



MAXWELL FABRICS & TELAFINA
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DISCLAIMERS – SUMMER 2019

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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Pure & Simple XI – Linen Looks

****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:** 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.
- Consider the natural drape and hang of a fabric before deciding specific window treatment designs.
- Select appropriate backing or lining before manufacturing drapery treatments.
- Consider the constructions 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.

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.

Natural Fibers/Cotton, Linen and Bamboo (Rayon) Content

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

Cotton is a particularly absorbent fiber, and will react to humidity in the air and may tend to shrink and stretch as the seasons change. Cotton is prone to wrinkles, but can withstand relatively high heat, so ironing easily smooths wrinkles. Steam should be avoided to prevent shrinkage.



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Pure & Simple XII – Faux Silks

****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:** This fabric is intended to mimic the look of natural silk and variations in surface texture such as slubs, shading and inconsistencies in construction are the nature of this pattern and are not to be considered flaws or defects.

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

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

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.
- Consider the natural drape and hang of a fabric before deciding specific window treatment designs.
- Select appropriate backing or lining before manufacturing drapery treatments.
- Consider the constructions and wearability of a fabric when choosing bedding ensembles.

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Environmental Shrinkage or Stretching

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Upholstery Palettes

Fossil, Laguna, Mimosa

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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.

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

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.

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.

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- 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.



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Velvet Room

****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.

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****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.

****Note:** Pattern Theda is intended to mimic the look of mohair; variation in color can lend a “flecked” effect. This is the nature of this pattern and is not to be considered a flaw or defect.

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.

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 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.
- Decide whether to add treatments to fabrics that do not already have a soil and stain repellent finish.

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Telafina XIII

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 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.

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.

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.

Pattern Cristobal

Cristobal is a 100% wool deep pile construction. Due to the height of the pile, should flattening or matting occur, gently brushing with a soft upholstery brush is recommended for everyday maintenance.

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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 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:** 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:** 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.