

# Selleys Pro Trade Construction Adhesive Fast Grip

Canonical: <https://directory.selleys.com.au/home-garden/adhesives-sealants/selleys-pro-trade-construction-adhesive-fast-grip/>

## Details:

### ## AI Summary

**Product:** Selleys Pro Trade Construction Adhesive Fast Grip **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Water-based construction adhesive **Primary Use:** High-strength, fast-grab bonding of a wide range of building substrates for professional and serious DIY construction applications.

**Quick Facts** - **Best For:** Tradespeople and serious DIY builders who need strong initial grab without solvent-based cleanup - **Key Benefit:** Greater than 200 kPa initial bond strength with low odour, water cleanup, and no-drip/no-sag application - **Form Factor:** 420g cartridge, beige-coloured paste - **Application Method:** Cartridge gun with nozzle cut to required bead size; press and hold 10–15 seconds

**Common Questions This Guide Answers** 1. How strong is Fast Grip once fully cured? → Tensile shear strength exceeds 1.5 MPa (1,500 kPa); peel strength is approximately 40 N/25mm 2. How long does Fast Grip take to cure? → Initial cure at 24 hours; full cure at 72 hours; paintable after 12 hours 3. Is Fast Grip safe to use on polystyrene foam? → Yes — water-based chemistry does not chemically attack polystyrene, unlike solvent-based alternatives

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### ## Overview and Product Positioning

Selleys Pro Trade Construction Adhesive Fast Grip is a water-based, high-strength construction adhesive built to deliver powerful initial holding force with the ease of use professionals and serious DIY builders demand (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). It's a general-purpose building adhesive in a 420g cartridge, and it solves one of the most persistent problems on any job site: getting strong initial grab without sacrificing simple cleanup (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet).

What sets Fast Grip apart is its ability to hold materials in place immediately — what tradespeople call "fast grab" — while its water-based chemistry keeps odour low and lets you clean tools and hands with water, no solvents needed (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). On a real job site, that matters. You need materials to stay put from the moment you place them, and you need to keep moving without stopping to manage chemical cleanup.

Manufactured under product code 102109 (barcode 9300697129949), this adhesive is Selleys' professional-grade answer for structural bonding across a wide range of substrates (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). It sits in the right position in the market — delivering the strength professionals rely on, with the handling characteristics that keep work flowing. With over 80 years of experience behind it, Selleys knows what tradespeople need, and Fast Grip delivers exactly that.

### ## Chemistry and Composition

Fast Grip uses a water-based polymer formulation. The active bonding agents are dispersed in water rather than organic solvents (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). That's what gives it low odour and easy water cleanup. The adhesive cures as water evaporates and the polymer coalesces — a

clean, straightforward process that produces a strong, reliable bond every time.

To keep the product stable throughout its shelf life, the formulation includes three isothiazolinone-based preservatives at trace concentrations: 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT), 5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT), and 2-Methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (MIT), each present at less than 0.05% weight-to-weight (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). These are industry-standard biocides that prevent bacterial and fungal growth in water-based adhesive systems, ensuring the product performs when you need it.

VOC content measures just 24 grams per litre by calculation — well below regulatory thresholds in most jurisdictions and well-suited for green building programs and enclosed spaces where ventilation is a concern (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). For context, solvent-based construction adhesives typically carry 200–600 g/L VOC. Fast Grip's water-based system runs approximately 90% lower in volatile emissions. That's a meaningful difference on enclosed job sites.

The beige colour is a practical choice. It gives you clear visual contrast against most substrates so you can confirm coverage during application, while staying discreet enough to minimise visibility if adhesive squeeze-out occurs (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet).

### ## Performance Specifications and Standards Compliance

Fast Grip delivers verified, quantified performance across three critical bond strength measurements defined by Australian Standard AS 2329 — and the numbers back up every claim.

Initial bond strength exceeds 200 kilopascals (kPa), measuring the force required to separate bonded substrates immediately after initial set (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). This is the "fast grab" in action. At greater than 200 kPa, the adhesive supports typical construction loads without mechanical fastening or bracing during the cure period. Materials stay where you put them.

Tensile shear strength — the force required to pull bonded surfaces apart parallel to the bond line — exceeds 1.5 megapascals (MPa), which equals 1,500 kPa (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). This is the ultimate strength once fully cured, and it confirms Fast Grip's suitability for structural applications. To put that in practical terms: 1.5 MPa equals approximately 217 pounds per square inch, which exceeds the cohesive strength of many common substrates including particleboard and MDF. In a well-made joint, the substrate gives before the adhesive does.

