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(54) **HINGED CABLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

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ABSTRACT

Techniques for cable management are disclosed. In some embodiments, an apparatus for managing cables comprises a base for securing the apparatus to another object and a finger for supporting a plurality of cables. The finger and the base are coupled through an interlocking mechanism providing a fixed arrangement and a pivoting arrangement such that pivoting is prevented between the finger and the base in the fixed arrangement and enabled between the finger and the base in the pivoting arrangement. The pivoting arrangement allows for support to be maintained for the plurality of cables while the finger is pivoted in relation to the base. The apparatus may further comprise a detent that provides resistance to prevent unintentional transitions between the fixed arrangement and the pivoting arrangement.

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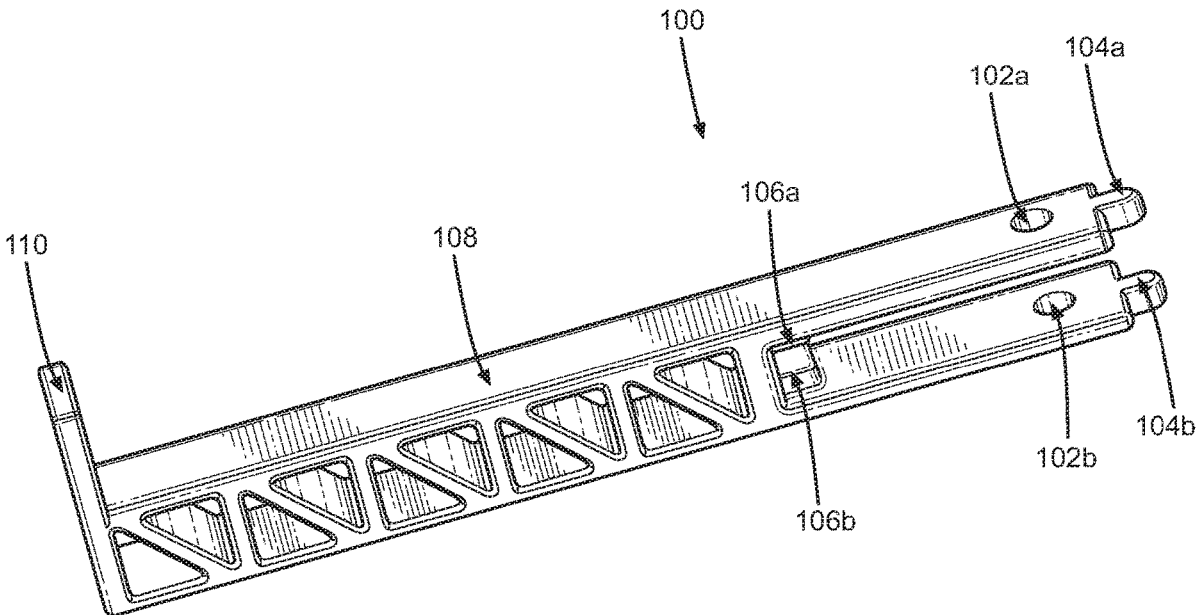
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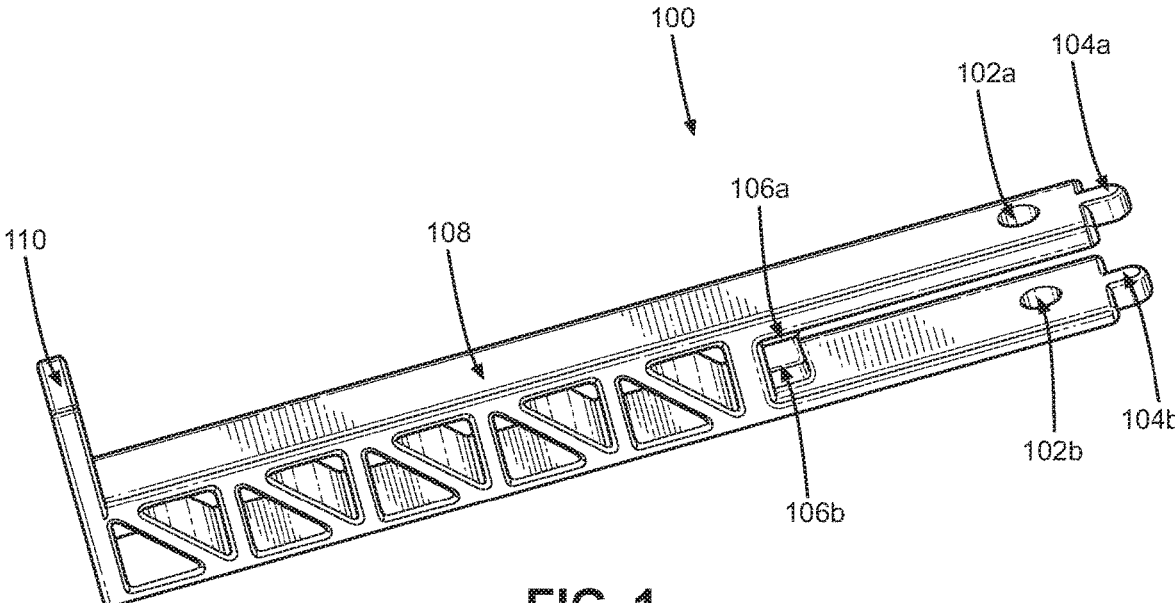


