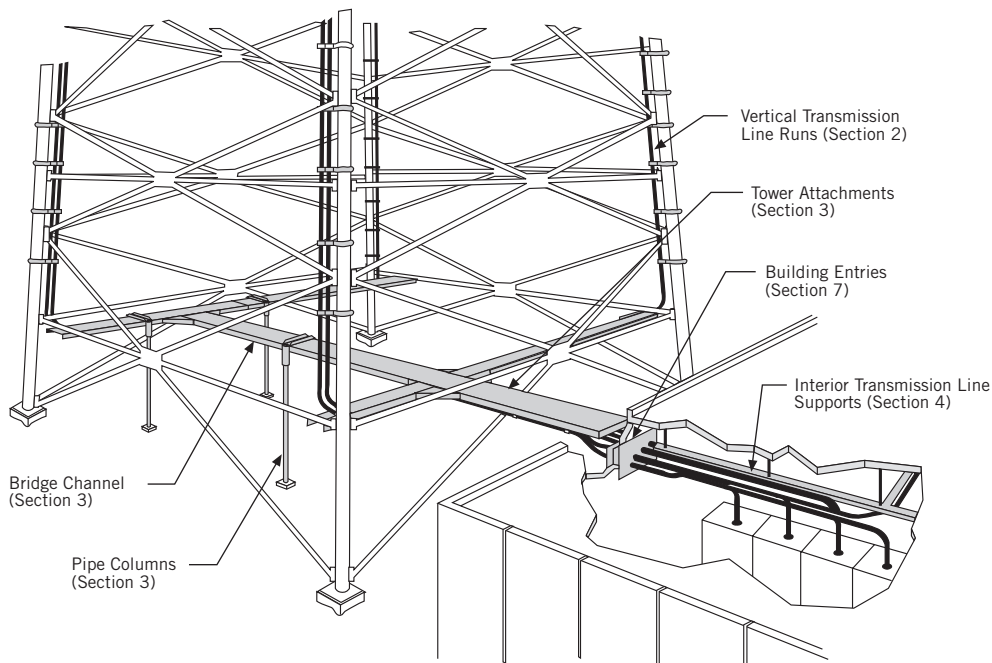
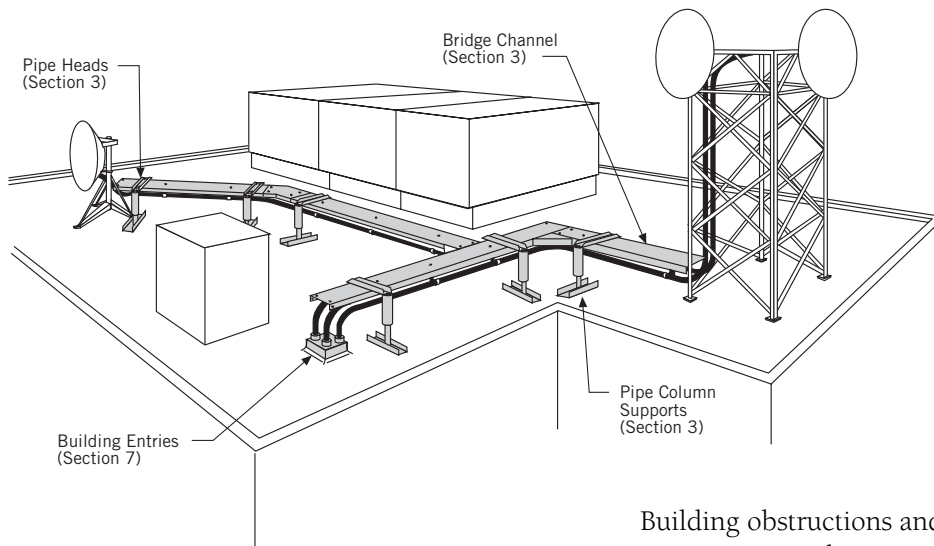


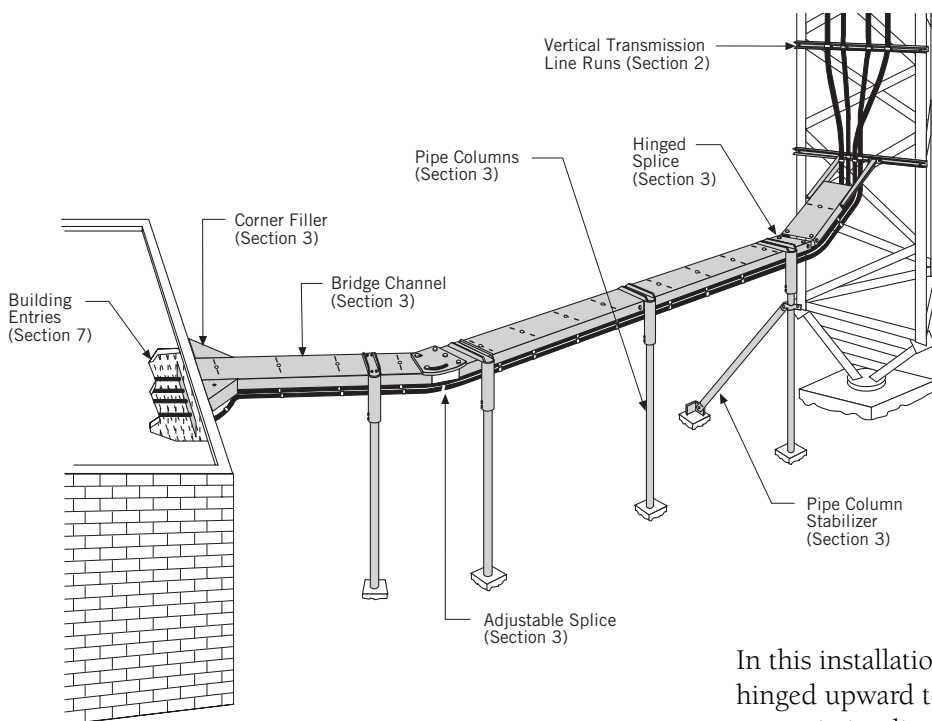
A typical large bridge support system uses bridge canopies for the horizontal run and a center-pipe cage system for the vertical run.



