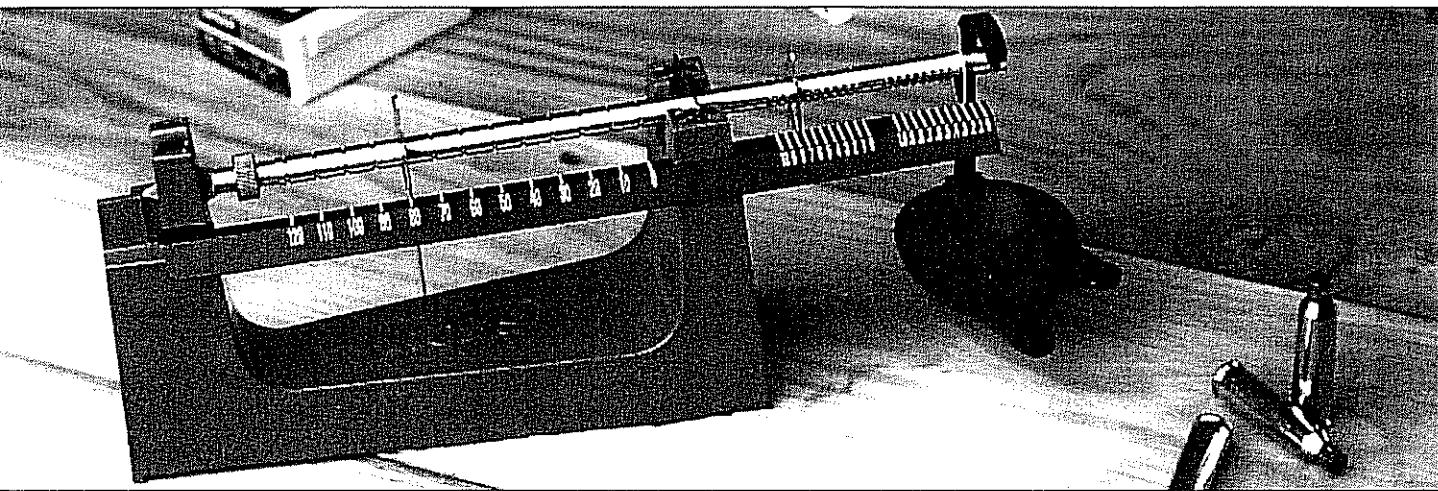




RC-130™ MECHANICAL SCALE



P R O D U C T I N S T R U C T I O N S

IMPORTANT-READ THIS SECTION FIRST

Before using the RCBS RC-130 Scale, read this instruction manual carefully to fully learn how to safely operate the related reloading equipment. Failure to properly operate certain reloading equipment can result in severe personal injury and/or equipment damage. If you have read these instructions and still do not understand some operation, call us at 1-800-533-5000 and a technician will assist you. This instruction manual contains specific safety and operating information. It should be considered a permanent part of your reloading equipment and remain with the equipment at all times for easy reference.

SAFETY

Reloading is an enjoyable and rewarding hobby that can be conducted safely. But, as with any hobby, carelessness or negligence can make reloading hazardous. This product has been designed from the beginning with the user's safety in mind. When reloading, safety rules must be followed. By observing these rules, the chance of a hazardous occurrence causing personal injury or property damage is minimized.

GENERAL

- Use all equipment as the manufacturer recommends. Study the instructions carefully and become thoroughly familiar with the operation of the product. If you do not have written instructions, request a copy from the equipment manufacturer.
- Don't take short cuts. Attempting to bypass established procedures is an invitation to an accident.
- Observe "good housekeeping" in the reloading area. Keep tools and components neat, clean and orderly. Promptly and completely clean up primer and powder spills.
- Reload only when you can give your undivided attention. Do not reload when fatigued or ill, or under the influence of medications or alcohol. Develop a reloading routine to avoid mistakes which may prove hazardous. Don't rush - load at a leisurely pace.
- Always wear adequate eye protection to protect your eyes from flying particles. You assume unnecessary risk when reloading without wearing safety glasses.

