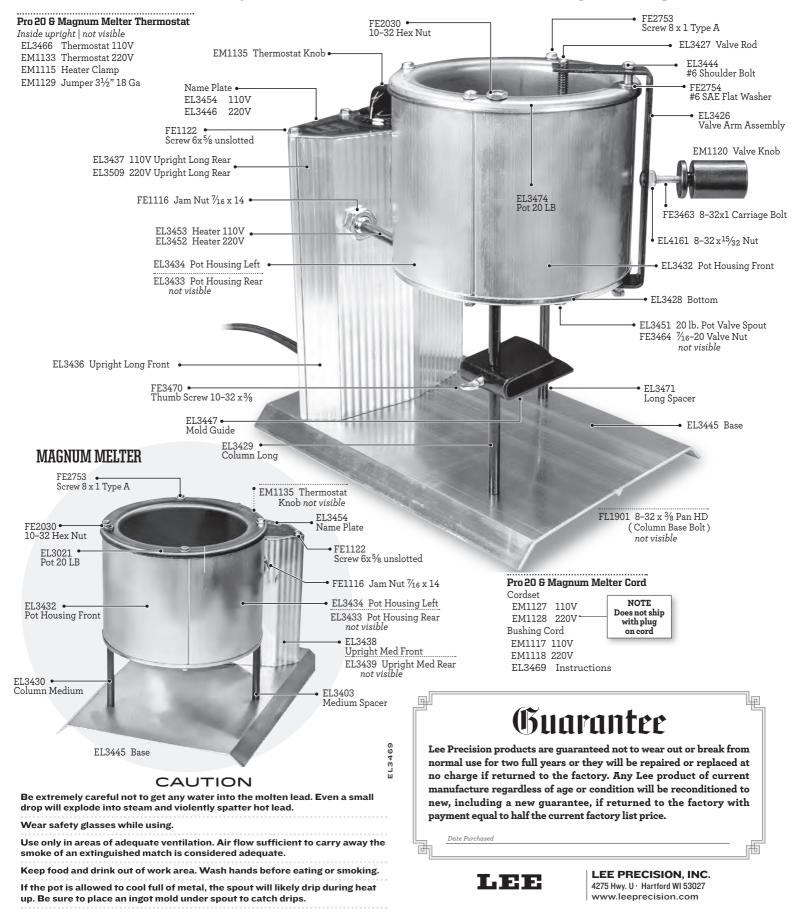
LEE PRO 20 SERIES MELTERS The most advanced design melters made

Symmetrical reflective housing allows quick melting with low current requirements. The flow control valve is the easiest to adjust and features valve rod that can be rotated 360° for quick reseating.





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 reproductive harm and cancer. For more information, go to <u>www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.</u> See instructions on REDUCING EXPOSURE supplied with product.

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 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 had a chance to settle. Use a lead-specific cleaner with EDTA, or a high-phosphate detergent (like most detergents sold for electric dishwashers), and bag wipes for disposal.

Use strong ventilation



Set Up

SCREW knob onto valve arm stud.

PLACE the melter on a stable, non-combustible surface (shallow baking pan) work bench or table. Do not place in a draft or allow a fan to blow directly on the pot.

ROUTE the power cord so it will not be tripped over, or pulled by a child.

PLACE an ingot mold or small metal can under the pour spout during warm up.

FILL the pot with desired casting alloy.

SET mold guide for proper height and rotate mold guide forward or backward for proper right to left alignment. [**NOTE** This feature available only on PRO 4 Series] Best results with bottom pour pots are obtained by holding the mold away and slightly off center of the pour spout.

SET heat control to HIGH and plug in.

Directions

It will take about 20–30 minutes to heat 20 lbs. of metal to 600 degrees; line voltage greatly affects melt time. After the metal is melted, adjust heat setting to desired position. The markings are reference numbers only and do not indicate temperature. The high setting will stabilize at approximately 900° F. and the low about 450° F. Cast at the lowest temperature that will give good fill out.



650° F. is a good starting point. With an ingot mold placed under the pour spout, lift the pour knob and observe the flow. Rotate the valve rod clockwise to decrease flow. As the metal is consumed, you will need to rotate the valve rod counterclockwise to maintain a uniform flow. Do not rotate the valve rod too far counterclockwise as continuous flow will occur. As the valve spout ages, it may corrode or accumulate debris. Should your valve begin to drip, rotate the valve rod with a screwdriver—this will force out any debris or corrosion from between the valve rod and seat. The metal should be fluxed whenever more metal is added to the pot. A small piece of wax about the size of a pea works well as a flux. Be prepared for a flame when the wax is added to the pot. Stir the metal vigorously and scrape the side and bottom of the pot to dislodge impurities, which will float and can be skimmed off and discarded properly.

The following metals **can not** be melted in this pot

= GOLD = SILVER = ZINC = COPPER = ZINC-BASED PEWTER = ALUMINUM

Tips

Leaving a thin layer of oxidized metal on the surface will cause no harm when using the melter as a bottom pour pot and will slow further oxidation of your metal. Flux and skim only after adding more metal to the pot.

Before storing your melter for extended periods, spray all steel parts with a silicone spray or rust inhibitor, like WD·40.

Store your melter with about an inch of metal in the bottom. It speeds the next melt and reduces the likelihood of carrying surface contamination through the valve.

Troubleshooting

Should the valve not pour when the knob is raised, it's most likely caused by heat being set too low or valve rod rotated too far clockwise. If you're sure the heat is set high enough and flow control is open, the spout is likely plugged with sediment. With the melter at operating temperature, hold a straightened paper clip with pliers and feed wire up the spout opening to force out the obstruction.

Should the valve drip, simply rotate the valve with a screwdriver. If this does not cure the drip, check valve linkage for binding due to corrosion or damage. The moving points of the valve linkage should be lubed with a high temperature anti-sieze lubricant, like Permatex #133 or equivalent, found at any automotive or wellstocked hardware store.

See help video



https://vimeo.com/192698547

Rule of Thumb for Hardening Lead

For every 1% additional tin, Brinell hardness increases 0.29 For every 1% additional antimony, Brinell hardness increases 0.92 Sample equation:

Brinell = 5 Brinnell Pure Lead + (0.29 x Tin percentage) + (0.92 x Antimony percentage)

For example, if you increase the amount of tin by 10% and the amount of antimony by 5%, the Brinell hardness of your lead will be 12.5

Brinell hardness $12.5 = 5 + (0.29 \times 10) + (0.92 \times 5)$

Don't risk handling molten metal in a makeshift container. Use the Lee Ingot Mold to cast ½ and 1 - Ib. ingots. Perfect for remelting and alloying. Wood handle stays cool. Aluminum construction is lightweight and rustproof.

PART #90029

Send your name and address for complete catalog.



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