



Bridgeway

Application Guide

September 2026

Table of Contents

Product Overview and Philosophy4

1. Overview of Power Beam.....4

2. Purpose of Power Beam.....5

Typical Environments.....5

Open Plan Workspaces.....5

Height-Adjustable Benching.....5

Collaborative and Team Areas.....5

Lounge, Reception, and Waiting Areas.....5

Multipurpose and Reconfigurable Spaces.....6

Product Features6

Definitions6

 Structure.....7

 Feet.....7

 Posts7

 Bridges9

 Storage Mounting.....9

 Tiles.....9

 Power Poles.....10

 End of Run.....10

 2-Way Straight and 2-Way 90-Degree Junctions.....10

 3-Way Junctions.....10

 Gallery Panels.....11

 Frameless Blades11

Electrics.....11

 Infeeds11

 Jumpers.....12

 Distribution Boxes13

 Receptacles13

 Data.....13

Accessories.....13

 Wire Basket.....13

 Wire Manager.....14

 Finishes14

Connections and Compatibility.....15

 Junctions.....15

 Start and End Runs15

 Straight Junction.....16

 90-degree Junction16

 T Junction17

 X Junction.....17

 2-way 120-degree Junction.....18

 Y Junction.....18

Rectangular Bridge Applications.....19

A Style Bridge and P Style Bridge Applications.....19

How to Specify20

 Beam Frame20

 Choosing Electrics22

 Accessories and Add-ons.....23

 Gallery Panels23

 Frameless Blade Screens.....23

 Wall Mounted Beams.....24

 Wire Management.....24

 Storage Mounting24

Electrical Planning.....25

Common Scenarios.....26

 L-L/R-R Configuration.....26

 L-R Configuration.....28

 No Power Configuration.....30

 R-N-L Straight Configuration32

 For 90° corner junctions.....33

Structural considerations37

Product Overview and Philosophy



1. Overview of Power Beam

Tayco Bridgeway Power Beam is a flexible power and infrastructure solution designed to deliver accessible power, purposeful privacy, and light space division in today’s evolving workplaces. Power Beam provides a clean, minimal-footprint alternative to traditional panel systems and fixed power solutions.

Power Beam is designed for environments where wall, ceiling, or floor power access is limited or unavailable. It enables power distribution at the point of use while supporting a wide range of workspace layouts, including open-plan benching, collaborative areas, lounges, reception zones, and multipurpose spaces.

The system supports straight, 90°, and 120° configurations, allowing it to adapt easily to different planning scenarios and workstation geometries. Available in multiple heights, Power Beam keeps power accessible at the desktop while offering optional privacy and screen mounting solutions to balance openness with focused work.

Power Beam integrates seamlessly with Tayco worksurfaces, screens, and accessories, including Echo PET, acrylic, and glass privacy screens. With a durable steel beam structure, modular components, and multiple finish options, Power Beam is designed to evolve with the workspace, supporting reconfiguration and long-term use without adding visual weight or limiting future flexibility.

2. Purpose of Power Beam

The purpose of Tayco Bridgeway Power Beam is to provide a flexible, standalone solution for delivering power and supporting workspace organization in environments where traditional wall-, floor-, or ceiling-based power is not practical.

Power Beam is designed to:

- Bring power directly to the point of use in open and semi-open spaces
- Support evolving workstation layouts without requiring permanent construction
- Reduce visual and physical bulk compared to full panel systems
- Enable light space division and optional privacy without full enclosure

By acting as a central infrastructure element, Power Beam consolidates power distribution, structural support, and accessory integration into a single system. This allows designers and end users to create functional workspaces that can be easily reconfigured as needs change.

Power Beam is particularly well suited for height-adjustable benching, collaborative environments, and shared spaces where flexibility, accessibility, and efficient use of space are priorities. Its modular design ensures that power, privacy, and layout can be adjusted over time without replacing the entire system.

Typical Environments

Tayco Bridgeway Power Beam is designed for a wide range of workplace and shared-space environments where flexible power access, light division, and adaptability are required. Its minimal footprint and modular construction allow it to integrate seamlessly into both office and non-office settings.

Open Plan Workspaces

Power Beam is well suited for open office environments where power must be delivered without relying on perimeter walls or floor cores. It supports single-sided and back-to-back workstation layouts while maintaining a low visual profile compared to traditional panel systems.

Height-Adjustable Benching

Bridgeway is optimized for use with height-adjustable benching systems, including Tayco Volley tables. Power remains accessible at the work surface regardless of table height, supporting ergonomic movement without compromising cable management or accessibility.

Collaborative and Team Areas

In collaborative zones, Power Beam provides shared access to power while allowing spaces to remain open and adaptable. Optional screen mounting can offer light visual separation without fully enclosing the space, supporting both teamwork and focused work.

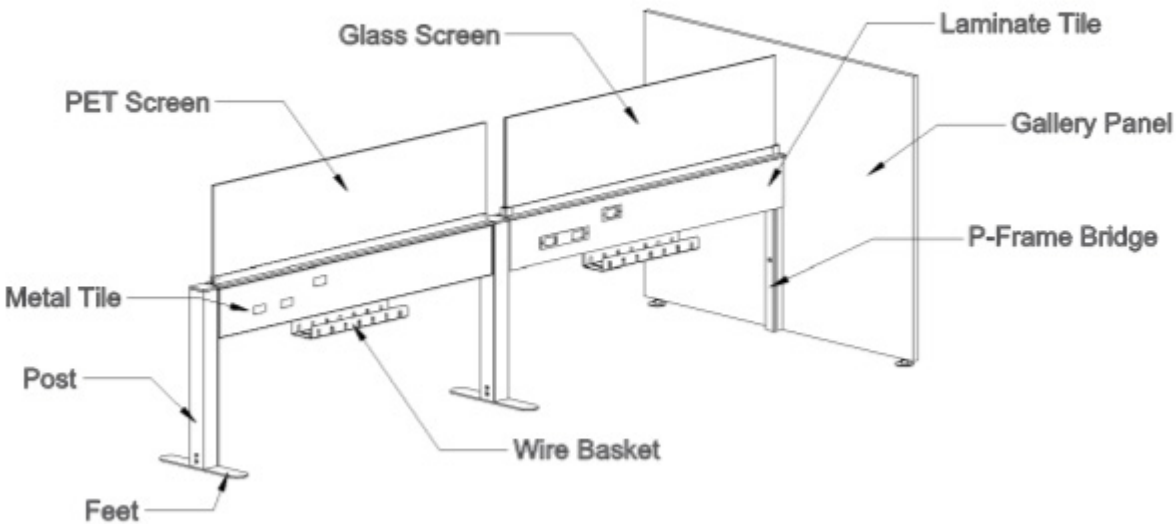
Lounge, Reception, and Waiting Areas

Power Beam can be used as a standalone power solution in non-traditional office environments such as lounges, reception areas, and waiting spaces. Its clean design and finish options allow it to blend into a variety of interiors while providing convenient access to power for users.

Multipurpose and Reconfigurable Spaces

For spaces that frequently change function or layout, Power Beam enables quick reconfiguration without permanent infrastructure changes. Straight, 90°, and 120° configurations allow the system to adapt as layouts evolve over time.

Product Features



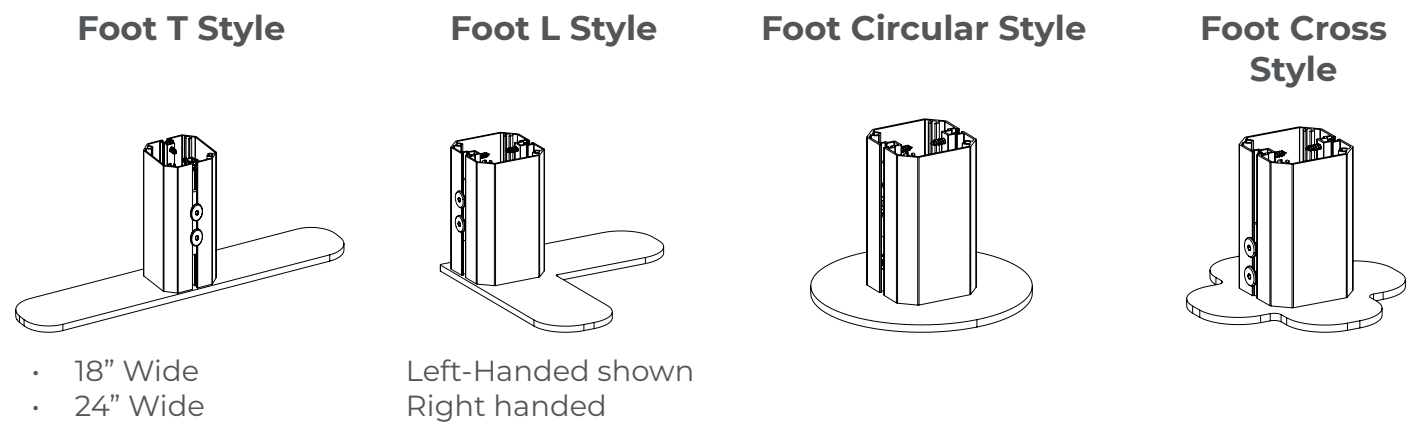
Definitions:

