



Orbitel
R E D E S I N T E G R A D A S

Orbitel OBT-954

User Guide

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Safety Information

FCC Compliance

This device has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the device is operated in a residential environment. This device generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy. If not installed and used in accordance with the user guide, may cause harmful interference to radio communication. In case of harmful interference, the users will be required to correct the interference at their own expense.

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

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

- Install the antenna so that there is a minimum of 23 cm (9.06 in) of distance between the antenna and people.
- Do not turn on power to the device while installing the antenna.
- Do not connect the antenna while the device is in operation.
- Do not collocate or operate the antenna used with the device in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

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

Nota ANATEL

“Este equipamento opera em caráter secundário, istoé, não tem direito a proteção contra interferência prejudicial, mesmo de estações do mesmo tipo, e não pode causar interferência a sistemas operando em caráter primário”



Safety Instructions

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

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

Lightning Protection

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

Professional Installation Required

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

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

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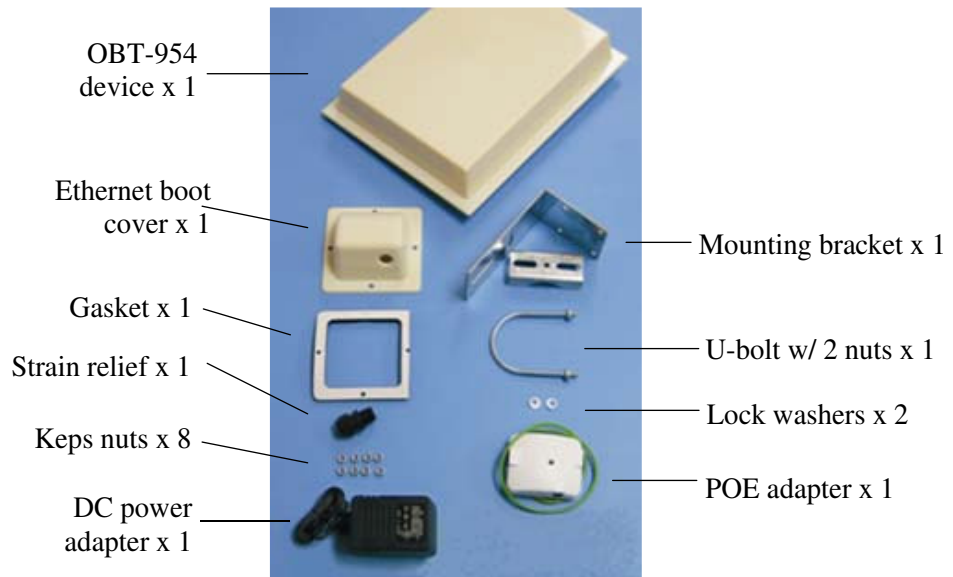
Chapter 1: Overview

Introduction

This next-generation wireless LAN device—the Orbitel OBT-954—brings Ethernet-like performance to the wireless realm. Fully compliant with the IEEE802.11a standard, the OBT-954 also provides powerful features such as the Internet-based configuration utility as well as WEP and WPA security.

Product Kit

The OBT-954 product kit contains the items shown below. If any item is missing or damaged, contact your local dealer for support.



Product Description

The LEDs, ports and product information are located at the back of the TR-900 Series radio, as shown in the picture.



LED Panel Indicators

Label	Color	Indicators
Power	● Red	On: Powered on Off: No power
LAN	● Green	On: Ethernet link Flashing: Ethernet traffic Off: No Ethernet link
Radio	● Amber	On: Radio link Flashing: Radio activity Off: No radio link
Signal (CPE Mode)	● Red	In CPE mode (Client Premises Equipment), light up in sequence to indicate signal strength.
	● Amber	
	● Green	

Label	Color	Indicators
Signal (AP Mode)	● Red	On: WEP/128 enabled Flashing: WEP/64 enabled Off: WEP off
	● Amber	On: WPA/AES enabled Flashing: WPA/TKIP enabled Off: WPA off
	● Amber	Flashing: AP Mode
	● Green	On: ACL enabled Off: ACL off
	● Green	On: WDS enabled Off: WDS off

Chapter 2: Hardware Installation

The OBT-954 radios are easy to install, as you'll see in this chapter. Before starting, you will need to get the tools listed below and decide about the site and orientation of the device. Once ready, follow the instructions about how to install the Ethernet cable, mount the device, ground the antenna, and make the connections in order to get a proper installation.

Getting Ready

Tools Required

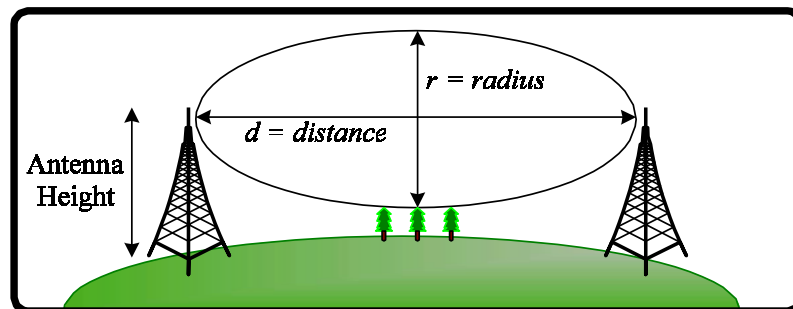
To install your OBT-954 radio you will need the following tools:

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

Site Selection

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

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



Fresnel zone

Polarity

Determine if the antenna's polarization will be horizontal or vertical before installation. The TR-900 radios can be used in either polarity. The Ethernet boot cover should always be placed so that the cable runs toward the ground for maximum environmental protection.

Power Supply

Only use a power adapter approved for use with the OBT-954 radio. Otherwise, the product may be damaged and will not be covered by the Orbitel warranty.

Installing the Ethernet Cable

Step 1:

Insert the strain relief into the port opening of the boot cover.



