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Chapter 1 Product Overview

1.1 Product Advantages

NZC110-EXT is specially designed for elevator wireless video transmission and customized products; compared with the traditional elevator video transmission products, it has the following advantages:

1. Good anti - jamming ability

Super low frequency power supply interference, electrical spark interference, inverter motor interference, control signal interference etc. that below tens of kilohertz are found in the elevator environment, the use of WIFI high-frequency transmission, can effectively avoid the interference of elevator environment. At the same time the device supports extended frequency, can avoid the same frequency interference in the traditional WIFI.

2. Short construction period

In the absence of a large amount of wiring work, so greatly shorten the construction period, save a lot of human resources.

3. Embedded TDMA technology

NZC110-EXT devices is embedded with TDMA technology, 20M/40MHz bandwidth, intelligent rate control, Auto ACK Time-out adjust. It makes thedevice have longer transmission distance, higher throughput and better point-to-multi-point performance.

4. Embedded hardware watchdog

NZC110-EXT is embedded with hardware watchdog, which is used to monitor the working status of the device. Once the system is not working properly, the device can be rebooted to guarantee the stability of the system.

5. More Non-standard channels availability

Currently most of the WIFI devices are working at standard 802.11 2.4GHz frequency. However, standard 802.11 2.4GHz only provide limited channels, and there is serious interference if there are a lot of 2.4GHz WIFI devices nearby. NZC110-EXT support more channels near 2.4GHz band, and spread the band to non-standard frequency part. The advantage of working at the non-standard band is to avoid the interference in the standard channels, and the wireless throughput can be improved.

Note: Please confirm whether those non-standard channels are permitted locally before using them.

1.2 Electrical Specifications

NZC110-EXT electrical specifications as shown below:

Table 1-1 Electrical Specifications

	Items	**Specifications**
Wireless	Standard	IEEE802.11 b/g/n（2T2R 300Mbps）
	Operation Frequency	2412 ~ 2462 MHz(More Non-standard channels is availability,2312MHz-2732MHz)
	Antenna	External Antenna, 8Bi, H: 15°V: 360°
	Max Output power	25dBm
	Receive Sensitivity	-72dBm@65Mbps， -97dBm@1Mbps
	Operation Frequency	11n：300Mbps(HT40)，130(HT20)
		11g：54Mbps
Hardware	Power supply	I/P:12V 1A/PoE24V,1A
	Interface	2×10/100M Base-TX (Cat. 5/5E， RJ-45) ports
	Operation Temperature	-30℃ ~ +65℃
	Storage Temperature	-40℃ ~ +85℃
	Operation Humidity	5% ~ 95%RH
	Dimensions:	208*86*43mm
Software	Application scenarios	WISP / Outdoor surveillance
	Encryption	WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK
	Network	Router/Bridge
	Security	MAC filter, SSID hidden
	Network Protocol	TCP/UDP/ARP/ICMP/DHCP/HTTP/NTP

	TDMA	Supported (Avoid 802.11 hidden-node problems, and improve the point-to-multi-point performance)
	Auto ACK timing Adjust	Supported
	Management and Logs	NTP, SNMP, Syslog, Telnet
	Web based Configuration	Supported
	Firmware Update	Supported
	Bandwidth supported	20M/40MHz

1.3 Features

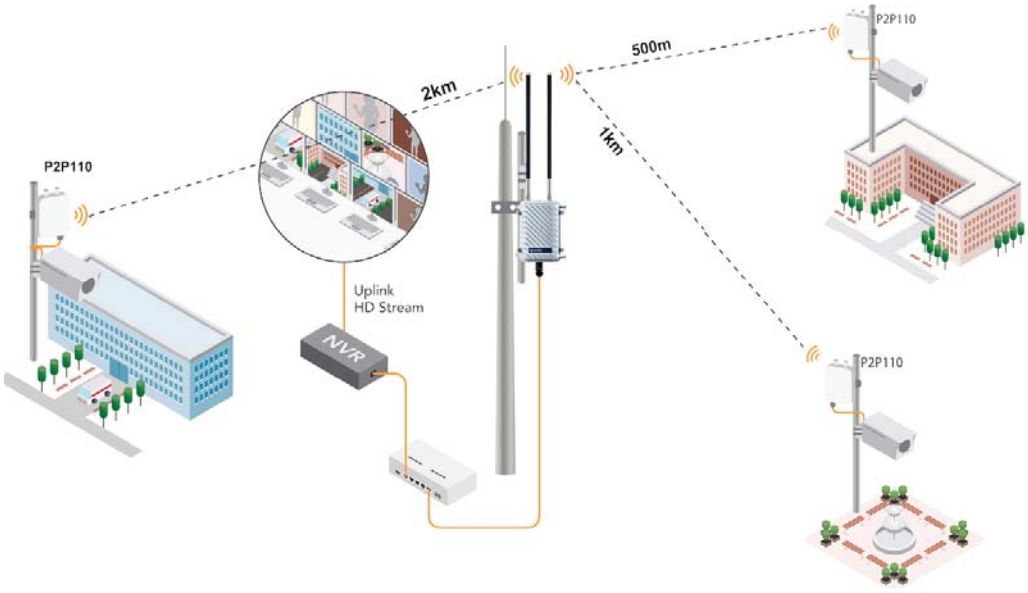
- High performance 802.11n 2×2 MIMO chip
- It supports four operating modes: Access Point, Client, Access Point (WDS), Client (WDS)
- Integrated TDMA, intelligent rate control, Auto ACKTime-out adjust

- TDMA solves the problems of hidden-node problem in the 802.11 network, thus having better long-distance and PTMP performance
- Support point-to-point, point-to-multipoint connection
- Unique antenna, RF amplifier, and low noise receiver to ensure long-distance video transmission
- Web based working scenario selection makes the installation and setting much easier
- Multi-network interface design, more conducive to the expansion of a variety of applications
- Web-based configuration, easy to use

- High temperature flame retardant housing ensure stable operation in harsh environments

1.4 Using Example

NZC110-EXT products can be used the IP camera shaft to survey the video transmission, while the use of multiple network interfaces equipped with CCTV properties or assembling outdoor wireless device.



outdoor surveillance

Figure 1-1 NZC110-EXT Using Example

Chapter 2 Quick Configuration

2.1 Log in

To log in the NZC110-EXT device, you need to configure the TCP/IP of your computer first as the following steps:

1. Right click Local Area Connection icon of your computer and click properties, then click Continue, the Local Area Connection Properties dialog box appears as shown below:

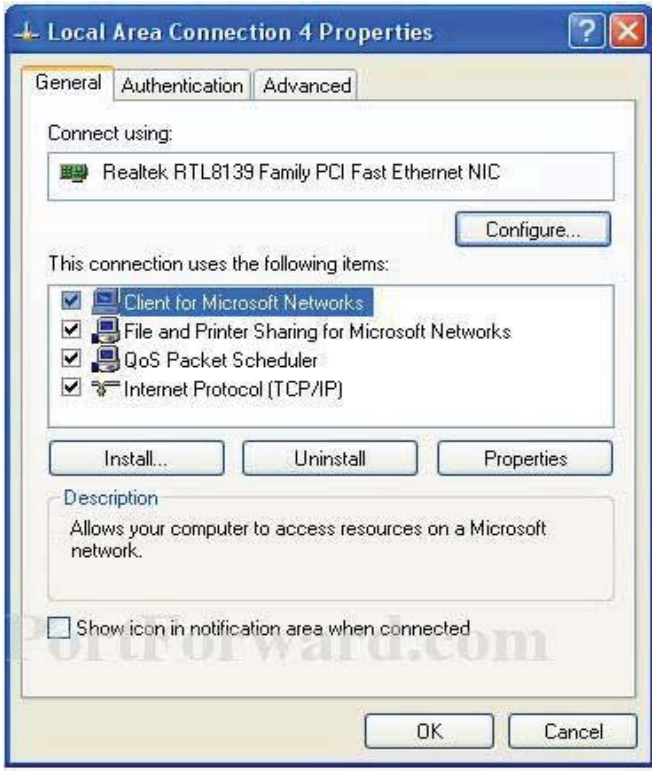


Figure 2-1 Local Area Connection Properties

2. Select Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) and click Properties button, and the following dialog box appears:

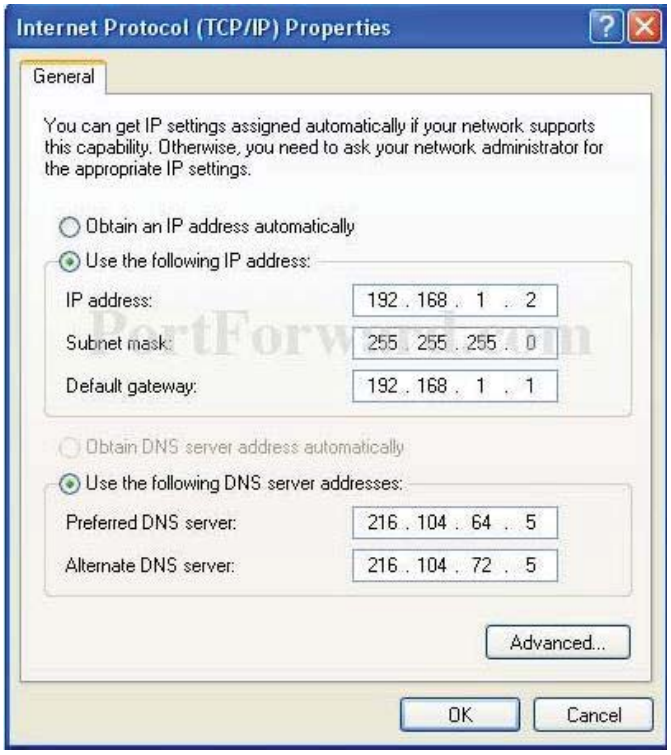


Figure 2-2 IP Settings

3. As shown in the figure above, IP address should be set to 192.168.1.*, but cannotbe the same as NZC110-EXT, here * can be a number between 2-255 (but not 1) since the NZC110-EXT default IP address is 192.168.1.1

4. Input the default IP 192.168.1.1 into the address bar of your webbrowser, click Enter.

5. Input the user name and password (default is root/admin), the you can log in to the web configuration menu of the NZC110-EXT device

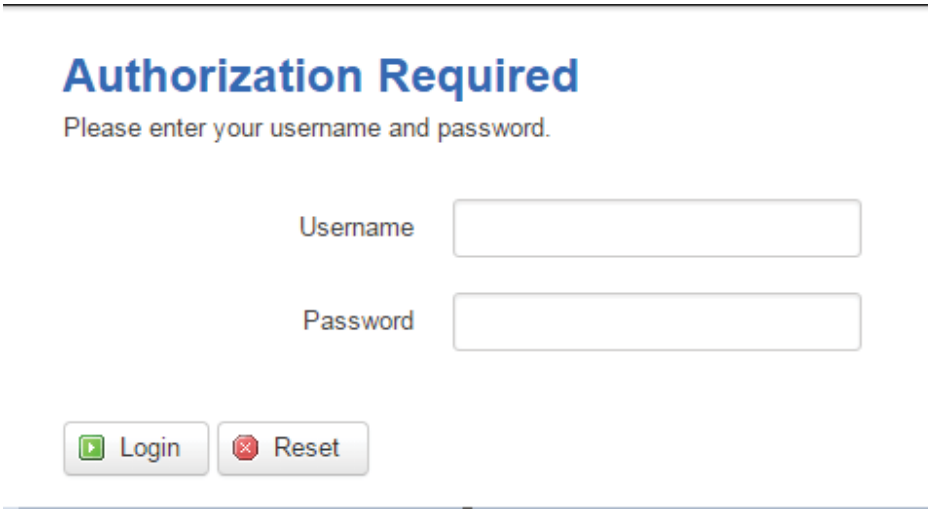


Figure 3-3 NZC110-EXT Login Page

2.2 Wizard

Users can quickly configure NZC110-EXT according to the following steps through the
wizard in this chapter.

1. The first page shown after log in is the Status page, which indicates the working status, current setting, software version and other information of the NZC110-EXT device. User can switch to other pages by clicking the main menus.