- **Foot**- The portion of the beam directly in contact with the floor. Attaches to the post to form a leg.
- **Post**- Supports the bridge to form a beam
- **Leg** – The combination of a foot and a post installed together
- **Bridge** – The structural portion spanning between two legs
- **Beam**- The fully constructed assembly of leg and bridge
- **Tile** – The cover for the bridge
- **Starter Harness** – A ceiling or wall feed that can be wired to the building and connected to distribution boxes within the beam or other wiring devices
- **Jumper Harness**- Used to connect two distribution boxes or other wiring devices. Could be combination of mesh and/or oval extra flexible conduit

Structure

Feet

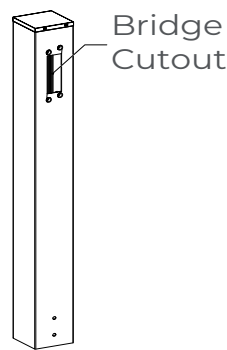
- All posts/feet allow for 2” of vertical adjustment/ levelling
- T-foot 24” may be used for 29” or 22” tall beam. It is required to use these feet on posts for beams that have glazed frameless blade screens of any height.
- T-foot 18” may only be used on any beam so long as it does not feature a glazed frameless blade screen.
- L-Style feet may only be used for applications where the beam is mounted against a wall. By default the L-Style feet will face inwards. They must be used in conjunction with wall support brackets (included)
- Cross style feet may only be used in between two T style feet. They may not be used on the ends or between a T style foot and another glide or cross style foot.
- Round style feet may only be used in between two T style feet. They may not be used on the ends or between a T style foot and another glide or cross style foot
- Glides (only on 120° post) are used on the bottom of the 120° post. Glides are not available on any of the square posts



Posts

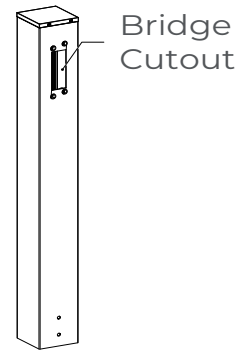
- 120° posts come with a glide and are not compatible with any of the feet
- 120° posts can only be placed between two T or L style feet. They cannot be placed between a cross foot or other 120° post
- Electrical feed cutouts are for wall and ceiling feeds, floor power entry feeds enter through a duplex opening and do not require a post with an electrical cutout
- All posts come complete with top cap in the same finish as the post.

Start / End Post



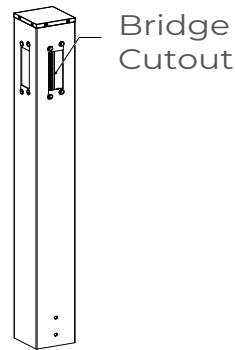
- One Bridge cutout Options:
- No wall feed or power pole entry
 - With wall feed entry
 - With power pole

2-Way Straight Post



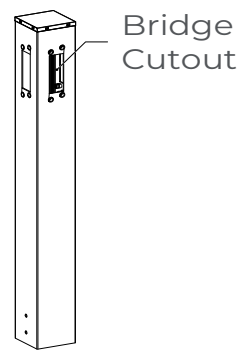
- Two Bridge cutout Options:
- No wall feed or power pole entry
 - With wall feed entry

90° Post



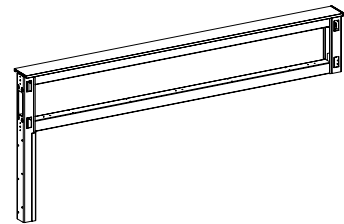
- Two Bridge cutout Options:
- No wall feed or power pole entry
 - With wall feed entry

3-Way Post



- Three Bridge cutout Options:
- No wall feed or power pole entry
 - With wall feed entry

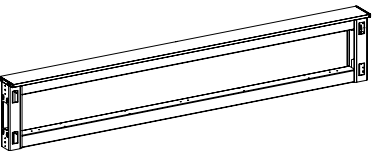
Bridges



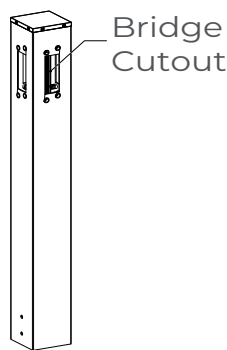
- Bridges are available in rectangular, P-Style and A-Style.
- Rectangular bridges are designed to connect post to post. P-Style are designed to connect gallery panel to post and A-Style are designed to connect gallery panel to gallery panel.
- There are 22" and 29" versions of the P-Bridges and A-Bridges available. Rectangular bridges can be used for either 22" or 29" post heights.
- Bridges are sold complete with top trim in the same finish as the bridge.

Storage Mounting

- Rectangular bridges can be mounted on top of compatible storage units using the storage attachment kit. This kit includes end caps for both ends of the storage as well as mounting brackets to secure the beam. No posts are needed in this case.
- When beams are mounted to storage, power poles are not compatible. Only wall feeds and floor power entry feeds can be used.
- Storage mounted Power Beams cannot be connected to other storage mounted Power Beams, posts, or power poles.
- When sitting on top of storage, the beam must sit flush with outside edge of storage.
- Beam kits for storage mounting are available in knockout and no-knockout versions; the difference is the end cap. Use the no-knockout version where the end of the beam is exposed and visible - its end cap is solid, with no cutout. Use the knockout version where electrics pass through the end of the beam - its end cap has a cutout, closed off by a removable cover until needed.

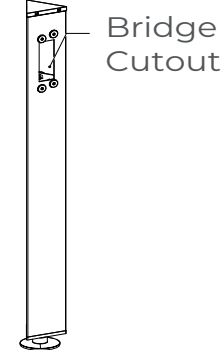


4-Way Post



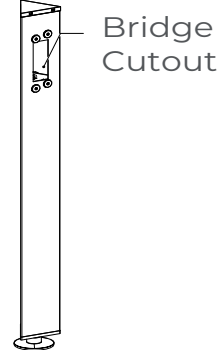
- Four Bridge cutout Options:
- No wall feed or power pole entry
 - With wall feed entry

2-Way 120° Post



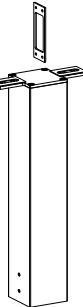
- Two Bridge cutout Options:
- With wall feed entry

3-Way 120° Post



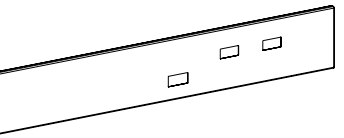
- Three Bridge cutout Options:
- With wall feed entry

Bridge Connector Post



- No bridge cutouts

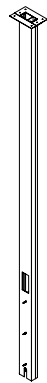
Tiles



- NE Tiles are designed for single sided applications where the rear cover does not need any electrical access.
- EL tiles have electrical and data cutouts on the left side
- ER tiles have electrical and data cutouts on the right side
- The standard configuration (back to back power) requires a EL tile on one side of the beam and an ER tile on the opposite side.

Power Poles

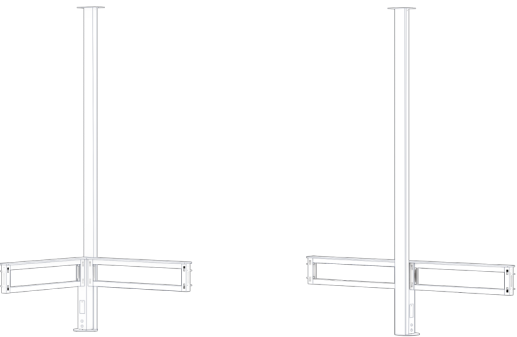
Power poles are available for use with ceiling feeds. A power pole must be paired with a post designed to accept a power pole; these posts have a part number ending in -EP. There are no 120° posts that can accept power poles. Power poles are specific to the height of the post/gallery panel and must be ordered accordingly.



• End of Run

Select power pole specific end posts when using power poles at the end of a run. The codes for these posts end with -EP. For all other applications, use posts specific to your layout.

• 2-Way Straight and 2-Way 90-Degree Junctions



To use a power pole in a 2-way straight or 2-way 90-degree junction, specify a 3-way post. The additional cutout accommodates the power pole in the layout.

• 3-Way Junctions

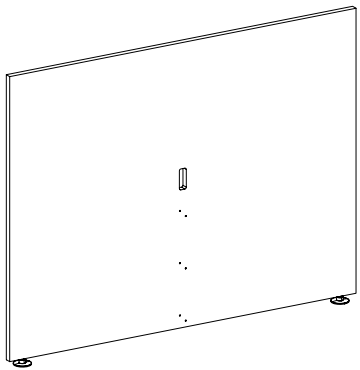
To use a power pole in a 3-way junction, specify a 4-way post. As above, the additional cutout accommodates the power pole in the layout.

For any additional layout information, confirm with our space design team.

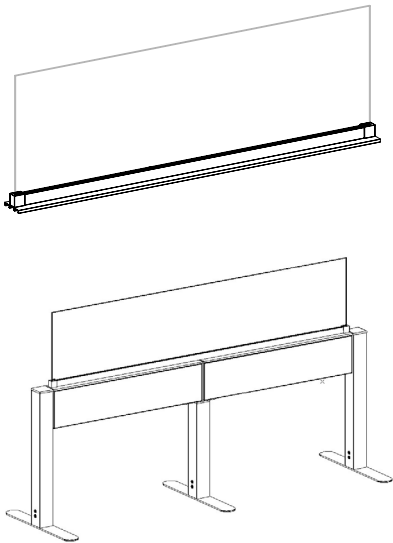


Gallery Panels

- Gallery panels are available in various sizes and widths with the option of electrical or non-electrical cutout versions. Electrical cutout end gallery panels and mid gallery panels feature an electrical pass-through cutout that allows electricians to pass through the gallery panel from a power pole or wall entry in the case of an end panel and another beam in the case of a mid panel. Gallery panels must be specified with the corresponding bridge that features a correctly sized P-Bridge or A-Bridge.
- 22" Gallery Panels are designed to be used with 22" Tall Beams
- 29" Tall Gallery Panels are designed to be used with the 29" or 22" Tall beams



Frameless Blades



Frameless blade screens (Glass, Plexiglas, PET) can be used in conjunction with the Power Beam. Wherever glass screens are used, 24" feet are required in order to support the added weight. Frameless glass blades come supplied with a special top trim. The existing top trim must be replaced with this piece.

The standard mounting configuration requires the frameless blade width to align with the beam section width. A maximum span of two beams per frameless blade is permitted.

Top trims for use with glass frameless blades are sized for rectangular bridges with posts.

PET Blades are available in either a straight corner or a radius corner option.

Electrics

• Infeeds

► Wall

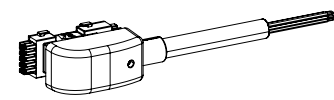
When power is originating from a wall a starter harness should be used. This starter harness must not contact the floor.



► Ceiling

When running power from the ceiling a starter harness should be used. Power poles are available that are compatible with square end posts.

► Floor



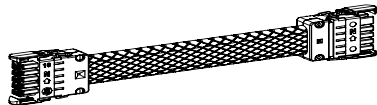
For power originating from a subfloor, floor power entry feeds should be used. These feeds enter through a duplex opening instead of through the end of the beam and replace one duplex in the beam. Any duplex location on the beam can be used. No electrical posts are required when floor power entry feeds are used unless otherwise required for data.

► New York Boxes

New York boxes are available and designed to mount inside the Power Beam. Each New York box includes a jumper that can connect to the first distribution box. It is recommended to attach the jumper to the first distribution box while the system is unpowered, before affixing it in place.

• Jumpers

These jumpers can be used with all posts as the mesh end is designed to pass through the post and can bend to any angle (90° or 120°).Oval + Mesh (combination) jumpers are used for applications where there is a single distribution box in a beam and it is being connected to another single distribution box in an adjacent beam. The sizing of the jumpers is nominal based on the length of the beam that the majority of the jumper sits inside of. The distribution box it is connecting to must also sit on the same side of the beam as the original (L-L or R-R). IE you cannot use the standard jumpers to alternate distribution boxes (L-R or R-L).



Oval jumpers and connectors may be used for any other applications with the following guidelines:

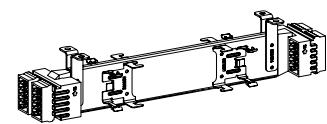
- When transitioning through a corner, a mesh jumper must be used
- If connecting two jumpers together an I-Connector must be used
- If connecting more than two jumpers together an H-Connector must be used
- Mesh jumpers must always pass between two bridges, they may not be used in the middle of a bridge to connect distribution boxes

If two distribution boxes are used in a single beam, the jumper length required can be calculated with the following formula.

Nominal Jumper Length= Nominal Tile Width-36

Two distribution boxes cannot be used for any beams less than 42”.

• Distribution Boxes

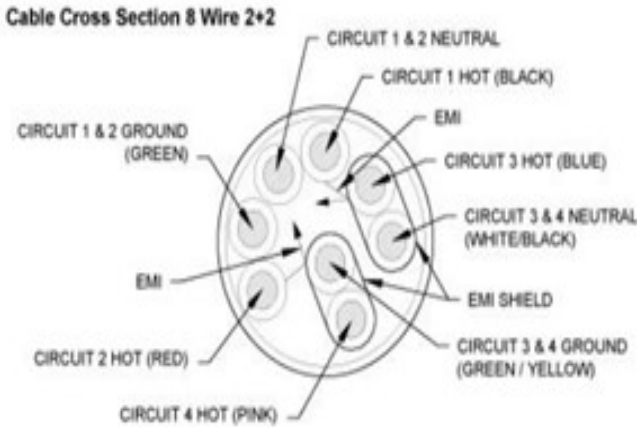
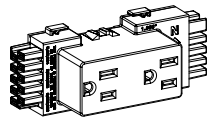


The standard distribution box holds 4 duplexes. There are 4 circuits available, and the duplexes can be mixed and matched as needed. It is the specifiers responsibility to determine circuit requirements and specify duplex circuits as required by the end user. When power is required at both ends of the beam either because there are 4 duplexes per side because the power is intended to always be on the users left side or right side. Then two distribution boxes within the beam are required. The jumper sizing to connect these distribution boxes is detailed above.

• Receptacles

Circuits: 1, 2, 3I, 4I

Receptacles 1 and 2 share the common ground and circuits 3I and 4I both share an isolated ground circuit. The wiring follows a 2+2 configuration.

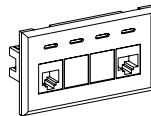


• Data

Tiles come with a standard data opening. In this opening a Type 1 data plate, Type 6 Data plate, or data cover must be used.

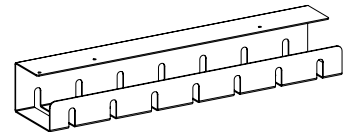
There is no isolated channel inside of the Power Beam for data.

When data is not required a data cover plate can be used to close the opening.



Accessories

• Wire Basket



Wire baskets can be attached at any point along the bottom of the beam. Wall attachment brackets may interfere with the wire basket, so planning locations prior to installation of wall brackets is recommended.

• Wire Manager

The wire manager connects the beam to the underside of the desk to make running cords clean and simple.



Finishes

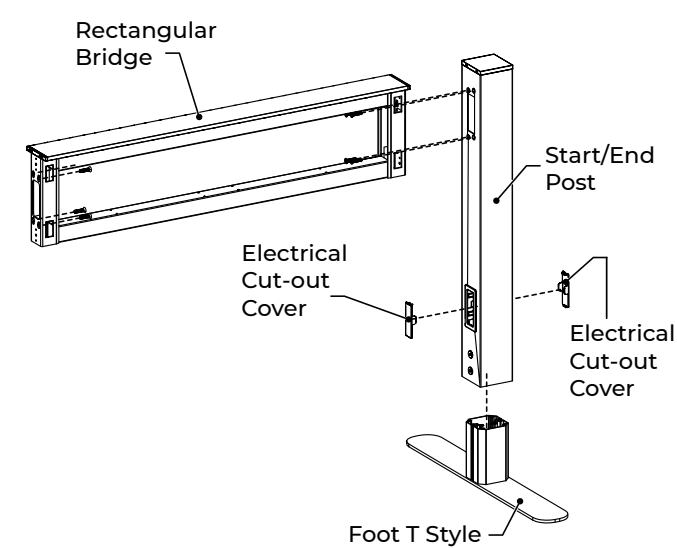
ITEM	FINISH OPTION
Posts	Metal Finishes
Feet	Metal Finishes
Bridges	Metal Finishes
Storage Mounting	Metal Finishes (Trim), Brackets-Black
Data Cover, Infeed Bezel and Cover	Black, White
Receptacles	Black, White
Tiles	Laminate Finishes with Metal Bezels (Black or White), Fabric, Metal Finishes
Power Poles	Metal Finishes
Gallery Panels	Laminate Finishes
Frameless Blades	Glass, Plexiglas, PET

Connections and Compatibility

- General connection guidelines (Straight, 90, 120)
 - ◇ Must always have a post in between two beams
 - ◇ Cannot have an intermediate gallery panel
 - ◇ Small feet can only be used between two full sized feet or when a 4 way connection is used
 - ◇ Power poles can only be installed on square posts (2-way straight, 2-way 90, 3 way and 4 way) and gallery panels
 - ◇ Base feeds are accomplished through a floor power entry which replaces one duplex receptacle
- Compatibility with other Product Lines-
 - ◇ Storage
 - ▶ 29" high credenzas
 - ◇ Tables
 - ▶ Volley tables
 - ◇ Accessories
 - ▶ Echo
 - ▶ Frameless Blades
- For product compatibility with any other product lines please contact Tayco Technical Support.

