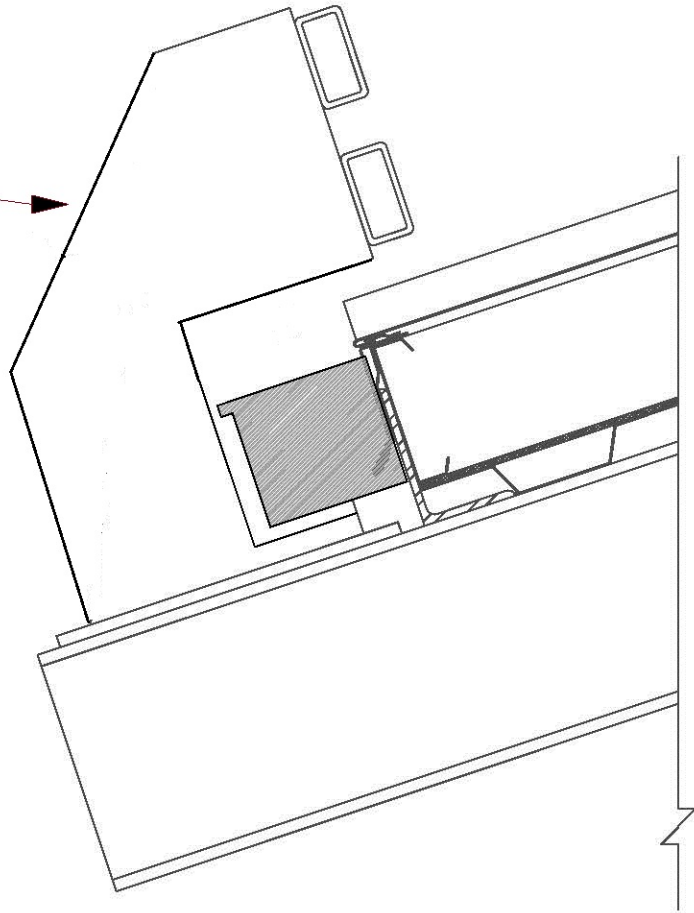
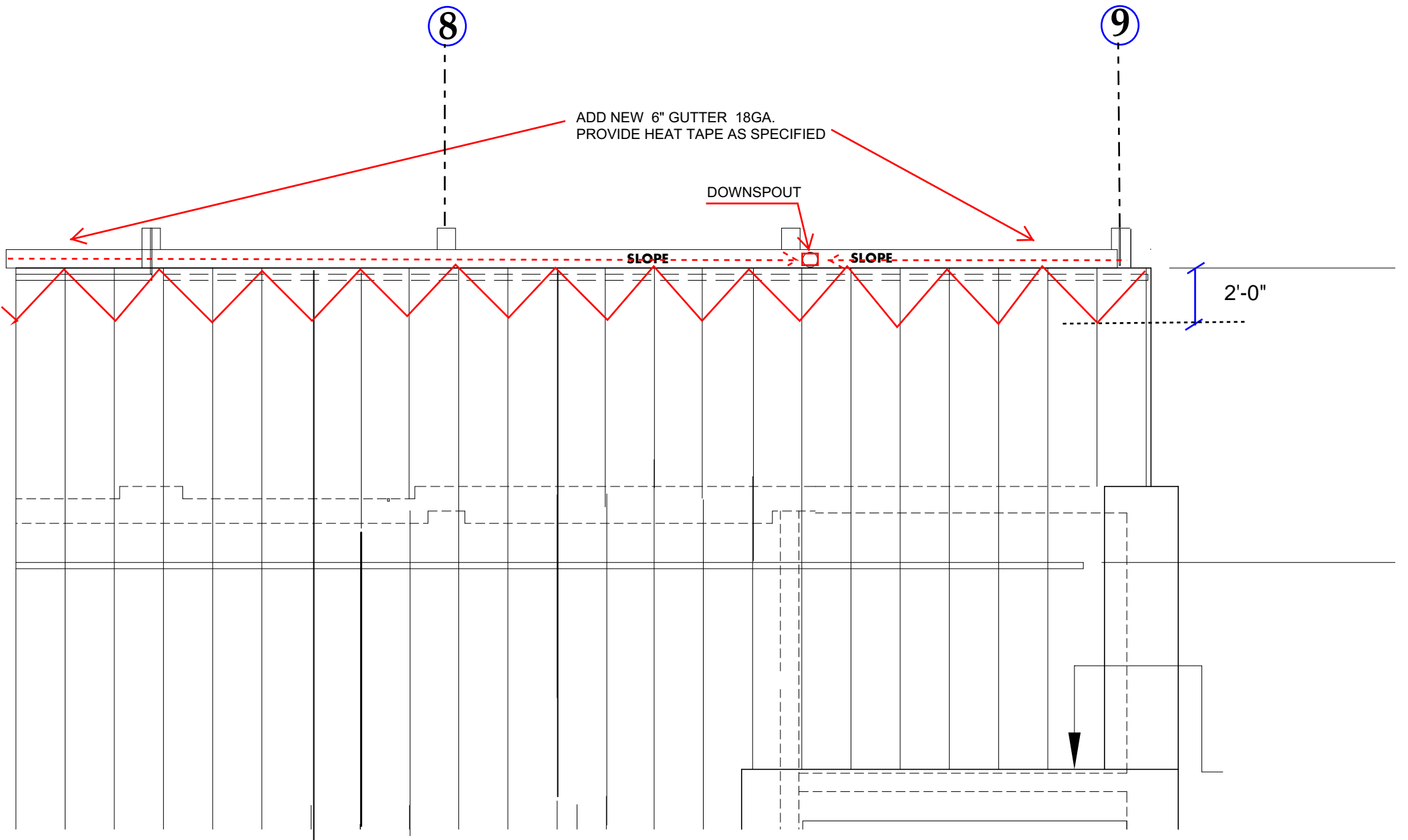


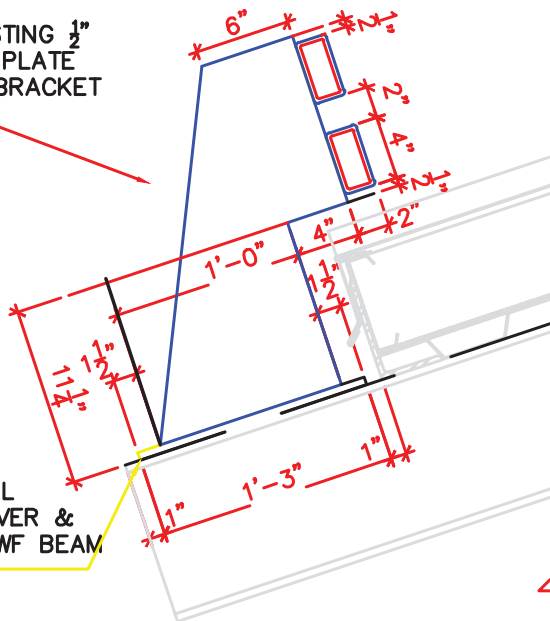
REMOVE & REPLACE BRACKETS (3) TO  
ALLOW GUTTER TO PASS THROUGH.





REMOVE EXISTING  $\frac{1}{2}$ " GALVANIZED PLATE STEEL RAIL BRACKET

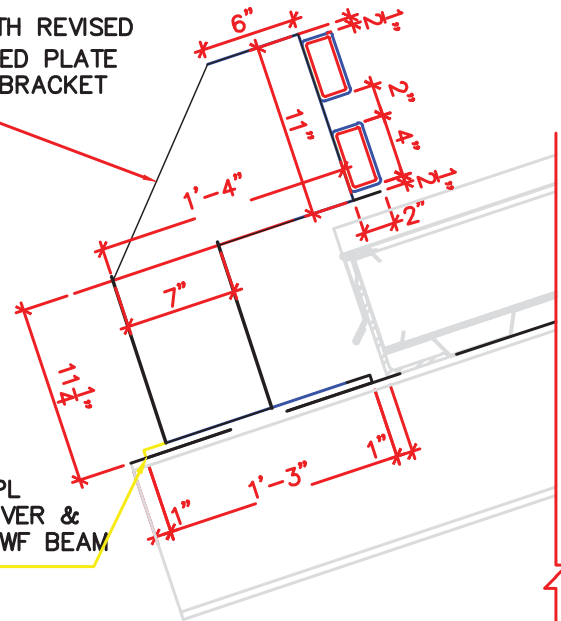
$\frac{1}{2}$ " X  $4\frac{3}{4}$ " X  $1'-3"$  PL CENTERED OVER & WELDED TO WF BEAM



