

Wireless LAN Access Point

User's Manual



Version 1.5

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This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules and Canada RSS-210. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause harmful interference.
- (2) This device will accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

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This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user need to correct the interference at his area. If the equipment causes interference to radio or television reception, try to correct the interference by using one or more of the following measures:

- Plug the equipment into an outlet that is on a different circuit from the television or radio.
- Change the direction of the television or radio antenna until the interference disappears.
- Move the equipment to one side or the other of the television or radio.
- Move the equipment farther away from the television or radio.

To assure continued compliance, any changes or modifications not expressly approved by manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

FCC Radiation Exposure Statement

This device and its antennas must operate with a separation distance of at least 5 cm from all persons and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter. End users must be provided with specific operating instructions for satisfying RF exposure compliance.



This product has been certified in Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, UK, and US.

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This product is warranted by manufacturer to be free from defects in material and workmanship for one (1) year from the date of purchase.

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3. This warranty does not apply to any defects or damage directly or indirectly caused by or resulting from the use of unauthorized replacement parts and/or service performed by unauthorized personnel.
4. This warranty does not apply to the software driver that accompanies this product.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Wireless LAN is local area networking without wires, which uses radio frequencies to transmit and receive data between PC's or other network devices. Wireless LAN is able to configure independent networks and infrastructure networks. The former is suitable for small or temporary peer-to-peer configurations, and the later is offering fully distributed data connectivity via micro cells and roaming.

The Wireless Access Point (AP) is designed to meet the mobility, performance, security, interoperability, management, reliability requirements of IEEE 802.11b high data rate standard and IEEE 802.3 Ethernet 10 Base-T standard. When installed, AP can communicate with other IEEE 802.11b and IEEE 802.3 compatible products to create a wireless network in your office or home.

1.1 Features

- Compliant with IEEE 802.11b standard.
- Automatic data rate fallback under noisy environment (11/5.5/2/1Mbps).
- Interoperable with IEEE 802.11b and IEEE 802.3 compliant equipment.
- Supports full mobility and seamless roaming from cell to cell.
- Local, remote and automatic configuration.
- Easy client management with utility software under Windows 95/98/ME/2000/XP.
- Desktop and wall/ceiling mount.
- Up to 300m operating range (environment dependent).
- Supports point-to-point and point-to-multipoint access.
- Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) technology provides robust, interference-resistant and secure wireless connection.
- Supports bridging function.
- Support TCP/IP, NETBEUI, and DHCP client.
- Internal/external antenna versions available.

1.2 Applications

- Home networking for device sharing - Remote access to corporate network information email, file transfer and terminal emulation.
- Frequently changing environments - Retailers, manufacturers and banks that frequently rearrange the workplace and change location.
- SOHO (Small Office and Home Office) users - SOHO users need easy and quick installation of a small computer network functions.
- Inter-building connection - The wireless building-to-building network installs quickly, requires no monthly lease fees, and provides the flexibility to reconfigure easily.
- Typical applications include hard-to-wire buildings, campuses, hospitals/medical offices, warehouse, security huts, exhibition centers, etc.
- Temporary LANs for special projects or peak time - Auditors require workgroups at customer sites. Trade shows, exhibitions, retailers, airline, and shipping companies need additional workstations for a peak period.

2. INSTALLATION

Please follow steps described in the following Section 2.1 through 2.7 to install your AP including hardware, driver, and utilities.

2.1 Product Kit

Before starting installation, please make sure the Wireless Access Point (AP) package you purchased includes the following four items:

- 1) Wireless Access Point with 2 antennas.
- 2) CD-ROM (containing Driver/Utility, and User's Manual).
- 3) Quick Start Guide.
- 4) Power adapter with power cord.

If anything is missing, please contact your vendor.

2.2 System Minimum Requirements

Your system should meet the following minimum requirements to install the AP successfully.

