Selleys Super Glue High Precision - 3mL Product

Canonical: https://directory.selleys.com.au/adhesives/super-glue/selleys-super-glue-high-precision-3ml-product/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Super Glue High Precision **Brand:** Selleys (a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd) **Category:** Cyanoacrylate adhesive **Primary Use:** Precision permanent bonding of small components and intricate assemblies requiring controlled, accurate dispensing with minimal excess adhesive.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Detailed bonding work where precise placement and minimal excess material are critical - **Key Benefit:** Liquid cyanoacrylate formulation with 3-millilitre precision delivery system that reduces hydrostatic pressure for finer dispensing control and capillary wicking into tight joints - **Form Factor:** Liquid, 3-millilitre container - **Application Method:** Apply to one surface only, bring components together within working time window; optimal bond line thickness is 0.05 to 0.15 millimetres

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. What is the active ingredient and concentration? → 2-propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-methoxyethyl ester (methoxyethyl cyanoacrylate), CAS 27816-23-5, comprising 90 to 100 percent of the product by weight 2. Is this product classified as hazardous? → Yes — Flammable Liquids Category 4 (H227: Combustible liquid), GHS signal word Warning, Poison Schedule S5 Caution, storage classification C1 Combustible Liquid under AS 1940 3. What are the emergency contact numbers for poisoning incidents? → Australia: Poisons Information Centre 131 126, emergency telephone 1800 220 770; New Zealand: Poisons Information Centre 0800 764 766, emergency telephone 0800 220 770

Product overview and engineering

Selleys Super Glue High Precision is a 3-millilitre liquid cyanoacrylate adhesive built for detailed bonding work that demands controlled, accurate dispensing (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). This formulation cures through contact with surface moisture, which makes it fundamentally different from adhesives that rely on solvent evaporation or mechanical interlocking. When precision matters, this is the adhesive that delivers.

The product carries identifier code 103452 and is manufactured by Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, with production controlled under Australian and New Zealand regulatory frameworks (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). It's engineered for permanent bonding applications where precise placement and minimal excess material are critical — a product built around one standard: getting it right the first time.

Chemistry and composition

The active bonding agent is 2-propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-methoxyethyl ester, commonly known as methoxyethyl cyanoacrylate, which makes up 90 to 100 percent of the product by weight (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). This chemical carries CAS registry number 27816-23-5, providing clear, unambiguous identification for material safety and compatibility

research.

Methoxyethyl cyanoacrylate belongs to the cyanoacrylate monomer family. These adhesives undergo anionic polymerisation when exposed to weak bases, most commonly the hydroxyl ions found in moisture on substrate surfaces. This reaction moves fast at room temperature, with no need for external heat, pressure, or catalysts. The liquid monomer converts into a rigid thermoplastic polymer chain that bonds two surfaces together at a molecular level — which is why cyanoacrylates have earned their reputation for near-instantaneous, high-strength bonding.

The methoxyethyl variant delivers strong cure speed combined with reliable gap-filling capability. The primary focus of this formulation, though, is precision application, and every aspect of its chemistry supports that goal.

Precision delivery system

The 3-millilitre volume is a deliberate engineering decision built around control, not bulk coverage. A smaller adhesive reservoir reduces hydrostatic pressure at the dispensing tip, giving you finer command over bead size and placement. That control matters when bonding small components, intricate assemblies, or any application where excess adhesive would compromise the finished result.

The liquid viscosity allows the adhesive to flow into fine surface irregularities and make intimate contact with substrate textures that gel or thickened adhesives simply cannot reach. For precision work, this means the adhesive can wick into tight joints through capillary action when components are brought together, creating bonds in spaces too narrow for manual adhesive placement.

The compact format also addresses a practical reality of cyanoacrylate chemistry: once opened, moisture contamination begins degrading unused adhesive through premature polymerisation. Smaller volumes encourage complete use within reasonable timeframes, reducing waste from partially used containers.

Handling and application preparation

Before dispensing, confirm that bonding surfaces are clean, dry, and free from oils, release agents, or other contaminants that interfere with molecular adhesion. Surface moisture is necessary to initiate the cure, but bulk water, oils, or dust particles will weaken the bond interface or prevent proper wetting.

Avoid eye contact and repeated or prolonged skin contact during handling (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). This adhesive bonds skin tissue as readily as it bonds other substrates, and the exothermic polymerisation reaction can cause thermal burns when large amounts cure against skin. Plan your application approach before opening the container.

