LP500 MATCH AIR PISTOL

DE
EN
ES
FR

LP500 cal. .177 (4.5mm)

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The LP500 Air match air pistol is a product of

Carl Walther GmbH

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Read the instructions and warnings contained in this manual carefully before using the firearm.

1 INTRODUCTION

Dear Sports Marksman/Markswoman,

Thank you for choosing one of our products. The new LP500 series combines the latest innovations with time-tested, perfected functions. We are confident that you have selected an extremely high-quality air pistol that sets the standard for quality and development.
May your new sport firearm give you lots of pleasure and contribute to your sporting success. Good shooting!

Your Carl WALTHER Team

2 CONTENTS

3 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

3.1 About this instruction manual

This instruction manual describes the design, adjustment, handling and maintenance of the LP500 air pistol. The terms “pistol” and “weapon” will also be used. The instruction manual is part of the pistol and must always be stored with the weapon for reference anytime before using.

3.1.1 Notation and symbols

This instruction manual points out specific hazards associated with the handling of a weapon. Hazard warnings are labeled as follows:

HAZARD

This pictogram with the word “HAZARD” designates a direct hazard with HIGH RISK, which can result in immediate death or severe bodily injury if not avoided.

▸ This arrow points to the corresponding measure for averting the direct hazard.

WARNING

This pictogram with the word “WARNING” designates a potential hazard with moderate risk, which can result in severe bodily injury if not avoided.

▸ This arrow points to the corresponding measure for averting the potential hazard.

CAUTION

This pictogram with the word “CAUTION” designates a hazard with low risk which can cause minor or moderate bodily injury if not avoided.

▸ This arrow points to the corresponding measure for averting the hazard or property damage.

The locations of instructions and information that are of particular importance as well as tips for making protection easier through the described handling steps are labeled as follows:

NOTE

This pictogram "NOTE" provides tips and recommendations for use and handling.

3.2 Safety instructions

The LP500 air pistol was developed with state-of-the-art weapons technology according to recognized guidelines for the safety and protection of the user. Nevertheless, it is still a weapon and for this reason may only be used by persons who have completely read and understood this instruction manual. It must be used with utmost caution and in compliance with the safety instructions described in this instruction manual as well as government regulations in your country.

HAZARD

MORTAL DANGER
Thoughtless actions can result in severe danger to the life of the user and other persons as well as in damage to the surrounding environment.
▶ Carefully read and observe the following safety instructions during handling.

3.2.1 General safety instructions

- Observe and comply with government regulations in your country for handling weapons and ammunition.
- Thoroughly and completely read the instruction manual before using the pistol. Only use the pistol if the instructions are absolutely clear.
- Always store this instruction manual with the pistol.
- Also store any supplemental information or additions to this instruction manual with the pistol.
- Be sure to include the instruction manual with any handover of the pistol to another user or owner.
- Only allow persons who have completely read and understood this instruction manual access to the pistol.
- Refrain from shooting or handling the weapon when under the influence of medication, drugs or alcohol.

3.2.2 Safety instructions for handling the weapon

- Always wear hearing protection and safety glasses when shooting. Also make sure others in the vicinity of where you will be shooting are wearing proper hearing protection and safety glasses.
- Store pistols and ammunition in compliance with the law. Unauthorized persons (especially children) must not have access to them.
- Do not shoot at flat surfaces like rocks, concrete, walls, doors, glass or even water. The projectile may penetrate or ricochet in an unpredictable direction.
- Before shooting or cleaning and in case of malfunction always ensure that the weapon is not loaded and the barrel is free of foreign bodies (see Section 5.2)
- Always treat an unloaded weapon as if it were loaded. Hold it in a way that does not endanger yourself or others.
- Always point the pistol in a safe direction.
- Never point the pistol at anyone, regardless of whether it is loaded or not. Even the safest pistol can become dangerous to you and others through improper handling.
- Always lay your trigger finger on the external housing. Only pull the trigger if the pistol is aimed at a safe target.
- Never use force when operating, inspecting, dismantling, cleaning or assembling. Improper handling impairs the function and safety of the pistol.
- Only dismantle the weapon to the extent shown in the instructions.
- Safety and function are only guaranteed as long as the pistol and pellets are in technically flawless condition.
- Have the pistol inspected by a qualified professional in case of external damage like corrosion or dropping.
- Before shooting, ensure that the barrel is clean and free of foreign bodies.
- Do not alter, modify or replace any of the parts of the pistol unless specifically directed to do so in this manual.
- Improper adjustments impair the safety and reliability of the pistol and may lead to injury or death.
- Only allow maintenance and service work to be conducted by Carl WALTHER or a qualified repair shop.
- Never set down, carry around, transport or drop a loaded pistol.

3.3 Intended use

The LP500 is a 4.5 mm caliber air pistol that can be purchased by anyone over 18 years of age without a permit. It is for sport shooting at targets in shooting ranges designed and approved for the purpose. The projectile energy is less than 7.5 J.

3.4 Liability and guarantee

Carl WALTHER GmbH assumes no liability or warranty for incidents resulting from:

- Failure to observe this instruction manual.
- Non-compliance and non-observance of government regulations for handling weapons and ammunition.
- Incorrect use of the weapon.
- Improper handling.
- Incorrect storage.
- Negligence.
- Use of accessories and replacement parts from other manufacturers without the express written consent of Carl WALTHER GmbH or
- Alterations, additions and conversions to the pistol without the express written consent of Carl WALTHER GmbH.

4 DESCRIPTION

4.1 Construction

The 4.5 mm caliber LP500 is a single-shot air pistol that exclusively uses compressed air for propulsion. The removable compressed air cylinder is attached to the pressure reducer and mounted as standard parallel to the barrel.

The components are shown in the following figure

1 Integral front sight
2 Compensator
3 Barrel with barrel jacket
4 Frame
5 Loading gate
6 Rear sight
7 Grip
8 Hand rest
9 Trigger
10 Compressed air cylinder

Figure 1

4.2 Components

4.2.1 Sights

The sight is an open design with rear sight and front sight. The notch of the rear sight is rectangular with an individually adjusted width and depth (see Sections 6.3.4.1/6.3.4.2). The integral front sight has three widths (see Section 6.3.2). The front and rear sights can be swiveled about the barrel axis (see Section 6.3.1).

