



Digi One & PortServer TS Families

Digi One SP, Digi One IA, Digi One IAP, PortServer TS MEI Family, PortServer TS W MEI Family, PortServer TS 8/16, PortServer TS 8/16 MEI, and PortServer TS 16 48V Dual Feed

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About This Guide

Purpose

This user guide provides the following:

- Configuration and administration procedures
- Configuration examples

Audience

This guide is intended for the person responsible for configuring and administering the Digi device. It assumes that this person has experience configuring network devices and is familiar with networking concepts.

Scope

This guide provides step-by-step instructions for configuring and administering your Digi device's main features. It focuses on performing these tasks through the Web user interface. It does not address how to configure every option, provide complete information on commands, or discuss hardware installation. These topics are covered in other documents in the Digi library.

Other Documents in the Library

The Digi library is a collection of documents found on the Software and Documentation CD under Documentation. The following is a description of the documents available on the CD.

Quick Start Guide

The guide that comes in the package with the Digi device covering the first steps necessary to get your device up and running. UNIX mounting instructions can be found on the back of the Quick Start Guide.

Digi Command Reference

This online manual, available on the Software and Documentation CD, provides complete information on commands.

Cable Guide

This manual provides cabling information for connecting your peripheral devices to the Digi device.

RealPort Setup Guides

These online manuals provide information on setting up servers for and installing the RealPort software.

AT Command Reference

The complete reference for all the AT commands for the embedded modem products (PortServer TS 1 M MEI and PortServer TS 3 M MEI).

Note: The Modem Emulation feature described later in this document has its own set of AT commands that are listed in the "Modem Emulation AT Command Set" on page 70.

Online Help for the Web UI (User Interface)*

This context-sensitive online help provides information on configuration fields used with web browser configuration interface.

*This information is part of the user interface and not an actual document on the CD.

Setup Overview

The Following is an overview of the process for setting up a device in the Digi TS family. The rest of this guide provides details on each step of the process.

Step A: Plan

Before beginning setup, consider the following:

- How to assign an IP address to the Digi device's Ethernet interface, which can be accomplished in a number of ways. See "Configuring the IP Address" on page 15.
- The various ways in which your Digi device can be configured. See "About Configuration Methods" on page 11 for more information.

Note: A key consideration is whether to use RealPort. Other considerations include the type of peripheral that will connect to the port and the peripheral's cabling requirements. See "RealPort Decision Guide" on page 56 and the online RealPort driver documentation and Cable Guide, both of which are on the Software and Documentation CD.

Step B: Set Up the Hardware

1. If the Digi device supports multiple serial port interfaces (EIA-232, EIA-422/485), set the interface with the dip switches on the device.
2. Connect peripherals to serial ports. See the Cable Guide on the Software and Documentation CD.
3. Connect the device to the network.
4. Connect the power supply to the Digi device.

Step C: Install and Setup Digi Port Authority-Remote

Digi Port Authority-Remote is a utility that provides one of the ways to configure an IP address and also provides port monitoring.

Step D: Configure an IP Address

There are a number of ways to configure an IP address. See "Configuring the IP Address" on page 15 for more information.

Step E: Configure Ports

See the following for more information:

- "IA Profiles and Procedures" on page 41
- "Network Settings" on page 19

Step F: Configure Other Features as Required

See the following for information on setting up other features:

- "Security Configuration" on page 34
- "PPP Settings" on page 35
- "About Autoconnection" on page 38

Supported Devices

This manual provides information on the following Digi devices:

- Digi One IA and Digi One SP
- Digi One IAP
- PortServer TS 1/2/4 MEI, PortServer TS 1/2/4 H MEI, and PortServer TS 1/2/4 W MEI
- PortServer TS 1/3 M MEI
- PortServer TS 8/16, PortServer TS 16 Rack, PortServer TS 16 DC Rack, PortServer TS 8/16 MEI, PortServer TS 16 48V Dual Feed

About Configuration Methods

Use this section to learn about the different configuration methods.

Configure the Digi Device with the Wizard

Simply follow the prompts and choose your configuration with the wizard available on the CD. Choose either a Microsoft Windows or UNIX platform. The wizard will configure your device based on your description of your environment and determine (for you) if you need to install RealPort. This is the recommended and preferred method for configuration.

Configure the Digi Device from an Attached Terminal

With this method, you cable a terminal or PC running terminal emulation software to a device server port and then use the command line to enter commands. This method allows you to configure all features. It requires, however, that you and the device server be in the same location. Some users find it advantageous to configure the device server IP address this way and then use one of the other methods for the rest of the configuration.

Configure the Digi Device from a Telnet Session

With this method, you Telnet to the device server and use the command line to complete configuration tasks. The only disadvantage to this method is that you have to configure the device server with an IP address before you can Telnet to it.

Configure the Digi Device from the Web Interface

The great advantage to this method is ease of use. This method requires that you configure the IP address before you can access the configuration from the web interface, however, some features cannot be configured this way.

Downloading a Configuration File

With this method, you configure a Digi device and then do the following:

1. Download an existing configuration file to a host system.
2. Edit the file with specific configuration using a text editor.
3. Upload the file to the device server.

This is an excellent method for maintaining highly similar configuration files for multiple Digi devices. The disadvantage is that the device server requires some configuration steps, such as the IP address, to be completed before it can be used.

Accessing the Configuration from the Web Interface

To access the configuration from the web interface, follow these steps.

This procedure assumes that you have configured the Digi device with an IP address already. See "Configuring the IP Address" on page 15.

1. Access the Digi device from a web browser by specifying the device server's IP address in the URL window.
2. Log on as **root**. The default password is **dbps**.

Quick Find Feature Support Table

The following table is a quick reference for specific features and where to find the web interface configuration procedures. The User's Guide supports the following products:

- Digi One IA
- Digi One SP
- Digi TS Family -The Digi TS Family includes the following devices:
 - Digi One IAP
 - PortServer TS 1 MEI
 - PortServer TS 2 MEI
 - PortServer TS 4 MEI
 - PortServer TS 1 H MEI
 - PortServer TS 2 H MEI
 - PortServer TS 4 H MEI
 - PortServer TS 1 W MEI
 - PortServer TS 2 W MEI
 - PortServer TS 4 W MEI
 - PortServer TS 1 M MEI
 - PortServer TS 3 M MEI
 - PortServer TS 8
 - PortServer TS 16 (and Rack models)
 - PortServer TS 8 MEI
 - PortServer TS 16 MEI

Feature	Digi Devices Supported	Configuration Overview
Access Control	Digi TS Family	User > New User > determine access
AutoConnection	Digi TS Family	Serial Port > Port Profile > TCP Sockets
DNS	Digi TS Family	System > System Name
Embedded Modem	PortServer TS 1 M MEI PortServer TS 3 M MEI	Serial Port > Port Profile > Internal Modem
Industrial Automation (IA)	Digi TS Family* The TS Family supports the IA port profile but only the PortServer TS 1/2/4 MEI support Modbus RTU and Modbus ASCII.	Serial Port > Port Profile > Industrial Automation
IP Routing	PortServer TS 8/16, PortServer TS 8/16 MEI	Serial Port > Port Profile > IA > Serial Master > Packet Routing
Modem Emulation	All devices supported	Serial Port > Port Profile > Modem Emulation
Pass-thru Port	Digi One IAP	Enable Pass-thru switch on case and reboot
Power Management	PortServer TS 2/4 MEI PortServer TS 2/4 W MEI PortServer TS 8/16	Serial Port > Port Profile > Power Management
Power Over Serial Port	PortServer TS 1/2/4 W MEI PortServer TS 2/4 MEI	See "Special Features: Power Over the Serial Ports" on page 83
PPP	Digi TS Family	System > PPP
RADIUS	PortServer TS 8/16, PortServer TS 8/16 MEI	Security > RADIUS
RealPort	All devices supported	Serial Port > Port Profile > RealPort
Software Selectable MEI	PortServer TS 8/16 MEI	Serial Port > MEI Serial Settings
SSH Version 2	PortServer TS 2/4 MEI PortServer TS 8/16	Security > Network Security > Custom
TCP Socket Communication	All devices supported	Serial Port > Port Profile > TCP Sockets
UDP Multicast Communication	All devices supported	Serial Port > Port Profile > UDP Sockets
Wireless	PortServer TS 1/2/4 W MEI	Network > Wireless LAN Settings

The next step in the device configuration process is to configure an IP address and access the device for more advanced configurations. You must set the initial IP before you can use the web interface. Once the IP is set, the device can be accessed through the web interface and any changes made including changing the IP address.

Options for Configuring the IP Address and Mask

The device server IP address can be configured using the following methods:

- With the Wizard from the Software and Documentation CD. (Insert the Software and Documentation CD and the wizard automatically pops up letting you choose Microsoft Windows platform or UNIX platform. If you have a UNIX system and the wizard does not pop up, see the back of the quick start guide for mounting instructions.)
- With Digi Port Authority-Remote, a Digi utility on the Software and Documentation CD. See "IP Address with Digi Port Authority-Remote" on page 16.
- From the command line, using the set config command. See the *Digi Command Reference* for more details including syntax and supported devices.
- By updating the ARP table on a server and then pinging the Digi device (called ARP-Ping, see "Configuring the IP Address Using ARP-Ping" on page 16).
- Using a DHCP server ("Configuring an IP Address using DHCP and RARP" on page 17.)
- Using a RARP server ("Configuring an IP Address using DHCP and RARP" on page 17.)

The IP address and mask can also be changed using the web interface, but not for initial IP address configuration.

Configuring the IP Address with Wizard

Configure the IP Address with the wizard found on the Software and Documentation CD. The wizard is the preferred method for configuring the Digi device and available in both Microsoft Windows platform and UNIX platform. If you have a UNIX platform without auto-mount, use the back of the Quick Start guide for mounting instructions.

1. Insert the CD (the wizard automatically pops up)
2. Select your platform.
3. Follow the wizard by answering the prompts. When the wizard is complete, you will be prompted to run the RealPort software (if your configuration calls for it.) Follow the prompts for complete installation.

IP Address with Digi Port Authority-Remote

Use this section to configure an initial IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway using Digi Port Authority-Remote. This procedure cannot be used to change the IP address, but only to assign the initial IP address. It also cannot be used if a DHCP server is active.

Assumptions

This procedure assumes the following:

- That your Digi device is connected to the Ethernet network.
- That the Digi device has DHCP client turned on. This is the default setting and it will be on unless it was turned off.
- That you do **not** have a DHCP server to serve IP address. If you do, use the DHCP procedure. See "Configuring an IP Address using DHCP and RARP" on page 17.
- That you have installed Digi Port Authority-Remote version 2.01.11 or later and it is on the same subnet as the Digi device.

Note: Click the Help button on the tool bar in Digi Port Authority-Remote to check the version number.

Procedure

1. Run Digi Port Authority-Remote.
2. Click Discover. A list of Digi devices appears. Systems with IP addresses of 0.0.0.0 need IP addresses.
3. Select a device from the list and then click Configure.
4. Supply an IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway and then choose OK.

Digi Port Authority-Remote configures the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway.

Configuring the IP Address Using ARP-Ping

An IP address can be configured by manually updating a server's ARP table and then pinging the Digi device.

Note: The ARP-Ping command assigns the IP address you designate but also assigns default subnet mask and gateway addresses. It is necessary to change the subnet mask and gateway addresses.

Assumptions

This procedure assumes that your Digi device is connected to the Ethernet network

Procedure

1. Record the MAC address of the Digi device. The MAC address is on the label side of the unit.
2. Access a server on the same subnet as the Digi device.
3. Manually update the server's ARP table using the Digi device's MAC address and the IP address you want assigned to the Digi device. The

following is an example of how this is done on a Windows NT 4.0 system:

```
arp -s 191.168.2.2 00-00-9d-22-23-60
```

4. Ping the Digi device using the IP address just assigned. The following is an example:

```
ping 191.168.2.2
```

The ping will probably time out before there is a response from the Digi device.

5. Wait 30 seconds and then ping the Digi device again.

The Digi device replies to the ping, indicating that the IP address has been configured.

Configuring an IP Address using DHCP and RARP

About DHCP and RARP

When the device server boots, it transmits a DHCP request and a RARP request. This continues until an address is assigned.

Procedure

To use RARP or DHCP follow these steps:

1. Set up an entry for an address on a DHCP or RARP server. If you intend to use RealPort, do the following:
 - Reserve a permanent IP address.
 - Record the IP address. You will need it when you configure the RealPort driver.
2. Power on the device server.

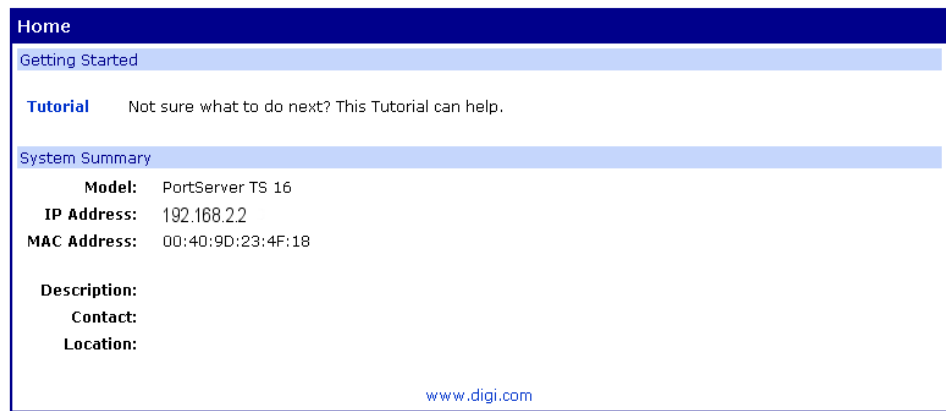
The DHCP or RARP server assigns the device server an IP address.

Accessing the Digi Device

1. Enter the IP address in the URL bar of your browser.
2. Enter your login name (**root**) and password (**dbps**).

Note: The following screen appears allowing you to configure the device for your specific needs. A tutorial is available to guide you in your decisions. The Help

button in the upper right corner is also available.



From the web interface, you make any changes you need for your configuration. Remember to click Apply to save your changes and **Reboot** when you are ready for the changes to take effect.

The next step in the device setup process is to configure the network and serial port settings. In order to access the web interface an IP address must be assigned. It is assumed you have logged onto the web interface using the username, **root** and password, **dbps** in order to make any changes or additional configuration assignments. However, it is important to note that if you have used the wizard, your configuration is complete and you do not need additional changes.

Network Settings

1. Click Network to view the IP settings or make any changes to the IP address.

Network Configuration

IP Settings

☒ Obtain an IP address automatically using DHCP *

☐ Use the following IP address:

* IP Address:

* Subnet Mask:

Default Gateway:

Name Server:

Domain:

Host Name:

Base Socket:

Secure RealPort:

* Changes to DHCP, IP address and Subnet Mask require a reboot to take effect.

[Advanced Network Settings](#)

2. Enter the IP address for the DNS server in the Name Server box. The DNS server maps names (example: MyDeviceName.mycompany.com) to IP addresses (example:192.105.1.2).
3. Enter the domain name that this device will live in that is tied to the DNS server address assigned in step 2. This name can be used by other network devices to talk to it, instead of using the its IP address. Get this name from the network administrator, because it must be entered in the DNS server to work properly.
4. Enter a host name for a group of network devices.
5. Enter the Base Socket. The base socket is the network which remote devices need to use to access the device using the named protocols such as, Telnet, TCP, or UDP.

Note: Base Socket

This determines which network port (socket) on this Digi terminal server another network device (such as another Digi terminal server or a PC) uses to communicate using certain services. Most applications can leave this value unchanged. To calculate these settings:

Telnet port = Base Socket + Serial Port Number
 Raw port = Base Socket + 100 + Serial Port Number

Service	Base Socket	Network Port
telnet	2000	2001
raw (TCP or UDP)	2000	2101

- Click **Apply**.
- Click **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

Advanced Network Settings

WARNING!!!!!! changing the Advanced Network Settings could cause you to 'lose' your device on the Network. If you alter these settings - you may need to reset your device with the reset button and reconfigure your device as if it were new. See "Resetting Configuration to Defaults" on page 90 for instructions.

****The next screen shot is for informational purposes. Digi International recommends that you do NOT alter the Advanced Network Settings. Be advised these settings are correct for most environments.

Advanced Network Settings

Ethernet Interface

Speed: Auto Mode: Auto

TCP/IP Settings

TCP Time-To-Live: 64 secs IP Time-To-Live: 64 secs

Probe Interval: 75 secs Probe Count: 10

Retransmission Timeout: 240 secs

TCP Keepalive Settings

The following TCP Keepalive settings are currently set by the DHCP server that assigns your network settings. To manually set and override these settings, select to *Ignore TCP Keepalive settings from DHCP* and reboot.

☐ Ignore TCP Keepalive settings from DHCP

☐ Enable TCP Keepalive

Idle Timeout: 2 hrs 0 mins 0 secs

☐ Store extra byte in TCP Keepalive packets

DHCP Settings

☐ Enable Custom Identifier

Custom Identifier: \x00\x40\x9D\x23\x87\x8B

Miscellaneous Settings

Telnet Break: Standard

Apply

Configuring the Serial Ports

- Click **Serial Ports** under Configuration.

Serial Port Configuration				
Port	Description	Profile	Serial Configuration	Action
Port 1	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 2	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 3	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 4	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 5	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 6	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 7	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 8	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 9	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 10	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 11	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 12	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 13	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 14	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 15	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...
Port 16	None	<Unassigned>	9600 8N1	Copy...

- Click the port number that you want to configure.
- Click Change Profile and select a profile based on the device you have connected to your port.

Note: If this is the first profile assigned or if the unit has been restored to factory defaults, the interface will take you directly to the port profile page. The following section shows the settings available for each profile.

Note: The 'More' link will describe the profiles with additional information.

 Help

Select Port Profile...

You have currently not assigned a profile to this serial port. Profiles allow you to easily configure serial ports by only displaying those items that are relevant to the current profile.

Select the profile below that best matches your configuration.

- ☐ **RealPort**
The RealPort Profile allows you to map a COM or TTY port to the serial port. [More...](#)
- ☐ **Console Management**
The Console Management Profile allows you to access a device's console port over a network connection. [More...](#)
- ☐ **TCP Sockets**
The TCP Sockets Profile allows a serial device to communicate over a TCP network. [More...](#)
- ☐ **UDP Sockets**
The UDP Sockets Profile allows a serial device to communicate using UDP. [More...](#)
- ☐ **Serial Bridging**
The Serial Bridging Profile configures one side of a serial bridge. A bridge connects two serial devices over the network as if they were connected with a serial cable. [More...](#)
- ☐ **Printer**
The Printer Profile allows you to connect a printer to the serial port. [More...](#)
- ☐ **Terminal**
The Terminal Profile allows you to connect a terminal to the serial port. [More...](#)
- ☐ **Industrial Automation**
The Industrial Automation (IA) Profile allows you to communicate and network-enable various IA devices and PLCs. [More...](#)
- ☐ **Modem Emulation**
The Modem Emulation Profile allows you to configure the serial port to act as a modem. [More...](#)
- ☐ **Modem**
The Modem Profile allows you to connect a modem to the serial port in order to establish or receive connections from other systems and modems. [More...](#)
- ☐ **Power Management**
The Power Management Profile allows you to control and manage a power controller to turn on and off outlets and devices. [More...](#)
- ☐ **Custom**
The Custom Profile is an advanced option to allow full configuration of the serial port. [More...](#)

Note: Profiles are available based on the features supported by your device. Naturally, if you do not have a device capable of a specific profile such as Power Management or Wireless, you will not see that particular profile. Check the "Quick Find Feature Support Table" on page 12 to verify if your device supports a particular feature.