LOADING DATA

- Use only laboratory tested reloading data. We highly recommend the SPEER Reloading Manual.
- **OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS ABOUT THE USE OF MAXIMUM LISTED LOADS.**

PRIMERS AND POWDER

- Store primers and powder beyond the reach of children and away from heat, dampness, open flames and electrical equipment. Avoid areas where static electricity is evident.
- Do not use primers of unknown identity. Scrap unknown primers in accordance with applicable regulations.
- Keep primers in the original factory container until ready to use. Return unused primers to the same factory packaging for safety and to preserve their identity. Primer packaging is designed to provide safe storage.
- **DO NOT** store primers in bulk. The blast of just a few hundred primers is sufficient to cause serious injury to anyone nearby.
- **DO NOT** force primers. Use care in handling primers.
- **DO NOT** have more than one can of powder on the bench at one time. Powder cans should be stored away from the bench to avoid picking up the wrong one.
- **DO NOT use any powder unless its identity is positively known. The only positive identification is the manufacturer's label on the original canister. Discard all mixed powders and those of uncertain identity.**
- If you use a powder measure, replace the lids on both the powder hopper and powder can after the powder hopper has been filled.
- When using a powder measure, settle the powder in the powder hopper before charging any cases. Throw and check the weight of at least ten charges. This will assure you that the correct powder charge is being thrown.
- When you finish a reloading session, pour any remaining powder back into its original factory container. This will preserve the identity and shelf life of the powder.
- **DO NOT** smoke while reloading.

RECORD KEEPING

- Keep complete records of reloads. Apply a descriptive label to each box showing the date produced, and the primer, powder and bullet used. Labels for this purpose are packed with SPEER bullets. **Never attempt to guess at the identity of your ammunition.**

Because RCBS has no control over the choice of components, the way they are assembled, the guns used and the use of this product, we assume no responsibility, expressed or implied, for the use of reloading with this product.

MAGNETIC DAMPENING

Your RC-130 Scale is equipped with magnetic dampening which causes the beam to come to rest quickly without affecting sensitivity or accuracy. It operates on the principle of a permanent magnetic field resisting the motion of a non-magnetic dampening plate attached to the beam.

The dampening magnets are positioned on both sides of the slot in which the dampening plate travels. The only maintenance required is to keep this slot free of magnetic particles which could interfere with free movement of the dampening plate. The magnetic dampening is effective at all loads and will speed up weighing.

HOW TO ZERO BALANCE THE SCALE

Place the scale as near to eye level as feasible to avoid errors caused by parallax. Place all three poises at zero. If the scale has been placed on a level surface, the beam pointer will come to rest fairly close to the horizontal surface (zero pad) on the left side of the scale. See photo 1. Screw the counter weight nut backward or forward to zero the scale. The scale should be zero balanced before use and checked periodically during use for maximum accuracy and protection against error. We recommend the use of the standard RCBS scale check weight set (part # 98990).

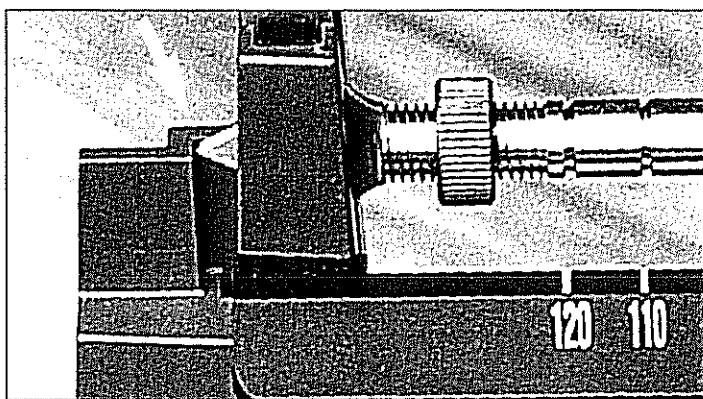


Photo 1

HOW TO USE THE LARGE POISE (120 Grain)

The purpose of the large poise consists of an accurately adjusted weight which moves along the beam and is positioned in notches in the beam. The poise run is from 0 to 120 grains. The notches divide this distance into 12 equal parts and each notch is equivalent to 10 grains of weight.

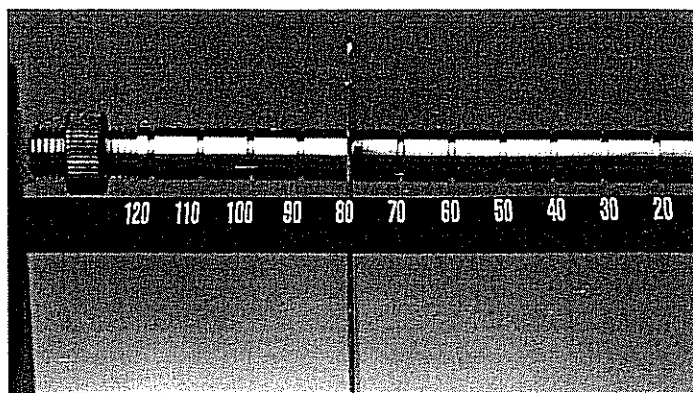


Photo 2

To zero the large poise, move it to the notch directly above the zero graduation. The poise will line up with the zero graduation. To increase weight values, move the poise to the left and line it up with the desired graduation. Always make sure the poise is seated in the notch. See photo 2 for a setting of 80 grains. Do not attempt to set the large poise at any position except firmly seated in a notch. Always use the smaller poises for weight values between the 10 grain increments of the large poise.

HOW TO USE THE MIDDLE POISE (10 GRAIN)

The purpose of the middle poise is the same as that of the large poise. This poise run is from 0 to 10 grains. The equally spaced notches divide this distance into 10 equal parts so that each notch is equivalent to 1 grain of weight. To zero the middle poise, move it to the notch

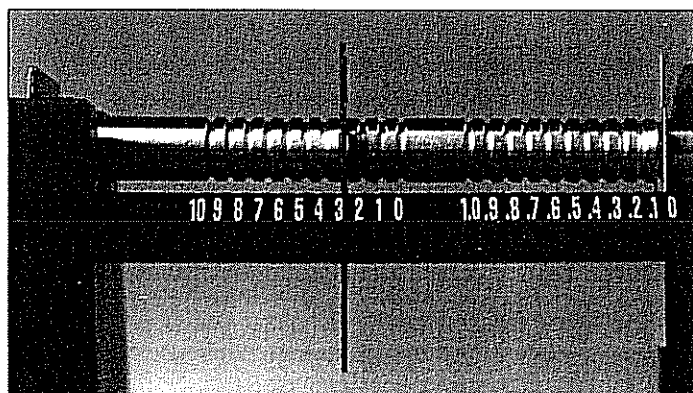


Photo 3

directly above the zero graduation. The poise will line up with the zero graduation. To increase weight values, move the poise to the left and line it up with the desired graduation. Always make sure the poise is seated in the notch. See photo 3 for a setting of 3 grains. Do not

attempt to set the medium poise at any position except firmly seated in a notch. Always use the small poise for weight values between the 1 grain increments of the medium poise.

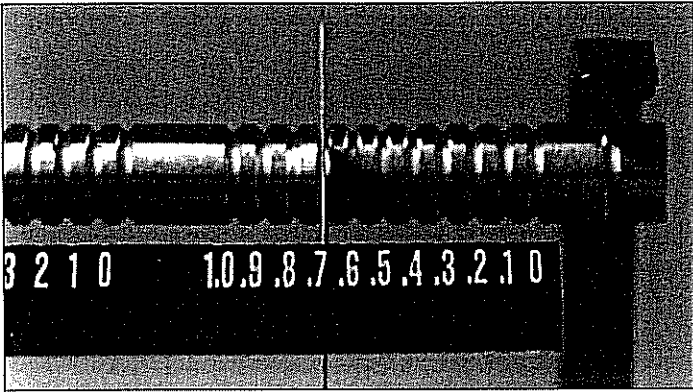


Photo 4

HOW TO USE THE SMALL POISE (1 GRAIN)

The purpose of the small poise is the same as the previous two. This poise run is from 0 to 1.0 grain. The equally spaced notches divide this distance into 10 equal parts so that each subdivision is equivalent to 1/10th (.1) grain of weight.

To zero the small poise, move it to the notch directly above the zero graduation. The poise will line up with the zero graduation. To increase weight values, move the poise to the left and line it up with the desired graduation. Always make sure that the poise is seated in the notch. Do not attempt to set the small poise at any position except seated in a notch. See photo 4 for a setting of .7 grains.

