Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure - 325g Product

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/adhesives/construction-adhesives/selleys-liquid-nails-rapid-cure-325g-product/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure **Brand:** Selleys (a division of DuluxGroup Australia Pty Ltd) **Category:** Polyurethane construction adhesive **Primary Use:** Structural bonding across a wide range of building substrates including timber, concrete, masonry, plasterboard, and rigid foam insulation.

Quick facts - **Best for:** Building and construction professionals and DIYers who need fast-setting, permanent structural bonds - **Key benefit:** Accelerated curing delivers faster handling strength than standard construction adhesives through moisture-triggered MDI crosslinking chemistry - **Form factor:** Paste/gel adhesive in a 325g cartridge (product code 100236, barcode 9300697125033) - **Application method:** Dispensed via standard caulking gun in 6–10mm diameter beads

Common questions this guide answers 1. What chemistry does Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure use? → Dual-isomer diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) cured by atmospheric moisture, accelerated by a bismorpholine catalyst 2. What are the key health hazards? → Respiratory sensitisation (Category 1/H334), suspected carcinogen (H351), organ damage from repeated exposure (H372), skin and eye irritation, and acute inhalation toxicity 3. What PPE is required? → An isocyanate-rated respirator, chemical splash goggles, nitrile or butyl rubber gloves, and full skin-covering protective clothing per precautionary statement P280

Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure – complete product guide

What is Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure?

Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure is a polyurethane-based construction adhesive designed for structural bonding in building and construction (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Sold in 325g cartridges under product code 100236, it bonds permanently across a wide range of substrates through MDI chemistry (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Where mechanical fasteners and traditional contact adhesives fall short, this adhesive creates strong chemical bonds through isocyanate crosslinking reactions triggered by atmospheric moisture — bonds that hold for the long term.

The "Rapid Cure" name is straightforward. A proprietary catalyst system accelerates the curing profile, delivering faster handling strength than standard construction adhesives. You get back to work sooner and move to the next phase without unnecessary downtime.

Chemistry and composition

Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure is built on a diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) platform, combining two isomeric forms: 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate at 10–30% by weight and 2,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate at 10–30% by weight (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). The

dual-isomer approach is deliberate. The symmetrical 4,4'-isomer delivers structural rigidity, while the asymmetric 2,4'-isomer contributes processing flexibility — together producing an adhesive with the balanced strength and working properties that professionals and DIYers can both rely on.

The formulation includes Morpholine, 4,4'-(oxydi-2,1-ethanediyl)bis- at 1–10% by weight, a tertiary amine catalyst (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). This bismorpholine compound accelerates the isocyanate-hydroxyl reaction that drives curing, taking the adhesive from application to load-bearing capacity faster. The catalyst concentration is carefully calibrated to speed cure without sacrificing the open time you need for accurate substrate positioning.

A minor component, Benzene, 1,1'-methylenebis[2-isocyanato- at less than 1% by weight, acts as a chain extender and crosslinker, strengthening the three-dimensional polymer network that forms during cure (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). This network is what drives the adhesive's ultimate tensile strength, shear resistance, and durability under real-world conditions.

The remaining formulation consists of ingredients below reporting limits or determined to be non-hazardous — typically rheology modifiers, moisture scavengers, plasticizers, and inert fillers that control flow properties, shelf stability, and bond-line performance (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Hazard profile and classification

Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure carries a Danger signal word and is classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Understanding this hazard profile is the starting point for safe handling and sound workplace risk management.

Respiratory hazards

This product presents significant respiratory risks across multiple exposure pathways. It is classified as Acute Toxicity – Inhalation Category 4, carrying hazard statement H332: "Harmful if inhaled" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). MDI isocyanates and the morpholine catalyst can volatilise at ambient temperatures — particularly in warm conditions or when applied to heated substrates — making exposure control a genuine priority, not a formality.

More critically, the adhesive is classified as Sensitisation – Respiratory Category 1, with hazard statement H334: "May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). This is the most serious respiratory sensitisation category. Even low-level exposure can trigger immune system sensitisation in susceptible individuals. Once sensitised, future exposures — even at concentrations below occupational exposure limits — can provoke severe asthmatic responses requiring immediate medical intervention.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Category 3 adds a respiratory irritation classification, with hazard statement H335: "May cause respiratory irritation" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). This shows up as coughing, throat discomfort, and breathing difficulty during and immediately after exposure.