FIG. 1

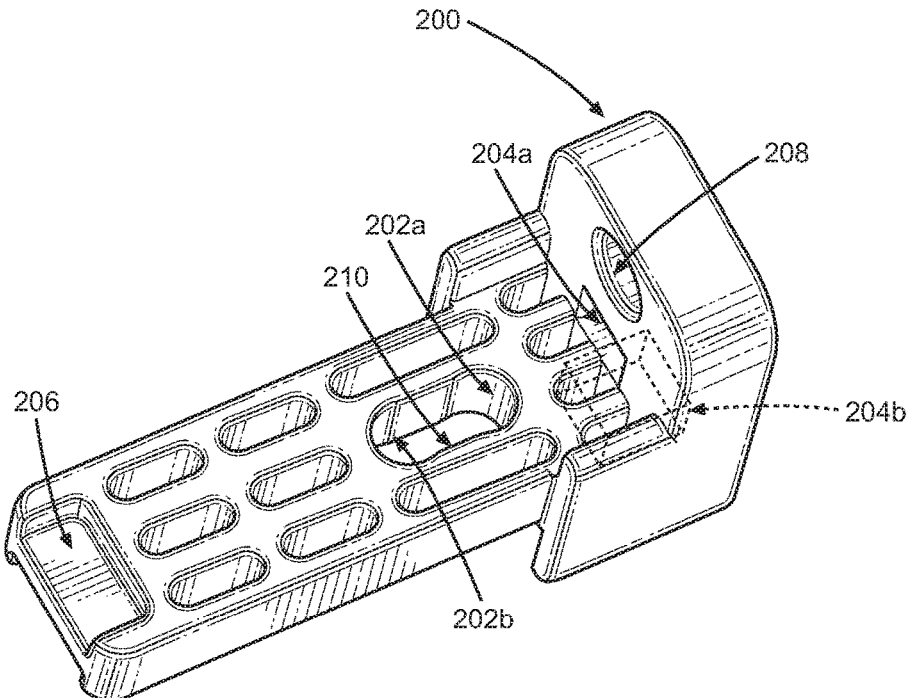


FIG. 2

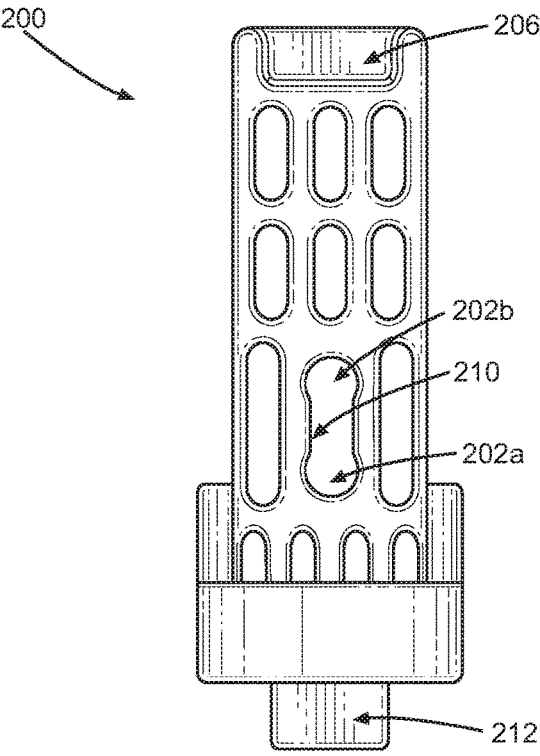


FIG. 3

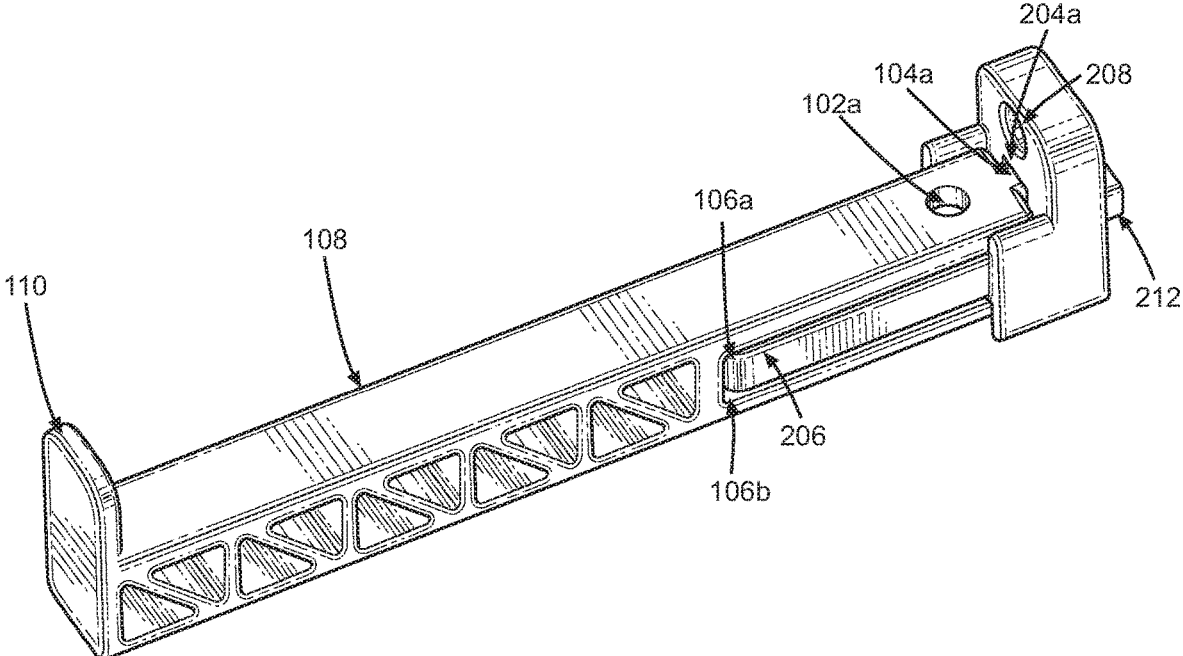


FIG. 4

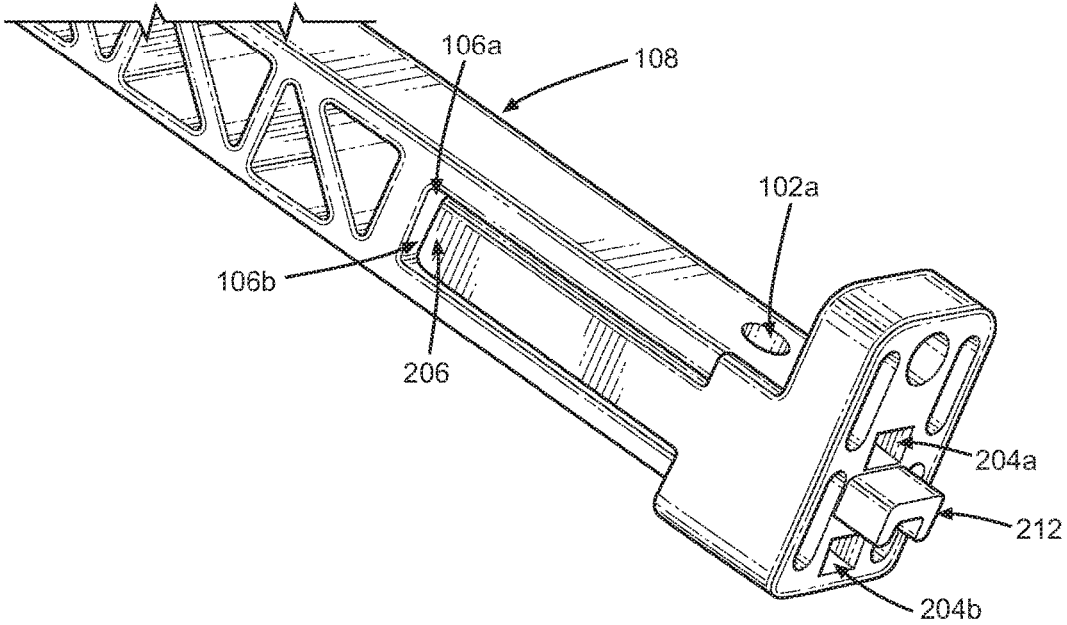


FIG. 5

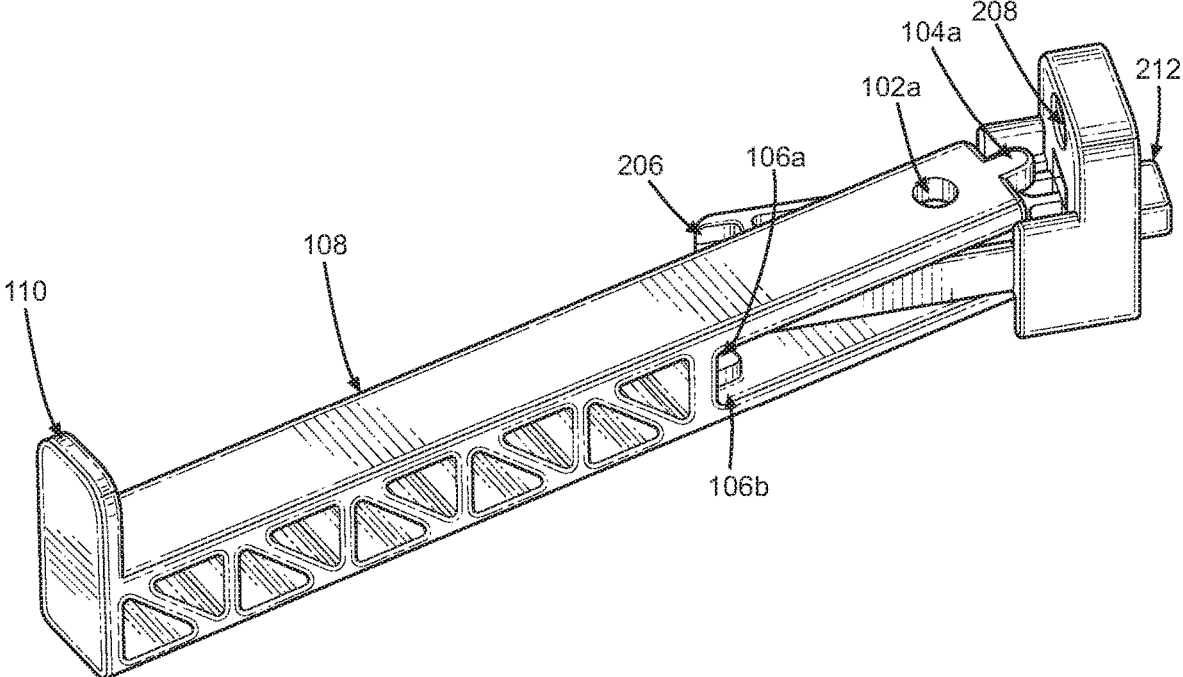


FIG. 6

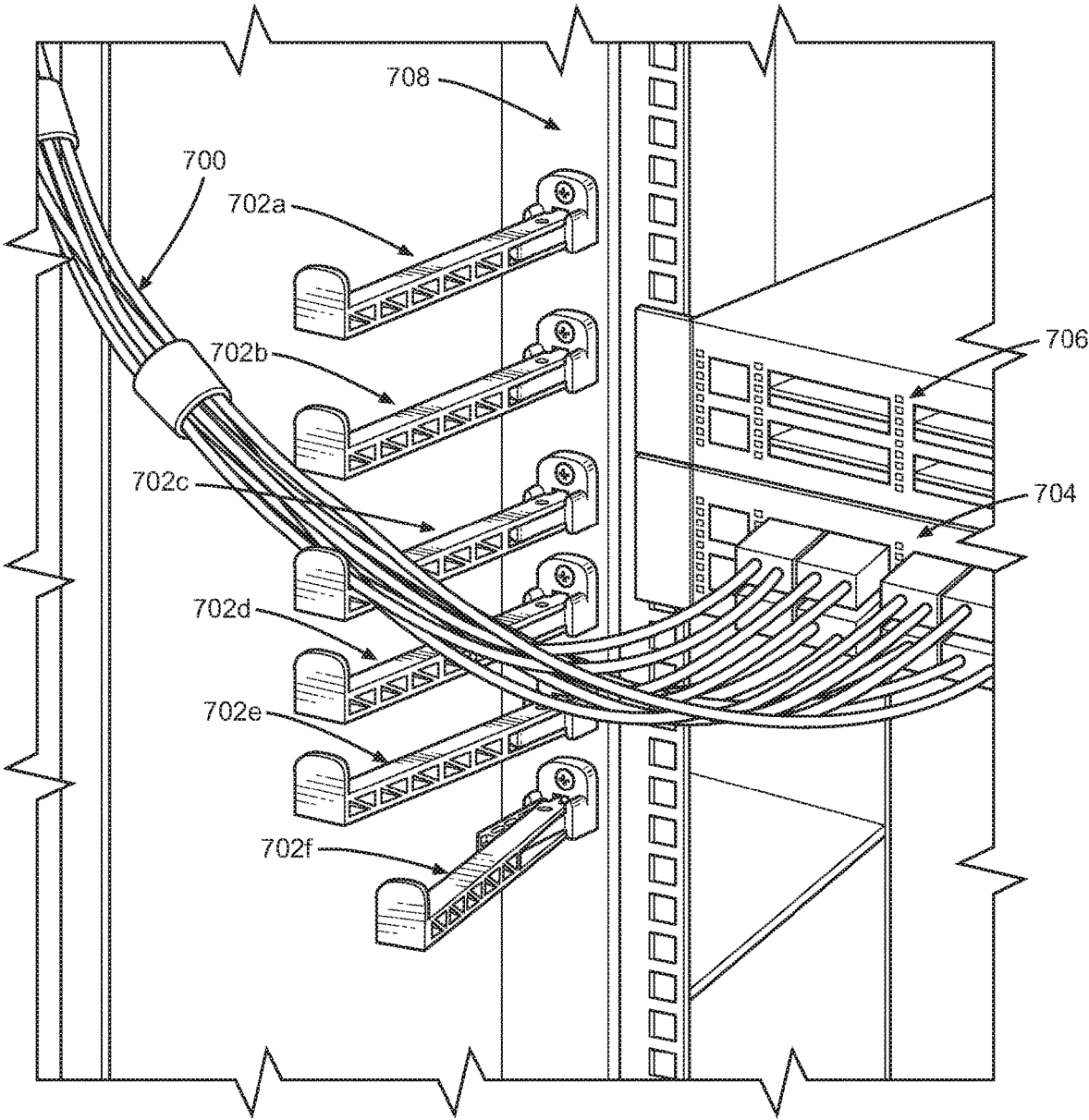


FIG. 7

HINGED CABLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure relates to cable management systems. In particular, the present disclosure relates to a multi-position cable management apparatus that may be transitioned between a rigid fixed arrangement and a movable pivoting arrangement.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Information technology (IT) infrastructures generally include a vast array of cables to power and communicatively couple various hardware components. For example, an integrated network hardware rack often contains a significant number of cables that connect hardware modules mounted to the rack. Without proper care, cables may