

Wireless Access Point



User's Manual

Version: 1.0

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	FEATURES & BENEFITS	4
1.2	PACKAGE CONTENTS	5
1.3	APPLICATIONS	5
1.4	NETWORK CONFIGURATION	6
2	UNDERSTANDING THE HARDWARE	8
2.1	HARDWARE CONFIGURATION	8
2.2	HARDWARE INSTALLATION	8
3	PC CONFIGURATION	9
4	WEB CONFIGURATION	11
4.1	LOGGING IN	11
4.2	SYSTEM	12
4.3	WIRELESS	13
4.3.1	<i>Wireless Advanced Settings</i>	14
4.4	ADMIN	16
4.5	FILTERING	17
4.6	IP ADDRESS	18
	APPENDIX A – SPECIFICATIONS	19

Revision History

Version	Date	Notes
1.0	November 06, 2003	Initial Version

1 Introduction

This chapter describes the features & benefits, package contents, applications, and network configuration.

1.1 Features & Benefits

Features	Benefits
Up to 23dBm(200mW) RF Output Power	Long operating range up to 9 times of Regular Access Point
11Mbps IEEE 802.11b Compliant	Fully Interoperable with IEEE 802.11b compliant products
Seamless Roaming	Allows users to travel between Access Points without losing their network connection
64 /128-bit WEP data encryption	Powerful data security
Web-based configuration	Helps administrators to remotely configure or manage the AP with web browser
Hide SSID	Avoids unallowable users sharing bandwidth, increases efficiency of the network
DHCP Client for Dynamic IP Support	Simplifies network administration
MAC address filtering	Ensures secure network connection

1.2 Package Contents

Open the package carefully, and make sure that none of the items listed below are missing. Do not discard the packing materials, in case of return; the unit must be shipped in its original package.

- One Access Point
- One Power Adapter
- One Crossed RJ-45 Ethernet Cable
- One Quick Installation Guide
- One CD-ROM with User's Manual Included

1.3 Applications

The wireless LAN products are easy to install and highly efficient. The following list describes some of the many applications made possible through the power and flexibility of wireless LANs:

- a) **Difficult-to-wire environments**
There are many situations where wires cannot be laid easily. Historic buildings, older buildings, open areas and across busy streets make the installation of LANs either impossible or very expensive.
- b) **Temporary workgroups**
Consider situations in parks, athletic arenas, exhibition centers, disaster-recovery, temporary offices and construction sites where one wants a temporary WLAN established and removed.
- c) **The ability to access real-time information**
Doctors/nurses, point-of-sale employees, and warehouse workers can access real-time information while dealing with patients, serving customers and processing information.
- d) **Frequently changed environments**
Show rooms, meeting rooms, retail stores, and manufacturing sites where frequently rearrange the workplace.
- e) **Small Office and Home Office (SOHO) networks**
SOHO users need a cost-effective, easy and quick installation of a small network.
- f) **Wireless extensions to Ethernet networks**
Network managers in dynamic environments can minimize the overhead caused by moves, extensions to networks, and other changes with wireless LANs.
- g) **Wired LAN backup**
Network managers implement wireless LANs to provide backup for mission-critical applications running on wired networks.
- h) **Training/Educational facilities**
Training sites at corporations and students at universities use wireless connectivity to ease access to information, information exchanges, and learning.

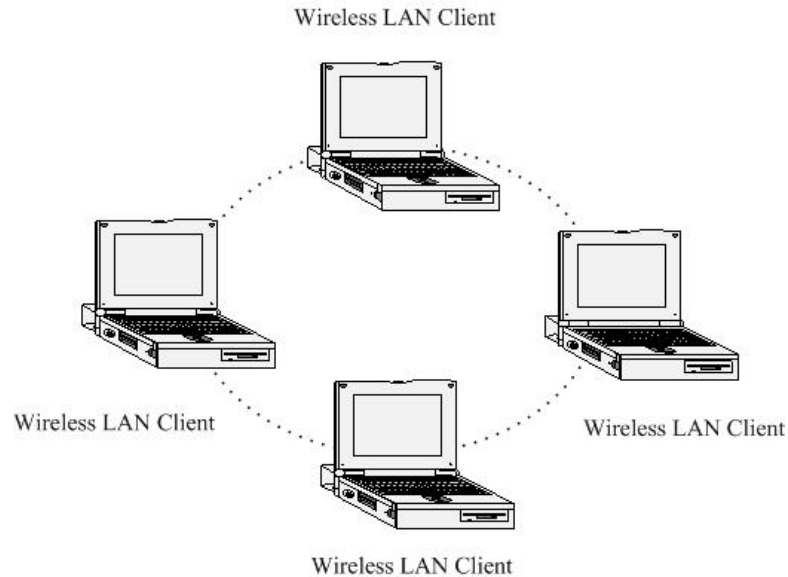
1.4 Network Configuration

To better understand how the wireless LAN products work together to create a wireless network, it might be helpful to depict a few of the possible wireless LAN PC card network configurations. The wireless LAN products can be configured as:

