



# ***AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge User's Guide***

802.11b/g  
ABDG-ET Series  
WLNG-ET Series

802.11b  
ABDB-ET Series  
WLNb-ET Series

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

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This guide describes the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge from Quatech, Inc. AirborneDirect™ is a fully integrated, 802.11 wireless Local Area Network (LAN) connectivity device designed to provide wireless LAN and Internet connectivity in industrial, scientific, medical, and transportation applications where an existing communications interface already exists. The AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge is well suited to the following applications:

- Point-of-sale devices.
- Medical equipment.
- Manufacturing machinery.
- Bar-code readers.
- Time clocks.
- Scales.
- Data-collection devices.
- Vehicle Diagnostics.
- Telematics.

The AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge provides true plug-and-play wireless connectivity. By delivering convenient, easy-to-deploy wireless network connectivity, the Bridge significantly reduces the complexities of wireless system deployment and network implementation. At the same time, users can move equipment without the cost and time associated with wired network drops and environment restrictions. This provides flexibility for seasonal demands, line and staffing changes, and more.

The AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge provides a bridge between the 802.11 wireless LAN and any Ethernet-ready device with an RJ-45 connector. It acts transparently between the device and a wireless LAN. By integrating AirborneDirect™ into existing and legacy platforms, OEMs can significantly enhance their products by delivering increased value and functionality to their entire customer base.

The AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge opens the world of remote device monitoring and management (as well as wide-area data collection) to any device, machine, or plant that has an Ethernet connection and a network infrastructure. The development kit provides quick and easy access to the Bridge's configuration and functions, while providing OEMs with a platform to develop their branded solutions. The Bridge also provides the capability to perform firmware upgrades that allow new features to be added quickly and easily, protecting your investment.

## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

The key features and benefits of the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge are described in Table 1.

**Table 1. AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge Features and Benefits**

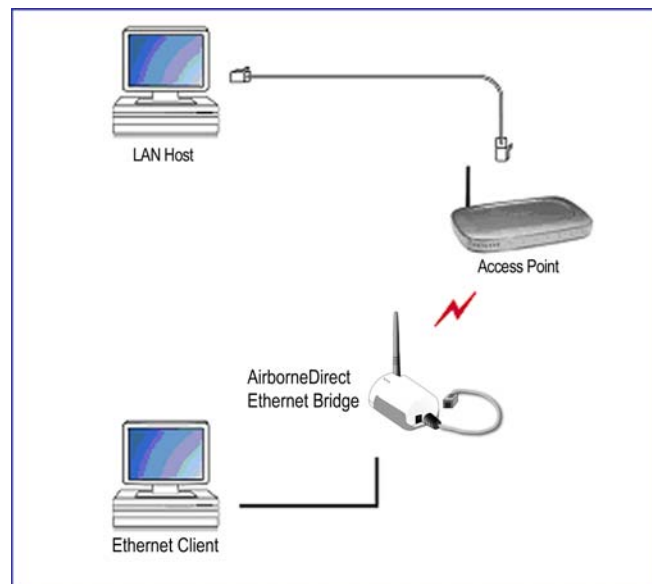
Feature	Benefit
Small package outline	Easy to attach to existing equipment; light enough to allow easy mounting to vertical surfaces.
External antenna connection	Improved control over deployment by using a standard antenna connector that provides multiple antenna configurations, including omni-directional wand, patch, and panel solutions.  Allows the Bridge to be placed close to the Ethernet link and power supply, while the antenna can be located remotely from the Bridge for optimum placement and reception.
Integrated Ethernet cable and connector	Simplifies use by requiring no extra cables or connectors.
Ideal OEM solution	A complete package for OEMs to easily and quickly integrate the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge into their product range.
Fully integrated 802.11 WLAN module includes radio, base-band, and application processor	No RF design or network software development needed (accelerates time-to-market while reducing development costs and risks).
Full 802.11 compatibility	Eliminates cables: provides Intranet or Internet connectivity using industry-standard wireless infrastructure.
Built-in TCP/IP stack, RTOS and application software	Provides embedded products with LAN and Internet connectivity. Does not require special programming, only simple configuration.
Designed specifically for industrial, scientific, medical, and automotive applications	Industrial specifications ensure robust and reliable performance in demanding system environments.
Connectivity options include TCP/IP, ARP, ICMP, DHCP, DNS, Telnet, and UDAP	Rel iable data transport for Ethernet devices.



## SAMPLE APPLICATION

Figure 1 shows a basic application where the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge is exchanging data wirelessly between an Ethernet client and a LAN host. In this application:

- The Ethernet client can be any device with an Ethernet port that is directly connected to the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge.
- The LAN host can be a network-based PC or server that requires connection to the Ethernet Client using the network. The LAN host communicates with the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge over a wireless network connection via an attached Access Point (AP).



**Figure 1. Basic Application Involving a LAN Host and Ethernet Client**

## USING THIS DOCUMENT

In addition to this chapter, this guide contains the following chapters and appendixes:

- *Chapter 2, Hardware Installation*— describes the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge hardware and how to install it.
- *Chapter 3, Initial Configuration*— describes how to configure the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge on your network
- *Chapter 4, Using the Airborne Control Center (ACC)*— describes how to use the Windows-based application to configure, manage, and view the status of the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge.
- *Chapter 5, Troubleshooting*— provides troubleshooting suggestions in the unlikely event you encounter a problem using the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge.
- *Appendix A, Specifications*— lists the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge specifications.
- *Appendix B, FCC Compliance*— contains FCC compliance information.
- *Appendix C, Glossary*— defines the terms associated with the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge and wireless networks in general.

For convenience, an Index appears at the end of this guide.

## CONVENTIONS

The following conventions are used in this guide:

### *Terminology*

In the following chapters, these terms are used:

- “AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge” is used the first time the Bridge is mentioned in a chapter. Thereafter, the term “Bridge” is used.
- “Ethernet client” refers to the device to which the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge is connected and which communicates with the Bridge over an RJ-45 connection.
- “LAN host” refers to a LAN-based computer running a HyperTerminal or Telnet session, Web Browser, or LAN-based application that communicates with the Bridge via a wireless network connection.

### *Notes*

A note is information that requires special attention. The following convention is used for notes.



**Note:**

A note contains information that deserves special attention.

### *Cautions*

A caution contains information that, if not followed, can cause damage to the product or injury to the user. The following convention is used for cautions.



**Caution:**

A caution contains information that, if not followed, can cause damage to the product or injury to the user.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

In addition to this guide, the following documents are provided on the CD supplied with the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge:

- AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge User's Guide.
- AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge Quick Start Guide.
- Product Briefs and Application Notes.

These documents are provided as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. To read them, you need Adobe® Acrobat® Reader® 4.0.5 or higher. For your convenience, Adobe Reader is provided on the Evaluation Kit CD. For the latest version of Adobe Acrobat Reader, go to the Adobe Web site ([www.adobe.com](http://www.adobe.com)).

Additional literature about AirborneDirect™ products and the Airborne WLN Module that powers them, such as application notes, product briefs, and white papers, can be found on the Quatech Web site: [www.quatech.com](http://www.quatech.com).

Quatech also offers developer documentation for its AirborneDirect™ products. Please contact Quatech for more information.

# CHAPTER 2

## HARDWARE INSTALLATION

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This chapter describes the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge. Topics in this chapter include:

- Package Contents. (below)
- Items Supplied by the User. (below)
- Hardware Description. (page 9)
- Selecting a Location. (page 13)
- Configuring The Access Point. (page 16)
- Connecting the Bridge. (page 17)
- Verifying Your Connections. (page 21)

### STANDARD PACKAGE CONTENTS

Before beginning the hardware installation, verify that the hardware package contains:

- One AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge with an attached cable and an RJ-45 interface connector.
- One AC power adapter and cord.
- One AirborneDirect™ mounting cradle (mounting hardware is user-supplied).

If you have the AirborneDirect™ Evaluation Kit, you should also have received:

- One Access Point (AP), IEEE 802.11b/g-compliant with DHCP enabled (optional).
- An AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Quick Start Guide.
- A CD containing this AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge User's Guide, the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge Evaluation Kit Quick Start Guide, product briefs and application notes, Adobe® Reader® for viewing the documents and an Airborne™ Control Center (ACC).

If any item is missing, damaged, or improperly functioning, contact Quatech.

## ITEMS SUPPLIED BY THE USER

The following items, which are not included in the package contents, are also required:

- An Ethernet client, with an RJ-45 jack, that is within the transmit and receive range of the Access Point to be used with the Bridge.
- A LAN host running any operating system with TCP/IP (the ACC requires Microsoft® Windows® XP or Windows 2000).
- An IEEE 802.11b/g-compliant Access Point with DHCP enabled.
- Mounting hardware for the AirborneDirect™ bracket mounting.



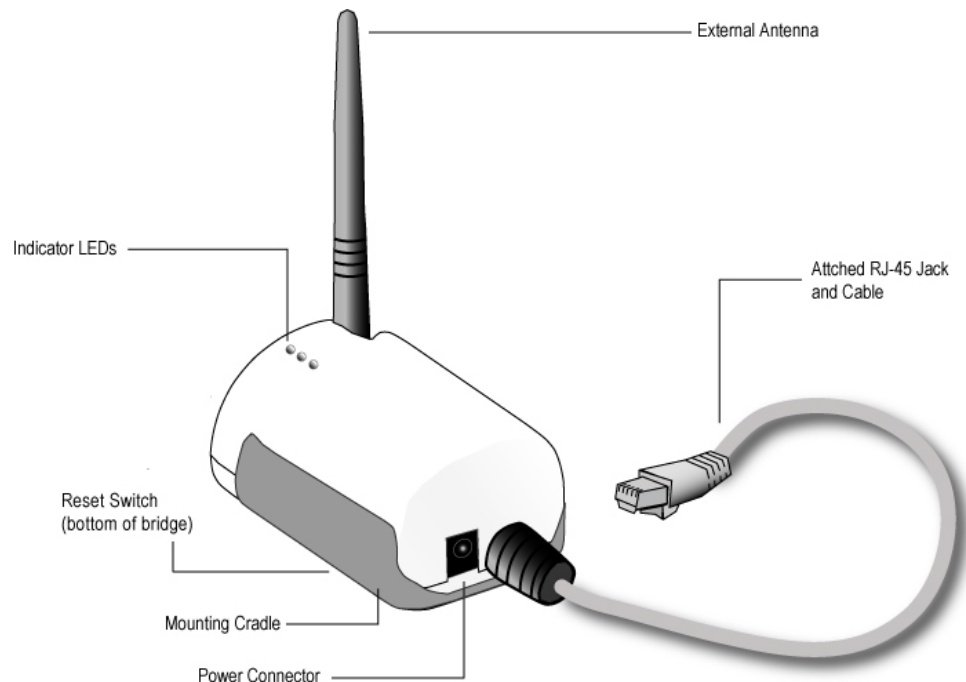
**Note:**

Other Access Points in the area may interfere with the Bridge's ability to associate with your chosen Access Point (the Bridge will try to associate with the first available "best-quality" AP). If you encounter difficulties with connecting to your chosen AP, either remove power from these Access Points or move to an isolated location, and then perform the setup in Figure 1 on page 3.

## STANDARD PACKAGE HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

Figure 2 identifies the components on the Bridge in its standard packaging. These components include:

- An external antenna.
- An RJ-45 jack and cable attached to the Bridge.
- A Reset switch on the bottom of the Bridge.
- Three indicator Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) on the top of the Bridge.
- A mounting cradle.



**Figure 2. AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge Hardware (standard package)**

### **Reset Switch**

The bottom of the AirborneDirect™ Bridge provides access to a Reset Switch. The Reset switch returns all Bridge parameters to their factory default firmware settings. To reset Bridge parameters, press (and hold) this switch for at least 5 seconds after power is applied to the Bridge. To protect against accidental resets, the Reset switch is recessed.

### Indicator LEDs

The Bridge has three indicator LEDs for viewing its current status and its connections (see Figure 3). These indicators allow for monitoring and troubleshooting of the Bridge. They also indicate the Bridge's power-up status, link, connection, and data-activity status. Table 2 describes the status of the indicator LEDs.

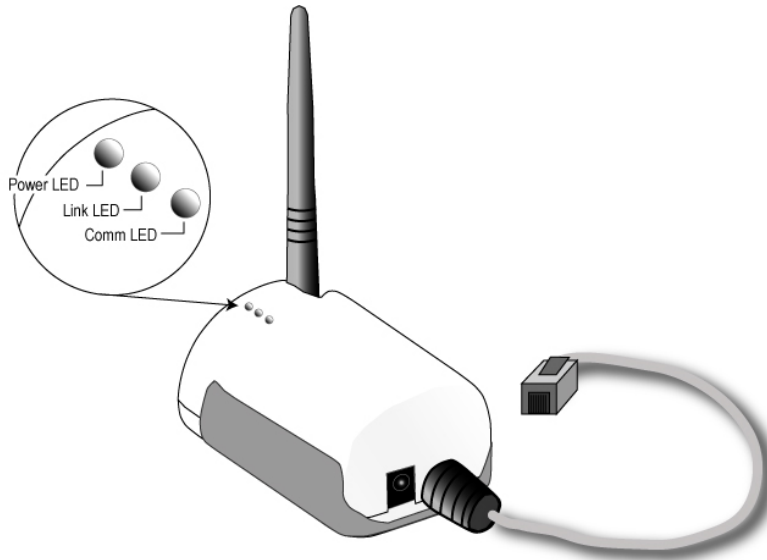


Figure 3. Indicator LEDs on the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge



Table 2. AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge Indicator LEDs

LED	LED Color	Function
<b>Power</b>	Off	Bridge is not receiving power.
	Red	Bridge failed its Power On Self Test (POST) and is not configured for wireless communication.
	Amber	Bridge passed its POST but is not configured for wireless communication.
	Green	Bridge passed its POST and is configured for wireless communication.
<b>Link</b>	Off	Bridge is not receiving power.
	Blinking Red	Bridge is searching for an Access Point.
	Green	Wireless network and MAC have associated with an Access Point.
<b>Comm</b>	Off	No power, or no wireless TCP session is established and no Ethernet physical connection is detected.
	Red	No wireless TCP session is established; an Ethernet physical connection is detected.
	Blinking Red	An Ethernet physical connection was detected and there is Ethernet traffic present on that connection, but no wireless TCP session is established.
	Amber	A wireless TCP connection is established but no physical Ethernet connection is detected (i.e., no Ethernet cable is attached to the Bridge).
	Blinking Green	A wireless TCP session is established, a physical Ethernet connection is detected, and the Bridge is transmitting or receiving data across the wired Ethernet port.
	Green	A wireless TCP session is established, a physical Ethernet connection is detected, but there is no active data movement across the wired Ethernet port.

