



## Quick Start Guide WALL IE

Version

**13** en  
as of FW 1.08

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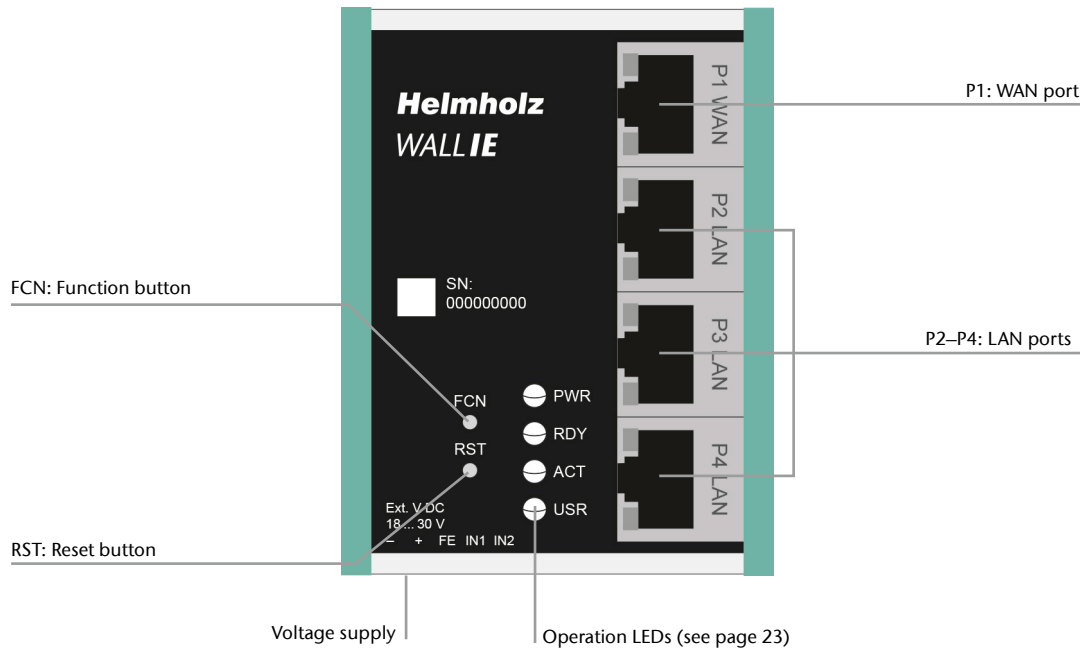
# 1. Introduction

This document explains the initial commissioning of the WALL IE using the application examples “NAT” and “Bridge”. Only the most important settings will be explained.

You can find a detailed description of all functionalities as well as the safety information in the WALL IE manual. You can download this manual from [www.helmholz.com](http://www.helmholz.com) or by scanning this QR code.



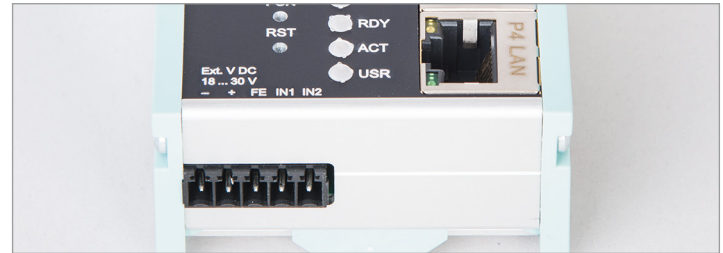
*WALL IE  
Industrial NAT  
Gateway / Firewall  
Documentation*



## 2. Connection

The WALL IE must be supplied with 24 V DC at the wide range input 18–30 V DC via the provided connector. Connection FE is for the functional ground. Connect this correctly with the reference potential.

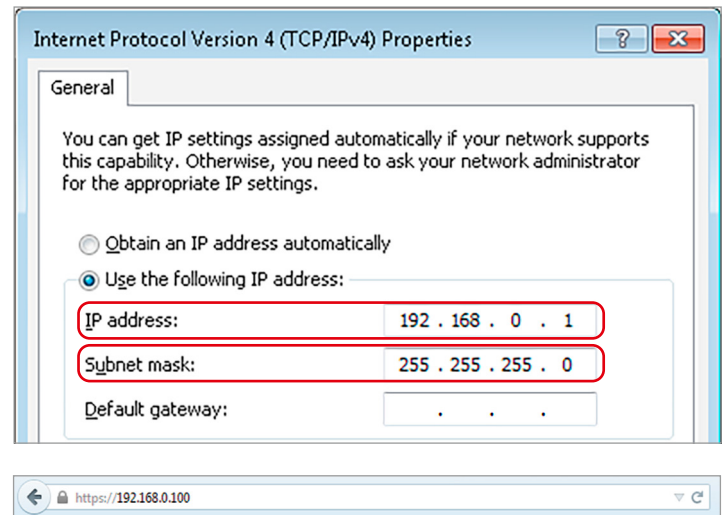
The RJ45 “P1 WAN” socket is for the connection of the external network. The RJ45 “P2 LAN –P4 LAN” sockets are switched and are for the connection of the internal network.



## 3. Initial access to the web interface

The WALL IE is set on the LAN-side at the factory with the IP address 192.168.0.100 and the subnet mask 255.255.255.0. Access to the web interface is only possible via the LAN connections P2–P4.

The IP address of your network adapter must first be set in accordance with the IP subnet of the WALL IE.



Now connect a patch cable with the LAN connection of your PC and one of the LAN ports P2–P4 of the WALL IE. The web interface can be reached in the delivery condition by calling up <https://192.168.0.100> in the browser page.

**Note:** For security reasons, the web interface can only be reached through a secured HTTPS connection. In order to reach the website, an exception must be confirmed once in the browser.

An own certificate for the connection backup can be stored in the “Device/HTTPS” menu as needed.

With the first login you will be requested to set a password for the “admin” user. The password must have at least 8 characters and may have a maximum of 128 characters. It may contain special characters and numbers. With the “Continue” button, the password is stored in the device and you will be forwarded to the “Overview” page of the WALL IE.

The main user is always “admin”.

In addition to the main user, the “it-user” and “machine-user” can also be used with limited rights. The users can be activated and the affiliated passwords set in the “Device/Password” menu.

*Note: Please note the password well! For security reasons, there is no possibility to reset the password without setting the device to the factory settings.*

## 4. Overview

The “Overview” website of the WALL IE always opens after the login.

This contains a menu bar in the upper section and an overview of the status, the system information, and the basic settings of the WALL IE beneath them.

*Note: Please check at the website of the WALL IE under [www.helmholz.com](http://www.helmholz.com) for a newer firmware version. The firmware update is described on page 22.*

# Welcome to WALL IE

You're connecting to WALL IE for the first time.

## Setting a password for user admin

Please set a password to be able to access the webinterface. To keep your network safe it must contain at least of 8 characters. It should also contain numbers, lowercase and uppercase characters.

**New Password**


**Repeat Password**

**Continue**

Overview | Logout | Help

# WALL IE

IE-Bridge/Firewall



Overview Device Network NAT Packet Filter

## Overview

<b>Live Statistics</b>		<b>Device Configuration</b>	
Uptime	0 days 17:37:58	Timezone	Europe/Berlin
System Time	16/1/2019 09:17:38	Operating Mode	NAT
Current User	admin	<b>INTERFACE</b>	
		DNS	10.10.1.250
		GATEWAY	10.10.1.251
		DHCP Server	OFF
<b>Software</b>		<b>Hardware</b>	
Firmware Version	V1.68.004	Serial Number	00000763
Linux Kernel Version	4.9.4	Order Number	700-860-WAL01
<a href="#">Open Source Software Licenses</a>		Hardware Revision	1-1
		LAN MAC Address	24-EA-40-9F-01-25
		WAN MAC Address	24-EA-40-9E-01-25

## 5. Choosing the operating mode

Depending upon the application case for the WALL IE, the operating mode must first be defined. WALL IE supports two principal operating modes: NAT and Bridge.

### 5.1. The NAT operating mode

When an automation cell with preset IP addresses is to be incorporated into a production network with other IP addresses, the IP addresses of the machine must normally all be set again.

When using Network Address Translation (NAT), WALL IE offers the possibility to leave the IP addresses of the machine as they are, but to enable communication with the machine network with own IP addresses from the production network.

In the NAT operating mode, WALL IE forwards the data transfer between various IPv4 networks (Layer 3) and implements the IP addresses with the help of NAT.

Packet filters and MAC address filters can be used to limit the permitted data transmission.

Broadcast traffic is generally filtered at the WALL IE, which means that the time behavior of the machine network is not impaired by the production network.

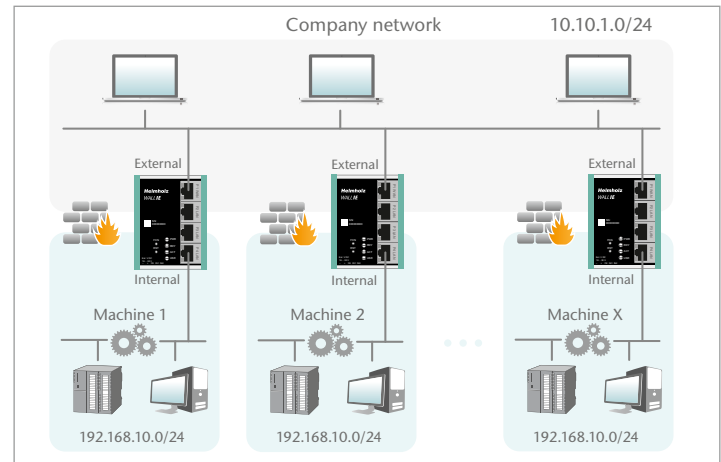
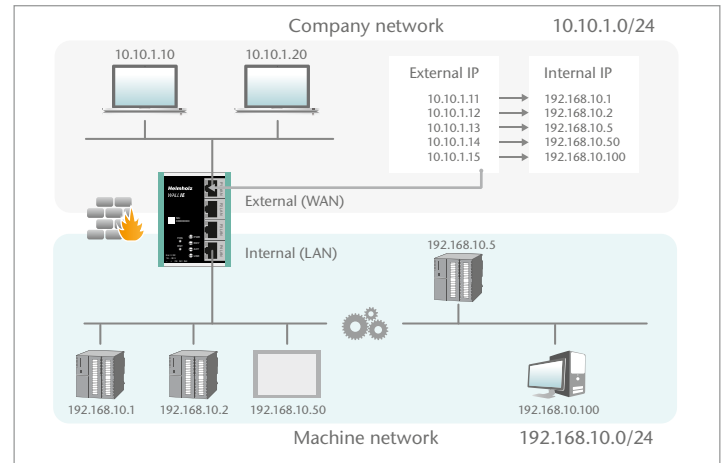
**Basic NAT**, also known as “1:1 NAT” or “Static NAT”, is the translation of individual IP addresses or of complete IP address ranges.

With the help of **port forwarding**, it is possible as an alternative to configure that packets be forwarded to a particular TCP/UDP port of the WALL IE to a certain participant in the machine network (LAN).

The NAT operating mode thus also allows the integration of several automation cells that use an identical IP address range into the same production network.

Each automation cell can be assigned various, free IP addresses from the production network.

If “NAT” is your planned application case, please continue reading on page 7.



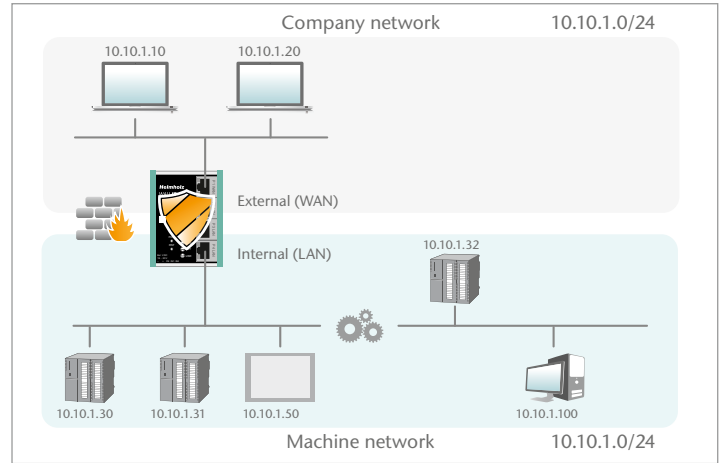
## 5.2. The Bridge operating mode

In the **bridge operating mode**, WALL IE behaves like a layer 2 switch between the machine network (automation cell) and the production network. The IP addresses in the production network are in this case in the same IP address space (subnet mask) as the addresses in the machine network.

Access between the two network areas can be limited or secured with packet filters and MAC address filters.

This enables the separation of a part of the production network without the use of different network addresses.

If “Bridge” is your planned application case, please continue reading on page 16.



## 6. Application case “NAT”

To activate the NAT operating mode, select the “Operating Mode” menu point in the “Device” menu and set this to “NAT”.

The screenshot shows the WALLIE web interface. The title is "WALLIE IE-Bridge/Firewall". The "Overview" tab is active, displaying "Operating Mode: NAT". Below this, there are two buttons: "NAT" (highlighted with a red box) and "Bridge". The "Device" menu is open on the right, showing a list of configuration options: Operating Mode, DNS Hostname, Syslog Local, Syslog Remote, Password, HTTPS, Web Interface Access, Time, and Firmware Upgrade.

## 6.1. Adjustment of the IP addresses in the NAT operating mode

Click on the “Network” menu and select the sub-menu “Interface”. The IP addresses of the WALL IE in the WAN and in the LAN (“WAN IP”/“LAN IP”), as well as the affiliated subnet masks (“WAN netmask”/“LAN netmask”) can be defined here.

A DNS server and a default gateway can also be indicated.

This is necessary when devices from the LAN should reach the Internet via the WALL IE. If these are not indicated, then communication of devices in the LAN with the Internet is prevented.

Optionally, the WAN-IP settings, the DNS server, and the standard gateway can also be acquired per DHCP.

The entry is saved with the “Submit” button and the IP settings are then activated immediately.

*Note: When you change the LAN IP address, you may need to reopen the website of the WALL IE in the browser under the new IP address and log in again.*

The screenshot shows the 'Interface' configuration page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Overview', 'Device', and 'Network'. The 'Network' tab is active, and a dropdown menu is open showing 'Interface', 'DHCP-Server for Lan', and 'Static Routes'. The main content area is titled 'Interface' and contains a 'DHCP Client(WAN):' toggle set to 'Off'. Below this are input fields for WAN IP (10.10.1.99), WAN Netmask (255.255.0.0), LAN IP (192.168.10.99), LAN Netmask (255.255.255.0), DNS Server (10.10.1.250), and Default Gateway (10.10.1.251). At the bottom, there are two buttons: a green 'Submit' button and a red 'Decline' button.

## 6.2. Setting up “Basic NAT” rules

In order that the entry of “Basic NAT” rules is possible, WALL IE must be in the operating mode “NAT”.

Then select the “NAT” menu and the sub-menu “Basic NAT”. Enter the first rule and save it with the button.

The screenshot shows the 'Basic NAT' configuration page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Overview', 'Device', 'Network', 'NAT', and 'Packet Filter'. The 'NAT' tab is active, and a dropdown menu is open showing 'Basic NAT' and 'NAPT'. The main content area is titled 'Basic NAT' and contains a 'SNAT: WAN to LAN Traffic: Inactive' section with 'Activate' and 'Deactivate' buttons. Below this is a table with columns for '#', 'External IP', 'Internal IP', 'Comment', and 'Status'. The table contains one rule with External IP 10.10.1.11, Internal IP 192.168.10.1, Comment CPU1, and Status active. At the bottom right of the table, there are two buttons: a green plus icon and a red minus icon.



The “External IP” is the IP address under which the network participant of the machine becomes visible in the production network (WAN). The “Internal IP” is the IP address of the network participant in the machine (LAN). Any text can be entered as a comment. Each entry is confirmed with the message “Rule added successfully”.

## Basic NAT

**SNAT: WAN to LAN Traffic: Inactive**

Activate Deactivate

#	External IP	Internal IP	Comment	Status	
0	10.10.1.11	192.168.10.1	CPU1		
1	10.10.1.12	192.168.10.2	CPU2		
2	10.10.1.14	192.168.10.50	Panel		

External IP address Internal IP address Comment active

**Status**

Rule active (a click on the lamp changes the status).  
 Rule active (a click on the lamp changes the status).

**Action**

Add a rule Edit a rule  
 Delete a rule Copy a rule

**Important:** In the case of a “Basic NAT” rule, all ports for “WAN to LAN” data transfer are initially blocked for this rule for security reasons!

In order to enable access, packet filter rules must be created or the “Default Action” for the packet filters be set to “Accept”. See the following chapter.

### Packet Filter: WAN to LAN

Default Action:

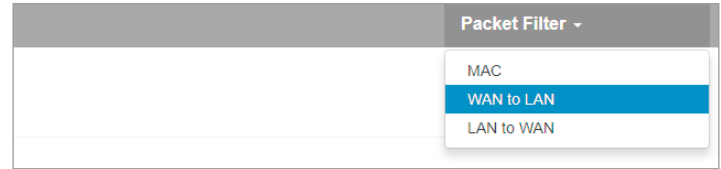
### 6.3. Packet filter “WAN to LAN”

The packet filters enable the limitation of access between the production network (WAN) and the machine network (LAN).

It can, for example, be configured that only certain participants from the production network may exchange data with defined participants from the automation cell.

The following filter criteria on layers 3 and 4 are available: IPv4 addresses, protocol (TCP/UDP), and ports.

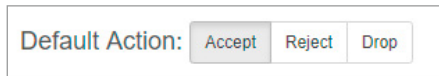
*Note: The packet filters are always also available in the direction “LAN to WAN”, see page 13.*



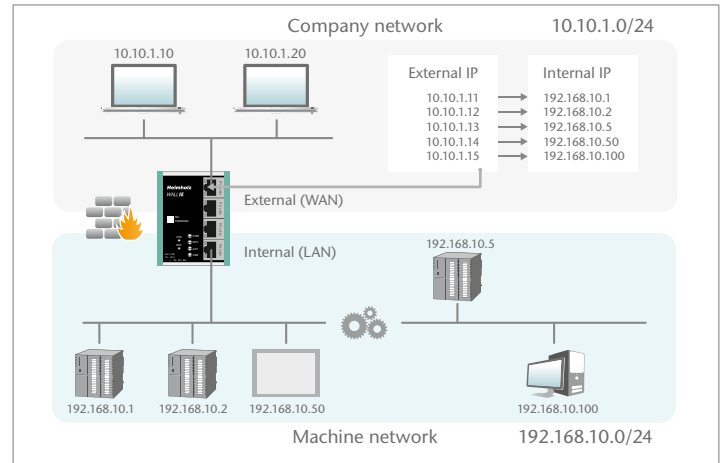
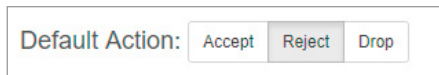
Select the “WAN to LAN” menu point in the “Packet Filter” menu.

With the “Default Option”, you can set whether all frames are generally allowed (“Accept”) and only special packets are filtered (“Blacklisting”), or whether all frames are generally prohibited (“Reject” / “Drop”) and only those frames are allowed to pass through that correspond with the filter rules (“Whitelisting”).


If you initially don’t wish to filter, set the default action to “Accept”.



In order to limit access to the machine network to certain participants in the WAN, set the default action to “Reject” or “Drop”. In the case of prohibited frames from the WAN, “Reject” sends an error message in response, while “Drop” rejects the frame without sending an error message.



**Example:** A PC in the production network (WAN) has the IP address 10.10.1.11 (e.g. a visualization). This PC should be able to access the CPU with the IP address 192.168.10.1 within the LAN via the port 102 with the help of the TCP protocol.



Now enter the following rule and save it with the  button.

### Packet Filter: WAN to LAN

Default Action:

ICMP Traffic:

#	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol	Destination Ports	Action	Comment	Status
	<input type="text" value="10.10.1.10"/>	<input type="text" value="192.168.10.1"/>	TCP	<input type="text" value="102"/>	<input type="button" value="Accept"/>	<input type="text" value="Programming"/>	<input type="button" value="active"/>




 

**Source IP** indicates the IP address of the active device in the production network (WAN). Destination IP the addressed device in the machine network (LAN).

The filter rules can be defined for one protocol type with **protocol** “TCP” or “UDP”.

**Destination Ports** indicates the ports to which the filter rules apply.

If a filter rule applies to several or even all ports, this can be simply defined in the “Destination Ports” field. A list of ports is indicated separated by commas: “80,443,1194”. A port range can be indicated with a colon: “4000:5000” or “1:65535” for all ports. Combinations of this are also possible: “80,443,4000:5000”.

#	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol	Destination Ports	Action	Comment	Status
0	10.10.1.10	192.168.10.1	TCP	102	Accept	Programming	
1	10.10.1.20	192.168.10.1	TCP	1:65535	Accept	Engineering	
2	10.10.1.10	192.168.1.2	TCP	80,443,1194	Accept	Remote Maint.	

It is also possible to configure the access of several participants with one another. An IP range can be defined with a dash: “10.10.1.10-10.10.1.20”. A list of IP addresses is indicated with commas: “10.10.1.10,10.10.1.15,10.10.1.20”.

3	10.10.1.1-10.10.1.9	192.168.10.1	TCP	1-65535	Accept	Many		
4	10.10.1.200	192.168.10.1-192.168.10.200	TCP	1-65535	Accept	Master machine		

**Action** defines whether this rule allows communication (“Accept”), rejects with error message (“Reject”), or simply rejects (“Drop”). The appropriate method here should always be chosen in interaction with the “Default Action”. If the Default Action is, for example, “Reject” or “Drop”, the filter rules should all be set to “Accept” (Whitelisting). If the Default Action is “Accept”, a block can be defined in the filter rules with “Reject” or “Drop” for certain devices (Blacklisting).

With the “ICMP Traffic” option, you can generally allow (“Accept”) the directing of ICMP packets, for example, a “Ping”, (“Accept”) or prohibit them dependent upon the packet filters (“Default Action”). If, for example, the packet filters “Default Action” are set to “Reject” or “Drop”, and ICMP Traffic to “Default Action”, then no ICMP frames of any kind are allowed through.

Default Action:	<input type="button" value="Accept"/>	<input checked="" type="button" value="Reject"/>	<input type="button" value="Drop"/>
ICMP Traffic:	<input checked="" type="button" value="Accept"/>	<input type="button" value="Default Action"/>	

## 6.4. Packet filter “LAN to WAN”

In the basic state, data traffic is permitted for devices from the machine network (LAN) to the production network (WAN) without limitations (“Default Action”: “Accept”).

### Packet Filter: WAN to LAN

Default Action:

ICMP Traffic:

#	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol	Destination Ports	Action	Comment	Status		
	<input type="text" value="10.10.1.10"/>	<input type="text" value="10.10.1.30"/>	<input type="text" value="TCP"/>	<input type="text" value="102"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="Accept"/>	<input type="text" value="CPU1"/>	<input type="text" value="active"/>	<input type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="x"/>

In the “LAN to WAN” packet filter, the communication of devices in LAN with devices in the production network (WAN) or into the Internet is completely prohibited or is blocked or allowed for particular devices.

The entry of the filter rules corresponds to the packet filters “WAN to LAN”, except that the source IP is now the LAN IP and the destination IP addresses a device in the WAN.

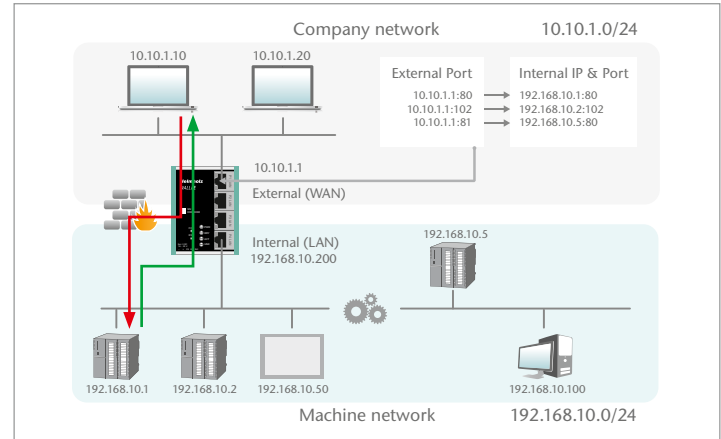
*Note: The MAC address filtering is also available in the NAT operating mode; see page 21.*

## 6.5. SNAT

The function “SNAT (Source NAT)” transparently forwards incoming traffic from the WAN side to the LAN network. All data packets sent to the LAN are sent to the IP address of the WALL IE.

Therefore, none of the LAN participants needs the WALLIE LAN-IP as „gateway“. This is a considerable advantage when integrating into existing network structures, since the parameters no longer have to be changed here.

Overview	Device	Network	NAT
			Basic NAT
			NAPT
<b>Basic NAT</b>			
SNAT: WAN to LAN Traffic: Active			
<input type="button" value="Activate"/> <input type="button" value="Deactivate"/>			

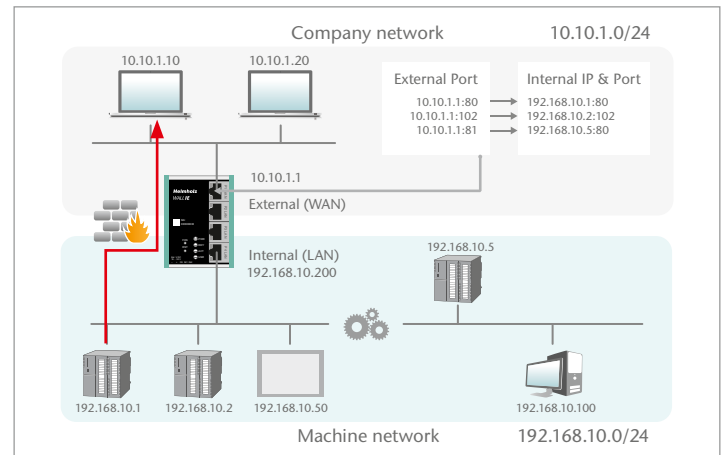


## 6.6. NAPT

“NAPT for LAN to WAN traffic” replaces the sender addresses of queries from the automation cell (LAN) with the address of the WALL IE (“Source NAT”) in the WAN.

If the option is deactivated, the query packets are forwarded to the WAN with their original sender IPs.

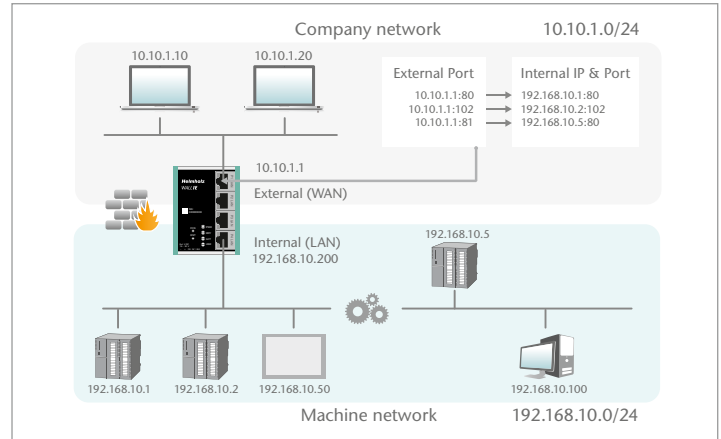
Overview	Device	Network	NAT
			Basic NAT
			NAPT
<b>NAPT</b>			
NAPT: LAN to WAN Traffic: Inactive			
<input type="button" value="Activate"/> <input type="button" value="Deactivate"/>			



## 6.7. Port forwarding

With the help of port forwarding (“Port forwarding for WAN to LAN traffic”), it can be configured that packets at a certain TCP/UDP port of the WALL IE (WAN) can be forwarded to a participant in the automation cell (LAN) (e.g. 10.10.1.1:81 to 192.168.10.5:80).

**Important:** If with the packet filters “WAN to LAN” the default action is set to “Reject” or “Drop”, the corresponding filter rules for access must also be created for each port forwarding entry.



### Port Forwarding: WAN (10.10.1.99) to LAN Traffic

#	Protocol	External Port	Internal IP	Internal Port	Comment	Status
0	TCP	81	192.168.10.1	80	CPU1	🔦

<b>Protocol</b>	TCP/UDP
<b>External port</b>	The port under which the frames in the WAN under the address of the WALL IE are received.
<b>Internal IP</b>	The IP address to be addressed in the machine network (LAN).
<b>Internal port</b>	The port of the device to be addressed in the machine network (LAN).

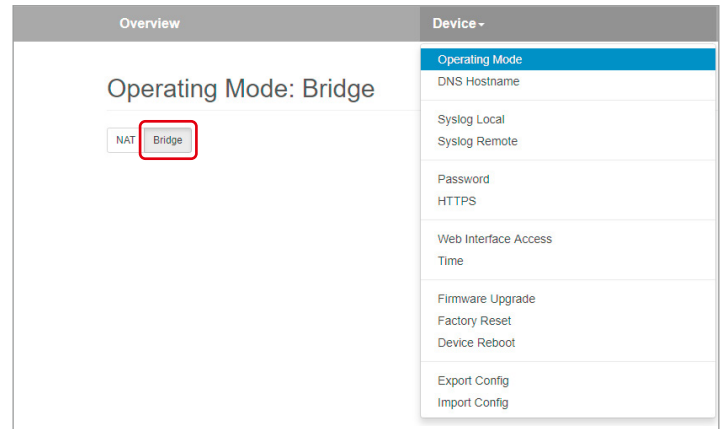
<b>Comment</b>	Freely definable comment
<b>Status</b>	<p>🔦 Rule is active (a click on the lamp symbol changes the rule status to inactive)</p> <p>💡 Rule is inactive (a click on the lamp symbol changes the rule status to active)</p>
<b>Action</b>	<p>🗑️ Delete a rule</p> <p>➕ Add a rule</p>

**Note:** “Port forwarding” and “Basic NAT” can be used simultaneously in the NAT operating mode.

The MAC address filtering is also available in the NAT operating mode; see page 21.

## 7. Bridge mode

To activate the Bridge operating mode, select the “Operating Mode” menu point in the “Device” menu and set this to “Bridge”.



### 7. Adjustment of the IP addresses in the bridge operating mode

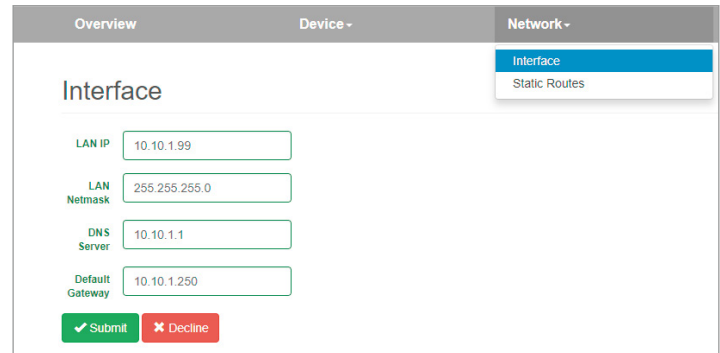
Click on the “Network” menu and select the sub-menu “Interface”. The IP addresses of the WALL IE (“LAN IP”) and affiliated subnet masks (“LAN netmask”) can be defined here.

*Note: In the bridge operating mode, the defined interface settings are also equally valid at the WAN port of the WALL IE.*

A DNS server and a default gateway can also be indicated.

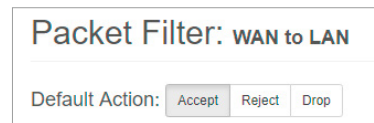
This is necessary when devices from the LAN should reach the Internet via the WALL IE. If these are not indicated, then communication of devices in the LAN with the Internet is prevented.

The entry is saved with the “Submit” button.



*Important: In the bridge mode, all ports are initially blocked for “WAN-to-LAN” data transfer for security reasons!*

*In order to enable access, packet filter rules must be created or the “Default Action” for the packet filters be set to “Accept”. See the following chapter.*





## 7.2. Packet filter “WAN to LAN”

The packet filters enable the limitation of access between the production network (WAN) and the machine network (LAN).

For example, it can be configured that only certain participants from the production network may exchange data with defined participants from the automation cell.

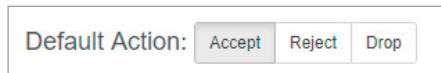
The following filter criteria on layers 3 and 4 are available: IPv4 addresses, protocol (TCP/UDP), and ports.

*Note: The packet filters are always also available in the direction “LAN to WAN”, see page 20.*

Select the “WAN to LAN” menu point in the “Packet Filter” menu.

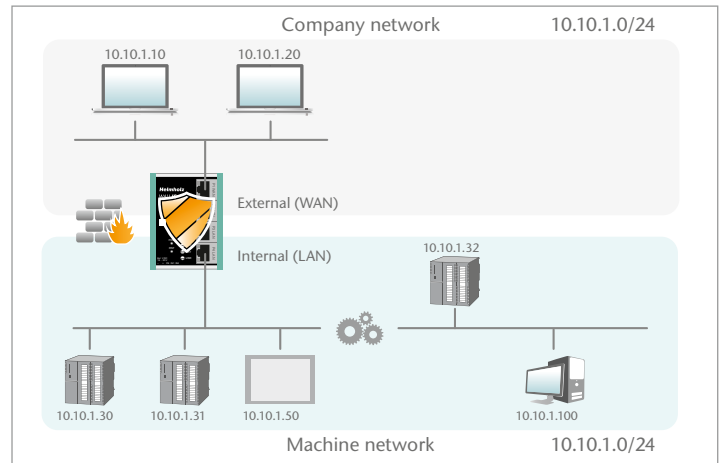
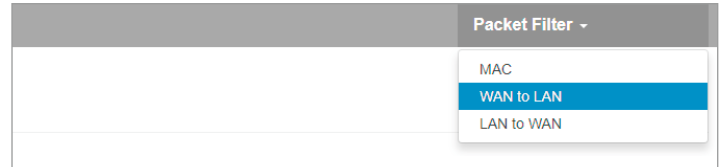
With the “Default Option”, you can set whether all frames are generally allowed (“Accept”) and only special packets are filtered (“Blacklisting”), or whether all frames are generally prohibited (“Reject” / “Drop”) and only those frames are allowed to pass through that correspond with the filter rules (“Whitelisting”).

If you initially don’t wish to filter, set the default action to “Accept”.



In order to limit access to the machine network to certain participants in the WAN, set the default action to “Reject” or “Drop”. In the case of prohibited frames from the WAN, “Reject” sends an error message in response, while “Drop” rejects the frame without sending an error message.

**Example:** A PC in the production network (WAN) has the IP address 10.10.1.10 (e.g. a visualization). This PC should be able to access the CPU with the IP address 10.10.1.30 within the LAN via the port 102 with the help of the TCP protocol.



Now enter the following rule and save it with the **+** button.

### Packet Filter: WAN to LAN

Default Action:

ICMP Traffic:

#	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol	Destination Ports	Action	Comment	Status
	<input type="text" value="10.10.1.10"/>	<input type="text" value="10.10.1.30"/>	<input type="text" value="TCP"/>	<input type="text" value="102"/>	<input type="text" value="Accept"/>	<input type="text" value="CPU1"/>	<input type="text" value="active"/>

**Source IP** indicates the IP address of the active device in the production network (WAN).

**Destination IP** the addressed device in the machine network (LAN).

The filter rules can be defined for one protocol type with **protocol** “TCP” or “UDP”.

**Destination Ports** indicates the ports to which the filter rules apply.

If a filter rule applies to several or even all ports, this can be simply defined in the “Destination Ports” field. A list of ports is indicated separated by commas: “80,443,1194”. A port range can be indicated with a colon: “4000:5000” or “1:65535” for all ports. Combinations of this are also possible: “80,443,4000:5000”.

#	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol	Destination Ports	Action	Comment	Status
0	10.10.1.10	10.10.1.30	TCP	102	Accept	CPU1	
1	10.10.1.20	10.10.1.30	TCP	1:65535	Accept	Engineering	
2	10.10.1.20	10.10.1.31	TCP	80,443,1194	Accept	Remote Maint.	

It is also possible to configure the access of several participants with one another. An IP range can be defined with a dash: “10.10.1.10-10.10.1.20”. A list of IP addresses is indicated with commas: “10.10.1.10,10.10.1.15,10.10.1.20”.

3	10.10.1.10-10.10.1.20	10.10.1.50	TCP	1:65535	Accept	Visu		
4	10.10.1.21	10.10.1.30-10.10.1.50	TCP	80,443	Accept	Webaccess		

**Action** defines whether this rule allows communication (“Accept”), rejects with error message (“Reject”), or simply rejects (“Drop”). The appropriate method here should always be chosen in interaction with the “Default Action”. If the Default Action is, for example, “Reject” or “Drop”, the filter rules should all be set to “Accept” (Whitelisting). If the Default Action is “Accept”, a block can be defined in the filter rules with “Reject” or “Drop” for certain devices (Blacklisting).

With the “ICMP Traffic” option, you can generally allow (“Accept”) the directing of ICMP packets, for example, a “Ping”, (“Accept”) or prohibit them dependent upon the packet filters (“Default Action”). If, for example, the packet filters “Default Action” are set to “Reject” or “Drop”, and ICMP Traffic to “Default Action”, then no ICMP frames of any kind are allowed through.

Default Action:	<input type="button" value="Accept"/>	<input checked="" type="button" value="Reject"/>	<input type="button" value="Drop"/>
ICMP Traffic:	<input checked="" type="button" value="Accept"/>	<input type="button" value="Default Action"/>	

### 7.3. Packet filter “LAN to WAN”

In the basic state, data transfer is permitted for devices from the machine network (LAN) to the production network (WAN) without limitations (“Default Action”: “Accept”).

The screenshot shows the configuration page for a packet filter named "LAN to WAN". At the top, there are tabs for "Overview", "Device", "Network", and "Packet Filter". The "Packet Filter" tab is active, showing a dropdown menu with options: "MAC", "WAN to LAN", and "LAN to WAN" (which is selected and highlighted in blue). Below the tabs, the "Default Action" is set to "Accept" (with "Reject" and "Drop" as alternatives). The "ICMP Traffic" is set to "Accept" (with "Default Action" as an alternative). A table below lists the filter rules:

#	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol	Destination Ports	Action	Comment	Status
	10.10.1.30	10.10.1.10	TCP	1.65535	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept	CPU1	active

In the “LAN to WAN” packet filter, the communication of devices in LAN with devices in the production network (WAN) can be completely prohibited or be blocked or allowed for particular devices.

*Note: The MAC address filtering is also available in the Bridge operating mode; see page 21.*

*Important: In the event that devices in the LAN should communicate with devices in the production network, the LAN IP address of the WALL IE must also be entered for the devices in the LAN as a gateway.*

The screenshot shows the "IP protocol" configuration page. It has two main options: "Set IP address in the project" (selected with a radio button) and "IP address is set directly at the device" (unselected). Under "Set IP address in the project", there are input fields for "IP address" (10 . 10 . 1 . 30) and "Subnet mask" (255 . 255 . 255 . 0). Below these, there is a checked checkbox for "Use router" and an input field for "Router address" (10 . 10 . 1 . 99). The "Use router" checkbox and its associated "Router address" field are highlighted with a red rectangle.

## 8. MAC address filtering

With the function “MAC Filtering;” communication via the WALL IE can be limited to devices with certain MAC addresses (“Whitelisting”) or devices with certain MAC addresses can be denied access (“Blacklisting”).

Filtering for each MAC address can be activated separately on the WAN, on the LAN, or on both sides (“ANY”).

#	MAC	Interface	Comment	Status
	24 EA:40:12:34:56	ANY	my Laptop	active

MAC addresses must always be entered in the format “AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF”, whereby numbers are to be indicated with hexadecimals.

**Important:** *MAC Filtering has the highest priority of all filters in the WALL IE. As soon as the first MAC address has been entered in the MAC filter mode “Whitelist”, only frames from this MAC address are allowed to pass through, irrespective of all other packet filter rules.*

If MAC filtering is used in the “Whitelist” mode, the MAC addresses of all permitted devices are indicated.

If no MAC filter rule has been entered or activated, the “MAC Filtering” is completely deactivated, irrespective of the “Default MAC Policy”.

MAC filtering can be used both in the NAT and in the Bridge operating mode.

**Note:** *In the NAT mode, the MAC filtering is only carried out WHEN the MAC address is also indicated in the IP header of the packet. Layer 2 frames are not forwarded in the NAT mode. The MAC filtering takes place on layer 2 in the bridge mode.*

## 9. Firmware update

The firmware of the WALL IE can be very simply updated via the website. Please download the firmware update from [www.helmholz.com](http://www.helmholz.com) or scan the QR code.



WALL IE  
Industrial NAT  
Gateway / Firewall  
Firmware

The firmware file has the file ending “HUF” (Helmholz Update File) and is encoded to protect it from being changed.

File the firmware file on your PC and select the storage location with “Browse”.

The firmware file is then transferred to the WALL IE. This can take up to 1 minute, depending upon the network connection.

The firmware file is decoded and checked in the WALL IE. If the content is correct, the firmware is burned into the program memory and a restart of the WALL IE takes place.

**Important:** Operation of the WALL IE is interrupted during the update procedure. Do not shut off the device during the update procedure.

**Note:** The configuration of the WALL IE is retained at a higher version following an update, to the extent that this is technically possible. However, a “downgrade” to an older firmware version can result in configuration errors. Carrying out a factory reset is recommended following a downgrade.

**Note:** Following a firmware update, it may be necessary to delete the browser cache once in order to update obsolete JavaScript elements of the WALL IE website.

Overview	Device ▾
<h3>Firmware Upgrade</h3>	
<input type="button" value="Browse"/> Upload firmware (*.huf)	
<input checked="" type="button" value="Submit"/>	
<hr/>	
Operating Mode	
DNS Hostname	
<hr/>	
Syslog Local	
Syslog Remote	
<hr/>	
Password	
HTTPS	
<hr/>	
Web Interface Access	
Time	
<hr/>	
Firmware Upgrade	
Factory Reset	
Device Reboot	
<hr/>	
Export Config	
Import Config	

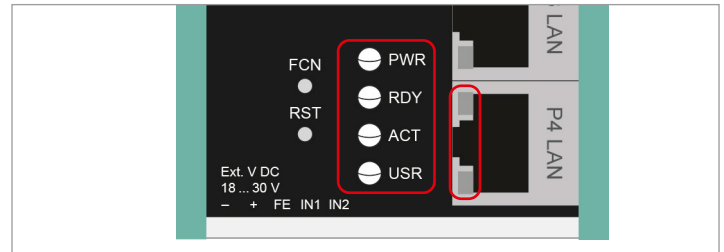
## 10. Resetting to factory settings

In order to reset WALL IE to the delivery status, the “FCN” button must be activated while the device is restarted. A restart can be carried out with Power OFF/ON, by activating the “RST” button or with the “Device reboot” function at the website.

The successful resetting of the parameters and settings is acknowledged during the boot process by the lit “USR” LED.

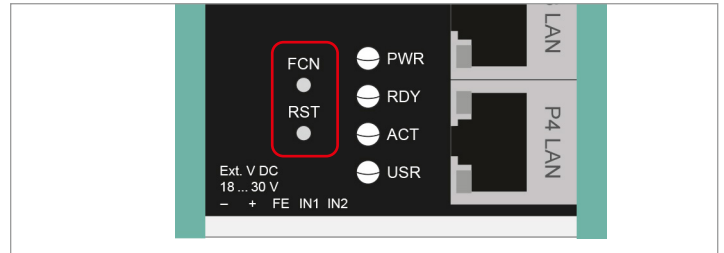
## 11. LED status information

<b>PWR</b>	Off	No power supply or device defective.
	On	Device is correctly supplied with voltage.
<b>RDY</b>	On	Device is ready to operate.
<b>ACT</b>	Flashing or on	Data transfer permitted between WAN and LAN.
<b>USR</b>	On	Factory settings reset active.
<b>RJ45 LEDs</b>	Green (Link)	Connected.
	Orange (Act)	Data transfer at the port.



## 12. Button functions

<b>FCN</b>	The WALL IE can be reset to factory settings with the “FCN” button. To this purpose, the “FCN” button must be kept pressed during the run-up phase of the WALL IE. The successful resetting of the parameters and settings is acknowledged during the boot process by the lit “USR” LED. The “FCN” button can then be released.
<b>RST</b>	The “RST” button triggers an immediate restart of the WALL IE, in the course of which all saved settings are retained.



## 13. Technical data

### WALL IE, Industrial Ethernet Bridge and Firewall 700-860-WAL01)

Dimensions (DxWxH)	32,5 x 58,5 x 76,5 mm
Weight	Approx. 130 g
Number of inputs	2   DC 24 V, as per DIN EN 61131-2 Type 2
WAN interface	1 x
- Type	10 Base-T/100 Base-T
- Connection	RJ45 socket
- Transmission rate	10/100 Mbps
LAN interface	3 x
- Type	10 Base-T/100 Base-T
- Connection	RJ45 socket
- Transmission rate	10/100 Mbps
Operating modes	Bridge, NAT (Basic NAT, NAPT)
Packet filter	IPv4 addresses, protocol (TCP/UDP), ports: “WAN to LAN” and “LAN to WAN” separated, MAC addresses (black & whitelisting)
Status indicator	4 LEDs, function status 8 LEDs, Ethernet status
Voltage supply	24 V DC, 18–30 V DC
Current draw	Max. 250 mA at 24 V DC
Power dissipation	Max. 2.4 W
Ambient conditions	
- Ambient temperature	-40 °C ... +75 °C
- Transport and storage temperature	-40 to +85 °C
- Relative air humidity	95 % r H without condensation
- Pollution degree	2
- Protection rating	IP20
Certifications	CE, UL
UL	UL 61010-1/ UL 61010-2-201

- Voltage supply	DC 24 V (18 ... 30 V DC, SELV and limited energy circuit)
- Pollution degree	2
- Altitude	Up to 2,000 m
- Temperature cable rating	87 °C

#### Note:

*The contents of this Quick Start Guide have been checked by us so as to ensure that they match the hardware and software described. However, as deviations cannot be excluded, we can accept no responsibility for complete agreement.*

*The information in this Quick Start Guide is, however, updated on a regular basis.*

*When using your purchased products, please make sure to use the latest version of this Quick Start Guide, which can be viewed and downloaded on the Internet from [www.helmholz.com](http://www.helmholz.com). Our customers are at the center of everything we do. We welcome all ideas and suggestions.*