

Project Tips



- The primary function of a polymeric joint sand is to reduce the potential loss of joint sand from flowing water, wind, aggressive cleaning, tire action or intrusion of organic matter, such as weeds and ants.
- No moisture should be present on the surface prior to applying Paver Locking Sand. This could lead to early activation and staining of surface.
- Job site mock-ups are helpful to determine the depth of stabilization. The mock-up will also give an idea of the rate and application method of water to ensure a complete activation of the stabilizer.
- Blow or sweep the surface clean prior to applying Paver Locking Sand. Spread product uniformly over pavers. It is advisable to compact and remove all Paver Locking Sand from the paver surface before wetting the joints.
- After sweeping product in joints and compacting, final clean up with a leaf blower will aid in removing dust or polymer from the surface of the pavers.
- Apply a light, wide spray of water to the surface of the pavers and allow the joints to collect and soak up the water. Hard and narrow sprays of water could knock loose Paver Locking Sand from the joints.
- Must have a good drainage bed under pavers for best performance of Paver Locking Sand. A wet joint must be able to dry out in order for the product to perform as designed. If your patio/walkway is continuously exposed to a sprinkler or water source that keeps the joints moist, the joint will remain soft until it has the ability to fully dry out.
- Allow the surface and Paver Locking Sand to dry in order for the material in the sand to stabilize the full depth of the joint, which will help maintain interlock among the pavers. Any material that hardens on the surface of the pavers should be removed with hot water and a wire brush.
- This product is ideally suited for a ¼" joint widths.
- When using Paver Locking Sand with clay bricks, it is recommended to apply the product in a small area so as not to sweep it very far. This will reduce the amount of fines that get trapped in the pores on the surface of the brick. Fines that get trapped into the pores of the brick can leave a white film after wetting the material. You can also use a leaf blower to remove fines from the pores of the brick. If a white film becomes visible on the brick surface, you may try a light-stream pressure washer on the brick to remove the film.
- If the surface of the paver is not fully swept clean prior to misting with water, a white residue may appear on the pavers. If this occurs, it can be easily cleaned. Wet the pavers down with water and apply an acidic cleaning solution to the pavers. Scrub the pavers with a soft brush broom, then thoroughly rinse with clean water to remove the cleaner from the paver surface. We have had good results with Sure Klean[®] Vana Troi[®] (www.prosoco.com) - a concentrated, acidic cleaner - by mixing 1 part Vana Troi[®] and 10 parts water.
- Hardening of Paver Locking Sand is dependent on its ability to thoroughly dry out. Excess water or rain, high humidity or cool temperatures may slow the hardening process. Porous pavers that hold water longer or wider joints may take longer to harden.

Pre-Application



Filling of Joints



Wetting of Joints

