



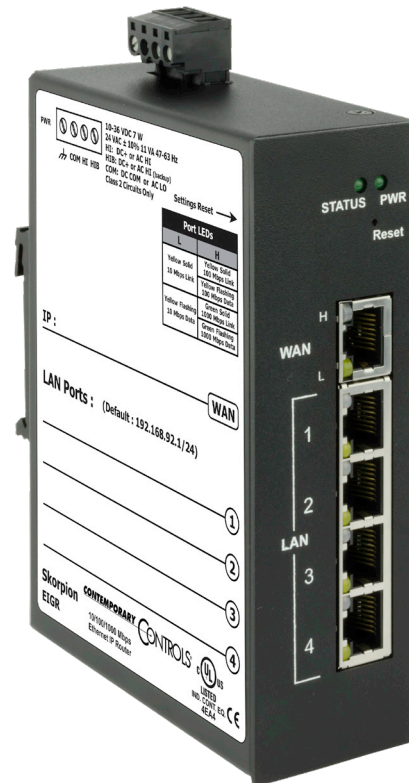
EIGR – Skorpion Gigabit Wired IP Routers

The EIGR series of high-speed routers link two 10/100/1000 Mbps Internet Protocol (IPv4) networks together — passing appropriate traffic while blocking all other traffic. One network is the local-area-network (LAN) and the other is the wide-area-network (WAN). The built-in stateful firewall passes

communication initiated on the LAN-side while blocking WAN-side initiated communication. The EIGR incorporates an Ethernet switch for multiple LAN-side connections. An external Ethernet cable or DSL modem attached to the WAN-side can be used to connect to the Internet.

EIGR Skorpion Gigabit IP Router Features ...

- Web page configuration
- 10/100/1000 Mbps WAN port
- 4-port 10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet LAN switch
- PAT, NAT and Port Forwarding and Port Range Forwarding
- NAT Loopback
- Remote Router Access and Allowlist
- Stateful firewall (can be disabled)
- DHCP client (WAN) and DHCP server (LAN)
- DIN-rail mounting
- Diagnostic LEDs
- CE Mark, RoHS, UL 508, C22.2 No. 142-M1987
- 24 VAC/VDC powered
- Operates over 0 to 60°C (EIGR Series)
- Operates over -40 to + 75°C (EIGR-X Series)



EIGR Series

EIGR – Skorpion Gigabit IP Router

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

Although the EIGR has many of the same features found in high-end routers, it is simple to install and commission. A resident DHCP server on the LAN-side will provide IP addresses to LAN-side clients while a DHCP client on the WAN-side will accept IP address assignments from the attached network. Static addressing is accommodated as well. Configuration is via a web browser using authentication.

The lower portion of the router connects the local-area-network or the LAN side. The upper portion of the router connects the wide-area-network or the WAN side. A firewall - which can be disabled by the user - separates the two portions. A stateful firewall makes decisions based upon the structure of the message and who is initiating and who is responding.

Quick Disconnect 4-pin Power Connector

provides connections to a DC or AC source and a connection for a backup source

Power LED

Power OK indicator

35 mm Din-rail Clip

for convenient control panel installation

Reset Switch

returns the EIGR to its default IP address settings

Writeable Label

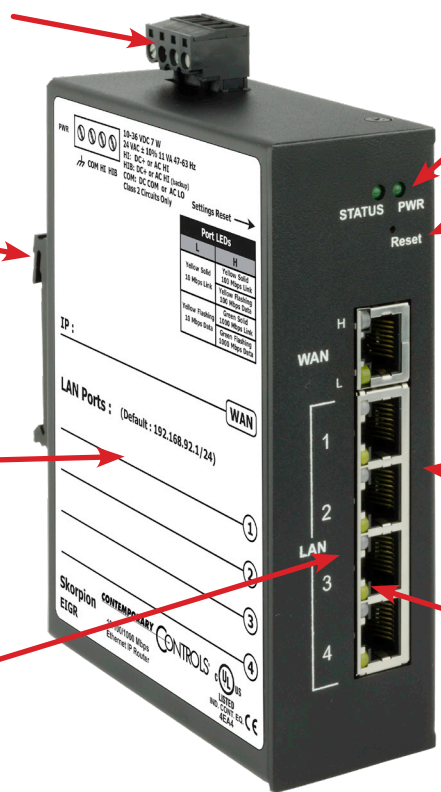
for a helpful record of connected IP devices

Metal Enclosure

rugged packaging for tough environments

Built-in Ethernet Switch
connect up to four 10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet devices with auto-negotiation and Auto-MDIX

