# EQC

## Euro Quality Cladding

### SCANDIC RAINWATER SYSTEM

ROOFART

# HISTORY

For hundreds of years, engineers and architects have searched for solutions for the drainage of rainwater in order to protect their buildings.

Such a solution is an exterior assembly consisting of gutters, downpipes and accessories. Its purpose is to ensure the controlled drainage of roof rainwater.

The **Scandic** Rainwater System can be used for new buildings and for renovation of existing buildings, even in areas with aggressive weather conditions. They also outline fascia appearance at the same time.

Quality, reliability and affordable prices are the main features of the **Scandic** Rainwater System.

*Note: EQC reserves the right to change details and specifications without prior notice.*

# OUR COMPANY

**Scandic** Rainwater Systems have more than 15 year of experience, manufacturing and designing rainwater systems and their specific accessories.
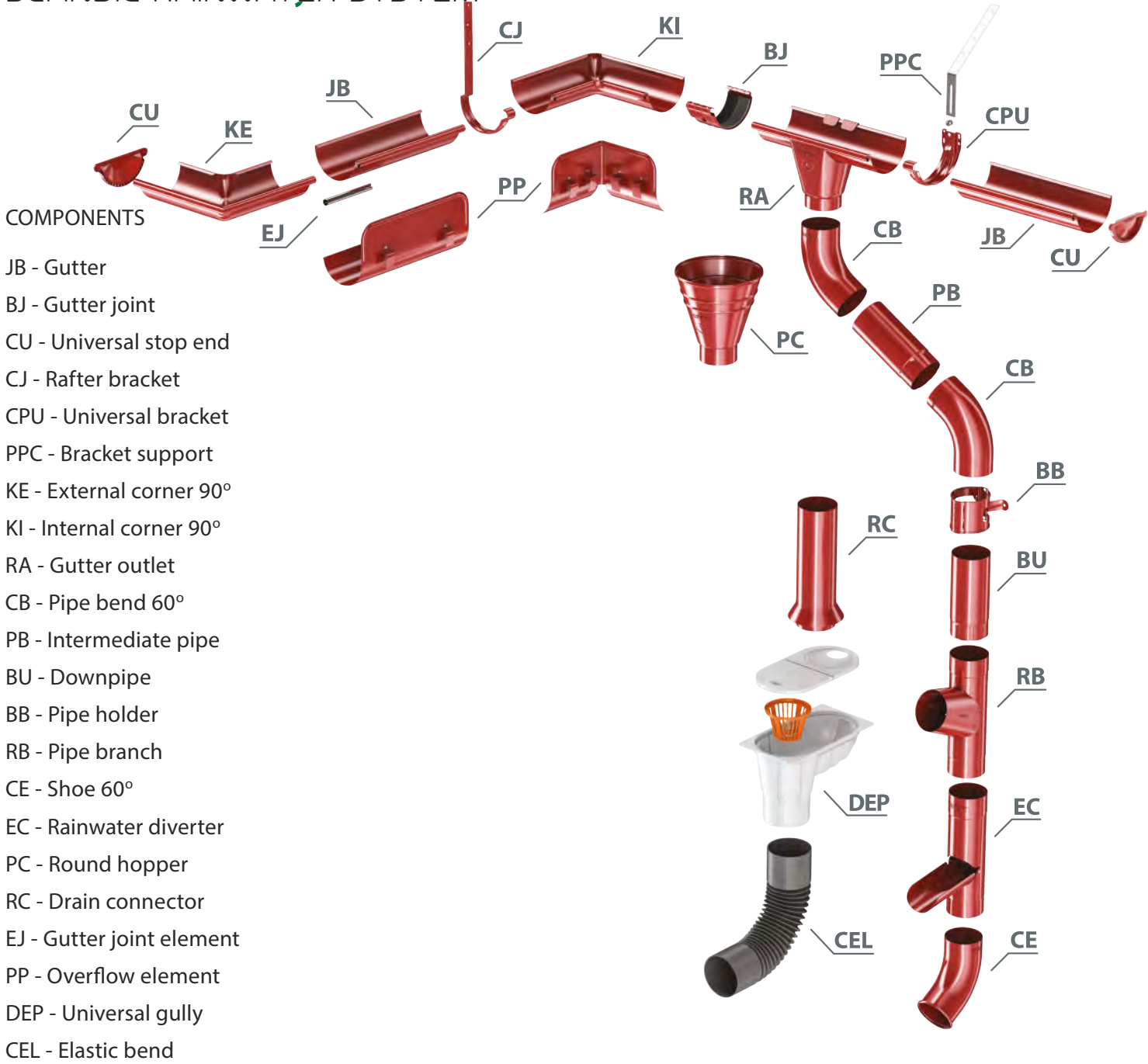
PRINCIPLES

