



10641 Highway 36
Covington, GA
30014

www.sunbeltbuilders.com

t 770.786.3031
f 770.786.3046

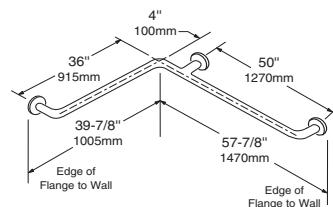
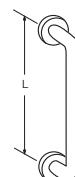
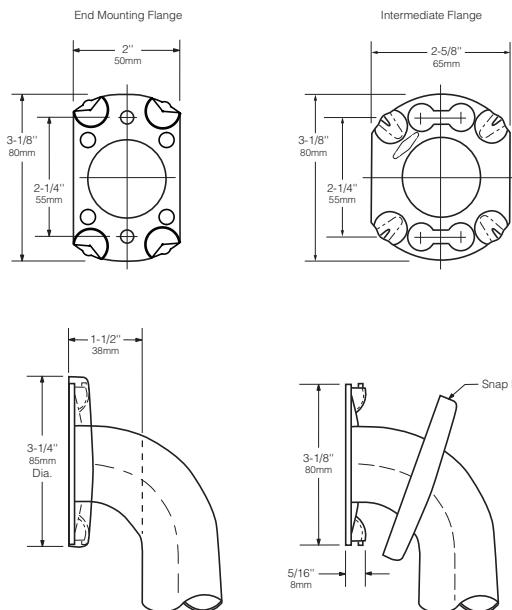
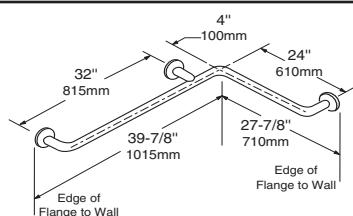
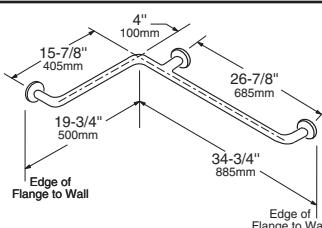
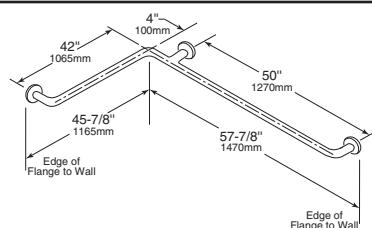
JACKSON COUNTY AIRPORT TERMINAL BUILDING

WCS
9548 Tara Blvd.
Jonesboro, GA 30236
ph: 770-478-7781
Kenny Miles
wcskennym@gmail.com

10-2813 Specialties O&M

BOBRICK**Technical Data****1½" (38mm) DIAMETER
STAINLESS STEEL GRAB
BARS WITH SNAP FLANGE****B-6806
SERIES****Specify Finish Required:**

Satin-finish, slip-resistant surface
 Peened surface; add suffix .99 to model number

**HORIZONTAL****B-6806 x 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48****HORIZONTAL TUB / SHOWER
COMPARTMENT BAR 24 x 36****B-68616****VERTICAL****HORIZONTAL TWO-WALL BAR
for Shower Stall****B-6861****TWO-WALL
WHEELCHAIR
COMPARTMENT****B-68137****TWO-WALL
TOILET COMPARTMENT BAR 42 x 54****B-6897**

continued...

MATERIALS:

Grab Bar — 18-8 S, type-304, 18-gauge (1.2mm) stainless steel tubing with satin-finish, slip-resistant surface. 1-1/2" (38mm) outside diameter. Ends are heliarc welded to flanges. Clearance between the grab bar and wall is 1-1/2" (38mm).

Concealed Mounting Flanges — 18-8 S, type-304, 11-gauge (3.2mm) thick, stainless steel plate; end flanges 2" x 3-1/8" (50 x 80mm) with holes for attachment to wall. Intermediate flanges 2-5/8" x 3-1/8" (65 x 80mm) wide x 3-1/8" (80mm) diameter.

Snap Flange Covers — 18-8 S, type-304, 22-gauge (0.8mm) drawn stainless steel with satin-finish. 3-1/4" (85mm) diameter x 1/2" (13mm) deep. Each cover snaps over mounting flange to conceal mounting screws.

STRENGTH:

Bobrick grab bars that provide 1-1/2" (38mm) clearance from wall can support loads in excess of 900 pounds (408kg) if properly installed. Other grab bar configurations can support loads in excess of 250 pounds (113kg) if properly installed, complying with accessible design (including ADAAG in the U.S.A.) for structural strength.

Safety Warning: Grab bars are no stronger than the anchors and walls to which they are attached and, therefore, must be firmly secured in order to support the loads for which they are intended. To avoid potential injury, the building owner or maintenance personnel should remove the grab bar from service if the grab bar is not adequately secured to wall or if there is any observed damage to the welds.

INSTALLATION:

Provide concealed anchor device or backing as specified or required in accordance with local building codes before wall is finished. Fasten concealed mounting flanges to anchor device or backing with at least two screws opposing each other in each flange. Snap flange covers over each mounting flange to conceal mounting screws. Concealed anchor devices and mounting screws are not included with Bobrick grab bars and must be specified as an accessory.

