

LanReady

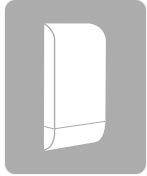


User Manual

AP Router

WCB1215H5ADX

Package Contents



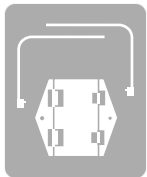
WCB1215H5ADX Wireless N Exterior Access Point



Power Over Ethernet Injector



Power Adapter



Wall Mount



Quick Installation Guide

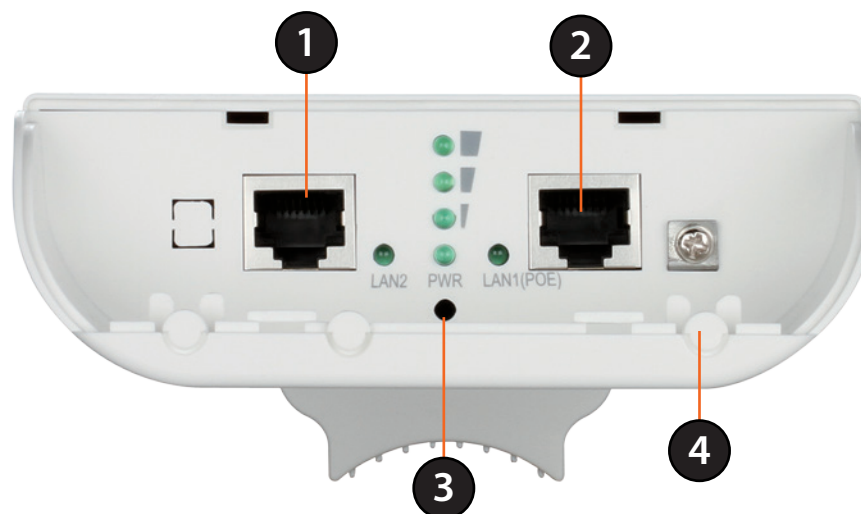
Note: Using a power supply with a different voltage rating or PoE injector than the one included with the WCB1215H5ADX will cause damage and void the warranty for this product.

System Requirements

Network Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An Ethernet-based Network• IEEE 802.11a/n wireless clients (AP Mode)• IEEE 802.11a/n wireless network (AP Mode)
Web-based Configuration Utility Requirements	<p>Computer with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Windows®, Macintosh, or Linux-based operating system• An installed Ethernet adapter <p>Browser Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internet Explorer® 7 and higher• Mozilla Firefox 12.0 and higher• Google™ Chrome 20.0 and higher• Apple Safari 4 and higher <p>Windows® Users: Make sure you have the latest version of Java installed. Visit www.java.com to download the latest version.</p>

Hardware Overview

Connections

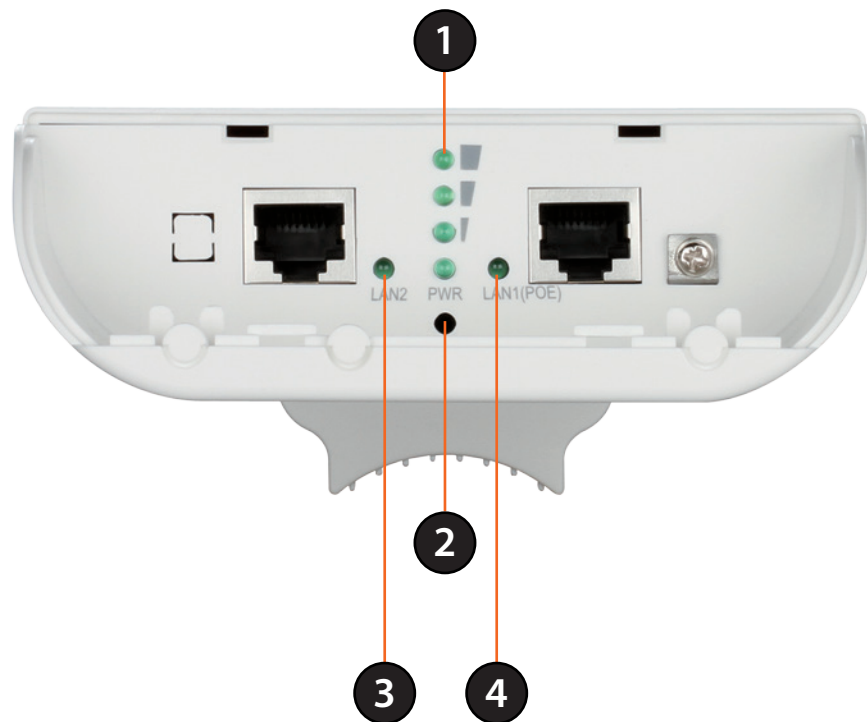


1	LAN Port	Connects to 10/100 Ethernet devices such as computers, switches, and hubs.
2	LAN (PoE) Port	Power is supplied through the LAN cable connected in this port via the Power over Ethernet Injector. Please see "Installation" on page 11 for more details on how to correctly power the DAP-3410 and connect to other networking devices.
3	Reset Button	Hold the reset button for at least 5 seconds to reset the device back to the factory default settings. All the LEDs will turn on for 2 second and then begin the reboot process.
4	Grounding Wire Connector	Connects to a grounding wire.

Note: The **WCB1215H5ADX** uses a proprietary PoE injector which is needed to function correctly. Only use the included PoE injector as other power sources such as 3rd party PoE injectors or PoE switches or hubs may damage the WCB1215H5ADX or cause it to operate unreliably, and will also void the warranty.

Hardware Overview

LEDs



1	Wireless Signal Strength LED	Shows different signal strength levels. (Only supported in Wireless Client, Repeater, WDS, and WISP mode)
2	Power LED	A solid green light indicates the device is powered and ready.
3	LAN LED	A solid green light indicates the LAN port connection is OK. A blinking green light indicates that the unit is transmitting data over that port.
4	LAN LED (PoE)	A solid green light indicates the LAN port (PoE) connection is OK. A blinking green light indicates that the unit is transmitting data over that port.

