Tenda

User Guide

Shenzhen Tenda Technology Co.,ltd

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Setup Wizard of Common Functions

Contents

I Get to Know Your Router

Before you connect to your Router, take a moment to become familiar with the package contents, product label and the front and back panels. Pay particular attention to the LEDs on the front panel.

This section contains the following:

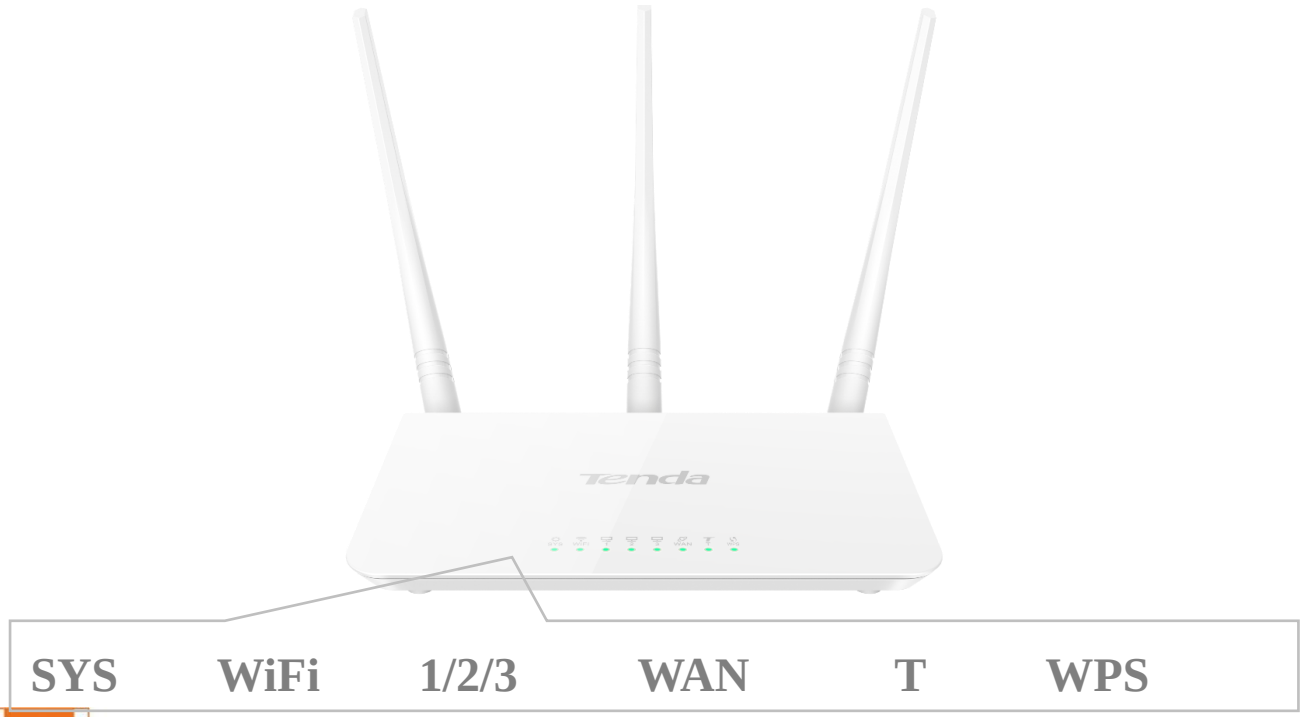
1 Package Contents

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

- Wireless Router * 1
- Power Adapter * 1
- Ethernet Cable * 1
- Install Guide * 1

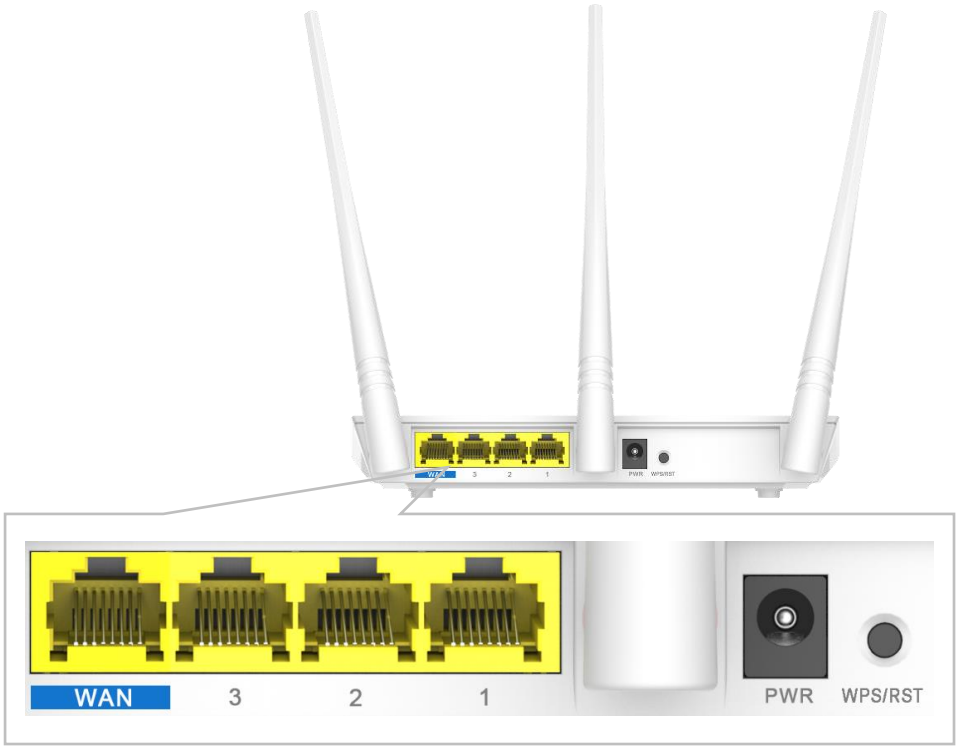
* If any item is incorrect, missing or damaged, please keep the original package and contact the vendor for replacement immediately.

2 LED Indicators



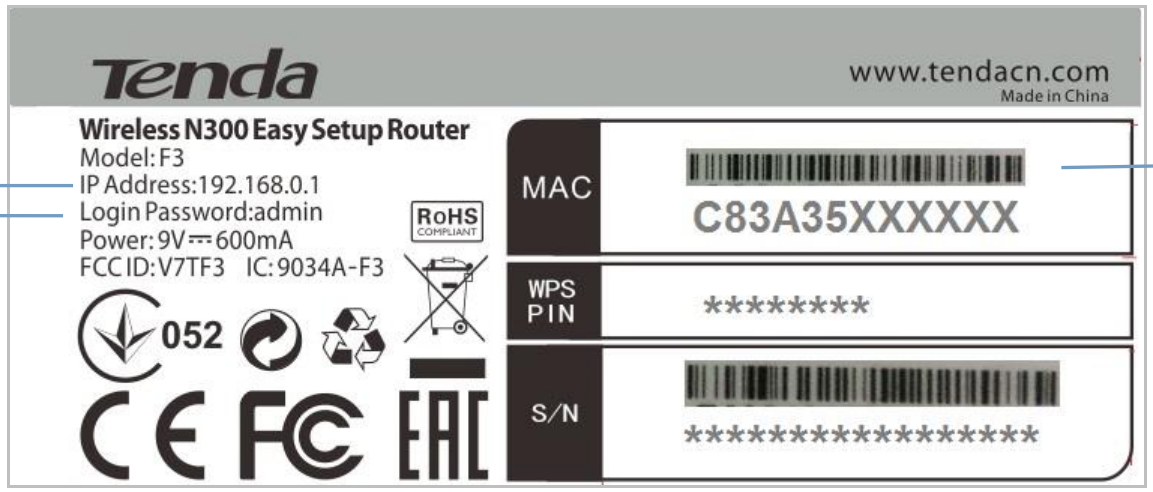
LED Indicator	Status	Description
SYS	Blinking	The system is working fine.
	Off	There is no power supply, or the router malfunctions.
WiFi	Solid	WiFi is enabled.
	Blinking	The Router is sending or receiving WiFi data.
	Off	WiFi is disabled.
1/2/3	Solid	The LAN port is well-connected.
	Blinking	The LAN port is transmitting data.
	Off	No connection is detected on the LAN port.
WAN	Solid	The WAN port is well-connected.
	Blinking	The WAN port is transmitting data.
	Off	No Ethernet cable is connected to the WAN port.
WPS	Solid	WPS is enabled, or a WPS connection is established.
	Blinking	The Router is performing WPS negotiation to a client device, or transmitting data.
	Off	WPS is disabled. Or 5 minutes later after the WPS connection is established, the WPS LED indicator will be off.

3 Buttons & Interfaces



4 Product Label

This label is on the bottom panel of the router.



1. Default Access: ***192.168.0.1***

The default login IP address of the router. Type this IP address in the address bar of a web browser to log in to the router's User Interface.

2. Default Login Password: ***admin***

The router requires a login password when you access to its User Interface. If you access to the router's User Interface for the first time, use the default login password ***admin***. You'd better change it in **Tools > Change Password** for security purpose, and write it down to avoid forgetting it.

3. MAC Address

This is the MAC address of the router.

The wireless router's default WiFi name is Tenda_XXXXXX, where XXXXXX represents the last six characters of the MAC address.

II Specify Your Internet Settings

This Chapter will instruct you to position, connect and configure your router.

It contains the following sections:

1 Position Your Router

The router lets you access the Internet anywhere within the operating range of your wireless network. However, the operating range of your wireless connection can vary significantly depending on the physical placement of your Router.

➢ Put it on an elevated spot such as a high shelf, keeping the number of walls and ceilings to a minimum between the Router and other clients such as computers and smart phones.

➢ Place it around the central area which your laptops, smart phones and other devices usually surround, and preferably within line of sight to your wireless devices.

➢ Keep it away from electrical devices that are potential sources of interference, such as ceiling fans, home security systems or microwaves.

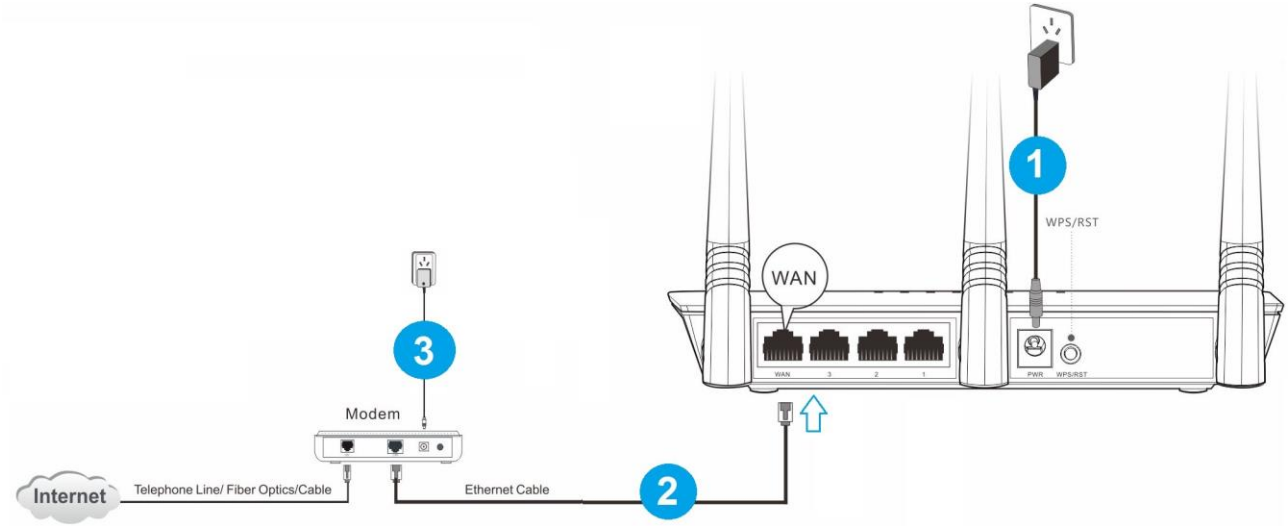
- Keep it away from any large metal surfaces, such as a solid metal door or aluminum studs.
- Keep it away from other materials such as glass, insulated walls, fish tanks, mirrors, brick, and concrete that may also affect your wireless signal.

2 Connect Your Router

Connect your router to the Internet:

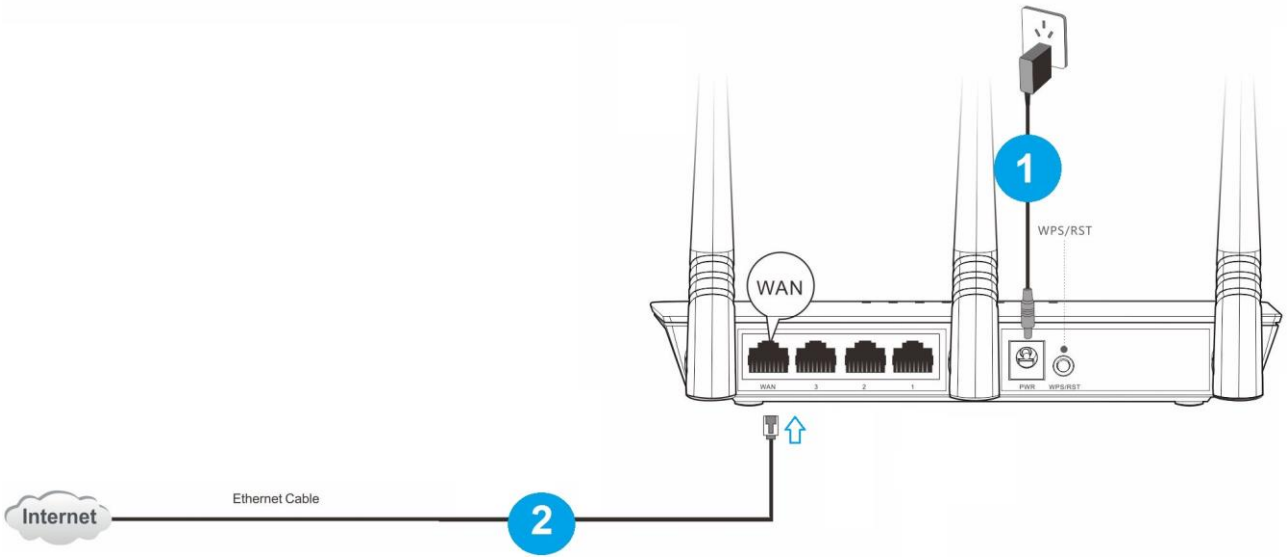
Select **ADSL/Fiber/Cable** or **Ethernet Cable** access according to your Internet access type.

ADSL/Fiber/Cable Access



1. Insert the power adapter to your router's PWR port, and plug the other end to a power outlet.
2. Connect the modem to the WAN port of your router using an Ethernet cable.
3. Insert your modem's power adapter to the power interface, and plug the other end to a power outlet.

Ethernet Cable



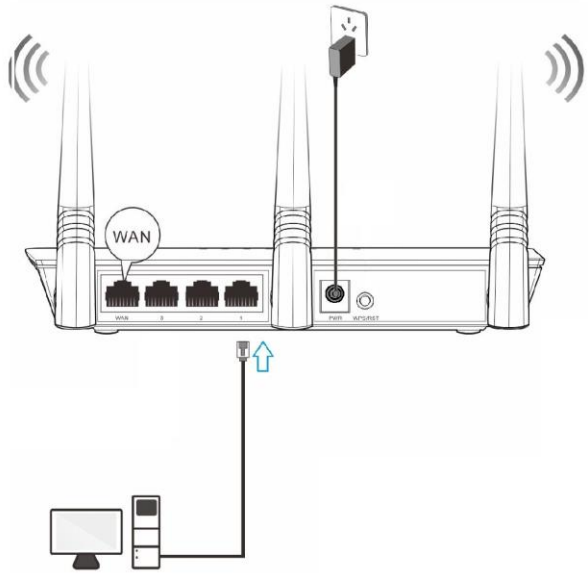
1 Insert the power adapter to your router's PWR port, and plug the other end to a power outlet.

2 Insert the **Ethernet cable** into the router's WAN port.

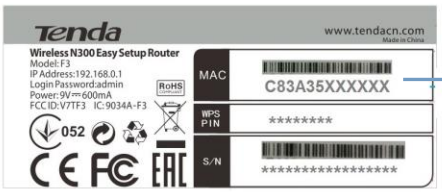
Connect your computer to the router:

You can connect your computer to the router wirelessly or via an Ethernet cable.

Wired



Wireless



WiFi Name: Tenda_XXXXXX (Default)
No WiFi password set by default.

XXXXXX is the last six characters of the router's MAC address.

Wired:

Connect your computer to the router using the included Ethernet cable.

Wireless:

To connect with WiFi, use the WiFi name and password on the product label. And your computer MUST have a wireless adapter.

This label is on the bottom panel of the router.

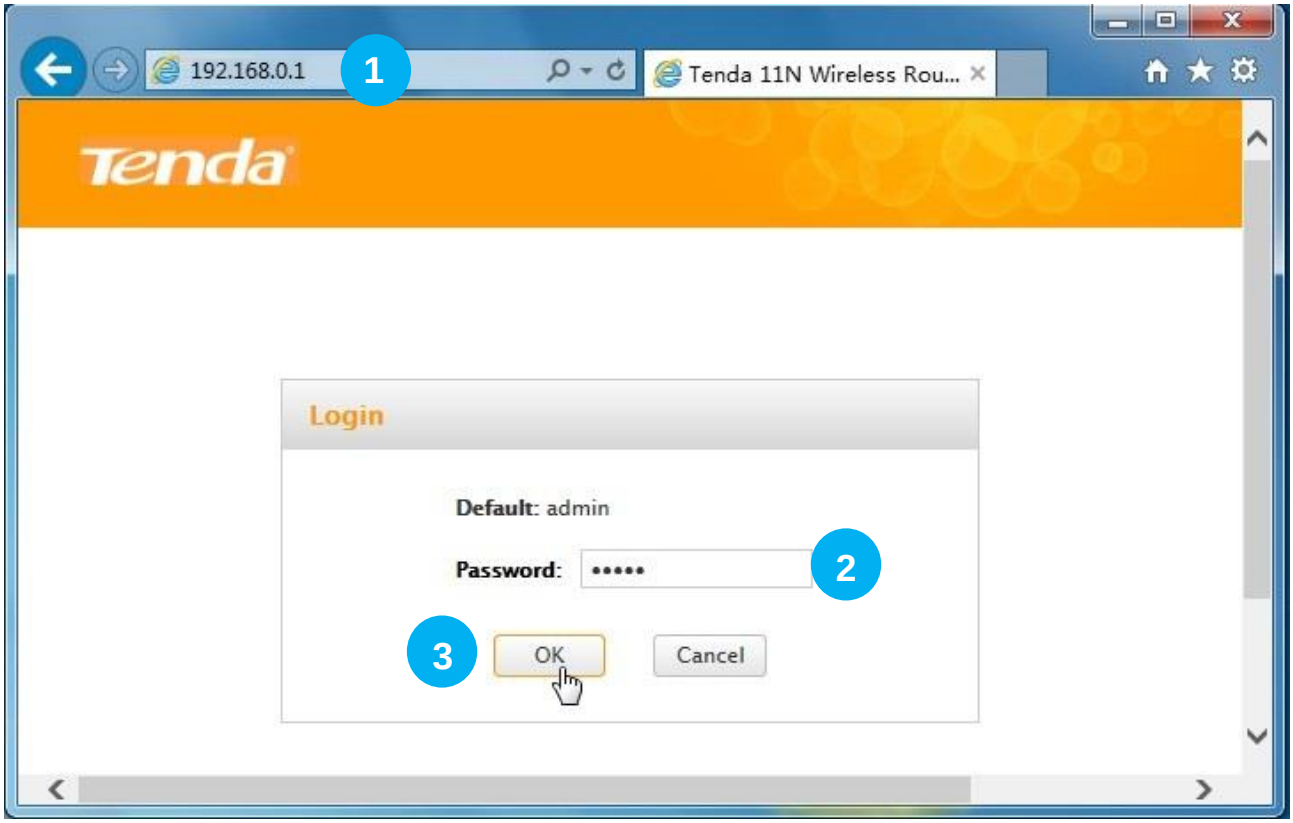
Tips

1. If you don't know how to join its WiFi, please refer to **6 Join Your WiFi**.

2. Either WiFi (SSID) or WiFi password is changed, devices are required to reconnect with WiFi manually once again.

3. The devices can only access the Internet after you finish Internet configuration.

3 Access to the Router



❶ Launch a web browser on your connected computer, say IE, type ***192.168.0.1*** in the address bar, and click **Enter** on the keyboard.

❷ Type the default login password ***admin*** in the Password field.

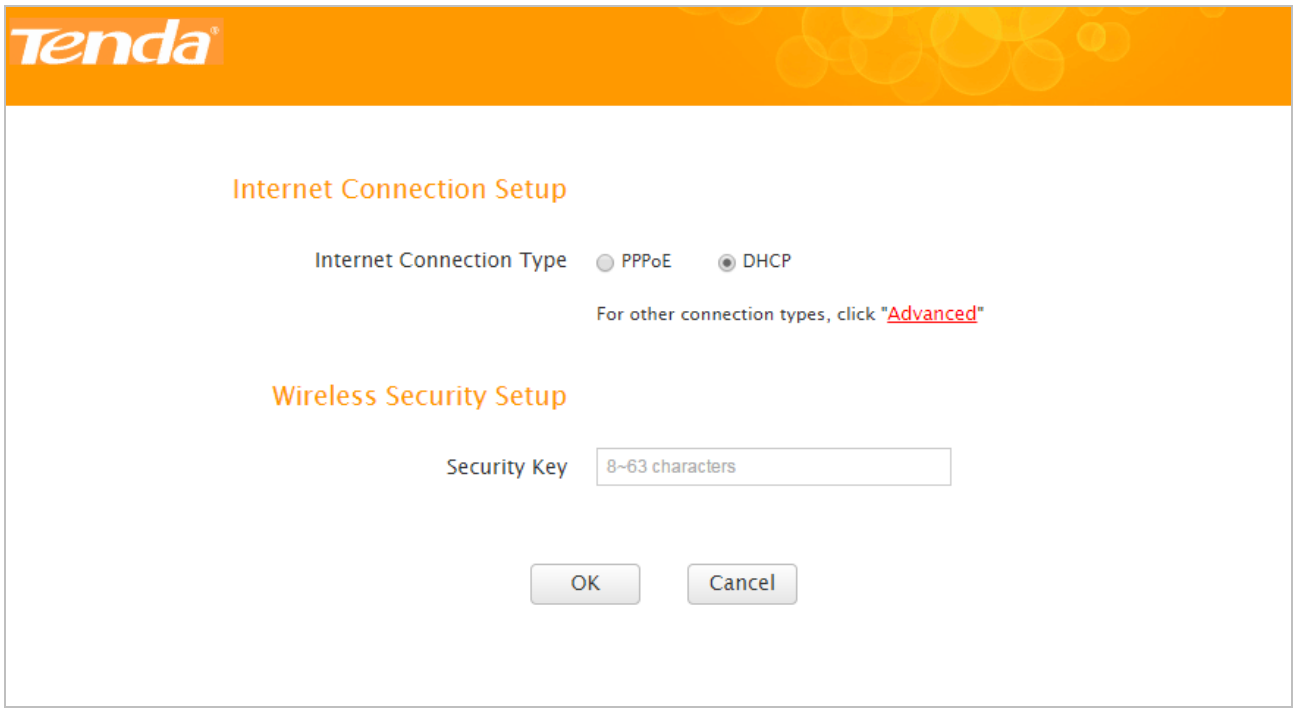
❸ Click **OK**.

Tips

If you cannot access the router's User Interface after the steps above, try to set your computer to obtain an IP address automatically. Refer to Configure Your computer for details.

4 Specify the Internet Settings

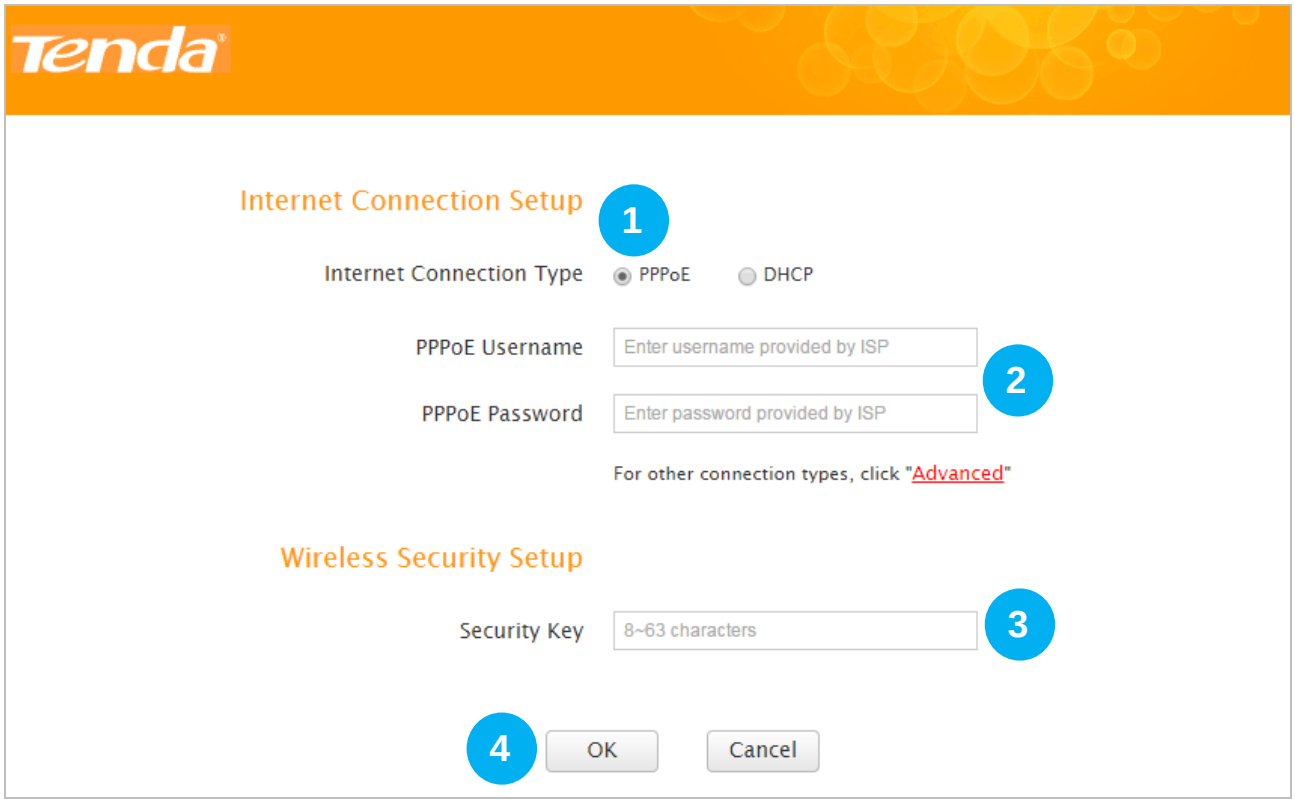
After the steps above, you will log in to **Home** page of the router's User Interface. If your Internet connection type is **PPPoE** or **DHCP** (Dynamic IP), you can finish Internet setup in **Home** Page. For other Internet connection types, click **Advanced > Internet Connection Setup**.



Refer to the instructions in the form below to select your Internet connection type.

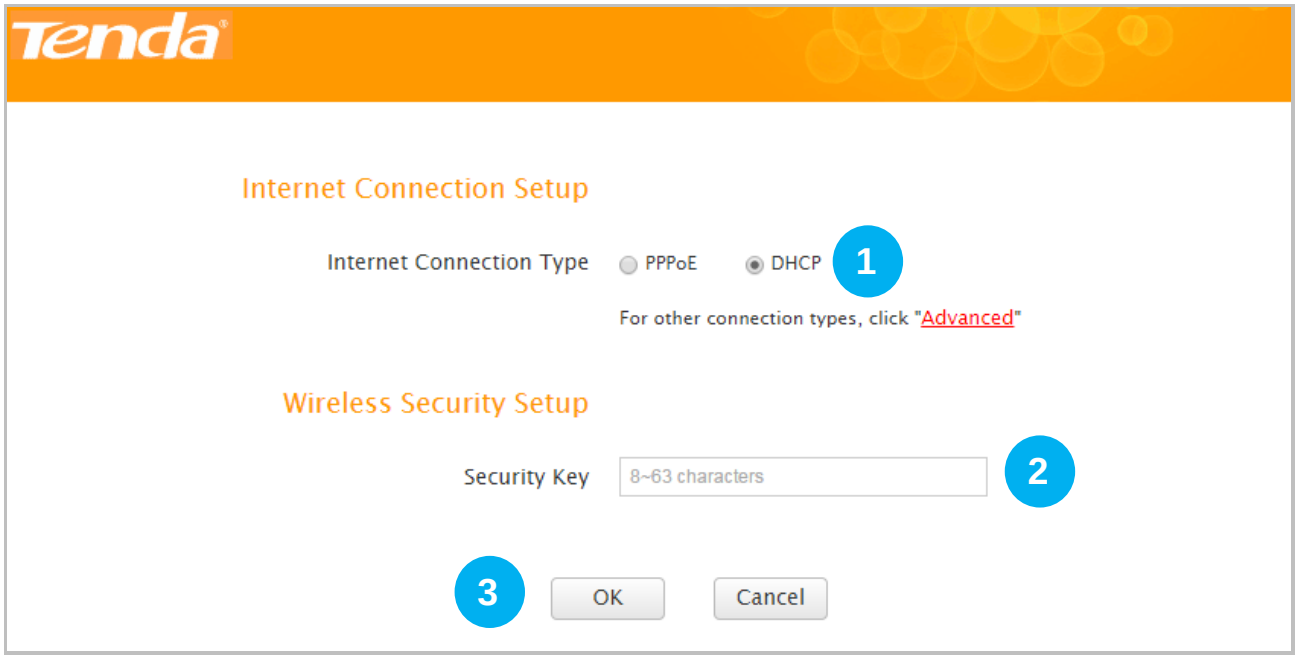
Connection Type	The parameters your Internet Service Provider provided for Internet access
PPPoE	User name and password.
DHCP (Dynamic IP)	Nothing.
Static IP	Static IP address, subnet mask, gateway, DNS server.
PPTP	PPTP server address, user name, password. Sometimes static IP info is also provided.
L2TP	L2TP server address, user name, password. Sometimes static IP info is also provided.

PPPoE



1. Select **PPPoE**.
2. Type the PPPoE user name and password your ISP (Internet Service Provider) provided.
3. Customize a WiFi password (Security Key) for your WiFi.
4. Click **OK** to save your settings.

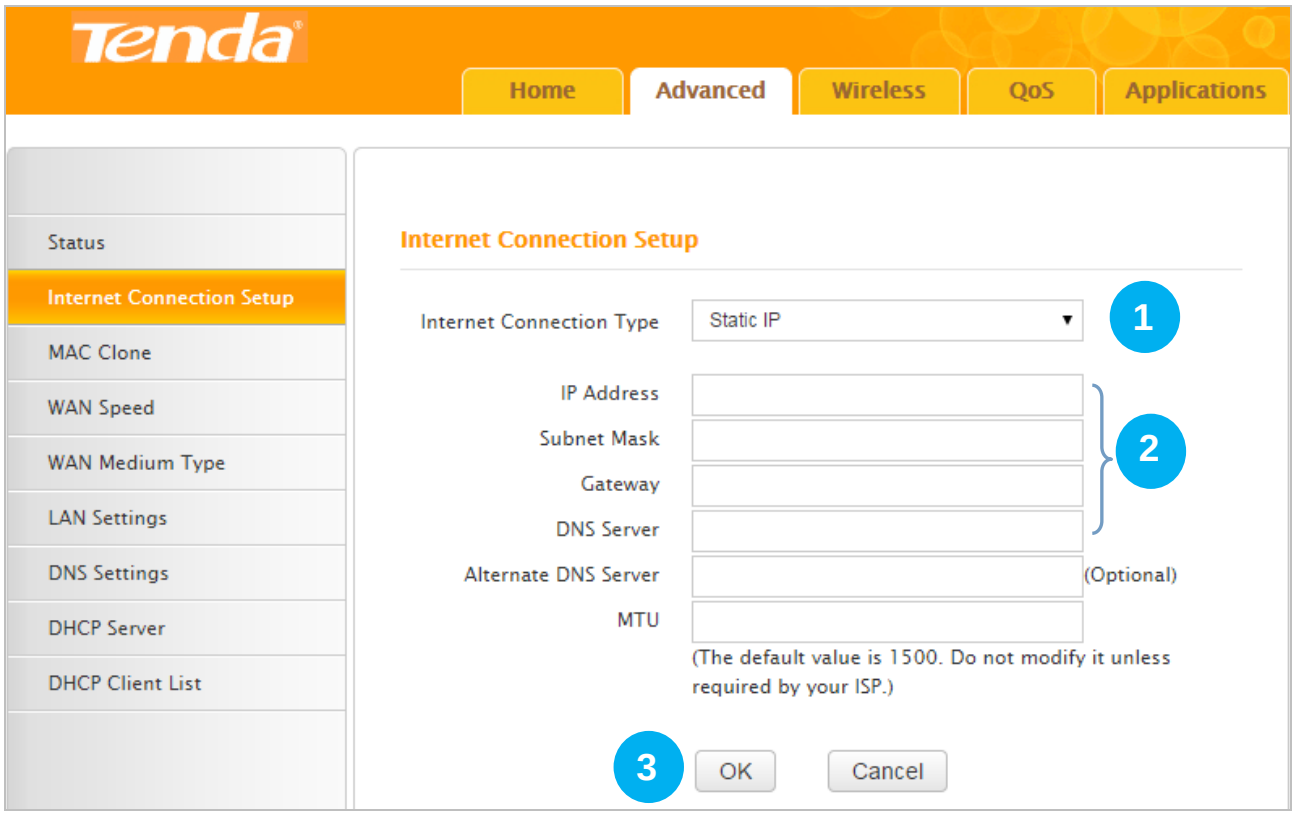
DHCP (Dynamic IP)



1. Select **DHCP**.
2. Customize a WiFi password (Security Key) for your WiFi.
3. Click **OK** to save your settings.

Static IP

Click **Advanced** > **Internet Connection Setup**.



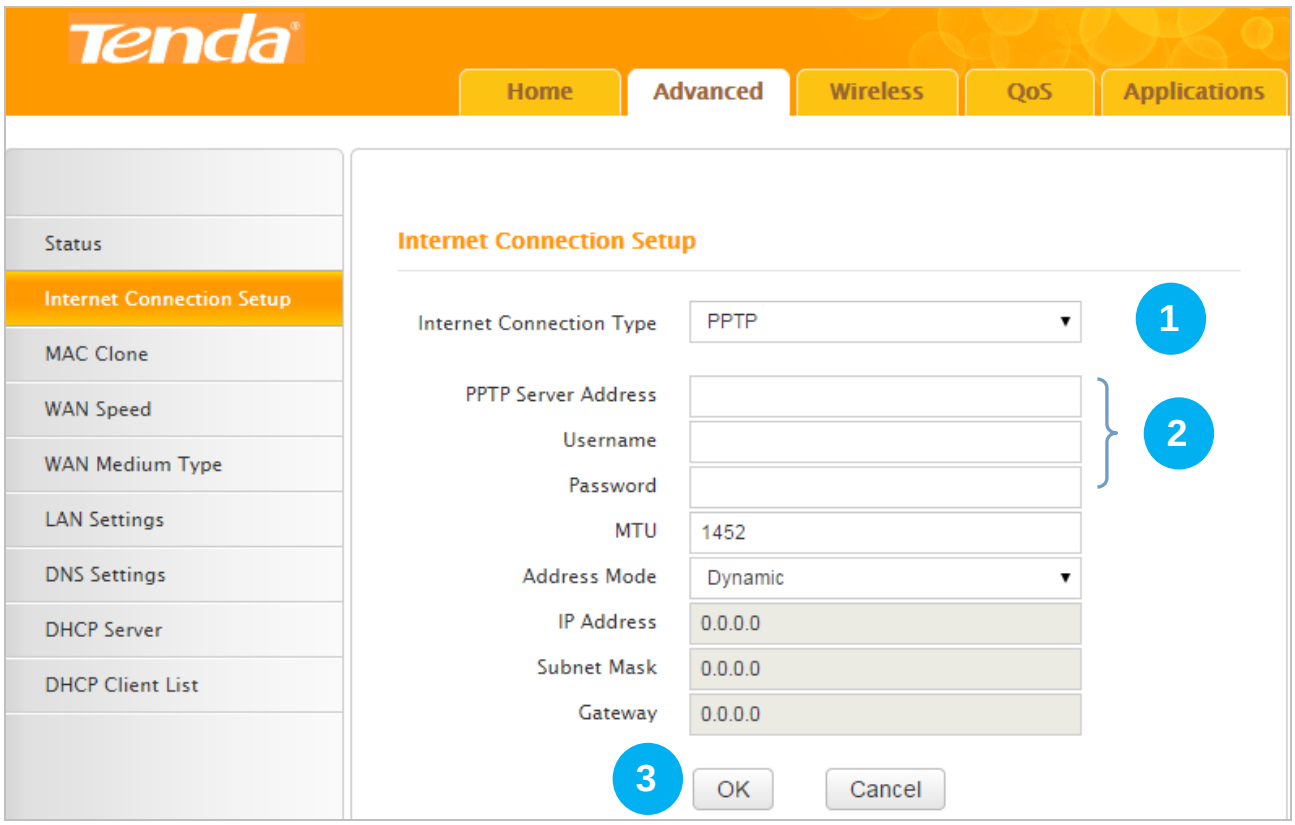
❶ Select **Static IP**.

❷ Type the static IP info (IP address, subnet mask, gateway and etc.) your ISP (Internet Service Provider) provided.

❸ Click **OK** to save your settings.

PPTP

Click **Advanced > Internet Connection Setup**.