## Mounting Cradle

The Bridge comes with a mounting cradle that allows the Bridge to be installed on a vertical surface, such as a wall (see Figure 4). Be careful not to tighten the mounting hardware (user-supplied) excessively to avoid damaging the cradle. When mounting the Bridge vertically, attach the cradle to the vertical surface, and then insert the Bridge into the cradle.

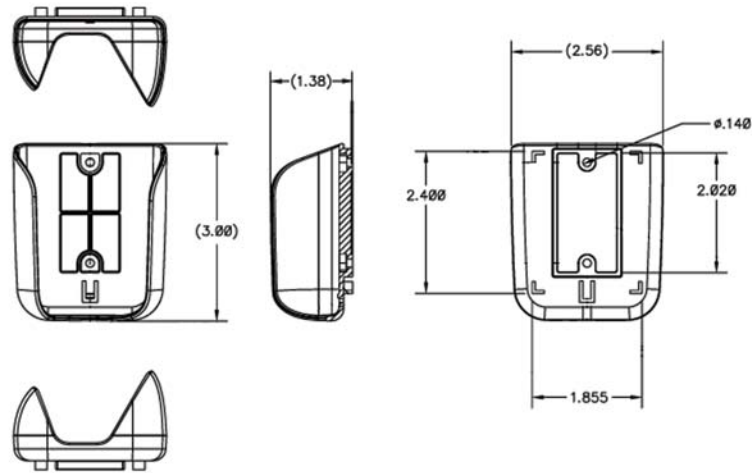


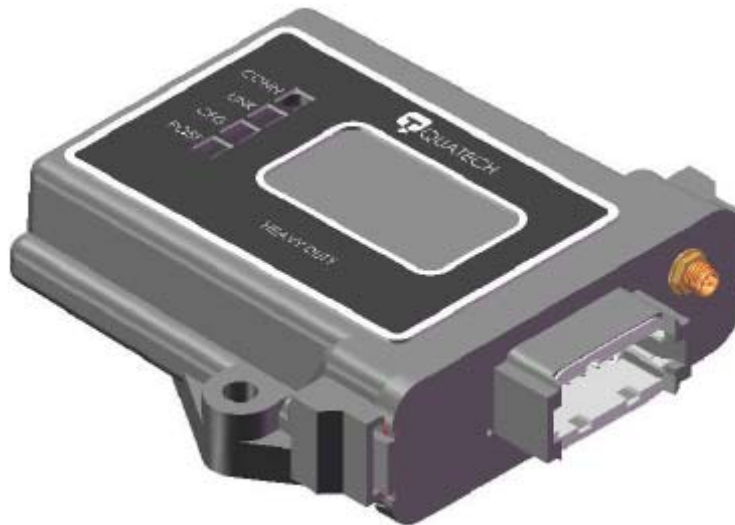
Figure 4. Mounting Cradle Dimensions

## HEAVY-DUTY PACKAGE

The heavy-duty version of the Bridge is supplied in a Deutsch EEC-325X4B enclosure and is available in both sealed and unsealed versions. The heavy-duty Bridge supports SAE J1455 power specifications (+4.5 to 36 VDC).

Figure 5 identifies the components on the Bridge in its heavy-duty packaging. These components include:

- An external antenna.
- A Deutsch 12-pin DTM13-12PA-R008 receptacle for power and signal connections.
- A Reset switch.
- Four indicator Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) on the top of the Bridge.



**Figure 5. AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge Hardware (heavy-duty package)**

Figure 6 shows the universal adapter cable supplied with AirborneDirect™ Heavy-Duty Evaluation Kits.

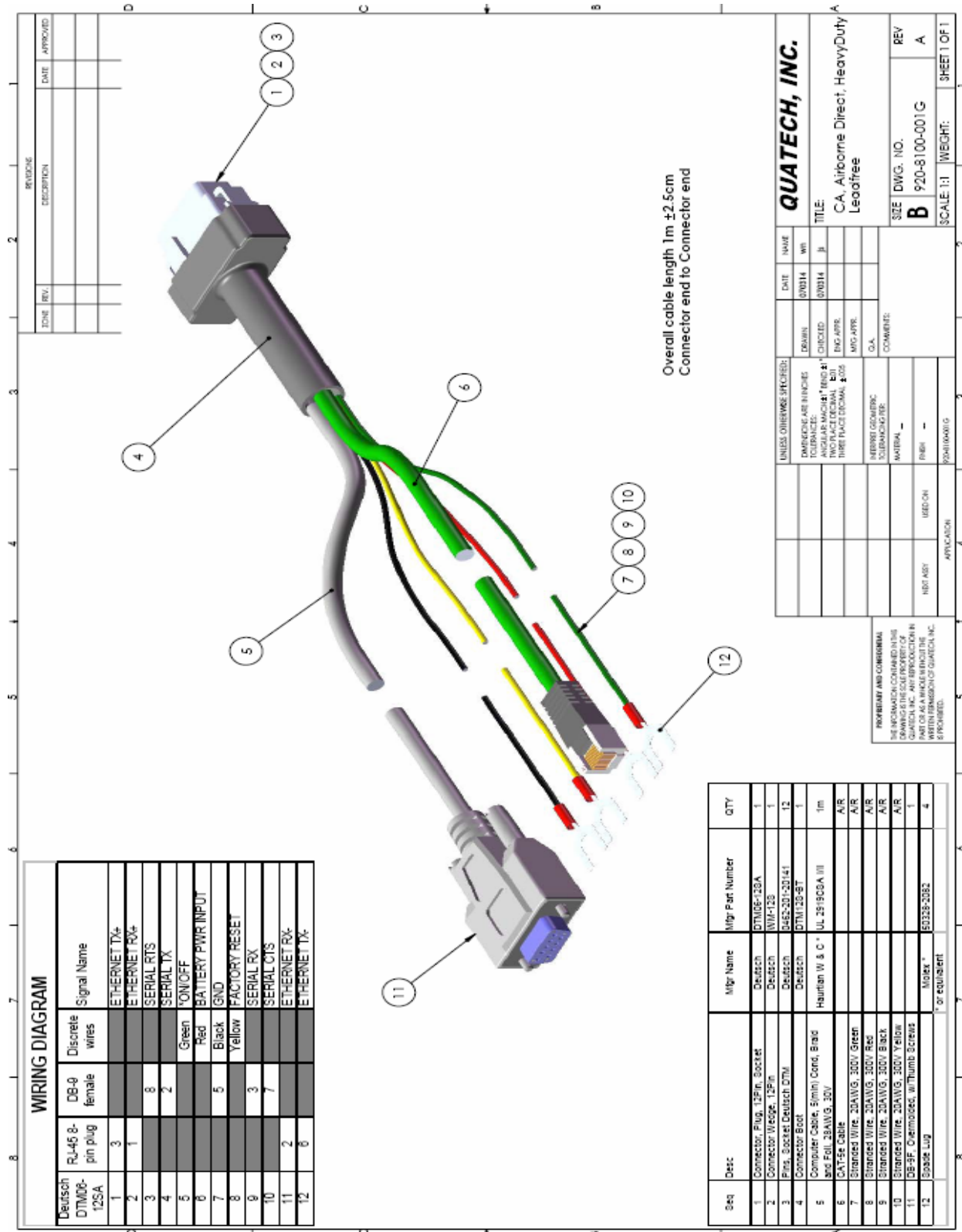


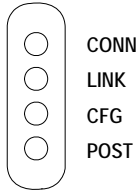
Figure 6. AirborneDirect™ Heavy-Duty Cable (Evaluation Kit Item)

### Indicator LEDs

The Heavy-Duty Bridge has four indicator LEDs for viewing its current status and connections (see Figure 5). These indicators allow for monitoring and troubleshooting of the Bridge. They also indicate the Bridge’s power-up status, link, connection, and data-activity status. Table 3 describes the status of the indicator LEDs.

**Table 3. AirborneDirect™ Heavy-Duty Ethernet Bridge Indicator LEDs**

Name	Description
POST	Power on self test completed
CFG	Device has a valid IP address
LINK	Device has successfully associated/authenticated with an AP.
CONN	TCP/IP connection established with device.



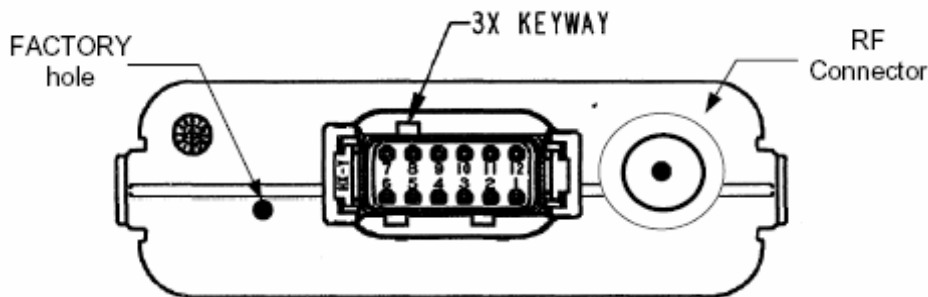
### End Cap Layout

The connectors required to attach to the device are:

Ethernet/Power: **Deutsch DTM-06-12SSA**

RF: **RP-SMA (Male)**

**Note: FACTORY RESET hole is optional, if a sealed enclosure is required.**



**DTM13-12PA-R008**  
**KEY -A-**  
**SLEEVE COLOR: GREY**

**Figure 7. End Cap Pin-out and Connector Location**

## SELECTING A LOCATION

You can mount the Bridge on a flat surface, such as a desk or table, or on a vertical surface, such as a wall. It can also be mounted on the ceiling. If you mount the Bridge vertically, use the supplied mounting cradle previously described.

Choosing a good location for the Bridge is important because it affects the reliability of the wireless link. The most important considerations are distance from the Access Point and clearance from obstacles.

When considering a location for installing the Bridge, ensure that it:

- Provides sufficient ventilation around the Bridge.
- Allows easy access to disconnect the Bridge from the AC wall outlet if necessary.
- Does not expose the Bridge to excessive heat, humidity, vibration, or dust.
- Conforms to local regulations.

Because radio waves travel in a straight line, the location where you will install the Bridge must provide a clear path to the Access Point that is free of major obstacles. The effects of obstacles, both along and near the path, have a significant bearing on the travel of radio signals and can cause both interference and signal cancellation. Consider the effects of the following common obstacles:

- **Trees and large plants**  
A tree or large plant directly in the path can totally block the signal. With clearance above the trees, there are usually no blocking effects.
- **Man-made obstacles**  
Square or rectangular objects, in or near the path, have rectangular surfaces that can block and interfere with signals over and around them.
- **Floor**  
A floor can interfere with signals if the Bridge is mounted too low. Mount the Bridge so the antenna is high enough to allow adequate clearance from the floor.

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## CONNECTING THE BRIDGE

The following procedure describes how to connect the Bridge:

- Place the Bridge in a dry, clean location near the device to which it will be connected. The location is required to have an AC power source and be within 300 feet (100 meters) of an IEEE 802.11b/g-compliant wireless LAN Access Point with DHCP enabled. The location should be away from transformers, heavy-duty motors, fluorescent lights, microwave ovens, refrigerators or other equipment that could cause radio-signal interference.



**Note:**

Do not connect the Bridge to the intended Ethernet client at this time.

- Raise the antenna on the Bridge so it is pointing vertically.
- Connect the supplied power adapter to the Bridge and to a grounded 110/240V, 50-60Hz AC power source.
- If your Access Point is using WEP or WPA, disable the security. You can re-enable WEP or WPA after the Bridge has been configured.
- Connect the RJ-45 jack on the Bridge's Ethernet cable to an RJ-45 jack on your Ethernet-ready device.

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# CHAPTER 3

## INITIAL CONFIGURATION

This chapter describes configuring the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge. Topics in this chapter include:

- Wireless Configuration. (below)
- Verifying Your Connections (page 20)
- WPA-LEAP Security. (page 20)

### WIRELESS CONFIGURATION

After you verify that the indicator LEDs have gone through their power-up sequence, start the configuration application for your Access Point (your Access Point manual should describe this procedure). Then go the appropriate screen in the application and perform the following steps:



**Note:**

Access Point configuration applications vary between models and manufacturers. In the following steps, there are suggested screen names where you might find the Access Point settings required to operate the Bridge. The screens in your Access Point's configuration application may differ from those mentioned below. Refer to the documentation that came with your Access Point to locate the appropriate screens where these settings can be accessed.

