Selleys Auto Fix Windscreen Sealant Black - 100mL

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/sealants/auto-sealants/selleys-auto-fix-windscreen-sealant-black-100ml-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: SELLEYS AUTO FIX WINDSCREEN SEALANT **Brand:** Selleys (manufactured by DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd) **Category:** Automotive Silicone Sealant **Primary Use:** Single-component, moisture-curing silicone sealant for automotive windscreen installation and repair, bonding glass to vehicle body to seal out water and maintain structural integrity.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Professional automotive glass installers and workshop personnel performing windscreen installation or repair - **Key Benefit:** Chemical bonding to glass, painted metal, and primed surfaces via aminosilane adhesion promoter, delivering adhesion that holds under thermal expansion, vibration, and flexing - **Form Factor:** Single-component silicone paste/sealant; available in 75g (AF07) and 310ml (AF08) cartridge formats; colour: black - **Application Method:** Dispense from cartridge onto prepared substrate; tool before surface cure sets; cure proceeds via atmospheric moisture from surface inward

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Is this sealant classified as hazardous? → Yes, classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 with signal word Warning and Skin Sensitisation Category 1 (H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction) 2. What PPE is required when handling this product? → Protective gloves (nitrile rubber recommended), protective clothing including overalls and safety shoes, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shields, and a respirator when ventilation is inadequate or in confined spaces 3. What should be done in case of skin contact? → Remove contaminated clothing immediately, flush skin and hair with running water, and seek medical assistance if swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation develops

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What Selleys Auto Fix Windscreen Sealant Is and Why It Matters

Selleys Auto Fix Windscreen Sealant is a silicone sealant built specifically for automotive windscreen installation and repair (Brochure). This single-component, moisture-curing product handles the critical junction between glass and vehicle body — sealing out water, maintaining structural integrity, and keeping passengers safe. Available in 75g and 310ml formats, this black sealant delivers what automotive glass applications actually require, where both adhesion and flexibility are non-negotiable (Brochure).

General-purpose sealants don't cut it here. This formulation uses specific crosslinking chemistry that bonds to glass, painted metal, and primed surfaces while handling the thermal expansion, vibration, and flexing that come with everyday vehicle operation. Knowing this product's composition, hazard profile, and application requirements is what separates a durable, safe windscreen installation from one that fails. Understanding the chemistry is the first step to getting professional results.

Chemistry & Composition

The performance of this sealant comes directly from its silicone-based chemistry, where several functional components work together.

Oxime crosslinking system

The curing process relies on two oxime-functional silanes: 2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime at 1-10% w/w, and 2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(ethenylsilylidyne)trioxime at <1% w/w (Brochure). These methylethoxyketoxime (MEKO) and vinyltrioxime compounds react with moisture in the air to kick off the crosslinking process, transforming the liquid sealant into a tough, flexible elastomeric solid.

In plain terms: when humidity hits these oxime compounds, they hydrolyse. This releases methyl ethyl ketoxime (present at <1% w/w) as a byproduct and creates reactive silanol groups that link together to form siloxane bonds (Brochure). This room-temperature vulcanisation (RTV) process starts at the surface and works inward, with cure depth depending on moisture penetration and ambient conditions.

Adhesion promoter

The formulation includes 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]- at <1% w/w (Brochure). This aminosilane coupling agent builds chemical bridges between the silicone polymer matrix and inorganic substrates like glass and metal oxides. The amino functional group connects with the silicone polymer while the trimethoxysilyl group bonds to hydroxyl groups on glass and metal surfaces. The result is primary chemical bonding rather than mechanical grip, which is what makes the adhesion hold under real-world conditions.

Processing aid

Cyclotetrasiloxane, octamethyl- (D4) appears at <1% w/w as a processing aid and viscosity modifier (Brochure). This cyclic siloxane reduces the sealant's viscosity during manufacturing and application, making it easier to work with and tool. It also helps distribute the crosslinking components evenly throughout the polymer matrix, ensuring consistent performance.

The rest of the formulation consists of non-hazardous ingredients including polymeric siloxane, reinforcing fillers, carbon black pigment, and additional rheology modifiers (Brochure).

Hazard classification & safety profile

Selleys Auto Fix Windscreen Sealant carries a Warning signal word and is classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria (Brochure). Understanding these hazards is essential for safe handling.

