

Tranzeo TR-902 Series User Guide

Covers the following models:
TR-900-N, TR-900-8, TR-900-11,
TR-902-N, TR-902-8, TR-902-11

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Tranzeo Wireless Technologies Inc.

19473 Fraser Way
Pitt Meadows, BC
Canada V3Y 2V4

Toll Free Number: 1.866.872.6936
Technical Support: 1.888.460.6366
Local Number: 1.604.460.6002
Fax Number: 1.604.460.6005

General Inquiries: info@tranzeo.com
Sales: sales@tranzeo.com
Technical Support: support@tranzeo.com

Safety Information

FCC Compliance

This device 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 device is operated in a residential environment. This device generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy. If not installed and used in accordance with the user guide, may cause harmful interference to radio communication. In case of harmful interference, the users will be required to correct the interference at their own expense.

The users should not modify or change this device without written approval from Tranzeo Wireless. Modification will void warranty and authority to use the device.

For safety reasons, people should not work in a situation where RF exposure limits could be exceeded. To prevent this situation, the users should consider the following rules:

- Install the antenna so that there is a minimum of 33.5 cm (13.19 in) of distance between the antenna and people.
- Do not turn on power to the device while installing the antenna.
- Do not connect the antenna while the device is in operation.
- Do not collocate or operate the antenna used with the device in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.
- Use this product only with the following Tranzeo antennas of the same or lower gain:

12 dBi Omni – TR-OD900-12

14 dBi Sector – TR-900V-90-14

- In order to ensure compliance with local regulations, the installer **MUST** enter the antenna gain at the time of installation. See *Chapter 3: Wireless Settings*, for details.

Industry Canada Compliance

Operation of this device is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.



Safety Instructions

You must read and understand the following safety instructions before installing the device:

- This antenna's grounding system must be installed according to Articles 810-15, 810-20, 810-21 of the National Electric Code, ANSI/NFPA No. 70-1993. If you have any questions or doubts about your antenna's grounding system, contact a local licensed electrician.
- Never attach the grounding wire while the device is powered.
- If the ground is to be attached to an existing electrical circuit, turn off the circuit before attaching the wire.
- Use the Tranzeo Power over Ethernet (POE) adapter only with approved Tranzeo models.
- Never install radio equipment, surge suppressors or lightning protection during a storm.

Lightning Protection

The key to lightning protection is to provide a harmless route for lightning to reach ground. The system should not be designed to attract lightning, nor can it repel lightning. National, state and local codes are designed to protect life, limb, and property, and must always be obeyed. When in doubt, consult local and national electrical codes or contact an electrician or professional trained in the design of grounding systems.

Professional Installation Required

The product requires professional installation. Professional installers ensure that the equipment is installed following local regulations and safety codes.

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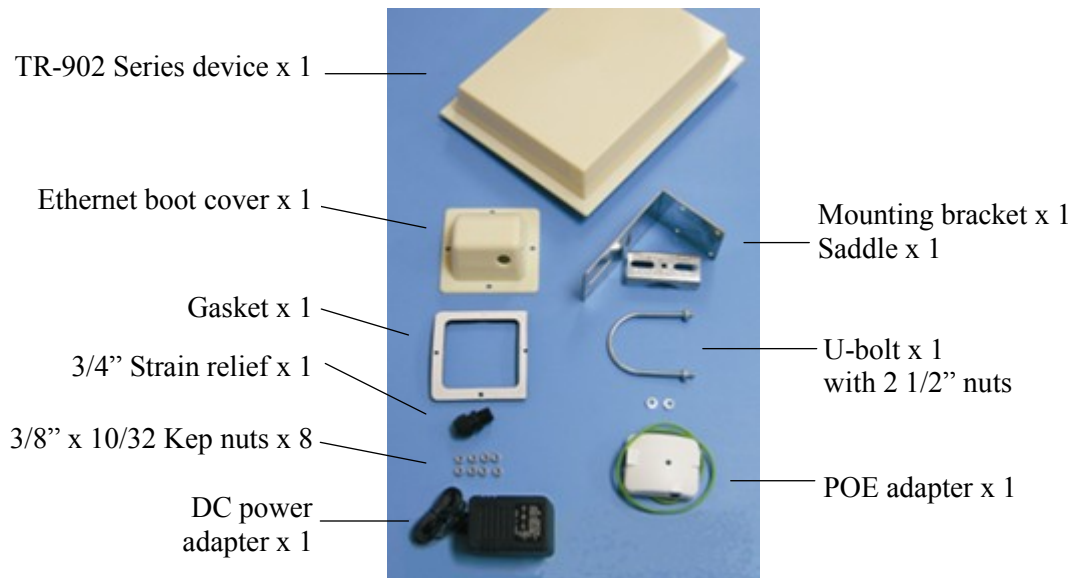
Chapter 1: Overview

Introduction

This next-generation wireless LAN device—the Tranzeo TR-902 series—brings Ethernet-like performance to the wireless realm. Fully compliant with the IEEE802.11a standard, the TR-902 series also provides powerful features such as the Internet-based configuration utility as well as WEP and WPA security.

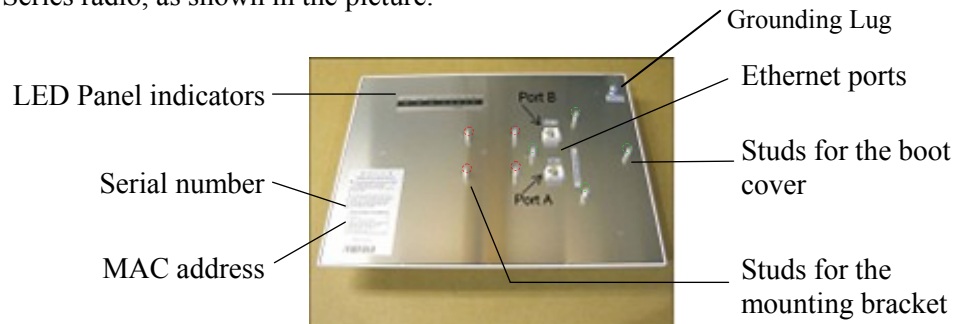
Product Kit

The TR-902 Series product kit contains the items shown below. If any item is missing or damaged, contact your local dealer for support.



Product Description

The LEDs, ports and product information are located at the back of the TR-902 Series radio, as shown in the picture.



LED Panel Indicators

Operational	Color	Indicators
Power	● Red	On: Powered on Off: No power or LED's Disabled
LAN	● Green	On: Ethernet link Flashing: Ethernet traffic Off: No Ethernet link
Radio	● Amber	On: Radio link Flashing: Radio activity Off: No radio link
Signal (CPE or PXP Mode) In CPE mode LEDS light up in sequence to indicate signal strength based on Signal - Noise.	● Red	1 to 10 db above noise
	● Amber	11 to 15 db above noise
	● Amber	16 to 20 db above noise
	● Green	21 to 30 db above noise
	● Green	31 or more db above noise

Label	Color	Indicators
Operational Info (AP Mode)	● Red	On: WEP/128 enabled Flashing: WEP/64 enabled Off: WEP off
	● Amber	On: WPA/AES enabled Flashing: WPA/TKIP enabled Off: WPA off
	● Amber	On: 5.8 operation Off: 5.3 operation Flashing: 2.4 operation
	● Green	On: ACL enabled Off: ACL off
	● Green	On: WDS enabled Off: WDS off

Chapter 2: Hardware Installation

The TR-902 Series radios are easy to install, as you'll see in this chapter. Before starting, you will need to get the tools listed below and decide about the site and orientation of the device. Once ready, follow the instructions about how to install the Ethernet cable, mount the device, ground the antenna, and make the connections in order to get a proper installation.

Getting Ready

Tools Required

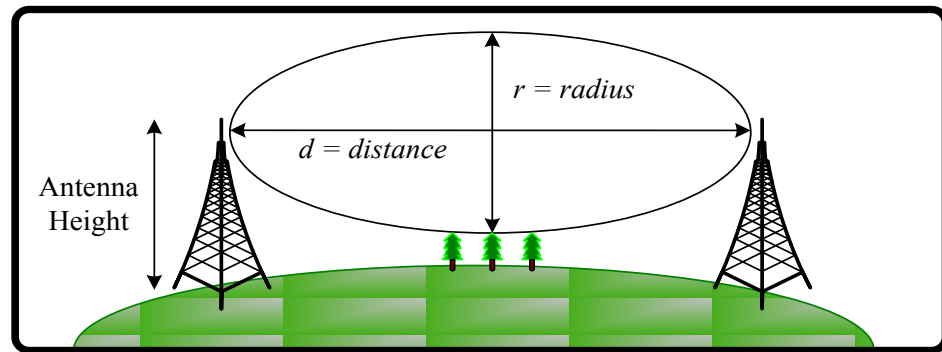
To install your TR-902 Series radio you will need the following tools:

- 1/2" wrench x 1
- 3/4" wrench x 1
- 3/8" wrench x 1
- Cat 5 cable stripper x 1
- Cat 5 cable (to connect the radio to the POE adapter)
- RJ-45 patch cable
- RJ-45 crimper x 1
- RJ-45 connectors x 4
- #6 green grounding wire

Site Selection

Determine the location of the radio before installation. Proper placement of the device is critical to ensure optimum radio range and performance. You should perform a site survey to determine the optimal location.

Ensure the CPE is within line-of-sight of the access point. The line-of-sight is an ellipse, called Fresnel zone. This zone should be clear of obstacles since obstructions will impede performance of the device.



Fresnel zone

Polarity

Determine if the antenna's polarization will be horizontal or vertical before installation. The TR-902 radios can be used in either polarity. The Ethernet boot cover should always be placed so that the cable runs toward the ground for maximum environmental protection.

Power Supply

Only use a power adapter approved for use with the TR-902 Series radio. Otherwise, the product may be damaged and will not be covered by the Tranzeo warranty.

Installing the Ethernet Cable

Step 1:

Insert the strain relief, without the cap nut, into the port opening of the boot cover.



Step 2:

Using a 3/4" wrench, tighten the strain relief until it touches the boot cover.

IMPORTANT! Use hand tools only. Do not over tighten.



Step 3:

Put the cap nut back over the strain relief and insert the Cat 5 cable through it. Wire the cable following the EIA/TIA T568B standard, and attach the RJ-45 connectors to each end of the cable. (See *Appendix F: Wiring Standard*).



Step 4:

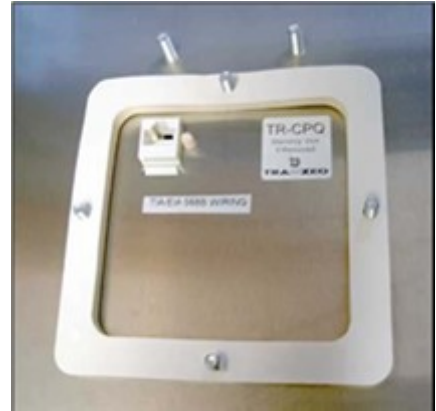
If you purchased the device with a dual port cover, repeat steps 1, 2, and 3 for the second port.

IMPORTANT! If you are not going to use the second port, insert the strain relief into the boot cover and tighten the cap nut to ensure a weather-tight seal, as shown in the picture.



Step 5:

Place the gasket—with the adhesive side facing up—over the 4 studs around the port of the radio. Flatten the gasket ensuring there are no gaps. Remove the backing.

**Step 6:**

Plug the Cat 5 cable inserted in the boot cover into the port. Remember to place the boot cover according to the desired polarization, so that the strain relief faces the ground.

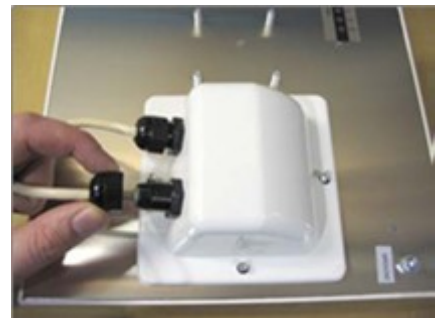
**Step 7:**

Fit the boot cover over the 4 studs and the gasket. Secure with 4 keps nuts. Tighten with a 3/8" wrench until the gasket is at least 50% compressed.

**Step 8:**

Make sure the cap nut of the strain relief is tightened properly to ensure a weather-proof seal.

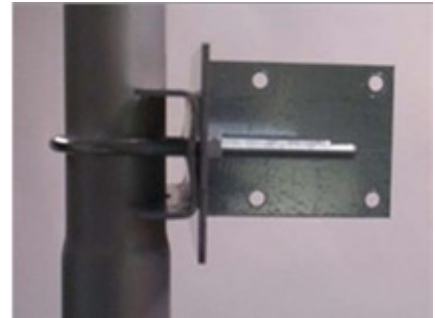
IMPORTANT! Hand tighten only. Do not over tighten as you may damage the weather-tight seal of the strain relief.



Mounting the Radio

Step 9:

Attach the mounting bracket to the pole using the U-bolt. Secure the U-bolt with the lock washers and the nuts. Align if necessary, and then tighten the nuts enough to prevent any movement.



Step 10:

Fit the radio to the mounting bracket. Secure the radio with keps nuts.

IMPORTANT! The strain relief must be always facing the ground.



Grounding the Antenna

Step 11:

Using a #6 green grounding wire, connect the grounding lug on the radio to a proper ground. See Appendix A: Grounding and Lightning Protection Information.

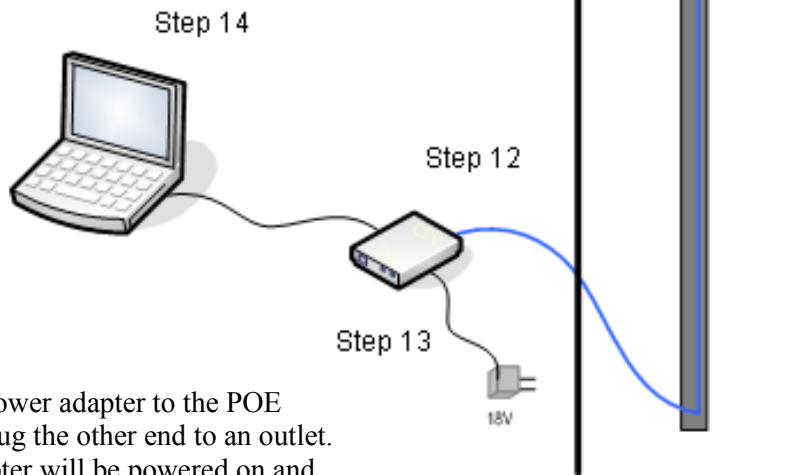


IMPORTANT: This device must be grounded. Connect the green grounding wire to a known good earth ground, as outlined in the National Electrical Code. See *Appendix A: Grounding and Lightning Protection Information* for details.

Connecting the Radio

Step 12:

Connect the Cat 5 cable from the radio into the RJ-45 jack marked “CPE” on the POE adapter. The POE adapter is not weather-proof and should be installed indoors.



Step 13:

Connect the power adapter to the POE adapter and plug the other end to an outlet. The POE adapter will be powered on and the power indicator on the top panel will turn on. We recommend connecting the power adapter to an outlet with surge suppression capability with an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) for reduced outages.

IMPORTANT! Use the power adapter supplied with the radio. Otherwise, it may be damaged.

Step 14:

To configure the TR-902 Series radio, connect the Ethernet cable to the POE adapter and to a computer. Ensure that the distance between the computer and the radio does not exceed 300 ft (90 m).

Note: If connecting to a hub or switch, a crossover cable may be required.

Best Practices

Follow these practices to ensure a correct installation and grounding.

- Always try to run long Cat 5 and LMR cables inside of the mounting pole. This helps to insulate the cable from any air surges.
- Keep all runs as straight as possible. Never put a loop into the cables.
- Test all grounds to ensure that you are using a proper ground. If using an electrical socket for ground, use a socket tester, such as Radio Shack 22-141.
- Keep a copy of the National Electrical Code Guide at hand and follow its recommendations.
- If you are in doubt about the grounding at the location, drive your own rod and bond it to the house ground. At least you will know that one rod is correct in the system.

Chapter 3: Configuration

The TR-902 Series radios can be configured through an HTML configuration interface, accessible using any Internet browser. The configuration interface allows you to define and change settings, and also shows information about the performance of the device.

In this chapter we'll cover how to access the configuration interface, configure the TR-902 Series radio, and interpret the information displayed in the interface.

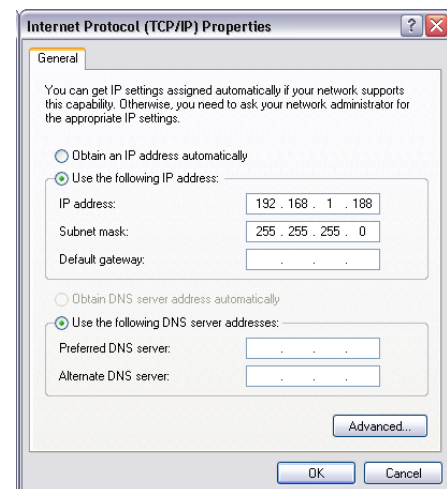
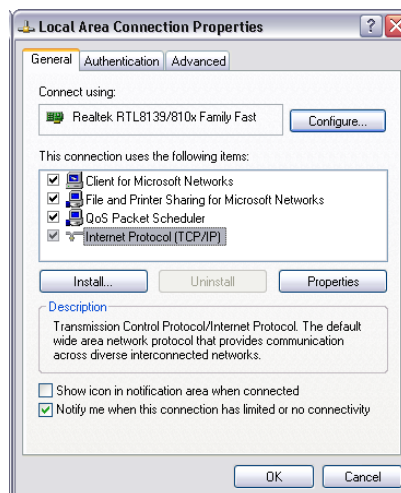
Depending on whether the device is defined as an AP or CPE (infrastructure station), some menu options, windows, and fields in the interface may vary or may not appear at all. We'll indicate so when describing each window.

Connecting to the Radio

Before accessing the configuration interface, you have to change the network connection settings in your computer to be on the same subnet as the radio.

