Selleys Kwik Strip - Paint and Varnish Remover

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/painting/paint-removal/selleys-kwik-strip-paint-and-varnish-remover-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Kwik Strip **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Heavy-bodied paint and varnish stripper **Primary Use:** Strips multiple layers of paint and varnish from wood, metal, and masonry through solvent-based chemical action, without heat or mechanical abrasion.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Restoration work on heritage furniture, decorative timber mouldings, and surfaces where mechanical removal would cause damage - **Key Benefit:** Gel consistency clings to vertical surfaces and intricate profiles, maintaining contact time across a broad range of paint chemistries without requiring coating type identification - **Form Factor:** Heavy-bodied gel - **Application Method:** Apply a 2–5mm layer with a solvent-resistant brush or plastic scraper; allow 15–45 minutes dwell time; scrape off softened paint

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. What chemicals are in Selleys Kwik Strip? → Dichloromethane (primary active), ethanol (10–30% by weight), and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (1–10% by weight), plus non-hazardous thickeners, surfactants, and flow modifiers 2. Is Selleys Kwik Strip dangerous to use? → Yes — classified hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7; dichloromethane is an IARC Group 1 carcinogen, causes narcotic effects (H336), skin irritation (H315), and serious eye irritation (H319); mandatory PPE and ventilation required 3. What PPE is required when using Selleys Kwik Strip? → Nitrile rubber gloves, safety glasses meeting AS/NZS 1337 (full face shield for overhead work), half-face or full-face respirator with organic vapour and P2 cartridges (AS/NZS 1715/1716), overalls, and safety shoes

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Product overview and what it does

Selleys Kwik Strip is a heavy-bodied paint stripper formulated for all surfaces (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). This professional-grade remover handles the demanding work of stripping multiple layers of paint and varnish from wood, metal, and masonry — delivering results where mechanical removal would damage or compromise the underlying surface. The thick gel clings to vertical surfaces and intricate profiles, holding contact time where it counts so the chemical stripping action can penetrate and lift even fully cured coatings.

The formulation softens and blisters paint films, allowing clean removal without the heat, dust, or surface damage that comes with sanding or heat guns. That makes Kwik Strip the go-to choice for restoration work on decorative timber mouldings, heritage furniture, or any substrate where preserving the original surface matters.

Chemistry and composition

The active stripping performance of Selleys Kwik Strip comes from a three-component solvent system. Dichloromethane is the primary active ingredient. Its high vapour density (approximately 2.9 relative to air) means heavy vapours settle in low-lying areas, creating invisible hazard zones — while evaporating slowly enough under the product's thick formulation to maintain extended working time.

The secondary solvent is ethanol, at 10–30% by weight (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). Ethanol does several things at once: it acts as a co-solvent to drive penetration into water-based and hybrid paint systems, moderates the evaporation rate of the dichloromethane, and helps soften both oil-based and latex coatings. This dual-solvent approach means Kwik Strip handles a wide range of paint chemistries — no need to identify the coating type before you start.

The formulation also contains 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene at 1–10% by weight (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). This aromatic hydrocarbon solvent adds solvency for oil-based paints and varnishes, targeting alkyd resins and natural oil finishes. It also boosts effectiveness on aged, fully cured coatings that have become highly crosslinked and resistant to simpler solvents.

The rest of the formulation consists of non-hazardous ingredients (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf) — thickening agents that create the heavy-bodied consistency, surfactants to improve wetting and penetration, and flow modifiers that keep the product in place on vertical surfaces. This engineered consistency is central to the product's performance. The thick gel must remain in contact for 15–45 minutes depending on coating thickness, giving the solvents the dwell time required to fully soften the paint layers.

Safety hazards and classification

Selleys Kwik Strip is classified as a hazardous material under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf), carrying the Warning signal word and multiple hazard classifications. Understand these before handling.

The product causes skin irritation (Skin Irritation Category 2, H315) and serious eye irritation (Eye Irritation Category 2A, H319) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). Direct skin contact causes dermal irritation through the defatting action of the organic solvents, which strip protective lipids from skin cells. Eye contact carries serious risk — the H319 classification means the product causes serious eye irritation that may not be immediately reversible. Eye protection is non-negotiable.

