Industrial Cellular IoT Router TR321

User Guide
Version 4.0, 09-01-2026

Thank you for choosing the Bivocom Cellular IoT Router. Please read this guide carefully before use; it will help you install, configure and manage the device safely and efficiently.

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HQ: 27–28/F, Building F14, Software Park Phase III, Xiamen, 361022, China

Factory: 6/F, Building No.18, Anren Industrial Park, No.1068 Jimei North Avenue, Jimei District, Xiamen, 361023, China

W: www.bivocom.com P: +86 158 8026 2905

E: sales@bivocom.com E: support@bivocom.com

About This Guide

Thank you for choosing Bivocom Industrial Cellular Router TR321 Series.

Read this user guide thoroughly before configuring and installing the device.

This manual is compatible with the following models

Model	Description
TR321	Industrial Cellular IoT Router

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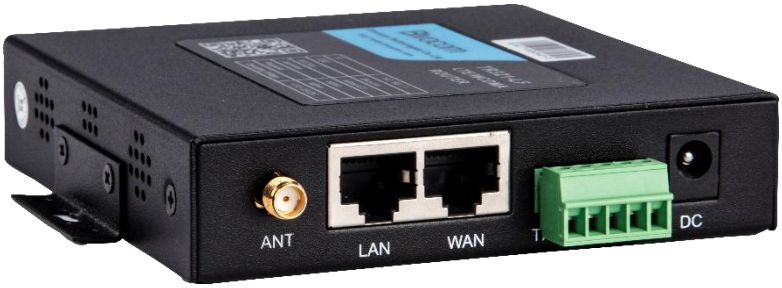
1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

TR321 is a compact, cost-effective, full-featured industrial IoT router ideal for scenarios including vending machines, ATMs, power meter reading, IP cameras, digital signage, air compressors and EV charging stations.

Equipped with 2-RJ45 Ethernet ports, 1-RS232 and 1-RS485 interface, the TR321 seamlessly connects Ethernet and serial devices to the cloud. It supports optional GNSS for remote asset tracking, while WAN/WWAN failover ensures stable network connectivity. Multiple VPN protocols guarantee secure and reliable industrial data transmission.

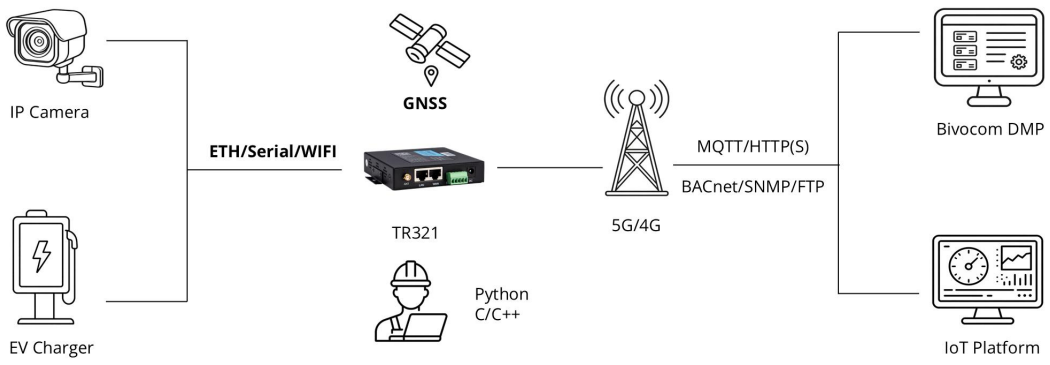
Powered by Bivocom OS, TR321 supports mainstream protocols including Modbus RTU/TCP, JSON and TCP/UDP, as well as customizable industrial protocols such as OPC UA*, IEC101/104/61850* and BACnet IP/MSTP*. It integrates WireGuard, OpenVPN and IPsec for encrypted network communication. The router also supports secondary development with C/C++, optional Python* and Lua*, and provides official Bivocom SDK and APIs to accelerate customized IoT project deployment.



1.2 Applications

The TR321 Series Router uses a cellular network to connect network and serial devices to the management center for remote monitoring and control.

Typical applications are shown below.

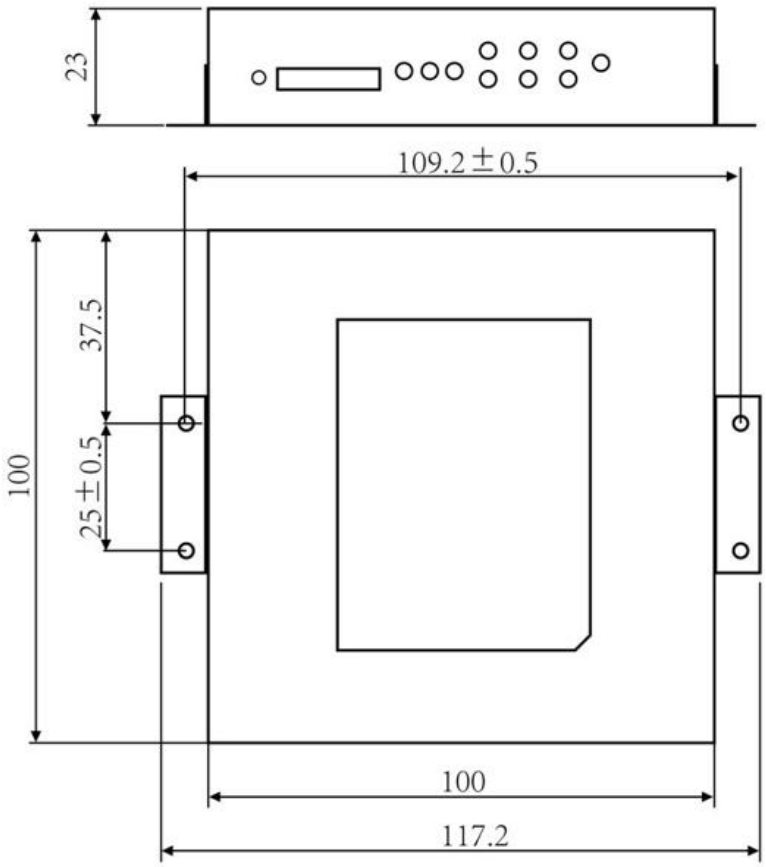


1.3 Advantages

The key advantages of the TR321 Series are as follows:

- **Compact and cost-effective:** a full-featured industrial router for space- and budget-constrained deployments
- **Flexible cellular options:** 4G LTE, LTE-M/NB-IoT or 5G RedCap keep the device matched to the network on site
- **Rich connectivity:** 2-ETH, 1-RS232 and 2-RS485 ports connect Ethernet and serial devices to the cloud
- **Optional wireless:** 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi for local wireless access and GNSS for remote asset tracking
- **Reliable links:** WAN/WWAN failover and multiple VPN protocols keep data flowing securely
- **Wide protocol support:** Modbus RTU/TCP, JSON, TCP/UDP, OPC UA*, IEC 101/104/61850* and BACnet IP/MSTP*
- **Programmable:** Bivocom OS supports C/C++, Python* and Lua*, with official SDK and APIs
- **Centralized management:** remote configuration and management through Bivocom DMP*

1.4 Dimensions



1.5 Physical Characteristics

Physical Characteristics	
IP Rating	IP30
Housing & Weight	Metal, 320 g (0.71 lbs), without accessories
Dimensions	100 x 100 x 23 mm (3.94 x 3.94 x 0.91 in)
Mounting	Desktop, DIN-Rail, Wall mount

2. Getting Started

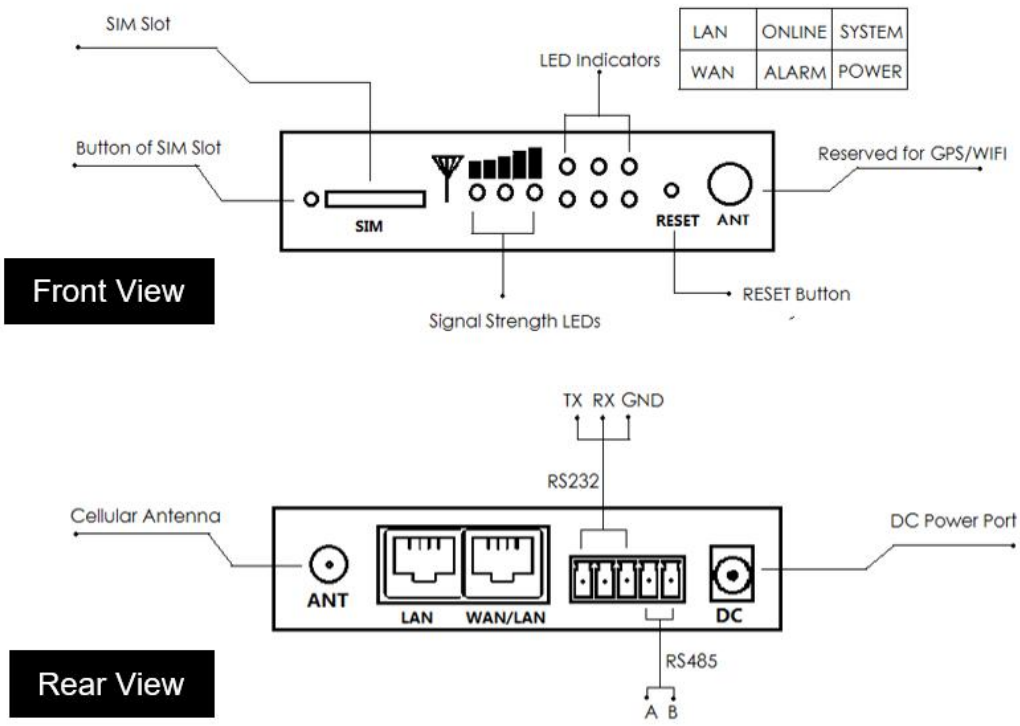
2.1 Package Checklist

- TR321 x 1
- Cellular Antenna x 1
- Ethernet Cable x 1
- 5-Pin Terminal Block x 1
- DIN-Rail Mount Kit x 1
- Power Adapter x 1
- (Optional EU/UK/AU/US/CN Type)

2.2 Installation

The following describes the TR321 ports.

Side Views



2.2.1 SIM/UIM Card

The TR321 supports standard SIM/UIM cards (2FF) only. To use a Micro SIM or Nano SIM card you need a Micro/Nano SIM-to-standard SIM adapter, which is usually supplied with the SIM card.

Before inserting the SIM card, make sure the device is powered off. Use a pointed object such as a paper clip to push the button next to the SIM tray (see the figure below); the tray pops out immediately. Place the SIM card in the tray with the chip facing up, insert the tray into the device, and make sure it is fully seated.



Warning: DO NOT install SIM/UIM card when router is powered on.

2.2.2 Interface Connection

TR321 supports 1 x RS232, 1 x RS485. The serial ports can be used for firmware upgrade,

system log checking, or as serial ports for data transmission.

The TR321 uses industrial terminal block interfaces. The console cable supplied with the device has a female connector at one end and stripped wires at the other; the signal assignment is defined below.

RS232 Cable(optional, with DB9 female connector and stripping cable)

Color of Cable	Corresponding DB9-Female Pin No.	Corresponding Pin No. of Router
Blue	2(RX)	TX
Brown	3(TX)	RX
Black	5 (GND)	GND

RS485 Interface

Color of Cable	TR321 Router
A (Red)	A
B (Black)	B

2.2.3 Power Supply

Use the standard Bivocom power adapter (12 VDC/1.5A). If you supply power from another source, make sure the voltage stays within 5-35 VDC and is stable. When using Bivocom power adapter, please connect to DC power input port.

2.2.4 Cellular Antenna

Screw the 1 SMA male antenna to TR321 (SMA female port), make sure it is screwed tightly to ensure the strength of signal.

2.2.5 Wi-Fi Antenna (Optional)

Screw the SMA female Wi-Fi antenna to TR321(SMA male port), make sure it is screwed tightly to ensure the strength of signal.

2.3 LED Indicators

TR321 Series Router provides 9xLED indicators, as follows.



Indicator	Status	Content
PWR	On	Powered On
	Off	Powered Off
Signal Strength	1 Lights	Signal weak
	2 Lights	Signal Medium
	3 Lights	Signal Strong
SYS	Blink	System works
	Off	System doesn't work
ONLINE	On	Router accesses to Internet
	Off	Router doesn't access to Internet
ALARM	On	● SIM/UIM Card is not insert correctly or broken ● Antenna signal is too weak
	1 Blink Per Second	Cellular module was not registered to Router
	2 Blinks Per Second	Router can't access to Internet
	Off	Router doesn't have any alarm

WAN	On	WAN is connected
	Off	WAN is not connected
LAN	LAN1 Blink	LAN1 works
	Off	LAN is not connected

2.4 Reset

Press the Reset button to restore the factory defaults. This resolves problems caused by incorrect configuration, such as being unable to access the Internet, log in or manage the device.

Use a needle object (such as paper clip) to insert into hole of 'Reset', hold until all the LED indicators turn off.

2.5 Quick Check

Once the installation has been completed, carry out the verification steps below:

· The power cable is plugged in correctly, and the PWR light is on.

- The network wire is linked to the PC's Ethernet port.
- The PC's IP address falls within the same subnet as the device.
- The Web UI can be accessed through browser (http://192.168.1.1).
- Log in successfully using the default account admin/admin.

3.0 Access to Web UI

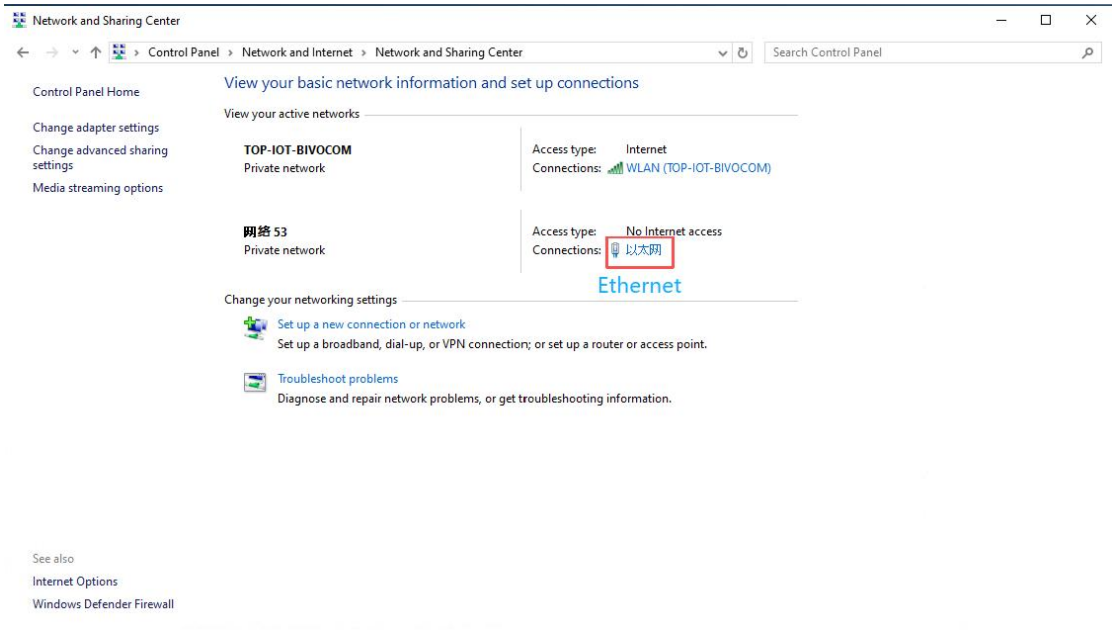
The TR321 provides an intuitive, easy-to-use Web UI for configuration and management. The sections below describe the features and settings of each menu item in the Web UI. The screenshots were taken on Windows 10 and are for reference only.

Username: **admin**
Password: **admin**
IP Address: **192.168.1.1**

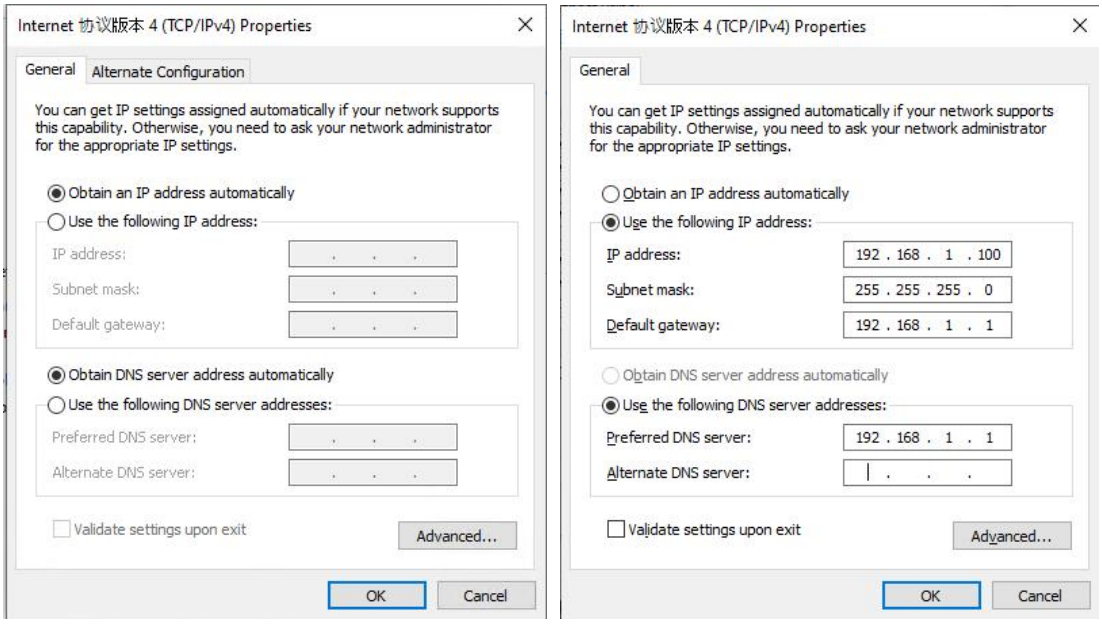
3.0.1 Connect the PC to the TR321 network

1. Using an Ethernet cable, connect one end of the Ethernet cable to the LAN port on TR321 unit and the other end to a LAN port on a PC.
2. Open "Control Panel" → "Network and Internet" → "Network and Sharing Center", click

"Ethernet".



3. Enter "Properties" → "Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) ", set "Obtain an IP address automatically" or "Use the following IP address", then input a static IP (192.168.1.100, for example) manually within the same subnet of the TR321.

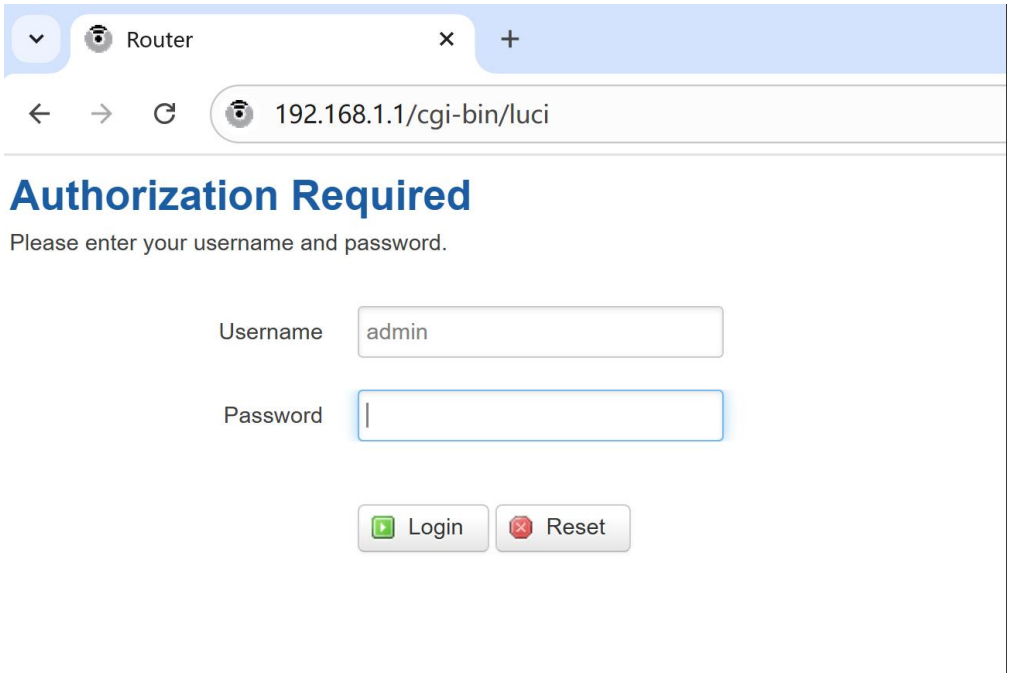


4. Alternatively, connect a laptop to the TR321 Wi-Fi hotspot named "Bivocom_xxxx" and log in with the default password "admin123".

3.0.2 Log in to the Web UI

Enter http://192.168.1.1 in the address bar of a PC browser. Log in with the default username and password, both of which are "admin", and then click Login.

NOTE: To protect the device and your data, Bivocom strongly recommends changing the password to a strong one after the first login.

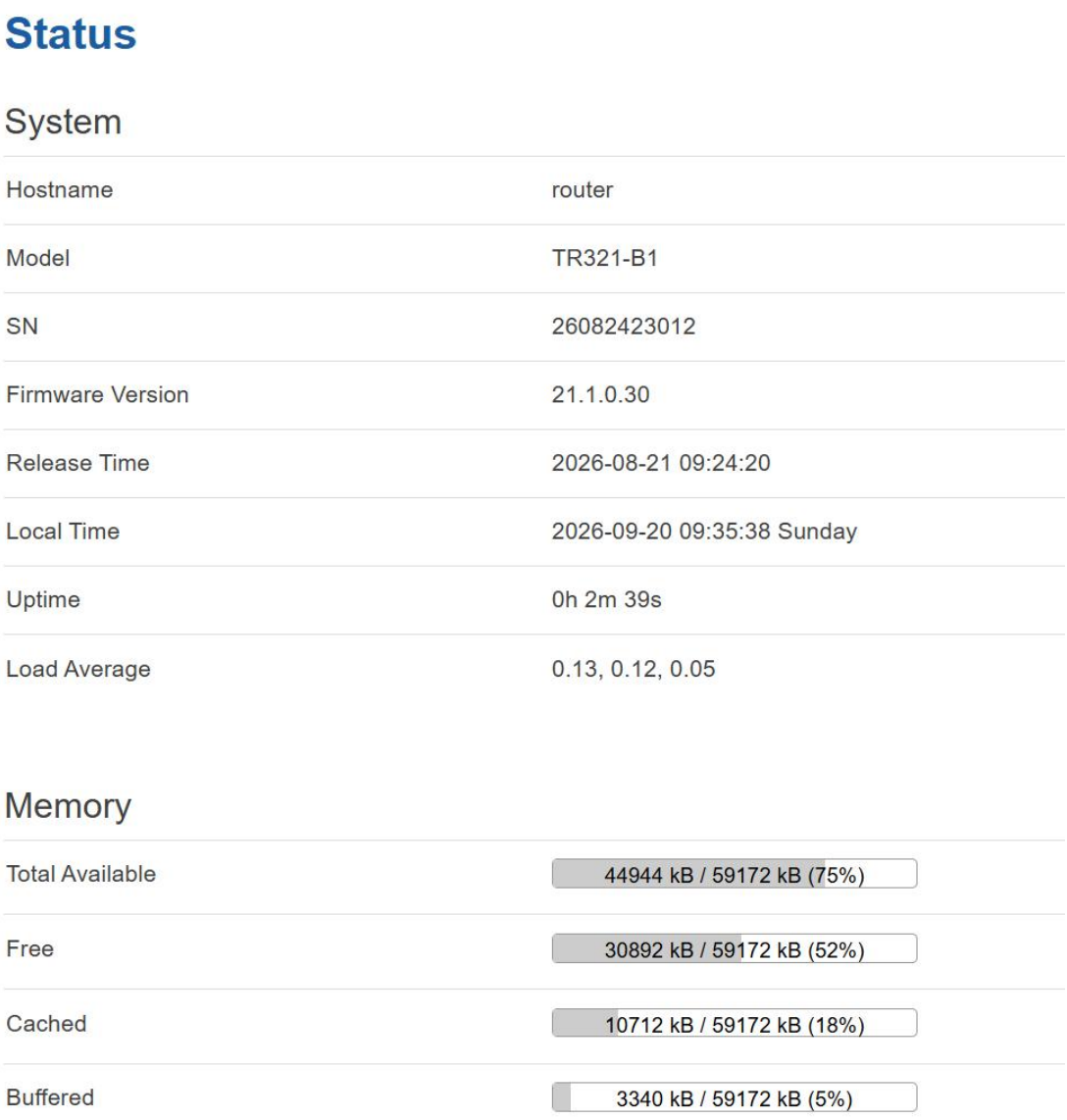


3.1 View

View page shows the basic system information including System, Network, Routes, System Log, VPN Status. The following details are shown:

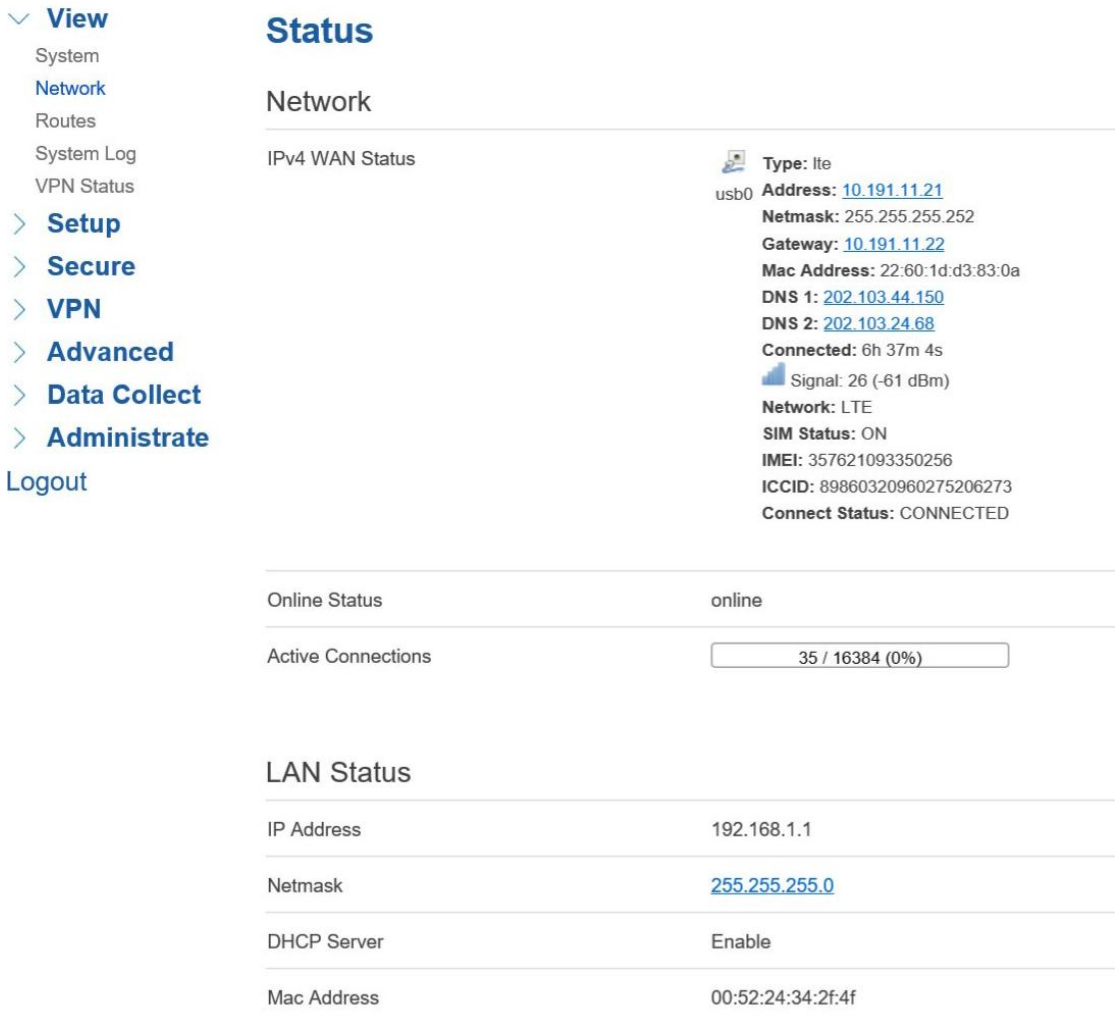
3.1.1 System

System page shows you an overview of TR321 information like SN, Firmware version, Memory usage, etc.



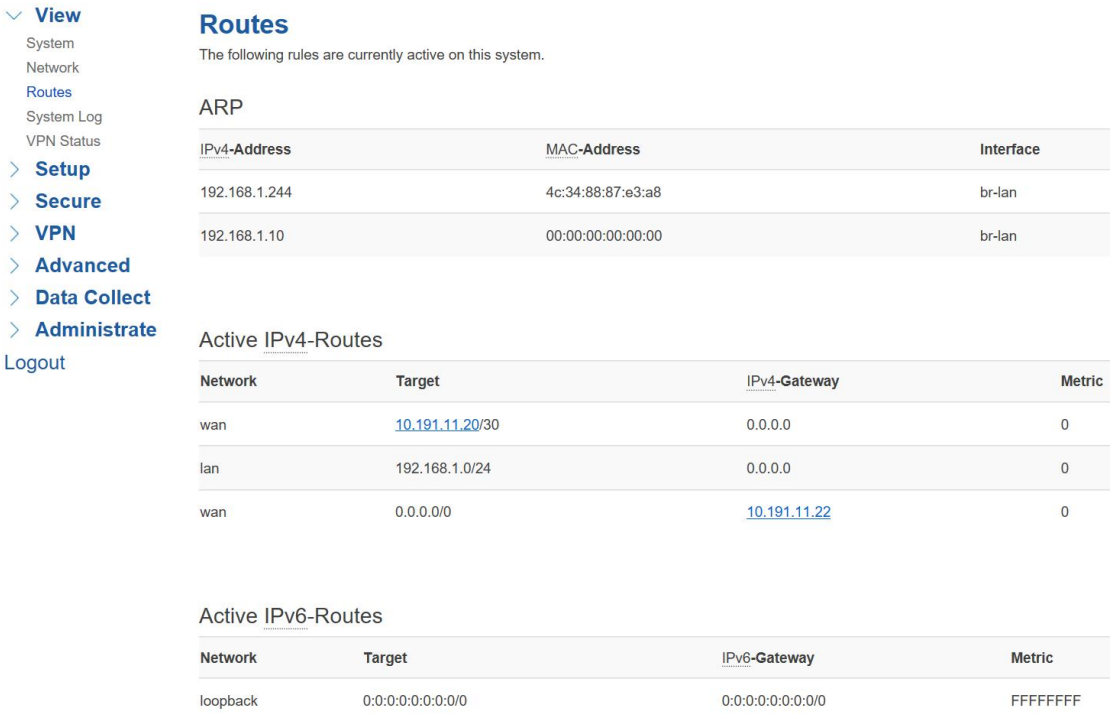
3.1.2 Network

The Network page displays the current WAN status, such as the network type, IP address and connection status. It also shows the LAN status, wireless status and DHCP leases.



