

# application GUIDE



## EIPR — Skorpion Wired and Wireless IP Routers

The EIPR links two Internet Protocol (IPv4) networks together — passing appropriate traffic while blocking all other traffic. One of the networks is designated the local-area-network (LAN) and the other the wide-area-network (WAN). When the firewall is enabled, communication initiated on the LAN-side passes through the router while WAN-side

initiated communication is blocked. The EIPR incorporates an Ethernet switch for multiple LAN-side connections. An external Ethernet cable or DSL modem attached to the WAN-side can be used to connect to the Internet. A USB port allows expansion to wireless networks.

### EIPR Skorpion IP Router Features ...

- Web page configuration
- 10/100 Mbps WAN port
- 4-port 10/100 Mbps Ethernet LAN switch
- PAT, NAT and Port Forwarding
- NAT Loopback
- Remote Router Access and Whitelist
- Stateful firewall (can be disabled)
- DHCP client (WAN) and DHCP server (LAN)
- Wi-Fi connectivity via USB port
- DIN-rail mounting
- Rugged metal enclosure
- Diagnostic LEDs
- CE Mark, RoHS, UL 508, C22.2 No. 142-M1987
- 24 VAC/VDC powered



EIPR-E

EIPR-E with  
user-provided  
Wi-Fi adapter  
installed

CTRLink®

## EIPR — Skorpion IP Router

With a DIN-rail mounting clip, rugged metal enclosure and the ability to be powered from a low-voltage power source, the EIPR is ideal for automation systems.

Although the EIPR has some of the same features found in high-end routers, it is simple to install and commission. Configuration is via a web browser.

The lower portion of the router connects the local-area-network or the LAN side. The upper portion of the router connects the wide-area-network or the WAN side. A firewall — which can be disabled by the user — separates the two portions.

In some cases, such as routing between two internal LANs, it may be desirable to disable the firewall.

A firewall controls the passing of messages from one side of router to the other. A stateful firewall makes decisions based upon the structure of the message and who is initiating and who is responding.

After connecting a USB Wi-Fi adapter (IEEE 802.11b, 802.11g, etc.), the EIPR can become a Wi-Fi access point. This will allow Wi-Fi devices to wirelessly communicate with the EIPR and with each other.

### Quick Disconnect 4-pin Power Connector

positive locking connector to primary and secondary DC or AC sources

### 35 mm Din-rail Clip

for convenient control panel installation

### Writeable Label

for a helpful record of connected IP devices

### Built-in Ethernet Switch

connect up to four 10/100 Mbps Ethernet devices with auto-negotiation and Auto-MDIX

