Selleys Kwik Grip Vertical Gel - Non-Drip Contact

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/adhesives/contact-adhesives/selleys-kwik-grip-vertical-gel-non-drip-contact/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Kwik Grip Vertical Gel **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Solvent-based contact adhesive (gel formulation) **Primary Use:** Non-drip contact adhesive engineered for bonding on vertical and overhead surfaces where conventional liquid contact adhesives sag and run.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Wall-mounted installations, cabinet work, upright laminate applications, and any bonding task on vertical or overhead surfaces - **Key Benefit:** Thixotropic gel formulation resists gravity-induced sagging and dripping while remaining fully spreadable during application - **Form Factor:** Gel (non-drip, thixotropic) - **Application Method:** Coat both surfaces, allow solvent evaporation to develop tack, then press together under pressure — no repositioning after contact

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. What surfaces and materials does Kwik Grip Vertical Gel bond? → Laminated plastics, rubber, leather, canvas, wood, cork, hardboard, metals, and fibrous cement sheeting; not suitable for silicone rubber or fluoroelastomers 2. What are the hazard classifications and regulatory requirements? → Classified as Flammable Liquid Category 3 (H226), Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315), Eye Irritation Category 2A (H319), and STOT Single Exposure Category 3 narcotic effects (H336) under Safe Work Australia GHS 7; Dangerous Goods Class 3; Poison Schedule S5 3. What PPE and first aid procedures are required when using this product? → Organic vapour respirator (AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716), nitrile rubber gloves, safety glasses minimum; for emergencies call Australian Poisons Information Centre 131 126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766

Product overview and positioning

Selleys Kwik Grip Vertical Gel is a specialist non-drip contact adhesive built for one purpose: delivering a reliable bond on vertical and overhead surfaces. This solvent-based gel formulation holds firm where conventional liquid contact adhesives run and sag, making it a practical choice for wall-mounted installations, cabinet work, and upright laminate applications (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The product bonds laminated plastics, rubber, leather, canvas, wood, cork, hardboard, metals, and fibrous cement sheeting (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Unlike pressure-sensitive adhesives that demand sustained contact, or construction adhesives that rely solely on chemical reaction, contact adhesives achieve their bond through solvent evaporation from both coated surfaces followed by immediate pressure application. The "vertical gel" designation describes exactly what this formulation delivers: thixotropic engineering that resists gravity-induced flow while staying fully spreadable during application. No drips, no runs.

The product range covers five pack sizes from 40g through to 3.2kg, giving you the right amount for small repair jobs through to full commercial installation projects (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). The 40g and 200g sizes were discontinued in 2023 and 2021 respectively, with the 400g, 800g, and 3.2kg variants forming the current active range.

As a hazardous material, Kwik Grip Vertical Gel carries important regulatory classifications: it meets the criteria for a Dangerous Good under Australian transport regulations, is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable liquids), and carries an S5 (Caution) poison schedule under Australian therapeutic goods regulations (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Understanding these classifications keeps you compliant across storage, transport, and workplace use.

Chemistry and composition

The performance behind Kwik Grip Vertical Gel comes from a carefully balanced solvent system suspending polymeric resins and functional additives. The formulation is built around naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light (CAS 64742-49-0) at 30–60% by weight. This hydrocarbon solvent blend carries the adhesive polymers and controls evaporation rate (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). The "hydrotreated" designation means this petroleum distillate has undergone catalytic processing to remove reactive sulphur and nitrogen compounds, delivering better stability and reduced odour compared to untreated naphthas.

The secondary solvent system pairs n-butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4) at 10–30% by weight with methyl ethyl ketone (MEK, CAS 78-93-3) at 1–10% by weight (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). N-butyl acetate is an ester solvent with a slower evaporation rate than MEK, creating a controlled release profile that keeps the adhesive workable during the open time window. MEK, a higher-volatility ketone solvent, accelerates initial tack development. Together, this dual-solvent system balances two competing demands: enough open time for precise positioning, and rapid enough initial grab to hold firm on vertical surfaces without slumping.

