TW-EA515 User Manual

CE Declaration of Conformity

This equipment complies with the requirements relating to electromagnetic compatibility, EN 55022/A1 Class B.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

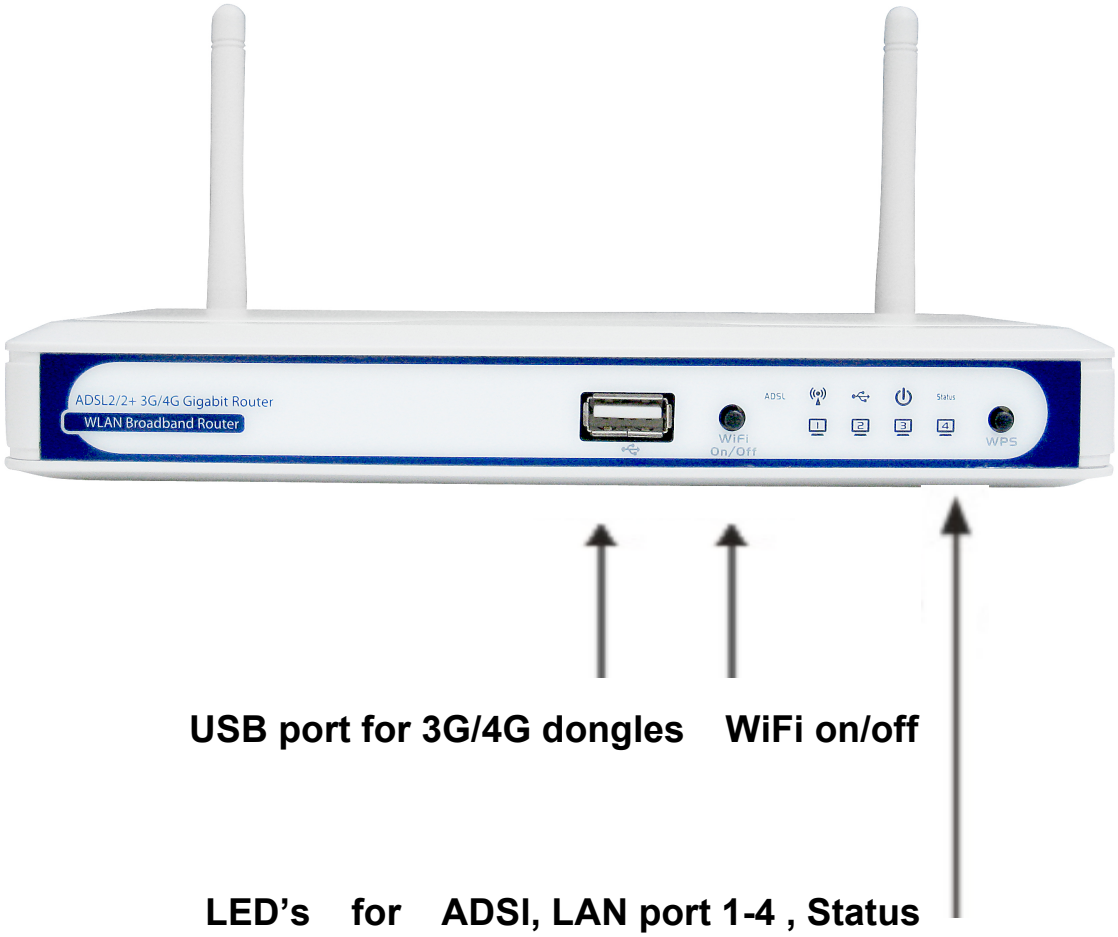
The TW-EA515 ADSL router is a high-performance tool that supports wireless networking at home, work, or in a public place. The TW-EA515 ADSL router supports a USB 3G modem card, either WCDMA or EVDO and even HSDPA as well, and supports wireless data transfers up to 300M bps, and wired data transfers up to 100Mbps. The TW-EA515 ADSL router is compatible with industry security features.

1.1 Package List

Items	Description	Contents	Quantity
1	TW-EA515 ADSL router		1
2	Power adapter		1
3	CD		1

1.2 Hardware Installation

A. Hardware configuration



ADSL port and Ethernet ports

B. LED indicators

LED	Indicator	Description
Status/USB	Green and Blink once per second	No external USB device is attached, and this router is working.
	Green and Steady On	An external USB device is attached
	Green and Blinking	Data packet transferred via attached USB device (e.g. USB drive, 3G dongle)
Ethernet WAN	Green and Steady On	Ethernet WAN connection is established
	Green and Blinking	Data packet transferred via Ethernet WAN
W.LAN	Green and Blinking	Data packet transferred via WiFi
	Green and Fast Blinking	In WPS PBC mode
	OFF	WiFi radio is disabled
Ethernet LAN 1~4	Green and Steady On	Ethernet LAN connection is established
	Green and Blinking	Data packet transferred via Ethernet LAN

C. Installation Steps

Note: ***DO NOT*** connect the router to power before performing the installation steps below.

Step 1.

Plug a USB modem into USB port.

Step 2.

Insert RJ45 cable into LAN Port on the back panel of the router. Then plug the other end of into computer.

Step 3.

Plug the power jack into the receptor on the back panel of the router. Then plug the other end into a wall outlet or power strip.

Chapter 2 Getting Started with Easy Setup Utility

There are two approaches for you to set up the TW-EA515 ADSL router quickly and easily. One is through executing the provided Windows Easy Setup Utility on your PC, and the other is through browsing the device web pages and configuration.

2.1 Easy Setup by Windows Utility

Step 1：

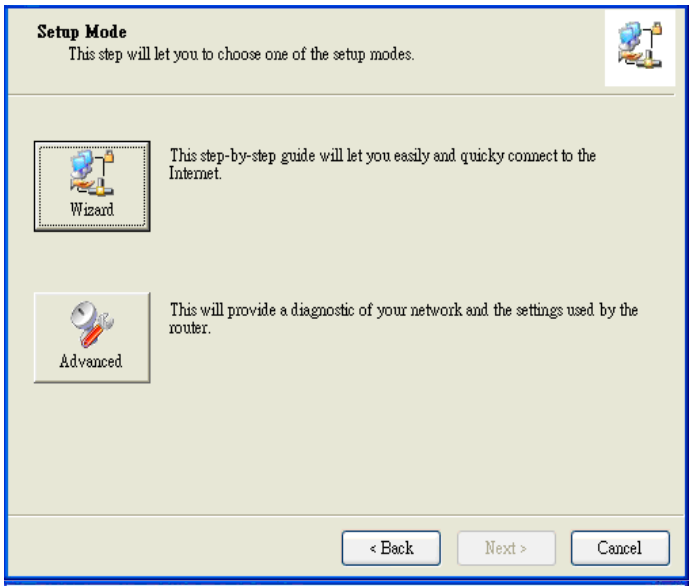
Install the Easy Setup Utility from the provided CD then follow the steps to configure the device.

Step 2：

Select Language then click “Next” to continue.

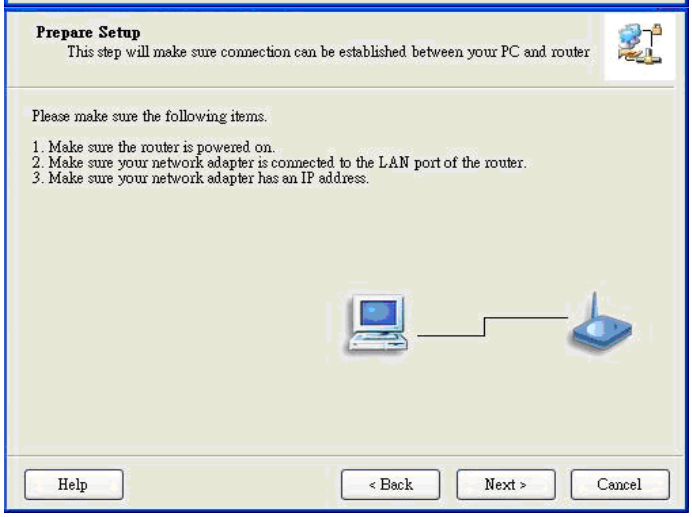
Step 3：

Then click the “Wizard” to continue.



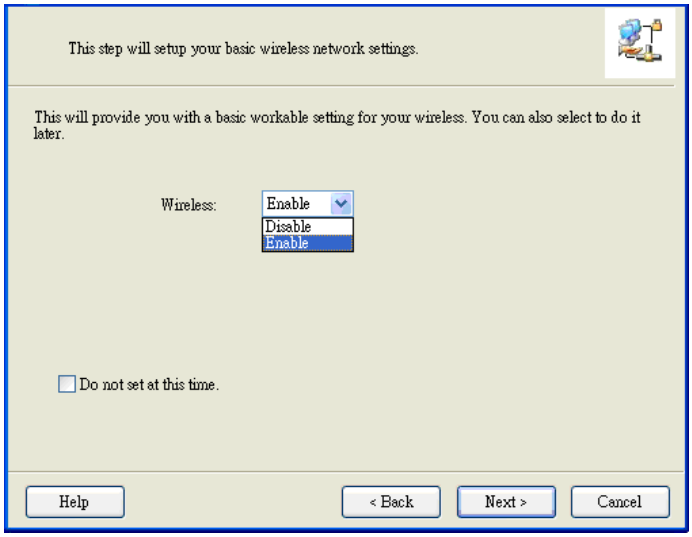
Step 4：

Click “Next” to continue.



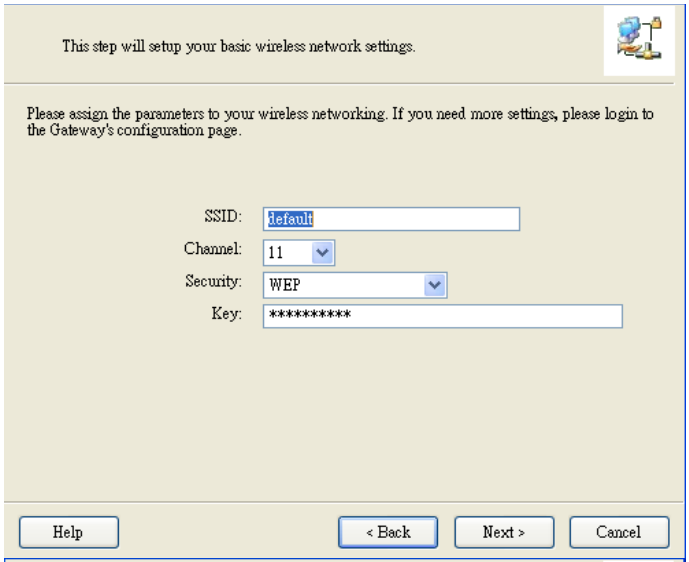
Step 5：

Select Wireless Enable, and then click “Next” to continue.



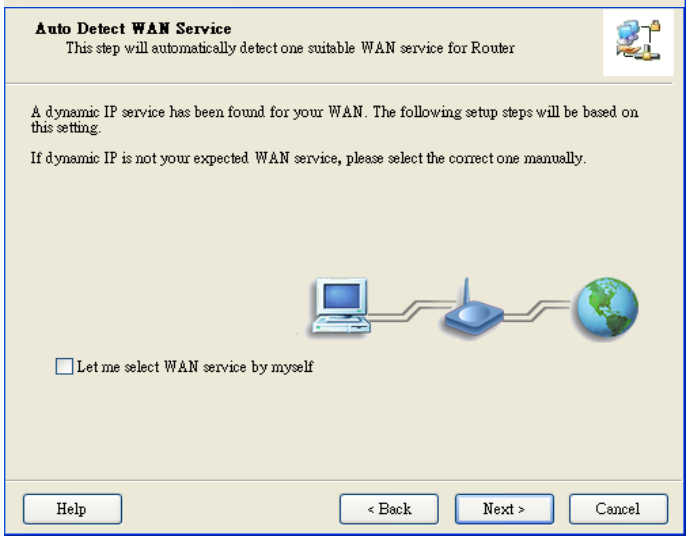
Step 6：

Enter SSID, Channel and Security options, and then click “Next” to continue.



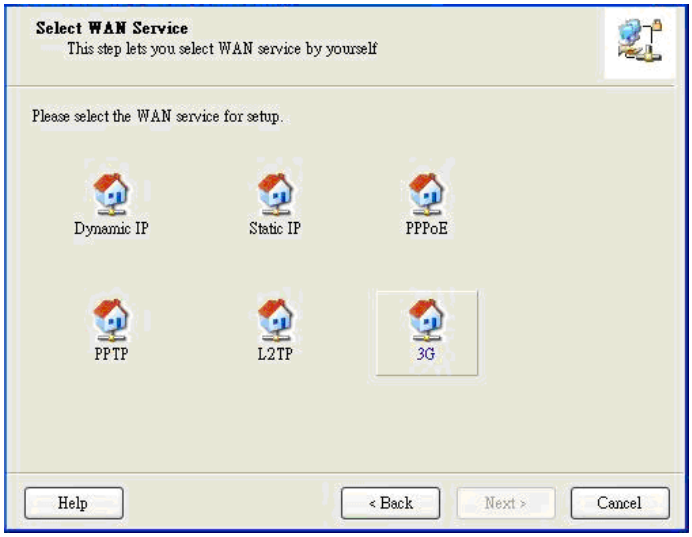
Step 7：

Click” Let me select WAN service by myself” to select WAN service manually.



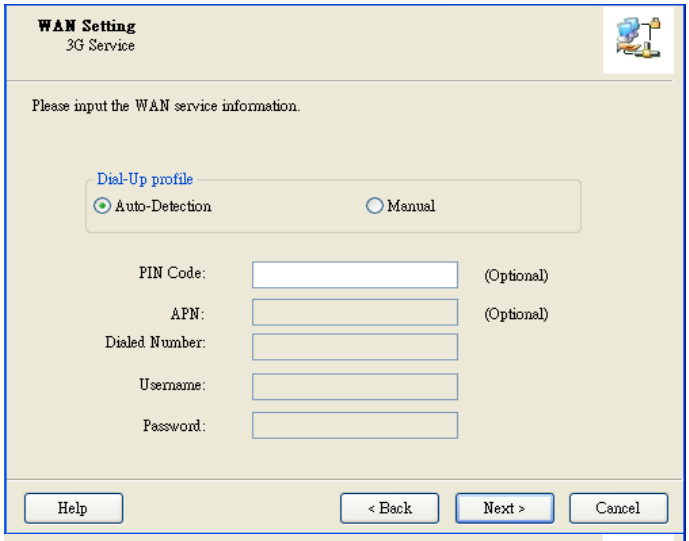
Step 8：

Select 3G Service by clicking 3G icon to continue.



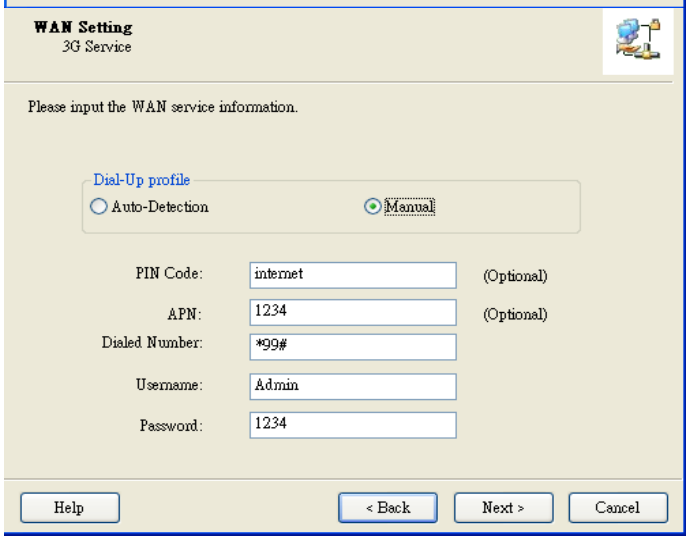
Step 9-1：

Select “Auto-Detection” and the Utility will try to detect and configure the required 3G service settings automatically. Click “Next” to continue.

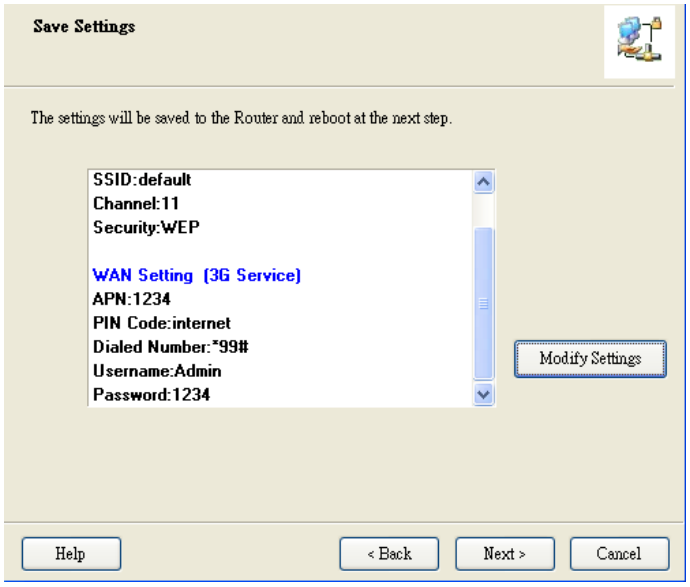


Step 9-2：

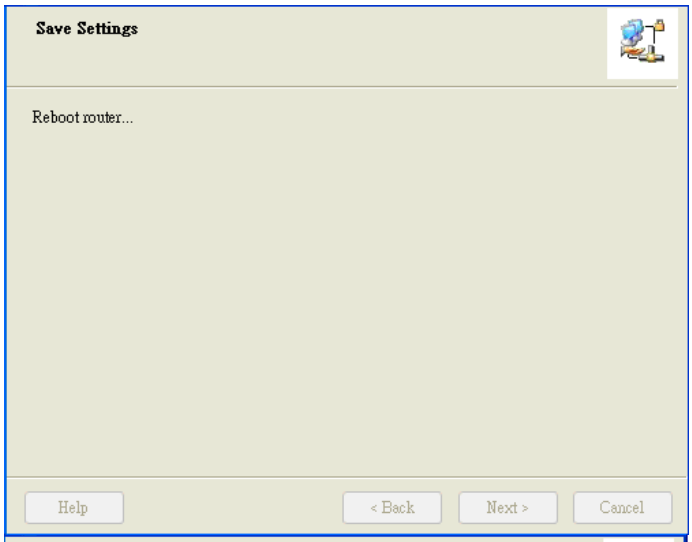
Or you can select “Manual” and manually fill in the required 3G service settings provided by your ISP. Click “Next” to continue.



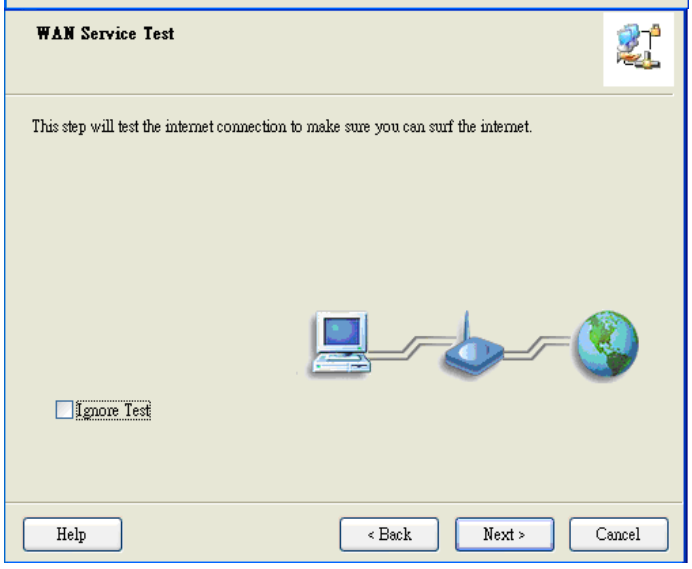
Step 10:
Click “Next” to save your setting.



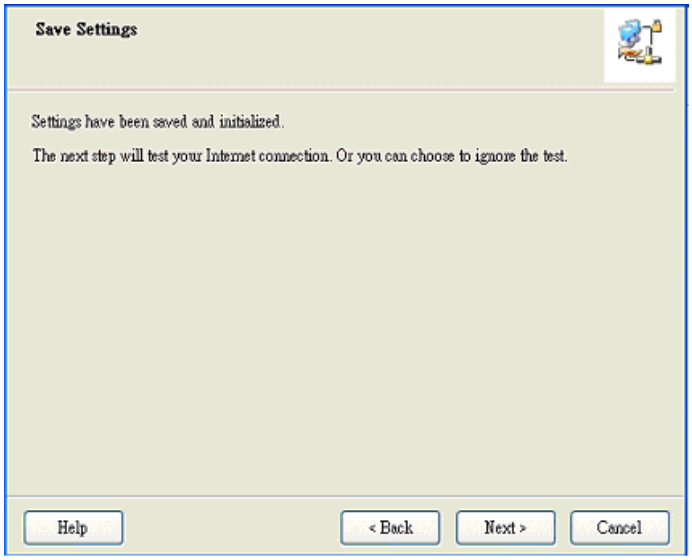
Step 11：
The TW-EA515 ADSL router is rebooted to make your entire configuration take effect.



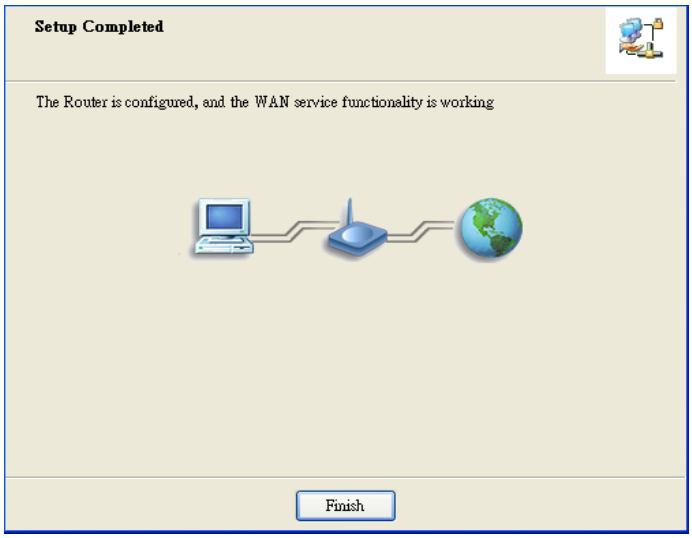
Step 12：
Click “Next” to test the Internet connection or you can ignore test.



Step 13：
Click “Next” to test WAN Networking service.



Step 14：
Setup is completed.

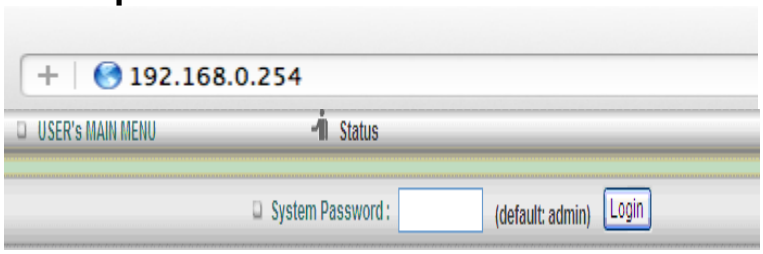


2.2 Easy Setup by Configuring Web Pages

You can also browse web UI to configure the device.

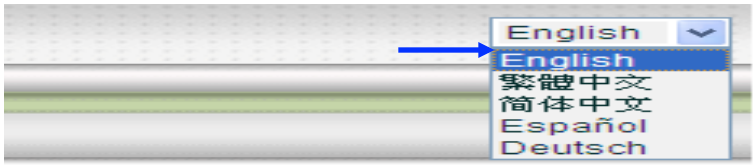
Browse to Activate the Setup Wizard

Type in the IP Address (http://192.168.0.254/)

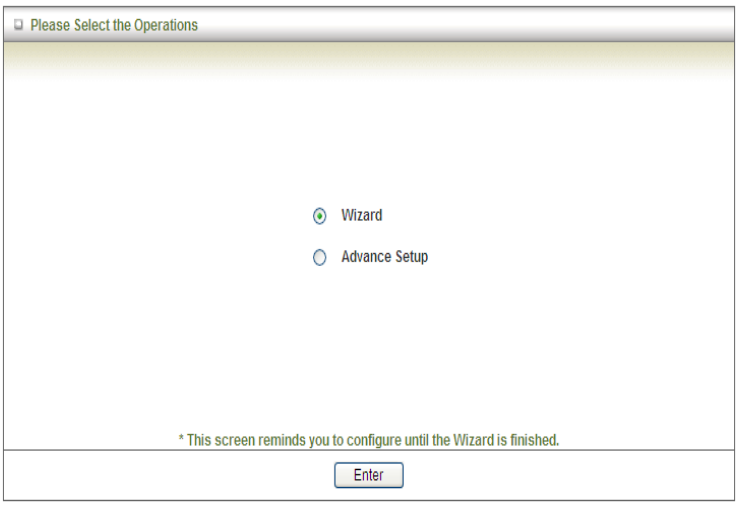


Type in the default password “admin” in the System Password and then click ‘login’ button.

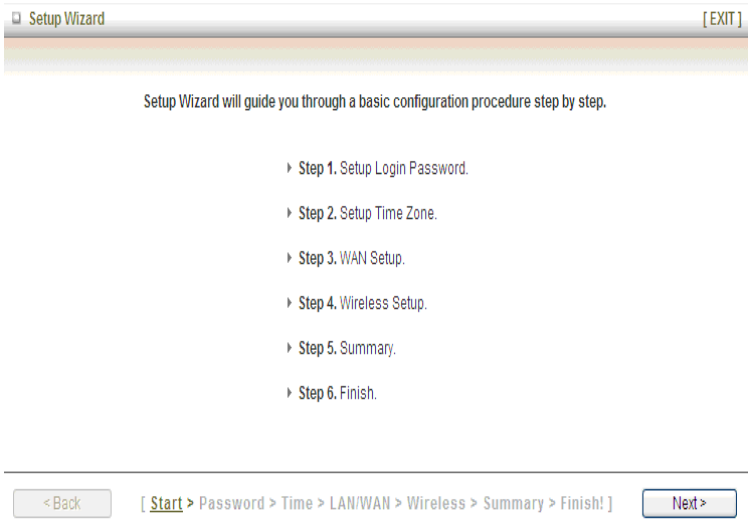
Select your language.