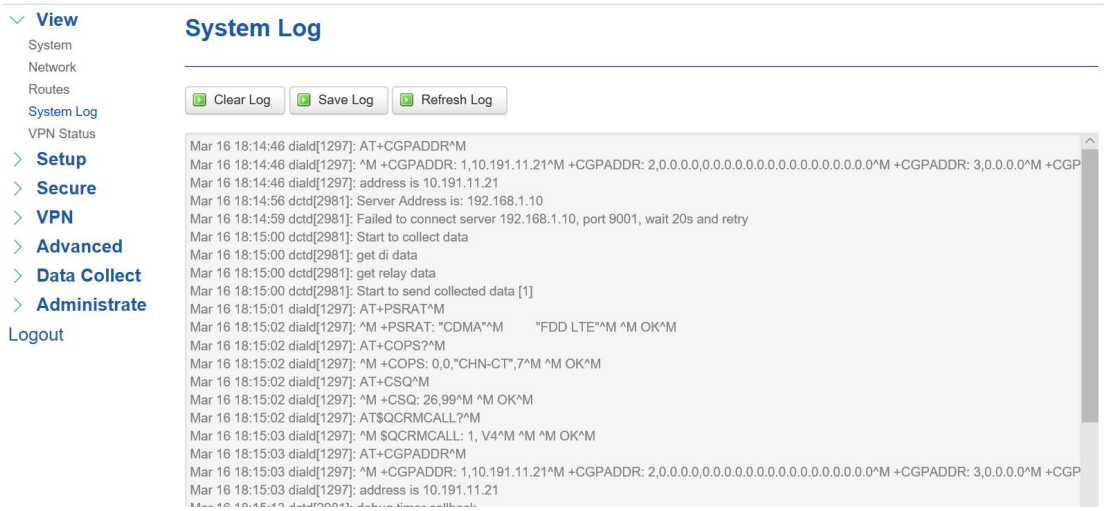
3.1.3 Routing Tables

Display ARP list and active routing tables.



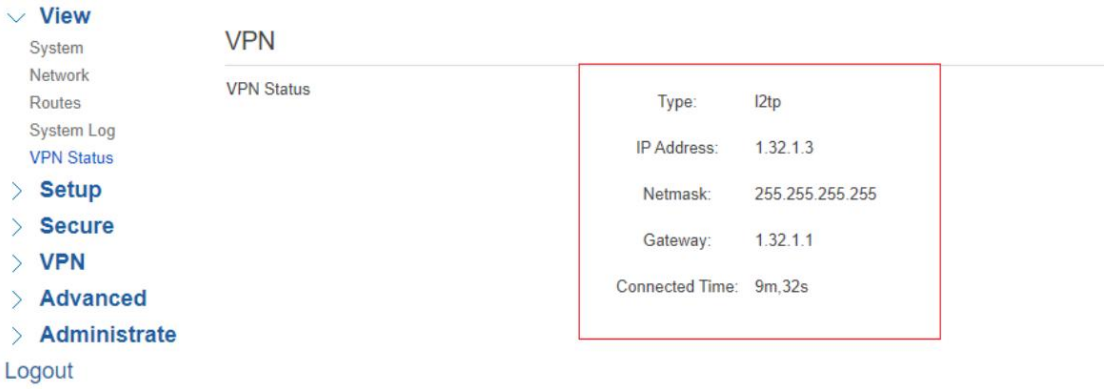
3.1.4 System Log

System log page continuously prints the current running status syslog. It is useful for troubleshooting when there are some features working not as expected. System log page provides three buttons, "Clear Log" will empty current printed log, "Save Log" will save current printed log as a file, and "Refresh Log" which prints out the latest log.



3.1.5 VPN Status

Display current VPN status. If you have setup a VPN connection, there will indicate the connection status, like VPN type, tunnel IP address, Netmask, Gateway, Connected Time, etc.



3.2 Setup

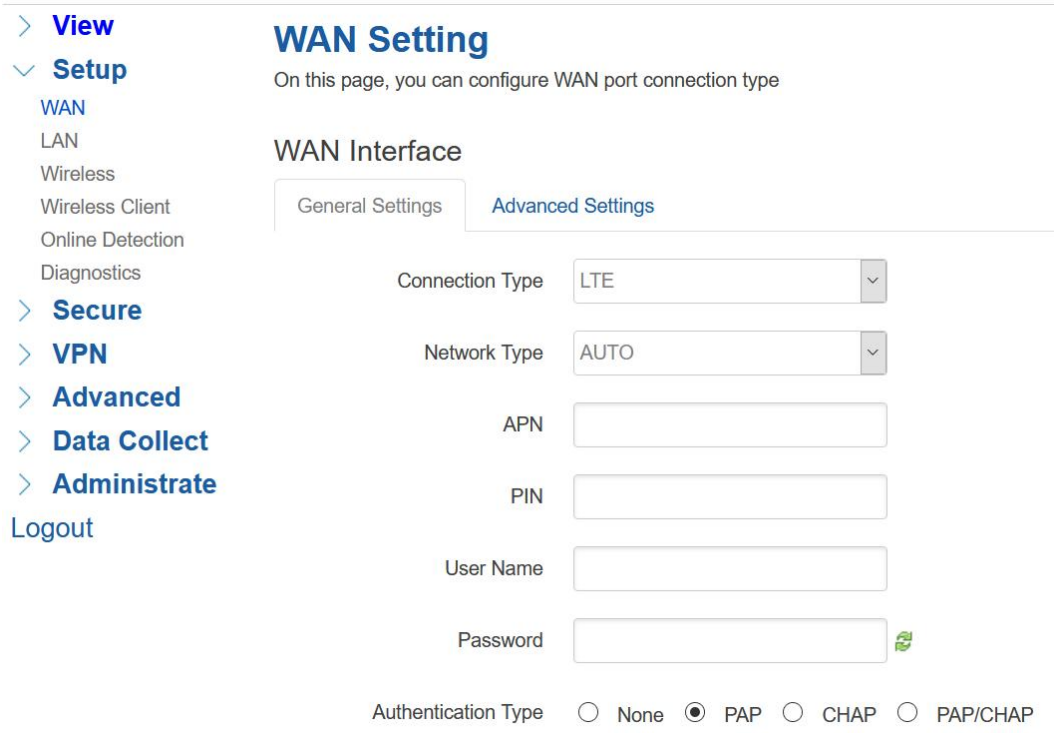
The Setup page includes the WAN, LAN, Wireless, Wireless Client, Online Detection and Diagnostics menus, which are used to configure the corresponding features.

3.2.1 WAN

WAN Setting contains General Setup which provides configuration option for setting "Connection Type" and relevant items. It supports "Static IP", "DHCP", "PPPoE", "3G", "LTE", "Unmanaged" connection types. and the default type is LTE.

WAN	
Item	**Description**
Static IP	Set a static IP address to connect to the upper network through the WAN port.
DHCP	Obtain an IP address from the upstream DHCP device (such as a gateway) through the WAN port.
PPPoE	Obtain a network connection through the PPPoE protocol. The carrier normally provides the username and password when the network service is purchased.
3G	Dial up a 3G cellular connection when using a 3G SIM card. The APN, username and password may be required by the SIM card provider.
LTE	Dial up a 4G/LTE cellular connection when using a 4G SIM card. The APN, username and password may be required by the SIM card provider.

Unmanaged	Disables the WAN connection; the device then operates in switch mode.



NOTE

1) PIN is the identified password of SIM card. DO NOT input PIN code if not enabled, it will lock the SIM card if set incorrect PIN.

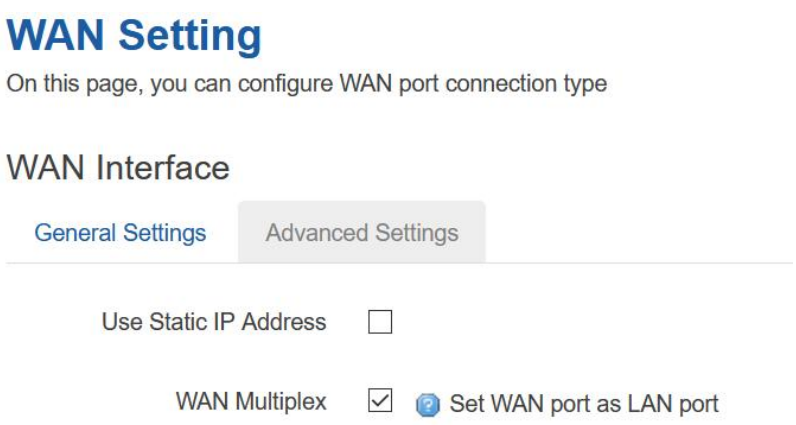
2) PAP/CHAP, Username/password will be requested when you are using a private network SIM card, if you're using public network SIM card, just keep it as null.

3) Select Dial Number when using a 3G connection. The dial number varies by carrier; contact your carrier if you are unsure.

4) WAN Used As LAN

When using LTE/3G connection type to access internet, which means the WAN port is available to change it to a LAN port.

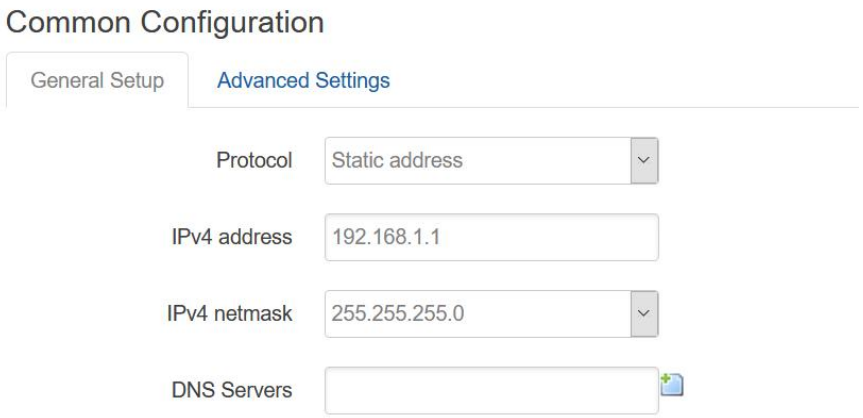
"Advanced Settings" menu provides this option



3.2.2 LAN

The LAN menu is mainly for configuring IP address of TR321, set the IP address range of DHCP server, or disable DHCP.

1) Common Configuration



IPv4 Address

To configure IP address of LAN port.

IPv4 Netmask

The netmask of LAN port IP address.

IPv4 Gateway

Specify the next-hop routing gateway.

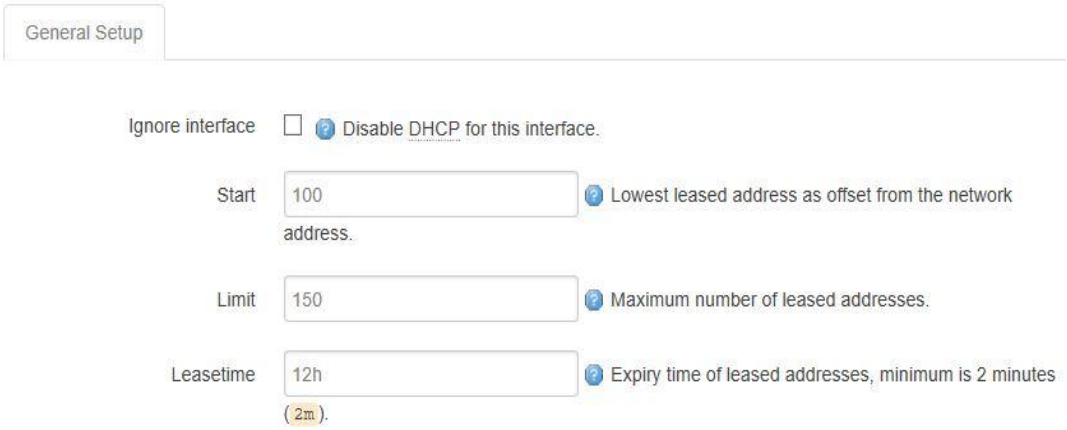
DNS Server

To specify the DNS server, leaving it blank uses the upstream network DNS by default.

Advanced Settings

Set Override MTU, and use gateway metric. Leave it blank as default.

2) DHCP Server Settings



- **Disable DHCP**

Click to disable DHCP server.

- **Start**

Assign the IP address of DHCP server. For example, 100 means IP address starts from 192.168.1.100.

- **Limit**

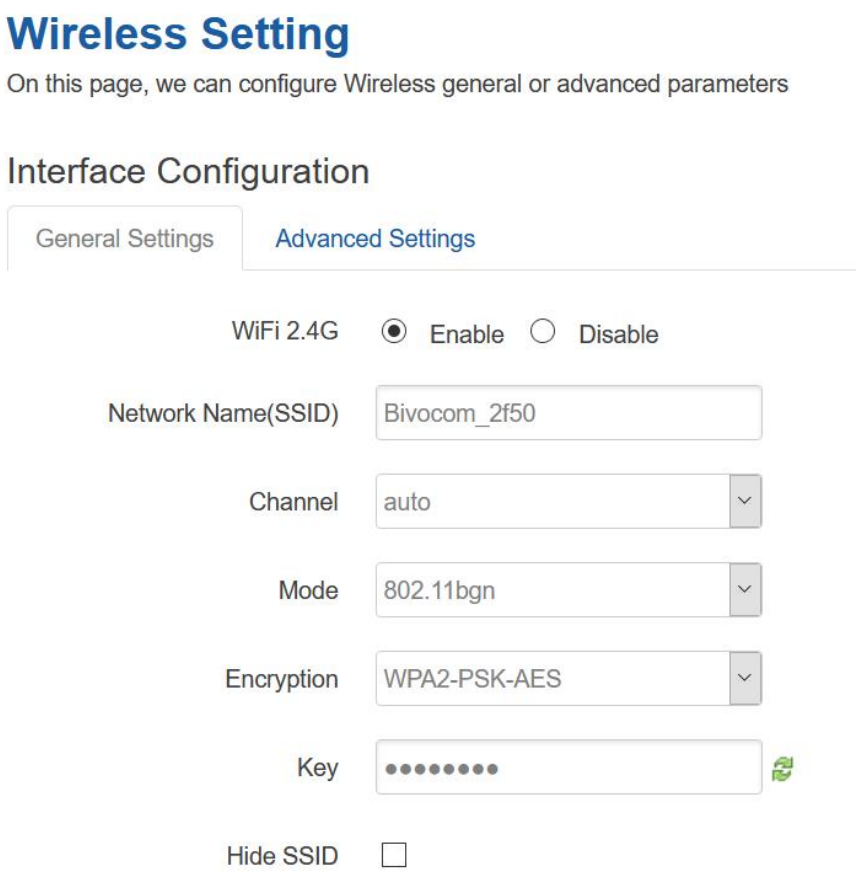
Assignable number of IP addresses, to ensure numbers of IP address of start and limit not exceed 250.

- **Lease time**

Lease duration (the time for which the IP address is assigned).

3.2.3 Wireless (Optional)

The Wireless menu is mainly for configuring the Wi-Fi, SSID, mode, encryptions, etc.



Wireless	
Item	**Description**
Wi-Fi 2.4G	Provide Enable or Disable option for the Wi-Fi function switch.
Network Name (SSID)	Wi-Fi network name setting.
Channel	Support 1-13 channels or auto options, default value is auto, channel can be changed automatically.
Mode	Supports the 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11bg and 802.11bgn modes, which determine the maximum Wi-Fi speed: up to 11 Mbps for 802.11b, 54 Mbps for 802.11g and 300 Mbps for 802.11bgn.
Encryption	Configure the way of encryption, select from No Encryption, WPA2-AES-RADIUS, WPA2-PSK-AES, WPA-PSK-AES. While for RADIUS option, it provides for configuring RADIUS Auth Server address, shared key, etc.

Key	Wi-Fi password, users need to enter it to access the internet. The minimum length of password is 8 bytes.
Hide SSID	When Hide SSID is enabled, SSID is invisible, and users need to enter the SSID to share the Wi-Fi.

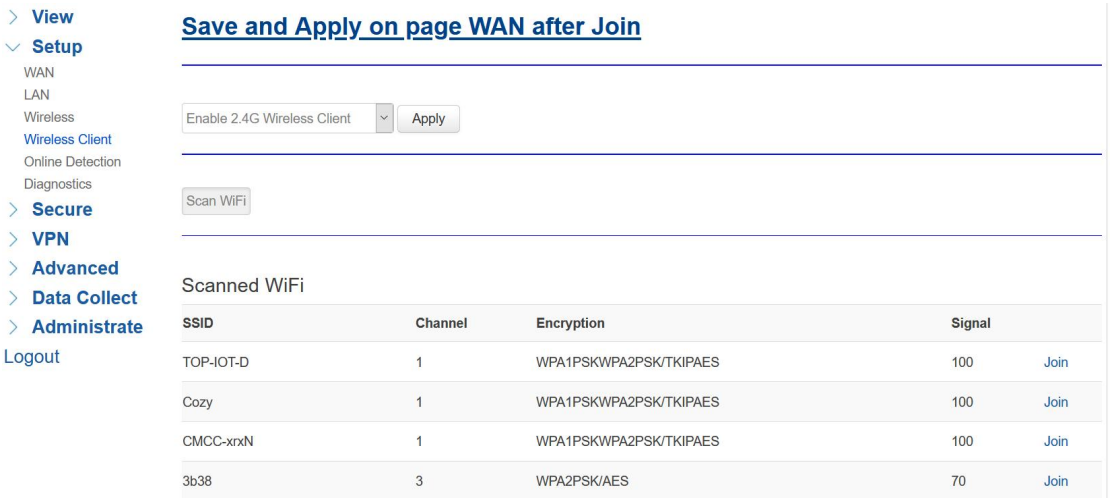
NOTE:

Advanced Settings related to some specific parameters setting, this is for professional users, contact Bivocom support team in case you have further questions.

3.2.4 Wireless Client (Optional)

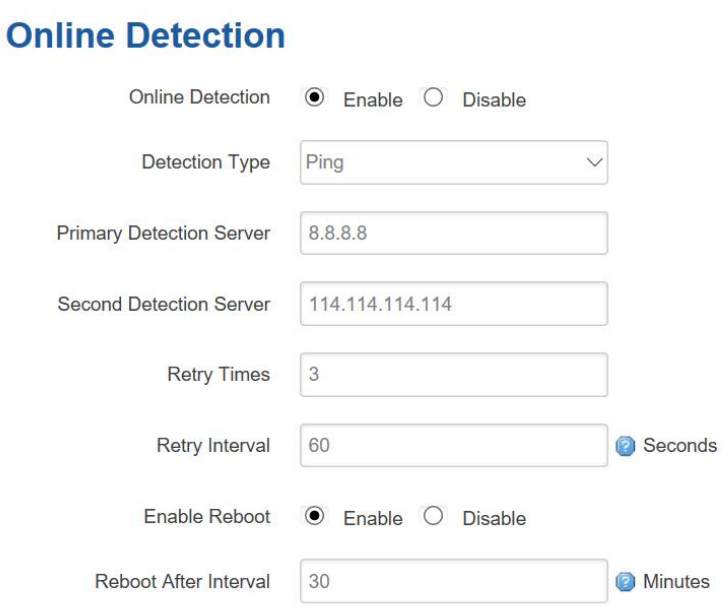
Wireless Client menu provides a way to connect to a local Wi-Fi hotspot, this setting related to WAN setting when you select Static IP or DHCP connection type.

Enable wireless client and apply it, it will list all Wi-Fi hotspots which can be detected. Join one of them, will ask you input the password if hotspot request.



3.2.5 Online Detection

The online-detection feature checks the network connection status periodically, if there has issue of connection, router will auto reconnect. If it fails to reconnect after times of trial, router will reboot automatically to try to recover the network.



Online Detection	
Item	**Description**
Detection Type	There are 3 types: ping, traceroute and DNS.
Primary Detection Server	It can be an IP address or a Domain Name.
Second Detection Server	If primary detection server fails, then router will auto detect the second detection server.
Retry Times	Set the maximum number of retries to detect the network connection failure.
Retry Interval	Set the online detection interval time to ensure network connection.
Enable Reboot	Enable reboot device after maximum retry times.
Reboot After Interval	Set the reboot interval after maximum retry times.

NOTE:

The default setting is Ping, which is highly recommended, as traceroute will cost dataflow of SIM card, while DNS is faster, but as it is cached, it may show the router is online even it is offline.

Common Issues:

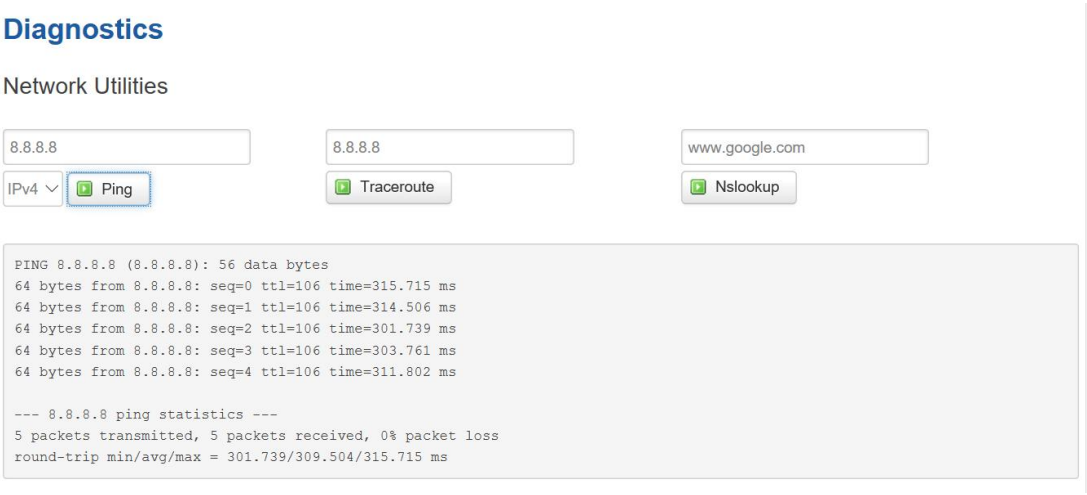
- Network Status shows as Offline: Check if SIM card and antennas are installed well, fill the correct APN setting if necessary, check current SIM card status with operator/SIM provider.
- Device Keeps Rebooting Every 30 minutes/Often Re-dial even with Good Signal: Change **Online Detection** IP addresses to the one can ping without issue if using private network (4G/Wire network).

3.2.6 Diagnostics

Diagnostics feature allows users to check the network connection status manually.

There are 3 types of diagnostics: ping, traceroute and nslookup

Parameter of ping and traceroute can be a Domain Name or an IP address, used for checking if router is online or not. While nslookup is used to analyze a domain.



1) Ping

Click Ping to check whether an IP address responds, as shown below.

2) Traceroute

Click Traceroute; the response is similar to the example below.

3) Nslookup

Click NSLookup; the response is similar to the example below.

3.2.7 Quick Check

- SIM card, antennas are well installed when using LTE mode

- APN and Username/Password shall be entered according to the requirements of SIM provider

- The IP addresses in Online Detection need to be changed if using private network SIM cards, it will stay in Offline status if left unchanged and keep rebooting every 30 minutes (default

interval) due to Online Detection failure.

- Online indicator will light when Online Detection succeed

- Wi-Fi AP and STA shouldn't be enabled at the same time

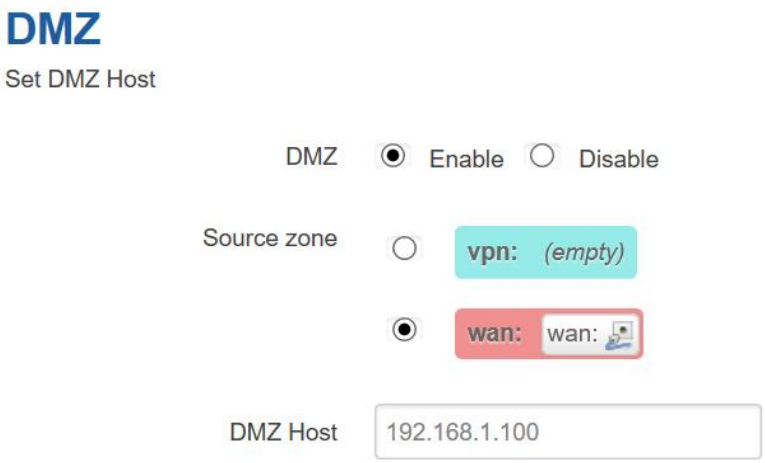
- Web UI address will be changed to the new LAN IPv4 address, ensure PC stays in DHCP mode or in the same subnet.

3.3 Security

The Security menu is for configuring the firewall, to ensure the security of accessing to the Internet, and implement the port forwarding, access control, data packet filtering, and other functions.

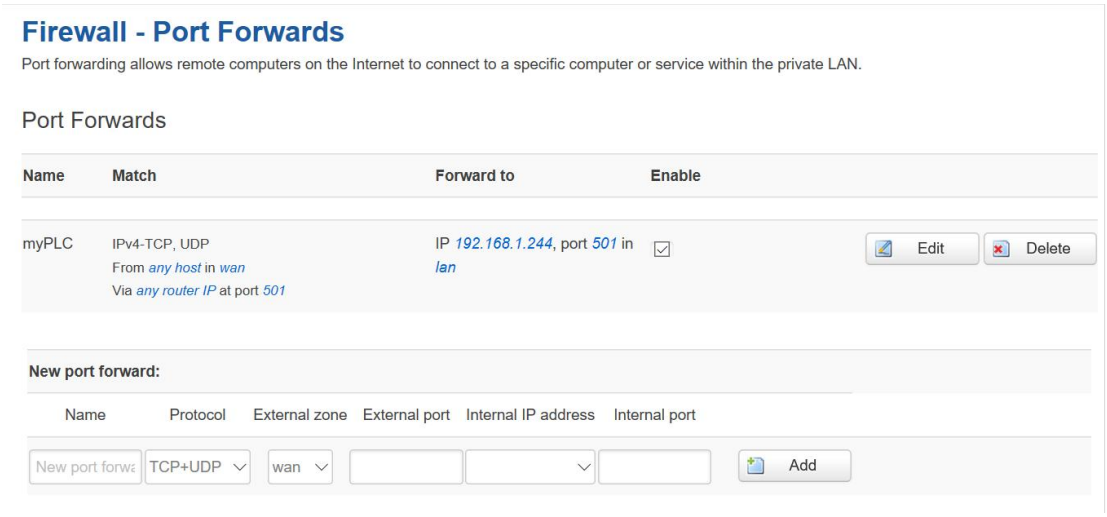
3.3.1 DMZ Host

DMZ can forward the port of WAN to a host of LAN; all packets from the WAN will be forwarded to specified host of LAN. It provides select source zone from VPN or WAN if there is a VPN connection available.



3.3.2 Port Forwards

Comparing with DMZ, Port Forwarding is for more precise control, user can forward the data packets on a port to a host of LAN, to forward different port to different host.



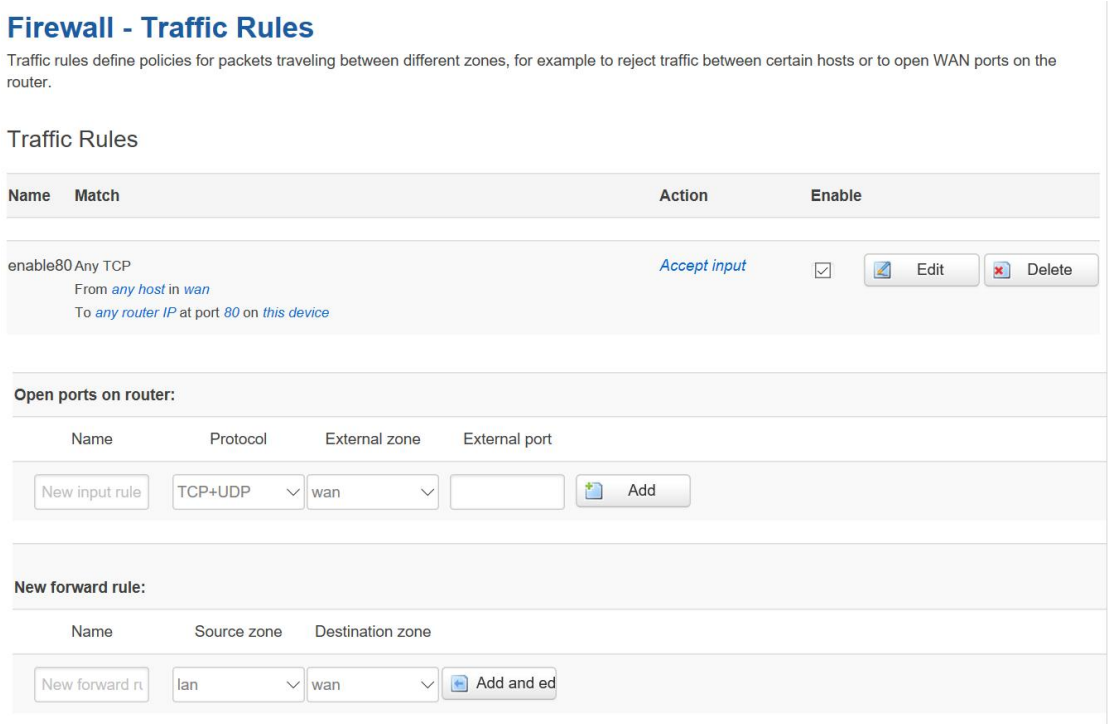
Port Forwards	
Item	**Description**
Name	The name of the rule being created.
Protocol	Select from TCP, UDP, and TCP/UDP.
External Zone	The source zone which can access local IP addresses, select from WAN and VPN
External port	Enter the TCP/UDP port to which incoming packets are forwarded.
Internal IP address	The destination IP address that traffic from the external zone is forwarded to.
Internal port	The destination port after port forwarding. The external and internal ports are normally the same, but they can differ.

