

StandardSportPistole



reddot design award
winner 2006

SSP cal. 22l.r.

KK Sportpistole
Schnellfeuerpistole
Standardpistole

KK sport pistol
Rapid fire pistol
Standard pistol

Pistolet de sport KK
Pistolet à tir rapide
Pistolet standard

Pistola deportiva KKP
Pistola de tiro rápido
Pistola estándar

Marketing/Vertrieb

Carl Walther GmbH Sportwaffen
P.O.BOX 27 40, D-59717 Arnsberg
Tel. +49 29 32/6 38-100
Fax +49 29 32/638-149

Service/Technik

Carl Walther GmbH Sportwaffen
P.O.Box 43 25, D-89033 Ulm
Tel. +49 7 31/15 39-0
Fax +49 7 31/1539-109

Bedienungsanleitung / Operating Instructions Mode d'emploi / Instrucciones de uso



INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING SPORT FEDERATION

INTERNATIONALER SCHIESS-SPORTVERBAND e.V.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE TIR SPORTIF
FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE TIRO DEPORTIVO

ISSF, Bavariastr. 21, D-80336 München, Germany

Carl Walther GmbH & Co
Productions KG
Postfach 4325
D-89033 Ulm

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Munich, 01.08.05 / gp

Pistol SSP cal. .22" Long Rifle

Dear Sir,

I was approached by the firm Walther concerning the above pistol SSP:

I therefore asked the ISSF Headquarters to circulate the members of the ISSF Pistol Committee for their opinion as to whether this pistol was according to the ISSF Rules. Some drawings and other explanation from the firm were sent to the members and replies in due course were received.

The decision was close with a majority finally agreeing that this Walther Pistol SSP cal. .22" Long Rifle was according to the rules, but that additionally the piece in front of the muzzle must not be changed in anyway not the length of the barrel shortened to make this front piece longer.

Yours faithfully,

David Parish
Chairman ISSF Technical Committee

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ISSF HEADQUARTERS-GENERALSEKRETARIAT:
Bavariastr. 21, D-80336 München, Germany
Phone: (+49-89) 1 46 39 80, Fax: (+49-89) 54 45 59 44
Internet: <http://www.intl-shooting.org>
e-mail: munich@intl-shooting.org

Kontok: HypoAlpenbank, München (Bank code 700 201 70)
Account for: € 2719 220, US \$ 802 129 106,
Swiss-Francs 800 128 390
Postbank 26München (Bank code 700100100), Account Nr. 2158 43-801

EC V.A.T.
registration number:
DE 123517043

Foreword:

Dear Friend of the Carl Walther Company,

Thank you for deciding in favour of a product from our company. We are convinced that we have provided you here with an extremely high-quality product that sets standards in sport pistol design.

We wish you much pleasure, sporting success and good shooting every time with your new sport pistol.

Your WALTHER Team

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1. Caution: Handling Firearms (Safety Instructions)

Never forget that even the safest weapon can be dangerous to you and others if not handled correctly.

Before handling the weapon, first thoroughly familiarise yourself with its functions and handling by carefully reading the instructions.

Always handle an unloaded weapon as if it were really loaded.

Caution: Keep your finger off the trigger until you actually wish to fire a shot. Always handle the weapon in such a way that neither you nor bystanders are endangered.

Never use force when using, stripping or assembling the weapon. Only weapons in perfect working order are really safe. Incorrect handling and poor care will impair the functioning and safety of the weapon.

Always have the weapon inspected by a qualified gunsmith if it has suffered from corrosion, being dropped or other external damage.

2. Warranty Provisions

The makers of the weapon are free of liability for any claims resulting from unauthorised tampering with the mechanism, damage from using force, or modifications made by third parties. All work on weapons must be done by authorised gunsmiths only.

