



KW5262 Wireless VDSL Router User Manual

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1 Overview

Thank you for choosing our product. The KW5262 is a Wireless VDSL router combining an DSL modem, an 802.11n wireless router, a 4-port switch, a FXO port , two FXS ports and an USB port in one unit, bringing high-speed wireless Internet connection to a home or office.

1.1 Features

1.1.1 Data rate

- Downstream data rate up to 100 Mbps
- Upstream data rate up to 50Mbps(100 Mbps upstream with external AFE)

1.1.2 DSL Compliant

- ITU G.992.1 (G.DMT)
- ITU G.993.2 (G.vdsl2) (Profile 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 12a,12b and 17a; 30a optional)
- ITU G.992.2 (G.Lite)
- ITU G.994.1 (G.hs)
- ITU G.992.3 (G.DMT.BIS)
- ITU G.992.4 (G.lite.bis)
- ITU G.992.5
- Compatible with all T1.413 issue 2 (full rate DMT over analog POTS), and CO DSLAM equipment

1.1.3 Wireless

- Fully IEEE 802.11n compatible.
- Wireless data rate up to 300Mbps
- Operating in the unlicensed 2.4 GHz ISM band
- Multi-SSID
- Supports 64/128 bits WEP security and user authentication

1.1.4 Network Protocol & Features

- Ethernet to ADSL Self-Learning Transparent Bridging

- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
- IP Static Routing
- Routing Information Protocol (RIP, RIPv2)
- Network Address Translation (NAT)
- Virtual Server, Port Forwarding
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- DNS Relay, DDNS
- IGMP Proxy
- Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP)
- VPN pass-through (IPSec/PPTP/L2TP)
- Parent control

1.1.5 ATM Capabilities

- RFC 1483 Multi-protocol over ATM “Bridged Ethernet” compliant
- RFC 2364 PPP over ATM compliant
- RFC 2516 PPP over Ethernet compliant
- ATM Forum UNI3.1/4.0 PVC - Up to 16 PVCs
- VPI Range: 0-255
- VCI Range: 32-65535
- UNI 3.0 & 3.1 Signaling
- ATM AAL5 (Adaption Layer type 5)
- OAM F4/F5

1.1.6 VoIP

- SIP
- Voice codecs: G.711A/μ, G.723, G.726, G.729
- Call waiting
- Call forwarding

1.1.7 FIREWALL

- Built-in NAT
- MAC Filtering
- Packet Filtering
- Stateful Packet Inspection (SPI)
- Denial of Service Prevention (DoS)
- DMZ

1.1.8 Management Support

- Web Based GUI
- Upgrade or update via FTP/HTTP
- Command Line Interface via Telnet
- Diagnostic Test
- Firmware upgrade-able for future feature enhancement

1.1.9 Operating System Support

- WINDOWS 98/98 SE
- WINDOWS ME
- WINDOWS 2000
- WINDOWS XP
- WINDOWS VISTA
- WINDOWS 7
- Macintosh
- LINUX

1.1.10 Environmental

- Operating humidity: 10%-90% non-condensing
- Non-operating storage humidity: 5%-95% non-condensing

1.2 Packet Contents

The packet contents are as the following:

- DSL ROUTER x 1
- External Splitter x 1
- Power Adapter x 1
- Telephone Line x 1
- Ethernet Cable x 1
- Antenna x 2
- Base x 1
- CD x 1

1.3 System Requirements

Before using this ROUTER, verify that you meet the following requirements:

- Subscription for DSL service. Your DSL service provider should provide you with at least one valid IP address (static assignment or dynamic assignment via dial-up connection).
- One or more computers, each contains an Ethernet 10/100M Base-T network interface card (NIC).
- A hub or switch, if you are connecting the device to more than one computer.
- For system configuration using the supplied web-based program: A web browser such as Internet Explorer v5.0 or later, or Netscape v4.7 or later.

1.4 Factory Defaults

The device is configured with the following factory defaults:

- IP Address: 192.168.1.1
- Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- User Name: admin
- Password: adslroot
- VPI/VCI: According to local information

1.5 Warnings and Cautions

- Never install telephone wiring during storm. Avoid using a telephone during an electrical storm. There might be a risk of electric shock from lightening.

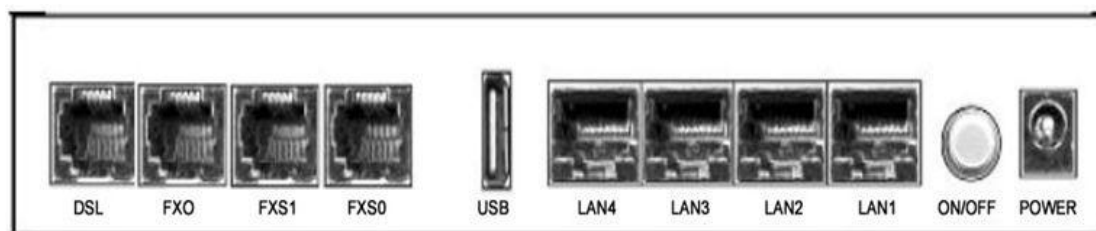
- Do not install telephone jacks in wet locations and never use the product near water.
- To prevent dangerous overloading of the power circuit, be careful about the designed maximum power load ratings. Not to follow the rating guideline could result in a dangerous situation.
- Please note that telephone line on modem must adopt the primary line that directly outputs from junction box. Do not connect Router to extension phone. In addition, if your house developer divides a telephone line to multi sockets inside the wall of house, please only use the telephone that has connected with the splitter of DSL Router when you access the Internet. Under the above condition, if you also install telephone with anti-cheat-dial device, please pull out this kind of telephone, otherwise DSL Router may occur frequently off-line.

2 Hardware Description

Front Panel

	LED	Color	Function
 	PWR	Green	On: Power on Off: No power
       	LAN1,2,3,4	Green	On: LAN link established and active via LAN port Blinking: DSL data activity occurs Off: No LAN link via LAN port
 WLAN	WLAN	Green	On: The wireless module is ready and idle Blinking: Data transmitting or receiving over WLAN Off: The wireless is not installed.
 DSL	DSL	Green	On: DSL link established and active Quick blinking: DSL is trying to establish a connection Slow blinking: No DSL link
 INET	INET	Green	On: IP connected. Blinking: IP connected and IP traffic is passing through the device. Off: DSL connection not present.
 VOIP1	VOIP1,2	Green	On:A telephone connected to the phone port has its receiver off of the hook .
 VOIP2			Off: The handset of telephone connected to the phone port is on-hook.

Rear panel



Port	Function
DSL	Connect the device to an ADSL telephone jack or splitter using a RJ-11 telephone cable
FXS0,1	Connect the device to your normal phone
USB	Connect the device to your printer
LAN1,2,3,4	Connect the device to your PC's Ethernet port, or to the uplink port on your hub/switch, using a RJ-45 cable
ON/OFF	Switch it on or off
POWER	Connect to the supplied power adapter

Side Panel

WIFI: The switch of wireless function

RESET: System reset or reset to factory defaults

WPS: A convenient way to set wireless security

3 Hardware Installation

This chapter shows you how to connect Router. Meanwhile, it introduces the appropriate environment for the Router and installation instructions.

