A new roof looks like a finish line, but it is more of a starting point. Once the shingles, underlayment, and flashings are in place, the next element that decides how long that roof will last is the gutter system. I have seen pristine roofs ruined in a few seasons because water was allowed to wander where it pleased. I have also watched an average roof live a long, quiet life thanks to a well designed drainage plan installed by a thoughtful gutter pro.

If you are planning a roof installation or you just finished a roof replacement, involve a reputable Gutter company early. The right services go beyond hanging metal along the eaves. They calculate water loads, marry gutters to drip edge and fascia, guide downspouts past landscaping and foundations, and set you up for low maintenance. Below are the services and decisions that protect a new roof and the home beneath it.

Why gutters determine roof longevity

Water does two kinds of damage. The first is obvious, like rot where a downspout empties against siding. The second is slower, like capillary wicking under shingles after frequent overflow. When gutters are undersized or pitched poorly, water sheets across the fascia, sneaks behind the drip edge, and keeps the bottom edge of the roof wet. Repeated cycles of wetting shorten the life of the shingle mat and corrode fasteners. In winter climates, unmanaged meltwater refreezes at the eave and builds ice dams that pry shingles loose.

A disciplined water path, from shingle to drip edge to gutter to downspout to daylight, keeps the roof dry and stable. That path is what a skilled Roofing contractor and Gutter company build together.

Timing and teamwork during roof installation

The most polished results happen when local roofing contractor the Roofing company and the Gutter company coordinate. On a roof replacement, the roofer typically installs new fascia wrap and drip edge first. The gutter team then measures and hangs to the actual edge that exists, not the one sketched on paper. Here is the sequence I prefer:

- The roofer strips the old roof, repairs sheathing, and installs new fascia covering if specified.
- Drip edge goes on at eaves, then ice and water barrier laps over it by a couple of inches in cold zones.
- Shingles and step flashings are completed, including kickout flashings at roof-to-wall transitions.
- The gutter crew verifies hanger locations will not compromise new flashings, sets slope, and drills fasteners into framing, not just fascia.

That fourth step is where many jobs go wrong when crews work in isolation. I once inspected a leak in a dormer where a gutter was spiked through a new kickout flashing. A simple pre-drill check between the roofer and the gutter installer would have avoided the hole and the stained ceiling below.

Assessment that starts with math, not guesswork

A reliable Gutter company does not default to 5 inch K-style on every house. They look at roof area, pitch, and local rainfall intensity. As a rule of thumb, steeper roofs shed water faster, so the effective flow from a 10 in 12 pitch can feel like a sudden downpour hitting the gutter. In the Midwest, a typical design storm might be 1 to 2 inches per hour. In Gulf Coast markets, bursts can exceed 3 inches per hour.

Sizing examples I have used in practice:

- 5 inch K-style with 2 by 3 downspouts works for small, simple roof faces under about 600 to 800 square feet each.
- 6 inch K-style with 3 by 4 downspouts is safer for long runs, steep pitches, or where valleys concentrate flow.
- Half-round gutters carry less water than K-style at the same nominal size, so step up one size or add downspouts.

Beyond dimension, placement matters. Any valley that dumps two roof planes into a single spot should receive either a splash diverter at the lower edge or a conductor head to slow the surge before it hits a downspout. You do not want a waterfall blasting past your gutter during the first big storm after your roof installation.

Materials and profiles that suit the environment

Aluminum, galvanized steel, and copper are all viable when matched to the site. Aluminum is light and resists rust, which makes it a default in many regions. In coastal zones with salty air, standard fasteners corrode faster than the gutter, so I call for stainless screws and isolated hangers to avoid galvanic pairs. Galvanized steel holds up to impacts better than aluminum, useful under heavy snow slides. Copper is expensive but stable for decades, and it pairs well with slate or cedar roofs where the owner expects a long service life and a traditional look.

Profile choice is more than looks. K-style gutters present flat bottoms and angled sides that add stiffness. Half-round clears debris more easily and suits historic details, but needs more and stronger hangers because it carries weight along a curve. For long runs, ask the Gutter company about expansion joints. Aluminum expands roughly an eighth of an inch over 40 feet with a 50 degree temperature swing. If you pin a 60 foot seamless run at both ends, it will find a way to move, usually by bowing or pulling a corner seam.

