Cases like most handgun cases.

Install the lever clamp to the desired length. The end of the toggle should be flush with the edge of the toggle or weaker. You may slide it further through when loading easy to size cases like most handgun cases.

The toggle linkage operates on special aircraft type full body bolts and is retained with a crown lock nut. You can adjust the lock nut to eliminate any side play in the linkage.

After your dies are set, they can be installed or you can let the lube dry. For best utility and accuracy, consider the Lee Factory Crimp Die. You will never crush the case. For proper crimp, all cases must be trimmed to the same length. The toggle linkage operates on special aircraft type full body bolts and is retained with a crown lock nut. You can adjust the lock nut to eliminate any side play in the linkage.

Once your press features the Lee Breech Lock Quick-Change Die Holders.

CAUTION

Never try to seat the primer deeper after the powder has been added. Preparing your cases:

3. PRIME YOUR CASE using the LEVER PRIME SYSTEM or off the press using the Lee Auto Prime.

Install the correct primer arm (large or small) by simply hooking the primer arm over the cross pin in the ram. Place the proper type of primer in the primer guide. Using the Safety Prime greatly speeds this operation. See panel on reverse for details on the Safety Prime System.

Lower the ram to install the primer lift hard enough to seat the primer flush with the end of the case. Primers can be seated slightly below flash but never protruding. Position the primer on the case and seat it to the correct depth. The safety primer will reduce pressure against the bolt. Never try to seat the primer deeper after the powder has been added.

4. SCREW the bullet seating die in until you feel it touch the case neck. To increase the flare, screw the die in deep-er. Always adjust to provide the minimum flare needed to start the bullet. After proper adjustment, tighten the lock ring. Powder may be added through the Safety Prime System.

CAUTION

Never try to seat the primer deeper after the powder has been added.

5. FLARE CASE MOUTH for ease of bullet installation. Raise the ram to expand the case neck. To increase the flare, screw the die in deeper. Always adjust to provide the minimum flare needed to start the bullet. After proper adjustment, tighten the lock ring. Powder may be added through the Safety Prime System.

CAUTION

Regardless of how you charge the case, be absolutely certain you have the correct amount and type of powder for the bullet you have selected.

7. CHARGE THE CASE

6. PLACE the lubricated case in the shell holder and raise the ram until the handle comes to a stop. Proceed to the priming operation. Cartridges dies need no lubrication.

5. SCREW the bullet seating die in until you feel it touch the case neck. To increase the flare, screw the die in deeper. Always adjust to provide the minimum flare needed to start the bullet. After proper adjustment, tighten the lock ring. Powder may be added through the Safety Prime System.

CAUTION

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A wide selection of powder is readily available. Powders should be used as directed in your load data. Some powders work best, but it can be difficult to know which powders are needed. After trimming, be sure to chamfer both the inside and the outside of the cases. A Lee Chamfer Tool works best, but it can be done with a pocket reamer or swaging tool. Even a Lee Chamfer Tool can be used to ream the crimp. Used military cases are readily available at low cost. Usually, these have primers that are crimped in place, as should ammunition used in tubular magazines. Factory Crimp Die.

**MILITARY CASES**

Used military cases are mostly available at low cost. Usually, these have primers that are crimped in place. It is wise to prevent the primer from becoming hot by doing some machining and placing the action at an appropriate temperature. The crimp must be removed before reusing. This can be done with a primer puller or two needle nose pliers, depending on what the case is. Most cases use a Lee Chamfer Tool for coaxial cases. 

Bullets

Commercial rifle bullets usually have a soft lead core with a hard jacket. Parts  show up in a variety of styles, but usually have some soft lead exposed to provide expansion on impact. These jackets serve a bullet purpose to control the bullet expansion and not as a seating function. If the bullet does not have enough expansion it is possible to have a soft bullet exit the case. It’s very economical to use and can be as accurate as lead jacketed bullets. They do not normally expand as well as soft lead jacketed bullets on target. Therefore, it is poor economy to case-cast for hunting.

**CRIMPING**

Ammunition loaded for hunting should always be crimped in the case. A crimp in the case prevents the bullet from being pushed back through the case. Some bullets have a crimping groove called a canister. This groove must be filled entirely in the case when crimping the case. The very end of the case should be turned into this groove by the bullet seating die used and the primer. The very end of the case will be pushed out of the case. 

**PRIMERS**

Different and similar primers require different primers. Rifle primers have a black and copper cup to withstand the high pressures. Pistol primers have a thinner cup for easy detonation with a lighter hammer blow. Both rifle and pistol primers are available in regular and magnum. Use regular for all loads except if the load data specifies magnum primers. Pistol primers can be used for all loads except if the load data specifies magnum primers. Rifle primers must always be crimped in their original cases. It is always a wise idea to wear safety or shooting glasses when shooting or reloading.

**RELOADING SAFETY**

Keep powder away from heat and open flames – Don’t store. Keep new and spent primers to their original case. Don’t mix primers with different uses. Metal cylinders should not be stored in your reloading room. Any reagents can be dangerous. Store old and new powder in their original containers. Cross-contamination of some of the big powders is not an explosive and not as dangerous to handle as gases. If powder is not an explosive and not as dangerous to handle as gases, it would be foolish to handle it carelessly and store excessive amounts. Follow the powder manufacturer’s recommendations for storage and use.

Small diameter) require a slow burning powder. This permits sustained burning. High sectional density (long length in relation to their diameter) require a slow burning powder. This allows for sustained burning. Fast burning powders are used to ream the crimp.

**WEAR SAFETY GLASSES & HEARING PROTECTION WHEN RELOADING OR SHOOTING**

Ammunition reloading can be dangerous if done improperly and should not be attempted by persons not familiar with the correct procedures. Always wear safety glasses while reloading and shooting. Ammunition and 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 bedding procedures and techniques. Primers and gun powders, like gasケットes and cartridges, can be dangerous if improperly handled or reloaded.

**WARNING**

Handling live primers and spent primers may expose you to lead or other chemicals, which are known to the State of California to cause reproductive harm and cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov. To prevent exposure, do not alter the product by grinding, etc.