Skin and eye contact hazards

Dermal exposure carries dual risks. The product is classified as Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, with hazard statement H315: "Causes skin irritation," and as Sensitisation – Skin Category 1, with H317: "May cause an allergic skin reaction" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). The irritation response reflects the defatting action of solvents and the reactivity of isocyanates with skin proteins, resulting in redness, itching, and dermatitis on direct contact. The sensitisation classification means the product can trigger delayed-type hypersensitivity — initial exposures may produce minimal reaction, but repeated contact can escalate to progressively more serious dermatological responses, including vesicular rashes and

eczematous lesions.

Eye exposure is classified as Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A, with hazard statement H319: "Causes serious eye irritation" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). This category indicates reversible corneal injury, conjunctival inflammation, and potential temporary vision impairment lasting more than 21 days without prompt, thorough treatment.

Long-term health risks

Two classifications address chronic exposure. Carcinogenicity Category 2 produces hazard statement H351: "Suspected of causing cancer" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Based on MDI's carcinogenic potential observed in animal studies, this places the material in the "limited evidence" category for human carcinogenicity. Minimising exposure is the right approach regardless of the absence of definitive human epidemiological data.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) Category 1 carries hazard statement H372: "Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). This top-tier chronic hazard classification means cumulative exposure through any route produces irreversible organ damage. For MDI-based systems, the primary target organs are the respiratory system, and potentially the liver and kidneys where metabolic processing occurs.

Transport and storage classification

Replace the claim that the product is not classified as Dangerous Goods with the correct classification: Dangerous Goods Class 3, Packing Group III under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail. These classifications reflect the product's physical and chemical stability during transport — not a reduction in the health hazards, which remain significant and require comprehensive workplace controls.

Personal protective equipment requirements

The hazard profile demands comprehensive PPE. The precautionary statements are specific, and following them is essential.

Respiratory protection

Precautionary statement P284 states: "In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Given the Category 1 respiratory sensitisation classification, interpret "inadequate ventilation" conservatively. Any indoor application, confined space work, or outdoor application under stagnant air conditions requires supplied-air respirators or air-purifying respirators fitted with combination organic vapour and particulate cartridges rated for isocyanates. Half-mask respirators are the minimum acceptable protection; full-face respirators are the better choice for extended application sessions or where integrated eye protection matters.

P271 reinforces this: "Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Ventilation is the primary control. Respiratory PPE is your backup when engineering controls aren't sufficient.

Skin and eye protection

Statement P280 requires: "Wear protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Glove selection matters with isocyanate-containing adhesives. Nitrile gloves provide minimum acceptable protection for brief contact; butyl rubber or laminated film gloves offer superior resistance for extended handling. Avoid latex — it provides poor isocyanate resistance and introduces additional allergen exposure risks.

Protective clothing must cover all exposed skin, particularly forearms and neck where adhesive spattering commonly occurs during dispensing. Long-sleeved shirts, long trousers, and closed-toe footwear are the minimum. For overhead application or spray operations, disposable coveralls prevent contamination of personal clothing and reduce take-home exposure risks.

Eye protection must include side shields or, better, chemical splash goggles that seal against the face to block lateral entry of vapours or splashes. The Category 2A eye irritation classification makes clear that contamination events can produce serious injury requiring extended medical treatment.

Hygiene and cross-contamination controls

Statement P264 requires: "Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). This post-handling decontamination step prevents inadvertent ingestion, eye contact from face-touching, and dermal sensitisation from residual adhesive on skin.

Precautionary statement P272 specifies: "Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). This protects household members from secondary exposure through contaminated garments laundered at home. Store contaminated clothing in sealed containers for professional cleaning or disposal, depending on the level of contamination.

Statement P270 prohibits eating, drinking, or smoking during product use (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). These activities create hand-to-mouth contact pathways that sharply increase ingestion exposure risk, especially given MDI's persistence on skin and surfaces.