4.2.2 Barrel

Different barrel versions are available, with and without gas ports. All are protected with a replaceable barrel jacket (see Section 6.5). A variety of types are available to suite individual preferences.

4.2.3 Trigger

The trigger, which is available in a mechanical and an electronic version, is optimally calibrated ex works according to ISSF regulations. Both versions offer a number of versatile settings (see Section 6.4). Blank shots can be fired for practice purposes (dry training) (see Section 6.4.7).

4.2.4 Grip

The 3-D walnut grip is attached to the frame from below and is held by a screw on the side. The Regular version is available in sizes S-L. The Slim version has a slightly smaller volume and is available in sizes XXS-XL (same as the grips of the LP400). All grips can be individually matched to the shooter by adjusting the hand rest (see Section 6.1).
The ALL-IN-ONE version is an exception. It is made of robust fiber-reinforced plastic and can be individually set to sizes S-L by adjusting the hand rest (see Sections 6.2.1/6.2.2). It can also be easily repositioned for left-handed shooters (see Section 6.2.3).
A 5D grip is also available. In addition to having the adjustment options of the walnut grip, it has a continuously adjustable grip volume.

4.2.5 Compressed air cylinder

The compressed air cylinder, made of a carbon-aluminum composite, is approved for compressed air up to 200 bar and is screwed onto the pressure reducer. It can be unscrewed, filled or changed at any time (see Section 7). The pressure level can be checked with the built-in pressure gauge.

4.2.6 Standard equipment and included accessories:

1. Pistol in gun case
2. Compressed air cylinder with pressure gauge, 200 bar
3. Filling nozzle, 200 bar
4. Safety line
5. Universal tool
6. Instruction manual

NOTE

Package contents, standard equipment and accessories may vary.

4.2.7 Accessories

A wide selection of accessories are available for individual modifications (see Section 11).

5 HANDLING

Before use, acquaint yourself with the handling and function of your LP500 air pistol according to this instruction manual.

WARNING

The pistol can be fired inadvertently during handling, which can result in deadly injury.

- **Never set down a loaded pistol.**
- **Never carry the pistol around.**
- **Never drop a loaded pistol.**

This air pistol is a weapon and for this reason may only be used by persons who have completely read and understood this instruction manual. It must be used with utmost caution and in compliance with the safety instructions (Section 2) described in this instruction manual as well as government regulations in your country. The pistol has optimized base settings out of the box; however, it can be adapted to the individual requirements of the shooter (see Section 6).

5.1 Initial operation

The completely assembled pistol comes in a gun case. The accompanying compressed air cylinder is empty and must be filled with compressed air as described in Section 6.2. Observe the specifications and safety instructions associated with this section (see Section 6.1). Conduct a safety inspection after filling and attaching the compressed air cylinder (see Section 5.2).

5.2 Conducting a safety inspection

Conduct a safety inspection before and after shooting, after a break and in case of malfunction. The inspection serves to confirm that the pistol is not loaded. The inspection must be conducted especially when receiving the pistol from another user or in any other case of uncertainty as to whether it is loaded. The inspection must be conducted using the safety line because the pistol cannot be unloaded by hand and does not display a loaded status.

5.2.1 Inspecting the load status using the safety line

Hold the pistol firmly in your hand, finger away from the trigger.

- Open the loading tray (5, Fig. 1) by pulling back the loading gate until it engages at the rear end position.
- To inspect, shove the safety line into the barrel opening all the way to the loading tray until you see a pellet or the safety line.
- Remove the pellet or safety line.
- Ensure that there are no foreign objects in the barrel.
- Close the loading gate.

The safety inspection is thus complete.

5.3 Shooting

Check the pressure in the compressed air cylinder with the built-in pressure gauge, fill if necessary (see Section 6.2) and conduct a safety inspection before shooting.

5.3.1 Cocking and loading the pistol

WARNING

Firing the pistol can result in severe injury to the user and persons in the vicinity.

- **Observe the safety instructions for handling weapons (Section 2.2.2)**
- **Only fire in a safe direction.**

- Checking the dry-firing setting
- Pull back the loading gate (1) until it engages at the rear end position.
- Insert a pellet (diabolo, caliber 4.5 mm) with the smooth surface forward into the open loading tray (2).
- Close the loading gate.

The pistol is cocked, loaded and ready to fire.

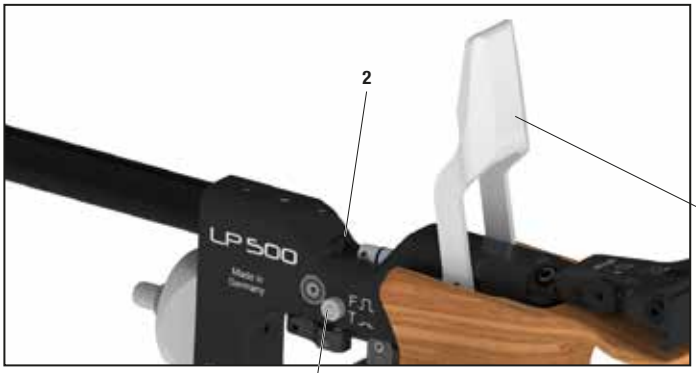


Figure 3

1 Loading gate
2 Loading tray
3 Dry firing

5.3.2 Halting shooting operations

If shooting is halted, a safety inspection does not have to take place before shooting again if the safety line has been led through the barrel to ensure the unloaded state of the pistol. The safety line must be removed before commencing with shooting.

5.3.3 Unloading the pistol

The pistol is unloaded and uncocked after the last shot. If you are uncertain of the load state, it can be inspected with the safety line (see Section 4.2.1).

5.3.4 Storing the pistol

The pistol must be unloaded and uncocked for storage (see Section 4.2.1). Disassembly of the compressed air cylinder is unnecessary with regular use of the pistol. If you do not intend to use the pistol for several weeks, unscrew the compressed air cylinder to preserve the seals

6 ADJUSTING THE PISTOL TO THE USER

The LP500 air pistol can be adjusted to the individual requirements and conditions of the shooter.

HAZARD

The pistol can be fired inadvertently during handling, which can result in deadly injury.

