Selleys All Plastics - Specialist Plastic

Canonical: https://directory.selleys.com.au/adhesives/specialist-glue/selleys-all-plastics-specialist-plastic/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys All Plastics Adhesive - Primer **Brand:** Selleys (a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd) **Category:** Surface preparation primer / adhesion promoter **Primary Use:** Chemically modifies low-surface-energy polyethylene (PE) and polypropylene (PP) plastic surfaces to enable bonding with cyanoacrylate adhesives.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Professional tradespeople, manufacturing environments, and skilled DIYers bonding PE or PP plastics - **Key Benefit:** Raises surface energy and creates reactive molecular bonding sites on plastics that resist conventional adhesives - **Form Factor:** Liquid solution (high-concentration isopropanol base, exceeding 60% by weight) - **Application Method:** Apply to plastic surface as first step before cyanoacrylate adhesive in a two-part bonding system

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Will this primer work as a standalone adhesive? → No — it is a surface preparation primer only and must be used with a cyanoacrylate adhesive to complete the bond. 2. What PPE is required when using this primer? → Nitrile rubber gloves, chemical goggles or face shield, safety shoes and overalls, and an organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. 3. What should I do if this primer contacts my eyes? → Flush continuously with running water for a minimum of 15 minutes and seek immediate medical evaluation; contact the Poisons Information Centre (Australia: 131 126, New Zealand: 0800 764 766).

Product Overview and Purpose

Selleys All Plastics Adhesive - Primer is a surface preparation solution built specifically for bonding polyethylene (PE) and polypropylene (PP) plastics (Primer SDS). These low-surface-energy plastics resist conventional adhesives — but with the right preparation, you get a bond that holds. This primer is the first step in a two-part bonding system, working alongside cyanoacrylate adhesives to deliver durable bonds on plastic surfaces that would otherwise repel adhesives (Primer SDS).

The problem this product solves is straightforward: polyolefin plastics like PE and PP have molecular structures that push most adhesives away. Without surface modification, even strong cyanoacrylate adhesives won't grip. This primer chemically modifies the plastic surface, raising its surface energy and creating reactive sites that allow the cyanoacrylate adhesive to form real molecular bonds with the substrate.

Manufactured by Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, this primer carries product code 103443 and barcode 9300697129185 (Primer SDS). It's built for professional tradespeople, manufacturing environments, and skilled DIYers who need permanent bonds on demanding plastic substrates where mechanical fastening or other bonding methods won't work.

Chemical Composition and Formulation

The primer's active formulation is built on 2-propanol (isopropyl alcohol) at a concentration exceeding 60% by weight, with the balance comprising proprietary ingredients classified as non-hazardous or below reporting thresholds (Primer SDS). The CAS registry number for the 2-propanol component is 67-63-0 (Primer SDS).

That high isopropanol concentration does real work in the surface preparation process. As a solvent, it strips away surface contaminants — oils, release agents, atmospheric deposits — anything that would stand between your adhesive and a solid bond. More importantly, it modifies the plastic surface at a molecular level, temporarily raising surface energy and creating polar sites that improve adhesive wetting and penetration. Isopropanol evaporates cleanly, leaving minimal residue and delivering short working times between application and adhesive bonding, so you keep the job moving.

The formulation's straightforward design — a high concentration of a single active ingredient — gives you predictable, consistent performance and reduces the risk of chemical incompatibilities with cyanoacrylate adhesives. The non-hazardous balance components include stabilisers and flow modifiers that optimise application without compromising the primer's core surface-modifying performance.

Hazard Classification and Regulatory Status

This material is classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia GHS 7, carrying the signal word "Danger" because of multiple serious hazard classifications (Primer SDS). Understanding these classifications is what lets you put the right controls in place.

The primer carries a Category 2 Flammable Liquid classification, reflected in hazard statement H225: "Highly flammable liquid and vapour" (Primer SDS). This places it in the second-highest flammability category under GHS — flash point below 23°C, initial boiling point above 35°C. The high isopropanol content creates genuine fire and explosion risks around ignition sources. Heat, sparks, and open flames must be strictly controlled during use and storage.

