Link Information

The *Link Information* screen displays signal strength and link quality information about the current connection and provides a button to click for additional status information.

Figure 7-3

Ad-Hoc Mode or **Infrastructure Mode** - The screen indicates whether the Adapter is currently working in ad-hoc or infrastructure mode.

Signal Strength - The Signal Strength bar indicates signal strength, from 0 to 100%.

Link Quality - The Link Quality bar indicates the quality of the wireless network connection, from 0 to 100%.

Click the **More Information** button to view more information about the wireless network connection.

Click the **X** (Close) button in the upper right corner to exit the WLAN Monitor.

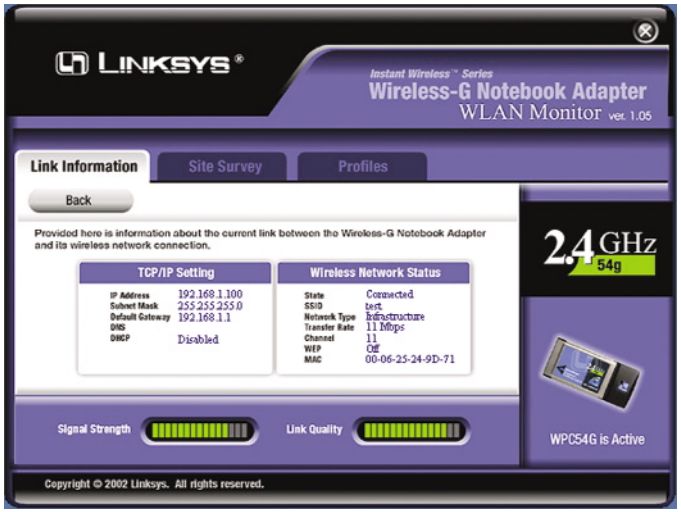

Figure 7-4

TCP/IP Setting
IP Address - The IP Address of the Adapter.
Subnet Mask - The Subnet Mask of the Adapter.
Default Gateway - The Default Gateway address of the Adapter.
DHCP - The status of the DHCP client.
DNS - The DNS address of the Adapter.

Wireless Network Status
State - The status of the wireless network connection.
SSID - The unique name of the wireless network.
Wireless Mode - The mode of the wireless network currently in use.
Transfer Rate - The data transfer rate of the current connection.
Channel - The channel to which the wireless network devices are set.
WEP - The status of the WEP encryption security feature.
MAC - The MAC address of the wireless network's access point.

Signal Strength - The Signal Strength bar indicates signal strength, from 0 to 100%.

Link Quality - The Link Quality bar indicates the quality of the wireless network connection, from 0 to 100%.

Click the **Back** button to return to the initial *Link Information* screen. Click the **X** (Close) button in the upper right corner to exit the WLAN Monitor.

Site Survey

The *Site Survey* screen displays a list of infrastructure and ad-hoc networks available for connection.

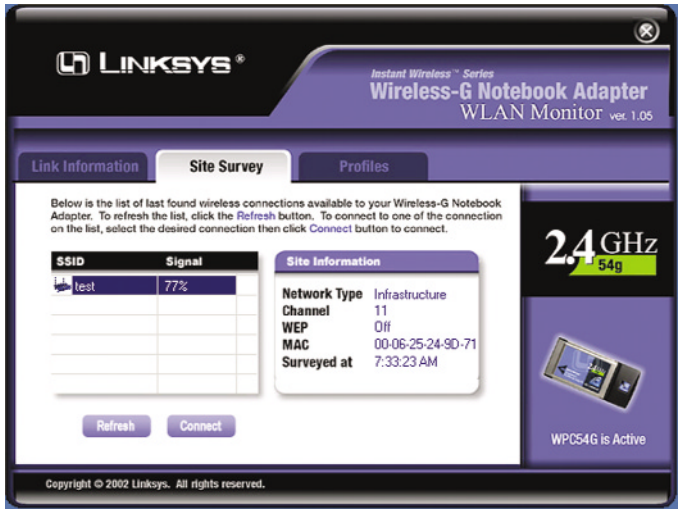

Figure 7-5

SSID - The SSID or unique name of the wireless network.
Signal - The percentage of signal strength, from 0 to 100%.

Site Information
Wireless Mode - The mode of the wireless network currently in use.
Channel - The channel to which the wireless network devices are set.
WEP - The status of the WEP encryption security feature.
MAC - The MAC address of the wireless network's access point.
Surveyed at - The time at which the wireless network was scanned.

Refresh - Click the **Refresh** button to perform a new search for wireless devices.

Connect - To connect to one of the networks on the list, select the wireless network, and click the **Connect** button. If the wireless network has WEP encryption enabled, you will see the screen shown in Figure 7-6.

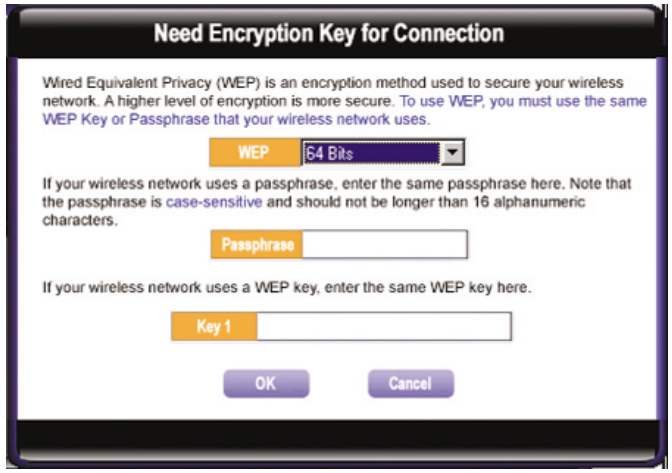

Figure 7-6

In the *WEP* drop-down box, select the type of WEP encryption used by the wireless network: **64-bit**, or **128-bit** WEP.

If the wireless network uses a passphrase, enter the passphrase in the *Passphrase* field. If the wireless network uses a WEP key, enter the WEP key in the *Key 1* field.

Click the **OK** button to complete the network connection and return to the *Site Survey* screen, or click the **Cancel** button to cancel the network connection and return to the *Site Survey* screen.

On the *Site Survey* screen, click the **X** (Close) button in the upper right corner to exit the WLAN Monitor.

Profiles

The *Profiles* screen lets you save different configuration profiles for different network setups. You can also import or export profiles. The default profile holds the initial configuration saved when you ran the Setup Wizard.

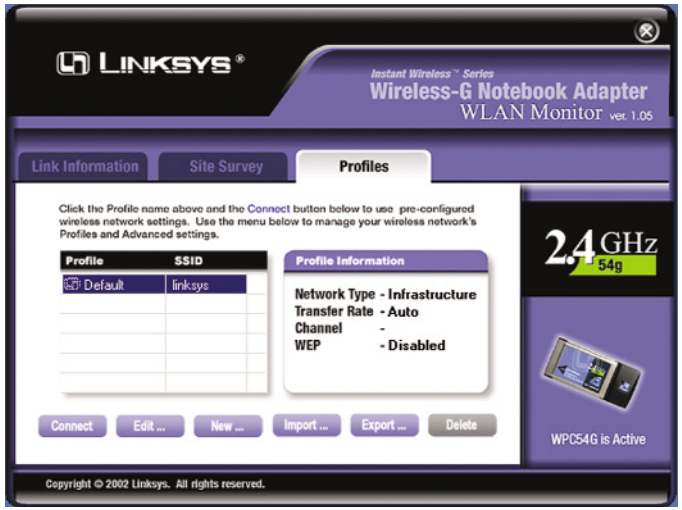

Figure 7-7

Profile - Name of the connection profile.
SSID - The wireless network's unique name, as set in the connection profile.

Profile Information
Network Type - The mode of the wireless network currently in use.
Transfer Rate - The data transfer rate of the current connection. (In *Auto* mode, the Adapter dynamically shifts to the fastest data transfer rate possible at any given time.)
Channel - The channel to which the wireless network devices are set.
WEP - The status of the WEP encryption security feature.

Connect - To connect to a wireless network using a specific profile, select the profile**,** and click the **Connect** button.

Edit - Select a profile, and click the **Edit** button to change an existing profile.

New - Click the **New** button to create a new profile. See the next section, "Creating a New Profile," for detailed instructions.

Import - Click the **Import** button to import a profile that has been saved in another location. Select the appropriate file, and click the **Open** button.

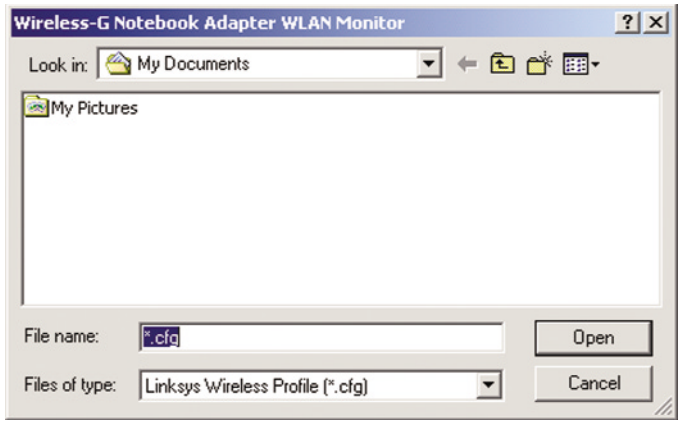

Figure 7-8

Export - To save the profile(s) in a different location, click the **Export** button. Direct Windows to the appropriate folder, and click the **OK** button.

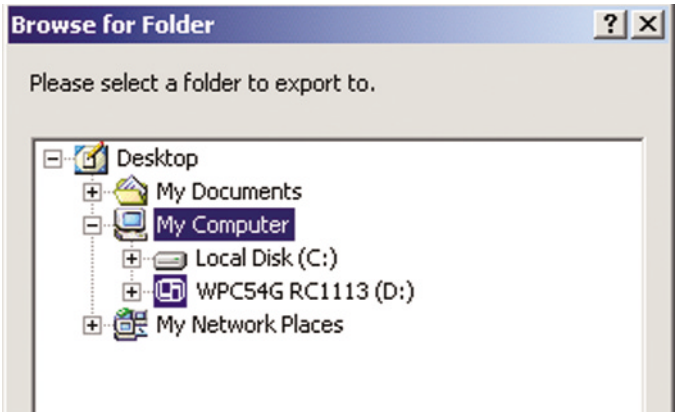

Figure 7-9

Note: If you have more than one profile, all profiles will be automatically selected and exported to the same folder.

Delete - Click the **Delete** button to delete a profile.

Click the **X** (Close) button in the upper right corner to exit the WLAN Monitor.

Creating a New Profile

1. On the *Profiles* screen, click the **New** button to create a new profile.

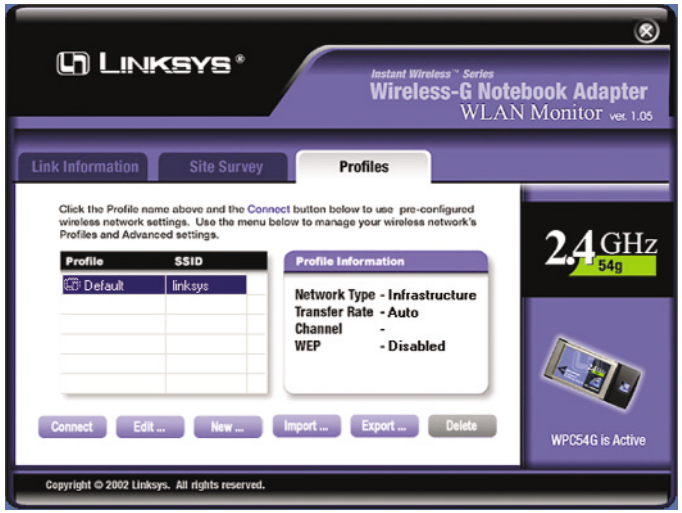

Figure 7-10

2. When the *Create connection profile* screen appears, enter a name for the new profile. Click **OK** to save the profile name or click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen.

Figure 7-11

2. The *Choose a network type* screen shows a choice of two wireless modes. Click the **Infrastructure Mode** radio button if you want your wireless computers to communicate with computers on your wired network via a wireless access point. Click the **Ad-Hoc Mode** radio button if you want multiple wireless computers to communicate directly with each other. Click the **Next** button to continue or the **Back** button to return to the previous screen.

   Infrastructure Mode - This mode allows wireless and wired networks to communicate through an access point.

   Ad-Hoc Mode - This mode allows wireless-equipped computers to communicate directly with each other. No access point is used.

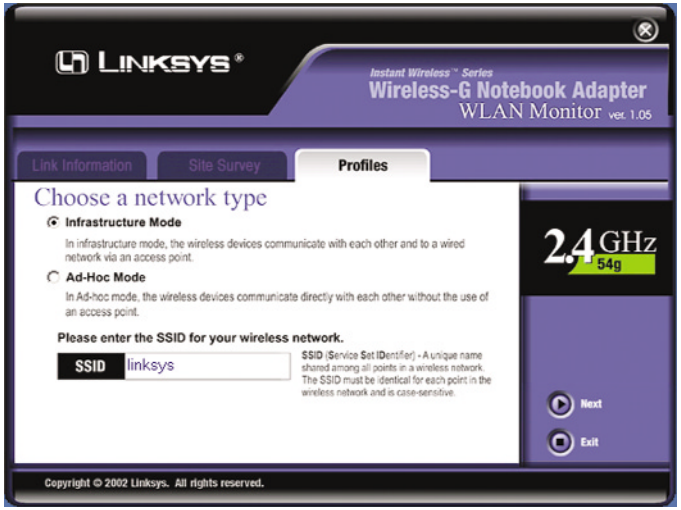

Figure 7-12

3. The *Wireless Settings* screen will appear. If you chose Infrastructure Mode, go to ***Step 4*** now. If you chose Ad-Hoc Mode, select the correct operating channel for your network from the *Channel* drop-down menu. Then, select the *Network Mode* from the drop-down menu. Click the **Next** button, and go to ***Step 4***. Click the **Back** button to change any settings.

