LIMITED WARRANTY

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 at no 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.

CAUTION:

Ammunition reloading can be dangerous if done improperly and should not be attempted by persons not willing and able to read and follow instructions exactly. Children should not be permitted to reload ammunition without strict parental supervision.

Ammunition loaded with these tools and data should only be used in modern guns in good condition. We do not accept responsibility for ammunition loaded with these tools or data as we have no control over the manufacture and storage of components or the loading procedure and techniques. Primers and gun powder, like gasoline and matches, can be dangerous if improperly handled.
PRIMERS
Any brand of primer may be used. When using fine grained ball powder it's best to use a primer with a covered flash hole to prevent the powder 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.

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 are compiled from load data supplied by the powder manufacturers. It has been condensed to a simplified form for use with your Load-All. Only loads that produce uniform results with a variety of components are listed.

CASES
Your Lee Load-All 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 wearing out. Cases with split ends, cracked or damaged brass, and holes burned in the side should be discarded. High brass case or low brass case refers only to the brass length on the outside of the case. This does not have any bearing on the strength of the case or the load it will accept. The brass length is only a selling feature designed to impress the purchaser with the implied extra powder. The important consideration in case selection is the type of base wad. Cases with a paper base wad require slightly more powder for the same velocity. Less powder must be used in cases with plastic base wad or with no base wad such as Remington RXP, Winchester AA, Winchester compression formed or Federal Champion II. Be sure you select your load data from the proper column on the charge table.

SHOT
All of the current manufacturers of shot supply good quality shot. Selection by the lowest price is suggested.

WADS
Your Lee Load-All is designed to load plastic wads only, preferably the one piece variety. When using these, no wad pressure is required and if applied will quickly neutralize itself. Crimping the shell in reality applies the wad pressure. The important and basic difference in the one piece wad is the length of the wad and the amount of space it occupies within the shell. It's important that the shell be completely filed to make a good crimp. Once the weight of shot is selected, the only variable volume component is the wad. This information is supplied by the wad manufacturer, usually printed on the bag or carton they are packaged in. The correct wads for trap and skeet loads in trap or skeet cases are most readily available because they are the cases most often loaded. Wad types are usually listed on load data supplied by powder manufacturers. See your local sporting goods dealer or write directly to the powder manufacturer for a copy of the latest load data.

Generally, wads will come in 2 basic lengths, long and short. A supply of each size will take care of 90% of your loading. Sometimes it may be necessary to slip a cardboard wad of a smaller gauge into the wad to take up excess space. Flake type powder will compress more than the ball or a granular powder. Changing powder type may make a difference in the final crimp.

WAD GUIDE
The wad guide will eventually wear out but should last a long time. Most likely it will be damaged by not placing the shell correctly into the guide and a wad will pinch off a wad guide finger. Every machine is supplied with an extra wad guide as there is nothing so frustrating than to have your loading interrupted by the damage of such a small, low-cost part. Be sure to order an extra wad guide after using your spare.

DISASSEMBLY
To empty the shot and powder hoppers, spring the aluminum handle free of the pivot pins and slide the entire head off the column. With your hand over one hopper, it's easy to empty the contents of the second hopper.
BEFORE YOU START RELOADING

1.) Mount your Lee Load-All to a sturdy bench or table with three screws or bolts. Do not use nails. (See helpful hints for portable mounting.) PRESS MUST BE MOUNTED NO MORE THAN ½ INCH FROM EDGE OF BENCH FOR HANDLE CLEARANCE.

2.) Install the spring and primer guide into station 2.

3.) Remove the two screws holding the nameplate. Remove the charge bar and install the correct shot bushing and powder bushing as shown on the charge table. Reassemble, being careful not to overtighten the screws. CAUTION: RECHECK THE BUSHING AGAINST THE LOAD DATA. TOO MUCH SHOT OR POWDER WILL CAUSE DANGEROUS PRESSURE.

4.) Slide the charge bar to the left and fill the shot and powder hoppers. Note the powder hopper is the smaller one on the left, above the word “Powder” on the nameplate.

5.) Sort your 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.

YOU CAN NOW BEGIN LOADING

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

STATION 1.) Slip the sizing die, GROOVED END UP, OVER THE SHELL. Place the shell in Station 1 and pull down the handle. This will full length size and deprime the shell.

STATION 2.) Place a primer in the priming pocket at station 2. Move the shell onto station #2, pull down the handle. The sizing die will automatically be pushed off at this station. Remove it completely from the shell.
**STATION 3.)** Slip the shell into the wad guide at station 3.

**STATION 3(a)** Lower the handle and slide the charge bar to the right. This adds the powder.

**STATION 3(b)** Raise the handle, insert the proper wad and lower the handle until its stops.

**STATION 3(c)** Slide the charge bar to the left to add the shot. Raise the handle.

**STATION 4.)** Place the shell under the proper crimp starter. Keep an inward fold 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 2-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.