Changing the IP Address - Windows XP

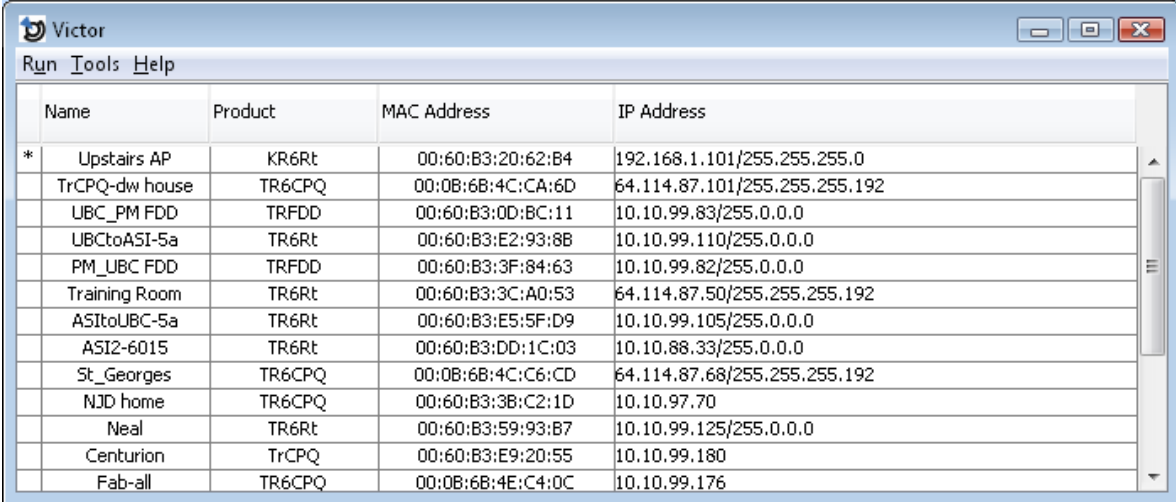
1. In your computer, open Control Panel > Network Connections > Local Area Connection.
2. In Local Area Connection Status > General, click **Properties**.
3. In Local Area Connection Properties > General, select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties**.
4. In Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties > General, select **Use the following IP address**.
5. Enter your **IP address** and **Subnet Mask**. The default IP address of the radio is **192.168.1.100**, which cannot be used here.
6. Click **OK** and **Close**.



Changing the IP Address Using the Tranzeo Victor Program

The Tranzeo Victor Program is a utility that allows users to quickly change the IP address of the Tranzeo radios. It sends out a broadcast on the network and displays a list of other Tranzeo radios connected, from which you can configure the IP address for your device.

Note: The Tranzeo Victor Program cannot locate radios through routers.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Victor" with a menu bar containing "Run", "Tools", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a table with four columns: "Name", "Product", "MAC Address", and "IP Address". The table contains 14 rows of data, with the first row marked with an asterisk in the "Name" column.

Name	Product	MAC Address	IP Address
* Upstairs AP	KR6Rt	00:60:B3:20:62:B4	192.168.1.101/255.255.255.0
TrCPQ-dw house	TR6CPQ	00:0B:6B:4C:CA:6D	64.114.87.101/255.255.255.192
UBC_PM FDD	TRFDD	00:60:B3:0D:BC:11	10.10.99.83/255.0.0.0
UBCtoASI-5a	TR6Rt	00:60:B3:E2:93:8B	10.10.99.110/255.0.0.0
PM_UBC FDD	TRFDD	00:60:B3:3F:84:63	10.10.99.82/255.0.0.0
Training Room	TR6Rt	00:60:B3:3C:A0:53	64.114.87.50/255.255.255.192
ASItOUBC-5a	TR6Rt	00:60:B3:E5:5F:D9	10.10.99.105/255.0.0.0
ASI2-6015	TR6Rt	00:60:B3:DD:1C:03	10.10.88.33/255.0.0.0
St_Georges	TR6CPQ	00:0B:6B:4C:C6:CD	64.114.87.68/255.255.255.192
NJD home	TR6CPQ	00:60:B3:3B:C2:1D	10.10.97.70
Neal	TR6Rt	00:60:B3:59:93:B7	10.10.99.125/255.0.0.0
Centurion	TrCPQ	00:60:B3:E9:20:55	10.10.99.180
Fab-all	TR6CPQ	00:0B:6B:4E:C4:0C	10.10.99.176

Columns

Name:	Displays the Device Name as set in the Administrative Options Page of the HTTP Interface
Product:	Display the Tranzeo Product Name. This is a read only Value.
Mac Address:	Displays the MAC address the device is current using. If the MAC Cloning option has been turned on, the MAC Address that appears is as set in the Network Interface. If the MAC Cloning feature has not been used, then the Factory set MAC Address appears.
IP Address:	Displays the Ip Address and Netmask as set in the Network Page of the HTTP Interface

The Tranzeo Victor Program has a number of menu options.

Run Menu

Scan:	Locates Tranzeo radios connected to the network. A * appears before the name when the radio is in the same subnet as your PC.
Detail:	Displays more info for a selected radio, such as IP Mode, Gateway, etc .This option is only available when a device is selected.
Set IP:	Using this option you set the device to have a DHCP address, or set the Static Details. Disabling Locator Write Access under the Administrative Settings page of the HTTP interface will cause the device to not accept these changes. This option is only available when a device is selected.
Reset:	Reboots the radio. This option is only available when a device is selected.
Quit:	Exits the program.

Tools Menu

Open Browser:	Opens the HTTP page of the selected device in the Web Brower.
Options:	Allows you to adjust some the Program's settings
Scan Timeout:	Sets the amount of time the program will wait for Scan results. Increase this value if you find that not every radio is being found.
Request Timeout:	Sets the amount of time the program will wait for Detail results. Increase this value if you find that Detail requests are timing out.
Web Browser:	Victor uses the system browser by default. IF you wish to use an alternative browser to access your Tranzeo Radios, enter the full path to the alternative browser here.
Protocol:	The TR-902 Series use the Legacy protocol. Tranzeo's WiMAX, EL, EN and many other series of Radios use the newer TDP (Tranzeo Discovery Protocol) .
Scan when Start:	Enables the automatic Scan when the program is started.

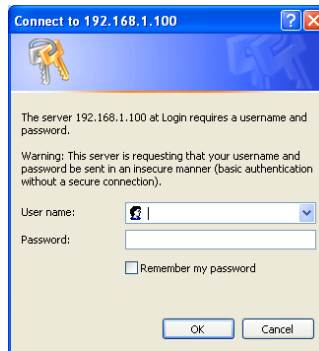
Help Menu

The **About** option displays the Version Number of the Program.

Login into the Configuration Interface

After defining the network settings, follow these steps to login into the Tranzeo Configuration Interface.

1. Open your Internet browser (Internet Explorer, Netscape, or Firefox).
2. In the address bar, type your IP address (default IP: **http://192.168.1.100**).
3. In the login dialog, enter your **Username** and **Password** (if you're a first-time user, follow the instructions below).
4. Click **OK**. You will then access the configuration interface.



If you're a first-time user:

1. Enter the default username **admin** and the default password **default**.
2. In the Password Set/Reset window, change the **Administration** and **Recovery* passwords**. They cannot be left as default and must be different from each other. You can change the usernames too.
3. Click **Apply** to save the changes.
4. You will be prompted to enter your new username and password in the login dialog. You will then access the configuration interface.

Password Set/Reset

Use this screen to set or reset the passwords to your device if they've been lost or inadvertently changed. For security reasons, you must set both the normal administration password and the recovery passwords before accessing the administration interface.

The recovery password is available for 15 minutes after powering the device on. After 15 minutes the device must be power-cycled to reactivate the recovery password; this helps prevent abuse of the recovery password by users without physical access to the device.

Note: You must set both the normal administration and recovery passwords before using the administration interface.

Administration Password

Username: This is the normal account used to administer the device.

Password: This password is currently set to the factory default. You must set this password before using the administration interface.

Confirm:

Recovery Password

Username: This is a special account used to recover the administration password if it has been lost or inadvertently changed.

Password: This password is currently set to the factory default. You must set this password before using the administration interface.

Confirm:

* The recovery username and password are used to access the Password Set/Reset window if the administration password is lost.

Information Page

This is the first window of the configuration interface. It shows the main menu and information about the device settings, like wireless, network, and security settings.

The menu is divided in four sections:

- Setup Menu
- Security
- Status
- Network

Each section contains navigation links to the configuration windows, some of which may be different for access points and CPEs.

Information Page - AP

 <p>TR6Rt 802.11b/g (2.4 GHz) TR6 Bridge with External 0 dBi Antenna</p> <p>Home Information Page AP Setup Menu Wireless Settings Administrative Settings WDS Security Encryption Access Control Status Stations List ARP Table Statistics System Performance Network Configuration Log Off</p> <p><small>Copyright © 2004-2009 Tranzeo Wireless Technologies, Inc.</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Information Page</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Wireless Settings</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Link Status</td> <td>No Link</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSID</td> <td>test123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Device Name</td> <td>TR6Rt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Network Settings</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>IP Address</td> <td>192.168.1.100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subnet Mask</td> <td>255.255.255.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gateway</td> <td>192.168.1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accessed From</td> <td>192.168.1.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Security</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Encryption</td> <td>Off</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Authentication</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Country / Regulatory</td> <td>US: United States (FCC)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAC Address</td> <td>0060B30BA333</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Channel</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Card Type</td> <td>4E (AR5413 / AR5414)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Board</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OS</td> <td>6.8.0P (1024)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Software</td> <td>TR6-5.0.2Rt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Build Date</td> <td>Oct 27, 2009 14:45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hardware Rev.</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>System Uptime</td> <td>00:03:49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Station Buffer Usage</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Used</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>256</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Event Log</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hardware Events</td> <td>(none)</td> </tr> </table>	Wireless Settings		Link Status	No Link	SSID	test123	Device Name	TR6Rt	Network Settings		IP Address	192.168.1.100	Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	Gateway	192.168.1.1	Accessed From	192.168.1.10	Security		Encryption	Off	Authentication	None	Radio		Country / Regulatory	US: United States (FCC)	MAC Address	0060B30BA333	Channel	1	Card Type	4E (AR5413 / AR5414)	Board		OS	6.8.0P (1024)	Software	TR6-5.0.2Rt	Build Date	Oct 27, 2009 14:45	Hardware Rev.	2	System Uptime	00:03:49	Station Buffer Usage		Used	2	Total	256	Event Log		Hardware Events	(none)
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Security																																																									
Encryption	Off																																																								
Authentication	None																																																								
Radio																																																									
Country / Regulatory	US: United States (FCC)																																																								
MAC Address	0060B30BA333																																																								
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Hardware Events	(none)																																																								

Information Page - CPE

 <p>TR6Rt 802.11b/g (2.4 GHz) Tr-Rt Bridge with External 0 dBi Antenna</p> <p>Home Information Page CPE Setup Menu Wireless Settings Administrative Settings Security Encryption Status AP List ARP Table Statistics System Performance Network Configuration Log Off</p> <p><small>Copyright © 2004-2009 Tranzeo Wireless Technologies, Inc.</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Information Page</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Wireless Settings</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Link Status</td> <td>No Link</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary SSID</td> <td>test123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary SSID</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Device Name</td> <td>TR6Rt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Network Settings</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>IP Address</td> <td>192.168.1.100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subnet Mask</td> <td>255.255.255.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gateway</td> <td>192.168.1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accessed From</td> <td>192.168.1.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Security</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Encryption</td> <td>Off</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Authentication</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Country / Regulatory</td> <td>US: United States (FCC)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAC Address</td> <td>0060B30BA333</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Channel</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Card Type</td> <td>4E (AR5413 / AR5414)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Board</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OS</td> <td>6.8.0P (1024)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Software</td> <td>TR6-5.0.2Rt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Build Date</td> <td>Oct 27, 2009 14:45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hardware Rev.</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>System Uptime</td> <td>00:00:41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Event Log</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hardware Events</td> <td>(none)</td> </tr> </table>	Wireless Settings		Link Status	No Link	Primary SSID	test123	Secondary SSID		Device Name	TR6Rt	Network Settings		IP Address	192.168.1.100	Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	Gateway	192.168.1.1	Accessed From	192.168.1.10	Security		Encryption	Off	Authentication	None	Radio		Country / Regulatory	US: United States (FCC)	MAC Address	0060B30BA333	Channel	11	Card Type	4E (AR5413 / AR5414)	Board		OS	6.8.0P (1024)	Software	TR6-5.0.2Rt	Build Date	Oct 27, 2009 14:45	Hardware Rev.	2	System Uptime	00:00:41	Event Log		Hardware Events	(none)
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Supported Tx Rates:	Select the rates at which you the radio will transmit. *indicates basic rates. All Basic rates supported by the AP must also be supported by the CPE or it will prevent association.
Link Distance:	This is the distance between the CPE and access point. This setting is necessary to define the correct ACK timing. Setting this value too low or too high will result in low throughput and high retries.
PxP Mode:	Follow the instructions in next page.
PxP Mac Address:	Follow the instructions in next page.
Block Inter-Client Traffic*:	Check to block wireless communications between clients on the access point.
Power Cap:	It is the maximum output power of the radio.
Country:	Select the country where the device is located. Setting an incorrect country may be considered a violation of the applicable law, as rules differ in each country.
Antenna Gain:	Select the gain of the antenna. This information must be set by the installer at the time of installation. ⁽¹⁾

* Feature available only in access point wireless mode.

⁽¹⁾In the FCC Domain this setting has no effect.

Wireless Settings - Basic Tab, Infrastructure Station

This window displays the wireless configuration of the device. The contents are slightly different for access point and CPE.

The screenshot shows the 'Wireless Settings' configuration page with the 'Basic' tab selected. The 'Infrastructure Station' radio button is chosen. The Primary SSID is 'test123'. The Location is set to 'Outdoor' and Channel Width is 'Full (20MHz)'. The Band is '802.11b/g (2.4 GHz)'. Under 'Supported Tx Rates', various rates are checked, including 11b, 11g, 1Mbps, 2Mbps, 5.5Mbps, 11Mbps, 6Mbps, 9Mbps, 12Mbps, 18Mbps, 24Mbps, 36Mbps, 48Mbps, and 54Mbps. The 'Using Tx Rate' is set to 'Best (automatic)' and 'Link Distance' is '55 km'. Other settings include 'Power Cap (dBm)' at 30.0 and 'Select Country' as 'US: United States'. The 'Antenna Gain' is 0.0. Buttons for 'Apply' and 'Back to Information Page' are at the bottom.

Wireless Mode:	Define if your device will operate as Infrastructure Station (CPE) or Access Point .
SSID:	The Service Set Identifier (SSID) is the name that identifies a specific wireless LAN. Devices must have the same SSID to communicate with each other. In Infrastructure Station mode (CPE), you can enter primary and secondary SSIDs when using two access points in the network. Clients will connect to the secondary access point when the primary is unavailable or goes down.
Location:	You can set the location of the radio to be Outdoor or Indoor . ⁽¹⁾
Channel Width:	Select the channel width to use. Must match on both the AP and CPE.
Using TX Rate:	The transmission speed at which the radio and access point communicate with each other. <u>Note:</u> Setting this rate below the maximum possible does not limit bandwidth and often has a negative impact on the operation of your network.

* Feature available only in access point wireless mode.

⁽¹⁾In the FCC Domain this setting has no effect.

Supported Tx Rates:	Select the rates at which you the radio will transmit. *indicates basic rates. All Basic rates supported by the AP must also be supported by the CPE or it will prevent association.
Link Distance:	This is the distance between the CPE and access point. This setting is necessary to define the correct ACK timing. Setting this value too low or too high will result in low throughput and high retries.
PxP Mode:	Follow the instructions in next page.
PxP Mac Address:	Follow the instructions in next page.
Power Cap:	It is the maximum output power of the radio.
Country:	Select the country where the device is located. Setting an incorrect country may be considered a violation of the applicable law, as rules differ in each country.
Antenna Gain:	Select the gain of the antenna. This information must be set by the installer at the time of installation.

PxP Setup

Point to Point (PxP) mode is a Layer 2 transparent protocol optimized for backhaul use. PxP mode is recommended whenever two network segments are to be bridged.

To operate the radio in PxP mode:

1. Set one radio to **Access Point** and the other to **Infrastructure Station**.
2. Enter the same **SSID** on both radios.
3. Set the **Channel** on the access point.
4. On both radios, enter the Mac address of the opposite radio in the **PxP Mac Address** field (no colons).
5. Check off **PxP Mode Enabled**.

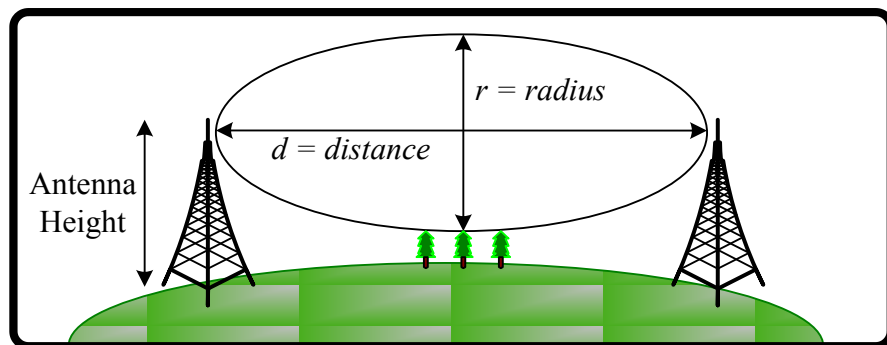
Note:

In PxP mode, the LEDs on the radios will operate the same as in Infrastructure Station mode on both AP and CPE unit, with LEDs proportional to signal strength.

PxP Guidelines

There are a few guidelines you should follow when putting in a PxP link.

1. Determine the locations for each side of the link.
2. Determine the distance of the link and the heights of the installed equipment.
3. Using the details from step 2 check the Fresnel Zone and line of site.
4. Verify that the line of site is free of obstruction.



Fresnel zone

The cross section radius of the Fresnel zone is the highest in the center of the RF LoS which can be calculated as:

$$r = 43.3\sqrt{d/(4f)}$$

where r = radius in feet, d = distance in miles, and f = frequency in GHz.

Wireless Settings - Advanced Tab, Access Point

This window displays the advanced wireless configuration of the device. The contents are slightly different for access point and CPE.

RTS Threshold:	This is the maximum size for a packet to be sent automatically. When it exceeds the RTS threshold, the CPE sends first a ‘request to send’ (RTS) to the access point before sending the packet. <u>Note:</u> The more clients you have, the lower the value should be set.
Fragmentation Threshold:	This is the size at which packets are fragmented in order to be transmitted. Setting this value too low decreases the amount sent on each transmission. In noisy areas, this can improve performance. However, in quiet areas, this will decrease throughput.
ACK Timeout Tuning:	The time that the radio waits for an acknowledgment (ACK) from the access point accepting transmission before re-attempting to send the data. This is an offset from the ACK timing set by the link distance.
Beacon Interval:	This is the rate at which the access point broadcasts its beacons.
DTIM Interval:	The DTIM interval (Delivery Traffic Indication Message) helps to keep marginal clients connected by sending wake up frames.
Burst Time:	This allows to send data without stopping. Note that other wireless devices in the network will not be able to transmit data for this number of microseconds.
802.11d Enabled:	Check to operate in 802.11d mode. ⁽¹⁾
Preamble:	Select type: Long uses long preamble only, Auto (recommended) tries short preamble first, then long.