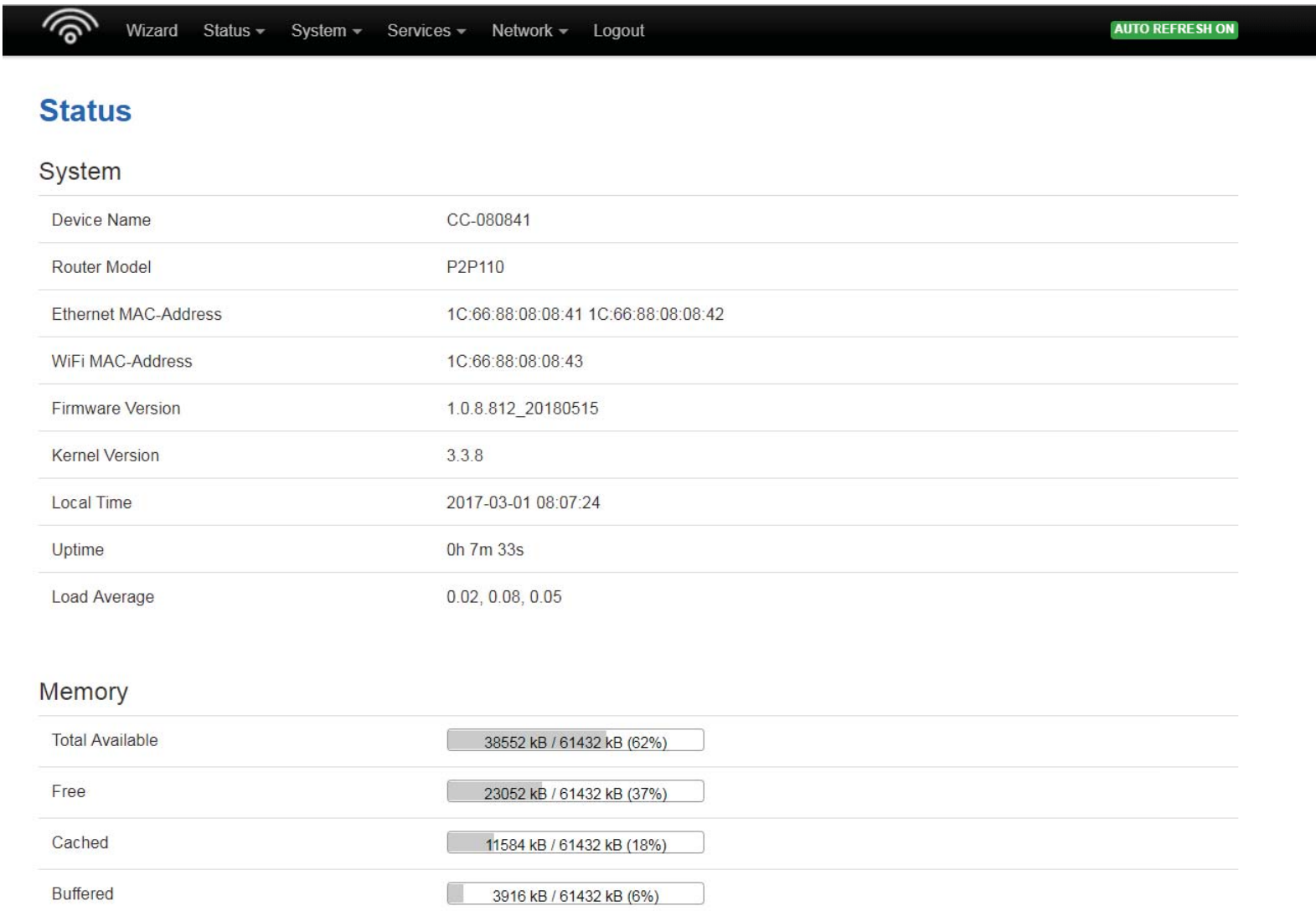
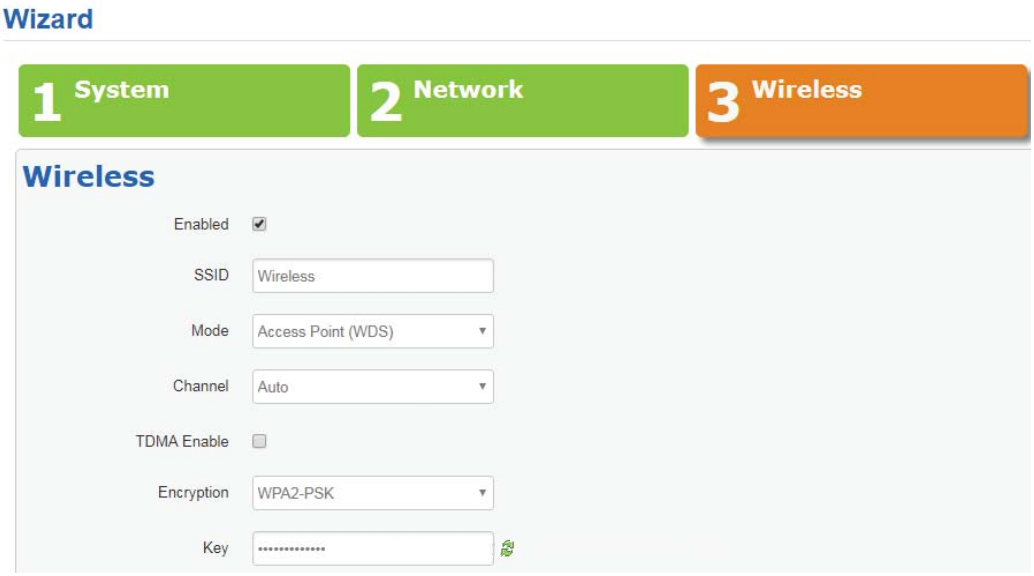


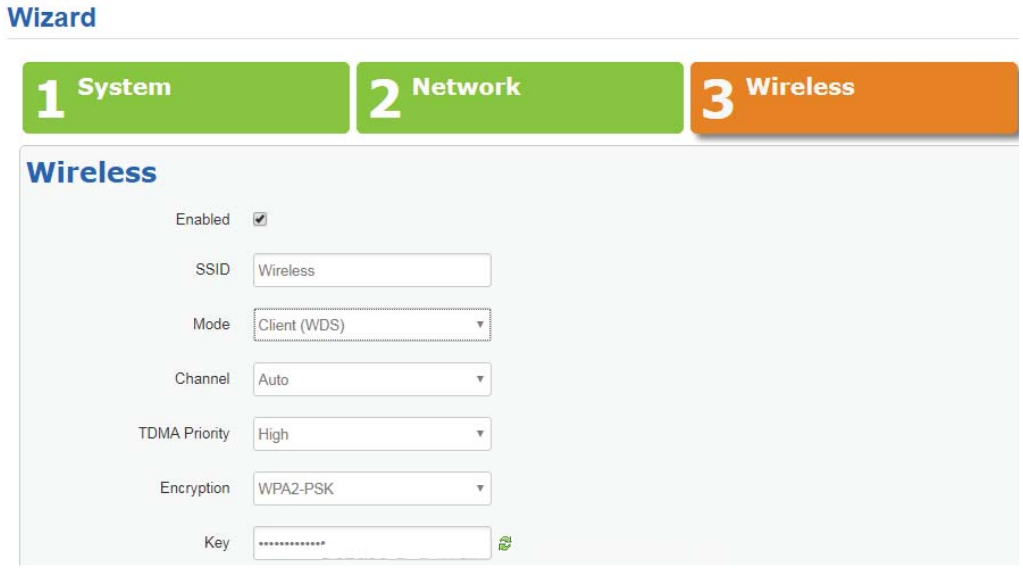
Figure 3-4 Status– NZC110-EXT (T)

2. Click Wizard. The page goes to Wizard page as shown below, and this page helps to set the basic network parameters. The default mode is Bridge mode, and thedefault LAN IP address of NZC110-EXT is 192.168.1.1.

Note: If there are several NZC110-EXT devices connected in the Point-to-Point or Point-to-Multi-Point topologies, they must be configured to different IP address to avoid conflicts.



IP Camera: (AP mode), in this scenario mode, NZC110-EXT will be set to AP mode;it can be connected to a client device. When you close the TDMA function, your phone or laptop can connect to the NZC110-EXT.



Monitor Room: In this scenario mode, NZC110-EXT will be set to client mode; it can be connected to an access point device.

Notes: The default SSID of NZC110-EXT is Wireless,
and they can be directly interconnected and transmit audio and video or data, if there are other NZC110-EXT equipment within 500 meters, you should change SSID to different one in order to avoid connection confusion.

3、Click **Save & Apply** button, the device will reboot and apply your configuration.

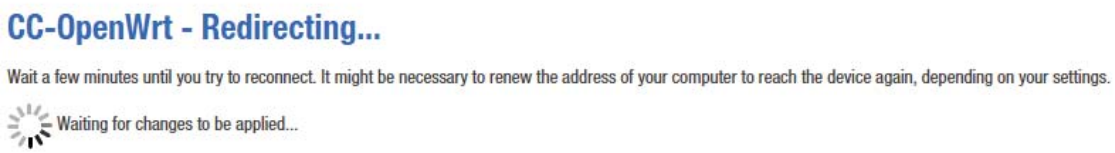


Figure 3-7 Complete wizard settings

Chapter 3 Status

The status page is the first page after logging in, the page displays the current configuration and working status of the device. It is the first item in the menu bar, as shown in figure:

Status

System

Device Name	CC-080841
Router Model	P2P110
Ethernet MAC-Address	1C:66:88:08:08:41 1C:66:88:08:08:42
WiFi MAC-Address	1C:66:88:08:08:43
Firmware Version	1.0.8.812_20180515
Kernel Version	3.3.8
Local Time	2017-03-01 08:03:28
Uptime	0h 3m 37s
Load Average	0.07, 0.14, 0.07

Memory

Total Available	41276 kB / 61432 kB (67%)
Free	25776 kB / 61432 kB (41%)
Cached	11584 kB / 61432 kB (18%)
Buffered	3916 kB / 61432 kB (6%)

DHCP Leases

Hostname	IPv4-Address	MAC-Address	Leasetime remaining

There are no active leases.

DHCPv6 Leases

Hostname	IPv6-Address	DUID	Leasetime remaining

There are no active leases.

Wireless

Generic Atheros 802.11gn (wifi0)

100% **SSID:** Wireless-00008
Mode: Master (WDS)
Channel: 54 (2.707 GHz)
Bitrate: 144.4 Mbit/s
Signal: -96 dBm
Distance: < 10.0 km
BSSID: 1C:66:88:08:08:43
Encryption: WPA2-PSK (CCMP)

Figure 3-1 Status

Overview: Status->Overview, This page shows the current configuration information of the system, including the system, memory, network, DHCP leases, wireless, associated stations, active UPnP redirects.

Firewall: Status - > firewall, showing the device's current IPv4 and IPv6 firewall; please do not click on the "Reset Counters" and "Restart Firewall" without the guidance of network manager, so as to avoid unnecessary trouble.

Routes: Status - > Routes, this page display the active routes on the system.

System log: displaying the system log information of the device.

Kernel log: displaying the kernel log information of the device.

Processes: displaying the device system current process and its status information; please do not click "Hang Up", "Terminate", "Kill" without the guidance of network manager, so as to avoid unnecessary trouble.

Real time Graphs: display the real-time load, traffic, and link information of the device.

Chapter 4 System

System page includes: System, Administration, Software, Startup, Scheduled Tasks, Backup / Flash Firmware and Reboot sub-pages. The following aredescriptions of the system, Administration, backup / upgrade and reboot sub-pages.

4.1 System

Here you can configure the basic aspects of your device like its hostname or the time zone.

General Settings: some basic information is supported to configure on this page, including time, log, language and interface style.

Click on the "general settings" page, click on "Sync with browser" to synchronize the local time to the device, and it will be displayed in the status page too. The time synchronization can help network administrator check equipment operation status and log information conveniently, and can also help tracking running status of the device.

Host name is corresponding to the Router Name of the status page; users can change it according to their own needs as shown in the figure.

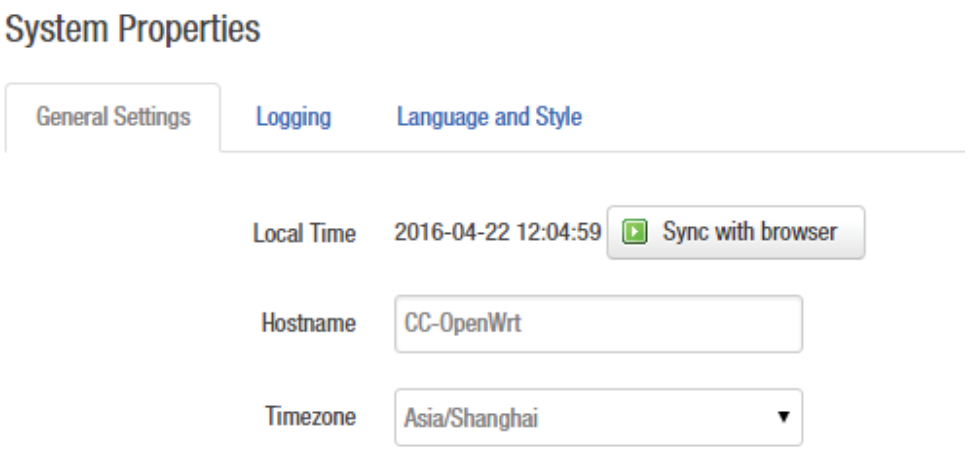


Figure 4-1 System Properties – General Settings

Logging: When Syslog is enabled, and the System Log server's IP is also set here, the log information will be output to the Syslog server automatically.

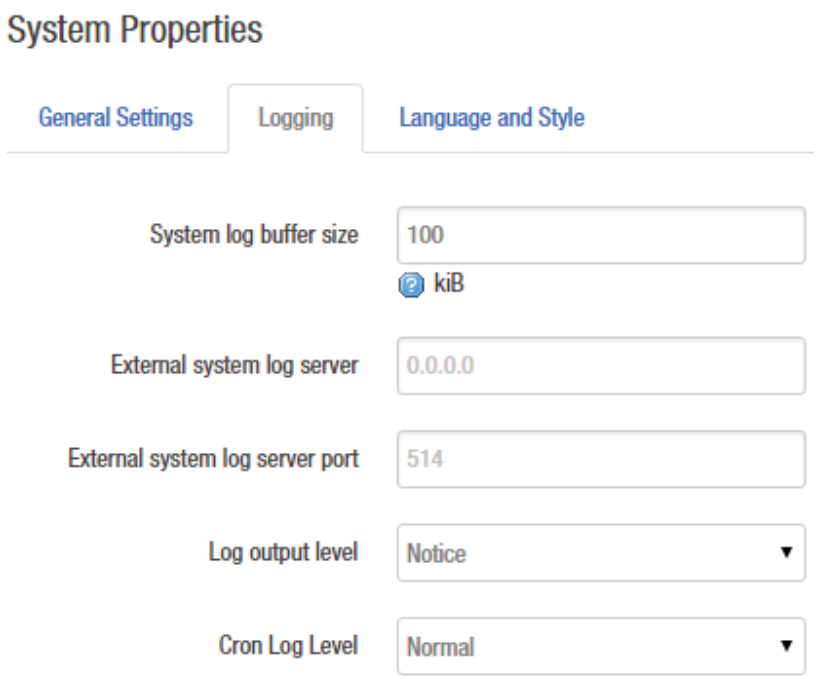


Figure 4-2 System Properties - Logging

Language and Style: choose the language of the web page you want. You can modify the Language into English or Chinese. The default Design is bootstrap style, you can also choose openwrt style based on personal hobby.