**STATION 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 ¼ inch of shell above the shot on a 12 gauge, about 7/16 inch for the 20 gauge, and just slightly more for the 16 gauge.

If the crimp is too deep with a hole in the center, use a longer wad. Mashed in crimps or crushed cases indicate the wad should be shorter.
HELPFUL HINTS

1.) Some brands of primers are .001 to .002 larger. If you plan on reloading your cases many times, you can use the smaller diameter primers first. After the primer hole has been enlarged, the larger primers will still hold snugly.

2.) Certain combinations of cases and 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 amounts, consult the current load data supplied from the powder manufacturers. There is no better source than the literature supplied free or at a nominal cost.

3.) For a portable setup, mount your Lee Load-All to a piece of plywood or board. This can then be “C” clamped to any table, desk or countertop. Felt glued to the bottom of the board will keep it from damaging the surface on which it’s clamped.

4.) If reloading shells for the same gun in which they were fired, you can eliminate the use of the full length sizer. This speeds loading and extends the life of the shell.

5.) To insure uniform charges, do not let the hopper empty more than ¼” below the top of the built-in baffle.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR 3" SHELLS ONLY

1.) Remove screw that holds wad guide to the column. Re-install ¼” higher.

2.) Do not pull down on handle to complete stop on station 4 & 5.

Pull down until you feel some resistance. If in doubt, use too little pressure and raise handle to see if the crimp has formed properly. If not, apply a little more pressure. You will very quickly learn to feel the correct pressure.

Large Size Shot

Shot sizes as large as #2's and BB's (#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 mouth of the shell. It’s a good idea when using large size shot to bump the handle 2 or 3 times downward with the heel of your hand before and after dumping the shot. This will insure the charge bar fills 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.

Converting To Another Gauge

With the purchase of extra parts for your Lee Load-All you could theoretically convert to another gauge. The cost would be in line with conversion kits supplied by other manufacturers but would be unrealistic when compared to the total new cost of a complete Lee Load-All in another gauge. Therefore, we are not offering this option as it is impractical.

LEE LOAD-ALL CHARGE TABLE AND BUSHING SYSTEM BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Lately it seems that powder manufacturers and publishers of load data have made the selection of components excessively complicated. Loads are listed not only according to powder type and shot weight, but the brand and type of shell, wad and primer. The reasons for this are many. Components do make a difference. Certain components make a significant difference and all of the rest can be grouped to make load selection easier. (cont.)
The loads listed on your Lee Charge Table are the results of many hours of sifting through the abundance of data. Loads that exhibited uniform 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, Winchester AA or Winchester compression formed cases use less powder for the same velocity and pressure. Shells made with a paper base wad including plastic or paper cases, require slightly more powder, about 5% more, to give the same velocity. So it's 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 to concern the average shooter. Federal primers are the most powerful and Remington are the lightest. All others are between these extremes. All are satisfactory for use with your Load-All.

Wads of the plastic variety have much better sealing qualities and are the only ones recommended with your Lee Load-All. The old fashioned paper wads will give poor performance with the loads listed and should not be used. In fact, they are quite hard to find anymore as they have fallen out of favor with the reloader.

**LEE CHARGE BAR BUSHING SYSTEM**

The safety charge bar is a unique innovation. Bushing sizes are selected to give optimum utility. Each bushing increases in size by 5%. You'll never be more than 2½% from any desired load. Actually, this is less than the amount that powder will vary in density between batches.

It's not necessary to check charges with a scale. However, should you desire to do so, be certain to take a shell out of the normal loading sequence to insure the powder is properly agitated between charges and the press is subject to the stresses of loading. Otherwise your charges 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 technique. 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 only a partial listing of all that is available. Each powder manufacturer supplies, at little or no cost, extensive data for almost any possible combination of components. You'll find the Lee charge table adequate for 99% of all your loading needs.

- Shot bushings are designed to dispense the correct weight of the #6 shot. Smaller size shot will give heavier charges and large size shot will be slightly on the light side. Exception is made with the 1½ oz. bushing. This is made to give very close charges for 7½ and 8 size shot. This was done for the trapshooter.

**To sum it up . . .**

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

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**Parts List for Lee Load-All**

- Full length steel sizer*  
- Dies and carrier assembly complete*  
- Shot and powder hopper  
- Cover for Hopper  
- Base*  
- Square tube upright  
- Main Spring  
- Handle or lever with grip  
- Links from handle to base, pair  
- Retainers for links, set of 4  
- Primer guide  
- Primer guide spring  
- Nameplate and 2 screws  
- Wad guide*  
- Charge table*  
- Charge bar  
- Bushing, shot or powder, each  
- Bushing box  
- Complete charge bar kit including bushing box, 16 powder bushings, instructions and load data  

*IMPORTANT: For these parts, please specify 12 or 16 or 20 gauge.