- 1) LAN with Ethernet network device such as hub or switch.
- 2) An A/C power outlet (100~240V, 50~60Hz) closed with the location of AP (refer to Section 2.3).
- 3) UTP Ethernet cable (category 3, 4, or 5) with RJ-45 connectors and enough length from the location of AP to the hub.

2.3 Placement of AP

Please choose a proper place for your AP. Normally, the best location to place the AP is at the center of all your mobile stations within line of sight. The higher up it is, the better performance you may have.

2.4 Plug in Power









Plug the power cord of the power adapter into the socket symbolized with  on the rear panel of AP, and plug the power adapter into an A/C power outlet. When completed, the power LED on the top panel should light up shown as Table 1. Note that only use the power adapter supplied with AP; otherwise, the AP may be damaged.

Table 1. LED Indicators

| LED | Off | On | Flash |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
|  LAN | No power. No network connection. | Link to hub, but no network traffic. | LAN traffic is detected. The heavier the traffic, the faster the flash. |
|  Duplex | No power. No full duplex operation. | Under full duplex operation. | Nil. |
|  Power | No power. | Power on | Nil. |
|  WLAN | Nil. | Nil. | Radio traffic is detected. The heavier the traffic, the faster the flash. |

2.5 Connect to a Network



Plug a RJ-45 of one end of the UTP Ethernet cable into the socket symbolized with  on the rear panel of AP, then plug a RJ-45 of the other end of the UTP Ethernet cable into a free socket of the hub connected to LAN. When completed, the LAN LED on the top panel should light up shown as Table 1.

Note that your wireless LAN is able to operate in some simple systems, i.e. only one AP and a DHCP server available, by using the default settings (refer to Section 6) whenever you have completed the above steps successfully. If it is a case, your installation process is done and you can omit the following steps. On the contrary, for complicated systems or you desire to change the AP's settings, the following steps should be resumed.

2.6 Install Utilities

Before installing the utilities into your PC, you have to ensure that your PC is running Windows 95, 98, ME, NT, 2000, or XP operating system and has minimum 5 Mbytes free disk space.

Moreover, when your PC is running Windows 95, you have to download two files, "w95ws2setup.exe" and "dcom95.exe, from the website <http://www.microsoft.com/windows/downloads/bin/w95ws2setup.exe> and <http://www.microsoft.com/com/dcom/dcom95/download.asp>, respectively. Run the downloaded files and follow the prompt instructions to finish their installations. For legal considerations, these two files are not included in the supplied CD-ROM.

Please follow the following steps to install two utilities, APUtility and SNMP Manager. The former is used for the local configuration, and the later is the remote configuration. Except that the password options and physical connections, two utilities perform the same functions.


- 1) Insert the supplied CD-ROM in the CD-ROM drive.
- 2) Run \Utilities\setup.exe in the CD-ROM.
- 3) Follow the prompted instructions to finish the installation.
- 4) Restart your PC when prompted.

2.7 Install AP's Driver

You may skip the AP's driver installation on the condition that:

- 1) Your PC cannot connect to AP through USB cable.
- 2) Your PC is running Windows 95 or NT, which does not support USB.
- 3) The local configuration is not in need.

Please follow the following steps to install the AP's driver.

- 1) Plug one USB cable into socket symbolized with  on the rear panel of AP, and plug the other end of the USB cable into USB port (type A) of the PC.
- 2) When plugged, your PC should detect the inserted AP automatically and display "New Hardware Found" on the display box.
- 3) Put the supplied CD-ROM in the CD-ROM drive.
- 4) The driver installation procedure will guide you through the steps standard for your operating system.
- 5) Restart your PC when prompted.



3. CONFIGURATION

After you have completed the Installation process of Section 2 successfully, please follow this section to configure the settings of AP to fit in with your environment. There are two utilities available, APUtility and SNMP Manager. The former is used for local configuration, and the later is used for remote configuration.