- **Find the Service Set Identifier String (SSID)**  
Go to the Wireless Settings or equivalent screen in your Access Point's configuration application that shows the Access Point's SSID. Record the SSID in Table 4 (on page 20). You will need this information to configure the Bridge.
- **Disable Wireless Security**  
Go to the Wireless Settings, Security, Encryption, or equivalent screen in your Access Point's configuration application that shows the WEP/WPA setting. If WEP or WPA is enabled, disable it (you can enable the AP security after the Bridge has been configured).
- **Find the Bridge's Internet Protocol (IP) Address**  
Go to the Attached Devices or equivalent screen in your Access Point's configuration application that lists the IP addresses of devices attached to the Access Point. Find the IP address for the Bridge and record it in Table 4 (on page 20). You will need it to access the Bridge with the Airborne Control Center (ACC).



**Note:**

If you do not see the Bridge as an attached device, refresh the configuration screen (some Access Point programs provide a **Refresh** button for this purpose). If the Bridge still does not appear, refer to the troubleshooting chapter in this Guide and in the documentation for your Access Point.



**Note:**

You can also use the device discovery feature of the Airborne Control Center software (see page 25) to help determine the Bridge's IP address.

- Verify the MAC Address**  
Go to the Attached Devices or equivalent screen in your Access Point's configuration application that lists the MAC addresses of attached devices. Verify that the MAC address shown for the Bridge matches the one on the label on the back of the Bridge.
- Verify the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Name**  
Go to the Router Status or equivalent screen in your Access Point's configuration application that shows the Bridge's DHCP client name. Verify that this name matches the last six characters in the Bridge's MAC address (AIRBORNExxxxxx) on the label on the back of the Bridge.

**Table 4. Recording Information from Your Access Point's Configuration Application**

Parameter	Value
Access Point's SSID	
Bridge's IP address	



**Note:**

If the Bridge is unable to obtain an IP address through DHCP, after the acquire limit is exceeded (150 seconds) the bridge will install the fallback IP address (**192.168.10.1**) and subnet (**255.255.255.0**).

The bridge can be accessed using this address, after DHCP fails, by the attached host using a different IP address in the same subnet (**192.168.10.8**).

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## VERIFYING YOUR CONNECTIONS

When the Bridge is powered-up, the indicator LEDs at the top of the Bridge will indicate the status of the Bridge. See Table 2 on page 11 for standard packaging, or Table 3 on page 15 for Heavy-Duty packaging.

If the LEDs indicate a problem with a wired or wireless connection, remove the power source from the Bridge, wait a few seconds, and re-apply power. If the LEDs still do not behave appropriately, see the guidelines in Table 11 on page 52.

**Note:**

Other Access Points in the area may interfere with the Bridge's ability to associate with your chosen Access Point (the Bridge will try to associate with the first available "best-quality" AP). If you encounter difficulties with connecting to your chosen AP, either remove power from these Access Points or move to an isolated location and perform the setup shown in Figure 1 on page 3.

## WPA-LEAP SECURITY

The WPA and LEAP software modules provide advanced security configuration and communication services required by today's enterprise-class deployments.

Please refer to IEEE standard 802.1x 2001 (section 4) and IEEE standard 802.11i 2004 (section 4) for additional information.

### ***System Requirements***

Both WPA and LEAP require radio firmware version 1.1.1.111.8.4 or later. The AP requires WPA support. LEAP must be supported in the AP or a separate authentication server.

### ***Computer Resource Requirements***

#### **WPA-PSK**

In order to function properly, an Access Point that supports WPA-PSK must be available. The WPA-PSK passphrase installed on the Access Point must match the passphrase configured on the bridge.

#### **LEAP**

In order to function properly, a RADIUS server configured for LEAP containing usernames/passwords, and an Access Point that supports LEAP, must be available. The RADIUS server username and password must match the `user-leap` and `pw-leap` command values configured on the bridge.



**Note:**

The blank character (space) may not be included in a passphrase or LEAP password.

### ***System Implementation Considerations***

The bridge must be in infrastructure mode for WPA-PSK or LEAP to operate properly. A bridge configured for WPA-PSK requires a connection to an AP with WPA-PSK enabled. A bridge configured for LEAP requires a connection to an AP with LEAP enabled and connected to a RADIUS server to provide authentication.

Until the bridge is authenticated by either the WPA-PSK enabled AP or the RADIUS server, no IP network communication can proceed.

Symptoms of an unauthenticated client include:

- A bridge configured for DHCP will not obtain host configuration from the DHCP server; therefore, the IP address will remain 0.0.0.0.

- The Link LED turns green when 802.11 association completes. However, if the 802.1x authentication fails, the bridge becomes disassociated by the AP and the Link LED goes back to flashing red.
- The bridge will not respond to discovery requests.

Once the bridge is authenticated, additional impacts include:

- **Roaming**

A bridge configured for WPA-PSK can only roam to APs that have WPA-PSK enabled in the same ESS.

A bridge configured for LEAP can only roam to APs that support LEAP, roaming, and are connected to the same RADIUS server.

- **Data Throughput and Latency**

Round trip latency may increase and overall throughput may decrease, due to the additional steps to encrypt or decrypt data.

- **Re-Keying**

The session key may expire and the authentication process will be executed again causing streaming data to stop until a new key is authorized.

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# CHAPTER 4

## AIRBORNE CONTROL CENTER

This chapter describes how to use the Airborne Control Center (ACC) to configure the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge. The ACC is a user-friendly graphical-user interface (GUI) menu and data display. The interface is intuitive, allowing tasks to be performed simply by pointing and clicking your mouse.

### LAUNCHING THE ACC

On the Windows XP Start menu, navigate to the Quatech submenu and click on Airborne Control Center. The ACC scans the local subnet for Airborne devices and displays a list like the one shown in Figure 5.

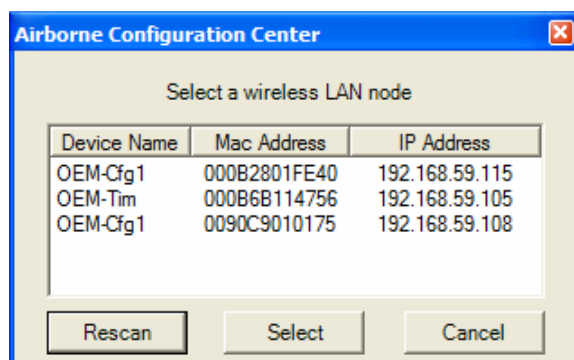


Figure 8. Device detection

Highlight the desired device and click the **Select** button. The ACC displays the login page for the selected device as shown in Figure 6.



**Note:**

The MAC address for the device you wish to connect to can be found on the label located on the back of the enclosure.



**Note:**

The 802.11b Bridge (ABDB or WLNB models) has a web interface available if the firmware does not contain the optional LEAP feature. The web interface is virtually identical to the ACC interface, so all of the information in this chapter applies to the web interface also. To access the web interface, enter the IP address of the Bridge in the address bar of the browser. The web interface requires Microsoft Internet Explorer 5 or later.



**Note:**

The 802.11b/g Bridge (ABDG or WLNG models) have no web interface.

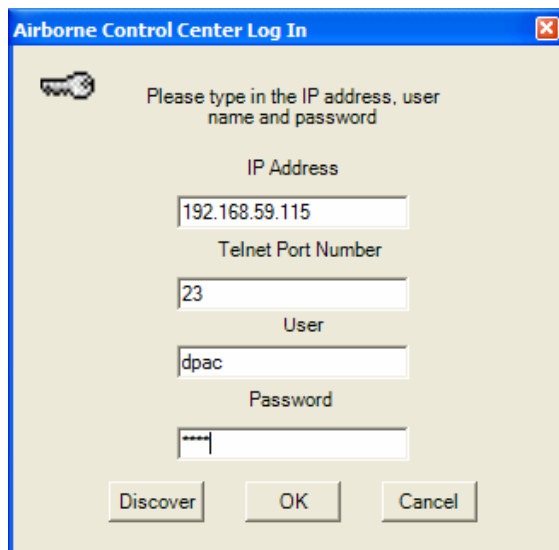


Figure 9. Device login

The IP address and telnet port number of the selected device are automatically transferred to the login page. Enter the user name and password (defaults “dpac” and “dpac”) and click on the **OK** button to login. To select a different device, click the **Discover** button to reinitiate the device detection scan. The Status page is displayed as shown in Figure 7.

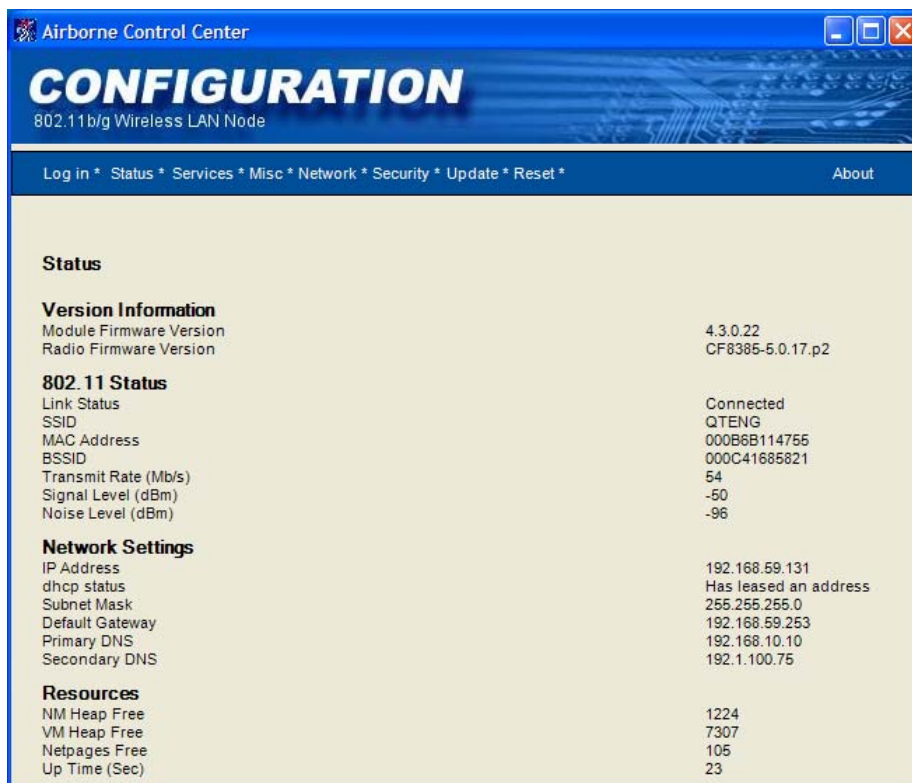


Figure 10. Status Page



## NAVIGATING AROUND THE ACC

A navigation bar appears at the top-right side of every screen in the ACC interface (see Figure 8). This bar contains links that correspond to the pages you can access. To go to a page, click the appropriate link in the navigation bar.

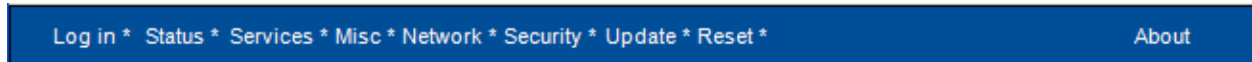


Figure 11. ACC Navigation Bar

## PERFORMING CONFIGURATION ACTIVITIES

The ACC allows you to perform a variety of configuration activities.

**Basic configuration** activities consist of the following steps. See “Network Settings Page” on page 33.

- **Configuring the Bridge for Infrastructure mode**  
Infrastructure mode prepares the Bridge for use with an Access Point.
- **Assigning a Service Set Identifier (SSID) to the Bridge**  
To allow a connection between the Bridge and an Access Point, the SSID of the two devices must be identical.



**Note:**

If the Bridge is configured with an SSID of “any”, it will connect to the Access Point with the best signal, so long as all security settings match.

- **Enabling Wireless Security (*optional*)**  
Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) and WiFi Protected Access (WPA) are security protocols for wireless local area networks (WLANs), defined in the 802.11 standard.
- **Choosing Static or DHCP Assignment of IP Address**  
If DHCP is used, a client name can be assigned to allow identification of specific bridges on a network.
- **Assigning user discovery name**  
The user discovery name identifies the Bridge in Evaluation and Management Utilities (if Enable UDAP is checked in the Services Page).

**Advanced configuration** activities consist of the following:

- **Changing the user name and administrator password**  
Lets you change the user name and administrator password for accessing the configuration interface. See “Security Settings Page” on page 43.
- **Restarting the Bridge**  
Lets you restart (reboot) the Bridge. See “Reset Page” on page 48.
- **Updating Bridge Firmware**  
Updating Bridge firmware allows you to take advantage of new features as they become available. See “Update Firmware Page” on page 45.
- **Resetting the Bridge**  
Lets you reset the Bridge to the factory-default settings. See “Reset Page” on page 48.
- **Modifying Device Services Settings**  
Lets you change port numbers and timeouts for the TCP and telnet ports. See “Services Page” on page 41.

## SAVING CONFIGURATION CHANGES

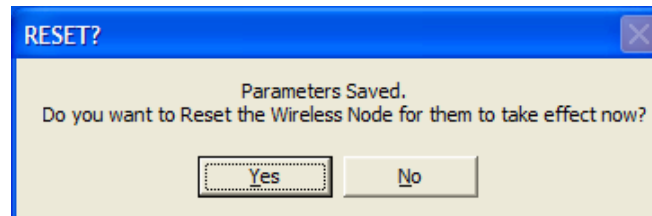
Some pages have **Save** and **Cancel** buttons. If you change parameters on one of these pages, click **Save** to apply your changes or **Cancel** to discard them. Once the changes are saved, the ACC displays the screen shown in Figure 9. To continue, click **Yes**, or you can go to another page to make more changes then click **Restart** to apply all the changes at one time.

