Guarantee

LEE RELOADING PRODUCTS are guaranteed not to wear out or break from normal use for two full years or they will be repaired or replaced without charge if returned to the factory. Any Lee product of current manufacture, regardless of age or condition, will be reconditioned to new, including a new guarantee, if returned to the factory with payment equal to half the current retail price.
THE MELTER
The Lee Pro Pot IV (pictured) is the best method of melting your metal. Heat control is simple and the bottom pour spout is convenient and efficient for pouring.

REDUCE EXPOSURE
Lead contamination in the air, in dust, and on your skin is invisible. Keep children and pregnant women away during use and until clean up is complete. Risk can be reduced, but not eliminated with strong ventilation, washing hands immediately after use of these products before eating or smoking; and careful cleaning of surfaces and floors with disposable wipes after lead dust has a chance to settle. Use a lead-specific cleaning agent with EDTA, or a high-phosphate detergent (like those for electric dishwashers) and bag wipes for disposal.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR MOLD
Your bullet mold is a precision-made tool. To preserve this built-in accuracy, it’s necessary to lubricate it properly. Beeswax or Permatex® anti-seize lubricant, or equivalent must be applied to the mid-alignment pins and sprue pivot point screws. Lack of lubrication will cause the sprue plate to gall and blocks to mismatch. Damage could be irreparable. When storing for long periods, lightly oil steel parts to prevent rust.

PREPARING YOUR METAL
USE PURE LEAD. Wear safety glasses and gloves. After the metal has melted, it will have a grey scum on the top. Flux the metal. Do this by placing a small piece (size of a pea) of beeswax or paraffin into the molten metal and stir with ladle until there is nothing but dark grey powder floating on the metal. This should be removed with small ladle. Always flux the metal after pouring it’s necessary to lubricate it properly. Beeswax or Permatex® anti-seize lubricant, or equivalent must be applied to the mid-alignment pins and sprue pivot point screws. Lack of lubrication will cause the sprue plate to gall and blocks to mismatch. Damage could be irreparable. When storing for long periods, lightly oil steel parts to prevent rust.

IF THE SLUG STICKS TO THE CORE PIN
Look for nicks or burrs along the edge of the slot in the core pin. Lightly sanding with 150 grit (or finer) to dull the edge will help.

HELPFUL HINTS
NEVER DROP BULLETS DIRECTLY from the mold into the lead pot. Metal will splash onto the mold faces and prevent complete closure. BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL not to get any water into the mold lead. Even a small drop will explode into steam and violently spatter hot lead a surprising distance. GLASSES AND GLOVES ARE MANDATORY when handling molten metal. LOADS SHOULD NOT EXCEED 34000 PSI with plain base bullets. This means most pistol loads can be loaded without gas checks. BULLET FLYING LEAD SHAPES will be stated size to plus .003 Most bullets from Lee molds can be used as cast. Sizing should not be considered as an absolute necessity. However, all cast bullets must be lubricated. WHEN USING A HARD ALLOY like linotype multiply the listed bullet weight by .93 to obtain your approximate bullet weight.

PROBLEM | REASON | REMEDY
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Mold not filling out | Mold cold | Dip corner of mold in molten metal for 30 seconds
| Oil in mold | Wash blocks in solvent, white gas, lacquer thinner, etc.
| Metal not hot enough | Increase heat
| Metal needs fluxing | Flux the metal as per instructions
| Mold not smoked | See Step #2

TROUBLESHOOTING
Mold takes long for metal to solidify | Mold too hot | Touch mold to moistened cloth or sponge. Caution: Don’t get water in the block or lead as it turns into steam instantly and the metal spatters with explosive force.

| Mold does not line up or close with difficulty | Needs lubrication | Lubricate your mold as in Step #4 above.
| Mold does not release bullet | Burr at part line | Remove burr by scraping very lightly with a sharp knife inside the cavity

IMPORTANT
TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO YOUR MOLD OR POOR QUALITY BULLETS, FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS EXACTLY.
1. REMOVE ALL TRACES of oil. Wash mold block in white gas, lacquer thinner or strong detergent and water.
2. HOLD THE FLAME from a match in contact with the bullet cavity so it deposits a thin film of carbon in the cavity. This is important to eliminate the wrinkles.
3. PREHEAT MOLD. Dip corner of mold into molten metal and hold there for 30 seconds. If the lead solidifies on the mold block, it’s an indication the mold is not hot enough.
4. LUBRIFICATE mold using beeswax or Permatex® anti-seize lubricant or equivalent. DO NOT USE Lee Liquid Alox as it will bake on the mold surface, preventing proper closure. Do not use paraffin wax as it does not provide adequate high temperature lube and tends to migrate to the cavities, causing wrinkled bullets. Lightly touch the preheated mold alignment pins and the sprue pivot point screw. It will instantly wick into the sprue plate pivot area and allow gall free operation of the sprue plate. As soon as you feel the sprue plate bind touch the now hot sprue pivot point with lube. WARNING Do not start casting bullets until your mold has been lubricated.
5. FILL MOLTEN METAL into mold block through sprue plate. Some bullet shapes tend to trap air at the nose. This can be eliminated by pouring the metal on the sprue plate chamfer instead of directly into the hole. This causes a swirling action that better fills the mold.
6. JUST BEFORE complete solidification of the metal in the sprue plate, strike the sprue plate with a wood dowel to cut the sprue. Move plate 90° to clear the base of the bullet.

IMPORTANT
USE PURE LEAD

WARNING
Do not strike core pin holder. If bullets do not drop free with a light tap on hinge bolt, heat corner of mold in molten metal.

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CAUTION
Your bullet mold will be damaged and your bullets will be of poor quality unless lubricated as in STEP #4.

Use strong ventilation