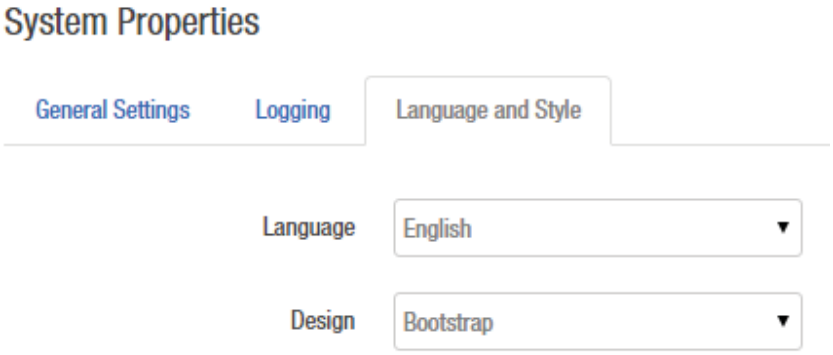


Figure 4-3 System Properties – Language and Style

Time Synchronization: when the device can surf the Internet, you can enable the NTP client and fill in the NTP server candidates. NZC110-EXT will get time automatically from the NTP server and displayed in the status page. At this point you can also tick the Provide NTP server and make the device as a NTP server for other devices connected to the NZC110-EXT to acquire time.

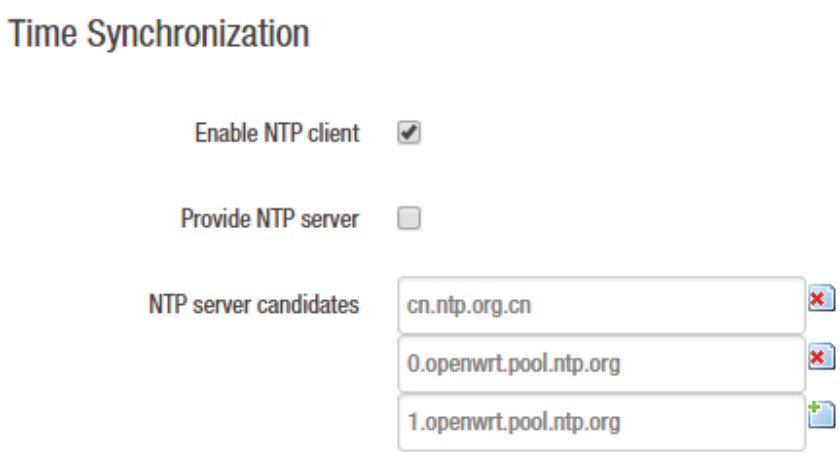


Figure 4-4 System Properties – Time Synchronization

4.2 Administration

Router Password: Changes the administrator password for accessing the device.

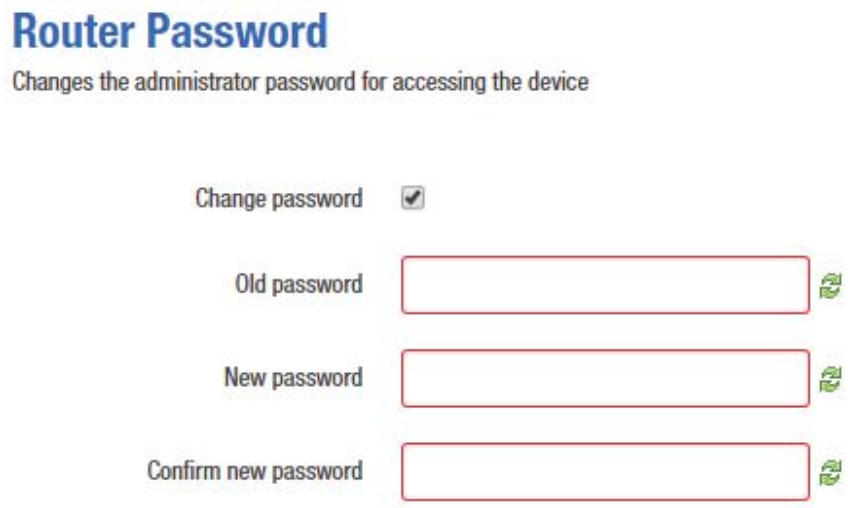


Figure 4-5 Password

SSH Access: Drop bear offers SSH2 network shell access and an integrated SCP server. Here you can change the default SSH parameters.

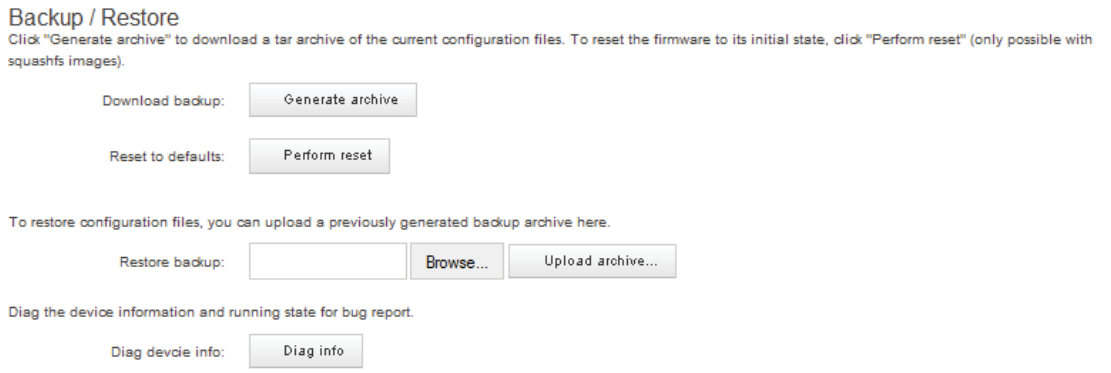


Figure 4-8 Backup / Restore

Flash new firmware image

Upload a sysupgrade - compatible image here to replace the running firmware. Check "Keep settings" to retain the current configuration (requires an OpenWrt compatible firmware image).

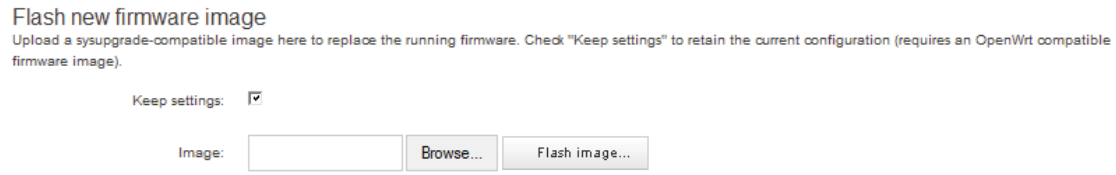


Figure 4-9 Flash new firmware image

4.4 Reboot

Click Perform reboot to reboot the operating system of your device.

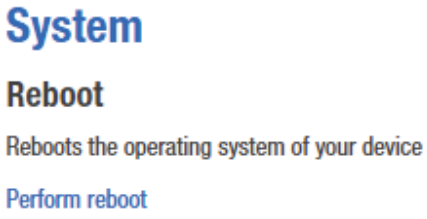


Figure 4-10 Reboot

Chapter 5 Network

The network settings page is divided into the Interface, Wifi, DHCP and DNS, Hostnames, Static Routes, Diagnostics, Firewall, VLAN, Ping Watchdog, QoS. We will focus on the Interface, wireless, network diagnostics, firewall, Ping, Watchdog. VLAN.

The following will focus on the introduction of the Interface, Wifi, Diagnostics, Firewall, VLAN, Ping Watchdog.

5.1 Interfaces

5.1.1 Common Configuration

Open the network interface page; you'll see the overview of the current interface.

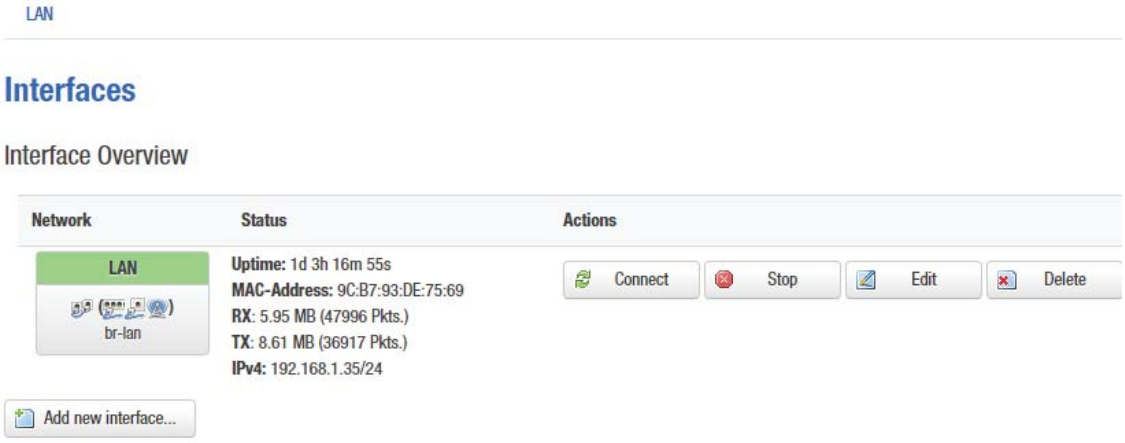


Figure 5-1 Interfaces

Click "Edit" button, you will enter the Interfaces-LAN page. On this page you can configure the network interfaces. You can bridge several interfaces by ticking the "bridge interfaces" field and enter the names of several network interfaces separated by spaces. You can also use VLAN notation INTERFACE.VLANNR (e.g.: eth0.1).

Figure 5-2 General Setup

Protocol: the interface access IP address options, it divided into static address, DHCP client (to obtain the IP dynamically) and a variety of other ways. If you set a static IP, you need to set the IP, subnet mask, etc.; when set to DHCP client, the device can obtain IP from DHCP server automatically.

IPv4 address: IP address of this interface, you can configure it according to your own needs, but to ensure that IP cannot be the same as other devices in the same network, so as not to cause IP address conflict.

IPv4 netmask: the subnet mask of this interface, you can set it according to your own needs.

Use custom DNS server: It should be set to the value of the local DNS server.

Click on Physical settings of the “Interface – LAN” page, you can modify the current interface configuration which contains the wired interface and wireless interface.

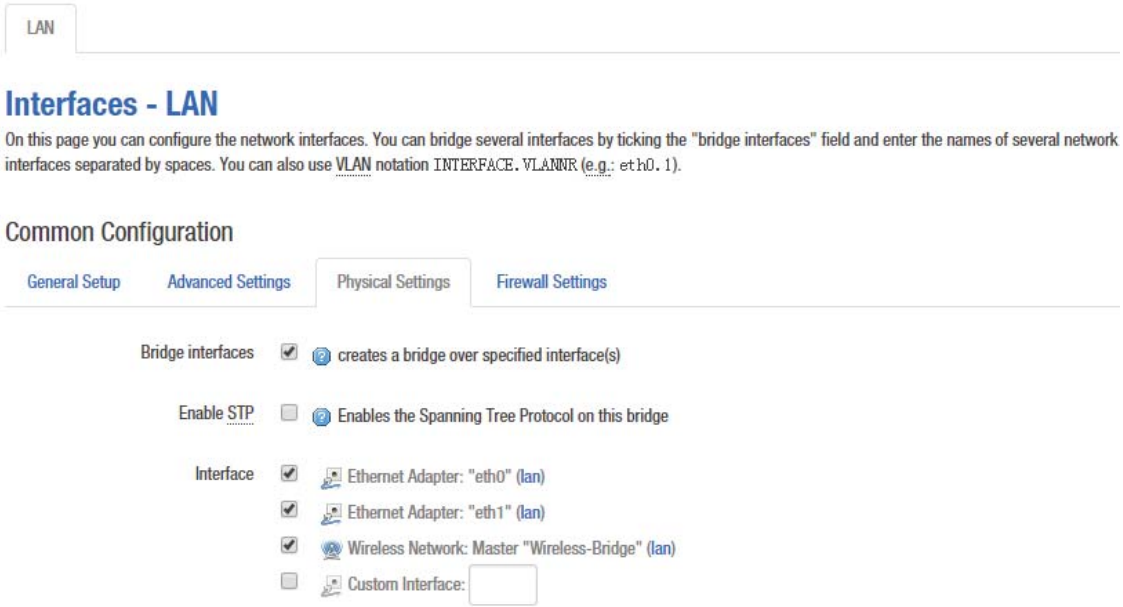


Figure 5-3 Physical Settings

Bridge interfaces: creates a bridge over specified interface(s). un-checking the Bridge interfaces and you could only choose one interface.

Enable STP: Enables the Spanning Tree Protocol on this bridge

Interface: Ethernet adapter "eth0” corresponds to the POE power supply LAN port of the device, Ethernet adapter “eth1" corresponds to the other two LAN port of the device.

Click to enter the firewall settings page. Choose the firewall zone you want to assign to this interface. Select unspecified to remove the interface from the associated zone or fill out the create field to define a new zone and attach the interface to it. please refer to the Manual Section 5.3 firewall.

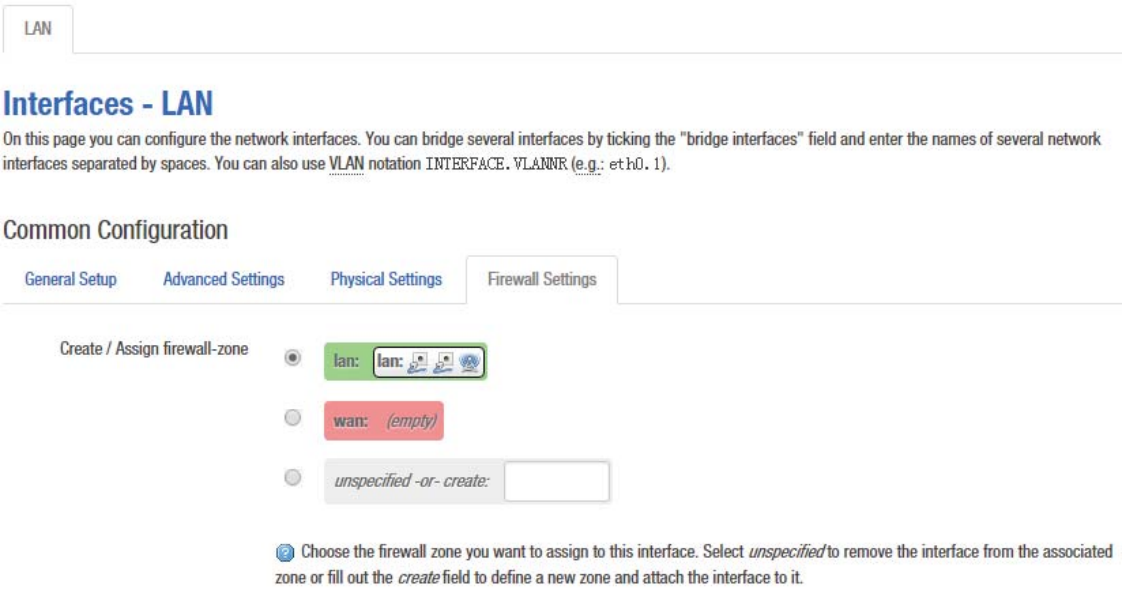


Figure 5-4 Firewall Settings

5.1.2 DHCP Server

Drop down the interface page; you can see the basic settings of the DHCP server.