### Power LED

Power OK indicator

### Reset Switch

returns the EIPR to its default IP address settings

### USB Port

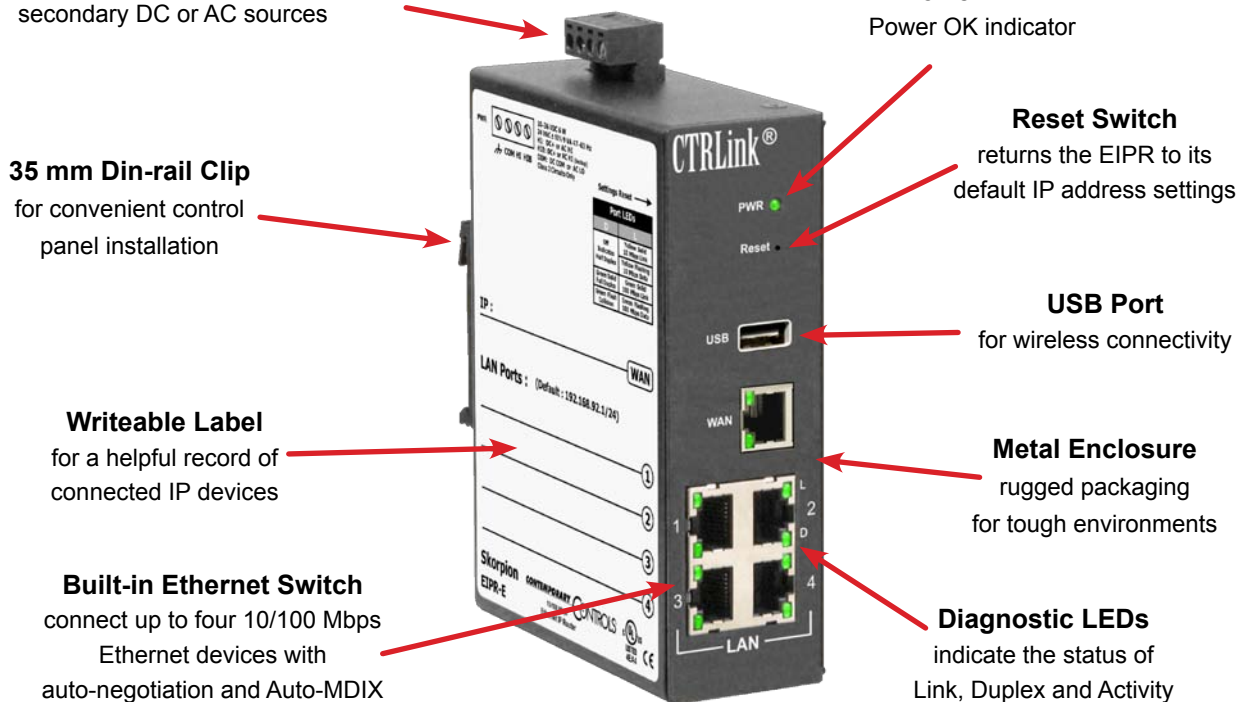
for wireless connectivity

### Metal Enclosure

rugged packaging for tough environments

### Diagnostic LEDs

indicate the status of Link, Duplex and Activity



# Web Page Configuration

**Setup Button**  
displays the screen  
shown on this page

**Menu Button Bar**  
provides quick access  
to all main screens

**Resident Help Screens**  
provide immediate assistance  
on any feature on any screen

**For More Information**  
each screen has a convenient  
link to our website

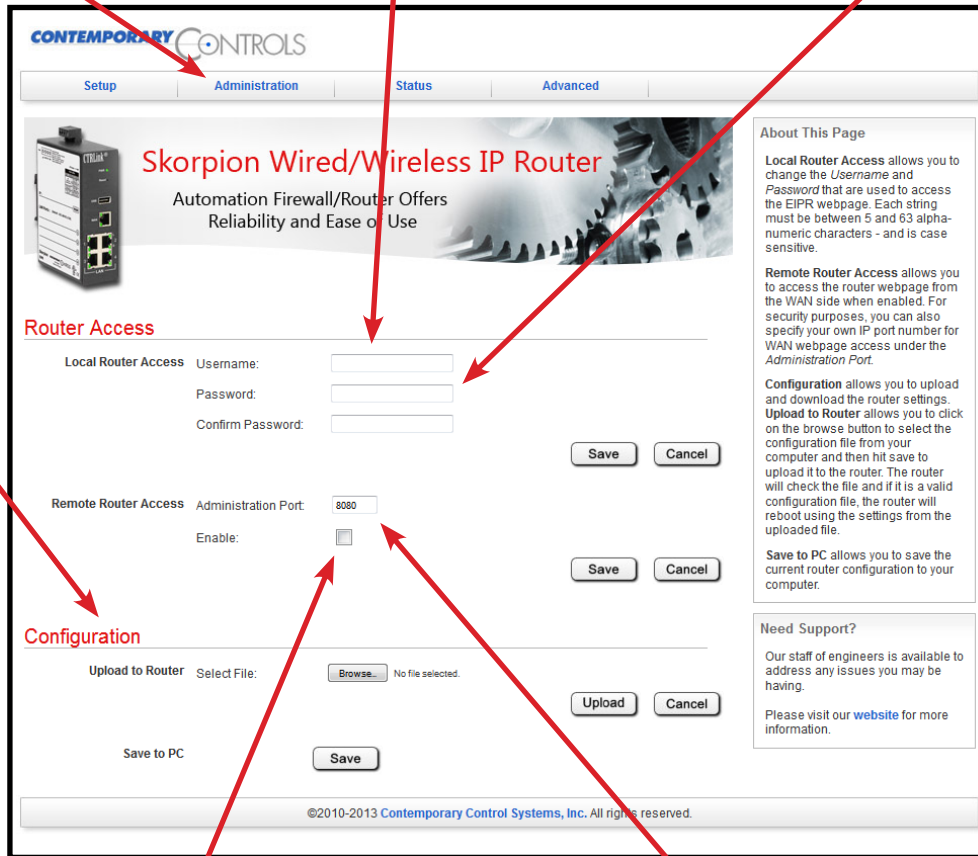
## Secure Login — From Any IP-connected Computer

**Administration Button**  
displays this screen

**Default Username is “admin”**  
Entering a new value is recommended.  
Default restored if reset switch is used.

**Default Password is “admin”**  
Entering a new value is recommended.  
Default restored if reset switch is used.

**Save or Retrieve Configuration**



**Remote Router Access**

Disabled by default. Enable if configuration is desired from a web browser on either LAN side or WAN side.

**Administration Port**

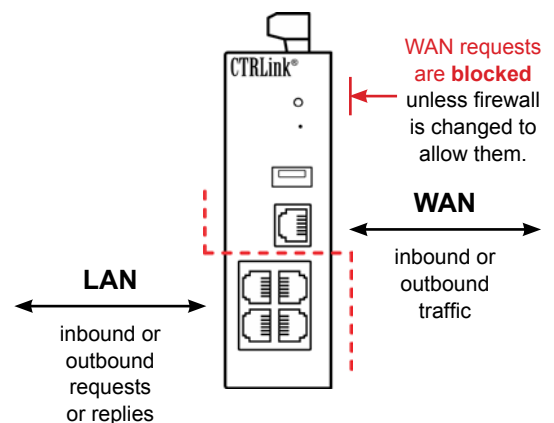
Default setting of 8080 can be changed after Remote Router Access is enabled, but well-known ports are not recommended.

## Stateful Firewall — Promotes Secure Communication

The lower part of the router connects the LAN side (the local-area-network). The upper part connects the WAN side (wide-area-network). A firewall (which can be disabled by the user) separates the two parts.

A firewall controls the passing of messages from one side of a router to the other. A *stateful firewall* acts on the structure of the message and who is initiating and who is responding.

Originating requests from the LAN side and corresponding responses from the WAN side **pass through** the firewall. But traffic originating from the WAN side is **blocked** from the LAN side **unless** the firewall is adjusted to allow it. This protects the LAN side from unauthorised WAN access. **NOTE:** Wi-Fi is part of the LAN.



# Status and Configuration Report — Just a Click Away

**Status Button**  
displays the screen shown on this page

**Router Information**

Firmware Version: 2.0.0  
 MAC Address: 00:50:DB:00:A1:C2

**WAN Status**

Login Type: DHCP  
 IP Address: 10.0.0.129  
 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0  
 Default Gateway: 10.0.0.3  
 Static DNS1: 10.0.0.6  
 Static DNS2: 0.0.0.0  
 Static DNS3: 0.0.0.0  
 MTU: 1500  
 Firewall: Disabled

**WAN Interface Statistics:**

```
RX packets:35932 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:32318 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
RX bytes:14081451 (13.4 MiB) TX bytes:9538393 (9.0 MiB)
```

**DHCP Client Table:**

Mac Address	IP Address	Host Name	Expires in
00:26:2d:16:43:63	192.168.92.100	zino-deskto	23:54:47
00:11:09:90:ca:d6	192.168.92.101	Ubuntu-deskto	23:59:17

**LAN Status**

**LAN Interface Statistics:**

```
RX packets:35529 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:36859 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
RX bytes:10096086 (9.6 MiB) TX bytes:16233456 (15.4 MiB)
```

**Refresh**

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If the EIPR is enabled as a DHCP Server, clicking the View LAN DHCP Clients button brings up another window to view the status of the LAN devices being served.