Sensitisation hazard

The product is classified as Skin Sensitisation Category 1, triggering hazard statement H317: "May cause an allergic skin reaction" (Brochure). Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause the immune system to develop a specific allergic response to the chemical constituents, particularly the aminosilane coupling agent and oxime crosslinkers.

Sensitisation works differently from irritation, and the distinction matters. An irritant causes immediate local inflammation. A sensitiser triggers an immune-mediated reaction that may not appear on first exposure but builds over time with repeated contact. Once sensitised, an individual can experience allergic contact dermatitis from even minimal exposure, showing up as redness, swelling, itching, or blistering (Brochure).

This hazard requires strict prevention. Keep direct skin contact out of the equation through engineering controls and personal protective equipment. Contaminated work clothing must not leave the workplace, preventing secondary exposure to others (Brochure).

Regulatory status

The product carries no Australian poison schedule classification and is not classified as Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand NZS5433 (Brochure). This simplifies transportation and storage from a regulatory standpoint, though the sensitisation hazard still calls for careful, disciplined handling.

Personal protective equipment requirements

The GHS precautionary statements specify the PPE required when handling this sealant (Brochure). These requirements directly address the sensitisation hazard and the exposure pathways that come with regular use.

Skin protection

Protective gloves are mandatory when handling the product (Brochure). For first aiders and cleanup personnel, nitrile rubber gloves are specifically recommended for intermittent contact, though users should make final glove selection based on specific conditions and glove construction (Brochure). Gloves must create a reliable barrier against both the uncured sealant and any methyl ethyl ketoxime released during cure.

Protective clothing, including overalls and safety shoes, is required to prevent skin contact through clothing contamination (Brochure). Any contaminated clothing must be removed and washed before reuse, and it must not leave the workplace in a contaminated state (Brochure).

Eye and face protection

Chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shields are required to prevent eye contact (Brochure). While the product is not classified for eye damage or irritation, the organic solvents and oxime components can cause discomfort, and solid eye protection prevents accidental splashing during application or cleanup.

Respiratory protection

A suitable respirator is required when ventilation is inadequate or when working in confined spaces (Brochure). Breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray generated during application or curing must be avoided (Brochure). The primary respiratory concern is methyl ethyl ketoxime released during cure, which has a characteristic odour and can irritate the respiratory tract.

Hygiene practices

Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using toilet facilities after handling the sealant (Brochure). This prevents oral exposure and stops sensitising compounds from transferring to food, cigarettes, or mucous membranes.

Application characteristics

As a silicone sealant built for automotive glass, this product has specific working properties that determine how to get the best results.

Recommended use

The manufacturer designates this product specifically as a silicone sealant for automotive windscreen applications (Brochure). This reflects the formulation's balance of adhesion, flexibility, and resistance to automotive fluids, UV radiation, and temperature extremes. The black colour matches typical windscreen gasket aesthetics and delivers UV stability in the cured sealant.

Cure mechanism

Moisture-cure means the sealant starts crosslinking the moment it contacts atmospheric humidity. Cure proceeds from the exposed surface inward, with the rate driven by temperature, relative humidity, and

joint depth. This gives you a workable skin time before the surface becomes non-tacky, but tooling and joint finishing must be completed before surface cure sets in and prevents proper adhesion of additional material.

The oxime cure system releases methyl ethyl ketoxime during crosslinking, which has direct implications for ventilation and respiratory protection (Brochure). Good ventilation accelerates the removal of cure byproducts and promotes faster, more complete through-cure.

Surface preparation requirements

While the brochure does not detail specific surface preparation steps, the inclusion of an aminosilane adhesion promoter at <1% w/w signals that the formulation is engineered to bond to glass, painted metal, and properly primed surfaces (Brochure). The coupling agent needs hydroxyl groups on the substrate to form chemical bonds, which means surfaces must be free of oils, release agents, and loose contaminants. Any barrier between the silane and the substrate undermines the bond.

Storage & handling

Getting storage and handling right protects the product, maintains workability, and keeps exposure hazards in check.

Handling precautions

Avoid eye contact and skin contact during all handling operations (Brochure). Dispense the sealant using application equipment that minimises hand contact and prevents splashing.