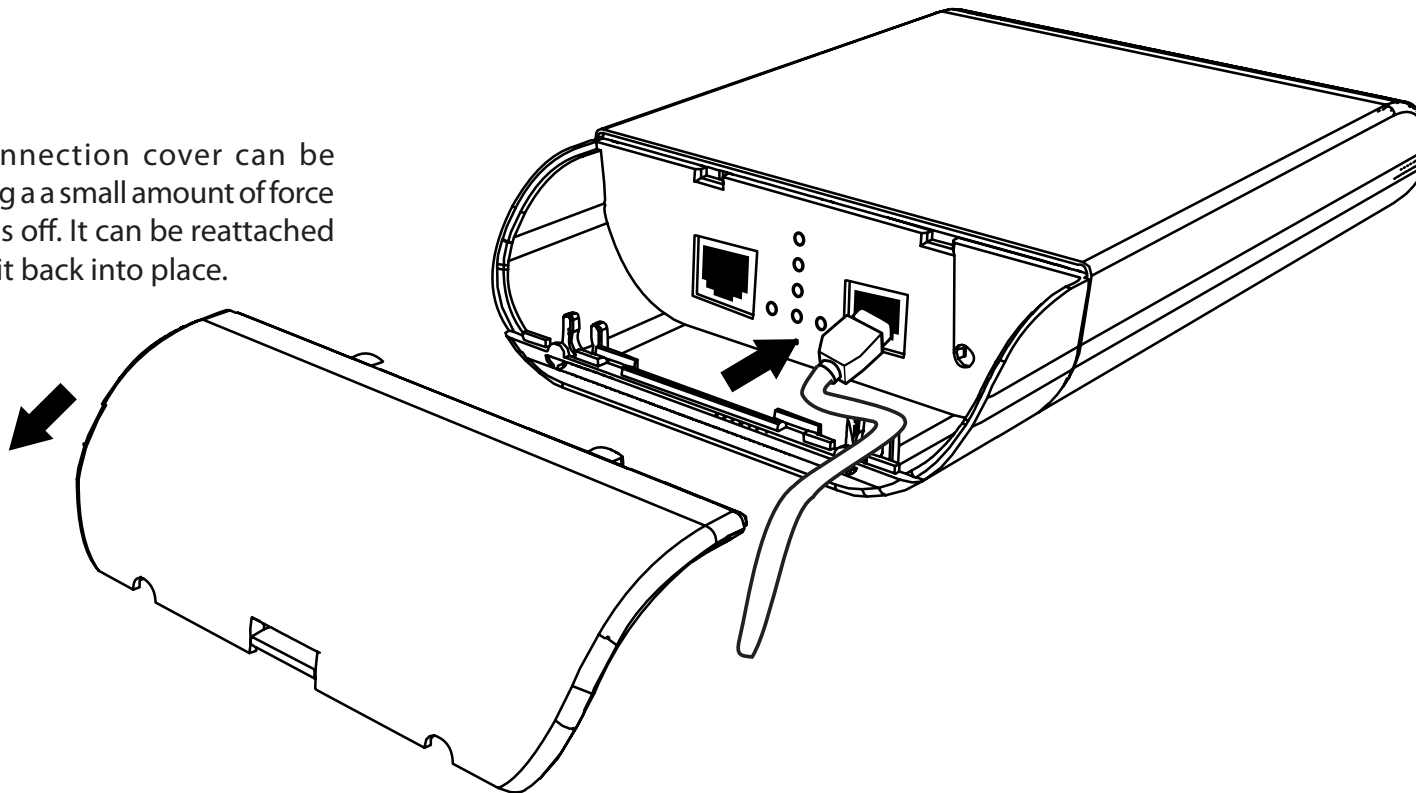
Installation

First, you will need to configure the AP Router with a computer connected directly to the unit. The following pages explain how to set up the AP Router in order to be properly configured and then tested to work as desired.

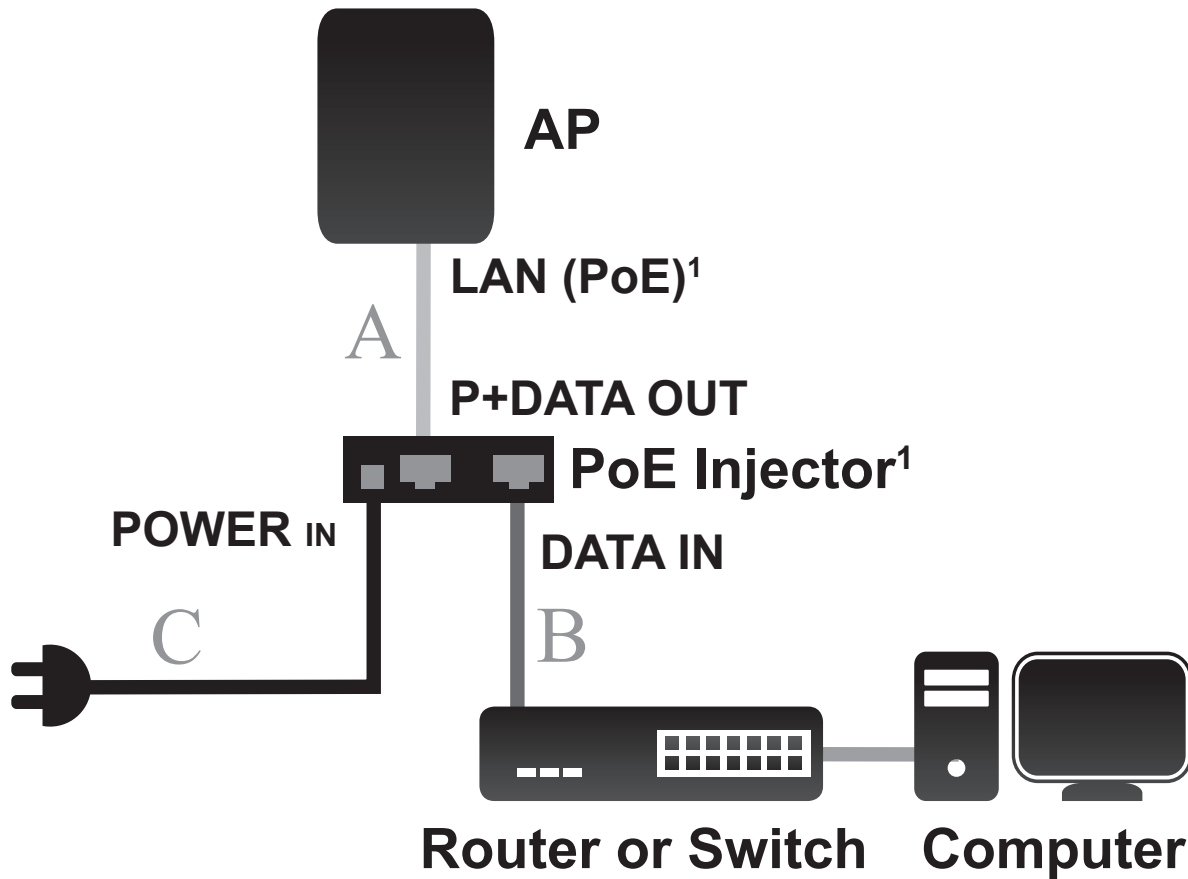
The AP Router acts as a central connection point for any device (client) that has a 802.11n or a 802.11a wireless network interface and is within range of the AP. Clients must use the same SSID (wireless network name) and channel as the AP in order to connect. If wireless security is enabled on the AP, the client will need to enter a password to connect to the AP. In Access Point mode, multiple clients can connect to the AP at the same time.

STEP 1: Connect an Ethernet Cable to the LAN (PoE) Port on the AP.

The port connection cover can be removed using a small amount of force so that it pops off. It can be reattached by snapping it back into place.



