

## CRACK SEALANT CONFIGURATIONS

**Backer Material** is a compressible material that is placed in joints or cracks before applying sealant to prevent bonding of the sealant on the bottom of the joint, control sealant depth and prevent sagging of the sealant.

**Band-Aid** is an over-band configuration where material is shaped/finished to desired dimensions.

**Capped** is an overband configuration where material is shaped/finished. The material is allowed to level over crack channel by itself.

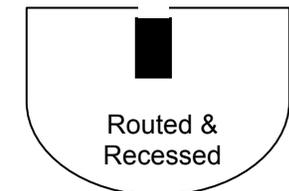
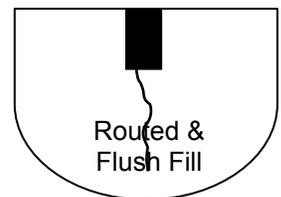
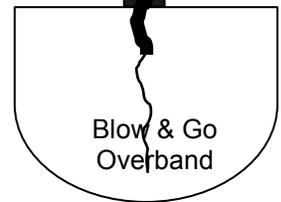
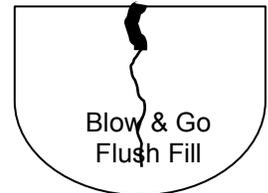
**Crack** is a fissure or discontinuity of the pavement surface not necessarily extending through the entire thickness of the pavement. Cracks generally develop after initial construction of the pavement when the asphalt shrinks as it ages. Cracks may also be caused by thermal effects, excess loadings or excess deflections.

**Crack Channel** is the crack cavity as defined by either original (uncut) crack or cut crack.

**Crack Reservoir** is a uniform crack channel resulting from cutting operations that are generally rectangular in shape.

**Flush Fill** is when sealant fills the crack flush with pavement

**Overband** is a type of finish in which material is allowed to completely cover crack channel by extending onto pavement surface. Overbands consist of band-aid and capped configurations.



	Overband	Flush Fill
<b>Advantages</b>	Quick & Easy	Neater, Not subject to snow plow damage, Eliminates a concern for tracking
<b>Disadvantages</b>	More material means more expense, Susceptible to vehicle and snow plow abrasion	Higher skill level required to apply, Slows down application due to care required
<b>Recommended Uses</b>	Anywhere but particularly effective on badly fatigued & distressed pavement	Cracks in sound pavement, where crack movement is less than 1/2"
	Blow & Go	Routed
<b>Advantages</b>	Quick & Easy	Better Adhesion
<b>Disadvantages</b>	Longevity	More expensive
<b>Recommended Uses</b>	All Applications	