

FITTING YOUR DOWNPIPES

If the downpipe outlet is some distance from the wall then it will be necessary to fit an extendable swan neck or make up one using two bends and a short length of downpipe to bring the downpipe close to the wall. (Fig 1)

The downpipe is held to the wall using clips which are supplied with the necessary fittings. If required downpipes can be spaced further away from the wall using brass spacers available in lengths from 1cm to 5cm which can be fitted in any combination to allow the downpipe to be run up to 15cm away from the wall. (Fig 2)



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3

When you have decided on the position of the downpipe, use a plumb bob down and chalk mark it against the wall. Fit at least three downpipe clips per length of downpipe or one every 1.5 metres whichever is the greater. One clip should be as near to the top of the downpipe as possible and one near the bottom with any others spaced equidistant apart in between.

Cut the downpipe to length remembering to allow for any shoes or outlets to the drains. The downpipe can be cut using a hacksaw or nibblers. (Fig 3) Fit the open swaged end of each downpipe length uppermost as this acts as the female joint. When cutting downpipe to length always keep the length with the open swaged end or use our connectors to use up any off cuts.

Fitting Accessories

A superb range of very attractive hopper heads can be purchased to add real presence to the guttering installation (See page 12). These hopper heads are normally placed near the top of the downpipe to act as a surge reservoir for heavy rain and also to take more than one downpipe outlet coming in from other small roof areas.

Finally, in place of downpipe it is possible to fit our copper rain cups or rain chain to make a display feature of the rainwater discharge. These are simply hung from a stainless steel bar across the outlet and must be secured at the bottom. At least four lengths of chain must be used per outlet and not as the main source of discharge from a roof.



Radius Sections and Special Order Items

We have become very experienced in producing segmented radius copper gutter sections to suit customer requirements. Small sections of the required copper gutter profile are mitre cut and tig welded together to create the radius section. Segmented copper gutters are normally supplied in approx 2m lengths, which can easily be joined together or to straight runs on site. If you are concerned that your copper gutter will not be fitting to a true radius, simply supply us with a template and our technicians will calculate and cut each mitre section manually, ensuring it follows your guide.



FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

LONG LIFE
ECO-FRIENDLY
SUSTAINABLE
COST EFFECTIVE
EASY TO INSTALL
LOW MAINTENANCE
NO PAINTING



Copper rainwater systems

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

The following instructions have been written to help you fit your copper guttering. We have tried to explain all the points necessary to enable you to easily fit your rainwater system but obviously not every eventuality can be covered.

When installing any of our gutter brackets it is advisable to put all the brackets in a perfectly level line. The various gutter profiles we offer are deep enough to allow for a proper flow of the rainwater from the gutter to the downpipe outlets. Check where the gutter will sit once the brackets are installed so that the rainwater run off from the roof is properly caught by the gutter. (Fig 1) If wrongly positioned, the rainwater may run off the roof and shoot over the gutter.



Fig 1

Fitting Fascia Brackets

First, install a fascia bracket 150mm from the end of the fascia board at both ends of a straight run of gutter. (Fig 2) A level string line should then be run between them to ensure they are at exactly the same height. The intermediate brackets should then be spaced equidistant apart at about 1 metre centres to be in line with this string line.

If all four elevations of the property are to be fitted with a continuous link of gutter, it is advisable to fit all the brackets at each corner first to ensure that they are at the same height.



Fig 2

Fitting Roof Brackets

First, install a roof bracket on the last roof truss at both ends of a straight run of gutter. A level string line should then be run between them to ensure they are at exactly the same height. The intermediate brackets should then be spaced equidistant apart attached to the relevant trusses at about 600mm - 800mm centres to be in line with this string line.

To bend the roof bracket put the tail of the bracket in a vice and bend the bracket carefully to the correct angle. Once the first bracket is bent to the correct angle leave it in the vice so the others can be bent to match.

If the brackets are being fitted to the roof trusses after the tiles/slates have already been laid, then not only does the tail of each bracket have to be bent to the pitch of the roof but also twisted 90 degrees so that it can be screwed to the exposed roof trusses. (Fig 3)



Fig 3

Fitting Internal Brackets

Firstly a level line marking the top rear edge of the gutter being fitted needs to be made along the fascia board.

Ideally the brackets should be fitted onto the gutter sections prior to putting the guttering into position. They should be positioned approximately 600mm apart. Line up the guttering with the internal brackets fitted so that the top rear edge of the gutter runs along the level line that has been marked on the fascia board.

When properly in position screw the internal brackets through the gutter to the fascia board. (Fig 4) We suggest that you screw the internal brackets at each end of the gutter section into the fascia first and then the ones in between. Fitting the guttering using internal brackets is normally a two person job.



Fig 4

FITTING YOUR GUTTER

If you have purchased a running outlet skip to further instructions below.

Fitting Swiss Outlets. Mark where on the guttering the outlet is to be fitted. (Fig 1) Cut out the hole for the outlet either with nibblers or by carefully using a hole cutter. (Fig 2) The hole does not have to be neatly cut as it will be covered by the Swiss outlet on the outside. Place the Swiss outlet into position, bend the back tags over to hold it in place. Drill and rivet the Swiss outlet to the front of the guttering – 2 rivets preferably. (Fig 3)

Fitting Spigots. Mark where on the guttering you want your spigot to be fitted. Cut out the hole for the spigot either with metal nibblers or by carefully using a hole cutter of 75mm or 92mm diameter depending on the diameter of downpipe being fitted. Place the spigot outlet into position applying our sealant around the lip to make it watertight. (Fig 4)



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4

Fitting Half Round Gutter

Pop rivet and then bond any stop ends in place using our silicone sealant. (Fig 1) Fit your first section of gutter in place at one end of your first straight run of gutter. (Fig 2) The next section of gutter needs to overlap the first length by about 30 to 50mm. Before sliding sections together make sure that a good application of sealant is applied. All joints must be pop riveted through the overlap and more sealant applied inside. The final length of gutter can be cut to length using nibblers or a hacksaw.

When fitting corners to the lengths of gutter use the same principles as detailed above. Once the joined lengths of gutter are all correctly positioned, the guttering can be secured to the brackets. Firstly bend over the back bracket tags to hold the gutter in place (Fig 3) and then fit a pop rivet through the top front of the guttering and bracket ensuring that the gutter sits firmly inside the brackets. (Fig 4) If using internal brackets then each section of gutter is screwed onto the fascia board along the pre-marked level line.



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4

Fitting Ogee and Box gutter

Pop rivet and then bond any stop ends in place using our silicone sealant. (Fig 1) The ogee and box style guttering is joined using our special internal copper joints. (Fig 2) Joints are fitted inside the gutter as detailed below. Fit your first section of gutter in place at one end of your first straight run of gutter. (Fig 3) The final length of gutter can be cut to length using nibblers or a hacksaw.

When fitting corners to the lengths of gutter use the same principles as detailed above. Once the joined lengths of gutter are all correctly positioned, the guttering can be secured to the brackets. Firstly bend over the back bracket tags to hold the gutter in place (Fig 3) and then fit a pop rivet through the top front of the guttering and bracket ensuring that the gutter sits firmly inside the brackets.

If using internal brackets then each section of gutter is screwed onto the fascia board along the pre-marked level line. (Fig 4)



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4

Fitting Ogee and Box gutter joints

Ideally measure up the straight run of guttering required and put it together on the ground lifting up the whole length and fitting it in one operation. (Fig 1) Apply the sealant along the grooves in the internal joint so it is one continuous length going around the corners and curves of the joint.

Slide the two sections of gutter to be joined together. Once in position you may find it easier to press the joint firmly into the gutter using a clamp and two pieces of timber to prevent marking the gutter (Fig 2) before applying two pop rivets to each side. To doubly ensure that the joint does not leak apply silicone sealant to the inside of the gutter where the joint edges meet the gutter and around the rivets.

If the sections of gutter are being joined in situ, (Fig 3) use the sealant around the joint sealant channels and the internal joints can just be slid into the gutter sections. (Fig 4) Again a bead of silicon sealant should be applied to each joint and around the rivets once the guttering is fully fitted in place as a further barrier against possible leaks.



Fig 1

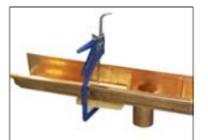


Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4