

Selleys Fix & Go Shoe Repair - 50ml Specialist

Canonical: <https://directory.selleys.com.au/adhesives/specialist-glue/selleys-fix-go-shoe-repair-50ml-specialist/>

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Fix & Go Shoe Repair **Brand:** Selleys (a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd) **Category:** Solvent-based contact adhesive **Primary Use:** Purpose-built footwear repair adhesive that bonds rubber soles, leather uppers, synthetic fabrics, and foam cushioning through a flexible, durable contact bond.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** DIY shoe repair requiring a flexible, durable bond on rubber, leather, synthetic, or foam footwear materials - **Key Benefit:** Rapid initial tack with strong ultimate adhesion optimised for the repeated flexing, moisture, and mechanical stress demands of footwear - **Form Factor:** Liquid adhesive in a 50ml container (barcode 9300697127846, product code 101316) - **Application Method:** Apply thin coat to both surfaces, allow to become tacky (5–10 minutes), press together firmly for 30–60 seconds, cure 24 hours before wearing

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. What hazards does Fix & Go Shoe Repair present? → Classified Dangerous Goods Class 3; GHS signal word Danger; Flammable Liquids Category 2 (H225), Eye Irritation Category 2A (H319), and Narcotic Effects Category 3 (H336) — requires ventilation, nitrile gloves, chemical goggles, and organic vapour respirator when ventilation is inadequate 2. What are the correct first aid responses for exposure? → Inhalation: remove from exposure and rest; skin: remove clothing and flush with water; eyes: hold lids apart and flush continuously for minimum 15 minutes; ingestion: do NOT induce vomiting — call Australia Poisons Information Centre 131 126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766 3. How must Fix & Go Shoe Repair be stored and disposed of? → Store cool, tightly closed, locked up, in a well-ventilated place away from heat and children; dispose via household hazardous waste collection or chemical waste services — do not pour down drains, place in regular household waste, or incinerate

Product Overview

Selleys Fix & Go Shoe Repair is a solvent-based contact adhesive built specifically for footwear repair. Supplied in a 50ml container with barcode 9300697127846 and product code 101316, it bonds the materials found in shoe construction: rubber soles, leather uppers, synthetic fabrics, and foam cushioning (SELLEYS_FIX__GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The intended use is clear: "for shoe repairs" (SELLEYS_FIX__GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). This is a purpose-built product, not a general-purpose adhesive. That focus matters. Footwear presents real bonding challenges — materials must handle repeated flexing, moisture, temperature swings, and the constant mechanical stress of walking. Fix & Go delivers the flexible, durable bond those demands require, whether sole meets upper or a patch reinforces a worn area.

Getting the most from this product starts with understanding its solvent-based chemistry. The formulation achieves rapid initial tack and strong ultimate adhesion through volatile organic carriers. Those same carriers classify it as a Class 3 Dangerous Good and require specific handling protocols (SELLEYS_FIX__GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). For anyone looking to extend the life of their footwear through DIY repair, this guide gives you the technical knowledge to use Fix & Go safely and

get good results every time.

Chemistry & Composition

The adhesive's bonding performance comes from a balanced mixture of solvents and polymeric components. Acetone leads the formulation at 30–60% by weight, serving as the primary carrier solvent (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). With a boiling point of 56°C and high volatility, acetone drives rapid evaporation after application — exactly what a contact adhesive needs. The adhesive must dry to a tacky state on both surfaces before bonding occurs, and acetone makes that happen quickly.

Two ester solvents support the acetone: ethyl acetate at 10–30% and n-butyl acetate at 1–10% (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Ethyl acetate adds solvency power and contributes to evaporation rate. N-butyl acetate, with its higher boiling point and slower evaporation, extends open time and prevents the adhesive from drying too quickly during application. The formulation also contains toluene at less than 1% concentration (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Present in minor amounts, toluene contributes aromatic solvent properties and factors into the product's hazard profile.

The rest of the formulation consists of non-hazardous ingredients, including the adhesive polymers themselves — most likely elastomeric resins that remain after solvent evaporation to form the bond (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). These base polymers deliver the flexibility and adhesion characteristics. The solvents act purely as carriers and must fully evaporate before the bond reaches working strength.