- **Ensure that the pistol is unloaded and uncocked when making adjustments.**
- **Only load and cock the pistol once the settings are final.**
- **Only fire the pistol in a safe area.**

This instruction manual assumes a standard firing position, i.e. with horizontal barrel and downward pointing grip with the barrel pointing forward. Directions like “up”, “down”, “right” and “left” as well as “front” and “back” refer to the sight of a shooter holding the pistol in a standard firing position. The instructions refer to use by right-handed shooters. Left-handed shooters should adjust accordingly. The following components can be set and adjusted:

- Grip (Section 5.1)
  – Grip angle
  – Hand rest
  – Palm rest (only for the „ALL-IN-ONE“ version)
  – Volume (only for the 5D grip)
- Sights (Section 5.3)
- Trigger (Section 5.5)
- Barrel weights (Section 5.7)

Additional components for individual adaptation are listed under accessories (Section 10).

6.1 Adjusting the grip

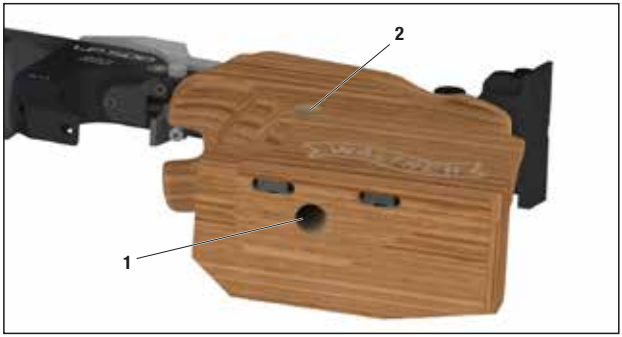
The walnut grip is attached to the frame from below and is held by a screw on the side.

NOTE

First adjust the hand rest to the width of your hand when adjusting the grip. Your hand should comfortably and tightly surround the grip.

6.1.1 Adjusting the grip angle

The longitudinal angle can be adjusted within a range of approx. 10°:



1 Positioning screw
2 Fastening screw

Figure 4

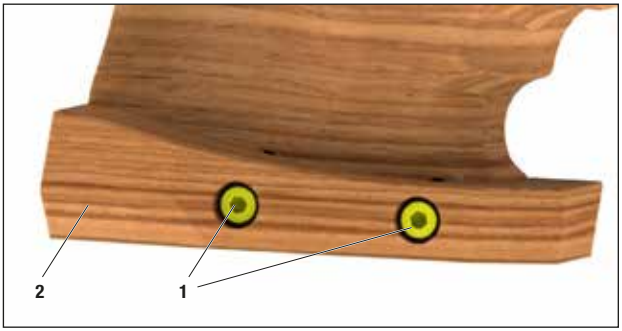
- Loosen the positioning screw (1) with a 4 mm Allen key.
- Set the grip angle to the desired position and retighten the screw.
- Repeat this procedure until the best personal grip angle is determined.

NOTE

The fastening screw (2) on the side allows you to remove the grip from the pistol without losing the angle setting. The screw can also be used to mount the grip at various heights.

6.1.2 Adjusting the hand rest

The hand rest is continuously adjustable to adapt to your hand width.



1 Fastening screws
2 Hand rest

To do this

Figure 5

- Loosen the fastening screws (1) with the 4 mm Allen key.
- Move the hand rest (2) to match the width of your hand.
- Tighten the fastening screws.

Check the settings using test targets. Repeat the adjustment process until the necessary stability settings are achieved.

6.2 Adjusting the 5D grip

A special feature of the 5D grip is that the volume is continuously adjustable.

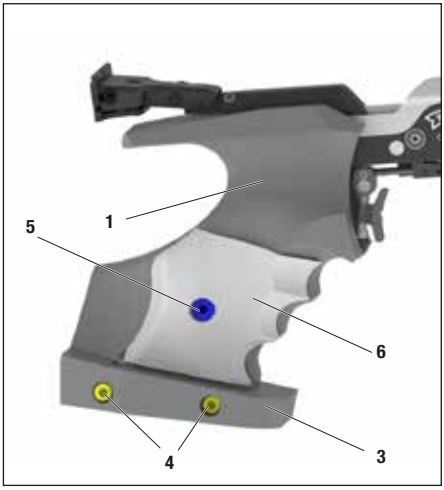


Figure 6

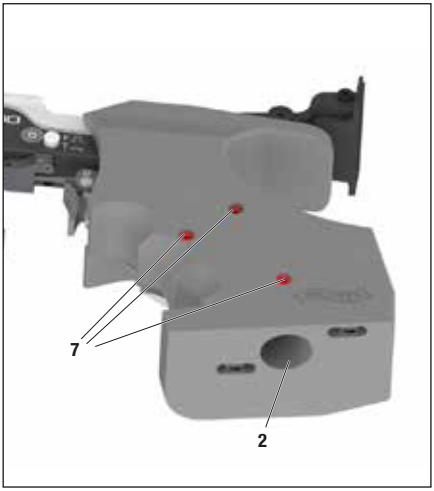


Figure 7

1 Grip
2 Fastening and positioning screw for grip
3 Hand rest
4 Fastening screws for hand rest
5 Clamping screw
6 Contoured grip plate
7 Setscrews for adjusting the grip volume

6.2.1 Adjusting the grip angle

The longitudinal angle can be adjusted within a range of approx. 10°:

- Loosen the positioning screw (2) with the 4 mm Allen key.
- Set the grip angle to the desired position and retighten the screw.
- Repeat this procedure until the best personal grip angle is determined.

NOTE

The positioning screw also serves to fasten the grip to the frame. This grip must therefore be readjusted whenever the pistol is disassembled.

6.2.2 Adjusting the hand rest

The hand rest can be continuously adjusted to adapt to your hand width.
To do this

- Loosen the fastening screws (4) with the 4 mm Allen key.
- Move the hand rest (3) to match the width of your hand.
- Tighten the fastening screws.

Check the settings using test targets. Repeat the adjustment process until the necessary stability settings are achieved.

6.2.3 Changing the volume

- Before starting, make sure to loosen the clamping screw (5) with a 2.5 mm Allen key.
- The contoured grip plate (6) is supported by three setscrews (7). These can be turned in by any amount using a 2.5 mm Allen key to determine the distance of the plate to the main grip.
- The contoured grip plate can be set parallel to the grip or at an angle (both horizontally and vertically).
- Once you have found the optimum setting, secure it by retightening the clamping screw (5).

NOTE

It is best to make this adjustment while holding the grip in your hand.
The grip volume should be set so that the middle joint of the middle finger is roughly at a right angle to the barrel axis.

