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## **Dynalink L11AP**

### **Quick start guide**

#### **Congratulations on the purchase of your Dynalink Access Point.**

The enclosed Hardware Installation Guide gives you a step by step explanation of how to install the Access Point adapter on your Notebook/PC.

If, however, you have any questions regarding your purchase or should you require support connecting it, you can send an e-mail to: [support@dynalink.com](mailto:support@dynalink.com)

In order to provide the requested support we need the following details from you:

- A clear description of the problem;
- Version number of the drivers you are using (always check the Dynalink website to see whether you are using the latest version);
- Type of Notebook/PC you are using;
- Operating system you are using

For more information about Dynalink products, please visit the Dynalink Web Site: [www.dynalink.com](http://www.dynalink.com)

With problems, please refer to Manual in the provided diskette.

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The Software installation as described below, may be slightly different from the installation on your computer. This depends on the Windows version you are using.

### **1. Introduction**

DYN L11AP is an 11Mbps Access Point that bridges between wired Local Area Network and one or more wireless mobile PC based stations. Connected to the Ethernet backbone through RJ-45 connector, the single Access Point wirelessly provides multiple data access with verity of mobile desktop or laptop PC in covered propagation range. The Serial of Wireless LAN products offer a fast, reliable, cost-effective solution.

### **2. Application**

#### **1. Remote access to corporate network information**

E-mail, file transfer and terminal emulation.

#### **2. Difficult-to-wire environments**

Historical or old buildings, asbestos installations, and open area where wiring is difficult to employ.

#### **3. Frequently changing environments**

Retailers, manufacturers and banks who frequently rearrange the workplace and change location.

#### **4. Temporary LANs for special projects or peak time**

Trade shows, exhibitions and construction sites need temporary setup for a short time period. Retailers, airlines and shipping companies need additional

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workstations for a peak period. Auditors require workgroups at customer sites.

### **5. Access to database for mobile workers**

Doctors, nurses, retailers, white-collar workers need access to database while being mobile in the hospital, retail store or office campus.

### **6. SOHO (Small Office and Home Office) users**

SOHO users need easy and quick installation of a small computer network.

LAN supports the same network configuration options of the legacy Ethernet LANs as defined by the IEEE 802 standard committee.

LAN can be configured as:

- Ad-Hoc for departmental or SOHO LANs
- Infrastructure for enterprise LANs
- LAN-Interconnection for point-to-point link as a campus backbone.

### **3. Release package**

1. One Access Point
2. One dipole antenna (some APs will not have this antenna because they have a patch antenna inside)
3. One Power Adapter (9V/1.11A)
4. One Floppy Diskette

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### **4. Hardware installation**

1. Connect the AP RJ45 port to a Ethernet 10BaseT Hub.
2. Screwing the dipole antenna to the SMA connector of AP.
3. Connect the power adapter to power source and plug it into power hole of AP.

### **5. Software installation**

Following descriptions describe the steps to install the WLAN AP Utility

1. Power on the PC and boot it to the windows system
2. Insert the floppy diskette to the floppy driver.
3. Type the "A:\setup.exe" to start the Installation.
4. Follow the setup wizard to complete the setup process.

### **6. Access Point Setup and Configure**

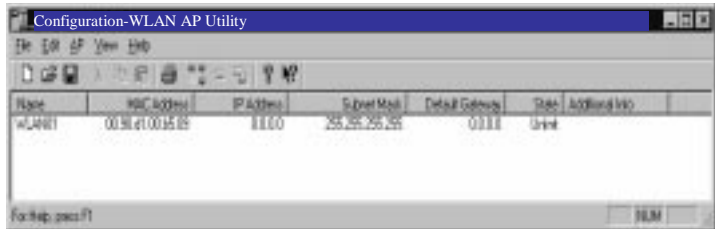
After WLAN AP Utility is installed, you may start to setup and configure the AP. You could choose to configure the AP through the Ethernet or WLAN. If you want to configure the AP by WLAN, you should have a WLAN PC or PCI adapter installed and associate with the AP in advance. The default SSID of AP is "WLAN".

1. Lunch the WLAN AP Utility program from "WLAN Access Point Utility" Folder.
2. Click item "Scan" under the menu item "AP" in the

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utility program to search the AP in network.

3. If an AP is detected, the utility program will show the AP information as illustrated in Figure 1.



4. Double click the found AP from the list table, then that a dialog box will be appeared as following figure to let user to assign a temporary IP address to AP because the IP address of AP is set to empty in factory default.