Junctions

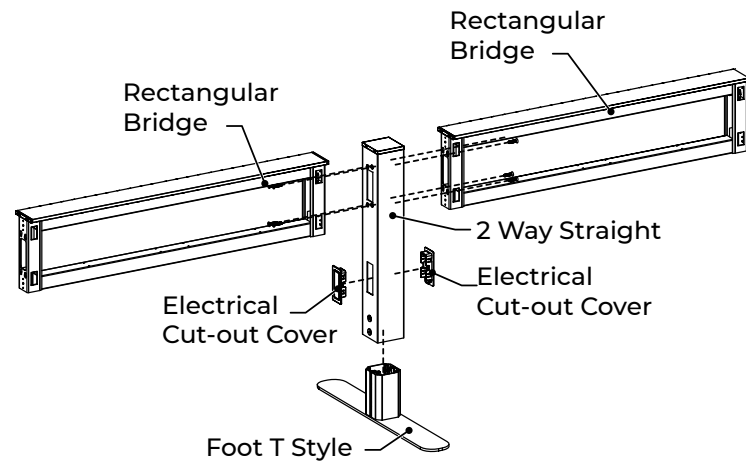
Start and End Runs



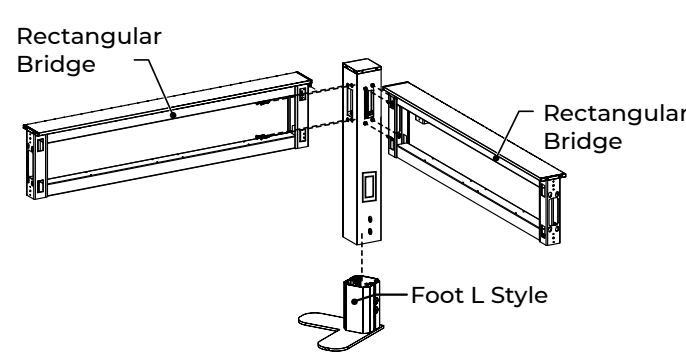
- This junction consists of a **start/end post**
- **Power entry options**
 - ◇ Wall-feed entry
 - ◇ Power-pole entry
- Available at **22" and 29" heights**
- Foot requirements
 - ◇ A **start or end foot** is required
 - ◇ Must be configured as a **straight foot** or **L-foot** when wall-mounted
- **Restrictions**
 - ◇ **Cross feet** are not permitted at start conditions
 - ◇ **Circular feet** are not permitted at start or end conditions

Straight Junction

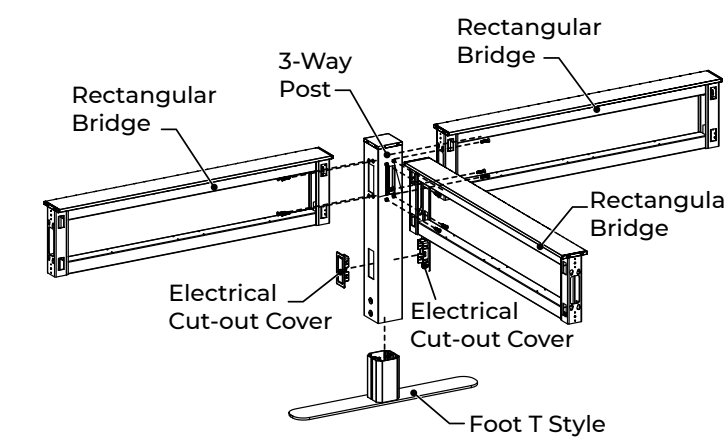
- Used when two beams are connected in a straight, in-line configuration
- Requires a **2-way straight post**
 - ◇ Supports **wall-feed entry only**
 - ◇ Available in **22" and 29" heights**
- **Foot options**
 - ◇ Any foot type may be used
 - ◇ Foot selection must comply with criteria outlined in the **Product Features – Foot Types** section
- **Alternative configuration**
 - ◇ A **bridge connector** may be used in place of a 2-way straight post
- **Bridge requirements**
 - ◇ **Beam-to-beam junctions:** Rectangular bridge required
 - ◇ **Beam-to-gallery panel junctions:** A-style or P-style bridge may be used, where permissible



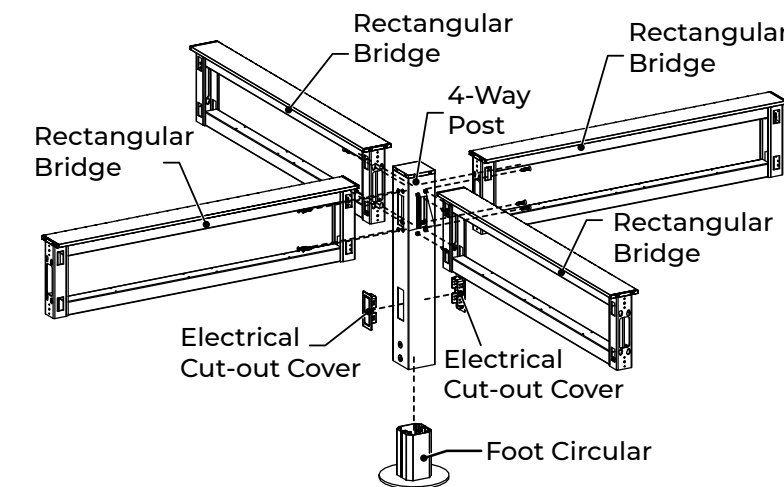
90-degree Junction

- 
- Used when **two beams are connected at a 90-degree angle**
 - Requires a **90-degree post**
 - ◇ Supports wall feed entry only
 - ◇ Available in **left-hand or right-hand** configurations, depending on beam layout
 - ◇ Available in **22" and 29" heights**
 - ◇ Post cutouts vary by configuration (see image for reference)
 - **Foot options**
 - ◇ Any foot type may be used
 - ◇ Foot selection must comply with criteria outlined in the **Product Features – Foot Types** section
 - **Restrictions**
 - ◇ Bridge connectors are **not permitted** at 90-degree junctions
 - **Bridge usage**
 - ◇ **Beam-to-beam connections:** Rectangular bridge permitted
 - ◇ **Beam-to-gallery panel connections:** A-style or P-style bridge permitted

T Junction

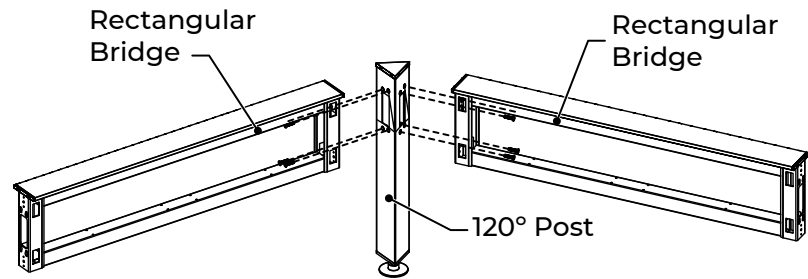
- 
- Used when **three beams are connected at 90-degree angles**, with the **fourth side open (no beam)**
 - Requires a **3-way post**
 - ◇ Available in **22" and 29" heights**
 - ◇ **Wall-feed entry only**
 - **Foot options**
 - ◇ Any foot type may be used
 - ◇ Foot selection must comply with criteria outlined in the **Product Features – Foot Types** section
 - **Restrictions**
 - ◇ Bridge connectors are **not permitted** at this junction
 - **Bridge usage**
 - ◇ **Beam-to-beam connections:** Rectangular bridge permitted
 - ◇ **Beam-to-gallery panel connections:** A-style or P-style bridge permitted

X Junction

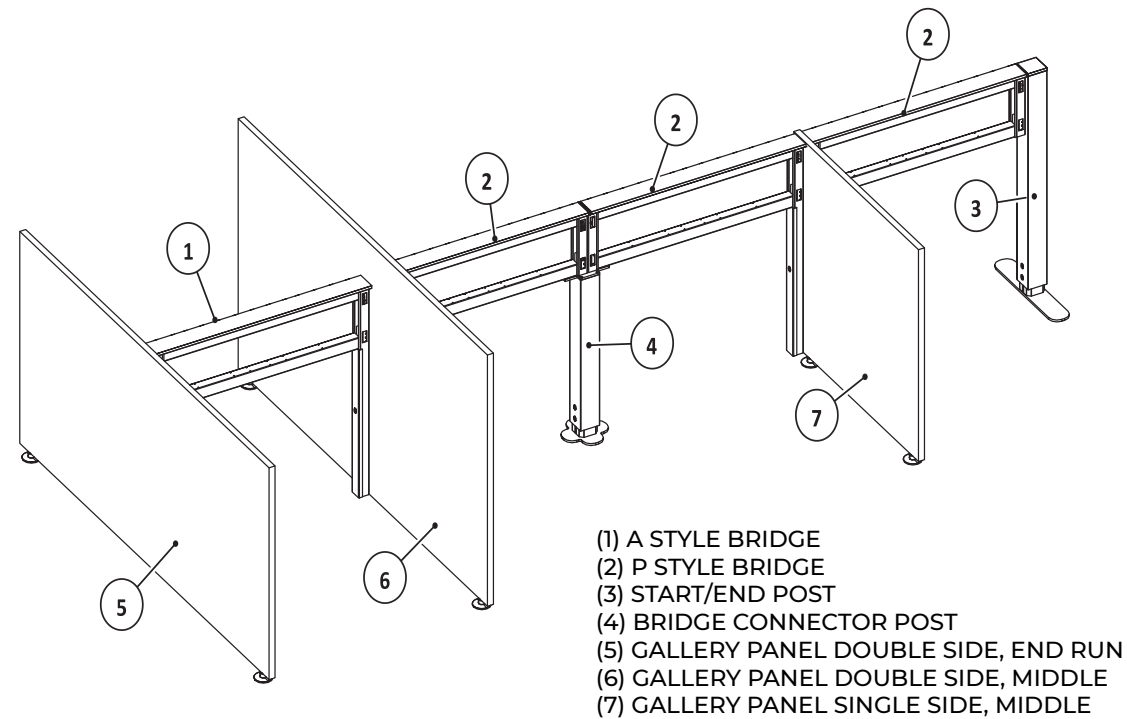
- 
- Used when **four beams are connected at 90-degree angles**, with all sides closed
 - Requires a **4-way post**
 - ◇ Available in **22" and 29" heights**
 - ◇ **Wall-feed entry only**
 - **Foot options**
 - ◇ Any foot type may be used
 - ◇ Foot selection must comply with criteria outlined in the **Product Features – Foot Types** section
 - **Restrictions**
 - ◇ Bridge connectors are **not permitted** at this junction
 - **Bridge usage**
 - ◇ **Beam-to-beam connections:** Rectangular bridge permitted
 - ◇ **Beam-to-gallery panel connections:** A-style or P-style bridge permitted