Step 2:

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

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



Step 3:

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



Step 4:

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

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



Step 5:

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

**Step 6:**

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

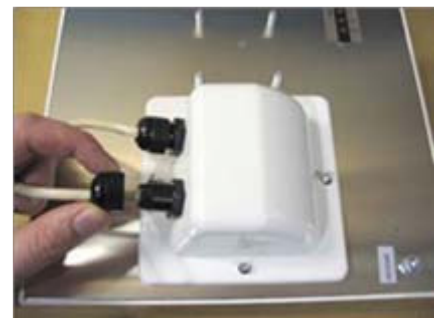
**Step 7:**

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

**Step 8:**

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

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



Mounting the Radio

Step 9:

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



Step 10:

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

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



Grounding the Antenna

Step 11:

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

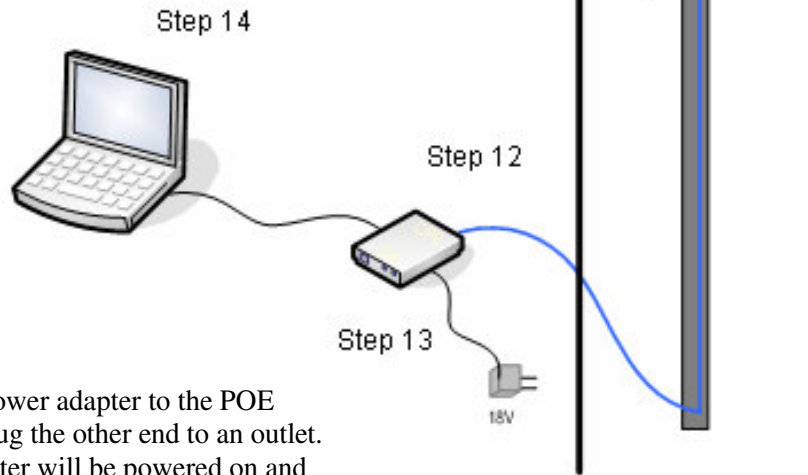


IMPORTANT: This device must be grounded. Connect the green grounding wire to a known good earth ground, as outlined in the National Electrical Code. See *Appendix A: Grounding and Lightning Protection Information* for details.

Connecting the Radio

Step 12:

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



Step 13:

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

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

Step 14:

To configure the OBT-954 radio, connect the Ethernet cable to the POE adapter and to a computer. Ensure that the distance between the computer and the radio does not exceed 300 ft (90 m).

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

Best Practices

Follow these practices to ensure a correct installation and grounding.

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

Chapter 3: Configuration

The OBT-954 radios can be configured through an HTML configuration interface, accessible using any Internet browser. The configuration interface allows you to define and change settings, and also shows information about the performance of the device.

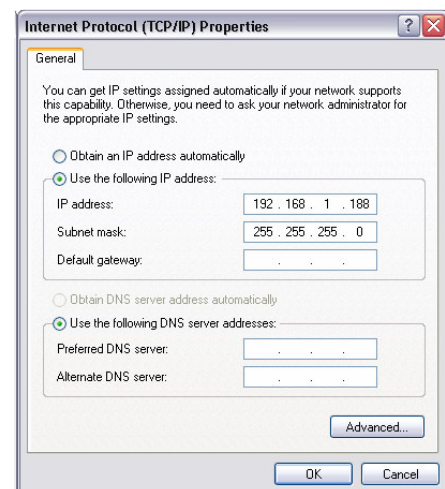
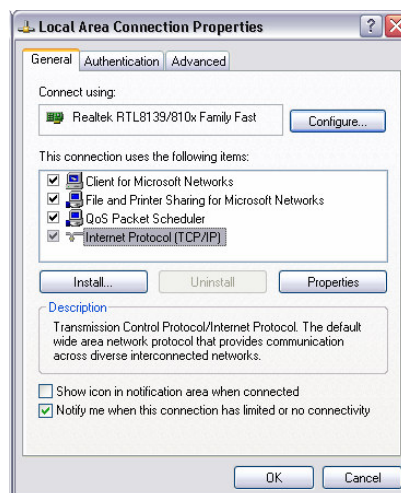
In this chapter we'll cover how to access the configuration interface, configure the OBT-954 radio, and interpret the information displayed in the interface. Depending on whether the device is defined as an AP or CPE (infrastructure station), some menu options, windows, and fields in the interface may vary or may not appear at all. We'll indicate so when describing each window.

Connecting to the Radio

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

Changing the IP Address - Windows XP

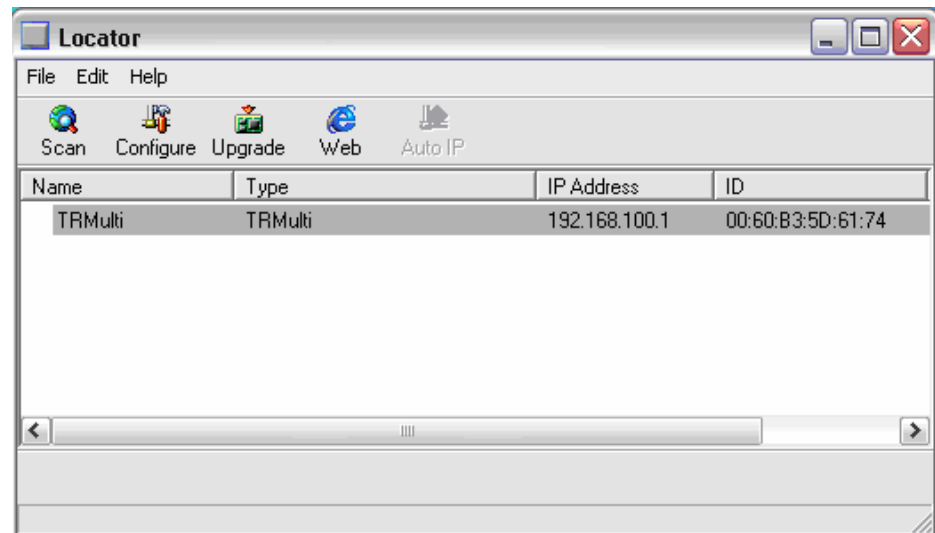
1. In your computer, open Control Panel > Network Connections > Local Area Connection.
2. In Local Area Connection Status > General, click **Properties**.
3. In Local Area Connection Properties > General, select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties**.
4. In Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)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



Changing the IP Address Using the OrbitelLocator

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

Note: The Locator cannot locate radios through routers.



