

Maxwell

T E L A F I N A

MAXWELL FABRICS & TELAFINA  
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## DISCLAIMERS – SPRING 2024

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

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## Telafina XVI

### 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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

### Velvets

Pile fabrics like mohair 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 velvet, 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.



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### Performance Cut Velvets

The fabrics in this collection have been treated with **ALTA permanent spill and stain protection into the fiber structure**. Built-in stain repel and release technology makes cleaning easy, and since the protection is built into every fiber it will last the life of the fabric.

The best way to protect fabrics is to remove spills and stains from them as soon as possible. ALTA minimize staining in protected fabrics, but cleaning may still be necessary. Remove spills immediately to make sure there will be minimal to no staining on the fabric. See instructions below.

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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 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.
- 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.
- 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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**\*\*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.

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

### Chenille and Velvet

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.

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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 Performance Cut Velvets:**

1. Clean liquid spills quickly with a dry, clean, absorbent cloth (without design or printing). Gently blot (don't rub).
2. If any residual spot remains, remove any excess soil or debris from the surface. Flush area liberally with warm water then blot with a dry, clean absorbent cloth. Repeat steps with a dry clean cloth until the stain is gone.
3. If necessary prepare a cleaning solution of ¼ cup mild soap such as Woolite®, Dawn® dishwashing liquid or Tide® laundry detergent, per gallon of lukewarm water.
4. Apply the cleaning solution using a misting spray bottle.
5. Work the solution into the affected area by lightly scrubbing the area with a sponge or soft bristle brush. Make sure to work from the outside of the stain inward so as not to spread the stain and rinse your sponge or brush frequently.
6. Allow cleaning solution to soak into the fabric.
7. Rinse thoroughly to remove all soap residues, as residues will attract dirt. Blot excess moisture with a clean, soft towel or sponge.
8. Repeat steps 3-6 as needed.
9. Allow fabric to air dry.

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

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



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## PRINT GALLERY II

### 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.

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- 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.

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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.