

Aruba MSR4000 Wireless Mesh Router

Installation Guide

The Aruba AirMesh MSR4000 is a resilient, environmentally hardened, outdoor rated, four-radio, dual-band IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/n wireless mesh router. This outdoor mesh router is part of Aruba's comprehensive wireless network solution. The MSR4000 delivers high-performance wireless mesh routing to outdoor environments where wired connectivity is impractical or unavailable. The MSR4000 is ideal for deployment in metropolitan and industrial areas, oil fields, mines, and shipping ports.



The MSR4000 requires the Aruba MeshOS operating system.

There are two versions of the MSR4000, which mainly differ in the way they receive power.

- MSR4KP: Power over Ethernet (PoE+) powered
- MSR4KAC: AC powered (100 - 240 VAC)



The MSR4KAC can function as a Power Sourcing Equipment (PSE) device by providing power through its Ethernet port in compliance with the IEEE 802.3af standard.

Guide Overview

- ["MSR4000 Hardware Overview"](#) on page 3 provides a detailed hardware overview of the two MSR4000 models.
- ["Outdoor Planning and Deployment Considerations"](#) on page 8 provides key questions to ask and items to consider when deploying an outdoor wireless network.
- ["Weatherproofing Connections"](#) on page 12 provides instructions on weatherproofing the AP's connectors.
- ["Installing the MSR4000"](#) on page 20 describes the multi-step process for a successful installation and deployment of an MSR4000.
- ["Safety and Regulatory Compliance"](#) on page 33 provides an overview of safety and regulatory compliance information.

MSR4000 Operations

- Wireless mesh router (IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/n)
- MSR4KP: IEEE 802.3at Power over Ethernet+ (PoE+) compatible
- MSR4KAC: IEEE 802.3af Power Sourcing Equipment (PSE) device

Package Contents

- MSR4000 AirMesh Router
- MSR4000 Mounting Bracket
- Solar Shield
- Pole Anchors x 4

- M4 x 16 bolts, flat washers, and spring washers x4 (These bolts are attached to the solar shield)
- M4 x 16 bolts, flat washers, and spring washers x2
- M6 x 30 bolts, flat washers, and spring washers x2
- M4 x 12 bolt, external-tooth washer, and OT copper lug x1
- M8 x 110 bolt, flat washers, spring washers, and nuts x4
- Metal Weatherproof Caps x2 for use on unused antenna interfaces
- RJ-45 Connector Kit with metal RJ-45 connector
- USB Console Cable
- Installation Guide
- Quick Start Guide



The MSR4000 does not ship with any power cables; these are available as accessories and should be ordered separately.

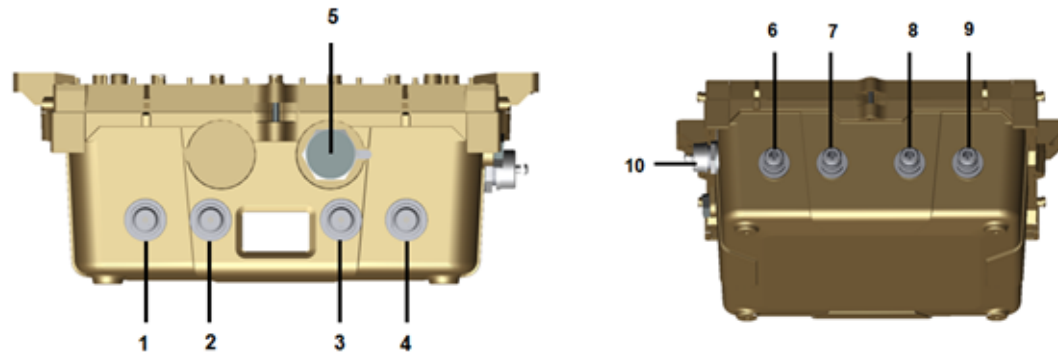


Inform your supplier if there are any incorrect, missing, or damaged parts. If possible, retain the carton, including the original packing materials. Use these materials to repack and return the unit to the supplier if needed.

MSR4000 Hardware Overview

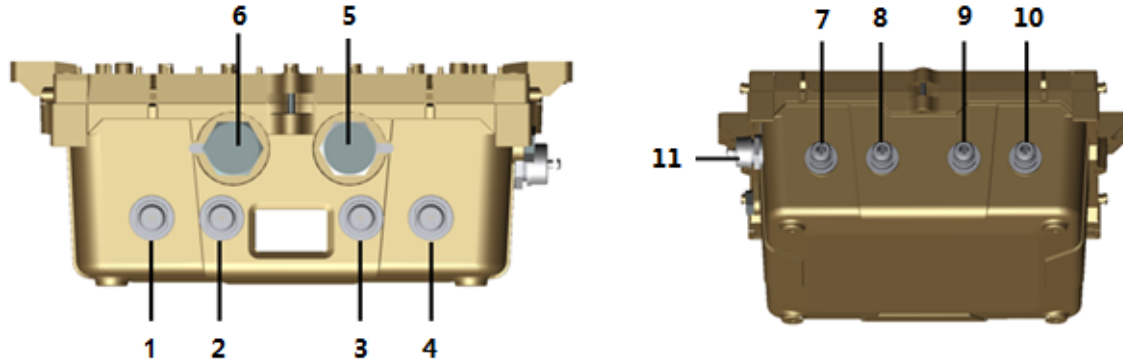
The following section describes the hardware features of the MSR4000.

Figure 1 MSR4KP Overview



- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Antenna Interface 2 (Radio 2) | 6 | Antenna Interface 1 (Radio 0) |
| 2 | Antenna Interface 2 (Radio 1) | 7 | Antenna Interface 1 (Radio 3) |
| 3 | Antenna Interface 2 (Radio 3) | 8 | Antenna Interface 1 (Radio 1) |
| 4 | Antenna Interface 2 (Radio 0) | 9 | Antenna Interface 1 (Radio 2) |
| 5 | Ethernet Interface | 10 | USB Console Interface |

Figure 2 MSR4KAC Overview



- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Antenna Interface 2 (Radio 2) | 7 | Antenna Interface 1 (Radio 0) |
| 2 | Antenna Interface 2 (Radio 1) | 8 | Antenna Interface 1 (Radio 3) |
| 3 | Antenna Interface 2 (Radio 3) | 9 | Antenna Interface 1 (Radio 1) |
| 4 | Antenna Interface 2 (Radio 0) | 10 | Antenna Interface 1 (Radio 2) |
| 5 | Ethernet Interface | 11 | USB Console Interface |
| 6 | AC Power Interface | | |

Antenna Interface

The MSR4000 requires the use of detachable outdoor-rated antennas. Select the correct antenna type to support the required frequency band and the desired coverage pattern.

The MSR4000 is equipped with eight female N-type antenna interfaces; four on the top of the AP and four on the bottom. The interfaces are grouped into diversity pairs, marked R0 (Radio 0), R1 (Radio 1), R2 (Radio 2) and R3 (Radio 3).

USB Console Interface

A USB serial console port is provided for connection to a terminal, allowing direct local management. Use the included USB console cable to connect to the AP. You can download the necessary driver for USB-UART adapter from support.arubanetworks.com under the **Tools & Resources** tab.

Use the following setting to access the terminal:

Table 1 Console Settings

Product SKUs	Serial Number	Baud Rate	Data Bits	Parity	Stop Bits	Flow Control
MSR4K43N0, MSR4K43N0-JP, MSR4K43N0-US, MSR4K43N3, MSR4K43N3-JP, MSR4K43N3-US	14 characters (For example: 26A02110500467)	115200	8	None	1	None
MSR4KP, MSR4KP-JP, MSR4KP-US MSR4KP-IL MSR4KAC, MSR4KAC-JP, MSR4KAC-US, MSR4KAC-IL	9 characters (For example: AZ1234567)	9600	8	None	1	None

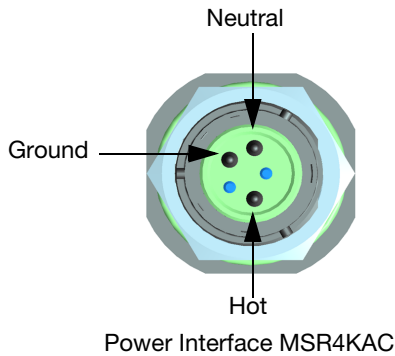
The baudrate setting depends on the manufacturing date of the MSR4000 (before or after March 2012) and the Serial Number (14 characters or 9 characters). The table above lists all the SKUs for this product along with the corresponding baudrate.

Power Interface

The type of power interface on your MSR4000 depends on which model you have purchased.

- MSR4KP: This version does not include a power interface since it is only powered by PoE+ (802.3at).
- MSR4KAC: One AC power connector

Figure 3 Power Interface on MSR4KAC



Ethernet Interface

The MSR4000 is equipped with a 10/100/1000Base-T Gigabit Ethernet port for wired network connectivity. On the MSR4KP, this port also supports IEEE 802.3at Power over Ethernet (PoE), accepting 48 VDC as a standards-defined powered device (PD) from a power sourcing equipment (PSE) device, such as a PoE midspan injector. Inversely, the MSR4KAC can act as a PSE device to provide IEEE802.3af PoE power to devices connected to the Ethernet port.

Grounding Point

Always remember to protect your MSR4000 by installing grounding lines. The ground connection must be complete before connecting power to the MSR4000 enclosure. Ensure that the resistance is less than 5 ohm between the ground termination point and the grounding tier and the cross section of the grounding cable should be no less than 6 square mm.

MSR4KP LED Status Indicators

The MSR4000 include visual indicators for power, link, and radio status.

Figure 4 MSR4KP LED Layout

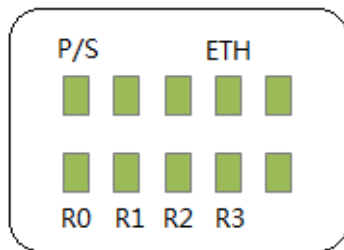


Table 2 lists the meanings of the LEDs on the MSR4KP outdoor mesh router.

Table 2 MSR4KP LED Status Indicators

LED	Function	Indicator	Status
P/S	Router Power/ Ready Status	Off	No power to the router
		On (Amber)	Device has power but does not yet have a mesh network routing path to a gateway (portal) node
		On (Green)	Device has power and has found a mesh network routing path to a gateway (portal) node

Table 2 MSR4KP LED Status Indicators (Continued)

LED	Function	Indicator	Status
ENT	LAN/Network Link Status	Off	Ethernet link unavailable
		On (Amber)	10/100 Mbs Ethernet link negotiated
		On (Green)	1000 Mbs Ethernet link negotiated
		Blinking	Traffic on Ethernet link
R0	Radio 0 Status	Off	Radio 0 is not providing either access (SSID) or backhaul (mesh) service
		On (Blue)	Radio 0 is providing access (SSID) service or backhaul (mesh) service
R1	Radio 1 Status	Off	Radio 1 is not providing either access (SSID) or backhaul (mesh) service
		On (Blue)	Radio 1 is providing access (SSID) service or backhaul (mesh) service
R2	Radio 2 Status	Off	Radio 2 is not providing either access (SSID) or backhaul (mesh) service
		On (Blue)	Radio 2 is providing access (SSID) service or backhaul (mesh) service
R3	Radio 3 Status	Off	Radio 3 is not providing either access (SSID) or backhaul (mesh) service
		On (Blue)	Radio 3 is providing access (SSID) service or backhaul (mesh) service

MSR4KAC LED Status Indicators

Figure 5 MSR4KAC LED Layout

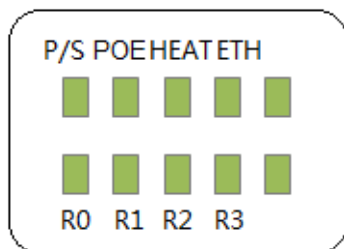


Table 3 lists the meanings of the LEDs on the MSR4KAC outdoor mesh router.