The dichloromethane content creates two significant inhalation hazards. First, the product may cause drowsiness or dizziness (Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3, H336) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). These narcotic effects come from central nervous system depression when dichloromethane vapours are inhaled. Workers can experience light-headedness, disorientation, or impaired coordination even at moderate exposure levels — creating real fall and accident risks during application.

Second, and most critically: dichloromethane is classified by IARC as a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans, upgraded in 2017). The GHS Category 2 (H351) classification in the SDS reflects the regulatory classification applied by Safe Work Australia. All exposure must be minimised through engineering controls and appropriate PPE.

The Hazchem code for Kwik Strip requires careful understanding. The '2' indicates that fine water spray (fog) should be used for firefighting — water jets must not be used as they can spread the hazard. The 'Z' indicates the substance is toxic, requiring full body protective clothing for emergency responders, and that spillage must be diluted and contained. The Poison Schedule classification is S5 Caution (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf), placing it in the category of substances requiring controlled availability but not prescription-level restriction.

Personal protective equipment requirements

The hazard profile of Selleys Kwik Strip demands comprehensive PPE for every use. The manufacturer specifies protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection as mandatory (P280 precautionary statement) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf).

For hand protection, nitrile rubber gloves provide suitable resistance for intermittent contact (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). Nitrile outperforms latex or vinyl against chlorinated solvents. Make a final assessment based on glove construction and working conditions — breakthrough times vary with nitrile thickness and formulation. For extended stripping work exceeding one hour, double-gloving or scheduled glove replacement prevents solvent breakthrough to skin.

Eye and face protection is mandatory. Safety glasses meeting AS/NZS 1337 standards are the minimum. For overhead work or splash-prone applications, full face shields give better coverage. The serious eye irritation classification (H319) means even small splashes cause significant injury requiring extended irrigation.

Respiratory protection is critical. Users must avoid breathing vapours or spray (P261) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf), and where an inhalation risk exists, must wear an organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 requirements (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). That means half-face or full-face respirators fitted with combination organic vapour and P2 particulate cartridges. Disposable dust masks or surgical masks provide zero protection against solvent vapours — never use them as a substitute.

Full protective clothing includes safety shoes and overalls (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). Long sleeves and long trousers in tightly woven fabric block skin contact from drips and splashes. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before reuse (P362+P364) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf) — solvent-soaked fabric continues delivering dermal exposure long after the stripping task ends.

Ventilation and workspace requirements

Adequate ventilation is a mandatory requirement. Use this product only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area (P271) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). This requirement directly addresses the narcotic effects and carcinogenic properties of dichloromethane vapour.

For indoor use, "well-ventilated" means cross-flow ventilation with air changes sufficient to maintain dichloromethane concentrations below workplace exposure standards. In practical terms: open doors and windows on opposite sides of the workspace to create through-drafts, and position fans to exhaust vapour away from the breathing zone. Never work in enclosed rooms, basements, or confined spaces where vapour accumulates. The high vapour density of dichloromethane (approximately 2.9 relative to air) means heavy vapours settle in low-lying areas, creating invisible hazard zones.

The narcotic effect warning (H336) has direct implications for workspace safety. Never work alone when using Kwik Strip indoors — dizziness and disorientation can prevent self-rescue if ventilation fails or exposure becomes excessive. A second person outside the work area should monitor for signs of impairment and be ready to initiate emergency response.

Available sizes and packaging options

Selleys Kwik Strip comes in four package configurations to match any project scale:

- **500mL bottle** (Product Code 9300697104892) — suited to small furniture pieces, detail work, or first-time applications - **1L bottle** (Product Code 9300697104908) — the right choice for medium-sized projects such as doors, window frames, or multiple small items - **4L container** (Product Code 9300697104915) — built for large-scale work including room trim, decking restoration, or commercial projects - **500g unit** (Product Code N2190092-UNIT, Bar Code 9300697105882) — available in alternative packaging

(SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf)

Choose your size based on total surface area and the product's working time characteristics. Once applied, Kwik Strip must stay wet to keep softening paint — a dried film stops working. On vertical

surfaces or in hot conditions where evaporation accelerates, a larger container lets you re-apply to maintain a wet film through the full dwell period without running short mid-project.

Application guidelines and best practices

Apply the product in a thick, even layer — typically 2–5mm — using a brush with solvent-resistant bristles or a plastic scraper. The thick consistency holds on vertical surfaces, but thin application or excessive brushing shortens effective dwell time and reduces performance.

