# Wireless Design Tips: Avoiding Common Mistakes and Building Networks That Last




https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/wireless-design-tips-avoiding-common-mistakes-last-jarryd-de-oliveira-3nbpe

Designing Wi-Fi properly is more than just putting access points on a ceiling plan and hoping for the best. Over the years, I've walked into countless environments, warehouses, offices, hotels, schools, even homes where problems weren't caused by the hardware itself, but by poor design choices, misconceptions and a lack of understanding around how wireless actually works.

In this article, I'll share some practical tips, highlight mistakes I see time and again and explain a few concepts I regularly have to clarify for clients.

## Misconception: Internet Speed Equals Wi-Fi Speed

One of the most common conversations I have goes like this: *“But we have a 1 Gbps internet line, why don’t all 10 of my staff get 1 Gbps each on Wi-Fi?”*

The reality is that Wi-Fi doesn’t divide bandwidth like a fixed wire.

Everyone shares the same airtime and channel width has a huge impact on throughput.

- **20 MHz channels**: Ideal for large or dense environments. Real-world throughput often sits between 150–200 Mbps per client depending on conditions.
- **40 MHz channels**: Can nearly double that throughput, but at the cost of reducing available channels and increasing co-channel contention.
- **80 MHz and beyond**: Great for small, clean environments, but in a busy office or warehouse you’ll quickly run into interference.

The right design balances speed with capacity.

In a large enterprise environment, I’ll almost always recommend sticking to **20 MHz in 2.4 GHz**, and **20 or 40 MHz in 5 GHz**, with **80 MHz reserved for 6 GHz** where the extra spectrum allows it. Wider isn’t always better, stability and capacity trump raw speed for most business networks.

## Design Tip: Start With Requirements, Not Hardware

Too many deployments begin with, “We bought this AP model, can you make it work?” Instead, design should start with:

- **Business requirements**: voice, video, IoT, roaming, guest access.
- **Client devices**: their capabilities often dictate design (for example, scanners in warehouses may still only support 2.4 GHz).
- **Coverage vs. capacity**: not just “bars of signal” but ensuring airtime efficiency and throughput where people actually use it.

The right number of APs, in the right locations, with the right configuration, that’s the foundation.

## Mistakes I Keep Seeing

1. **Over-relying on 2.4 GHz** This band only has three non-overlapping channels. It’s best reserved for IoT or legacy devices. Relying on it for core business connectivity is asking for trouble.
2. **Channel bonding in the wrong places** Bonding channels (40/80/160 MHz) in a dense environment reduces overall capacity. The result is more interference and *less* speed for everyone.
3. **Not disabling legacy rates** Leaving 802.11b data rates enabled drags down the entire network. Modern networks should trim minimum basic rates to 12 or even 24 Mbps.

4. **Ignoring client density** Designing only for coverage without considering capacity means that the Wi-Fi works fine with a handful of users, but collapses when 200 people walk into a lecture hall or when 50 scanners are online in a warehouse.
5. **Assuming auto settings will fix it** Automatic power and channel settings often create as many problems as they solve. RF planning and validation should drive these choices.

## Lessons From the Field

- **Warehouses**: Long aisles full of metal racks create reflection and absorption challenges. External directional antennas often solve problems that omni antennas cannot.
- **Hospitality**: Guests expect seamless coverage, but too many SSIDs (each one eats airtime) or poorly designed captive portals cause frustration. Simplify and keep SSID count low.
- **Offices**: Roaming between floors or meeting rooms is critical. Features like 802.11k, r, and v can help, but always test with your actual client devices first.
- **Homes**: Wider isn’t always better. A 160 MHz channel might look good on paper, but in a neighborhood with dozens of competing networks it will perform worse than a clean 20 MHz channel.

## Final Thoughts

Good Wi-Fi design is about balance.

Wider channels provide more throughput, but only if the RF environment allows it. More APs provide better coverage, but only if they’re placed and configured correctly and a fast internet circuit is only as good as the wireless design that delivers it.

The key is translating business needs into technical requirements, then designing around the realities of spectrum, client devices and the physics of RF.

Do that well, and you’ll have a network that doesn’t just work today, but scales for the future.

---

Revision #1
Created 5 September 2025 04:26:45 by Jarryd
Updated 5 September 2025 04:43:39 by Jarryd