Fig 33 ... at pitched valley with lap-lock to gutter lining

This detail can be used where the pitches of the roofs discharging into the gutter are at or over 10degrees. This gives a minimum pitch to the valley gutter of 7degrees.

In Traditional roofing no movement gap is required. The roofing sheets are cut to project 20mm beyond the fixing strip, giving an engagement of 15mm approximately.

In both Long Strip and Traditional roofing the gutter lining is free to move. However, some movement joints are still needed, so that no section of gutter exceeds 10 metres in length (see Tables P and T, p13). The most common way of forming such a joint is to use a vulcanised neoprene strip such as T-Pren. This type of movement joint is described in more detail in Fig 30 (p77). The lap-lock cross welt is also frequently used.

Apart from movement joints, gutter linings should be laid in one piece. Individual sections are joined by brazing, or soft-soldering with the joint strengthened by copper rivets. Alternatively the gutter lining is formed from one length of copper.

A waterproof underlay is recommended under the gutter lining. It should be carried up the roof for 450mm on each side of the centreline, to meet the main roofing sheet underlay.

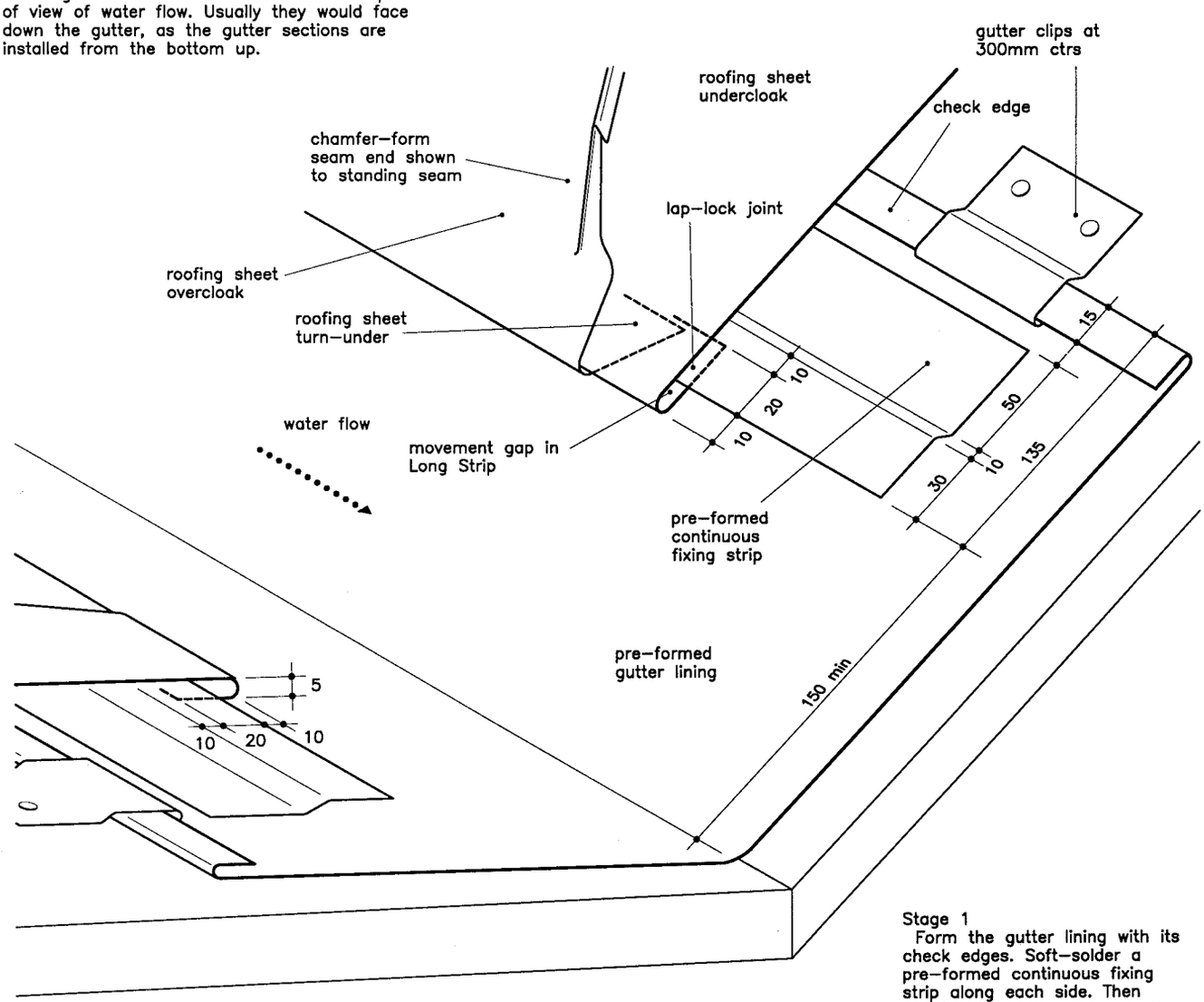
Temper: Roofing sheet with chamfer-form seam end; half-hard preferably. Pre-formed gutter lining etc; half-hard.
Thickness: 0.6mm or 0.7mm

TRADITIONAL	✓	LONG STRIP	✓

Stage 3
Hook the roofing sheets in position to engage with the continuous fixing strip. Seam up the roofing sheets as described in Fig 1 or Fig 2, on both sides of the gutter, and complete with the appropriate seam end.

It makes no difference which way the standing seam undercloaks face from the point of view of water flow. Usually they would face down the gutter, as the gutter sections are installed from the bottom up.

Stage 2
Mark out the roofing sheets to the line of the gutter and for forming the chosen seam end as described in Figs 4 (p22), 5 (p28) and 6 (p30). Cut and cut away accordingly. Form the 30mm turn-under to the end of the roofing sheets, along the line of the gutter.



Stage 1
Form the gutter lining with its check edges. Soft-solder a pre-formed continuous fixing strip along each side. Then position the gutter lining in the valley and clip it to the substrate. These clips should not hold the gutter tightly, so that it can move in response to changes in temperature.