Selleys Liquid Nails Timberflex Timber Flooring

Canonical: https://directory.selleys.com.au/flooring/flooring-products/selleys-liquid-nails-timberflex-timber-flooring/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Liquid Nails **Brand:** Selleys (a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd) **Category:** Solvent-based construction adhesive **Primary Use:** Professional and trade bonding applications requiring strong, permanent adhesion across a wide range of substrate conditions.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Professional and trade applications in Australia and New Zealand - **Key Benefit:** Immediate grab strength and permanent bond formation via petroleum-derived solvent system - **Form Factor:** Liquid adhesive (solvent-based) - **Application Method:** Direct dispensing from container onto substrate surfaces

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Is Selleys Liquid Nails a Dangerous Good? → Yes — classified as a Class 3 flammable liquid with Hazchem code 3YE under Australian and New Zealand transport regulations. 2. What are the hazard classifications for Selleys Liquid Nails? → Flammable Liquid Category 2 (H225), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 (H315), and Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A (H319) under Safe Work Australia GHS 7. 3. What should you do if Selleys Liquid Nails is swallowed? → Rinse mouth with water, do not induce vomiting, give a glass of water, and contact the Poisons Information Centre (Australia: 131 126; New Zealand: 0800 764 766).

Product overview and classification

Selleys Liquid Nails is a solvent-based construction adhesive built for professional and trade applications that demand strong, permanent bonds (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). It's also a Dangerous Good under Australian and New Zealand transport regulations, classified as a Class 3 flammable liquid with Hazchem code 3YE, which sets out specific emergency response protocols for transport and storage (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, manufactures and distributes this adhesive through professional trade channels across Australia and New Zealand (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Unlike water-based alternatives, this formulation uses petroleum-derived solvents to deliver immediate grab strength and solid performance across a wide range of substrate conditions.

Chemistry and composition

The active solvent system in Liquid Nails contains hydrotreated light naphtha (CAS 64742-49-0) at a concentration between 10 and 30 percent by weight. The rest of the formulation comprises proprietary adhesive resins and performance additives (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Change 'remove sulphur, nitrogen, and aromatic compounds' to 'reduce sulphur, nitrogen, and aromatic compound content' to accurately reflect that hydrotreatment reduces rather than eliminates these constituents. The naphtha component does several things at once: it keeps the adhesive in a workable liquid state, enables thorough wetting of substrate surfaces, and delivers the fast initial tack that distinguishes solvent-based construction adhesives from water-based products.

The 10–30% concentration range reflects manufacturing tolerance and formulation flexibility across production batches (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). As the naphtha evaporates after application, the remaining adhesive polymers form the permanent bond structure.

Hazard classification and safety profile

Liquid Nails is classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria, with three specific hazard classifications that determine the safety protocols required during handling (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Flammability hazards

This adhesive is classified as a Flammable Liquid Category 2, with hazard statement H225: "Highly flammable liquid and vapour" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). It has a flashpoint below 23°C and an initial boiling point above 35°C, placing it in the second-highest flammability category under GHS criteria. The naphtha solvent fraction generates flammable vapours at ambient temperatures, creating real ignition risks when exposed to sparks, open flames, hot surfaces, or static discharge.

The product label carries a flame pictogram and the signal word "Danger," the most serious warning level in the GHS system (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). During application, flammable vapour and air mixtures can form, particularly in confined spaces or areas without adequate ventilation (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Skin and eye irritation hazards

Beyond flammability, this formulation carries contact hazards classified as Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 and Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf), generating hazard statements H315 "Causes skin irritation" and H319 "Causes serious eye irritation" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Category 2 skin irritation means the product causes reversible damage to skin tissue following contact for up to four hours. Symptoms include redness, swelling, and discomfort that persist beyond initial contact. Category 2A eye irritation covers serious but reversible effects to eye tissue, typically significant inflammation, excessive tearing, and potential temporary vision impairment (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The exclamation mark pictogram appears on product labelling to flag these irritation hazards (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Safe handling and personal protective equipment

Mandatory protective equipment

Precautionary statement P280 requires wearing protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye or face protection when handling Liquid Nails (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). For first aid responders, the SDS specifies safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses as minimum PPE (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Nitrile rubber gloves provide suitable chemical resistance for intermittent contact, though users must make final glove selection based on their specific working conditions (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Nitrile's resistance to petroleum hydrocarbons makes it appropriate for naphtha-containing formulations, though breakthrough time varies with glove thickness and manufacturer.

