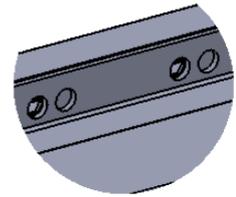
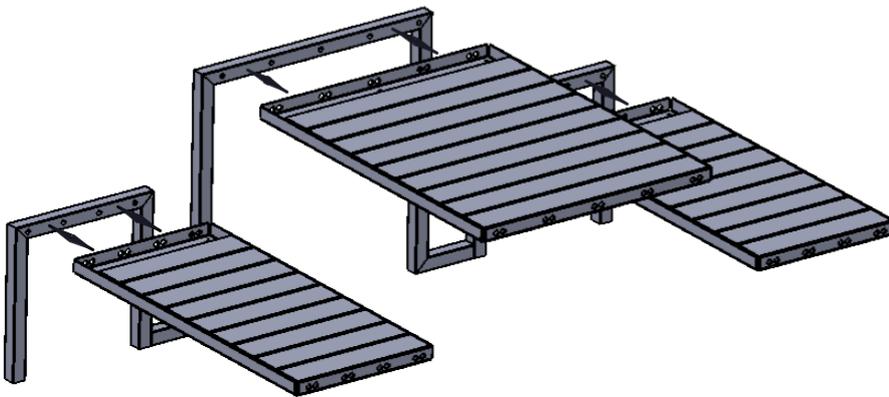
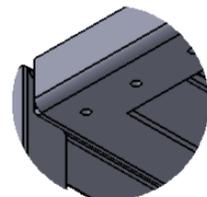
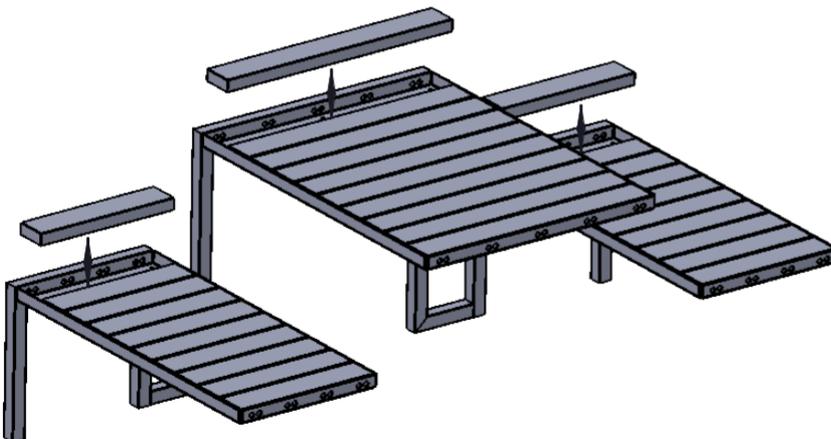
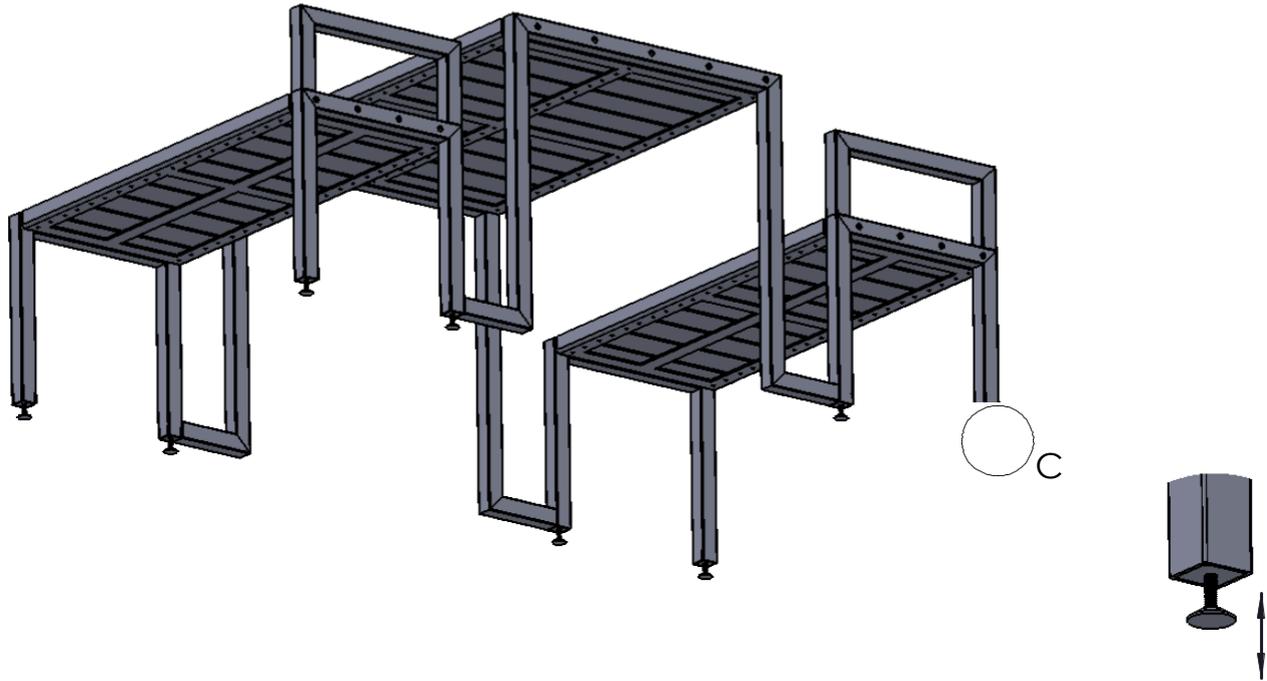