1. Using a telephone line to connect the **DSL** port of ROUTER to the **MODEM** port of the splitter, and using a other telephone line connect your telephone to the **PHONE** port of the splitter, then connect the wall phone jack to the **LINE** port of the splitter.

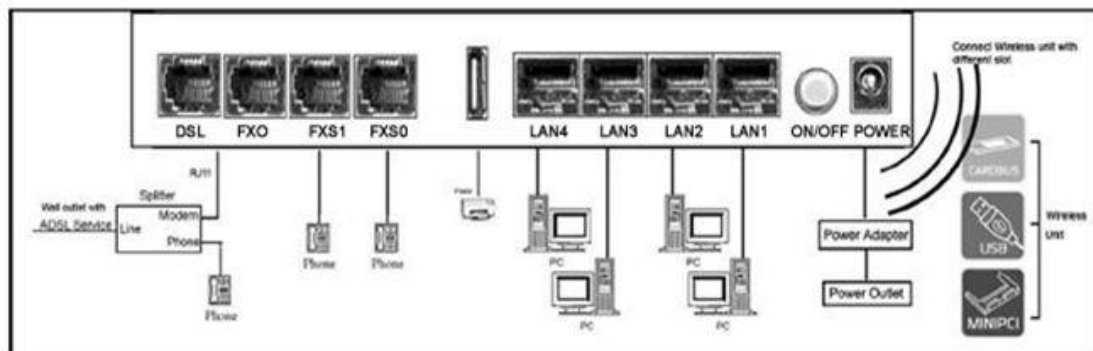
The splitter comes with three connectors as below:

LINE: Connects to a wall phone jack (RJ-11 jack)

MODEM: Connects to the DSL jack of ROUTER

PHONE: Connects to a telephone set

2. Using an Ethernet Cable to connect the LAN port of the ROUTER to your LAN or a PC with network card installed.
3. Connect the power cable to the PWR connector on ROUTER, then plug in the power adapter to the power outlet, and then press the on-off button.



Notes: Without the splitter and certain situation, transient noise from telephone can interfere with the operation of the Router, and the Router may introduce noise to the telephone line. To prevent this from happening, a small external splitter must be connected to each telephone.

4 PC Configuration Guide

4.1 Local PC Configuration in Windows 95, 98, ME, XP, VISTA, 7

1. In the Windows task bar, click the “Start” button, point to “Settings”, and then click “Control Panel”.
2. Double-click the “Network” icon.
3. On the “Configuration” tab, select the TCP/IP network associated with your network card and then click “Properties”.
4. In the “TCP/IP Properties” dialog box, click the “IP Address” tab. Set the IP address as 192.168.1.x (x can be a decimal number from 2 to 254.) like 192.168.1.2, and the subnet mask as 255.255.255.0.
5. On the “Gateway” tab, set a new gateway as 192.168.1.1, and then click “Add”.
6. Configure the “DNS” tab if necessary. For information on the IP address of the DNS server, please consult with your ISP.
7. Click “OK” twice to confirm and save your changes.
8. You will be prompted to restart Windows. Click “Yes”.

4.2 Local PC Configuration in Windows 2000

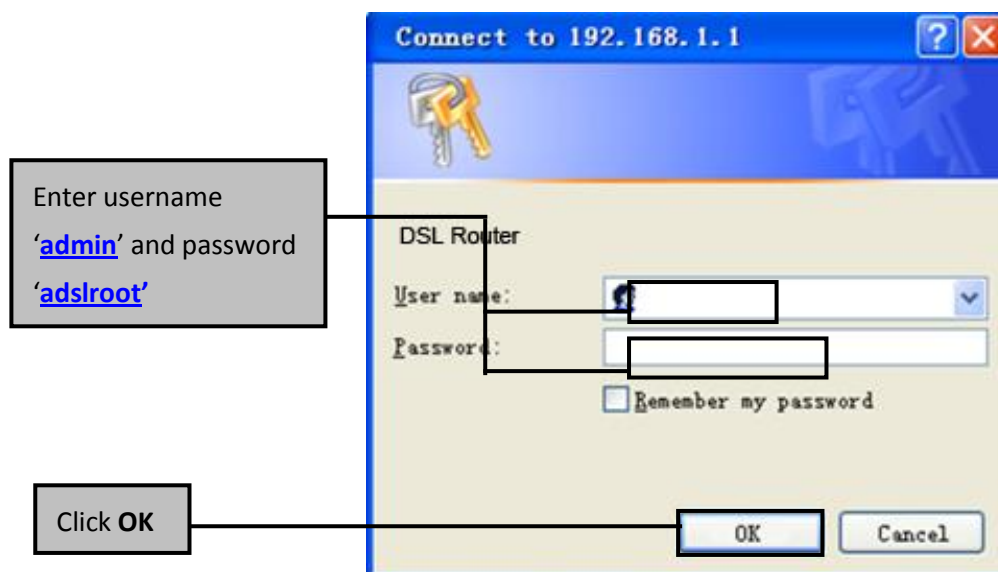
1. In the Windows task bar, click the “Start” button, point to “Settings”, and then click “Control Panel”.
2. Double-click the “Network and Dial-up Connections” icon.
3. In the “Network and Dial-up Connections” window, right-click the “Local Area Connection” icon, and then select “Properties”.
4. Highlight “Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)”, and then click “Properties”.
5. In the “Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties” dialog box, set the IP address as 192.168.1.x (x can be a decimal number from 2 to 254.), and the subnet mask as 255.255.255.0 and the default gateway as 192.168.1.1. Then click “OK”.
6. Configure the “DNS” tab if necessary. For information on the IP address of the DNS server, please consult with your ISP.
7. Click “OK” twice to confirm and save your changes.

5 Web-based Management Guide

In order to use the web-based management software it will be necessary to use a computer that occupies the same subnet as the Router. The simplest way to do this for many users will be to use DHCP server that is enabled by default on the Router.

5.1 LAN setting page

Launch a web browser, such as Internet Explorer, and then use <http://192.168.1.1> to log on to setting page.



After log on ,you will see the following screen :

Please select Wizard or Advanced mode

The Wizard setup walks you through the most common configuration settings. We suggest you use this mode if it is the first time you are setting up your router or if you need to make basic configuration changes.

Use Advanced mode if you need access to more advanced features not included in Wizard mode.

- ☒ **Go to Wizard setup**
- ☐ **Go to Advanced setup**
- ☐ **Click here to always start with the Advanced setup.**

Apply

Exit

We can select wizard setup or advanced setup mode to setup KW5262. the wizard set up will guide us for a basic setting, and the advanced setup will guide us to home page for more detailed setup.

5.2 Internet Access Configuration

5.2.1 ADSL Setup

From home page, you can find **Advanced Setup** option on the left router configuration page.

1. From **Layer2 Interface**, click **ATM Interface**. you can set it up according to the following steps. You Choose **Add**, or **Remove** to configure DSL ATM interfaces.