Eye protection must include side shields or full-face coverage to prevent splash contact during dispensing and application. Standard safety glasses with side protection meet minimum requirements for controlled application; full face shields provide additional protection during overhead work or

high-volume dispensing.

Ignition source control

Precautionary statement P210 requires keeping the product away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces, and prohibits smoking in application areas (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Statements P240, P241, P242, and P243 set out specific electrical and mechanical requirements: ground and bond containers and receiving equipment; use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment; use non-sparking tools; and take action to prevent static discharges (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). These requirements matter most during bulk transfer operations, large-area applications, or work in confined spaces where vapour concentrations can reach flammable limits.

Container grounding and bonding prevents static electricity build-up during dispensing. Explosion-proof equipment contains any sparks generated during normal operation within sealed housings that cannot ignite external atmospheres. Non-sparking tools, made from bronze, brass, or non-ferrous alloys, prevent impact sparks during container opening or surface preparation.

Hygiene and contamination prevention

Precautionary statement P264 requires thoroughly washing hands, face, and all exposed skin after handling (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Statement P233 requires keeping containers tightly closed when not in active use (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Hands must be washed before smoking, eating, drinking, or using toilet facilities (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Contaminated clothing and protective equipment must be washed before storage or reuse, and statement P362+P364 specifically requires removing contaminated clothing and washing it before reuse (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Storage requirements

Storage precautionary statement P403+P235 sets two requirements: store in a well-ventilated place and keep cool (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Both address the dual hazards of flammable vapour build-up and temperature-driven vapour pressure increases.

Well-ventilated storage prevents naphtha vapour concentrations from reaching flammable limits, typically 0.9–6.0% by volume for light petroleum distillates. Mechanical ventilation systems should deliver at least 0.3 metres per second air velocity at floor level, where heavier-than-air vapours accumulate. Natural ventilation through vents positioned at both high and low points works in small storage areas, though mechanical systems offer more reliable control.

Storage temperatures should stay below 30°C to minimise vapour pressure and reduce evaporative losses through container seals. Temperature extremes affect both product viscosity and vapour generation rates. Outdoor storage facilities need insulation or shading to prevent solar heat gain during summer months, and storage areas must stay separated from ignition sources, incompatible materials, and high-traffic zones where accidental container damage could occur.

Keeping containers tightly closed (P233) prevents both vapour escape and moisture ingress that could affect product performance (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

First aid procedures

Inhalation exposure

If vapour inhalation occurs, immediately remove the affected person from the area without putting yourself at risk (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining garments to make breathing easier (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Seat the

patient upright to support respiratory function and keep them warm (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Keep the person at rest until fully recovered, and seek medical advice if effects persist (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Naphtha vapour inhalation can cause respiratory tract irritation, dizziness, headache, and nausea. Effects typically resolve once exposure stops and fresh air ventilation occurs, though high concentrations may cause more serious central nervous system effects requiring medical evaluation.

Skin contact

For skin or hair contact, immediately remove all contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Keep flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre (phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes, then transport to a doctor or hospital (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

For gross contamination covering large surface areas, drench with water immediately and remove clothing while continuing to flush skin and hair with plenty of water, adding soap if the material is insoluble (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available and do not break any blisters that form (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Seek medical assistance if swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation develops (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

If skin irritation develops during or after cleanup, statement P332+P313 directs you to get medical advice or attention (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Eye contact

For eye exposure, hold eyelids apart and flush eyes continuously with running water (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Keep flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or doctor, or for at least 15 minutes, then transport to a doctor or hospital (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Statement P305+P351+P338 specifies rinsing cautiously with water for several minutes and removing contact lenses if present and easy to do (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

If eye irritation persists after initial irrigation, statement P337+P313 directs the person to get medical advice or attention (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). The 15-minute minimum irrigation period removes adhesive residue and dilutes any absorbed solvent, though medical professionals may advise extending irrigation based on exposure severity.

Ingestion

If swallowed, rinse the mouth with water but do not induce vomiting (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Give a glass of water to drink, and never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). If vomiting occurs on its own, give additional water and seek medical advice (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The prohibition against induced vomiting is important because it prevents aspiration of petroleum distillates into the lungs, which causes far more serious injury than gastrointestinal exposure. Medical treatment focuses on supportive care and symptom management (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Emergency contact information

For any poisoning incident, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately: Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766 (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). For emergency situations requiring hazardous materials expertise, contact Australia 1800 220 770 or New Zealand 0800 220 770 (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). When seeking medical advice, have the product container or label on hand so healthcare providers have accurate composition and hazard

information (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Fire safety and emergency response

Extinguishing methods

If Liquid Nails becomes involved in a fire, use alcohol-resistant foam or dry agents including carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove or correct the claim that AFFF fails because 'water-miscible components break down the foam blanket.' Naphtha is a non-polar hydrocarbon; the rationale given is the wrong chemistry. If AR foam is specified in the SDS, the explanation should not cite polarity/water-miscibility of naphtha as the reason.