After configuring the above, click **Add**, then a new rule will be added, and click **Save & Apply**, to have the rule take effect. Click **Edit** button to enter detail settings page.

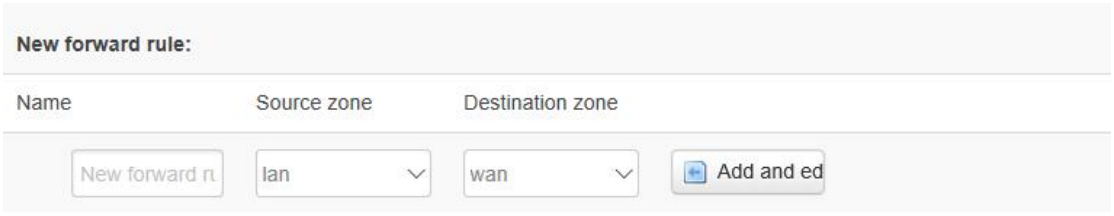
Port Forwards Details	
Item	**Description**
Source zone	Select from LAN, WAN and VPN (if connected)
Source MAC address	Specify the MAC address which can access local network.
Source IP address	The source IP address should be able to access local network
Source port	Input the TCP or UDP port through which incoming packets are forwarded.
External IP address	Only match incoming traffic directed at the given IP address.
External port	Match incoming traffic directed at the given destination port or port range on this host
Internal zone	Select from LAN,WAN and VPN (if connected) that needs to be forwarded to
Internal IP address	Enter the IP address to which packets are forwarded after being received on the incoming interface.
Internal port	Enter the destination TCP/UDP port (s) for forwarded packets.
Enable NAT Loopback	It enables local devices to reach the forwarded service via the external IP, solving the hairpin routing issue.
Extra arguments	Passes additional arguments to iptables. Use with care.

3.3.3 Traffic Rules (ACL Configurations)

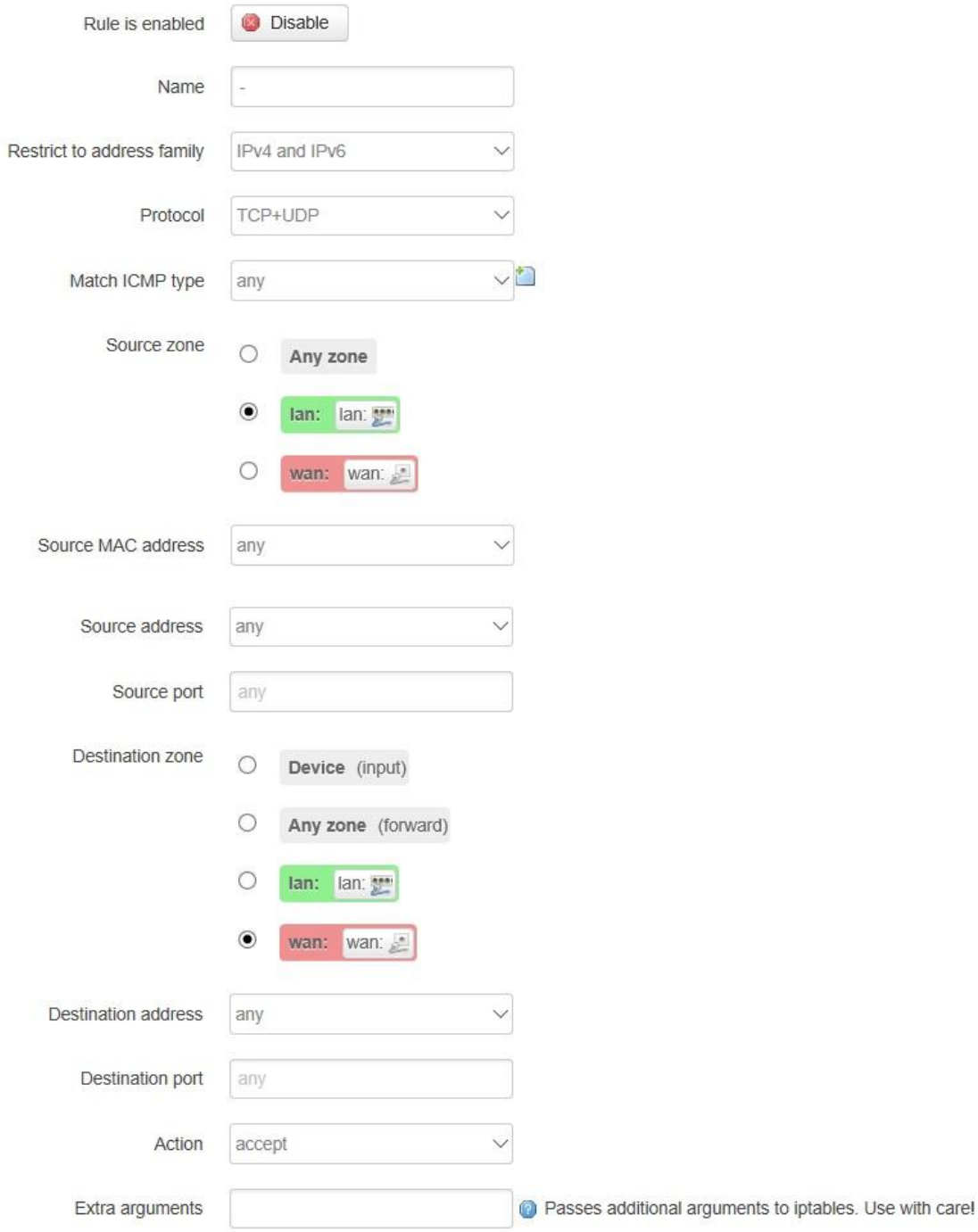
Traffic rules are used for firewall settings such as opening ports on the router. For example, to allow remote access to the router configuration page, open port 80.



In addition, Traffic rules can be used to create some access control rules, it can be from LAN to WAN, or WAN to LAN.



Click Add and Edit to access more detailed matching conditions.


Rule is enabled
Disable
Name
-
Restrict to address family
IPv4 and IPv6
Protocol
TCP+UDP
Match ICMP type
any
Source zone
Any zone
lan: lan:
wan: wan:
Source MAC address
any
Source address
any
Source port
any
Destination zone
Device (input)
Any zone (forward)
lan: lan:
wan: wan:
Destination address
any
Destination port
any
Action
accept
Extra arguments
Passes additional arguments to iptables. Use with care!

Traffic Rules (ACL)	
Item	**Description**
Name	The name of the ACL rule being created.
Restrict to address family	Select from IPv4 and IPv6, IPv4 Only, and IPv6 Only
Protocol	Select from TCP, UDP, TCP+UDP and ICMP
Match ICMP type	Select from any, echo-reply, destination-unreachable, network-unreachable, host-unreachable, protocol-unreachable, port-unreachable, fragmentation-needed, source-route-failed, network-unknown, host-unknown, network-prohibited, host-prohibited, TOS-network-unreachable, TOS-host-unreachable, communication-prohibited, host-precedence-violation, precedence-cutoff, source-quench
Source zone	Select from LAN, WAN, VPN (if connected) and Any Zone
Source MAC address	Specify the MAC address to be forwarded and controlled.
Source address	Source network address
Source port	Source network port
Destination zone	Select from LAN, WAN, VPN (if connected), Device (input), and Any Zone (forward)
Destination address	Select any, or specify the IP address
Destination port	Specify the port, a port range, or any.
Action	Select from accept (Allow data packet to go through), drop (Drop data packet), reject (Drop data packet, and return an unreachable data packet) and don't track (No action).
Extra arguments	Passes additional arguments to iptables. Use with care.

3.3.4 Custom Settings

Custom firewall rules can also be added. Because these rules are iptables entries, this is recommended only for advanced users who are familiar with the iptables command. Add new rules below the existing ones and do not delete the existing rules.

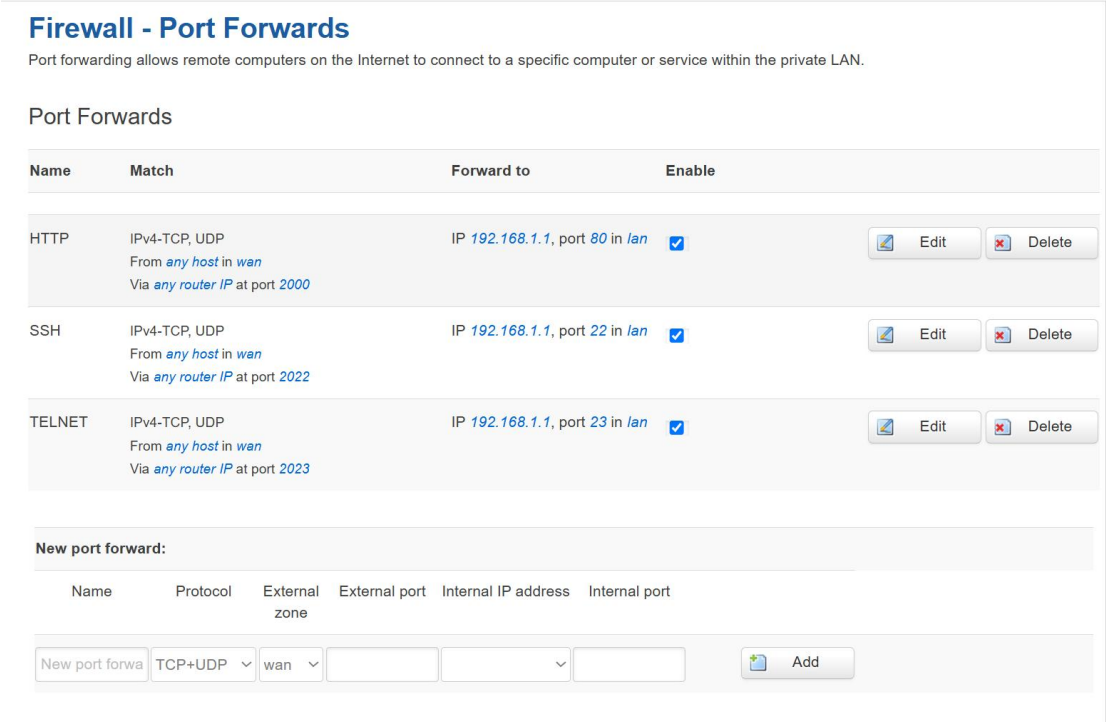
Scenario 1: Remote Access Web UI/CLI

Objective: Remote access Web UI/CLI (telnet/SSH)

Prerequisites: remotely accessible, telnet/SSH enabled

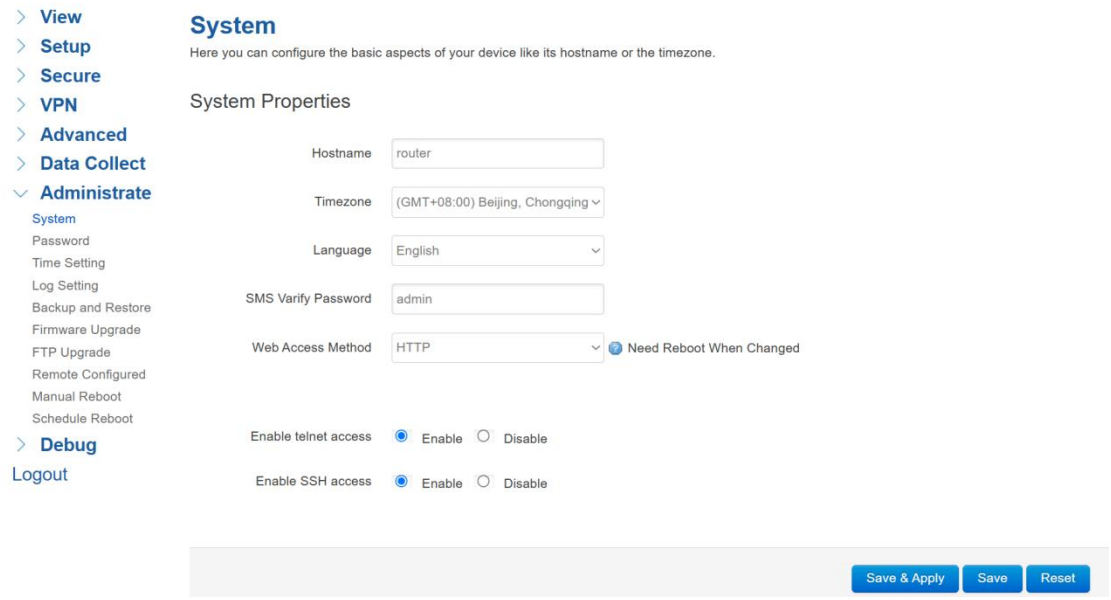
Configuration Steps:

1. Go to Secure > Port Forwards page to Enter the External Port (2000/2022/2023) of WAN IP (172.17.5.75) to the Internal Port (Web UI:80/SSH:22/telnet:23) of LAN IP (192.168.1.1) address.



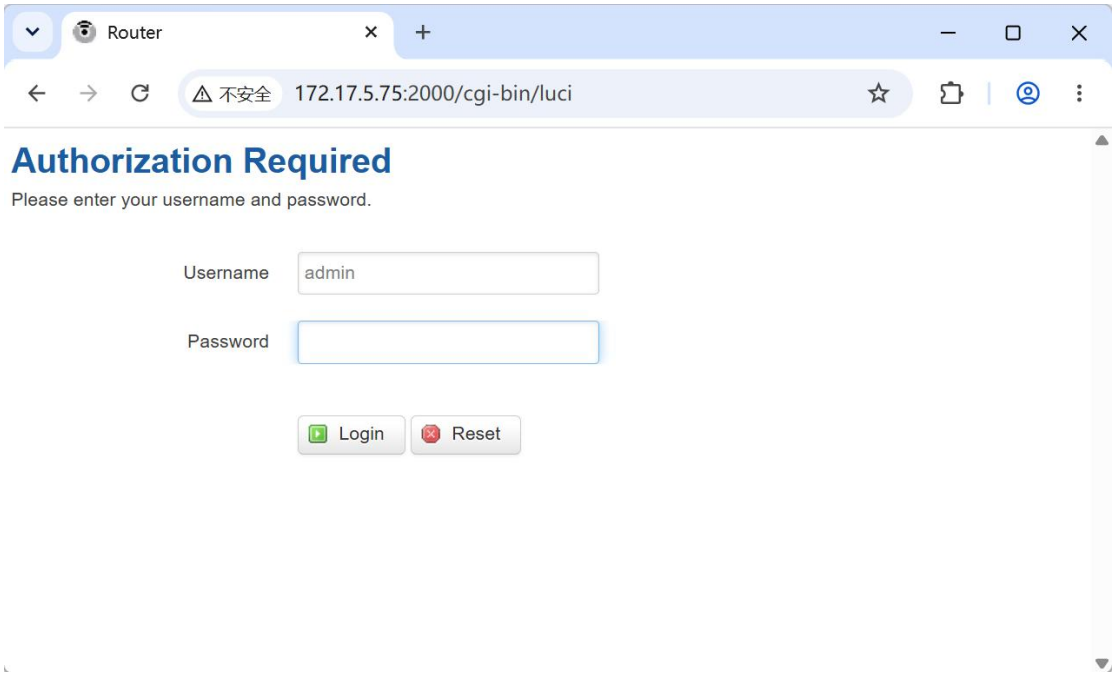
2. Click **Add** > **Save & Apply** button.

3. Go to **Administrate** > **System** page, enable SSH and telnet access.

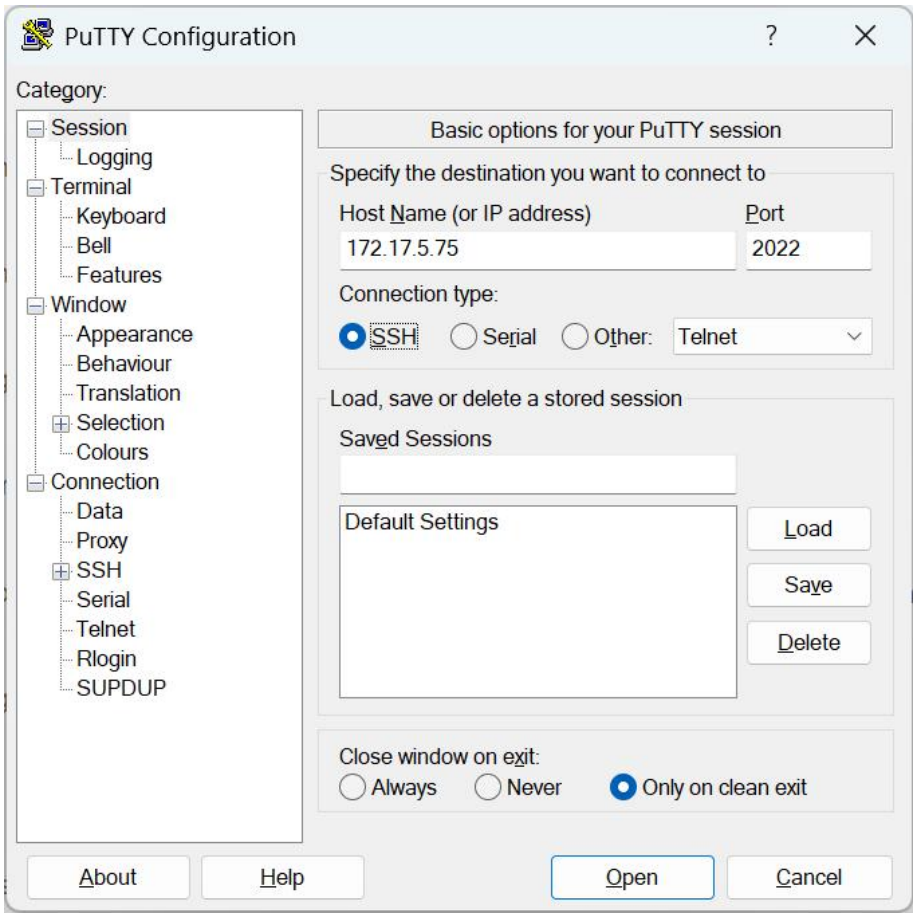


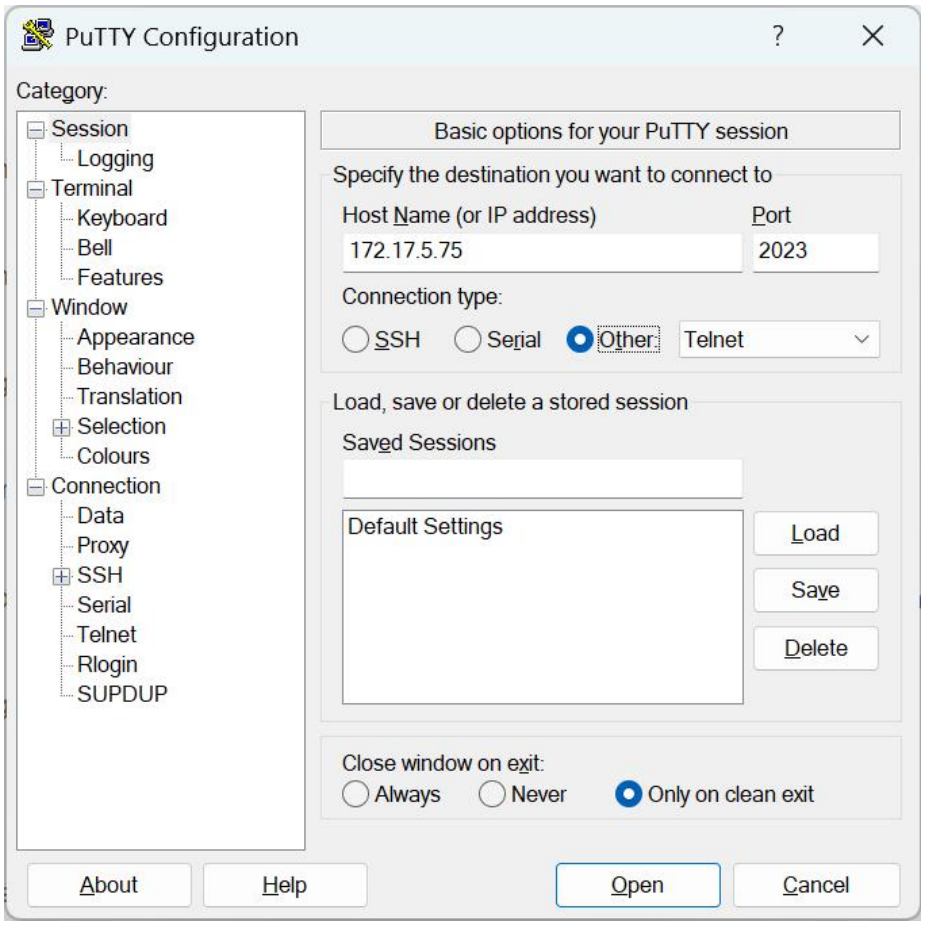
Verification Method:

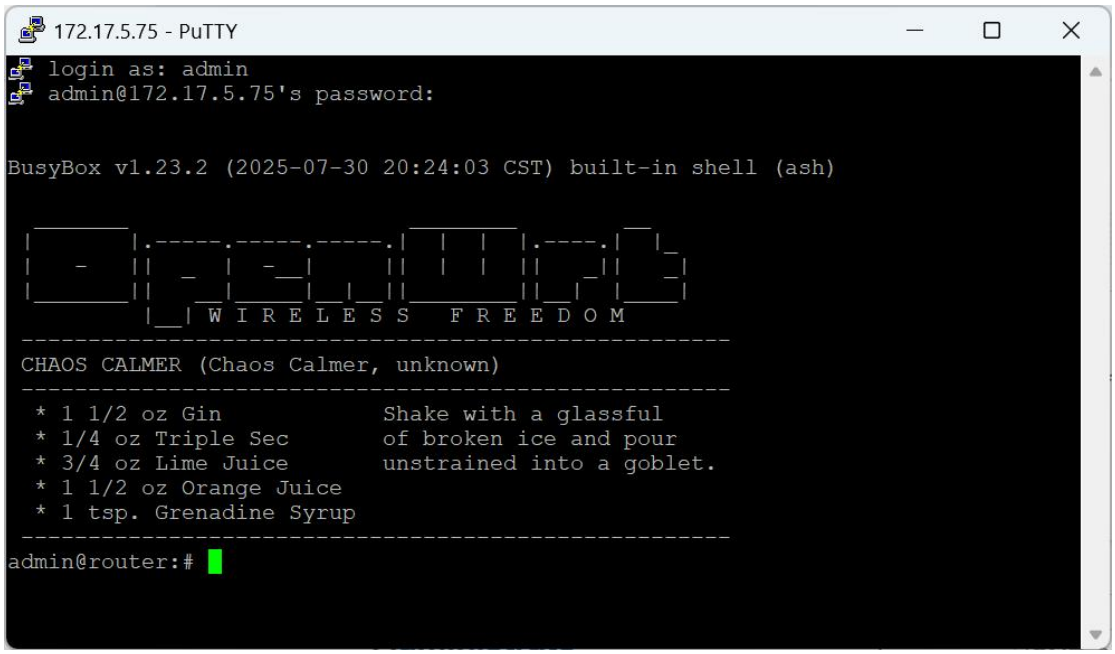
1. Open browser on remote PC, fill in http://172.17.5.75:2000 to access Web UI.http://172.17.5.75:2000/



2. Use Putty to SSH (172.17.5.75:2022)/telnet (172.17.5.75:2023) access CLI.


PuTTY Configuration
Category:
Session
Logging
Terminal
Keyboard
Bell
Features
Window
Appearance
Behaviour
Translation
Selection
Colours
Connection
Data
Proxy
SSH
Serial
Telnet
Rlogin
SUPDUP
Basic options for your PuTTY session
Specify the destination you want to connect to
Host Name (or IP address)
Port
172.17.5.75
2022
Connection type:
SSH
Serial
Other:
Telnet
Load, save or delete a stored session
Saved Sessions
Default Settings
Load
Save
Delete
Close window on exit:
Always
Never
Only on clean exit
About
Help
Open
Cancel

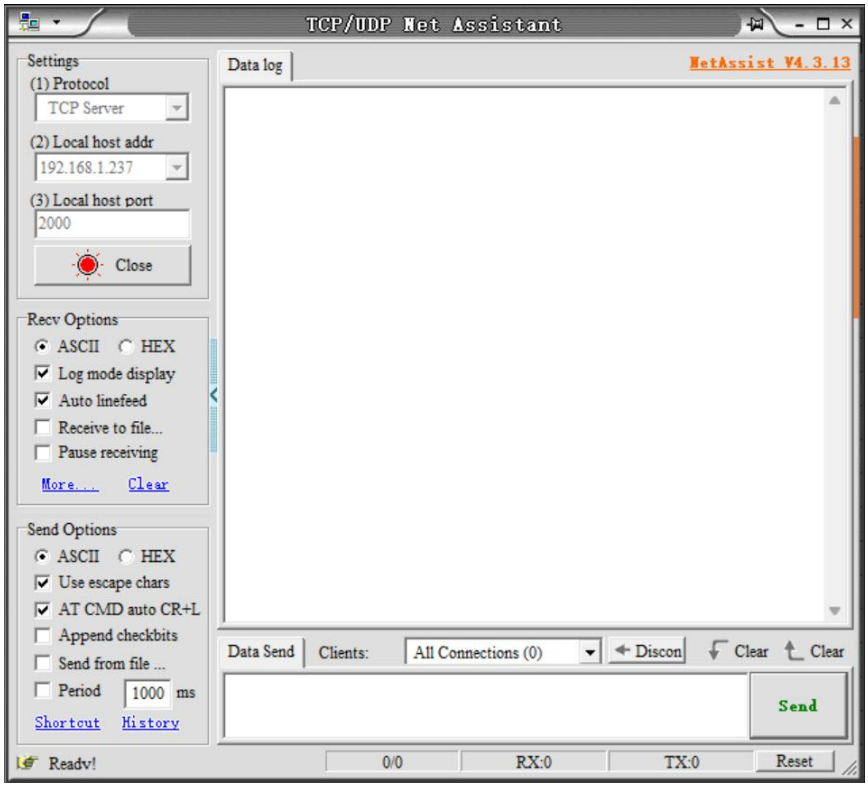

PuTTY Configuration
Category:
Session
Logging
Terminal
Keyboard
Bell
Features
Window
Appearance
Behaviour
Translation
Selection
Colours
Connection
Data
Proxy
SSH
Serial
Telnet
Rlogin
SUPDUP
Basic options for your PuTTY session
Specify the destination you want to connect to
Host Name (or IP address)
Port
172.17.5.75
2023
Connection type:
SSH
Serial
Other:
Telnet
Load, save or delete a stored session
Saved Sessions
Default Settings
Load
Save
Delete
Close window on exit:
Always
Never
Only on clean exit
About
Help
Open
Cancel



Scenario 2: Remote Access Internal Device

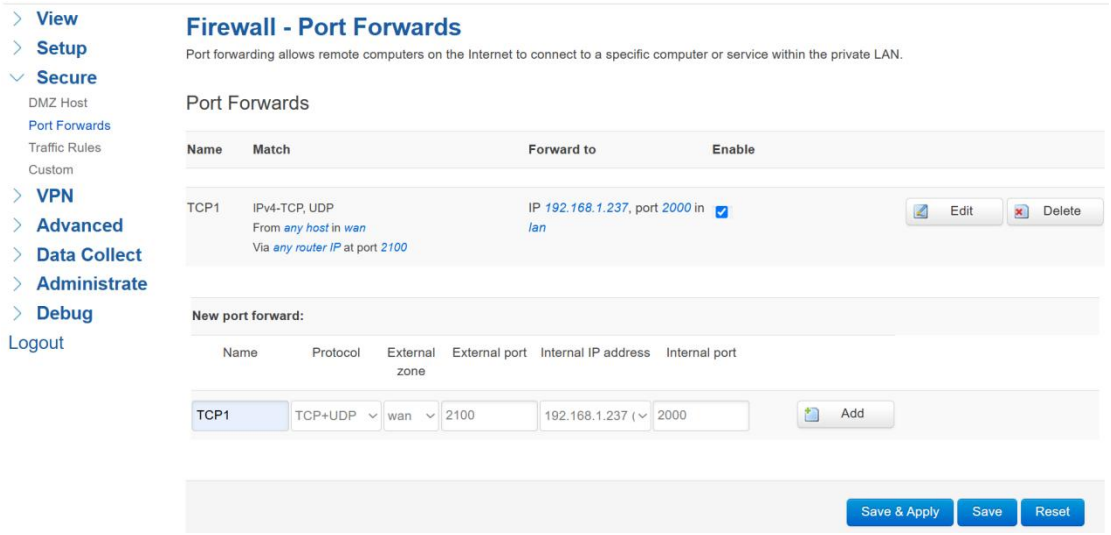
Objective: Remote access LAN devices through WAN IP address

Prerequisites: External WAN IP address is available to be accessed, service is running on the specific port of LAN IP devices, for example running TCP server on PC at port 2000



Configuration Steps:

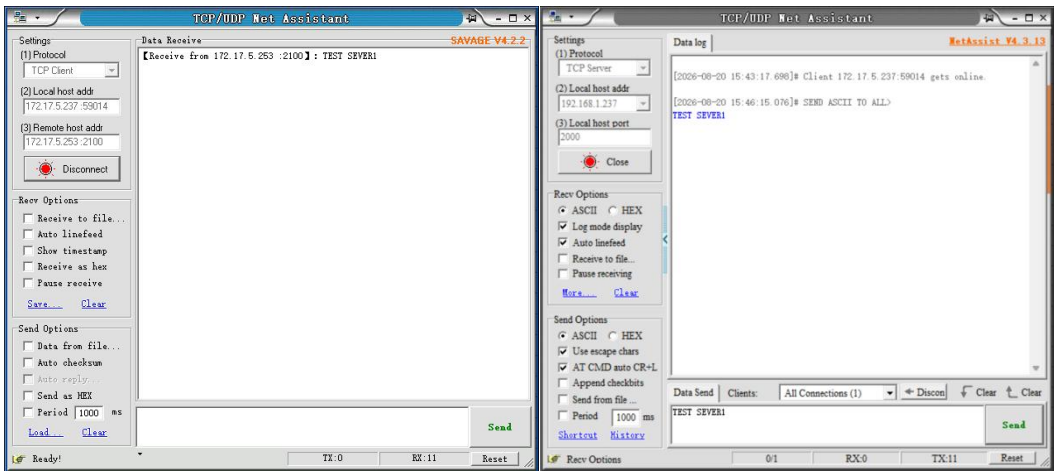
1. Go to **Secure** > **Port Forwards** page to input the **External Port** (2100) of WAN IP (172.17.5.253) to the **Internal Port** (2000) of LAN IP (192.168.1.237) address.



