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What lights should be on my hitron modem

What do the symbols on my hitron modem mean. What lights should be on my modem.

What do the lights on a Hitron modem mean?

LED: Upstream Green, flashing: The router is searching for a downstream frequency on the CABLE connection. Green, steady: The router has successfully located and locked onto an upstream frequency on the CABLE connection. Blue: The router is engaged in channel bonding on the upstream connection. What color should the lights on Hitron modem be? In the Hitron user guide, it says steady green means "The CGNVM has successfully located and locked onto a single upstream frequency on the CABLE connection." Steady blue means "The CGNVM is successfully engaged in channel bonding on the upstream connection." What does the button on the front of a Hitron modem do? Press this button to begin the WiFi Protected Setup(WPS) Push-Button Configuration (PBC) procedure. Press the PBC button on your wireless clients in the coverage area within two minutes to enable them to join the wireless network. How do I get my modem to work?

How to Fix a Modem That Won't Connect to the Internet Check the lights on your modem. Check the power supply and coax cables. Reboot your router and modem. Check your Ethernet cables. Disconnect all connected devices.



Plug your computer into your modem. Keep your modem cool. Update your modem and router's firmware. Why is my hitron WiFi not working? If you just have the Rogers Hitron Gateway, unplug it from power, wait 10 seconds, then plug it back in.

Power	Downstream	Upstream	Status	LAN	Wireless 2.4 GHz	Wireless 5 GHz	Status
							Seeking downstream connection
							Downstream connection acquired
							Switching upstream connection
							Connector signal established
							Seeking contact with CMTS
							Modem is ready for use
							Modem ready for 1000 Mbps transfer
							Transmitting at 100 Mbps / 1000 Mbps
							Wireless disabled
							2.4 GHz wireless transmitting
							5 GHz disabled
							2.4 GHz wireless disabled
							5 GHz transmitting
							8-colour - WiFi Protected Setup (WPS) in operation
							2.4 GHz wireless transmitting
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							8-colour - WiFi Protected Setup (WPS) in operation

If the reboot doesn't resolve the issue, try restarting the devices that cannot currently connect to the internet. If you still can't access the internet, contact Technical Support. What lights should be lit on my modem? The power light, downstream indicator, upstream indicator, online indicator, and link light on your modem should all be green.



If your power light is yellow, it may be upgrading, so leave the modem on and give it a little time to do its thing. The Hitron CODA-45 available from NCF has been certified by the following cable network vendors for operation on their infrastructure: Rogers (Ontario) Cogeco (Ontario and Quebec) Firmware Current certified firmware versions: 7.2.4.3.1b3 and 7.1.1.1.2b1 (on the Rogers and Cogeco cable networks) Cable network operators control what cable modems and firmware versions can be used on their networks. Operators run all cable devices and firmware versions through their own testing process, after which the device and firmware are certified for use on the cable network. After the testing and approval process of a new version of firmware for a cable device, cable network operators may then automatically upgrade all cable modems connected on their network with the latest certified firmware. NCF does not have access to firmware that it can provide to members. Accessing the Configuration You must complete the Quick Setup for the Hitron CODA-45 before you can access its Configuration. If you have not completed the Quick Setup, you will be directed to it when attempting the follow the steps below. To access the Hitron CODA-45 Configuration: Connect a device to the modem by plugging an ethernet cable from your device into one of the LAN ports on the back of the modem. Open up a web browser on your connected device. Enter 192.168.0.1 in your web browser's URL bar. A login screen for the Hitron CODA-45 will appear. The default username and password are case-sensitive, and are: Username: cusadmin Password: password Select Login. The Status Overview screen will display. Modes of Operation Functions only as a modem.



A separate router is required to provide Wi-Fi. Factory Reset When you reset the CODA-45 to its factory default settings, all user-configured settings are lost, and the modem is returned to its initial configuration state. To factory reset the CODA-45: Using a pin or pencil tip, press and hold the recessed RESET button at the back of the modem for more than 5 seconds. The CODA-45 will turn off and on again, and load with its factory default settings. Note: Depending on your previous configuration, you may need to re-configure the IP settings of the devices you are connecting to the modem. Modem Lights The operational status of the Hitron CODA-45 is indicated by lights (LEDs). These LEDs indicate the status of the modem's power, downstream connection (DS), upstream connection (US), internet connectivity (@), and active Ethernet ports (LAN). Information is communicated by the light colour (green or blue) and state (solid, off, or flashing). Here's a summary of how to read the lights on the Hitron CODA-45: Images Hitron CODA-45: Front Angled Internet modems feature a wide variety of symbols and LED lights whose meanings can change depending on their color and activity. For example, modem lights blinking fast can mean something completely different than a light that's stable or not on at all. This article will break down what modem light colors mean, how to read the symbols on a modem and provide additional resource links to popular internet provider modem manuals and support documents. The LED lights on modems communicate the functionality and activity on the internet device. Specific colors can show which aspects of the device or internet service work, if there's an error or if something is broken or offline. The meaning of modem light colors varies greatly depending on the specific modem model and the internet service provider used. The list below is a guide for basic understanding only. Here are some of the more common modem light colors and what they can mean.