3. General / Special Features / Description

- Hammer-less system, with the space saved in the slide area allowing the maximum barrel length permitted under sport rules in addition to a "3D frame adjustment" and the maximum frame length permitted under sport rules in the area of the hand rest.
- The striker performs a linear movement in the immediate vicinity of the barrel axis, so no torques or tilting moments are generated inside the pistol, unlike in the hammer system.
- Pneumatic slide damping

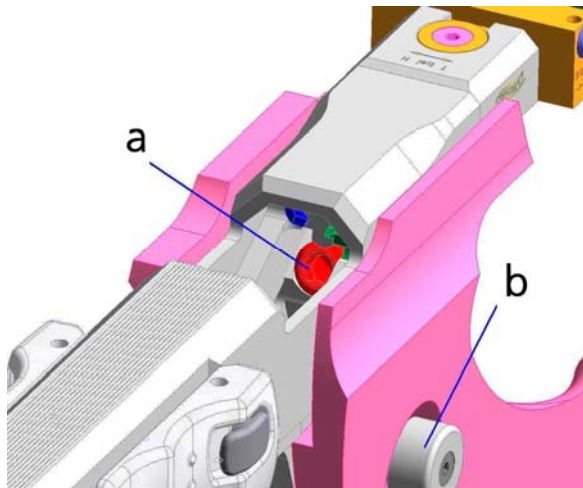
- 3D frame adjustment: the rotation center point is conveniently located directly below the barrel axis, and the adjustment can also be released and fixed easily, directly through the opened slide – the pistol mechanism is mounted on a steel part integrated into the wooden frame.
- Three frame sizes, in grey natural laminated wood, or in laminated wood painted black using a particularly easy-grip special lacquer. The housing of the pistol has a rail for attaching practice equipment or additional sliding weights.
- All adjustment features for the trigger and frame are accessible from the outside, so stripping is not necessary. The trigger can however be removed as a complete assembly.
 - Height and length adjustable finger rest, rotating in two axes.
 - Two-stage trigger, 1000g, 1360g thanks to additional element (special accessory) is also possible, but without loss of the 1000g trigger setting!
 - Minimum short trigger slack settable for OSP
- Very low basic weight with a favourable overall center of gravity, with weight and center of gravity being subsequently variable using additional weights.
- Maximum permissible barrel length, tension-free barrel mounting, low-lying bore axis (max. permitted), high durability thanks to completely button rifled internal contour.
- Removable and replaceable rear sight (precision / duel), linear elevation and windage adjustment, rear sight width and height also adjustable. No protruding control elements obstructing field of vision.
- Can be converted subsequently for left-handed use.
- Large and ergonomically optimised cocking grips with integrated slide stop buttons operable from both sides, no automatic slide stop.
- The standard manual safety acts on the trigger bar.
- With the exception of the cocking grips, no "essential" parts of the pistol are made of plastic.

- **SAFETY**

- Thanks to the slide window, easily seen into from above, the loading state of the pistol can always be ascertained at a glance when the slide is open; in addition, the magazine follower is coloured red.
- The cocking status indicator shows at all times whether the striker is cocked.
- The standard manual safety acts on the trigger bar.

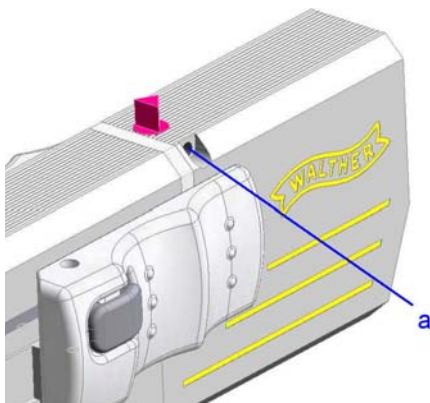
4. Frame, frame setting

For individual adjustment of the pistol to its user, the frame can be swivelled in all directions on a ball joint. To do so, open the slide and lock it in the rear position using the magazine button, then use the supplied Allen key to undo the clamping screw and retighten it after the required adjustment of the frame.



If the grip has to be removed or replaced complete, the magazine button of the pistol must be removed before the grip fastening screw is undone.

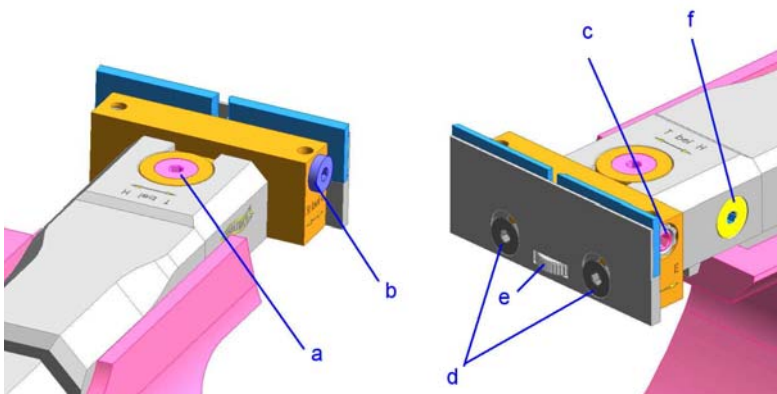
5. Integral front sight



The integral front sight as fitted permits you to select quickly from three different front sight widths (4.0 / 4.5 / 5.0). Once the set screw "a" is undone, the front sight can be removed, re-inserted into the housing after being turned to the required front sight width, and then fixed again with the set screw "a".

6. Rear sight

The rear sight, positioned very close to the barrel axis, can be adjusted for windage and elevation using linear guides. It is also easy to adjust the rear sight width and depth.



For rapid changeover to other settings (e.g. from precision to duel), the complete rear sight assembly can be removed in one easy movement and later fitted back onto the pistol in precisely the same position. To remove the complete rear sight, undo the screw (f) and remove the rear sight upwards. When fitting the rear sight, press it downwards and retighten screw (f), preferably using the angled Allen key.

Elevation adjustment:

The rear sight elevation is set using the screw "a". If shots group high, turn the screw clockwise, if they group low counter-clockwise.

1 notch (click) corresponds to a shift in the point of impact of around 5mm over 25 meters of distance.

Windage adjustment:

The rear sight windage is set using the screw "b". If shots group to the right, turn the screw clockwise, if they group to the left counter-clockwise.

1 notch (click) corresponds to a shift in the point of impact of around 5mm over 25 meters of distance.

Rear sight width:

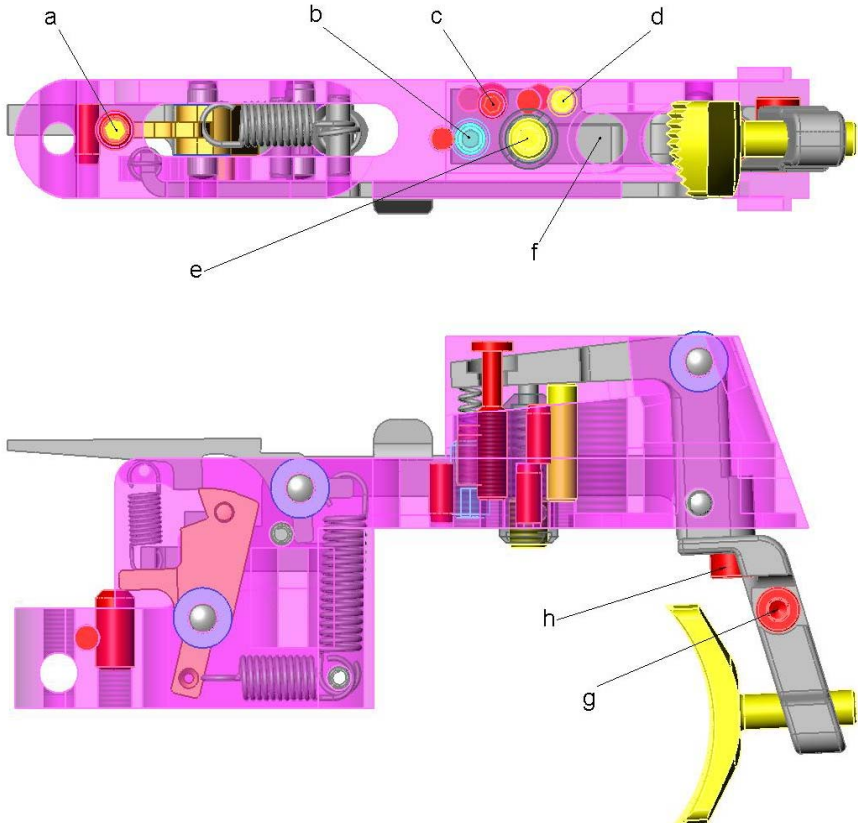
The rear sight width is adjusted using the screw "c". Turning it clockwise widens the rear sight gap, turning it in the opposite direction narrows it.

Rear sight notch depth:

After the two screws "d" have been undone, the knurled setting wheel "e" can be used to alter the depth of the rear sight notch. After setting, realign the rear sight leaf if required and fix it using the screws "d".

7. Trigger mechanism

The trigger has been optimally adjusted at the factory, and this setting should not be altered without good reason. If adjustment is however necessary, it is best to proceed according to the following instructions.



Pawl intersection:

Turning the screw "a" clockwise reduces the pawl intersection; in interaction with the screw "c" for first-stage travel, the play between the trigger bar and the trigger pawl can be adjusted.

