Pro Trade Gap Filler Smooth Finish - Selleys

Canonical: https://directory.selleys.com.au/putty-fillers/gap-filler/pro-trade-gap-filler-smooth-finish-selleys-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler **Brand:** Selleys (a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd) **Category:** Single-component aerosol-dispensed polyurethane foam filler **Primary Use:** Filling large gaps and cavities in construction and renovation applications where void filling and gap sealing require reliable, complete expansion into irregular spaces.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Professional trade users in construction, weatherproofing, and insulation applications - **Key Benefit:** Expands into irregular cavities delivering volumetric filling performance that traditional putty or paste fillers cannot match - **Form Factor:** 750mL pressurised aerosol canister - **Application Method:** Aerosol dispensing directly into gap or cavity; fill to approximately 40–50% of cavity volume to allow for expansion

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. What chemicals are in this product? → Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) 30–60%, chlorinated paraffins 30–60%, and propellant blend (isobutane, dimethyl ether, propane) 1–10% each by weight 2. Is this product hazardous? → Yes — classified Danger under Safe Work Australia GHS 7; hazards include extremely flammable aerosol (H222), respiratory sensitisation (H334), carcinogenicity (H351), and organ toxicity (H372) 3. What PPE is required when using this product? → Respiratory protection appropriate for organic vapours and particulates, nitrile gloves, chemical safety goggles or face shield, and protective clothing with thorough handwashing after use

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Product Overview and Purpose

Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler is a single-component, aerosol-dispensed polyurethane foam built specifically for filling large gaps in cavities (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This 750mL pressurised canister delivers an expanding foam formulation that cures through moisture reaction — a professional-grade solution for construction and renovation applications where void filling and gap sealing demand reliable, complete results.

The product carries Product Code 103330 and bar code 9300697130112, manufactured by Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Unlike non-expanding fillers or pastes, this aerosol foam is engineered to expand into irregular cavities and spaces, delivering volumetric filling performance that traditional putty or paste fillers simply cannot match.

As a professional trade product backed by Selleys' 80+ years of experience, it is formulated for users who need gap-filling performance in construction, weatherproofing, and insulation applications where access is limited and expansion is essential for complete void occupation.

Chemistry and Active Composition

Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler is based on a two-phase system: reactive polyurethane precursors dissolved in chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents, pressurised with liquefied petroleum gas propellants. Understanding what's inside helps you get professional results every application.

Primary reactive component

The foam's expanding and curing performance comes from diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) isomers and homologues, present at 30–60% by weight (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). MDI is a polymeric isocyanate that reacts with atmospheric moisture to form polyurea linkages, generating carbon dioxide gas as a by-product. That gas generation drives the foam's expansion, while the polyurea formation builds the solid cellular structure that holds firm.

The MDI component, with CAS number 9016-87-9, is a mixture of isomers and oligomers rather than a single pure compound (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This polymeric nature gives the product a lower vapour pressure compared to monomeric isocyanates, though it remains a significant respiratory sensitiser and requires strict exposure controls during use.

Solvent system

Alkanes C14-17, chloro- (chlorinated paraffins) make up 30–60% by weight and serve as the carrier solvent system (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). These chlorinated hydrocarbons, registered under CAS 85535-85-9, keep the MDI in liquid phase inside the canister and control the viscosity of the dispensed foam during its initial expansion phase. The chlorinated structure delivers solubility for the isocyanate while maintaining stability throughout storage.

Propellant blend

The aerosol propellant system consists of three liquefied petroleum gases, each present at 1–10% by weight (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf):

- **Isobutane** (CAS 75-28-5): provides primary propellant pressure - **Dimethyl ether** (CAS 115-10-6): contributes to spray pattern and expansion characteristics - **Propane** (CAS 74-98-6): adjusts vapour pressure across temperature ranges

This three-component propellant blend is what makes the product extremely flammable and classifies it as a pressurised container requiring specific handling protocols (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Hazard Classification and Regulatory Status

Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler is classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria and carries the signal word "Danger" (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Understanding the hazard profile is the foundation for safe, professional use.

Physical hazards

The product is classified as an extremely flammable aerosol (H222) and is a pressurised container that may burst if heated (H229) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). These classifications come directly from the propellant blend of isobutane, dimethyl ether, and propane, all highly volatile and combustible under standard conditions.