1. The long table and benches are delivered with the end boards removed for easier assembly. Attach the table and benches to the end frame and fasten them with the 4 supplied screws to each short side in the recessed threaded holes in the frame. The screws are countersunk even if the holes are not, but that's the way it should be.

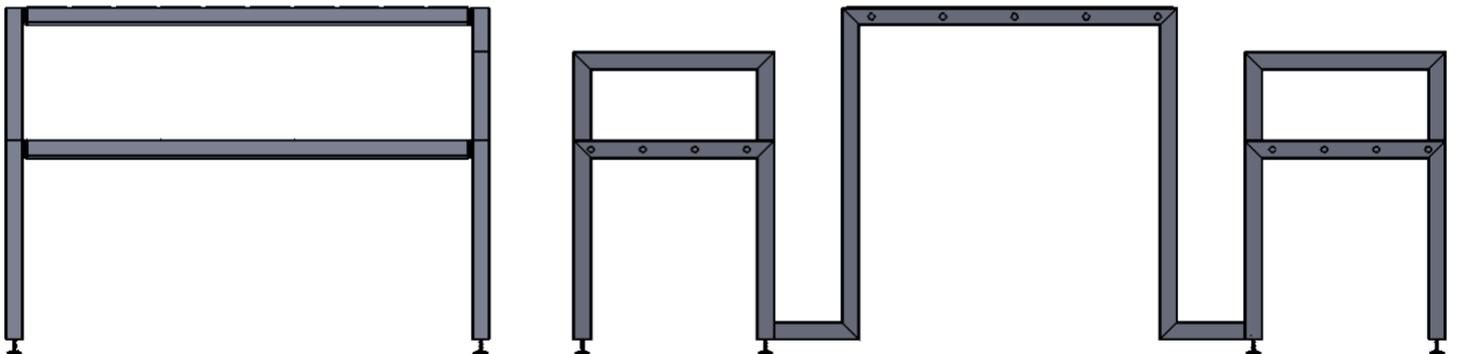


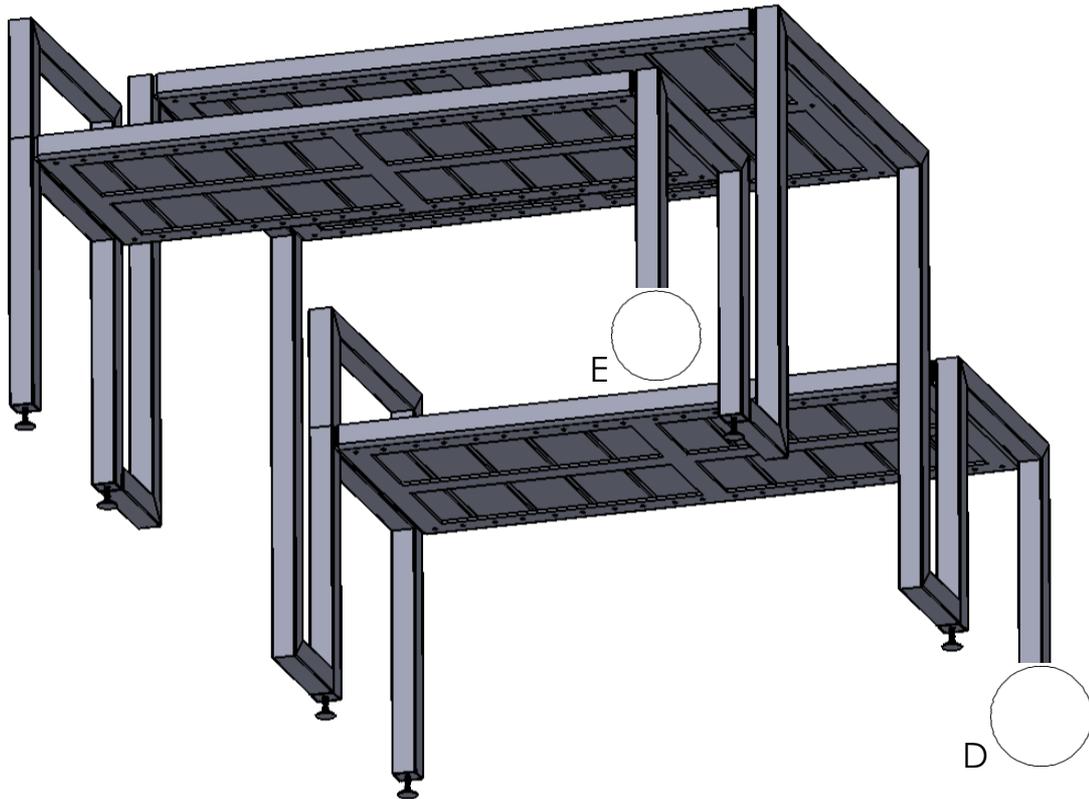
2. Place the end boards in the coffers and screw them in with wood screws through the holes in the base. The wood screws are included.





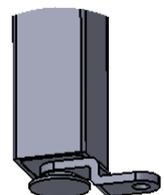
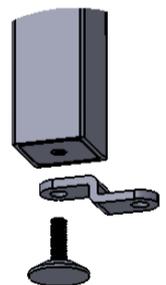
The end frames of the long table are delivered with mounted adjustable feet that can be adjusted for uneven surfaces. The feet are individually adjustable and are easy to screw in and out by hand.

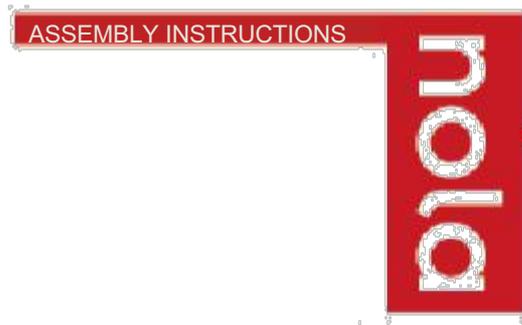




If you want to keep the long table fixed in one place, a set of 4 additional steel fasteners can be purchased. The fasteners are fixed onto the table legs by unscrewing the adjustable foot from the leg, thread the fastener over the threaded rod and screw the foot in completely to hold the fastener in place.

The long table can then be bolted to the ground with the steel fasteners. The hole size is 10 mm and the mounting should be done with M8 chemical anchors, expanders or French wood screws, depending on the underlying surface.





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### **Mounting onto small cobbles or paving slabs/**

Grout the paving slabs with concrete. Ensure there is no base course between the paving slabs and the concrete. Drill the paving slab for the expander or chemical anchor. Mounting with expanders allows for removal. Mounting with chemical anchors is for a permanent fixture.

### **Mounting on a concrete substrate/**

Drill a hole in the concrete for the expander or chemical anchor. Mounting with expanders allows for removal. Mounting with chemical anchors is for a permanent fixture.

### **Assembly on gravel or grass/**

Excavate the ground to put in a concrete foundation. Cast the foundation in either concrete or cardboard pipes. You can give the top of the foundation a radius for better drainage or if the top of the foundation will be visible above ground.

### **Mounting on wooden floor/**

Pre-drill the holes and mount with French wood screws.

### **Care and maintenance/**

Damage to the powder coating can be improved if necessary with oil paint in a corresponding colour. Contact Nola if you have any questions about improvement paints.

Oak has a very long lifespan and the material is of high quality, usually completely free from visible knots. Because of its high content of tannic acid, it is a very durable wood for an outdoor environment. Unmaintained oak will develop black spots after a while. These appear quite soon after the product has been made and may initially appear to be almost entirely black. In environments with high levels of metal contaminants in the air, the process is accelerated and the oak may develop extensive stains after just one month. The spots fade gradually, and after a couple of seasons they will turn grey, similar to teak. Smaller cracks usually also occur as oak is a very 'lively' wood. These cracks have a marginal effect on the strength and tone of the material. Products made of oiled oak should be oiled twice a year for best protection. Good maintenance prevents stains from appearing, while non-maintained oak becomes blacker and turns grey faster.

Hard-wax oil-impregnated pine is protected by a deeply-penetrating oil film that erodes over time without flaking. This makes it easier to maintain the products as they do not need to be scraped and sanded to the same extent as lacquered products.

The need for maintenance varies greatly depending on how much the surfaces are exposed to sun, moisture, and mechanical abrasion. A good rule of thumb is to inspect the surface annually and put in place maintenance measures as soon as possible, wherever they're deemed to be necessary. Pay special attention to profiles with horizontal surfaces, these are more exposed to weather conditions. If the wood surface has been mechanically damaged or the oil has eroded, the wood surface becomes exposed, which gradually gives it a dry, greyish appearance. If the surface treatment is damaged for some reason, the rate of continued degradation increases and the wood may crack at the ends.

1. Wash the surface with a mild detergent and rinse well.
2. Let the surface dry so that no moisture remains.
3. Sand away gray wood.
4. Lightly sand the intact surfaces that will be oiled again.
5. Treat with oils specifically made for outdoor exposure. Follow the instructions on the packaging carefully.

Infections of black mould should be treated with a solution consisting of 1 part chlorine and 2 parts water. There are other suitable remedies available, but the important thing is to rinse clean with water after treatment.