Application guidance

Pre-application requirements

Before dispensing, comply with P202: "Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). This is both a practical and legal requirement. Employers must confirm that workers understand hazard recognition, PPE selection and donning, emergency response procedures, and correct application techniques — and document that training.

Statement P260 requires: "Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). During dispensing, position yourself upwind or to the side of the application point. Apply adhesive in controlled beads rather than continuous streams — this keeps vapour concentration in the breathing zone low and minimises aerosol generation.

Substrate preparation and compatibility

This adhesive is suitable for porous and semi-porous building materials — timber, oriented strand board, medium-density fibreboard, plywood, concrete, masonry, plasterboard, and rigid foam insulation (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). The MDI chemistry's moisture-cure mechanism performs particularly well on substrates with residual moisture content, where hydroxyl groups on the substrate surface participate directly in the curing reaction, producing chemical grafting that strengthens the bond.

Substrates must be structurally sound and free of loose debris, dust, and contaminants. Oil, grease, mould release agents, and curing compounds block adhesive contact and must be removed through solvent cleaning or mechanical abrasion. For dense or non-porous substrates — metals, glazed ceramics, or plastics — surface roughening through sanding improves mechanical interlocking and wetting.

Dispensing and bond line formation

The 325g cartridge format requires a standard caulking gun for dispensing (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Size your bead to match the bonded area and expected stress loading. For panel adhesion, typical construction applications use 6–10mm diameter beads at 150–300mm spacing. Continuous beads suit structural load transfer applications.

Bring substrates into contact immediately after dispensing and hold under light pressure. The rapid cure formulation begins crosslinking within minutes of moisture exposure, so complete your positioning adjustments within the initial working window. Excessive substrate movement after initial tack develops disrupts the forming polymer matrix and works against ultimate bond strength.

Storage and handling

Precautionary statement P403+P233 requires: "Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). These two requirements work together. Isocyanates react with atmospheric moisture, and partially used cartridges will cure in the nozzle and cartridge tip if not sealed immediately after use. Storage areas need mechanical ventilation or sufficient natural airflow to prevent vapour accumulation below the ceiling or in low-lying areas.

Statement P405 mandates: "Store locked up" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). The product's toxicological profile demands restricted access storage — only trained, authorised personnel should access storage areas. This is reinforced by P102: "Keep out of reach of children" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Storage temperature range: Pending manufacturer confirmation. Polyurethane adhesives generally perform best when stored between 15–25°C. Avoid temperature extremes that alter viscosity, cure rate, or catalyst activity, and never freeze — this can cause permanent formulation separation.

First aid and emergency response

The SDS opens with a critical instruction: "If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766)" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Post these numbers prominently in work areas and include them in safety data sheets kept at the point of use.

Inhalation exposure response

The first aid protocol notes: "Effects may be delayed" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). For respiratory sensitisation responses, symptoms may not appear for several hours post-exposure. Initial management means removing the affected person from the exposure environment — without rescuers becoming casualties themselves. This is a real risk when workers enter confined spaces to assist a collapsed coworker without respiratory protection.

The protocol specifies: "Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Contaminated clothing continues to off-gas isocyanate vapours, extending exposure even after the person leaves the application area.

For severe respiratory distress, the SDS instructs: "If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a facemask" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Cyanosis signals inadequate blood oxygenation — oxygen supplementation is required immediately. This intervention requires trained first aiders with oxygen administration certification.

In respiratory arrest: "If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Seek immediate medical advice" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). MDI-induced respiratory sensitisation and organ toxicity potential make rapid medical transport essential even when field resuscitation succeeds.

Skin contact response

The SDS notes that skin contact "effects may be delayed" and prescribes immediate action (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Precautionary statement P302+P352 provides the guidance: "IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Act immediately and wash thoroughly. Isocyanates bond rapidly to skin proteins — delayed decontamination allows deeper dermal penetration and increases sensitisation risk. Use alkaline or neutral pH soaps rather than acidic formulations, and wash for at least 15 minutes, paying close attention to skin folds, under fingernails, and hair-covered areas where adhesive can persist.