Eye hazards fall under Category 2A Eye Damage/Irritation, with hazard statement H319: "Causes serious eye irritation" (Primer SDS). This means significant, reversible eye damage that requires immediate attention. Unlike Category 1 substances that cause permanent damage, Category 2A materials allow full recovery with proper first aid — but the irritation is serious and demands a fast response.

The primer also carries a Category 3 classification for Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) with narcotic effects, represented by hazard statement H336: "May cause drowsiness or dizziness" (Primer SDS). This reflects isopropanol's central nervous system depressant properties — at sufficient exposure levels, it can impair coordination, judgment, and consciousness. These effects come from single exposures and are reversible, but in any work environment where concentration and motor control matter, this is a risk worth taking seriously.

For transportation, the primer is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 3 under both the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail and the New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land (Primer SDS). The assigned Hazchem Code is 2YE, giving emergency responders clear, immediate guidance on firefighting methods, spillage control, and protective equipment requirements (Primer SDS).

Prevention and Safe Handling Protocols

Getting results with this primer starts with putting the right prevention measures in place — covering flammability, health hazards, and handling requirements. Read and follow all instructions carefully, and keep the product out of reach of children (Primer SDS).

Ignition control: The flammability hazards demand complete elimination of ignition sources. Keep the primer away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces — no smoking in any area where the product is used or stored (Primer SDS). Work areas require explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting, and all other equipment (Primer SDS). Use only non-sparking tools when handling containers or applying the primer (Primer SDS). Ground and bond both the product container and receiving equipment to prevent static electricity build-up, and take positive action to prevent static discharges during transfer operations (Primer SDS).

Container management: Keep containers tightly closed when not in active use to minimise vapour release and prevent contamination (Primer SDS). This keeps fire hazards and inhalation exposure in check while protecting product integrity.

Exposure prevention: Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray generated during application (Primer SDS). Use the product outdoors or in well-ventilated areas where air movement keeps vapour concentrations well below hazardous levels (Primer SDS). Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling to remove any residual primer that could cause skin irritation or transfer to eyes or mucous membranes (Primer SDS).

Personal protective equipment: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye and face protection, and a suitable respirator during all handling operations (Primer SDS). This approach protects against all of the primer's hazard pathways — flammability, eye irritation, skin contact, and inhalation.

Personal Protective Equipment Specifications

The right PPE is non-negotiable for safe primer handling. Here's what you need to address each exposure route.

Respiratory protection: When inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Primer SDS). These Australian and New Zealand standards set out performance requirements and selection criteria for respiratory protective devices. The organic vapour cartridge removes isopropanol vapours through activated carbon adsorption, while the particulate component captures aerosols generated during spray application. Match your respirator selection to the vapour concentration in your work environment, the duration of exposure, and the physical demands of the task.

Hand protection: Nitrile rubber gloves are suitable for intermittent contact (Primer SDS). That said, variations in glove construction, thickness, and local working conditions mean you need to assess glove suitability for your specific application (Primer SDS). Nitrile rubber resists degradation by alcohols better than natural rubber or vinyl, but breakthrough time depends on glove thickness and duration of chemical contact. For extended exposure, double-gloving or rotating fresh gloves keeps protection consistent.

Eye and face protection: Chemical goggles or face shields meeting relevant safety standards are required to protect against splashes during pouring, dispensing, or application (Primer SDS). With a Category 2A eye irritation hazard, eye protection is essential — even brief eye contact can cause serious injury requiring medical treatment.

Body protection: Safety shoes and overalls protect against spills and splashes that could lead to skin contact (Primer SDS). Choose overalls constructed from materials that resist solvent penetration, and remove and launder them before re-use if contamination occurs.

PPE maintenance: Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet to prevent ingestion of primer residues (Primer SDS). Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using to prevent skin contact during subsequent use (Primer SDS).

Emergency Response and First Aid Procedures

Even with the right prevention in place, exposures can happen. Know the responses before you need them. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately — in Australia call 131 126, in New Zealand call 0800 764 766 (Primer SDS).