The product is also classified as Dangerous Goods Class 2.1 under UN No. 1950, which governs transport, storage, and disposal requirements (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Health hazards — acute effects

The product presents multiple acute health hazards:

- **Acute Toxicity — Inhalation Category 4**: harmful if inhaled, a particularly important consideration given the aerosol delivery format (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf) - **Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2** (H315): causes skin irritation on contact (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf) - **Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A** (H319): causes serious eye irritation (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf) - **Respiratory Irritation** (H335): releases MDI and solvent vapours that may cause respiratory irritation (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf)

Sensitisation hazards

Two critical sensitisation classifications apply:

Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1 (H334): may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This is the most serious hazard associated with isocyanate exposure. It can develop after repeated exposure, even at low concentrations, which is why respiratory protection is non-negotiable.

Skin Sensitisation Category 1 (H317): may cause an allergic skin reaction (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Once sensitisation develops, even minimal exposure can trigger severe dermatitis.

These sensitisation hazards mean workers can develop permanent allergic reactions that prevent any further occupational exposure to isocyanate-containing products. Proper PPE is the only reliable prevention strategy.

Chronic health effects

Long-term exposure concerns include:

Carcinogenicity Category 2 (H351): suspected of causing cancer (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This classification relates to the chlorinated paraffin component, which has shown tumorigenic potential in animal studies.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) Category 1 (H372): causes organ damage through prolonged or repeated exposure (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This is the highest severity category for chronic toxicity.

Reproductive Toxicity — Effects on or via lactation (H362): may cause harm to breast-fed children (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The Poison Schedule classification is listed as "Not Applicable," confirming the product is not scheduled under the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Personal Protection and Exposure Controls

Given the hazard profile, personal protective equipment (PPE) and engineering controls are mandatory.

Mandatory precautions before use

Users must obtain special instructions before use and must not handle the product until all safety precautions have been read and understood (P201, P202) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Employers must provide documented training before workers use this material.

Contact must be avoided during pregnancy and while nursing (P263) due to the reproductive toxicity classification (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Respiratory protection

Because the product may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled (H334), users must not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray (P260) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Where ventilation is inadequate, users must wear respiratory protection appropriate for organic vapours and particulates (P284) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

For professional applications, positive-pressure supplied air respirators provide the highest protection against isocyanate exposure. Half-face or full-face air-purifying respirators with combination organic vapour and P100 particulate cartridges provide a minimum acceptable level of protection in well-ventilated areas, but only when atmospheric concentration stays below breakthrough capacity.

Skin and eye protection

Skin contact must be minimised through appropriate protective clothing, and hands, face, and all exposed skin must be washed thoroughly after handling (P264) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Nitrile gloves provide strong resistance to both the chlorinated paraffin solvents and isocyanate components; replace them frequently during extended use.

Chemical safety goggles or a face shield are essential given the Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A classification (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Workers must not wear contaminated clothing; remove it and wash it before reuse (P362+P364) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Work area requirements

Keep the product away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking in the application area (P210, P211) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Never spray on an open flame or other ignition sources (P211) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Adequate ventilation is required. The instruction to use respiratory protection "in case of inadequate ventilation" (P284) makes clear that local exhaust ventilation is the primary means of exposure reduction (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Application Technique and Dispensing

The product's chemistry points directly to best-practice application technique.

Surface preparation and moisture requirements

The foam cures through reaction with atmospheric moisture, so surfaces should be clean but do not need to be bone dry. A slight amount of moisture actually accelerates cure, though excessive water causes over-expansion and poor cell structure. Surface temperature during application affects both dispensing characteristics and cure rate, so account for conditions before starting.

Dispensing method

As a pressurised aerosol with extremely flammable propellants, hold the canister upright during use unless it is specifically designed for inverted application. Direct the nozzle at the intended gap or cavity before actuating the valve; overspray creates both health hazards and unnecessary waste.

The foam expands considerably after dispensing. Typical expansion ratios for polyurethane foam fillers range from 2:1 to 3:1 or higher, meaning the final cured volume will be substantially larger than the dispensed volume. Fill cavities to approximately 40–50% of their volume to allow room for expansion without placing excessive pressure on surrounding structures.

Temperature considerations

Never expose the canister to temperatures exceeding 50°C (P410+P412) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This applies during both storage and use; direct sunlight or proximity to heat sources raises canister temperature quickly, increasing internal pressure and creating rupture risk.

Cold temperatures reduce propellant pressure and foam expansion, resulting in poor dispensing performance and incomplete filling. Bring the canister to room temperature (approximately 20–25°C) before use to ensure optimal dispensing characteristics.

Post-application cure

The foam goes through a two-phase cure. The surface layer reaches tack-free within minutes as it reacts with moisture. Through-cure follows over several hours, depending on cavity depth, humidity, and temperature. Deep cavities cure more slowly because moisture must diffuse through the foam structure to reach the interior.