Guards that help, with trade-offs you should know

Gutter guards can be helpful, but they do not stop all maintenance. I see three broad families:

- Screens made of perforated aluminum or plastic. They are affordable and handle oak leaves well, but pine needles and shingle grit can lodge at the holes. Easy to lift for cleaning.
- Micro mesh. Fine stainless mesh over a rigid frame keeps out small debris like needles and seeds. It still needs a rinse a couple times a year in heavy tree cover. The best versions fasten to the fascia and slide under the first shingle without piercing shingles.
- Surface tension covers. These hooded systems rely on water’s adhesion to curve into a slot. They shed leaves well, but heavy downpours can overshoot if the cover pitch does not match the roof. Winter ice can adhere to the hood and stress brackets.

Match the guard to your trees. A homeowner with two big maples has different needs than someone under a stand of pines. Also ask how guards interact with the drip edge. Some guards need a taller edge or a retrofitted “gutter apron,” and I have seen guards that void shingle warranties when they require fasteners through the roof surface. A careful Roofer or Roofing contractor will spot these conflicts before the first screw goes in.

Flashings, drip edge, and water control at the edge

Your roof has a lot of small parts working at the eaves and rakes. At the eaves, drip edge metal should extend into the gutter and kick water away from the fascia. In the old days, roofers sometimes tucked the underlayment under drip edge. Now, best practice is to run the ice and water shield over the drip edge at the eaves, then cover with shingles, so any backflow still drains into the gutter trough.

Where a lower roof dies into a vertical wall, step flashing should climb with each shingle course, and a kickout flashing at the low end kicks water into the gutter, not down the siding. I can count a dozen stucco rot repairs where a missing kickout sent water behind the cladding for years. Ask your Roofing company to photograph kickouts and give those to the gutter installer so they plan hanger locations that do not interfere.

Gutter end caps and corners need high quality sealant. On aluminum, a neutral cure sealant avoids corrosion. A corner box that weeps every storm stains fascia and invites rot, which migrates up under the drip edge and back into the roof decking. A simple bead laid on clean, dry metal is insurance.

Attachment that respects the structure

Spikes and ferrules still show up on budget jobs. They look tidy on day one but loosen as wood seasons and expands. Hidden hangers with stainless or coated screws hold better and keep the face clean. I like hangers at 24 inch spacing and closer at inside or outside corners where water weight spikes in a storm. In snow country, tighten that spacing and use heavier hangers, especially under metal roofs that shed snow in slabs.

Pitch is subtle, and not every gutter needs a visible tilt. A rule I live by is 1/16 to 1/8 inch of fall per foot toward the downspout. Over 40 feet, that is 2.5 to 5 inches of drop, which you can usually hide with careful fascia alignment. A dead level gutter looks nice but tends to hold a film of water and silt that rots sealant and invites mosquitoes.

Downspouts and ground drainage that finish the job

I treat downspouts as plumbing. They must handle peak flow without choking and they must discharge where water cannot recycle against the house. A 3 by 4 rectangular downspout moves roughly twice the water of a 2 by 3. On two story homes, aerodynamics also matter. Wind can blow water back against upper elbows, so long radius elbows help.

At the ground, leaders that dump water on a sidewalk or into a flowerbed miss the point. Use 3 to 10 foot extensions, pop up emitters over lawn, or tie into a dry well. Avoid connecting to footing drains unless a civil engineer signs off. In heavy clay soils, I have installed sump basins with pumps that discharge to the rear swale. The money spent here prevents foundation movement and the hairline cracks that show up years later.

Rain chains are charming and work in milder climates with covered porches, but they splash. Use them where you can accept that behavior and oversize the basin below.

Ice, snow, and wind: cold climate choices

New roofs in cold zones deserve special attention at the eaves. Ice dams form when heat from the house melts snow on the upper roof, which refreezes at the cold eave. Good attic insulation and ventilation are the primary fix, but a Gutter company can help. Wider gutters mounted a hair below the drip edge leave room for ice to expand without crushing the trough. Sturdy hangers prevent a winter collapse. In shaded valleys where ice always lingers, low wattage heat cable routed through the gutter and downspout keeps a melt path open. Route cable around guards before you commit to a specific guard system.