This solvent composition has a direct impact on application. High acetone content means the adhesive flashes off quickly — work efficiently once surfaces are coated. The combination of solvents with different evaporation rates creates a window where the adhesive moves from wet to tacky. That tacky state is the target for contact adhesives. Bond too early while solvents remain and you get an incomplete cure. Miss the window entirely and the surfaces won't grab properly. Understand the chemistry, hit the window, and you get a result you can count on.

Hazard Classification & Safety Profile

Fix & Go Shoe Repair is classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria, carrying three primary hazard classifications that drive the handling protocols (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). The product's chemical composition creates real risks, and the right precautions manage them effectively.

The most significant classification is Flammable Liquids Category 2, generating hazard statement H225: "Highly flammable liquid and vapour" (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). This is the second-highest flammability category under GHS, reflecting the acetone and ethyl acetate content. These solvents have low flash points and readily form ignitable vapour-air mixtures at room temperature. The classification requires keeping the product away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces; using explosion-proof electrical equipment in work areas; using non-sparking tools; and grounding containers during transfer (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). For home users, the practical rule is simple: never use this adhesive near pilot lights, water heaters, electrical sparks, or while smoking.

The second classification is Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A, with hazard statement H319: "Causes serious eye irritation" (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Solvent contact with eyes produces immediate stinging, redness, and potential temporary vision impairment. Category 2A substances cause effects that, while reversible, are serious enough to require medical evaluation if irrigation doesn't resolve symptoms. This drives the mandatory precaution P280 requiring eye and face protection during use (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The third classification is Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Category 3, Narcotic Effects, with hazard statement H336: "May cause drowsiness or dizziness" (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Inhaling solvent vapours, particularly acetone and toluene, depresses central nervous system function, producing symptoms from mild light-headedness to significant impairment of coordination and judgment. This is why the product must be used "only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area" and why avoiding breathing vapours is a prevention requirement (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Working in confined or poorly ventilated spaces concentrates vapours to levels that impair you rapidly.

The product carries the signal word "Danger," the highest-severity designation under GHS, reflecting the seriousness of these combined hazards (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). It is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 3 under both Australian and New Zealand transport regulations, restricting how it is shipped and stored commercially (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). The Australian poison schedule classification is S5 (Caution), which doesn't restrict retail sale but confirms the product requires responsible handling (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

Mandatory precautionary statement P280 is clear: users must "wear protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection and suitable respirator" when handling Fix & Go Shoe Repair (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Each element addresses a specific exposure pathway.

For hand protection, the SDS notes that "available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact," though users must make final assessments based on glove construction and local conditions (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Nitrile resists the solvent mixture better than latex or vinyl, preventing skin absorption of acetone and toluene. "Intermittent contact" is the key qualifier — these gloves suit typical shoe repair applications involving brief handling periods. Extended immersion or continuous use calls for thicker, chemical-resistant gloves with longer breakthrough times.

Eye protection is mandatory, specifically "chemical goggles" that provide a sealed barrier against splashes and vapours (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Standard safety glasses with side shields won't do the job. The Category 2A eye irritation hazard demands full-seal protection that blocks liquid or vapour entry from every angle. The first aid procedures reinforce this: if eye contact occurs despite precautions, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes while seeking medical advice (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Respiratory protection, "a suitable respirator," addresses the narcotic effects hazard (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). For most home repair applications in well-ventilated outdoor settings, a respirator may not be needed since vapour concentration stays below hazardous thresholds. When adequate ventilation isn't achievable, use a respirator with organic vapour cartridges rated for acetone, ethyl acetate, and toluene. Half-face respirators with replaceable cartridges work well for intermittent use. The narcotic effects classification doesn't require supplied-air systems unless you're working in confined spaces.

PPE requirements extend to first aiders, who must wear "safety shoes, overalls, gloves, chemical goggles" — anyone handling contaminated materials or assisting an exposure victim faces the same hazards (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet, and wash contaminated clothing and protective equipment before storing or re-using (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). These steps prevent secondary exposure through hand-to-mouth transfer.

Storage & Handling Protocols

Proper storage keeps the flammability and vapour hazards under control. Precautionary statements P403+P233 and P403+P235 set two simultaneous requirements: "Store in a well-ventilated place" and "Keep container tightly closed" while keeping it cool (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Both apply to different aspects of storage and work together.