Table 3 MSR4KAC LED Status Indicators

LED	Function	Indicator	Status
P/S	Router Power/ Ready Status	Off	No power to the router
		On (Amber)	Device has power but does not yet have a mesh network routing path to a gateway (portal) node
		On (Green)	Device has power and has found a mesh network routing path to a gateway (portal) node
POE	Displays PSE power output status	Off	Non-powered device ($0\Omega < R_{port} < 200\Omega$) or Port open ($R_{port} > 1M\Omega$)
		Green	Port on ($25k\Omega$) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Flash: Low signature resistance ($300\Omega < R_{port} < 15k\Omega$) 2 Flashes: High signature resistance ($33k\Omega < R_{port} < 500k\Omega$) 5 Flashes: Port overload fault 9 Flashes: Power management allocation exceeded
HEAT	Displays the heating status of low temperature	Off	Unit is not in heating status
		Blinking (Blue)	Unit is pre-heating
ENT	LAN/Network Link Status	Off	Ethernet link unavailable
		On (Yellow)	10/100 Mbs Ethernet link negotiated
		On (Green)	1000 Mbs Ethernet link negotiated
		Blinking	Traffic on Ethernet link
R0	Radio 0 Status	Off	Radio 0 is not providing either access (SSID) or backhaul (mesh) service
		On (Blue)	Radio 0 is providing access (SSID) service or backhaul (mesh) service
R1	Radio 1 Status	Off	Radio 1 is not providing either access (SSID) or backhaul (mesh) service
		On (Blue)	Radio 1 is providing access (SSID) service or backhaul (mesh) service
R2	Radio 2 Status	Off	Radio 2 is not providing either access (SSID) or backhaul (mesh) service
		On (Blue)	Radio 2 is providing access (SSID) service or backhaul (mesh) service
R3	Radio 3 Status	Off	Radio 3 is not providing either access (SSID) or backhaul (mesh) service
		On (Blue)	Radio 3 is providing access (SSID) service or backhaul (mesh) service



Starting with MeshOS 4.5, you can turn off the LEDs in the MSR4000 devices using the WMI and CLI. The LEDs are enabled by default. This option may be used to disable the LED lights in a MSR4000 device that is mounted in an elevated place on the city streets or residential areas, to avoid unwanted attention or disturbance. This feature turns off only the LED lights that indicate the software status, for example the RF. The LEDs that indicate the hardware status, for example Power, P/S, POE, and ETH, cannot be turned off using this feature. For additional details, refer to the *Aruba MeshOS User Guide* and the *Aruba MeshOS Command Reference Guide*.

Outdoor Planning and Deployment Considerations

Prior to deploying an outdoor wireless network, the environment must be evaluated to plan for a successful Aruba WLAN deployment. Successfully evaluating the environment enables the proper selection of Aruba routers and antennas and assists in the determination of their placement for optimal RF coverage. This process is considered WLAN or RF planning and Aruba's system engineers can assist in the outdoor planning process.

For **WLAN systems being installed outdoors in the USA**, the following requirements must be met.

1. Systems must be **professionally installed** by a qualified engineer familiar with WLAN, including Aruba trained partners and resellers.
2. Operation in the 5600-5650-MHz band is prohibited.
3. When within 35 km distance of a TDWR, the center frequency of the WLAN must be separated from the TDWR center frequency by 30 MHz.
 - a. If the radar is operating from 5600-5610 MHz, disable the use of channel 116 (5580 MHz).
 - b. If the radar is operating from 5630-5650 MHz, disable the use of channel 132 (5660 MHz).

For TWDR locations in the US please refer to www.wispa.org/tdwr-locations-and-frequencies.

Scale Requirements

The potentially immense scale of outdoor deployments requires consideration of factors that may not be as important in a typical indoor deployment:

- **Range (distance):** Range or distance between APs must be taken into account during the planning phase. Available AP mounting locations are often far less flexible in an outdoor environment. Regardless of these outdoor restrictions, the desired goal is to achieve results similar to an indoor deployment: a “dense” RF deployment that supports advanced Aruba features, such as efficient client roaming, and failover.
- **Elevation:** Proper consideration and planning for elevation differences between routers (router to router) and AP to Client can be *critical* to success. To plan for these differences in elevation, it is important to understand the 3D coverage pattern provided by the antennas that will be deployed in the environment.
- **Non-Fixed Considerations:** The RF environment might change on a day to day basis. Keep non-fixed items, such as shipping containers, vehicles, and future building construction, in mind when planning for an outdoor deployment.

Identifying Known RF Scatterers/Reflectors/Interferences Sources

Identifying known RF scatterers/reflectors/interference sources while out in the field during the installation phase is critical. Even though outdoor environments consist of fewer RF scatterers/reflectors/interference sources compared to indoor environments, ensure that these sources are identified and taken into consideration when installing and mounting a router to its fixed outdoor location.

RF Scatterers

- Cement/Concrete
- Natural Items: Trees/vegetation
- Brick

RF Reflectors

- Metal Objects: Roof-installed air-conditioning equipment, chain link fences (depending on aperture size), other wire fences, or water pipes

RF Interference Sources

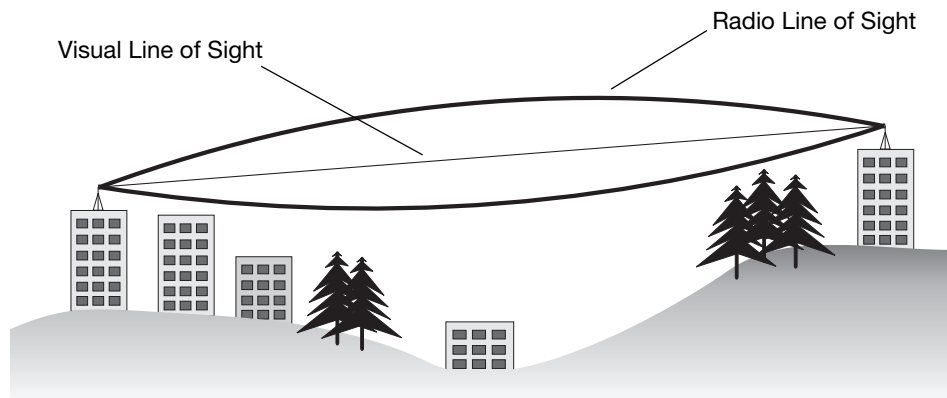
- Other 802.11a/b/g/n or broadband access equipment operating nearby
- Industrial RF welding equipment or other Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) equipment that utilizes RF to heat or alter the physical properties of materials
- Military, Commercial Aviation or Weather Radar Systems

Line of Sight (Radio Path Planning)

A wireless bridge or mesh link requires a “radio line of sight” between the two antennas for optimum performance. The concept of radio line of sight involves the area along a link through which the bulk of the radio signal power travels. This area is known as the first Fresnel Zone of the radio link. For a radio link, no object (including the ground) must intrude within 60% of the first Fresnel Zone.

Figure 6 illustrates the concept of a good radio line of sight.

Figure 6 *Line of Sight*



If there are obstacles in the radio path, there may still be a radio link but the quality and strength of the signal will be affected. Calculating the maximum clearance from objects on a path is important as it directly affects the decision on antenna placement and height. It is especially critical for long-distance links, where the radio signal could easily be lost.

When planning the radio path for a wireless bridge or mesh link, consider these factors:

- Avoid any partial line of sight between the antennas
- Be cautious of trees or other foliage that may be near the path, or may grow and obstruct the path.
- Be sure there is enough clearance from buildings and that no building construction may eventually block the path.
- For very long distance links, the curvature of the earth (20 cm per km) may need to be considered in the calculation of relative heights.

- Check the topology of the land between the antennas using topographical maps, aerial photos, or even satellite image data (software packages are available that may include this information for your area)
- Avoid a path that may incur temporary blockage due to the movement of cars, trains, or aircraft.

Antenna Height

A reliable wireless bridge or mesh link is usually best achieved by mounting the antennas at each end high enough for a clear radio line of sight between them. The minimum height required depends on the distance of the link, obstacles that may be in the path, topology of the terrain, and the curvature of the earth (for links over 3 miles).

For long-distance links, the router may have to be mounted on masts or poles that are tall enough to attain the minimum required clearance. Use the following table to estimate the required minimum clearance above the ground or path obstruction (for 5 GHz bridge links).

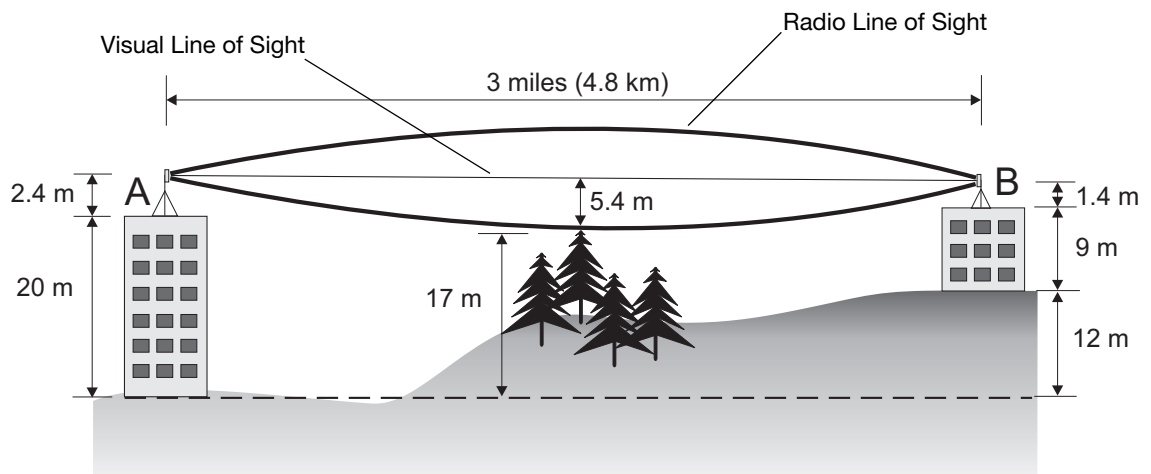
Table 4 *Antenna Minimum Height and Clearance Requirements*

Total Link Distance	Max Clearance for 60% of First Fresnel Zone at 5.8 GHz	Approximate Clearance for Earth Curvature	Total Clearance Required at Mid-point of Link
0.25 mile (0.402 km)	4.6 ft (1.4 m)	0.007 ft (0.002 m)	4.6 ft (1.4 m)
0.5 mile (0.805 km)	6.2 ft (1.9 m)	0.03 ft (0.010 m)	6.2 ft (1.9 m)
1 mile (1.6 km)	8.9 ft (2.7 m)	0.13 ft (0.04 m)	8.9 ft (2.7 m)
2 miles (3.2 km)	12.5 ft (3.8 m)	0.5 ft (0.15 m)	13.1 ft (4.0 m)
3 miles (4.8 km)	15.4 ft (4.7 m)	1.0 ft (0.3 m)	16.4 ft (5.0 m)
4 miles (6.4 km)	17.7 ft (5.4 m)	2.0 ft (0.6 m)	19.7 ft (6.0 m)
5 miles (8 km)	20 ft (6.1 m)	3.0 ft (0.9 m)	23 ft (7.0 m)
7 miles (11.3 km)	23.6 ft (7.2 m)	6.2 ft (1.9 m)	30 ft (9.1 m)
9 miles (14.5 km)	27 ft (8.2 m)	10.2 ft (3.1 m)	37 ft (11.3 m)
12 miles (19.3 km)	30.8 ft (9.4 m)	18.0 ft (5.5 m)	49 ft (14.9 m)
15 miles (24.1 km)	34.4 ft (10.5 m)	28.0 ft (8.5 m)	62.7 ft (19.1 m)



To avoid any obstruction along the path, the height of the object must be added to the minimum clearance required for a clear radio line of sight. Consider the following simple example, illustrated in [Figure 7](#).

Figure 7 Antenna Height and Line of Sight



A wireless bridge or mesh link is deployed to connect building A to building B, which is located three miles (4.8 km) away. Mid-way between the two buildings is a small tree-covered hill. From the above table it can be seen that for a three-mile link, the object clearance required at the mid-point is 5.3 m (17.4 ft). The tree tops on the hill are at an elevation of 17 m (56 ft), so the antennas at each end of the link need to be at least 22.3 m (73 ft) high. Building A is six stories high, or 20 m (66 ft), so a 2.3 m (7.5 ft) mast or pole must be constructed on its roof to achieve the required antenna height. Building B is only three stories high, or 9 m (30 ft), but is located at an elevation that is 12 m (39 ft) higher than building A. To mount an antenna at the required height on building B, a mast or pole of 1.3 m (4.3 ft) is needed.



CAUTION

Never construct a radio mast, pole, or tower near overhead power lines.



NOTE

Local regulations may limit or prevent construction of a high radio mast or tower. If your wireless bridge or mesh link requires a high radio mast or tower, consult a professional contractor for advice.

Antenna Position and Orientation

Once the required antenna height has been determined, other factors affecting the precise position of the wireless bridge or mesh link must be considered:

- Be sure there are no other radio antennas within 2 m (6 ft) of the wireless bridge or mesh link. These include other WiFi radio antennas.
- Place the wireless bridge or mesh link away from power and telephone lines.
- Avoid placing the wireless bridge or mesh link too close to any metallic reflective surfaces, such as roof-installed air-conditioning equipment, tinted windows, wire fences, or water pipes. Ensure that there is at least 5 feet clearance from such objects.
- The wireless bridge or mesh link antennas at both ends of the link must be positioned with the same polarization direction, either horizontal or vertical. Proper alignment helps to maximize throughput.

Radio Interference

The avoidance of radio interference is an important part of wireless link planning. Interference is caused by other radio transmissions using the same or an adjacent channel frequency. You should first scan your proposed site using a spectrum analyzer to determine if there are any strong radio signals using the 802.11a/b/g channel frequencies. Always use a channel frequency that is furthest away from another signal.

If radio interference is still a problem with your wireless bridge or mesh link, changing the antenna direction may improve the situation.

Weather Conditions

When planning wireless bridge or mesh links, you must take into account any extreme weather conditions that are known to affect your location. Consider these factors:

- **Temperature:** The wireless bridge or mesh link is tested for normal operation in temperatures from -30°C to 55°C. Operating in temperatures outside of this range may cause the unit to fail.
- **Wind Velocity:** The wireless bridge or mesh link can operate in winds up to 165 miles per hour. You must consider the known maximum wind velocity and direction at the site and be sure that any supporting structure, such as a pole, mast, or tower, is built to withstand this force.
- **Lightning:** To protect against lightning induced surges, the MSR2000 requires lightning protection on the radio interface ports.



An Aruba Lightning Arrestor, AP-LAR-1, must be installed on each antenna port for protection against lightning induced surges. Failure to use an AP-LAR-1 can void the warranty of an Aruba outdoor AP model and renders the AP susceptible to failure from lightning induced surges

- **Rain:** The wireless bridge or mesh link is weatherproofed against rain. However, it is recommended to apply weatherproof sealing tape around the Ethernet port and antenna connectors for extra protection. If moisture enters a connector, it may cause a degradation in performance or even a complete failure of the link.
- **Snow and Ice:** Falling snow, like rain, has no significant effect on the radio signal. However, a buildup of snow or ice on antennas may cause the link to fail. In this case, the snow or ice has to be cleared from the antennas to restore operation of the link.

Ethernet Cabling

When a suitable antenna location has been determined, you must plan a cable route from the wireless bridge or mesh link outdoors to a suitable power and/or network source.

Consider these points:

- The Ethernet cable length should never be longer than 90 m (295 ft).
- Determine a building entry point for the cable (if applicable).
- Determine if conduits, bracing, or other structures are required for safety or protection of the cable.
- For lightning protection at the power injector end of the cable, consider using a lightning arrestor immediately before the cable enters the building

Grounding

It is important that the wireless bridge or mesh link, cables, and any supporting structures are properly grounded. Each MSR4000 access point includes a grounding screw for attaching a ground wire. Be sure that grounding is available and that it meets local and national electrical codes. Ground the access point first using the external ground stud on the unit before making any other connection.

Weatherproofing Connections

Weatherproofing your antenna and/or cable connections on your outdoor router is essential to reliability and longevity of your product. This process prevents water from entering the router or antennas through the connectors.

A good weatherproofing job consists of three wrappings:

1. electrical tape
2. butyl rubber
3. electrical tape

The first wrapping of tape should be at least two layers, followed by a single wrap of butyl rubber, and four-layer wrap of electrical tape. This provides good protection from water, heat, and other potential hazards that could damage your router or antennas.

Additionally, wrap your connections such that water is always directed down and away from connections.

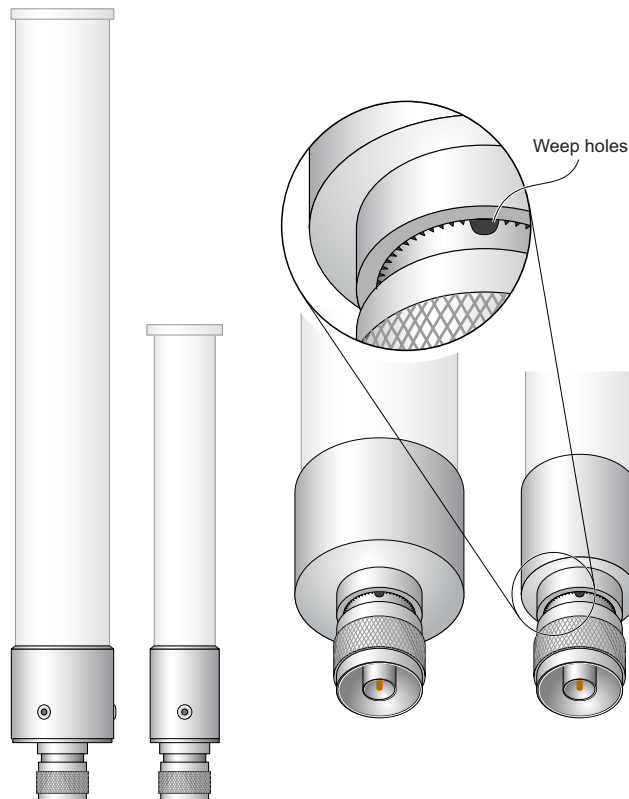
Required Items and Tools

- 3/4" (19 mm) Vinyl Electrical Tape
- Butyl Rubber Tape
- Knife or Box Cutter

Types of Connections

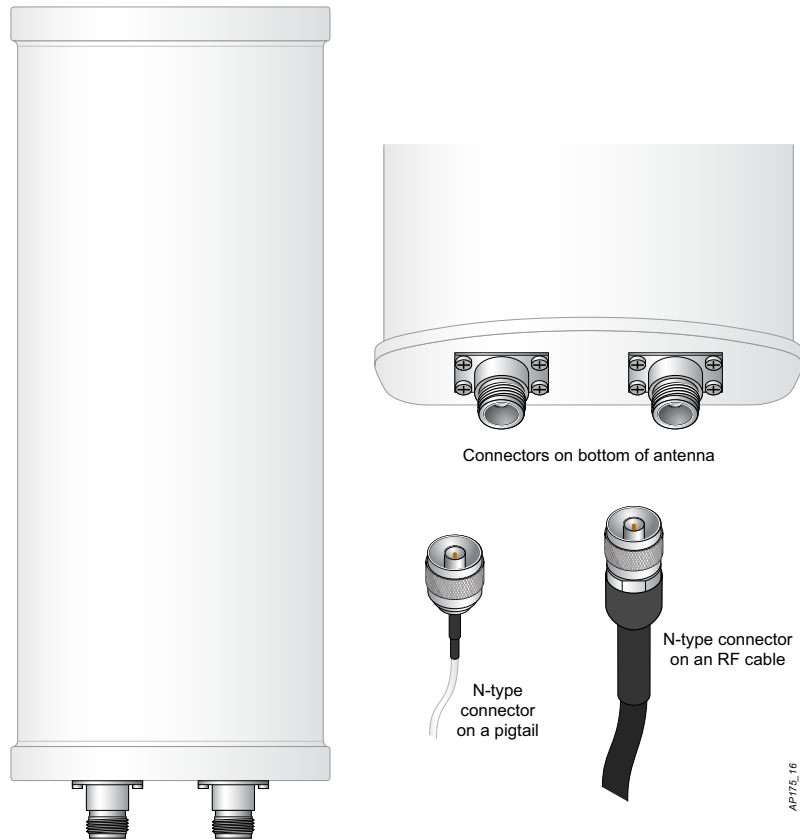
The following sections provide guidance on weatherproofing directly connected antennas ([Figure 8](#)) and cable connections ([Figure 9](#)). The same materials are needed for weatherproofing both types of connections but the procedure is slightly different. For weatherproofing directly connected antennas, see "[Weatherproofing Directly Connected Antennas](#)" on page 15. For weatherproofing cable connections, see "[Weatherproofing Cable Connections](#)" on page 18.

Figure 8 *Directly Connected Antennas*



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Figure 9 Cable Connections



Important Points to Remember

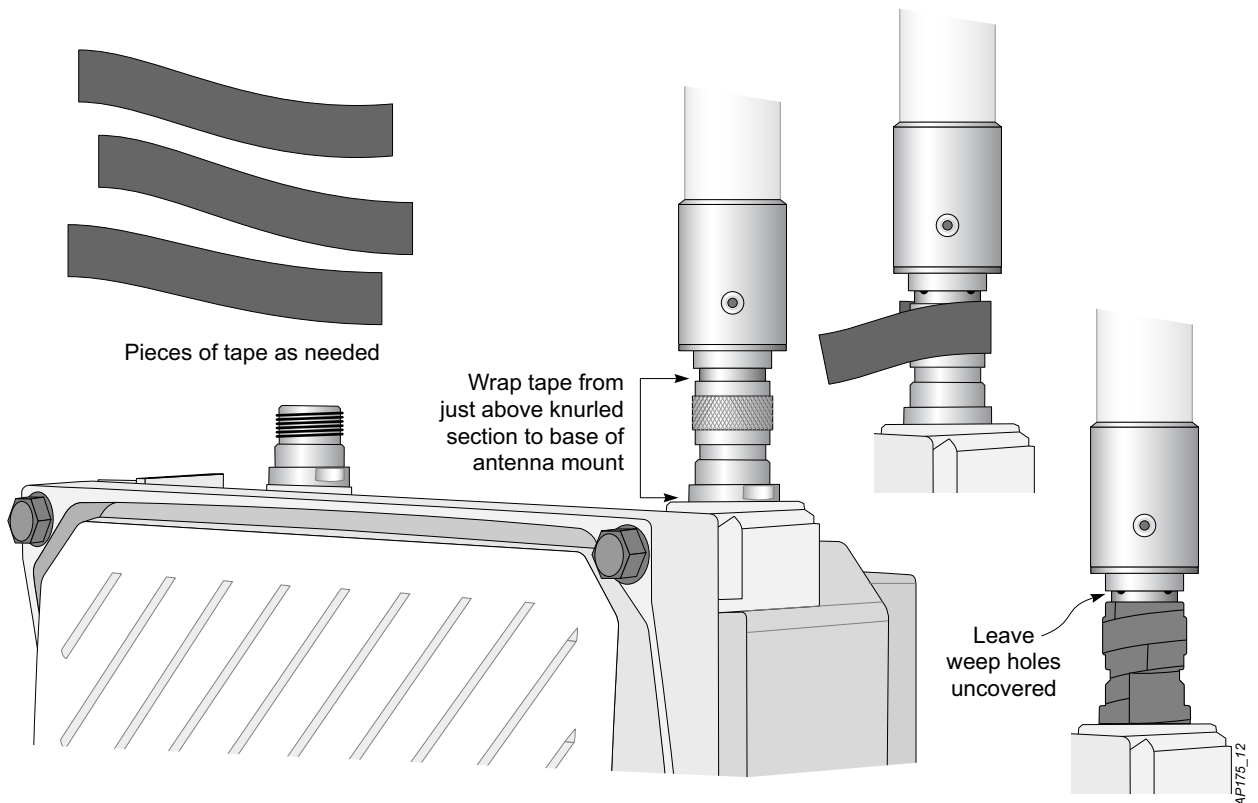
- Do not cover the weep holes on the antennas. Doing so can restrict the release of condensation from the antennas.
- Proper weatherproofing is not a fast process. Set aside ample time to complete the steps outlined below.
- When wrapping, make the each layer of tape as flat as possible. Wrinkles and folds in the tape create places for water and moisture to gather.

Weatherproofing Directly Connected Antennas

First Wrapping of Tape

1. Before wrapping the antennas, locate the weep holes (Figure 6). Weep holes allow condensation that has built up inside the antenna to escape.
2. Prepare the antenna connector by cleaning and drying it.
3. Cut a 4" (100 mm) strip of electrical tape from the roll. Pre-cutting the tape into strips makes it easier to maneuver the tape around the antennas and other components of the router's case.
4. Beginning just below the weep holes, tightly wrap the connection with a layer of the 3/4" (19mm) electrical tape. Overlap the tape to a half-width.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until the wrapping extends all the way to the router's case.

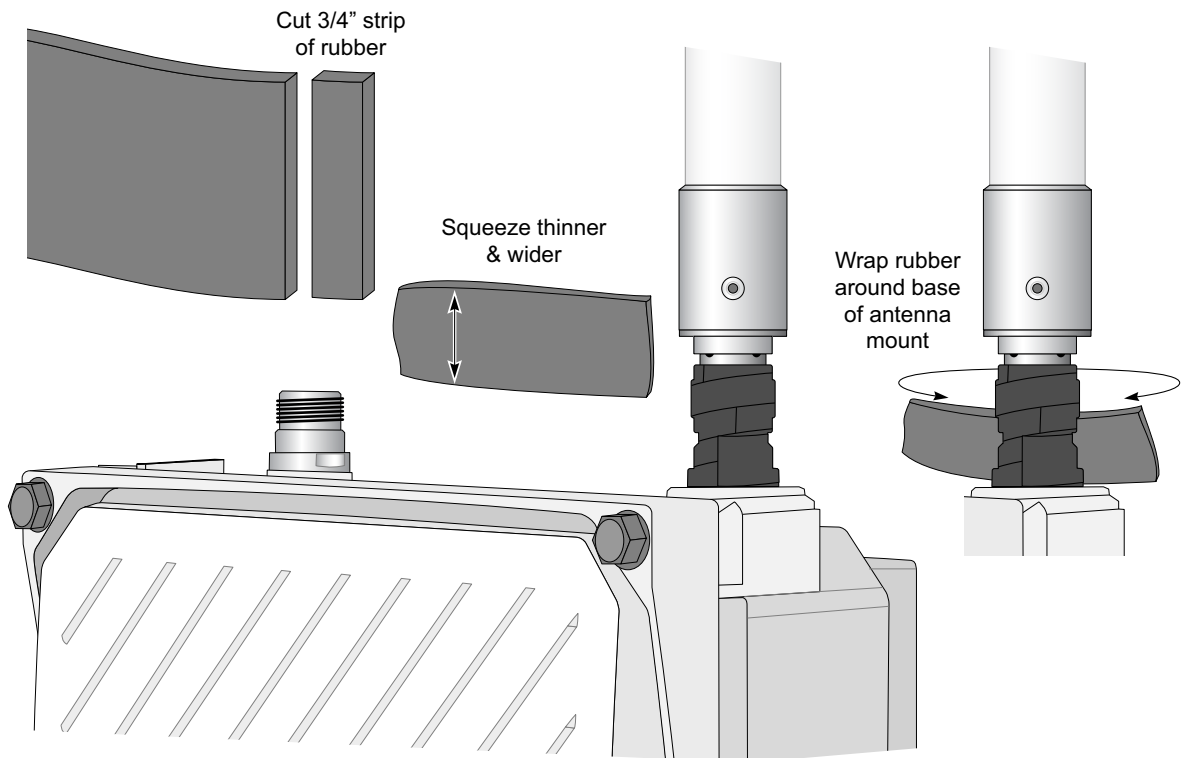
Figure 10 *First Wrapping of Tape*



Wrapping of Butyl Rubber

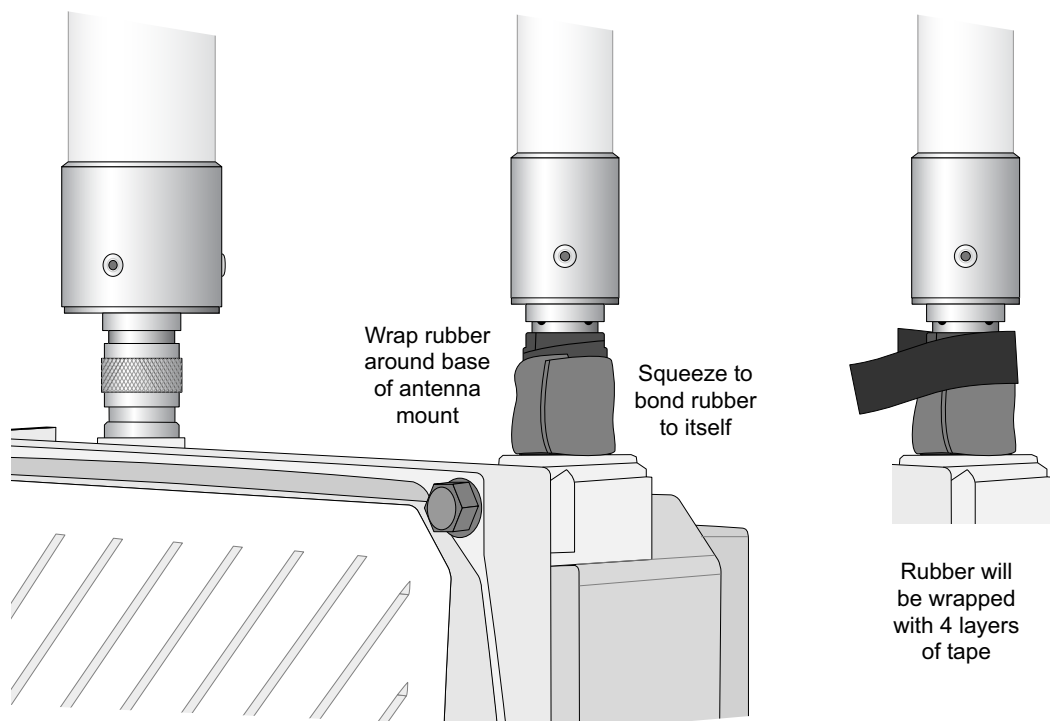
1. Cut a 3/4" (19 mm) strip of butyl rubber.
2. Wrap the strip of rubber around the taped connector (Figure 11)
3. Join the two ends by pushing them together until there is no longer a seam (Figure 12).

Figure 11 *Butyl Rubber Placement*



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Figure 12 *Butyl Rubber Wrap*

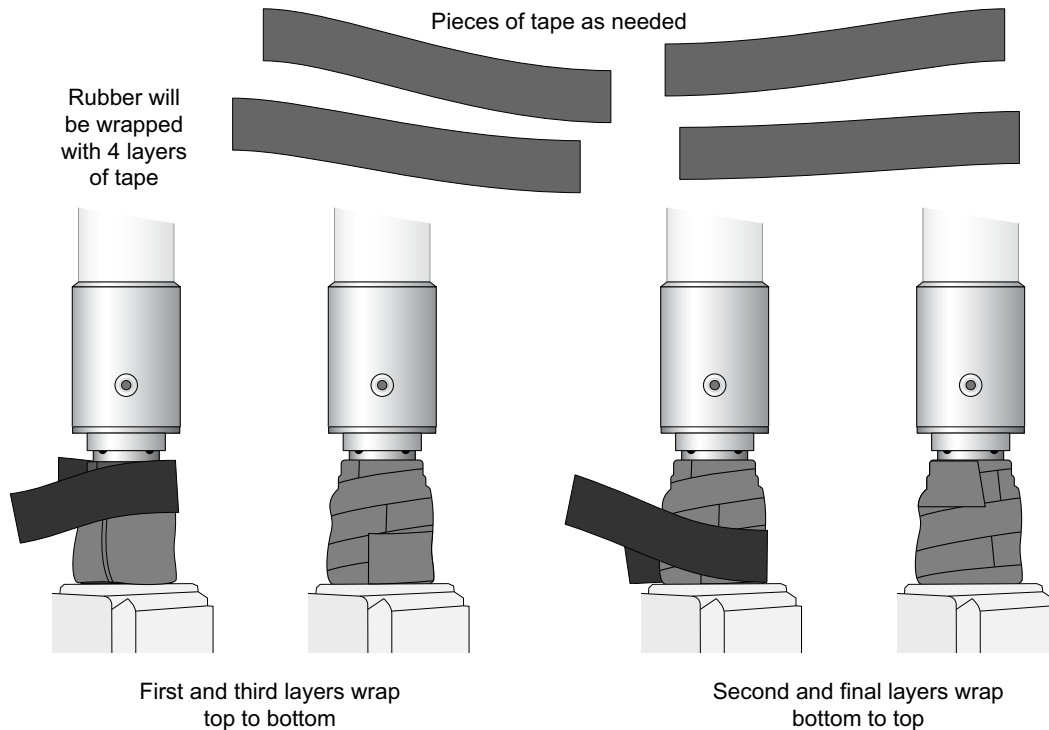


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Second Wrapping of Tape

1. Cut a 4" (100 mm) strip of electrical tape from the roll.
2. Where you begin wrapping depends on the orientation of the antenna. Water should flow in the opposite direction of the wrapping to prevent water from entering the connector between the layers of tape.
Therefore, if the antenna is facing up, you should begin wrapping at the router end of the connector. This will ensure that your fourth and final layer will be layered correctly. Conversely, if your antenna is facing down, you should begin wrapping on the antenna end of the connector.
3. After completing the fourth layer of tape, check your work to ensure there are no places where water can collect. If there are, you must smooth out those areas with additional layers of tape or remove the weatherproofing and begin again.

Figure 13 Completed Wrapping (Antenna on Top of router)



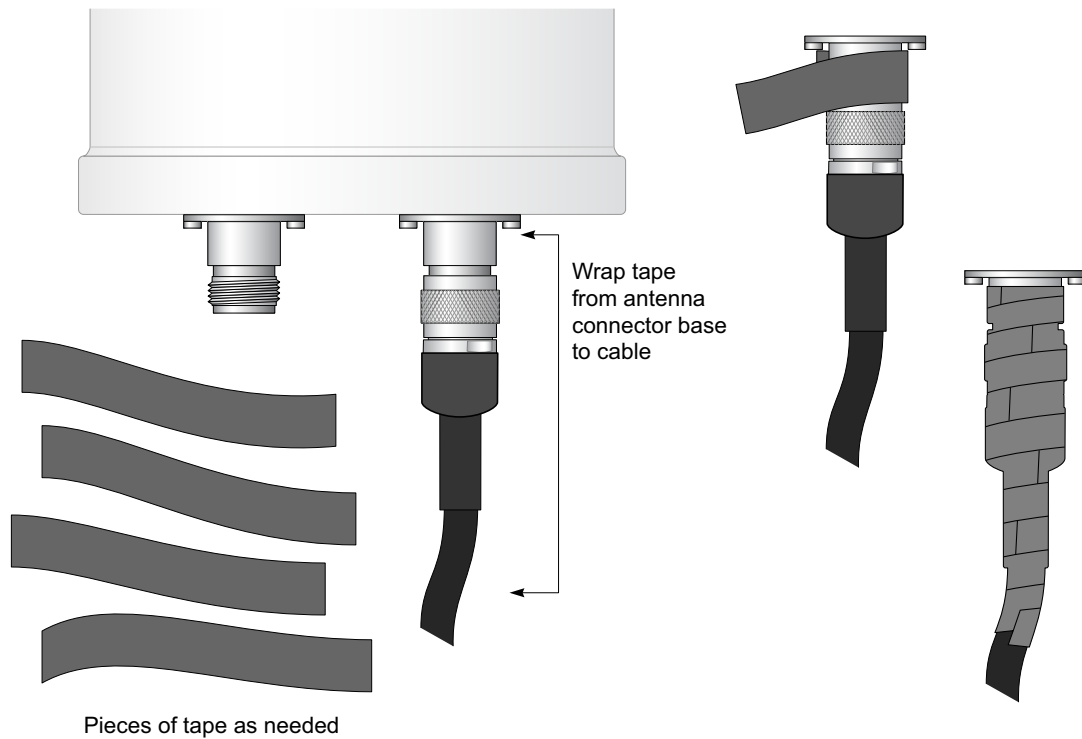
4. Repeat this process for all connectors.

Weatherproofing Cable Connections

First Wrapping of Tape

1. Prepare the antenna connector by cleaning and drying it.
2. Cut a 4" (100 mm) strip of electrical tape from the roll. Pre-cutting the tape into strips makes it easier to maneuver the tape around the connectors and other components but is not required.
3. Beginning at the top of the connector, tightly wrap the connection with a layer of the 3/4" (19mm) electrical tape. Overlap the tape to a half-width.
4. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until the wrapping extends all the way to the cable's insulation.

Figure 14 *First Wrapping of Tape*



AP175_17

Wrapping of Butyl Rubber

1. Cut a piece of butyl rubber large enough to wrap around the connector and extended past the first layer of tape.
2. Wrap the strip of rubber around the taped connector (Figure 15)
3. Join the two ends by pushing them together until there is no longer a seam (Figure 16).

Figure 15 Butyl Rubber Placement

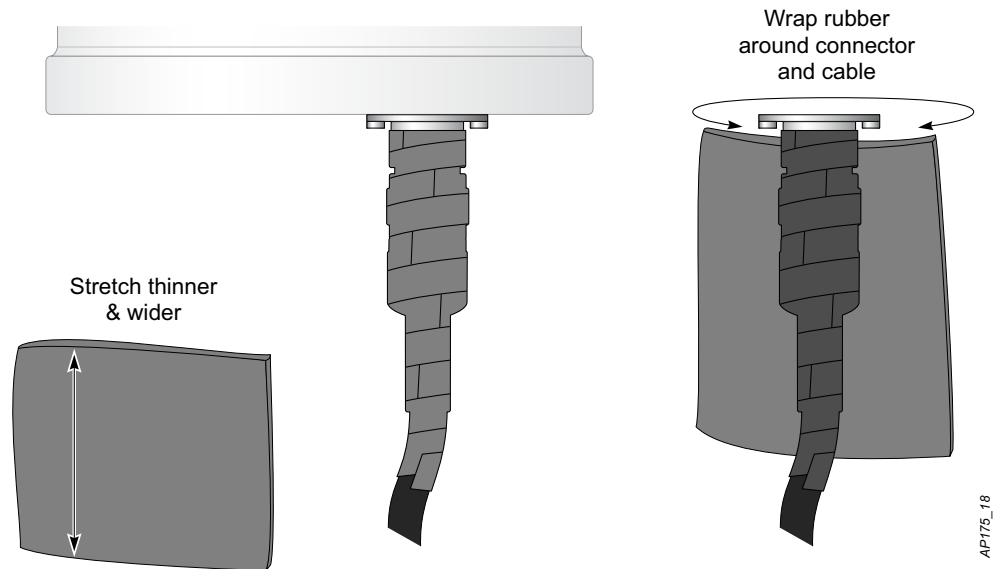
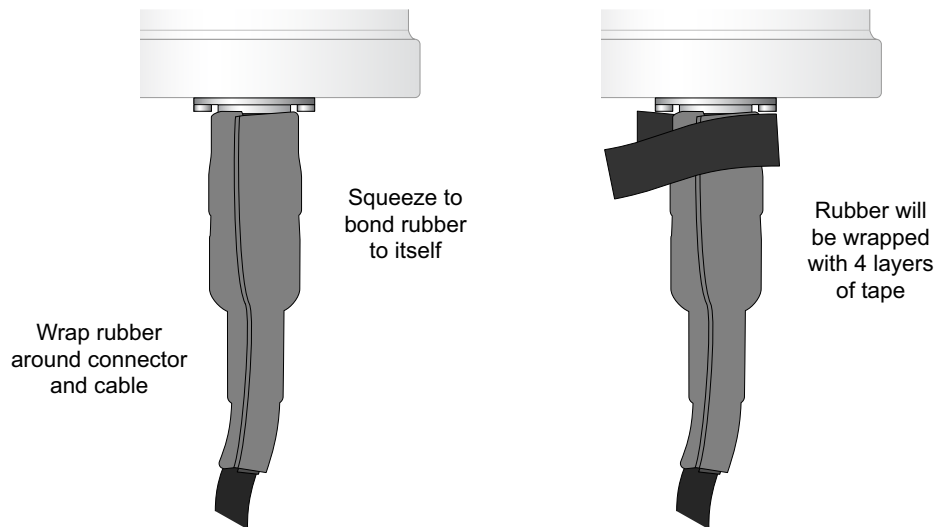


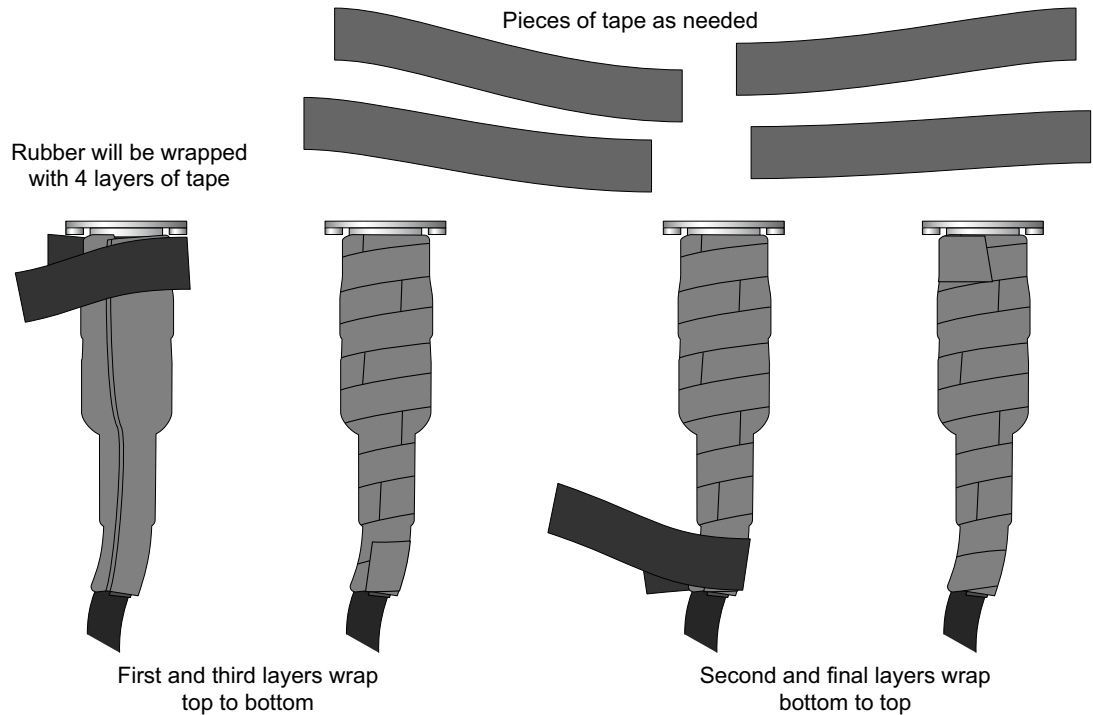
Figure 16 Butyl Rubber Wrap



Second Wrapping of Tape

1. Cut a 4" (100 mm) strip of electrical tape from the roll.
2. Using 3/4" (19mm) electrical tape, begin wrapping at the connector and create four layers.
3. After completing the fourth layer of tape, check your work to ensure there are no places where water can collect. If there are, you must smooth out those areas with additional layers of tape or remove the weatherproofing and begin again.

Figure 17 Completed Wrapping



4. Repeat this process for all connectors.

Installing the MSR4000

The MSR4000 can be installed on a wall or attached to a pole. Pole diameter must be 40 to 60 mm at the position where the MSR4000 will be mounted. The following section describes how to attach the necessary hardware to the router and how to mount the router in the selected location.

Mounting Assembly

The mounting assembly for installing MSR4000 includes the following as shown in [Figure 18](#) and [Figure 19](#)

- Solar Shield
- Mounting bracket
- Pole anchors x 2
- Bolts

Figure 18 *The Mounting Bracket and Pole Anchors*

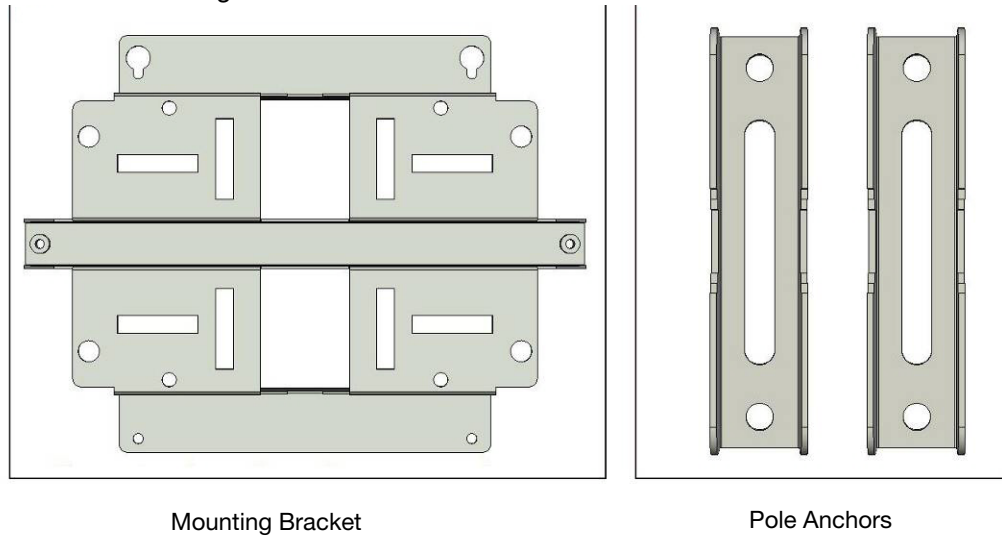
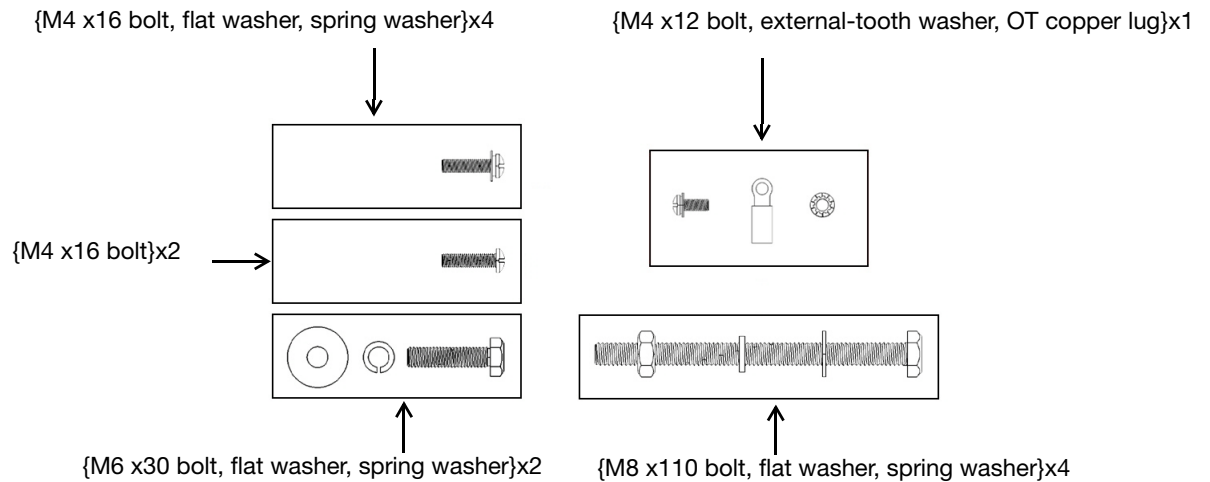


Figure 19 *Bolts*

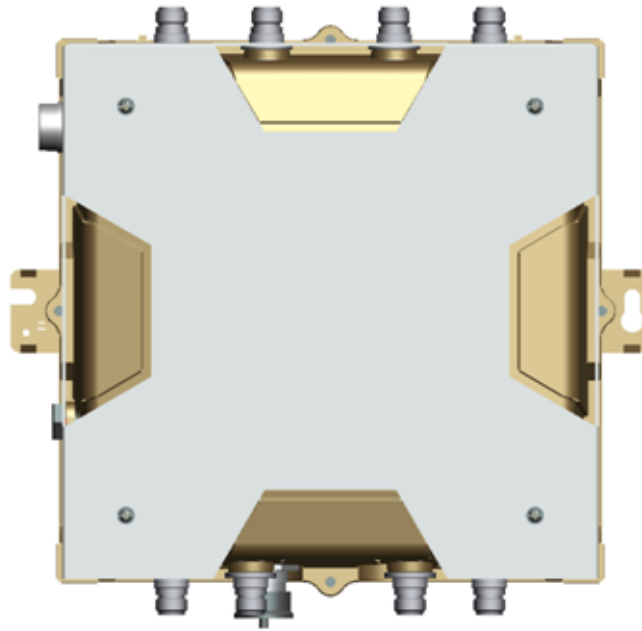


You can mount the MSR4000 on a pole with 96mm diameter using M8 x150 long bolts (not provided in the box shipped with MSR4000).

Installing the MSR4000 on a Pole

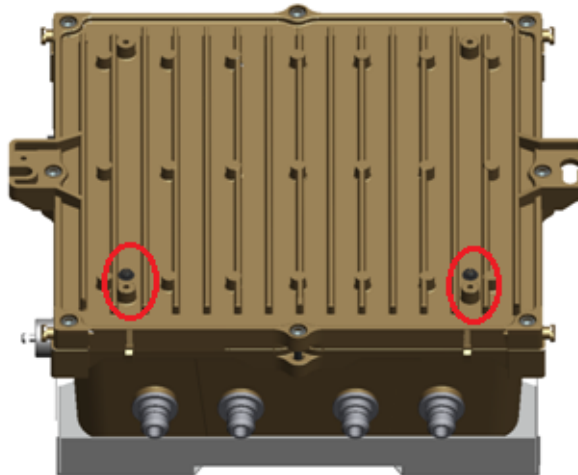
1. Attach the solar shield on MSR4000 using the four M4 x16 bolts (with flat and spring washers) on the four screw holes of the MSR4000.

Figure 20 Attaching the Solar Shield to the MSR4000



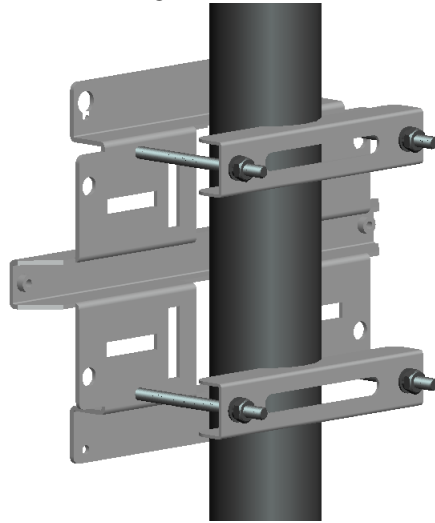
2. Screw the two M4 x16 bolts into the holes on the back of the MSR4000.

Figure 21 Positions of Screw Holes on the Back of the MSR4000



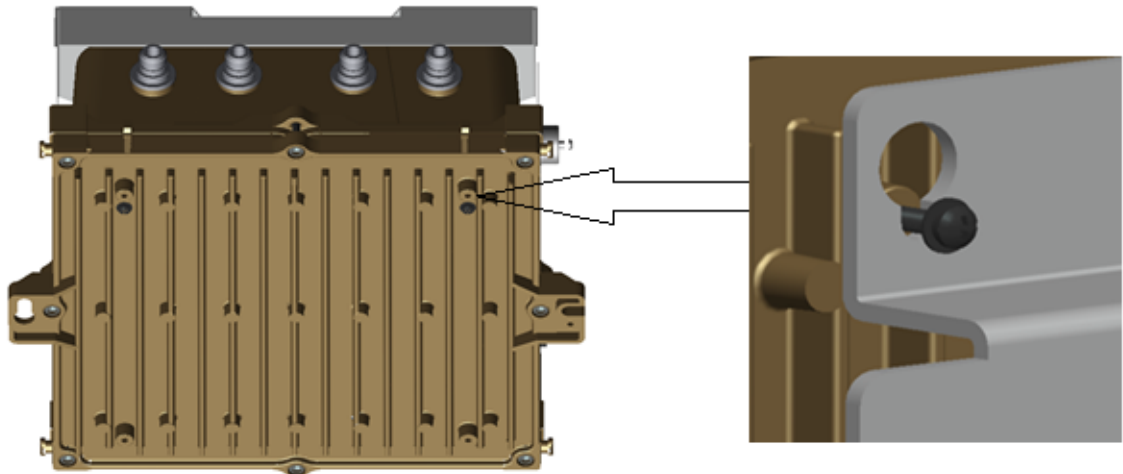
3. Attach the mounting bracket and the pair of pole anchors on the pole using four M8 x110 bolts (with flat washers, spring washers and nuts).

Figure 22 *Attaching the Mounting Bracket and the Pole Anchors to the Pole*



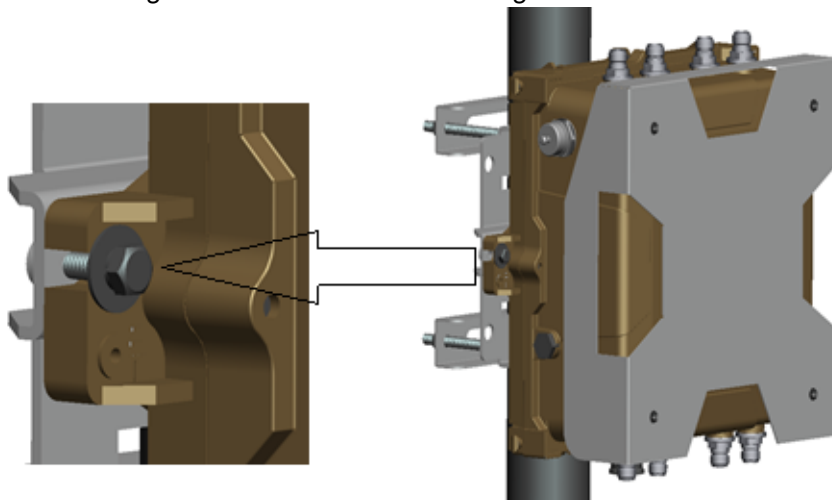
4. Align the two M4 x16 bolts installed on the back of MSR4000 with the holes on the mounting bracket and hang the MSR4000 on the bracket.

Figure 23 *Hanging the MSR4000 on the Mounting Bracket*



5. Align the two installation holes on the two sides of the MSR4000 with the corresponding holes on the mounting bracket and then use the two M6 x30 bolts (with flat and spring washers) to fix them. There is screw thread in the screw hole of the solar shield.

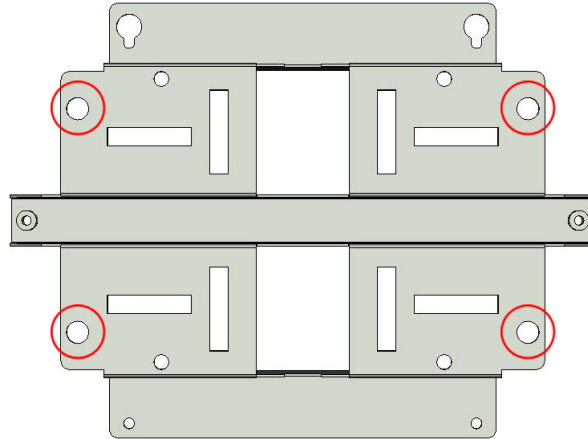
Figure 24 *Fixing the MSR4000 to the Mounting Bracket*



Installing the MSR4000 on a Wall

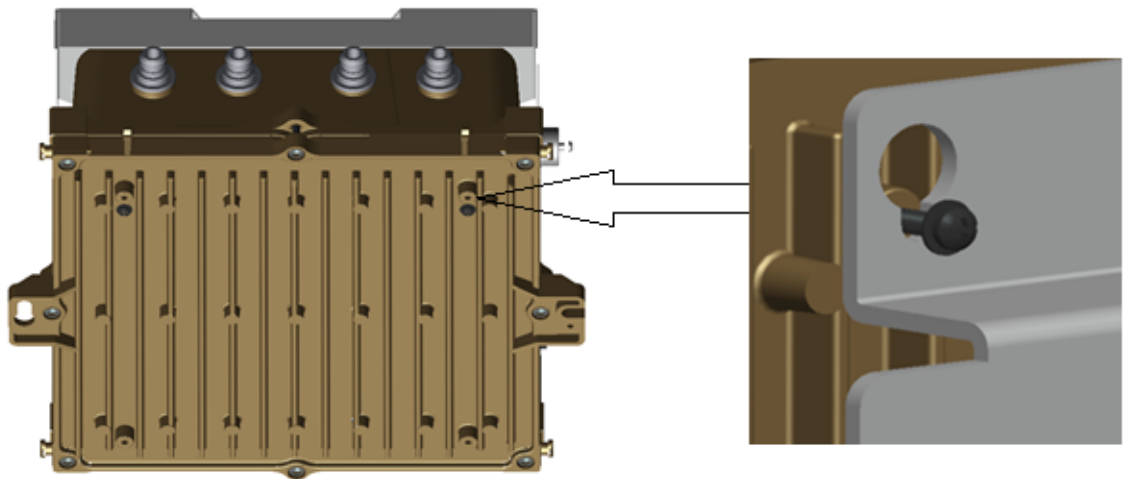
1. Begin by marking the screw points on the wall in the location you have selected.
 - a. Put the mounting bracket on the installation position against the wall.
 - b. Mark four expansion screw holes on the wall.

Figure 25 *Position of the Screw Holes on the Mounting Bracket*



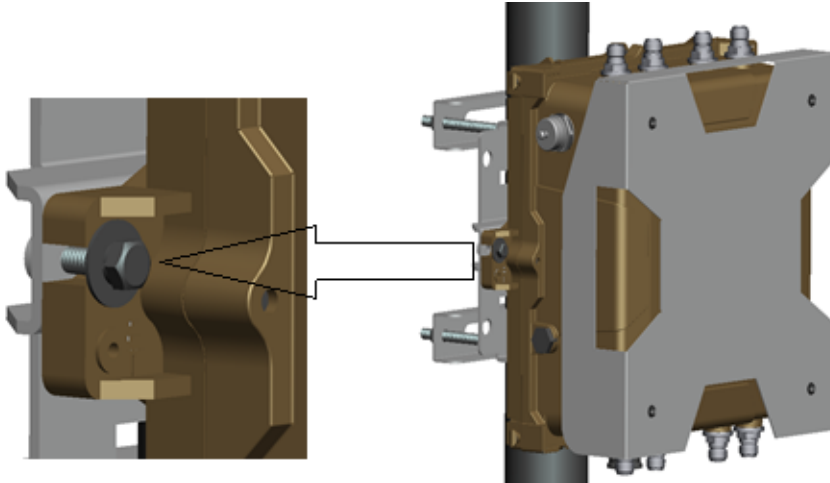
2. Use a drill to create four holes on the four markings you created in the previous step.
3. Install wall (masonry) anchors.
 - a. Insert a masonry anchor into each drilled hole.
 - b. Tap the flat end of the anchor with a rubber hammer until the anchor is flush with the wall surface.
4. Attach the mounting bracket to the wall.
 - a. Align the four holes in the mounting bracket with the anchors and insert four expansion screws through the installation holes into the anchors.
 - b. Adjust the position of the mounting bracket and tighten the expansion screws.
5. Hang the MSR4000 on the bracket.
 - a. Screw the two M4 x16 bolts into the holes on the back of the MSR4000.
 - b. Align the two M4 x16 bolts on the back of MSR4000 with the holes on the mounting bracket and hang the MSR4000 on the mounting bracket.

Figure 26 *Hanging the MSR4000 on the Mounting Bracket*



- Align the two installation holes on the two sides of the MSR4000 with the corresponding holes on the mounting bracket and then use the two M6 x30 bolts (with flat and spring washers) to fix them. There is screw thread in the screw hole of the solar shield.

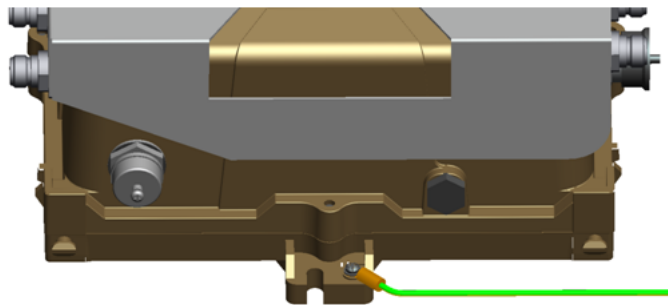
Figure 27 Fixing the MSR4000 to the Mounting Bracket



Grounding the MSR4000

The grounding must be completed before powering up the MSR4000. The resistance of grounding wire should be less than 5 ohm and the grounding cable's cross-section area should be no less than 6 square mm. The grounding hole is at the left side of the MSR4000.

Figure 28 Grounding the MSR4000



- Peel the cover of one end of the grounding cable (green or yellow and green grounding cable with 6 mm cross-section area) and place the bare grounding cable into the copper lug, and press firmly with the crimping pliers.
- Fasten the copper lug to the grounding hole on the MSR4000 with the M4 x12 bolt and external-tooth washer.

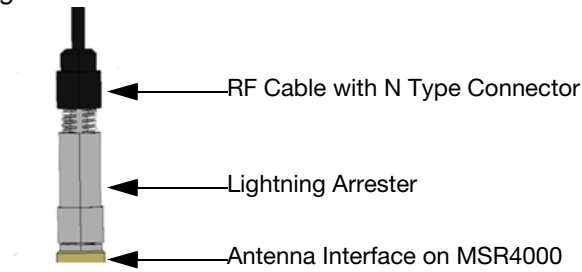
Connecting the RF Cable

The RF cable is used to connect the antenna and the MSR4000.



You must install the lightning arrester between the antenna and the MSR4000

Figure 29 *Connecting the RF Cable*

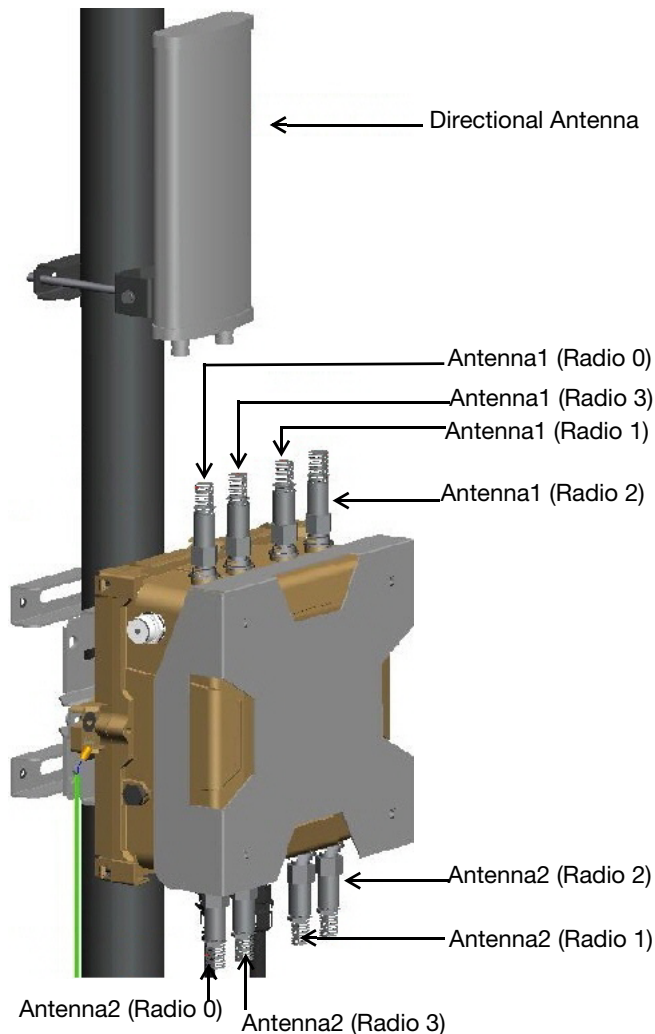


1. Screw one end of the lightning arrester onto the antenna interface.
2. Connect the RF cable to the other end of the lightning arrester.
3. Waterproof the antenna connection with PVC insulation tape, adhesive insulation tape, and strap.
4. Place the included metal weatherproof caps over any unused antenna interfaces by turning them clockwise until hand tight.



One directional dual-polarization antenna needs two RF cables to connect to the two corresponding antenna interfaces on MSR4000. For example, if the antenna needs to connect to Radio 1 on MSR4000, the RF cables from antenna need to connect to the two antenna interfaces (Radio1) as shown in [Figure 30](#)

Figure 30 *Antenna Interfaces on the MSR4000*



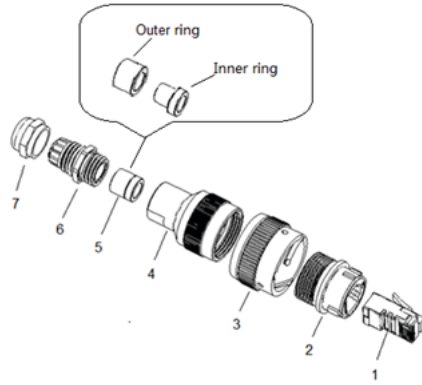
Connecting the Ethernet Cable

To ensure that MSR4000 maintains Ethernet connectivity and Power over Ethernet (PoE), you must use the included weatherproof connector kit and install it using the steps below.



Failure to use the included weatherproof connector kit can lead to connectivity and PoE issues.

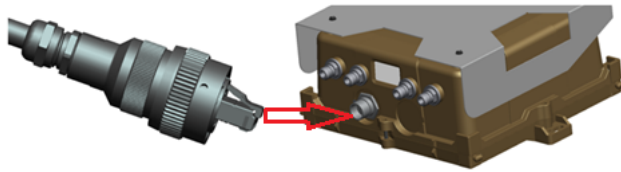
Figure 31 *Weatherproof Ethernet Connector Kit*



- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | Shielded RJ45 connector | 5 | Shield rings |
| 2 | Weatherproof Connector Socket | 6 | Sealing Bolt |
| 3 | Locknut | 7 | Sealing Nut |
| 4 | Clamp ring | | |

1. Hold the clamp ring (4) vertically, with the wide end facing up, and place the locknut (3) over it.
2. Drop the weatherproof connector socket (2) into the locknut/clamp ring items (3,4), with the RJ45 connector opening facing up, and screw the socket into the threads on the clamp ring.
3. Place the sealing nut (7) over an Ethernet cable (without a connector attached to the end).
4. Place the seal bolt (6) over the Ethernet cable.
5. Strip off about 55mm (2 inches) of the outer Ethernet cable sheath to expose the ground wire and other pair wires.
6. Insert all pair wires into the two shield rings (5).
7. Make the ground wire attach to the narrow end of the inner ring and place the outer ring over the narrow end of the inner ring.
8. Insert the Ethernet cable into the narrow end of the clamp ring and pass it through the opening end of weatherproof connector socket.
9. Using a crimping tool, attach the included shielded RJ45 connector.
10. Slide the shield rings up the Ethernet cable and insert it into the narrow end of the clamp ring.
11. Pull the Ethernet cable so the shielded RJ45 connector fits into the RJ45 shaped opening in the wide end of the weatherproof connector socket.
12. Slide the sealing bolt over the narrow end of the clamp ring and hand tighten it.
13. Thread the sealing nut onto the sealing bolt.
14. Insert the Ethernet cable connector into the Ethernet interface and hand-tighten the locknut.
15. Water-proof the Ethernet cable connection with electrical tape and butyl rubber.

Figure 32 *Connecting the Ethernet Cable*



For outdoor use, the RJ45 must be installed with a waterproofing gasket.



The Ethernet cable and power cable need proper drip loops. Drip loops prevent water from entering the router through the connectors.



It is recommended to fix the Ethernet cable near the MSR4000 side to the wall or the pole. This is to ensure that the weight of the cable does not affect the RJ45 connector.

Connecting the Power Cable (MSR4KAC)



Installation and service of Aruba Networks products should be performed by Professional Installers.

The MSR4KAC versions need an outdoor rated power cable to connect to a compatible AC power source.



The MSR4000 does not ship with any power cables; these are available as accessories and should be ordered separately. In addition to completed power cables, Aruba also offers an outdoor rated AC connector kit that can be used to connect a compatible power cable to the MSR4000.

- AC power source specifications (at MSR4000 interface): 100-240Vac, 100W

Powering the MSR2KAC

The MSR4KAC has two power cord variants and a kit is also offered to allow customers to assemble their own cable if the standard offerings do not meet deployment needs.

The following table summarizes the powering accessories available for the applicable SKUs for the MSR4KAC units:

Table 5 *SKUs for Powering Options*

Part Number	Description
CBL-AC-NA	Weatherproof AC power cable (5m), North America version
CBL-AC-INTL	Weatherproof AC power cable (5m), International (EU) version
CKIT-AC-M	Weatherproof connector kit for AC power interface

The difference between the NA and INTL AC cable part is the color coding of the conductors.

- The North American cable uses Black (Hot), White (Neutral), and Green (Ground).

- The INTL part follows the international schema of Brown (Hot), Blue (Neutral) and Yellow/Green (Ground).

