

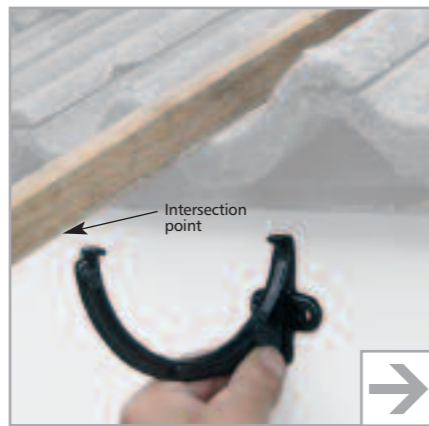
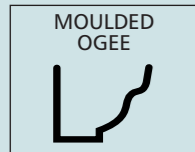
Installation Instructions

Traditional gutter systems

Half Round, Victorian Ogee, Moulded Ogee



Applicable to



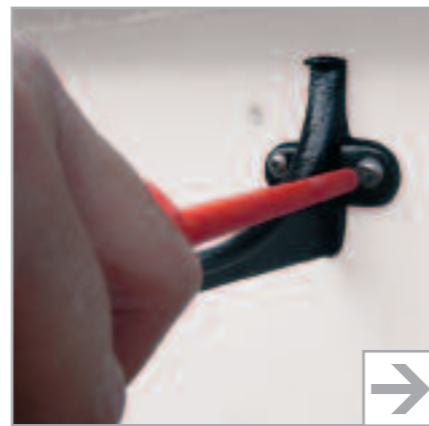
1. To set recommended gutter height, lay a straight baton on the lowest profile of the roof covering. The gutter bracket can then be offered up to the intersection point (10mm below the pitch of roof, as shown).



5. Place gutters into the fascia brackets, pressing down to engage into the brackets. Do not slide the gutter into the fascia brackets from one end.



9. Finger tighten nut and bolt only, pull the joint apart sideways to ensure a minimum 3mm expansion gap is achieved. Then tighten one full turn only with spanner/screwdriver. Point sealant onto joint gap adding additional sealant if required. Clean off any excess with solvent cleaner, SC108.



2. Fix fascia brackets with 32mm x No10 roundhead screw, SC201. Drilling pilot holes first is recommended.



6. Clean all joint surfaces using clean cloth and solvent cleaner, SC108.



3. Fix fascia brackets at 915mm centres, either nominally level, or to a fall of 1:600.



7. Apply two 8mm thick parallel beads of sealant, SC101 central to the gutter socket and around the bolt hole. Do not carry out joining in wet conditions, or temperatures below 5°C and above 40°C.



4. Support outlets and angles by fixing fascia brackets a maximum of 150mm from each side.

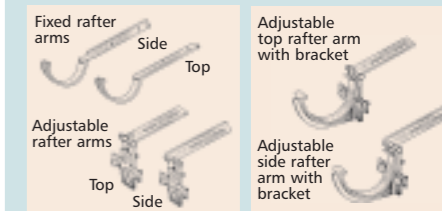


8. Nuts and washers can be located inside or outside the gutter. Bolt heads outside will appear neater, but the internally projecting thread and nut will have a minor effect on the flow performance. Both options are shown.

Fixing gutters to rafters

For top or side rafter fixings, use traditional one piece rafter brackets available for all sizes and profiles of gutters, or alternatively the adjustable rafter brackets; side (AC78) or (AC77) top and fix the standard fascia gutter brackets with the bolts provided.

Bracket centres will be dictated by the rafters which should not exceed 915mm. Internal/external gutter corner angles and outlets should be independently supported. It is recommended that a timber bridge between adjacent rafters should be provided to which a rafter bracket can be fixed to fully support the outlet or angle.



Rise & fall drive in brackets

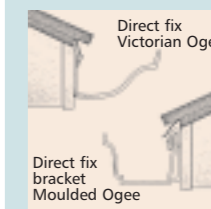
Fix directly into the brickwork/masonry by drilling out an opening in the mortar, inserting a hardwood or plastic spacer, then hammering the spike into the opening. Care should be taken to ensure that the vertical threaded rods are all in line to achieve the correct line of gutter. Bracket centres should not exceed 915mm, with additional brackets either side of each outlet and corner angle. Reduce bracket centres in locations where heavy snow loading is anticipated.