- a) Ad-hoc (or peer-to-peer) for departmental or SOHO LANs.
- b) Infrastructure for enterprise LANs.

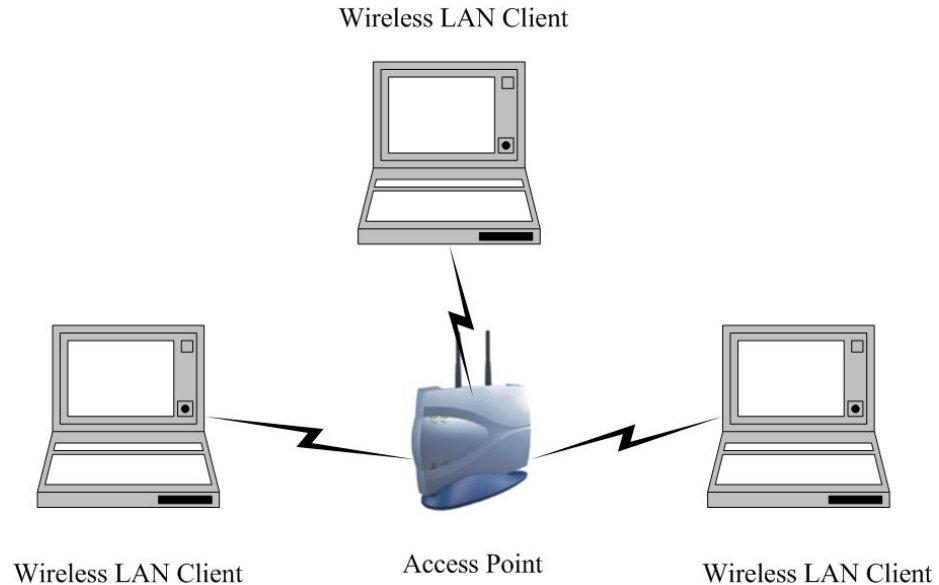
a) Ad-hoc (peer-to-peer) Mode

This is the simplest network configuration with several computers equipped with the PC Cards that form a wireless network whenever they are within range of one another. In ad-hoc mode, each client is peer-to-peer, would only have access to the resources of the other client and does not require an access point. This is the easiest and least expensive way for the SOHO to set up a wireless network. The image below depicts a network in ad-hoc mode.



b) Infrastructure Mode

The infrastructure mode requires the use of an access point (AP). In this mode, all wireless communication between two computers has to be via the AP. It doesn't matter if the AP is stand-alone or wired to an Ethernet network. If used in stand-alone, the AP can extend the range of independent wireless LANs by acting as a repeater, which effectively doubles the distance between wireless stations. The image below depicts a network in infrastructure mode.



2 Understanding the Hardware

2.1 Hardware Configuration

- **RJ-45 Ethernet Connector** – Provides 10 Mbps connectivity to a wired Ethernet LAN.
- **Reset Button** – By holding this down for more than five seconds, the unit will reset to its factory default settings.
- **Power Supply Connector** – Connects to the power adapter.