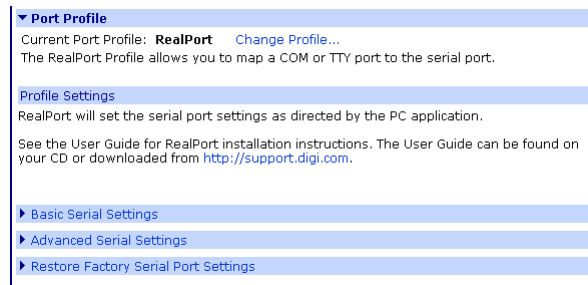
- Click Apply to save the profile. The interface will determine any additional settings and port options page will come up and ask for additional parameters if needed. See "Port Profiles" on page 23 or click Help for additional information.
- Enter the appropriate parameters and click Apply.
- Click **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

Port Profiles

Each port profile determines the settings needed. The following screenshots of each profile show the port settings. For a complete description of each profile click the Help button.

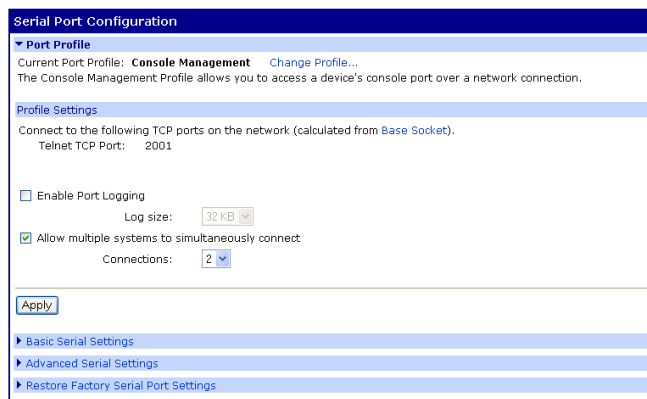
RealPort

Installed on a network-based PC, RealPort emulates a serial port. That is, the application “thinks” it is working with a real serial port, such as COM1. When the application sends data to this serial port, RealPort encapsulates the data and ships it across the network to the Digi device which in turn routes it to the serial device. This is also referred to as COM Port Redirection. The network is transparent to both the application and the device.



Console Management

Access a device's console port over a network connection. Most network devices such as routers, switches, and servers offer serial port(s) for management. Instead of connecting a terminal to the console port, cable the console port to the serial port of your Digi device. Then using Telnet features, network administrators can access these console serial ports from the LAN by addressing the appropriate TCP port.



Under Console Management you may also enable port sharing. Port sharing allows up to 4 users to access the same port at the same time. If port sharing is disabled, then only one user may access the port at a time. You may change the number of users at any time. If you increase the number of users from 2, the change takes effect immediately. If you decrease the number of users, the change does not take effect until the users log off. (for example if port sharing is available for 4 with 4 users on, then changed to 2, the change will not take effect until at least 2 users log

off. If port sharing is enabled for 2 and then disabled, the change will not take effect until everyone is off. The default value when port sharing is disabled is one.

TCP Sockets

The Digi One IA/SP and the Digi TS Family devices support TCP socket communication. TCP socket communication enables serial devices to communicate with each other over an Ethernet network as though they were connected by a serial cable.

Configuring TCP socket communications involves configuring the Digi device for the following types of connections:

- Inbound connections, that is, connections that are initiated by the device on the other side of the network.
- Outbound connection, that is, connections that are initiated by the device connected to the serial port.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Port Profile". At the top, it says "Current Port Profile: TCP Sockets" with a "Change Profile..." link. Below this is a description: "The TCP Sockets Profile allows a serial device to communicate over a TCP network." There are two main sections: "TCP Server" and "TCP Client". The "TCP Server" section has a description "Connect to the following TCP ports on the network (calculated from Base Socket)." and lists "Telnet TCP Port: 2001" and "Raw TCP Port: 2101". The "TCP Client" section has a description "Automatically establish TCP connections to a server or other networked device." and includes a checkbox "Automatically establish TCP connections" which is checked. Below this are several settings: "Connect:" with radio buttons for "Always" (selected), "When data arrives", and "When DCD goes high"; "Connect To:" with a text field containing "0.0.0.0"; "Service:" with a dropdown menu showing "Raw"; "TCP Port Number:" with a text field containing "0"; "Connect As:" with a dropdown menu showing "None"; "Flush Start Character:" with a dropdown menu showing "Auto"; and "Send Keepalive Packets:" with an unchecked checkbox. An "Apply" button is at the bottom left.

Note: TCP Sockets profile is also the profile to use for Autoconnection. See "About Autoconnection" on page 38 for more information.

UDP Sockets

The Digi One IA/SP and the Digi TS Family devices are capable of UDP multicast. UDP multicast is used to send serial data over an Ethernet cable to one or many hosts at the same time. UDP does not need a protocol because it sends data without any form of acknowledgment of error or error correction. Up to 64 devices can receive a UDP multicast at one time. Both the transmitting and receiving devices must be configured properly for UDP multicast to work.

Configuring UDP multicast communications involves configuring the Digi device for the following types of connections:

- Inbound connections, that is, connections that are initiated by the device on the other side of the network.
- Outbound connections, that is, connections that are initiated by the device connected to the serial port.

▼ Port Profile

Current Port Profile: **UDP Sockets** [Change Profile...](#)

The UDP Sockets Profile allows a serial device to communicate using UDP.

Profile Settings

UDP Server

The serial device receives data from one or multiple systems/devices on the network using the following UDP port (calculated from [Base Socket](#)).

UDP Port: 2101

UDP Client

Automatically send serial data to one or more devices or systems on the network using UDP sockets.

Send data to:

Description	Send To	UDP Port
No destinations currently configured.		
dest1	0.0.0.0	0

Add

☐ Send data when the following string is found

☒ CR (carriage return)
 ☐ CR/LF (carriage return/line feed)
 ☐ Custom string

☐ Strip string before sending

☒ Send data after the following number of idle milliseconds

100 ms

Always send data after the following number of bytes

1024 bytes

Apply

Basic Serial Settings

Advanced Serial Settings

Restore Factory Serial Port Settings

Note: The serial parameters for two connecting devices must match meaning if one device is set for 9600 bps, the other device must be set for the same rate.

Serial Bridging

The Digi One IA/SP and the Digi TS Family devices support serial bridging (sometimes referred to as ‘tunneling’). A serial bridge is a network connection between two serial devices, each of which uses a device server. The serial devices “think” they are communicating with each other across a serial cable using serial communication techniques. There is no need to reconfigure the server or the serial device. Neither is aware of the intervening network.

This profile configures each side of the bridge separately. Repeat the configuration for the second Digi device using the web interface. Enter the IP address in the URL bar of your browser and follow the same procedure of the bridge specifying the IP address of the first Digi device.

Port Profile

Current Port Profile: **Serial Bridging** [Change Profile...](#)

The Serial Bridging Profile configures one side of a serial bridge. A bridge connects two serial devices over the network as if they were connected with a serial cable.

Profile Settings

☒ Peer-to-peer bridge
☐ Client/Server bridge

- ☐ This serial device initiates connections to the other serial device
- ☒ This serial device receives connections from the other serial device

Connect To:

TCP Port Number:

Connect to the following TCP ports to connect to this client (receiving) device (calculated from [Base Socket](#)).

Telnet TCP Port: 2001
Raw TCP Port: 2101

[Apply](#)

[Basic Serial Settings](#)
[Advanced Serial Settings](#)
[Restore Factory Serial Port Settings](#)

Printer

This profile allows you to connect a printer to a serial port. Use this profile if you intend to print using the lpd protocol on your UNIX system.

Port Profile

Current Port Profile: **Printer** [Change Profile...](#)

The Printer Profile allows you to connect a printer to the serial port.

Profile Settings

Verify that the [Basic Serial Settings](#) match the settings of your serial printer.

[Basic Serial Settings](#)
[Advanced Serial Settings](#)
[Restore Factory Serial Port Settings](#)

Note: Refer to your UNIX User Guide for tips on configuring the print spooler on your UNIX system.

Terminal

This profile allows you to connect a terminal to the serial port. Also allows you to automatically establish TCP connections, enabling the connection to a system or a device on the network when data arrives.

Port Profile

Current Port Profile: **Terminal** [Change Profile...](#)

The Terminal Profile allows you to connect a terminal to the serial port.

Profile Settings

Terminal Type:

☐ Automatically establish TCP connections when data arrives

- Connect To:
- Service:
- TCP Port Number:
- Connect As:
- Flush Start Character:
- Send Keepalive Packets: ☐

[Apply](#)

[Basic Serial Settings](#)
[Advanced Serial Settings](#)
[Restore Factory Serial Port Settings](#)

Industrial Automation

Note: Before you decide you use the Industrial Automation profile consider the recommended IA Wizard. (Select Industrial Automation under Applications then click IA Wizard.) The IA Wizard will guide you through common IA scenarios and configure your device.

The Industrial Automation (IA) Profile allows you to connect IA devices and PLCs (programmable logic controller) to the serial port in order to network-enable the devices. Use this profile if you need to communicate over the network with an IA device or PLC that only uses serial protocols. This profile may also be used to add routing capabilities to IA devices or PLCs that act as serial masters and send packets to various systems or devices on the network. Industrial Automation enhances the IA device or PLC connected to the serial port. Use the Help button for more assistance configuring this profile.

The screenshot shows the 'Port Profile' configuration window. The 'Current Port Profile' is 'Industrial Automation'. Below this, the 'Profile Settings' section shows the 'Current Protocol' as 'User Defined Serial Slave'. Under 'User Defined Settings', there are fields for 'Start Delimiter' (set to ':'), 'End Delimiter' (set to '\r\n'), and 'Message Timeout' (set to 1000 ms). There is also a checkbox for 'Process ANSI Escape Characters' which is unchecked. At the bottom of this section is an 'Apply' button. Below the 'User Defined Settings' section are three expandable sections: 'Basic Serial Settings', 'Advanced Serial Settings', and 'Restore Factory Serial Port Settings'. Below the main configuration window is a 'Select IA Protocol...' dialog box. It asks the user to select the best matching scenario. There are two radio button options: 'Serial Slave' (selected) and 'Serial Master'. The 'Serial Slave' option describes a device that accepts incoming requests from other systems. The 'Serial Master' option describes a device that initiates connections and sends requests to other systems. At the bottom of the dialog are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Configuring Industrial Automation with Modbus

1. Click Serial Port > Change profile and select Industrial Automation.
2. Click Apply.
3. Under Profile settings, click change protocol -(Master or Slave).
4. Select the serial protocol that your device expects to communicate on.

Note: PortServer TS 1 MEI, PortServer TS 2/4 MEI use Modbus RTU and Modbus ASCII. For all other devices the only option is User defined. The User Defined IA serial protocol is useful for devices or PLC's that do not use any of the predefined protocols and have a protocol that conforms to the following criteria: All message packets are bounded by fixed header and trailer strings Every protocol request is followed by a single response.

5. Use the Help button for additional information.
6. Click Apply.

Note: Configure the serial port for the serial communication parameters (baud rate, data bits, parity and stop bits) required by the connected IA device. If you configure the port for a slave, you do not have to configure a network-based master. Communication with the master just works. (If the master is connected to a serial port, it must be configured, however.) If you configure a port for a master and the slaves are located on the network, TCP sockets, UDP sockets, and Modbus/TCP are all supported. Use the protocol required by the master.

Chat Mode

This profile is only available for the PortServer TS 8 and PortServer TS 16. This configuration allows multiple clients to simultaneously connect to or manage a server connected to the same serial port -similar to a chat room. In chat mode, the serial device can be a slave or a master. Enabling the device as a server (slave) allows you to establish the end of line detection, the timeouts, and the disconnect conduct. Server settings establish the data echo direction. As a client (master) device, the same settings apply but you may also direct your communication to a specific port or other networked device.

Current Port Profile: **Chat Mode** [Change Profile...](#)

The Chat Mode Profile is used to allow multiple clients to simultaneously connect to or manage a server connected to the same serial port similar to a chat room.

Profile Settings

Select the type of Chat that the serial device connected to this serial port uses. If the serial device is a client that sends messages to a server on the network or connected to another serial port, select Client. If this serial device is the server that other clients on the network or serial ports communicate with, select Server.

Chat Mode Settings

Chat Mode:

☐ Serial device acts as a client device (serial master)

☒ Serial device acts as the server device (serial slave)

End of Line Detection:

☐ Automatically detect end of line

☐ Carriage Return (CR)

☐ Line Feed (LF)

☒ Carriage Return/Line Feed (CRLF)

☐ Line Feed/Carriage Return (LFCR)

☐ End line when Character Timeout expires

☐ Custom Pattern

End Delimiter:

Character Timeout (idle timeout between characters):

ms

☒ Disconnect idle clients when no new data received:

s

Modem Profiles

There are 3 types of modem profiles:

- **Modem Emulation**
Modem Emulation allows the Digi device to function as a modem. A short description follow the modem profiles listed below. For more specific information about Modem Emulation see "Special Features: Modem Emulation" on page 67, including AT commands specific to this function.
- **Modem**
The Modem profile configures the Digi device for attaching a modem to a serial port. For more specific information about the modem

profile use the Help button in the upper right corner on the profile page of the web interface.

- Internal Modem

The Internal Modem profile (not listed in the graphic) is specific to the PortServer TS 1/3 M MEI devices. The fully functioning modem is embedded in port one and uses the standard AT command set. See the Documentation on the Digi CD for the complete AT Command Reference.

Modem Emulation

Modem Emulation allows you to configure the serial port to **act** as a modem. The Digi device **emulates** modem responses to a serial device and seamlessly sends and receives data over an Ethernet network instead of a PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network). The advantage for a user is the ability to retain legacy software applications without modification and use a less expensive Ethernet network in place of public telephone lines.

The screenshot shows the 'Port Profile' configuration page. At the top, it says 'Current Port Profile: **Modem Emulation** Change Profile...'. Below this, a description states: 'The Modem Emulation Profile allows you to configure the serial port to act as a modem.' The 'Profile Settings' section contains the text: 'Configure the [Basic Serial Settings](#). Otherwise, no further configuration is necessary.' There is an 'Apply' button. At the bottom, there are three expandable sections: 'Basic Serial Settings', 'Advanced Serial Settings', and 'Restore Factory Serial Port Settings'.

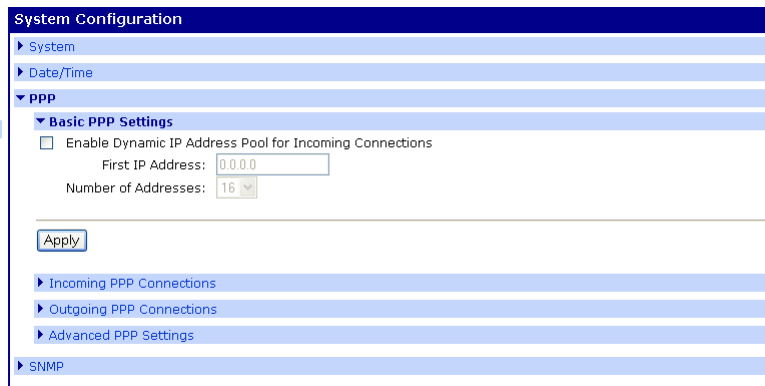
Modem

Modem allows you to **attach** modem devices to the serial port in order to **establish or receive** connections from other systems and modems.

The screenshot shows the 'Port Profile' configuration page for the 'Modem' profile. It says 'Current Port Profile: **Modem** Change Profile...'. The description reads: 'The Modem Profile allows you to connect a modem to the serial port in order to establish or receive connections from other systems and modems.' The 'Profile Settings' section contains the text: 'This modem uses the following type of connection:' followed by three radio button options: 'Incoming Connection', 'Outgoing Connection', and 'Network Bridge Connection (bi-directional)'. The 'Network Bridge Connection' option is selected. Below these is a checkbox labeled 'Enable PPP Connections on this Modem' with a note: 'Use [PPP Configuration](#) to configure incoming or outgoing PPP connections that use this serial port.' There is an 'Apply' button. At the bottom, there are three expandable sections: 'Basic Serial Settings', 'Advanced Serial Settings', and 'Restore Factory Serial Port Settings'.

Note: Select Enable PPP Connections on this Modem and click the PPP Configuration link to set up incoming, outgoing or advanced PPP settings if the attached modem uses PPP connections. See "System Configuration" on

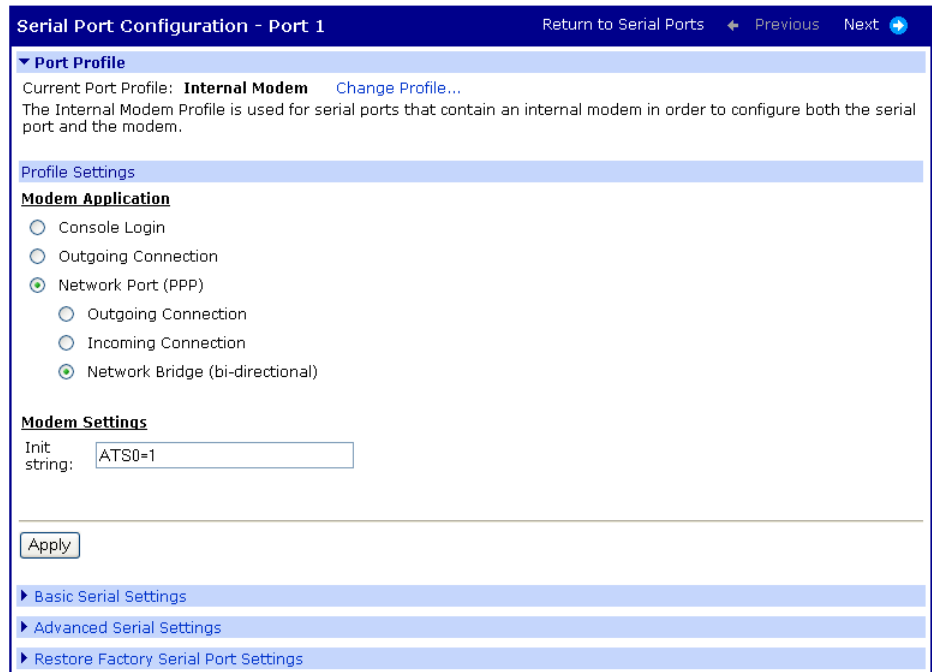
page 35 for more information about PPP settings.



The screenshot shows the 'System Configuration' page. The 'PPP' section is expanded, showing 'Basic PPP Settings'. There is a checkbox for 'Enable Dynamic IP Address Pool for Incoming Connections'. Below it, 'First IP Address' is set to '0.0.0.0' and 'Number of Addresses' is set to '16'. An 'Apply' button is visible. Other sections like 'Incoming PPP Connections', 'Outgoing PPP Connections', 'Advanced PPP Settings', and 'SNMP' are listed below.

Internal Modem

Used for the serial ports that contains the embedded modem. This profile allows you to configure the modem port. This profile configures the internal modem for PPP connections.



The screenshot shows the 'Serial Port Configuration - Port 1' page. The 'Port Profile' section shows 'Internal Modem' as the current profile. Below this, 'Profile Settings' are shown, including 'Modem Application' with options: 'Console Login', 'Outgoing Connection', 'Network Port (PPP)' (selected), 'Outgoing Connection', 'Incoming Connection', and 'Network Bridge (bi-directional)'. The 'Modem Settings' section shows 'Init string' set to 'ATS0=1'. An 'Apply' button is visible. Other sections like 'Basic Serial Settings', 'Advanced Serial Settings', and 'Restore Factory Serial Port Settings' are listed below.

Power Management

The Power Management feature allows you to connect the serial port to a power controller. The Digi device will monitor the power controller to provide the status and control of power outlets. This feature is used most commonly in a console management application, where the console port of a server is connected to one serial port of the Digi device for remote access, and the AC power plug of the server is connected to a power

controller for AC power control.

The screenshot shows the 'Port Profile' configuration window. At the top, it says 'Current Port Profile: Power Management' with a 'Change Profile...' link. Below this is a description: 'The Power Management Profile allows you to control and manage a power controller to turn on and off outlets and devices.' The 'Profile Settings' section is expanded, showing 'Controller Settings'. There are two radio buttons: 'Automatically Detect Power Controller' (selected) and 'Manually Configure Power Controller'. Under 'Manually Configure Power Controller', there is a 'Manufacturer' dropdown menu set to 'Baytech' and an 'Outlets' text box set to '0'. Below these are 'Thresholds (Only Configurable when Controller is Connected):' with 'Current Alarms (amps)' set to '0.00' and 'Temperature (°C)' set to '37.7'. An 'Apply' button is at the bottom of the settings section. Below the settings section are four expandable sections: 'Controller Outlets', 'Basic Serial Settings', 'Advanced Serial Settings', and 'Restore Factory Serial Port Settings'.

Note: Power controller settings can be automatically detected or configured manually.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the 'Port Profile' configuration window for 'Power Management'. It displays the 'Controller Settings' section with the 'Automatically Detect Power Controller' option selected. The 'Manufacturer' is set to 'Baytech' and 'Outlets' is '0'. The 'Thresholds' section shows 'Current Alarms (amps)' at '0.00' and 'Temperature (°C)' at '37.7'. The 'Apply' button and the expandable sections below are also visible.

Custom

This profile allows you to see all settings and set them accordingly. Use this profile only if your application does not fit into any of the predefined port

profiles.

Port Profile
Current Port Profile: **Custom** [Change Profile...](#)
The Custom Profile is an advanced option to allow full configuration of the serial port.

Profile Settings
Device Type: **Power**

TCP Server
Connect to the following TCP ports on the network (calculated from [Base Socket](#)).
Telnet TCP Port: 2001
Raw TCP Port: 2101

TCP Client
Automatically establish TCP connections to a server or other networked device.
☐ Automatically establish TCP connections
Connect To:
Service: **Telnet**
TCP Port Number:
Connect As: **None**
Flush Start Character: **Auto**
Send Keepalive Packets: ☐

UDP Server
The serial device receives data from one or multiple systems/devices on the network using the following UDP port (calculated from [Base Socket](#)).
UDP Port: 2101

UDP Client
Automatically send serial data to one or more devices or systems on the network using UDP packets.
Send data to:

Description	Send To	UDP Port
No destinations currently configured.		
dest1	0.0.0.0	0

☐ Send data when the following string is found

☒ CR (carriage return)
☐ CR/LF (carriage return/line feed)
☐ Custom string

☐ Strip string before sending

☒ Send data after the following number of idle milliseconds

ms

Always send data after the following number of bytes

bytes

User Configuration

Although it is not required, the device server is often configured to accommodate the requirements of particular users. Typical configurable user attributes include:

- Whether the user is required to supply a password.
- Autoconnection attributes, such as the system to which the user should be automatically connected at login.
- The interface the device presents the user, such as a menu or command line.
- Whether the user has access to outbound ports.

Users select a user profile that most closely describes the user's environment. Profiles include:

- Console Management - expected to connect to and manage serial devices that have a console port. Users can connect directly, use a custom menu interface, or reverse telnet or SSH into a serial port.

- Terminal/Terminal Emulation -using a terminal or terminal emulation program to connect to the serial port and needs to automatically connect to a device available on the network.
- Custom - using a terminal or terminal emulation program to connect to the serial port and needs to automatically connect to a device available on the network.

Note: For information on configuring PPP users, see "PPP Settings" on page 35.

Common User Features

Feature	Description
autoconnect	Automatically connects the user to the host specified on the autohost field using the service (TCP port) defined on the autoport or autoservice fields. Autoconnection can also be implemented by port instead of by user.
Default access type	Defines the type of access the user is restricted to. Menu, command line, autoconnect, and outgoing and net service are the types.
Menu access	Defines the menu that is to be presented to a user with menu access.
Port access	Defines the number of outbound ports a user connected over the LAN can access at one time. This feature is not configurable from the web interface.
PPP	Defines PPP-related parameters for the user.
Routing updates	Defines whether RIP routing updates are forwarded over the link to this user.

1. Click **Users > New User**
2. Enter the Username, password, and password confirmation and click Next.

3. Select the profile that fits the user's environment/needs and click Next.

4. Select the Ports to manage or the Autoconnect function if needed and click Next.
5. Review settings and click Finish.

Note: The Advanced tab under User allows you to set Escape characters for Connect, Telnet, Rlogin, and Kill as well as an SSH Public Key.

6. Click Apply to save the settings.
7. Click **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

Note: User attributes can be changed after the user is set up. Click User > the User's name. From here you can change the password, the access method, the menu, or verify the user's properties.

User Access Method

1. Set up the user as described in the previous procedure.
2. Click **Users** > the user name to assign access and select the access method or methods.
3. Select the ports for the user and click Apply.

Note: From this screen, you may also change or update the users password. However, if the Admin password is lost, the only recovery is factory default reset. See "Resetting Configuration to Defaults" on page 90.

Security Configuration

Security settings allow the administrator to set passwords, security levels, and authentication via RADIUS server. Some services, such as Telnet and Rlogin, can be disabled for inbound users. This means that the users cannot access the Digi device using those services. This feature allows you to turn off individual services or to specify a security level, which means that all services not included in that level are turned off. The following services can be turned off.

- SSH
- Reverse SSH
- HTTPS
- HTTP
- SNMP
- RealPort
- Secure RealPort
- Secure Sockets
- Telnet
- Remote Login (RLogin)
- Remote Shell (RSH)
- Reverse TCP
- Reverse Telnet
- Line Printer Daemon (LPD)

Procedure

1. Click **Security** > and enter a new password for the root administrator.
2. Enter the confirmation password and click Apply.
3. Click **Network Security** and select the security level appropriate to your environment and click Apply.

Note: Secure Access Levels -

Secure: SSH is the only service available to inbound users.

High: SSH, HTTP, SNMP, and RealPort services are available to inbound users.

Normal: all services are available.

Custom, which means you can select services to turn off.
The default service level is Normal.

4. Click **RADIUS** and select Authenticate users via RADIUS server.

Note: If you do not have RADIUS available, Click Apply and then **Reboot**

5. Enter the Primary server's IP address and Primary server's secret and click Apply.

Note: The Primary server's secret is the password used for encryption of messages between the RADIUS server and the Digi device.

6. Click **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

System Configuration

System settings allow you to tune the performance optimizing throughput or latency, the date and time, PPP connections, SNMP traps, and Baud rates for MEI.

1. Click **System** and enter the System Description (network name assigned to the Digi device), Contact (SNMP contact person -often the network administrator), Location (text description of the physical location of the Digi device), and Optimization (bandwidth used on the network) and click Apply

Note: Latency - Allows fast access to time-sensitive devices. Requires more network bandwidth.

Throughput - Allows better network performance at higher throughput.

2. Click **Date/Time**

Note: If you do not have Date/Time available, Click **Reboot**

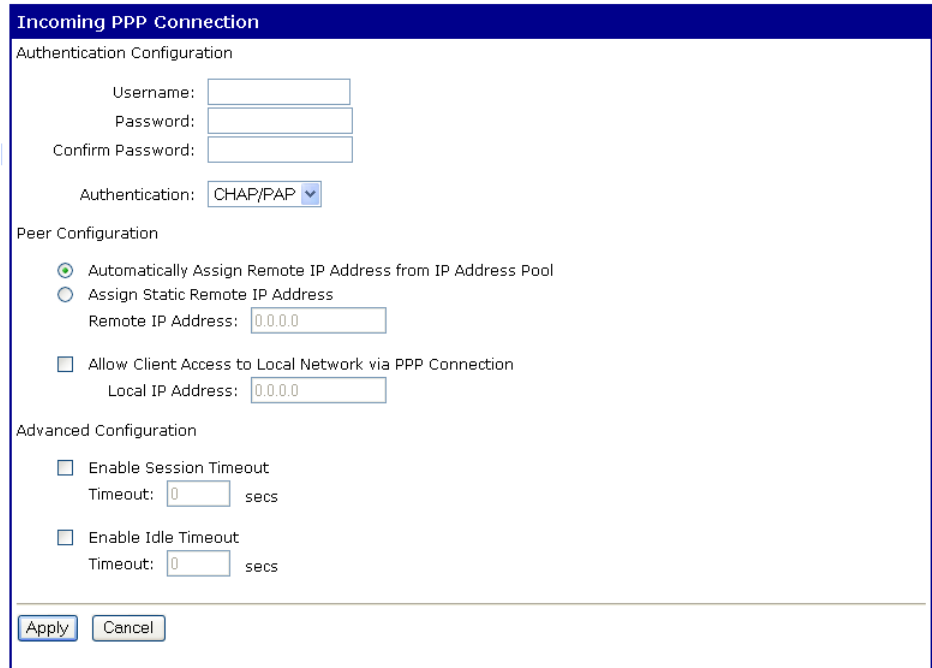
3. Enter the date and time information and click Apply.
4. Click **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

PPP Settings

Under System Configuration, users can set the PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) options to enable or disable the dynamic IP address pool. The dynamic IP address pool is a set of reserved IP addresses unique to the network that are assigned to the incoming connections. Users set the first IP address to use and the number of sequential addresses (plus one) to be reserved for assignment.

1. Click **PPP**.

2. If you are using PPP select Enable Dynamic IP Address Pool for Incoming Connections.
3. Enter the first reserved IP address of the incoming connections and the number of addresses to use and click Apply.
4. Click **Incoming Connections** > New Connection

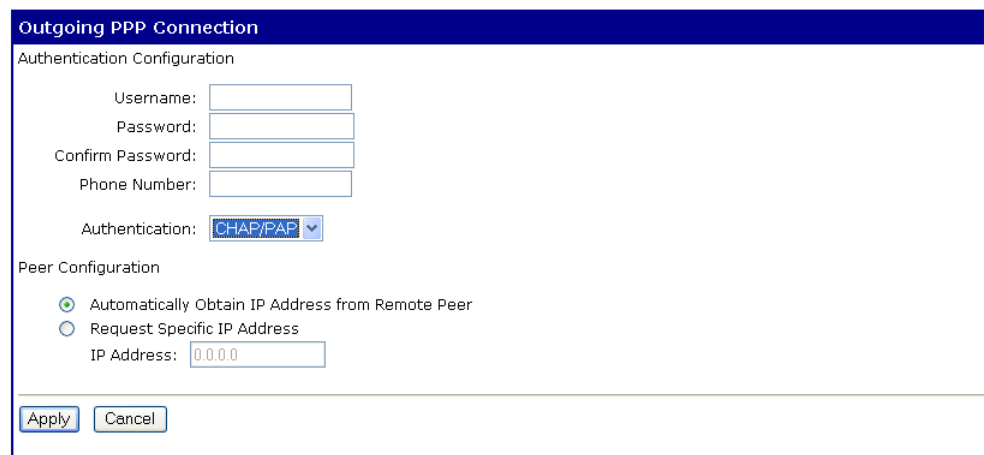


The 'Incoming PPP Connection' window is divided into three sections: Authentication Configuration, Peer Configuration, and Advanced Configuration. The Authentication Configuration section includes fields for Username, Password, and Confirm Password, along with a dropdown menu for Authentication set to CHAP/PAP. The Peer Configuration section has two radio buttons: 'Automatically Assign Remote IP Address from IP Address Pool' (selected) and 'Assign Static Remote IP Address'. Below these are fields for Remote IP Address (0.0.0.0) and a checkbox for 'Allow Client Access to Local Network via PPP Connection' with a corresponding Local IP Address field (0.0.0.0). The Advanced Configuration section contains checkboxes for 'Enable Session Timeout' and 'Enable Idle Timeout', each with a Timeout field set to 0 seconds. At the bottom are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons.

5. Enter the appropriate parameters and click Apply.
6. Click **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

For outgoing connections, CHAP or PAP authentication, or password configuration, use the following procedure.

1. Click **Outgoing Connections**



The 'Outgoing PPP Connection' window is divided into three sections: Authentication Configuration, Peer Configuration, and Advanced Configuration. The Authentication Configuration section includes fields for Username, Password, and Confirm Password, along with a dropdown menu for Authentication set to CHAP/PAP. The Peer Configuration section has two radio buttons: 'Automatically Obtain IP Address from Remote Peer' (selected) and 'Request Specific IP Address'. Below these are fields for IP Address (0.0.0.0) and a checkbox for 'Allow Client Access to Local Network via PPP Connection' with a corresponding Local IP Address field (0.0.0.0). The Advanced Configuration section contains checkboxes for 'Enable Session Timeout' and 'Enable Idle Timeout', each with a Timeout field set to 0 seconds. At the bottom are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Note: CHAP authentication can be used to restrict PPP user access to outbound ports.

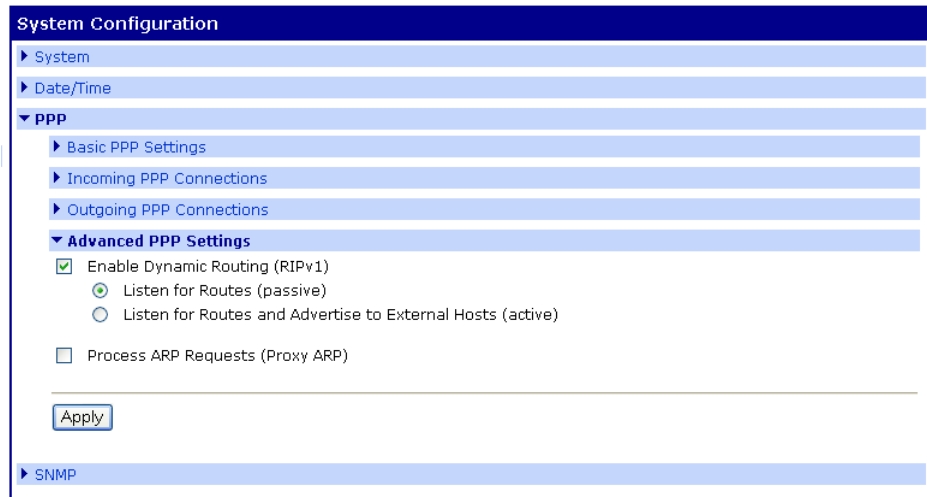
2. Enter the appropriate parameters and click Apply.

3. Click **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

For dynamic routing or proxy ARP settings follow the procedure for Advanced PPP settings.

4. Click **Advanced PPP** settings.

Note: Use the Help button for more information about configuring Advanced PPP settings.



5. Select Enable Dynamic Routing (RIPv1)
6. Select the passive or active route setting.
7. Select the Process ARP requests if appropriate.
8. Click Apply.
9. Click **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

SNMP

1. Click **System > SNMP**
2. Select Enable SNMP.
3. Enter the community (public or private)

4. Select the type or types of traps you wish to enable.
5. Click Apply.

MEI

This setting only applies to EIA-422/485 Half-Duplex (2 wire) ports. For more information see "Special Features: Software Selectable MEI" on page 61.

1. Select System > MEI.
2. Select Baud rate from the drop down box.
3. Select apply to all ports if appropriate.

4. Click Apply for configuration to take effect.

About Autoconnection

The autoconnection feature allows you to configure a user to access the device server and then be automatically connected to a host on the LAN. You can implement autoconnection in the following ways:

- By port, where all port users are automatically connected to the same host. The device server is completely transparent to them.
- By user, where a user is required to log on and may be required to supply a password. Once the user is authenticated, an automatic connection to a host is made.

Configuring a Port for Autoconnection

1. Select **Serial Ports** under Configuration.
2. Click the TCP Sockets Port Profile.
Note: TCP Sockets is the Autoconnection profile.
3. Click Apply.
4. Select Automatically establish TCP connections and the appropriate parameters. Use the Help button for additional information.
5. Click Apply.
6. Click **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

Note: To return to the main Ports menu, choose Ports from the Menu again.

Configuring a User for Autoconnection

1. Click **Users** from the menu.
2. Choose New User.
3. Enter a username and then click Next.
4. Select the "Terminal/Terminal Emulation" user profile and click Next
5. Select Automatically connect to a ...
Be sure to specify the following:
 - Hostname or IP address that will be the destination
 - Service
 - Destination TCP port number, which determines the type of connection for this user (such as 23 for Telnet)
6. Click Next and Verify the settings.
7. Click Finish to save settings.

In This Chapter

Use this chapter for the following purposes:

- To identify configurations that work for your industrial automation (IA) application
- To complete configuration tasks required to use the device server in an IA environment

Before using these profiles, we recommend that you use the IA wizard to configure your device. The wizard will configure most IA scenarios quickly and easily. If you cannot use the wizard or require specific instructions for setting up your applications, see the Knowledge Base FAQs on our Tech Support site at <http://www.digi.com/support/knowledgebase.jsp>. More specific details are available in the IA application help at <http://www.digi.com/support/ia/>. Click the left navigation FAQs link.



This chapter provides the following topics:

Profiles

- "Key Terms in This Chapter" on page 42
- "Serial Bridge: Master and Slave Connected to Digi Ports" on page 43
- "Modbus Profile: Serial-Connected Slave" on page 44
- "Modbus Profile: Serial-Connected Master" on page 45
- "Omron Family Profile: Serial-Connected Slave" on page 47
- "Omron Family Profile: Serial-Connected Master" on page 48

- "Other Serial Port Protocol Profile: Serial-Connected Slave" on page 48
- "Other Serial Port Protocol Profile: Serial-Connected Master" on page 49

Procedures

- "Configuring a Serial-Connected Slave: Generic Procedure" on page 49
- "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: Generic Procedure" on page 50
- "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: TCP/UDP Sockets" on page 50
- "Configuring a Serial-Connected Slave: Other IA Protocol" on page 51
- "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: Other IA Protocol" on page 51
- "Setting Up COM Port Redirection" on page 52

Key Terms in This Chapter

Use this section to familiarize yourself with the terms used in this chapter.

Com Port Redirection

a method of redirecting the serial data generated by a PC-based master to a slave connected to a port on a network-based device server. In this scheme, the master "thinks" that it is communicating with a device connected to a serial port on the PC system when, in fact, the data is encapsulated in network packets and transported across the network to a device connected to a serial port on the Digi device server. Many applications, written to support serial communication only, require this service in order to communicate over the Ethernet.

IA

abbreviation for industrial automation

master (or protocol master)

the host or IA device that initiates all communication with a protocol slave

multi-master

any configuration in which more than one master simultaneously communicates with a slave

protocol request

a message generated by the master and sent to the slave that requests information or issues a command

protocol response

a message generated by the slave in response to a protocol request from the master

slave (or protocol slave)

the device that responds to requests from the master

TCP socket (or TCP socket service)

type of network service that uses TCP to ensure reliability. When this manual discusses TCP sockets, it means that IA protocol messages are encapsulated in network packets and transported across the network using a standard network service. Many applications support connections to devices using TCP socket.

TCP tunnel

TCP socket connection in which a master is connected to the serial port of one device server and a slave to the serial port of another Digi One IAP.

UDP sockets (or UDP socket service)

similar to TCP socket service (discussed above) except that the UDP protocol is used instead of TCP, which means that the reliability service TCP performs is not provided. Advantages of UDP socket service are slightly less protocol overhead and support for multicasting. Some applications support connections to devices using TCP socket.

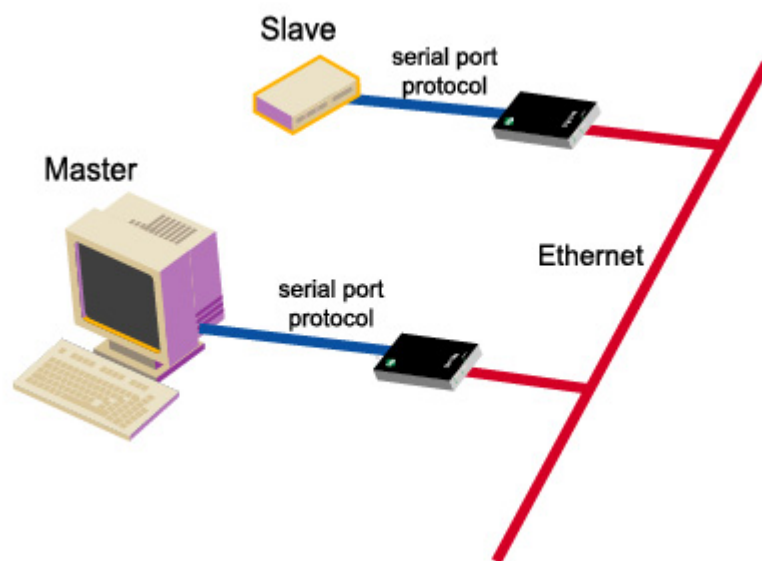
UDP tunnel

a UDP socket configuration in which a master is connected to the serial port of one device server and a slave to the serial port of another Digi device.

Serial Bridge: Master and Slave Connected to Digi Ports

About This Profile

Use this profile to connect a protocol master to the serial port of one device server and the protocol slave (or slaves) to the serial port of another device server. This profile, which is often called a serial bridge, is applicable to environments that use most IA serial port protocols and to multi-master environments as well. The network is completely transparent to the serial devices, which means they do not have to be reconfigured.



Configuration Options

The serial port connections must be configured to meet the requirements of

the attached device, which can be Modbus ASCII, Modbus RTU, DF1 Full-Duplex, DF1 Half-Duplex, Omron Hostlink, Omron FINS, and Omron CompoWay/F. It can also be a serial port protocol that meets Digi's definition of a "user defined" protocol, that is, one that has fixed header and trailer strings that bound all message packets and where each protocol request is followed by a single response.

For the network connection, Digi recommends TCP sockets, which works regardless of the serial port protocol specified and provides an efficient and reliable network service. Another option is UDP sockets, which also works with all the serial port protocols, although it lacks TCP socket reliability. For Modbus devices, Modbus/TCP is an option, and for DF1 Full-Duplex devices, Allen Bradley Ethernet and Ethernet/IP are options.

Locating Setup Information: Slave Side

See "Configuring a Serial-Connected Slave: Generic Procedure" on page 49.

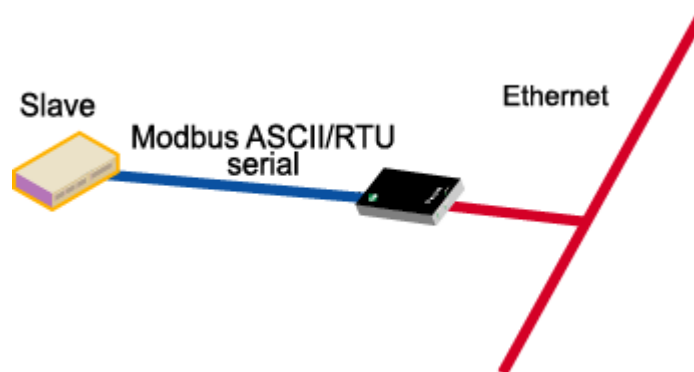
Locating Setup Information: Master Side

- To configure TCP socket or UDP socket communication, see "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: TCP/UDP Sockets" on page 50.
- To configure any of the other network communication protocols, see "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: Generic Procedure" on page 50.

Modbus Profile: Serial-Connected Slave

About This Profile

Use this profile to connect a slave device (or devices) using Modbus RTU or Modbus ASCII. This profile is applicable to environments in which multiple masters will control the slave or slaves.



Configuration Options

The serial port connection must be configured for the protocol required by the slave, in this case Modbus RTU or Modbus ASCII.

The network connection usually does not require configuration. The only exception is if the master requires COM port redirection. In this case, the master is an application that resides on a PC, such as a Microsoft Windows

system, and communicates only with devices on COM ports.

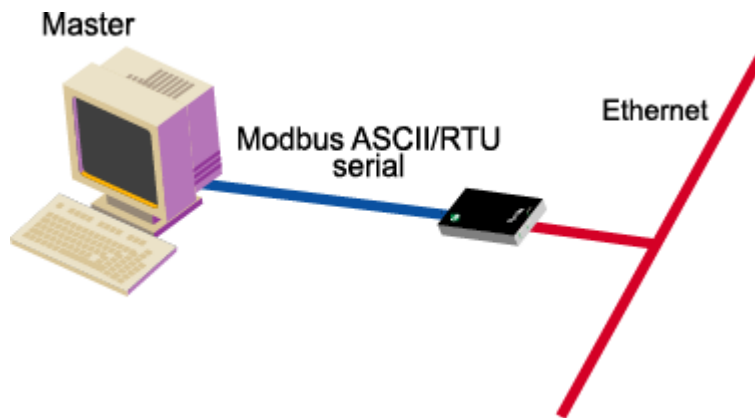
Locating Setup Information

- To configure the serial port for Modbus ASCII or Modbus RTU, see "Configuring a Serial-Connected Slave: Generic Procedure" on page 49.
- To setup a PC and the device server for COM port redirection using RealPort, see "Setting Up COM Port Redirection" on page 52.

Modbus Profile: Serial-Connected Master

About This Profile

Use this profile to connect a master device using Modbus RTU or Modbus ASCII to the serial port of the device server.



Configuration Options

The serial port connection must be configured for the protocol required by the master, in this case Modbus RTU or Modbus ASCII. If the remote slave supports TCP socket communication, which is the case if the remote slave is connected to another device server, Digi recommends this option. Modbus/TCP is the other supported network option. This master can be configured to control up to 8 slaves.

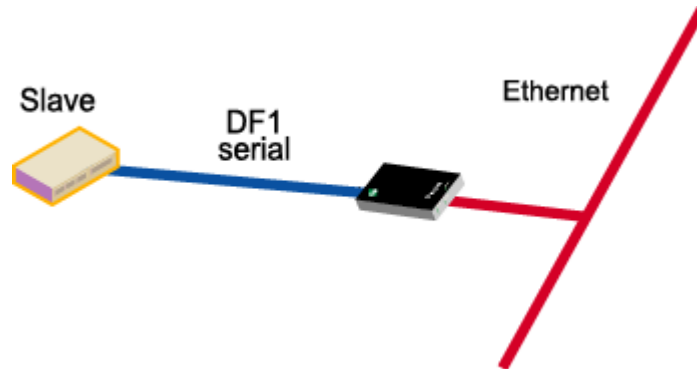
Locating Setup Information

- To configure the port for Modbus ASCII or Modbus RTU and the network for TCP socket communication, see "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: TCP/UDP Sockets" on page 50.
- To configure the port for Modbus ASCII or Modbus RTU and the network for Modbus/TCP, see "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: Generic Procedure" on page 50.

DF1 Profile: Serial-Connected Slave

About This Profile

Use this profile to connect a slave device (or devices if multiple slaves are connected) using DF1 Full-Duplex and DF1 Half-Duplex protocols.



Configuration Options

The serial port connection must be configured for the protocol required by the slave, in this case DF1 Full-Duplex or DF1 Half-Duplex.

The network connection usually does not require configuration. The only exception is if the master requires COM port redirection. In this case, the master is an application that resides on a PC, such as a Microsoft Windows system, and communicates only with devices on COM ports.

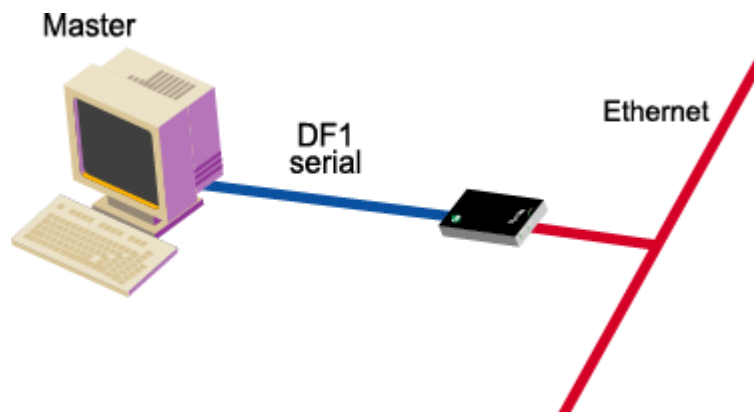
Locating Setup Information

- To configure the serial port of the device server for DF1 Full-Duplex or DF1 Half-Duplex, see "Configuring a Serial-Connected Slave: Generic Procedure" on page 49.
- To setup a PC and the device server for COM port redirection using RealPort, see "Setting Up COM Port Redirection" on page 52.

DF1 Profile: Serial-Connected Master

About This Profile

Use this profile to connect a master device using DF1 Full-Duplex and DF1 Half-Duplex protocols to the serial port.



Configuration Options

The serial port connection must be configured for the protocol required by the master, in this case DF1 Full-Duplex or DF1 Half-Duplex. If the remote slave supports TCP socket communication, which is the case if the remote slave is connected to another device server, Digi recommends this option. For DF1 Full-Duplex users, Allen Bradley Ethernet and Ethernet/IP are other supported network options.

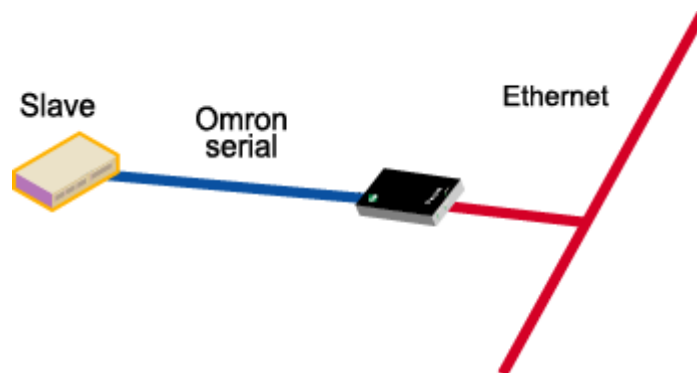
Locating Setup Information

- To configure the port for DF1 Full-Duplex or DF1 Half-Duplex and the network for TCP socket communication, see "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: TCP/UDP Sockets" on page 50.
- To configure the port for DF1 Full-Duplex and the network for Allen Bradley Ethernet or Ethernet IP, see "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: Generic Procedure" on page 50.

Omron Family Profile: Serial-Connected Slave

About This Profile

Use this profile to connect a slave device (or devices) using one of the Omron serial port protocols, Hostlink, FINS, or CompoWay/F.



Configuration Options

The serial port connection must be configured for the protocol required by the slave, Hostlink, FINS, or CompoWay/F.

The network connection usually does not require configuration. The only exception is if the master requires COM port redirection. In this case, the master is an application that resides on a PC, such as a Microsoft Windows system, and communicates only with devices on COM ports.

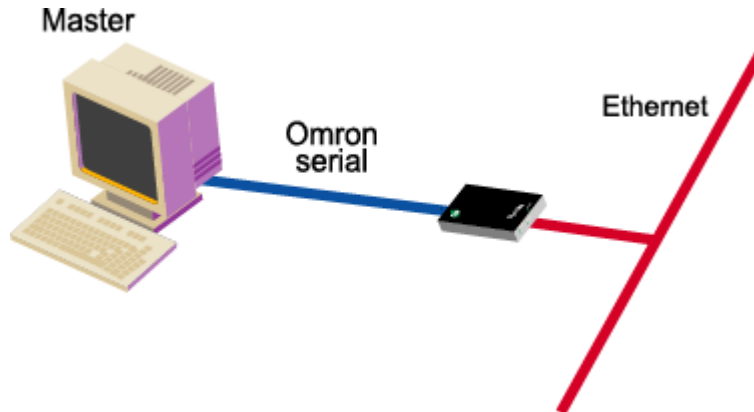
Locating Setup Information

- To configure the serial port of the device server for any of the Omron protocols, see "Configuring a Serial-Connected Slave: Generic Procedure" on page 49.
- To setup a PC and the device server for COM port redirection using RealPort, see "Setting Up COM Port Redirection" on page 52.

Omron Family Profile: Serial-Connected Master

About This Profile

Use this profile if you want to connect a master device to the serial port using one of the Omron serial port protocols, Hostlink, FINS, or CompoWay/F.



Configuration Options

The serial port connection must be configured for the protocol required by the master, in this case Hostlink, FINS, or CompoWay/F. If the remote slave supports TCP socket communication, which includes a slave connected to another device server, Digi recommends this network option. UDP Sockets is another supported network option.

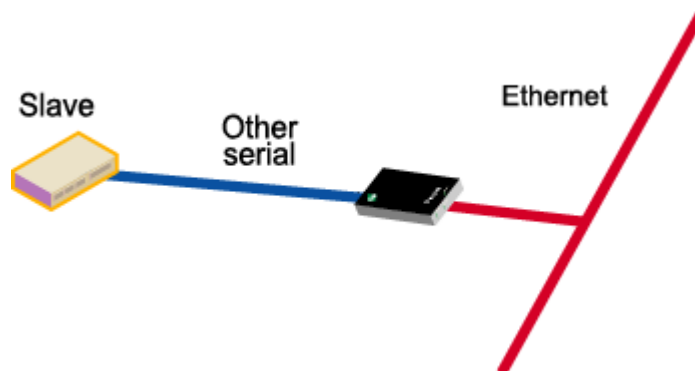
Locating Setup Information

To configure the port for one of the Omron protocols and the network for TCP or UDP socket communication, see "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: TCP/UDP Sockets" on page 50.

Other Serial Port Protocol Profile: Serial-Connected Slave

About This Profile

Use this profile if you want to connect a slave device to the serial port using any IA serial port protocol not previously discussed.



Configuration Options

In this configuration, you do not set up the port of the device server for an

IA protocol. If you plan to use RealPort for COM port redirection, you simply set up the port for RealPort. If you plan to have the master access the device server using TCP or UDP sockets, you simply configure the standard serial port parameters required by the attached slave, such as line speed, number of data bits, and parity scheme. No special network configuration is required in either case.

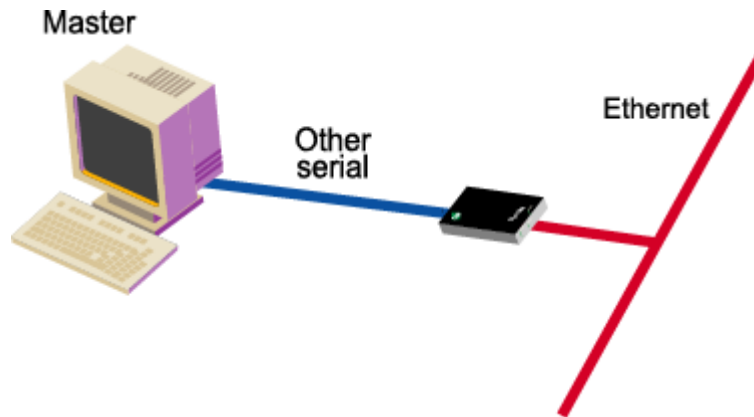
Locating Setup Information

- To set up the device server for RealPort, see "Setting Up COM Port Redirection" on page 52.
- To set up the port for an "unsupported" IA protocol, see "Configuring a Serial-Connected Slave: Other IA Protocol" on page 51.

Other Serial Port Protocol Profile: Serial-Connected Master

About This Profile

Use this profile if you want to connect a master device to the serial port using any IA serial port protocol not previously discussed.



Configuration Options

In this configuration, you do not set up the port of the device server for an IA protocol. You simply configure the standard serial port parameters required by the attached master, such as line speed, number of data bits, and parity scheme and then configure the port for autoconnection.

Locating Setup Information

See "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: Other IA Protocol" on page 51.

Configuring a Serial-Connected Slave: Generic Procedure

About This Procedure

Use this procedure when a protocol slave is connected to the serial port of the device server. Use it except when the associated master requires COM port redirection. (See "Setting Up COM Port Redirection" on page 52 for information.)

Procedure

1. Access the web interface by entering the device server IP address in a browser's URL window.
2. Log in to the device server as `root`. The default password is `dbps`.
3. From the main menu, choose Setup Wizards > Industrial Protocols.
4. Choose the serial port protocol required by the slave that is connected to the serial port.
5. Choose Slave as the device type.

Any number of network masters can communicate with the slave.

Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: Generic Procedure

About This Procedure

Use this procedure when a protocol master is connected to the serial port of the device server. Use it except when the master requires TCP socket or UDP socket communication. (See "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: TCP/UDP Sockets" on page 50 for information.)

Procedure

1. Access the web interface by entering the device server IP address in a browser's URL window.
2. Log in to the device server as `root`. The default password is `dbps`.
3. From the main menu, choose Setup Wizards > Industrial Protocols.
4. Choose the serial port protocol required by the master.
5. Choose Master as the Mode.
6. Configure up to 8 network slaves.

Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: TCP/UDP Sockets

About This Procedure

Use this procedure in the following situations:

- When a protocol master using one of the supported serial port protocols (Modbus ASCII, Modbus RTU, DF1 Full-Duplex, DF1 Half-Duplex, FINS, Hostlink, CompoWay/F or a protocol that meets Digi's definition of a "user-defined" protocol) is connected to the serial port
- When the master requires TCP or UDP sockets for network communication

Procedure

1. Access the web interface by entering the device server IP address in a browser's URL window.
2. Log in to the device server as `root`. The default password is `dbps`.
3. From the main menu, choose Setup Wizards > Industrial Protocols.
4. Choose the serial port protocol required by the master.