Interface	Vpi	Vci	DSL Latency	Category	Peak Cell Rate (cells/s)	Sustainable Cell Rate (cells/s)	Max Burst Size (bytes)	Link Type	Conn Mode	IP QoS	MPAAL Prec/Alg/Wght	Remove
Add Remove												

2. Click **Add** to configure PVC identifier, select DSL latency and select connection mode according to your local occasion. After the configuration, you need to click **Apply/Save**.

VPI: [0-255]
 VCI: [32-65535]

Select DSL Latency

- ☒ Path0 (Fast)
☐ Path1 (Interleaved)

Select DSL Link Type (EoA is for PPPoE, IPoE, and Bridge.)

- ☒ EoA
☐ PPPoA
☐ IPoA

Encapsulation Mode:

Service Category:

Select Scheduler for Queues of Equal Precedence as the Default Queue

- ☒ Weighted Round Robin
☐ Weighted Fair Queuing

3. Click **WAN Service** from the left menu.

Interface	Description	Type	Vlan8021p	VlanMuxId	Igmp	NAT	Firewall	Remove	Edit
-----------	-------------	------	-----------	-----------	------	-----	----------	--------	------

4. Click **Add** to select a layer 2 Interface for this service and then click **Next**.

atm0/ (0_0_35) ▼

5. Choose WAN service type, just choose PPPoE for example here. You can enter your own service description here if you want and then click **Next**.

Select WAN service type:

- ☒ PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)
☐ IP over Ethernet
☐ Bridging

Enter Service Description:

6. Input **PPP Username** & **PPP Password** and then click **Next**. The user interface allows a maximum of 256 characters in the user name and a maximum of 32 characters in the password.

PPP Username:	
PPP Password:	
PPPoE Service Name:	
Authentication Method:	AUTO 
☐ Enable Fullcone NAT	
☐ Dial on demand (with idle timeout timer)	
☐ PPP IP extension	
☐ Use Static IPv4 Address	
☐ Enable PPP Debug Mode	
☐ Bridge PPPoE Frames Between WAN and Local Ports	

PPPoE service name can be blank unless your Internet Service Provider gives you a value to enter.

Authentication method is default to **Auto**. It is recommended that you leave the **Authentication method** in **Auto**, however, you may select **PAP** or **CHAP** if necessary. The default value for MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) is **1500** for PPPoA and **1492** for PPPoE. Do not change these values unless your ISP asks you to.

Enable FullCone NAT, all requests from the same private IP address and port are mapped to the same public source IP address and port. Someone on the Internet only needs to know the mapping scheme in order to send packets to a device behind the ADSL router.

The gateway can be configured to disconnect if there is no activity for a specific period of time by selecting the **Dial on demand** check box and entering the **Inactivity timeout**. The entered value must be between 1 minute and 4320 minutes.

The **PPP IP Extension** is a special feature deployed by some service providers. Unless your service provider specifically requires this setup, do not select it. If you need to select it, the PPP IP Extension supports the following conditions:

- It allows only one computer on the LAN.
- The public IP address assigned by the remote using the PPP/IPCP protocol is actually not used on the WAN PPP interface. Instead, it is forwarded to the computer's LAN interface through DHCP. Only one system on the LAN can be connected to the remote, since the DHCP server within the ADSL gateway has only a single IP address to assign to a LAN device.
- NAPT and firewall are disabled when this option is selected.
- The gateway becomes the default gateway and DNS server to the computer through DHCP using the LAN interface IP address.
- The gateway extends the IP subnet at the remote service provider to the LAN computer. That is, the PC becomes a host belonging to the same IP subnet.
- The ADSL gateway bridges the IP packets between WAN and LAN ports, unless the packet is addressed to the gateway's LAN IP address.

Use static IPv4 IP address, If the ISP gave you a static IP address, select this option and enter it in the IP address field.

Bridge PPPoE Frames Between WAN and Local Ports is available when you do not use **PPP IP extension**. If you enable this function, LAN hosts can use PPPoE client software on their computers to connect to the ISP. Each host can have a separate account and a public WAN IP address.

7. Default gateway interface list can have multiple WAN interfaces served as system default gateways but only one will be used according to the priority with the first being the highest and the last one the lowest priority if the WAN

interface is connected. Priority order can be changed by removing all and adding them back in again.

Selected Default Gateway Interfaces

ppp0.1

Available Routed WAN Interfaces

->

<-

8. Get DNS server information from the selected WAN interface or enter static DNS server IP addresses. If only a single PVC with IPoA or static MER protocol is configured, you must enter static DNS server IP addresses.

☒ Select DNS Server Interface from available WAN interfaces:

Selected DNS Server Interfaces

ppp0.1

Available WAN Interfaces

->

<-

☐ Use the following Static DNS IP address:

Primary DNS server:

Secondary DNS server:

9. Make sure that the settings below match the settings provided by your ISP. Click on the **Apply/Save** button to save your configurations. Now reboot the ADSL Gateway.

Connection Type:	PPPoE
NAT:	Enabled
Full Cone NAT:	Disabled
Firewall:	Enabled
IGMP Multicast:	Disabled
Quality Of Service:	Enabled

5.2.2 VDSL Setup

From home page, you can find **Advanced Setup** option on the left router configuration page.

1. From **Layer2 Interface**, click **PTM Interface**. you can set it up according to the following steps. You Choose **Add** , or **Remove** to configure DSL PTM interfaces.

Interface	DSL Latency	PTM Priority	Conn Mode	IP QoS	Remove
-----------	-------------	--------------	-----------	--------	--------

Add Remove

2. Click **Add** to configure **PTM Priority**, select DSL latency and select connection mode according to your local occasion. After the configuration, you need to click **Apply/Save**.

Select DSL Latency

- ☒ Path0 (Fast)
☐ Path1 (Interleaved)

Select Scheduler for Queues of Equal Precedence as the Default Queue

- ☒ Weighted Round Robin
☐ Weighted Fair Queuing

3. Click **WAN Service** from the left menu.

Interface	Description	Type	Vlan8021p	VlanMuxId	Igmp	NAT	Firewall	Remove	Edit
-----------	-------------	------	-----------	-----------	------	-----	----------	--------	------

Add Remove

4. Click **Add** to select a layer 2 interface for this service and then click **Next**.

ptm0/(0_0_1) ▼

Back Next

5. Choose WAN service type, just choose PPPoE for example here. You can enter your own service description here if you want and then click **Next**.

Select WAN service type:

- ☒ PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)
- ☐ IP over Ethernet
- ☐ Bridging

Enter Service Description:

6. Input **PPP Username & PPP Password** and then click **Next**. The user interface allows a maximum of 256 characters in the user name and a maximum of 32 characters in the password.

PPP Username:	
PPP Password:	
PPPoE Service Name:	
Authentication Method:	AUTO
☐ Enable Fullcone NAT	
☐ Dial on demand (with idle timeout timer)	
☐ PPP IP extension	
☐ Use Static IPv4 Address	
☐ Enable PPP Debug Mode	
☐ Bridge PPPoE Frames Between WAN and Local Ports	

PPPoE service name can be blank unless your Internet Service Provider gives you a value to enter.

