GUTTER OVERFLOW

SOLUTIONS FOR TIMBER FASCIA

INSPIRATION TO BUILD BETTER

LYSAGHT® GUTTER OVERFLOW

The installation of eaves gutters to steel fascia (such as LYSAGHT NOVALINE®) is common practice in residential projects, as described below. However, the installation practices of eaves gutters to timber fascia in residential applications are different to that practiced with steel fascia.

NOVALINE® FASCIA INSTALLATION

The current practice of installation of a gutter to steel fascia (such as LYSAGHT NOVALINE®) is by the industry-accepted approach of spring clips and over-straps. The spring clip secures the back of the gutter firmly to the face of the steel fascia. Furthermore the spring clip sets the level of the gutter set. The over-strap restrains the front edge of the gutter (scroll edge). The over-strap in turn is manually formed/bent over the top of the fascia thus securing the over-strap to the top face and back lip of the fascia.

Since the spring clip firmly secures the back of the gutter to the face of the fascia, then, when overflow from the back of the gutter is required, it is necessary to provide spacers between the gutter back and the fascia to form a gap. This is easily achieved by the insertion of LYSAGHT® spacer inserts.

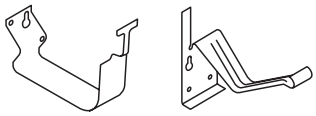
TIMBER FASCIA INSTALLATION

When the gutter is to be installed on timber fascia in residential applications, the industry-accepted installation practice differs to the above.

When a gutter is installed onto a timber fascia, then, it must be fixed using either external brackets or with internal brackets.

External brackets are traditional brackets which are largely visible on the outside/underside of the gutter and thus are painted to match the gutter colour. Internal brackets are largely hidden from normal pedestrian viewing, however, they are visible when viewed from above/inside of the gutter.

Internal brackets may also be known by a variety of other names including gutter bracket, general purpose bracket, GPB, general purpose gutter bracket, etc.



External Bracket Internal Bracket

These brackets are affixed directly to the face of the timber fascia at the appropriate level and the gutter is then attached to the brackets.

These brackets are independent to the top of the fascia and thus can be set at the appropriate level to achieve a suitable gutter position and fall.

To achieve an overflow there are a few options/considerations;

Rely upon the gap in the back formed by the bracket nominal set down of 10mm (Figure 1). The formed gap is at least that provided by the spacer insert.

Insert a back-flashing to ensure any water build-up does not overflow the top of the fascia (Figure 2). Instead, water will overflow the front scroll/edge of the gutter.

Set the brackets at a level so that the front scroll/edge of the gutter is below the top of the fascia, nominally 10mm. (Figure 3).

Figure 1

Back gap formed by bracket.

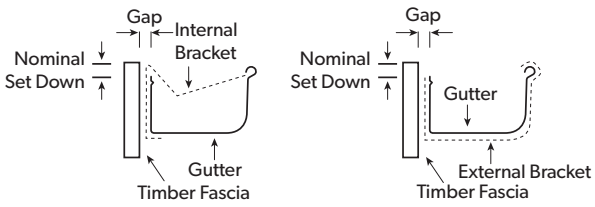


Figure 2

Back-flashing.

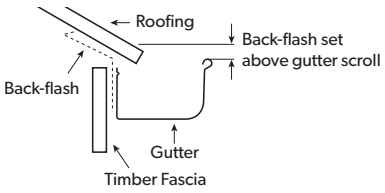
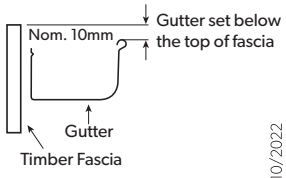


Figure 3

Overflow from front scroll of gutter.



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