

METHOD STATEMENT

SEALCOATING

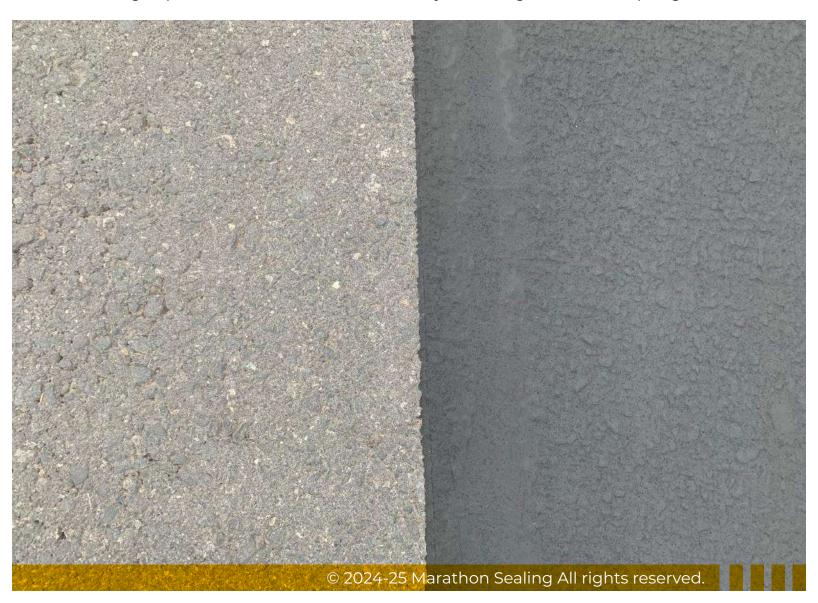


Asphalt Sealcoating is an essential process for maintaining the longevity and appearance of pavements such as driveway, parking lot, roads, shoulders, taxiways and runways. It involves applying a protective coating to shield the asphalt from harmful elements.

Sealcoating is the practice of applying a protective layer over asphalt pavements as cold application. This coating, typically made from a mixture of water, sand, polymers, and other additives, protects the asphalt from oxidation, UV rays, and chemical spills. Regular sealcoating not only doubles the lifespan of the pavement but also enhances its appearance, providing a moisture-resistant, skid-free surface. Economically viable, sealcoating is a preventive maintenance option far less expensive than complete pavement replacement with 5 years service life.

SEALCOATING APPLICATION SCOPES

- Areas requiring maintenance or enhancement of friction values.
- Pavements to be preserved against high exposure and degradation due to UV rays.
- Protection against, rain, dust, and foreign objects.
- Pavement that is beginning to show signs of erosion, loss of fines and ravelling.
- Beautification of the pavement.
- Damaged pavements from rubber removal, jet blasting, fuel, and oil spillage



SEALCOATING PROCEDURE

- 1. Cleaning the Asphalt Surface.
- 2. Repairing Cracks and Damages.
- 3. Marking of boundaries.
- 4. Preparing the Sealcoat Mixture.
- 5. Applying the Sealcoat through manual squeegee, spray wand and tanker spreader bar.
- 6. Curing.
- 7. Inspecting and Touching Up.
- 8. Applying a Second Coat (if necessary).

1. CLEANING THE ASPHALT SURFACE:

Thoroughly clean Asphalt surface. Sweep away loose debris, then tackle tough stains with a pressure washer or a specialized cleaner. It's crucial for ensuring the sealcoat adheres properly and lasts longer.

2. REPAIRING CRACKS AND DAMAGES:

Any cracks or holes shall be sealed before applying sealcoating using Crafco Crack sealants. This step is vital for a smooth finish and prevents water from seeping in and causing further damage.

3. MARKING OF BOUNDARIES:

Boundaries shall be marked using masking tape and along with plastic sheets if necessary. This will enhance the appearance.



4. PREPARING THE SEALCOAT MIXTURE:

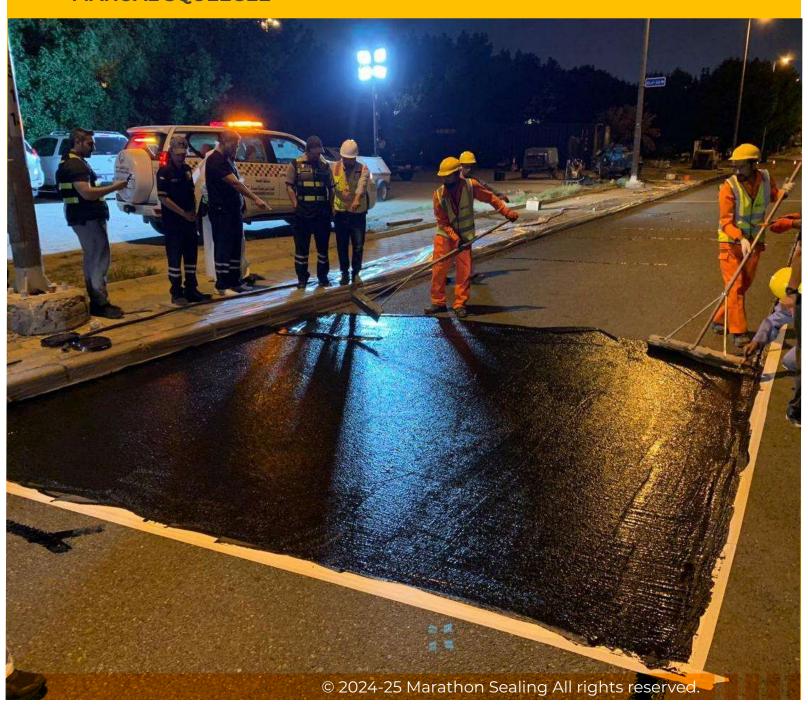
Sealcoat mix shall be thoroughly using a handheld mixer. If the components of sealcoat to be mixed at site, each item such as GRIT & POLYMERS to be measured carefully and to be mixed with base solution.

5. APPLYING THE SEALCOAT:

It is recommended to squeegee the first quote ensuring filling asphalt voids and spray the second coat (for large areas). Final thickness of the covered area is approx. 1.6 mm with 2 coats.

Sealcoating can be applied in various forms.

• MANUAL SQUEEGEE



• SPRAY WAND



• TANKER SPREADER BAR



6. CURING:

Under normal conditions, cure time varies from 1 to 4 hours on fast curing products, however for slower setting up to 24 hours is recommended.



7. INSPECTING AND TOUCHING UP:

After drying, inspect your work. Look for any spots you might have missed or areas that need a bit more sealcoat. This attention to detail ensures a top-notch finish and comprehensive protection.

8. APPLYING A SECOND COAT (IF NECESSARY):

Second coat is needed for that extra layer of protection, especially in areas with heavy traffic. Repeat the application process with the same care and attention as the first coat.