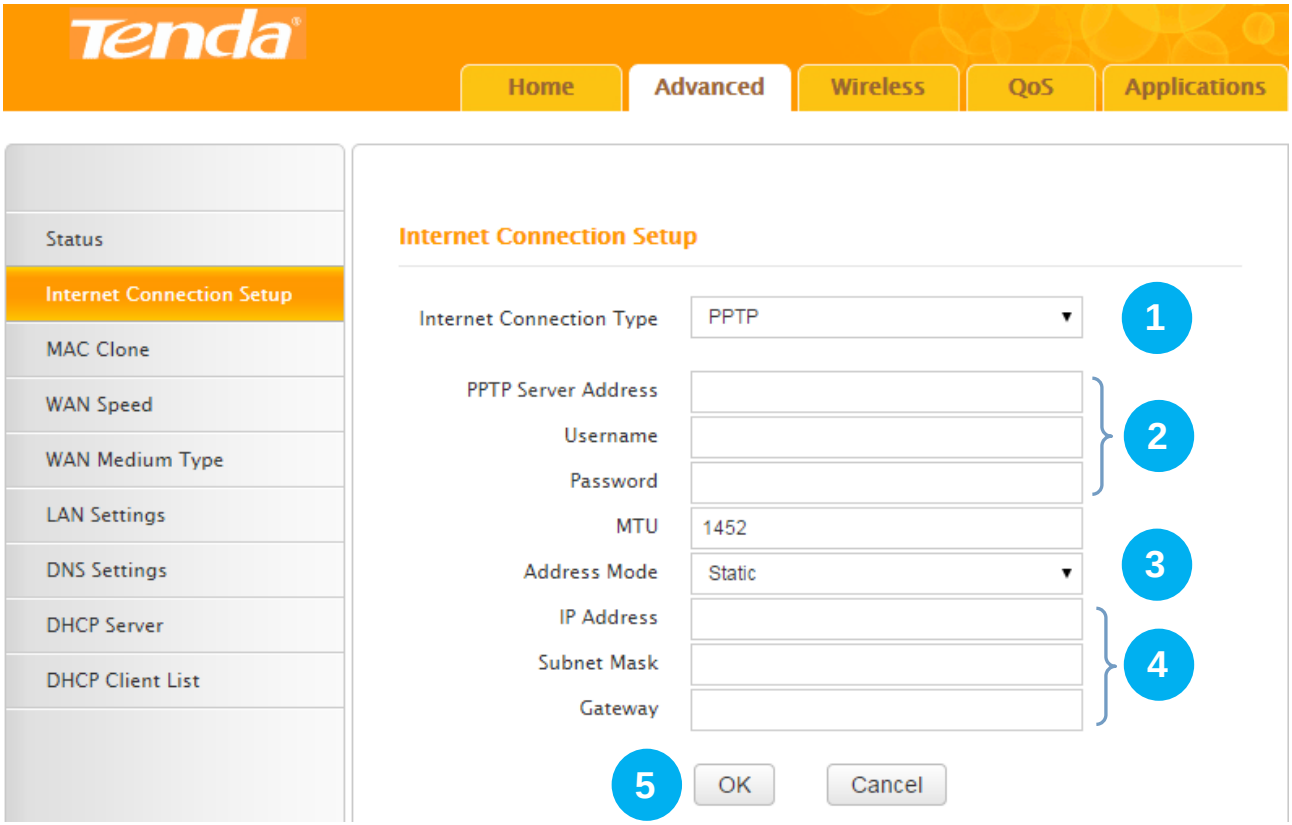


❶ Select **PPTP**.

❷ Type the PPTP server address, use name and password your ISP (Internet Service Provider) provided.

❸ Click **OK** to save your settings.

If your ISP has assigned you a static IP address, follow the steps below:



1. Select **PPTP**.

2. Type the PPTP server address, use name and password your ISP (Internet Service Provider) provided.

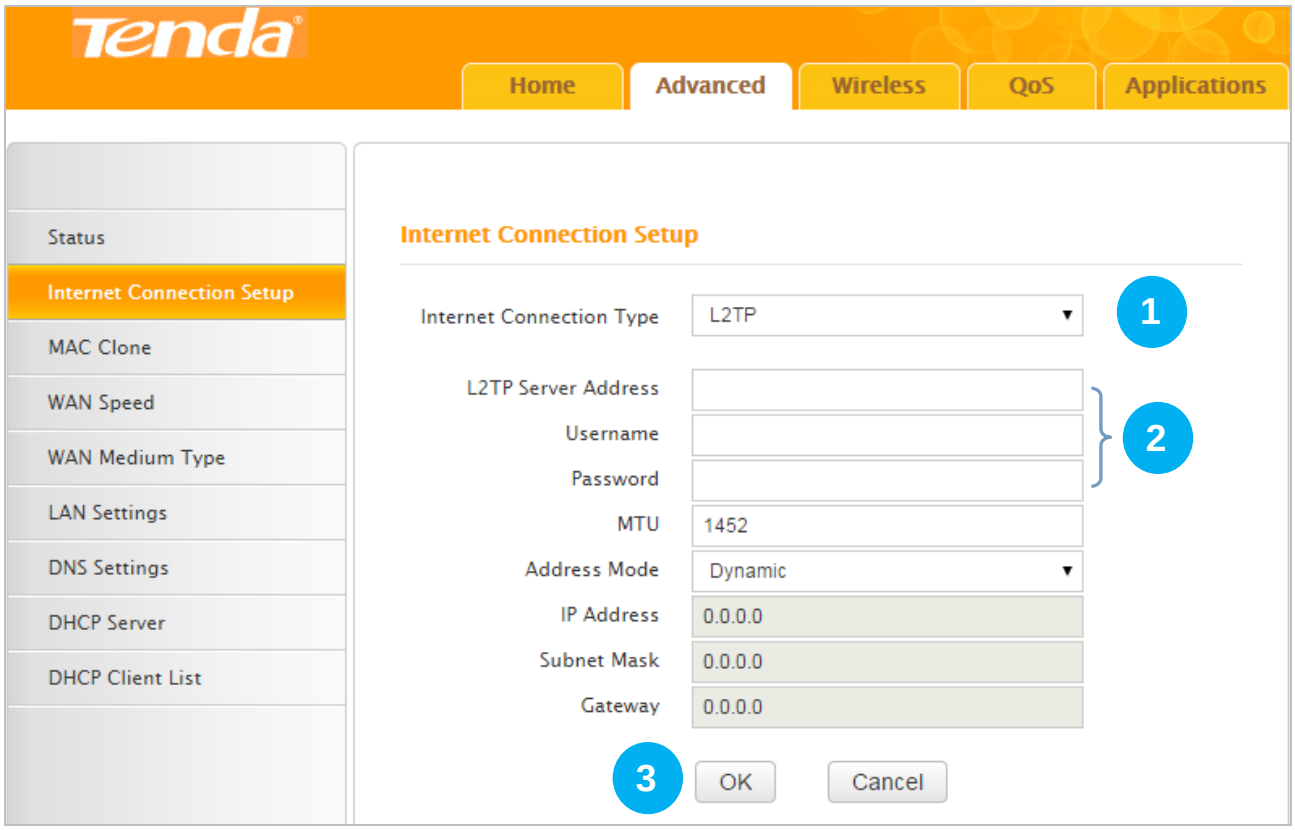
3. Select **Static**.

4. Type the IP address, subnet mask and gateway.

5. Click **OK** to save your settings.

L2TP

Click **Advanced** > **Internet Connection Setup**.

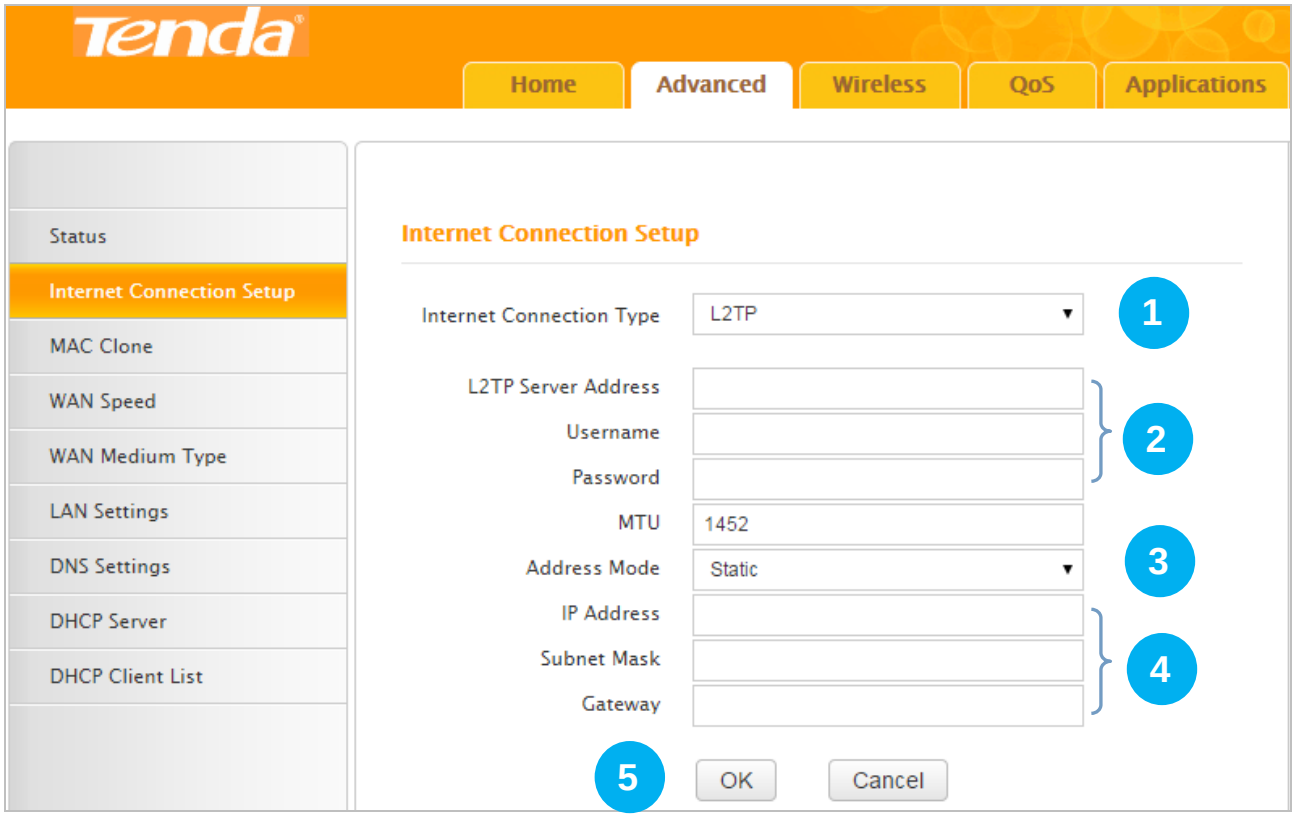


❶ Select **L2TP**.

❷ Type the L2TP server address, use name and password your ISP (Internet Service Provider) provided.

❸ Click **OK** to save your settings.

If your ISP has assigned you a static IP address, follow the steps below:



❶ Select **L2TP**.

❷ Type the L2TP server address, use name and password your ISP (Internet Service Provider) provided.

❸ Select **Static**.

❹ Type the IP address, subnet mask and gateway.

❺ Click **OK** to save your settings.

5. Done & Enjoy

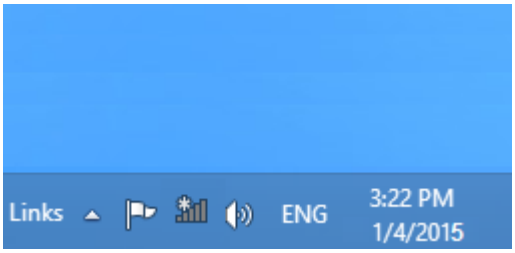
After you complete the settings above, you can access the Internet now.

6 Join Your WiFi

This part instructs you how to connect to your wireless network via your notebook or other wireless devices. We take Windows 8, Windows 7, iPad/iPhone, and Android as examples here. Choose the corresponding configuration steps according to your needs.

Windows 8

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

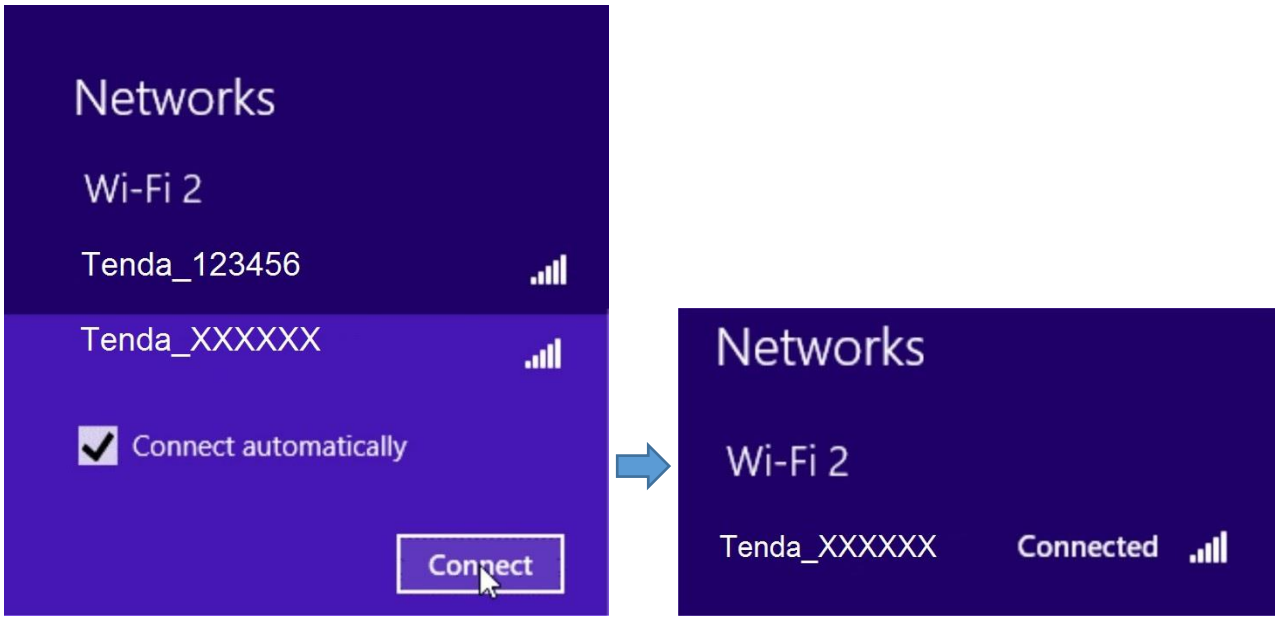


Tips

1. If you cannot find the icon , please move your cursor to the top right corner of your desktop, select **Settings > Control Panel > Network and Internet > Network and Sharing Center > Change adapter settings**, right click **Wi-Fi** and select **Connect/Disconnect**.
2. If you cannot find your WiFi from the list, ensure the Airplane Mode is not enabled on your computer.

2. Select your WiFi from the list, click **Connect** and then follow onscreen instructions.

3. **Connected** successfully.



Windows 7

1. Click the icon on the bottom right corner of your desktop. Select your WiFi from the list, click Connect and then follow onscreen instructions.

Tips

If you cannot find the icon , please move your mouse to the bottom left corner of your desktop, select **Start > Control Panel > Network and Internet > Network and Sharing Center > Change adapter settings**, right click **Wireless Network Connection** and select **Connect/Disconnect**.

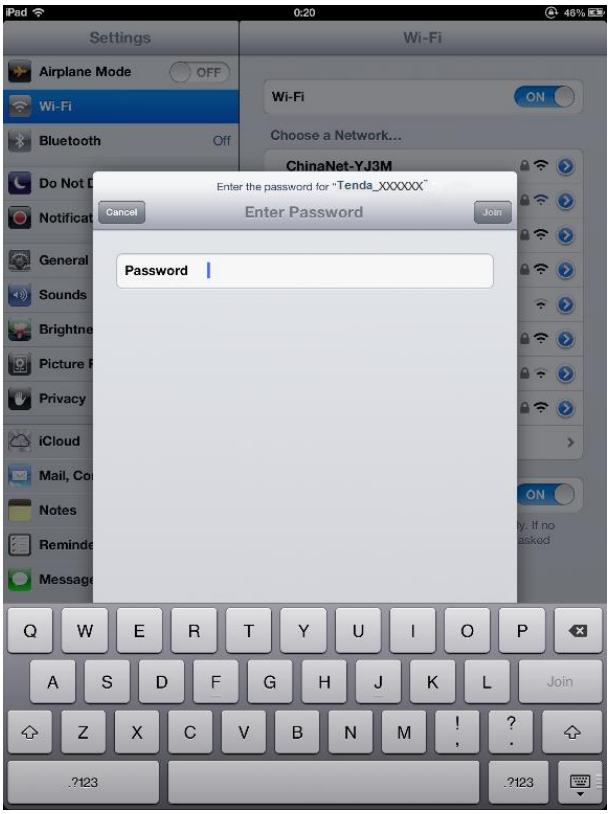
❷ **Connected** successfully.

iPad/iPhone

❶ Click on **Settings**.

❷ Click **Wi-Fi**, and choose your SSID.

❸ Enter your Wireless password, and click **Join**.

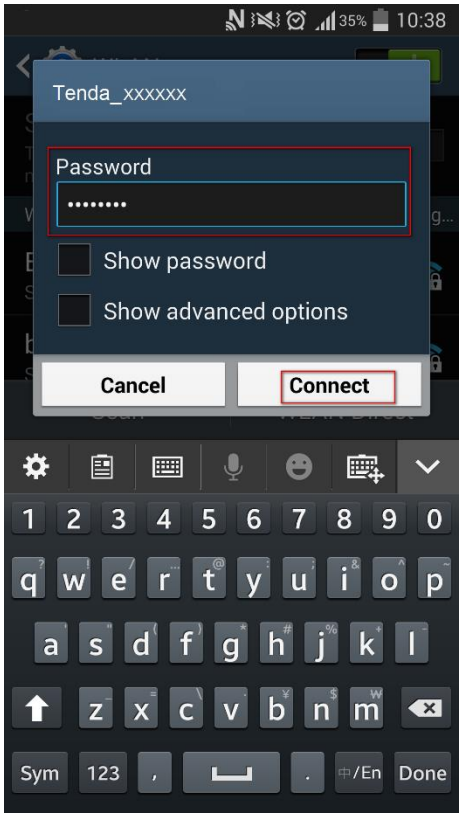


Android

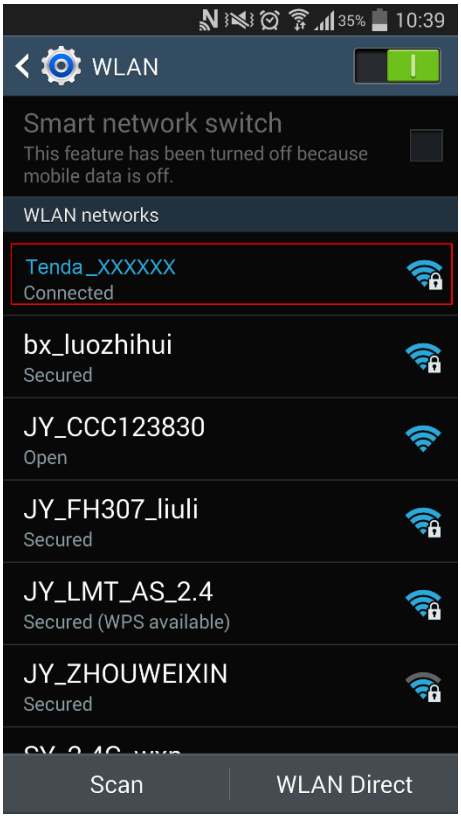
❶ Click on **Settings**.

❷ Click **WLAN** to enter your WLAN settings.

3 Enable your **WLAN**, and select your SSID. 4 Enter your wireless password, and click **Connect**.



5 When your WiFi is connected successfully, it will display **Connected**.


35% 10:39
WLAN
Smart network switch
This feature has been turned off because mobile data is off.
WLAN networks
Tenda_XXXXXX
Connected
bx_luozhihui
Secured
JY_CCC123830
Open
JY_FH307_liuli
Secured
JY_LMT_AS_2.4
Secured (WPS available)
JY_ZHOUWEIXIN
Secured
Scan
WLAN Direct

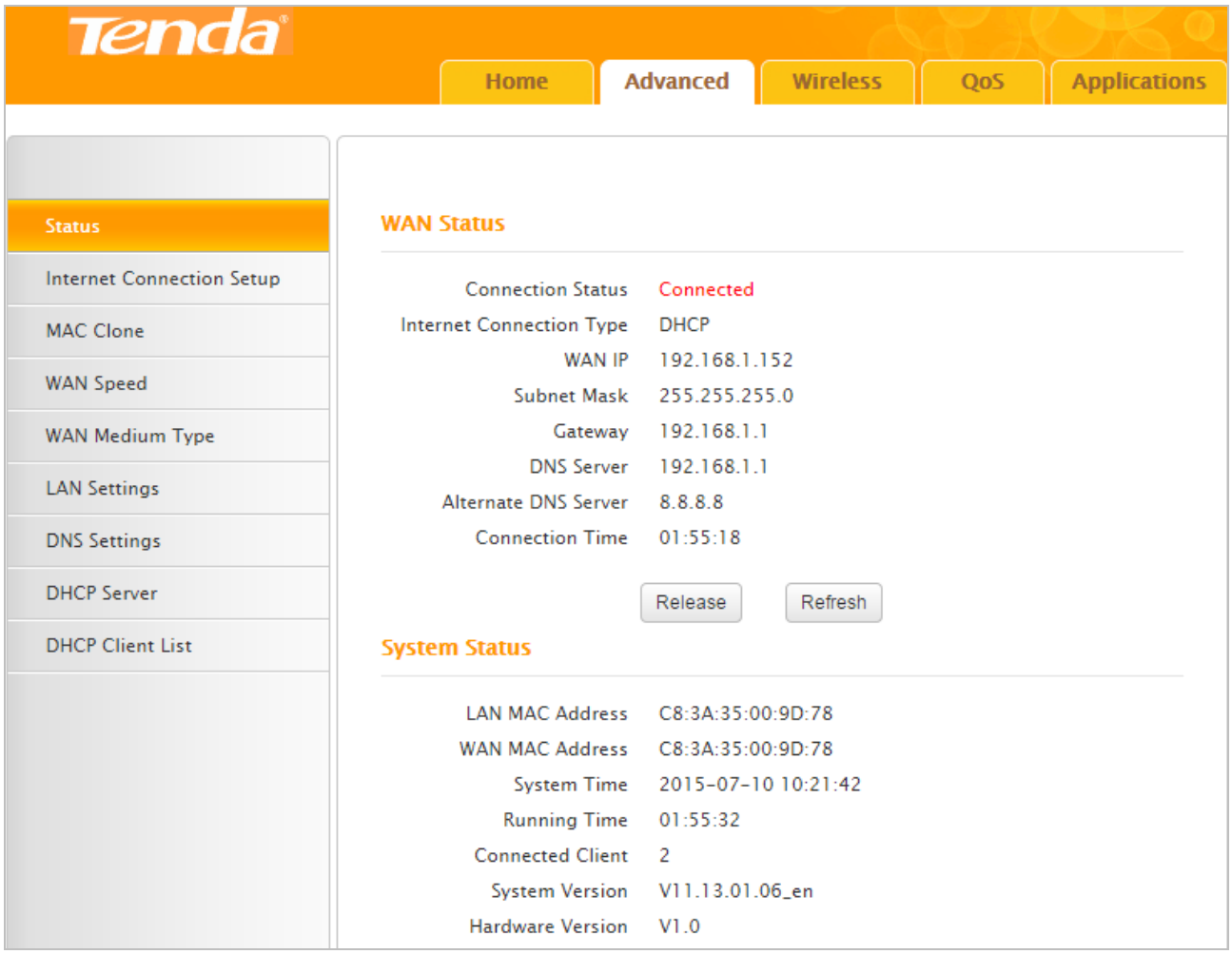
III Specify Advanced Settings

This Chapter describes the advanced features of your Router, such as Access Control, DDNS, Bandwidth Control, and etc.

1 Advanced

Status

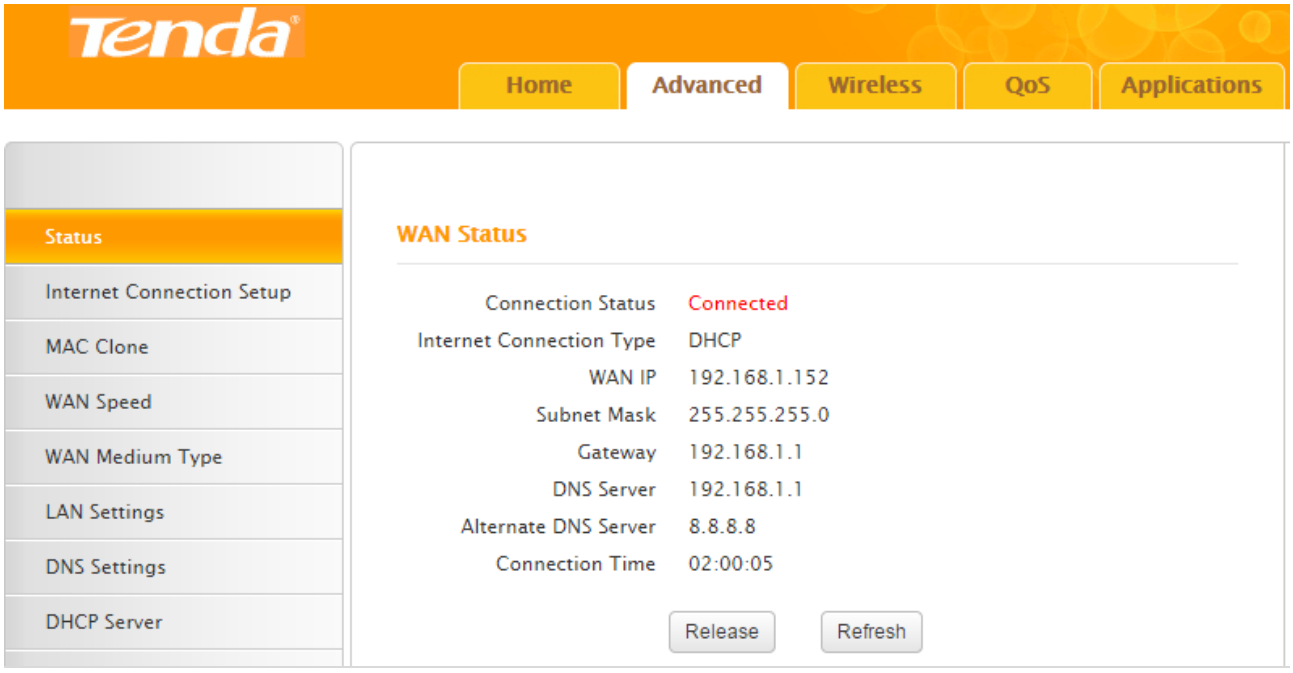
This section refers to WAN Status and system status, displaying the current Internet Connection.



The Router's system will skip to the **Advanced > Status** page when you finish all needed settings on the **Home** page. In the WAN status part, you may find one of the three WAN statuses: Connected, Disconnected and Connecting. Following parts help you to understand the indications of these WAN statuses.

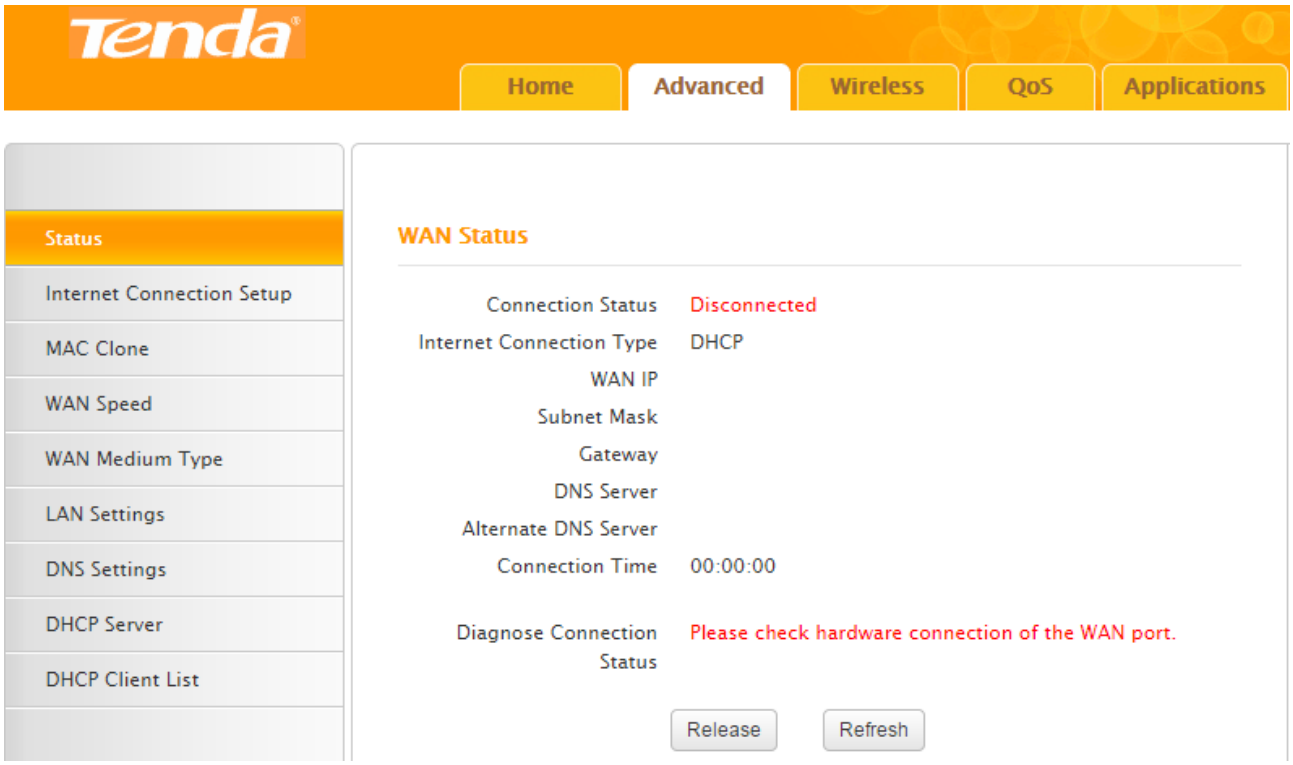
Connected

When you find Connected and a WAN IP address with the subnet mask, gateway, DNS server address displayed as below, you can access the Internet via the Router.



Disconnected

When you find Disconnected and there is no WAN IP address displayed, you cannot access the Internet.



Try following steps one by one to solve the problem:

1. Make sure that your computer is well connected to the LAN port of the Router and the WAN port is well connected to the Ethernet cable from the Internet side.

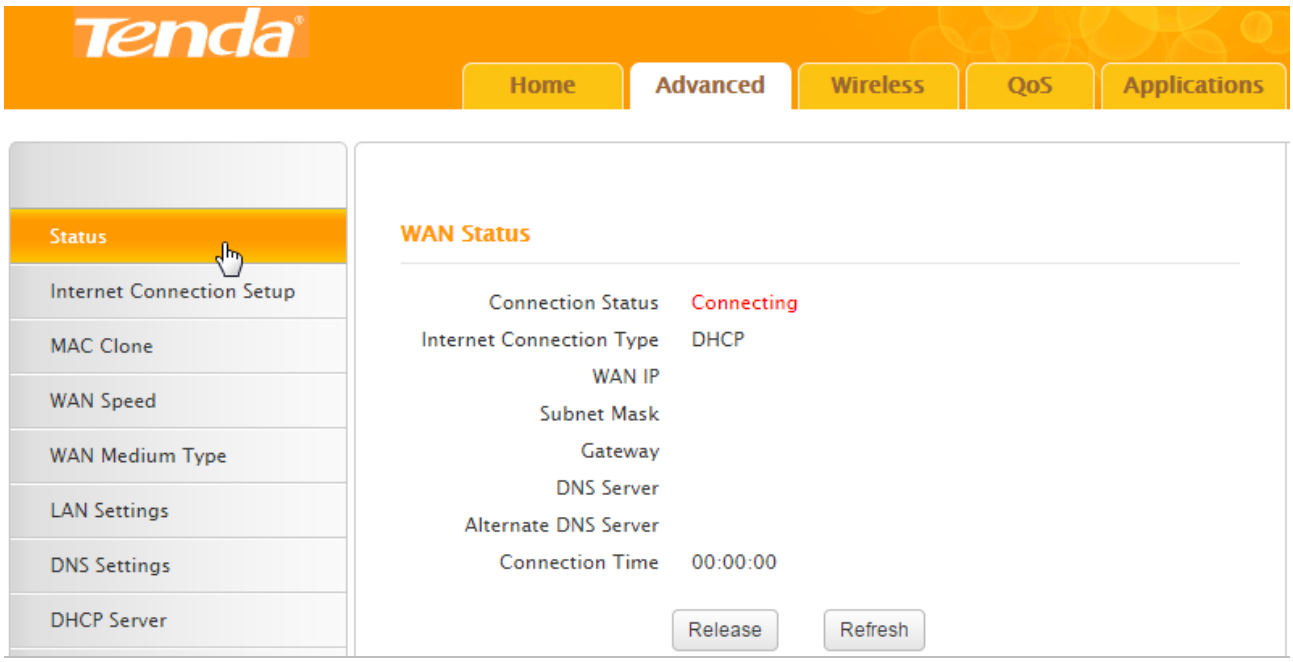
2. Make sure that your Internet service is active and undue.

3. Click **Refresh** to renew the web page.

If nothing goes wrong, you will find Connecting or Connected there.

Connecting

If you find Connecting here and see no WAN IP address, you cannot access the Internet right now. Try to refresh the web page several times.



However, when it's still Connecting, follow the guidelines below:

1. Try cloning the MAC address (MAC Clone).

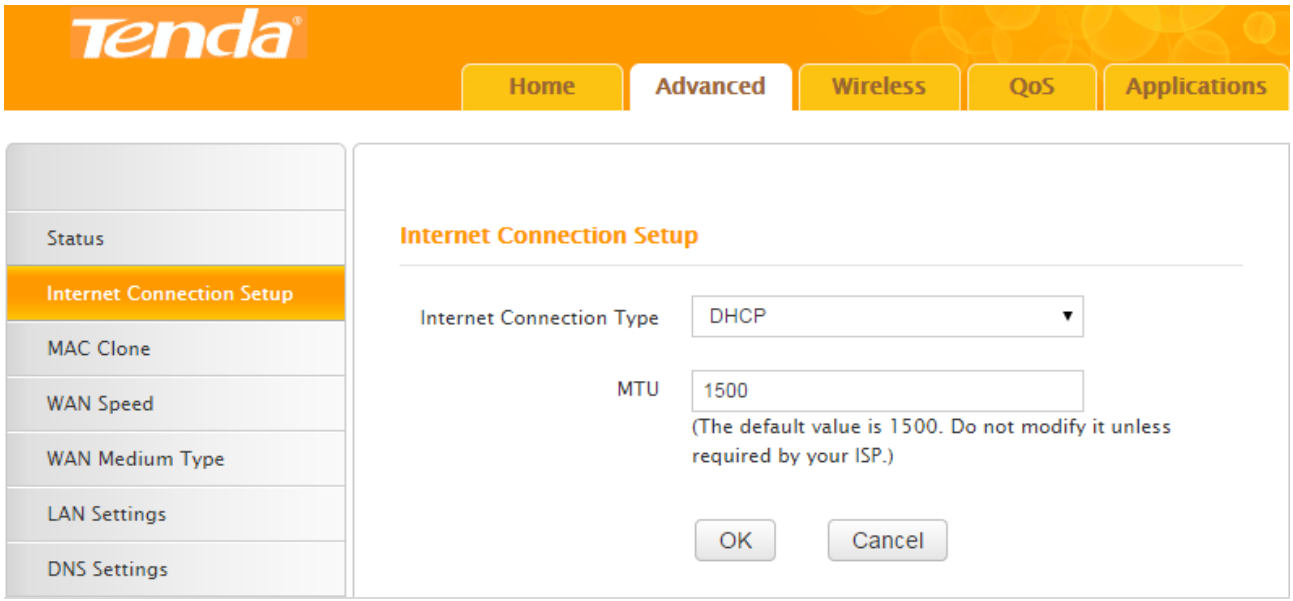
2. Check the information in **Diagnostic Connection Status**.

3. Check the info you typed (if any).

4. Consult your ISP for help.

Internet Connection Setup

You can also set up your Internet connection here by clicking **Advanced > Internet Connection Setup.** For details, see Specify the Internet Settings.



MTU Value

If you come across some troubles (cannot access some website, send or receive emails, visit the FTP or POP servers), try to decrease the max MTU value from 1500 to 1400 step by step, till the trouble is gone.

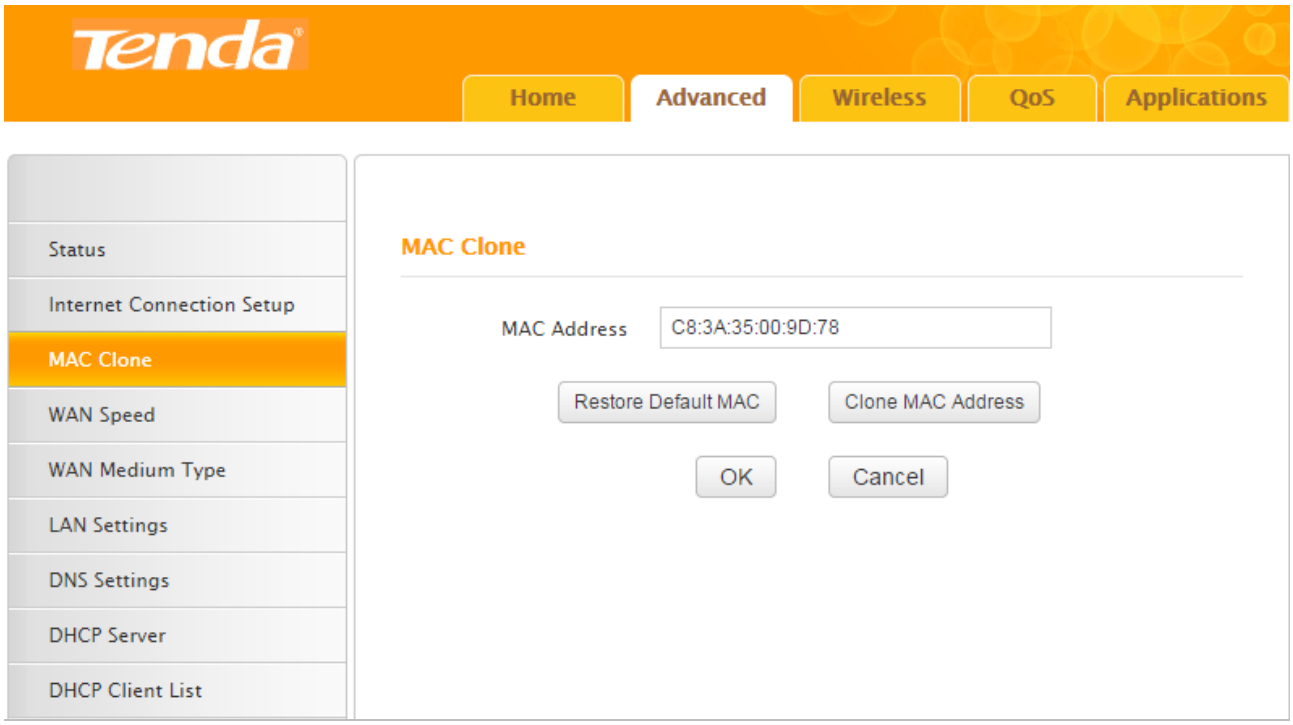
Note that changing the MTU Value for optimal performance of some specific websites or application software on the other hand may bring downside. For all the Internet connection types on the Router, it's recommended to keep this value as the default setting.