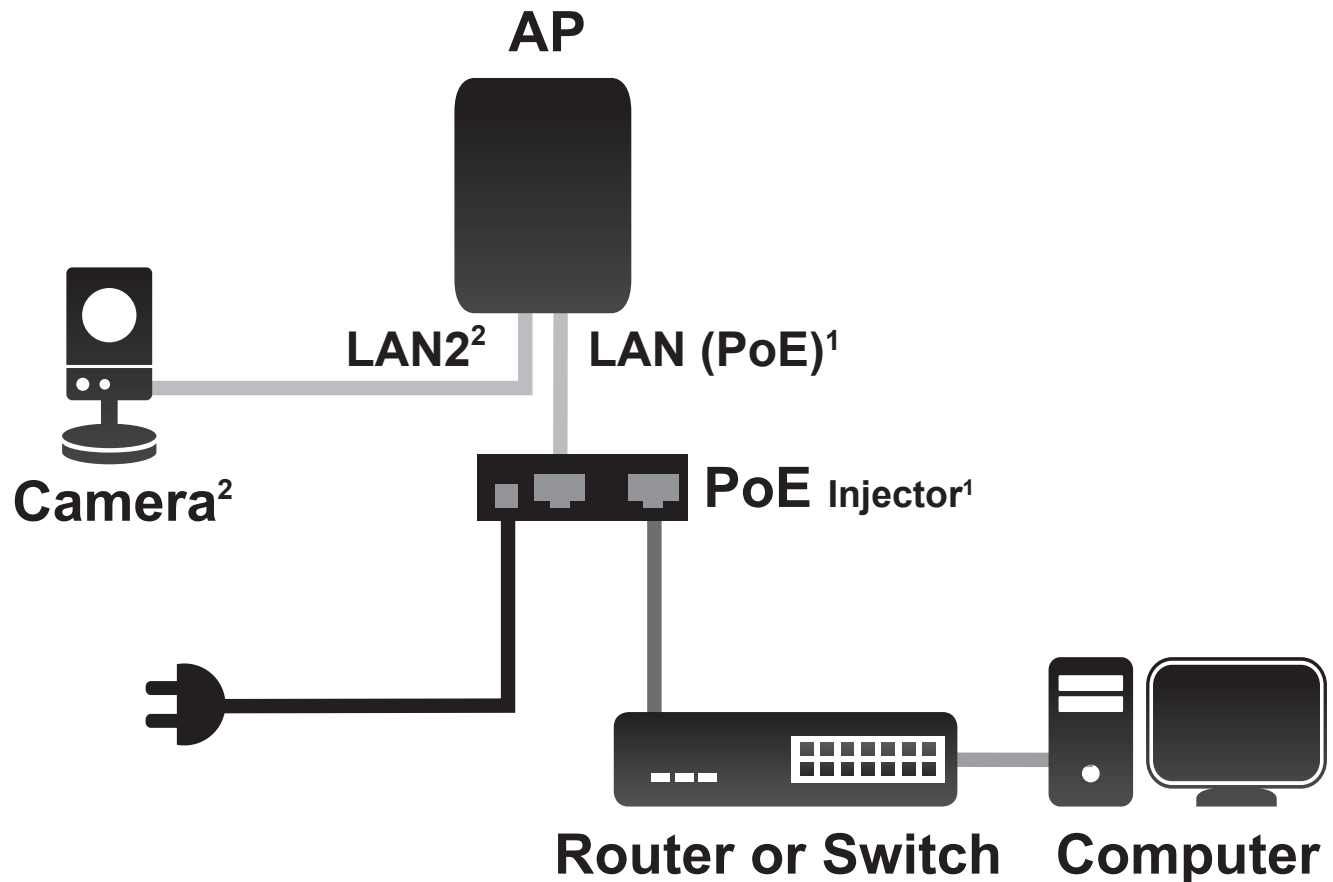
STEP 2: Connect the AP to Your Network



- A. Connect the Ethernet cable that is connected to the AP from STEP 1 to the P+DATA OUT port on the PoE Injector.
- B. Connect an Ethernet cable from a router, switch, or PC to the DATA IN port on the PoE Injector.
- C. Attach the power adapter to the connector labeled POWER IN on the PoE Injector, and plug it into an electrical outlet.

¹This product uses a proprietary PoE design and can only be used with the included PoE injector.

PoE Passthrough



A. Power on the AP through the PoE kit (as in STEP 4) and connect the camera to the LAN 2 port.

B. Log in to the web UI and enable PoE Passthrough in Maintenance to power on the camera.*

² The LAN 2 port can be connected to D-Link cameras that require up to 7 watts, such as the DCS-3716, DCS-6113, and DCS-7110. It can also be connected to a router or a switch.

Wireless Installation Considerations

The D-Link Wireless N Exterior Access Point lets you access your network using a wireless connection from virtually anywhere within the operating range of your wireless network. Keep in mind, however, that the number, thickness and location of walls, ceilings, or other objects that the wireless signals must pass through, may limit the range. Typical ranges vary depending on the types of materials and background RF (radio frequency) noise in your home or business. The key to maximizing wireless range is to follow these basic guidelines:

1. Keep the number of walls and ceilings between the D-Link access point and other network devices to a minimum. Each wall or ceiling can reduce your adapter's range from 3-90 feet (1-30 meters). Position your devices so that the number of walls or ceilings is minimized.
2. Be aware of the direct line between network devices. A wall that is 1.5 feet thick (.5 meters), at a 45-degree angle appears to be almost 3 feet (1 meter) thick. At a 2-degree angle it looks over 42 feet (14 meters) thick! Position devices so that the signal will travel straight through a wall or ceiling (instead of at an angle) for better reception.
3. Building materials make a difference. A solid metal door or aluminum studs may have a negative effect on range. Try to position access points, wireless access points, and computers so that the signal passes through drywall or open doorways. Materials and objects such as glass, steel, metal, walls with insulation, water (fish tanks), mirrors, file cabinets, brick, and concrete will degrade your wireless signal.
4. Keep your product away (at least 3-6 feet or 1-2 meters) from electrical devices or appliances that generate RF noise.
5. If you are using 5 GHz cordless phones or X-10 (wireless products such as ceiling fans, lights, and home security systems), your wireless connection may degrade dramatically or drop completely. Make sure your 5 Hz phone base is as far away from your wireless devices as possible. The base transmits a signal even if the phone is not in use.

Wireless Security

This section will show you the different levels of security you can use to protect your data from intruders. The DAP-3410 offers the following types of security:

- WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy)
- WPA-Personal (Wi-Fi Protected Access)
- WPA-Enterprise (Wi-Fi Protected Access)

What is WEP?

WEP, or Wired Equivalent Privacy, is a Wi-Fi security protocol that encrypts transmitted data. WEP is an older protocol that is not believed to be as effective anymore.

WEP uses a passphrase or key to authenticate your wireless connection. For 64-Bit WEP, the key is an alpha-numeric password that is 10 hex digits or an ASCII password consisting of 5 text characters. The hex digits are either numbers from 0 to 9 or letters from A to F. For 128-Bit WEP, the key is an alpha-numeric password that is 26 hex digits or an ASCII password with 13 text characters.

Configure WEP

It is recommended to enable encryption on your wireless access point before your wireless network adapters. Please establish wireless connectivity before enabling encryption. Your wireless signal may degrade when enabling encryption due to the added overhead.

1. Log into the web-based configuration by opening a web browser and entering the IP address of the access point (dlinkap.local). Click on **Setup** and then click **Wireless Setup** on the left side.
2. Next to *Security Mode*, select **WEP**.
Note: Choosing WEP means the device will only operate in Legacy wireless mode (802.11B/G) and will not provide 802.11N performance.
3. Next to *WEP Encryption*, select **64Bit(10 hex digits)**, **64Bit(5 ASCII characters)**, **128Bit(26 hex digits)** or **128Bit(13 ASCII characters)**.
4. Next to *WEP Key 1*, enter a set of digits or letters from A to F, or a string of text.
5. Next to *Authentication*, select **Both** or **Shared Key**.
6. Click **Save Settings** at the top of the window to save your settings. If you are configuring the access point with a wireless adapter, you will lose connectivity until you enable WPA-PSK on your adapter and enter the same passphrase as you did on the access point.

What is WPA?

WPA, or Wi-Fi Protected Access, is a Wi-Fi standard that was designed to improve the security features of WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy).