Trigger power:

Turning the screw "b" clockwise increases the trigger power, turning it counterclockwise reduces it; the trigger power should always be selected such that the trigger moves reliably back to its front position, otherwise malfunctions might occur.

First-stage travel:

Turning the screw "c" clockwise lengthens first-stage travel, turning it counter-clockwise shortens it. Note the interaction of this setting with pawl intersection!

Trigger stop:

Turning the screw "d" clockwise causes the trigger stop to act earlier, turning it in the opposite direction later.

Sear engagement power + position:

Sear engagement power is increased by turning the screw "e" clockwise, and reduced by turning it counter-clockwise. The position of the sear is adjusted using the "screw slot"; turning it counter-clockwise makes the sear act later, turning it clockwise earlier. This setting does not affect the actual triggering point.

TIP: The trigger pull is made up of the trigger power and the sear engagement power. An optimally adjusted 1000g trigger should have about 600g of trigger power and about 400g of sear engagement power.

Setting for 1360g

By installing a second pressure unit (270 09 30 weighting screw 1360g / special accessory), a 1000 gram trigger can be converted to a 1360 gram trigger without losing the 1000 gram setting as a result.

Finger rest

Once the screw "h" is undone, the finger rest can be rotated transversely to the shooting direction of the pistol. The longitudinal and height setting of the finger rest can be varied after the screw "g" has been undone.

Basic setting of the trigger

If the setting of the trigger should be completely lost and the pistol now longer works, these instructions will enable you to perform basic setting, as a starting point for your own individual setting.

In all work on the pistol, always first ensure that no round is chambered and that the magazine is not in the pistol!

- 1) Ensure that the trigger is not restricted in its travel:
 - Check that neither the trigger nor the upper trigger collide with the frame of the pistol.
 - Unscrew the screw "d" for the trigger stop and screw "b" for the trigger power, until it is flush with the sear housing.
 - Undo the slotted screw "e" for the sear point until it is projecting about 2mm out of the sear housing; the inner Allen screw for the sear engagement power should be unscrewed just far enough that the slotted screw can still be turned using the appropriate tool.
 - The screw "c" for first-stage travel should be screwed in about 5 turns, the starting position being when it is flush with the sear housing.

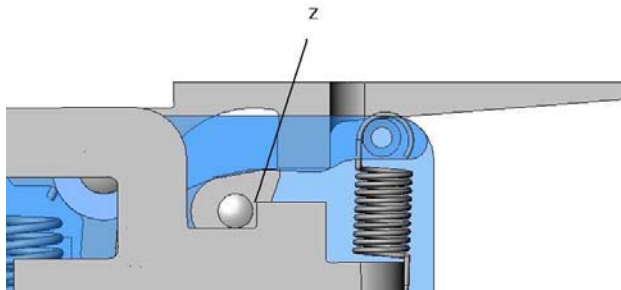
- 2) Checking the pawl intersection:

Pull back the slide and then let it spring forward. If the cocking status indicator on the left-hand side of the pistol shows a red dot, the pistol is cocked. Now carefully turn the screw "a" for the pawl intersection clockwise until the pistol releases. Then from this point undo the screw again by 1.5 turns. (a reduction of this value results in a shorter first-

stage travel, but in extreme cases this can cause malfunctions). If the striker is not at first cocked by pulling back and releasing the slide, turn the screw "a" gradually and counter-clockwise until the striker is cocked. Then set the pawl intersection as described at the start. If you now pull the trigger when the pistol is cocked, the pistol should fire.

3) Setting the trigger slack:

Using the screw "c" for the trigger slack, you can minimise the play "z" between the trigger bar and the trigger pawl. This play can be felt as an abrupt increase in the trigger weight when the trigger is pulled. Since the trigger power is not set until later, the trigger should be pressed manually into the frontmost position during this activity.



Please bear in mind that too little play "z" at this point can lead to malfunctions and to an irregular trigger characteristic.

Note: Settings of the pawl intersection using the screw "a" always affect the settings to the first-stage travel using the screw "c" and vice versa.