For Grab Bars with an Intermediate Flange(s), Pull Snap-Flange Covers away from mounting flanges. Place grab bar in desired mounting location. Use intermediate flange as a template to mark location of mounting screws at intermediate flange only. Mark screw locations at the center of the slot in the middle of the double-keyhole shaped mounting holes (2) in the intermediate flange. Remove grab bar from wall. Drive the intermediate flange mounting screws into wall at marked locations. **Note:** Make sure to leave a space of just over 1/8" (3.17mm) between the underside of the screw head and the wall. Install grab bar on the wall by placing the round ends of the intermediate flange double-keyhole shaped mounting holes over the mounting screws (2) are located in the middle of the flange slots. Install the mounting screws into the wall at the end flanges and secure tightly. Tighten the mounting screws at the intermediate flange. Press all snap-flange covers into place to conceal mounting flanges.

Note: Recommend use of 1/4" or #14 sheet metal or wood screws to install Intermediate Flange. #12 screws may also be used.

Important Notes:

1. **Mounting Kits** — Bobrick offers a mounting kit for installing grab bars; **one Bobrick mounting kit is required for each flange.**

Mounting Kit No.	Description
252-30	Consists of # (3) 14 x 2½" type-304 stainless steel, Phillips round-head, sheet-metal screws.

2. **Grab Bar Fastener** — Bobrick offers a grab bar fastening system that secures all Bobrick grab bar series; **one Bobrick fastener is required for each flange.** Install grab bar without backing in wall requires minimum 5/8" (16mm) thick painted or tiled drywall.

WingIt™ Fastener No.	Description
251-4	Consists of 10-32 x 5/16" round-head, Phillips 18/8 stainless steel screws. (1) WingIt grab bar fastener.

3. **Optional Anchor Device** — Bobrick grab bar anchor device includes stainless steel machine screws to be used for attaching grab bars to anchors. **one Bobrick concealed anchor device is required for each flange.**

Optional Anchor No.	Description
2583	Anchor for 3/4" to 1" (19-25mm) panel 1 anchor required for each flange.
2586	Anchor for 1/2" to 1" (13mm) panel 1 anchor required for each flange.

SPECIFICATION:

Grab bar shall be type-304 stainless steel with satin-finish, slip-resistant surface. Grab bar shall have 18-gauge (1.2mm) wall thickness and 1-1/2" (38mm) outside diameter. Clearance between the grab bar and wall shall be 1-1/2" (38mm). Concealed mounting flanges shall be 11-gauge (3.2mm) thick stainless steel plate, 2" x 3-1/8" (50 x 80mm), and equipped with at least two screw holes for attachment to wall. Flange covers shall be 22 gauge (0.8mm), 3-1/4" (85mm) diameter x 1/2" (13mm) deep, and shall snap over mounting flange to conceal mounting screws and/or WingIt fasteners. Ends of grab bar shall pass through concealed mounting flanges and be heliarc welded to form one structural unit. Grab bar shall comply with accessible design (including ADAAG in the U.S.A.) for structural strength.

Grab Bar shall be Model _____ (insert model number) of Bobrick Washroom Equipment, Inc., Clifton Park, New York; Jackson, Tennessee; Los Angeles, California; Bobrick Washroom Equipment Company, Scarborough, Ontario; Bobrick Washroom Equipment Pty. Ltd., Australia; and Bobrick Washroom Equipment Limited, United Kingdom.

Advisory Bulletin



TB-94 Bobrick Mirror Care and Maintenance

In order to avoid unnecessary damage to mirrors, it is important to clean and care for them properly. Much of the damage that occurs to mirrors (i.e. silver spoilage) is often easily preventable. If followed, the below guidelines will help prevent this damage from occurring to mirrors and possibly voiding the warranty.

Care & Cleaning: Clean mirrors properly to prevent damage

- The best and safest cleaner for a mirror is clean, warm water used with a soft, lint/grit-free cloth. Wring all water from the cloth before wiping mirror. Dry immediately with a dry, lint/grit-free cloth. Do not spray cleaners directly on the mirror. Always apply cleaners directly to the cloth and then wipe mirror. Do not ever hose down the mirror.
- Do not use commercial mirror cleaning products that contain ammonia, vinegar, acid or alkali cleaners. These substances can attack the front surface and edges as well as the backing of the mirror. No abrasive cleaners should ever be used on any mirror surface.
- After cleaning a mirror, make sure all joints and edges are dry so that no liquid or cleaner comes into contact with the edges and backing.
- Use #0000 oil-free steel wool, not solvents, to remove surface marks or stubborn dirt. Use of solvents can attack and damage edges and backing of mirrors.
- For LED Mirrors: Clean mirrors with warm water and a soft, lint free cloth, do not allow liquids to seep under the edges. Don't use abrasive, acid or alkali cleaners or products with ammonia or vinegar. Apply mild cleaners directly to a cloth, do not spray directly on the mirror. Applying liquids directly to the mirror's surface may allow the liquid to seep/wick between the layers on the edge of the mirror. If this occurs there may be a permanent discoloration on the mirror etching which is NOT covered by Bobrick warranty. Dry mirror immediately following cleaning and make sure all joints and edges are dry.

While proper maintenance is important, sometimes installation can be the cause of eventual damage to mirrors. The below recommendations for best installation of mirrors will also help to ensure that mirrors remain damage-free and avoid silver spoilage.