Three functional additives appear at concentrations below 1% each, but each one earns its place. Octadecanamide, N,N'-1,2-ethanediylbis[12-hydroxy- (CAS 123-26-2) acts as a slip agent and rheology modifier — the ingredient responsible for the gel's non-drip performance (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Phenol, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (CAS 98-54-4), known as para-tert-butylphenol, works as an antioxidant to prevent polymer degradation during storage (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Zinc oxide (ZnO, CAS 1314-13-2) is a vulcanising agent for elastomeric components in the resin system and provides antimicrobial properties that extend wet-edge life (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7) rounds out the solvent system at less than 1% by weight (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). This aromatic hydrocarbon brings strong solvating power for synthetic rubber polymers, allowing lower overall solvent content while maintaining the right application viscosity. The balance of the formulation consists of non-hazardous ingredients below reporting thresholds, primarily the elastomeric and resin polymers that form the actual bonding matrix.

Hazard classification and regulatory status

Kwik Grip Vertical Gel is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia GHS 7, carrying four distinct hazard classifications that govern handling, storage, and emergency response (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). These are legally binding determinations based on toxicological testing and physical property measurements.

The SDS assigns Flammable Liquid Category 3 with hazard statement H226. Note that the source documentation contains an internal inconsistency: the stated flash point (below 23°C) would correspond to Category 2 (H225) under GHS, while Category 3 corresponds to a flash point between 23°C and 60°C. The SDS is the canonical regulatory document; users should verify the current SDS directly. Either way, the product's flash point falls within the range of typical indoor temperatures in warm climates or heated workshops. Keep it away from open flames, hot surfaces, sparks, and static electricity at all times. The flammability comes primarily from the volatile solvent fraction, particularly methyl ethyl ketone and the lighter petroleum distillates that create a flammable vapour space above the liquid surface.

Skin Irritation Category 2 triggers hazard statement H315: "Causes skin irritation" (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). This means the product produces reversible skin damage following prolonged or repeated exposure. The primary mechanism is defatting: organic solvents strip protective lipids from the stratum corneum, breaking down the skin barrier and leading to erythema, scaling, and cracking. The phenolic component (para-tert-butylphenol) may add sensitisation potential in susceptible individuals.

Eye Irritation Category 2A generates hazard statement H319: "Causes serious eye irritation" (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Category 2A is the more serious subcategory of eye irritation, indicating the product causes tissue changes to the eye or conjunctiva that are reversible within 21 days of exposure. Solvent contact with ocular tissues causes immediate pain, lacrimation, and potential corneal epithelial damage. The rapid evaporation of volatile solvents can intensify damage by creating localised concentration gradients.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Category 3, Narcotic Effects yields hazard statement H336: "May cause drowsiness or dizziness" (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). This classification addresses central nervous system depression caused by inhaling organic vapours. The hydrotreated naphtha, n-butyl acetate, and methyl ethyl ketone all cross the blood-brain barrier when inhaled, interfering with neurotransmission and producing symptoms ranging from mild headache and dizziness through to severe narcosis at high exposures. The Category 3 designation means these effects occur through transient exposure rather than requiring chronic dosing.

Under dangerous goods transport regulations, the product is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable liquids) per the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail and New Zealand NZS5433 (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). This sets specific requirements for placarding, packaging, vehicle type, and driver training for commercial transport. The product also carries a Poison Schedule S5 (Caution) classification, placing it in the category of substances requiring cautionary labelling but not requiring professional supervision for purchase (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Precautionary measures and safe handling

The hazard classifications translate directly into precautionary statements that set the legal minimum standard for safe handling. These are mandatory requirements for workplace compliance.