Work in areas with adequate ventilation to disperse vapours generated during application. Under normal use, the liquid state produces minimal aerosolisation, but thermal decomposition or large-volume applications can generate fumes that should not be inhaled (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf).

When preparing components for bonding, always do a dry assembly first. Cyanoacrylate adhesives cure within seconds — there is no opportunity to reposition once surfaces contact the adhesive. Pre-fitting components lets you identify alignment issues, check joint gaps, and plan your clamping strategy before the irreversible bond is made.

Safety considerations and protective equipment

Selleys Super Glue High Precision is classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria, specifically as a Flammable Liquids Category 4 material with hazard statement H227: Combustible liquid (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). This classification requires specific precautions during storage and use.

Keep the product away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking in areas where the adhesive is in use (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Category 4 flammability is the lowest severity within flammable classifications, but the cyanoacrylate monomer will ignite when exposed to sufficient ignition energy, and combustion generates toxic decomposition products.

The product carries a Poison Schedule S5 classification with a "Caution" designation under Australian regulatory frameworks (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). This means the substance requires careful handling, must be kept out of reach of children, and the product container or label should be kept at hand in case medical advice becomes necessary (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Wear safety glasses to prevent eye contact, nitrile rubber gloves for intermittent contact protection, and overalls to shield skin and clothing (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Glove selection should account for variations in construction and local conditions — assess your specific application circumstances and exposure duration before choosing.

If eye contact occurs, wash out immediately with water and seek medical advice (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). For skin contact resulting in swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation, remove contaminated clothing, flush the skin with running water, and seek medical assistance (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). If skin surfaces bond together, resist the urge to pull them apart forcefully — that tears skin tissue rather than breaking the adhesive bond.

In cases of ingestion, rinse the mouth with water but do not induce vomiting (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Give the affected person a glass of water to drink and seek medical advice immediately (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient, and if vomiting occurs naturally, provide additional water (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf).

For poisoning emergencies, contact the Poisons Information Centre at 131 126 within Australia or 0800 764 766 in New Zealand (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Emergency telephone support is available through 1800 220 770 for Australian incidents and 0800 220 770 for New Zealand incidents (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Storage requirements and environmental controls

Store Selleys Super Glue High Precision in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Temperature control matters for two clear reasons: elevated temperatures accelerate spontaneous polymerisation of the cyanoacrylate monomer, cutting shelf life, while the combustible classification requires temperature management to maintain safe margins below ignition thresholds.

The product is classified as C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for storage and handling under AS 1940 requirements (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). This Australian Standard governs the storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids, covering minimum safety distances, ventilation requirements, and containment specifications. Remove or correct the statement that the product is not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport. The business KB indicates it is subject to dangerous goods transport regulations. (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Keep the product away from foodstuffs during storage to prevent contamination and accidental ingestion (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Store away from strong bases, nucleophiles, and oxidising agents — these can initiate premature polymerisation or create fire and explosion hazards when combined with combustible organic materials.

Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Atmospheric moisture entering the container initiates surface polymerisation that progressively thickens the adhesive and eventually renders it unusable. The white crust that forms around the dispensing tip after use is polymerised cyanoacrylate — remove it before storage to maintain a clean seal.

Fire response and thermal hazards

In fire situations involving this product, use water fog, fine water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, or carbon dioxide as extinguishing media (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). The alcohol-resistant foam specification is particularly relevant given the methoxyethyl ester structure, which contains an ether linkage sharing solubility characteristics with alcohol-based solvents.

When burning or decomposing, this adhesive can emit toxic fumes (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Cyanoacrylate thermal decomposition produces hydrogen cyanide, formaldehyde, and nitrogen oxides — all serious inhalation hazards. Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing if there is any risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Change 'below 93°C' to 'at or below 93°C' to accurately reflect the GHS Category 4 upper flash point boundary. Normal application at ambient temperatures occurs well below ignition risk, but heat sources in the workspace require attention and control.

Spill management and contamination control

For small spills, wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination while avoiding inhalation of vapours (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Wipe up liquid adhesive with absorbent materials such as clean rags or paper towels, then collect and seal these materials in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Large spills require additional steps. Where safe to do so, shut off all possible sources of ignition in the area (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Clear all unprotected personnel from the spill zone immediately — cyanoacrylate adhesives become extremely slippery when spilled, creating serious slip hazards (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Personnel conducting cleanup must wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours, working upwind or in well-ventilated areas (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Contain the spill to prevent runoff into drains and waterways, using absorbent materials such as soil, sand, or other inert substances to soak up the liquid (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Use spark-free shovels for collection to eliminate ignition risks when handling this combustible material (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf).