Installation: Install mirrors correctly as per these guidelines

- Never install mirrors on unsealed plaster, masonry, or on a freshly painted wall until dried and/or properly sealed. Sprayed material, such as wall texture or adhesives for wall covering, should be completely cured before mirror installation.
- Mirrors should be installed with a breathing space behind them to promote air flow over the back of the mirror and prevent moisture condensation and entrapment.
- Never install a mirror in contact with a splash board or sink back, or permit edges of the mirror to be exposed to puddling conditions. Insist on at least 2/5" (10 mm) of space between the bottom edge of the mirror and other surfaces.
- If using adhesives, use those that are 'neutral-cure'. Avoid adhesives containing strong solvents or acids like acetone, toluene, methylene chloride, acetic acid, etc.
- Do not install mirrors when airborne solvents or heavy-duty cleaners or chemicals are in the air. In humid climates, wait until air conditioning is operating before installation.
- Mirrors should be the last materials to be installed after final cleanup.

Advisory Bulletin



TB-21 Stainless Steel Cleaning and Maintenance

Always: Wipe or polish with the grain direction of satin finishes.
Remove any cleaning or soap residue from stainless surface with water and wipe dry with clean cloth.

Caution: Avoid cleaning products containing bleach, hydrochloric acids and or chlorides . . . these are frequently found in toilet bowl or tile cleaners and in abrasive scrubbing powders.
Avoid use of steel wool which can leave behind fine particles that cause surface rust.
Avoid use of abrasive cleaners on bright polish stainless steel surfaces.

CONDITION	CLEANING AGENT	METHOD OF APPLICATION
Dirt, smudges, and fingerprints	Use mild cleaning solution or stainless steel cleaners.	Apply cleaner. Wipe off soil using a cloth or sponge for smooth surfaces and a soft brush for textured surfaces. Rinse and dry.
Graffiti	Bobrick Graffiti Remover, part #891099 or equivalent.	Apply cleaner, rub spots with soft cloth or sponge. Rinse and dry.
Stubborn spots, atmospheric discoloration	Liquid or spray stainless steel polish.	As recommended by manufacturer. Rinse or dry.
Mineral deposit or scale from hard water	Bathroom cleaners containing phosphoric acid or acetic acids.	Apply liberally, allow to stand for a few minutes; scrub with coarse toweling or soft bristle brush in direction of grain. Rinse and dry.
"Rust" discoloration resulting from exposure to harsh environmental and or chemical conditions Note: Shower and other wet environments may need to be cleaned daily to minimize "rust" discoloration.	Appropriate cleaner listed above, plus 3M Scotch Brite pad #7447 or equivalent.	Clean surface as above, then rub stained area lightly with 3M Scotch Brite pad. Clean with stainless steel polish. Rinse and dry. Rub only with the grain direction of satin finishes . . . do not use on bright polish stainless steel.

continued . . .

Special Note for Toilet Partition Hardware

Although stainless steel is very resistant to rust, there are certain conditions where this can happen depending on various factors listed below:

- Cleansers containing Chloride or Muriatic Acid (hydrochloric acid).
- Concentrated soap residue where chemical additives to soap may cause discoloration and potentially dry out and result in a rusting appearance.
- Environments where water has high iron content or where contact with iron occurs (such as steel wool, machining chips or iron residue or dust from installation or cleaning of other steel products) can leave a rusty residue.
- Presence of salt containing chlorides.

Remove rust discoloration or corrosion as soon as possible to prevent permanent discoloration and pitting of the surface. Regular cleaning can restore the original condition in most cases with proper maintenance and cleaning. DAILY cleaning should prevent discoloration (rusting and rusting appearance) and corrosion in high moisture environments such as showers and shower compartments.

Materials and Tools Required:

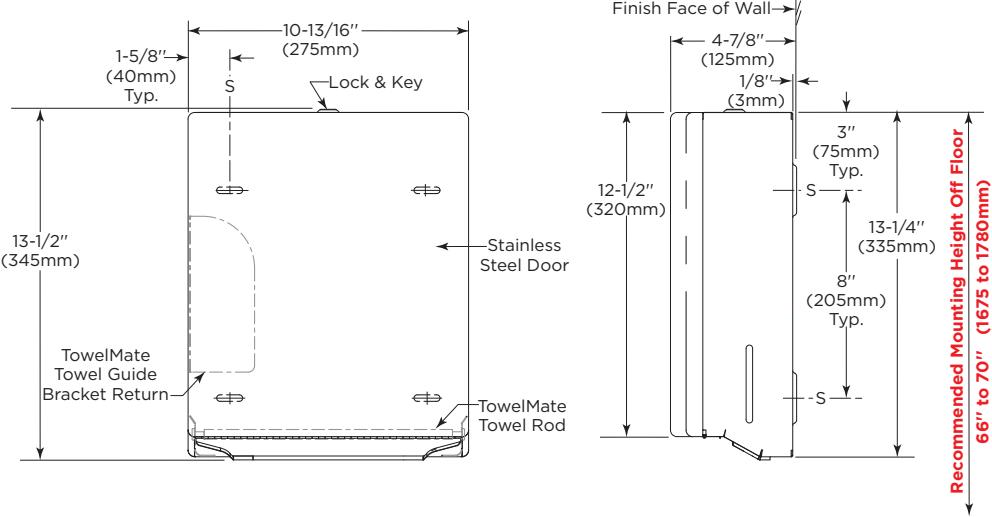
- Mid abrasive cleaner such as Bar Keepers Friend (available at Home Improvement or Discount Stores).
- Soft Sponge and/or 3M Scotch Brite pad #7447 or equivalent.

Follow the Steps Below During Daily Cleaning:

1. Apply a generous amount on the affected areas and rub with a damp sponge in the direction of the grain. NOTE: Avoid using caustic cleaners that contain chlorides as the abrasive nature of these products will further damage the steel's chromium film.
2. Rinse with clear water and gently towel dry.
3. Repeat cleaning process daily or more often depending on severity of rusting.