2. Click **Add** > **Save & Apply** button.

Verification Method:

1. Go to remote PC to verify WAN IP communication.
2. Open NetAssistant tool on remote PC to run TCP Client and connect to TCP server running on internal PC (192.168.1.237).
3. Send messages to TCP server, check the data log.



Common Errors:

- Network connection issue: Go to **Setup** > **Diagnostics** page, ping the remote IP address, use remote PC to ping the WAN IP address. Ensure SIM is well inserted and connected to the Internet.
- Firewall blocking: Check firewall configurations of both PC.

3.4 VPN

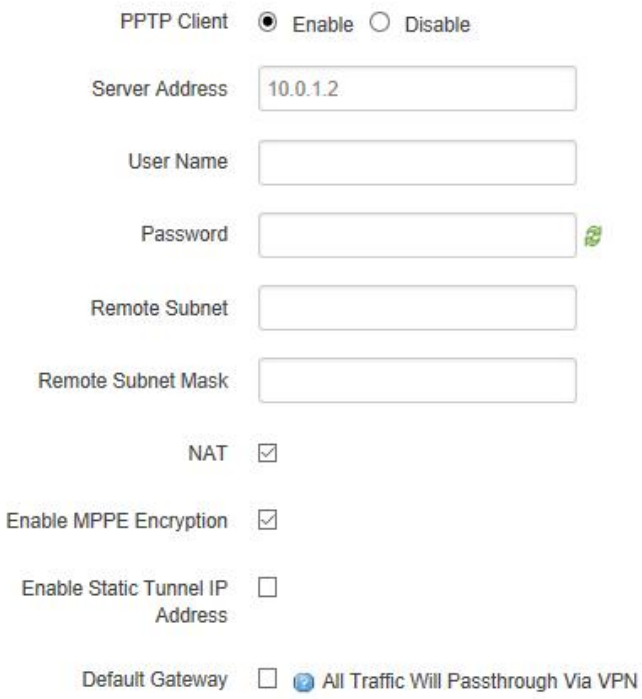
VPN is used to establish a virtual private channel, and all the data in this channel will be encrypted to ensure data security during transmission.

TR321 supports several types of VPN: PPTP, L2TP, IPSec, OpenVPN and GRE.

3.4.1 PPTP

You can configure either the PPTP client or the PPTP server, but not both at the same time; using both may cause unexpected issues.

1) PPTP Client



PPTP Client	
Item	**Description**
Server Address	To enter the IP address or Domain Name of PPTP server.
Username / Password	Enter the username and password provided by the server.
Remote Subnet	Enter the remote subnet, for example, if LAN of PPTP server is 192.168.2.1, then you can enter remote subnet 192.168.2.0.
Remote Subnet Mask	Enter the remote subnet mask; it is normally 255.255.255.0.
NAT	All packets come from ppp0 and their source IP address is replaced with the IP address of ppp0.
Enable MPPE Encryption	Enable MPPE encryption.
Enable Static Tunnel IP Address	Enabling this option fixes the PPTP tunnel IP address.
Default Router	Click Default Gateway to establish a default route under ppp0; all data then uses this route.

2) PPTP Server



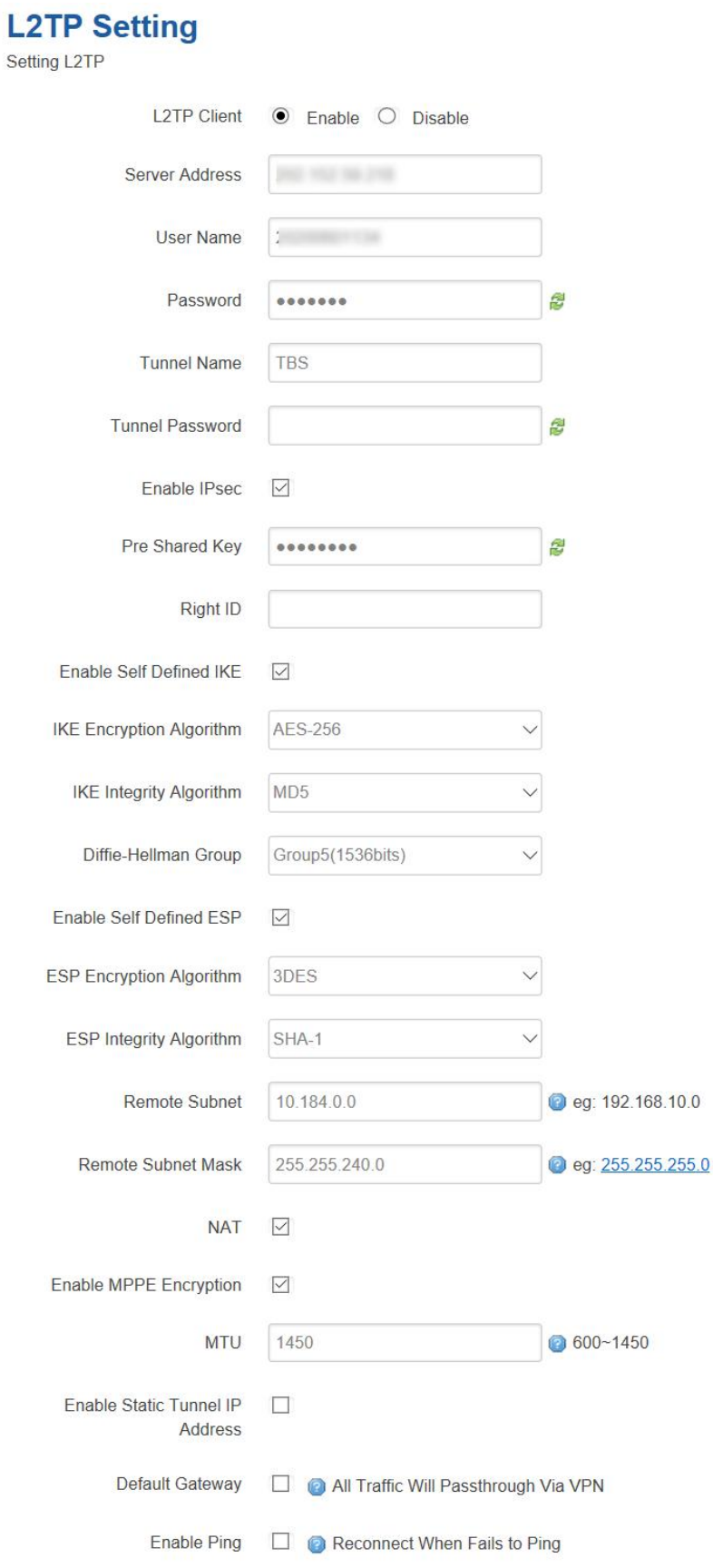
PPTP Server	
Item	**Description**
Server Local IP	The local IP address of the current device.
IP Address Range	Defines the tunnel IP address range for PPTP clients.
Enable MPPE Encryption	Enable MPPE encryption.
NAT	Enable NAT traversal.
DNS1/DNS2	Enter the assigned DNS server address.
WINS1/WINS2	Enter the WINS server address.
CHAP Secrets	Create a username and password under CHAP Secrets using the following format: Username<space>*<space>password<space>* For example, a username of Test with the password test123 is entered as follows,

	Test * test123 *
Client Subnet	Set the client subnet if communication with a device on the peer subnet is required.

3.4.2 L2TP

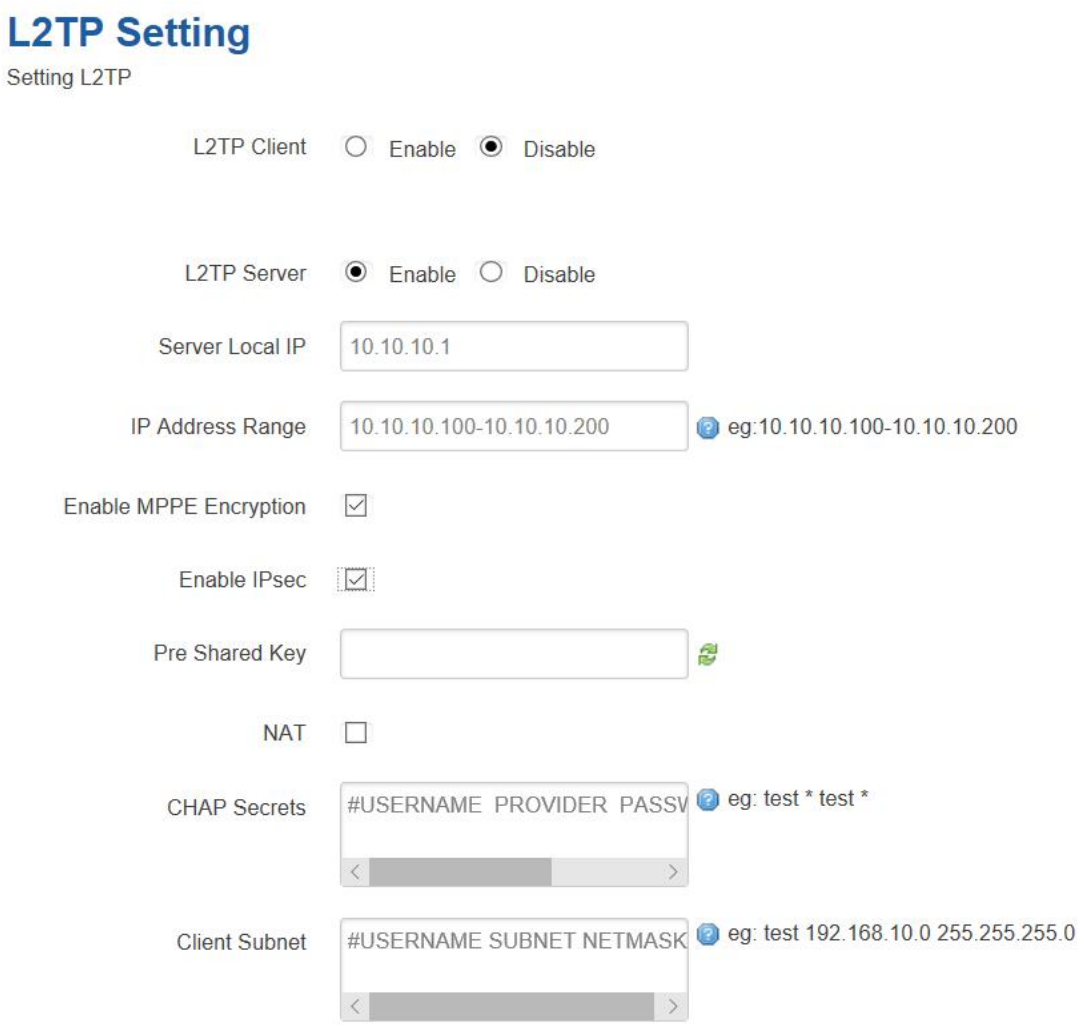
You can also configure either the L2TP client or the L2TP server, but not both at the same time, as that may cause unexpected issues.

1) L2TP Client



L2TP Client	
Item	**Description**
Server Address	To enter the IP address or Domain Name of L2TP server.
Username / Password	Enter the username and password provided by the server.
Tunnel Name	Enter the name of current tunnel
Tunnel Password	The password of L2TP tunnel
Enable IPsec	Enable IPsec encryption.
Pre Shared Key	Enter the pre-shared key provided by the IPsec server.
Right ID	The Right ID of IPsec
Enable Self Defined IKE	Enable IKE parameters provided by the IPsec server
Enable Self Defined ESP	Enable ESP parameters provided by the IPsec server
Remote Subnet	Enter the IP address of the remote subnet
Remote Subnet Mask	Enter the remote netmask that L2TP protects
NAT	Enable NAT traversal.
Enable MPPE Encryption	Enable MPPE encryption.
MTU	Set the maximum transmission unit. Range: 600-1450
Enable Static Tunnel IP Address	Set a static tunnel IP of L2TP client
Default Router	This enables all data to pass through the VPN

L2TP Server


L2TP Setting
Setting L2TP
L2TP Client
Enable
Disable
L2TP Server
Enable
Disable
Server Local IP
10.10.10.1
IP Address Range
10.10.10.100-10.10.10.200
eg:10.10.10.100-10.10.10.200
Enable MPPE Encryption
Enable IPsec
Pre Shared Key
NAT
CHAP Secrets
#USERNAME PROVIDER PASSV
eg: test * test *
Client Subnet
#USERNAME SUBNET NETMASK
eg: test 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0

L2TP Server	
Item	**Description**
Server Local IP	The local IP address of the current device.
IP Address Range	Defines the tunnel IP address range for L2TP clients.
Enable MPPE Encryption	Enable MPPE encryption.
Enable IPsec	Enable IPsec encryption.
Pre Shared Key	Enter the pre-shared key provided by the IPsec server.
NAT	Enable NAT traversal.
CHAP Secrets	Create a username and password under CHAP Secrets using the following format: Username<space>*<space>password<space>* For example, a username of Test with the password test123 is entered as follows, Test * test123 *
Client Subnet	Set the client subnet if communication with a device on the peer subnet is required.

3.4.3 IPSec

IPsec (Internet Protocol Security) is a protocol suite that secures IP communications by providing encryption, source authentication, data integrity, and replay protection. It operates in two modes – transport (encrypts only the payload) and tunnel (encrypts the entire IP packet) – and is primarily used to build secure VPNs for remote user access and site-to-site connectivity over untrusted networks, making it a widely adopted standard for network-layer security.

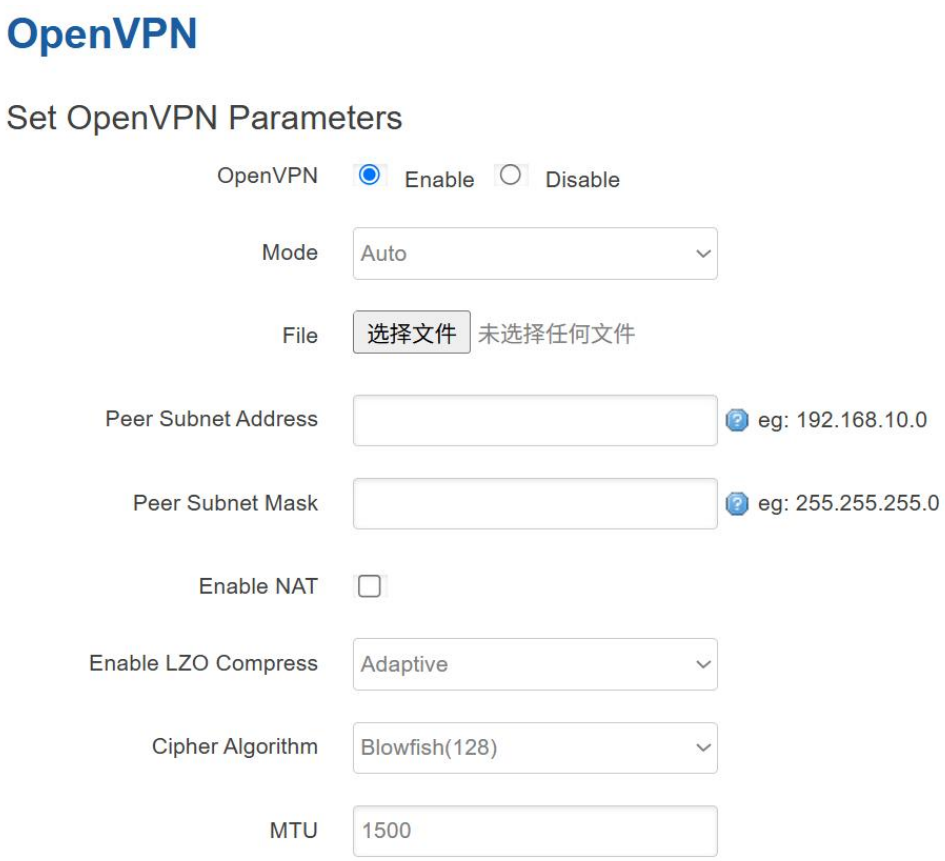
IPSec	(•) Enable ( ) Disable
Peer Address	%any
Negotiation Method	Main
Tunnel Type	Site To Site
Local Subnet	192.168.4.0/24
Peer Subnet	192.168.5.0/24
IKE Encryption Algorithm	AES-128
IKE Integrity Algorithm	SHA-1
Diffie-Hellman Group	Group14(2048bits)
IKE Life Time	28800
Authentication Type	Pre-shared Key
Pre-shared Key	123456abc
Local Identifier	
Peer Identifier	
ESP Encryption Algorithm	AES-128
ESP Integrity Algorithm	SHA-1
DPD Timeout	60 seconds
DPD Detection Period	60 seconds
DPD Action	Restart

IPsec	
Item	**Description**
Peer Address	IP address or domain name of the remote VPN gateway.
Negotiation Method	Select from IKEv1 exchange mode: Main (6- packet, secure) and Aggressive (3- packet, faster).
Tunnel Type	Defines the tunnel endpoints: Site-to-Site (router-to-router), Site-to-Host (router-to-client), Host-to-Site (client-to-router), or Host-to-Host (client-to-client).
Local Subnet	Enter the local subnet IP address behind the local endpoint
Peer Subnet	Enter the remote subnet IP address behind the remote endpoint
IKE Encryption Algorithm	Select from "3DES", "AES128", "AES192" and "AES256"
IKE Integrity Algorithm	Select from "MD5", " SHA1", "SHA2-256" and "SHA2-512"
Diffie-Hellman Group	DH group, select from Group 1 (768bits), Group 2 (1024bits), Group 5 (1536bits) and Group 14 (2048bits).
IKE Life Time	Lifetime of the IKE SA before re- keying
Enable NAT	Enable NAT traversal.
Authentication Type	Credential method, e.g., pre- shared key or public key (certificates).
Pre-shared Key	Shared secret string used for mutual authentication.
Local Identifier	Identity (IP, FQDN, or user@realm) sent to the peer.
Peer Identifier	Expected identity of the remote peer for verification.
ESP Encryption Algorithm	Select from "3DES", "AES128", "AES192" and "AES256"
ESP Integrity Algorithm	Select from "MD5", " SHA1", "SHA2-256" and "SHA2-512"

DPD Timeout	Maximum time to wait for a DPD response before declaring peer dead.
DPD Detection Period	Interval between consecutive DPD probe messages.
DPD Action	Action upon DPD failure (e.g., Restart, Clear, Hold or None).
Reboot Enable	Reboot device when Fails to Establish IPsec connection.

3.4.4 OpenVPN

OpenVPN is a versatile VPN solution that creates secure, encrypted tunnels over the internet, enabling both remote user access and site-to-site network connections. It uses strong SSL/TLS cryptography to protect data privacy and integrity, supports flexible authentication methods (including certificates and credentials), and runs on all major operating systems. Its ability to operate over both TCP and UDP helps it traverse firewalls and NAT, making it a reliable and widely adopted tool for secure private networking. Bivocom TR321 provides auto mode and manual mode for configuration file uploading.



OpenVPN (Auto Mode)	
Item	**Description**
File	Click to upload the Client configuration ovpn file which includes settings and certificates
Peer Subnet Address	Enter the peer route IP address.
Peer Subnet Mask	Enter the remote netmask protected by OpenVPN.
Enable NAT	Enable NAT traversal.
Enable LZO Compress	Select to enable or disable LZO to compress data
Cipher Algorithm	Select from Blowfish (128), NONE, DES (128), 3DES (192), AES (128), AES (192), AES (256)
MTU	The maximum transmission unit. Range: 128-1500.

OpenVPN

Set OpenVPN Parameters

OpenVPN	Enable / Disable
Mode	Manual
Topology	Subnet
Role	Client
Protocol	UDP
Port	1194
Device Type	TUN
OpenVPN Server	
Authentication Type	Certificate
CA	选择文件 未选择任何文件
Public Certificate	选择文件 未选择任何文件
Private Key	选择文件 未选择任何文件
DH	选择文件 未选择任何文件
TLS Authentication Key	选择文件 未选择任何文件
Peer Subnet Address	eg: 192.168.10.0
Peer Subnet Mask	eg: 255.255.255.0
Enable NAT	
Enable LZO Compress	Adaptive
Cipher Algorithm	Blowfish(128)
MTU	1500

OpenVPN (Manual Mode)	
Item	**Description**
Topology	Select the topology: point-to-point or subnet. **Note**: For point-to-point, a tunnel will be established between 2 devices. While for subnet, multi devices will be connected to one server.
Role	Select from server and client mode if in subnet topology.
Protocol	Select the protocol, UDP or TCP (default: UDP).
Port	Enter the port assigned to OpenVPN (default: 1194).
Device Type	Select the device type: TUN (layer 3 data encapsulation) or TAP (layer 2 data encapsulation).
OpenVPN Server	When you choose server in Role, you need to enter an IP address or domain name of server.
Authentication Type	If topology is subnet, authentication type is certificate. If it is point-to-point, you can choose none, certificate or static secret. Certificates need to be uploaded if chose Certificate as Authentication Type.
Peer Subnet Address	Enter the peer route IP address.
Peer Subnet Mask	Enter the remote netmask protected by OpenVPN.
Enable NAT	Enable NAT traversal.
Enable LZO Compress	Select to enable or disable LZO to compress data
Cipher Algorithm	Select from Blowfish (128), NONE, DES (128), 3DES (192), AES (128), AES (192), AES (256)
MTU	The maximum transmission unit. Range: 128-1500.

3.4.5 GRE

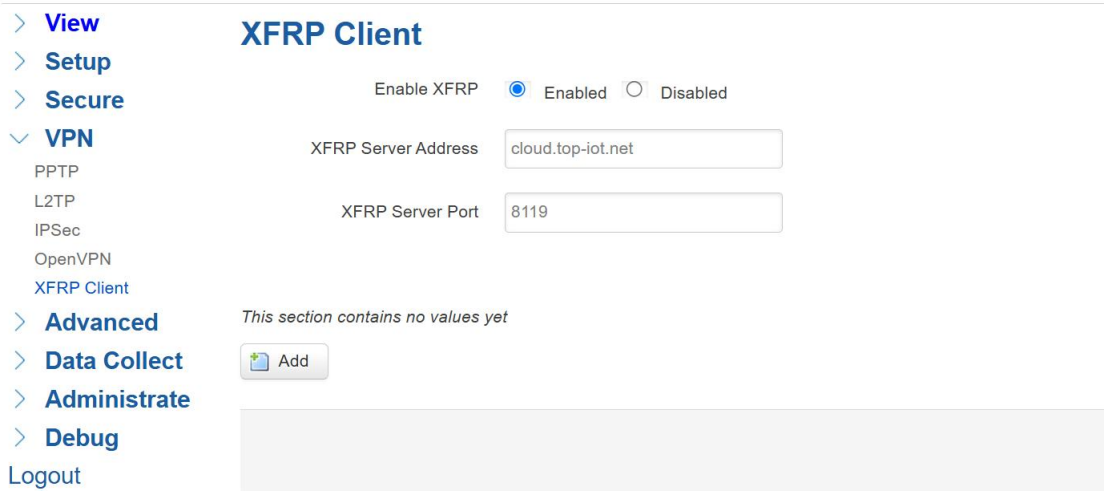
GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation) is a tunneling protocol that encapsulates any network-layer protocol (e.g., IPv4, IPv6, multicast) over IP to create virtual point-to-point links. It enables multi-protocol transport across networks but lacks built-in encryption or authentication.



GRE	
Item	**Description**
Interface Name	Enter the name of GRE tunnel interface
Peer WAN IP	Enter the remote IP address running the GRE tunnel
Peer Tunnel IP	Set the local tunnel IP address of GRE tunnel
Peer Subnet	Enter the remote subnet IP address of GRE tunnel
Local Tunnel IP	Enter the local tunnel IP address of GRE

3.4.6 XFRP Client

XFRP Client page provides remote access via the Bivocom Device Platform (DMP), user can enable/disable or change the Server Address and Server Port to the private DMP.



3.4.7 VPN Common Issues:

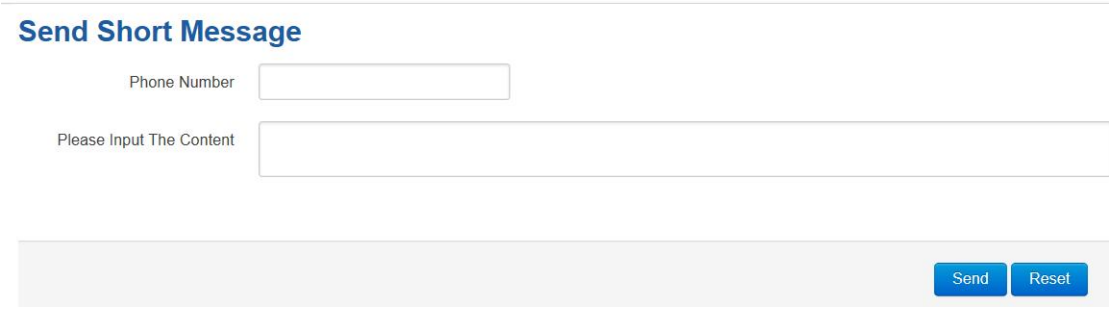
- **VPN Status** page is empty: Check the network status of device, confirm the VPN settings are correct, ensure VPN server can be reached.
- OpenVPN disconnected continually: Confirm the network stability of device, check **Keepalive**, **MTU, CA certificates** available, and ensure the **Cipher Algorithm, Device Type (TUN/TAP)** same as VPN server. Ensure the OpenVPN server version is not higher than **2.6.x** version, incompatibility issues will happen if version too high.

3.5 Advanced

The Advanced menu provides additional functions such as Send SMS, Static Routes, Net Flow, GPS location, SNMP, etc.

3.5.1 Send SMS

TR321 provides a window for sending text messages to certain numbers with configurable contents.



3.5.2 Static Routes

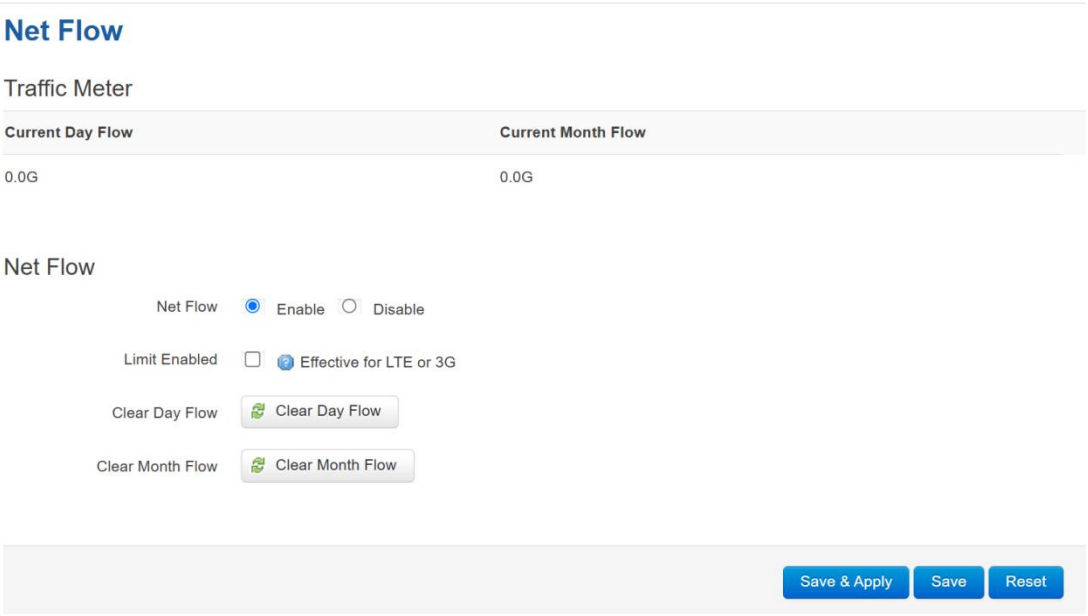
A static route is used to add a routing table entry.



Static Routes	
Item	**Description**
Interface	Select the interface that needs to be added to the routing table
Target	It can be a host IP or subnet
IPv4 Netmask	The netmask of subnet, if the target is host, the netmask shall be 255.255.255.255
IPv4 Gateway	The next-hop gateway address **Note**: This address shall be reachable, or you'll fail to add static routing.

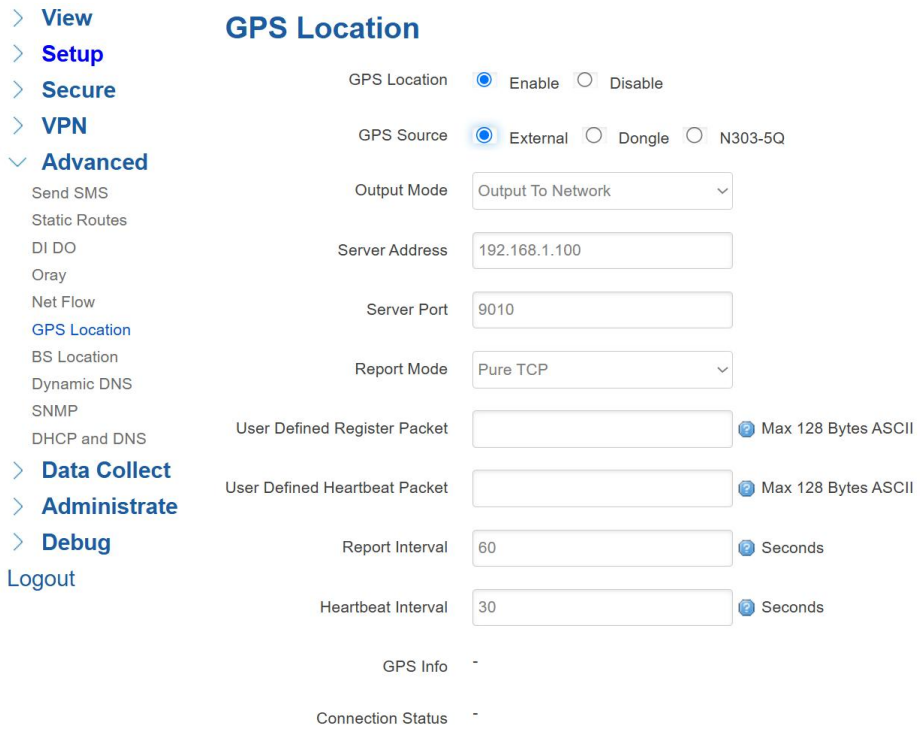
3.5.3 Net Flow

The traffic meter of the TR321 collects traffic statistics for the WAN port and provides a traffic overflow alarm. Traffic statistics are retained when the router is powered off, and counting resumes from the last recorded value the next time the router is powered on.