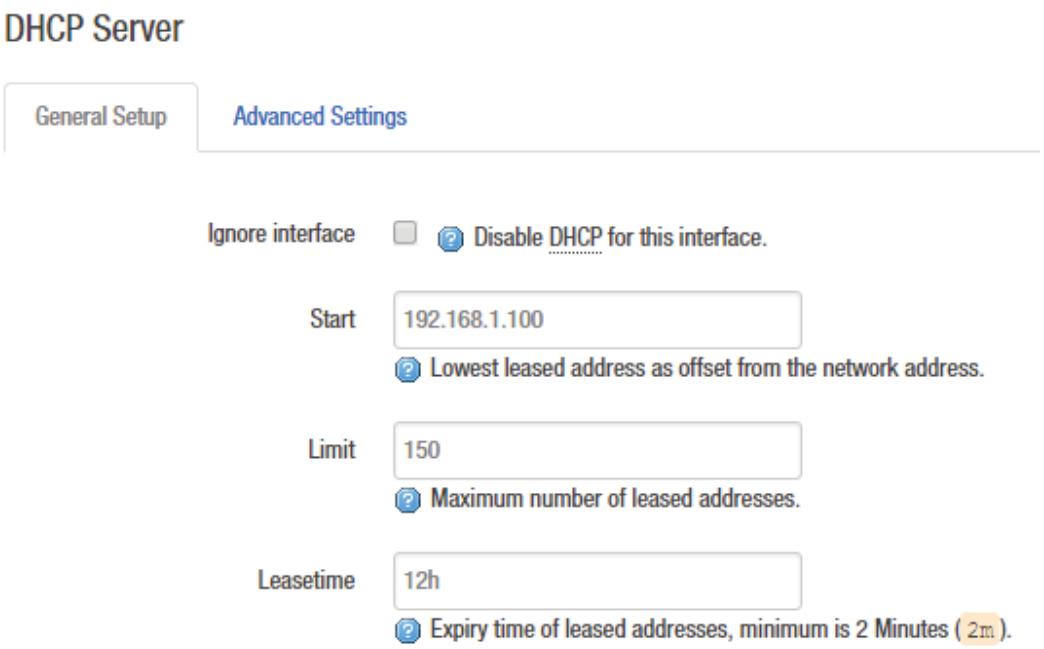


Figure 5-5 DHCP Server

DHCP: Assign IP address to client device, such as phones, laptops etc. A device should enable DHCP client mode to get IP automatically.

5.1.3 Add New Interface

Click on the "Add new interface" button to add a new interface.

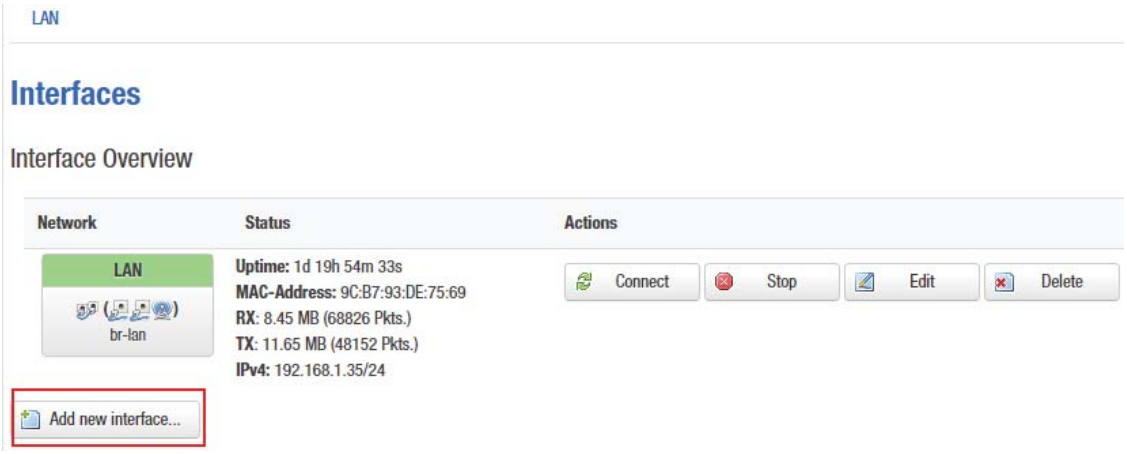


Figure 5-6 Add new interface

Fill in the name of the new interface, such as LAN2, select the Ethernet adapter eth1 interface, all of the configuration in this page can be modified again in the subsequent pages.

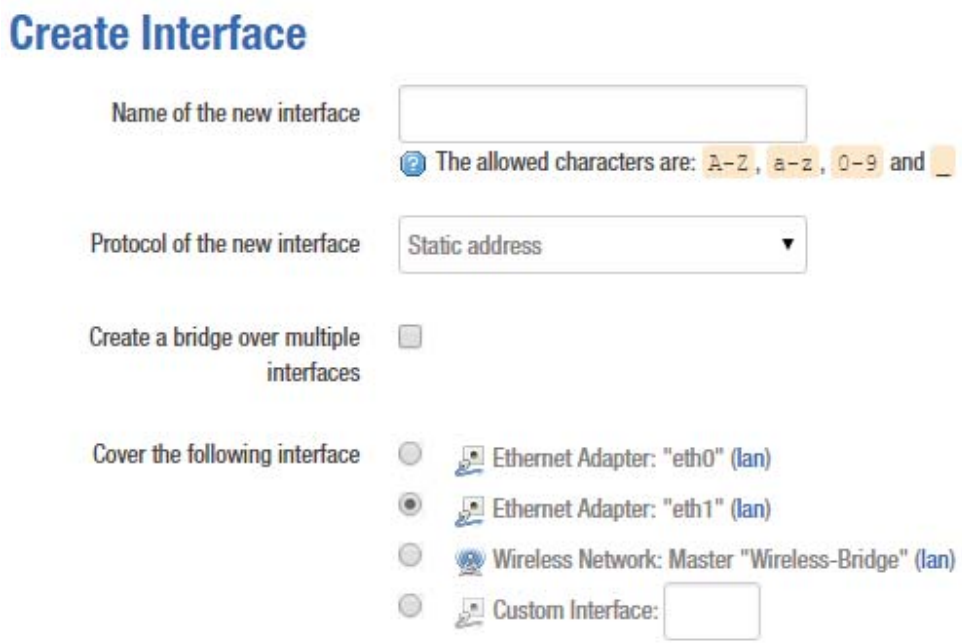


Figure 5-7 Create Interface

Click Submit, will enter the new LAN2 interface configuration page. This page can be configured for all the existing interfaces, as shown below; you can still see the original LAN interface.

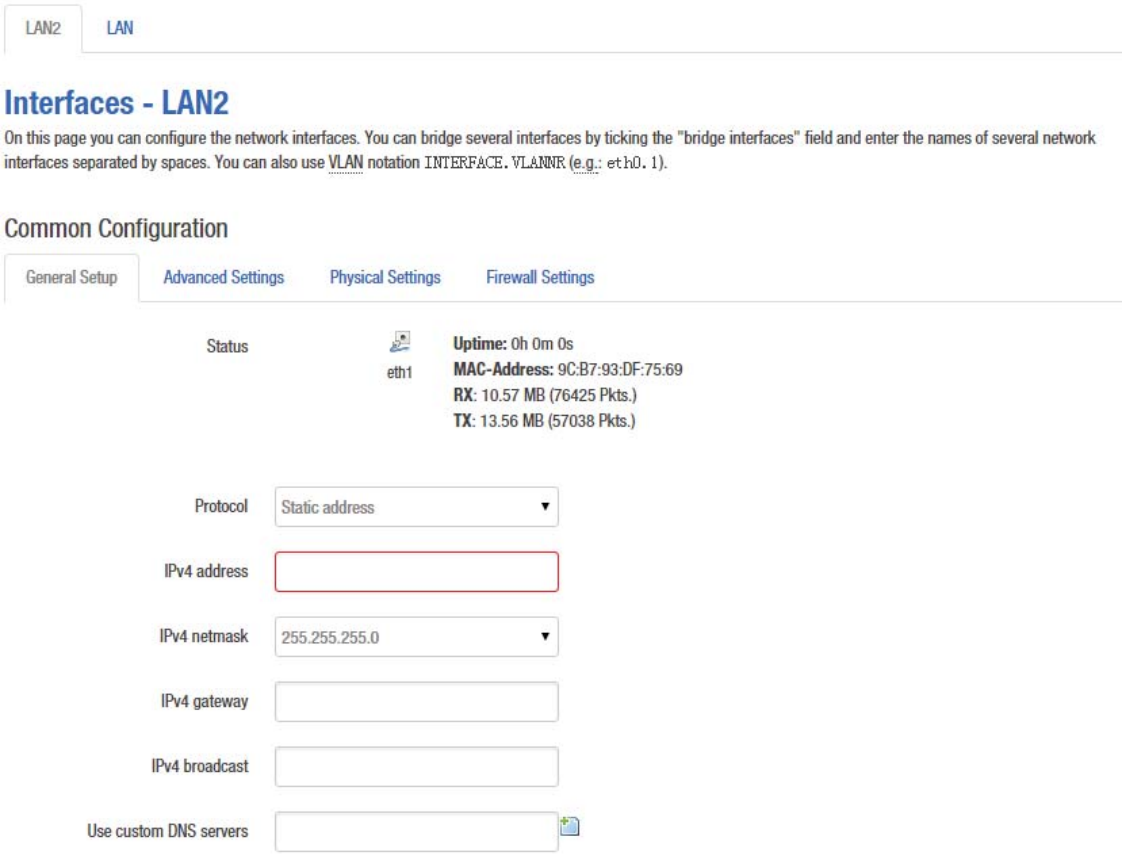


Figure 5-8 Create LAN2 interface

Please refer to Chapter 5.1.1 to see how to configure the interface.

5.1.4 Router Mode

Routing mode NZC110-EXT is equivalent to a router, it has a WAN port and LAN port. You should select an interface which needs to be removed from the default LAN interface for the WAN interface configuration.

Below we will set eth1 port to WAN as an example, introduces the configuration of the WAN.

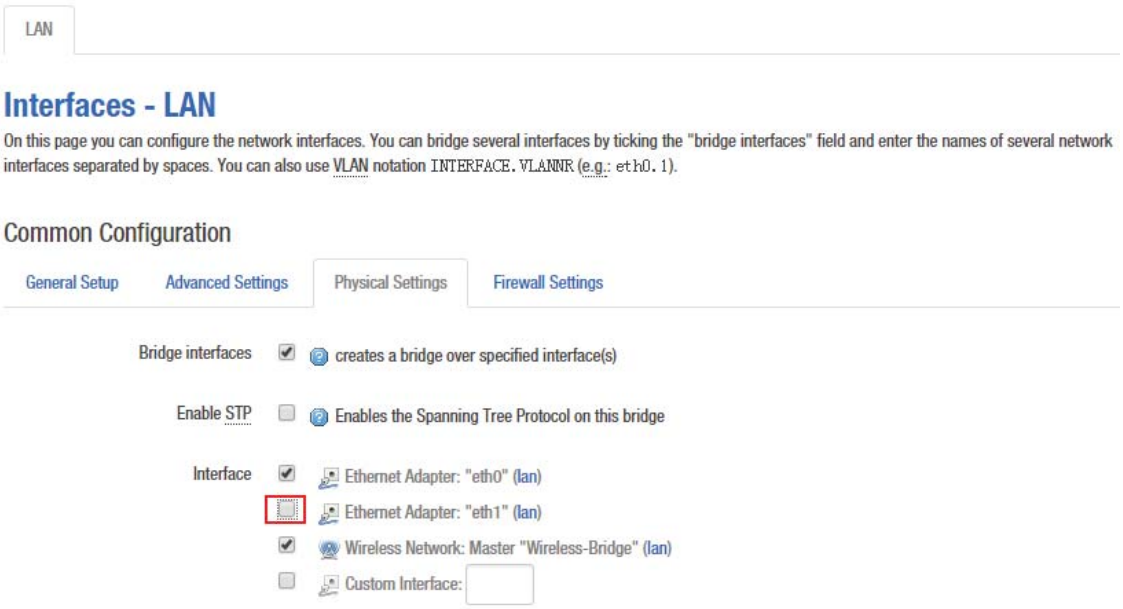


Figure 5-9 Router Interface – WAN Settings

Click the "Add new interface" of the Interfaces page, and fill in the name of the new interface, such as ETH1, you can choose a static address for the new interface protocol, all of the current page configuration can be modified in the subsequent page.

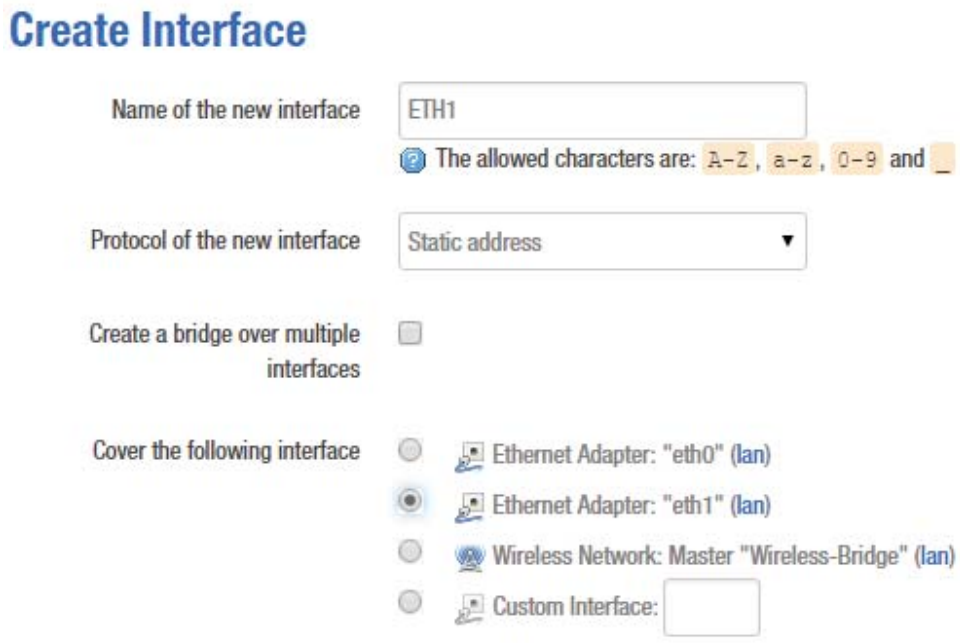


Figure 5-10 Router-Interface

Click "submit". Into the newly created interface configuration page, fill in the IPv4 address which should be different with LAN segments, such as 192.168.2.35.