Inhalation: Remove the affected person from the exposure area immediately, taking care to avoid becoming a casualty yourself (Primer SDS). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining garments to ease breathing (Primer SDS). Allow the person to assume the most comfortable position for breathing and keep them warm (Primer SDS). Keep at rest until fully recovered — physical exertion

can worsen respiratory distress and increase absorption of any remaining vapours (Primer SDS). Seek medical advice if symptoms such as dizziness, drowsiness, headache, or nausea persist (Primer SDS).

Skin contact: If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing and flush the affected areas with running water (Primer SDS). For gross contamination involving large surface areas, drench with water and remove clothing straight away, continuing to flush skin and hair with plenty of water (Primer SDS). If the material is insoluble in water, use soap to aid removal (Primer SDS). For skin burns, cover the affected area with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available (Primer SDS). Do not break blisters if they form — this raises infection risk (Primer SDS). If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation develops or persists, seek medical assistance (Primer SDS).

Eye contact: If primer enters the eyes, hold the eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water (Primer SDS). Keep flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes, then get to a doctor or hospital for evaluation (Primer SDS). The 15-minute minimum flush time is critical — it removes irritant chemicals from ocular surfaces and dilutes absorbed material. Delayed or insufficient irrigation leads to more severe and prolonged injury.

Ingestion: If swallowed, rinse the mouth with water but do not induce vomiting (Primer SDS). Give a glass of water to drink to dilute gastric contents (Primer SDS). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient because of aspiration risks (Primer SDS). If vomiting occurs spontaneously, give additional water to further dilute the ingested material (Primer SDS). Seek medical advice immediately (Primer SDS).

First aider protection: Personnel providing first aid must wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, chemical goggles, and a respirator (Primer SDS). Use first aid procedures with adequate ventilation to avoid secondary exposure (Primer SDS). If inhalation risk exists, the first aider must wear an organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 requirements (Primer SDS).

Medical treatment: Physicians should treat symptomatically based on the patient's presentation (Primer SDS). If medical advice is needed, have the product container or label available to give healthcare professionals detailed chemical composition and hazard information (Primer SDS).

Fire Safety and Emergency Response

The primer's Category 2 flammability classification calls for specific fire safety protocols and emergency response capabilities. The Hazchem Code 2YE gives emergency responders immediate guidance on firefighting approach, evacuation requirements, and protective equipment needs (Primer SDS).

The provided safety data sheet section 5 begins to address suitable extinguishing media, stating "If material is involved in a..." — the sentence is incomplete in the supplied data (Primer SDS). The Hazchem Code 2YE itself delivers critical information: 'Y' indicates that breathing apparatus plus full protective clothing are required, and the substance may be washed to drain with caution. 'E' indicates that public evacuation should be considered, not merely environmental containment.

Fire prevention centres on eliminating ignition sources, maintaining adequate ventilation to keep vapour concentrations below the lower explosive limit, and ensuring appropriate fire suppression equipment is on hand. Isopropanol has a high vapour pressure — vapours are heavier than air and can travel considerable distances to ignition sources. Control potential ignition points throughout the workspace and adjacent areas.

In fire situations, containers may rupture or explode when exposed to heat, releasing flammable vapours and potentially projecting container fragments. Firefighters should approach from upwind positions and use water spray to cool nearby containers. Contain runoff from firefighting operations to prevent environmental contamination, as indicated by the Hazchem "E" designation.

Storage Requirements and Stability

Proper storage protects product integrity, prevents accidents, and keeps you compliant with dangerous goods regulations. Store the primer in a well-ventilated location to prevent vapour accumulation (Primer SDS). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use to minimise vapour release and prevent contamination (Primer SDS).

Temperature control matters: store in a well-ventilated place and keep cool (Primer SDS). Higher temperatures raise vapour pressure, increasing flammability risks and potentially degrading container integrity. Storage areas should stay well below the primer's flash point and away from direct sunlight and heat sources.

Access control is mandatory — store the primer locked up to prevent unauthorised use (Primer SDS). This reflects both the dangerous goods classification and the need to keep the product away from children and untrained personnel. Storage facilities must comply with local dangerous goods storage regulations, which typically cover maximum storage quantities, separation distances from incompatible materials, fire suppression systems, and ventilation requirements.