The ACC will display **Figure 10**. Wait for the Restart to complete. Once the Restart has completed, the ACC will redisplay the Status Page.



**Note:**

If the Status Page does not reappear, determine whether the Bridge's IP address changed. If it did, click the **Login** button on the ACC navigation bar and let the ACC discover the Bridge. Otherwise, try the Bridge's old IP address again. The ACC may timeout before the Bridge can obtain its DHCP lease.



**Figure 12. Saved Settings Screen**



**Figure 13. Reset Notice Screen**

## BASIC CONFIGURATION SETTINGS

### Status Page (Basic Configuration Settings)

The screenshot shows the 'CONFIGURATION' page for an '802.11 b/g Wireless LAN Node'. The page has a blue header with the title and a navigation bar with links: Log in, Status, Services, Misc, Network, Security, Update, Reset, and About. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Status**: A section header.
- Version Information**:
 

Module Firmware Version	4.3.0.22
Radio Firmware Version	CF8385-5.0.17.p2
- 802.11 Status**:
 

Link Status	Connected
SSID	QTENG
MAC Address	000B6B114755
BSSID	000C41685821
Transmit Rate (Mb/s)	54
Signal Level (dBm)	-50
Noise Level (dBm)	-96
- Network Settings**:
 

IP Address	192.168.59.131
dhcp status	Has leased an address
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.59.253
Primary DNS	192.168.10.10
Secondary DNS	192.1.100.75
- Resources**:
 

NM Heap Free	1224
VM Heap Free	7307
Netpages Free	105
Up Time (Sec)	23

Figure 14. Status Page

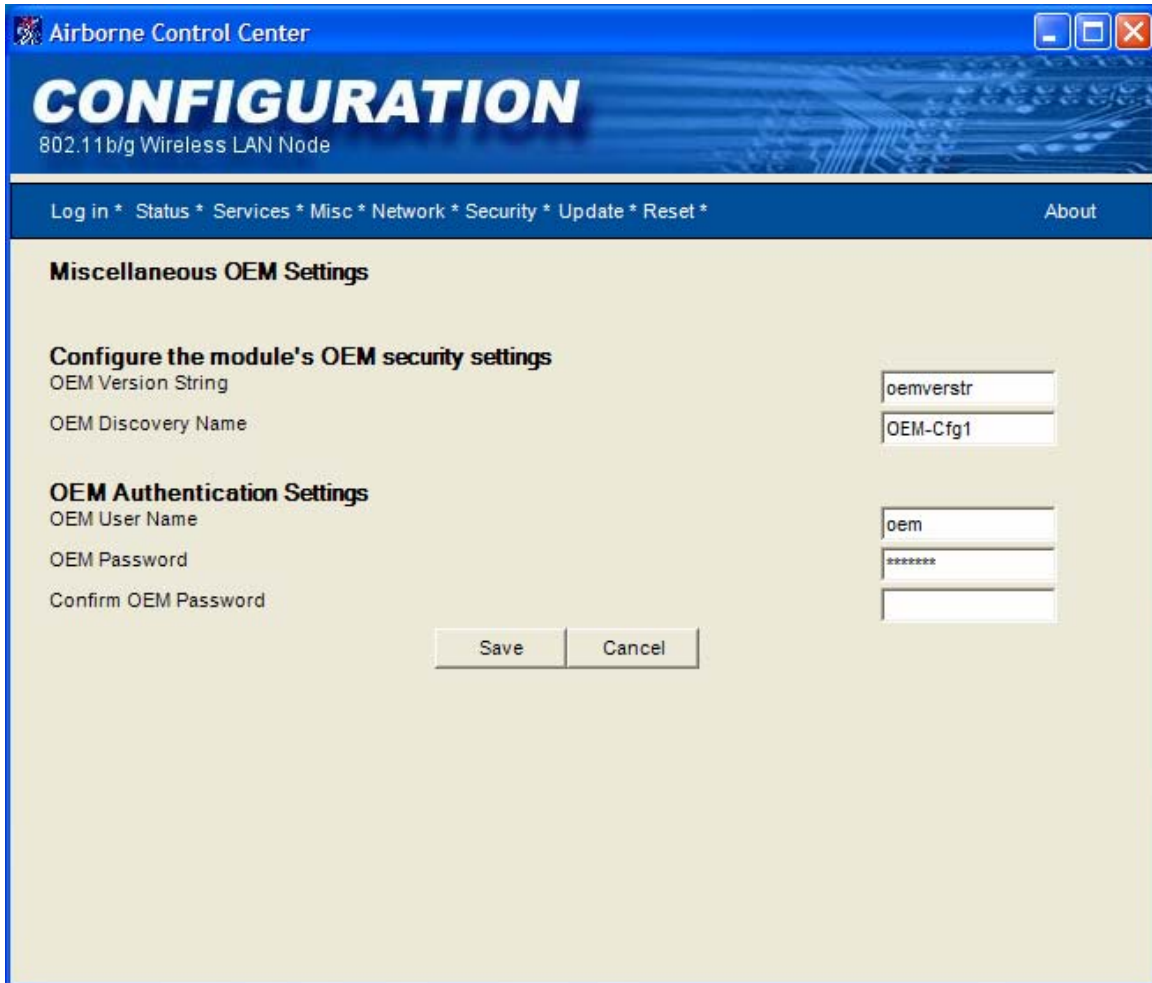
The Status Page is the first page that appears in the ACC. This read-only page shows information about the Bridge. You may need to click the **Status** button in the navigation bar to update the contents on this page.

This page shows the Bridge's version number, 802.11 status, network settings, and resources.

Parameters to note on this screen are:

- **MAC address** is the MAC address of the Bridge.
- **BSSID** is the MAC address of the associated Access Point (AP).
- **RSSI** indicates the receive signal strength in dBm.

## Miscellaneous Settings Page (Basic Configuration Settings)



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Airborne Control Center" with a blue header. Below the header, the word "CONFIGURATION" is displayed in large, bold, white letters. Underneath, it says "802.11b/g Wireless LAN Node". A navigation bar contains links: "Log in \*", "Status \*", "Services \*", "Misc \*", "Network \*", "Security \*", "Update \*", "Reset \*", and "About". The main content area is titled "Miscellaneous OEM Settings" and contains two sections:

- Configure the module's OEM security settings**
  - OEM Version String:
  - OEM Discovery Name:
- OEM Authentication Settings**
  - OEM User Name:
  - OEM Password:
  - Confirm OEM Password:

At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Save" and "Cancel".

Figure 15. Miscellaneous OEM Settings Page

Clicking the **Misc** link in the navigation bar displays the Miscellaneous OEM Settings page. In this page, you can enter the Bridge's OEM version string and discovery name. This page also lets you specify the OEM user name and password.

Table 5. Miscellaneous OEM Settings

Parameter	Description
<b>Miscellaneous OEM Settings</b>	
OEM Version String	Specifies the OEM version string to be associated with the Bridge. Default is <code>oemverstr</code> .
OEM Discovery Name	Specifies the OEM discovery name to be associated with the Bridge. Default is <code>OEM-Cfg1</code> .
<b>OEM Authentication Settings</b>	
OEM User Name	Specifies the name of the OEM, from 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters. Name is case-sensitive. Default is <code>oem</code> .
OEM Password	Two fields where you type and retype the OEM password, from 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters. Password is case-sensitive. For security, each password character appears as an asterisk. Default is <code>oem</code> .

## Network Settings Page (Basic Configuration Settings)

The Network Settings Page allows you to modify the 802.11 wireless network settings, including network identification, security, data rate, and discovery name. You are also able to set Network IP settings for control of the wired LAN, including enabling DHCP, static IP address and associated network settings.



**Note:**

This page actually displays more than one page of information. Use the scroll bar to scroll down to see all of the items on the page.

**Figure 16. Wireless Network Configuration Page**

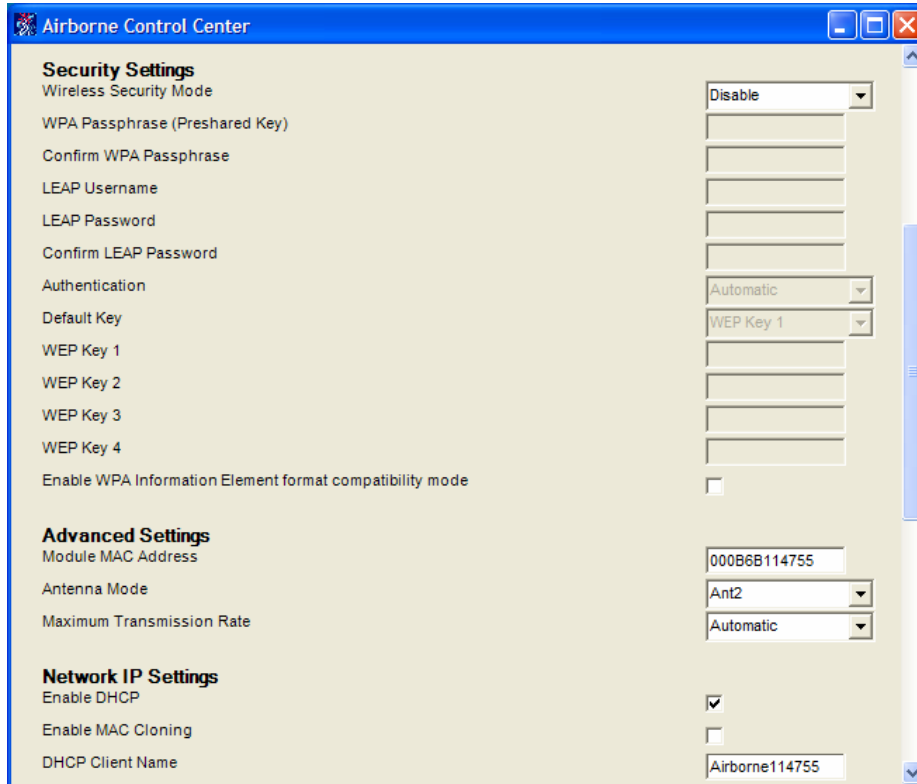


Figure 13. Wireless Network Configuration Page (continued)

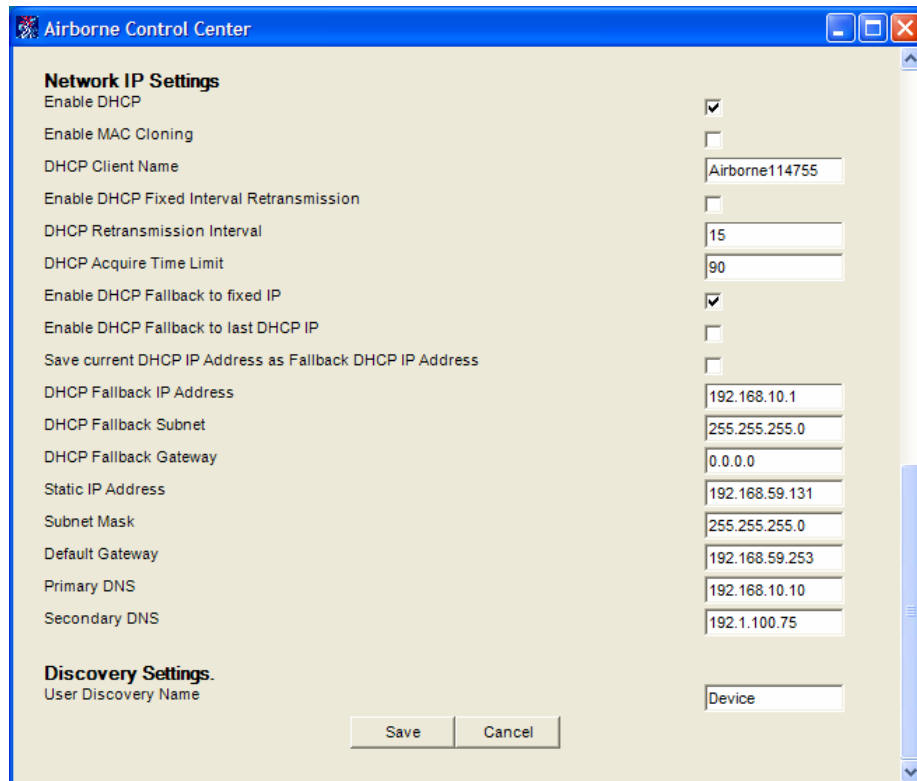


Figure 13. Wireless Network Configuration Page (continued)



Table 6. Wireless Network Configuration Settings

Parameter	Description
<b>Wireless Network Settings</b>	
SSID	Service Set Identifier that identifies the common service set for the Bridge and AP. To make this connection, the Bridge and AP must have the same SSID. Default setting is <i>any</i> (this field may not be blank).
Wireless Network Type	Specifies the type of network in which the Bridge will be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure – connects to a WLAN using an AP. (<i>default</i>)</li> <li>• Ad-Hoc – used to connect two peer-to-peer devices.</li> </ul>
Ad-Hoc Mode Channel	When <i>Wireless Network Type</i> is <i>Ad-Hoc</i> , selects the channel used for communication. The two peer-to-peer devices must use the same channel. Range is 1 to 14 channels. Default channel is 1.
WLAN Region Code	Bridge Operation Region Specifies the wireless channels allowed. See Table 6. Region Country Codes on page 40. Default is <i>US</i> .