Keep the container tightly closed to prevent solvent evaporation, loss of product effectiveness, and escape of flammable vapours (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). A partially opened or poorly sealed container allows acetone to preferentially evaporate, altering the solvent balance and causing the adhesive to thicken or dry out. More critically, escaped vapours accumulate in enclosed spaces and create explosion hazards when an ignition source is present.

The storage space itself must be well-ventilated to disperse any vapours that escape through normal diffusion or minor container imperfections (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). "Keep cool" prevents heat from increasing vapour pressure inside the container and reduces accelerated degradation. Basements, garages, and sheds common in residential settings often lack adequate ventilation, especially when products sit in closed cabinets. Store in locations with air circulation, away from heat sources, and never near furnaces, water heaters, or direct sunlight.

Statement P405, "Store locked up," adds a security requirement, particularly given the P102 requirement to "Keep out of reach of children" (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). For home users, this means preventing access through elevation, dedicated cabinets, or other barriers.

During handling, multiple precautions prevent ignition sources and static discharge. P240 requires users to "ground and bond container and receiving equipment" during transfer operations (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). For most home use, this means avoiding plastic containers that generate static, working on grounded metal surfaces where possible, and never transferring near ignition sources. P243, "Take action to prevent static discharges," extends this to clothing and equipment (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Synthetic fabrics can build static charges capable of igniting solvent vapours under the right conditions — cotton or anti-static materials are the better choice when working with significant quantities.

Precautions P241 and P242, requiring explosion-proof equipment and non-sparking tools, apply primarily to industrial or commercial settings where larger volumes are handled (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). For typical shoe repair use of a 50ml container, these translate to practical common sense: don't use power tools that generate sparks, don't grind or cut metal near open containers, and don't work in areas with electrical arcing from motors or switches.

Application Methodology for Shoe Repair

Getting a strong, lasting result with Fix & Go starts with understanding how contact adhesives work. Unlike glues that bond wet or need extended clamping, contact adhesives earn their name from exactly what happens: the bond forms on contact between two dry-to-touch, tacky surfaces. The sequence matters.

Start with surface preparation. The areas to be bonded must be clean, dry, and free from oils, dirt, or old adhesive residues. Solvent-based adhesives bond through mechanical interlocking with surface irregularities and chemical interaction with the substrate. Contaminants block both mechanisms. For shoe repairs, this often means abrading smooth rubber or synthetic surfaces with sandpaper to create texture, then wiping with acetone or isopropyl alcohol to remove dust and oils. Leather surfaces need cleaning but generally don't require abrasion unless they're heavily finished.

Apply a thin, even coat to both surfaces that will be joined. Thin is the key word — excess adhesive doesn't strengthen the bond. It increases drying time and solvent exposure without adding

performance. After application, let the adhesive dry until it's tacky to light touch but doesn't transfer to your finger. With acetone as the primary solvent, this happens relatively quickly, typically within 5–10 minutes depending on temperature, humidity, and film thickness. Too thick a coat delays reaching that state; too thin may leave inadequate adhesive at the bond line.

The bond forms when the two tacky surfaces come together with firm, even pressure. Contact adhesives don't need extended clamping — the joining pressure only needs to ensure full contact across the bond area. For shoe repairs, press sole to upper with hand pressure for 30–60 seconds, making sure no air pockets remain at edges or in curved areas. Once contact is made, repositioning isn't an option. The surfaces grab immediately. That's an advantage when you're aligned correctly, which is why taking a moment to line things up before pressing matters.

Full strength develops as residual solvents continue evaporating from the bond line. Initial grab is immediate, but letting repaired shoes cure for 24 hours before wearing delivers maximum strength. During that period, store the shoes at room temperature in a ventilated area where solvent vapours can disperse safely.

First Aid & Emergency Response

The first aid protocols in the SDS address the specific exposure pathways and effects of the solvent mixture. Each scenario has a clear, prescribed response built around the chemistry involved.

For inhalation exposure, the most likely scenario given the volatile nature of the solvents, remove the victim from exposure while avoiding becoming a casualty yourself, then remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing (SELLEYS_FIX__GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). The priority is stopping ongoing vapour intake and allowing the victim to rest in their most comfortable position while keeping warm until fully recovered (SELLEYS_FIX__GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Narcotic effects mean victims may be disoriented or uncoordinated. The instruction to avoid becoming a casualty is critical — would-be rescuers entering poorly ventilated spaces without respiratory protection have themselves been overcome by solvent vapours in industrial incidents.

