

Courtesy of Home Hardware

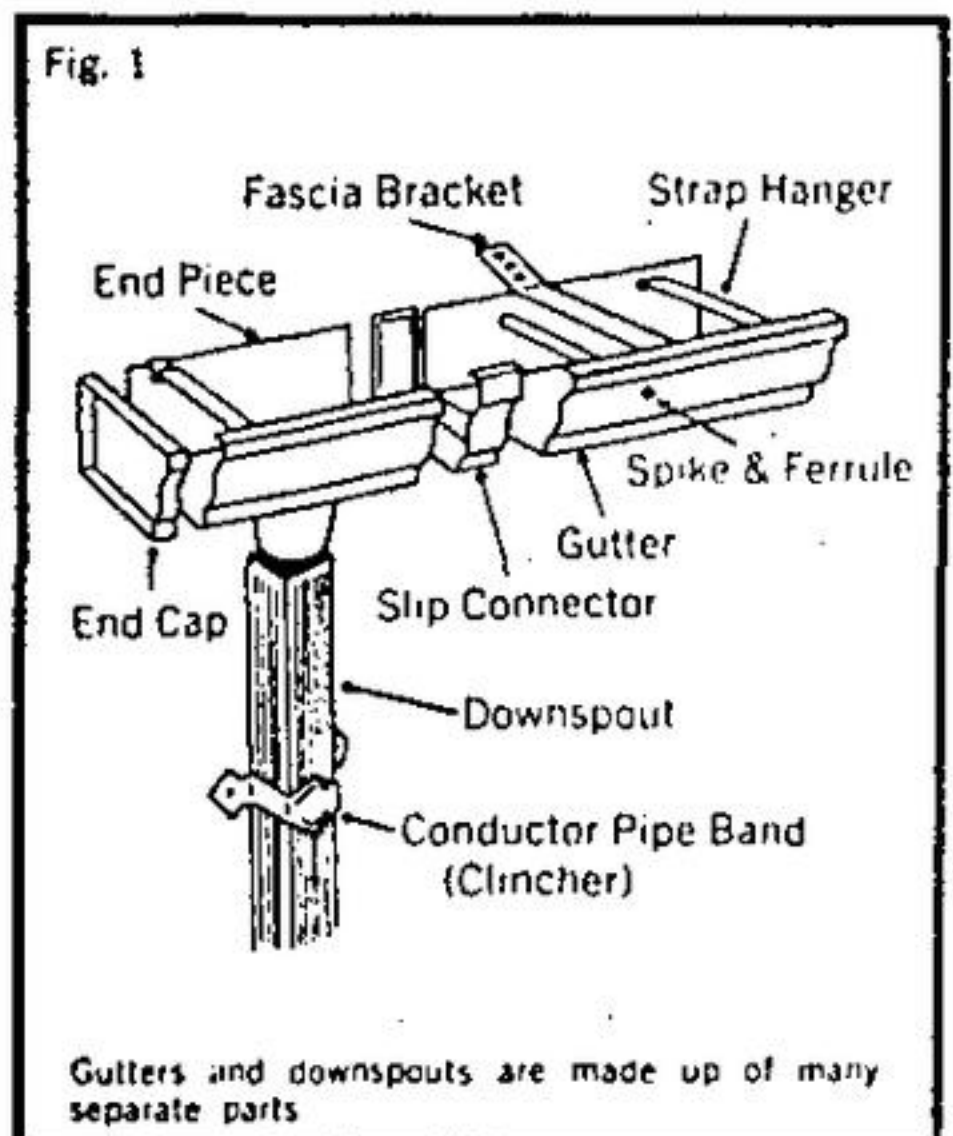
## Installation of Gutters and Downspouts

Here are tips and instructions on how to put up gutters and downspouts. Take time to read thoroughly. Following these instructions can save time and effort. It can also help you end up with a neater, more satisfactory installation—with far less waste.

### 1. COMPONENT PARTS OF GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS

Gutters and downspouts are made up of many different parts and pieces. Fig. 1 illustrates most of the basic parts used in a gutter and downspout installation.

