

NEWSLETTER

There are a handful of different configuration to apply crack sealant. The configuration is chosen by the climate, site, equipment, and costs. Here you will find diagrams for the most common sealant application configurations as well as definitions of the terms used.
Jennifer

GLOSSARY

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.

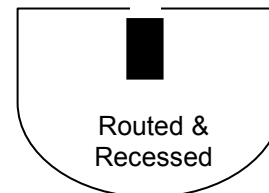
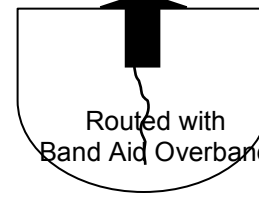
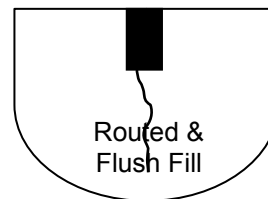
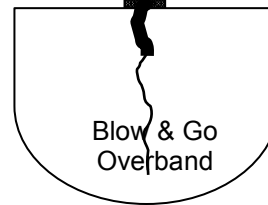
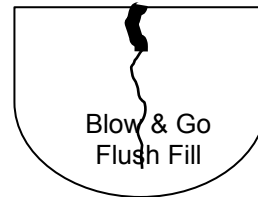
Crack is a fissure or discontinuity of the pavement surface not necessarily extending through the entire thickness of the pavement. Cracks generally develop after initial construction of the pavement when the asphalt shrinks as it ages. Cracks may also be caused by thermal effects, excess loadings or 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
Advantages	Quick & Easy	Neater, Not subject to snow plow damage, Eliminates a concern for tracking
Disadvantages	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
Recommended Uses	Anywhere but particularly effective on badly fatigued & distressed pavement	Cracks in sound pavement, where crack movement is less than 1/2"
	Blow & Go	Routed
Advantages	Quick & Easy	Better Adhesion
Disadvantages	Longevity	More expensive
Recommended Uses	All Applications	