3.1 APUtility

Before running APUtility, you have to make sure that:

- 1) Your PC connects to AP through USB cable.
- 2) Your PC is running Windows 98, ME, 2000, or XP.
- 3) APUtility has been installed (refer to Section 2.6).
- 4) The AP's driver has been installed (refer to Section 2.7).
- 5) The AP is turned on.

Run the APUtility from "Start ", "Program", "Access Point", and "APUtility". A window "AP Utility Application" will be displayed. Three buttons allow you to do the following functions.

- 1) "Configuration": Configure the settings of the AP.
- 2) "Reset AP": Reset the AP and new configuration will take effect.
- 3) "Restore Default": Restore the factory default values (refer to Section 6).

After you press the "Configuration" button, a window "AP Configuration" with the current settings will be displayed. Press the "Get" button if you cannot receive the settings when the window is displayed. Clicking the listed identifier and pressing the "Modify" button, a window will be popped up to allow you to input the new setting. The new settings will be stored to the AP only after you press the "Save" button. Press the "Exit" button when completed. Please refer to Section 6 for the detailed information of each setting.

3.2 SNMP Manager

Before running SNMP Manager, you have to make sure that:

- 1) The AP is turned on and is connected to a LAN.
- 2) Your PC can access to the AP.
- 3) Your PC is running Windows 95, 98, ME, 2000, XP, or NT.
- 4) SNMP Manager has been installed (refer to Section 2.6).

Run the SNMP Manager from "Start ", "Program", "Access Point", and "SNMP Manager". A window "Access Point SNMP Manager" will be displayed. If you have difficult in using it, please run from "Start ", "Program", "AP", and "SNMP Help" for detailed description about how to operate the SNMP Manager.

5. GLOSSARY

Wireless Access Point (AP) – Any entity that has station functionality and provides access to the distribution services, via the wireless medium (WM) for associated stations.

Ad-Hoc – A network composed solely of stations within mutual communication range of each other via the wireless medium (WM). An ad hoc network is typically created in a spontaneous manner. The principal distinguishing characteristic of an ad hoc network is its limited temporal and spatial extent. These limitations allow the act of creating and dissolving the ad hoc network to be sufficiently straightforward and convenient so as to be achievable by non-technical users of the network facilities; i.e., no specialized technical skills are required and little or no investment of time or additional resources is required beyond the stations that are to participate in the ad hoc network. The term ad hoc is often used as slang to refer to an independent basic service set (IBSS).

BSS (Basic Service Set) – An AP associated with several wireless stations.

ESS (Extended Service Set) – More than one BSS can be configured as an Extended Service Set. An ESS is basically a roaming domain.

Ethernet – A popular local area data communications network, originally developed by Xerox Corp., which accepts transmission from computers and terminals. Ethernet operates on 10 Mbps baseband transmission over shielded coaxial cable or over shielded twisted pair telephone wire.

Infrastructure – The infrastructure includes the distribution system medium (DSM), AP, and portal entities. It is also the logical location of distribution and integration service functions of an extended service set (ESS). An infrastructure contains one or more APs and zero or more portals in addition to the distribution system (DS).

IEEE – Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

LAN – Local Area Network.

Roaming – A function that allows one to travel with a mobile end system (wireless LAN mobile station, for example) through the territory of a domain (an ESS, for example) while continuously connecting to the infrastructure.

RTS (Request To Send) Threshold – Transmitters contending for the medium may not hear each other. RTS/CTS mechanism can solve this “Hidden Node Problem”.

SOHO – Small Office Home Office

SSID – Service Set Identifier

Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) – The optional cryptographic confidentiality algorithm specified by IEEE 802.11 used to provide data confidentiality that is subjectively equivalent to the confidentiality of a wired local area network medium that does not employ cryptographic techniques to enhance privacy.