⁽¹⁾In the FCC Domain this setting has no effect.

Wireless Settings - Advanced Tab, Infrastructure (CPE)

This window displays the advanced wireless configuration of the device. The contents are slightly different for access point and CPE.

The screenshot shows the 'Wireless Settings' window with the 'Advanced' tab selected. The settings are as follows:

Setting	Value
RTS Threshold (0-3000)	3000
Fragmentation Threshold (256-2346)	2346
ACK Timeout Tuning (-100 - 100 μs)	0
Preamble	AUTO

Buttons: Apply, Back to Information Page

RTS Threshold:	This is the maximum size for a packet to be sent automatically. When it exceeds the RTS threshold, the CPE sends first a 'request to send' (RTS) to the access point before sending the packet. <u>Note:</u> The more clients you have, the lower the value should be set.
Fragmentation Threshold:	This is the size at which packets are fragmented in order to be transmitted. Setting this value too low decreases the amount sent on each transmission. In noisy areas, this can improve performance. However, in quiet areas, this will decrease throughput.
ACK Timeout Tuning:	The time that the radio waits for an acknowledgment (ACK) from the access point accepting transmission before re-attempting to send the data. This is an offset from the ACK timing set by the link distance.
Preamble:	Select type: Long uses long preamble only, Auto (recommended) tries short preamble first, then long.

Administrative Settings - Firmware Tab

Use this window to upgrade the software, change your password, and define SNMP parameters.

Upgrade Software:	Enter the location of the software update file or Browse to locate it in your computer. Click Upgrade Software . If the radio does not refresh the Information Page after 1 minute, press Refresh, Reload or F5 . Verify the new firmware is installed correctly.
Defaults:	Returns all settings to factory defaults, including passwords.
Reboot:	Restarts the system without changing settings.
Rollback:	To undo the most recent change.
Device Name:	It is the network name of the device. This name appears in the Locator and on the Tranzeo stations list.
User Name:	This is the login username.
Password:	Enter a new password if you want to change it.
Confirm Password:	Re-type the new password.
Extended Wireless Information:	Enables extended information (name and IP address), which is only displayed with Tranzeo access points.
Signal/Status LEDs:	Un-check to turn off the LED panel indicators.
Block Locator Write Access:	Blocks locator write access to the device.

Administrative Settings - Import / Export

Use this window to import and export settings.

Configuration File Name:	Enter the location of the configuration file or Browse to locate it in your computer. Click Import Configuration to import setting or Click Export Configuration to export the settings. See Appendix J for more information on this feature,
Enable TFTP Auto-Config:	Enables the radio to pull its configuration directly from a TFTP server at Boot up. See Appendix J for more information on this feature,
IP Address:	Address of the TFTP server.
Timeout:	Timeout if file not available. (5-255 Seconds)
Filename:	Filename of the configuration file on the TFTP Server for auto-config. Leave the file name blank if using MAC address (eg. 0060B30BA333.cfg).

Administrative Settings - SNMP Tab

Use this window to define SNMP parameters.

Read Community:	This is the read community string. IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED THAT YOU CHANGE THIS VALUE FROM THE DEFAULTS.
System Contact:	Enter the name of the system contact to be reported by SNMP.
Device Location:	Enter the location of the device to be reported by SNMP.
Counter Format:	Select the counter format that you that would like to use. Some SNMP programs can not address a 64 bit number in the Traffic counter. If your SNMP can address a 64 bit number, we highly suggest using a 64 bit number due to the high number of bits a radio can transfer.
Device Name:	It is the network name of the device. This name appears in the Victor Program and on the Tranzeo stations list.

WDS (AP only)

The Wireless Distribution System (WDS) is a modification to the 802.11 standards that allows access points to communicate directly with each other. WDS allows users to spread out coverage to a larger area without the need for a backhaul link. The tradeoff is that overall throughput is greatly affected for all users of the access points linked.

NOTE: WDS is not recommended for use with large numbers of clients or when throughput needs to be maximized. In both cases, a dedicated PxP link should be used. However, in areas of low density, WDS can allow an ISP to extend coverage into an area at very low cost.

To set up WDS:

1. Select **Enabled** to activate WDS and click **Apply**.
2. Go to the Administrative Settings window and change the settings to **Defaults**.
3. Go to the Wireless Settings window and set the same **Channels** for both access points.
4. In the WDS settings window, enter the **Mac address** of the peer. Do not insert colons or commas.
5. Click **Apply**.

Note:

- ◆ WDS links don't appear in the Station List or Performance windows. To monitor the link's strength and performance, use PxP mode.
- ◆ Throughput is cut by 50% per link. 2 Radio in WDS mode will have 50% of the normal bandwidth, 3 will have 25%, and so on.
- ◆ WDS does not support WPA encryption.

Encryption

In this section you can configure both basic and advanced security settings for your device.

WEP Settings

In this window you can define WEP parameters. WEP provides security by encrypting data so that it's protected when transmitted from one point to another.

The screenshot shows the 'Encryption' configuration page. At the top, there are two tabs: 'WEP' (selected) and 'WPA'. Below the tabs, the 'WEP' section is titled. It includes a 'Enabled' checkbox, an 'Authentication' dropdown menu set to 'Open', a 'Key Length' dropdown menu set to '64 bit', and a 'Default Key' dropdown menu set to 'WEP Key 1'. Below these settings is a section titled 'Activate Keys' with four input fields labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4, each containing the hexadecimal value '1234567890'. At the bottom of the form are two buttons: 'Apply' and 'Back to Information Page'.

Enabled:	Check to turn on WEP security protocol.
Authentication:	Select your system to be open or shared. Open is always recommended.
Key Length:	This is the level of encryption. Note that 64 bit is referred to as 40 bit on some systems. WEP 64 requires 10 Hex characters. WEP 128 requires 26 Hex characters.
Default Key:	Select the default WEP key from the list.
Activate Keys:	Enter the four WEP keys you want to activate. Keys must be entered in HEX only.

WPA Settings

In this window you can enter WPA parameters. WPA provides a higher level of security, enhancing the security features of WEP.

The screenshot shows the 'WPA' configuration window. At the top, there are tabs for 'WEP' and 'WPA'. The 'WPA' tab is selected. Below the tabs, the title 'WPA' is centered. The 'WPA Mode' section has four radio buttons: 'None' (selected), 'WPA', 'WPA2 Only', and 'WPA2'. The 'Backward Compatible' section has three checkboxes: 'TKIP', 'AES', and an unlabeled one. The 'WPA Personal' section has a radio button (selected), a 'Cipher Type' dropdown, a 'PSK' text field with 'password', and an 'Update Interval (s)' text field with '3600'. The 'WPA Enterprise' section has a radio button (selected), a 'RADIUS Server IP Address' text field with '0.0.0.0', a 'Timeout (min)' text field with '60', a 'RADIUS Server Shared Secret' text field with 'radius_shared', a 'Server Port' text field with '1812', and a 'MAC Address' checkbox which is checked. At the bottom, there are 'Apply' and 'Back to Information Page' buttons.

WPA Mode:	Select the WPA mode. NOTE: Due to the way TKIP stores information, it greatly reduces the number of client an AP can address. With TKIP turned, an AP can only address 31 clients. AES is highly recommended as it does not affect the number of clients, and is much more secure than TKIP .
Backward Compatible:	Select TKIP or AES backwards compatibility if required. These options should only be selected if you have Tranzeo units in your network that are not running 3.x or higher firmware.
Cipher Type:	Select the level of encryption.
PSK:	Enter your PSK password. Minimum 8 characters
Update Interval:	This is the interval at which the PSK password will be updated. The higher the number, the more often the key will be updated, which increases security but can reduce throughput.
WPA Enterprise*:	Ensures that only authorized network users can access the network. Enter the information about the RADIUS server from your Internet Service Provider.

* Feature available only in access point wireless mode.

Access Control (AP only)

This feature allows you to control the what devices are allowed to associate to your access point, in other words, to allow or deny access from other radios. MAC access control offers a light weight method of controlling access to your network.

Enable Access Control:

Select to enable MAC Access Control.

Edit Mode:

Check to make changes to access control settings such adding or removing a MAC Address.

Authorized Station Devices:

This is the list of the authorized devices. To change current settings, check the devices and click **Copy All** or **Copy Selected**. The devices will appear in the **Mac Address** box on the right.

Note: If you are working via a radio link, add first the MAC address of the station you are connecting from. Otherwise, you will be locked out of the radio.

Available Station Devices:

This list contains the devices available but not authorized. To authorize them, check the devices and click **Copy All** or **Copy Selected**. The devices will appear in the **Mac Address** box on the right.

Manually Authorize Stations:

In this box you can perform different actions like authorize, deauthorize and delete devices listed here.

DFS / TPC

This section displays information about the Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) and Transmit Power Control (TPC) Status information and configuration.

DFS/TPC is required for operation in certain frequency ranges as mandated by local regulation. If the device detects radar on a give channel it must stop transmitting and flag the channel as unusable for 30 minutes. The radio then selects a new channel from the available channel list. The radio must scan this channel for 60 seconds before starting to transmit. If radar is detected on the new channel it must repeat the previous steps until it finds a free channel. If all the channels show radar events the radio will have to wait for the 30 minute timeout to try the channels again. As such, if you are in an area with radar events channels requiring DFS/TPC are not recommended for backhaul use.

DFS / TPC

Dynamic Frequency Selection

DFS Status - **Normal Operation**

19 Available Channels 0 Disabled Channels

Channel	RADAR Events	Time Since Last Event	Current Status
64	0	10 minutes	Available

Transmit Power Control

Manual dBm
 Automatic [Reset Transmit Power](#)
 Do not jump outside of current band

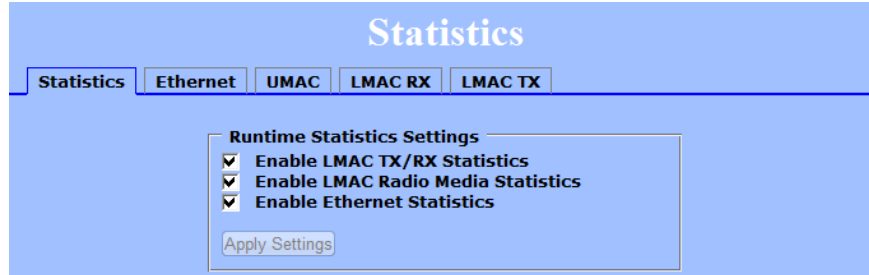
Current Tx Power **18** Local Maximum of Tx Power **18** Physical Minimum of Tx Power **12**

[Apply](#) [Back to Information Page](#)

DFS Status:	Displays operational status.
Available Channels:	Displays the number of channels available for the radio to select from.
Disabled Channels:	Displays the number of channels disabled by radar events.
Channel List:	Shows the channels that have seen radar events, the number of radar events, the time since the last event, and the current status of the channel.
Manual:	Enables manual power control if allowed by local regulations.
Automatic:	Allows the radio to automatically select the best transmit power.
Do not jump outside of current band:	Restricts the radio to stay within channels in the current band when scanning for available channels.

Statistics

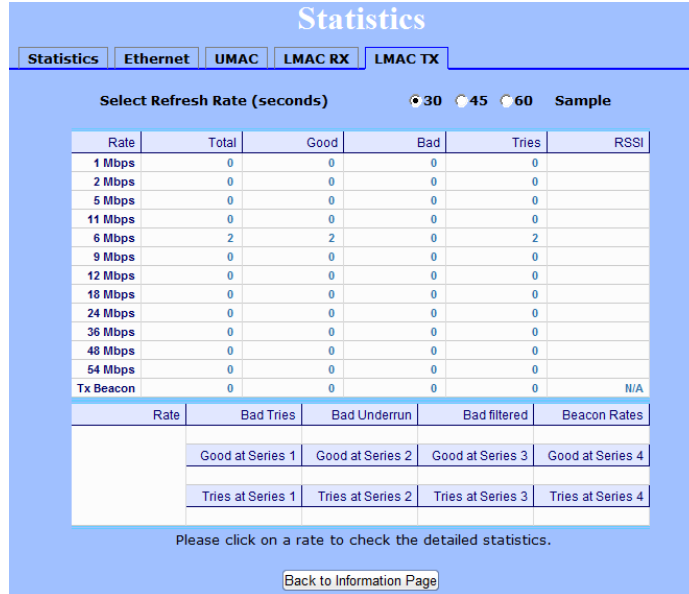
This section is divided in 3 windows: LMAC (Lower Mac), UMAC (Upper Mac), and Ethernet, which can be accessed from the Statistic Summary Page.



LMAC vs UMAC Statistics

The LMAC functions occur in the radio chipset. While the UMAC divides the statistics into clean and failed packets, LMAC defines why packets failed.

You can click onto each speed level and see how the traffic breaks down. In the TX statistics, there should little to no Tries at Series 2, 3 or 4. The radio will try to send a packet 4 times at Series 1 and then will try the next series 4 times. In the RX statistics, you should look for bad CRCs and bad decrypts for signs of RF interference or Fresnel interference links. Bad PHYs generally are caused when the radio is unable to decode the packets due to noise.



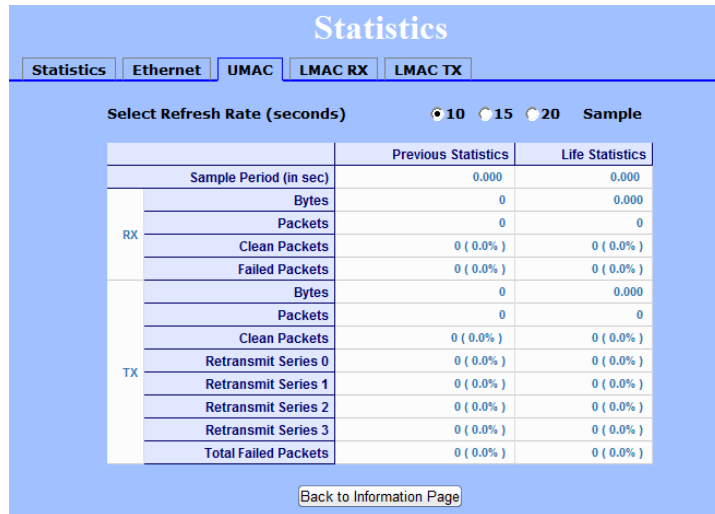
Note:

Communication between Access Points and CPEs always occurs at the lowest rate. In a normal link, you should see a fair number of transactions at the lowest rate.

UMAC Statistics

The UMAC functions occur in the unit’s processor. The UMAC statistics are likely the most useful for radio troubleshooting. This window breaks down the statistics into clean and failed packets.

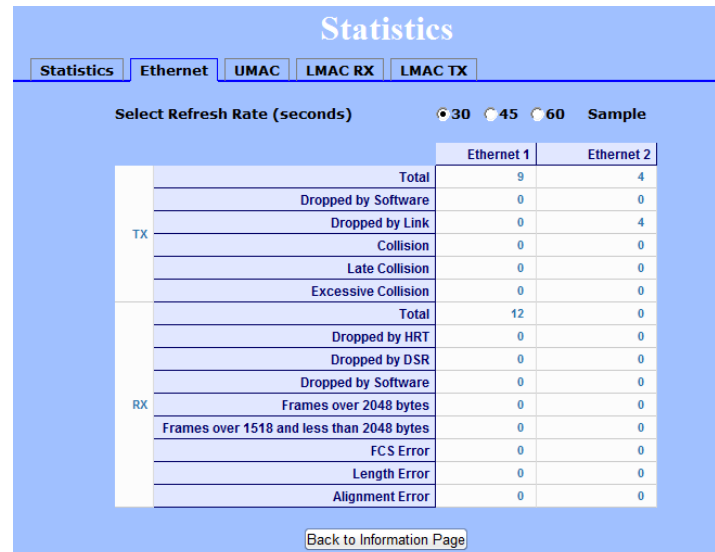
The failed packets should be less than 10% in a normal operating environment. In the TX statistics, there should be little to no Retransmits at Series 2, 3 or 4. Life Statistics are reset on each reboot.



Ethernet Statistics

In this window, excessive collisions are usually a sign that the radio and the device it is linked to are not on the same duplex settings. One is at full while the other is at half. Try locking both to the same values.

Collisions do normally occur on an Ethernet network and are generally handled by the Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detect (CSMA/CD) mechanism. Alignment, length and excessive FCS errors could be the result of a bad radio link, or a bad Ethernet cable.



Wireless Performance (CPE only)

This window shows information about the Wireless Performance of the radio. This window is only available in Infrastructure (CPE) Mode. Many browsers do not allow infinite refreshes of a page through scripts, so this window may stop updating. If it does, simply change the refresh rate to another value to restart the process.

Wireless Performance

Associated Access Point Features

Name	IP Address	SSID	Channel	Status
TR6Rt	192.168.1.50	test123	149	Associated

Link Details

Select Refresh Rate (seconds) Off 0.5 1 3 5 10

Receiving			Transmission			
	Noise (dBm)	Signal (dBm)	Rate (Mbits/s)	Total	Good (%)	Retried (%)
Lowest Level	-103	-75	54			
Highest Level	-103	-75	48	25		100
Average Level	-103	-75	36	195	89	11
			24	1	100	
			18			
			12			
			9			
			6	27	100	
			Total	248	81	19

- Associated Access Point:** Shows the details of the Access Point the device is connected to.
- Select Refresh Rate:** Set the time for automatic refreshes.
- Master / Slave:** Shows the peer radio details including IP, MACs, SSIDs, Channels. Click the IP address to bring up the peer radio in a new browser tab.
- Receiving:** Shows the lowest, average and the highest signal and noise levels in dBm.
- Transmission:** Shows the packet statics at each of the data rates the radios are transmitting.

System Performance

This window shows information about the memory usage and the CPU. Many browsers do not allow infinite refreshes of a page through scripts, so this window may stop updating. If it does, simply change the refresh rate to another value to restart the process.

System Performance

Select Refresh Rate (seconds)

 Off
 0.5
 1
 3
 5
 10
 Sample

	Net Pages	Memory (Bytes)	Extmem (Bytes)	Stack (Bytes)		
				APP.	DSR	PCI
Total	456	32580	16658988	5120	512	256
Free	362	6764	16658988	3168	372	232
Percent	79.4%	20.8%	100.0%	61.9%	72.7%	90.6%

	Application	Ethernet	Wireless	Idle
CPU(%)	12.4	0.0	2.5	85.0

[Back to Information Page](#)

- Select Refresh Rate:** Set the time for automatic refreshes.
- Net Pages:** This is the memory used for data transmission
- Memory:** This is the total memory of the system.
- Stack:** This section displays the memory used and available for each stack: App. (applications), DSR, and PCI. This information is relevant for programmers.

Network Configuration

In this window you can control the network configuration of the device. First, you must define if your radio will operate as a bridge or router. The content of the window varies depending on your selection.

When changing modes, the radio may need to reboot before certain features become available.

Bridge Mode - Static

The screenshot shows the 'Network Configuration' page with the 'Mode' tab selected. Under 'Select Mode', 'Bridge' is chosen. Under 'IP Mode', 'Static' is selected. The fields are filled with: IP Address: 192.168.1.50, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0, Gateway: 192.168.1.1, DNS1: 64.114.87.10, DNS2: 0.0.0.0, and Domain Name: (empty). There is a checkbox for 'Block Reverse DHCP' which is unchecked. At the bottom are 'Apply' and 'Back to Information Page' buttons.

IP Mode:	You can select to use Static IP or DHCP Client (dynamic). <u>Note:</u> If a DHCP server is not available, the device will try to get an IP for 30 seconds after which it will use the fallback IP address. The fallback IP is the address that is set in the static address fields.
IP Address:	Enter the IP address of the device.
Subnet Mask:	Enter the subnet mask that will be used.
Gateway:	Enter the gateway for this device to use.
DNS:	Enter the DNS servers for this device to use.
Domain Name:	Enter the Domain Name if required.
Block Reverse DHCP:	Stops the device from passing DHCP offers upstream. When enabled, if a unit is accidentally plugged into the LAN port of home router or gateway, that device's DHCP offers will not be transmitted into the network.

Bridge Mode - DHCP Client

Network Configuration

Mode | **Advanced** | Shaping / QoS

Select Mode: Bridge

IP Mode: Static DHCP Client

Renew Release

Status		Fallback Parameters
IP Address	0.0.0.0	192.168.1.50
Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0
Gateway	0.0.0.0	192.168.1.1
DNS1	0.0.0.0	64.114.87.10
DNS2	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
Domain Name		

Re-associate on new IP

Block Reverse DHCP

Apply Back to Information Page

IP Mode: You can select to use **Static IP** or **DHCP Client** (dynamic). Note: If a DHCP server is not available, the device will try to get an IP for 30 seconds after which it will use the fallback IP address. The fallback IP is the address that is set in the static address fields.

Re-associate on new IP: Radio will re-associate when it gets a new IP address. Unless advised otherwise by Tranzeo Support staff, this option is best left off.

Block Reverse DHCP: Stops the device from passing DHCP offers upstream. When enabled, if a unit is accidentally plugged into the LAN port of home router or gateway, that device's DHCP offers will not be transmitted into the network.

IP Address: Enter the IP address of the device.

Subnet Mask: Enter the subnet mask that will be used.

Gateway: Enter the gateway for this device to use.

DNS: Enter the DNS servers for this device to use.

Fallback parameters are the parameters that the radio will use if it doesn't receive a response to its DHCP request.

Router Mode

From this window you can access specific windows to configure the DHCP Server, QoS, Static Routes, Port Filtering, and Port Forwarding. If the feature is available, it will appear as a tab. These features are described in the next pages.

- IP Mode:** You can select to use **Static IP**, **DHCP Client** (dynamic), or **PPPoE**. Note: If a DHCP server is not available, the device will try to get an IP for 30 seconds after which it will use the fallback IP address. The fallback IP is the address that is set in the static address fields.
- WAN:** Enter the information related to the WAN interface: IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, DNS1, DNS2, and Domain Name.
NOTE: If you do not set at least one DNS server, the CPE's DHCP clients will not
- LAN:** Enter the information related to the LAN interface: IP address and subnet mask.
- DHCP Server:** Check the box and click **Apply** to enable this feature. Click on the item (which now appears as a link) to open the DHCP Server configuration window.
- Enable NAT:** Enables NAT. NAT should always be enabled when using private addressing.

Router Mode - PPPoE

From this window you can configure your PPPoE settings.

The screenshot shows the 'Network Configuration' page for a router in 'Router' mode. The 'WAN' section is configured for PPPoE. The 'LAN' section is also visible. The 'Connect Mode' is set to 'On Demand' and the 'Keep-alive Timeout' is 60 seconds. The 'DHCP Server' and 'Enable NAT' options are checked.

Field	Value	Field	Value
Select Mode	Router	IP Address	0.0.0.0
WAN IP Mode	Static <input type="radio"/> DHCP Client <input type="radio"/> PPPoE <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0
Status	Unknown	Gateway	0.0.0.0
Service Name		DNS1	0.0.0.0
User Name		DNS2	0.0.0.0
Password		Max. Idle Time	0 min.
IP Address	0.0.0.0	Connect Mode	Always <input type="radio"/> On Demand <input checked="" type="radio"/> Manual <input type="radio"/>
Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0	Keep-alive Timeout	60 seconds (0-600)
Gateway	0.0.0.0	Allow to specify my own IP settings	<input type="checkbox"/>
DNS1	0.0.0.0	LAN IP Address	192.168.100.1
DNS2	0.0.0.0	Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Max. Idle Time	0 min.	DHCP Server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Connect Mode	Always <input type="radio"/> On Demand <input checked="" type="radio"/> Manual <input type="radio"/>	Enable NAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Keep-alive Timeout	60 seconds (0-600)		
Allow to specify my own IP settings	<input type="checkbox"/>		

IP Mode:	You can select to use Static IP , DHCP Client (dynamic), or PPPoE . <u>Note:</u> If a PPPoE server is not available, the device will try to get an IP for 30 seconds after which it will use the fallback IP address. The fallback IP is the address that is set in the static address fields.
WAN:	Enter the information related to the WAN interface: IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, DNS1, DNS2, and Domain Name.
Connect Mode:	Select the connect mode your PPPoE setup requires.
Keep-alive Timeout:	Timeout on the PPPoE connection in seconds. (0-600)
LAN:	Enter the information related to the LAN interface: IP address and subnet mask.
DHCP Server:	Check the box and click Apply to enable this feature. Click on the item (which now appears as a link) to open the DHCP Server configuration window.
Enable NAT:	Enables NAT. NAT should always be enabled when using private addressing.

Networking Advanced

In this tab you can configure the advanced networking settings. There are different options if you are in Bridge or Router mode.

Bridge Mode

Web Port:

Allows you to specify a different port to access the web server.

Cloning MAC Address:

This feature allows the radio to copy the MAC address of the device you have connected to the network. This is useful when you change your device and don't want to register a new MAC address, or when dealing with some PPPoE and Radius implementations. To clone a MAC address, check the **MAC Address** box and enter the MAC address in the field **Cloning into**. Uncheck to restore the original MAC address.

NOTE: When the device is cloning a MAC address, it can only be managed from the LAN side.

Enable MGMT VLAN:

Enables and sets the management VLAN on the radio.

Ethernet Port Speed:

Set as **Auto** by default.**

* Enabling MGMT VLAN will make the radio only accessible on the defined VLAN.

** Note:

Many Ethernet devices do not auto-negotiate properly. If you see large numbers of dropped pings, you may have collisions. Try locking the device at 10/half as a troubleshooting step. If the packet losses stop, step up to 100/full. If the device the radio is connecting to cannot support 100/full, you should replace the device or place a switch in line.

Advanced Router Mode

The screenshot shows the 'Network Configuration' page with the following settings:

- MTU(bytes):** Default or 1500 (500-3000)
- Allow:**
 - Pinging
 - Access to Web Server: Port 80, Timeout 60
- NAT Timeouts (seconds):**
 - TCP(short): 120
 - TCP(long): 7800
 - TCP(reset): 20
 - UDP: 300
 - ICMP: 60
 - IP: 240
- MAC Address:**
 - Cloning into: [Empty field]
- Enable MGMT VLAN:**
 - VLAN ID: 0
- Ethernet (wired):**
 - Port A: Auto, Auto | Speed (Mbs), Duplex
 - Port B: Auto, Auto | Speed (Mbs), Duplex

Buttons: Apply, Back to Information Page

MTU: The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) refers to the size of the largest packet that the router can pass. The default value is 1500 bytes. If PPPoE is used, you should change the MTU to match the PPPoE server, typically 1492 bytes.

HINT: For maximum throughput, try setting the MTU to 1460. This matches the payload size of an 802.11 RF packet and can have a large impact on overall throughput.

Allow Pinging: Enables ping responses on WAN interface.

Allow Access to Web Server: Allows access from WAN interface or change the port the WAN server responds to web server requests.

NOTE:: Access to web server from LAN interface is always enabled and set at port 80.

NAT Timeouts: Allows you to change the NAT Connections Timeouts.

Cloning MAC Address: This feature allows the radio to copy the MAC address of the device you have connected to the network. This is useful when you change your device and don't want to register a new MAC address, or when dealing with some PPPoE and Radius implementations. To clone a MAC address, check the **MAC Address** box and enter the MAC address in the field **Cloning into**. Uncheck to restore the original MAC address.

NOTE: When the device is cloning a MAC address, it can only be managed from the LAN side.

Enable MGMT VLAN*: Enables and sets the management VLAN on the radio.

Ethernet Port Speed:** Set as **Auto** by default.**

* Enabling MGMT VLAN will make the radio only accessible on the defined VLAN.

** Note: Many Ethernet devices do not auto-negotiate properly. If you see large numbers of dropped pings, you may have collisions. Try locking the device at 10/half as a troubleshooting step. If the packet losses stop, step up to 100/full. If the device the radio is connecting cannot support 100/full, you should replace the device or place a switch in line.

DHCP Configuration

This window shows the configuration of the DHCP server.

Network Configuration

DHCP Server | DHCP Client List | IP Filter | Port Forward | Static Routes | Advanced | Shaping / QoS

IP Parameters

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
 Address Starting From: 192.168.100.100 | Number of Addresses: 100
 Gateway: This Unit | Other: 192.168.100.1
 Lease Time: 24 hours (0-1092)

DNS

Server IP Address(s): WAN-Assigned
 Static: Primary 0.0.0.0 | Secondary 0.0.0.0
 Lease LAN IP address with DNS Relay

Domain Name: WAN-Assigned
 Static: localdomain

WINS

Server IP Address(s): WAN-Assigned
 Static: Primary 0.0.0.0 | Secondary 0.0.0.0

[Apply](#) [Back to Information Page](#)

IP Parameters

Subnet Mask:

Enter your subnet mask in this field.

Address Starting from:

Indicates the first address in the DHCP pool.

Number of Addresses:

Indicates the number of addresses in the DHCP pool.

Gateway:

Select **This Unit** to use the gateway set on the WAN interface. Select **Other** to use a different gateway.

Lease Time:

Indicates the expiration time for the IP address assigned by the DHCP server.

DNS

Server IP Address:

Select **WAN Assigned** to use the DNS server IP addresses assigned on the **Mode** tab under WAN. To use different DNS servers, select **Static**, in which case you must enter the **Primary** and **Secondary** IP addresses.

NOTE: If you select WAN-Assigned, you must have at least one DNS server entered in the **MODE** tab.

Domain Name:

Select **WAN Assigned** to use the Domain name assigned on the **Mode** tab under WAN. To use a different domain name select **Static**, and enter the domain name.

WINS:

Select **WAN Assigned** to use the **WINS Address** assigned on the **Mode** tab under WAN. To use a different WINS Server select **Static**, and enter the IP address of the WINS Server.

IP Routing

This window is intended for those users who have a strong understanding of IP routing. Here you can see the System Routes, create your User Routes, and set the Default Route.



IMPORTANT! Be careful when making changes since misconfiguration could result in serious network problems and even the loss of functionality.

IP Routing

System Routes

Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Gateway	Metric
WAN	192.168.1.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	1
WAN	192.168.1.100	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	1
WAN	192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	1
LAN	192.168.100.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	1
LAN	192.168.100.1	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	1
LAN	192.168.100.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	1

User Routes

Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Gateway	Metric
Off	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0
Off	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0
Off	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0
Off	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0
Off	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0
Off	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0
Off	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0
Off	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0
Off	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0

Default Route

System WAN 192.168.1.1
 User WAN 0.0.0.0

Interface: Specify if the interface is **WAN** or **LAN**. Select **Off** to disable the route.

IP Address: This is the IP address or network that the packets will be attempting to access.

Subnet Mask: Specifies the part of the destination IP that represents the network address and the part that represents the host address. Note: 255.255.255.255 represents only the host entered in the Destination IP field.

Gateway: Indicates the next hop if this route is used. A gateway of 0.0.0.0 means there is no next hop and the IP address matched is directly connected to the router on the interface specified.

Metric: This is the number of hops it will take to reach the destination. A hop occurs each time data passes through a router from one network to another. If there is only one router between your network and the destination network, then the metric value would be 1.

Default Route: This option allows you to change the default route of the radio. **Make changes with extreme caution.**

Shaping and Quality of Service Configuration (QoS)

In this window you can use the shaping and QoS features and set rules to prioritize the traffic.

Network Configuration

Mode
Advanced
Shaping / QoS

Traffic Shaping

Enable TX Traffic Shaping

Max Transmit Rate (Kbps, 0 for unlimited)

Exempt Management Traffic

Exempt ICMP/Ping Traffic Exempt

Exempt Multicast/Broadcast Traffic

Quality of Service

Quality of Service requires Router mode

Enable Quality of Service

Automatic Classification

Rules

#	enabled	Name	Protocol	Source				Destination			
				Priority	Range	IP	To	Range	To	Range	To
1	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0
2	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0
3	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0
4	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0
5	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0
6	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0
7	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0
8	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	0

Enable Traffic Shaping:

Enables traffic shaping. Traffic shaping the amount of data the Radio will send. It does affect the amount of data the radio can receive. Receive should be controlled at the head end of the network.

Max Transmit Rate:

Sets the maximum rate the radio will transmit in Kbps. Set to 0 for unlimited. In AP mode it is the aggregate total not the per client limit.

Exempt Management Traffic:

Exempts management traffic from being limited.

Exempt ICMP/Ping Traffic:

Exempts ICMP and Ping traffic from being limited.

Exempt Multicast/Broadcast Traffic:

Exempts Multicast and Broadcast traffic from being limited.

Enable Quality of Service:

Enables Quality of Service (QOS). *Only available in Router Mode

Automatic Classification:

This feature automatically classifies traffic and gives priority to certain applications. Applications such as VOIP and gaming are automatically given priority.

Enabled:

Check to activate a rule. Most users are recommended to use the default StreamEngine settings.

Priority:

Enter the priority of the rule between 0 and 255.

Name:	Enter the name of the rule here.
Protocol:	Enter the protocol number here. Common options are: 0 for ANY, 1 for ICMP, 6 for TCP, and 17 for UDP. See Appendix C for Protocol List.
Source IP Range:	Enter the range of IP addresses on the LAN side where the rule would apply. To cover all LAN IPs, enter 0.0.0.0. For a single IP, enter the IP in both boxes.
Source Port Range:	Enter the range of ports on the LAN side where the rule would apply. To cover all ports, enter 0. For a single port, enter this port in both boxes.
Destination IP Range:	Enter the range of IP addresses on the WAN side where the rule would apply.
Destination Port Range:	Enter the range of ports on the WAN side where the rule would apply.

Port Forwarding

This feature allows the radio to forward requests for certain ports to devices behind a router. For example, you have a web server on a private IP of 192.168.1.2 that you want to be accessible to the world. You can forward all requests on port 80 to 192.168.1.2. **NOTE:** For this example to work, you have to change the management port of the radio from port 80 on the Network Configuration window.

In this window, you can create, edit, delete, and manage rules for port forwarding.

Enable Port Forwarding:

Click to apply rules from the Rules list.

Forward Rule ID:

Enter the rule ID here to retrieve its information.

Edit / Delete:

Click to modify or remove the selected rule.

Enabled / Disabled:

Activate or deactivate the selected rule.

External Port:

Enter the port to which requests will be forwarded.

Internal Port:

Enter your port here.

Internal Address:

Enter your IP address.

Protocol:

Select the protocol used for this rule.

New:

Click to create a new rule. Fields will be cleared.

Add:

After creating a rule, click this button to include the new rule in the Port Forwarding Rules list.

Update:

Click to apply changes after editing or deleting a rule.

A list of current port forwarding rules appears at the bottom of the page.

IP Filtering

This feature allows the radio to block requests to and from devices behind the router. A list of the devices filtered appears at the bottom of the window.

Enable IP Filter:	Click to apply the rules enabled from the Filter list.
WAN / LAN:	Select the network.
Filter Rule ID:	Enter the filter rule ID here to retrieve its information.
Edit / Delete:	Click to modify or eliminate the selected filter.
Allow / Deny:	The rule can either allow or deny ports.
New:	Click to create a new filter. Fields will be cleared and you may enter the information for the new filter.
Add:	After creating a filter, click this button to include the new filter in the Filter list.
Source IP Range:	Enter the range of IP addresses on the LAN side where the rule would apply.
Destination IP Range:	Enter the range of IP addresses on the WAN side where the rule would apply.
Source Port Range:	Enter the range of ports on the LAN side where the rule would apply.
Destination Port Range:	Enter the range of ports on the WAN side where the rule would apply.
ICMP Type:	This allows you to block certain types of ICMP as a prevention against port scanning and some viruses.
Protocol:	Select the protocol used for this rule.
Update:	Click to apply changes after editing or deleting a filter.

Appendix A: Grounding and Lightning Protection Information

What is a proper ground?

This antenna must be grounded to a proper earth ground. According to the National Electrical Code Sections 810-15s and 810-21, the grounding conductor shall be connected to the nearest accessible locations of the following:

- The building or structure grounding electrode
- The grounded interior metal water piping system
- The power service accessible means external to enclosure
- The metallic power service raceway
- The service equipment enclosure
- The grounding electrode conductor

Why is coiling the LMR or Cat 5 bad?

The myth is that lightning follows the path of least resistance. It actually follows the path of least impedance. Coiling cables creates an air-wound transformer, which lowers the impedance. This means you are in fact making your radios a more appealing target for surges.

What standard does Tranzeo Wireless equipment meet?

This radio exceeds International Standard IEC 61000-4-5 when properly grounded. For a copy of the full testing report, see Report Number TRL090904 - *Tranzeo Surge Protection board* located on the Tranzeo website (www.tranzeo.com).

Is lightning damage covered by the warranty?

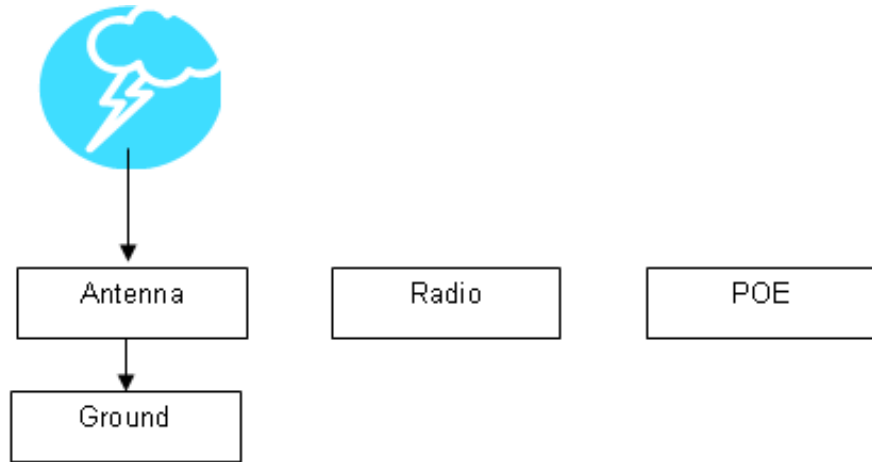
No. Lightning is not covered by the warranty. If you follow the instructions, your chances of lightning damage are greatly reduced, but nothing can protect a radio from a direct lightning strike.

Where to ground the device?

This radio must be grounded at the pole and at the POE. This is because the radio is between the exterior antenna and the POE ground. See the examples below.

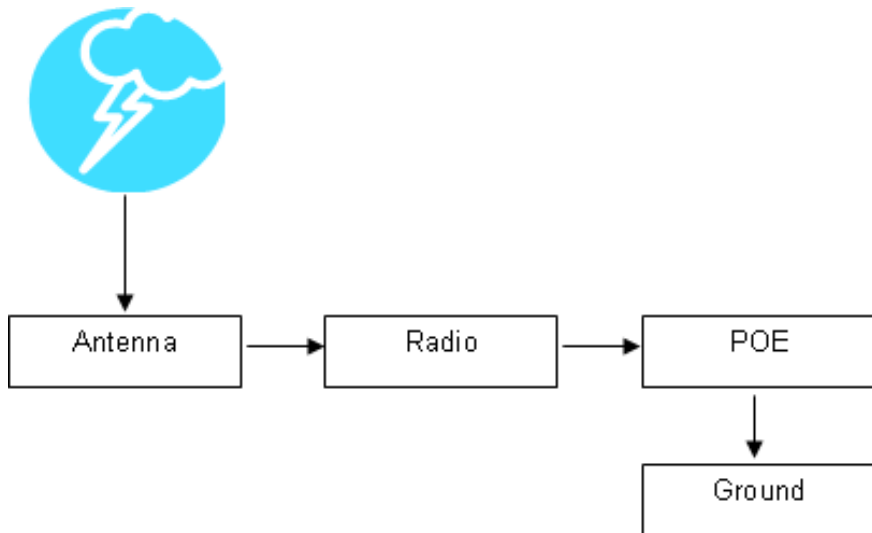
Grounded Radio

A grounded radio causes the surge to pass directly to ground, bypassing the radio.



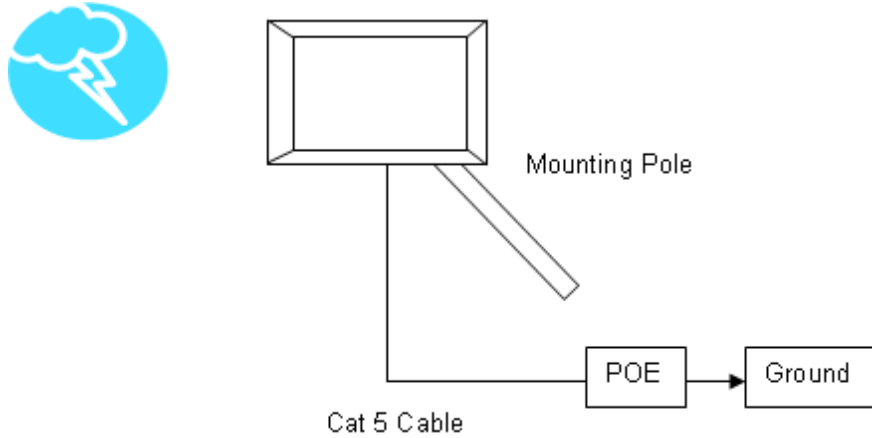
Ungrounded Radio

An ungrounded radio causes the surge to pass through the radio. In this case, the radio most likely will be damaged.



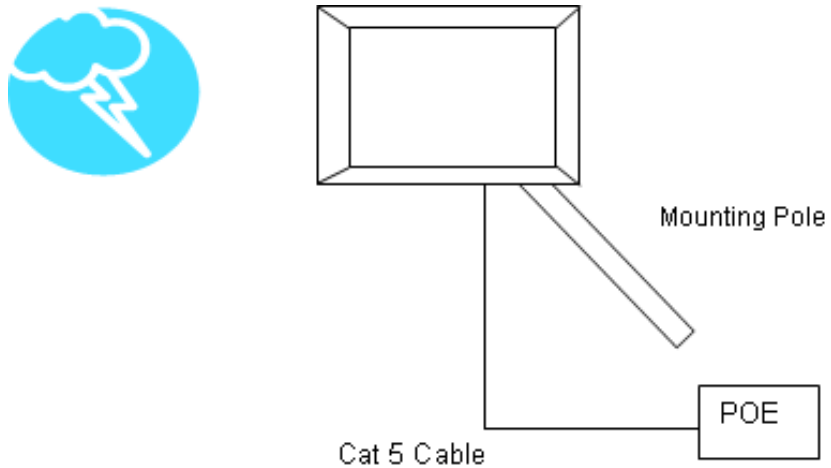
Grounded POE

In this case, the surge will be picked up by the Cat 5 cable and since the POE is grounded, the route for the surge is through the POE to ground.



Ungrounded POE

In this case, the surge will be picked up by the Cat 5 cable and since the POE is not grounded, the route for the surge is through the radio to the antenna, and out through the building.



Appendix B: Quality of Service Configuration (QoS)

Tranzeo Wireless Technologies' software ensures a consistently high quality online experience through the use of powerful Quality of Service (QoS) mechanisms. The key to making this applicable in a WISP environment is the Intelligent Stream Handling, a patent-pending algorithm that autonomously manages the flow of traffic going to the Internet without the need for user configuration. As a result, real-time, interactive traffic—such as gaming, VoIP, and video conferencing—is automatically given the appropriate priority when other users and applications use the connection. In addition, Intelligent Stream Handling minimizes the impact of large packet, lower priority traffic on latency-sensitive traffic and eliminates delays. Tranzeo software effectively eliminates the lag and breakup problem in online gaming and other voice and video applications.

In today's broadband environment, the impact of just one data stream running in parallel with a real-time application can be quite dramatic. Using NetIQ's Chariot VoIP test measurement over a connection, it can be demonstrated that introducing a single FTP transfer in the upstream direction will reduce the Mean Opinion Score (MOS) for a G.729 VoIP codec from a very good 4.4 to a completely unacceptable level of 1 immediately. Using the same scenario with Tranzeo's QoS enabled, the voice quality remains consistently high with an MOS of 4.4, and maintains that level even with multiple FTP streams.

Automatic Traffic Classification

Tranzeo software has the capability of continually monitoring and classifying traffic on the Internet connection, and dynamically adjusting the way individual streams are handled at any point in time. This enables latency-sensitive traffic—such as voice, games, or even web page requests—to be given a relatively high priority. As a result, these packets are sent to their destination first, reducing delay and jitter. Less time-sensitive traffic—such as email or file transfers—are sent at lower priority. Since Intelligent Stream Handling operates automatically without the need for user configuration, it is able to effectively use 255 priority levels for fine-grained control of the packet streams.

Rate Matching

A process called "rate matching" determines the bandwidth of the broadband uplink automatically so that it can shape the traffic to smooth the flow between the router and the Internet. This eliminates the potential bottlenecks and delays that can be caused by "bursty" data traffic.

Dynamic and Adaptive Link Fragmentation

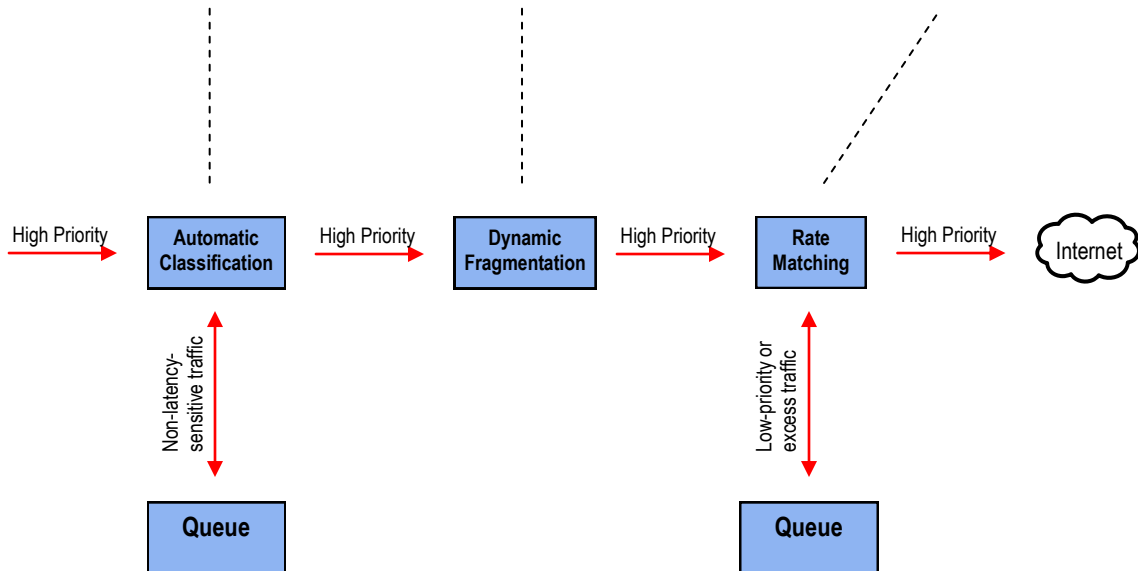
Low priority traffic is also fragmented to reduce the latency and jitter that can be introduced by long packets. Intelligent Stream Handling adjusts the fragment size based on the uplink speed and also stops fragmenting long packets when no latency-sensitive traffic is waiting to be sent, to improve the overall efficiency of the broadband link and ensure voice can sustain a high MOS rating.

QoS Block Diagram

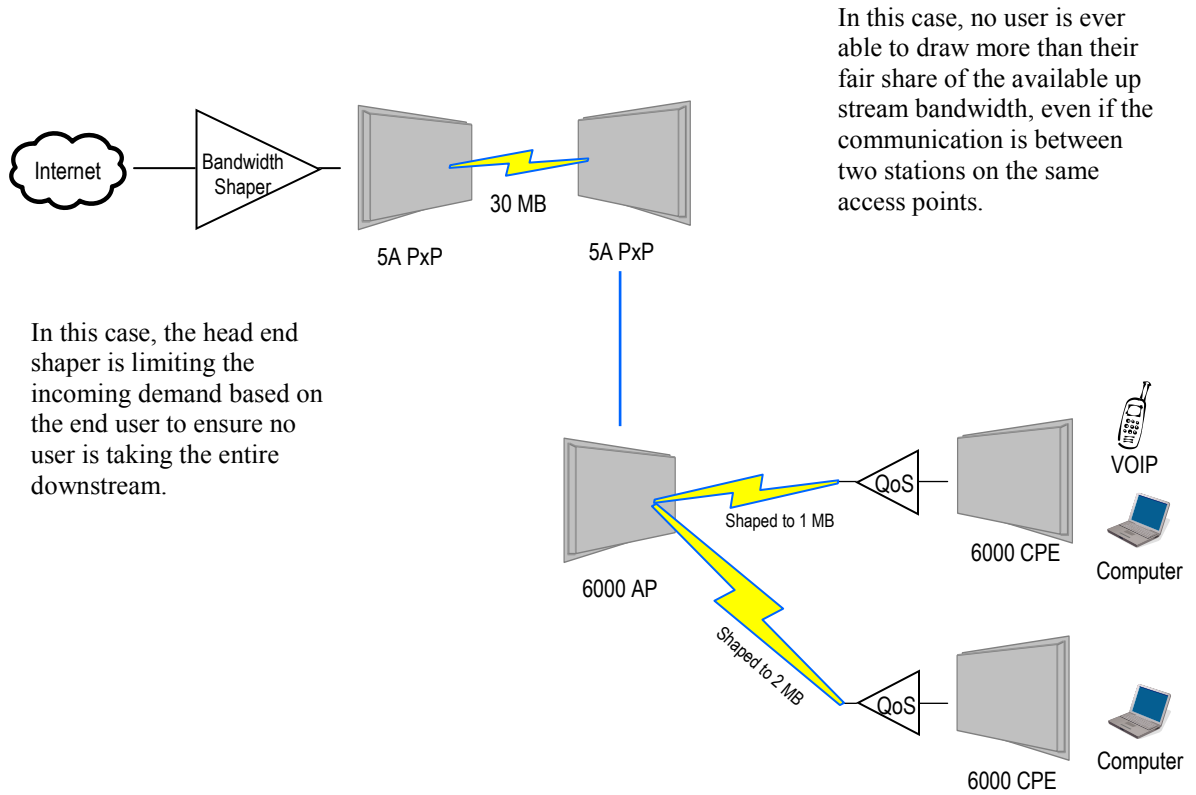
Tranzeo software has the capability of continually monitoring and classifying traffic on the Internet connection, and dynamically adjusting the way individual streams are handled at any point in time. This enables latency-sensitive traffic, such as voice, games or even web page requests, to be given a relatively high priority. As a result, they are sent to their destination first, reducing delay and jitter. Less time-sensitive traffic such as email or file transfers are de-prioritized.

Intelligent Stream Handling adjusts the fragment size based on the uplink speed and also stops fragmenting long packets when no latency-sensitive traffic is waiting to be sent, to improve the overall efficiency of the broadband link and ensure voice can sustain a high MOS (Mean Opinion Score) rating.

A process called "rate matching" determines the bandwidth of the broadband uplink automatically so that it can shape the traffic to smooth the flow between the router and the Internet. This eliminates the potential bottlenecks and delays that can be caused by "bursty" data traffic.



Network QoS Example



In this case, the head end shaper is limiting the incoming demand based on the end user to ensure no user is taking the entire downstream.

In this case, no user is ever able to draw more than their fair share of the available up stream bandwidth, even if the communication is between two stations on the same access points.

Appendix C: Protocol List

Dec	Keyword	Protocol	Dec	Keyword	Protocol
0	HOPOPT	IPv6 Hop-by-Hop Option	51	AH	Authentication Header for IPv6
1	ICMP	Internet Control Message	52	I-NLSP	Integrated Net Layer Security
2	IGMP	Internet Group Management	53	SWIPE	IP with Encryption
3	GGP	Gateway-to-Gateway	54	NARP	NBMA Address Resolution
4	IP	IP in IP (encapsulation)	55	MOBILE	IP Mobility
5	ST	Stream	56	TLSP	Transport Layer Security using Kryptonet key management
6	TCP	Transmission Control	57	SKIP	SKIP
7	CBT	CBT	58	IPv6-ICMP	ICMP for IPv6
8	EGP	Exterior Gateway Protocol	59	IPv6-NoNxt	No Next Header for IPv6
9	IGP	private interior gateway	60	IPv6-Opts	Destination Options for IPv6
10	BRM	BBN RCC Monitoring	61		any host internal protocol
11	NVP-II	Network Voice Protocol	62	CFTP	CFTP
12	PUP	PUP	63		any local network
13	ARGUS	ARGUS	64	SAT-EXPAK	SATNET and Backroom EXPAK
14	EMCON	EMCON	65	KRYPTOLAN	Kryptolan
15	XNET	Cross Net Debugger	66	RVD	MIT Remote Virtual Disk
16	CHAOS	Chaos	67	IPPC	Internet Pluribus Packet Core
17	UDP	User Datagram	68		any distributed file system
18	MUX	Multiplexing	69	SAT-MON	SATNET Monitoring
19	DCN-MEAS	DCN Measurement	70	VISA	VISA Protocol
20	HMP	Host Monitoring	71	IPCV	Internet Packet Core Utility
21	PRM	Packet Radio Measurement	72	CPNX	Computer Protocol Network Executive
22	XNS-IDP	XEROX NS IDP	73	CPHB	Computer Protocol Heart Beat
23	TRUNK-1	Trunk-1	74	WSN	Wang Span Network
24	TRUNK-2	Trunk-2	75	PVP	Packet Video Protocol
25	LEAF-1	Leaf-1	76	BR-SAT-MON	Backroom SATNET Monitoring
26	LEAF-2	Leaf-2	77	SUN-ND	SUN ND PROTOCOL-Temporary
27	RDP	Reliable Data Protocol	78	WB-MON	WIDEBAND Monitoring
28	IRTP	Internet Reliable Transaction	79	WB-EXPAK	WIDEBAND EXPAK
29	ISO-TP4	ISO Transport Class 4	80	ISO-IP	ISO Internet Protocol
30	NETBLT	Bulk Data Transfer	81	VMTP	VMTP
31	MFE-NSP	MFE Network Services	82	SECURE-VMTP	SECURE-VMTP
32	MERIT-INP	MERIT Internodal Protocol	83	VINES	VINES
33	SEP	Sequential Exchange	84	TTP	TTPord Protocol
34	3PC	Third Party Connect	85	NSFNET-IGP	NSFNET-IGP
35	IDPR	Inter-Domain Policy Routing Protocol	86	DGP	Dissimilar Gateway Protocol
36	XTP	XTP	87	TCF	TCF
37	DDP	Datagram Delivery	88	EIGRP	EIGRP
38	IDPR-CMTP	IDPR Control Message Transport Proto	89	OSPFIGP	OSPFIGP
39	TP++	TP++ Transport Protocol	90	Sprite-RPC	Sprite RPC Protocol
40	IL	IL Transport Protocol	91	LARP	Locus Address Resolution
41	IPv6	Ipv6	92	MTP	Multicast Transport Protocol
42	SDRP	Source Demand Routing	93	AX.25	AX.25 Frames
43	IPv6-Route	Routing Header for IPv6	94	IPIP	P-within-IP Encapsulation
44	IPv6-Frag	Fragment Header for IPv6	95	MICP	Mobile Internetworking Control
45	IDRP	Inter-Domain Routing	96	SCC-SP	Semaphore Communications Sec.
46	RSVP	Reservation Protocol	97	ETHERIP	Ethernet-within-IP Encapsulation
47	GRE	General Routing Encapsulation	98	ENCAP	Encapsulation Header
48	MHRP	Mobile Host Routing Protocol	99		any private encryption scheme
49	BNA	BNA	100	GMTP	GMTP
50	ESP	Encap Security Payload for IPv6			

Dec	Keyword	Protocol	Dec	Keyword	Protocol
101	IFMP	Ipsilon Flow Management	121	SMP	Simple Message Protocol
102	PNNI	PNNI over IP	122	SM	SM
103	PIM	Protocol Independent Multicast	123	PTP	Performance Transparency
104	ARIS	ARIS	124	ISIS	ISIS over IPv4
105	SCPS	SCPS	125	FIRE	
106	QNX	QNX	126	CRTP	Combat Radio Transport
107	A/N	Active Networks	127	CRUDP	Combat Radio User Datagram
108	IPComp	IP Payload Compression	128	SSCOPMCE	
109	SNP	Sitara Networks Protocol	129	IPLT	
110	Compaq-Peer	Compaq Peer Protocol	130	SPS	Secure Packet Shield
111	IPX-in-IP	IPX in IP	131	PIPE	Private IP Encapsulation within IP
112	VRRP	Virtual Router Redundancy	132	SCTP	Stream Control Transmission
113	PGM	PGM Reliable Transport	133	FC	Fibre Channel
114		any 0-hop protocol	134	RSVP-E2E-IGNORE	
115	L2TP	Layer Two Tunneling Protocol	135		Mobility header
116	DDX	D-II Data Exchange (DDX)	136	UDPLite	
117	IATP	Interactive Agent Transfer	137	MPLS-in-IP	
118	STP	Schedule Transfer Protocol	138-252		Unassigned
119	SRP	SpectraLink Radio Protocol	253		Use for experimentation and testing
120	UTI	UTI	254		Use for experimentation and testing
			255		Reserved

Appendix D: Common TCP Ports

Visit <http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers> for a full list of well known port numbers.

Keyword	Port	Description
ECHO	7	Echo
SYSTAT	11	Active Users
QOTD	17	Quote of the day
MSP	18	Message Send Protocol
FTP-DATA	20	File Transfer (Data Channel)
FTP	21	File Transfer (Control)
TELNET	23	Telnet
SMTP	25	Simple Mail Transfer
NAME	42	TCP Nameserver
BOOTPS	67	Bootstrap Protocol Server
BOOTPC	68	Bootstrap Protocol Client
TFTP	69	Trivial File Transfer
WWW	80	World Wide Web
KERBEROS	88	Kerberos
POP3	110	TCP post office
NNTP	119	USENET
NFS	2049	Network File System
SIP	5060, 5061	SIP

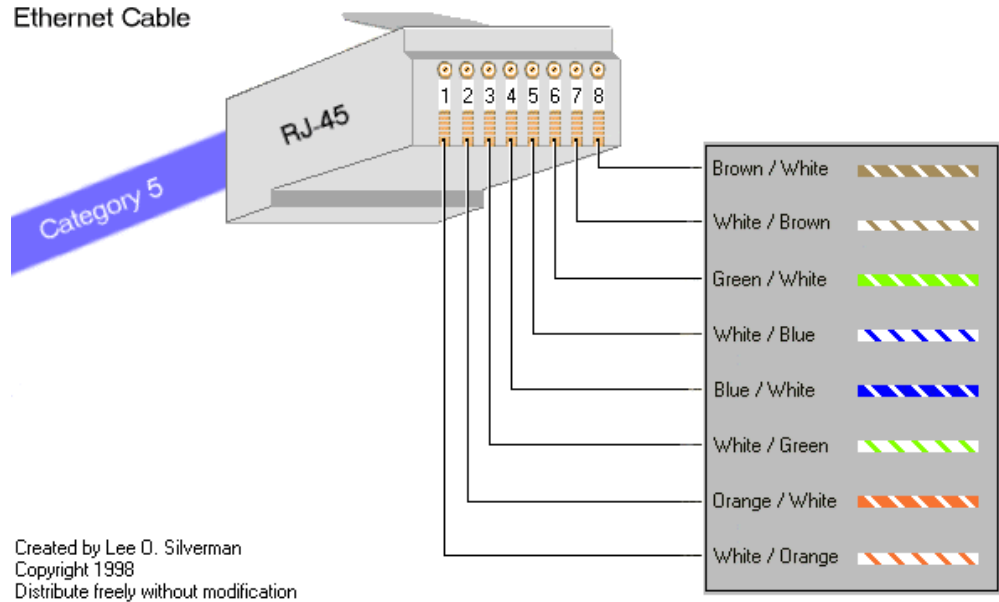
Appendix E: Channel Allocations

This Table shows the channels available with the TR-902 series radios and the frequencies that they are on.

Bandwidth	Channels			
5 MHz	903 to 908	909 to 914	915 to 919	920 to 925
10 MHz	903 to 913		915 to 925	
20 MHz	903 to 923			

Appendix F: Wiring Standard

TIA/EIA-568-B is a set of standards for cabling telecommunications products and services. Follow these standards, as described in the diagram below, to wire the Cat 5 cable during installation of the Tranzeo radio (see Step 3 in Chapter 2: Hardware Installation - Installing the Ethernet Cable).



Appendix G: Routing Quick Start Guide

What do you mean by a routable subnet?

To many people, routing can be a black art. So many explanations of routing explain the binary logic behind it, but not how to actually use it. This document is designed to offer some practical advice on routing based on some of the common questions our customers ask us. It is not intended to be the definitive source of all routing info. For a detailed description, just do an Internet search for routing.

So how does this IP thing work?

Many customers are familiar with a peer-to-peer network, and have never had to deal with connecting two networks together. In a simple Peer-to-Peer network, every machine talks to every other machine. This works well when there are 10 machines on the network, but just imagine if there were one million machines on the network. The answer is to split the millions of units into manageable pieces, or subnets.

Whenever you set up a new machine on an IP network, the minimum IP requirements contain three things, the address of the machine, the subnet mask for the machine, and the default gateway. Let's imagine that you just moved to a new neighborhood. You need to know three major things to get around, the address of your house, the street you live on, and since you haven't got your internet access set up yet, where the mailbox is to send your change of address cards. In simple English, the IP info is the house number of the machine, the sub net mask says what street its on and the default gateway is where the mailbox is located. On a network, the mailbox is a router.

So how Do I figure out the Subnet Mask?

Figure out how many IP's you want to give each location. Find in the maximum IP column the value closest to, but greater than the number of IP's you want to give out. That is the column you should use for your network

Maximum Number of IP's per Subnet	Maximum Number of Subnets	Sub Net Mask to Use	Total IP's Available
6	32	255.255.255.248	192
14	16	255.255.255.240	224
30	8	255.255.255.224	240
62	4	255.255.255.192	248
126	2	255.255.255.128	252
254	1	255.255.255.0	254

So what is a gateway?

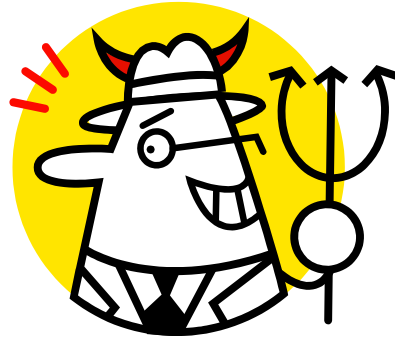
On an IP network, machines can only send data to *here* or to *there*. *Here* is the IP's that are within the subnet. If the data isn't from here, how does it get to *there*? The answer is that the device sends it to the Gateway.

The subnet mask tells the machine who is nearby, and who is not. That's all it knows. So for example, lets take a machine with an IP address of 10.10.1.1 on a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 and a Gateway of 10.10.1.254. The machine has some information for a machine at the address of 10.1.2.1. The subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 tells the computer that everything that that has an address starting with 10.10.1 is in the same network. There is a complicated formula to figure out what the subnet mask means, but above is a table of values for some common situations. Since 10.1.2 does not equal 10.10.1, the data is sent to the Gateway, which is also called a Router.

So what is a Router?

Note: The following is a super simple explanation of a router.

Routers are like a bad boss, they either shout out information to anyone within earshot or they if don't know what to do with the information, they pass the information on to someone else to deal with. This is commonly referred to as shouting or routing. Routers shout at the machines inside the network, and route the data addressed to machines located outside their network.



Routers also are like bad bosses in that they have two faces, a public face, and a private face. In network terms, this means that they have two IP addresses, one a private network, (referred to as the LAN Side) and one on a public network (referred to as the WAN side). Any traffic it receives that is addressed for an IP within the Local Range of the subnet, its shouts out "This is for one of you idiots." Any traffic it receives that is for an IP that is outside of the range, it politely passes to its Gateway, saying "Would you mind sending this for me?"

To make routing work, the WAN IP needs to be on a different subnet than the LAN one. Just like any other device using IP, when it has a Packet on the public side, it decides if the packet is for here or there.

Examples

Connecting Multiple Clients to the Internet using NAT

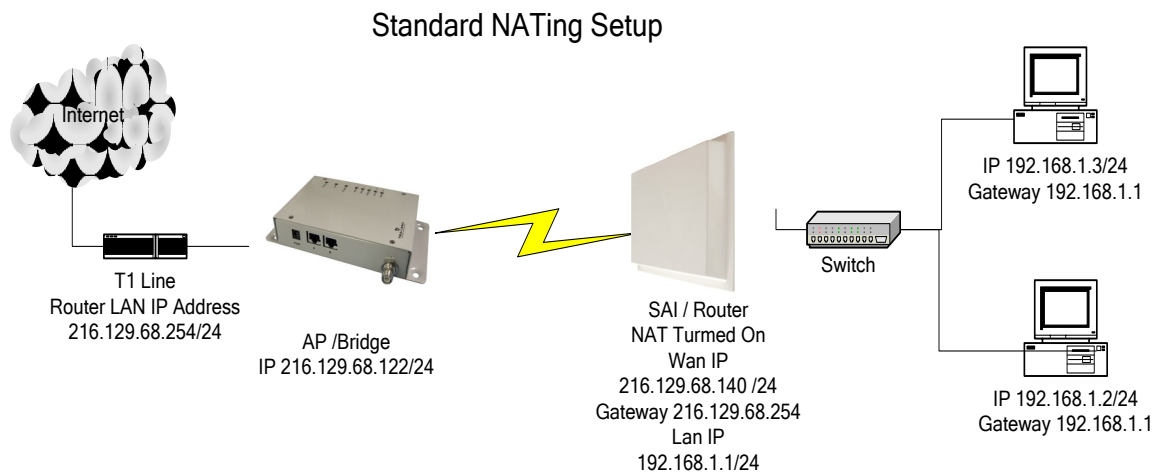
Assuming that you have a full Class C sub net (216.129.68.X), you have 254 possible IP's to use, from 1 to 254. The Subnet mask for this can be written as 255.255.255.0 or /24. In order to connect clients to the Internet, you can make use of Private IP and NAT.

Let's keep it simple for now, and use some default values. The Tranzeo Radio uses the default IP address of 192.168.1.1, and a sub net mask of 255.255.255.0 (or /24) and issues IP addresses using DHCP on that subnet.

Now our network looks like this:

One subnet that consists of IP's ranging from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.254. Using the shout / route rule, any IP in the 192.168.1.x group shouts to any other IP in that group, but needs to route to any other IP outside that range. The Gateway, by convention in this document, is placed at the bottom of the range.

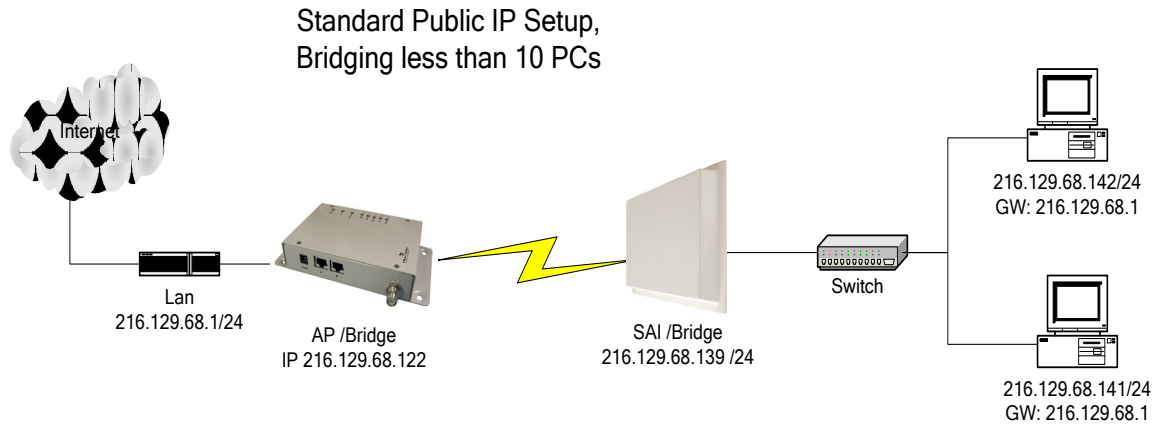
By placing client PCs in this one subnet, and the WAN side of the Radio on the public subnet, we can offer multiple private IPs that will be able to access the Internet. So lets look at an example



Public IP's to less than 10 Clients Through One Radio

Assuming that you have a full Class C sub net, 216.129.68.X, you have 254 possible IP's to use, from 1 to 254. The Subnet mask for this can be written as 255.255.255.0 or /24. However, you want to give each client a public IP. If the client has only PC or a router to attach, then bridge mode will work fine. See example below. Bridge mode is just like using a switch, the data is not touched as it passes through the radio. However, bridge mode only bridges up ten devices, if you need to provide public IPs to more than 10 devices on the same radio, you will need to use the router mode.

Lets look at an example



Public IP's to multiple Clients Through One Radio

Assuming that you have a full Class C sub net, 216.129.68.X, you have 254 possible IP's to use, from 1 to 254. The Subnet mask for this can be written as 255.255.255.0 or /24. However, you want to give each client a public IP. If the client has less than 10 PC's or an external router to attach, then bridge mode will work fine. See example above. But, if they need to have more than 10 computers on a public IP, you need to subnet your class C license.

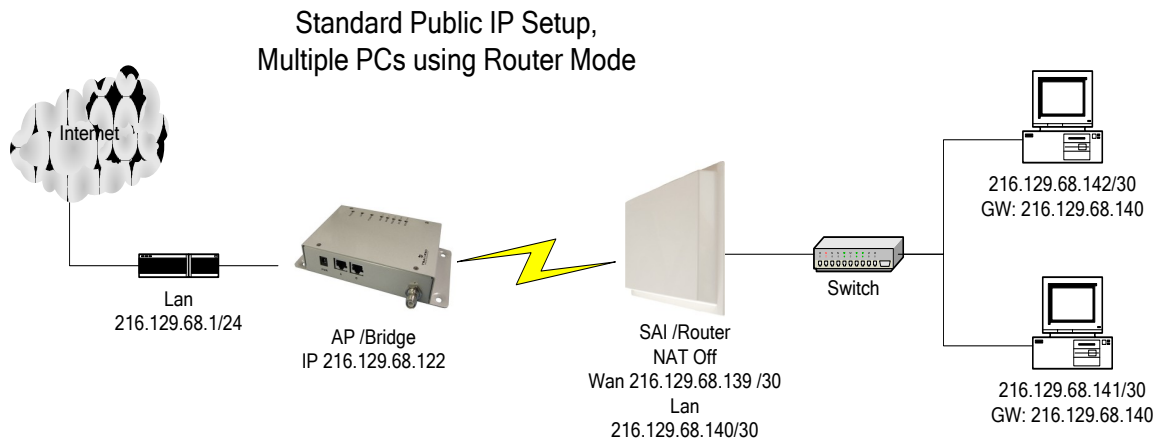
Let's keep it simple for now, and divide your class C into 2 blocks of 126 licenses each. You'll note that $\frac{1}{2}$ of a full class C is not 128 licenses. Every time you divide a subnet, you need to dedicate more IP's for use as broadcasts. To divide into two blocks, we use 255.255.255.128 as our subnet mask. 255.255.255.128 can also be written as /25.

Now our network looks something like this

One subnet consists IP 216.129.68.1 to 216.129.68.127 and the other consists of 216.129.68.129 to 216.129.68.254. Using the shout / route rule, then any IP in the first group shouts to any other IP in that group, but need to route to any other IP on the network. The Gateway, by convention in this document, is placed at the bottom of the range.

By placing client PCs in one subnet, and the WAN side of the Radio on the other subnet, we can offer multiple public IPs that will route. Unlike in the NATing example, we don't need the Router to translate public to private IP, so make sure that NAT is disabled.

So lets look at an example



Appendix H: P x P Install Checklist

The following are some of the steps you should go through when planning a Point to Point (P x P) link.

Step 1: Finding the Location

- Determine the 2 endpoint locations.
- Calculate the distance between the locations.
- Find the heights of the locations

Link Distance _____

Tower Heights _____



Free Space Loss

Free space attenuation = $36.6 + 20\log F + 20\log D$
where F = frequency in MHz and D = distance in miles

Step 2: Check the Line of

- Make sure that the line of sight is clear of obstruction.
- Check your Fresnel clearance with calculations to verify that you have enough room in the center of the path.
- Take photos of the line of sight from both sides of the proposed link.
- See example 1 below.

Fresnel zone

The cross section radius of the Fresnel zone is the highest in the center of the RF LoS which can be calculated as:

$$r = 43.3\sqrt{d/(4f)}$$

where r = radius in feet,
 d = distance in miles,
and f = frequency in GHz.