Diagnostic LEDs
indicate the status of Link and Activity



Web Page Configuration

Setup Menu
displays the screen
shown on this page

Menu Bar
provides quick access
to all main screens

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

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

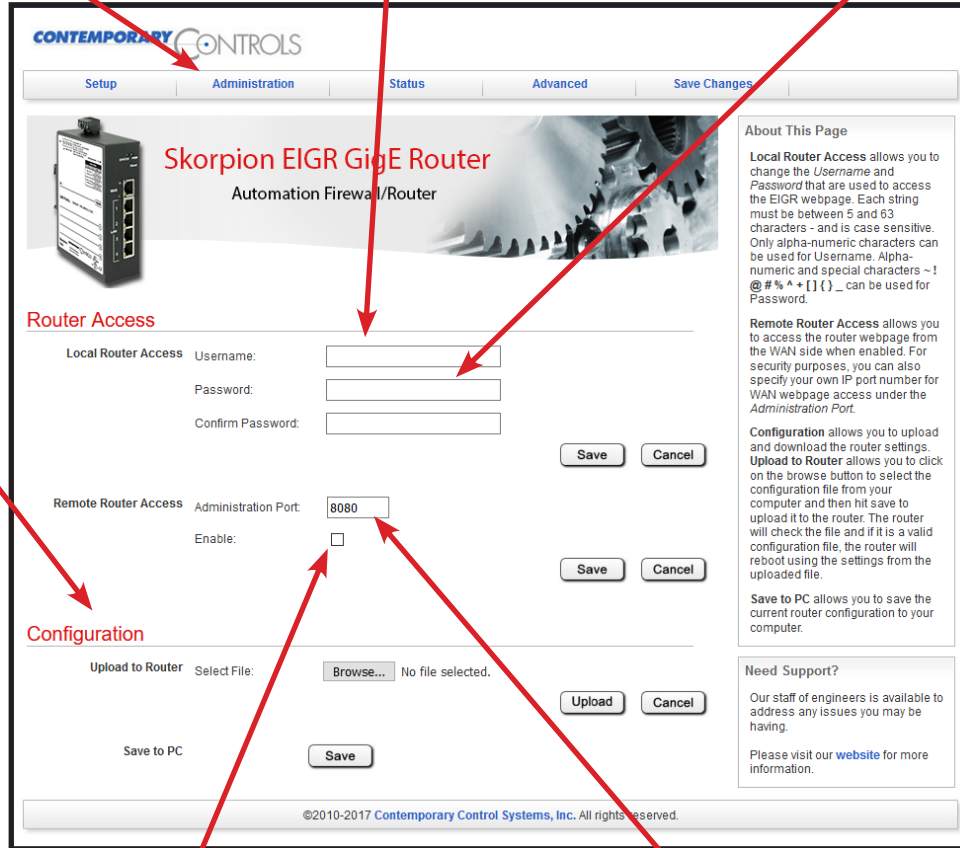
Secure Login – From Any IP-connected Computer

Administration Menu
displays this screen

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

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

Save or Retrieve Configuration



Remote Router Access

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

Administration Port

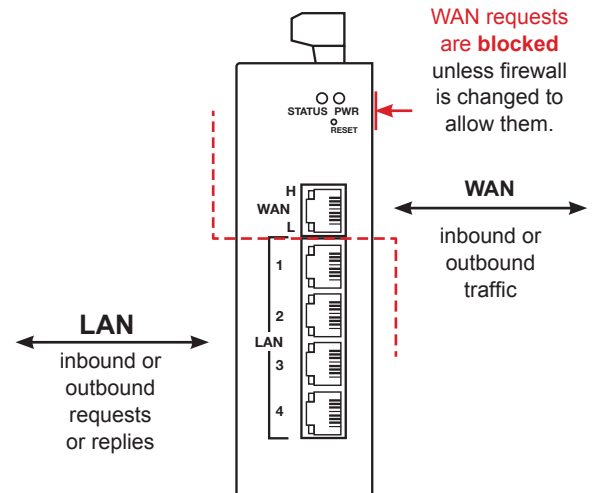
Default setting of 8080 can be changed after Remote Router Access is enabled, but well-known ports are not recommended.

Stateful Firewall – Promotes Secure Communication

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

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

Originating requests from the LAN side and corresponding responses from the WAN side **pass through** the firewall. But traffic originating from the WAN side is **blocked** from the LAN side **unless** the firewall is adjusted to allow it. This protects the LAN side from unauthorized WAN access.



Status and Configuration Report – Just a Click Away

Status Menu
displays the screen shown on this page

CONTEMPORARY CONTROLS

Setup Administration **Status** Advanced Save Changes

Skorpio EIGR GigE Router
Automation Firewall/Router

Router Information

Firmware Version: 1.0.5
WAN MAC Address: 00:50:DB:01:9C:12
LAN MAC Address: 00:50:DB:01:9C:13

WAN Status

Login Type: DHCP
IP Address: 10.0.0.129
Subnet Mask: 255.255.240.0
Default Gateway: 10.0.0.1
DNS1: 10.0.0.8
DNS2: 0.0.0.0
DNS3: 0.0.0.0
MTU: 1500
Firewall: Enabled

DHCP Release DHCP Renew
View WAN Statistics

LAN Status

View LAN DHCP Clients
View LAN Statistics

WAN Interface Statistics:

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

DHCP Client Table:

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

LAN Interface Statistics:

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

Refresh

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

Advanced Features – for Demanding Situations

Advanced Menu displays these menu options

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

Note: If firewall is disabled, advanced settings such as Port Forwarding, Port Range Forwarding, NAT entries are not used as the LAN side devices are accessible directly using their IP addresses. These advanced entries are only used when enabled and access to LAN side devices is needed.

Port Forwarding (Port Mapping)
Devices on the WAN port can initiate messages to LAN devices using up to 100 specified IP ports when the firewall is enabled.

Network Address Translation
Specify up to 30 NAT entries.

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

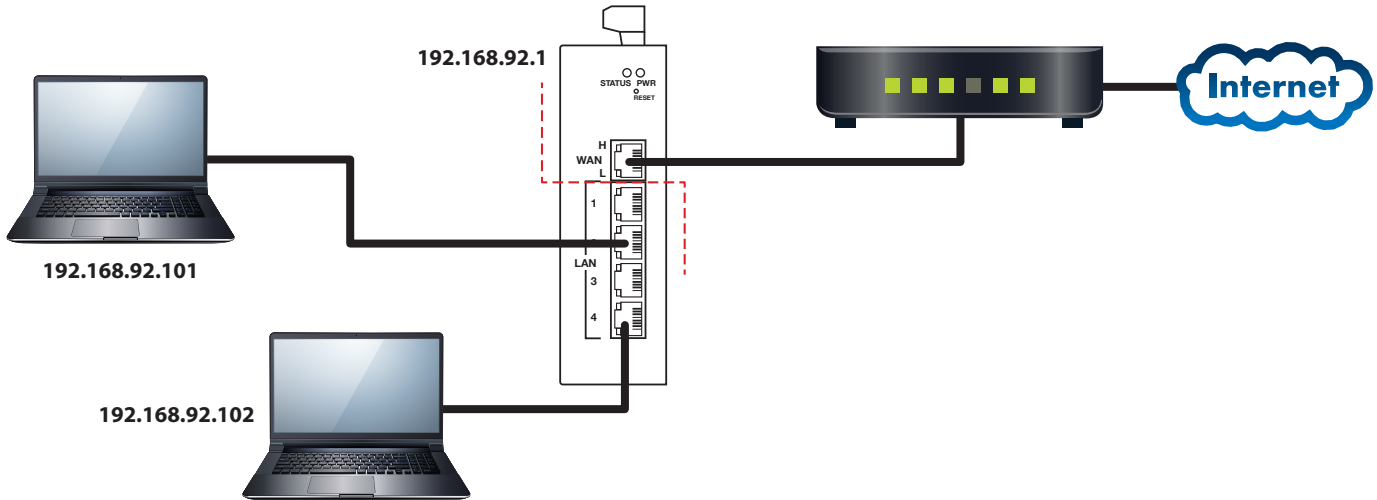
Port Range Forwarding
Devices on the WAN port can initiate messages to LAN devices using an IP port in one of the 20 ranges when the firewall is enabled.

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

Application #1 – A Cable Modem Connection to the Internet

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

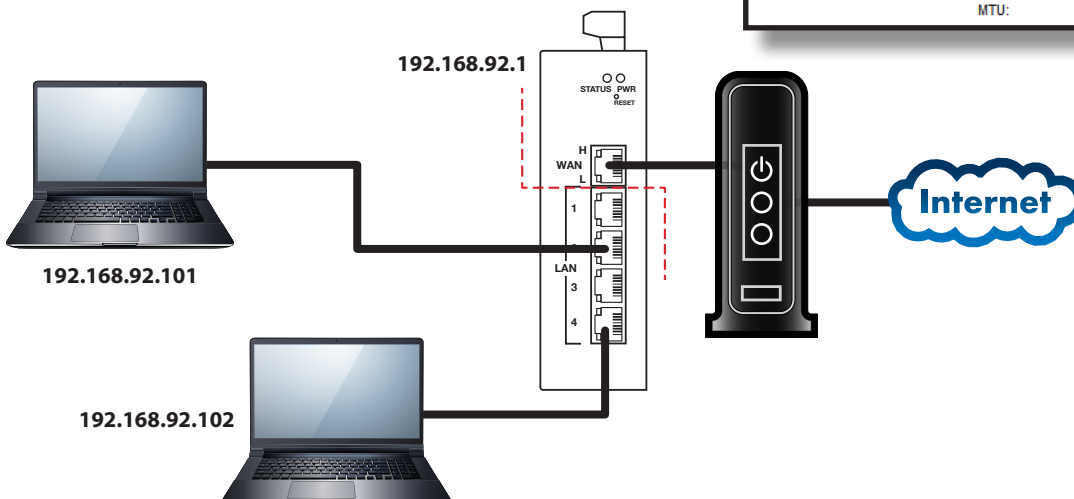
If a DHCP server is unavailable on the WAN network, you must make static IP entries for the WAN side of the router. Enter the IP address, subnet mask, default gateway address and one or more DNS addresses when using the Static IP option.



Application #2 – A DSL Modem Connection to the Internet

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

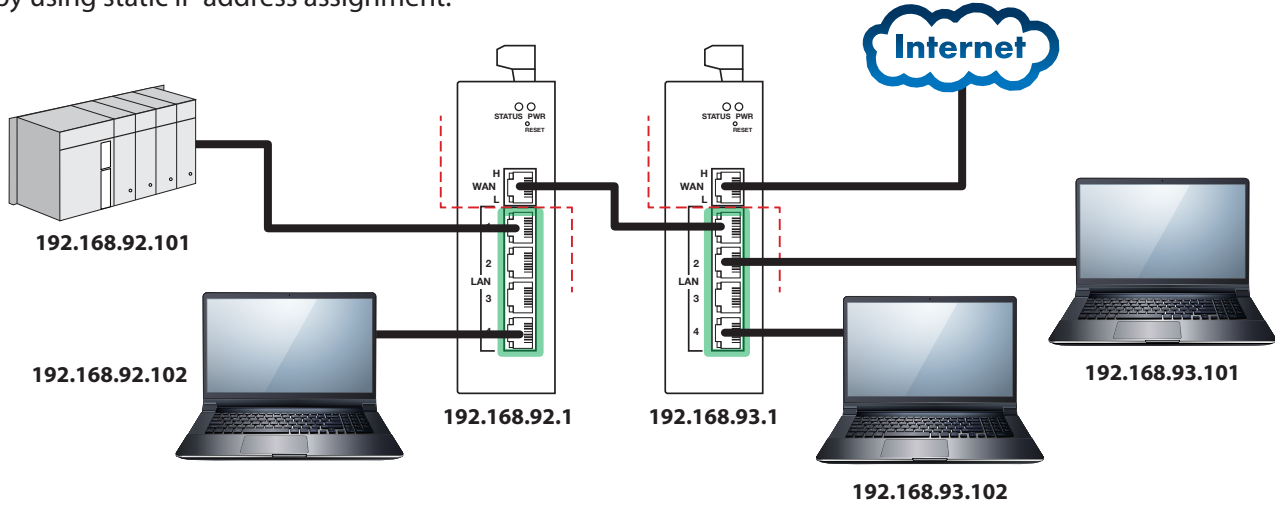
The screenshot shows the 'WAN Setup' configuration page. The 'Connection Type' is set to 'PPPoE'. Below this, there are input fields for 'Username:' and 'Password:'. The 'Service Name:' field is empty. There are two radio button options: 'Connect on Demand: Max Idle Time 5 Min' (which is unselected) and 'Keep Alive: Redial Period 30 Sec' (which is selected). Under the 'Optional Settings (required by some ISPs)' section, there are input fields for 'Host Name:' and 'Domain Name:', both of which are empty. The 'MTU:' section has two radio buttons: 'Enable' (unselected) and 'Disable' (selected), with a 'Size: 1492' field next to it.



