



LP400

Alu

Carbon

Compact

cal. .177 (4,5mm)



reddot design award
winner 2011

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Art.-Nr.: 277 71 00

Preface:

Dear Sports Marksman/Markswoman,

Thank you for choosing one of our products. The new LP400 product series combines the latest innovations with time-tested technology. We are convinced that we have provided you with an extremely high-quality product that sets standards in sport pistol design.

May your new air pistol give you lots of pleasure and contribute to your sporting success. Good shooting!

Your WALTHER Team

Please note without fail:

Before you use your air pistol, please familiarize yourself with the handling and functioning using the operating instructions. Even the safest weapon can be a danger to you and others if handled incorrectly. Always hold the pistol so that it cannot endanger anyone. Even an unloaded weapon must basically be treated as if it were loaded.

Improper handling and lack of proper maintenance can impair the function and safety of your weapon.

Interference with the mechanism, damage resulting from the application of force and modifications by third parties release the manufacturer from all warranty claims.

Work on weapons may only be performed by experts. Have your weapon checked for safety and function regularly by a recognized specialist dealer.

These instructions must always be included if the pistol changes hands.

Arms must always be kept so that they are out of reach of unauthorized persons, especially children. Always keep ammunition separate from the firearm.

Warning:

The trigger pull weight of sporting arms can be finely adjusted. If the trigger pull weight is set too low, a shot can be released even if the trigger is only lightly touched or if there is an impact on the weapon.

Please also always observe the legal regulations effective in your country for the use of sporting arms.

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1 Important information on handling firearms

The following safety regulations must always be observed by firearms owners. Safe handling of firearms is absolutely necessary for your own safety and the safety of others.

Fully familiarize yourself with the technical properties of the gun, and learn how to handle and operate it correctly.

Not all guns work the same way (especially with regard to the trigger, loading and unloading); you should therefore spend plenty of time getting to know the characteristics of your gun.

Always point the muzzle towards the pellet trap.

Never point the muzzle towards yourself or another person, even in dry training or in procedures such as loading or unloading. A safe direction means a direction

in which no person or animal can be endangered and in which there are no objects which can ricochet the round or be penetrated.

Firearms must always be unloaded if they are not going to be used immediately. If a gun is not going to be used immediately, it should never be kept loaded. Firearms and ammunition must be kept stored safely separate from one another, out of sight and reach of third parties, especially children, visitors, etc. The owner must ensure that unauthorized parties do not have access to the gun or the ammunition.

Ensure that the barrel is free of foreign matter, dirt, grease, oil, water, etc. before firing.

Even a small amount of dirt, excess grease or oil can damage the barrel and endanger you or others present. Always be sure that your ammunition is correct for the gun that you are using, in the correct caliber and in flawless quality.

Before shooting, ensure that your target is perfectly safe.

Never shoot before you are fully certain where the projectile will hit. Make completely sure that the round will be stopped directly behind the target, because it is dangerous at distances up to 100 m. Take plenty of time to be absolutely sure before you fire.

Always wear eye and ear protection when shooting.

Every shooter and every person in the immediate vicinity must wear eye and ear protection. Ricocheting pellet fragments, cartridges, powder or similar materials can cause permanent injury, and the noise can damage your hearing.

Never carry a loaded weapon on your person.

Only load the firearm immediately before it is to be used. Never drop or throw a loaded gun, and never put one down in a safety-off condition.

Never shoot at a hard surface or at water.

The rounds could ricochet uncontrolled and injure you or a third party.

Never transport a loaded firearm.

Firearms must always be unloaded before being transported. A purpose-built case or sheath should be used for transporting firearms to and from the firing range. Observe the legal regulations effective in your country, the specific competition rules and the rules of conduct of the shooting range.

Never use firearms if you are under the influence of alcohol, medication or drugs.

Alcohol, medication and drugs can affect the way you act. For your own safety and that of others, do not handle or use weapons when under their influence.

2 Warranty provisions

Improper alterations of the mechanical workings, damage caused by force and alterations by the owner or by third parties release the manufacturer from all warranty claims. Work on weapons may only be performed by experts. Have your weapon checked for safety and function regularly by a recognized specialist dealer. Improper storage of a weapon can result in irreparable damage. The warranty does not cover defects arising through incorrect handling of this kind or other improper use.

3 Care

Make sure that the weapon is unloaded.

The metal parts must be treated after use for moisture with an acid-free gun oil. The moving parts have been treated at the factory with a long-life grease and do not require maintenance by the shooter. At intervals of 1,000 shots slightly moisten the connecting thread of the compressed air cylinder with acid-free silicone grease. The interior of the barrel may only be cleaned using standard felt pellets which are shot through the barrel or cleaning patches which are pulled through on a string. Always clean the barrel in the direction traveled by the projectile, i.e. from the loading recess to the muzzle. Under no circumstances should you pass a cleaning rod through the compensator into the inside of the barrel.

4 Cocking and loading

Open the loading recess by pulling back the loading gate until it engages at the rear end position. This cocks the system and allows a projectile to be loaded.

Place a pellet in the loading recess and close the loading gate. The gun is now loaded and ready to fire.

When you pull the trigger, the pre-compressed air is released to fire the shot.

The air pistol can only be unloaded by firing. Please note the necessary safety precautions.



Caution: Never put down a loaded gun. Never carry a loaded weapon on your person. If the pistol falls in a loaded or safety-off condition, the impact may cause a shot to be discharged.

5 Unloading

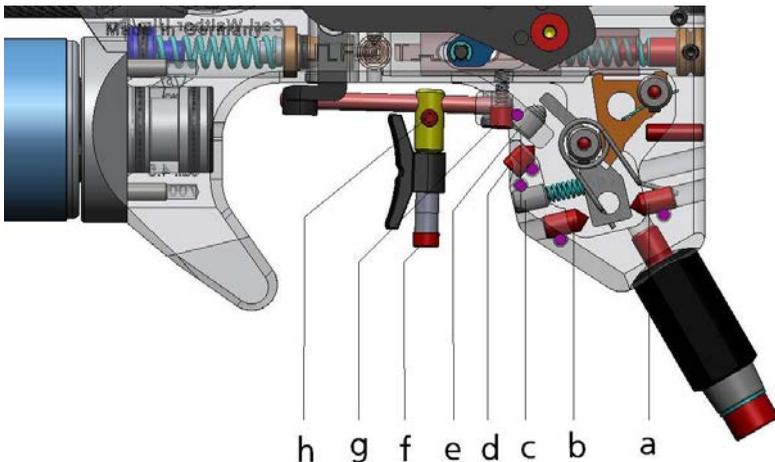
Caution: Observe the following instructions very closely so that potential accidents can be prevented.

- Always point the muzzle in a safe direction. Keep your finger away from the trigger and outside the trigger guard.
- Remove the bullet by pointing the muzzle in a safe direction and discharging the shot.

Caution: Before performing any adjustment, assembly, care or cleaning work, always check the gun to be sure it is unloaded and the barrel is free of pellets and foreign matter. Always wear eye and ear protection.

6 Trigger

The trigger is set at the factory to the optimal setting as per ISSF rules. However, it has a wide range of adjustment possibilities.



Trigger finger piece

This can be adapted individually to the trigger finger. After the screw (h) has been loosened, the finger piece can be moved forward and back and swiveled approx. 15° right and left.

After the screw (f) has been loosened, the finger piece can be turned around its vertical axis. You can also change the height by rearranging the spacer sleeves.

Trigger stop (second stage over-travel):

Turn the setscrew (b) clockwise if a mechanical trigger stop is required. Caution: If you set the second stage over-travel too short, there may be malfunctions. If the shot is not released smoothly, open the trigger stop screw (b) by a small amount.

First stage travel:

Use the setscrew (d) to adjust the distance between the rest position of the trigger finger piece and the let-off point.

- To reduce the first stage travel, turn the screw clockwise.
- To increase the first stage travel, turn the screw counterclockwise.

To increase the trigger pull weight:

The trigger pull weight is the sum of first stage trigger weight and second stage trigger weight. It can be adjusted as follows:

To increase the first stage trigger weight:

Increase the first stage trigger weight and the total trigger pull weight by tightening the screw (g). If you want to increase the first stage trigger weight only, you must then open the screw (c) and check the trigger pull weight.

To increase the second stage trigger weight:

Increase the second stage trigger weight and the total trigger pull weight by tightening the screw (c). If you want to increase the second stage trigger weight only, you must then open the screw (g) and check the trigger pull weight.

Let-off point:

Set the let-off point using the setscrew (e).

To move it forward, turn the screw clockwise.

To move it back, turn the screw counterclockwise.

Pawl intersection:

With the pistol cocked (training slide at position "T") tighten the setscrew (a) until the trigger is released. Then turn the screw back by $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a turn.

The setscrew (a) is set at the factory and if possible should not be altered.

7 Dry-firing trigger

The trigger is cocked in the loading process. By pressing slide (a) to the right, the travel of the spring piece 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 (a) 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.



Position F: Firing

Position T: Training (dry firing)

8 Sights

Since the magnitude of the correction depends on the sight length and since the positions of the front and rear sights vary depending on the shooter's anatomy and ability, individual adjustment distances must be determined by experiment.

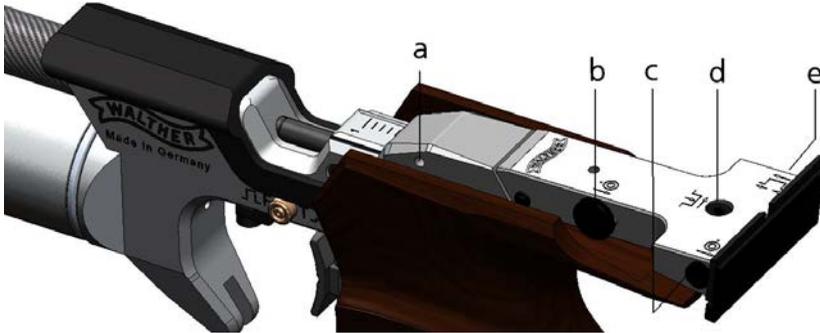
Setting the front sight

To turn the front sight and simultaneously move it lengthways, loosen the screw (a). The front sight can be retightened in any of the three positions. Optimally, the sight width should match the width of the bull's eye as seen by the shooter.



Setting the rear sight

Set the position of the rear sight in such a way that the sight leaves are directly over your wrist. To reposition the rear sight, loosen the screw (a). After setting the position, retighten the screw (a).



Guideline for elevation and windage correction: When the sight length is set to a maximum, the impact point will be moved by 1 mm per click at a firing distance of 10 m.

Elevation correction using adjusting screw (b)

If shots group high, turn the screw in the direction of the arrow (clockwise).

Windage correction using screw (c)

If shots group to the right, turn the screw in the direction of the arrow (clockwise).

Rear sight width correction with screw (e)

Turn the screw in the direction of the arrow (clockwise) to increase the width of the notch.

Rear sight depth correction with screw (d)

Turn the screw in the direction of the arrow (clockwise) to increase the depth of the notch.

9 Compressed air cylinder

The LP400 air pistol is equipped with a screw-on/screw-off compressed air cylinder which is approved for compressed air up to 200 bar. This cylinder can be unscrewed, filled or changed at any time. *Caution: the compressed air cylinder and pressure reducer should be assembled and disassembled only by authorized specialists. Only original Walther compressed air cylinders are to be used.*

Filling the compressed air cylinder

Warning: max. permissible pressure 200 bar

Cylinders of 300 bar are commercially available. These have the same connecting thread as cylinders with a permissible pressure of 200 bar. When using cylinders of 300 bar, a pressure reduction valve set to 200 bar must be used when filling.

When refilling, use only oil- and water-free compressed air with a maximum pressure of 200 bar (DIN EN 12021 – breathing air). Never expose filled pressure cylinders to a temperature above 50° C. Do not make alterations to the compressed air cylinder or its valves. The provisions of the TRG (technical regulations relating to pressurized gas) for filling compressed air cylinders must be complied with. Observe applicable national statutory regulations for refilling. Do not refill cylinders which are leaky or otherwise unsafe. Empty them in a safe manner. Screw the supplied adapter onto the refill cylinder or compressor and tighten it. Unscrew the compressed air cylinder from the weapon and then screw it onto the adapter of the refill cylinder. Slowly open the valve of the refill cylinder and close it again after about 1 minute. Screw off the filled compressed air cylinder and firmly screw it onto the weapon by hand until it stops.

Compressed air cylinders must never be used or stored above maximum pressure.

Firing capacity:

The pressure in the cylinder can be read on the built-in pressure gauge. When the pressure falls to 70 bar, refill the cylinder. The maximum number of rounds varies depending on the type of pellet and the system setting. The following values can be achieved with the different models:

LP400 Carbon / Aluminum: approx. 180 rounds at 200 bar starting pressure

LP400 Compact: approx. 140 rounds at 200 bar starting pressure

Emptying the compressed air cylinder

The compressed air cylinder can be emptied with the supplied adapter. Screw the adapter onto the compressed air cylinder until air can be heard flowing out.

Caution: The sound of the escaping air can be very loud. You should therefore wear ear protectors. Also make sure that bystanders are not endangered.

Compressed air cylinders which are leaky, damaged or more than 10 years old should be emptied in a safe manner and not used or filled again. Ten years after the manufacturing date, the compressed air cylinder must be tested at the owner's expense (steel) or replaced (aluminum). The manufacturing date is recorded on the cylinder. See also section on service life.

Removing the compressed air cylinder

Owing to improvement of the air supply system, air can remain in the pressure reducer after the compressed air cylinder has been removed. It may take some time (five to ten seconds) for this residual air to escape.

After you have removed the compressed air cylinder, we recommend for reasons of safety that you cock the weapon and pull the trigger to allow the residual air to escape. Repeat this process once or twice if necessary. When doing so, always point the weapon away from other people and make sure that there is no pellet in the barrel. If you use your weapon at regular weekly intervals, you do not

need to unscrew the compressed air cylinder when you have finished shooting. If you do not expect to use the weapon for a period of more than two to three weeks, you should remove the compressed air cylinder so that the system is no longer under pressure. This prolongs the life of the seals. We accept no responsibility for any damages arising from alteration of parts, use of parts other than original Walther parts or failure to follow the operating instructions.

Service life of compressed air cylinders made of aluminum:

Past experience and further testing using the latest technology available indicate that the manufacturer-specific service life of aluminum compressed air cylinders should be limited to 10 years. This ensures a maximum degree of safety for users and third parties.

Out of concern for users and third parties, we cannot recommend prolonging the service life of aluminum cylinders through “reconditioning” or “inspection” that involves pressure tests but does not include investigation of their internal structure (especially microstructure). In view of the many years of stress on the material (including especially possible damage, alteration and improper use), such tests cannot give a 100% guarantee that aluminum cylinders are safe to use for an extended period.

For this reason, compressed air cylinders made of aluminum must not be used if they are more than 10 years old (according to the manufacturing date shown on the cylinders). Empty them in a safe manner.

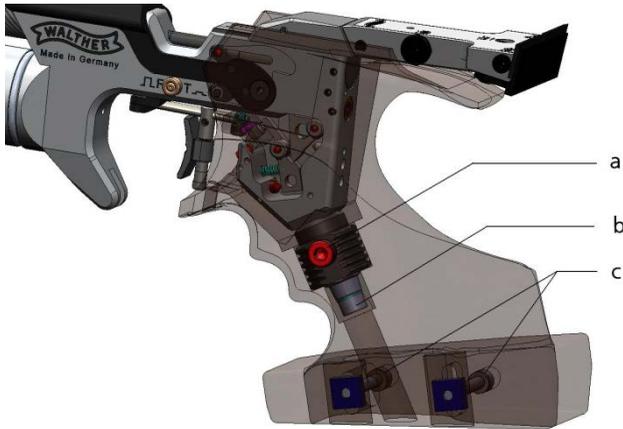
Additional important information on the use of compressed air cylinders

- If you transport a compressed air cylinder by airplane or send it by mail, it must be empty.
- Check the pressure level indicator of a compressed air cylinder only when your air gun is unloaded and decocked. The pressure level indicator has an accuracy of $\pm 10\%$. Temperature variations can also affect the level shown.

- Repairs on compressed air cylinders must be carried out only by the manufacturer, using original replacement parts. In the case of noncompliance the manufacturer shall have no liability and the warranty shall be null and void.
- Do not alter the surface of the compressed air cylinder. In particular, do not engrave it or apply abrasives. This can damage the cylinder and create a safety risk.
- Inspect the compressed air cylinder for cracks and damage before each use.
- Protect the compressed air cylinder against damage of any kind.

10 Grip adjustment

The grip can be rotated and swiveled in 3 directions, and can be adapted externally to the shooting position of the marksman.



Setting the grip angle:

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

Loosen the positioning screw (b) with an Allen key (4 mm). Set the grip angle to the desired position and retighten the screw (b). Repeat this procedure until the best personal grip angle is determined. The fastening screw (a) on the side allows you to remove the grip from the pistol without losing the position setting.

Setting the hand rest:

Your hand should hold the grip comfortably, but firmly. The rest for the ball of the thumb can be adjusted up, down or at a small angle by releasing the two screws (c) in the hand rest.

11 Modification of weight

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



Attach the barrel weight onto the barrel jacket or foresight holder from the front and secure it in position with the setscrew (a).

12 Special accessories

		Alu	Alu Compact	Carbon	Carbon Com-
277 76 14	Walther triangular foresight, rotatable	x	x	x	x
265 38 42	Walther rear sight assy., adjustable	x	x	x	x
278 08 95	Walnut grip, right, size XXS	o	o	o	o
277 72 31	Walnut grip, right, size XS	o	o	o	o
277 72 40	3D walnut grip, right, size S	o	o	o	o
277 72 58	3D walnut grip, right, size M	x	x	x	x
277 72 66	3D walnut grip, right, size L	o	o	o	o
278 41 06	3D walnut grip, right, size XL	o	o	o	o
278 09 09	3D walnut grip, left, size S	o	o	o	o
277 72 74	3D walnut grip, left, size M	o	o	o	o
278 09 17	3D walnut grip, left, size L	o	o	o	o
278 09 25	Universal r/l grip	o	o	o	o
277 77 10	Walther VARIO trigger blade	x	x	x	x
277 46 31	Walther Expert trigger blade	o	o	o	o
277 60 73	SLIMLINE aluminum compressed air cylinder, silver, 200 bar	x	-	x	-
278 08 61	SLIMLINE aluminum compressed air cylinder, metallic blue, 200 bar	o	-	o	-
278 08 79	SLIMLINE aluminum compressed air cylinder, metallic red, 200 bar	o	-	o	-
277 62 60	SLIMLINE compact aluminum compressed air cylinder, silver, 200 bar	o	x	o	x
278 09 41	Moveable barrel jacket weight, 15 g, set of 2	x	x	o	o
278 45 56	Moveable barrel jacket weight, 30 g	-	-	o	o

x = standard, o = optional, - = not available

13 Technical data

	Alu	Alu Compact	Carbon	Carbon Compact
Compressed air system	200 bar	200 bar	200 bar	200 bar
Caliber	.177 (4.5 mm)	.177 (4.5 mm)	.177 (4.5 mm)	.177 (4.5 mm)
Barrel jacket	Aluminum	Aluminum	Carbon	Carbon
Length (mm)	410	375	410	375
Height (mm)	135	135	135	135
Width (mm)	50	50	50	50
Weight (g)	950	910	870	850
Trigger pull weight (g)	500	500	500	500
Sight length (mm)	340-400	305-365	340-400	305-365
Barrel length (mm)	227	187	227	187
Cylinder capacity	approx. 180	approx. 140	approx. 180	approx. 140

Subject to technical modifications.