

Configuring Your Wireless Router

* This tutorial is intended to assist in the basic configuration for internet access of your Airlink wireless router (will also be helpful in configuration of other brands as well). Maintenance, Security, Passwords, Ports and any other configuration as well as the internal wireless connections are your responsibility. If you have questions or problems with your router please contact the manufacturer. **PLEASE do not contact Centramedia regarding your wireless router or internal wireless connections; we do not support internal wireless and can't troubleshoot past the Centramedia Subscriber unit.**

IP Numbers to configure your router

Static IP: 64.136. _____._____

Subnet Mask: 255.255._____._____

Gateway: 64.136._____._____

Primary DNS: 64.136.64.220

Secondary DNS: 64.136.64.221

These setting are the basic internet configuration

Use this area to record your access and security information In case you forget.

Router Password: _____

Network Key: _____

* Most routers follow the same general layout and this guide will still be helpful in configuring the basic settings of your router even if you have chosen a different brand. Some routers will have a more complicated interface and more options and settings but all routers use the same basic settings for internet connection. Most will utilize a setup wizard or a basic settings area to configure internet access.

Configuring your router.

First you will need to temporarily connect your computer to your router to configure the router before connecting with the Centramedia subscriber unit. Connect the patch cable included with your router to the Ethernet port on your computer then connect the opposite end to one of the four LAN ports on your router then plug in the power adapter. Open your Internet Explorer web browser and type the router's gateway IP in the address bar (for Airlink routers this IP is 192.168.1.1). You will then be directed to the Airlink homepage (this doesn't require an internet connection).

To find the gateway using command prompt, go to your start menu and select run. Type cmd in the box below (fig. A) as shown, this will bring up a black command prompt box (fig.B), in this box type **ipconfig /all** and hit enter. Look for the default gateway; this is the gateway IP you type in the address bar to log into your router.

