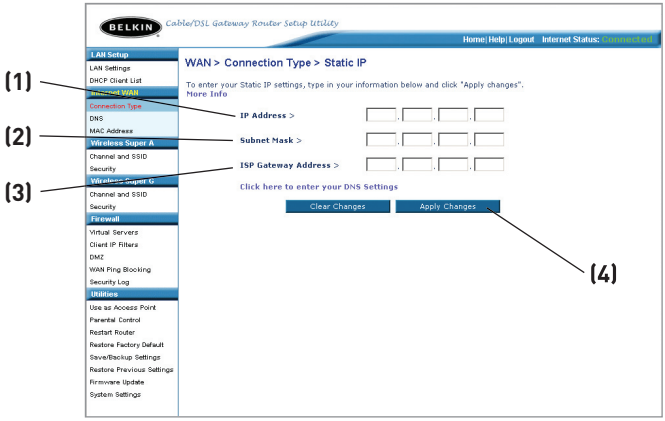
Setting your Internet Service Provider (ISP) Connection Type to Static IP

A static IP address connection type is less common than other connection types. If your ISP uses static IP addressing, you will need your IP address, subnet mask, and ISP gateway address. This information is available from your ISP or on the paperwork that your ISP left with you. Type in your information, then click “Apply Changes” **(4)**. After you apply the changes, the Internet Status indicator will read “connection OK” if your Router is set up properly.



1. **IP Address**
   Provided by your ISP. Enter your IP address here.

2. **Subnet Mask**
   Provided by your ISP. Enter your subnet mask here.

3. **ISP Gateway Address**
   Provided by your ISP. Enter the ISP gateway address here.

Setting your ISP Connection Type to PPPoE

Most DSL providers use PPPoE as the connection type. If you use a DSL modem to connect to the Internet, your ISP may use PPPoE to log you into the service. If you have an Internet connection in your home or small office that doesn't require a modem, you may also use PPPoE.

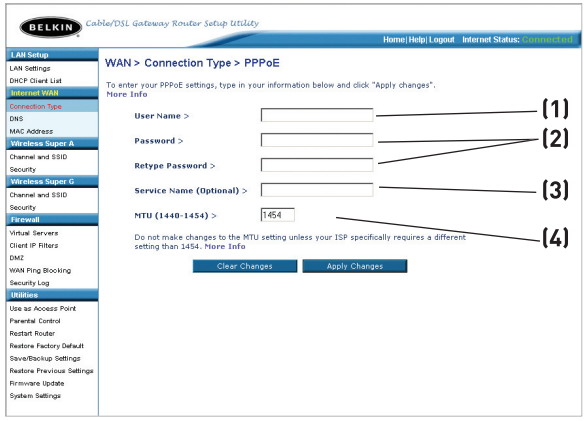
Your connection type is PPPoE if:

a) Your ISP gave you a user name and password which is required to connect to the Internet.

b) Your ISP gave you software such as WinPOET or Enternet300 that you use to connect to the Internet.

or

c) You have to double-click on a desktop icon other than your browser to get on the Internet.



1. **User Name**
   This space is provided to type in your user name that was assigned by your ISP.

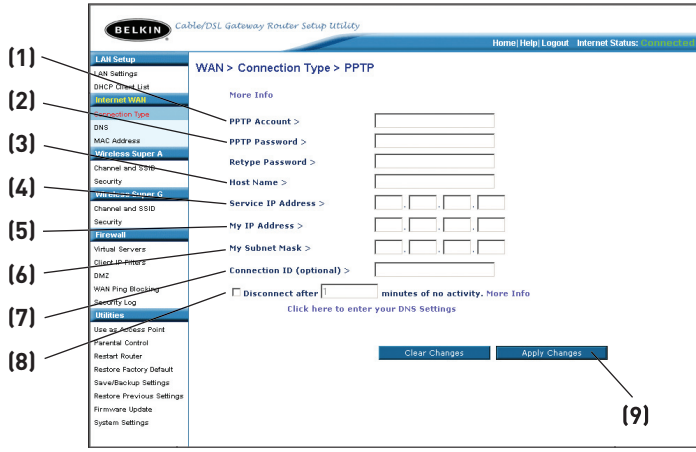
2. **Password**
   Type in your password and retype it into the “Retype Password” box to confirm it.