Example 1: Fresnel Zone Calculation

Step 3: Choose Hardware

- Select the hardware appropriate for the distance and type of link that you are installing

Appendix I: Glossary of Terms

AP: Access Point
ARP: Address Resolution Protocol
CPE: Client Premise Equipment
CTS: Clear To Send
DFS: Dynamic Frequency Selection
DHCP: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DNS: Domain Name Server
DTIM: Delivery Traffic Indication Message
EIRP: Effective Isotropic Radiated Power
FTP: File Transport Protocol
HTML: HyperText Markup Language
HTTP: HyperText Transport Protocol
IP: Internet Protocol
ISP: Internet Service Provider
LAN: Local Area Network
MTU: Maximum Transmission Unit
NAT: Network Address Translation
NIC: Network Interface Card
NOC: Network Operation Center
POP: Post Office Protocol or Point Of Presence
PxP: Point to Point
P2P: Peer to Peer
PPPoE: Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet
QoS: Quality Of Service
RADIUS: Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service
RF: Radio Frequency
RTS: Request To Send
SMTP: Simple Mail Transport Protocol
SNMP: Simple Network Management Protocol
TCP: Transmission Control Protocol
TPC: Transmit Power Control
UDP: User Datagram Protocol
VPN: Virtual Private Network
WAN: Wide Area Network
WEP: Wired Equivalent Privacy
WDS: Wireless Distribution System
WINS: Windows Internet Naming Service
WISP: Wireless Internet Service Provider
WPA: Wi-Fi Protected Access

Appendix J: AutoConfig

Autoconfig is a feature that allows you to apply configuration settings from a text file using a TFTP server or by using the radio's web server. The TFTP server address can be specified as a DHCP parameter using the "next server" parameter, or specified in the CPE's Configuration Settings page in the HTTP interface.

The expected configuration filename is in the format <mac address of device>.cfg. The TFTP and DHCP server must be accessible from the wired side of the CPE. Any incorrect values or fields in the configuration file will be ignored.

Operation Notes:

1. Configuration settings can be manually imported and exported from the "Configuration Settings" page in the HTTP interface.
2. AutoConfig is implemented for the following products: TR6xxx, TR-5a, TR-5plus, TR-5AMP, TR-9xx, TR-FDD, TR-FDD-GT, TR-CPQ, TR-SL2, TR-SL5, TR-SL9, TR-Multi, and TR-49.
3. A DHCP server is not necessary for AutoConfig. A DHCP server is only required when the IP mode is set to DHCP client mode. If "next server" parameter is not specified in the DHCP offer, the TFTP server IP configured in the HTTP interface will be used as TFTP server address.
4. The units LEDs operate differently when in this mode.
5. To remotely enable the TFTP option, a SNMP set command can be used to reboot and/or change AutoConfig behavior. The SNMP write string is the user password.

New features have been added as follow:

1. Downloading configuration file in text format from the HTTP interface is supported.
2. Uploading configuration file from the HTTP interface is supported.
3. Using a URL to reboot/reset/fallback device is supported.

Examples:

Reboot: `http://192.168.1.100/set_config.cgi?admin.cmd=reboot`

Reset: `http://192.168.1.100/set_config.cgi?admin.cmd=defaults`

Store: `http://192.168.1.100/set_config.cgi?admin.cmd=store`

4. Using URLs to configure device is now supported. The parameters format is specified as same as ones in autoconfig.txt file.

Examples:

Changing channel and channel bandwidth, then store and reboot:

`http://192.168.1.100/set_config.cgi?wireless.channel=6&wireless.channel_bandwidth=Quarter&admin.cmd=store`

Example usage:

1. Configure typical CPE parameters for your network in an operational CPE .
2. Save the configuration and store it as a generic name.
3. Open the same configuration, and edit the parameters that will be different such as
 - a. IP address
 - b. Name
 - c. Passwords
4. Save the edited file as <MAC_of_unconfigured_CPE>.cfg.

You can then load this configuration file in one of two ways:

- 1) Import it using the Configuration Settings screen
- 2) Use a TFTP server

Importing the modified text from the HTTP interface of a defaulted CPE is the easiest method for a single radio:

- a) Login to radio
- b) Change login password
- c) Import configuration file

Applying the configuration file from a TFTP server (Static IP Client):

- a) Login to radio
- b) Change login password
- c) On Configuration Settings page:
 - i. Check "Enable TFTP Auto-Config"
 - ii. Specify IP address of TFTP server
 - iii. Specify filename of configuration file. The file must be in the correct location for the TFTP server. Consult the TFTP server's documentation for information about how to configure the TFTP server.
 - iv. Click "Apply & Reboot"

Applying the configuration file from a TFTP server (DHCP IP client):

- a) Setup a DHCP server on the same network segment as the wired side of radio
- b) Login to radio
- c) Change login password
- d) On network Configuration page, change IP mode to DHCP client and apply
- e) On Configuration Settings page:
 - i. Check "Enable TFTP Auto-Config"

- ii. Specify IP address of TFTP server (Optional if DHCP server specifies TFTP server in “next server”. Consult your DHCP Server’s documentation for more information about how to set this option)
- iii. Specify filename of configuration file. The file must be in the correct location for the TFTP server. Consult the TFTP server’s documentation for information about how to configure the TFTP server.
- iv. Click “Apply & Reboot”

- **Step 1: Start auto configuration**

The unit boots up in auto configuration mode when the auto configuration flag in flash memory is set. The flag is set as default OFF, and can be set to on via either the HTTP interface or via an SNMP Set. In auto configuration mode, the LEDs on the unit are arranged to work in a different way. The power LED is always blinking to indicate the unit is in the special mode.

- **Step 2: Link Ethernet**

The Ethernet ports are initialized with the radio’s MAC address. The Ethernet LED shows if the units is linked or not. The radio is always turned off in auto configuration mode.

- **Step 3: Obtain IP address**

After the Ethernet connection is established, the DHCP request will be sent out continually until obtaining an IP address. The signal1 LED will blink to indicate that the DHCP request is being sent out. When a DHCP offer is received, the signal1 LED turns solid.

- **Step 4: Connect TFTP server**

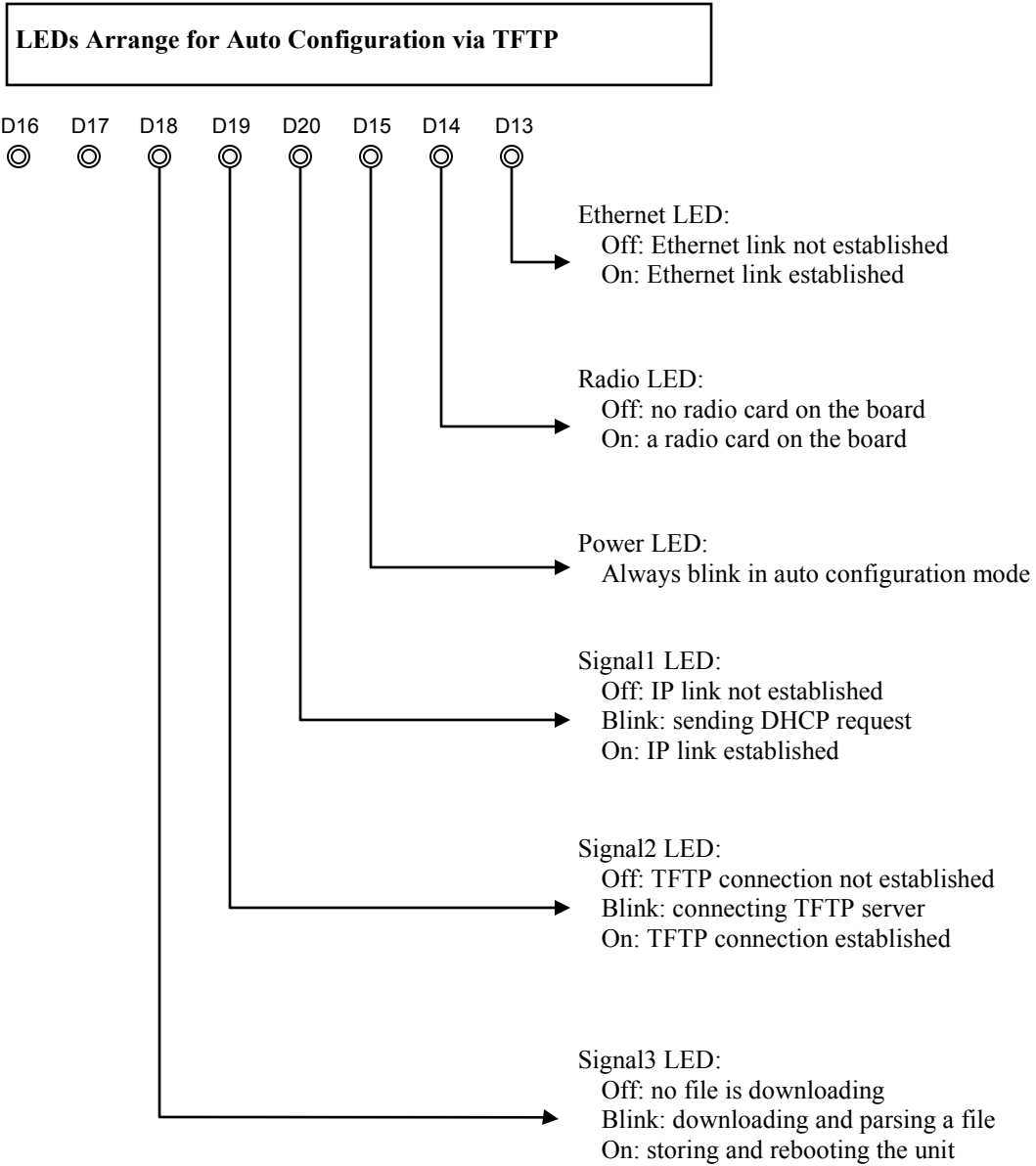
The unit connects TFTP server using the IP address set in the configuration. The signal2 LED will blink to indicate that it is trying to establish a connection with the TFTP server. When it is connected, the LED turns solid and the unit starts to download the configuration file (named as <MAC_ADDRESS>.cfg) from the server.

- **Step 5: Download and parse configuration file**

The signal3 LED blinks to indicate that it is downloading and parsing the configuration file from the TFTP server. The file must be in the correct format (see the attached sample file). There is only a basic validation for parsing the file. The incorrect values or fields in the file will be ignored.

- **Step 6: Store and reboot**

The values in the configuration file will be stored into the unit. Signal LED 3-5 turns on for a second, and the unit starts to reboot into the regular mode.



```

# *****
# Auto Configuration for TR6
#   Version: 1.0.1
#   Date:   July 9, 2007
#   Version: 1.0.2
#   Date:   January 29, 2009
#   Version: 1.0.3
#   Date:   October 20, 2009
#   Author: Patrick Ping Xu
# *****

# -----
# Format Instruction:
#   (There is no complete validation for the configuration in the firmware.
#   The value in an invalid format might be ignored or causing an unexpected value.)
#   [STRING.maxlen]      a string with maximum length
#   [IP]                  ip address or mask
#   [MAC]                 mac address of 12 hex characters
#   [INT.min-max]        integer in range from min to max
#   [TOKEN]              a string of userid:password
#                       the maximum length of userid and password is 15
#   [key1 | key2]        a string in the key list
#   [RATE]               an integer value as below
#                       0: Best
#                       2: 1M
#                       4: 2M
#                       11: 5.5M
#                       22: 11M
#                       12: 6M
#                       18: 9M
#                       24: 12M
#                       36: 18M
#                       48: 24M
#                       72: 36M
#                       96: 48M
#                       108: 54M
#   [RATES]              a string of 4 hex characters
#                       bit 0: 1M
#                       bit 1: 2M
#                       bit 2: 5.5M
#                       bit 3: 11M
#                       bit 4: 6M
#                       bit 5: 9M
#                       bit 6: 12M
#                       bit 7: 18M
#                       bit 8: 24M
#                       bit 9: 36M
#                       bit10: 48M
#                       bit11: 54M
#   [STATS]              a string of 2 hex characters
#                       bit 0: LMAC TX/RX
#                       bit 1: LMAC Interrupt
#                       bit 2: LMAC Media
#                       bit 3: Ethernet
#   [WEP_KEY]           a string of 10 or 26 hex characters
# -----

```

```

# -----
# admin.
# -----
admin.device_name = TR6Rt                # [STRING.19]
admin.admin_token = admin:default        # [TOKEN]
admin.super_token = recover:recover     # [TOKEN]
admin.led_enabled = Yes                  # [Yes | No]
admin.snmp_read_community = public      # [STRING.14]
admin.snmp_sys_location = Location      # [STRING.29]
admin.snmp_sys_contact = Contact        # [STRING.29]
admin.snmp_traffic_format = Counter32   # [Counter32 | Integer64 | Counter64]
admin.block_locator_access = No         # [Yes | No]
admin.auto_config_enabled = No          # [Yes | No] (not used)
admin.auto_config_timeout = 60          # [INT.5-255] unit:second
admin.auto_config_server = 192.168.1.170 # [IP]
admin.auto_config_filename = ""         # [STRING.32] (blank when using
{MAC_ADDRESS}.cfg as default)

# -----
# net.
# -----
net.network_mode = Bridge                # [Bridge | Router]
net.ip_mode = DHCP                       # [Static | DHCP |
PPPoE]
net.ip_address = 192.168.1.100           # [IP]
net.subnet_mask = 255.255.255.0         # [IP]
net.gateway = 192.168.1.1               # [IP]
net.dns1 = 0.0.0.0                      # [IP]
net.dns2 = 0.0.0.0                      # [IP]
net.domain_name = ""                   # [STRING.59]
net.mac_clone_enabled = No              # [Yes | No]
net.mac_clone_address = 000000000000    # [MAC]
net.eth1_mode = Auto                    # [Auto | 10Auto | 10Full |
10Half | 100Auto | 100Full | 100Half]
net.eth2_mode = Auto                    # [Auto | 10Auto | 10Full |
10Half | 100Auto | 100Full | 100Half]
net.reassociate_on_dhcp = No            # [Yes | No]
net.vlan_enabled = No                   # [Yes | No]
net.vlan_id = 0                         # [INT.0-4095]
net.reverse_dhcp_block = No             # [Yes | No]
net.shaping_rate = 0                    # [INT.0-65535] unit:Kbps
net.shaping_policy = mgmt,icmp          # [bypass,mgmt,icmp,mcast] (bitmap)

# -----
# net.router.
# -----
net.router.lan_ip_address = 192.168.100.1 # [IP]
net.router.lan_subnet_mask = 255.255.255.0 # [IP]
net.router.allow_ping = Yes              # [Yes | No]
net.router.allow_web = Yes               # [Yes | No]
net.router.web_port = 80                 # [INT.1-65535]
net.router.web_timeout = 60              # [INT.0-65535]
net.router.mtu_use_default = Yes         # [Yes | No]
net.router.mtu = 1500                    # [INT.500-3000]

```

```

net.router.nat_enabled = Yes # [Yes | No]

# -----
# net.router.route.
# -----
net.router.route.user_gateway_enabled = No # [Yes | No]
net.router.route.user_gateway_interface = WAN # [WAN | LAN]
net.router.route.user_gateway = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
; entries 0-7
net.router.route.interface.0 = None # [WAN | LAN | None]
net.router.route.ip_address.0 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.route.subnet_mask.0 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.route.gateway.0 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.route.metric.0 = 0 # [INT.0-255]

# -----
# net.router.ip_filter.
# -----
; it must be enabled before entry fields
net.router.ip_filter.enabled = No # [Yes | No]
; entries 0-31
net.router.ip_filter.access.0 = Allow # [Allow | Deny]
net.router.ip_filter.interface.0 = WAN # [WAN | LAN]
net.router.ip_filter.protocol.0 = TCP # [TCP | UDP | ICMP]
net.router.ip_filter.icmp_type.0 = 0 # [INT.0-255]
net.router.ip_filter.source_ip_start.0 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.ip_filter.source_ip_end.0 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.ip_filter.source_port_start.0 = 0 # [0-65535]
net.router.ip_filter.source_port_end.0 = 0 # [0-65535]
net.router.ip_filter.destination_ip_start.0=0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.ip_filter.destination_ip_end.0 = 0.0.0.0# [IP]
net.router.ip_filter.destination_port_start.0 = 0 # [0-65535]
net.router.ip_filter.destination_port_end.0 = 0 # [0-65535]

# -----
# net.router.port_forward.
# -----
; it must be enabled before entry fields
net.router.port_forward.enabled = No # [Yes | No]
; entries 0-31
net.router.port_forward.activated.0 = No # [Yes | No]
net.router.port_forward.protocol.0 = TCP # [TCP | UDP]
net.router.port_forward.external_port.0 = 0 # [0-65535]
net.router.port_forward.internal_address.0=0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.port_forward.internal_port.0 = 0 # [0-65535]

# -----
# net.router.dhcp_server.
# -----
net.router.dhcp_server.enabled = Yes # [Yes | No]
net.router.dhcp_server.range_start=192.168.100.100 # [IP]
net.router.dhcp_server.range_length = 100 # [INT.0-255]
net.router.dhcp_server.lease_time = 1440 # [INT.0-65535] unit:minute
net.router.dhcp_server.gateway_use_default = Yes # [Yes | No]
net.router.dhcp_server.gateway = 192.168.100.1 # [IP]
net.router.dhcp_server.dns_use_wan_assigned = No # [Yes | No]

```

```

net.router.dhcp_server.dns1 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.dhcp_server.dns2 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.dhcp_server.dns_relay_enabled = Yes # [Yes | No]
net.router.dhcp_server.domain_use_wan_assigned = No # [Yes | No]
net.router.dhcp_server.domain_name = localdomain # [STRING.59]
net.router.dhcp_server.wins_use_wan_assigned = No # [Yes | No]
net.router.dhcp_server.wins1 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.dhcp_server.wins2 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]

# -----
# net.router.qos.
# -----
net.router.qos.enabled = No # [Yes | No]
net.router.qos.uplink_speed = 4096 # [INT.0-65535] unit:Kbps
net.router.qos.auto_classify = Yes # [Yes | No]
net.router.qos.dynamic_fragmentation = Yes # [Yes | No]
; entries 0-7
net.router.qos.activated.0 = No # [Yes | No]
net.router.qos.priority.0 = 0 # [INT.0-255]
net.router.qos.name.0 = "" # [STRING.15]
net.router.qos.protocol.0 = 0 # [INT.0-255]
net.router.qos.source_ip_start.0 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.qos.source_ip_end.0 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.qos.source_port_start.0 = 0 # [0-65535]
net.router.qos.source_port_end.0 = 0 # [0-65535]
net.router.qos.destination_ip_start.0 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.qos.destination_ip_end.0 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.qos.destination_port_start.0 = 0 # [0-65535]
net.router.qos.destination_port_end.0 = 0 # [0-65535]

# -----
# net.router.pppoe.
# -----
net.router.pppoe.service_name = "" # [STRING.15]
net.router.pppoe.username = "" # [STRING.40]
net.router.pppoe.password = "" # [STRING.15]
net.router.pppoe.ip_address = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.pppoe.subnet_mask = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.pppoe.gateway = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.pppoe.dns1 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.pppoe.dns2 = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
net.router.pppoe.max_idle_time = 0 # [INT.0-65535] unit:minute
net.router.pppoe.reconnect_mode = Demand # [Always | Demand | Manual]
net.router.pppoe.user_settings_enabled = No # [Yes | No]

# -----
# wireless.
# -----
wireless.mode = CPE # [AP | CPE]
wireless.ssid = default # [STRING.32]
wireless.secondary_ssid = "" # [STRING.32]
wireless.channel = 50 # [INT.0-255]
wireless.channel_bandwidth = Full # [Full | Half | Quarter]
wireless.gmode_enabled = No # [Yes | No]
wireless.indoor_mode = Yes # [Yes | No]
wireless.turbo = No # [Yes | No]