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5. Input the IP Address, subnet mask and default gateway correctly, click the “OK” button, then the warning dialogue box will pop out as Figure 3. Click “OK” button then the Access Point will be change as wished for temporary used. Please note, when filling the IP address of AP, you MUST assign the AP IP address with the value that is located within the same subnet of the configured PC.



6. Double clicks the found AP in the list table like the step 3 does; the utility will automatically link to the “Login Page” of AP web server by the default browse of the Windows system.
7. Input the User name “default” and Password string “WLAN\_AP” then click “Login” button. Now, you could be able to browse the web pages of AP. In the AP web pages, you could modify the AP’s parameters, view the status and information of AP freely.

## 7. Features

### System:

1. IEEE 802.11 Direct Sequence spread spectrum compatible, with high data 11 / 5.5/ 2 / 1 Mbps

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2. 64 or 128bit(Optional) key WEP wireless data encryption for security
3. Full Support for 802.11 Open and Shared key Authentication
4. AP Management through standard WEB browsers
5. Roaming capability
6. Seamless connectivity to wired Ethernet 802.3 10BaseT and PC network LANs augments existing networks quickly and easily.
7. Dynamic IP Address assignment via DHCP or Static IP address assign by custom utility.
8. AP Firmware upgrades via FTP transfers.

## 8. Hardware specification

Radio:	Complies with IEEE 802.11 standard and WECA.
Frequency Band:	2400 ~ 2483.5MHz ( for US, Canada, and ETSI) 2400 ~ 2497MHz (for Japan)
Modulation TYPE:	CCK, BPSK, and QPSK
Operating Channel:	IEEE 802.11 compliant 11 channels (US, Canada) 13 channels (ETSI) 14 channels (Japan)
Radio Technology:	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum
Data Rate:	1 / 2 / 5.5 / 11 Mbps
Output Power:	> 13dBm

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Receive sensitivity: Min. -76dBm for 11Mbps; Min. -80dBm for 5.5/2/1 Mbps; (@BER 10E-5)

Antenna Type: Build-in PCB patch diversity antenna or external antenna

### **Ethernet:**

Wired Interface: Ethernet IEEE 802.3 10BaseT

Connector: RJ-45

**LED:** Power, Ethernet Link, Ethernet Activity, Radio Link, Ethernet Activity

**Power Supply:** AC adapter (AC 100 ~ 240V 50/60Hz, DC Output 9V/1.11A)

**Certification:** FCC Part 15  
ETSI 300.328  
ARIB STD33 & T66

## 9. Terminology

The following is a list of terminology which is used in this document.

1. **Access Point.** An internetworking device that seamlessly connects wired and wireless networks.
2. **Ad-Hoc** • An Ad-Hoc wireless LAN is a group of computers each with LAN adapters, connected as an independent wireless LAN.

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3. **Backbone** • The core infrastructure of a network. The portion of the network that transports information from one central location to another central location where it is unloaded onto a local system.
4. **Base Station** • In mobile telecommunications, a base station is the central radio transmitter/receiver that maintains communications with the mobile radio telephone sets within its range. In cellular and personal communications applications, each cell or microcell has its own base station; each base station in turn is interconnected with other cells' bases.
5. **Bridge** • An internetworking function that incorporates the lowest 2 layers of the OSI network protocol model.
6. **BSS** • BSS stands for "Basic Service Set". It is an Access Point and all the LAN PCs that associated with it.
7. **ESS** • ESS stands for "Extended Service Set". More than one BSS is configured to become Extended Service Set. LAN mobile users can roam between different BSSs in an ESS.
8. **Ethernet** • A popular local area data communications network, originally developed by Xerox Corp., that accepts transmission from computers and terminals. Ethernet operates on a 10 Mbps baseband transmission rate, using a shielded coaxial cable or over shielded twisted pair telephone wire.
9. **Infrastructure** • An integrated wireless and wired LAN is called an Infrastructure configuration.

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10. **PCMCIA** • The Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA), develops standards for PC cards, formerly known as PCMCIA cards. These cards are available in three types, and are of about the same length and width as credit cards. However, the different width of the cards range in thickness from 3.3 mm (Type I) to 5.0 mm (Type II) to 10.5 mm (Type III). These cards can be used for various functions, including memory storage, landline modems and wireless modems.
11. **Roaming** - A LAN mobile user moves around an ESS and enjoys a continuous connection to the Infrastructure network.
12. **RTS Threshold** – Transmitters contending for the medium may not be aware of each other. RTS/CTS mechanism can solve this “Hidden Node Problem”. If the packet size is smaller than the preset RTS Threshold size, the RTS/CTS mechanism will NOT be enabled.