Skin contact requires immediate action: remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water (SELLEYS_FIX__GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). For gross contamination, immediately drench with water and remove clothing, then continue flushing with water and soap if material is insoluble (SELLEYS_FIX__GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). The solvents penetrate skin rapidly — speed matters more than thoroughness in the first seconds. If solvent contact is extensive enough to cause chemical burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available and do NOT break blisters (SELLEYS_FIX__GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Seek medical assistance if swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs (SELLEYS_FIX__GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Eye exposure demands the most sustained response: hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water, continuing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes, then transport to medical care (SELLEYS_FIX__GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). The Category 2A eye irritation hazard means solvent contact causes immediate, serious effects. Holding eyelids apart prevents the natural blink reflex from limiting water contact with affected tissues. Fifteen minutes is the minimum, not the target, because the solvent must be fully flushed from eye surfaces to prevent ongoing damage.

Ingestion, while unlikely during shoe repair, follows standard protocols for solvent exposure: rinse mouth with water, and if swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting (SELLEYS_FIX__GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Give a glass of water but never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient; if vomiting occurs naturally, give additional water (SELLEYS_FIX__GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). The prohibition against inducing vomiting prevents aspiration of solvent into the lungs, which causes more severe injury than intestinal absorption.

For all exposure scenarios, P312 provides the decision point: "Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell" (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). In Australia, reach the Poisons Information Centre at 131 126; in New Zealand, at 0800 764 766 (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Have the product container or label ready when calling — medical professionals need composition information to guide treatment (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). The note to physicians states "Treat symptomatically," reflecting that no specific antidote exists for solvent exposure — treatment targets the manifested symptoms (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Ventilation & Work Area Requirements

Precautionary statement P271, "Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area," is a mandatory requirement driven by the flammability and narcotic effects hazards (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Understanding what constitutes adequate ventilation tells you whether your work location is up to the job.

Outdoor use automatically meets ventilation requirements. Natural air movement disperses solvent vapours before they accumulate to hazardous concentrations. Even mild outdoor air movement creates multiple air changes per minute, preventing the buildup of flammable vapour-air mixtures or narcotic-level concentrations. For shoe repairs using small amounts from a 50ml container, working on a porch, patio, or open garage with the door raised delivers the ventilation needed for most weather conditions.

Indoor ventilation is more involved. "Well-ventilated area" means continuous air exchange that keeps vapour concentration below exposure limits. For home workshops, this typically means cross-ventilation with open windows or doors on opposite walls creating airflow, supplemented by fans where needed. Bathrooms, closets, and interior rooms without exterior air sources cannot achieve adequate ventilation regardless of fan use. The air exchange must be strong enough not just to remove vapours from the breathing zone, but to prevent accumulation of flammable concentrations near floor level, where heavier-than-air vapours settle.

The requirement to "avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray" (P261) goes beyond just choosing a ventilated location (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Even in well-ventilated spaces, position yourself upwind of the work area and avoid placing your face directly over open containers or freshly applied adhesive. Acetone and ethyl acetate evaporate rapidly, creating a zone of concentrated vapour immediately above the work surface. Brief exposure to these concentrations may not cause acute narcotic effects, but it adds to total exposure and should be kept to a minimum.

The combined requirements of P264, "Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling," and the prohibition against breathing vapours establish a complete exposure control approach (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Prevent vapours from reaching the breathing zone through ventilation and positioning. Prevent skin contact through PPE and sound technique. Remove any contamination through washing before it transfers to food, eyes, or other body entry points.

Disposal & Environmental Compliance

Precautionary statement P501 requires users to "dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations" (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). For solvent-based adhesives classified as Class 3 Dangerous Goods, that requirement has specific practical implications.

Empty or partially full containers cannot go into regular household waste in most Australian jurisdictions. Residual solvents present fire hazards in waste collection vehicles and landfills, and

environmental regulations classify waste containing these solvents as hazardous. The correct disposal routes are:

Household hazardous waste collection programs run by many councils, which accept partially used chemical products — paints, solvents, adhesives, and other hazardous household chemicals — for proper disposal. These programs specify collection dates and drop-off locations.

Chemical waste disposal services for larger quantities or commercial users, who must comply with state environmental protection authority regulations covering hazardous waste manifesting and transport.