The 2 major improvements over WEP:

- Improved data encryption through the Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP). TKIP scrambles the keys using a hashing algorithm and, by adding an integrity-checking feature, ensures that the keys haven't been tampered with. WPA2 is based on 802.11i and uses Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) instead of TKIP.
- User authentication, which is generally missing in WEP, through the extensible authentication protocol (EAP). WEP regulates access to a wireless network based on a computer's hardware-specific MAC address, which is relatively simple to be sniffed out and stolen. EAP is built on a more secure public-key encryption system to ensure that only authorized network users can access the network.

WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK uses a passphrase or key to authenticate your wireless connection. The key is an alpha-numeric password between 8 and 63 characters long. The password can include symbols (!?*&_) and spaces. This key must be the exact same key entered on your wireless bridge or access point.

WPA/WPA2 incorporates user authentication through the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP). EAP is built on a more secure public key encryption system to ensure that only authorized network users can access the network.

Configure WPA/WPA2 Personal

It is recommended to enable encryption on your wireless access point before your wireless network adapters. Please establish wireless connectivity before enabling encryption. Your wireless signal may degrade when enabling encryption due to the added overhead.

1. Log into the web-based configuration by opening a web browser and entering the IP address of the access point (dlinkap.local). Click on **Setup** and then click **Wireless Setup** on the left side.
2. Next to *Security Mode*, select **WPA-Personal**.
3. Next to *WPA Mode*, select **Auto(WPA or WPA2), WPA2 only**, or **WPA only**.
4. Next to *Cipher Type*, select **TKIP, AES**, or **TKIP and AES**.
5. Next to *Pre-Shared Key*, enter a key. The key is entered as a passphrase in ASCII format at both ends of the wireless connection. The passphrase must be between 8-63 characters.
6. Click **Save Settings** at the top of the window to save your settings. If you are configuring the access point with a wireless adapter, you will lose connectivity until you enable WPA-PSK on your adapter and enter the same passphrase as you did on the access point.

Configure WPA/WPA2 Enterprise

It is recommended to enable encryption on your wireless access point before your wireless network adapters. Please establish wireless connectivity before enabling encryption. Your wireless signal may degrade when enabling encryption due to the added overhead.

1. Log into the web-based configuration by opening a web browser and entering the IP address of the access point (dlinkap.local). Click on **Setup** and then click **Wireless Setup** on the left side.
2. Next to *Security Mode*, select **WPA-Enterprise**.
3. Next to *WPA Mode*, select **Auto(WPA or WPA2)**, **WPA2 only**, or **WPA only**.
4. Next to *Cipher Mode*, select **TKIP**, **AES**, or **Auto**.
5. Next to *RADIUS Server IP Address*, enter the IP Address of your RADIUS server.
6. Next to *RADIUS Server Port*, enter the port you are using with your RADIUS server. 1812 is the default port.
7. Next to *RADIUS Server Shared Secret*, enter the security key.
8. Click **Advanced** to enter settings for a secondary RADIUS Server.
9. Click **Save Settings** to save your settings.

Connect to a Wireless Network Using Windows® XP

Windows® XP users may use the built-in wireless utility (Zero Configuration Utility). The following instructions are for Service Pack 2 users. If you are using another company's utility or Windows® 2000, please refer to the user manual of your wireless adapter for help with connecting to a wireless network. Most utilities will have a "site survey" option similar to the Windows® XP utility as seen below.

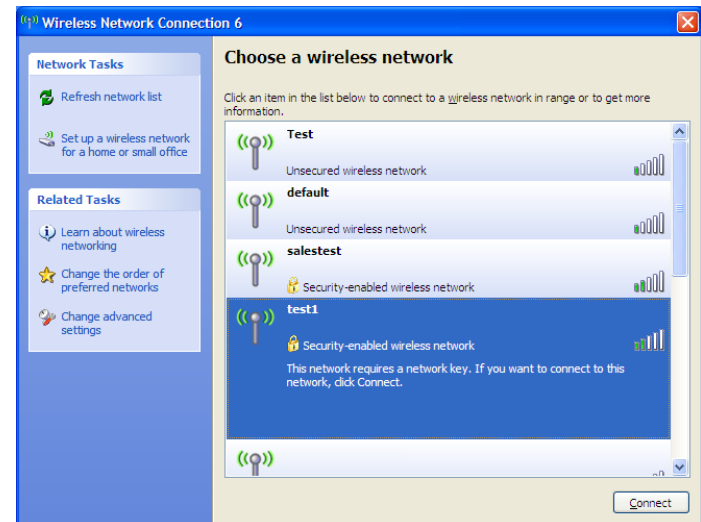
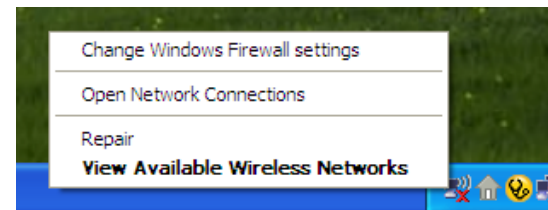
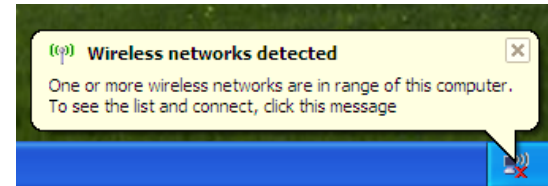
If you receive the **Wireless Networks Detected** bubble, click on the center of the bubble to access the utility.

or

Right-click on the wireless computer icon in your system tray (lower-right corner next to the time). Select **View Available Wireless Networks**.

The utility will display any available wireless networks in your area. Click on a network (displayed using the SSID) and click the **Connect** button.

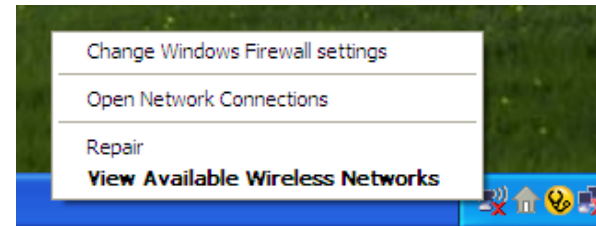
If you get a good signal, but cannot access the Internet, check you TCP/IP settings for your wireless adapter. Refer to the **Networking Basics** section in this manual for more information.



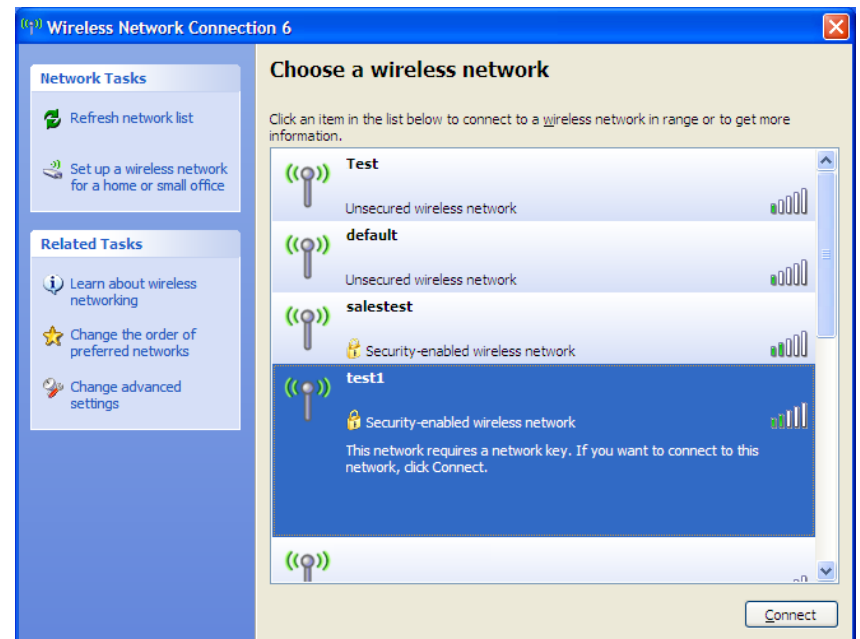
Configure WPA-PSK

It is recommended to enable WEP on your wireless bridge or access point before configuring your wireless adapter. If you are joining an existing network, you will need to know the WEP key being used.