For Powder Coated (e.g., .MBLK) and PVD Stainless Steel Accessories:

1. Use a soft cloth to remove dust.
2. Use a highly diluted mild soap in a soft water-based solution applied to a soft cloth to gently clean. Then, rinse with soft water and dry with another soft towel.
3. For PVD stainless steel accessories, do not use any compounds containing silicone.

BOBRICK**Technical Data****ConturaSeries®
SURFACE-MOUNTED
PAPER TOWEL DISPENSER****B-4262****MATERIALS:**

Cabinet — 18-8, type-304, 22-gauge (0.8mm) stainless steel. All-welded construction. Exposed surfaces have satin finish. Radius on corners of cabinet match corners and edges of door and other Bobrick ConturaSeries washroom accessories. Back has recessed mounting slots to prevent mounting screw heads from snagging towels. Rounded towel tray has hemmed opening to dispense paper towels without tearing. Cabinet inside equipped with 90° return towel guide bracket to prevent paper towels from falling forward out when door is opened for servicing. Unit equipped with TowelMate consisting of a 90° return towel guide angle inside cabinet to prevent paper towels from falling forward out when door is opened for servicing and a Nylon Rod across the center of the towel tray to dispense paper towels one at a time. Equipped with a tumbler lock keyed like other Bobrick washroom accessories. Unit shall be capable of dispensing 400 C-fold or 525 multifold paper towels 2-1/2" to 3-13/16" (64-97mm) deep.

Door — 18-8, type-304, 22-gauge (0.8mm) stainless steel with satin finish. Drawn, one-piece, seamless construction. Front of door has same degree of arc as other Bobrick ConturaSeries washroom accessories. Radius on corners and edges match corners of cabinet and other ConturaSeries accessories. Secured to cabinet with a full-length stainless steel piano-hinge.

TowelMate® Towel Rod Assembly — Consisting of a round Nylon Rod and (2) stainless steel Rod Screws for attachment, is field replaceable. Stainless steel Stop Screws (2) lock TowelMate Rod assembly in place. To retrofit TowelMate into existing installed units manufactured prior to June 2010, order TowelMate Accessory Bobrick Model No. 369-130.

OPERATION:

Unit dispenses C-fold or multifold paper towels 2-1/2" to 3-13/16" (64-97mm) deep without adjustment or use of adapters. Load paper in towel tray, and then pull one sheet of paper towel over the TowelMate towel rod and out to conceal rod and start dispense. Slots in sides of cabinet indicate refill time. After unlocking with key provided, door swings down for loading paper towels into cabinet.

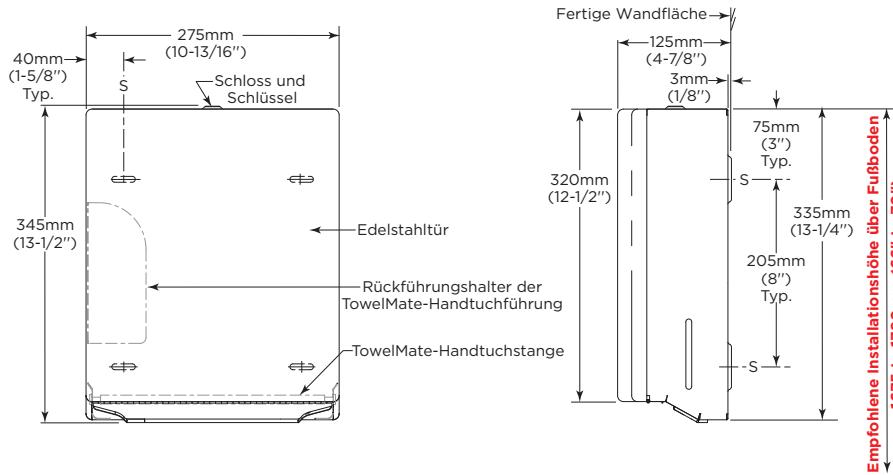
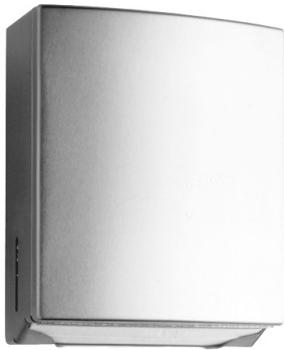
INSTALLATION:

Mount unit on wall with four #10 x 1-1/4" sheet-metal mounting screws (not furnished) at points indicated by an S. For plaster or dry wall construction, provide concealed backing to comply with local building codes, then secure unit with sheet-metal screws. For other wall surfaces, provide fiber plugs or expansion shields for use with sheet-metal screws, or provide 1/8" (3mm) toggle bolts or expansion bolts.

SPECIFICATION:

Surface-mounted paper towel dispenser shall be type-304 stainless steel with all-welded construction; exposed surfaces shall have satin finish. Front of paper towel dispenser door shall have same degree of arc as other Bobrick ConturaSeries accessories in the washroom. Radius on corners and edges of door and cabinet shall complement other Bobrick ConturaSeries washroom accessories. Unit equipped with TowelMate consisting of a 90° return towel guide bracket inside cabinet to prevent paper towels from falling forward out when door is opened for servicing and a Nylon Rod across the center of the towel tray to dispense paper towels one at a time. Door shall be drawn, one-piece, seamless construction; secured to cabinet with a full-length stainless steel piano-hinge; and equipped with a tumbler lock keyed like other Bobrick washroom accessories. Unit shall be capable of dispensing 400 C-fold or 525 multifold paper towels 2-1/2" to 3-13/16" (64-97mm) deep without adjustment or use of adapters.

