



SCANDIC GUTTERS AND DOWNPIPES SYSTEM

DESIGN·QUALITY·ART



History

For hundreds of years, human architecture has searched for and applied ingenious solutions for the drainage of precipitation water in order to protect the buildings.

Such a solution is an exterior assembly consisting of gutters, downpipes and accessories. Its purpose is to ensure the drainage of precipitations from the roof and their evacuation into the soil or its collection in collectors and sewage.

The rainwater systems are used for new buildings and for renovation of existing buildings, even in areas with aggressive weather conditions. They also outline the aspect of the facades at the same time, ensuring real protection for the facades and basements, minimizing the infiltrations that could endanger the very structural frame of the buildings.

The quality, reliability and reasonable prices are the main features of ROOFART rainwater systems.



Our company

With more than 15 year of experience, ROOFART Rainwater Systems, is today a regional group of companies, that design, manufacture and distribute its own roof products: metallic roof tiles, gutter and downpipes systems and other specific accessories.

PRINCIPLES:

- Creativity
- Continuous improvementOriginal solutions
- Fulfiling of our commitments





2. AVAILABLE COLOURS AND SIZES

Color	Ø	Ø	RAL
Black Prelaq	125/87	150/100	RAL 9005
Dark Grey Prelaq	125/87		RAL 7011
Plain Galvanized	125/87	150/100	

3. RAW MATERIAL



Prelaq SSAB data sheet:

- 1. Steel sheet
- 2. Zinc coating 275 gr/m²
- 3. Passivation layer
- 4. Primer
- 5. Prelaq paint layer RWS 35 mcr



The manufacturing technology, the latest generation equipment, and not at very least, the high quality **Prelaq SSAB** (Sweden) raw materials – represent the quality guarantee of **ROOFART** products.

CHOOSE THE SMART ROOFING SOLUTION!



- **H** The elements of the system are specially designed for easy installation.
- Increased durability of the gloss at high or low temperatures.
- A wide range of applications individual housings, blocks of flats, industrial buildings etc.
- S Accessible prices.
- High variety of colors.
- High load resistance due to usage of rigidity profiles.
- Perfectly insulated joints due to sealing gaskets.
- Guaranteed quality.
- Average life cycle of 50 years.

The elements of the rainwater system are manufactured in compliance with European Standard SR EN 612:2006 and SR EN 1462:2006.

4. DIMENSIONS AND APPLICABILITY:

The systems are available in two dimensions: Ø125/87 and Ø150/100. The Ø125 mm diameter rainwater systems are recommended for small and medium-sized houses, and the Ø150 mm rainwater systems can be used for industrial buildings, with large roof surfaces.



HOW TO CHOOSE





ELEMENTS CALCULATOR



Now you can compute how many elements you need, all you have to do is add the dimensions of your house!



Simple roof			
JB (X)	A ÷ 3 (m)	=	
*BJ, EJ	X - 1	=	
CJ, CPU	A ÷ 0,8 (m)	=	
CU		=	2 pcs
RA (Y)	A ÷ 10 (m)	=	
BU	Y × H ÷ 3 (m)	=	
BB***	Y × H ÷ 2 (m)	=	
СВ	Y × 2	=	
PB	Y	=	
CE	Y		



Two slope roof			
JB (X)	A × 2 ÷ 3 (m)	=	
*BJ, EJ	X - 2	=	
CJ, CPU	A × 2 ÷ 0,8 (m)	=	
CU		=	4 pcs
RA (Y)	A × 2 ÷ 10 (m)	=	
BU	Y × H ÷ 3 (m)	=	
BB***	Y × H ÷ 2 (m)	=	
СВ	Y × 2	=	
PB	Y	=	
CE	Y		



Four slope roof			
JB	$(A+B) \times 2 \div 3(m)$	=	
*BJ, EJ	X - 4	=	
CJ, CPU	(A+B) × 2 ÷ 0,8 (m)	=	
CU, KI/KE	KE - 4pcs / KE - 2pc	s and	CU - 4pcs / CU - 8pcs
RA (Y)	(A +B) × 2 ÷ 10 (m)	=	
BU	H × Y ÷ 3 (m)	=	
BB***	H × Y ÷ 2 (m)	=	
СВ	Y × 2	=	
PB, CE	Y	=	

A - Eaves length
H - Height to the eaves of the roof
S - Distance from the wall to the roof edge. If S>0,9m 2 pieces of PB shall be used
B, C, D - lengths of eaves for complex roofs
* - In case bends are used, required quantity of BJ and EJ is added per bend (2 for each bend).



	Complex roof		
JB (X)	(A+B+C+D) ÷ 3 (m)	=	
*BJ, EJ	X - 4	=	
CJ, CPU	(A+B+C+D) ÷ 0,8 (m)	=	
		=	CU 4 pcs,
CU, KE, KI		=	KE - 1 pcs,
		=	KI - 1 pcs
	$(A+B) \div 10 (m) = Y^1$		
RA (Y)	$(C+D) \div 10 (m) = Y^2$		
	$Y^1 + Y^2 = Y$	=	
BU	$H \times Y \div 3 (m)$	=	
BB***	H × Y ÷ 2 (m)	=	
СВ	Y × 2	=	
PB	Y	=	
CE	Y	=	

NOTE: Results with decimals shall be rounded for a more accurate computation of the elements.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



Before mounting the brackets, a downgrade must be traced towards the place of the downpipe. Preferably, the downgrade of the gutter to be of about 2mm for each 1 meter (fig. 1). The distance between the brackets should not exceed 0,8m, and the brackets at the ends shall be placed at 0,1m from the edge of the roof.





NOTE Use of the grinder is forbidden for this type of works.



When mounting the gutter, it is recommended to install its outside by 20-30 mm lower than the imaginary extension of the roof truss (fig.2). Thus, the water flow from the roof will not pass over the gutter and the gutter also is protected against the ice and snow slides from the roof.



Before mounting, the rafter brackets (CJ) shall be bent under the roof pitch with a special device, according the the required downgrade (fig. 3).



On the spot marked at the beginning, with the help of a hack saw and then with a metal cutting scissors, a crease for the downspout is cut, no larger than the diameter of the downpipe (fig. 4).



Two gutters that havet to be joined are placed on the brackets without being fixed. The distance between the edges of the gutters shall be of 2-3 mm (fig 5).



Outside/inside corners (KI/KE) are fixed by joining with the gutter joint (BJ) and gutter joint element (EJ).



In order to mount the downpipes (BU) pipe holders (BB) are fixed on the wall, one under the other, using pegs. Maximum distance between two BBs shall not exceed 2m *** (in some cases, the BB computation shall not correspond to your requirements. The BB amount shall be computed for each drain).



The 60° pipe bend (CB) is up in the gutter outlet (RA) and down in the downpipe (BU). They are joined using an intermediate pipe (PB). The "a" distance between pipe bends is measured. and 100mm are added for both ends of the PB that are introduced into the pipe bend, 50mm each (fig 8).



The universal stop end is fixed at the end of the gutter by manual pressing, or using an elastic hammer, no silicon is applied (fig. 9), as it destroys the fittings in time.

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