6. DEFAULT SETTINGS

| No. | Identifier | Description | Default Value | Possible Values |
|-----|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1 | Eth_IP_Address | AP's IP address | 192.168.1.100 | |
| 2 | Eth_SubMask | Subnet mask | 255.255.254.0 | |
| 3 | ESSID | Extended service set ID | AP | |
| 4 | Auto Rate Fall Back | Transmission rate is subject to the past transmission status. | Enable | "Enable", "Disable". |
| 5 | Channel | Designate operating radio channel | 1 for FCC, IC, ETSI, MKK. 10 for others. | FCC/IC: 1 to 11, ETSI: 1 to 13, Spain: 10 to 11, France: 10 to 13, MKK: 1 to 14. |
| 6 | WEP Type | Type of Wired Equivalent Privacy | Disable | "Disable", "64-bit WEP", "128-bit WEP". |
| 7 | WEP Key | WEP keys to be used. | None | "None", "Key1", "Key2", "Key3", "Key4". |
| 8 | Fragmentation Threshold | The size at which packets will be fragmented. | 2346 | "256" to "2346" bytes. |
| 9 | RTS Threshold | Minimum size to enable RTS/CTS mechanism | 2346 (stands for disabled) | "256" to "2346" bytes. |
| 10 | Key1 | 64-bit WEP value of key 1 | 10 11 12 13 14 | "00" to "FF" for each field. |
| 11 | Key2 | 64-bit WEP value of key 2 | 20 21 22 23 24 | "00" to "FF" for each field. |
| 12 | Key3 | 64-bit WEP value of key 3 | 30 31 32 33 34 | "00" to "FF" for each field. |
| 13 | Key4 | 64-bit WEP value of key 4 | 40 41 42 43 44 | "00" to "FF" for each field. |
| 14 | Preamble Type | The appropriate frame format for transmission to physical layer. | Long | "Short", "Long". |
| 15 | Authentication Type | "Open System": the access to AP is valid if the security key of station is not set. "Shared Key": the access to AP is valid if the security key of station matches with AP's. "Both": both "Open System" and "Shared Key" and are applicable. | Both Type | "Open System", "Shared Key", "Both". |
| 16 | Access Point Name | Name used for the AP | NONE | |
| 17 | Operational Rate Set | Range of applicable data rate | 82 84 8b 96 | "82 84 8b 96" for 1 to 11Mbps, "82 84 0b 16" for 1 to 2 Mbps. |
| 18 | Beacon Period | Duration between beacon packets | 100 | 20 to 1000milliseconds. |
| 19 | DTIM | Interval of AP sends its broadcast traffic | 2 (beacons) | |
| 20 | Receive Antenna | Antenna used for reception | Diversity | "Left", "Right", "Diversity". |
| 21 | Transmit Antenna | Antenna used for transmission | Diversity | "Left", "Right", "Diversity". |
| 22 | Operational Mode | Which operation mode is taken | Access Point | "WBridge Point to MultiPoint", "Access Point", "Access Point Client", "WBrdge Point to Point". |
| 23 | Gateway IP Address | IP address of the gateway | 0.0.0.0 | |
| 24 | IP Filtering | Allow only IP packets to pass through the WLAN | Enable | "Enable", "Disable". |
| 25 | DHCP Client | Automatic IP address assignment by the DHCP server | Enable | "Enable", "Disable". |
| 26 | Primary Port | Port connects to DHCP server | Ethernet | "Ethernet", "Wireless". |