The Orbitel Locator displays the following options:

Scan:	Locates Orbitel radios connected to the network. A yellow icon appears before the name when the radio is not in the same subnet.
Configure:	Used to set a static IP address or set the radio into DHCP mode.
Upgrade:	Under development.
Web:	Opens a browser to access the configuration interface.
Auto IP:	To automatically set the radio to an IP address one number higher than the IP address of the computer.

Find the latest version of the Orbitel Locator at www.Orbitel.com.br, under Orbitel Suporte > Download de arquivos > Utilitários.

Login into the Configuration Interface

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

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



If you're a first-time user:

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

Password Set/Reset

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

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

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

Administration Password

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

Password:

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

Recovery Password

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

Password:

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

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

Information Page

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

The menu is divided in four sections:

- Setup Menu
- Security
- Status
- Network

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

Information Page - AP

Information Page	
900 MHz Tr900 Router with External 0 dBi Antenna	
AP Setup Menu Wireless Settings Administrative Settings WDS Security Basic Advanced Access Control Status Stations List ARP Table Statistics System Performance Network Configuration Log Off	
Copyright © 2004-2008 Texas Wireless Technologies, Inc.	
Wireless Settings	DFS/TPC Enabled: No Link Status: No Link SSID: TR900RT Device Name: TR900RT
Network Settings	IP Address: 192.168.1.100 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0 Gateway: 192.168.1.1 Accessed From: 192.168.1.50
Security	Encryption: Off Authentication: None
Radio	Country / Regulatory: US: United States (FCC_900) MAC Address: 0060B31CD04C Channel: 908/5
Board	OS: 6.3.34P (1019) Software: 2.10 (TR900-2.0.19RT_CB2C_900MHz43NC2)
Event Log	Hardware Events: (none)

Information Page - CPE

Information Page	
900 MHz Tr900 Router with External 0 dBi Antenna	
CPE Setup Menu Wireless Settings Administrative Settings Security Basic Advanced Status AP List ARP Table Statistics System Performance Network Configuration Log Off	
Copyright © 2004-2008 Texas Wireless Technologies, Inc.	
Wireless Settings	DFS/TPC Enabled: No Link Status: No Link Primary SSID: TR900RT Secondary SSID: TR900RT Device Name: TR900RT
Network Settings	IP Address: 192.168.1.100 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0 Gateway: 192.168.1.1 Accessed From: 192.168.1.50
Security	Encryption: Off Authentication: None
Radio	Country / Regulatory: US: United States (FCC_900) MAC Address: 0060B31CD04C Channel: 923/5
Board	OS: 6.3.34P (1019) Software: 2.10 (TR900-2.0.19RT_CB2C_900MHz43NC2)
Event Log	Hardware Events: (none)

Setup Menu

In this section you would be able to configure wireless and administrative settings for the OBT-954 radio.

Wireless Settings

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

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of the 'Wireless Settings' configuration page. The left screenshot is for 'Infrastructure Station' mode, and the right is for 'Access Point' mode. Both screens have a blue header and a light blue background. The left screen shows fields for SSID, Visibility Status (Visible/Invisible), Channel Width (Quarter (5MHz)), Channel Mode (pure b mode), Channel (9095), Tx Rate (Best (automatic)), RTS Threshold (3000), Fragmentation Threshold (2346), Link Distance (111 km), ACK Timeout Tuning (0), Beacon Interval (100), DTIM Interval (1), Burst Time (0), 802.11d Enabled, PXP Mode Enabled, PXP MAC Address (000000000000), Block Inter-client Traffic, Power Cap (30.0), Select Country (US: United States), Antenna Gain (0.0), and Preamble (LONG). The right screen shows fields for Primary SSID, Secondary SSID, Channel Width (Quarter (5MHz)), Channel Mode (pure b mode), Band (900 MHz), Tx Rate (Best (automatic)), RTS Threshold (3000), Fragmentation Threshold (2346), Link Distance (111 km), ACK Timeout Tuning (0), PXP Mode Enabled, PXP MAC Address (000000000000), Power Cap (30.0), Select Country (US: United States), Antenna Gain (0.0), and Preamble (LONG). Both screens have 'Apply' and 'Back to Information Page' buttons at the bottom.

Wireless Mode:

Define if your device will operate as **Infrastructure Station** (CPE) or **Access Point**.

SSID:

The Service Set Identifier (SSID) is the name that identifies a specific wireless LAN. Devices must have the same SSID to communicate with each other. In Infrastructure Station mode (CPE), you can enter primary and secondary SSIDs when using two access points in the network. Clients will connect to the secondary access point when the primary is unavailable or goes down.

Visibility Status*:

You can set your access point to be **Visible** or **Invisible** to clients.

Channel Width:

Select the Channel Width you will be using

Channel Mode:

Select the mode that the channel will use. **Pure b mode**, **pure g mode**, or **mixed b/g mode**.

Channel*:

Select the channel that the access point and clients use.

TX Rate:

The transmission speed at which the radio and access point communicate with each other.

Note: Setting this rate below the maximum possible does not limit bandwidth and often has a negative impact on the operation of your network.

* Feature available only in access point wireless mode.

