

# Scandic® rainwater system

The optimal solution for all types of roofs



# The advantages of the Scandic® rainwater system



## Recommended for every roof

The Scandic rainwater system can be combined with any type of roof covering: ceramic, concrete or metal tile, bituminous shingles, clay, slate, corrugated sheet and long strip roofing. The universality and quality of Scandic rainwater systems is proven by the thousands of projects where they were mounted, in different European markets.



## Over 40 years of extensive outdoor testing

The outdoor tests at sites located worldwide ensure that GreenCoat products withstand the harshest weather conditions like wind, rain, snow, saltwater, ice, UV radiation, high humidity and storms. Ensuring quality through real outdoor testing is a priority for our SSAB Swedish steel supplier and therefore, they go far beyond what is required by the EU regulations.

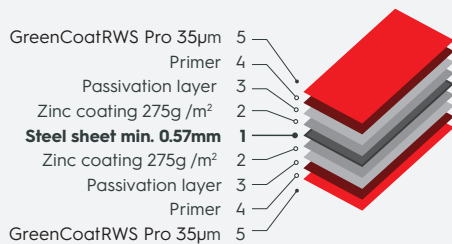


## BIO Patented technology for greener living - GreenCoat®

The Scandic rainwater system lasts over time, reduces environmental impact and allow for greener living. The GreenCoat paint features a Bio-based Technology (BT) coating with a substantial portion of the traditional fossil part replaced by a bio-based component (rapeseed oil) - a patented SSAB technology - making them the only coatings on the market with a high bio-renewable content.

## Durability and reliability in operation

The chemical composition of the paint is optimized for excellent resistance to UV and corrosive factors. The zinc layer protects against corrosion, the higher it is, the better the protection. The surface is slightly textured and the primer coat in the same colour as the paint helps protect against mechanical wear. Fine scratches appearing during handling or a installation will not be visible.



## High performance machines

Continuous investment in improved production methods and equipment, plus the development of new and innovative products, is the aim to have the best performing rainwater systems in the market.