Wireless Security Settings	
Wireless Security Mode	<p>Enables or disables wireless security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>Disable</code> – Disable any security (<i>default</i>)</li> <li>• <code>WEP64</code> – 64-bit key length (11 ASCII characters)</li> <li>• <code>WEP128</code> – 128-bit key length (26 ASCII characters)</li> <li>• <code>WPA-PSK</code> – WPA with preshared key. Requires preshared key</li> <li>• <code>WPA-LEAP</code> – WPA with 802.1x (LEAP) authentication. Requires LEAP username and password</li> <li>• <code>WPA-LEAP64</code> – WPA with 802.1x (LEAP) authentication, and using "WPA Migration Mode" (static 64-bit WEP key is used for broadcast and multicast traffic)</li> <li>• <code>WPA-LEAP128</code> – WPA with 802.1x (LEAP) authentication, and using "WPA Migration Mode" (static 128-bit WEP key is used for broadcast and multicast traffic)</li> <li>• <code>WPA-PSK64</code> – WPA with preshared key, and using "WPA Migration Mode" (static 64-bit WEP key is used for broadcast and multicast traffic) Requires preshared key.</li> <li>• <code>WPA-PSK128</code> – WPA with preshared key, and using "WPA Migration Mode" (static 128-bit WEP key is used for broadcast and multicast traffic) Requires preshared key.</li> </ul>
WPA Passphrase (Preshared Key)	<p>Configures the Pre-Shared Key used with WPA-PSK security. The input range is 8 to 63 ASCII characters or 64 hex characters. This key must match the key on the AP.</p>
LEAP Username	<p>Configures the WPA-LEAP username.</p> <p>The LEAP username [1 to 32 characters] must match the LEAP username assigned on the LEAP server. The LEAP username cannot contain spaces.</p>

LEAP Password	<p>Configures the WPA-LEAP password.</p> <p>The LEAP password [1 to 32 characters] must match the LEAP password assigned to the LEAP user on the LEAP server.</p> <p>The LEAP password cannot contain spaces.</p>
Authentication	<p>Defines the type of key authentication, if any, to be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Automatic</i> – automatically detects the authentication (<i>default</i>)</li> <li>• <i>Open System</i> – communicates the key across the network</li> <li>• <i>Shared Key</i> – allows communication only with devices with identical WEP settings</li> </ul>
Default Key	<p>Default WEP Key from 1 – 4 if <i>Shared Key</i> or <i>Both</i> is selected for <i>Authentication</i>.</p> <p>Default is WEP Key 1.</p>
WEP Key 1 through 4	<p>Up to four WEP key values. These values must be the same as the key implemented by the Access Point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <i>WEP Encryption</i> = 64, enter 10 hexadecimal digits for each key.</li> <li>• If <i>WEP Encryption</i> = 128, enter 26 hexadecimal digits for each key.</li> </ul>
Enable WPA Information Element format compatibility mode	<p>Controls the format of the WPA Information Element used in the Association Request management frame. Several brands of Access Points still use the legacy WPA format.</p> <p>When <i>unchecked</i>, enables the Legacy WPA Information Element format.</p> <p>When <i>checked</i>, enables the 802.1x WPA Information Element format.</p> <p>Default is <i>unchecked</i>.</p>

Parameter	Description
<b>Advanced Settings</b>	
Module MAC Address	Bridge's MAC address. Default is factory set. <b>Do not change this value; otherwise, unexpected results can occur.</b>
Antenna Mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Ant2</i> – use primary antenna (J2) (<i>default</i>)</li> <li>• <i>Diversity</i> – allows the Bridge to select the antenna receiving the best quality signal.</li> </ul>

Maximum Transmission Rate	Bridge's maximum wireless transmission rate. The Bridge will attempt the highest specified rate and fallback to a lower rate if necessary. Default is 5.5 Mbps.
<b>Network IP Settings</b>	
Enable DHCP Client	When <i>checked</i> , enables the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). For this parameter to work, the AP or network must support DHCP.
DHCP Client Name	Bridge's DHCP client name.
Enable DHCP Fixed Interval Retransmission	Enables the interval value below.
DHCP Retransmit Interval	Configures the DHCP request retransmission interval (in seconds) to use when the DHCP retransmission is set to fixed.  This is an integer with a range of 1-64. Default is 15.
DHCP Acquire Time Limit	Configures the number of seconds that the Module should wait to acquire its IP configuration using DHCP before applying the DHCP fallback algorithm (if enabled).  This is an integer with a range of 1-255 seconds. Default is 150.  Note: "0" will turn of IP Fallback.
Enable DHCP Fallback to fixed IP	Enables the DHCP fallback algorithm. When the DHCP fallback algorithm is enabled, the Module will apply the configuration from <code>DHCP Fallback IP</code> , <code>Subnet</code> , and <code>Gateway</code> as the static IP configuration, if the DHCP client has not received its IP configuration after <code>DHCP Acquire Time Limit</code> seconds.  unchecked = Disable DHCP fallback algorithm (default) checked = Enable DHCP fallback algorithm
Enable DHCP Fallback to last DHCP IP.	When enabled, use the last good DHCP IP address as the fallback. Each time the IP address is successfully received via DHCP, the fallback IP address is updated to use the new IP address. It is <i>*not*</i> saved across reboots unless DHCP Fallback Persist is also enabled. This setting is ignored if DHCP Fallback is not enabled.
Save current DHCP IP Address as Fallback DHCP IP Address	When the DHCP Fallback Auto address is updated, enabling this setting causes the fallback IP address to be saved to NVRAM, so that it is saved across reboots. This setting is ignored if DHCP Fallback and DHCP Fallback Auto are not enabled.
DHCP Fallback IP Address	Configures the IP address used by the DHCP fallback algorithm.  Default is 192.168.10.1.

DHCP Fallback Subnet	Configures the Subnet Mask used by the DHCP fallback algorithm. Default is 255.255.255.0
DHCP Fallback Gateway	Configures the gateway address used by the DHCP fallback algorithm. Default is 0.0.0.0.
Static IP Address	If you use a static IP, each Bridge must have a unique IP address. The IP address must adhere to the network's subnet mask and fall within the valid range of IP addresses for the network. The Bridge's static IP address must contain up to four octets separated by a period. If <i>Enable DHCP</i> is <i>checked</i> , this parameter is ignored. Default is 0.0.0.0.
Subnet Mask	Bridge's subnet mask, up to four octets separated by a period. Default is 0.0.0.0.
Default Gateway/Router IP Address	Bridge's LAN IP address, up to four octets separated by a period. Default is 0.0.0.0.
Primary DNS	Sets the primary DNS server address for DNS look-ups. If DHCP is enabled, the IP address provided by the DHCP server is used. Default is 0.0.0.0.
Secondary DNS	Sets the secondary DNS server address for DNS look-ups when the primary DNS server is unavailable. Default is 0.0.0.0.
<b>Discovery Settings</b>	
User Discovery Name	Sets the name_device field, which can be retrieved with the CLI name_device command. Default is Device.

Table 7. Region Country Codes

Code	Country	Channels
US	United States	1-11
AT	Austria	1-11
AU	Australia	1-11
BR	Brazil	1-11
CA	Canada	1-11
CH	Switzerland and Liechtenstein	1-11
CY	Cyprus	1-11
CZ	Czech Republic	1-11
DE	Germany	1-11
DK	Denmark	1-11
EE	Estonia	1-11
FI	Finland	1-11
GB	Great Britain	1-11
GR	Greece	1-11
HK	Hong Kong	1-11
HU	Hungary	1-11
IE	Ireland	1-11
IS	Iceland	1-11
IT	Italy	1-11
LT	Lithuania	1-11
LU	Luxembourg	1-11
LV	Latvia	1-11
NL	Netherlands	1-11
NO	Norway	1-11
NZ	New Zealand	1-11
PH	Philippines	1-11
PL	Poland	1-11
PT	Portugal	1-11
SE	Sweden	1-11
SI	Slovenia	1-11
SK	Slovak Republic	1-11
CN	China	1-13
ID	Indonesia	1-13
IL	Israel	1-13
IN	India	1-13
KR	Korea	1-13
MY	Malaysia	1-13
SG	Singapore	1-13
BE	Belgium	1-13
TH	Thailand	1-13
TW	Taiwan	1-13
ZA	South Africa	1-13
JP	Japan Wideband	1-14
FR	France	10-13
ES	Spain	10-11

## ADVANCED CONFIGURATION SETTINGS

### *Services Page (Advanced Configuration Settings)*

The Services Page lets you configure the Bridge's network services like Telnet and TCP Port settings.