Best Practices for Outdoor Connection to AC Mains

- With virtually all infrastructure equipment that is installed outdoors connection to AC mains should be accomplished with an outdoor rated junction box.



The connection to the AC mains must be implemented by a qualified resource in a manner that is consistent with the electrical code in force in the jurisdiction of deployment. In many countries a licensed electrician must perform this operation. In Japan, this would require an electrician certified by the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry.

- In the event that a plug is wired onto the cable assembly, the electrician must follow all instructions provided while attaching a plug to the cable assemblies. The connections must be consistent with the local electrical code. The use of plugs with infrastructure equipment is suitable only for temporary installations where the nuisance tripping of the GFI plugs is considered tolerable.

Using the CKIT-AC-M

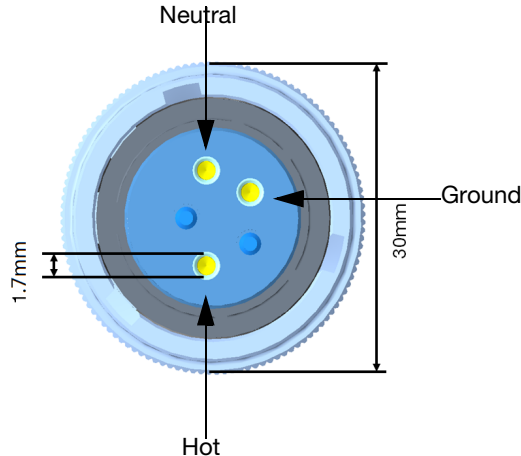
The assembly instructions for the CKIT-AC-M is shipped along with the parts. All instructions must be followed to ensure proper assembly of the connector onto the cable.

The specifications for third-party cables used with the CKIT solution are as follows:

- AC power cable specifications (when using AC connector kit and custom cable): minimum voltage/current rating 250V/1A, diameter 6-12mm, rated for outdoor use

AC Power Cable Connector PIN OUT

Figure 33 AC Power Cable Connector

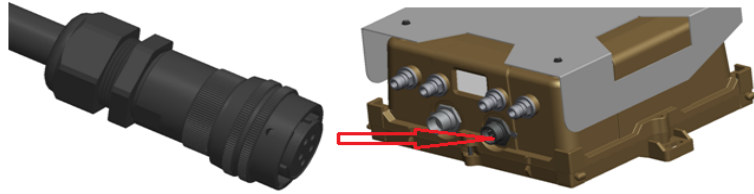


AC Power Cable Connector

Connecting the Power Cable to the MSR4KAC

1. Remove the protective cap on the power interface.
2. Insert the power cable connector into the power interface and hand-fasten the locknut.
3. Water-proof the power cable connection with PVC insulation tape, adhesive insulation tape and strap.

Figure 34 *Connecting the Power Cable*



Product Specifications

Mechanical

- Dimensions (H x W x D)
 - 13 inches x 11.5 inches x 5.0 inches
 - 325mm x 290 mm x 135 mm
- Weight:
 - MSR4KP: 12.0 lbs/5.5 kg
 - MSR4KAC: 14.3 lbs/6.5 kg
- Shipping Dimensions (H x W x D)
 - 16.3 inches x 13.9 inches x 16.9 inches
 - 415 mm x 352 mm x 428 mm
- Shipping Weight:
 - MSR4KP: 25.9lbs/11.75 kg
 - MSR4KAC: 28.1 lbs/12.75 kg
- Temperature
 - Operating (MSR2KP): -30°C to 60°C (-22°F to 140°F)
 - Operating (MSR2KAC): -40°C to 55°C (-40°F to 131°F)
 - Storage: -30°C to 70°C (-22°F to 158°F)
- Mounting: wall or pole mountable
- Antennas:
 - Eight, N-type interfaces for external antenna support
 - Feeder cable may be used for external antenna deployments
- Visual Status Indicators (LEDs): See [Table 2](#) and [Table 3](#)

Electrical

Power

- MSR4KP: High power PoE (60 watts) input required
- MSR4KAC: 100-240 volt AC 50/60 Hz
- Maximum power consumption: 36 watts (excludes power consumed by any POE device connected to and powered by the MSR4KAC)

Interfaces

- Network:
 - 1 x 10/100/1000BASE-T Ethernet (RJ-45), auto-sensing link speed and MDI/MDX
- Power:
 - 1 x AC power connector (in MSR2KAC model only)
- Antenna:
 - 8 x N-Type antenna interfaces
- Other:
 - 1 x USB console interface

Wireless LAN

- Router type: Outdoor, dual-radio, dual-band plus 4.9GHz public safety band
- Supported frequency bands (country-specific restrictions apply):
 - 2.400 to 2.483 GHz
 - 4.900 to 5.100 GHz
 - 5.150 to 5.250 GHz
 - 5.250 to 5.350 GHz
 - 5.470 to 5.725 GHz
 - 5.725 to 5.850 GHz
- Available channels: Dependent upon configured regulatory domain
- Supported radio technologies:
 - 802.11b: Direct-sequence spread-spectrum (DSSS)
 - 802.11a/g/n: Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM)
 - 802.11n: 2x2 MIMO with two spatial streams
- Supported modulation types:
 - 802.11b: BPSK, QPSK, CCK
 - 802.11a/g/n: BPSK, QPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM
- Maximum transmit power: 25 dBm (325 mW) (limited by local regulatory requirements)
- Association rates (Mbps):
 - 802.11b: 1, 2, 5.5, 11
 - 802.11a/g: 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54
 - 802.11n: MCS0 - MCS15 (6.5 Mbps to 300 Mbps)
- 802.11n high-throughput (HT) support: HT 20/40
- 802.11n packet aggregation: A-MPDU, A-MSDU

Safety and Regulatory Compliance

Aruba Networks provides a multi-language document that contains country-specific restrictions and additional safety and regulatory information for all Aruba access points. This document can be viewed or downloaded from the following location: www.arubanetworks.com/safety_addendum



RF Radiation Exposure Statement: This equipment complies with FCC RF radiation exposure limits. This equipment should be installed and operated with a minimum distance of 13.78 inches (35 cm) between the radiator and your body for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz operations. This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter. When operated in the 5.15 to 5.25 GHz frequency range, this device is restricted to indoor use to reduce the potential for harmful interference with co-channel Mobile Satellite Systems.



Aruba Access Points and the AP-LAR-1 lightning arrestor are required to be installed by a professional installer. The professional installer is responsible for ensuring that grounding is available and it meets applicable local and national electrical codes.



Do not work on a router and do not connect or disconnect cables during periods of lightning activity.

FCC Class B Device

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/ TV technician for help.

For a complete list of Country Specific Regulations please speak with your Aruba Representative.

Philippines NTC (MSR4KP)



NTC

Type-Approval No.
ESD-CPE-1206004C

UAE (MSR4KP)

TRA
REGISTERED No:
ER0055300/11

DEALER No:
DA0039425/10

UAE (MSR4KAC)

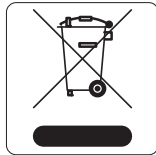
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DEALER No:
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Proper Disposal of Aruba Equipment

For the most current information about Global Environmental Compliance and Aruba products, see our website at www.arubanetworks.com.

Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment



Aruba products at end of life are subject to separate collection and treatment in the EU Member States, Norway, and Switzerland and therefore are marked with the symbol shown at the left (crossed-out wheeled bin). The treatment applied at end of life of these products in these countries shall comply with the applicable national laws of countries implementing Directive 2002/96/EC on Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).

European Union RoHS



Aruba products also comply with the EU Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS). EU RoHS restricts the use of specific hazardous materials in the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment. Specifically, restricted materials under the RoHS Directive are Lead (including Solder used in printed circuit assemblies), Cadmium, Mercury, Hexavalent Chromium, and Bromine. Some Aruba products are subject to the exemptions listed in RoHS Directive Annex 7 (Lead in solder used in printed circuit assemblies). Products and packaging will be marked with the “RoHS” label shown at the left indicating conformance to this Directive.

China RoHS



Aruba products also comply with China environmental declaration requirements and are labeled with the “EFUP 25” label shown at the left.

For MSR4KP:

有毒有害物質聲明 Hazardous Materials Declaration						
部件名称 (Parts)	有毒有害物質或元素(Hazardous Substances)					
	铅 Lead (Pb)	汞 Mercury (Hg)	镉 Cadmium (Cd)	六价铬 Chromium VI Compounds (Cr6+)	多溴联苯 Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether (PBDE)
电路板 PCA Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
机械组件 Mechanical Subassembly	O	O	O	O	O	O
O: 表示该有毒有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在SJ/T11363-2006标准规定的限量要求以下。 This component does not contain this hazardous substance above the maximum concentration values in homogeneous materials specified in the SJ/T11363-2006 Industry Standard.						
X: 表示该有毒有害物质至少在该部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出SJ/T11363-2006标准规定的限量要求。 This component does contain this hazardous substance above the maximum concentration values in homogeneous materials specified in the SJ/T11363-2006 Industry Standard.						
对销售之目的所售产品,本表显示,供应链的电子产品信息可能包含这些物质。 This table shows where these substances may be found in the supply chain of electronic information products, as of the date of sale of the enclosed product.						
此标志为针对所涉产品的环保使用期标志。 某些部件会有一个不同的环保使用期(例如,电池单元模块贴在其产品上。此环保使用期只适用于产品是在产品手册中所规定的条件下工作。 The Environment-Friendly Use Period (EFUP) for all enclosed products and their parts are per the symbol shown here. The Environment-Friendly Use Period is valid only when the product is operated under the conditions defined in the product manual.						

For MSR4KAC:

有毒有害物質聲明 Hazardous Materials Declaration						
部件名称 (Parts)	有毒有害物質或元素(Hazardous Substances)					
	鉛 Lead (Pb)	汞 Mercury (Hg)	鎘 Cadmium (Cd)	六价铬 Chromium VI Compounds (Cr6+)	多溴联苯 Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether (PBDE)
电路板 PCA Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
机械组件 Mechanical Subassembly	X	O	O	O	O	O
<p>O: 表示该有毒有害物質在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在SJ/T11363-2006标准规定的限量要求以下。 This component does not contain this hazardous substance above the maximum concentration values in homogeneous materials specified in the SJ/T11363-2006 Industry Standard.</p>						
<p>X: 表示该有毒有害物質至少在该部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出SJ/T11363-2006标准规定的限量要求。 This component does contain this hazardous substance above the maximum concentration values in homogeneous materials specified in the SJ/T11363-2006 Industry Standard.</p>						
<p>对销售之日的所售产品,本表显示,供应链的电子信息产品可能包含这些物质。 This table shows where these substances may be found in the supply chain of electronic information products, as of the date of sale of the enclosed product.</p>						
<p>此标志为针对所涉及产品的环保使用期标志。 某些零部件会有一个不同的环保使用期(例如,电源单元模块贴在其产品上)。此环保使用期只适用于产品是在产品手册中所规定的条件下工作。 The Environment-Friendly Use Period (EFUP) for all enclosed products and their parts are per the symbol shown here. The Environment-Friendly Use Period is valid only when the product is operated under the conditions defined in the product manual.</p>						

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Support Site	https://support.arubanetworks.com
Software Licensing Site	https://licensing.arubanetworks.com/login.php
Wireless Security Incident Response Team (WSIRT)	http://www.arubanetworks.com/support/wsirt.php
Support Emails	support@arubanetworks.com
WSIRT Email Please email details of any security problem found in an Aruba product.	wsirt@arubanetworks.com

Telephone Support	
Aruba Corporate	+1 (408) 227-4500
FAX	+1 (408) 227-4550
Support	
• United States	800-WI-FI-LAN (800-943-4526)
• Universal Free Phone Service Number (UJFN): Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Taiwan, and the UK.	+800-4WIFI-LAN (+800-49434-526)
• All Other Countries	+1 (408) 754-1200

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