OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

SEATS, BENCHES & PICNIC UNITS

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Introduction

Speedy Street Solutions **seats, benches, and picnic units** are manufactured using designs that have been refined through many years of development and installation. These proven designs provide **durable, comfortable seating solutions** suitable for parks, public spaces, commercial areas, schools, and other outdoor environments.

Our seating products can be manufactured using a **variety of base materials**, allowing them to be specified to suit different locations, usage levels, and environmental conditions.

To help maximise the lifespan of each product and reduce the need for major refurbishment, this manual has been developed to provide guidance on **inspection, cleaning, and ongoing maintenance requirements**. Following these recommendations will help ensure the seating continues to perform reliably and maintain its appearance over time.

Speedy Street Solutions is committed to delivering products that meet high standards of **quality, environmental responsibility, and health and safety** throughout the manufacturing process and the product lifecycle.

The design, manufacture, processing, and delivery of these products align with recognised management standards, including:

- **ISO 9001** – Quality Management Systems
- **ISO 14001** – Environmental Management Systems
- **ISO 45001** – Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems

Additional standards considered during the design and manufacture of these products include:

- **BS EN ISO 1461** – Hot dip galvanised coatings on fabricated iron and steel articles
- **BS EN ISO 13920** – Welding tolerances for shapes, dimensions, and lengths in welded constructions
- **BS EN 206:2013+A2:2021** – Concrete: specification, performance, production, and conformity

Timber Components

Timber seat slats may be supplied in a **range of hardwood or softwood options**, depending on the product specification.

Where required, seating products can be supplied using **FSC® certified timber**, supported by a full **Chain of Custody** certification. This ensures the timber originates from **legally harvested and sustainably managed sources**.

To prevent timber components from **sweating or becoming discoloured during storage**, all protective wrapping should be **removed within 72 hours of delivery**.

Health & Safety Information

Speedy Street Solutions seats, benches, and picnic units do not require specific operating procedures once they have been correctly installed. However, certain **health and safety considerations** should always be observed during the use, inspection, and maintenance of these products.

Handling Heavy Components

Products manufactured from **cast iron, ductile iron, or concrete** can be significantly heavy. Product weights are typically provided within product specifications to assist with safe handling.

- These items **should not be moved by a single person**.
- Where reasonably practical, **mechanical lifting or handling equipment** should be used for products weighing more than **20 kg**.
- **Safety footwear** should always be worn when handling heavy components.

Timber Components

Timber is a natural material and may **move, surface check, or split over time** due to environmental conditions. In some cases, this may create **sharp edges or pinch points**.

It is the responsibility of the customer or maintenance team to ensure that wooden benches & **timber seating surfaces and tables are inspected regularly** and that any splinters, sharp edges, or defects are addressed before the product is used.

Maintenance Activities

When undertaking routine maintenance, customers and contractors must ensure that all relevant **health and safety procedures for the tools, materials, and maintenance products being used** are followed.

It is the responsibility of the customer or maintenance provider to ensure that:

- Work is carried out **safely and responsibly**
- Personnel are **properly trained and competent**
- Correct operating procedures are followed at all times

Speedy Street Solutions cannot accept responsibility for **damage to property or injury to individuals** resulting from unsafe working practices or misuse of the product.

If there are any **concerns regarding product performance, structural integrity, product quality, or maintenance requirements**, Speedy Street Solutions should be **contacted in the first instance** for technical advice.

Handling Concrete Components

When handling concrete products:

- **hand Protective gloves should be worn at all times**
- Gloves help prevent **abrasions and skin contact with concrete dust**

Concrete dust may cause **skin irritation**, so if skin comes into contact with concrete dust, the affected area should be **washed immediately with soap and water**.

Materials & Processes

Speedy Street Solutions **seats, benches, and picnic units** are designed to meet a wide range of **site requirements, environmental conditions, and customer specifications**. Depending on the product design, different materials and manufacturing processes may be used during production to ensure durability, safety, and long-term performance.