# Advanced Features — for Demanding Situations

**Advanced Button**  
displays these menu options

**Firewall**

Firewall Status:  Enable  Disable

Save Cancel

**Firewall Enabled by Default**  
This can be disabled to allow customised routing situations.

**NAT**

WAN IP Address	TO	LAN IP Address

**Network Address Translation**  
Specify up to 10 NAT entries.

**Port Forwarding**

WAN IP Port	TCP/UDP	LAN IP Address	LAN IP Port	Enabled	NAT Loopback
	Both TO			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Both TO			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Both TO			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Port Forwarding (Port Mapping)**  
Devices on the WAN port can initiate messages to LAN devices using up to 20 specified IP ports when the firewall is enabled.

**Whitelist**

Whitelist Status:  Enable  Disable

Whitelist IP Address:  Enabled

**Whitelist**  
Up to 10 public devices can initiate messages to LAN devices when the firewall and port forwarding are enabled.

**Port Range Forwarding**

WAN IP Port	TCP/UDP	LAN IP Address	Enabled	NAT Loopback
Start	End			
	Both TO		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Both TO		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Both TO		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Both TO		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

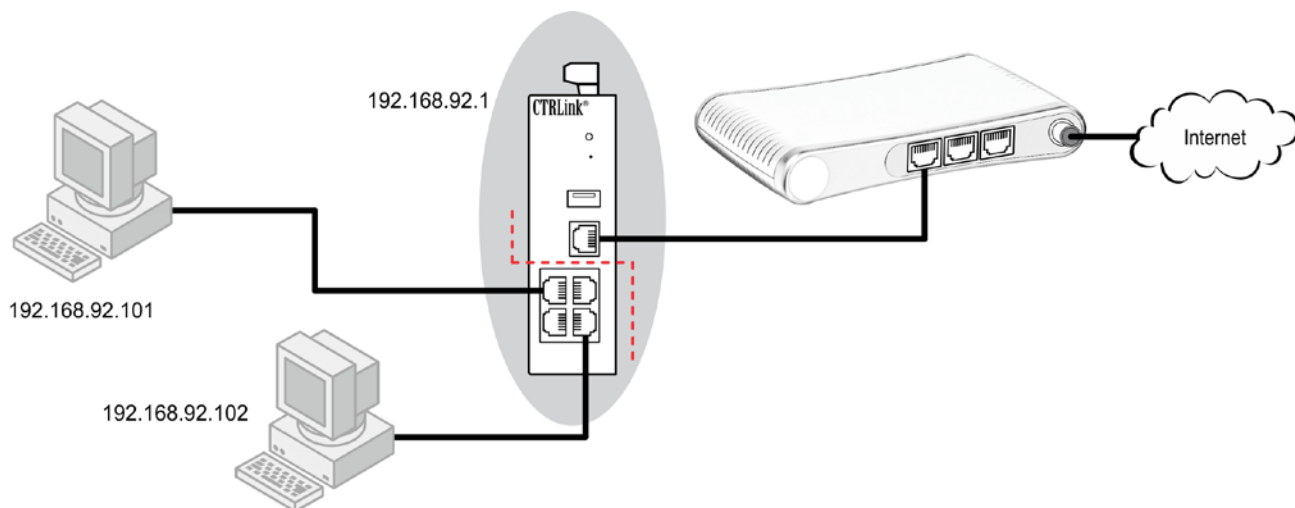
**Port Range Forwarding**  
Devices on the WAN port can initiate messages to LAN devices using an IP port in one of the 10 ranges when the firewall is enabled.

**NAT Loopback**  
Allows a LAN-side device to target the router's WAN-side IP address and use its Port Forwarding table to access other LAN-side devices.

## Application #1 — A Cable Modem Connection to the Internet

In the WAN Setup, the default Connection Type is *DHCP* — where a DHCP server on the WAN side will automatically assign an IP address, subnet mask, default gateway address and one or more DNS addresses to the WAN side of the IP router. Some cable modems have DHCP server functionality.

If a DHCP server is unavailable on the WAN network, you must make static IP entries for the WAN side of the router. Enter the IP address, subnet mask, default gateway address and one or more DNS addresses when using the Static IP option.



## Application #2 — A DSL Modem Connection to the Internet

With DSL modems, the PPPoE protocol must be selected — and a username and password provided. Once a connection is established, the ISP furnishes all the needed WAN IP address assignments.

**WAN Setup**

Connection Type: PPPoE

Username:

Password:

Service Name:

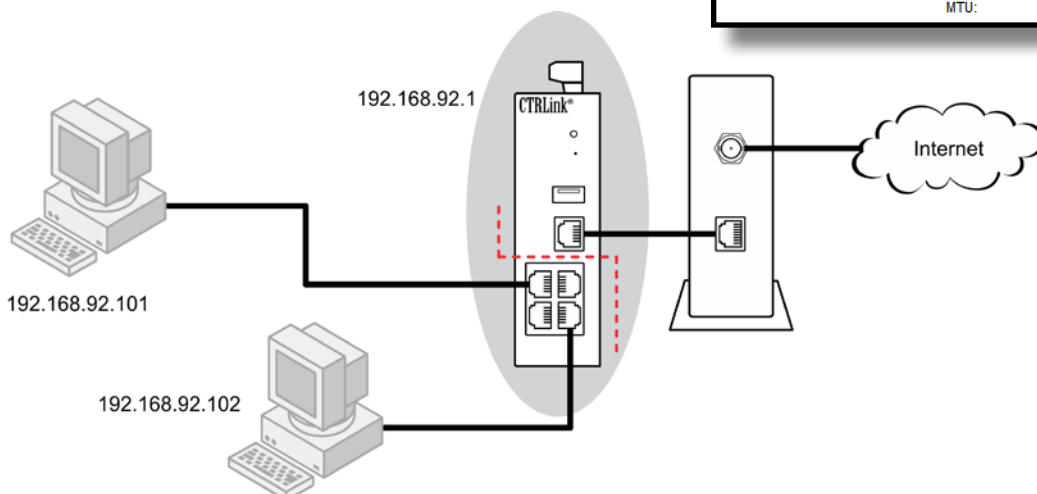
Connect on Demand: Max Idle Time  Min  
 Keep Alive: Redial Period  Sec

Optional Settings (required by some ISPs)

Host Name:

Domain Name:

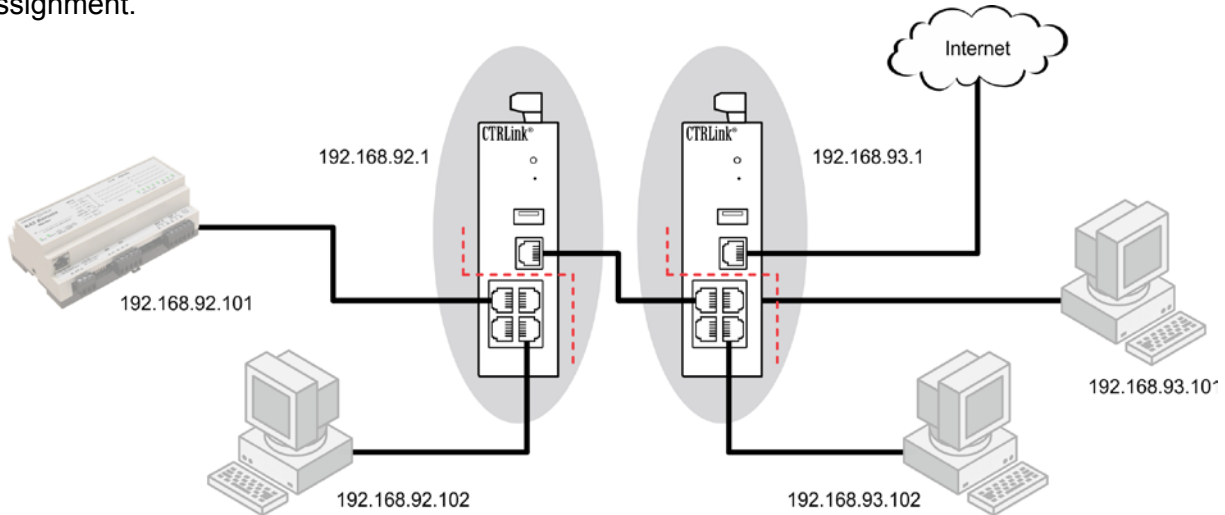
MTU:  Enable  Disable Size:



## Application #3 — Cascaded Routers for Additional Isolation

For increased security and isolation, IP routers can be cascaded. Make sure that each LAN-side subnet address is unique when cascading IP routers. The left-most IP router can have its WAN-side IP address assigned using DHCP client or by using static IP address assignment.

The illustration shows a pair of EIPR routers, but the right-most router could also be some other type of router — perhaps one already existing in the business system — because the EIPR supports standard Internet protocols.

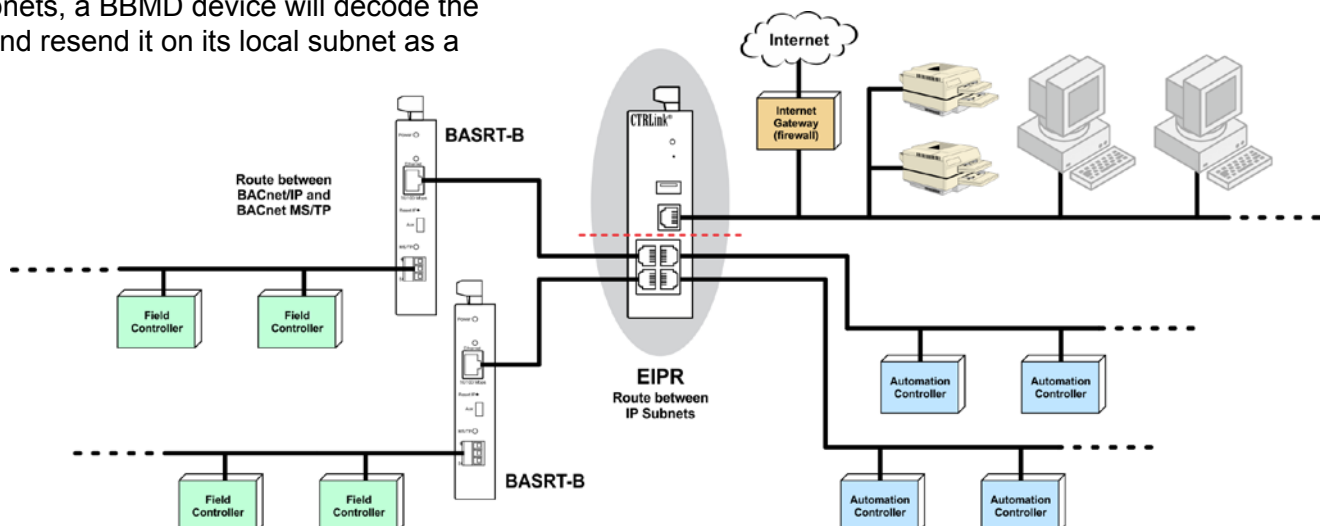


## Application #4 — Limiting BACnet Traffic

When attaching BACnet devices to IP networks it is possible that the IP network has been sub-netted through the use of IP routers. Most IP routers will not pass broadcast messages which are crucial to BACnet's operation. The solution is to incorporate BACnet/IP Broadcast Management Device (BBMD) functionality within the BACnet internetwork.

The BBMD concept requires that a broadcast message originating on one subnet be encapsulated into a directed message and sent to all remote subnets since these directed messages will pass through IP routers. Once the encapsulated messages are received on the remote subnets, a BBMD device will decode the message and resend it on its local subnet as a

broadcast message. Therefore it would appear that a BBMD device must be present on each subnet in order to provide this encoding and decoding function. However, this is not the case if all the BACnet/IP devices support Foreign Device Registration (FDR). At a minimum, one BBMD device is required to be located on one of the subnets with FDR devices registering to this one BBMD. This is what is shown in the example with a BAS Router providing BBMD functionality while allowing for foreign devices registration. Notice that connecting to a BACnet MS/TP network is an option.



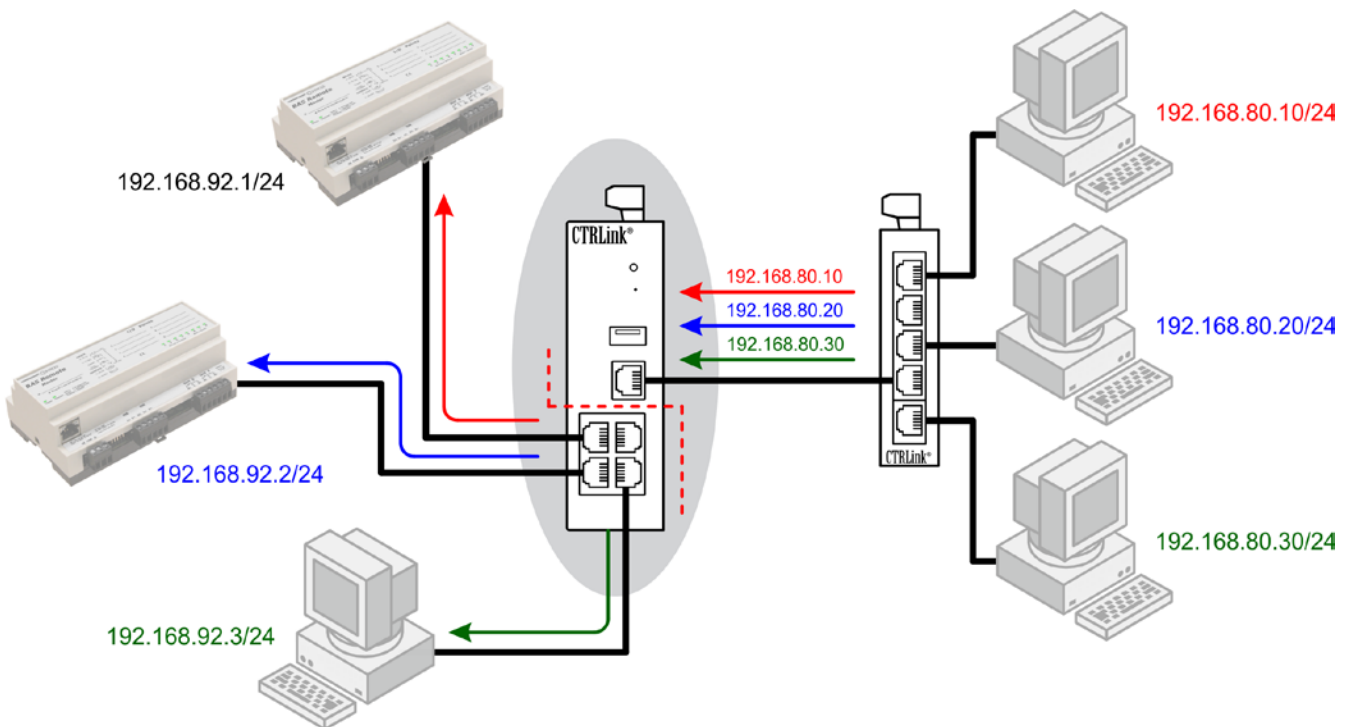


## Application #5 — Disable the Firewall for Unrestricted Routing

There are times when you may want to disable the firewall. The firewall controls the passing of messages from the public (WAN) side of the router to the private (LAN) side — and normally this protects the private side from unauthorised public access.

Under the Advanced Tab, you may choose to disable the firewall. Typically the firewall is disabled when the LANs on both sides of the router are within one organization. That is, **there is no public side** — both sides are essentially private, so no firewall is needed.

LAN IP Address	WAN IP Address
192.168.92.1/24	192.168.80.10/24
192.168.92.2/24	192.168.80.20/24
192.168.92.3/24	192.168.80.30/24



## Application #6 — Port Forwarding to Access a Private Web Server

The firewall will normally block all WAN-side requests. Port forwarding allows computers on the WAN side to access devices on the LAN side by opening up **selected** WAN IP ports. The only WAN-side requests that will be forwarded through the IP router are those that specify both the router's WAN address and a destination IP port number that exists in the router's IP port forwarding table. When this match is made, the message is forwarded to the indicated IP address on the LAN side.

This is very useful when only one public IP address is available, but there is a need to access multiple LAN-

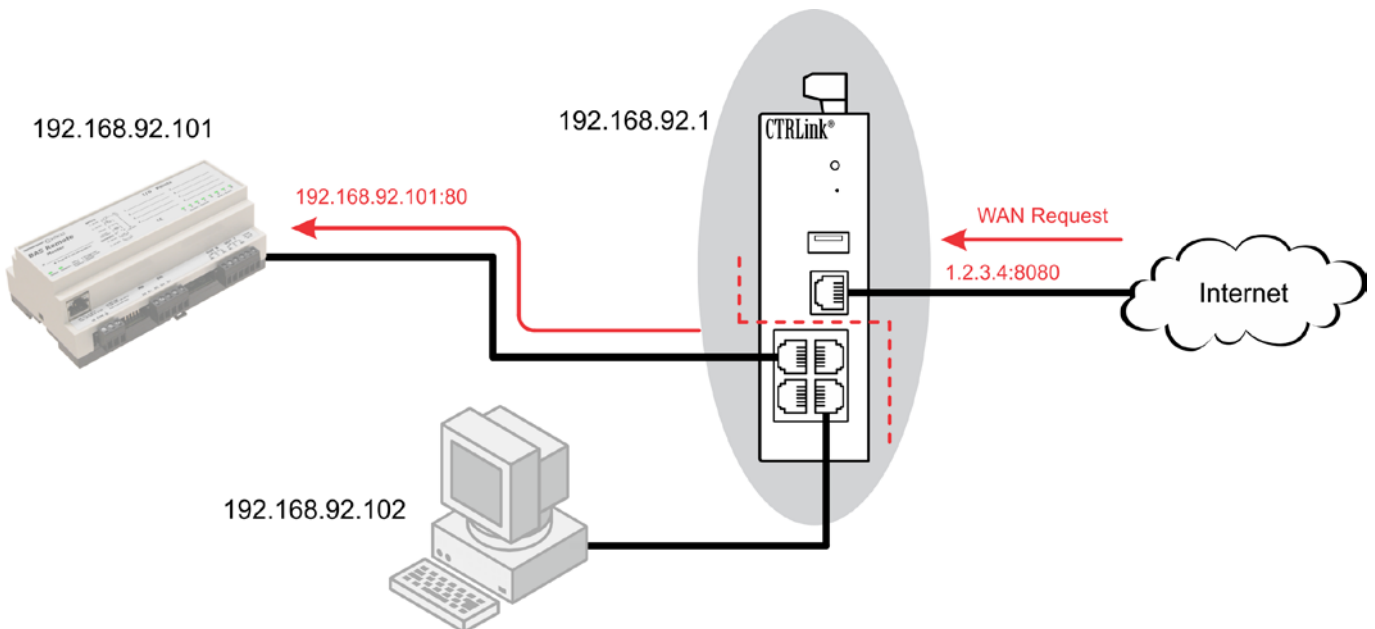
side devices. In this example, we want to access a private web server at 192.168.92.101 which is normally invisible from the Internet. Using port forwarding, we allow a WAN-side request made to the router's public (WAN) address. For additional security, the port numbers have been translated.

You can also select Port Range Forwarding to allow an **entire range** of addresses through the firewall. Note that **any WAN-side device** can use port forwarding — but you can greatly enhance security by creating a **whitelist** of allowed WAN-side devices. This is illustrated at the bottom of the page.

Internal IP Address	LAN IP Port	WAN IP Port	External IP Address
192.168.92.101/24	80	8080	1.2.3.4

**Port Forwarding**

WAN IP Port	TCP/UDP	TO	LAN IP Address	LAN IP Port	Enabled	NAT Loopback
8080	Both	TO	192.168.92.101	80	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Both	TO			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Both	TO			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Enhance Security with a Whitelist**  
Specify which WAN-side devices can use port forwarding.

**Whitelist**

Whitelist Status:  Enable  Disable

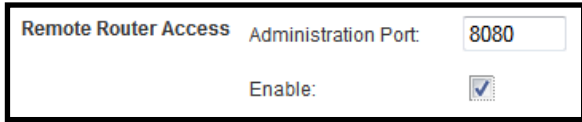
Whitelist IP Address				Enabled
4	3	2	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>

## Application #7 — Router Access from a WAN-side Device

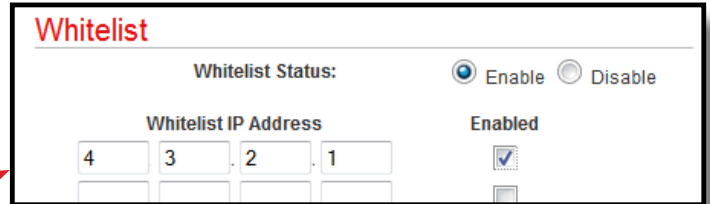
In some situations you may want a WAN-side device to access and possibly configure the router. This is enabled via the Remote Router Access control (shown below) found under the Administration tab.

**Caution:** Enabling this control grants access to any

device on the public or WAN-side. To restrict access to just certain WAN devices, you must construct a whitelist such as the example below which specifies an outside (public or WAN-side) device that has the IP address of 4.3.2.1.



**Enhance Security with a Whitelist**  
Specify which WAN-side devices can configure the router.

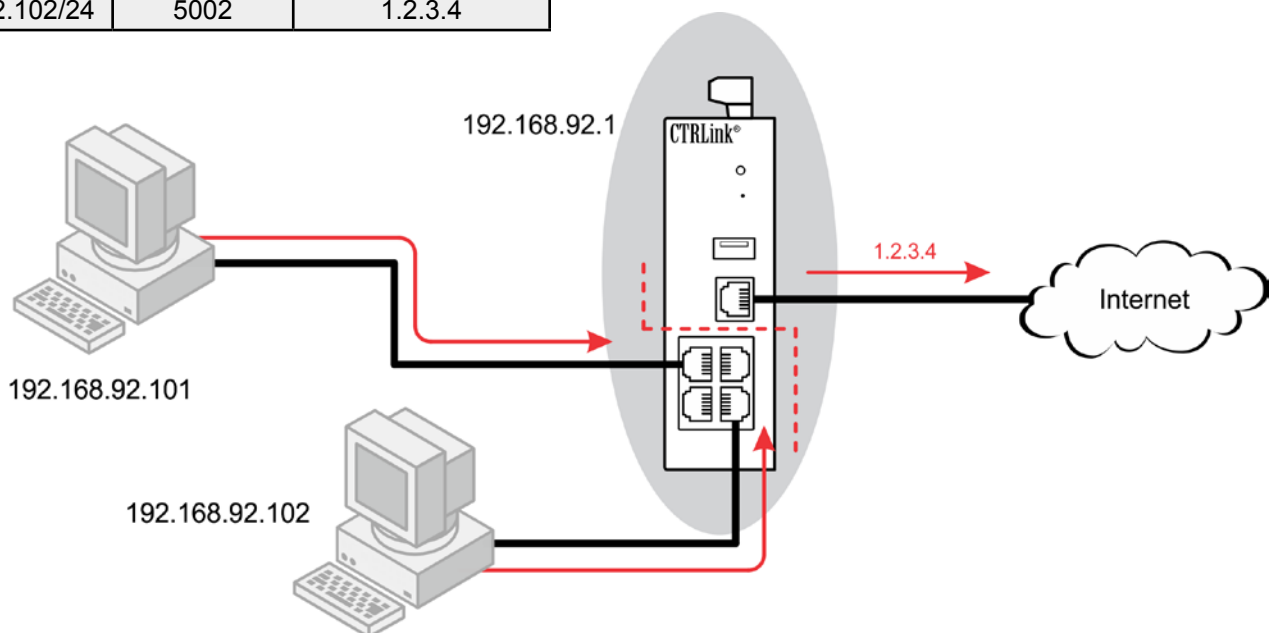


## Application #8 — Port Address Translation (PAT)

PAT (also known as a *firewall*) allows a many-to-one mapping of private IP addresses to one public address. Not only does this provide enhanced security for the devices on the LAN side, it also allows multiple LAN-side devices to communicate to devices on the WAN side using only one WAN IP address. When the WAN network is connected to the Internet, this allows the LAN devices to communicate on the Internet via one public IP address.

