



MAXWELL FABRICS  
TOLL FREE TEL 1 800 663 1159  
TOLL FREE FAX 1 800 663 6744

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

## US DISCLAIMERS – SUMMER 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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## AT EASE

### Chenille/Velvet

Washed chenilles 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 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.

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.

### 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:** Due to the nature of this weave construction, raised yarns/threads may pull or tear if caught on jewelry, buttons, or other sharp objects.

### Upholstery Specific Customer Responsibilities

- consider the backing of a fabric before proceeding with upholstery pieces and select appropriate backing when necessary.
- the customer must decide whether to add a backing to fabric that does not have a latex backing for additional stability

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# CHI CHI

## Natural Fibers

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

## 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.

## 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.
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- **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.  
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## 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.

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**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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## COASTAL LIVING

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

**Pattern Flow:** The pleats in this fabric are set using a very high temperature; however, due to the nature of the fabric some degree of stretching is normal. It does not need ironing as the intended look is to be casually wrinkled and pleated. Steam at installation is ok if necessary.

### 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.

### General Customer Responsibilities

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- make sure proper care instructions are followed. It is important to check before ironing or steaming to prevent puckering or shrinkage.
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### Bedding Specific Customer Responsibilities

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

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### **Environmental Shrinkage or Stretching**

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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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# LAP OF LUXURY

## Chenille/Velvet

Washed chenilles 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 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.

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.

## Cleaning Chenille/Velvet Upholstery

- Occasional vacuuming will prevent dirt from permanently embedding in the fibers.
- Marking or bruising of the pile after sitting is normal and most marks will recover by themselves with time and natural humidity. Bruising that does not recover can be restored by minimal steaming and gentle brushing in the direction of the pile.
- Most stains can be blotted or wiped away with a damp cloth or paper towel. Dried stains can be removed with spot cleaning. Always test an inconspicuous area first. Using soap and water or a commercial dry cleaning product, start from the outside of the stain while working your way into the middle of the stain. Once dry, brush in the direction of the pile with a toothbrush, nailbrush, or similar soft dry brush, to restore the loft and direction of the pile. Repeat the process if necessary.

**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.**

## Water Stains

This fabric may be prone to show water stains, therefore take care with steam & avoid other liquid sources.

## General Customer Responsibilities

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***Drapery Specific Customer Responsibilities***

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# SPRING FLING

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## Chenille/Velvet

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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.

Rayon/Viscose velvet and Chenille: Rayon is made from liquid viscose and in turn is used synonymously with the word rayon.

A few key properties of rayon/viscose to consider when selecting a fabric's application:

- Rayon has a high abrasion resistance but the fibers are not resilient and therefore the pile of a rayon velvet or chenille may flatten, mark, and crease.
- Rayon is also absorbent and therefore will be affected by moisture from perspiration. This, in combination with pressure from sitting may cause marking and shading as the pile crushes.
- Additionally rayon/viscose is known to react to the atmosphere meaning it will react to heat, dryness, and humidity in the air and therefore may have a tendency to shrink or stretch.

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## Bedding Specific Customer Responsibilities

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