Authentication method is default to **Auto**. It is recommended that you leave the **Authentication method** in **Auto**, however, you may select **PAP** or **CHAP** if necessary. The default value for MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) is **1500** for PPPoA and **1492** for PPPoE. Do not change these values unless your ISP asks you to.

Enable Full Cone NAT: In full cone NAT, all requests from the same private IP address and port are mapped to the same public source IP address and port. Someone on the Internet only needs to know the mapping scheme in order to send packets to a device behind the VDSL Device.

The gateway can be configured to disconnect if there is no activity for a specific period of time by selecting the **Dial on demand** check box and entering the **Inactivity timeout**. The entered value must be between 1 minute and 4320 minutes.

Use Static IPv4 address: If the ISP gave you a static (fixed) IP address, select this option and enter it in the IP Address field. If the ISP did not give you a static IP address, clear the Use Static IP Address option. The ISP automatically assigns the WAN connection an IP address when it connects.

Enable PPP Debug Mode: Select this to turn on the debug mode for the PPP connection.

Bridge PPPoE Frames Between WAN and Local Ports: In addition to the VDSL Device's built-in PPPoE client, you can enable this to pass PPPoE through in order to allow LAN hosts to use PPPoE client software on their computers to connect to the ISP via the VDSL Device. Each host can have a separate account and a public WAN IP address. PPPoE pass through is an alternative to NAT for applications where NAT is not appropriate. Disable PPPoE pass through if you do not need to allow hosts on the LAN to use PPPoE client software on their computers to connect to the ISP.

The **PPP IP Extension** is a special feature deployed by some service providers. Unless your service provider specifically requires this setup, do not select it. If you need to select it, the PPP IP Extension supports the following conditions:

- It allows only one computer on the LAN.
- The public IP address assigned by the remote using the PPP/IPCP protocol is actually not used on the WAN PPP interface. Instead, it is forwarded to the computer's LAN interface through DHCP. Only one system on the LAN can be connected to the remote, since the DHCP server within the DSL gateway has only a single IP address to assign to a LAN device.
- NAPT and firewall are disabled when this option is selected.
- The gateway becomes the default gateway and DNS server to the computer through DHCP using the LAN interface IP address.
- The gateway extends the IP subnet at the remote service provider to the LAN computer. That is, the PC becomes a host belonging to the same IP subnet.

- The DSL gateway bridges the IP packets between WAN and LAN ports, unless the packet is addressed to the gateway's LAN IP address.

7. Select a preferred wan interface as the system default gateway.

The screenshot shows two side-by-side panels. The left panel, titled 'Selected Default Gateway Interfaces', contains a list box with the entry 'ppp0.1'. The right panel, titled 'Available Routed WAN Interfaces', is currently empty. Between the two panels are two buttons: a right-pointing arrow ('->') and a left-pointing arrow ('<-').

8. Get DNS server information from the selected WAN interface or enter static DNS server IP addresses. If only a single PVC with IPoA or static MER protocol is configured, you must enter static DNS server IP addresses.

The screenshot displays the DNS configuration interface. At the top, there is a radio button selection with the text 'Select DNS Server Interface from available WAN interfaces:'. Below this, there are two panels: 'Selected DNS Server Interfaces' on the left, which contains 'ppp0.1', and 'Available WAN Interfaces' on the right, which is empty. Between these panels are '->' and '<-' buttons. Below the panels, there is another radio button selection with the text 'Use the following Static DNS IP address:'. Under this selection, there are two input fields: 'Primary DNS server:' and 'Secondary DNS server:'.

9. Make sure that the settings below match the settings provided by your ISP.
Click on the **Apply/Save** button to save your configurations.

Connection Type:	PPPoE
NAT:	Enabled
Full Cone NAT:	Disabled
Firewall:	Enabled
IGMP Multicast:	Disabled
Quality Of Service:	Enabled

5.2.3 Router Mode Setup

1. From **Advanced Setup**, click **Layer2 Interface** and select **ETH Interface**.
Before you configure ETH WAN interface, you'd better remove all PVC settings from **ATM interface**.

Interface/(Name)	Connection Mode	Remove
------------------	-----------------	--------

2. Click **Add** and you'll see the following screen.

ETH WAN Configuration
This screen allows you to configure a ETH port .

Select a ETH port:

eth0/eth0 ▼

3. Select a ETH port as you will. You can select ENET1, ENET2, ENET3 or ENET4 port as the WAN interface and Default mode as connection mode.

eth0/eth0 ▼

eth0/eth0
eth1/eth1
eth2/eth2
eth3/eth3

4. Click **Apply/Save** and you'll see the following screen.

Interface/(Name)	Connection Mode	Remove
eth0/eth0	VlanMuxMode	☐

5. From **Advanced Setup**, click **WAN Service** to configure a WAN service over the interface you selected.

Interface	Description	Type	Vlan8021p	VlanMuxId	Igmp	NAT	Firewall	Remove	Edit
-----------	-------------	------	-----------	-----------	------	-----	----------	--------	------

6. Click **Add** and you'll see the following screen.

WAN Service Interface Configuration

Select a layer 2 interface for this service

Note: For ATM interface, the descriptor string is (portId_vpi_vci)

For PTM interface, the descriptor string is (portId_high_low)

Where portId=0 --> DSL Latency PATH0

portId=1 --> DSL Latency PATH1

portId=4 --> DSL Latency PATH0&1

low =0 --> Low PTM Priority not set

low =1 --> Low PTM Priority set

high =0 --> High PTM Priority not set

high =1 --> High PTM Priority set

eth0/eth0

7. Click **Next** and you'll see the following screen. Select PPPoE as WAN service type for example. Click **Next**.

Select WAN service type:

- ☒ PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)
☐ IP over Ethernet
☐ Bridging

Enter Service Description:

8. Enter the user name and password that your ISP has provided to you. Click **Next**.

PPP Username:	
PPP Password:	
PPPoE Service Name:	
Authentication Method:	AUTO 
☐	Enable Fullcone NAT
☐	Dial on demand (with idle timeout timer)
☐	PPP IP extension
☐	Use Static IPv4 Address
☐	Enable PPP Debug Mode
☐	Bridge PPPoE Frames Between WAN and Local Ports

PPPoE service name can be blank unless your Internet Service Provider gives you a value to enter.

Authentication method is default to **Auto**. It is recommended that you leave the **Authentication method** in **Auto**, however, you may select **PAP** or **CHAP** if necessary. The default value for MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) is **1500** for PPPoA and **1492** for PPPoE. Do not change these values unless your ISP asks you to.

Enable Full Cone NAT: In full cone NAT, all requests from the same private IP address and port are mapped to the same public source IP address and port.

Someone on the Internet only needs to know the mapping scheme in order to send packets to a device behind the VDSL Device.

The gateway can be configured to disconnect if there is no activity for a specific period of time by selecting the **Dial on demand** check box and entering the **Inactivity timeout**. The entered value must be between 1 minute and 4320 minutes.

Use Static IPv4 address: If the ISP gave you a static (fixed) IP address, select this option and enter it in the IP Address field. If the ISP did not give you a static IP address, clear the Use Static IP Address option. The ISP automatically assigns the WAN connection an IP address when it connects.

