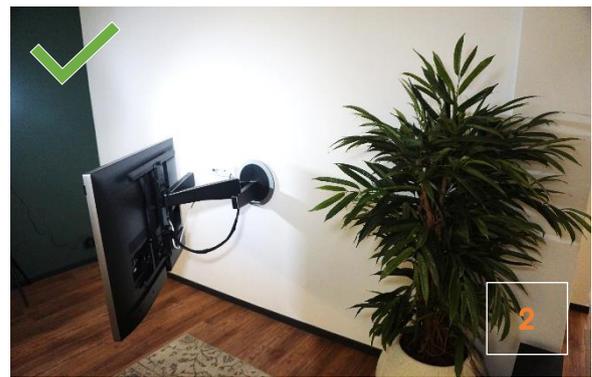When routing the cables, try to minimize the cables going from the wall to the TV. This can be done by:
• Connecting the TV through WiFi instead of a cable
• Using a HDMI switch to swap HDMI ports, or connect all HDMI hardware to the receiver of the stereo.

The Motion(Sound)Mount is designed to house approximately 4 cables, depending on the type of cable.

1: When managing cables, no cables should be visible when the TV is flat against the wall. This is a good indication for proper cable management. When the Motion(Sound)Mount is not able to align itself parallel to the wall, chances are that cables are limiting the movement of the Motion(Sound)Mount.
**2:** In the extended position, cables have a small loop from the cable output to the velcro on the back on the TV interface. Cable bundles can be kept together with velcro strips or cable tubes.

The type of cable can be important as well. The different connectors determine how much space the cable needs behind the connector port. The stiffness of the cable determines the bend radius of the cable and also the amount of force needed to bend the cable. Using thinner cables result in a smoother cable management.

Not all cables are the required length. When possible, fit cables that are close to the required length. This will improve the esthetics and functionality of the cable management. When cables are too short, don't use them! This means the cables are almost always too long. The remnant cable needs to be left somewhere between the connected divide and the TV. There are two options:
• Connecting the cables in the TV and routing the way to the connected device. This will leave the option to place the remnant cable near the device. This device could be in/on top of a cabinet which gives the option to deposit the remnant cable behind or under the cabinet.
• Routing the cables from the connected device to the TV. This means all cables must be routed behind the TV.

When it is clear which cable goes where, it has to become clear how the cable goes from one interface to another. Prevent the bundling of cables. This will result in a lump of cables which is not very easily hidden and has a greater chance of limiting the movement of the Motion(Sound)Mount. The MotionMount has cable routing and management options which can be used.
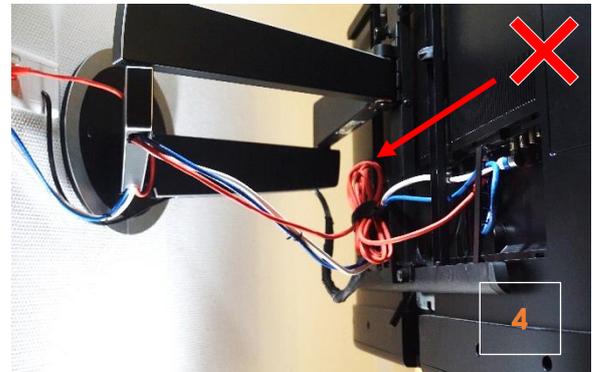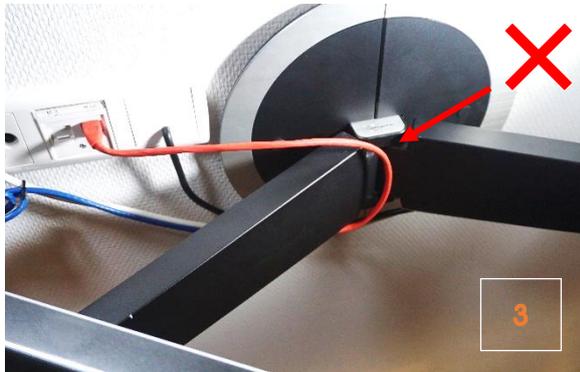
3: When routing the cables, make sure the arms are not obstructed anywhere. Do not let the cables cross the arms (red cable), but keep the cable below the arms (blue cable). Do not let the cables come between the arms and the wall plate.

4: Cables should be routed through the velcro at the back of the TV interface. Do not pack/stack cables here. When the Motion(Sound)Mount goes back to the wall, this bundle could affect the position of the Motion(Sound)Mount.
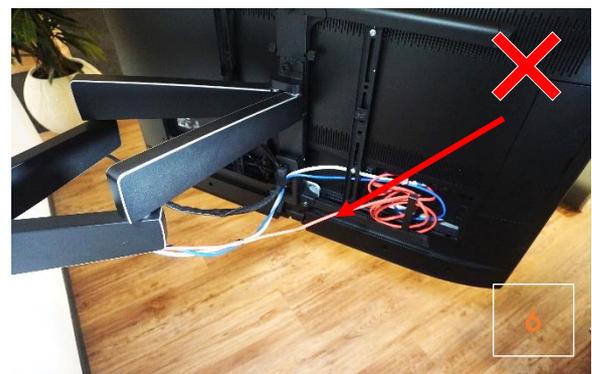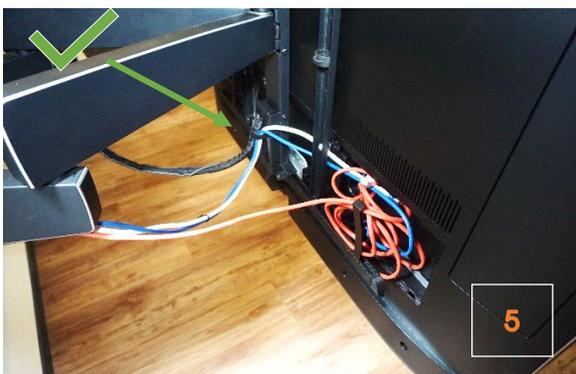
5: Do not route cables directly from the arm to the connector position at the back of the TV. Route cables through the velcro before routing them to the connector (blue cable is correct example).

6: Cables which go from the arm directly to the connector on the TV tent to be too short (red cable is an incorrect example). Routing them through the velcro makes sure the cables always have the right length.

7: Do not cluster the cables like a bundle behind the TV. Spread the cables across the cable fingers in the TV interface. (like the bundle in picture, but on a different location)

The TV interface of the Motion(Sound)Mount is fixed to the back of the TV. This side will not be seen and is there for suitable for hiding the remnant cable. The down side is that the back side of the TV is limited to how much remnant cables can be routed here.

• The Motion(Sound)Mount comes with cable clips on the back of the TV interface. These can be used to hold the remnant cable in its place behind the TV.

• In addition to the Velcro bands can be used, these can be used instead of zip-ties. Zip ties can only be used once and there is a big chance the zip-ties are tighten too much. Tightening the zip ties too much can cause damage to the cables. Using velcro bands prevents damage to cables and are easily re-used when repositioning is required.

• As a replacement or addition to the velcro bands, depending on the cables, cable sleeves can be used. These cover up the entire bundle of cables and keep them together. Depending on the cable (stiff cable, or a larger number of cables) no velcro bands or zip ties are required. Aesthetically the cable sleeves offer the best solution.