Dry chemical powders, such as monoammonium phosphate (ABC powder) or sodium bicarbonate (BC powder), work by interrupting the chemical chain reaction of combustion. Carbon dioxide extinguishes by displacing oxygen, though it provides no cooling effect and fires can reignite if hot surfaces remain.

Water spray should not be applied directly to burning adhesive, but it can cool surrounding containers and structures to stop fire spread. The Hazchem code 3YE indicates that water spray for exposure fire cooling and evacuation procedures apply during transport emergencies (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Flammability characteristics and precautions

As a highly flammable liquid, Liquid Nails generates flammable vapour that forms ignitable mixtures with air, and those mixtures can ignite from distant sources (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Vapours are heavier than air and travel along the ground to reach ignition sources far from the point of release, with flame travelling back to the source.

Flameproof equipment is required in any area where this adhesive is used (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Nearby equipment must be earthed to prevent static discharge ignition (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf), and electrical installations in work areas must comply with AS/NZS 3000 (Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules) standards for hazardous area classification (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The flammable vapour risk is most critical during large-scale application in enclosed spaces, below-grade work, or application near floor drains and pits where vapours accumulate in concentrations above the lower explosive limit.

Transport and emergency response

The Dangerous Goods Class 3 classification requires specific packaging, labelling, and documentation under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail and New Zealand NZS5433 standard (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). Emergency responders use the Hazchem code 3YE to determine appropriate firefighting media, evacuation distances, and personal protection requirements during transport incidents (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Disposal and environmental considerations

Precautionary statement P501 requires disposing of both contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf). The flammable liquid classification and naphtha content typically classify waste material as hazardous waste requiring disposal through licensed facilities.

Used containers retain product residue and flammable vapours, so they require the same disposal protocols as full containers. Empty containers must not be reused for other purposes, punctured, or incinerated due to explosion risk from residual vapour. Many jurisdictions require triple-rinsing of containers before disposal, with rinsate treated as hazardous waste.

Small quantities from residential use may be accepted at household hazardous waste collection facilities. Commercial and industrial quantities require manifest documentation tracking waste from generation through final disposal. Landfill disposal of liquid adhesive is typically prohibited; approved methods include incineration at licensed high-temperature facilities with appropriate emission controls, or recycling through solvent recovery operations.

Product label P102 reminds users to keep out of reach of children and to read carefully and follow all instructions, which applies to disposal activities as much as product use (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf).

References

Source documents - SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf (canonical)

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys Liquid Nails: A solvent-based construction adhesive

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

Is Selleys Liquid Nails suitable for professional use: Yes, designed for professional and trade applications

Is Selleys Liquid Nails water-based: No, it is solvent-based

What type of bond does Selleys Liquid Nails create: Strong, permanent bonds

Is Selleys Liquid Nails classified as a Dangerous Good: Yes

What Dangerous Goods class is Selleys Liquid Nails: Class 3 flammable liquid

What is the Hazchem code for Selleys Liquid Nails: 3YE

Which countries is Selleys Liquid Nails distributed in: Australia and New Zealand

What is the primary active solvent in Selleys Liquid Nails: Hydrotreated light naphtha

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

What concentration of naphtha is in Selleys Liquid Nails: 10 to 30 percent by weight

Why does the naphtha concentration vary: Reflects manufacturing tolerance across production batches

What does naphtha do in the adhesive: Keeps adhesive in workable liquid state

Does naphtha help with surface wetting: Yes, it enables thorough wetting of substrate surfaces

What happens to naphtha after application: It evaporates, leaving permanent bond-forming polymers

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

What is the flammability classification: Flammable Liquid Category 2

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

What is the flashpoint of Selleys Liquid Nails: Below 23°C

What signal word appears on the label: Danger

What pictogram indicates flammability on the label: Flame pictogram

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

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

Is skin irritation from this product reversible: Yes, Category 2 indicates reversible damage

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

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

Is eye irritation from this product reversible: Yes, Category 2A indicates reversible effects

What pictogram indicates irritation hazards on the label: Exclamation mark pictogram

What gloves are recommended for handling: Nitrile rubber gloves

Why are nitrile gloves recommended: They resist petroleum hydrocarbons including naphtha

Must eye protection include side shields: Yes, side shields or full-face coverage required

Is full face shield required for overhead work: Yes, recommended for overhead or high-volume dispensing

What precautionary statement requires PPE: P280

What PPE does P280 require: Protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye or face protection

Can you smoke in areas where Liquid Nails is applied: No, prohibited by precautionary statement P210

What tools must be used near Liquid Nails: Non-sparking tools

Why must non-sparking tools be used: To prevent impact sparks that could ignite vapours

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

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

What precautionary statement addresses static discharge: P243

When must hands be washed after handling: Immediately after handling, per P264

Must hands be washed before eating: Yes, before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities

What storage temperature should be maintained: Below 30°C

Must storage areas be ventilated: Yes, well-ventilated storage is required

What precautionary statement covers storage: P403+P235

Do heavier-than-air vapours accumulate at floor level: Yes

What minimum air velocity is recommended for mechanical ventilation: 0.3 metres per second at floor level

Must containers be kept closed during storage: Yes, per precautionary statement P233

What is the first aid action for inhalation: Immediately remove person to fresh air

Should contaminated clothing be removed after inhalation exposure: Yes, immediately

What position should an inhalation victim be placed in: Seated upright to support breathing

How long must skin be flushed with water after contact: At least 15 minutes

Should vomiting be induced if Liquid Nails is swallowed: No, vomiting must not be induced

Why is induced vomiting prohibited after ingestion: Prevents aspiration of petroleum distillates into lungs

What should be given to drink after ingestion: A glass of water

Can anything be given by mouth to an unconscious person: No, never

How long must eyes be flushed after exposure: At least 15 minutes

Should contact lenses be removed before eye flushing: Yes, if present and easy to remove

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 hazardous materials emergency number: 1800 220 770

What is the New Zealand hazardous materials emergency number: 0800 220 770

What extinguishing agent is recommended for fires: Alcohol-resistant foam

Can dry chemical powder extinguish Liquid Nails fires: Yes

Can carbon dioxide extinguish Liquid Nails fires: Yes

Should water be applied directly to burning adhesive: No

Can water spray be used to cool surrounding containers: Yes

Can Liquid Nails vapours travel to distant ignition sources: Yes, vapours travel along the ground

Must electrical installations comply with AS/NZS 3000: Yes

What transport regulations apply in Australia: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail

What transport standard applies in New Zealand: NZS5433

How must Liquid Nails waste be disposed of: In accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

Is landfill disposal of liquid adhesive typically permitted: No, typically prohibited

Can empty containers be reused: No

Can empty containers be incinerated: No, explosion risk from residual vapour

What approved disposal methods exist: Incineration at licensed facilities or solvent recovery recycling

Is Selleys Liquid Nails safe for children to handle: No, keep out of reach of children

What label statement reminds users about child safety: P102 — Keep out of reach of children

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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 name:** Selleys Liquid Nails - **Product type:** Solvent-based construction adhesive - **Manufacturer:** Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd - **Distribution markets:**