6.3 Adjusting the grip in the „ALL-IN-ONE“ version

The hand rest and palm rest are mounted by the factory for right-handed shooters. They are individually adjustable (see Sections 5.1.1/5.1.2) and can be easily converted for left-handed shooters without disassembly of the grip (see Section 5.2.2).

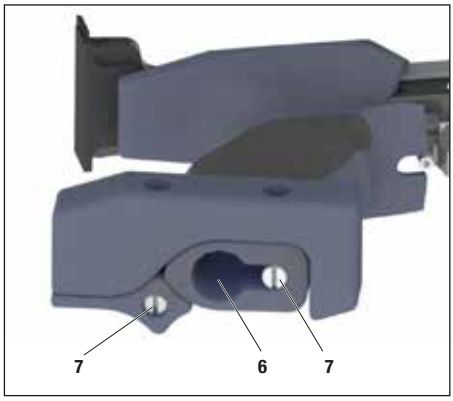


Figure 8

1 Grip
2 Hand rest
3 Fastening screw for hand rest
4 Fastening screw for palm rest

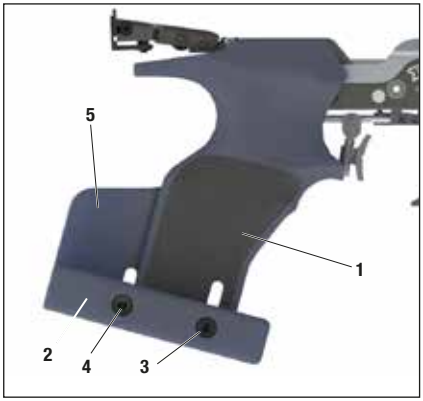


Figure 9

5 Palm rest
6 Fastening screw for grip
7 Barrel pins

NOTE

First adjust the hand rest to the width of your hand when adjusting the grip. Your hand should comfortably and tightly surround the grip. Personal stability settings can be adjusted by moving the palm rest.

6.3.1 Adjusting the hand rest

The grip can be continuously adjusted between sizes S-L to adapt to your hand width.

- Loosen the fastening screw (3) with the 4 mm Allen key.
- Move the hand rest (2) to match the width of your hand.
- Retighten the fastening screw.

Check the settings using test targets. Repeat the adjustment process until the necessary stability settings are achieved.

6.3.2 Adjusting the palm rest

The palm rest is continuously adjustable in relation to the hand rest to achieve the necessary stability setting.

- Loosen the fastening screw (4) with the 4 mm Allen key.
- Adjust the palm rest (5) accordingly.
- Retighten the fastening screw.

Check the settings using test targets. Repeat the adjustment process until the necessary stability settings are achieved.

6.3.3 Reconfiguring the grip for left-handed shooters

The grip can be converted for left-handed shooters without additional parts. The hand rest and the palm rest are reconfigured.

- Unscrew the fastening screw (4) from the palm rest (5) using the 4 mm Allen key and remove the palm rest.
- Unscrew the fastening screw (3) from the hand rest (2) using the 4 mm Allen key, remove the hand rest and mount on the other side of the grip using the fastening screw.
- Attach the palm rest to the grip and screw in the fastening screw (4) using the 4 mm Allen key.

Adjust the hand rest and palm rest (see Sections 5.1.1/5.1.2).

6.4 Adjusting the sight

Setting the sight and sight length depends on the anatomy of the shooter. The ideal positions of the rear and front sights must be determined by testing and individually adjusting.

WARNING

Adjustment of the sight poses the risk of unintended firing.

▶ **Ensure that the pistol is unloaded and uncocked when making adjustments.**

6.4.1 Rotating the sight

The sight can be rotated about the barrel axis. It is supplied in a zeroed position and can be rotated by 10 degrees in either direction depending on the shooter's requirements.

Figure 10

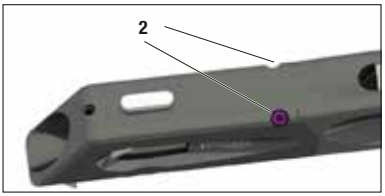


Figure 11

1 Fastening screws for rear sight
2 Fastening screws for compensator

- Loosen the fastening screws (1) on the rear sight using the 2 mm Allen key
- Set the desired angle and retighten the fastening screws.
- Loosen the fastening screws (2) on the compensator using the 2 mm Allen key
- Adjust the angle of the front sight to that of the rear sight. To do this, place the pistol on a flat surface with the grip pointing up.
- Retighten the fastening screw.

CAUTION

Unsuitable surfaces can damage the sights!

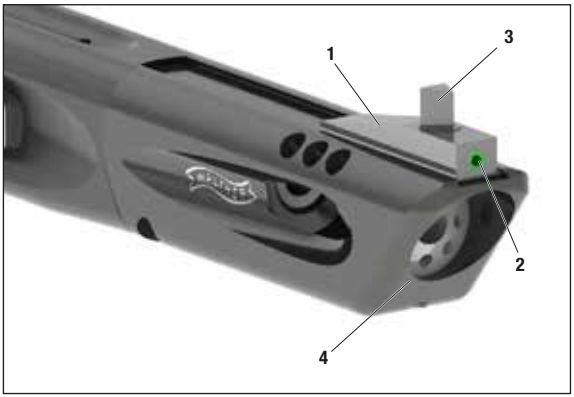
Check the settings using test targets. It may be necessary to correct the elevation and windage (see Sections 6.4.3.2 / 6.4.3.3).

NOTE

If a suitable surface is not available, you can adjust the angle of the front sight by eye. To do this, set the rear sight cut-out width to the maximum. This makes it easier to see and simplifies adjustment.

6.4.2 Adjusting the integral front sight

The integral front sight, a standard feature, has three widths (3.8 mm, 4.4 mm, 4.7 mm). It is fixed to the front sight base by means of a setscrew. The front sight base can be moved on the compensator. The notches at the base of the front sight guarantee exact an exact setting when the width is adjusted. Additional front sights are available as special accessories (see Section11).



