



## OWNER'S MANUAL FOR WIRE MANAGEMENT TOOLS:

*Cable Trestles, Wall Trestles, Triads, Cable Spreaders and Low Dielectric Absorption Tape*

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### 1. CONCEPT AND DESIGN

The first instinct of any audiophile who wants a nice-looking system is to neatly bundle that mess of wires behind their equipment. DON'T DO IT! Bundling hurts the good sound of those cables you paid all that money for. Every wire in a bundle has a field around it (even shielded wires) that induces currents in all its neighbors, currents that distort the music waveforms in signal wires, add jitter to digital data wires, and introduce unwanted noise to power wires.

Don't despair: correct wire management—and properly designed wire management cable supports—can help rather than hinder good sound. The following four simple rules tell you how:

- Don't run wires—speaker cables, ICs or power cords—close and parallel to each other for more than a few inches; they'll "talk" to each other, causing muddy, smeared, edgy sound. To avoid sonic degradation, keep parallel wires separated by at least 6" wherever possible.
- Try not to run any wires near plastic (or ungrounded metal) surfaces, e.g. artificial fiber rugs or curtains, plastic tiles, linoleum, laminate wood floors, plastic moldings/wallpaper, urethane varnished floors, etc. If possible, keep wires at least 8" from artificial fiber rugs, plastic, and/or ungrounded metal of any significant mass. Artificial fibers and plastics are invariably terrible-sounding dielectrics; ungrounded metal invariably acts as an antenna for radio frequency interference.
- Avoid using plastic cable ties, plastic sheathing, plastic braid, or plastic conduit to hold, support or protect wires. Instead, use good sounding, low dielectric absorption insulating materials like string (cotton or silk), thin polypropylene tape with all-organic adhesive, or thin wood (preferably maple) to hang/support wires. Even for good sounding insulation materials, less mass near the supported wire is better.
- Non-parallel wires—that is, those crossing at angles of 45 degrees or more--don't need to be separated: they can even touch at the crossing point without sonic harm.

The five Mapleshade wire management tools covered in this manual will help you to arrive at neat, good-sounding wire layouts that implement these four rules, whether using standard audiophile garden hose cables or Mapleshade's better-sounding thin wires.

### 2. INSTALLING MAPLE CABLE TRESTLES

Our cable trestles are stable on both hard floors and rugs. To assemble, simply push the cross bar through the hole in the upright and then press the upright into the hole in the base.

To attach round wires to the crossbars, slip one of the supplied rubber bands over the end of the crossbar, lay the wire to the outside of the rubber band, pull the rubber band up and over the wire, then down and over the outer end of the crossbar.

Mapleshade sheathed ribbon interconnects, sheathed AC power cords and Omega Mikro Planar (ribbon) speaker cables are light enough and flexible enough that there is usually no need to attach them to crossbars. Should you wish to attach them, we recommend using a short piece of our Low Dielectric Absorption Tape to tape the sheath (or speaker cable outer mesh) to the crossbar. Use only the smallest possible corner of the tape piece to stick to the sheath; that will make it much easier to remove the tape should you want to move the wire.

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### 3. INSTALLING WALL TRESTLES

Assemble the wall trestles by pressing the crossbars into the holes on the trestle. The trestle itself has a keyhole slot on the back that makes it suitable for hanging from nails, screws or picture hooks in the wall.

To attach round or ribbon wires, proceed as per Floor Trestle instructions.

### 4. INSTALLING TRIADS

If you find the Triads are not stable enough, then install the locking screw/washer/nut we've provided, as follows:

- Set up the Triad tripod on a table with the three dowels fully spread. Set the collar ring about 1/2" below the top of the dowels.
- From above, push the screw down through the gap between the three dowels. It will be easier if you bring the dowel in a little from the fully spread position.
- Now, spreading the dowels apart as far as possible with one hand, turn the tripod upside down and slip the washer over the end of the screw that is sticking up. You will probably have to tilt the washer 45 degrees or so to get it to slip onto the screw.
- Still holding the dowels apart with one hand, use the other hand to thread the nut onto the screw with one or two turns. Once the nut is threaded, level the washer between the three legs—you can pry it level with a screwdriver. Then use a Philips screwdriver to tighten the screw while holding the nut with your fingers. You don't have to tighten the screw very hard. Once you have about 1/4" of screw showing through the nut, you're done.

### 5. INSTALLING CABLE SPREADERS

Cable Spreaders are designed to be light enough to not affect even our lightest and thinnest wires—Clearview Digitals, Clearview Ribbon Interconnects and Omega Mikro Planar Interconnects and Planar Speaker Cables. At the same time, they are strong enough to be used with conventional thick interconnects and speaker cables.

Simply spread the "jaws" at each end to clip onto the wires being separated.

### 5. USING LOW DIELECTRIC ABSORPTION (LDA) TAPE

LDA Tape is very useful for attaching wires to—or hanging them from—the back of bookshelves, equipment racks, entertainment centers or loudspeakers. The tape can be used to keep wires off the floor or to separate them, particularly when they are behind racks or loudspeakers. When attaching the LDA Tape to Clearview or Omega Mikro sheathed interconnects or cables, press just a corner of the tape onto the sheathing in order to make later removal easier.

If you need to clean up tape adhesive residues after removing the tape, use "Goo Gone" as a gentle, non-damaging solvent for any tape adhesive.