For containers that are completely empty, with no liquid remaining and residual film fully dried, some jurisdictions allow disposal with regular waste, but always verify local requirements first. The container itself may be recyclable after thorough drying and airing out, but local recycling programs have varying acceptance criteria for containers that held hazardous materials.

Never pour residual adhesive down drains or into sewers. The solvents are volatile organic compounds that harm wastewater treatment processes and aquatic environments. Never incinerate containers, even apparently empty ones, because of explosion risk from residual vapours.

The supplier, Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, located at 1956 Dandenong Road, telephone 1300 555 205, is the right contact for disposal guidance specific to this product (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). Emergency telephone numbers, Australia 1800 220 770 and New Zealand 0800 220 770, are for exposure incidents rather than routine disposal questions (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Product Limitations & Scope

Knowing what Fix & Go Shoe Repair is designed to do helps you use it where it performs best and recognise when a different product is the right call. The specification "for shoe repairs" is purposefully focused (SELLEYS_FIX___GO_SHOE_REPAIR-AUS_GHS.pdf). The formulation balances flexibility with strength, rapid initial tack with long-term durability, and solvent chemistry with practical application requirements, all optimised for footwear.

The contact adhesive mechanism requires both surfaces to be accessible for coating and capable of being pressed together firmly once the adhesive becomes tacky. This works well for sole repairs, securing separated uppers, attaching patches, and similar applications where both bond faces can be prepared and joined cleanly. It's not the right tool for injection into closed gaps, filling voids, or situations where the adhesive itself needs to provide structural thickness.

The solvent-based formulation delivers aggressive initial tack and bonds to materials that water-based adhesives struggle with, including synthetic rubbers, plastics, treated leathers, and non-porous substrates. That same chemistry means the product isn't suited to materials damaged by solvents — some foam cushioning may dissolve or deform — and requires the ventilation and PPE protocols that come with any solvent-based repair.

The 50ml quantity provides enough adhesive for multiple shoe repairs but isn't designed for large-scale bonding projects. Users coating extensive surface areas will work through the container quickly and face greater solvent exposure during extended application periods.

Use Fix & Go Shoe Repair for what it was built for, follow the preparation and application steps correctly, and the result is a bond that holds through repeated flexing, moisture, and temperature variation.

References

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

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys Fix & Go Shoe Repair: A specialist solvent-based contact adhesive for footwear repair

What is Fix & Go Shoe Repair designed for: Shoe repairs only

Is Fix & Go Shoe Repair a general-purpose adhesive: No, it is purpose-built for footwear

What size does Fix & Go Shoe Repair come in: 50ml container

What is the product barcode: 9300697127846

What is the product code: 101316

Who manufactures Fix & Go Shoe Repair: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd

What is the manufacturer's address: 1956 Dandenong Road, Australia

What is the Selleys customer telephone number: 1300 555 205

What type of adhesive is Fix & Go Shoe Repair: Solvent-based contact adhesive

What materials does Fix & Go bond: Rubber soles, leather uppers, synthetic fabrics, and foam cushioning

Does Fix & Go bond rubber soles: Yes

Does Fix & Go bond leather uppers: Yes

Does Fix & Go bond synthetic fabrics: Yes

Does Fix & Go bond foam cushioning: Yes

What is the primary solvent in Fix & Go Shoe Repair: Acetone

What percentage of the formula is acetone: 30–60% by weight

What is the second solvent in the formula: Ethyl acetate

What percentage of the formula is ethyl acetate: 10–30% by weight

What is the third solvent in the formula: N-butyl acetate

What percentage of the formula is n-butyl acetate: 1–10% by weight

Does Fix & Go contain toluene: Yes, at less than 1% concentration

What do the solvents do in the formula: They act as carriers and evaporate after application

What remains after solvents evaporate: Elastomeric resin polymers that form the bond

What is the boiling point of acetone: 56°C

Why is acetone used as the primary solvent: Its high volatility drives rapid evaporation after application

What does n-butyl acetate do in the formula: Extends open time by slowing evaporation

Is Fix & Go Shoe Repair classified as hazardous: Yes, under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria

What is the GHS signal word for Fix & Go: Danger

What is the flammability classification: Flammable Liquids Category 2

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

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

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

What is the inhalation hazard classification: Specific Target Organ Toxicity Category 3 — Narcotic Effects

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

What Dangerous Goods class is Fix & Go: Class 3

What is the Australian poison schedule: S5 (Caution)

Does S5 restrict retail sale: No

Must Fix & Go be used outdoors or in ventilation: Yes, mandatory per precautionary statement P271

Can Fix & Go be used in a closed room: No, adequate ventilation is required

Does outdoor use meet ventilation requirements: Yes

What glove material is recommended: Nitrile rubber

Is nitrile suitable for extended immersion: No, only for intermittent contact

What eye protection is required: Chemical goggles with full seal

Are standard safety glasses sufficient: No, full-seal chemical goggles are required

Is respiratory protection always required: No, only when adequate ventilation is not achievable

What respirator cartridge type is needed: Organic vapour cartridges rated for acetone, ethyl acetate, and toluene

Should hands be washed after handling: Yes, before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet

How should Fix & Go Shoe Repair be stored: In a well-ventilated place with container tightly closed

Should Fix & Go be stored cool: Yes

Should Fix & Go be stored locked up: Yes, per precautionary statement P405

Should Fix & Go be kept away from children: Yes, per precautionary statement P102

Can Fix & Go be stored near heat sources: No

Can Fix & Go be stored in direct sunlight: No

Why must the container be kept tightly closed: To prevent solvent evaporation and flammable vapour escape

What happens if the container is left open: Acetone evaporates, altering solvent balance and thickening adhesive

How does a contact adhesive work: Bond forms when two tacky, dry-to-touch coated surfaces are pressed together

Should adhesive be applied to one surface or both: Both surfaces must be coated

Is a thick coat of adhesive better: No, a thin, even coat is correct

How long until the adhesive becomes tacky: Typically 5–10 minutes depending on temperature and humidity

Can surfaces be repositioned after contact: No, surfaces grab immediately on contact

How long should pressure be applied after joining: 30–60 seconds of firm, even pressure

How long before repaired shoes should be worn: 24 hours for maximum cure strength

Should surfaces be cleaned before applying adhesive: Yes, they must be clean, dry, and free from oils and residue

Should smooth rubber or synthetic surfaces be abraded: Yes, abrade with sandpaper before applying adhesive

What should be used to clean surfaces before bonding: Acetone or isopropyl alcohol

Can Fix & Go fill voids or gaps: No, it is not suited for filling structural voids

Is Fix & Go suitable for injection into closed gaps: No

Can some foam cushioning be damaged by Fix & Go: Yes, some foams may dissolve or deform

What is the first aid response for inhalation: Remove victim from exposure and allow to rest in comfortable position

What is the first aid response for skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and flush skin with running water

Should blisters from skin contact be broken: No

What is the first aid response for eye contact: Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with water for at least 15 minutes

What is the minimum eye flush duration: 15 minutes

Should vomiting be induced if Fix & Go is swallowed: No

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 Australian emergency telephone number: 1800 220 770

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

What should be available when calling the Poisons Centre: The product container or label

Is there a specific antidote for solvent exposure: No, treatment is symptomatic

Can Fix & Go containers go in regular household waste: No, in most Australian jurisdictions

Can Fix & Go be poured down the drain: No

Can Fix & Go containers be incinerated: No, due to explosion risk from residual vapours

What is the correct disposal route: Household hazardous waste collection programs or chemical waste disposal services

Does Fix & Go bond materials that water-based adhesives struggle with: Yes, including synthetic rubbers, plastics, and treated leathers

Is Fix & Go suitable for large-scale bonding projects: No, the 50ml size is for shoe repair use

Label Facts Summary

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

Verified Label Facts

Product Identification - Product name: Selleys Fix & Go Shoe Repair - Product type: Solvent-based contact adhesive - Intended use: Shoe repairs - Container size: 50ml - Barcode (GTIN): 9300697127846 - Product code: 101316 - Manufacturer: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd - Manufacturer address: 1956 Dandenong Road, Australia - Customer telephone: 1300 555 205 - Australian emergency telephone: 1800 220 770 - New Zealand emergency telephone: 0800 220 770

Compatible Substrates (Label-Stated) - Rubber soles - Leather uppers - Synthetic fabrics - Foam cushioning

Composition - Acetone: 30–60% by weight - Ethyl acetate: 10–30% by weight - N-butyl acetate: 1–10% by weight - Toluene: less than 1% by weight - Remainder: non-hazardous ingredients (including adhesive polymers) - Acetone boiling point: 56°C