Materials

The following materials may be used in the manufacture of seating and picnic units:

- **Mild steel**
- **Stainless steel** – Grade 304 or Grade 316
- **Cast iron**
- **Ductile iron**
- **Timber** – various hardwood and softwood options, including **FSC® certified timber** where specified
- **Recycled plastic**
- **Concrete or granite**
- **Polyurethane (PU)** components

Material selection will vary depending on the **design, intended use, location, and environmental exposure** of the installation.

Processes Used

A range of manufacturing and finishing processes may be used during production, including:

- **Fabrication and welding** of metal components
- **Carpentry and woodworking** for timber components
- **Casting processes** for iron and concrete elements
- **Hot dip galvanising** to provide corrosion protection for steel components
- **Polyurethane moulding** for PU components
- **Recycled plastic moulding** for plastic elements
- **Polishing of stainless steel** to achieve a clean and durable finish
- **Polishing of concrete or granite** surfaces
- **Polyester powder coating** to provide a durable and weather-resistant surface finish
- **Wet painting** where specified for decorative or protective finishes

These materials and processes are selected to ensure Speedy Street Solutions seating products provide **strength, durability, and long service life** in public and outdoor environments.

Cleaning, Maintenance & Repair

This section provides a general overview of the **inspection and cleaning procedures** recommended to maintain the appearance and longevity of Speedy Street Solutions seats, benches, and picnic units.

Inspection & Cleaning: To maximise the service life of the product, seating units should be **visually inspected on a regular basis**. Inspections should check for:

- Signs of damage or vandalism
- Deterioration or breakdown of surface finishes
- Build-up of salt, dirt, or atmospheric residue
- Loose fixings or structural components

If any issues are identified during these inspections, the appropriate **maintenance or repair procedures** for the materials used should be followed.

If **significant damage occurs to any main structural component**, Speedy Street Solutions should be contacted immediately for technical advice before any repair work is undertaken.

In addition to visual inspections, a **regular cleaning programme** should be implemented to maintain both the appearance and condition of the product.

Recommended Inspection & Cleaning Frequency

The required frequency of inspection and cleaning will depend on the **environmental conditions** in which the product is installed.

Rural and Urban Environments

- Visual inspection: **Monthly**
- Cleaning: **Every 3 months**

Harsh Industrial or Coastal Environments
Where seating units may be exposed to **higher levels of atmospheric pollutants, such as chemical emissions or marine salt**:

- Visual inspection: **Weekly**
- Cleaning: **Monthly**, or more frequently if required

This document provides **general maintenance guidance** and may not cover every specific situation. If cleaning or repair requirements fall outside the scope of this guide, please contact **Speedy Street Solutions** for further advice and support.

Maintenance Records: All **inspection, cleaning, and maintenance activities** should be recorded. Records should include:

- The **cleaning method used**
- Any **products or chemicals applied**
- Details of any **repairs or maintenance work carried out**

Maintaining accurate records is recommended and may also be required in the event of a **warranty claim**.

Galvanized Coating

The galvanised coating applied to Speedy Street Solutions seating products is processed in accordance with **BS EN ISO 1461 – Hot Dip Galvanised Coatings on Fabricated Iron and Steel Articles**.

Galvanising is a **hot-dip process** in which molten zinc reacts chemically with a steel substrate to create a durable protective coating. Immediately after galvanising, the surface typically appears **bright silver in colour**. Over time, this naturally weathers to a **dull grey patina**, which is the normal finish of galvanised steel.

Due to the nature of the galvanising process, **minor surface irregularities may occasionally occur** on finished products. Where possible, these may be lightly finished; however, this will not be undertaken where it may compromise the protective zinc coating. As a result, some **visual variations may remain**, including on products that are subsequently powder coated. These irregularities **do not affect the durability or performance** of the galvanised coating.

Cleaning Galvanised Surfaces

Exposed galvanised surfaces should be cleaned using one of the following methods:

- **Low-pressure water wash**, such as a standard hosepipe
- **Warm soapy water applied with a soft brush** to remove surface dirt and deposits

After cleaning, the surface should be **thoroughly rinsed with clean water**.

The following cleaning methods should **not be used**:

- Abrasive scourers
- Wire brushes
- Abrasive cleaning products

These materials can damage the protective zinc layer and may result in **premature corrosion**.