Most ISPs will limit the number of public IP addresses provided to their customers. PAT is done by the use of port assignments — thus, granting private IP addresses access to the Internet. In this example, the ISP provided the router the public address of 1.2.3.4. Both LAN-side PCs have automatically been assigned local IP ports and granted access to the Internet — and no configuration was needed.

Internal IP Address	LAN IP Port	External IP Address
192.168.92.101/24	5001	1.2.3.4
192.168.92.102/24	5002	1.2.3.4



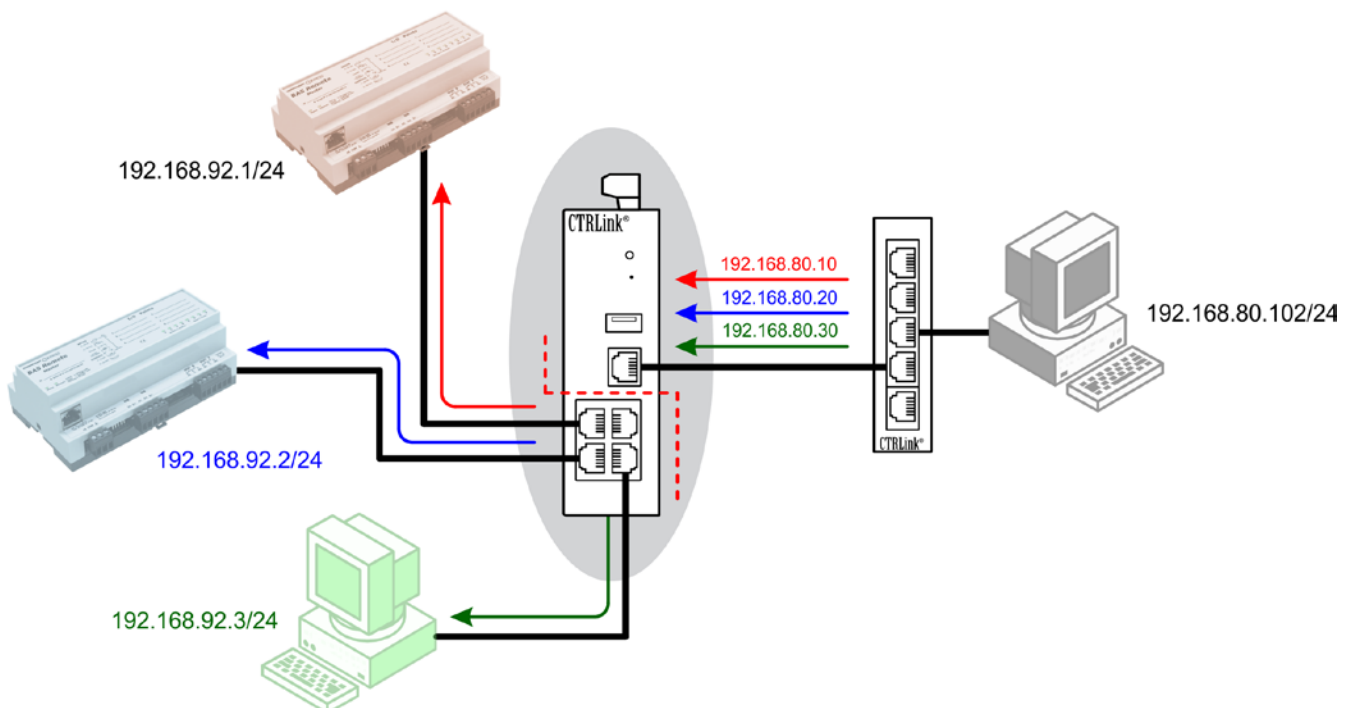
## Application #9 — Network Address Translation (NAT)

NAT allows for a one-to-one mapping of internal IP addresses to external IP addresses. This could be helpful when accessing duplicate systems that are

configured the same. The actual LAN-side addresses are hidden. Notice that the LAN and WAN subnets are different.

Internal IP Address	External IP Address
192.168.92.1/24	192.168.80.10/24
192.168.92.2/24	192.168.80.20/24
192.168.92.3/24	192.168.80.30/24

NAT										
WAN IP Address					LAN IP Address					Enabled
192	168	80	10	TO	192	168	92	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
192	168	80	20	TO	192	168	92	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
192	168	80	30	TO	192	168	92	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
				TO					<input type="checkbox"/>	

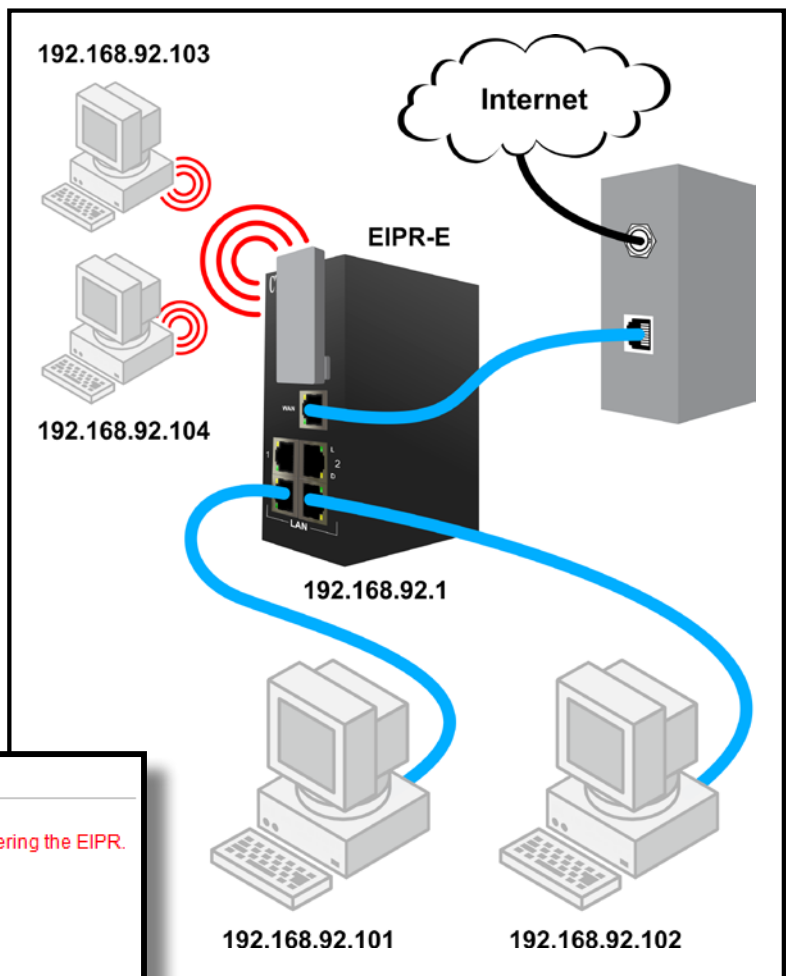
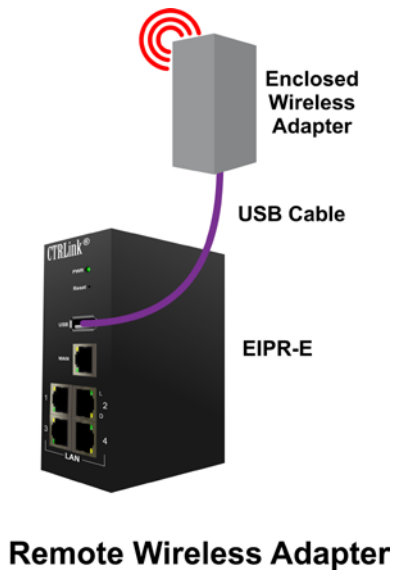