2-way 120-degree Junction

- Used when two beams are connected at a 120-degree angle
- Requires a **2-way 120-degree post**
 - ◇ Available in **22" and 29" heights**
 - ◇ Posts are not left or right specific
- Power entry
 - ◇ Power entry is not permitted at this junction
- **Foot configuration**
 - ◇ Post includes a **glide as standard**
 - ◇ Alternative foot types are **not permitted**
- **Restrictions**
 - ◇ Bridge connectors are **not permitted** at this junction
- **Bridge usage**
 - ◇ **Beam-to-beam connections:** Rectangular bridge permitted
 - ◇ **Beam-to-gallery panel connections:** A-style or P-style bridge permitted



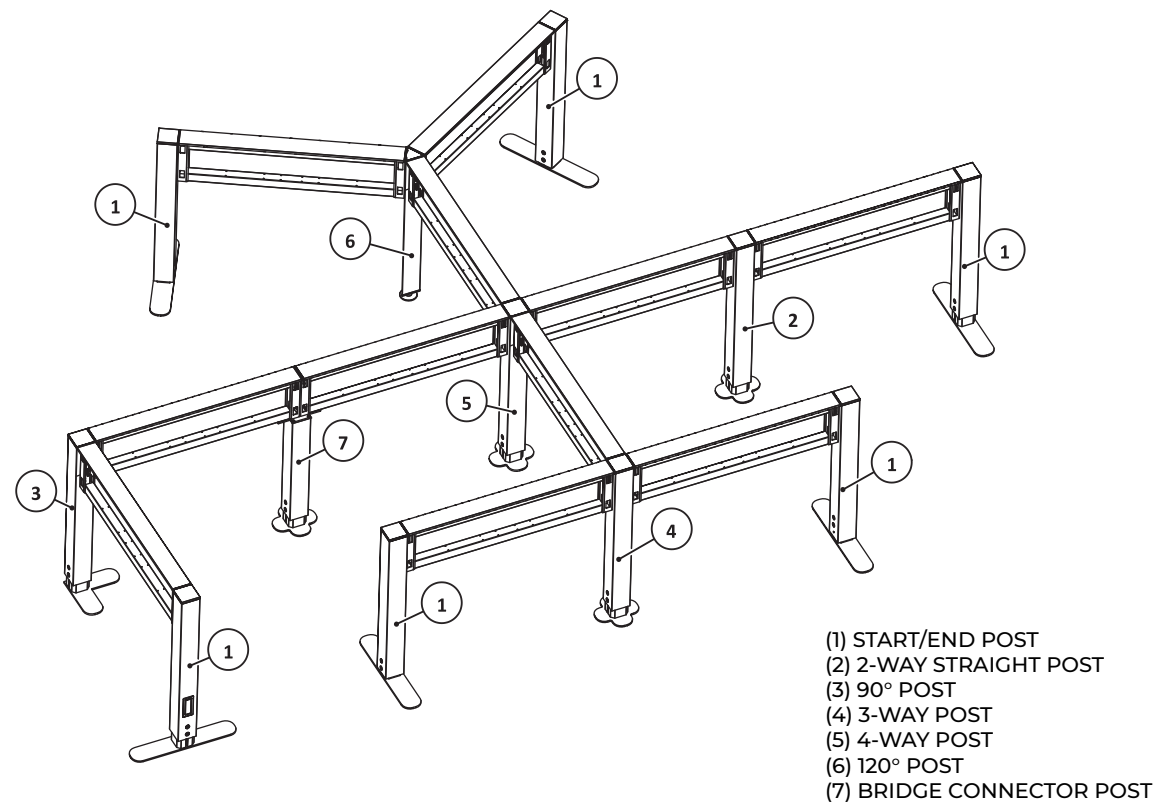
Rectangular Bridge Applications



Y Junction

- Used when **three beams are connected at 120-degree angles**
- Requires a **3-way 120-degree post**
 - ◇ Available in **22" and 29" heights**
- Power entry
 - ◇ Power entry is **not permitted** at this junction
- **Foot configuration**
 - ◇ Post includes a **glide as standard**
 - ◇ Alternative foot types are **not permitted**
- **Restrictions**
 - ◇ Bridge connectors are **not permitted** at this junction
- **Bridge usage**
 - ◇ **Beam-to-beam connections:** Rectangular bridge permitted
 - ◇ **Beam-to-gallery panel connections:** A-style or P-style bridge permitted

A Style Bridge and P Style Bridge Applications

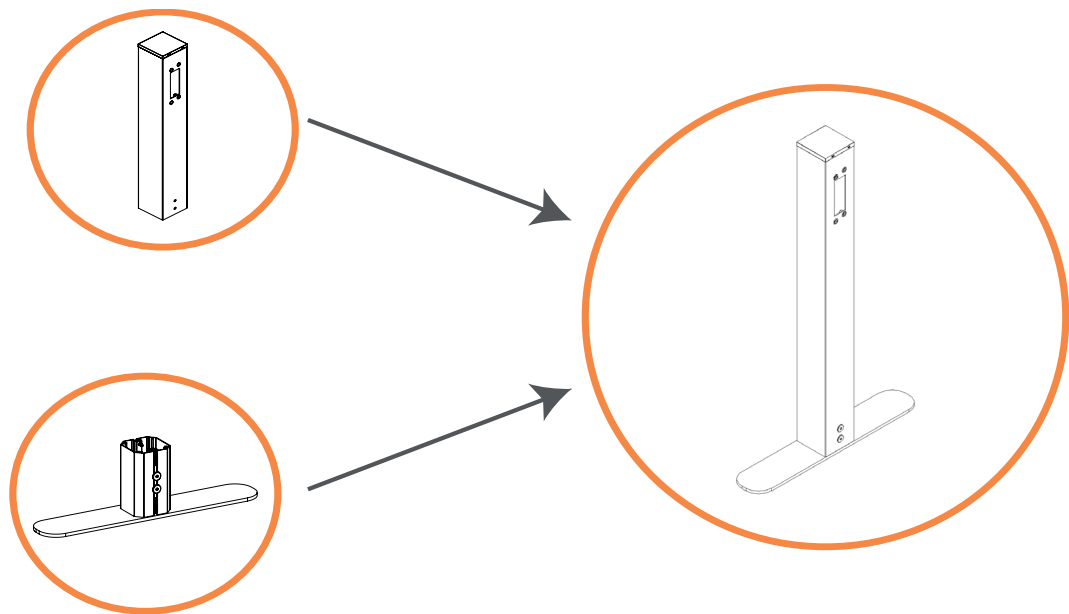


How to Specify

Beam Frame

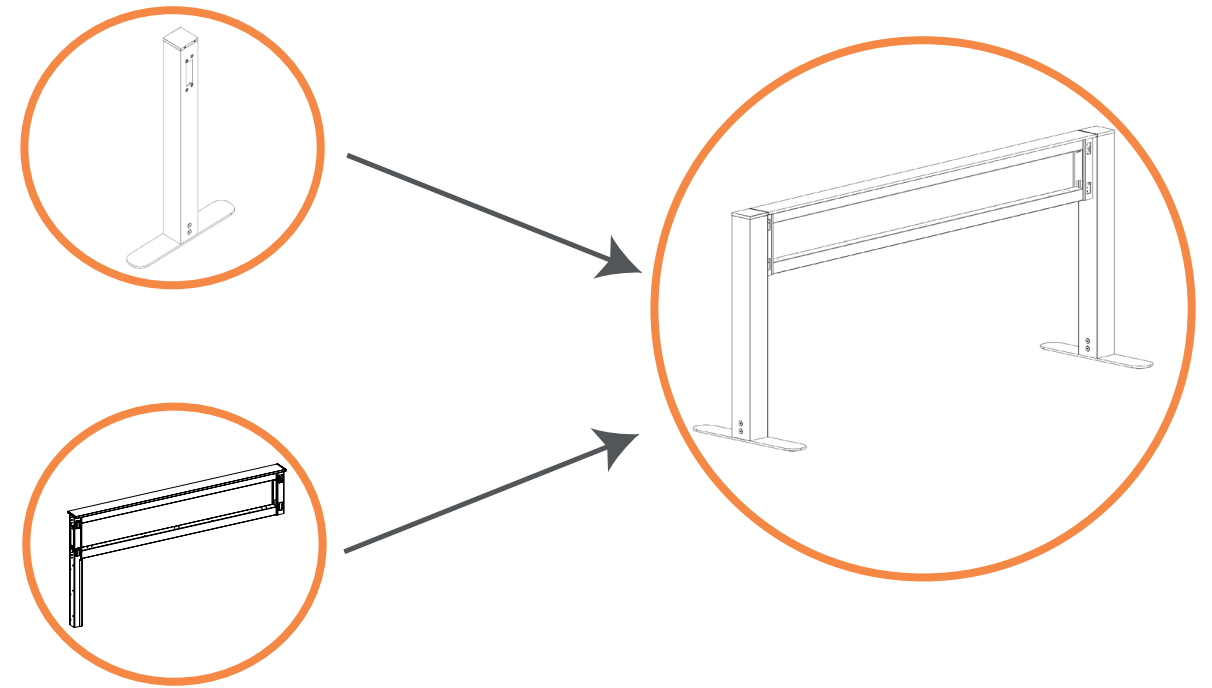
Start with planning the Leg.

