

C O P P E R R A I N W A T E R S Y S T E M S

COPPA GUTTA

Very low maintenance

Environmentally friendly

Life expectancy at least 100 years



Easy to install

Can be 'aged' in minutes

The only choice for rain harvesting



THE ONLY UK MANUFACTURER



Fitting your Gutter Brackets

The following instructions have been written by our team of Coppa Gutta installers 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.

Please remember when drilling through copper it is most important to be aware that copper can 'grab' the saw / drill and this can be dangerous. If drilling or using a saw tooth circular cutter on the copper then full protective gloves & eye wear should always be used and the item being drilled / cut firmly held in a vice or by another person. We recommend that our silicone sealant is used for ease of installation rather than solder. Our silicone sealant must be used as some sealants are totally unsuited to bonding / sealing copper.

Fascia / Roof Bracket Fitting Instructions

1. 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. If wrongly positioned, the rainwater may run off the roof and shoot over the gutter. (Fig 1.)
2. On each straight run of gutter, brackets should be first fitted approximately 150mm from each end if fascia fitting or to the end roof trusses at each end if roof fitting. A level string line should 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. (Fig 2.)
3. 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.

Roof Bracket modification to suit your roof.

4. If the brackets are being fitted to the roof trusses before the tiles/slates etc are laid, the tail of each bracket should be bent to the pitch of the roof trusses at the required point to ensure that they catch the rainwater run off from the tile overhang and do not interfere with the tile overhang. (Fig 3) 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.
5. 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 as in paragraph 1 above but the bracket tail also has to be twisted 90 degrees so that it can be screwed to the exposed roof trusses. (Fig 4) Firstly bend the tail to the correct angle as described in paragraph 1 above then carefully twist the bracket through approximately 45 degrees. Pull the tail out of the vice by about 30mm and complete the twisting to 90 degrees. If you try to twist the bracket the full 90° at one point on the tail it will probably shear or show fracture cracks. By moving the second part of the twist to a point about 30mm up the tail will allow a neat twist to be formed in this bracket.

Internal Fascia Bracket Fitting Instructions (small half round / large and small ogee only)

6. Firstly a level line marking the top rear edge of the gutter being fitted needs to be made along the fascia board. Make sure that all fascias are in good condition prior to fitting. The positioning of the gutter on the fascia depends on the pitch of the roof and the overhang of the tiles/slates etc so that any rainwater run-off from the roof is properly caught by the gutter. (Fig 1.)
7. Ideally the brackets should be fitted onto the gutter sections prior to putting the guttering into position. They should be positioned 60cm apart and no more than 1 metre apart. Line up the guttering with the internal brackets fitted and spaced as required 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 to the fascia board. 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 1



Fig 2

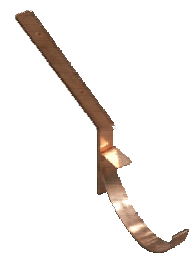


Fig 3



Fig 4

Fitting 1/2 Round Profiles

1. If you have purchased a 300mm section of gutter with the hole pre-drilled and a Swiss outlet already fitted go to paragraph 6.
2. *Otherwise mark where on the guttering each Swiss outlet is to be fitted. (Fig 1)*
3. *Cut out the hole for the Swiss outlet either by drilling a hole and cutting out an outlet with metal nibblers (Fig 2) or by carefully using a saw tooth drill of 80mm or 100mm diameter depending on the diameter of downpipe being fitted. This hole does not have to be particularly neatly cut as it will be covered by the Swiss outlet.*
4. *Place the Swiss outlet into position, bend the back tags over to hold it in place.*
5. *Drill and rivet the Swiss outlet to the front of the guttering – 2 rivets preferably. (Fig 3)*
6. *Pop rivet and then bond any stop ends in place using our silicone sealant. (Fig 4)*
7. *Fit your first section of gutter in place. It is recommended that work is begun at one end working to the other rather than starting in the middle of a straight run.*
8. *The next section of gutter needs to overlap the first length by about 30 to 50mm if possible.*
9. *If working up at the roof level fitting each section at a time then this overlap can be achieved by slightly squeezing in about 50mm of the front roll on the section to be fitted and then this section will slide into the roll on the gutter section already fitted until there is about a 50mm overlap. (Fig 5) Before finally sliding these sections together make sure that a good application of sealant is applied to the area of gutter that will form the overlap so that when it does overlap it forms a watertight seal.*

If working on the ground, the two sections can be joined together by turning the second section of gutter upside down and slotting the front rolled sections together for about 50mm and then twisting firmly the second section of gutter through 180° to form the overlap of the two lengths of gutter. Carefully squeezing in the first 50mm of the roll of the gutter section that will be overlapped by the other roll will make twisting the two sections of gutter together much easier. (Fig 6)

Whichever way they are joined the two sections should be pop riveted through the overlap and more sealant applied inside the gutter to the overlapping joint.
10. *It is highly likely that the final section of guttering will need to be cut to length. We strongly recommend that a sheet metal nibbler be used, which is cheap and easily obtained (also available from Coppa Gutta Ltd). Mark the cut line on the gutter using 2” wide masking tape and then cut along this line using the nibbler.*
11. *When fitting half round corners to the lengths of gutter use the same principles as detailed in paragraph 8 above.*
12. *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 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 7)*



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4



Fig 5



Fig 6



Fig 7

Fitting Ogee and Box Profiles

1. If you have purchased a 300mm section of gutter with a spigot outlet pre-fitted go to paragraph 6.
2. *Otherwise mark where on the guttering you want your downpipe spigot outlet to be fitted. (Fig 1)*
3. *Cut out the hole for the downpipe spigot by either drilling a hole (Fig 2) and carefully cutting out an outlet with metal nibblers (Fig 3) or by carefully using a saw tooth drill of 75mm or 92mm diameter depending on the diameter of downpipe being fitted.*
4. *Place the spigot outlet into position applying our sealant around the lip to make it watertight.*
5. Pop rivet and then bond any stop ends in place using our sealant. (Fig 4)
6. Fit your first section of gutter in place. It is recommended that work is begun at one end working to the other. Alternatively, put as much together on the ground where it is much easier to work and lift fully joined lengths into place with downpipe outlets and stop ends, where required, already fitted. If fitting long lengths made up on the ground then scaffolding will probably be required.
7. The ogee guttering is joined together using our special internal copper joints. (Fig 5) These joints can be supplied pre-fitted to the left end of the gutter/ corner or supplied separately depending on the customer's preference. (See below for using these internal joints on the ogee gutter.)
8. It is highly likely that the final section of guttering will need to be cut to length. We strongly recommend that a sheet metal nibbler be used, which is cheap and easily obtained (also available from Coppa Gutta Ltd). Mark the cut line on the gutter using 2" wide masking tape and then cut along this line using the nibbler.
9. If using external brackets then once the gutter is all correctly in place it can be secured to the brackets. Firstly bend over the back bracket tags to hold the gutter in place and then fit a pop rivet through the top front of the guttering and bracket ensuring that the gutter sits firmly in the bracket.

If using internal brackets then each section of gutter is screwed onto the fascia board along the pre-marked level line. (Fig 6)



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4



Fig 5



Fig 6

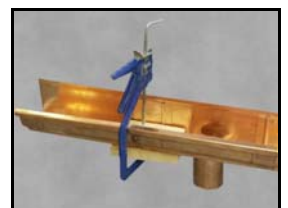


Fig 7

Fitting your Downpipes

Once your guttering is in place you will need to fit the downpipe to the Swiss outlet on the half round or to the downpipe spigot on the ogee and box guttering profiles.

If the downpipe outlet is some distance from the wall (which can occur when there is a large soffit between the wall and the fascia of the property or where the roof trusses extend some distance beyond the walls) 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. If making a swan neck, the sections should be pop riveted to each other on completion. (Fig 3)

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

When you have 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. (Fig 2) The downpipe can be cut using a hacksaw with a fine tooth blade or alternatively run a 2" wide strip of masking tape around the downpipe where it is to be cut. Drill a hole on the cutting line and using a sheet metal nibbler, which we can supply, cut around the line of the masking tape. Fit the open swaged end of each downpipe length uppermost as this acts as the female joint and the narrow bottom ends of the downpipe slot into this female joint to ensure that the downpipe does not leak. When cutting downpipe to length always keep the length with the open swaged end. The bottom shoe or outlet should also be pop riveted into position.

Coppa Gutta sells special thicker bottom downpipe sections which are 1.4 metres long and which give added protection against mechanical damage that can dent the downpipe. These stronger sections can be fitted as the bottom part of downpipe where there is a risk of mechanical damage.

If using our verdigris solution to 'age' the copper guttering to a green patina, it must be applied before the copper oxidises and turns a dark brown, otherwise the solution will not work properly. Please follow the instructions on the bottle carefully.

A superb range of very attractive hopper heads can be purchased to add real presence to the guttering installation. (Fig 5) 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. They can be fitted with attractive cast adornments such as Lions heads, Fleur de Lys, Anchor, Crown etc. Finally in place of downpipe it is possible to fit our copper, brass or stainless steel rain cups or rain chain to make a display feature of the rainwater discharge. (Fig 6) All these items are featured on the **coppagutta.com** web site and are included on the price lists.



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4

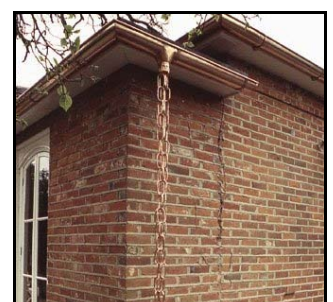


Fig 5