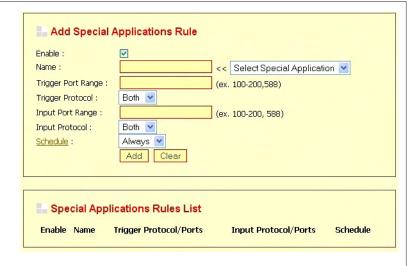
### **Add/Edit Special Applications Rule:**

The Special Application section is used to open single or multiple ports on your router when the router senses data sent to the Internet on a "trigger" port or port range. Special Applications Rules apply to all computers on your internal network.

- Rule Name: Enter to identify the Special Application Rule in the future. You can also select from a list of common applications, and the remaining configuration values will be filled in accordingly.
- ✓ Select the outbound Trigger Port Protocol used by your application.
- Select the **Input Port Protocol** used by the Internet traffic coming back into the router through the opened port range.
- Select a **Schedule** for when this rule is in effect. If you do not see the schedule you need in the list of schedules, go to the Tools -> Schedules screen and create a new schedule.
- ✓ Save Settings: click to save this information and continue.

#### **Special Applications Rules List:**

By toggling the **Enable** checkbox, the Special Application Rule List can be enabled or disabled. To edit the entries, click on the pencil icon. delete the entries click on the trash can icon. If you have made some changes or deletions click **Save Settings** at the top of the page. If your configuration settings are complete, click **Reboot the Device**. Otherwise click **Continue**. The router must reboot before new settings will take effect.



## 8.3 Gaming:

The Gaming option is used to open multiple ports or a range of ports in your router and redirect data through those ports to a single PC on your network. This feature allows you to enter ports in various formats including, Port Ranges (100-50), Individual Ports (80, 68, 888), or Mixed (1020-5000, 689).

#### Add/Edit Game Rule:

- Rule Name: Choose a Rule name that is meaningful to you or select from a list of pre-defined rules for many popular games. If you have any trouble with pre-defined rules, verify whether the port values have changed since the list was created.
- IP Address: Enter the local network IP Address of the system hosting the game server.
- Enter the TCP Ports to Open.
- Enter the UDP Ports to Open.
- Select a **Schedule** for when this rule is in effect. If you do not see the schedule you need in the list of schedules, go to the Tools -> Schedules screen and create a new schedule.
- Save Settings: click to save this information and continue.



#### **Game Rules List:**

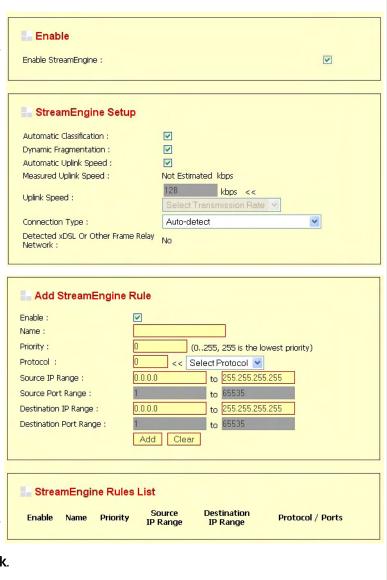
Toggling the **Enable** checkbox enables or disables the Game Rule List. To edit the entries clickon the pencil icon. To delete the entries click on trash can icon. If you have made some changes or deletions click on **Save Settings** button on top of page. If your configuration settings are over then click the Reboot the Device button otherwise click Continue. The router must reboot before new settings will take effect.

## 8.4 StreamEngine® Network Optimization:

This next section will help you configure the StreamEngine® Network Optimization. StreamEngine® Technology improves your online gaming experience by ensuring that your game traffic is prioritized over other network traffic, such as FTP or Web. For best performance, use the Automatic Classification option to automatically set the priority for your applications.

# StreamEngine® Setup:

- **Enable StreamEngine**® is disabled by default. For better performance and experience for gaming, enable this Option.
- Automatic Classification will be enabled by default, when StreamEngine® is selected. This option will allow your router to automatically determine which programs should have network priority.
- When you have a slot Internet uplink, Dynamic Fragmentation should be enabled. It helps to reduce the impact that large low priority network packets can have more urgent ones on.
- Automatic Uplink Speed: This option will allow your router to automatically determine the uplink speed of your Internet connection.
- Measured Uplink Speed displays the detected uplink speed.
- ✓ Uplink Speed is the speed at which data can be transferred from the router to your ISP. Your ISP determines it.
- Connection Type: If you have an unusual network connection in which you are actually connected via DSL, but for which you configure either "Static" or "DHCP" in the WAN settings, changing the Connection Type to DSL or Other Frame Relay Network ensures that the router will recognize that it needs to shape traffic slightly differently in order to give the best performance.
- When Connection Type is set to automatic; the automatically detected connection type is displayed at **Detected XDSL** or other Frame Relay Network.



## 8.5 Routing:

#### Add/Edit Route:

The Routing option allows you to define fixed routes to defined destinations:

- Destination IP: Enter the Destination IP Address that the packets will be attempting to access.
- Netmask: Specify which portion of the Destination IP signifies the network trying to be accessed, and which part signifies the packets to which the host will be routed.

**Note:** 255.255.255 is used to signify only the host that was entered in the Destination IP field.

- A Gateway of 0.0.0.0 implies there is no next hop, and the IP address matched is directly connected to the router on the interface specified: LAN or WAN. Enter Gateway Specifies the next hop to be taken if this route is used.
- Select the **Interface** LAN or WAN, that the IP packet must use to transit out of the router when this route is used.
- Metric: If there is only one router between your network and the Destination network, then the Metric value will be 1. This represents the amount of hops it will take to reach the Destination IP or network. A hop is considered to be traffic passing through a router from one network to another.
- ✓ Save Settings: click to save this information and continue.

#### **Route List:**

The **Route List** shows the current routing table entries and certain required routes are predefined and cannot be changed. By toggling the **Enable** checkbox, the Rule List can be enabled or disabled. To edit the entries, click on the pencil icon. To delete the entries click on the trash can icon. If you have made some changes or deletions, click Save **Settings** at the top of the page. If your configuration settings are over then click the Reboot the Device button otherwise click Continue. The router must reboot before new settings will take effect.



### **8.6 Access Control:**

The Access Control option allows you to control access in and out of your network. Use this feature to grant access only to approved sites, limit web access based on time or dates, and/or block Internet access for applications like P2P utilities or games.

#### **Enabled:**

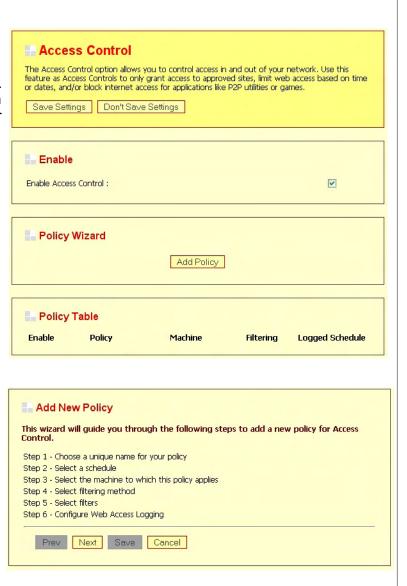
By default, the Access Control feature is disabled. When Access Control is disabled, every device on the LAN is permitted to access the Internet. If Access Control is enabled, every device on the LAN that needs to access the Internet must have an Access Control rule that explicitly permits it to access the Internet. Devices that do not have an Access Control Rule cannot access the Internet. When Access Control is enabled, through Policy Wizard you can enter information:

### **Policy Wizard:**

Click Add Policy

### Add New Policy:

Click Next to continue.



### **Step 1: Choose Policy Name:**

- **Policy Name.** Typically, this would be a system name or user name such as "John's Computer."
- Click Next to continue.

#### **Step 2: Select Schedule:**

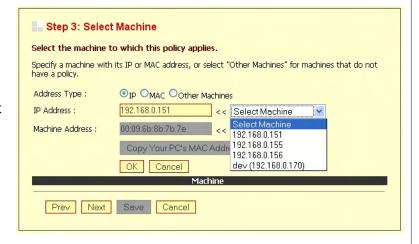
- Select the **Schedule** of times when you want the policy to apply. If you do not see the schedule you need in the list of schedules, Go to the Tools > Schedules screen and create a new schedule.
- Click Next to continue.

### **Step 3: Select Machine:**

- Select **Address Type** from **IP**, **MAC**, **or Other Machines** to apply this rule to the corresponding address type.
- Enter or select the local network **IP Address** of the machine that you want the access control rule to apply to.
- Enter or select the **Machine Address** of the machine that you want the access control rule to apply to.







### **Step 4: Select Filtering Method:**

- Apply Web Filter: With this option is enabled, the specified system will only have access to the Web sites listed in the Web filter section.
- Log Internet Access: When this option is enabled, all of the Web sites visited by the specified machine will be logged.
- Filter Ports: When this option is enabled, you can specify that the rule enables access only to specific IP addresses and ports.

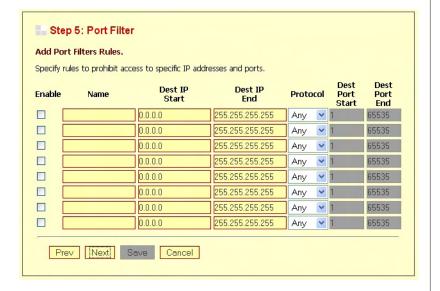
### **Step 5: Port Filter:**

- Click on the Enable Check Box.
- Enter the Name of the Filter.
- Enter the Ending Destination IPAddress.
- Select the protocol.
- Enter the Starting Destination Port.
- Enter the Ending Destination Port.
- Click Next to continue.

### **Step 6: Configure Web Access Logging:**

- **Save:** click to save this information and continue.
- Click Next to continue.







### 8.7 Web Filter:

The Web Filter options allows you to set-up a list of allowed Web sites that can be used by multiple users. When Web Filter is enabled, all other Web sites not listed on this page will be blocked. To use this feature, you must also select the "Apply Web Filter" checkbox in the Access Control section.

The Web Filter section is where you add the Web site to be used for Access Control.

#### Add/Edit Web Site:

- When the **Enable** checkbox is checked, entries in the Allowed Web Site List can be activated or deactivated with these new entries are activated by default.
- Enter the URL (address) of the **Website** that you want to allow. Enter the most inclusive domain name. Many websites construct pages with images and content from other sites. If you do not enable all of the web sites used to construct a page access will be forbidden. For example, to access my.yahoo.com, you must enable access to yahoo.com, yimg.com, and doubleclick.net.
- ADD: click to save this information and continue.

#### **Allowed Web Site List:**

This section lists the currently allowed web sites. By toggling the **Enable** checkbox Allowed Web Site List can be enabled or disabled. To edit the entries click on the pencil icon. To delete the entries click on the trash can icon. If you have made any changes or deletions, click on **Save Settings** at the top of the page. If your configuration settings are complete, click **Reboot the Device** or click **Continue**. The router must reboot before new settings will take effect.



#### 8.8 MAC Address Filters:

The MAC (Media Access Controller) Address filter option is used to control network access based on the MAC Address of the network adapter. A MAC address is a unique ID assigned by the manufacturer of the network adapter. This feature can be configured to ALLOW or DENY network/Internet access.

#### **Filter Settings:**

When the **MAC Address Filter** is **Enabled**, depending on the mode selected, computers are granted or denied network access based on their MAC address.

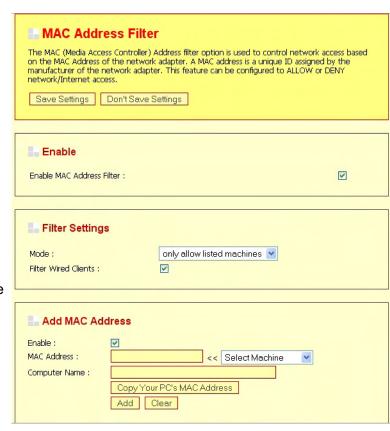
- Select the Mode from the drop-down list. If Allow is selected, only computers with MAC addresses listed in the MAC Address List are granted network access and if you select Deny, any computer with a MAC address listed in the MAC Address List are granted network access.
- When **Filter Wireless Clients** is selected, the MAC address filters will be applied to wireless network clients.
- When **Filter Wired Clients** is selected, the MAC address filters will be applied to wired network clients.

#### Add MAC Address

- MAC address entries are activated or deactivated with the Enable checkbox checked or unchecked.
- Enter the MAC Address of the desired computer or connect to the router from the desired computer and click Copy Your PC's MAC Address button.
- ADD: click to save this information and continue.

#### MAC Address List:

This section lists the current MAC address filters. By toggling the **Enable** checkbox, the MAC Address List can be enabled or disabled. To edit the entries click on the pencil icon. To delete the entries click on the trash can icon. If you have made any changes or deletions, click on **Save Settings** at the top of the page. If your configuration settings are complete, click **Reboot the Device** or click Continue. The router must reboot before new settings will take effect.



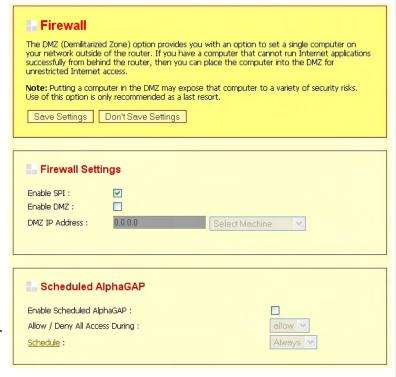
### 8.9 Firewall:

The DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) option provides you with an option to set a single computer on your network outside of the router. If you have a computer that cannot run Internet applications successfully from behind the router, then you may place the computer into the DMZ for unrestricted Internet access.

**Note:** Putting a computer in the DMZ may expose that computer to a variety of security risks. Use of this option is only recommended as a last resort.

- Enable SPI: When checked, the extra state information will be reported on the Status > Active sessions page.
- Stateful Packet Inspection (SPI) also known as dynamic packet filtering helps to prevent cyber attacks by tracking more state per session. It validates that the traffic passing through the session conforms to the protocol.
- Enable DMZ means that computer may expose to a variety of security risks. Use of this option is only recommended as a last resort.

If you have made any changes or deletions, click on **Save Settings** at the top of the page. If your configuration settings are complete, click **Reboot the Device** or Click Continue. The router must reboot before new settings will take effect.



### 8.10 Scheduled AlphaGAP:

AlphaGAP® Technology ensures that access to the connected computer system is disabled by creating a virtual GAP (disconnection) following a pre-determined Internet idle interval (15 minutes). To enable this security option, check the box titled **Enable Scheduled AlphaGAP®**. Once this option is selected, your Internet connection will automatically disconnect after being idle for 15 consecutive minutes. For more information on AlphaGAP's® effective protection technique, please see AlphaGAP® in our glossary, or visit our website at www.alphashield.com

To set a specified time to deny or allow access on your network, select your appropriate option from the *Allow/Deny all Access During* down menu.

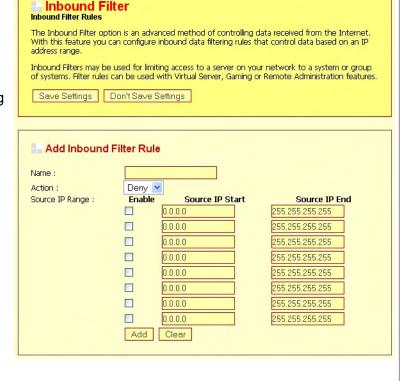
### 8.11 Inbound Filters:

The Inbound Filter option is an advanced method of controlling data received from the Internet. With this feature you can configure inbound data filtering rules that control data based on an IP address range.