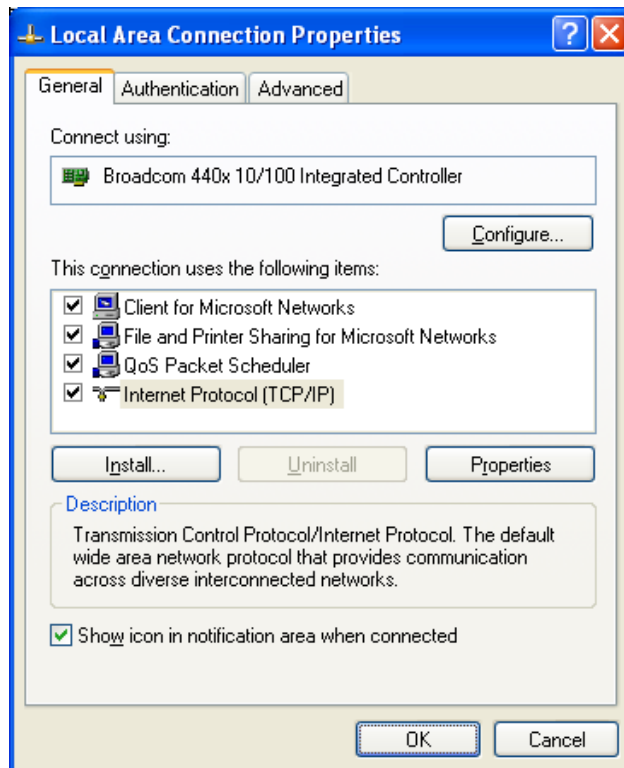
2.2 Hardware Installation

- A. Configure your notebook or PC with a wireless LAN card.
- B. For a wired LAN, connect your PC's Ethernet port to the unit's LAN port via an Ethernet cable.
- C. For WLAN, position the unit in a proper location.
- D. Plug in the power cord into the power outlet.

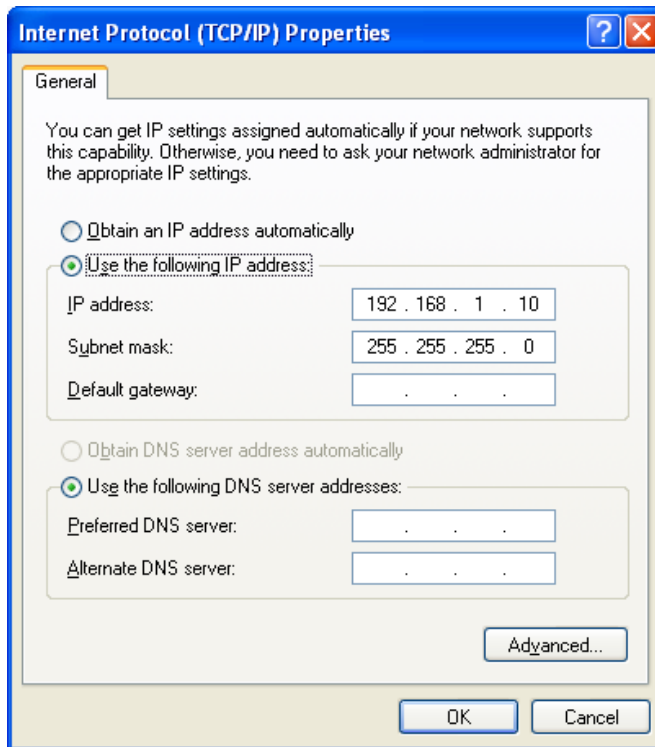
3 PC Configuration

Follow the steps below in order to configure the TCP/IP settings of your PC.

- A. In the Control Panel double click **Network Connections**, and then double click on the connection of your Network Interface Card (NIC). You will then see the following screen.



- B. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and then click on the **Properties** button. This will allow you to configure the IP address of your PC. You will then see the following screen.



- C. Select **Use the following IP address** radio button, and then enter an IP address and subnet mask for your PC. Make sure that the device and your PC is on the same subnet.
- D. Click on the **OK** button, your PC's TCP/IP settings have been configured.

4 Web Configuration

4.1 Logging In

To configure the Access Point through the web-browser, enter the IP address of the Access Point into the address bar of the web-browser (default IP: **192.168.1.1**), and press **Enter**.

You will then see the login window. Leave the User name and the Password field blank, and then click on the **OK** button.



Connect to 192.168.1.1

802.11b Access Point

User name:

Password:

Remember my password

OK Cancel

You may change the user name and password after you login. In order to do so, refer to section **4.4 Admin**.

After you login, you will see the following screen. This screen displays the system information. For more information about these settings refer to section **4.2 System**.



Address <http://192.168.1.1> Go

Wireless Solution Provider

- System
- Wireless
- Admin
- Filtering
- IP Addr

INFORMATION

Basic information about this access point. NOTE: You may have to reload this page to see the current settings.

AP firmware: 1.9.0

WLAN Primary firmware: 1.1.0

WLAN Secondary firmware: 1.4.9

WLAN Tertiary firmware: 1.3.8

MAC address of AP: 00026F047C27

Current IP address: 192.168.1.1

ASSOCIATIONS

This is a list of all the stations that are associated, along with the amount of time since packets were transferred to or from each station. If a station is idle for too long, it is removed from this list. NOTE: You may have to reload this page to see the current settings.