Statement P333+P313 requires: "If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Initial mild dermatitis can progress to severe allergic contact dermatitis with continued exposure. Medical documentation also establishes a baseline sensitivity record for workplace exposure monitoring and potential work restriction decisions.

Statement P362+P364 mandates: "Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Where adhesive has cured in the fabric, washing may not effectively remove contamination — in those cases, dispose of the garment rather than risk redistributing isocyanate particles through laundering.

Eye contact response

Statement P305+P351+P338 delivers the eye exposure protocol: "IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). "Several minutes" means a minimum of 15 minutes continuous irrigation. Eye wash stations must deliver tepid water at low pressure — high pressure causes additional mechanical damage to chemically compromised corneal tissue.

Contact lens removal is specified only "if present and easy to do" because forced removal by untrained individuals can cause additional corneal abrasion (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). When lenses cannot be easily removed, continue irrigation — modern soft lenses are permeable enough that thorough flushing removes trapped contaminants.

Statement P337+P313 requires: "If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Symptoms persisting beyond 20–30 minutes post-irrigation indicate corneal injury requiring ophthalmological examination. The Category 2A classification makes clear that untreated exposures can mean prolonged recovery and potential permanent corneal scarring.

Respiratory symptom response

Statement P342+P311 delivers critical guidance: "If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). For isocyanate exposures, this carries serious weight. Respiratory symptoms — chest tightness, wheezing, shortness of breath, or persistent coughing — can indicate early sensitisation or acute bronchospasm, both requiring immediate medical evaluation and potentially bronchodilator therapy. Do not wait.

The broader statement P314, "Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell," reinforces this (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Any unusual symptoms during or after product use warrant medical evaluation — don't self-diagnose or wait for symptoms to resolve on their own.

Workplace safety protocols

Ventilation requirements

Statement P271 — "Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area" — establishes ventilation as the primary engineering control (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). For indoor applications, "well-ventilated" needs to be quantified through industrial hygiene assessment. General room ventilation at 4–6 air changes per hour is the absolute minimum. For sustained application work, local exhaust ventilation with capture velocities of 0.5–1.0 metres per second at the emission source is the professional standard.

Design ventilation to account for vapour density. MDI vapours are denser than air and accumulate in floor-level areas, trenches, and pits. Position exhaust intakes low, with makeup air introduced at ceiling height to create downward flow patterns that sweep vapours toward exhaust points.

Access control and signage

The P202 requirement to understand all safety precautions before handling means job hazard analyses and documented competency verification are non-negotiable (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Post Danger signage in work areas, incorporating the GHS pictograms for health hazards, respiratory sensitisation, and eye irritation shown in the SDS (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Barrier controls preventing unauthorised entry into active application zones protect bystanders from exposure — particularly important in occupied buildings where construction work occurs near personnel who lack appropriate PPE and hazard training.

Medical surveillance

The H372 classification for organ damage through repeated exposure means workers with regular exposure need to participate in medical surveillance programmes (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Baseline and periodic spirometry testing monitors for declining pulmonary function, an early indicator of respiratory sensitisation or chronic airway remodelling. Pre-placement and annual medical examinations should specifically address asthma, allergic respiratory conditions, and skin sensitisation history — these represent contraindications for isocyanate work or call for enhanced exposure controls.

Exposure monitoring

Workplace air monitoring for MDI is essential during initial application sessions, whenever processes or ventilation systems change, and periodically thereafter to confirm engineering controls keep exposures below applicable regulatory limits (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Personal breathing zone samples give more accurate exposure estimates than area samples, particularly for applications involving varied work positions and mobility.

Disposal and environmental considerations

Statement P501 requires: "Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). The responsibility to identify and comply with jurisdiction-specific hazardous waste regulations sits with the user.

Liquid or partially cured adhesive typically qualifies as hazardous waste given the reactive isocyanate content and toxicological profile. Empty cartridges that have been fully dispensed and allowed to cure may be disposable as non-hazardous waste in some jurisdictions — confirm this with local environmental authorities before proceeding. Never incinerate cartridges in uncontrolled conditions. Thermal decomposition of polyurethanes generates toxic gases including hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide.

