HELPFUL HINTS

- Some brands of primers are slightly larger than others. If you plan on reloading your case it is wise to measure the primer hole and replace the shell if the primer hole has been enlarged. The larger primers will hold more smoke.

- Certain combinations of components will give higher velocities than others. The amount of difference is generally not important. However, if you are a purist and desire the exact amount, consult the current load data supplied from the powder manufacturers. There is no better source than the literature supplied free or at nominal cost.

- For a portable set-up, mount your Lee Load-All II to a table, desk or counter top. Felt glued to the bottom of the hopper will keep the hopper from slipping on the surface on which it’s clamped.

- If reloading shells for the same gun from different sources than the literature supplied free or at nominal cost, do not let the hopper empty more than 1/4” below the top of the built-in hoppers.

- To ensure uniform charges, do not let the hopper empty more than 1/4” below the top of the built-in hoppers.

LOADING STEEL SHOT

Shot is more easily loaded with the Load-All II. Follow the instructions from the supplier of steel shot. Lee Precision, Inc. has no load information. Move the feed guide up 1/4”. Place three or four steel rounds under the case while seating the shell. This is essential to fully seat the load. Follow instructions below for large size shot.

LARGE SIZE SHOT

Shot sizes as large as 42s and 88s (#4 and #2 in 16 and 20 gauge) can be fed through the hopper, but will stick in the drop tube unless it is raised to the smooth of the shell. It’s a good idea when using large size shot to bump the handle a few times diagonally with the heel of your hand after and before dumping the shot. This will assure maximum life for the holes and the shot does not stick in the drop tube.

BUCKSHOT

Do not attempt to feed buckshot through the hopper. Buckshot should be counted and placed in the shell by hand in layers.

BUCKSHOT BULLET MOLD

Eighteen cavity precision-machined mold produces 18 linked pellets per cast. No need to individually count or simply cup these thirds into your 12-gauge shell. Each cast produces enough pellets to load two 12 GA. shells.

LEA 18 CAVITY BUCKSHOT BULLET MOLD

Eighteen cavity precision-machined mold produces 18 linked pellets per cast. No need to individually count or simply cup these thirds into your 12-gauge shell. Each cast produces enough pellets to load two 12 GA. shells.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR 3 SHOTS ONLY

1. Remove screw that holds wad guide to col- umn. Re-install 3/8” higher.

2. Do not pull on handle to complete spin on stop at 4 & 5. Pull down until you feel some resistance. If in doubt, use too little pressure and raise handle to see if the clip has formed properly. If not, apply a little more pressure. You will very quickly learn to feel the correct pressure.

CRIMP PROBLEMS

Bad crimps are almost always due to using the wrong starter or not having the correct tool. They are frequently due to incorrect or case times many of the old load data in reloading handbooks or literature supplied by component manufacturers. If you don’t get a good crimp, check your components and bushings. If they are correct, change to a suitable length wad. See the IMPORTANT message below page 5 instructions.

LOADS, SHELLS AND PRIMERS

The loads listed on your Lee Charge Table are the amount of powder and shot used in many hours of testing through the abundance of data. Loads that exhibited uni-form results with a variety of components were selected. The only factor that must be considered for any Lee loads is the type of shell. Loads for all plastic cases, such as Federal, Champion II, Remington RXP or Winchester, are treated as Compression Formed cases, use less powder for the same velocity and pressure. Shells made with a paper base wad, including plastic or paper case, require slightly more powder—about 5% more—to give the same velocity. So it is important to know which type of shell you’re loading and select the load data from the correct charge chart.

Primer brand will make a slight difference; not enough though to concern the average shotshooter. Federal primers are the most powerful and Remington are the lightest. All others are in between these extremes. All are satisfactory for use with your Load-All II.

WEIGHING CHARGES

It’s not necessary to check charges with a scale. However, should you desire to do so, to be certain a shell out of the normal loading data. To insure the primer is properly seated, check crimp, charges and the press is the subject to the stresses of loading. Otherwise, your charge will scale on the light side. This might tempt you to use a larger bushing and could result in an overcharge. The largest errors will be caused by powder density variation and operator techniques. As much as 15% total difference from listed charges may be encountered. This should be on the light side for safety reasons.

The load data supplied with your tool is in a parallel listing of all that is available. Each powder manufacturer supplies, at little or no cost, semenore data for almost any possible combination of components. You’ll find the Charge Table adequate for 99% of all your loading needs. The shot bushings are designed to compress the correct weight of #6 shot. Smaller size shot will give heavier charges and larger shot will be slightly on the light side. Exception is made with 1⅛ oz. bushing. This is made to give very close charges for 7/16 and 8 shot size. This was done for the trapshooter.

TO SUM UP

- Use only plastic wads
- Primer type is unimportant for most loads
- Shells made of one-piece plastic construction, including the base wad, require less powder
- Paper shells or plastic shells with a paper base wad usually require slightly more powder to give the same velocity.

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COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS

CAUTION

- Remaining should not be attempted by persons not well trained in the use of your Lee Load-All II. Best of all, accuracy is better than factory loaded if shot charge selected.

- Do not pull on handle to complete spin on stop at 4 & 5. Pull down until you feel some resistance. If in doubt, use too little pressure and raise handle to see if the clip has formed properly. If not, apply a little more pressure. You will very quickly learn to feel the correct pressure.

- Remove screw that holds wad guide to column. Re-install to 3/8” higher.

- Do not pull on handle to complete spin on stop at 4 & 5. Pull down until you feel some resistance. If in doubt, use too little pressure and raise handle to see if the clip has formed properly. If not, apply a little more pressure. You will very quickly learn to feel the correct pressure.
PRIMERS

Any brand of primer may be used. When using fine grained ball primer, it’s best to use a primer with a coated flash hole to prevent the primer from entering the primer. This is not dangerous, but may upon firing, leak gas around the primer. It could drive the case into the chamber and disable the gun until the shell is removed with a cleaning rod.

CAUTION: To reduce the chance of mass detonation of primers in the primer feed, use only primers that have a coated flash hole.

POWDER

After determining the amount of shot you desire to use, select the powder type and proper powder and shot bushing from the charge table. Loads listed on the charge table have been compiled from load data supplied by the powder manufacturers. It has been condensed to a simplified form for use with your Load-All II. Only loads that produce uniform results with a variety of components are listed.

CASES

Your Lee Load-All II will load all types of cases with ease. However, cases made for trap and skeet shooting are designed for reloading and will reload more times before reloading and will reload more times before

RELOADING

BEFORE YOU START

1. Mount your Lee Load-All II to a sturdy bench or table with the three screws supplied – FL1157 (qty. 1) and FL2880 (qty. 2). See HELPFUL hints for mounting.

2. Install the primer punch, spring and primer guide into STATION 2.

3. Remove two screws holding the nameplate. Remove charge bar and install correct shot bushing and powder bushing as shown on the charge table. Reassemble, being careful to not overtighten the screws. CAUTION: Recheck the bushing against the load data. Too much shot or powder will cause dangerous pressures.

4. Slide the charge bar to the left and fill the shell and powder hoppers. Note the powder hopper is the smaller one on the left, above the word POWDER on the nameplate.

5. Sort cases as to brand and type and discard the defective ones. Because interior length differs between brands and types, they require different length wads. It’s best to load one type at a time.

NOW YOU CAN BEGIN RELOADING

Your Lee Load-All II is factory set and requires no adjustment.

1. Slip the sizing die around and up over the shell. Place the shell in STATION 1 and pull down the handle. This will full length size and deprime the shell.

2. Slip the shell into the wad guide at STATION 3.

3a. Lower the handle and slide charge bar to the right. This adds the powder.

3b. Raise handle, insert proper wad and lower the handle until it stops.

4. Place the shell under the proper crimp starter. These are the hill of the shell mouth toward the front for proper alignment with the segmented starter. Depress the handle to a full stop. Some shells may require a two-second pause to set the plastic.

Note: The 8-segment crimp starter is in the front on the 12 GAUGE only. The other gauges have the 6-segment starter in the front. Be sure you select the correct one.

5. Immediately move the shell into the shell holder at STATION 5 and complete the crimp. You should have a perfectly crimped shell with a nice, tapered end.

IMPORTANT: A good crimp can only be obtained if the wad is the correct length. After the shot is added, there should be about 1/4 inch of shell above the shot on a 12 gauge, about 3/4 inch for the 20 gauge and just slightly more for the 16 gauge. If the crimp is too deep with a hole in the case, use a longer wad. Mashed in crimps or crushed cases indicate the wad should be shorter.