MTU	Application
1500	The most common setting when it's not PPPoE or VPN dial-up.
1492	Always for PPPoE dial-up connection.
1472	The max value when using ping cmd.
1468	Some DHCP applications.
1436	VPN or PPTP applications.

MAC Clone

In general, if you cannot access the Internet via your connected computer or smart-phone, meanwhile you find you can only access the Internet via a specified computer directly without a router, you can try cloning the MAC address on the **MAC Clone** page.

Click **Advanced** > **MAC Clone** to enter the configuration interface.



If the specified computer connected to your router via an Ethernet cable, and you configure the

router on the specified computer, follow the steps below:

1 Click **Clone MAC address.** The specified computer's MAC address will be entered in the **MAC Address** field.

2 Click **OK**

If the computer connected to your router is not the specified computer, follow the steps below:

1 Enter the MAC address of the specified computer in the **MAC Address** field.

2 Click **OK**.

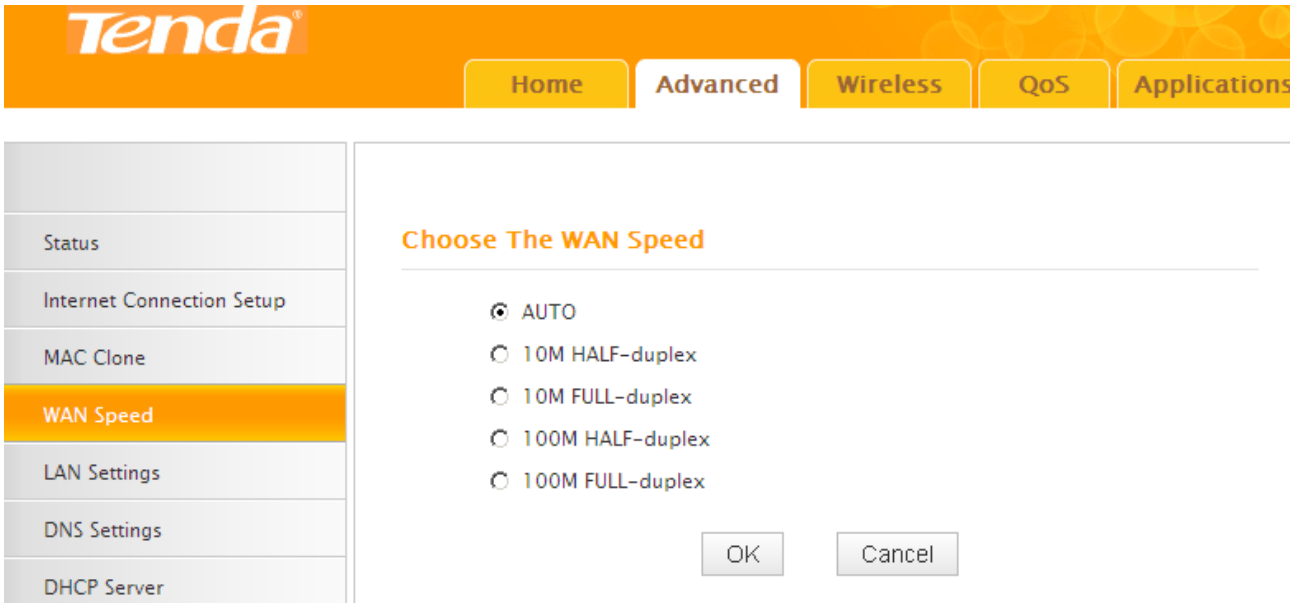
Other Options may help:

Restore Default MAC: Click it to restore the current MAC address to factory default MAC of the Router.

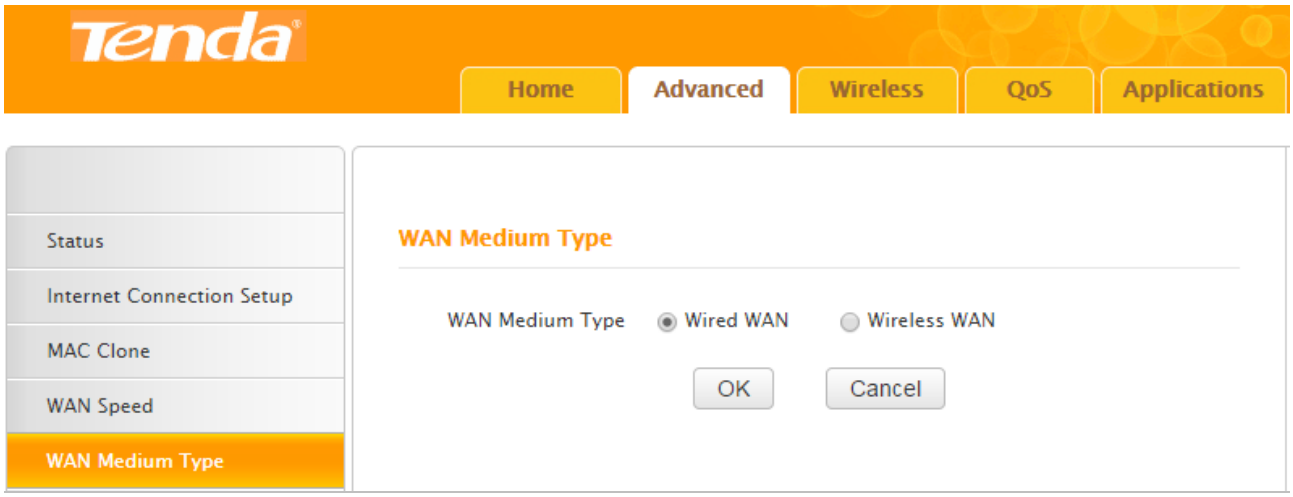
Clone MAC Address: Click it to copy the MAC address of the connected computer to the MAC Address field.

WAN Speed

Here you can set the speed and duplex mode for the WAN port. It is advisable to keep the default **AUTO** setting to get the best speed. If you select other option, you may fail to access some websites.



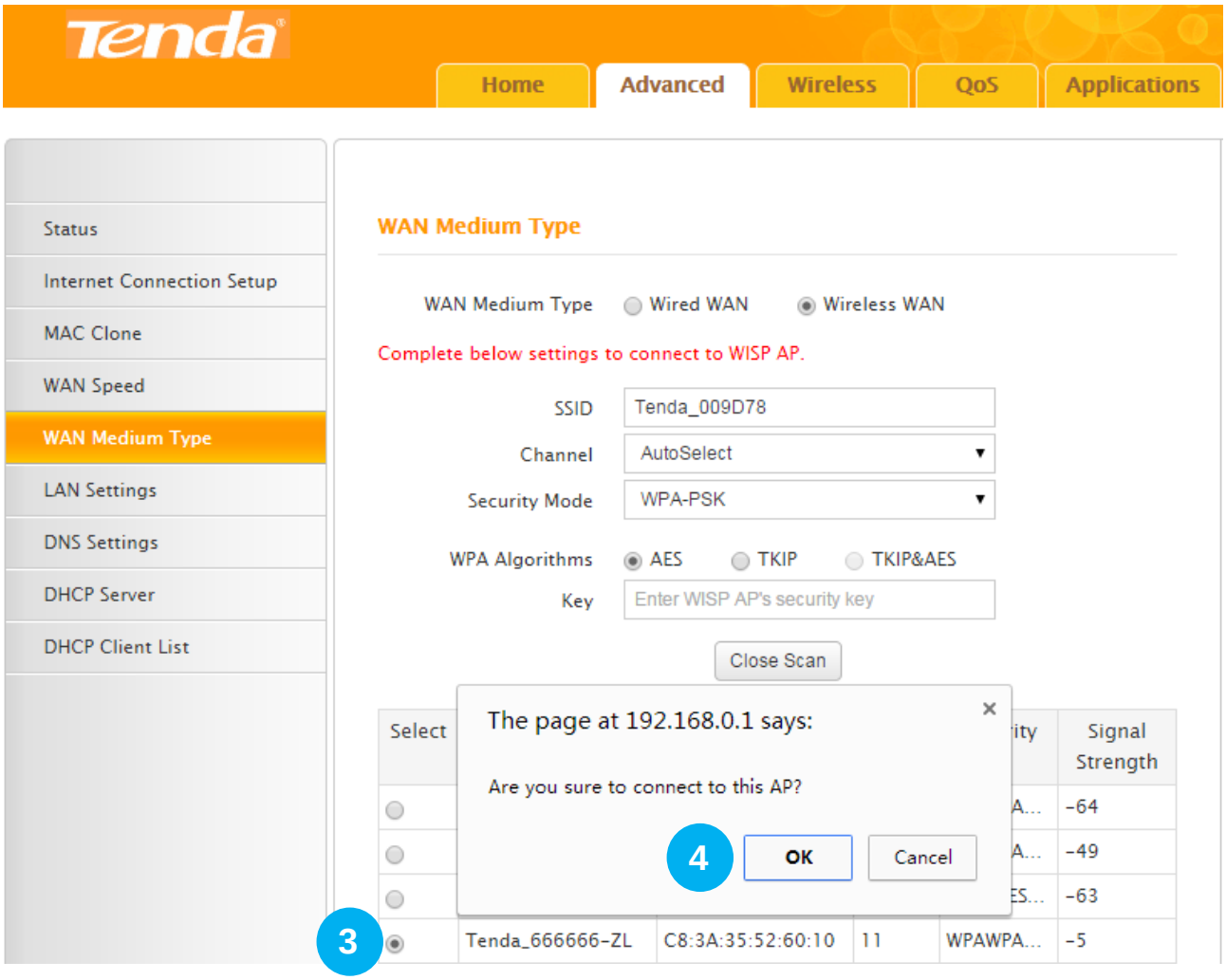
WAN Medium Type



The device supports two WAN medium types: **Wired WAN** and **Wireless WAN**. Select **Wired WAN** if your router is connected to the Internet via a physical cable, and select **Wireless WAN** if your router is connected to the router wirelessly. The default WAN Medium Type is Wired WAN, so no settings are required here if your router is connected to the Internet via a physical cable. If your router is connected to the router wirelessly, do as follows:

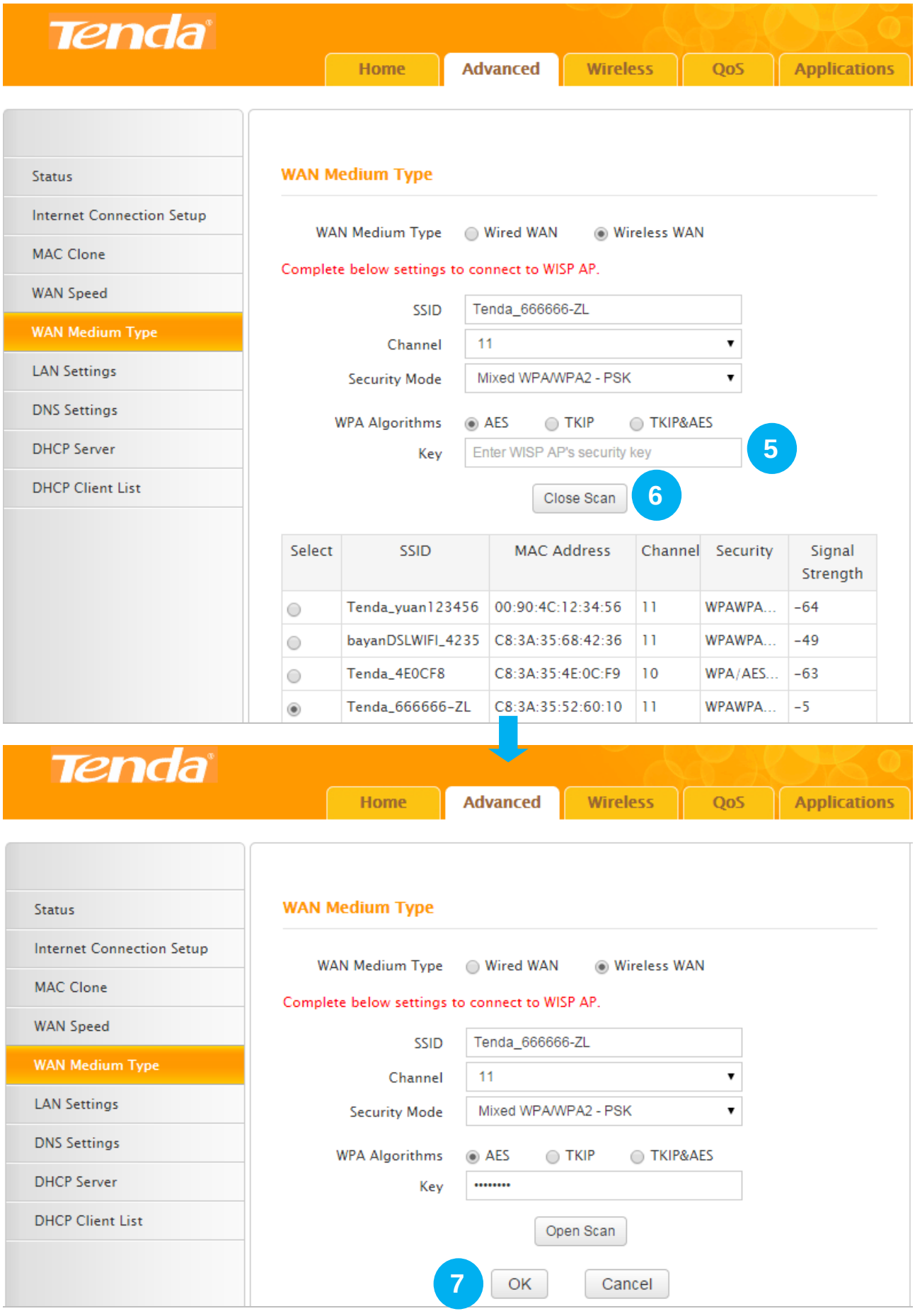
❶ Select **Wireless WAN**.

❷ Click **Open Scan**.



3 Find and select the wireless network name (WiFi name) of your Wireless ISP (WISP).

4 Click **OK**.



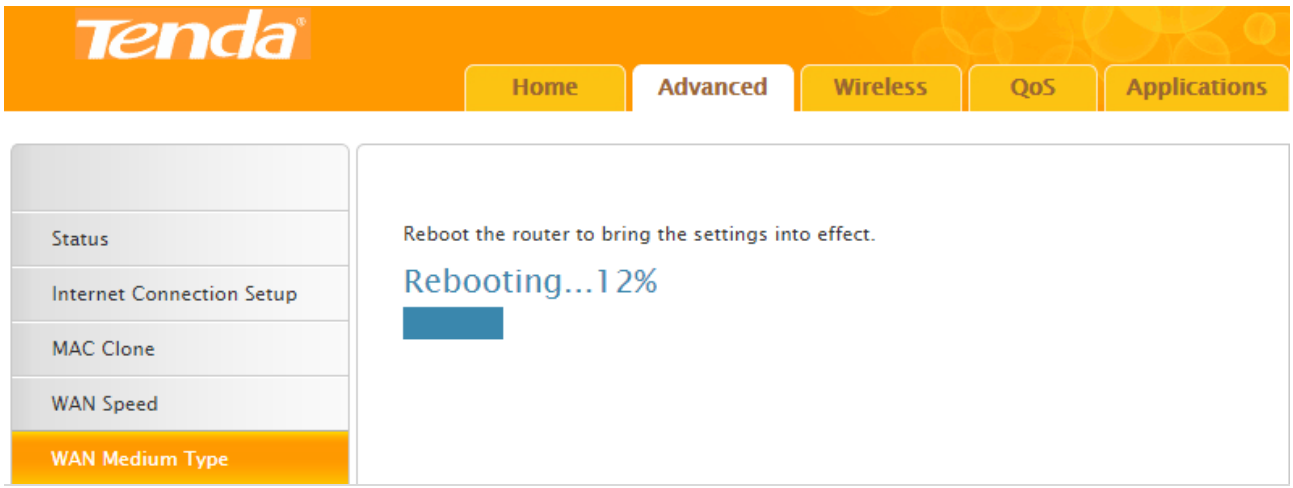
5 Type the wireless security key (WiFi password) of the wireless network name (WiFi name) of

your WISP in the **Key** field.

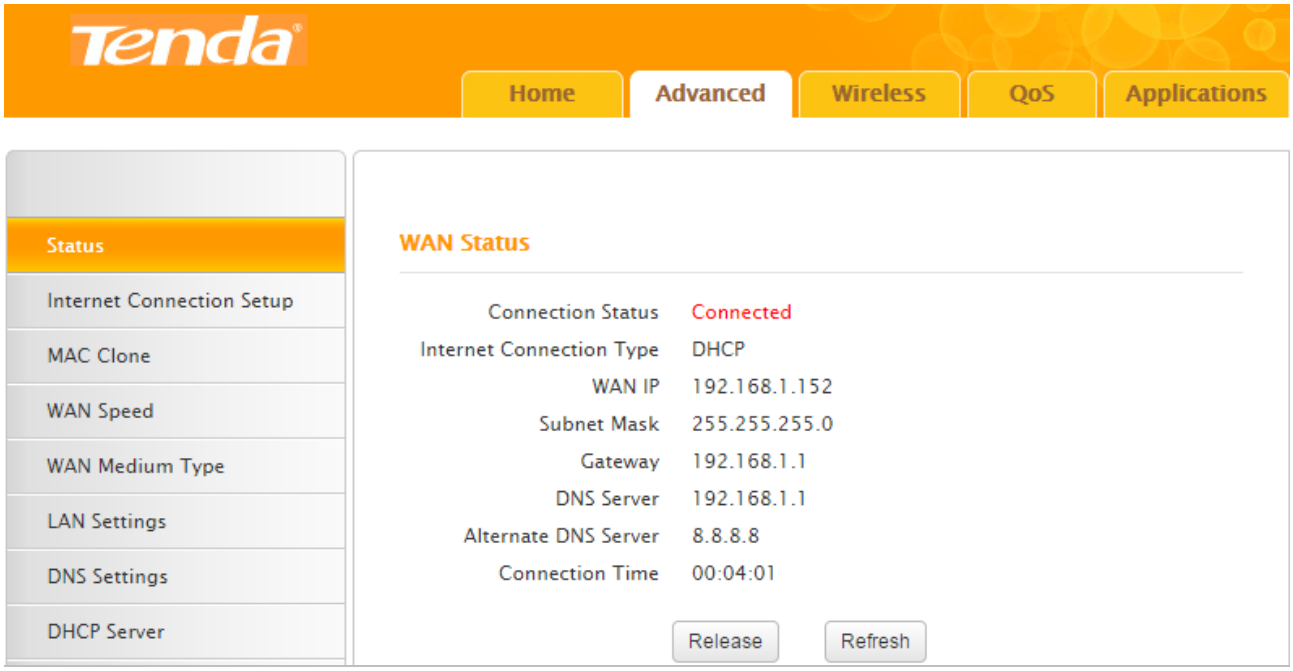
6 Click **Close Scan**.

7 Click **OK**.

The router will reboot automatically.

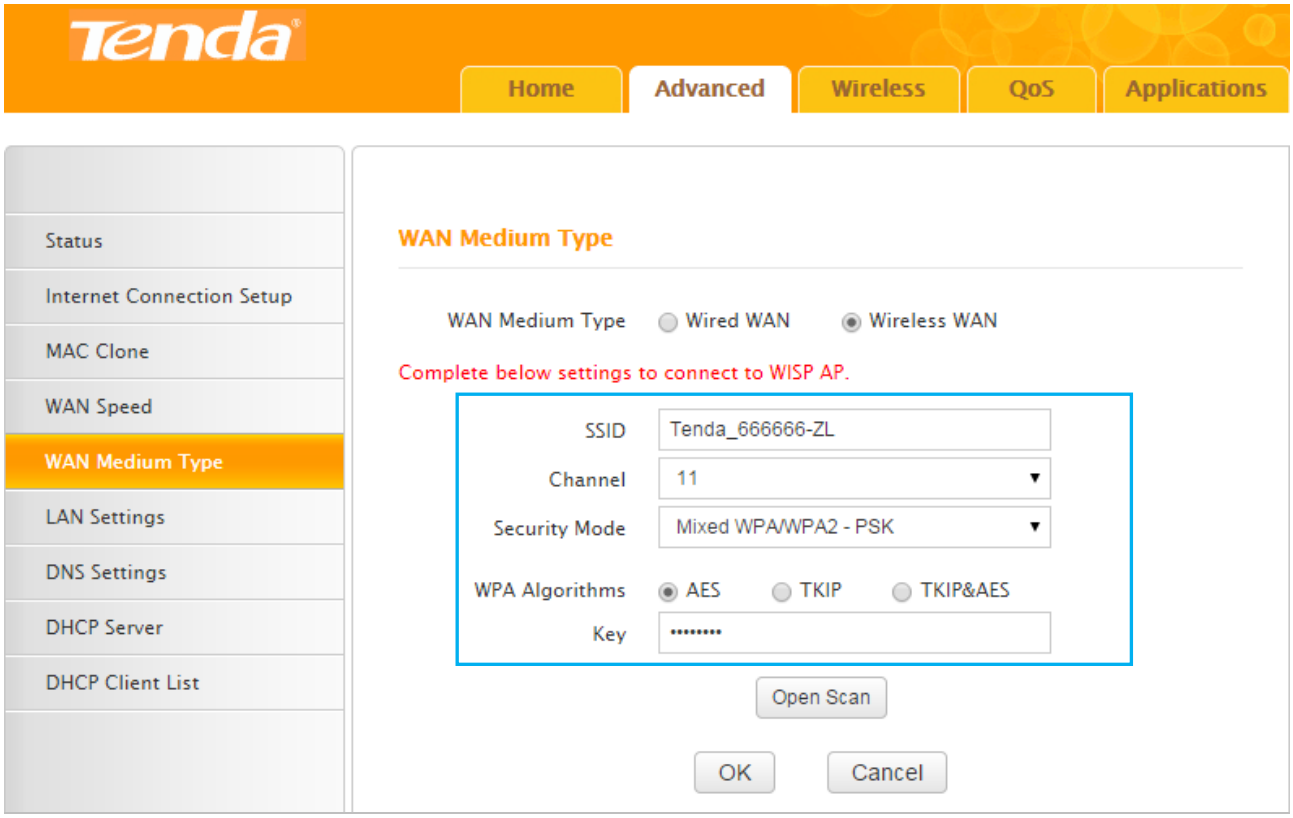


After the router reboots, check the WAN status. If it displays Connected, it indicates that you can access to the Internet now.



If you failed to connect to your WISP, try following steps below one by one to solve the problem:

1. Check the security key (WiFi password), the SSID (wireless network name), channel, seurity mode, and WPA Algorithms.

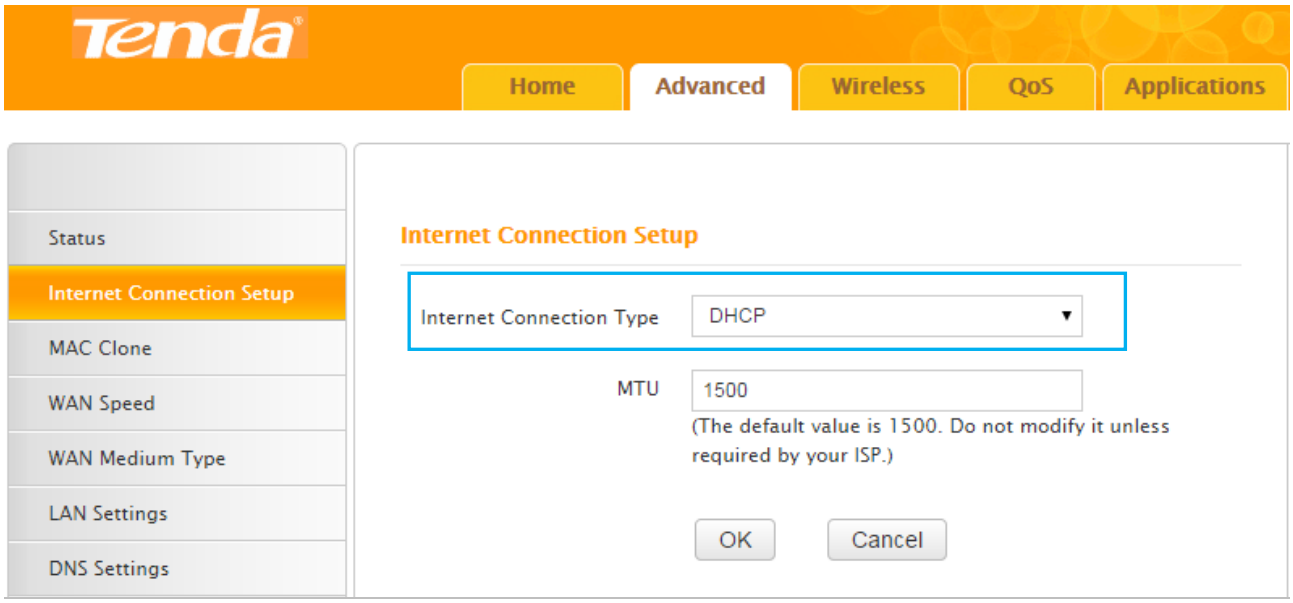


Generally, when you select the wireless network name of your WISP, and type the correct security key (WiFi password), the SSID (wireless network name), channel, seurity mode, and WPA Algorithms will be changed to the same as those of your WISP automatically. If they are not the same, correct them manually, and try to connect again.

Tips

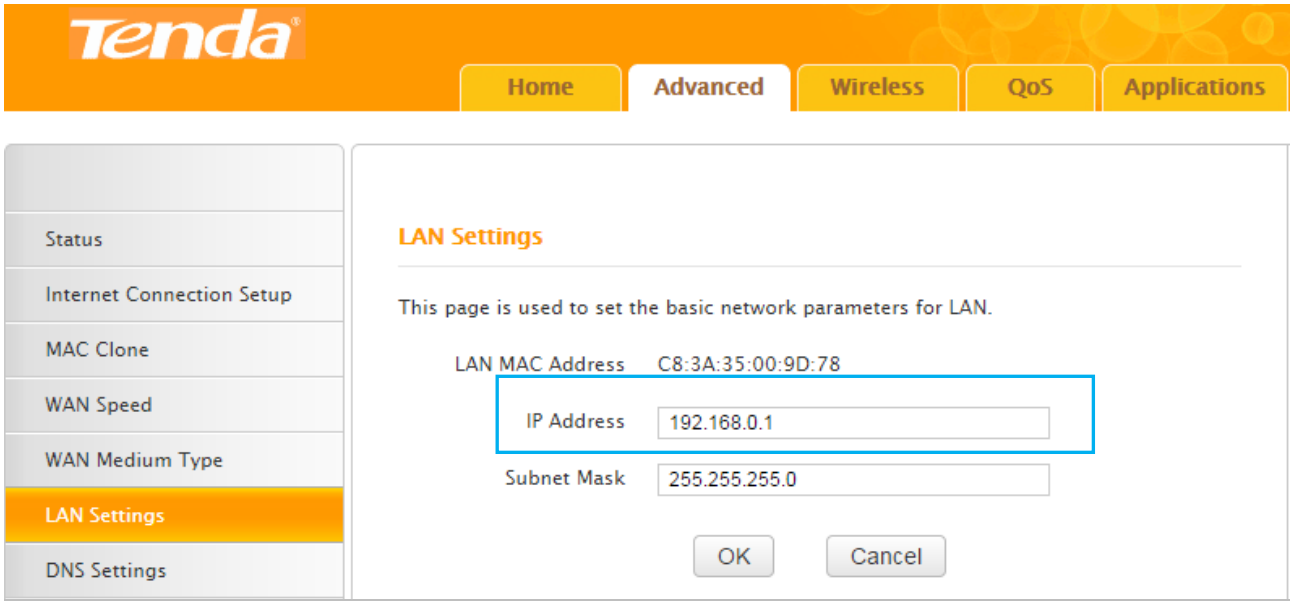
If you don't know those parameters of your WISP you connected, contact your WISP for help.

2. Check the Internet connection type.



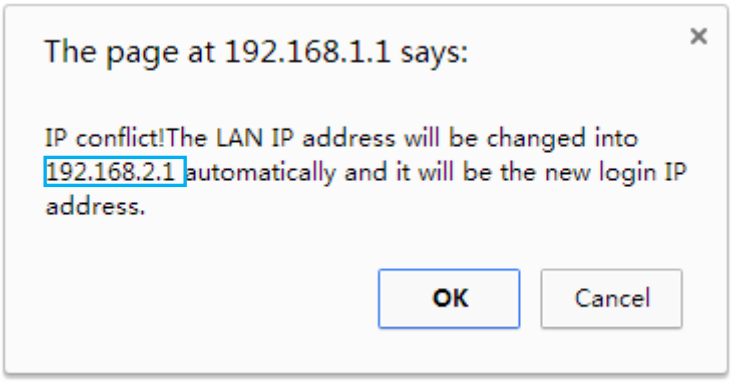
Make sure that you select the correct Interent conection type according to the parameters your Wireless Internet Service Provider provided. If you don't know how to select, refer to the form in Specify the Interent Settings.

3. Check the LAN IP address of your router.



The LAN IP address of the router should not be in the same network segment as that of your WISP you connected. For example, if the LAN IP address of your WISP is 192.168.0.1, the LAN IP address of your router can be 192.168.2.1.

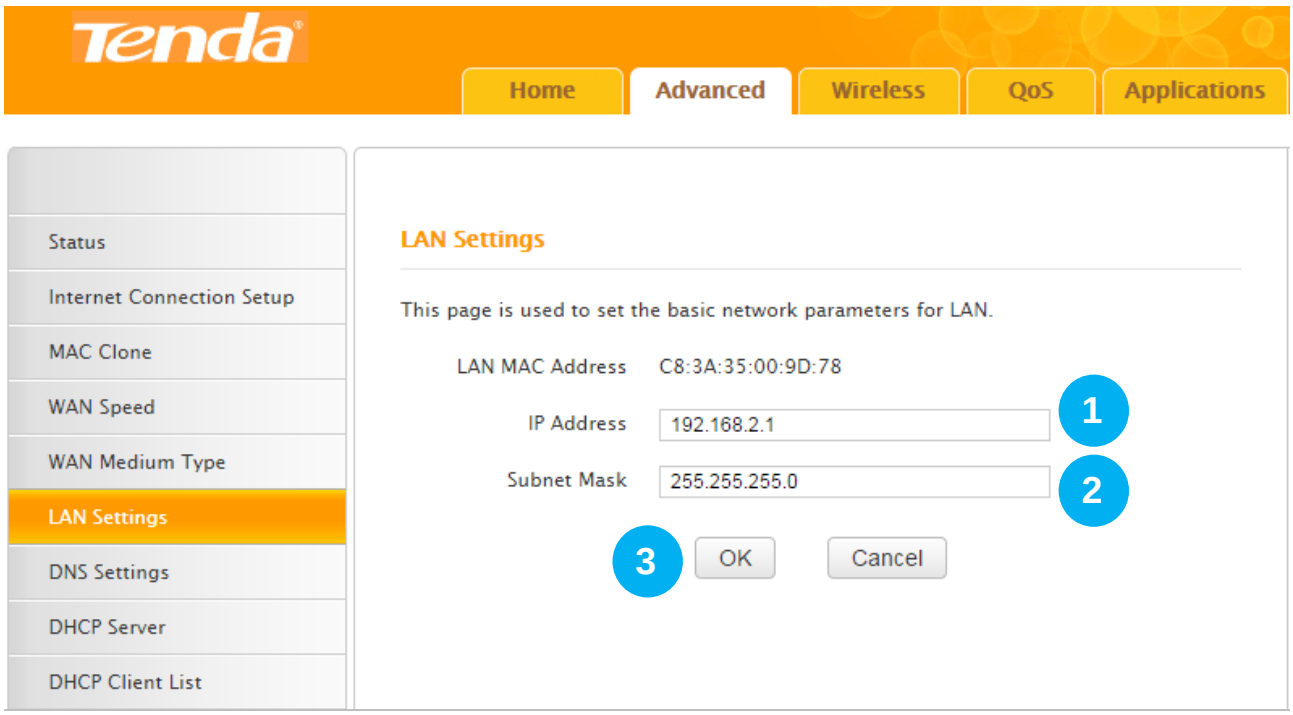
It will have a prompt when there is an IP conflict. Juct click **OK**, and remember the new LAN IP address.



LAN Settings

You can change the IP address to log in to the User Interface of the Router here. Remember or note down the new IP address for next login if you change it.

Click **Advanced** > **LAN Settings** to modify the login IP address.



1 **IP Address:** Modify the IP address, say "192.168.2.1". (The default IP "192.168.0.1")

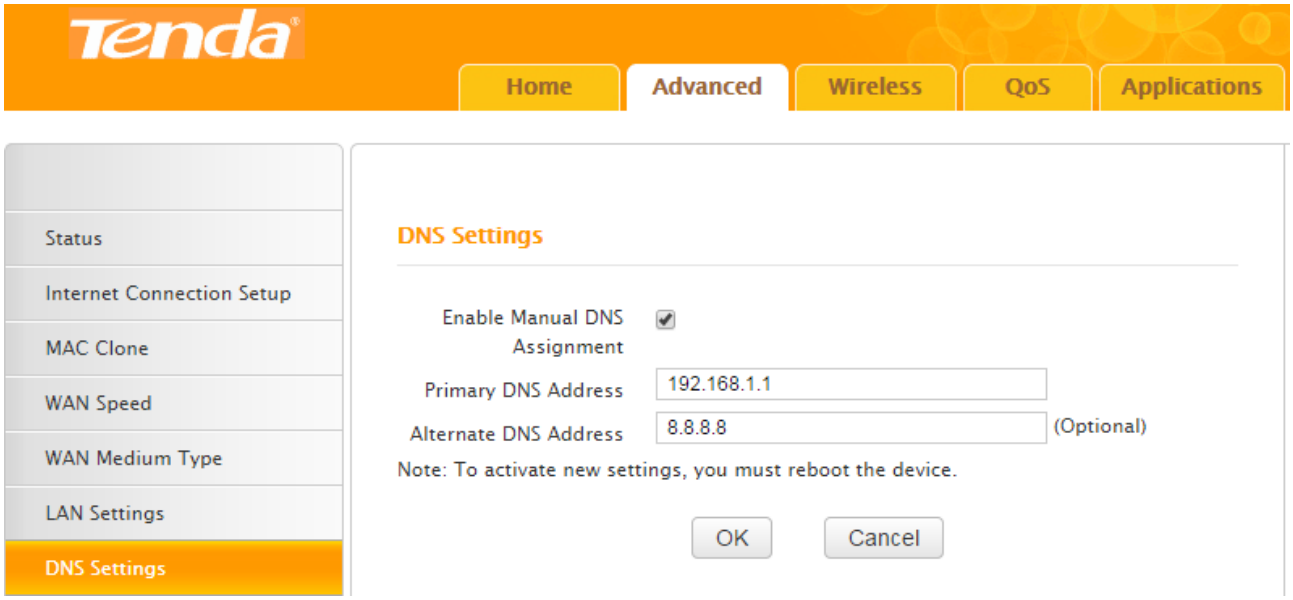
2 **Subnet Mask:** Enter a LAN subnet mask matching the IP address in 1, say "255.255.255.0" (the default value).

3 Click **OK**.

DNS Settings

DNS settings page is for you to manually enable and set up the DNS settings.

Click **Advanced** > **DNS Settings** to start the DNS setup.



1 **Enable Manual DNS Assignment:** Check the box to enable DNS manual setup of the Router.

2 **Primary DNS Address:** Enter the preferred address of the DNS server provided by your ISP.

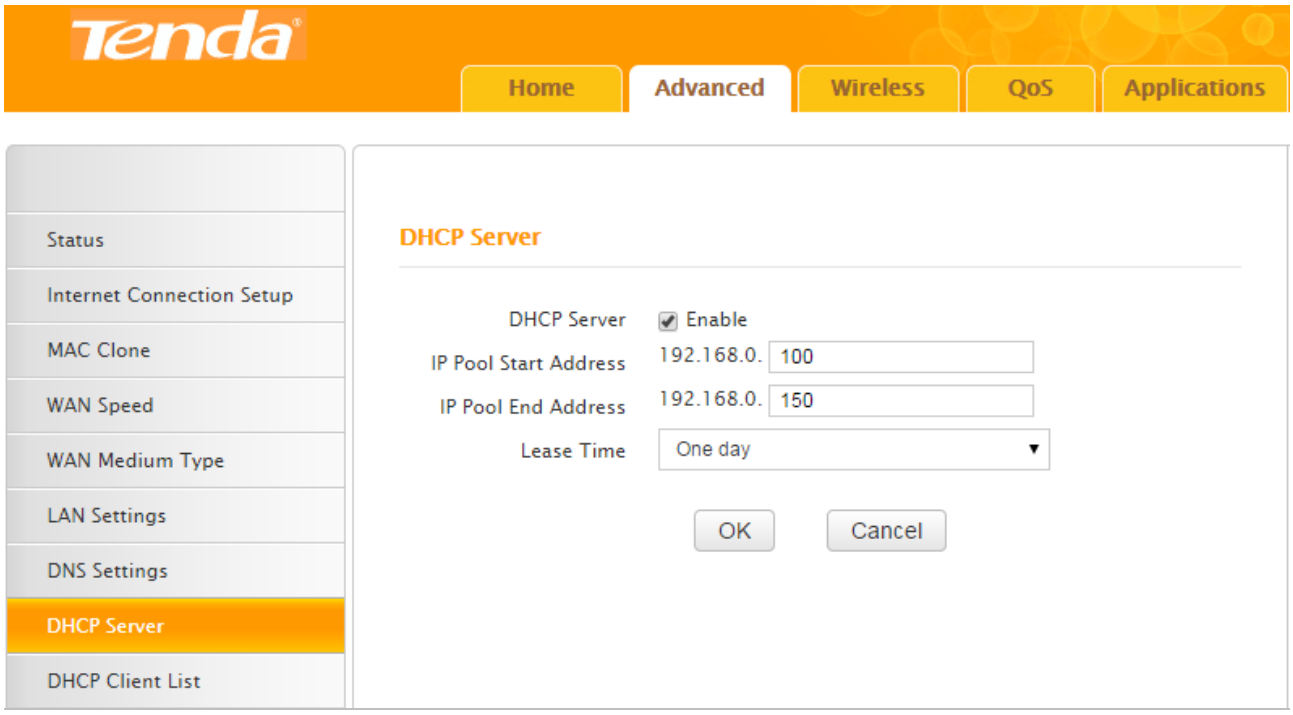
3 **Alternate DNS Address** (optional)**:** Enter the alternate DNS address if your ISP provides this address.

4 Click **OK** and go to the **Tools** page to reboot the device to activate these new DNS settings.

DHCP Server

DHCP server can automatically assign the broadband service info (IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway and DNS Server Address) to the computer or smart phone, or other devices which are connected to the Router. Do not disable this function until you want to configure the IP address manually for each device connected to the Router.

Click **Advanced** > **DHCP Server** to modify the IP range and the lease time.



1 **DHCP Server:** Check **Enable**. (It's enabled by default.)

2 **IP Pool Start/End Address:** Configure the rightmost segment of the start address/end address, say 100/150 shown in the picture.

3 **Lease Time:** Select the lease time of the IP assigned automatically, say **One day**. When the lease time is used up, the IP will renew automatically. So you don't need to reset it manually.

4 Click **OK**.

DHCP Client List

This feature includes two parts, Static Assignment and DHCP Client List.

Static Assignment

Here you can set a static IP address to a specified device manually for convenient management. The static IP you set should be different from other IPs in use, or it will take no effect. Suggest you set the static IP with the rightmost part within “200~254”. E.g., your current LAN IP is “192.168.0.1”, you can set the static IP within “192.168.0.200” ~“192.168.0.254”.

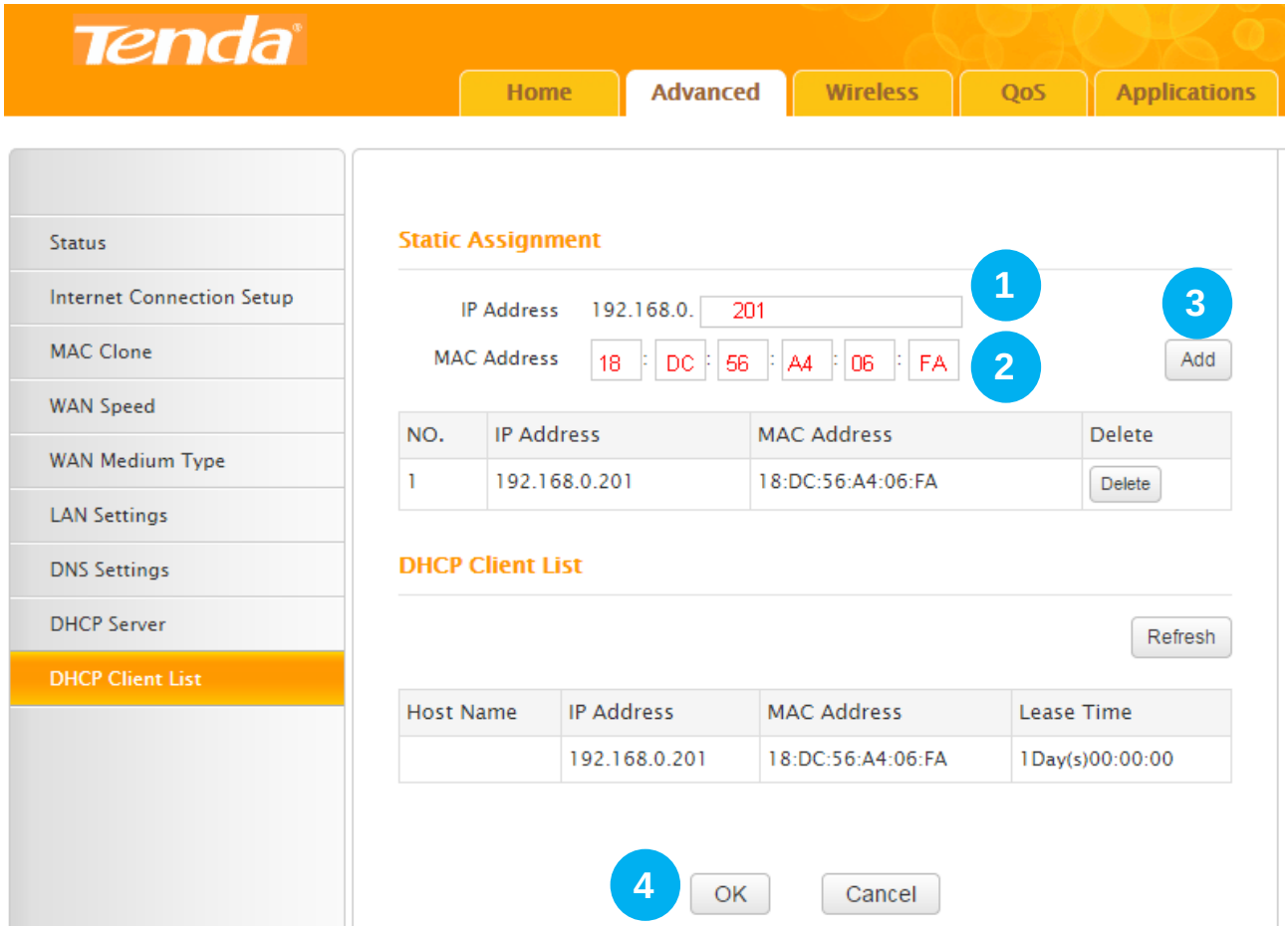
Here we cite an example to explain how to set up a static IP to a specific device on the User Interface.

Example

You hope that your notebook (MAC address: 18:DC:56:A4:06:FA) can always automatically get the IP address “192.168.0.201” to access the Internet. What should you do?

Configuration

In this case, Static Assignment feature of the Router can help you to get what you want.



Click **Advanced** > **DHCP Client List** to enter the configuration page.

1 **IP Address:** Enter the rightmost segment of the IP address “201”.

2 **MAC Address:** Enter the MAC address of notebook “18:DC:56:A4:06:FA”.

3 Click **Add** and then the static IP route you set will be displayed on the Static Assignment section.

4 Click **OK** to save the settings.

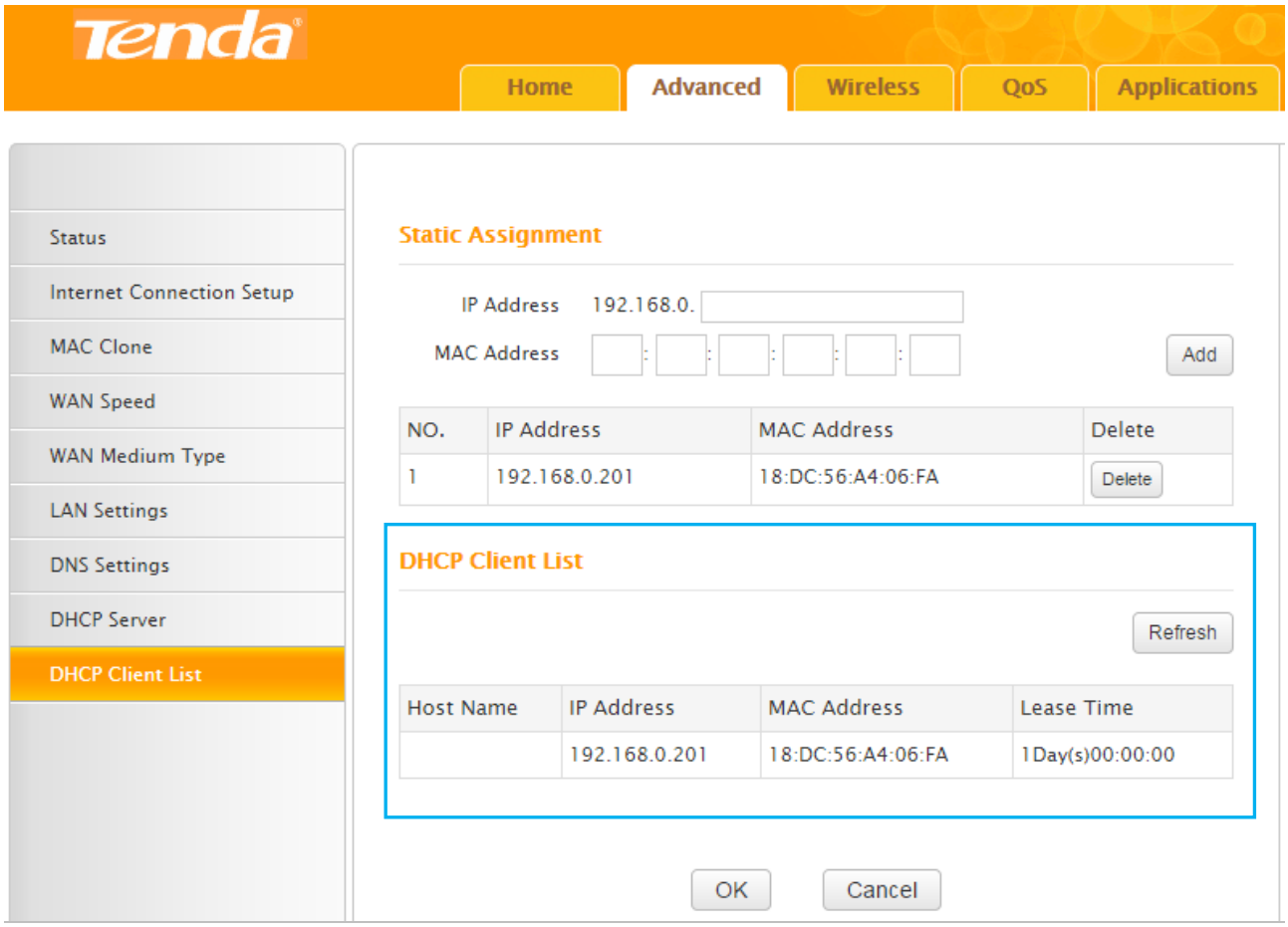
Click **Refresh** one to three times and you will see the Static IP rules are displayed in the DHCP Client List.

Verification

After the settings above, check and verify your notebook is set to obtain IP automatically. Then, connect your notebook to the Router wirelessly or via an Ethernet cable, and your notebook will get the IP "192.168.0.201" and you can start surfing the Internet through the notebook.

DHCP Client List

All connected devices to the Router will be listed on the DHCP Client List. You can find the host name, IP, MAC address and lease time about a working IP.



Rules you set in the **Static Assignment** section will be displayed on the list but the host name is absent when the device with the corresponding MAC address is not connected to the Router (via an Ethernet cable or wirelessly).

If there're unknown devices connected to your Router, you can check them on the list easily. To

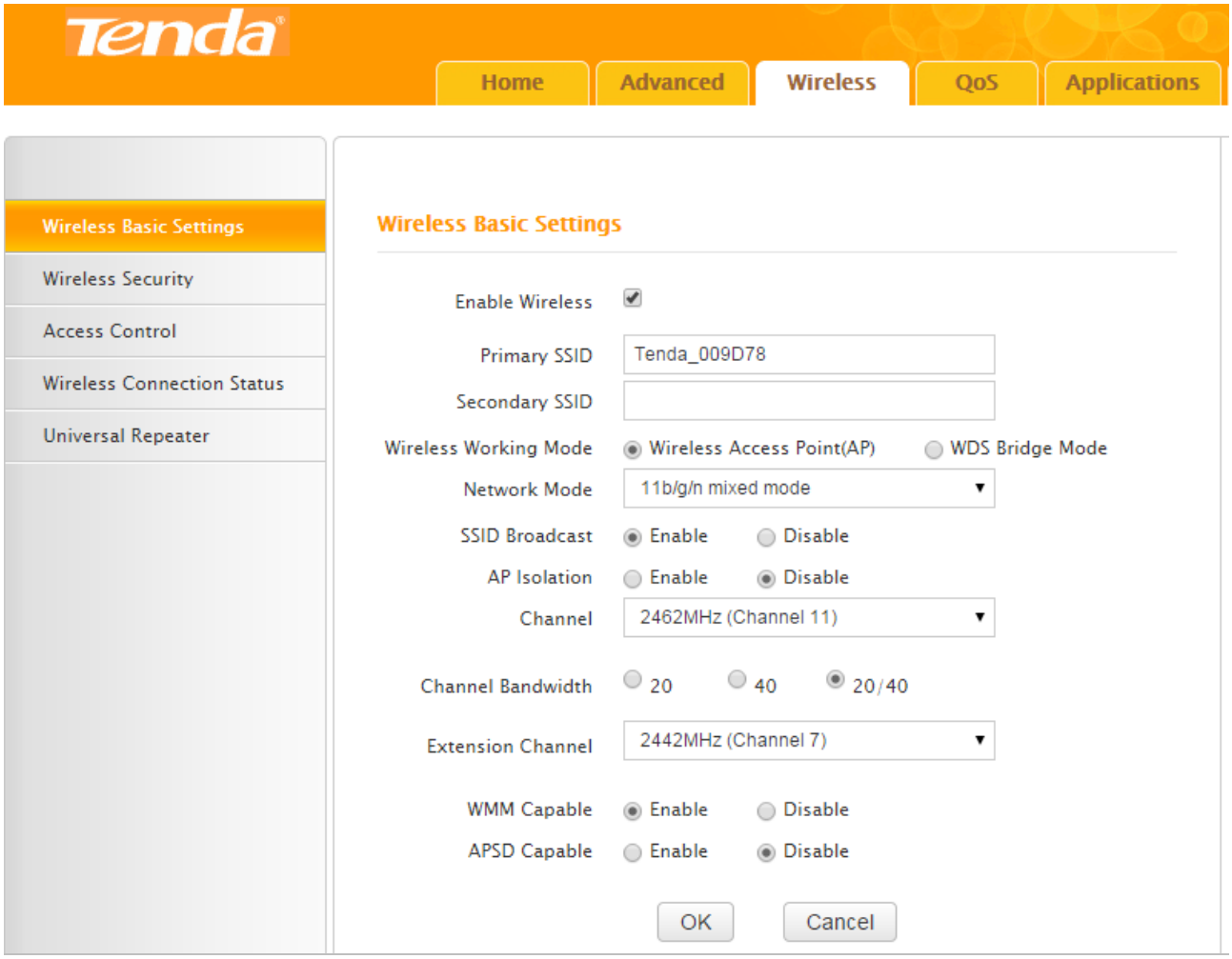
stop they from accessing your router, go to Wireless > Access Control to forbid its MAC address.

2 Wireless

Wireless Basic Settings

Here you can change the WiFi name (Primary SSID) and do some basic settings to create a WLAN for easy recognition or management.

Click **Wireless** > **Wireless Basic Settings** to start settings.



Check the **Enable Wireless** option, and change the Primary SSID.

Suggest you leave other options the way they are.

Description of other options on the configuration page

1. **Secondary SSID:** The second name of your WiFi, an optional field. You can connect your wireless device to the secondary SSID for accessing the Internet.

2. **Network Mode:** 4 modes supported on the Router.

Mode	Compatibility	Wireless Speed
11b/g/n	Allows 802.11b, 802.11g, and 802.11n devices to join the network.	Up to 300Mbps
11b/g	Allows 802.11b and 802.11g devices to join the network.	Up to 54Mbps
11b	Allows 802.11b devices to join the network.	Up to 11Mbps
11g	Allows 802.11g devices to join the network.	Up to 54Mbps

3. **SSID Broadcast:** When it's enabled, the wireless device will scan your Router's SSID; when it's disabled, your Router's SSID is hidden and you cannot find it on the SSID list, in which case you need to enter the SSID manually for connecting to it.

4. **AP Isolation:** When it's enabled, wireless devices connecting to your device cannot communicate with each other.

5. **Channel:** Do not change the channel unless you experience interference (shown by lost wireless connection or slow data transfers). If this happens, experiment with different channels to see which the best is. The recommended channel spacing between adjacent access points is four channels (for example, use channel 1 and 5, or 6 and 10).

6. **Channel Bandwidth:** Select any of these channel bandwidth options to accommodate higher transmission speeds:

- 40: Select this bandwidth to maximize the wireless throughput.
- 20: Select this bandwidth if you encounter some issues with your wireless connection.
- 20/40 (default): Keep the default unless you encounter some issues with your wireless connection.

7. **Extension Channel:** It's used to determine the wireless frequency band of your Router. It can only take effect in 11b/g/n mode when the channel bandwidth is "**20/40**".

8. **WMM Capable:** It's used to improve the wireless transmission performance. Suggest that you keep this field **Enable** by default.

9. **APSD Capable:** It's the time-saving mode, and can only take effect when **WMM Capable** is enabled. Suggest that you keep the **APSD Capable** field is disabled by default.

Wireless Working Mode

When your router performs as a wireless router, the wireless working mode will be **Wireless Access Point (AP)**. However, when you want to use it as a repeater, you can select **WDS Bridge Mode**.

WDS Bridge Mode

Example

If you already position a router in your house, but its WiFi signal may not be strong enough to cover both your home office and bedroom. To extend your Router's WiFi coverage, you can prepare one more router and enable **WDS Bridge Mode** of the router.

Do the following preparation before configuring **WDS Bridge Mode**. For easy recognition, we call the existing router "remote router" and call the Router you need to prepare "newly-added router".

1. Verify the remote router is connected to the Internet and provides proper Internet service.

2. Keep the WAN port of the newly-added router unplugged.

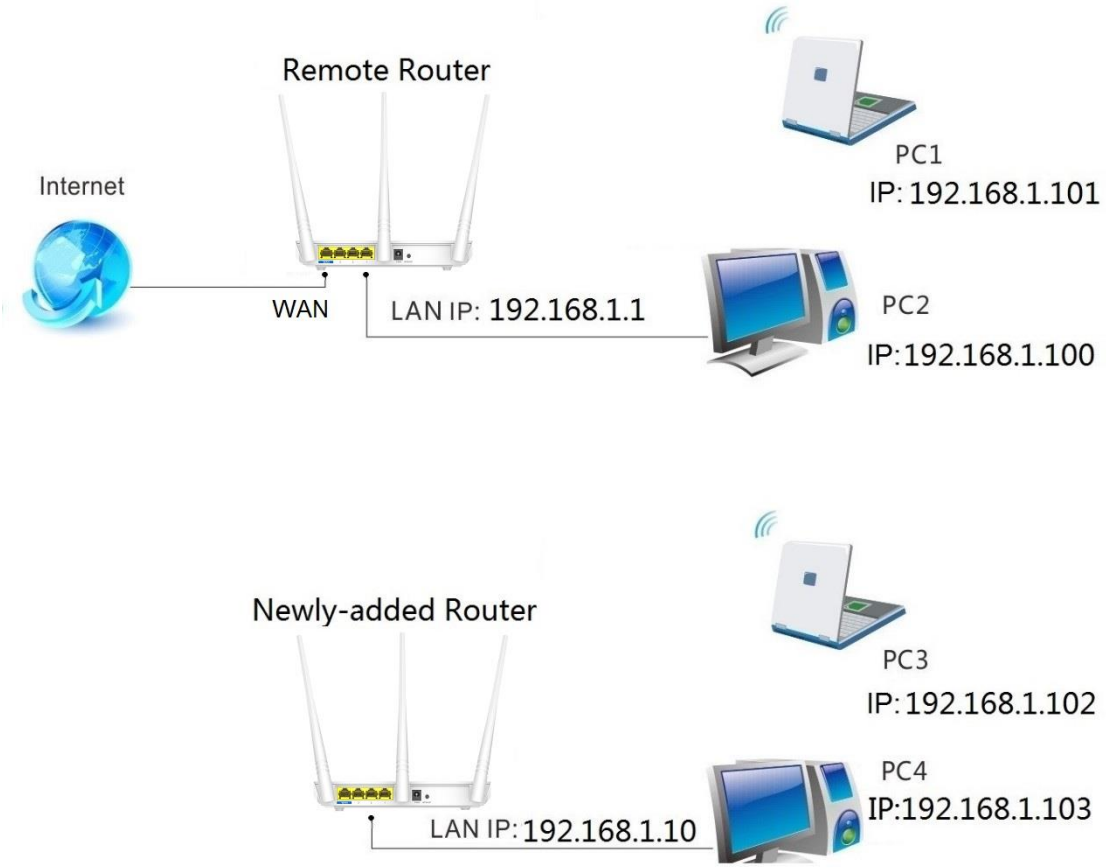
3. Go to the User Interface of the remote router and collect the following info: WiFi Name (SSID), security mode, encryption rule, the security key and LAN IP. And take a note.

Tips

1. The router or AP you select must be WDS-capable. This Router supports WDS.

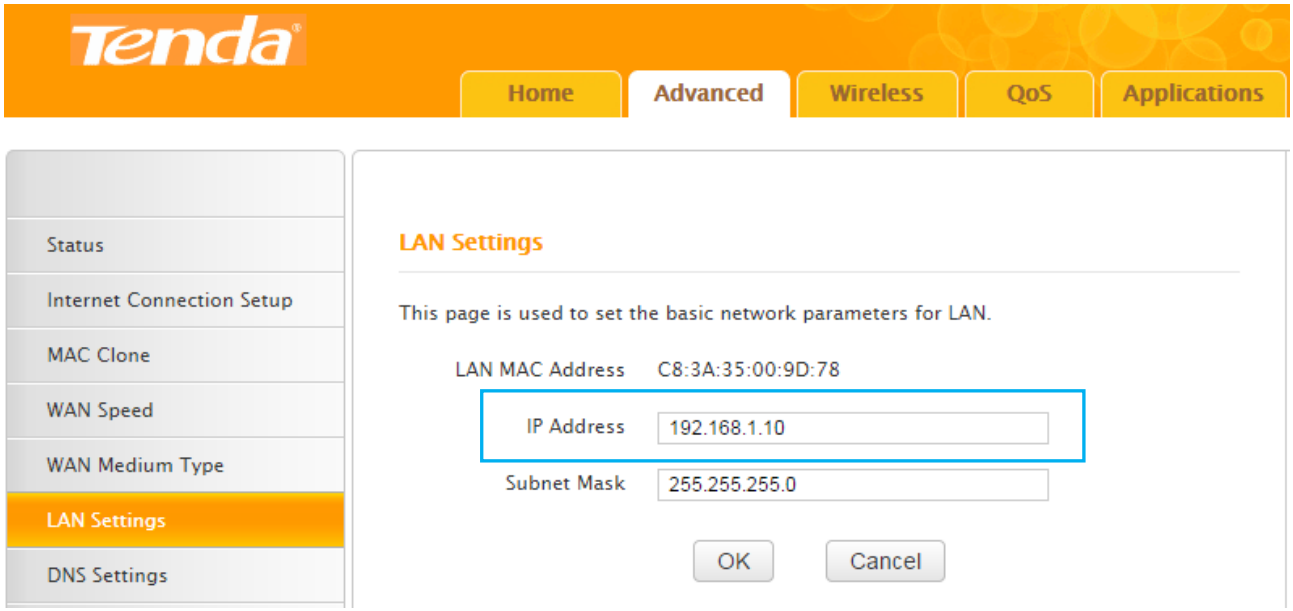
2. When WDS settings are finished, SSIDs of both the remote device and newly-added device will be the same.

3. Do not change the SSID, channel, and security key in case the bridge disconnected.

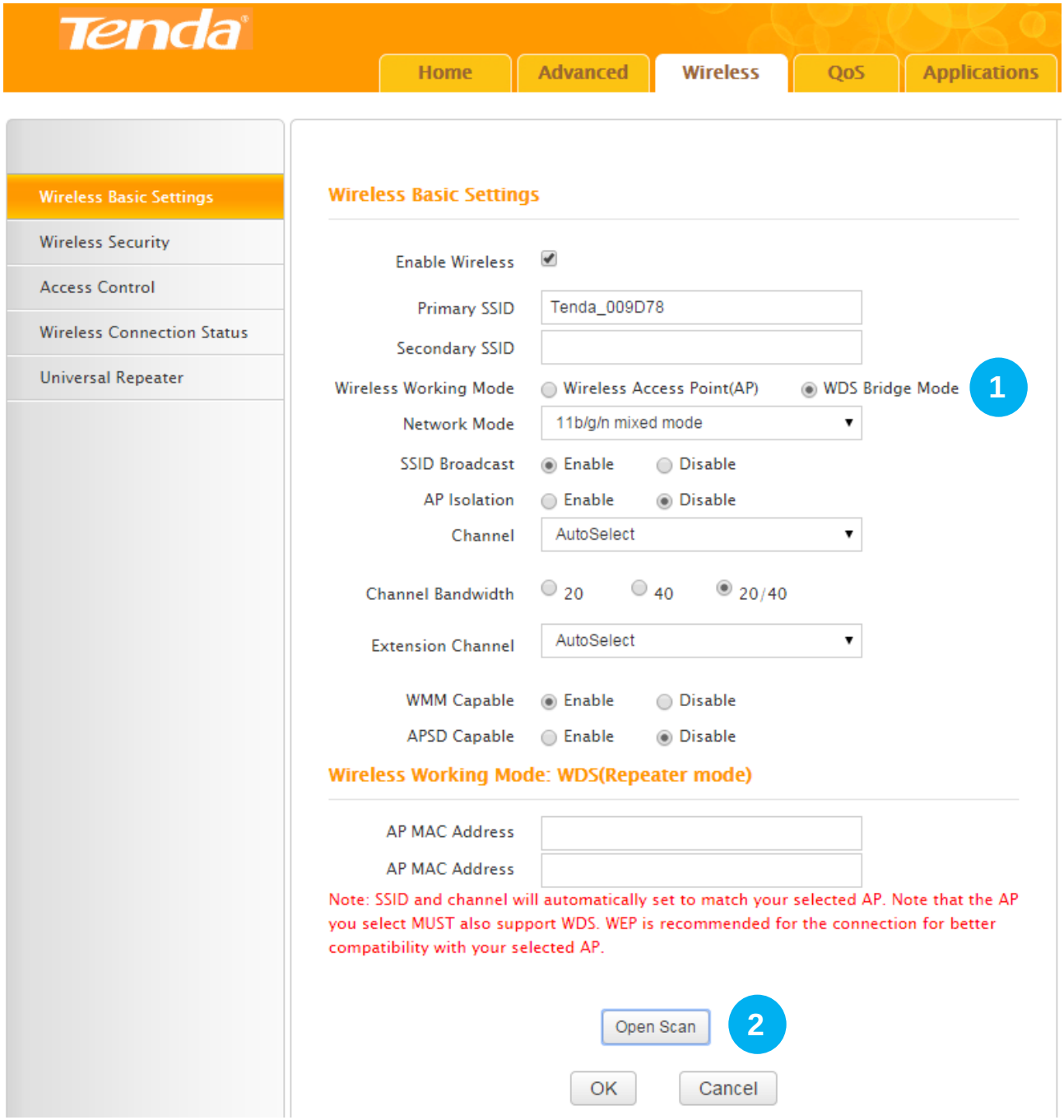


Configure the newly-added router:

Change LAN IP of the newly added Router into another one, which should be in the same segment as LAN IP of the remote Router but should not be the same LAN IP, say ***192.168.1.10***

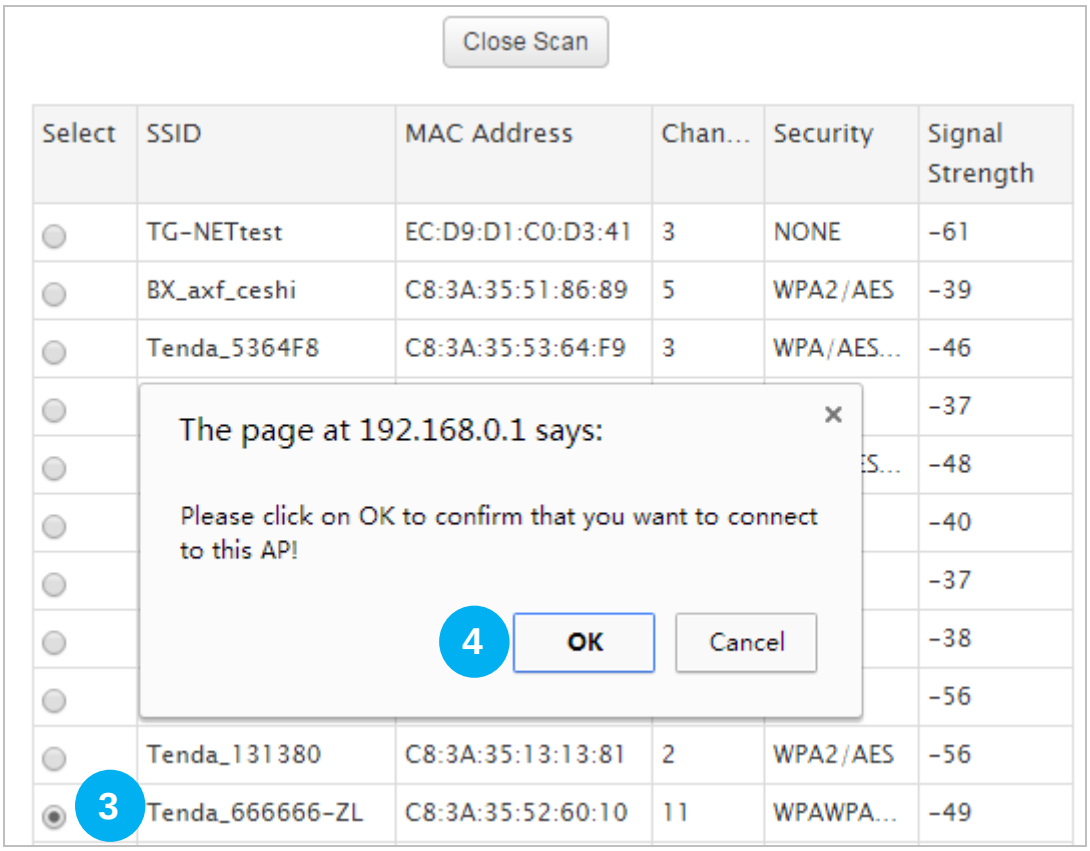


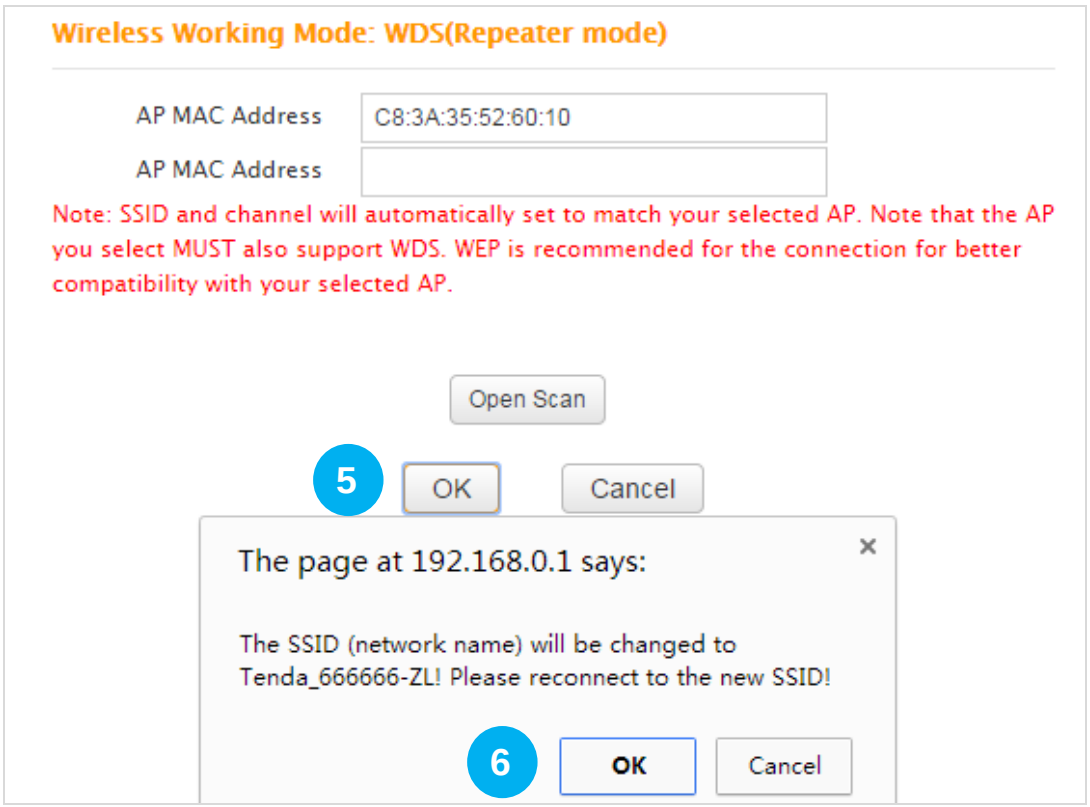
Click **Wireless > Wireless Basic Settings**.



1 Select **WDS Bridge Mode**.

2 Click **Open Scan**.





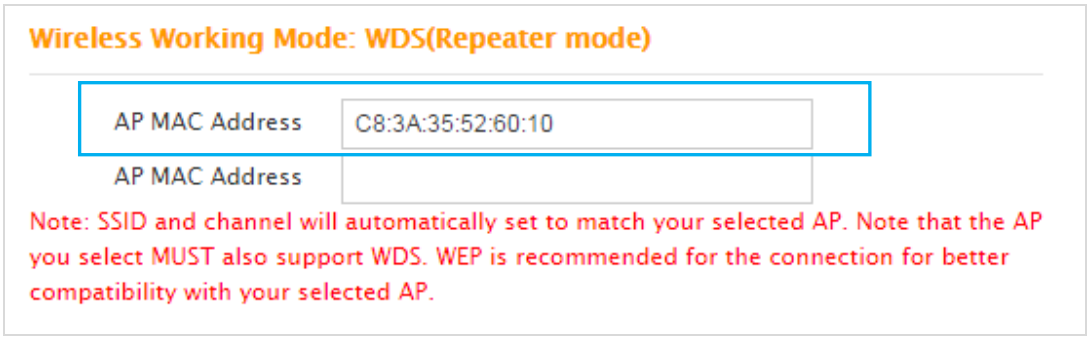
3 Select the SSID of the remote Router.

4 Click **OK** on the pop-up window.

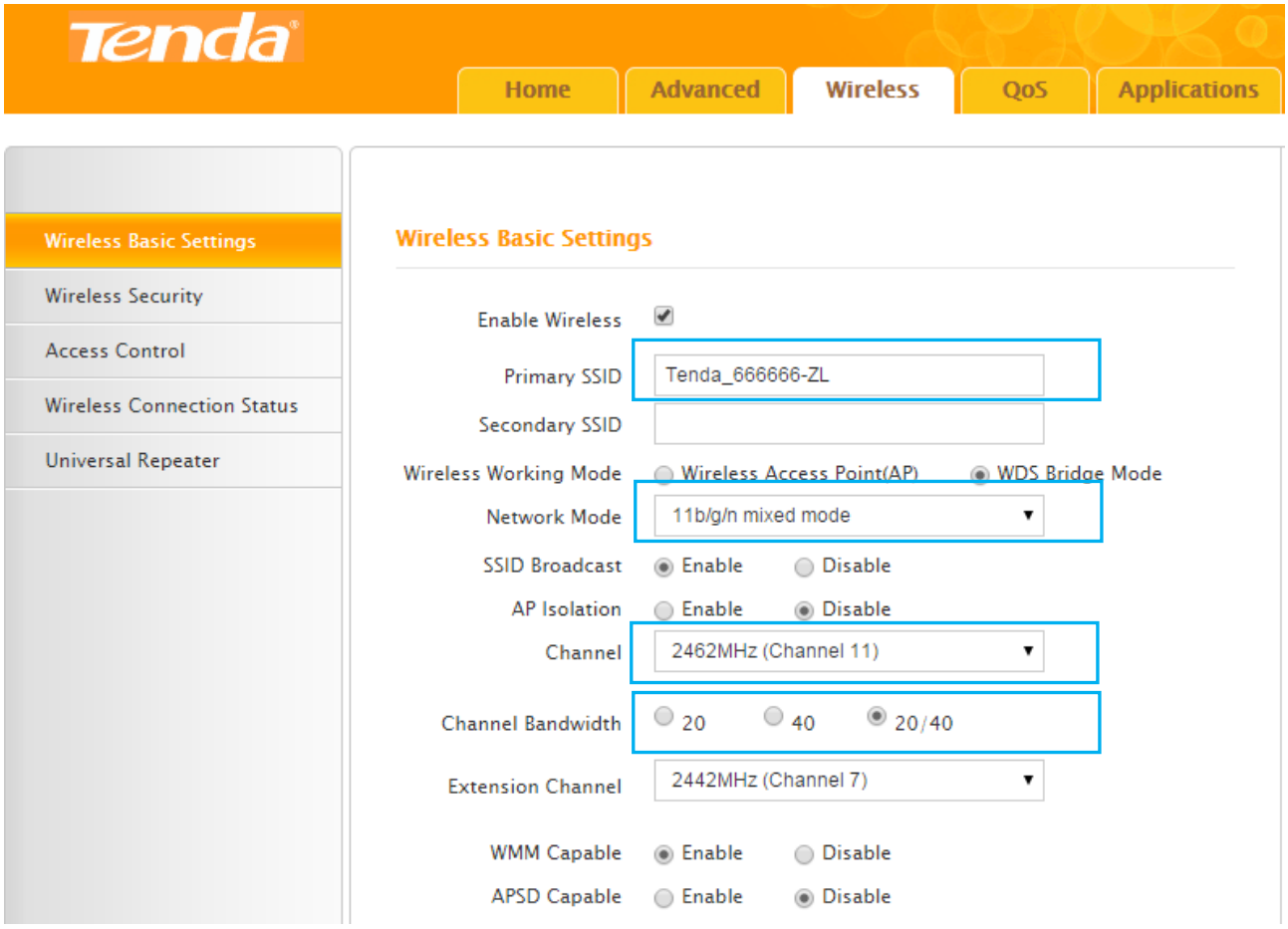
5 Then click **OK** on the bottom of the page.

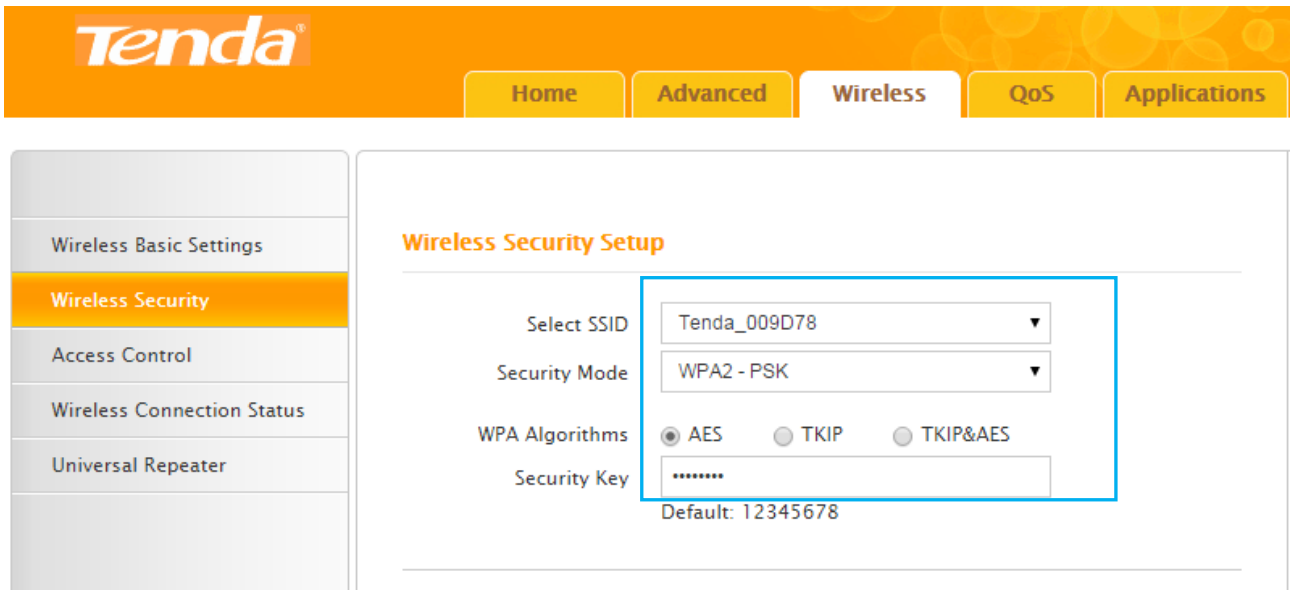
❻ Click **OK** on the pop-up window.

The MAC address of the router will be entered in the **AP MAC address** field automatically.

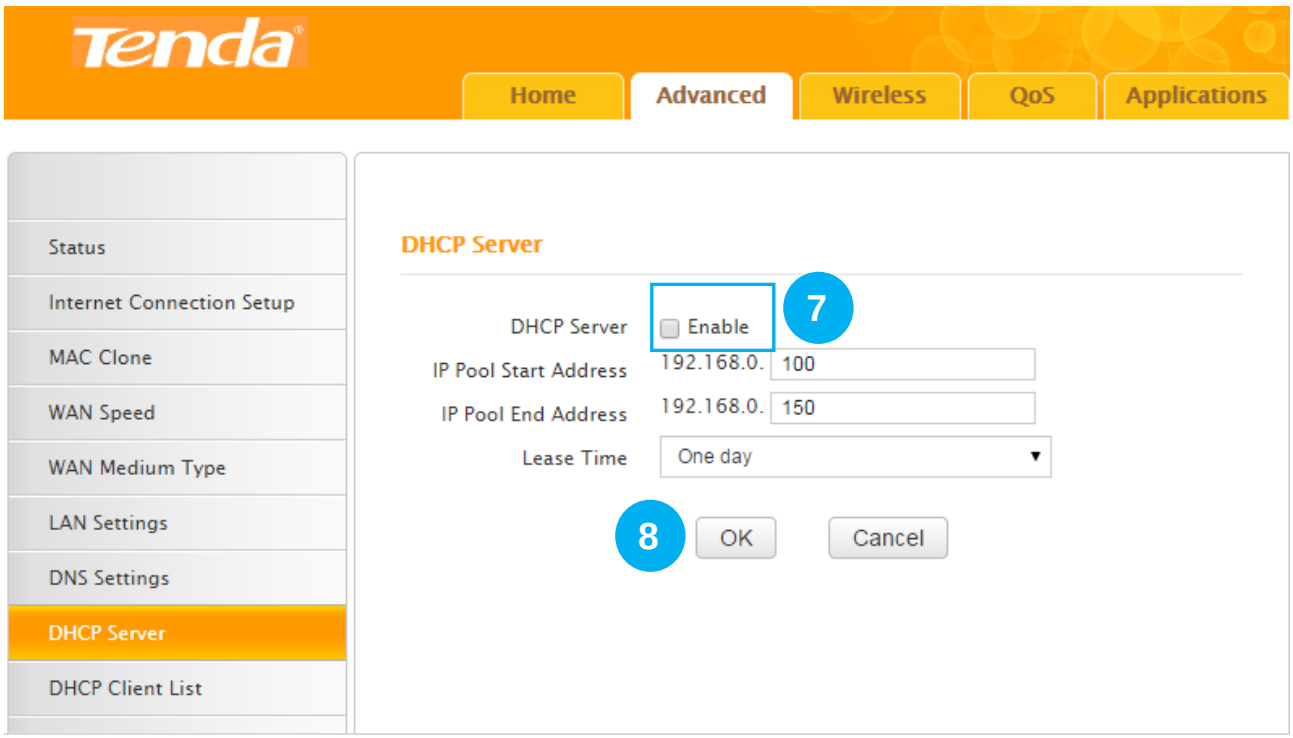


Verify that the primary SSID (wireless network name), network mode, channel, channel bandwidth, security mode, WPA Algorithms and security key (WiFi password) are the same as the note you've taken. If not, change them to the same.





Click **Advanced** > **DHCP Server**, and keep **DHCP server** on the newly added Router disabled.



❼ Uncheck the **Enable** option.

❽ Click **OK**.

Configure the remote router:

Refer to steps ❶–❻ to configure similar settings on the remote router.

Tips

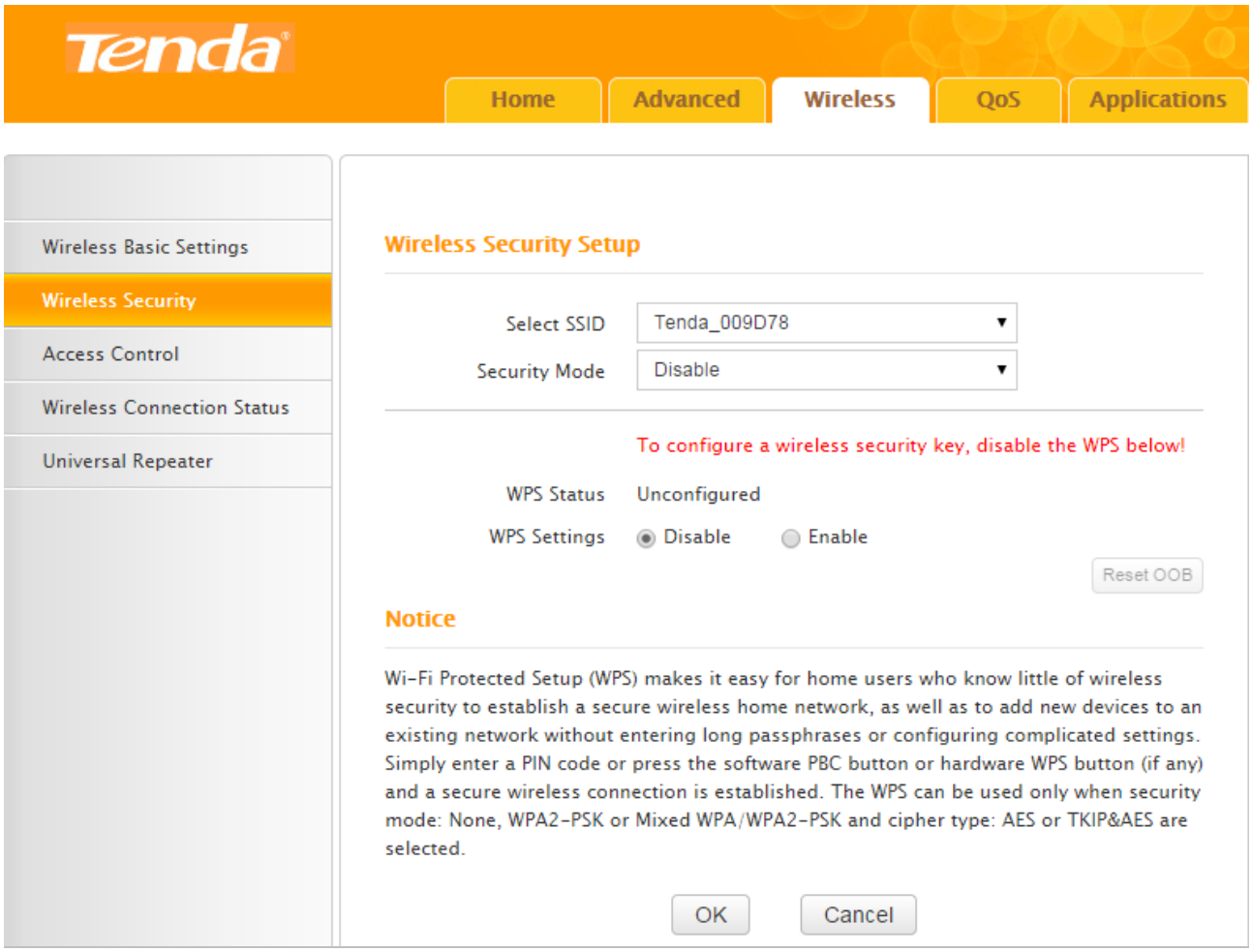
Verify that the DHCP server on the remote Router is enabled.

Check whether the WDS mode is set successfully

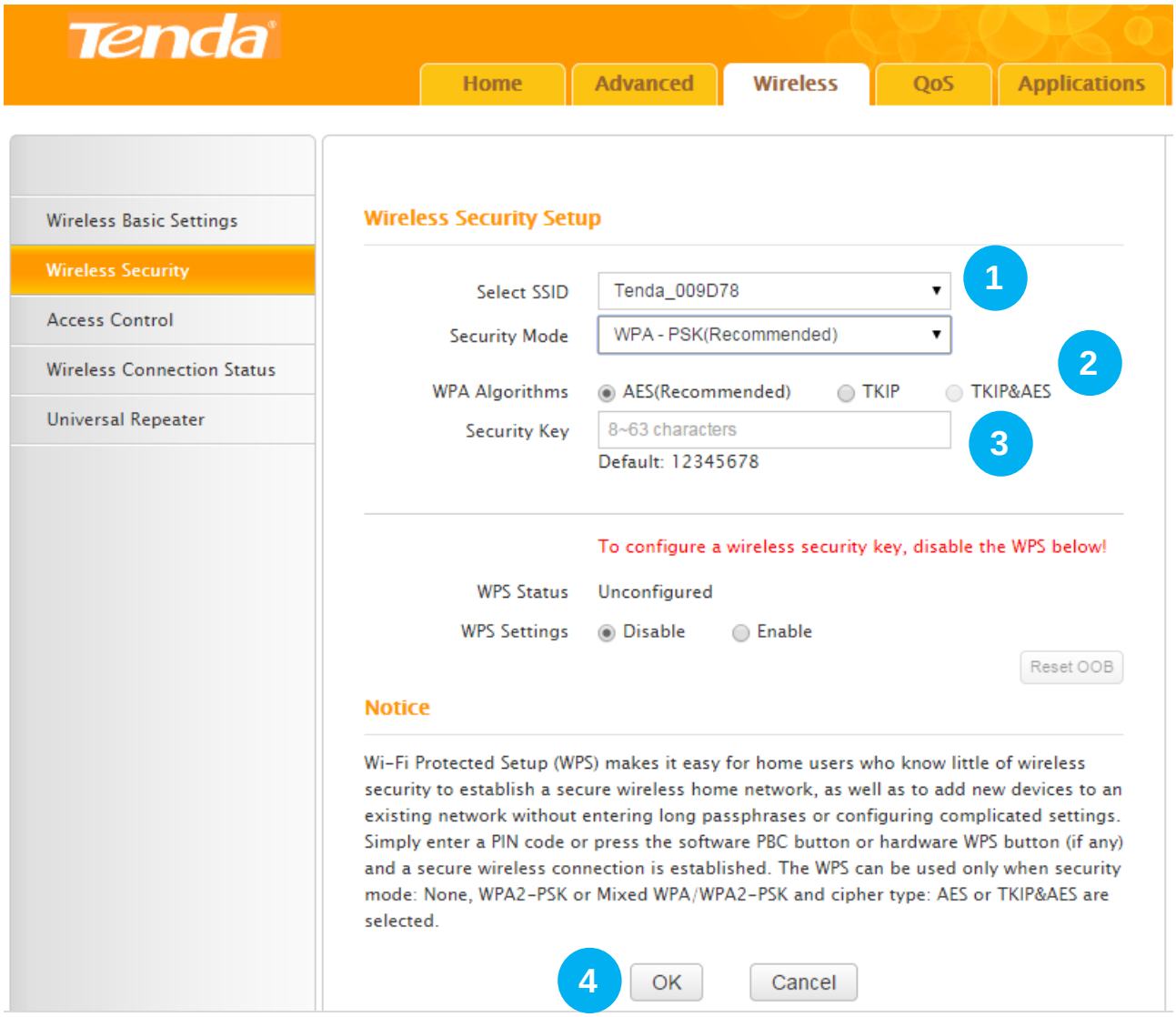
Connect a wireless client (computer, smart phone, etc.) to the newly added router's WiFi. And check whether the client can access the Internet.

Wireless Security

If you didn't set the **Security Key** at the home page, you can come to the **Wireless Security** section to encrypt your WiFi password. Click **Advanced** > **Wireless Security** to set the WiFi protected access, for providing extremely strong data security and very effectively blocking eavesdropping.



Commonly Used Encryption Methods



❶ **Select SSID:** Select the WiFi name (SSID) you wish to encrypt, say “Tenda_009D78”.

❷ **Security Mode, WPA Algorithms:** Taking security, compatibility and wireless speed into consideration, suggest you select the **WPA-PSK** in the **Security Mode** field, and **AES** in the **WPA Algorithms** option.

❸ **Security Key:** Customize the WiFi password. (Note: To configure a WiFi password, please verify that the WPS function is disabled.)

❹ Click **OK**.

Description of other options on the configuration page

✓ **Security Modes**

1. **Open:** Open mode, WEP encryption, up to 54Mbps wireless speed.

2. **Shared:** Shared mode, WEP encryption, up to 54Mbps wireless speed.

3. **WPA-PSK:** WPA personal security key, supporting AES and TKIP.

4. **WPA2-PSK:** WPA2 personal security key, supporting AES, TKIP and TKIP&AES.

5. **Mixed WPA/WPA2-PSK:** Mixed mode. Wireless devices connect to the Internet by using WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK.

✓ **WPA Algorithms:**

1. **AES:** When using this rule, wireless rate is up to 300Mbps.

2. **TKIP:** When using this rule, wireless rate is up to 54Mbps.

3. **TKIP&AES:** Compatible with TKIP and AES. Wireless devices connect to the Internet by using AES or TKIP.

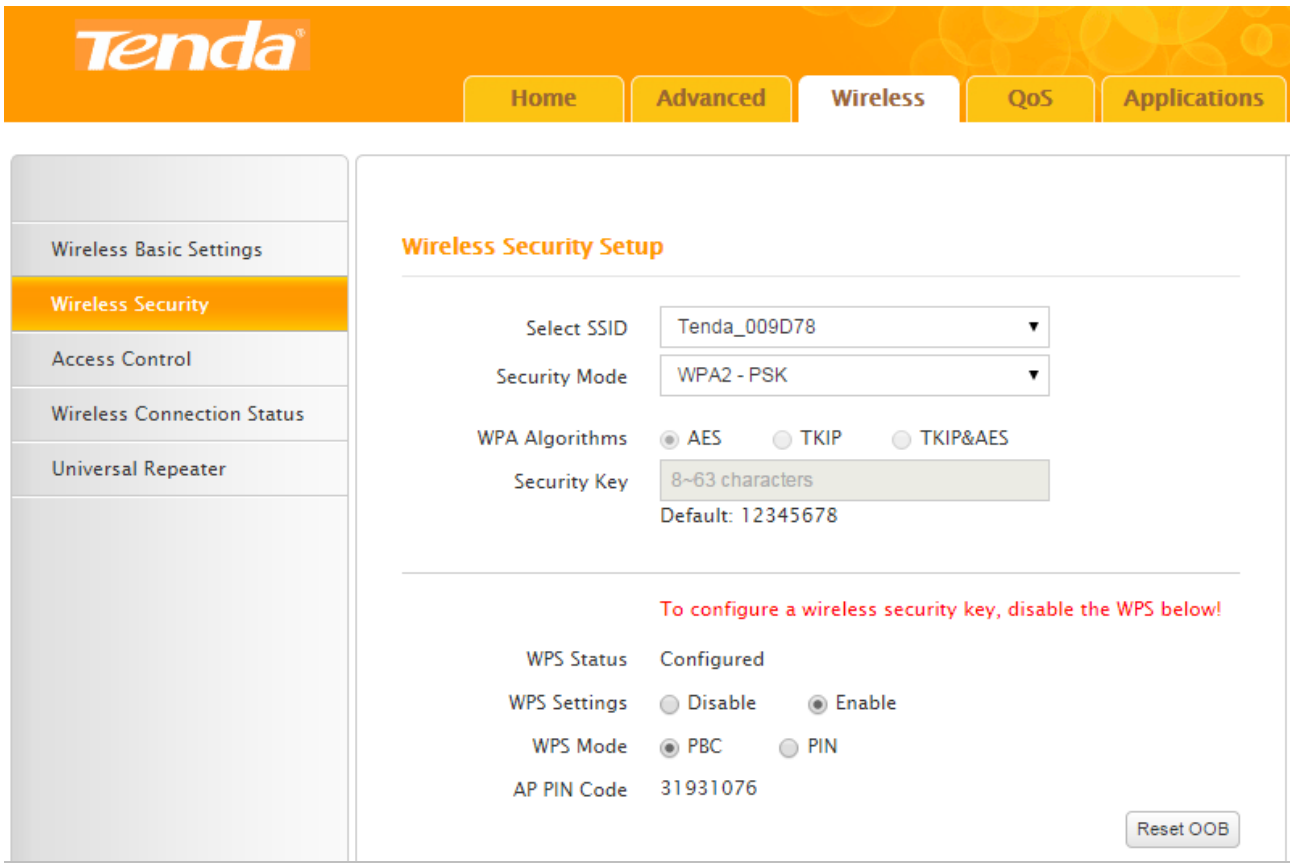
WPS Encryption

Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS) makes it easy for home users to establish a home network, as well as to add new devices to an existing network without entering long passphrases or configuring complicated settings.

Only use WPS when your wireless device supports WPS function.

Here in the Router, if you choose to use WPS encryption, other security modes listed above in the pull-down menu cannot be configured.

Click **Wireless** > **Wireless Security** to enter the Wireless security setup page.



Use a WPS button

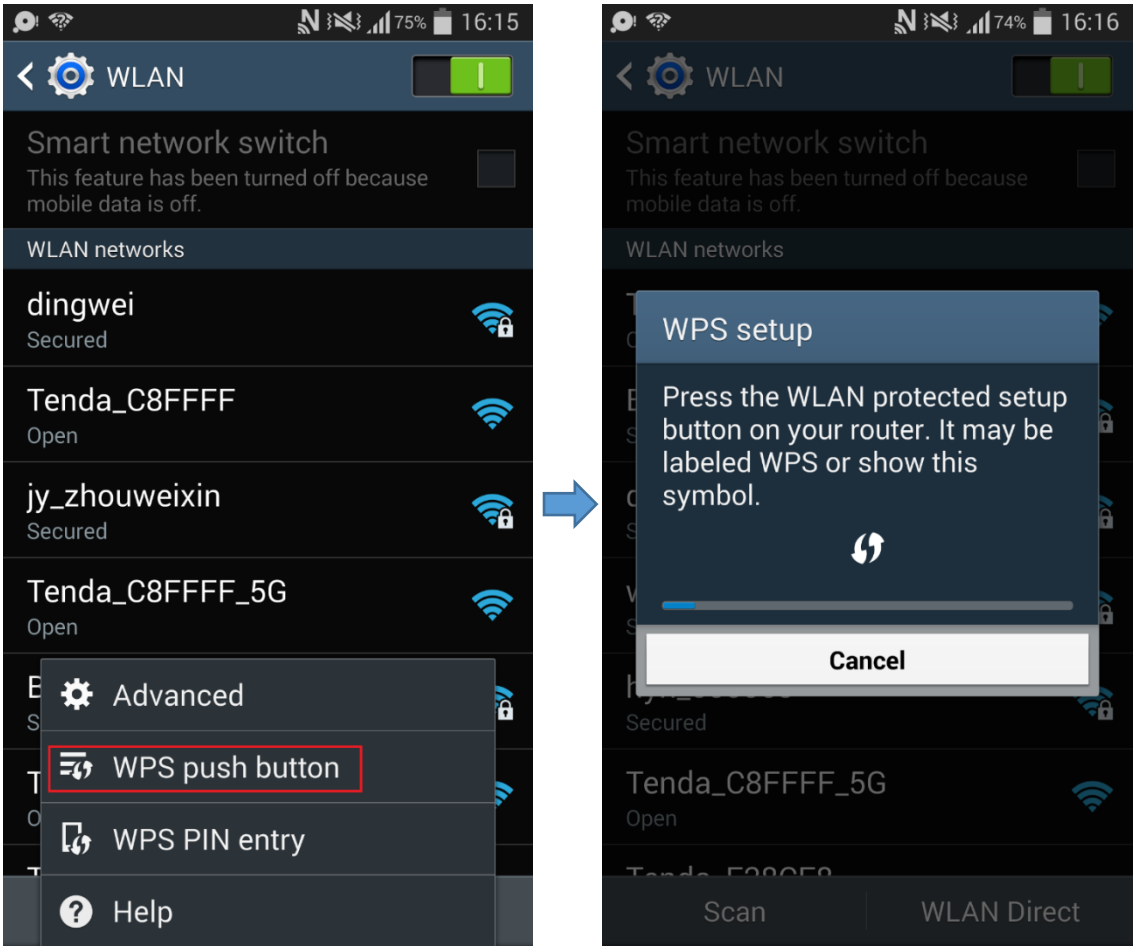
If your wireless client has a WPS push button, you can use it to connect to the router.

❶ Press the **WPS** button on the router for 1~3 seconds and then release it.

❷ Within 2 minutes, enable WPS feature on your wireless clients.

Take SAMSUNG cellphone as an example:

Enter the **WLAN** setting page, and tap the icon  on the bottom left corner on the cellphone. Then select **WPS push button** on the pop-up subpage. The cellphone's WPS feature is enabled.

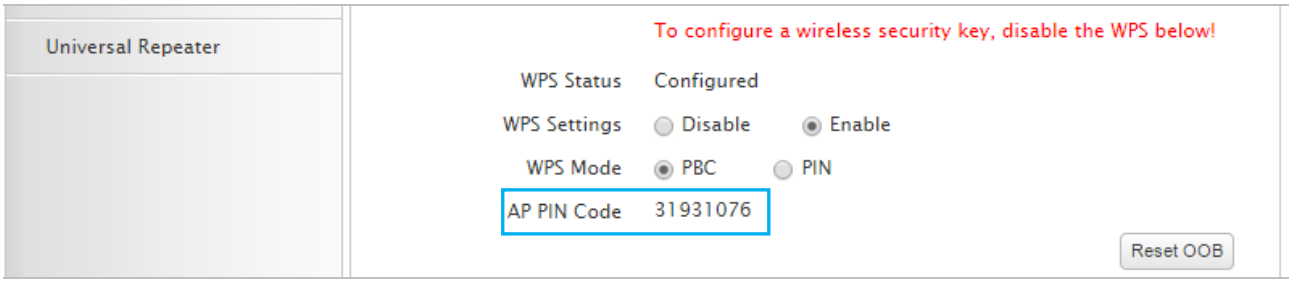


Use a PIN code

There are two ways to use PIN code. You can choose one to follow according to the WPS feature type of your wireless device.

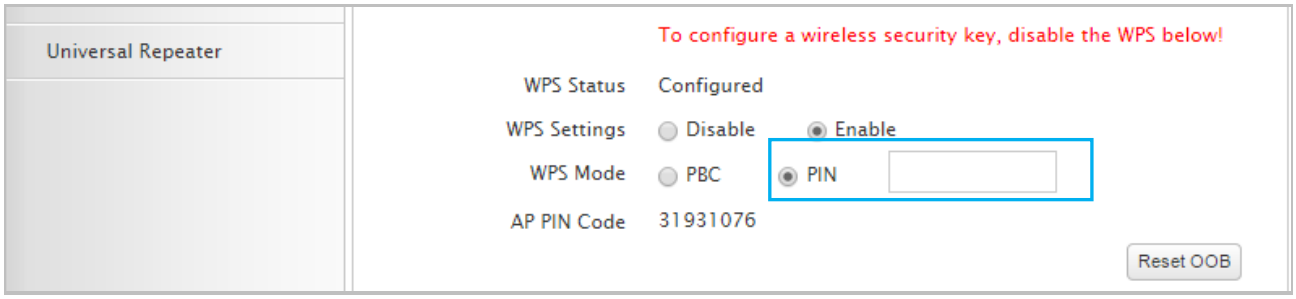
Method 1:

Type the AP PIN Code to your wireless device's PIN required box, 31931076 here, and the click **OK** in the bottom of this page..



Method 2:

Type your wireless device's PIN code in the PIN box, and the click **OK** in the bottom of this page.

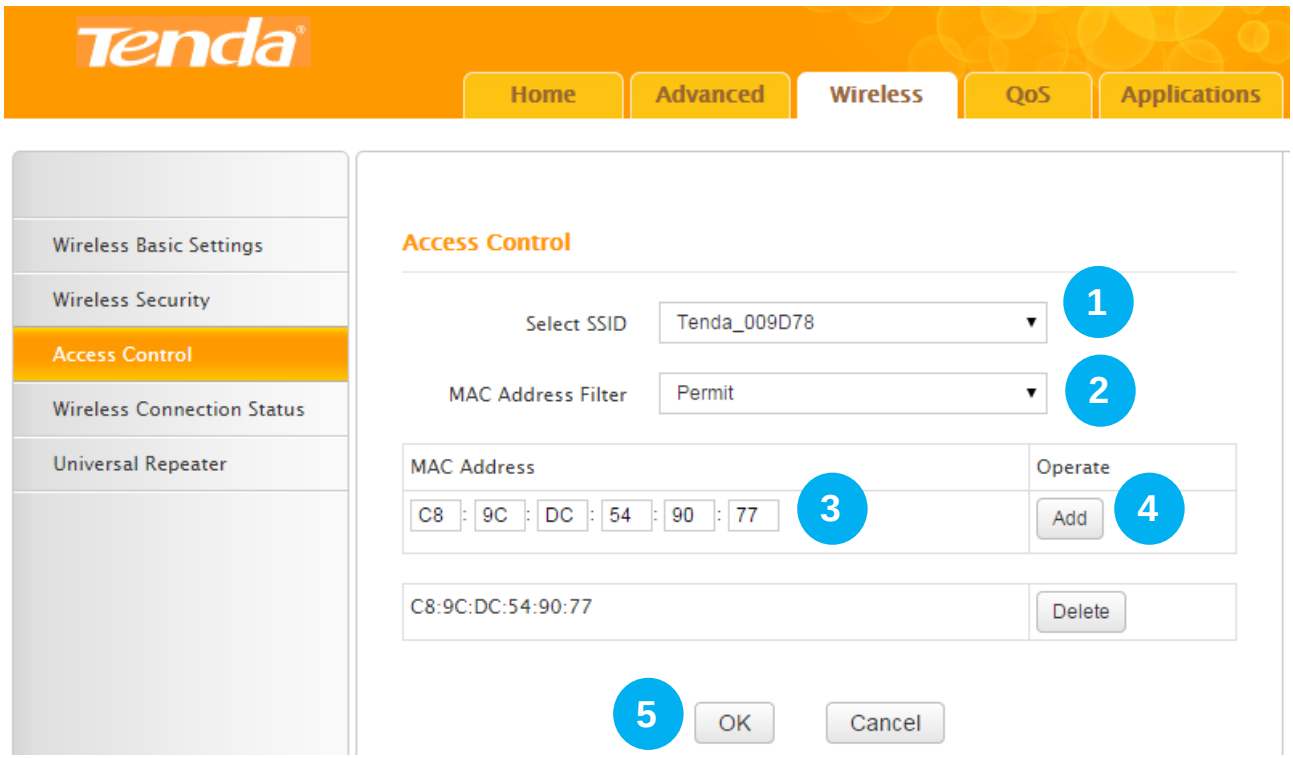


Access Control

Here you can set rules to permit or forbid wireless devices to connect to your WiFi. The rules refer to these devices' MAC addresses.

Example

You permit your computer (MAC: C8:9C:DC:54:90:77) to connect to the WiFi (SSID: Tenda_135760).



❶ **Select SSID:** Select the WiFi name that you want to permit, say "Tenda_009D78".

❷ **MAC Address Filter:** Select **Permit** mode from the pull-down menu.

❸ **MAC address:** Enter your MAC address (C8:9C:DC:54:90:77) into the MAC address box.

❹ Click **Add**

❺ Click **OK**.

Tips

You can check the wireless devices' MAC addresses in Wireless Connection Status or DHCP Client List.

Wireless Connection Status

If there're unknown wireless devices to connect to your Router, you can check them on the list easily. To stop them from accessing your router, go to Wireless > Access Control to forbid its MAC address.

Universal Repeater

This section involves wireless network extension. The example below is for you to better understand how to extend the wireless network coverage.

Example

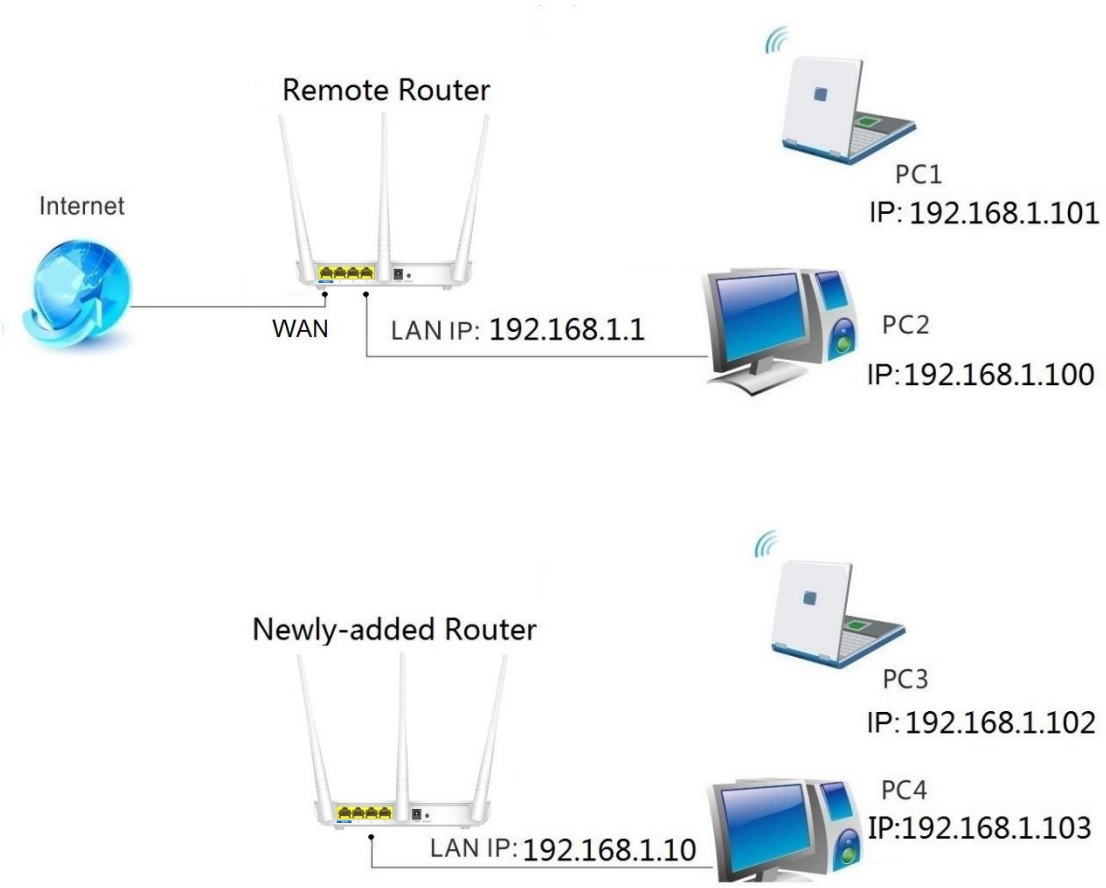
If you already position a router in your house, but its WiFi signal may not be strong enough to cover both your home office and bedroom. To extend your Router's WiFi coverage, you can prepare one more router and enable any wireless extender mode of the router.

Do the following preparation before configuring **Universal Repeater** function. For easy recognition, we call the router in your home "remote router" and call the Router you need to prepare "newly-added router".

1. Verify the remote router is connected to the Internet and provides proper Internet service.

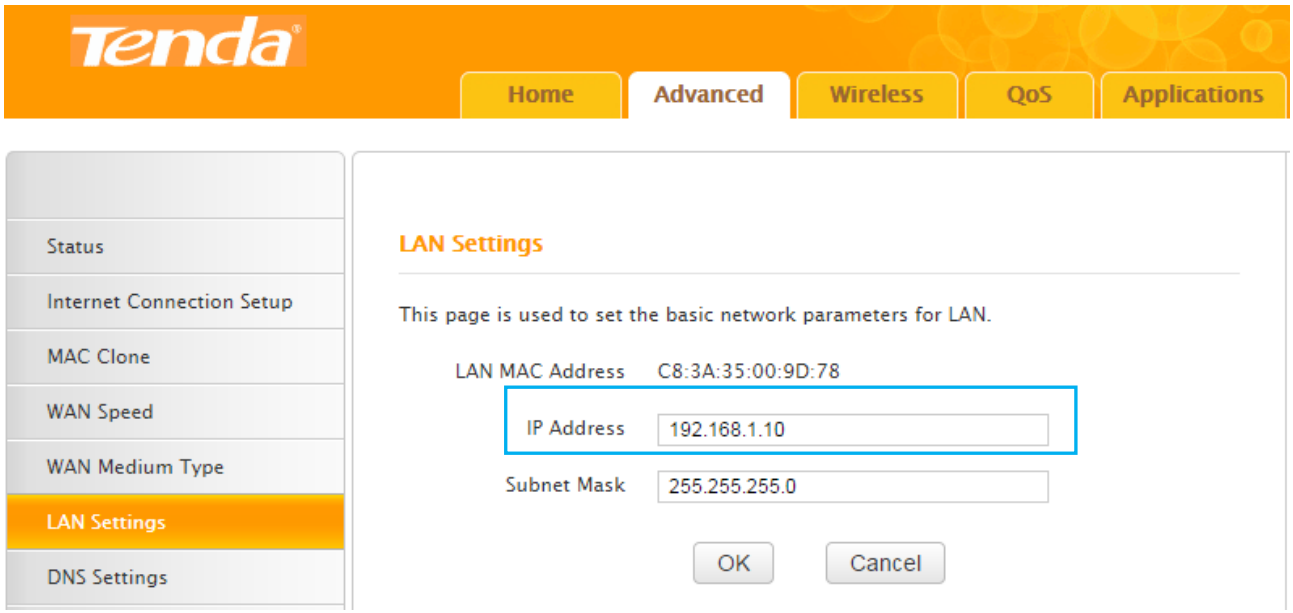
2. Keep the WAN port of the newly-added router unplugged.

3. Go to the User Interface of both routers and collect the following info: WiFi Name (SSID), security mode, encryption rule, the security key and LAN IP. And take a note.

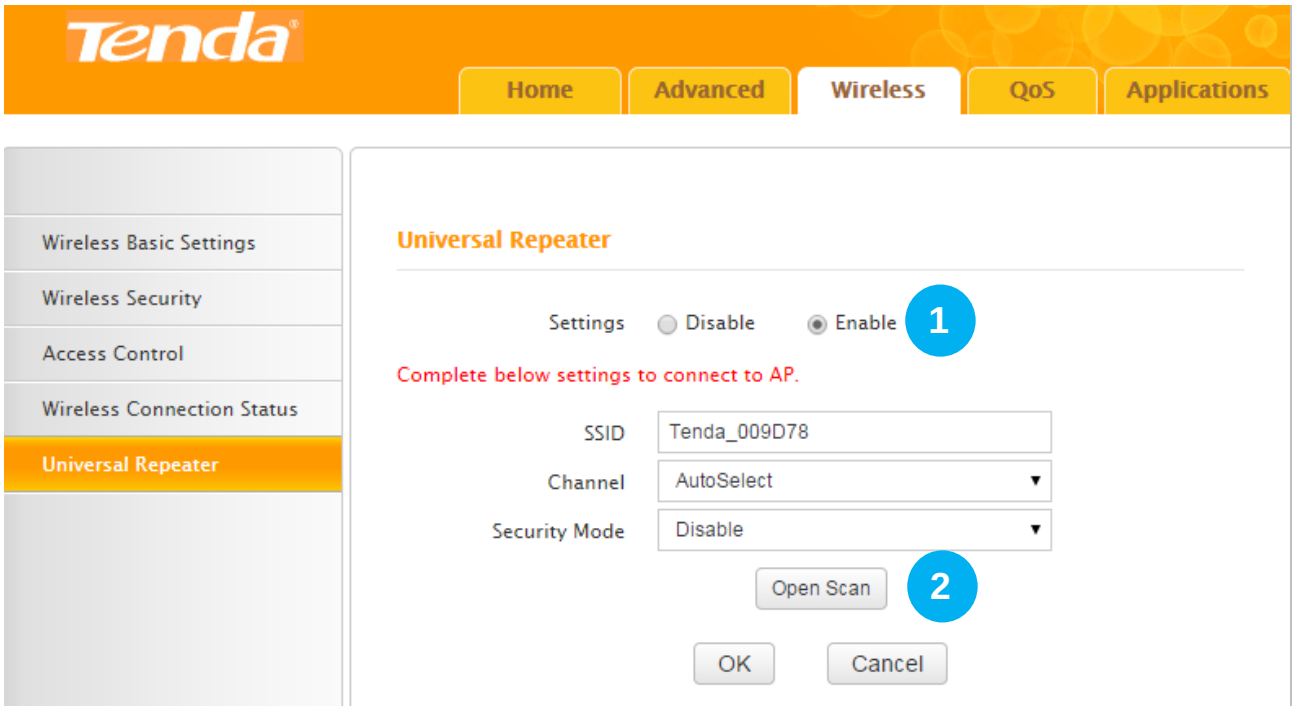


Configure the newly-added router:

Change LAN IP of the newly added Router into another one, which should be in the same segment as LAN IP of the remote Router but should not be the same LAN IP, say ***192.168.1.10***

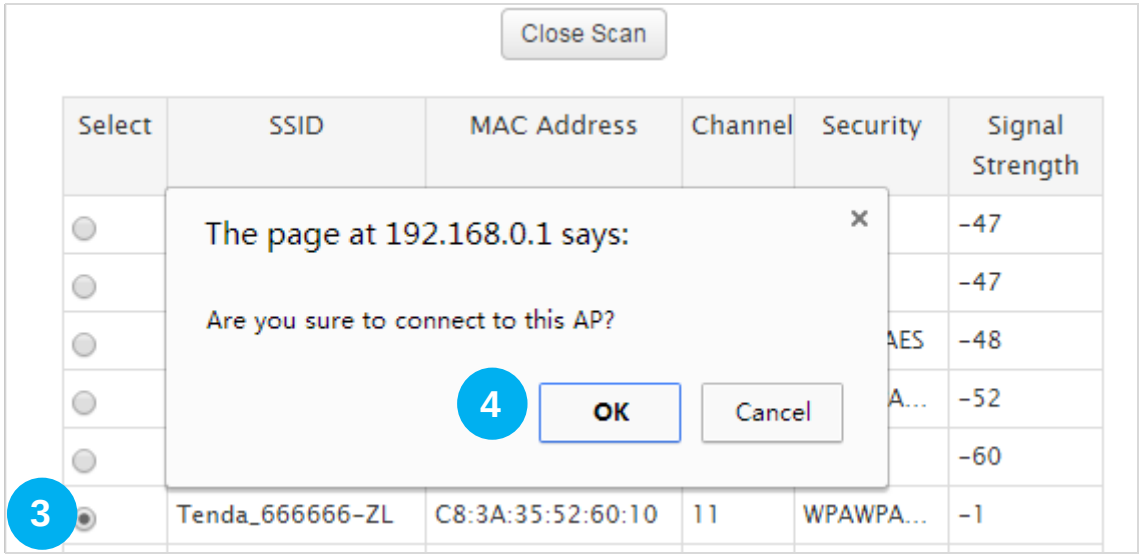


Click **Wireless > Universal Repeater**.



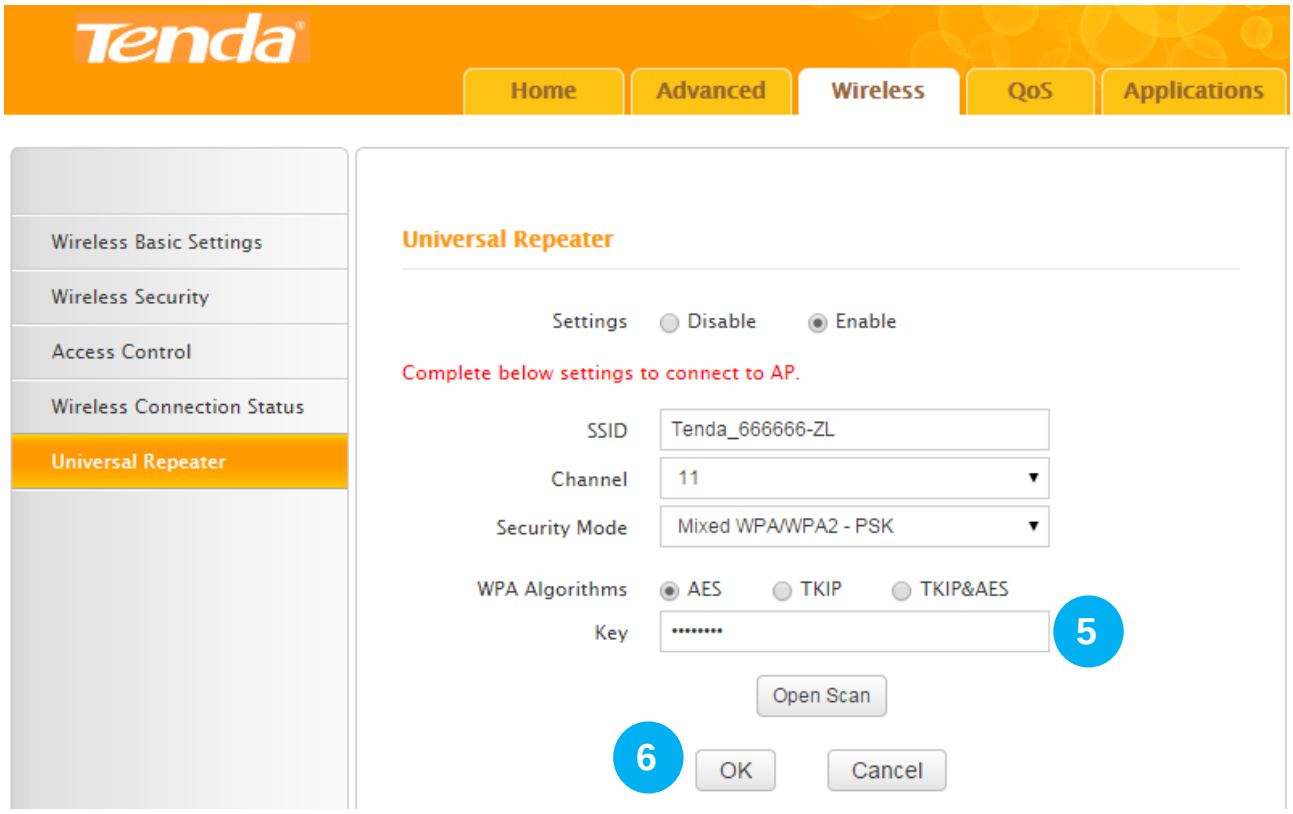
❶ Select **Enable**.

❷ Click **Open Scan**.



❸ Find and select the wireless network name (WiFi name) of the remote router.

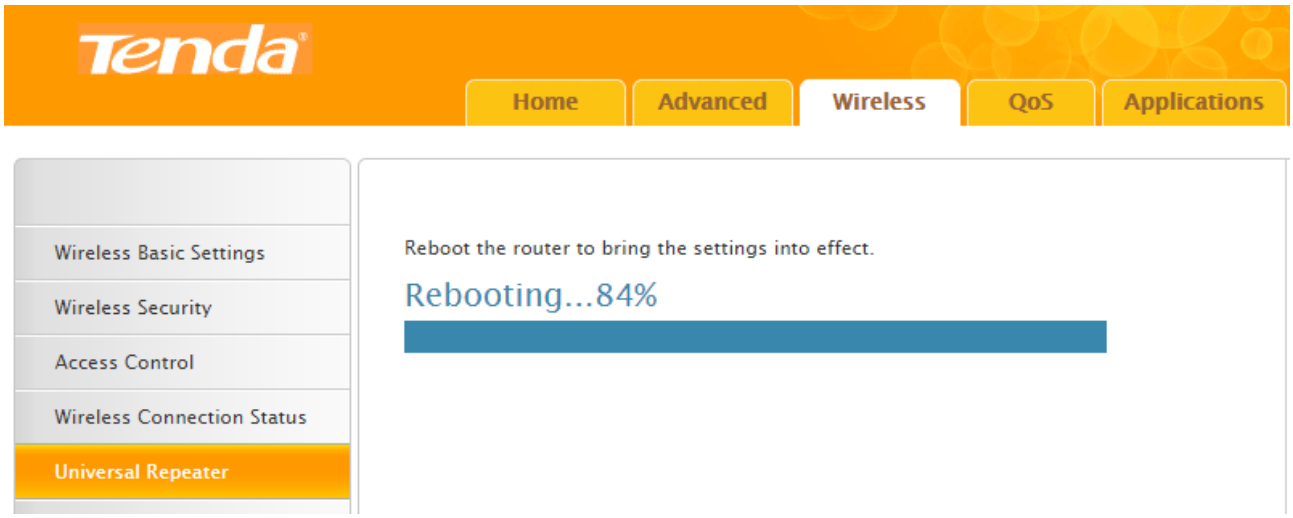
❹ Click **OK** on the pop-up window.



❺ Type the wireless security key (WiFi password) of the wireless network name (WiFi name) of the remote router.

❻ Click **OK**.

The router will reboot automatically. After the router reboots, you can try surfing the Internet.



Tips

The **Connection Status** in **Advanced > Status** cannot indicate that whether the router can access to the Internet or not in this situation.

3 QoS

Here QoS is about how to allocate the bandwidth properly for several clients which are connected to your Router's wired or wireless network. You can go to **Bandwidth Control** to configure and check traffic statistics in **Traffic Status**.

Bandwidth Control

Click **QoS** > **Bandwidth Control** to improve network performance by specifying the download/upload speed for connected clients. The example below is for you to consult to configure Bandwidth Control based on your own demands.

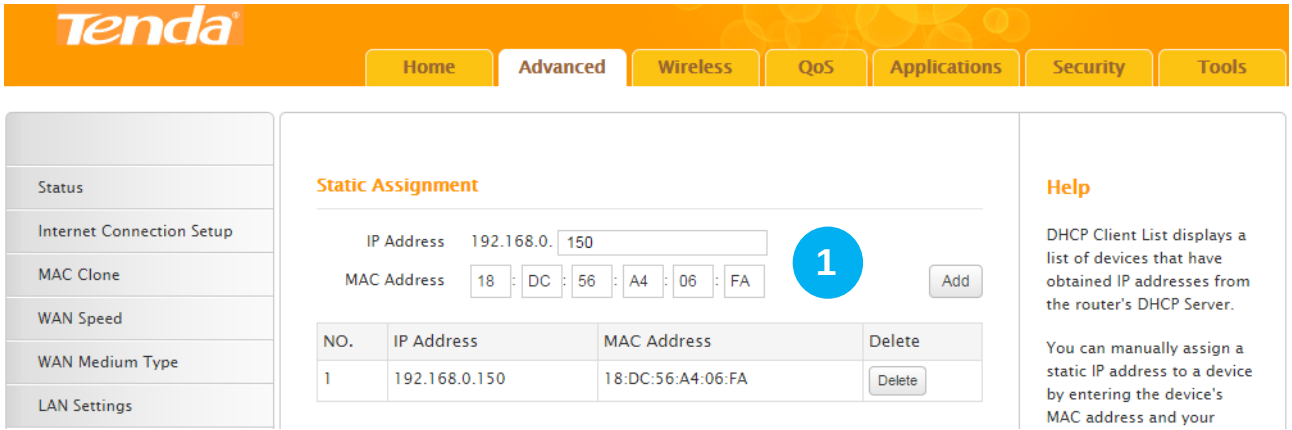
Example

Always several devices share 4M broadband service in your home. You recently have to watch lots of news videos to prepare for a special program but only to find it's hard to go through the videos smoothly. Your notebook starves for more bandwidths.

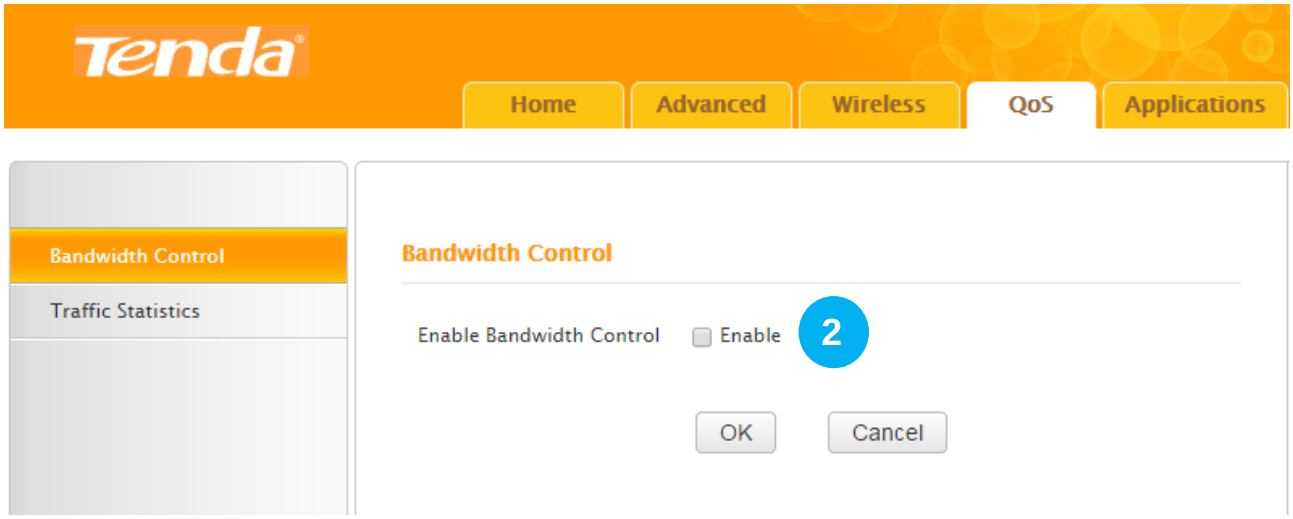
In this case, you can choose to configure a download bandwidth rule in **Bandwidth Control** to allocate sufficient bandwidth for your notebook. If you calculate the download/upload speed by yourself, these formats may help: *1M (Bytes) =1024K (Bytes); 1Bytes=8Bits*. Upload bandwidth rule is not always used unless you have to upload lots of files and videos.

Configuration

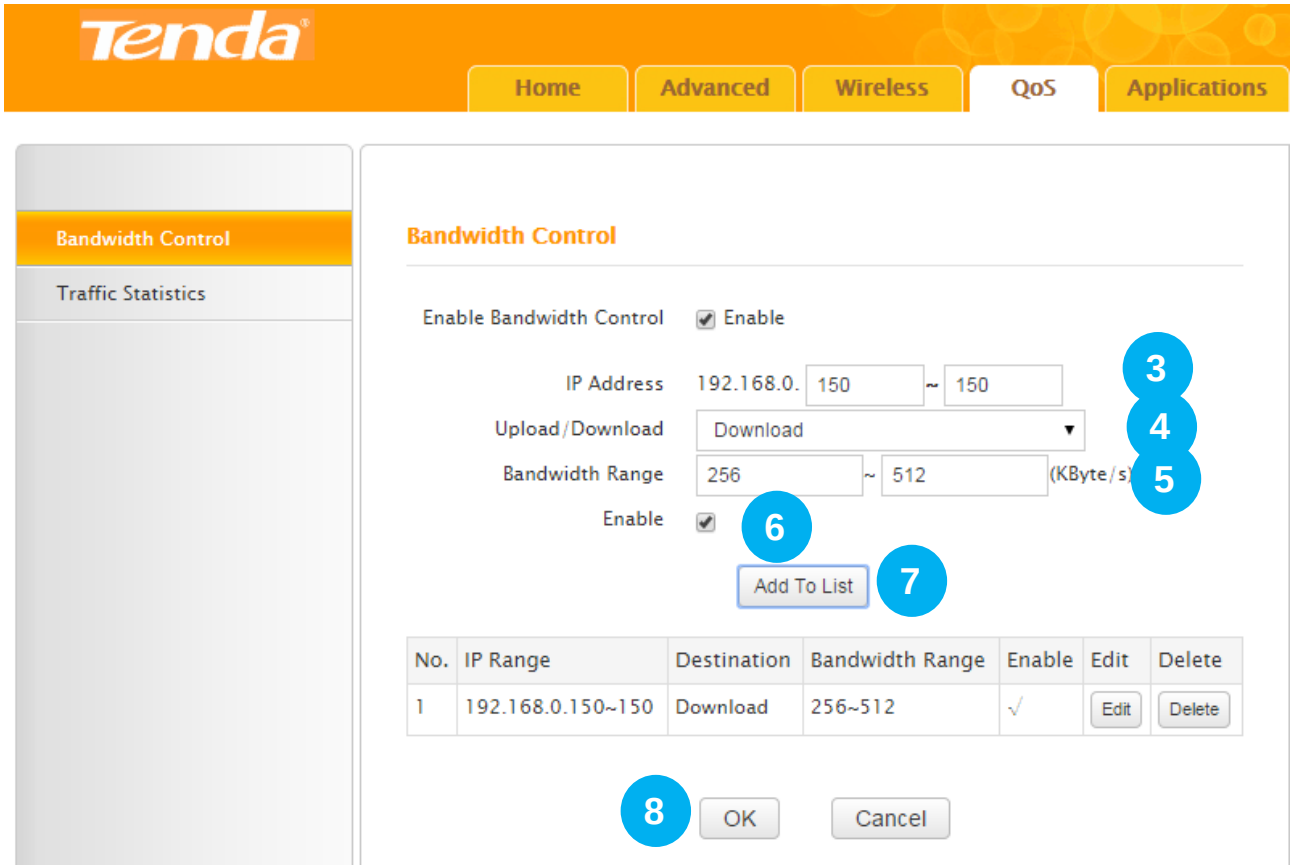
❶ Specify a static IP for your notebook (MAC address: 18:DC:56:A4:06:FA), "192.168.0.150". Make it always automatically get "192.168.0.150" to access the Internet. Consult Static Assignment for steps.



❷ Check the **Enable** box.



Configure a download bandwidth rule for the IP.



❸ **IP Address:** Enter "**150**" in two rightmost boxes. If you want to specify a rule for several devices which get IPs within an IP range, you need to enter the start IP and end IP to these two rightmost boxes respectively.

❹ **Upload/Download:** Select **Download** from the pull-down menu.

❺ **Bandwidth Range:** Enter "**256**" in the first box and "**512**" in the second box. Because your

broadband service is 4M, so the download speed is up to 512KByte/s (4 * 128KByte=512). On the other hand, 256~512KByte/s are sufficient for you to watch smooth HD videos.

❻ **Enable:** Check the **Enable** box to enable all the settings in this rule.

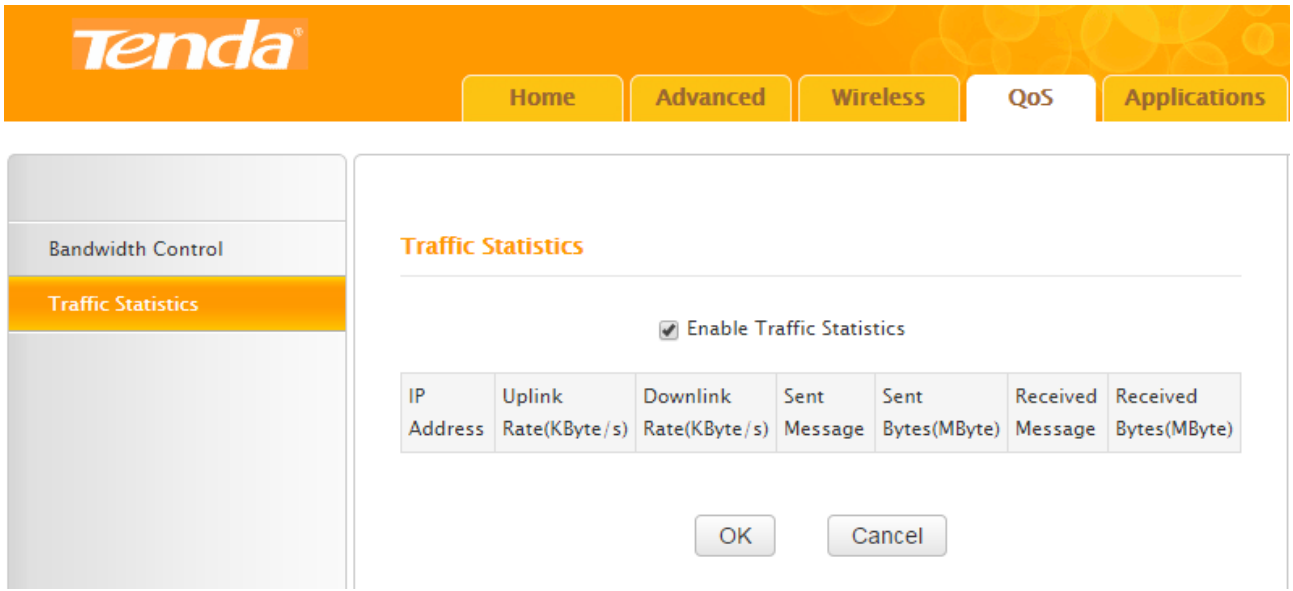
❼ Click **Add to List**. You can view the rule in the table, shown as the figure below. The icon "√" indicates the rule is enabled. If it's "×", the rule is not enabled.

No.	IP Range	Destination	Bandwidth Range	Enable	Edit	Delete
1	192.168.0.150~150	Download	256~512	√	Edit	Delete

❽ Click **OK**.

Traffic Statistics

Here you can view how much traffic each device is using via your Router.



Enable Traffic Statistics: Check the box to enable **Traffic Statistics** feature, to see at a glance how much traffic each device in your network is using. When the option is enabled, the page will refresh every five minutes.

This option is disabled by default. Disabling it may boost your network. Suggest you only enable it if necessary. Statistics you can see on the list:

Statistics	Indications Description
IP Address	The IP address of one device connected to your Router
Uplink Rate	The upload speed (KByte/s) of a corresponding device
Downlink Rate	The download speed (KByte/s) of a corresponding device
Sent Message	The number of packets sent by a corresponding device via the Router
Sent Bytes	The number of Bytes (Unit: MByte) sent by a corresponding device via the Router
Received Message	The number of packets received by a corresponding device via the Router
Received Bytes	The number of Bytes (Unit: MByte) received by a corresponding device via the Router

4 Applications

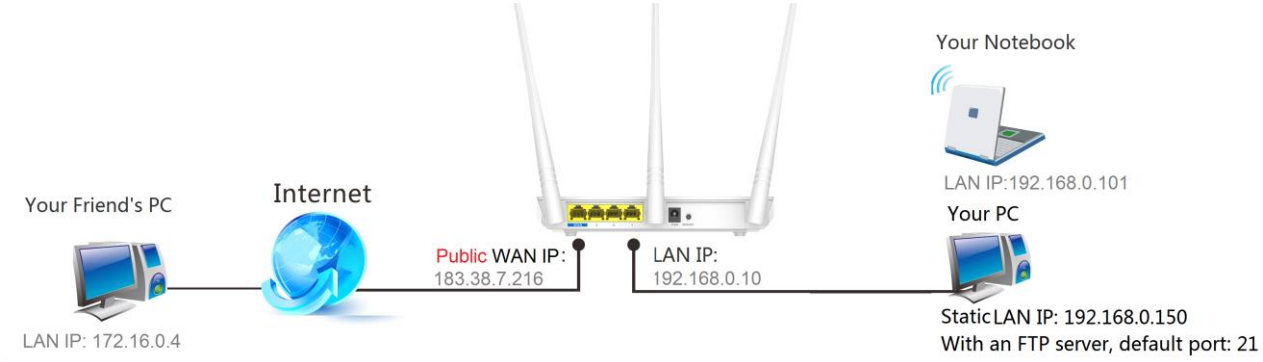
Click **Applications** to join this part. The Router provides several ways for helping you or your friend to visit the intranet resource from the Internet.

Port Range Forwarding

Port range forwarding serves for web servers, ftp servers, e-mail servers, game consoles, and other specialized internet applications. The feature will help to forward some special services from the Internet via your Router's WAN port to the specified IP address (es). Other IPs will not share these services.

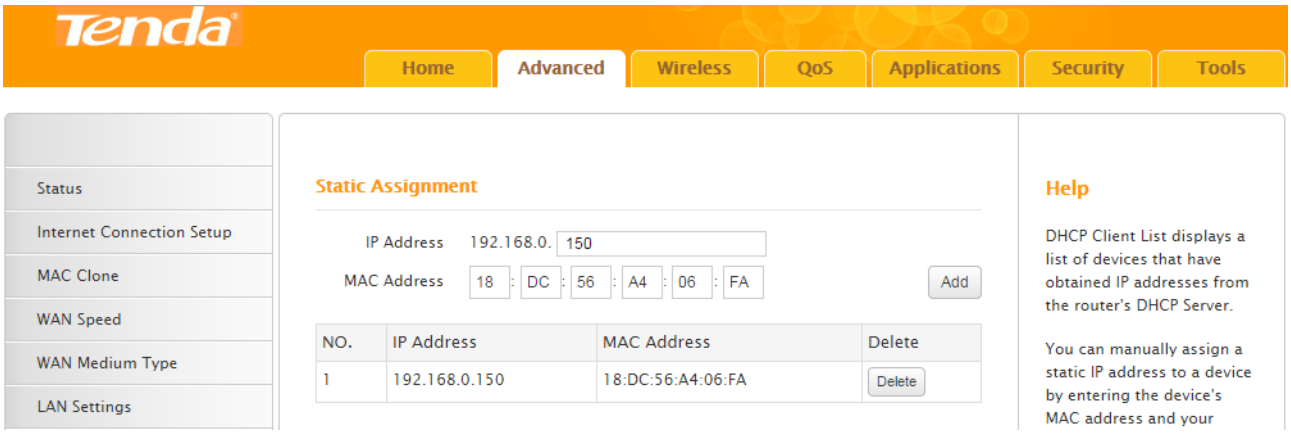
Example

If you want to share a giant file with your friend who are not in the same LAN with you, and it will take a lot of time to upload them. You can firstly **establish an ftp server** in your computer and then **set a rule of Port Range Forwarding** in your Router to share them quickly and conveniently. All parameters shown in the figure below are examples.



Configuration

❶ Specify a static IP for your computer (MAC address: 18:DC:56:A4:06:FA), "192.168.0.150". Make it always get "192.168.0.150" to access the Internet. Consult Static Assignment for steps.

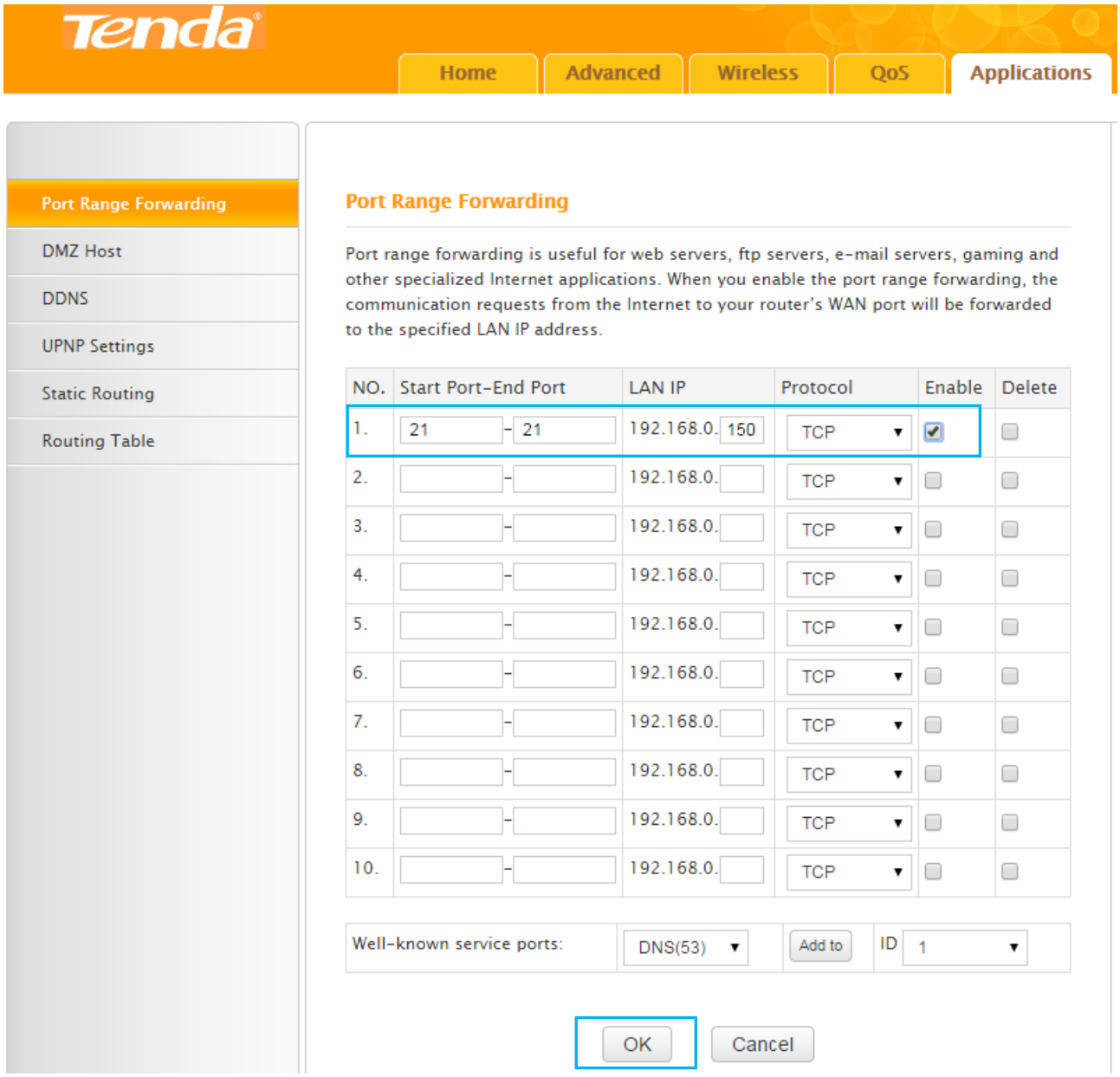


❷ Verify that the WAN IP of the Router is **a public IP**. If not, your environment is not fit for the Port Range Forwarding feature.

❸ Establish an FTP server in your computer, default port: "**21**", using TCP protocol. And update your file to the server.

❹ Disable the firewall, virus protection and security guard on your computer. If not, users from the Internet might not be able to access the server on the internal computer.

❺ Login to the Router's User Interface again, go to **Port Range Forwarding** section and do the following configurations.



1. **Start Port- End Port:** Enter "**21**" in both fields.

You can also come to the **Well-known service ports** part, select FTP (21) from the pull-down menu. Select **1** from the ID pull-down menu. And click **Add to**, then you will find the **Stat Port- End Port** fields are entered with "**21**" automatically. Service port will vary according to your server type.

2. **LAN IP**: the internal host's IP address. Enter "**150**" as the rightmost byte of the LAN IP: "192.168.0.150".

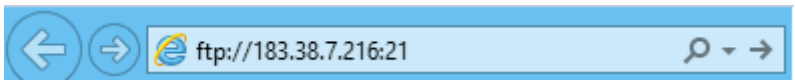
3. **Protocol**: the protocol required for the service port(s). Select **TCP** from the pull-down menu in this example.

4. **Enable:** Check it to enable current settings.

5. Click **OK** to activate your this rule for Port Range Forwarding.

Verification

The IP format used by the Internet users to access your Intranet is ***Server Type://Your Router's WAN IP:Port Number***. Here in the example, your friend can input *ftp://183.38.7.216:21* in his web browser and try to access your FTP server to download the giant file.

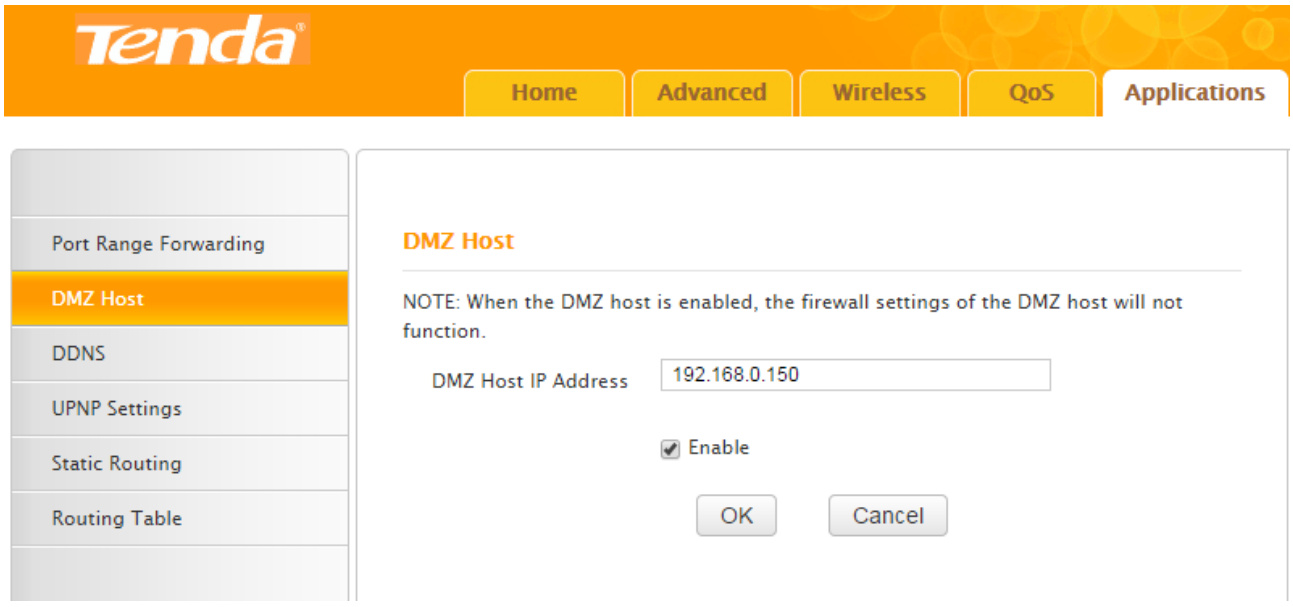


Port Range Forwarding + DDNS

For the WAN IP address (Public IP) may be the dynamic IP allocated from the ISP, you can give your ftp server a static host name by setting DDNS so that friends on the Internet can visit the ftp server via the static host name. Your Tenda Router has DDNS feature. Go to DDNS for details.

DMZ Host

The DMZ host allows a particular interface or computer to have a direct access to some special massages via the Router without any firewall or network address translator (NAT) to mask the true identity of the interface or computer. These special messages refer to an HTTP server or FTP server. Your Router contains its DMZ settings shown as the screenshot below.



Example

You want to create a DMZ host in your computer for messages transmitting via the HTTP server.

Configuration

❶ Specify a static IP for your computer, "192.168.0.150". Make it always automatically get

"192.168.0.150" to access the Internet. Consult Static Assignment for steps.

❷ Login to the Router's User Interface, click **Applications > DMZ**, to configure detailed settings.

1. **DMZ Host IP Address:** Enter "192.168.0.150" in this field. It is the IP address of the computer with DMZ host created.
2. **Enable:** Check it to enable the DMZ host feature.
3. Click **OK** to enable your settings.

Note

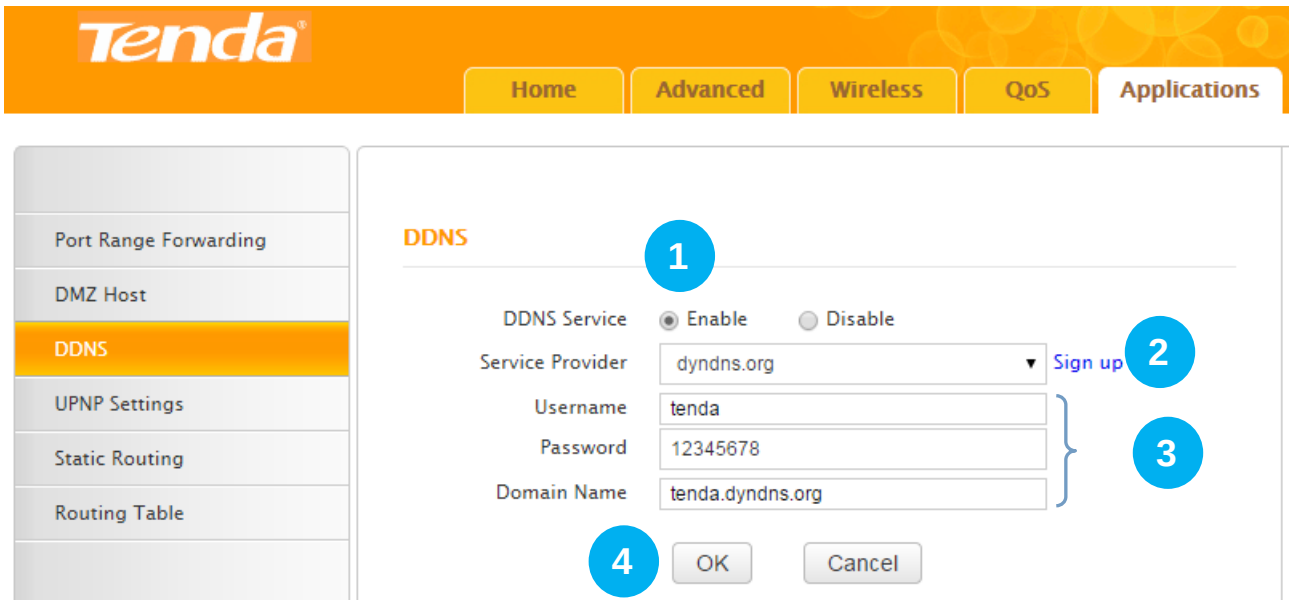
Once enabled, the DMZ host loses protection from the firewall and becomes vulnerable to Internet attacks. If you do not need to use DMZ host, disable it as soon as possible.

