**Visual Merchandising**

**There are four elements of visual merchandising, which are:**

* Storefront
* Store Layout
* Store Interior
* Interior Displays

**Storefront**

* A customer’s first impression of a retailer is influenced by the exterior of the business.
* The exterior is commonly known as a storefront.
* The **storefront** consists of the exterior signs and logos, display windows, entrances, outdoor lighting, landscaping and the building itself.
* All the elements of a storefront represent the brand of the business.
* **Exterior signs** and logos help identify the business and help brand it.
* **Display windows** are used to show merchandise and entice customers to enter the store.
* **The entrance**, or front door, should be inviting, easy to locate and indicate business hours.
* **Outdoor lighting** is important to create visual appeal. It is also necessary for the safety of customers and employees.
* **Landscaping** adds color and makes a business look more inviting.



**Store Layout**

* **Store layout** is a floor plan that shows how the space in a store is used. It is basically a diagram or map of specific areas within a business.
* The layout should show the size of each space, as well as the arrangement and location of fixtures and aisles. (i.e. cash register, fitting rooms, washrooms, employee areas).
* **When designing a layout, it is important to consider the following:**
  + Receiving/storage areas should be located near the loading dock area, typically at the back of the stores.
  + Employee areas (e.g. lunch room, office space) should be located in the least valuable, out-of-the-way places.
  + Customer areas (e.g. customer service desk, fitting rooms) should be located out-of-the-way to help increase customer movement in the store.

**Types of Store Layouts**

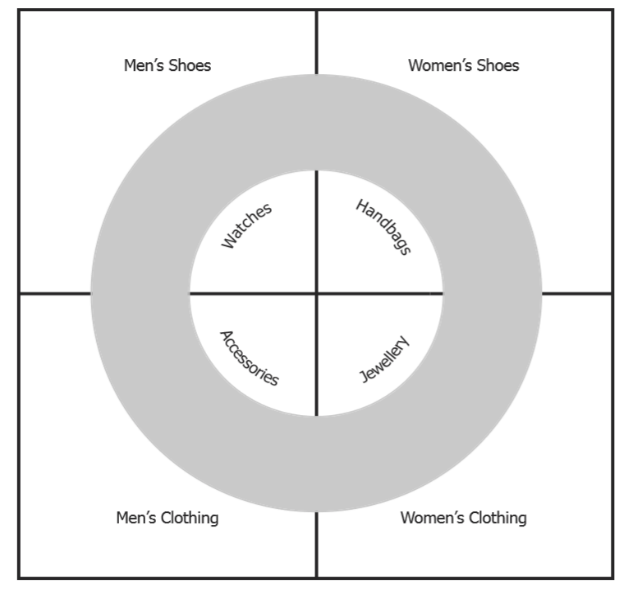
* There are many store layouts a retailer may use.
* Floor plans are dictated by the type of business and what works best for customers.
* **Some examples of floor plans include:**
  1. **Free-flow layout**
  2. **Racetrack layout**
  3. **Grid layout**

1. **Free-flow Layout**

* **This type of layout:**
  + Is often used in specialty stores, boutiques and apparel stores to create a unique atmosphere.
  + Consists of various fixture shapes and aisle patterns.
  + Allows for an unstructured flow of customer traffic.
  + Is designed for customer convenience and merchandise exposure.
  + Great for small spaces.
  + Most likely to create an experiential retail space.

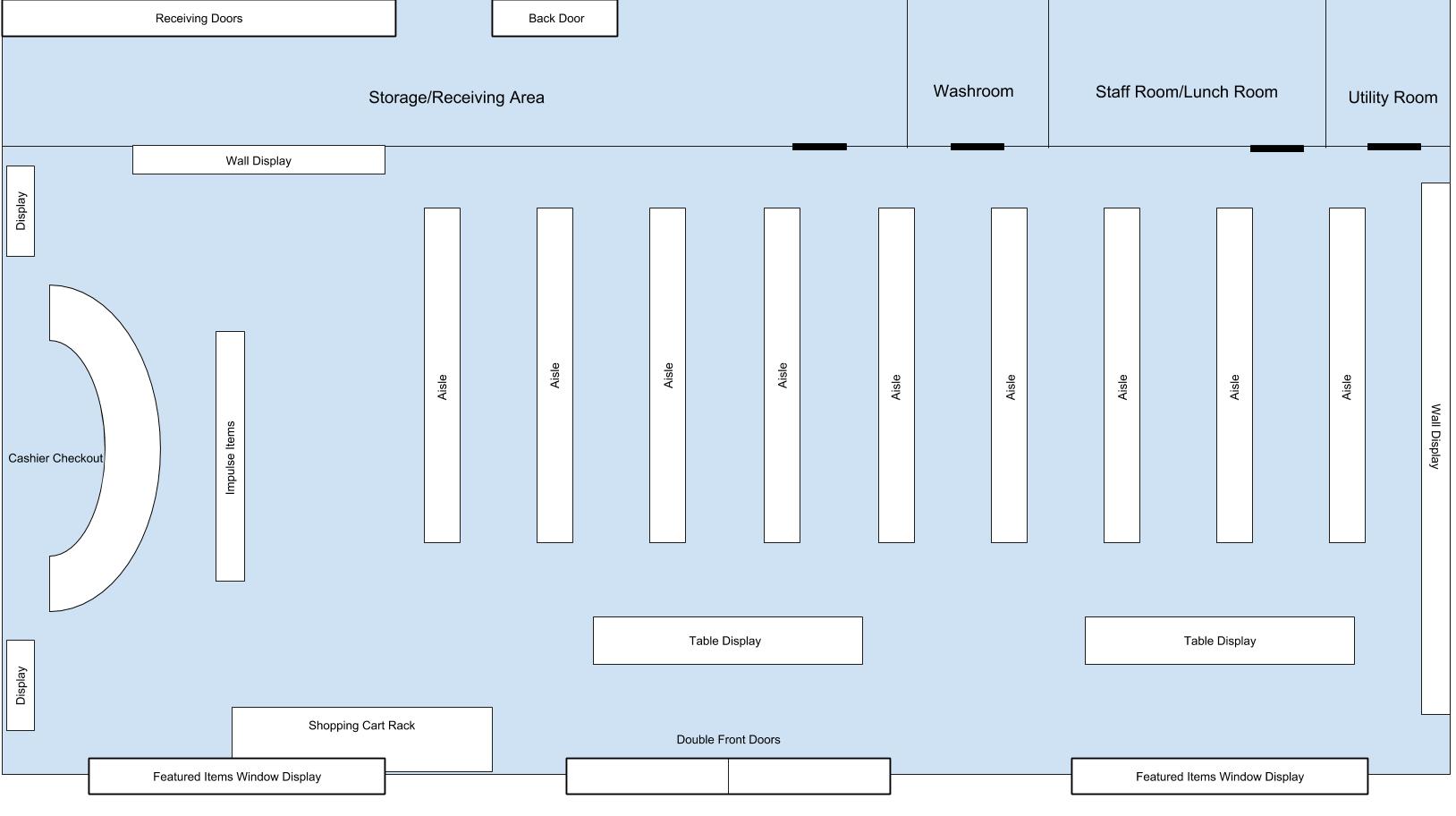
1. **Racetrack Layout**

* **This type of layout:**
  + Consists of a major aisle that loops through the store, allowing customers to visit several departments.
  + This maximizes product exposure and is easy to place promotions throughout the store.
  + It allows for displays and arrangements that encourage customers to complete the loop.
  + IKEA is an example of a retailer that uses this floor plan. Customers start at the beginning and are guided throughout the store to the cash registers at the end.
  + A con of this can be that customers don’t get to browse at will and it may waste a customer’s time who knows what they’ve come for.



1. **Grid Layout**

* **This type of layout:**
  + Is used mostly by large retail supermarkets.
  + Consists of straight parallel aisles, with secondary aisles running perpendicular to the main aisles.
  + Impulse purchases are near the front and staple items are at the back.
  + If you ever wondered why milk is at the far end of a grocery store, it’s because this design forces customers to walk past a variety of impulse purchase items both on the way to and from the staple item that they need.
  + The ends of the aisles are prime spots for promoted products and displays.
  + Facilitates efficient use of space and is familiar to shoppers.



**Store Interior**

* The store interior refers to everything on the inside of a store.
* Retailers put a lot of thought into things such as paint colour, fixtures and lighting.
* **Fixtures and equipment** are chosen with the store’s image in mind, as well as the merchandise that is displayed.
* **Skillful use of colour** can motivate customers to buy based on attracting their attention and creating moods.
  + Visual merchandisers are aware of how color can create moods and use this to create a visual message for the store image.
  + The retailer’s challenge is to create a successful color palette that influences the customers in a positive way.



* **Lighting** is a vital part of the design because it creates an overall atmosphere for the store. It can lead them through the store, call attention to specific merchandise and create certain themes.
* **Background music** plays a role in defining a store’s image. For example, many stores that target teenage customers will play loud, upbeat music. The Disney Store will play Disney songs. A supermarket may play quiet soothing music.
* **Smell** has an influence on a store’s image. Many retailers intentionally use certain scents inside their stores to enhance the store image.
  + **Starbucks**: the scent of fresh coffee fills each location. They sell food too, but you don’t smell it — that’s by design.
  + **Cineplex**: the smell of movie-theatre popcorn in every corner of the building. It doesn’t matter that they also sell pizza, nachos, and other foods. Their scent brand is fresh popcorn.
  + **Lowe's**: the scent of freshly cut wood. You may never see a single 2x4 cut in store, but that smell is somehow always there. It's meant inspire us to renovate our homes.

**Interior Displays**

* Displays help sell merchandise and reinforce a store’s image.
* A **display** is a presentation of merchandise designed to attract customers.
* Throughout the year, retailers will use displays to draw the customer into the store, to promote items, to announce a sale, or to launch a new seasonal holiday. If displays are not changed periodically, customers will think they have nothing new to offer.
* All displays require artistic and creative flair.

**There are various types of displays retailers use:**

* **A point-of-purchase display** is a special display usually found near a cash register. The displays sometimes hold impulse items.
* **An open display** is a display from which a customer can pick up an item. A clothing rack is an example of an open display.
* **A closed display** is a case that can be locked. Such as jewelry or electronics.
* **An architectural display** is one that shows items in a way that customers can image how the items would look in their home, such as a dining room set with a seasonal centerpiece on the table and place settings.
* **A window display** helps attract customers and create a first impression. These will show products and promotions, such as a table showing seasonal items or a wall showing featured sales.
* **A shelving display** willstrategically place items on the shelves, usually at the end of an aisle.
* **A table display** are displays designed on table tops, usually showcasing featured or new items.
* **A wall display** will have mounted merchandise and fixtures displayed on the wall. This is a great use of space, especially if you have a smaller store.