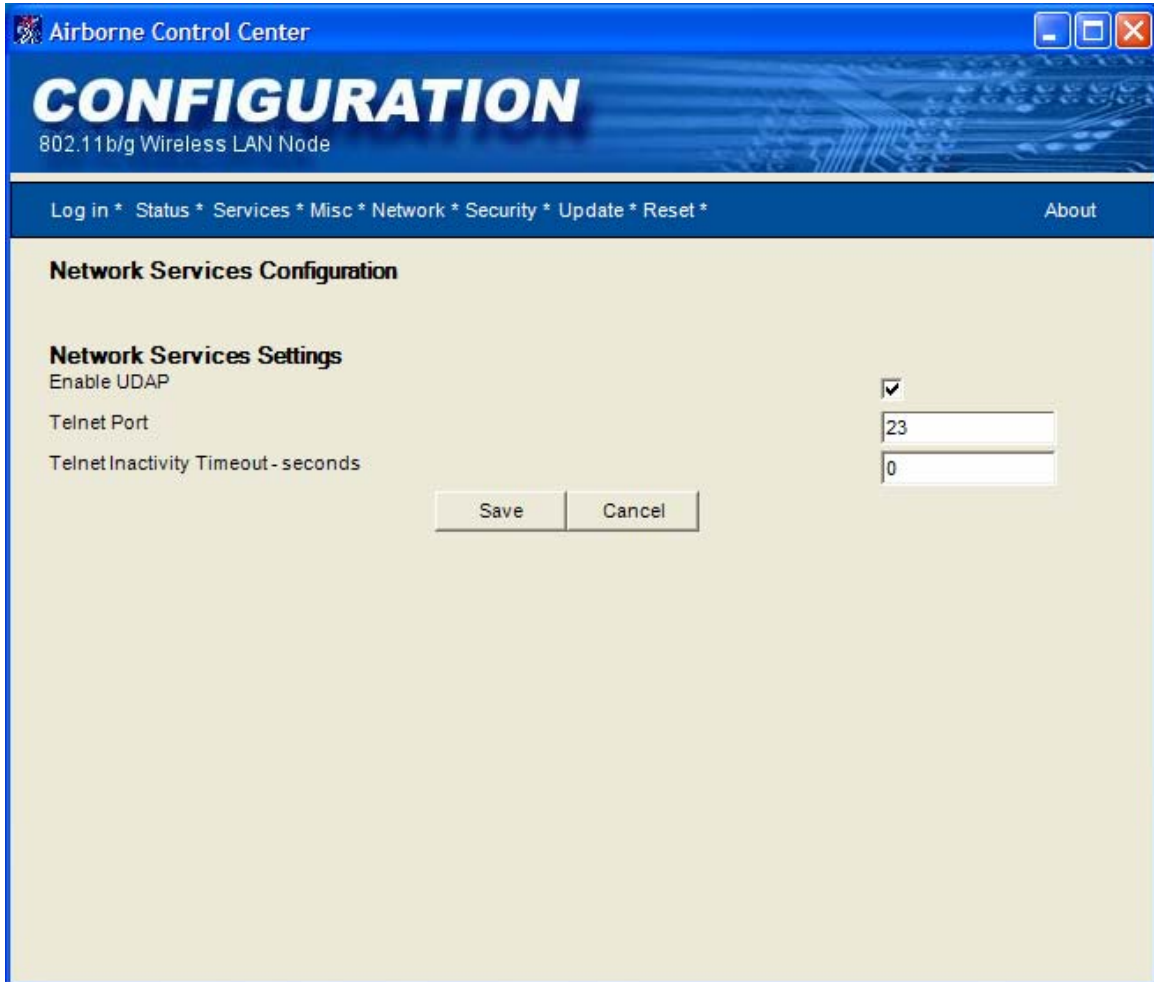


Figure 17. Network Services Page

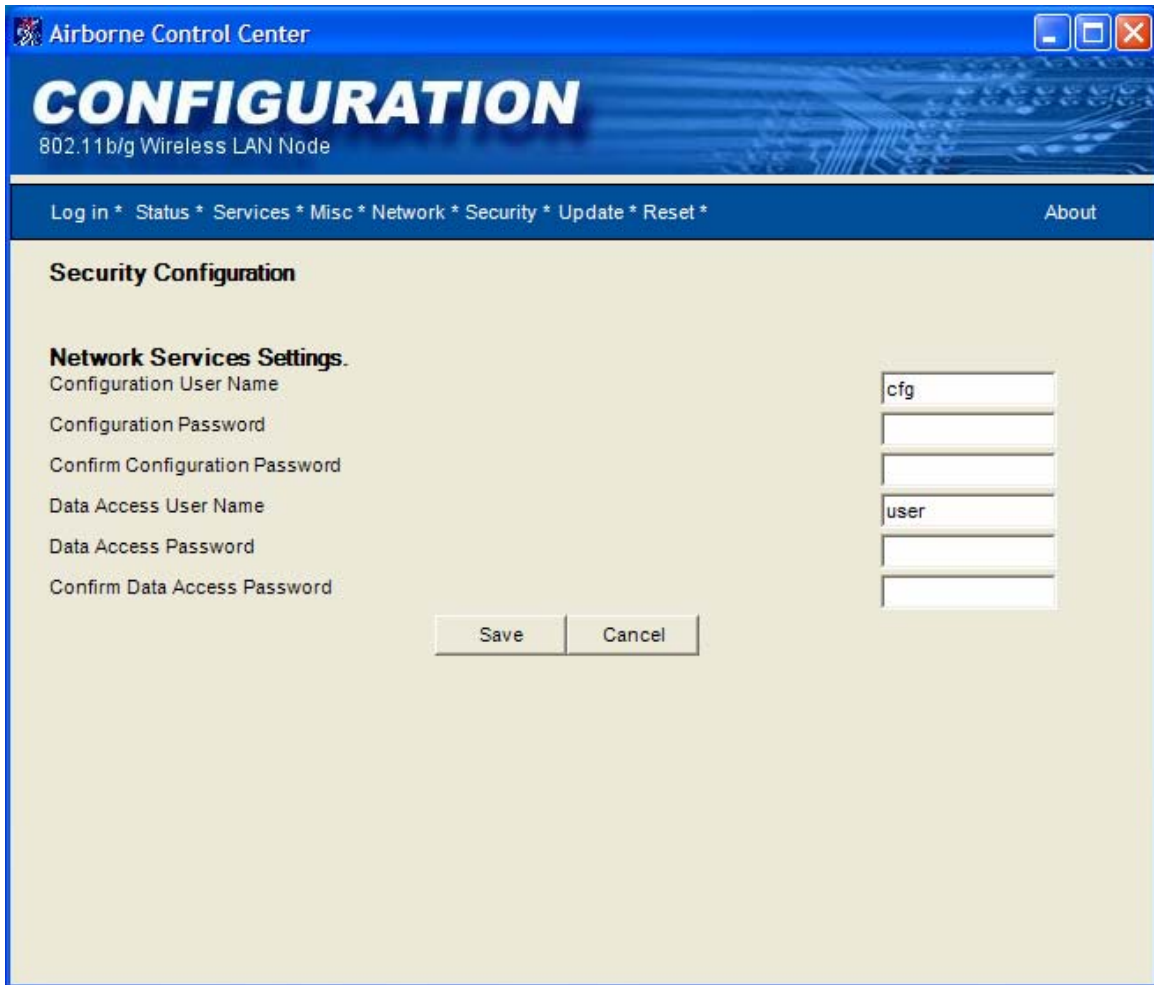
Table 8. Network Services Settings

Parameter	Description
Enable UDAP	When <i>checked</i> , enables Universal Data Appliance Protocol (UDAP). This allows the Bridge to be discovered from a LAN-based device that supports the UDAP protocol. Default is <i>checked</i> .
Telnet Port	Specifies the port number of the Telnet server. Default is 23.
Telnet Inactivity Timeout – seconds	Specifies the number of seconds of inactivity that must occur for the Telnet session to timeout. Setting the timeout to 0 disables it. Default is 60.



## Security Settings Page (Advanced Configuration Setting)

The Security Settings Page allows management of the authentication-based access services. You can change user names and passwords.



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Airborne Control Center" with a blue header. The main content area is titled "CONFIGURATION" and "802.11b/g Wireless LAN Node". A navigation menu at the top includes "Log in \*", "Status \*", "Services \*", "Misc \*", "Network \*", "Security \*", "Update \*", "Reset \*", and "About". The "Security Configuration" section is active, displaying "Network Services Settings." with the following fields:

Configuration User Name	cfg
Configuration Password	
Confirm Configuration Password	
Data Access User Name	user
Data Access Password	
Confirm Data Access Password	

At the bottom of the form are "Save" and "Cancel" buttons.

Figure 18. Security Configuration Page

**Table 9. Security Configuration Settings**

Parameter	Description
Configuration User Name	Specifies the user name required to log into the Bridge's configuration interface, from 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters. User name is case-sensitive. Default is <code>cfg</code> . If you change it, you are prompted for the user name and password at the next transaction (for example, when you move to another page or refresh the current page).
Configuration Password	Two fields where you type and then retype the configuration password required to access the Bridge's configuration interface, from 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters. Password is case-sensitive. For security, each password character appears as an asterisk. Default is <code>cfg</code> . If you change it, you are prompted for the user name and password at the next transaction (for example, when you move to another page or refresh the current page).
Data Access User Name	Specifies the name required to pass data through the Bridge. The configuration user name can be 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters, and is case-sensitive. Default is <code>user</code> .
Data Access Password	Two fields where you type and then retype the password required to pass data through the Bridge, from 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters. Password is case-sensitive. For security, each password character appears as an asterisk. Default is <code>password</code> .

## Update Firmware Page (Advanced Configuration Settings)

The Update Firmware Page allows you to update the firmware running on the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge.

**Caution:**

Updating firmware may cause the Bridge to stop operating if it is not performed properly. Only advanced users should update firmware. If you encounter problems, contact Quatech, Inc.

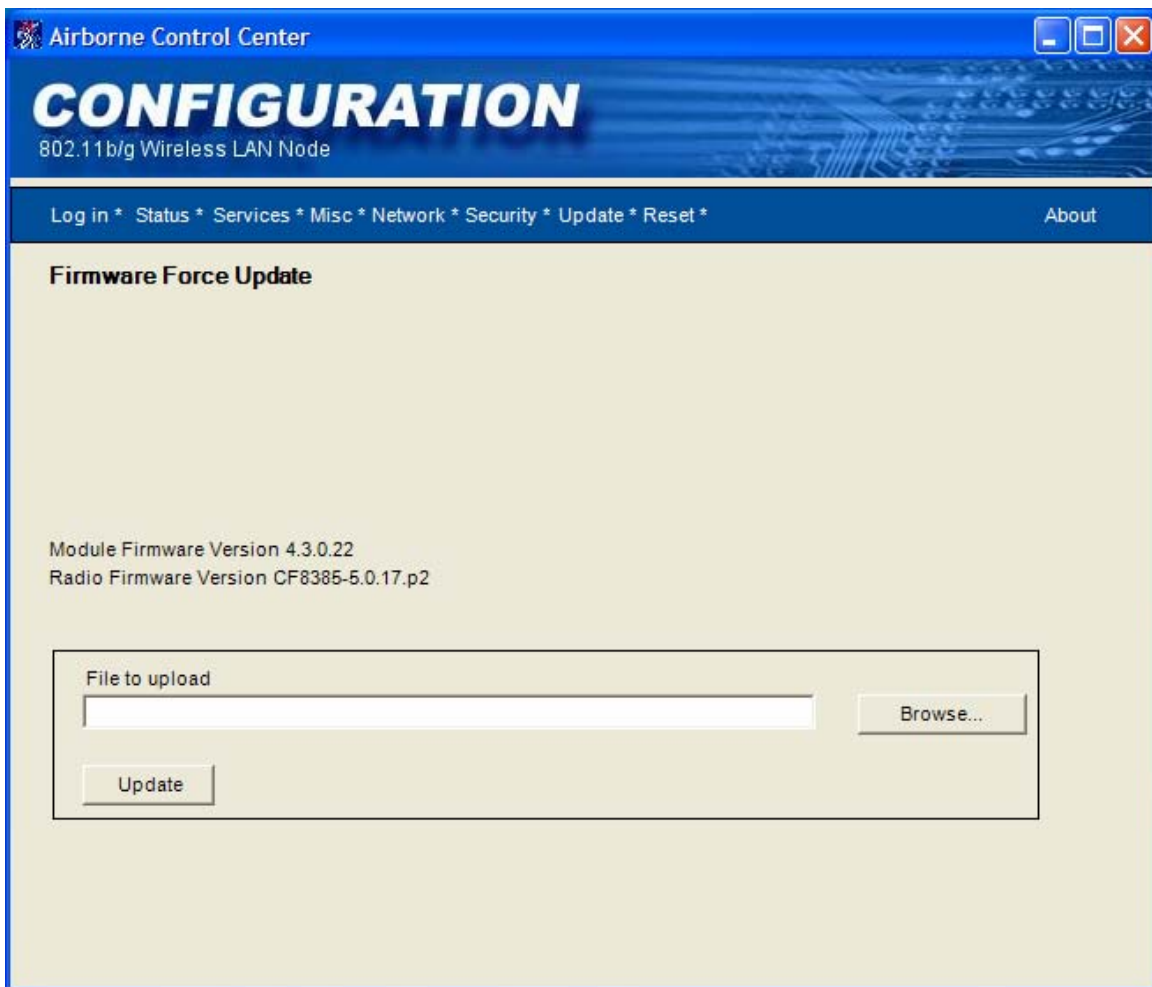


Figure 19. Update Firmware Page



**Note:**

The firmware must come from Quatech, Inc. as a .bin file and follow the file name format:

```
DirectEthernet_ x.x.x.x.bin
```

Where xxxx is the version number of the firmware. For example:

```
DirectEthernet_4.2.0.12.bin
```

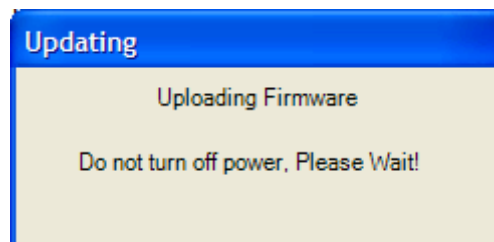


**Caution:**

Do not attempt to load firmware for an 802.11b/g bridge on an 802.11b bridge or vice-versa.

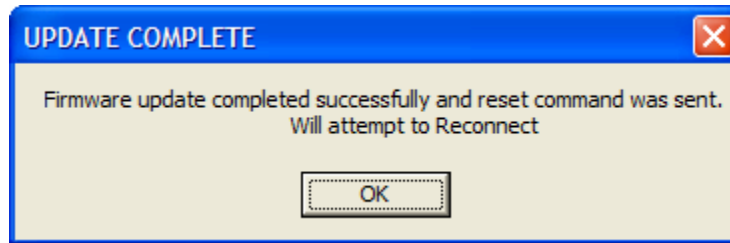
To update the firmware, the following sequence must be performed:

- Select the Update link on the ACC screen.
- Enter the name of the new firmware version source file. This file must be of type .bin and have come from Quatech, Inc. If the file is located on your hard drive, click **Browse...** and locate the source directory and file.
- Verify the correct firmware file has been selected (the file name is displayed in the *File to Upload:* field). The file's name structure must be as follows:
  - DirectEthernet\_x.x.x.x.bin
    - Where x.x.x.x is the version number of the firmware.
- Click the **Update** button.
- The message shown in Figure 17 will be displayed. Wait for the upload to complete.



**Figure 20. Precautionary Message**

- The ACC will display the message shown in Figure 18.



**Figure 21. Update Complete Message**

- Upon restarting, the Status Page will be displayed. If this does not happen automatically, close the ACC and restart it.



**Caution:**

Updating firmware may cause loss of saved parameters.

## Reset Page (Advanced Configuration Settings)

The Reset Page allows you restart or reset the Bridge to the factory default values.



**Caution:**

Resetting the AirborneDirect™ unit to factory defaults will remove all customer changes. If the target AP has WEP or WPA enabled, the AirborneDirect™ unit will not be able to associate (WEP/WPA default is disabled).

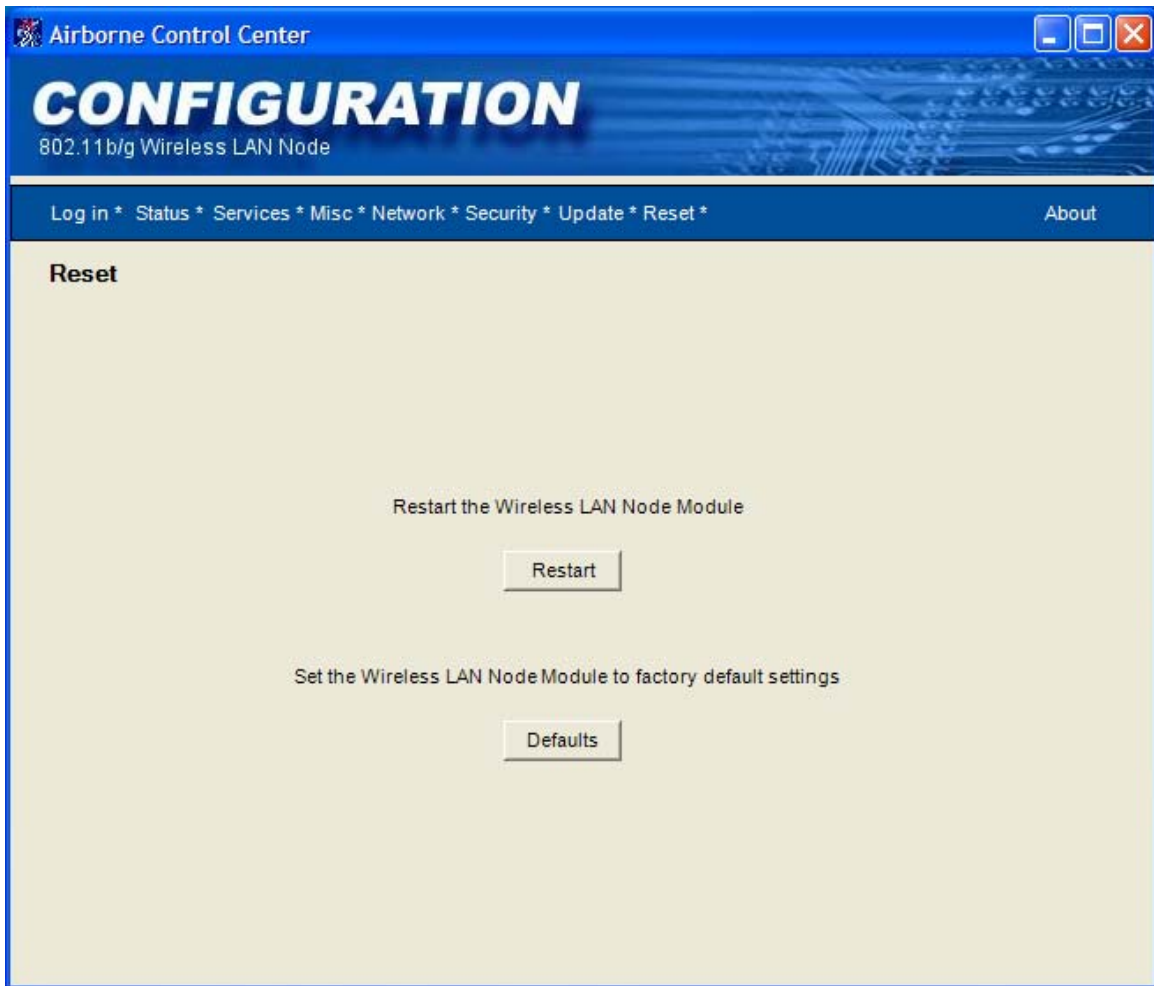


Figure 22. Reset Page

## Restarting the Bridge

When you click the **Restart** button, you will see the Warning displayed in Figure 20. Click **Yes** to complete the Bridge restart or **No** to stop the process and return to the Reset Page.