## Application #10 — Wi-Fi Access Point via the USB Port

The resident USB port on the EIPR-E allows expansion to wireless networks once an appropriate wireless adapter is inserted into the port. One possibility is implementing a Wi-Fi access point — thereby increasing the number of LAN-side clients.

After connecting a USB Wi-Fi adapter (IEEE 802.11b, 802.11g, etc.), the EIPR can become a Wi-Fi access point. This will allow Wi-Fi devices to wirelessly communicate with the EIPR and with each other. Each wirelessly connected Wi-Fi device can receive a DHCP assigned address from the EIPR. When wirelessly

connected, each Wi-Fi device can also communicate directly with any EIPR LAN-connected devices and can also route through the EIPR WAN port for access to other subnets or to the Internet. The EIPR supports Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) and Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA, WPA2) security in its communications. The other EIPR features, such as port forwarding, can also be applied to the wirelessly connected Wi-Fi devices. A list of supported Wi-Fi adapters can be found on the Contemporary Controls website under the EIPR product page.



**Wired and Wireless Access to the Internet**

### Wi-Fi Setup

Enable:  Please insert Wi-Fi adapter before powering the EIPR.

SSID:

Broadcast SSID:  Enable  Disable

Channel:

Security Mode:

Cipher Type:

Group Key Update Interval:  (seconds)

Pre Shared Key:

## Specifications

<b>Power Requirements</b>	10–36 VDC $\pm$ 10% 6 W or 24 VAC $\pm$ 10% 9 VA 47–63 Hz						
<b>Operating Temperature</b>	0°C to 60°C						
<b>Storage Temperature</b>	–40°C to 85°C						
<b>Relative Humidity</b>	10–95%, non-condensing						
<b>Protection</b>	IP30						
<b>Mounting</b>	TS-35 DIN-rail						
<b>Ethernet Communications</b>	IEEE 802.3 10/100 Mbps data rate 10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX physical layer 100 m (max) CAT5 cable length						
<b>USB Port</b>	USB 2.0, Type A 5 m (max) cable length delivered power (max) 500mA						
<b>LEDs</b>	<table> <tr> <td>Power</td> <td>Green = power OK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L</td> <td>Green = 100 Mbps communication established Yellow = 10 Mbps communication established Flash = activity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>Green = Full-duplex operation Off = Half-duplex operation</td> </tr> </table>	Power	Green = power OK	L	Green = 100 Mbps communication established Yellow = 10 Mbps communication established Flash = activity	D	Green = Full-duplex operation Off = Half-duplex operation
Power	Green = power OK						
L	Green = 100 Mbps communication established Yellow = 10 Mbps communication established Flash = activity						
D	Green = Full-duplex operation Off = Half-duplex operation						

### Regulatory Compliance

CE Mark; CFR 47, Part 15 Class A; RoHS;  
UL 508; C22.2 No. 142-M1987



## Ordering Information

Model	RoHS	Description
EIPR-E	✓	Skorpion IP Router with Four-port Switch and USB port for wireless connectivity
ACC-WIFISTK-1	✓	USB 802.11 b/g/n Wireless USB adapter
ACC-USBADPT-1	✓	USB Right Angle Swivel Adapter
ACC-MTGKIT-1	✓	Wall Mount USB Adapter Enclosure with 15' (4.5m) cable
ACC-USBCBL-15	✓	15' USB Extension Cable

### United States

**Contemporary Control Systems, Inc.**  
2431 Curtiss Street  
Downers Grove, IL 60515  
USA

Tel: +1 630 963 7070  
Fax: +1 630 963 0109

[info@ccontrols.com](mailto:info@ccontrols.com)  
[www.ccontrols.com](http://www.ccontrols.com)

### China

**Contemporary Controls (Suzhou) Co. Ltd**  
11 Huoju Road  
Science & Technology Industrial Park  
New District, Suzhou  
PR China 215009

Tel: +86 512 68095866  
Fax: +86 512 68093760

[info@ccontrols.com.cn](mailto:info@ccontrols.com.cn)  
[www.ccontrols.asia](http://www.ccontrols.asia)

### United Kingdom

**Contemporary Controls Ltd**  
14 Bow Court  
Fletchworth Gate  
Coventry CV5 6SP  
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)24 7641 3786  
Fax: +44 (0)24 7641 3923

[ccl.info@ccontrols.com](mailto:ccl.info@ccontrols.com)  
[www.ccontrols.eu](http://www.ccontrols.eu)

### Germany

**Contemporary Controls GmbH**  
Fuggerstraße 1 B  
04158 Leipzig  
Germany

Tel: +49 341 520359 0  
Fax: +49 341 520359 16

[ccg.info@ccontrols.com](mailto:ccg.info@ccontrols.com)  
[www.ccontrols.eu](http://www.ccontrols.eu)