Repairing Damaged Galvanised Coatings

Galvanised coatings have the ability to **self-heal minor scratches and abrasions**, as the zinc layer provides sacrificial protection to the steel beneath.

However, if the coating becomes damaged to the extent that **base steel is exposed**, repair work may be required.

Zinc-rich repair coatings specifically designed for galvanised steel can be used to restore protection. Suitable options include **zinc-rich repair paints applied by brush or aerosol spray**.

Recommended repair procedure:

1. Inspect the damaged area to determine whether **rusting has occurred**.
2. If rust is present, **clean the area using wire brushing or light sanding** until bright steel is exposed.
3. Apply the **zinc-rich repair coating** according to the manufacturer's instructions.
4. Ensure the coating builds up to a sufficient thickness to provide ongoing protection.

The **recommended coating thickness for repaired areas is typically a minimum of 100 microns** to ensure effective long-term corrosion protection.

Powder Coating

Powder coating is a finishing process in which **polyester powder is applied to a galvanised steel substrate using an electrostatic spray gun**. The coated component is then **oven cured**, creating a durable and hard-wearing outer layer that provides both protection and an attractive finish.

Due to the nature of the galvanising process, **minor surface irregularities may occasionally be visible** on finished components. Where possible, these may be lightly finished; however, this is not undertaken where it may compromise the protective zinc coating. As a result, some **visual variations may remain**, including on products that are subsequently powder coated. These variations **do not affect the durability or performance** of either the product or the protective coating.

Powder coated finishes can provide **many years of service**, although their lifespan will depend on factors such as **installation location, atmospheric conditions, environmental pollutants, and the frequency of cleaning and maintenance**. The recommended cleaning frequency is outlined earlier in this guide.

Cleaning Methods: Powder coated surfaces should be cleaned using one of the following methods:

- **Warm, mild soapy water** applied with a soft cloth, sponge, or natural bristle brush, followed by rinsing with clean water
- A **proprietary car wash and wax system**, followed by rinsing with clean water

During cleaning, **abrasive cleaners, solvents, or harsh chemicals must not be used**, as these may damage the powder coated finish.

To help maintain the appearance of the coating, an **annual application of automotive wax** may be used if desired. While optional, this can enhance the finish and provide additional surface protection.

Graffiti Removal: If graffiti appears on a powder coated surface, **solvent-based cleaners should not be used**, as they may damage the coating.

Instead, removal should be attempted using:

- A **car body polishing compound (such as a T-cut type product)**, or
- A **specialist graffiti removal cleaner**

Before applying any cleaning product, it should be **tested on a small, inconspicuous area** to ensure it does not damage the surface.

Minor Repairs: For **small scratches or chips**, the following repair procedure is recommended:

- Where the **base metal is exposed**, carefully apply a **zinc-rich primer** to the affected area.
- Once the primer has cured, apply a **matching acrylic-based topcoat or touch-up paint** recommended or supplied by Speedy Street Solutions.

Where the **galvanised surface is exposed but the base metal is not**, the same repair method should be followed **without applying the zinc-rich primer**.

Major Damage

Where there are **larger areas of coating damage, vandalism, or coating breakdown**, customers should contact **Speedy Street Solutions** for technical advice on suitable repair or refurbishment options.

Wet Painting

Wet painting is a finishing process where **liquid paint is applied directly to the base substrate**, forming a durable and protective outer layer once cured. This coating provides both **aesthetic appeal and protection against environmental exposure**.

Wet painted finishes can last for many years; however, their lifespan will depend on several factors including **installation location, atmospheric conditions, environmental pollutants, and the regularity of cleaning and maintenance**. The recommended cleaning frequency is outlined earlier in this guide.

Cleaning Methods

Wet painted surfaces should be cleaned using one of the following methods:

- **Warm, mild soapy water** applied with a soft cloth, sponge, or natural bristle brush, followed by rinsing with clean water
- A **proprietary car wash and wax system**, followed by rinsing with clean water
- A **low-pressure water wash**, such as a standard hosepipe

During cleaning, **abrasive cleaners, solvents, or harsh chemicals must not be used**, as these may damage the painted finish.

