Use strong ventilation

**REDUCING EXPOSURE**

Lead contamination in the air, in dust and on your skin is invisible. Keep children and pregnant women away during use and until cleanup 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 cleaner with ZIN or a high-phosphate detergent (like most sold for electric dishwashers) and bag wipes for disposal.

**TAKE CARE OF YOUR MOLD**

Your bullet mold is a precision-manufactured tool. To preserve this built-in accuracy, it is necessary to lubricate it properly. Beeswax or an anti-seize lubricant must be applied to the alignment pins and bushings, to the sprue pivot and to the sprue hold down bushing. Lack of lubrication will cause the sprue plate to gall and make the mold difficult or impossible to open and close. If used without lubrication, the mold can be damaged beyond repair. When storing for long periods, lightly oil steel parts to prevent rust.

**PREPARING YOUR METAL**

Wear safety glasses and gloves. After the metal has melted, it will have a grey scum on the top. Don’t remove this as it’s the tin that has oxidized and separated from the lead. Flux the metal. Do this by placing a small piece (the size of a pea) of beeswax or paraffin into the molten metal and stir with the ladle. This separates the lead. Flux the metal after adding to the pot or if it needs it. The smoke cause by fluxing your metal can be ignited with a match.

**ATTENTION**

DO NOT USE DROP OUT MOLD RELEASE SPRAY

1. Save yourself a lot of time by cleaning your mold before the first use. Use any solvent to clean to the cavities of the machining oils used in the manufacturing process. Alcohol, lacquer thinner, even lighter fluid on a cotton swab work fine.

2. Smoking the cavities with a match helps to cast better bullets. Don’t use a candle as that leaves an oil film. Also, DO NOT use drop out mold release spray.

3. Pre-heat your mold by laying it on top of your lead melter. 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 that mold is not hot enough.

4. Lubricate your mold using beeswax or anti-seize lubricant. DO NOT USE Lee Liquid Alox as it will bake on the mold surface, preventing proper closure.

5. Caution Be sure sprue plate is fully closed before filling mold. Failure to do so will prevent proper cam action of the sprue level cam and cause sprue lever breakage.

6. Fill the mold and sprue plate so all of the sprues are connected.

7. Quickly cut the sprue by moving the sprue lever to the right. The sprue can be dropped into the pot.

8. Open the mold and drop the bullet onto a soft cloth. An old towel works just fine. It may require a few taps on the handle bolt to free the bullets.

9. Separate round balls with razor blade or diagonal cutters.

10. The mold can be cooled by touching it to a wet sponge. DO NOT immerse the mold in water as the blocks will warp.

CAUTION Water will cause molten lead to explode violently, splattering hot lead everywhere!

**HELPFUL HINTS**

Always drop cast bullets onto a soft cloth of several thicknesses to prevent damage to the hot, relatively soft bullets.

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 molten lead. Even a small drop will explode into steam and violently spatter hot lead a surprising distance.

Glasses and gloves recommended when handling molten metal.

**WARNING** Melting lead and casting lead objects will expose you and others in the area to lead, which is known to the State of California to cause reproductive harm and cancer. For more information, www.P65Warnings.ca.gov. See instructions on REDUCING EXPOSURE supplied with product.