



BULLETIN

GUTTER LININGS - Traditional or Flexible



Guttering Linings Traditional or Flexible

The LSA in this Bulletin seeks to outline the options available when lead sheet is being used to line box and parapet gutters where joints running with the fall such as wood cored rolls are not required. Primarily we always encourage the use of standard details such as drips, for new gutter installations. However, we are also aware that in some situations it may not prove practical to incorporate the number of steps or drips required due to the available parapet height or other structural implications involved. Neoprene expansion joints have now become a recognised alternative for gutters where alterations to the substrate cannot be made.

Traditionally Installed Gutters

Selecting materials to suit the life of a building is a natural part of any specification process, and lead sheet when designed and installed correctly can provide a very long service life in excess of 60 - 100 years particularly where the thicker codes of lead sheet are specified. Moreover, following the typical details for gutters indicated in the Rolled Lead Sheet Manual will help to achieve this length of service life.

Gutter Dimensions

BSEN 12588 Code No	Maximum length between drips (mm)	Maximum overall girth (mm)
4	1500	750
5	2000	800
6	2250	850
7	2500	900
8	3000	1000

Gutter Drip Heights

BSEN 12588 Code No	Minimum drip height (mm)
4, 5 and-6	50 Where there is no roll to drip intersection
4	55
5	55
6	55
7	60
8	60

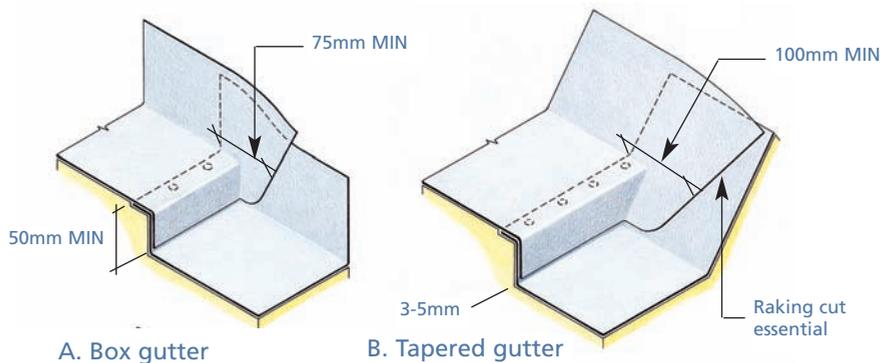


Fig 1. Drips without splash laps (gutter linings only)

Lead Sheet - The Facts...Why it stands out above other products

- Over 95% of lead sheet product reclaimed at the end of the building's life
- All reclaimed lead sheet recycled into new product without loss of performance
- Recycling involves no solvents and supports environmental strategies
- Recycling (due to lead's low melting point) requires low energy requirements and supports the Kyoto protocol
- All by-products created during re-processing are recycled
- Life cycle analysis shows proven superior environmental profile compared with any suggested substitutes
- Substitutes do not provide the same application performance - fit and forget
- Proven longevity of product application over centuries of use
- Full technical product support



Flexible Gutter Joints

Neoprene gutter joints first found their use in Europe, with zinc and copper gutter linings giving a life expectancy of over 25 years. However, it was not until the early 1990's that the proprietary joints were first introduced in the UK for use with lead sheet for compromise situations, such as wall head gutters, where it was not practical to provide steps in the construction. Over subsequent years, the joints have been used in a variety of gutter situations and appear to be providing a good service life to date. The supplier or manufacturer's instructions should be followed when installing this product. Some manufacturers provide guarantees on the service life of the joints.

The joints are normally spaced at about 2m centres for codes 5 and 6, and 1m either side of fixed points such as outlets and changes in direction. Where the gutter lining turns down the front edge of the wall, the joints can be covered with a piece of lead sheet fixed as shown above, and the free edges clipped against wind lift. See fig 3. Note the detailing of a separate flashing over the gutter upstand at the back to allow for work to be carried out to the jointing system without removing the lower course of slates or tiles. Flashing lengths should not exceed 1.5m. The joints are not used in conjunction with wood cored rolls, or where the overall girth of the code of lead sheet would be exceeded. See Gutter Dimensions.



Fig 2. Flexible Expansion Joint

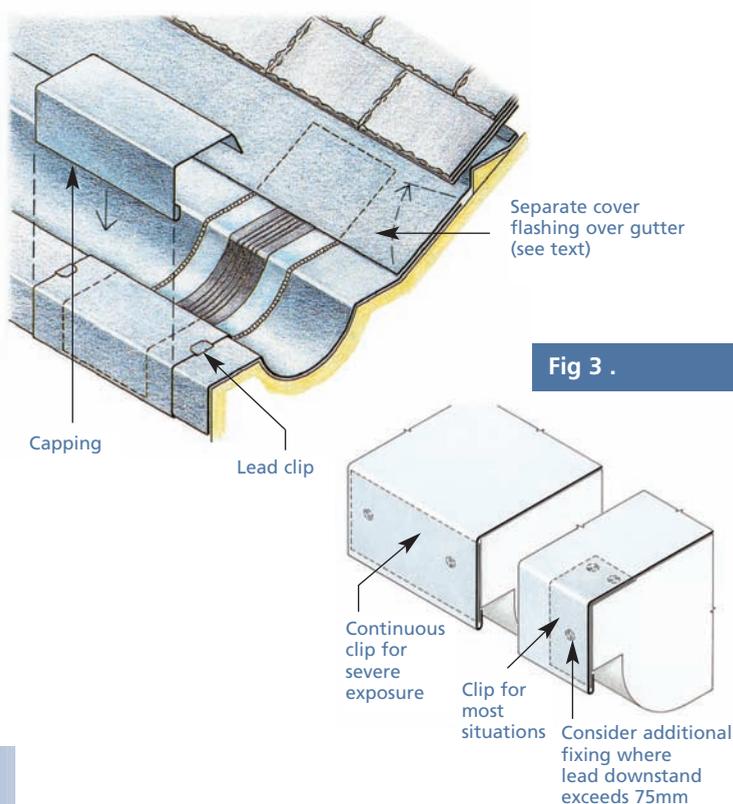


Fig 3 .

Life's Choices

The main influence over the selection and specification of any building materials for use in construction will be the anticipated life of the building concerned. Therefore, where a lesser service life may be acceptable to a building owner or developer the use of flexible expansion joints could be considered. However, where maximum service life is required standard details should be adopted. Whichever jointing system is used, and particularly where timber substrates may be encountered, it would be advisable to ensure that any voids created under the substrate are adequately ventilated.



For further information and guidance contact the

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