The basic gutter pieces, (Fig. 1), are usually offered in standard 10' lengths. They are usually made of aluminum or galvanized metal. This is the basic gutter material that will make up most of a gutter and downspout installation.



Spikes and ferrules, (Fig. 1), are used to hold the gutter to the wall of the house. The ferrule is inserted inside the gutter, (Fig. 1), and the spike driven through the rim of the gutter and through the ferrule to hold the gutter in place.

The slip connector, (Fig. 1), is used where it becomes necessary to connect two pieces of guttering in the gutter run. The joint is sealed with mastic or soldered to prevent leakage. Some brands of downspouts and gutters require no mastic or solder. They are made to slip snugly together without a leak.

The strap hanger, (Fig. 1), is attached under the shingles or other roofing material and then attached to the outside edge of the gutter to provide support for the run of gutter.

The end piece, (Fig. 1), is available both with an outlet for the downspout or for simply ending off a gutter run. An end piece with a downspout outlet is often inserted in a run where a downspout is needed.

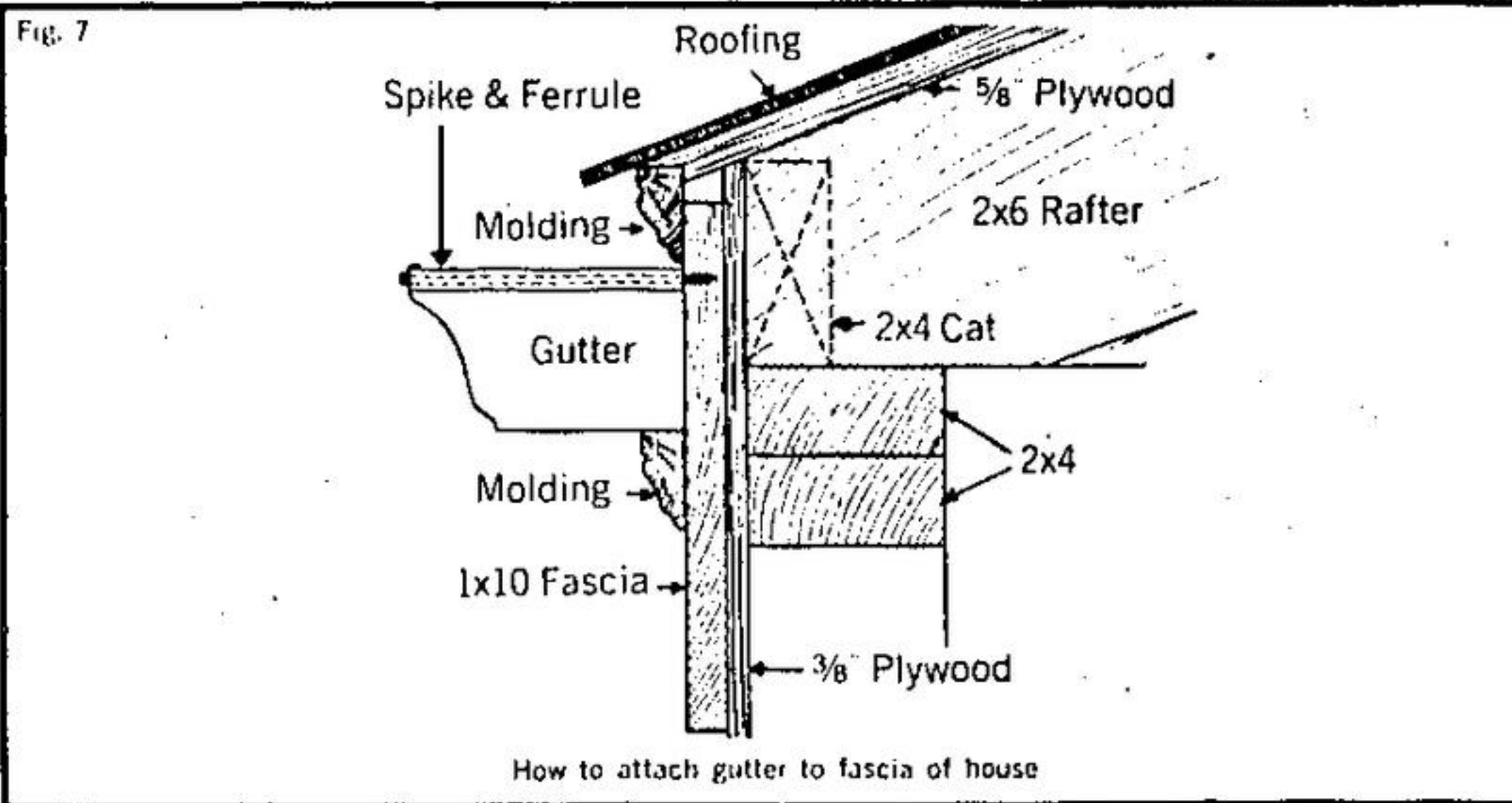
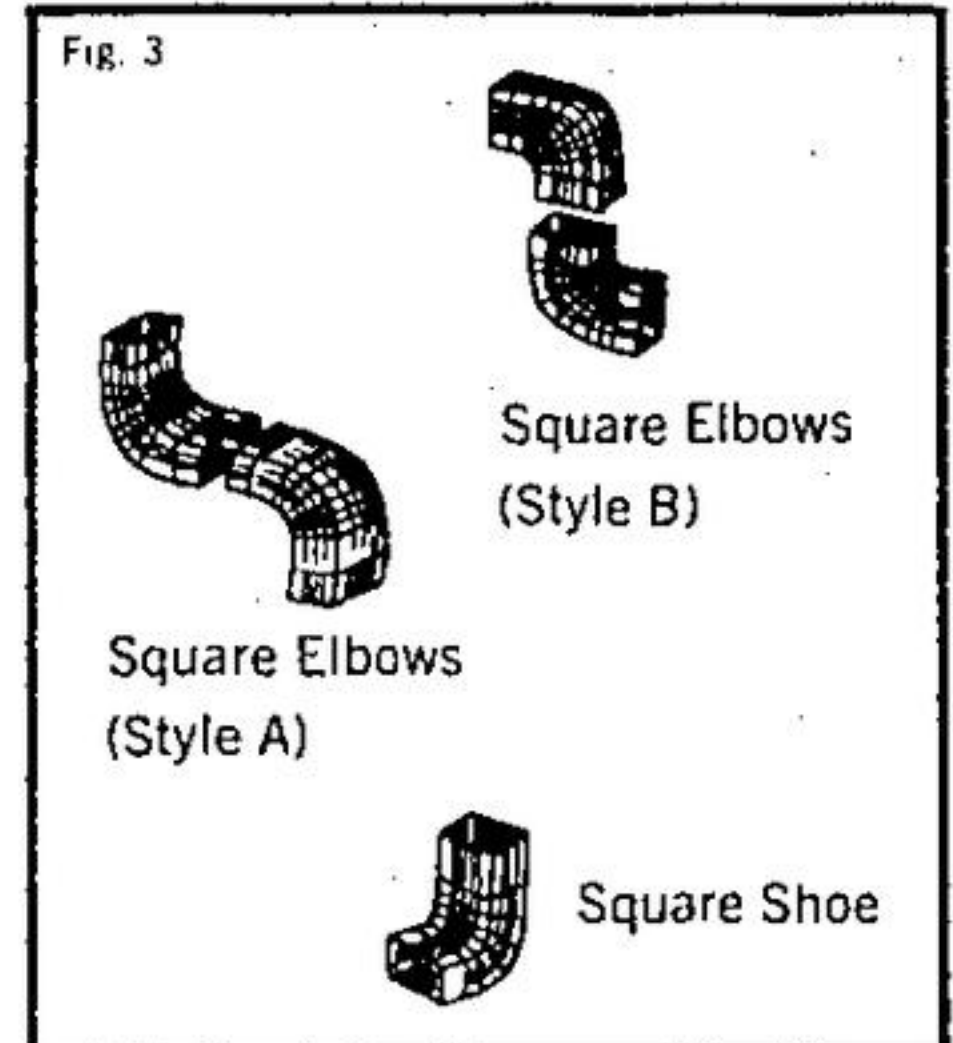
The end cap, (Fig. 1), is tapped onto the end piece to end the run of guttering. End caps are available for left or right hand use. They are soldered into place or sealed with mastic. Some styles require neither solder nor mastic.

The downspout, (Fig. 1), takes the water out of the gutter and down to the drainage pipe or splash block on the ground. It is attached to the gutter at the outlet in the end piece, (Fig. 1).

The conductor pipe band or clincher is a strap used to hold the downspout in place. It is nailed or screwed to the wood or masonry wall to hold the downspout securely wherever necessary. These are available in various styles and types.

Ball strainers, (Fig. 2), are sometimes inserted as strainers for the outlet to the downspout in the end piece. Strainers are not absolutely necessary, but do serve to prevent leaves and other bulky material from clogging the downspout or drainage pipes.

In some cases, strap hangers are the wrap around type, (Fig. 2). The style of strap hanger is more a matter of choice or manufacturer design than functional. The strap hangers shown in Fig. 1



and Fig. 2 both serve the same basic purpose—holding the gutter in place.

When it becomes necessary to make an inside turn in a gutter, an inside mitre, (Fig. 2), is used.

Outside turns in the guttering system are made by inserting an outside mitre as illustrated in Fig. 2. Use mastic or solder for sealing the joint where either inside or outside mitres are joined to the gutter.

Some designs of downspouts and elbows are round instead of square.

It sometimes becomes necessary to make turns in downspouts. If a turn is required to pull the downspout toward or away from the house, style A, square elbows, (Fig. 3), would be used. Two of these elbows inserted together as illustrated make an offset in the downspout of several inches. The crimp in downspouts and elbows usually makes mastic or soldering unnecessary at the joints.

If it becomes necessary to make a turn in the downspout either to the left or right, style B, square elbows, (Fig. 3), would be used. Two of these elbows mounted together as illustrated divert the direction of the downspout to the left or right by several inches.

A square shoe, as illustrated in Fig. 3, is used at the bottom of the downspout. This turns the flow of water and pulls it out onto a splash block where the downspout ends near the ground.

### 2. INSTALLING GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS

Gutters and downspouts are available in galvanized metal, aluminum, copper or plastic. Various component parts, previously described, are required to complete the job in each case.

Strips of guttering usually come in 10' lengths. Measure the area where guttering is to be installed very carefully and determine exactly how many feet of guttering and how many of the basic component parts you will need.

Fig. 4 provides a checklist for determining the materials you will need before starting the job. Measure the house carefully and then note on this checklist exactly how many of the various parts you will need for your gutter and downspout installation.

