

Tenda

User Guide

www.tendacn.com



4G600



4G630

3G/4G Wireless N150/N300 Router

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About this Manual

Thank you for choosing Tenda! Before you start, please read this User Guide, which instructs you to install and configure your device. This User Guide is applicable to 4G600 and 4G630. Unless otherwise specified, the 4G630 is used as an example throughout this User Guide.

Convention

This user guide uses the following formats to highlight special messages:

Icon	Description
 Note	This format is used to highlight information of importance or special interest. Ignoring this type of note may result in ineffective configurations, loss of data or damage to device.
 Tip	This format is used to highlight a procedure that will save time or resources.
 Knowledge Center	Description of fields on the device GUI.

Technical Support

- Website: <http://www.tendacn.com>
- Email: support02@tenda.com.cn
- Skype: tendasz
- YouTube: Tendasz1999
- Hotline:
 - 1-800-570-5892 (USA) (061) 1300787922 (Australia)
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I Product Overview

1 Package Contents

Unpack the package. Your box should contain the following items:

- 3G/4G Wireless Router
- Ethernet Cable
- Power Adapter
- Install Guide
- Resource CD

If any of the parts are incorrect, missing, or damaged, contact your Tenda dealer. Keep the carton, including the original packing materials, in case you need to return the product for repair.

2 Getting to Know Your Device

2.1 What It Looks like




4G630

4G600

2.2 LED



LED	Status	Description
PWR	Solid	The device is receiving electric power.
SYS	Blinking	System is starting up properly.
WPS	Blinking	The device is functioning properly.

WAN/LAN/WiFi	Blinking	The WAN/LAN /WLAN interface is transmitting data.
	Solid	The WAN/LAN interface is connected correctly. The WiFi radio is on.
USB	Solid	The USB port is connected correctly.
	/	This icon indicates no actual meaning. It is only for decoration.

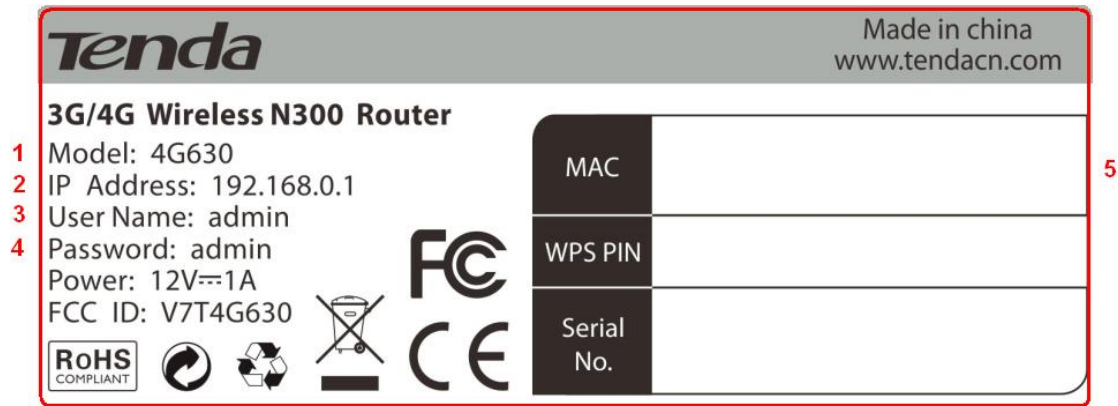
2.3 Button & Interface



Button/Interface	Description
USB	USB port for attaching a 3G/4G USB Modem
WPS/Reset	Pressing this button for over 6 seconds resets the device to factory default settings or 1-3 seconds to enable WPS quick encryption.
WAN	Internet port for cabling the device to the Internet side
LAN1/2/3	Local (LAN) Ethernet ports for cabling the device to

	local computers, switches, etc.
POWER	Power port for connecting the device to a power outlet

2.4 Label



1→Product Model

2→Default Login IP address

This IP address is to be used to access the device's settings through a Web browser.

3/4→Default login user name/password

This information is to be used for web access authentication.

5→Device's physical address

II Quick Setup

1 Hardware Install

You can either connect to the device wirelessly or using Ethernet cables. Select an install method according to your network environment.

- A. If you access the Internet via a 3G/4G USB modem, see **3G/4G Router Mode**.
- B. If you access the Internet by connecting the device to the Ethernet cable from the incoming Internet side, see **Wireless Router Mode**.
- C. If you acquire Internet access from a remote AP on an existing network, see **Universal Repeater Mode**.

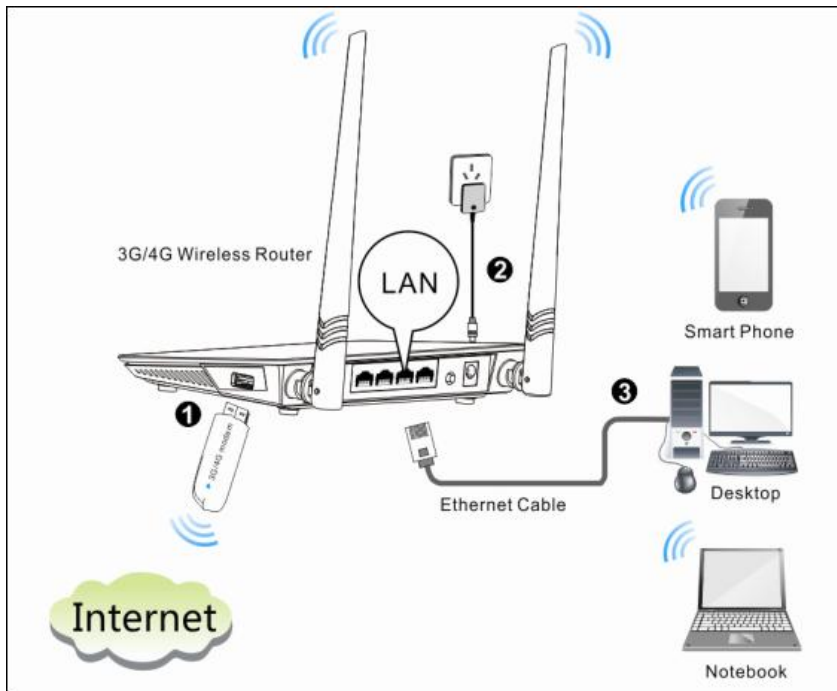
 **Note**

- ① DO NOT expose the device to heat sources.
 - ② Disconnect the device from power supply in thunderstorm weather.
 - ③ Keep the device away from electrical appliances (such as electromagnetic cooker and cordless phone, etc.) to avoid electromagnetic interference.
-
-

3G/4G Router Mode

By connecting an activated 3G/4G USB modem to your device and it gives you the freedom to roam while staying connected to the Internet.

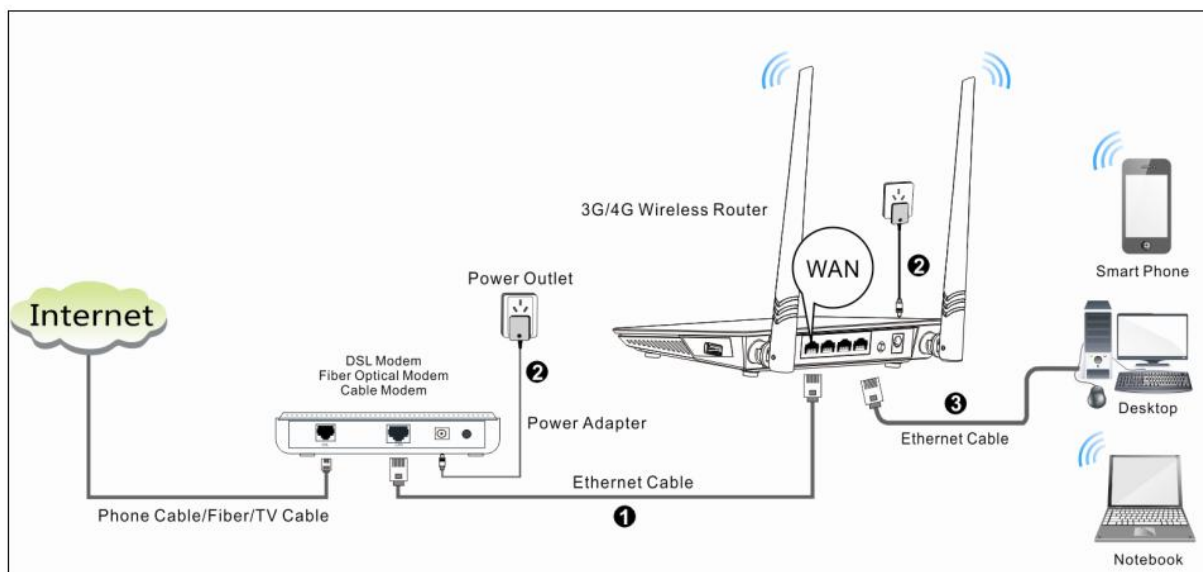
- ① Insert a 3G/4G USB modem to the device.
- ② Connect the device to a power outlet.
- ③ Connect your desktop, notebook and smart phone, etc. to the device.



Wireless Router Mode

In this mode, your device functions as a common wireless router. Simply connect it to an Internet-enabled DSL/fiber optical/cable modem.

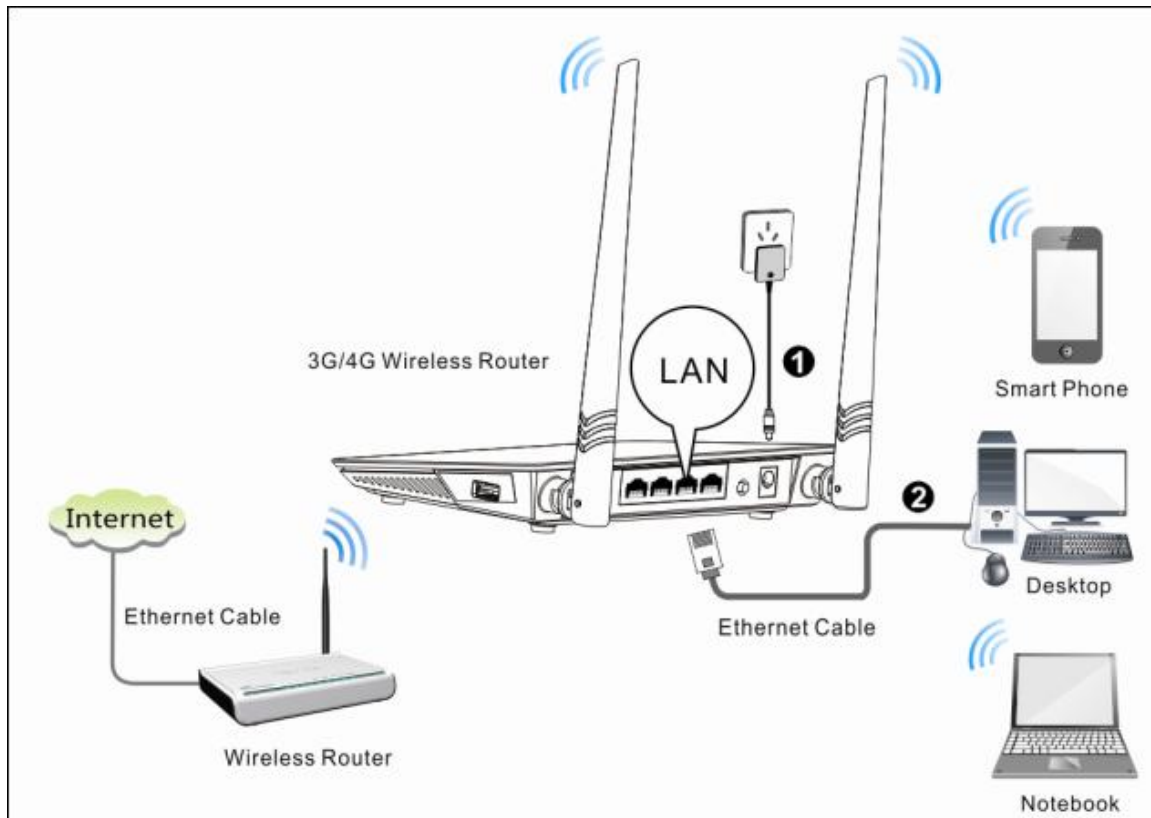
- ① Connect the WAN port of the device to an Internet-enabled DSL/fiber optical/cable modem.
- ② Connect the modem and the device to a power outlet.
- ③ Connect your desktop, notebook and smart phone to the device.



Universal Repeater Mode

The universal repeater feature can be used to extend your existing wireless network coverage.

- ① Connect the device to a power outlet.
- ② Connect your desktop, notebook and smart phone to the device.



Tip

- ① To scan and connect to a remote wireless device see [Universal Repeater Mode](#) in **4 Quick Internet Setup & Wireless Security Setup**.
 - ② To connect the device wirelessly, see [2 Join Your Wireless Network](#).
-
-

2 Configure Your PC

If your computer is set to a static or fixed IP address (This is uncommon), change it to "Obtain an IP address automatically" and "Obtain DNS server address automatically" from the device. See **1 Configure Your PC**.

3 Web Login

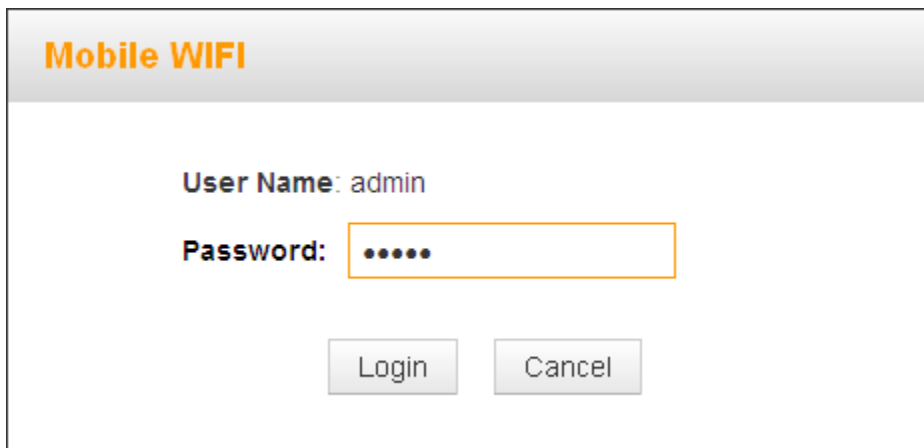
- ① Launch a Web browser, say, **IE**.



- ② In the address bar, input the device's LAN IP address (**192.168.0.1** by default), and press **Enter**.



- ③ Enter the login password (**admin** by default) and click **Login**.

The image shows a login form titled 'Mobile WiFi'. It has a white background with a grey header. The form contains the following elements:

- User Name:** admin
- Password:** A text input field containing six dots (••••••).
- Login** button
- Cancel** button

- ④ The **Status** screen appears. Click **Wizard** to enter the setup wizard interface.

Tenda

Wizard Status Basic Wireless Advanced Tools

Status

3G/4G Traffic Statistics

WAN Status

Internet Connection Status 3G/4G USB modem not attached

WAN IP 0.0.0.0

Subnet Mask 0.0.0.0

Gateway 0.0.0.0

Primary DNS Server 0.0.0.0

Secondary DNS Server 0.0.0.0

Internet Connection Type 3G/4G

Connect Disconnect

LAN Status

IP Address 192.168.0.1

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

DHCP Server Enabled

Wireless Status

Wireless Radio Enabled

SSID Tenda_38DDC9

Help

Here you can view the WAN status, LAN status, wireless status and system status of the device.

Tenda

Wizard Status Basic Wireless Advanced Tools

Wizard

Wizard

Home

Wireless Router Mode

3G/4G Router Mode

Universal Repeater Mode

Auto-switch System Mode

3G/4G Priority Ethernet Priority

Next

Help

3G/4G Router Mode: In this mode, the router acquires Internet access through an activated 3G/4G USB modem which is attached to its USB port. Wired WAN access is disabled.

Wireless Router Mode: In this mode, the router acquires Internet access through a wired WAN port. 3G/4G access is disabled.

Universal Repeater: Also known as Client plus AP Mode. In this mode the router

4 Quick Internet Setup & Wireless Security Setup

Read the following and determine your Internet connection type. Then follow the right setup wizard.

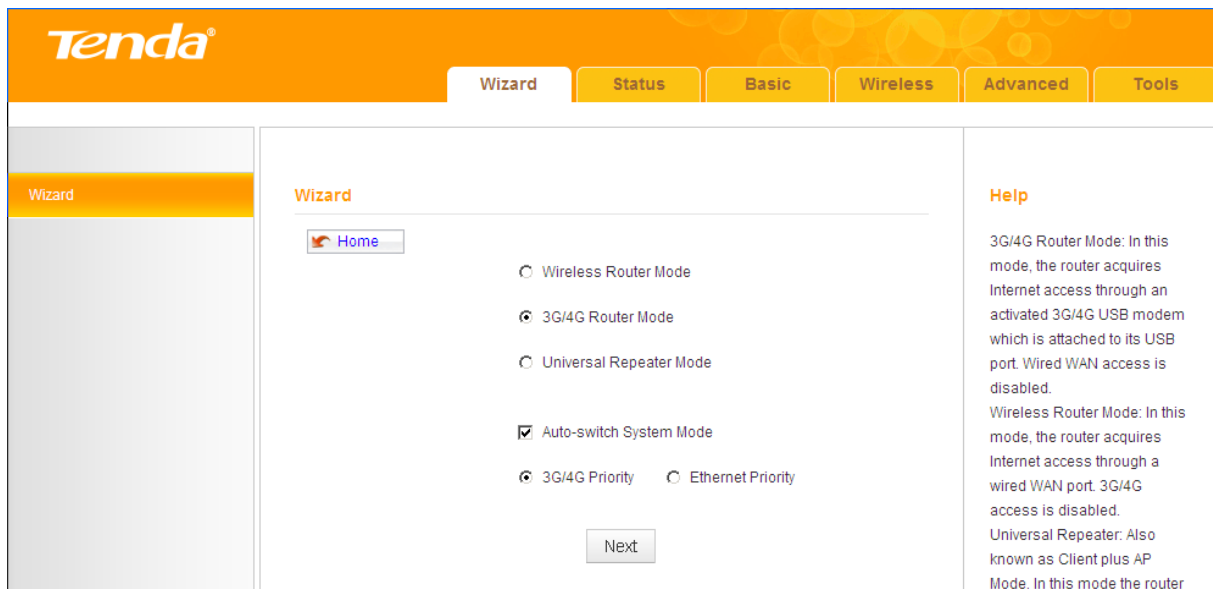
A. If you access the Internet via a 3G/4G USB modem, see **3G/4G Router**

Mode.

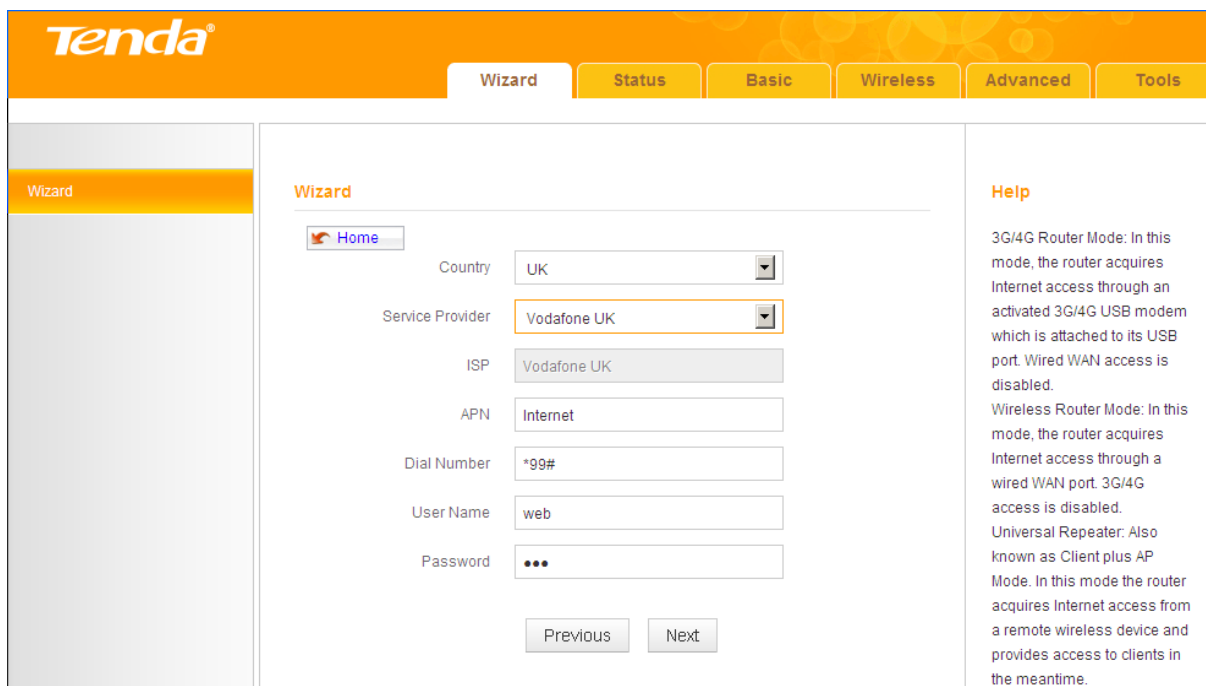
- B.** If your ISP provides you with a cable from the incoming Internet side but no ISP login account or IP information, your ISP uses a DHCP connection. See **Wireless Router Mode – DHCP.**
- C.** If your ISP provides you with a cable from the incoming Internet side and a PPPoE login account, your ISP uses a PPPoE connection. See **Wireless Router Mode – PPPoE.**
- D.** If you acquire Internet access from a remote AP on an existing network, see **Universal Repeater Mode.**
- E.** To learn about the **Auto-switch System Mode, 3G/4G Priority** and/or **Ethernet Priority**, see **Auto-switch System Mode & Priority.**

3G/4G Router Mode

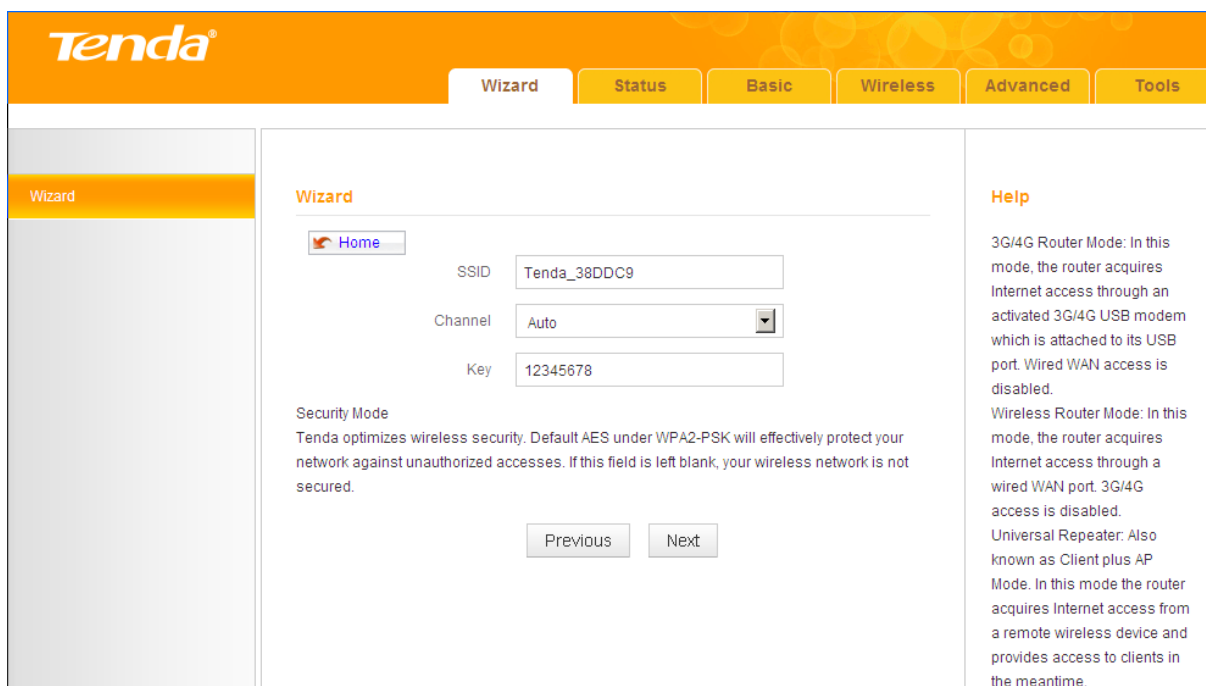
- ① Select **3G/4G Router Mode** and click **Next**.