5. Choose Master as the Mode.
6. Configure up to 8 network slaves.
7. Change the default socket number only if required.

Configuring a Serial-Connected Slave: Other IA Protocol

About This Procedure

Use this procedure in the following situations:

- When the device connected to the serial port is a slave that is using a “non-supported” serial-port protocol, that is, the serial port protocol is not Modbus ASCII, Modbus RTU, DF1 Half-Duplex, DF1 Full-Duplex, FINS, Hostlink, CompoWay/F, or a protocol that meets the definition of a “user-defined” protocol
- When you do not want to set up the device server for RealPort COM Port redirection
- When multiple masters will not be communicating with this slave

Procedure

1. Access the web interface by entering the device server IP address in a browser’s URL window.
2. Log in to the device server as `root`. The default password is `dbps`.
3. From the main menu, choose Configure > Port.
4. From the Port configuration screen, set the Device type to Printer, adjust other serial port communication parameters as required by the connected slave, and click Submit.
5. Choose Advanced, check Binary Mode, and click Submit.

Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: Other IA Protocol

About This Procedure

Use this procedure when the device connected to the serial port is a master that is using a “non-supported” serial-port protocol, that is, the serial port protocol is not Modbus ASCII, Modbus RTU, DF1 Half-Duplex, DF1 Full-Duplex, FINS, Hostlink, CompoWay/F, or a protocol that meets the definition of a “user-defined” protocol.

Procedure

1. Access the web interface by entering the device server IP address in a browser’s URL window.
2. Log in to the device server as `root`. The default password is `dbps`.
3. From the main menu, choose Configure > Port.
4. From the Port configuration screen, set the Device type to Modem In, adjust other serial port communication parameters as required by the connected master, then choose Submit.

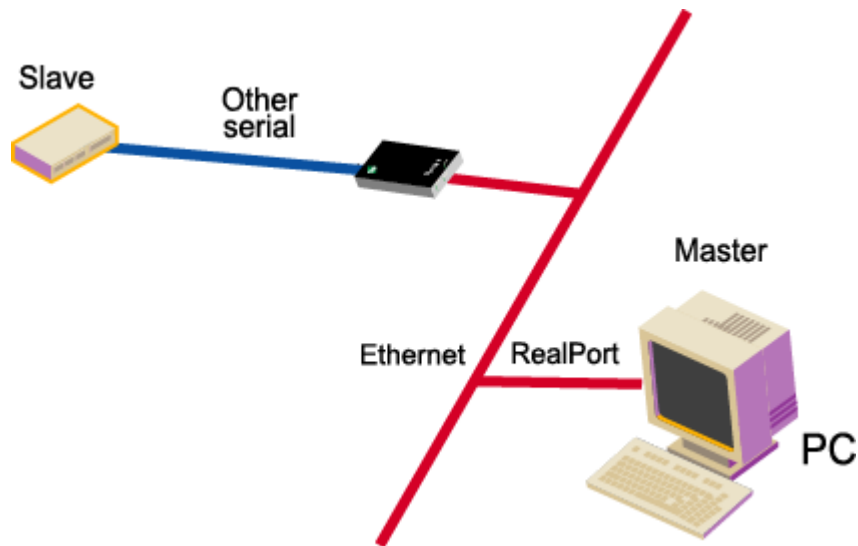
The Terminal type field does not matter.

5. If you want to configure the port to launch an automatic connection to the slave, click Advanced.
6. Choose Enable Autoconnect
7. Specify the IP address of the slave.
8. Specify a TCP port to use for this connection. If this is a connection to another device server, use 2101 as the TCP port number.
9. If you want the autoconnection to launch immediately, choose Force DCD.
10. Choose Binary Mode.
11. If you want to enable UDP sockets (instead of TCP sockets), choose UDP Serial, use the online help for information on completing configuration task.
12. When you complete configuration, click Submit.

Setting Up COM Port Redirection

About These Procedures

Use these procedures when a slave is connected to the serial port of the device server and the master, which must be an application residing on a Microsoft Windows system, requires COM port redirection.



Setup Tasks: An Overview

To enable Com port redirection--which requires that RealPort software be running on the same PC as the master application--complete the following tasks:

1. Configure the serial port for RealPort.
See "Procedure: Configuring the Serial Port for RealPort" on page 53.
2. Install RealPort software on a host system.

Note: See the RealPort Installation Guide on the Digi CD under documentation.

3. Configure the port on the RealPort PC.

See the PC's documentation for information on configuring serial ports.

Procedure: Configuring the Serial Port for RealPort

Use this topic for information on configuring the Digi One IAP.

1. Access the Digi One IAP configuration from a web browser by entering the device's IP address in the browser's URL window.
2. Log on to the Digi One IAP as the `root` user as shown. The default password is `dbps`.
3. Do one of the following:

If the slave is using a supported serial port protocol	If the slave is not using a supported serial port protocol
Choose Port from the main menu. Set the Device Profile to IA. Click Apply and enter the protocol information.	Choose Setup Wizards > RealPort. Use the wizard to complete configuration.

4. Use the Add Digi RealPort wizard and the associated help text to configure the RealPort driver with the IP address and TCP port number used by the device server.
5. Follow the prompts to complete configuration of the RealPort driver.

Enabling Pass-Through Port

About these procedures

The Digi One IAP has a second DIP switch on the top of the device for enabling the pass-through port. When the pass-through port DIP switch is enabled (ON), the DIP switch bank for EIA-232/422/485 operates for the screw terminal port only. The screw terminal port is port 1. The DB-9 serial port operates as the second port supporting only EIA-232.

The following are the procedures to enable the pass-through port as well as diagnostic and troubleshooting tips for using the pass-through port.

Procedure: Enabling the pass-through port

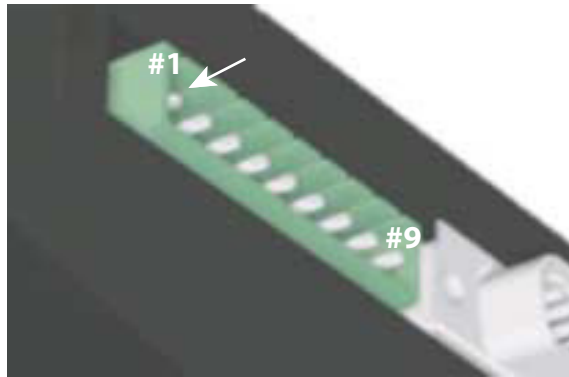
1. While the unit is off, slide the pass-through switch to ON.
2. Power up the unit.
3. Install RealPort from the Access Resource CD under Software.

Note: If the unit has already been configured and you are adding the pass-through port, reboot the unit after enabling the pass-through port. If RealPort is installed before the pass-through port is enabled, the driver must be reinstalled. Configure the pass-through port as the Master port. See "Configuring a Serial-Connected Master: Other IA Protocol" on page 51.

Running Diagnostics

The following diagrams are for the screw terminal loopback to be used when testing two port functionality with the user diagnostics. When running diagnostics, connect to the DB-9. When running user diagnostics in single

port mode, remove the TS-9 loopback.



Screw Terminal Connector	232	485
Pin 1	RTS	RTS+
Pin 2	DTR	RTS-
Pin 3	Tx	Tx+
Pin 4	RI	Tx-
Pin 5	GND	GND
Pin 6	Rx	Rx+
Pin 7	DSR	Rx-
Pin 8	CTS	CTS+
Pin 9	DCD	CTS-

232 Loopback for screw terminal
Connect Pin 1 to 8
Connect Pins 2,4,7,9
Connect Pin 3 to 6

485 Loopback for screw terminal
Connect Pin 1 to 8
Connect Pin 2 to 9
Connect Pin 3 to 6
Connect Pin 4 to 7

Updating POST Code

This procedure shows you how to upgrade POST code from a file or TFTP. Typically, POST upgrades are not required and should only be done if the firmware release notes indicate that this step is required.

Note: The preferred method is to use your web browser and download the file onto your PC. TFTP, however, is often used in UNIX environments, so TFTP is supported as well.

Prerequisite

This procedure assumes that:

- You have already downloaded the firmware file from the Digi web site
- TFTP is running (if you are using the TFTP option)

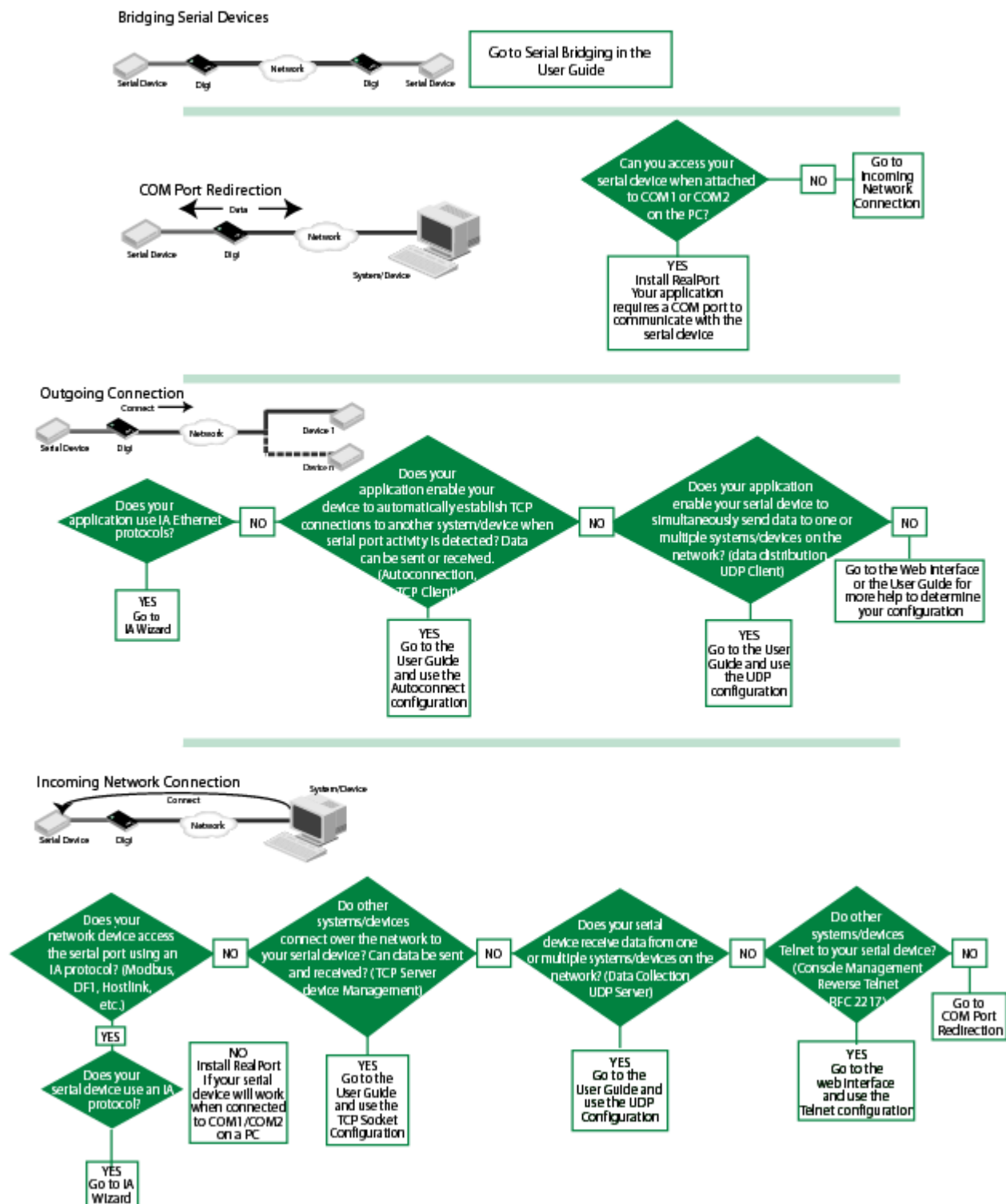
Procedure

1. Open a web browser and enter the device server's IP address in the URL window.
2. When the device server prompts you to log in, enter the following:
 - User Name is **root**
 - The root default password is **dbps**
3. Choose Upgrade Firmware from the main menu.

4. From the dropdown menu, select Boot/POST.
5. Click Browse to select the Boot/Post image.
6. Click Update.

RealPort Decision Guide

Trying to decide if you need to install RealPort? Use these decision maps to help you decide. Follow the scenario closest to what you are trying to do then follow the questions for additional directions.



Use this chapter for the initial configuration of your Digi Wireless device. After the initial configuration, the device can be configured using the same methods as the other Digi TS family products.

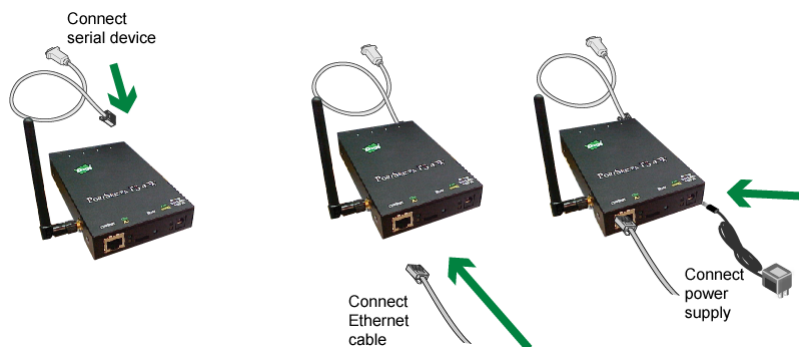
Configuration Considerations

The Digi wireless devices work ONLY with the antennae provided. You can use the wizard available on the Software and Documentation CD to configure your wireless device. You will need an Ethernet cable and a network PC to configure the wireless Digi device. After assigning the IP address, access the device from your browser by entering the IP address in the URL address bar.



Initial Configuration Using Ethernet

1. Connect serial cable, Ethernet cable, and power supply.



2. Insert the CD in the drive. The configuration wizard will automatically start. Follow the steps in the wizard (either for Microsoft Windows or Unix) to configure the device.

Or:

If you do not want to use the wizard, click Cancel and follow the remaining procedure steps to set up the IP address and configure the device through the web interface.

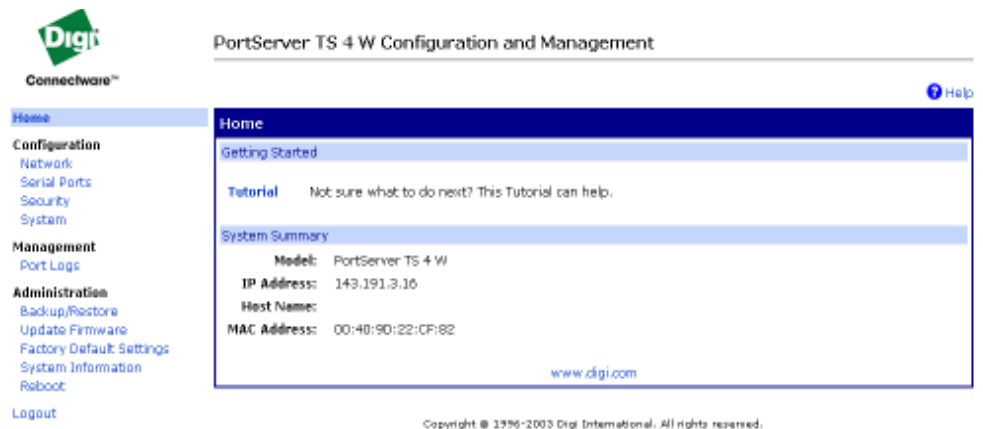
3. Select **Discover Digi Device (from the CD)**.
4. Select the wireless device and assign the IP address.
5. Click **Set IP**.
6. Enter the IP address, Subnet, and Gateway mask and click OK.

7. Select the device and click **Configure** to launch your browser.
8. Enter the username **root** and password **dbps** and click OK.



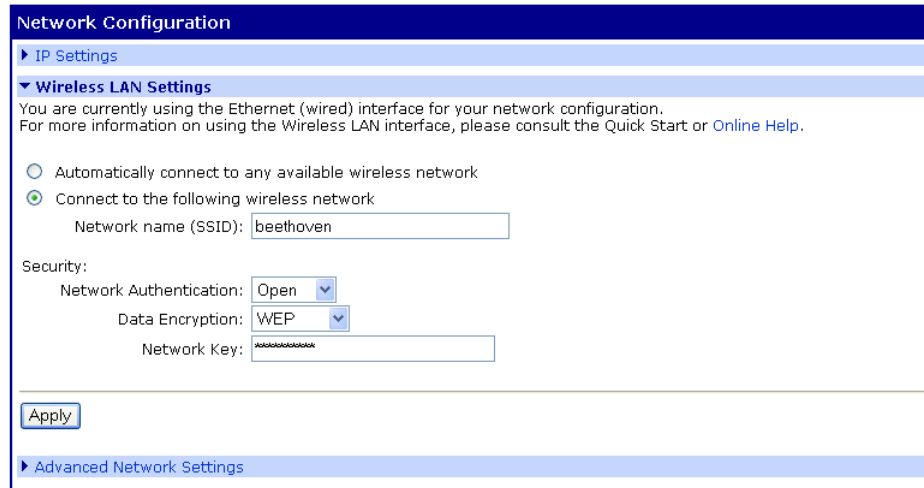
The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Enter Network Password". It has a blue title bar with a question mark icon and a close button. The main area is light gray. On the left, there is a yellow key icon. To the right of the icon, the text "Please type your user name and password." is displayed. Below this, there are four fields: "Site:" with the value "192.168.2.2", "Realm:" with the value "PortServer TS 4 MEI Wireless", "User Name:" with the value "root", and "Password:" with the value "xxxx". Below these fields is a checkbox labeled "Save this password in your password list". At the bottom right, there are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel".

The home screen appears.



9. Click **Network > Wireless LAN**

10. Enter parameters, click Apply to save.



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Network Configuration". It has two main sections: "IP Settings" and "Wireless LAN Settings". The "Wireless LAN Settings" section is expanded, showing a message: "You are currently using the Ethernet (wired) interface for your network configuration. For more information on using the Wireless LAN interface, please consult the Quick Start or [Online Help](#)." Below this, there are two radio buttons: "Automatically connect to any available wireless network" (unselected) and "Connect to the following wireless network" (selected). Under the selected option, there is a text field for "Network name (SSID)" containing the text "beethoven". Below this, there is a "Security:" section with three fields: "Network Authentication" (a dropdown menu set to "Open"), "Data Encryption" (a dropdown menu set to "WEP"), and "Network Key" (a text field with masked characters). At the bottom of the "Wireless LAN Settings" section is an "Apply" button. Below the "Apply" button is a link for "Advanced Network Settings".

11. Click **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

Note: **WARNING!!!!** changing the Advanced Network Settings could cause you to 'lose' your device on the Network. Digi International recommends that you do NOT alter the Advanced Network Settings. If you alter these settings - you may need to reset your device with the reset button and reconfigure your device as if it were new. See "Resetting Configuration to Defaults" on page 90 for instructions.

Be advised these settings are correct for most environments.

12. Unplug the Ethernet cable from the Digi device, disconnect the power, and power the unit up (reboot).

Configuration is complete.

This chapter describes configuring MEI (Multiple Electrical Interface) settings through the web interface for the PortServer TS 8 MEI* and PortServer TS 16 MEI*. The internal MEI settings are switched to EIA-232 by default.

*Except for the PortServer TS 8 MEI and PortServer TS 16 MEI devices, the remaining Digi TS Family have external DIP switches for MEI settings.