Select “Wizard” for basic settings with simple way.

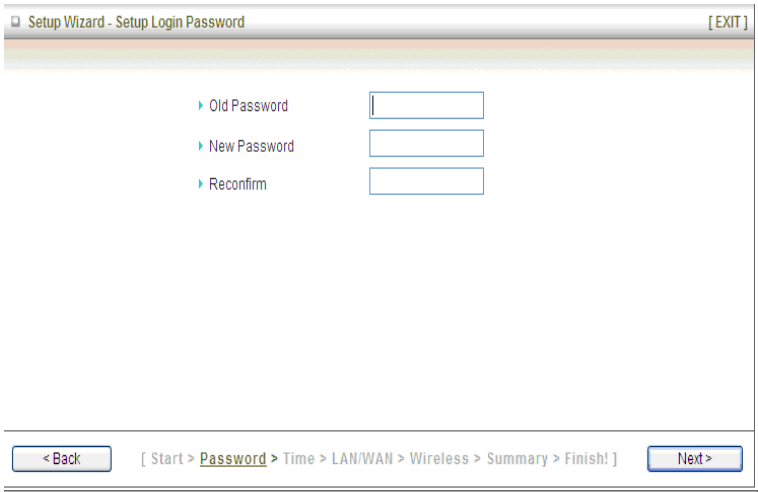


Press “Next” to start the Setup Wizard.

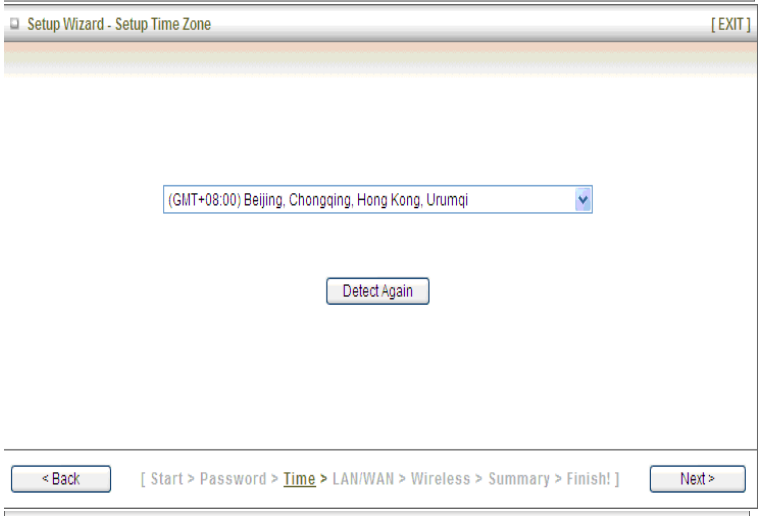


Configure with the Setup Wizard

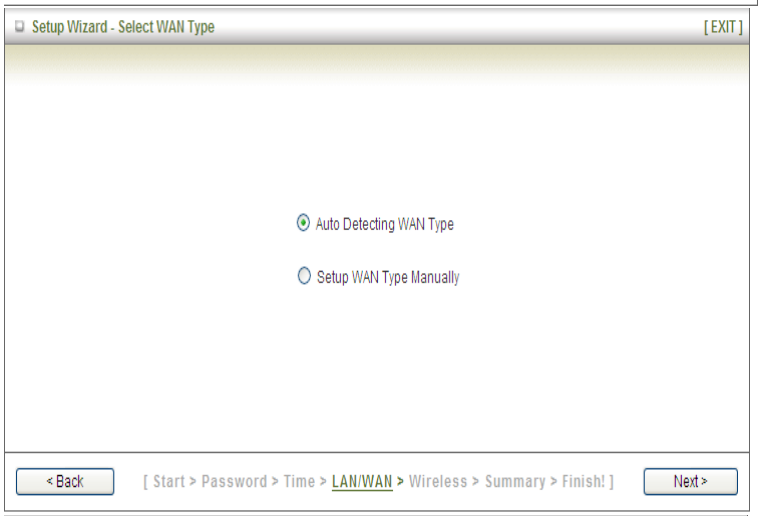
Step 1: Change System Password.
Set up your system password. (Default：admin)



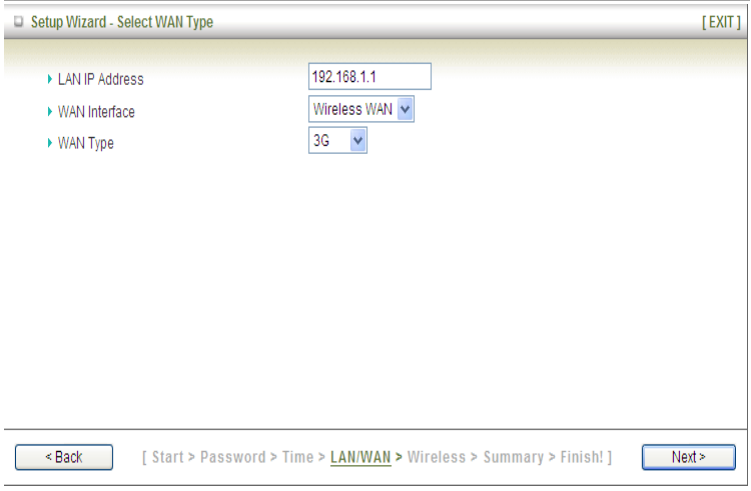
Step 2: Select Time Zone.



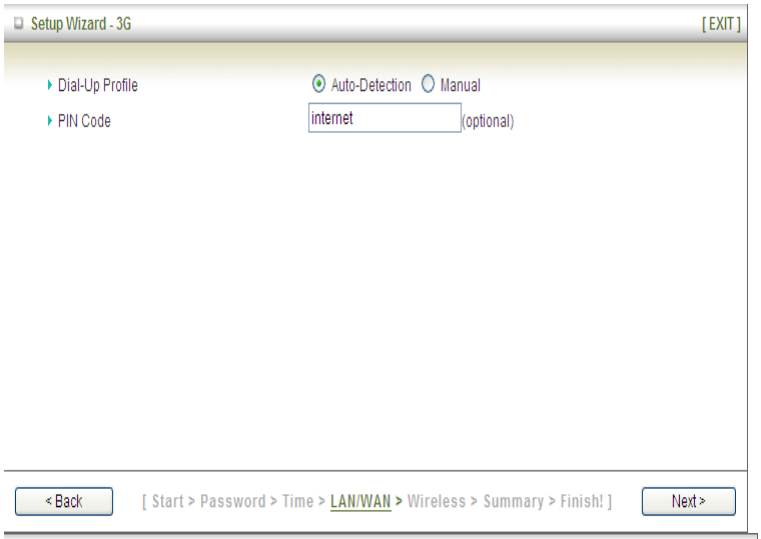
Step 3: Select WAN Type.
Choose Auto-Detecting or Manually to set WAN Type.



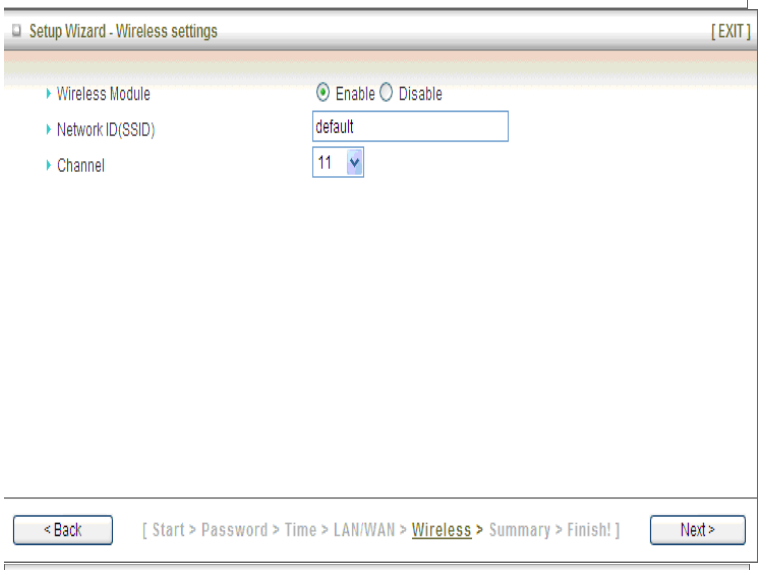
Step 4: Select Wan Type.
If you want to use 3G service as the main internet access, please set the WAN interface as “Wireless WAN” and the WAN type as “3G”.



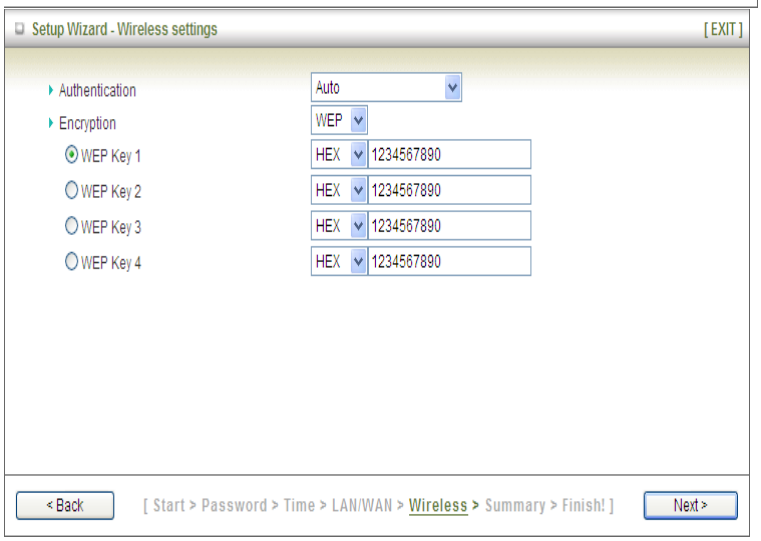
Step 5: 3G Mode.
Select Auto-Detection then click “Next” to continue.



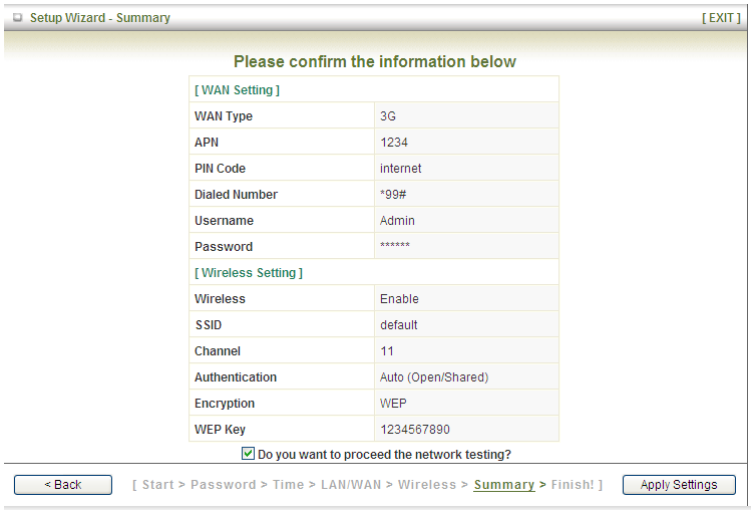
Step 6: Set up your Wireless Network.
Set up your SSID.



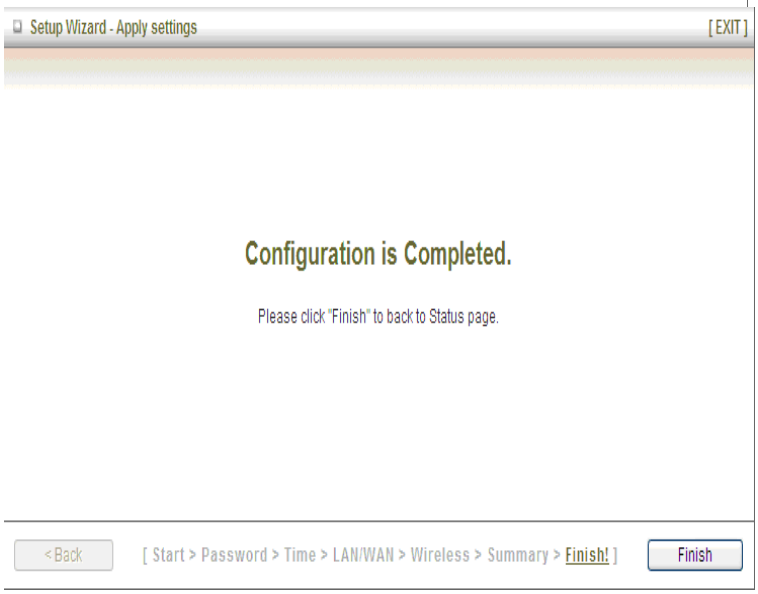
Step 7: Setup your Encryption Key here, then click”Next” to continue.



Step 8: Apply your Setting.
Then click Apply Setting.

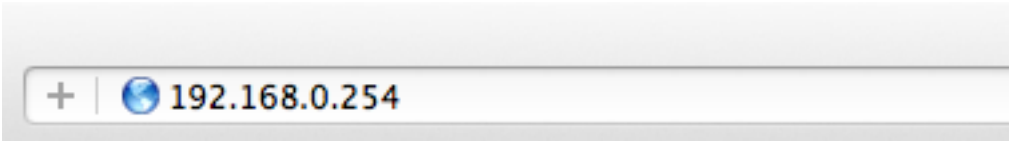


Step 9:
Click Finish to complete it.



Chapter 3 Making Configuration

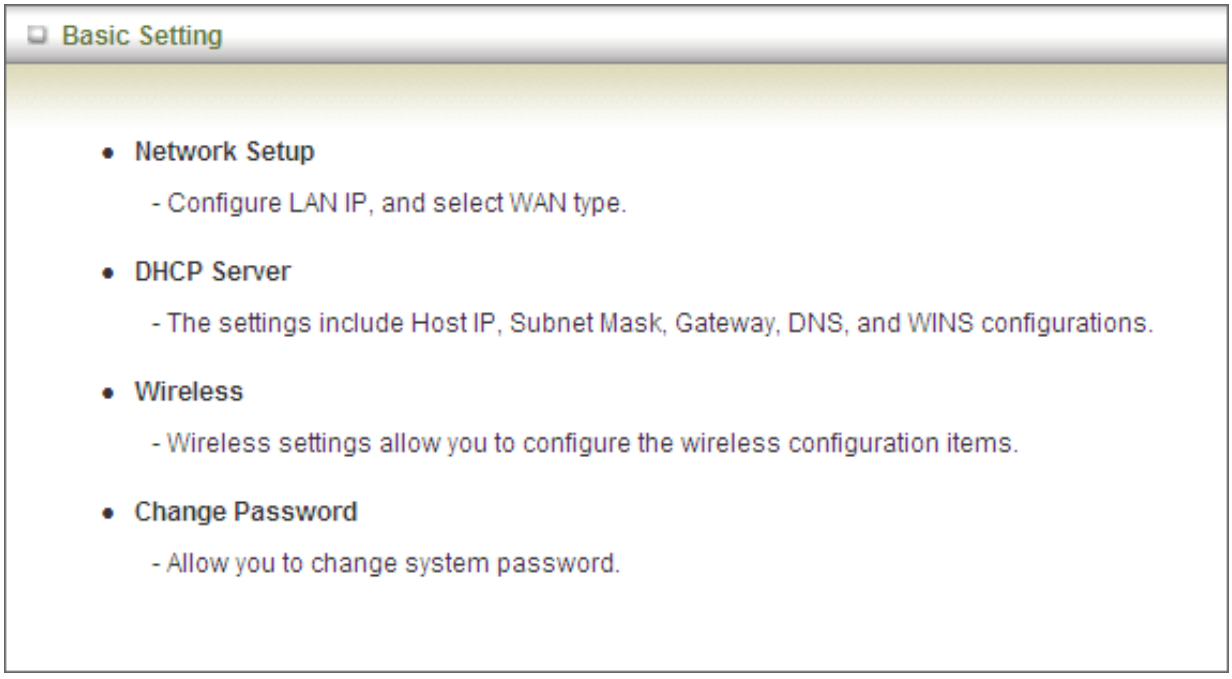
Whenever you want to configure your network or this device, you can access the Configuration Menu by opening the web-browser and typing in the IP Address of the device. The default IP Address is: 192.168.0.254



Enter the default password “admin” in the System Password and then click ‘login’ button.

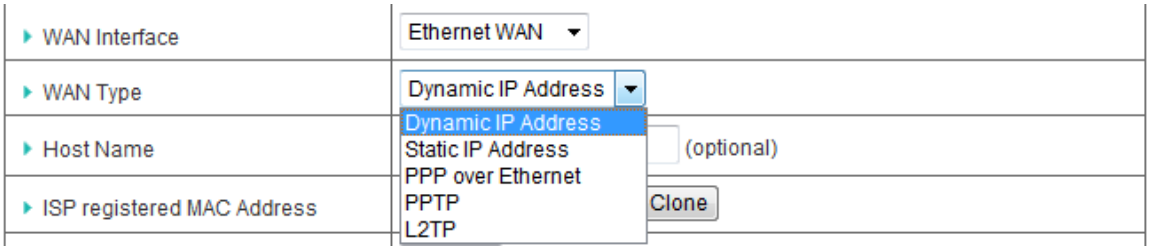
Then, you can browse the “Advanced” configuration pages for configuring this device.

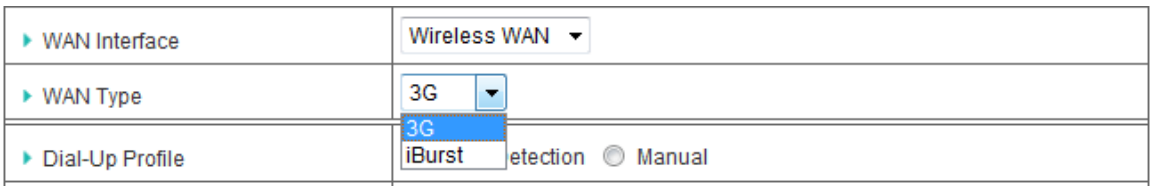
3.1 Basic Setting



3.1.1. Network Setup

1. **LAN IP Address:** The local IP address of this device. The computers on your network must use the LAN IP address of this device as their Default Gateway. You can change it if necessary.
2. **Subnet Mask:** Input your Subnet mask. (All devices in the network must have the same subnet mask.) The default subnet mask is 255.255.255.0.
3. **Combo WAN Status:** Display status of combo WAN. With Combo WAN feature, you can choose one primary WAN connection, and set another WAN connection for backup. Otherwise, you can also choose “Load Sharing” to use Ethernet WAN and 3G WAN simultaneously. The combo WAN status will be showed here. Press “Settings” button to configure this feature.
4. **WAN Interface:** Select Ethernet WAN or Wireless WAN to continue.
5. **WAN Type**: WAN type of your Internet connection. You can choose a correct one from the following options.

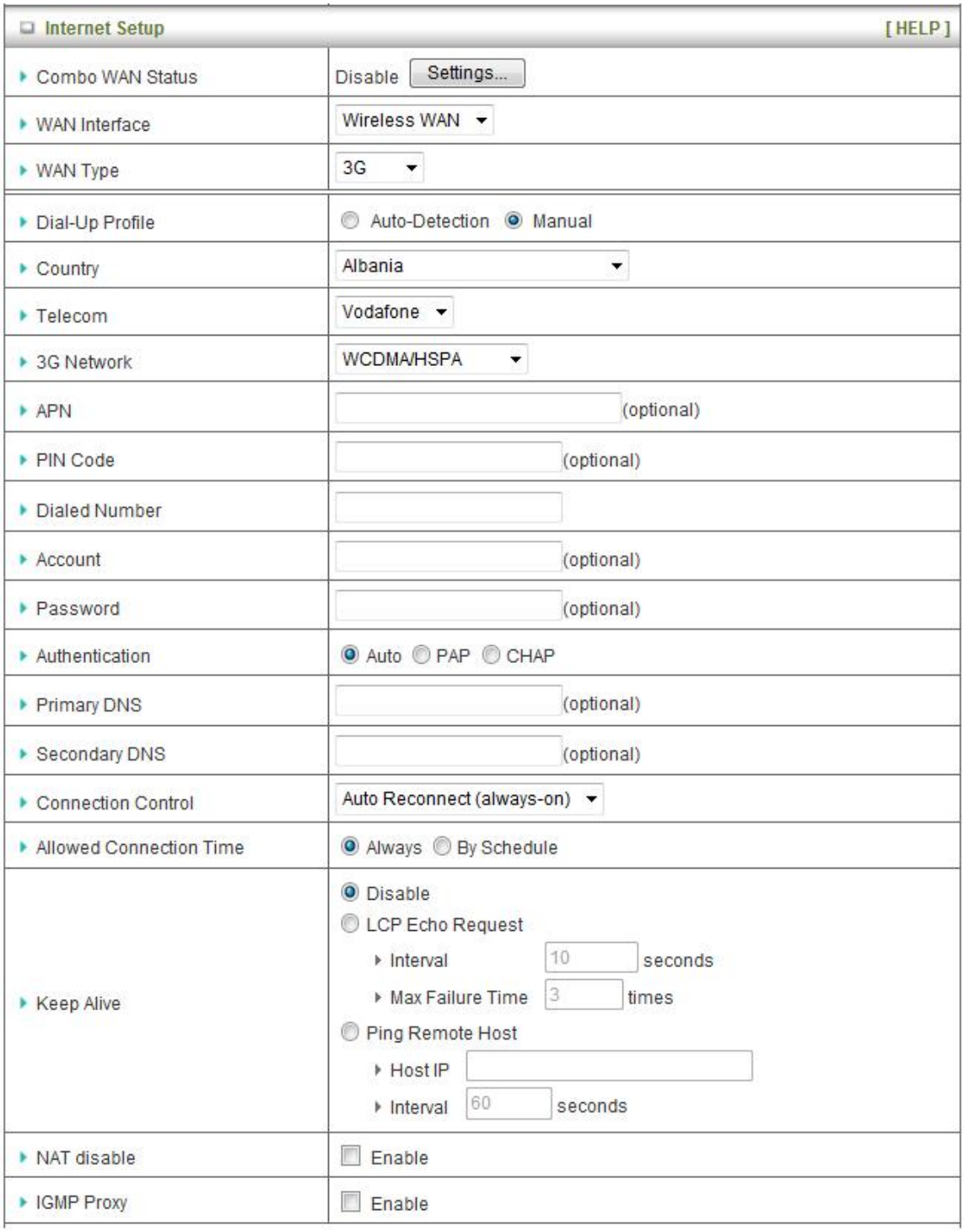




A. 3G

This device supports different WAN types of connection for users to connect to remote wireless ISP, such as 3G (WCDMA, HSxPA, HSPA+, CDMA2000, EV-DO, TD-SCDMA), iBurst, or Wi-Fi Hotspot.

Note. Users need to insert USB modem card for 3G WAN connections.



1. **WAN Type:** Choose 3G for WAN connection.
2. **Dial-Up Profile:** Please select Auto-Detection or Manual. You can choose “Auto-Detection”, and the router will try to detect and configure the required 3G service settings automatically. Otherwise, you can select “Manual”, and manually fill in the required 3G service settings provided by your carrier or ISP.
3. **Country*:** select your country.
4. **Telecom*:** select your telecom.
5. **3G Network*:** select the 3G network
6. **APN*:** APN information for your 3G data card. It will show a value after you choose country and telecom. You can also change it manually.
7. **PIN Code:** Enter the PIN Code for your SIM card if required. (Optional)
8. **Dialed Number*:** It will show a value after you choose country and telecom. You can

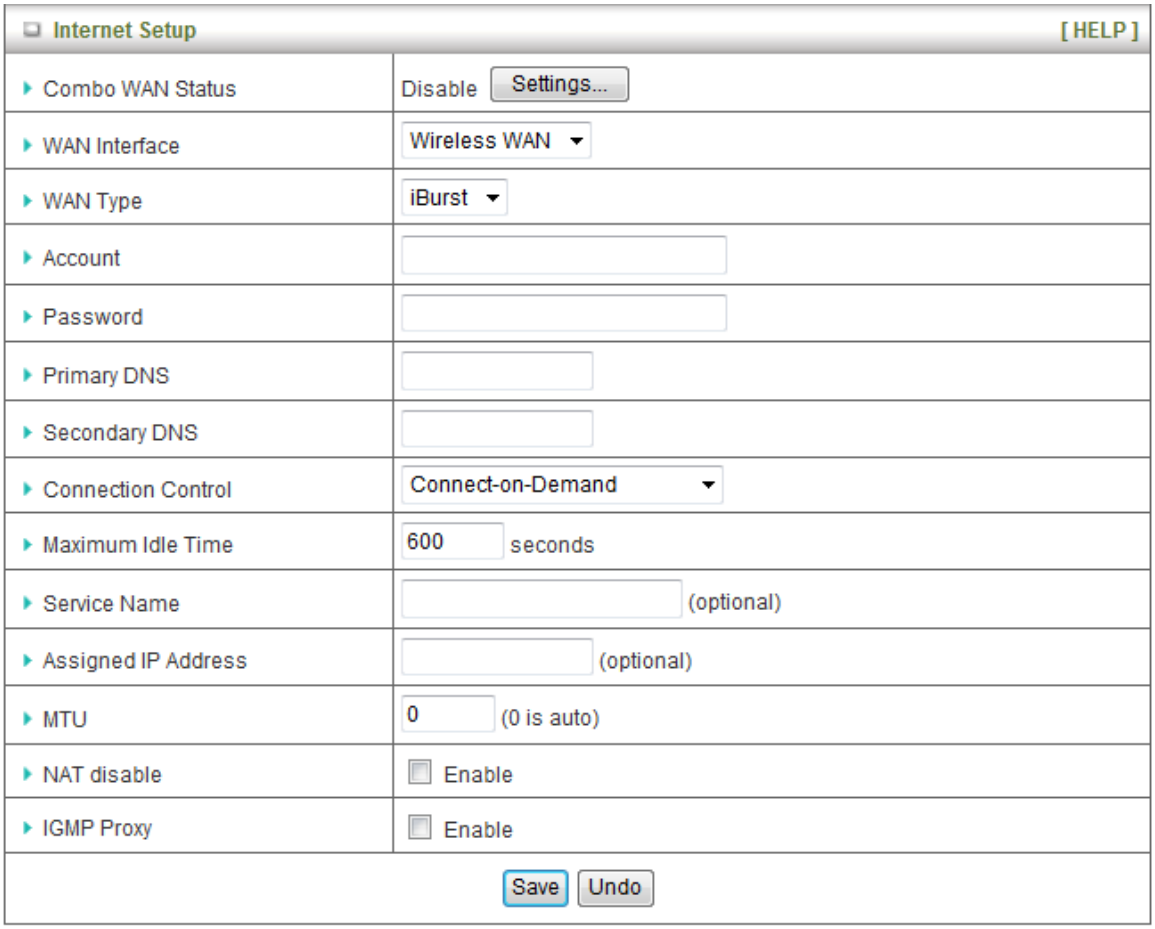
also change it manually.