Segregate adhesive waste from other construction debris in your workplace waste streams. Establish relationships with licensed hazardous waste transporters and disposal facilities before projects involving substantial adhesive consumption begin.

Understanding product identification

The product carries multiple identifiers essential for procurement, safety documentation, and emergency response. The official product name is "SELLEYS LIQUID NAILS RAPID CURE" with the synonym "Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure 325g" indicating the cartridge size (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). Product code 100236 provides internal inventory control reference, while barcode 9300697125033 enables retail point-of-sale scanning (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf).

When contacting emergency services, poison control centres, or medical professionals, provide these identifiers along with the stated recommended use: "Construction adhesive" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf). This immediately tells responders about the likely chemistry and hazard profile, enabling the right medical protocols from the start.

Update all instances of the supplier address to include the full address: 1956 Dandenong Road, Clayton, Victoria 3168, Australia. The 24-hour emergency telephone numbers (Australia: 1800 220 770; New Zealand: 0800 220 770) should be programmed into the mobile phones of all personnel who regularly handle this product and posted visibly at every job site (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf).

References

- Source PDF: SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_RAPID_CURE-AUS_GHS.pdf (canonical)

Frequently asked questions

What is Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure: A polyurethane-based construction adhesive

What is the primary use of Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure: Structural bonding in building and construction

What is the product code for Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure: 100236

What is the barcode for Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure: 9300697125033

What size cartridge does Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure come in: 325g

What chemistry platform is this adhesive based on: Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)

How does Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure cure: Through moisture-triggered isocyanate crosslinking reactions

What triggers the curing process: Atmospheric moisture

Why is it called "Rapid Cure": It delivers faster handling strength than standard construction adhesives

What accelerates the curing speed: A proprietary catalyst system

What percentage of 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate does the formula contain: 10–30% by weight

What percentage of 2,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate does the formula contain: 10–30% by weight

What role does the 4,4'-MDI isomer play: Delivers structural rigidity

What role does the 2,4'-MDI isomer play: Contributes processing flexibility

What catalyst is used in the formulation: Morpholine, 4,4'-(oxydi-2,1-ethanediyl)bis-

What percentage of catalyst does the formula contain: 1–10% by weight

What is the role of the bismorpholine catalyst: Accelerates the isocyanate-hydroxyl curing reaction

What crosslinker is used in the formulation: Benzene, 1,1'-methylenebis[2-isocyanato-

What percentage of crosslinker does the formula contain: Less than 1% by weight

What is the role of the crosslinker: Strengthens the three-dimensional polymer network

What is the GHS signal word for this product: Danger

Is Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure classified as hazardous: Yes, under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria

Is it classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

Does it carry a Poison Schedule designation in Australia: No

What is the acute inhalation toxicity classification: Acute Toxicity – Inhalation Category 4

What hazard statement applies to inhalation toxicity: H332 – Harmful if inhaled

What is the respiratory sensitisation classification: Sensitisation – Respiratory Category 1

What hazard statement applies to respiratory sensitisation: H334 – May cause allergy or asthma symptoms if inhaled

Can a single low-level exposure cause respiratory sensitisation: Yes, in susceptible individuals

What is the respiratory irritation classification: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Category 3

What hazard statement applies to respiratory irritation: H335 – May cause respiratory irritation

What is the skin irritation classification: Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

What hazard statement applies to skin irritation: H315 – Causes skin irritation

What is the skin sensitisation classification: Sensitisation – Skin Category 1

What hazard statement applies to skin sensitisation: H317 – May cause an allergic skin reaction

What is the eye hazard classification: Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A

What hazard statement applies to eye contact: H319 – Causes serious eye irritation

Can eye damage from this product be reversible: Yes, with prompt treatment

Is this product classified as a suspected carcinogen: Yes, Carcinogenicity Category 2

What hazard statement applies to carcinogenicity: H351 – Suspected of causing cancer

What is the chronic organ toxicity classification: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) Category 1

What hazard statement applies to repeated organ exposure: H372 – Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

What respiratory protection is required in inadequate ventilation: Supplied-air or isocyanate-rated air-purifying respirator

What is the minimum acceptable respirator type: Half-mask respirator

What precautionary statement governs ventilation: P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