- Choose type of feet based on application, refer to the structure section for more information on foot types.
- Post heights can be either 22" or 29".
- When choosing posts, consider the following factors:
 - ◇ Choose a start/end post for the end of a run only.
 - ◇ For junctions, choose the post corresponding to the type of the junction- T, X, Y or 120-degree junctions.
 - ◇ Consider power entry positions to choose the right post to accommodate power infeed.
- Refer to Junctions section for more information on selection of posts based on the junction type.
- Special considerations, post and leg is not required when mounting a beam on a storage unit.

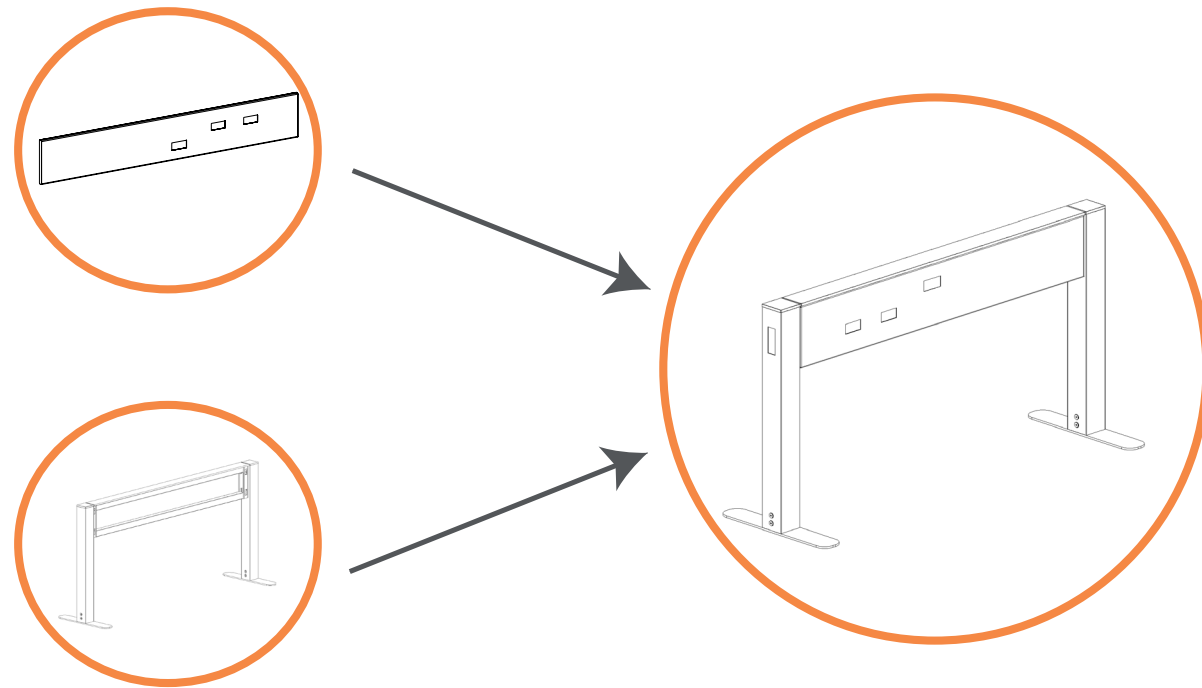


Next, plan the beam.

- Choose the bridge width corresponding to the planned width of the beam.
- A P-style bridge is chosen when connecting a beam between a post and a gallery panel.
- An A-style bridge is chosen when connecting a beam between 2 gallery panels.
- Example- For a 72"W beam choose a 72"W bridge.



- Select the **beam tile** after determining the beam configuration
- **Tile material options**
 - ◇ Metal
 - ◇ Laminate
 - ◇ Fabric
- **Bezel details**
 - ◇ Metal and fabric tiles are **bezel-free**
 - ◇ Laminate tiles include a **metal bezel** surrounding the duplex and data grommet
- **Sizing**
 - ◇ Beam tiles are available in **standard widths**
 - ◇ Tile width must correspond to the **beam length**
- **Electrical orientation**
 - ◇ Select **left-handed** or **right-handed electrics** based on layout configuration
 - ◇ **Blank tiles** are available for beams without electrics
- **Installation**
 - ◇ Tiles include **steel spring clips** to secure the cover in place
- **Special Considerations**
 - ◇ A beam kit for cabinet is required when mounting a beam without posts on a cabinet.



Choosing Electrics

○ Grommet heights

- ◇ o Electrical outlets are 6" away from the edge of the beam

○ Fillers

- ◇ Data and receptacle fillers are available for **unused receptacle openings**

○ Power distribution options

- ◇ Distribution boxes and receptacles may be ordered as a **complete kit per beam**
- ◇ Kit selection is dependent on **wiring configuration** and **finish color**

○ Wiring configurations

- ◇ Available in **1-3 wiring** or **2-4 wiring**
- ◇ Configurable as **single-sided** or **double-sided**

○ Receptacle finishes

- ◇ Receptacles are available in **white** or **black**

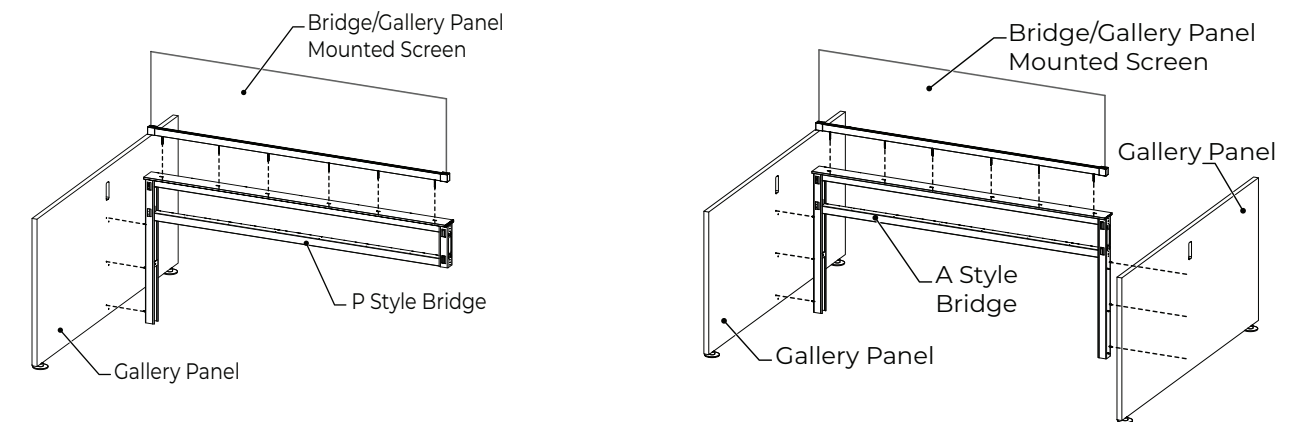
○ Electrics

- ◇ Refer to the Electrics Configuration section to determine the correct electrical configuration for the selected beam lengths and layout.

Accessories and Add-ons

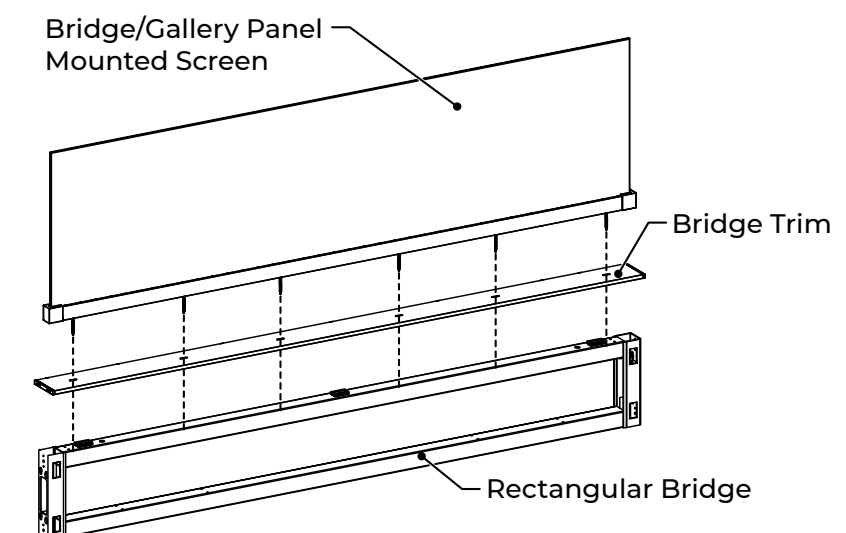
- Gallery panels can be used on one or both sides of the beam instead of a post. A P-style bridge is used when a beam is connected to a post on one end and a gallery panel on the other. An A-style bridge can be used when connecting a beam to gallery panels on both sides.

Gallery Panels



Frameless Blade Screens

- Bridgeway beam comes with a frameless blade screen available in either glass, acrylic or PET material. Specify the width of the frameless blade corresponding to the width of the beam. For example, a blade of 72" width is selected for a 72" wide beam.