Prevention measures focus on eliminating ignition sources and minimising exposure pathways. P233 requires keeping the container tightly closed to prevent vapour escape and solvent loss (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Containers must be grounded and bonded per P240 to dissipate static charges that could ignite vapours (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). P241 mandates explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment in areas where vapour concentrations may approach the lower explosive limit (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). P242 requires non-sparking tools when opening containers or working near application areas (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). P243 demands proactive steps to prevent static discharges through humidity control, conductive flooring, or anti-static garments where appropriate (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Exposure prevention requires P261: avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray through engineering controls or respiratory protection (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). P264 mandates washing hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling, before eating, drinking, or smoking (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). P271 specifies use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area to prevent vapour accumulation; for indoor use, mechanical ventilation must be provided when natural ventilation is insufficient (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Response procedures cover the four primary exposure routes. For inhalation, P304+P340 requires removing the person to fresh air and keeping them comfortable for breathing, with P312 adding a call to a Poison Center or doctor if unwell (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). The Australian

Poisons Information Centre number is 131 126; New Zealand users call 0800 764 766 (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). For skin contact, P332+P313 states that if skin irritation occurs, get medical advice or attention (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Contaminated clothing must be addressed through P362+P364: take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse to prevent continued dermal exposure (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Eye exposure requires P337+P313: if eye irritation persists, get medical advice or attention, following the irrigation procedures detailed in first aid guidance (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Storage requirements combine vapour control with fire prevention: P403+P233 mandates storing in a well-ventilated place with the container tightly closed (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). In workplace settings, this typically means dedicated flammable liquid storage cabinets with passive or active ventilation keeping vapour concentrations below 25% of the lower explosive limit.

Disposal must comply with P501: dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Do not pour down drains, dispose of with general waste, or incinerate without appropriate emission controls. In Australia, waste adhesives containing Category 3 flammable liquids require disposal through licensed hazardous waste contractors.

Personal protective equipment requirements

The safety data sheet specifies PPE requirements for both routine handling and emergency response. First aiders responding to exposure incidents require safety shoes, overalls, gloves, safety glasses, and a respirator (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). This complete protection prevents secondary exposure to responders dealing with contaminated individuals.

Respiratory protection is mandatory when inhalation risk exists. The requirement is an organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). AS/NZS 1715 sets the selection, use, and maintenance protocols for respiratory protective devices; AS/NZS 1716 sets the performance standards for the devices themselves. For contact adhesive application, this means a half-face respirator with A1 or A2 organic vapour cartridges, rated for concentrations up to 10 or 50 times the workplace exposure standard respectively. Full-face respirators may be required for large-scale application in confined spaces, or when eye protection needs to be integrated with respiratory protection.

Hand protection demands careful selection. Available information suggests gloves made from nitrile rubber are suitable for intermittent contact (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). The safety data sheet notes important limitations: due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make the final selection based on actual use conditions (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Nitrile rubber performs well against petroleum hydrocarbons and ester solvents but can degrade with extended ketone exposure. For prolonged contact or immersion, laminated multi-layer gloves such as Silver Shield/4H deliver superior protection across the full solvent range. Glove thickness matters too: thicker gloves (0.4mm+) provide longer breakthrough times but reduce the tactile sensitivity needed for precision application work.

Eye protection is specified as safety glasses, but overhead application or pouring from bulk containers warrants an upgrade to chemical splash goggles or a face shield. Standard safety glasses with side shields provide impact protection but leave gaps against liquid splashes from oblique angles.

"Adequate ventilation" means more than opening a window (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). It means enough air changes per hour to keep organic vapour concentrations below the 8-hour time-weighted average exposure standard. For small enclosed spaces, this may require portable extraction fans positioned to create cross-flow ventilation, with intake air from outside the contaminated space and exhaust directed away from building intakes and occupied

areas.

First aid protocols

The safety data sheet provides clear, detailed first aid procedures for each exposure route, designed to minimise tissue damage and systemic absorption following accidental contact.