Peel strength measures approximately 40 Newtons per 25-millimetre width (N/25mm), quantifying resistance to forces applied perpendicular to the bond line at the bond edge (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). This matters most when bonding thin or flexible materials where peeling forces dominate. The cured adhesive's flexibility distributes stress across the entire bond area rather than concentrating it at failure initiation points — a smarter way to hold materials together under real-world conditions.

The service temperature rating confirms bonds resist temporary exposure up to 140°C (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). That covers hot water pipe proximity, solar heat gain on external cladding, and heat-generating equipment installations. The "temporary exposure" qualifier is worth noting — continuous high-temperature service warrants verification beyond this rating.

### ## Substrate Compatibility and Application Range

Fast Grip bonds to a broad range of substrates: timber, medium-density fibreboard (MDF), particleboard, plasterboard, styrene foam, masonry, concrete, tiles, ceramics, metals, plastics (with material-specific considerations), rubber, glass, skirting boards, cornices, and architraves (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). On mixed-material projects, that versatility means you carry one adhesive and get the job done.

The water-based chemistry bonds effectively to porous substrates — timber, MDF, plasterboard, masonry — through mechanical keying and polymer penetration into the surface structure. On non-porous substrates such as glass, metals, ceramics, and tiles, bonding occurs through molecular adhesion forces including van der Waals interactions and, where surface chemistry allows, hydrogen bonding.

The asterisk on plastics indicates material-specific variability. Water-based adhesives perform well on polar plastics like ABS, polycarbonate, and rigid PVC, but may show reduced adhesion to non-polar polyolefins such as polyethylene and polypropylene without surface preparation or priming. For critical plastic assemblies, test a bond on sample material before full-scale application — it's the professional approach.

Styrene foam compatibility is a genuine advantage. Many solvent-based construction adhesives attack polystyrene, causing dissolution and dimensional distortion. Fast Grip's water-based system bonds to styrene foam without chemical attack, making it the right choice for insulation panel installation and architectural foam trim applications (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet).

### ## Application Methodology and Surface Requirements

Strong bonds start with proper surface preparation. Substrates must be clean, dry, and free of dirt, grease, oil, or water (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). This is not optional — contaminants create weak boundary layers that give way before the adhesive bond. Even a microscopic oil film from handling can cut bond strength by 50% or more on non-porous substrates. Take the time to prepare surfaces correctly, and the adhesive will deliver its full performance.

The "dry" requirement carries specific weight with water-based adhesives. Unlike solvent-based systems that can displace minor surface moisture, water-based formulations need genuinely dry surfaces to prevent dilution at the bond interface and ensure proper cure. For porous materials like fresh concrete or green timber, moisture content should be below 15% for best results.

Application is straightforward: cut the cartridge tip, fit the application nozzle, and cut the nozzle to the bead size you need (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). Match bead size to the gap-filling requirement — wider gaps need larger beads to fill completely. The no-drip, no-sag, and no-stringing characteristics mean the adhesive holds its bead shape on vertical surfaces and leaves no mess when you move the applicator gun between points (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet).

The formulation's flow characteristics deliver two things at once: it flows easily for smooth extrusion and good substrate wetting, yet resists gravity-driven flow once applied. That balance is what makes overhead and vertical application possible without temporary support in most scenarios.

### ## Cure Profile and Working Characteristics

Fast Grip cures in two clear stages: initial cure at 24 hours, full cure at 72 hours (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). Understanding what each milestone means keeps your construction sequence on track.

At 24 hours, the bond has developed enough strength for gentle handling and removal of temporary bracing. It supports its own weight and light service loads, but should not yet face full working stress. At 72 hours, the adhesive has reached its maximum strength — the tensile shear and peel performance figures that make it a professional-grade product (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). This three-day timeline applies under standard conditions of approximately 20–23°C and 50% relative humidity. Lower temperatures slow cure; higher temperatures and humidity can accelerate it. Below 5°C, cure rates drop significantly. Below freezing, cure may pause until temperatures rise.

Because this is a water-based adhesive, it cures through air exposure. Deep gaps with thick glue lines cure more slowly than thin bond lines where moisture can escape readily. Bonds between two non-porous substrates — glass to metal, for instance — cure more slowly than bonds involving at least

one porous material that draws moisture away from the joint.

At 12 hours, the surface has cured enough for water-based paints to be applied without disturbing the adhesive or causing adhesive-paint interaction (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). The underlying bond continues strengthening toward the 72-hour full cure point, but finishing work can begin.

Water cleanup works only while the adhesive is still wet (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). Once skinning begins — typically within 15–30 minutes depending on temperature and humidity — mechanical removal is required. Plan your application sequence to work efficiently within that window, especially on large projects.

### ## Safety Profile and Hazard Information

Fast Grip carries a Warning signal word under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling (GHS 7) and is classified for Skin Sensitisation Category 1 (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). This generates the H317 hazard statement: "May cause an allergic skin reaction" (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). This is not a statement of acute toxicity or corrosivity. It indicates the potential for allergic contact dermatitis in sensitised individuals upon repeated exposure.

The skin sensitisation classification traces back to the isothiazolinone preservatives. At very low concentrations, these are effective antimicrobials, but they are known allergens in susceptible populations. The key point: this describes a threshold-independent allergic response. Sensitised individuals may react to minimal exposure, while non-sensitised individuals may handle routine exposure without effect. However, sensitisation can develop through repeated exposure in previously non-reactive individuals. Wear the right protective equipment every time.

Required precautionary measures include avoiding breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray (P261) — for standard cartridge application, "vapours or spray" applies primarily to airless spray scenarios rather than typical use (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). Contaminated work clothing must not be removed from the workplace without decontamination (P272). Protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection are required (P280) (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet).

For skin contact, wash immediately with plenty of water and soap (P302+P352). If skin irritation or rash develops, get medical advice (P333+P313) (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse (P362+P364) (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). These steps address both immediate decontamination and the prevention of sensitisation through repeated low-level exposure.

Fast Grip is not classified as Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or NZS5433 (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). No Poison Schedule applies under Australian regulations (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). That simplifies logistics, storage licensing, and transportation documentation.

### ## Storage and Disposal Requirements

Standard industrial chemical storage practices apply for Fast Grip, as no specific storage precautions are allocated in the hazard communication documents (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). For water-based adhesives, that means storing between 5°C and 30°C in original sealed containers, protecting from freezing — which permanently damages the emulsion structure — and keeping away from heat sources that could accelerate preservative degradation or allow microbial growth in partially used, resealed containers.

The 420g cartridge format limits air exposure and contamination compared to bulk containers, giving you a practical, job-ready package (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). Once opened, seal the nozzle tip with a cap or tape to prevent skinning and material waste between uses.

Disposal must follow local, state, national, and international regulations (P501) (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). In practice, small quantities of cured adhesive are generally accepted in construction waste streams. Uncured material may require treatment as industrial waste depending on your jurisdiction. The low VOC content and absence of heavy metals or persistent organic pollutants makes disposal classification more straightforward than solvent-based or reactive adhesive systems.

## ## Professional Application Strategies

Getting the best results from Fast Grip means matching your technique to the substrate combination in front of you. For porous-to-porous bonds — timber to plasterboard, MDF to particleboard — apply adhesive to the more porous surface to maximise penetration and mechanical keying. For porous-to-non-porous combinations, apply to the porous substrate to allow moisture to escape during cure.

On vertical installations of heavy materials, Fast Grip's initial grab strength of greater than 200 kPa supports immediate load holding, but confirm secure positioning before you release (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). Apply firm pressure for 10–15 seconds to optimise substrate contact and adhesive wet-out, particularly on textured surfaces where initial contact may be point-based rather than area-wide.

Gap-filling performance scales directly with bead size. Larger gaps need proportionally larger beads to prevent void formation. However, excessively thick adhesive lines extend cure time because less surface area is exposed to air relative to the volume of adhesive. For gaps exceeding 10mm, augment with mechanical fastening or select an adhesive chemistry designed for thick-section cure.

Temperature during application and cure has a real impact on performance. Application below 10°C is achievable but extends both initial grab time and full cure. Application above 35°C can cause rapid skinning that shortens the window for alignment adjustments. The 20–25°C range gives you the best balance of workability and cure progression.

The cured adhesive's flexibility accommodates differential thermal expansion between dissimilar substrates and absorbs vibration in dynamic load applications (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). This is what separates a construction adhesive from a rigid structural adhesive — the bond strains without fracturing, maintaining its integrity through thermal cycling and structural movement.

For critical structural applications, consider the loading profile. Tensile shear strengths exceeding 1.5 MPa handle structural loads with confidence, but peel forces at bond edges create stress concentrations (Refer to manufacturer specification sheet). Design joints to place loads in shear rather than peel orientation, and add mechanical fastening at bond edges where peeling forces concentrate. That's how professionals build joints that last.

## ## References

- Source PDF: [PRO\\_TRADE\\_CONSTRUCTION\\_ADHESIVE\\_FAST\\_GRIP-AUS\\_GHS.pdf](#) (canonical) -  
Source PDF: [pro-trade-construction-adhesive-fast-grip-tds.pdf](#) (secondary)

## --- ## Frequently Asked Questions

What is the product name: Selleys Pro Trade Construction Adhesive Fast Grip

What is the product code: 102109

What is the barcode: 9300697129949

What is the cartridge size: 420g

What type of adhesive is Fast Grip: Water-based construction adhesive

Is Fast Grip solvent-based: No, it is water-based

What colour is the adhesive: Beige

Who manufactures Fast Grip: Selleys

How many years of experience does Selleys have: Over 80 years

What is the VOC content: 24 grams per litre

Is the VOC content low compared to solvent-based adhesives: Yes, approximately 90% lower

What is the typical VOC range for solvent-based construction adhesives: 200–600 g/L

What standard governs Fast Grip's performance testing: Australian Standard AS 2329

What is the initial bond strength: Greater than 200 kPa

What does initial bond strength measure: Force required to separate substrates immediately after initial set

What is the tensile shear strength: Exceeds 1.5 MPa (1,500 kPa)

What does tensile shear strength measure: Force to pull bonded surfaces apart parallel to the bond line

What is 1.5 MPa equivalent to in PSI: Approximately 217 pounds per square inch

What is the peel strength: Approximately 40 N/25mm

What does peel strength measure: Resistance to forces perpendicular to the bond line at the bond edge

What is the maximum service temperature: 140°C

Is the 140°C rating for continuous or temporary exposure: Temporary exposure only

What is the initial cure time: 24 hours

What is the full cure time: 72 hours

When can water-based paints be applied over the adhesive: After 12 hours

Can the adhesive be handled after 24 hours: Yes, for gentle handling and light loads only

When does the adhesive reach maximum strength: At 72 hours

Does temperature affect cure time: Yes, lower temperatures slow cure

What temperature causes cure to pause: Below freezing

What is the minimum recommended application temperature: Above 5°C

What is the optimal application temperature range: 20–25°C

Does Fast Grip bond to timber: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to MDF: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to plasterboard: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to concrete: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to masonry: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to styrene foam: Yes

Does Fast Grip chemically attack polystyrene foam: No

Do solvent-based adhesives attack polystyrene: Yes, causing dissolution and distortion

Does Fast Grip bond to glass: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to ceramics: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to tiles: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to metals: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to rubber: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to plastics: Yes, with material-specific considerations

Does Fast Grip bond well to polyethylene and polypropylene: Reduced adhesion without surface preparation

Does Fast Grip bond to skirting boards: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to cornices: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to architraves: Yes

Does Fast Grip bond to particleboard: Yes

How should surfaces be prepared before applying Fast Grip: Clean, dry, and free of dirt, grease, and oil

Is surface preparation optional: No, it is required for full bond strength

What moisture content should porous materials be below for best results: 15%

Can Fast Grip be used on wet surfaces: No, surfaces must be dry

Does a microscopic oil film affect bond strength: Yes, it can cut strength by 50% or more

Does the adhesive sag on vertical surfaces: No, it is no-sag

Does the adhesive drip during application: No, it is no-drip

Does the adhesive string when the applicator is moved: No, it is no-stringing

How is Fast Grip applied: Via cartridge with application nozzle

How should the nozzle be cut: To match the bead size needed for the gap

Can Fast Grip fill large gaps over 10mm: Mechanical fastening should augment for gaps over 10mm

Does thick adhesive application extend cure time: Yes

How is cleanup performed while adhesive is wet: With water, no solvents needed

When does skinning begin: Typically within 15–30 minutes

Can water cleanup be used after skinning: No, mechanical removal is required after skinning

Is Fast Grip classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

Does a Poison Schedule apply to Fast Grip in Australia: No

What is the GHS signal word: Warning

What skin hazard classification applies: Skin Sensitisation Category 1

What is the H317 hazard statement: May cause an allergic skin reaction

What causes the skin sensitisation classification: Isothiazolinone-based preservatives

How many preservatives does the formulation contain: Three

What are the three preservatives used: BIT, CMIT, and MIT

What concentration are the preservatives present at: Less than 0.05% weight-to-weight each

