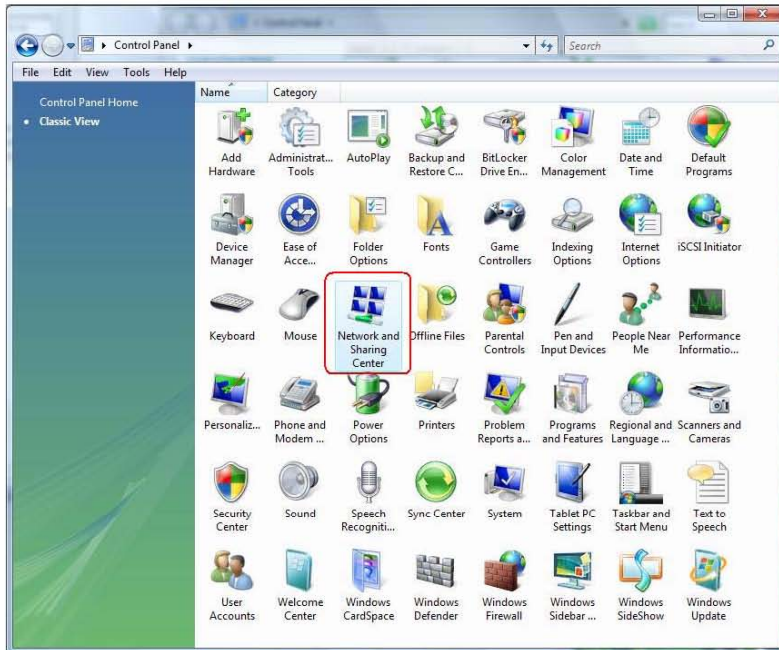
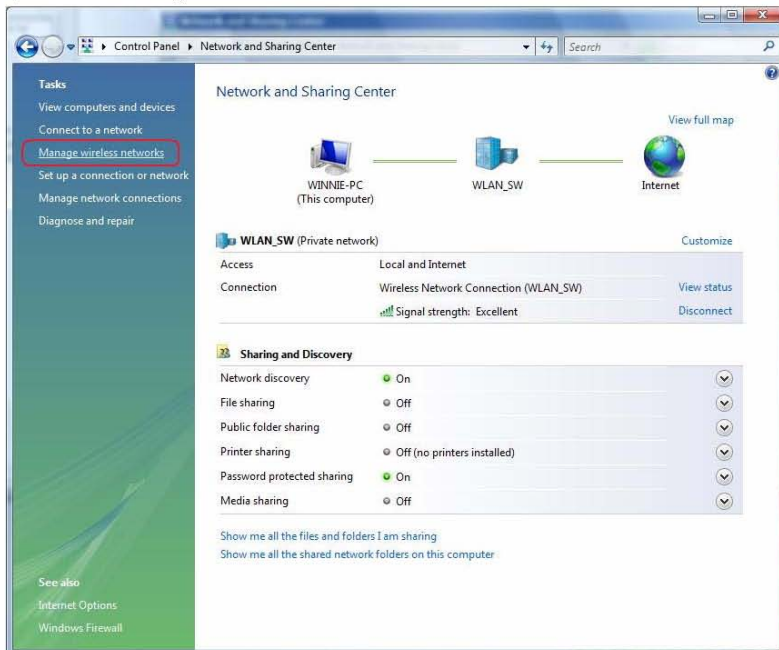


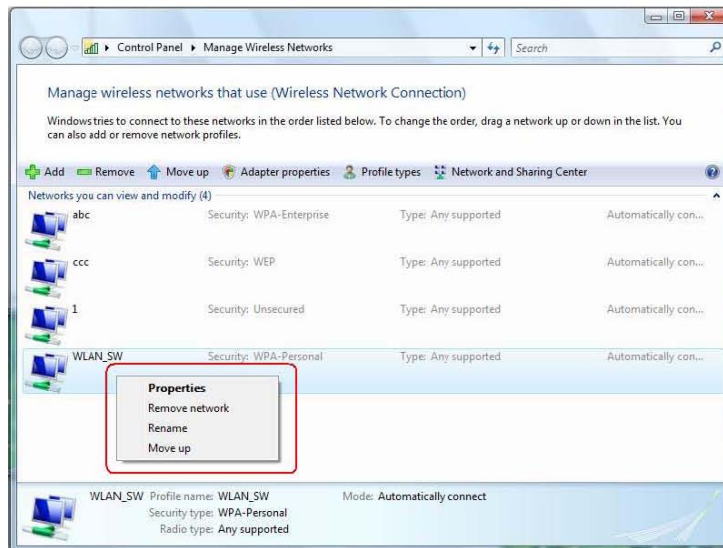
Step 2: Double-click "Network and Sharing Center" icon.



Step 3: Select "Manage Wireless network".



**Step 4:** Right-click the mouse to bring up the profile managing menu.



## 4. Troubleshooting

This chapter provides solutions to problems usually encountered during the installation and operation of the adapter.

**1. Symptom:**

The LED is Off.

**Possible Remedy:**

Make sure the Wireless adapter is inserted properly. Otherwise, please contact your vendor.

