Figure 1. The weak order on $W$ of type $A_3$ showing the $c$-Cambrian congruence relation. The non-singleton congruence classes are indicated by shading, and non-shaded points are singleton congruence classes. The bottom element is the identity 1 and the elements covering 1 are the elements of $S$. Naming these (from left to right in the picture) $r$, $s$ and $t$, we have $e = rst$, corresponding to an oriented diagram $r \rightarrow s \rightarrow t$. 
Figure 2. The fan defined by the reflecting hyperplanes for $W$ of type $A_3$. The picture shows the intersection of this fan with the unit sphere, stereographically projected to the plane. Each region is labeled with the $c$-sorting word for the corresponding element (with dividers “|” retained). Here, as in Figure 1, $c = rst$. 
Figure 3. The $c$-Cambrian fan for $W$ of type $A_3$ and $c = rst$. Solid lines indicate the maximal cones and dotted lines indicate the decomposition of each maximal cone into regions in the sense of Figure 2. The implied equivalence relation on $W$ agrees with that shown in Figure 1. Each each maximal cone is labeled with the $c$-sorting word for the unique $c$-sortable element in the cone. (Dividers “|” are now dropped.)
Figure 4. The $c$-cluster fan for $W$ of type $A_3$ and $c = rst$. The almost positive roots are labeled. The roots $\alpha_s$ and $\alpha_{rstsr}$ are connected by an edge passing through the point at infinity. Each maximal cone of the fan is labeled $\text{cl}_c(w)$ for the appropriate $c$-sortable element of $W$. (The adjacency graph of this fan is the exchange graph for cluster algebras of finite type $A_3$.)
Figure 5. The $c$-noncrossing partition lattice for $W$ of type $A_3$ and $c = rst$. Here $W = S_4$ with $r = (1\ 2)$, $s = (2\ 3)$, $t = (3\ 4)$ and $c = (1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$. Pictures at each vertex show a noncrossing diagram for each $c$-noncrossing partition, corresponding to an element $x$ in $[1, c]_T$. Each picture is labeled by $nc_c(w)$ for the appropriate $c$-sortable element $w$ and by the $c$-noncrossing partition $x$. The latter is written using the word for $x$ (in the alphabet $T$ of reflections) arising from the map $nc_c$. Single reflections in this word are enclosed in parentheses; each reflection is represented as a word in the simple reflections $S = \{r, s, t\}$.