Enable PPP Debug Mode: Select this to turn on the debug mode for the PPP connection.

Bridge PPPoE Frames Between WAN and Local Ports: In addition to the VDSL Device's built-in PPPoE client, you can enable this to pass PPPoE through in order to allow LAN hosts to use PPPoE client software on their computers to connect to the ISP via the VDSL Device. Each host can have a separate account and a public WAN IP address. PPPoE pass through is an alternative to NAT for applications where NAT is not appropriate. Disable PPPoE pass through if you do not need to allow hosts on the LAN to use PPPoE client software on their computers to connect to the ISP.

The **PPP IP Extension** is a special feature deployed by some service providers. Unless your service provider specifically requires this setup, do not select it. If you need to select it, the PPP IP Extension supports the following conditions:

- It allows only one computer on the LAN.
- The public IP address assigned by the remote using the PPP/IPCP protocol is actually not used on the WAN PPP interface. Instead, it is forwarded to the computer's LAN interface through DHCP. Only one system on the LAN can be connected to the remote, since the DHCP server within the DSL gateway has only a single IP address to assign to a LAN device.
- NAPT and firewall are disabled when this option is selected.
- The gateway becomes the default gateway and DNS server to the computer through DHCP using the LAN interface IP address.

- The gateway extends the IP subnet at the remote service provider to the LAN computer. That is, the PC becomes a host belonging to the same IP subnet.
- The DSL gateway bridges the IP packets between WAN and LAN ports, unless the packet is addressed to the gateway's LAN IP address.

9. Select WAN interface as the system default gateway. Click **Next**.

The screenshot shows a configuration window with two main panels. The left panel, titled 'Selected Default Gateway Interfaces', contains a single entry 'ppp0.1'. The right panel, titled 'Available Routed WAN Interfaces', is currently empty. Between the two panels are two buttons: '->' (move right) and '<-' (move left).

10. Get DNS server information from the selected WAN interface or enter static DNS server IP addresses. Click **Next**.

The screenshot shows a configuration window with a radio button selected for 'Select DNS Server Interface from available WAN interfaces:'. Below this, there are two panels: 'Selected DNS Server Interfaces' on the left, containing 'ppp0.1', and 'Available WAN Interfaces' on the right, which is empty. Between them are '->' and '<-' buttons. Below these panels, there is another radio button option: 'Use the following Static DNS IP address:'. Under this option, there are two input fields: 'Primary DNS server:' and 'Secondary DNS server:'.

11. Make sure that the settings below match the settings provided by your ISP.
Click on the **Apply/Save** button to save your configurations and reboot the DSL router.

Connection Type:	PPPoE
NAT:	Enabled
Full Cone NAT:	Disabled
Firewall:	Enabled
IGMP Multicast:	Disabled
Quality Of Service:	Enabled

5.2.4 LAN Settings

From LAN, Configure the DSL Router's IP Address and Subnet Mask for LAN interface. In this page, you can use DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) to control the assignment of IP addresses on your local network. KW5262 support IPv4 /IPv6 dual stack.

5.2.4.1 IPv4 LAN Settings

Local Area Network (LAN) Setup

Configure the Broadband Router IP Address and Subnet Mask for LAN interface. GroupName Default ▾

IP Address:
Subnet Mask:

☒ Enable IGMP Snooping

☐ Standard Mode

☒ Blocking Mode

☐ Enable LAN side firewall

☐ Disable DHCP Server

☒ Enable DHCP Server

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

Leased Time (hour):

Static IP Lease List: (A maximum 32 entries can be configured)

MAC Address	IP Address	Remove
Add Entries Remove Entries		

☐ Enable DHCP Server Relay

DHCP Server IP Address:

☒ Configure the second IP Address and Subnet Mask for LAN interface

IP Address:
Subnet Mask:

Item	Description
IP address	This is the IP address that other devices on your local network will use to connect to the modem.
Subnet mask	This defines the size of your network. The default is 255.255.255.0 .
Disable / Enable DHCP server	The DHCP server assigns an IP addresses from a pre-set pool of addresses upon request from DHCP client (e.g. your computer). Do not disable the DHCP server unless you wish to let another device handle IP address issuance on the local network.
Start / end IP address	This is the beginning and ending range for the DHCP server addresses.
Lease time	The amount of time before the IP address is refreshed by the DHCP server.
Enable DHCP server relay	If NAT is disabled and the PVC is the IPoA or static MER type, this item allows you to inform the router of another DHCP server on your LAN. To do this, disable the DHCP server on the gateway. Then input the IP address of the current DHCP server. Click Apply and restart the gateway.
Configure the second IP address and...	Select this option to let the device use a second IP address on the LAN interface. You can also use this second IP address to access the device for management. Enter the LAN IP address of your device in dotted decimal notation, for example, 10.0.0.1. Type the subnet mask.

5.2.4.2 IPv6 LAN Settings

Static LAN IPv6 Address Configuration

Interface Address (prefix length is required):

IPv6 LAN Applications

☒ Enable DHCPv6 Server

☒ Stateless

☐ Stateful

Start interface ID:

End interface ID:

Leased Time (hour):

☒ Enable RADVD

☐ Enable ULA Prefix Advertisement

☐ Randomly Generate

☐ Statically Configure

Prefix:

Preferred Life Time (hour):

Valid Life Time (hour):

☒ Enable MLD Snooping

☐ Standard Mode

☒ Blocking Mode

Item	Description
IPv6 address	This is the IP address that other devices on your local network will use to connect to the modem.
Subnet mask	This defines the size of your network. The default is 255.255.255.0 .
Enable IGMP snooping	IGMP Snooping is a method that actually “snoops” or inspects IGMP traffic on a switch. When enabled, the switch will watch for IGMP messages passed between a host and a router, and will add the necessary ports to its multicast table, ensuring that only the ports that require a given multicast stream actually receive it. Use standard mode to flood unknown multicast traffic.

	Use blocking mode to discard unknown multicast traffic.
Disable / Enable DHCP server	The DHCP server assigns an IP addresses from a pre-set pool of addresses upon request from DHCP client (e.g. your computer). Do not disable the DHCP server unless you wish to let another device handle IP address issuance on the local network.
Start / end IP address	This is the beginning and ending range for the DHCP server addresses.
Leased time	The amount of time before the IP address is refreshed by the DHCP server.
Configure the second IP address and...	Select this option to let the device use a second IP address on the LAN interface. You can also use this second IP address to access the device for management. Enter the LAN IP address of your device in dotted decimal notation, for example, 10.0.0.1. Type the subnet mask.

Note: If you want to cancel all modification that you do on the Router, please select from “**Management⇒Setting⇒Restore Default Settings**” to restore factory default settings.