Direct fixing

Victorian Ogee. Screw to fascia through slots provided to the rear of the gutter, with screws, SC201 and backing washers, SC521.

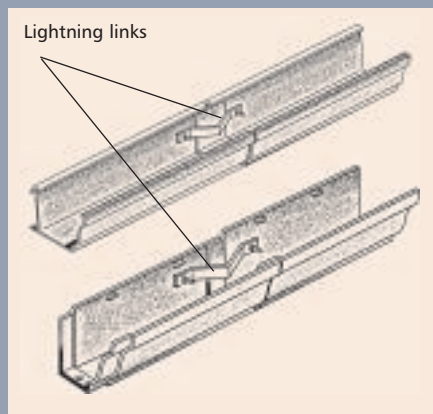
Moulded Ogee. Screw to fascia through slots provided to the rear of the gutter, with direct fix spacer brackets, GM581, using screws, SC201 and backing washers, SC521.



Lightning links

Lightning Conductor Links (SC401) should be fitted where gutters are bonded to the lightning protection system. This is to provide electrical continuity across the gutter joints that are effectively insulated from one another by the gutter joint sealant.

1. Prior to installing the gutter, pre-drill 7mm holes through the rear of the gutter, 20mm from the top and 65mm from the end of the gutter.
2. Scrape off the paint to expose bare metal around the hole to both faces. This area should be equal to the diameter of the washer supplied.
3. Oxide inhibitor, SC402 must be applied to all contact faces.
4. Insert the bolt from the back of the gutter, apply a nut and washer from the inside and tighten.
5. Once the gutter is installed and the joints sealed, fit link strap to projecting threaded bolts, bending link strap as required to bridge over joint union.
6. Fit the nuts and washers and securely tighten.



Site painting

Do not paint mill finish gutters after installation as paint will not bond to surfaces contaminated with silicone sealant. It is recommended that all components are individually painted prior to installation to ensure all surfaces are painted. Prior to application of paint, it is vitally

important to ensure all surfaces are degreased with solvent cleaner, SC108, using a clean cloth which itself should be regularly replaced to prevent the spread of diluted grease. Prime surfaces with an "aluminium etch primer" or zinc phosphate, followed by two coats of good quality metal gloss paint. Two part synthetic or polyurethane paints are recommended for durability. Ensure the paint is fully dry prior to contact with joint sealant. Partially dry paint may react with sealant, affecting reliability of gutter joint. If over painting new or aged polyester powder coated surfaces, rub down surfaces with a light abrasive scotch wool (not steel wool) to achieve a good key. Clean surfaces using a clean cloth and solvent cleaner, SC108 and apply top coat directly onto the prepared surface. No undercoats or primers are required.

Handling & storage

Gutters and pipes, particularly with polyester powder coated finishes, should be handled with care and should preferably be stored under cover on racks to prevent scratching or denting. All gutter and pipe lengths are supplied in protective polythene sleeving and components packed in cardboard boxes. If polyester powder coated products are stored outside, cover with a tarpaulin to guard against water ingress into the protective polythene tubing. If water becomes trapped within the polythene wrapping and left exposed to warm sunlight, it may leave permanent water stains on the paint finish. Mill finish goods to be installed in their natural state should also be stored undercover, to prevent uneven oxidization to visible surfaces. Once installed the surfaces will mature uniformly. Sealants should not be stored in temperatures below 0°C and kept away from any direct heat source. Solvent cleaners must be stored away from any direct heat or combustible source, preferably in an appropriate fire resistant storage cabinet.

Environmental

Ensure all packaging is disposed of responsibly in accordance with current waste disposal regulations. Aluminium is an infinitely recyclable material and therefore all off cuts should be disposed of at metal recycling depots.

Safety

The relevant safety regulations are outlined in the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and should be followed.

Refer to CDM regulations (Code of Practice and Designing for Health and Safety in Construction 1995).

Handling mill finished or polyester powder coated aluminium products does not pose any known health hazard, however it is recommended to wear protective gloves when handling mill finish aluminium.

Hazard instructions relating to sealant, solvent cleaner and touch up paint are printed on their respective containers and COSHH sheets are supplied with each consignment of goods and are available on request.

Further information

For Technical advice please call **01234 344108**

For general enquiries please call **01234 359438**

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