| No. | Identifier | Description | Default Value | Possible Values |
|-----|-------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 27 | Authorization Algorithm | Enable authorized MAC address stations to access AP. | Disable | "Enable", "Disable". |
| 28 | SNMP Traps | The message indicates the AP's actions. | Enable | "Enable", "Disable". |
| 29 | Preferred BBS | Remote MAC address for connection in the operational mode of Access Point Client or Wireless Bridge. | 00 00 00 00 00 00 | "00" to "FF" for each field. |
| 30 | WEP128 Key1 | 128-bit WEP value of key 1 | 10 11 12 13 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | "00" to "FF" for each field. |
| 31 | WEP128 Key2 | 128-bit WEP value of key 2 | 20 21 22 23 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | "00" to "FF" for each field. |
| 32 | WEP128 Key3 | 128-bit WEP value of key 3 | 30 31 32 33 34 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | "00" to "FF" for each field. |
| 33 | WEP128 Key4 | 128-bit WEP value of key 4 | 40 41 42 43 44 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | "00" to "FF" for each field. |
| 34 | User Community | The user password used for SNMP | public | |
| 34 | User Access: | User access rights used for SNMP | READ ONLY | "READ ONLY", "READ\WRITE". |
| 35 | Administrator Community | The administrator password used for SNMP | public | |
| 36 | Administrator Access: | Administrator access rights used for SNMP | READ\WRITE | "READ ONLY", "READ\WRITE". |

7. WIRELESS LAN SYSTEM

7.1 802.11 Ad-Hoc Configuration

An 802.11 Ad-Hoc wireless LAN is a group of computers, each equipped with one wireless LAN card, connected as an independent wireless LAN. Computers in a specific 802.11 Ad-Hoc wireless LAN must be configured at the same radio channel and BSS ID. 802.11 Ad-Hoc wireless LAN is applicable to a departmental scale for a branch or SOHO operation.

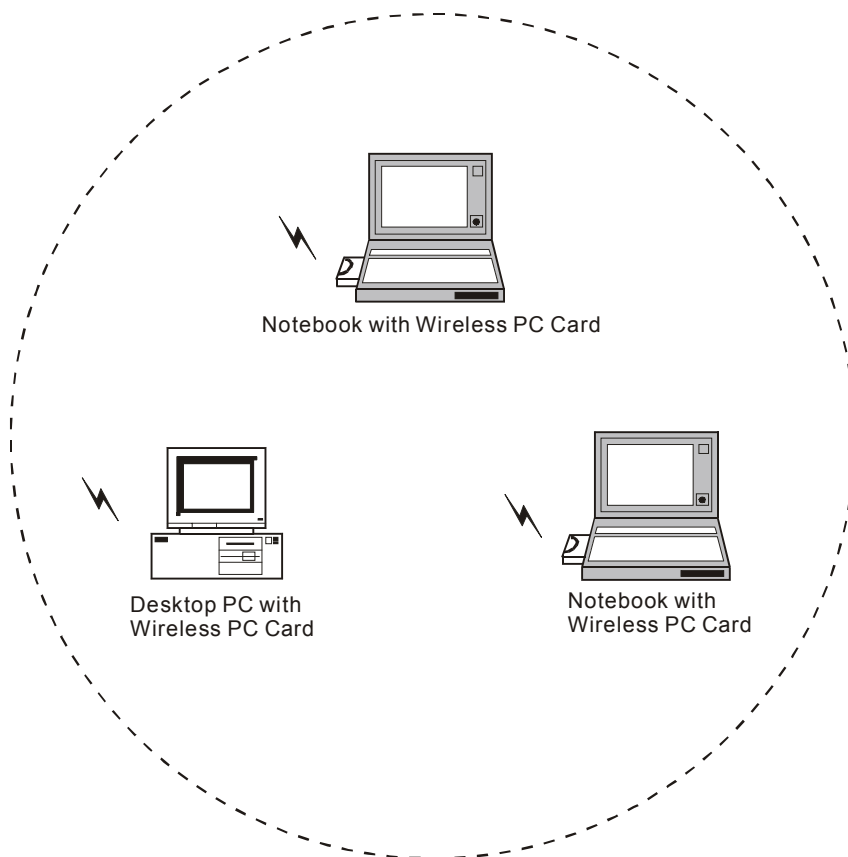


Figure 1. 802.11 Ad-Hoc Configuration

7.2 Infrastructure Configuration

An integrated wireless and wired LAN is called an infrastructure configuration. A group of wireless LAN cards and an Access Point (AP) is called a Basic Service Set (BSS). Each wireless LAN card in this BSS can be linked to any computer in the wired LAN infrastructure via the AP.

