

# OLD GUT

On the next ten pages are answers to the common, complicated problems of traditional gutter systems. Beginning with a glossary, proceeding through repair techniques and finally to a museum restoration, you'll find how-to advice specific to restoration and repair. Best of all, we have definitively (and graphically) offered the answer to that great drainage debate: "Just what is a Yankee gutter?"

—P. Poore

## GUTTER GLOSSARY

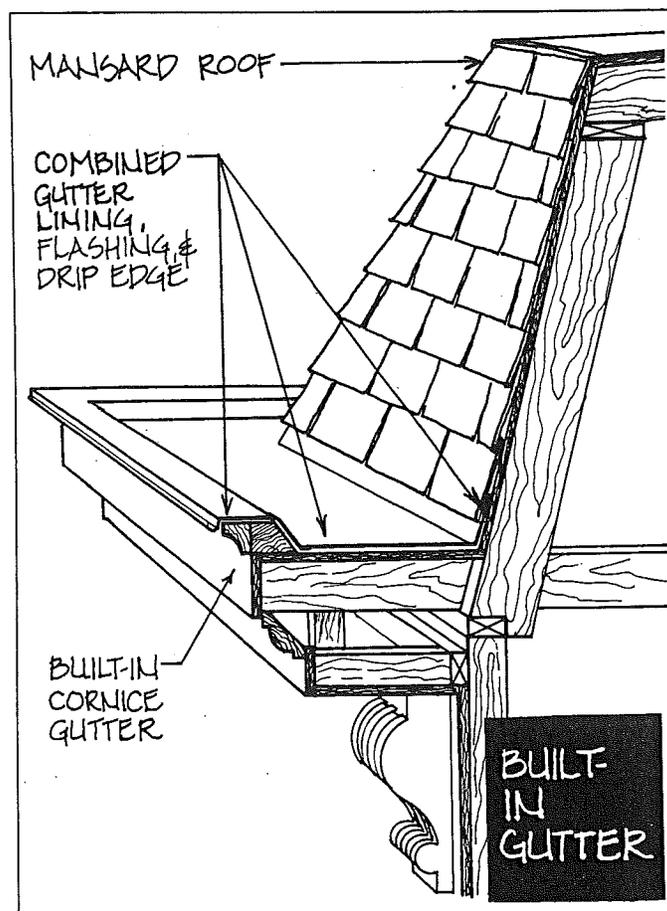
Illustrated by Jonathan Poore

**G**utters basically fall into two categories: built-in and hung, with subcategories of each. The one exception may be a Yankee gutter; it's more built-on than built-in. The gutters illustrated on these two pages are the most frequently encountered on old buildings.

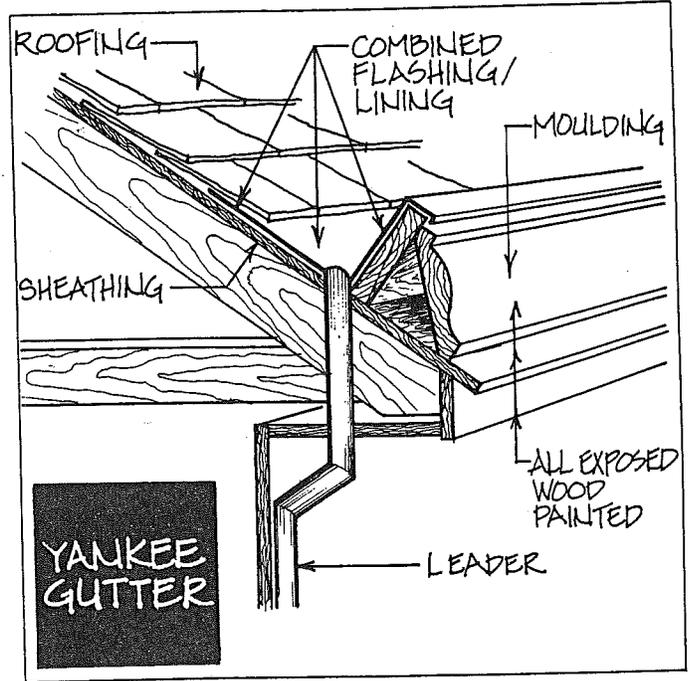
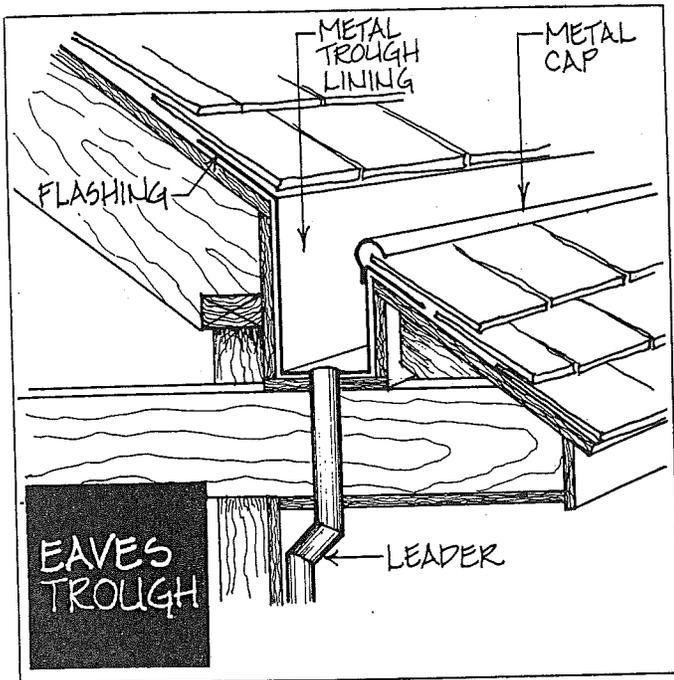
A standard built-in gutter is characterized by its integration with the cornice (either open or closed) and its generally large surface area.

An eaves trough (sometimes called a sunk gutter) is a specific kind of built-in gutter. It cuts through the roof itself. A small section of roofing with a drip edge extends beyond the gutter to the end of the roofline.

A Yankee gutter (sometimes called a flush or Philadelphia gutter — though not in New England) isn't as complex as a built-in gutter. In its simplest form, a Yankee gutter is just a stop placed at a 90° angle to the roof. Supports can be simple triangular blocking or a continuous decorative moulding.



# TEERS



# NAGE-1

ations from Modern Applications of Sheet Copper in Building Construction, Copper Development Association, Inc.

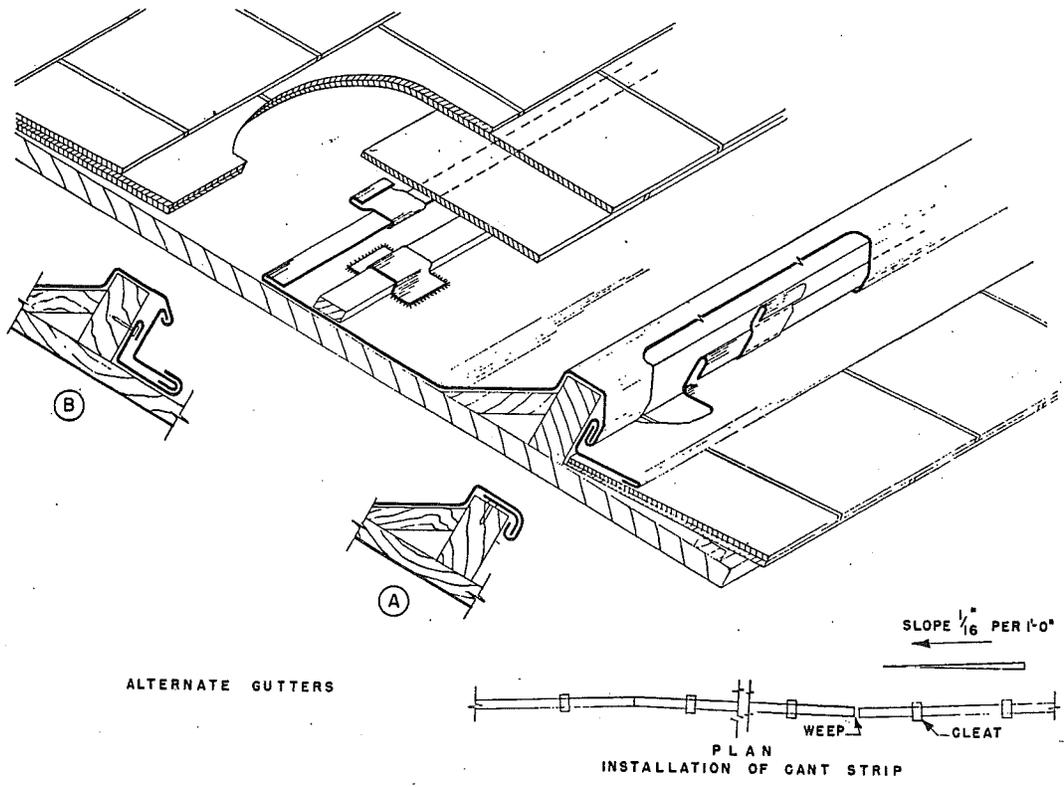
of a roof drainage system  
 e amount of water to be  
 in turn depends on the  
 uration of the rainfall in  
 ocality. Table 1 shows the  
 y for 23 cities for which  
 her Bureau has recorded  
 a since about 1896.

structure for which the  
 is being designed should  
 In residential construction,  
 great harm usually results  
 ow in a storm once in five  
 her hand, the drainage sys-  
 ental building, with built-in  
 ts, or other details which  
 overflow to have serious  
 should be designed for  
 (severe) conditions.

ea used in computations  
 tual area and not the hori-  
 or plan of the roof. Rain  
 tically, and the maximum  
 when the rain strikes per-  
 he plane of the roof, mak-  
 area effective.

porch roofs) and should be spaced not  
 more than 75 ft. apart. They are best lo-  
 cated near the corners of the building so  
 that the gutter water will not have to flow  
 far beyond a sharp turn. After the loca-  
 tions have been determined, the roof area  
 tributary to each leader should be com-

puted. By reference to Tables 1 and 2,  
 the proper size can then be selected for  
 each leader. The cross-sectional area of a  
 leader should remain constant throughout  
 its length, and long drops should have  
 leader heads every 40 ft to prevent a  
 vacuum.



ALTERNATE GUTTERS

PLAN INSTALLATION OF GUTTER STRIP