1. Open the Windows® XP Wireless Utility by right-clicking on the wireless computer icon in your system tray (lower-right corner of screen). Select **View Available Wireless Networks**.

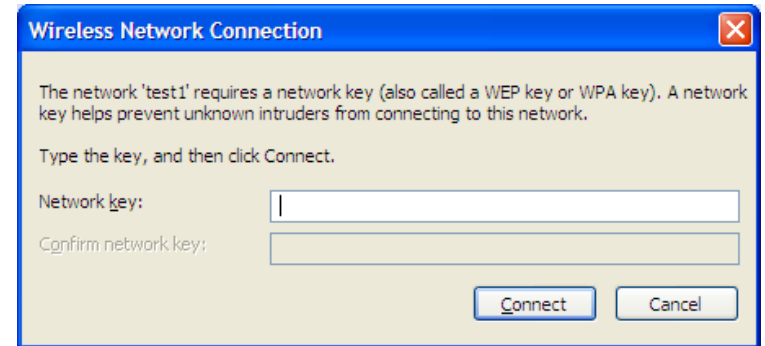


2. Highlight the wireless network (SSID) you would like to connect to and click **Connect**.



3. The **Wireless Network Connection** box will appear. Enter the WPA-PSK passphrase and click **Connect**.

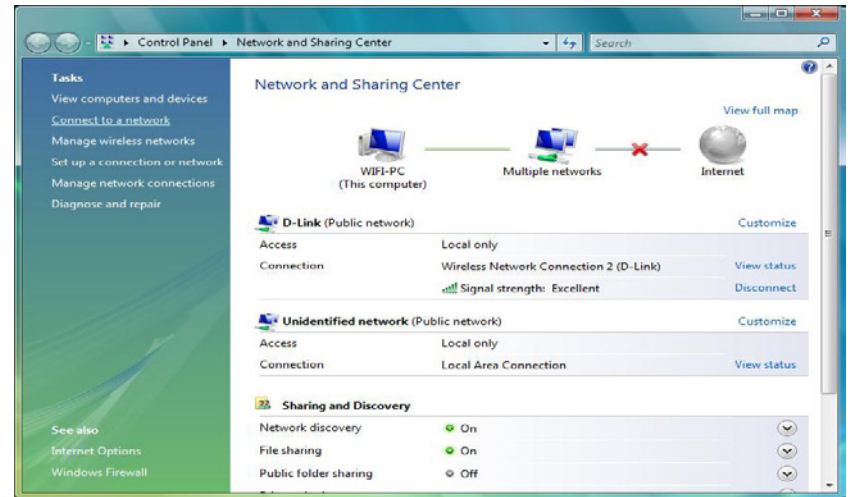
It may take 20-30 seconds to connect to the wireless network. If the connection fails, please verify that the WPA-PSK settings are correct. The WPA-PSK passphrase must be exactly the same as on the wireless access point.



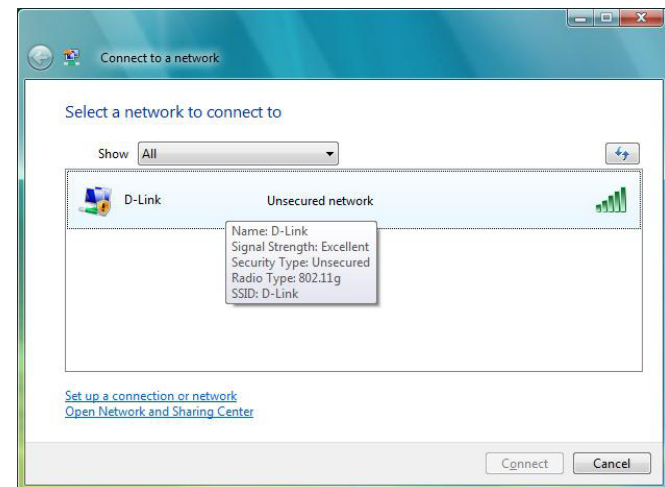
Using Windows Vista®

Windows Vista® users may use the convenient, built-in wireless utility. Follow these instructions:

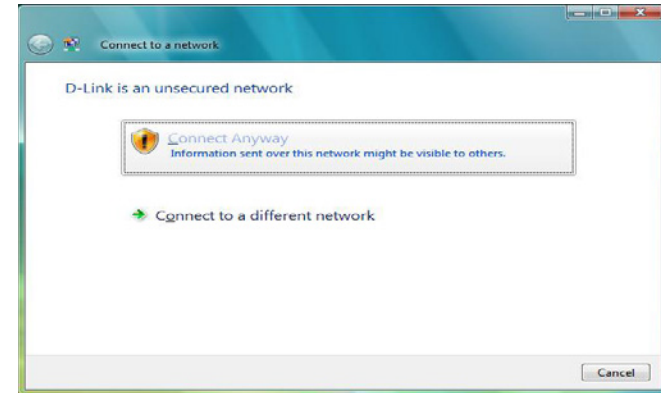
From the Start menu, go to Control Panel, and then click on **Network and Sharing Center**.



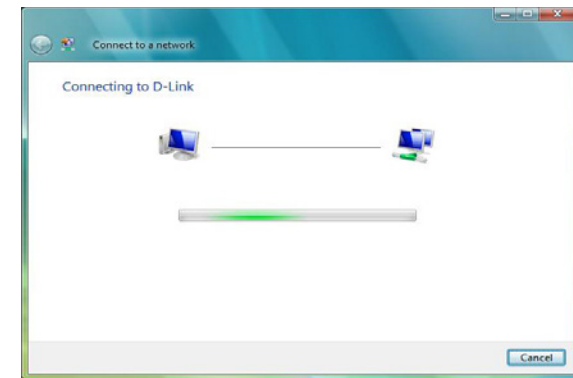
The utility will display any available wireless networks in your area. Click on a network (displayed using the SSID) under Select a network to connect to and then click the **Connect** button.



Click **Connect Anyway** to continue.

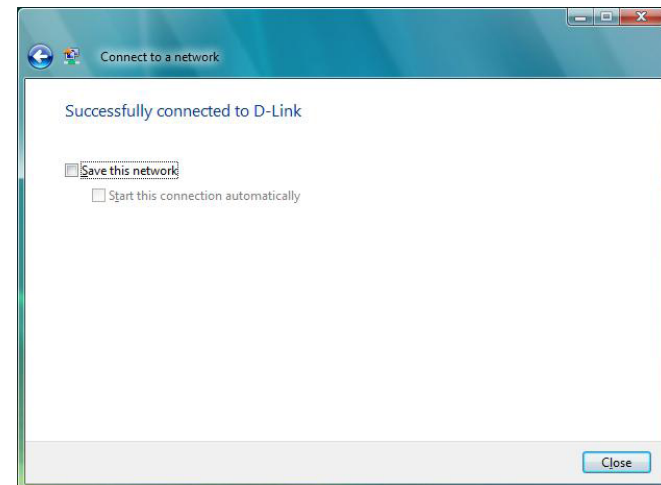


The utility will display the following window to indicate a connection is being made.



The final window indicates the establishment of a successful connection.

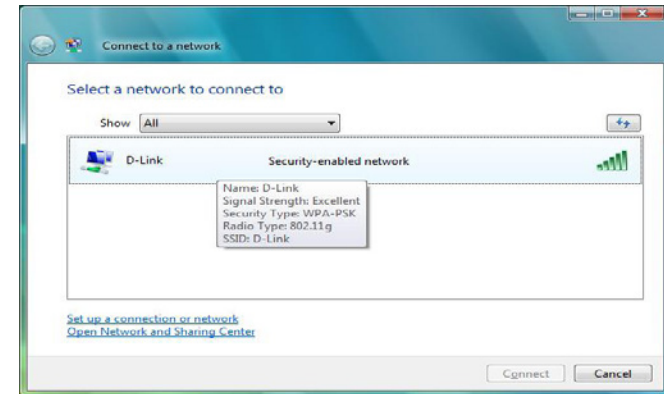
The next two pages display the windows used to connect to either a WEP or a WPA-PSK wireless network.



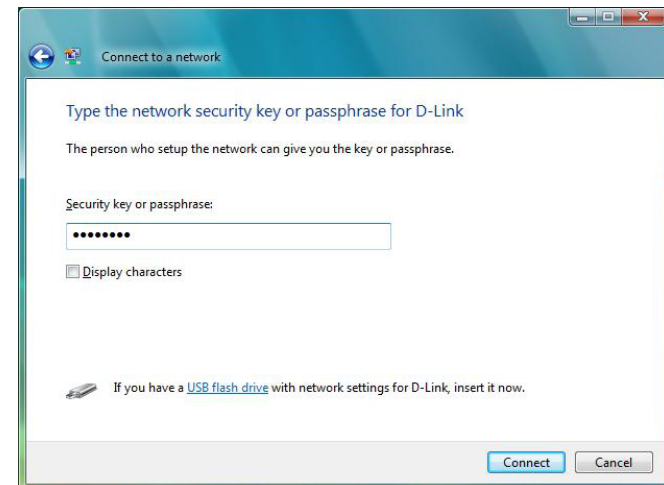
Configure WPA-PSK

It is recommended to enable WEP on your wireless bridge or access point before configuring your wireless adapter. If you are joining an existing network, you will need to know the WEP key being used.

Click on a network (displayed using the SSID) using WPA-PSK under Select a network to connect to and then click the **Connect** button.



Enter the appropriate security key or passphrase in the field provided and then click the **Connect** button.



Using Windows® 7

It is recommended to enable wireless security (WPA/WPA2) on your wireless router or access point before configuring your wireless adapter. If you are joining an existing network, you will need to know the security key or passphrase being used.

1. Click on the wireless icon in your system tray (lower-right corner).



Wireless Icon

2. The utility will display any available wireless networks in your area.

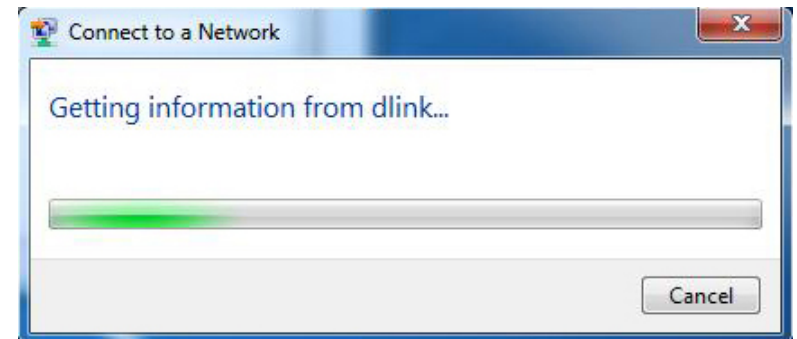


3. Highlight the wireless network (SSID) you would like to connect to and click the **Connect** button.

If you get a good signal but cannot access the Internet, check your TCP/IP settings for your wireless adapter. Refer to the Networking Basics section in this manual for more information.

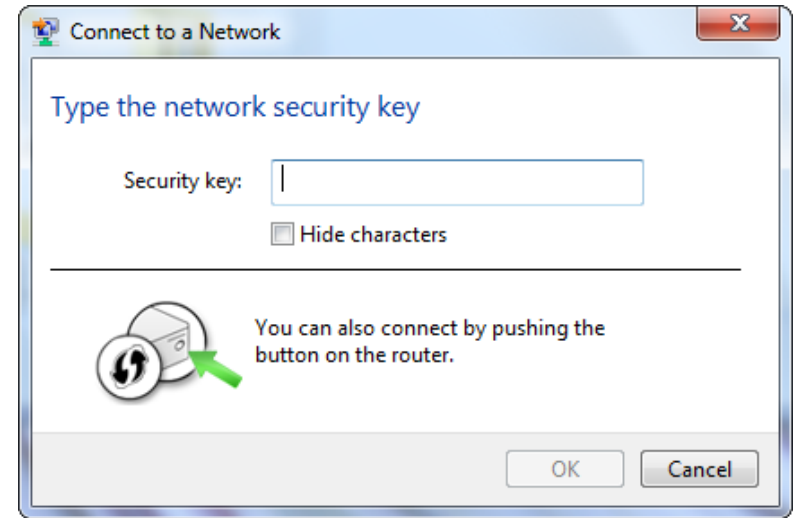


4. The following window appears while your computer tries to connect to the router.



5. Enter the same security key or passphrase that is on your router and click **Connect**. You can also connect by pushing the WPS button on the router.

It may take 20-30 seconds to connect to the wireless network. If the connection fails, please verify that the security settings are correct. The key or passphrase must be exactly the same as on the wireless router.



Troubleshooting

This chapter provides solutions to problems that can occur during the installation and operation of the DAP-3410. Read the following descriptions if you are having problems. (The examples below are illustrated in Windows® XP. If you have a different operating system, the screenshots on your computer will look similar to the following examples.)

1. Why can't I access the web-based configuration utility?

When entering the IP address of the D-Link access point (**dlinkapwxyz.local** for example, with **wxyz** the last four digits of the AP's MAC Address), you are not connecting to a website on the Internet or have to be connected to the Internet. The device has the utility built-in to the device itself. Your computer must be on the same IP subnet to connect to the web-based utility.

- Make sure you have an updated Java-enabled web browser. We recommend the following:
 - Microsoft Internet Explorer® 7 and higher
 - Mozilla Firefox 12.0 and higher
 - Google™ Chrome 20.0 and higher
 - Apple Safari 4 and higher
- Verify physical connectivity by checking for solid link lights on the device. If you do not get a solid link light, try using a different cable or connect to a different port on the device if possible. If the computer is turned off, the link light may not be on.
- Disable any internet security software running on the computer. Software firewalls such as Zone Alarm, Black Ice, Sygate, Norton Personal Firewall, and Windows® XP firewall may block access to the configuration pages. Check the help files included with your firewall software for more information on disabling or configuring it.

- Configure your Internet settings:
 - Go to **Start > Settings > Control Panel**. Double-click the **Internet Options** icon. From the Security tab, click the button to restore the settings to their defaults.
 - Click the Connection tab and set the dial-up option to Never Dial a Connection. Click the LAN Settings button. Make sure nothing is checked. Click OK.
 - Go to the Advanced tab and click the button to restore these settings to their defaults. Click OK three times.
 - Close your web browser (if open) and open it.
- Access the web management. Open your web browser and enter the IP address of your D-Link access point in the address bar. This should open the login page for your the web management.
- If you still cannot access the configuration, unplug the power to the access point for 10 seconds and plug back in. Wait about 30 seconds and try accessing the configuration. If you have multiple computers, try connecting using a different computer.

2. What can I do if I forgot my password?

If you forgot your password, you must reset your access point. Unfortunately this process will change all your settings back to the factory defaults.

To reset the access point, locate the reset button (hole) on the rear panel of the unit. With the access point powered on, use a paperclip to hold the button down for 10 seconds. Release the button and the access point will go through its reboot process. Wait about 30 seconds to access the access point. The default IP address is 192.168.0.50. When logging in, the username is Admin and leave the password box empty.

3. Why can't I connect to certain sites or send and receive emails when connecting through my access point?

If you are having a problem sending or receiving email, or connecting to secure sites such as eBay, banking sites, and Hotmail, we suggest lowering the MTU in increments of ten (Ex. 1492, 1482, 1472, etc).

Note: AOL DSL+ users must use MTU of 1400.

To find the proper MTU Size, you'll have to do a special ping of the destination you're trying to go to. A destination could be another computer, or a URL.

- Click on **Start** and then click **Run**.
- Windows® 95, 98, and Me users type in command (Windows® NT, 2000, and XP users type in cmd) and press **Enter** (or click **OK**).
- Once the window opens, you'll need to do a special ping. Use the following syntax:

```
ping [url] [-f] [-l] [MTU value]
```

Example: **ping yahoo.com -f -l 1472**

```
C:\>ping yahoo.com -f -l 1482
Pinging yahoo.com [66.94.234.13] with 1482 bytes of data:
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.

Ping statistics for 66.94.234.13:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping yahoo.com -f -l 1472
Pinging yahoo.com [66.94.234.13] with 1472 bytes of data:
Reply from 66.94.234.13: bytes=1472 time=93ms TTL=52
Reply from 66.94.234.13: bytes=1472 time=109ms TTL=52
Reply from 66.94.234.13: bytes=1472 time=125ms TTL=52
Reply from 66.94.234.13: bytes=1472 time=203ms TTL=52

Ping statistics for 66.94.234.13:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 93ms, Maximum = 203ms, Average = 132ms

C:\>
```

You should start at 1472 and work your way down by 10 each time. Once you get a reply, go up by 2 until you get a fragmented packet. Take that value and add 28 to the value to account for the various TCP/IP headers. For example, lets say that 1452 was the proper value, the actual MTU size would be 1480, which is the optimum for the network we're working with (1452+28=1480).

Once you find your MTU, you can now configure your access point with the proper MTU size.

To change the MTU rate on your access point follow the steps below:

- Open your browser, enter the IP address of your access point (192.168.0.50) and click **OK**.
- Enter your username (Admin) and password (blank by default). Click **OK** to enter the web configuration page for the device.
- Click on **Setup** and then click **Manual Configure**.
- To change the MTU enter the number in the MTU field and click **Save Settings** to save your settings.
- Test your email. If changing the MTU does not resolve the problem, continue changing the MTU in increments of ten.

Wireless Basics

LanReady wireless products are based on industry standards to provide easy-to-use and compatible high-speed wireless connectivity within your home, business or public access wireless networks. Strictly adhering to the IEEE standard, the D-Link wireless family of products will allow you to securely access the data you want, when and where you want it. You will be able to enjoy the freedom that wireless networking delivers.

A wireless local area network (WLAN) is a cellular computer network that transmits and receives data with radio signals instead of wires. Wireless LANs are used increasingly in both home and office environments, and public areas such as airports, coffee shops and universities. Innovative ways to utilize WLAN technology are helping people to work and communicate more efficiently. Increased mobility and the absence of cabling and other fixed infrastructure have proven to be beneficial for many users.

Wireless users can use the same applications they use on a wired network. Wireless adapter cards used on laptop and desktop systems support the same protocols as Ethernet adapter cards.

Under many circumstances, it may be desirable for mobile network devices to link to a conventional Ethernet LAN in order to use servers, printers or an Internet connection supplied through the wired LAN. A Wireless Access point is a device used to provide this link.

What is Wireless?

Wireless or Wi-Fi technology is another way of connecting your computer to the network without using wires. Wi-Fi uses radio frequency to connect wirelessly, so you have the freedom to connect computers anywhere in your home or office.

D-Link is the worldwide leader and award winning designer, developer, and manufacturer of networking products. D-Link delivers the performance you need at a price you can afford. D-Link has all the products you need to build your network.

How does wireless work?

Wireless works similar to how cordless phone work, through radio signals to transmit data from one point A to point B. But wireless technology has restrictions as to how you can access the network. You must be within the wireless network range area to be able to connect your computer. There are two different types of wireless networks Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN), and Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN).

Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)

In a wireless local area network, a device called an Access Point (AP) connects computers to the network. The access point has a small antenna attached to it, which allows it to transmit data back and forth over radio signals. With an indoor access point as seen in the picture, the signal can travel up to 300 feet. With an outdoor access point the signal can reach out up to 30 miles to serve places like manufacturing plants, industrial locations, college and high school campuses, airports, golf courses, and many other outdoor venues.

Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)

Bluetooth is the industry standard wireless technology used for WPAN. Bluetooth devices in WPAN operate in a range up to 30 feet away.

Compared to WLAN the speed and wireless operation range are both less than WLAN, but in return it doesn't use nearly as much power which makes it ideal for personal devices, such as mobile phones, PDAs, headphones, laptops, speakers, and other devices that operate on batteries.

Who uses wireless?

Wireless technology has become so popular in recent years that almost everyone is using it, whether it's for home, office, business, D-Link has a wireless solution for it.

Home

- Gives everyone at home broadband access
- Surf the web, check email, instant message, etc.
- Gets rid of the cables around the house
- Simple and easy to use

Small Office and Home Office

- Stay on top of everything at home as you would at office
- Remotely access your office network from home
- Share Internet connection and printer with multiple computers
- No need to dedicate office space

Where is wireless used?

Wireless technology is expanding everywhere not just at home or office. People like the freedom of mobility and it's becoming so popular that more and more public facilities now provide wireless access to attract people. The wireless connection in public places is usually called "hotspots".

Using a D-Link Cardbus Adapter with your laptop, you can access the hotspot to connect to Internet from remote locations like: Airports, Hotels, Coffee Shops, Libraries, Restaurants, and Convention Centers.

Wireless network is easy to setup, but if you're installing it for the first time it could be quite a task not knowing where to start. That's why we've put together a few setup steps and tips to help you through the process of setting up a wireless network.

Tips

Here are a few things to keep in mind, when you install a wireless network.

Centralize your access point or Access Point

Make sure you place the bridge/access point in a centralized location within your network for the best performance. Try to place the bridge/access point as high as possible in the room, so the signal gets dispersed throughout your home. If you have a two-story home, you may need a Repeater to boost the signal to extend the range.

Eliminate Interference

Place home appliances such as cordless telephones, microwaves, wireless speakers, and televisions as far away as possible from the bridge/access point. This would significantly reduce any interference that the appliances might cause since they operate on same frequency.

Security

Don't let your next-door neighbors or intruders connect to your wireless network. Secure your wireless network by turning on the WPA or WEP security feature on the access point. Refer to product manual for detail information on how to set it up.

Wireless Modes

There are basically two modes of networking:

- **Infrastructure** – All wireless clients will connect to an access point or wireless bridge.
- **Ad-Hoc** – Directly connecting to another computer, for peer-to-peer communication, using wireless network adapters on each computer, such as two or more wireless network Cardbus adapters.

An Infrastructure network contains an Access Point or wireless bridge. All the wireless devices, or clients, will connect to the wireless bridge or access point.

An Ad-Hoc network contains only clients, such as laptops with wireless cardbus adapters. All the adapters must be in Ad-Hoc mode to communicate.

Networking Basics

Check your IP address

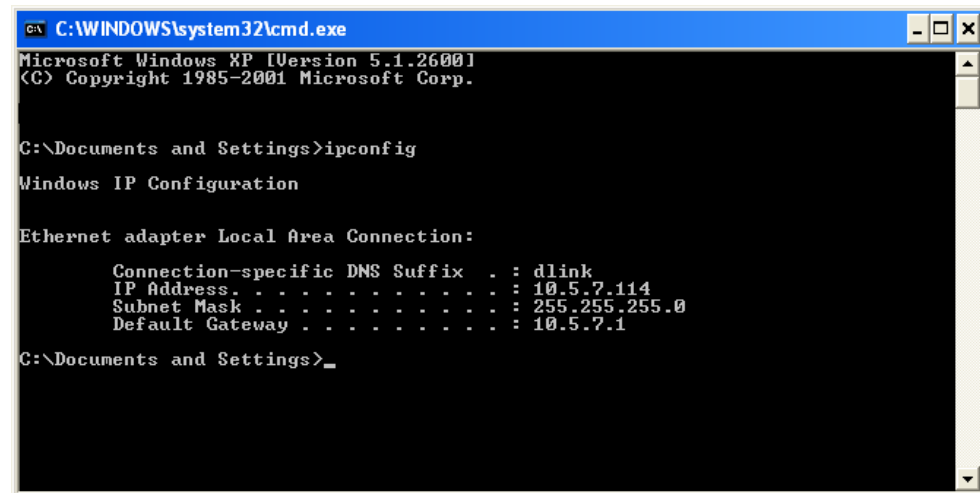
After you install your adapter, by default, the TCP/IP settings should be set to obtain an IP address from a DHCP server (i.e. wireless router) automatically. To verify your IP address, please follow the steps below.

Click on Start > Run. In the run box type **cmd** and click **OK**. (Windows® 7/Vista® users type cmd in the Start Search box.)

At the prompt, type **ipconfig** and press **Enter**.

This will display the IP address, subnet mask, and the default gateway of your adapter.

If the address is 0.0.0.0, check your adapter installation, security settings, and the settings on your router. Some firewall software programs may block a DHCP request on newly installed adapters.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600.1
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : dlink
    IP Address . . . . . : 10.5.7.114
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.5.7.1

C:\Documents and Settings>_
```

Statically Assign an IP address

If you are not using a DHCP capable gateway/router, or you need to assign a static IP address, please follow the steps below:

Step 1

Windows® 7 - Click on **Start > Control Panel > Network and Internet > Network and Sharing Center > Change Adapter Setting.**

Windows Vista® - Click on **Start > Control Panel > Network and Internet > Network and Sharing Center > Manage Network Connections.**

Windows® XP - Click on **Start > Control Panel > Network Connections.**

Windows® 2000 - From the desktop, right-click **My Network Places > Properties.**

Step 2

Right-click on the **Local Area Connection** which represents your network adapter and select **Properties.**

Step 3

Highlight **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties.**

Step 4

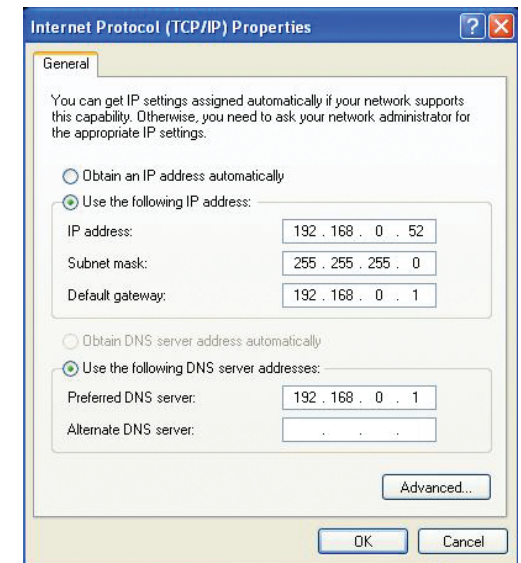
Click **Use the following IP address** and enter an IP address that is on the same subnet as your network or the LAN IP address on your router.

Example: If the router's LAN IP address is 192.168.0.1, make your IP address 192.168.0.X where X is a number between 2 and 99. Make sure that the number you choose is not in use on the network. Set Default Gateway the same as the LAN IP address of your router (192.168.0.1).

Set Primary DNS the same as the LAN IP address of your router (192.168.0.1). The Secondary DNS is not needed or you may enter a DNS server from your ISP.

Step 5

Click **OK** twice to save your settings.



Technical Specifications

Standards

- IEEE 802.11a/n
- IEEE 802.3
- IEEE 802.3u

Network Management

- Web Browser Interface
- HTTP - Secure HTTP (HTTPS)
- SNMP v1, v2c, and v3

Security

- WPA-Personal & Enterprise
- WPA2-Personal & Enterprise
- WEP 64/128 bit Encryption
- 802.1X

Wireless Frequency

- 5.15 GHz - 5.825 GHz

Operational Modes

- Access Point
- Wireless Distribution System
- Wireless Distribution System with AP
- Wireless Client
- Repeater
- WISP Repeater
- WISP Client

Antenna

- Built-in 15 dBi Sector Antenna

Maximum Transmit Power Output¹

- 29 dBm (800 mW)

Maximum Power Input

- 48 V/ 0.5 A

Maximum Power Consumption

- 15.9 watts

LEDs

- Wireless Signal Strength LED
- Power
- LAN
- Wireless

Operating Temperature

- Operating: -20 to 60 °C (-4 to 140 °F)
- Storage: -20 to 85 °C (-4 to 185 °F)

Humidity

- Operating: 0 to 90% (non-condensing)
- Storage: 5 to 95% (non-condensing)

Safety & Emissions

- FCC
- CE

Dimensions (L x W x H)

- 118 x 56 x 195 mm (4.64 x 2.2 x 7.67 inches)

¹Range will vary depending on country's maximum transmit power output regulation. Maximum wireless signal rate derived from IEEE Standard 802.11g and 802.11n specifications. Actual data throughput will vary. Network conditions and environmental factors, including volume of network traffic, building materials and construction, and network overhead, lower actual data throughput rate. Environmental conditions will adversely affect wireless signal range.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

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 in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures: -Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna. -

Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver. -

Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected. -Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

You are cautioned that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void your authority to operate the equipment.

FCC RF Radiation Exposure Statement: 1. This Transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter. 2.

This equipment complies with FCC RF radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with a minimum distance of 20 centimeters between the radiator and your body.