

## BEHIND THE SCENES

**Did You Know ...** A gallon of any liquid can fill 80 feet of a ½" x ½" opening.

**Did You Know ...** The optimal crack width to depth ratio is 1 X 2.

**Did You Know ...** If crack is over 1" deep, you can fill the bottom with an inexpensive substance such as backer rod, stone dust or sand. Otherwise, the crack sealant may sag and therefore pull away from the crack.

**Did You Know ...** Vegetation can grow through crack sealant because asphalt is a fertilizer. If there is vegetation in a crack, you can remove it with a water based herbicide at least 24 hours prior to crack sealing. Do not use an oil or diesel based product.

**Did You Know ...** There is a difference between adhesion failure and cohesion failure in crack sealant. Adhesion is the bond between a sealant material and the crack or joint sidewall. While cohesion is the internal bond within a joint sealant material. Cohesion loss is seen as a noticeable tear along the surface and through the depth of the sealant.

**Did You Know ...** Rubberized Asphalt Sealant refers to a hot pour crack sealant that contains an elevated level of crumb rubber. There are a variety of grades available for different uses and climates. It is also referred to as Asphalt Rubber Binder (AR).

**Did You Know ...** Crumb Rubber is a term usually applied to recycled rubber from automotive and truck scrap tires. During the recycling process steel and fluff is removed leaving tire rubber with a granular consistency ranging from coffee grounds to crushed peanuts.

**Did You Know ...** Crack sealants contain thermoplastic rubbers. Thermoplastic rubbers provide crack sealant with cold temperature flexibility and resistance to tracking in elevated temperatures. This material becomes soft when heated and -hard when cooled, which allows the crack sealant material to be heated and reheated on subsequent operations.