Pipe Columns and attachments to the tower can be used in combination to install transmission line bridge systems, as shown in this example. Dividing the bridge system and using more than one tower leg for vertical transmission line runs is sometimes desirable due to the location of antennas.



Building obstructions and entry location relative to the tower are considerations in planning roof transmission line runs. A system offering flexibility of design, rigid support, and excellent ice protection can be obtained by using Microflect transmission line bridge components. Non-penetrating roof-mounted Sleepers, covered Coax Bridge Kits (Section 5), wall mounted Support Brackets and covered wall-mounted kits (Section 2), are also available.



In this installation, the end of the Bridge Channel run is hinged upward to accommodate the bending radius of the transmission line. An Adjustable Splice is used to align the run perpendicular to the side of the tower.

Figure A

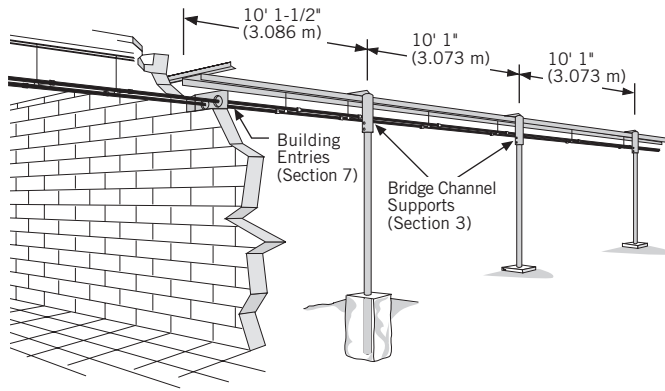


Figure B

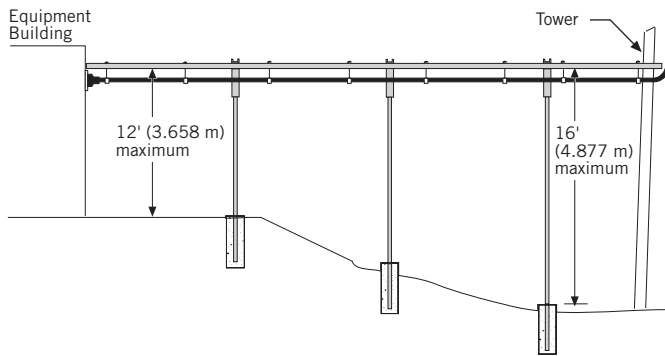
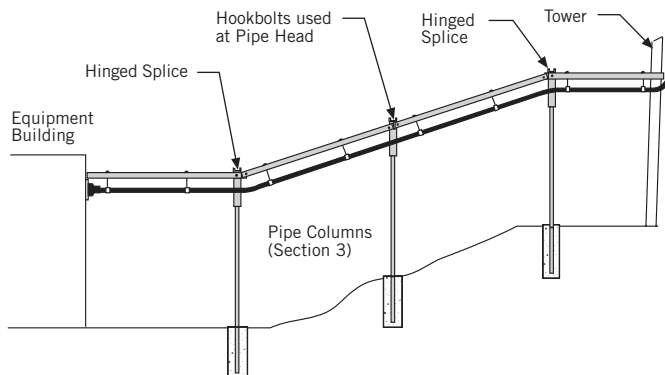


Figure C



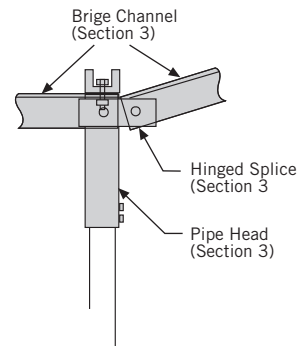
Pipe Column Installation

Pipe Columns should be positioned 10' 1" between centers as shown (Fig. A), with the first column located 10' 1-1/2" from the wall. Channel joints are then supported directly by the Pipe Head with bolts. When the terrain or soil conditions do not allow this optimum layout, Columns may be placed where desired and the Channel section joints located within 2 feet of a Pipe Column. The Channels are then joined with a Straight Splice and are supported by the Pipe Head with Hookbolts.

When the ground slopes away from the equipment building (Fig. B), the Bridge Channel is kept level, meeting the tower at a higher than normal elevation. Pipe Columns provide a maximum height of 16 feet, including the 2 feet of adjustment provided by the Pipe Head. When the ground slopes up from the equipment building (Fig. C), a minimum working clearance of 10 feet should be maintained along the length of the bridge. The Bridge Channel in such cases is not level, and is supported from the Pipe Head with hookbolts. Hinged splices may be used to transition between level and sloped sections of the Bridge Channel.

A Channel may be attached to the tower at an angle; however, it is recommended that the run is leveled with a Hinged Splice before meeting the tower. This provides an easier and more attractive attachment of the Channel to the tower structure.

Detail of Hinged Splice



Detail of Hookbolt Installation

