Mia Washington

BUF 2203 – Visual Merchandising

The Scamper and Bell's Method of Analyzing a Visual Display

Scamper's Model



Figure 1. Christmas Window Display From A Burberry In London (2016).

Substitute – Exchange one expected idea for another

Instead of human-based mannequins, elf-resembling figures could have been used to go with the Christmas intended theme of the display.

Combine – Cross merchandise

Burberry bags could be added to represent "Santa's big red bag" with goodies inside.

Adapt – Take an item intended for one use & adapt its purpose to suit one's presentation

A surfboard could be used with a Santa Clause riding on top of it to surf the waves in time for Christmas.

Modify-Magnify/Modify

The teddy bear near the child-like mannequins in the window can be made larger to connect more with a child's Christmas spirit.

Putting to other Uses – Unexpected uses for objects to be entertaining, attention getting & thought provoking

This display can also be shown in a toy store as well.

Eliminate - Quit while ahead.

The waves can be eliminated since they throw off the Christmas theme.

Reversing or Re-arranging – Preventing merchandise in an unexpected way

If the waves were placed at the top of the display upside down it would look more like snow or a magical Christmas kingdom.

Bell's Model





Figure 2. MANGO Spring Window Display in Budapest (2014).

udapest (2014).

- **1.** <u>Look</u> at competing stores and their visual display presentations.
 - MANGO was started in Barcelona (Mango, 2017).
 - The brand's focus is on high quality and original products (Mango, 2017).
 - The store's name is displayed on the window.

Figure 3. Zara Spring Window Display in Budapest (2014).

- **1. Look** at competing stores and their visual display presentations.
 - Zara was started in Spain (Zara, 2017).
 - Zara has a broader market than most retailers, not specifying in any one age group or lifestyle (Harbott, 2011).

- The ideal customer is young, fashionable and spends wisely (MANGO USA, 2017).
- There are 3 mannequins displayed: two female figures and one male.
- The store's name is displayed on the window.
- A picture is placed behind one
 of the female mannequins
 showing a real-life model in
 the outfit.
- Accessories such as bags and shoes are displayed at random but to add on to the mannequin's clothing.
- Price points are shown at the front corners of the window for customers to know how much each look cost.
- Merchandise is easily seen through the window.

- Women are their largest customer profile group (Harbott, 2011).
- The window's lighting is more shaded than bright.
- One full women mannequin is seen plus the upper-body of what appears to be a kid's mannequin based off the fitting of the clothing.
- The full body mannequin is more hidden while the one pieced figure is seen where the most-light is in the window.
- There are no prices or logo present in the window.
- The merchandise is a little hard to see due to the lighting.
- The window is not cluttered but confusing.

- The light compliments the clothing.
- The window is not cluttered and is displayed clearly.
- 2. <u>Compare</u> the merchandise presentations
 - Neutral colors are displayed in the garments chosen on the mannequins.
 - Men and women fashion is displayed.
- 3. <u>Improve.</u> Combine the best presentation techniques from the competing store with one's own ideas.
 - The light should be dimmed around the model's picture and brighter on the mannequins to focus the attention primarily to their outfits.

- 2. <u>Compare</u> the merchandise presentations
 - Easter-related (yellow, light blue) colors are displayed in the garments chosen on the mannequins.
 - Women and kids fashion is displayed.
- 3. <u>Improve.</u> Combine the best presentation techniques from the competing store with one's own ideas.
 - A model's picture should be added to the window with the mannequins positioned near it to give off the perception they are a part of it.

References

- Figure 1. Christmas Window Display From A Burberry In London (2016). Retrieved from https://retaildesignblog.net/2016/11/15/burberry-christmas-window-display-at-harrods-london-uk/
- Figure 2. Mango Spring Window Display in Budapest (2014). Retrieved from https://retaildesignblog.net/2014/04/24/mango-windows-2014-spring-budapest/
- Figure 3. Zara Spring Window Display in Budapest (2014). Retrieved from https://retaildesignblog.net/2014/04/26/zara-windows-2014-spring-budapest/
- Harbott, A. (2011). Analysing Zara's Business Model. The Digital CIO. Retrieved 18 February 2017, from http:///www.harbott.com/2011/03/03analysing-zaras-business-model/
- Mango. (2017). MANGO. Retrieved 18 February 2017, from http://shop.mango.com/iframe.faces?state=she_400_US
- Mango Windows 2014 Spring, Budapest. (2014). Retail Design Blog. Retrieved 16 February 2017, from https://retaildesignblog.net/2014/04/24/mango-windows-2014-spring-budapest/

Mango USA. (2017). Mangousa.tumblr.com. Retrieved 18 February 2017, from http://mangousa.tumblr.com

Zara. (2017). Inditex. Retrieved 18 February 2017, from http://www.inditex.com/en/brands/zara