Channel - The channel you choose should match the channel set on the other devices in your wireless network. If you are unsure about which channel to use, select the default channel (Channel 6).

Network Mode - Select **Mixed Mode**, and both Wireless-G and Wireless-B computers will be allowed on the network, but the speed will be reduced. Select **G-Only Mode** for maximum speed, but no Wireless-B users will be allowed on the network.

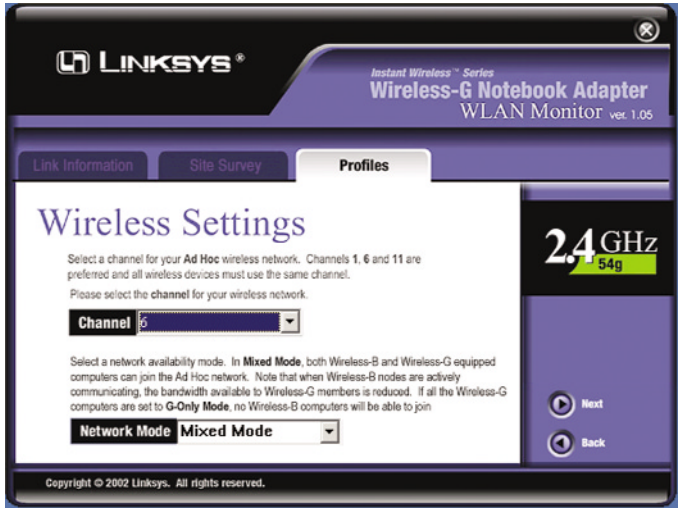

Figure 7-13

4. The *Network Setting* screen will appear.

If your network has a DHCP server, click the radio button next to **Obtain an IP address automatically (DHCP)**. Click the **Next** button to continue, or click the **Back** button to return to the previous screen. Then go to ***Step 5***.

If your network does not have a DHCP server, click the radio button next to **Specify the IP address**. Enter an **IP Address**, **Subnet Mask**, **Default Gateway**, and **DNS** appropriate for your network. Enter each address in this format: **xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx** (the x's represent the numbers that make up each address). You must specify the IP Address and Subnet Mask on this screen. If you are unsure about the Default Gateway and DNS addresses, then leave these fields alone.

Click the **Next** button to continue or the **Back** button to return to the previous screen. Then go to ***Step 5***.

IP Address - This IP Address must be unique to your network.

Subnet Mask - The Adapter's Subnet Mask must be the same as your wired network's Subnet Mask.

Default Gateway - Enter the IP address of your network's Gateway here.

DNS - Enter the DNS addresses of your Ethernet (wired) network here.

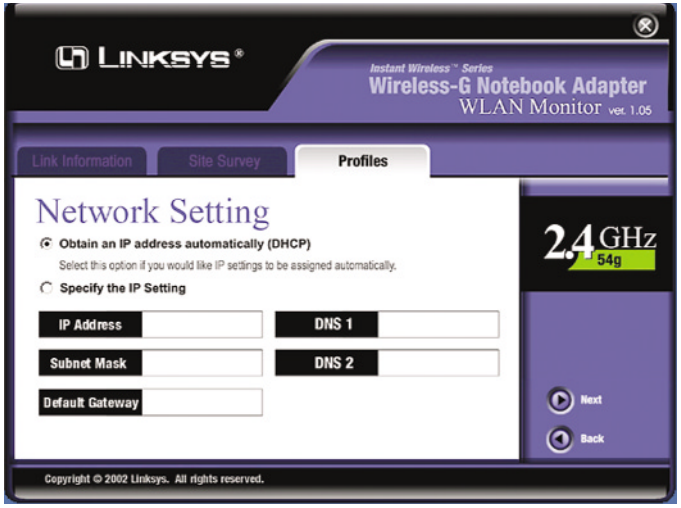

Figure 7-14

5. The *Security Settings* screen will appear. Enable or disable Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) encryption for your wireless network. If you enable WEP, enter a Passphrase or WEP key. Click the **Next** button to continue or the **Back** button to return to the previous screen.

   WEP (Disabled/64-bit WEP/128-bit WEP) - If you do not want to use WEP encryption, choose **Disabled**. To use WEP encryption (recommended to increase network security), select **64-bit** or **128-bit WEP** from the drop-down menu, and enter either a Passphrase or WEP key.

   Passphrase - Instead of manually entering WEP keys, you can enter a Passphrase, so that a WEP key is automatically generated. It is case-sensitive and should not be longer than 16 alphanumeric characters. This passphrase must match the passphrase of your wireless network and is compatible with other Linksys wireless products only. (If you have any non-Linksys wireless products, enter the WEP key(s) manually on those products.)

   Key 1 - This WEP key must match the WEP key of your wireless network. If you are using 64-bit WEP encryption, then the key must consist of exactly 10 hexadecimal characters. If you are using 128-bit WEP encryption, then the key must consist of exactly 26 hexadecimal characters. Valid hexadecimal characters are “0” to “9” and “A” to “F”.

Figure 7-15

6. The *Confirm New Settings* screen will appear. To save the new settings, click the **Yes** button. To cancel the settings and return to the *Profiles* screen, click the **No** button. To edit the new settings, click the **Back** button.

Figure 7-16

7. The *Congratulations* screen will appear next. Click **Activate new settings now** to implement the new settings immediately and return to the *Link Information* screen. Click **Activate new settings later** to keep the current settings active, and return to the *Profiles* screen so that you can edit your profile or create another profile.

Figure 7-17

You have successfully created a connection profile. Click the X (Close) button in the upper right corner to exit the WLAN Monitor.

Appendix A: Troubleshooting

Common Problems and Solutions

This chapter provides solutions to problems that may occur during the installation and operation of the Wireless-G Notebook Adapter. Read the descriptions below to solve your problems. If you can't find an answer here, check the Linksys website at *www.linksys.com*.

1. My computer does not recognize the Adapter.

- Make sure the Adapter is properly inserted into the CardBus slot. Note that the Adapter can be inserted either way, but is correctly only when it is inserted so that the "Instant Wireless" logo on the front of the Adapter cannot be seen. If in doubt, try inserting the Adapter both ways. The Adapter will slide in further when it is correct.

2. The Adapter does not work properly.

- Reinsert the Adapter into your notebook's CardBus slot. A beep should be heard if the Adapter is properly inserted.
- For non-Windows environments, make sure that a PCMCIA card service driver is installed on your PC.
- Open the **Control Panel** and click the **PC Card**. Check whether it has a PCMCIA card in one of the sockets or not. If you find the Adapter in one of the sockets, it means that the Adapter has been detected properly. If you see a yellow question mark, the resources are in conflict.
- Right-click **My Computer** and select **Properties**. Select **Device Manager** and click the **Network Adapter**. You will find the Wireless-G Notebook Adapter if it is installed successfully. If you see the yellow exclamation mark, the resources are in conflict. Click **PCMCIA card** and then click **PCMCIA card service**. You will see the status of the Adapter. If there is a yellow question mark please check the following:
  - Make sure that your notebook has a free IRQ.
  - Make sure that you have inserted the right Adapter and installed the proper driver.

If the Adapter does not function after attempting the above steps, remove the Adapter and do the following:

- Uninstall the driver software from your PC.
- Restart your PC and repeat the hardware and software installation as specified in this User Guide.

3. I cannot communicate with a wired computer linked via an access point in the infrastructure configuration.

- Make sure that the notebook PC is powered on.
- Make sure that the Adapter is configured with the same SSID and security options as the other computers in the infrastructure configuration.

Frequently Asked Questions

Can I run an application from a remote computer over the wireless network?

This will depend on whether or not the application is designed to be used over a network. Consult the application's user guide to determine if it supports operation over a network.

Can I play computer games with other members of the wireless network?

Yes, as long as the game supports multiple players over a LAN (local area network). Refer to the game's user guide for more information.

What is the IEEE 802.11b standard?

It is one of the IEEE standards for wireless networks. The 802.11b standard allows wireless networking hardware from different manufacturers to communicate, provided that the hardware complies with the 802.11b standard. The 802.11b standard states a maximum data transfer rate of 11Mbps and an operating frequency of 2.4GHz.

What IEEE 802.11b features are supported?

The product supports the following IEEE 802.11b functions:

- CSMA/CA plus Acknowledge protocol
- Multi-Channel Roaming
- Automatic Rate Selection
- RTS/CTS feature
- Fragmentation
- Power Management

What is ad-hoc mode?

When a wireless network is set to ad-hoc mode, the wireless-equipped computers are configured to communicate directly with each other. The ad-hoc wireless network will not communicate with any wired network.

What is infrastructure mode?

When a wireless network is set to infrastructure mode, the wireless network is configured to communicate with a wired network through a wireless access point.

What is roaming?

Roaming is the ability of a portable computer user to communicate continuously while moving freely throughout an area greater than that covered by a single access point. Before using the roaming function, the workstation must make sure that it is the same channel number with the access point of dedicated coverage area.

To achieve true seamless connectivity, the wireless LAN must incorporate a number of different functions. Each node and access point, for example, must always acknowledge receipt of each message. Each node must maintain contact with the wireless network even when not actually transmitting data. Achieving these functions simultaneously requires a dynamic RF networking technology that links access points and nodes. In such a system, the user's end node undertakes a search for the best possible access to the system. First, it evaluates such factors as signal strength and quality, as well as the message load currently being carried by each access point and the distance of each access point to the wired backbone. Based on that information, the node next selects the right access point and registers its address. Communications between end node and host computer can then be transmitted up and down the backbone.

As the user moves on, the end node's RF transmitter regularly checks the system to determine whether it is in touch with the original access point or whether it should seek a new one. When a node no longer receives acknowledgment from its original access point, it undertakes a new search. Upon finding a new access point, it then re-registers, and the communication process continues.

What is ISM band?

The FCC and their counterparts outside of the U.S. have set aside bandwidth for unlicensed use in the ISM (Industrial, Scientific and Medical) band. Spectrum in the vicinity of 2.4 GHz, in particular, is being made available worldwide. This presents a truly revolutionary opportunity to place convenient high-speed wireless capabilities in the hands of users around the globe.

What is Spread Spectrum?

Spread Spectrum technology is a wideband radio frequency technique developed by the military for use in reliable, secure, mission-critical communications systems. It is designed to trade off bandwidth efficiency for reliability, integrity, and security. In other words, more bandwidth is consumed than in the case of narrowband transmission, but the trade-off produces a signal that is, in effect, louder and thus easier to detect, provided that the receiver knows the parameters of the spread-spectrum signal being broadcast. If a receiver is not tuned to the right frequency, a spread-spectrum signal looks like background noise. There are two main alternatives, Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) and Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS).

What is DSSS? What is FHSS? And what are their differences?

Frequency-Hopping Spread-Spectrum (FHSS) uses a narrowband carrier that changes frequency in a pattern that is known to both transmitter and receiver. Properly synchronized, the net effect is to maintain a single logical channel. To an unintended receiver, FHSS appears to be short-duration impulse noise. Direct-Sequence Spread-Spectrum (DSSS) generates a redundant bit pattern for each bit to be transmitted. This bit pattern is called a chip (or chipping code). The longer the chip, the greater the probability that the original data can be recovered. Even if one or more bits in the chip are damaged during transmission, statistical techniques embedded in the radio can recover the original data without the need for retransmission. To an unintended receiver, DSSS appears as low power wideband noise and is rejected (ignored) by most narrowband receivers.

Would the information be intercepted while transmitting on air?

WLAN features two-fold protection in security. On the hardware side, as with Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum technology, it has the inherent security feature of scrambling. On the software side, WLAN offers the encryption function (WEP) to enhance security and access control.

What is WEP?

WEP is Wired Equivalent Privacy, a data privacy mechanism based on a 64-bit or 128-bit shared key algorithm, as described in the IEEE 802.11 standard.

Appendix B: Glossary

802.11b - One of the IEEE standards for wireless networking hardware. Products that adhere to a specific IEEE standard will work with each other, even if they are manufactured by different companies. The 802.11b standard specifies a maximum data transfer rate of 11Mbps, an operating frequency of 2.4GHz, and WEP encryption for security. 802.11b networks are also referred to as Wi-Fi networks.

802.11g - Refers to the proposed extension of the IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless networking, which has not been ratified by IEEE. The draft 802.11g specifications used by Linksys specifies a maximum data transfer rate of 54Mbps using OFDM modulation, an operating frequency of 2.4GHz, backward compatibility with IEEE 802.11b devices and WEP encryption for security.

Ad-hoc Network - An ad-hoc network is a group of computers, each with a wireless adapter, connected as an independent 802.11 wireless LAN. Ad-hoc wireless computers operate on a peer-to-peer basis, communicating directly with each other without the use of an access point. Ad-hoc mode is also referred to as an Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS) or as peer-to-peer mode, and is useful at a departmental scale or SOHO operation.

CTS (**C**lear **T**o **S**end) - An RS-232 signal sent from the receiving station to the transmitting station that indicates it is ready to accept data.

Default Gateway - The router used to forward all traffic that is not addressed to a station within the local subnet.

DHCP (**D**ynamic **H**ost **C**onfiguration **P**rotocol) - A protocol that lets network administrators manage centrally and automate the assignment of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in an organization's network. Using the Internet's set of protocol (TCP/IP), each machine that can connect to the Internet needs a unique IP address. When an organization sets up its computer users with a connection to the Internet, an IP address must be assigned to each machine. Without DHCP, the IP address must be entered manually at each computer and, if computers move to another location in another part of the network, a new IP address must be entered. DHCP lets a network administrator supervise and distribute IP addresses from a central point and automatically sends a new IP address when a computer is plugged into a different place in the network.

DHCP uses the concept of a “lease” or amount of time that a given IP address will be valid for a computer. The lease time can vary depending on how long a user is likely to require the Internet connection at a particular location. It’s especially useful in education and other environments where users change frequently. Using very short leases, DHCP can dynamically reconfigure networks in which there are more computers than there are available IP addresses.

DHCP supports static addresses for computers containing Web servers that need a permanent IP address.
DNS - The domain name system (DNS) is the way that Internet domain name are located and translated into Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. A domain name is a meaningful and easy-to-remember “handle” for an Internet address.

DSSS (**D**irect-**S**equence **S**pread **S**pectrum) - DSSS generates a redundant bit pattern for all transmitted data. This bit pattern is called a chip (or chipping code). Even if one or more bits in the chip are damaged during transmission, statistical techniques embedded in the receiver can recover the original data without the need for retransmission. To an unintended receiver, DSSS appears as low power wideband noise and is rejected (ignored) by most narrowband receivers. However, to an intended receiver (i.e. another wireless LAN endpoint), the DSSS signal is recognized as the only valid signal, and interference is inherently rejected (ignored).

Dynamic IP Address - An IP address that is automatically assigned to a client station in a TCP/IP network, typically by a DHCP server. Network devices that serve multiple users, such as servers and printers, are usually assigned static IP addresses.

ESS (**E**xtended **S**ervice **S**et) - A set of more than two or more BSSs (multiple access points) forming a single network.

Firmware - Code that is written onto read-only memory (ROM) or programmable read-only memory (PROM). Once firmware has been written onto the ROM or PROM, it is retained even when the device is turned off.

IEEE - The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. The IEEE describes itself as “the world’s largest technical professional society—promoting the development and application of electrotechnology and allied sciences for the benefit of humanity, the advancement of the profession, and the well-being of our members.”
The IEEE fosters the development of standards that often become national and

international standards. The organization publishes a number of journals, has many local chapters, and several large societies in special areas, such as the IEEE Computer Society.

Infrastructure Network - An infrastructure network is a group of computers or other devices, each with a wireless adapter, connected as an 802.11 wireless LAN. In infrastructure mode, the wireless devices communicate with each other and to a wired network by first going through an access point. An infrastructure wireless network connected to a wired network is referred to as a Basic Service Set (BSS). A set of two or more BSS in a single network is referred to as an Extended Service Set (ESS). Infrastructure mode is useful at a corporation scale, or when it is necessary to connect the wired and wireless networks.

IP Address - In the most widely installed level of the Internet Protocol (IP) today, an IP address is a 32-binary digit number that identifies each sender or receiver of information that is sent in packet across the Internet. When you request an HTML page or send e-mail, the Internet Protocol part of TCP/IP includes your IP address in the message (actually, in each of the packets if more than one is required) and sends it to the IP address that is obtained by looking up the domain name in the Uniform Resource Locator you requested or in the e-mail address you're sending a note to. At the other end, the recipient can see the IP address of the Web page requester or the e-mail sender and can respond by sending another message using the IP address it received.

IPCONFIG - A utility that provides for querying, defining and managing IP addresses within a network. A commonly used utility, under Windows NT and 2000, for configuring networks with static IP addresses.

ISP - An ISP (Internet service provider) is a company that provides individuals and companies access to the Internet and other related services such as Web site building and virtual hosting.

LAN - A local area network (LAN) is a group of computers and associated devices that share a common communications line and typically share the resources of a single processor or server within a small geographic area (for example, within an office building).

MAC Address - The MAC (Media Access Control) address is your computer’s unique hardware number.

mIRC - mIRC runs under Windows and provides a graphical interface for logging onto IRC servers and listing, joining and leaving channels.

Network Mask - also known as the “Subnet Mask.”

OFDM - Developed for wireless applications, Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) technology offers superior performance-increased data rates and more reliable transmissions-than previous technologies, such as DSSS. OFDM is a scheme in which numerous signals of different frequencies are combined to form a single signal for transmission on the medium.
OFDM works by breaking one high-speed data stream into a number of lower-speed data streams, which are then transmitted in parallel. Each lower speed stream is used to modulate a subcarrier. Essentially, this creates a multi-carrier transmission by dividing a wide frequency band or channel into a number of narrower frequency bands or sub-channels. OFDM is also used for other applications, including powerline networking.

Plug-and-Play - The ability of a computer system to configure expansion boards and other devices automatically without requiring the user to turn off the system during installation.

Roaming - In an infrastructure mode wireless network, this refers to the ability to move out of one access point's range and into another and transparently reassociate and reauthenticate to the new access point. This reassociation and reauthentication should occur without user intervention and ideally without interruption to network connectivity. A typical scenario would be a location with multiple access points, where users can physically relocate from one area to another and easily maintain connectivity.

SSID (**S**ervice **S**et **I**dentifier) - An identification name that wireless devices use to make connections. In order for wireless devices to communicate, they must all be set to the same channel and they all must use the same SSID. For instance, if you are using an access point to connect two computers using wireless devices, the access point and each of the wireless devices must use the same SSID. Even if they are set to the same channel, they cannot communicate unless the SSID is the same.

Static IP Address - A permanent IP address that is assigned to a node in a TCP/IP network.

Subnet Mask - The method used for splitting IP networks into a series of subgroups, or subnets. The mask is a binary pattern that is matched up with the IP address to turn part of the host ID address field into a field for subnets.

TCP (**T**ransmission **C**ontrol **P**rotocol) - A method (protocol) used along with the IP (Internet Protocol) to send data in the form of message units (datagram) between network devices over a LAN or WAN. While IP takes care of handling the actual delivery of the data (routing), TCP takes care of keeping track of the individual units of data (called packets) that a message is divided into for efficient delivery over the network. TCP is known as a "connection oriented" protocol due to requiring the receiver of a packet to return an acknowledgment of receipt to the sender of the packet resulting in transmission control.
TCP/IP (**T**ransmission **C**ontrol **P**rotocol/**I**nternet **P**rotocol) - The basic communication language or set of protocols for communications over a network (developed specifically for the Internet). TCP/IP defines a suite or group of protocols and not only TCP and IP.

UDP (**U**ser **D**atagram **P**rotocol) - A method (protocol) used along with the IP (Internet Protocol) to send data in the form of message units (datagram) between network devices over a LAN or WAN. While IP takes care of handling the actual delivery of the data (routing), UDP takes care of keeping track of the individual units of data (called packets) that a message is divided into for efficient delivery over the network. UDP is known as a “connection-less” protocol due to NOT requiring the receiver of a packet to return an acknowledgment of receipt to the sender of the packet (as opposed to TCP).

WEP (**W**ired **E**quivalent **P**rivacy) - A data privacy mechanism based on a 64-bit shared key algorithm, as described in the IEEE 802.11b standard.

WINIPCFG - Configuration utility based on the Win32 API for querying, defining and managing IP addresses within a network. A commonly used utility under Windows 95, 98SE, and Me.

WLAN (**W**ireless **L**ocal **A**rea **N**etwork) - A group of computers and associated devices that communicate with each other wirelessly.

Appendix C: Specifications

Standards:	IEEE 802.11b, IEEE draft 802.11g
Modulations:	802.11b: CCK (11 Mbps), DQPSK (2 Mbps), DBPSK (1 Mbps); 802.11g: OFDM
Channels:	
802.11b, draft 802.11g	11 Channels (USA) 13 Channels (Europe) 14 Channels (Japan)
PCMCIA:	CardBus
Speed:	15 dBm
LEDs:	Power, Link
WEP Key Bits:	64-Bit and 128-Bit

Environmental

Dimensions:	4.53" x 2.13" x 0.30" (115 mm x 54 mm x 7.5 mm)
Unit Weight:	1.66 oz. (0.047 kg)
Power:	3.3V Bus powered
Certifications:	FCC, CE
Operating Temp.:	32ºF to 185ºF (0ºC to 85ºC)
Storage Temp.:	40ºF to 194ºF (-40ºC to 90ºC)
Operating Humidity:	5% to 95%, Non-Condensing
Storage Humidity:	5% to 95%, Non-Condensing

Appendix D: Warranty Information

BE SURE TO HAVE YOUR PROOF OF PURCHASE AND A BARCODE FROM THE PRODUCT'S PACKAGING ON HAND WHEN CALLING. RETURN REQUESTS CANNOT BE PROCESSED WITHOUT PROOF OF PURCHASE.

IN NO EVENT SHALL LINKSYS' LIABILITY EXCEED THE PRICE PAID FOR THE PRODUCT FROM DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE PRODUCT, ITS ACCOMPANYING SOFTWARE, OR ITS DOCUMENTATION. LINKSYS DOES NOT OFFER REFUNDS FOR ANY PRODUCT.

LINKSYS OFFERS CROSS SHIPMENTS, A FASTER PROCESS FOR PROCESSING AND RECEIVING YOUR REPLACEMENT. LINKSYS PAYS FOR UPS GROUND ONLY. ALL CUSTOMERS LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA SHALL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR SHIPPING AND HANDLING CHARGES. PLEASE CALL LINKSYS FOR MORE DETAILS.

Appendix E: Contact Information

For help with the installation or operation of the Wireless-G Notebook Adapter, contact Linksys Technical Support at one of the phone numbers or Internet addresses below.

Sales Information	800-546-5797 (LINKSYS)
Technical Support	800-326-7114
RMA (Return Merchandise Authorization) Issues	www.linksys.com (or call 949-271-5461)
Fax	949-265-6655
E-mail	support@linksys.com
Web	http://www.linksys.com
FTP Site	ftp.linksys.com

http://www.linksys.com

© Copyright 2003 Linksys, All Rights Reserved.