Inbound Filters may be used for limiting access to a server on your network to a system or group of systems. Filter rules can be used with Virtual Server, Gaming or Remote Administration features.

#### Add Inbound Filter Rule:

- Mame: Choose a name for the rule that is meaningful to you.
- Action: Here, the inbound filter rule can be set to either allow or deny applicable messages.
- Source IP Range: Determines the range of Internet addresses the inbound filter rule applies to.
- Source Port Range: Determines the range of ports in which the inbound filter rule applies to.
- Public Port Range: Determines the range of WAN side ports associated with the servers on the LAN that the inbound filter rule applies to.



#### **Inbound Filter Rules List:**

This section lists the current Inbound Filter rules. By toggling the **Enable** checkbox, the MAC Address List can be enabled or disabled. To edit the entries click on the Pencil icon. To delete the entries, click on the trash can icon. If you have made some changes or deletions click on **Save Settings** button on top of page. If you have made any changes or deletions, click on **Save Settings** at the top of the page. If your configuration settings are complete, click **Reboot the Device** or click Continue. The router must reboot before new settings will take effect.

#### 8.12 Advanced Wireless:

#### **Advanced Wireless Settings:**

- The default setting of the **Fragmentation**Threshold should remain 3200. Setting the Fragmentation value too low may result in poor performance. If you may slightly adjust your Fragmentation value somewhere in the between the recommended range of 256 to 3200.
- The default setting of the RTS Threshold should remain of 3200. If you encounter inconsistent data flow, only minor modifications to the value are recommended
- Specify Beacon Period value between 20 and 1000. The default value is set to 100 milliseconds.
- The default value **DTIM Interval** is set to 1. Valid settings are between 1 and 255.
- 802.11d Enable checked enables 802.11d operation; the feature should only be enabled if you are in a country that requires it. 802.11d is a wireless specification developed to allow implementation of

wireless networks in countries that cannot use the 802.11standard.

When **WDS** Enable is enabled, this access point functions as a wireless bridge and is able to wirelessly communicate with Other AP's via WDS links.

**Note**: WDS is incompatible with WPA. Both features cannot be used at the same time. A WDS link is bidirectional so this AP must know the MAC address (creates the WDS link) of the other AP, and the other AP must have a WDS link back to this AP (the router).

Specifies one-half of the WDS AP MAC Address. The other AP must also have the MAC address of this AP (the router) to create the WDS link back to the router.

Advanced Wireless S	Settings
Fragmentation Threshold :	2346 (25665535)
RTS Threshold :	2346 (165535)
Beacon Period :	100 (201000)
DTIM Interval :	1 (1255)
802.11d Enable :	
Transmit Power :	High
WDS Enable :	
WDS AP MAC Address :	1:
	2:
	3:
	4:
	5:
	6:
	(Leave blank to disable WDS for that slot)

### 8.13 Schedules:

The Schedule configuration option is used to manage schedule rules for various firewall and parental control features.

#### Add/Edit Schedule Rule:

- Enter the Schedule Name.
- To select the **Day(s)** Place a checkmark in the boxes for the desired days or select the All Week radio button to select all seven days of the week.
- Select **All Day** option to make this schedule in effect all day for the selected day(s).
- If you don't use the All Day option, then you enter the time in **Start Time**. Enter the hour in first box and the minute in the second box. Email events are triggered only by the start time.
- End Time: The end time is entered in the same format as the start time. The hour in the first box and the minutes in the second box. The end time is used for most other rules, but is not used for email events.
- ✓ Once you are finished with the Rule Scheduling, you must click the Add button to create the schedule.
- When you finish Adding the settings, you must click the **Save Settings** button at the top of the page to make the changes effective and permanent.

#### **Schedule Rules List:**

This list displays all of the currently defined schedules. By toggling the **Enable** checkbox schedules rule List can be enabled or disabled. To edit the entries click on the pencil icon. To delete the entries click on the trash can icon. If you have made any changes or deletions, click on **Save Settings** at the top of the page. If your configuration settings are complete, click **Reboot the Device** or click Continue. The router must reboot before new settings will take effect.

The Schedule configuration option is used to manage schedule rules for various firewall and Save Settings | Don't Save Settings Add Schedule Rule Name: All Week 
Select Day(s) Day(s): Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat All Day - 24 hrs : Start Time : AM (hour:minute, 12 hour time) End Time : AM (hour:minute, 12 hour time) Schedule Rules List Name Day(s) **Time Frame** 

Schedules

# 9 TOOLS:

### 9.1 Admin:

The Admin option is used to set a password for access to the Web-based management. By default there is no password configured. It is highly recommended that you create a password to keep your new router secure.

#### **Admin Password**

#### To Set Admin Password

- ✓ To Verify your Password, re-enter it below

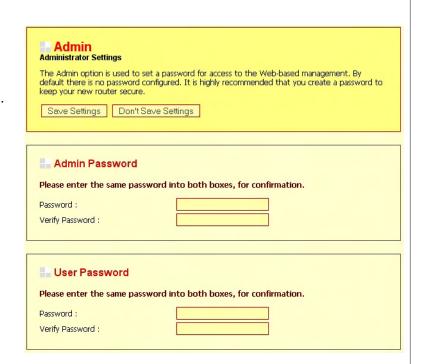
#### **User Password**

(Only required if you want to limit a user from having Administrator rights)

#### To Set your User Password

#### Administration:

- Enabling Enable Remote Management allows to manage the router from anywhere with an Internet connection.
- Mhen there is no activity before the administration session is closed that amount of time is Admin Idle Timeout.





### **USB File Sharing:**

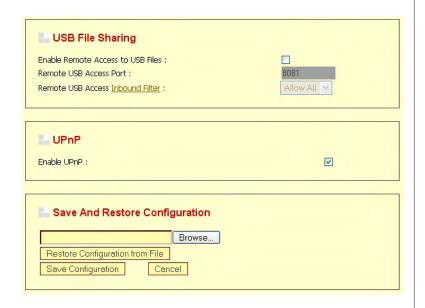
- Select Enable Remote Access to USB files to allow the Remote User to access the USB files.
- ✓ Select the port that you want the Remote User e.g. 8081
- Select the **USB Access Inbound Filer** to allow the Remote user to access files.

#### UPnP:

**Note:** You need to have the UPnP selected for the Router to be able to communicate with the network.

#### Save and Restore Settings:

- ✓ To save the router configuration to a file on your computer Click on Save Settings.



### 9.2 Time:

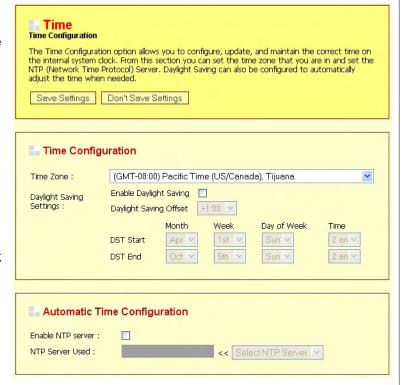
The Time Configuration option allows you to configure, update, and maintain the correct time on the internal system clock. From this section you can set your local time zone and set the Time Server. Daylight Saving Settings can also be configured to automatically adjust the time when needed.

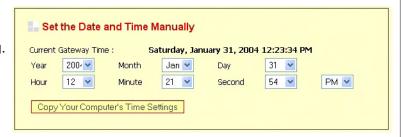
#### **Time Configuration:**

- ✓ Select your local time zone from the Time Zone pull down menu.
- Check Daylight Saving Enable if your location observes daylight saving time.
- Select Daylight Saving Offset if your location observes daylight saving time.
- Select Synchronize time with NTP server if you want the router's clock synchronized to a Time Server over the Internet. If you are using schedules or logs, this is the best way to ensure that the schedules and logs are kept accurate.
- Select an **NTP Server** from the list for synchronization or type in the address of a time server.