MAC address	Time idle (minutes)
-------------	---------------------

Done Internet

4.2 System



The System page is the first page that is displayed after logging in. This page displays information about the Access Point. You may refresh this page by clicking on the **System** link on the left-hand side of the page (image left). Described below is the information listed along with an image.

 A screenshot of the 'System' page. It features a blue header bar with the word 'INFORMATION' on the left and a note on the right: 'Basic information about this access point. NOTE: You may have to reload this page to see the current settings.' Below this, several key-value pairs are listed:

- AP firmware: 1.9.0
- WLAN Primary firmware: 1.1.0
- WLAN Secondary firmware: 1.4.9
- WLAN Tertiary firmware: 1.3.8
- MAC address of AP: 00026F047C27
- Current IP address: 192.168.1.1

 Below the information section is another blue header bar with the word 'ASSOCIATIONS' on the left and a note on the right: 'This is a list of all the stations that are associated, along with the amount of time since packets were transferred to or from each station. If a station is idle for too long, it is removed from this list. NOTE: You may have to reload this page to see the current settings.' At the bottom of the screenshot, the text 'MAC address Time idle (minutes)' is visible, indicating the columns of the table below.

- **AP firmware:** displays the version of the firmware installed on the Access Point.
- **WLAN Primary firmware:** displays the primary firmware of the wireless LAN card inside the Access Point.
- **WLAN Secondary firmware:** displays the secondary firmware of the wireless LAN card of the Access Point.
- **MAC address of AP:** displays the MAC address of the Access Point.
- **Current IP address:** displays the IP address of the Access Point.
- **Associations:** lists all the stations that are associated with the Access Point, along with the amount of time since packets were transferred to and from each station. If a station is idle for too long, it is removed from this list. You may have to reload this page to view the current settings.

4.3 Wireless



Click on the **Wireless** link on the navigation bar in order to configure the wireless settings of Access Point. The page displays the current wireless settings and allows you to make changes as you choose. Described below along with an image are details on how to configure the wireless settings of the Access Point.

Isolation: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable	
Access point name:	<input type="text"/>
The SSID:	<input type="text" value="Wireless"/>
Channel:	<input type="text" value="6"/> (US/FCC: 1-11, Europe/ETSI: 1-13, Japan/MKK: 1-14)
Basic rates (Mbit/s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11 (Rates for management packets)
Supported rates (Mbit/s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11 (Rate for data packets)
Transmission rate (Mbits/s):	<input type="text" value="Automatic"/>
Preamble type:	<input type="text" value="Long"/>
Long = Universal Compatibility (e.g., ORINOCO cards) Short = Highest Performance (5.2 to 5.5 Mbps) Both = Not fully supported by Intersil	
<hr/>	
AP Visibility	When Invisibility is selected, the AP is protected against AP discovery by NetStumbler and ApSniff and all wireless clients must explicitly use and know the SSID.
Visibility Status:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Visible <input type="radio"/> Invisible
<hr/>	
WEP configuration	For 64 bit keys you must enter 10 hex digits into the key box. For 128 bit keys you must enter 26 hex digits into the key box. If you a key box blank then this means a key of all zeros.
WEP enabled:	<input type="checkbox"/>
WEP key lengths:	<input type="text" value="64 bit"/> (This length applies to all keys)
WEP key 1:	<input type="text" value="64 bit"/>
WEP key 2:	<input type="text"/>
WEP key 3:	<input type="text"/>
WEP key 4:	<input type="text"/>
WEP key to use:	<input type="text" value="Key 1"/> (This is the key to use for transmitted data)
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

- **Isolation:** select **Enable** or **Disable**. By enabling this feature, wireless clients associated with the Access Point will be able to connect to each other.
- **Access Point name:** enter a name for the Access Point.

