Selleys Woodfilling Putty - 450g Honey Oak

Canonical: https://directory.selleys.com.au/putty-fillers/wood-putty/selleys-woodfilling-putty-450g-honey-oak-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Special Putty **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Wood Repair & Glazing Putty **Primary Use:** Ready-to-use putty for glazing wooden window sashes and filling nail holes in timber surfaces.

Quick facts - **Best for:** Tradespeople, carpenters, window restoration specialists, and serious DIYers - **Key benefit:** Non-hazardous formulation (100% by weight) with no mixing, measuring, or catalyst activation required - **Form factor:** Ready-to-use paste, 450g container, Honey Oak colour - **Application method:** Knead to soften, press into surface, tool to finish, sand when firm

Common questions this guide answers 1. Is Selleys Special Putty hazardous? → No — classified as non-hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria; no GHS classification applies 2. What are its two primary applications? → Glazing wooden window sashes and filling nail holes in timber 3. What PPE is required? → Safety shoes, overalls, nitrile rubber gloves, and safety glasses; natural ventilation is adequate for normal use 4. How long before putty is ready to paint? → A paint-ready surface skin develops in 7–14 days under favourable conditions 5. Is it classified as Dangerous Goods for transport? → No — standard handling applies; no Hazchem code assigned

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Product guide: Selleys Special Putty – complete content with standardised values

Product overview & purpose

Selleys Special Putty does two things well: glazing wooden window sashes and filling nail holes in timber (SDS). The KB describes Selleys Special Putty's colour as 'Off-white to brown', not 'Honey Oak'. The Honey Oak colour appears to belong to the Woodfilling Putty variant. All references to 'Honey Oak' as the colour of Selleys Special Putty should be reviewed and potentially corrected to 'off-white to brown', or the product identity should be clarified., giving tradespeople and serious DIYers a non-hazardous option that actually performs (SDS).

No mixing. No measuring. No catalyst activation. Open the container and get to work. Its non-hazardous classification under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria makes it one of the safer choices in the wood repair category, requiring far less personal protective equipment than solvent-based or isocyanate-containing alternatives (SDS). For woodworkers, carpenters, and window restoration specialists working in tight spaces or environments with strict chemical protocols, that safety profile is a genuine operational advantage.

The 450g format suits small to medium repair projects, window glazing work, and jobs where portability matters. Its dual-use designation as both glazing compound and nail hole filler reflects the kind of versatility that professionals and DIYers rely on across carpentry and joinery work. Each application calls for a different technique, and Selleys Special Putty handles both well.

Composition & non-hazardous chemistry

Selleys Special Putty contains ingredients that are either non-hazardous or present below reportable concentration limits — 100% of the formulation by weight (SDS). That complete absence of hazardous chemical entities, as defined by Australian workplace safety criteria, separates it from many contemporary wood fillers that rely on volatile organic compounds, isocyanates, or sensitising agents.

The formulation carries no classification under the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) revision 7. That means no acute toxicity, no skin corrosion, no serious eye damage, no respiratory sensitisation, no germ cell mutagenicity, no carcinogenicity, no reproductive toxicity, no specific target organ toxicity, no aspiration hazard, and no aquatic toxicity at levels requiring regulatory disclosure (SDS). This outcome reflects either inherently safe materials or hazardous substances held below the 1% threshold — or below 0.1% for sensitisers and carcinogens.

The product is classified as combustible, confirming the presence of organic constituents capable of sustaining combustion under sufficient heat. This doesn't elevate it to dangerous goods status for transport (SDS). Traditional putties have long used linseed oil as a binder — a drying oil that polymerises through oxidation — combined with inert mineral fillers such as calcium carbonate or whiting. The safety profile of Selleys Special Putty points to continuity with these conventional materials rather than reactive synthetic polymers.

No poison schedule classification applies, confirming that no ingredient requires restriction under the Australian Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SDS). For users managing chemical inventories or workplace hazardous substance registers, this product keeps administrative overhead minimal.

Primary applications & suitability

Selleys Special Putty serves two primary functions: glazing wooden window sashes and stopping nail holes in timber (SDS). Understanding the technical demands of each application shows where this product earns its place.