#### Set the Date and Time

- If you do not have the NTP Server option in effect, you can either manually set the time for your router here or you can click Copy Your Computer's Time Settings to the time from the computer you are using.
- If the router loses power for any reason, it cannot keep its clock running and will not have the correct time when it is started again. To maintain the correct time for schedules and logs, you must enter the correct time after you restart the router or you must enable the NTP Server option.





## 9.3 Print Server Setup:

Your AlphaShield Router includes an integrated print server that allows a printer to be shared between multiple computers on your network. From this page you can select which printing protocols to enable.

To use the shared printer from this computer, follow the setup instructions found at the AlphaShield website.

- Please select Enable Raw Port Printing and/or LPD/LPR Printing, This will enable the Router to find and communicate with the connected printer.
- ✓ Please install the printer in your computer as Local printer on the TCP/IP port. The Port IP address is same as the IP address of your Router e.g. 192.168.0.1 The Port address is 9100.

## 9.4 Syslog:

This section allows you to archive your log files to a Syslog Server.

- Enable: Enable Logging To Syslog Server to output the router logs to a Syslog Server on your network.



### **9.5 Email:**

The Email feature can be used to send the system log files, router alert messages, and firmware update notifications to your email address.

### **Email Settings:**

- From Email address: Enter the address that will appear as the sender when you receive a log file or firmware upgrade notification via email.
- ✓ To Email address: Enter the address where you want the email sent.
- **Enable Authentication**: Check box to authenticate SMTP server.
- Account Name: Enter the account name for sending email.
- Enter the Password associated with this email.
- ✓ To Verify your Password, re-enter the password.

### **Email Log When Full or on Schedule**

- When On Log Full is selected, logs will be Sent via email when the log is full.
- ✓ Selecting On Schedule will send the logs via email according to schedule.
- Schedule is enabled when On Schedule is selected. You can select a schedule from the list of defined schedules. To create a schedule, go to Tools > Schedules.



### 9.6 System:

The System Settings section allows you to reboot the device or restore the router to the factory default settings. Restoring the unit to the factory default settings will erase all settings including any rules that you've created.

#### **System Commands:**

- To restart the router click on Reboot the Device.
- To restore all configuration settings back to the factory defaults click on **Restore all Settings to the Factory Defaults**. You can save router configuration settings from the Admin page. Any settings that have not been saved will be lost.



### 9.7 Firmware:

The Firmware Upgrade section can be used to update to the latest firmware code to improve functionality and performance. To check for the latest firmware, click the **Check Online Now for Latest Firmware Version** button. If you would like to be notified when new firmware is released, place a checkmark in the box next to Email Notification of Newer Firmware Version.

The Firmware Upgrade section can be used to update your router to the latest firmware code to improve functionality and performance. To check for the latest firmware, click the Check Online Now button. If you would like to be notified when new firmware is released, place a checkmark in the box next to Email Notification of Newer Firmware Version.

#### Firmware Information:

### Firmware Upgrade:

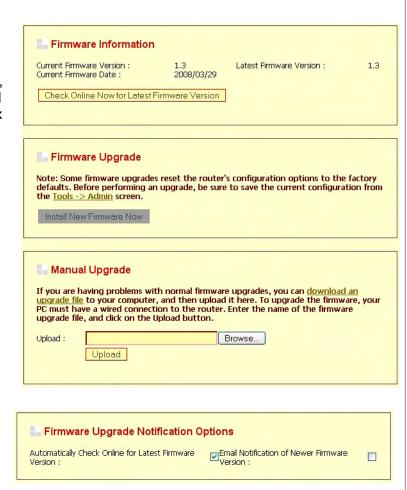
- Click the Browse button to locate AlphaShield upgrade file on your computer.
- Once you have found the file to be used, click the Upload button below to start the firmware upgrade process.

#### Manual Upgrade

- Wait for the router to reboot.

#### **Firmware Upgrade Notification Options:**

- To make router check online periodically to see if a newer version of the firmware is available enable **Automatically Check Online** for Latest Firmware Version.
- When **Email Notification of Newer Firmware Version** is enabled, an email will be sent to the email address configured in the email section whenever new firmware Is available.



## 9.8 Dynamic DNS:

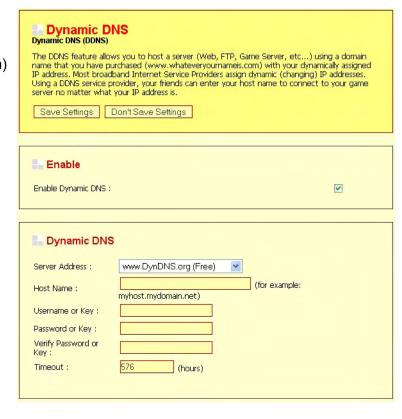
Dynamic DNS allows you to host a server (Web, FTP, Game Server, etc...) using a domain name that you have purchased (www.whateveryournameis.com) with your dynamically assigned IP address. Most broadband Internet Service Providers assign dynamic (changing) IP addresses. Using a DDNS service provider, your friends can enter in your domain name to connect to your server no matter what your IP address is.

If you have purchased your own domain name and registered with a dynamic DNS service provider enable Dynamic **DNS**.

- Select Server Address from the pull-down list.
- Enter Host Name.

- To Verify Password or Key re-type the password or key provided by your service provider.
- Enter Timeout period is entered in hours. Timeout is the time between periodic updates to the Dynamic DNS, if your dynamic IP address has not changed.

Note: Option will disable it self if Username and Password or keys are incorrect.



## **10. STATUS:**

The Status items are mainly informational.

### 10.1 Device Info:

#### General:

- Z Time option displays the time and date that the router is set to.
- Firmware Version option displays the currently loaded firmware version.

#### WAN:

- ∠ Connection Type shows the Internet connection type that is being used.
- MAC Address is seen over the Internet.
- ✓ IP Address being used on the WAN port.
- ✓ Subnet Mask used on the WAN port.
- Default Gateway of the WAN port.
- Primary DNS Server shows the Primary DNS Server address.
- ✓ Secondary DNS Server shows the Secondary DNS Server address.



#### LAN:

- MAC Address displayed for your local area network.
- Subnet Mask displays the router on your local area network.
- ∠ DHCP Server indicates if the router is acting as a DHCP server on the local area network.

#### Wireless LAN:

- Mireless Radio Indicates whether wireless networking is on or off.
- MAC Address displayed for your wireless network.
- Metwork Name (SSID) shows name of your wireless network.
- Channel shows the channel being used by the router for broadcasting on the Wireless network.
- Z Turbo Mode indicates whether Turbo Mode is enabled or disabled.
- ✓ Security Type indicates the type of wireless security being used.



### 10.2 Wireless:

Use this option to view the wireless clients that are connected to your wireless router.

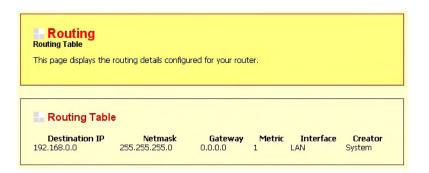
#### **Number Of Wireless Clients**

This display includes the number of clients that are connected to the router, the **MAC** address of each system connecting wirelessly, and the **IP** address of Each system connecting wirelessly.



## 10.3 Routing Table:

- ∠ A Gateway value of 0.0.0.0 means there is no next hop
- The **IP address** is directly connected to the router on the interface specified, LAN or WAN.
- A value of 0.0.0.0 in both the **Destination IP** and **Netmask** means that this is the default route.



#### 10.4 Print Server Status:

Your AlphaShield Router includes an integrated print server that allows a printer to be shared between multiple computers on your network. This page displays status information about the print server and any attached printer.