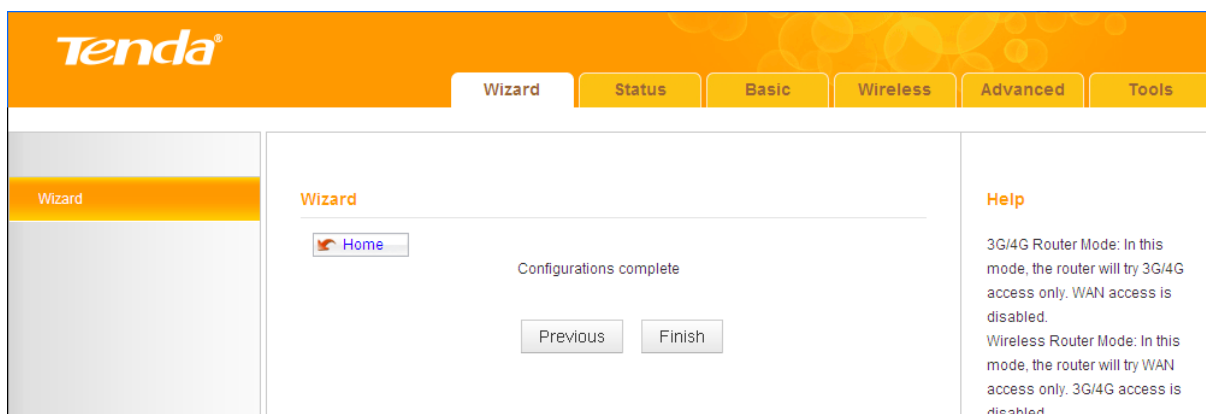
- ② Configure 3G/ 4G Internet connection settings and then click **Next**. If you are not sure of which service provider to use, select **Auto**.



③ Configure your wireless network: **SSID, Channel, Key** and then click **Next**.



④ Click **Finish** and wait for the device to restart.



Wireless Router Mode – DHCP

- ① Select **Wireless Router Mode** and click **Next**.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's configuration wizard. The top navigation bar includes 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. The 'Wizard' tab is active. On the left, a sidebar shows 'Wizard' selected. The main content area is titled 'Wizard' and contains a 'Home' button, a list of modes with radio buttons, and a 'Next' button. The modes are: Wireless Router Mode (selected), 3G/4G Router Mode, Universal Repeater Mode, Auto-switch System Mode (checked), 3G/4G Priority (selected), and Ethernet Priority. A 'Help' section on the right provides details for each mode.

Wizard

Home

Wireless Router Mode

3G/4G Router Mode

Universal Repeater Mode

Auto-switch System Mode

3G/4G Priority Ethernet Priority

Next

Help

3G/4G Router Mode: In this mode, the router acquires Internet access through an activated 3G/4G USB modem which is attached to its USB port. Wired WAN access is disabled.

Wireless Router Mode: In this mode, the router acquires Internet access through a wired WAN port. 3G/4G access is disabled.

Universal Repeater: Also known as Client plus AP Mode. In this mode the router acquires Internet access from a remote wireless device and provides access to clients in the meantime.

- ② Select **DHCP** and click **Next**.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's configuration wizard. The top navigation bar includes 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. The 'Wizard' tab is active. On the left, a sidebar shows 'Wizard' selected. The main content area is titled 'Wizard' and contains a 'Home' button, a dropdown menu for 'Internet Connection Type' set to 'DHCP', and 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons. A 'Help' section on the right provides details for the 3G/4G Router Mode.

Wizard

Home

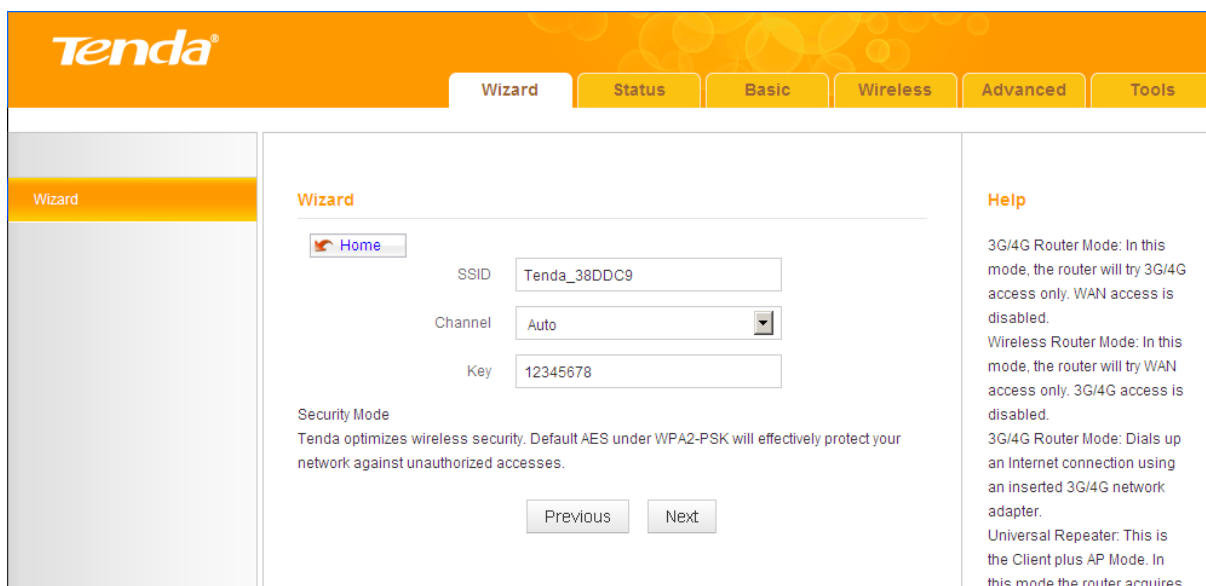
Internet Connection Type: DHCP

Previous Next

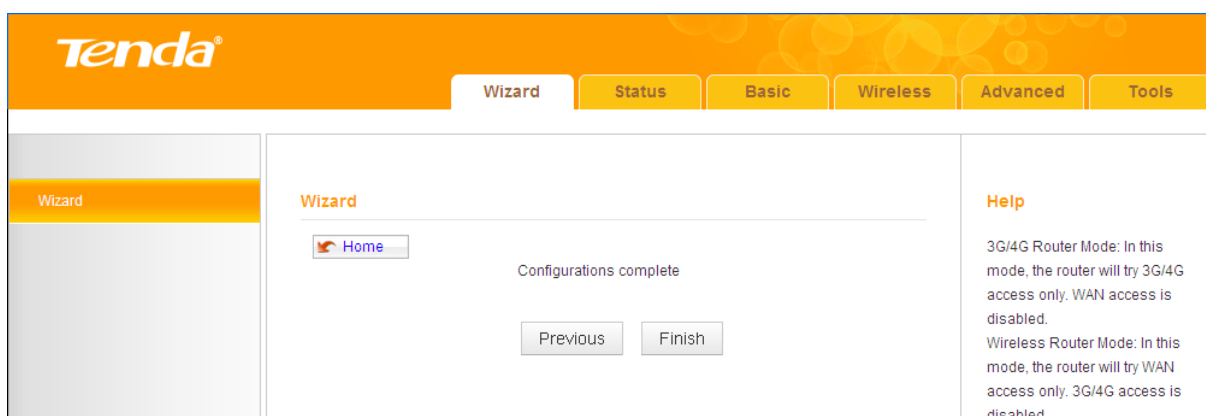
Help

3G/4G Router Mode: In this mode, the router acquires Internet access through an activated 3G/4G USB modem which is attached to its USB port. Wired WAN access is disabled.

- ③ Configure your wireless network: **SSID**, **Channel**, **Key** and then click **Next**.

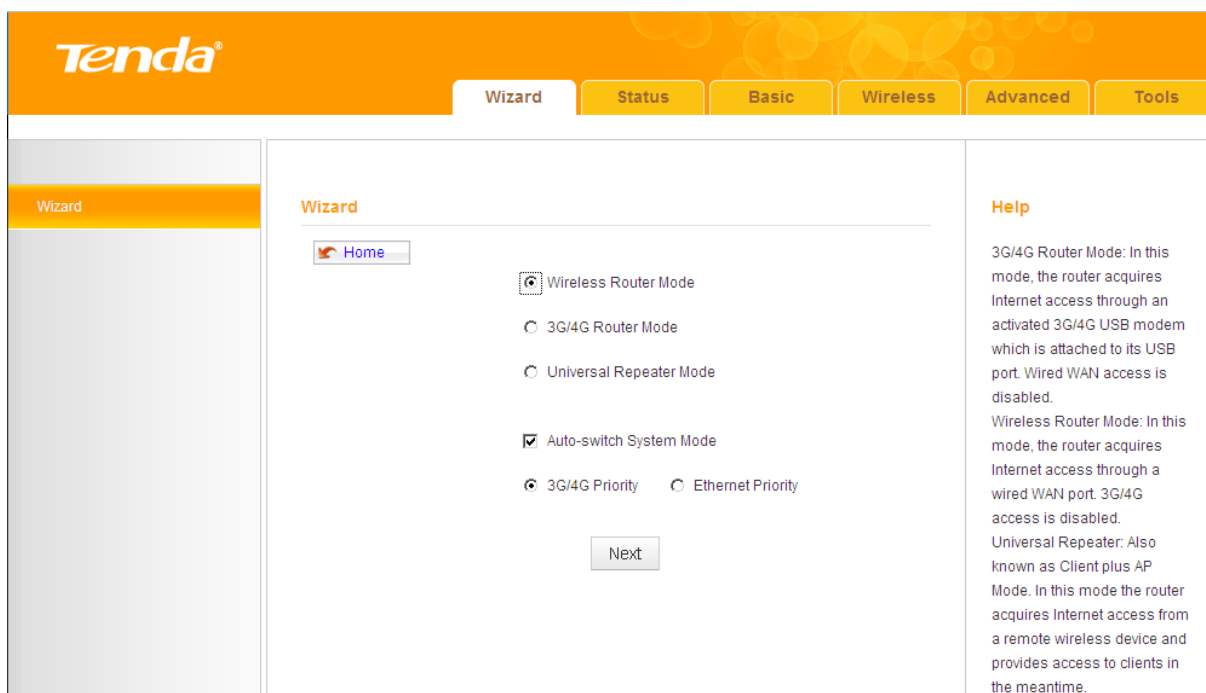


- Click **Finish** and wait for the device to restart.

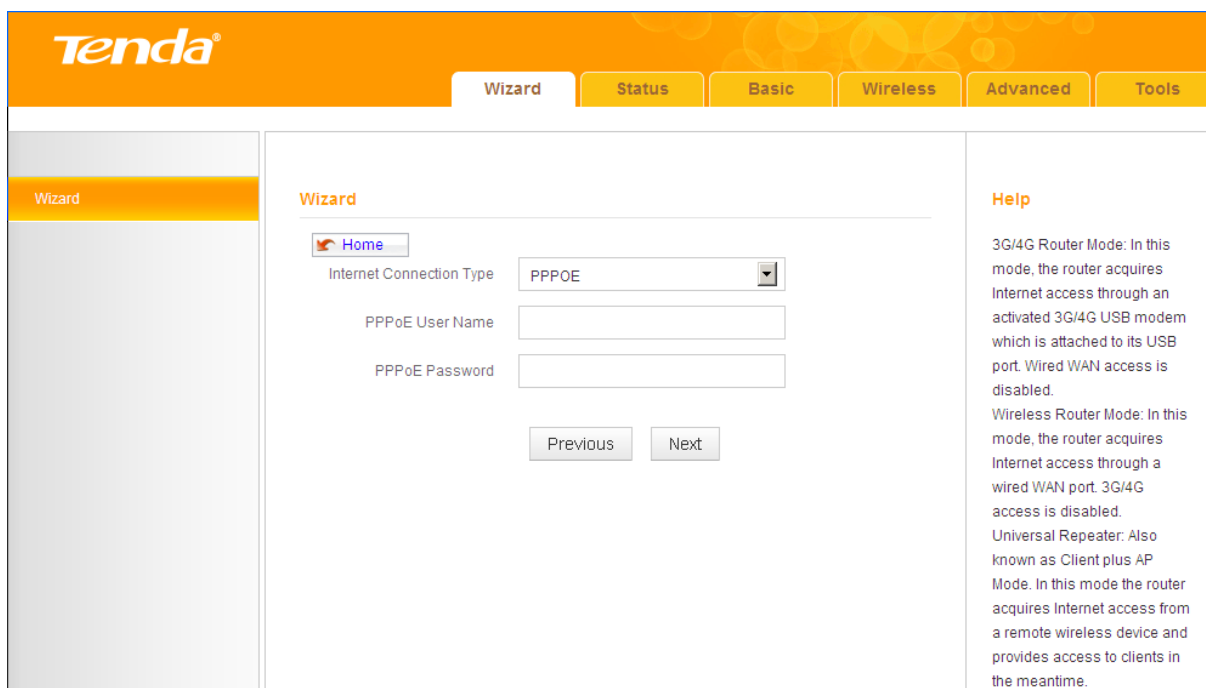


Wireless Router Mode – PPPoE

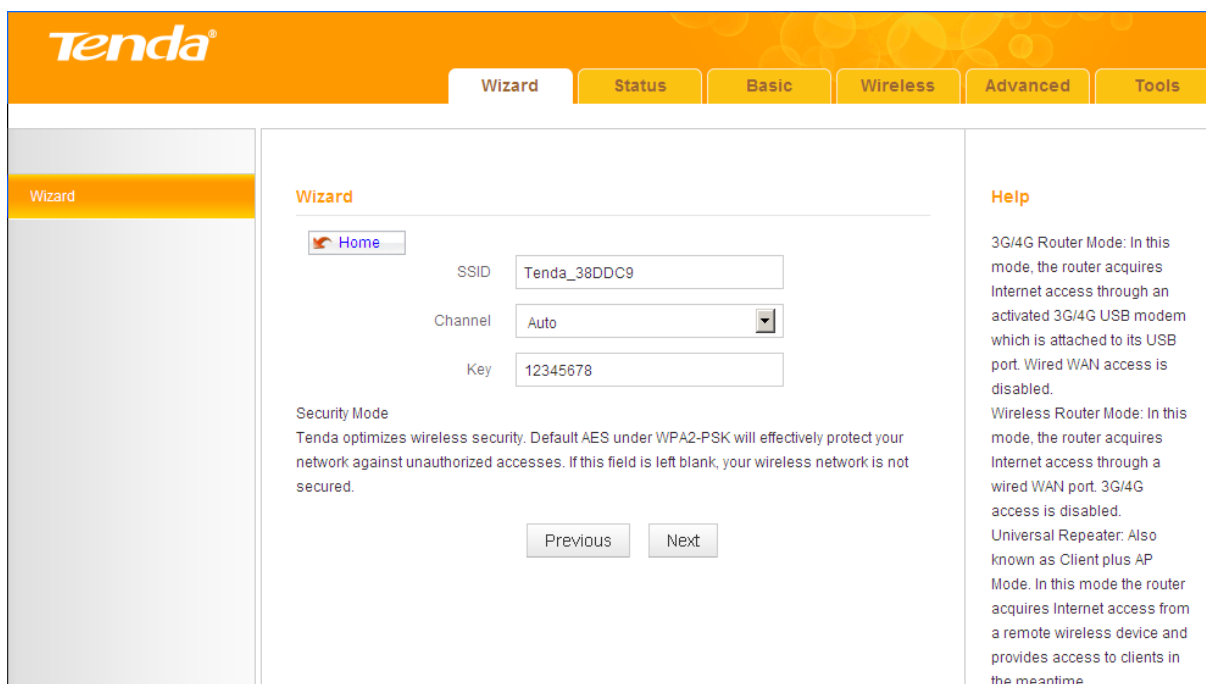
- Select **Wireless Router Mode** and click **Next**.



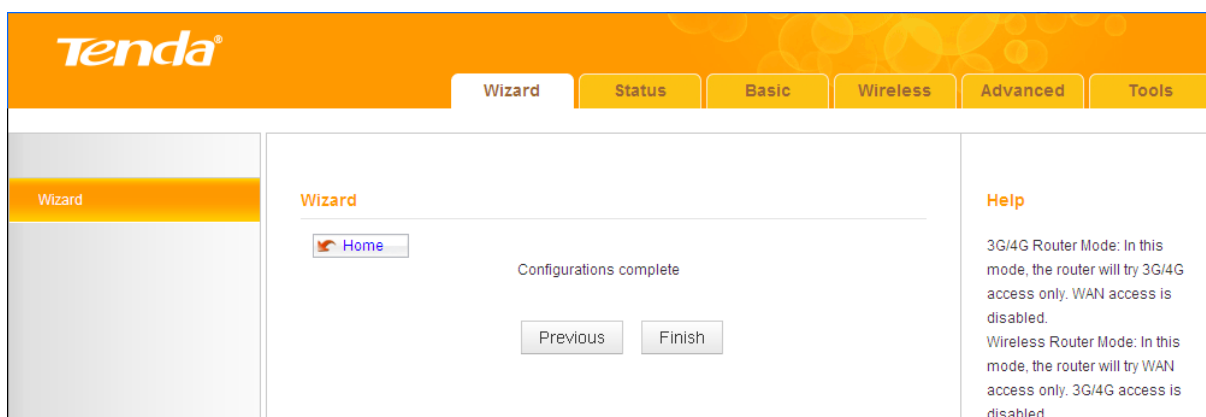
② Select **PPPoE**, enter the **PPPoE User Name/Password** and click **Next**.



③ Configure your wireless network: **SSID**, **Channel**, **Key** and then click **Next**.



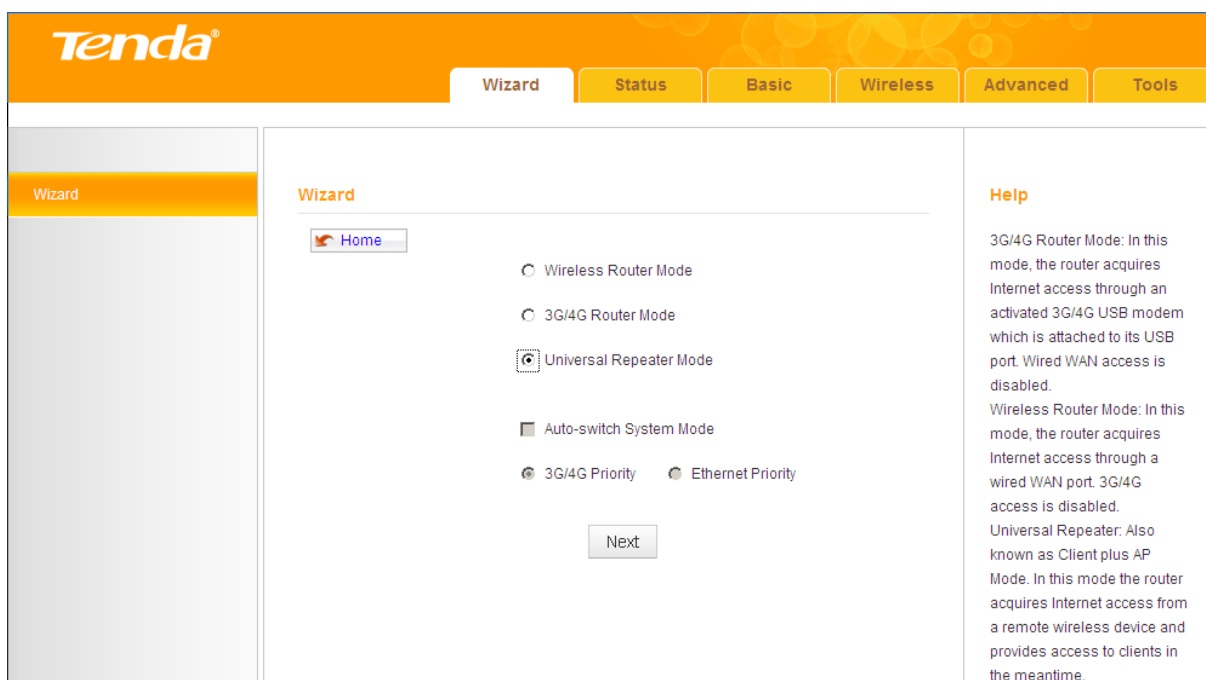
- ④ Click **Finish** and wait for the device to restart.



Five Internet connection types are supported for the wired WAN connection (Ethernet): DHCP, PPPOE, PPTP, L2TP and Static IP. For PPTP, L2TP and Static IP, see [2.2 WAN Settings](#).

Universal Repeater Mode

- ① Select **Universal Repeater Mode** and click **Next**.



② Enter or select the **SSID**, **MAC**, **Channel** and security settings exactly the same as the remote AP and then click **Next**.



③ Configure your wireless network: **SSID** and **Key** and then click **Next**.

Tenda

Wizard | Status | Basic | Wireless | Advanced | Tools

Wizard

Wizard

Home

SSID: Tenda_38DDC9

Channel: 1

Key: 12345678

Security Mode
Tenda optimizes wireless security. Default AES under WPA2-PSK will effectively protect your network against unauthorized accesses. If this field is left blank, your wireless network is not secured.

Previous | Next

Help

3G/4G Router Mode: In this mode, the router acquires Internet access through an activated 3G/4G USB modem which is attached to its USB port. Wired WAN access is disabled.