What glove material provides minimum acceptable protection: Nitrile gloves

What glove material provides superior isocyanate protection: Butyl rubber or laminated film gloves

Should latex gloves be used with this product: No

What eye protection is required: Chemical splash goggles that seal against the face

What precautionary statement covers PPE requirements: P280

What hygiene step is required after handling: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly

What precautionary statement governs post-handling hygiene: P264

Can contaminated work clothing be taken home: No

What precautionary statement governs contaminated clothing: P272

Is eating or drinking permitted during product use: No

What precautionary statement prohibits eating during use: P270

What dispensing tool is required for the 325g cartridge: A standard caulking gun

What substrates is this adhesive compatible with: Timber, OSB, MDF, plywood, concrete, masonry, plasterboard, rigid foam insulation

Does MDI chemistry perform well on substrates with residual moisture: Yes

What must be removed from substrates before application: Oil, grease, dust, mould release agents, and curing compounds

What is the recommended bead size for panel adhesion: 6–10mm diameter beads

What is the recommended bead spacing for panel adhesion: 150–300mm

How should cartridges be stored after partial use: Sealed tightly in a well-ventilated place

What precautionary statement governs storage conditions: P403+P233

Is locked storage required for this product: Yes

What precautionary statement mandates locked storage: P405

Should children have access to this product: No

What is the Australia emergency telephone number: 1800 220 770

What is the New Zealand emergency telephone number: 0800 220 770

What is the Australia Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

What is the New Zealand Poisons Information Centre number: 0800 764 766

Can respiratory symptoms from this product be delayed: Yes, symptoms may appear hours after exposure

What is the minimum eye irrigation duration after eye contact: 15 minutes

Should contact lenses be forcibly removed after eye exposure: No, only if easy to do

What precautionary statement covers eye contact first aid: P305+P351+P338

What action is required if respiratory symptoms occur: Call a Poison Centre or doctor immediately

What precautionary statement governs respiratory symptom response: P342+P311

How should partially cured adhesive waste be classified: Typically as hazardous waste

Can cartridges be incinerated in uncontrolled conditions: No

What toxic gases can result from thermal decomposition: Hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide

What precautionary statement governs disposal: P501

Who manufactures Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd

What is the supplier ABN: 67 000 049 427

What is the supplier address: 1956 Dandenong Road

What recommended use is stated on the SDS: Construction adhesive

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Label facts summary

> **Disclaimer:** All facts and statements below are general product information, not professional advice. Consult relevant experts for specific guidance.

Verified label facts

Product identification - Product name: SELLEYS LIQUID NAILS RAPID CURE - Synonym: Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure 325g - Product code: 100236 - Barcode: 9300697125033 - Net weight: 325g cartridge - Recommended use: Construction adhesive - Supplier: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd - Supplier ABN: 67 000 049 427 - Supplier address: 1956 Dandenong Road - Emergency telephone (Australia): 1800 220 770 - Emergency telephone (New Zealand): 0800 220 770 - Poisons Information Centre (Australia): 131 126 - Poisons Information Centre (New Zealand): 0800 764 766

Chemistry and composition - Chemistry platform: Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) - 4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate: 10–30% by weight - 2,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate: 10–30% by weight - Morpholine, 4,4'-(oxydi-2,1-ethanediyl)bis- (catalyst): 1–10% by weight - Benzene, 1,1'-methylenebis[2-isocyanato- (crosslinker): less than 1% by weight - Remaining ingredients: non-hazardous or below reporting limits - Cure mechanism: Moisture-triggered isocyanate crosslinking

Hazard classification (Safe Work Australia GHS 7) - Signal word: Danger - Classified as hazardous: Yes - Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport (Australian Road & Rail / NZS5433): No - Poison Schedule designation (Australia): None - Acute Toxicity – Inhalation Category 4 | H332: Harmful if

inhaled - Sensitisation – Respiratory Category 1 | H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled - Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Category 3 | H335: May cause respiratory irritation - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 | H315: Causes skin irritation - Sensitisation – Skin Category 1 | H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction - Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A | H319: Causes serious eye irritation - Carcinogenicity Category 2 | H351: Suspected of causing cancer - Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) Category 1 | H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statements - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood - P260: Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray - P264: Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product - P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area - P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace - P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection - P284: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection - P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap - P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing - P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell - P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention - P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention - P342+P311: If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician - P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse - P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed - P405: Store locked up - P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations

First aid — label-stated protocols - Inhalation: Effects may be delayed; remove from exposure; remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing; allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm; keep at rest until fully recovered - Severe inhalation: If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic, ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a facemask - Respiratory arrest: Apply artificial respiration at once; apply external cardiac massage if cardiac arrest occurs; seek immediate medical advice - Skin contact: Effects may be delayed; wash with plenty of water and soap - Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing; seek medical attention if irritation persists - Poisoning: Contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre

Dispensing - Cartridge format: 325g; requires standard caulking gun

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General product claims

- Delivers permanent bonding across a wide range of substrates - MDI chemistry performs particularly well on substrates with residual moisture content, where hydroxyl groups participate directly in the curing reaction - Delivers faster handling strength than standard construction adhesives - The 4,4'-MDI isomer delivers structural rigidity; the 2,4'-MDI isomer contributes processing flexibility; together they produce balanced strength and working properties - The bismorpholine catalyst accelerates cure without sacrificing open time needed for substrate positioning - The crosslinker strengthens the three-dimensional polymer network, driving ultimate tensile strength, shear resistance, and durability - Recommended bead size for panel adhesion: 6–10mm diameter at 150–300mm spacing - Compatible substrates include timber, OSB, MDF, plywood, concrete, masonry, plasterboard, and rigid foam insulation - Surface roughening improves mechanical interlocking on dense or non-porous substrates - Polyurethane adhesives perform best when stored between 15–25°C (general category guidance; not specified by manufacturer) - Thermal decomposition can generate hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide (general polyurethane chemistry; not explicitly stated in the provided SDS sections) - Partially cured adhesive typically qualifies as hazardous waste (jurisdictional determination; not a label-stated fact) - Nitrile gloves provide minimum acceptable protection; butyl rubber or

laminated film gloves deliver superior resistance (PPE selection guidance beyond label statement) - Minimum eye irrigation duration of 15 minutes (clinical guidance; label states "several minutes") - Ventilation standard of 4–6 air changes per hour minimum for indoor applications (industrial hygiene guidance beyond label statement)

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Liquid Nails Rapid Cure sits within the **Construction Adhesives** segment of the broader **Home & Garden** category, where it is positioned as a fast-setting, heavy-duty bonding solution. The product is manufactured and supplied by **Selleys**, a division of **DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd** — a company widely associated with surface coatings, adhesives, and home maintenance products across the Australian and New Zealand markets. Within Selleys' adhesives range, the Liquid Nails name is an established product line focused on construction-grade bonding, and this 325g format is the standard cartridge size suited to both professional tradespeople and capable home renovators.

The defining characteristic that positions this product within its category is its rapid cure time: according to the linked product entity, it sets in as little as 20 minutes while still delivering a high-strength, durable bond. This distinguishes it from standard construction adhesives that typically require longer curing windows, making it particularly useful when fast project turnaround is a priority. The adhesive is formulated for a broad substrate range — timber, plasterboard, tiles, concrete, metal, and ceramic — and is rated for both indoor and outdoor applications, giving it a wider use-case footprint than adhesives designed for a single material type.

Given the application context, buyers using this product are likely to also need complementary items from related categories. Surface preparation products — such as primers or degreasers suited to concrete and metal — can improve bond strength on porous or contaminated surfaces. A standard 325g cartridge requires a compatible skeleton or cartridge gun for dispensing, which is a common companion purchase in the tools and fixings category. For projects involving tiling or plasterboard, grout, gap fillers, or jointing compounds from the broader Selleys range would be logical adjacent purchases, though the knowledge graph does not name specific sibling products in this context.

It is worth noting that the product carries a hazardous classification under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 guidelines, which is standard for solvent-based construction adhesives of this type. Users should factor in appropriate personal protective equipment — particularly respiratory protection — as part of their project planning.