- Creativity

- Continuous improvement

- Original solutions

- Fulfilment of our commitments to customers

# SCANDIC RAINWATER SYSTEM

## COMPONENTS

JB - Gutter

BJ - Gutter joint

CU - Universal stop end

CJ - Rafter bracket

CPU - Universal bracket

PPC - Bracket support

KE - External corner 90°

KI - Internal corner 90°

RA - Gutter outlet

CB - Pipe bend 60°

PB - Intermediate pipe

BU - Downpipe

BB - Pipe holder

RB - Pipe branch

CE - Shoe 60°

EC - Rainwater diverter

PC - Round hopper

RC - Drain connector

EJ - Gutter joint element

PP - Overflow element

DEP - Universal gully

CEL - Elastic bend

## 2. AVAILABLE COLOURS AND SIZES

| Colour | Ø | Ø | RAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jet Black | 125/87 | 150/100 | RAL 9005 |
| Iron Grey | 125/87 | 150/100 | RAL 7011 |
| | | | |

## 3. RAW MATERIAL
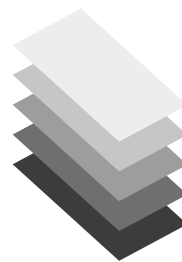
**Prelaq SSAB** steel data

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

With manufacturing technology using the latest up to date equipment, and the high quality **Prelaq SSAB** (Sweden) materials – quality is guaranteed with **Scandic** products.

# CHOOSE THE SMART ROOFING SOLUTION!

**30 YEARS** GUARANTEE · GUARANTEE · GUARANTEE · GUARANTEE

The **Scandic** Rainwater System is more than a quality product, it is a design element.

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 houses, apartments, industrial buildings etc.

Affordable prices.

Available in *Jet Black* and *Iron Grey*.

High load resistance due to usage of rigid 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.

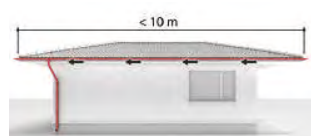## 4. DIMENSIONS AND APPLICATION:

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.
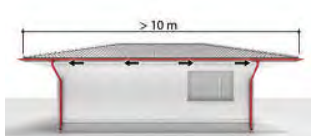
125   87      150   100

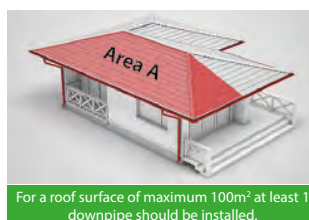$$S = (Y/2 + X) * Z$$

X   Z   Y
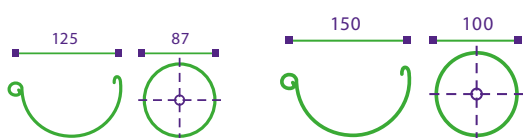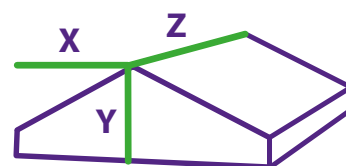
## HOW TO CHOOSE

For a roof length of up to 10m, one downpipe is installed.

For a roof length exceeding 10m, 2 downpipes are installed at the corners.
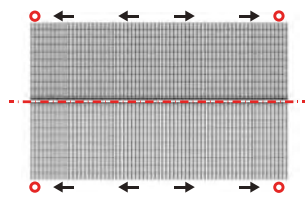
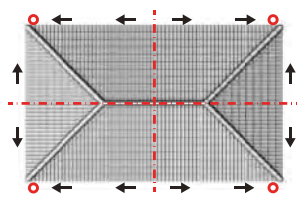For a roof surface of maximum 100m² at least 1 downpipe should be installed.