Leave the foam undisturbed during cure. Disturbing it collapses cell structure and reduces final mechanical performance. Only trim or cut once through-cure is complete.

Storage and Shelf Life Management

Storage location requirements

Store in a well-ventilated place with the container tightly closed (P403+P233) and stored locked up (P405) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). The locked storage requirement reflects both the flammability hazards and the health risks associated with isocyanate exposure; this product should not be left accessible to unauthorised users.

Protect storage areas from sunlight and never expose containers to temperatures exceeding 50°C (P410+P412) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Metal storage cabinets positioned against exterior walls can exceed this temperature in summer, causing canister failure.

Keep the product out of reach of children (P102) and store it with clear labelling so all users can read and follow instructions (P103) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Container integrity

The pressurised nature of this product means canisters must never be pierced or burned, even after use (P251) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). "Empty" canisters still contain propellant residues and can explode when exposed to heat, puncture, or crushing.

Any canister showing signs of corrosion, denting, or valve damage must not be used. Handle it as hazardous waste rather than attempting to dispense remaining contents.

Shelf life considerations

The SDS does not specify a shelf life. Aerosol polyurethane foams do degrade over time; the isocyanate component can react with trace moisture that permeates through the valve seal, leading to increased viscosity, reduced expansion, and eventual valve clogging. Rotating stock so older inventory

is used first protects both product performance and value.

Emergency Response and First Aid

Inhalation emergency

If breathing becomes difficult, remove the affected person to fresh air immediately and keep them at rest in a position comfortable for breathing (P304+P341) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Effects may be delayed; a person exposed to foam vapours may not experience respiratory distress immediately (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Do not assume someone is fine because symptoms have not yet appeared.

If respiratory symptoms develop, call a Poisons Information Centre or doctor immediately (P342+P311) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This is especially critical given the Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1 classification; mild irritation can rapidly progress to severe bronchospasm in sensitised individuals.

For severe cases, the SDS provides clear guidance: if the patient appears cyanotic (blue), clear the airways and have a qualified person administer oxygen through a facemask; if breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration immediately; in cardiac arrest, initiate external cardiac massage (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Skin contact

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

For routine skin contact, wash with plenty of water and soap (P302+P352) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). If skin irritation or a rash develops, seek medical advice immediately (P333+P313) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Effects may be delayed; dermatitis from isocyanate or chlorinated paraffin exposure may not appear for hours after initial contact (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Monitor for symptoms even after the work is done.

Eye contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with water for several minutes (P305+P351+P338) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, then continue rinsing (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). If eye irritation persists, seek medical advice (P337+P313) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A classification confirms that serious eye damage is possible. Thorough, immediate irrigation is the critical first step in preventing permanent injury (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

General medical support

For all exposure incidents, have the product container or label at hand when seeking medical advice (P101) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Medical professionals need the product code (103330), chemical composition, and hazard classifications to

provide appropriate treatment.

If feeling unwell after exposure, even without obvious symptoms, seek medical advice promptly (P314) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Disposal Requirements

This product is a Dangerous Goods Class 2.1 aerosol under UN No. 1950, containing isocyanates, chlorinated paraffins, and hydrocarbon propellants; it cannot go into standard waste streams. Disposal must comply with local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501) (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Partially used or full canisters must be handled as hazardous waste. Most Australian states and territories operate household hazardous waste collection programmes through local councils. Commercial users must arrange disposal through licensed waste contractors.

Never incinerate, puncture, or crush canisters to "empty" them; this creates explosion hazards and releases toxic decomposition products. The instruction not to pierce or burn even after use (P251) applies through the entire disposal process (SELLEYS_PRO_TRADE_EXPANDING_FOAM_FILLER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Cured foam waste can typically be disposed of as non-hazardous solid waste once fully reacted, as the isocyanate groups have been consumed and volatile components have evaporated. Confirm this with local authorities before disposal.

References

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

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the product name: Selleys Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler

What is the product code: 103330

What is the barcode: 9300697130112

What is the canister size: 750mL

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

What type of foam is this: Single-component polyurethane foam

How is the product dispensed: Aerosol canister

What is the primary use of this product: Filling large gaps and cavities

Is this product suitable for professional trade use: Yes

How does the foam cure: By reacting with atmospheric moisture

What gas causes the foam to expand: Carbon dioxide, generated during moisture reaction

What is the primary reactive chemical ingredient: Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)

What is the CAS number for the MDI component: 9016-87-9

What percentage of the product is MDI: 30–60% by weight

What is the solvent used in this product: Chlorinated paraffins (Alkanes C14-17, chloro-)

What is the CAS number for the chlorinated paraffin solvent: 85535-85-9

What percentage of the product is chlorinated paraffin: 30–60% by weight

What propellants are used in this product: Isobutane, dimethyl ether, and propane

What percentage of the product is propellant: 1–10% per propellant by weight

Is this product flammable: Yes, classified as extremely flammable aerosol

What is the flammability hazard code: H222

Can the canister burst if heated: Yes, classified H229

What is the Dangerous Goods class: Class 2.1

What is the UN number for transport: UN 1950

What signal word appears on the label: Danger

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

Is this product harmful if inhaled: Yes, Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 4

Does this product cause skin irritation: Yes, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 (H315)

Does this product cause eye irritation: Yes, Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A (H319)

Can this product cause respiratory irritation: Yes, classified H335

Can this product cause respiratory sensitisation: Yes, Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1 (H334)

Can this product cause skin sensitisation: Yes, Skin Sensitisation Category 1 (H317)

Is respiratory sensitisation reversible: No, it can cause permanent allergic reactions

Is this product suspected of causing cancer: Yes, Carcinogenicity Category 2 (H351)

Which ingredient is linked to the carcinogenicity classification: Chlorinated paraffin component

Does repeated exposure cause organ damage: Yes, STOT Repeated Exposure Category 1 (H372)

Is this product safe during breastfeeding: No, may cause harm to breast-fed children (H362)

Is this product safe during pregnancy: No, contact must be avoided during pregnancy

Is this product scheduled under the Poisons Standard: Not applicable

What respiratory protection is required: Equipment appropriate for organic vapours and particulates

What type of gloves are recommended: Nitrile gloves

Is eye protection required: Yes, chemical safety goggles or face shield

Must contaminated clothing be removed immediately: Yes

Must hands be washed after handling: Yes, thoroughly with water and soap

Is ventilation required during use: Yes, adequate ventilation is mandatory

Can this product be used near open flames: No

Can this product be sprayed near ignition sources: No

What is the maximum safe storage/use temperature: 50°C

Should the canister be stored upright: Yes, store with container tightly closed

Must this product be stored locked up: Yes

Should this product be kept away from children: Yes

How full should a cavity be filled during application: Approximately 40–50% to allow for expansion

What is the typical foam expansion ratio: 2:1 to 3:1 or higher

Does moisture help the foam cure: Yes, slight moisture accelerates cure

Does excessive water harm the foam: Yes, causes over-expansion and poor cell structure

When can cured foam be trimmed: Only after through-cure is complete

How quickly does the surface become tack-free: Within minutes of application

Does cure time vary with cavity depth: Yes, deeper cavities cure more slowly

What temperature is optimal for application: Approximately 20–25°C

Does cold temperature affect dispensing: Yes, reduces propellant pressure and foam expansion

What should be done if someone inhales the product: Remove to fresh air immediately

Can inhalation symptoms be delayed: Yes, effects may be delayed

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

How long should eyes be rinsed after contact: Several minutes with water

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

How long should skin be flushed after contact: At least 15 minutes

Can a used canister be pierced or burned: No, never pierce or burn even after use

Can an empty canister be incinerated: No

How should partially used canisters be disposed of: As hazardous waste via licensed contractors

Can cured foam be disposed of as solid waste: Yes, once fully reacted

Must disposal comply with local regulations: Yes

How long has Selleys been operating: 80+ years

Is this product suitable for DIY use: Designed for professional trade applications

Is the product shelf life disclosed: Not specified by manufacturer

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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 Pro Trade Expanding Foam Filler - Product Code: 103330 - Barcode (GTIN): 9300697130112 - Canister Size: 750mL - Manufacturer: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd - Product Type: Single-component, aerosol-dispensed polyurethane foam - Primary Use: Filling large gaps and cavities

Composition - Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) isomers and homologues — CAS 9016-87-9 — 30–60% by weight - Alkanes C14-17, chloro- (chlorinated paraffins) — CAS 85535-85-9 — 30–60% by weight - Isobutane — CAS 75-28-5 — 1–10% by weight - Dimethyl ether — CAS 115-10-6 — 1–10% by weight - Propane — CAS 74-98-6 — 1–10% by weight

Hazard classifications (Safe Work Australia GHS 7) - Signal Word: Danger - Classified as hazardous: Yes - Extremely Flammable Aerosol: H222 - Pressurised Container (may burst if heated): H229 - Acute Toxicity — Inhalation Category 4: Harmful if inhaled - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2: H315 - Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A: H319 - Respiratory Irritation: H335 - Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1: H334 - Skin Sensitisation Category 1: H317 - Carcinogenicity Category 2: H351 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated Exposure Category 1: H372 - Reproductive Toxicity — Effects on or via lactation: H362 - Poison Schedule: Not Applicable