Surface-Mounted Paper Towel Dispenser shall be Model B-4262 of Bobrick Washroom Equipment, Inc., Clifton Park, New York; Jackson, Tennessee; Los Angeles, California; Bobrick Washroom Equipment Company, Scarborough, Ontario; Bobrick Washroom Equipment Pty. Ltd., Australia; and Bobrick Washroom Equipment Limited, United Kingdom.



Empfohlene Installationshöhe über Fußboden
1675 to 1780mm (66" to 70")

MATERIALIEN:

Kabinett — 18-8, Typ 304, 0,8mm (22 Zoll) Edelstahl. Vollverschweißte Konstruktion. Sichtbare Oberflächen haben eine matt gebürstete Oberfläche. Die Radien an den Kabinettecken passen zu den Ecken und Kanten der Tür und anderen Waschraumzubehörteilen der Bobrick ConturaSeries. Auf der Rückseite befinden sich vertiefte Befestigungsschlitz, um zu verhindern, dass die Köpfe der Befestigungsschrauben an Handtüchern hängen bleiben. Die abgerundete Handtuchablage verfügt über eine gesäumte Öffnung, um Papiertücher ohne Reißer auszugeben. Das Kabinett ist innen mit einer 90°-Handtuchführungshalterung ausgestattet, um zu verhindern, dass Papierhandtücher nach vorne herausfallen, wenn die Tür zur Wartung geöffnet wird. Die Einheit ist mit TowelMate ausgestattet, das aus einem 90°-Rücklaufwinkel für Handtücher im Inneren des Schranks besteht, um zu verhindern, dass Papiertücher nach vorne herausfallen, wenn die Tür zur Wartung geöffnet wird, und einer Nylonstange in der Mitte der Handtuchablage, um die Papiertücher einzeln auszugeben. Ausgestattet mit einem Zylinderschloss mit Schlüssel wie andere Waschraumzubehörteile von Bobrick. Das Gerät ist in der Lage, 400 C-gefaltete oder 525 mehrfach gefaltete Papiertücher mit einer Tiefe von 64-97mm (2-1/2" bis 3-13/16") auszugeben.

Tür — 18-8, Typ 304, 0,8mm (22 Zoll) Edelstahl mit Satin-Finish. Gezogene, einteilige, nahtlose Konstruktion. Die Vorderseite der Tür weist den gleichen Bogenwinkel auf wie andere Waschraumzubehörteile der Bobrick ConturaSeries. Die Radien an den Ecken und Kanten passen zu den Ecken des Kabinetts und anderem Zubehör der ConturaSeries. Mit einem durchgehenden Klavierscharnier aus Edelstahl am Kabinett befestigt.

TowelMate®-Handtuchstangen-Baugruppe — Bestehend aus einer runden Nylonstange und (2) Stangenschrauben aus Edelstahl zur Befestigung, vor Ort austauschbar. Stoppschrauben (2) aus Edelstahl fixieren die TowelMate-Stangenbaugruppe an ihrem Platz. Um TowelMate in vorhandene, vor Juni 2010 hergestellte Einheiten nachzurüsten, bestellen Sie das TowelMate-Zubehör Bobrick, Modell Nr. 369-130.

BETRIEB:

Das Gerät gibt C- oder mehrfach gefaltete Papierhandtücher mit einer Tiefe von 64-97mm (2-1/2" bis 3-13/16") aus, ohne dass Anpassungen vorgenommen werden müssen oder Adapter verwendet werden müssen. Legen Sie Papier in die Handtuchablage ein, ziehen Sie dann ein Blatt Papierhandtuch über die Handtuchstange von TowelMate und nach außen, um die Stange zu verbergen, und beginnen Sie mit der Ausgabe. Schlitze an den Seiten des Gehäuses zeigen die Nachfüllzeit an. Nach dem Entriegeln mit dem mitgelieferten Schlüssel schwingt die Tür nach unten, um Papierhandtücher in den Spender zu legen.

INSTALLATION:

Montieren Sie das Gerät mit vier 10x 1-1/4 Blechschrauben (nicht im Lieferumfang enthalten) und den durch S gekennzeichneten Punkten. Sorgen Sie bei Gips- oder Trockenbauwänden für eine verdeckte Rückwand, um die örtlichen Bauvorschriften einzuhalten, und befestigen Sie die Einheit anschließend mit Blechschrauben. Stellen Sie für andere Wandoberflächen Faserdübel oder Spreizdübel zur Verwendung mit Blechschrauben bereit oder stellen Sie Kippdübel oder Spreizdübel mit einem Durchmesser von 3mm (1/8") bereit.

SPEZIFIKATION:

Der Aufputz-Papierhandtuchspender besteht aus Edelstahl Typ 304 und weist eine vollverschweißte Konstruktion auf; die freiliegenden Oberflächen sind matt gebürstet. Die Vorderseite der Tür des Papierhandtuchspenders weist den gleichen Bogengrad auf wie andere Zubehörteile der Bobrick ConturaSerie. Der Radius an den Ecken und Kanten von Türen und Schränken soll andere Waschraum-Accessoires der Bobrick ConturaSeries ergänzen. Die Einheit ist mit TowelMate ausgestattet, das aus einer 90°-Handtuchführungshalterung im Spenderinneren besteht, um zu verhindern, dass Papierhandtücher nach vorne herausfallen, wenn die Tür zur Wartung geöffnet wird, und einer Nylonstange in der Mitte der Handtuchablage, um die Papierhandtücher einzeln auszugeben. Die Tür ist eine einteilige, nahtlose Konstruktion und mit einem durchgehenden Klavierscharnier aus Edelstahl und mit einem Zylinderschloss mit Schlüssel wie bei anderen Waschraumzubehörteilen von Bobrick ausgestattet. Der Spender ist in der Lage, 400 C-gefaltete oder 525 mehrfach gefaltete Papiertücher mit einer Tiefe von 64-97mm (2-1/2 bis 3-13/16") ohne Anpassung oder Verwendung von Adaptern auszugeben.