Minor Repairs

For **small scratches or chips** where the base material is exposed, the following repair procedure is recommended:

1. Apply a **suitable primer** to the affected area.
2. Once the primer has cured, apply a **matching acrylic-based topcoat or touch-up paint** recommended or supplied by Speedy Street Solutions.

If necessary, the damaged area may be **filled to restore the original surface level**. A proprietary automotive-style filler can be used for this purpose and sanded smooth before repainting.

Larger Repairs

Where there are **larger areas of paint damage or vandalism**, the following steps should be taken:

1. **Lightly sand the damaged area** to remove loose material and feather the edges of the surrounding coating.
2. **Apply filler if required** to restore the surface profile.
3. Apply a **primer followed by a matching topcoat**, either brushed or sprayed, to achieve a consistent finish.

For further information regarding the **original primer and paint systems used**, customers should contact **Speedy Street Solutions** for technical guidance.

Stainless Steel

Stainless steel is commonly used in seating products where **corrosion resistance, strength, and a clean aesthetic appearance** are required. While stainless steel offers excellent durability, it is important to note that it is **"stain less" rather than "stain never."**

Surface contamination and the formation of deposits should be prevented wherever possible. These deposits may include **small particles of iron, rust contamination from nearby materials, or environmental pollutants** that settle on the stainless-steel surface after installation. Industrial environments and naturally occurring atmospheric conditions can introduce contaminants that may be corrosive if not removed.

More aggressive environments, such as **hot and humid areas (for example swimming pool environments)**, can increase the rate of surface discolouration and therefore require **more frequent inspection and cleaning**.

All grades and finishes of stainless steel may **stain, discolour, or accumulate grime during normal service**. To maintain maximum corrosion resistance and preserve appearance, the stainless-steel surface should be **kept clean through regular maintenance**. When the correct grade is specified and contamination from handling, manufacturing, and installation is removed, regular cleaning will ensure **long-term performance and durability**.

Stainless Steel Grades

Speedy Street Solutions products may incorporate two commonly used stainless steel grades:

Grade 316 (1.4401)
This grade contains higher levels of chromium and nickel than Grade 304 and includes molybdenum. These elements improve corrosion resistance and make Grade 316 **less susceptible to surface pitting and staining**. It is particularly suited to **external environments and marine locations**, where the air contains higher levels of sodium chloride.

Grade 304 (1.4301)
Grade 304 is generally suitable for **rural and urban environments** where exposure to salt contamination and aggressive atmospheric conditions is lower.

Recommended Cleaning Frequency

The recommended approach for stainless steel maintenance is simple: **clean the metal whenever it becomes dirty to restore its original appearance**. For most external installations this may range from **one to four cleanings per year**, depending on the environmental conditions.

Location	Grade 304 (1.4301)	Grade 316 (1.4401)
Internal	As required to maintain appearance	As required to maintain appearance
Suburban or Rural	Every 6–12 months (depending on location and design)	Every 6–12 months
Industrial or Urban	Every 3–6 months	Every 6–12 months
Coastal or Marine	Not recommended	Every 3–6 months

Routine Cleaning

Stainless steel is generally easy to clean. In most cases, the following method will be sufficient:

- Wash with **warm water and mild soap or detergent**
- Rinse thoroughly with **clean water**
- **Dry the surface** to improve appearance and reduce water marks

For **brushed (satin) finishes**, nylon abrasive cleaning pads may be used to remove minor surface imperfections, embedded dirt, or light scratches. These pads contain fine abrasive grit and should **always be used in the same direction as the original polishing marks** to maintain the appearance of the finish.

Cleaning Heavily Soiled Stainless Steel

Where stainless steel surfaces become heavily contaminated or discoloured, more thorough cleaning methods may be required.