- **The SSID:** displays the SSID of the Access Point. The SSID is a unique name shared among all points in your wireless network. The SSID must be identical for all points in the network, and is case-sensitive. Leaving this field blank means using the SSID “any” and connecting to an Access Point with the strongest available signal.
- **Channel:** select a channel from the drop-down list, which is the shared channel among all points in a point-to-point mode. The permissible channels depend on the regulatory domains.
- **Basic Rates:** select the basic rates by placing a check in required boxes. The basic rates should be set based on the speed of the wireless network. You must select 1 –2 Mbps if older 802.11 compliant equipment resides on your network, such as wireless adapters that support only 1 or 2 Mbps. However, selecting 1 –2 Mbps does not limit the basic transfer rate of faster adapters.
- **Supported Rates:** select all the supported rates at which the client with communicate with the Access Point by placing a check in the required box.
- **Transmission Rate:** select a supported transmission rate from the drop-down list, or select the default (**automatic**) to let the Access Point decide which data rate to use.
- **Preamble Type:** select a preamble type from the drop-down list, options available are: **long**, **short**, or **both**.
- **Visibility Status:** select **Visible** or **Invisible**. If **Invisible** is selected, the Access Point is protected from a discovery or site survey, and all wireless clients must specify the SSID to associate with the Access Point. If **Visible** is selected, the SSID of the Access Point is broadcasted over the wireless network.
- **WEP enabled:** place a check in this box if you would like to use WEP encryption. WEP is an acronym for Wired Equivalent Privacy, a security protocol for Wireless Local Area Networks (WLANs) defined in the 802.11 standard. WEP is designed to provide the same level of security as a wired LAN.
- **WEP Key Length:** select a WEP key length from the drop-down list. Options available are **64-bit** and **128-bit**.
- **WEP Key 1~4:** enter the WEP key. If you use WEP you must enter the same key into the Access Points and Clients. For **64-bit** keys you must enter 10 hex digits. For **128-bit** keys you must enter 26 hex digits. A hex digit is defined as a number from 0 through 9 or letter from A through F. Leaving this field blank indicates a key of all zeros.
- **WEP key to use:** select a WEP key to use from the drop-down list.
- Click on the **Save** button to confirm the changes.

4.3.1 Wireless Advanced Settings



Click on the **More** link on the navigation bar, under the Wireless link. This page allows you to configure more advanced settings of the Access Point. Described below along with an image are details on how to configure the advanced wireless settings of the Access Point.

Advanced Configuration

On this page you can configure the advanced 802.11b access point settings. Any new settings will not take effect until the access point is rebooted.

Maximum associated stations:

Fragmentation threshold:

RTS threshold:

Beacon period: (milliseconds)

DTIM interval: (number of beacons per DTIM)

Multicast PM buffering:

- **Maximum associated stations:** this limits the number of stations that can associate with the Access Point.
- **Fragmentation threshold:** this value indicates how much of the Access Point's resources are devoted to recovering packet errors. The value should remain at its default setting. If you decrease this value too much you may encounter high packet error rates, however if you increase it too much it will affect overall performance. Therefore, it is recommended to leave this value at its default of 2346.
- **RTS threshold:** transmitted wireless packets larger than this size will use the RTS/CTS protocol to (a) maintain performance in noisy wireless networks and (b) prevent hidden nodes from degrading performance.
- **Beacon period:** this value indicates the frequency interval of the beacon. The beacon is a packet broadcasted by the Access Point to keep the network synchronized. A beacon consists of the wireless LAN service area, IP address, broadcast destination address, time stamp, Delivery Traffic Indication Map (DTIM) and Traffic Indicator Message (TIM).
- **DTIM Interval:** this value indicates the interval of the Deliver Traffic Indicator Map (DTIM). The DTIM field is a countdown field informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages. When the Access Point has buffered broadcast of multicast messages for associated clients, it sends the next DTIM with a DTIM interval value. Clients hear the beacons and then awaken to receive the broadcast or multicast messages.
- **Multicast PM buffering:** enabling this function can avoid network congestion when there are too many clients to transmit data simultaneously.
- Click on the **Save** button to confirm the changes.

4.4 Admin



Click on the **Admin** link on the navigation bar in order to configure the user name and password to log into the device. You may also reboot this device and reset the setting back to the factory defaults. Described below along with an image are details on how to configure the administrative settings.

A screenshot of a web interface titled 'Administration'. At the top, there is a blue header with the title 'Administration' and a paragraph of text: 'On this page you can change the password, reboot the access point, or reset all settings to their factory defaults. If you have changed any settings it is necessary to reboot the access point for the new settings to take effect.' Below the header, there are two input fields: 'User name:' followed by a single-line text box, and 'Administrator password:' followed by two stacked text boxes. To the right of the second text box is the text '(Re-enter for confirmation)'. Below the password fields are two buttons: 'Save' and 'Cancel'. A horizontal line separates this section from the 'Commands' section below. Under 'Commands', there are two buttons: 'Reboot' and 'Reset', each preceded by its respective label.

- **User name:** this user name is used in order to log into the Access Point. If you would like to change the existing user name, enter it into this field.
- **Administrator password:** type in the new password into this field, and re-enter it for confirmation purposes in the field below.
- Click on the **Save** button to confirm the changes. You must reboot the Bridge in order for these new settings to take affect.
- **Reboot access point:** click on this button to reboot the Access Point with its current settings.
- **Reset to factory defaults:** click on this button to reset the Access Point to its factory default settings.