Der Aufputz-Papierhandtuchspender ist das Modell B-4262 von Bobrick Washroom Equipment, Inc., Clifton Park, New York; Jackson, Tennessee; Los Angeles, Kalifornien; Bobrick Washroom Equipment Company, Scarborough, Ontario; Bobrick Washroom Equipment Pty. Ltd., Australien; und Bobrick Washroom Equipment Limited, Vereinigtes Königreich sein.

Advisory Bulletin



TB-21 Stainless Steel Cleaning and Maintenance

Always: Wipe or polish with the grain direction of satin finishes.
Remove any cleaning or soap residue from stainless surface with water and wipe dry with clean cloth.

Caution: Avoid cleaning products containing bleach, hydrochloric acids and or chlorides . . . these are frequently found in toilet bowl or tile cleaners and in abrasive scrubbing powders.
Avoid use of steel wool which can leave behind fine particles that cause surface rust.
Avoid use of abrasive cleaners on bright polish stainless steel surfaces.

CONDITION	CLEANING AGENT	METHOD OF APPLICATION
Dirt, smudges, and fingerprints	Use mild cleaning solution or stainless steel cleaners.	Apply cleaner. Wipe off soil using a cloth or sponge for smooth surfaces and a soft brush for textured surfaces. Rinse and dry.
Graffiti	Bobrick Graffiti Remover, part #891099 or equivalent.	Apply cleaner, rub spots with soft cloth or sponge. Rinse and dry.
Stubborn spots, atmospheric discoloration	Liquid or spray stainless steel polish.	As recommended by manufacturer. Rinse or dry.
Mineral deposit or scale from hard water	Bathroom cleaners containing phosphoric acid or acetic acids.	Apply liberally, allow to stand for a few minutes; scrub with coarse toweling or soft bristle brush in direction of grain. Rinse and dry.
"Rust" discoloration resulting from exposure to harsh environmental and or chemical conditions Note: Shower and other wet environments may need to be cleaned daily to minimize "rust" discoloration.	Appropriate cleaner listed above, plus 3M Scotch Brite pad #7447 or equivalent.	Clean surface as above, then rub stained area lightly with 3M Scotch Brite pad. Clean with stainless steel polish. Rinse and dry. Rub only with the grain direction of satin finishes . . . do not use on bright polish stainless steel.

continued . . .

Special Note for Toilet Partition Hardware

Although stainless steel is very resistant to rust, there are certain conditions where this can happen depending on various factors listed below:

- Cleansers containing Chloride or Muriatic Acid (hydrochloric acid).
- Concentrated soap residue where chemical additives to soap may cause discoloration and potentially dry out and result in a rusting appearance.
- Environments where water has high iron content or where contact with iron occurs (such as steel wool, machining chips or iron residue or dust from installation or cleaning of other steel products) can leave a rusty residue.
- Presence of salt containing chlorides.

Remove rust discoloration or corrosion as soon as possible to prevent permanent discoloration and pitting of the surface. Regular cleaning can restore the original condition in most cases with proper maintenance and cleaning. DAILY cleaning should prevent discoloration (rusting and rusting appearance) and corrosion in high moisture environments such as showers and shower compartments.

Materials and Tools Required:

- Mid abrasive cleaner such as Bar Keepers Friend (available at Home Improvement or Discount Stores).
- Soft Sponge and/or 3M Scotch Brite pad #7447 or equivalent.

Follow the Steps Below During Daily Cleaning:

1. Apply a generous amount on the affected areas and rub with a damp sponge in the direction of the grain. NOTE: Avoid using caustic cleaners that contain chlorides as the abrasive nature of these products will further damage the steel's chromium film.
2. Rinse with clear water and gently towel dry.
3. Repeat cleaning process daily or more often depending on severity of rusting.

For Powder Coated (e.g., .MBLK) and PVD Stainless Steel Accessories:

1. Use a soft cloth to remove dust.
2. Use a highly diluted mild soap in a soft water-based solution applied to a soft cloth to gently clean. Then, rinse with soft water and dry with another soft towel.
3. For PVD stainless steel accessories, do not use any compounds containing silicone.



CLEANING OF EAGLESTONE ADA SIGNS

Signs can be cleaned using a mixture of a gentle soap and lukewarm water. Apply with mixture using a clean soft cloth or sponge. Rinse with clean lukewarm water. Allow to air dry or hand dry with clean soft cloth. Harsh, abrasive or cleaners containing alcohol can damage the sign and should not be used. Do not apply direct heat to the sign as this may cause color and sign distortion.

M S D S**Material Safety Data Sheet**

U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Non-Mandatory Form). Form Approved. OMB No. 1218-0072. May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

HIPS 90-0304

Identity (as used on label and list) Natural Impact Polystyrene

Section I – General Information

Manufacturer's Name	Emergency Telephone Number
Network Polymers, Inc	330-773-2700

Address (number, street, city, state and zip code)	Telephone Number for information
1353 Exeter Road	330-773-2700
Akron, Ohio 44306	

Effective Date: 01/15/2013
Printed Date: 01/15/2013

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components - specific chemical identity:	CAS Registry No.	% optional
Polystyrene	9003-53-6	90-100%
Impact Modifier	N/A	0 -10%
Residual Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	< 0.25%

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1)	1.05	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	N/A
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Vapor Density (AIR=1)	N/A	Softening Point 175-225°F [79-107°C]	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1)	N/A
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Solubility in Water - **Nil**

Appearance and Odor - **Opaque solid, slight aromatic odor**

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flammable Properties	Flammability Limits
Flash point: N/A	LFL: Not applicable
Method Used: ASTM-D 1929-77	UFL: Not applicable
Autoignition temp: 842°F [450°C]	
Method Used: ASTM-D 1929-77	

Hazardous Combustion Products: Under fire conditions, polymers may ignite and decompose. The smoke may contain polymer fragments of varying compounds. Hazardous combustion products may include and are not limited to carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and undefined organics. Hazardous combustion products may include trace amounts of styrene compounds.

Other Flammability Information: Dense smoke is produced when product burns. To reduce the potential for dust explosion, do not permit dust to accumulate and insure that proper static grounding precautions are implemented during the handling of this material.

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data (Continued)

Extinguishing Media: Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, earth, or sand.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Keep people away. Isolate fire area and deny unnecessary entry. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. Cool surroundings with water to localize fire zone. Hand held carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers may be used for small fires.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, pants, boots and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Section V - Reactivity Data

Chemical Stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid temperatures above 300°C, 572°F. Product can decompose at elevated temperatures.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): None known.

Hazardous Decomposition of Byproducts: Processing may release fumes which may include polymer fragments and other decomposition products. Fumes can be irritating. At temperatures exceeding melt temperatures, polymer fragments can occur. Hazardous decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur	()
	Will Not Occur	(x)

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Solid pellet. Slight aromatic odor. No significant immediate hazards for emergency response are known.

Route(s) of Entry:

Inhalation? Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose & throat).

Skin? Especially nonirritating to skin. Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties.

Ingestion? Single dose oral toxicity is considered to be extremely low. No hazards anticipated from swallowing small amounts incidental to normal handling operations.

Eye? Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

Systematic (other target organ) Effects? Additives are encapsulated in the product and are not expected to be released under normal processing conditions or foreseeable emergency.

Cancer Information: The National Cancer Institute reported NO convincing evidence for carcinogenicity in reported oral studies with rats and mice.

Teratology (Birth Defects): No relevant information found.

Reproductive Effects: No relevant information found.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Gases and fumes generated during the thermal processing and/or decomposition of this material may irritate the eyes, skin, or respiratory tract.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

For eyes: Flush with plenty of water; remove contact lenses after several minutes and continue to flush; mechanical effects only.

For skin: No adverse effects anticipated by this route of exposure incidental to proper industrial handling. If molten material contacts the skin, put under cool running water, do not apply ice, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE MATERIAL FROM SKIN removal may cause severe tissue damage. Consult a physician.

For inhalation: Remove to fresh air if effects occur. Consult a physician.

For ingestion: No adverse effects anticipated by this route of exposure incidental to proper industrial handling.

Note to physician: No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

PROTECT PEOPLE: Beads and pellets may present a slipping hazard.

PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT: Keep out of irrigation ditches, sewers and water supplies.

CLEANUP: Sweep up. Collect with vacuum equipment. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Disposal Considerations. Molten spills should be permitted to solidify, then removed mechanically by a method producing as little dust as possible.

Waste Disposal Method: Material may be incinerated or land-filled in compliance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing

Handling: Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product. Workers should be protected from the possibility of contact with molten resin. Processing improperly dried resin can result in the production of bisphenol A.

Storage: Store in a dry place.

Section VIII - Control Measures/Personal Protection

Respiratory Protection: In dusty atmospheres, use an approved dust respirator.

Engineering Controls: Good general ventilation should be sufficient for most conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Skin Protection: No precautions other than clean body-covering clothing should be needed.

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses. If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause mechanical injury to the eye, wear chemical goggles.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Wear clean body covering and gloves impervious to dust and/or fumes to minimize skin contact.

Exposure Guideline: None established.

Section IX – Toxicological Information

Toxicity data for: Styrene

Acute Toxicity:

Eye Effects: Non-irritating to slightly irritating (rabbit)

Skin Effects: Non-irritating to slightly irritating (rabbit)

Other Acute Effects: Practically non-toxic orally (rat) or after skin application (rabbit)

Subchronic Toxicity: Not Determined.

Chronic Toxicity: Not Determined.

Carcinogenicity: Not Determined.

Mutagenicity: Not Determined.

Developmental Toxicity: Not Determined.

Section X – Ecological Information

Environmental Fate

Movement and Partitioning: No bioconcentration is expected because of the high molecular weight (MW>1000). In the terrestrial environment, material will sink in the soil. In the aquatic environment, material will sink and remain in the sediment.

Degradation & Persistence: This water insoluble polymeric solid is expected to be inert in the environment. Surface photo-degradation is expected with exposure to sunlight. No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

Ecotoxicity: Not expected to be acutely toxic, but pellets may mechanically cause adverse effects if ingested by waterfowl or aquatic life.

Section XI – Disposal Considerations

Disposal: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal methods must be in compliance with all Federal, State and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator.

Section XII – Transport Information

DOT (DOMESTIC SURFACE)

Non-Regulated

IMO / IMDG CODE (OCEAN)

Non-Regulated

ICAO / IATA (AIR)
Non-Regulated

Section XIII – Regulatory Information

NOTICE: the information herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ from one location to another; it is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state and local laws and regulations. See other sections for health and safety information.

US REGULATIONS

SARA Title III:

Section 302 (Extremely Hazardous Substances):	NONE
Section 311/312 (Hazard Categories):	NONE
Section 313 (Toxic Chemicals):	Styrene (CAS# 100-42-5) <0.25%

RCRA Status: If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by its listing or by its characteristics. According to RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste. (40 CFR 261.20-24).

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states: other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the MSDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on specific regulatory requirements please contact the appropriate state agency:

Residual Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	< 0.25%
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(1) California Proposition 65	=	These materials are known to cause cancer in the state of California
(2) Massachusetts Hazardous	=	These materials are listed on the Massachusetts Hazardous Substance List
(3) New Jersey	=	These materials are listed on the New Jersey Special Health Hazardous Substance List
(4) Pennsylvania	=	Pennsylvania Non-hazardous when present at 3% or greater

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is NOT a “Hazardous Chemical” as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

THIS PRODUCT DOES CONTAIN KNOWN TOXIC CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313 OF THE EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT OF 1986. THIS PRODUCT DOES NOT MEET A HAZARD CATEGORY DEFINED IN SECTION 311 OR 312 OF THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 (SARA TITLE III).

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS - METAL CABINETS

Our cabinets by are designed to be maintenance free. However, it is recommended that the outer surface of the cabinet, and the hinge area, be kept clear from debris and dirt, to ensure correct operation of the hinged door.

If latches, locks or hinges need to be lubricated, use a "3 in 1" type light oil, removing excess with a cloth.

Glazing: Use a soft cloth and mild soap and water.

Finish	Description	Cleaning & Maintenance
Powder-coat Paint	Baked-on Painted Finish	
Mill Aluminum	Mill Aluminum - no clear coat	Use a soft cloth and mild soap and water
313/315/Clear	Dark bronze, black or clear anodized aluminum	Use a soft cloth and mild soap and water
US3	Polished & lacquered brass	
US4	Satin finish & lacquered brass	Use a soft cloth and mild soap and water. Never use brass polish or an abrasive cleaner unless you intend to remove all lacquer and totally refinish the product.
US9	Polished & lacquered bronze	
US10	Satin finished & lacquered bronze	
US10B	Oxidized & oiled bronze	Use a soft cloth and a paste furniture wax. Buff lightly so as not to remove the dark oxide coating where it remains.
US32, #6, #7, #8	Polished stainless steel	Use a soft cloth and mild soap and water solution. After cleaning, thoroughly rinse with clear water to remove all traces of the solution and wipe dry to prevent water marks from forming.
US32D, #4	Satin stainless steel	Stains which resist that treatment can usually be removed by polishing in the direction of the grain with a soft cloth and a non-abrasive stainless steel polish. Test in an unobtrusive area.



JL INDUSTRIES

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS - METAL CABINETS

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HEADQUARTERS: 9702 NEWTON AVE S, BLOOMINGTON, MN 55431 PH: 800-554-6077 EMAIL: SALES@ACTIVARCPG.COM WWW.ACTIVARCPG.COM

MANUFACTURING: BLOOMINGTON, MN & COMMERCE, CA WAREHOUSES: SEE WEBSITE FOR LOCATIONS

1/11/2022

Baby Changing Station

Maintenance Checklist

Keep your Koala Kare products in good working order for the families who visit your establishment. By performing regular maintenance and purchasing replacement parts when needed, your products can last for many years to come. Use the checklists below to examine your baby changing stations and make sure they are safe and sanitary.



Baby Changing Station
KB200-05

Maintenance Checklist

1. Check that the unit opens and closes smoothly. If the door does not fully close once it is almost shut or if the door falls open without slowing, then the shock may need to be replaced.
2. Ensure that the unit has both ends of a functioning, non-frayed strap. The strap should be replaced if webbing is frayed or missing.
3. Check that the buckle clicks when closed and its strap is attached to the unit at both ends. If the buckle does not function properly, please replace.
4. Make sure that the built-in liner dispenser is fully stocked. Refill liners if quantity is low.
5. Check that the warning label is properly affixed to the product in a conspicuous place and is undamaged and readable.
6. Check that all interior and exterior surfaces are free from damage.

Cleaning Checklist

In addition to regular maintenance checks, you should clean and disinfect your baby changing station at least once per day. Koala Kare recommends taking the following steps:

1. First, use a clean nylon brush or a rag for loosening or removing soil on textured surfaces.
 - We recommend using a microfiber rag to dry surfaces once they have been cleaned, as microfiber can capture 25–35% more small particles of soil than traditional terry cloth rags.
2. Next, apply disinfectant to clean, dry surfaces using a spray bottle or other liquid-based form of application. Allow disinfectants to dwell for 7–10 minutes. Do not wipe; allow to air dry.
3. Lastly, perform a quality assurance check to make sure there are no odors or traces of visible soil on either the unit itself or the adjoining wall and floor around the unit. Also, use this check as an opportunity to be sure the unit is secured properly to the wall.

Safety Reminder

Employees who service your baby changing stations should use the following personal protective equipment (PPE):

- Powderless latex/nitrile gloves to protect hands
- Long-sleeve shirts to protect the wrists and arms
- Safety goggles
- A Wet Floor Sign to place outside the restroom to alert the public of maintenance work