9. **Account*:** The user name for 3G connection. It will show a value after you choose country and telecom. You can also change it manually.
10. **Password*:** The password for 3G connection. It will show a value after you choose country and telecom. You can also change it manually.
11. **Authentication*:** Choose authentication of 3G connection. You can leave it as "Auto" if you are not sure.
12. **Primary DNS*:** You can assign a Primary DNS server if required. (Optional)
13. **Secondary DNS*:** You can assign a Secondary DNS server if required. (Optional)
14. **Connection Control:** There are 3 options to start connection:
    - Auto Reconnect (Always-on): The device will always try to link to Internet.
    - Connect-on-demand: The device won't try to connect to Internet until LAN PCs or devices try to go to Internet. Once Internet connection is established, this device will drop the connection if maximum idle time is reached.
    - Manually: The device won't try to connect to Internet until users press "connect" button at Status page. Once Internet connection is established, this device will drop the connection if maximum idle time is reached.
15. **Allowed Connection Time:** You can limit WAN connection in a period of time if required.
16. **Keep Alive:** There are three options for keep alive feature as below.
    - Disable: Disable keep alive feature.
    - LCP Echo Request: The device will constantly send LCP packets for keeping alive. Enter the time interval and the maximum failure count.
    - Ping Remote Host: Enter the Remote host IP address and the time interval to send the ping packets for keeping alive.
17. **NAT Disable:** You can disable NAT feature if required.
18. **IGMP Proxy:** Enable this feature allows multicast stream (e.g. IPTV stream) to pass-through this device.

Note. The items with * above are only available when choosing Manual for Dial-up Profile.

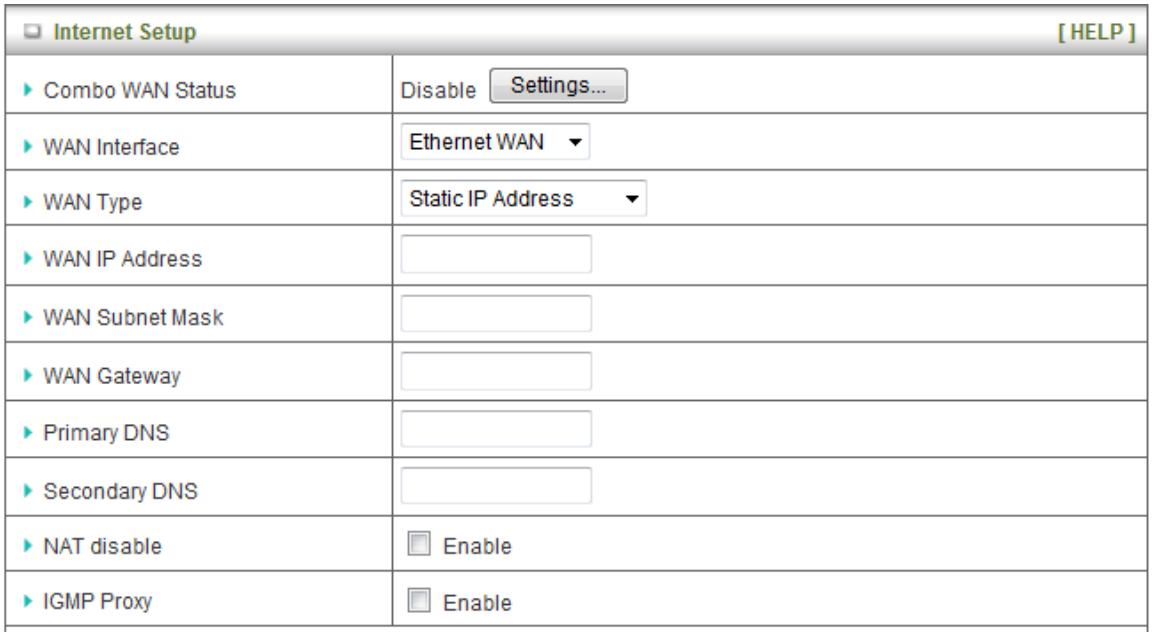
B. iBurst

Note. Users need to insert USB modem card for iBurst WAN connections.



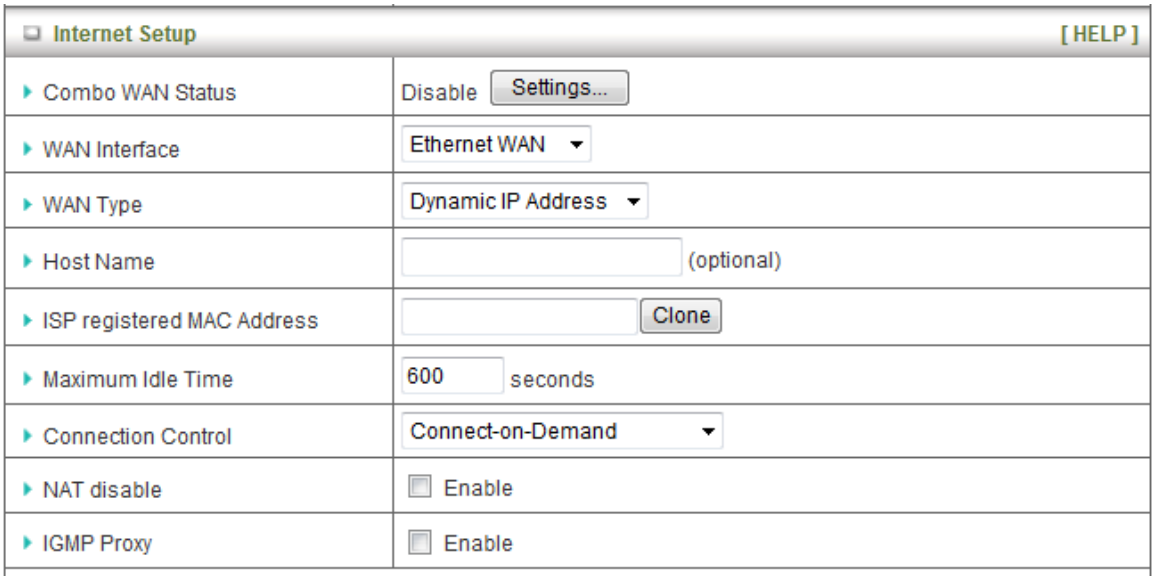
1. **WAN Type:** Choose iBurst for WAN connection.
2. **Account:** Enter the User Name for iBurst connection.
3. **Password:** Enter new Password for iBurst connection.
4. **Primary DNS:** You can assign a Primary DNS server if required. (Optional)
5. **Secondary DNS:** You can assign a Secondary DNS server if required. (Optional)
6. **Connection Control:** There are 3 options to start connection:
   - Auto Reconnect (Always-on): The device will always try to link to Internet.
   - Connect-on-demand: The device won't try to connect to Internet until LAN PCs or devices try to go to Internet. Once Internet connection is established, this device will drop the connection if maximum idle time is reached.
   - Manually: The device won't try to connect to Internet until users press "connect" button at Status page. Once Internet connection is established, this device will drop the connection if maximum idle time is reached.
7. **Maximum Idle Time:** The amount of time of inactivity before disconnecting Internet connection. Set it to zero, or choosing "Auto-reconnect" mode to disable this feature.
8. **Service Name:** Input the service name if your ISP requires it. (Optional)
9. **Assigned IP Address:** Input a IP address if your ISP requires it. (Optional)
10. **Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU):** You can change MTU value if required. The default MTU value is set to 0 (auto).
11. **NAT disable:** You can disable NAT feature if required.
12. **IGMP Proxy:** Enable this feature allows multicast stream (e.g. IPTV stream) to pass-through this device.

C. Static IP Address



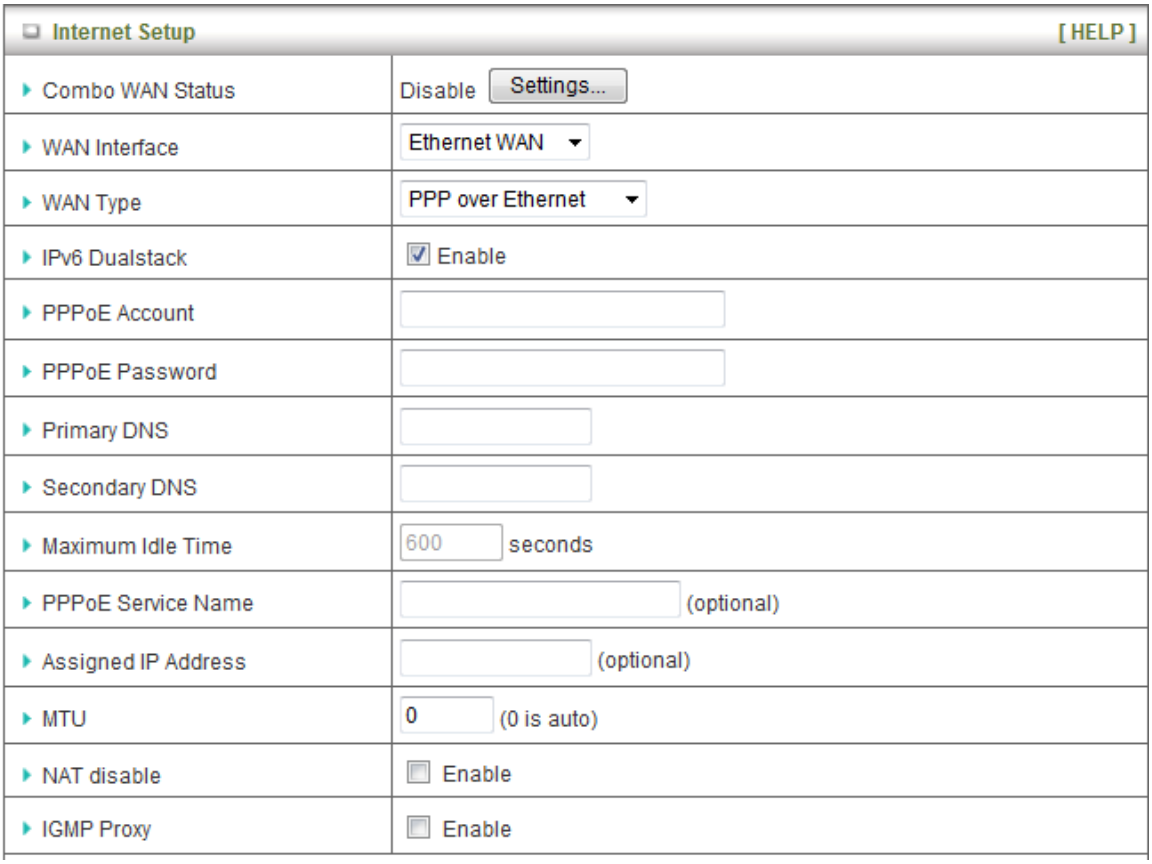
1. **WAN Type:** Choose Static IP Address.
2. **WAN IP Address:** Input the IP address you got from ISP.
3. **Subnet Mask:** Input the subnet mask of IP address you got from ISP.
4. **WAN Gateway:** Input the IP address of WAN gateway you got from ISP.
5. **Primary DNS:** Input the IP address of primary DNS you got from ISP.
6. **Secondary DNS:** Input the IP address of secondary DNS you got from ISP.
7. **NAT disable:** You can disable NAT feature if required.
8. **IGMP Proxy:** Enable this feature allows multicast stream (e.g. IPTV stream) to pass-through this device.

D. Dynamic IP Address



1. **WAN Type:** Choose Dynamic IP Address.
2. **Host Name**: Optional, required by some ISPs, for example, @Home.
3. **ISP registered MAC Address**: Some ISP (Cable company) will record your MAC address on PC. You can press “Clone” button to copy the MAC address on your PC here, or you can input it manually.
4. **Maximum Idle Time:** The amount of time of inactivity before disconnecting Internet connection. Set it to zero, or choosing “Auto-reconnect” mode to disable this feature.
5. **Connection Control:** There are 3 options to start connection:
   - Auto Reconnect (Always-on): The device will always try to link to Internet.
   - Connect-on-demand: The device won’t try to connect to Internet until LAN PCs or devices try to go to Internet. Once Internet connection is established, this device will drop the connection if maximum idle time is reached.
   - Manually: The device won’t try to connect to Internet until users press “connect” button at Status page. Once Internet connection is established, this device will drop the connection if maximum idle time is reached.
6. **NAT disable:** You can disable NAT feature if required.
7. **IGMP Proxy:** Enable this feature allows multicast stream (e.g. IPTV stream) to pass-through this device.

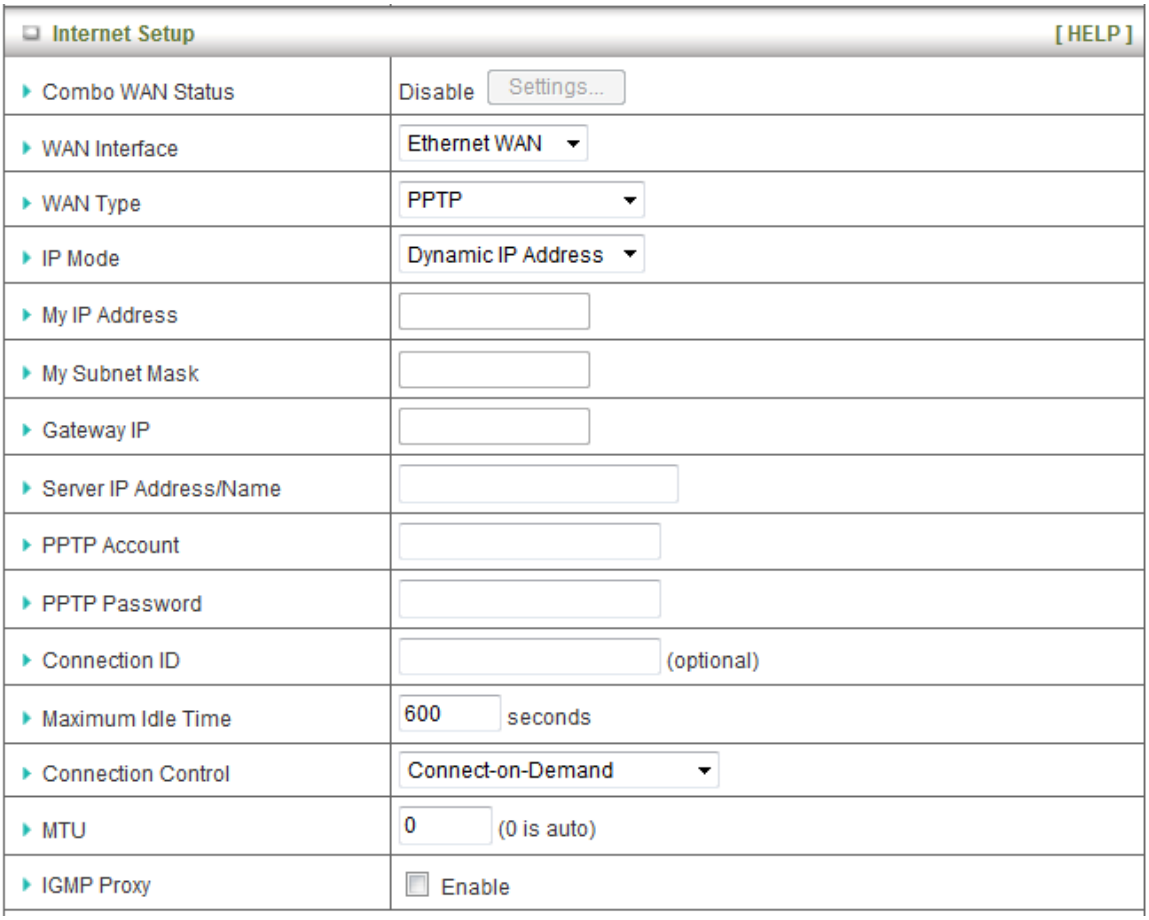
E. PPP over Ethernet



1. **WAN Type:** Choose PPP over Ethernet.
2. **IPv6 Dual Stack:** If your ISP supports IPv6 dual stack, you can check this check box to get an IPv4 address and an IPv6 address via one PPPoE connection. After you check this check box, you also need to enable IPv6 function at **Advanced Setting->IPv6** setting page.
3. **PPPoE Account** and **Password**: The account and password your ISP assigned to you.
4. **Primary DNS:** You can indicate IP address of primary DNS if required.
5. **Secondary DNS:** You can indicate IP address of secondary DNS if required.
6. **Connection Control:** There are 3 options to start connection:
   - Auto Reconnect (Always-on): The device will always try to link to Internet.
   - Connect-on-demand: The device won't try to connect to Internet until LAN PCs or devices try to go to Internet. Once Internet connection is established, this device will drop the connection if maximum idle time is reached.
   - Manually: The device won't try to connect to Internet until users press "connect" button at Status page. Once Internet connection is established, this device will drop the connection if maximum idle time is reached.
7. **Maximum Idle Time**: the amount of time of inactivity before disconnecting your PPPoE session. Set it to zero or enable "Auto-reconnect" to disable this feature.
8. **PPPoE Service Name**: Optional. Input the service name if your ISP requires it.
9. **Assigned IP Address:** You can input a IP address if you got a fix IP address from ISP.
10. **Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU):** Most ISP offers MTU value to users. The default MTU value is 0 (auto).

11. **NAT disable:** You can disable NAT feature if required.
12. **IGMP Proxy:** Enable this feature allows multicast stream (e.g. IPTV stream) to pass-through this device.

F. PPTP

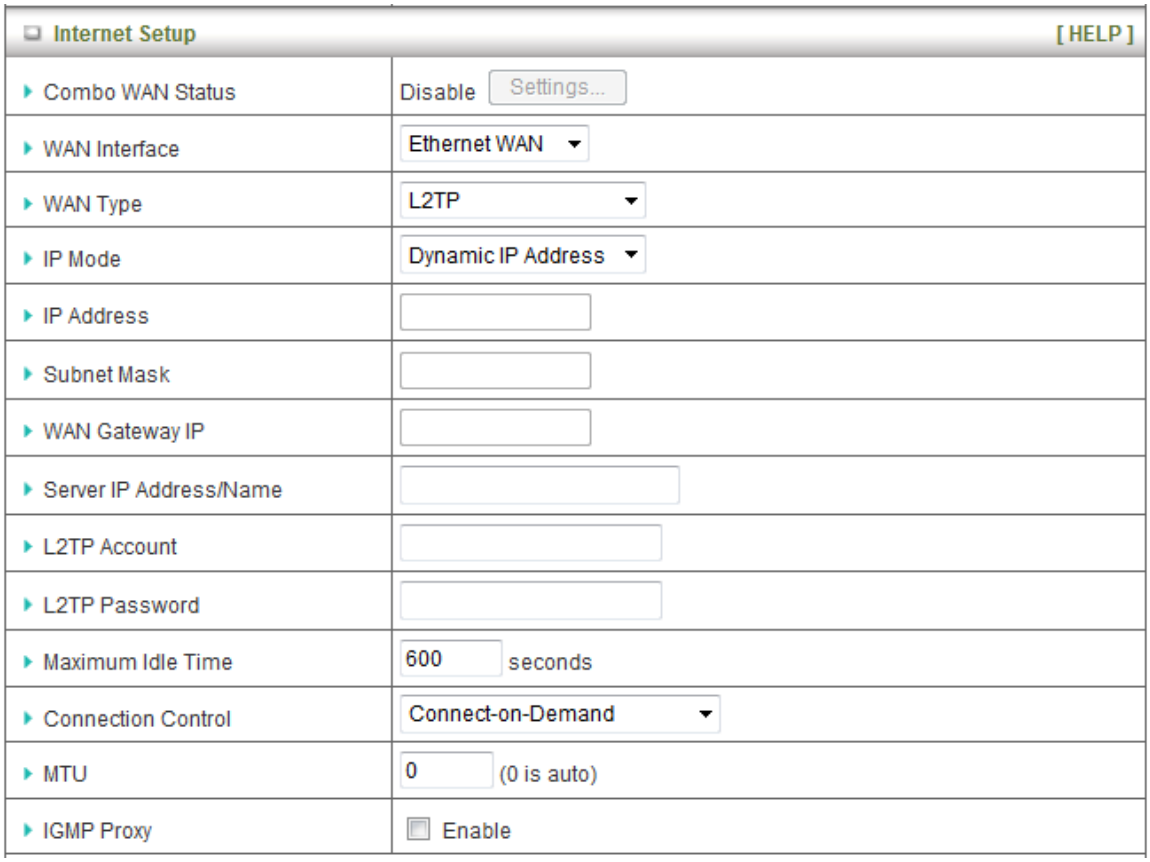


1. **WAN Type:** Choose PPTP.
2. **IP Mode**: You can select “Static IP Address” or “Dynamic IP Address”.
3. **My IP Address***, **My Subnet Mask*, and Gateway IP***: The IP address, subnet mask, and IP address of gateway your ISP assigned to you.
4. **Server IP Address/Name**: The IP address of the PPTP server.
5. **PPTP Account** and **Password**: The account and password your ISP assigned to you.
6. **Connection ID**: Optional. Input the connection ID if your ISP requires it.
7. **Connection Control:** There are 3 options to start connection:
   - Auto Reconnect (Always-on): The device will always try to link to Internet.
   - Connect-on-demand: The device won’t try to connect to Internet until LAN PCs or devices try to go to Internet. Once Internet connection is established, this device will drop the connection if maximum idle time is reached.
   - Manually: The device won’t try to connect to Internet until users press “connect” button at Status page. Once Internet connection is established, this device will drop the connection if maximum idle time is reached.
8. **Maximum Idle Time**: the time of no activity to disconnect your PPTP session. Set it to zero or enable “Auto-reconnect” to disable this feature.
9. **Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU)**: Most ISP offers MTU value to users. The default MTU value is 0 (auto).

10. **IGMP Proxy:** Enable this feature allows multicast stream (e.g. IPTV stream) to pass-through this device.

Note. The items with * above are only available when choosing Static IP Address in IP mode.

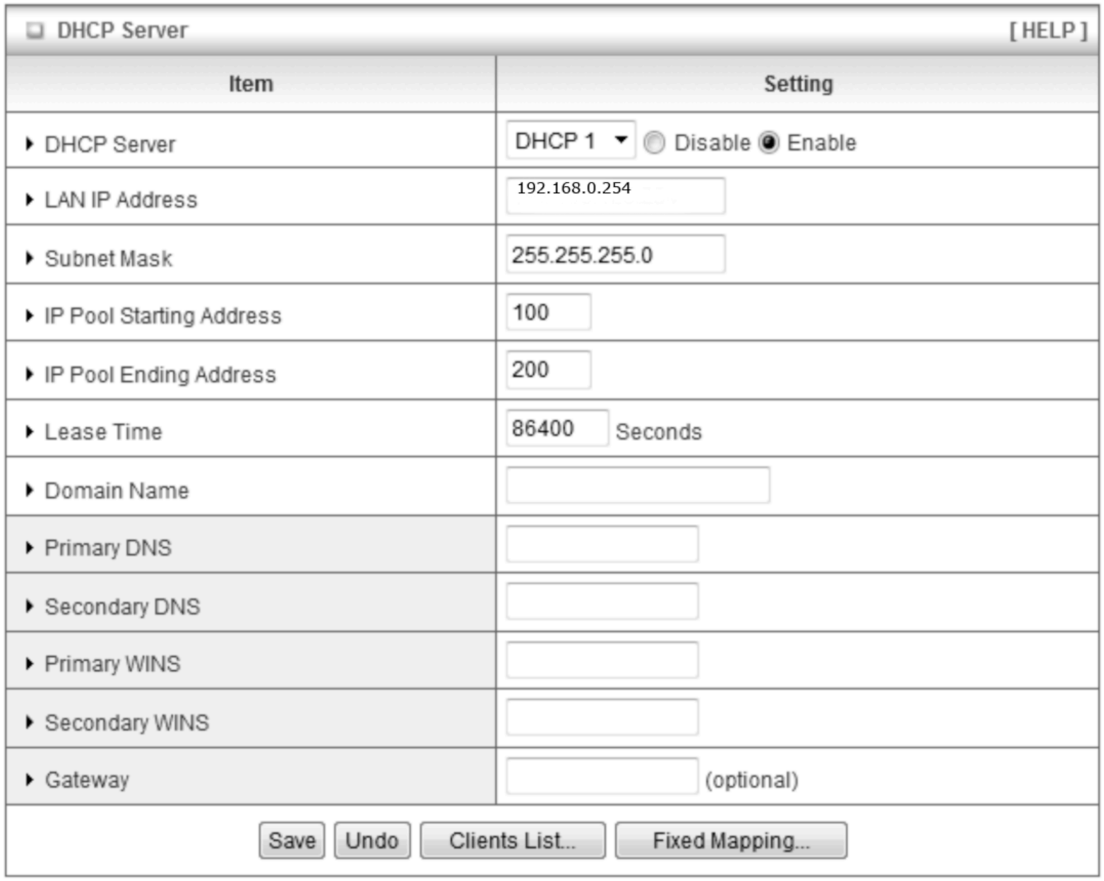
G. L2TP



1. **WAN Type:** Choose L2TP.
2. **IP Mode**: You can select “Static IP Address” or “Dynamic IP Address”.
3. **My IP Address***, **My Subnet Mask*, and Gateway IP***: The IP address, subnet mask, and IP address of gateway your ISP assigned to you.
4. **Server IP Address/Name**: The IP address of the L2TP server.
5. **L2TP Account** and **Password**: The account and password your ISP assigned to you.
6. **Connection ID**: Optional. Input the connection ID if your ISP requires it.
7. **Connection Control:** There are 3 options to start connection:
   - Auto Reconnect (Always-on): The device will always try to link to Internet.
   - Connect-on-demand: The device won’t try to connect to Internet until LAN PCs or devices try to go to Internet. Once Internet connection is established, this device will drop the connection if maximum idle time is reached.
   - Manually: The device won’t try to connect to Internet until users press “connect” button at Status page. Once Internet connection is established, this device will drop the connection if maximum idle time is reached.
8. **Maximum Idle Time**: the time of no activity to disconnect your L2TP session. Set it to zero or enable “Auto-reconnect” to disable this feature.
9. **Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU)**: Most ISP offers MTU value to users. The default MTU value is 0 (auto).
10. **IGMP Proxy:** Enable this feature allows multicast stream (e.g. IPTV stream) to pass-through this device.

Note. The items with * above are only available when choosing Static IP Address in IP mode.

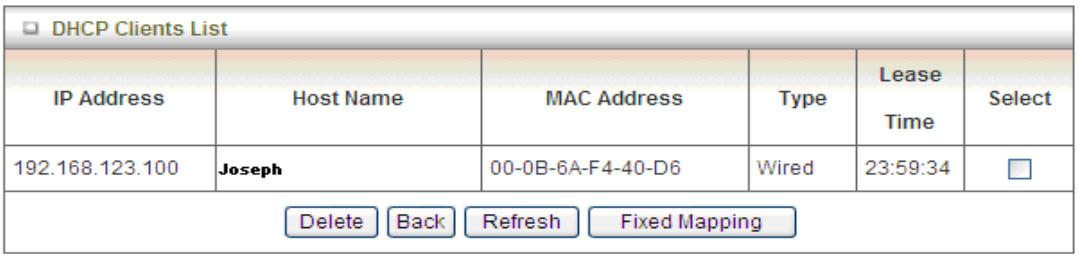
3.1.2. DHCP Server



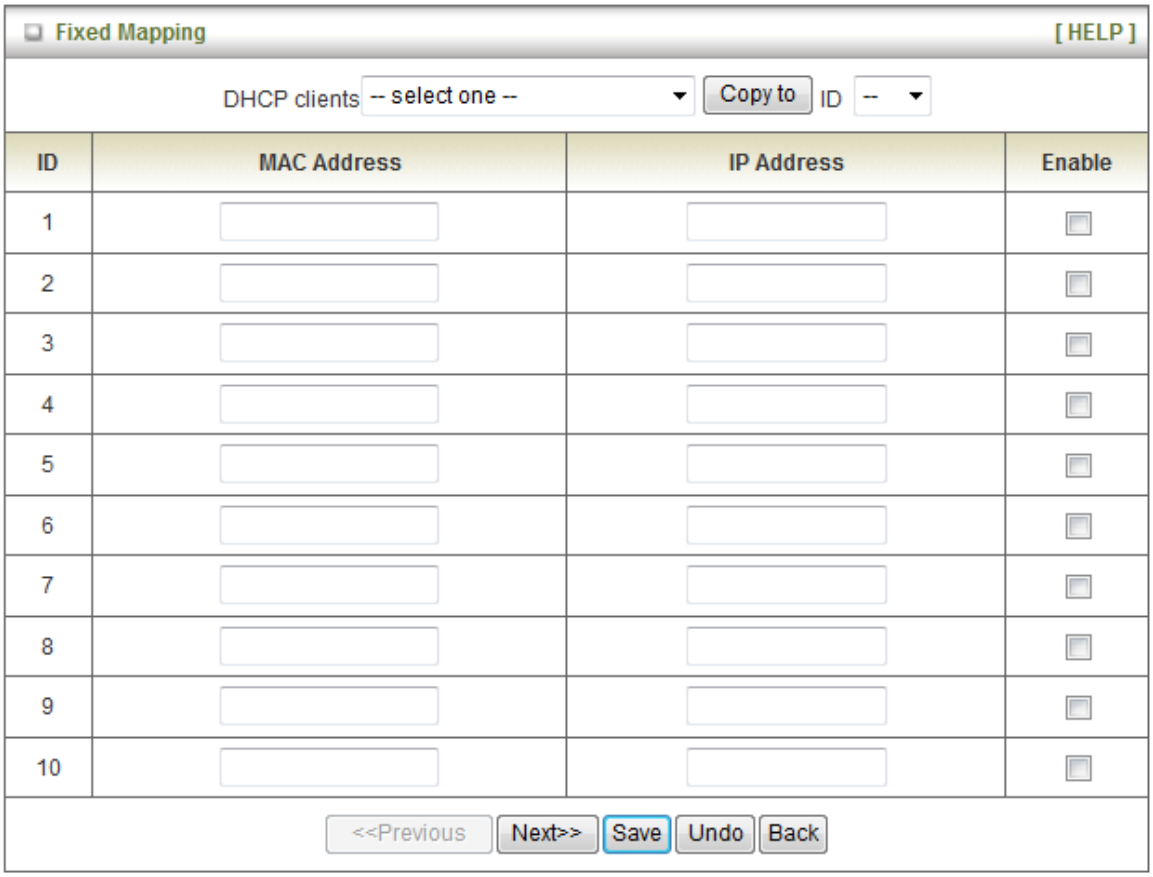
1. **DHCP Server:** You can have total four (DHCP1~DHCP4) different settings of DHCP server configurations on this device. If you divide LAN network into different groups via VLAN ID (Please refer to **Advanced Setting->VLAN** for detail), you can have different DHCP server settings for each of them.
2. **IP Pool Starting/Ending Address:** Whenever there is a request, the DHCP server will automatically allocate an unused IP address from the IP address pool to the requesting computer. You must specify the starting / ending address of the IP address pool.
3. **Lease Time:** DHCP lease time to the DHCP client.
4. **Domain Name:** Optional, this information will be passed to the clients.
5. **Primary DNS/Secondary DNS:** Optional. This feature allows you to assign a DNS Servers
6. **Primary WINS/Secondary WINS:** Optional. This feature allows you to assign a WINS Servers
7. **Gateway:** Optional. Gateway Address would be the IP address of an alternate Gateway. This function enables you to assign another gateway to your PC, when DHCP server offers an IP to your PC.

Click on "Save" to store your settings or click "Undo" to give up the changes.

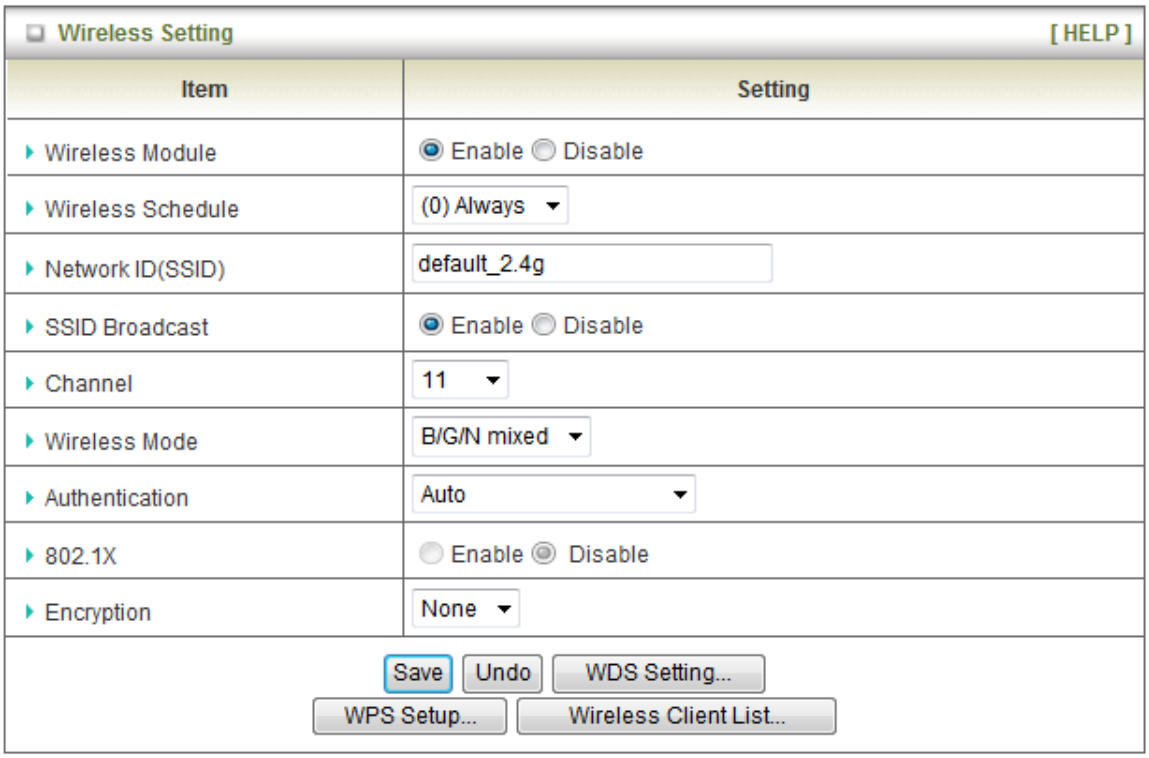
Press "Clients List" and the list of DHCP clients will be shown consequently.



Press “Fixed Mapping” and the DHCP Server will reserve the special IP for designated MAC address.



3.1.3. Wireless Settings



Wireless settings allow you to set the wireless configuration items.

1. **Wireless Module:** You can enable or disable wireless function.
2. **Wireless Schedule:** You can limit Wi-Fi functions in a period of time if required.
3. **Network ID (SSID):** Network ID is used for identifying the Wireless LAN (WLAN). Client stations can roam freely over this device and other Access Points that have the same Network ID. (The factory default setting is “default_2.4g”)
4. **SSID Broadcast:** The router will broadcast beacons that have some information, including SSID so that wireless clients can know how many AP devices by scanning the network. Therefore, if this setting is configured as “Disable”, the wireless clients can not find the device from beacons.
5. **Channel:** The radio channel number. The permissible channels depend on the Regulatory Domain. The factory default setting is as follow: channel 1~11 for North America. (Channel 1~13 for European (ETSI); channel1~ 14 for Japan).
6. **Wireless Mode:** Choose “B/G mixed”, “B only”, “G only”, “N only”, “G/N mixed” or “B/G/N mixed”. The factory default setting is “B/G/N mixed”.
7. **Authentication mode:** You may select one of authentication to secure your wireless network: Open Shared, Auto, WPA-PSK, WPA, WPA2-PSK, WPA2, WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK, or WPA /WPA2.

   Open

   Open system authentication simply consists of two communications. The first is an authentication request by the client that contains the station ID (typically the MAC address). This is followed by an authentication response from the AP/router containing a success or failure message. An example of when a failure may occur is if the client's MAC address is explicitly excluded in the AP/router configuration.

Shared

Shared key authentication relies on the fact that both stations taking part in the authentication process have the same "shared" key or passphrase. The shared key is manually set on both the client station and the AP/router. Three types of shared key authentication are available today for home or small office WLAN environments.

Auto

The AP will Select the Open or Shared by the client's request automatically.

WPA-PSK

Select Encryption and Pre-share Key Mode

If you select HEX, you have to fill in 64 hexadecimal (0, 1, 2…8, 9, A, B…F) digits.

If you select ASCII, the length of pre-share key is from 8 to 63.

Fill in the key, Ex 12345678

WPA

Check Box was used to switch the function of the WPA. When the WPA function is enabled, the Wireless user must **authenticate** to this router first to use the Network service. RADIUS Server IP address or the 802.1X server's domain-name.

Select Encryption and RADIUS Shared Key

If you select HEX, you have to fill in 64 hexadecimal (0, 1, 2…8, 9, A, B…F) digits

If you select ASCII, the length of pre-share key is from 8 to 63.

Key value shared by the RADIUS server and this router. This key value is consistent with the key value in the RADIUS server.

WPA-PSK2

WPA-PSK2 user AES and TKIP for Same the encryption, the others are same the WPA-PSK.

WPA2

WPA2 add uses AES and TKIP for encryption, the others are same the WPA.

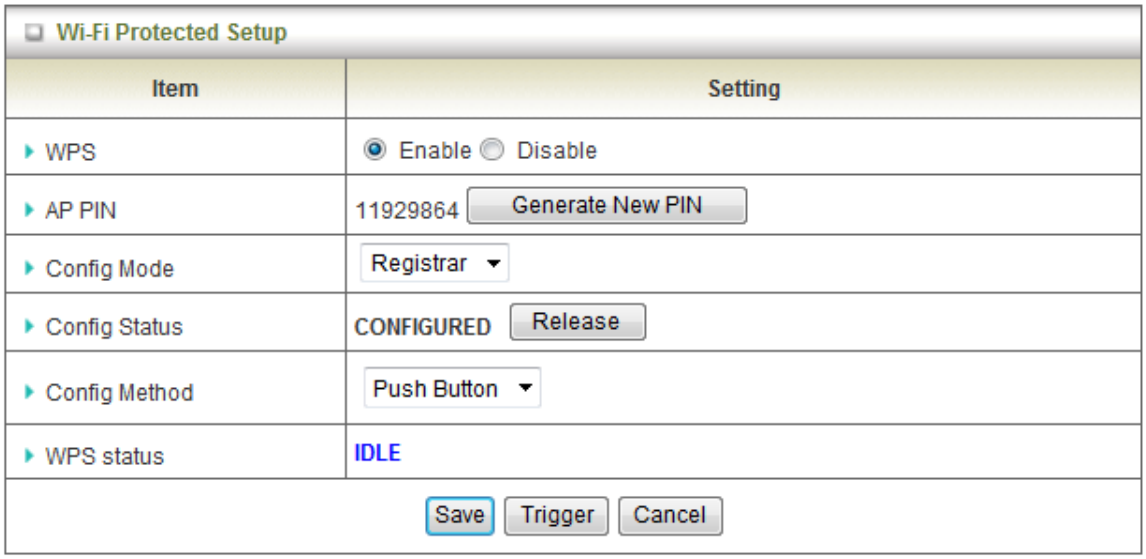
WPA-PSK/WPA-PSK2

Another encryption options for WPA-PSK-TKIP and WPA-PSK2-AES, the others are same the WPA-PSK.

WPA/WPA2

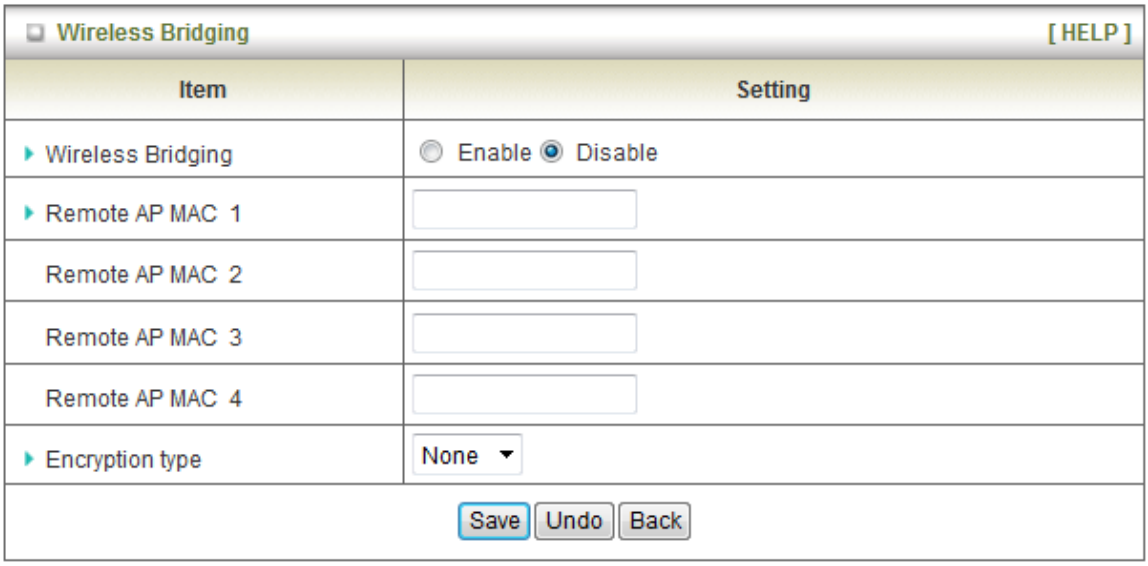
Another encryption options for WPA-TKIP and WPA2-AES, the others are same the WPA.

By pressing **"WPS Setup"**, you can configure and enable the easy setup feature WPS (Wi-Fi Protection Setup) for your wireless network.



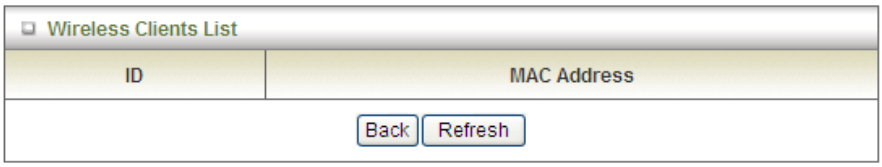
1. **WPS:** You can enable this function by selecting “Enable”. WPS offers a safe and easy way to allow the wireless clients connected to your wireless network.
2. **AP PIN**: You can press Generate New Pin to get an AP PIN.
3. **Config Mode**: Select your config Mode from “Registrar” or “Enrollee”.
4. **Config Status**: It shows the status of your configuration.
5. **Config Method**: You can select the Config Method here from “Pin Code” or “Push Button”.
6. **WPS status**: According to your setting, the status will show “Start Process” or “No used”

By pressing **“WDS Setup”**, you can connect this device to another AP via WDS connection.

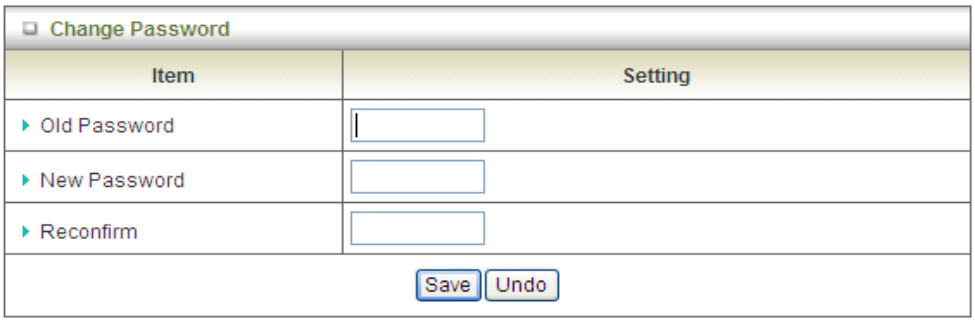


1. **Wireless Bridging:** You can enable this function by selecting “Enable”.
2. **Remote AP MAC 1~4:** Enter the MAC address for remote AP that you want to connect via WDS.
3. **Encryption type:** Select the appropriate category. Once you set up that type of encryption, second LAN PC must enter the same encryption type as the first one.

Press **“Wireless Clients List”** and the list of wireless clients will be shown consequently.



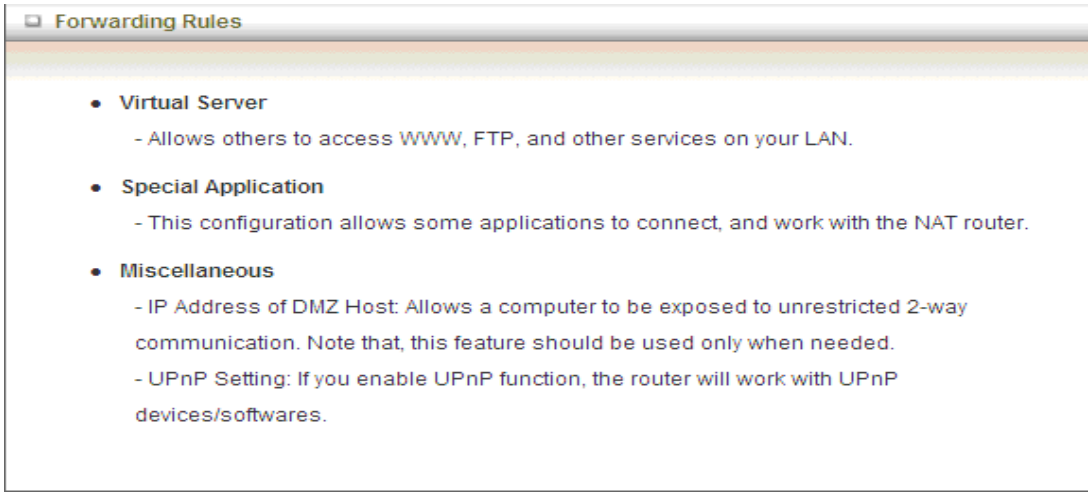
3.1.4. Change Password



You can change the System Password here. We **strongly** recommend you to change the system password for security reason.

Click on “Save” to store your settings or click “Undo” to give up the changes.

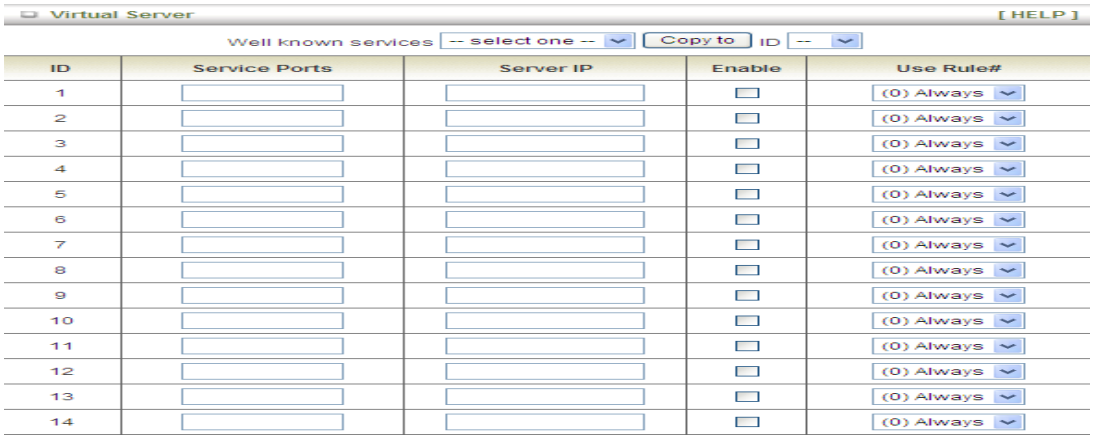
3.2 Forwarding Rules



3.2.1 Virtual Server

This product's NAT firewall filters out unrecognized packets to protect your Intranet, so all hosts behind this product are invisible to the outside world. If you wish, you can make some of them accessible by enabling the Virtual Server Mapping.

A virtual server is defined as a **Service Port**, and all requests to this port will be redirected to the computer specified by the **Server IP. Virtual Server** can work with **Scheduling Rules**, and give user more flexibility on Access control. For the details, please refer to **Scheduling Rule**.



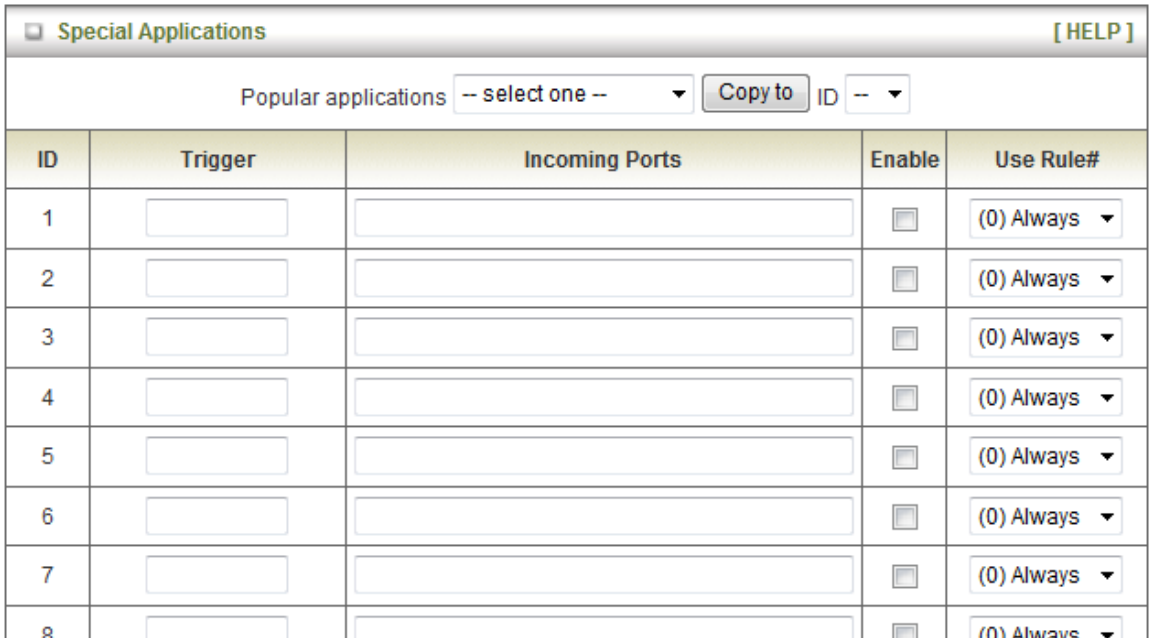
For example, if you have an FTP server (port 21) at 192.168.0.1, a Web server (port 80) at 192.168.0.2, and a VPN server at 192.168.0.6, then you need to specify the following virtual server mapping table:

Service Port	Server IP	Enable
21	192.168.0.1	V
80	192.168.0.2	V
1723	192.168.0.6	V

Click on "Save" to store your settings or click "Undo" to give up the changes.

3.2.2 Special AP

Some applications require multiple connections, like Internet games, Video conferencing, Internet telephony, etc. Because of the firewall function, these applications cannot work with a pure NAT router. **The Special Applications** feature allows some of these applications to work with this product. If the mechanism of Special Applications fails to make an application work, try setting your computer as the DMZ host instead.

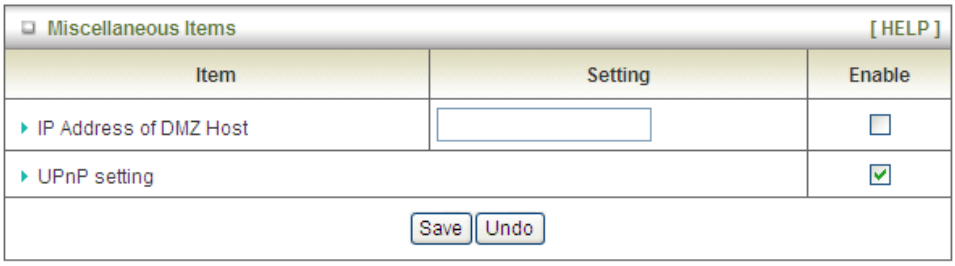


1. **Trigger:** The outbound port number issued by the application.
2. **Incoming Ports**: When the trigger packet is detected, the inbound packets sent to the specified port numbers are allowed to pass through the firewall.
3. **Enable:** Check the checkbox to activate each of rule.
4. **Use Rule#:** you can set a schedule rule for each of rule.

This device provides some predefined settings. Select your application and click "**Copy to**" to add the predefined setting to your list.

Click on "Save" to store your settings or click "Undo" to give up the changes.

3.2.3 Miscellaneous



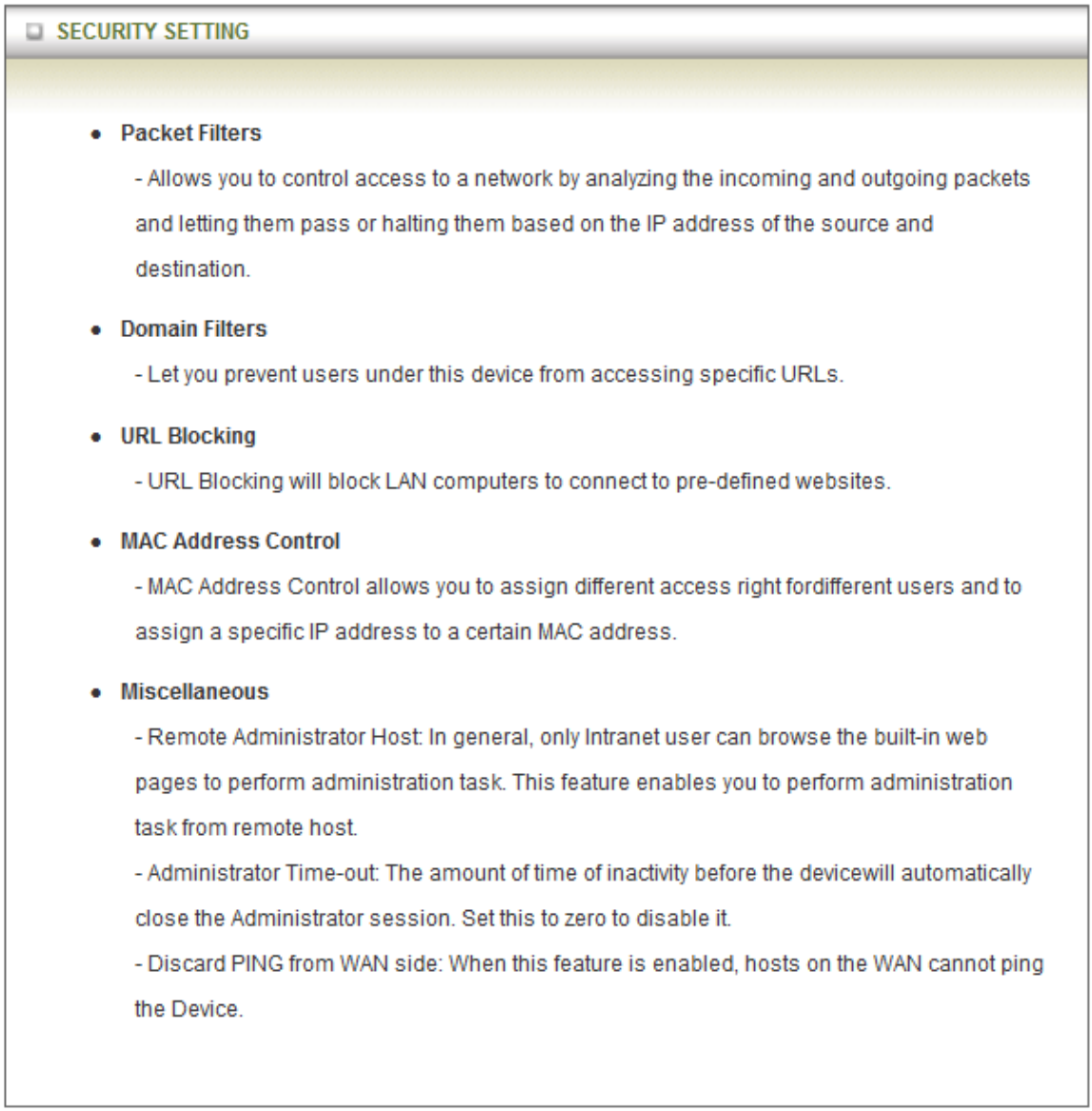
1. **IP Address of DMZ Host**
   DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) Host is a host without the protection of firewall. It allows a computer to be exposed to unrestricted 2-way communication for Internet games, Video conferencing, Internet telephony and other special applications.
2. **UPnP Setting**

The device supports the UPnP function. If the OS of your client computer supports this function, and you enabled it, like Windows XP, you can see the following icon when the client computer gets IP from the device.

Click on “Save” to store your settings or click “Undo” to give up the changes.

3.3 Security Setting

The security setting includes Packet Filter, Domain Filter, URL Blocking, MAC Address Control, L2TP/PPTP Client, and miscellaneous.

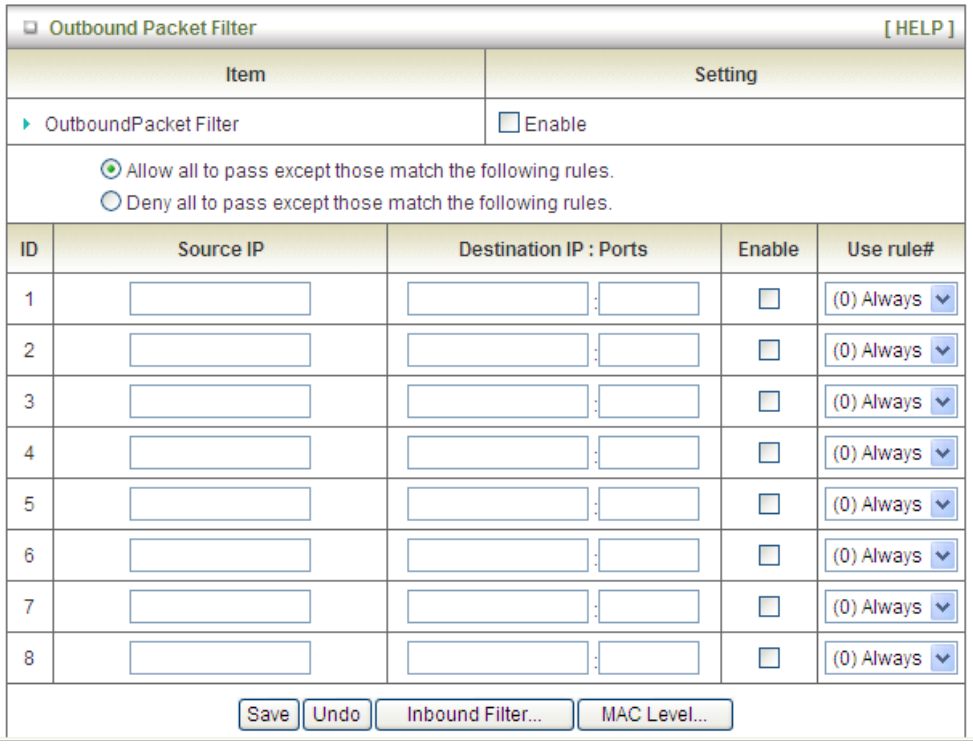


3.3.1 Packet Filters

Packet Filter includes both outbound filter and inbound filter. And they have same way to setting.

Packet Filter enables you to control what packets are allowed to pass the router. Outbound filter applies on all outbound packets. However, inbound filter applies on packets that destined to Virtual Servers or DMZ host only. You can select one of the two filtering policies:

1. Allow all to pass except those match the specified rules
2. Deny all to pass except those match the specified rules



You can specify 8 rules for each direction: inbound or outbound. For each rule, you can define the following:

- Source IP address
- Source port
- Destination IP address
- Destination port
- Protocol: TCP or UDP or both.
- Use Rule#

For source or destination IP address, you can define a single IP address (4.3.2.1) or a range of IP addresses (4.3.2.1-4.3.2.254). An empty implies all IP addresses.

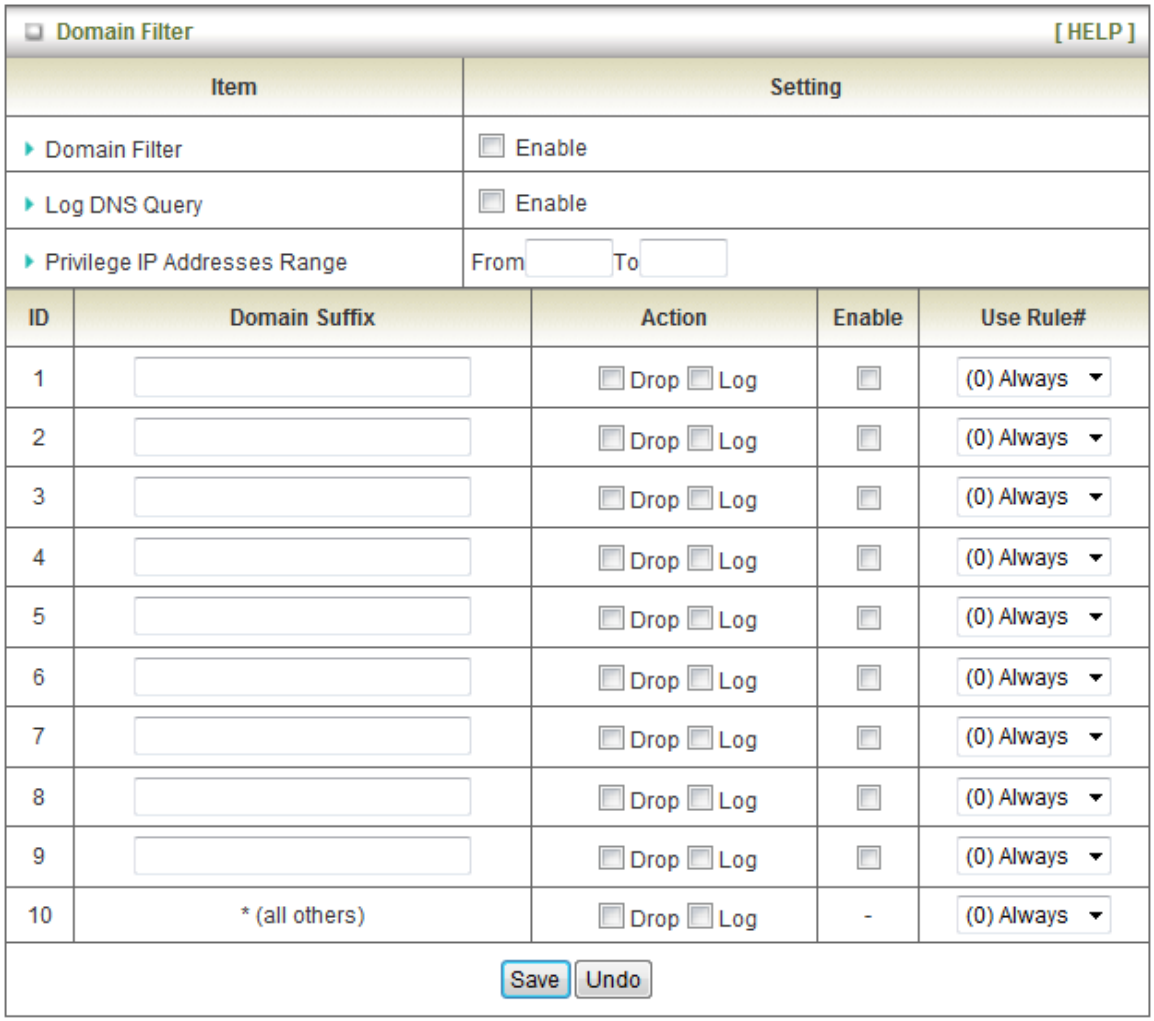
For source or destination port, you can define a single port (80) or a range of ports (1000-1999). Add prefix "T" or "U" to specify TCP or UDP protocol. For example, T80, U53, U2000-2999, No prefix indicates both TCP and UDP are defined. An empty implies all port

addresses. Packet Filter can work with **Scheduling Rules,** and give user more flexibility on Access control. For Detail, please refer to **Scheduling Rule.**

Each rule can be enabled or disabled individually.

Click on "Save" to store your settings or click "Undo" to give up the changes.

3.3.2 Domain Filters



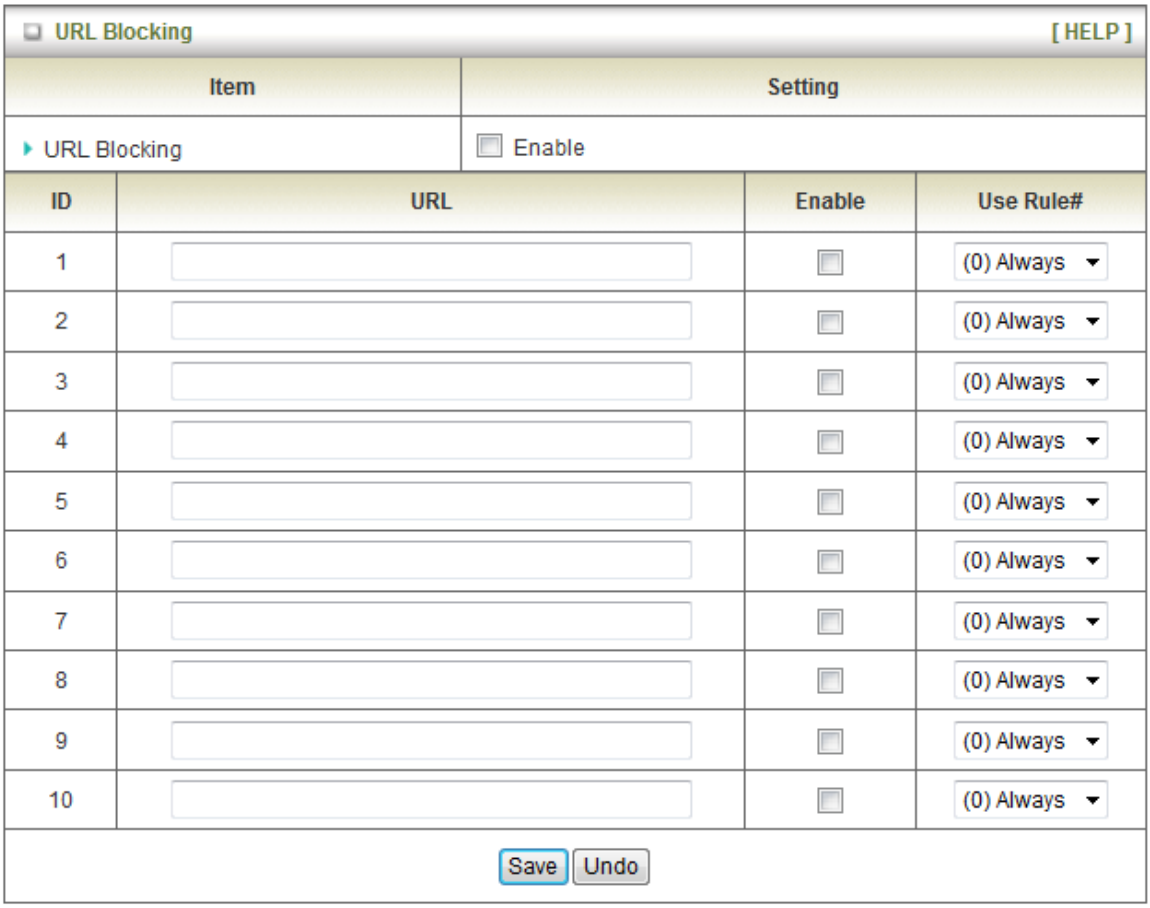
Domain Filter prevents users under this device from accessing specific URLs.

1. **Domain Filter**: Check if you want to enable Domain Filter.
2. **Log DNS Query**: Check if you want to log the action when someone accesses the specific URLs.
3. **Privilege IP Address Range**: Setting a group of hosts and privilege these hosts to access network without restriction.
4. **Domain Suffix**: A suffix of URL can be restricted, for example, ".com", "xxx.com".
5. **Action**: When someone is accessing the URL met the domain-suffix, what kind of action you want.
   Check "Drop" to block the access. Check "Log" to log this access.
6. **Enable**: Check to enable each rule.

Click on "Save" to store your settings or click "Undo" to give up the changes.

3.3.3 URL Blocking

URL Blocking will block LAN computers to connect with pre-define Websites. The major difference between “Domain filter” and “URL Blocking” is Domain filter require user to input suffix (like .com or .org, etc), while URL Blocking require user to input a keyword only. In other words, Domain filter can block specific website, while URL Blocking can block hundreds of websites by simply a **keyword**.

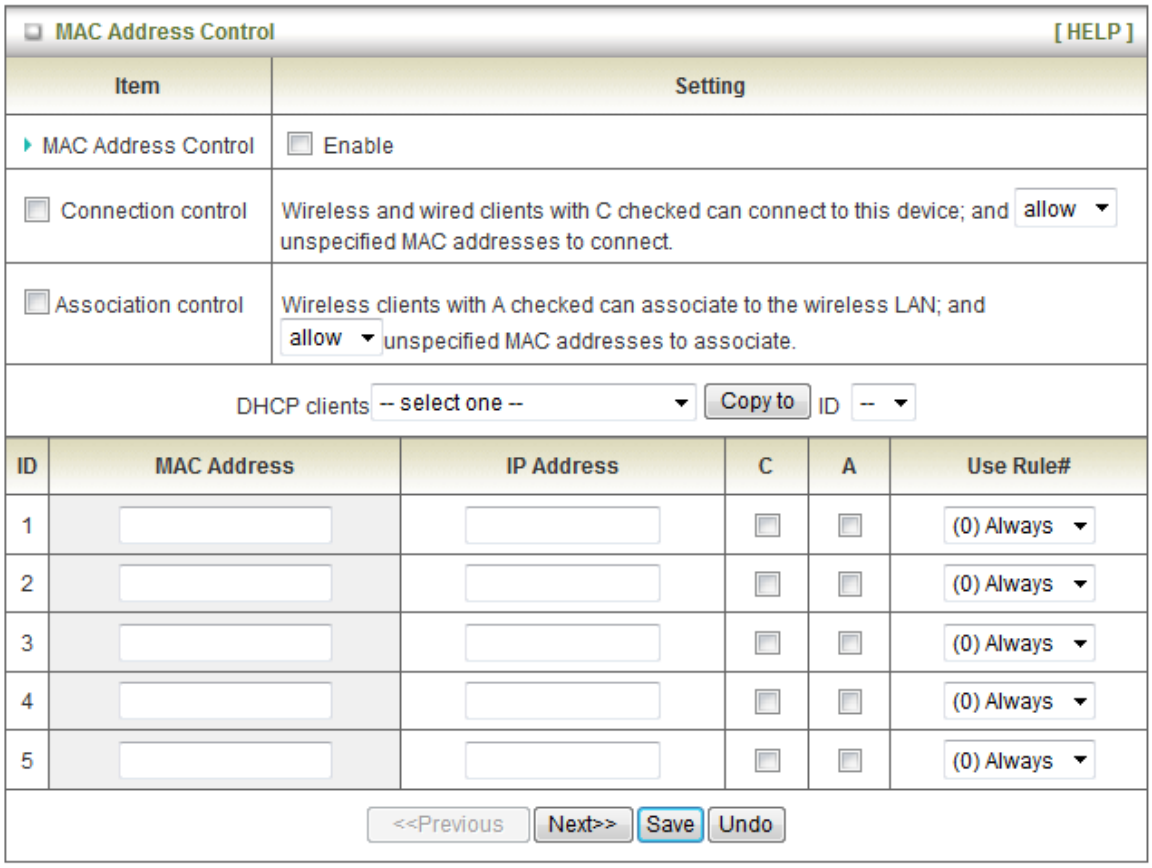


1. **URL Blocking**: Check if you want to enable URL Blocking.
2. **URL**: If any part of the Website's URL matches the pre-defined word, the connection will be blocked.
   For example, you can use pre-defined word "sex" to block all websites if their URLs contain pre-defined word "sex".
3. **Enable**: Check to enable each rule.
4. **Use Rule#:** You can set a schedule rule for each of rule.

Click on “Save” to store your settings or click “Undo” to give up the changes.

3.3.4 MAC Control

MAC Address Control allows you to assign different access right for different users and to assign a specific IP address to a certain MAC address.

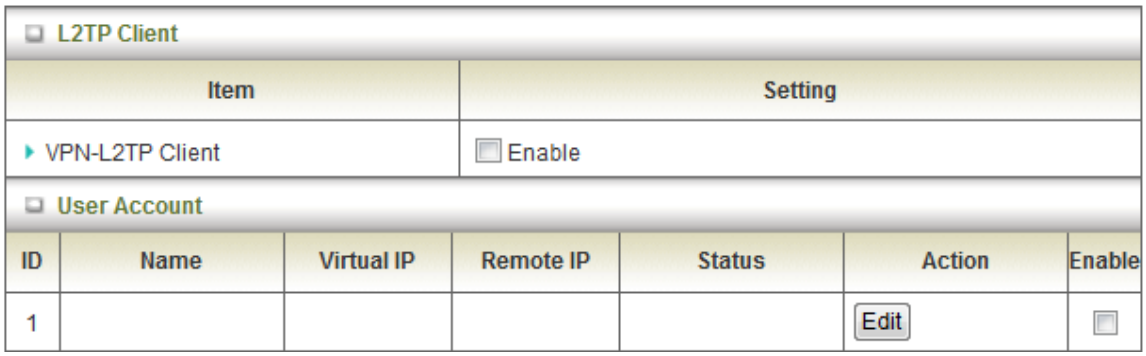


1. **MAC Address Control**: Check “Enable” to enable the “MAC Address Control”. All of the settings in this page will take effect only when “Enable” is checked.
2. **Connection control**: Check "Connection control" to enable the controlling of which wired and wireless clients can connect with this device. If a client is denied to connect with this device, it means the client can't access to the Internet either. Choose "allow" or "deny" to allow or deny the clients, whose MAC addresses are not in the "Control table" (please see below), to connect with this device.
3. **Association control**: Check "Association control" to enable the controlling of which wireless client can associate to the wireless LAN. If a client is denied to associate to the wireless LAN, it means the client can't send or receive any data via this device. Choose "allow" or "deny" to allow or deny the clients, whose MAC addresses are not in the "Control table", to associate to the wireless LAN.

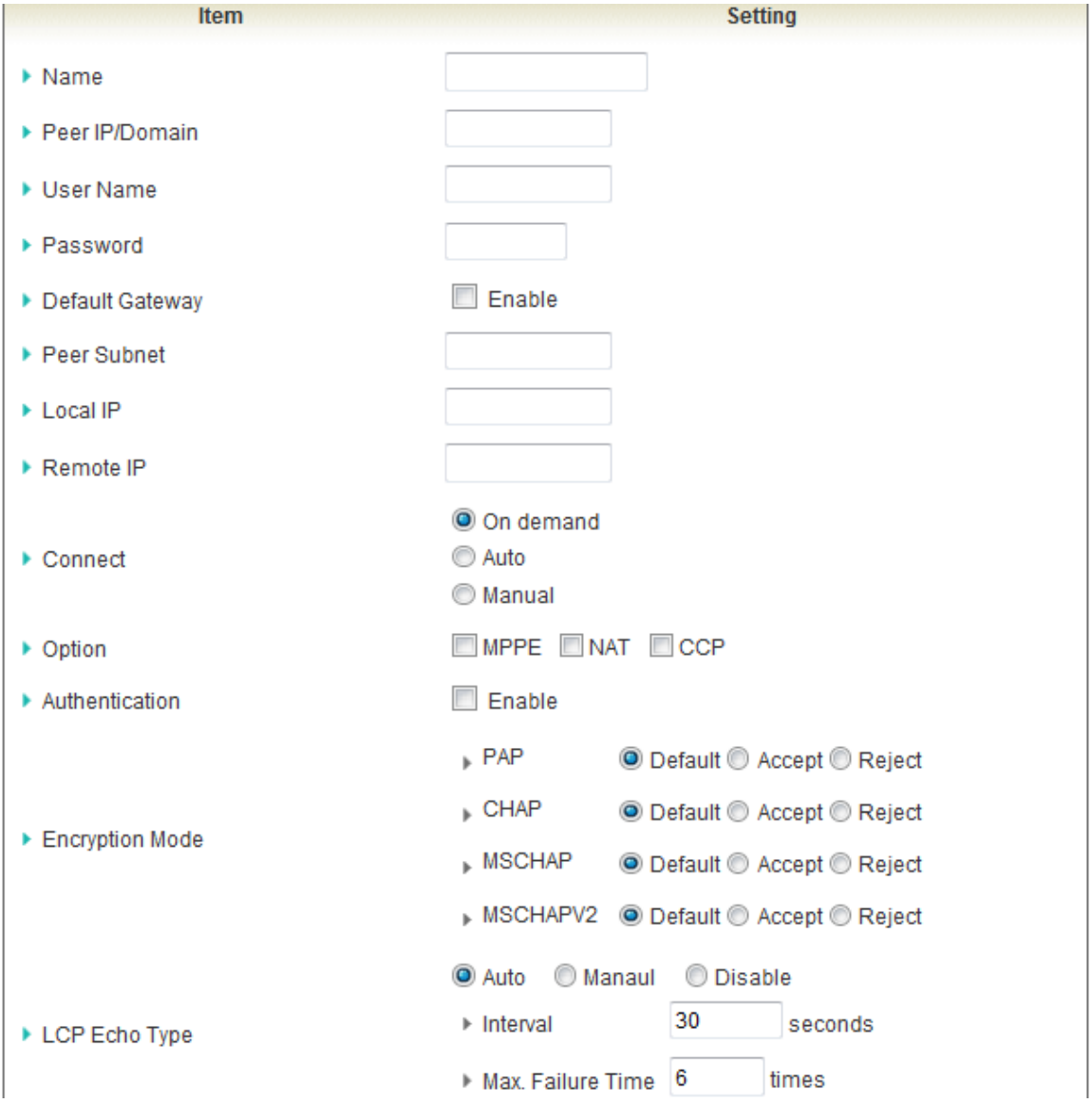
Click on “Save” to store your settings or click “Undo” to give up the changes.

3.3.5 VPN-L2TP Client

This router can connect to a remote L2TP server after WAN connection is established.



Enable **VPN-L2TP Client**, and press **"Edit"** button to add connection detail.

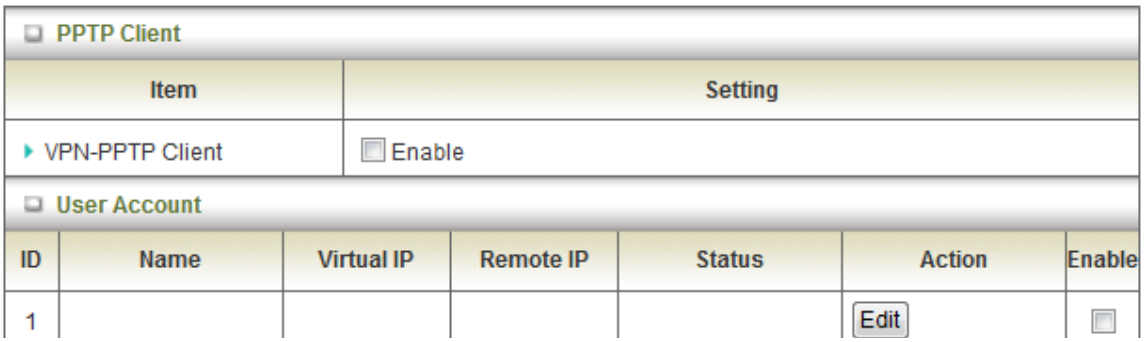


1. **Name:** Input a name of this profile.
2. **Peer IP/Domain:** Input the IP address or domain name of remote L2TP server.
3. **User name:** enter the user name to dial to remote L2TP server.
4. **Password:** enter the password to dial to remote L2TP server.

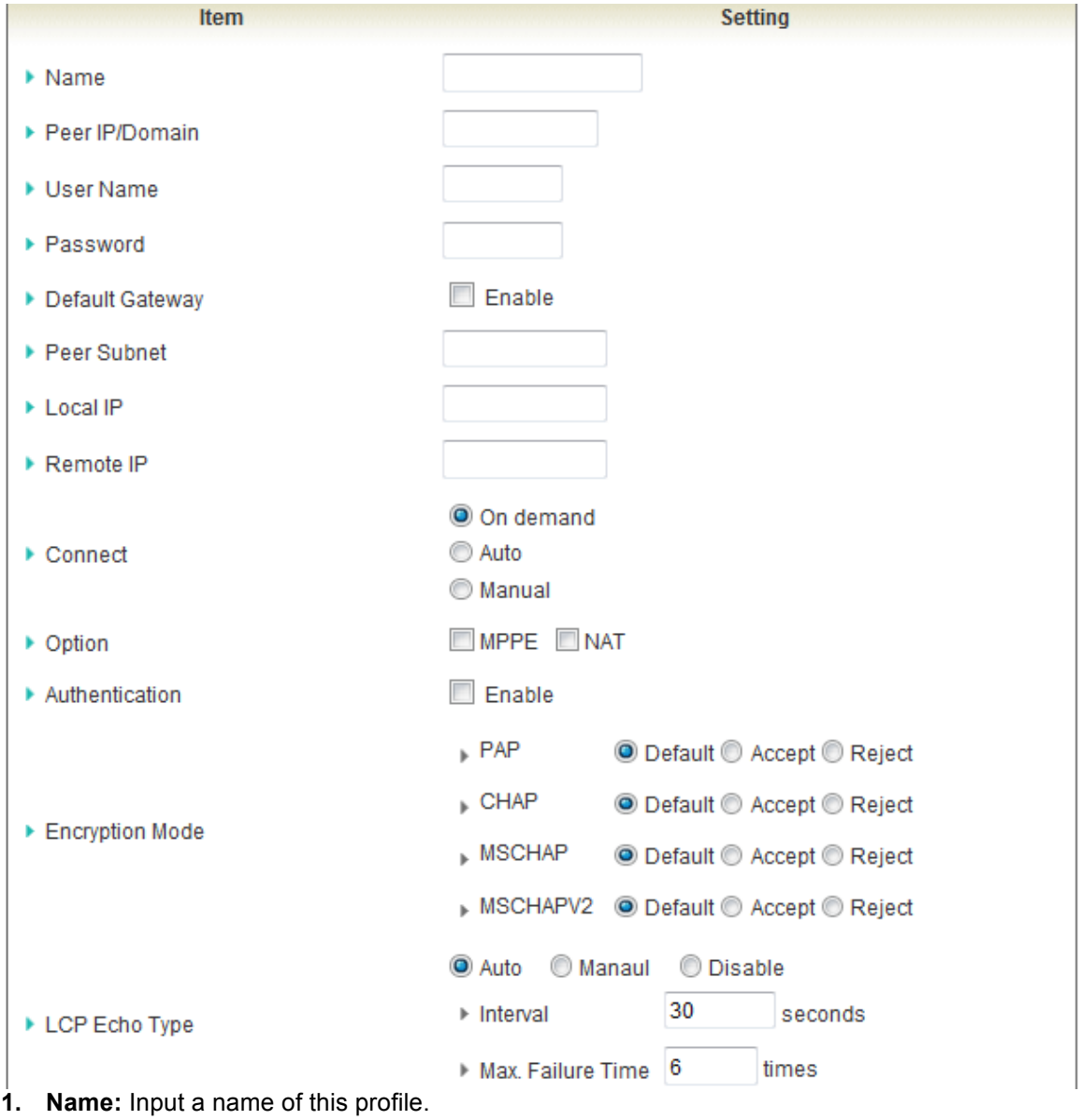
5. **Default Gateway:** If check this checkbox, all traffic will be routed to remote L2TP server.
6. **Peer Subnet:** Only the destination in this peer subnet will be routed to remote L2TP server.
7. **Local IP:** You can set a fixed IP address of this L2TP connection.
8. **Remote IP:** Indicate a peer IP address of L2TP connection.
9. **Connect:** You can choose on-demand, auto, or manual to trigger this connection.
10. **Option:** Options for connection.
11. **Authentication:** You need to enable this option if remote L2TP server requests it.
12. **Encryption Mode:** You can choose different ways for encryption. The encryption you choose must be supported by remote L2TP server.
13. **LCP Echo Type:** Choose the way to do connection keep alive.

3.3.6 VPN-PPTP Client

This router can connect to a remote PPTP server after WAN connection is established.



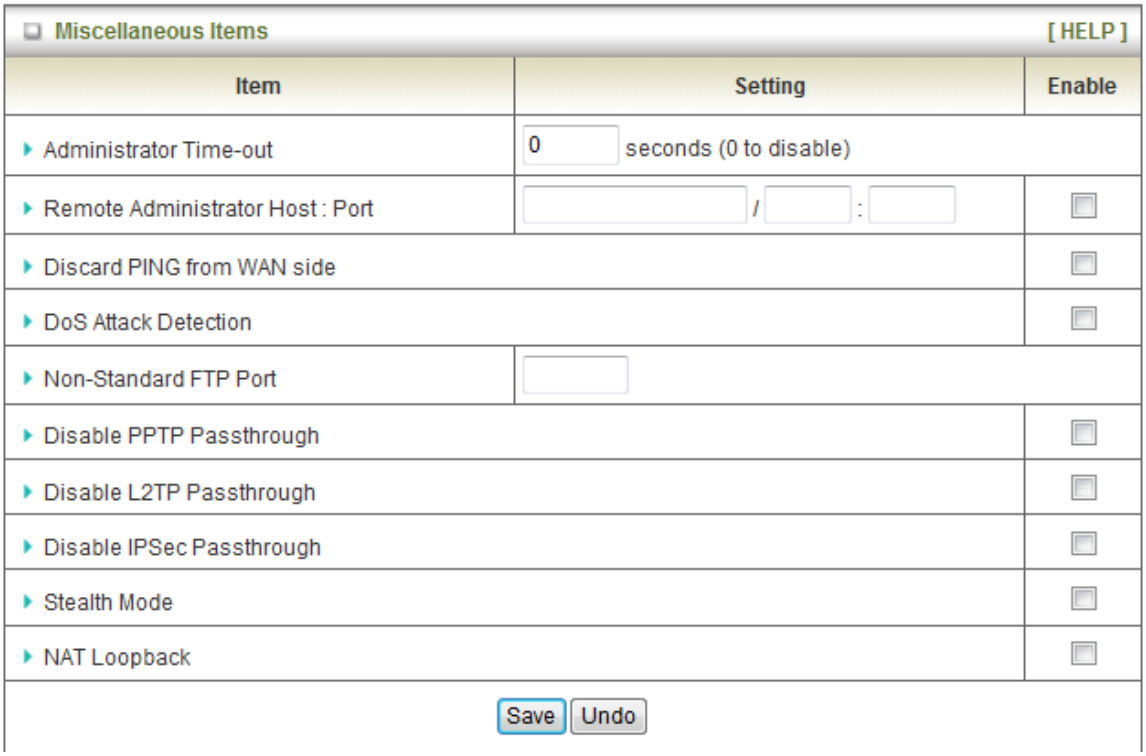
Enable **VPN-PPTP Client**, and press **"Edit"** button to add connection detail.



1. **Name:** Input a name of this profile.
2. **Peer IP/Domain:** Input the IP address or domain name of remote PPTP server.
3. **User name:** enter the user name to dial to remote PPTP server.
4. **Password:** enter the password to dial to remote PPTP server.
5. **Default Gateway:** If check this checkbox, all traffic will be routed to remote PPTP server.
6. **Peer Subnet:** Only the destination in this peer subnet will be routed to remote PPTP server.

7. **Local IP:** You can set a fixed IP address of this PPTP connection.
8. **Remote IP:** Indicate a peer IP address of PPTP connection.
9. **Connect:** You can choose on-demand, auto, or manual to trigger this connection.
10. **Option:** Options for connection.
11. **Authentication:** You need to enable this option if remote PPTP server requests it.
12. **Encryption Mode:** You can choose different ways for encryption. The encryption you choose must be supported by remote PPTP server.
13. **LCP Echo Type:** Choose the way to do connection keep alive.

3.3.7 Miscellaneous



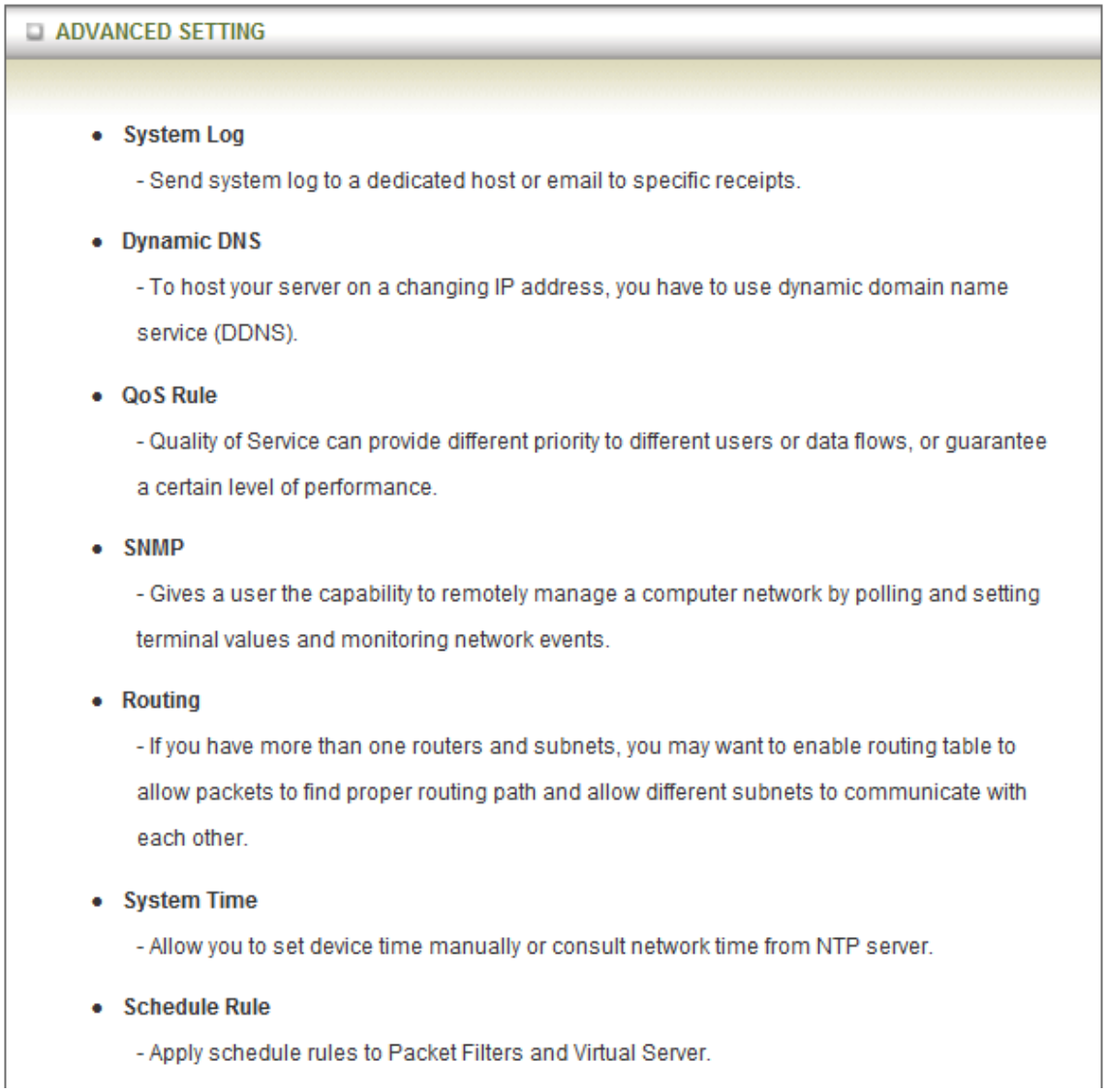
1. **Administrator Time-out**: The time of no activity to logout automatically, you may set it to zero to disable this feature.
2. **Remote Administrator Host/Port**
   In general, only Intranet user can browse the built-in web pages to perform administration task. This feature enables you to perform administration task from remote host. If this feature is enabled, only the specified IP address can perform remote administration. If the specified IP address is 0.0.0.0, any host can connect with this product to perform administration task. You can use subnet mask bits "/nn" notation to specified a group of trusted IP addresses for example, "10.1.2.0/24".
   NOTE: When Remote Administration is enabled, the web server port will be shifted to 80. You can change web server port to other port, too.
3. **Discard PING from WAN side**: When this feature is enabled, any host on the WAN cannot ping this product.
4. **DoS Attack Detection**: When this feature is enabled, the router will detect and log the DoS attack comes from the Internet. Currently, the router can detect the following DoS attack: SYN Attack, WinNuke, Port Scan, Ping of Death, Land Attack etc.
5. **Non-Standard FTP port:** If you want to access a WAN FTP server which doesn't use port 21, you need to indicate the port number that WAN FTP uses.
6. **Disable PPTP passthrough:** The PPTP passthrough is enabled by default. You can disable here.
7. **Disable L2TP passthrough:** The L2TP passthrough is enabled by default. You can disable here.
8. **Disable IPSec passthrough:** The IPSec passthrough is enabled by default. You can disable here.

9. **Stealth Mode:** If enable this option, router will become “hidden” if someone uses port scan utility to scan available ports on this router.
10. **NAT Loopback:** If enable this option, local hosts can access local virtual server via WAN IP address of this router.

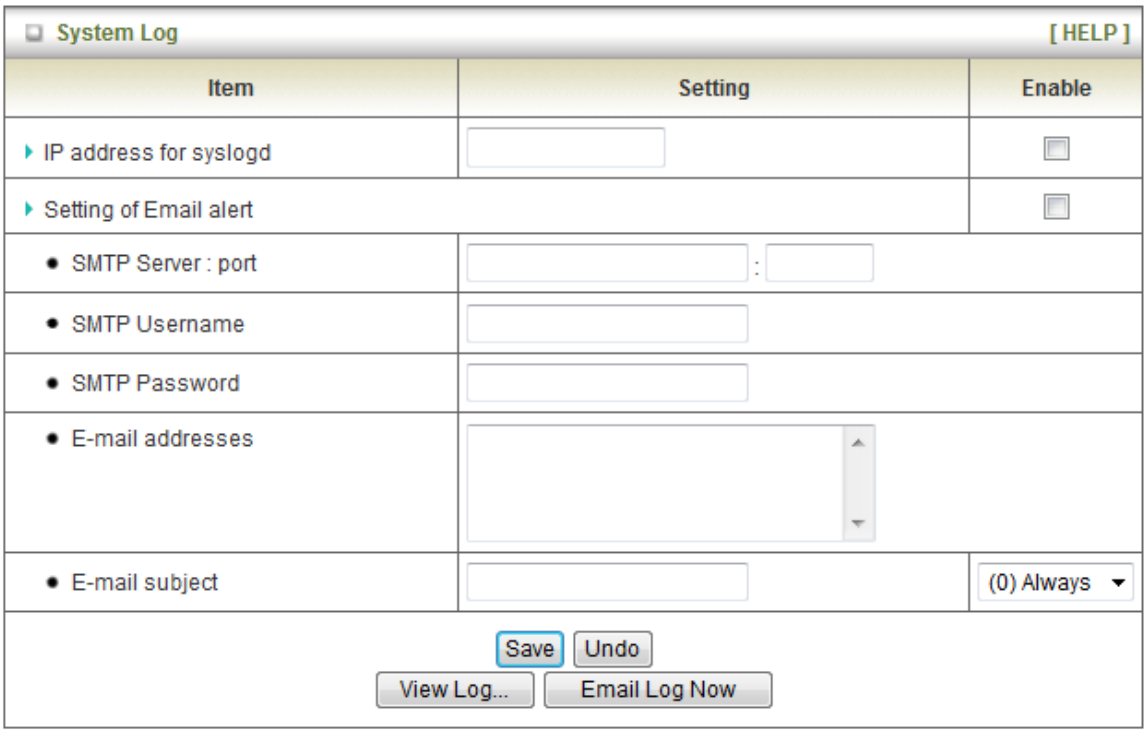
Click on “Save” to store your settings or click “Undo” to give up the changes.

3.4 Advanced Setting

The **Advanced Setting** includes System log, Dynamic DNS, QoS, SNMP, Routing, System Time, Schedule Rule, IPv6, and VLAN settings.



3.4.1 System Log



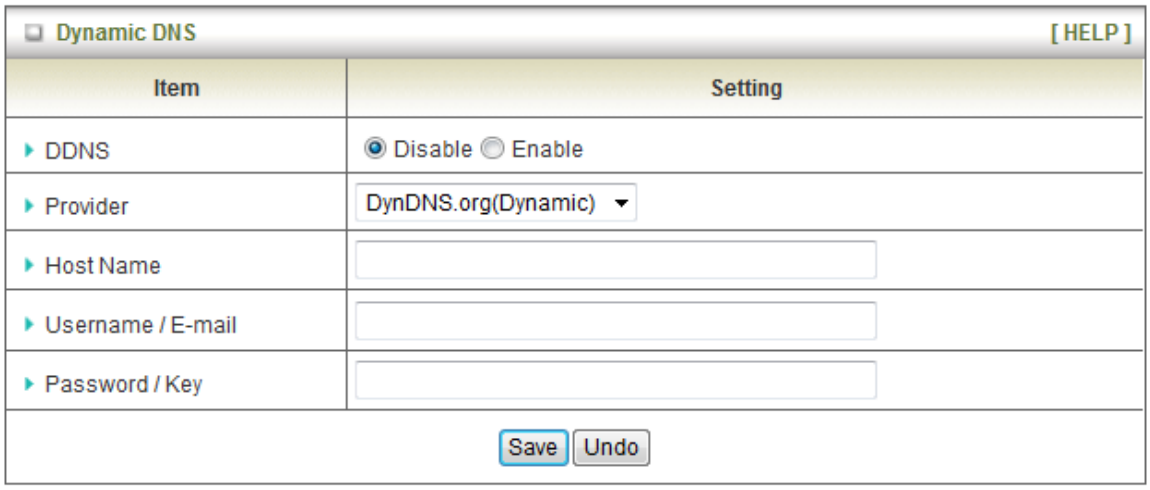
This page support two methods to export system logs to specific destination by means of syslog (UDP) and SMTP(TCP). The items you have to setup including:

1. **IP Address for Sys log**: Host IP of destination where sys log will be sent to. Check **Enable** to enable this function.
2. **Setting of E-mail Alert**: Check if you want to enable Email alert (send syslog via email).
3. **SMTP Server:Port**: Input the SMTP server IP and port, which are connected with ':'. If you do not specify port number, the default value is 25.
   For example, "mail.your_url.com" or "192.168.1.100:26".
4. **SMTP Username:** Input username of your account on this SMTP server.
5. **SMTP Password:** Input password of your account on this SMTP server.
6. **E-mail address:** The recipients who will receive these logs, you can assign more than 1 recipient, using ';' or ',' to separate these email addresses.
7. **E-mail Subject**: The subject of email alert, this setting is optional.

Click on "Save" to store your settings or click "Undo" to give up the changes.

3.4.2 Dynamic DNS

To host your server on a changing IP address, you have to use dynamic domain name service (DDNS). So that anyone wishing to reach your host only needs to know the name of it. Dynamic DNS will map the name of your host to your current IP address, which changes each time you connect your Internet service provider.
Before you enable **Dynamic DNS**, you need to register an account on one of these Dynamic DNS servers that we list in **Provider** field.

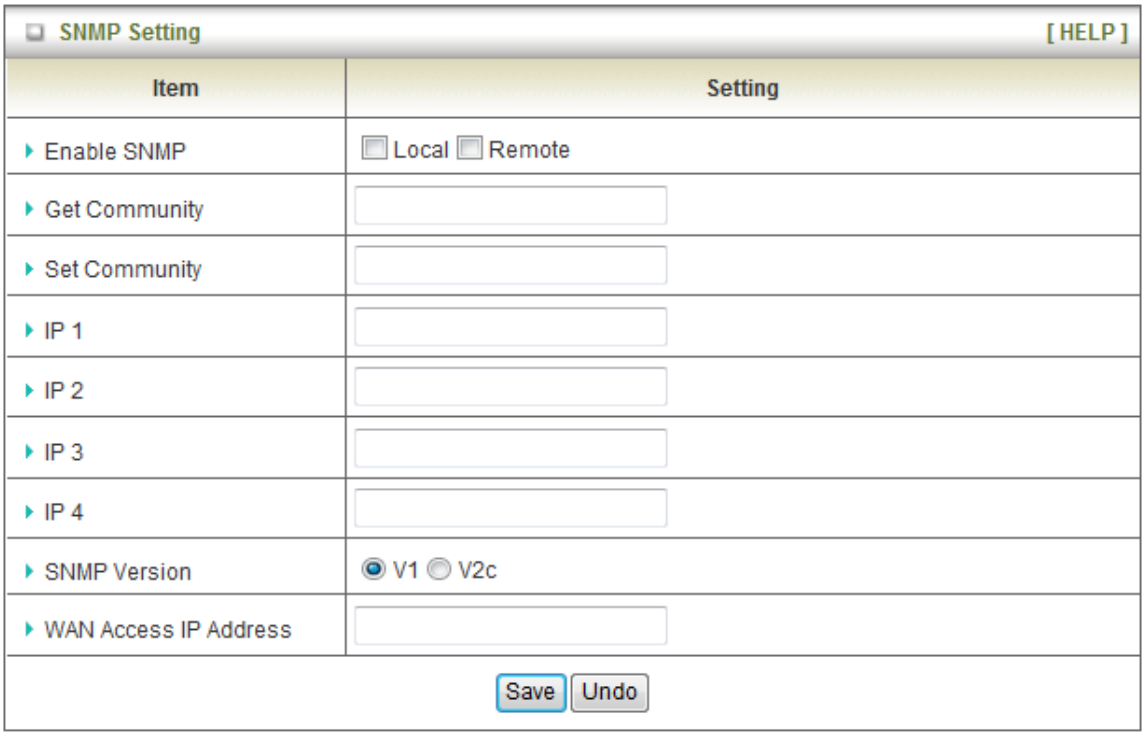


To enable **Dynamic DNS** click the check box next to **Enable** in the **DDNS** field. Next you have to enter the appropriate information about your Dynamic DNS Serve .**Provider**, **Host Name**, **Username/E-mail**, and **Password/Key**. You can get this information when you register an account on a Dynamic DNS server.

Click on "Save" to store your settings or click "Undo" to give up the changes.

3.4.4 SNMP

In brief, SNMP, the Simple Network Management Protocol, is a protocol designed to give a user the capability to remotely manage a computer network by polling and setting terminal values and monitoring network events.

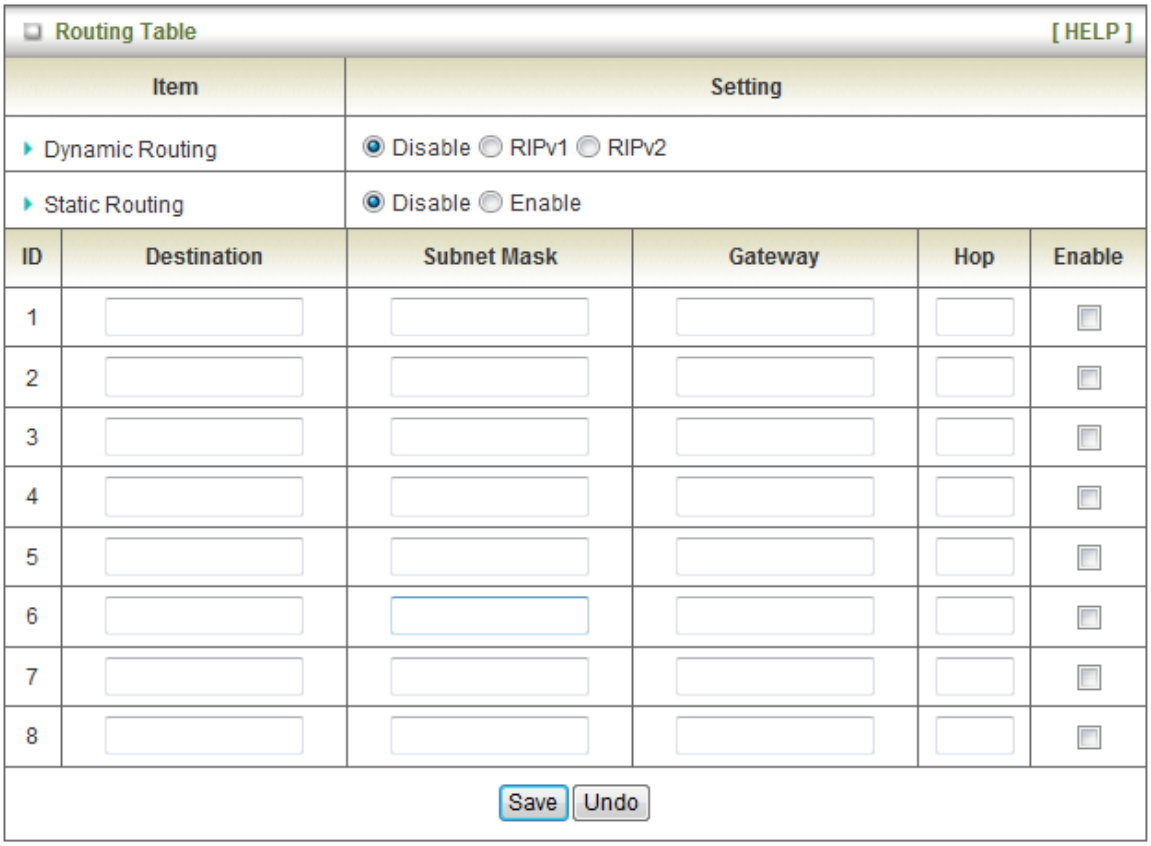


1. **Enable SNMP**: You must check “Local”, “Remote” or both to enable SNMP function. If “Local” is checked, this device will response request from LAN. If “Remote” is checked, this device will response request from WAN.
2. **Get Community**: The community of GetRequest that this device will respond.
3. **Set Community**: The community of SetRequest that this device will accept.
4. **IP 1, IP 2, IP 3, IP 4**: Enter the IP addresses of your SNMP Management PCs. User has to configure to where this device should send SNMP Trap message.
5. **SNMP Version**: Select proper SNMP Version that your SNMP Management software supports.
6. **WAN Access IP Address**: If you want to limit the remote SNMP access to specific computer, please enter the PC’s IP address. The default value is 0.0.0.0, and it means that any internet connected computer can get some information of the device with SNMP protocol.

Click on “Save” to store your settings or click “Undo” to give up the changes.

3.4.5 Routing

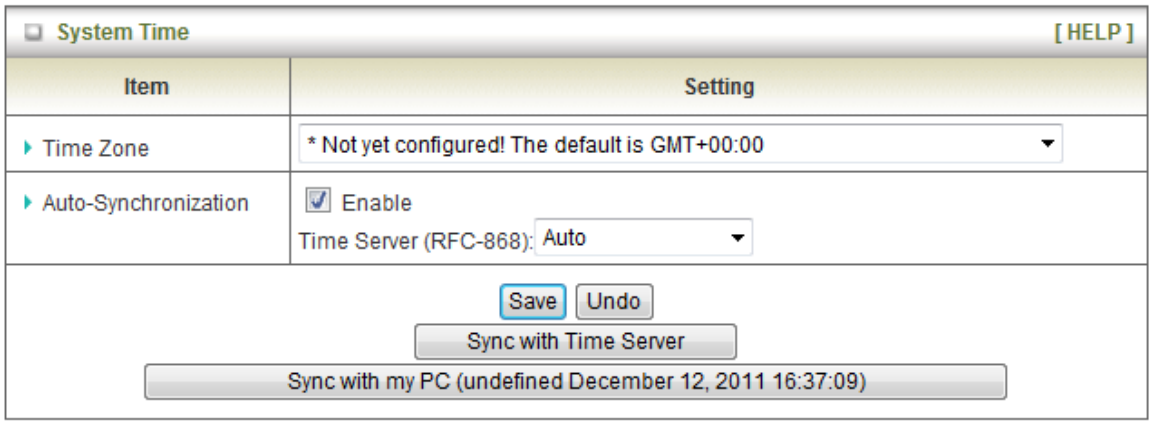
If you have more than one routers and subnets, you will need to enable routing table to allow packets to find proper routing path and allow different subnets to communicate with each other. The routing table allows you to determine which physical interface address to use for outgoing IP data grams.



1. **Dynamic Routing**: Routing Information Protocol (RIP) will exchange information about destinations for computing routes throughout the network. Please select RIPv2 only if you have different subnet in your network. Otherwise, please select RIPv1 if you need this protocol.
2. **Static Routing**: For static routing, you can specify up to 8 routing rules. You can enter the **destination IP address**, **subnet mask**, **gateway**, and **hop** for each routing rule, and then enable or disable the rule by checking or un-checking the Enable checkbox.

Click on "Save" to store your settings or click "Undo" to give up the changes.

3.4.6 System Time



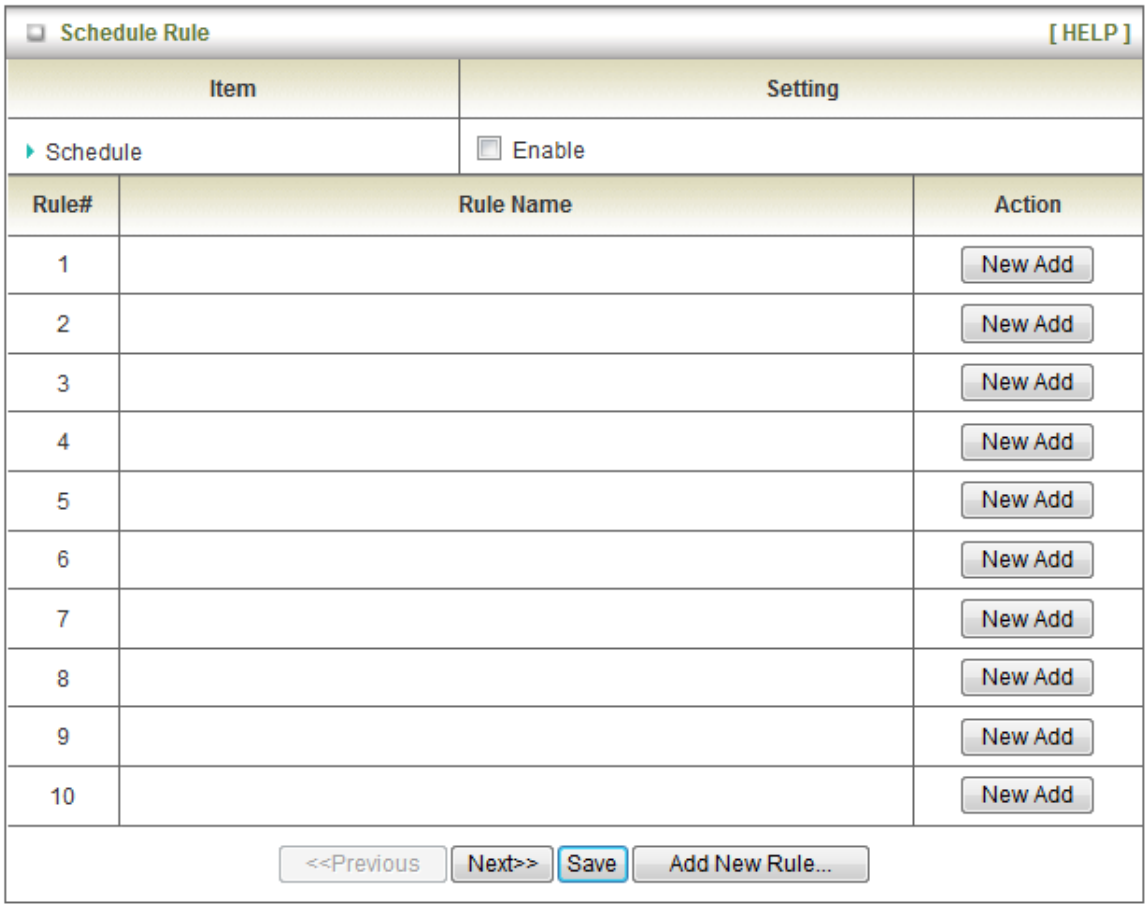
1. **Time Zone**: Select a time zone where this device locates.
2. **Auto-Synchronization**: Check the “Enable” checkbox to enable this function. Besides, you can select a NTP time server to consult UTC time.
3. **Sync with Time Server**: Click on the button if you want to set Date and Time by NTP Protocol manually.
4. **Sync with my PC**: Click on the button if you want to set Date and Time using PC’s Date and Time manually.

.

Click on “Save” to store your settings or click “Undo” to give up the changes.

3.4.7 Scheduling

You can set the schedule time to decide which service will be turned on or off.



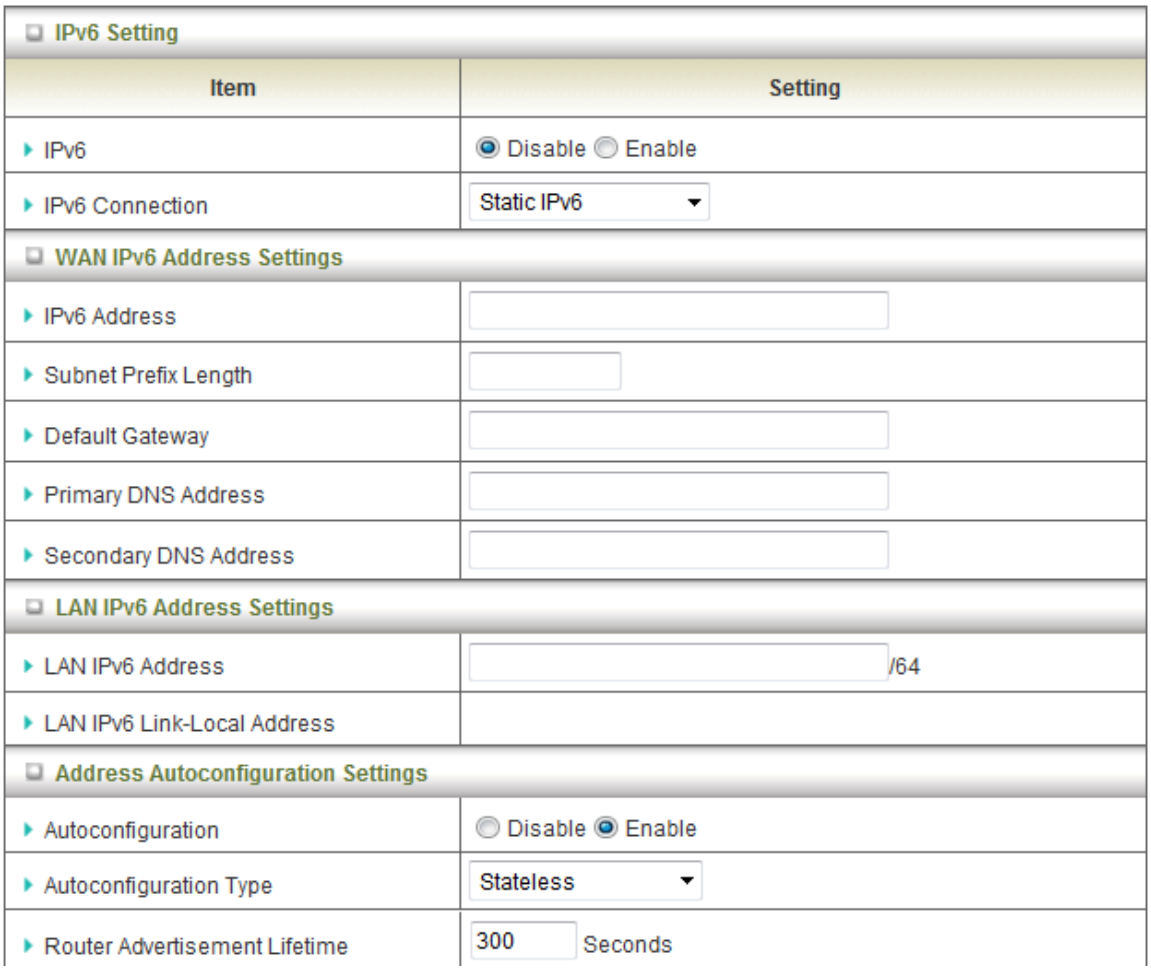
1. **Schedule**: Check to enable the schedule rule settings.
2. **Add New Rule**: To create a schedule rule, click the “Add New Rule” button. You can edit the **Name of Rule**, **Policy**, and set the schedule time (**Week day**, **Start Time**, and **End Time**). The following example configures “ftp time” as everyday 14:10 to 16:20.

Click on “Save” to store your settings or click “Undo” to give up the changes.

3.4.8 IPv6

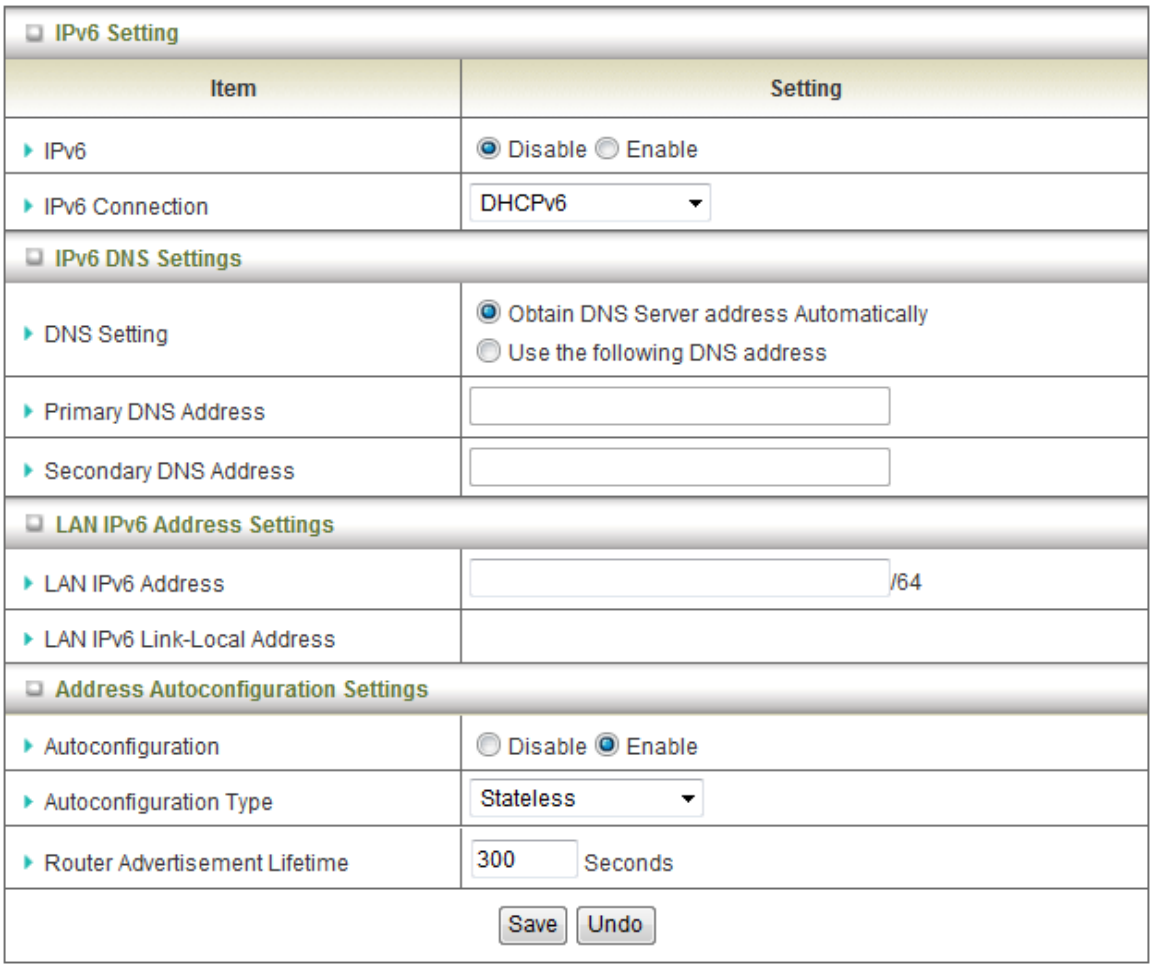
This device supports several IPv6 applications. You can choose Static IPv6, DHCPv6, PPPoEv6, 6to4, and IPv6 in IPv4 tunnel according to your requirements.

3.4.8.1 Static IPv6



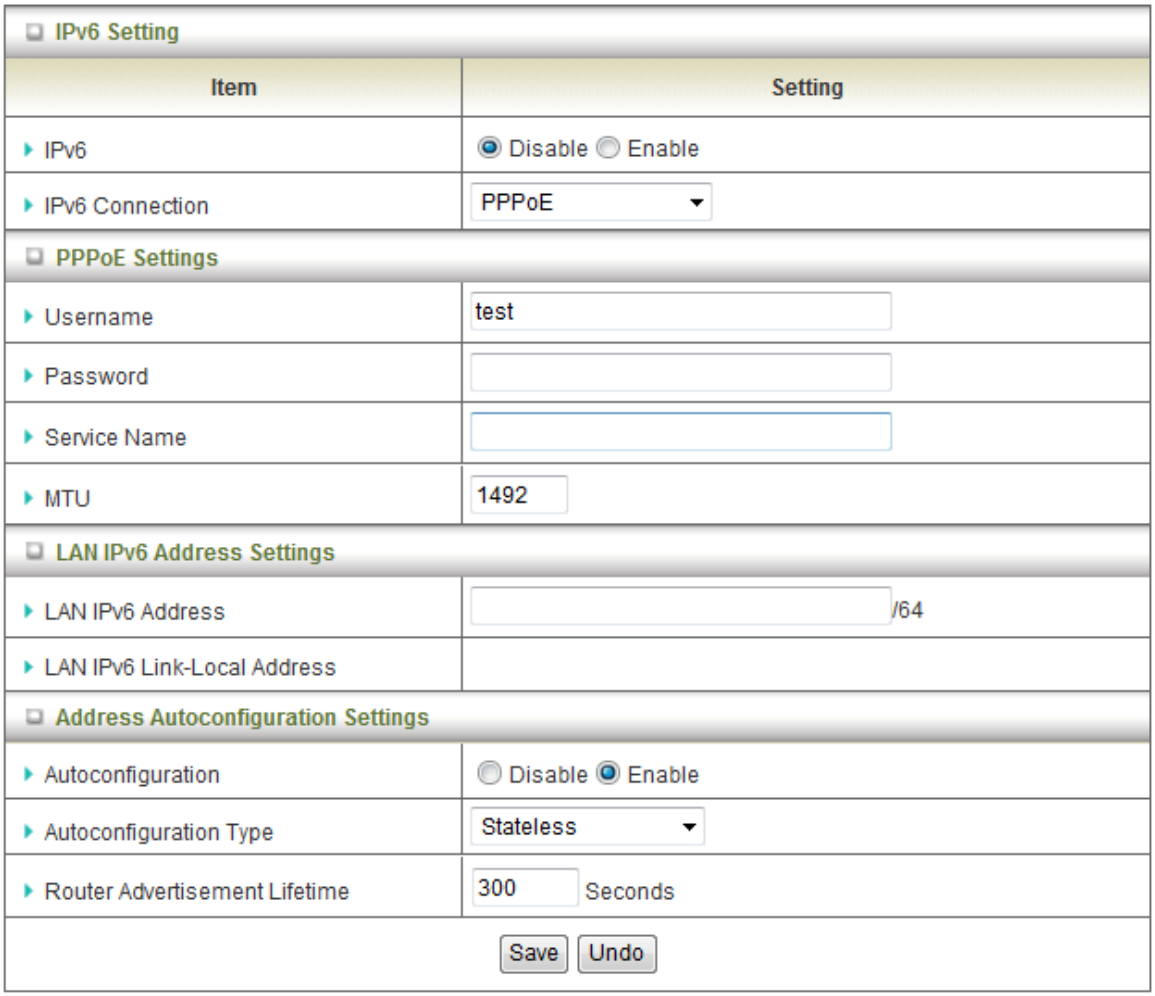
1. **IPv6**: Disable or enable the IPv6 functions.
2. **IPv6 Connection**: you can choose Static IPv6 from the list.
3. **WAN IPv6 address settings**: you can add IPv6 address / subnet prefix length / default Gateway / Primary DNS address and secondary DNS address.
4. **LAN IPv6 address settings**: you can add LAN IPv6 address, and IPv6 Link-Local address will be showed automatically.
5. **Address auto configuration setting:** Disable or enable this auto configuration setting. You may set stateless or stateful(Dynamic IPv6), and also check if need to send Router advertisement messages periodically.

3.4.8.2 DHCPv6



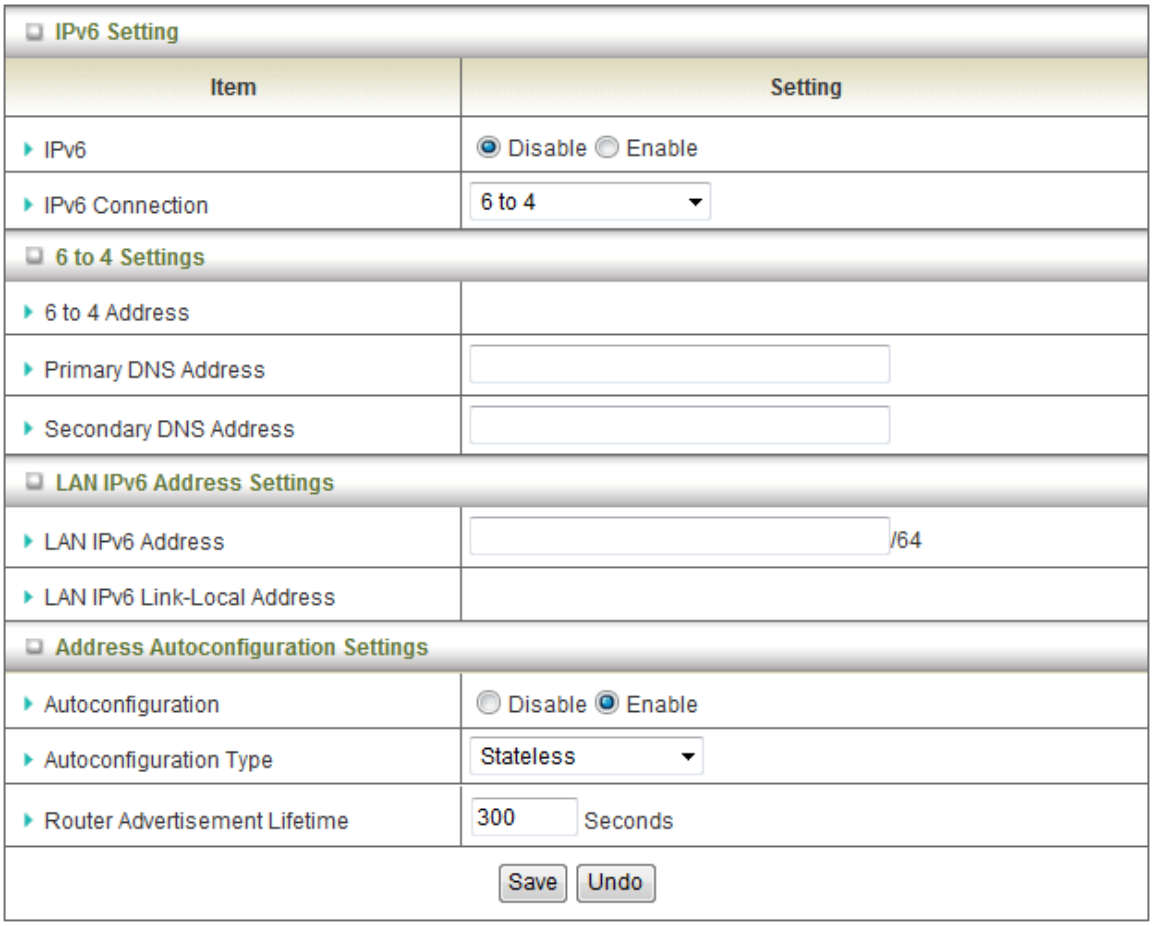
1. **IPv6 DNS settings**: you may obtain IPv6 DNS automatically or set DNS address manually for Primary DNS address and secondary DNS address.
2. **LAN IPv6 address settings**: you can add LAN IPv6 address, and IPv6 Link-Local address will be showed automatically.
3. **Address auto configuration setting:** Disable or enable this auto configuration setting. You may set stateless or stateful(Dynamic IPv6), and also check if need to send Router advertisement messages periodically.

3.4.8.3 PPPoEv6



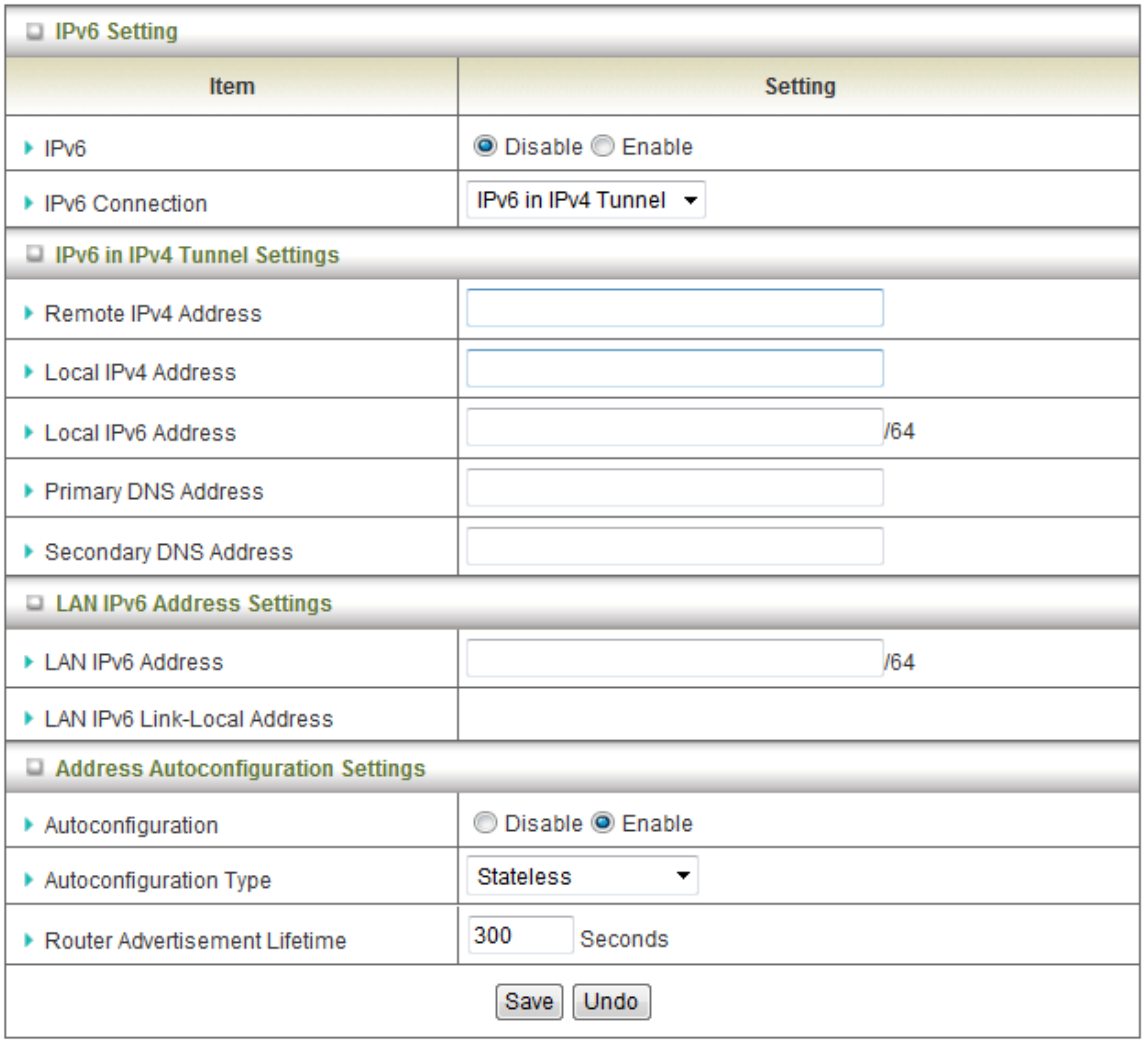
1. **PPPoE settings**: you need to type username and password of PPPoE connection. The service name is only required when ISP asks you to input it. MTU is 1492 by default.
2. **LAN IPv6 address settings**: you can add LAN IPv6 address, and IPv6 Link-Local address will be showed automatically.
3. **Address auto configuration setting:** Disable or enable this auto configuration setting. You may set stateless or stateful(Dynamic IPv6), and also check if need to send Router advertisement messages periodically.

3.4.8.4 6 to 4



1. **IPv6 DNS settings**: The 6 to 4 address will be showed automatically when WAN gets a public IPv4 address. You may set DNS address manually for Primary DNS address and secondary DNS address.
2. **LAN IPv6 address settings**: you can add LAN IPv6 address, and IPv6 Link-Local address will be showed automatically.
3. **Address auto configuration setting:** Disable or enable this auto configuration setting. You may set stateless or stateful(Dynamic IPv6), and also check if need to send Router advertisement messages periodically.

3.4.8.5 IPv6 in IPv4 Tunnel

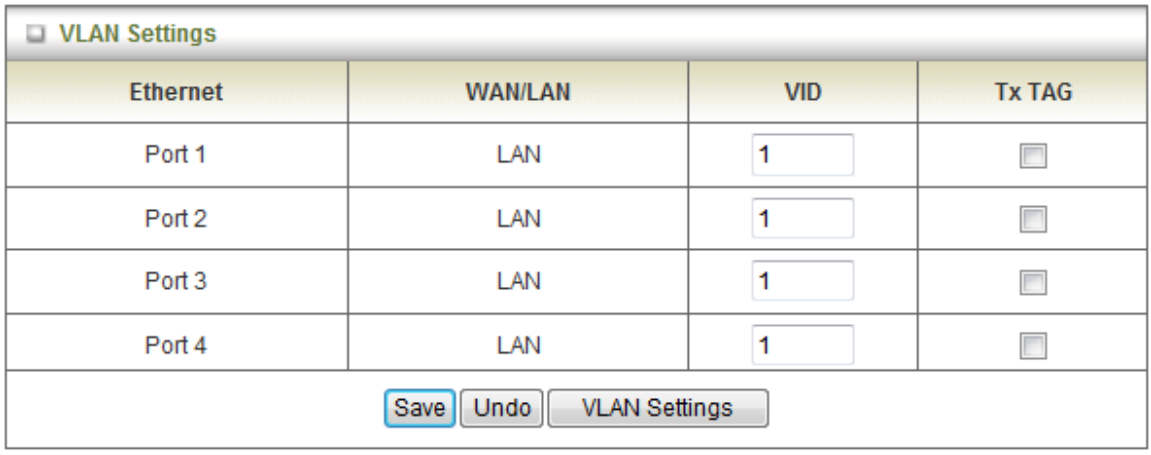


1. **IPv6 address in IPv4 Tunnel settings**: you may add remote / local IPv4 address and local IPv6 address, and then set DNS address manually for Primary DNS address and secondary DNS address.
2. **LAN IPv6 address settings**: you can add LAN IPv6 address, and IPv6 Link-Local address will be showed automatically.
3. **Address auto configuration setting:** Disable or enable this auto configuration setting. You may set stateless or stateful(Dynamic IPv6), and also check if need to send Router advertisement messages periodically.

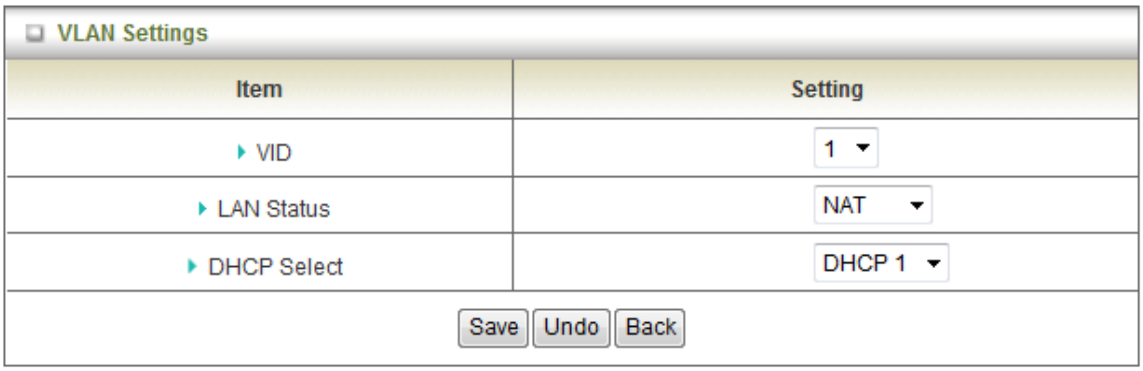
3.4.9 VLAN

The VLAN function allows you to divide local network into different “virtual LAN”. In some cases, ISP may need router to support “VLAN tag” for certain kinds of services (e.g. IPTV) to work properly.

There are four LAN ports with this router, so you can have up to 4 VLAN if required. Those four LAN ports belong to one VLAN by default. If you want to divide them into different VLAN, you just need to assign different “VID” for them. If ISP requests a “VLAN Tag” with your outgoing data, please remember to check the checkbox of “Tx TAG”.



For detailed configuration of VLAN, please press button **“VLAN Settings”** to continue.

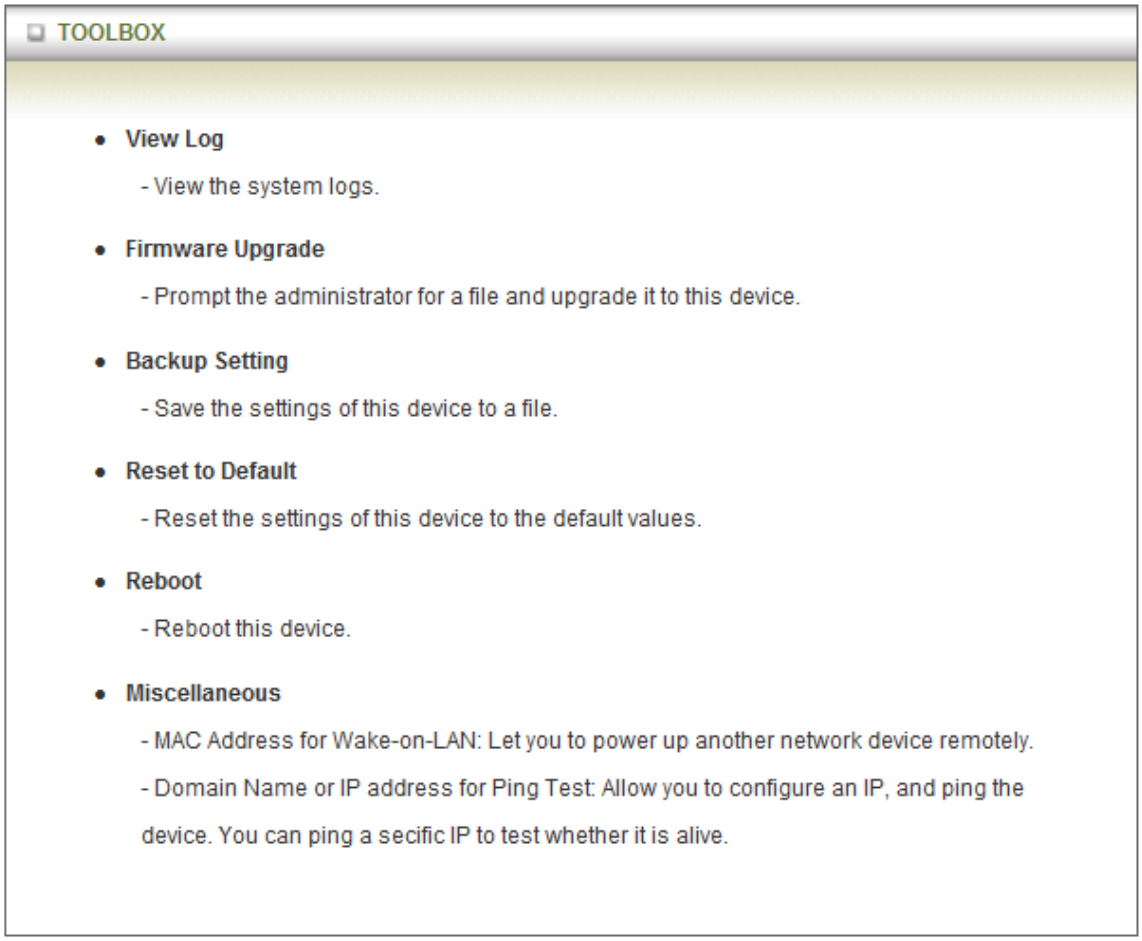


1. **VID:** Select which VID you want to configure.
2. **LAN Status and DHCP Select:** there are two options: NAT or Bridge.

   If choose NAT: The NAT function is activated, and you can select one of DHCP server configurations to apply to this VID.

   If choose Bridge: The NAT function is deactivated, and WAN traffic will be transferred to local LAN port which has same VID.

3.6 Tool Box


TOOLBOX
View Log
- View the system logs.
Firmware Upgrade
- Prompt the administrator for a file and upgrade it to this device.
Backup Setting
- Save the settings of this device to a file.
Reset to Default
- Reset the settings of this device to the default values.
Reboot
- Reboot this device.
Miscellaneous
- MAC Address for Wake-on-LAN: Let you to power up another network device remotely.
- Domain Name or IP address for Ping Test: Allow you to configure an IP, and ping the device. You can ping a secific IP to test whether it is alive.

3.6.1 System Info

You can view the System Information and System log, and download/clear the System log.

System Infomation

Item	Setting
WAN Type	Dynamic IP Address
Display time	Wed, 27 Jan 2010 16:47:57 +0800

System Log

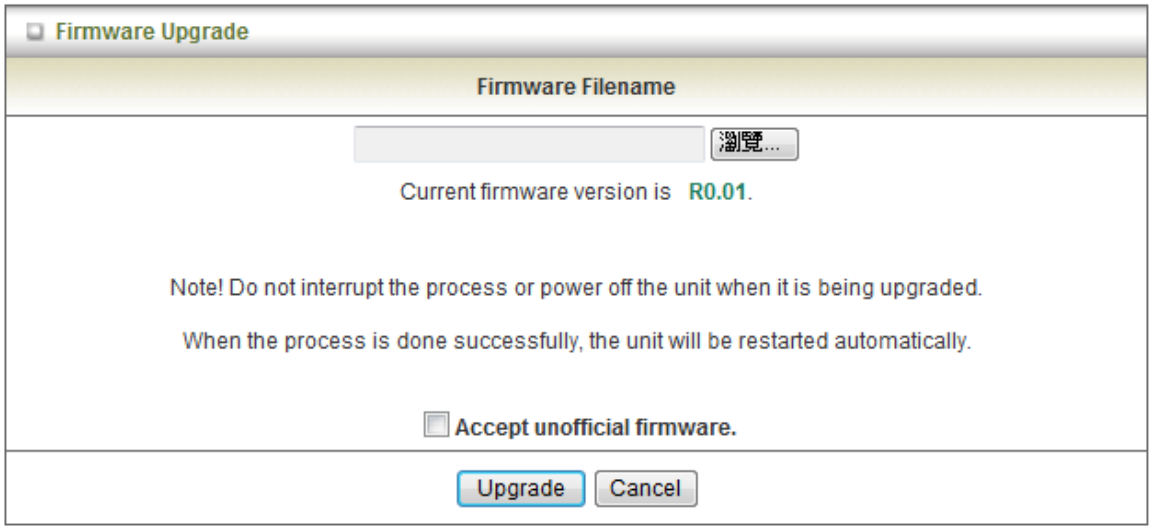
Time	Log
Jan 26 14:30:46	kernel: klogd started: BusyBox v1.3.2 (2009-12-23 15:33:29 CST)
Jan 26 14:30:54	udhcpd[1422]: udhcpd (v0.9.9-pre) started
Jan 26 14:30:54	udhcpd[1422]: Unable to open /var/run/udhcpd.leases for reading
Jan 26 14:30:55	init: Starting pid 1463, console /dev/ttyS1: '/bin/ash'
Jan 26 14:30:56	commander: STOP WANTYPE Dynamic IP Address
Jan 26 14:30:56	commander: START WANTYPE Dynamic IP Address
Jan 26 14:30:57	udhcpc[1525]: udhcpc (v0.9.9-pre) started
Jan 26 14:30:58	commander: STOP WANTYPE Dynamic IP Address
Jan 26 14:30:58	udhcpc[1769]: Received SIGTERM
Jan 26 14:31:01	udhcpc[1828]: udhcpc (v0.9.9-pre) started
Jan 26 14:31:02	udhcpc[2069]: Sending discover...
Jan 26 14:31:02	udhcpc[2069]: Sending select for 192.168.122.158...
Jan 26 14:31:02	udhcpc[2069]: Lease of 192.168.122.158 obtained, lease time 600
Jan 26 14:31:08	commander: Synchronization Time Success.
Jan 26 14:31:22	udhcpd[1424]: sending OFFER of 192.168.1.100

Page: 1/54 (Log Number: 807)

<< Previous | Next >> | First Page | Last Page

Refresh | Download | Clear logs

3.6.3 Firmware Upgrade

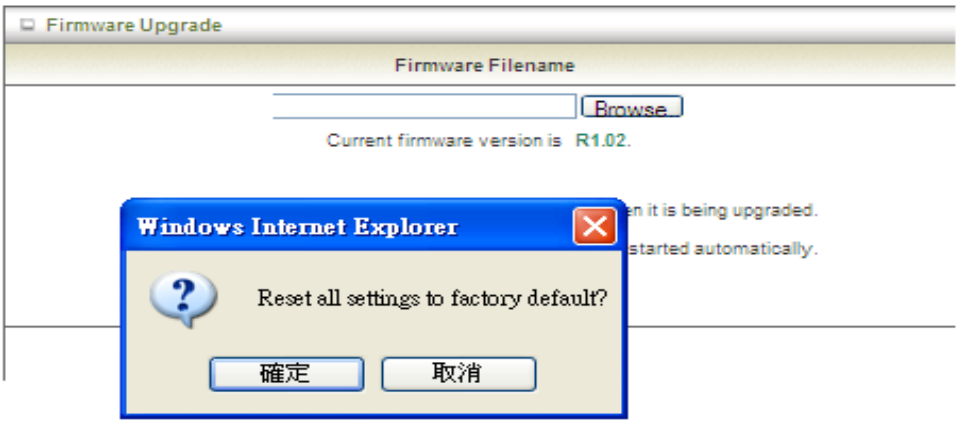


You can upgrade firmware by clicking “Upgrade” button.

3.6.4 Backup Setting

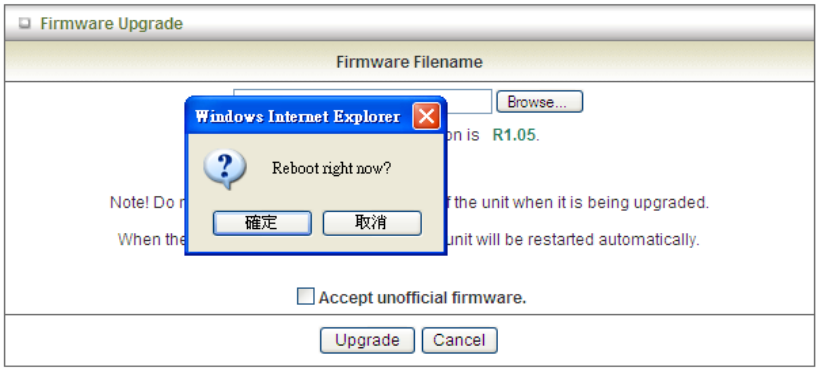
You can backup your settings by clicking the “**Backup Setting”** function item and save it as a bin file. Once you want to restore these settings, please click Firmware Upgrade button and use the bin file you saved.

3.6.5 Reset to Default



You can also reset this device to factory default settings by clicking the **Reset to default** function item.

3.6.6 Reboot



You can also reboot this device by clicking the **Reboot** function item.

3.6.7 Miscellaneous

1. **MAC Address for Wake-on-LAN:** Input MAC address of host that you want to use WOL.
2. **Domain Name or IP address for Ping Test:** Allow you to configure an IP, and ping the device. You can ping a specific IP to test whether it is alive.

Chapter 4 . Troubleshooting

This Chapter provides solutions to problems for the installation and operation of the TW-EA515 ADSL router. You can refer to the following if you are having problems.

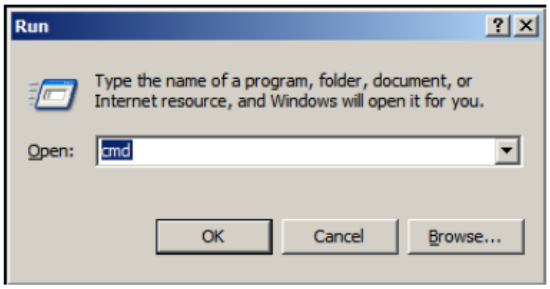
1 Why can't I configure the router even the cable is plugged and the LED is lit?

Do a **Ping test** to make sure that the WiFi Combo Router is responding.

Note: It is recommended that you use an Ethernet connection to configure it.

Go to **Start > Run**.

1. Type **cmd**.



2. Press **OK.**
3. Type **ipconfig** to get the IP of default gateway.
4. Type "**ping 192.168.0.254".** Assure that you ping the correct IP Address assigned to the TW-EA515 ADSL router. It will show four replies if you ping correctly.

```
markku-aberg-iMac:~ telewell$ ping 192.168.0.254
PING 192.168.0.254 (192.168.0.254): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.956 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.670 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.747 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.838 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.834 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.833 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.778 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.844 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.827 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.840 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.700 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=0.853 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.254: icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=0.838 ms
```

Ensure that your Ethernet Adapter is working, and that all network drivers are installed properly. Network adapter names will vary depending on your specific adapter. The installation steps listed below are applicable for all network adapters.

1. Go to **Start > Right click on "My Computer" > Properties**.
2. **Select** the **Hardware Tab**.
3. Click **Device Manager**.
4. Double-click on "**Network Adapters"**.

5. Right-click on **Wireless Card bus Adapter** or **your specific network adapter**.
6. Select **Properties** to ensure that all drivers are installed properly.
7. Look under **Device Status** to see if the device is working properly.
8. Click "**OK"**.
9.

2 What can I do if my Ethernet connection does not work properly?

A. Make sure the RJ45 cable connect with the router.

B. Ensure that the setting on your Network Interface Card adapter is "Enabled".

C. If settings are correct, ensure that you are not using a crossover Ethernet cable, not all Network Interface Cards are MDI/MDIX compatible, and use a patch cable is recommended.

D. If the connection still doesn't work properly, then you can reset it to default.

3 Problems with 3G connection?

A. What can I do if the 3G connection is failed by Auto detection?

Maybe the device can't recognize your ISP automatically. Please select "Manual" mode, and filling in dial-up settings manually.

B. What can I do if my country and ISP are not in the list?

Please choose "Others" item from the list, and filling in dial-up settings manually.

C. What can I do if my 3G connection is failed even the dongle is plugged?

Please check the following items:

I. Make sure you have inserted a validated SIM card in the 3G data card, and the subscription from ISP is still available

II. If you activate PIN code check feature in SIM card, making sure the PIN code you fill in dial-up page is correct

III. Checking with your ISP to see all dial-up settings are correct

IV. Make sure 3G signal from your ISP is available in your environment

D. What can I do if my router can't recognize my 3G data card even it is plugged?

There might be compatibility issue with some certain 3G cards. Please check the latest compatibility list to see if your 3G card is already supported.

E. What should I insert in APN, PIN Code, Account, Password, Primary DNS, and Secondary DNS?

The device will show this information after you choose country and Telcom. You can also check these values with your ISP.

F. Which 3G network should I select?

It depends on what service your ISP provide. Please check your ISP to know this information.

G. Why my 3G connection is keep dropping?

Please check 3G signal strength from your ISP in your environment is above middle level.

4 Something wrong with the wireless connection?

A. Can't setup a wireless connection?

I. Ensure that the SSID and the encryption settings are exactly the same to the Clients.

II. Move the TW-EA515 ADSL router and the wireless client into the same room, and then test the wireless connection.

III. Disable all security settings such as **WEP**, and **MAC Address Control**.

IV. Turn off the TW-EA515 ADSL router and the client, then restart it and then turn on the client again.

V. Ensure that the LEDs are indicating normally. If no, make sure that the AC power and Ethernet cables are firmly connected.

VI. Ensure that the IP Address, subnet mask, gateway and DNS settings are correctly entered for the network.

VII. If you are using other wireless device, home security systems or ceiling fans, lights in your home, your wireless connection may degrade dramatically. Keep your product away from electrical devices that generate RF noise such as microwaves, monitors, electric motors…

B. What can I do if my wireless client can not access the Internet?

I. Out of range: Put the router closer to your client.

II. Wrong SSID or Encryption Key: Check the SSID or Encryption setting.

III. Connect with wrong AP: Ensure that the client is connected with the correct Access Point.

i. **Right-click** on the **Local Area Connection icon** in the taskbar.

ii. Select **View Available Wireless Networks in Wireless Configure**. Ensure you have selected the correct available network.

iii. Reset the TW-EA515 ADSL router to default setting

C. Why does my wireless connection keep dropping?

I. Antenna Orientation.

i. Try different antenna orientations for the TW-EA515 ADSL router.

ii. Try to keep the antenna at least 6 inches away from the wall or other objects.

II. Try changing the channel on the TW-EA515 ADSL router, and your Access Point and Wireless adapter to a different channel to avoid interference.

III. Keep your product away from electrical devices that generate RF noise, like microwaves, monitors, electric motors, etc.

5 What to do if I forgot my encryption key?

1. Go back to advanced setting to set up your Encryption key again.
2. Reset the TW-EA515 ADSL router to default setting

6 How to reset to default?

1. Ensure the TW-EA515 ADSL router is powered on
2. Find the **Reset** button on the right side
3. Press the **Reset** button for 8 seconds and then release.
4. After the TW-EA515 ADSL router reboots, it has back to the factory **default** settings.

Appendix A. Spec Summary Table

Hardware & Port Configuration		TW-EA515
Wireless WAN	USB 2.0 for external 3G/4G modem	1
Ethernet LAN	RJ-45 port, 10/100/1000Mbps, auto-MDI/MDIX	4
Antenna	1.8 dBi Fixed antenna	2
WPS Button	For WPS connection, WiFi On/Off, or Reset setting to factory default	1
LED Indication	Status(USB)/ WAN/ WLAN/ LAN1~4	●
Power Jack	DC Power Jack	●
Wireless LAN (WiFi)		
Standard	IEEE 802.11b/g/n compliance	●
SSID	SSID broadcast or in stealth mode	●
Channel	Auto-selection, manually	●
Security	WEP, WPA, WPA2, WPA-PSK, WPA2-PSK	●
WPS/ WIfi On-Off	WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) / WIfi On-Off	●
WMM	WMM (Wi-Fi Multimedia)	●
Functionality		
Wireless WAN	PPP (for WCDMA/HSPA)	●
	PPPoE (for iBurst)	●
Ethernet WAN	PPPoE, DHCP client, Static IP, PPTP, L2TP	●
WAN Connection	Auto-reconnect, dial-on-demand, manually	●
IPv6 support	Dual Stack, 6-in-4, 6-to-4, Static IPv6	●
One-to-Many NAT	Virtual server, special application, DMZ	●
SPI Firewall	IP/Service filter, URL blocking, MAC control	●
DoS Protection	DoS (Deny of Service) detection	●
Routing Protocol	Static route, dynamic route (RIP v1/v2)	●
Management	SNMP, UPnP IGD, syslog	●
Administration	Web-based UI, remote login, backup/restore setting	●
Environment & Certification		
Package Content	TW-EA515, DC 5V/2A power adapter, CD (Manual, Utility)	●
Operation Temp.	Temp.: 0~40°C, Humidity 10%~90% non-condensing	●
Storage Temp.	Temp.: -10~70°C, Humidity: 0~95% non-condensing	●
CE, FCC, RoHS	CE/FCC, RoHS compliance	●

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- busybox_1_00_rc2
- bridge-utils 0.9.5
- dhcpcd-1.3
- ISC DHCP V2 P5
- util-linux 2.12b for fdisk application
- e2fsprogs 1.27
- mini-lpd
- samba 2.2.7a
- syslogd spread from busybox
- wireless tools
- ntpclient of NTP client implementation
- RT61apd for 802.1X application
- vsftpd-2.0.3
- quota-tools 3.13
- GNU Wget

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Version 2, June 1991

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