1 Front sight base
2 Setscrew
3 Front sight
4 Compensator

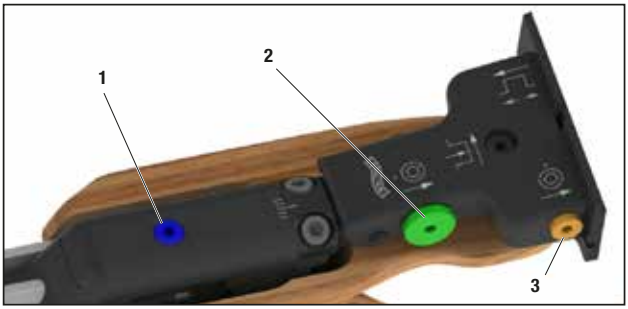
Figure 12

- Loosen the setscrew (2) on the front sight base (1) using a 1.5 mm Allen key.
- Pull out the front sight (3), turn it to the desired width and put it back in.
- Push the front sight base to the desired position on the compensator (4).
- Retighten the setscrew.

NOTE

Optimally, the sight width should match the width of the bull's eye as seen by the shooter.

6.4.3 Adjusting the rear sight



1 Setscrew for shifting the sight
2 Screw for elevation adjustment
3 Screw for windage adjustment

Figure 13

6.4.3.1 Rear sight fastening and relocation

Caution

The rear sight is mounted on a guide bar and can be shifted for the individual adjustment of the sight toward the wrist or completely removed for replacement. Shifting the rear sight by more than 3 positions on the scale impairs fastening and causes damage to the rear sight and guide.

▸ Shift the rear sight no more than 3 positions towards the wrist.

Loosen the setscrew (1) using the 2 mm Allen key.

- Shift the rear sight to the desired position.
- Retighten the setscrew (1) to fix the setting.

Test the setting by shooting at a test target.

NOTE

Set the position of the rear sight in such a way that the sight blades are directly over your wrist.

6.4.3.2 Elevation adjustment

NOTE

At maximum sight length, every notch of the knurled screw corresponds to 0.8 mm on the target when adjusting the elevation and windage. Approximately 10 notches represents a shift around the ring on the target.

Use the screw (2) to alter the elevation of the rear sight.

- Correction for high shot: Turn the adjusting screw clockwise using the 2 mm Allen key.
- Correction for low shot: Turn the adjusting screw counterclockwise using the 2 mm Allen key.

Test the setting by shooting at a test target.

6.4.3.3 Windage adjustment

NOTE

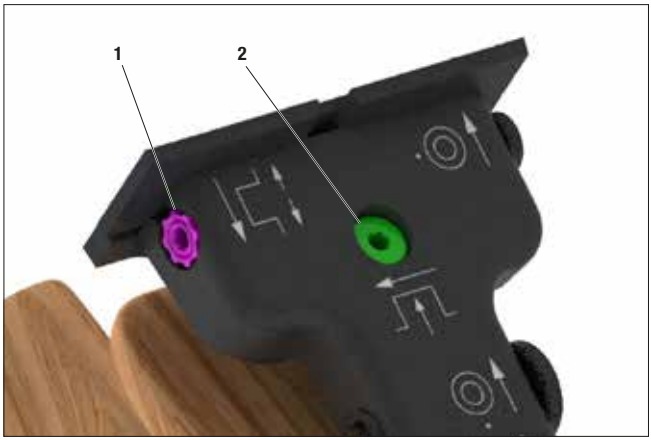
At maximum sight length, every notch of the knurled screw corresponds to 0.8 mm on the target when adjusting the elevation and windage. Approximately 10 notches represents a shift around the ring on the target.

Use the screw (3) to alter the horizontal position of the rear sight.

- Correction for shots to the right: Turn the adjusting screw clockwise using the 2 mm Allen key.
- Correction for shots to the left: Turn the adjusting screw counterclockwise using the 2 mm Allen key.

Test the setting by shooting at a test target.

6.4.4 Adjusting the rear sight notch



1 Screw for width
2 Screw for height

Figure 14

6.4.4.1 Changing the width

Use the screw (1) to alter the width of the rear sight opening.

- Widening the rear sight opening: Turn the adjusting screw clockwise using the 2 mm Allen key.
- Making the rear sight opening narrower: Turn the adjusting screw counterclockwise using the 2 mm Allen key.

Test the setting by shooting at a test target.

6.4.4.2 Changing the height

Use the screw (2) to change the height of the rear sight opening.

- Making the rear sight opening higher: Turn the adjusting screw clockwise using the 2 mm Allen key.
- Making the rear sight opening lower: Turn the adjusting screw counterclockwise using the 2 mm Allen key.

Test the setting by shooting at a test target.

6.5 Adjusting the trigger

The trigger is optimally calibrated ex works according to ISSF regulations. It still offers a number of versatile settings for individual adjustment. Heed the following warnings when adjusting it.

WARNING

Changes to the factory settings of the second-stage trigger weight, trigger stop and pawl intersection can lead to damages, malfunctions and inability of the pistol to function. Furthermore, light touching of the trigger, shaking or other handling pose the risk of unintended firing.

▸ Do not make changes to the trigger settings in the absence of experience and knowledge (experts, gunsmiths, experienced shooters).

▸ Unscrew the compressed air cylinder.

NOTE

- The trigger blade, trigger carrier, first-stage travel and first-stage weight can be adjusted without dismantling the grip.
- The trigger stop, second-stage trigger weight and pawl intersection require dismantling of the grip (see Section 5.2.1).

Position F: Firing
Position T: Training (dry firing)

1 Safety
2 Screw for trigger blade
3 Trigger blade
4 Sleeves
5 Trigger carrier
6 Setscrews for trigger carrier
7 Adjusting screw for first-stage travel
8 Adjusting screw for first-stage

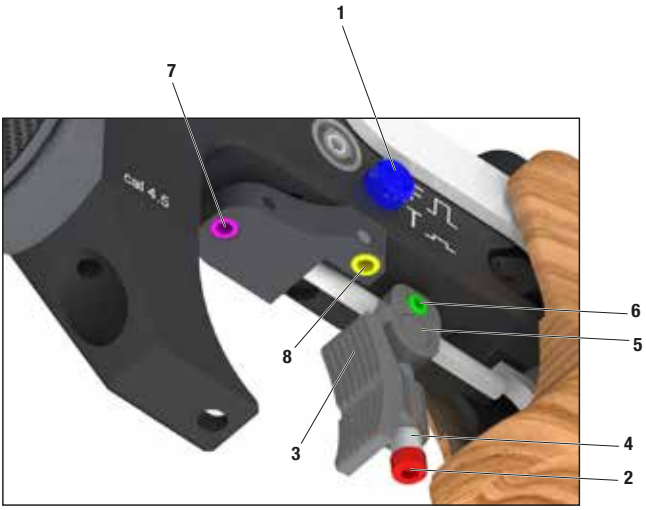


Figure 15

6.5.1 Dry-firing trigger

The trigger is cocked in the loading process. By pressing slide (1) to the right, the travel of the striker is limited when the trigger is released, so that the firing valve is not operated. This permits genuine dry-firing training.
If a training shot is to be fired during competition with the pistol loaded, slide (1) can be moved from the left “firing position” to the right “training position”.