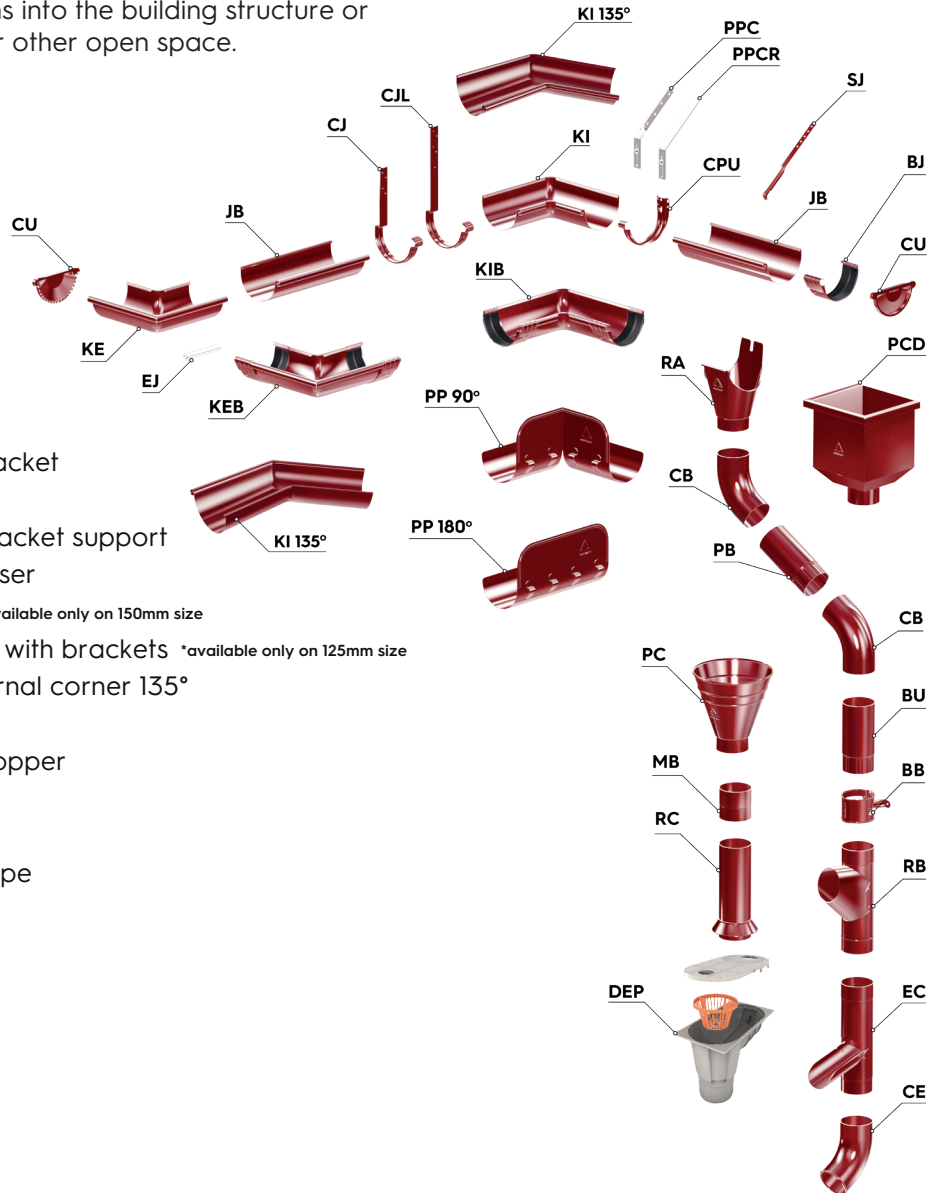
## Certified products

The elements of the rainwater system are produced in accordance with SR requirements EN 612:2006 and SR EN 1462:2006 within ROOFART SRL, the company that implemented the quality management system SR EN ISO 9001:2015, with AEROQ certification no. 2318/2021. In addition, coated products SSAB brand paint complies with current REACH regulations and does not contain chrome-plated, being manufactured according to EN 10169 + A1.

The role of the rainwater system is to collect precipitation from the roof and to discharge at either ground level, or to collect in external tanks or systems sewerage, thus avoiding infiltrations into the building structure or uncontrolled spillage in the yard, garden or other open space.

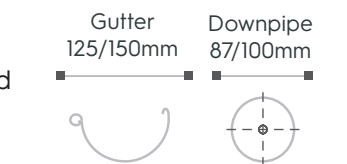
## System components

- JB - Gutter
- BJ - Gutter joint
- CU - Universal stop end
- CJ - Gutter bracket / CJL - Long gutter bracket
- CPU - Universal bracket
- PPC - Bracket support / PPCR - Twisted bracket support
- EJ - Gutter joint element / SJ - Gutter stabiliser
- KI/KE 90 - Internal/External 90° corners \*available only on 150mm size
- KIB/KEB 90 - Internal/External 90° corners with brackets \*available only on 125mm size
- KI 135 - internal corner 135° / KE 135 - External corner 135°
- PP - Overflow element 90°/180°
- PC - Round hopper / PCD - Rectangular hopper
- RA - Gutter outlet
- CB - Downpipe bend 60°
- BU - Downpipe / PB - Intermediate downpipe
- BB - Downpipe holder
- RB - Downpipe branch
- EC - Rainwater diverter
- MB - Downpipe connector
- CE - Shoe 60°
- RC - Drain connector
- DEP - Decanter



## Available sizes

Systems are available in two sizes: 125/87 and 150/100. Gutters with 125 mm diameter are recommended for small and medium sized homes, gutters with 150 mm diameter can be used on industrial buildings with a considerable roof area.



| Class                 | Thickness                            | Coating                   | Model                      | Guarantee   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Coloured (SSAB steel) | min. 0.57mm zinc 275g/m <sup>2</sup> | GreenCoat RWS Pro BT 35µm | Circular 125/87; 150/100mm | <b>30 years</b> corrosion; <b>15 years</b> colour |
| Zinc                  | min. 0.57mm zinc 275g/m <sup>2</sup> | -                         | Circular 125/87; 150/100mm | <b>10 years</b> corrosion                         |
| Copper                | min. 0.50 mm 99% copper purity       | -                         | Circular 125/87; 150/100mm | <b>* lifetime</b>                                 |

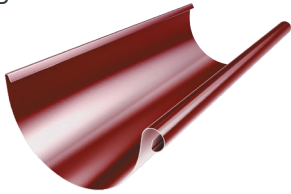
## Range of colours



\* Differences are possible between colours shown and actual colours. Check out the sheet samples.

\*\* Certain colours are available for special orders. Please ask for information by calling us (+40) 372 900 222.