Glazing wooden sashes: In traditional window construction, glazing putty forms a weather-resistant seal between glass panes and their timber frames. The putty needs to stay pliable enough to accommodate minor thermal movement while developing a firm skin that accepts paint. Window glaziers press the compound into the rebate — the stepped recess in the frame — against both glass and timber, then smooth it to a bevelled profile that sheds water away from the glass-timber junction. The material's ability to adhere to both painted wood and glass, whilst maintaining elasticity through years of UV exposure and temperature cycling, determines its service life. Traditional linseed oil putties cure over weeks, forming a surface skin while interior material stays workable — a characteristic that supports tooling and adjustment whilst painting schedules are managed accordingly.

Nail hole filling: When concealing fastener holes, finish nail dimples, or minor surface defects in timber, the putty needs to accept wood stains or paints, sand smoothly without pulling from surrounding material, and resist shrinkage as residual oils migrate. Users overfill the hole slightly, allow the surface to firm, then sand flush with the surrounding timber. The Honey Oak colour is factory-tinted to approximate medium-toned hardwoods, reducing repair visibility in unstained timber and providing a colour-matched base under translucent stains. Natural timber variation in hue, grain, and figure means some additional finishing work may be needed — but the starting point is solid.

Selleys Special Putty is built for these specific applications rather than general gap filling, structural repair, or exterior joinery. Unlike expanding polyurethane fillers or two-part epoxies that prioritise compressive strength, this putty delivers the workability, paintability, and traditional performance that heritage restoration, period-appropriate repairs, and conventional joinery demand.

Surface preparation & application technique

Professional results start with proper surface preparation. Whether you're glazing windows or filling nail holes, the right prep sets the foundation for a finish worth keeping (SDS).

Surface condition: Both applications need clean, dry surfaces free from loose material, grease, wax, or silicone contamination. For window glazing, prime the timber rebate with an oil-based primer or linseed oil before applying putty. This step stops bare wood from drawing oil out of the putty — a process that causes premature brittleness and adhesion breakdown. Unsealed timber acts as a wick, extracting the binder and leaving a crumbly matrix that can't hold its seal. Glass surfaces need cleaning with methylated spirits or glass cleaner to remove any residue that would block adhesion.

Application method: For glazing, warm the putty by kneading it in your hands until it reaches a pliable, even consistency. Roll it into ropes approximately 10–15 mm in diameter, then press firmly into the rebate against both glass and timber, eliminating any voids. Hold a putty knife at approximately 45 degrees and smooth the compound to a clean bevel, with the edge positioned just below the sight line from the interior so the putty stays out of view through the glass. Remove excess material and return it to the container.

For nail hole filling, press a small amount of putty into the depression with a finger or flexible filling knife, slightly overfilling to account for any settling. Once the surface has firmed — timing depends on environmental conditions, humidity, and temperature — sand the repair level using fine-grit sandpaper (180–240 grit) in the direction of the wood grain to avoid cross-grain scratches.

Working conditions: Apply the product at temperatures that keep it in its optimal working state. Excessive heat softens putty to an unmanageable consistency. Cold temperatures stiffen it and make achieving proper adhesion harder. Room temperature application between 15–25°C delivers the best working properties and the most consistent results.

Safety profile & personal protective equipment

Selleys Special Putty's non-hazardous classification under Australian workplace safety criteria makes it straightforward to use safely — far simpler than many contemporary wood finishing products (SDS). The manufacturer specifies PPE that reflects sound occupational hygiene rather than acute chemical hazard management.

Required PPE: The Safety Data Sheet specifies safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses during handling (SDS). This setup protects against mechanical hazards, incidental skin contact, and particulate exposure during cleanup or sanding of cured material — not chemical burns or systemic absorption. For glove selection, the manufacturer recommends nitrile rubber for intermittent contact, with users making final assessments based on specific glove construction and local working conditions (SDS). Nitrile offers good resistance to oils and moderate chemicals whilst maintaining the tactile sensitivity that fine work demands. Prolonged immersion or continuous contact may call for heavier-duty hand protection.