HOW TO WEIGH

To weigh an unknown, such as a powder charge from a powder measure, place the powder charge in the scale pan. Move the large poise one notch at a time until the beam pointer drops below zero. Then move it back one notch. Do the same with the middle poise. Then move the small poise to the notch which brings the beam pointer closest to the zero pad. The weight of the unknown is the sum of the three poise readings. Maximum capacity is 131 grains. See photo 5 for a weight of 83.7 grains.

The scale can also be used to weigh out a predetermined powder charge, either alone or in combination

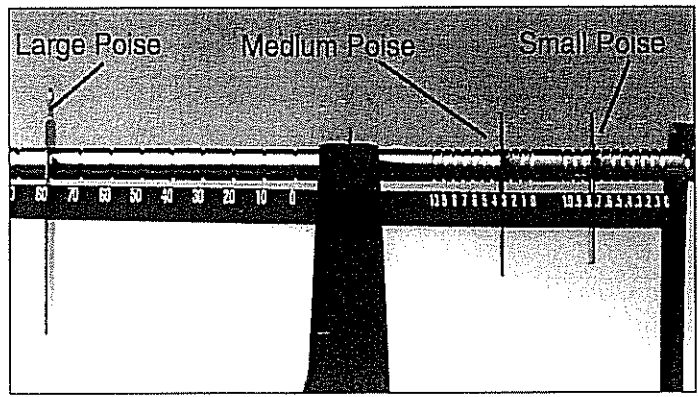
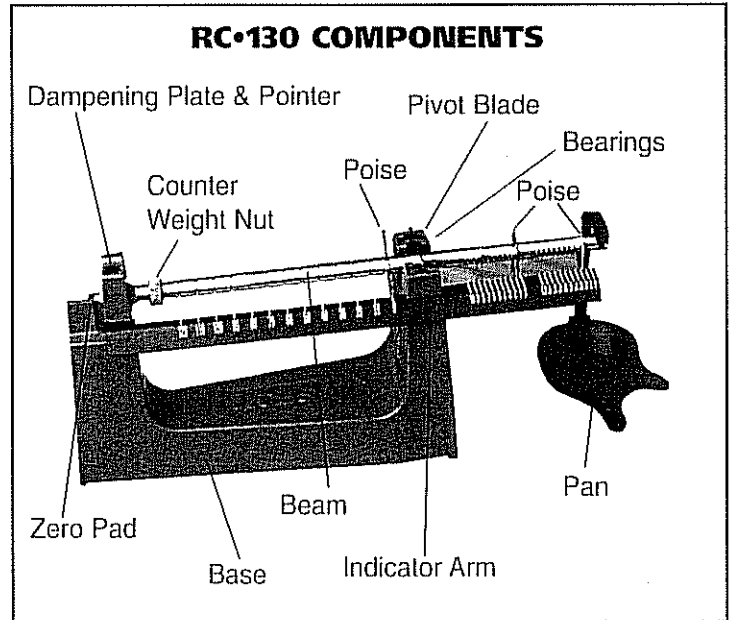


Photo 5

with a powder measure set to throw a light charge. In either case the desired final weight of the charge is preset on the poises. This will cause the beam pointer to fall below the zero pad. Add powder to the pan until the beam balances. When making repeated weighings in this manner, avoid weighing errors by making sure that the poises remain in their correct positions and are not accidentally moved. Make sure the pan is in the proper notch.



HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR SCALE

Keep the scale clean at all times and be particularly careful to prevent the accumulation of dirt on the pivot blade and bearings. Never apply oil or any lubricant to the pivot blade or bearings; this will lower the accuracy of the scale. If for any reason you feel the scale may not be weighing accurately, do not continue to use it. Call or write RCBS Customer Service if the scale needs repair.



AN OUTDOOR TRADITION™
CCI • SPEER • RCBS • OUTERS • WEAVER • RAMLINE

We think that we make the very best reloading equipment in the world.
If you agree, please tell your friends. If you disagree, tell us -
we want to do something about it!

For Customer Service, call toll free:

1-800-533-5000

in the US or Canada.

Elsewhere, call 530-533-5191

Hours: Monday - Friday, 6:30 am - 4:00 pm Pacific Time.

BLOUNT, INC.

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Form #200454-11/97