Area A

**DOWNPIPE ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM:**

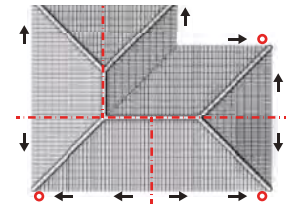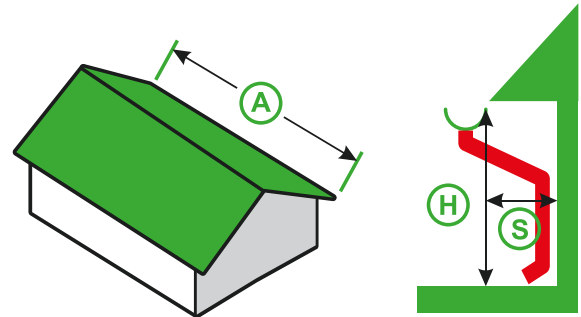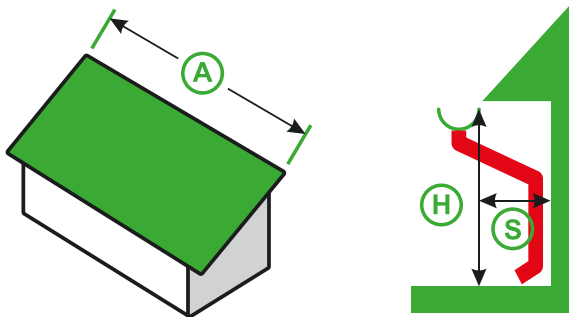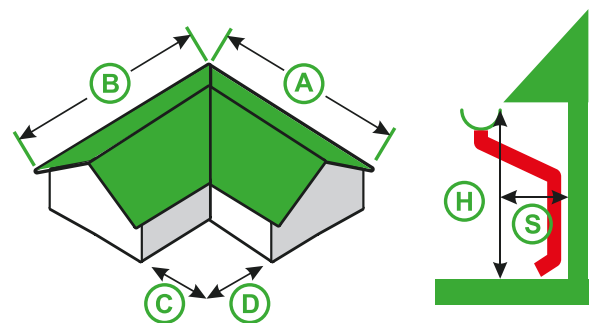| Roof surface (m²) | Gutter / downpipe dimmensions (mm) | Downpipe position |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | 125 / 87 | |
| 150 | 150 / 100 | |
| 180 | 125 / 87 | |
| 300 | 150 / 100 | |

# ELEMENTS CALCULATOR
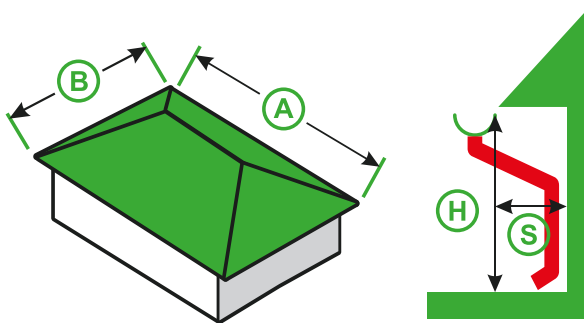

Two slope roof


Four slope roof


Multiple slope roof

## To calculate 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) | = | |
| CB | 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) | = | |
| CB | Y × 2 | = | |
| PB | Y | = | |
| CE | Y | | |



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



| Complex roof | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JB (X) | (A+B+C+D) ÷ 3 (m) | = | |
| *BJ, EJ | X - 4 | = | |
| CJ, CPU | (A+B+C+D) ÷ 0,8 (m) | = | |
| CU, KE, KI | | = | CU 4 pcs, KE - 1 pcs, KI - 1 pcs |
| | | = | |
| | | = | |
| RA (Y) | (A+B) ÷ 10 (m) = $Y^1$<br>(C+D) ÷ 10 (m) = $Y^2$<br>$Y^1 + Y^2 = Y$ | = | |
| BU | H × Y ÷ 3 (m) | = | |
| BB*** | H × Y ÷ 2 (m) | = | |
| CB | Y × 2 | = | |
| PB | Y | = | |
| 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).

NOTE: Results with decimals shall be rounded for a more accurate calculation of the components.