Working temperature directly affects results. Dichloromethane's low boiling point means rapid evaporation in warm conditions, potentially shortening effective working time before the film dries. Cool temperatures slow the solvent action, requiring extended dwell periods. The sweet spot sits between 15–25°C, where evaporation rate and chemical activity combine for maximum efficiency.

Never apply Kwik Strip over bare flame, near ignition sources, or on hot surfaces. The safety data sheet specifies water fog, foam, or dry chemical as suitable extinguishing media (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf) — but preventing ignition in the first place is always the right approach. Extinguish all pilot lights and confirm electrical tools are spark-free before starting work.

After the appropriate dwell time — 15 minutes for single latex coats up to 45+ minutes for multiple oil-based layers — test a small area by scraping. The paint lifts as soft, wrinkled sheets when the product has done its job. If paint remains firmly adhered, reapply rather than forcing the scrape and risking substrate damage. Once lifted, remove all residue with solvent-dampened rags before the solvents fully evaporate and re-harden the paint back onto the surface.

First aid procedures

Know the first aid responses before work begins — rapid, correct action makes all the difference if exposure occurs. If poisoning occurs, immediately contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Inhalation exposure: Remove the victim from the exposure area without becoming a casualty yourself — dichloromethane vapour acts fast and can affect rescuers in poorly ventilated spaces. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow the patient to assume their most comfortable position, keep them warm and at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). Rescuer safety matters here because the narcotic effects can incapacitate both victim and responder in vapour-rich environments.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing immediately and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or Doctor, or for a minimum of 15 minutes, then transport to medical care (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). The 15-minute minimum reflects the time required to remove defatting solvents from skin and dilute the irritant mechanism before dermal damage becomes irreversible.

Eye contact: Hold eyelids apart and flush eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or Doctor, or for at least 15 minutes, then transport to medical care (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). Holding eyelids apart is essential — the natural blink reflex blocks adequate irrigation if the casualty closes their eyes during flushing. The serious eye irritation classification (H319) means delayed or inadequate irrigation can result in permanent eye damage.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs, give additional water and seek medical advice (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). Vomiting is prohibited because if the product enters the lungs during vomiting, the organic solvents cause severe chemical pneumonitis — far more serious than gastrointestinal exposure.

First aiders attending to Kwik Strip casualties must wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, safety glasses, and a respirator (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf) to prevent secondary exposure while providing care.

Storage and handling precautions

Store Kwik Strip in a well-ventilated place with the container kept tightly closed (P403+P233) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). Ventilation addresses the slow vapour release that occurs even from containers with compromised seals or vapour permeation through plastic packaging over time. Storage areas must have active air exchange — enclosed spaces without ventilation are not acceptable.

The product must be stored locked up (P405) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). This reflects both the toxicity hazards and the S5 Poison Schedule classification requiring controlled access. In workplace settings, that means designated chemical storage cabinets or cages with restricted key access. Home users should store in locked sheds or garages — out of reach of children and pets, as the product must be kept out of reach of children at all times (P102) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Before handling, read carefully and follow all instructions (P103), and do not handle the product until all safety precautions have been read and understood (P202) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). With dichloromethane-based strippers, the margin between safe use and dangerous exposure is narrower than with many other products — preparation matters.

After handling, wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly (P264) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). This prevents incidental ingestion of skin-surface residues and reduces dermal exposure duration. Use soap and water — solvent-based hand cleaners can paradoxically increase absorption of residual product into skin.

Disposal requirements

Kwik Strip and its containers require controlled disposal — standard household waste bins are not an option. Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). The Dangerous Goods Class 6.1 classification and dichloromethane content make this regulated waste in most jurisdictions.

In practice, unused product and contaminated containers go to hazardous waste collection facilities or licensed waste contractors. Paint scrapings and rags contaminated with Kwik Strip are also hazardous waste. Check with your local council or environmental protection authority for specific disposal requirements, as regulations vary by jurisdiction.

If the material is involved in fire, suitable extinguishing media include water fog, alcohol resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, or carbon dioxide (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). The primary control, however, is preventing ignition through proper storage away from heat sources and open flame.

Expert tips for professional results

Because dichloromethane works through solvent action rather than chemical reaction, coating thickness and type directly determine required dwell time. Test an inconspicuous area first to establish your timing — single modern latex coats may soften in 15 minutes, while six layers of 1950s oil paint over varnish may need 45 minutes or multiple applications to release cleanly.

