

VPN router with LTE and WLAN – Ideal for a secure high-speed and mobile usage

- Professional WLAN router for versatile Internet connections via LTE or external modem
- Secure access to the internal corporate network due to highly encrypted IPSec VPN connections
- WLAN based on 802.11n for up to 450 Mbps and Gigabit Ethernet port
- PoE support (802.3at) for a comfortable operation without separate power supply
- Network virtualization with up to 16 virtual networks on one device
- LANCOM security with integrated stateful-inspection firewall and optional Content Filter



The LANCOM 1780EW-4G is equipped with an integrated LTE modem that supports cellular data connections at speeds of up to 100 Mbps downstream and 50 Mbps upstream. It is thus ideal for a secure application in foreign networks: Due to highly encrypted IPSec VPN connections as well as the support of WLAN based on IEEE 802.11n with up to 450 MBps, a wireless access to the internal corporate network can be established. At the same time, the LANCOM 1780EW-4G provides everything a secure corporate networks needs, such as comprehensive Quality-of-Service functions and an object-oriented stateful inspection firewall.

More security.

The LANCOM 1780EW-4G is particularly suitable for mobile applications in foreign networks. The VPN router enables the establishment of 5 simulaneous IPSec channels and can be optionally upgraded to 25 channels. On top of that, an object-oriented stateful-inspection firewall protects the network with intrusion prevention and denial-of-service protection. Due to modern WPA2 encryption, highest security is ensured for data transfers via WLAN. The optionally available LANCOM Content Filter effectively protects up to 100 users surfing the Internet.

More management.

LCMS, the LANCOM Management System, is a free software package for the LANCOM 1780EW-4G. It enables the configuration of the device, remote maintenance, and network monitoring. The central component of LCMS, LANconfig, is used to configure the LANCOM 1780EW-4G and other LANCOM devices on the network. The extensive range of features and the onfiguration wizards enable a quick setup of the router. LANCOM Large Scale Monitor (LSM) and the free-of-charge LANmonitor offer detailed, real-time monitoring of parameters, access to log files and statistics, as well as detailed trace-protocol analysis. Other functions in LCMS include the GUI for firewall setup, automatic backup of configurations and scripts, and the intuitive folder structure with a convenient search function.

More virtualization.

The LANCOM 1780EW-4G helps you to use your IT resources more effectively and to save costs. The device supports multiple independent networks with the powerful technology Advanced Routing and Forwarding (ARF). The ARF function on the LANCOM 1780EW-4G provides up to sixteen virtual networks, each with its own settings for DHCP, DNS, routing, and firewall.

More reliability for the future.

With the LANCOM 1780EW-4G corporate networks can be upgraded for the use of the Internet protocol IPv6 using their current infrastructure. Due to the implementation of dual-stack, the router can be operated in pure IPv4, pure IPv6, or mixed networks. On top of that, several times a year free-of-charge updates for the LANCOM Operating System (LCOS) are available. Hence, LANCOM offers maximum safeguarding of your investment.

| WLAN | |
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| Frequency band 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz | 2400-2483.5 MHz (ISM) or 5150-5825 MHz (depending on country-specific restrictions) |
| Data rates IEEE 802.11b/g | 54 Mbps to IEEE 802.11g (fallback to 48, 36, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6 Mbps, Automatic Rate Selection) compatible to IEEE 802.11b (11, 5.5, 2, 1 Mbps, Automatic Rate Selection), IEEE 802.11 b/g compatibility mode or pure g or pure b |
| Data rates IEEE 802.11a/ h | 54 Mbps (fallback to 48, 36, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6 Mbps, Automatic Rate Selection), fully compatible with TPC (adjustable power output) and DFS (automatic channel selection, radar detection) according to EN 301 893 |
| Data rates IEEE 802.11n | 450 Mbps according to IEEE 802.11n with MCS23 (Fallback to 6,5 Mbps with MCS0) |
| Range IEEE 802.11a/b/g * | Up to 150 m (up to 30 m in buildings) * |
| Range IEEE 802.11n | Up to 250 m @ 6.5 Mbps (up to 20 m @ 450 Mbps indoor)* |
| Output power at radio module, 2.4 GHz | IEEE 802.11b: +22 dBm @ 1 and 2 Mbps, +22 dBm @ 5,5 and 11 Mbps IEEE 802.11g: +22 dBm @ 6 up to 36 Mbps, +20 dBm @ 48 Mbps, +18 dBm @ 54 Mbps IEEE 802.11n: +22 dBm @ 6,5/13/19,5 Mbps (MCS0/8/16, 20 MHz), +16 dBm @ 65/130/195 Mbps (MCS7/15/23, 20 MHz), +21 dBm @ 15/30/45 Mbps (MCS0/8/16, 40 MHz), +15 dBm @ 150/300/450 Mbps (MCS7/15/23, 40 MHz) |
| Output power at radio module, 5 GHz | IEEE 802.11a/h: +17 up to +18 dBm @ 6 up to 48 Mbps, +13 up to +15 dBm @ 54 Mbps IEEE 802.11n: +17 up to +18 dBm @ 6,5/13/19,5 Mbps (MCS0/8/16, 20 MHz), +11 up to +13 dBm @ 65/130/23 Mbps (MCS7/15/23, 20 MHz), +16 up to +17 dBm @ 15/30/45 Mbps (MCS0/8/16, 40 MHz), +9 up to +12 dBm @ 150/300/450 Mbps (MCS7/15/23, 40 MHz) |
| Max. radiated power (EIRP), 2.4 GHz band | IEEE 802.11b/g: Up to 20 dBm / 100 mW EIRP (transmission power control according to TPC) |
| Max. radiated power (EIRP), 5 GHz band | IEEE 802.11a/h: Up to 30 dBm / 1000 mW or up to 36 dBm / 4000 mW EIRP (depending on national regulations on channel usage and subject to further obligations such as TPC and DFS) |
| Minimum transmission power | Transmission power reduction in software in 1 dB steps to min. 0.5 dBm |
| Receiver sensitivity 2.4 GHz | IEEE 802.11b: -90 up to -91 dBm @ 11 Mbps, -101 dBm @ 1 Mbps, IEEE 802.11g: -94dBm @ 6 Mbps, -80 up to 81dBm @ 54 Mbps, IEEE 802.11n: -94 dBm @ 6,5 Mbps (MCS0, 20 MHz), -77 to -78 dBm @ 65 Mbps (MCS7, 20 MHz), -91 dBm @ 15 Mbps (MCS0, 40 MHz), -75 to -76 dBm @ 150 Mbps (MCS7, 40 MHz) |
| Receiver sensitivity 5 GHz | IEEE 802.11a/h: -93 dBm @ 6 Mbps, -79 up to -80 dBm @ 54 Mbps, IEEE 802.11n: -93 dBm @ 6,5 Mbps (MCS0, 20 MHz), -77 dBm @65 Mbps (MCS7, 20 MHz), -89 up to -90 dBm @ 15 Mbps (MCS0, 40 MHz), -69 up to -74 dBm @ 150 Mbps (MCS7, 40 MHz) |
| Radio channels 2.4 GHz | Up to 13 channels, max. 3 non-overlapping (depending on country-specific restrictions) |
| Radio channels 5 GHz | Up to 26 non-overlapping channels (available channels and further obligations such as automatic DFS dynamic channel selection depending on national regulations) |
| Roaming | Seamless handover between radio cells, IAPP support with optional restriction to an ARF context, IEEE 802.11d support |
| Opportunistic Key Caching** | Opportunistic key caching allows fast roaming processes between access points. WLAN installations utilizing a WLAN controller and IEEE 802.1X authentication cache the access keys of the clients and are transmitted by the WLAN controller to all mananged access points |
| Fast roaming* | Based on IEEE 802.11r, allows fast roaming procedures between access points. This is possible by using IEEE 802.1X authentication or pre-shared keys in controller based WLAN installations, which save the access keys temporarily and distribute them to the managed access points. |
| Concurrent WLAN clients | Up to 30 clients per radio (recommended), 512 clients (max.) |
| Fast client roaming | With background scanning, moving LANCOM 'client mode' access points pre-authenticate to alternative access points which offer a better signal before Roaming fails |
| VLAN | VLAN ID definable per interface, WLAN SSID, point-to-point connection and routing context (4094 IDs) IEEE 802.1q |
| Dynamic VLAN assignment | Dynamic VLAN assignment for target user groups based on MAC addresses, BSSID or SSID by means of external RADIUS server. |
| Q-in-Q tagging | Support of layered IEEE 802.1q VLANs (double tagging) |
| Multi-SSID | Simultaneous use of up to 8 independent WLAN networks per WLAN interface |
| IGMP snooping | Support for Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) in the WLAN bridge for WLAN SSIDs and LAN interfaces for specific switching of multicast packets (devices with integrated WLAN only). Automated detection of multicast groups. Configurable action for multicast packets without registration. Configuration of static multicast group members per VLAN ID. Configuration of query simulation for multicast membership per VLAN ID |
| Protected Management Frames | Protection of WLAN Management Frames, based on the standard IEEE 802.11w, against man-in-the-middle attacks by using Message Ingegrity Codes (MIC) |
| Security | IEEE 802.11i / WPA2 with passphrase (WPA2-Personal) or IEEE 802.1X (WPA2-Enterprise) and hardware-accelerated AES, closed network, WEP64, WEP128, WEP152, user authentication, IEEE 802.1x /EAP, LEPS, WPA1/TKIP |
| EAP Types | EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS/MSCHAPv2, PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2, PEAPv1/EAP-GTC, EAP-SIM, EAP-AKA, EAP-AKA Prime, EAP-FAST |
| RADIUS server | Integrated RADIUS server for MAC address list management |
| EAP server | Integrated EAP server for authentication of IEEE 802.1X clients via EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS, PEAP, MSCHAP or MSCHAPv2 |