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS
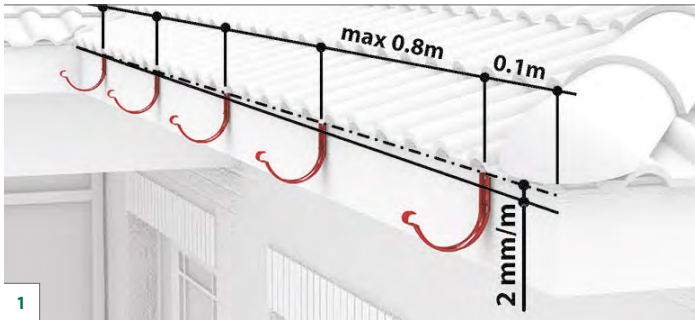


Before mounting the gutter brackets, ensure that they are laid with the fall going towards the downpipe position. The fall recommended is 2mm for each 1 meter (fig. 1). The distance between the brackets should not exceed 800mm. The first and last bracket shall be placed 100mm in from the edge of the roof.



**NOTE:**
**Use of an angle grinder is forbidden for this type of work.**
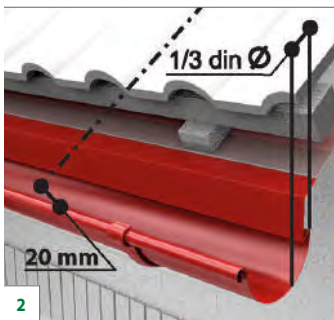


When installing the gutter, it is recommended that it is 20-30 mm below the bottom of the roof, allowing the rain to flow into the gutter. If too low with heavy rainfall it could pass over the gutter (fig.2).
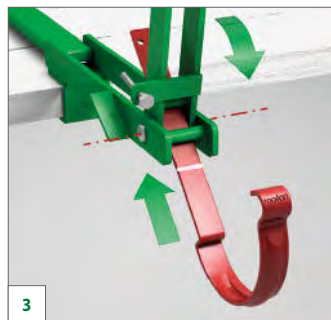


If using the rafter gutter brackets (CJ) these must be bent to the pitch of the roof and then positioned under the roof. This can be achieved with a forming tool (fig.3).



For fitting the outlet, the outlet position should be marked on the gutter which it will be attached to. Ensure that the "V" cut is no larger than the diameter of the downpipe being installed. The "V" can be cut using a hack saw (fig.4).
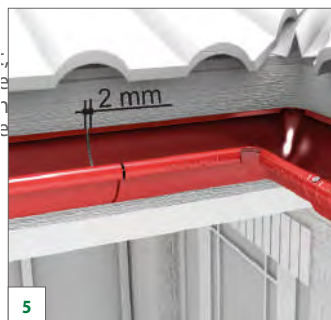


Internal and external 90° gutters should be placed in position before laying the straight lengths. The distance between the edges of the gutters shall be of 2-3 mm (fig.5).
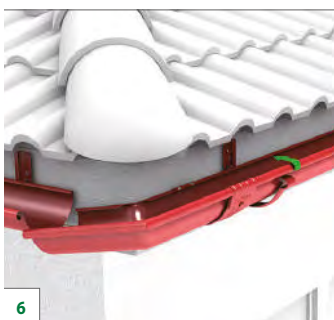


The internal and external 90° corners (KI/KE) are joined using the gutter joint (BJ) and gutter joint element (EJ) ( fig 6).
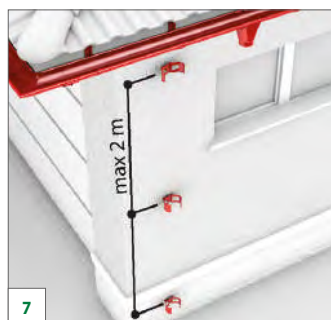


To mount the downpipes (BU), the brackets (BB) are used. These should be spaced at no more than 2 metres apart (fig.7).



When fitting downpipes (BU) between any bends place the bends into position and then measure the distance between them and allow an extra 50mm each end for the overlap and the insertion into the other bend or downpipe (fig.8).



The universal stop ends are attached simply by pressing them onto the end of the gutter or by using a rubber faced mallet and gently tapping (fig.9).

**There should be a gap left beween all joints of 2-3 mm to allow for expansion**

# EQC
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*September 2018*

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