Wireless Router Mode: In this mode, the router acquires Internet access through a wired WAN port. 3G/4G access is disabled.

Universal Repeater: Also known as Client plus AP Mode. In this mode the router acquires Internet access from a remote wireless device and provides access to clients in the meantime.

④ Click **Finish** and wait for the device to restart.

Tenda

Wizard | Status | Basic | Wireless | Advanced | Tools

Wizard

Wizard

Home

Configurations complete

Previous | Finish

Help

3G/4G Router Mode: In this mode, the router will try 3G/4G access only. WAN access is disabled.

Wireless Router Mode: In this mode, the router will try WAN access only. 3G/4G access is disabled.



Tip

In **Universal Repeater Mode**, your wireless network must operate on the same channel as the remote AP.

Auto-switch System Mode & Priority

Auto-switch System Mode: If unchecked, system will not switch between the **3G/4G Router Mode** and **Wireless Router Mode**.

If the **Auto-switch System Mode** and **3G/4G Priority** are selected, system will:

- prioritize the **3G/4G Router Mode** when detecting the coexistence of an

Ethernet cable and a 3G/4G USB modem.

- operate in the **3G/4G Router Mode** when only detecting a 3G/4G USB modem.
- toggle to the **Wireless Router Mode** when only detecting an Ethernet cable.

If the Auto-switch System Mode and Ethernet Priority are selected, system will:

- prioritize the **Wireless Router Mode** when detecting the coexistence of an Ethernet cable and a 3G/4G USB modem.
- toggle to the **3G/4G Router Mode** when only detecting a 3G/4G USB modem.
- operate in the **Wireless Router Mode** when only detecting an Ethernet cable.

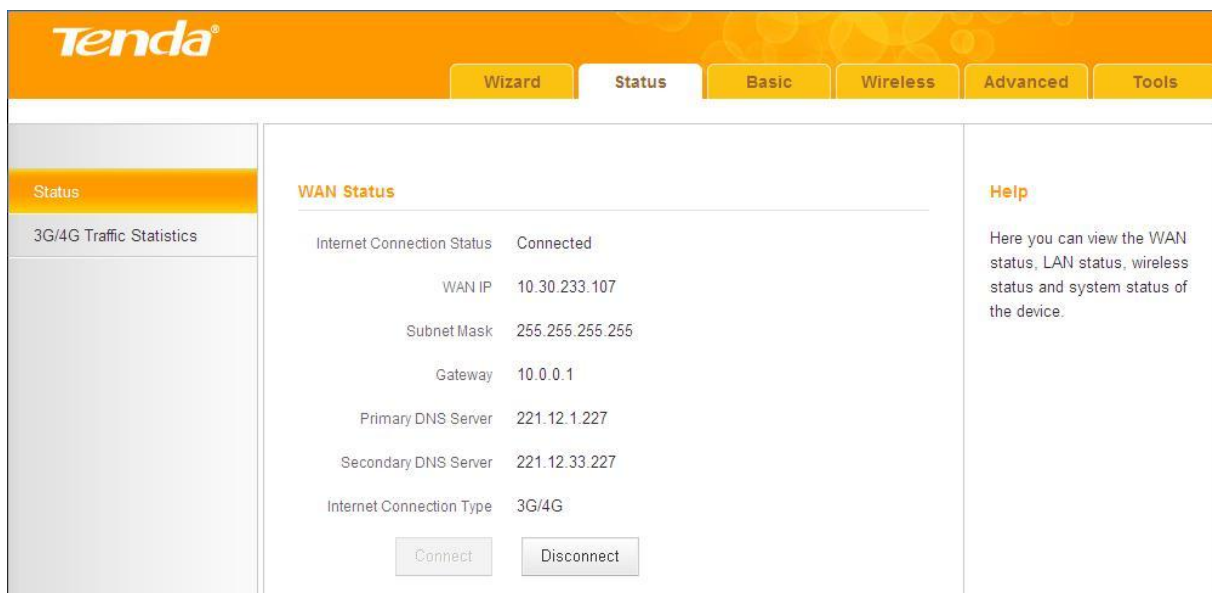
III Features & Configurations

1 Status

Click **Status** to enter the **Status** screen.

WAN Status

WAN Status in 3G/4G Router Mode:



The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. The 'Status' page is active, showing a sidebar with 'Status' and '3G/4G Traffic Statistics'. The main content area displays 'WAN Status' with the following information:

Internet Connection Status	Connected
WAN IP	10.30.233.107
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.255
Gateway	10.0.0.1
Primary DNS Server	221.12.1.227
Secondary DNS Server	221.12.33.227
Internet Connection Type	3G/4G

At the bottom of the WAN Status section, there are 'Connect' and 'Disconnect' buttons. A 'Help' section on the right states: 'Here you can view the WAN status, LAN status, wireless status and system status of the device.'

3G/4G Traffic Statistics

To view the 3G/4G traffic statistics, click **Status** -> **3G/4G Traffic Statistics**.

This screen is available only in the **3G/4G Router Mode**.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Tenda logo and several tabs: Wizard, Status, Basic, Wireless, Advanced, and Tools. The 'Status' tab is selected. On the left side, there is a sidebar with 'Status' and '3G/4G Traffic Statistics' (the latter is highlighted). The main content area is titled '3G/4G Traffic Statistics' and displays the following information:

Upload Speed	0.06 KB/s
Download Speed	0.16 KB/s
TX Data	47.11 KB
RX Data	246.6 KB
Connected Time	00:09:56
Total Statistics	293.7 KB

There is a 'Clear' button next to the Total Statistics. A note at the bottom states: "Note: This traffic statistics is for references only. For actual statistics info consult your ISP." On the right side, there is a 'Help' section with the text: "Here is only for monitoring Internet data traffic passing through the 3G/4G modem that is attached to the router."

WAN Status in Wireless Router Mode

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Tenda logo and several tabs: Wizard, Status, Basic, Wireless, Advanced, and Tools. The 'Status' tab is selected. On the left side, there is a sidebar with 'Status' (highlighted) and '3G/4G Traffic Statistics'. The main content area is titled 'WAN Status' and displays the following information:

Internet Connection Status	Connected
WAN IP	223.0.0.214
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Gateway	223.0.0.1
Primary DNS Server	2.2.2.2
Secondary DNS Server	4.4.4.4
Internet Connection Type	Dynamic IP

There are 'Connect' and 'Disconnect' buttons at the bottom. On the right side, there is a 'Help' section with the text: "Here you can view the WAN status, LAN status, wireless status and system status of the device."

WAN Status in Universal Repeater Mode

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Tenda logo and several tabs: Wizard, Status, Basic, Wireless, and Tools. The 'Status' tab is selected. On the left side, there is a sidebar with 'Status' (highlighted) and '3G/4G Traffic Statistics'. The main content area is titled 'WAN Status' and displays the following information:

Repeater Status	Connected
-----------------	-----------

On the right side, there is a 'Help' section with the text: "Here you can view the WAN status, LAN status, wireless status and system status of the device."



Tip

① WAN IP/Subnet Mask/Gateway/Primary DNS Server/Secondary DNS

Server: This type of information appears only if the router successfully connects to the Internet via a PPPoE or a DHCP (dynamic IP) connection. However if you connect the router to the Internet with static IP settings provided by your ISP, these fields will display the settings you entered whether the router successfully connects to the Internet or not.

② If there is no available secondary DNS server, nothing appears in the secondary DNS server field.

LAN Status

LAN Status	
IP Address	192.168.0.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Server	Enabled



Note

The **DHCP Server** is disabled in **Universal Repeater Mode**.

Wireless Status

Wireless Status	
Wireless Radio	Enabled
SSID	Tenda_38DDC9
802.11 Mode	11b/g/n mixed mode
Channel	Auto
Security Mode	Disabled

System Status

System Status	
System Time	2013-12-16 17:33:13
Up Time	00:03:47
Firmware Version	4G630_V1.0.0.1_EN
Hardware Version	V1.0
LAN MAC Address	C8:3A:35:38:DD:C8
WAN MAC Address	C8:3A:35:38:DD:C8
Connected Clients	1



Knowledge Center

WAN MAC Address: The device's current WAN MAC address.

System Time: Current system time on this device. The device automatically synchronizes the system time with Internet time servers.

Up Time: Displays the time duration indicating how long the router has been up since startup. Up time is recounted and renewed upon power-off.

Connected Clients: Displays the number of DHCP clients.

2 Basic Settings

- To change the device's login IP address, see [2.1 LAN Settings](#).
- To set up the Internet, see [2.2 WAN Settings](#).
- To set up speed and duplex mode for the WAN port, see [2.3 WAN Speed \(Available only in Wireless Router Mode\)](#).
- To configure DNS server, see [2.4 DNS Settings](#).
- To clone MAC address, see [2.5 MAC Clone \(Available only in Wireless Router Mode\)](#).
- To configure DHCP server, see [2.6 DHCP Server](#).
- To assign static IP addresses and view LAN device information, see [2.7 DHCP Client List](#).

Note

In the **Universal Repeater Mode**, only the **LAN Settings** screen is available.

2.1 LAN Settings

Here you can configure the LAN IP address and subnet mask. This IP address is to be used to access the device's settings through a Web browser. Be sure to make a note of any changes you apply to this page.

Tip

- ① Default IP address and subnet mask are respectively 192.168.0.1 and 255.255.255.0.
- ② If you change the LAN IP address of the device, you have to open a new connection to the new IP address and log in again. Also, you have to set the default gateway addresses of all LAN PCs to this new IP address.
- ③ The device's LAN IP address and WAN IP address must be on different IP

segments. If not, it will not be able to access the Internet.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. The 'Basic' tab is selected. On the left, a sidebar lists various settings: 'LAN Settings' (highlighted), 'WAN Settings', 'WAN Speed', 'DNS Settings', 'MAC Clone', 'DHCP Server', and 'DHCP Client List'. The main content area is titled 'LAN Settings' and contains the following fields:

IP Address	192.168.0.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0

Below the fields are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. To the right, a 'Help' section reads: 'Use this section to configure device's LAN IP address and Subnet Mask. The default IP address is 192.168.0.1, and the default Subnet Mask is 255.255.255.0.'

Configuration Procedures:

- ① Change the IP address to the one you wish to use, for example, 192.168.10.1.
- ② Click **Save** to save your settings.

2.2 WAN Settings

Click **Basic** -> **WAN Settings** to configure your Internet connection settings.

3G/4G Router Mode

Tenda

Wizard Status **Basic** Wireless Advanced Tools

LAN Settings
WAN Settings
 DNS Settings
 DHCP Server
 DHCP Client List

WAN Settings

Country: UK
 Service Provider: Vodafone (Pre-pay)
 ISP: Vodafone (Pre-pay)
 APN: pp.vodafone.co.uk
 Dial Number: *99#

Advanced PPP Settings

User Name: web
 Password: ●●●

Select your connect mode: Click Save and reboot the device to activate your settings.

Connect Automatically: Connect automatically to the Internet after system reboot or connection failure.

Connect Manually (Require the user to manually connect to Internet before each session.)

Connect On Demand: Re-establish connection to the Internet only when there is data transmitting.

Max Idle Time: 60 (60-3600,second)

Connect During Specified Time Period: Connect automatically to Internet during a specified time length.

Note: To activate the "Connect during Specified Time" feature, you must first configure system time (Tools> Time & Date) for the device.

Help

Connect on Demand is specially recommended for those who do not need to always stay connected and want to save available volume of Internet traffic or bill. In this connection mode, a 3G/4G connection automatically starts when there is outbound traffic to the Internet, and it automatically terminates to save your bill if there is no Internet activity.

Configuration Procedures:

- ① **Country:** Select your country.
- ② **Service Provider/ISP:** Select your 3G/4G service provider and ISP.
- ③ **APN:** Access point Name. Consult your ISP if you are not clear.
- ④ **Dial Number:** Common numbers are *99#, #777 and *99***1. Consult your ISP if you are not clear.
- ⑤ **User Name/Password:** Enter the user name and password for your 3G/4G Internet service.
- ⑥ Click **Save**.



Knowledge Center

Connect Automatically: Connect automatically to the Internet after rebooting the system or connection failure.

Connect Manually: Require the user to manually connect to the Internet before each session.

Connect On Demand: Re-establish connection to the Internet only when there is data transmitting.

Connect During Specified Time Period: Connect automatically to the Internet during a specified time length.

Wireless Router Mode

The **Wireless Router Mode** includes the following Internet connection types:

- **DHCP**
 - **PPPoE**
 - **Static IP**
 - **L2TP**
 - **PPTP**
- A.** Select PPPoE if your ISP uses a PPPoE connection and gives you a PPPoE user name and a PPPoE password.
- B.** Select Static IP if your ISP provides you with fixed or static IP address settings (special deployment by ISP; this is rare).
- C.** Select DHCP (Dynamic IP) if your ISP does not provide you with any ISP login account or IP information.
- D.** Select L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol) if your ISP uses an L2TP connection.
- E.** Select PPTP (Point-to-Point-Tunneling Protocol) if your ISP uses a PPTP connection.

DHCP

DHCP or Dynamic IP is a connection mode that allows the device to automatically acquire IP information from your ISP or your existing networking equipment.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for Wizard, Status, Basic, Wireless, Advanced, and Tools. On the left, a sidebar lists various settings: LAN Settings, WAN Settings (highlighted), WAN Speed, DNS Settings, MAC Clone, DHCP Server, and DHCP Client List. The main content area is titled 'WAN Settings' and contains the following fields:

- Internet Connection Type: A dropdown menu set to 'DHCP'.
- MTU: A text input field containing '1500', with a note '(Do not change it from factory default unless necessary.)' to its right.

At the bottom of the form are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. On the right side, there is a 'Help' section with the following text:

Help
 Static IP: Select Static IP if your ISP provided you all the connection info: IP address, subnet mask, gateway address, and DNS address (es) and enter them in corresponding fields. Contact your ISP if you need any help.
 DHCP: Also known as Dynamic IP connection type. Select it to automatically obtain an IP address and DNS server address for Internet connection if you are not provided with any IP or user name/password info by the ISP.

Configuration Procedures:

- ① **Internet Connection Type:** Select **DHCP**.
- ② Click **Save** to save your settings.

PPPoE

PPPoE is a connection mode associated with some DSL connections that requires user name and password. Contact your ISP if you need assistance with these login credentials.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface, similar to the previous one. The 'Basic' tab is selected. The 'WAN Settings' section is active, and the 'Internet Connection Type' dropdown is now set to 'PPPoE'. The 'MTU' field remains at '1492'. The 'User Name' and 'Password' fields are now visible and empty. The 'Help' section on the right is identical to the previous screenshot.

Configuration Procedures:

- ① **Internet Connection Type:** Select **PPPoE**.

- ② **User Name:** Enter the ISP login name.
- ③ **Password:** Enter the ISP login password.
- ④ Click **Save** to save your settings.



Knowledge Center

MTU: The MTU (maximum transmission unit) is the largest data packet a network device transmits. The normal MTU value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 bytes, or 1492 bytes for PPPoE connections. For some ISPs, you might need to change the MTU. This is rarely required, and should not be done unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP connection. For more information, see [**WAN MTU Setup.**](#)

Static IP

Static IP is a connection mode that allows you to specify the Static IP information provided by your ISP or that corresponds with your existing networking equipment.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. The left sidebar lists various settings: LAN Settings, WAN Settings (highlighted), WAN Speed, DNS Settings, MAC Clone, DHCP Server, and DHCP Client List. The main content area is titled 'WAN Settings' and features a dropdown menu for 'Internet Connection Type' set to 'Static IP'. Below this are input fields for 'IP Address' (223.0.0.214), 'Subnet Mask' (255.255.255.0), 'Gateway' (223.0.0.1), 'Primary DNS' (2.2.2.2), and 'Secondary DNS' (4.4.4.4). An 'MTU' field is set to 1500, with a note: '(Do not change it from factory default unless necessary.)'. At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. A 'Help' section on the right provides instructions for Static IP configuration.

Configuration Procedures:

- ① **Internet Connection Type:** Select **Static IP**.

② **IP Address/Subnet Mask/Gateway/Primary DNS/Secondary DNS:** Enter the information provided by your ISP.

③ Click **Save** to save your settings.

L2TP

L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol) is a network protocol that enables the secure transfer of data from a remote client to a private enterprise server by creating a VPN across TCP/IP-based data. Enter your ISP provided information to establish a connection.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. The left sidebar lists various settings: LAN Settings, WAN Settings (highlighted), WAN Speed, DNS Settings, MAC Clone, DHCP Server, and DHCP Client List. The main content area is titled 'WAN Settings' and contains the following fields:

- Internet Connection Type: L2TP (selected)
- L2TP Server Address: (IP Address)
- User Name:
- Password:
- Address Mode: Static (selected)
- IP Address:
- Subnet Mask:
- Gateway:
- MTU: 1458 (Do not change it from factory default unless necessary.)

At the bottom of the form are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. A 'Help' section on the right provides instructions for Static IP and PPPoE configurations.

Configuration Procedures:

① **Internet Connection Type:** Select **L2TP**.

② **L2TP Server Address:** Enter the L2TP IP address provided by your ISP.

③ **User Name:** Enter your L2TP user name.

④ **Password:** Enter your L2TP Password.

⑤ **Address Mode:** Select **Dynamic** if you don't get any IP information from your ISP, otherwise select **Static**. Consult your ISP if you are

not clear.

- ⑥ **IP Address:** Enter the IP address provided by your ISP. Consult your local ISP if you are not clear.
- ⑦ **Subnet Mask:** Enter the subnet mask.
- ⑧ **Gateway:** Enter the gateway provided by your ISP. Consult your local ISP if you are not clear.
- ⑨ Click **Save** to save your settings.

PPTP

PPTP (Point-To-Point Tunneling Protocol) is a network protocol that enables the secure transfer of data from a remote client to a private enterprise server by creating a VPN across TCP/IP-based data. Enter your ISP provided information to establish a connection.

MPPE is an encryption technology developed by Microsoft to encrypt point-to-point links.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. The left sidebar lists various settings: LAN Settings, WAN Settings (highlighted), WAN Speed, DNS Settings, MAC Clone, DHCP Server, and DHCP Client List. The main content area is titled 'WAN Settings' and shows the 'Internet Connection Type' set to 'PPTP'. Below this, there are input fields for 'PPTP Server Address' (with a note '(IP Address)'), 'User Name', 'Password', 'Address Mode' (set to 'Static'), 'IP Address', 'Subnet Mask', and 'Gateway'. There is a checkbox for 'MPPE' which is currently unchecked, and an 'MTU' field set to '1460' with a note '(Do not change it from factory default unless necessary.)'. At the bottom of the form are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. On the right side, there is a 'Help' section with text explaining the fields: 'Static IP: Select Static IP if your ISP provided you all the connection info: IP address, subnet mask, gateway address, and DNS address (es) and enter them in corresponding fields. Contact your ISP if you need any help. DHCP: Also known as Dynamic IP connection type. Select it to automatically obtain an IP address and DNS server address for Internet connection if you are not provided with any IP or user name/password info by the ISP. PPPoE: Select PPPoE (Point to Point Protocol over Ethernet) if your ISP uses a PPPoE connection and provides you with a PPPoE user name and a PPPoE password. Simply enter them in corresponding fields.'

Configuration Procedures:

- ① **Internet Connection Type:** Select **PPTP**.

- ② **PPTP Server Address:** Enter the PPTP IP address provided by your ISP.
- ③ **User Name:** Enter your PPTP user name.
- ④ **Password:** Enter your PPTP password.
- ⑤ **Address Mode:** Select **Dynamic** if you don't get any IP information from your ISP, otherwise select **Static**. Consult your ISP if you are not clear.
- ⑥ **IP Address:** Enter the IP address provided by your ISP. Consult your local ISP if you are not clear.
- ⑦ **Subnet Mask:** Enter the subnet mask.
- ⑧ **Gateway:** Enter the gateway provided by your ISP. Consult your local ISP if you are not clear.
- ⑨ Click **Save** to save your settings.

WAN MTU Setup

The MTU (maximum transmission unit) is the largest data packet a network device transmits. The normal MTU value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 bytes, or 1492 bytes for PPPoE connections. For some ISPs, you might need to change the MTU. This is rarely required, and should not be done unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP connection. When one network device communicates across the Internet with another, the data packets travel through many devices along the way. If a device in the data path has a smaller MTU value than the other devices, the data packets have to be "fragmented" to accommodate the device with the smallest MTU value.

The best MTU value is often just the factory default value. In some situations, changing the MTU value fixes one problem but causes another. Leave the MTU unchanged unless one of these situations occurs:

A. You have problems connecting to your ISP or other Internet service, and either your ISP or our technical support suggests changing the MTU value. Below Web-based applications might require an MTU change:

- A secure Website that does not open, or displays only part of a Web

page

- Yahoo email
- MSN portal

B. You use VPN and encounter serious performance problems.

C. You used a program to optimize MTU for performance reasons, and now you have connectivity or performance problems.

If you suspect an MTU problem, try changing the MTU to 1400. If this does not help, gradually reduce the MTU from the maximum value of 1500 until the problem disappears.

The common MTU sizes and applications are listed in the table below.

MTU	Application
1500	Typical for connections that do not use PPPoE or VPN.
1492	Used in PPPoE environments.
1472	Maximum size to use for pinging. (Larger packets are fragmented.)
1468	Used in some DHCP environments.
1436	Used in PPTP environments or with VPN.

 **Note**

A wrong/improper MTU value may cause Internet communication problems. For example, you may be unable to access certain Websites, frames within Websites, secure login pages, FTP or POP servers.

2.3 WAN Speed (Available only in Wireless Router Mode)

Click **Basic** -> **WAN Speed** to enter the configuration interface. Here you can configure the WAN speed and duplex mode.

Tenda

Wizard Status **Basic** Wireless Advanced Tools

LAN Settings
WAN Settings
WAN Speed
DNS Settings
MAC Clone
DHCP Server
DHCP Client List

WAN Speed

Speed/Duplex: Auto

Save Cancel

Help

Aging and the length of an Ethernet cable may reduce transmission capability. In this case select 10M Full Duplex or the mode specified by the ISP from the Speed/Duplex drop-down list to improve performance.



Tip

- ① The device operates in **Auto** (Auto-negotiation) mode by default. Usually, it works for most cases.
- ② In some situations, you might need to change the speed/duplex mode. For example, if the cable connected to your device's WAN port is longer than 100m, you may need to use 10M full-duplex or 10M half-duplex for better performance. Ensure that your device's WAN port operates with the same speed and duplex mode as the remote link partner. Otherwise, your device's WAN port may not receive and send data.

2.4 DNS Settings

Click **Basic** -> **DNS Settings** to enter the configuration interface.

Configuration Procedures:

- ① **DNS Settings:** Check/uncheck to enable/disable the DNS settings.
- ② **Primary DNS Address:** Enter the IP address of the primary DNS server provided by your ISP.
- ③ **Secondary DNS Address:** If a secondary DNS server address is available, enter it here. This field is optional.
- ④ Click **Save** to save your settings.