Application #3 – Cascaded Routers for Additional Isolation

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

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



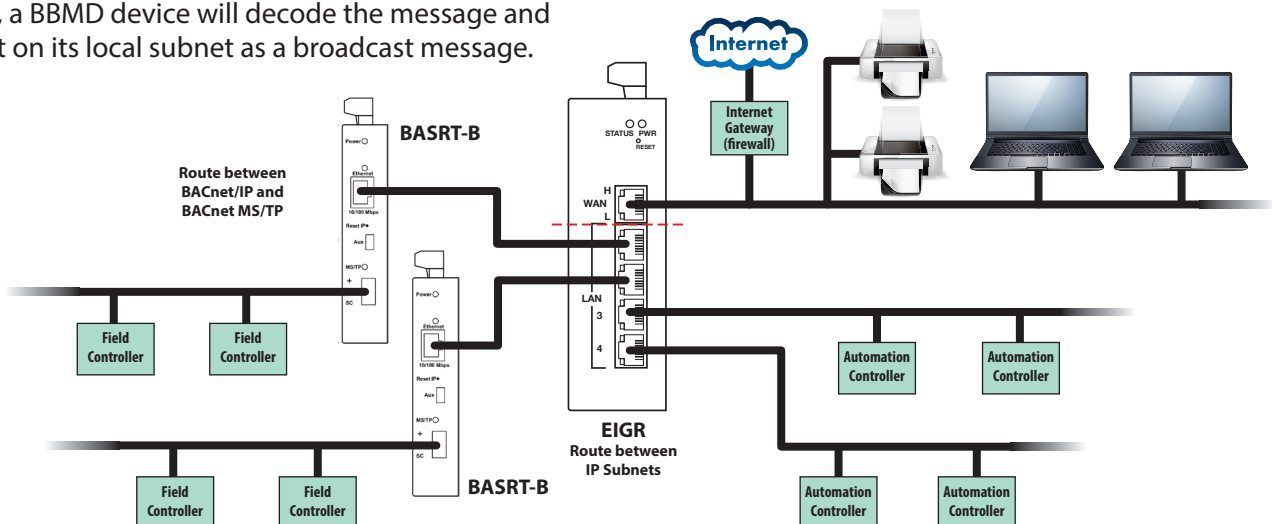
Application #4 – Limiting BACnet Traffic

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

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

Therefore, it would appear that a BBMD device must be present on each subnet in order to provide this encoding and decoding function.

However, this is not the case if all the BACnet/IP devices support Foreign Device Registration (FDR). At a minimum, one BBMD device is required to be located on one of the subnets with FDR devices registering to this one BBMD. This is what is shown in the example with a BAS Router providing BBMD functionality while allowing for foreign devices registration. Notice that connecting to a BACnet MS/TP network is an option.