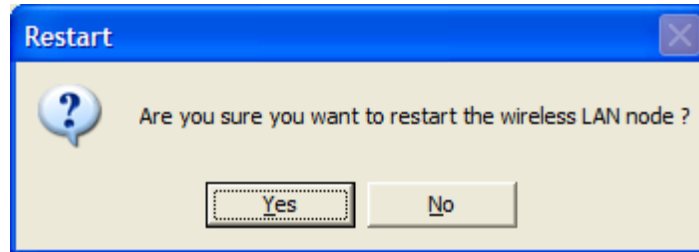


Figure 23. Confirm Restart

Figure 21 will be displayed after you have clicked **Yes**. Click **OK** to dismiss this informational dialog. Once the restart has been completed, the ACC will display the Status Page.

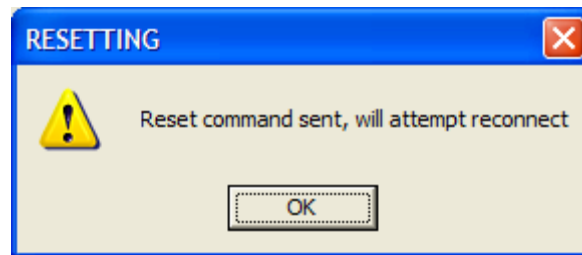


Figure 24. Reset In Progress



### Note:

If the Status Page does not reappear, click the **Status** link on the navigation bar. If it still does not reappear, determine whether the Bridge's IP address changed. If it did, click the **Login** link on the navigation bar and log in to the Bridge again. Otherwise, try the Bridge's old IP address again. The ACC may timeout before the Bridge can obtain its DHCP lease.

# CHAPTER 5

## TROUBLESHOOTING

This chapter provides troubleshooting suggestions you can follow in the unlikely event you encounter a problem using the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge.

### TROUBLESHOOTING SUGGESTIONS

Table 10. Troubleshooting Suggestions

The Bridge cannot find the Access Point.	Verify that the <b>Link</b> LED is solid green. If it isn't, refer to "LED Troubleshooting" on the next page.
The Access Point cannot find the Bridge.	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button in your Access Point's configuration application.  If the problem remains, check the Bridge's physical connections. Then power-down the Bridge, power it up, and check the power-up LED sequence described under "Verifying Your Connections" on page 20.  Make sure that there is not another AP in the area that may be interfering with your AP.  The Bridge may be associated to another AP. Check the Link LED on the Bridge.  If the problem remains, contact Quatech, Inc.
You cannot access the Bridge's configuration interface via the ACC.	You may have typed the wrong IP address.  If you typed the correct IP address, your computer may be on a different subnet than the Bridge. Be sure the computer and Bridge are on the same subnet of the same network.
The Bridge cannot associate with an Access Point.	Change the location of the Bridge to improve reception.  If that does not help, launch the ACC, go to the Network Settings Page, and be sure the SSID matches that of the Access Point (remember the SSID is case sensitive).



<p>After changing the Bridge's static IP address, the ACC stops responding.</p>	<p>Once the static IP address is changed and you click <b>Save</b>, the Bridge switches to the new IP address and loses connection with the ACC. To resolve this problem, restart the ACC.</p>
<p>You used the ACC to change the Bridge's configuration settings, but the new settings did not take effect.</p>	<p>You may not have clicked the <b>Save</b> button on the ACC page. Click this button after making your changes on the page.</p>
<p>You tried to update the firmware, but the new firmware did not take effect.</p>	<p>You uploaded an incorrect file. Go to the Update Firmware Page and check the current level. Make sure the one you will upload has a higher (later) revision level (for more details, see Update Firmware Page on page 45). Repeat the procedure using the appropriate file.</p>

## LED TROUBLESHOOTING

The following table provides LED troubleshooting suggestions.

**Table 11. Indicator LED Troubleshooting**

If the...	Perform These Tasks...
<b>Power</b> LED does not turn <b>On</b> .	Check power connector is properly inserted.
<b>Power</b> LED turns <b>Red</b> .	Remove power and re-apply. If the Power LED remains Red, contact Quatech, Inc.
<b>Power</b> LED is <b>Amber</b> .	<p>Bridge has not established an IP address either through DHCP or Static methods.</p> <p>DHCP is the default method by which the unit obtains an IP address. Your network must have a DHCP server available when the bridge is powered-up. Most AP/Routers have a DHCP server built-in.</p> <p>Enable your DHCP server and re-start the module.</p>
<b>Link</b> LED continues to <b>Blink Red</b> .	<p>Bridge has not found an Access Point with which to associate. Be sure the Access Point you want to use is turned on and has WEP disabled (you can enable WEP after the Bridge has been configured).</p> <p>If this does not help, be sure there are no nearby devices causing interference. If there are, either turn off or move the device causing the interference or move the Bridge and Access Point to another location.</p>
<b>Comm</b> LED is <b>Off</b> or <b>Amber</b> .	Be sure an Ethernet device is connected to the Bridge and that the device is turned on.
<b>Comm</b> LED is <b>Red</b> and <b>Link</b> LED is <b>Green</b> but you are unable to pass data.	No open TCP socket is recognized by the Bridge. Be sure you have an open TCP connection to the bridge and the connection is in data pass mode.

# APPENDIX A SPECIFICATIONS

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This appendix lists the specifications of the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge.

**Table 12. Specifications**

<b>Ethernet Interface – standard package</b>	
<b>Interface:</b>	Ethernet 10Base-T
<b>Connector:</b>	RJ-45 Flexible, stranded, copper conductor cable
<b>Data Rates:</b>	10 Mb/sec

Ethernet Interface – Heavy-Duty package			
Interface:	Ethernet 10Base-T		
Connector:	Deutsch DTM-06-12SSA		
Data Rates:	10 Mb/sec		
Pin Assignments:	Pin No.	Name	Description
	1	TXTP+	Transmit+
	2	RXTP+	Receive+
	3	NC	No Connect
	4	NC	No Connect
	5	ON/IGN	Device power OBN. Active High (internal pull-down). Default ON Pulling signal LOW shuts off the internal power supply.
	6	VBAT	Battery Power Input
	7	GND	Ground
	8	/F_RESET	Factory RESET. Active LOW (internal pull-up). Default OFF Pulling signal low as power is applied will RESET device settings to factory default values.
	9	NC	No Connect
	10	NC	No Connect
	11	RXTP-	Receive-
	12	TXTP-	Transmit-

Wireless Network Interface	
<b>Interface (ABDB, WLNB):</b>	IEEE 802.11b DSSS, WiFi compliant
<b>(ABDG, WLNG):</b>	IEEE 802.11b/g, WiFi compliant (802.11i, 802.11e, 802.11d capable)
<b>Frequency:</b>	2.4 ~ 2.4835 GHz (US, Europe, Canada, Japan) 2.471 ~ 2.497 GHz (Japan)
<b>Channels:</b>	11 US/Canada 13 Europe 14 Japan 4 France
<b>Data Rates (ABDB, WLNB):</b>	11, 5.5, 2, 1 Mbps
<b>(ABDG, WLNG):</b>	802.11b mode: 11, 5.5, 2, 1 Mbps 802.11g mode: 54, 48, 36, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6 Mbps
<b>RF Power (ABDB, WLNB):</b>	+16 dBm (typical) Approx 32 mW
<b>(ABDG, WLNG):</b>	+19.3 dBm (typical) Approx. 85 mW peak for B rates +15 dBm (typical) Approx. 32 mW average for B rates +21.5 dBm (typical) Approx. 143 mW peak for G rates +12 dBm (typical) Approx. 16 mW average for G rate
<b>Security:</b>	WEP standard encryption, 64/128 bit Key Mapped WEP WPA-PSK Cisco LEAP authentication access control
<b>Antenna:</b>	RP-SMA (Included wand antenna)
<b>Protocols</b>	TCP/IP, UDP/IP, ARP, ICMP, DHCP, DNS, TFTP and UDAP
<b>Data Transfer Protocols:</b>	TCP/IP and UDP/IP
<b>Sensitivity (ABDB, WLNB):</b>	-82 dBm for 11 Mbps -86 dBm for 5.5 Mbps -88 dBm for 2 Mbps -90 dBm for 1 Mbps
<b>(ABDG, WLNG):</b>	-71 dBm for 54 Mbps -77 dBm for 36 Mbps -83 dBm for 18 Mbps -85 dBm for 11 Mbps -87 dBm for 1 Mbps
<b>Memory:</b>	128 K x 8 SRAM, 512 K x 8 Flash. SRAM and Flash are not available to external applications.

<b>Indicators</b>	
<b>LEDs (standard):</b>	Power, Link, Comm
<b>LEDs (heavy-duty):</b>	Post, Cfg, Link, Conn
<b>Power (See Table 13 for Heavy-Duty)</b>	
<b>Input:</b>	110/240 V, 50-60 Hz, external power supply wall wart
<b>Consumption:</b>	2 W max (AC Adaptor)
<b>Power Supply Connector:</b>	2.1 mm Barrel Jack
<b>Software</b>	
<b>Configuration:</b>	Airborne Control Center
<b>Management:</b>	Device Discovery and Configuration, Remote Firmware Upgrade Utility
<b>Operating System Compatibility:</b>	Any operating system with TCP/IP (the Airborne utilities require Microsoft Windows 2000/XP)
<b>Environmental</b>	
<b>Operating Temperature:</b>	-40° C to 85° C
<b>Storage Temperature:</b>	-40° C to 100° C

Standard Packaging	
<b>Enclosure:</b>	Nylon – Grey
<b>Dimensions:</b>	2.58 in. W x 4.03 in. L x 1.90 in. D (65.5 mm x 102.3 mm x 48.2 mm)
Heavy-Duty Packaging	
<b>Enclosure:</b>	Plastic
<b>Dimensions:</b>	4.63 in. W x 5.24 in. L x 1.43 in. D (117.6 mm x 133.0 mm x 36.2 mm)

Table 13 and Table 14 list power supply specifications for the Heavy-Duty Bridge.



**Note:**

The standard package Bridge is powered by the included AC adapter. Table 13 and Table 14 do not apply to the standard package.

**Table 13. Heavy-Duty Power Supply Specifications**

Parameter	Min	Max
Normal Operating (J1455 – 12 V system)	9V	16V
Normal Operating (J1455 – 24 V system)	18V	32V
Cold Cranking (J1211)	4.5V	
Jumper Start 5 minute (J1455 – 12 V system)		24V
Reverse Polarity (J1455 – 24 V system)	-24V	
Max. Voltage		36V

Additional filtering is provided to accommodate the ISO 7637 Power Line Immunity and the SAE J1113 Power Line Conducted Emissions requirements.

**Table 14. Heavy-Duty DC Specifications**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$V_{Supply}$	Supply Voltage	4.5		32	V
$I_{Supply}$	Supply Current @ $V_{Supply} = 12\text{ V}$		200	350	mA
$I_{Inrush}$	Peak Inrush Current For 25 ms			2.9	A



# APPENDIX B

## FCC COMPLIANCE

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This appendix lists FCC compliance information for the AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge.

### FCC STATEMENT

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 assistance.

### FCC RF EXPOSURE STATEMENT

To satisfy RF exposure requirements, this device and its antenna must operate with a separation distance of a least 20 cm from all persons and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

### INFORMATION FOR CANADIAN USERS (IC NOTICE)

This device has been designed to operate with an antenna having a maximum gain of 2.7 dB. An antenna having a higher gain is strictly prohibited per regulations of Industry Canada. The required antenna impedance is 50 ohms.

To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) is not more than required for successful communication.

## MANUFACTURER'S DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Trade Name:	AirborneDirect™ Serial Bridge	AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge	Airborne Embedded Radio Module
Model Number:	ABDB-SE-DP101	ABDB-ET-DP101	WLRG-RA-DP101
Compliance Test Report Number:	B31211D3		F4AWLNG1
Compliance Test Report Date:	December 11, 2003		July 17, 2006
Responsible Party (in USA):	Quatech, Inc.		
Address:	5675 Hudson Industrial Parkway Hudson, Ohio 44236 USA		
Telephone Number:	(330) 655-9000		

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 the unit does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, please refer to your user's manual for instructions on correcting the problem.