Maintain container integrity throughout storage. Transfer damaged or corroded containers to approved replacement containers — leaks create fire hazards and exposure risks. Store on stable, level surfaces to prevent containers from falling or being knocked over.

Disposal and Environmental Compliance

Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (Primer SDS). The primer's dangerous goods classification and chemical composition mean it cannot go into standard waste streams.

The Hazchem Code designation "E" signals that the material requires containment to prevent environmental contamination, reflecting potential ecological impacts from release. Isopropanol is readily biodegradable but can affect aquatic organisms and contribute to oxygen depletion in waterways if released in significant quantities. Never pour the primer down drains, sewers, or into soil or waterways.

Approved disposal methods include: - Transfer to licensed waste contractors authorised to handle Class 3 dangerous goods and flammable solvents - Delivery to approved chemical waste collection facilities that accept household hazardous waste - Processing at authorised incineration facilities equipped to handle flammable organic solvents

Empty containers completely before disposal — residual primer retains its flammable and hazardous properties. Empty containers may still hold enough vapour to create explosion risks and should be handled as if full until properly cleaned or destroyed. Container disposal must also comply with relevant regulations, with many jurisdictions requiring containers that held dangerous goods to be rendered unusable before entering general waste streams.

Check with local environmental protection agencies, waste management authorities, and product distributors for the specific disposal requirements in your jurisdiction — regulations vary between regions and are updated regularly.

Transportation and Regulatory Compliance

The primer's classification as Dangerous Goods Class 3 under both Australian and New Zealand transport regulations sets specific requirements for packaging, labelling, documentation, and vehicle placarding for commercial transport (Primer SDS). These regulations protect transport workers, emergency responders, and the public from the risks of moving flammable liquids through populated areas and across jurisdictions.

Class 3 dangerous goods require packaging that meets tested performance standards for containing flammable liquids during normal transport conditions and foreseeable incidents. Containers must

display proper dangerous goods labels featuring the Class 3 flammability diamond and appropriate hazard statements. Transport documentation must include dangerous goods declarations specifying the proper shipping name, UN number, class, packing group, and quantity being transported.

The Hazchem Code 2YE must appear on vehicle placards or tank markings when transporting quantities that exceed regulatory thresholds (Primer SDS). This code gives emergency responders immediate, clear information about the right response actions if a transport incident occurs. Drivers and transport operators must hold appropriate dangerous goods training certifications and follow specific routing, parking, and emergency response protocols.

For smaller quantities transported by end users, exemptions may apply under limited quantity provisions — but you remain responsible for ensuring packages are secure, properly labelled, and won't leak during transport. Never transport the primer in passenger compartments of vehicles, and ensure adequate ventilation in cargo areas to prevent vapour accumulation.

Cross-border transport between Australia and New Zealand requires compliance with both countries' regulations, with documentation demonstrating compliance with international dangerous goods codes. Export to other countries requires verification that packaging, labelling, and documentation meet destination country requirements, which may differ from Australian and New Zealand standards.

References

- Source PDF: SELLEYS_ALL_PLASTICS_ADHESIVE_-_PRIMER-AUS_GHS.pdf (canonical)

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys All Plastics Adhesive Primer used for: Surface preparation for bonding PE and PP plastics

What does PE stand for in this context: Polyethylene

What does PP stand for in this context: Polypropylene

Is this primer a standalone adhesive: No, it is a surface preparation primer only

What adhesive must be used with this primer: Cyanoacrylate adhesive

Is this a two-part bonding system: Yes

Who manufactures this primer: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd

What is the product code for this primer: 103443

What is the barcode for this primer: 9300697129185

Why do PE and PP plastics resist conventional adhesives: They have low surface energy that repels adhesives

What does this primer do to the plastic surface: Chemically modifies it to raise surface energy

Does the primer create reactive bonding sites: Yes

What is the primary active ingredient: 2-propanol (isopropyl alcohol)

What is the concentration of 2-propanol in the primer: Exceeding 60% by weight

What is the CAS number for the 2-propanol component: 67-63-0

Are the remaining ingredients hazardous: No, classified as non-hazardous or below reporting thresholds

Does the primer contain proprietary ingredients: Yes

Does isopropanol evaporate after application: Yes, it evaporates cleanly

Does the primer leave significant residue after evaporation: No, minimal residue

Is this primer classified as hazardous: Yes, according to Safe Work Australia GHS 7

What is the signal word for this product: Danger

What is the flammability classification: Category 2 Flammable Liquid

What is the hazard statement for flammability: H225 — Highly flammable liquid and vapour

Is the flash point below 23°C: Yes

Is the initial boiling point above 35°C: Yes

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

What is the hazard statement for eye irritation: H319 — Causes serious eye irritation

Does Category 2A eye damage cause permanent eye damage: No, damage is reversible with proper first aid

What is the STOT classification: Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)

What is the hazard statement for STOT: H336 — May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Are the narcotic effects from STOT reversible: Yes

What Dangerous Goods class is this primer: Class 3

What is the Hazchem Code for this primer: 2YE

What does the "Y" in Hazchem Code 2YE indicate: Breathing apparatus and full protective clothing required

What does the "E" in Hazchem Code 2YE indicate: Public evacuation should be considered

Is this primer regulated for transport in New Zealand: Yes, under NZS5433

Should ignition sources be eliminated during use: Yes, strictly

Can standard electrical equipment be used in the work area: No, explosion-proof equipment is required

Should non-sparking tools be used when handling: Yes

Should containers be grounded during transfer: Yes, to prevent static discharge

Should containers be kept tightly closed when not in use: Yes

Where should this primer be used: Outdoors or in well-ventilated areas

Should you avoid inhaling vapours during application: Yes

What hand protection is recommended: Nitrile rubber gloves

Are nitrile gloves suitable for extended exposure without rotation: Not necessarily; assess glove thickness and breakthrough time

What eye protection is required: Chemical goggles or face shields

What body protection is recommended: Safety shoes and overalls

What respiratory protection standard applies: AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716

What type of respirator cartridge is needed: Organic vapour/particulate respirator

Should hands be washed after handling: Yes, thoroughly

Should contaminated clothing be washed before reuse: Yes

What should you do if inhaled: Remove person from exposure area immediately

Should a person rest after inhalation exposure: Yes, keep at rest until fully recovered

What should you do for skin contact: Remove clothing and flush with running water immediately

Should blisters from skin contact be broken: No

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

Should vomiting be induced if swallowed: No

Should water be given if swallowed: Yes, a glass of water to dilute gastric contents

Should anything be given by mouth to an unconscious patient: No

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

Should first aiders wear PPE when assisting: Yes, full PPE including respirator

How should this primer be stored: In a well-ventilated, cool, locked location

Should storage containers be kept tightly closed: Yes

Can this primer be stored in direct sunlight: No

Must storage comply with dangerous goods regulations: Yes

Can this primer be disposed of in standard waste streams: No

Can this primer be poured down drains: No

Is isopropanol readily biodegradable: Yes

Can isopropanol harm aquatic organisms if released: Yes

Who should handle primer waste disposal: Licensed waste contractors for Class 3 dangerous goods

Should empty containers be treated as hazardous: Yes, residual vapours remain flammable

Does commercial transport of this primer require dangerous goods documentation: Yes

Is this product suitable for children to use: No, keep out of reach of children

Is this primer suitable for plastics other than PE and PP: Not specified by manufacturer

Does the primer work without a cyanoacrylate adhesive: No, it requires cyanoacrylate adhesive to complete the bond

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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 All Plastics Adhesive - Primer - Manufacturer: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd - Product code: 103443 - Barcode (GTIN): 9300697129185 - Product type: Surface preparation primer (not a standalone adhesive)

Chemical Composition - Primary active ingredient: 2-propanol (isopropyl alcohol) - 2-propanol concentration: Exceeding 60% by weight - CAS number (2-propanol): 67-63-0 - Remaining ingredients: Proprietary; classified as non-hazardous or below reporting thresholds