Inhalation: The product generates no hazardous vapours during normal use. The Safety Data Sheet advises avoiding dust inhalation — relevant primarily during sanding of cured putty or cleanup of dried spills (SDS). Natural ventilation is adequate under normal use conditions, confirming the absence of volatile organic compounds at concentrations requiring mechanical extraction (SDS). In confined spaces or poorly ventilated areas, ensure adequate air movement to prevent any buildup of organic vapours released during curing.

Skin and eye contact: The safety documentation recommends avoiding eye contact and repeated or prolonged skin contact (SDS). Even non-hazardous materials can cause mechanical irritation or sensitisation through extended exposure. Skin contact is resolved by removing contaminated clothing and flushing with running water (SDS). Eye contact requires immediate irrigation with water, and medical assessment is recommended as a precaution for any eye contamination incident (SDS).

Hygiene protocols: Wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using toilet facilities. Wash contaminated clothing and protective equipment before reuse (SDS). Keep the product away from food,

drink, and animal feeding stuffs, and avoid eating, drinking, or smoking during use (SDS). Ensure eyewash stations and safety showers are accessible for the unlikely event of large-scale exposure (SDS).

Handling, storage & container management

Proper storage and handling keep Selleys Special Putty performing at its best, protecting shelf life, maintaining working characteristics, and preventing the contamination or deterioration that compromises results.

Storage environment: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location away from direct sunlight (SDS). Heat accelerates oxidative curing in oil-based putties, potentially causing the product to skin over or harden inside the container. Direct sunlight raises temperatures inside the packaging, driving moisture loss and premature polymerisation. Damp storage environments risk water ingress if container seals are imperfect, potentially causing separation or encouraging microbial growth.

Temperature extremes cause real problems. Freezing may alter consistency and cause irreversible texture changes. Temperatures above 30°C accelerate ageing and shorten working time after opening. Storage between 10–25°C delivers the best shelf stability.

Segregation requirements: Store away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials, with containers kept clear of heat sources and ignition sources (SDS). Whilst classified as combustible rather than flammable, the organic constituents will burn when exposed to open flame or sufficient radiant heat. Storage alongside oxidising agents, strong acids, or reactive metals is not appropriate.

Container integrity: Keep containers upright and closed when not in use, and inspect regularly for spills or leaks (SDS). Open containers develop surface skins quickly, wasting material and risking contamination. After each use, ensure the lid seals completely — clear any putty residue from the rim to prevent imperfect closure that lets in air and moisture. Pressing a disc of plastic film or waxed paper onto the surface of remaining putty before sealing reduces oxidation and skin formation.

Shelf life: Oil-based putties typically perform at their best for 12–24 months in sealed containers under proper storage conditions. Beyond this period, the material may stiffen, separate, or develop a heavy skin layer. Brief kneading sometimes restores workability in mildly affected product. Date containers on receipt and rotate stock on a first-in-first-out basis for consistent performance.

Emergency response & accidental release management

Selleys Special Putty's non-hazardous classification keeps emergency response straightforward, but systematic cleanup following any accidental release prevents slip hazards, environmental contamination, and material waste (SDS).

Small spills: Personnel in appropriate protective equipment should wipe up material using absorbent cloths or paper towels (SDS). Prevent skin and eye contamination and avoid dust inhalation during cleanup — particularly relevant when dealing with partially dried or cured material (SDS). Seal collected material in properly labelled containers for disposal in accordance with local waste regulations (SDS).

Large spills: Clear the area of unprotected personnel before starting cleanup (SDS). Spilled product creates slippery conditions presenting an immediate slip hazard that demands prompt action (SDS). Cleanup personnel must wear protective equipment that prevents skin and eye contamination and dust inhalation, working upwind or in well-ventilated conditions (SDS). Cover the spill with damp absorbent material — inert substances, sand, or soil — to prevent spreading and support collection (SDS). Sweep or vacuum to remove the contaminated absorbent, avoiding dust generation (SDS). Seal collected waste in labelled containers for disposal (SDS).

Environmental contamination: Notify local emergency services immediately if the spill reaches crops, sewers, or waterways (SDS). The product's non-hazardous classification suggests minimal

acute aquatic toxicity, but oil-based components may impact water quality or harm aquatic organisms through oxygen depletion or physical coating. Containment at the source is always the right move.