Fig. A

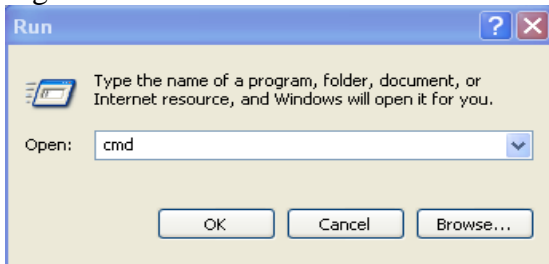
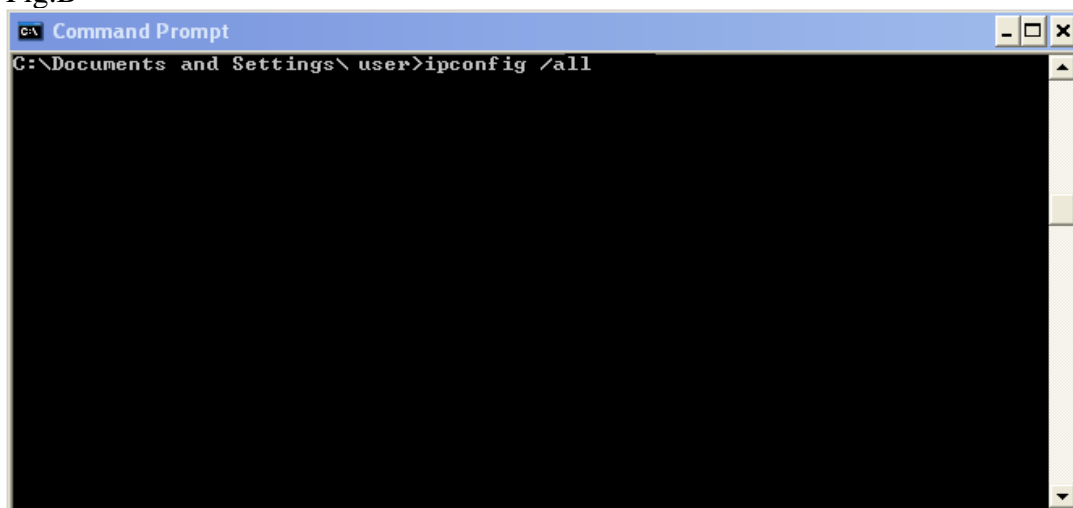
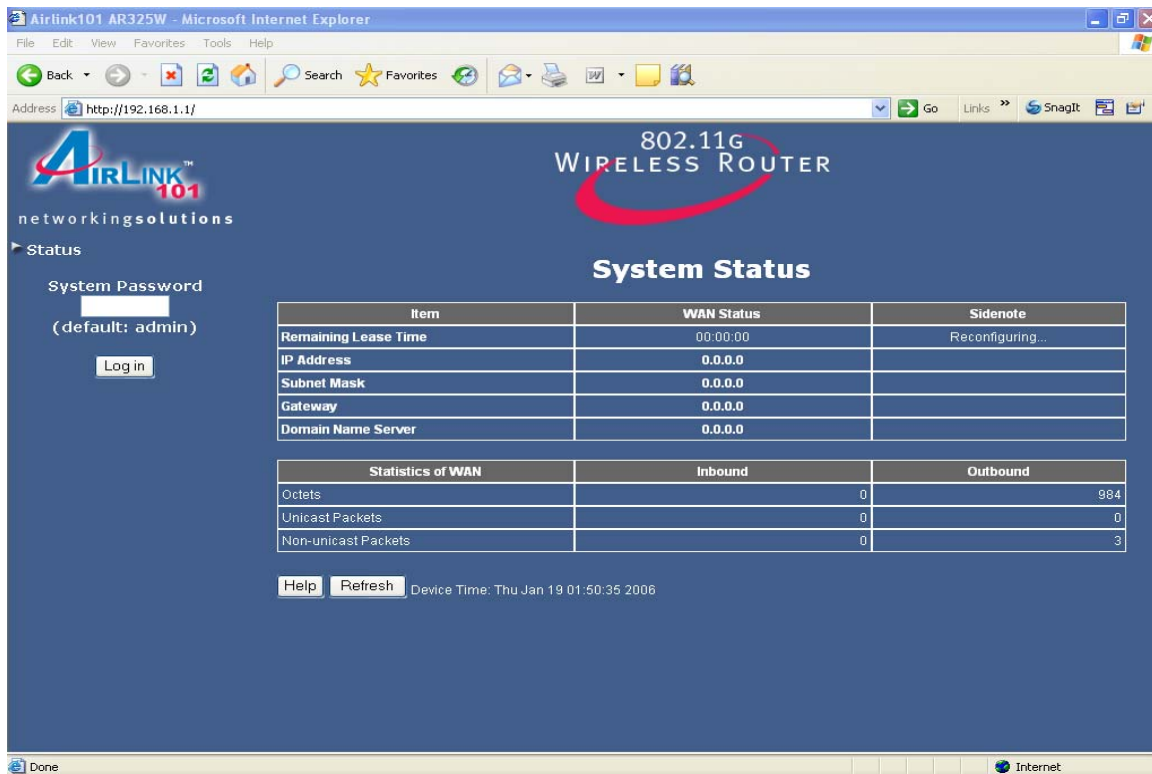
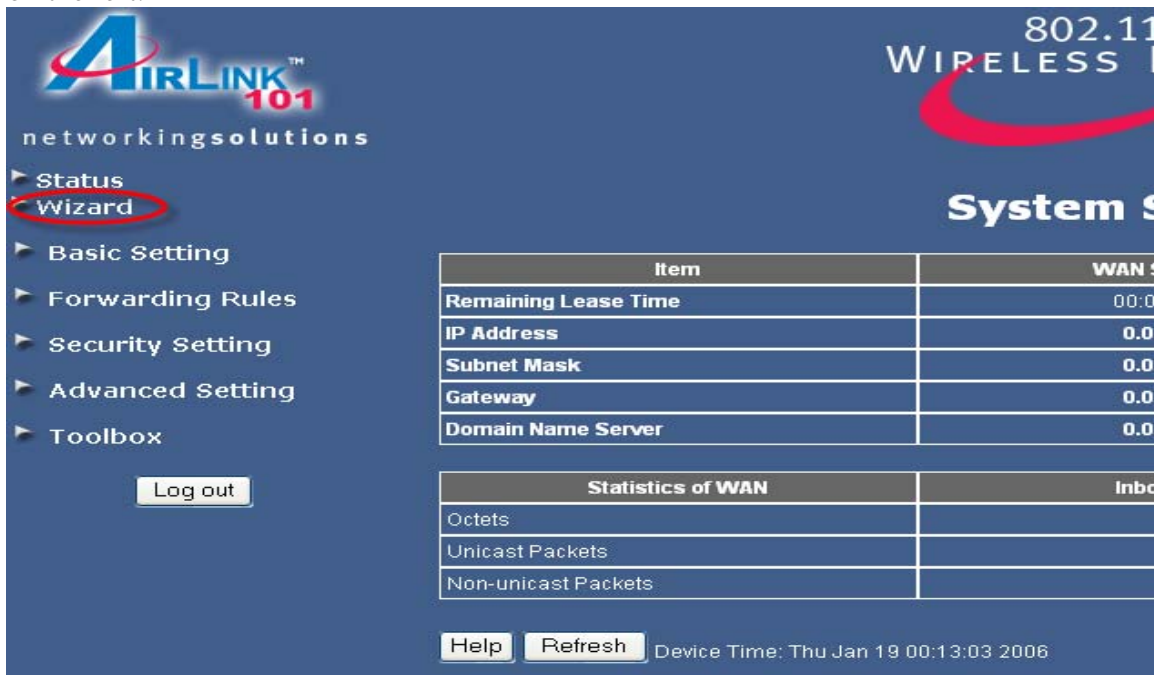


Fig.B



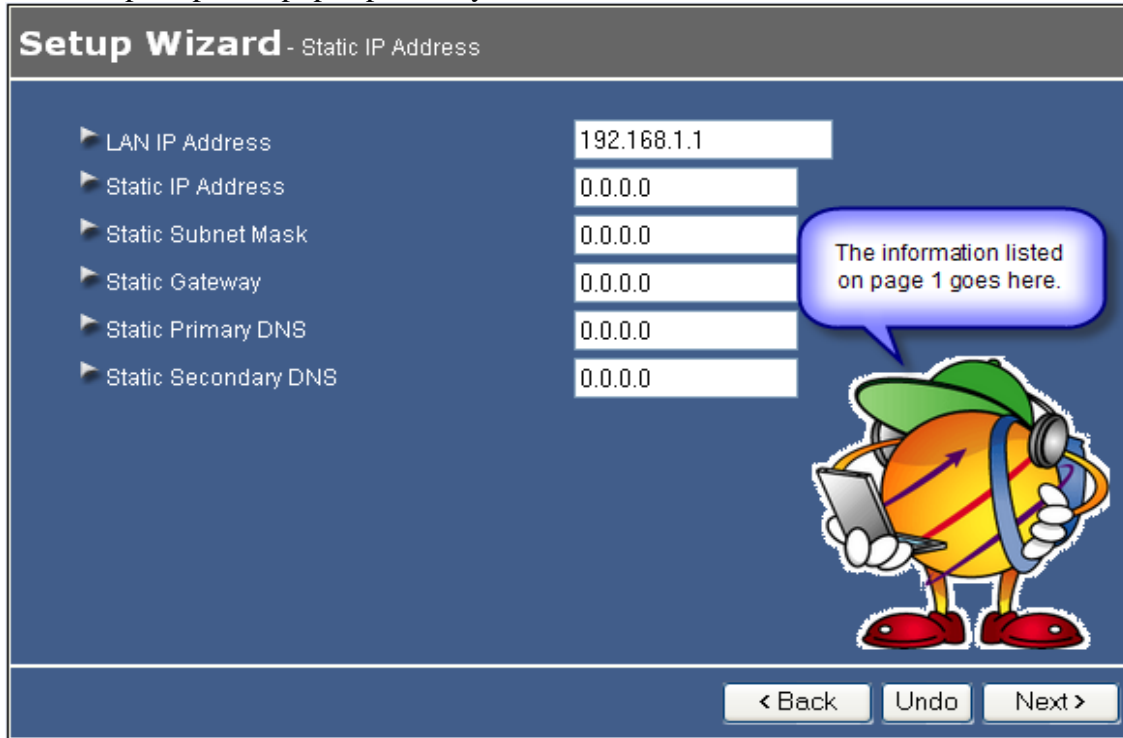


You'll need to log into the router with this password and select **Wizard** from the menu on the left.



Select next and choose the first option to set a static IP address (ISP assigns you a static IP address.) then click next. The LAN IP should stay the same; replace the rest of the

default configuration with the IP information provided on page 1. Select save then reboot and when prompt box pops up select yes.




The image shows a 'Setup Wizard' window titled 'Static IP Address'. It features a list of configuration items on the left and corresponding input fields on the right. A cartoon character with a speech bubble is on the right side, and navigation buttons are at the bottom.

Item	Value
LAN IP Address	192.168.1.1
Static IP Address	0.0.0.0
Static Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0
Static Gateway	0.0.0.0
Static Primary DNS	0.0.0.0
Static Secondary DNS	0.0.0.0

Buttons: < Back, Undo, Next >

After router reboots and homepage reloads select **Basic Settings** from the menu on the left then select **Wireless** from the options that drop down. You'll need to enable the wireless option and the SSID broadcast option and type in a name for your network such as your first initial and last name. This is also where you'll set wireless security; refer to the security info on the next page for help deciding which security is best for you.



The image shows a 'Wireless Setting' window. It has a table with 'Item' and 'Setting' columns. A cartoon character with a speech bubble is on the right side, and navigation buttons are at the bottom.

Item	Setting
Wireless	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
SSID broadcast	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
Network ID(SSID)	YOUR NETWORK NAME HERE
Channel	11
Security	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> WEP <input type="radio"/> 802.1x and RADIUS <input type="radio"/> WPA-PSK <input type="radio"/> WPA

Buttons: Save, Undo, WDS Setting..., MAC Address Control..., Help

Security and password

Routers are required for network security. Because of all the threats to personal information and data passed on the network we request that you maintain some sort of security on your router. Without any security your data can be intercepted easily. Types of security include MAC filtering, WEP encryption, WPA encryption and WPA-PSK encryption. The type of security implemented is user preference and depends on how secure you want your router to be and how easy you want to connect.

WEP encryption: (Wired Equivalent Privacy) is a security protocol for wireless networks that encrypts transmitted data. Less secure than WPA.

Instructions for WEP Encryption:

For "Security" choose "WEP"

Scroll down and choose "Enable IEEE 64 bit Shared Key Security"

Now you need to come up with a key. It needs to be 10 digits in length and has to be made up of numbers. An easy key to remember is a phone number with area code.

Select "WEP Key 1" and type in your 10 digit number

Click "Save"

Then click the "Reboot" button

WPA encryption: WPA (Wi-Fi protected Access) is wireless security with greater protection than WEP.

WPA-PSK encryption: (Pre-Shared Key) every user uses a pre-shared key to connect.

Instructions for WPA-PSK:

Please make sure that your wireless adapters support WPA-PSK before selecting this encryption method.

For "Security" choose "WPA-PSK"

Leave "Preshare Key Mode" at "ASCII"

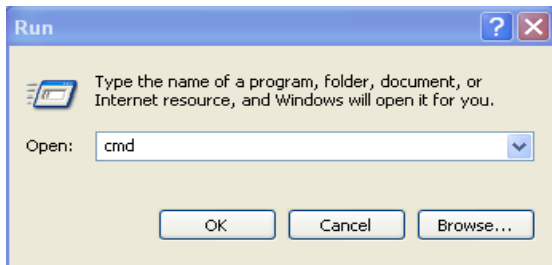
Now type in an encryption key into the "Preshare Key" box. The key can be anywhere between 8 and 63 characters in length and can be made up of both numbers and letters.

Click "Save"

Then click the "Reboot" button

MAC Filtering: (Media Access Control) only allows connection to the network if computers MAC address is added to the MAC address table in router. Every computer has a specific MAC address; each computer you want connected to the network will need its MAC added to the router to connect to the network. Doesn't require a network key or pass phrase to connect.

* Mac filtering is under the option security setting > MAC control. Click the check box to enable as well as for association control and set to **deny** (drop menu box) unspecified MAC addresses to connect. This will allow hardwired connections but not unauthorized wireless. To find your computers MAC open your start menu select run and type cmd in the box shown below.



You will then see a black command prompt box, in this box type **ipconfig /all** and hit enter then look for your physical address. The physical address (MAC) is a unique identifier attached to network adapters. If you are using a wireless adapter you will have two listed in the info brought up, you can tell the wireless adapters MAC from the Ethernet card's MAC by the description listed above it. You will need to do this for every computer you plan to connect to your network wirelessly.

Example of a physical address/MAC address: 00-04-5B-86-6F-B0

MAC Address Control

Item	Setting
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MAC Address Control	Enable
<input type="checkbox"/> Connection control	Wireless and wired clients with C checked can connect to this device; and allow unspecified MAC addresses to connect.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association control	Wireless clients with A checked can associate to the wireless LAN; and deny unspecified MAC addresses to associate.

ID	MAC Address	IP Address	C	A
1	MAC address here	192.168.8. []	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	[]	192.168.8. []	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	[]	192.168.8. []	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	[]	192.168.8. []	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DHCP clients: [- select one -] [Copy to] ID [-]

<< Previous Next >> Save Undo Help

Click save and then reboot.

Next you'll want to change your password from the default setting to a password that is secure and that you can remember. You can write your password in the space provided on page one if you need help remembering it.

Click **Basic Settings** and select change password. Change password and confirm then click save then reboot if prompted.

Item	Setting
Old Password	<input type="password"/>
New Password	<input type="password"/>
Reconfirm	<input type="password"/>

Congratulations! Your router is now configured for internet access and security! Now you just need to put the router in place with the SU.

[Connecting your router to the Centramedia Subscriber Unit.](#)

The Centramedia subscriber unit (SU) is actually the indoor extension of the antenna outside your house. Connect a cable from the Ethernet port on the SU to the WAN port (sometimes also labeled Ethernet or Internet by some manufacturers) on the router then connect the power cord to the router and plug into an outlet on your power strip. Finally, you must reboot the SU to make it recognize the new device connected to it. To reboot the SU simply unplug the power to the SU for about 10 – 15 seconds then plug it back in, it could take up to 2 minutes for the SU to fully boot.

Your wireless network is now configured and in place!