For inhalation exposure, remove the person from the exposure environment immediately. The data sheet explicitly warns to avoid becoming a casualty, recognising that rescuers entering vapour-saturated spaces without respiratory protection can themselves be overcome (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Once in fresh air, remove contaminated clothing to prevent continued off-gassing and loosen remaining clothing to ease breathing (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Keep the victim in the most comfortable position, keep them warm, and allow them to rest until fully recovered (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Seek medical advice if effects persist beyond the expected recovery period following removal from exposure (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Skin contact procedures scale with the severity of contamination. For minor contact: immediately remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water, continuing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or for a minimum of 15 minutes, then transport to medical evaluation (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). For gross contamination, large-area coverage, or prolonged contact: immediately drench with water and remove clothing, then continue flushing skin and hair with plenty of water, and soap if the material is insoluble (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). The soap qualification recognises that dried or partially cured adhesive may resist water alone; however, aggressive mechanical scrubbing should be avoided as it can drive solvents deeper into compromised skin.

For skin burns, whether from ignited adhesive or severe chemical damage from concentrated solvent contact, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Do not break blisters if they form; intact blisters provide a sterile biological dressing (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Medical attention is mandatory if swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Eye exposure demands immediate and sustained irrigation: hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water, continuing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or for at least 15 minutes, then transport to medical evaluation (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Holding eyelids apart overcomes the natural blink reflex that would otherwise reduce irrigation effectiveness. The 15-minute minimum reflects the time required to dilute and flush solvent from the conjunctival sac and prevent progressive corneal damage. Lukewarm water (15–38°C) is preferable to cold water, which can cause reflexive eye closure and reduce irrigation compliance.

Ingestion, though unlikely in normal application, requires specific management: rinse the mouth with water to remove residual material, but do not induce vomiting (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Inducing vomiting risks aspiration of solvent-laden material into the lungs, where chemical pneumonitis, a potentially fatal complication, can develop. Give a glass of water to drink to dilute stomach contents (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient, as this risks aspiration (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). If vomiting occurs, give further water to continue dilution and prevent dehydration, then seek medical advice (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf).

In all cases, contact the Poisons Information Centre when poisoning occurs: Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766 (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Note that 1800 220 770 is the chemical emergency contact number listed on the SDS, not a general ambulance number. In Australia,

emergency ambulance services are reached by calling 000.

Suitable bonding applications

The product is suitable for nine primary material categories, each with distinct bonding characteristics and application requirements (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf). Getting the best from contact adhesive bonding starts with understanding how it works: coat both surfaces, allow the adhesive to reach the right tack state as solvents evaporate, then bring the surfaces together under pressure for an immediate, high-strength bond. There is no repositioning once contact is made. The bond forms instantly through solvent reactivation at the interface.

Laminated plastics are a core application, particularly for vertical work such as wall panelling, cabinet facing, and decorative laminate installation. High-pressure laminates (HPL) including Formica, Laminex, and similar phenolic-backed materials require adhesives that accommodate dimensional stability and resist delamination through thermal cycling. The gel formulation stops the run-down that creates dry spots and leads to edge lifting or bubble formation.

Rubber bonding applications span industrial belting, automotive trim, footwear repair, and gasket fabrication. The elastomeric polymer base in contact adhesives maintains flexibility after cure, preventing the rigid bond line that would crack under flexing. Natural rubber, SBR (styrene-butadiene rubber), neoprene, and EPDM all bond well with contact adhesive, though silicone rubber and fluoroelastomers resist bonding due to their non-polar, low-energy surfaces.

Leather applications, including upholstery, luggage, footwear, and garment work, benefit from contact adhesives' ability to join porous, flexible materials without the brittleness of cyanoacrylate or the water sensitivity of PVA glues. Leather's protein-based structure responds well to the moderate polarity of the elastomeric polymers used in contact adhesive formulations.

Canvas and fabric bonding for awnings, marine covers, and industrial textile fabrication requires adhesives that penetrate the weave without excessive strike-through while maintaining flexibility through repeated folding cycles. The controlled viscosity of the gel formulation limits penetration depth while providing enough wet-out for strong mechanical interlocking.