About MEI Settings

PortServer TS 8/16 MEI devices are shipped with the ports switched to EIA-232 by default. The 232 drivers will generate voltages of 6V max. This voltage is well within the tolerances of EIA 422/485. The 232 drivers are current limited so they can't over-drive another EIA-422/485 output and damage their devices.

The same engineering applies if a port is set at EIA-422 and a 232 device is connected to it. The voltage generated is within the tolerance of the serial device and will not damage either device.

In either case, your serial device may or may not produce 'data chatter' - that is, text strings that have no meaning. This is an indication that the MEI settings are not in agreement and should be configured.

If there is a loss of power to the unit, the device will not lose the MEI configuration. After it boots up, it will recall and apply the last MEI settings.

Configure the MEI Switches

1. Log into the Digi PortServer TS
2. Click **Serial Ports** > port #
3. Select your port profile for your environment and click Apply.
4. Click **MEI Serial Settings**
5. Select the Tx Control setting for your scenario.

Serial Port Configuration - Port 1
Return to Serial Ports
Previous
Next

Port Profile
Basic Serial Settings
MEI Serial Settings

Multiple Electrical Interface (MEI) Mode

☒ EIA-232
☐ EIA-422/EIA-485

Pin Out:

☐ Terminated
☒ Un-terminated
☐ 2-wire
☒ 4-wire

☐ Enable alternate pin-out for 4-wire mode

Transmission Control:
☐ Always keep transmitter enabled
☒ Automatically control transmitter by data

Apply

Advanced Serial Settings
Restore Factory Serial Port Settings

Note: Select Tx Control > Always on if this device is the only one transmitting on one wire pair, such as a single master in a master/slave configuration or if only two devices are attached. Use Tx Control > Auto if multiple devices need to share the bus in a dual master scenario or if the device is acting as slave in a multidrop environment. See "Four-Wire Multi-Drop Network Scenarios" on page 63 for more information about multi-drop scenarios.

- Click Apply and the settings will take effect.
- Repeat steps 2-6 for each port.
- If you have not done so already, connect your serial device to the appropriate serial port.

Table for Pin Outs

Pin Number	EIA-232 Signal	Standard 10-Pin EIA-422/485 Signal (4/8 Wire)	Optional 8 pin EIA-422/485 Signal (Alt-4-Wire)	EIA-485 Signal (2-Wire Mode)
01	RI	TXD- (B)		
02	DSR	RxD- (B)	RxD- (B)	Data- (B)
03	RTS	RTS+ (A)	TxD+ (A)	
04	CGND	CGND	CGND	CGND
05	/TxD	TxD+ (A)		
06	/RxD	RxD+ (A)	RxD+ (A)	Data+ (A)
07	SGND	SGND	SGND	SGND
08	CTS	CTS+		
09	DTR	RTS- (B)	TxD- (B)	

Pin Number	EIA-232 Signal	Standard 10-Pin EIA-422/485 Signal (4/8 Wire)	Optional 8 pin EIA-422/485 Signal (Alt-4-Wire)	EIA-485 Signal (2-Wire Mode)
10	DCD	CTS- (B)		

Set the Supported Baud Rate for Multi-drop Support

The PortServer TS 8/16 MEI requires setting a baud rate range in order to perform the automatic transmitter control. This setting does not influence the performance in EIA-232 mode or for EIA-422/485 configurations where the transmitter is always on.

The range supported by default is: 50 -230400 bps

To change the supported baud rate range

1. Select System > MEI.
2. Select Baud rate from the drop down box.
3. Select Enable all serial ports (to enable the serial port transmitter) if appropriate.

System Configuration

- System
- Date/Time
- PPP
- SNMP
- MEI**
 - Multiple Electrical Interface (MEI) Baud Rates (only if transmitter is controlled by data)
 - Maximum: bps (range: 150 to 9600 bps)

4. Click Apply for configuration to take effect.

Four-Wire Multi-Drop Network Scenarios

There are two scenarios of devices on a four-wire multi-drop network. The Master and the Slave. A Master has a dedicated pair of wires to talk to the Slaves. The Slaves share a return pair to the Master and need to control their transmitters so that only one device at a time uses that pair. Following are the specific procedures to set up a Master or Slave MEI setting.

MEI Configuration for a Single Master:

1. Click **Serial Ports** > port # > **MEI Serial Settings**
2. Select 422/485, Tx Control > Always on.
3. Select Enable alternative pinout (altpin). This option is only enabled with 4 Wire. See the following table for pin out information.
4. Click Apply for settings to take effect.

MEI Configuration for a Slave:

1. Click **Serial Ports** > port # > **MEI Serial Settings**
2. Select 422/485, Tx Control > Auto.
3. Select Enable alternative pinout (altpin). This option is only enabled with 4 wire. See the "MEI Configuration for a Slave:" on page 64 for more information.
4. Click Apply for settings to take effect.

Note: You do not need to reboot after you click Apply for MEI settings to take effect.

Embedded Modem

The PortServer TS 1 M MEI and PortServer TS 3 M MEI function as both terminal server and modem. The embedded modem can be used with PPP, dial-in, dial-out, or auto answer and conforms to the standard AT command interface.

The PortServer TS 1 M MEI and PortServer TS 3 M MEI allow

- remote monitoring
- diagnostics
- data collection
- dial-up, wireless, or Ethernet connectivity

For a complete AT command reference see the AT Command reference from the CD under Documentation.

The remaining ports can be configured the same as any Digi TS Family product, either through the web interface or command line.

Installing the PortServer TS 1/3 M MEI

The PortServer TS 1/3 M MEI comes with a bi-directional cable for connecting the modem (port 1) to the phone line.

1. Plug the cable with the ferrite end into the modem port.
2. Plug other end into phone line.
3. Connect Ethernet.
4. Connect power supply.



Configuring the PortServer TS 1/3 M MEI

1. Follow the setup wizard from the CD to assign an IP.
2. If the wizard scenarios need additional configuration, login to the device IP from the URL.
3. Select **Serial Ports** > Change profile
4. Select the appropriate profile (Custom shows all options)

5. Enter the appropriate parameters and click Apply to save.
6. Click **Reboot** for changes to apply.

Modem Emulation

Modem emulation enables a system administrator to configure a networked Digi device to act as a modem. The Digi device emulates modem responses to a serial device and seamlessly sends and receives data over an Ethernet network instead of a PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network). The advantage for a user is the ability to retain legacy software applications without modification and use a less expensive Ethernet network in place of public telephone lines.

Note: Port one on the PortServer TS 1/3 M MEI is an actual embedded modem. The remaining ports are capable of emulating a modem.

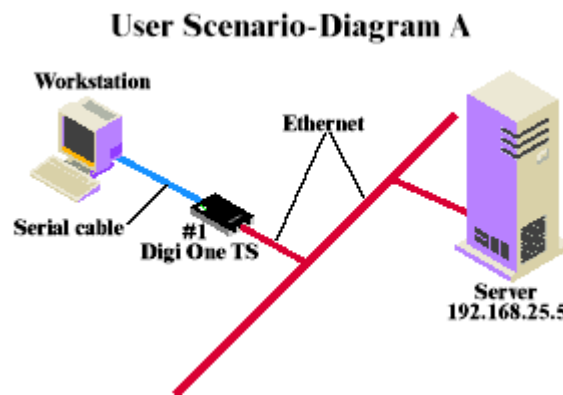
To use a Digi device for modem emulation, do the following:

- Use a cable with the correct wiring pinouts (see "Modem Emulation Cable Signals" on page 68)
- Configure the serial ports and device type with the Web Interface serial port profile - Modem Emulation

Note: Before AT commands are accepted, DSR must go high on the Digi device.

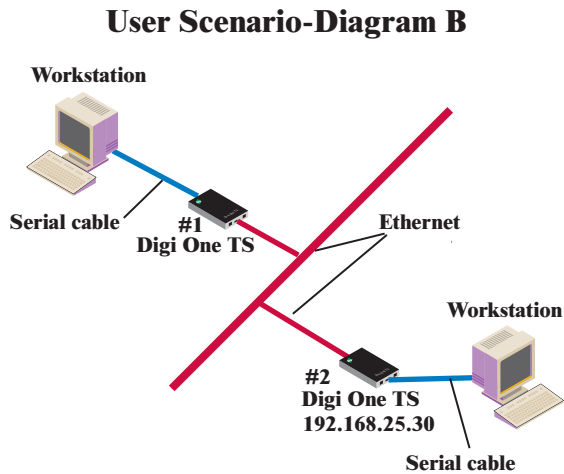
Common User Scenarios

The Digi device in modem emulation mode allows for the easy replacement of modems in almost any environment where there is a LAN or WAN.



In Diagram A, the PortServer TS 1 MEI replaces a modem connected to a workstation running an application. The PortServer TS 1 MEI allows for the use of software applications without modification by responding to all the AT commands configured in the workstation application. The PortServer TS 1 MEI connects to the IP Address of the server when an `ATDT ipaddress:port` (`ATDT 192.168.25.5:50001`) command is issued. Once the remote device establishes the TCP connection, a `CONNECT` message is sent to the serial port and only then does the Digi device switch from AT command mode to data mode. Using the modem escape sequence or dropping DTR on either side terminates the connection. A `DISCONNECT` message will be sent to the application if

the remote side closes the TCP connection.



In Diagram B, two Digi devices will replace modems on both sides of the connection. The initiation of the connection occurs with either of the Digi devices. If both ends are Digi devices, the TCP listening port number is 50001 for port 1. An example of the connection command is `ATDT 192.168.25.30:50001`. Upon establishing a successful TCP connection, a `CONNECT` message is sent to the serial port and only then does the Digi device switch from AT command mode to data mode. After the `CONNECT` is received, the transmission of data begins. Using the modem escape sequence or dropping DTR on either side terminates the connection.

Modem Emulation Cable Signals

Use the following signal assignments to make a cable connecting the Digi device to a serial device.

Serial Device		Digi Device
CTS (in)	←	RTS (out)
RTS (out)	→	CTS (in)
DSR (in)	↔	DSR (in)
DTR (out)	→	
DCD (in)	←	DTR (out)
TX (out)	→	RX (in)
RX (in)	←	TX (out)
GND	—	GND

DSR and DTR on the serial device side are connected to the DSR signal of the Digi device.

Scenarios for Modem Emulation

Outgoing Modem Emulation Connection

Serial device sends `ATDx.x.x.x:y` command, which triggers the Digi device to establish a telnet connection to destination IP=`x.x.x.x`, port=`y`.

Incoming Modem Emulation Connection

A device on the network telnets to port 50001 (50000+1 = 1st serial port). This incoming connection triggers the Digi device to generate a RING on the serial port. The device attached to the serial port will answer the RING and the connection is established.

Modem Emulation Pooling

This is a combination of Incoming Modem Emulation Connection and a hunt group. A device on the network telnets to port 50000. The Digi device checks if a serial port configured for modem emulation is available. If so, it connects to the port, otherwise returns an error.

Modem Emulation Bridge

A combination of Outgoing and Incoming Modem Emulation Connections, in which both serial devices require to talk to a modem. The first serial device telnets to the second device using ATDx.x.x.x:y, the second device gets a RING and accepts the incoming telnet connection.

Originating, Answering, and Disconnecting Calls

In the following table, an application requests a TCP session with the Digi device. The table displays the responses of the Digi device and application as they negotiate a TCP connection.

Application AT Command	Digi Device Response	Notes
AT&F	OK.	AT command request to restore defaults to factory settings-Digi device responds OK.
ATDT <i>ipaddress:TCPport#</i>	Receives request to start a TCP session. CONNECT 115200.	Request to start TCP session with IP address and TCP port number of the Digi device-which then starts a TCP session
<P>+++<P>	OK	Escape sequence is sent <P> is Pause in seconds with "+++" being the escape sequence in ASCII characters - Digi device switches from AT command to data mode
ATH	NO CARRIER response sent	Disconnect AT command is sent-Digi device responds with NO CARRIER

In the following table, the Digi device receives a request for a connection.

AT Command	Digi Device Response	Notes
	RING	The Digi device sends a Call Notification
ATA (or ATS0=n)	CONNECT 115200	Manual (ATA) or Auto Answer (ATS0=n) response-the Digi device sends a CONNECT message when the TCP session is started
	NO CARRIER	The Digi device sends a NO CARRIER message when the remote disconnects

Originating Calls

To send data to a Digi device, enter the following information for your application replacing the telephone number with the Digi device's IP address and TCP port number. Enter the following command:

ATDT *ipaddress:tcp_port#*

an example is ATDT 146.135.13.5:50001

Answering Calls

The Digi device listens on a pre-defined TCP port to receive data. When the Digi device receives a call notification (RING) through a serial port to begin a TCP connection, it needs to reply with an ATA or a pre-configured Auto-Answer to answer the call.

Note: The TCP ports assigned to the serial ports are as follows:
Serial port 1 listens on TCP port 50001
Serial port 2 listens on TCP port 50002
Serial port 3 listens on TCP port 50003
Serial port 4 listens on TCP port 50004

Disconnecting Calls

The TCP connection disconnects by either dropping the DTR signal on the serial port or sending the escape sequence <P>+++<P> to the Digi device. <P> represents a one second pause.

Disconnecting Calls-Digi Device

The Digi device sends a NO CARRIER response to the serial port when the network connection is dropped.

Modem Emulation AT Command Set

AT Command	Function	Result Code
ATA	Answer command: The Digi device will go off hook and answer a TCP connection request.	

AT Command	Function	Result Code	
ATD<IP>: <TCP PORT>	This command directs the Digi device to go on-line, dial according to the IP address entered as follow 191.1.2.3:12 and attempt to establish a TCP connection. If no dial string is supplied, the Digi device will respond no dial tone. Note: If the ATD command is issued before the S1 register has cleared, the modem will respond with the NO CARRIER result code. Dial Modifiers. The valid dial string parameters are described below. Punctuation characters may be used for clarity with parentheses, hyphen, and spaces being ignored.		
	0-9		DTMF digits 0 to 9.
	.		Dot notation used for IP addresses. IP addresses are written as four numbers separated by periods, where the first number is between 1 and 255 and the other three numbers are between 0 and 255. Retype the IP address in the format xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx .
	:		Colon notation used for the TCP port
	L		Re-dial last number: the modem will re-dial the last valid telephone number. The L must be immediately after the D with all the following characters ignored.
	P		This command is accepted, but not acted on.
	T		This command is accepted, but not acted on.
	R		This command is accepted, but not acted on.
	S=n		Dial the number stored in the directory (n=0 to 3). (See &Z.)
	,		Dial pause: the modem will pause for a time specified by S8 before dialing the digits following “,”.
	-		Ignored: may be used to format the dial string.
	<space>		Ignored: may be used to format the dial string.
	<I>		Invalid character: will be ignored.
ATEn	Command echo. The Digi device enables or disables the echo of characters to the DTE according to the parameter supplied. The parameter value, if valid, is written to S14 bit 1. E0 : Disables command echo E1 : Enables command echo	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise	
ATH	Disconnect (Hang up) command This command initiates a hang up sequence. H0 : Disconnect the TCP session if the modem is currently on line. H1 : If on-hook, the Digi device will go off-hook and enter command mode.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise	
ATIn	Identification command I0 reports product code. Example: Digi device I1 reports 255 I2 reports “OK” I3 reports “OK” I4 reports DIGI_DS_TS I5 reports “OK” I6 reports “OK” I7 reports “OK” I8 reports “ERROR” I9 reports “ERROR”	OK n=0 or 9 ERROR Otherwise	

AT Command	Function	Result Code
ATLn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 or 3 ERROR Otherwise
ATMn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 or 3 ERROR Otherwise
ATNn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
ATOn	Return to On-Line Data Mode. This command determines how the modem will enter the on-line data mode. If the modem is in the on-line command mode, the modem enters the on-line data mode. If the modem is in the off-line command mode (no connection), ERROR is reported. O0Enters on-line data mode. Handling is determined by the Call Establishment task. Generally, if a connection exists, this command connects the DTE back to the remote modem after an escape (+++). O1Same as above	OKn = 0 or 1 and a connection exists. ERROR Otherwise or if not connected.
ATP	Accepted but ignored.	OK
ATQn	Quiet Results Codes Control command. The command enables or disables the sending of the result codes to the DTE according to the parameter supplied. The parameter value, if valid, is written to S14 bit 2. Q0 Enables result code to the DTE (Default). Q1 Disables result code to the DTE	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
ATSn	Read/Write S- Register. n Establishes S-register n as the last register accessed n=v Sets S-Register n to the value v. n? Reports the value of S-Register n.	
ATT	Accepted but ignored..	OK
ATVn	Result Code Form. This command selects the sending of short-form or long-form codes to the DTE. The parameter, if valid, is written to S14 bit 3. V0 Enables short-form (terse) result codes. Line feed is not issues before a short-form result. V1 Enables long-form (verbose) results codes (Default).	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
ATWn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 to 3 ERROR Otherwise
ATXn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 to 3 ERROR Otherwise
ATYn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
ATZn	Accepted but ignored. (Soft Reset and restore Profile).	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise

AT Command	Function	Result Code
AT&Cn	DCD Option. The Digi device controls the DCD output in accordance with the parameter supplied. The parameter value, if valid is written to S21 bit 5. &C0 DCD remains ON at all times. &C1 DCD follows the state of the connection	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Dn	DTR Option. This command interprets the ON to OFF transition of the DTR signal from the DTE in accordance with the parameter supplied. The parameter value, if valid, is written to S21 bits 3 and 4. Also see S25. &D0 -DTR is ignored (assumed ON). Allows operation with DTEs which do not provide DSR. &D1DTR drop is interpreted by the modem as if the asynchronous escape sequence had been entered. The modem returns to asynchronous command state without disconnecting. &D2DTR drop causes the modem to hang up. Auto-answer is inhibited. (Default.) &D3DTR drop causes the modem to perform a soft reset as if the Z command were received. The &Y setting determines which profile is loaded.	OK n=0 to 3 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Fn	Restore Factory Configuration (Profile) The device loads the factory default configuration (profile). The factory defaults are identified for each command and in the S-Register descriptions. A configuration (profile) consists of a subset of S-Registers. &F0Restore factory configuration 0. &F1Restore factory configuration 1.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Jn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Gn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Jn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Kn	Flow control. This command defines the DTE/DCE flow control mechanism. The parameter value, if valid, is written to S39 bits 0, 1, and 2. &K0 Disables flow control &K3 Enables RTS/CTS flow control (Default) &K4 Enables XON/XOFF flow control &K5 Enables transparent XON/XOFF flow control &K6 Enables both RTS/CTS and XON/XOFF flow control.	OK n=0,3,4,5,or 6 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Ln	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0, 1, 2 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Mn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0, 1, 2 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Pn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0, 1, 2 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Qn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 to 8 ERROR Otherwise

AT Command	Function	Result Code
AT&Rn	RTS/CTS Option This selects how the Digi device controls CTS. CTS is modified if hardware flow control is selected (see &K command). The parameter value, if valid, is written to S21 bit2. &R0CTS reflects the ability of the modem to transmit data. For example, CTS will drop during retrains. In sync mode, CTS tracks the state of RTS; the RTS-to-CTS delay is defined by S26. In async mode, CTS is normally ON and will turn OFF only if required by flow control. &R1CTS forced on (default). In sync mode, CTS is always ON (RTS transitions are ignored). tracks the state of RTS. In async mode, CTS is normally ON and will turn OFF only if required by flow control. &R2CTS follows RTS.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Sn	DSR Override This command selects how the modem will control DSR. The parameter value, if valid, is written to S21 bit 6. &S0DSR will remain ON at all times. (Default.) &S1DSR will become active after answer tone has been detected and inactive after the carrier has been lost.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Tn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n= 0 ERROR Otherwise
AT&V	Display Current Configuration and Stored Profiles There is no NVRAM support currently.	OK
AT&Vn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 to 5 ERROR Otherwise
AT&V6	Display current IP settings of the device	OK
AT&Wn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Xn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Yn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
AT&Zn	&Zn=x - Store Telephone Number. Currently not supported	OK n=0 or 3 ERROR Otherwise
AT\An	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 to 3 ERROR Otherwise
AT\Gn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
AT\Kn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 to 5 ERROR Otherwise

AT Command	Function	Result Code
AT\Nn	Operating Mode This command controls the preferred error correcting mode to be negotiated in a subsequent data connection. \N0 Selects normal speed buffered mode \N1 Serial interface selected - Selects direct mode \N2 Accepted but ignored. \N3 Accepted but ignored. \N4 Accepted but ignored. \N5 Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 to 5 ERROR Otherwise
AT\Vn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 or 1 ERROR Otherwise
AT+MS	Accepted but ignored.	OK
AT+MI	Accepted but ignored.	OK
AT%Cn	Accepted but ignored.	OK n=0 to 3 ERROR Otherwise

S-Registers

Register	Function	Range	Units	Saved	Default
S0	Rings to Auto-Answer Sets the number of rings required before the Digi device automatically answers a call. Setting this register to Zero disables auto-answer mode.	0-255	Rings	*	0
S1	Ring Counter S1 is incremented each time the modem detects a ring signal on the telephone line. S1 is cleared if no rings occur over an eight second interval.	0-255	Rings		0
S2	Escape Character S2 holds the decimal value of the ASCII character used as the escape character. The default value corresponds to an ASCII '+'. A value over 127 disables the escape process, i.e., no escape character will be recognized.	0-255	ASCII	*	43
S3	Carriage Return Character Sets the command line and result code terminator character. Pertains to asynchronous operation only.	0-127	ASCII		13
S4	Line Feed Character Sets the character recognized as a line feed. Pertains to asynchronous operation only. The Line Feed control character is output after the Carriage Return control character if verbose result codes are used.	0-127	ASCII		10
S5	Backspace Character Sets the character recognized as a backspace. Pertains to asynchronous operation only. The modem will not recognize the Backspace character if it is set to a value that is greater than 32 ASCII. This character can be used to edit a command line. When the echo command is enabled, the modem echoes back to the local DTE the Backspace character, an ASCII space character and a second Backspace character; this means a total of three characters are transmitted each time the modem processes the Backspace character.	0-32	ASCII		8
S6	Accepted but ignored.	2-255	s	*	2
S7	Accepted but ignored.	1-255	s	*	50
S8	Accepted but ignored.	0-255	s	*	2
S9	Accepted but ignored.	1-255	0.1 s	*	6
S10	Accepted but ignored.	1-255	0.1 s	*	14
S11	Accepted but ignored.	50-255	0.001 s	*	95
S12	Escape Prompt Delay Defines the maximum period, in fiftieths of a second, allowed between receipt of the last character of the three escape character sequence from the DTE and sending of the OK result code to the DTE. If any characters are detected during this time, the OK will not be sent. Note that sending of the OK result code does not affect entry into command mode.	0-255	0.02 s	*	50

Register	Function	Range	Units	Saved	Default
S13	Reserved	-	-		-
S14	General Bit Mapped Options Status Indicates the status of command options. Default:138 (8Ah) (10001010b) Bit 0This bit is ignored. Bit 1Command echo (En) 0 =Disabled (E0) 1 =Enabled (E1) (Default.) Bit 2Quiet mode (Qn) 0 =Send result codes (Q0) (Default.) 1 =Do not send result codes (Q1) Bit 3Result codes (Vn) 0 =Numeric (V0) 1 =Verbose (V1) (Default.) Bit 4Reserved Bit 5Tone (T)/Pulse (P) 0 =Tone (T) (Default.) 1 =Pulse (P) Bit 6Reserved Bit 7Originate/Answer 0 =Answer 1 =Originate (Default.)			*	138 (8Ah)
S15	Reserved	-	-		-
S16	Accepted but ignored.	-	-		0
S17	Reserved	-		-	-
S18	Accepted but ignored.	0-255	s	*	0
S19	Accepted but ignored.	-	-		0
S20	Accepted but ignored.	0-255	-	*	0

Register	Function	Range	Units	Saved	Default
S21	General Bit Mapped Options Status Indicates the status of command options. Default:52 (34h) (00110100b) Bit 0Set by &Jn command but ignored otherwise. 0 =&J0 (Default.) 1 =&J1 Bit 1Reserved Bit 2CTS behavior (&Rn) 0 =CTS tracks RTS (&R0) 1 =CTS always on (&R1) (Default.) Bits 3-4DTR behavior (&Dn) 0 =&D0 selected 1 =&D1 selected 2 =&D2 selected (Default.) 3 =&D3 selected Bit 5RLSD (DCD) behavior (&Cn) 0 =&C0 selected 1 =&C1 selected (Default.) Bit 6DSR behavior (&Sn) 0 =&S0 selected (Default.) 1 =&S1 selected Bit 7Long space disconnect (Yn) 0 =Y0 (Default.) 1 =Y1	-	-	*	52 (34h)
S22	Accepted but ignored.	-	-	*	117 (75h)

Register	Function	Range	Units	Saved	Default
S23	General Bit Mapped Options Status Indicates the status of command options. Default:62 (3Dh) (00111110b) Bit 0Grant RDL 0 =RDL not allowed (&T5) (Default.) 1 =RDL allowed (&T4) Bits 1-3DTE Rate 0 =0 - 300 bps 1 =600 bps 2 =1200 bps 3 =2400 bps 4 =4800 bps 5 =9600 bps 6 =19200 bps 7 =38400 bps or higher (Default.) Bits 4-5Assumed DTE parity 0 =even 1 =not used 2 =odd 3 =none (Default.) Bits 6-7not action applied			*	62 (3Dh)
S24	Accepted but ignored.	0-255	s	*	0
S25	Delay to DTR Off Sets the length of time that the modem will ignore DTR for taking the action specified by &Dn. Its units are seconds for synchronous modes and one hundredths of a second for other modes	0-255	s or 0.01 s		5
S26	RTS-to-CTS Delay Sets the time delay, in hundredths of a second, before the modem turns CTS ON after detecting an OFF-to-ON transition on RTS when &R0 is commanded. Pertains to synchronous operation only.	0-255	0.01 s		1
S27	General Bit Mapped Options Status	-	-	*	73 (49h)
S28	Accepted but ignored.	-	-	*	0
S29	Accepted but ignored.	0-255	10 ms		70
S30	Accepted but ignored.	0-255	10 s		0
S31	Accepted but ignored.	-	-	*	194 (C2h)
S32	XON Character	0-255	ASCII		17 (11h)
S33	XOFF Character	0-255	ASCII		19 (13h)
S34	S35 Reserved	-	-		-
S36	Accepted but ignored.	-	-	*	7

Register	Function	Range	Units	Saved	Default
S37	General Bit Mapped Options Status Telnet support for modem emulation. Default:0 Bit 0-1 Send TCP transmit data timer 0 = 100ms 1 = 200 ms 2 = 300 ms 3 = 500 ms Bits 2-3 Service TCP transmit data watermark 0 = 256 1 = 512 2 =768 3 =1024 Bits 4-5 Service TCP receive data watermark 0 = 256 1 = 512 2 =768 3 =1024 Bits 6-7 Telnet support (RFC 2217) 0 = Disabled 1 = Receive Telnet support enabled 2 = Transmit Telnet support enabled 3 = Receive and Transmit Telnet support enabled	-	-	*	0
S38	Accepted but ignored.	0-255	s		20
S39	Flow Control Bit Mapped Options Status Default:3 (00000011b) Bits 0-2Status of command options 0 =No flow control 3 =RTS/CTS (&K3) (Default.) 4 =XON/XOFF (&K4) 5 =Transparent XON (&K5) 6 =Both methods (&K6) Bits 3-7Reserved	-	-	*	3
S40	Accepted but ignored.	-	-	*	104 (68h)
S41	Accepted but ignored.	-	-	*	195 (C3h)
S42 - S45	Reserved	-	-		-
S46	Accepted but ignored.	-	-	*	138
S48	Accepted but ignored.	-	-	*	7
S82	Accepted but ignored.	-	-		128(40h)
S86	Accepted but ignored.	0-255	-		-

Register	Function	Range	Units	Saved	Default
S91	Accepted but ignored.	0-15	dBm		10 (Country dependent)
S92	Accepted but ignored.	0-15	dBm		10 (Country dependent)
S95	Accepted but ignored.	-	-	*	0
* Register value may be stored in one of two user profiles with the &W command.					

Result Codes

Short	Long Form		Short	Long Form		Short	Long Form
0	OK		13	CONNECT 7200		84	CONNECT 33600
1	CONNECT		14	CONNECT 12000		91	CONNECT 31200
2	RING		15	CONNECT 14400		165	CONNECT 32000
3	NO CARRIER		16	CONNECT 19200		166	CONNECT 34000
4	ERROR		17	CONNECT 38400		167	CONNECT 36000
5	CONNECT 1200		18	CONNECT 57600		168	CONNECT 38000
6	NO DIALTONE		19	CONNECT 115200		169	CONNECT 40000
7	BUSY		20	CONNECT 230400		170	CONNECT 42000
8	NO ANSWER		59	CONNECT 16800		171	CONNECT 44000
9	CONNECT 0600		61	CONNECT 21600		172	CONNECT 46000
10	CONNECT 2400		62	CONNECT 24000		173	CONNECT 48000
11	CONNECT 4800		63	CONNECT 26400		174	CONNECT 50000
12	CONNECT 9600		64	CONNECT 28800			

Serial Power Feature

The Serial Power feature available for the PortServer TS MEI Series and the PortServer TS W MEI Wireless Series allow the Digi device to power a serial device (power out) or use a serial device to power the Digi device (power in). The advantage of this feature is to eliminate an external power supply.

Power out is available on all ports through Ring Indicator (RI) or Data Terminal Ready (DTR). Power in is available only through RI and **only** on port one (1). The Serial Power feature is active on a specific port when that port is configured for RS 232 operation.

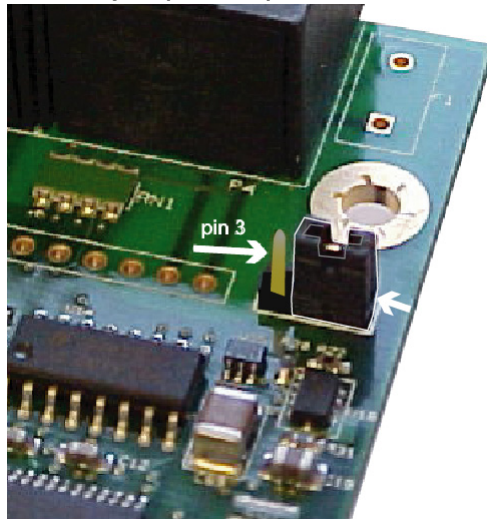
- The power out budget equals one (1) watt (the total amount of power available). The available power can be divided in any combination between the ports but the following rules must be observed:
 - RI = 5 volts @ up to 200 mA (max)
 - DTR = 9 volts @ up to 100 mA (max)
 - You may use DTR or RI as the source of power (power out) on any port but you may not use both DTR and RI on the same port.
- Pinout information
 - RI is pin 1
 - DTR is pin 9
- RI signaling is lost when the pin is used for power

Configuring RI Power

RI Power In

Ring Indicator (RI) power in accepts power into the Digi device **only** on port one. Power in is available using the RI pin. The Digi device requires power in the range of 9-30 VDC @ 525mA (max). Ports 2, 3, and 4 can still supply power to a serial device through the RI or DTR pins for each port. When using power in through the RI, the external power supplies (both powered Ethernet and the barrel connector power supply) are inoperative. Altpin will not work for RI power in.

1. Open the device case and move the black jumper to the following settings:
P-6 jumper on pins 1 and 2



Note When the jumper is placed correctly for power in, the jumper will set on the pins closest to the edge of the board. The left arrow indicates the open pin and the right arrow is pointing to the jumper.

2. Close the device unit enclosure.

RI Power Out

Ring Indicator (RI) power out is available on all ports. The total power budget for this feature is one (1) watt not to exceed 5 volts @ up to 200mA on any single port. The following procedure assumes the unit will only be used for RI power out.

1. Set the port DIP switches to the following places: switch 1 and 3 are up and 2 and 4 are down (see "Serial Power Table" on page 85 for illustration).
2. Enable the RI power through the web interface.
3. Connect power supply with the barrel-connector power supply provided with the device or use powered Ethernet.

Note: If the unit will be used with RI power in (port 1 only), set the jumper to the following setting:
P-6 jumper on pins 1 and 2
and do not use an external power source. Port 1 cannot be used for both power in and power out.

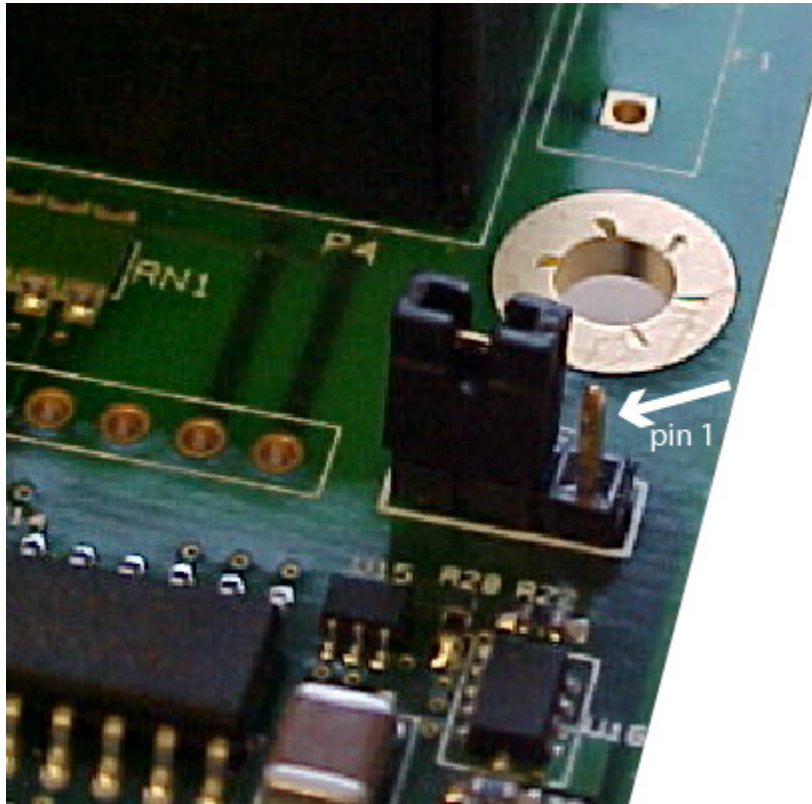
Configuring DTR Power

Power Out

Data Terminal Ready (DTR) power out is the factory default on the Digi device. Total power budget for this feature is one (1) watt not to exceed 9 volts @ up to 100mA to any single port.

1. Set the port DIP switches to EIA 232 (switch 1 is up, 2, 3, and 4 are down) to enable DTR power.

2. Open the port and set DTR high.



Note Here are the pins to verify the jumper position. The **default** position has the jumper on the two pins furthest from the edge. DO NOT MOVE THE JUMPER FROM THE DEFAULT UNLESS USING RI POWER IN.

If you are having trouble with your unit after using the Power over port feature, you may have tripped the circuit breaker in the unit. You can identify this by the RI or DTR signal indicators found in the System Information under Administration on the main menu in the web interface. Click the port number using serial power. (Remember serial power out is unavailable if the MEI settings are not 232.)

Under serial power will be a message if the breaker is tripped. Follow the instructions to reset.

From the command line use the two examples below for additional information.

```
display circuitbreaker
```

Display the status of the circuit breaker

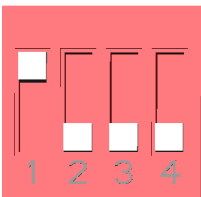
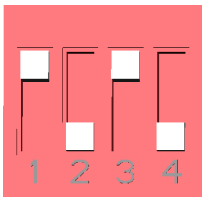
```
set config circuitbreaker=reset
```

Reset the circuit breaker

Note: set config will also give the status of the circuitbreaker state.

Serial Power Table

Use this table for summary information for a serial power setup.

Quick Summary Table for Setup of Serial Power	DTR Power	RI Power	
	OUT	OUT	IN
Switch Settings			
DTR setting	DTR ON	DTR OFF	DTR OFF
Ports Allowed	1, 2, 3, 4	1*, 2, 3, 4 *unless port 1 is used for power in	1
Jumper Pin Settings	P-6 jumper on pins 2 & 3 (Factory Default)	P-6 jumper on pins 2 & 3 (Factory Default)	P-6 jumper on pins 1 & 2
Power Budget	9v @ up to 100mA one watt	5v @ up to 200 mA one watt	9 -30 v @ up to 525mA (max)

This chapter describes configuring SNMP, the network management protocol that governs the exchange between nodes and stations.

About SNMP and the Digi Device Agent

This section introduces SNMP and network management in TCP/IP networks and it describes the device server agent. It discusses the following:

- Network management components
- SNMP agent
- SNMP traps
- MIB (management information base) support of the Digi device agent
- Support traps of the Digi device agent

Network Management Components

The TCP/IP network management architecture contains the following components:

- Managed nodes such as host systems, routers, terminal and communications servers (such as device server) and other network devices.
- One or more network managers (also called network management stations), which are the points from which the network is managed
- Agents that reside on managed nodes and retrieve management information and communicate this information to network managers.
- The network management protocol, SNMP, which governs the exchange of information between the nodes and stations.
- Management information, which is the database of information about managed objects. This database is called the *management information base* (MIB).

SNMP Management Agent

Each managed node contains at least one agent—a component that responds to requests from the network manager—that retrieves network management information from its node and notifies the manager when significant events occur.

SNMP Traps

An ‘eventing’ mechanism defined by SNMP is called a trap, which is a report or “alarm” from a managed node to an SNMP manager that a significant event has occurred.

MIB Support

The SNMP management agent supports the following MIBs:

- Read-write for MIB II (RFC 1213), which is an Internet-standard MIB, consisting of managed objects from the systems, interfaces, IP, ICMP, TCP, UDP, transmission, and SNMP group
- Read-write for the character-stream devices using SMIv2 MIB (RFC 1658)
- Read-write for the RS-232-like hardware devices MIB (RFC 1659)
- Read-write for the device server IP Network Control Protocol of the Point-to-Point Protocol MIB (RFC 1473)

Message Support

The SNMP agent supports the Set, Get, GetNext, and Trap messages as defined in RFC 1157. These messages are used as follows:

- Set, which means set the value of a specific object from one of the supported MIBs
- Get, which means retrieve the value of a specific object from one of the supported MIBs
- GetNext, which means retrieve the value of the next object in the MIB
- Trap, which means send traps to the manager when a particular type of significant event occurs

Supported Traps

The agent can send traps when any of the following occur:

- Cold starts (device server initializes)
- Authentication failures
- Login attempts

Configuration Procedure: Web Interface

1. Click **SNMP** under System from the menu.
2. Fill in the configuration fields and click Apply to save settings.
3. Click **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

This chapter describes configuration management activities, including firmware upgrades and restoring the device configuration to defaults.