5.3 Wireless setting

5.3.1 Basic

- ☒ Enable Wireless
- ☐ Hide Access Point
- ☐ Clients Isolation
- ☐ Disable WMM Advertise
- ☐ Enable Wireless Multicast Forwarding (WMF)

SSID:

BSSID:

Country: 

Max Clients:

Wireless - Guest/Virtual Access Points:

Enabled	SSID	Hidden	Isolate Clients	Disable WMM Advertise	Enable WMF	Max Clients	BSSID
☐	wl0_Guest1	☐	☐	☐	☐	16	N/A
☐	wl0_Guest2	☐	☐	☐	☐	16	N/A
☐	wl0_Guest3	☐	☐	☐	☐	16	N/A

Option	Description
Enable wireless	A checkbox that enables or disables the wireless LAN interfaces. The default is to enable wireless communications.
Hide Access Point	Select Hide Access Point to protect the ADSL route access point from detection by wireless active scans. If you do not want the access point to be automatically detected by a wireless station, this checkbox should be deselected. The station will not discover this access point. To connect a station to the access point, the station must manually add this access point name in it's wireless configuration. In Windows XP, go to the Network>Properties function to view all of the available access points. You can also use other software programs such as NetStumbler to view available access points.
Clients	Enable this item if you don't want your wireless clients to communicate with

isolation	each other.
Network name (SSID)	Enter a name for user's wireless network here. SSID stands for Service Set Identifier. This name must be between 1 and 32 characters long. The default name is Kasdaxxxx (xxxx means the last 6 number mac address of KW5262 with uppercase and without colon) . All wireless clients must either detect the gateway or be configured with the correct SSID to access the Internet.
BSSID	Displays the gateway's wireless MAC address. (User may need this address if user's using WDS or multiple gateways.) Click Apply to save changes.
Country	Drop-down menu that allows selection of specific channel.

5.3.2 Advanced

Band:	2.4GHz ▾	
Channel:	Auto ▾	Current: 8 (interference: acceptable)
Auto Channel Timer(min)	0	
802.11n/EWC:	Auto ▾	
Bandwidth:	40MHz in Both Bands ▾	Current: 40MHz
Control Sideband:	Lower ▾	Current: Upper
802.11n Rate:	Auto ▾	
802.11n Protection:	Auto ▾	
Support 802.11n Client Only:	Off ▾	
RIFS Advertisement:	Off ▾	
OBSS Co-Existence:	Disable ▾	
RX Chain Power Save:	Disable ▾	Power Save status:
RX Chain Power Save Quiet Time:	10	
RX Chain Power Save PPS:	10	
54g™ Rate:	1 Mbps ▾	
Multicast Rate:	Auto ▾	
Basic Rate:	Default ▾	
Fragmentation Threshold:	2346	
RTS Threshold:	2347	
DTIM Interval:	1	
Beacon Interval:	100	
Global Max Clients:	16	
XPress™ Technology:	Disabled ▾	
Transmit Power:	100% ▾	
WMM(Wi-Fi Multimedia):	Enabled ▾	
WMM No Acknowledgement:	Disabled ▾	
WMM APSD:	Enabled ▾	

Note: After making any changes, click **Apply** to save.

Warning: The settings shown above are default settings. Changes made to these items can cause wireless communication problems.

Field	Description
Band	This is the range of frequencies the gateway will use to communicate with user's wireless devices.
Channel	Drop-down menu that allows selection of specific channel.
54g™ Rate	This drop-down list lets user specify the wireless communication rate, which can be Auto (uses the highest rate when possible, or else a lower rate) or a

	fixed rate between 1 and 54 Mbps.
Multicast rate	This drop-down list lets user specify the wireless communication rate for multicast packets, which are sent to more than one destination at a time. The value can be Auto (uses the highest rate when possible, or else a lower rate) or a fixed rate between 1 and 54 Mbps.
Basic rate	User has the option of supporting all rates listed in Rate above or using the 1-, 2-Mbps rates, which support only older 802.11b implementations.
Fragmentation threshold	A threshold, specified in bytes, that determines whether packets will be fragmented and at what size. On an 802.11 connection, packets that are larger the fragmentation threshold are split into smaller units suitable for the circuit size. Packets smaller than the specified fragmentation threshold value are not fragmented. Enter a value between 256 and 2346. If user experience a high packet error rate, try to increase this value slightly. Setting the fragmentation threshold too low may result in poor performance.
RTS threshold	This is number of bytes in the packet size beyond which the gateway invokes its RTS/CTS (request to send, clear to send) mechanism. Packets larger than this threshold trigger the RTS/CTS mechanism, while the gateway transmits smaller packets without using RTS/CTS. The default setting of 2347 , which is the maximum, disables the RTS threshold mechanism.
DTIM interval	A delivery traffic indication message (DTIM), also known as a beacon, is a countdown informing wireless clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages. When the gateway has broadcast or multicast messages for its clients, it sends its next DTIM message with this DTIM interval value. The clients hear the beacons and awaken as needed to receive the broadcast and multicast messages.
Beacon interval	The amount of time (in milliseconds) between beacon transmissions, each of which identifies the presence of an access point. By default, wireless clients passively scan all radio channels, listening for beacons coming from access points. Before a client enters power-save mode, it needs the beacon interval to determine when to wake up for the next beacon (and learn whether the access point has any messages for it). User can enter any value between 1 and 65535 , but the recommended range is 1 - 1000 .

XPress™ Technology	XPress™ Technology is a feature in which two of our devices can communicate with each other at twice the normal rate. 54g+ is a technology that achieves higher throughput with frame-bursting. With 54g+ enabled, aggregate throughput (the sum of the individual throughput of each network client) improves by up to 25% in 802.11g-only networks, and up to 75% in mixed networks containing both 802.11g and 802.11b equipment.
54g™ mode	Set this 54g+ mode to 54g Auto for the widest compatibility, or to 54g Performance for the fastest performance with 54g-certified equipment. Select 802.11b Only if all user's wireless clients support 802.11b mode only. 54g LRS (Limited Rate Support) is intended to support "legacy" (802.11b) clients that can't deal with access points which advertise supported rates in their beacon frames other than the original 802.11's 1 and 2 Mbps rates. Use 54g LRS only if user can't get a connection with the other three modes.
54g™ protection	The 802.11g standards provide a protection method so 802.11g and 802.11b devices can co-exist in the same network without "speaking" at the same time. Do not disable 54g protection if there is a possibility that a 802.11b device will use user's wireless network. In Auto mode, the wireless devices use RTS/CTS to improve 802.11g performances in mixed 802.11g/802.11b networks. Turn protection off to maximise 802.11g throughput under most conditions.
Preamble Type	A preamble is a signal that synchronises the timing between two or more wireless devices, allowing all wireless systems to recognise the start of transmission.

5.3.3 Security

This page allows you to configure security features of the wireless LAN interface. You may set up configuration manually or through WiFi Protected Setup(WPS)

1. Click **Security** of **Wireless** item and you'll see the following page.

WPS Setup

Enable WPS

Disabled ▼

Manual Setup AP

You can set the network authentication method, selecting data encryption, specify whether a network key is required to authenticate to this wireless network. Click "Apply/Save" when done.