become tangled or otherwise difficult to manage. A large entanglement of cables may lead to other problems, such as difficulty performing maintenance operations on the hardware components, restricted cable mobility, unintended cable disconnections, and inadvertent cable swapping.

[0003] One approach to managing cables involves cable labeling. According to this approach, labels are affixed or integrated directly into the cables. In some cases, cables may be color-coded by attributes. While this approach may reduce the risk of misidentifying cables, it does not prevent cables from becoming tangled, which may lead to various problems as previously mentioned.

[0004] Another approach to managing cables is to use cable ladders or cable baskets during cable installation. Cable ladders and baskets are mechanical aids that provide rigid structural support for cables. While these fixed structures help prevent unwanted cable entanglement, these solutions come at the cost of flexibility. In particular, the rigid structure of the aids and positioning of the cables may be difficult to navigate around during service operations.

[0005] The approaches described in this section are approaches that could be pursued, but not necessarily approaches that have been previously conceived or pursued. Therefore, unless otherwise indicated, it should not be assumed that any of the approaches described in this section qualify as prior art merely by virtue of their inclusion in this section.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] The embodiments are illustrated by way of example and not by way of limitation in the figures of the accompanying drawings. It should be noted that references to “an” or “one” embodiment in this disclosure are not necessarily to the same embodiment, and they mean at least one. In the drawings:

[0007] FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of a finger for a cable management system in accordance with some embodiments.

[0008] FIG. 2 illustrates an example perspective view of a base for a cable management system in accordance with some embodiments;

[0009] FIG. 3 illustrates an example top view of a base for a cable management system in accordance with some embodiments;

[0010] FIG. 4 illustrates an example perspective view of a cable management system in a fixed arrangement in accordance with some embodiments;

[0011] FIG. 5 illustrates another example perspective view of a cable management system in a fixed arrangement in accordance with some embodiments;

[0012] FIG. 6 illustrates a perspective view of a cable management system in a pivoting arrangement in accordance with some embodiments; and

[0013] FIG. 7 illustrates a stacked set of cable management assemblies mounted to an integrated network hardware rack in accordance with some embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0014] In the following description, for the purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding. One or more embodiments may be practiced without these specific details. Features described in one embodiment may be combined with features described in a different embodiment. In some examples, well-known structures and devices are described with reference to a block diagram form in order to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the present invention.

[0015] 1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

[0016] 2. CABLE SUPPORT STRUCTURES AND INTERLOCKING FEATURES

[0017] 3. BASE STRUCTURE AND HINGED SOCKET FEATURES

[0018] 4. FIXED AND PIVOTING ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CABLE MANAGEMENT ASSEMBLY

[0019] 5. HARDWARE RACK INTEGRATION

[0020] 6. MISCELLANEOUS; EXTENSIONS

[0021] 1. General Overview

[0022] Techniques for providing a hinged cable management system are described herein. In some embodiments, the cable management system comprises a multi-position cable management assembly, which may be transitioned between different arrangements, including a fixed arrangement and a pivoting arrangement. In the fixed arrangement, the cable management assembly may be prevented from pivoting. In the pivoting arrangement, the cable management assembly may be rotated relative to a fixed base. In both arrangements, the multi-position cable management assembly may provide cable support to facilitate routing and positioning a plurality of cables.

[0023] Different arrangements provide flexibility by allowing a cable support structure to be positioned in a way that is optimized for different functions. For example, the cable management assembly may be arranged in a primary position to optimize function and cable support during normal deployed use. In some cases, the primary position may result in cables and/or the cable support structure preventing ease of access to one or more hardware components, such as server modules or rack slots. To optimize installation and service operations, the cable management assembly may be pivoted from the primary position to a secondary position such that the cable support assembly is moved away from a service area, thereby facilitating access.

[0024] In some embodiments, the cable management system comprises a fixed base for securing the apparatus to another object, such as an integrated network hardware rack. and a finger for supporting a plurality of cables. The finger and the fixed base may be coupled through an interlocking mechanism such that pivoting is prevented between the finger and the base in the fixed arrangement and enabled between the finger and the base in the pivoting arrangement.

The pivoting arrangement may allow for support to be maintained for the plurality of cables while the finger is pivoted in relation to the base.

[0025] In some embodiments, transitions between the fixed and pivoting arrangements are controlled by an integral detent mechanism. The detent mechanism provides mechanical resistance such that unintentional transitions between the different arrangements of the cable management assembly are prevented. The detent mechanism may be configured such that the mechanical resistance may be bypassed or overcome when a transition is clearly intended, such as when a threshold amount of force is applied. In some embodiments, the detent mechanism may allow transitions to occur without the use of external tools. For example, the detent mechanism may provide resistance to prevent a pin from transitioning between two sockets unless the pin is pulled with a sufficient amount of force. The detent mechanism may thus mitigate unintended transitions while allowing service operators to efficiently switch the cable management assembly between the different arrangements through simple manual manipulation without the need for screwdrivers or other tools.

[0026] In some embodiments, the cable management system comprises a plurality of socket features. The socket features may include two or more partial cylinders connected by a channel that allows a pin feature to transition between different hinge sockets. The detent mechanism may be integrated into or affixed to the channel to provide resistance during transition of the pin from one socket to the other. A user may pull with a threshold amount of force to overcome the detent and move the pin between sockets.

[0027] In some embodiments, the socket features include two hinged sockets for transitioning the cable management system between the fixed arrangement and the pivoting arrangement. In the fixed arrangement, a pin may be coaxial a first hinge socket such that a set of base and finger features are engaged, thereby acting as multiple fixed points to positively capture the finger and stop any pivoting between finger and base. In the pivoting arrangement, the pin may be coaxial with a second hinge socket such that none of the base and finger features are engaged. Since there are no other features engaged, the finger is able to freely rotate around the hinge socket. There may be features added to finger or base that limit pivoting travel.

[0028] One or more embodiments described in this Specification and/or recited in the claims may not be included in this General Overview section.

[0029] 2. Cable Support Structures and Interlocking Features

[0030] FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of finger 100 for a cable management assembly in accordance with some embodiments. Finger 100 comprises a plurality of cable support features, including cable support bar 108 and support tab 110. Cable support bar 108 is a mechanical aid with an elongated, rectangular shape for supporting one or more cables. Cable support bar 108 allows cables to be positioned across a substantially horizontal plane to prevent entanglement with wires that may be above or below the plane. Cable support bar 108 may further facilitate the transition from a vertical to horizontal trajectory for one or more cables.

[0031] While cable support bar 108 is depicted as having an elongated, rectangular shape, the shape and design of cable support bar 108 may vary from implementation to implementation. For example, cable support bar 108 may

instead include grooves, notches, or curves instead of being a flat surface. Additionally or alternatively, cable support bar 108 may include clasps or ties to secure cables. Similarly, the shape and design of other elements of finger 100 and the cable management system described herein may vary from implementation to implementation.

[0032] Support tab 110 is located at one end of finger 100 adjacent to cable support bar 108. Support tab 110 rises above cable support bar 108 to help prevent resting cables from inadvertently sliding off finger 100 and losing contact with cable support bar 108. The shape and height of support tab 110 may vary from implementation to implementation.

[0033] Support tab 110 further comprises a set of features for coupling to a base structure of the cable support system via an interlocking mechanism. The set of features include pin locating features 102a and 102b, interlocking features 104a and 104b, and interlocking features 106a and 106b. The interlocking mechanism allows finger 100 to be transitioned between a fixed arrangement and a pivoting arrangement, as described in further detail in Section 4, titled "Fixed and Pivoting Arrangements of the Cable Management System".