If contamination of crops, sewers, or waterways occurs, contact local emergency services immediately (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Cyanoacrylate monomers present environmental toxicity concerns, and polymerised material creates persistent contamination that requires proper remediation.

Application technique and bond development

Dispense the minimum adhesive volume needed for effective bonding. Excess cyanoacrylate does not improve bond strength — it increases cure time, generates more exothermic heat that can damage sensitive substrates, and produces visible squeeze-out that detracts from the finished result.

For the strongest bonds, apply adhesive to one surface only, then bring components together within the working time window. Cyanoacrylate adhesives reach maximum strength in thin bond lines, typically 0.05 to 0.15 millimetres. Thicker adhesive layers cure more slowly and develop lower ultimate strength because the polymerisation reaction generates heat that must dissipate through the bond line.

Moisture accelerates cyanoacrylate cure, which is why human breath directed at a joint speeds bonding. However, excessive moisture such as wet surfaces or high-humidity environments can cause foaming or whitening as water molecules become incorporated into the polymer matrix. This "blooming" or "frosting" effect appears as white haze around bond areas and signals suboptimal cure conditions.

Bonded assemblies develop handling strength within seconds, but full mechanical strength takes additional time. Avoid loading bonds immediately after assembly. The polymerisation reaction continues to propagate through the adhesive layer for minutes to hours depending on bond thickness, gap size, and substrate material.

Substrate considerations and material compatibility

Cyanoacrylate adhesives bond most effectively to materials with slightly basic or neutral surfaces. Metals, ceramics, most plastics, and rubber cure rapidly and develop high bond strengths. Acidic substrates or materials with extremely low surface energy may need primers or surface preparation to achieve reliable adhesion.

Porous materials such as wood, paper, and fabric absorb liquid cyanoacrylate, which can weaken the bond interface as adhesive wicks away from the joint before cure completion. These substrates often benefit from an initial adhesive application to seal surface porosity, followed by a second application to form the structural bond.

Some plastics resist cyanoacrylate bonding due to surface treatments, mould release residues, or inherent chemical incompatibility. Polyethylene, polypropylene, and fluoropolymers (PTFE, FEP) fall into this category and typically require plasma treatment, corona discharge, or chemical primers to create bondable surfaces.

Troubleshooting common application issues

Slow or incomplete cure points to inadequate surface moisture, excessively thick bond lines, or acidic substrate surfaces. Verify substrates are clean but not deliberately dried to strip all adsorbed moisture. If cure remains slow, a cyanoacrylate accelerator applied to one surface before bonding provides the alkaline environment needed for rapid polymerisation.

White residue or frosting around bond areas results from moisture-initiated cure of adhesive vapour on adjacent surfaces. This cosmetic issue appears more often in high-humidity environments or when users blow on joints to speed up cure. Dispense less adhesive, improve ventilation, and avoid adding deliberate moisture.

Weak bonds despite correct technique usually trace back to contaminated surfaces. Oils, release agents, and some cleaning solvents leave invisible residues that prevent intimate adhesive contact with substrate surfaces. Solvent wiping alone may not be enough — follow it with abrasive cleaning to create clean, high-energy surfaces.

Bonded skin requires patience, not force. Soak bonded areas in warm soapy water and gently work surfaces apart as the adhesive swells and softens. Peeling or pulling separates skin layers rather than breaking the bond. Acetone dissolves cyanoacrylate but should not be applied to intact skin without appropriate medical guidance.

Blocked dispensing tips result from polymerised adhesive forming a seal in the nozzle. Clear the blockage with a pin or wire, or cut the tip higher to expose a fresh opening. Wiping the tip clean and replacing the cap tightly after every use prevents this issue from arising.

Disposal and environmental responsibility

Dispose of containers and contents in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Cyanoacrylate adhesives cannot go through standard household waste streams in many jurisdictions due to their chemical classification.

Allow unused adhesive to polymerise completely before disposal — the cured polymer presents significantly lower environmental and handling risks than liquid monomer. Dispense remaining adhesive onto absorbent material in a well-ventilated area and allow moisture-initiated cure to convert the material to solid form.

Empty containers retain adhesive residue and must be treated as contaminated materials requiring proper disposal routing. Do not rinse containers into sewers or waterways — even small quantities of cyanoacrylate monomer present aquatic toxicity concerns.

Regulatory compliance and product identification

The product barcode 9300697118660 provides retail scanning identification, while product code 103452 is the manufacturer's internal reference for formulation tracking and quality control (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). These identifiers ensure full traceability through supply chains and enable precise communication with technical support or emergency response personnel.

Regulatory compliance documentation includes classification under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) as implemented by Safe Work Australia, with the signal word "Warning" indicating intermediate hazard severity (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). This positions the product below "Danger" classification materials but above non-hazardous consumer goods in terms of required handling precautions.

Users needing detailed composition information for workplace safety assessments or environmental compliance can reference CAS number 27816-23-5 for the primary chemical constituent, enabling access to toxicological databases and material compatibility resources beyond the scope of product labelling (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Professional best practices

Always read labels carefully and follow all instructions before use, as required by precautionary statement P103 (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Cyanoacrylate chemistry behaves differently from other adhesive types — assumptions based on experience with other products can lead to application issues or safety incidents.

Keep adhesive containers at hand while working, satisfying the requirement that product containers or labels be available if medical advice becomes needed (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). In an emergency, precise product identification and composition information enable the right medical response.

Wash hands thoroughly before smoking, eating, drinking, or using toilet facilities when working with this adhesive (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). This hygiene practice prevents direct ingestion through hand-to-mouth transfer and cross-contamination of food preparation surfaces.

For repeated applications or professional use, wash contaminated clothing and protective equipment before storing or reusing (SELLEYS_SUPER_GLUE_HIGH_PRECISION-AUS_GHS.pdf). Cyanoacrylate residue on gloves or clothing can transfer to subsequent work, contaminating surfaces that require adhesive-free finishing or creating bonding interference.

Document successful application parameters when working with new substrate combinations. Cyanoacrylate performance varies with material type, surface preparation, environmental conditions, and joint design. Recording what works builds practical knowledge that improves consistency and reduces troubleshooting time on future projects.

References

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

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the product name: Selleys Super Glue High Precision

What is the product volume: 3 millilitres

What is the product code: 103452

What is the barcode: 9300697118660

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

What type of adhesive is this: Liquid cyanoacrylate adhesive

What is the active chemical ingredient: Methoxyethyl cyanoacrylate

What is the CAS number of the active ingredient: 27816-23-5

What percentage of the product is the active ingredient: 90 to 100 percent by weight

What is the chemical name of the active ingredient: 2-propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-methoxyethyl ester

How does this adhesive cure: Through contact with surface moisture

Does it require heat to cure: No

Does it require pressure to cure: No

Does it require a catalyst to cure: No

What type of polymerisation occurs during curing: Anionic polymerisation

What initiates the curing reaction: Hydroxyl ions from moisture on substrate surfaces

What does the cured adhesive form: A rigid thermoplastic polymer chain

Is this adhesive designed for permanent bonds: Yes

Is this adhesive designed for precision work: Yes

Why is the 3-millilitre volume used: To reduce hydrostatic pressure for finer dispensing control

Can this adhesive wick into tight joints: Yes, through capillary action

What viscosity does this adhesive have: Liquid viscosity

Is this adhesive classified as hazardous: Yes, under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria

What is the flammability classification: Flammable Liquids Category 4

What is the hazard statement for flammability: H227 — Combustible liquid

What is the GHS signal word: Warning

What is the Poison Schedule classification: S5 with Caution designation

Should this product be kept away from children: Yes

What eye protection is recommended: Safety glasses

What hand protection is recommended: Nitrile rubber gloves

What body protection is recommended: Overalls

Does this adhesive bond skin: Yes, as readily as other substrates

Can curing against skin cause burns: Yes, from exothermic polymerisation

What should you do if eye contact occurs: Wash out immediately with water and seek medical advice

What should you do if skin surfaces bond together: Do not pull apart forcefully

What should you do if skin becomes irritated or blistered: Remove clothing, flush with water, seek medical assistance

What should you do if the product is ingested: Rinse mouth with water, do not induce vomiting

Should you give water after ingestion: Yes, one glass

Should you give anything 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

What is the Australian emergency telephone number: 1800 220 770

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

How should this product be stored: In a cool, dry, well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight

What is the storage classification under AS 1940: C1 Combustible Liquid

Is this product classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

Should this product be stored near foodstuffs: No

Should this product be stored near strong bases: No

Should this product be stored near oxidising agents: No

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

Why must containers be kept sealed: To prevent moisture entering and causing premature polymerisation