3. **Service Name**
   A Service name is rarely required by an ISP. If you are not sure if your ISP requires a service name, leave this blank.

4. **MTU**
   The MTU setting should never be changed unless your ISP gives you a specific MTU setting. Making changes to the MTU setting can cause problems with your Internet connection including disconnection from the Internet, slow Internet access, and problems with Internet applications working properly.

Setting your Internet Service Provider (ISP) Connection Type to Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP)

[European Countries Only]. Some ISPs require a connection using PPTP protocol, a type of connection most common in European countries. This sets up a direct connection to the ISP's system. Type in the information provided by your ISP in the space provided. When you have finished, click "Apply Changes" **(9)**. After you apply the changes, the Internet Status indicator will read "connection OK" if your Router is set up properly.



1. **PPTP Account**
   Provided by your ISP. Enter your PPTP account name here.

2. **PPTP Password**
   Type in your password and retype it into the "Retype Password" box to confirm it.

3. **Host Name**
   Provided by your ISP. Enter your host name here.

4. **Service IP Address**
   Provided by your ISP. Enter your service IP address here.

5. **My IP Address**
   Provided by your ISP. Enter the IP address here.

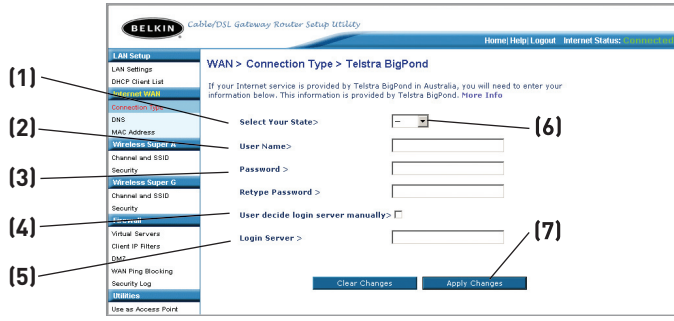
6. **My Subnet Mask**
   Provided by your ISP. Enter the IP address here.

7. **Connection ID (optional)**
   Provided by your ISP. If your ISP did not give you a connection ID, leave this blank.

8. **Disconnect after X....**
   The “Disconnect” feature is used to automatically disconnect the Router from your ISP when there is no activity for a specified period of time. For instance, placing a check mark next to this option and entering “5” into the minute field will cause the Router to disconnect from the Internet after five minutes of no Internet activity. This option should be used if you pay for your Internet service by the minute.

Setting your Connection Type if you are a Telstra® BigPond User

[Australia Only] Your user name and password are provided to you by Telstra BigPond. Enter this information below. Choosing your state from the drop-down menu **(6)** will automatically fill in your login server IP address. If your login server address is different than one provided here, you may manually enter the login server IP address by placing a check in the box next to “User decide login server manually” **(4)** and type in the address next to “Login Server” **(5)**. When you have entered all of your information, click “Apply Changes” **(7)**. After you apply the changes, the Internet Status indicator will read “connection OK” if your Router is set up properly.



1. **Select your State**
   Select your state from the drop-down menu **(6)**. The “Login Server” box will automatically be filled in with an IP address. If for some reason this address does not match the address that Telstra has given, you can manually enter the login server address. See “User decide login server manually” **(4)**.

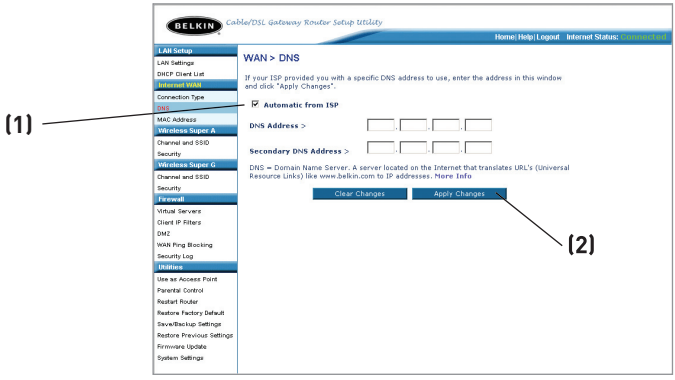
2. **User Name**
   Provided by your ISP. Type in your user name here.

3. **Password**
   Type in your password and retype it into the “Retype Password” box to confirm it.

4. **User Decide Login Server Manually**
   If your login server IP address is not available in the “Select Your State” drop-down menu **(6)**, you may manually enter the login server IP address by placing a check in the box next to “User decide login server manually” and type in the address next to “Login Server” **(5)**.

Setting Custom Domain Name Server (DNS) Settings

A “Domain Name Server” is a server located on the Internet that translates Universal Resource Locater (URLs) like “www.belkin.com” to IP addresses. Many Internet Service Providers (ISPs) do not require you to enter this information into the Router. The “Automatic from ISP” box **(1)** should be checked if your ISP did not give you a specific DNS address. If you are using a static IP connection type, then you may need to enter a specific DNS address and secondary DNS address for your connection to work properly. If your connection type is dynamic or PPPoE, it is likely that you do not have to enter a DNS address. Leave the “Automatic from ISP” box checked. To enter the DNS address settings, uncheck the “Automatic from ISP” box and enter your DNS entries in the spaces provided. Click “Apply Changes” **(2)** to save the settings.



Configuring your WAN Media Access Controller (MAC) Address

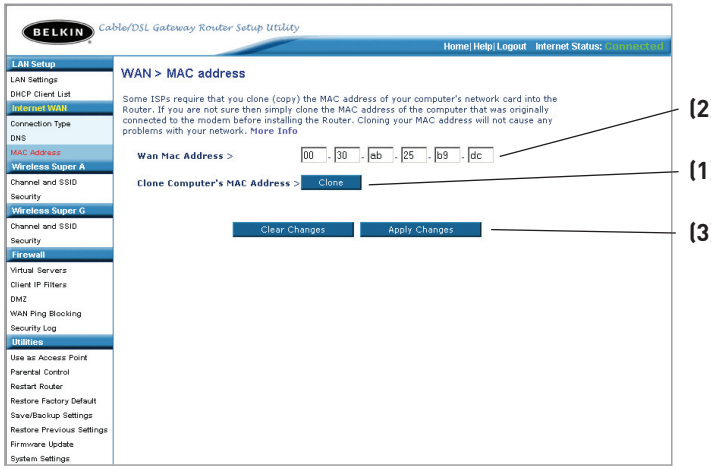
All network components, including cards, adapters, and routers, have a unique “serial number” called a MAC address. Your Internet Service Provider may record the MAC address of your computer’s adapter and only let that particular computer connect to the Internet service. When you install the Router, its own MAC address will be “seen” by the ISP and may cause the connection not to work. Belkin has provided the ability to clone (copy) the MAC address of the computer into the Router. This MAC address, in turn, will be seen by the ISP’s system as the original MAC address and will allow the connection to work. If you are not sure whether your ISP needs to see the original MAC address, simply clone the MAC address of the computer that was originally connected to the modem. Cloning the address will not cause any problems with your network.

Cloning your MAC Address

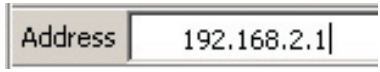
To clone your MAC address, make sure that you are using the computer that was ORIGINALLY CONNECTED to your modem before the Router was installed. Click the “Clone” button **(1)**. Click “Apply Changes” **(3)**. Your MAC address is now cloned to the Router.

Entering a Specific MAC Address

In certain circumstances you may need a specific WAN MAC address. You can manually enter one in the “MAC Address” page. Type in a MAC address in the spaces provided **(2)** and click “Apply Changes” **(3)** to save the changes. The Router’s WAN MAC address will now be changed to the MAC address you specified.



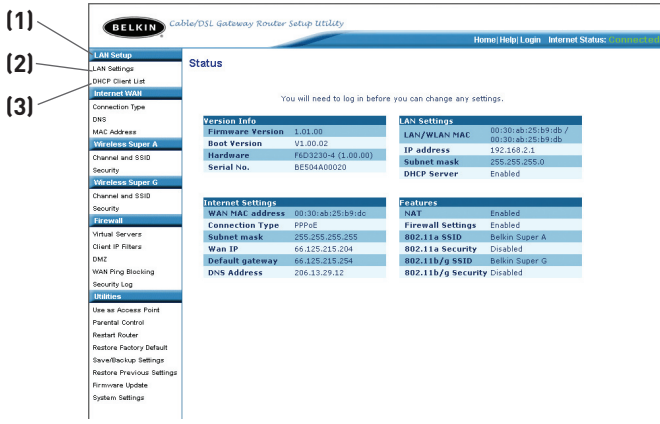
Using your Internet browser, you can access the Router's Web-Based Advanced User Interface. In your browser, type "192.168.2.1" (do not type in anything else such as "http://" or "www") then press the "Enter" key.



You will see the Router's home page in your browser window.

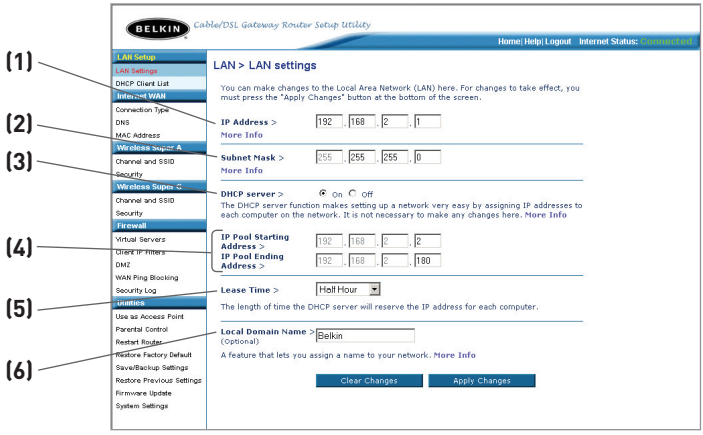
Viewing the LAN Settings

Clicking on the header of the LAN tab **(1)** will take you to the LAN tab's header page. A quick description of the functions can be found here. To view the settings or make changes to any of the LAN settings, click on "LAN Settings" **(2)** or to view the list of connected computers, click on "DHCP Client List" **(3)**.



Changing LAN Settings

All settings for the internal LAN setup of the Router can be viewed and changed here.



1. **IP Address**
   The "IP address" is the internal IP address of the Router. The default IP address is "192.168.2.1". To access the advanced setup interface, type this IP address into the address bar of your browser. This address can be changed if needed. To change the IP address, type in the new IP address and click "Apply Changes". The IP address you choose should be a non-routable IP. Examples of a non-routable IP are:
   192.168.x.x (where x is anything between 0 and 255)
   10.x.x.x (where x is anything between 0 and 255)
   172.y.x.x (where y is anything from 16 to 31, and x is anything between 0 and 255)

2. **Subnet Mask**
   There is no need to change the subnet mask. This is a unique, advanced feature of your Belkin Router. It is possible to change the subnet mask if necessary; however, do **NOT** make changes to the subnet mask unless you have a specific reason to do so. The default setting is "255.255.255.0".

3. **DHCP Server**
   The DHCP server function makes setting up a network very easy by assigning IP addresses to each computer on the network

automatically. The default setting is “On”. The DHCP server can be turned OFF if necessary; however, in order to do so you must manually set a static IP address for each computer on your network. To turn off the DHCP server, select “Off” and click “Apply Changes”.

4. **IP Pool**
The range of IP addresses set aside for dynamic assignment to the computers on your network. The default is 2–100 (99 computers). If you want to change this number, you can do so by entering a new starting and ending IP address and clicking on “Apply Changes”. The DHCP server can assign 100 IP addresses automatically. This means that you cannot specify an IP address pool larger than 100 computers. For example, starting at 50 means you have to end at 150 or lower so as not to exceed the 100-client limit. The starting IP address must be lower in number than the ending IP address.

5. **Lease Time**
The length of time the DHCP server will reserve the IP address for each computer. We recommend that you leave the lease time set to “Forever”. The default setting is “Forever”, meaning that any time a computer is assigned an IP address by the DHCP server, the IP address will not change for that particular computer. Setting lease times for shorter intervals such as one day or one hour frees IP addresses after the specified period of time. This also means that a particular computer’s IP address may change over time. If you have set any of the other advanced features of the Router such as DMZ or client IP filters, these are dependent on the IP address. For this reason, you will not want the IP address to change.

6. **Local Domain Name**
The default setting is “Belkin”. You can set a local domain name (network name) for your network. There is no need to change this setting unless you have a specific advanced need to do so. You can name the network anything you want such as “MY NETWORK”.