RTS Threshold:	This is the maximum size for a packet to be sent automatically. When it exceeds the RTS threshold, the CPE sends first a 'request to send' (RTS) to the access point before sending the packet. <u>Note:</u> The more clients you have, the lower the value should be set.
Fragmentation Threshold:	This is the size at which packets are fragmented in order to be transmitted. Setting this value too low decreases the amount sent on each transmission. In noisy areas, this can improve performance. However, in quiet areas, this will decrease throughput.
Link Distance:	This is the distance between the CPE and access point. This setting is necessary to define the correct ACK timing. Setting this value too low or too high will result in low throughput and high retries.
ACK Timeout Tuning:	The time that the radio waits for an acknowledgment (ACK) from the access point accepting transmission before re-attempting to send the data. This is an offset from the ACK timing set by the link distance.
Beacon Interval*:	This is the rate at which the access point broadcasts its beacons.
DTIM Interval*:	The DTIM interval (Delivery Traffic Indication Message) helps to keep marginal clients connected by sending wake up frames.
Burst Time*:	This allows to send data without stopping. Note that other wireless devices in the network will not be able to transmit data for this number of microseconds.
802.11d Enabled*:	Check to operate in 802.11d mode. This mode is not used in USA or Canada.
PxP Mode:	Follow the instructions in next page.
PxP Mac Address:	Follow the instructions in next page.
Block Inter-Client Traffic*:	Check to block wireless communications between clients on the access point.
Power Cap:	It is the maximum output power of the radio.
Country:	Select the country where the device is located. Setting an incorrect country may be considered a violation of the applicable law, as rules differ in each country.
Antenna Gain:	Select the gain of the antenna. This information must be set by the installer at the time of installation.
Preamble:	Select type: Long uses long preamble only, Auto (recommended) tries short preamble first, then long.

* Feature available only in access point wireless mode.

To operate the radio in PxP mode:

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

Note:

> In PxP mode, the LEDs on the radios will operate the same as in Infrastructure Station mode, with LEDs proportional to signal strength.

Administrative Settings

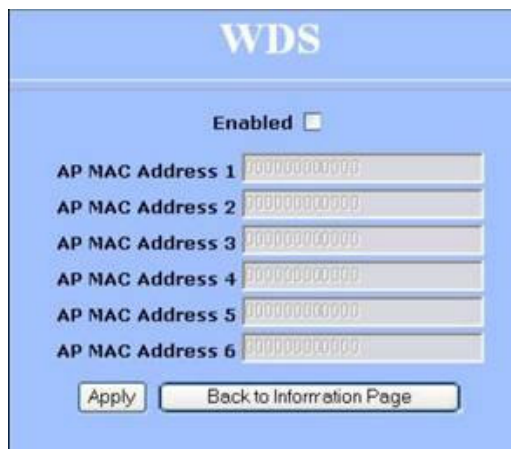
Use this window to upgrade the software, change your password, and define SNMP parameters.

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

WDS (AP only)

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

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



To set up WDS:

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

Note:

- > WDS links don't appear in the Station List or Performance windows. To monitor the link's strength and performance, use PxP mode.
- > Throughput is cut by 50% per link.
- > WDS does not support WPA encryption.
- > All links need to be on the same channel.

Security

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

Basic Security Settings

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

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

Advanced Security Settings

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

Enabled:	Check to turn on WPA.
Cipher Type:	Select the level of encryption.
PSK:	Enter your PSK password.
Update Interval:	This is the interval at which the PSK password will be updated.
Authentication:	Ensures that only authorized network users can access the network. Enter the information about the RADIUS server from your Internet Service Provider.

Access Control (AP only)

This feature allows you to control the accessibility from wireless devices, in other words, to allow or deny access from other radios. It applies only to devices working as access points.

Access Control

Enable Access Control Edit Mode

Click "Copy All" button to copy all station devices from device list to the MAC Address box on the right. Click "Copy Selected" button to copy all selected station devices from device list to the MAC Address box on the right.

Authorized Station Devices (0)
Copy All Copy Selected

In order to delete device from this list, please click it.

Available Station Devices (4)
Copy All Copy Selected

<input type="checkbox"/>	0060B3C9D8C3
<input type="checkbox"/>	0060B3C9D8EA
<input type="checkbox"/>	0060B3C9D920
<input type="checkbox"/>	0060B3C9D971

In order to add device to above list, just click it.

[Back to Information Page](#)

Manually Authorize Stations
In order to authorize devices manually, type, select or paste MAC addresses to the text box and click "Authorize" button. In order to put devices on the available list, you can type, select or copy mac addresses to MAC address box and click "Deauthorize" button.

MAC Address

Clear
Delete
Deauthorize
Authorize
Apply

Note: Associated stations can not be deleted in the edit mode.

Enable Access Control:

Enable to control accessibility from wireless devices.

Edit Mode:

Check to make changes in access control settings.

Authorized Station Devices:

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

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

Available Station Devices:

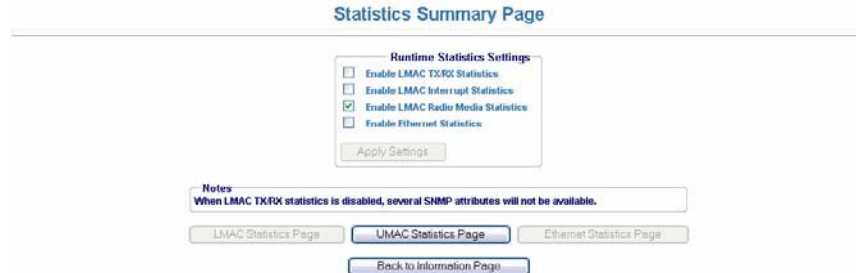
This list contains the devices available but not authorized. To authorize them, check the devices and click **Copy All** or **Copy Selected**. The devices will appear in the **Mac Address** box on the right.