| Prioritization according to Wireless Multimedia Extensions (WME, Jubset of IEEE 802.11 to) Landson Apparet Save stepsion of gover saving according to IEEE 802.11 to you (Interdedied Automatic Fover Save Delivery (requisalent to WMM Power Save). Landson Apparet the automatic of the IEEE 802.11 to you (Interdedied Automatic Fover Save Delivery (requisalent to WMM Power Save). Landson Apparet the automatic work of clients to advance on the Interdedical VILAN ID can be assigned to each WLAN client (MAC address) If the link of a discont LaN Interface beads down, a WLAN module can be described to let the associated clients search for a new base station ackground scanning Described him and Per Router searches for a foreign WLAN channels during normal AP operation. The Endogrand Scanning to the about an individual vilan in the Automatic Intermedia defines the time about an individual vilant and the Automatic Intermedia defines the time about an individual vilant and a secretification of the secretification of the Intermedia and a specified in either milliscenors, activities, the time interval can be specified in either milliscenors, activities, the time interval can be specified in either milliscenors, activities, and an advanced the secretification based on protein requests. EEE 802.11 to Bey WLAS standard IEEE 802.11 to (WLAS client modes at another access goint via IEEE 802.11 (EAP-115, EAP-115, EAP- | WLAN | |
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| If the link of a chosen LAN interface breaks down, a WLAN medule can be deactivated to let the associated clients search for a new base station ackground scanning Detection of regue AP's and the channel information for all WLAN channels during normal AP operation. The Background Scan Time Interest defines the time 40th is within an AP or Route searches for a foreign WLAN network in its vicinity. The time interval can be specified in either milliseconds, seconds, minutes, hours or days: EEE 802.1 X supplicant Authoritication of an access point in WLAN network in its vicinity. The time interval can be specified in either milliseconds, seconds, minutes, hours or days: EEE 802.1 X supplicant The WLAN standard IEEE 802.1 It u (Pietspot 2.0) allows for a seamless transition from the cellular network into WLAN hotspots. Authoritication methods using SME cand information, certificates or issensine and password, enable an automatic, encrypted login to WLAN hotspots. Authoritication methods using SME cand information, certificates or issensine and password, enable an automatic, encrypted login to WLAN hotspots. Authoriticates or issensine and password, enable an automatic, encrypted login to WLAN hotspots. Authoriticates or issensine and password, enable an automatic, encrypted login to WLAN hotspots. Authoriticates or issensine and password, enable an automatic, encrypted login to WLAN hotspots. Automatic selection of only in installations with VLAN controller. The effect of the editor of the | U-APSD/WMM Power Save | |
| Detection of rogue APs and the channel information for all WLAN channels during normal AP operation. The Background Scan Time Interval defining the time dols in which an AP or Router searches for a foreign VILAN network in its vicinity. The time interval can be specified in either millisoconds, seconds, millusts, busines of days. Beet detection Bogue WLAN diemi detection based on probe requests. Authentication of an access point in WLAN broad a normal recognition from the cellular network into WLAN hotspots. Authentication methods using SIM and information, certificates or username and password, enable an automatic, ecceptive login to WLAN hotspots violence the need to manually water login credentals. Auto WOS allows wireless integration of access points in existing WLAN infrastructure, including management via WLAN controller. Auto WOS allows wireless integration of access points in existing WLAN infrastructure, including management via WLAN controller. The effective distances and transmission rates that can be achieved an edepending of the site RF conditions. In viole The effective distances and transmission rates that can be achieved an edepending of the site RF conditions. Auto WOS allows wireless integration of access points in existing WLAN infrastructure, including management via WLAN controller. Automatic selection of only in installations with WLAN controller Automatic selection of only in installations with WLAN controller Automatic selection of optimal WLAN channels. Due to reduced channel overlaps, VLAA and signal strength. Automatic selection of optimal WLAN channels. Due to reduced channel overlaps, VLAA claims selection of optimal transmish is conducted for all imanaged access points. Automatic selection of optimal WLAN channels. Due to reduced channel overlaps, VLAA claims selection of optimal channels is conducted for all imanaged access points. By using adaptive noise immunity an access point can cut out sources of interferences in the autoficial and focuses on cheers with a suf | Bandwidth limitation per WLAN client | Maximum transmit and receive bandwith and an individual VLAN ID can be assigned to each WLAN client (MAC address) |
| the time slock in which an AP of Router searches for a foreign WLAN network in its vicinity. The time interval can be specified in either milliseconds, seconds, minutes, but so or days EEE 802.1X supplicant Authentication of an access point in WLAN client mode at another access point via IEEE 802.1X (EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS and PEAP) The WLAN standard IEEE 802.11U (Hotspot 2.0) allows for a seamles straintsion from the cellular network into WLAN hotspots. Authentication of the work of the membrods using slike dard information, certificates or username and password, enable an automatic, encrypted login to WLAN hotspots - without the need to manually enter login credentals. Auto WDS allows wireless integration of access points in existing WLAN infrastructure, including management via WLAN controller. The effective distances and transmission rates that can be achieved are depending of the site RF conditions "I Note Only in installations with WLAN controller ANCOM Active Radio Control WLAN clients are directed actively to the best available access point to provide the best overall load balancing and the highest possible bandwidth for each client. Client Steering on be based on client number, frequency band, and signal strength. Automatic selection of optimal WLAN channels. Due to reduced channel overlaps, WLAN clients benefit from an improved data throughput. In controller-based installations, an automatic selection of optimal channels is conducted for all managed access points. Adaptive Note Immunity By using adaptive noise immunity an access point can consider the pass of the active size of the reduced some overlaps, WLAN clients benefit from an improved data throughput in controller-based installations, an automatic selection of optimal channels is conducted for all managed access points. Adaptive Note Immunity By using adaptive noise immunity an access point can control optimal channels or conducted for all managed access points. By canning the entire RF spectrum, interferences in the WLAN can be identi | Broken link detection | If the link of a chosen LAN interface breaks down, a WLAN module can be deactivated to let the associated clients search for a new base station |
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| The WLAN standard IEEE 802.11u (Hotspot 2.0) allows for a seamless transition from the cellular network into WLAN hotspots. Authentication methods using SIM card information, certificates or username and password, enable an automatic, encrypted login to WLAN hotspots - without the need to manually enter login credentials. Auto WDS allows wireless integration of access points in existing WLAN infrastructure, including management via WLAN controller. The effective distances and transmission rates that can be achieved are depending of the site RF conditions. Only in installations with WLAN controller WLAN clients are directed actively to the best available access point to provide the best overall load balancing and the highest possible bandwidth for each client. Client Steering can be based on client number, frequency band, and signal strength. F Optimization* Automatic selection of optimal WLAN channels. Due to reduced channel overlaps, WLAN clients benefit from an improved data throughput in controller-leaded installations, an automatic selection of optimal channels is conducted for all managed access points. daptive Noise Immunity By using adaptive noise immunity an access point can cut out sources of interferences in the radio field and focusses on clients with a sufficent signal strength. Therefore, WLAN clients print by having a higher data throughput valiable due to less interferences. By scanning the entire Eff-spectrum, interferences in the WLAN can be leading and adjustment of signal strength on individual WLAN channels at a carcian point of time. Only in installations with WLAN controller EEE 802.11n Features IMMO MIANO technology is a technique which uses multiple transmitters to deliver multiple data streams via different spatial channels. Depending on the existing RF conditions channel bonding doubles the throughput is multiple with MLAN controller. EEE 802.11n Features IMMO MIANO technology is a technique which uses multiple transmitters to deliver multiple data streams via different | Client detection | Rogue WLAN client detection based on probe requests |
| methods using SIM card information, certificates or username and password, enable an automatic, encrypted login to WLAN hotspots - without the need to manually enter login credentials. Auto WDS allows wireless integration of access points in existing WLAN infrastructure, including management via WLAN controller. Note The effective distances and transmission rates that can be achieved are depending of the site RF conditions. Only in installations with WLAN controller ANCOM Active Radio Control WLAN clients are directed actively to the best available access point to provide the best overall load balancing and the highest possible bandwidth for each client. Client Steering can be based on client number, frequency band, and signal strength. F Optimization* Automatic selection of optimal WLAN channels. Due to reduced channel overlaps, WLAN clients benefit from an improved data throughput. In controller-based installations, an automatic selection of optimal channels is conducted for all managed access points. By using adaptive noise immunity By using adaptive noise immunity an access point can cut out sources of interferences in the radio field and focuses on clients with a sufficent signal strength. Therefore, WLAN clients profit by having a higher data throughput available due to less interferences. By scanning the entire BF spectrum, interferences in the WLAN can be identified and graphically illustrated. Up to 13 channels (26 GHz) (depending on national regulations and manual configuration). Illustration of signal strength on individual WLAN channels at a certain point of time. MIMO Mills technology is a technique which uses multiple transmitters to deliver multiple data streams via different spatial channels. Depending on the existing RF conditions the throughput is multiplied with MIMIO technology. MACA gargegation and Block conditions the throughput is multiplied with MIMIO technology. MACA gargegation increase the IEEE 802.11 MAC efficiency by combining MAC data frames and sending it out with a s | IEEE 802.1X supplicant | Authentication of an access point in WLAN client mode at another access point via IEEE 802.1X (EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS and PEAP) |
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| Only in installations with WLAN controller WLAN clients are directed actively to the best available access point to provide the best overall load balancing and the highest possible bandwidth for each client. Client Steering can be based on client number, frequency band, and signal strength. FOptimization* Automatic selection of optimal WLAN channels. Due to reduced channel overlaps, WLAN clients benefit from an improved data throughput. In controller-based installations, an automatic selection of optimal whan best conducted for all managed access points. daptive Noise Immunity By using adaptive noise immunity an access point can cut out sources of interferences in the radio field and focusses on clients with a sufficent signal strength. Therefore, WLAN clients profit by having a higher data throughput available due to less interferences are represented by a signal strength. Therefore, WLAN clients profit by having a higher data throughput available due to less interferences. By sranning the entire RF spectrum, interferences in the WLAN can be identified and graphically illustrated. Up to 13 channels (2.4 GHz) or up to 26 channels (5 GHz) (depending on national regulations and manual configuration). Illustration of signal strength on individual WLAN channels at a certain point of time. Only in installations with WLAN controller MIMO MIMO technology is a technique which uses multiple transmitters to deliver multiple data streams via different spatial channels. Depending on the existing RF conditions the throughput is multiplied with MIMO technology. On MHz Channels MAC Aggregation increase the IEEE 802.111 MAC efficiency by combining on the existing RF conditions channel bonding doubles the throughput that the proughput shape the data stream in blocks. MAC Aggregation increase the IEEE 802.111 MAC efficiency by combining MAC data frames and sending it out with a single header. The receiver acknowledgement ACCAUGH and according to IEEE 802.111 MAC efficiency by combining MAC data frames and sending it | Auto WDS** | Auto WDS allows wireless integration of access points in existing WLAN infrastructure, including managment via WLAN controller. |
| AltOM Active Radio Control Dient Steering* WILAN clients are directed actively to the best available access point to provide the best overall load balancing and the highest possible bandwidth for each client. Client Steering can be based on client number, frequency band, and signal strength. Automatic selection of optimal WILAN channels. Due to reduced channel overlaps, WILAN clients benefit from an improved data throughput. In controller-based installations, an automatic selection of optimal whanhes is conducted for all managed access points. By using adaptive noise immunity an access point can cut out sources of interferences in the radio field and focusses on clients with a sufficent signal strength. Therefore, WILAN clients profit by having a higher data throughput available due to less interferences. By scanning the entire RF spectrum, interferences in the WILAN can be identified and graphically illustrated. Up to 13 channels (2.4 GHz) or up to 26 channels (5 GHz) (depending on national regulations and manual configuration). Illustration of signal strength on individual WILAN channels at certain point of time. Only in installations with WILAN controller WILAN can be identified and graphically illustrated. Up to 13 channels (2.4 GHz) or up to 26 channels (5 GHz) (depending on national regulations and manual configuration). Illustration of signal strength on individual WILAN channels at certain point of time. Only in installations with WILAN controller WILAN controller WILAN cannels of WILAN cannels are combined to create a single 40 MHz channel. Depending on the existing RF Conditions channel bonding doubles the throughput. WILAN controller of the existing RF conditions channel bonding doubles the throughput. WILAN controller of coexistence Mechanisms in the 40 MHz channels in 2.4 GHz band. WILAN coexistence Mechanisms in the 40 MHz channels in 2.4 GHz band. WILAN coexistence Mechanisms in the 40 MHz channels in 2.4 GHz band. WILAN coexistence Mechanisms in the 40 MHz channels in 2.4 GHz band | *) Note | The effective distances and transmission rates that can be achieved are depending of the site RF conditions |
| WLAN clients are directed actively to the best available access point to provide the best overall load balancing and the highest possible bandwidth for each client. Client Steering can be based on client number, frequency band, and signal strength. Ef Optimization* Automatic selection of optimal WLAN channels. Due to reduced channel overlaps, WLAN clients benefit from an improved data throughput. In controller-based installations, an automatic selection of optimal channels is conducted for all managed access points. By using adaptive noise immunity an access point can cut out out sources of interferences in the radio field and focusses on clients with a sufficent signal strength. Therefore, WLAN clients profit by having a higher data throughput available due to less interferences. By scanning the entire RF spectrum, interferences in the WLAN can be identified and graphically illustrated. Up to 13 channels (2.4 GHz) or up to 26 channels (5 GHz) (depending on national regulations and manual configuration). Illustration of signal strength on individual WLAN channels at a certain point of time. Only in installations with WLAN controller EEE 802.11n Features MIMO MIMO technology is a technique which uses multiple transmitters to deliver multiple data streams via different spatial channels. Depending on the existing RF conditions the throughput is multiplied with MIMO technology. O MHz Channels Two adjacent 20 MHz channels are combined to create a single 40 MHz channel. Depending on the existing RF Conditions channel bonding doubles the throughput. Support of coexisting accesspoints with 20 and 40MHz channels in 2.4GHz band. ACA Aggregation and Block acknowledgement ACA Aggregation increase the IEEE 802.11 MAC efficiency by combining MAC data frames and sending it out with a single header. The receiver acknowledges the combined MAC frame with a Block Acknowledgement. Depending on existing RF conditions, this technique improves throughput by up to 20%. Coding method according to IEEE 802.11 n. The Space | **) Note | Only in installations with WLAN controller |
| for each client. Client Steering can be based on client number, frequency band, and signal strength. Automatic selection of optimal WLAN channels. Due to reduced channel overlaps, WLAN clients benefit from an improved data throughput. In controller-based installations, an automatic selection of optimal channels is conducted for all managed access points. By using adaptive noise immunity an access point can cut out sources of interferences in the radio field and focusses on clients with a sufficent signal strength. Therefore, WLAN clients profit by having a higher data throughput available due to less interferences. By scanning the entire RF spectrum, interferences in the WLAN can be identified and graphically illustrated. Up to 13 channels (2.4 GHz) or up to 26 channels (5 GHz) (depending on national regulations and manual configuration). Illustration of signal strength on individual WLAN channels at a certain point of time at a point of time at a certain point of time. MIMO MIMO technology is a technique which uses multiple transmitters to deliver multiple data streams via different spatial channels. Depending on the existing RF conditions the throughput is multiplied with MIMO technology. MHz Channels MIMO technology is a technique which uses multiple transmitters to deliver multiple data streams via different spatial channels. Depending on the existing RF conditions channel bonding doubles the throughput is multiplied with MIMO technology. MHz Channels MAC Aggregation and Block accessions in the AGHz Band MAC Aggregation increase the IEEE 802.11 MAC efficiency by combining MAC data frames and sending it out with a single header. The receiver acknowledgement MAC Aggregation increase the IEEE 802.11 MAC efficiency by combining MAC data frames and sending it out with a single header. The receiver acknowledgement MAC Aggregation increase the IEEE 802.11 MAC efficiency by combining MAC data frames and sending it out with a single header. The receiver acknowledgement Depending on existing RF conditions | LANCOM Active Radio Control | |
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| 26 channels (5 GHz) (depending on national regulations and manual configuration). Illustration of signal strength on individual WLAN channels at a certain point of time. Only in installations with WLAN controller MIMO | Adaptive Noise Immunity | |
| MIMO bechnology is a technique which uses multiple transmitters to deliver multiple data streams via different spatial channels. Depending on the existing RF conditions the throughput is multiplied with MIMO technology. O MHz Channels Two adjacent 20 MHz channels are combined to create a single 40 MHz channel. Depending on the existing RF Conditions channel bonding doubles the throughput. O/40MHz Coexistence Mechanisms in the .4GHz Band MAC Aggregation and Block Acknowledgement MAC Aggregation increase the IEEE 802.11 MAC efficiency by combining MAC data frames and sending it out with a single header. The receiver acknowledgement MAC Aggregation and Block Acknowledgement MAC Aggregation increase the IEEE 802.11 MAC efficiency by combining MAC data frames and sending it out with a single header. The receiver acknowledgement MAC aggregation and Block Acknowledgement Depending on the existing RF Conditions channel bonding doubles MAC Aggregation increase the IEEE 802.11 MAC efficiency by combining MAC data frames and sending it out with a single header. The receiver acknowledgement. Depending on existing RF conditions, this technique improves throughput by up to 20%. Depending on existing RF conditions, this technique improves throughput by up to 20%. Depending on existing RF conditions, this technique improves throughput by up to 20%. Low Density Parity Check (LDPC) is an error correcting method. IEEE 802.11n uses convolution coding (CC) as standard error correcting method, the usage of the more effective Low Density Parity Check (LDPC) is optional. Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) enables the receiver (access point), in combination with multiple antennas, to optimally combine MIMO signals to improve the client reception at long-range. The guard interval is the time between OFDM symbols in the air. IEEE 802.11n gives the option for a shorter 400 nsec guard interval compared to the legacy 800 nsec guard interval. Under ideal RF conditions this increases the throughput by | Spectral Scan | 26 channels (5 GHz) (depending on national regulations and manual configuration). Illustration of signal strength on individual WLAN channels |
| MIMO technology is a technique which uses multiple transmitters to deliver multiple data streams via different spatial channels. Depending on the existing RF conditions the throughput is multiplied with MIMO technology. 1 Two adjacent 20 MHz channels are combined to create a single 40 MHz channel. Depending on the existing RF Conditions channel bonding doubles the throughput. 20/40MHz Coexistence Mechanisms in the .4GHz Band. 3 Support of coexisting accesspoints with 20 and 40MHz channels in 2.4GHz band. 4 ACA Aggregation and Block acknowledgement. 4 MAC Aggregation increase the IEEE 802.11 MAC efficiency by combining MAC data frames and sending it out with a single header. The receiver acknowledgement by up to 20%. 5 Pace Time Block Coding (STBC) 5 Coding method according to IEEE 802.11n. The Space Time Block Coding improves reception by coding the data stream in blocks. 6 Down Density Parity Check (LDPC) 6 Low Density Parity Check (LDPC) is an error correcting method. IEEE 802.11n uses convolution coding (CC) as standard error correcting method, the usage of the more effective Low Density Parity Check (LDPC) is optional. 6 Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) 7 Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) 8 Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) 8 Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) 8 Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) 9 Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) 9 Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) 1 The guard interval is the time between OFDM symbols in the air. IEEE 802.11n gives the option for a shorter 400 nsec guard interval compared to the legacy 800 nsec guard interval. Under ideal RF conditions this increases the throughput by upto 10% | *) Note | Only in installations with WLAN controller |
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| the legacy 800 nsec guard interval. Under ideal RF conditions this increases the throughput by upto 10% | Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) | |
| VLAN operating modes | Short Guard Interval | |
| | WLAN operating modes | |
| VLAN access point Infrastructure mode (autonomous operation or managed by LANCOM WLAN controller) | WLAN access point | Infrastructure mode (autonomous operation or managed by LANCOM WLAN controller) |

| WLAN operating modes | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| WLAN bridge | Point-to-multipoint connection of up to 16 Ethernet LANs (mixed operation optional), broken link detection, blind mode, supports VLAN When configuring Pt-to-Pt links, pre-configured names can be used as an alternative to MAC Adresses for creating a link. Rapid spanning-tree protocol to support redundant routes in Ethernet networks |
| WLAN router | Use of the LAN connector for simultaneous DSL over LAN, IP router, NAT/Reverse NAT (IP masquerading) DHCP server, DHCP client, DHCP relay server, DNS server, PPPoE client (incl.Multi-PPPoE), PPTP client and server, NetBIOS proxy, DynDNS client, NTP, port mapping, policy-based routing based on routing tags, tagging based on firewall rules, dynamic routing with RIPv2, VRRP |
| WLAN client | Transparent WLAN client mode for wireless Ethernet extensions, e.g. connecting PCs or printers by Ethernet; up to 64 MAC addresses. Automatic selection of a WLAN profile (max. 8) with individual access parameters depending on signal strength or priority |
| SIM pin | Changing of SIM pin via LANconfig or CLI (command line interface) |
| LTE modem | |
| Supported standards | LTE, UMTS, HSPA, Edge and GPRS support (mode of transmission automatically or manually adjustable) |
| LTE-bands | 800/900/1800/2100/2600 MHz (automatically or manually adjustable) |
| UMTS and HSPA bands | 900/2100 MHz |
| EDGE/GPRS bands | 850/900/1800/1900 MHz |
| Maximum transmission power UMTS/HSxPA | +24 dBm |
| Diversity support | Receive diversity on the aux antenna (2G + 3G); MIMO (2x2) for LTE (4G) |
| GPS | GPS positioning with optional external GPS antenna (accessory) |
| Supported SIM card formats | Mini-SIM (2FF), Micro-SIM (3FF) via adaptor, Nano-SIM (4FF) via adaptor |
| Multi-SIM support | Is supported |
| SIM pin | Changing of SIM pin via LANconfig or CLI (command line interface) |
| Firewall | |
| Stateful inspection firewall | Incoming/Outgoing Traffic inspection based on connection information. Trigger for firewall rules depending on backup status, e.g. simplified rule sets for low-bandwidth backup lines. Limitation of the number of sessions per remote site (ID) |
| Packet filter | Check based on the header information of an IP packet (IP or MAC source/destination addresses; source/destination ports, DiffServ attribute); remote-site dependant, direction dependant, bandwidth dependant |
| Extended port forwarding | Network Address Translation (NAT) based on protocol and WAN address, i.e. to make internal webservers accessible from WAN |
| N:N IP address mapping | N:N IP address mapping for translation of IP addresses or entire networks |
| Tagging | The firewall marks packets with routing tags, e.g. for policy-based routing; Source routing tags for the creation of independent firewall rules for different ARF contexts |
| Actions | Forward, drop, reject, block sender address, close destination port, disconnect |
| Notification | Via e-mail, SYSLOG or SNMP trap |
| Quality of Service | |
| Traffic shaping | Dynamic bandwidth management with IP traffic shaping |
| Bandwidth reservation | Dynamic reservation of minimum and maximum bandwidths, totally or connection based, separate settings for send and receive directions. Setting relative bandwidth limits for QoS in percent |
| DiffServ/TOS | Priority queuing of packets based on DiffServ/TOS fields |
| Packet-size control | Automatic packet-size control by fragmentation or Path Maximum Transmission Unit (PMTU) adjustment |
| Layer 2/Layer 3 tagging | Automatic or fixed translation of layer-2 priority information (IEEE 802.11p-marked Ethernet frames) to layer-3 DiffServ attributes in routing mode. Translation from layer 3 to layer 2 with automatic recognition of IEEE 802.11p-support in the destination device |
| Security | |
| Intrusion Prevention | Monitoring and blocking of login attempts and port scans |
| IP spoofing | Source IP address check on all interfaces: only IP addresses belonging to the defined IP networks are allowed |
| Access control lists | Filtering of IP or MAC addresses and preset protocols for configuration access |
| Denial of Service protection | Protection from fragmentation errors and SYN flooding |
| General | Detailed settings for handling reassembly, PING, stealth mode and AUTH port |

| Security | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Password protection | Password-protected configuration access can be set for each interface |
| Alerts | Alerts via e-mail, SNMP traps and SYSLOG |
| Authentication mechanisms | EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS, PEAP, MS-CHAP, MS-CHAPv2 as EAP authentication mechanisms, PAP, CHAP, MS-CHAP and MS-CHAPv2 as PPP authentication mechanisms |
| GPS anti-theft | Network protection via site verification by GPS positioning, device stops operating if its location is changes |
| WLAN protocol filters | Limitation of the allowed transfer protocols, source and target addresses on the WLAN interface |
| Adjustable reset button | Adjustable reset button for 'ignore', 'boot-only' and 'reset-or-boot' |
| IP redirect | Fixed redirection of any packet received over the WLAN interface to a dedicated target address |
| High availability / redundancy | |
| VRRP | VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol) for backup in case of failure of a device or remote station. Enables passive standby groups or reciprocal backup between multiple active devices including load balancing and user definable backup priorities |
| FirmSafe | For completely safe software upgrades thanks to two stored firmware versions, incl. test mode for firmware updates |
| LTE-Backup | In case of failure of the main connection, a backup connection is established over the internal LTE modem; automatic return to the main connection |
| Analog/GSM modem backup | Optional operation of an analog or GSM modem at the serial interface |
| Load balancing | Static and dynamic load balancing over up to 2 WAN connections. Channel bundling with Multilink PPP (if supported by network operator) |
| VPN redundancy | Backup of VPN connections across different hierarchy levels, e.g. in case of failure of a central VPN concentrator and re-routing to multiple distributed remote sites. Any number of VPN remote sites can be defined (the tunnel limit applies only to active connections). Up to 32 alternative remote stations, each with its own routing tag, can be defined per VPN connection. Automatic selection may be sequential, or dependant on the last connection, or random (VPN load balancing) |
| Line monitoring | Line monitoring with LCP echo monitoring, dead-peer detection and up to 4 addresses for end-to-end monitoring with ICMP polling |
| VPN | |
| IPSec over HTTPS | Enables IPsec VPN based on TCP (at port 443 like HTTPS) which can go through firewalls in networks where e. g. port 500 for IKE is blocked. Suitable for client-to-site connections (with LANCOM Advanced VPN Client 2.22 or later) and site-to-site connections (LANCOM VPN gateways or routers with LCOS 8.0 or later). IPSec over HTTPS is based on the NCP VPN Path Finder technology |
| Number of VPN tunnels | Max. number of concurrent active IPSec, PPTP (MPPE) and L2TPv2 tunnels: 5 (25 with VPN 25 Option). Unlimited configurable connections. Configuration of all remote sites via one configuration entry when using the RAS user template or Proadaptive VPN. |
| Hardware accelerator | Integrated hardware accelerator for 3DES/AES encryption and decryption |
| Realtime clock | Integrated, buffered realtime clock to save the date and time during power failure. Assures timely validation of certificates in any case |
| Random number generator | Generates real random numbers in hardware, e. g. for improved key generation for certificates immediately after switching-on |
| 1-Click-VPN Client assistant | One click function in LANconfig to create VPN client connections, incl. automatic profile creation for the LANCOM Advanced VPN Client |
| 1-Click-VPN Site-to-Site | Creation of VPN connections between LANCOM routers via drag and drop in LANconfig |
| IKE | IPSec key exchange with Preshared Key or certificate |
| Certificates | X.509 digital multi-level certificate support, compatible with Microsoft Server / Enterprise Server and OpenSSL, upload of PKCS#12 files via HTTPS interface and LANconfig. Simultaneous support of multiple certification authorities with the management of up to nine parallel certificate hierarchies as containers (VPN-1 to VPN-9). Simplified addressing of individual certificates by the hierarchy's container name (VPN-1 to VPN-9). Wildcards for certificate checks of parts of the identity in the subject. Secure Key Storage protects a private key (PKCS#12) from theft |
| Certificate rollout | Automatic creation, rollout and renewal of certificates via SCEP (Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol) per certificate hierarchy |
| Certificate revocation lists (CRL) | CRL retrieval via HTTP per certificate hierarchy |
| OCSP Client | Check X.509 certifications by using OCSP (Online Certificate Status Protocol) in real time as an alternative to CRLs |
| XAUTH | XAUTH client for registering LANCOM routers and access points at XAUTH servers incl. IKE-config mode. XAUTH server enables clients to register via XAUTH at LANCOM routers. Connection of the XAUTH server to RADIUS servers provides the central authentication of VPN-access with user name and password. Authentication of VPN-client access via XAUTH and RADIUS connection additionally by OTP token |
| RAS user template | Configuration of all VPN client connections in IKE ConfigMode via a single configuration entry |
| Proadaptive VPN | Automated configuration and dynamic creation of all necessary VPN and routing entries based on a default entry for site-to-site connections. Propagation of dynamically learned routes via RIPv2 if required |
| Algorithms | 3DES (168 bit), AES (128, 192 or 256 bit), Blowfish (128 bit), RSA (1024-4096 bit) and CAST (128 bit). OpenSSL implementation with FIPS-140 certified algorithms. MD-5, SHA-1, SHA-256, SHA-384 or SHA-512 hashes |

| VPN | |
|---|---|
| NAT-Traversal | NAT-Traversal (NAT-T) support for VPN over routes without VPN passthrough |
| IPCOMP | VPN data compression based on LZS or Deflate compression for higher IPSec throughput on low-bandwidth connections (must be supported by remote endpoint) |
| Dynamic DNS | Enables the registration of IP addresses with a Dynamic DNS provider in the case that fixed IP addresses are not used for the VPN connection |
| Specific DNS forwarding | DNS forwarding according to DNS domain, e.g. internal names are translated by proprietary DNS servers in the VPN. External names are translated by Internet DNS servers |
| IPv4 VPN over IPv6 WAN | Enables the use of IPv4 VPN over IPv6 WAN connections |
| Content Filter (optional) | |
| Demo version | Activate the 30-day trial version after free registration under http://www.lancom.eu/routeroptions |
| URL filter database/rating server* | Worldwide, redundant rating servers from IBM Security Solutions for querying URL classifications. Database with over 100 million entries covering about 10 billion web pages. Web crawlers automatically search and classify web sites to provide nearly 150,000 updates per day: They use text classification by optical character recognition, key word searches, classification by word frequency and combinations, web-site comparison of text, images and page elements, object recognition of special characters, symbols, trademarks and prohibited images, recognition of pornography and nudity by analyzing the concentration of skin tones in images, by structure and link analysis, by malware detection in binary files and installation packages |
| URL check* | Database based online check of web sites (HTTP/HTTPS). HTTPS websites are checked based on DNS names of HTTPS server certificates or based on "Reverse DNS lookup" of IP addresses. |
| Categories/category profiles* | Filter rules can be defined in each profile by collecting category profiles from 58 categories, for example to restrict Internet access to business purposes only (limiting private use) or by providing protection from content that is harmful to minors or hazardous content (e.g. malware sites). Clearly structured selection due to the grouping of similar categories. Content for each category can be allowed, blocked, or released by override |
| Override** | Each category can be given an optional manual override that allows the user to access blocked content on a case-by-case basis. The override operates for a limited time period by allowing the category or domain, or a combination of both. Optional notification of the administrator in case of overrides |
| Black-/whitelist | Lists that are manually configured to explicitly allow (whitelist) or block (blacklist) web sites for each profile, independent of the rating server. Wildcards can be used when defining groups of pages or for filtering sub pages |
| Profiles | Timeframes, blacklists, whitelists and categories are collected into profiles that can be activated separately for content-filter actions. A default profile with standard settings blocks racist, pornographic, criminal, and extremist content as well as anonymous proxies, weapons/military, drugs, SPAM and malware |
| Time frames | Timeframes can be flexibly defined for control over filtering depending on the time of day or weekday, e.g. to relax controls during break times for private surfing |
| Flexible firewall action | Activation of the content filter by selecting the required firewall profile that contains content-filter actions. Firewall rules enable the flexible use of your own profiles for different clients, networks or connections to certain servers |
| Individual display pages (for blocked, error, override) | Response pages displayed by the content filter in case of blocked sites, errors or overrides can be custom designed. Variables enable the inclusion of current information such as the category, URL, and rating-server categorization. Response pages can be issued in any language depending on the language set in the user's web browser |
| Redirection to external pages | As an alternative to displaying the device's own internal response pages to blockings, errors or overrides, you can redirect to external web servers |
| License management | Automatic notification of license expiry by e-mail, LANmonitor, SYSLOG or SNMP trap. Activation of license renewal at any time before expiry of the current license (the new licensing period starts immediately after expiry of the current license) |
| Statistics | Display of the number of checked and blocked web pages by category in LANmonitor. Logging of all content-filter events in LANmonitor; log file created daily, weekly or monthly. Hit list of the most frequently called pages and rating results. Analysis of the connection properties; minimum, maximum and average rating-server response time |
| Notifications | Messaging in case of content-filter events optionally by e-mail, SNMP, SYSLOG or LANmonitor |
| Wizard for typical configurations | Wizard sets up the content filters for a range of typical scenarios in a few simple steps, including the creation of the necessary firewall rules with the corresponding action |
| Max. users | Simultaneous checking of HTTP(S) traffic for a maximum of 100 different IP addresses in the LAN |
| *) Note | Categorization is maintained by IBM. Neither IBM or LANCOM can guarantee full accuracy of the categorization. |
| **) Note | The Override function is only available for HTTP websites. |
| VoIP | |
| SIP ALG | The SIP ALG (Application Layer Gateway) acts as a proxy for SIP communication. For SIP calls the ALG opens the necessary ports on the firewall for the corresponding media packets. By using automatic address translation for devices inside the LAN, the use of STUN is no longer needed. |

| Routing functions | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Router | IP and NetBIOS/IP multi-protocol router |
| Advanced Routing and Forwarding | Separate processing of 16 contexts due to virtualization of the routers. Mapping to VLANs and complete independent management and configuration of IP networks in the device, i.e. individual settings for DHCP, DNS, Firewalling, QoS, VLAN, Routing etc. Automatic learning of routing tags for ARF contexts from the routing table |
| НТТР | HTTP and HTTPS server for configuration by web interface |
| DNS | DNS client, DNS server, DNS relay, DNS proxy and dynamic DNS client |
| DHCP | DHCP client, DHCP relay and DHCP server with autodetection. Cluster of several LANCOM DHCP servers per context (ARF network) enables caching of all DNS assignments at each router. DHCP forwarding to multiple (redundant) DHCP servers |
| NetBIOS | NetBIOS/IP proxy |
| NTP | NTP client and SNTP server, automatic adjustment for daylight-saving time |
| Policy-based routing | Policy-based routing based on routing tags. Based on firewall rules, certain data types are marked for specific routing, e.g. to particular remote sites or lines |
| Dynamic routing | Dynamic routing with RIPv2. Learning and propagating routes; separate settings for LAN and WAN. Extended RIPv2 including HopCount, Output Delay, Poisoned Reverse, Triggered Update for LAN (acc. to RFC 2453) and WAN (acc. to RFC 2091) as well as filter options for propagation of routes. Definition of RIP sources with wildcards |
| DHCPv6 | DHCPv6 client, DHCPv6 server, DHCPv6 relay, stateless- and stateful mode, IPv6 address (IA_NA), prefix delegation (IA_PD), DHCPv6 reconfigure (server and client) |
| Layer 2 functions | |
| VLAN | VLAN ID definable per interface and routing context (4,094 IDs) IEEE 802.1q |
| ARP lookup | Packets sent in response to LCOS service requests (e.g. for Telnet, SSH, SNTP, SMTP, HTTP(S), SNMP, etc.) via Ethernet can be routed directly to the requesting station (default) or to a target determined by ARP lookup |
| LLDP | Automatic discovery of network topology in layer 2 networks (Link Layer Discover Protocol) |
| DHCP option 82 | DHCP relay agent information (option 82) can be insterted on devices with WLAN bridge (RFC 3046) |
| IPv6 layer 2 protocol filter | Router advertisement snopping blocks illegal IPv6 router advertisements in the WLAN bridge. DHCPv6 snopping blocks all illegal DHCPv6 servers. The lightweight DHCPv6 relay agent (LDRA) can insert relay agent information on layer 2. |
| COM port server | |
| COM port forwarding | COM-port server for the DIN interface. For a serial device connected to it, the server manages its own virtual COM port via Telnet (RFC 2217) for remote maintenance (works with popular virtual COM-port drivers compliant with RFC 2217). Switchable newline conversion and alternative binary mode. TCP keepalive according to RFC 1122 with configurable keepalive interval, retransmission timeout and retries |
| LAN protocols | |
| IP | ARP, proxy ARP, BOOTP, DHCP, DNS, HTTP, HTTPS, IP, ICMP, NTP/SNTP, NetBIOS, PPPoE (server), RADIUS, RIP-1, RIP-2, RTP, SIP, SNMP, TCP, TFTP, UDP, VRRP, VLAN |
| Rapid Spanning Tree | IEEE 802.1d Spanning Tree and IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree support for dynamic path selection with redundant layer 2 connections |
| IPv6 | NDP, stateless address autoconfiguration (SLAAC), stateful address autoconfiguration (with DHCPv6), router advertisements, ICMPv6, DHCPv6, DNS, HTTP, HTTPS, PPPoE, RADIUS, TCP, UDP, SMTP |
| IPv6 | |
| Dual Stack | IPv4/IPv6 dual stack |
| IPv6 compatible LCOS applications | WEBconfig, HTTP, HTTPS, SSH, Telnet, DNS, TFTP, Firewall, RAS dial-in |
| WAN protocols | |
| Ethernet | PPPoE, Multi-PPPoE, ML-PPP, PPTP (PAC or PNS), L2TPv2 (LAC or LNS) and IPoE (with or without DHCP), RIP-1, RIP-2, VLAN, IP |
| IPv6 | IPv6 over PPP (IPv6 and IPv4/IPv6 dual stack session), IPoE (autoconfiguration, DHCPv6 or static) |
| Tunneling protocols (IPv4/IPv6) | 6to4, 6in4, 6rd (static and via DHCP), Dual Stack Lite (IPv4 in IPv6 tunnel) |
| WAN operating mode | |
| xDSL (ext. modem) | ADSL1, ADSL2 or ADSL2+ with external ADSL2+ modem |
| UMTS/LTE | GPRS, Edge, UMTS, HSPA or LTE with internal mobile modem |
| Analog/GPRS (ext. modem) | Analog or GPRS operation via serial interface |

| Interfaces | |
|--|---|
| ETH1 (PoE) | 10/100/1000 Base-T, autosensing, auto node hub, PoE compliant with IEEE 802.3af/at. The port supports energy saving according to IEEE 802.3az |
| | |
| ETH2 | 10/100/1000 Base-T, default WAN port, configurable as LAN port. Der Port unterstützt Energiesparfunktionen nach IEEE 802.3az |
| Serial interface | Serial configuration interface / COM port (8 pin Mini-DIN): 9,600 - 115,000 baud, suitable for optional connection of analog/GPRS modems. Supports internal COM port server and allows for transparent asynchronous transmission of serial data via TCP |
| External antenna connectors | Two reverse SMA connectors for external LANCOM AirLancer Extender antennas or for antennas from other vendors. Please respect the restrictions which apply in your country when setting up an antenna system. For information about calculating the correct antenna setup, please refer to www.lancom-systems.eu |
| External antenna connectors | Two SMA antenna connectors for external LTE antennas (Ant 1, Ant 2) additional connector for optional GPS antenna (not included in package content) |
| Internal antenna | Radio module uses one internal antenna. |
| LCMS (LANCOM Management System) | |
| LANconfig | Configuration program for Microsoft Windows, incl. convenient Setup Wizards. Optional group configuration, simultaneous remote configuration and management of multiple devices over IP connection (HTTPS, HTTP, SSH, TFTP). A tree view of the setting pages like in WEBconfig provides quick access to all settings in the configuration window. Password fields which optionally display the password in plain text and can generate complex passwords. Configuration program properties per project or user. Automatic storage of the current configuration before firmware updates. Exchange of configuration files between similar devices, e.g. for migrating existing configurations to new LANCOM products. Detection and display of the LANCOM managed switches. Extensive application help for LANconfig and parameter help for device configuration. LANCOM QuickFinder as search filter within LANconfig and device configurations that reduces the view to devices with matching properties. Central configuration of each management port. |
| LANmonitor | Monitoring application for Microsoft Windows for (remote) surveillance and logging of the status of LANCOM devices and connections, incl. PING diagnosis and TRACE with filters and save to file. Search function within TRACE tasks. Wizards for standard diagnostics. Export of diagnostic files for support purposes (including bootlog, sysinfo and device configuration without passwords). Graphic display of key values (marked with an icon in LANmonitor view) over time as well as table for minimum, maximum and average in a separate window, e. g. for Rx, Tx, CPU load, free memory. Monitoring of the LANCOM managed switches. Flick easily through different search results by LANCOM QuickFinder |
| WLANmonitor | Monitoring application for Microsoft Windows for the visualization and monitoring of LANCOM WLAN installations, incl. Rogue AP and Rogue Client visualization. LANCOM QuickFinder as search filter that reduces the view to devices with matching properties |
| Firewall GUI | Graphical user interface for configuring the object-oriented firewall in LANconfig: Tabular presentation with symbols for rapid understanding of objects, choice of symbols for objects, objects for actions/Quality of Service/remote sites/services, default objects for common scenarios, individual object definition (e.g. for user groups) |
| Automatic software update | Voluntary automatic updates for LCMS. Search online for LCOS updates for devices managed by LANconfig on the myLANCOM download server (myLANCOM account mandatory). Updates can be applied directly after the download or at a later time |
| Management | |
| WEBconfig | Integrated web server for the configuration of LANCOM devices via Internet browsers with HTTPS or HTTP. Similar to LANconfig with a system overview, SYSLOG and events display, symbols in the menu tree, quick access with side tabs. WEBconfig also features Wizards for basic configuration, security, Internet access, LAN-LAN coupling. Online help for parameters in LCOS menu tree |
| LANCOM Layer 2 Management (emergency management) | The LANCOM Layer 2 Management protocol (LL2M) enables an encrypted access between the command line interfaces of two LANCOM device directly via a Layer 2 connection |
| Alternative boot configuration | During rollout devices can be preset with project- or customer-specific settings. Up to two boot- and reset-persistent memory spaces can store customized configurations for customer-specific standard settings (memory space '1') or as a rollout configuration (memory space '2'). A further option is the storage of a persistent standard certificate for the authentication of connections during rollouts |
| Device SYSLOG | SYSLOG buffer in the RAM (size depending on device memory) to store events for diagnosis. Default set of rules for the event protocol in SYSLOG. The rules can be modified by the administrator. Display and saving of internal SYSLOG buffer (events) from LANCOM devices with LANmonitor, display only with WEBconfig |
| SMS | Send and receive SMS. The management can be comfortably conducted via LANmonitor. Additionally, notifications can be sent by SMS at defined network events. SMS can be sent via HTTP with URL parameters, too. Therefore, a cellular router can be utilized as an SMS gateway. Suitable for installations with a maximum throughput of 10 SMS per minute. |
| Access rights | Individual access and function rights for up to 16 administrators. Alternative access control on a per parameter basis with TACACS+ |
| User administration | RADIUS user administration for dial-in access (PPP/PPTP). Support for RADSEC (Secure RADIUS) providing secure communication with RADIUS servers |
| Remote maintenance | Remote configuration with Telnet/SSL, SSH (with password or public key), browser (HTTP/HTTPS), TFTP or SNMP, firmware upload via HTTP/HTTPS or TFTP |

| Management Control of the Control of | |
|--|---|
| TACACS+ | Support of TACACS+ protocol for authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) with reliable connections and encrypted payload. Authentication and authorization are separated completely. LANCOM access rights are converted to TACACS+ levels. With TACACS+ access can be granted per parameter, path, command or functionality for LANconfig, WEBconfig or Telnet/SSH. Each access and all changes of configuration are logged. Access verification and logging of SNMP Get and Set requests. WEBconfig supports the access rights of TACACS+ and choice of TACACS+ server at login. LANconfig provides a device login with the TACACS+ request conveyed by the addressed device. Authorization to execute scripts and each command within them by checking the TACACS+ server's database. CRON, action-table and script processing can be diverted to avoid TACACS+ to relieve TACACS+ servers. Redundancy by setting several alternative TACACS+ servers. Configurable option to fall back to local user accounts in case of connection drops to the TACACS+ servers. Compatibility mode to support several free TACACS+ implementations |
| RADIUS | Support of RADIUS protocol for authentication of configuration access. Administrative privileges can be assigned for each administrator. |
| Remote maintenance of 3rd party devices | A remote configuration for devices behind der LANCOM can be accomplished (after authentication) via tunneling of arbitrary TCP-based protocols, e.g. for HTTP(S) remote maintenance of VoIP phones or printers of the LAN. Additionally, SSH and Telnet client allow to access other devices from a LANCOM device with an interface to the target subnet if the LANCOM device can be reached at its command line interface |
| TFTP & HTTP(S) client | For downloading firmware and configuration files from a TFTP, HTTP or HTTPS server with variable file names (wildcards for name, MAC/IP address, serial number), e.g. for roll-out management. Commands for live Telnet session, scripts or CRON jobs. HTTPS Client authentication possible by username and password or by certificate |
| SSH & Telnet client | SSH-client function compatible to Open SSH under Linux and Unix operating systems for accessing third-party components from a LANCOM router. Also usable when working with SSH to login to the LANCOM device. Support for certificate- and password-based authentication. Generates its own key with sshkeygen. SSH client functions are restricted to administrators with appropriate rights. Telnet client function to login/administer third party devices or other LANCOM devices from command line interface |
| Basic HTTP(S) file server | HTML pages, images and templates for Public Spot pages, vouchers, information pages of the Content Filter can be stored in the internal memory |
| HTTPS Server | Option to choose if an uploaded certificate or the default certificate is used by the HTTPS server |
| Security | Access rights (read/write) over WAN or (W)LAN can be set up separately (Telnet/SSL, SSH, SNMP, HTTPS/HTTP), access control list |
| Scripting | Scripting function for batch-programming of all command-line parameters and for transferring (partial) configurations, irrespective of software versions and device types, incl. test mode for parameter changes. Utilization of timed control (CRON) or connection establishment and termination to run scripts for automation. Scripts can send e-mails with various command line outputs as attachments |
| Load commands | LoadFirmware, LoadConfig and LoadScript can be executed conditionally in case certain requirements are met. For example, the command LoadFirmware could be executed on a daily basis and check each time if the current firmware is up to date or if a new version is available. In addition, LoadFile allows the upload of files including certificates and secured PKCS#12 containers |
| SNMP | SNMP management via SNMPv2, private MIB exportable by WEBconfig, MIB II |
| Timed control | Scheduled control of parameters and actions with CRON service |
| Diagnosis | Extensive LOG and TRACE options, PING and TRACEROUTE for checking connections, LANmonitor status display, internal logging buffer for SYSLOG and firewall events |
| LANCOM WLAN controller | Supported by all LANCOM WLAN controller (separate optional hardware equipment for installation, optimization, operating and monitoring of WLAN networks, except for P2P connections) |
| Programmable Rollout Wizard | Allows the programming of a customized wizard to simplify the rollout in projects. Support for customized templates and logos provide a way to generate a brand specific look |
| Statistics | |
| Statistics | Extensive Ethernet, IP and DNS statistics; SYSLOG error counter |
| Volume budget | The used data volume of WAN connections (PPP, IPoE, PPTP, L2TP, IPSec) can be monitored and different actions can be triggered once certain thresholds are passed |
| Accounting | Connection time, online time, transfer volumes per station. Snapshot function for regular read-out of values at the end of a billing period. Timed (CRON) command to reset all counters at once |
| Export | Accounting information exportable via LANmonitor and SYSLOG |
| Hardware | |
| Weight | 1,32 lbs (600 g) |
| Power supply | 12 V DC, external power adapter (230 V) with bayonet cap to protect against accidentally unplugging |
| Power supply | Via Power over Ethernet, compliant with IEEE 802.3af*/at |
| Environment | Temperature range 0–35° C; humidity 0–95%; non-condensing; Temperature range 0–40°C in a vertical mounting position using the LANCOM Wall Mount with cable routing to the side |
| Housing | Robust synthetic housing, rear connectors, ready for wall mounting, Kensington lock; 210 x 45 x 140 mm (W x H x D) |
| Fans | None; fanless design without rotating parts, high MTBF |

| Hardware | |
|---|--|
| Power consumption (max) | approx. 16.83 Watts with 12 V/ 1,5 A power supply adapter (total power consumption of access point and power supply adapter), approx. 19 Watts |
| Tower consumption (max) | via PoE |
| *) Note | It is recommended to use a PoE adapter or switch with IEEE 802.3at support. Using PoE with IEEE 802.3af the LTE module ist not available. |
| Declarations of conformity* | |
| CE | EN 60950-1, EN 301 489-1, EN 301 489-17, EN 301 489-24 |
| Wi-Fi Alliance Certification | Wi-Fi Certified |
| 2.4 GHz WLAN | EN 300 328 |
| 5 GHz WLAN | EN 301 893 |
| IPv6 | IPv6 Ready Gold |
| *) Note | You will find all declarations of conformity in the products section of our website at www.lancom-systems.de/en |
| Scope of delivery | |
| Manual | Hardware Quick Reference (EN, DE), Installation Guide (DE/EN/FR/ES/IT/PT/NL) |
| CD/DVD | Data medium with management software (LANconfig, LANmonitor, WLANmonitor, LANCAPI) and documentation |
| Cable | 2 Ethernet cables, 3m |
| Antennas | Two 3 dBi dipole antennas (Gain depends on frequency.) |
| Antennas | Two 2 dBi Edge/UMTS/LTE-antennas |
| GPS antenna | Passive GPS antenna can be ordered free of charge with enclosed voucher |
| Power supply unit | External power adapter (230 V), NEST 12 V/1.5 A DC/S, coaxial power connector 2.1/5.5 mm bayonet, temperature range from -5 to +45° C, LANCOM item no. 110723 (EU)/LANCOM item no 110829 (UK) |
| Support | |
| Warranty | 3 years support via hotline and Internet KnowledgeBase |
| Software updates | Regular free updates (LCOS operating system and LANCOM Management System) via Internet |
| Options | |
| VPN | LANCOM VPN-25 Option (25 channels), item no. 60083 |
| LANCOM Content Filter | LANCOM Content Filter +10 user, 1 year subscription |
| LANCOM Content Filter | LANCOM Content Filter +25 user, 1 year subscription |
| LANCOM Content Filter | LANCOM Content Filter +100 user, 1 year subscription |
| LANCOM Content Filter | LANCOM Content Filter +10 user, 3 year subscription |
| LANCOM Content Filter | LANCOM Content Filter +25 user, 3 year subscription |
| LANCOM Content Filter | LANCOM Content Filter +100 user, 3 year subscription |
| Warranty Extension | LANCOM Warranty Basic Option S, item no. 10710 |
| Warranty Extension & Advanced Replacement | LANCOM Warranty Advanced Option S, item no. 10715 |
| Public Spot | LANCOM Public Spot Option (authentication and accounting software for hotspots, incl. Voucher printing through Standard PC printer), item no. 60642 |
| LANCOM Public Spot PMS Accounting Plus | Extension of the LANCOM Public Spot (XL) Option for the connection to hotel billing systems with FIAS interface (such as Micros Fidelio) for authentication and billing of guest accesses for 178x routers, WLCs, and current central-site gateways, item no. 61638 |
| Accessories | |
| LANCOM Large Scale Monitor | Powerful monitoring system for WLAN, VPN, and LAN infrastructures of mid-sized to large networks, upgradable for up to 1000 monitored devices, for a proactive error management, browser-based remote monitoring, intuitive user interface, graphic floorplans, configurable triggers for alarms and messages, users, roles, and rights management, item no. 62910 |
| LANCOM WLC-4006+ (EU/UK/US) | LANCOM WLAN controller for central management of 6 (opt. up to 30) LANCOM access points and WLAN routers, item no. 62035 (EU), item no. 62036 (UK) and item no. 62037 (US) |
| LANCOM WLC-4025+ (EU/UK/US) | LANCOM WLAN controller for central management of 25 (opt. up to 100) LANCOM access points and WLAN routers, item no. 61378, item no. ArtNr. 61379 and item no. 61384 (US) |

| Accessories | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| LANCOM WLC-4100 (EU/UK) | LANCOM WLAN controller for central management of 100 (opt. up to 1000) LANCOM access points and WLAN routers, item no. 61369 (EU) and item no. 61377 (UK) |
| External antenna | AirLancer Extender O-360-3G 4 dBi omnidirectional GSM/GPRS/EDGE/3G outdoor antenna, item no. 61225 |
| External antenna | AirLancer Extender I-360-3G 2dBi GSM/GPRS/EDGE, 5dBi 3G, omnidirectional indoor antenna, item no. 60916 |
| External antenna | AirLancer Extender O-360-3G omnidirectional GSM/GPRS/EDGE/3G/LTE outdoor antenna, item no. 61227 |
| External antenna | AirLancer Extender I-360-4G, +2.5 dBi 4G/3G/2G antenna, 698-960 and 1710-2700 MHz, omnidirectional MIMO indoor antenna, item no. 60918 |
| Antenna cable | AirLancer cable NJ-NP 3m antenna cable extension for connection with LANCOM outdoor antennas, item no. 61230 |
| Antenna cable | AirLancer cable NJ-NP 6m antenna cable extension for connection with LANCOM outdoor antennas, item no. 61231 |
| Antenna cable | AirLancer cable NJ-NP 9m antenna cable extension for connection with LANCOM outdoor antennas, item no. 61232 |
| Surge arrestor (antenna cable) | AirLancer Extender SA-5L surge arrestor (2.4 and 5 GHz), to be integrated between Access Point and antenna, item no. 61553 |
| Surge arrestor (LAN cable) | AirLancer Extender SA-LAN surge arrestor (LAN cable), item no. 61213 |
| 19" Rack Mount | 19" Rackmount-Adapter, ArtNr. 61501 |
| LANCOM Wall Mount | For simple, theft-proof mounting of LANCOM devices with plastic housings, item no. 61349 |
| LANCOM Wall Mount (White) | For simple, theft-proof mounting of LANCOM devices with plastic housings, item no. 61345 |
| Analog modem backup/serial adapter | LANCOM Serial Adapter Kit, item no. 61500 |
| VPN Client Software | LANCOM Advanced VPN Client for Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 8.1, single license, item no. 61600 |
| VPN Client Software | LANCOM Advanced VPN Client for Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 8.1, 10 licenses, item no. 61601 |
| VPN Client Software | LANCOM Advanced VPN Client for Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 8.1, 25 licenses, item no. 61602 |
| VPN Client Software | LANCOM Advanced VPN Client for Mac OS X (10.5 Intel only, 10.6 or higher), single license, item no. 61606 |
| VPN Client Software | LANCOM Advanced VPN Client for Mac OS X (10.5 Intel only, 10.6 or higher), 10 licenses, item no. 61607 |
| *) Note | The polarization diversity antennas require 2 cables and surge arrestors |
| Item number(s) | |
| LANCOM 1780EW-4G (EU) | 61726 |
| LANCOM 1780EW-4G (UK) | 61727 |