What are the preservatives' function: Prevent bacterial and fungal growth in the water-based system

Is skin sensitisation the same as acute toxicity: No

Can sensitisation develop through repeated exposure: Yes

Is eye and face protection required: Yes

Are protective gloves required: Yes

What should be done if skin contact occurs: Wash immediately with plenty of water and soap

What should be done if a skin rash develops: Seek medical advice

Should contaminated clothing be removed from the workplace without decontamination: No

Should contaminated clothing be washed before reuse: Yes

Does Fast Grip have low odour: Yes

Why does Fast Grip have low odour: Water-based chemistry contains no organic solvents

How does Fast Grip cure: Water evaporates and the polymer coalesces

Do bonds between two non-porous substrates cure slower: Yes

For porous-to-porous bonds, where should adhesive be applied: To the more porous surface

How long should firm pressure be applied after bonding: 10–15 seconds

Does the cured adhesive remain flexible: Yes

Why does flexibility matter in a construction adhesive: It accommodates differential thermal expansion and vibration

What loading orientation is preferred for bond joint design: Shear rather than peel

Should mechanical fastening be added at bond edges under peel forces: Yes, for professional joints

What is the recommended storage temperature range: 5°C to 30°C

Can Fast Grip be stored in freezing conditions: No, freezing permanently damages the emulsion

How should opened cartridges be stored: Seal the nozzle tip with a cap or tape

What should disposal of Fast Grip comply with: Local, state, national, and international regulations

Does Fast Grip contain heavy metals: Not specified by manufacturer

Does Fast Grip contain persistent organic pollutants: Not specified by manufacturer

Is Fast Grip suitable for enclosed spaces: Yes, due to low VOC content

Is Fast Grip suitable for green building programs: Yes

Is Fast Grip considered a general-purpose adhesive: Yes

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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 Pro Trade Construction Adhesive Fast Grip - \*\*Product Code:\*\* 102109 - \*\*Barcode (GTIN):\*\* 9300697129949 - \*\*Net Weight/Size:\*\* 420g cartridge - \*\*Adhesive Type:\*\* Water-based construction adhesive - \*\*Colour:\*\* Beige - \*\*Manufacturer:\*\* Selleys - \*\*VOC Content:\*\* 24 grams per litre (by calculation) - \*\*Performance Standard:\*\* Australian Standard AS 2329 - \*\*Initial Bond Strength:\*\* Greater than 200 kPa - \*\*Tensile Shear Strength:\*\* Exceeds 1.5 MPa (1,500 kPa) - \*\*Peel Strength:\*\* Approximately 40 N/25mm - \*\*Maximum Service Temperature:\*\* 140°C (temporary exposure) - \*\*Initial Cure Time:\*\* 24 hours - \*\*Full Cure Time:\*\* 72 hours - \*\*Paint-Ready Time:\*\* 12 hours (water-based paints) - \*\*Skinning Time:\*\* Typically within 15–30 minutes - \*\*Recommended Application Temperature Range:\*\* 20–25°C (optimal); above 5°C minimum - \*\*Storage Temperature Range:\*\* 5°C to 30°C - \*\*GHS Signal Word:\*\* Warning - \*\*Hazard Classification:\*\* Skin Sensitisation Category 1 - \*\*Hazard Statement:\*\* H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction - \*\*Precautionary Statements:\*\* P261, P272, P280, P302+P352, P333+P313, P362+P364, P501 - \*\*Dangerous Goods Classification (AU/NZ):\*\* Not classified as Dangerous Goods - \*\*Poison Schedule (Australia):\*\* None applicable - \*\*Preservatives (3 total):\*\* 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT) — less than 0.05% w/w - 5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT) — less than 0.05% w/w - 2-Methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (MIT) — less than 0.05% w/w - \*\*Compatible Substrates (as listed):\*\* Timber, MDF, particleboard, plasterboard, styrene foam, masonry, concrete, tiles, ceramics, metals, plastics (material-specific considerations apply), rubber, glass, skirting boards, cornices, architraves - \*\*Cleanup Method (wet adhesive):\*\* Water — no solvents required - \*\*Cleanup Method (cured/skinned adhesive):\*\* Mechanical removal required - \*\*Application Method:\*\* Cartridge with application nozzle; nozzle cut to required bead size - \*\*Application Characteristics:\*\* No-drip, no-sag, no-stringing - \*\*Surface Preparation Requirement:\*\* Clean, dry, and free of dirt, grease, and oil - \*\*Recommended Moisture Content (porous substrates):\*\* Below 15% - \*\*Cure Mechanism:\*\* Water evaporation; polymer coalescence - \*\*Freezing:\*\* Permanently damages emulsion — do not store below freezing - \*\*Opened Cartridge Storage:\*\* Seal nozzle tip with cap or tape - \*\*Disposal:\*\* Must comply with local, state, national, and international regulations (P501) - \*\*Reference Documents:\*\* PRO\_TRADE\_CONSTRUCTION\_ADHESIVE\_FAST\_GRIP-AUS\_GHS.pdf (SDS); pro-trade-construction-adhesive-fast-grip-tds.pdf (TDS)