Note

The default DNS settings are recommended. Only change the DNS default settings if you know that your ISP requires specific servers. If incorrect DNS settings are configured, Webpages may not open.

2.5 MAC Clone (Available only in Wireless Router Mode)

Some ISPs (Internet Service Providers) require end-user's MAC address to access their network. This feature copies your current PC's MAC address to the device.

Click **Basic -> MAC Clone** to enter the configuration screen.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. On the left, a sidebar lists various settings: 'LAN Settings', 'WAN Settings', 'WAN Speed', 'DNS Settings', 'MAC Clone' (which is highlighted in orange), 'DHCP Server', and 'DHCP Client List'. The main content area is titled 'MAC Clone' and features a 'MAC Address' input field containing 'C8:3A:35:38:DD:C8'. Below this field are two buttons: 'Restore Default MAC' and 'Clone MAC'. At the bottom of this section are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. To the right of the main content area is a 'Help' section with the following text: 'WAN MAC Address: The device's WAN MAC address seen from the Internet side by your ISP. Normally you don't need to change its default value. Normally you don't need to change the default WAN MAC value. However, some ISPs may require the client PC's MAC address for Internet connection authentication. In this case, simply enter the correct MAC address or click the "Clone MAC" button and then save your settings. Clone MAC: Click to copy your PC's MAC address to the device.'



Knowledge Center

Restore Default MAC: Reset the device's WAN MAC address to factory default.

Clone MAC: Clicking this button copies the MAC address of the computer that you are currently using to the router. Note that you have to use the computer whose MAC address is allowed by your ISP. Also, you can manually enter the MAC address that you want to use.

To restore default MAC address:

- ① Click **Restore Default MAC**.
- ② Click **Save** to save your settings.

To copy the MAC address of the computer that you are currently using to the device:

- ① Click **Clone MAC**.
- ② Click **Save** to save your settings.

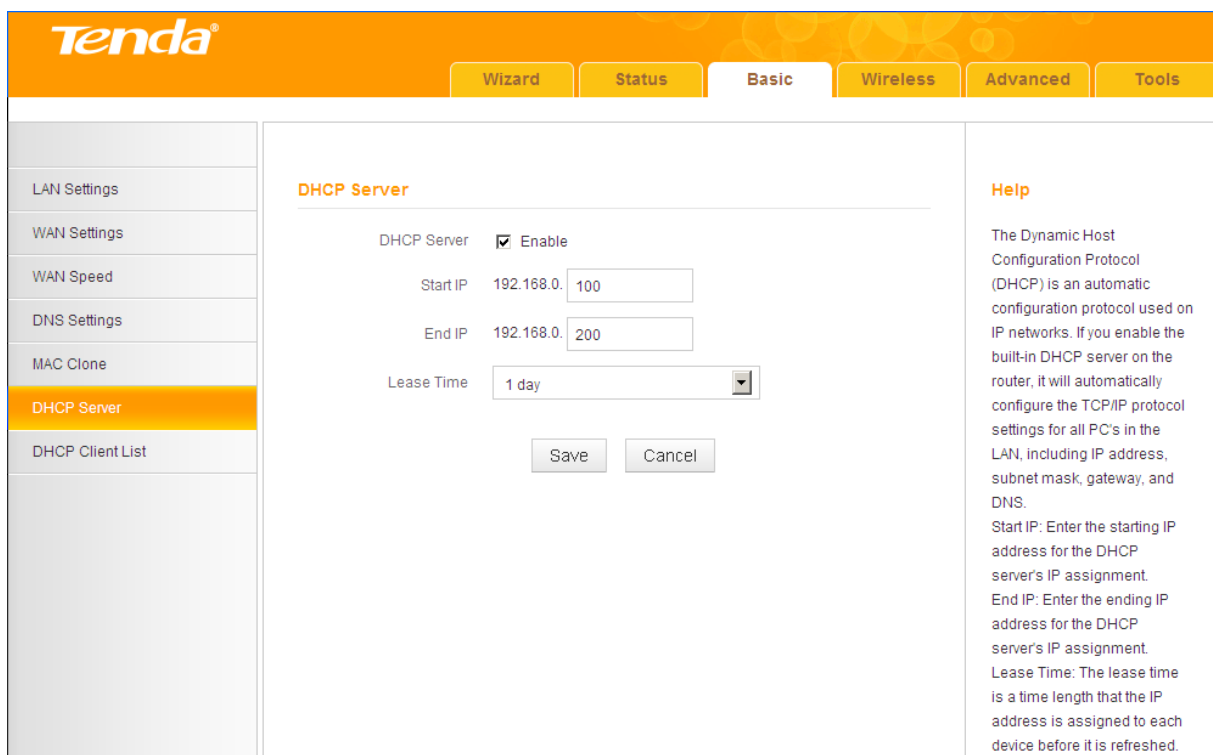
To manually enter the MAC address allowed by your ISP:

- ① Enter the MAC address allowed by your ISP.
- ② Click **Save** to save your settings.

2.6 DHCP Server

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) assigns an IP address to each device on the LAN/private network. When you enable the DHCP Server, the DHCP Server will automatically allocate an unused IP address from the IP address pool specified in this screen to the requesting device as long as the device is set to "Obtain an IP Address Automatically". If you disable this feature, you have to manually configure the TCP/IP settings for all PCs on your LAN to access the Internet.

Click **Basic -> DHCP Server** to enter the screen below. Here you can change the DHCP IP address pool and lease time.



The screenshot displays the Tenda DHCP Server configuration interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. The left sidebar lists various settings, with 'DHCP Server' highlighted. The main content area is titled 'DHCP Server' and contains the following configuration options:

- DHCP Server:** Enable
- Start IP:** 192.168.0.100
- End IP:** 192.168.0.200
- Lease Time:** 1 day

At the bottom of the configuration area are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. On the right side, there is a 'Help' section with the following text:

Help

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is an automatic configuration protocol used on IP networks. If you enable the built-in DHCP server on the router, it will automatically configure the TCP/IP protocol settings for all PC's in the LAN, including IP address, subnet mask, gateway, and DNS.

Start IP: Enter the starting IP address for the DHCP server's IP assignment.

End IP: Enter the ending IP address for the DHCP server's IP assignment.

Lease Time: The lease time is a time length that the IP address is assigned to each device before it is refreshed.

Configuration Procedures:

- ① **DHCP Server - Enable:** Check/uncheck the box to enable or disable the DHCP server feature.
- ② **Start IP/End IP:** You can specify the starting and ending addresses of the IP address pool here. These addresses should be part of the same IP address subnet as the device's LAN IP address.

- ③ **Lease Time:** The lease time is a time length that the IP address is assigned to each device before it is refreshed.
- ④ Click **Save** to save your settings.



Tip

- ① By default, the device functions as a DHCP server. Do not disable the DHCP server feature unless you want to manually configure the TCP/IP settings for all the PCs on your LAN.
- ② Lease time will be renewed automatically upon expiry.
- ③ If you are not an advanced user, the default DHCP server settings are recommended.

2.7 DHCP Client List

Click **Basic -> DHCP Client List**. Here you can see a list of the DHCP dynamic clients (if any). By viewing this list, you can know whether there are unauthorized accesses.

The screenshot shows the Tenda web interface with the 'Basic' tab selected. The 'DHCP Client List' option is highlighted in the left sidebar. The main content area is divided into three sections:

- Static Assignment:** Contains input fields for IP Address (192.168.0.) and MAC Address (with an 'Add' button) and 'Save'/'Cancel' buttons.
- DHCP Client List:** Features a 'Refresh' button and a table with the following data:

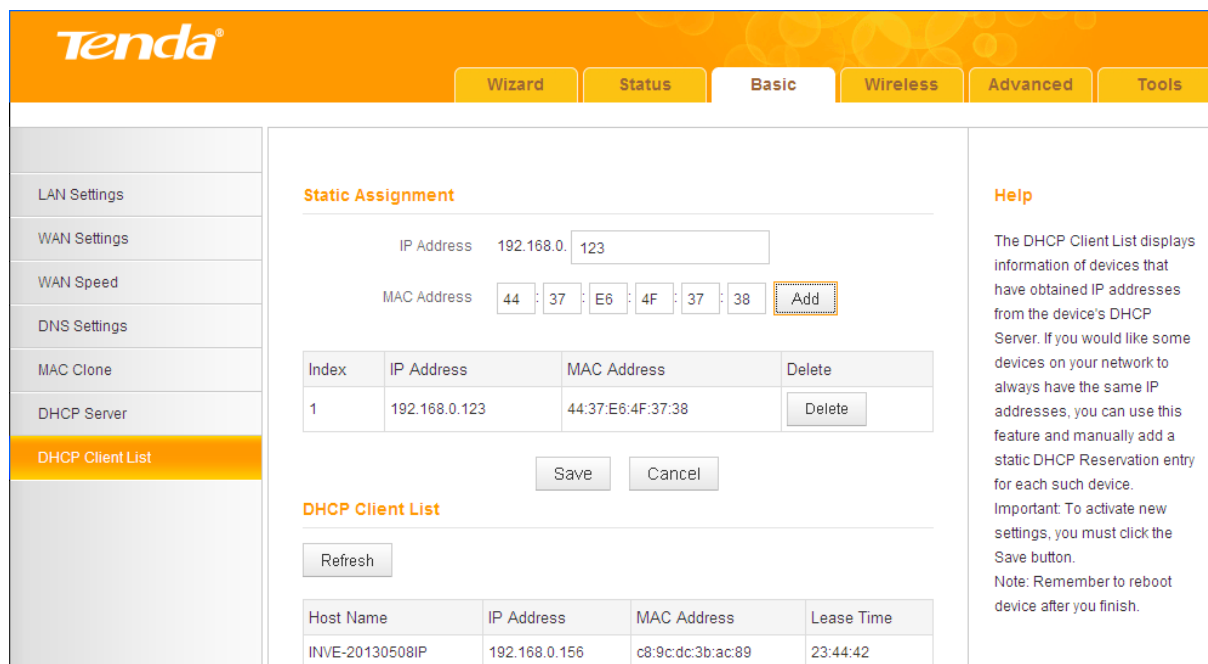
Host Name	IP Address	MAC Address	Lease Time
INVE-20130508IP	192.168.0.156	c8:9c:dc:3b:ac:89	23:44:42
- Help:** Provides instructions on how to use the DHCP Client List feature and a note to reboot the device after changes.

Also, you can specify a reserved IP address for a PC on your LAN. That PC will always receive the same IP address each time when it accesses the DHCP

server. Reserved IP addresses could be assigned to servers that require permanent IP settings.

Static Assignment Application Example:

To have a PC at the MAC address of 44:37:E6:4F:37:38 always receive the same IP address of 192.168.0.123.



The screenshot shows the Tenda web interface for DHCP Client List configuration. The 'Basic' tab is selected. The 'Static Assignment' section has an IP Address field set to 192.168.0.123 and a MAC Address field set to 44:37:E6:4F:37:38. An 'Add' button is next to the MAC field. Below this is a table with one entry:

Index	IP Address	MAC Address	Delete
1	192.168.0.123	44:37:E6:4F:37:38	Delete

'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons are below the table. The 'DHCP Client List' section has a 'Refresh' button and a table with one entry:

Host Name	IP Address	MAC Address	Lease Time
INVE-20130508IP	192.168.0.156	c8:9c:dc:3b:ac:89	23:44:42

A 'Help' section on the right explains the DHCP Client List and provides instructions on how to use the static assignment feature.

Configuration Procedures:

- ① Enter the last number of the IP address you want to reserve. Here in this example, enter 123.
- ② Enter the MAC address of 44:37:E6:4F:37:38.
- ③ Click **Add**.
- ④ Click **Save** to save your settings.

Tip

- ① If the IP address you have reserved for your PC is currently used by another client, then you will not be able to obtain a new IP address from the device's DHCP server, instead, you must manually specify a different IP address for your PC to access the Internet.
- ② For PCs that have already obtained IP addresses, you may need to perform

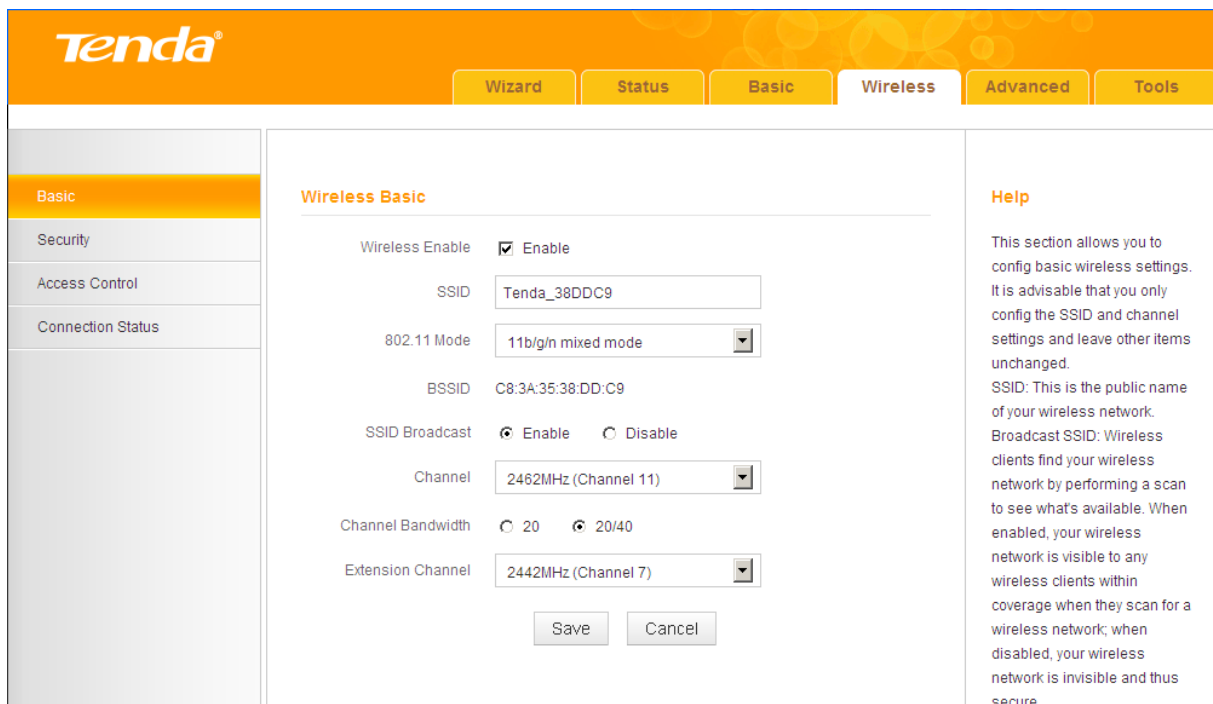
the **Repair** action to activate the configured static IP addresses.

3 Wireless Settings

- To configure wireless network name, channel and other basic wireless settings, see [3.1 Basic](#).
- To secure your wireless network, see [3.2 Security](#).
- To restrict access to your wireless network, see [3.3 Access Control](#).
- To see who are connecting to your wireless network, see [3.4 Connection Status](#).

3.1 Basic

Here you can configure the basic wireless settings of the device.



The screenshot shows the Tenda web interface for configuring wireless settings. The top navigation bar includes 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. The left sidebar has 'Basic', 'Security', 'Access Control', and 'Connection Status'. The main content area is titled 'Wireless Basic' and contains the following settings:

- Wireless Enable: Enable
- SSID: Tenda_38DDC9
- 802.11 Mode: 11b/g/n mixed mode
- BSSID: C8:3A:35:38:DD:C9
- SSID Broadcast: Enable Disable
- Channel: 2462MHz (Channel 11)
- Channel Bandwidth: 20 20/40
- Extension Channel: 2442MHz (Channel 7)

At the bottom of the settings are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. On the right side, there is a 'Help' section with the following text:

Help
This section allows you to config basic wireless settings. It is advisable that you only config the SSID and channel settings and leave other items unchanged.
SSID: This is the public name of your wireless network.
Broadcast SSID: Wireless clients find your wireless network by performing a scan to see what's available. When enabled, your wireless network is visible to any wireless clients within coverage when they scan for a wireless network; when disabled, your wireless network is invisible and thus secure.

Configuration Procedures:

- ① **SSID:** This is the public name of your wireless network.
- ② **Channel:** Select a channel or select **Auto** to let system automatically select one for your wireless network to operate on if you are unsure of which channel to use. The best selection is a channel that is the least used by neighboring networks.
- ③ Click **Save** to save your settings.



802.11 Mode: Select a correct network mode according to your wireless clients.

- **11b mode:** This network mode delivers wireless speed up to 11Mbps and is only compatible with 11b wireless clients.
- **11g mode:** This network mode delivers wireless speed up to 54Mbps and is only compatible with 11g wireless clients.
- **11b/g mixed mode:** This network mode delivers wireless speed up to 54Mbps and is compatible with 11b/g wireless clients.
- **11b/g/n mixed mode:** This network mode delivers wireless speed up to 300Mbps and is compatible with 11b/g/n wireless clients.

BSSID: This is the MAC address of the device's wireless interface.

SSID Broadcast: This option allows you to have your wireless network name (SSID) publicly broadcast or if you choose to disable it, the SSID will be hidden.

Channel Bandwidth: Select a proper channel bandwidth to enhance wireless performance. This option is available only in 802.11b/g/n mixed mode. Maximum wireless speed in the channel bandwidth of 20/40 is 2 times in 20.

Extension Channel: This is used to ensure N speeds for 802.11n devices on the network. This option is available only in 11b/g/n mixed mode with the channel bandwidth of 20/40.

3.2 Security

Click **Wireless -> Security** to enter the configuration screen. Here you can define a security key to secure your wireless network against unauthorized accesses.

Configuration Procedures:

- ① Configure **Security Mode**, **Cipher Type** and **Security Key**.
- ② Click **Save** to save your settings.



Knowledge Center

WEP: WEP is intended to provide data confidentiality comparable to that of a traditional wired network.

Open: If selected, wireless speed can reach up to 54Mbps.

Shared: If selected, wireless speed can reach up to 54Mbps.

Default Key: Select a key to be effective for the current WEP encryption. For example, if you select **Key 2**, wireless clients must join your wireless network using this **Key 2**.

WPA-PSK: WPA personal supports AES and TKIP cipher types.

WPA2-PSK: WPA2 personal supports AES, TKIP and TKIP+AES cipher types.

Mixed WPA/WPA2-PSK: If selected, both WPA-PSK and WPA2-PSK secured wireless clients can join your wireless network.

AES: If selected, wireless speed can reach up to 300Mbps.

TKIP: If selected, wireless speed can reach up to 54Mbps.

TKIP&AES: If selected, both AES and TKIP secured wireless clients can join your wireless network.

Key Renewal Interval: Enter a valid time period for the key to be changed.

WPS

Wi-Fi Protected Setup makes it easy for home users who know little of wireless security to establish a home network, as well as to add new devices to an existing network without entering long passphrases or configuring complicated settings. Simply enter a PIN code or press the hardware WPS button and a secure wireless connection is established.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's configuration interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. The 'Wireless' tab is selected. On the left, a sidebar menu shows 'Basic', 'Security' (highlighted), 'Access Control', and 'Connection Status'. The main content area is titled 'Wireless Security' and contains the following settings:

- SSID: Tenda_38DDC9
- Security Mode: Disable (dropdown menu)
- WPS Settings:
 - WPS: Disable Enable
 - Device Pin: 69790980
 - WPS Type: PBC PIN

Buttons for 'Start PIN', 'Reset OOB', 'Save', and 'Cancel' are located at the bottom of the settings area. A 'Help' section on the right provides additional information:

Help
WEP Key: Select Open, Shared or Mixed WEP from the corresponding drop-down list. ASCII: Enter 5 or 13 ASCII characters. Hex: Enter 10 or 16 Hex characters.
WPA/WPA2: You can select either personal or mixed, only ensure that either one you select is supported on your wireless clients.
Important: If you are an advanced user and have configured security mode before, you can select any mode you like, only to assure that the one you choose is also supported by your wireless clients; if you are new to networking and have never configured this parameter before, we suggest that you select "WPA-PSK" or WPA2-PSK.



Knowledge Center

WPS: Select **Enable/Disable** to enable/disable the WPS encryption.

WPS Type: Select PBC (Push-Button Configuration) or PIN.

Reset OOB: If clicked, the WPS LED will turn off and the security function will be disabled automatically. The WPS server on the router enters idle mode and will not respond to any client's WPS connection request.

Device PIN: Displays the device's PIN code.

Start PIN: If you enter the client's PIN code on the router, clicking this button starts the PIN connection.

Operation Instructions:

PBC: If you press the hardware WPS button on the device for 1 second, the WPS LED will blink for about 2 minutes, indicating that the PBC encryption method is successfully enabled. During this time, an authentication routine can be performed between your device and a WPS/PBC capable wireless client. Simply enable the WPS/PBC on the client wireless device. If it passes the authentication, the wireless client device connects to your device and the WPS LED turns off. Repeat the steps above if you want to add more wireless client devices to your device.

PIN: To use this option, you must know the PIN code from the wireless client and enter it in the corresponding field on your device while using the same PIN code on the client side for this connection.

Note

- ① To use the WPS encryption, the wireless client device must also be WPS-capable.
 - ② The **WPS** becomes unavailable if you select any of the following option: **Open**, **Shared**, **WPA2-PSK** plus **TKIP**, and **Mixed WPA/WPA2-PSK** plus **TKIP**.
-
-

3.3 Access Control

Specify a list of devices to "Allow" or "Deny" a connection to your wireless network via the devices' MAC Addresses.

Click **Wireless -> Access Control** to enter the configuration screen. Three options are available: **Disable**, **Deny** and **Allow**.

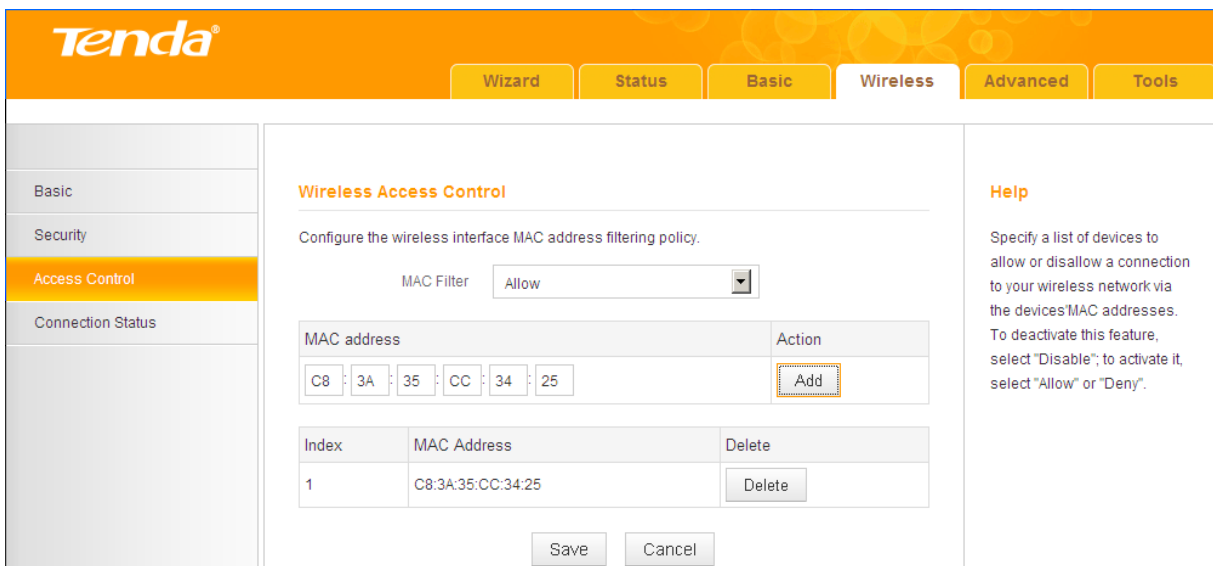
- A.** If you want to allow all wireless clients to join your wireless network, select **Disable**.

