in recommending Kent Stainless and look forward to working with them on public building projects in the future"

- ARUP



" Kent Stainless scored highly in all regards again"

- BAM



" Your timely delivery and seamless integration with main contractor Skanska made the overall project a huge success "

- Forward Swindon



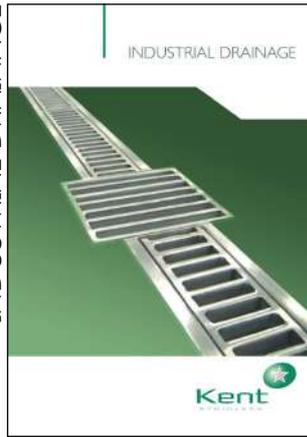
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BROCHURE RANGE

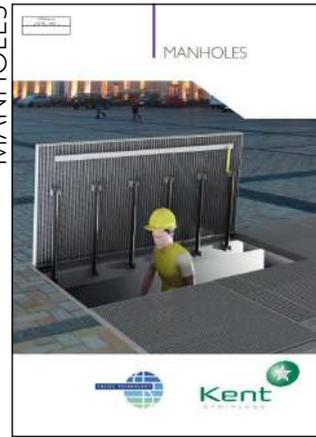
COMMERCIAL DRAINAGE



INDUSTRIAL DRAINAGE



MANHOLES



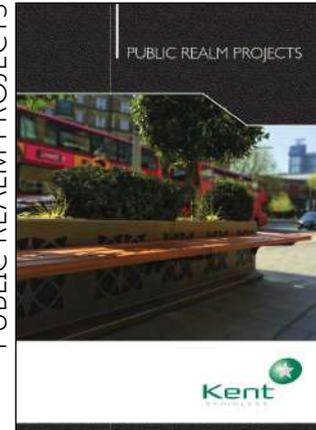
SLOT DRAINAGE



IN GROUND UNITS



PUBLIC REALM PROJECTS



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