What causes the white crust around the dispensing tip: Polymerised cyanoacrylate

Should the tip be cleaned before storage: Yes

What extinguishing media can be used on a fire involving this product: Water fog, fine spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide

Is alcohol-resistant foam recommended for fires: Yes

What toxic fumes can be produced when this adhesive burns: Hydrogen cyanide, formaldehyde, and nitrogen oxides

Must firefighters wear breathing apparatus: Yes, self-contained breathing apparatus

What PPE must firefighters wear: Full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus

How should small spills be cleaned up: Wipe with absorbent materials such as rags or paper towels

Should ignition sources be shut off during a large spill: Yes, where safe to do so

Do cyanoacrylate spills create slip hazards: Yes

Should spill runoff enter drains or waterways: No

What absorbent materials can contain a liquid spill: Soil, sand, or other inert substances

Should spark-free shovels be used during spill cleanup: Yes

What should you do if crops or waterways are contaminated: Contact local emergency services immediately

Should adhesive be applied to both surfaces for bonding: No, apply to one surface only

What is the optimal bond line thickness: 0.05 to 0.15 millimetres

Does a thicker adhesive layer improve bond strength: No

Does excess adhesive improve bond strength: No

Should a dry assembly test be done before bonding: Yes

Why should a dry assembly test be done: To identify alignment issues before irreversible bonding

Does moisture accelerate cyanoacrylate cure: Yes

Can excessive moisture cause frosting or blooming: Yes

What does white haze around a bond area indicate: Suboptimal cure conditions from excess moisture

What causes slow or incomplete cure: Inadequate surface moisture, thick bond lines, or acidic surfaces

What is a cyanoacrylate accelerator used for: To provide alkaline environment for rapid polymerisation

What causes white residue around bond areas: Moisture-initiated cure of adhesive vapour on adjacent surfaces

What usually causes weak bonds despite correct technique: Contaminated surfaces

How should bonded skin be treated at home: Soak in warm soapy water and gently work apart

What chemical dissolves cyanoacrylate: Acetone

Should acetone be applied directly to intact skin without guidance: No

What causes a blocked dispensing tip: Polymerised adhesive forming a seal in the nozzle

How can a blocked tip be cleared: With a pin or wire, or by cutting higher on the tip

Do metals bond well with cyanoacrylate: Yes

Do ceramics bond well with cyanoacrylate: Yes

Does polyethylene bond easily with cyanoacrylate: No

Does polypropylene bond easily with cyanoacrylate: No

Does PTFE bond easily with cyanoacrylate: No

Do porous materials like wood absorb cyanoacrylate: Yes

Can absorption into porous materials weaken a bond: Yes

What is the recommended approach for bonding porous materials: Apply a first coat to seal porosity, then a second coat for bonding

How should unused adhesive be disposed of: Allow to polymerise completely before disposal

Should empty containers be rinsed into sewers: No

Should empty containers be treated as contaminated: Yes

What regulatory framework governs this product's classification: Safe Work Australia GHS 7

What precautionary statement requires reading the label: P103

Should the product container be kept accessible during use: Yes, in case medical advice is needed

Should hands be washed before eating when using this product: Yes

Should contaminated clothing be washed before reuse: Yes

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 Super Glue High Precision - Product code: 103452 - Barcode: 9300697118660 - Manufacturer: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd

Format and composition - Volume: 3 millilitres - Adhesive type: Liquid cyanoacrylate - Active ingredient: 2-propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-methoxyethyl ester (methoxyethyl cyanoacrylate) - CAS number: 27816-23-5 - Active ingredient concentration: 90 to 100 percent by weight - Physical form: Liquid viscosity

Regulatory and hazard classification - Classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria - Flammability classification: Flammable Liquids Category 4 - Hazard statement: H227 — Combustible liquid - GHS signal word: Warning - Poison Schedule: S5, Caution designation - Storage classification under AS 1940: C1 Combustible Liquid - Not classified as Dangerous Goods for road or rail transport under Australian Code or NZS5433

Recommended personal protective equipment - Eye protection: Safety glasses - Hand protection: Nitrile rubber gloves - Body protection: Overalls

First aid — eye contact - Wash out immediately with water and seek medical advice

First aid — skin contact - Remove contaminated clothing, flush with running water, seek medical assistance if swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs

First aid — ingestion - Rinse mouth with water; do not induce vomiting; give one glass of water; seek medical advice immediately - Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient

Emergency contact numbers - Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766 - Australian emergency telephone: 1800 220 770 - New Zealand emergency telephone: 0800 220 770

Storage requirements - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces - Keep away from foodstuffs, strong bases,

nucleophiles, and oxidising agents - Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use - Keep out of reach of children

Fire response - Approved extinguishing media: Water fog, fine water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide - Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing if exposed to vapour or combustion products - Burning or decomposing product can emit toxic fumes including hydrogen cyanide, formaldehyde, and nitrogen oxides

Spill management - Small spills: Wipe with absorbent materials such as rags or paper towels; collect in labelled containers for disposal - Large spills: Shut off ignition sources where safe; clear unprotected personnel; work upwind; contain with soil, sand, or inert substances; use spark-free shovels - Prevent runoff into drains and waterways - If crops, sewers, or waterways are contaminated, contact local emergency services immediately

Disposal - Dispose of containers and contents in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations - Do not rinse empty containers into sewers or waterways - Treat empty containers as contaminated materials

Precautionary statements (label-sourced) - P103: Read label before use - Keep container or label accessible in case medical advice is needed - Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities - Wash contaminated clothing and protective equipment before storing or reusing - No smoking in areas where the adhesive is in use

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General product claims

- Designed for detailed bonding work requiring controlled, accurate dispensing - Engineered for permanent bonding applications where precise placement and minimal excess material are critical - The 3-millilitre volume is a deliberate engineering decision to reduce hydrostatic pressure at the dispensing tip for finer dispensing control - Liquid viscosity allows adhesive to wick into tight joints through capillary action - Smaller volume format encourages complete use within reasonable timeframes, reducing waste from premature polymerisation - Optimal bond line thickness is 0.05 to 0.15 millimetres for maximum strength - Adhesive should be applied to one surface only for strongest bonds - Excess adhesive does not improve bond strength and increases cure time - Thicker adhesive layers cure more slowly and develop lower ultimate strength - Porous materials may benefit from a first sealing application followed by a structural bonding application - Polyethylene, polypropylene, and fluoropolymers typically require surface treatment prior to bonding - Slow or incomplete cure may indicate inadequate surface moisture, thick bond lines, or acidic substrate surfaces - White residue or frosting around bond areas results from moisture-initiated cure of adhesive vapour on adjacent surfaces - Weak bonds despite correct technique typically trace to contaminated surfaces - Bonded skin should be soaked in warm soapy water and gently worked apart; forceful pulling is not recommended - Acetone dissolves cyanoacrylate but should not be applied to intact skin without appropriate medical guidance - Blocked dispensing tips can be cleared with a pin or wire, or by cutting the tip higher - Unused adhesive should be allowed to polymerise completely before disposal - A dry assembly test is recommended before bonding to identify alignment issues prior to irreversible adhesion

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Super Glue High Precision - 3mL sits within the **Selleys** glues and adhesives range, under the broader **Home & Garden > Adhesives & Glues** category. Selleys is a brand of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, a company widely known across the Australian home improvement and trade markets for sealants, fillers, adhesives, and surface preparation products. Within the Selleys portfolio, this product belongs to the Super Glue line, which focuses on fast-setting cyanoacrylate

adhesives for household and craft repair tasks.

What distinguishes this particular product within the Super Glue range is its precision delivery format. The 3mL container is fitted with a precision nozzle designed for controlled, non-drip application — making it better suited to fine detail work than standard-tip super glue formats. It bonds a wide range of materials including ceramics, jewellery, paper, metal, wood, leather, and most plastics, and achieves an initial set in approximately 10 seconds. It dries clear and uses a low-odour formula, which sets it apart from older cyanoacrylate products that can produce strong fumes during application. The active chemistry is a 2-methoxyethyl cyanoacrylate compound, the same family of fast-curing adhesive found in most consumer super glues, but formulated here for precision work rather than bulk bonding.

Someone using this product for ceramics repair or jewellery work is likely to also need complementary items from adjacent categories — for example, surface cleaning or degreasing products to prepare bonding surfaces, and fine applicator tools or clamps to hold pieces in position during the 10-second set window. Because the adhesive bonds skin rapidly and carries hazard classifications for skin and eye irritation (H315, H319), disposable gloves and eye protection are practical additions to consider before starting a project.

The product is available directly through the Selleys website at selleys.com.au, where it is listed alongside the broader Super Glue and adhesives range.