- B.** If you want to allow ONLY the specified wireless clients to join your wireless network, select **Allow**.
- C.** If you want to disallow ONLY the specified wireless clients to join your wireless network, select **Deny**.

Wireless Access Control Application Example:

To only allow your own notebook at the MAC address of C8:3A:35:CC:34:25 to join your wireless network:

- ① Select **Allow**.
- ② Enter **C8:3A:35:CC:34:25**.
- ③ Click **Add** to add the MAC address to the MAC address list.
- ④ Click **Save** to save your settings.



 **Tip**

If you don't want to configure the complex wireless security settings and want to disallow others to join your wireless network, you can configure a wireless access control rule to allow only your own wireless device.

3.4 Connection Status

Click **Wireless -> Connection Status**. Here you can see a list of wireless

devices (if any) connected to the device.

Wireless Connection Status

This section displays info of connected wireless clients.

Currently Connected Clients:

NO.	MAC address	Bandwidth
1	70:72:3C:30:4B:D7	58.0 Mbps

Help

This section displays info of connected wireless clients.
MAC: Wireless MAC address of a current host.



Tip

- ① The **Bandwidth** here refers to the channel bandwidth instead of wireless connection rate.
- ② You can know whether there are unauthorized accesses to your wireless network by viewing this connection status list.

4 Advanced Applications

This section includes the following:

- To remotely access the device via a domain name or access a server on a LAN PC, see [**4.1 DDNS Settings**](#).
- To let an Internet user access your LAN PC without any restriction, see [**4.2 DMZ Host**](#).
- To automatically map the ports between WAN and LAN, see [**4.3 UPNP**](#).
- To enable the remote Web management feature, see [**4.4 Remote Web Management**](#).
- To regulate bandwidth, see [**4.5 Bandwidth Control \(Available only in 4G600\)**](#).
- To restrict your LAN PCs to access certain services on the Internet via their IP addresses, see [**4.6 Client Filter \(Available only in 4G600\)**](#).

4.1 DDNS Settings

Dynamic DNS or DDNS is a term used for the updating in real time of Internet Domain Name System (DNS) name servers. We use a numeric IP address allocated by Internet Service Provider (ISP) to connect to the Internet; the address may either be stable ("static"), or may change from one session on the Internet to the next ("dynamic"). However, a numeric address is inconvenient to remember; an address which changes unpredictably makes connection impossible. The DDNS provider allocates a static host name to the user; whenever the user is allocated a new IP address this is communicated to the DDNS provider by software running on a computer or network device at that address; the provider distributes the association between the host name and the address to the Internet's DNS servers so that they may resolve DNS queries. Thus, uninterrupted access to devices and services whose numeric IP address may change is maintained.

Click **Advanced -> DDNS Settings** to enter the screen below.



Tip

To use the DDNS feature, you need to have an account with one of the **DDNS Service Providers** in the drop-down list first.

DDNS Application Example:

If your ISP gives you a dynamic (changing) public IP address, you want to access your router remotely (see [4.4 Remote Web Management](#)) but you cannot predict what your router's WAN IP address will be, and the address can change frequently. In this case, you can use a commercial Dynamic DNS service. It lets you register your domain to their IP address and forwards traffic directed at your domain to your frequently changing IP address.

If your DDNS service provider provides you with a DDNS account (**User Name:** tenda, **Password:** 123456, **Domain Name:** tenda.dyndns.org) and you want to use the PC at the IP address of 218.88.93.33 to remotely access this device on the port number of 8090. Then follow the steps below:

- ① **DDNS Settings:** Check the **Enable DDNS** box.
- ② **DDNS Service Provider:** Select your DDNS service provider from the drop-down list. Here in this example, select **dyndns.org**.
- ③ **User Name:** Enter the DDNS user name you have registered with your

DDNS service provider. Here in this example, enter tenda.

④ **Password:** Enter the DDNS Password you have registered with your DDNS service provider. Here in this example, enter 123456.

⑤ **Domain Name:** Enter the DDNS domain name you have registered with your DDNS service provider. Here in this example, enter tenda.dyndns.org.

⑥ Click **Save** to save your settings.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Wizard, Status, Basic, Wireless, Advanced (selected), and Tools. On the left, a sidebar lists settings: DDNS Settings (selected), DMZ Host, UPnP, and Remote Web Management. The main content area is titled 'DDNS Settings' and includes a checkbox for 'Enable DDNS' which is checked. Below it, there's a dropdown for 'DNS Service Provider' set to 'dyndns.org' with a 'Register Now' link. Fields for 'User Name' (tenda), 'Password' (masked), and 'Domain Name' (tenda.dyndns.org) are present. 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom. A 'Help' section on the right provides instructions on how to use DDNS.

⑦ Click **Remote Web Management**, enable the **Remote Web Management** feature, enter **8090** in the **Port** field, **218.88.93.33** in the **IP Address** field and then click **Save** to save your settings.

The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Wizard, Status, Basic, Wireless, Advanced (selected), and Tools. On the left, a sidebar lists settings: DDNS Settings, DMZ Host, UPnP, and Remote Web Management (selected). The main content area is titled 'Remote WEB Management' and includes a checkbox for 'Enable' which is checked. Below it, there are fields for 'Port' (8090) and 'IP Address' (218.88.93.33). 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom. A 'Help' section on the right explains the Remote Web Management feature.

Now, you can access your device from the Internet by typing your device's domain name into your browser's address or location field on your PC

(218.88.93.33) followed by a colon (:) and the remote management port number. Here in this example, enter **http://tenda.dyndns.org:8090**.

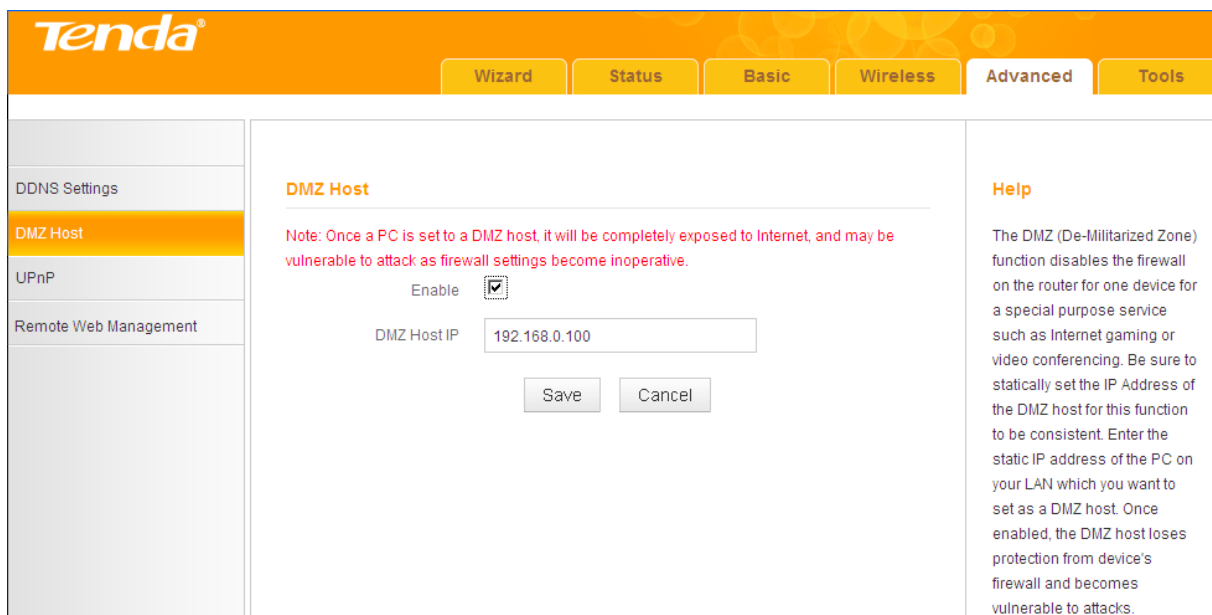
4.2 DMZ Host

The DMZ (De-Militarized Zone) function disables the firewall on the router for one device for a special purpose service such as Internet gaming or video conferencing applications that are not compatible with NAT (Network Address Translation).

Click **Advanced -> DMZ Host** to enter the screen below.

Note

- ① DMZ host poses a security risk. A computer configured as the DMZ host loses much of the protection of the firewall and becomes vulnerable to attacks from external networks.
 - ② Hackers may use the DMZ host computer to attack other computers on your network.
-



The screenshot shows the Tenda router's web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. The 'Advanced' tab is selected, and the 'DMZ Host' option is highlighted in the left sidebar. The main content area displays the 'DMZ Host' configuration page. It features a red note: 'Note: Once a PC is set to a DMZ host, it will be completely exposed to Internet, and may be vulnerable to attack as firewall settings become inoperative.' Below the note, there is an 'Enable' checkbox which is checked, and a text input field for 'DMZ Host IP' containing '192.168.0.100'. At the bottom of the configuration area are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. On the right side, a 'Help' section provides a detailed explanation of the DMZ function, stating that it disables the firewall for a specific device, making it vulnerable to attacks.

Configuration Procedures:

- ① **DMZ Host IP:** The IP address of the device for which the router's firewall

will be disabled. Be sure to statically set the IP address of the device that serves as a DMZ host for this function to be consistent.

- ② **Enable:** Check to enable the DMZ host functionality.
- ③ Click **Save** to save your settings.

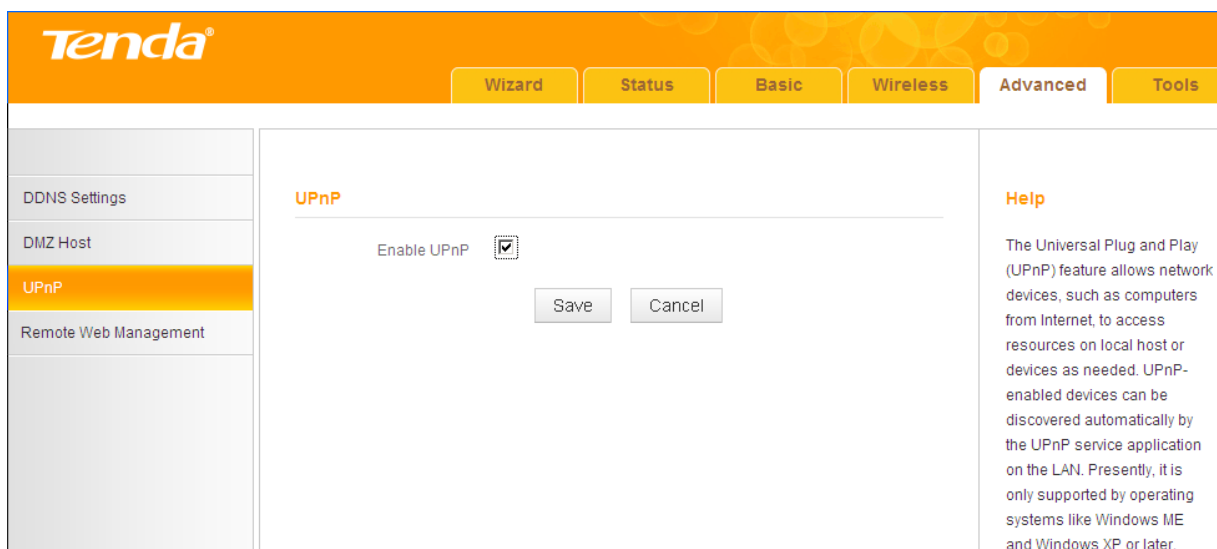


Security softwares such as anti-virus softwares and OS built-in firewall, etc. may affect the DMZ host feature. Disable them if the DMZ host fails.

4.3 UPnP

The Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) feature allows network devices, such as computers from the Internet, to access resources on local host or devices as needed. UPnP-enabled devices can be discovered automatically by the UPnP service application on the LAN. If you use applications such as multiplayer gaming, peer-to-peer connections, real-time communications such as instant messaging, or remote assistance (a feature in Windows XP), you may need to enable Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) for better experience.

Click **Advanced** -> **UPnP** to enter the configuration screen. The UPnP feature is enabled by default.

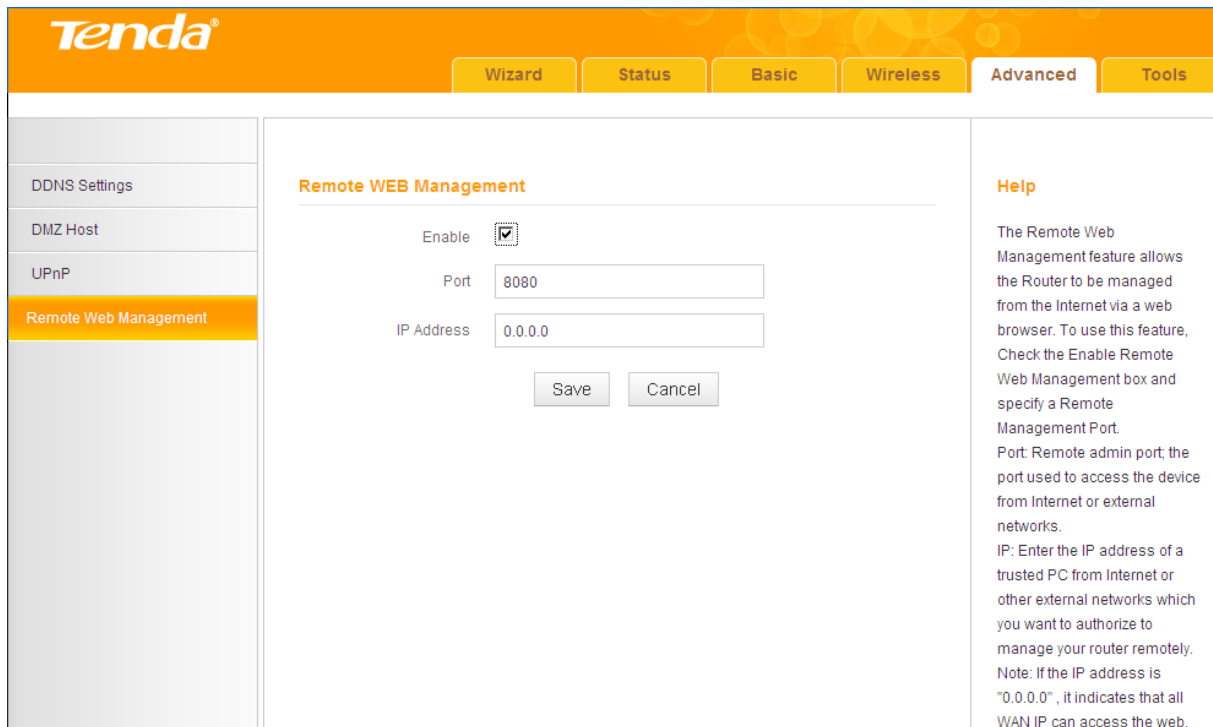


The screenshot shows the Tenda web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs: Wizard, Status, Basic, Wireless, Advanced, and Tools. The 'Advanced' tab is selected. On the left, there is a sidebar menu with options: DDNS Settings, DMZ Host, UPnP (highlighted), and Remote Web Management. The main content area is titled 'UPnP' and contains a checkbox labeled 'Enable UPnP' which is checked. Below the checkbox are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. On the right side of the main content area, there is a 'Help' section with text: 'The Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) feature allows network devices, such as computers from Internet, to access resources on local host or devices as needed. UPnP-enabled devices can be discovered automatically by the UPnP service application on the LAN. Presently, it is only supported by operating systems like Windows ME and Windows XP or later.'

4.4 Remote Web Management

The Remote Web Management allows the device to be configured and managed remotely from the Internet via a Web browser.

Click **Advanced** -> **Remote Web Management** to enter the configuration screen.



Tip

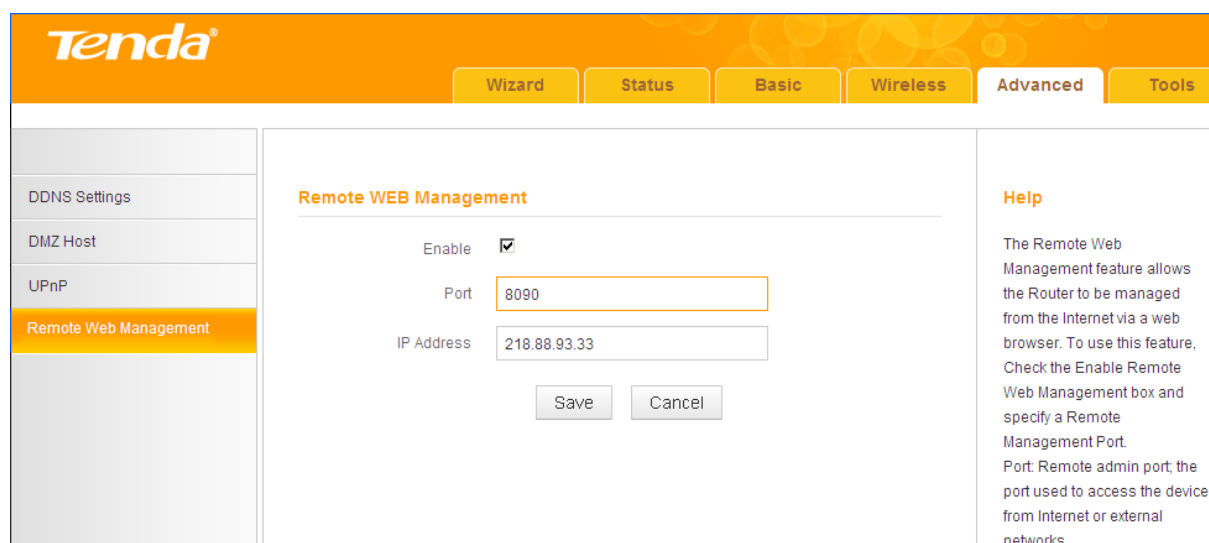
- ① For better security, configure a port number (between 1025 and 65535) as the remote Web management interface, do not use the number of any common service port (1~1024).
- ② Make sure your WAN IP address (Internet IP address) is a public IP address. Private IP addresses are not routed on the Internet.
- ③ It is unsafe to make your router remotely accessible to all PCs on external network. For the purpose of security, we suggest that you only enter the IP address of the PC that is to be used to remotely manage your device.

Remote Web Management Application Example:

To access your device (WAN IP address: 102.33.66.88) at your home from the

PC (218.88.93.33) at your office via the port number of 8090, follow the steps below:

- ① **Enable:** Check to enable the remote Web management feature.
- ② **Port:** Enter 8090.
- ③ **IP Address:** Specify the IP address for remote management. Here in this example, enter 218.88.93.33.
- ④ Click **Save** to save your settings.



Type "http://102.33.66.88:8090" into your browser's address or location field and you can remotely access the router from your home.



Knowledge Center

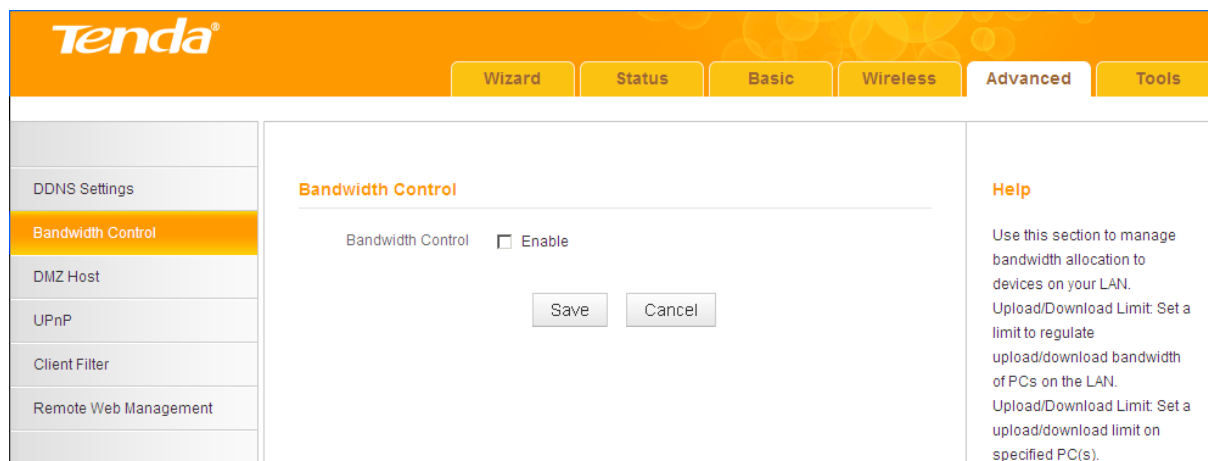
IP Address: Here you can specify the IP address for remote management (If set to "0.0.0.0", the device becomes remotely accessible to all the PCs on the Internet or other external networks).

Port: This is the management port to be open to outside access. The default setting is 8080. This can be changed.

4.5 Bandwidth Control (Available only in 4G600)

If there are multiple PCs behind your device competing for limited bandwidth resource, then you can use this feature to specify a reasonable amount of

bandwidth for each such PC, so that no one will be over stuffed or starved to death. Note that this feature is unavailable in **3G/4G Router Mode**.



Bandwidth Control Application Example:

You share a 4M-broadband service with your neighbor (at the IP address of 192.168.0.125). He always downloads a large volume of data from the Internet, which sharply frustrates your Internet surfing experience; you can use this feature to set limits for the volume of Internet traffic he can get. For example, you can equally split the bandwidth, so your neighbor can only use up to 2M Internet traffic and you can smoothly enjoy 2M.

Configuration Procedures:

- ① **Bandwidth Control:** Check the **Enable** box to enable the feature.
- ② **IP Address:** Enter the last number of the IP address. Here in this example, enter 125 in both boxes.
- ③ **Upload Limit:** Set a limit to regulate the uplink bandwidth of PC(s) on the LAN. Here in this example, enter 32 in both boxes.
- ④ **Download Limit:** Set a limit to regulate the downlink bandwidth of PC(s) on the LAN. Here in this example, enter 256 in both boxes.
- ⑤ **Enable:** Check to enable the current rule.
- ⑥ **Add to List:** Click to add the current rule to the rule list.
- ⑦ Click **Save** to save your settings.