Select SSID:

KasdaE7FFF3 ▼

Network Authentication:

Open ▼

WEP Encryption:

Disabled ▼

Apply/Save

2. Configure WPA Pre-shared key as below and click **Apply/Save**.

Select SSID:

KasdaE7FFF3 ▼

Network Authentication:

WPA-PSK ▼

WPA/WAPI passphrase:

●●●●●●●●

[Click here to display](#)

WPA Group Rekey Interval:

0

WPA/WAPI Encryption:

TKIP+AES ▼

WEP Encryption:

Disabled ▼

Apply/Save

3. Enable WPS as below.

WPS SetupEnable **WPS**

Enabled ▾

Add **Client** (This feature is available only when WPA-PSK(WPS1), WPA2 PSK or OPEN mode is configured)☐ Enter STA PIN ☐ Use AP PIN[Add Enrollee](#)Set **WPS AP Mode**

Configured ▾

Setup **AP** (Configure all security settings with an external registrar)Device **PIN**

76229909

[Help](#)[Config AP](#)

4. Set WPS AP mode as **unconfigured** and click **Config AP**.

WPS SetupEnable **WPS**

Enabled ▾

Add **Client** (This feature is available only when WPA-PSK(WPS1), WPA2 PSK or OPEN mode is configured)☒ Enter STA PIN ☐ Use AP PIN[Add Enrollee](#)[Help](#)Set **Authorized Station MAC**[Help](#)Set **WPS AP Mode**

Unconfigured ▾

Setup **AP** (Configure all security settings with an external registrar)Device **PIN**

76229909

[Help](#)[Config AP](#)

5. Set WPS AP mode as **configured** and click **Save/Apply**.

6. Now you can use a wireless adaptor with WPS function and the WPS button to connect to access the Internet.

7. To configure security features for the Wireless interface, please open Security item from Wireless menu. This web page offers nine authentication protocols for user to secure user's data while connecting to networks. There are four selections including Open, Shared, 802.1X, WPA, WPA-PSK, WPA2, WPA2-PSK, Mixed WPA-WPA2, Mixed WPA-WPA2-PSK. Different item leads different web page settings. Please read the following information carefully.

The wireless security page allows user to configure the security features of user's wireless network.

Select SSID:	KasdaE7FFF3 ▼
Network Authentication:	Shared ▼
WEP Encryption:	Enabled ▼
Encryption Strength:	128-bit ▼
Current Network Key:	1 ▼
Network Key 1:	1234567890123
Network Key 2:	1234567890123
Network Key 3:	1234567890123
Network Key 4:	1234567890123

There are several security methods to choose from, depending on user's needs and the capabilities of user's wireless machines.

Open ▼
Open
Shared
802.1X
WPA
WPA-PSK
WPA2
WPA2 -PSK
Mixed WPA2/WPA
Mixed WPA2/WPA -PSK

- **WEP open** and **WEP shared** —WEP is an encryption scheme that is used to protect user's wireless data communications. WEP uses a combination of 64-bit keys or 128-bit keys to provide access control to user's network and encryption security for every data transmission. To decode a data transmission, each wireless client on the network must use an identical 64-bit or 128-bit key. WEP is an older wireless encryption method that is not as hard to break as the more-recent WPA.
- **802.1x** — In 802.1x (also known as RADIUS), a separate machine called an authentication server receives a user ID and password. It grants or denies access based on whether the ID and password match any entries in its account list. User can optionally enable WEP encryption with this option. Because it requires a separate machine acting as the authentication server, 802.1x is most often used in business environments.

- **WPA** — WPA is a more recent encryption method that addresses many of the weaknesses in WEP. Any client capable of WPA encryption should use it instead of WEP.
- **WPA (PSK)** — This is WPA encryption combined with a *pre-shared key* (PSK), which is a text string known only to the gateway and authorised wireless clients. The gateway rejects the login if the client's PSK does not match.
- **WPA2** — WPA2 is a more advanced encryption method than WPA. Because it is a more recent standard, some of user's wireless devices might not be able to use it.
- **WPA2 (PSK)** — this option uses WPA2 with a pre-shared key.
- **WPA2 and WPA**— This option supports WPA2/WPA encryption for devices capable of one or the other standard. The gateway automatically detects whether a particular device can use WPA2 or WPA.
- **WPA2 AND WPA (PSK)** — this has WPA2 or WPA encryption based on client abilities, as well as a pre-shared key.

After making changes, click Apply to save.

5.4 VoIP Configuration

5.4.1 SIP Basic Setting

Please Click **Stop SIP client** before configure SIP parameter and click **Start SIP Client** after the setting.

Locale selection*: USA - NORTHAMERICA (Note: Requires vodsI restart to take affect)

SIP domain name*:

Voip Dialpan Setting:

☒ Use SIP Proxy.

SIP Proxy:

SIP Proxy port:

☒ Use SIP Outbound Proxy.

SIP Outbound Proxy:

SIP Outbound Proxy port:

☒ Use SIP Registrar.

SIP Registrar:

SIP Registrar port:

SIP Account	0	1
Account Enabled	☐	☐
Physical Endpt Id	0	0
Extension		
Display name		
Authentication name		
Password		
Preferred ptime	20	20
Preferred codec 1	G. 711ALaw	G. 711ALaw
Preferred codec 2	G. 729a	G. 729a
Preferred codec 3	G. 723. 1	G. 723. 1
Preferred codec 4	G. 726_24	G. 726_24
Preferred codec 5	G. 726_32	G. 726_32
Preferred codec 6	PCMWIDEBAND	PCMWIDEBAND

Interface Name: PVC channel for VoIP service.

Locale Selection: Keep the value as default if without any request from your ISP.

Preferred codec list: Voice codecs.

SIP Proxy: SIP proxy server address or domain name of SIP service. You can make it blank if your ISP hasn't given you the address.

SIP Server Port is the signal port of SIP server. The default value is 5060.

SIP Outbound Proxy is SIP Outbound server. The default value is 000.000.000.000. The parameter is useful only when the Outbound service is open.

SIP Outbound proxy port is the signal port of outbound proxy port. The default value is 5060.

SIP Registrar: The SIP server address provide by your ISP. This address is necessary for VOIP setting.

SIP Registrar port: the signal port of SIP server. The default value is 5060.

Extension: SIP account username provided by your ISP. The value is necessary for VOIP setting.

Display Name: The line number assigned by your ISP

Password: SIP account password provided by your ISP. The value is necessary for VOIP setting.

Input necessary value and then click **Start SIP client**.

5.4.2 SIP Advanced Setting

Please Click **Stop SIP client** before configure SIP parameter and click **Start SIP Client** after setting.

Line	1	2
Call waiting	☐	☐
Call forwarding number		
Forward unconditionally	☐	☐
Forward on "busy"	☐	☐
Forward on "no answer"	☐	☐
MWI	☐	☐
Call barring	☒	☒
Call barring pin	9999	9999
Call barring digit map		
Warm line	☒	☒
Warm line number		
Anonymous call blocking	☐	☐
Anonymous calling	☐	☐
DND	☐	☐

Call waiting: If a calling party places a call to a called party which is otherwise engaged, and the called party has the call waiting feature enabled, the called party is able to suspend the current telephone call and switch to the new incoming call (Typically, this is done by pushing the flash button), and can then negotiate with the new or the current caller an appropriate time to ring back if the message is important, or to quickly handle a separate incoming call.