**2** BRACKET REVISION - ORIGINAL  
1 1/2" = 1'-0"

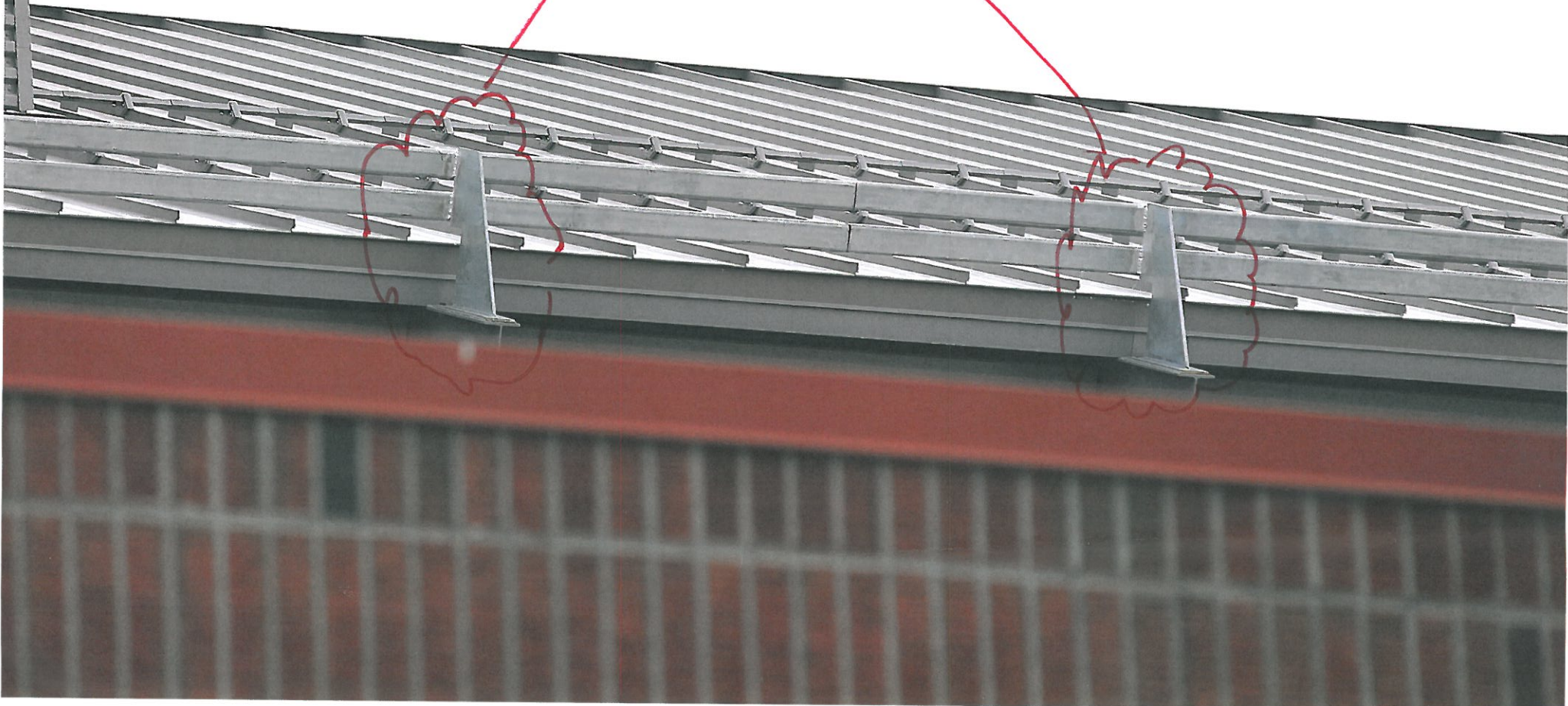
REPLACE WITH REVISED  $\frac{1}{2}$ " GALVANIZED PLATE STEEL RAIL BRACKET

$\frac{1}{2}$ " X  $4\frac{3}{4}$ " X  $1'-3"$  PL CENTERED OVER & WELDED TO WF BEAM



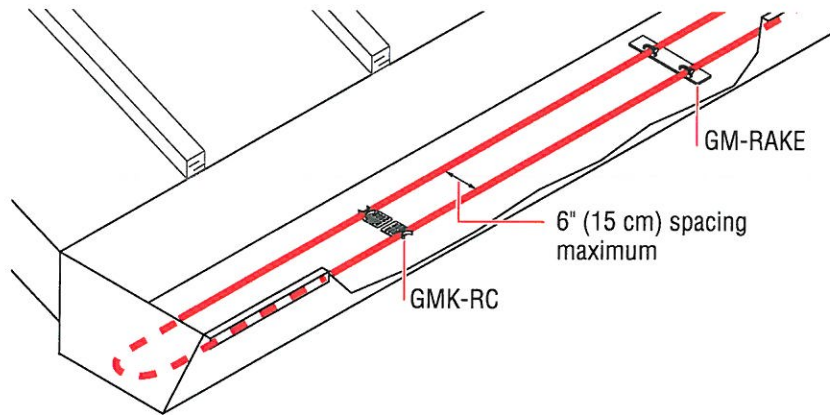
**A** BRACKET REVISED FOR GUTTER  
1 1/2" = 1'-0"

EXISTING  
BRACKETS



# 3 Heating Cable Installation

In wide gutters, snow and ice can bridge over the tunnel created by a single heating cable and prevent melt water from getting into the gutter and downspouts. To maintain a continuous path for melt water to run off, run the heating cable in the gutter as shown in Figure 13 below and follow the appropriate attachment recommendations in "Attachment Methods," page 29. Additional heating cable may be needed for the roof surface, downspouts, and valleys.



**Figure 13: Layout in wide gutters—6" to 12" wide**

# 3 Heating Cable Installation

## Downspouts

Ice may form in downspouts and prevent melt water from escaping from the roof. To maintain a continuous path for melt water to run off, run the heating cable inside the downspout to the end as shown in Figure 14 and Figure 15 below. Follow the appropriate attachment recommendations in "Attachment Methods," page 29. Additional heating cable may be needed for the roof surface, gutters, and valleys.