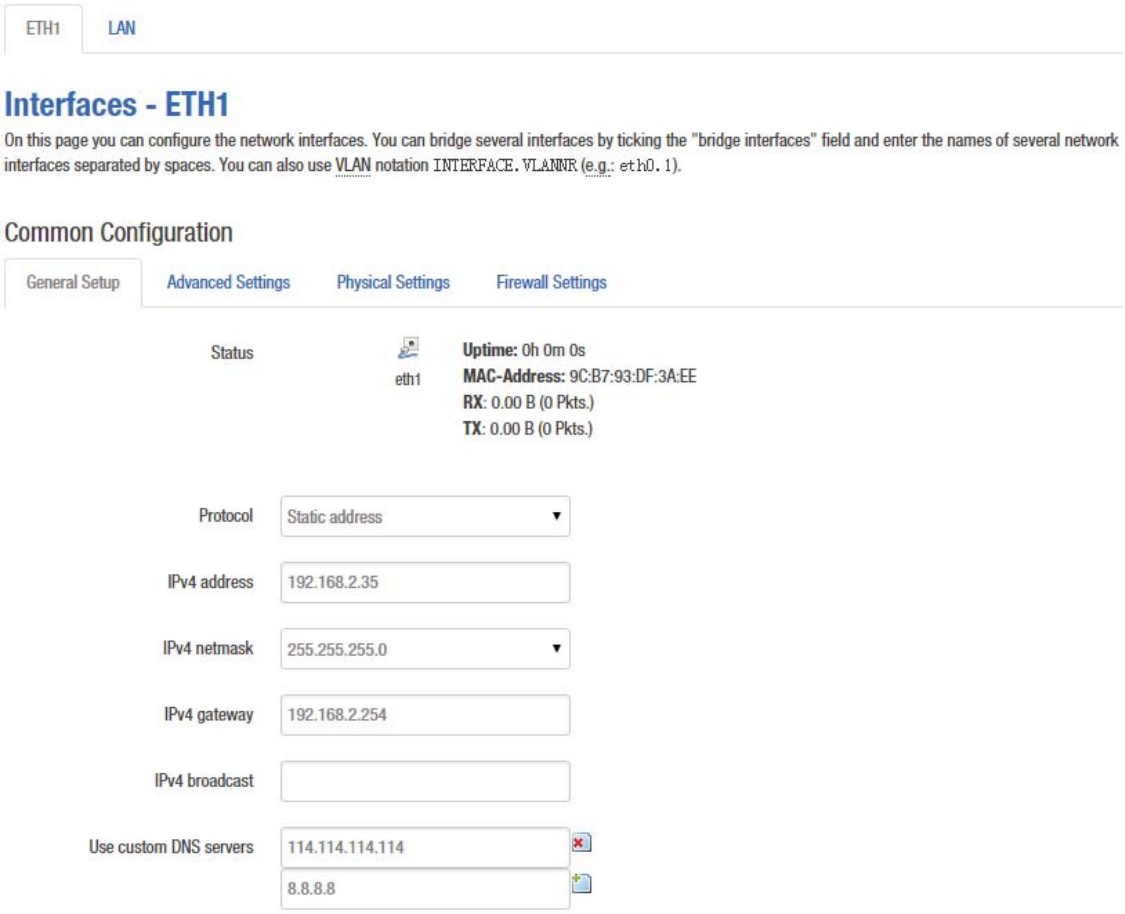


Figure 5-11 Router Interface – General Setup

IPv4 gateway: In general, the IPv4 gateway address and WAN IP address are in the same network.

In general setup - the firewall settings page, select the default wan firewall-zone, after saving the application, you will see ETH1 is set to the WAN zone, then routing mode setup is complete, eth1 port is set for the WAN port.

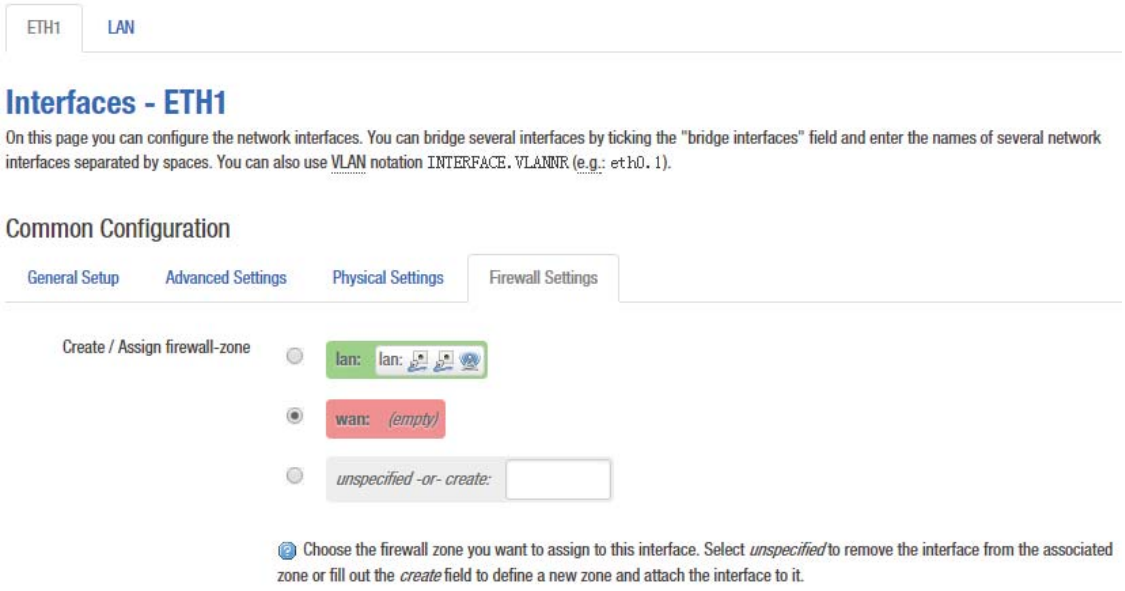


Figure 5-12 Router Interface - Firewall Settings

5.2 Wifi

5.2.1 Device Configuration

The Device Configuration section covers physical settings of the radio hardware such as channel, transmit power or antenna selection which is shared among all defined wireless networks (if the radio hardware is multi-SSID capable).

Open the Network -> Wifi page, you will see the current wireless profile and the information of associated stations.

Figure 5-13 Wireless Overview

The device can scan the SSID nearby; you can connect to the corresponding wireless network according to your needs.

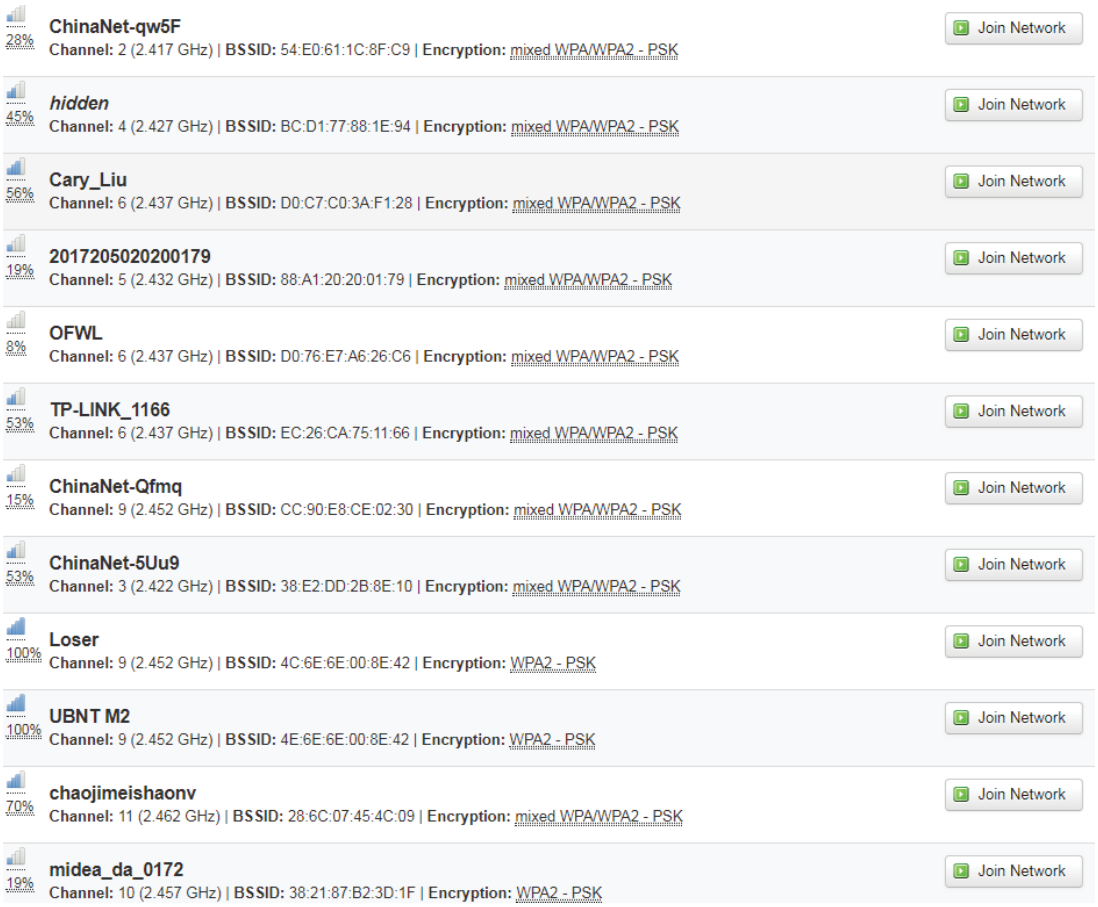


Figure 5-14 Scanning SSID

Click the SSID you need, here we select the “Loser” as an example. Click on "Join Network”, it will appear the following tips as shown below, and if you check "Replace the wireless configuration", click on the confirmation will cover all current wireless template settings, please choose carefully.

Figure 5-15 Join Network-1

Here we uncheck the "Replace wireless configuration", click "Submit", it will appear the following page below.

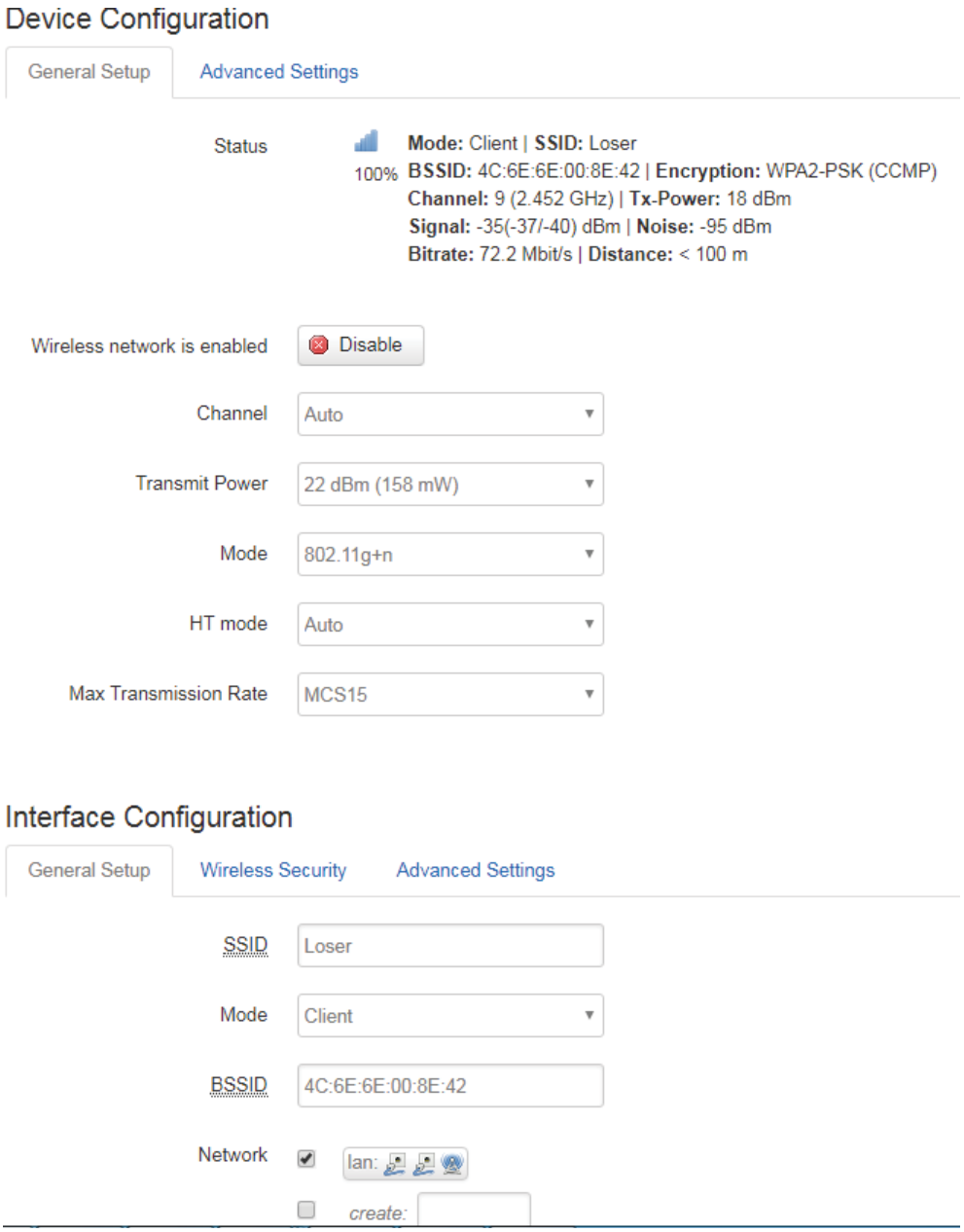


Figure 5-16 Join Network – 2

Click “Save & Apply”, wait a moment, and then Turn to Network->Wifi page, you will see the “Loser” on the Associated Stations list.