**2. Symptom:**

The LED is always on not blinking.

**Possible Remedy:**

Make sure that you have installed the driver from the attached CD.

**3. Symptom:**

The LED is blinking but the Wireless adapter icon does not appear in your icon tray.

**Possible Remedy:**

Make sure that you have installed the Utility from the attached CD.

**4. Symptom:**

The Wireless adapter is linking, but can't share files with others.

**Possible Remedy:**

Make sure the **File and printer-sharing** function is enabled.

**5. Symptom:**

Slow or unstable performance.

**Possible Remedy:**

Try to change the channel of the communicating group or move your device closer to the communicating device.

**6. Symptom:**

Can't find the utility icon in the taskbar when plug in the Wireless adapter.

**Possible Remedy:**

You could enable the function by click the icon of **Start → All Programs → Ralink Utility**.

**7. Symptom:**

No wireless signal.

**Possible Remedy:**

Move the antennas of the access point or wireless router into an L shape (one vertically, and one horizontally). Click on the Refresh button on the Site Survey screen. If the computer still does not see the Access Point, and then try to move your Access Point closer to the computer. Then click on the Refresh button again. If the computer still does not see the Access Point, move all things that may cause interference with the wireless signal.

**8. Symptom:**

If you still cannot get a wireless connection of the network.

**Possible Remedy:**

- Step 1- Turn the computer off
- Step 2- Turn the Access Point off
- Step 3- Turn the Access Point on
- Step 4- Wait 30 seconds
- Step 5- Turn the computer back on
- Step 6- Using the Utility reconnect to the Access Point:
- Step 7- Double click on the bar graph icon in the system tray
- Step 8- Select the Site Survey Link
- Step 9- Highlight the SSID of your wireless network and click connect
- Step 10- Click OK if all the settings are correct

**9. What is the IEEE 802.11g standard?**

802.11g is the new IEEE standard for high-speed wireless LAN communications that provides for up to 54 Mbps data rate in the 2.4 GHz band. 802.11g is quickly becoming the next mainstream wireless LAN technology for the home, office and public networks. 802.11g defines the use of the same OFDM modulation technique specified in IEEE 802.11b. The 802.11g standard requires backward compatibility with 802.11b.

The standard specifically calls for:

- A.** A new physically layer for the 802.11 Medium Access Control (MAC) in the 2.4 GHz frequency band, know as the extended rate PHY(ERP). The ERP adds OFDM as a mandatory new coding scheme for 6, 12, and 24 Mbps (mandatory speeds), and 18, 36, 48, 54 Mbps (optional speeds). The ERP includes the modulation schemes found in 802.11b including CCK for 11 and 5.5 Mbps and Barker code modulation for 2 and 1 Mbps.
- B.** A protection mechanism called RTS.CTS that governs how 802.11g devices and 802.11b devices interoperate.

**10. What does IEEE 802.11 feature support?**

The product supports the following IEEE 802.11 functions:

- CSMA/CA Plus Acknowledge Protocol
- Multi-Channel Roaming
- Automatic Rate Selection
- RTS/CTS Feature
- Fragmentation
- Power Management

**11. What is Ad-Hoc?**

An Ad-Hoc integrated wireless LAN is a group of computers, each has a Wireless LAN adapter, Connected as an independent wireless LAN. Ad-Hoc wireless LAN is applicable at a departmental scale for a branch or SOHO operation.

**12. What is Infrastructure?**

An integrated wireless and wireless and wired LAN is called an Infrastructure configuration. Infrastructure is applicable to enterprise scale for wireless access to central database, or wireless application for mobile workers.

**13. What is BSS ID?**

A specific Ad hoc LAN is called a Basic Service Set (BSS). Computers in a BSS must be configured with the same BSS ID.

**14. What is WEP?**

WEP is Wired Equivalent Privacy, a data privacy mechanism based on a 40 bit shared key algorithm, as described in the IEEE 802.11 standard.

**15. What is TKIP?**

TKIP is a quick-fix method to quickly overcome the inherent weaknesses in WEP security, especially the reuse of encryption keys. TKIP is involved in the IEEE 802.11i WLAN security standard, and the specification might be officially released by early 2003.

**16. What is AES?**

AES (Advanced Encryption Standard), a chip-based security, has been developed to ensure the highest degree of security and authenticity for digital information, wherever and however communicated or stored, while making more efficient use of hardware and/or software than previous encryption standards. It is also included in IEEE 802.11i standard.

Compare with AES, TKIP is a temporary protocol for replacing WEP security until manufacturers implement AES at the hardware level.

**17. Would the information be intercepted while transmitting on air?**

WLAN features two-fold protection in security. On the hardware side, as with Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum technology, it has the inherent security feature of scrambling. On the software side, WLAN series offer the encryption function (WEP) to enhance security and Access Control. Users can set it up depending upon their needs.

If you have any troubles to configure or setup this WLAN adapter, please feel free to contact us.

Before contacting us, make sure collect following information. Submit complete detailed information of your problem will help us to provide you accurate answers.

- Model Name:
- Serial Number:
- PC Settings:
- Other: