

The Lewis Lead Remover is a simple yet complete system by which you can remove the lead fouling from your gun without harming it. It will allow you to remove lead deposits from the barrel, the forcing cone, and the cylinder of revolvers as well as the barrels of semi-automatic and single shot pistols.



WARNING



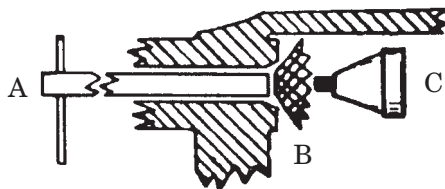
Never attempt to disassemble or reassemble a firearm unless you are absolutely certain that it is empty and unloaded. Visually inspect the chamber, the magazine and firing mechanism to be absolutely certain that no ammunition remains in the firearm. Disassembly and reassembly should follow the manufacturer's instructions. If such instructions are not immediately available, contact the manufacturer to see if they are available. If they are not available at all, then you should consult other reference sources such as reference books or persons with sufficient knowledge. If such alternative sources are not available and you have a need to disassemble or reassemble the firearm, you should proceed basing your procedures on common sense and experience with similarly constructed firearms.

With regard to the use of these tools, the advice of Brownells Incorporated is general. If there is any question as to a specific application it would be best to seek out specific advice from other sources and not solely rely on the general advice and warnings given.

HOW TO USE

TO CLEAN LEAD OUT OF THE FORCING CONE:

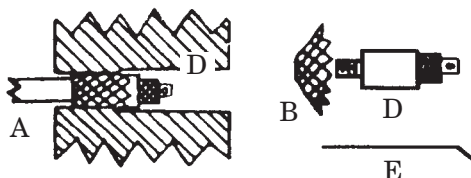
Swing the cylinder out of firing position or remove cylinder completely from the gun. Insert the shaft of the handle (A) into the muzzle end and through the bore so it extends out of the barrel beyond the forcing cone. Screw a brass patch (B) onto the threaded stud of the aluminum cone (C), bend patch back over the taper of the cone tip, and then screw the cone and brass patch onto the handle; **hand tighten only**. Hold the revolver with thumb of one hand through the frame and with the other hand pull on the T-handle so the aluminum cone and brass patch come in snug contact against the forcing cone. Continue to pull back on the T-handle, while turning handle in a clockwise direction four or five turns. If your forcing cone is badly leaded, repeat the last operation after removing the lead from the patch by flipping the shavings off with a pocket knife, small screwdriver or similar tool.



NOTE ON FORMING THE BRASS PATCH:

It is best to form the brass prior to using it in the barrel or cylinder and here are a couple of ways you can do it.

1. To use in a semi-auto barrel, a revolver if you do not want to use the cylinder as a forming die (as explained in the next paragraph), or in the cylinder chambers, take the rubber tip (D) and screw a brass patch (B) onto the small, threaded end with no hole. Form the brass patch back over the rubber tip as tightly as possible with your fingers.
2. You can use a revolver's cylinder as a forming "die" for the brass patch,



which makes it a lot easier to start the patch into the barrel. Swing the cylinder out from the front. Screw a brass patch (B) onto the small threaded end of the rubber tip (D) with no hole, then on the opposite, threaded end with the hole, back the nut away from the rubber tip **one and one-half** turns. Form the screen back over the tip with your fingers and pull the rubber tip through the cylinder chamber. The screen is now formed and ready to be used on the barrel or cylinder.

TO CLEAN LEAD FROM CYLINDER:

Remove any grease from the cylinder chamber with a gun solvent and dry the chambers. Insert the shaft of the handle (A) into the front end of the cylinder chamber you are working on, push it through so it extends out the back end. Screw the rubber tip (D) with a pre-formed patch into the handle and be sure the knurled nut is backed away from the rubber tip **one and one-half** turns. Hold the cylinder and pull the rubber tip with brass patch into the cylinder. Rotate the handle clockwise and pull through until tip comes out of the cylinder. If the patch slips on the rubber tip, tighten the rubber tip using the copper rod as detailed below. Repeat the procedure if necessary.

TO CLEAN LEAD FROM THE BARREL:

Revolvers:

On a revolver, either swing out or remove the cylinder, and insert the shaft of the handle (A) through the barrel from the muzzle end and screw the rubber tip (D) with the formed brass patch into the handle; **hand tighten only**. Check to be sure the knurled nut is backed off **one and one-half** turns away from the rubber. Hold the revolver in one hand with thumb through the frame and pull tip through the barrel allowing the handle and tip assembly to rotate as patch is pulled through rifling. Repeat the procedure as necessary.

BROWNELLS[®] LEWIS LEAD REMOVER

READ & FOLLOW THESE
INSTRUCTIONS

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Semi-Auto:

On a semi-automatic, disassemble and remove the barrel from the pistol. Insert the shaft of the handle (A) through the barrel from the muzzle end and screw on the rubber tip (D) with the formed brass patch into the handle; **hand tighten only**. Hold the barrel firmly in your hand or secure it in a padded vise. If you want to clean the chamber, make sure the knurled nut is just touching the rubber tip, then pull the tip assembly to the front of the chamber snugly and hold there while turning the handle in a clockwise direction. To clean the barrel, back the knurled nut away from the rubber **one and one-half** turns and pull the tip through barrel allowing the handle and tip to rotate with rifling. Repeat the procedure as necessary.

If at any time the rubber tip or aluminum cone become too tight to loosen with your fingers use the enclosed copper rod (E) and slip it through the hole to help loosen the tips. Do not use the rod to tighten the tips onto the handle except to snug the tip down to keep the patch from stripping when cleaning the cylinder.

CAUTION: Screwing the nut against the rubber tip to expand it may cause irreparable damage to the rubber tip assembly. The brass patch should be good for several cleanings, so just clean any grease or lead from the patch as necessary. After above cleaning operations make sure barrel, chambers, cylinders, etc., are clear of any obstructions before firing!

Reassemble the firearm according to the manufacturer's instructions. Check for proper functioning using **ACTION PROVING DUMMIES**. Make sure **ALL SAFETY MECHANISMS** are fully functional as designed and approved by the manufacturer. If these tests prove satisfactory, test-fire the firearm with live ammunition in a **SAFE** and **APPROPRIATE** manner. **IMPORTANT!** Start the live ammunition tests by first loading an **ACTION PROVING DUMMY**, then a live round, into the magazine. Only after several tests have been conducted in this manner should additional rounds be placed in the magazine and fired.