3.5.4 GPS Location (Optional)

GPS location will report GPRMC information regularly, namely longitude and latitude information. And this function is used for accurate location of outdoor open area.



GPS Location (Optional)	
Item	**Description**

GPS Source	External for getting GPS data from independent GPS module (Optional), while Dongle for getting GPS data from cellular module, N303-5Q is another independent GPS module (default option when select independent GPS).
Output Mode	Output to network, or output to serial which through RS232 port.
Server Address	The IP address of server that receive GPS data if the output mode as "Output to Network", which is based on TCP or UDP connection.
Server Port	The port of server.
Report Mode	Select from Pure TCP, Pure UDP, or with Protocol (original data)
User Defined Register Packet	Register packet when connects to server, max 128 Bytes ASCII
User Defined Heartbeat Packet	Heartbeat packet, maximum 128 bytes ASCII
Report Interval	The interval for auto reporting the router location, default value is 60 seconds.
Heartbeat Interval	Set the interval for client to send heart beat packet to server after router is connected to the server.
GPS Info	Display longitude and latitude data if GPS function works well
Connection Status	Show the current connection status with TCP/UDP server.

Scenario 3: Send GPS location to MQTT

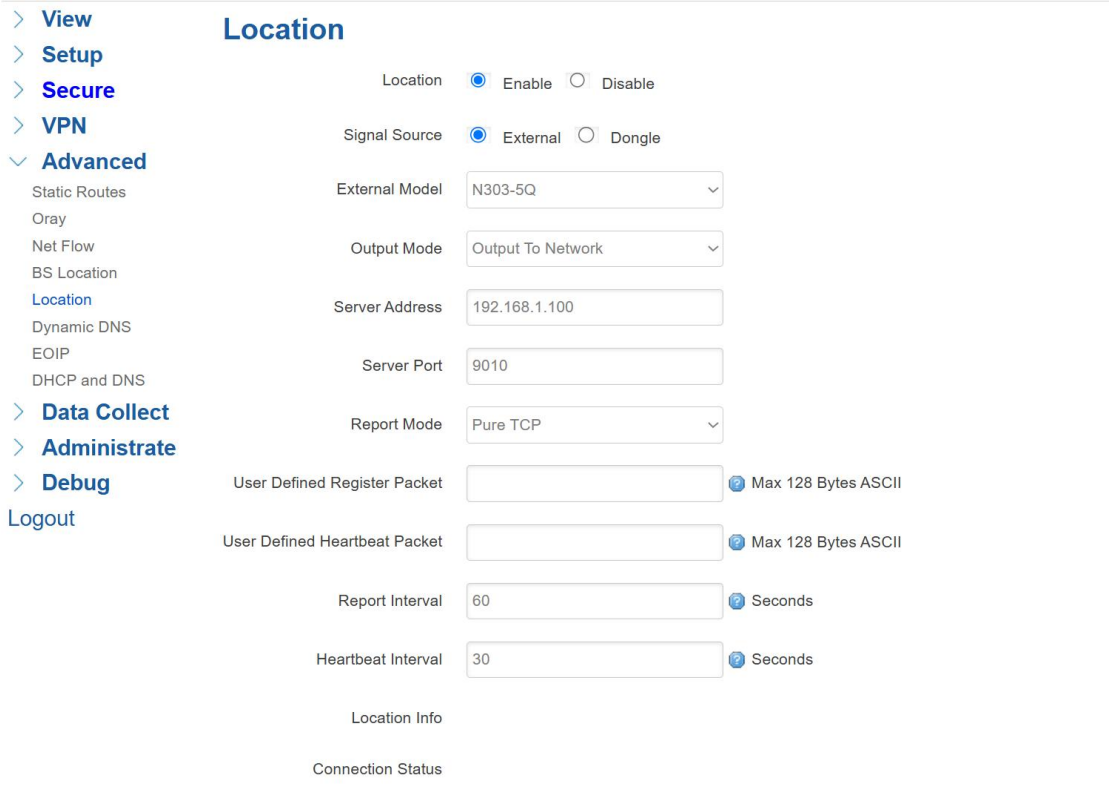
Objective: Get current GPS location data and send to MQTT with other data.

Prerequisites: GPS antenna was installed correctly, GPS Info displays current location, TR321 connected with MQTT broker, ensure device works in open area without shelter.

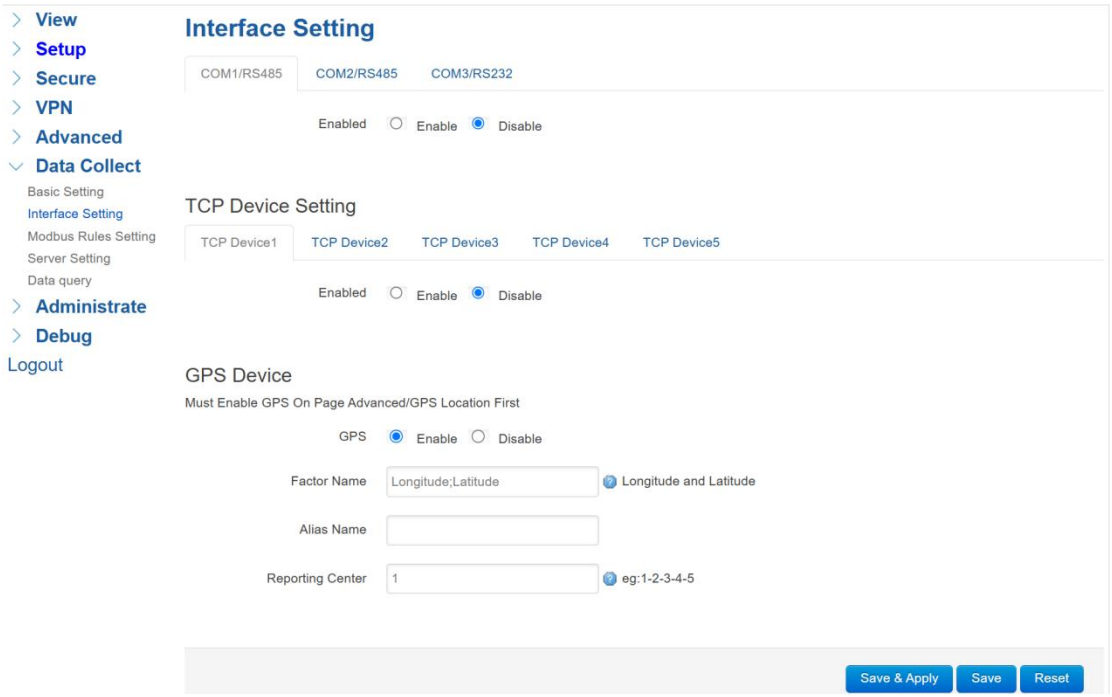
Configuration Steps:

1. Go to **Advanced** > **Location** page to enable Location function, select GPS Source (depends

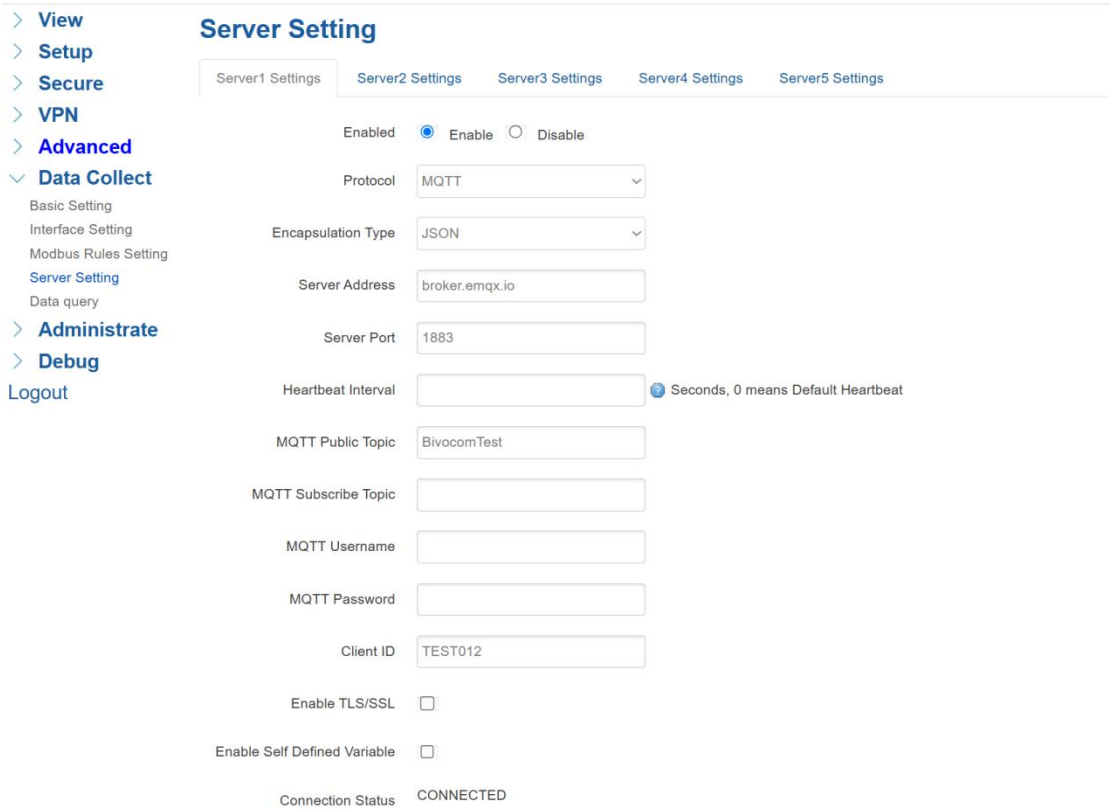
on the hardware options, External is independent GPS module, Dongle is from cellular module GPS).



2. Ensure GPS/Location Info displays the longitude and latitude data.
3. Go to **Data Collect** > **Basic Setting** page to enable data collection.
4. Go to **Data Collect** > **Interface Setting** page to Enable GPS Device, enable **GPS Device**, fill "Longitude;Latitude" (separated by semicolon) into Factor Name, set the MQTT broker number which GPS data will report.



5. Go to **Data Collect** > **Server Setting** page to select the protocol of remote server, here we select MQTT, fill in **Server Address** (can be host IP address or domain name), set MQTT **Server Port** and **Public Topic** as it runs as remote server. **Client ID** should be unique, click **Save & Apply** after settings.

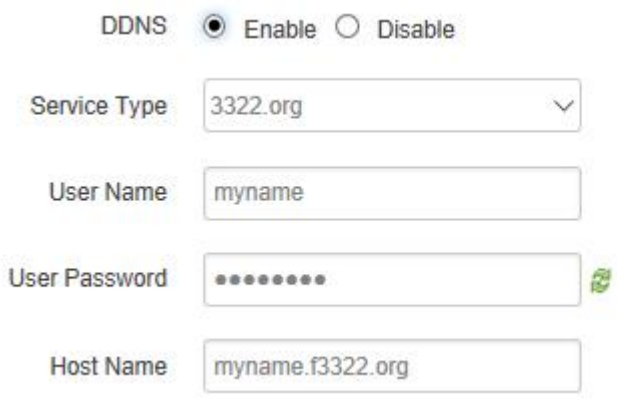


Common Issues:

No signal output to remote server: Check the installation of GPS antenna, make sure the GPS Info displays with location data. Ensure network connection works well, check if public topic sends from router and subscribe topic on other devices are the same.

3.5.5 Dynamic DNS

If the public IP address assigned to the router is dynamic and changes frequently, enable the DDNS function and register a domain name bound to that address. The domain then always resolves to the router, no matter how often the IP address changes.



- **Service Type**

The router supports several types of DDNS service, as listed below.



- **User Name**

The username you register at DDNS service provider.

- **User Password**

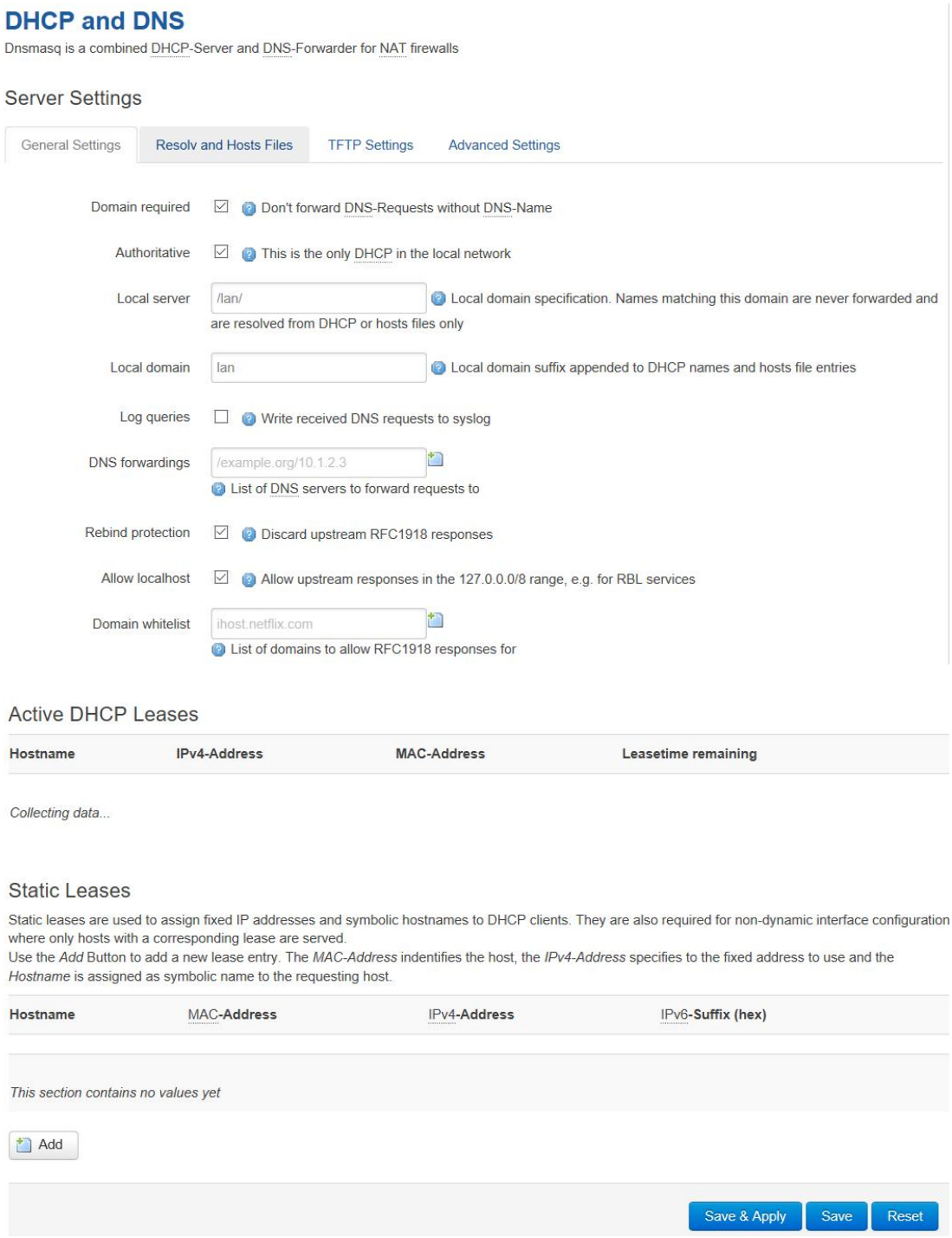
The password you set up when registering the username at DDNS service provider.

- **Host Name**

The registered domain name to bind to the IP address.

3.5.6 DHCP and DNS

The TR321 provides DHCP and DNS settings through the Dnsmasq package. The DHCP server and DNS forwarding settings can be configured if your network requires specific parameters, and static leases are also supported. In most cases, leave these settings at their default values.

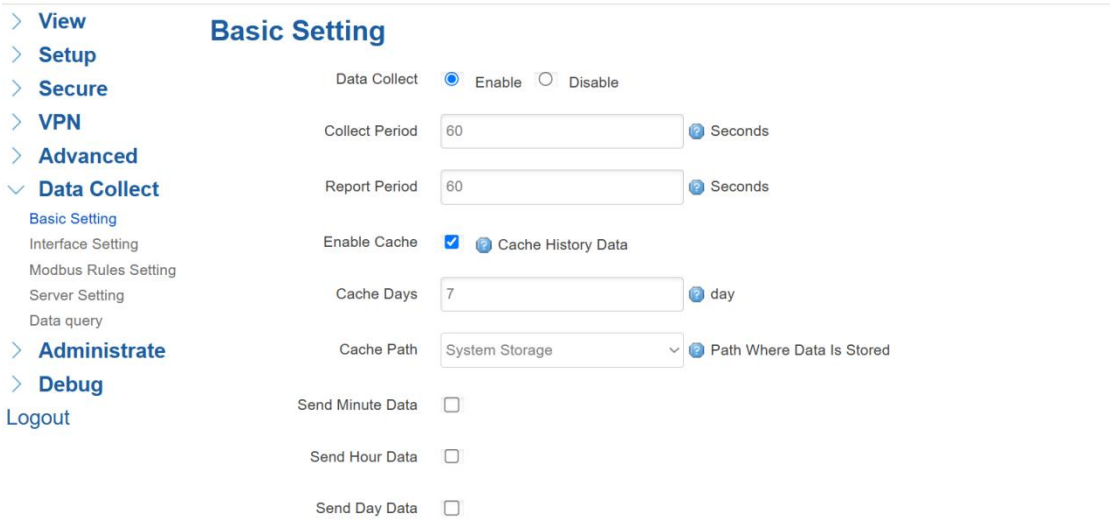


3.6 Data Collect

Data Collect settings are for TR321 acquiring data from slave devices in serial ports, Ethernet ports, with Modbus protocol and other customized protocols.

3.6.1 Basic Setting

Enable or Disable the data collect feature, setting the data acquisition and reporting period and other related options.



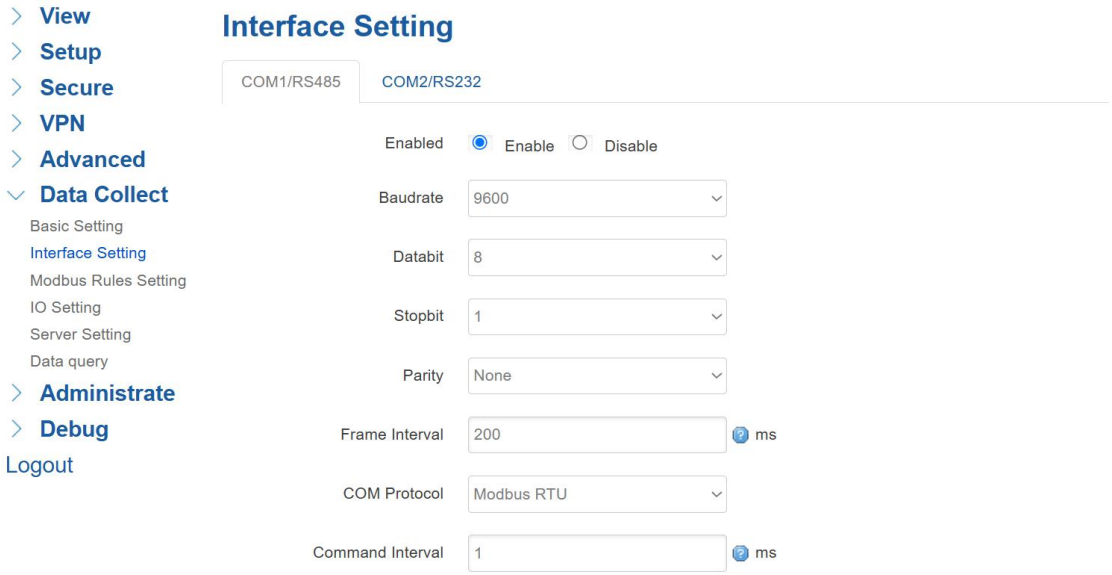
Data Collect — Basic Setting	
Item	**Description**
Collect Period	Set the period of data reporting from slave devices. Range: 1-9999 (S)
Report Period	Set the period of data reporting from slave devices. Range: 1-9999 (S)
Enable Cache	Enable or disable the historical data when network is disconnected, cached data will be re-transmitted after network recovery.
Cache Days	Set the days of historical cache data.
Cache Path	Select from System Storage or SD card/USB device (some models support)

Send Minute/Hour/Day Data	Custom cache data package, only enabled with specific firmware

3.6.2 Interface Setting

Switch the hardware interfaces for data acquisition from kinds of slave devices. Including Serial ports (COM1~COM2), Modbus TCP base on Ethernet LAN, GPS Device.

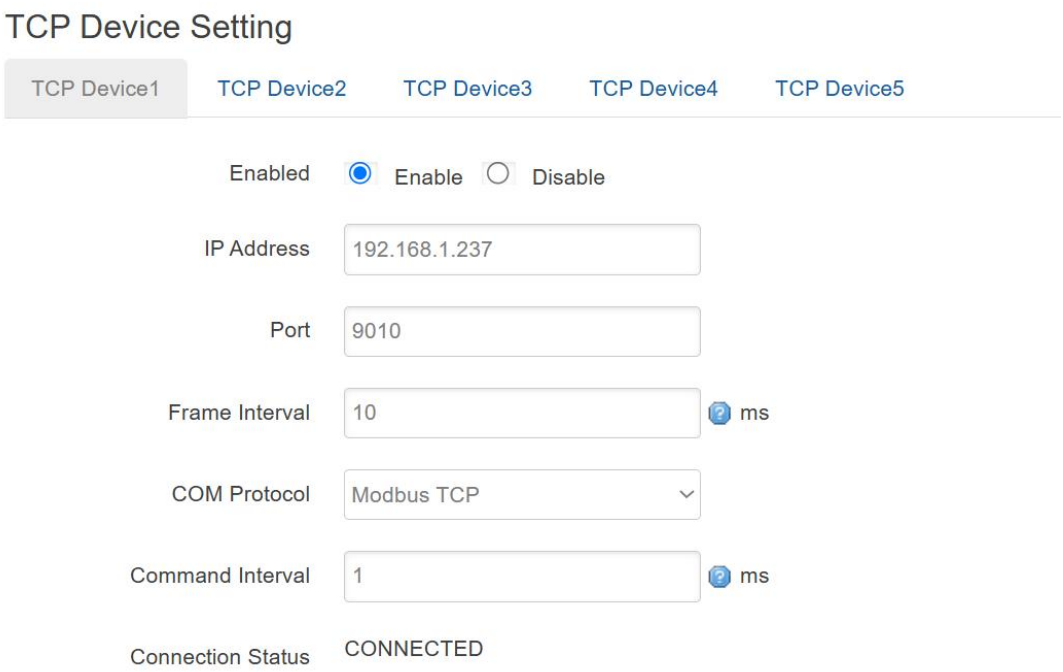
Serial Ports Setting



Data Collect — Serial Ports Setting	
Item	**Description**
Baud Rate	Select from "1200~230400"
Data Bits	Select from "7" and "8"
Stop Bits	Select from "1" and "2"
Parity	Select from "None", "Odd" and "Even"
Frame Interval	Set the configurable silent gap between serial frames that delimits frame boundaries.
COM Protocol	Select from "Modbus RTU" and "Transparent"(Unprocessed)

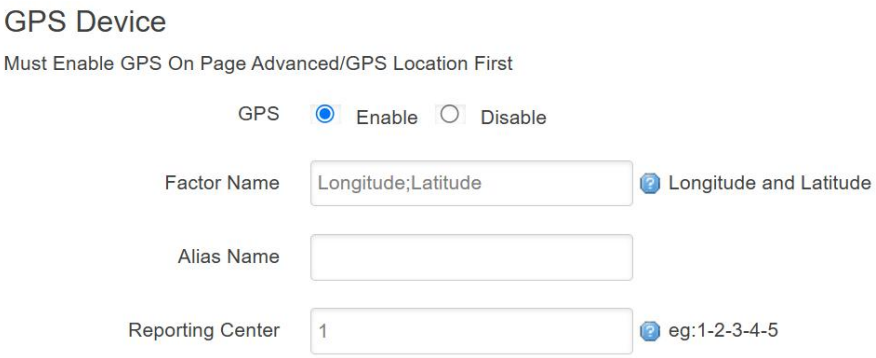
Command Interval	Idle delay after a response before the next request, allowing slave recovery and bus settling.

TCP Server (Modbus TCP Slave) Setting



TCP Server (Modbus TCP Slave) Setting	
Item	**Description**
IP Address	Fill in with Host IP address
Port	Fill in the port runs TCP server/Modbus TCP
Frame Interval	Set the configurable silent gap between serial frames that delimits frame boundaries.
COM Protocol	Select from "Modbus RTU" and "Transparent"(Unprocessed)
Command Interval	Idle delay after a response before the next request, allowing slave recovery and bus settling.
Connection Status	Show the TCP connection status

GPS Device

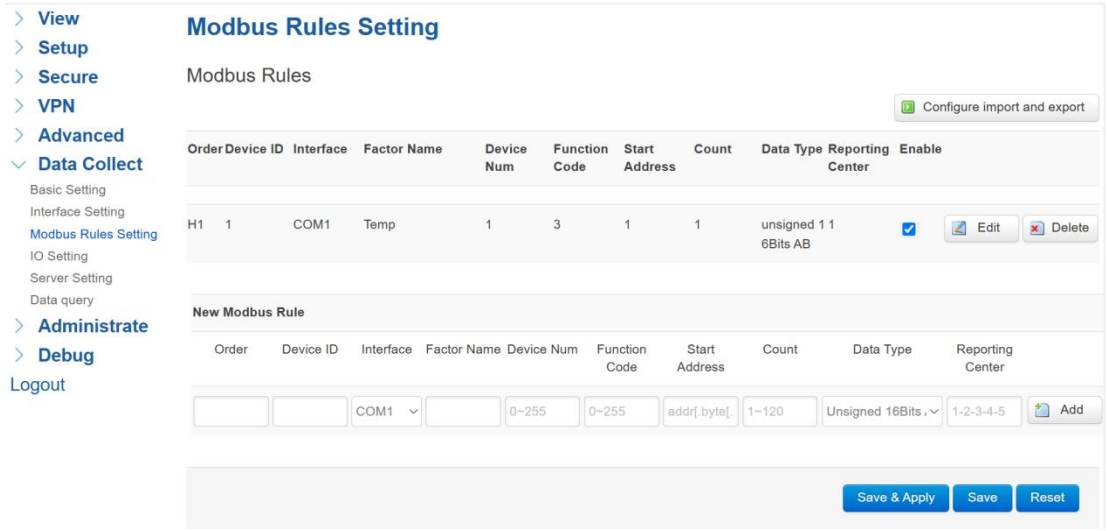


GPS Device Setting	
Item	**Description**
Factor Name	Fill in the factor name of longitude and latitude data
Alias Name	The name will be display on **Data Collect—Data Query** page
Reporting Center	Fill in from "1~5", different servers need to be separated by "-"

3.6.3 Modbus Rules Setting

Modbus Rules Setting configures the TR321 as a Modbus master that collects data from slave devices over the Modbus protocol. The number of Modbus rules you can configure is unlimited. The factor name, device ID, function code, register address and register count are all user-definable; refer to the slave device datasheet for the correct values.

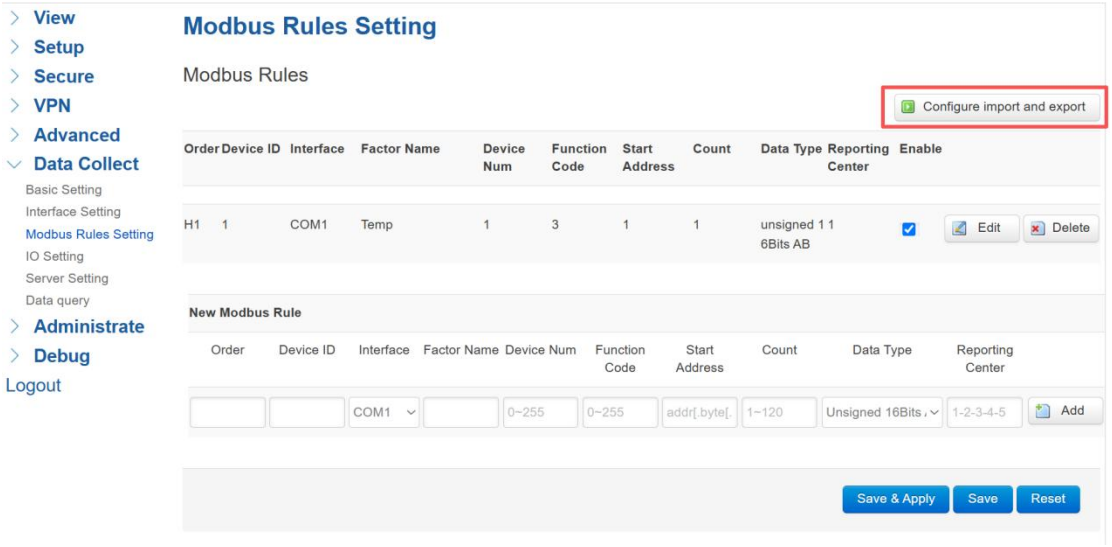
General Settings



Modbus Rules Setting (General Settings)	
Item	**Description**
Order	Fill in the rule number of Modbus rule
Device ID	Fill in the device ID of slave device
Interface	Select which interface connects to the Modbus slave device
Factor Name	Factor name will be the data name when sending to server, different data should be separated by semicolon (;)
Device Num	Same as the Modbus slave ID/address
Function Code	Fill in function code (**01, 03, 04**) according to the datasheet of Modbus slave device
Start Address	The start address of the Modbus data address that need to be collected
Count	The number of registers to be read, same as the read count
Data Type	Select from **Unsigned 16Bits AB, Unsigned 16Bits BA, Signed 16Bits AB, Signed 16Bits BA, Unsigned 32Bits ABCD, Unsigned 32Bits BADC, Unsigned 32Bits CDAB, Unsigned 32Bits DCBA, Signed 32Bits ABCD, Signed 32Bits BADC, Signed 32Bits CDAB, Signed 32Bits DCBA, Float ABCD, Float BADC, Float CDAB, Float DCBA, Bit, Byte AB, Byte BA, BCD 16Bits AB, BCD 16Bits BA, BCD 32Bits ABCD, BCD 32Bits**

	BADC, BCD 32Bits CDAB, BCD 32Bits DCBA, String, Signed 64Bits ABCDEFGH, Signed 64Bits GHEFCDAB, Signed 64Bits BADCFEHG, Signed 64Bits HGFEDCBA, Double ABCDEFGH, Double GHEFCDAB, Double BADCFEHG and **Double HGFEDCBA**
Reporting Center	Enter the server number that needs to receive data
Edit	Click to enter Detailed Settings
Delete	Click to delete current rule

Configure import and export

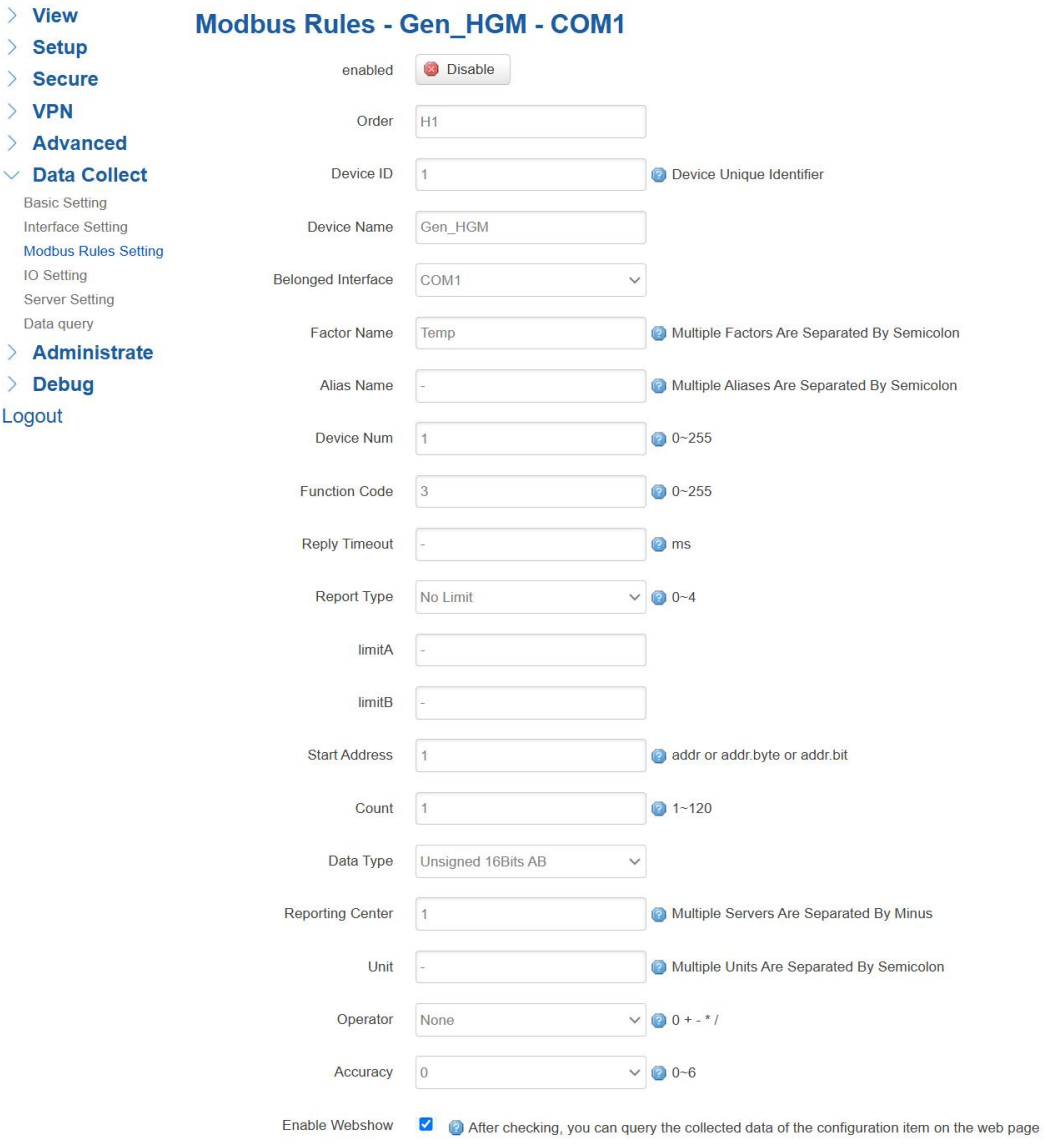




Modbus configuration import / export

Item	Description
Export modbus configuration	Click **Export configuration** to create current Modbus rules
Import modbus configuration	Click Choose File to upload the csv of Modbus rules, router will load all of the configurations and apply the Modbus settings after restarting the data-collection process.

Modbus Rule Setting (click Edit to enter detailed settings)



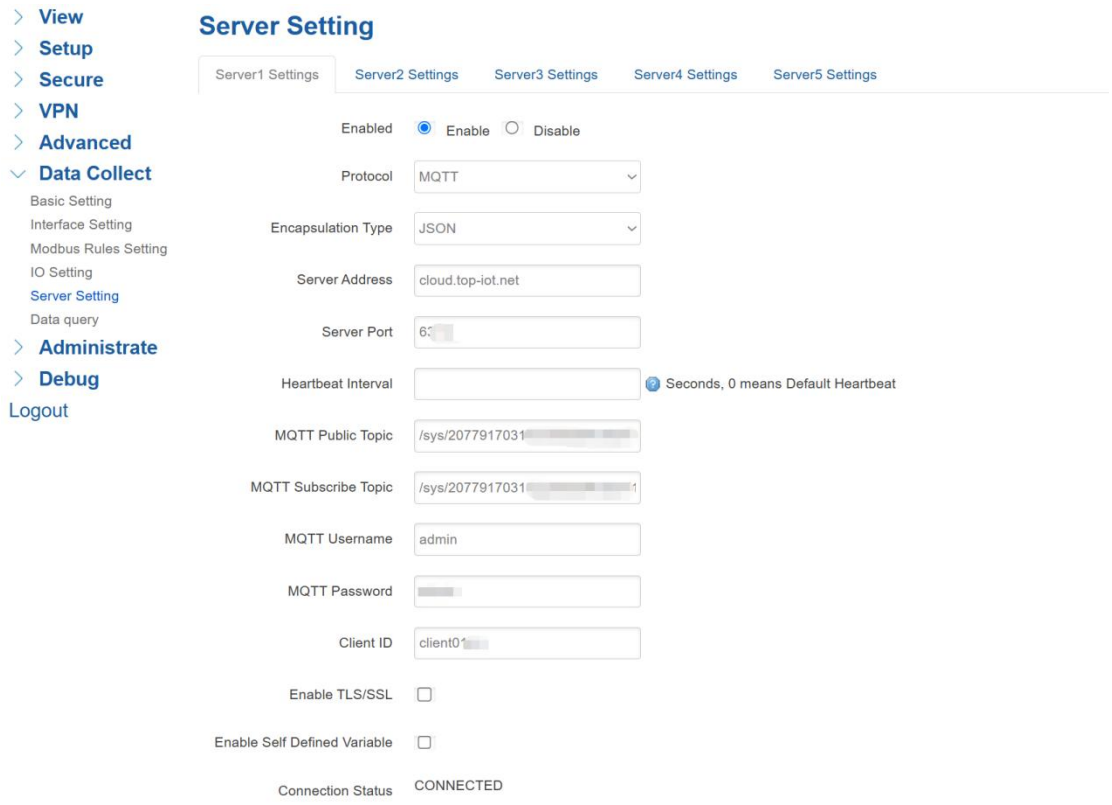
Modbus Rules Setting (Detailed Settings, Remove duplicates)

Item	Description
Device Name	Fill in name of slave device for identification
Alias Name	Fill in the data name which displays on **Data query**
Reply Timeout	Set the maximum duration a master (router) waits for a slave's (slave sensors/devices) response; if exceeded, the transaction is considered failed.
Report Type	Set the report type of current Modbus rule, select from **No Limit** (default, always report), **Report Variable Value** (when data value changes), **Less Equal Than A (≤ A)**, **Greater Equal Than B (≥ B)**, **Between Limit A and B**
limitA/B	Set data value limitation for **Report Type**
Unit	Fill in the unit for data value (V, A, W, etc.)
Operator	Operators used to perform calculations on data value. Common examples include: **+** (addition), **-** (subtraction), ***** (multiplication), **/** (division) and **Expression**.
Operation Expression	A complex arithmetic expression involves multiple operators, e.g. **(x + 10) * 10**, **x** is collected data
Accuracy	Accurate to N decimal places, select from **0-6**.
Enable Webshow	Show current Modbus rule's data on **Data query** page.

3.6.4 Server Setting

The Server settings menu allows users to set the data-center address with multiple protocols, the standard TR321 support TCP, UDP, HTTP (s), MQTT (s), TCP Server and Modbus TCP (slave). For the data format, TR321 support different Encapsulation type, include "Transparent", "Json", and "HJ212" (special for some Environment SCADA).

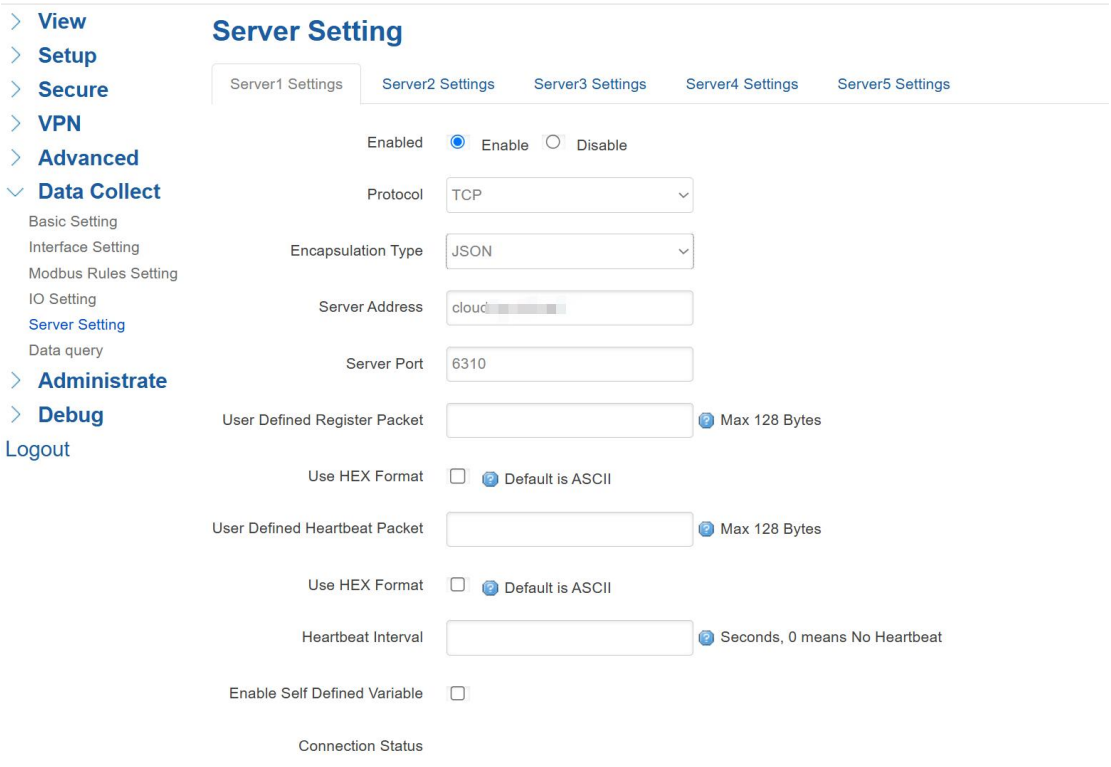
MQTT Broker (Server)



MQTT Broker (Server)	
Item	**Description**
Encapsulation Type	Select from JSON, Transparent, JSON_IoT (Specific for Bivocom IoT Platform) and HJ212 (Specific for some SCADA)
Server Address	Fill in the Host IP address or domain name of MQTT broker
Server Port	Set the MQTT broker port to receive data
Heartbeat Interval	Set the interval for client to send heart beat packet to server after router is connected to the server.
MQTT Public Topic	Set the topic name of data publishing
MQTT Subscribe Topic	Set the topic name of data receiving
MQTT Username/Password	The Username/Password for connecting to the MQTT broker
Client ID	The unique ID for connecting to the MQTT broker

Enable TLS/SSL	Enable TLS encryption for MQTT connection. Select from **CA signed server certificate** (verify with the certificate issued by Certificate Authority (CA) that pre-loaded on the device.), **One-way certificate** (upload the specific CA certificate) and **Two-way certificate** (upload the custom CA certificates, client certificates, and secret key, like.cer,.crt, or.pem) for verification.
Enable Self Defined Variable	Click to fill in specific device name and value for verification
Connection Status	Show the current connection status with MQTT broker.

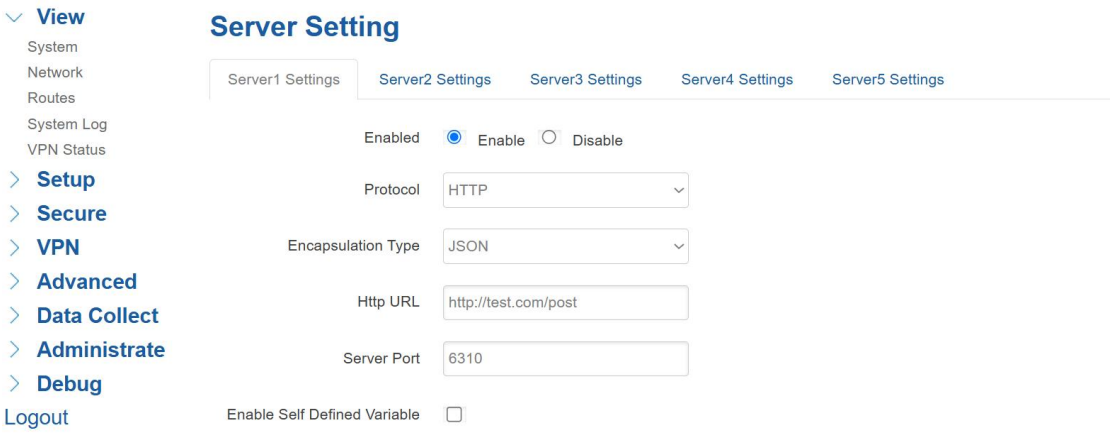
TCP/UDP Server



TCP/UDP Server	
Item	**Description**
Encapsulation Type	Select from JSON, Transparent, JSON_IoT (Specific for Bivocom IoT Platform) and HJ212 (Specific for some SCADA)

Server Address	Fill in the Host IP address or domain name of TCP/UDP server
Server Port	Set the TCP/UDP port to receive data
User Defined Register Packet	Fill in the register packet string when connects to server
User Defined Heartbeat Packet	Heartbeat packet, maximum 128 bytes ASCII
Heartbeat Interval	Set the interval for client to send heart beat packet to server after router is connected to the server.
Enable Self Defined Variable	Click to fill in specific device name and value for verification
Connection Status	Show the current connection status with TCP/UDP server

HTTP (S) Server

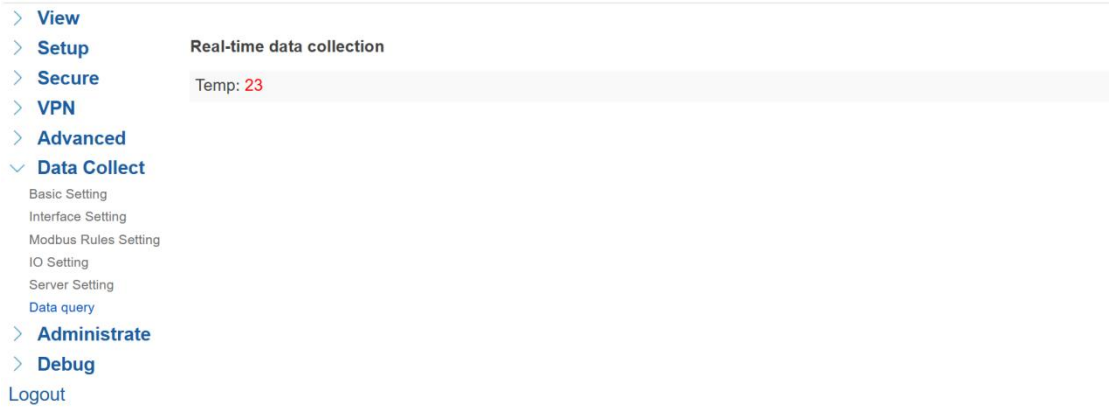


HTTP (S) Server	
Item	**Description**
Encapsulation Type	Select from JSON, Transparent, JSON_IoT (Specific for Bivocom IoT Platform) and HJ212 (Specific for some SCADA)
HTTP (S) URL	Fill in the **HTTP URL** of posting data, it can be HTTPS URL but without username/password authentication

Server Port	Set the HTTP (S) port to receive POST data
User Defined Register Packet	Fill in the register packet string when connects to server
User Defined Heartbeat Packet	Heartbeat packet, maximum 128 bytes ASCII
Enable Self Defined Variable	Click to fill in specific device name and value for verification

3.6.5 Data Query

Data Query page allows user to check the value of current data collecting, the data value of failed in reading will show as "-".



3.6.6 Common Application

Scenario 4: Send Modbus data to MQTT

Objective: Get Modbus sensors' data and publish to MQTT broker.

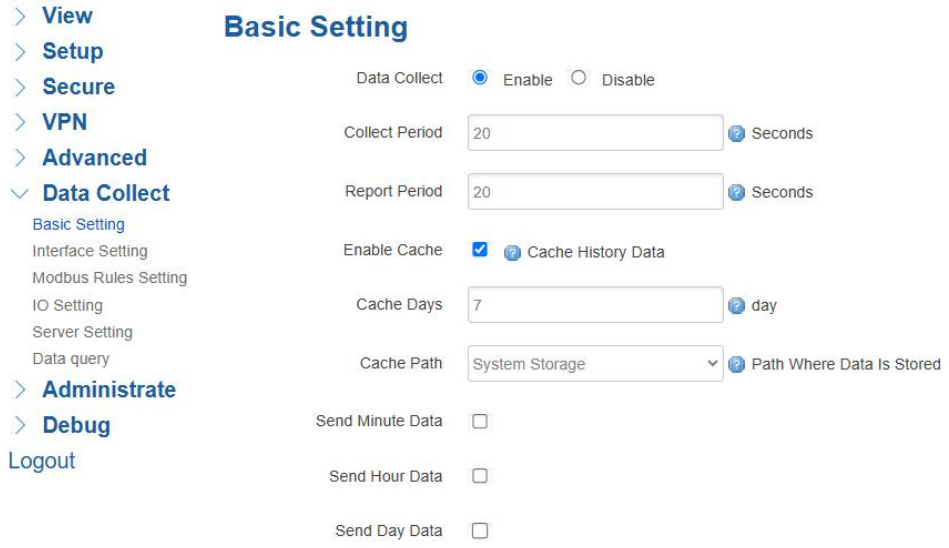
Prerequisites: Ensure router connects to the internet, connect sensors (simulated by a Modbus slave in this case) to the correct interfaces, ensure sensors get suitable power supply.

Device Role: Device acts as a Modbus master router, responsible for collecting on-site sensor/device Modbus data and transmitting MQTT messages.

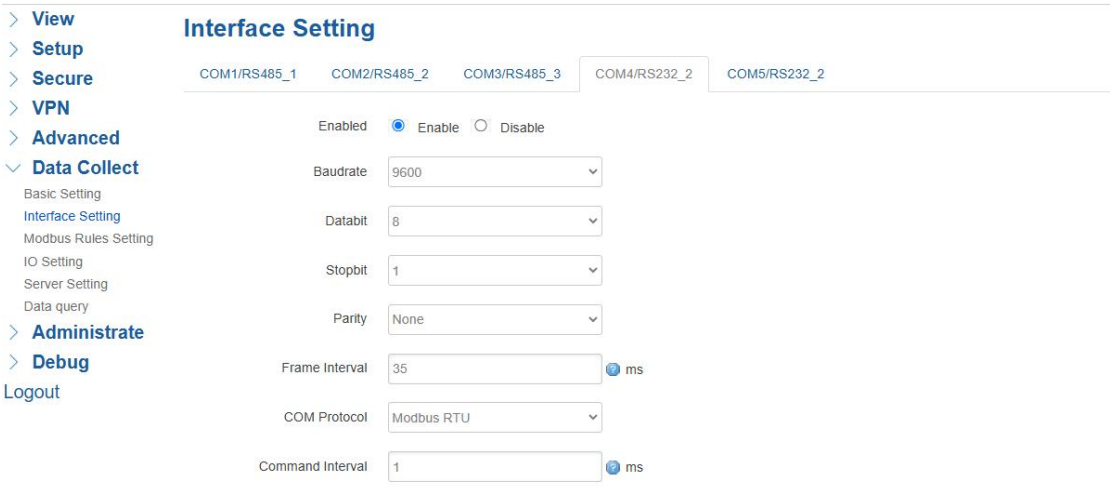
Configuration Steps:

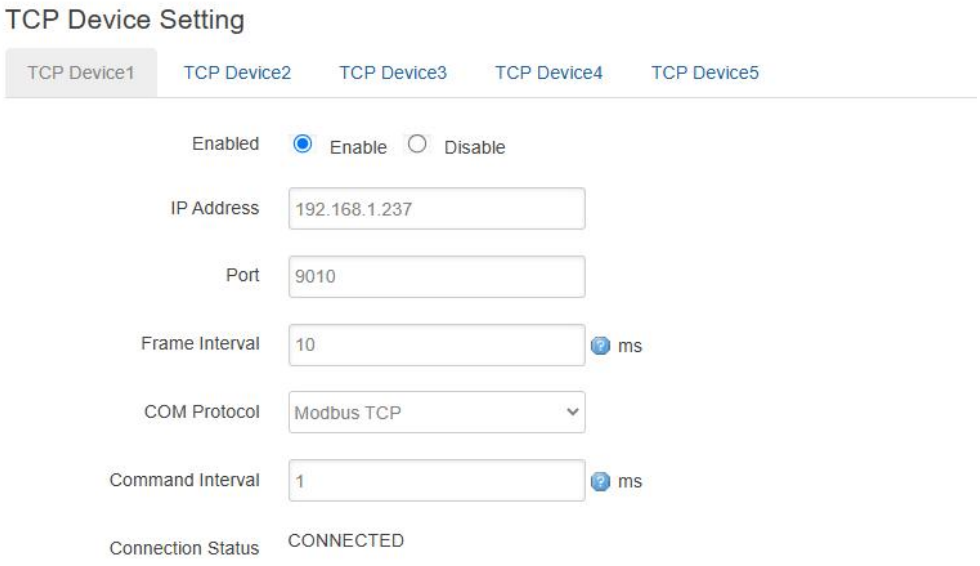
1. Go to **Data Collect** > **Basic Setting** page to enable Data Collect function, set the **Collect Period** and **Report Period**. E.g. 20S for data collect, 20S for data reporting. User can **Enable Cache** to store the data when the network is disconnected, cached data will be resent after

network reconnected.

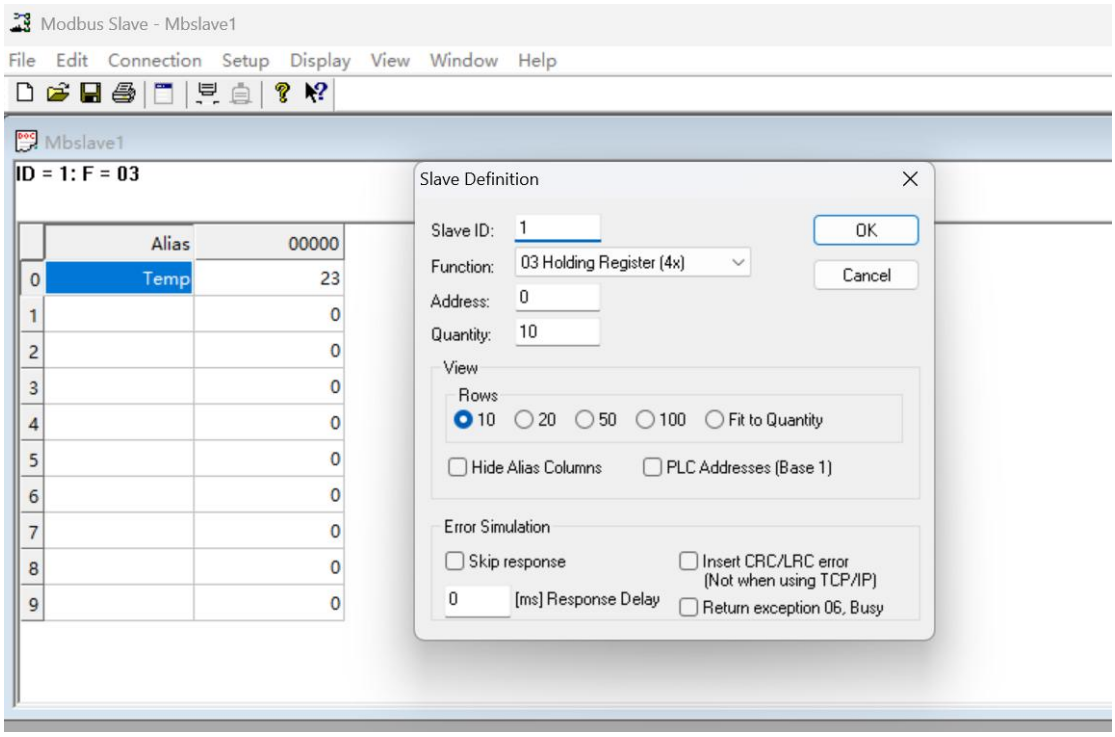


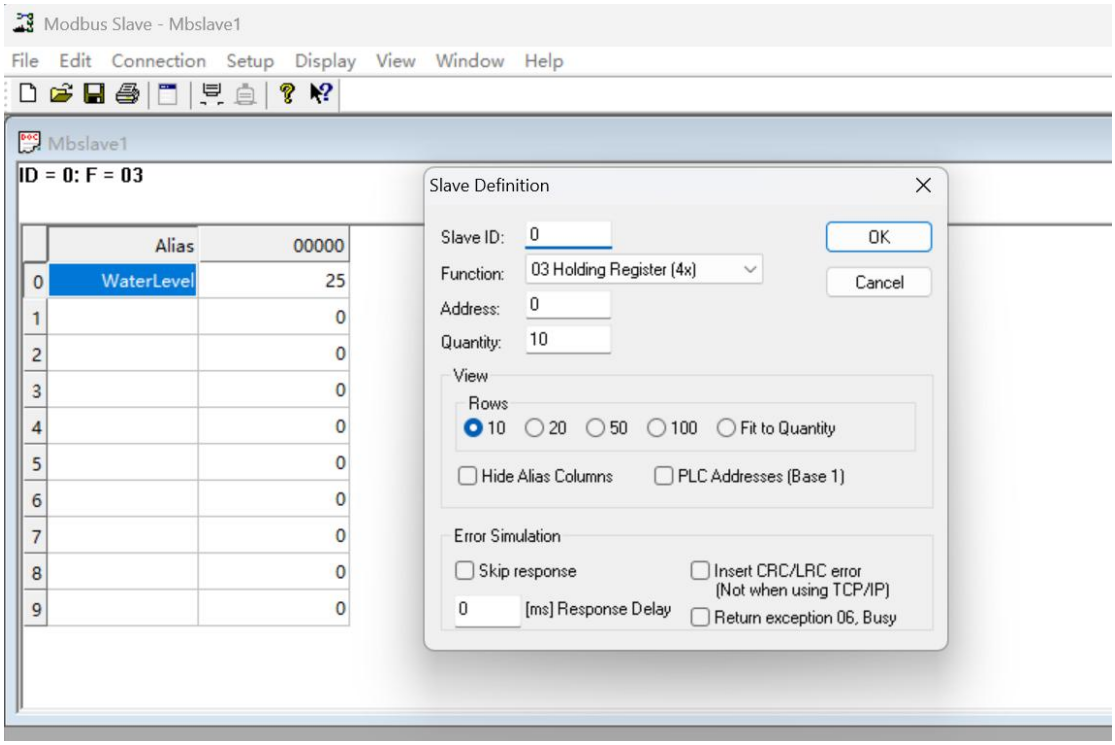
2. Go to **Interface Setting** page, set serial port parameters consistent with the sensors, select **COM Protocol** as Modbus RTU according to the sensor output protocol. Configure the IP address and port when device connects with Modbus TCP slave device, select Modbus TCP as COM Protocol.



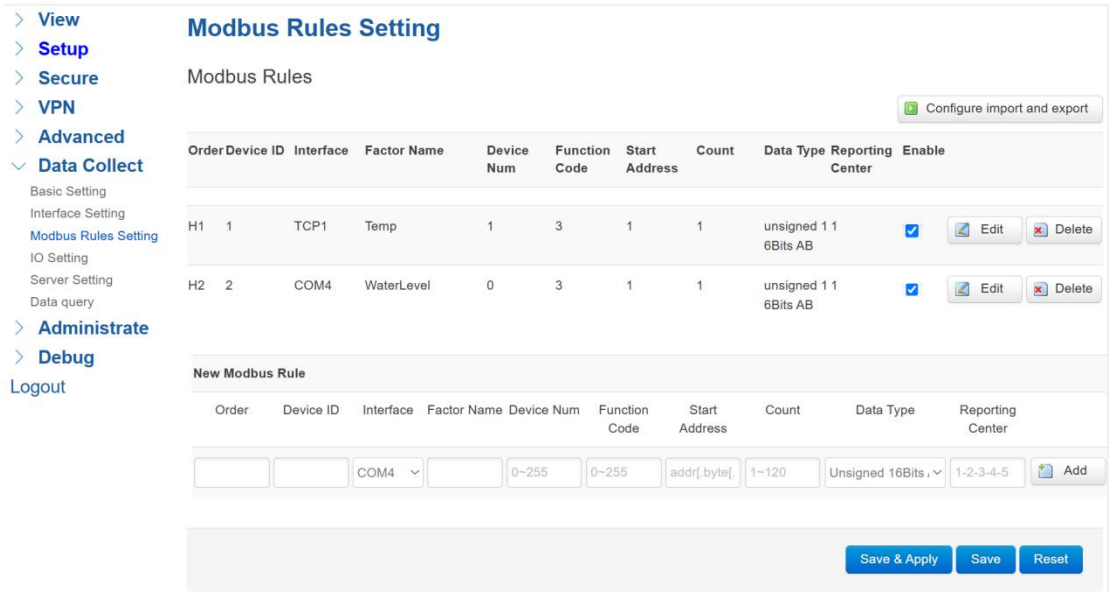


3. Confirm the Modbus slave settings of Modbus RTU/TCP sensor/device.

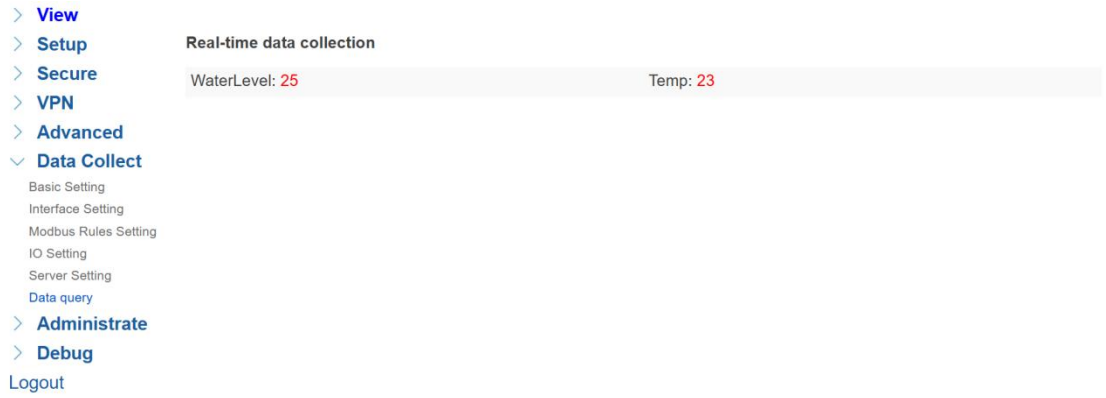




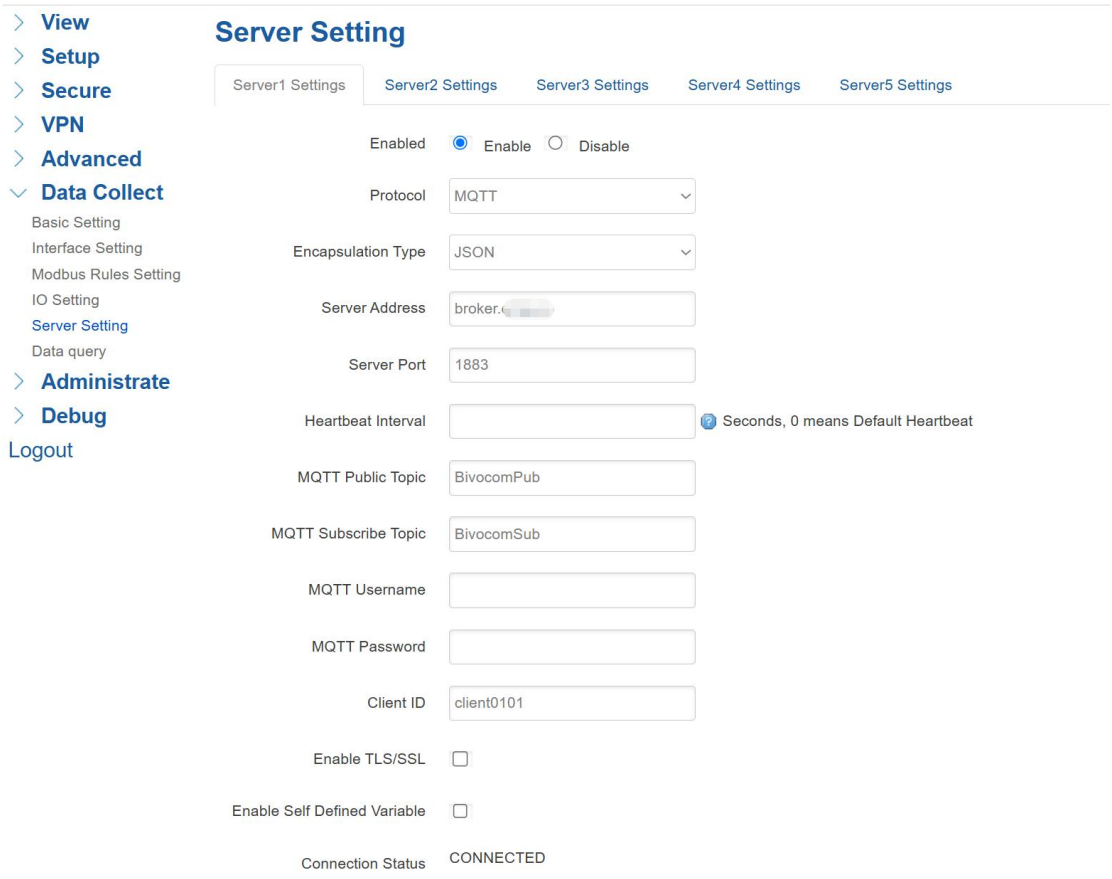
4. In **Data Collect** > **Modbus Rules Setting**, set the Modbus parameters consistent with datasheet of Modbus RTU/TCP sensor/device.



5. Check real-time data value at **Data Collect** > **Data query** page.

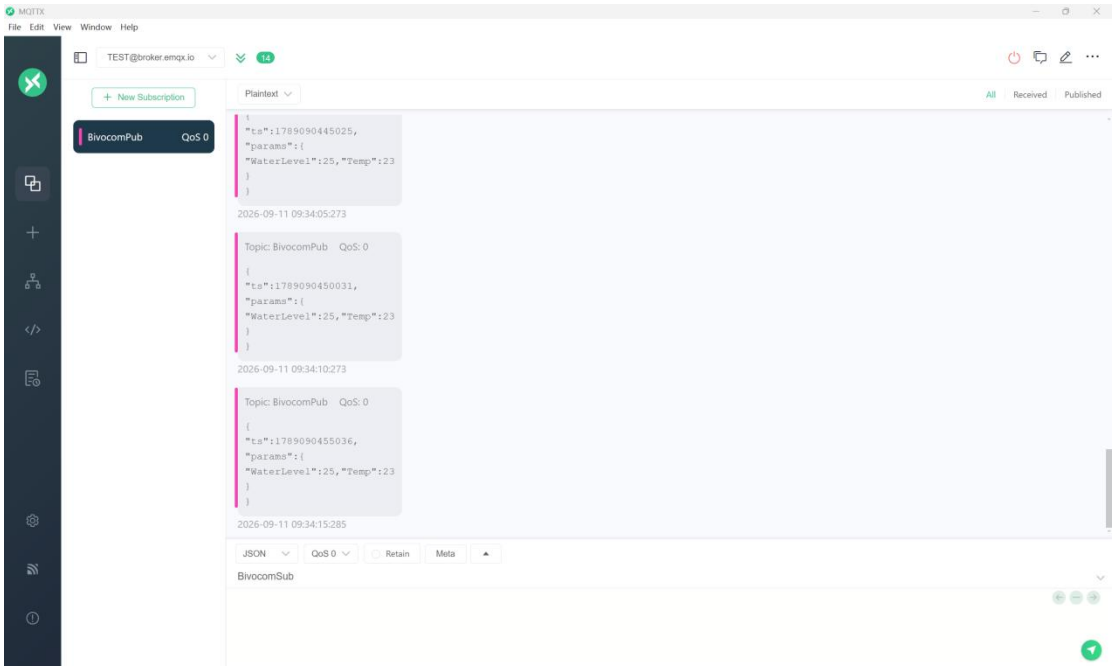


6. Go to **Data Collect** > **Server Setting**, select the protocol of server which need to receive data. Set the **Server Address** and **Server Port** as MQTT broker running, **MQTT Public Topic** is the topic name of data publish, **MQTT Subscribe Topic** is the topic name of data receiving by router. **Client ID** needs to be unique. Click **Save & Apply** button after all settings.



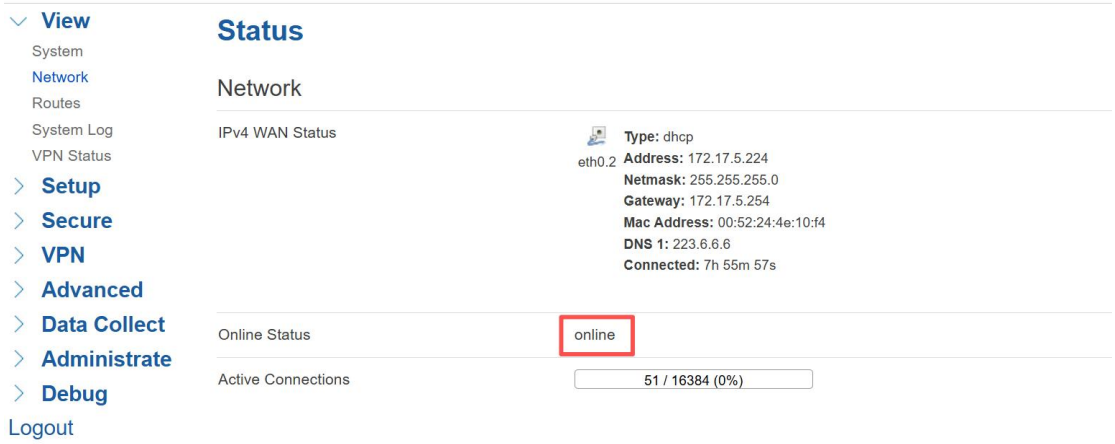
Verification Method:

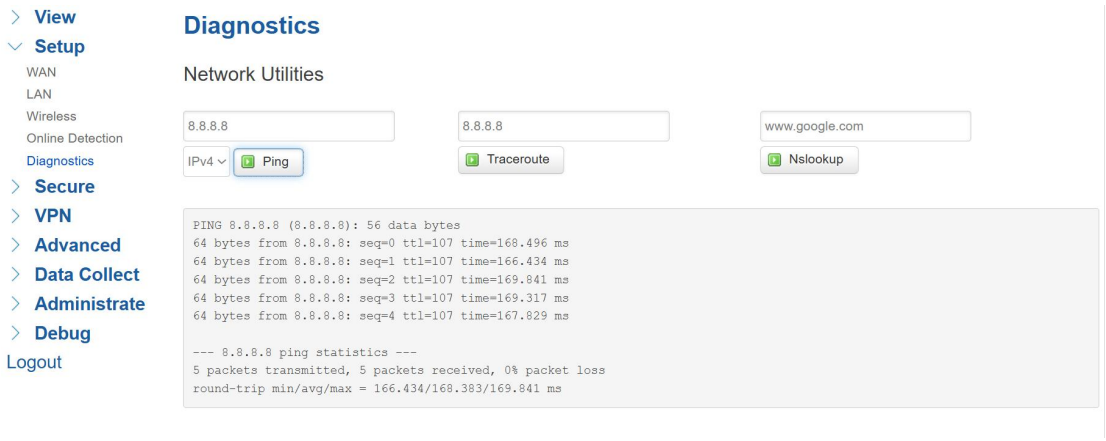
1. Open MQTT client software (e.g. MQTTX) on PC, connect to same MQTT broker, add **New Subscription** Topic "BivocomPub". After a while, JSON data will arrive from Bivocom router.



Common Issue:

- The device cannot read data from the Modbus sensor: make sure the serial port parameters match the sensor requirements, and that the Modbus rule settings (function code, slave ID, register address, register count and data type) match the sensor datasheet.
- Data can be read and displayed at Data Query page, but failed to be received by the MQTT client PC: Check the current network status at **View** > **Network** page, confirm current online status, ensure server address can be reached at **Setup** > **Diagnostics**. Confirm Modbus rule is enabled and set the right **Reporting Center** number.
- Data Value reading error:





Scenario 5: Control I/O and Change Modbus Data Remotely

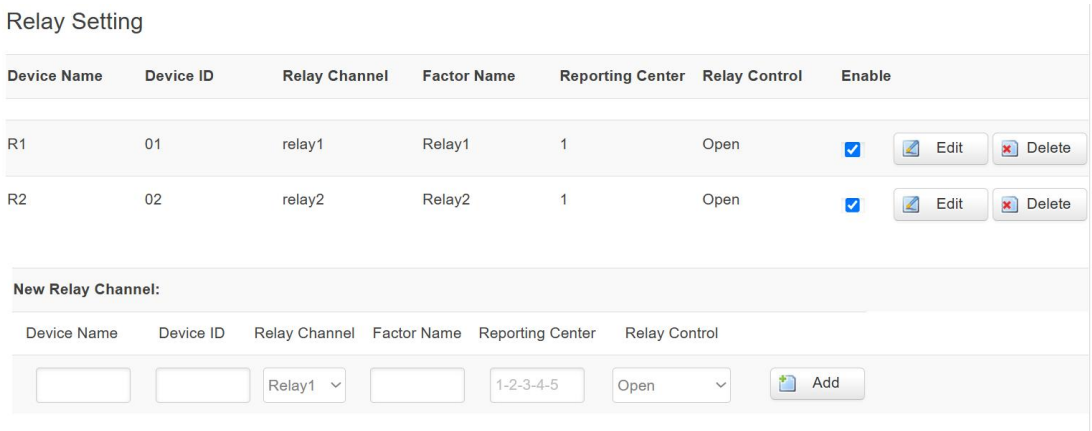
Objective: Control ON/OFF for the relay and write Modbus registers data through MQTT broker.

Prerequisites: Ensure router connects to the internet, connect sensors (simulated by a Modbus slave in this case) to the correct interfaces, ensure sensors get suitable power supply.

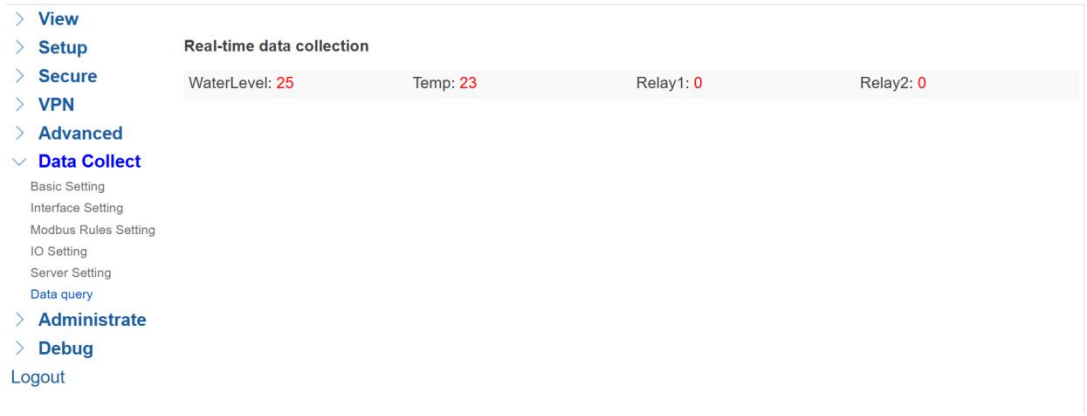
Device Role: Device acts as a protocol converter, transmit commands from MQTT broker to device, device will operate control logic as per the expected results.

Configuration Steps:

1. Follow the configuration steps the same as **Scenario 4: Send Modbus data to MQTT**.
2. Go to **Data Collect** > **I/O Setting** page, setup the relay channels, Factor Name will be the name of data reporting and controlling.



3. Check Real-time data at **Data query**.



4. Connect same MQTT broker by PC, add **New Subscription** Topic (BivocomPub) the same as Bivocom router published, send controlling commands to the publish topic (BivocomSub) the same as Bivocom router subscribes. The **Factor Name** of Modbus data will be the key of controlling, device will reply with *{"status":"OK"}* if commands execute successfully. The format of writing Modbus registers should follow as below:

{

"method":"sendTelemeter",

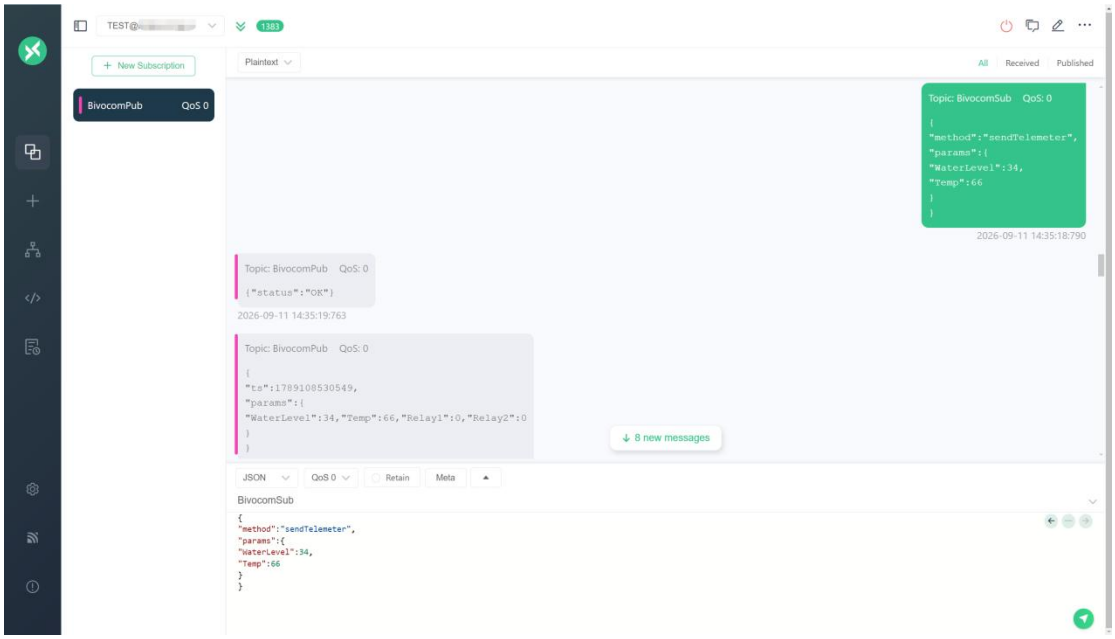
"params":{

"WaterLevel":34,

"Temp":66

}

}



5. To control relay channels remotely, fill in the factor names and use the command format

shown below:

{

"method":"control_relay",

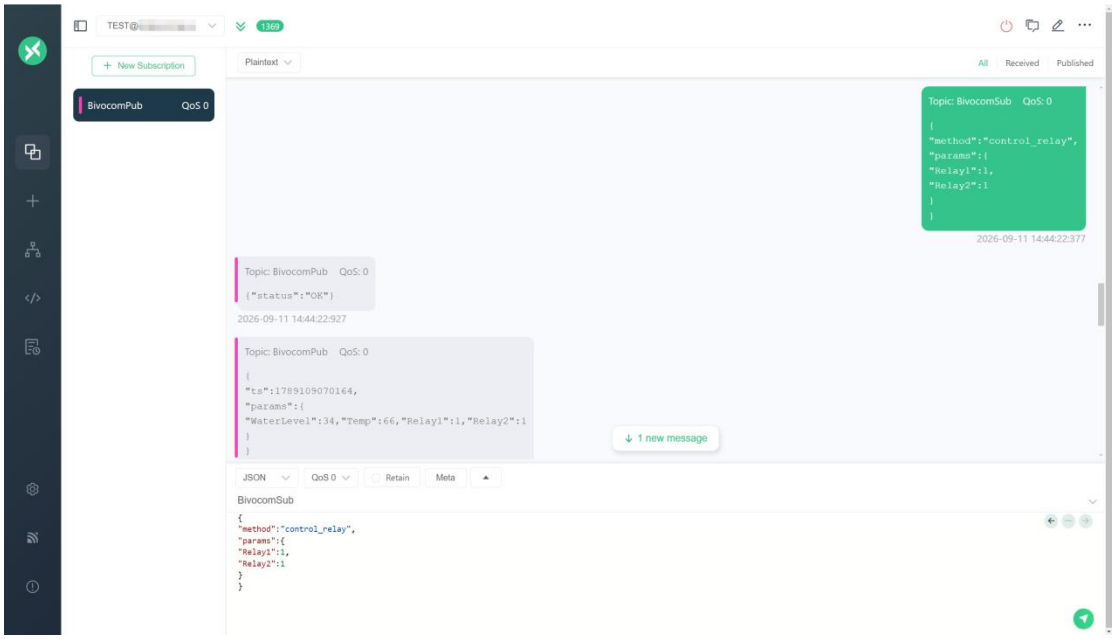
"params":{

"Relay1":1,

"Relay2":1

}

}



Common Issue:

- Device applies with *{"status":"Invalid method"}* or there is no response: Confirm the message format is correct and Factor name is the same as settings at Bivocom router.
- Relay channels value error: Ensure the Factor name consistent with the right relay channel.

Scenario 6: SCADA Communicates with Serial PLC/Sensor Remotely

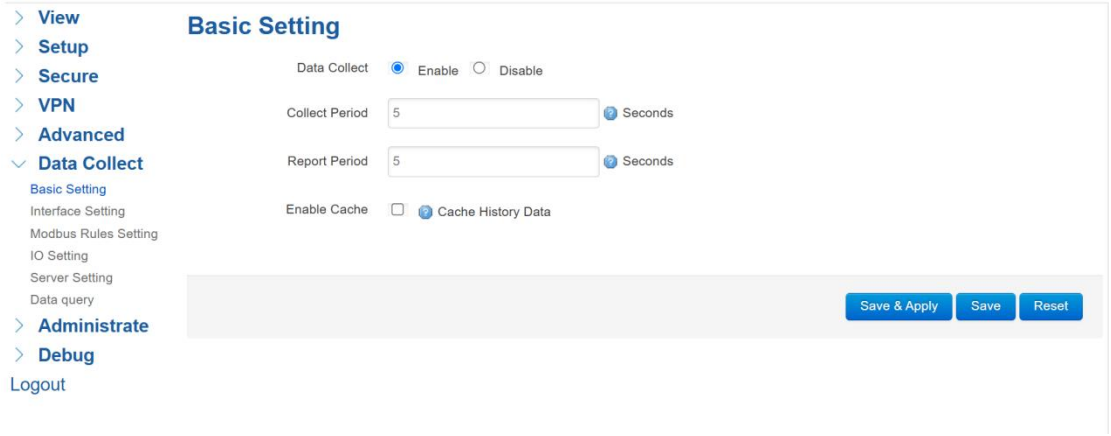
Objective: Establish two-way transparent transmission communication between SCADA and PLC/Sensor, data will be sent from SCADA to PLC/Sensor without any encapsulation protocol, response from PLC/Sensor will be sent back to SCADA transparently too.

Prerequisites: Ensure router connects to the internet, confirm the connection between Bivocom device and SCADA, connect PLC/sensor to the correct serial interface, ensure PLC/sensor get suitable power supply.

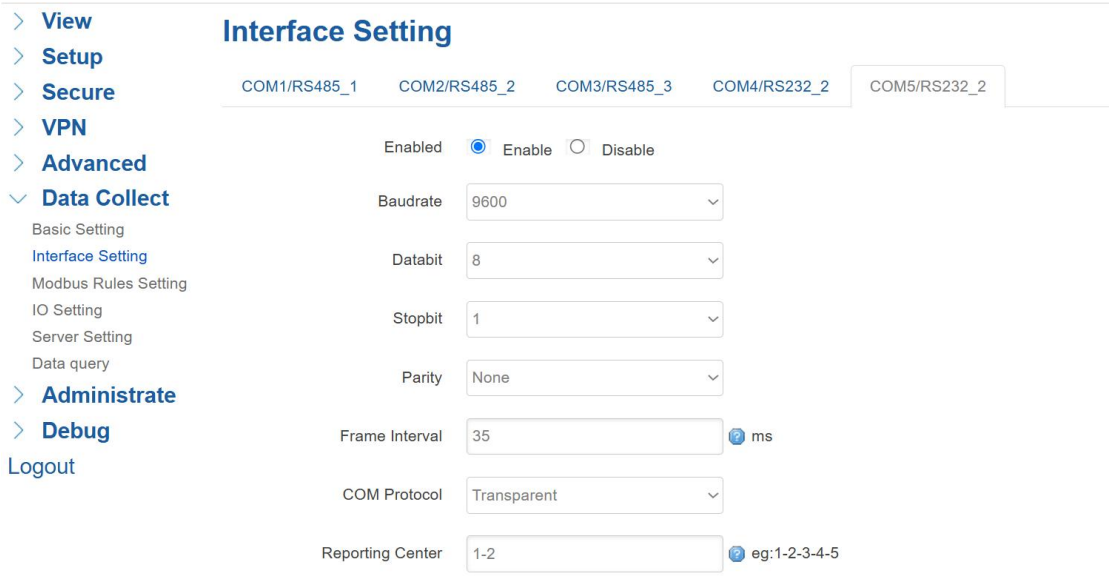
Device Role: Device acts as a transparent transmitter, create two-way communication.

Configuration Steps:

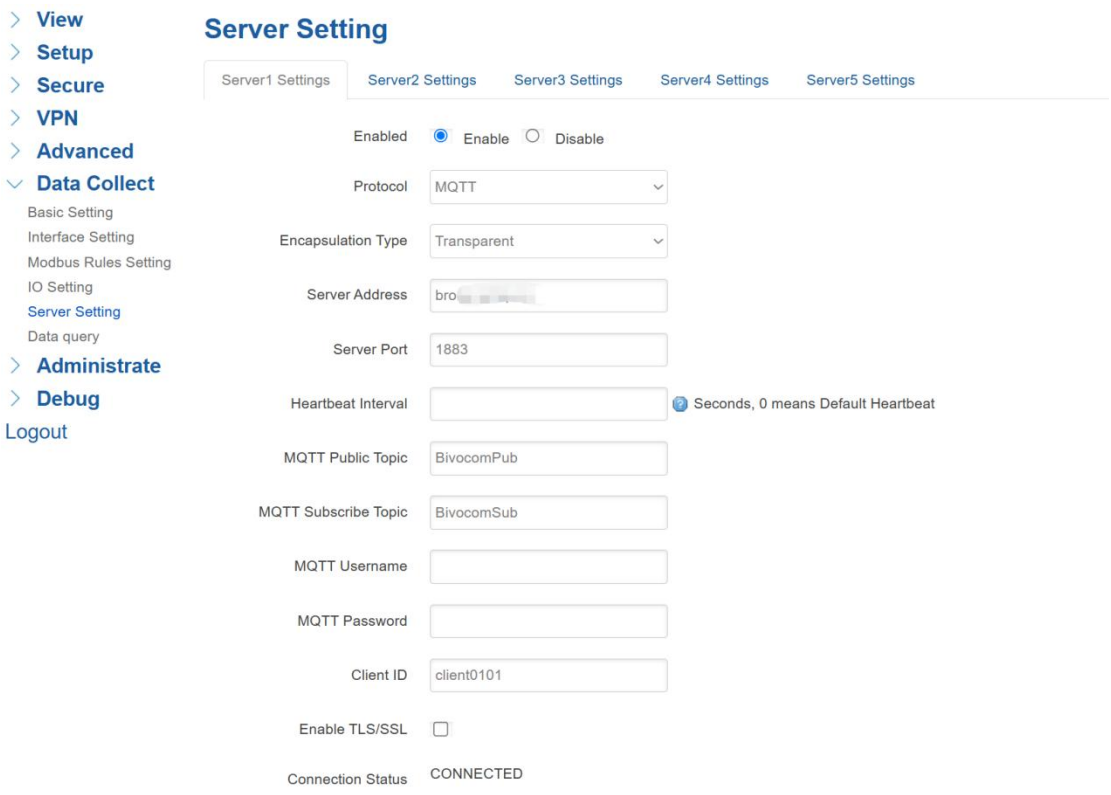
1. Enable **Data Collect** at **Basic Setting** page.

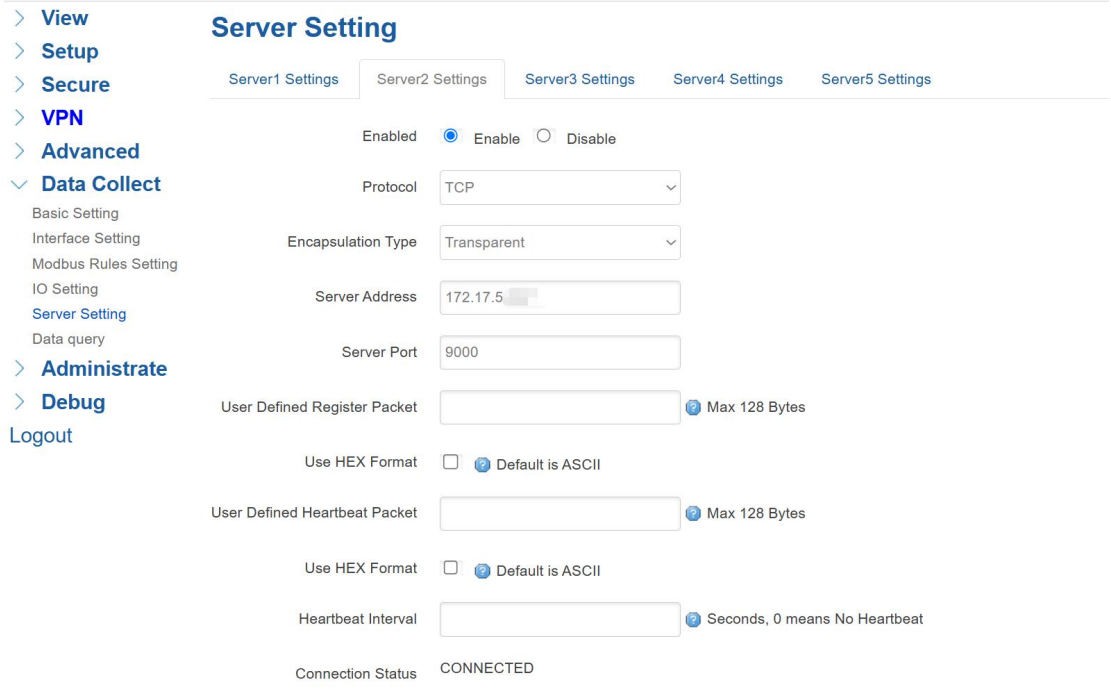


2. Set the correct serial parameters for local PLC/sensor (simulate by serial tool at this case) which connects to Bivocom device, **COM Protocol** should be **Transparent** at this scenario, **Reporting Center** should be the same as the server numbers that need to communicate with.



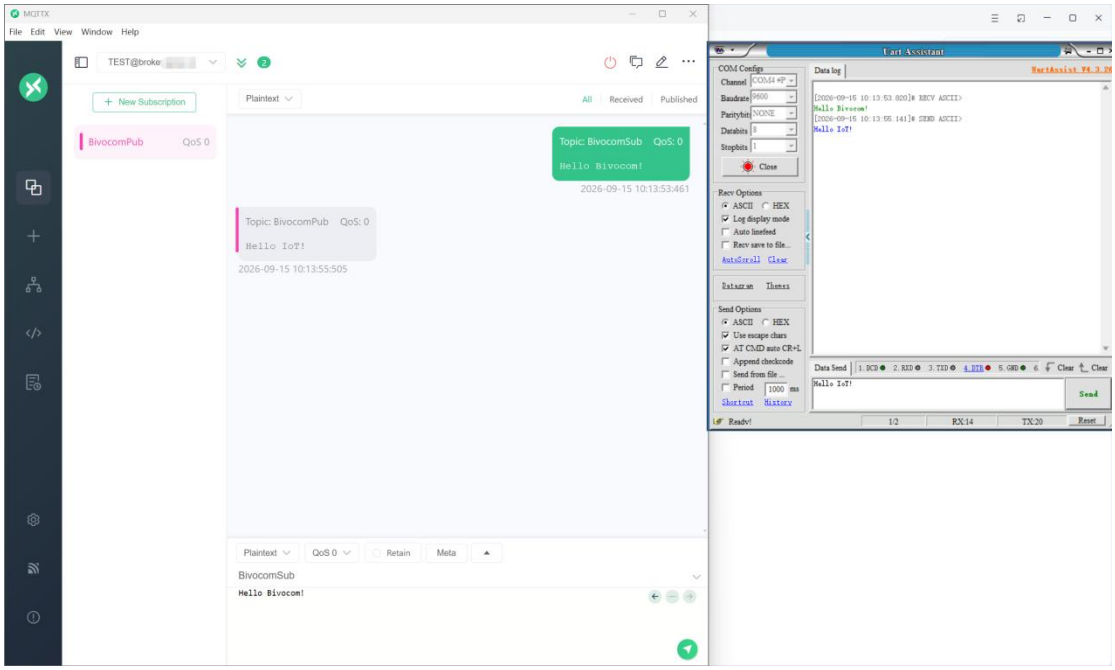
3. Go to **Data Collect** > **Server Setting** page, setup server address and protocol consistent with SCADA, we set up server 1 for MQTT broker, and server 2 for TCP server.



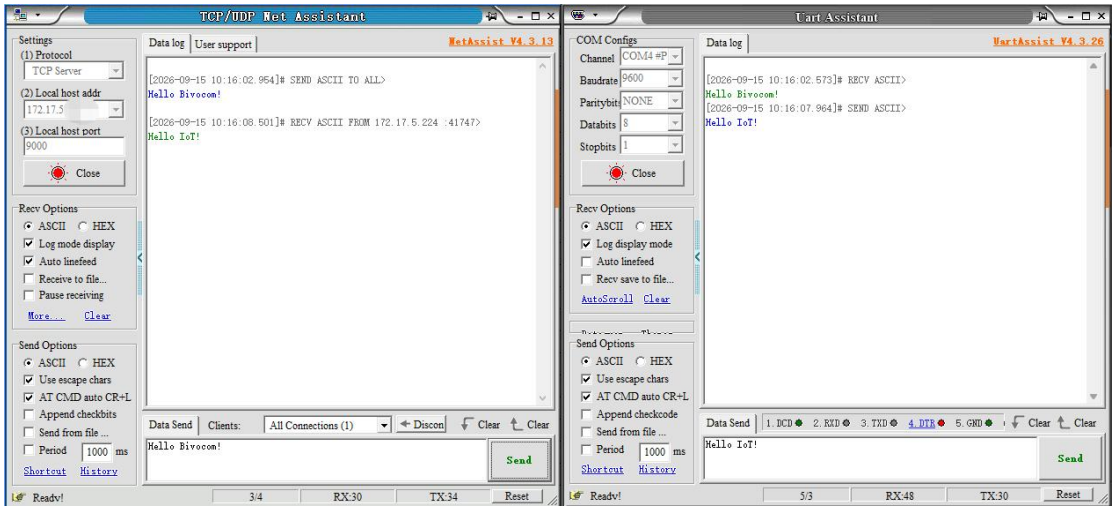


4. Send data from SCADA to PLC/Sensor, check the response from the PLC/Sensor on SCADA.

SCADA on MQTT Broker:



SCADA on TCP server:



Common Issue:

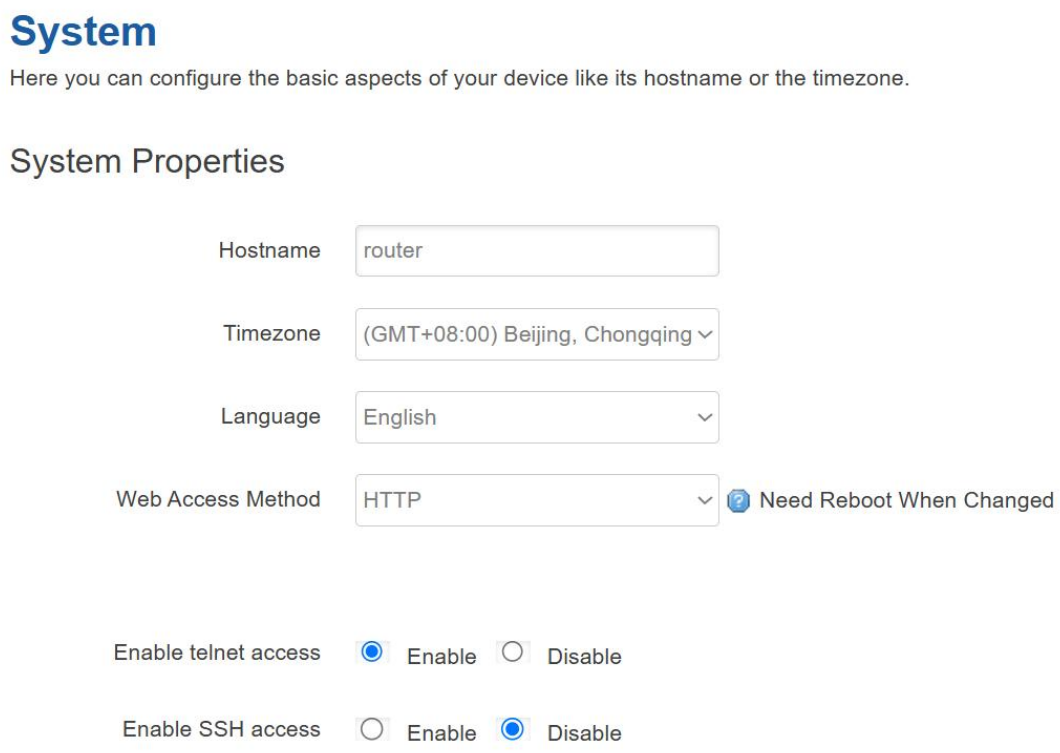
- SCADA failed to get a response from PLC/Sensor: Confirm the **Connection Status** at **Server Setting** page, check the network connection if show **Disconnected**, ensure the serial interface parameters are correct, server number is the same as SCADA.
- SCADA receives garbled characters: Check the baud rate of serial **Interface Setting**, select the correct **COM protocol** (**Transparent**).

3.7 Administrate

Administrate page provides the administrator level setting for system, like password setting, Timezone setting, Backup and Reset setting, etc.

3.7.1 System

System page provides the basic system information setting like Hostname, Timezone, Language, etc.

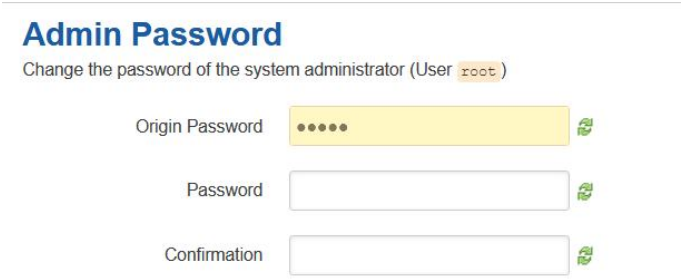


System	
Item	**Description**
Hostname	Fill in the hostname of device, new hostname will display on **View** > **System**
Timezone	Click the drop-down list to select the right time zone
Language	Select from **English** and **Chinese**
SMS Verify Password	Fill in the password when using SMS function

Web Access Method	Select from **HTTP** (default), **HTTPS** and **HTTP & HTTPS**, need reboot when setting changed.
Output Voltage	Click to enable power output function
Enable telnet/SSH access	Click to enable/disable telnet/SSH access, telnet access is enabled by default

3.7.2 Password

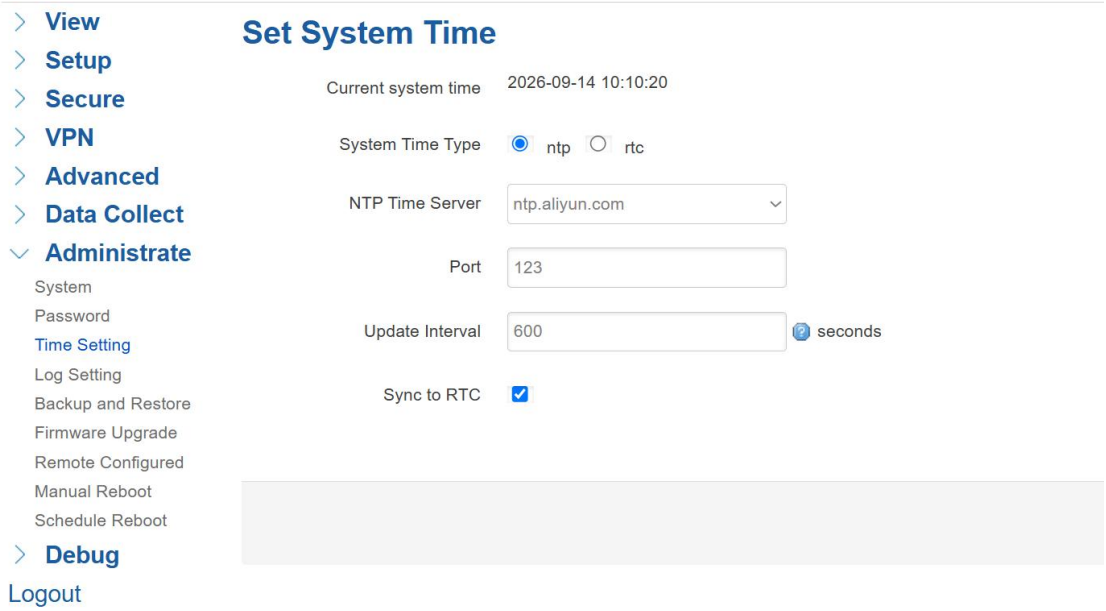
To revise the password of router.

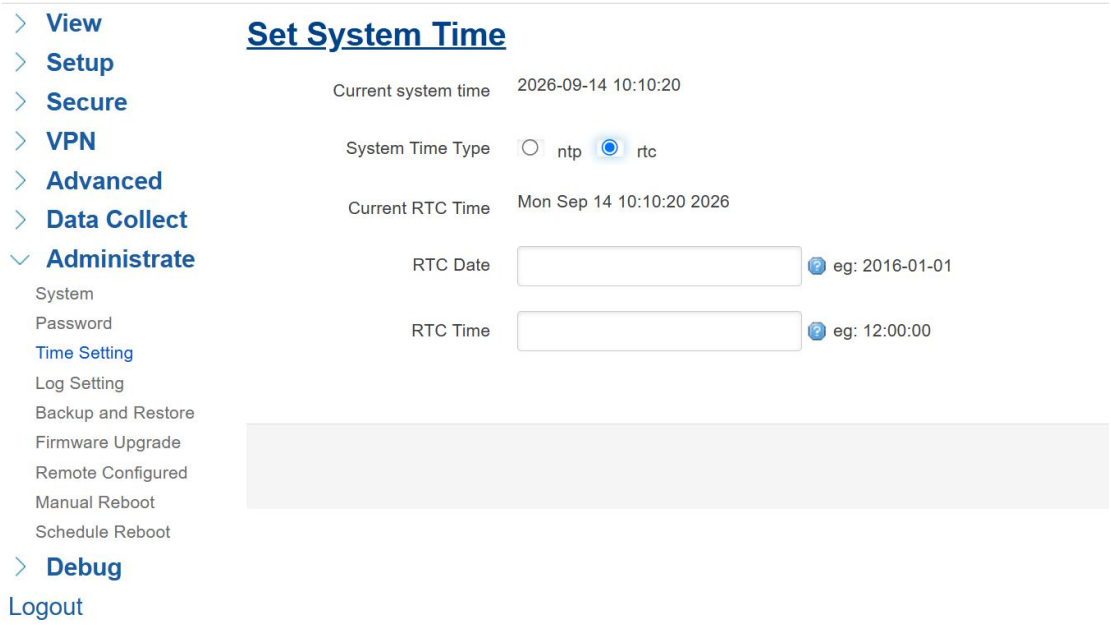


3.7.3 Time Setting

System time type includes RTC (Real Time Clock) and NTP (Network Time Protocol).

RTC will save the time even when the router is powered off, while for NTP, router will connect to NTP server which requires internet connection, time won't be saved once powered off. But NTP will be more accurate than RTC, and you may need to adjust the time manually if it is not accurate.

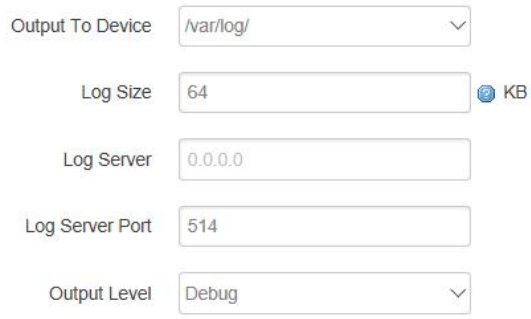




Time Setting	
Item	**Description**
Current system time	Show the current system time
System Time Type	Select from **NTP** and **RTC**
NTP Time Server	Select the **NTP server**, or fill in custom NTP server
Port	Fill in the port of NTP server, default port: 123
Update Interval	Fill in the interval of device to update from **NTP Server**
Sync to RTC	Click to synchronize time with RTC
Current RTC Time	Show the current RTC system time
RTC Date	Set RTC Date manually, e.g.: 2026-01-01
RTC Time	Set **RTC Time** manually, e.g.: 12:00:00

3.7.4 Log Settings

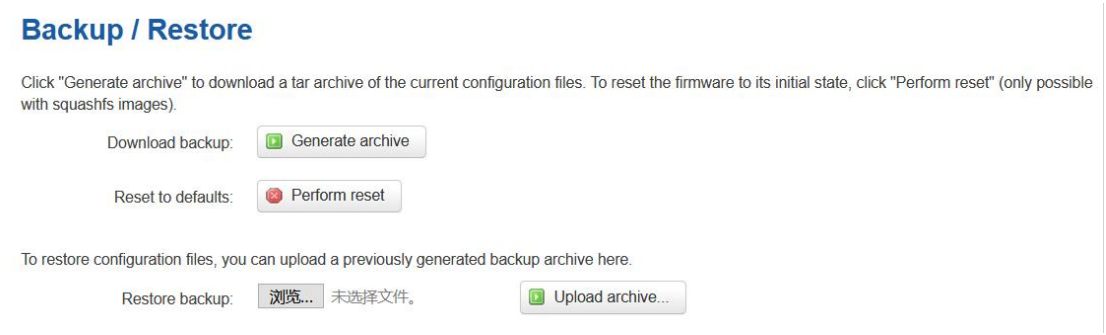
Log settings are for configuring the output parameters of system log.

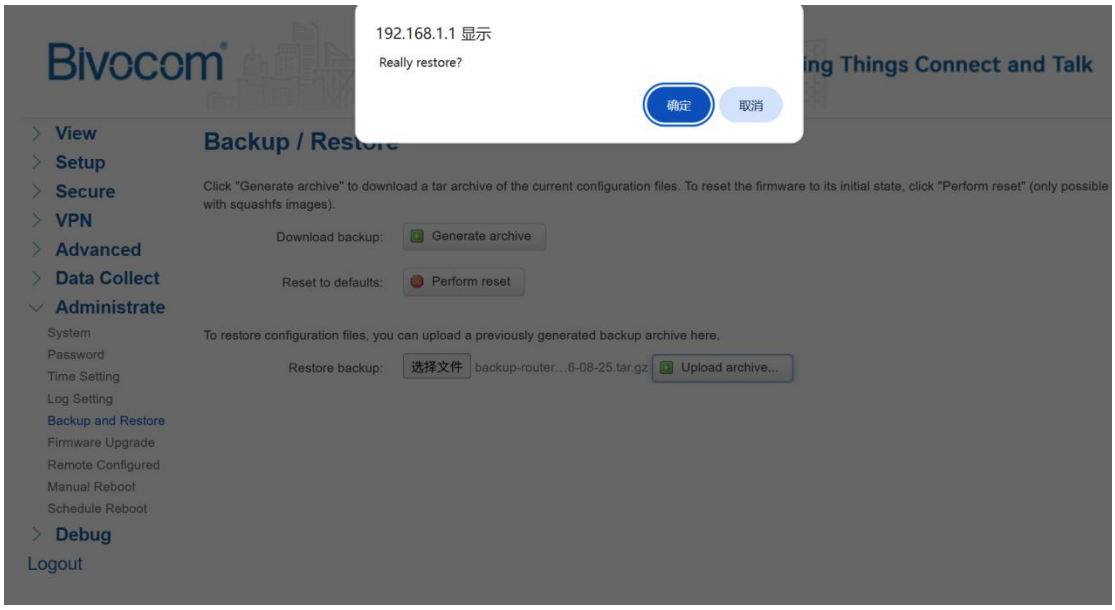


Log Setting	
Item	**Description**
Output To Device	Select the path of **System Log** storage, default path: /var/log
Log Size	Set the **System Log** size. Range: 1~30720 KB
Log Server	Fill in the **Log Server** IP address or domain name
Log Server Port	Fill in the port of **Log Server**, default port: 514
Output Level	Select from **Debug, Info, Notice, Warning** and **Error**

3.7.5 Backup and Reset

Users can either back up the configuration of router as a.gz file, or reset all settings to factory defaults.

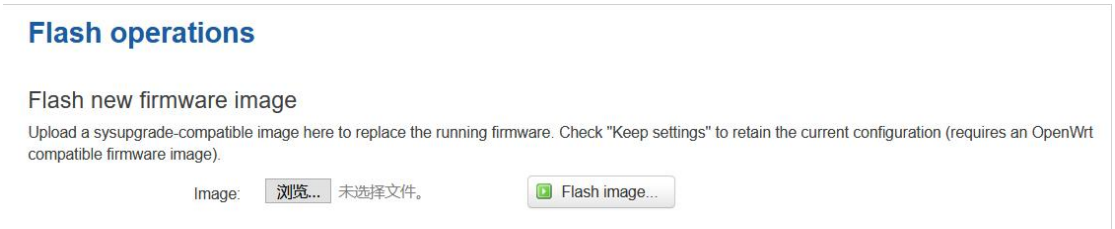




Backup and Restore	
Item	**Description**
Download backup	Click **Generate archive** button to generate a configuration file for current settings
Reset to defaults	Click **Perform reset** to factory reset for the device
Restore backup	Click **Chose File** to upload configuration file, **Upload archive**—click **OK**, device will auto reboot to load all configurations and apply

3.7.6 Firmware Upgrade

The firmware upgrade page allows you to upgrade the firmware through the Web UI. Before upgrading, make sure the firmware file is the correct one for the device; otherwise the device may fail.



1) Choose and Upload Firmware Image

Click 'browse' and select the firmware, then click 'Flash Image', and firmware will be uploaded

to the router. Then you'll go to below page.



- **Checksum**

MD5 checksum value of firmware.

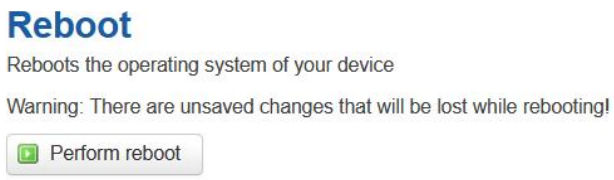
- **Size**

The size of firmware.

- **Proceed**

Click 'proceed' to start the firmware upgrade, or click 'cancel' to stop the firmware upgrade.

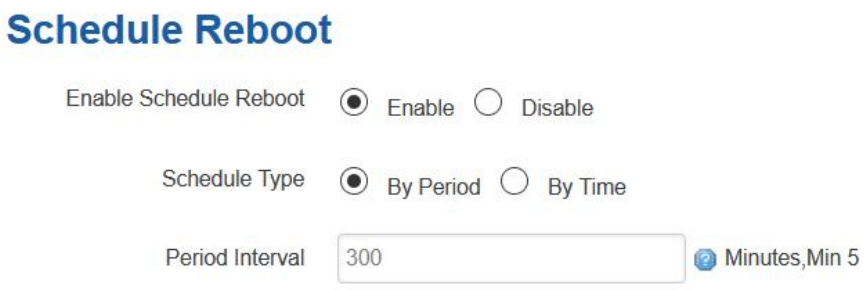
3.7.7 Manual Reboot



Click 'Perform Reboot', and a pop-up confirmation box with 'Really Reboot' will display, then click 'OK' to reboot the router.

3.7.8 Schedule Reboot

The schedule reboot feature lets you preset device reboot rules by interval or at a specific time.

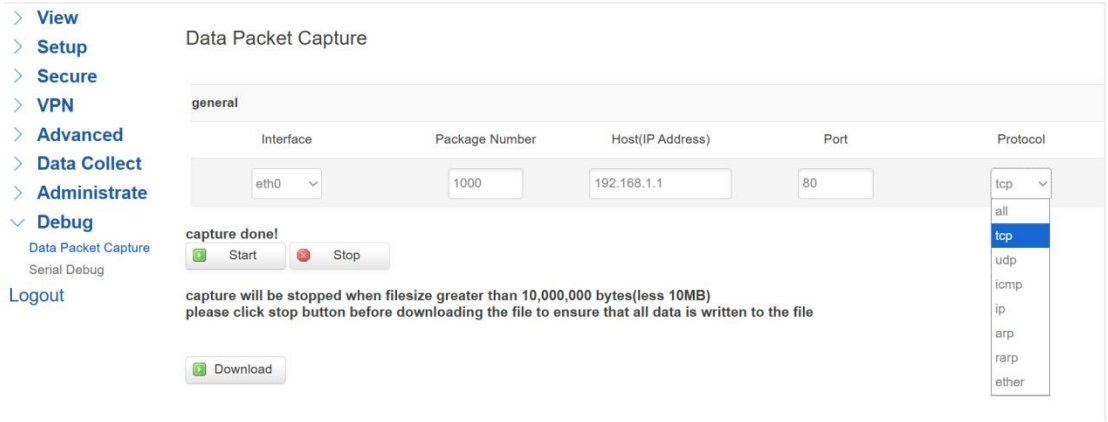


3.8 Debug

Debug page provides different tools for data capture, includes network and serial ports, which is Data Packet Capture and Serial Debug.

3.8.1 Data Packet Capture

Data Packet Capture page provides the basic tool that can capture packets by specifying the interface, IP, protocol, etc., and generate.pcap files for debugging.



Data Packet Capture	
Item	**Description**
Interface	Select the **Interface** where the data packets go through
Package Number	Set the size of packets that needs to be captured
Host (IP Address)	Set the target **Host IP/Domain** of data capture
Port	Set the target port for data capture
Protocol	Select from all, tcp, udp, icmp, ip, arp, rarp and ether, filter the protocol that should be captured

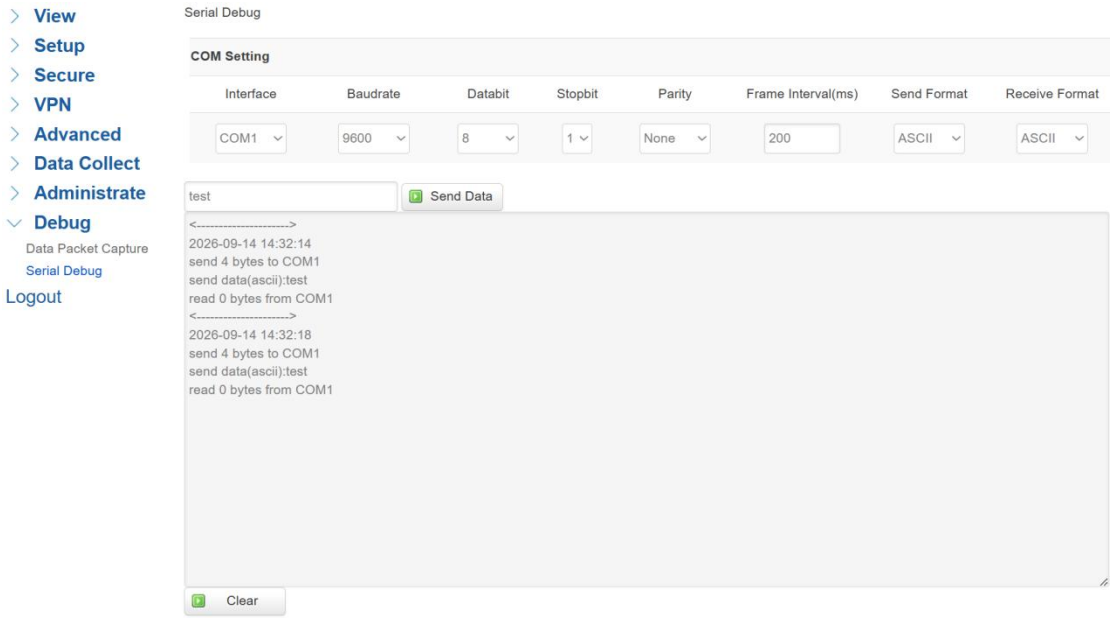
NOTE:

Capture will be stopped when file size greater than 10,000,000 bytes (less 10 MB).

3.8.2 Serial Debug

Serial Debug page provides a tool that simulates a master station to send data to and receive

corresponding replies from serial devices. The serial COM port and configuration can be specified. Sent and received data can be specified in ASCII or HEX format.



Serial Debug	
Item	**Description**
Interface	Select the target COM **Interface** that needs simulated data send
Baud Rate	Set **Baud Rate** for slave serial device/sensor
Data Bits	Set **Data Bits** for slave serial device/sensor
Stop Bits	Set **Stop Bits** for slave serial device/sensor
Parity	Set **Parity** for slave serial device/sensor
Frame Interval (ms)	Set the configurable silent gap between serial frames that delimits frame boundaries.
Send Format	Select from **ASCII** and **HEX**
Receive Format	Select from ASCII and HEX

3.9 Logout

Click the Logout menu to log out of the Web UI of device.

3.10 FAQ

Q1. What to do if the cellular network doesn't dial successfully?

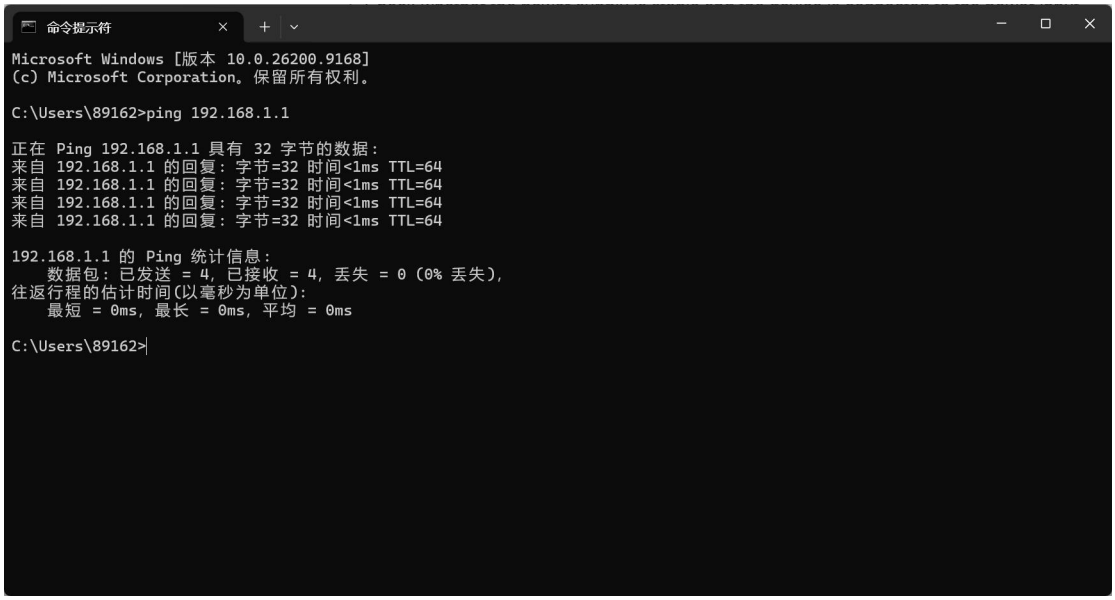
1. Check whether the SIM card is inserted into the correct slot and whether the cellular antennas are installed correctly.
2. Ensure the **WAN Connection Type** is set correctly (e.g., LTE), and the **APN** settings and **Username/Password** are configured as required by your SIM card provider.
3. Check the **View** > **Network** page in the Web UI or the signal status indicator to confirm the current signal strength.
4. Test the internet connection on the **Setup** > **Diagnostics** page by pinging 8.8.8.8 in the Web UI.
5. Remove the SIM card and insert it into a cell phone to check whether it can access the internet.
6. Restart the device and power it on after a few seconds.
7. Reset Factory Settings under **Administrate** > **Backup and Restore** > **Perform Reset**, then try again.

Q2. What to do if device keeps rebooting?

1. Check whether the power supply is stable and the device is connected to the power input correctly.
2. Ensure the IP addresses in **Setup** > **Online Detection** are reachable, and the **View** > **Network** page shows Online.
3. Check whether Administrate > Schedule Reboot is disabled.

Q3. What to do if cannot access Web UI successfully?

1. Check whether the Ethernet cable is connected to the LAN port and the LAN indicator is on steadily.
2. Ensure the PC is set to **DHCP** or a **static IP address** on the same subnet as the LAN address, and try to ping the Web UI address (e.g., ping 192.168.1.1) in Command Prompt (CMD).



3. Check the firewall settings on the PC.
4. Try another browser, such as Chrome, and try again.

Q4. What to do if forget the password of Web UI?

If you forget the Web UI password, you need to reset the device to factory settings by long-pressing the Reset button until all LED indicators turn off.

NOTE: This operation will clear all settings.

Q5. How to back up and restore current configurations to the other device?

1. Go to the **Administrate** > **Backup and Restore** page, click **Generate Archive** to save the current configurations to a file, and save it locally.
2. Switch to the other device, log in to the Web UI, upload the file to the other device, click **Upload Archive** to start the restore, and the device will reboot to load all configurations.