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US Disclaimers – Book by Book – Spring 2014 Launch

The information in this package reflects the same information that is found on the back liners of all of 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 WAVES – Concrete Jungle/Forbidden Fruit/Limelight/Rag & Bone

Water Stains

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

Chenille/Velvet

The yarns in any pile fabric such as chenille and 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 &/or 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 & barefeet), may cause marking and shading as the pile crushes.

Note: Unpack velvet & 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.

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.

Embroideries

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

Due to the nature of embroidery and open mesh weaves, the yarns/threads creating the pattern may unravel if caught on jewelry, buttons, or sharp finger nails.

Additionally, extra care must be taken to avoid unraveling and pilling when using embroideries for bedding ensembles.

Vinyl/Faux Leather

****Note:** stain resistant is never 100 % stain "proof".

****Note:** Faux Leathers are not breathable

Clean with warm water. Rub gently in a circular motion. Remove all stains and spills immediately.

Warm water will clean stains such as soda, coffee, tea, milk, oil, ketchup, mayonnaise, chocolate, lipstick and make up.

Avoid over wetting. Do not dry in direct sunlight. Do not dry with a hair dryer. Do not use chemical cleaning agents.

****Note:** Always test any cleaning agent in a hidden part of the furniture before using.

May be cleaned with a water based product such as a foam from a mild detergent, such as ivory flakes, and tide have been found suitable or a non-solvent upholstery shampoo.

****Note:** Alcohol based products will deteriorate PVC. Ink and Shoe polish will permanently stain PVC.

****Note:** Avoid direct sunlight. Fabric is not made for outdoor use and therefore not tested for such.

****Please note:** Polyurethane is subject to color migration from other colors of this same fabric. To avoid color transfer the surface of this fabric should not come in contact with another color of this same fabric. Color transfer may also occur with fabrics such as denim and sensuede or faux suede in dark colors that are naturally subject to crocking. Crocking often occurs in these types of fabrics in dark saturated colors like black, blue, and red.

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Color transfer is a known phenomenon that occurs with Poly Urethane (Vinyl). When a PU surface comes in contact with another PU surface a chemical reaction occurs which causes color migration from dark colors to light colors. This chemical reaction will not occur when this fabric comes in contact with other types of fabrics or cloths.

****Please note:** upholstery nails/tacks are recommended as glue may react negatively with the chemicals in the PU or PVC.

****Note:** Faux leather/vinyl has a tendency to wrinkle or pucker when upholstering long pieces, such as benches or sectionals. To help prevent this, tufting or seaming is recommended.

General Customer Responsibilities

It is the customer's responsibility to:

- make sure proper care instructions are followed. It is important to check before ironing or steaming to prevent puckering or shrinkage.
- decide whether to add treatments to fabrics that do not list Teflon/Scotch guard finishes.
- ensure a large enough seam allowance is used to prevent seam slippage.
- decide whether to serge fabrics after cutting & before sewing to prevent fraying and tearing at seams.
- carefully calculate pattern repeats.
 - **Please note:** 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 the **appropriate application** for each fabric.
 - **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:** In order to avoid any damage, the fabric should be kept away from direct exposure to the sun.
- **Note:** Pilling is often a normal part of wear and tear. Additionally, uncontrollable environmental factors can cause pilling that cannot always be predicted.
Please refer to our **Textile Reference Guide** found on our website (www.maxwellfabrics.com) for detailed product information.

Upholstery Specific Customer Responsibilities

- consider the backing of a fabric before proceeding with upholstery and decide whether to add a backing to fabric that does not have a latex backing for additional stability.

Drapery Specific Customer Responsibilities

- consider the natural drape and hang of a fabric before deciding specific window treatment designs.
- select appropriate backing or lining before manufacturing drapery treatments.

Bedding Specific Customer Responsibilities

- The customer must consider the constructions & wearability of a fabric when choosing bedding ensembles

Environmental Shrinkage or Stretching

When these situations come up it is usually 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 account 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, the customer hopefully has enough of a hem allowance to let it out. If this is not the case the customer will have to make a "false" hem to lengthen the treatment. If a fabric stretches, the customer can hem the treatment, but should not cut the fabric in case it shrinks back.

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SERENITY SHEERS

****Please note:** Wide Width sheers are **Railroaded**.

Light weight fabrics woven with novelty yarns of different weights and thickness create pattern and surface interest and may result in rippling or puckering in the fabric. This is not a flaw or defect in the fabric but the inherent characteristic of this type of construction.

Natural Fibers

Natural fibers are prone to variances in dyelots: Fibers that are grown naturally may vary in shade from crop to crop and therefore dyelots may vary from bolt to bolt.

Since **linen, cotton & wool** (along with 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 highly durable. Linen is one of the strongest natural fibers with 2-3 times the strength of cotton. Linen has poor elasticity however and does not spring back readily, explaining why the fiber wrinkles and creases so easily.

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

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ON THE WATERFRONT

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