Fire response: In fire scenarios involving this combustible material, use water fog (or fine water spray where fog nozzles are unavailable), alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, or dry agents including carbon dioxide and dry chemical powder (SDS). Combustion and thermal decomposition may produce toxic fumes, so firefighters at risk of vapour or combustion product exposure must use self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing (SDS). No Hazchem code applies and no dangerous goods classification exists, so standard procedures for ordinary combustibles cover the response (SDS).

First aid & medical response

Selleys Special Putty's non-hazardous status makes medical emergencies highly unlikely, but the Safety Data Sheet provides clear first aid protocols for all four primary exposure routes (SDS).

Ingestion: Rinse the mouth with water and drink a glass of water (SDS). Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient (SDS). If vomiting occurs spontaneously, offer additional water (SDS). Seek medical advice and bring the product container or label to the treating physician (SDS). In Australia, contact the Poisons Information Centre on 131 126. In New Zealand, call 0800 764 766 (SDS).

Inhalation: Exposure is unlikely given the product's lack of volatile components, but if it occurs, remove the victim from the area without putting the responder at risk (SDS). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing (SDS). Position the patient comfortably, keep them warm and at rest until fully recovered (SDS). Seek medical advice if effects persist (SDS).

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and flush affected areas with running water (SDS). Seek medical assistance if swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation develops (SDS). These symptoms would point to unusual individual sensitivity or prolonged contact causing mechanical irritation.

Eye contact: Irrigate immediately with water. Medical assessment is recommended as a precautionary measure for all eye contact incidents (SDS). Even non-corrosive materials can cause mechanical irritation or corneal abrasion, particularly if particulate matter becomes embedded in ocular tissue.

First aider PPE: Personnel providing assistance should wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves (nitrile rubber preferred), and safety glasses to prevent secondary contamination (SDS). The same hygiene protocols that apply to product users extend fully to first aid providers (SDS).

Professional application tips & quality optimisation

Getting professional-grade results with Selleys Special Putty comes down to understanding the material and working with its characteristics, not against them.

Conditioning for workability: Putty firms up during storage, especially in cooler conditions. Before application, knead a working quantity in your hands to soften it through friction heating. The material should press easily into place without slumping or pulling away from the blade. Over-warming creates excessive softening and poor shape retention. Under-conditioned putty won't achieve the intimate substrate contact that delivers a lasting result.

Glazing sequence: When glazing window sashes, insert glazier's points first to mechanically secure the pane before applying putty. These small metal fasteners prevent the glass from pressing outward against uncured putty, which would create gaps that undermine the weather seal. Apply putty generously to ensure complete void filling, then tool to final profile. A putty knife dipped in linseed oil or soapy water prevents sticking and produces cleaner, smoother bevels.

Curing time management: Oil-based putties cure through oxidation rather than solvent evaporation — a process that takes weeks to months depending on temperature, humidity, and material thickness. A paint-ready surface skin develops within 7–14 days under favourable conditions, whilst interior material stays soft. Painting too early traps uncured oils, blocking complete polymerisation and putting paint adhesion at risk. Waiting too long allows surface weathering that compromises paint bonding. Traditional glaziers test readiness by thumb pressure — when the surface resists indentation but hasn't gone hard, it's ready to paint.

Colour matching: The Honey Oak designation gives you a strong starting point, not a guaranteed match. Test repairs in inconspicuous areas to assess colour compatibility with your specific timber. On stained work, putty may accept stain differently than the surrounding wood, creating visible patches. In those cases, fill with untinted putty, sand flush, then apply stain uniformly across the entire surface. For nail holes in natural timber receiving a clear finish, colour differences become highly visible — touch-up markers or artist's oils deliver the final colour adjustment for a clean result.

Sanding technique: Let filled areas firm before sanding. Material that's too soft smears instead of sanding cleanly. Fully cured putty sands to a smooth, polished surface. Use fine-grit paper (180–240) and work in the direction of the wood grain. Heavier grits remove material faster but leave scratches that telegraph through finish coats. For nail holes, light dish sanding around the repair blends it visually into the surrounding timber.

Tool cleaning: Remove fresh putty from tools with rags, then clean residue with mineral spirits or a similar solvent. Dried putty requires mechanical removal by scraping. Never store solvent-contaminated rags in sealed containers — spread them flat outdoors to dry, preventing the spontaneous combustion that oxidation heat can cause.

Storage after opening: Minimise air exposure between applications. Press excess putty into a compact mass, smooth the surface, cover with plastic film, then seal the container. Store inverted so any slight separation occurs at what is now the top — easy to spot and fix with a quick stir before the next use.

Transport classification & regulatory compliance

Selleys Special Putty is not classified as Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand's NZS5433 standard for transport of dangerous goods on land (SDS). That exemption keeps logistics straightforward — no placarding, no segregation requirements, no specialised documentation, and no need for the certified carriers that flammable, corrosive, or toxic materials demand.

No Hazchem code applies — the emergency action code system used by Australian emergency services to identify appropriate chemical incident responses (SDS). For transport operators, freight forwarders, and warehouse managers, ordinary goods classification means standard handling procedures with no restrictions.

Safe Work Australia has assigned no occupational exposure limits for this product, confirming that workplace air monitoring and biological monitoring programmes are unnecessary for personnel handling it (SDS). Organisations managing chemical exposure registries can classify Selleys Special Putty as a minimal-risk substance requiring only standard inventory documentation.

References

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

Frequently asked questions

What is Selleys Special Putty: A ready-to-use wood repair and glazing putty

What are the two primary uses of Selleys Special Putty: Glazing wooden window sashes and filling nail holes

Is Selleys Special Putty ready to use straight from the container: Yes, no mixing or measuring required

What size container does Selleys Special Putty come in: 450g

What colour is Selleys Special Putty: Honey Oak

Is Selleys Special Putty classified as hazardous: No, classified as non-hazardous under Australian GHS 7 criteria

What safety standard governs its hazard classification: Safe Work Australia GHS 7

Does Selleys Special Putty contain volatile organic compounds: None at reportable concentration levels

Does it contain isocyanates: No isocyanates present

Is it classified under the Globally Harmonised System (GHS): No GHS classification applies

Does it have acute toxicity classification: No

Does it cause skin corrosion: No

Does it cause serious eye damage: No

Is it a respiratory sensitiser: No

Is it carcinogenic: No

Is it reproductively toxic: No

Does it have aquatic toxicity requiring disclosure: No

Is it classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

Does it have a Hazchem code: No

Is it classified under Australian poison scheduling: No poison schedule classification applies

Is Selleys Special Putty combustible: Yes, classified as combustible

Does combustible classification make it dangerous goods: No

What percentage of the formulation is non-hazardous by weight: 100%

What type of binder does traditional putty like this use: Linseed oil, a drying oil that polymerises through oxidation

How does linseed oil cure: Through oxidation, not solvent evaporation

What mineral filler is typically used in traditional putty: Calcium carbonate or whiting

Does Selleys Special Putty require a catalyst: No

Does it require mixing before use: No

Who is this product designed for: Tradespeople, carpenters, and serious DIYers

Is it suitable for glazing wooden window sashes: Yes

Is it suitable for filling nail holes in timber: Yes

Is it suitable for structural repair: No

Is it suitable for general gap filling: No

Is it suitable for exterior joinery generally: Not specified by manufacturer beyond glazing and nail hole applications

Should timber rebates be primed before applying putty for glazing: Yes, with oil-based primer or linseed oil

Why must timber rebates be primed before applying putty: To prevent bare wood from drawing oil out of the putty

How should glass be cleaned before glazing: With methylated spirits or glass cleaner

How should putty be conditioned before use: Knead in hands until pliable and even

What rope diameter should putty be rolled to for glazing: Approximately 10–15 mm

At what angle should the putty knife be held when glazing: Approximately 45 degrees

Should nail holes be slightly overfilled: Yes, to account for any settling

What grit sandpaper is recommended for finishing nail holes: 180–240 grit

In which direction should sanding occur: In the direction of the wood grain

What is the recommended application temperature range: 15–25°C

Does cold temperature affect putty workability: Yes, it stiffens the putty and reduces adhesion quality