Control evaporation on large or vertical surfaces by covering the applied stripper with plastic film or wax paper. This barrier prevents premature drying while maintaining full solvent concentration at the paint interface. For intricate mouldings or carvings, work the stripper into recesses with natural-bristle

brushes, then press plastic wrap into the details to hold the product in place.

Temperature management improves efficiency. Working below 15°C? Pre-warm the substrate with heat lamps or schedule work during the warmer parts of the day to accelerate solvent action. Working above 30°C? Start early morning or in the evening to minimise evaporation losses, and keep additional product on hand for re-application if films dry before stripping is complete.

After stripping, neutralise residual solvents by washing the surface with mineral spirits followed by detergent and water. This removes the solvent film that would interfere with subsequent staining or finishing. Allow the substrate to dry thoroughly — typically 24–48 hours — before applying new coatings. Trapped solvents compromise adhesion and curing of fresh paint or varnish.

For intricate work where scraping risks surface damage, use brass or natural-fibre brushes to lift softened paint from mouldings and carvings. Steel brushes or wire wheels scratch most wood species and have no place in this type of work. Cotton swabs and wooden toothpicks clear small recesses cleanly without substrate damage.

If skin irritation occurs despite precautions, get medical advice immediately (P332+P313). If eye irritation persists, get medical advice without delay (P337+P313) (SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf). Don't continue working through irritation symptoms — they signal that protection is not keeping pace with exposure levels. Reassess PPE and ventilation before resuming work.

References

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

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys Kwik Strip: A heavy-bodied paint stripper for all surfaces

What type of formulation is Kwik Strip: Gel-like, heavy-bodied consistency

What is the primary active ingredient in Kwik Strip: Dichloromethane

What is the secondary solvent in Kwik Strip: Ethanol

What percentage of ethanol does Kwik Strip contain: 10–30% by weight

What is the third solvent in Kwik Strip: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene

What percentage of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene does Kwik Strip contain: 1–10% by weight

What does ethanol do in the formulation: Acts as a co-solvent to drive penetration

What does 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene target: Alkyd resins and natural oil finishes

What surfaces can Kwik Strip be used on: Wood, metal, and masonry

Does Kwik Strip work on vertical surfaces: Yes, the gel clings to vertical surfaces

Does Kwik Strip require identifying the paint type before use: No

How does Kwik Strip remove paint: Softens and blisters paint films for clean removal

Does Kwik Strip cause heat damage to surfaces: No, it uses chemical action not heat

Does Kwik Strip create dust during use: No

Is Kwik Strip suitable for heritage or restoration work: Yes

What is the minimum dwell time for Kwik Strip: 15 minutes

What is the maximum dwell time for Kwik Strip: 45 minutes or more

What dwell time suits a single latex coat: Approximately 15 minutes

What dwell time suits multiple oil-based layers: 45 minutes or longer

What is the recommended application thickness: 2–5mm

What tool should be used to apply Kwik Strip: A brush with solvent-resistant bristles or a plastic scraper

Is Kwik Strip classified as a hazardous material: Yes, under Safe Work Australia GHS 7

What is the signal word for Kwik Strip: Warning

Does Kwik Strip cause skin irritation: Yes, classified Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315)

Does Kwik Strip cause eye irritation: Yes, classified Eye Irritation Category 2A (H319)

Can Kwik Strip cause drowsiness or dizziness: Yes, classified STOT SE Category 3 (H336)

What causes the narcotic effects of Kwik Strip: Dichloromethane vapour inhalation

Is dichloromethane a carcinogen: Yes, IARC Group 1 carcinogen

What is the GHS carcinogen classification for Kwik Strip: Category 2 (H351)

What is the Poison Schedule for Kwik Strip: S5 Caution

What gloves are recommended for Kwik Strip: Nitrile rubber gloves

Why are nitrile gloves preferred: They resist chlorinated solvents better than latex or vinyl

Is eye protection mandatory when using Kwik Strip: Yes

What is the minimum eye protection standard: Safety glasses meeting AS/NZS 1337

What eye protection is recommended for overhead work: Full face shields

Do disposable dust masks protect against Kwik Strip vapours: No, they provide zero protection

What respirator type is required for Kwik Strip: Half-face or full-face respirator with organic vapour and P2 cartridges

What Australian standard applies to Kwik Strip respirators: AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716