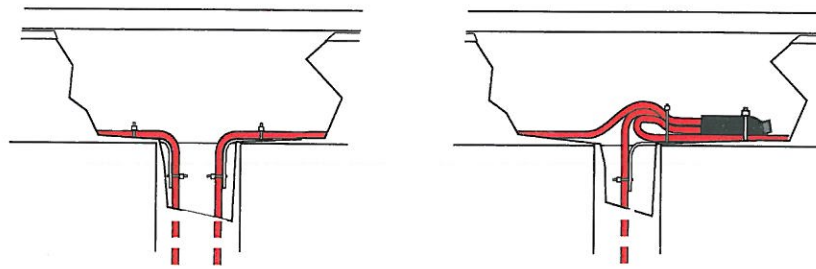


Figure 14: Heating cable at top of downspout

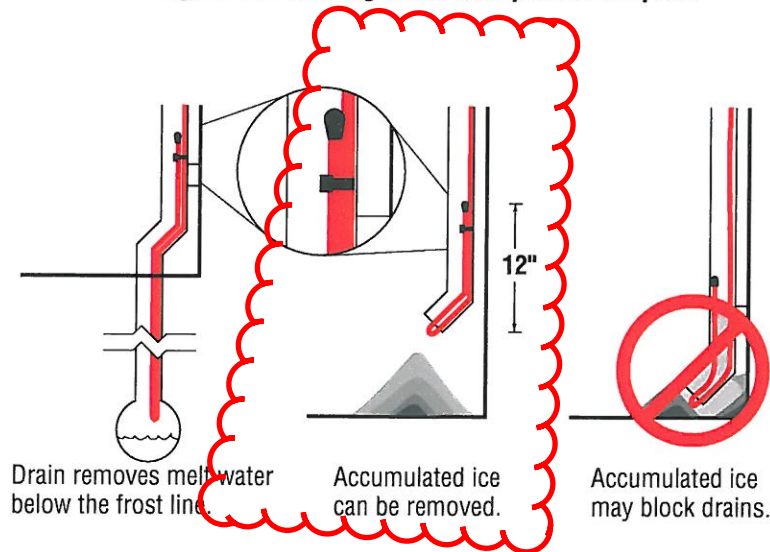


Figure 15: Heating cable at bottom of downspout

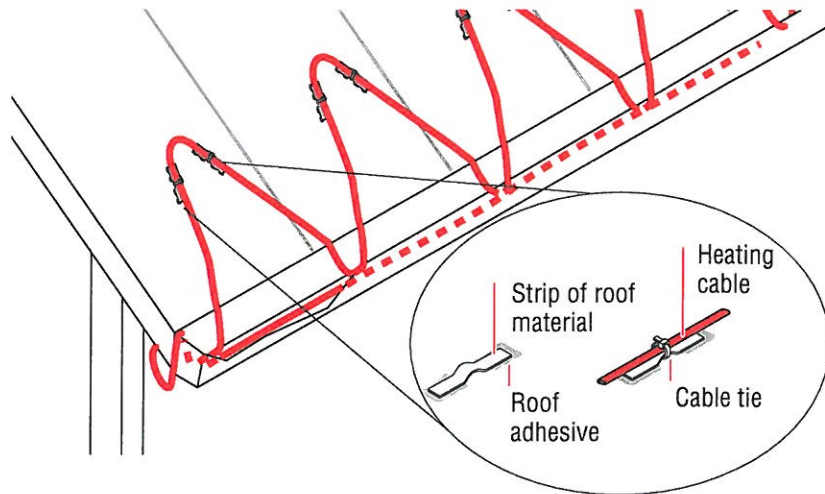


# 4

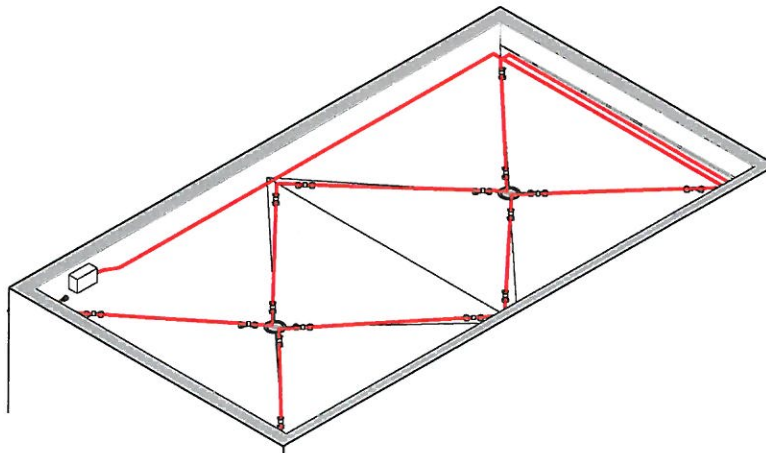
## Attachment Methods

### ***Belt Loop Approach***

With the belt loop approach, strips of roofing materials are fastened to the roof using standard means for that particular type of roof. The heating cable is attached with a UV-resistant cable tie to the loop formed by this material.



***Figure 19: Belt loop approach on a sloped roof***



***Figure 20: Belt loop approach on a flat roof***

- The belt loop method of securing the IceStop heating cable involves using a small piece of roofing material to form a “belt loop.”
- Use at least one belt loop for every 5 to 10 feet (1.5 to 3 m) of unsupported heating cable and at every heating cable change of direction.



Visit [www.tycothermal.com](http://www.tycothermal.com) for more information on our ten-year extended warranty.

## Self-regulating roof and gutter de-icing heating cable

Raychem IceStop is a roof and gutter de-icing system that provides drain paths for the following applications:

- Roofs made from standard roofing materials, including shake, shingle, rubber, tar, wood, metal, and plastic.
- Gutters made from standard materials, including metal, plastic, and wood.
- Downspouts made from standard materials, including metal and plastic.

The heating element in the IceStop heating cable consists of a continuous core of conductive polymer extruded between two

copper bus wires. As current flows through the core, the IceStop heating cable regulates its own heat output in response to ambient conditions.

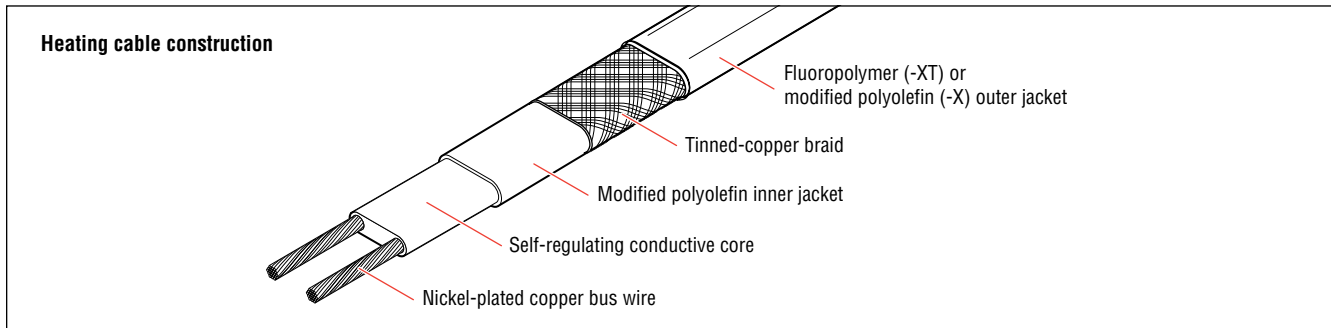
This self-regulating feature eliminates hot spots and results in better temperature control to protect roof and gutter materials.