Green: A green modem light usually indicates modem power, an active internet connection, a confirmed pairing with another device, an active phone line, or a strong internet signal. Blue: Blue modem lights can show a firmware update is in progress, the modem is connecting to another device for pairing, a provider has been detected, and the connection process has begun, the connection process has been completed, and a phone call is in progress. Orange: An orange modem light sometimes indicates a good (but not great) internet connection, the early stages of the connection process after turning a modem on, when phone service is disconnected, but emergency calls are still possible, and the pairing process has begun. Red: Red modem light meanings can mean an overheated modem, there being a service error, a weak internet connection, no internet connection, PPP authentication failed, setup failure, and phone service being completely disconnected. White: A white LED light is typically used on modems to indicate power, the pairing process has begun, the modem trying to detect a service provider and connect to the internet, and a firmware upgrade being in progress. As with the LED colors, modem lights blinking rapidly or shining a stable light can also have different meanings. Stable Modem Lights: Usually, a steady modem light that isn't blinking means its associated function is working correctly or has finished.

However, a steady red or orange modem light, as mentioned above, could indicate something is wrong or needs fixing. Modem Lights Blinking: A blinking or flickering modem light, depending on its color, could indicate functioning internet activity, a connecting or pairing activity in progress, or a phone handset that's picked up or off the hook. Sometimes moderate modem light blinking can mean the beginning of a process, while faster blinking can indicate the end phase of a process. Off/No Light: If a modem's LED light is completely off, this usually means a lack of power, complete disconnection from a provider or one of its services, or a feature has been disabled. While it sounds counterintuitive, no lights sometimes indicate the modem is working correctly. An off modem light isn't always a bad thing, though. For example, if you don't need to use an Ethernet cable and don't have one connected, it would make sense for the Ethernet light to be off. Similarly, if you don't have a landline phone service through your internet provider, you don't need to worry about the phone line indicator light. Some modems and modem-router hybrids feature text labels above lights and icons to make understanding their meanings easier. Many, however, don't, which can make them ambiguous and confusing. AndreyDeryabin/iStock/GettyImagesPlus Modem and router symbols will vary from device to device though they usually resemble those shown in the image above. Here's what each modem symbol means from left to right.

Power. This symbol is pretty universal and is on most modems and a variety of other products. Wi-Fi and Internet: The meaning of the second and third symbols can vary depending on your modem model. If you have just one of these types of symbols, it's usually for your internet signal or connection. Two slightly different versions can refer to your internet signal and its Wi-Fi connection to other devices or separate 2.5 and 5 GHz Wi-Fi signals. Internet: The fourth symbol, which looks like a planet with a ring around it, typically refers to internet connectivity. Sometimes this symbol is used to represent the WAN connection as well.

The @ symbol is also commonly used for this purpose. Ethernet: This fifth symbol represents a wired connection to the modem or router. Usually, an empty square refers to a WAN connection, while a box with a line striking through its bottom side, as shown above, refers to a LAN connection. A symbol of three squares connected by a line can also represent a LAN connection. USB: The sixth symbol, a trident-like icon with the middle line ending in a point, represents a USB connection. There are various versions of the USB icon, but they usually resemble this format.

WPS: Often, two arrows forming a circle represent WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup). WAP is a way to quickly connect devices to your Wi-Fi by pushing a button at the rear of your router. The LED light will turn on briefly during this process. Modem models vary greatly, and most manufacturers use their own custom icons and symbols. If you've been stuck trying to understand your Spectrum modem lights or don't understand the Arris modem lights' meaning, this is probably why. Here are the links to the official modem light guides for several of the most popular internet providers to help you further understand your modem lights. CenturyLink Spectrum Arris Xfinity AT&T Verizon Cox Internet FAQ What if all my modem lights are green, but I have no internet connection? The first step is to turn off and unplug your modem. Then, wait 15 minutes before hooking everything back up. If all the lights turn green again, troubleshoot your device's settings. What lights should be on if my modem is operating correctly? Modem indicators vary by manufacturer, but typically, a router with a good internet and Wi-Fi connection will show solid green or blue lights near the power, internet, and Wi-Fi symbols. Your modem might show additional lights, depending on its connections and functions. Thanks for letting us know! Get the Latest Tech News Delivered Every Day Subscribe Tell us why! Hitron modem lights tell you a lot about the status of your current internet connection - or lack of it. While some lights are calls to action, others just show that your system is working as it should. Which is which? Hitron cable modem routers are a two-in-one solution.