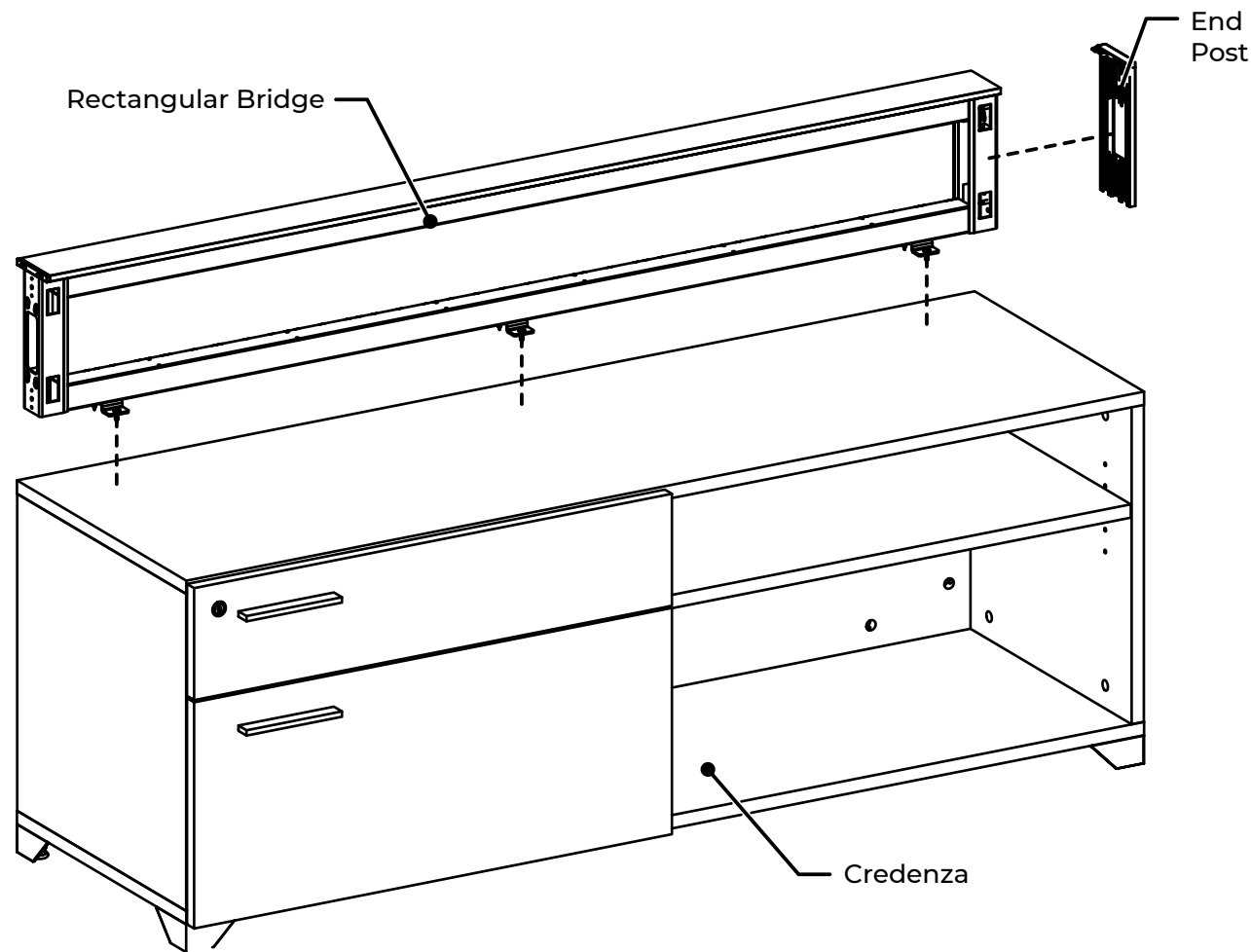
Wall Mounted Beams

- When an L foot is used, the beam should be wall mounted with the help of a wall mount bracket to prevent tipping.

Wire Management

- A wire basket and a vertical wire manager can be chosen as add-ons for effective wire management. These come in single standard sizes. The wire basket attaches to the underside of the beam for horizontal wire management. The vertical wire manager has one end attached to the beam whereas the other end is attached to the desk.

Storage Mounting



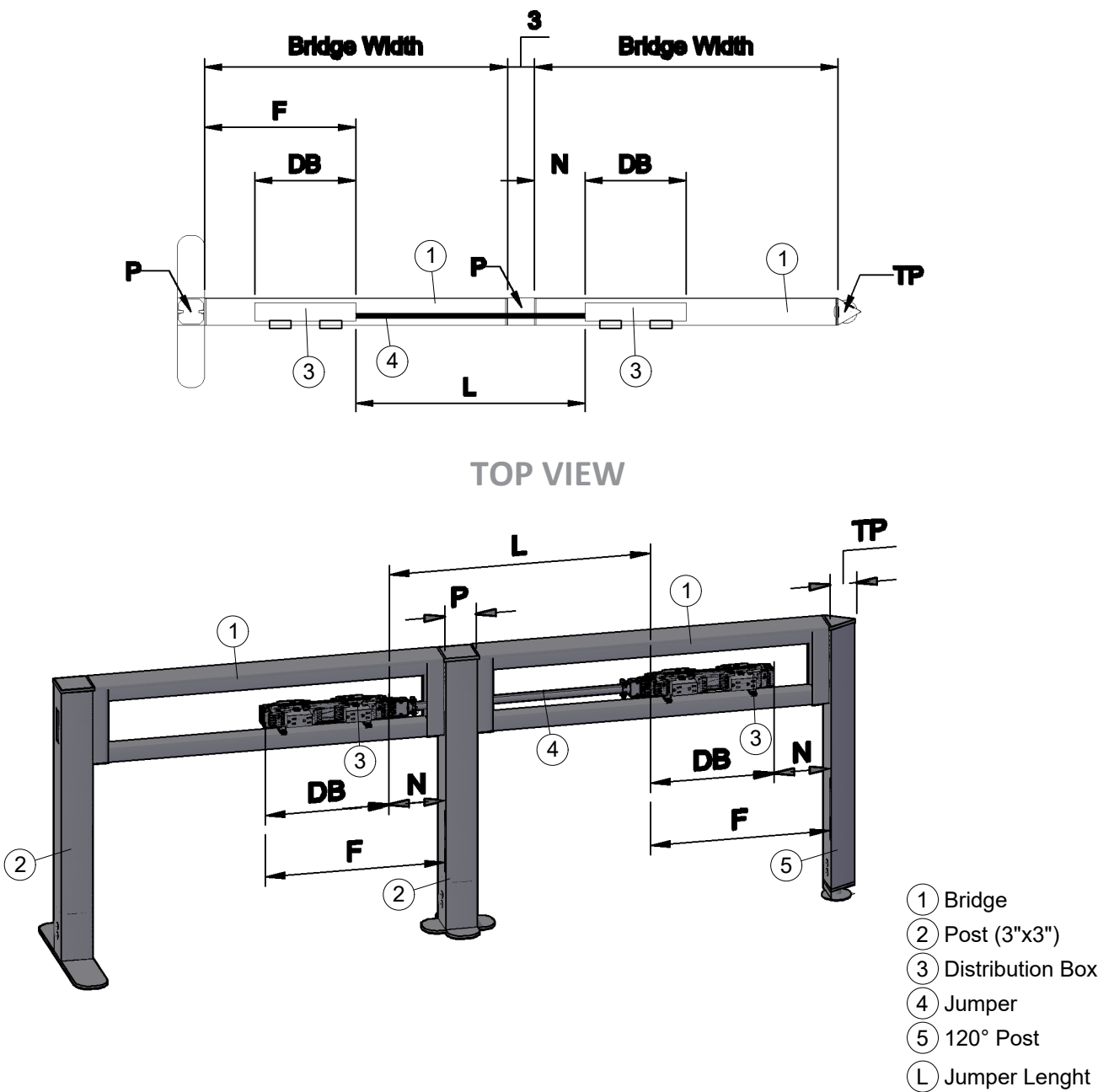
- Rectangular bridges can be mounted on top of compatible storage units using the storage attachment kit. This kit includes end caps for both ends of the storage as well as mounting brackets to secure the beam. No posts are needed in this case. Refer to definitions section for more information.

Electrical Planning

For details on Electrics, refer to the electrics section in definitions for uses and sizes.

Critical Measurements for Planning

- F - The distance of the distribution box from the far end of the bridge is- 18"
- N - The distance of the distribution box from the near end of the bridge is- 6".
- DB - Length of the distribution box itself is- 12"
- P - Thickness of the square posts- 3"
- TP - Thickness of triangle or 120-degree posts- 2"
- L - Jumper Length



Common Scenarios

For Straight Runs-

How to use this table-

- Column 1: Beam length
- Column 2: Total harness length required for the connection
- Column 3: Available harness length options for Bridgeway
- Use this table when connecting multiple beams of the same length together
- Each table shows a scenario where a 2-way straight post is used to connect the beams and a scenario where a bridge connector is used to connect the beams.
- Each table is preceded by a diagram illustrating the placement of the distribution box, post, and beam to clarify the position of individual components. The example diagram shows each component marked and labelled.

