



Concrete Paver Care and Maintenance

Concrete paver maintenance involves regular cleaning (sweeping/leaf blowing), prompt stain removal, weed control in joints, and re-sanding every 1-3 years to prevent shifting. Reseal pavers every 3-5 years with specialized sealers to protect against stains, UV fading, and water erosion. Avoid harsh acidic cleaners and excessive pressure washing.

1. Routine Cleaning and Care

- **Sweep/Blow:** Regularly remove leaves, dirt, and debris to prevent stains and mold growth.
- **Pressure Washing:** Use a low setting to avoid damaging the surface or removing joint sand.
- **Joint Maintenance:** Check joints annually and replace sand to prevent weeds and paver shifting.
- **Drainage:** Ensure water drains away from the paved area, and storm drains are clean.

2. Stain Removal Guide

- **Oil/Grease:** Act immediately. Absorb with cat litter or soap, scrub with hot water and detergent, or use specialized concrete degreasers.
- **Moss/Algae:** Use a stiff broom and a gentle cleaner, or a mixture of water and bleach.
- **Rust:** Use cleaner specifically designed for rust on concrete (acid-based cleaners can damage pavers).

3. Weed Control

- **Removal:** Pull weeds manually or use a specialized weed killer safe for pavers.
- **Prevention:** Re-apply Polymeric Sand in the joints to lock them down and prevent weed growth.

4. Sealing and Protection

- **When to Seal:** Sealers protect against oil, food, and environmental damage. New pavers should cure for 14-30 days before sealing.
- **Frequency:** Reapply sealer every 3-5 years.
- **Procedure:** Clean and ensure pavers are completely dry before applying sealant.

5. Winter Maintenance

- **Snow Removal:** Use plastic shovels rather than metal to avoid scratching the surface.



- **Ice Melt:** Use calcium chloride-based ice melt rather than sodium chloride (rock salt), as it is safer for concrete.

Key Tips to Avoid Damage:

- Avoid using harsh, strong acids to clean, as they can bleach or pit the surface.
- Do not pressure wash with a high-PSI setting, which can damage the concrete surface, remove too much sand, and create pitting.
- Always test cleaners on a small, inconspicuous area first.