4.5 Filtering



Click on the **Filtering** link on the navigation bar in order to configure MAC address filters. Described below along with an image are details on how to configure the MAC address filters

A screenshot of a web interface for configuring MAC address filtering. The page has a light blue background. At the top left, there is a dark blue header with the text 'MAC Address Filtering'. To the right of this header, there is a white text box with a blue border containing the following text: 'On this page you can enable MAC address filtering. If enabled, only the MAC addresses entered into the boxes below are allowed to associate to this AP. Note that you can cut and paste the addresses from the Associations Web page into the MAC address boxes. These changes are effective immediately..'. Below the header, there is a section titled 'Enable filtering:' followed by an unchecked checkbox. Underneath, there are ten input fields, each labeled 'MAC address 1:' through 'MAC address 10:'. The input fields are empty.

- **Enable filtering:** by enabling this function, only the clients whose MAC addresses are listed in the fields can associate with the Access Point.
- Click on the **Save** button to confirm the changes.

4.6 IP Address



Click on the **IP Addr** link on the navigation bar in order to configure the local IP and DHCP settings. Described below along with an image are details on how to configure the IP settings/DHCP settings.

A screenshot of a web interface titled "Server Configuration". The page has a blue header with the title. Below the header, there is a paragraph of text explaining the configuration options. The main content area is light blue and contains several form fields and a checkbox. The "IP Address Mode" section has two radio buttons: "Static" (selected) and "DHCP". Below this are three text input fields for "Default IP address" (192.168.1.1), "Default subnet mask" (255.255.255.0), and "Default gateway" (0.0.0.0). At the bottom, there is a checkbox for "Allow upgrade uploads" which is checked, with a note "(Leave this off during normal operation)". Two buttons, "Save" and "Cancel", are located at the bottom right of the form area.

- **IP Address Mode:** select **Static** or **DHCP**. If you select **Static**, you are required to enter a default IP address, subnet mask, and gateway. However, if you select **DHCP** the IP address, subnet mask, and gateway will be assigned to this Access Point via a DHCP server.
- **Default IP address:** enter the IP address of this Access Point.
- **Default subnet mask:** enter the subnet mask for this Access Point.
- **Default Gateway:** enter the IP address of the default gateway.
- **Allow upgrade uploads:** this Access Point can be upgraded via TFTP, therefore place a check in this box if you would like to upgrade this device. It is recommended that this box is unchecked during normal operation, when it does not need to be upgraded.
- Click on the **Save** button to confirm the changes.

Appendix A – Specifications

General	
Data Transfer Rate	11, 5.5, 2 and 1 Mbps, Auto Fall-Back
Range (open environment)	11 Mbps –300m/450m (23 dBm output power) 5.5 Mbps –400m/600m (23 dBm output power) 2 Mbps – 500m/750m (23 dBm output power) 1 Mbps –800m/1200m (23 dBm output power)
Frequency Band	2.400~2.484 GHz
Compatibility	IEEE 802.11b compliant
Regulation Certifications	FCC Part 15/UL, ETSI 300/328/CE
Power Supply	Power Supply: 90 to 240 VDC \pm 10%(depend on different country) Device: 12 V/ 1A
RF Information	
Radio type	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS)
Operation Channels	11 for North America, 14 for Japan,13 for Europe, 2 for Spain, 4 for France
Modulation	11 Mbps / 5.5 Mbps CCK; 2 Mbps: DQPSK; 1 Mbps: DBPSK
RF Output Power	23dBm(200mW)—FCC; 20dBm(100mW)—CE
Network	
Interface	One 10Base-T RJ-45 LAN Port
Firmware Upgrade	Upgrade firmware via TFTP
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAC address filtering • WEP encryption (64/128 bit) • Hide SSID in beacons, stations can not use “any” SSID • Wireless Isolation
IP Auto-configuration	DHCP client
Management	Web-based configuration
Environment	
Temperature Range	0 to 55° C (32 to 131 °F) - Operating -20 to 80 ° C (-4 to 176 °F) - Storage
Humidity (non-condensing)	5%~95% typical
Physical Specifications	
Dimensions	125(L)mm * 108(W)mm * 31(H)mm 4.9 (L)in * 4.3(W)in * 1.2(H)in
Weight	350 g (0.8 lb.)