Tenda

Wizard Status Basic Wireless **Advanced** Tools

DDNS Settings

Bandwidth Control

DMZ Host

UPnP

Client Filter

Remote Web Management

Bandwidth Control

Bandwidth Control Enable

IP Address 192.168.0. ~

Upload Limit KB/s(Max Traffic)

Download Limit KB/s(Max Traffic)

Enable

ID	IP Range	Uplink	Downlink	Enable	Edit	Delete
1	192.168.0.125~125	32	256	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>

Help

Use this section to manage bandwidth allocation to devices on your LAN. Upload/Download Limit: Set a limit to regulate upload/download bandwidth of PCs on the LAN. Upload/Download Limit: Set a upload/download limit on specified PC(s).



Tip

- ① 1M=128KByte/s.
- ② The volume of uplink traffic/downlink traffic should not be larger than that allowed on your device's WAN (Internet) port. Consult your ISP, if you are not sure of the total volume of Internet traffic that you can have.
- ③ The bandwidth for ADSL/DSL line usually refers to the download bandwidth.

4.6 Client Filter (Available only in 4G600)

This section allows you to set the times specific clients can or cannot access the Internet via the devices' IP addresses and service port. Note that this feature is unavailable in **3G/4G Router Mode**.



Knowledge Center

Default: The default policy for the client filter. For the packets that do not match the set rule, the default rule is applied.

Filter Mode: Specify a filter mode for the rule.

- ✓ **Deny:** Disallow the packets that match the set rule to pass the router. For other packets that do not match the set rule, the default policy is applied.
- ✓ **Allow:** Allow the packets that match the set rule to pass the router. For other packets that do not match the set rule, the default policy is applied.

Client Filter Application Example:

To prohibit PCs within the IP address range of 192.168.0.110--192.168.0.111 from accessing Web pages during the time period of 8:00~18:00 from Monday to Friday, follow the steps below:

- ① Click **Add** to add a filter rule.
- ② **Filter Mode:** Select **Deny**.
- ③ **Description:** Briefly describe the current rule. This field is optional.
- ④ **IP:** Enter 192.168.0.110 as the starting IP address and 192.168.0.111 as the ending IP address.

- ⑤ **WAN Port Range:** Enter a service port number. Here in this example, enter 80 in both boxes. HTTP port 80 is the standard protocol for Web servers.
- ⑥ **Type:** Select a protocol for the traffic. If you are unsure, select **Both**.
- ⑦ **Time:** Specify a time period for the current rule to take effect. Here in this example, select 8:00~18:00.
Day: Select a day, or several days of the week for the current rule to take effect. Here in this example, select **Mon, Tue, Wed, Thur** and **Fri**.
- ⑧ Click **Save** to save your settings.

Client Filter Setting

Filter Mode:

Description:

IP: ~
(Specify a single IP address or an IP range)

WAN Port Range: ~

Type:

Time: : ~ :

Day: Everyday Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

Help

This section allows you to set the times specific clients can or cannot access the Internet via the devices' assigned IP addresses and port numbers. You can set the access restriction or permission in details. Be sure to statically assign IP address of the devices you wish to filter for this function to be consistent. For more information, see User Guide.

Tips: To add a new rule, simply click the Add button ; to edit an existing rule, simply click the Edit or Change button next to it.

Deny: Disallow clients at specified IP address(es) to access Internet.

- ⑨ **Enable Client Filter:** Check to enable the client filter feature.
- ⑩ Select **Allow** from the **Default** drop-down list and then click **Save**.

Tenda

Wizard Status Basic Wireless **Advanced** Tools

DDNS Settings
Bandwidth Control
DMZ Host
UPnP
Client Filter
Remote Web Management

Client Filter

Enable Client Filter

Default Allow Access from clients NOT included in below list to Internet

Mode	IP	Port	Type	Time	Day							Action
					S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
Deny	192.168.0.110-192.168.0.111	80-80	Both	08:00-18:00	x	√	√	√	√	√	x	Edit Del

Delete All Add

Save Cancel

Help

This section allows you to set the times specific clients can or cannot access the Internet via the devices' assigned IP addresses and port numbers. You can set the access restriction or permission in details. Be sure to statically assign IP address of the devices you wish to filter for this function to be consistent. For more information, see User Guide.

Tips: To add a new rule, simply click the Add button ; to edit an existing rule, simply click the Edit or Change button next to it.

Deny: Disallow clients at specified IP address(es) to access Internet.



Tip

- ① The valid service port number range is 1 ~ 65535.
- ② If you have not set up the system time for this device, click **Tools -> Time & Date** to configure correct time and date settings for the rule(s) to be effective.

5 Tools

- To configure system time, see [5.1 Time & Date](#).
- To upgrade firmware, see [5.2 Firmware Upgrade](#).
- To backup or restore configurations, see [5.3 Backup & Restore](#).
- To restore factory default settings, see [5.4 Restore to Factory Default](#).
- To change login password, see [5.5 Change Password](#).
- To view logs, see [5.6 Logs](#).
- To restart device, see [5.7 Reboot](#).

5.1 Time & Date

Click **Tools** -> **Time & Date** to enter the configuration screen.



Tip

Configured time and date settings will be lost if the device gets disconnected from power supply. However, it will be updated automatically when the device reconnects to the Internet. To activate time-based features (e.g. **Client Filter**), the time and date settings should be set correctly first, either manually or automatically.

A. To synchronize with Internet time servers:

- ① **Internet Time Server:** Check to enable the feature (If enabled, time and date will be updated automatically from the Internet).
- ② **Sync Interval:** Specify a time interval for periodic update of time and date information from the Internet.
- ③ **Time Zone:** Select your current time zone.
- ④ Click **Save** to save your settings.
- ⑤ Go to the **Status** screen to make sure the system time is correctly updated.

Tenda

Wizard Status Basic Wireless Advanced Tools

Time & Date

Internet Time Server Enable

Sync Interval 2 hours

Time Zone ((GMT+08:00)Beijing,China, Hong)

Input Time And Date 2013 - 12 - 16 18 : 43 : 11

Copy Local Time

Save Cancel

Help

This page is used to set the device's system time. You can choose to set the time manually or get the GMT time from the Internet and the system will automatically connect to NTP server to synchronize the time. Note: System time will be lost when the device is disconnected from power supply. However, it will be updated automatically when the device reconnects to Internet. To activate time-based features (e.g. firewall), the time and date info shall be set correctly first, either manually or automatically.

Note

In the **Universal Repeater Mode**, the **Internet Time Server - Enable** feature is not available, so you can only set the time and date manually.

B. To set time and date manually/synchronize with your PC:

- ① **Internet Time Server:** Uncheck to disable the feature.
- ② Specify the time and date manually or click **Copy Local Time** to automatically copy your PC's time to the device.
- ③ Click **Save** to save your settings.

The screenshot shows the Tenda web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Wizard', 'Status', 'Basic', 'Wireless', 'Advanced', and 'Tools'. The 'Tools' tab is active. On the left, a sidebar menu lists various tools, with 'Time & Date' selected. The main content area is titled 'Time & Date' and contains the following settings:

- Internet Time Server:** A checkbox labeled 'Enable' is checked.
- Sync Interval:** A dropdown menu is set to '2 hours'.
- Time Zone:** A dropdown menu is set to '(GMT+08:00)Beijing,China, Hong'.
- Input Time And Date:** A date and time picker is set to 2013-12-16 18:43:11.

Below the settings are three buttons: 'Copy Local Time', 'Save', and 'Cancel'. On the right side of the main content area, there is a 'Help' section with the following text:

Help
This page is used to set the device's system time. You can choose to set the time manually or get the GMT time from the Internet and the system will automatically connect to NTP server to synchronize the time.
Note: System time will be lost when the device is disconnected from power supply. However, it will be updated automatically when the device reconnects to Internet. To activate time-based features (e.g. firewall), the time and date info shall be set correctly first, either manually or automatically.

- ④ Go to the **Status** screen to make sure the system time is correctly updated.

5.2 Firmware Upgrade

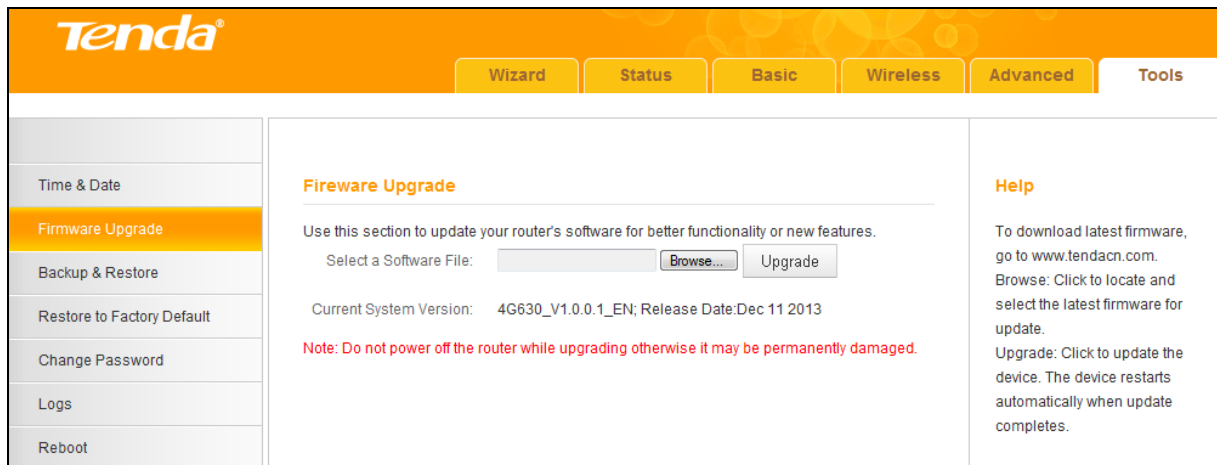
Click **Tools -> Firmware Upgrade** to enter the configuration screen. Firmware upgrade is released periodically to improve the functionality of your device and also to add new features. If you run into a problem with a specific feature of the device, log on to our Website (<http://www.tendacn.com>) to download the latest firmware to update your device.

Note

- ① Before you upgrade the firmware, make sure you are having a correct firmware. A wrong firmware may damage the device.
 - ② It is advisable that you upgrade the device's firmware over a wired connection. DO NOT disconnect the power connection to the device when the upgrade is in process otherwise the router may be permanently damaged.
-

Configuration Procedures:

- 1 Click **Browse**.



- 2 Select the firmware file you want to use and click **Open**.
- 3 Click **Upgrade**.
- 4 Click **OK** on the appearing screen and wait for it to complete.

When upgrade is completed, check the **Current System Version** field. It should display the firmware you load.

5.3 Backup & Restore

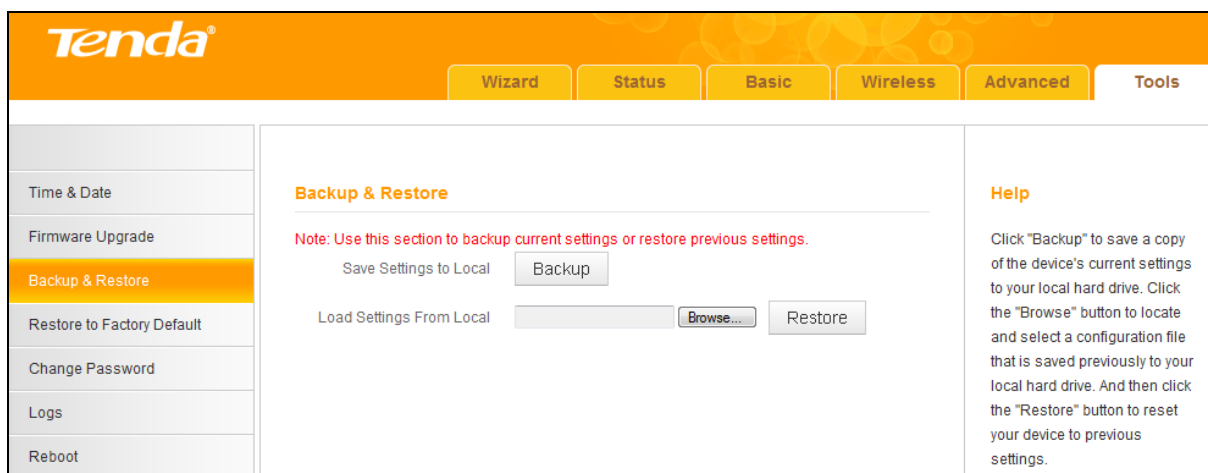
Once you have configured the device the way you want it, you can save these settings to a configuration file on your local hard drive that can later be imported to your device in case that the device is restored to factory default settings. Click **Tools -> Backup & Restore** to enter the configuration screen.



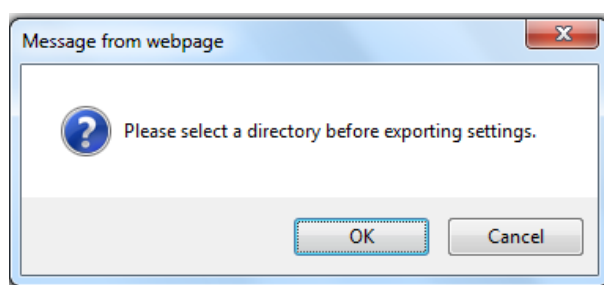
Tip
It is advisable to include the file name suffix of ".cfg" to avoid problems when renaming the file name.

To backup configurations:

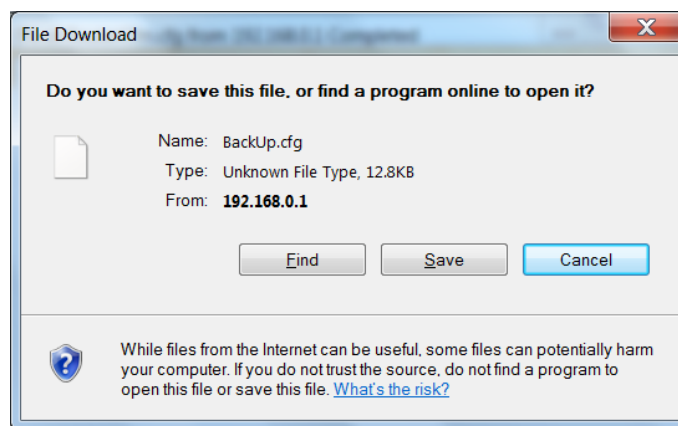
- 1 Click **Backup**.



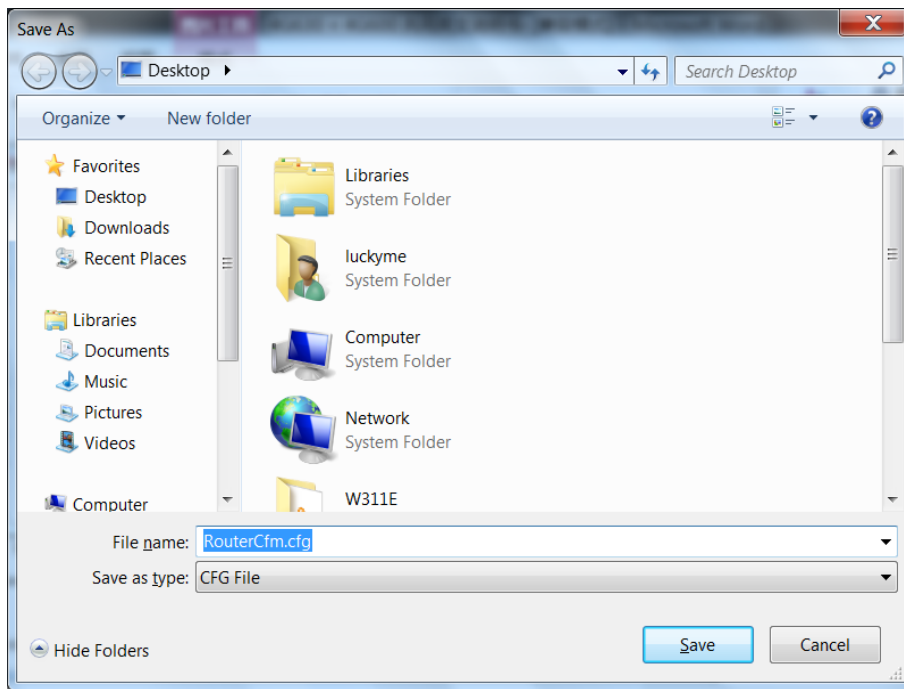
② Click **OK** on the appearing window.



③ Click **Save** on the **File Download** window.

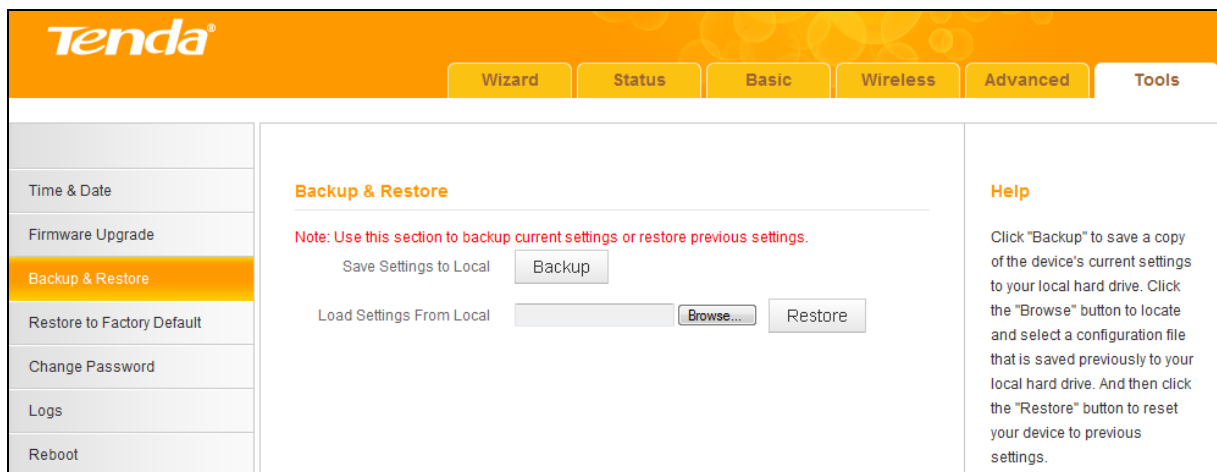


④ Select a local hard drive to save the file and click **Save**.

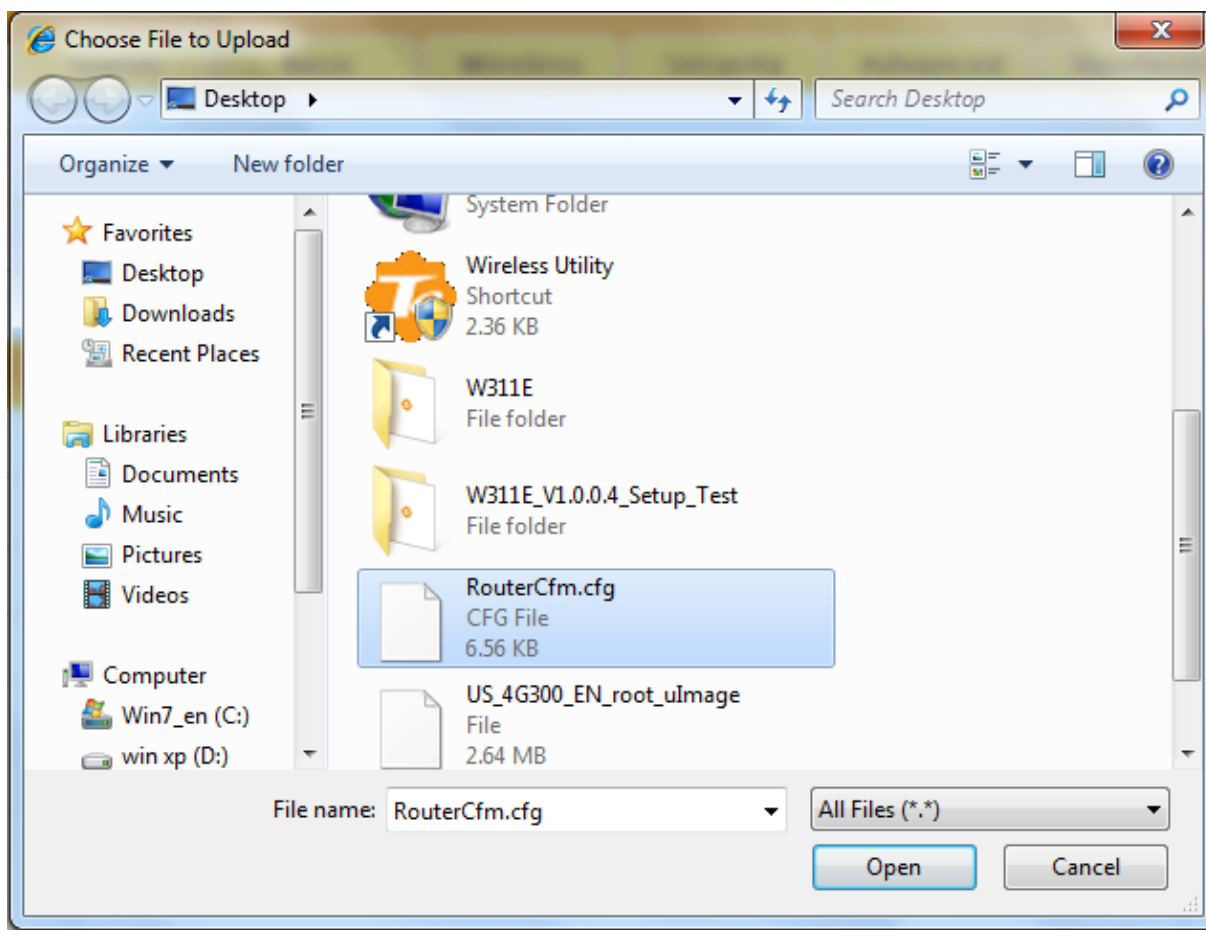


To restore configurations:

- 1 Click **Browse**.



- 2 Select the configuration file that is saved previously to your local hard drive and click **Open**.



- ③ Click the **Restore** button to reset your device to previous settings.