Manually Authorize Stations:

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

Statistics

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



LMAC Statistics

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

This window contains three tabs: TX, RX and INT. TX and RX values are useful to ISPs and other users. The INT (internal) statistics are intended for use by Orbitel Wireless Technical Support.

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

LMAC Statistics

Select Refresh Rate (s) 30 45 60 Sample

		RX			TX			INT		
Rate	Total	Good	Bad	Tries	RSR	Good	Bad	Tries	RSR	
1 Mbps	288	288	0	288	0	0	0	0	0	
2 Mbps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5 Mbps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11 Mbps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 Mbps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9 Mbps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12 Mbps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18 Mbps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24 Mbps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36 Mbps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
48 Mbps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
54 Mbps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tx Beacon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	

Rate	Bad Tries	Bad Underrun	Bad filtered	Deacon Rates
	Good at Series 1	Good at Series 2	Good at Series 3	Good at Series 4
	Tries at Series 1	Tries at Series 2	Tries at Series 3	Tries at Series 4

Please click on a rate to check the detailed statistics.

Note:

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

UMAC Statistics

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

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

UMAC Statistics

Select Refresh Rate (s) 10 15 20 Sample

		Previous Statistics	Life Statistics
	Sample Period (in sec)	10.000	2250.370
RX	Bytes	3030	516.986 KB
	Packets	32	5704
	Clean Packets	31 (96.9%)	5392 (94.5%)
	Failed Packets	1 (3.1%)	312 (5.5%)
TX	Bytes	3785	801.789 KB
	Packets	95	21950
	Clean Packets	95 (100.0%)	21050 (100.0%)
	Retransmit Series 0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retransmit Series 1	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retransmit Series 2	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retransmit Series 3	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Failed Packets	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Ethernet Statistics

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

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

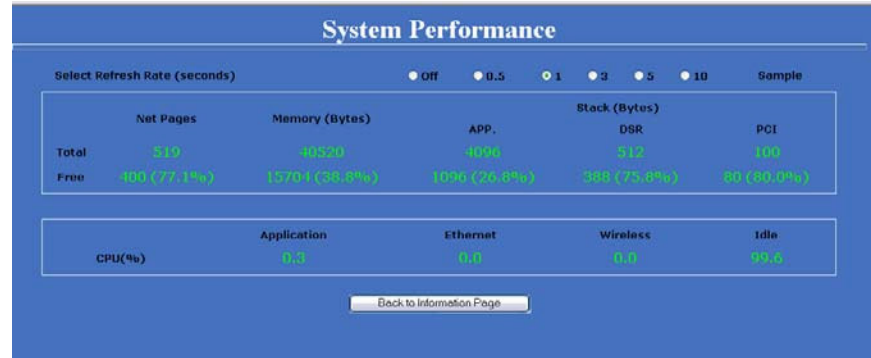
Ethernet Statistics

Select Refresh Rate (s) 30 45 60 Sample

	Ethernet 1	Ethernet 2
TX	Total	0
	Dropped by Software	0
	Dropped by Link	0
	Collision	0
	Late Collision	0
	Excessive Collision	0
RX	Total	0
	Dropped by HRT	0
	Dropped by DSR	0
	Dropped by Software	0
	Frames over 2048 bytes	0
	frames over 1518 and less than 2040 bytes	0
	FCS Error	0
	Length Error	0
	Alignment Error	0

System Performance

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



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

Network Configuration

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

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

Bridge Mode

The screenshot shows the 'Network Configuration' page with 'Bridge' selected. The 'MAC Address' section has a 'Cloning into' checkbox and a text input field. The 'WAN' section has 'IP Mode' set to 'Static' with fields for IP Address (192.168.1.100), Subnet Mask (255.255.255.0), Gateway (192.168.1.1), DNS1 (0.0.0.0), and DNS2 (0.0.0.0). There is also a 'Domain Name' field. At the bottom, 'Ethernet (wired) Port A' and 'B' are both set to 'Speed (Mbs), Duplex' of 'AUTO'. 'Apply' and 'Back to Information Page' buttons are at the bottom.

Cloning MAC Address:

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

IP Mode:

You can select to use **Static IP** or **DHCP Client** (dynamic). Note: If a DHCP server is not available, the device will try to get an IP. If it has no success, it will use a fallback IP address.

WAN:

Enter the information related to the WAN interface: IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, DNS1, DNS2, and Domain Name.

Ethernet Port Speed:

Set as **Auto** by default.

Router Mode

From this window you can access specific windows to configure the DHCP Server, QoS, Static Routes, Port Filtering, and Port Forwarding. If the feature is available, it will appear like a link. To open an item, just click on it. These features are described in the next pages.

The screenshot shows the 'Network Configuration' page for a router in 'Router' mode. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Mode Selection:** 'Bridge' (radio button) and 'Router' (radio button, selected).
- MTU (bytes):** A text input field with '1500' and '(500-3000)' next to it.
- Allow:** Checkboxes for 'Pinging' and 'Access to Web Server'. The 'Access to Web Server' section includes a 'Port' field with '80' and a 'Timeout' field with '60'.
- MAC Address:** A checkbox for 'Cloning into' followed by an empty text input field.
- WAN Configuration:**
 - IP Mode: Radio buttons for 'Static' (selected), 'DHCP Client', and 'PPPoE'.
 - Fields for IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, DNS1, and DNS2.
- LAN Configuration:**
 - LAN DHCP Server: A checked checkbox.
 - Fields for IP Address and Subnet Mask.
- Domain Name:** An empty text input field.
- Routing:** Checkboxes for 'NAT' (checked), 'QoS', and a link for 'Static Routes'.
- Port Management:** Checkboxes for 'Port Filter' and 'Port Forwarding'.
- Ethernet (wired) Port A/B:** Two sections, each with 'Speed (Mbs), Duplex' and a dropdown menu set to 'AUTO'.
- Buttons:** 'Apply' and 'Back to Information Page'.
- Footer:** A note: 'Please apply all changes first in order to visit the linked features.'