Hazard Classification (Safe Work Australia GHS 7) - Hazardous goods: Yes - Signal word: Danger - Flammability: Category 2 Flammable Liquid — H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour - Flash point: Below 23°C - Initial boiling point: Above 35°C - Eye hazard: Category 2A Eye Damage/Irritation — H319: Causes serious eye irritation - STOT (Single Exposure): Category 3, narcotic effects — H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Transport and Dangerous Goods Classification - Dangerous Goods class: Class 3 - Hazchem Code: 2YE - Regulated under: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail - Regulated under: New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Personal Protective Equipment (Label-Specified) - Hand protection: Nitrile rubber gloves (suitable for intermittent contact) - Eye/face protection: Chemical goggles or face shields - Body protection: Safety shoes and overalls - Respiratory protection: Organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716

Storage Requirements - Store in: Well-ventilated, cool location - Keep containers: Tightly closed when not in use - Access control: Locked storage required - Direct sunlight: Not permitted - Compliance: Local dangerous goods storage regulations required

Emergency Contact Numbers - Australia Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766

First Aid (Label-Specified) - Inhalation: Remove from exposure area; rest until fully recovered; seek medical advice if symptoms persist - Skin contact: Remove clothing; flush with running water immediately; do not break blisters - Eye contact: Flush continuously with running water for minimum 15 minutes; seek medical evaluation - Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting; give water to dilute; do not give anything by mouth to unconscious person; seek medical advice immediately

Disposal - Standard waste streams: Not permitted - Drain/sewer disposal: Not permitted - Required: Licensed waste contractors authorised for Class 3 dangerous goods

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General Product Claims

- The primer chemically modifies plastic surfaces by raising surface energy and creating reactive molecular bonding sites - Isopropanol strips surface contaminants including oils, release agents, and atmospheric deposits - The primer delivers short working times between application and adhesive bonding - The formulation provides predictable, consistent performance and reduces risk of chemical incompatibilities with cyanoacrylate adhesives - The product is described as suitable for professional tradespeople, manufacturing environments, and skilled DIYers - The primer is positioned as the essential first step in a proven two-part bonding system - Isopropanol evaporates cleanly, leaving minimal residue - The product is described as delivering durable, reliable bonds on low-surface-energy plastics - Isopropanol is described as readily biodegradable - Isopropanol vapours are described as heavier than air and capable of travelling considerable distances to ignition sources

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys All Plastics - Specialist Plastic Adhesive with Primer sits within the **Home & Garden > Adhesives & Glues** category and is produced by **Selleys**, an Australian brand well known for sealants, adhesives, and repair products aimed at both DIY home users and trade or industrial applications. Within the Selleys range, this product occupies the specialist adhesive segment — products designed for substrates that general-purpose glues struggle with — rather than the broader everyday adhesive line.

What sets this product apart from standard cyanoacrylate (super glue) products is its **two-step primer and adhesive system**. Most conventional adhesives fail on polyethylene (PE) and polypropylene (PP) because these plastics have low surface energy. Selleys All Plastics addresses this directly: the included primer pen chemically activates the plastic surface before the 3ml cyanoacrylate adhesive is applied, creating a shock-resistant, fast-setting bond with a clear finish. This makes it a distinctly different offering from single-component adhesives elsewhere in the Selleys glues and adhesives catalogue.

In terms of use-case adjacency, someone reaching for Selleys All Plastics is typically repairing or fabricating something with plastic components — garden furniture, automotive trim, storage bins, or household items made from PE or PP. Alongside this adhesive, they would commonly need surface-cleaning or degreasing products to remove oils and contaminants before the primer is applied, since bond strength on plastics is highly dependent on surface cleanliness. Masking tape or clamps may also be needed during the fast-setting cure phase to hold parts in alignment. While the graph context does not name specific Selleys companion products in these categories, buyers should look within the Selleys range for compatible surface preparation solutions.

The product is listed on the Selleys website under **Glues & Adhesives > Specialist Glue**, confirming its position as a targeted solution rather than a general-purpose adhesive. Its suitability extends beyond plastics to metal, timber, rubber, leather, china, and paper — though it is not suitable for glass — which broadens its appeal without repositioning it away from its core plastic-bonding purpose.