CAUTION

Move the dry-firing slide only when the breech is all the way open.

6.5.2 Adjusting the trigger blade

The trigger blade setting can be horizontally and vertically adjusted to each unique trigger finger. There are three positions available on the trigger carrier (2) for adjusting the height.

6.5.2.1 Changing the height of the trigger blade on the trigger carrier

- Loosen the screw (2) using the 2 mm Allen key.
- Move the trigger blade (3) and sleeves (4) to the desired position.
- Retighten the screw (2).

NOTE

When the trigger height is changed, the trigger pull weight changes and must be adjusted (Section 6.5.4).

6.5.2.2 Rotating the trigger blade and moving it forward and back

- Loosen the screw (2) using the 2 mm Allen key.
- Move the trigger blade forward or back or rotate it to the desired position.
- Retighten the screw (2).

NOTE

The trigger blade can be turned in steps or continuously. In delivery condition the pistol offers a choice between two steps. To enable continuous adjustment, rotate the trigger blade by 180°. This can be done only when the trigger unit has been removed (Section 6.5.8).

6.5.3 Adjusting the position of the trigger carrier

The trigger carrier (5) can be moved forward or back and turned to the left or right.

- Loosen the setscrews (6) with a 1.5 mm Allen key.
- Push the trigger carrier on the horizontal pin to the desired position.
- Turn the trigger carrier to the right or left if needed.
- Retighten the setscrews.
- Adjust the trigger blade (see Section 5.5.1).

6.5.4 Changing the first-stage trigger travel

The slack between the resting position of the trigger blade and the let-off point can be regulated by turning the adjusting screw (7) with a 2 mm Allen key.

- Shorten the first-stage trigger travel: Turn the adjusting screw clockwise.
- Lengthen the first-stage trigger travel: Turn the adjusting screw counterclockwise.

6.5.5 Adjusting the trigger pull weight

The trigger pull weight is the sum of the first-stage trigger weight and the second-stage trigger weight. In order to increase the trigger pull weight, the first-stage trigger weight and/or the second-stage trigger weight can be increased.

6.5.5.1 Increasing the first-stage trigger weight

Turn the adjusting screw (8) clockwise with a 2 mm Allen key. The first-stage trigger weight will increase.

6.5.5.2 Increasing the second-stage weight of the mechanical trigger

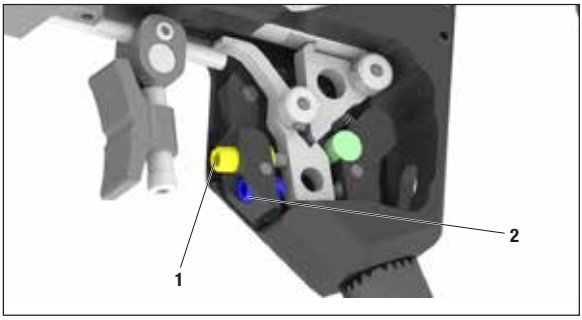


Figure 16

- Dismantle the grip (see Section 6.1.1).
- Turn the setscrew (1) clockwise with a 2 mm Allen key. The second-stage trigger weight will increase.

6.5.5.3 Increasing the second-stage weight of the electronic trigger

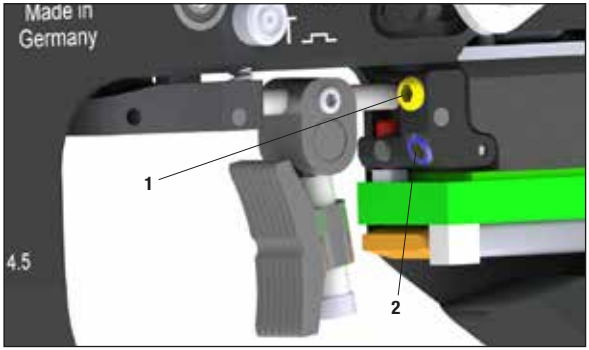


Figure 17

- Dismantle the grip (see Section 6.1.1).
- Turn the setscrew (1) clockwise with a 2 mm Allen key. The second-stage trigger weight will increase.

6.5.6 Adjusting the trigger stop

Observe the warnings on page 24! The trigger creep is adjusted using the trigger stop (section between shot discharge and trigger stop).

CAUTION

If the trigger creep is too tight, it can lead to irregular shots and pistol malfunctions.

▶ **Increase the trigger creep.**

6.5.6.1 Mechanical trigger

- Dismantle the grip (see Section 6.1.1).
- Turn the setscrew (2, Fig. 15) clockwise with a 2 mm Allen key. The trigger creep will decrease.

6.5.6.2 Electronic trigger

- Dismantle the grip (see Section 6.1.1).
- Turn the setscrew (2, Fig. 16) clockwise with a 2 mm Allen key. The trigger creep will decrease.

6.5.7 Adjusting the pawl intersection (only for mechanical trigger)

The setscrew (1) is adjusted in the factory and should not be altered. Any changes to it will break a seal. The owner will then no longer be entitled to free adjustment at the factory.

Observe the warnings on page 24!

If the pawl intersection must be adjusted, observe these instructions:

- Dismantle the grip (see Section 5.2.1).
- With a cocked and unloaded pistol (cocking lever in vertical position) screw the setscrew (1) in until the trigger disconnects on its own.
- Then turn back the setscrew by exactly a 1/4 rotation.

Figure 18

6.5.8 Changing the trigger system

Before changing the trigger system, make sure that the pistol is unloaded and uncocked (see Section 5.2).