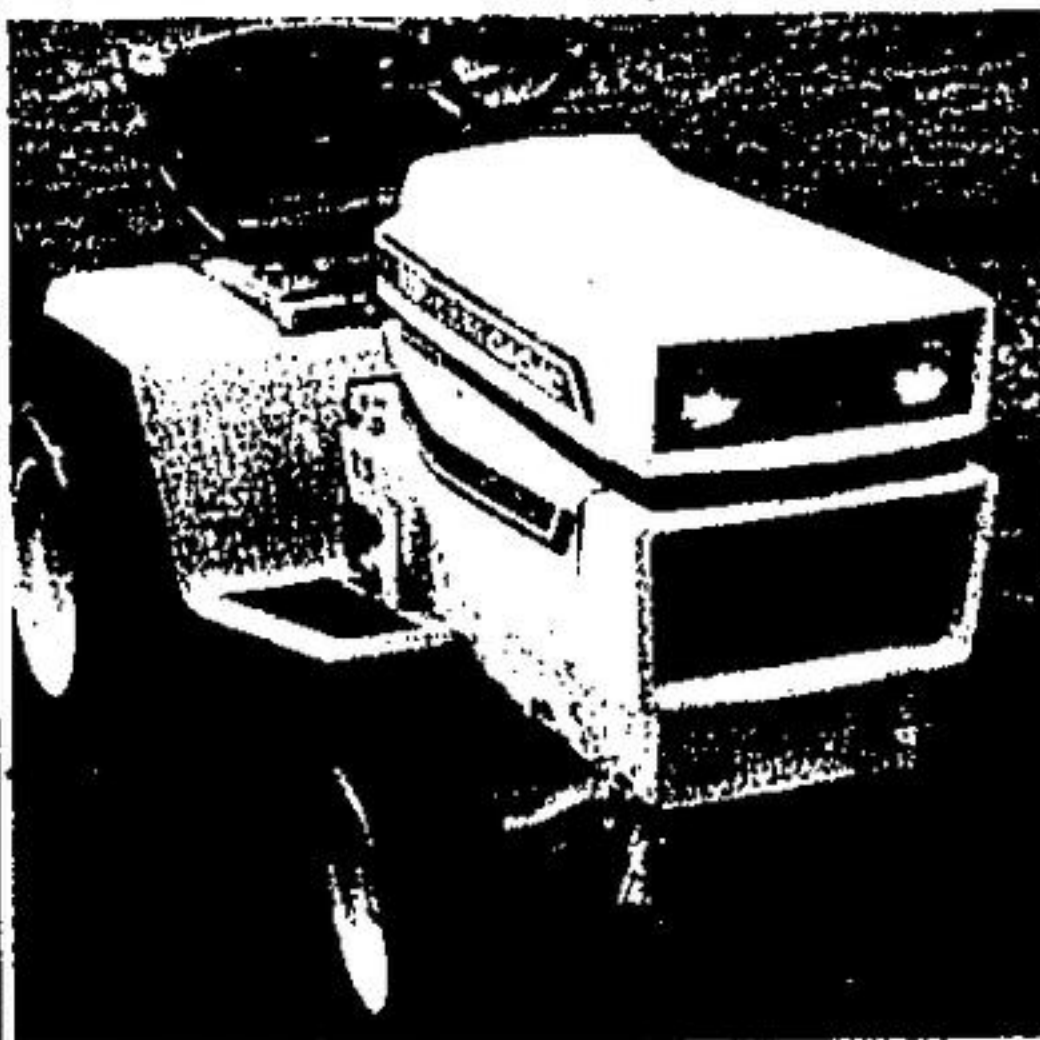
Estimate the number of various pieces you will need and write them in the column to the extreme right. Bring this checklist to our store and we will help you with estimates.

Lay out the pieces of gutter and fittings on the ground below where they are to be installed. Align them to correspond to the way they will fit when assembled under the eave of the roof.

Use a long level to get the correct slope for each run of gutter. A slope of approximately 1" for each 16' of gutter is adequate to provide proper drainage. Good drainage is important.

One easy way to accurately set the slope for proper drainage of gutter is to allow for a fall of 1/4" for each two 10' lengths of guttering material.

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of the house, (Fig. 7), by using spikes and ferrules, strap hangers and fascia brackets as illustrated and described in Fig. 4.

Insert an end piece with an outlet at any point where a downspout is required. Downspouts are usually located at the end of a building or in a corner.

On extremely long runs, downspouts are often located in the center of a gutter run.

If spikes and ferrules are used, space them about every 2 1/2' in the gutter run. Use the same spacing if you are attaching the gutter with plain or wrap around strap hangers.

If strap hangers are used, locate them directly over roof rafters wherever possible. This location provides a stronger support.

Always insert the strap hanger under the roofing material and attach it to the roofing deck, (Fig. 7), securely.

After the first length of gutter is hung in place, continue assembling the component parts with slip connectors at each joint and inside or outside mitres as required.

Insert two Style A elbows, to bring the downspouts from the outlet on the gutter back flush with the wall.

A strainer can be inserted in each downspout opening to prevent the clogging of the downspout by leaves, limbs and other objects falling from trees nearby. Such objects can get into underground drainage systems and cause a great deal of trouble.

Use connector pipe bands, sometimes called clincher bands, to connect the downspouts to the wall as required. There are several styles of these holding devices.

If the downspout does not run into an underground tile system, place a shoe at the bottom of each downspout to throw the water out onto a splash block. This is necessary to prevent excess moisture from building up around the base of the house. Always place a splash block under every downspout.

Mastic gutter seal must be used to seal the connecting joints of many aluminum type guttering.

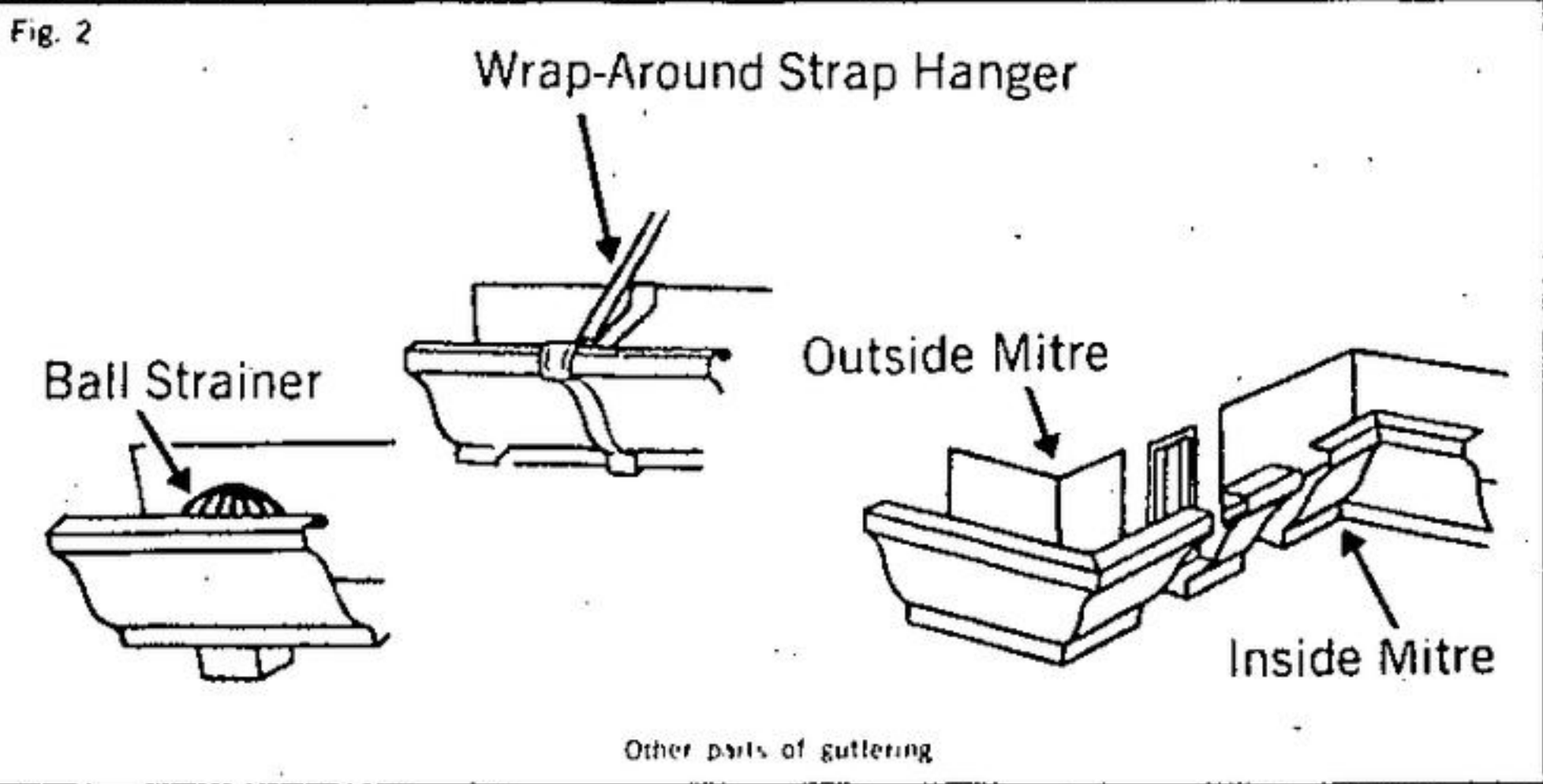
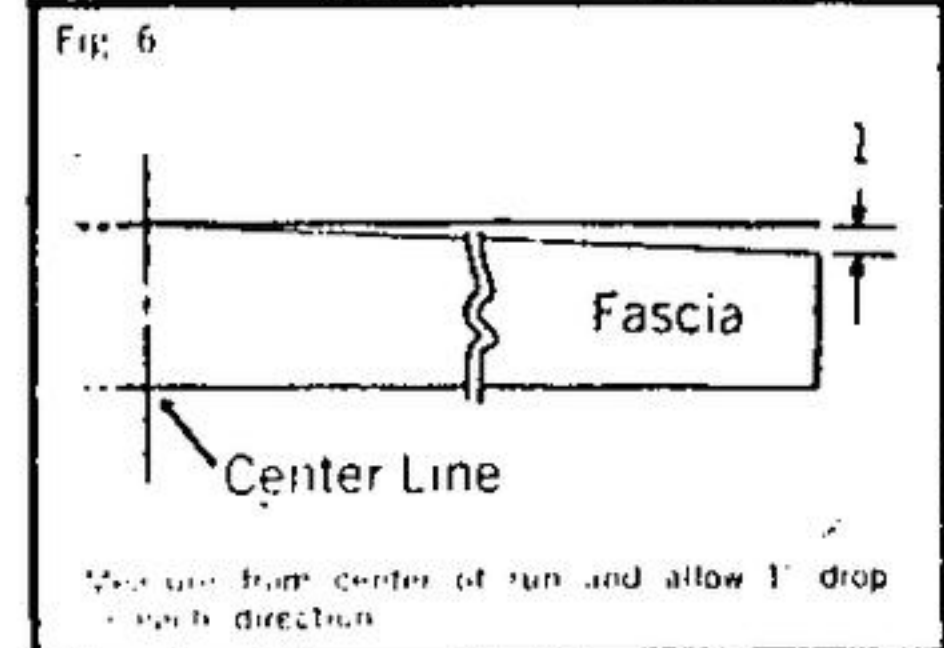


Fig. 4	Place Needed	Description	Amount Needed
		GUTTER comes in 10' length	
		SLIP JOINT CONNECTOR used to connect joints of gutter	
		END CAPS—WITH OUTLET used at ends of gutter runs	
		END PIECE—WITH OUTLET used where downspout connects	
		OUTSIDE MITRE used for outside turn in gutter	
		INSIDE MITRE used for inside turn in gutter	
		FASCIA BRACKET used to hold gutter to fascia on wall	
		STRAP HANGER connects to eave of roof to hold gutter	
		STRAINER CAP slips over outlet in end piece as a strainer	
		DOWNSPOUT comes in 10' lengths	
		ELBOW—STYLE B for diverting downspout in or out from wall	
		ELBOW—STYLE A for diverting downspout to left or right	
		CONNECTOR PIPE OR CLINCHER used to hold downspout securely to wall	
		SHOE used to throw water to splasher block	
		MASTIC used to seal aluminum gutters at joints	
		SPIKE & FERRULE used to hold gutter to eave of roof	

This can be calculated by marking the nailing position on the fascia of the house before attaching the gutter and then checking the fall with a level to be sure it is accurate.

Now take a chalk line and snap a line from the center position as marked, (Fig. 6), to the end of the run in each direction. Allow for 1" of fall each way, (Fig. 6). On an ordinary home installation, this fall of 1" in each direction from the center will provide adequate drainage. If the run is extremely long, allow 1" fall for each 16' of gutter.



Start attaching the gutter at the end or corner of the house. If it is the end of the gutter run, attach the left or right hand end cap to the end of the gutter and seal it into place before hanging it, if sealing is required.

If you start at a corner, attach the inside or outside mitre to the first length of gutter before you hang it into place.

Study the details of Fig. 7. These show how to attach a gutter to the fascia under the eave of the roof.

If you are mounting gutter on a new house, the molding should be mounted as illustrated. If you are replacing existing gutter and downspouts, it will probably be necessary to remove the lower molding before putting the gutter into place. The molding can be remounted or new molding can be installed after the gutter is put into place.

Attach the gutter to the fascia under the eave

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