L-L/R-R Configuration

This configuration represents the **standard, recommended electrical layout** for Bridgeway, with electrics consistently located on the same side across the entire beam run. Table

Beam(L-L or R-R (Post)) Total length of harness required Jumper

L-L or R-R or 90°(Post)

① Bridge
② Post (3"x3")
③ Distribution Box
④ Jumper
B1 Bridge Width
L Jumper Length

$L = B1 - 9"$

Beam(L-L or R-R (Post))	Total length of harness required	Jumper (Straight Run)	Jumper (90°)
36	27	28 Oval	28 Hybrid
42	33	34 Oval	34 Hybrid
48	39	40 Oval	40 Hybrid
54	45	46 Oval	46 Hybrid
60	51	52 Oval	52 Hybrid
66	57	58 Oval	58 Hybrid
72	63	64 Oval	64 Hybrid

L-L or R-R (Support)

① Bridge
③ Distribution Box
④ Jumper
⑤ Bridge Connector
B1 Bridge Width
L Jumper Length

$L = B1 - 12"$

Beam(L-L or R-R (Support))	Total length of harness required	Jumper
36	24	34 Oval
42	30	30 Oval
48	36	36 Oval
54	42	42 Oval
60	48	48 Oval
66	54	54 Oval
72	60	60 Oval

L-R Configuration

This configuration represents a condition in which distribution boxes are located at opposite ends of two connected beams of equal length.

L-R Straight Run (Post)

① Bridge
② Post (3"x3")
③ Distribution Box
④ Jumper
B1 Bridge Width
B2 Bridge Width
L Jumper Length

$L = B1 + B2 - 33"$

Total length of harness required	Jumper
39	40 Oval
45	46 Oval
51	52 Oval
57	58 Oval
63	64 Oval
69	70 Oval
75	76 Oval
81	82 Oval
87	66 Oval + 22 Oval + I-Connector
93	66 Oval + 28 Oval + I-Connector
99	66 Oval + 34 Oval + I-Connector
105	66 Oval + 40 Oval + I-Connector
111	66 Oval + 46 Oval + I-Connector

L-R Straight Run (Support)

① Bridge
③ Distribution Box
④ Jumper
⑤ Bridge Connector
B1 Bridge Width
B2 Bridge Width
L Jumper Length

$L = B1 + B2 - 36"$

Total length of harness required	Jumper
36	36 Oval
42	42 Oval
48	48 Oval
54	54 Oval
60	60 Oval
66	66 Oval
72	72 Oval
78	78 Oval
84	84 Oval
90	60 Oval + 30 Oval + I-Connector
96	60 Oval + 36 Oval + I-Connector
102	64 Oval + 38 Oval + I-Connector
108	64 Oval + 44 Oval + I-Connector

No Power Configuration

This configuration represents a condition where a non-powered beam is positioned between two powered beams configured in the standard recommended, L-L or R-R arrangement. All beams in this scenario are of equal length.

No Power Straight Run (Post)

- 1 Bridge
- 1N Bridge (No Power)
- 2 Post (3"x3")
- 3 Distribution Box
- 4 Jumper
- B1 Bridge Width
- B2 Bridge Width
- L Jumper Length

Total length of harness required	Jumper
66	66 Oval
72	72 Oval
78	78 Oval
84	84 Oval
90	60 Oval + 30 Oval + I-Connector
96	60 Oval + 36 Oval + I-Connector
102	62 Oval + 40 Oval + I-Connector
108	62 Oval + 46 Oval + I-Connector
114	64 Oval + 50 Oval + I-Connector
120	64 Oval + 56 Oval + I-Connector
126	64 Oval + 62 Oval + I-Connector
132	74 Oval + 58 Oval + I-Connector
138	74 Oval + 64 Oval + I-Connector

No Power Straight Run (Support)

- 1 Bridge
- 1N Bridge (No Power)
- 3 Distribution Box
- 4 Jumper
- 5 Bridge Connector
- B1 Bridge Width
- B2 Bridge Width
- L Jumper Length

Total length of harness required	Jumper
60	60 Oval
66	66 Oval
72	72 Oval
78	78 Oval
84	84 Oval
90	60 Oval + 30 Oval + I-Connector
96	60 Oval + 36 Oval + I-Connector
102	62 Oval + 40 Oval + I-Connector
108	62 Oval + 46 Oval + I-Connector
114	64 Oval + 50 Oval + I-Connector
120	64 Oval + 56 Oval + I-Connector
126	64 Oval + 62 Oval + I-Connector
132	74 Oval + 58 Oval + I-Connector

R-N-L Straight Configuration

This configuration represents a condition where a non-powered beam is positioned between two powered beams configured in the R-L arrangement where the distribution boxes are closest to each other. All beams in this scenario are of equal length.

R-N-L Straight Run (Post)

① Bridge
② Post (3"x3")
③ Distribution Box
④ Jumper
L Jumper Length
B1 Bridge Width

$L = B1 + 18$

Beam(R-N-L (Straight Run) (Post))	Total length of harness required	Jumper
36	54	54 Oval
42	60	60 Oval
48	66	66 Oval
54	72	72 Oval
60	78	78 Oval
66	84	84 Oval
72	90	46 Oval + 44 Oval + I-Connector

R-N-L Straight Run (Support)

① Bridge
③ Distribution Box
④ Jumper
⑤ Bridge Connector
L Jumper Length
B1 Bridge Width

$L = B1 + 12$

Beam(R-N-L (Straight Run) (Support))	Total length of harness required	Jumper
36	48	48 Oval
42	54	54 Oval
48	60	60 Oval
54	66	66 Oval
60	72	72 Oval
66	78	78 Oval
72	84	84 Oval

For 90° corner junctions

How to use this table-

- Row 1: Bridge 1 length
- Column 1: Bridge 2 length
- In the Distances Table- Column 2, Row 2 to Column 7 , Row 7: Total length of harnesses required to connect electrics
- In the Recommended Jumpers Table- Column 2, Row 2 to Column 7 , Row 7: Recommended jumpers based on the distances from the distances table.
- Use Bridge 1 and Bridge 2 lengths to match the lengths of the beams being connected. Select the corresponding cell in the grid to determine the total jumper length required for the connection. Use the same method to identify the correct jumper combination from the Recommended Jumpers table.

$L = B1 + B2 - 33$

$L = B1 - 12$

$L = 15$

① Bridge

③ Distribution Box

Ⓜ Mesh Jumper

Ⓑ2 Bridge Width

② Post (3"x3")

④ Jumper

Ⓑ1 Bridge Width

Total length of harness required	Jumper
6	6 Stick
12	12 Oval
15	15 Mesh
39	28 Hybrid + 12 Oval + I-Connector
45	28 Hybrid + 18 Oval + I-Connector
51	28 Hybrid + 24 Oval + I-Connector
57	28 Hybrid + 30 Oval + I-Connector
63	28 Hybrid + 36 Oval + I-Connector
69	28 Hybrid + 42 Oval + I-Connector
75	28 Hybrid + 48 Oval + I-Connector
81	34 Hybrid + 48 Oval + I-Connector
87	40 Hybrid + 48 Oval + I-Connector
93	46 Hybrid + 48 Oval + I-Connector
99	52 Hybrid + 48 Oval + I-Connector
105	58 Hybrid + 48 Oval + I-Connector
111	64 Hybrid + 48 Oval + I-Connector

34

		Distances						
		Bridge 1						
		36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Bridge 2	36	39						
	42	45	51					
	48	51	57	63				
	54	57	63	69	75			
	60	63	69	75	81	87		
	66	69	75	81	87	93	99	
	72	75	81	87	93	99	105	111

35

		Recommended Jumpers						
		Bridge 1						
		36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Bridge 2	36	12 Oval + 15 Mesh + 12 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2						
	42	16 Oval + 15 Mesh + 14 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	18 Oval + 15 Mesh + 18 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2					
	48	18 Oval + 15 Mesh + 18 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	22 Oval + 15 Mesh + 20 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	24 Oval + 15 Mesh + 24 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2				
	54	22 Oval + 15 Mesh + 20 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	24 Oval + 15 Mesh + 24 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	28 Oval + 15 Mesh + 26 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	30 Oval + 15 Mesh + 30 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2			
	60	24 Oval + 15 Mesh + 24 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	26 Oval + 15 Mesh + 24 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	30 Oval + 15 Mesh + 30 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	34 Oval + 15 Mesh + 32 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	36 Oval + 15 Mesh + 36 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2		
	66	28 Oval + 15 Mesh + 26 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	30 Oval + 15 Mesh + 30 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	34 Oval + 15 Mesh + 32 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	36 Oval + 15 Mesh + 36 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	40 Oval + 15 Mesh + 38 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	42 Oval + 15 Mesh + 42 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	
	72	30 Oval + 15 Mesh + 30 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	34 Oval + 15 Mesh + 32 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	36 Oval + 15 Mesh + 36 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	40 Oval + 15 Mesh + 38 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	42 Oval + 15 Mesh + 42 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	46 Oval + 15 Mesh + 44 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2	48 Oval + 15 Mesh + 48 Oval + I-Connec- tor X2

Structural considerations

- ◇ Best practices for Stability and Anchoring-
 - ▶ Minimum run
 - One section with two full size feet or gallery panels
 - ▶ Single Side
 - L-Feet and wall mounts for wall application. Can also use blanks tiles (no electrical) to hide electrics if not needed in other applications.
 - ▶ Double Sided
 - Power consideration
 - Typical application – most economical way is to structure with the power module always at the same end of the beam to minimize jumper cost
 - ▶ Zig-Zag
 - Must have a T-Foot in between sections for stability
 - Dog-bone layout must have T-Foot in the middle in situations where there are more than one beam between 120° posts

for more information, contact Installation Service

toll-free | 1.800.675.4092

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