



MAXWELL FABRICS & TELAFINA
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DISCLAIMERS – SUMMER 2020

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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BLACKOUT

3-pass blackouts are produced by coating a base fabric with layers of foam, or “passes”, which block light. If pinholes are created in the fabric during sewing/manufacture, these can let in light if care is not taken.

Water Stains

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

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 guide found on our website (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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COLOR THEORY VOL. V

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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- 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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****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) for detailed product information.

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EASY RIDER VII

****Note:** Items listed as stain resistant are never 100% stainproof.

****Note:** Polyurethane is a composite material composed of one or more layers of polymer resins and a woven or non-woven textile substrate; the PU coating is applied to a single side of the base fabric.

****Note:** All PU constructions in this book pass a minimum of 5 weeks hydrolysis resistance using ISO 1419 (Tropical Test Method C). Please note there is no direct correlation of testing weeks to years of service in the field.

****Note:** Avoid extreme folding or stretching of PU around tight/sharp corners without foam backing as this will put excessive stress on the PU topcoat and create a potential wear point.

****Note:** Avoid applications where the face of the coated textile comes in contact with itself. Face-to-face PU contact may result in peeling of the vinyl.

****Note:** Polyurethane is not recommended for use on welt cord/piping.

****Note:** The coated fabrics in this book are not made for outdoor use. Direct sunlight will deteriorate these faux leathers, therefore they should be kept away from direct exposure to the sun.

****Note:** Polyurethane is subject to color migration from other colors of the same fabric. To avoid color transfer, the surface of this fabric should not come in contact with another color of this same fabric.

****Note:** Color transfer may also occur with fabrics such as denim or faux suede in dark colors that are naturally subject to crocking. Crocking often occurs in these types of fabrics in deep, saturated colors like black, blue, and red.

****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.

****Note:** It is not recommended to railroad polyurethanes.

****Note:** Faux leathers are not breathable.

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

****Note:** The use of commercial vinyl conditioners and protectants is not recommended.

****Note:** Do not use a hair dryer or heat gun to dry faux leather as it can melt and damage the goods.

****Note:** Avoid placing heavy and/or sharp objects on faux leather for extended periods of time as this can create pressure marks, dents and creases.

****Note:** Do not let water sit on the material for an extended period of time as this may leave a watermark.



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General Customer Responsibilities:

It is the customer's responsibility to:

- ensure a large enough seam allowance is used to prevent seam slippage.
- decide the appropriate application for each fabric.
- ensure high quality fillings/foam are used, and wrap the foam to reduce friction between foam and PU to prevent bunching and creasing of the PU.

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The information in this cleaning guide refers to performance in specific tests conducted under laboratory conditions. This information is not a guarantee that every stain will be removed completely. Some residual ghosting may be present after all cleaning steps are followed.

WRITER'S BLOCK INFORMATION

Patterns:

Cinema

Final Cut

Icon

Scene

Regular Cleaning and Maintenance

Example: Dirt, grime

Clean the soiled area with mild soap and water, then rinse with fresh water and wipe dry with a clean cloth.

Food Stains / Oils

Example: Mustard, ketchup, chocolate, coffee/tea, salad dressing

Rub the affected area with a soft cloth and appropriate pressure. If some stain persists, clean with mild soap and water. Rinse with fresh water and wipe dry. For stubborn stains, spot clean with a 70% dilution of isopropyl alcohol and water and wipe. Rinse with fresh water and wipe dry.

Ink Marks / Graffiti

Example: Ball point pen, permanent marker

Rub the affected area with a dry soft cloth with firm pressure. If some stain is still present, spray it with a 70% dilution of isopropyl alcohol and water and wipe. Rinse with fresh water and wipe dry.

Note: Removal of ink, particularly permanent marker, may vary depending on the period of time that the ink sets in. While Writer's Block provides excellent protection, full removal is not guaranteed.

Denim Dye Transfer

Example: Blue jeans

This material is designed to withstand the transfer of most types of indigo dye. In the case that faint dye transfer is still visible, this can typically be removed with a 70% dilution of isopropyl alcohol and water.

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Note: Removal of indigo dye, particularly from wet jeans, may vary depending on the type of denim. While Writer's Block provides excellent protection, full removal is not guaranteed.

