

EN

P2000 / P2000 SK Pistol

Calibre 9 mm x 19



Operator's Manual



P2000 / P2000 SK Pistol

Calibre 9 mm x 19

P2000	P2000 V3	P2000 SK	P2000 SK V3
P2000 V1	P2000 V4	P2000 SK V1	P2000 SK V4
P2000 V2	P2000 V5	P2000 SK V2	P2000 SK V5

DANGER

Risk of death from gunshot wounds!

Accidental discharge of weapon may occur when loaded weapon is handled.

- › Do not use the weapon until you have read and understood this manual completely.
- › Follow the safety instructions when handling the weapon.
- › Carry out a safety check before working on the weapon.



Functional elements - left side view



The illustrations on the front and back fold-out pages show the functional elements of the weapon from the left and right sides. The text refers frequently to these illustrations. Opening the fold-out pages while reading will make it easier to understand the text.



Fig. 1a: P2000, left side view

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | Slide | 7 | Magazine release |
| 2 | Slide release, left | 8 | Trigger |
| 3 | Hammer with spur | 9 | Universal mounting rail |
| 4 | Decocking lever | 10 | Follower |
| 5 | Back strap | 11 | Magazine lips |
| 6 | Magazine | | |

Functional elements - right side view



The illustrations on the front and back fold-out pages show the functional elements of the weapon from the left and right sides. The text refers frequently to these illustrations. Opening the fold-out pages while reading will make it easier to understand the text.



Fig. IIa: P2000, right side view

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | Rear sight | 5 | Front sight |
| 2 | Extractor / loaded chamber indicator | 6 | Trigger guard |
| 3 | Serial number | 7 | Slide release, right |
| 4 | Barrel | 8 | Frame |

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Part I

Description

1 Using this manual

1.1 Purpose of this manual

The first part of this manual (“Description”) describes the design and function of the weapon, and the second part (“Handling”) describes the handling of the weapon.

1.2 Target audience for this manual


This manual is intended for soldiers, police, security forces, sport shooters, hunters and other persons who are authorised to use this weapon. This manual does not assume extensive technical or weapons-specific knowledge.

1.3 Warnings, notes and information




To ensure the greatest possible safety during handling, important information and technical notes are specially highlighted.

1.3.1 Warnings and warning levels


Warnings are depicted as follows (example):

 DANGER
<p>Risk of death from gunshot wounds!</p> <p>Accidental discharge of weapon may occur when loaded weapon is handled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Do not use the weapon until you have read and understood this manual completely. › Follow the safety instructions when handling the weapon. › Carry out a safety check before working on the weapon.

The following colours and signal words below are used in the warnings to indicate various danger levels:

Colour / signal word	Meaning
 DANGER	<p>Direct, imminent danger!</p> <p>Non-compliance will lead to death or extremely serious injury.</p>
 WARNING	<p>Possible imminent danger!</p> <p>Non-compliance could lead to death or serious injury.</p>
 CAUTION	<p>Dangerous situation!</p> <p>Non-compliance could lead to minor injuries.</p>
NOTICE	<p>Non-compliance could lead to material damage.</p>

1.3.2 Symbols used

Symbol	Meaning
	Additional information on the weapon, practical handling of the weapon or using this manual.
1.	Call to perform an action in a sequence of actions: Here you have to do something!
>	Stand-alone step or call to perform an action in a warning: Here you have to do something!
>>	The sequence of actions is not complete, and is continued on the next page: Please turn the page!
•	Bullet point
CDA/DA SA/DA	Call to perform an action, only for weapons with decocking lever.
CDA DAO	Call to perform an action, only for weapons without decocking lever.

1.3.3 Conventions for illustrations



Illustrations and drawings can vary from your weapon, depending on the model.

The information “right”, “left”, “front” and “rear” apply to the position of the weapon as seen in the direction of fire.

Illustrations and their constituent elements support the descriptions in this manual, and are identified as follows:

- The name of an illustration comprises the current page number and a consecutive lower-case letter starting again from “a” on each page, e.g. 6a.
- Calls to perform an action are indicated by upper-case letters enclosed in circles.
- Components relevant to the action are highlighted in blue. Where necessary the components are marked with numbers and identified in a legend.
- Motions are indicated by orange-coloured arrows.

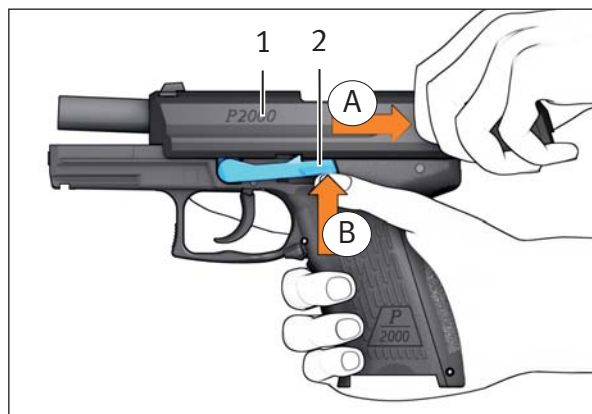


Fig. 6a: Example of an illustration

- 1 Slide
- 2 Slide release

1.3.4 Conventions for cross references

Cross references represent relationships between the text and an illustration or specific section. Cross references are *in italics* and enclosed in (brackets).

- Example of a cross reference between text and illustration: (6a-2)
The cross reference refers to numeral 2 in the illustration numbered 6a on page 6, the slide release.



The text frequently refers to the front and back fold-out pages, which are identified by the Roman numerals I (front) and II (back).

- Example of a cross reference between sections: (Section 1.3.3)
The cross reference refers to Section 1.3.3, conventions for illustrations.

2 Fundamental safety instructions



The weapon has been designed and manufactured according to latest technical knowledge and recognised safety regulations. Nevertheless, use of the weapon may result in injury or death of the user and third parties, or damage to the weapon and other material property.

- › Follow all of the instructions in this operator's manual. Non-compliance may result in injury or death.
- › Do not handle the weapon if you are tired, feel unwell, or have consumed alcohol, drugs or medicines.
- › Follow the applicable regulations for the handling of weapons.

2.1 The operator's manual as an integral component of the safety concept



The operator's manual is an integral component of the weapon.

- › Do not use the weapon until you have read and understood this operator's manual completely.
- › Keep the operator's manual for the entire service life of the weapon.
- › If you receive any supplements or amendments, be sure to add them to the operator's manual.
- › Pass the operator's manual on to any subsequent operator or owner.
- › Do not entrust the weapon to anyone who has not read and understood this operator's manual completely.

2.2 Safety instructions for handling the weapon

- › Special care must be taken when handling firearms, because the position and direction of the weapon can be changed very easily.
- › Use the weapon only if it is in perfect technical condition.

- › Treat the weapon as if there were a round in the chamber and the safety released until you have carried out a safety check.
- › Make sure that the weapon is always unloaded when it is handled for purposes other than loading or firing.
- › Use the weapon only for its intended purpose. Do not use the weapon as a club, hammer, pry bar, etc. Using the weapon for other than its intended purpose may result in accidental discharge of weapon or damage to the weapon.
- › Do not play with the weapon.
- › Never point the weapon at people when handling or practising with it.
- › Do not touch the trigger when loading, unloading, aiming or handling the weapon in any other way. Always place your trigger finger on the outside of the trigger guard.
- › Do not use excessive force when handling, disassembling, cleaning and assembling the weapon.
- › Avoid dry firing of the hammer. Dry firing of the hammer can lead to premature wear.
- › Store weapon and ammunition separately. Be sure to prevent access to the weapon and ammunition by unauthorised persons, especially children.
- › Do not entrust the weapon to anyone who is not entitled to possess the weapon. Observe applicable regulations.
- › Never give or take the weapon unless it is unloaded and the slide is in the open position.
- › Immediately rectify any faults that compromise safety.
- › Exposure to exceptional stresses such as when the weapon is banged or dropped can have a negative effect on safety. After exceptional stresses, have the weapon inspected by the manufacturer or trained firearms personnel.
- › Do not rely on safety features. Safety features are no substitute for careful, correct handling of the weapon.
- › When using accessories and ammunition, follow the instructions provided by their respective manufacturers.

2.3 Safety instructions for firing

- › Wear hearing protection when firing.
- › Wear safety goggles when firing.
- › Keep your hands out of the path of the slide when firing.
- › Keep the muzzle area clear when firing.
- › Do not shoot at doors, panes of glass, walls, concrete, stone, or smooth surfaces (including water). A bullet can penetrate these objects or be deflected in an unsafe direction.
- › Pull the trigger only if the weapon is pointing at the target and the area behind the target is not endangered.
- › Use only properly loaded, undamaged cartridges of the correct calibre.

2.4 Exclusion of liability and warranty

Heckler & Koch GmbH accepts no liability and provides no warranty for incidents arising from:

- non-compliance with this manual,
- incorrect handling of the weapon,
- negligence,
- improper use,
- modifications, attachments to or conversion of the weapon without the express written consent of Heckler & Koch GmbH, or
- use of accessories or spare parts from other manufacturers without the express written consent of Heckler & Koch GmbH.

3 Description of the weapon

The P2000 pistol / P2000 SK pistol (9 mm x 19 calibre) is a locked-breech recoil-operated pistol with automatic firing pin safety and hammer safety. The magazine of the P2000 pistol holds 15 cartridges and the magazine of the P2000 SK pistol holds 10 cartridges.

3.1 Designation

P2000 pistol / P2000 SK pistol

3.2 Intended use

The P2000 pistol / P2000 SK pistol is a hand-gun for use against targets up to a range of 50 m.

3.3 Illustration



Fig. 10a: P2000 pistol



Fig. 10b: P2000 SK pistol

3.4 Overview of variants

3.4.1 P2000 / P2000 SK

Compared with the P2000 SK pistol, the P2000 pistol has a barrel around 10 mm longer and the frame, magazine and slide have different dimensions. This changes the ballistic data. Other than that, the P2000 and P2000 SK pistols and their variants are identical.

3.4.2 Equipment of variants

Feature		P2000 P2000 SK	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
Spur		•			•		
Cocking piece		•	•	•		•	
Decocking lever		•			•		
Trigger variant	CDA/DA	•					
	SA/DA				•		
	CDA		•	•		•	
	DAO						•

- CDA/DA: Combat Defence Action / Double Action
- SA/DA: Single Action / Double Action
- CDA: Combat Defence Action
- DAO: Double Action Only

3.5 Assembly groups



Fig. 12a: Assembly groups

1 Slide

2 Barrel with recoil spring

3 Frame

4 Magazine

4 Technical description

4.1 Cutaway view

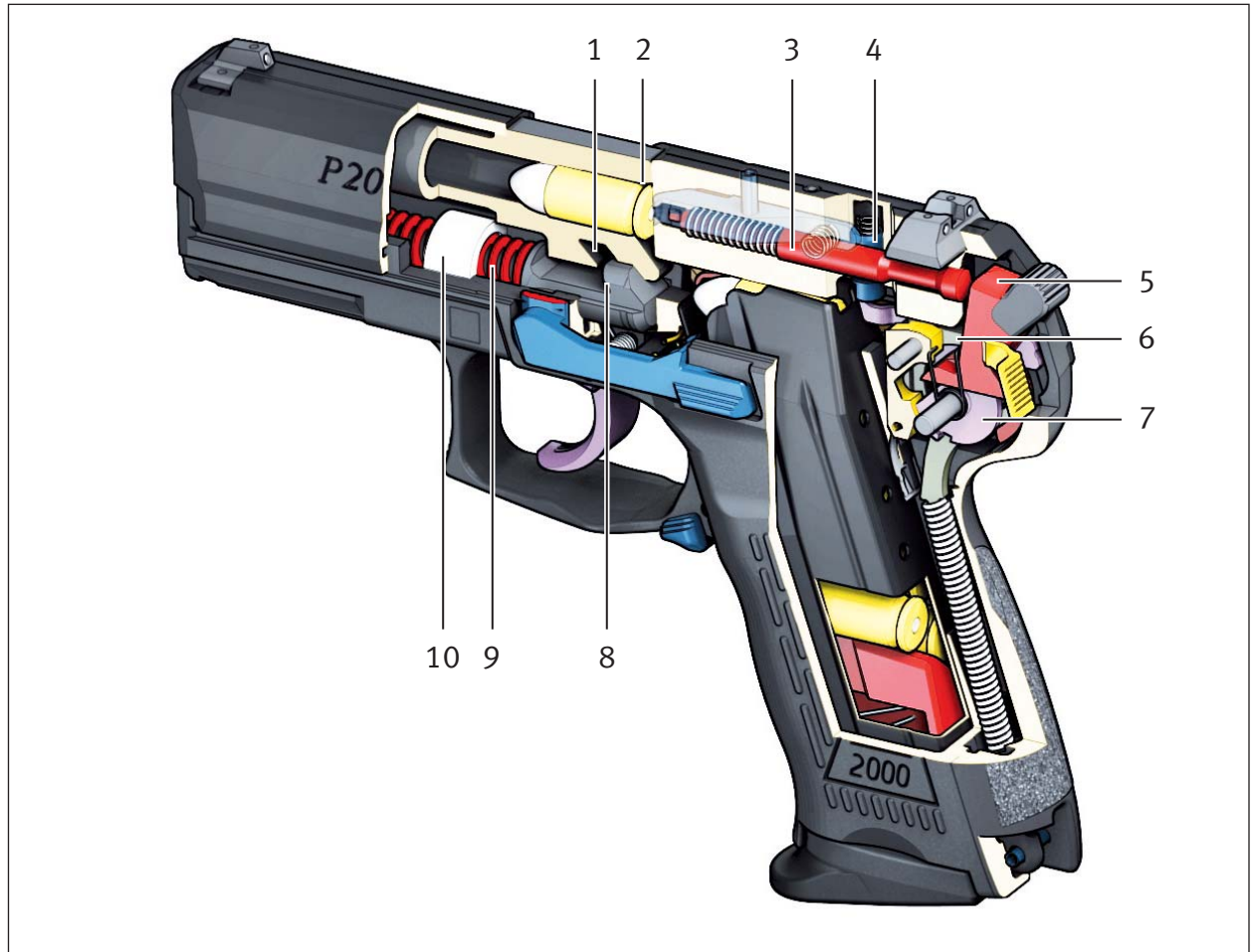


Fig. 13a: CDA trigger variant, cutaway view

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|--|
| 1 | Control surface on the barrel shoulder | 6 | Hammer catch |
| 2 | Chamber | 7 | Cocking piece |
| 3 | Firing pin | 8 | Control surface of the recoil spring guide rod |
| 4 | Firing pin safety | 9 | Recoil spring |
| 5 | Hammer | 10 | Stop sleeve |

4.2 Safety features

4.2.1 Hammer safety

The hammer safety prevents accidental operation of the hammer (13a-5), for example if the weapon is dropped. The hammer catch (13a-6) blocks the hammer, thus preventing the hammer from striking the firing pin (13a-3). Only when the trigger (1a-8) is squeezed completely does the hammer catch release the hammer.

4.2.2 Firing pin safety

The firing pin safety prevents accidental operation of the firing pin (13a-3), for example if the weapon is dropped. The firing pin safety (13a-4) blocks the firing pin, preventing the firing pin from striking the cartridge primer. Only when the trigger (1a-8) is pulled all the way back does the firing pin safety release the firing pin.

4.2.3 Decocking lever

The decocking lever (1a-4) can be used to decock the weapon in a safe manner. For decocking the weapon must be cocked (SA/DA) or partially cocked (CDA/DA).

- SA/DA:
Pressing the decocking lever releases the cocked hammer (13a-5). The hammer catch (13a-6) catches the hammer in a safe position without touching the firing pin (13a-3).
- CDA/DA:
Pressing the decocking lever releases the pressure on the cocking piece (13a-7). The hammer remains in its safe initial position.

4.2.4 Loaded chamber indicator (optional)

The loaded chamber indicator (11a-2) is marked in red and protrudes to provide a visible and tactile indication whenever there is a cartridge in the chamber (13a-2).

4.2.5 Follower in signal colour (optional)

The follower (*Ia-10*) in signal colour can be recognised immediately when there is no ammunition in the magazine. The follower is black as standard.

4.3 Functional elements

The ambidextrous magazine release (*Ia-7*) allows rapid changing of magazines by both right-handed and left-handed shooters.

The slide releases (*Ia-2*, *IIa-7*) serve to hold the slide (*Ia-1*) in the open position and allow reloading when the magazine is fired empty.

The decocking lever (*Ia-4*) can be pressed using the thumb of the shooting hand by either right or left-handed shooters.

The four exchangeable back straps (*Ia-5*) of different heights and the ideal grip angle of the weapon allow an ergonomically optimum hand-grip for any hand size.

The frame (*IIa-8*) is made of fibre-reinforced plastic and is fitted with a universal mounting rail (*Ia-9*). Laser modules and light modules and other accessory parts can be fitted to the universal mounting rail. As an option the frame may contain a passive transponder for recording weapon-specific data.

The sights consist of a rectangular rear sight (*IIa-1*) and a post front sight (*IIa-5*). Self-illuminating contrast points allow rapid precise target acquisition even in unfavourable light conditions.



Depending on the model, the sight may have slightly radioactive components. Observe applicable regulations.

4.4 Trigger variants

4.4.1 CDA/DA

Weapons with the Combat Defence Action / Double Action (CDA/DA) trigger mode are partially cocked after a round is chambered or after a round is fired. This results in a light trigger pull. If a partially cocked weapon is decocked using the decocking lever (16a-2), the trigger pull becomes heavier, because the weapon has to be fired in DA mode on the next shot. Alternatively the weapon can also be partially cocked again manually.

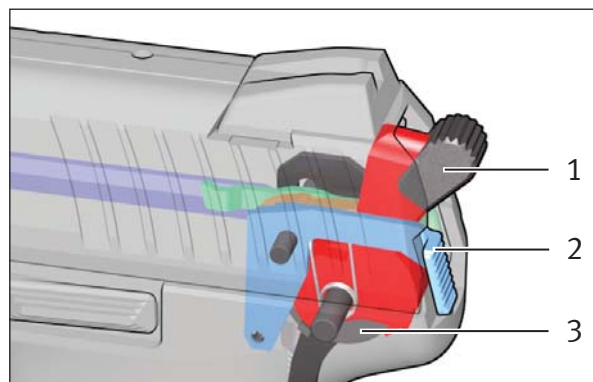


Fig. 16a: CDA/DA

- 1 Hammer with spur
- 2 Decocking lever
- 3 Cocking piece

4.4.2 SA/DA

Weapons with the Single Action / Double Action (SA/DA) trigger mode are cocked after a round is chambered or after a round is fired. This results in a light trigger pull. If a cocked weapon is decocked using the decocking lever (16b-2), the trigger pull becomes heavier, because the weapon has to be fired in DA mode on the next shot. Alternatively the weapon can also be cocked again manually.

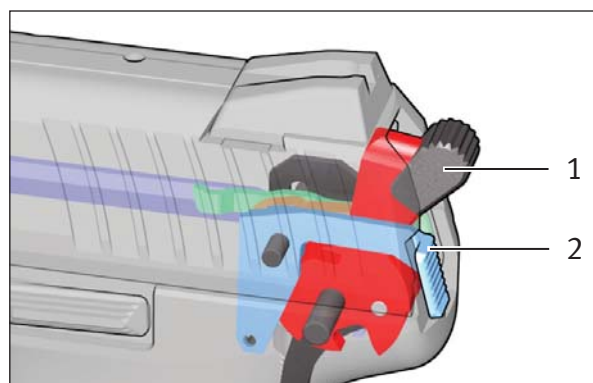


Fig. 16b: SA/DA

- 1 Hammer with spur
- 2 Decocking lever

4.4.3 CDA

Weapons with the Combat Defence Action (CDA) trigger mode are partially cocked after a round is chambered or after a round is fired. This results in a constant light trigger pull.

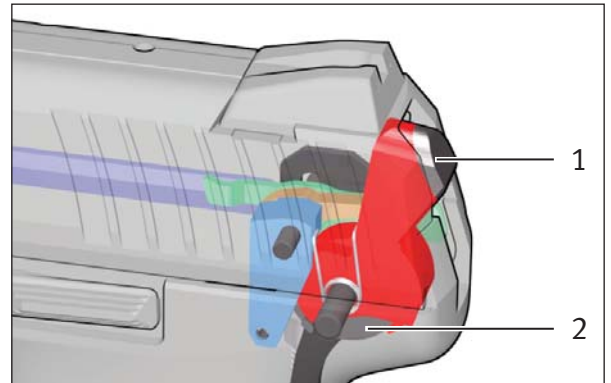


Fig. 17a: CDA

- 1 Hammer without spur
- 2 Cocking piece

4.4.4 DAO

Weapons with the Double Action Only (DAO) trigger mode are uncocked after a round is chambered or after a round is fired. This results in a constant heavy trigger pull.

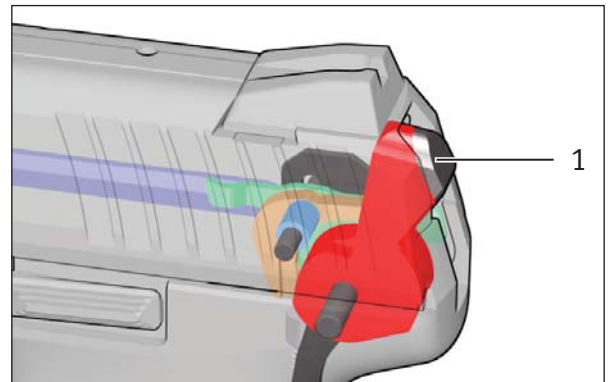


Fig. 17b: DAO

- 1 Hammer without spur

4.5 Sequence of functions for firing

Depending on the variant, pulling the trigger (*1a-8*) activates the hammer (*13a-5*) or the cocking piece (*13a-7*) and hammer. The hammer strikes the firing pin (*13a-3*). The firing pin strikes the cartridge primer. The cartridge is ignited.

Once the cartridge is ignited, the positively locked barrel/slide assembly (*1a-1*, *11a-4*) is pushed in reaction to the motion of the shot. Still locked together, the barrel/slide assembly moves to the rear against the force of the recoil spring (*13a-9*). After recoiling together for a short distance, the barrel is unlocked from the slide. The barrel tilts due to the control surfaces on the barrel shoulder (*13a-1*) and those on the recoil spring guide rod (*13a-8*). The slide recoils by itself, extracts and ejects the cartridge case to the right, and cocks the cocking piece or the hammer, depending on the variant. The stop sleeve (*13a-10*) limits and dampens the slide's recoil.

Upon completion of the recoil, the tensioned recoil spring pushes the slide forwards again. The slide feeds another cartridge from the magazine into the chamber (*13a-2*). A short time before the end of the forward travel of the slide, the control surface of the recoil spring guide rod pushes the barrel upwards and locks it with the slide.

The weapon reloads itself each time a round is fired until the magazine is empty. After the last cartridge in the magazine is fired, the slide release (*1a-2*) locks the slide in the open position.

5 Cleaning kit and auxiliary materials

5.1 Cleaning kit



The cleaning kit is not included in the standard scope of supply for the weapon. The cleaning kit can be ordered from Heckler & Koch using the Ident.-No. shown.



Fig. 19a: Cleaning kit (Ident.-No. 988 426)

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | Container for cleaning kit | 5 | Pull-through holder |
| 2 | Handle rod | 6 | Wool pull-through |
| 3 | Extension rod | 7 | Oil brush |
| 4 | Oil bottle | 8 | Barrel cleaning brush |

5.2 Auxiliary materials



Auxiliary materials are available from specialist dealers.

Required auxiliary materials are listed at the beginning of each section.

The following auxiliary materials are required in this manual:

- Ø 2.8 mm pin punch
- Adjusting tool
- Plastic hammer
- Grease
- Low-temperature oil (MIL-L-14107), e.g. O-157
- Oil (MIL-L-46000), e.g. S-761, OX24
- Oil paper
- Cleaning rag
- Cleaning pull-throughs

Part II

Handling

6 Checks

6.1 Carrying out a safety check



Successful completion of a safety check verifies that there is no ammunition in the weapon. The safety check is especially important when giving or taking a weapon and when you are unsure whether or not a weapon is loaded.

1. Remove magazine (*Section 8.5*).
2. Pull slide (*1a-1*) all the way back and hold it (*23a-A*).
3. Press slide release (*1a-2*) upwards to lock slide (*23a-B*).

⚠ CAUTION

Risk of injury when the slide snaps forwards!

The slide snaps forwards when the slide release is pushed down.

› Do not reach into the path of the slide.

4. Look into the chamber (*23a-C*). There must not be any cartridge in the chamber. If there is a cartridge in the chamber, then a fault is present (*Section 10*). »



Fig. 23a: Carrying out a safety check

5. Press slide release downwards. The slide snaps forwards.

CDA/DA SA/DA

6. Press decocking lever (25a).

6.2 Carrying out a function check



Successful completion of a function check verifies that the weapon is functional. The function check is especially important after assembly of the weapon and after rectification of faults.

1. Insert empty magazine into the weapon until the magazine release (1a-7) engages.
2. Verify that the magazine is firmly seated.
3. Pull slide (1a-1) all the way back. The slide release (1a-2) holds the slide in the open position.

⚠ CAUTION

Risk of injury when the slide snaps forwards!

The slide snaps forwards when the slide release is pushed down.

› Do not reach into the path of the slide.

4. Press slide release downwards. The slide snaps forwards.
5. Remove magazine (Section 8.5).
6. Pull trigger (1a-8) and hold it. The hammer (1a-3) is released.
7. Push the hammer forwards. The hammer can be pushed forwards.
8. Release the trigger.
9. Move the slide backwards and forwards several times.
10. Push the hammer forwards. The hammer cannot be pushed forwards. »

CDA DAO

CDA/DA SA/DA

11. Press decocking lever (25a).
12. Push the hammer forwards. The hammer cannot be pushed forwards.

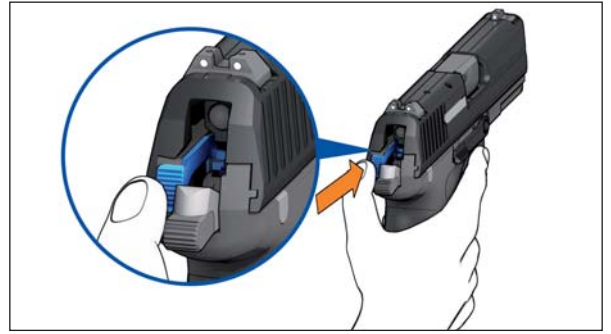


Fig. 25a: Pressing the decocking lever

Only for weapons with a loaded chamber indicator (IIa-2) (steps 13. - 19.)

⚠ WARNING

Risk of injury from gunshot wounds!

Using live ammunition for the function check can lead to accidents.

- › Only use dummy rounds for the function check.
- › Never use live ammunition for the function check.

13. Fill magazine with standard commercial dummy rounds of the correct calibre.
14. Insert magazine into the weapon until the magazine release engages.
15. Pull slide all the way back and let it snap forwards.
16. Check function of the loaded chamber indicator.
17. Remove magazine (Section 8.5).
18. Pull slide all the way back and let it snap forwards. The dummy cartridge is ejected.
19. Press decocking lever (25a).

CDA/DA SA/DA

7 Preparations

7.1 Adjusting the frame to the hand



The three exchangeable back straps of different heights allow an ergonomically optimum hand grip for any hand size. To adapt the frame, unsuitable back straps must be removed and suitable back straps must be fitted.

7.1.1 Removing the back strap

Required auxiliary materials:

- Ø 2.8 mm pin punch
- Plastic hammer



The back strap (26a-2) is spring-loaded. Secure the back strap with your finger.

1. Press back strap upwards and hold it.
2. Tap out clamping sleeve (26a-1) using pin punch.
3. Push back strap downwards and remove.



Fig. 26a: Back strap and grip shells

- 1 Clamping sleeve
- 2 Back strap

7.1.2 Fitting the back strap

Required auxiliary materials:

- Ø 2.8 mm pin punch
- Plastic hammer

NOTICE

Danger of damage to plastic guides!

Use of excessive force when assembling back strap can damage the plastic guides.

› Do not use excessive force when assembling the back strap.



The back strap (26a-2) is easier to assemble when the weapon is uncocked.

1. Place back strap on the frame.
2. Insert back strap from the rear into the guide strips on the frame and push upwards.
3. Insert clamping sleeve (26a-1) into bore in back strap.
4. Drive in clamping sleeve using pin punch.

7.2 Adjusting the sights



The point of impact also depends on the ammunition. Use of different types of ammunition can change the elevation and windage of the point of impact. The sights can be adjusted to correct for changed point of impact.

Required auxiliary materials:

- *Adjusting tool*

Position of point of impact	Corrective measures	Information
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove front sight (IIa-5) using adjusting tool. 2. Insert a higher front sight using the adjusting tool. 	The height of the front sight is engraved on the underside of the front sight.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove front sight (IIa-5) using adjusting tool. 2. Insert a lower front sight using the adjusting tool. 	Changing the height of the front sight by 0.2 mm changes the point of impact by approx. 3.6 cm at a range of 25 m.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shift the rear sight (IIa-1) to the right using the adjusting tool. 2. If necessary, also shift the front sight to the left using the adjusting tool. 	Lateral shifting of the rear or front sight by 0.2 mm changes the point of impact by approx. 3.6 cm at a range of 25 m.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shift the rear sight (IIa-1) to the left using the adjusting tool. 2. If necessary, also shift the front sight to the right using the adjusting tool. 	

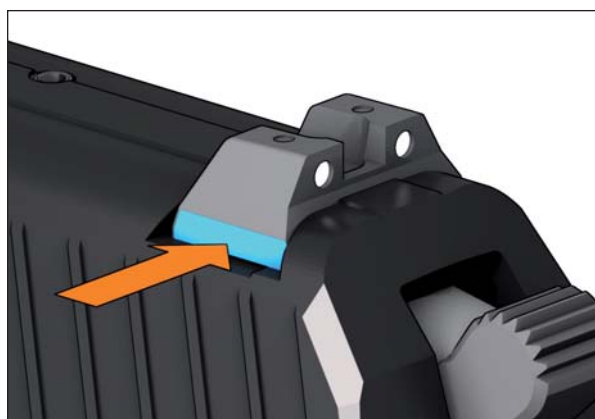


Fig. 28a: Shifting the rear sight laterally

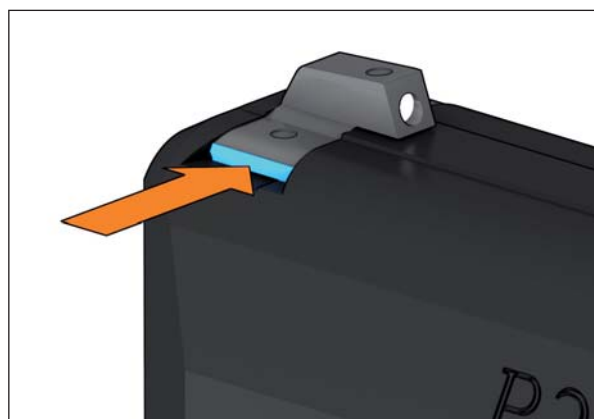


Fig. 28b: Shifting the front sight laterally

7.3 Filling the magazine



The contents of the magazine can be checked via holes in the rear of the magazine.

NOTICE

Risk of material damage due to damaged or fouled cartridges!

Damaged or fouled cartridges can damage the weapon and cause malfunctions.

› Do not use damaged or fouled cartridges.

NOTICE

Risk of material damage from an overfilled magazine!

An overfilled magazine can lead to malfunctions.

› Do not fill the magazine with more than the number of cartridges indicated on the magazine.

NOTICE

Risk of material damage from keeping a magazine filled for long periods!

Keeping a magazine filled for long periods can result in damage to the magazine spring and cause malfunctions.

› Empty the magazine before you place the weapon in storage (Section 8.9).

7.3.1 Filling the magazine without a loading aid

1. Grasp the magazine.
2. Push the cartridges base first under the magazine lips (*la-11*) until the magazine is filled (*29a*).

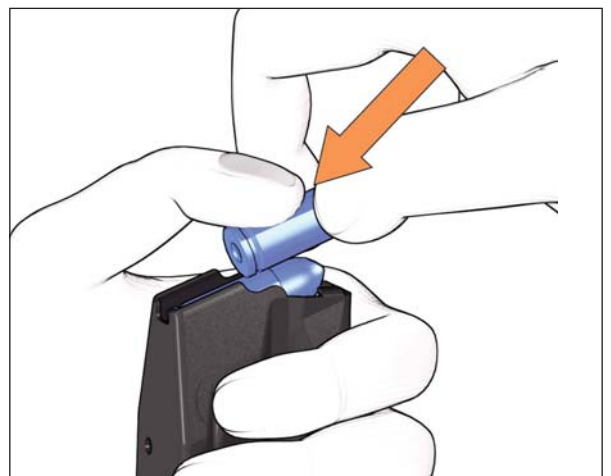


Fig. 29a: Filling the magazine without a loading aid

7.3.2 Filling the magazine with a loading aid

1. Place loading aid (30a) on the magazine.
2. Press loading aid downwards and hold it there (30b-A).
3. Push cartridge, base first, under the magazine lips (30b-B).
4. Lift loading aid (30c-A).
5. Push cartridge all the way to the rear (30c-B).
6. Repeat steps 2. - 5. until the magazine is filled.



Fig. 30a: Loading aid

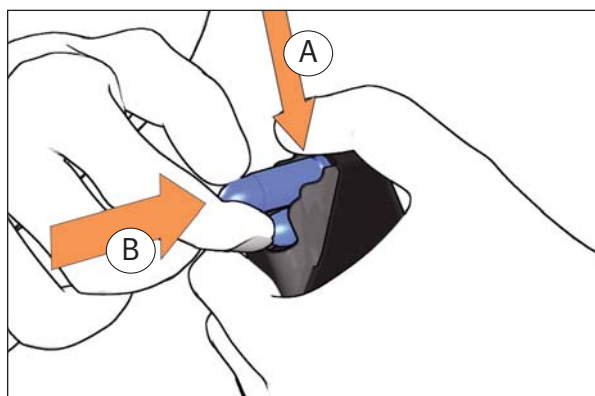


Fig. 30b: Pushing cartridge under the magazine lips

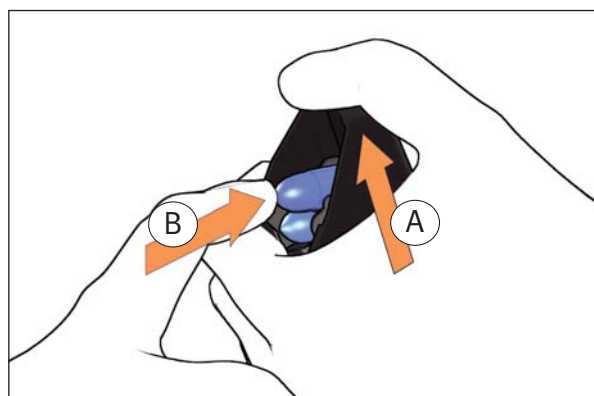


Fig. 30c: Pushing cartridge to the rear

7.4 Preparing the weapon for firing

Required auxiliary materials:

- *Cleaning pull-throughs*
1. Disassemble the weapon (*Section 9.2*).
 2. Screw together handle rod (*19a-2*), extension rod (*19a-3*) and pull-through holder (*19a-5*).
 3. Place clean cleaning pull-through in pull-through holder.
 4. Pull clean cleaning pull-through through the barrel (*IIa-4*) several times until the barrel is free of oil and foreign bodies.
 5. Visually check the weapon for damage.
 6. Assemble the weapon (*Section 9.4*).
 7. Carry out function check (*Section 6.2*).

7.5 Additional preparations in unusual climatic conditions



High air humidity and ambient temperatures between -25 °C and +63 °C do not require any special measures.



In cold conditions, freezing condensation can compromise the functional reliability of the weapon. To prevent the formation of condensation, do not bring the weapon from cold conditions into warm conditions and shortly thereafter again into cold conditions.

Required auxiliary materials:

- *Oil*
 - *Low-temperature oil*
- At temperatures above +63 °C or with high concentrations of dust, lubricate the weapon's contact surfaces (*42a*) more heavily.
 - At temperatures below -25 °C, lubricate all moving weapon parts with low-temperature oil.

8 Operation

8.1 Inserting the magazine

1. Fill magazine (*Section 7.3*).
2. Insert filled magazine into the weapon until the magazine release (*la-7*) engages.

8.2 Chambering a round

WARNING

Risk of injury from accidental discharge of weapon!

A weapon with a round in the chamber is always a potential source of danger.

- › Chamber a round only immediately before firing.
- › Unload the weapon immediately after firing (*Section 8.8*).

1. Insert magazine into weapon (*Section 8.1*).
2. Pull slide (*la-1*) all the way back and let it snap forwards. The weapon now has a round in the chamber and is ready to fire.



After a round is chambered the weapon is:

- partially cocked: CDA, CDA/DA
 - cocked: SA/DA
 - uncocked: DAO
-

8.3 Firing position and aiming

8.3.1 Firing position



The two-handed grip is the most stable and offers the prospect of the best possible hit results.

WARNING

Risk of injury when the slide recoils quickly!

During firing, the slide can cause serious injuries, especially to hands and fingers.

› Keep your hands out of the path of the slide when firing.



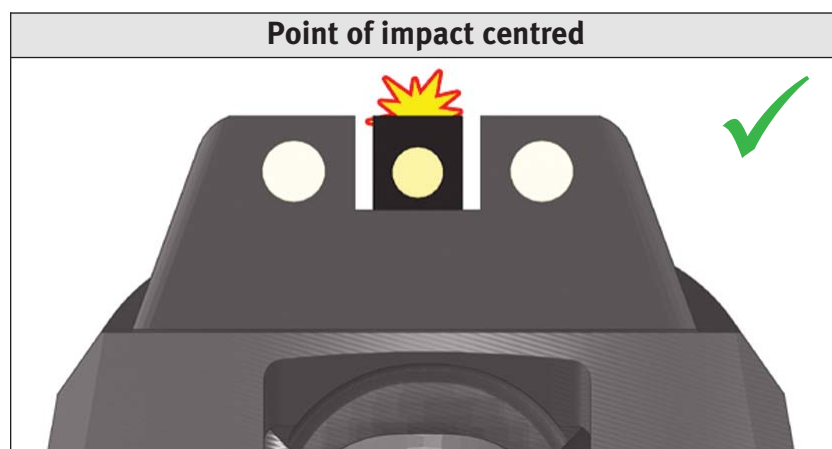
Fig. 33a: Right-handed shooter, two-handed grip



Fig. 33b: Path of the slide

8.3.2 Aiming

- Correct aiming



- Aiming errors



8.4 Firing



Follow safety instructions for firing (*Section 2.3*).

1. Prepare weapon for firing (*Section 7.4*).
2. Chamber a round (*Section 8.2*).
3. Aim (*Section 8.3.2*).

WARNING

Risk of injury when the slide recoils quickly!

During firing, the slide can cause serious injuries, especially to hands and fingers.

- › Keep your hands out of the path of the slide when firing.

4. Pull trigger (*Ia-8*). The cartridge is ignited.

8.5 Removing the magazine

1. Hold your hand under the magazine.

NOTICE

Risk of material damage from dropping the magazine!

Dropping the magazine can damage the magazine lips (*Ia-11*) and cause malfunctions.

- › Remove the magazine by hand.
- › Avoid impacts on the magazine lips.

2. Press magazine release (*Ia-7*).
3. Remove magazine.

8.6 Reloading the weapon

WARNING

Risk of injury from accidental discharge of weapon!

A weapon with a round in the chamber is always a potential source of danger.

- › Reload the weapon only immediately before firing.
- › Unload the weapon immediately after firing (*Section 8.8*).



After the last cartridge in the magazine is fired, the slide release holds the slide in the open position.

1. Remove magazine (*Section 8.5*).
2. Insert magazine into weapon (*Section 8.1*).
3. Press the slide release (*la-2*) downwards. The slide (*la-1*) snaps forwards. The weapon now has a round in the chamber and is ready to fire.

8.7 Decocking the weapon



Only partially cocked or cocked weapons with the trigger mode CDA/DA or SA/DA can be decocked. Weapons with the trigger mode DAO are always uncocked. Weapons with the trigger mode CDA are always partially cocked.

WARNING

Risk of injury from accidental discharge of weapon!

Decocking using the trigger can discharge a round.

- › Only decock the weapon using the decocking lever.

CDA/DA | SA/DA

- › Press decocking lever (*la-4*) (*25a*).

8.8 Unloading the weapon

1. Remove magazine (*Section 8.5*).
2. Pull slide (*la-1*) all the way back and hold it (*37a-A*). A cartridge is ejected.
3. Press slide release (*la-2*) upwards to lock slide (*37a-B*).

⚠ CAUTION

Risk of injury when the slide snaps forwards!

The slide snaps forwards when the slide release is pushed down.

➤ Do not reach into the path of the slide.

4. Look into the chamber. There must not be any cartridge in the chamber. If there is a cartridge in the chamber, then a fault is present (*Section 10*).
5. Press slide release downwards. The slide snaps forwards.
6. Press decocking lever (*25a*).

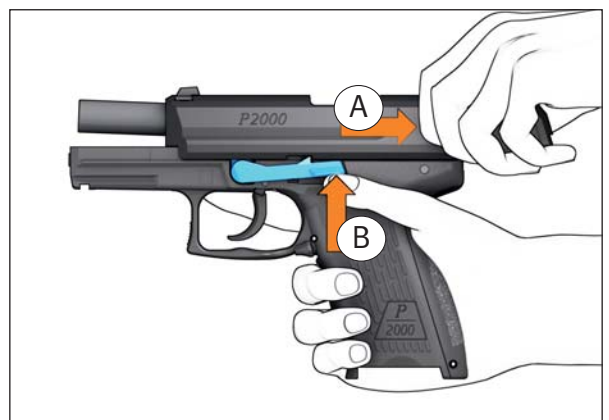


Fig. 37a: Pulling the slide back and locking it

8.9 Emptying the magazine

⚠ WARNING

Risk of injury from igniting the cartridges!

Impacts to the primer can ignite the cartridge.

- › Push the cartridges into your hand when you empty the magazine.
 - › Prevent any impacts to the primer.
 - › Prevent cartridges from falling.
-
- › Push cartridges forwards out of the magazine (38a).

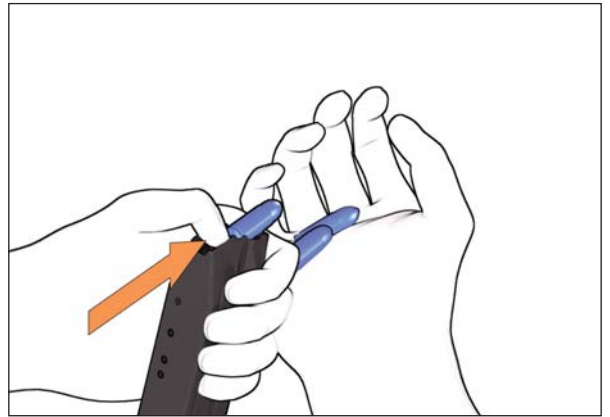


Fig. 38a: Emptying the magazine

9 Cleaning

9.1 General instructions for cleaning



Regular cleaning and care of the weapon and accessories

- maintain functional reliability,
- increase service life,
- prevent accidents, and
- save repair costs and time.

- › Clean weapon each time it is fired and at intervals of 1000 rounds.

NOTICE

Risk of material damage from the use of excessive force!

The use of excessive force during disassembly, cleaning and assembly can damage the weapon.

- › Do not use excessive force when disassembling, cleaning and assembling the weapon.

9.2 Disassembling the weapon

⚠ WARNING

Risk of injury from improperly assembled weapon!

Improper assembly can compromise the safety and functioning of the weapon.

- › Only disassemble the weapon to the extent described in this manual.

1. Carry out a safety check (*Section 6.1*).
2. Pull slide (*la-1*) all the way back and hold it (*40a-A*). »

3. Press slide release (1a-2) upwards to lock slide (40a-B).

⚠ CAUTION

Risk of injury when the slide snaps forwards!

The slide snaps forwards when the slide release is pushed down.

› Do not reach into the path of the slide.

4. Hold the weapon so that your thumb covers the rear of the frame and your fingers rest on the top of the slide.
5. Pull slide back and then guide it forwards to the disassembly position (40b-4) (40b-A).
6. Using your free hand, press the slide release axle in from right to left (40b-B).
7. Pull slide release to the left until it reaches the locking position. »

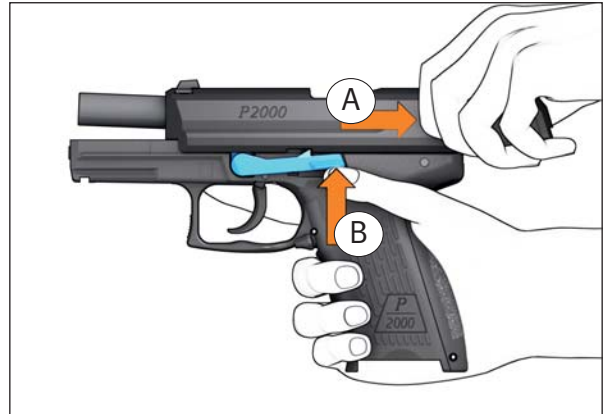


Fig. 40a: Pulling the slide back and locking it

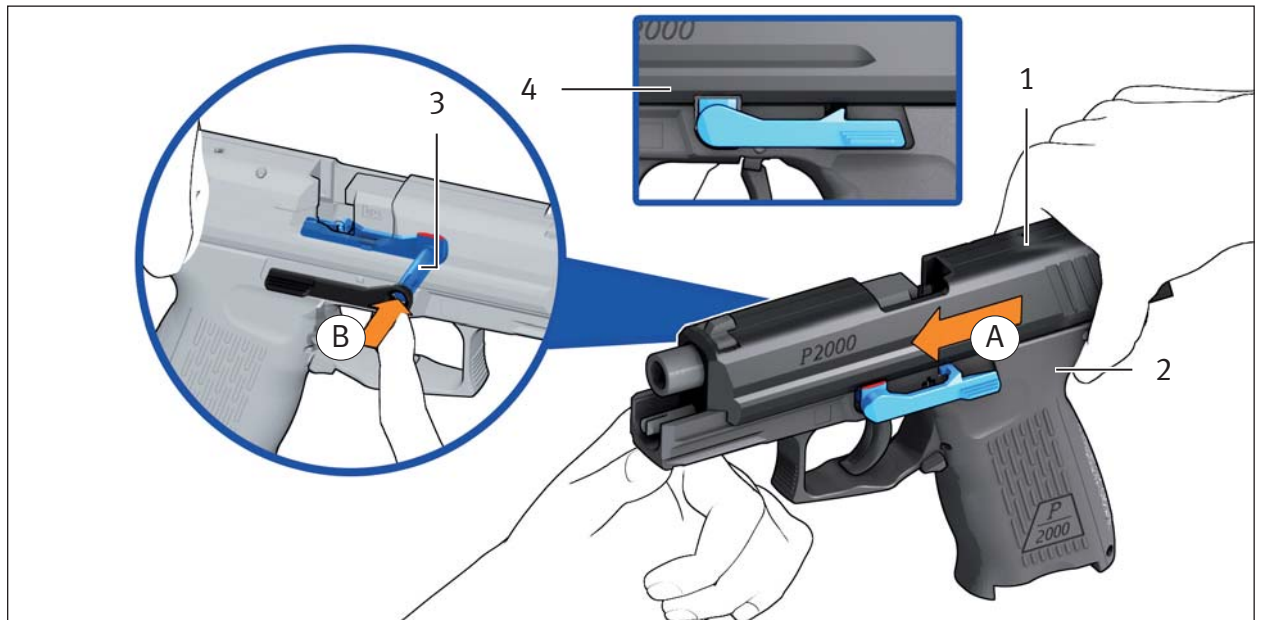


Fig. 40b: Pressing in slide release axle

- 1 Slide
- 2 Frame

- 3 Slide release axle
- 4 Disassembly position

8. Pull slide forwards off the frame (41a).
9. Press recoil spring forwards, lift and remove from slide (41b).
10. Lift barrel (IIa-4), push forwards and remove from slide to the rear.

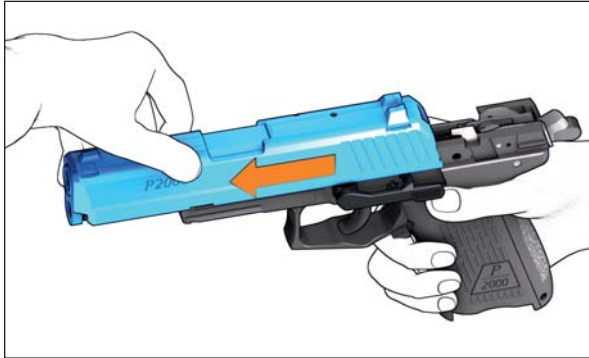


Fig. 41a: Removing slide from frame

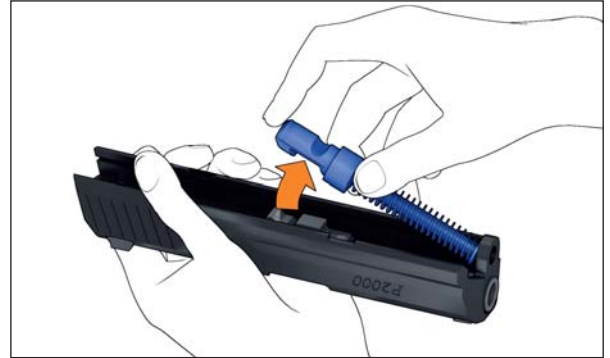


Fig. 41b: Removing recoil spring

9.3 Cleaning the weapon

Required auxiliary materials:

- Oil
- Cleaning rag
- Cleaning pull-throughs



Clean the barrel from the chamber to the muzzle.

NOTICE

Risk of material damage from incorrect cleaning agents and care products!

Incorrect cleaning agents and care products can damage the weapon.

- › When cleaning the weapon, use the specified cleaning agents.
- › Do not use any metallic objects, plastics (nylon, etc.) or chemical cleaning agents (benzine, tetrachlorethylene, trichlor, etc.) to clean the weapon.
- › Do not clean the weapon in an ultrasonic bath.

1. Disassemble the weapon (Section 9.2). »

2. Visually check the weapon for damage.
3. Clean fouled parts and surfaces on the frame (IIa-8) and slide (Ia-1) using cleaning rag.
4. Lubricate cleaned metal parts thinly.
5. Screw together handle rod (19a-2), extension rod (19a-3) and barrel cleaning brush (19a-8).
6. Pull lubricated barrel cleaning brush through the barrel several times.
7. Replace barrel cleaning brush with pull-through holder (19a-5).
8. Place clean cleaning pull-through in pull-through holder.
9. Pull clean cleaning pull-through through the barrel several times until the barrel is free of oil and foreign bodies.
10. Replace pull-through holder with oil brush (19a-7).
11. Pull lubricated oil brush through the barrel.
12. Lubricate the inside of the slide, especially the slide guideways (42a-1).
13. Lubricate outside bearing surface of barrel (42a-2).
14. Lubricate the recoil spring guide rod (42a-3).
15. Lubricate guide strips on frame (42a-4).
16. Clean magazine (Ia-16) and follower (Ia-10) using cleaning rags.



Fig. 42a: Weapon guideways

- 1 Slide guideways
- 2 Outer bearing surface of the barrel
- 3 Recoil spring guide rod
- 4 Guide-rails on the frame

NOTICE

Risk of material damage from lubricated cartridges!

Lubricated cartridges result in increased loads on components and can damage the weapon.

› Do not lubricate the inside of the magazine.

17. Oil the outside of the magazine thinly.
18. Assemble the weapon (Section 9.4).

9.4 Assembling the weapon

1. Place barrel (IIa-4) in the slide (Ia-1).
2. Push barrel to the rear until the barrel engages with the slide.
3. Insert recoil spring into the slide under the barrel.
4. Push the front end of the recoil spring guide rod through the hole in the front side of the slide against the pressure of the recoil spring (43a-A).
5. Twist recoil spring completely around to face upwards (43b-B).
6. Brace the recoil spring guide rod against the front side of the barrel control surface (43b).
7. Place slide onto frame from above (43c-A) and push to the rear (43c-B).
8. Pull slide back as far as the disassembly position (40b-4) and hold it there.
9. Press slide release (Ia-2) into the frame from the left.
10. Carry out function check (Section 6.2).

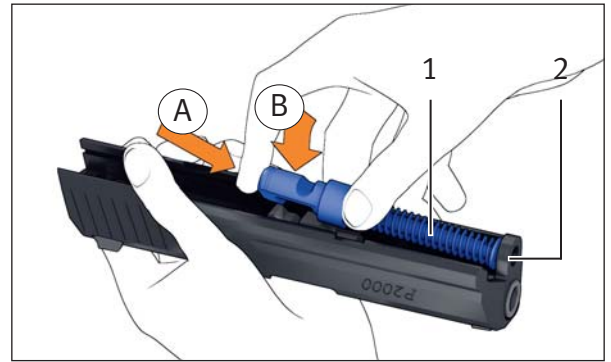


Fig. 43a: Inserting the recoil spring

- 1 Recoil spring
- 2 Hole on the front side of the slide

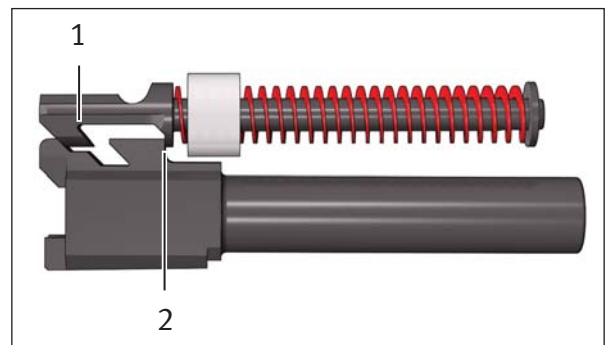


Fig. 43b: Position of recoil spring guide rod - barrel

- 1 Recoil spring guide rod
- 2 Front side of the barrel control surface

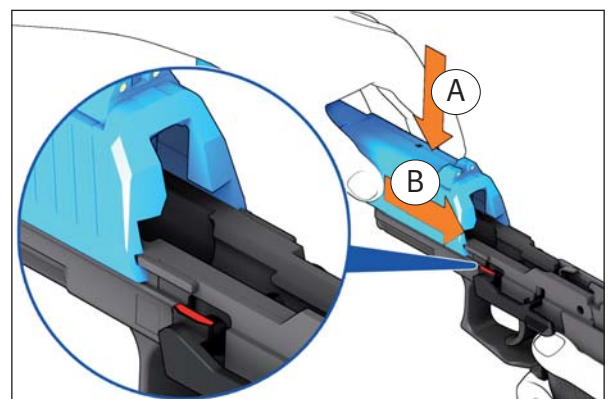


Fig. 43c: Push the slide onto the frame

10 Faults: Causes and remedies



Users are strictly prohibited from troubleshooting faults that go beyond the scope of this manual! Only authorised specialists may troubleshoot such faults in the weapon.

WARNING

Safety risk from not knowing whether or not the weapon is loaded!

In the event of a fault, the weapon may be loaded, even if expected to be unloaded.

- › In the event of a fault, treat the weapon as if there were a round in the chamber.
- › In the event of a fault, verify whether the weapon is actually loaded.
- › Follow the fundamental safety instructions (*Section 2*) for rectifying faults.

The following items do not constitute a complete list of all possible faults. Causes other than those named here are also possible.

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Bullet is stuck in the barrel.	Improperly loaded ammunition.	Send weapon in for repair.
Cartridge has not fired.	Defective ammunition.	Wait at least one minute. Unload weapon (<i>Section 8.8</i>). Do not re-use cartridges that have failed to fire.
	Firing pin sluggish, damaged or broken.	Send weapon in for repair.
	Hammer spring defective.	Send weapon in for repair.
Slide does not open after firing.	Cartridge jams in chamber because the cartridge is deformed or the chamber is fouled.	Unload weapon (<i>Section 8.8</i>). Clean chamber if necessary.
	Defective ammunition.	
Cartridge or cartridge case is not ejected.	Rearward movement of slide too short.	Unload weapon (<i>Section 8.8</i>). Carry out function check (<i>Section 6.2</i>). Clean chamber if necessary.
	Ammunition incorrectly loaded.	Use different ammunition.
	Extractor or extractor spring damaged.	Send weapon in for repair.
Cartridge is not loaded into the chamber.	Chamber is fouled.	Unload weapon (<i>Section 8.8</i>). Clean weapon (<i>Section 9.3</i>).
	Cartridge deformed.	Use different cartridge.
	Recoil spring defective.	Send weapon in for repair.

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Cartridge does not feed.	Magazine spring defective.	Send magazine in for repair.
	Magazine or magazine lips damaged.	Use different magazine.
Slide does not stay in open position after last round is fired.	Magazine spring defective.	Send magazine in for repair.
	Rearward movement of slide too short.	Carry out function check (<i>Section 6.2</i>). Clean chamber if necessary.
	Slide release damaged.	Send weapon in for repair.
	Ammunition incorrectly loaded.	Use different ammunition.
Windage of point of impact changed.	Sights shifted.	Adjust sights (<i>Section 7.2</i>).
	Other type of ammunition.	Use another type of ammunition or adjust sights (<i>Section 7.2</i>).
Elevation of point of impact changed.	Front sight damaged.	Send weapon in for repair.
	Other type of ammunition.	Use another type of ammunition or adjust sights (<i>Section 7.2</i>).

11 Protection, packaging and storage



Protection guards the weapon against external influences and maintains the functional reliability of the weapon even if it is not used for long periods. Whenever the weapon is expected to be stored for more than six months, the weapon must be protected.

If the weapon is expected to be stored for not more than six months, it is sufficient to clean the weapon (*Section 9.3*).

11.1 Protecting the weapon

Required auxiliary materials:

- Grease
 - Oil paper
1. Clean weapon (*Section 9.3*).
 2. Seal both ends of the barrel (*Ila-4*) with grease.
 3. Wrap weapon in oil paper.

11.2 Packaging the weapon

1. Unload weapon (*Section 8.8*).
2. Empty magazine (*Section 8.9*).
3. Package the weapon in appropriate transport container.

11.3 Storing the weapon



Store the weapon and ammunition separately.

1. Follow applicable regulations for the storage of weapons and ammunition.
2. If the weapon is expected to be stored for more than six months, protect the weapon (*Section 11.1*).
3. If the weapon is not expected to be stored for more than six months, clean the weapon (*Section 9.3*).
4. Package the weapon (*Section 11.2*).
5. Store the weapon in an enclosed, weather resistant room.

WARNING

Risk of accidents caused by unauthorised persons!

Unauthorised persons who have no experience with weapons can cause accidents.

- Be sure to prevent access to the weapon and ammunition by unauthorised persons, especially children.

6. Protect rooms where weapons are stored against break-in and fire.

Whenever the weapon is stored for more than 1 year:

7. Check the grease seal on the barrel and the oil film on the metal parts annually.

12 Transport and shipping

12.1 Preparing the weapon for transport



Transport weapon and ammunition separately.

1. Follow applicable regulations for the transport of weapons and ammunition.
2. Package the weapon (*Section 11.2*).
3. Secure the weapon in vehicle.

NOTICE

Risk of material damage from vibrations!

Vibrations during transport can damage the weapon.

- › During transport, secure the transport container against slipping and damage from outside influences.
- › Avoid impacts and vibration of the weapon.

12.2 Shipping the weapon



Ship weapon and ammunition separately.

1. Follow applicable regulations for the shipping of weapons and ammunition.
2. Package the weapon (*Section 11.2*).
3. Pack weapon in an inconspicuous carton.
4. Note sender and recipient on the package.
5. Affix sufficient postage to package.
6. Ship weapon.

13 Disposal

1. Follow applicable regulations for the disposal of weapons.
2. Write a letter containing the following information:
 - your name
 - your address
 - your telephone number
 - product designation and serial number (*Ila-3*)
 - a note that the weapon is to be disposed of
3. Send weapon and letter together to the point of sale where the weapon was purchased (*Section 12.2*).



Alternatively the package can be sent to the following address:

Heckler & Koch GmbH

Heckler & Koch-Strasse 1

78727 Oberndorf/N.

Germany

Pistol	P2000	P2000 V1	P2000 V2	P2000 V3	P2000 V4	P2000 V5
Calibre	9 mm x 19					
Operating principle	Recoil-operated					
Bolt system	Modified Browning locking system					
Magazine capacity	10 ₄ / 15 rounds					
Trigger system	CDA/DA ₃	CDA	CDA	SA/DA ₃	CDA	DAO
Dimensions						
Length	174 mm (162.5 mm ₄)					
Width	34.8 mm					
Height	129 mm (115.5 mm ₄)					
Barrel length	93 mm (83 mm ₄)					
Sight radius	141 mm (131.5 mm ₄)					
Weight						
Weapon with magazine ₁	approx. 710 g (approx. 680 g ₄)					
Magazine 10 ₄ / 15, empty	approx. 73 g ₄ (approx. 105 g)					
Other data						
Trigger pull (approx.)	20/51 N	20 N	32.5 N	20/51 N	27.5 N	36 N
Trigger travel, SA direct-pull (approx.)	— ₅	— ₅	— ₅	7 mm	— ₅	—
Trigger travel, DA cocking-pull (approx.)	14 mm					
Muzzle velocity -v ₀₋₂	approx. 355 m/s (approx. 345 m/s ₄)					
Muzzle energy -E ₀₋₂	approx. 505 J (approx. 480 J ₄)					
Barrel profile / twist	Hexagonal / right-hand					

¹ Magazine empty

² DM51 ammunition

³ after the decocking lever is pressed

⁴ P2000 SK

⁵ For strings of rapid fire, it is not necessary to release the trigger to the starting position. It is sufficient to release the trigger approx. 7 mm to fire the next shot.

Technical data



No Compromise

Quality . Innovation . Service . Safety



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