Infrastructure configuration not only extends the accessibility of a wireless LAN card to the wired LAN, but also doubles the effective wireless transmission range between two wireless LAN cards.

BSS ID is, in essential, the ID of each independent wireless LAN card. All wireless LAN cards configured without roaming options in this independent BSS must be configured with BSS ID of that AP. You may need to check BSS ID of your AP by using its vendor supplied program.

Infrastructure configuration is applicable to enterprise scale for wireless access to central database, or wireless application for mobile workers.

Two AP can be used as a point-to-point link between two LANs. LAN interconnection is applicable to a wireless backbone between buildings.

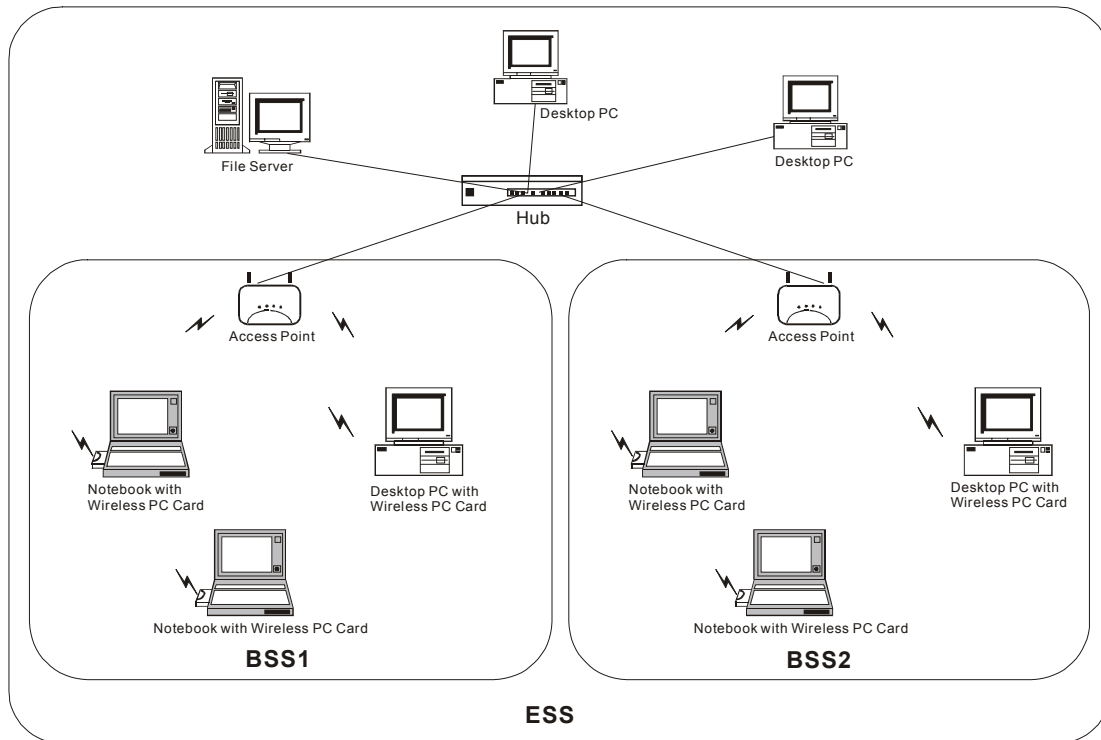


Figure 2. Infrastructure Configuration

The infrastructure configuration supports roaming capability for mobile workers. More than one BSS can be jointly configured as an Extended Service Set (ESS). On account of a continuous connection to the network, users within this ESS can roam freely. All wireless LAN cards and APs within one ESS must be configured with the same ESS ID.

Before setting up an ESS for roaming, it would be helpful to achieve good performance by choosing a feasible radio channel and right places for APs.

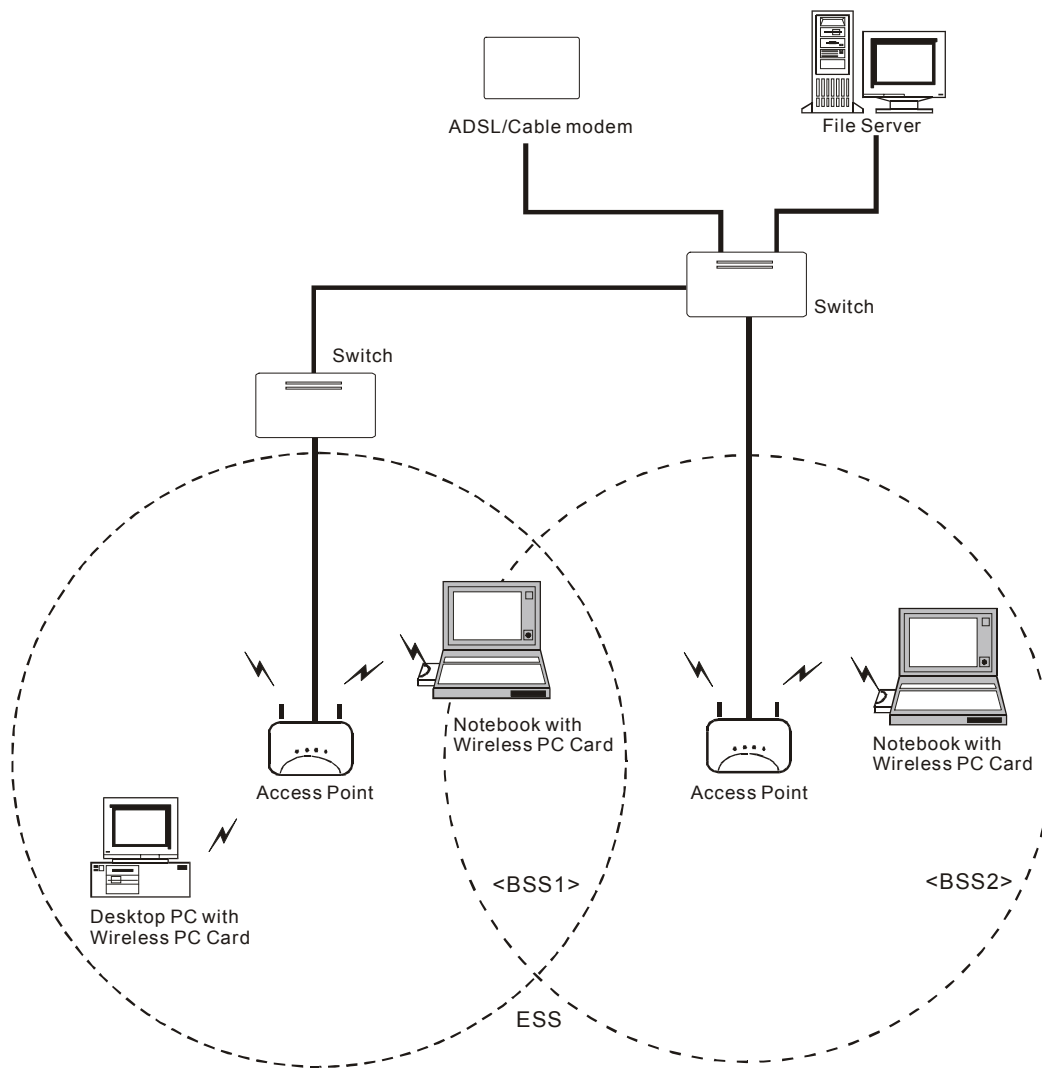


Figure 3. Seamless Roaming