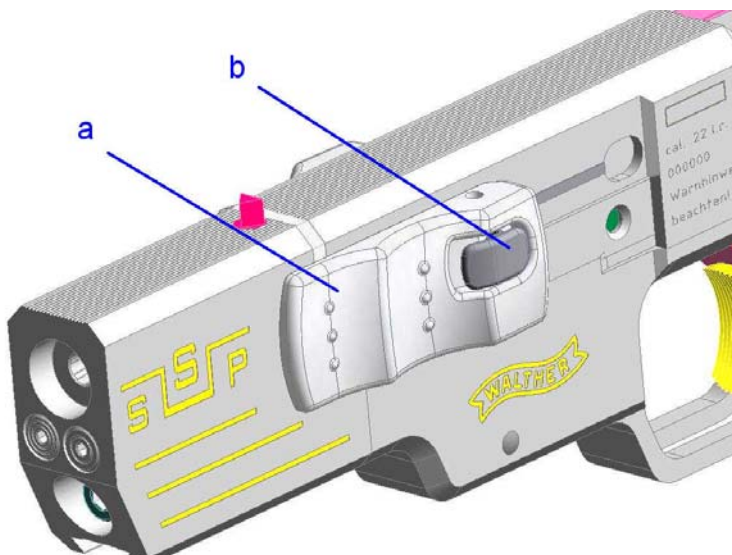
4) Setting the sear:

You can now use the slotted screw "e" to set the position of the sear; screw in the slotted screw in small increments ($\sim 1/4$ turns) until you can feel the sear resistance just before the trigger release.

5) Setting the trigger pull:

With the trigger power screw "c" and the sear engagement power screw "e" (Allen screw), you can now set, using a trigger spring balance, the required force ratio for trigger power/sear: we recommend about 700g for the trigger power and 300g for the sear. The trigger weight should be tested using a 1000g test weight.

8. Handling the slide stop



Push the slide back using the cocking grips "a" provided on both sides. At the same time, operate at least one of the two slide stops "b" provided on both sides; this stop engages automatically in the rear position – further actuation and reaching around is not necessary! If the slide is to be closed,

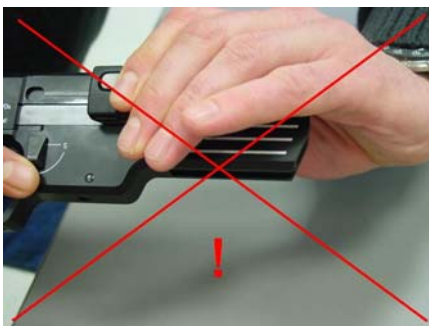
pull it rearwards by the cocking grips "a", ensuring that the slide stops "b" are not pressed.



Cocking the slide and engagement in the rear position, slide stops "b" pressed.



For decocking the slide, do not press the slide stops "b", pull back the slide a little and then release it.



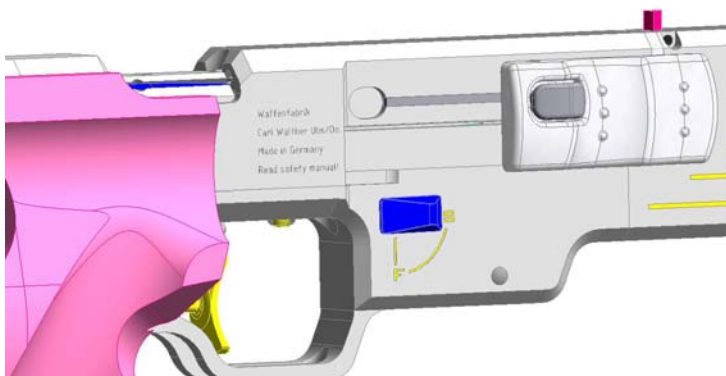
It is essential to keep clear of the muzzle when handling the slide / pistol!

TIP: An automatic slide stop was deliberately dispensed with in the design of this pistol – this is the only way to ensure that the recoil feels the same after every shot fired. If the slide were to remain open after the last shot, this would cause a different reaction in the pistol.

9. Manual safety

The pistol has a safety acting on the trigger bar as a standard feature.

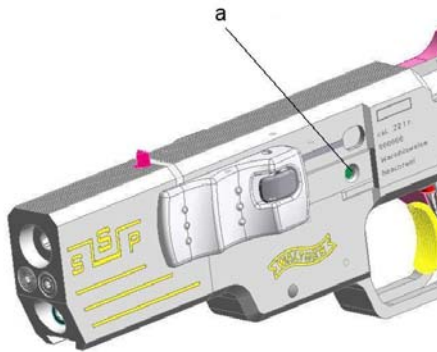
Swivelling the safety catch forwards engages the safety, swivelling it to the vertical position disengages it.



WARNING: Keep your finger off the trigger until you actually wish to fire a shot. Always handle the pistol in such a way that neither you nor bystanders are endangered.

10. Cocking status indicator

If the striker of the pistol is cocked, this can be ascertained by the red signal marking on the left-hand side of the pistol (a).



Marking (a) red: Pistol cocked!

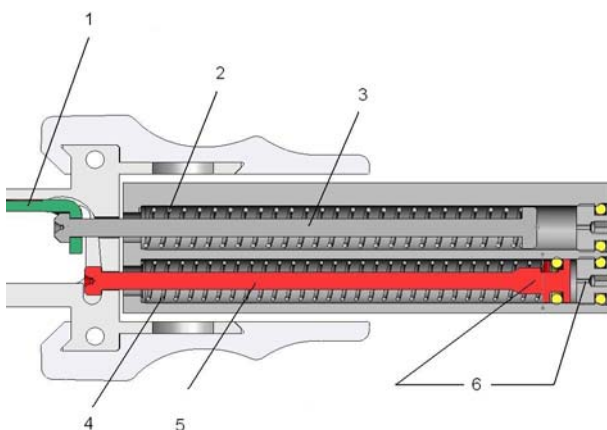
11. Magazine / magazine change

The pistol is loaded using a five-round magazine inserted from above through the opened slide.

Once the slide has been moved to its rear position and fixed there, the magazine can be inserted from above. Slide the magazine into the magazine well until it engages.

To remove or change the magazine, the slide is also locked in its rear position. Pressing the magazine button on the side releases the magazine and moves it to the removal position.

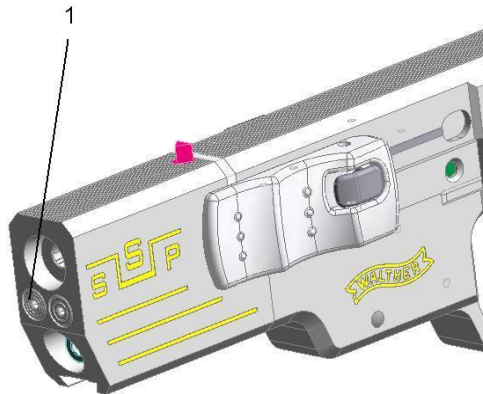
12. Slide damper



- 1 Striker
- 2 Striker spring
- 3 Striker rod
- 4 Slide spring
- 5 Slide rod
- 6 Damping system with plunger and nozzle hole

This sport pistol has been equipped with an integrated pneumatic damping system that cushions the rearward movement of the slide. The damper is positioned on the right-hand side of the pistol, when viewed in the direction of shooting, and forms a unit with the slide rod. Depending on whether more or less powerful ammunition is used, the function of the damper can be varied by changing the cover screw (which contains the nozzle hole). The smaller the nozzle hole selected in the cover screw, the greater the damping effect. The nozzle hole selected is too small if:

- the casing is ejected irregularly or not at all.
- the slide does not close after a repeating operation.
- the trigger is not cocked by the automatic repeating operation.



1 Cover screw with nozzle for damper

One cover screw with a nozzle diameter of 0.6mm (identified by two grooves) and one with a nozzle diameter of 1.0mm (identified by one groove) are available as standard. The 0.6 mm nozzle hole is fitted as standard. If you require less damping for functional reasons or to improve the feel for you, simply change over the two cover screws, so that the cover screw with the 1.0 mm nozzle hole is fitted on the right-hand side.

13. Shooting

Shooting with firearms is only permitted at licensed shooting ranges. Strict compliance with the shooting range rules applying there is required. The instructions of the supervisory personnel must be followed!

Loading the pistol

- Ensure that the pistol is in fault-free condition
- Open the slide and lock it in the rear position

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- Make sure there are no foreign bodies or oil residues in the barrel
- Insert the filled magazine into the magazine well and ensure that the magazine engages with the magazine catch.
- Pull the slide away from the direction of shooting and release it – the slide moves forward and chambers the first round.

Unloading the pistol

- Open the slide and lock it in its rear position
- Disengage the magazine by pressing the magazine catch
- Remove the magazine
- Check that there is no unfired round still in the chamber

TIP: When using the pistol on a shooting range, use of the safety is not generally mandatory. It is however essential to ensure that a pistol is never put down when loaded, and that the muzzle is always pointing in a direction where neither the shooter nor other persons are endangered (bullet catch box). Only lay the pistol aside when it is unloaded and its slide is visibly open.

14. How to react to problems with the pistol or its ammunition

Under the following circumstances, shooting must be ceased immediately and the pistol unloaded without risk:

- Safety on the shooting range no longer prevails
- Visible defect in the pistol
- Occurrence of extremely deformed or cracked casings

TIP: There are of course always malfunctions which are not caused by a defect in the pistol, but by incorrect handling or by poor care and maintenance.

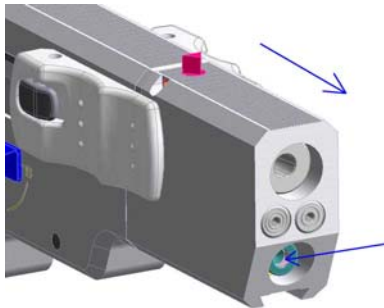
15. Stripping and assembling the pistol

Important! Before stripping the pistol, make sure you check its loading status!

- Magazine removed?
- Chamber empty?

Stripping to the main components

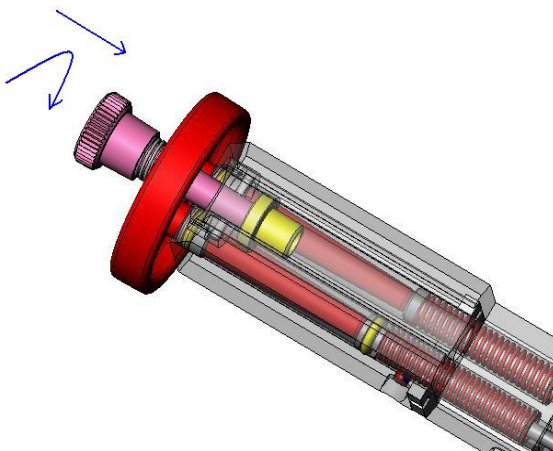
1. Open the slide and lock it in the rear position.
2. **Make sure the magazine has been removed and the pistol unloaded!**



3. Remove the two cover screws on the front of the slide housing (Allen key size 2) and also the housing fastening screw (Allen key size 4). Make careful note of which screw you have removed and from where. These two screws contain the nozzle holes of the damping system and should not be mixed up during later assembly; they must be put back in the same place (see also Section 12 on the slide damper here).
4. Place the enclosed stripping tool from the front onto the slide housing – the two pins of the tool should come to rest in the two spring holes. Ensure here that the knurled screw is positioned in the

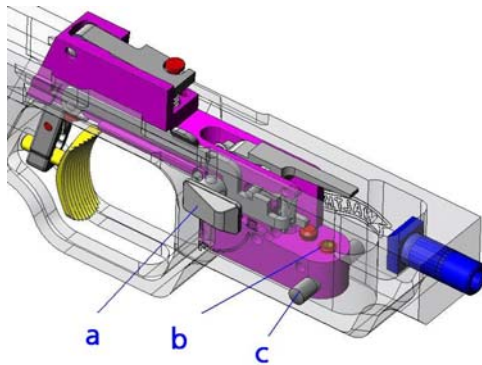
direction of the pistol underside. Fasten the stripping tool by turning the knurled screw.

5. Now you can pull the top of the slide forwards off the frame.
6. Now decock the slide by pulling back the cocking grips, and place the slide housing, preferably with the top facing you, on the work surface. Ensure here that the sights are not damaged.



7. Slide the striker into its front position and now remove the complete slide upwards and out of the slide housing.
8. To remove the striker and slide spring, carefully remove the stripping tool. **Important! During removal of the stripping tool, the two springs are under tension: it is essential to grip the slide housing and the stripping tool tightly during removal!** The springs and spring rods can now be pushed forward and out of the housing. Removal of the springs is not generally necessary.
9. Finally, you can remove the striker from the slide by pulling it rearwards out of the slide.
10. The trigger mechanism can be removed from the frame complete. To do so, first remove the finger rest. Then turn the safety catch "a" counter-clockwise and remove it. Undo screw "b" and remove the

cylindrical pin "c". The trigger can now be slid forwards and removed upwards.



Normally it is not necessary to remove the trigger.

Assembly of the pistol

The stripped pistol is reassembled largely in the reverse sequence to stripping.

1. Insert the striker into the slide and push it into the front position. Ensure that there are no dirt particles in the striker guide.
2. Place the slide housing in front of you again on the work surface. Re-insert where necessary the slide spring and striker spring together with the appropriate rods. It is essential to ensure that the parts are not mixed up when installed (see illustration). Press the rods into the housing until they project on the opposite side of the hole.



Fitting of function springs and rods.

3. Place the stripping tool back onto the slide housing and lock it there by turning the knurled screw.
4. Now insert the slide with the striker vertically from above into the slide housing. Always ensure that the slide and the striker are attached to the spring rods provided for them.
5. Cock the slide and lock it in its rear position. The complete slide housing can now be slid onto the frame of the pistol.
6. Remove the stripping tool. Screw the housing fastening screw back in. Then put the two cover screws back into the slide housing. It is essential to ensure that you use the right cover screw (see section on slide damper). Both cover screws must without fail be screwed in flush with the housing.
7. Allow the slide to move slowly forwards, and check the functioning of the pistol.

16. Cleaning and care of the pistol

It is generally sufficient to wipe off the pistol with a lightly oiled cloth after shooting. Major cleaning should however be performed after around 1,000 shots. Regular cleaning of the pistol will ensure perfect functioning, safety and lasting value for your sport pistol.

Cleaning after every use

After every shooting session, the pistol should be wiped off with a lightly oiled cloth; it is essential here that you do not use too much oil, as a thick film of oil makes for greater fouling.

Major cleaning

For major cleaning, strip the pistol down to its main components and clean the components and assemblies as described below.

- **Slide / striker / extractor**

Clean dirt off the parts using a lightly oiled cloth, ensuring in particular that the striker sliding surfaces are clean. Smooth action of the extractor must also be checked.

- **Slide housing / barrel**

The barrel and slide housing should only be stripped by a qualified gunsmith – however stripping is not necessary for cleaning. Use a lightly oiled cloth to clean the guideway of the slide inside the **slide housing**. Also remove any dirt and grease residues from the aperture for the extractor. The **barrel** is best cleaned using cleaning patches in the direction of shooting; brass wire brushes should not be used, as they can damage the sensitive internal geometry of the barrel.

Particular care should be taken that the **chamber** is clean, to prevent feed and extraction problems. A brass wire brush should however only be used for heavy and stubborn fouling, otherwise it is sufficient to use cleaning patches. The **damping system** too should be cleaned from time to time. To do so, remove the slide spring rod forwards out of the slide housing, clean dirt off the plunger and lightly grease it with the grease provided. It is essential to ensure that only the supplied grease – and not too much of it – is used. On no account use oil for lubrication – if oil is used, faultless operation of the pistol cannot be guaranteed.

- **Frame / trigger assembly**

Rub down the frame with a lightly oiled cloth, and shake out collected dirt particles.

17. Accessories

- Various tools
- Cleaning set
- Stripping aid

18. Special accessories

- 270 13 16 Integral front sight (widths: 2.5/3.0/3.5)
- 270 03 36 Additional weight 50g (light metal)
- 270 14 64 Additional weight 100g (steel)
- 270 15 02 Special weight OSP with damping
- 270 14 81 Frame weight 40g
- 270 09 30 Weighting screw 1360g
- 270 12 19 Additional rear sight compl.
- 270 19 36 Spare magazine, 6-round .22 l.r.
- 270 05 14 Spare magazine, 5-round .22 l.r.
- 270 02 55 Frame laminated wood, grey-natural, r.h. M compl.
- 270 02 63 Frame laminated wood, grey-natural, r.h. S compl.
- 270 02 71 Frame laminated wood, grey-natural, r.h. L compl.
- 270 02 80 Frame laminated wood, grey-natural, l.h. M compl.
- 270 03 52 Frame laminated wood, black, r.h., M compl.
- 270 03 61 Frame laminated wood, black, r.h., S compl.
- 270 03 79 Frame laminated wood, black, r.h., L compl.
- 270 03 87 Frame laminated wood, black, l.h., M compl.

19. Technical data

- Calibre: 0.22l.r.
- Weight: 970g
- Dimensions (LxHxB) : 290mmx135mmx50mm
- Barrel length: 153mm (max. permitted length)
- Low-lying bore axis (max. permitted)
- Sight radius: 220mm (max. permitted length)
- Integral front sight H=8.4 (widths: 4.0/4.5/5.0)
- Magazine capacity: 5 rounds. Scope of supply: 2 magazines
- Two-stage trigger 1000g or 1360g