Upgrading the Firmware

Firmware upgrades can be performed from the web interface, using TFTP.

TFTP Upgrade Procedure

If your hardware is connected correctly, make sure you are running the latest firmware version available. Check the Digi Support site for the latest firmware and/or POST updates for your device:

<http://ftp.digi.com/support/firmware>

1. Download a copy of the firmware file.
2. Access the Digi device's web interface by entering the Digi device's IP address in a browser's URL window and log on (User Name **root**, Password **dbps**).
3. Choose **Update Firmware** under Administration from the main menu.
4. Browse to the location on your system where the firmware has been saved, select the correct file, and click Update.
5. Reboot the device when prompted.
6. Access the Digi device's web interface and verify on the Information Page that the Firmware version has been successfully updated.

Do not leave your browser until you are prompted to reboot.

Copying the Configuration to and from a Remote Host

You can copy the configuration to a remote host and from a remote host, which means you can configure the Digi device remotely by entering commands in a text file and then copying the file to the Digi device.

When To Use Remote Configuration

Typically, you use remote configuration when you have several device servers with similar configurations and want to keep a master configuration on a remote host, from which you can easily create variations for downloading to individual device servers.

Download Procedure

1. Access the web interface by entering the Digi device's IP address in a browser's URL window.
2. Log on to the Digi device as **root**. The default password is **dbps**.
3. From the main menu, choose **Backup/Restore** > Backup.
4. Enter the location to save the file and click Save.
5. Access the device to configure.
6. Enter the location of the configuration file saved in step 4 and click Open.
7. Click **Backup/Restore** > Restore.

TFTP Procedure for Backup or Restore

1. Ensure that TFTP is running on the remote host.
2. Access the web interface by entering the Digi devices's IP address in a browser's URL window.
3. Log on to the Digi device as **root**. The default password is **dbps**.
4. From the main menu, choose **Backup/Restore > TFTP Server**.
5. Enter the name of the file and the IP address of the TFTP server and click Backup (to save the file) or Restore (to apply the file).

Resetting Configuration to Defaults

To reset the configuration to defaults, follow these steps:

Note: The reset procedure causes the Digi device to lose all configuration changes including IP settings. If you have a complex configuration, contact Digi before performing for information on saving your configuration. See "Reference and Certifications" on page 91 for information.

1. Use a pen, the point of a paper clip, or some other device to press the recessed button on the front panel. Although the object used to access the reset button must be pointed, be sure it is not sharp or it may damage the reset button.
2. While holding down the button, power on the Digi device.
3. When the 1-5-1 LED pattern is displayed, release the button.

Note: It may take approximately two minutes for the device to boot up.

The device boots up.

Interpreting the LEDs

LEDs

LED		Color	State	Indicates
Power LEDs	Power (labeled PWR)	Green Digi One SP PWR LED is red	On	Power detected
			Steady blinking	Waiting for an IP address or seeking an IP address from a DHCP server
			Blinking 1-1-1	Starting the EOS
			Blinking 1-3-1	Starting the TFTP process
			Blinking 1-5-1	Configuration returned to factory defaults
			Blinking 9-1-1	Contact Tech Support for help. 1-952-912-3444 or outside the U.S. +1 (952) 912-3444
			Off	No power detected
	Radio Signal Strength (labeled Signal for Wireless labeled CD/ACT for Embedded Modem)	Yellow	Varying brightness	Signal strength relates to brightness or dimness of the light
			Modem- Carrier detected	Modem is online
Ethernet LEDs	Link (labeled Link)	Green	On	Physical network detected
			Off	No physical network detected
	ACT (labeled ACT)	Yellow	On	Bad initialization
			Off	Ready
			Blinking	Network activity

Note: For the PortServer TS 2/4 MEI and PortServer TS 2/4 W MEI, if LED activity is solid it means the boot completed successfully.

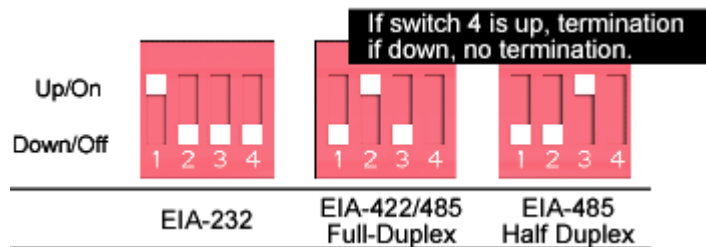
PortServer TS 8/16 LEDs

LED	Color	State	Indicates
Power	Green	On	Power detected
		Steady blinking	Waiting for an IP address or seeking an IP address from a DHCP server
		Blinking 1-1-1	Starting the EOS
		Blinking 1-3-1	Starting the TFTP process
		Blinking 1-5-1	Configuration returned to factory defaults
		Blinking 9-1-1	Contact Tech Support for help. 1-952-912-3444 or outside the U.S. +1 (952) 912-3444
Link		On	Physical Network detected
		Off	No physical network detected
10/100		On	100Mbit Ethernet detected
		Off	10Mbit Ethernet detected
ACT		On	Bad initialization
		Off	Ready
		Blinking	Network activity
COL		On	Ethernet collision detected
		Off	No Ethernet collision detected

Device EIA 232/422/485 Switch Settings

Note: MEI Switch settings apply only to devices with external MEI switches.

Function	Switch Settings			
	1	2	3	4
EIA-232	Up	Down	Down	Down
EIA-422/485 Full-duplex	Down	Up	Down	If up, termination. If down, no termination
EIA-485 half-duplex	Down	Down	Up	



RJ-45 Pinouts

Pin Number	EIA-232 Signal	Standard 10-Pin EIA-422 Signal (4/8 Wire)	Optional 8 pin EIA-422 Signal (Alt-4Wire) PortServer TS 8/16 MEI only	EIA-485 Signal (2-Wire Mode)
01	RI	TXD- (B)		
02	DSR	RxD- (B)	RxD- (B)	Data- (B)
03	RTS	RTS+ (A)	TxD+ (A)	
04	CGND	CGND	CGND	CGND
05	/TxD	TxD+ (A)		
06	/RxD	RxD+ (A)	RxD+ (A)	Data+ (A)
07	SGND	SGND	SGND	SGND
08	CTS	CTS+		
09	DTR	RTS- (B)	TxD- (B)	
10	DCD	CTS- (B)		

Safety Statements

PortServer TS 8/16 and PortServer TS 16 48V Dual Feed

WARNING: To prevent electric shock, do not remove the cover of this module while unit is powered up. There are no user-serviceable parts inside. Refer servicing to qualified personnel.

Rack Mounting Installation Considerations (PortServer TS 16 Rack and DC Rack and PortServer TS 16 48V Dual Feed)

For a rack setup with forced air, the device can run 0-55° C with no extra space above or below the device (default design of the PortServer Rack provides 1/16" = 2mm between devices).

For a rack setup with no forced air, make sure that the air in-between devices does not get warmer than 55°C by the following measures:

- Providing space between the devices, or
- Controlling the ambient temperature on the rack.

Additional installation precautions for the PortServer TS Rack and DC Rack include:

- Distribute weight evenly in the rack to avoid overloading.
- Check equipment nameplate ratings before connecting to the supply circuit to avoid overloads which may damage over-current protection devices and supply wiring.
- Maintain reliable earthing for rack-mounting equipment, especially for supply connections.

- Install equipment in Restricted Access Areas only (dedicated equipment rooms/closets) in accordance with Articles 110-16, 110-17, and 110-18 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70.
- Connect equipment to a DC supply source (reliably earthed) that is electrically isolated from the AC source.
- Directly connect the equipment chassis to the DC supply system-grounding electrode conductor or a bonding jumper from a grounding terminal bar (or bus) that is connected to the DC supply system grounding electrode conductor.
- Contain equipment that has a connection between the grounded conductor of the same DC supply circuit, the grounding conductor, and also the point of grounding of the DC system in the same immediate area. Do not ground the equipment elsewhere.
- Locate the DC supply source within the same premises as the equipment.
- Route away and secure all DC input wiring from sharp edges to prevent chaffing as well as provide strain relief.
- Provide a readily accessible disconnect device and protective device a fixed wiring for a DC power supply suitable for the specified rated voltage and current. Disconnect and protective devices to be rated 2A Amps maximum.

PortServer TS 1/3 M MEI

To avoid contact with electrical current:

- Never install electrical wiring during an electrical storm.
- Never install telephone jacks in wet locations unless that jack is specifically designed for wet locations.
- Use caution when installing or modifying telephone lines.
- Use a screwdriver and other tools with insulated handles.
- You and those around you should wear safety glasses or goggles.
- Do not place telephone wiring or connections in any conduit, outlet or junction box containing electrical wiring.

WARNING

Do not work on your telephone wiring if you wear a pacemaker. Telephone lines carry electrical current.

- Installation of inside wire may bring you close to electrical wire, conduit, terminals and other electrical facilities. Extreme caution must be used to avoid electrical shock from such facilities. You must avoid contact with all such facilities.
- Telephone wiring must be at least 6 feet from bare power wiring or lightning rods and associated wires, and at least 6 inches from other wire (antenna wires, doorbell wires, wires from transformers to neon signs), steam or hot water pipes, and heating ducts.

- Before working with existing inside wiring, check all electrical outlets for a square telephone dial light transformer and unplug it from the electrical outlet. Failure to unplug all telephone transformers can cause electrical shock.
- Do not place a jack where it would allow a person to use the telephone while in a bathtub, shower, swimming pool, or similar hazardous location.
- Protectors and grounding wire placed by the service provider must not be connected to, removed, or modified by the customer.

	Do not touch uninsulated telephone wiring if lightning is likely!
	External Wiring Any <i>external</i> communications wiring you may install needs to be constructed to all relevant electrical codes. In the United States this is the National Electrical Code Article 800. Contact a licensed electrician for details.

Specifications

Power Requirements

Product	Typical Power Consumption (watts)	Max Power Consumption (watts)	Recommended Power Supply Input Rating (watts)
• Digi One IA • PortServer TS 1 MEI • PortServer TS 1 W MEI • PortServer TS 2 MEI • PortServer TS 2 W MEI • PortServer TS 4 MEI • PortServer TS 4 W MEI	4W (330mA @ 12Vdc)	12W (1A @ 12Vdc)	42W (120V * .35A) External power supply provided with product purchase
• PortServer TS 8	6W (500mA @ 12Vdc)	12W (1A @ 12Vdc)	42W (120V * .35A) External power supply provided with product purchase
• PortServer TS 8 DC	6W (125mA @ 48Vdc)	12W (.25A @ 48Vdc)	20W (.4A @ 48Vdc) External power supply provided with product purchase
• PortServer TS 16 DC	10W (200mA @ 48Vdc)	20W (.4A @ 48Vdc)	25W (.45A @ 48Vdc)
• PortServer TS 8 MEI • PortServer TS 16 • PortServer TS 16 MEI	10W (85mA @ 120Vdc)	20W (.17 A @12Vdc)	96W (120V * .8A)
• PortServer TS 16 48V Dual Feed	12W (250mA @ 48Vdc)	29W (600mA @ 48Vdc)	34W (700mA @ 48Vdc)

Product	Typical Power Consumption (watts)	Max Power Consumption (watts)	Recommended Power Supply Input Rating (watts)
• Digi One SP • Digi One IAP	Device is intended to be powered by a listed LPS or Class II power supply rated 9-30 VDC (barrel connector), 0.37 A minimum or its equivalent..		
• Digi One IAP • PortServer TS 1 MEI • PortServer TS 2 MEI • PortServer TS 4 MEI		Power over Ethernet IEEE 802.3af compliant Typical: 4 watts Max: 6 watts	
• PortServer TS 1 H MEI • PortServer TS 2 H MEI • PortServer TS 4 H MEI (H - High Temperature Models)	Device is intended to be powered by a listed /CN ITE power supply rated 12 VDC (barrel connector), 1.0 A minimum. External power supply provided with product purchase		

Physical Requirements

Attributes	PortServer TS 1 MEI PortServer TS 1 W MEI PortServer TS 1/3 M MEI PortServer TS 2/4 W MEI	PortServer TS 2/4 MEI	Digi One IA Digi One IAP	Digi One SP	PortServer TS 8	PortServer TS 16	PortServer TS 8/16 MEI PortServer TS 16 Rack	PortServer TS 16 48V Dual Feed
Length	13.31cm 5.42 in	13.31cm 5.42 in	12 cm 4.7 in	9.4 cm 3.7 in.	21.08 cm 8.3 in	34.04 cm 13.4 in	42.7 cm 16.8 in	
Width	8.46 cm 3.3 in	8.46 cm 3.3 in	10.1cm 4 in	4.3 cm 1.72 in.	9.4 cm 3.7 in	16.76 cm 6.6 in	16.76 cm 6.6 in	18.44 cm 7.26 in
Height	2.42 cm .952 in	2.42 cm .952 in	2.3 cm 0.9 in	2.3 cm 0.93 in.	2.54 cm 1 in	3.6 cm 1.4 in	4.06 cm 1.6 in	
Weight	189.9 g 6.1oz	189.9 g 6.1oz	64 g 2.25 oz	59.5 g 2.1 oz	1.39 kg 3.05 lbs	2.4 kg 5.3 lbs	3.2 kg 7.05 lbs	
Ambient Temperature	0-50° C 32-122° F	0-60° C 32-122° F	0-60 °C 32-140°F	10 - 45°C 50-113°F	0-55° C 32-131° F			
Relative humidity	5%-90% non-condensing							
Altitude	0 to 12,000 feet 0 to 3,658 meters							

Digi One IA DB9 and Screw Terminal Pinouts

DB9 Pin	EIA-232	EIA-422/485 Full-Duplex	EIA-485 Half-Duplex	Screw Terminal
1	DCD	CTS-	Not used	9
2	RxD	RxD+	RxD+	6
3	TxD	TxD+	TxD+	3
4	DTR	RTS-	Not used	2
5	GND	GND	GND	5
6	DSR	RxD-	RxD-	7
7	RTS	RTS+	Not used	1
8	CTS	CTS+	Not used	8
9	NA	TxD-	TxD-	4

PortServer TS 1/3 M MEI

- ITU-T V.92/V.90/56K (-92 build option)
- V.34/V.33.6 (-34 build option)
- V.32 bis/14.4K (-32 build option)
- V.22 bis/2400 baud (-22 build option)
- V.22
- V.23
- V.21
- Bell 212A and Bell 103
- V.44 Error Correction
- V.42 LAPM, MNP 2-4 Error Correction
- V.42 bis and MNP Class 5 data compression

FCC Class A Statement

Digi One SP, Digi One IA, Digi One IAP, PortServer TS 8, PortServer TS 8 MEI, PortServer TS 16 MEI, PortServer TS 16 48V Dual Feed

These devices comply with part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) These devices may not cause harmful interference, and (2) These devices must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause harmful operation.

Regulatory Notices

Product	FCC P15 Subpart B, Class B	FCC P15 Subpart B, Class A	ICES-003, Class B	ICES-003, Class A	EN 55022 Class B	EN 55022 Class A	AS/NZS 3548	VCCI	EN 61000-3-2	EN 61000-3-3	EN 61000-6-2	EN 301 489-3	EN 55024	UL 60950-1/ CSA C22.2 No.60950-1	UL 60950/ CSA C22.2 No.60950	UL 1604 Class 1 Div 2	IEC 60950/ EN 60950	IEC 60950-1/ EN 60950-1
PortServer TS 1 M MEI	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
PortServer TS 3 M MEI	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
PortServer TS 1 MEI	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-
PortServer TS 2 MEI	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-
PortServer TS 4 MEI	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-
PortServer TS 16	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-
PortServer TS 1 W MEI	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-
PortServer TS 2 W MEI	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-
PortServer TS 4 W MEI	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-
PortServer TS 8	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-
PortServer TS 8 MEI	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
PortServer TS 16 MEI	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
PortServer TS 16 48V Dual Feed	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
Digi One IA	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-
Digi One SP	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-
Digi One IAP	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-

Certifications

FCC Part 15 Class A (Digi One IA, Digi One IAP, Digi One SP, PortServer TS 8, PortServer TS 8 MEI, PortServer TS 16 MEI)

These devices comply with part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) These devices may not cause harmful interference, and (2) These devices must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause harmful operation.

Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) (FCC 15.105)

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for Class A digital devices pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy, and if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, 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 and correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the 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.

Labeling Requirements (FCC 15.19)

This device complies with Part 15 of FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Modifications (FCC 15.21)

Changes or modifications to this equipment not expressly approved by Digi may void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

Cables (FCC 15.27)

Shielded cables *must* be used to remain within the Class A limitations.

ICES 003 Class B (PortServer TS 1 MEI, PortServer TS 1 W MEI, PortServer TS 2/4 MEI, PortServer TS 2/4 W MEI, PortServer TS 16)

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class B limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

Le present appareil numerique n'emet pas de bruits radioelectriques depassant les limites applicables aux appareils numeriques de la class B prescrites dans le Reglement sur le brouillage radioelectrique edicte par le ministere des Communications du Canada.

Antennae (Wireless only)

Digi Wireless products can only use the Digi antennae provided in the box.

Maximum Permissible Exposure (Wireless only)

To comply with Maximum Permissible Exposure requirements, antennas must be installed to provide at least 20 cm of separation from all persons per FCC 47 CFR 2.1091.

Declaration of Conformity

(in accordance with FCC Dockets 96-208 and 95-19)

Digi International declares, that the product:

Manufacturer's Name:	Corporate Headquarters:	Manufacturing Headquarters:
Digi International	11001 Bren Road East Minnetonka MN 55343	10000 West 76th Street Eden Prairie MN 55344

Product Name:**Model Numbers:**

PortServer TS 1 MEI	50000836-01
PortServer TS 1 H MEI	50000837-01
PortServer TS 2 H MEI	50000837-02
PortServer TS 4 H MEI	50000837-03
PortServer TS 2 MEI	50000836-02
PortServer TS 4 MEI	50000836-03
PortServer TS 1 M MEI	50000836-05
PortServer TS 3 M MEI	50000836-06
PortServer TS 1 W MEI	50000836-10
PortServer TS 2 W MEI	50000836-11
PortServer TS 4 W MEI	50000836-12
PortServer TS 16	50001207-01
PortServer TS 16 Rack	50000854-01
PortServer TS 16 DC Rack	50000722-01

to which this declaration relates, meets the requirements specified by the Federal Communications Commission as detailed in the following specifications:

- Part 15, Subpart B, for Class B Equipment
- FCC Docket 96-208 as it applies to Class B personal
- Computers and Peripherals

The product listed above has been tested at an External Test Laboratory certified per FCC rules and has been found to meet the FCC, Part 15, Class B, Emission Limits. Documentation is on file and available from the Digi International Homologation Department.

Digi Contact Information

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