MTU:	The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) refers to the size of the largest packet that the router can pass. The default value is 1500 bytes. If PPPoE is used, you should change the MTU to match the PPPoE server, typically 1492 bytes.
Allow Pinging:	Enables ping responses on WAN interface.
Allow Access to Web Server:	Allows access from WAN interface or change the port the WAN server responds to web server requests. <u>Note:</u> Access to web server from LAN interface is always enabled and set at port 80.
Cloning MAC Address:	See description in Bridge Mode.
IP Mode:	You can select to use Static IP , DHCP Client (dynamic), or PPPoE . <u>Note:</u> If a PPPoE server is not available, the device will try to get an IP. If has no success, it will use a fallback IP address.

WAN:	Enter the information related to the WAN interface: IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, DNS1, DNS2, and Domain Name.
LAN:	Enter the information related to the LAN interface: IP address and subnet mask.
DHCP Server:	Check the box and click Apply to enable this feature. Click on the item (which now appears as a link) to open the DHCP Server configuration window.
Routing:	Enables NAT, QoS, and Static Routes. NAT should always be enabled when using private addressing. Click on QoS or Static Routes to configure.
Port Management:	Check the box and click Apply to enable port filtering and port forwarding. Click on any item to open the configuration window.
Ethernet Port Speed:	Set as Auto by default.

Note:

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

DHCP Configuration

This window shows the configuration of the DHCP server.

IP Parameters

Subnet Mask:	Enter your subnet mask in this field.
Address Starting from:	Indicates the first address in the DHCP pool.
Number of Addresses:	Indicates the number of addresses in the DHCP pool.
Gateway:	Select This Unit to use the gateway set on the WAN interface. Select Other to use a different gateway.
Lease Time:	Indicates the expiration time for the IP address assigned by the DHCP server.

DNS

Server IP Address:	Select WAN Assigned to use the DNS server IP addresses assigned on the WAN side. To use different DNS servers, select Static , in which case you must enter the Primary and Secondary IP addresses.
Domain Name:	Apply the same configuration as for Server IP Address .
WINS:	Apply the same configuration as for Server IP Address .

IP Routing

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



result in serious network problems and even the loss of functionality.

IMPORTANT! Be careful when making changes since misconfiguration could

IP Routing

System Routes

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

User Routes

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

Default Route

Select System WAN User

Interface: WAN Gateway: 192.168.1.1

IP Address: 0.0.0.0 Subnet Mask: 0.0.0.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quality of Service Configuration (QoS)

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

Uplink Speed:

This is the maximum speed of the uplink (from the source to the destination). The order and size of traffic is determined based on this value.

Dynamic Fragmentation:

Check to reduce delay for high-priority traffic and adaptive fragmentation where the fragmentation is determined by the uplink speed. This feature greatly improves the gaming and VOIP experience.

Automatic Classification:

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

Enabled:

Check to activate a rule.

Priority:

Enter the priority of the rule between 0 and 255.

Name:

Enter the name of the rule here.

Protocol:

Enter the protocol number here. Common options are: 0 for ANY, 1 for ICMP, 6 for TCP, and 17 for UDP. See Appendix C for Protocol List.

Source IP Range:

Enter the range of IP addresses on the LAN side where the rule would apply. To cover all LAN IPs, enter 0.0.0.0. For a single IP, enter the IP in both boxes.

Source Port Range:

Enter the range of ports on the LAN side where the rule would apply. To cover all ports, enter 0. For a single port, enter this port in both boxes.

Destination IP Range:

Enter the range of IP addresses on the WAN side where the rule would apply.

Destination Port Range:

Enter the range of ports on the WAN side where the rule would apply.

Port Forwarding

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

In this window, you can create, edit, delete, and manage rules for port forwarding. A list of port forwarding rules appears at the bottom.

Enable Port Forwarding:	Click to apply rules from the Rules list.
Forward Rule ID:	Enter the rule ID here to retrieve its information.
Edit / Delete:	Click to modify or remove the selected rule.
Enabled / Disabled:	Activate or deactivate the selected rule.
External Port:	Enter the port to which requests will be forwarded.
Internal Port:	Enter your port here.
Internal Address:	Enter your IP address.
Protocol:	Select the protocol used for this rule.
New:	Click to create a new rule. Fields will be cleared.
Add:	After creating a rule, click this button to include the new rule in the Port Forwarding Rules list.
Update:	Click to apply changes after editing or deleting a rule.

Port Filtering

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

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

Appendix A: Grounding and Lightning Protection Information

What is a proper ground?

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

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

Why is coiling the LMR or Cat 5 bad?

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

What standard does Orbitel Wireless equipment meet?

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

Is lightning damage covered by the warranty?

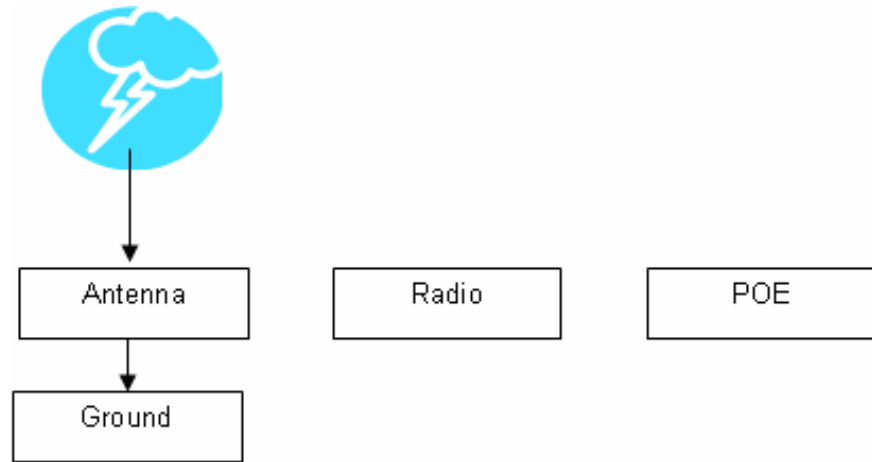
No. Lightning is not covered by the warranty. If you follow the instructions, your chances of lightning damage are greatly reduced, but nothing can protect a radio from a direct lightning strike.

Where to ground the device?

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

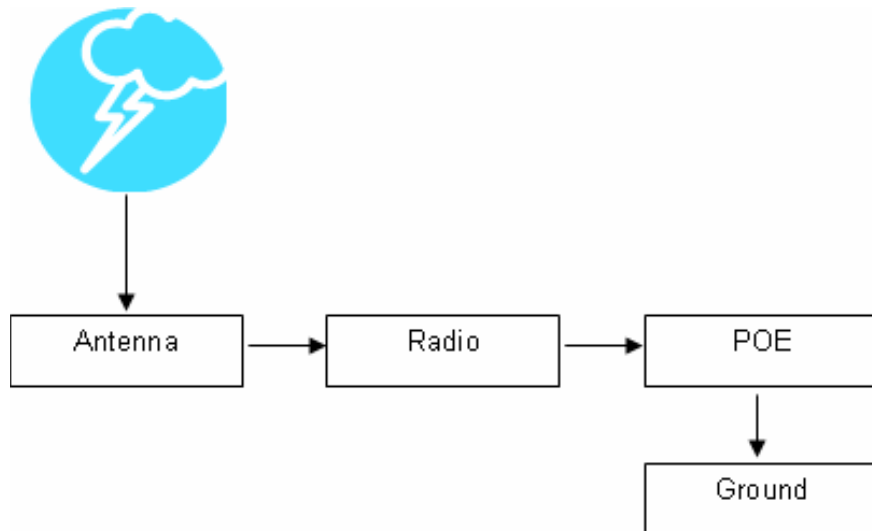
Grounded Radio

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



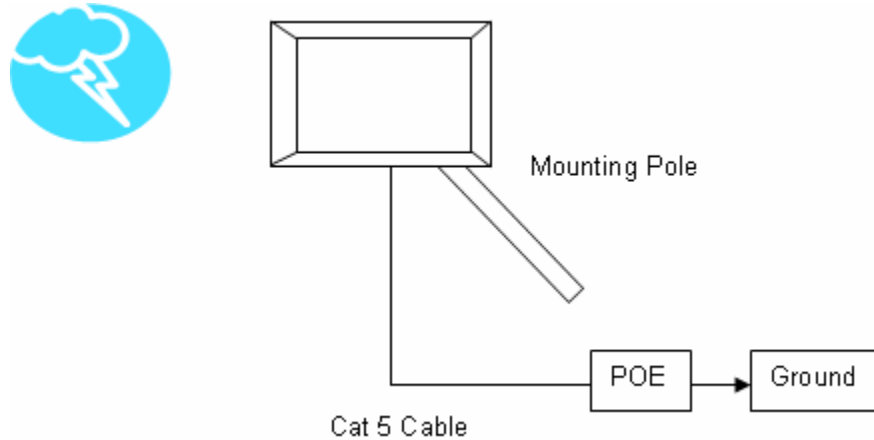
Ungrounded Radio

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



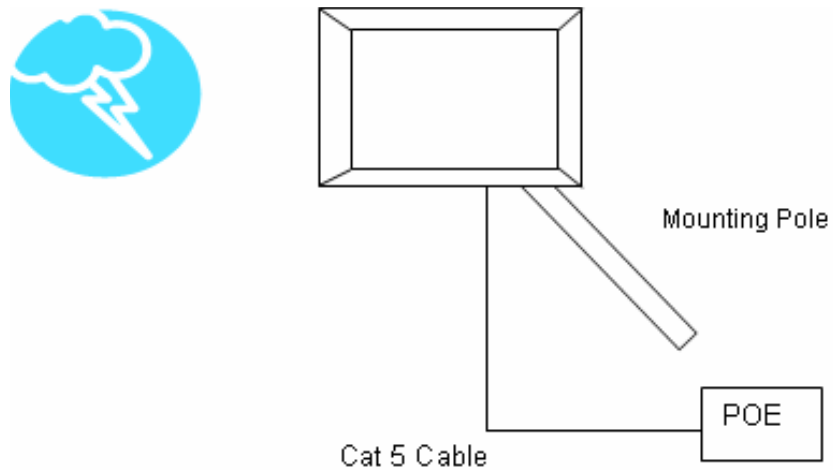
Grounded POE

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



Ungrounded POE

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



Appendix B: Quality of Service Configuration (QoS)

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

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

Automatic Traffic Classification

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

Rate Matching

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

Dynamic and Adaptive Link Fragmentation

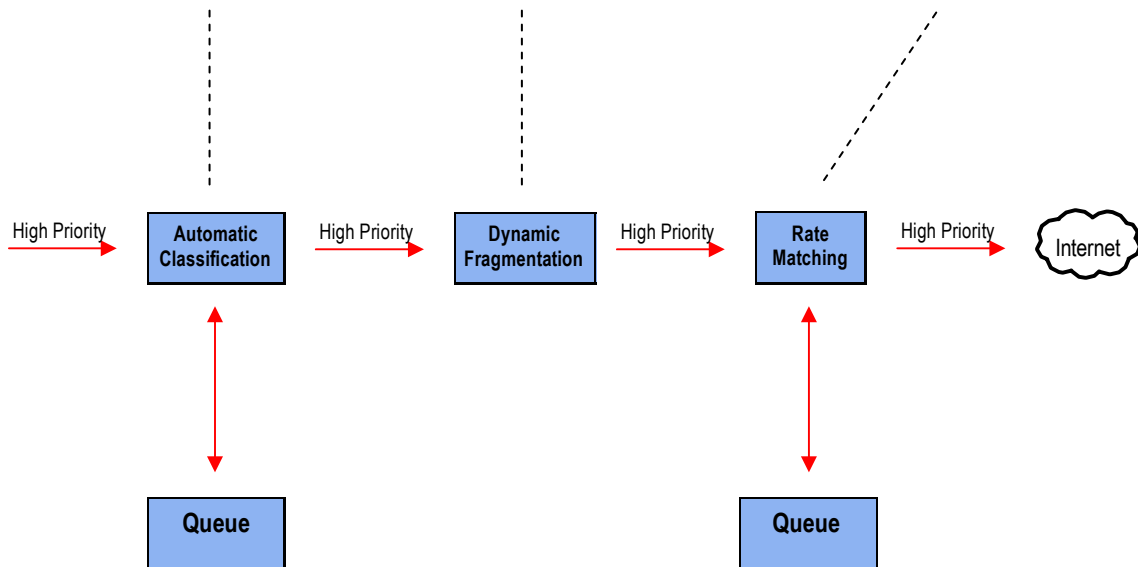
Low priority traffic is also fragmented to reduce the latency and jitter that can be introduced by long packets. Intelligent Stream Handling adjusts the fragment size based on the uplink speed and also stops fragmenting long packets when no latency-sensitive traffic is waiting to be sent, to improve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

QoS Block Diagram

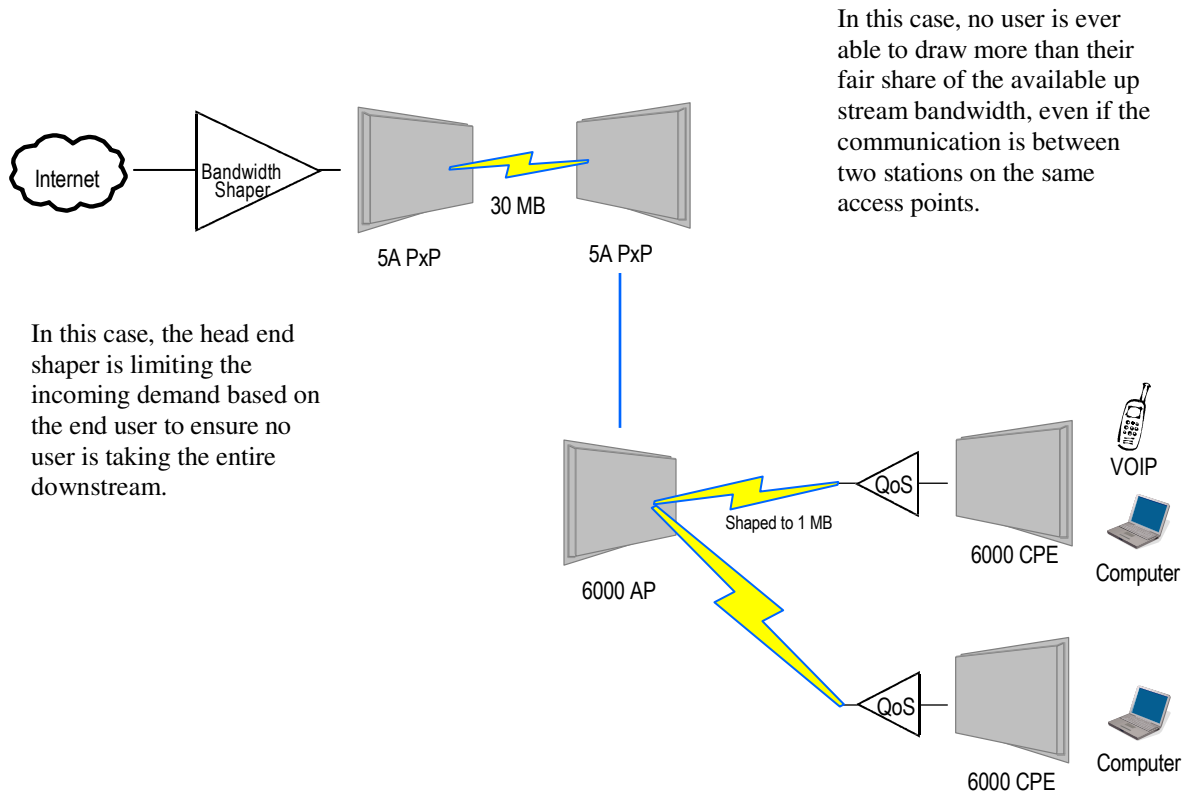
Orbitel software has the capability of continually monitoring and classifying traffic on the Internet connection, and dynamically adjusting the way individual streams are handled at any point in time. This enables latency-sensitive traffic, such as voice, games or even web page requests, to be given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

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

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



Network QoS Example



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

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

Appendix C: Protocol List

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

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

Appendix D: Common TCP Ports

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

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

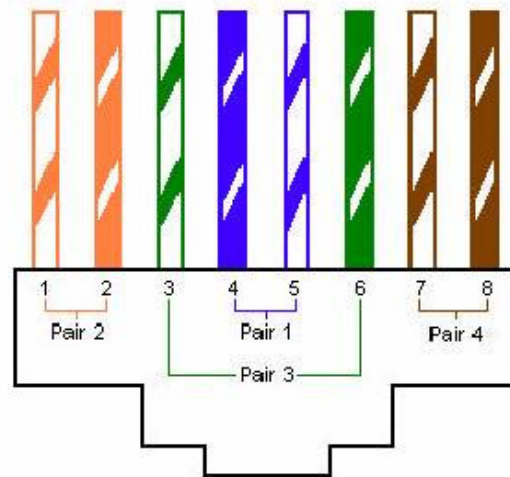
Appendix E: Channel Allocations

This Table shows the channels available with the OBT-954 radios and the frequencies that they are on.

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

Appendix F: Wiring Standard

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



Standard EIA/TIA T568B Wiring Diagram