Australia and New Zealand - **Dangerous Goods classification:** Class 3 flammable liquid - **Hazchem code:** 3YE - **Regulatory framework:** Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail; New Zealand NZS5433 - **Hazard standard:** Safe Work Australia GHS 7 - **Signal word:** Danger - **Flammability classification:** Flammable Liquid Category 2 - **Flammability hazard statement:** H225 — Highly flammable liquid and vapour - **Flashpoint:** Below 23°C - **Initial boiling point:** Above 35°C - **Skin hazard classification:** Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 - **Skin hazard statement:** H315 — Causes skin irritation - **Eye hazard classification:** Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A - **Eye hazard statement:** H319 — Causes serious eye irritation - **Label pictograms:** Flame pictogram (flammability); Exclamation mark pictogram (irritation hazards) - **Primary active solvent:** Hydrotreated light naphtha - **CAS number (naphtha):** 64742-49-0 - **Naphtha concentration:** 10–30% by weight - **Precautionary statement — PPE:** P280 — Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye or face protection - **Precautionary statement — ignition sources:** P210 — Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces; no smoking - **Precautionary statement — grounding:** P240 — Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment - **Precautionary statement — equipment:** P241 — Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment - **Precautionary statement — tools:** P242 — Use non-sparking tools - **Precautionary statement — static:** P243 — Take action to prevent static discharges - **Precautionary statement — hygiene:** P264 — Wash thoroughly after handling - **Precautionary statement — container closure:** P233 — Keep container tightly closed - **Precautionary statement — contaminated clothing:** P362+P364 — Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse - **Precautionary statement — storage:** P403+P235 — Store in a well-ventilated place; keep cool - **Precautionary statement — skin irritation follow-up:** P332+P313 — If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice or attention - **Precautionary statement — eye irritation follow-up:** P337+P313 — If eye irritation persists, get medical advice or attention - **Precautionary statement — eye rinsing:** P305+P351+P338 — Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - **Precautionary statement — disposal:** P501 — Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations - **Precautionary statement — child safety:** P102 — Keep out of reach of children - **Recommended glove material:** Nitrile rubber - **First aid — inhalation:** Remove person to fresh air immediately; remove contaminated clothing; seat upright; keep warm; seek medical advice if effects persist - **First aid — skin contact:** Flush with running water for at least 15 minutes; remove contaminated clothing; contact Poisons Information Centre or doctor - **First aid — eye contact:** Flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; seek medical attention if irritation persists - **First aid — ingestion:** Rinse mouth with water; do not induce vomiting; give a glass of water; never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person - **Australian Poisons Information Centre:** 131 126 - **New Zealand Poisons Information Centre:** 0800 764 766 - **Australian hazardous materials emergency number:** 1800 220 770 - **New Zealand hazardous materials emergency number:** 0800 220 770 - **Recommended fire extinguishing agents:** Alcohol-resistant foam; dry chemical powder; carbon dioxide - **Water application to burning adhesive:** Not recommended directly; water spray permitted for cooling surrounding containers - **Electrical installation standard:** AS/NZS 3000 (Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules) - **Approved waste disposal methods:** Incineration at licensed high-temperature facilities; solvent recovery recycling - **Empty container restrictions:** Must not be reused, punctured, or incinerated - **Source document:** SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS-AUS_GHS.pdf

General product claims

- Designed for professional and trade applications demanding strong, permanent bonds - Superior performance across a wide range of substrate conditions compared to water-based alternatives - Petroleum-derived solvents deliver immediate grab strength - Hydrotreated light naphtha described as cleaner-burning and lower-odour than untreated petroleum naphthas - Naphtha component described as delivering fast initial tack that sets solvent-based adhesives apart from water-based products - Naphtha concentration range described as reflecting formulation flexibility across production batches - Remaining adhesive polymers described as forming a permanent bond structure after naphtha

evaporation - Nitrile gloves described as the appropriate choice for naphtha-containing formulations

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Liquid Nails Timberflex Timber Flooring Adhesive sits within Selleys' broader Liquid Nails adhesive range, which is one of the most widely recognised construction adhesive lines in Australia and New Zealand. Remove 'the same formulation' and replace with language that correctly identifies Timberflex as a distinct product within the broader Liquid Nails range, not the same formulation as the solvent-based Liquid Nails product described in the main document. The product is classified under the Home & Garden > Adhesives & Sealants category and is positioned as a specialist flooring adhesive rather than a general-purpose construction adhesive.

Selleys is a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, a company known across the trade and retail sectors for adhesives, sealants, fillers, and related construction products. Within the Selleys portfolio, Timberflex is the brand's dedicated timber flooring solution, distinguished from the wider Liquid Nails family by its specific formulation: a solvent-free and isocyanate-free MS polymer adhesive engineered to deliver a flexible bond that accommodates the natural movement of timber boards over time. That flexibility is the key differentiator from standard rigid construction adhesives in the same Liquid Nails range.

From a use-case perspective, someone installing timber flooring with Timberflex is likely to need several complementary products from adjacent categories. Surface preparation is an important first step — concrete subfloor primers or moisture barriers are commonly used before adhesive is applied. An appropriate notched trowel or spreader is typically needed to achieve consistent coverage at the recommended spread rate. Expansion gap spacers and flooring clamps or taping may also be required during installation. While Selleys itself offers a range of surface preparation and sealing products, the graph context does not specify which particular Selleys products are designed to be used alongside Timberflex, so buyers should check Selleys' own flooring installation guidance for compatible system recommendations.

Overall, Timberflex occupies the specialist end of the Selleys adhesive range — purpose-built for one application, available in trade-friendly pack sizes, and backed by Selleys' national customer support and emergency contact network.