Problem	Cleaning Agent	Comments
Routine cleaning	Mild soap or detergent and water	Apply with sponge, rinse with clean water, wipe dry if necessary
Fingerprints	Soap, warm water, or organic solvent (e.g. acetone or alcohol)	Rinse with clean water and wipe dry
Stubborn stains or discolouration	Mild non-abrasive cleaning creams	Rinse thoroughly with clean water and wipe dry
Oil or grease marks	Organic solvents (e.g. acetone or alcohol)	Clean afterwards with soap and water and wipe dry
Localised rust	Proprietary rust-removal gels, 10% phosphoric acid or oxalic acid solution	Apply with a swab and allow to stand for around 15 minutes before rinsing. For phosphoric acid treatments, rinse first with an ammonia solution. Appropriate safety precautions should be followed
Mortar or cement splashes	10% phosphoric acid solution (warm)	Rinse first with ammonia solution, then clean water and wipe dry
Heavily neglected surfaces with accumulated deposits	Fine abrasive polishing compound (e.g. automotive T-cut type product)	May restore dull finishes; the whole surface may need treatment to avoid patchiness
Paint or graffiti	Alkaline or solvent-based paint remover suitable for the paint type	Apply with a soft nylon or bristle brush and follow the manufacturer's instructions

The cleaning products referenced above are commonly considered suitable for stainless steel surfaces. However, **no endorsement of specific brands or manufacturers is implied**, and equivalent products from other manufacturers may also be appropriate.

If the cleaning methods outlined above prove unsuccessful, stainless steel surfaces may also be **professionally passivated or mechanically polished by specialist contractors** to restore their finish.Further technical information regarding the **life expectancy and maintenance of stainless steel surfaces** can be obtained from industry resources such as the British Stainless Steel Association.

Timber

Timber seat slats and seating surfaces are typically supplied in **Iroko (a durable tropical hardwood)** or **treated softwood**, depending on the product specification. Iroko timber is usually supplied with a **planed and sanded finish as standard**, although stained finishes may be available on request.

To maximise the lifespan of timber components and preserve their appearance, **basic routine maintenance** should be carried out.

Planed & Sanded Finish (Standard Supply)

For seating supplied with a natural planed and sanded timber finish:

- A **visual inspection should be carried out at least annually**.
- Any **splinters or sharp edges** should be lightly sanded to ensure a smooth and safe surface.
- If the timber deteriorates to a point where its appearance or condition cannot be maintained, the affected slats should be **replaced with like-for-like components**.

When replacement timber is installed, a **colour difference may initially be visible** between new and existing timber. This occurs due to the **natural weathering process of timber in service**.

Stained Finish (Supplied on Request)

Where timber is supplied with a stained finish, the following maintenance is recommended:

- Carry out an **annual visual inspection** to identify splinters, sharp edges, or deterioration.
- **Lightly sand** any splintered areas to maintain a safe seating surface.
- Periodically **clean the timber to prevent the build-up of dirt, moss, or debris**.
- If desired, apply a **proprietary wood stain or protective treatment annually** to maintain the timber's appearance.

As with natural timber finishes, if deterioration becomes significant, the affected timber should be **replaced with a like-for-like component**, noting that colour variations may occur due to weathering.

Natural Characteristics of Iroko Timber

Iroko is a **durable tropical hardwood known for its resilience in outdoor environments**. When supplied in its natural planed and sanded state, the surface will gradually **weather to a silver-grey colour** over time. This natural change **does not affect the performance or structural integrity** of the timber and only alters its appearance.

Because timber is a natural material, it may also:

- **Move slightly over time**
- Develop **surface checks or small splits**
- Experience minor dimensional changes due to environmental conditions

These characteristics are typical of timber products and are generally acceptable in the **informal outdoor environments** where these products are used.

Tannin Leaching

Timber may also **release natural tannins**, which can cause **brown staining on adjacent surfaces**, particularly on light-coloured paving or concrete. This effect is most noticeable on **unstained timber** and may continue for several months after installation.

Tannin staining can typically be removed using:

- **Hot water**, combined with
- A **mild acidic cleaning solution** such as patio cleaner or brick cleaner

For more specific guidance on removing tannin stains, customers may contact **Speedy Street Solutions** for advice.

Please note that **timber splitting, movement, and tannin staining are natural characteristics of wood**, and Speedy Street Solutions cannot accept responsibility for these natural occurrences.

Some Speedy Street Solutions seating products may include **Nusser components**, which utilise a variety of materials including timber, metal frames, plaques, and solid seating structures. The following guidance outlines the recommended maintenance procedures for these elements.

Timber Components (Nusser Products)

Timber used in Nusser products is typically:

- **Kambala / Iroko** (hardwood), or
- **Douglas Fir** (softwood)

Important: Timber supplied with Nusser products is **not treated with a wood stain as standard**.