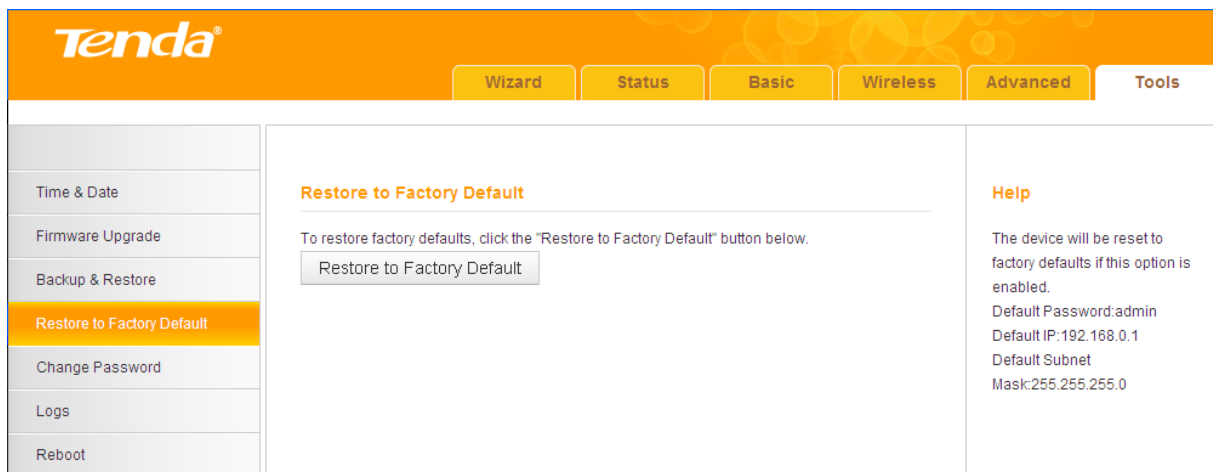
5.4 Restore to Factory Default

Click **Tools -> Restore to Factory Default** to enter the configuration screen. Here you can reset the device to factory default settings.

Note

- ① If you enable this option, the device will be restored to factory default values. You will have to reconfigure Internet connection settings and wireless settings.
- ② Do not restore factory default settings unless the following happens:
 - ✓ You need to join a different network or unfortunately forget the login password.
 - ✓ You cannot access the Internet and your ISP or our technical support asks

you to reset the device.



The factory default settings are listed below:

- **IP Address:** 192.168.0.1
- **Subnet Mask:** Enter 255.255.255.0.
- **Password:** admin

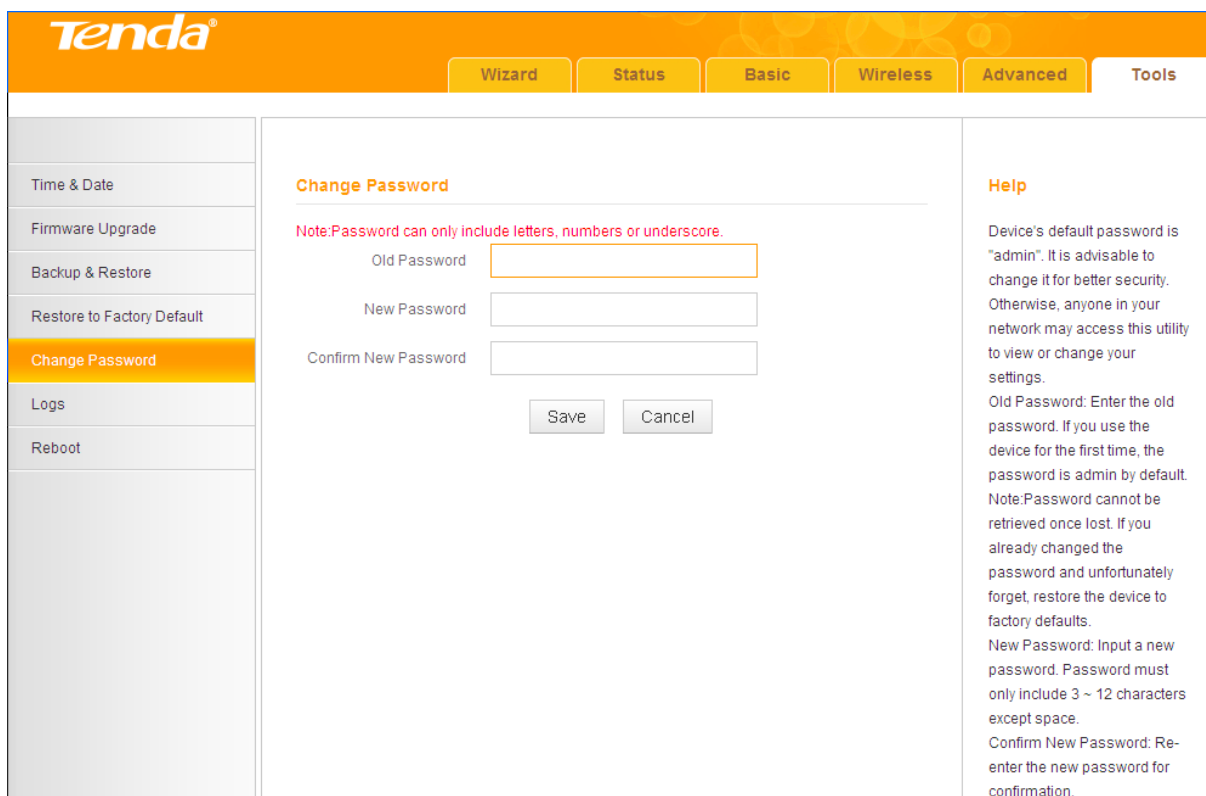
5.5 Change Password

Click **Tools -> Change Password** to enter the configuration screen. It is strongly recommended that you change the factory default login password. Otherwise, anyone in your network can access this utility to change your settings.



Tip

- ① The default login password is "admin".
- ② A valid password must only include letters, numbers or underscore.

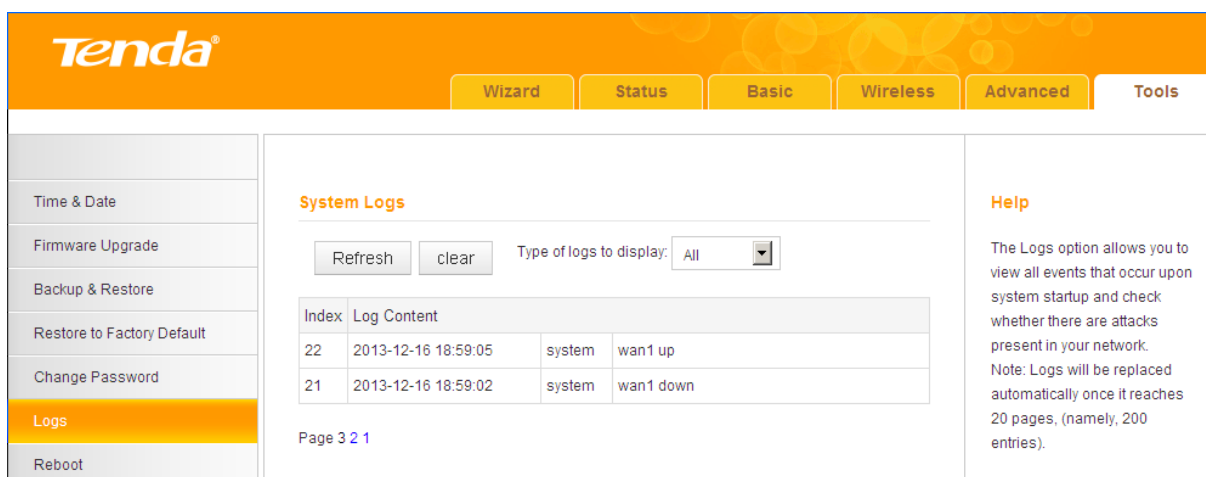


Configuration Procedures:

- ① **Old Password:** Enter the current login password.
- ② **New Password:** Input a new password.
- ③ **Confirm New Password:** Re-enter the new password for confirmation.
- ④ Click **Save** to save your settings.

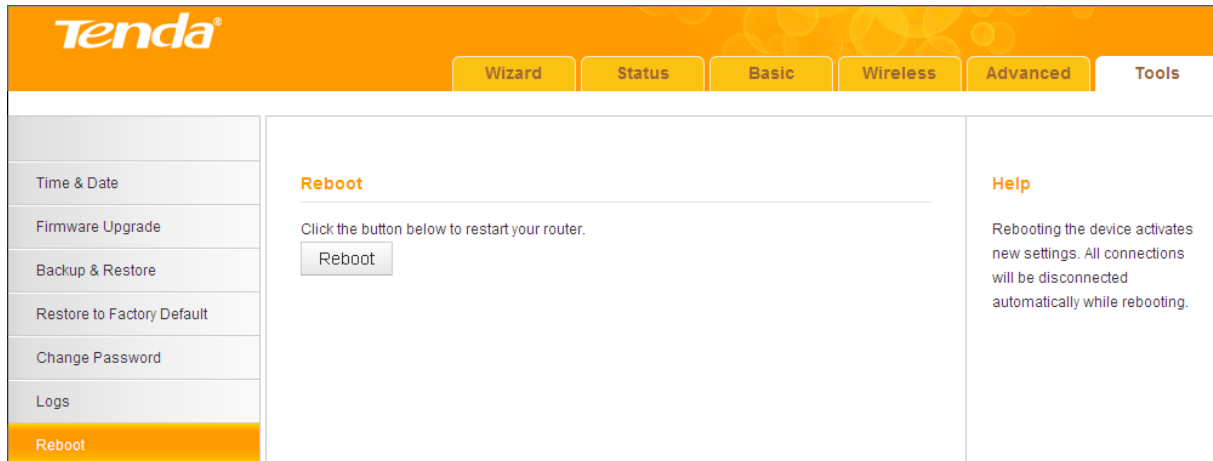
5.6 Logs

Click **Tools -> Logs** to enter the configuration screen. Here you can view the history of the device's actions upon system startup.



5.7 Reboot


When a certain feature does not take effect or the device is malfunctioning, try rebooting the device.



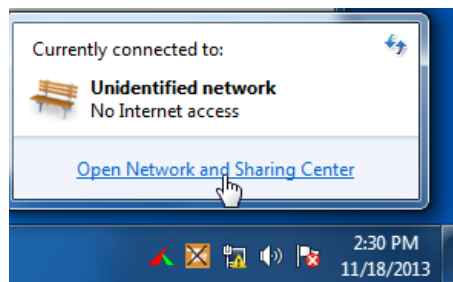
IV Appendix


1 Configure Your PC

Windows 7

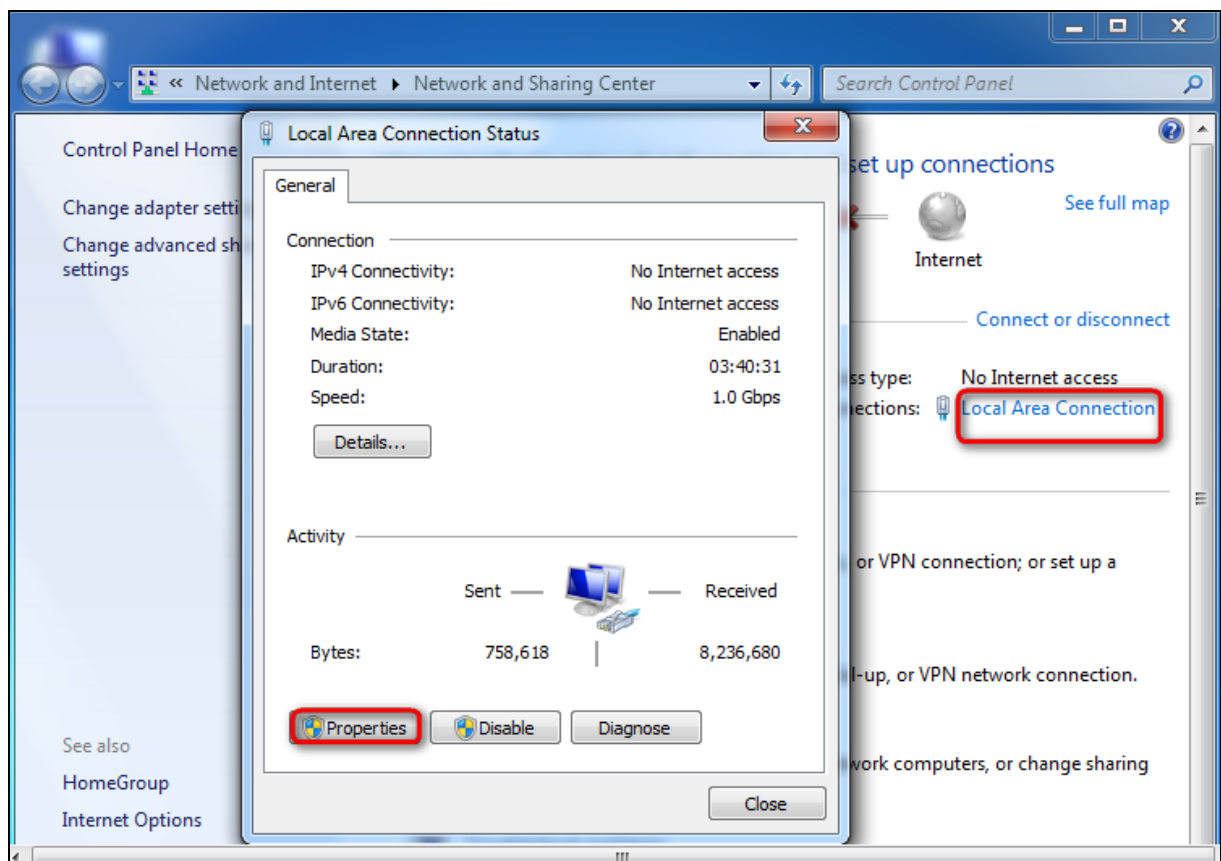
Step 1: Click the icon  on the right bottom corner of your desktop.

Step 2: Click **Open Network and Sharing Center**.

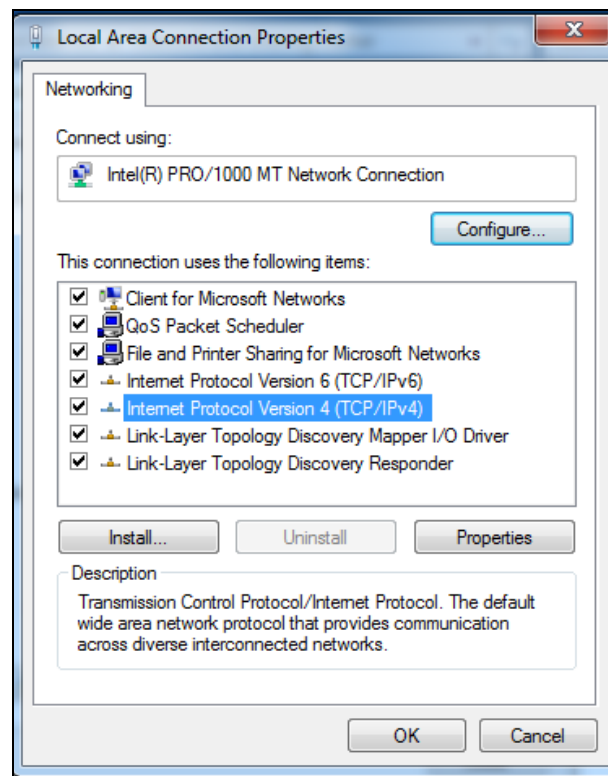


If you cannot find the icon  on the right bottom corner of your desktop, follow steps below: Click **Start -> Control Panel -> Network and Internet -> Network and Sharing Center**.

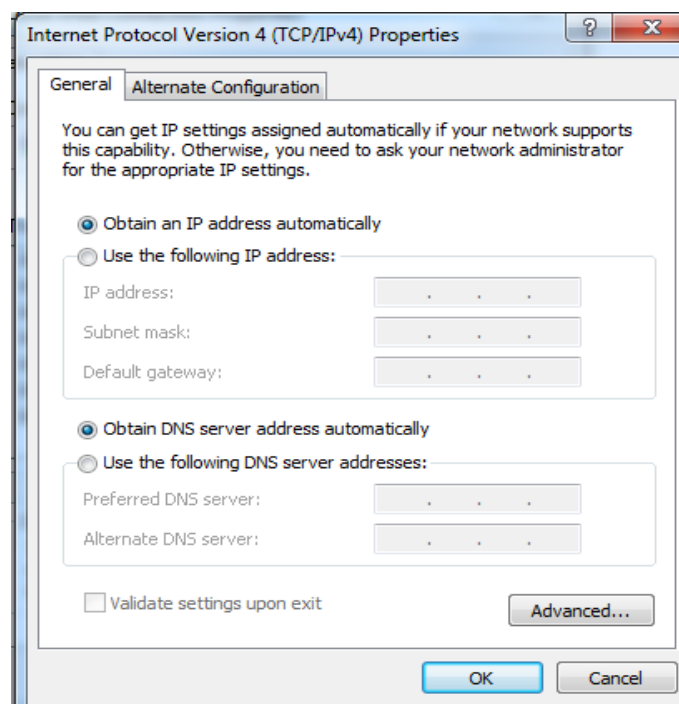
Step 3: Click Local Area Connection -> Properties.



Step 4: Find and double click Internet Protocol Version 4(TCP/IPv4).



Step 5: Select **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS server address automatically** and click **OK**.



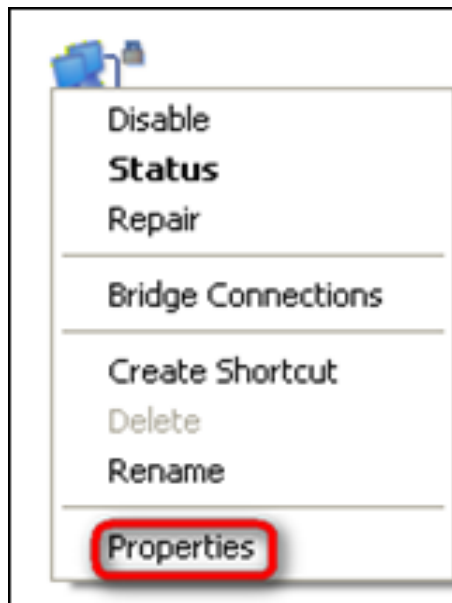
Step 6: Click **OK** on the **Local Area Connection Properties** window (see **Step 4** for the screenshot).

Windows XP

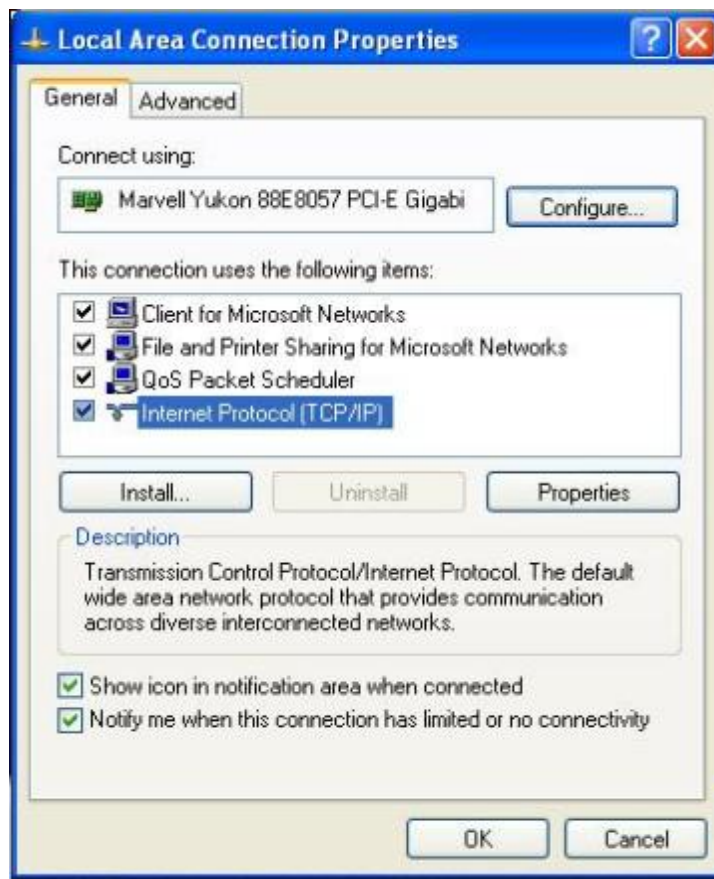
Step 1: Right click **My Network Places** on your desktop and select **Properties**.



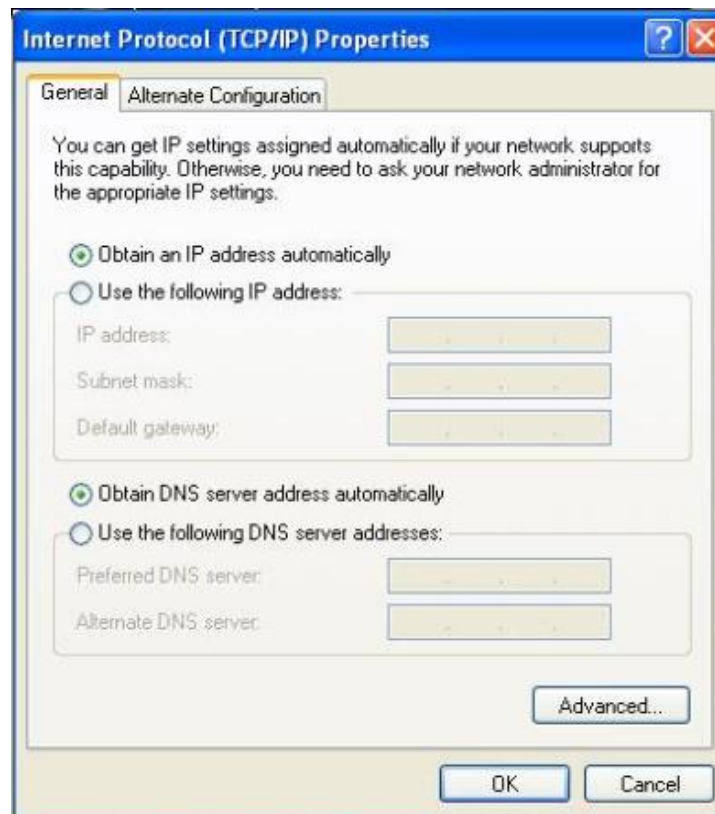
Step 2: Right click **Local Area Connection** and select **Properties**.



Step 3: Scroll down to find and double click **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)**.



Step 4: Select **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS server address automatically** and click **OK**.



Step 5: Click **OK** on the **Local Area Connection Properties** window (see **Step 3** for the screenshot).