Call Forwarding Number: a feature that allows an incoming call to a called party, which would be otherwise unavailable, to be redirected to a mobile telephone or other telephone number where the desired called party is situated. Forward the incoming call to the number you typed. Select checkbox to enable the call forwarding function.

Enable MWI. MWI means Message-Waiting Indication. Usually an audio or visual signal that a voicemail or other type of message is waiting.

Call barring: Telephone service feature that restricts certain types of outgoing calls (such as international calls) and/or incoming calls (such as from undesirable callers) with the use of a code.

DND: Select the checkbox to enable DND support. The Do Not Disturb or (DND) function prevents calls from ringing on an extension for which DND is activated. Some Do Not Disturb (DND) attributes include directing the call to a pre-assigned extension (like a secretary or assistant), busy signal, DND signal, or recorded message generated by the telephone switch.

5.5 Printer Server Installations

1. Click “Advanced setup⇒Print Server” and then Check “**Enable on-board printer server**” and key in “**Printer name**”, “**Make and model**” .

Print Server settings

This page allows you to enable / disable printer support.

☒ Enable on-board print server.

Printer name

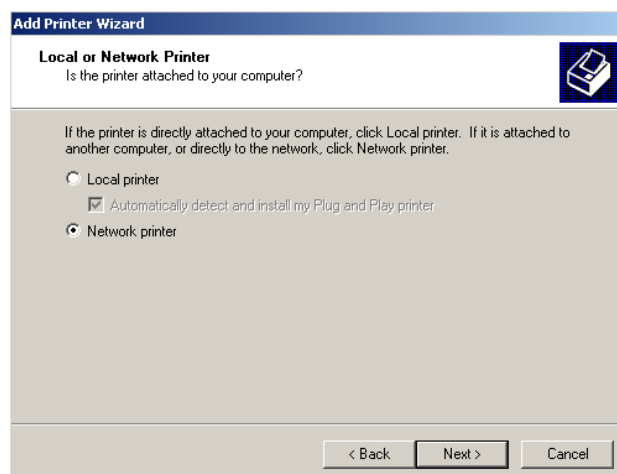
Make and model

Save/Apply

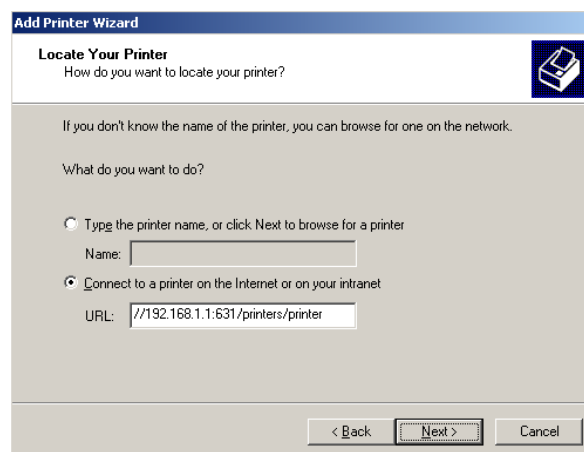
2. Click on Add a printer from **Control Panel** of the Windows computer and click “Next”.



3. Select “Network Printer” and click “Next”.

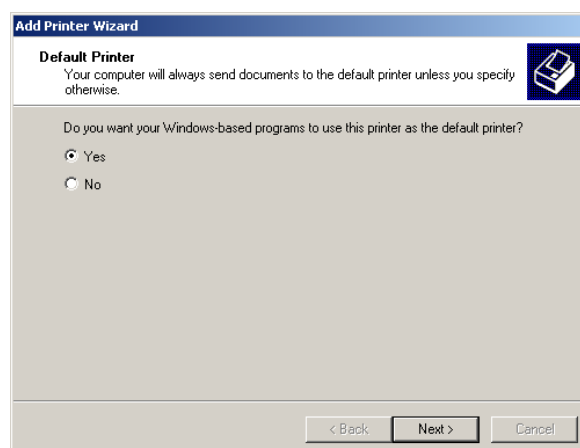


4. Select Connect to a printer on the Internet, type “**http://192.168.1.1:631/printers/printer**” and click “Next”. The printer name “**Printer**” must be the same name entered in the ADSL router “print server setting” as in step 1.



5. Select driver file directory on CD-ROM or in your hard disk and click “OK”.

6. Choose “Yes” or “No” for default printer setting and click “Next”.



7. Click “Finish”.



Appendix: Frequent Asked Questions

Q: None of the LEDs are on when you power on the DSL router?

A: Please make sure what you use is the power adaptor attached with the DSL router package and checks the connection between the AC power and DSL router.

Q: DSL LED does not turn on after connect telephone line?

A: Please make sure what you use is the standard telephone line (as attached with the package), make sure the line is connected correctly and check whether there is poor contact at each interface. Wait for 30 seconds to allow the DSL router establishes connection with you DSL operator.

Q: DSL LED is in the circulation of slow-flashing and fast-flashing after connecting telephone line?

A: This situation means the DSL router is in the status of failing to establish connection with Central Office. Please check carefully and confirm whether the DSL router has been installed correctly.

Q: LAN LED does not turn on after connect Ethernet cable?

A: Please make sure Ethernet cable is connected hub/PC and DSL router correctly. Then please make sure the PC/hub have been power on.

Please make sure that you use parallel network cable to connect UpLink port of hub, or use parallel network cable to connect PC. If connect normal port of hub (not UpLink port), you must use cross-cable. Please make sure that your network cables meet the networking requirements above.

Q: PC cannot access the Router?

A: Please make sure that all devices communicating with the device must use the same channel (and use the same SSID). Otherwise your PC will not find the wireless Router.

Q: PC cannot access the Internet?

A: First check whether PC can ping the interface Ethernet IP address of this product successfully (default value is 192.168.1.1) by using ping application. If ping application fails, please check the connection of Ethernet cable and check whether the states of LEDs are in gear.

If the PC uses private IP address that is set manually (non-registered legal IP address), please check:

1. Whether IP address of the PC gateway is legal IP address. Otherwise please use the right gateway, or set the PC to Obtain an IP address automatically.
2. Please confirm the validity of DNS server appointed to the PC with DSL operator. Otherwise please use the right DNS, or set the PC to Obtain an IP address automatically.
3. Please make sure you have set the NAT rules and convert private IP address to legal IP address. IP address range of the PC that you specify should meet the setting range in NAT rules.
4. Central Office equipment may have problem.
5. The country or the wireless network type you selected is wrong.

Q: PC cannot browse Internet web page?

A: Please make sure DNS server appointed to the PC is correct. You can use ping application program to test whether the PC can connect to the DNS server of the DSL operator.

Q: Initialization of the PVC connection failed?

A: Be sure that cable is connected properly from the DSL port to the wall jack. The DSL LED on the front panel of the DSL router should be on. Check that your VPI, VCI, type of encapsulation and type of multiplexing setting are the same as what you collected from your service provider, Re-configure DSL router and reboot it. If you still cannot work it out, you may need to verify these variables with the service provider.

If the cause is not given above, please contact your local service provider!