## Gutter JB



- Designed to collect rainwater from the roof, the gutter is a basic element of the rainwater system
- Made of a pre-painted sheet with thickness of 0.55 mm and length of 3m
- Fixed to the eaves of the roof with gutter brackets or universal brackets

## Gutter joint BJ



- Seals the connections between gutter - gutter and gutter - corner
- Manages the differences resulting from linear expansions of gutters with temperature changes
- Ribbed gasket for increased sealing

## Gutter bracket CJ



- Is mounted on the rafter to support the gutter
- Stiffening profile for increased resistance to high loads
- Use the bending tool to bend the brackets and adjust them according to the slope of the roof
- Pressed base for stiffening

## Long gutter bracket CJL



- Has the same role as the gutter bracket
- The tailpiece is longer. It is recommended to be used in conjunction with covers made of ceramic tiles or concrete roof tiles

## Universal bracket CPU



- An optimal alternative to the gutter bracket.
- Universal - can be mounted directly on the fascia board or the rafter by using the bracket support
- Decreases up to 60% the system mounting time by avoiding the need to take various measurements and the bending of gutter brackets
- Pressed base for stiffening

## (Twisted) bracket support PPC/PPCR



- Used to fix the universal bracket on the rafter
- Adjusts the gutter slope for water drainage to the downpipe, with predetermined gradations
- Includes a screw and a nut
- The twisted piece is fixed to the side of the rafter. When replacing the rainwater system, there is no need to remove the tiles

## Internal/ External 90° corners with brackets KIB/KEB



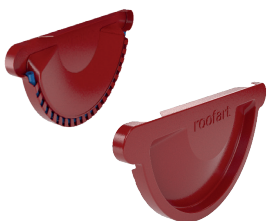
- It is mounted on the interior/ exterior corners of the building and connects two gutters
- The included gutter unions provide increased rigidity to the rainwater system
- Made from a single piece of material

## Internal / External 135° corners KI 135/ KE 135



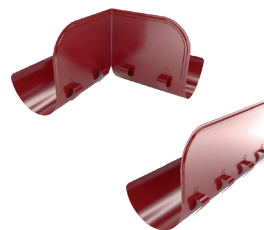
- Different from the corners of 90°. 135° models are used in special projects where the eaves are not forming right angles, for example, roofs with complex/ atypical forms, various towers or domes with hexagon base etc.

## Universal stop end CU



- Is mounted onto the gutter on both ends
- Tightly sealed profile due to internal gasket
- Do not use silicone sealant, given it could lead to the deterioration of the gasket over time
- Pressed stop end for reinforcement

## Overflow element 90°/ 180° PP



- PP 90° is mounted with the help of brackets directly on the corners
- PP 180° is mounted with the help of brackets directly on the gutters

## Round hopper PC



- Provides water collection from the valley without eaves and directs it into the downpipe
- Is provided with double stiffening for better rigidity and strength

## Rectangular hopper PCD



- Has the same role as the round hopper
- The difference is the rectangular form, which allows it to meet specific design or architectural needs

**Gutter outlet**  
RA



- The main element to connect the horizontal system (consisting of gutters) with the vertical system of water drainage to the ground (consisting of downpipes)

**Downpipe bend**  
CB



- Joining element between the gutter outlet and the downpipe
- Useful for changing the direction of water drainage through the downpipe
- For easy assembly, the pipe bend is larger at the upper end

**Downpipe/ Intermediate downpipe**  
BU/PB



- Ensures the flow of water either into the drains or onto soil/ground.
- The piece is adjusted at an end for easy combination with another downpipe
- Is fixed on the building wall with a downpipe holder
- The downpipe is available in 3m lengths - with an intermediate downpipe available of 1m

**Downpipe holder**  
BB



- Fixes the downpipe on the building facade
- "Click" type locking system
- Triple fixing possibilities, depending on the type of the facade: two lateral ears, centrally with dowels or vertically with pop-rivets (on brick wall with thermal system and metal walls)
- It masks joints between two downpipes

**Downpipe connector**  
MB



- Combines two cut downpipes together.
- Efficient for customers to reduce waste of material/ units

**Pipe branch**  
RB



- Joins two water drainage columns (helps reduce costs by eliminating one of the columns)
- Element with an adjustable joint angle
- An optimal solution when one drainage column has to be diverted into another direction

**Rainwater diverter**  
EC



- Directs water to another route or tank.
- Adjustable diverter - possibility to keep it opened for water collection, or closed for water drainage into the ground