Transport and regulatory - Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1 - UN Number: UN 1950

Precautionary statements (from label/SDS) - Obtain special instructions before use (P201) - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood (P202) - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces — no smoking (P210) - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source (P211) - Do not pierce or burn, even after use (P251) - Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray (P260) - Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling (P264) - Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing (P263) - Use respiratory protection appropriate for organic vapours and particulates in case of inadequate ventilation (P284) - Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse (P362+P364) - Store locked up (P405) - Store in a well-ventilated place with container tightly closed (P403+P233) - Protect from sunlight; do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C (P410+P412) - Keep out of reach of children (P102) - Read label before use (P103) - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations (P501)

First aid (from label/SDS) - Inhalation: Remove to fresh air; keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing (P304+P341); call Poisons Information Centre or doctor if respiratory symptoms develop (P342+P311); effects may be delayed - Skin contact: Wash with plenty of water and soap (P302+P352); if irritation or rash develops, seek medical advice (P333+P313); flush for at least 15 minutes if significant contact occurs - Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, then continue rinsing (P305+P351+P338); seek medical advice if irritation persists (P337+P313) - General: Have product container or label at hand when seeking medical advice (P101); seek medical advice if feeling unwell (P314) - Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766

Storage and handling - Maximum safe storage/use temperature: 50°C - Must be stored locked up - Must be stored in well-ventilated location with container tightly closed - Must be kept out of reach of children - Canisters must never be pierced or burned, even after use

Curing mechanism - Cures by reaction with atmospheric moisture - Carbon dioxide generated during moisture reaction drives foam expansion

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General product claims

- Described as a "professional-grade solution" for construction and renovation applications - Stated to deliver "volumetric filling performance that traditional putty or paste fillers simply cannot match" - Claimed to be "built specifically" for filling large gaps where access is limited and expansion is essential for complete void occupation - Described as backed by "Selleys' 80+ years of expertise" - Tagline "If it's Selleys, it works" presented as product positioning - Recommended fill level of approximately 40–50% of cavity volume to allow for expansion (application guidance, not a label specification) - Typical expansion ratio cited as 2:1 to 3:1 or higher (general category guidance, not a stated label

specification) - Optimal application temperature cited as approximately 20–25°C (application guidance, not a label specification) - Nitrile gloves described as providing "strong resistance" to solvents and isocyanate components (supplementary recommendation, not a label specification) - Positive-pressure supplied air respirators described as delivering "the highest protection" against isocyanate exposure (supplementary recommendation, not a label specification) - Cured foam waste described as potentially disposable as non-hazardous solid waste once fully reacted (contextual guidance, subject to local authority confirmation) - Shelf life not specified by manufacturer; performance degradation over time described as a general category characteristic

Related Products & Brand Context

Pro Trade Gap Filler Smooth Finish is manufactured by Selleys, an Australian brand well established in the home improvement and building products market. Selleys is known for adhesives, sealants, fillers, and related construction products sold through hardware and trade retailers. This product sits within their putty and fillers range, specifically targeting gap-filling applications, and is positioned at the pro-trade end of that range — meaning it is formulated for users who need reliable performance in both interior and exterior environments rather than a basic DIY-grade filler.

Within the broader category hierarchy, this product occupies the **Home & Garden > Caulks & Sealants** space. What differentiates it from standard gap fillers is its high-solids, water-based acrylic formula, which delivers low shrinkage and a ±10% movement capability. That flexibility makes it suitable for gaps around door frames, window frames, ceiling cornices, and skirting boards — locations where slight structural movement is common and a rigid filler would eventually crack. Its thick consistency is also specifically engineered for smooth gunning through a caulking gun, which distinguishes it from trowel-applied or squeeze-tube fillers in the same category. The knowledge graph context available for this product does not name specific sibling products within the Selleys gap filler range, so no direct comparisons to named variants can be drawn here.

For someone using this product, a few adjacent product categories are worth considering. Because application requires a caulking gun, a compatible gun tool is a practical necessity before starting. Surface preparation products — such as primers or cleaning solutions appropriate for the relevant substrate (timber, plasterboard, masonry, aluminium, or ceramics) — are also relevant, since the product's own documentation notes that clean surfaces are important for best adhesion. Finally, because the sealant becomes paintable in approximately 30 minutes and is compatible with both water-based and oil-based paints, interior or exterior paint products are a natural follow-on purchase, though buyers should test water-based undercoats and flat paints on a small area first given the noted compatibility caveat.