Natural timber characteristics such as **weathering, colour variation, and surface movement** may occur over time. Routine inspections should be undertaken to ensure the timber remains safe and in good condition.

Powder Coated Frames

Galvanised steel and aluminium seat frames are typically **finished with a polyester powder coating**.

Maintenance and cleaning should be carried out in accordance with the **powder coating cleaning guidelines** detailed earlier in this manual.

Stainless Steel Memorial Plaques (Standard)

Memorial plaques may be supplied in **Grade 316 stainless steel with a brushed DP1 finish**.

Maintenance should follow the **stainless-steel cleaning and maintenance guidance** outlined earlier in this document.

Brass Memorial Plaques (Optional)

Brass plaques are available **by request only** and will naturally **oxidise over time**, developing a darker appearance and potentially a greenish patina.

To preserve the original finish, regular maintenance is recommended.

Routine Cleaning

- Clean the plaque **every 3 months** using a soft cloth or sponge
- Use **mild detergent with warm water**
- Rinse thoroughly with clean water
- Allow to dry naturally or wipe dry with a soft cloth

Restoring Tarnished Brass

If the plaque becomes tarnished and routine cleaning is insufficient:

1. Apply a **metal polish (e.g. Brasso)** liberally to a soft cloth.
2. Rub the plaque **in a horizontal direction** to remove stains and debris.
3. Using a second clean cloth, **buff the plaque vigorously in the same direction** until a reflective finish is restored.
4. To help protect the finish from environmental exposure, lightly wipe the plaque with **white spirit**.

Concrete & Granite Seating

Pre-cast **concrete or granite seating and tables** generally require **minimal maintenance**.

Over time, the surface may become naturally soiled. If excessive soiling occurs, cleaning can be carried out using:

- A **scrubbing or sweeping brush**
- **Warm water with a mild detergent**

After cleaning, the surface should be **thoroughly rinsed with clean water**.

Important Cleaning Guidance

- **Polished surfaces must only be cleaned with a soft cloth and warm soapy water.**
- Abrasive scrubbing should **never be used on polished surfaces**, as this may damage the finish.
- Surrounding surfaces (e.g. paving or blockwork) should be **thoroughly soaked with clean water before cleaning** to prevent staining from dirty runoff.
- **Aggressive concrete or brick cleaning chemicals must not be used** without prior consultation with Speedy Street Solutions.

Tannin Staining

If timber tannins cause staining on surrounding concrete surfaces, a regular cleaning regime may be required until the natural leaching process reduces.

Recommended cleaning method:

1. Clean using **hot water and a scrubbing brush**
2. Apply a **mild acid solution** such as patio cleaner or brick cleaner
3. After cleaning, **reseal the concrete surface** using an appropriate sealant (e.g. a concrete protective sealer)

For further guidance, customers may contact Speedy Street Solutions.

Recycled Plastic Components

Recycled plastic seating products are manufactured from **mixed post-consumer recycled materials** and are typically **coloured throughout**, most commonly in black.

These products benefit from **periodic cleaning** to maintain appearance.

Recommended Inspection & Cleaning Frequency

Rural and Urban Environments (C1 – C3)

- Visual inspection: **Monthly**
- Cleaning: **Every 3 months**

Harsh Industrial or Coastal Environments (C4, C5-I, C5-M)

- Visual inspection: **Weekly**
- Cleaning: **Monthly**, or more frequently if required

Cleaning Method

Recycled plastic surfaces should be cleaned using:

- **Warm water with mild detergent**
- A **soft cloth, sponge, or brush**

After cleaning, the surface should be **thoroughly rinsed with clean running water** to remove any residue.

SPEEDY STREET SOLUTIONS LTD.

Sales@speedystreetsolutions.com
T: 01904 786861
www.speedystreetsolutions.com
Speedy Street Solutions Brochure 2022

We are specialists in the design and manufacture of street furniture.
Our extensive street furniture range includes: Bollards-barriers-Anti Ram-Removable- Telescopic- Shelters- Cycle Stands-Seating- Benches- Planters-Bins-Speed Bumps and lots more.