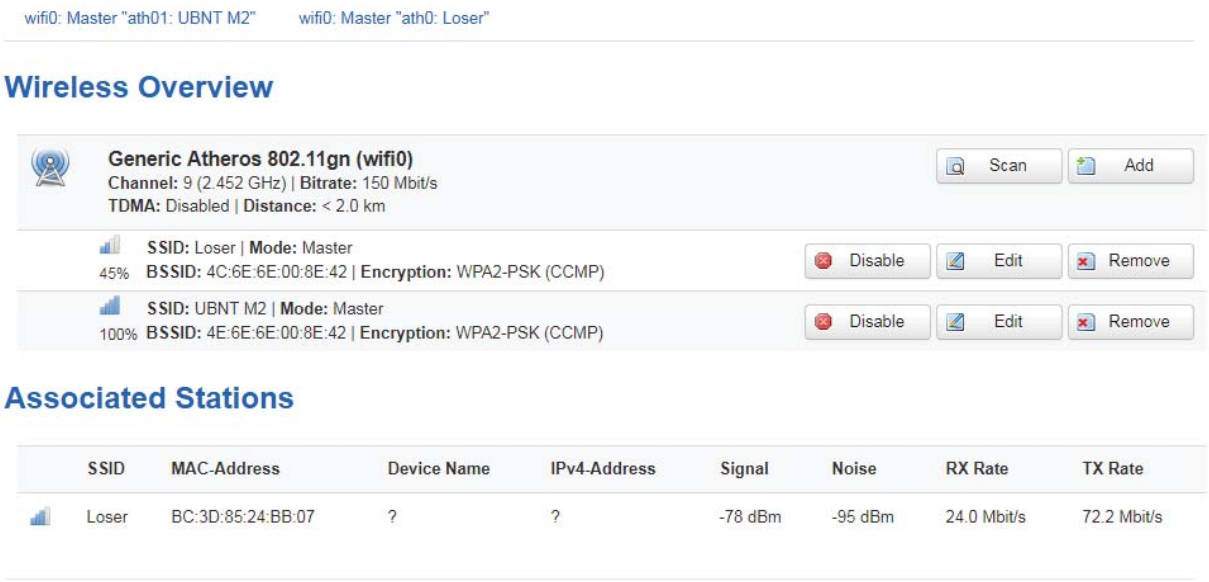


Figure 5-17 Join Network - 3

When the device has been added 8 wireless profiles, or there is a client mode wireless profile in the 8 profiles, click on Join Network will appear as follows.

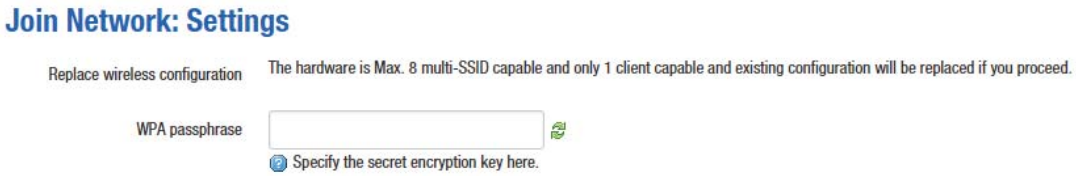


Figure 5-18 Join Network - 4

Click the Add button to add more wireless profiles, the device can add up to eight wireless profiles, and the device can only have one client mode profile, you can choose to enable or disable the added wireless profiles.

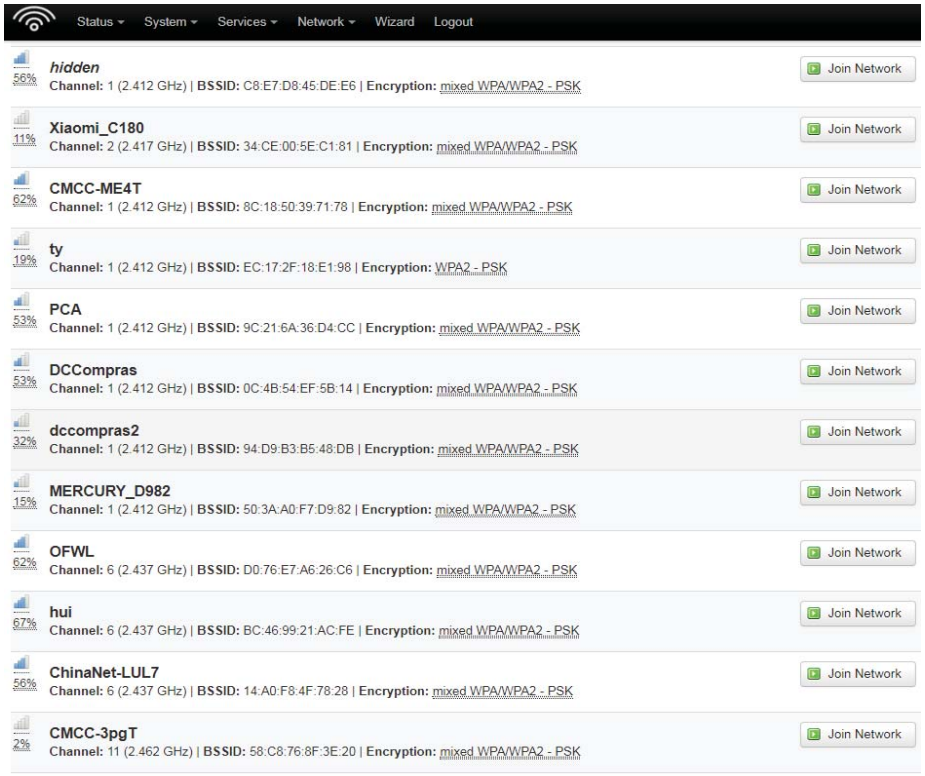


Figure 5-19 Add Wireless Profile

Click the Edit button; you can enter the wireless configuration page. The basic settings page as shown below.

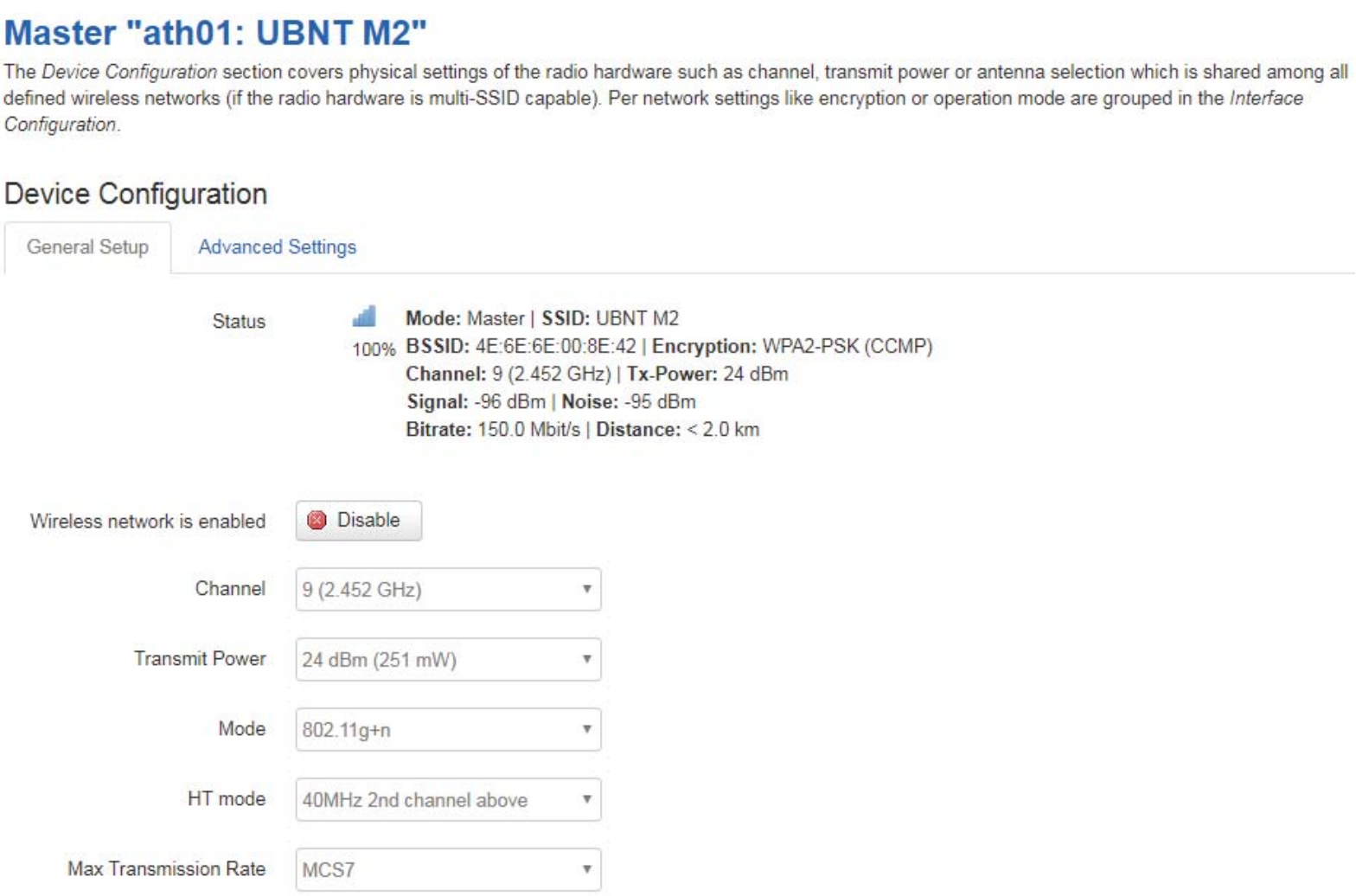


Figure 5-20 General Setup

Channel：The channel can be modified when the device is configured to Access Point mode or WDS Access Point mode. The device can only work on one channel at the same time.

Transmit Power：The device output power. When the output power is increased, the signal distance and signal strength will be improved.

Mode: You can keep the default 802.11g+n mode to guarantee optimal transmission rate.

HT Mode: Channel width selection, the device supports 20/40+/40-MHz bandwidth. In general, the wider the bandwidth is, the greater the data throughput rate.

Max Transmission Rate: it can be used to limit the max transmission rate of a device.

Click on Device Configuration->Advanced Settings, you can configure the advanced settings of the device in this section.

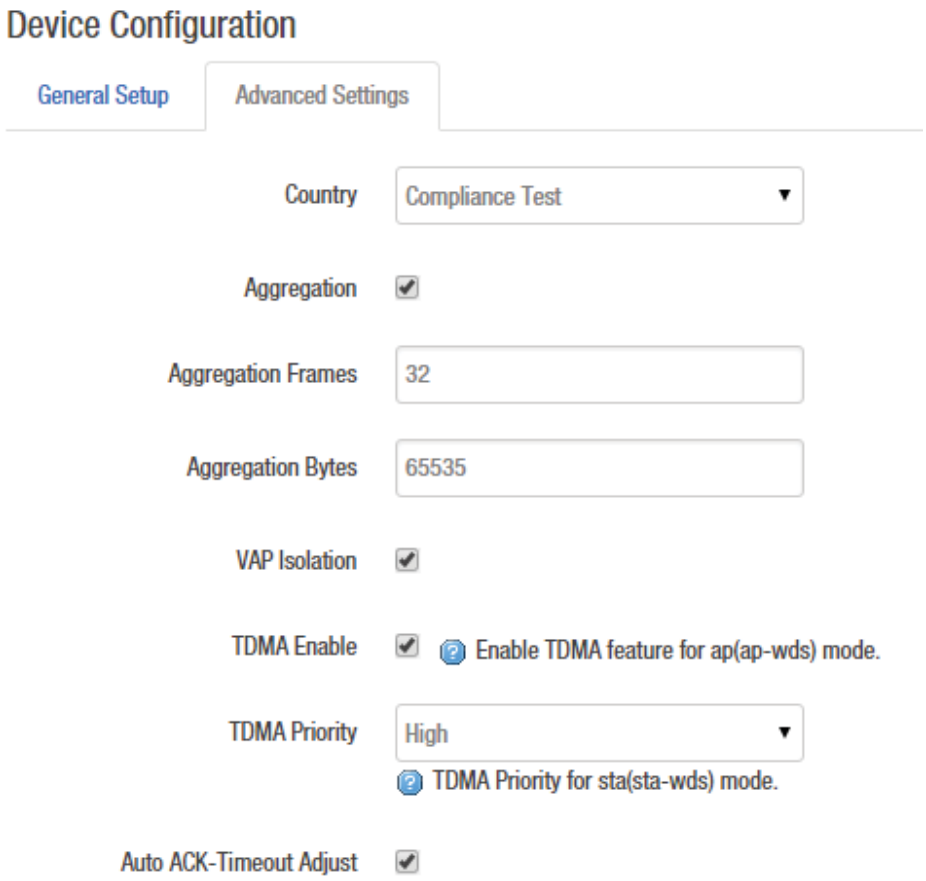


Figure 5-21 Advanced Settings

Country Code： Different countries allows different channels, you can choose the country code to allow the device works at the channels only permitted in the particular country. When you set Compliance Test mode, the frequency will extend to 2312-2732MHz.

Aggregation: It enables several data frames of 802.11 to be aggregated and transmitted out, thus improve the throughput. The larger the set value, the higher the throughput.

VAP Isolation: The device supports multiple VAP; if this feature is enabled, and when the client1 is connected to VAP1, the client1 will not be able to communicate the client2 which is connected to VAP2.

TDMA：

Currently, most of the outdoor bridge products are developed based on 802.11 protocols, however, it has the limitations of short-distance, hidden node problems, and poor point-to-multi-point performance.