### 10.5 Logs:

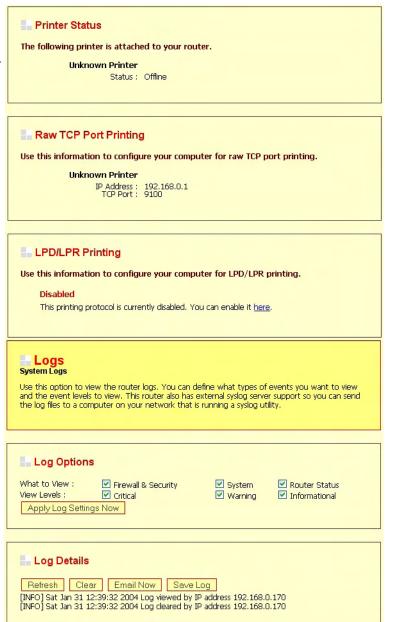
Events are automatically logged (recorded) on your router's internal memory. When the memory is full, old event will be deleted and newer ones will be logged. The router also has external Syslog Server support so you can send the log files to a computer on your network that is running a Syslog utility.

#### **Log Options:**

- What to View select the type(s) of messages that you want to display from the log.
- ✓ View Levels select the level(s).
- Click Apply Log Settings Now to Continue.

### **Log Details**

- ✓ To refresh the log contents click Refresh.
- ✓ To clear all of the log contents click Clear.
- ✓ To send a copy of the router log to the email address configured in the Tools > Email screen click Email Now.
- To save the router to a file on your computer click Save Log.



### 10.6 Statistics:

#### **Network Traffic Stats:**

**Traffic Statistics:** Displays packets passing through your router.

**Refresh Statistics:** Updates the screen with the latest router statistics.

**Clear Statistics:** Clears all of the values on the screen.

#### **LAN Statistics:**

- Sent shows the number of packets transmitted to the local area network.
- Received shows the number of packets received from the local area network.
- **TX Packets Dropped** shows the number of Transmit Packets dropped on the local area network.
- **RX Packets Dropped** shows the number of receive packets dropped on the local area network.
- ∠ Collisions shows the number of collisions on the local area network.
- **Errors** shows the number of errors occurring on the local area network.

#### WAN Statistics:

- ✓ Sent shows the number of packets transmitted to the Internet.
- X TX Packets Dropped shows the number of transmit packets sent to the WAN port that were dropped.
- **RX Packets Dropped** shows the number of receive packets sent to the WAN port that were dropped.
- ✓ Collisions shows the number of collisions involving packets intended for the WAN port.
- **Errors** shows the number of errors occurring with packets intended for the WAN port.

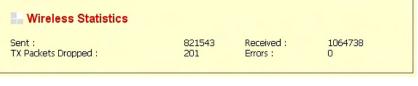
LAN Statistics Sent: 378170 Received: 277009 TX Packets Dropped: RX Packets Dropped: Collisions: Errors: WAN Statistics Sent: 269833 Received: 434098 TX Packets Dropped: RX Packets Dropped: Collisions: Errors:

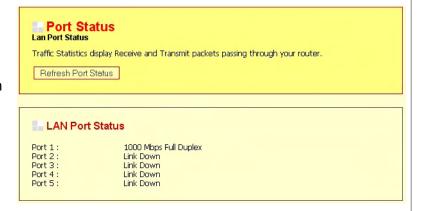
#### **Wireless Statistics:**

- **Sent** shows the number of packets sent to the wireless network.
- Received shows the number of packets received from the Wireless Network.
- **TX Packets Dropped** shows the amount of transmit packets dropped.
- **Errors** shows the number of errors relating to packets to/ from the Wireless Network.

### 10.7 LAN Port Status:

Traffic Statistics simply displays Receive and Transmit packets passing through your router.





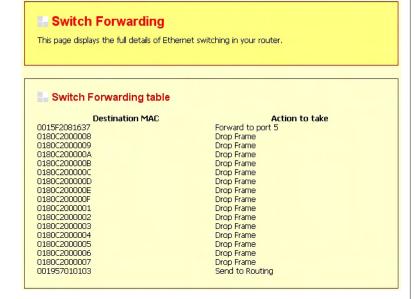
### 10.8 Active Sessions:

The Active Session page displays the full details of active sessions to your router.



## **10.9 Switch Forwarding:**

This page displays the full details of Ethernet switching in your router.



# 11. GLOSSARY:

Access Control List - ACL. Database of network devices that are allowed to access resources on the network.

Access Point - AP. Device that allows wireless clients to connect to it and access the network

Ad-hoc network - Peer-to-Peer network between wireless clients

Address Resolution Protocol - ARP. Used to map MAC addresses to IP addresses so that conversions can be made in both directions.

ADSL - Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line

Advanced Encryption Standard - AES. Government encryption standard

AlphaGAP® technology is the first of its kind in the security market, which allows the user to physically or logically disconnect or reconnect seamlessly

Alphanumeric - Characters A-Z and 0-9

**Antenna -** Used to transmit and receive RF signals.

AppleTalk – A set of Local Area Network protocols developed by Apple for their computer systems

**AppleTalk Address Resolution Protocol – AARP.** Used to map the MAC addresses of Apple computers to their AppleTalk network addresses, so that conversions can be made in both directions.

**Application layer -** 7th Layer of the OSI model. Provides services to applications to ensure that they can communicate properly with other applications on a network.

ASCII - American Standard Code for Information Interchange. This system of characters is most commonly used for text files

Attenuation – The loss in strength of digital an analog signals. The loss is greater when the signal is being transmitted over long distances.

Authentication – To provide credentials, like a Password, in order to verify that the person or device is really who they are claiming to be

**Automatic Private IP Addressing - APIPA.** An IP address that a Windows computer will assign itself when it is configured to obtain an IP address automatically but no DHCP server is available on the network

Backward Compatible - The ability for new devices to communicate and interact with older legacy devices to guarantee interoperability

Bandwidth - The maximum amount of bytes or bits per second that can be transmitted to and from a network device

Basic Input/Output System – BIOS. A program that the processor of a computer uses to startup the system once it is turned on

Baud – Data transmission speed

Bit rate – The amount of bits that pass in given amount of time

bit/sec - bits per second

**BOOTP – Bootstrap Protocol.** Allows for computers to be booted up and given an IP address with no user intervention

Bottleneck – A time during processes when something causes the process to slowdown or stop all together

**Broadband** – A wide band of frequencies available for transmitting data

Broadcast - Transmitting data in all directions at once

Browser - A program that allows you to access resources on the web and provides them to you graphically

Cable modem – A device that allows you to connect a computer up to a coaxial cable and receive Internet access from your Cable provider

Card Bus - A newer version of the PC Card or PCMCIA interface. It supports a 32-bit data path, DMA, and consumes less voltage

Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Avoidance – CSMA/CA

Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detect - CSMA/CD

CAT 5 – Category 5. Used for 10/100 Mbps or 1Gbps Ethernet connections

Client – A program or user that requests data from a server

Collision – When do two devices on the same Ethernet network try and transmit data at the exact same time.

Cookie - Information that is stored on the hard drive of your computer that holds your preferences to the site that gave your computer the cookie

CSMA/CA - Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Avoidance

CSMA/CD - Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection

Data – Information that has been translated into binary do that it can be processed or moved to another device

Data Encryption Standard – Uses a randomly selected 56-bit key that must be known by both the sender and the receiver when information is exchanged

Data-Link layer – The second layer of the OSI model. Controls the movement of data on the physical link of a network

**Database** – Organizes information so that it can be managed and updated, as well as easily accessed by users or applications. DB-25 – A 25 ping male connector for attaching External modems or RS-232 serial devices

DB-9 - A 9 pin connector for RS-232 connections

dBd - decibels related to dipole antenna

dBi - decibels relative to isotropic radiator dBm - decibels relative to one milliwatt

**Decrypt** – To unscramble an encrypted message back into plain text

Default - A predetermined value or setting that is used by a program when no user input has been entered for this value or setting

**Demilitarized zone – DMZ.** A single computer or group of computers that can be accessed by both users on the Internet as well as users on the Local Network, but that is not protected by the same security as the Local Network.

**DHCP – Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.** Used to automatically assign IP addresses from a predetermined pool of addresses to computers or devices that requests them

Digital certificate – An electronic method of providing credentials to a server in order to have access to it or a network

Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum – DSSS. Modulation technique used by 802.11b wireless devices

DNS - Domain Name System. Translates Domain Names to IP addresses

DOCSIS - Data Over Cable Service Interface Specifications. The standard interface for cable modems

**Domain name –** A name that is associated with an IP address

Download - To send a request from one computer to another and have the ?le transmitted back to the requesting computer

DSL – Digital Subscriber Line. High bandwidth Internet connection over telephone lines

**Duplex –** Sending and Receiving data transmissions at the sane time

**Dynamic DNS service** – DDNS is provided by companies to allow users with Dynamic IP addresses to obtain a Domain Name that will always by linked to their changing IP address. The IP address is updated by either client software running on a computer or by a router that supports DDNS, whenever the IP address changes

**Dynamic IP** address – IP address that is assigned by a DHCP server and that may change. Cable Internet providers usually use this method to assign IP addresses to their customers.

**EAP** – Extensible Authentication Protocol

Email – Electronic Mail is a computer-stored message that is transmitted over the Internet

**Encryption** – Converting data into hypertext so that it cannot be easily read

Enterprise – Large organizations that use computers

**Ethernet** – The most widely used technology for Local Area Networks.

Fiber optic - A way of sending data through light impulses over glass or plastic wire or fiber

File server – A computer on a network that stores data so that the other computers on the network can all access it

File sharing - Allowing data from computers on a network to be accessed by other computers on the network will different levels of access rights

Firewall – A device that protects resources of the Local Area Network from unauthorized users outside of the local network

Firmware – Programming that is inserted into a hardware device that tells it how to function

Fragmentation - Breaking up data into smaller pieces to make it easier to store

FTP – File Transfer Protocol. Easiest way to transfer files between computers on the Internet

Full-duplex - Sending and Receiving data at the same time

Gain - The amount an ampli?er boosts the wireless signal

**Gateway** – A device that connects your network to another, like the internet

Gbps - Gigabits per second

Gigabit Ethernet - Transmission technology that provides a data rate of 1 billion bits per second

#### Graphical user interface - GUI

**H.323** – A standard that provides consistency of voice and video transmissions and compatibility for videoconferencing devices Half-duplex – Data cannot be transmitted and received at the same time

Hashing – Transforming a string of characters into a shorter string with a prede?ned length

Hexadecimal - Characters 0-9 and A-F

**HomePNA** – Networking over telephone lines

**Home R.F.** – Networking standard that combines 802.11b and DECT (Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunication) that provides speeds up to 1.6 Mbps and a distance of 150 ft using a Frequency Hopping transmission method

**Hop** – The action of data packets being transmitted from one router to another

Host - Computer on a network

HTTP - Hypertext Transfer Protocol is used to transfer ?les from HTTP servers (web servers) to HTTP clients (web browsers)

HTTPS - HTTP over SSL is used to encrypt and decrypt HTTP transmissions

Hub - A networking device that connects multiple devices together

ICMP - Internet Control Message Protocol

IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

IETF - Internet Engineering Task Force

IGMP - Internet Group Management Protocol is used to make sure that computers can report their multicast group membership to adjacent routers

IIS - Internet Information Server is a WEB server and FTP server provided by Microsoft

IKE - Internet Key Exchange is used to ensure security for VPN connections

Infrastructure - In terms of a wireless network, this is when wireless clients use an Access Point to gain access to the network

Internet – A system of worldwide networks which use TCP/IP to allow for resources to be accessed from computers around the world

Internet Explorer – A World Wide Web browser created and provided by Microsoft

**Internet Protocol** – The method of transferring data from one computer to another on the Internet

Internet Protocol Security – IPSec provides security at the packet processing layer of network communication

Internet Service Provider – An ISP provides access to the Internet to individuals or companies

Interoperability – The ability for products to interact with other products without much customer interaction

Intranet - A private network

Intrusion Detection – A type of security that scans a network to detect attacks coming from inside and outside of the network

IP - Internet Protocol

IP address – A 32-bit number, when talking about Internet Protocol Version 4, that identifies each computer that transmits data on the Internet or on an Intranet

IPsec - Internet Protocol Security

IPv6 – Internet Protocol Version 6 uses 128-bit addresses and was developed to solve the problem that we face of running our of IP version 4 addresses

IPX – Inter-network Packet Exchange is a networking protocol developed by Novel to enable their Netware clients and servers to communicate

ISP - Internet Service Provider

Java - A programming language used to create programs and applets for web pages

Kbps - Kilobits per second

Kbyte - Kilobyte

Kerberos – A method of securing and authenticating requests for services on a network

LAN – Local Area Network

Latency – The amount of time that it takes a packet to get from the one point to another on a network. Also referred to as delay

**LED** – Light Emitting Diode

**Legacy** – Older devices or technology

Local Area Network – A group of computers in a building that usually access files from a server

MAC address – A unique hardware address for devices on a Local Area Network

**MDI** – Medium Dependent Interface is an Ethernet port for a connection to a straight-through cable

MDIX – Medium Dependent Interface Crossover, is an Ethernet port for a connection to a crossover cable

**Megabit** – Mb

**Megabyte** – MB

Megabits per second – Mbps

MIB - Management Information Base is a set of objects that can be managed by using SNMP

**Modem** – A device that Modulates digital signals from a computer to an analog signal in order to transmit the signal over phone lines. It also demodulates the analog signals coming from the phone lines to digital signals for your computer

MPPE - Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption is used to secure data transmissions over PPTP connections

MTU – Maximum Transmission Unit is the largest packet that can be transmitted on a packet-based network like the Internet

Multicast – Sending data from one device to many devices on a network

NAT – Network Address Translation allows many private IP addresses to connect to the Internet, or another network, through one IP address

NetBEUI – NetBIOS Extended User Interface is a Local Area Network communication protocol. This is an updated version of NetBIOS

NetBIOS - Network Basic Input/Output System

**Netmask** – Determines what portion of an IP address designates the Network and which part designates the Host**NetWare** – A Server Software developed by Novell

Network Interface Card – A card installed in a computer or built onto the motherboard that allows the computer to connect to a network

Network later - The third layer of the OSI model, which handles the routing of traffic on a network

Network Time Protocol – Used to synchronize the time of all the computers in a network

NIC - Network Interface Card

NTP - Network Time Protocol

**OFDM** – Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing is the modulation technique for both 802.11a and 802.11g

OSI - Open Systems Interconnection is the reference model for how data should travel between two devices on a network

**OSPF** – Open Shortest Path First is a routing protocol that is used more than RIP in larger scale networks because only changes to the routing table are sent to all the other routers in the network as opposed to sending the entire routing table at a regular interval, which is how RIP functions

Password – A sequence of characters that is used to authenticate requests to resources on a network

**Personal Area Network** – The interconnection of networking devices within a range of 10 meters

Physical layer – The first layer of the OSI model. Provides the hardware means of transmitting electrical signals on a data carrier

PoE – Power over Ethernet is the means of transmitting electricity over the unused pairs in a category 5 Ethernet cable

**POP 3 –** Post Office Protocol 3 is used for receiving email

PPP – Point-to-Point Protocol is used for two computers to communicate with each over a serial interface, like a phone line

**PPPoE** – Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet is used to connect multiple computers to a remote server over Ethernet

PPTP – Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol is used for creating VPN tunnels over the Internet between two networks

**Preamble** – Used to synchronize communication timing between devices on a network

QoS – Quality of Service

**RADIUS** – Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service allows for remote users to dial into a central server and be authenticated in order to access resources on a network

**Rendezvous** – Apple's version of UPnP, which allows for devices on a network to discover each other and be connected without the need to configure any settings

Repeater - Retransmits the signal of an Access Point in order to extend it's coverage

RIP – Routing Information Protocol is used to synchronize the routing table of all the routers on a network

RJ-11 – The most commonly used connection method for telephones

RJ-45 – The most commonly used connection method for Ethernet

RS-232C - The interface for serial communication between computers and other related devices

**RSA** – Algorithm used for encryption and authentication

Samba – A freeware program that allows for resources to be shared on a network. Mainly used in Unix based Operating Systems

Server – A computer on a network that provides services and resources to other computers on the network

Session key - An encryption and decryption key that is generated for every communication session between two computers

**Session layer** – The fifth layer of the OSI model, which coordinates the connection and communication between applications on both ends Simple Mail Transfer **Protocol** – Used for sending and receiving email

Simple Network Management Protocol – Governs the management and monitoring of network devices

SMTP - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

**SNMP** – Simple Network Management Protocol

**SOHO** – Small Office/Home Office

SPI – Stateful Packet Inspection

SSH – Secure Shell is a command line interface that allows for secure connections to remote computers

SSID - Service Set Identifier is a name for a wireless network

**Stateful inspection** – A feature of a firewall that monitors outgoing and incoming traffic to make sure that only valid responses to outgoing requests for incoming packets are allowed to pass though the firewall

Subnet mask – Determines what portion of an IP address designates the Network and which part designates the Host

TCP - Transmission Control Protocol

TCP/IP - Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

**TFTP** – Trivial File Transfer Protocol is a utility used for transferring files that is simpler to use than FTP but with less features

Throughput – The amount of data that can be transferred in a given time period

**Traceroute** – A utility displays the routes between you computer and specific destination

**UDP** – **User Datagram Protocol UNC** – Universal Naming Convention allows for shares on computers to be identified without having to know what storage device it's on

**Unicast** – Communication between a single sender and receiver

Universal Plug and Play - A standard that allows network devices to discover each other and configure themselves to be a part of the network

**UPnP** – Universal Plug and Play

URL - Uniform Resource Locator is a unique address for files accessible on the Internet

**UTP** – Unshielded Twisted Pair

Virtual LAN - Virtual Private Network - A secure tunnel over the Internet to connect remote offices or users to their company's network

VLAN - Virtual LAN

Voice over IP - Sending voice information over the Internet as opposed to the PSTN

VoIP - Voice over IP

Wake on LAN - Allows you to power up a computer though it's Network Interface Card

WAN - Wide Area Network

Web browser – A utility that allows you to view content and interact will all of the information on the World Wide Web

WEP – Wired Equivalent Privacy is security for wireless networks that is supposed to be comparable to that of a wired network

Wi-Fi - Wireless Fidelity

Wi-Fi Protected Access – An updated version of security for wireless networks that provides authentication as well as encryption

Wide Area Network - A network spanning a large geographical area or consisting of more than one LAN.

Wireless ISP - A company that provides a broadband Internet connection over a wireless connection

Wireless LAN - Connecting to a Local Area Network over one of the 802.11 wireless standards

WISP - Wireless Internet Service Provider

**WLAN** – Wireless Local Area Network

Yagi antenna – A directional antenna used to concentrate wireless signals on a specific location

## 12. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS:

Internal Dual Processing Dedicated 250 MHz High Speed Network Processor Ip3023

Dedicated High Speed Multi-Port Gigabit Switch & Co-Processor SparX-5

Hardware Interfaces 5 x 10/100/1000 Auto-Sensing Gigabit Ethernet LAN Ports MDI/MDI-X

1 x 10/100 Auto-Sensing Fast Ethernet WAN Port MDI/MDI-X

4 x Universal Serial Bus Connections (USB 1.1)

Standard IEEE 802.11g Wireless Standard

IEEE 802.11b Wireless Standard

IEEE 802.3 Ethernet Standard 10Mbps IEEE 802.3u Ethernet Standard 100Mbps IEEE 802.3ab Ethernet Standard 1Gbps

Certifications FCC Part 15, 15.247 15.205, 15.209, IC RSS 139 & RSS 210

Wireless Frequency Range 11 Channels from 2.400 to 2.4835 GHz ISM Band

Wireless Signal Rates 802.11g: 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54, 108, Mbps and 108-G Technology with Automatic Fallback

802.11b: 1, 2, 5.5, and 11 Mbps

Wireless Modulation Technology 802.11b DQPSK, DBPSK, DSSS, CCK Modulation

802.11g BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, OFDM Modulation

Wireless Transmit Power +10 dBm to +18 dBm in 3 User Selectable Steps

Operating Ranges 300 ft indoor & 900 ft outdoor

Antennae Omni-directional dipole 7 dBi External Antenna (Non-Detachable)

Omni-directional dipole 3 dBi External Antenna (Non-Detachable)

Antenna Diversity Polarization Diversity: Switched Linear Vertical and Horizontal Polarization

Security WEP Encryption 64/128

Wi-Fi Protected Access WPA & WPA2 Personal and Enterprise/TKIP/AES

LED Indicators WAN, LAN, WLAN (Link and Activity) Power, Router Disconnect

Advanced Firewall Features Network Address Translation (NAT) Up to 254 Addresses

Stateful Packet Inspection (SPI)

AlphaGAP Logical Disconnect (Automatic and Manual)

MAC Filtering (Exclusion and Inclusion)

Website Filtering Scheduling

AlphaGAP Connection Scheduler (ACS)
Gaming and Port Control Feature
Special Applications and Port Trigger

Configurable DMZ Port

Software Features StreamEngine (R) Technology

Router Disconnection Scheduler Up to 256 Firewall Port Configurations Access Control Policies (Parental Control) Internal and External System Logging

Static and Dynamic Routing Oversized NAT Table Print Sharing Capability

**Email Alerts** 

Wireless Distribution Mode (WDS)

Device Management Internet Explorer v6 or Later, or other Java-enabled Browers and Telnet

Power Requirements DC Wall Adapter 5.8 Volts 2.4 Amps

Dimentions and Weight 280 x 120 x 40 mm 250 grams

Environmental Operation 32F to 130F (0C to 55C) Humidity 95% Maximum (Non-Condensing)

Mean Time Before Failure (MTBF) 35,000 Hours

Warranty Limited Life Time Warranty

## 13. SUPPORT:

### 13.1 100% Unhackable or Money Back Guarantee:

If the original purchaser can prove that he or she was hacked while using a properly installed AlphaGIGABIT Router, with AlphaGAP Technology enabled, AlphaShield Inc. will accept the return of the product and provide a full refund (with proof of purchase) or replace the product at AlphaShield's option.

## 13.2 Warranty:

The Manufacturer warrants AlphaGIGABIT Router with an exclusive AlphaShield Limited Lifetime Warranty in workmanship and materials from the date of purchase. The AlphaShield Router will provide years of Network Security and trouble free operation if properly connected and operated as per the instructions in this manual. If you are experiencing any problems with your AlphaGIGABIT Router, please contact technical support at the contact information given below.

**Note:** Your Alpha Router has no user serviceable component within it. Opening the housing will VOID THE WARRANTY and may even cause permanent damage to the static sensitive electronic devices. For details regarding the AlphaShield Limited Lifetime Warranty, visit. Please note some of the following terms and conditions:

- If Warranty items are shipped for repair or replacement, AlphaShield is not responsible for lost or damaged packages, please INSURE and obtain a TRACKING number as a safeguard.
- P.O. Box addresses are NOT accepted for product repair or replacement. You must provide us with a physical address to continue with the warranty Process.
- 3. AlphaShield's sole liability, and the exclusive remedy, for any acknowledged defect(s) shall be the repair or replacement of the product in question.
- 4. Customer bears the cost of sending the defective unit(s) to AlphaShield plus any expedited fees, and AlphaShield bears the cost of shipping the replacement unit to customer.
- 5. AlphaShield does not offer refunds, credits or upgrades.
- 6. International customers (outside of Canada) are responsible for custom charges including, but not limited to, brokerage, taxes, duties and other fees.
- 7. Replacements are processed upon product availability.
- 8. AlphaShield shall NOT be liable under ANY circumstances for any indirect, incidental or consequential damages or lost data.
- 9. Warranty is available only to the original purchaser.
- 10. AlphaShield is not responsible for return freight charges resulting from invalid or expired shipments.

### 13.3 Service and Repairs:

In case the AlphaGIGABIT Router device is found to be defective, the Manufacturer will be obligated **only** to replace or repair the defective product provided that the following is determined:

- The product has not failed due to misuse, improper maintenance, carelessness or physical damage.
- No other warranty or condition is implied and the Manufacturer under no circumstances is liable for any damages arising from the use of the AlphaShield Router device.

Please contact the Manufacturer at the following:

Email: tech@alphashield.com Telephone: 1-866-722-3638

Please note that we cannot accept any returns without a proper RMA (Return Merchandise Authorization) number. An RMA number can be obtained by contacting AlphaShield Inc. prior to the shipment of the unit.

### 13.4 RMA Card:

AlphaShield Inc. warrants this product to be free of defects and to be fully functional for a period of 24 months from the date of original purchase. AlphaShield will repair or replace at AlphaShield Inc.'s option any unit, without cost, during this period, if the unit is found to be defective for any reason other than abuse or incorrect usage or installation. Do not try to repair the unit. Any modifications of the unit by anyone other than an authorized AlphaShield representative will void the warranty.

If an AlphaShield Router device needs repair, call AlphaShield for a RMA (Return Merchandise Authorization) number and return the defective unit, freight prepaid, along with a brief description of the problem, to the address specified by the Representative. AlphaShield will repair faulty units beyond the warranty program at a nominal charge. Contact an AlphaShield Sales Representative for details and pricing.

RMA #			
Description of problem:			

### 13.5 Copyright:

Information in this User Manual and all AlphaShield Inc.'s literature, including URLs and other Internet Website references, is subject to change without notice. The entire risk of the use or the results of the use of this document, with its terms and conditions, remains with the user. Complying with all applicable copyright laws is the responsibility of the user. Without limiting the rights under copyright, no part of this document may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise), or for any purpose, without the express written permission of AlphaShield Inc. and/or its subsidiaries and certified partners.

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As between parties, AlphaShield Inc. retains title to, and ownership of, all proprietary rights with respect to the software contained within its products. United States copyright laws and international treaty provision protect the software and firmware. Therefore you must treat the software and firmware like any other copyright material.

### 13.6 Trademark:

AlphaShield, AlphaGAP and the AlphaShield logo are registered trademarks, and/or are registration pending trademarks of AlphaShield Inc. in Canada, United States and other various countries. Other product or company names mentioned herein may be the trade name, trademark, or service mark of their respective owners. The use of any AlphaShield Inc.'s trade names, trademarks or service marks without AlphaShield's express written consent is strictly prohibited.

### 13.7 Patents:

The accompanying product and software is protected by one or more U.S. and foreign patents and/or patents pending held by AlphaShield Inc.

### 13.8 Restrictions:

You may not copy, modify, adapt, translate into any language, distribute, or create derivative works based on the software and/or hardware without the prior written consent of AlphaShield Inc. and/or its subsidiaries and certified partners. You may not assign, rent, lease, or lend the software and/or hardware to any person or entity. Any attempt by you to sub-license, transfer, or assign the software and/or hardware will void all warranties and guarantees. You may not decompile, disassemble, reverse engineer, or attempt to reconstruct, identify, or discover any source code, underlying ideas, underlying user interface techniques, or algorithms of the software and/or hardware by any means whatsoever, except to the extent the foregoing restriction is prohibited by applicable law.

# 13.9 Liability Limitations:

AlphaShield Inc., its agents, employees, suppliers, dealers, and other authorized representatives shall not be responsible or liable, with respect to the product or any other subject matter related thereto, for any special, indirect, punitive, incidental, or consequential damages including, but not limited to, loss of information, business, profits, revenues, goodwill, use, data or other intangible losses (even if such parties were advised of, knew of or should have known of the possibility of such damages), resulting from the use of or the inability to use, the product and its software, under any contract, negligence, strict liability or other theory.

#### 13.10 Customer Remedies:

Any liability of AlphaShield Inc., with respect to software or hardware or the performance thereof or defects therein, under any warranty, negligence, strict liability or other theory, will be limited exclusively to product replacement or, if replacement is inadequate as a remedy or, in AlphaShield Inc.'s opinion, impractical, to refund of the purchase price and termination of the license. An AlphaGIGABIT device that is returned must be accompanied by a copy of the original purchase receipt and a proper RMA (Return Merchandise Authorization) number. This Limited Warranty is void if failure of the AlphaGIGABIT device has resulted from accident, abuse or misapplication. Any replacement AlphaShield will be warranted for the remainder of the original warranty period.

## 13.11 Notice of Change to Terms and Conditions:

All content, including terms and conditions, contained herein is subject to change without notice. AlphaShield Inc. reserves the right to change or modify the terms and conditions applicable to the use of its products and softwares at any time. Such changes, modifications, additions, or deletions to the terms and conditions of use shall be effective immediately upon notice thereof, which may be given by any means including, but not limited to, posting new terms and conditions on the company's website: <a href="www.alphashield.com">www.alphashield.com</a>. Any use of the products and softwares after such change or modification shall be deemed to constitute acceptance by you of such changes, modifications, additions, or deletions.

AlphaShield Inc. may terminate, change, suspend or discontinue any aspect of the terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, the availability of any features on the company's website or the usage of any services currently and/or previously provided by the company, at any time. AlphaShield Inc. may also impose limits on certain features and services or restrict your access to parts of the company's website without notice or liability.

### 13.12 Replaceable Components and Returns:

The only replaceable part of your AlphaGIGABIT Router is the power adapter. Should you misplace, break or damage your power adapter it can be replaced with a standard 7.5 VDC wall power adapter. The ratings should be 7.5 VDC between 2.75Amp to 3.0Amp center positive. This power adapter can be purchased from various electronic stores and distributors. Should you require a new power adapter, the following 7.5 VDC 2.75Amp can be purchased from RadioShack. The Adapter plug size must be 3.4 mm DE x 1.5 mm DI x 7mm Length.

The AlphaGIGABIT Router requires a positive polarity to be provided to the center conductor of the power plug. Ensure that the proper adapter plug used is connected to provide proper power to the AlphaGIGABIT Router device.

You can also obtain a replacement universal power adapter directly from AlphaShield Inc. AlphaShield Inc. will charge an amount of \$8.99 U.S. funds for a replacement power adapter plus any additional shipping and handling charges incurred.

Do not use any other type of power adapter, other than the one specified here within the manual, to provide power to the AlphaGIGABIT Router device. Failure to do so may cause permanent damage to the AlphaGIGABIT Router device and will void the warranty.

# **14. IMPORTANT NOTICES:**

### 14.1 FCC Statement:

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.

- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

For detailed warranty information applicable to products purchased, please contact the AlphaShield head office.

### 14.2 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 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.

### 14.3 FCC 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.

We declare that the product is limited in CH1~CH11 by specified firmware controlled in the USA.

### 14.4 IC Statement:

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.

This device has been designed to operate with an antenna having a maximum gain of 7dBi. An antenna having a higher gain is strictly prohibited per regulations of Industry Canada. The required antenna impedance is 50 Ohms.

The installer of this radio equipment must ensure that the antenna is located or pointed such that it does not emit RF field in excess of Health Canada limits for the general population; consult Safety Code 6, obtainable from Heath Canada's website www.hc-sc.gc.ca/rpb.

### 14.5 IC Radiation Exposure Statement:

This equipment complies with IC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. End users must follow the specific operating instructions for satisfying RF exposure compliance. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20 cm between the radiator & your body.

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

The Class [B] digital apparatus meets all requirements of the Canadian Interference-Causing Equipment Regulation.