2 Join Your Wireless Network



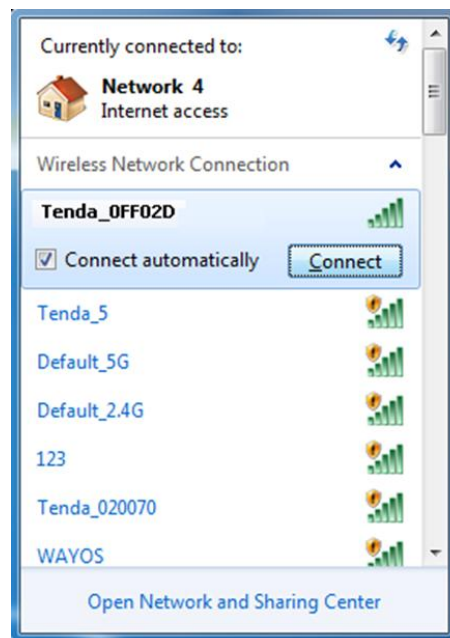
Tip

- ① To join your wireless network, the PC you use must have an installed wireless network adapter. If not, install one.
 - ② The device's SSID is "Tenda_XXXXXX" by default (where "XXXXXX" is the last six characters of its MAC address). You can find the MAC address and/or SSID on the label attached to the device's bottom).
-

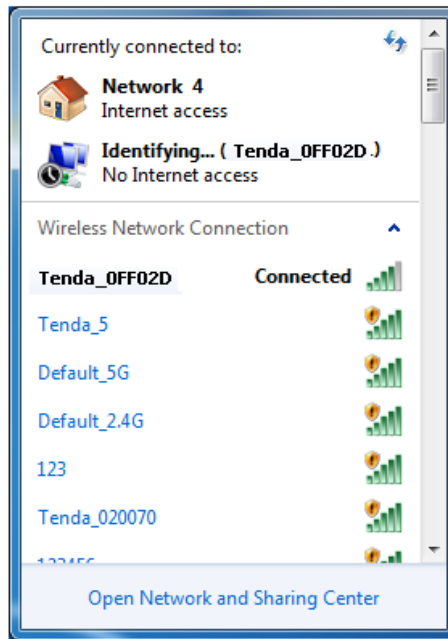
Windows 7

Step 1: Click  or  from the right bottom of your desktop.

Step 2: Double click the name of the wireless network (SSID) you wish to join and then follow onscreen instructions.



When **Connected** appears next to the selected wireless network (SSID), you have successfully connected to it.

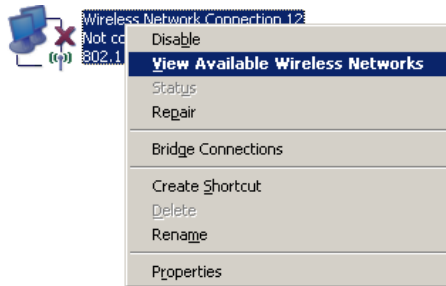


Windows XP

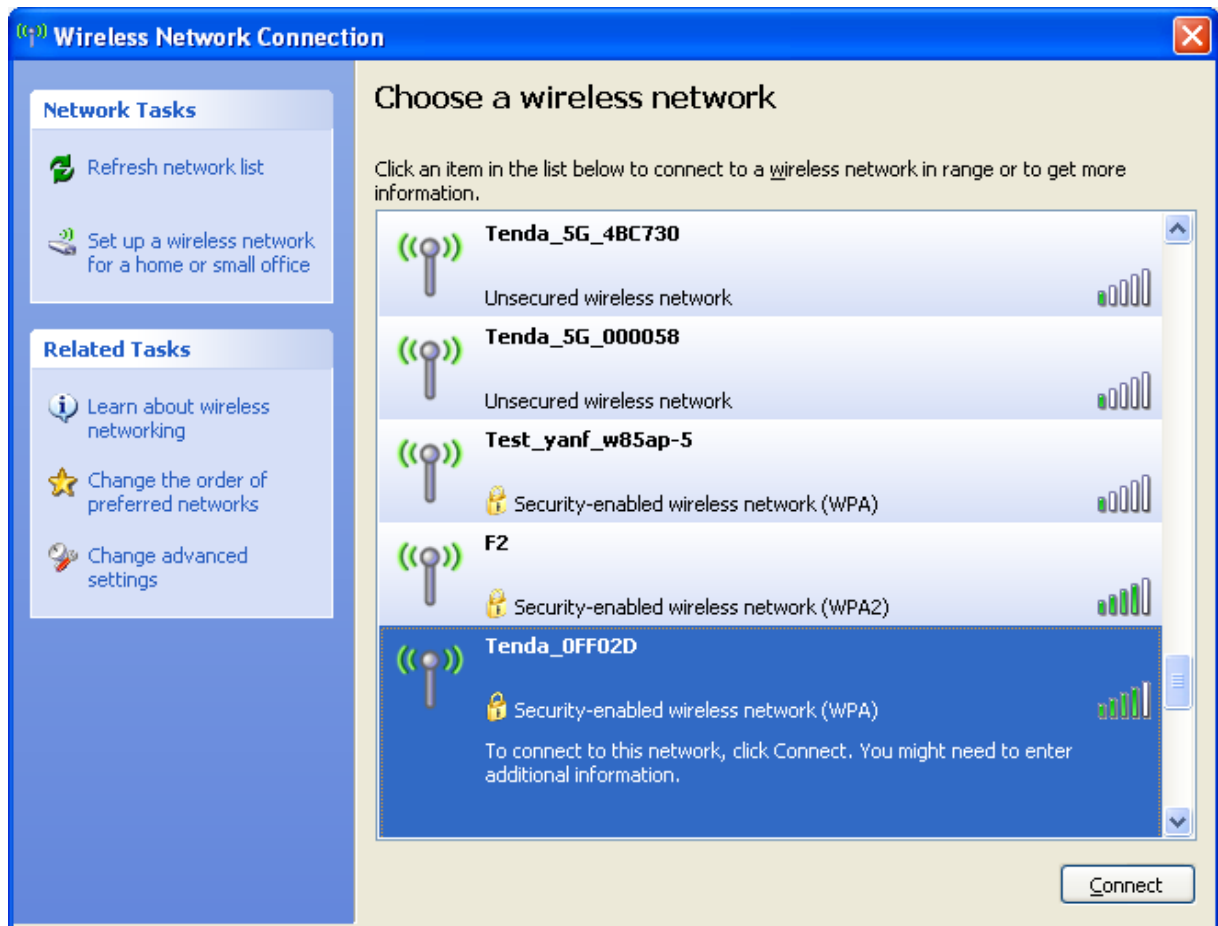
Step 1: Right click **My Network Places** and select **Properties**.



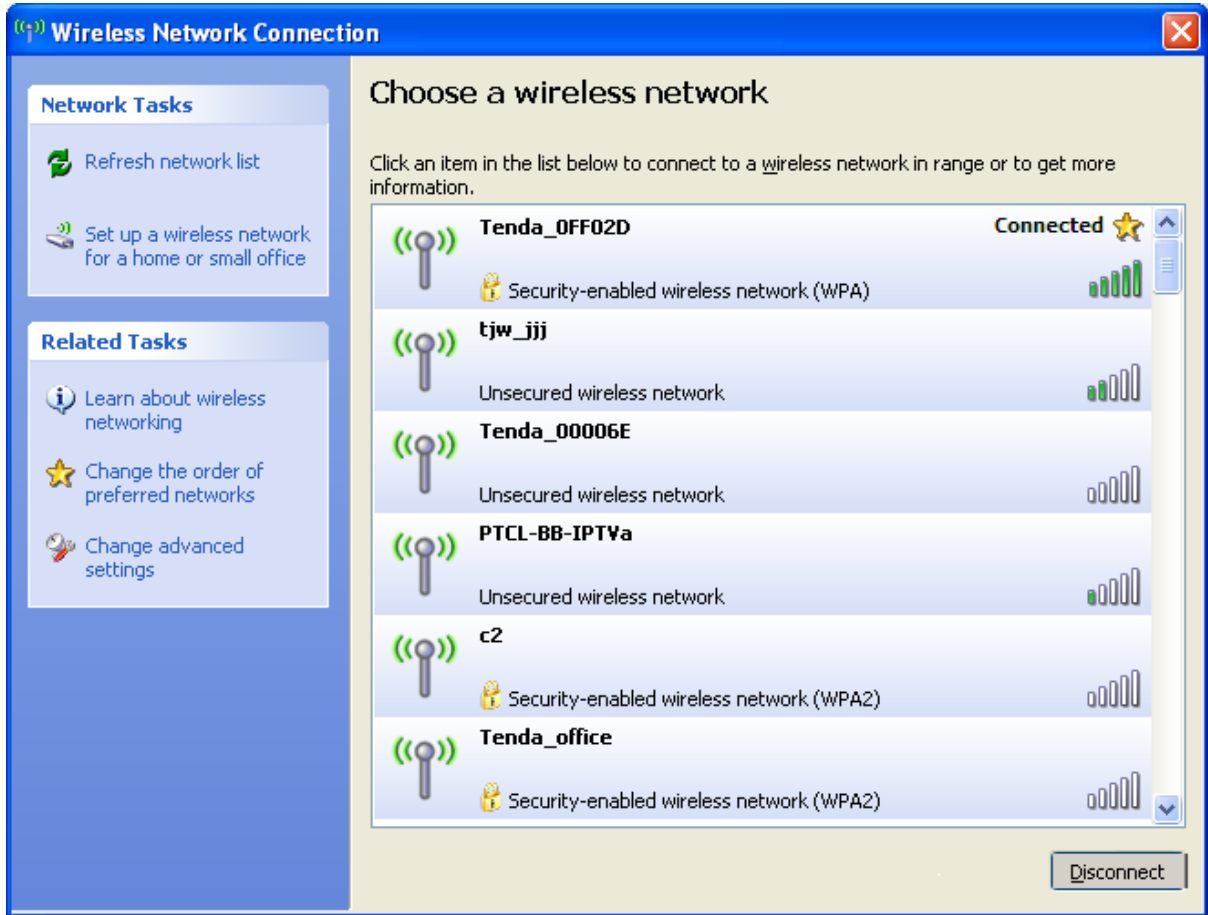
Step 2: Right click **Wireless Network Connection** and select **View Available Wireless Networks**.



Step 3: Double click the name of the wireless network (SSID) you wish to join and then follow onscreen instructions.



When **Connected** appears next to the selected wireless network (SSID), you have successfully connected to it.



3 FAQs

This section provides solutions to problems that may occur during installation and operation of the device. Read the following if you are running into problems.

If your problem is not covered here, please feel free to go to www.tendacn.com to find a solution or email your problems to: support@tenda.com.cn or support02@tenda.com.cn. We will be more than happy to help you out as soon as possible.

1. Q: I cannot access the device's management interface. What should I do?

- Make sure the **PWR** (power) LED on the device is on and the **SYS** LED blinks normally.
- Make sure all cables are correctly connected and the corresponding **LAN** LED on the device is on.
- Verify that your PC's TCP/IP settings are configured correctly. If you select the "Use the following IP address" option, set your PC's IP address to any IP address between 192.168.0.2~192.168.0.254. Or you can select the "Obtain an IP address automatically" option.
- Delete your browser cache and cookies or use a new browser. Make sure you enter 192.168.0.1 in your browser's address bar.
- Open your browser and click **Tools -> Internet Options -> Connections -> LAN Settings**, uncheck the **Use a proxy server for your LAN** option.
- Press the **WPS/Reset** button for over 6 seconds to restore your device to factory default settings. Then log in to your device again.

2. Q: I changed the login password and unfortunately forget it. What should I do?

Press the **WPS/Reset** button for over 6 seconds to restore your device to factory default settings.

3. Q: My computer shows an IP address conflict error when it connects to the

device. What should I do?

- Make sure there are no other DHCP servers on your LAN or other DHCP servers are disabled.
- Make sure the device's LAN IP is not used by other devices on your LAN. The device's default LAN IP address is 192.168.0.1.
- Make sure the statically assigned IP addresses to the PC(s) on LAN are not used by others device(s).

4. Q: I cannot access email and the Internet/Some Websites do not open. What should I do?

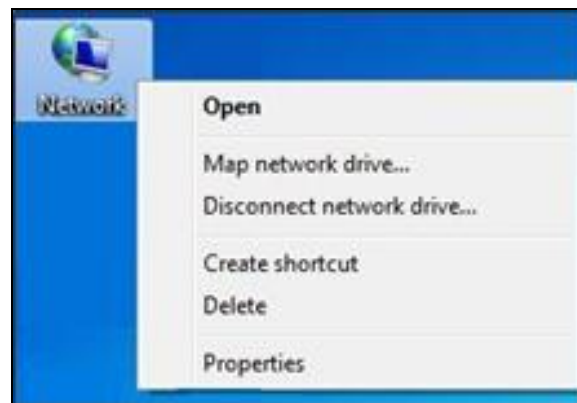
This problem mainly happens to users who use the PPPoE or Dynamic IP Internet connection type. You need to change the MTU size. Try changing the MTU to 1450 or 1400. If this does not help, gradually reduce the MTU from the maximum value until the problem disappears. For details, see [**WAN MTU Setup**](#).

4 Remove Wireless Network from Your PC

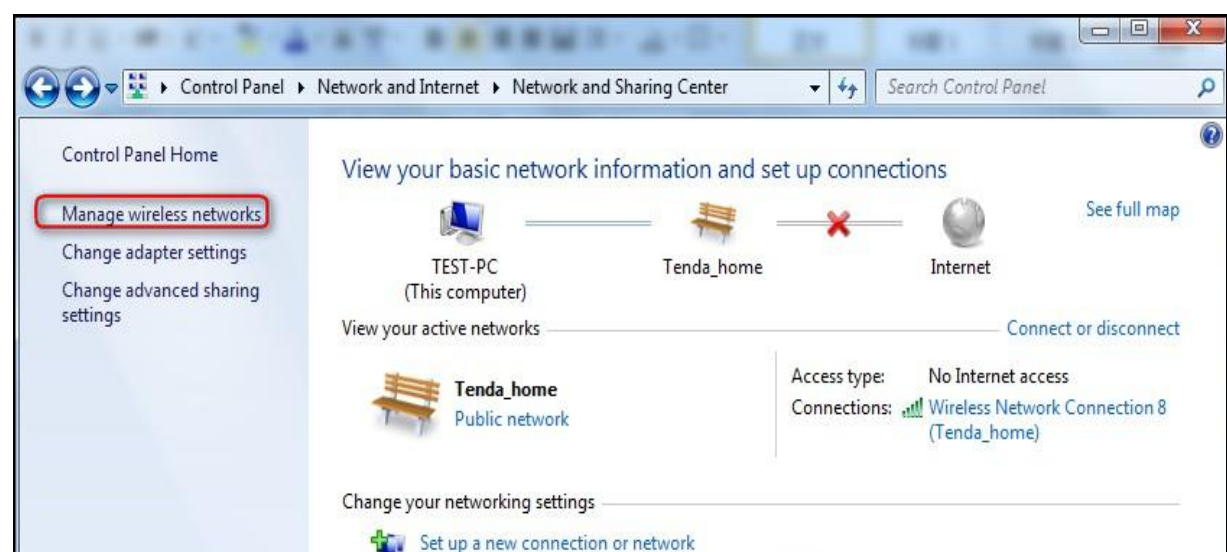
When you change your wireless network (For example, change your device's SSID or security key), the old wireless settings on your PC will not be updated accordingly, you must manually remove them from your PC; otherwise, you may not be able to wirelessly connect to the device. This section explains how to remove a wireless network from your PC.

Windows 7

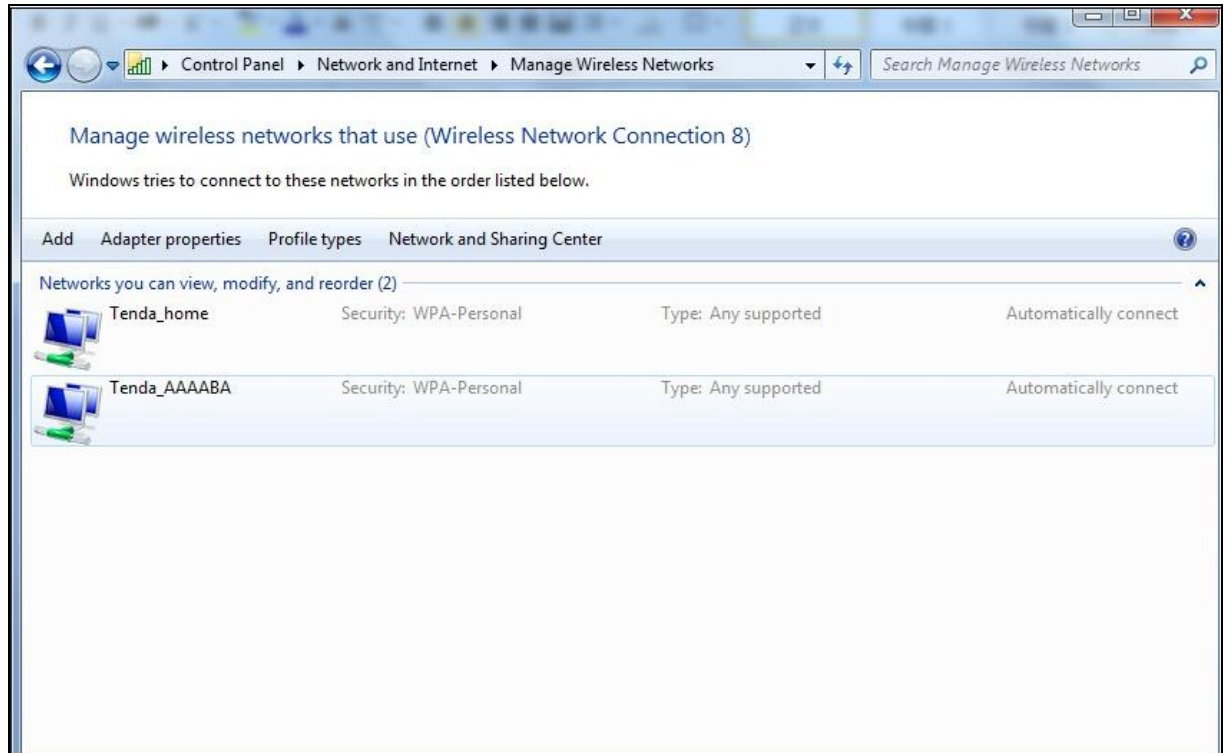
- ① Right-click the **Network** icon and select **Properties**.



- ② Select **Manage Wireless Networks**.

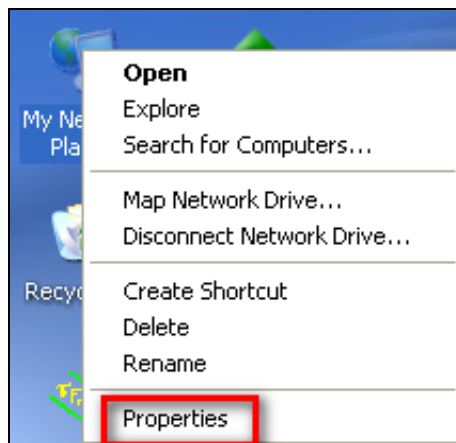


- ③ Select the wireless network and click **Remove network**.

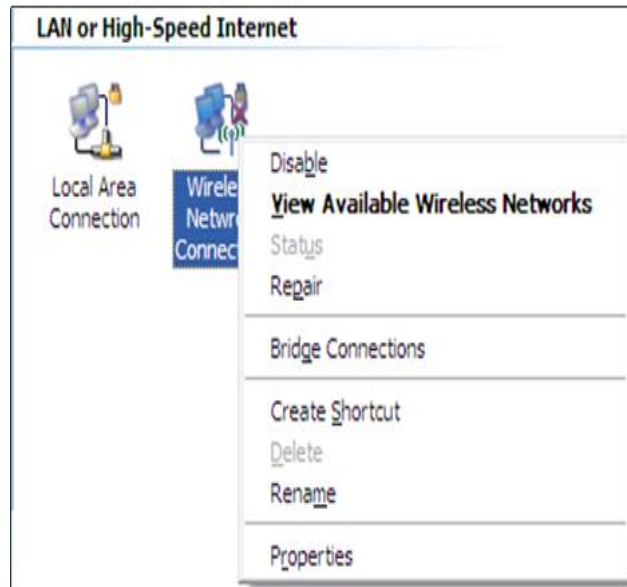


Windows XP

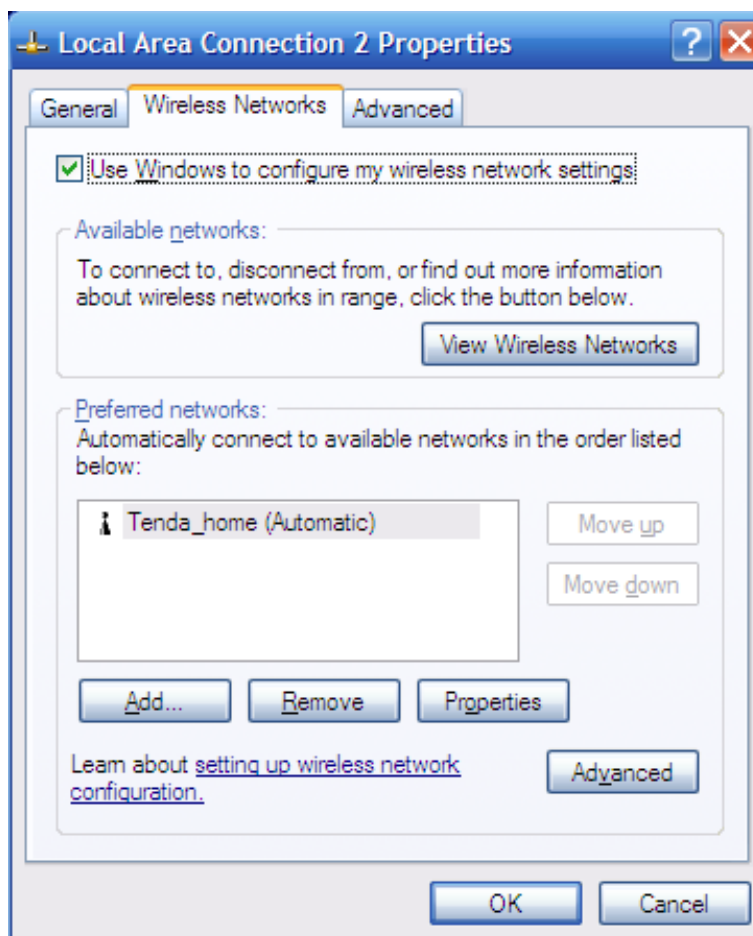
- 1 Right-click **My Network Places** and select **Properties**.



- 2 Right click **Wireless Network Connection** and then select **Properties**.



- Click **Wireless Networks**, select the wireless network name under **Preferred networks** and then click the **Remove** button.



5 Safety and Emission Statement



CE Mark Warning

This is a Class B product. In a domestic environment, this product may cause radio interference, in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures. This device complies with EU 1999/5/EC.

NOTE: (1) The manufacturer is not responsible for any radio or TV interference caused by unauthorized modifications to this equipment. (2) To avoid unnecessary radiation interference, it is recommended to use a shielded RJ-45 cable.



FCC Statement

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

FCC Caution: Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

The manufacturer is not responsible for any radio or TV interference caused by unauthorized modifications to this equipment.

Radiation Exposure Statement

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20cm between the radiator & your body.

NOTE: (1) The manufacturer is not responsible for any radio or TV interference caused by unauthorized modifications to this equipment. (2) To avoid unnecessary radiation interference, it is recommended to use a shielded RJ-45 cable.

NCC Notice

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低功率射頻電機之作用不得影響飛航安全及干擾合法通信；經發現有干擾現象時，應立即停用，並改善至無干擾時方得繼續使用。前項合法通信，指依電信規定作業之無線電信。低功率射頻電機須忍受合法通信或工業、科學及醫療用電波輻射性電機設備之干擾。