## INDUSTRY CANADA NOTICE (APPLICABLE TO USE WITHIN CANADA)

This device complies with Canadian RSS-210.

To prevent radio interference to the licensed service, this device is intended to be operated indoors and away from windows to provide maximum shielding. Equipment (or its transmit antenna) that is installed outdoors is subject to licensing.

The installer of this radio equipment must ensure that the antenna is located or pointed such that it does not emit RF field in excess of Health Canada limits for the general population; consult Safety Code 6, obtainable from Health Canada's web site: [www.hc-sc.gc.ca/rpb](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/rpb).

## AVIS DE CONFORMITE A LA REGLEMENTATION D'INDUSTRIE CANADA

Pour empêcher toute interférence aux services faisant l'objet d'une licence, cet appareil doit être utilisé à l'intérieur seulement et devrait être placé loin des fenêtres afin de fournir un écran de blindage maximal.

L'installateur du présent matériel radio doit s'assurer que l'antenne est située ou pointée de manière à ce que cette dernière n'émette pas de champs radioélectriques supérieurs aux limites spécifiées par Santé Canada pour le grand public; consulter le Code de sécurité 6, disponible sur le site Web de Santé Canada, à l'adresse suivante: [www.hc-sc.gc.ca/rpb](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/rpb).

## INDUSTRY CANADA (IC) EMISSIONS COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

## AVIS DE CONFORMITE A LA REGLEMENTATION D'INDUSTRIE CANADA

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conform à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

## EUROPEAN COMMUNITY—CE NOTICE

Marking by the symbol:



indicates compliance with the essential requirements of Directive 73/23/EC and the essential requirements of articles 3.1(b), 3.2 and 3.3 of Directive 1999/5/EC. Such marking is indicative that this equipment meets or exceeds the following technical standards:

- EN 300 328-2—Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Wideband Transmission systems; data transmission equipment operating in the 2.4 GHz ISM band and using spread spectrum modulations techniques.
- EN 301 489-17—Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio Spectrum Matters (ERM); Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 17: Specific conditions for 2.4 GHz wideband transmission systems and 5 GHz high performance RLAN equipment.
- EN 60950—Safety of information technology equipment, including electrical business equipment.

Marking by the symbol:



indicates that usage restrictions apply.

- To ensure compliance with local regulations, be sure to select the country in which the access point is installed.
- This product can be used as shown in the following table:

**EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY**

Application of Council Directives: 999/5/EC, 73/23/EEC  
 Manufacturer's Name: Quatech, Inc.  
 Manufacturer's Address: 5675 Hudson Industrial Parkway  
 Hudson, OH 44236, USA  
 Importer's Name: Micro Puissance  
 Importer's Address: 1, av de Norvege, ZA de courtaboeuf  
 BP79, 91 943 Les Ulis Cedex France  
 Type of Equipment: Information Technology Equipment  
 Equipment Class: Commercial and Light Industry  
 Model: AirborneDirect™ Serial Bridge  
 AirborneDirect™ Ethernet Bridge  
 Conforms to Standards: EN 300 328 V1.4.1, EN 310 489-17 V1.2.1, EN 60950-1  
 First Edition  
 Year of Manufacture: 2006

Countries	Restrictions
France	Outdoor use limited to 10 mW e.i.r.p. within the band 2454 to 2483.5 MHz.
Italy	If used outside of own premises, general authorization is required.
Luxembourg	General authorization is required for public service.
Romania	On a secondary basis. Individual license required.
Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The United Kingdom	None.
English	Hereby, DPAC Technologies Corp. declares that this AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC.
Finnish	DPAC Technologies Corp. vakuuttaa täten että AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge tyyppinen laite on direktiivin 1999/5/EY oleellisten vaatimusten ja sitä koskevien direktiivin muiden ehtojen mukainen.

Countries	Restrictions
Dutch	Hierbij verklaart DPAC Technologies Corp. dat het toestel AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge in overeenstemming is met de essentiële eisen en de andere relevante bepalingen van richtlijn 1999/5/EG.
	Bij deze verklaart DPAC Technologies Corp. dat deze AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge voldoet aan de essentiële eisen en aan de overige relevante bepalingen van Richtlijn 1999/5/EC.
French	Par la présente DPAC Technologies Corp. déclare que l'appareil AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge est conforme aux exigences essentielles et aux autres dispositions pertinentes de la directive 1999/5/CE.
Danish	Undertegnede DPAC Technologies Corp. erklærer herved, at følgende udstyr AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge overholder de væsentlige krav og øvrige relevante krav i direktiv 1999/5/EF.
German	Hiermit erklärt DPAC Technologies Corp. dass sich dieser AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge in Übereinstimmung mit den grundlegenden Anforderungen und den anderen relevanten Vorschriften der Richtlinie 1999/5/EG befindet". (BMW i)
	Hiermit erklärt DPAC Technologies Corp. die Übereinstimmung des Gerätes AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge mit den grundlegenden Anforderungen und den anderen relevanten Festlegungen der Richtlinie 1999/5/EG. (Wien)
Swedish	Härmed intygar DPAC Technologies Corp. att denna AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge står i överensstämmelse med de väsentliga egenskapskrav och övriga relevanta bestämmelser som framgår av direktiv 1999/5/EG.
Greek	ΜΕ ΤΗΝ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΑ DPAC Technologies Corp. ΔΗΛΩΝΕΙ ΟΤΙ AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge ΣΥΜΜΟΡΦΩΝΕΤΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΣ ΟΥΣΙΩΔΕΙΣ ΑΠΑΙΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΛΟΙΠΕΣ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΕΣ ΔΙΑΤΑΞΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΟΔΗΓΙΑΣ 1999/5/ΕΚ
Italian	Con la presente DPAC Technologies Corp. dichiara che questo AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge è conforme ai requisiti essenziali ed alle altre disposizioni pertinenti stabilite dalla direttiva 1999/5/CE.
Spanish	Por medio de la presente DPAC Technologies Corp. declara que el AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge cumple con los requisitos esenciales y cualesquiera otras disposiciones aplicables o exigibles de la Directiva 1999/5/CE.
Portuguese	DPAC Technologies Corp. declara que este AirborneDirect™ Serial/Ethernet Bridge está conforme com os requisitos essenciais e outras disposições da Directiva 1999/5/CE.

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# GLOSSARY

This appendix provides a glossary of wireless terminology.

<b>802.11</b>	Wireless standards developed by the IEEE that specify an "over-the-air" interface for wireless Local Area Networks. 802.11 is composed of several standards operating in different radio frequencies.
<b>802.11b</b>	802.11b is the international standard for wireless networking that operates in the 2.4 GHz frequency range (2.4 GHz to 2.4835 GHz) and provides a throughput of up to 11 Mbps.
<b>802.11g</b>	802.11g is the international standard for wireless networking that operates in the 2.4 GHz frequency range (2.4 GHz to 2.4835 GHz) and provides a throughput of up to 54 Mbps.
<b>Access Point</b>	An interface between a wireless network and a wired network. Access Points can combine with a distribution system (such as Ethernet) to create multiple radio cells (BSSs) that enable roaming throughout a facility.
<b>Ad-Hoc mode</b>	A wireless network composed of only stations and no Access Point.
<b>Association service</b>	An IEEE 802.11 service that enables the mapping of a wireless station to the distribution system via an Access Point.
<b>Asynchronous transmission</b>	Type of synchronization where there is no defined time relationship between transmission of frames.
<b>Authentication</b>	The process a station uses to announce its identify to another station. IEEE 802.11 specifies two forms of authentication: open system and shared key.
<b>Bandwidth</b>	The amount of transmission capacity available on a network at any point in time. Available bandwidth depends on several variables such as the rate of data transmission speed between networked devices, network overhead, number of users, and the type of device used to connect PCs to a network.
<b>Basic Service Set (BSS)</b>	A set of 802.11-compliant stations that operate as a connected wireless network.
<b>Bits per second (bps)</b>	A measurement of data transmission speed over communication lines based on the number of bits that can be sent or received per second.
<b>BSSID</b>	Basic Service Set Identifier. A 48-bit identifier used by all stations in a BSS in frame headers. Usually a MAC address.
<b>Clear channel assessment</b>	A function that determines the state of the wireless medium in an IEEE 802.11 network.
<b>Client</b>	Any computer connected to a network that requests services (files, print capability) from another member of the network.
<b>Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS)</b>	Combines a data signal at the sending station with a higher data rate bit sequence, which many refer to as a "chip sequence" (also known as "processing gain"). A high processing gain increases the signal's resistance to interference. The minimum processing gain that the FCC allows is 10, and most products operate under 20.

<b>Disassociation service</b>	An IEEE 802.11 term that defines the process a station or Access Point uses to notify that it is terminating an existing association.
<b>Distribution service</b>	An IEEE 802.11 station uses the distribution service to send MAC frames across a distribution system.
<b>GPIO</b>	General Purpose Input/Output refers to the digital I/O lines.
<b>Hot spot</b>	Same as an Access Point (usually found in public areas such as coffee shops and airports).
<b>IEEE</b>	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, an international organization that develops standards for electrical technologies. The organization uses a series of numbers, like the Dewey Decimal system in libraries, to differentiate between the various technology families.
<b>Independent Basic Service Set Network (IBSS Network)</b>	An IEEE 802.11-based wireless network that has no backbone infrastructure and consists of at least two wireless stations. This type of network is often referred to as an "Ad-Hoc network" because it can be constructed quickly without too much planning.
<b>Infrastructure mode</b>	A client setting providing connectivity to an Access Point. As compared to Ad-Hoc mode, whereby PCs communicate directly with each other, clients set in Infrastructure mode all pass data through a central Access Point. The Access Point not only mediates wireless network traffic in the immediate neighborhood, but also provides communication with the wired network. See Ad-Hoc Mode and Access Point.
<b>LAN application</b>	A software application that runs on a computer (which is attached to a LAN, Intranet or the Internet) and using various protocols, can communicate with the Bridge.
<b>LEAP</b>	Lightweight Extensible Authentication Protocol developed by Cisco. LEAP provides username/password-based authentication between a wireless client and a RADIUS server. It is one of several protocols used with the IEEE 802.1X standard for LAN port access control.
<b>Local Area Network</b>	A system of connecting PCs and other devices within the same physical proximity for sharing resources such as Internet connections, printers, files and drives. When Wi-Fi is used to connect the devices, the system is known as a wireless LAN or WLAN.
<b>Medium Access Control Layer</b>	One of two sub-layers that make up the Data Link Layer of the OSI reference model. The MAC layer is responsible for moving data packets to and from one network node to another across a shared channel.
<b>Peer-to-peer network</b>	A wireless or wired computer network that has no server or central hub or router. All the networked PCs are equally able to act as a network server or client, and each client computer can talk to all the other wireless computers without having to go through an Access Point or hub. However, since there is no central base station to monitor traffic or provide Internet access, the various signals can collide with each other, reducing overall performance.



<b>RTOS</b>	An operating system implementing components and services that explicitly offer deterministic responses, and therefore allow the creation of real-time systems. An RTOS is characterized by the richness of the services it provides, the performance characteristics of those services, and the degree that those performance characteristics can be controlled by the application engineer (to satisfy the requirements of the application).
<b>Service Set Identifier (SSID)</b>	An identifier attached to packets sent over the wireless LAN that functions as a "password" for joining a particular radio network (BSS). All radios and Access Points within the same BSS must use the same SSID, or their packets will be ignored.
<b>Telnet</b>	A virtual terminal protocol used in the Internet, enabling users to log into a remote host.
<b>TKIP</b>	Temporal Key Integrity Protocol and is used in encryption. TKIP is an IEEE 802.11i standard and an enhancement to WEP security.
<b>Transceiver</b>	A device for transmitting and receiving packets between the computer and the medium.
<b>Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)</b>	A commonly used protocol for establishing and maintaining communications between applications on different computers. TCP provides full-duplex, acknowledged, and flow-controlled service to upper-layer protocols and applications.
<b>Wide Area Network (WAN)</b>	A communication system of connecting PCs and other computing devices across a large local, regional, national or international geographic area. Also used to distinguish between phone-based data networks and Wi-Fi. Phone networks are considered WANs and Wi-Fi networks are considered wireless LANs.
<b>Wi-Fi</b>	Wi-Fi is a name for 802.11 wireless network technology.
<b>Wi-Fi Alliance</b>	A non-profit international association formed in 1999 to certify interoperability of wireless LAN products based on IEEE 802.11 specification.
<b>Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)</b>	A security protocol for wireless LANs defined in the IEEE 802.11 standard. WEP is designed to provide the same level of security as a wired LAN.
<b>WLAN</b>	Also referred to as a wireless LAN. A type of Local Area Network that uses high-frequency radio waves rather than wires to communicate between nodes and provide network connectivity.
<b>WPA</b>	Wi-Fi Protected Access. It addresses all known Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) vulnerabilities. WPA uses RC4 for encryption and TKIP for key management. It includes a message integrity mechanism commonly called Michael or MIC.
<b>WPA-LEAP</b>	Wi-Fi Protected Access - Light Extensible Authentication Protocol, an implementation based on the IEEE 802.11i 2004 and IEEE 802.1X 2001 standards, which includes the LEAP protocol for initial key assignment.
<b>WPA-PSK</b>	Wi-Fi Protected Access - Pre-Shared Key, an implementation based on the IEEE 802.11i 2004 and IEEE 802.1X 2001 standards, where the PSK is stored on the client.

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