[0034] Pin locating features 102a and 102b are a set of cylindrical holes configured to secure and align a pin (not shown) with integral features on a base structure. In a resting state, the pin may be threaded or otherwise positioned through both pin locating features 102a and 102b. The pin may include a pull mechanism whereby a user may pull up on the pin until one end of the pin is no longer located within one of pin locating features 102a or 102b. The catch mechanism may prevent the pin from being pulled out of the other pin locating feature. The catch mechanism may help prevent the pin from a user inadvertently pulling the pin completely out of both cylindrical holes. The pin and catch mechanism may include a spring, hydraulic resistance feature, and/or other mechanisms such that the pin reverts to its resting state when the user stops pulling on the pin. In other embodiments, the pin feature may be substantially fixed in place between pin locating features 102a and 102b such that the pin remains threaded or otherwise positioned through both pin locating features 102a and 102b, even during transitions between the fixed arrangement and the pivoting arrangement.

[0035] Pin locating features 102a and 102b, as illustrated, are fixed holes allowing for a pin that is a separate piece of assembly to be positioned and aligned. In other embodiments, the pin may be an integral piece of the assembly. For example, the pin may be an integral cylinder that is part of the finger. Stated another way, the pin may be manufactured directly into the finger, such as through a molding process.

[0036] Interlocking features 104a, 104b, 106a, and 106b fit into related integral features on a base structure when in a fixed arrangement, as described in further detail below. Interlocking features 104a and 104b are protrusions on the opposite end of finger 100 from support tab 110, with one extending from the end of cable support bar 108 and the other extending from the underside of finger 100. Interlocking features 104a and 104b may snap or otherwise fit into corresponding receiving features on a base structure. Interlocking features 106a and 106b are tabs on the interior of finger 100

[0037] Interlocking features 104a, 104b, 106a, and 106b provide four points used to positively capture finger 100 and stop any pivoting between finger 100 and a base structure.

The four interlocking features allows for the resistance to be distributed across multiple points. In other embodiments, additional or fewer interlocking features may be used. Further, the location and shapes of the interlocking features may vary from implementation to implementation. For example, one or more of these features may be integrated into a base structure instead of finger 100.

[0038] In some embodiments, finger 100 is created through a molding and/or three-dimensional (3D) printing process. For example, a 3D printing or injection molding process may create finger 100 using plastic or a set of plastic composites. Additionally or alternatively, other materials may be used, such as metal, glass, rubber, silicone, and/or other polymers. The manufacturing and composition of finger 100 and other components of the cable management system described herein may vary from implementation to implementation.

[0039] 3. Base Structure and Hinged Socket Features

[0040] FIG. 2 illustrates an example perspective view of base 200 for a cable management system in accordance with some embodiments. Base 200 is configured to couple to finger 100 through an interlocking mechanism. On finger 100, the interlocking mechanism includes pin features 102a, 102b, and interlocking features 104a, 104b, 106a, and 106b, as previously described. Base 200 comprises corresponding integral features, including sockets 202a and 202b, and interlocking features 204a, 204b, and 206.

[0041] Sockets 202a and 202b are hinge sockets that are slightly larger in diameter than a pin. As described in further detail below, the pin is coaxial with socket 202a in the fixed arrangement and socket 202b in the pivoting arrangement. As can be seen, sockets 202a and 202b are partial cylinders that are connected by a channel allowing the pin feature to transition between sockets 202a and 202b.

[0042] The channel between sockets 202a and 202b includes detent 210, which provides some resistance during the transition of the pin from socket 202a to socket 202b. Detent 210 curves slightly outward into the channel to generate enough resistance to prevent pin from moving between sockets 202a and 202b unless acted upon by a threshold amount of external force. The threshold amount of force may vary depending upon the size of detent 210, which may vary from implementation to implementation. Detent 210 may allow some flex to facilitate the transition when a user is pulling on the pin.

[0043] In other embodiments, the channel between sockets 202a and 202b may be completely closed off, acting as a detent. In this case, the detent may be overcome by pulling up on the pin until it clears the detent. The pin may then be released to reengage with either socket 202a or 202b. As previously mentioned, a spring, hydraulic, or similar mechanism may be provided to reengage the spring upon release.

[0044] Base 200 further comprises mounting feature 208, which is a cylindrical hole for affixing base 200 to another object, such as an integrated network hardware rack. Mounting feature 208 may be aligned with a corresponding feature on the rack and other object. A screw or other fastening device may then be used to secure base 200 to the object. Once fastened, base 200 stays in a fixed, rigid position. Finger 100 may rotate relative to base 200 along a substantially horizontal plane when in the pivoting arrangement, as discussed further below.

[0045] FIG. 3 illustrates an example top view of a base for a cable management system in accordance with some

embodiments. From the top view, socket 202a, socket 202b, interlocking feature 206, and detent 210 can be seen. Further, alignment feature 212 may also be seen, which is a rectangular protrusion configured to fit into slots on standard network racks. Alignment feature 212 helps to secure and ensure proper alignment with a hardware rack frame during installation. In other embodiments, alignment feature 212 may be omitted or shaped differently to facilitate affixing base 200 to other objects.

[0046] Base 200 may be created through a molding and/or three-dimensional (3D) printing process, similar to finger 100. For example, a 3D printing or injection molding process may create base 200 using plastic or a set of plastic composites. Additionally or alternatively, other materials may be used, such as metal, glass, rubber, silicone, and/or other polymers. The manufacturing and composition of base 200 may vary from implementation to implementation.

[0047] 4. Fixed and Pivoting Arrangements of the Cable Management Assembly

[0048] In some embodiments, finger 100 is coupled to base 200 via an interlocking mechanism which, as previously described, may include a pin, pin locating features 102a and 102b, sockets 202a and 202b, and interlocking features 104a, 104b, 106a, 106b, 204a, 204b, and 206. The interlocking mechanism allows finger 100, when coupled to base 200, to be transitioned between a fixed arrangement and a pivoting arrangement. In the fixed arrangement, finger 100 maintains a fixed position and is prevented from rotating relative to base 200. In the pivoting arrangement, finger 100 may freely rotate relative to base 200.

[0049] FIG. 4 illustrates an example perspective view of a cable management system in a fixed arrangement in accordance with some embodiments. In the fixed arrangement, pin locating features 102a and 102b are located directly above and below socket 202a such that a pin (not shown) is coaxial with socket 202a. Further, interlocking features 104a, 104b, 106a, and 106b on finger 100 are engaged with interlocking features 204a, 204b, and 206, respectively, on base 200. The pin/socket engagement combined with the engagement of the interlocking features act as multiple fixed points to positively capture finger 100 and stop any pivoting between finger 100 and base 200. Thus, the cable management system maintains a rigid, fixed support for cables in this arrangement.

[0050] FIG. 5 illustrates another example perspective view of a cable management system in a fixed arrangement in accordance with some embodiments. Interlocking features 104a and 104b, at the end of finger 100, fit into interlocking features 204a and 204b on base 200. Interlocking features 106a and 106b engage with the top and bottom of interlocking feature 206. Base 200 may be secured to another object, such as the frame of a network rack, via mounting feature 208 and alignment feature 212.

[0051] In the fixed arrangement, detent 210 provides resistance to prevent the pin from inadvertently transitioning between socket 202a and socket 202b. In the fixed arrangement, detent 210 helps ensure that corresponding interlocking features on finger 100 and base 200 remain engaged to prevent pivoting. Thus, the cable management assembly may maintain a fixed, rigid structure to provide structural support for a set of cables.

[0052] In some embodiments, the cable management assembly may be transitioned from the fixed arrangement to the pivoting arrangement by applying enough force to

overcome the resistance provided by detent **210**. For example, a user may grip finger **100** and pull away from base **200** with sufficient force such that the pin moves from socket **202a** to socket **202b**. When a threshold amount of force is applied, detent **210** may flex enough for the pin to transition between sockets **102a** and **102b**. In other embodiments, a user may pull on the head of a pin to disengage the pin from the first socket and initiate the transition process. The user may then grip and pull finger **100** in a direction away from base **200** until the pin is aligned with socket **202b**. The user may then release the pin such that the pin engages with socket **202b**.

[0053] Moving the pin such that it is engaged and coaxial with socket **202b** places the cable management system in the pivoting arrangement. FIG. **6** illustrates a perspective view of a cable management system in a pivoting arrangement in accordance with some embodiments. In the pivoting arrangement, interlocking features **104a** and **104b** are no longer engaged with corresponding interlocking features **204a** and **204b** on base **200**. Interlocking features **106a** and **106b** also do not engage with interlocking feature **206**. As a result, finger **100** may freely rotate around hinge socket **202b**.

[0054] In some embodiments, finger **100** pivots along a substantially horizontal plane. Cable support may be maintained while pivoting along the horizontal plane to maintain structural support for the cables at the same level. Users may pivot finger **100** to a more optimal location without losing the mechanical support provided by cable support bar **108** and support tab **110**.

[0055] In some embodiments, finger **100** and/or base **200** may include additional features (not shown) to limit pivoting travel. For example, finger **100** and base **200** may include additional interlocking features that engage when the finger is rotated more than a threshold angle. Once engaged, these features may prevent continued rotation in the direction that finger **100** was being pivoted.

[0056] When in the pivoting arrangement, finger **100** may be transitioned back by moving pin from socket **202b** to socket **202a**. For example, finger **100** may be pushed toward base **200** with sufficient force to overcome the resistance of detent **210**. As another example, a user may pull up on the pin until no longer engaged with socket **202b** and push on finger **100** until the pin is aligned with socket **202a**. The user may then release the pin to engage the pin with **202a**, placing finger **100** in the fixed arrangement.

[0057] In some embodiments, finger **100** may support fixed arrangements at multiple angles. For example, a user may pivot finger **100** with respect to base **200** while in the pivoting arrangement. The user may then transition to the fixed arrangement at the desired angle to reengage the interlocking features and prevent further pivoting. If the optimal cable support angle changes for a given function, the user may transition back to the pivoting arrangement and repeat the process until the newly desired angle is achieved.

[0058] In the examples above, base **200** included two hinge socket locations and finger **100** is configured to support a single pin through a fixed hole. In other embodiments, finger **100** may include the two hinge socket locations rather than base **200**, and base **200** may include the pin alignment features. The interlocking features may also be shifted to support the reverse arrangement. For example, interlocking features **104a**, **104b**, **106a**, and **106b** may be shifted to base **200** in the reverse direction, and interlocking

features **204a**, **204b**, and **206** may be integrated into finger **100**. As previously noted, the design, shape, and location of the interlocking features may vary from implementation to implementation.

[0059] 5. Hardware Rack Integration

[0060] In some embodiments, the cable management system includes a plurality of finger-base pairings. The pairings may be stacked or otherwise arranged to provide support at various vertical and/or horizontal levels. A plurality of pairings may be useful to provide mechanical aid for various hardware modules in integrated network hardware racks.

[0061] FIG. **7** illustrates a stacked set of cable management assemblies mounted to an integrated network hardware assembly in accordance with some embodiments. The stacked set of cable management assemblies include cable assemblies **702a-f**, which are secured to rack frame **708**. Cables **700** are supported by cable assembly **702c** in their transition from a vertical trajectory to a horizontal trajectory. Cables **700** are coupled to hardware module **704**, which is coupled to a slot within the integrated hardware rack.

[0062] Cable assemblies **702a-f** provide mechanical aid for different slots in the hardware rack. For example, cable assembly **702b** provides support for hardware module **706**, although no cables are currently depicted. Similarly, cable assembly **702a**, **702d**, **702e**, and **702f** are configured to provide cable support for hardware modules once installed at other corresponding slots in the rack. As can be seen, different cable assemblies provide support at different vertical levels along different horizontal planes.

[0063] Cables assemblies **702a-f** may be individually transitioned between the fixed arrangement to the pivoting arrangement. In view illustrated in FIG. **7**, cable assemblies **702a-e** are in the fixed arrangement and cable assembly **702f** is in the pivoting arrangement. However, any combination of cable assemblies may be placed in the fixed arrangement and/or pivoting arrangement. The pivoting arrangement may facilitate access to hardware modules, such as hardware modules **704** and **706**, and/or other components of the hardware rack during service operations.

[0064] 6. Miscellaneous; Extensions

[0065] Any combination of the features and functionalities described herein may be used in accordance with one or more embodiments. In the foregoing specification, embodiments have been described with reference to numerous specific details that may vary from implementation to implementation. The specification and drawings are, accordingly, to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense. The sole and exclusive indicator of the scope of the invention, and what is intended by the applicants to be the scope of the invention, is the literal and equivalent scope of the set of claims that issue from this application, in the specific form in which such claims issue, including any subsequent correction.

1. An apparatus for managing cables, the apparatus comprising: a base for securing the apparatus to another object and a finger for supporting a plurality of cables; wherein the base and the finger are coupled through an interlocking mechanism providing a fixed arrangement and a pivoting arrangement such that pivoting is prevented between the finger and the base in the fixed arrangement and enabled between the finger and the base in the pivoting arrangement; wherein the pivoting arrangement allows for support to be maintained for the plurality of cables while the finger is pivoted in relation to the base.

2. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the interlocking mechanism comprises a detent that provides resistance to prevent unintentional transitions between the fixed arrangement and the pivoting arrangement.

3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the detent is located between two sockets in the interlocking mechanism and prevents a pin from sliding between the two sockets unless the pin is pulled with a threshold amount of force..

4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the interlocking mechanism comprises a first interlocking feature on the base that engages with a second interlocking feature on the finger in the fixed arrangement to prevent pivoting; wherein the first interlocking feature is not engaged with the second interlocking feature in the pivoting arrangement.

5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein in the pivoting arrangement, the finger is pivotable along a substantially horizontal plane.

6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the interlocking mechanism comprises a pin and a plurality of hinge sockets including a first hinge socket and a second hinge socket; wherein the pin is coaxial with the first hinge socket in the fixed arrangement;

wherein the pin is coaxial with the second hinge socket in the pivoting arrangement.

7. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the first hinge socket and the second hinge socket are part of the base.

8. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the first hinge socket and the second hinge socket are part of the finger.

9. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the finger includes a fixed hole for aligning and securing the pin.

10. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the pin is an integrated cylinder that is part of the finger.

11. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the base is one of a plurality of bases and the finger is one of a plurality of fingers; wherein each finger in the plurality of fingers is configured to support a different set of cables at different respective heights and interlock with different respective bases in the plurality of bases.

12. An apparatus comprising: a support to facilitate positioning a plurality of cables; a means for transitioning the support between a fixed arrangement and a pivoting arrangement such that the support is prevented from pivoting in the fixed arrangement and the support is rotatable in the pivoting arrangement while maintaining contact with the plurality of cables.

13. The apparatus of claim 12, further comprising means for providing resistance to prevent unintentional transitions between the fixed arrangement and the pivoting arrangement.

14. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the means for transitioning between the fixed arrangement and the pivoting arrangement comprises means for transitioning the support between a first socket and a second socket.

15. The apparatus of claim 12, further comprising a pin that is coaxial with the first socket in the fixed arrangement and coaxial with the second socket in the pivoting arrangement.

16. The apparatus of claim 12, further comprising means for locking the support in the fixed arrangement using a pin such that transitioning to the pivoting arrangement is prevented unless the pin is pulled with a threshold amount of force.

17. A method comprising:

supporting a plurality of cables that are coupled to a multi-cable system with a cable management assembly that includes a finger and a base coupled via an interlocking mechanism;

transitioning the cable management assembly from a fixed arrangement to a pivoting arrangement;

wherein pivoting is prevented between the finger and the base in the fixed arrangement and enabled between the finger and the base in the pivoting arrangement;

after transitioning the cable management assembly from the fixed arrangement to the pivoting arrangement, pivoting the finger in relation to the base;

wherein support is maintained for the plurality of cables while the finger is pivoted in relation to the base.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein transitioning the cable management assembly from the fixed arrangement to the pivoting arrangement comprises pulling a pin from a first socket; aligning the pin with a second socket; and releasing the pin such that the pin engages with the second socket.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein a detent prevents the pin from transitioning between the first socket and the second socket unless pulled with sufficient force to disengage the pin from the first socket.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein the interlocking mechanism comprises a first interlocking feature on the base that engages with a second interlocking feature on the finger in the fixed arrangement to prevent pivoting; wherein the first interlocking feature is not engaged with the second interlocking feature in the pivoting arrangement.

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