Is protective clothing required when using Kwik Strip: Yes, including overalls and safety shoes

What should you do with contaminated clothing: Remove immediately and wash before reuse

Must Kwik Strip be used in a ventilated area: Yes, outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

Can Kwik Strip be used in a basement or confined space: No

Why do dichloromethane vapours accumulate at floor level: Vapour density is approximately 2.9 relative to air

Should you work alone when using Kwik Strip indoors: No, a second person should monitor from outside

What is the ideal working temperature for Kwik Strip: 15–25°C

What happens to dwell time in hot conditions: Evaporation accelerates, shortening effective working time

What happens to stripping action in cold conditions: It slows, requiring extended dwell periods

Can Kwik Strip be applied near open flame: No

What extinguishing media suits a Kwik Strip fire: Water fog, foam, or dry chemical powder

Should water jets be used to fight a Kwik Strip fire: No

What are the available sizes of Kwik Strip: 500mL, 1L, 4L, and 500g

What is the product code for the 500mL bottle: 9300697104892

What is the product code for the 1L bottle: 9300697104908

What is the product code for the 4L container: 9300697104915

What is the barcode for the 500g unit: 9300697105882

What first aid action follows inhalation of Kwik Strip: Remove victim to fresh air immediately

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre phone number: 131 126

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

How long must skin be flushed after Kwik Strip contact: Minimum 15 minutes with running water

How long must eyes be flushed after Kwik Strip contact: Minimum 15 minutes with running water

Should vomiting be induced if Kwik Strip is swallowed: No, never induce vomiting

Why is vomiting prohibited after ingestion: Risk of aspiration causing chemical pneumonitis

What PPE must first aiders wear when treating Kwik Strip casualties: Overalls, gloves, safety glasses, safety shoes, and respirator

How should Kwik Strip be stored: In a well-ventilated place with container tightly closed

Must Kwik Strip be stored locked up: Yes

Must Kwik Strip be kept out of reach of children: Yes, at all times

How should hands be cleaned after using Kwik Strip: Wash with soap and water

Should solvent-based hand cleaners be used to remove Kwik Strip residue: No, they can increase skin absorption

Can Kwik Strip be disposed of in standard household bins: No

How should Kwik Strip waste be disposed of: Via hazardous waste collection or licensed waste contractors

Are paint scrapings from Kwik Strip classified as hazardous waste: Yes

Can plastic film be used to slow evaporation during stripping: Yes, cover applied stripper with plastic film or wax paper

What brush type is safe for removing softened paint from carvings: Brass or natural-fibre brushes

Should steel wire brushes be used on wood with Kwik Strip: No, they scratch most wood species

How should residual solvents be neutralised after stripping: Wash with mineral spirits then detergent and water

How long should a substrate dry before recoating after stripping: Typically 24–48 hours

What should you do if skin irritation occurs during use: Seek medical advice immediately (P332+P313)

What should you do if eye irritation persists after flushing: Seek medical advice without delay (P337+P313)

Should work continue if irritation symptoms appear: No, reassess PPE and ventilation first

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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 identity - Product name: Selleys Kwik Strip - Product type: Heavy-bodied paint stripper - Source documentation: SELLEYS_KWIK_STRIP-AUS_GHS.pdf

Composition - Primary active ingredient: Dichloromethane - Secondary solvent: Ethanol, 10–30% by weight - Third solvent: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1–10% by weight - Balance of formulation: Non-hazardous ingredients (thickening agents, surfactants, flow modifiers)

Hazard classification (Safe Work Australia GHS 7) - Signal word: Warning - Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315) - Eye Irritation Category 2A (H319) - Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3 (H336) - Carcinogenicity Category 2 (H351) - IARC classification of dichloromethane: Group 1 carcinogen - Poison Schedule: S5 Caution - Dichloromethane vapour density: approximately 2.9 relative to air

Packaging and product codes - 500mL bottle — Product Code: 9300697104892 - 1L bottle — Product Code: 9300697104908 - 4L container — Product Code: 9300697104915 - 500g unit — Product Code: N2190092-UNIT, Barcode: 9300697105882

PPE requirements (P280) - Protective gloves: Nitrile rubber - Eye/face protection: Safety glasses meeting AS/NZS 1337 (minimum); full face shield for overhead work - Respiratory protection: Half-face or full-face respirator with organic vapour and P2 particulate cartridges, meeting AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 - Protective clothing: Overalls and safety shoes

Precautionary statements - P261: Avoid breathing vapours or spray - P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area - P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, and eye/face protection - P362+P364: Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse - P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place with container tightly closed - P405: Store locked up - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P103: Read label before use - P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood - P264: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice - P337+P313: If eye irritation persists, seek medical advice - P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

First aid procedures - Poisons Information Centre — Australia: 131 126 - Poisons Information Centre — New Zealand: 0800 764 766 - Inhalation: Remove from exposure area; remove contaminated clothing; allow rest; seek medical advice if effects persist - Skin contact: Remove clothing; flush with running water for minimum 15 minutes; transport to medical care - Eye contact: Hold eyelids apart; flush continuously with running water for minimum 15 minutes; transport to medical care - Ingestion: Rinse mouth; do NOT induce vomiting; give water; seek medical advice - First aider PPE: Overalls, gloves, safety glasses, safety shoes, and respirator

Storage requirements - Store in a well-ventilated place, container tightly closed (P403+P233) - Store locked up (P405) - Keep out of reach of children at all times (P102)

Disposal - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable regulations (P501) - Product, contaminated containers, and paint scrapings classified as hazardous waste - Must not be disposed of in standard household waste

Firefighting - Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide - Water jets must not be used

Surfaces - Suitable substrates: Wood, metal, and masonry

General product claims

- Kwik Strip is described as a professional's choice for restoration work - Gel consistency is claimed to cling to vertical surfaces and intricate profiles - Formulation claimed to handle a wide range of paint chemistries without requiring coating type identification - 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene isomer described as specifically boosting effectiveness on aged, fully cured, highly crosslinked coatings - Product claimed to deliver results where mechanical removal would damage the underlying surface - Chemical stripping described as avoiding heat, dust, or surface damage associated with sanding or heat guns - Recommended application thickness of 2–5mm described as delivering professional results - Ideal working temperature stated as 15–25°C for maximum efficiency - Dwell time guidance of 15 minutes (single latex coat) to 45+ minutes (multiple oil-based layers) presented as application best practice - Covering applied product with plastic film described as preventing premature drying and maintaining solvent concentration - Post-stripping wash with mineral spirits followed by detergent and water described as neutralising residual solvents - Substrate drying time of 24–48 hours recommended before recoating - Brass or natural-fibre brushes recommended for intricate work; steel brushes described as unsuitable for wood - Double-gloving or scheduled glove replacement recommended for work exceeding one hour - Working alone indoors described as inadvisable due to narcotic risk from dichloromethane vapour - Solvent-based hand cleaners described as potentially increasing skin absorption of residual product

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Kwik Strip - Paint and Varnish Remover sits within the **Home & Garden > Paint Preparation & Removal** category and is manufactured by Selleys, a brand operating as a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd. Selleys is broadly known across Australia and New Zealand for adhesives, sealants, and construction and surface-preparation materials. Kwik Strip represents the brand's offering in the paint removal segment — a logical extension of a range that covers the full lifecycle of surface work, from preparation through to finishing and repair.

The product is available in four pack sizes — 500 ml, 1 litre, 4 litres, and 500 grams — which positions it for both small household touch-up jobs and larger stripping projects. The 4-litre format in particular is suited to trade or multi-surface applications, while the 500 ml size suits one-off DIY tasks such as stripping a single piece of furniture. The heavily bodied, gel-style formulation is the defining characteristic that differentiates Kwik Strip from thinner liquid strippers: because it clings to vertical surfaces without running, it is practical for doors, skirting boards, and cabinetry as well as flat horizontal surfaces.

In terms of use-case adjacency, anyone using Kwik Strip will typically also need surface preparation materials once the old coating has been removed — items such as fine-grit sandpaper or sanding blocks to smooth the bare substrate, and appropriate primers or undercoats before repainting. Protective equipment is also directly relevant given the product's hazard profile: the formulation contains dichloromethane at over 60% by weight, which means chemical-resistant gloves, eye protection, and adequate ventilation are genuine purchase companions rather than optional extras. Disposal materials such as sealable waste containers may also be needed, as the product cannot be washed to drain in most jurisdictions.

The knowledge graph does not surface named sibling products within the Selleys Paint Preparation & Removal range beyond Kwik Strip itself, so no further product-to-product comparisons within the brand can be drawn from available data.