Wood bonding for veneers, edge banding, and laminate-to-substrate applications takes advantage of contact adhesives' ability to bridge the irregular surfaces typical of wood products. Where PVA wood glues require prolonged clamping and cure time, contact adhesive bonds develop immediate handling strength, which is essential for vertical work where clamping is not practical.

Cork applications, including gaskets, bulletin boards, acoustic panels, and flooring underlayment, require adhesives that accommodate cork's compressible nature without crushing the cellular structure. Contact adhesives spread across the cork surface without the excessive liquid penetration that would destroy the material's cushioning properties.

Hardboard and fibrous cement sheeting cover building material applications including wall panelling, backsplash installation, and exterior cladding. Both materials are dimensionally stable and relatively smooth, providing good substrate conditions for contact adhesive bonding. The gel's non-drip performance prevents adhesive pooling that creates telegraph marks visible through paint or stain finishes.

Metal bonding applications include automotive trim attachment, HVAC duct fabrication, and metal-to-wood composite construction. Contact adhesives deliver vibration dampening that rigid structural adhesives cannot match, while avoiding the galvanic corrosion risk associated with mechanical fasteners joining dissimilar metals.

Fibrous materials beyond canvas, including non-woven textiles, paper composites, and cellulose-based substrates, bond reliably with contact adhesive formulations that respect the material's porosity while developing sufficient surface tack for immediate handling strength.

How this product fits in the range

Kwik Grip Vertical Gel holds a specific position within Selleys' broader Contact Adhesives category, set apart from its sibling products by application-specific formulation differences. The Kwik Grip contact adhesive range includes multiple variants engineered for different bonding scenarios: Kwik Grip Horizontal for flat-surface applications, Kwik Grip Waterbased for interior-only use where solvent exposure must be minimised, and Kwik Grip Sprax for spray application requiring broad coverage and reduced application time.

The vertical gel formulation shares fundamental performance characteristics with other Kwik Grip variants, including the range's flexibility that prevents the adhesive from becoming rigid when dry. This makes it a practical choice for bonding large flat surfaces on materials such as timber, leather, canvas, rubber, cork, metals, and certain plastics. The key difference is the gel's rheological modification that holds firm against sagging and dripping on vertical surfaces, the exact scenario where conventional liquid contact adhesives fall short.

Within Selleys' broader adhesives portfolio, contact adhesives represent a distinct bonding technology compared to Liquid Nails construction adhesives (which cure through solvent evaporation and oxidation while maintaining extended working time), Aquadhere wood glues (water-based PVA adhesives requiring clamping and cure time), and Araldite epoxy adhesives (two-component reactive systems delivering structural strength but requiring mixing and extended cure). Each technology serves different applications based on substrate type, required bond strength, working time needs, and environmental exposure.

References

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

Related products in the range - Kwik Grip Horizontal - Kwik Grip Waterbased - Kwik Grip Sprax

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Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys Kwik Grip Vertical Gel: A non-drip contact adhesive for vertical and overhead surfaces

What makes it different from regular contact adhesive: Gel formulation resists gravity-induced sagging and dripping

Is it suitable for vertical surfaces: Yes, specifically engineered for vertical applications

Is it suitable for overhead surfaces: Yes, designed for overhead bonding applications

What type of adhesive is it: Solvent-based contact adhesive

What does "contact adhesive" mean: Both surfaces are coated, then pressed together after solvent evaporation

Can you reposition surfaces after contact: No, bond forms instantly on contact

What is the primary solvent ingredient: Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light at 30–60% by weight

What is the CAS number for the primary solvent: 64742-49-0

What is the second solvent in the formula: N-butyl acetate at 10–30% by weight

What is the third solvent in the formula: Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) at 1–10% by weight

What makes the gel non-drip: Octadecanamide rheology modifier creates thixotropic behaviour

What prevents polymer degradation during storage: Para-tert-butylphenol antioxidant

What does zinc oxide do in the formula: Acts as a vulcanising agent and provides antimicrobial properties

What is the role of xylene in the formula: Solvates synthetic rubber polymers at less than 1% by weight