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### ### General Product Claims

- Fast Grip delivers powerful initial holding force with ease of use for professionals and serious DIY builders - Described as a professional-grade answer for structural bonding across a wide range of substrates - Selleys has over 80 years of experience; Fast Grip is their professional-grade offering - VOC content is approximately 90% lower than typical solvent-based construction adhesives (200–600 g/L cited as typical range) - Beige colour provides visual contrast during application while remaining discreet if squeeze-out occurs - At 1.5 MPa tensile shear strength, the substrate may fail before the adhesive in well-made joints (e.g., particleboard, MDF) - Water-based chemistry eliminates chemical attack on polystyrene foam — cited as advantage over solvent-based alternatives - Polar plastics (ABS, polycarbonate, rigid PVC) bond well; non-polar polyolefins (PE, PP) may require surface preparation or priming - Contaminant films (e.g., oil from handling) can reduce bond strength by 50% or more on non-porous substrates - Thick adhesive lines or bonds between two non-porous substrates cure more slowly than thin or porous-substrate bonds - Applying adhesive to the more porous surface is

recommended for porous-to-porous bonds - Firm pressure for 10–15 seconds after bonding is recommended to optimise contact and wet-out - For gaps exceeding 10mm, mechanical fastening should augment the adhesive bond - Cured adhesive flexibility accommodates differential thermal expansion and vibration in dynamic load applications - Joint design should orient loads in shear rather than peel; mechanical fastening recommended at bond edges under peel forces - Suitable for green building programs and enclosed spaces due to low VOC content - Low odour attributed to absence of organic solvents in the water-based formulation - Skin sensitisation classification is attributed specifically to the isothiazolinone preservatives; sensitisation can develop through repeated exposure in previously non-reactive individuals - Disposal classification described as more straightforward than solvent-based or reactive adhesive systems due to low VOC and absence of heavy metals or persistent organic pollutants (manufacturer has not explicitly disclosed presence or absence of heavy metals or persistent organic pollutants)

### ## Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Pro Trade Construction Adhesive Fast Grip sits within Selleys' construction adhesives range, categorised under Home & Garden > Adhesives & Sealants. Selleys is an Australian adhesives and sealants brand with a broad product portfolio spanning household repairs through to trade-grade construction applications. This particular product is positioned at the professional end of that range — the "Pro Trade" naming signals it is aimed at builders, carpenters, and tradespeople rather than occasional DIY users, and the 420g 20-pack format reinforces that bulk-supply orientation.

Within the construction adhesives category, this product's defining characteristic is its fast-grab water-based formula. The 5-minute working window and initial bond strength exceeding 200 kPa (measured to Australian Standard AS 2329-1999D) place it in the rapid-bonding segment of the category, suitable for applications where quick initial grab reduces the need for extended clamping. The graph context does not name specific sibling adhesives from Selleys, so direct comparisons to other products in their construction adhesive line cannot be drawn from the available data — the Selleys website ([selleys.com.au](http://selleys.com.au)) is the appropriate reference point for the full range.

In terms of use-case adjacencies, anyone using this adhesive on a construction site is likely to also need mechanical fasteners — the product documentation explicitly states that nails or screws are required alongside the adhesive to hold load and ensure full surface contact. Surface preparation products such as primers or cleaners may also be relevant, particularly when bonding to porous substrates like concrete or masonry. Because uncured adhesive cleans up with water, no solvent-based cleaning products are required, but applicator tools such as a standard caulking or cartridge gun (appropriate to the 420g container format) would be a practical co-purchase.

The product is noted as paintable after 12 hours and suitable for interior and sheltered exterior use, which positions it alongside fillers, sealants, and finishing compounds that tradespeople typically use in the same workflow — particularly for roof repairs and structural fit-out work where movement and environmental exposure are considerations.