Hazard Classification (Safe Work Australia GHS 7) - Signal word: Danger - Flammable Liquids Category 2 — H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour - Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A — H319: Causes serious eye irritation - Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Category 3, Narcotic Effects — H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness - Dangerous Goods Class 3 (Australian and New Zealand transport regulations) - Australian poison schedule: S5 (Caution)

Precautionary Statements (Label-Stated) - P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area - P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye/face protection, and suitable respirator - P261: Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray - P240: Ground and bond container and receiving equipment - P243: Take action to prevent static discharges - P241: Use explosion-proof equipment - P242: Use non-sparking tools - P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place; keep container tightly closed - P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place; keep cool - P405: Store locked up - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P264: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P312: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell - P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

Personal Protective Equipment (Label/SDS-Stated) - Gloves: Nitrile rubber, suitable for intermittent contact - Eye protection: Chemical goggles (full seal) - Respiratory: Suitable respirator with organic vapour cartridges (acetone, ethyl acetate, toluene) when ventilation is inadequate - First aiders: Safety shoes, overalls, gloves, chemical goggles

First Aid Protocols (SDS-Stated) - Inhalation: Remove from exposure; rest in comfortable position; keep warm - Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing; flush skin and hair with running water; do not break blisters - Eye contact: Hold eyelids apart; flush continuously with running water for minimum 15 minutes; seek medical attention - Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water; do NOT induce vomiting; give water; seek medical attention - Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766 - Physician guidance: Treat symptomatically (no specific antidote)

Storage Requirements (Label/SDS-Stated) - Store in well-ventilated place - Keep container tightly closed - Keep cool - Store locked up - Keep out of reach of children - Do not store near heat sources or in direct sunlight

Disposal Requirements (Label/SDS-Stated) - Must not be disposed of in regular household waste (most Australian jurisdictions) - Must not be poured down drains or sewers - Must not be incinerated

(explosion risk from residual vapours) - Correct route: Household hazardous waste collection programs or chemical waste disposal services

General Product Claims

- Fix & Go Shoe Repair delivers a flexible, durable bond suited to the mechanical demands of footwear
- The formulation achieves rapid initial tack and strong ultimate adhesion - The product is optimised for footwear applications, balancing flexibility, strength, and rapid tack - Bonds materials that water-based adhesives struggle with, including synthetic rubbers, plastics, and treated leathers - Following preparation and application steps correctly produces a bond that holds through repeated flexing, moisture, and temperature variation - The 50ml container provides enough adhesive for multiple shoe repairs - Correct application delivers reliable results

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Fix & Go Shoe Repair sits within Selleys' broader glues and adhesives range, categorised under ****Home & Garden > Adhesives & Glues**** on the Selleys Australia website, specifically within the specialist glue sub-section. Selleys is a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, a company widely known for home improvement and maintenance products across the Australian and New Zealand markets. Within that portfolio, Selleys has a long-standing focus on adhesives, sealants, and fillers for both trade and consumer use. This shoe repair product represents one of the more targeted, task-specific offerings in that adhesive range — designed for a single application rather than general-purpose bonding.

The product's placement under the "specialist glue" category on the Selleys website distinguishes it from the brand's broader all-purpose adhesive lines. Where a general-purpose contact adhesive might be used across a wide variety of materials and substrates, Fix & Go Shoe Repair is formulated specifically for footwear — bonding soles, heels, and leather with a flexible, impact-resistant, and weather-resistant hold. The clear bond it produces makes it appropriate for both interior and exterior shoe repairs without leaving a visible residue. The 50ml container size is practical for consumer-scale repairs rather than trade or bulk use.

For someone using this product, a few adjacent categories are worth considering. Because the adhesive requires clean, dry surfaces to bond effectively, surface preparation — removing dirt, old adhesive residue, or moisture from the shoe sole — is an important first step before application. A fine-grit sandpaper or a dedicated surface cleaner would typically support this. Given the product's chemical composition (acetone and ethyl acetate are primary ingredients), adequate ventilation and eye protection are also practical necessities during use, making personal protective equipment a natural companion purchase. The graph context available for this product does not identify specific named sibling products within the Fix & Go range beyond this 50ml variant, so no additional product names can be confirmed at this time.