**Shoe 60°**  
CE



- The final element for water evacuation
- The free end features a reinforcing ring
- When the purpose of the gutter systems is to connect to the sewage system with a drain connector element, the shoe is no longer required

**Drain connector**  
RC



- Connects the downpipe directly to the drainage system or decanter, when you don't opt for water discharge through the shoe 60°
- Ensures optimal sealing to the sewage system
- Bottom skirt covers any inaccurate cuts and prevents waste infiltration (leaves, gravel)

**Decanter**  
DE



- Directs water directly into the drainage system or other tank
- Keeps the circulation of warm air from the drainage to the downpipe (in cold weather, prevents water freezing inside the downpipe)
- Allows the removal of any accumulated leaves, due to the sieve included
- Colour options: gray, brown, black

**Gutter stabilizer**  
SJ



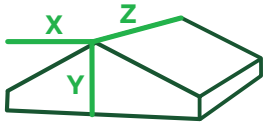
- Aims to provide an additional support to the gutter in case of large loads (for example: snow, ice) or due to other pressure that may deform the system

**Gutter joint element**  
EJ

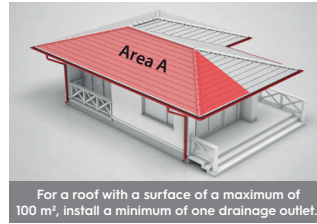
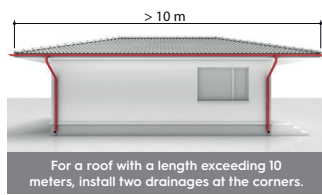
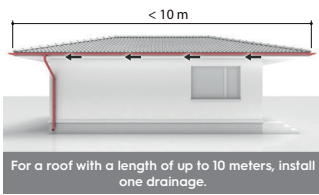


- Increases enhanced strength of the gutter - gutter connections
- Made of 0.55 mm galvanized steel

# Choosing the right system



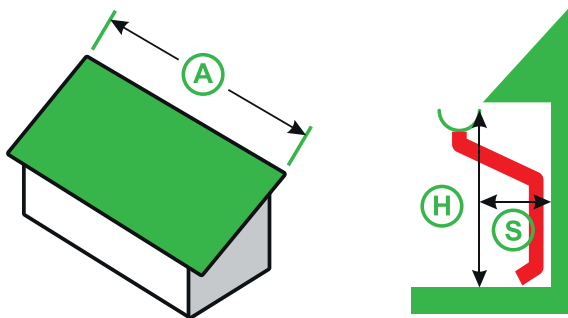
$$S = (Y/2 + X) * Z$$



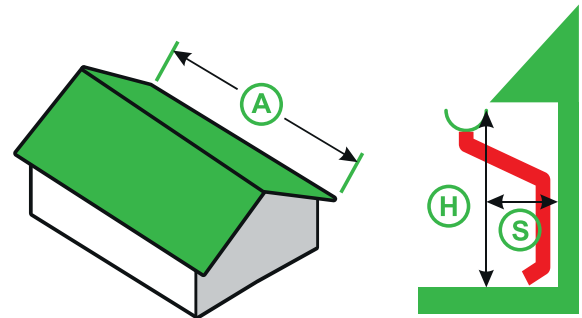
## MOUNTING SCHEME FOR RAINWATER SYSTEMS:

| Roof surface (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Dimensions gutter/downpipe (mm) | Positioning of the downpipe |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 100                            | 125 / 87                        |                             |
| 150                            | 150 / 100                       |                             |
| 180                            | 125 / 87                        |                             |
| 300                            | 150 / 100                       |                             |

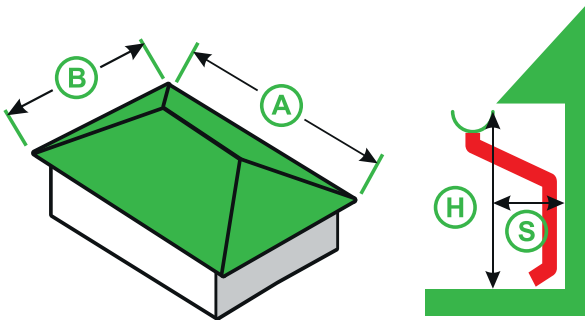
NOW YOU CAN CALCULATE THE NUMBER OF REQUIRED ELEMENTS, YOU JUST NEED TO ADD THE DIMENSIONS OF THE HOUSE



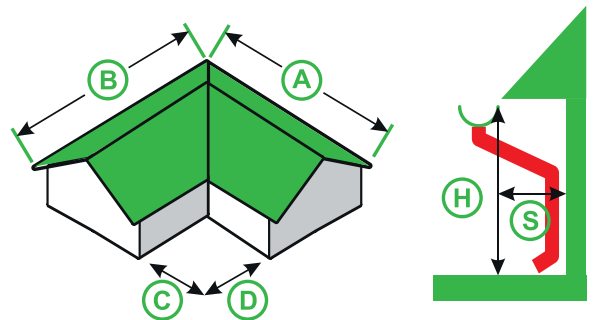
| Simple roof |                      |         |
|-------------|----------------------|---------|
| JB (X)      | $A + 3$ (m)          | =       |
| *BJ, EJ     | $X - 1$              | =       |
| CJ, CPU     | $A + 0,8$ (m)        | =       |
| CU          |                      | = 2 pcs |
| RA (Y)      | $A + 10$ (m)         | =       |
| BU          | $Y \times H + 3$ (m) | =       |
| BB***       | $Y \times H + 2$ (m) | =       |
| CB          | $Y \times 2$         | =       |
| PB          | $Y$                  | =       |
| CE          | $Y$                  | =       |



| Double-pitch roof |                        |         |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------|
| JB (X)            | $A \times 2 + 3$ (m)   | =       |
| *BJ, EJ           | $X - 2$                | =       |
| CJ, CPU           | $A \times 2 + 0,8$ (m) | =       |
| CU                |                        | = 4 pcs |
| RA (Y)            | $A \times 2 + 10$ (m)  | =       |
| BU                | $Y \times H + 3$ (m)   | =       |
| BB***             | $Y \times H + 2$ (m)   | =       |
| CB                | $Y \times 2$           | =       |
| PB                | $Y$                    | =       |
| CE                | $Y$                    | =       |



| Four-pitch roof |                             |         |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| JB              | $(A+B) \times 2 + 3$ (m)    | =       |
| *BJ, EJ         | $X - 4$                     | =       |
| CJ, CPU         | $(A+B) \times 2 + 0,8$ (m)  | =       |
| KEB             |                             | = 4 pcs |
| RA (Y)          | $(A + B) \times 2 + 10$ (m) | =       |
| BU              | $H \times Y + 3$ (m)        | =       |
| BB***           | $H \times Y + 2$ (m)        | =       |
| CB              | $Y \times 2$                | =       |
| PB, CE          | $Y$                         | =       |



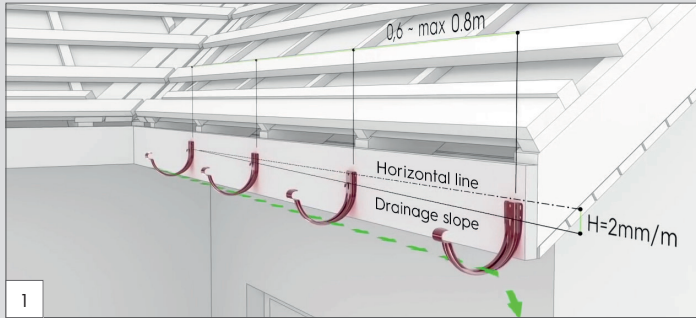
| Complex roof |   |                                      |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| JB (X)       | $(A+B+C+D) + 3$ (m)   | =                                    |
| *BJ, EJ      | $X - 4$   | =                                    |
| CJ, CPU      | $(A+B+C+D) + 0,8$ (m)   | =                                    |
| CU, KEB, KIB |   | = CU 4 pcs, KEB - 1 pcs, KIB - 1 pcs |
| RA (Y)       | $(A+B) + 10$ (m) = Y1<br>$(C+D) + 10$ (m) = Y2<br>$Y1 + Y2 = Y$ | =                                    |
| BU           | $H \times Y + 3$ (m)  | =                                    |
| BB***        | $H \times Y + 2$ (m)  | =                                    |
| CB           | $Y \times 2$  | =                                    |
| PB           | $Y$   | =                                    |
| CE           | $Y$   | =                                    |

A - Length of eaves  
 H - Height up to eaves  
 S - Distance from the wall to the edge of the roof. If  $S > 0,9$ m, use two intermediate downpipes (PB)  
 B, C, D - lengths of gutting for complex roofs

NOTE: The results will be rounded to the decimal number for a more precise calculation of the elements

# Installation instructions

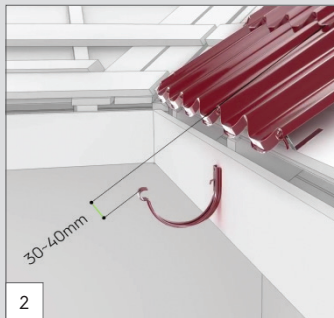
\* Available in video format on [www.roofart.eu/installation-guides](http://www.roofart.eu/installation-guides)



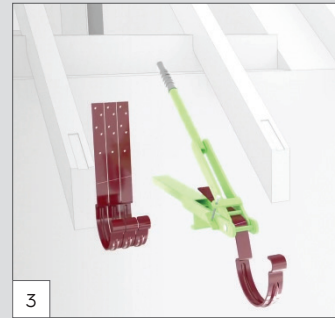
Before mounting the brackets, you should draw a drainage slope towards the place where you will place the pipes. It is preferable to make the slope of the gutter about 2 mm for each metre of its length. The distance between the hooks should not exceed 0.8 m, and the brackets at the ends should be placed 0,1 m from the edge of the roof.



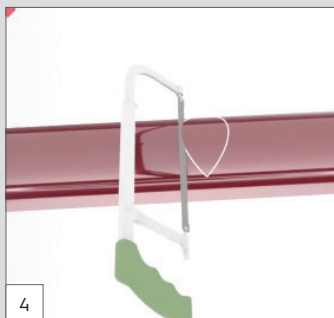
**NOTE:** The use of the angle grinder for these jobs will result in the loss of warranty for the entire rainwater system.



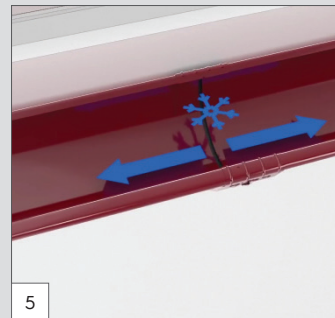
It is recommended to mount the gutter so that its outer side is 30-40 mm lower than the imaginary extension of the roof structure. Thus, the flow of water from the roof will not go over the gutter.



Before you mount the brackets (CJ), you should bend them so they match the angle of the roof inclination with the bending tool, according to the drainage slope.



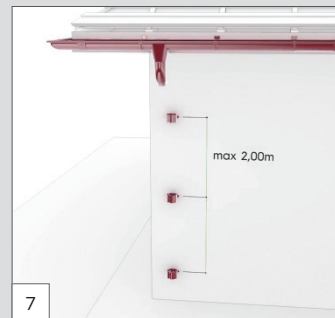
Mark a spot and use a saw and finisps to cut a drainage slot in the gutter, which should not be larger than the diameter of the downpipe.



Two gutters that are to be joined should be placed on the brackets without being fixed. The distance between the edges of the gutters should be approximately 2-3 mm, as the gutters and the corners (KEB / KIB) have the property to expand and contract according to the temperature variations.



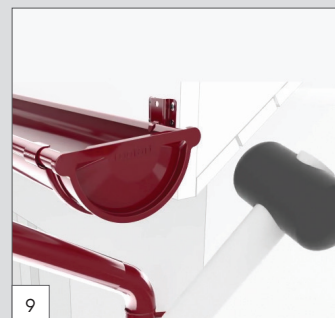
At the internal/ external corners of the building, the KIB/ KEB are mounted in order to connect the two gutters. Sealing is possible thanks to the included unions from manufacturing on both corner elements.



For the installation of downpipes (BU), attach the downpipe holders (BB) on the wall, one below the other, depending on the type of facade: with two side ears, central with a stud or vertical with pop-rivets. The maximum distance between two holders will not exceed 2 metres, while for each downpipe at least two support brackets will be used.



Downpipe bends 60° (CB) are mounted on the gutter outlet (RA) and down onto the downpipe (BU). They can be joined through the intermediate downpipe (PB). Measure the distance between the bends "a", add 100 mm to it, for both ends of the intermediate downpipe, each of which enter the bends by 50 mm.



The universal stop (CU) end is fixed manually or using a rubber hammer at the end of the gutter, without using silicone because it destroys the gasket through time.



# *The long-lasting roof*