The IceStop heating cable is available with a fluoropolymer outer jacket (-XT) that provides maximum abrasion, chemical, and mechanical resistance; or a polyolefin outer jacket (-X) that is more economical for less demanding applications.

### Low installed cost

The IceStop heating cable's parallel circuitry allows it to be cut to the exact length required, with no wasted cable.

All of these characteristics simplify and streamline the design of a roof and gutter de-icing system. Installation is quick and simple. The same features that make an IceStop system easy to install the first time also simplify additions or changes to the system during building renovations.



<b>Catalog Number</b>	GM-1XT and GM-1X	GM-2XT and GM-2X
<b>Power Output (nominal)</b>	12 W/ft (39 W/m) in ice or snow	12 W/ft (39 W/m) in ice or snow
<b>Voltage</b>	120 Vac	208–277 Vac
<b>Minimum Installation Temperature</b>	0°F (–18°C)	0°F (–18°C)
<b>Minimum Bend Radius</b>	5/8 in (16 mm)	5/8 in (16 mm)

**Maximum Circuit Length in Feet (Meters)**

	Start-up temperature	Circuit breaker size			
		15 A	20 A	30 A	40 A*
<b>GM-1XT and GM-1X at 120 volts</b>	32°F (0°C)	100 (30)	135 (41)	200 (61)	–
	20°F (–7°C)	95 (29)	125 (38)	185 (56)	200 (61)*
	0°F (–18°C)	80 (24)	100 (30)	155 (47)	200 (61)*
<b>GM-2XT and GM-2X at 208 volts</b>	32°F (0°C)	190 (58)	250 (76)	380 (116)	–
	20°F (–7°C)	180 (55)	235 (72)	355 (108)	380 (116)*
	0°F (–18°C)	145 (44)	195 (59)	290 (88)	380 (116)*
<b>GM-2XT and GM-2X at 240 volts</b>	32°F (0°C)	200 (61)	265 (81)	400 (122)	–
	20°F (–7°C)	190 (58)	250 (76)	370 (113)	400 (122)*
	0°F (–18°C)	155 (47)	205 (62)	305 (93)	400 (122)*
<b>GM-2XT and GM-2X at 277 volts</b>	32°F (0°C)	215 (66)	290 (88)	415 (126)	–
	20°F (–7°C)	200 (61)	265 (81)	400 (122)	415 (126)*
	0°F (–18°C)	165 (50)	225 (69)	330 (101)	415 (126)*

\* Only FTC-P power connection kits may be used with 40-A circuits.

**Bus Wires** 16 AWG nickel-plated copper

**Braid / Outer Jacket** Tinned-copper braid with fluoropolymer (-XT) or modified polyolefin (-X) outer jacket

**Dimensions**

Maximum width 0.54 in (14 mm)

Maximum thickness 0.24 in (6 mm)

**Nominal Weight** 92 lb/1000 ft (137 kg/1000 m)

**Connection Kits** Raychem RayClic or FTC connection kits must be used with IceStop heating cables. Refer to the *Roof and Gutter De-Icing Design Guide* (H56070) for proper connection kit selection.

**Approvals**

877Z De-icing and Snow-Melting Equipment



Nonhazardous and Hazardous Locations Class 1, Div. 2, Groups A, B, C, D\*

\* For GM-1XT and GM-2XT

The IceStop heating cables are UL Listed, CSA Certified, and FM Approved only when used with the appropriate agency-approved Tyco Thermal Controls connection kits and accessories.

**Ground-Fault Protection**

To minimize the danger of fire from sustained electrical arcing if the heating cable is damaged or improperly installed, and to comply with the requirements of Tyco Thermal Controls, agency certifications, and national electrical codes, ground-fault equipment protection must be used on each heating cable branch circuit. Arcing may not be stopped by conventional circuit protection. Many DigiTrace control and monitoring systems meet the ground-fault protection requirement.