Wind lifts water. If your home faces prevailing gales, taller back walls in the gutter profile and secure fastening stop wind driven rain from jumping the trough. I have replaced plenty of front door thresholds under roofs that churn water right over shallow 5 inch gutters during spring storms. A simple step up to 6 inch with a back baffle solved it.

Maintenance plans that actually get done

A clean gutter system protects the roof edge by keeping water inside the intended path. Even with guards, plan for quick service at least twice a year. Corners and downspout inlets are the choke points. I ask clients to give me a hose bib and 30 minutes in spring and fall. A rinse, a check of the sealant at corners, and a couple of hanger tweaks change the outcome over the long haul.

For seamed steel or copper, periodic resealing may be needed at miters after five to seven years. If your Gutter company offers a service plan, read what they actually do. A good plan includes visual roof checks. Often, the first person to spot a lifted shingle tab or a slipped flashing is the gutter tech on a ladder. That small roof repair done promptly keeps your warranty clean and your decking dry.

Warranties that align across trades

Shingle manufacturers outline what is allowed at the eave. They frown on fasteners through shingles and on guard systems that pry under the first course. Your Roofing contractor should give you those rules in writing. Then ask the Gutter company to confirm their methods do not conflict. It is a small step that keeps warranties intact.

I have seen friction when different trades blame each other. The surest way to avoid that is to hire a Roofer and Gutter company that either work under one roof or have a habit of teaming up. When one firm handles both roof installation and gutters, there is a single point of accountability. If you prefer separate specialists, introduce them before the job and make sure both carry liability insurance and workers compensation.

Costs, choices, and where the money matters

Homeowners often ask whether to spend on larger gutters or on guards. My rule of thumb is that capacity comes first. Upsizing from 5 inch to 6 inch with 3 by 4 downspouts often costs a few hundred dollars more on a typical single story ranch but prevents costly soffit repairs. Guards are worthwhile when you have leaf load, but they should follow correct sizing and placement.

As for ranges, seamless aluminum runs in many markets at roughly 8 to 14 dollars per linear foot depending on size, stories, and access. Guards can add 2 to 10 dollars per foot. Copper sits in a different league, often four to six times aluminum. Those are ballpark figures. The exact number depends on shapes, miters, conductor heads, and whether you need special scaffolding.

Where to save and where not to:

- Save on decorative conductor heads unless you need them to tame a valley surge.
- Do not save on hanger quality or spacing. Fasteners are cheap insurance.
- Invest in ground drainage. It protects both the roof edge and the foundation.

Telltale signs your gutter system is putting your new roof at risk

- Water marks or peeling paint on the soffit or fascia under an eave after storms.
- Tiger striping on the front of the gutter, which points to overflow and dirty water sheet flow.
- Erosion channels in mulch beneath inside corners or valleys.
- Standing water in a gutter 24 hours after a storm, which means poor pitch.
- Siding or window trim staining near the end of a roof-to-wall junction, often due to missing kickout flashing.

Any of these signs deserve a visit from a Roofer or Gutter company to prevent a small problem from escalating into a roof repair.

A few jobs that stayed with me

A 1940s bungalow had a long gable feeding a single inside corner over the front steps. Even with new shingles, visitors dodged a waterfall during downpours. We installed a small valley diverter, upsized to 6 inch K-style, added a conductor head at the corner, and dropped a 3 by 4 downspout straight down to a pop up in the yard. Cost was modest, under two grand at the time, and the entry has been dry ever since.

On a coastal cottage with a fresh metal roof, the original aluminum gutters looked pitted after two seasons. The culprit was dissimilar metal contact at hangers and salty fog. We swapped in marine grade stainless screws, isolating washers, and heavier gauge aluminum with a robust coating. The homeowner also agreed to a quick freshwater rinse a few times each summer. That small maintenance step slows corrosion measurably.

A three story brick with internal box gutters had been patched too many times. The Roofing contractor recommended a new membrane liner tied into the roof replacement. We built tapered crickets to drive water to scuppers, installed new conductor heads, and tied downspouts into a repaired clay tile drainage line that we lined with PVC. The roof stopped leaking, and the ornate cornice was saved.

Rainwater harvesting without hurting the roof

If you plan to capture rain in barrels or a cistern, a Gutter company can help you do it without compromising the roof. Use a first flush diverter to send the initial debris laden runoff to waste, then route cleaner water into storage. Leaf screens upstream protect pumps. On metal roofs, harvested water is usually cleaner than from asphalt shingles, but both can work if you accept light filtration. Keep the primary overflow path open so a full barrel does not back water up the downspout and across the fascia.

Choosing the right pro for your home

Some Roofing companies field in-house gutter crews. Others partner with a specialist. Either path can work. What matters is that you can trace who is responsible for each part and that methods match manufacturer instructions. When you interview a Roofer or Roofing contractor about a roof installation or roof replacement, ask how they coordinate with the gutter team. When you meet a Gutter company, ask for:

- A load calculation or at least a rationale for sizes and downspout count.
- Details on hanger type, spacing, and fastener material.
- A plan for valleys and kickout locations, including photos if the roof is already installed.
- A ground drainage plan that puts water well away from the foundation.
- Service intervals and what they include, especially sealant checks and guard cleaning.

The way a contractor answers those questions tells you as much as their price does. Crisp, specific answers indicate habits formed on ladders and in storms, not just in a showroom.

Where roof repair meets gutter work

Even a new roof may need a small tweak after its first season. Perhaps wind lifted a shingle tab at a rake, or a corner miter weeps at the first heavy summer storm. When a Roofer and Gutter company work together, small roof repair and gutter adjustments happen fluidly. A quick reseal or a slight change in pitch that eliminates a standing puddle in the trough costs very little when caught early.

Think of the roof edge as a system. Shingles, flashings, fascia, drip edge, gutters, guards, downspouts, and grading all play a piece. Getting them right protects your new roof, your walls, and that expensive landscaping under the eaves. The quiet success of this work shows up over time. Years from now, when the attic smells dry after a storm and the paint on the soffit still looks crisp, you will know the team who handled your roof and gutters did their job.

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https://3kingsroofingandgutters.com/

3 Kings Roofing and Construction provides professional roofing services in Fishers and the greater Indianapolis area offering commercial roofing installation for homeowners and businesses.

Homeowners in Fishers and Indianapolis rely on 3 Kings Roofing and Construction for customer-focused roofing, gutter, and exterior services.

The company specializes in asphalt shingle roofing, gutter installation, and exterior restoration with a community-oriented approach to customer service.

Call (317) 900-4336 to schedule a free roofing estimate and visit https://3kingsroofingandgutters.com/ for more

information.

Find their official listing on Google here: [suspicious link removed]

Popular Questions About 3 Kings Roofing and Construction

What services does 3 Kings Roofing and Construction provide?

They provide residential and commercial roofing, roof replacements, roof repairs, gutter installation, and exterior restoration services throughout Fishers and the Indianapolis metro area.

Where is 3 Kings Roofing and Construction located?

The business is located at 14074 Trade Center Dr Ste 1500, Fishers, IN 46038, United States.

What areas do they serve?

They serve Fishers, Indianapolis, Carmel, Noblesville, Greenwood, and surrounding Central Indiana communities.

Are they experienced with storm damage roofing claims?

Yes, they assist homeowners with storm damage inspections, insurance claim documentation, and full roof restoration services.

How can I request a roofing estimate?

You can call (317) 900-4336 or visit https://3kingsroofingandgutters.com/ to schedule a free estimate.

How do I contact 3 Kings Roofing and Construction?

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Landmarks Near Fishers, Indiana

- **Conner Prairie Interactive History Park** – A popular historical attraction in Fishers offering immersive exhibits and community events.
- **Ruoff Music Center** – A major outdoor concert venue drawing visitors from across Indiana.
- **Topgolf Fishers** – Entertainment and golf venue near the business location.
- **Hamilton Town Center** – Retail and dining destination serving the Fishers and Noblesville communities.
- **Indianapolis Motor Speedway** – Iconic racing landmark located within the greater Indianapolis area.
- **The Children's Museum of Indianapolis** – One of the largest children's museums in the world, located nearby in Indianapolis.
- **Geist Reservoir** – Popular recreational lake serving the Fishers and northeast Indianapolis area.