

Lyman Shotshell Reloading Handbook

Introduction to Shotshell Reloading and the Lyman Handbook

For generations of shotgun enthusiasts, the art of reloading shotshells has represented both a practical skill and a deeply rewarding hobby. Whether you are a competitive shooter burning through hundreds of rounds at a weekend trap shoot, a hunter looking to craft the perfect pheasant load, or simply a budget-conscious shooter seeking to stretch your ammunition dollars, reloading offers undeniable advantages. At the heart of this pursuit lies the need for reliable, accurate, and safe data. Among the many resources available to the reloader, few carry the weight and respect of the **Lyman Shotshell Reloading Handbook**. This volume is not merely a book of recipes; it is a comprehensive guide, a reference manual, and a trusted companion for both novice and veteran reloaders. Understanding what this handbook offers, how it is structured, and why it remains a cornerstone of the reloading community is essential for anyone serious about rolling their own shotgun shells.

The Lyman brand has been synonymous with precision shooting and reloading since 1878. Their dedication to meticulous research and data integrity is legendary. The **Lyman Shotshell Reloading Handbook**, often simply referred to as the Lyman Shotshell Manual, continues this tradition of excellence. In an age of digital information and crowd-sourced load data, a professionally compiled and lab-tested manual remains an indispensable tool. This article explores the handbook in depth, covering its historical significance, its comprehensive content, the types of loads it covers, and how it serves as the ultimate safety net for the reloading bench.

The Legacy of Lyman in the Reloading World

To appreciate the value of the **Lyman Shotshell Reloading Handbook**, one must first understand the company behind it. Lyman has been a dominant force in the shooting sports industry for well over a century. They are best known for their high-quality metallic reloading dies, their iconic black powder measures, and their series of instructional and data-rich handbooks. The Lyman reloading manuals are distinct because almost all of the data they publish is pressure-tested in their own independent laboratory. This means the data is derived from actual scientific measurement, not simply calculated or extrapolated from other sources. This commitment to safety and accuracy makes Lyman's published data some of the most trusted in the world.

Why Choose a Dedicated Shotshell Handbook?

While many general reloading manuals cover both rifle, pistol, and shotgun loads, there is a significant advantage to using a dedicated shotshell handbook. Shotshell reloading is fundamentally different from metallic cartridge reloading. Rifle and pistol reloaders often obsess over extreme accuracy and velocity with a single projectile. Shotshell reloading, however, involves a complex system of hull, primer, wad, powder charge, and shot payload. The interaction between these components is incredibly nuanced. A specific wad will only work correctly with a specific hull and powder charge. The pressure curves for shotgun loads are different, and the tolerances for error are often tighter. The Lyman Shotshell Handbook focuses entirely on these complexities, providing data that is specifically tailored to the unique physics of a shotgun shell.

Inside the Lyman Shotshell Reloading Handbook

The handbook is a remarkably dense volume, often running several hundred pages. It is meticulously organized to guide the reloader from the basics of the reloading process to advanced techniques. The current editions of the handbook cover a vast array of gauges, typically including .410 bore, 28 gauge, 20 gauge, 16 gauge, 12 gauge, and 10 gauge. This comprehensive coverage makes it a single-source solution for reloaders who work with multiple platforms.

Understanding the Core Components and Data Sections

The heart of the **Lyman Shotshell Reloading Handbook** is its load data section. Each gauge is broken down into chapters. Within these chapters, data is organized by hull type. This is a critical distinction. Unlike rifle brass, which is fairly standardized, shotshell hulls from different manufacturers (like Remington, Winchester, Federal, and Fiocchi) have different internal volumes, base wad designs, and structural strength. A load safe in a Remington hull might be dangerous in a Winchester hull. The handbook explicitly states which hull is being used for each data set.

For each hull, the manual provides a table listing:

- **Primer type:** The specific primer required (e.g., CCI 209, Winchester 209, Federal 209A).
- **Powder charge:** The specific weight of the powder, usually in grains, representing the starting and maximum loads.
- **Wad type:** The specific wad used (e.g., WAA12, Remington RXP12). This is non-negotiable; substitutions are dangerous.
- **Shot charge:** The weight of the shot, typically measured in ounces.
- **Velocity:** The expected velocity in feet per second (fps).
- **Pressure:** The measured pressure in pounds per square inch (psi) or Lead Units of Pressure (LUP).

This level of detail leaves no room for ambiguity, which is exactly what the safe reloader needs.

The Primer and Wad Selection Guidance

One of the most valuable aspects of the Lyman handbook is its guidance on selecting the correct wad. The wad is often called the "heart" of the shotshell because it seals the gas behind the shot, cushions the shot column, and helps pattern the shot. The handbook explains the differences between one-piece wads, two-piece wads, and fiber wads for older or specialized loads. It also addresses primer selection, which can significantly affect pressure and velocity. A hot primer like the Federal 209A can increase pressure even if the powder charge remains the same. The Lyman manual accounts for these variables, providing data specific to primer types.

Safety First: The Handbook as a Safety Device

No discussion of the **Lyman Shotshell Reloading Handbook** would be complete without emphasizing its role in safety. Reloading ammunition involves working with explosive compounds under high pressure. A mistake can lead to catastrophic gun failure, causing severe injury or death. The handbook is more than a list of recipes; it is a safety system. Lyman's load data is developed using strict industry standards (SAAMI), ensuring that every listed load is within safe pressure limits for the specified firearm.

The handbook includes important warnings and guidelines that are often overlooked by beginners:

1. **Never substitute components.** The manual is explicit: do not swap wads, primers, hulls, or powder unless the data lists them together.
2. **Understand the starting load.** Always begin with the minimum listed charge and work up, observing for signs of pressure.
3. **Check hull integrity.** Single-use hulls (like those from activa or estate) should not be reloaded. The handbook helps identify which hulls are reloadable.
4. **Recognize pressure signs.** While shotshell pressure signs can be subtle (flattened primers are less obvious than in rifles), the manual explains what to look for.

By following the data and the safety protocols outlined in the Lyman handbook, a reloader dramatically reduces the risk of a dangerous incident.

The Art of Pattern and Performance

Beyond pure safety and load data, the **Lyman Shotshell Reloading Handbook** is an educational tool for performance optimization. Many reloaders want more than just a shell that goes bang; they want a shell that hits the target effectively. This is where the handbook shines with its chapter on

patterning.

How to Pattern for Performance

Patterning is the process of shooting a load at a target to see how the shot distributes. The Lyman manual teaches reloaders how to pattern correctly. It explains why a tighter or looser pattern might be needed for trap versus upland hunting. It discusses the effect of choke selection on different loads. The manual also explains how different wad designs can influence pattern density. A "narrow" shot cup might hold a tighter pattern, while a "spread" wad can open the pattern for close-range shooting. This knowledge allows the reloader to tailor their ammunition precisely to their discipline.

Field Loads vs. Target Loads

The handbook clearly distinguishes between different types of loads. **Target loads** are generally lower pressure, lower velocity, and designed for high-volume shooting in shotguns with fixed or screw-in chokes. **Field loads** are typically higher velocity, using heavier shot charges for hunting. **Magnum loads** push the pressure envelope (still within safe limits) to achieve maximum range and penetration on larger game birds or waterfowl. The Lyman handbook provides these categories with specific data tailored to each purpose. For example, a hunter loading for steel shot will find dedicated data for non-toxic shot, including specific wads designed for steel (like the DR16) and different hull requirements.

Steel Shot and Non-Toxic Reloading

In recent decades, the shift towards non-toxic shot (steel, bismuth, tungsten) has revolutionized shotshell reloading. The **Lyman Shotshell Reloading Handbook** has consistently stayed ahead of the curve by including comprehensive data for these materials. Loading steel shot is significantly different from loading lead. Steel shot requires harder wads that can handle the deformation of the shot, and it often requires different powder burn rates. The Lyman handbook provides dedicated sections for steel shot recipes, helping reloaders navigate the complexities of loading for waterfowl or areas with lead restrictions. This makes the handbook an invaluable resource for modern hunters.

Addressing the 16 Gauge and 28 Gauge Reloader

One of the most appreciated features of the Lyman handbook is its coverage of "orphan" gauges. The 16 gauge and 28 gauge, while beloved by many shooters for their handling characteristics, have a much smaller commercial ammunition selection. Reloaders of these gauges often rely heavily on the Lyman manual to find suitable loads. The handbook provides extensive data for these gauges, often including loads for various hulls (like the Federal 16 gauge hull or the Win AA 28 gauge hull) that are no longer in production. This keeps older shotguns running and gives life to these classic gauges.

The Handbook as a Troubleshooting Guide

Even experienced reloaders encounter problems. A shell may fail to eject, patterns may be erratic, or crimps may look ugly. The **Lyman Shotshell Reloading Handbook** includes a troubleshooting section that addresses these common issues. It explains the mechanics of the crimp, how to adjust your press for a perfect fold crimp or rolled crimp, and how to diagnose pressure problems.

Common Problems Solved by the Handbook

- **Bulged hulls:** The handbook explains why a hull may bulge after loading (often wrong wad or too much powder).
- **Erratic crimps:** It teaches the relationship between shot column height, wad height, and the depth of the crimp.
- **Light primer strikes:** It covers how primer seating depth and primer sensitivity affect ignition.
- **Fouling issues:** It discusses how different powders (like Clays vs. 700X) produce different fouling levels and how to manage them.

This troubleshooting information transforms the handbook from a simple data source into a complete workshop manual.

How the Lyman Handbook Compares to Other Manuals

While Hornady, Sierra, and Lee all offer reloading manuals, the **Lyman Shotshell Reloading Handbook** holds a unique position. Hornady's manual focuses heavily on their own bullets. Sierra's manual is primarily for rifle and pistol. Lee's manual is excellent but comes as part of a press kit. Lyman, however, dedicates an entire volume to shotshell reloading with a broad range of manufacturers. It is not biased toward any single bullet or component company (though they do use their own testing). This makes it the most objective and comprehensive shotshell-specific manual on the market. It is often considered the "bible" of shotshell reloading.

Getting the Most Out of Your Handbook

To truly benefit from the