TDMA technologies developed and patented by Tongda, utilizing a series of advanced technologies such as TDMA, intelligent rate control, Auto ACK Time-out Adjust, having the advantage of long transmission range, high date rate and robust transmission.

TDMA technology solves the problems of hidden-node problem in the 802.11 network infra-structure. Intelligent rate control algorithm can be adapted to quick channel quality variations, while stabilize the wireless throughput, thus suitable for long-distance transmission. ACK Time-out Auto Adjust can automatically detect the distances of the devices, and adjust the wireless parameters to achieve the best link quality.

To use the TDMA, the user needs to enable TDMA mode in the AP device, and set a priority level in the station device. When several stations are connected to one AP, different clients demand different throughput. If the client demands higher throughput, its priority level can be set to High, otherwise set to Low. When the client demands the same throughput, their priority level can be set to the same level.

Note: When using TDMA mode, the TDMA button need to be enabled at AP devices in the web-based configuration menu. The devices from other vendors cannot be connected to NZC110-EXT in the TDMA mode. When TDMA is enabled, your phone or laptop cannot be able to connect to the device.

Auto ACK-Timeout Adjust：It is suggested to enable this function, so that the distance between 2 devices can be detected and all the related parameters can be optimized to achieve the best link quality.

5.2.2 Interface Configuration

Per network settings like encryption or operation mode are grouped in the Interface Configuration.

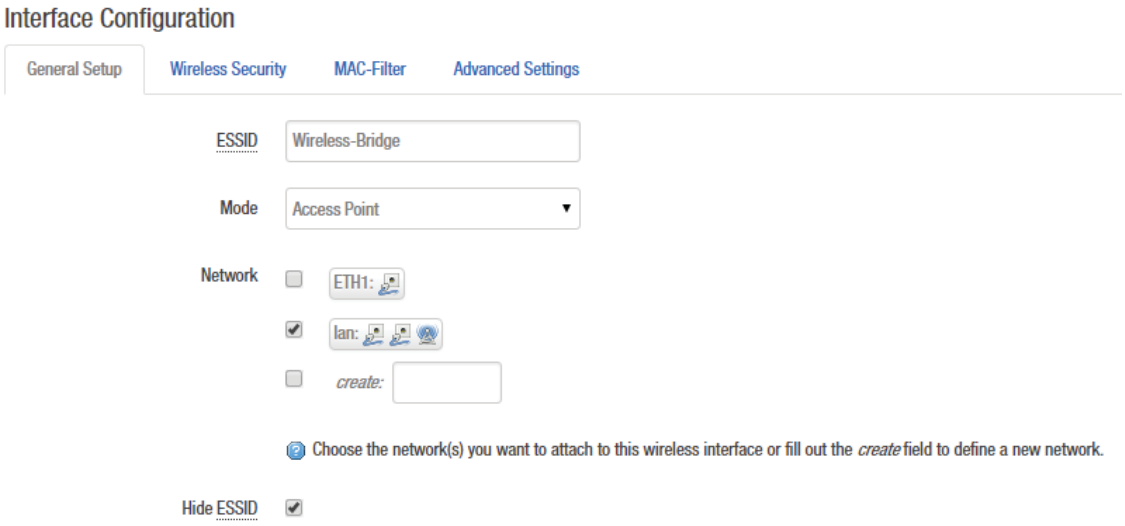


Figure 5-22 Interface Configuration – General Setup

ESSID: Name of a wireless. It is used to control the access to the wireless network, only the same ESSID can communicate with each other to establish a local area network.

Mode: There are totally 4 wireless modes, including: Client, Access Point, Client (WDS) and Access Point (WDS).

Access Point: Access point.

Client: A client device that can connect to an AP.

Client (WDS): Use WDS feature to link multiple APs in a network, all associated stations from any AP can communicate with each other like in ad-hoc mode. Client (WDS) means this device is a client in WDS mode.

Access Point (WDS)： Use WDS feature to link multiple APs in a network, all associated stations from any AP can communicate with each other like in ad-hoc mode. WDS AP means this device is an AP in WDS mode.

Network: Choose the network(s) you want to attach to this wireless interface or fill out the create field to define a new network.

Hide ESSID: to hide the broadcast name of the wireless network to avoid being connected to others. Check this function; others will not be able to search the SSID.

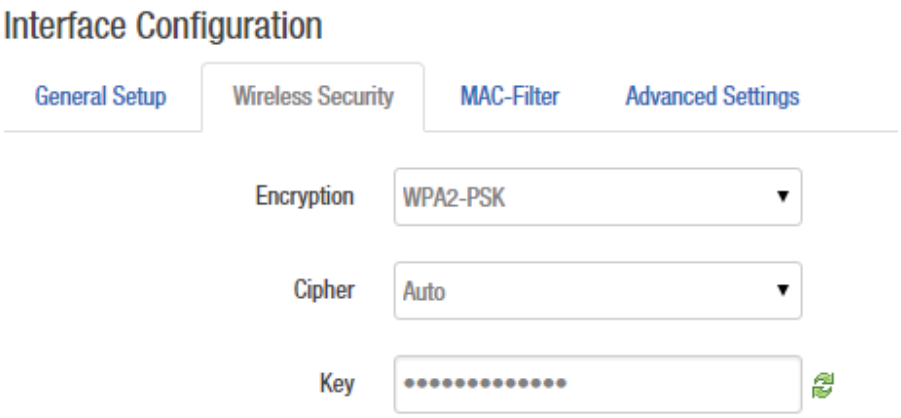


Figure 5-23 Interface Configuration – Wireless Security

Security: User can set the security based on needs to guarantee the wireless security. The wireless encryption of the device to be connected to each other must be set to the same encryption.

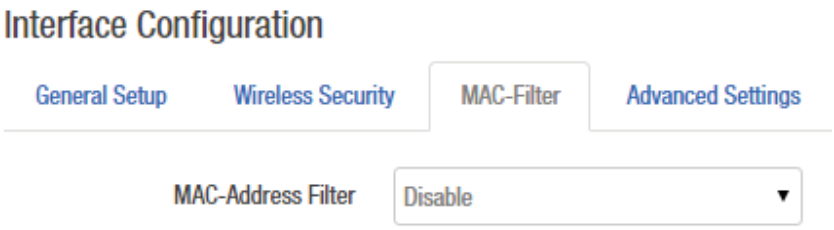


Figure 5-24 Interface Configuration – MAC Address

MAC - Address Filter: used to control communication between the device and other devices.

Allow listed only: only the list of devices that are allowed to connect to the access point and the other device does not allow access to the access point.

Allow all except listed: allow the device to connect to the access point outside the list, and the other device does not allow access to the access point.

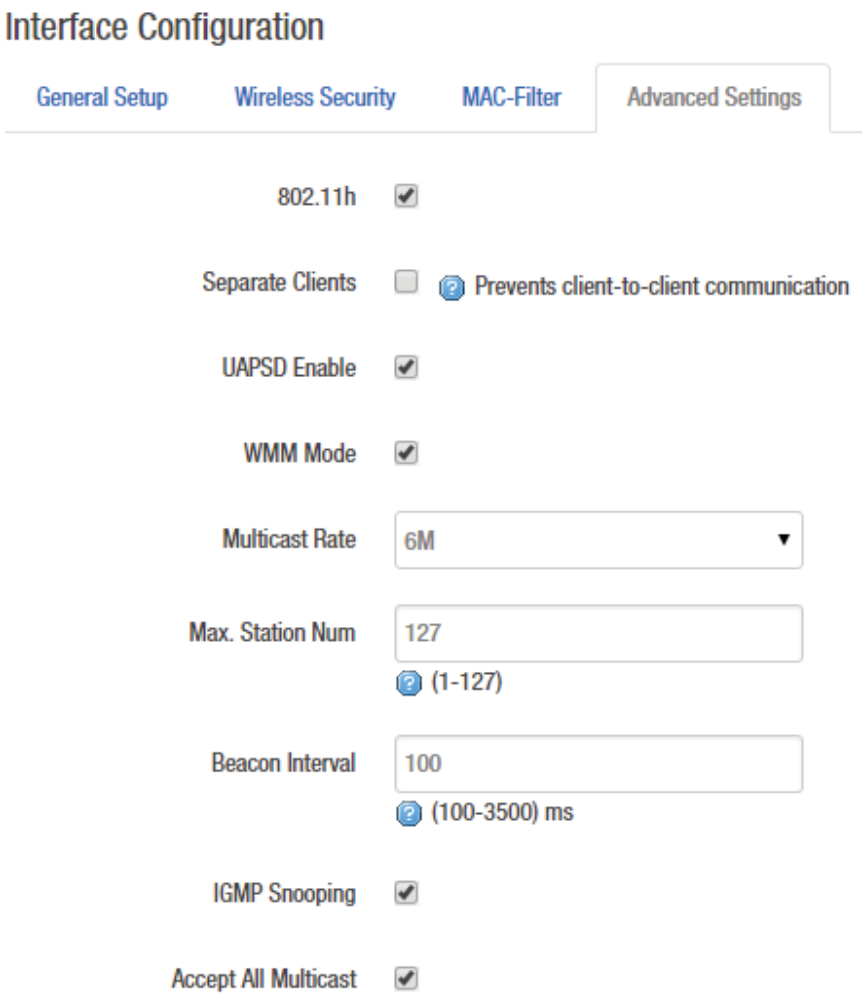


Figure 5-25 Interface Configuration – Advanced Settings

Station Isolation: Enable this function, STA can't communicate with each other.

Max Station Limit: You can set the number of STA that connect to AP.

5.3 Firewall

The firewall creates zones over your network interfaces to control network traffic flow. The default settings of firewall zone as shown below.

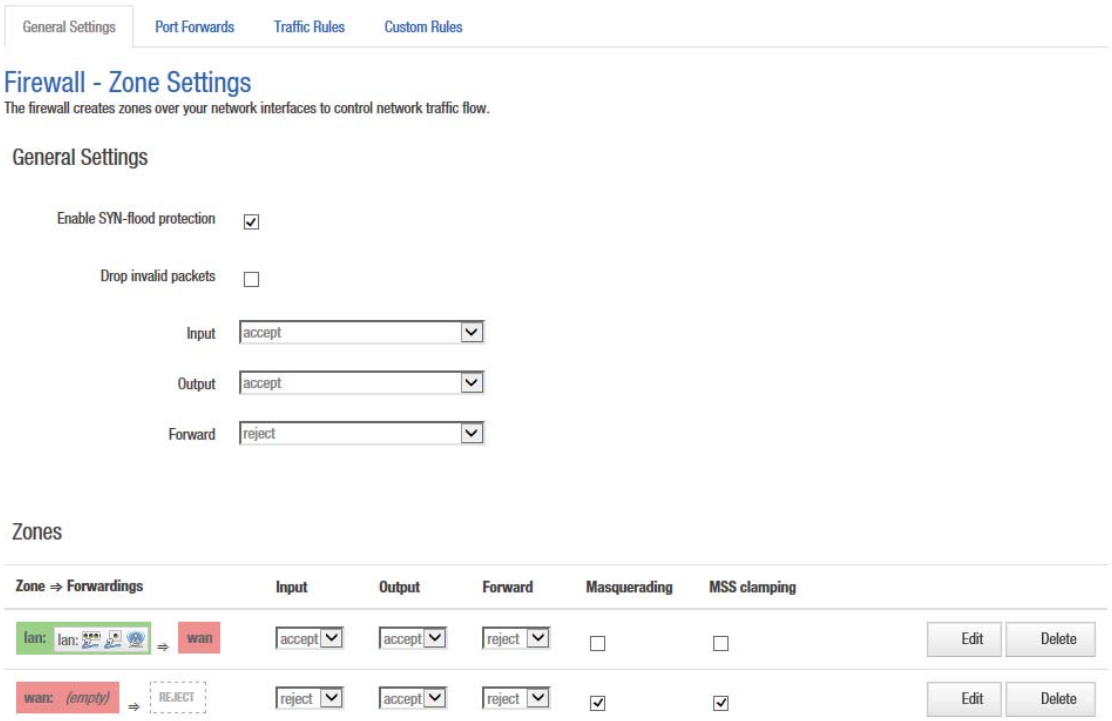


Figure 5-26 Firewall

Click "modify" or "add" to define the generic properties of the zone. In the port trigger section, the forwarding rules for the current area and other areas can be modified.

For example, click on Edit button of LAN zone; as shown below, this section defines common properties of "lan". The input and output options set the default policies for traffic entering and leaving this zone while the forward option describes the policy for forwarded traffic between different networks within the zone. A covered network specifies which available networks are member of this zone.

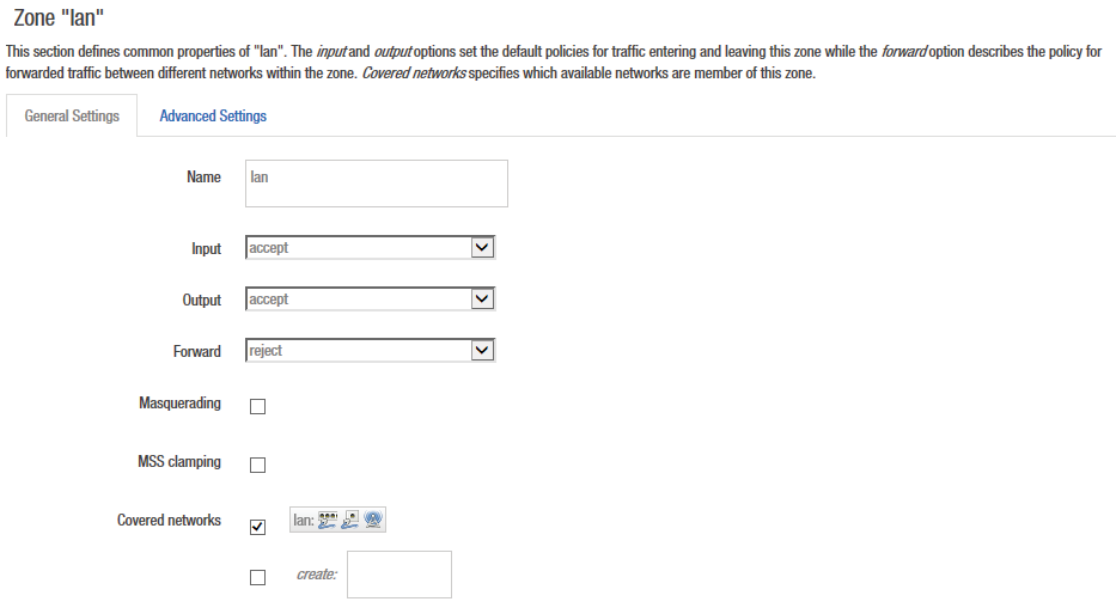


Figure 5-27 Zone

The options below control the forwarding policies between this zone (lan) and other zones. Destination zones cover forwarded traffic originating from "lan". Source zones match forwarded traffic from other zones targeted at "lan". The forwarding rule is unidirectional, e.g. a forward from lan to wan does not imply a permission to forward from wan to lan as well.