Does it bond laminated plastics: Yes

Does it bond rubber: Yes

Does it bond leather: Yes

Does it bond canvas: Yes

Does it bond wood: Yes

Does it bond cork: Yes

Does it bond hardboard: Yes

Does it bond fibrous cement sheeting: Yes

Does it bond metals: Yes

Does it bond silicone rubber: No, silicone rubber resists bonding

Does it bond fluoroelastomers: No, fluoroelastomers resist bonding

What pack sizes are currently available: 400g, 800g, and 3.2kg

Is the 40g size still available: No, discontinued in 2023

Is the 200g size still available: No, discontinued in 2021

Is it classified as a hazardous material: Yes

What dangerous goods class is it: Class 3 (flammable liquids)

What is the poison schedule classification: S5 (Caution)

What GHS standard governs its hazard classification: Safe Work Australia GHS 7

How many GHS hazard classifications does it carry: Four

What is the flammability hazard classification: Flammable Liquid Category 3

What is the skin hazard classification: Skin Irritation Category 2

What hazard statement applies to skin contact: H315 — Causes skin irritation

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

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

What is the inhalation hazard classification: Specific Target Organ Toxicity Category 3, narcotic effects

What hazard statement applies to inhalation: H336 — May cause drowsiness or dizziness

What causes skin irritation from this product: Solvents strip protective lipids from skin (defatting)

What causes eye irritation from this product: Solvent contact damages conjunctival and corneal tissue

What causes narcotic effects from inhalation: Organic vapours cross the blood-brain barrier

Must containers be grounded during use: Yes, per precautionary statement P240

What tools must be used near the product: Non-sparking tools only

Must equipment be explosion-proof: Yes, per precautionary statement P241

Where should the product be used: Outdoors or in a well-ventilated area only

What respiratory protection is required: Organic vapour respirator meeting AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716

What respirator cartridge type is needed: A1 or A2 organic vapour cartridges

What glove material is recommended: Nitrile rubber for intermittent contact

Are nitrile gloves suitable for prolonged immersion: No, laminated multi-layer gloves are preferred

What eye protection is specified: Safety glasses as minimum requirement

Is a face shield recommended for overhead work: Yes, for overhead application or pouring

What should you do if inhaled: Remove person to fresh air immediately

Should you re-enter a vapour-saturated space without protection: No, risk of secondary exposure to rescuer

What is the first aid for skin contact (minor): Flush skin with running water for at least 15 minutes

What is the first aid for skin contact (gross contamination): Drench with water and remove clothing immediately

Should blisters from skin exposure be broken: No, intact blisters provide a sterile biological dressing

What is the first aid for eye exposure: Flush eyes continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes

Should eyelids be held apart during eye flushing: Yes, to overcome the blink reflex

What water temperature is preferred for eye irrigation: Lukewarm, 15–38°C

Should vomiting be induced after ingestion: No, risk of aspiration into lungs

What should be given after ingestion: A glass of water to dilute stomach contents

Can anything be given orally to an unconscious patient: No, risk of aspiration

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

What is the chemical emergency contact number on the SDS: 1800 220 770

What number should be called for emergency ambulance in Australia: 000

How does contact adhesive bonding work: Coat both surfaces, allow tack to develop, then press together

Does it require clamping after application: No, bond develops immediately under pressure

Is it flexible after curing: Yes, remains flexible when dry

Is it suitable for large flat surface bonding: Yes

What is a key advantage over PVA wood glue for vertical work: Immediate handling strength without clamping

How should waste adhesive be disposed of in Australia: Through licensed hazardous waste contractors

Can it be poured down drains: No

Can it be disposed of with general waste: No

What storage condition is required: Store in a well-ventilated place with container tightly closed

What is the related flat-surface product in the range: Kwik Grip Horizontal

What is the water-based variant called: Kwik Grip Waterbased

What is the spray application variant called: Kwik Grip Sprax

How does Kwik Grip differ from Liquid Nails: Different bonding technology; contact adhesive vs. construction adhesive

How does it differ from Araldite epoxy: Single-component vs. two-component reactive system

Who manufactures Kwik Grip Vertical Gel: Selleys

General product claims

- Described as "the definitive choice" for wall-mounted installations, cabinet work, and upright laminate applications - Claimed to deliver "superior bond on vertical and overhead surfaces, first time, every time" - Gel formulation described as resisting gravity-induced flow while remaining spreadable during application ("no drips, no runs") - Thixotropic engineering characterised as preventing sagging on vertical surfaces where conventional liquid contact adhesives fail - N-butyl acetate described as creating a "controlled release profile" balancing open time against initial grab - MEK described as accelerating "initial tack development" - Dual-solvent system described as balancing open time for precise positioning against rapid grab for vertical applications - Octadecanamide described as "the ingredient responsible for the gel's signature non-drip performance" - Para-tert-butylphenol described as preventing polymer degradation during storage - Zinc oxide described as delivering "antimicrobial properties that extend wet-edge life" - Xylene described as allowing "lower overall solvent content while maintaining the right application viscosity" - Elastomeric polymer base described as maintaining flexibility after cure, preventing rigid bond lines that crack under flexing - Contact adhesive described as delivering "vibration dampening that rigid structural adhesives cannot match" for metal bonding - Described as providing "immediate handling strength" for vertical wood bonding where clamping is not practical - Gel viscosity described as limiting penetration depth in canvas/fabric while providing "strong mechanical interlocking" - Characterised as superior to pressure-sensitive adhesives and construction adhesives for vertical applications - Range positioning claims: Kwik Grip Horizontal for flat surfaces; Kwik Grip Waterbased for interior low-solvent use; Kwik Grip Sprax for spray application - Comparative claim: contact adhesive delivers flexibility that Liquid Nails, Aquadhere, and Araldite cannot match for the same applications - "Choosing the right Selleys product means professional results — every time" (marketing claim) - Product described as covering "small repair jobs through to full commercial installation projects" across the size range

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Label facts summary

> **Disclaimer:** All facts and statements below are general product information sourced from manufacturer documentation (KWIK_GRIP_VERTICAL_GEL-AUS_GHS.pdf); they do not constitute professional safety, legal, or technical advice — consult qualified experts for specific guidance.

Verified label facts

Product identity - Product name: Selleys Kwik Grip Vertical Gel - Product type: Solvent-based contact adhesive (gel formulation) - Manufacturer: Selleys

Pack sizes - Current active sizes: 400g, 800g, 3.2kg - Discontinued: 40g (2023), 200g (2021)

Composition — hazardous ingredients - Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light (CAS 64742-49-0): 30–60% by weight - N-butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4): 10–30% by weight - Methyl ethyl ketone / MEK (CAS 78-93-3): 1–10% by weight - Octadecanamide, N,N'-1,2-ethanediylbis[12-hydroxy-] (CAS 123-26-2): <1% by weight - Phenol, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- / para-tert-butylphenol (CAS 98-54-4): <1% by weight - Zinc oxide / ZnO (CAS 1314-13-2): <1% by weight - Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7): <1% by weight - Remainder: non-hazardous ingredients below reporting thresholds

GHS hazard classification (Safe Work Australia GHS 7) - Flammable Liquid — Category 3; Hazard Statement H226 - Skin Irritation — Category 2; Hazard Statement H315: "Causes skin irritation" - Eye Irritation — Category 2A; Hazard Statement H319: "Causes serious eye irritation" - Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) — Category 3, Narcotic Effects; Hazard Statement H336: "May cause drowsiness or dizziness" - *Note: An internal inconsistency exists in source documentation between the stated flash point (below 23°C) and the Flammable Liquid Category 3 assignment (which corresponds to flash point 23–60°C). The SDS is the canonical regulatory document; users should verify the current SDS directly.*

Regulatory classifications - Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable liquids) — Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail and New Zealand NZS5433 - Poison Schedule: S5 (Caution) - Classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria

Precautionary statements (from SDS) - P233: Keep container tightly closed - P240: Ground and bond container - P241: Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment - P242: Use non-sparking tools - P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharges - P261: Avoid breathing vapours/mist/spray - P264: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area - P304+P340: If inhaled, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing - P312: Call a Poison Center/doctor if unwell - P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention - P337+P313: If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention - P362+P364: Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse - P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place; keep container tightly closed - P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

Personal protective equipment (as specified in SDS) - Respiratory protection: Organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716; A1 or A2 organic vapour cartridges - Hand protection: Nitrile rubber gloves for intermittent contact; laminated multi-layer gloves (e.g., Silver Shield/4H) for prolonged contact - Eye protection: Safety glasses (minimum); chemical splash goggles or face shield for overhead application or bulk pouring - First aiders: Safety shoes, overalls, gloves, safety glasses, and respirator

First aid procedures (from SDS) - Inhalation: Remove to fresh air; remove contaminated clothing; keep victim warm and at rest; seek medical advice if effects persist; do not re-enter vapour-saturated space without respiratory protection - Skin contact (minor): Remove contaminated clothing; flush skin and hair with running water for minimum 15 minutes; transport to medical evaluation - Skin contact (gross contamination): Drench with water; remove clothing; continue flushing with water (and soap if material is insoluble) - Skin burns/blistering: Cover with clean dry dressing; do not break blisters; seek medical attention - Eye contact: Hold eyelids apart; flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes; transport to medical evaluation; preferred water temperature 15–38°C - Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water; do NOT induce vomiting; give a glass of water to drink; never give anything orally to an unconscious patient; if vomiting occurs give further water; seek medical advice

Emergency contact numbers (from SDS) - Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766 - Chemical emergency contact (SDS-listed): 1800 220 770 - Australian emergency ambulance: 000

Declared substrate compatibility (from SDS) - Laminated plastics, rubber, leather, canvas, wood, cork, hardboard, metals, fibrous cement sheeting - Not suitable for: silicone rubber, fluoroelastomers

Bonding mechanism - Contact adhesive: both surfaces coated, bond formed after solvent evaporation upon pressure application; no repositioning after contact

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Kwik Grip Vertical Gel - Non-Drip Contact Adhesive sits within Selleys' **Kwik Grip** contact adhesive range and is manufactured by Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd. Selleys is a well-established Australian adhesives and sealants brand, and the Kwik Grip line represents its core offering in the contact adhesive category. This particular product occupies the specialised end of that line, distinguished by its gel formulation engineered specifically for vertical surface work — where a standard liquid contact adhesive would run or pool before it has a chance to bond.

Within the Kwik Grip Vertical Gel product itself, buyers can choose between three currently available sizes: **400g** (product code 100036), **800g** (product code 100037), and **3.2kg** (product code 100088). Two smaller sizes — the 40g (discontinued 2023) and 200g (discontinued 2021) — are no longer in production. The 400g size suits smaller DIY jobs such as reattaching cork tiles or leather panels, the 800g is a practical mid-range option for moderate renovation tasks, and the 3.2kg container is aimed at tradespeople or high-volume applications such as laminating large sheeting runs.

In terms of category position, this product falls under **Home & Garden > Adhesives & Glues > Contact Adhesives**. What differentiates it from standard contact adhesives in that hierarchy is the non-drip gel body, which holds its position on a vertical substrate long enough for the solvent to flash off before the surfaces are pressed together. It is also solvent-based, which gives it strong initial tack and heat resistance up to 130°C along with water resistance — properties that matter for applications involving metals, fibrous cement sheeting, and outdoor-exposed materials.

Anyone using this adhesive is likely to also need complementary items from the surface-preparation and application side of the category: a solvent-based cleaner to degrease substrates before bonding, a brush or notched spreader for even gel application, and adequate ventilation equipment given the product's Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable liquid) and Poison Schedule S5 classifications. Checking compatibility with the specific substrate — particularly for rubber or felt — before full application is also advisable.