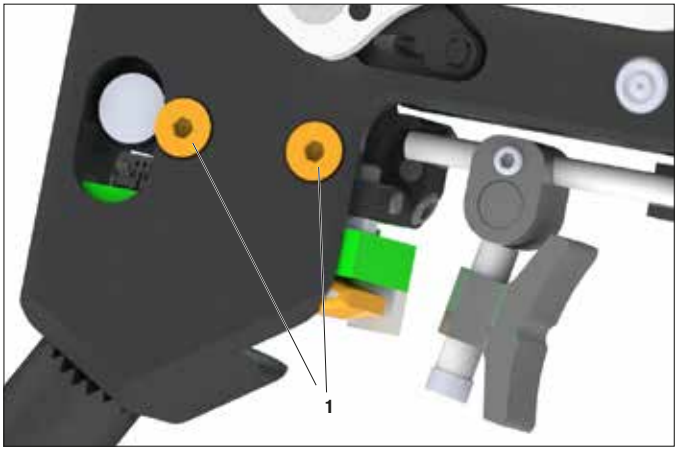


Figure 19

- Dismantle the grip (see Section 6.1.1).
- Undo screws (1) with a 2 mm Allen key
- Remove the trigger system from the housing.
- To install the new trigger system slightly tighten both screws.
- Tighten the right-hand screw and then the left-hand one.

NOTE

Check the trigger pull weight after replacing or reinstalling the trigger system. It may have changed slightly.

6.6 Changing the barrel jacket

The barrel jacket is a changeable tube that protects the exterior of the barrel from damage. A variety of versions are available to suit individual preferences.

6.6.1 Rectangular barrel jacket

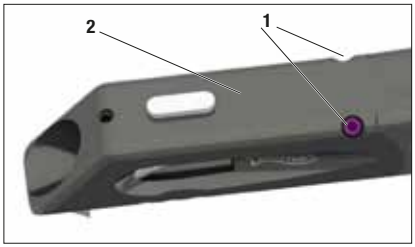


Figure 20

Figure 21

1 Compensator setscrews
2 Compensator
3 Barrel jacket setscrew
4 Barrel jacket
5 Frame

- Loosen the setscrews (1) on the compensator (2) with a 2 mm Allen key.
- Pull the compensator forward.
- Loosen the setscrew (3) on the barrel jacket (4) with a 2 mm Allen key.
- Pull the barrel jacket from the barrel.
- Press the new barrel jacket onto the barrel up to a stop in the frame (5) and tighten the setscrew.
- Press on the compensator and tighten the setscrews.
- Shoot at a test target. It may be necessary to correct the elevation and windage.

6.6.2 Round barrel jacket

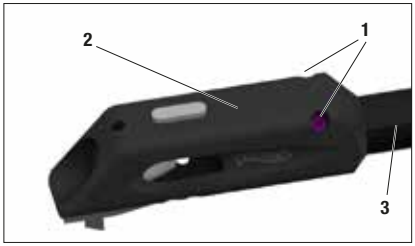


Figure 22

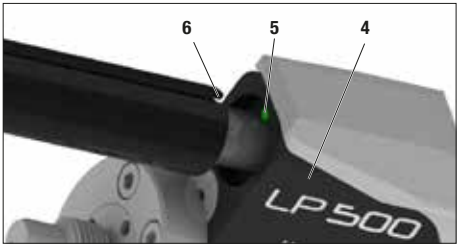


Figure 23

1 Compensator setscrews
2 Compensator
3 Barrel jacket
4 Frame
5 Positioning pin
6 Slot

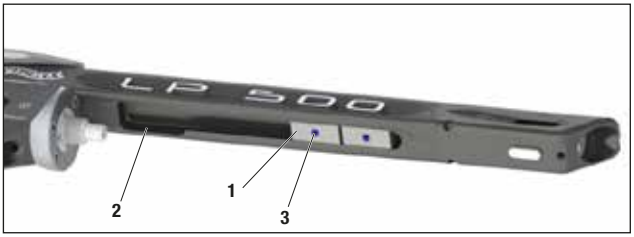
- Loosen the setscrews (1) on the compensator (2) with a 2 mm Allen key.
- Pull the compensator forward.
- Pull the barrel jacket (3) from the barrel.
- Press the new barrel jacket onto the barrel up to a stop in the frame (4).
- Make sure that the positioning pin (5) sits in the slot (6) on the barrel jacket.
- Press on the compensator and tighten the setscrews.
- Shoot at a test target. It may be necessary to correct the elevation and windage.

6.7 Modification of weight

The balance and the total weight of the pistol can be adjusted by attaching weights to the barrel jacket and weight bar.

6.7.1 On barrel jackets

6.7.1.1 Rectangular barrel jacket

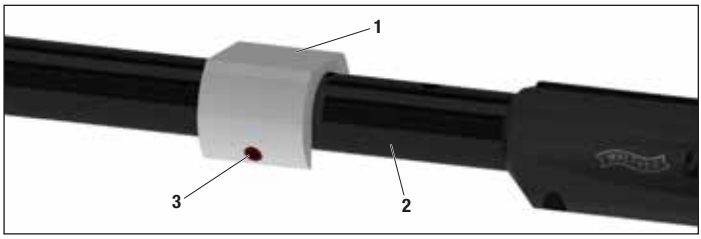


1 Weight
2 Opening on barrel jacket
3 Setscrew

Figure 24

- Screw off the compressed air cylinder.
- Insert a weight (1) via the opening (2) into the rail on the bottom of the barrel jacket and slide it forward.
- Tighten the setscrew (3) to fix the weight in the desired position.

6.7.1.2 Round barrel jacket

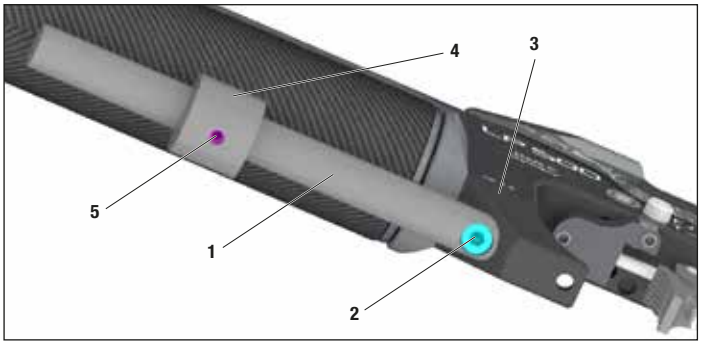


1 Weight
2 Barrel Jacket
3 Setscrew

Figure 25

- Place a weight (1) over the round barrel jacket (2).
- Tighten the setscrew (3) to fix the weight in the desired position

6.7.2 On/with the weight bar



1 Weight bar
2 Socket head cap screw
3 Frame with hole
4 Weight
5 Setscrew

Figure 26

- The weight bar (1) is attached to the frame (3) by means a socket head cap screw (2).
- Up to six weights (4) can be put onto the bar.
- Fix them with the setscrew (5) in the desired position.