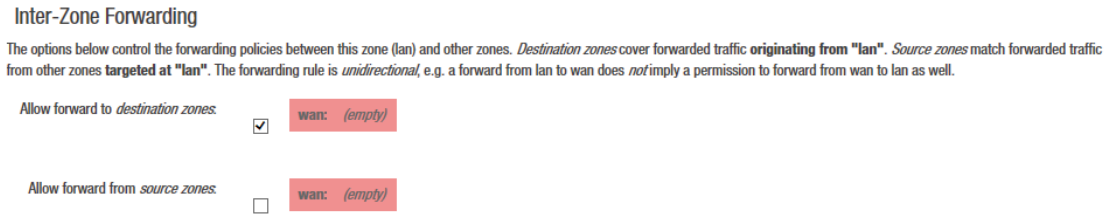


Figure 5-28 Inter-Zone Forwarding

5.4 VLAN

VLANs are often used to separate different network segments. The VLAN function allows user to create multiple virtual local area network. As shown in figure, we add a VLAN on port ath0 (wireless network port). The VLAN ID is 10. The range of VLAN ID is 2~4094. Each VLAN ID represents a different VLAN.

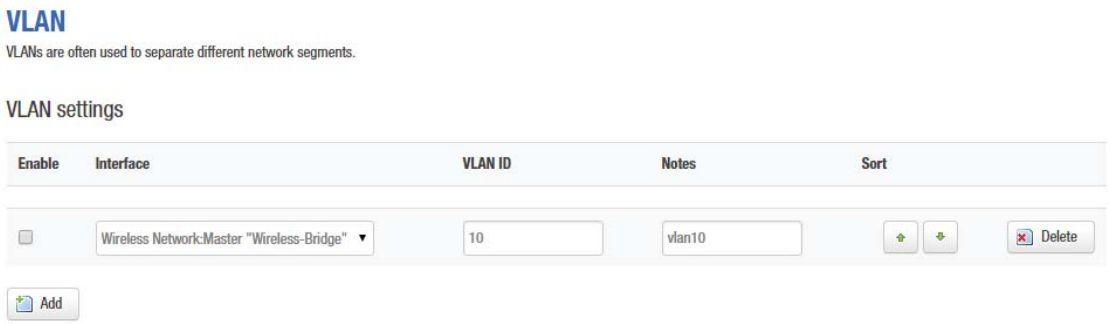


Figure 5-29 VLAN Settings

Bridge function is needed to use together with VLAN. As show below, we add VLAN 10 on port eth0 and ath0, they are eth0.10 and ath0.10

Figure 5-30 Add VLAN ID

Then we create a new interface and put eth0.10 and ath0.10 into the same bridge in Network->Interfaces page as shown below.

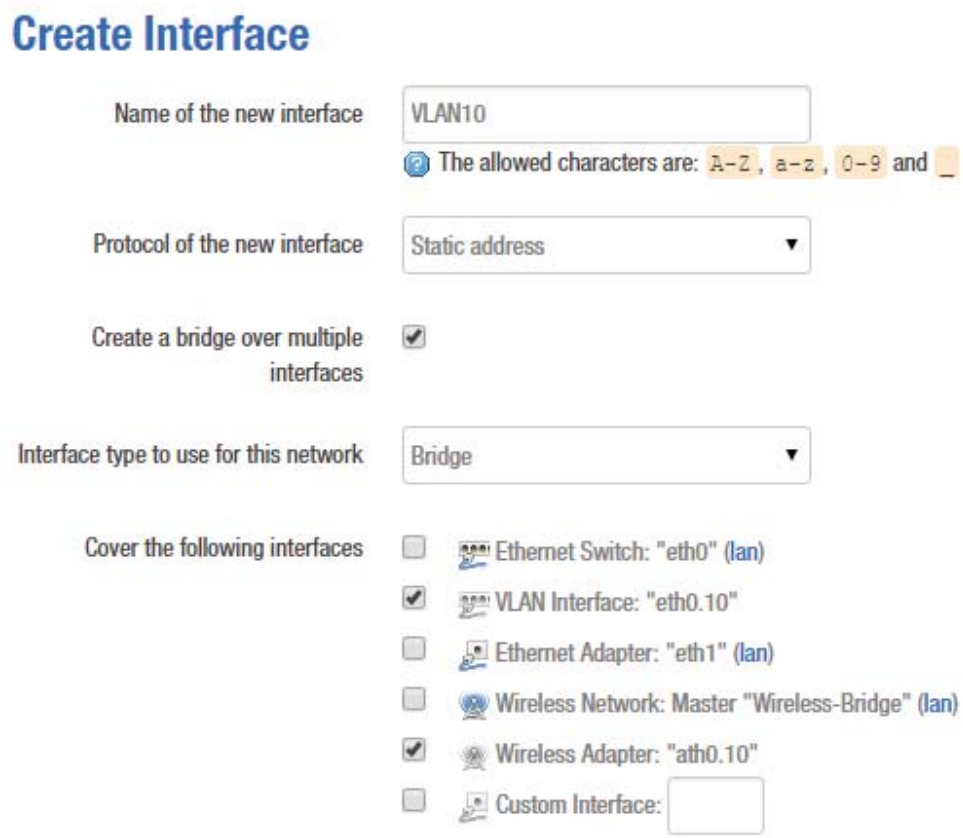


Figure 5-31 Binding VLAN Interfaces

The packets from eth0.10 or ath0.10 will be added a VLAN label which ID is 10. That requires: the opposite wireless connection side must support VLAN 10, the device which connects with eth0 is also need to support VLAN 10 (such as a VLAN Switch).

Common connection mode as shown below:

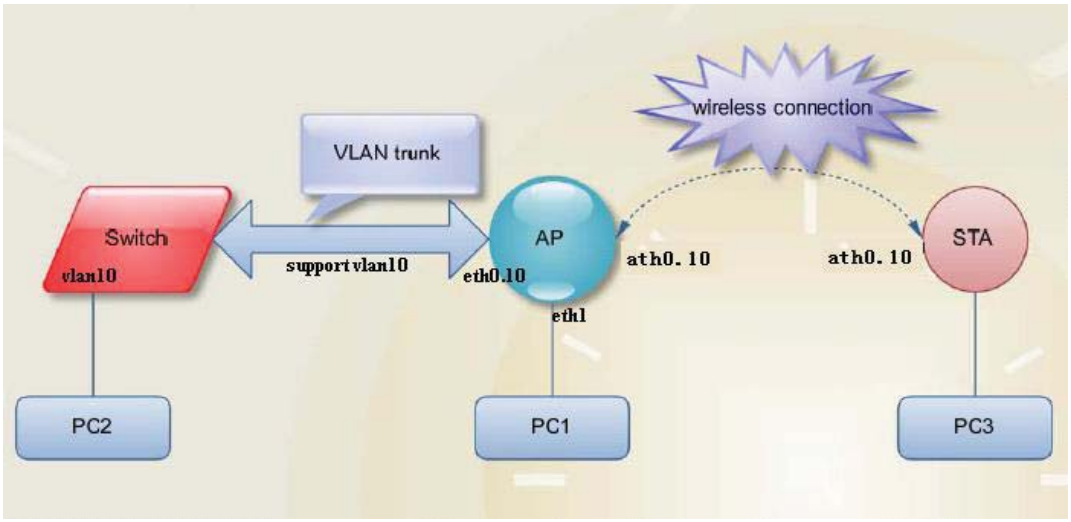


Figure 5-32 VLAN Settings

5.5 Ping Watchdog

Ping Watchdog：The ping watchdog sets the Device to continuously ping a user-defined IP address (for example, it can be the IP address of the AP the Client is connecting to). If it is unable to ping under the user defined constraints, the device will automatically reboot. It is highly recommended that users enable this feature at the side of “Station” and disable this feature at the side of “Access Point”.

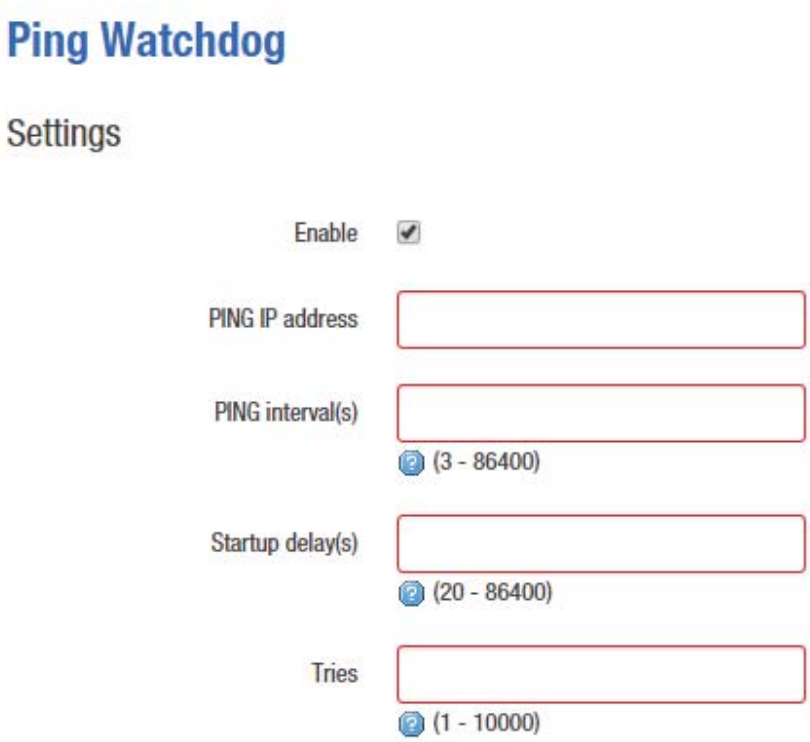


Figure 5-33 Ping Watchdog

Ping IP Address：Specify an IP address of the target which will be monitored by Ping Watchdog. If this feature is enabled at the side of “Client”, Ping IP Address should be the IP address of the AP the Client is connecting to.

Ping Interval： Specify time interval (in seconds) between the pings requests are sent by the Ping Watchdog

Start-up Delay: specify initial time delay (in seconds) until first ping request is sent by the Ping Watchdog

Ping Failure：Specify the number of ping replies. If the specified number of ping replies is not received continuously, the Ping Watchdog will reboot the device.

Note：If users want to modify the parameters of Ping Watchdog, please disable it first and then apply. When the web page shows that Ping Watchdog is really disabled, users can now re-enable it with modified parameters.

Chapter 6 Logout

Click the logout button, it will logout the device and return to the login page.

Chapter 7 FAQ

1. The device cannot be started after power on.

① The Ethernet cable between the device and the POE adaptor is more than 40 meters long.

② The Ethernet cable quality is not good enough, and it should be Cat 5e or even Cat 6 cable.

③ The RJ-45 plugs are not well connected.

2. Forgot the IP address of the device.

Please manually push the Reset button for 5~10 seconds and wait 2 or 3 minutes, then the user can log in the device by typing the default IP address 192.168.1.1.

3. How to modify the IP address of the device?

Please open the device page, followed by click Network - > interfaces - > select Edit button of the LAN interface - >Common Configuration - >General Setup ->IPv4 address; here you can set the IP address according to your own needs. But you should ensure the IP you edit is different with other devices, so as to avoid IP address conflict.

4. The signal level or the wireless TX/RX rate is low

① There is a large bunker between Client and access point. Please remove or bypass the bunker.

② The scale plate of the client is not directed at the access point. Please adjust the client and access point.

③ Switch to other wireless channel cause there are much interferences in this channel.

5. Multiple devices are installed at the same area, the packet loss is serious. Change channel can only improve the situation for a while.

① Multiple devices are installed at the same area, and there is no plan for thefrequency settings which will cause the same frequency interference. It is recommendedto separate the frequency of the devices. If the channel width is 20M, the frequencydifference between two devices should be more than 20MHz. For example, 2412MHz,2432MHz, 2452MHz etc., or set to non-standard frequency: Click Network - > Wifi - >select the corresponding wireless network SSID and click Edit > Advanced Settings - >Country, select Compliance Test - > Click *Save & Apply* button, then click General Setup ->modify the basic channel and save the application.

② Multiple devices IP conflict with each other; you need to modify the IP address followed by click Network - > Interfaces -> General Setup ->IPv4 address. Please reference manual 5.1.1 Common Configuration section.

6. Mobile phones and computers cannot connect to AP

TDMA function is not closed, please close the TDMA. Followed by click Network - > Wifi - > select corresponding SSID and click Edit button > Advanced Settings - > check off TDMA.

7. Clients often dropped, the speed is slow.

④ There are too many clients connect to AP, please limit the number of access users.

⑤ AP signal is weak. Please improve AP transmission power or regulating the AP and the user's position.

⑥ Check the saturation of users and network bandwidth.

8. I don't want anyone to connect to my device.

① Modify the password of the access point AP. Followed by click Network - > Wifi - > select corresponding SSID and click Edit - > interface configuration - > Wireless Security.

② To hide the ESSID of the AP. Followed by click Network - > Wifi - > select corresponding SSID and click Edit button - > interface configuration - > General Setup - > Hide ESSID, to turn off this feature.

Warning:

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

changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.
NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.
If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:
-- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
-- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
-- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
-- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.
NOTE: This device and its antenna(s) must not be co-located or operation in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter

RF Exposure Statement

To maintain compliance with FCC's RF Exposure guidelines, This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance of 20Cm the radiator your body. This device and its antenna(s) must not be co-located or operation in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter