

BEFORE YOU START

General Site Working

BS 8000 Workmanship on building sites, Parts 13 through to 16 with respect to above ground drainage and sanitaryware appliances are relevant in general terms.

Handling and Storage

Gutters, downpipes and fittings, particularly with painted finish should be handled with care and preferably stored under cover on racks to prevent scratching. Whilst it is not known to pose any health hazard, it is recommended that protective gloves be worn when handling cast iron material. All painted lengths are supplied in a protective polythene wrapping with components similarly wrapped and stored in cardboard boxes. If painted product is to be stored outside, cover with a tarpaulin to protect against rainfall and direct sunlight. Failure to do this may allow water to get trapped inside the protective wrapper and could lead to permanent watermarks on the paint finish. All primed products should have an additional primer coat, undercoat and top coat (in accordance with paint manufacturer's instructions) applied prior to being fitted.

Cutting and Drilling

Gutter sections may be cut on site using either an angle grinder or reciprocating saw fitted with appropriate meal diamond blade. Drilling should be done with diamond tipped drill bit. Where gutters or fittings are painted, then cut edges should be de-burred and then repainted with touch-up paint (available from ARP).

Setting Out

Cast Iron gutters must be installed a minimum fall of 1:600. When setting out for this fall it is imperative to identify the lowest and highest point. The lowest point needs to be the outlet, so mark this position first, followed by the highest point which will be the end of the run. A string line can then be used between these points to identify regular points of reference.

Gutter Position

The current recommendations from the Metal Gutter Manufacturers Association (MGMA) is to position gutters as Fig 1.

Fig 1. As the line of the roof passes the gutter, a good proportion of debris sliding down the roof, such as leaves or snow will pass by without being collected. This position will also reduce potential snow build up back up the roof, which can put additional strain on brackets and fascia board adhesion.

There are certain conditions where a Fig 1 installation might allow water to over shoot the gutter in high wind conditions however this is deemed to be better than the above stated issues.

Fig 2. As the line of the roof sits inside the gutter profile, this encourages

Materials Checklist

- Spirit level/straight edge
- Suitable screwdriver/attachment
- Sealant caulking gun
- Pencil or chalk
- String or laser line
- Hacksaw/electric jigsaw/chopsaw
- Tape measure
- Small wrench

Jointing

Any use of sealant must not be carried out in wet weather or in temperatures below 5°C or above 50°C. All Joint surfaces must be perfectly clean and dry. Only a low modulus sealant must be used to prevent early failure. Ensure that the gutter joint sockets/spigots are correctly aligned with each other to ensure free thermal movement (3-4mm) within the gutter joint.

Fixing

It is important that all fixings are suitable for both the substrate and the load. They must therefore be of the appropriate size and of a compatible material to ensure no electrolytic corrosion occurs. ARP recommends that stainless steel (preferably austenitic) screws must be used to fix gutters, whether direct, fascia or rafter bracket fixed.

debris, such as leaves or snow, to be collected and could cause an increase in debris clearing regularity and issues with bracket and fascia board adhesion strength in heavy snow conditions.



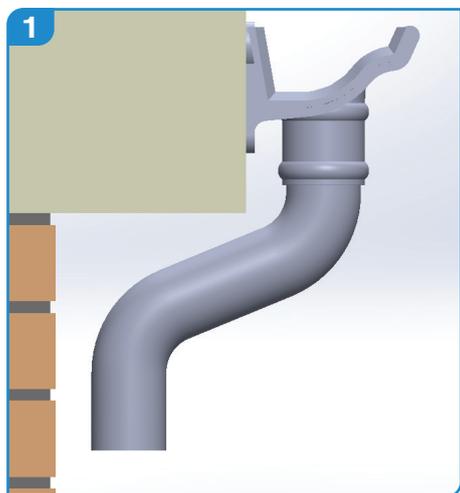
Installation Guide for ROUND & RECTANGULAR CAST COLLARED

DOWNPIPE FIXING

We advise that you ensure the fixing background is in good condition and will support the downpipe and that there are sufficient clips/brackets in place to secure the load.

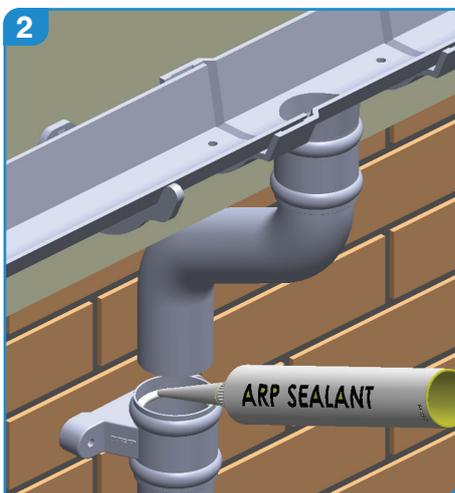
When fitting Britannia cast iron downpipes, start from the outlet and work towards the gully. Make sure you have the right combination of offsets/bends/branches and pipe to complete the installation.

Maximum fixing centres is 2 metres – using correct stainless-steel fixings and plugs for the substrate being fitted to.



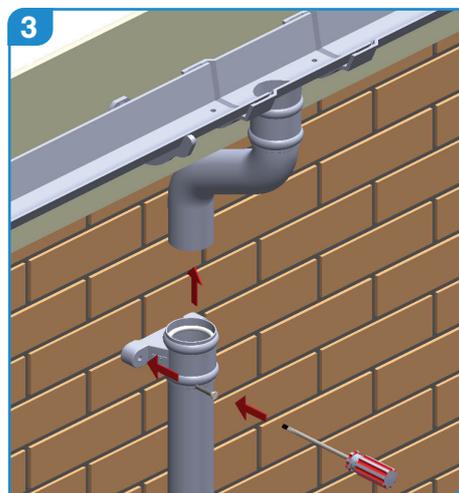
1 Ensure vertical alignment between drain and gutter outlet.

Adjust the offset to suit the projection. Place the offset in position from the outlet and fix the first pipe into place, thus holding the offset in position.

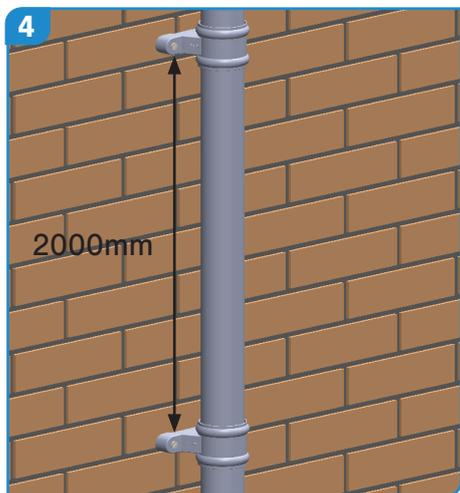


2 Sealant can be applied to the inside of the pipe socket prior to installation. When fitting flushjoint downpipe, sealant can also be applied to the inside of the clip to assist in supporting the pipe.

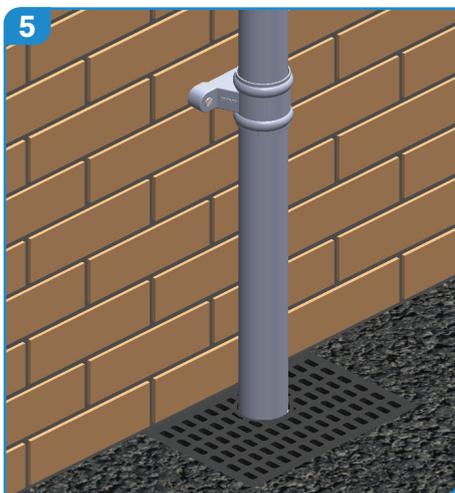
A pipe clip should be fixed directly beneath the pipe socket.



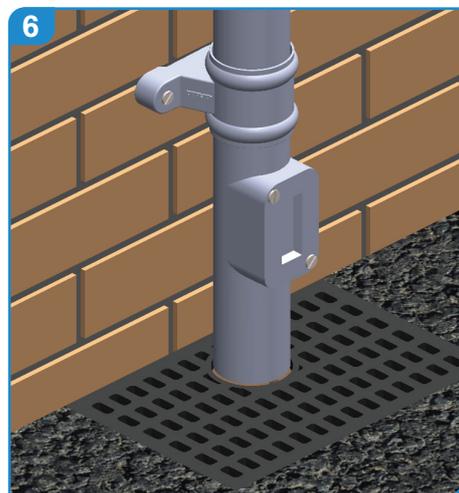
3 Additional pipe clips should be fitted at 2m maximum intervals.



4 Carry on installing pipes in this fashion until reaching the drain. Clips to be fixed with plastic wall plugs and stainless steel screws of a size suitable for the substrate.



5 A shoe, drain adaptor or offset may be required to terminate the pipe work into the gully



6 As per local building regulations, if a shoe is not installed access pipes should be fitted and positioned to give suitable rodding access as required.