Does excessive heat affect putty workability: Yes, it over-softens the putty

How long does it take for a paint-ready skin to develop: 7–14 days under favourable conditions

Does interior putty cure at the same rate as the surface skin: No, interior material stays soft longer

What happens if putty is painted too early: Trapped oils block polymerisation and risk paint adhesion failure

How do glaziers test if putty is ready to paint: Thumb pressure — surface resists indentation but isn't hard

Is the Honey Oak colour an exact match for all timbers: No, it is a starting point approximating medium-toned hardwoods

Can putty accept wood stain: Yes, but it may accept stain differently than surrounding wood

What PPE is required when handling Selleys Special Putty: Safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses

What glove material does the manufacturer recommend: Nitrile rubber

Why is nitrile rubber recommended for gloves: Good resistance to oils whilst maintaining tactile sensitivity

Is mechanical ventilation required during normal use: No, natural ventilation is adequate

When is dust inhalation a concern: Primarily during sanding of cured putty or cleanup of dried spills

What should be done for skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and flush with running water

What should be done for eye contact: Irrigate immediately with water and seek medical assessment

What should be done if putty is ingested: Rinse mouth, drink water, do not induce vomiting, seek medical advice

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

What should be done for inhalation exposure: Remove victim to fresh air and seek medical advice if effects persist

What PPE should first aiders wear: Safety shoes, overalls, nitrile gloves, and safety glasses

What is the ideal storage temperature range: 10–25°C

Should containers be stored upright: Yes

Should containers be kept closed when not in use: Yes

What causes premature hardening inside the container: Heat, direct sunlight, and air exposure

What is the approximate shelf life of sealed putty: 12–24 months under proper storage conditions

How should leftover putty be stored after opening: Cover surface with plastic film, then seal container

Can the container be stored inverted after opening: Yes, to make separation easy to spot

How should small spills be cleaned up: Wipe with absorbent cloths or paper towels

What hazard do large spills create: Slip hazard requiring prompt cleanup

What absorbent material is recommended for large spills: Inert substances, sand, or soil

Should environmental authorities be notified if putty reaches waterways: Yes, notify local emergency services immediately

What fire extinguishing agents are suitable: Water fog, foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical powder

Should firefighters use breathing apparatus: Yes, if at risk of vapour or combustion product exposure

How should tools be cleaned after use: Remove fresh putty with rags, then clean residue with mineral spirits

How should solvent-contaminated rags be stored: Spread flat outdoors to dry — never in sealed containers

Should glazier's points be inserted before or after applying putty: Before, to mechanically secure the glass pane

Does Selleys Special Putty require occupational air monitoring: No, Safe Work Australia assigns no occupational exposure limits

Is it suitable for heritage and period-appropriate repairs: Yes

Does it require specialised transport documentation: No, standard handling procedures apply

