Newsletter 6

P & T PRODUCTS, INC.

OPTIMAL CRACK SEALANT APPLICATION PROCESS

The steps described below are a general outline that crack sealant manufacturers and industry studies recommend.


Looks like this crack was not properly cleaned

1. **Crack Routing** -
The objective is to create a uniform rectangular reservoir, centered as closely as possible over the crack, while inflicting as little damage as possible to the surrounding pavement. Routing uses either spindle or rotary routers. Dust mask, ear plugs, and breathing apparatus are suggested. Routing can cause microfractures up to 18 feet away from routed area, most common damage is edge spalling. Use sharp diamond, carbide blade/bits.

2. **Crack Cleaning and Drying** –
The objective is to provide a clean dry channel in which the sealant can adhere. The channel must be free of loosened pavement fragments, dust, and vegetation, . Direct blast away from traffic, blowing debris from roadway / shoulder. Methods of cleaning and drying include:

A. ***Airblasting***
B. ***Hot Air Blasting*** using caution not to overheat and oxidize the side wall of the crack.
C. ***Wirebrushing*** should be followed with compressed air. It is good for removing old brittle sealant and vegetation.
D. ***Sandblasting*** must be followed with compressed air

3. **Material Preparation and Application** -
Follow manufacturers specifications for heating temperatures, duration, and equipment. Do not put an oil jacketed product in a direct fired kettle. Do not put any polymer modified sealant in a roofing kettle. Do not put any crack sealant containing crumb rubber in a direct fire or roofing kettle.

4. **Apply blotting agent –**
Materials such as toilet paper, talcum powder, limestone dust, sawdust, and black beauty are an effective but often unsightly solution to allow traffic to pass quickly. Detackifier agents such as Glenzoil 20 Plus are equally effective and more cosmetically appealing. P&T Products has specialty pricing available to you for the purchase of Glenzoil 20 Plus.