



MAXWELL FABRICS & TELAFINA  
 TOLL FREE TEL 1 800 663 1159  
 TOLL FREE FAX 1 800 663 6744  
 maxwellfabrics.com  
 telafina.com

## DISCLAIMERS – FALL 2022

*The information in this package reflects the same information that is found on the back liners of all our books. It is important to be familiar with this information in order to properly educate the customer to ensure that the fabric is used appropriately.*

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## COLOR THEORY VOL. VI (ALABASTER – EDEN – FLAGSTONE – ODYSSEY)

### Water Stains

Some fabrics are prone to show water stains, therefore avoid steam and other liquid sources.

### Natural Fibers

Inconsistencies in quality, surface appearance, and texture are inherent characteristics of natural linens and linen blends and are part of the beauty of the fabric and must not be considered defects.

Since linen and cotton, as well as other vegetable fibers such as flax and hemp, are very absorbent, the fibers will react to humidity in the air and may have a tendency to shrink and stretch as the seasons change.

**Linen** is made from the fiber of the flax plant. It is highly absorbent and durable and is one of the strongest natural fibers with two to three times the strength of cotton. However, linen has poor elasticity and does not spring back readily, making it prone to wrinkles and creases.

**Cotton** is a very strong fiber and stands up to abrasion to wear very well. Cotton is also an absorbent fiber, but not very resilient and therefore prone to wrinkles. As cotton can withstand relatively high heat, ironing easily smooths wrinkles. Steam should be avoided to prevent shrinkage.

### Chenille, Velvet and Pile Fabrics

Chenille may show variations in color, texture, and hand with the intention to create a more luxurious appearance and should not be considered faulty in any way. The yarns in any pile fabric such as chenille, velvet and microfiber suede will flatten and move creating irregular surface appearance and texture. These surface variations are the nature of the fabric and should not be considered faulty or defective. Pile distortion alters the angle of light reflection producing more obvious areas where the fabric has moved creating an appearance of shading or napping. Pile fabrics created using shiny yarns such as rayon or viscose further amplify light reflection and create even more obvious areas of light and dark patches.

Velvet and chenille have a high abrasion resistance but are often not resilient to moisture from spillage or perspiration. This, in combination with pressure from sitting (including stocking & bare feet), may cause marking and shading as the pile crushes.

Regardless of how carefully all velvets and chenilles are transported, handled and used some pile crushing and matting will occur and is impossible to avoid. The best way to care for upholstery and specifically fabrics with a pile is with regular vacuuming.

**\*\*Note:** Unpack velvets and chenilles immediately upon receipt and store horizontally to prevent damage.

Do not place items on top of the bolt/roll of fabric as additional weight may crush the fibers resulting in permanent damage.

### Embroideries

It is the customer's responsibility to check the width of an embroidered pattern on the fabric as embroidery looms often more narrow than the width of the base cloth.

Due to the nature of embroidery and open mesh weaves, the embroidery yarns creating the pattern may pull or unravel if caught on jewelry, buttons, or other sharp objects. Embroidery may also unravel if exposed to continuous wear and abrasion. Extra care should be taken to avoid unravelling, pilling and tearing when using embroideries for bedding ensembles.



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### General Customer Responsibilities

It is the customer's responsibility to:

- Make sure proper care instructions are followed. It is important to check the care guide before ironing or steaming to prevent puckering or shrinkage
- Carefully calculate pattern repeats. Due to circumstances beyond our control and variances in the manufacturing process, all pattern repeats listed are approximate and do vary. We recommend making extra allowances for pattern repeats when calculating cuts.
- Decide whether to add treatments to fabrics that do not already have a soil and stain repellent finish.
- Ensure a large enough seam allowance is used to prevent seam slippage.
- Decide whether to serge fabrics after cutting and before sewing to prevent fraying and tearing at seams.
- Decide the appropriate application for each fabric.
- Consider the natural drape and hang of a fabric before deciding on specific window treatment designs.
- Select appropriate backing or lining before manufacturing drapery treatments.
- Consider the construction and wearability of a fabric when choosing bedding ensembles.
- Consider the backing of a fabric before proceeding with upholstery pieces and decide whether to add a backing to fabric that is not already backed for additional stability.
- When using upholstery fabric for a long bench, sofa, or banquette, decide whether to add backing or consider adding seams and/or tufting to prevent stretching and sagging.

**Please note:** Maxwell Fabrics is committed to carrying fabrics from suppliers that meet or exceed all industry testing and standards. However, no tests are conducted with consideration to pet use as this is not considered normal use for residential fabric. Therefore, Maxwell Fabrics cannot guarantee/warrantee any fabric where pets are present under any circumstances. It is the customer's responsibility to choose fabric appropriately with consideration of pets in the home/environment.

**\*\*Note:** The industry in general accepts at least 0.5" of bow and 1.0" of skew (bias) on patterned woven fabrics, with factors including yarn type, construction and backing causing some fabrics to exceed these guidelines.

**\*\*Note:** Due to the nature of some weave constructions, raised yarns/threads may pull or tear if caught on jewelry, buttons, or other sharp objects.

**\*\*Note:** In order to avoid any damage, fabric should be kept away from direct exposure to the sun.

**\*\*Note:** Pilling is often a normal part of wear and tear, and often more noticeable with man-made fibers, specifically acrylic. Additionally, uncontrollable environmental factors can cause pilling that cannot always be predicted. Please note that pilling is not a fabric defect, and does not affect the durability or functionality of the fabric. Pilling is easily removable with a pill shaver. For more information on pilling please refer to our Textile Reference Guide found on our website ([www.maxwellfabrics.com/resources](http://www.maxwellfabrics.com/resources)) for detailed product information.

### Environmental Shrinkage or Stretching

When shrinkage or stretching situations arise it is generally a result of unpredictable and uncontrollable environmental conditions. Fabrics react to dryness, heat and humidity in the air and can shrink or stretch. The industry accepts a 3% change in fabric length. It is completely normal for a drapery treatment to shrink up or stretch out 2-4 inches, so this should always be taken into consideration when making a hem. The fabric might stretch or shrink back again when weather or seasons change, however it does not always recover. If a fabric shrinks and the hem allowance was adequate the treatment can be let out. If hem allowance was not adequate a false hem can be made to lengthen the treatment. If a fabric stretches, the treatment can be hemmed, but the fabric should not be cut back in case it shrinks back.



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## CURLED UP VIII – FIBREGUARD & FIBREGUARD PRO

The fabrics in this collection have been treated with **FibreGuard** which **builds permanent stain release properties into the fiber structure to make cleaning easy**. Since the protection is built into every fiber it will last the life of the fabric.

FibreGuard technology focuses on cleanability, not repellency. Any soils or spills are released easily, generally with water alone or plain soap and water.

The best way to protect fabrics is to remove spills and stains from them as soon as possible. FibreGuard fabrics are low maintenance and easy to clean. From ballpoint pen, to coffee, mud, red wine, and ketchup, common household stains are easily removed allowing you to keep your furniture fabrics looking fresh year after year. Stains can be removed from FibreGuard fabrics using mostly water; stubborn stains may require a small amount of household soap. See instructions below.

**Please note:** FibreGuard stain protection is not an impenetrable moisture barrier and does not provide impermeability to liquids.

### General Customer Responsibilities

It is the customer's responsibility to:

- Make sure proper care instructions are followed. It is important to check the care guide before ironing or steaming to prevent puckering or shrinkage.
- Carefully calculate pattern repeats. Due to circumstances beyond our control and variances in the manufacturing process, all pattern repeats listed are approximate and do vary. We recommend making extra allowances for pattern repeats when calculating cuts.
- Ensure a large enough seam allowance is used to prevent seam slippage.
- Decide whether to serge fabrics after cutting and before sewing to prevent fraying and tearing at seams.
- Decide the appropriate application for each fabric.
- Consider the backing of a fabric before proceeding with upholstery pieces and select appropriate backing when necessary and to decide whether to add a backing to fabric that does not have a latex backing for additional stability.
- When using upholstery fabric for a long bench, sofa, or banquette, decide whether to add backing or consider adding seams and/or tufting to prevent stretching and sagging.

**Please note:** Maxwell Fabrics is committed to carrying fabrics from suppliers that meet or exceed all industry testing and standards. However, no tests are conducted with consideration to pet use as this is not considered normal use for residential fabric. Therefore, Maxwell Fabrics cannot guarantee/warrantee any fabric where pets are present under any circumstances. It is the customer's responsibility to choose fabric appropriately with consideration of pets in the home/environment.

**\*\*Note:** Due to the nature of some weave constructions, raised yarns/threads may pull or tear if caught on jewelry, buttons, or other sharp objects.

**\*\*Note:** In order to avoid any damage, fabric should be kept away from direct exposure to the sun.

**\*\*Note:** Pilling is often a normal part of wear and tear, and often more noticeable with man-made fibers, specifically acrylic. Additionally, uncontrollable environmental factors can cause pilling that cannot always be predicted. Please note that pilling is not a fabric defect, and does not affect the durability or functionality of the fabric. Pilling is easily removable with a pill shaver. For more information on pilling please refer to our Textile Reference Guide found on our website ([www.maxwellfabrics.com/resources](http://www.maxwellfabrics.com/resources)) for detailed product information.

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## Chenille and Velvet

Chenille and velvet may show variations in color, texture, and hand with the intention to create a more luxurious appearance and should not be considered faulty in any way. The yarns in any pile fabric such as chenille, velvet and microfiber suede will flatten and move creating irregular surface appearance and texture. These surface variations are the nature of the fabric and should not be considered faulty or defective. Pile distortion alters the angle of light reflection producing more obvious areas where the fabric has moved creating an appearance of shading or napping. Pile fabrics created using shiny yarns such as rayon or viscose further amplify light reflection and create even more obvious areas of light and dark patches.

Velvet and chenille have a high abrasion resistance but are often not resilient to moisture from spillage or perspiration. This, in combination with pressure from sitting (including stocking & bare feet), may cause marking and shading as the pile crushes. Regardless of how carefully all velvets and chenilles are transported, handled and used some pile crushing and matting will occur and is impossible to avoid. The best way to care for upholstery and specifically fabrics with a pile is with regular vacuuming.

**\*\*Note:** Unpack velvets and chenilles immediately upon receipt and store horizontally to prevent damage.

Do not place items on top of the bolt/roll of fabric as additional weight may crush the fibers resulting in permanent damage.

### **General Spot Cleaning Instructions for FibreGuard:**

1. Remove any remaining stain residue with a teaspoon.
2. Apply water to the stain and blot using a white paper towel (do not rub in a circular motion). Repeat the process until the stain residue is no longer visible on the paper towel.
3. Apply more water to the area (for stubborn stains, a normal household bar of soap may be necessary) and gently rub with a microfiber cloth. Use circular movements for best results. Repeat the process until completely removed (when using soap, use intermittently).
4. Allow the fabric to dry naturally. Do not apply heat.

### **FibreGuard Cleaning Instructions & Recommended Cleaning Products:**

[www.maxwellfabrics.com/resources](http://www.maxwellfabrics.com/resources)



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## SHEER PATHS

**\*\*Note:** Wide-width sheers are shown railroaded.

**\*\*Note:** Some fabrics in this collection are created in a double-weave construction resulting in natural puckering which is the nature and beauty of this fabric and should not be considered a fault.

**\*\*Note:** Lightweight fabrics woven with novelty yarns of different weights and thicknesses to create surface interest may result in rippling or puckering in the fabric. This is not a flaw or defect but an inherent characteristic of this type of construction.

**\*\*Note:** Open-mesh weaves may shift when cutting or sewing, creating movement within the pattern. This is not a flaw or defect but an inherent characteristic of this type of construction.

**\*\*Note:** Due to the nature of open-mesh weaves and embroideries, the yarns that create the pattern may unravel if caught on jewelry, buttons or sharp fingernails.

**\*\*Note:** This fabric might be prone to showing water stains, therefore take care with steam and avoid other liquid sources.

### General Customer Responsibilities:

It is the customer's responsibility to:

- Make sure proper care instructions are followed. It is important to check the care guide before steaming or ironing to prevent puckering or shrinkage.
- Carefully calculate pattern repeats.
  - **Please note:** Due to variances in the manufacturing process, all pattern repeats are approximate and do vary. When calculating cuts, an extra allowance for pattern repeats is advised.
- Check the useable width of embroidered goods as embroidery looms are often narrower than the width of a base cloth.
- In order to avoid damage, fabric should be kept away from direct exposure to the sun.
- Consider the natural drape and hang of a fabric before deciding specific window treatment designs. Some patterns are intended to have a full-bodied, billowy effect and may not hold a perfect pleat. These types of fabrics are best suited for unstructured treatments.
- Select appropriate backing or lining before manufacturing drapery treatments.
- Ensure that sheers are properly weighted to prevent billowing.

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### Environmental Shrinkage or Stretching

When shrinkage or stretching situations arise it is generally a result of unpredictable and uncontrollable environmental conditions. Fabrics react to dryness, heat and humidity in the air and can shrink or stretch. The industry accepts a 3% change in fabric length. It is completely normal for a drapery treatment to shrink up or stretch out 2-4 inches, so this should always be taken into consideration when making a hem. The fabric might stretch or shrink back again when weather or seasons change, however it does not always recover. If a fabric shrinks and the hem allowance was adequate the treatment can be let out. If hem allowance was not adequate a false hem can be made to lengthen the treatment. If a fabric stretches, the treatment can be hemmed, but the fabric should not be cut back in case it shrinks back.



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## STRIPES & CHECKS II

### Water Stains

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**Cotton** is a very strong fiber and stands up to abrasion to wear very well. Cotton is also an absorbent fiber, but not very resilient and therefore prone to wrinkles. As cotton can withstand relatively high heat, ironing easily smooths wrinkles. Steam should be avoided to prevent shrinkage.

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- Ensure a large enough seam allowance is used to prevent seam slippage.
- Decide whether to serge fabrics after cutting and before sewing to prevent fraying and tearing at seams.
- Decide the appropriate application for each fabric.
- Consider the natural drape and hang of a fabric before deciding on specific window treatment designs.
- Select appropriate backing or lining before manufacturing drapery treatments.
- Consider the construction and wearability of a fabric when choosing bedding ensembles.
- Consider the backing of a fabric before proceeding with upholstery pieces and decide whether to add a backing to fabric that is not already backed for additional stability.
- When using upholstery fabric for a long bench, sofa, or banquette, decide whether to add backing or consider adding seams and/or tufting to prevent stretching and sagging.

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