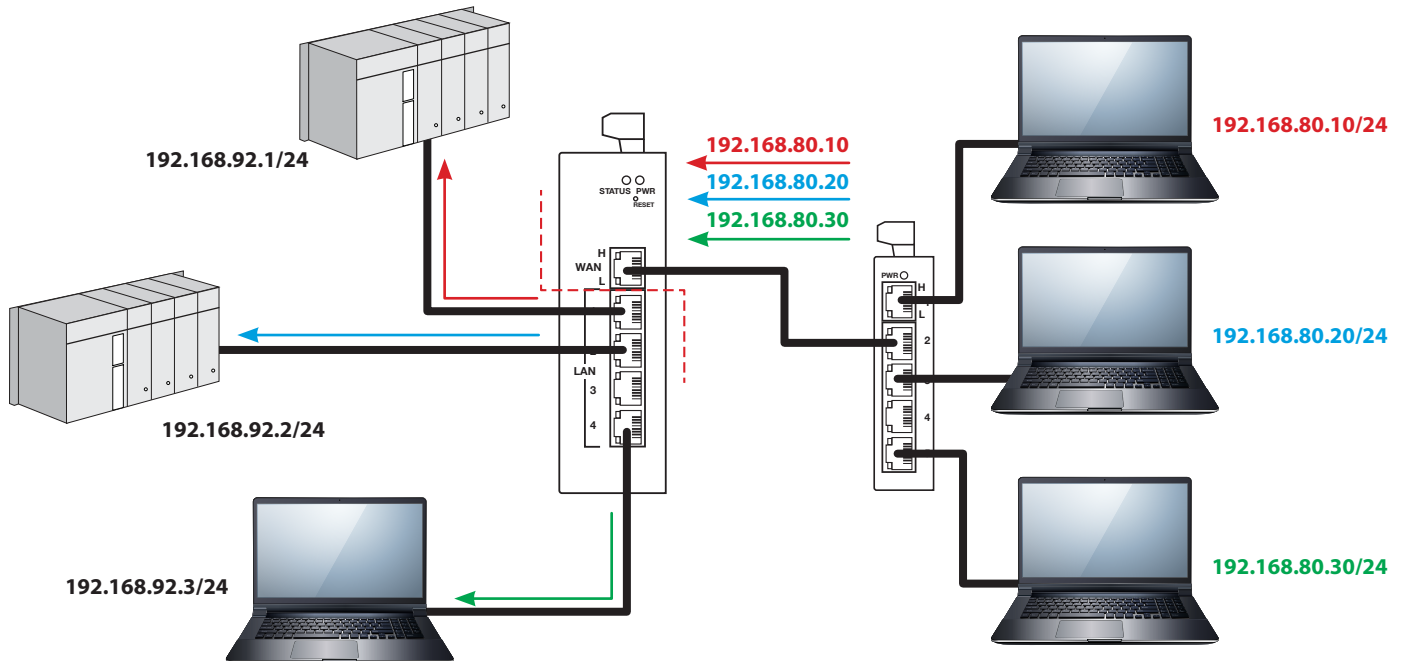


Application #5 – Disable the Firewall for Unrestricted Routing

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

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

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



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

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

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

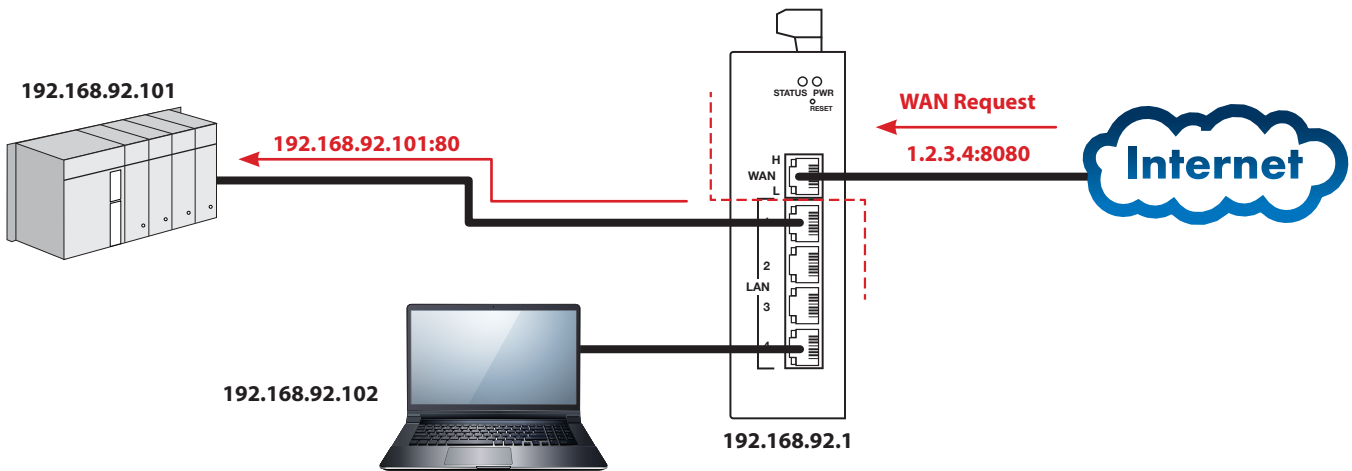
side devices. In this example, we want to access a private web server at 192.168.92.101 which is normally invisible from the Internet. Using port forwarding, we allow a WAN-side request made to the router's public (WAN) address. For additional security, the port numbers have been translated.

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

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

Port Forwarding

WAN IP Port	TCP/UDP		LAN IP Address	LAN IP Port	Enabled	NAT Loopback
<input type="text" value="8080"/>	<input type="text" value="Both"/>	TO	<input type="text" value="192"/> <input type="text" value="168"/> <input type="text" value="92"/> <input type="text" value="101"/>	<input type="text" value="80"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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

Whitelist

Whitelist Status: Enable Disable

Whitelist IP Address

<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

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

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

Remote Router Access Administration Port:

Enable:

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

Whitelist

Whitelist Status: Enable Disable

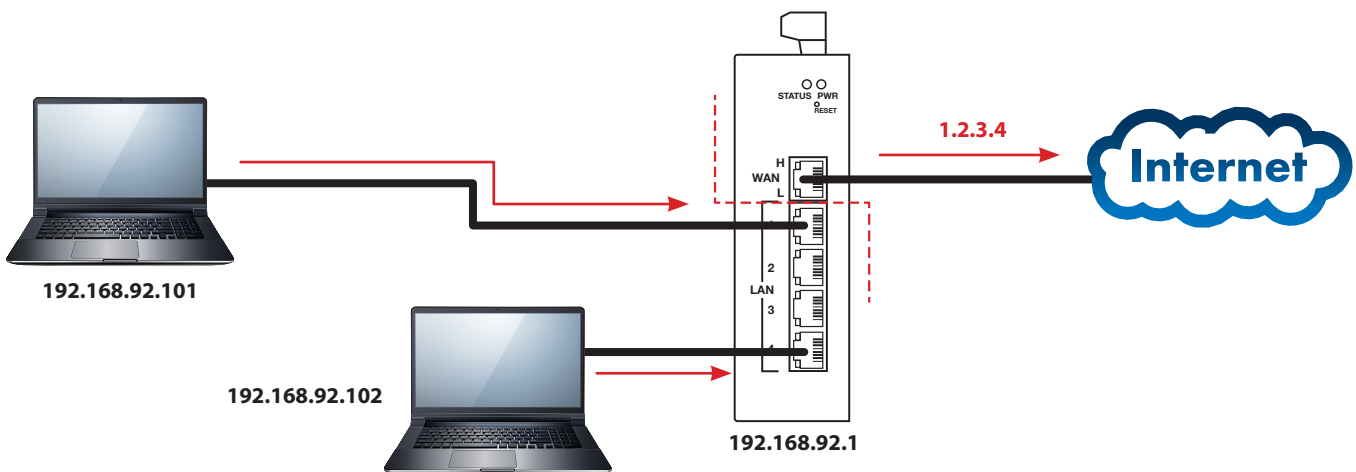
Whitelist IP Address				Enabled
<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Application #8 – Port Address Translation (PAT)

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

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

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



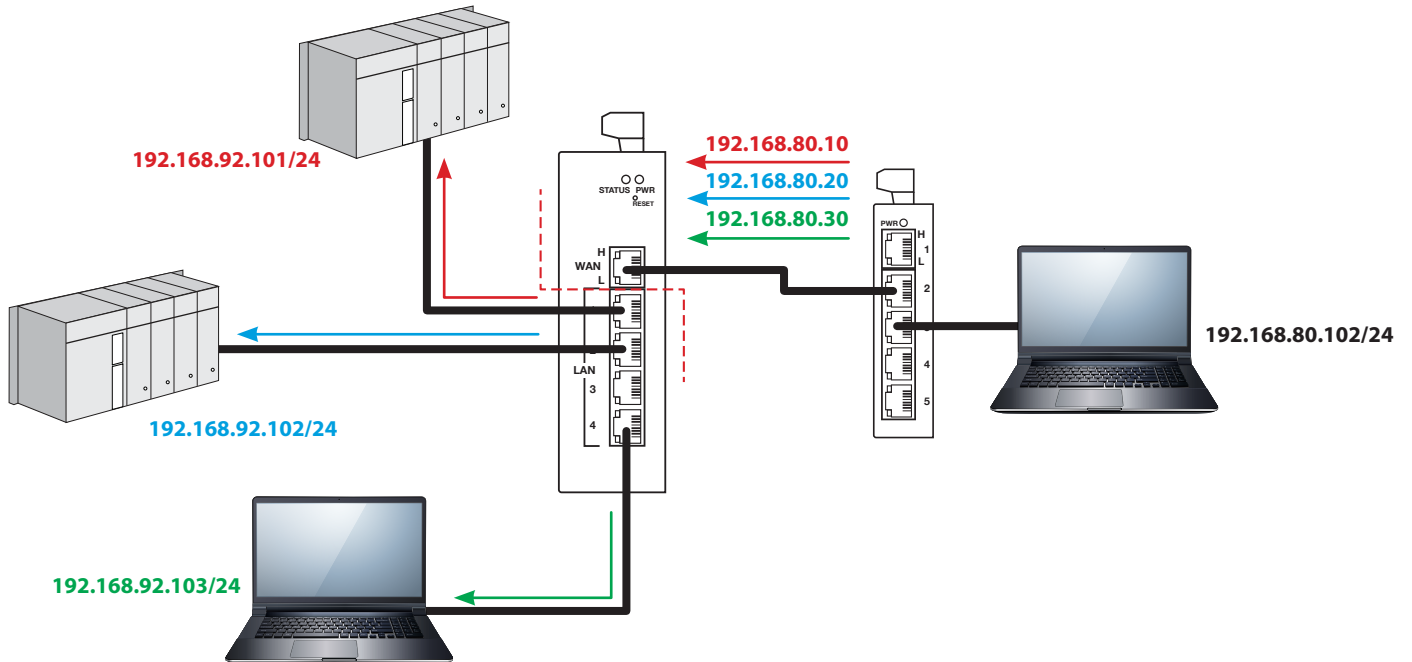
Application #9 – Network Address Translation (NAT)

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

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

Internal IP Address	External IP Address
192.168.92.101/24	192.168.80.10/24
192.168.92.102/24	192.168.80.20/24
192.168.92.103/24	192.168.80.30/24

NAT										
WAN IP Address					LAN IP Address					Enabled
192	168	80	10	TO	192	168	92	101	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
192	168	80	20	TO	192	168	92	102	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
192	168	80	30	TO	192	168	92	103	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
				TO					<input type="checkbox"/>	



Application #10 – EIGR-V VPN

VPNs provide a secure way to encrypt and transmit data between two or more devices. This makes the VPN technology suitable for remote access to devices at remote location. Although it is possible to open ports in firewalls using port forwarding or NAT, IT professionals are often reluctant to compromise the security of their network and usually decline this type of request. The VPN model of the EIGR router, EIGR-V, has built-in OpenVPN software that can be configured to setup VPN. In the client mode, an

OpenVPN config file can be loaded to the router via the VPN Client webpage and the router can form a secure tunnel between itself and the RemoteVPN server hosted by Contemporary Controls. Since OpenVPN is an open technology, it is possible to connect to other OpenVPN servers. By installing the EIGR-V at a remote location, a secure way to connect to the LAN side IP devices from the comfort of your home or office is possible.

CONTEMPORARY CONTROLS

Setup Administration Status Advanced Save Changes

Skorpion EIGR GigE Router
Automation Firewall/Router

- Port Range Forwarding
- Port Forwarding
- NAT
- Firewall
- Whitelist
- VPN

VPN Client Configuration File

Upload VPN Config to Router Select File: No file selected.

Save VPN Config to PC

Current VPN Config File Settings

Description:	No VPN config file.
VPN Server:	
IP Address for VPN Access:	
IP Address on LAN side:	

About This Page

This page allows you to setup the VPN client.

VPN Client Configuration File allows you to upload and download the VPN settings provided by Contemporary Controls or your own config file in the TGZ format. The file name must be router.ovpn pointing to the IP address of the VPN Server. **Upload to Router** to click on the **Upload** button to select the VPN configuration file from your computer and then hit save to upload it to the router. The configuration file is originally obtained from your BAScloudVPN account or it can be your own TGZ file. **Save VPN Config to PC** allows you to save the current VPN configuration to your computer. **Current VPN Config File Settings** section displays the values of the file description, server and IP addresses for VPN and LAN as contained in the VPN file currently in the router. If using your own TGZ file, make sure it has a file named `cfg_ip` with 4 lines, each line corresponding to the values to be displayed.

Need Support?

Our staff of engineers is available to address any issues you may be having.

Specifications

Power Requirements	10–36 VDC ±10% 7 W or 24 VAC ±10% 11 VA 47–63 Hz								
Operating Temperature	0°C to 60°C (Standard) -40 to + 75°C (Extended Versions)								
Storage Temperature	-40°C to 85°C								
Relative Humidity	10–95%, non-condensing								
Protection	IP30								
Mounting	TS-35 DIN-rail								
Ethernet Communications	IEEE 802.3 10/100/1000 Mbps data rate 10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX and 1000BASE-T 100 m (max) CAT5 cable length								
LEDs	<table> <tr> <td>Power</td> <td>Green = Power OK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Status</td> <td>Green = Boot-up complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H</td> <td>Green = 1000 Mbps communication established Yellow = 100 Mbps communication established Flash = Activity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L</td> <td>Yellow = 10 Mbps communication established Flash = Activity</td> </tr> </table>	Power	Green = Power OK	Status	Green = Boot-up complete	H	Green = 1000 Mbps communication established Yellow = 100 Mbps communication established Flash = Activity	L	Yellow = 10 Mbps communication established Flash = Activity
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Status	Green = Boot-up complete								
H	Green = 1000 Mbps communication established Yellow = 100 Mbps communication established Flash = Activity								
L	Yellow = 10 Mbps communication established Flash = Activity								

Regulatory Compliance

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



Ordering Information

Model	RoHS	Description
EIGR-E	✓	Skorpion GigE IP Router 0 to 60°C
EIGR-EX	✓	Skorpion GigE IP Router -40 to +75°C
EIGR-V	✓	Skorpion GigE IP Router with VPN 0 to 60°C
EIGR-VX	✓	Skorpion GigE IP Router with VPN -40 to 45°C

United States

Contemporary Control Systems, Inc.

2431 Curtiss Street
Downers Grove, IL 60515
USA

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

info@ccontrols.com

China

Contemporary Controls (Suzhou) Co. Ltd

19F, Metropolitan Towers,
No.199 Shishan Road,
Suzhou New District,
215009 China

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

info@ccontrols.com.cn

United Kingdom

Contemporary Controls Ltd

14 Bow Court
Fletchworth Gate
Coventry CV5 6SP
United Kingdom

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

ccl.info@ccontrols.com

Germany

Contemporary Controls GmbH

Fuggerstraße 1 B
04158 Leipzig
Germany

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

cgg.info@ccontrols.com

www.ccontrols.com