Healthcare

Example: Blood, urine, betadine

Rub the affected area with a soft cloth and appropriate pressure. If some stain persists, clean with mild soap and water. Rinse with fresh water and wipe dry. For stubborn stains, spot clean with a 70% dilution of isopropyl alcohol and water and wipe. Rinse with fresh water and wipe dry.

Disinfection

This material will withstand a 20% solution of household bleach and water if disinfection is required. It is important to rinse the cleaned area with fresh water and wipe dry after applying the bleach solution.

Pattern Matinee

For regular cleaning and maintenance, see above as for Writer's Block patterns. For difficult stains, clean the soiled area with a 50% dilution of isopropyl alcohol and water. It is important to rinse the cleaned area with fresh water and wipe dry after applying the alcohol solution. This pattern is **not** ink/graffiti or denim dye transfer free.

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NATURAL EASE – PERFORMANCE JACQUARDS (FIBREGUARD)

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:

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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.
- 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:** 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) for detailed product information.

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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.

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



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PERFORMANCE VELVETS VOL. III (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 Pro is a FibreGuard enhanced product which has been woven to include not only the standard FibreGuard easy clean technology, but also the addition of an integrated moisture barrier layer on the back side of the fabric that makes it impermeable to liquid. FibreGuard Pro is also anti-microbial and mildew- and odor resistant.

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.

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.
- 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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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.

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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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5. Remove any remaining stain residue with a teaspoon.
6. 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.
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STRIPES & CHECKS

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Natural Fibers

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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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****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) 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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STUDIO PERFORMANCE – TEXTURE III (FIBREGUARD)

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.
- 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) for detailed product information.

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General Spot Cleaning Instructions for Studio Performance 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



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STUDIO PERFORMANCE – TEXTURES IV (FIBREGUARD)

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.
- 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.

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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) for detailed product information.

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4. Allow the fabric to dry naturally. Do not apply heat.

FibreGuard Cleaning Instructions & Recommended Cleaning Products:

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TELAFINA XIV

Water Stains

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

Natural Fibers

Inconsistencies in color, quality, surface appearance, and texture are inherent characteristics of natural silk, linen, cotton, wool, and bamboo. This is part of the beauty of the fabric and must not be considered a flaw or defect.

Since linen and cotton, as well as other vegetable fibers such as flax, hemp, and bamboo 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.

Silk yarns are created from 100% natural protein fiber which results in inherent variations in surface texture such as slubs, shading and uneven construction. These variations are not to be considered flaws or defects but part of the beauty of the fabric. Color variations can occur between two rolls of the same color and even within a single roll.

Silk is prone to fading and deterioration, also known as “sun rot” when exposed to UV light. The best way to protect silk drapery from fading and sun damage is by using a high-quality lining and interlining to protect them from direct sunlight. The lead edge of draperies can still be prone to fading even with lining.

Silk is a poor conductor of electricity and thus susceptible to static cling.

Silk is one of the strongest natural fibers but loses up to 20% of its strength when wet. Exposure to water makes silk fibers more fragile and can cause looser weaves to shrink.

Many dyes used on silk will bleed when they come in contact with water; avoid spot cleaning or test in an inconspicuous area first.

Silk should be backed before use for light upholstery application.

Wool is a natural protein fiber that is elastic and resilient which allows for rapid wrinkle recovery and a lofty hand. Differences in the natural crimp (degree of waviness) in the fiber can produce inconsistencies in the surface texture and color of the fabric which are not to be considered flaws. As wool is a natural animal fiber containing microscopic moisture in the follicles it is prone to static cling.

Embroideries

It is the customer’s responsibility to check the width of an embroidered pattern on the fabric as embroidery looms are often narrower than the width of the base cloth.

This collection includes an embroidered pattern that is intended to mimic the look of hand-stitched embroidery and contains minor variations in stitch/motif that are part of the unique characteristic of the design.

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.

Prints

This collection includes a printed fabric that is intended to mimic the effect of hand-painted brushwork. Small variations and “gaps” in the printing add to the beauty of the motif and are not to be considered defects.

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Mohair Velvet

Velvet will 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 has 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 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.
- Use the labelled face of the fabric. All test results and inspection at a manufacturer/distributor level are on the marked face of the fabric only.
- 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 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.
- 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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****Note:** Fabrics used as draperies, when held against light, cannot be guaranteed to be free of visible flaws.

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

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Environmental Shrinkage or Stretching

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