DDNS

DDNS (Dynamic Domain Name Server) allows a dynamic public IP address of one service to be associated with a static host name, so that anyone anywhere on the Internet can visit the host and share the service. Thus, uninterrupted access to services whose numeric IPs may change is maintained. After DDNS is enabled, using URL "*hostname.dyndns.org*" or "*hostname.no-ip.com*" can access the host.

DDNS is always used with **Port Range Forwarding** feature. Continue the example in Port Range Forwarding section. For your WAN IP (public IP) may change, DDNS can help you use a static host name to maintain the connection.

Follow steps below to apply for the domain name *tenda.dyndns.org*, username *tenda* and password *12345678*.



Configuration

❶ **DDNS Service:** Check the **Enable** box to enable the DDNS feature.

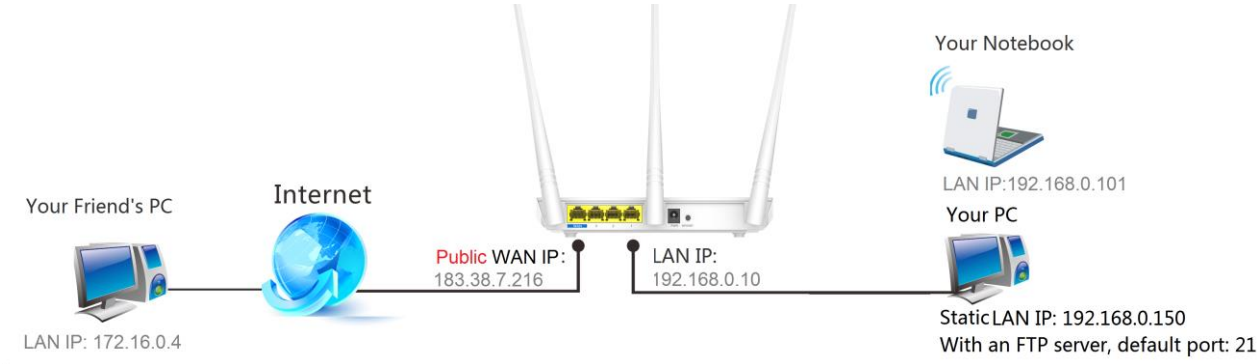
❷ **Service Provider:** Select your **DDNS service provider** from the drop-down menu. Here you can only use dyndns.org and no-ip.com.

(If you haven't got a DDNS account, click **Sign up** next to the pull down menu to sign in an DDNS account and then come back to continue the settings with the DDNS domain name, username and password.)

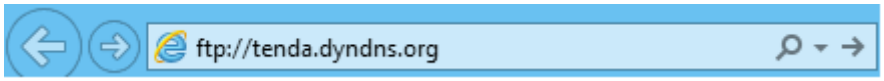
❸ **User Name, Password, Domain Name:** Enter the registered user name, password and domain name.

❹ Click **OK** to activate your settings.

Verification



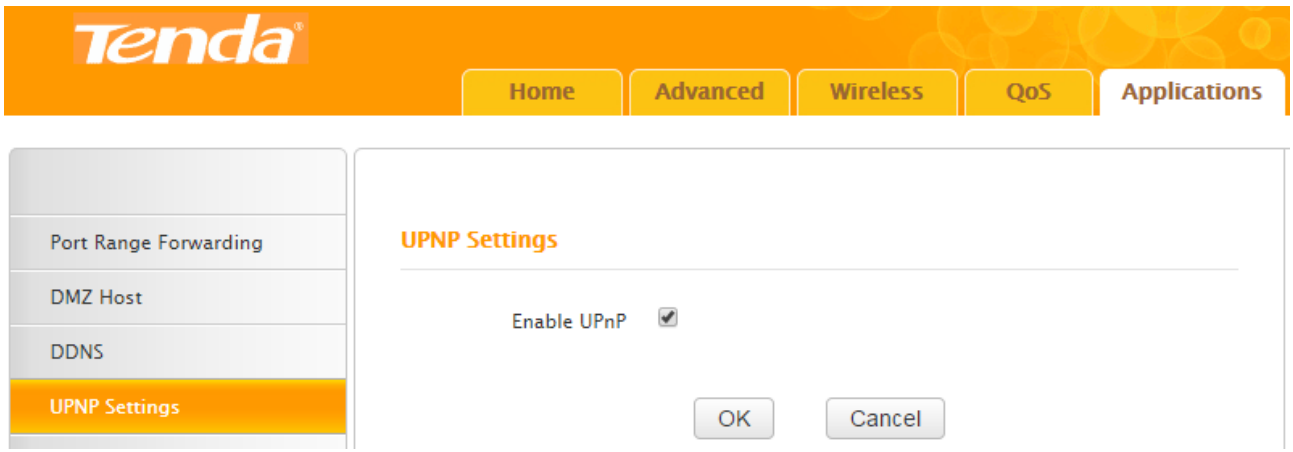
After the configuration above, your friend can access your ftp server via *ftp://tenda.dyndns.org* instead of *ftp://183.38.7.216:21* to download the giant file.



UPnP Settings

When UPnP is enabled on your Router, a network device possessing a specific purpose, such as a printer, can be identified and used automatically by another computer or device on your network.

If the UPnP protocol is disabled, devices behind the Router may have difficulty communicating their identification or purpose. Access your Tenda Router to turn on UPnP.



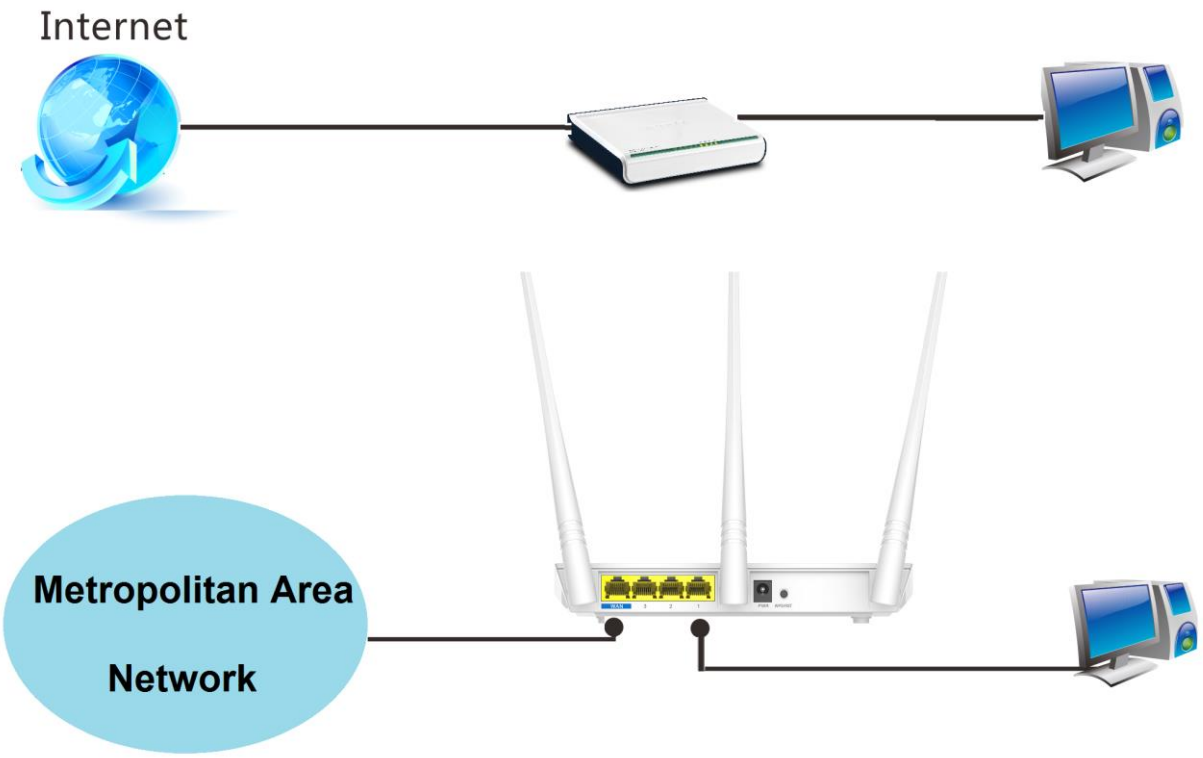
Static Routing

Generally, **dynamic routing** is default and recommended, because this feature allows the router to detect physical changes of networking automatically.

Static Routing in the Router can provide additional routes for connecting to external network. It's commonly needed at home when there're several routers, or IP subnets on the network.

Example

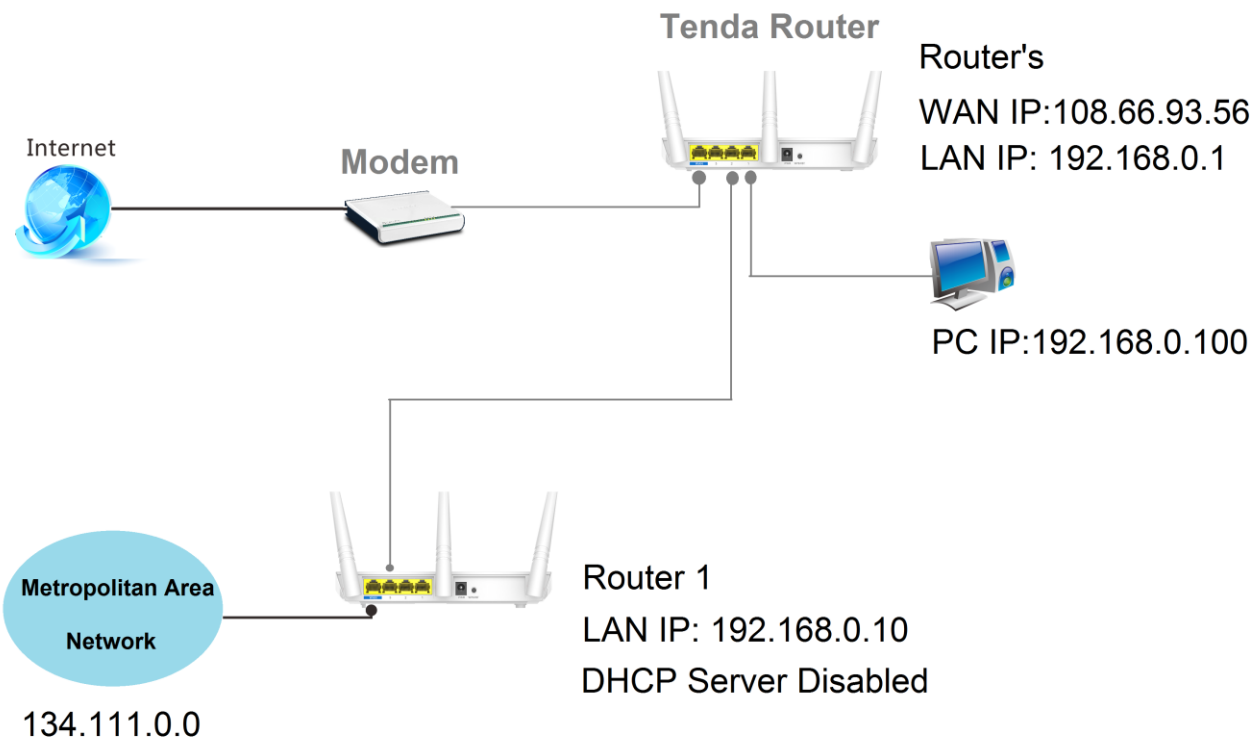
You've applied for 2 network services: Internet service and MAN (Metropolitan Area Network) service. These 2 networks are isolated, shown as below.



Every time you want to enjoy the Internet, you should go to COMPUTER1. When you want to enjoy the specified MAN service, like a movie or an old TV show on one of the servers on the

MAN, you should go to COMPUTER2.

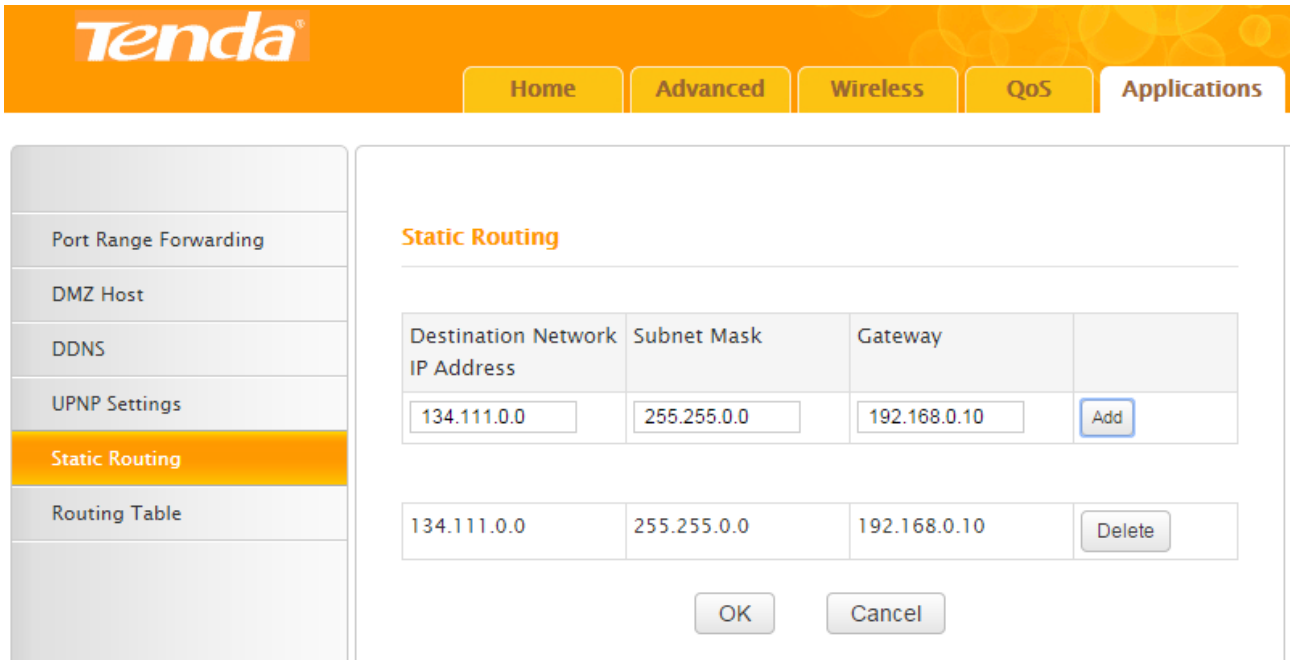
To avoid such inconvenient switch over these two isolated networks, as well as expand your Internet service to more wireless devices, you can add this Tenda Router and set up a static routing. Connect and configure the devices as below. Parameters here are examples.



Connection & Parameters Notes

1. Tenda Router and your located router (Router 1) should be connected via their LAN ports.
   And both routers should be in the same network segment. Here both are in 192.168.0.0 segment.
   Also, their LAN IP should be different. Here one is “192.168.0.1”, the other is “192.168.0.10”.
2. Your located router (Router 1) should disable its DHCP server. If you want to connect more devices to Router 1, you should configure static IP for every wanted device which can also both connect to the Internet and MAN.

Configuration



❶ Login to your Tenda Router's User Interface, click **Advanced** (on the homepage) > **Applications** > **Static Routing** to enter the setting page.

❷ Add a static route here.

Destination Network IP address: Enter the destination network range, "134.111.0.0".

Subnet Mask: Enter the subnet mask of the destination network range, "255.255.0.0".

Gateway: Input the LAN IP address of the next hop to which messages are forwarded from Tenda Router, here "192.168.0.10". Note that this Tenda Router and your located router should be in the same network segment.

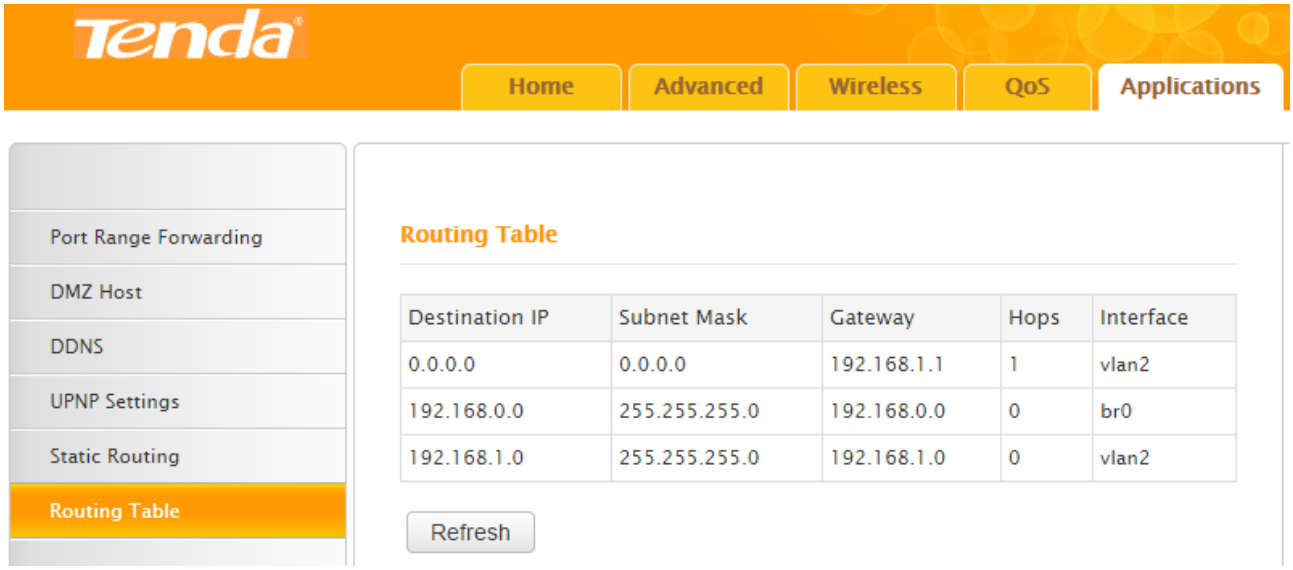
❸ Click **Add** to add the route to the list. Click **OK** to activate the settings.

Verification

Try visiting the Internet and MAN service from the computer or other connected wireless devices, if you can visit them successfully, the static routing you set takes effect.

Routing Table

Statistics through the Router are transmitted according to the routing table.



5 Security

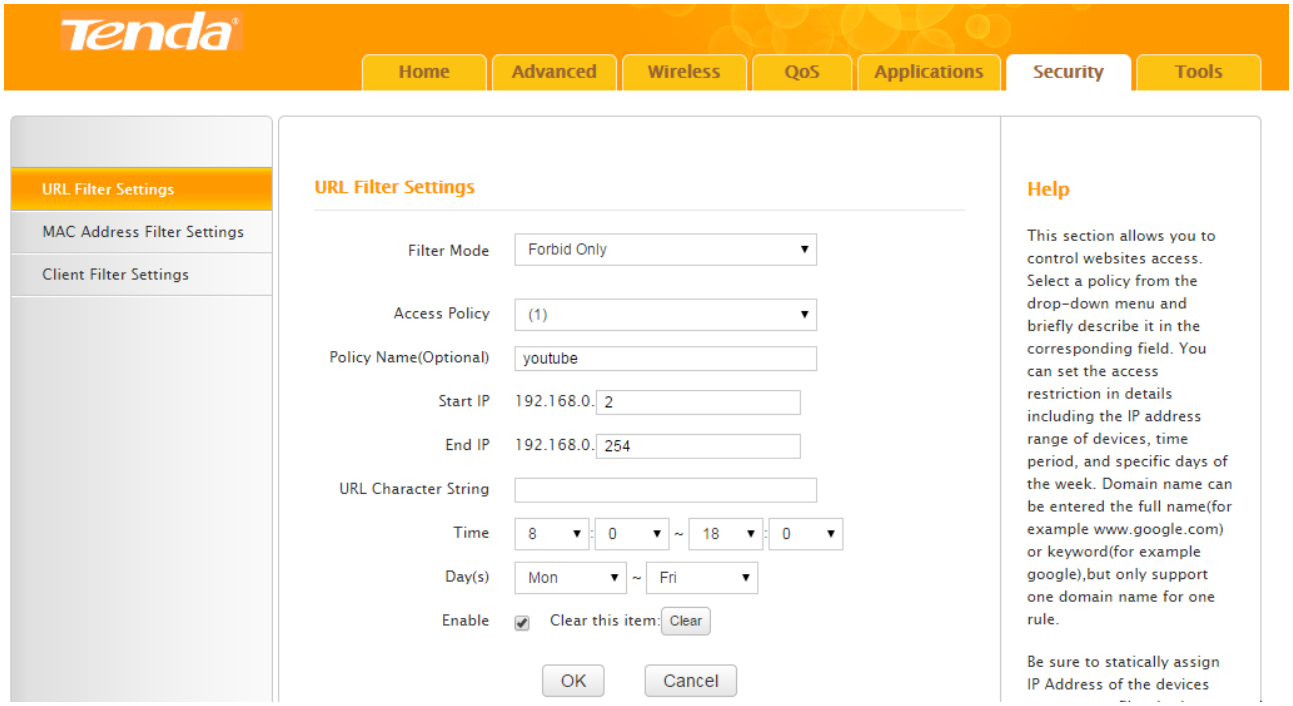
Here explains how to control the websites access, or block unauthorized accesses and malicious packet sniffing.

URL Filter Settings

By filtering URLs, and you will control websites access for an IP (range) within a specified time range.

Example

If you want to disallow all computers on your LAN to access *youtube.com* from *8:00* to *18:00* during working days: *Monday- Friday*, then do as follows.



❶ **Filter Mode:** Select **Forbid Only** from the pull-down menu.

❷ **Access Policy:** Select the serial number of the access policy. The maximum policy is 10.

❸ **Policy Name (Optional):** Enter a descriptive name for the policy, or leave it blank.

❹ **Start IP, End IP:** Enter 2 and 254 in the corresponding field to limit all computers on the LAN. To restrict only one device, input the same number in corresponding field. For example, if the IP of the device you want to restrict is "192.168.0.13", enter "13" in both **Stat IP** and **End** IP field.

❺ **URL Character String:** Enter a domain name you want to restrict, say "youtube".

❻ **Time**, **Day(s):** Select 8:00~18:00, Mon~Fri.

❼ Check **Enable** to activate your settings.

❽ Click **OK** to save the settings.

How to disable URL Filter?

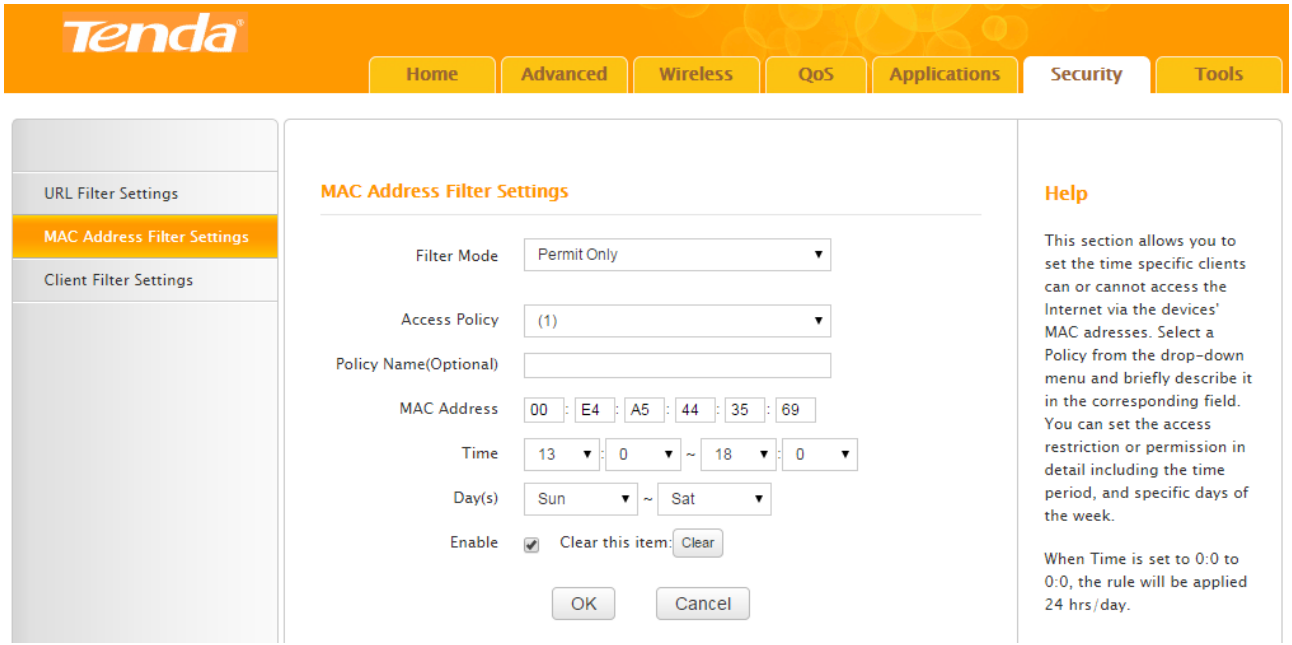
Select **disable** from the pull-down menu of the **Filter Mode** option and click **OK**.

MAC Address Filter Settings

By filtering the MAC address of the wanted devices, you can control their Internet access.

Example

To allow the computer (MAC address—00:E4:A5:44:35:69) to access the Internet from 13:00~18:00 on Sunday to Saturday, do as steps below.



❶ **Filter Mode:** Select **Permit Only** from the pull-down menu.

❷ **Access Policy:** Select the serial number of the access policy. The maximum policy is 10.

❸ **Policy Name (Optional):** Enter a descriptive name for the policy, or leave it blank.

❹ **MAC Address:** Input the MAC address of the device you want to permit, here 00:E4:A5:44:35:69.

❺ **Time**, **Day(s):** Select 13:00~18:00, Sun~Sat.

❻ **Enable:** Check this box to enable the settings.

❼ **OK:** Click **OK** to save the settings.

How to disallow the device with a specified MAC address?

Select **Forbid Only** from the pull-down menu of the **Filter Mode** option. And consult steps ❷~❼ in the example above.

How to disable MAC Address Filter?

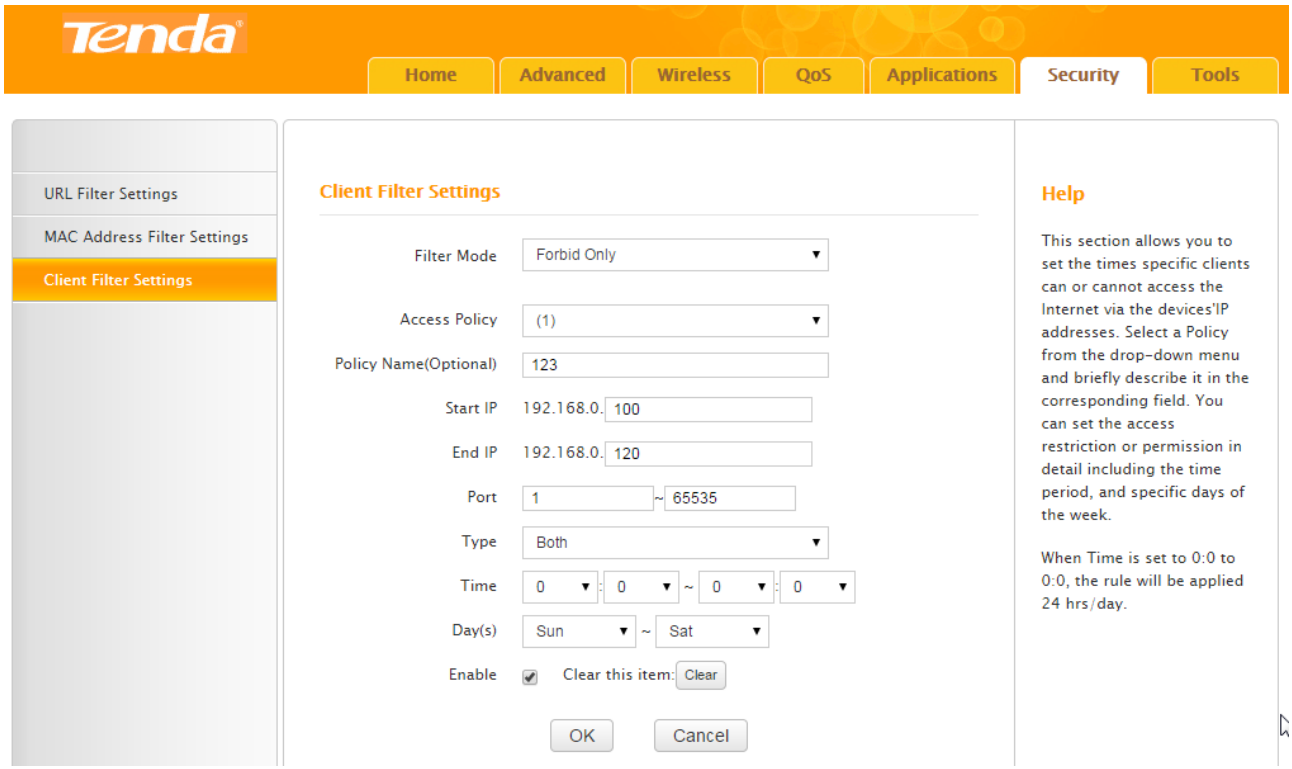
Select **Disable** from the pull-down menu of the **Filter Mode** option and click **OK**.

Client Filter Settings

By filtering the IP address and port of the wanted clients, you can control their Internet access.

Example

If you want to prohibit COMPUTERs within the IP address range of "192.168.0.100--192.168.0.120" from accessing the Internet, do as follows.



❶ **Filter Mode:** Select **Forbid Only** from the pull-down menu.

❷ **Access Policy:** Select the serial number of the access policy. The maximum policy is 10.

❸ **Policy Name (Optional):** Enter a descriptive name for the policy, or leave it blank.

❹ **Start IP, End IP:** Enter 100 and 120 in corresponding fields to limit devices within the IPs.

To restrict one device, input the same number in corresponding field. For example, the IP of the device you want to restrict is "192.168.0.13". Enter '13' in both **Stat IP** and **End** IP field.

❺ **Port:** Enter **1-65535** to forbid all Internet services and applications.

❻ **Type:** Select **Both**.

❼ **Time, Day(s):** Select 0 for a whole day and Sun~Sat for a whole week.

❽ **Enable:** Check the box to enable the settings.

❾ **OK:** Click **OK** to save the settings.

How to permit clients with specified IP addresses?

Select **Permit Only** from the pull-down menu of the **Filter Mode** option. And consult steps ❷~❾ in the example above.

How to disable Client Filter?

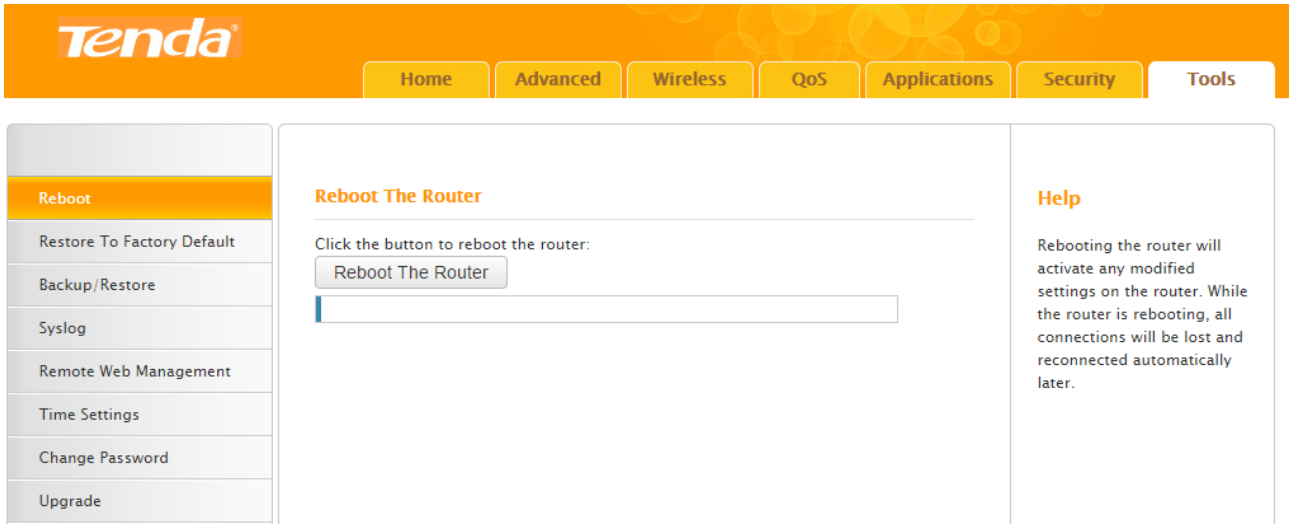
Select **Disable** from the pull-down menu of the **Filter Mode** option and click **OK**.

6 Tools

You can configure the Router in this section for administration and maintenance.

Reboot

Rebooting the Router will activate any modified settings on the Router. When parameters you set cannot take effect, you can try that. Note that when the Router is rebooting, do not power off any relevant devices (Router, computer, etc.).



Restore To Factory Default

It's recommended that do not default the device unless you forget the login password or Tenda technical support suggests restoring it to factory default.

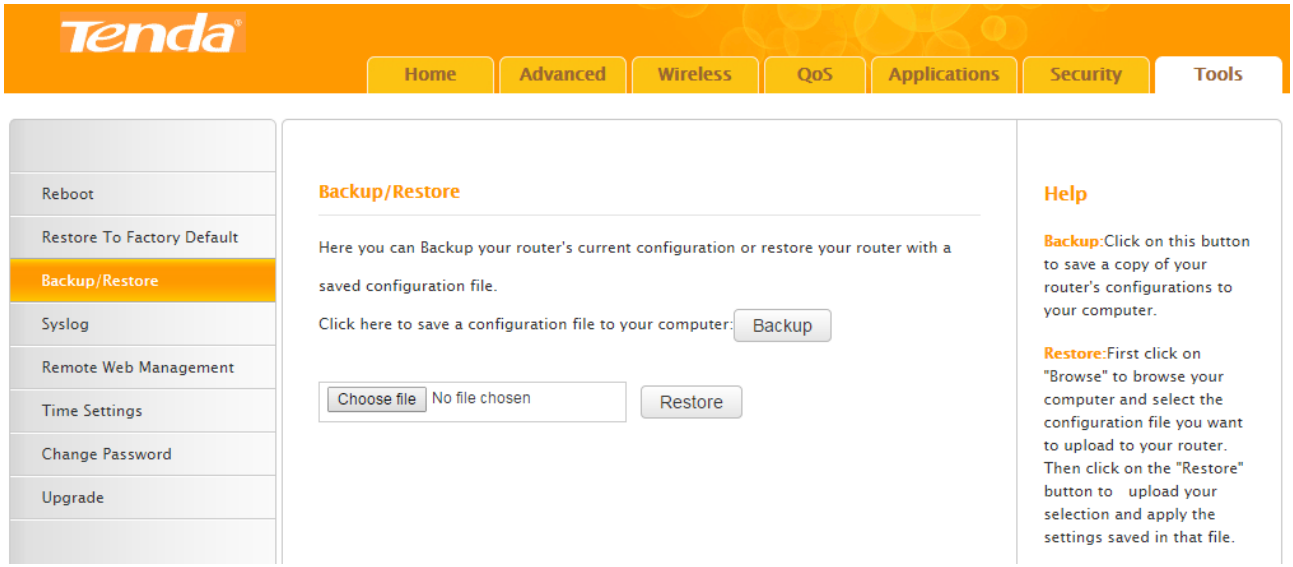
Click the button: **Restore to Factory Default**, and all the settings will be restored to factory defaults.

Then you need to use the default login IP and password to login to the User Interface to reconfigure

the Router. **Note that** during the restoration, do not disconnect the power of the Router and other relevant devices.

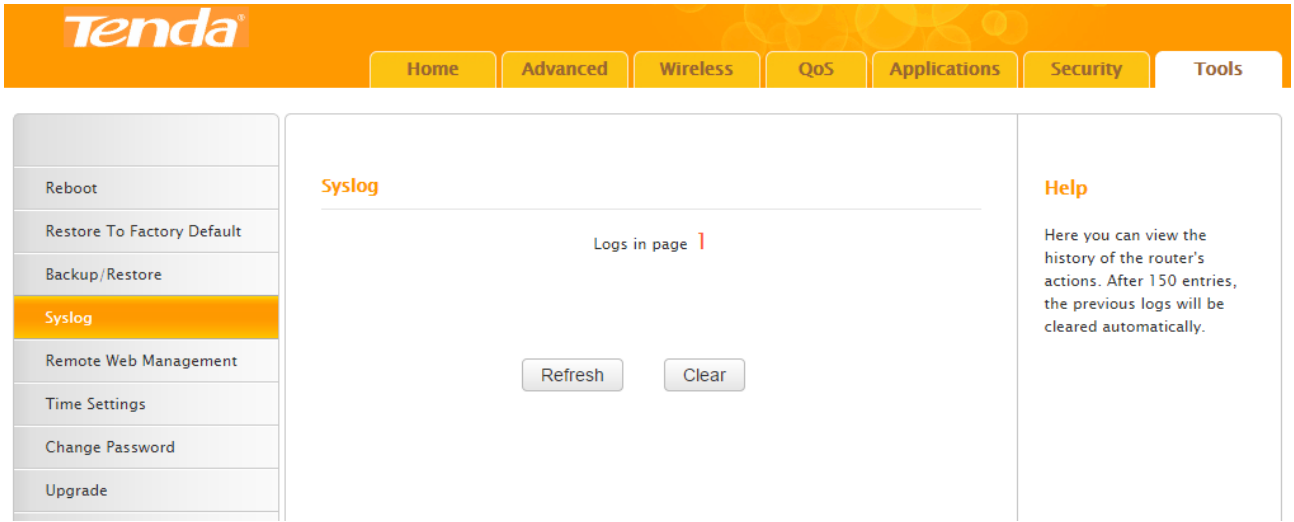
Backup / Restore

If you find the current settings can maintain a good performance for your Router, you can back up the configurations on time in case of need.



Syslog

Syslog refers to the history of the Router's action. Up to 150 entries can be listed on the pages. When one more entry added, the earliest log will be cleared automatically.



Remote Web Management

This section can help you to manage your Router remotely.

Example

You want to manage your home network when you are in the company. Assume that the WAN IP

address of your computer in the company is "202.165.100.105", and it is a **public IP** address (Only when the IP is a public IP, can this Router can be managed remotely). And your Router at home is working properly, the WAN IP is "190.136.2.5", and it's a **public IP** address as well.

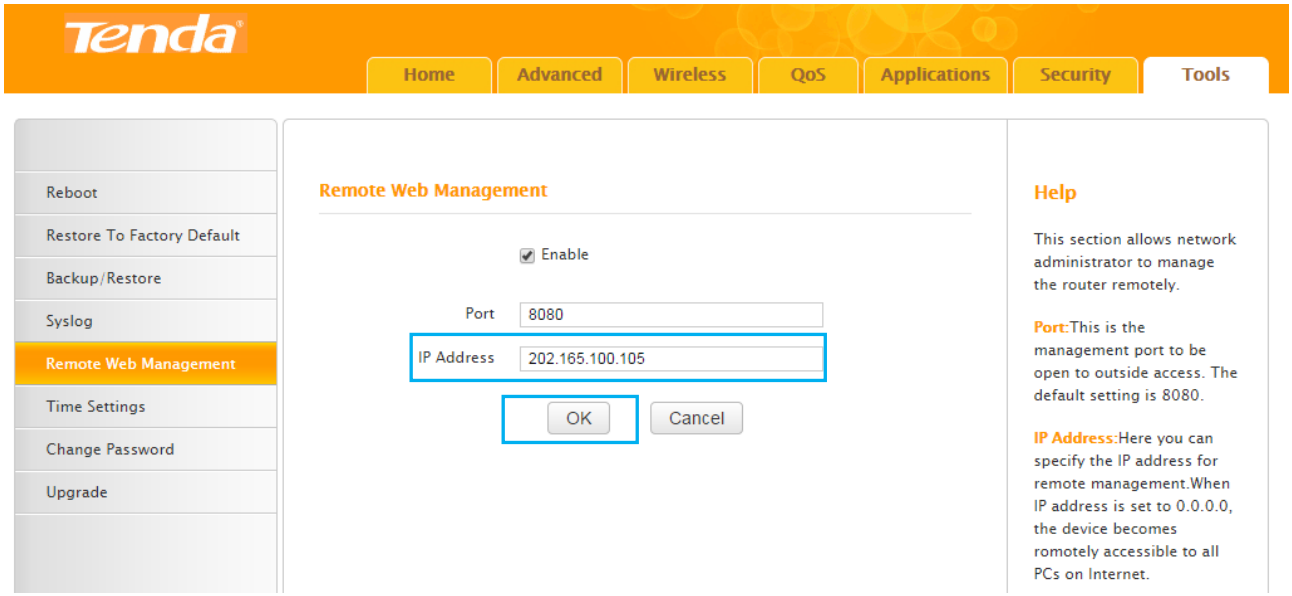
Now configure the Router to provide remote web management.

Configuration

❶ Click **Tools** > **Remote Web Management** to the section. Check the **Enable** option.

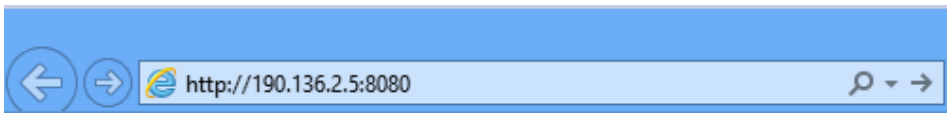
❷ **Port:** The default port 8080 is a common alternate for HTTP. For greater security, enter a custom port of the remote web management interface. Select a number from 1024~65535, but do use the number of any common service port. Note that normal web browser access uses port 80.

❸ Input the IP address "202.165.100.105" into the **IP Address** field, and click **OK**.



Verification

When you're in the company, you can use your computer to access your Router's User Interface by entering *"*http://190.136.2.5:8080*"* in a browser.



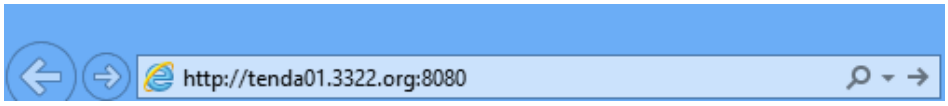
Remote Web Management + DDNS

However, in the example above, the WAN IP of the Router in your home may not always be static. You can give the WAN IP a static host name via DDNS to maintain the connection between your Router and the computer in your company. Go to "DDNS*"* for details to configure a username, password, and domain name.

Assume you signed up an account *tenda01.3322.org* from dyndns.org, the username is *tenda01*, and

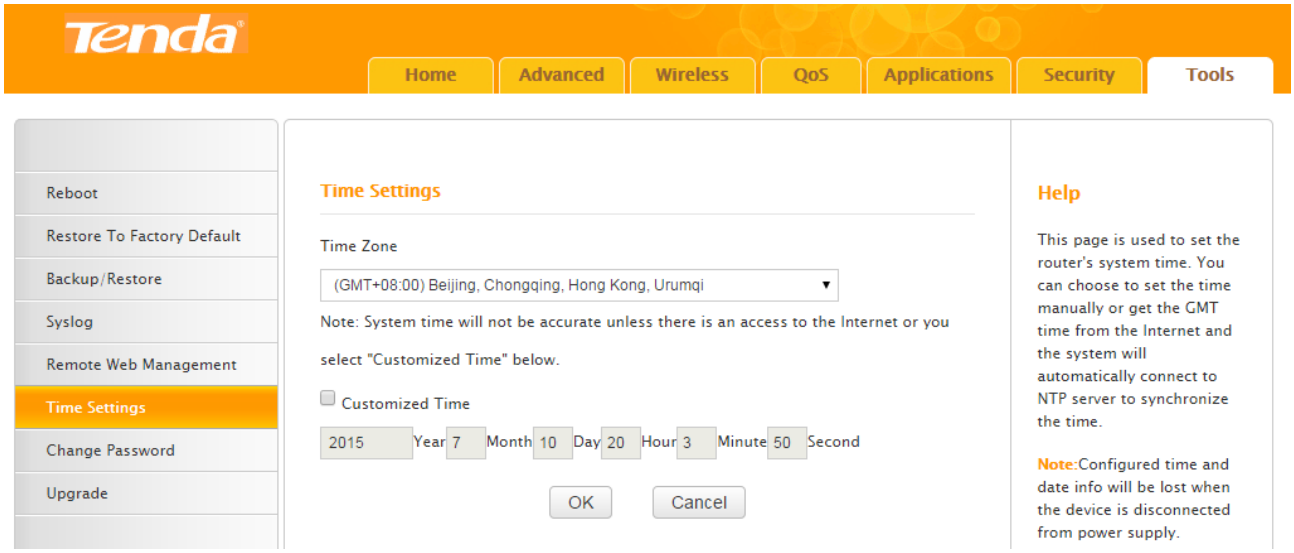
the password is *1234567890*.

After you bind a static hostname to the WAN IP, when you're in the company, you can also access the Router's User Interface by entering "http://tenda01.3322.org:8080" in a browser of your computer in the company.



Time Settings

In this section, you can set the time manually or let the router sync GMT time from the Internet automatically.

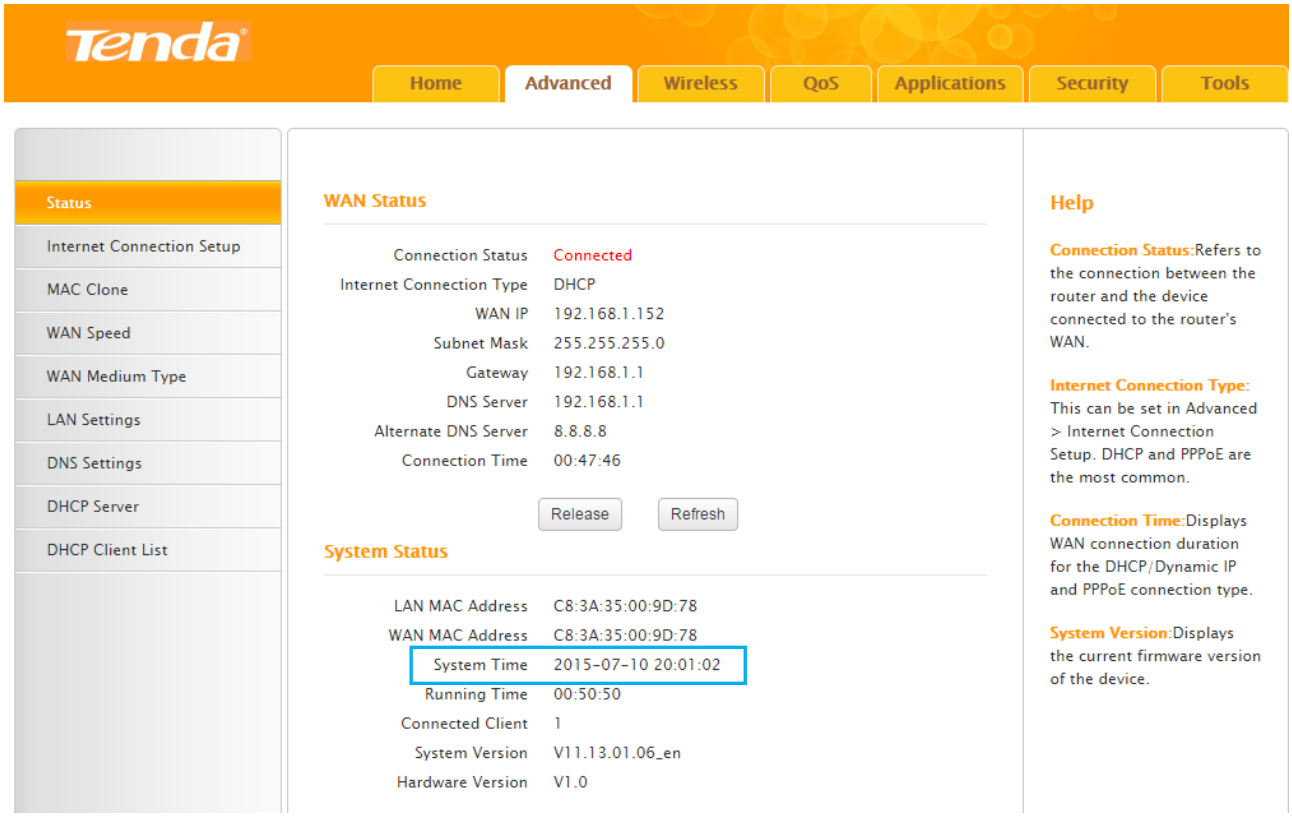


To auto-sync the system time with the Internet server, just uncheck the **Customized Time** option and click **OK**.

To manually customize the time, check the **Customized Time** option, enter the current time and click **OK**.

Verification

Click **Advanced** > **Status** to check whether the System Time is correct.



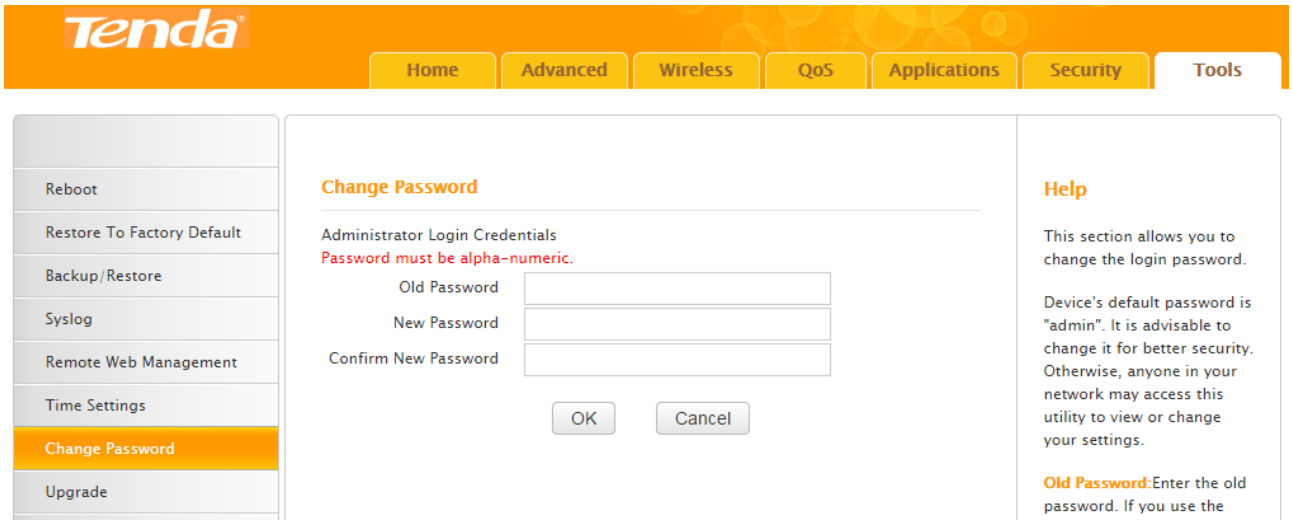
Note

The configured 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 make some time-based features (e.g. System Log) effective, the time shall be set correctly first, either manually or automatically.

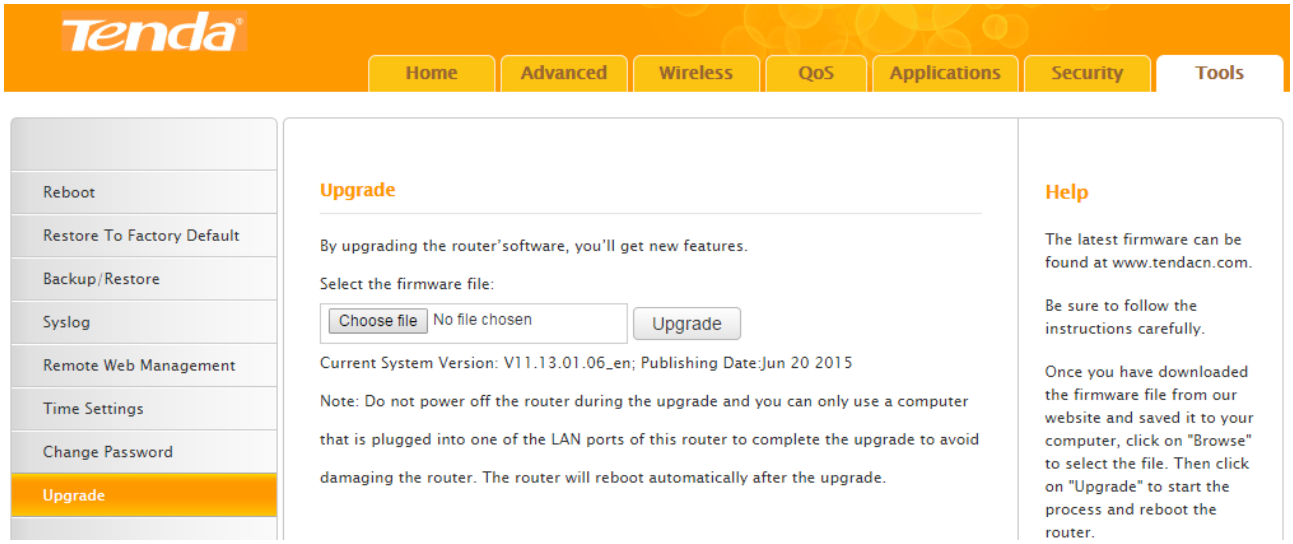
Change Password

It is advisable to change the default login password “admin” for better security. Note that the login password is not the WiFi password; the login password only includes 0~12 characters without any space.



Upgrade

Tenda official website offers the latest software version for your Router. Follow steps below to upgrade the device if needed. However, when the Router is in normal operation, it is not advisable to upgrade it.



❶ Verify your computer is connected to one of the LAN port of the Router by using an Ethernet cable; and every device is kept with power supply.

❷ Download the firmware file from Tenda website *"www.tendacn.com"*, save and unzip it to the local computer.

❷ Click **Choose file** to select the *.bin* file you saved.

❸ Click **Upgrade** to start the upgrade process and the Router will reboot automatically.

❹ Login to the User Interface again to restore the Router to factory default after the Router finishes reboot. After that, customize the Router as you like.

Tips

Do not upgrade your Router from the computer that is wirelessly connected, or damage might be done to the Router. Once damages happen, contact your reseller.

IV Appendix

This Chapter provides you with more information about how to configure your computer, common questions and answers, and etc.

It contains the following sections:

1 Configure Your Computer

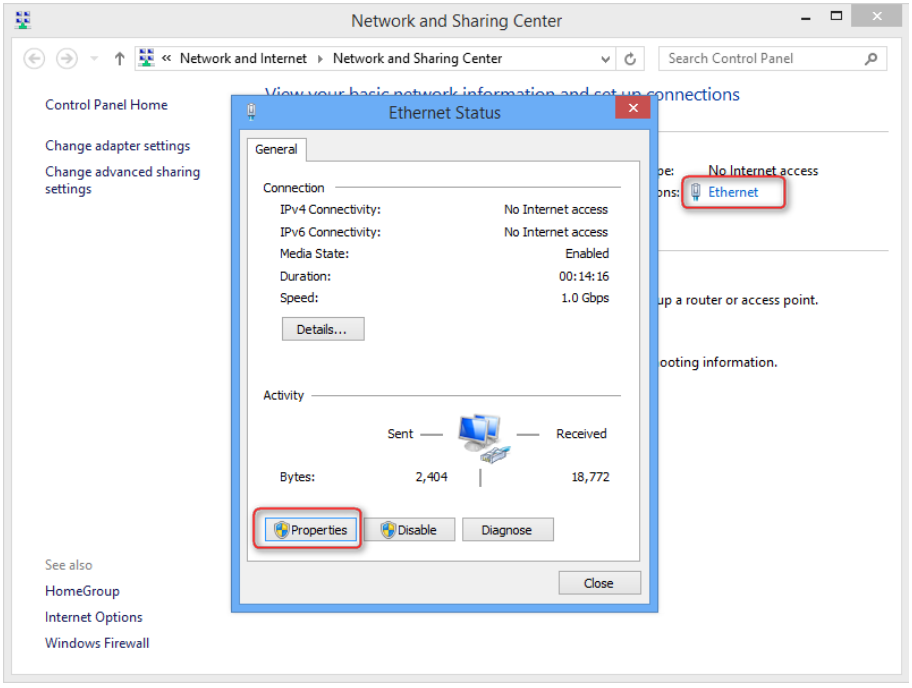
Windows 8

1 Right click the icon on the bottom right corner of your desktop. Click **Open Network and Sharing Center**.

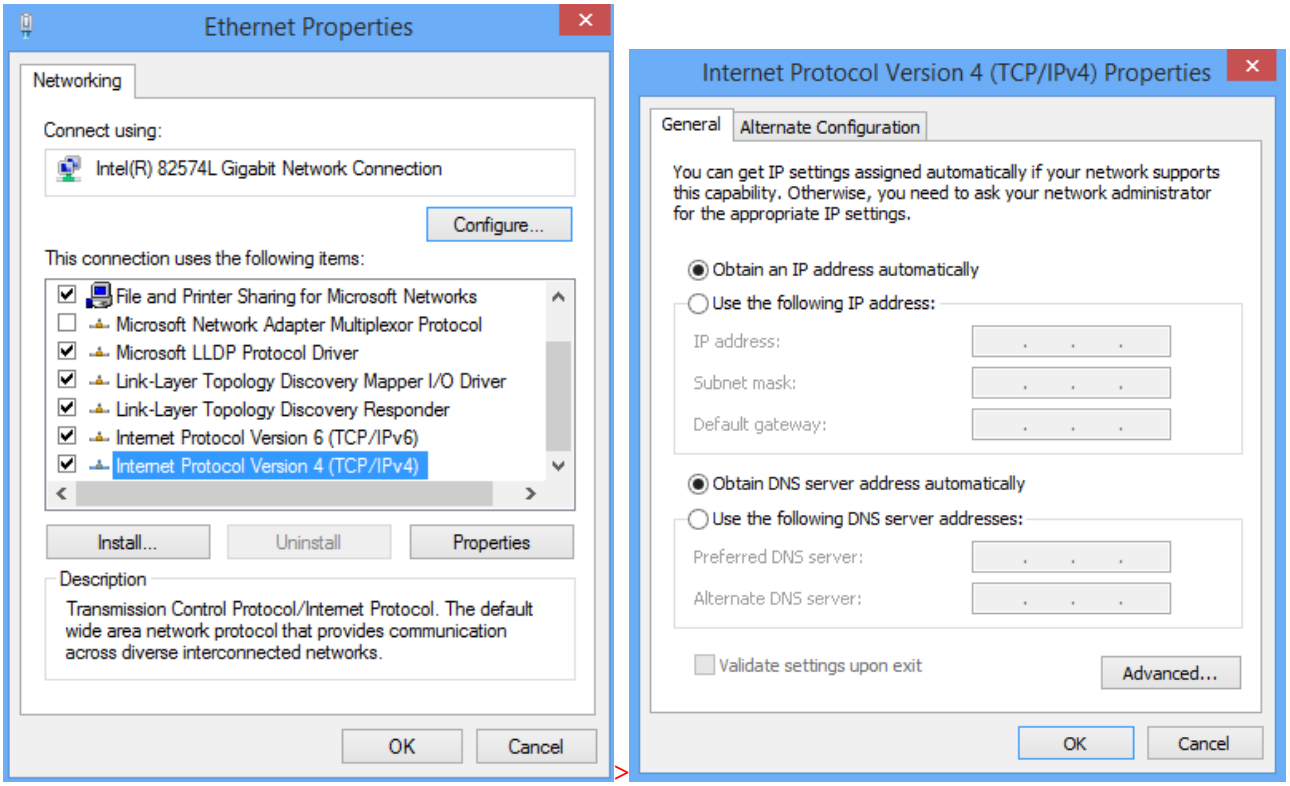
Tips

If you cannot find the icon , please move your cursor to the top right corner of your desktop, select **Settings > Control Panel > Network and Internet > Network and Sharing**.

2 Click **Ethernet > Properties**.



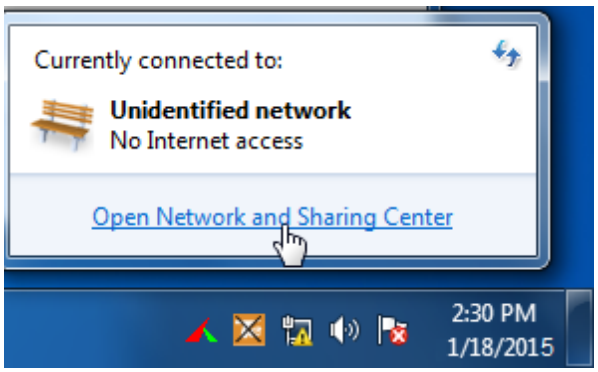
3 Find and double click **Internet Protocol Version 4(TCP/IPv4)**. Select **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS server address automatically** and click **OK**.



4 Click **OK** on the **Ethernet Properties** window (see 3 for the screenshot).

Windows 7

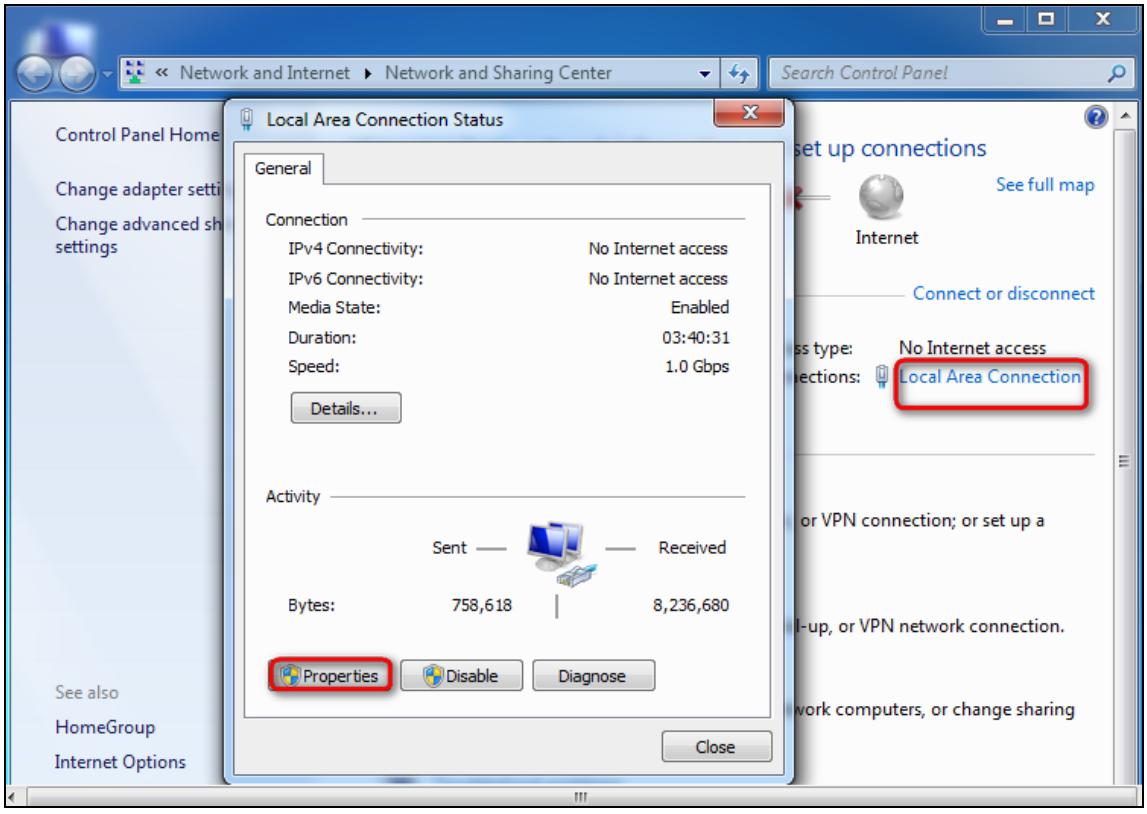
1 Click the icon on the bottom right corner of your desktop. Click **Open Network and Sharing Center**.



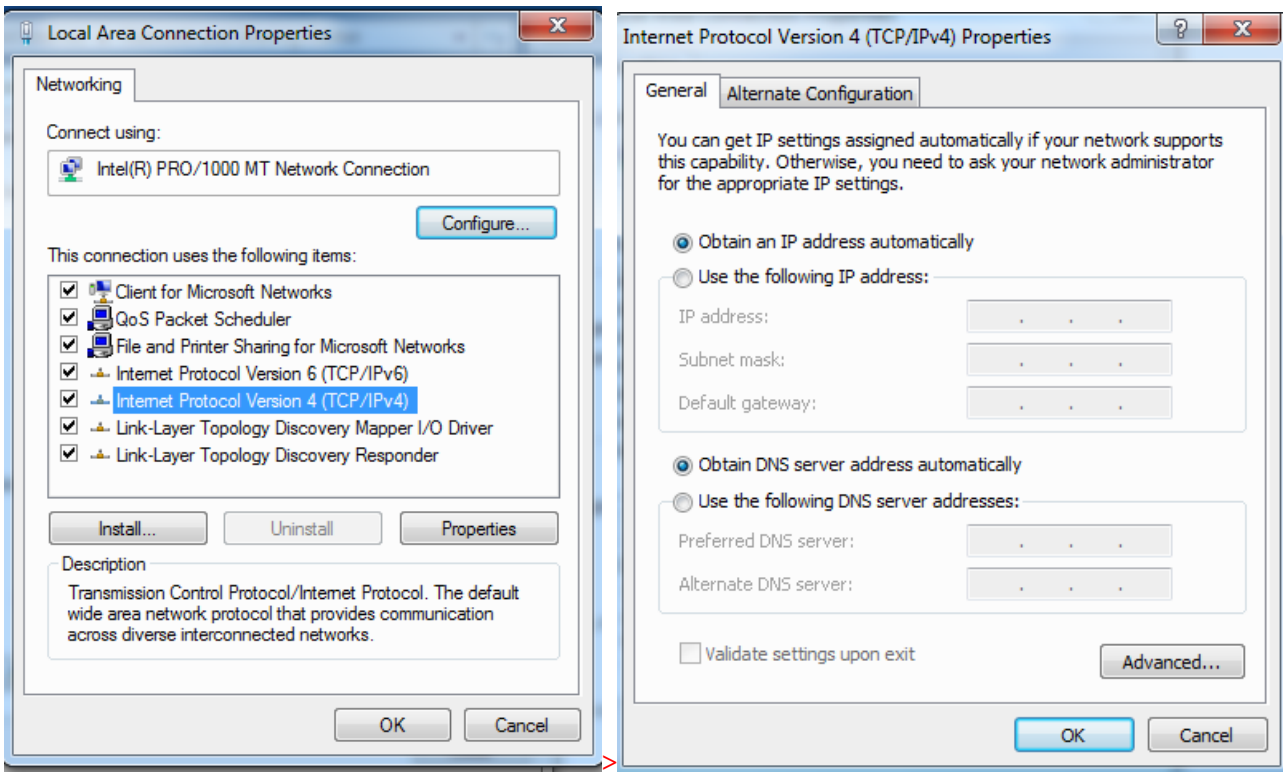
Tips

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

2 Click **Local Area Connection > Properties**.



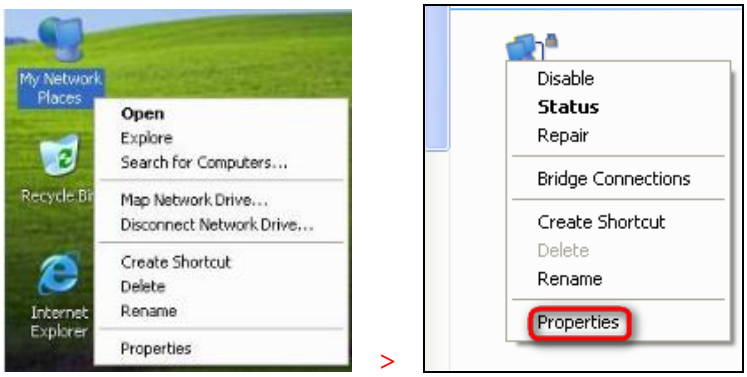
3 Find and double click **Internet Protocol Version 4(TCP/IPv4)**. Select **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS server address automatically** and click **OK**.



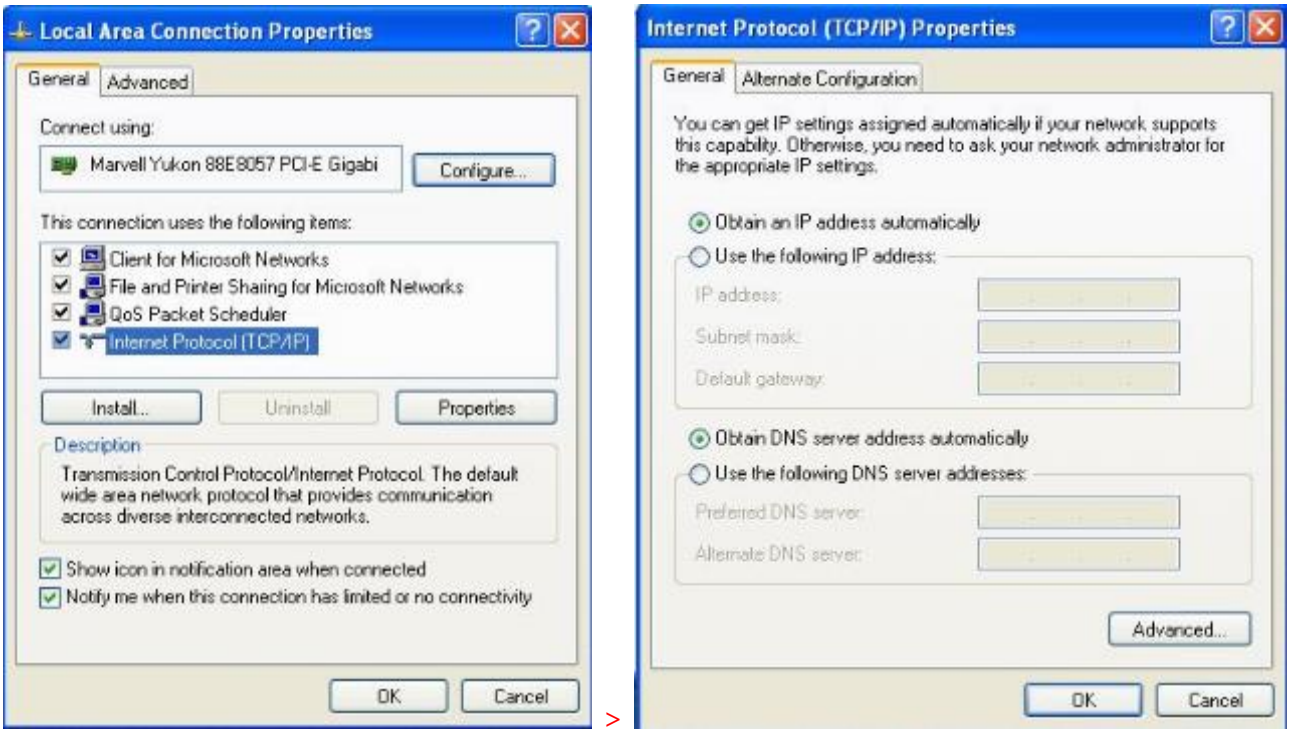
4 Click **OK** on the **Local Area Connection Properties** window (see 3 for the screenshot).

Windows XP

1 Right click **My Network Places** on your desktop and select **Properties**. Right click **Local Area Connection** and select **Properties**.



2 Scroll down to find and double click **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)**. Select **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS server address automatically** and click **OK**.



3 Click **OK** on the **Local Area Connection Properties** window (see 2 for the screenshot).

2 FAQs

Read the following **Frequently Asked Questions** if you are running into problems.

Q1: I cannot access the device's User Interface. What should I do?

A1: Please do as the following one by one until you solve your problem.

a. Clear cache of your browser, or change another browser.

b. Verify the Ethernet cable is undamaged and well-connected to your computer and router. If not, change the Ethernet cable. For details, see Connect Your Router here.

c. Make sure you've set your computer to **Obtain an IP address automatically** or **Use the following IP address** and input a different IP address which should be the same net segment as LAN IP address of the Router. If you are using the recommended addressing scheme, your computer's IP address should be in the range of 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.0.254.

d. Press and hold the **WPS/RST** button on the top panel of the router for about 8 seconds to reset the Router to factory default. And try again.

e. Try accessing the User Interface from another computer, smart phone or iPad.

Q2: My notebook is unable to search wireless networks, what should I do?

A2: Please do as the following one by one until you solve your problem.

a. Check the wireless hardware or software button on your notebook. Verify that the wireless is enabled.

b. Verify that the wireless feature is enabled.

c. Log in to the User Interface, and click **Advanced** > **Wireless** > **Wireless Basic Settings** to change the **WiFi Name (SSID)**. Then search again on your notebook.

Q3: I cannot join my wireless network, what should I do?

A3: Please do as the following one by one until you solve your problem.

a. Verify that you entered a correct WiFi password. If you forget it, try next step. Note that the WiFi Password is different from login password.

b. Log in to the User Interface, change the **Security Key (**WiFi Password) in **Home** page, and click **Advanced** > **Wireless** > **Wireless Basic Settings** to change the **WiFi Name (SSID)**. Then connect again.

3 Technical Support

If you still have some problems, please contact our technical support.

Global Hotline: (86) 755-27657180	United States Hotline: 1-800-570-5892
Australia Hotline: 1300787922	New Zealand Hotline: 800787922
HongKong Hotline: 00852-81931998	United Kingdom Hotline: 44 0800 1337 824
Canada Hotline: 1-888-998-8966	Skype: Tendasz
Website: http:// www.tendacn.com	E-mail: support@tenda.com.cn

4 Safety and Emission Statement

CE Mark Warning

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 RJ45 cable.

FCC Statement

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 RJ45 cable.

IC RSS Warning

Industry Canada (RSS-Gen Issue 4)

This device complies with Industry Canada's licence-exempt RSSs. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) This device may not cause interference; and

(2) This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes :

(1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage;

(2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

Under Industry Canada regulations, this radio transmitter may only operate using an antenna of a type and maximum (or lesser) gain approved for the transmitter by Industry Canada. To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that, the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is not more than that necessary for successful communication.

Conformément à la réglementation d'Industrie Canada, le présent émetteur radio peut fonctionner

avec une antenne d'un type et d'un gain maximal (ou inférieur) approuvé pour l'émetteur par Industrie Canada. Dans le but de réduire les risques de brouillage radioélectrique à l'intention des autres utilisateurs, il faut choisir le type d'antenne et son gain de sorte que la puissance isotrope rayonnée équivalente (p.i.r.e.) ne dépasse pas l'intensité nécessaire à l'établissement d'une communication satisfaisante.

IC Radiation Exposure Statement:

This equipment complies with IC RF radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

IC Déclaration sur la radioexposition:

Cet équipement est conforme aux limites d'exposition aux rayonnements RF IC énoncées pour un environnement non contrôlé. Cet émetteur ne doit pas être co-localisées ou opérant en conjonction avec une autre antenne ou transmetteur.

The device meets the exemption from the routine evaluation limits in section 2.5 of RSS 102 and compliance with RSS-102 RF exposure, users can obtain Canadian information on RF exposure and compliance.

Le dispositif rencontre l’exemption des limites courantes d’évaluation dans la section 2.5 de RSS 102 et la conformité à l’exposition de RSS-102 rf, utilisateurs peut obtenir l’information canadienne sur l’exposition et la conformité de rf.

This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter. This equipment should be installed and operated with a minimum distance of 20 centimeters between the radiator and your body.

Cet émetteur ne doit pas être Co-placé ou ne fonctionnant en même temps qu'aucune autre antenne ou émetteur. Cet équipement devrait être installé et actionné avec une distance minimum de 20 centimètres entre le radiateur et votre corps.

CAN ICES-3（B）/NMB-3（B）