Some systems have a separate modem and a router that distributes the signal. Assuming you're using a modem router combo, our explanation of the various light configurations it shows will work for you. Remember, each of the indicator lights we're about to discuss is clearly labeled on your hardware, so check it out to understand our explanation. Different Hitron Modem Lights Explained 1. Power Light If the power light is on, your Hitron system is receiving the necessary power. If it's off, there's no power supply. Light off? Check your power outlet to see whether you're plugged in properly and the outlet is on. And, to state the obvious, check whether there's a power failure. If the power's on and your router is plugged in, but you don't have a light, either the modem-router is broken or there's an issue with the power supply cable. 2. Flashing Green or Solid Green Downstream Light If the green light is flashing, your router is looking for a downstream frequency.

The issue should resolve itself quite quickly. When the light turns to solid green, your router has found and locked itself onto a frequency downstream and its cable connection is sorted. Everything should be working as you'd expect it to. 3. Solid Blue Downstream Light (DS) Once your Hitron modem/router has found a downstream connection and has locked onto it, the indicator light will switch to solid blue. If the solid blue light fails to illuminate, there is no downstream activity from the cable connection. You should call your ISP to see whether there's an issue from their side. If your ISP says there isn't a problem from its end, try restarting your system. And, to make it get over glitches, you may need to power down your whole network system for a few minutes. Finally, there's the factory reset: a process you should only embark on unsupported if you know how to configure your Hitron modem/router. 4. Upstream Light (US) You may be downstream from your ISP's internet, but when you send data back, that's termed "upstream." Let's suppose you're playing a game online. Your actions influence the game, and the data related to your actions should go upstream in order to register. Once again, the lights tell you what's going on. If the upstream light flashes green, your modem/router is still looking for a route to transmit your data upstream. When it finds and locks onto an upstream frequency, your router's solid green light will appear. Solid blue means that your router has locked on successfully, and it's now bonded. That means that you're locked onto multiple channels, so you'll switch from one to another on auto based on what gives you the best speed. Those lights are sending positive messages, so there's no need for a fix! But what if the lights fail to show upstream activity and you know you're sending out upstream signals?

Start with your Internet Service Provider (ISP). If there's no outage, restarting, power cycling, checking for and installing firmware updates, or reverting to factory settings may help. 5.

Status Light When you see a flashing status light, it means that your modem/router is registering with its service provider. You won't have internet until this light begins to glow blue steadily, showing that it is ready for data transfer. If it fails to come on, check whether your service provider is up and running. Failing that, a restart covers a multitude of glitches. Unplugging your entire system and letting it rest before restarting may solve the problem, or you can try reverting to factory settings with the reset button. 6. LAN Lights LAN stands for Local Area Network - in other words, your home network when you connect using a cable instead of Wi-Fi. If the LAN light flashes green, that just means that a device is wired up and connecting to the network. If a wired device fails to connect and the LAN light is off, first make sure it is plugged in properly. Try another cable if you think the cable might be damaged. If the LAN light is on, check whether the ISP is to blame because you are connected, but without internet. If it doesn't come on no matter what you do, try restarting your router. No light? If you aren't attempting to make a wired connection, that would be the simplest reason. If you are, work through the tips we just suggested. 7. Wireless Light The wireless light indicates the status of wireless connections. If it's flashing, then the wireless network is transmitting data. If it goes solid green, then it's active and waiting for data to come through. But if there's no green light to see, then the wireless network isn't active.

To begin your troubleshooting, ensure that your device is set up to connect to your WiFi and that you're within range of your router. Still not connecting?

This could mean that there's no internet from your ISP, so check that out first. If that checks out OK, try a restart, failing that, a power cycle in which you unplug everything for a few minutes and then restart, or look for firmware updates you may have missed.

8. USB Light By now, you're getting the hang of your Hitron router lights. You'll probably have guessed that if the green light flashes, there's a connected USB device, and data is being transmitted. When the light is solid, you have a connected USB device, but there's no data moving through it. And, if you don't see any light, you haven't connected a USB device or the connection isn't registering. If you plugged in a USB device and don't see any indicator light, this likely means that either the connection or the device isn't working. Try removing the USB device and plugging it in again. If you're sure it's correctly plugged in and still doesn't work, the device may be to blame. Try plugging in another USB device to see if it works. If it does, your router isn't the problem, but the device is. If it doesn't, you may have router issues. Try restarting and consider having your USB device checked out in-store.

Final Words You don't need to fix what isn't broken, and if you have no light at one of the indicator positions, you may or may not have a problem. For example, a USB light that fails to illuminate could simply mean that you aren't trying to use any USB devices right now. If you're sure that there's some kind of issue, talk to your ISP first. After all, why jump through hoops if there's a simple reason why your internet is working as it should? Simply restarting your modem/router could do the trick, or you might want to let it take a break to forget any glitches before reconnecting. In this case, unplug everything and leave it that way for a few minutes before restarting. Finally, there's a factory reset, but be aware that you'll have to reconfigure everything to get it working again after that. Still stuck? There's always tech support. They'll probably put you through the same paces we just covered, but they may just do the trick!