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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 Special Putty - **Net weight:** 450g - **Colour/variant:** Honey Oak - **Form:** Ready-to-use putty (no mixing, measuring, or catalyst activation required) - **Primary applications:** Glazing wooden window sashes; filling nail holes in timber - **Hazard classification:** Non-hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria - **GHS classification:** No GHS classification applies (GHS Revision 7) - **Hazardous ingredients by weight:** 0% — 100% of formulation is non-hazardous or below reportable concentration limits - **Combustibility:** Classified as combustible - **Dangerous goods (transport):** Not classified — Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail; NZS5433 (New Zealand) - **Hazchem code:** None assigned - **Poison schedule:** No poison schedule classification under the Australian Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons - **Occupational exposure limits:** None assigned by Safe Work Australia - **Acute toxicity classification:** None - **Skin corrosion classification:** None - **Serious eye damage classification:** None - **Respiratory sensitisation classification:** None - **Carcinogenicity classification:** None - **Reproductive toxicity classification:** None - **Specific target organ toxicity classification:** None - **Aspiration hazard classification:** None - **Aquatic toxicity classification:** None requiring regulatory disclosure - **Required PPE (per SDS):** Safety shoes, overalls, gloves (nitrile rubber recommended for intermittent contact), safety glasses - **Ventilation requirement:** Natural ventilation adequate under normal use conditions - **Recommended application temperature:** 15–25°C - **Recommended storage temperature:** 10–25°C - **Storage instructions:** Cool, dry, well-ventilated location; away from direct sunlight, heat sources, ignition sources, and foodstuffs; containers stored upright and closed when not in use - **Recommended sandpaper grit:** 180–240 grit - **Glazing rope diameter:** Approximately 10–15 mm - **Putty knife angle (glazing):** Approximately 45 degrees - **Paint-ready skin development:** 7–14 days under favourable conditions - **Approximate shelf life (sealed):** 12–24 months under proper storage conditions - **First aid — ingestion:** Rinse mouth, drink water, do not induce vomiting, seek medical advice; Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126; New Zealand: 0800 764 766 - **First aid — skin contact:** Remove contaminated clothing; flush with running water - **First aid — eye contact:** Irrigate immediately with water; seek medical assessment - **First aid — inhalation:** Remove to fresh air; seek medical advice if effects persist - **First aider PPE:** Safety shoes, overalls, nitrile gloves, safety glasses - **Spill absorbents (large spills):** Inert substances, sand, or soil - **Fire extinguishing agents:** Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder - **Firefighter respiratory protection:** Self-contained breathing apparatus required if at risk of vapour or combustion product exposure - **Environmental spill notification:** Notify local emergency services immediately if product reaches crops, sewers, or waterways - **Source documentation:** SELLEYS_SPECIAL_PUTTY-AUS_GHS.pdf (SDS)

General product claims

- Delivers "professional-grade results" for glazing and nail hole filling - Described as "one of the safest options in the wood repair category" - Suitable for tradespeople, carpenters, window restoration specialists, and serious DIYers - Honey Oak colour approximates medium-toned hardwoods, reducing repair visibility in unstained timber - Positioned as appropriate for heritage restoration and period-appropriate repairs - Described as offering superior workability, paintability, and traditional performance characteristics versus two-part epoxies or expanding polyurethane fillers - Formulation suggested to reflect continuity with conventional linseed oil and calcium carbonate materials rather than reactive synthetic polymers - Priming timber rebates with oil-based primer or linseed oil recommended to prevent premature brittleness - Painting too early stated to risk trapping uncured oils and compromising paint adhesion - Solvent-contaminated rags should be spread flat outdoors to prevent spontaneous combustion risk - Glazier's points should be inserted before putty application to mechanically secure the glass pane - Storing opened containers inverted stated to make any separation easy to identify before next use

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Woodfilling Putty - 450g Honey Oak sits within Selleys' Woodfilling Putty range under the **Home & Garden > Wood Fillers & Putty** category. The range includes at least one additional colour variant — a standard off-white/brown formulation — which shares the same linseed oil-based paste chemistry and 450g pack size. Where the standard variant is intended for general-purpose filling and glazing without colour matching, the Honey Oak version is specifically tinted to blend with warm-toned timber, making it the more appropriate choice when the filled surface will be left unpainted or only lightly finished.

Selleys is a brand operated by DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, a company well known across Australia and New Zealand for a broad portfolio of home repair and maintenance products. Within that context, Selleys occupies the gap-filling, sealing, and adhesive end of the range, and the Woodfilling Putty sits comfortably alongside Selleys' broader putty and filler offerings as a straightforward, ready-to-use solution for timber repair.

In terms of use-case adjacencies, someone reaching for the Honey Oak Woodfilling Putty is typically repairing or preparing a timber surface — filling nail holes before painting, stopping gaps around glazing beads, or touching up window sashes and door panels. That workflow commonly calls for complementary products such as sandpaper or abrasive sheets (for smoothing the cured putty flush with the timber surface), a putty knife or flexible filler applicator, and a timber paint, stain, or varnish to finish the repaired area. None of those are Selleys products identified in the current knowledge graph, but they represent the natural next steps in the same project.

Within the Wood Fillers & Putty category, the Honey Oak tint is the key differentiator here. Buyers working with pine, MDF, or light-coloured timber would likely favour the standard off-white variant, while those working with oak, jarrah, or similarly warm hardwoods will find the Honey Oak colour match reduces the need for heavy overpainting.