7 COMPRESSED AIR CYLINDER

The standard compressed air cylinder of the LP500 air pistol is made of carbon-aluminum composite and approved for compressed air with max. 200 bar. It is screwed onto the pressure reducer and can be removed, filled or exchanged at any time (see Section 3.2.5). If handled improperly, the compressed air cylinder can burst and severely injure people in the direct vicinity. Always observe the safety instructions in Section 7.1 (assembly / dismantling, filling, emptying, storing) when handling compressed air cylinders.

7.1 Safety instructions for handling compressed air cylinders

- The compressed air cylinder has a maximum service life of 10 years.
- In contrast to aluminum compressed air cylinders, cylinders made of carbon-fiber-reinforced plastic (CFRP) can be retested by the manufacturer after 10 years. If no defects are discovered, the service life can be extended a single time for another 10 years. Thus a total maximum service life of 20 years is possible. The permissible service life is shown on the cylinder.
- Empty the compressed air cylinder upon expiration of the maximum service life according to the instruction manual (see Section 6.4) and dispose of it properly.
- Never exceed the maximum filling pressure of 200 bar. The filling pressure of the compressed air cylinder filling device must never be higher than the maximum filling pressure of the compressed air cylinder. Use a suitable pressure reduction valve when filling.
- Do not subject the compressed air cylinder to temperatures below –20 °C or over +50 °C (bursting hazard otherwise!).
- Only use the original WALTHER compressed air cylinder with the corresponding adapter.
- Always observe the legal regulations in your country regarding refilling.
- Do not refill leaky and/or otherwise unsafe compressed air cylinders. Please empty safely.
- Do not use force or tools when attaching or removing the compressed air cylinder.
- Do not drop the compressed air cylinder.
- Do not label, write on, scratch, adhere stickers to or otherwise alter the compressed air cylinder.
- Empty and properly dispose of leaky or damaged compressed air cylinders according to the instruction manual.
- Only completely emptied compressed air cylinders may be transported in aircraft or sent through the mail.
- Only allow repairs to the compressed air cylinder to be made by the manufacturer using original replacement parts. Any liability or warranty is void otherwise.
- Do not manipulate the surface of the compressed air cylinder. Do not engrave or perform other abrasive procedures since this can lead to damage to the compressed air cylinder and, therefore, represents a safety risk.
- Inspect the compressed air cylinder for tears or damage before each use.
- Protect the compressed air cylinder against any type of force.

7.2 Filling the compressed air cylinder

The removable compressed air cylinder is approved for a pressure of max. 200 bar. The pressure in the cylinder can be read on the built-in pressure gauge.
The compressed air cylinder can be removed, replaced or filled at any time with an intact and maintained device for filling compressed air cylinders.

WARNING

The compressed air cylinder is designed for an operating pressure of 200 bar. Filling the compressed air cylinder beyond 200 bar may destroy the cylinder and cause serious injury.

- **Only fill to 200 bar using a device for filling compressed air cylinders**

- Only attach and tighten the included adapter to the device for filling compressed air cylinders.
- Unscrew the compressed air cylinder from the air pistol and connect to the adapter.
- Slowly open the valve of the device for filling compressed air cylinders and close it.
- Unscrew the compressed air cylinder from the adapter and screw the compressed air cylinder onto the pistol by hand until tight.

7.3 Emptying the compressed air cylinder

CAUTION

High noise levels can cause hearing damage.
The noise level of the compressed air flowing from compressed air cylinders can be extremely high.

- **Always wear hearing protection when emptying compressed air cylinders.**
- **Alert other persons to the danger and compel them to wear hearing protection.**

Empty the compressed air cylinder with the included filling adapter.

- Unscrew the compressed air cylinder from the pistol.
- Slowly screw the included filling adapter onto the compressed air cylinder.
- The compressed air will audibly drain from the cylinder until it is completely empty.

8 MAINTENANCE

WARNING

The risk of unintended firing is possible when cleaning and maintaining the pistol.

▶ Ensure that the pistol is unloaded and uncocked when cleaning and maintaining.

▶ Remove the compressed air cylinder.

- The movable parts have been treated with long-lasting lubrication and must not be serviced by the shooter.
- The pistol is made of modern materials like aluminum and CFRP. The exterior should not be oiled or greased.
- As an exception, after about the tenth removal and reattachment of the compressed air cylinder, lightly lubricate the thread on the connection pieces of the pressure reducer with an acid-free silicon grease.
- The pistol can be blown out with compressed air to free it from dust and dirt.
- Clean the inside of the barrel using
  – commercial felt pellets for shooting through,
  – cleaning patches for pulling through with a cleaning line.
- Always clean inside the barrel in the direction of the pellet's path, in other words, from the loading tray to the barrel.
- Never insert a cleaning rod into the barrel through the compensator.

9 STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

9.1 Storage

Observe and comply with government regulations in your country for handling weapons and ammunition. Store the unloaded pistol and accessories in the included plastic case in a dry room at room temperature.

9.2 Transport

Always transport the unloaded pistol in the included plastic case.

9.2.1 Aircraft transport

The compressed air cylinder must be emptied completely before transporting on an aircraft.

10 TECHNICAL DATA

Model	LP500
Caliber	4.5 mm (.177)
Dimensions (L/W/H)	411/55/138 mm
Sight radius	331-395 mm
Width, rear sight	2-5.3 mm
Width, front sight	3.8-4.7 mm
Barrel length	221 mm
Compressed air system	200 bar
Barrel jacket	Aluminum
Weight (depending on version and features)	870-1120 g
Compressed air cylinder storage temperature	–20 to +50 °C

11 ACCESSORIES

2824558 INLINE weight
2676184 Weight bar
2660270 Weights for bar 2676184
2784556 Barrel jacket weight, 30g (only for round barrel jacket)
2833611 Horizont grip plate for bench rest shooting
2833620 Name plate for grip
2831171 Luxury gun case with velvet insert
2794497 LP transport rucksack
2658071 Standard gun case
5.8021 Aluminium gun case
2743778 Front sight 3,8 / 4,4 / 4,7
2661527 Front sight 4,0 / 4,5 / 4,9