```



```

wireless.country_code = US # [STRING.3]
wireless.tx_rate = 0 # [RATE]
wireless.tx_supported_rates = 0003 # [RATES]
wireless.rts_threshold = 3000 # [INT.0-3000]
wireless.beacon_period = 100 # [INT.0-65535] unit:ms
wireless.burst_time = 0 # [INT.0-65535]
wireless.fragmentation_threshold = 2346 # [INT.256-2346]
wireless.dot11d_enabled = No # [Yes | No]
wireless.dot11h_mode = None # [None | User | Auto]
wireless.invisibility = No # [Yes | No]
wireless.dtim_interval = 1 # [INT.0-255]
wireless.wds_enabled = No # [Yes | No]
wireless.wds_mac_address.0 = 000000000000 # [MAC]
wireless.wds_mac_address.1 = 000000000000 # [MAC]
wireless.wds_mac_address.2 = 000000000000 # [MAC]
wireless.wds_mac_address.3 = 000000000000 # [MAC]
wireless.wds_mac_address.4 = 000000000000 # [MAC]
wireless.wds_mac_address.5 = 000000000000 # [MAC]
wireless.pxp_enabled = No # [Yes | No]
wireless.pxp_mac_address = 000000000000 # [MAC]
wireless.extended_info_enabled = Yes # [Yes | No]
wireless.block_inter_client_traffic = Yes # [Yes | No]
wireless.power_cap = 60 # [INT.-60+60] unit:0.5dBm
wireless.antenna_gain = 60 # [INT.0-200] unit:0.5dBi
wireless.ack_timeout = 740 # [INT.0-4195] =distance(km)/0.15
wireless.ack_tuning = 0 # [INT.-100-100] =us
wireless.long_preamble = No # [Yes | No]
wireless.stats_mode = 04 # [STATS]
wireless.wds_stats = 0 # [INT.0-7]
wireless.cpe_stats = 0 # [INT.0-7]

# -----
# wireless.security
# -----
wireless.security.mode = WPA # [None | WEP | WPA | WPA2]
; WEP parameters are used only when the mode is WEP
; all WEP key entries (0-3) must have same length
wireless.security.wep_authentication = Open # [Open | Shared]
wireless.security.wep_key_index = 0 # [INT.0-3]
wireless.security.wep_key.0 = 1234567890 # [WEP_KEY]
wireless.security.wep_key.1 = 1234567890 # [WEP_KEY]
wireless.security.wep_key.2 = 1234567890 # [WEP_KEY]
wireless.security.wep_key.3 = 1234567890 # [WEP_KEY]
; WPA parameters are used only when the mode is WPA or WPA2
; For WPA, the cipher can only be either TKIP or AES
; For WPA2, the cipher can only be either AES(WPA2 only) or TKIP_AES(WPA2)
; the cipher must be defined after wireless.security.mode
wireless.security.wpa_cipher = TKIP # [TKIP | AES | TKIP_AES]
; the wpa_compatible must be defined after wireless.security.wpa_cipher
wireless.security.wpa_compatible = No # [Yes | No]
wireless.security.wpa_psk = password # [STRING.63]
wireless.security.wpa_update_interval = 3600 # [INT.0-65535] unit:second
wireless.security.radius_enabled = No # [Yes | No]
wireless.security.radius_server_address = 0.0.0.0 # [IP]
wireless.security.radius_server_port = 1812 # [INT.0-65535]
wireless.security.radius_timeout = 60 # [INT.0-65535]

```

```

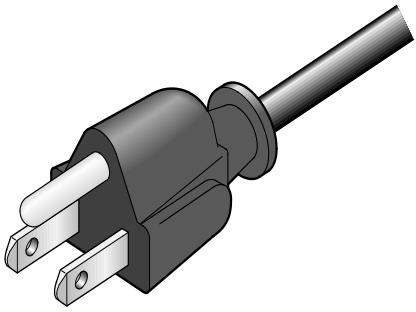
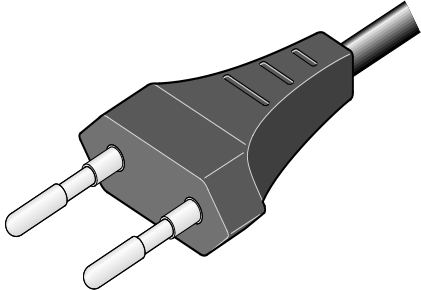
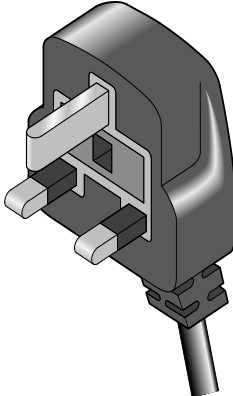
wireless.security.radius_shared_secret = password      # [STRING.64]
wireless.security.radius_auth_mac = Yes                # [Yes | No]

# -----
# wireless.access_control.
# -----
; it must be enabled before entry fields
wireless.access_control.enabled = No                  # [Yes | No]
; entries 0-255
wireless.access_control.mac.0 = FFFFFFFF             # [MAC]
wireless.access_control.access.0 = Allow              # [Allow | Deny]

# -----
# duplex.
# (NOTE: only available for FDD)
# -----
; 0=MASTER, 1=SLAVE
duplex.rx_master = Yes                                # [Yes | No] (NOTE:
wireless.mode is not available for FDD)
duplex.rx_channel = 165                               # [INT.1-255] (NOTE:
wireless.channel is not available for FDD)
duplex.ssid.0 = FDD_MST                               # [STRING.32] (NOTE:
wireless.ssid is not available for FDD)
duplex.ssid.1 = FDD_SLV                               # [STRING.32]
duplex.pxp_mac_address.0 = 000000000000              # [MAC] (NOTE:
wireless.pxp_enabled and wireless.pxp_mac_address is not available for FDD)
duplex.pxp_mac_address.1 = 000000000000              # [MAC]
duplex.mac_clone_enabled.0 = No                       # [Yes | No] (NOTE:
net.mac_clone_enabled is not available for FDD)
duplex.mac_clone_enabled.1 = No                       # [Yes | No]
duplex.mac_clone_address.0 = 000000000000            # [MAC] (NOTE: net.mac_clone_address is
not available for FDD)
duplex.mac_clone_address.1 = 000000000000            # [MAC]

```

Appendix K: Tranzeo Electrical Plugs

Electrical Plug Type	Letter	Description
	F	FCC / North American adapter
	C	ETSI / Euro adapter
	A	FCC / Euro adapter
	U	ETSI / UK adapter
	M	FCC / UK adapter

* 24 volt version shown.

Appendix L: Warranty Terms

Effective Jan 1st, 2008

Warranty Period Summary for

All Tranzeo Brand WiFi Units

All Warranties now start from Day of Invoice

	Accessories		Radios			
Items	All Power Supplies and POE	All Cables and Antennas	Sold Before May 1st, 06	Sold Before Dec 1st, 06	Sold Before Jan 1st, 08	Sold After Jan 1 st , 08
Warranty Term	90 Days	1 year	1 year	2 Years	3 Years	3 Years Parts and Labor plus additional 2 years on Parts

Warranty Terms

1. Items Covered By a 3 Year Labor / 5 Year Parts Warranty (Total Coverage 5 Years)

- All Tranzeo Wireless CPE, AP and Backhaul Radio products Sold After Jan 1st, 2008 are warranted against defects in material and workmanship for a period of three years from date of sale, under normal use, with the exception of items listed in paragraphs (1) , (2) , (3) and (4).

2. Items Covered By a Three Year Warranty

- All Tranzeo Wireless CPE, AP and Backhaul Radio products Sold Before Jan 1st, 2008 are warranted against defects in material and workmanship for a period of three years from date of sale, under normal use, with the exception of items listed in paragraphs (1) , (2) and (3).

3. Items Covered By a Two Year Warranty

- All other Tranzeo Wireless CPE, AP and Backhaul Radio products sold before Dec 1st, 2006 are warranted against defects in material and workmanship for a period of two years from date of sale, under normal use., with the exception of items listed in paragraph (1) and (2)

4. Items Covered By A One Year Warranty

The following Tranzeo Wireless manufactured products are warranted against defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year from date of Manufacture, under normal use:

- All products sold prior to May 1st, 2006
 - All TR-CPE200 products regardless of Sale Date
 - All Antennas
 - All Cables
5. Tranzeo Wireless manufactured products are covered by a Parts and Labor Depot Warranty. Depot warranty means the customer is responsible for delivering the defective product to the designated service depot for repair or replacement.
 6. During the first 3 years of ownership, should a valid warranty claim arise, Tranzeo will repair or replace the unit at no cost to the user. After the first 3 years, Tranzeo will further warranty the material and workmanship for an additional 2 years. During the 4th and 5th years of the warranty, there shall be no charge for parts and the Tranzeo will charge the prevailing shop rate to repair the unit, to a maximum of 1/2 hour, should a valid warranty claim arise.
 7. VAT, Customs and other local taxes are the responsibility of the customer.
 8. Tranzeo Wireless will repair or replace a product that was found to be defective by Tranzeo during the warranty period at its discretion.
 9. All non-Tranzeo manufactured products carry the Original Equipment Manufacturer's warranty, which is passed on by Tranzeo Wireless. Warranty Claims against non-Tranzeo manufactured products must be filed with the appropriate manufacturer.
 10. This warranty does not cover dealer labor cost for removing and reinstalling the machine for repair nor for any expendable parts that are readily replaced in normal use.

11. The sole responsibility of Tranzeo Wireless Systems under this warranty shall be limited to repair of this product, or replacement thereof, at the sole discretion of Tranzeo Wireless Systems

Special Warranty Terms For Customers in Canada, USA and the European Union

12. All RMA items shipped to Tranzeo Wireless must be freight prepaid. Tranzeo Wireless will pay the return freight via a service of Tranzeo Wireless Technologies' choice. Customer is responsible for payment of any shipping upgrades.

Special Warranty Terms For Customers in All Other Regions

13. All RMA items shipped to Tranzeo Wireless must be freight prepaid. Tranzeo Wireless will prepay and bill the return freight and taxes (CFR Cost and Freight) via a service of Tranzeo Wireless Technologies' choice. Customer is responsible for payment of any

Shipping upgrades

14. Shipping costs must be prepaid

Limitation of Warranty

This warranty does not apply if the Product:

- a. has been opened and/or altered, except by Tranzeo Wireless Technical Personnel,
- b. has been painted in way shape or form,
- c. has been damaged due to errors or defects in cabling
- d. has not maintained in accordance with instructions supplied by Tranzeo Wireless,
- e. has been subjected to abnormal physical or electrical stress, including lightning strike, misuse, negligence, or accident;
- f. removal of serial number label, or
- g. equipment sold under resale agreements, i.e. Amplifiers, Antennas.

Who to Contact for an RMA?

There are 3 ways to discuss any technical difficulties and request an RMA #:

1. Fill out our online [RMA Request Form](http://support.tranzeo.com/rmarequest.php) at <http://support.tranzeo.com/rmarequest.php>
2. Call our Technical Support Center via the local number listed at <http://support.tranzeo.com>
3. Or email our [RMA Department](mailto:rma@tranzeo.com) at rma@tranzeo.com

What information will be required?

1. Customer name/ID # and contact information
2. Proof of Warranty Status (such as a copy of Invoice showing Serial Number, Mac Address and Date of Sale)
3. Problem Description
4. Part Number or Serial Number
5. Troubleshooting actions taken so far

Warranty Repair

- a. RMA number is valid for 180 days only.
- b. If the product is not received within 180 days, the RMA will be cancelled.
- c. Tranzeo Wireless will carefully test and evaluate all returned products and will repair or replace defective products that are under warranty at no charge.
- d. If the malfunction is due to a manufacturing defect, it will be repaired, tested, tuned and calibrated as necessary, with strict adherence to factory specified procedures and parts, to working order.
- e. If the malfunction is due to an issue not covered by warranty, a \$35.00 evaluation fee will be charged, plus the actual costs of the repair. Tranzeo's current shop rate is \$70.00 per hour, plus parts.
- f. When your unit is returned to you, you must restore configuration and or applications before full use can resume.
- g. If the product cannot be repaired, a refurbished replacement product will be provided.
- h. However, if Tranzeo Wireless cannot duplicate the problem or condition causing the return, the unit will be returned to the customer at the customers cost as: "No Problem Found" and a \$35.00 evaluation fee may be charged.

- i. Repaired or replaced product will be subject to the original warranty period but not less than 90 days.
- j. All items must be shipped pre-paid. Tranzeo Wireless will not accept any collect packages. Tranzeo will pay the shipping to return your products. We recommend insuring the package using the values from our commercial invoice.
- k. Be sure to package the items well. Original packaging should be used for shipping. Tranzeo is not responsible for further damage caused to the unit due to inadequate packaging.
- l. We recommend that you use a shipping service with tracking (i.e. UPS/FedEx ground) to ship your RMA. Tranzeo will not accept any packages that arrive with charges owing.
- m. Be sure to include the password for each device. Any device that arrives without a password may be subject to a \$60 rebuilding charge per unit.

Depot Locations

Radio Location	Depot Location
Canada	Canada
USA	USA
EU	Ireland
Mexico, Caribbean and South America	Canada*
Australia and APAC countries	Canada
Africa, Asia and Middle East	Ireland

* Note: PacificNet is an authorized Repair Center for its Customers in Mexico

Out of Warranty Replacements

- a) Product that is out warranty will be repaired on a fee for service basis at Tranzeo's shop rate of \$75.00 per hour plus parts. A \$75.00 deposit is charged for all non-warranty repairs when the RMA is issued.
- b) Any goods left for more than 90 days without instructions will be considered abandoned and be disposed of.

What to ship?

- a) Products that are returned for RMA work should be shipped in the original package and include the items that that are to be repaired.
- b) All returned product must reference the RMA # on the outside of the box.

- c) A returned product without clearly marked RMA # will be refused and returned to sender.

How to ship?

- a) We recommend that you use a shipping service with tracking (i.e. UPS/FedEx ground) to ship your RMA.
- b) Products returned for warranty repair or out-of-warranty replacement, must be marked with a valid RMA number and shipped FOB Destination, Prepaid.
- c) Approximate turnaround time is 21 business days for warranty repairs and replacements.
- d) Shipping Time is generally 7 business days to any location in the United States.
- e) Tranzeo Wireless will refuse any item that does not have an RMA# clearly marked on the outside of the box.
- f) Tranzeo Wireless is NOT responsible for any damage to the products during transit by the shipping company.
- g) All claims for shipment errors must be made within 3 days after receipt of shipment.

Warranty Disclaimer

Except in only the limited express warranty set forth above, there are no expressed or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. In no event will Tranzeo Wireless Systems be liable for any direct, special, or consequential damages arising out of, or in connection with, the delivery, use, inability to use, or performance of this product.

Goods Damaged in Transit

Tranzeo Wireless Technologies ships all items FOB Factory. This means that title for the item transfers to the buyer once the courier picks up the package. If there is damage, a claim must be filed with the courier by the owner of the goods, which is the buyer. Shipping damage is not covered by the warranty.

Damage claims are solely between the recipient of the goods and the courier.

Shipping Firms do have legal obligations and limitations as to when and how much to compensate for damage, but only if the claim is filed on time and in the correct manner. You must file the claim as soon as possible.

Making a Damage Claim

If you receive a shipment that appears to have been damaged by the shipper during shipping, take the steps on the on the box then contact us so we have a record of the incident. We will assist in any way we can in filing and advocating for your claim.

If you choose to accept the shipment and sign for it, have the shipper stay with you while you open and inspect the contents of the container for any additional damage that was not visible before opening. Make sure the shipper notes all damage on the shipping bill before you sign. By signing the waybill, you release the Shipping Company from all obligations unless the damage is clearly noted.

If it is possible to take any photos of the damage and forward to the shipper and us, Before signing the shipping bill (for receipt of the shipment), have the shipper note on the shipping bill the exact details of the damage.

If the damage appears to be very extensive, you still should not refuse the shipment. Refusing the shipment will delay your claim.

DO NOT sign anything if you choose to refuse the shipment.

Appendix M: How Can We Improve?

Please take a moment to help us improve your experience with Tranzeo Wireless. Please fax the completed questionnaire to 604-460-6005. Each month we will draw for a free gift.

Product Quality

Was this your first order from Tranzeo Wireless?

- Yes
 No

Was your order complete?

- Yes
 No, I was missing: _____

How would you rate our website?

- Very Informative
 Generally good
 Quality varies
 Poor quality

How would you rate our packaging?

- Consistent high quality
 Generally good
 Quality varies shipment to shipment
 Poor quality

How would you rate our order process?

- Consistent high quality
 Generally good
 Quality varies daily
 Poor quality

How would you rate our Technical Support?

- Consistent high quality
 Generally good
 Quality varies each time
 Poor quality

Service and Environment

Did your Sales Rep answer all your questions and explain your best options?

- Yes
 No

How long did you wait for your product after ordering?

- 1 to 3 days
 3 to 5 days
 More than 5 days

How would you rate the Tranzeo Wireless staff you have dealt with to date?

- Friendly and helpful
 Average
 Varies on each call
 Poor service

Was the entire experience positive?

- Yes
 No
If No why?: _____

Additional Comments

About You (optional)

Name		E-mail	
Address		Phone	
City, State, ZIP Code			
May we add you to our mailing list, which offers news and exciting promotions? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

Thank you for your participation!

Appendix N: Notes