Work in well-ventilated areas to remove cure byproducts and prevent methyl ethyl ketoxime vapours from building up. When natural air movement can't deliver adequate ventilation, mechanical ventilation or respiratory protection is required (Brochure).

Storage conditions

The brochure does not specify temperature ranges or shelf life. Storage temperature range: Not specified by manufacturer. Shelf life: Not specified by manufacturer. That said, silicone sealants perform best when stored in conditions that prevent premature moisture exposure. Seal partially used cartridges immediately after use to prevent surface skinning and moisture infiltration. Store containers upright in original packaging, away from direct sunlight and heat sources that could accelerate cure or degrade the container.

Keep product out of reach of children and store in areas where access is controlled (Brochure). The sensitisation hazard makes inadvertent exposure a serious concern for household members who may not recognise the risks or have access to appropriate PPE.

Emergency response procedures

Even with solid preventive measures in place, spills and exposures can happen. The product documentation provides clear response protocols for each scenario.

Exposure first aid

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water immediately (Brochure). Fast action reduces contact time with potential sensitisers. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation develops, seek medical assistance (Brochure). These symptoms can indicate either an irritant reaction or the onset of sensitisation.

Eye contact: Wash eyes immediately with water if contact occurs (Brochure). In all cases of eye contamination, seek medical advice as a precautionary measure (Brochure).

Inhalation: Remove the affected person from exposure without putting yourself at risk (Brochure). Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining garments to support breathing. Allow the patient to assume the most comfortable position, keep them warm and at rest until fully recovered (Brochure). If respiratory effects persist, seek medical advice.

Ingestion: Rinse the mouth with water but do not induce vomiting (Brochure). Give a glass of water to drink, and never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient (Brochure). If vomiting occurs naturally, provide additional water and seek medical advice (Brochure).

Poison information

For poisoning emergencies, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre: Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766 (Brochure). When seeking medical assistance, have the product container or label on hand to give accurate information about the formulation (Brochure).

Spill cleanup

Small spills: Put on protective equipment to guard against skin and eye contamination and avoid inhaling vapours (Brochure). Wipe up the sealant with absorbent materials such as clean rags or paper towels, then collect and seal these materials in properly labelled containers for disposal (Brochure).

Large spills: Clear all unprotected personnel from the area, as spilled sealant creates a slip hazard (Brochure). Clean up immediately. Wear full protective equipment including gloves, goggles, protective clothing, and a suitable respirator (Brochure). Work upwind or increase ventilation to prevent vapour accumulation. Cover the spill with damp absorbent material such as inert absorbent, sand, or soil (Brochure). Sweep or vacuum the contaminated absorbent while avoiding dust generation, then collect and seal it in labelled containers for disposal (Brochure).

If the spill reaches crops, sewers, or waterways, contact local emergency services immediately (Brochure).

Fire response

The product is classified as combustible material (Brochure). If involved in a fire, use water fog (or fine water spray if fog nozzles are unavailable), alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, or dry agents such as carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder (Brochure).

When burning or decomposing, the sealant can emit toxic fumes (Brochure). Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if there is any risk of exposure to vapours or products of combustion or decomposition (Brochure). The product has no assigned Hazchem Code (Brochure).

Disposal requirements

Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (Brochure). This precautionary statement P501 requires users to know their jurisdiction's requirements for industrial waste disposal.

Uncured sealant may require disposal as chemical waste due to the organic components and sensitising agents. Cured sealant removed from a vehicle may be disposed of as solid waste in some jurisdictions, depending on local regulations. Contaminated absorbents, rags, and cartridges must be treated as chemical waste.

Never dispose of liquid sealant to sewers, waterways, or soil. The silicone polymer, oxime components, and cyclosiloxane can persist in the environment.

Product identification & variants

Selleys Auto Fix Windscreen Sealant is sold under the product name SELLEYS AUTO FIX WINDSCREEN SEALANT with synonyms AutoFix Windscreen Sealant AF07 75g and AutoFix Windscreen Sealant AF08 310ml (Brochure). These variant names correspond to the two package sizes: 75g and 310ml formats.

The product codes section should either be corrected to reflect the proper barcodes (9300697107077 and 9300697119841) consistently, or the erroneous 15-digit code 930069711984101 should be corrected to 9300697119841 to match the Label Facts section and standard EAN-13 format. When ordering, requesting technical support, or reporting incidents, reference these specific codes to ensure accurate product identification.

The manufacturer, DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, operates from 1956 Dandenong Road with ABN 67 000 049 427 (Brochure). Direct technical inquiries to 1300 555 205, and access emergency telephone support at 1800 220 770 for Australia and 0800 220 770 for New Zealand (Brochure).

Expert considerations

Several aspects of this product deserve close attention from professional installers and workshop personnel.

Sensitisation management

The Category 1 skin sensitisation hazard is the most significant safety concern with this product (Brochure). Workshops need to implement strict protocols: mandatory glove use, designated application areas with solid ventilation, immediate spill cleanup, and health monitoring for personnel who handle the sealant regularly. Once an individual becomes sensitised, avoiding all further exposure may be the only option, which makes prevention the only viable strategy.

Document all exposures and maintain clear records of PPE training and usage. If any worker develops unexplained dermatitis, eczema, or allergic reactions, consider occupational exposure to this sealant as a potential cause and refer them for medical evaluation without delay.

Cure validation

Because the sealant cures through moisture exposure from the surface inward, thick applications or deep joints can retain an uncured core for extended periods. Incomplete cure compromises the water seal and structural performance the windscreen installation depends on. While the brochure does not specify cure rates or maximum joint depths, professional installers should confirm full cure before releasing vehicles, particularly in large installations or during low-humidity conditions.

Material compatibility

The 1-10% w/w concentration of methylsilylidyne trioxime and the presence of cyclic siloxane at <1% w/w mean this sealant may not be compatible with all materials (Brochure). Test compatibility on a hidden area before applying to new substrates, particularly plastics, coatings, or elastomers that could be affected by the silicone chemistry or cure byproducts. The methyl ethyl ketoxime released during cure can affect certain coatings and plastics, so knowing this upfront protects both the installation and the vehicle.

Shelf life management

Although not specified in the available documentation, moisture-cure silicone sealants have a limited window once packaging is opened. Seal partially used cartridges with a fresh nozzle or cap and use them within a short timeframe. Manage inventory on a first-in-first-out basis to ensure material is used before its cure system degrades. Watch for signs of premature cure: thickening, skin formation in the cartridge, or resistance when extruding the product.

References

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

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What is Selleys Auto Fix Windscreen Sealant: A professional-grade silicone sealant for automotive windscreen applications

What is the primary intended use: Automotive windscreen installation and repair

What type of chemistry does it use: Silicone-based oxime crosslinking chemistry

How does it cure: Moisture-curing at room temperature

What triggers the curing process: Atmospheric humidity reacts with oxime compounds

What is the cure mechanism called: Room-temperature vulcanisation (RTV)

Does curing produce byproducts: Yes, methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO) is released

What colour is the sealant: Black

What sizes is it available in: 75g and 310ml formats

What is the 75g product code: AF07

What is the 310ml product code: AF08

What is the barcode for the 75g variant: 9300697107077

What is the barcode for the 310ml variant: 9300697119841

Who manufactures this product: DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd

What is the manufacturer's ABN: 67 000 049 427

What is the manufacturer's technical support number: 1300 555 205

What is the Australian emergency telephone number: 1800 220 770

What is the New Zealand emergency telephone number: 0800 220 770

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

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

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

What is the signal word on the label: Warning

What is the skin hazard classification: Skin Sensitisation Category 1

What hazard statement applies to skin contact: H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction

Is it classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

Does it have an Australian poison schedule: No

Does it have a Hazchem Code: No

Is it combustible: Yes, classified as combustible material

What surfaces does it bond to: Glass, painted metal, and primed surfaces

What adhesion promoter is in the formula: Aminosilane (1,2-Ethanediamine, N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-)

What concentration is the adhesion promoter: Less than 1% w/w

What is the primary crosslinker concentration: 1–10% w/w (methylsilylidyne trioxime)

What is the secondary crosslinker concentration: Less than 1% w/w (ethenylsilylidyne trioxime)

What processing aid is included: Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)

What concentration is the D4 processing aid: Less than 1% w/w

What does the D4 component do: Reduces viscosity and aids even distribution of crosslinkers

What gives the sealant its black colour: Carbon black pigment

Are protective gloves required: Yes, mandatory when handling

What glove type is recommended for first aiders: Nitrile rubber gloves

Is protective clothing required: Yes, including overalls and safety shoes

Is eye protection required: Yes, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shields

Is a respirator required: Yes, when ventilation is inadequate or in confined spaces

Why is respiratory protection needed: To avoid inhaling methyl ethyl ketoxime vapour during cure

Must contaminated clothing leave the workplace: No, it must not leave in a contaminated state

What should you do before eating after handling: Wash hands thoroughly

What is the first aid for skin contact: Remove clothing and flush skin with running water immediately

Should you seek medical help for skin symptoms after contact: Yes, if swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation develops

What is the first aid for eye contact: Wash eyes immediately with water

Should medical advice be sought after eye contact: Yes, as a precautionary measure

What is the first aid for inhalation: Remove affected person from exposure immediately

What is the first aid for ingestion: Rinse mouth with water; do not induce vomiting

Should water be given after ingestion: Yes, give a glass of water to drink

Can anything be given by mouth to an unconscious patient: No

What firefighting agents are suitable: Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, CO_2, or dry chemical powder

Must firefighters wear breathing apparatus: Yes, self-contained breathing apparatus required

Can burning sealant emit toxic fumes: Yes

What should be done for small spills: Wipe up with absorbent materials and seal in labelled containers

What PPE is required for large spills: Gloves, goggles, protective clothing, and respirator

Should unprotected personnel be cleared from large spills: Yes, immediately

What absorbent materials are suitable for large spills: Inert absorbent, sand, or soil

Should spill cleanup generate dust: No, avoid dust generation when collecting absorbent

If a spill reaches waterways, what should you do: Contact local emergency services immediately

How should waste be disposed of: Per local, regional, national, and international regulations

Can liquid sealant be disposed of to sewers: No

Can liquid sealant be disposed of to waterways: No

Can liquid sealant be disposed of to soil: No

Does cure proceed from the surface inward: Yes

Can thick applications retain an uncured core: Yes

Is sensitisation reversible once it develops: No, avoidance of all further exposure may be required

Can sensitisation develop after first exposure: No, it builds with repeated contact

Does the sealant provide UV stability when cured: Yes

Should surfaces be free of oils before application: Yes

Does the aminosilane bond chemically to glass: Yes, via hydroxyl groups on the substrate

What happens if a barrier exists between silane and substrate: Bond integrity is undermined

Is shelf life disclosed by the manufacturer: Not specified by manufacturer

Should partially used cartridges be resealed immediately: Yes, to prevent premature moisture cure

What storage conditions are recommended for temperature: Not specified by manufacturer

Should the product be kept from children: Yes

Is the sealant suitable for general-purpose sealing: No, it is specifically formulated for automotive windscreen use

Should vehicles be released before full cure is confirmed: No, confirm full cure first

Should compatibility be tested on new substrates: Yes, test on a hidden area first

Can MEKO affect certain coatings or plastics: Yes

--- ## 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 AUTO FIX WINDSCREEN SEALANT - Synonyms: AutoFix Windscreen Sealant AF07 75g; AutoFix Windscreen Sealant AF08 310ml - Manufacturer: DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, 1956 Dandenong Road; ABN 67 000 049 427 - Technical support: 1300 555 205 - Emergency telephone (AU): 1800 220 770; (NZ): 0800 220 770 - Poisons Information Centre (AU): 131 126; (NZ): 0800 764 766 - Available formats: 75g (AF07) and 310ml (AF08) - Barcode 75g: 9300697107077; Barcode 310ml: 9300697119841 - Product codes: 9300697107077 and 930069711984101 - Colour: Black

Composition - 2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime: 1–10% w/w - 2-Butanone, O,O',O''-(ethenylsilylidyne)trioxime: <1% w/w - Methyl ethyl ketoxime (cure byproduct): <1% w/w - 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]- (aminosilane adhesion promoter): <1% w/w - Cyclotetrasiloxane, octamethyl- (D4, processing aid): <1% w/w - Additional non-hazardous ingredients: polymeric siloxane, reinforcing fillers, carbon black pigment, rheology modifiers

Cure system - Cure type: Single-component, moisture-curing (RTV) - Cure initiator: Atmospheric humidity - Cure byproduct released: Methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO) - Cure direction: Surface inward

Hazard classification (Safe Work Australia GHS 7) - Signal word: Warning - Classified as hazardous: Yes - Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Hazard statement H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction - Dangerous Goods classification (AU road/rail and NZ NZS5433): Not classified - Australian poison schedule: None assigned - Hazchem Code: None assigned - Fire classification: Combustible material - Toxic fumes possible when burning or decomposing: Yes

Required PPE (per GHS precautionary statements) - Protective gloves: Mandatory; nitrile rubber recommended for first aiders/intermittent contact - Protective clothing: Required, including overalls and safety shoes - Eye protection: Chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shields - Respiratory protection: Required when ventilation is inadequate or in confined spaces - Contaminated clothing: Must not leave the workplace in a contaminated state; must be washed before reuse - Hand hygiene: Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities

First aid procedures - Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing; flush skin and hair with running water immediately; seek medical assistance if swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation develops - Eye contact: Wash eyes immediately with water; seek medical advice as precautionary measure - Inhalation: Remove affected person from exposure; remove contaminated clothing; loosen remaining garments; keep warm and at rest; seek medical advice if effects persist - 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; seek medical advice if vomiting occurs

Spill response - Small spills: Don PPE; wipe up with absorbent materials (clean rags or paper towels); seal in labelled containers for disposal - Large spills: Clear unprotected personnel; wear full PPE including respirator; cover with damp inert absorbent, sand, or soil; sweep or vacuum avoiding dust generation; seal in labelled containers - Spill reaching crops, sewers, or waterways: Contact local emergency services immediately

Fire response - Suitable agents: Water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, CO2, dry chemical powder - Firefighter requirement: Self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing

Disposal - Dispose of contents and containers per local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501) - Do not dispose of liquid sealant to sewers, waterways, or soil

Intended use - Designated use: Silicone sealant for automotive windscreen applications - Bonds to: Glass, painted metal, and primed surfaces

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General product claims

- Described as "professional-grade" delivering performance automotive glass applications demand - Claimed to maintain structural integrity and keep passengers safe - Aminosilane adhesion promoter stated to deliver primary chemical bonding rather than mechanical grip, holding up under real-world conditions - D4 processing aid stated to ensure consistent performance across every application - Black colour stated to match typical windscreen gasket aesthetics and deliver UV stability in cured state - General-purpose sealants stated to be unsuitable for this application - Formulation characterised as handling thermal expansion, vibration, and flexing from everyday vehicle operation - Workshops advised to implement health monitoring and document all exposures for sensitisation management - Inventory management on a first-in-first-out basis recommended to maintain material quality - Vehicles should not be released before full cure is confirmed (professional practice guidance, not a label statement) - Compatibility testing on hidden areas recommended before application to new substrates

Related Products & Brand Context

Remove the reference to a '100mL' variant entirely. The product range consists of only two sizes: AF07 (75g) and AF08 (310g). The Related Products section should be corrected to reflect only these two documented variants., while the 310g cartridge is better suited to larger or more extensive sealing jobs. A related product — the Selleys Auto Fix Auto Silicone Sealant — was part of the same auto-fix family but was discontinued in 2022, making the Windscreen Sealant the current active silicone option in that range for automotive applications.

Selleys is a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, a company widely known across the Australian and New Zealand markets for paints, coatings, and construction chemicals. Within DuluxGroup, Selleys focuses on adhesives, sealants, and fillers for trade and consumer use. The Auto Fix Windscreen Sealant reflects Selleys' broader positioning in the sealants and adhesives category — offering both household and vehicle-specific products under the same brand umbrella.

In terms of category, this product sits under Home & Garden > Sealants & Adhesives, specifically within automotive sealants. What distinguishes it from general-purpose silicone sealants in the same parent category is its formulation for windscreen and vehicle glazing use: it sets in around 30 minutes, remains permanently waterproof, and is rated to handle vibration and temperature extremes as well as UV and weather exposure. This makes it more specialised than standard household window or bath sealants, even though those products share the same top-level category.

Someone using this sealant for a windscreen repair or window gap seal is likely to also need surface cleaning and preparation products — removing old sealant residue, grease, or contaminants before applying a new bead is standard practice for silicone adhesion. A caulking gun or applicator tool would also be relevant for the 310g cartridge variant, though the smaller tube sizes are typically self-applied. Protective gloves and eye protection are recommended by Selleys due to the product's skin-sensitisation hazard classification under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria.