STORE LAYOUT

Store Layout

03

- The store layout is the arrangement of floor space to promote the sale of fashion products.
- A retailer can be arranged as a series of departments or groupings of merchandise.

Store Layouts

- - Use a layout that facilitates a specific traffic pattern
 - Provide interesting design elements
- - **G**Grid
 - **S**Racetrack
 - SFree Form
 - **Spine**

03

CATYPES OF STORE LAYOUT

1. Loop/Racetrack Layout

Provides a major customer aisle that begins at the entrance,

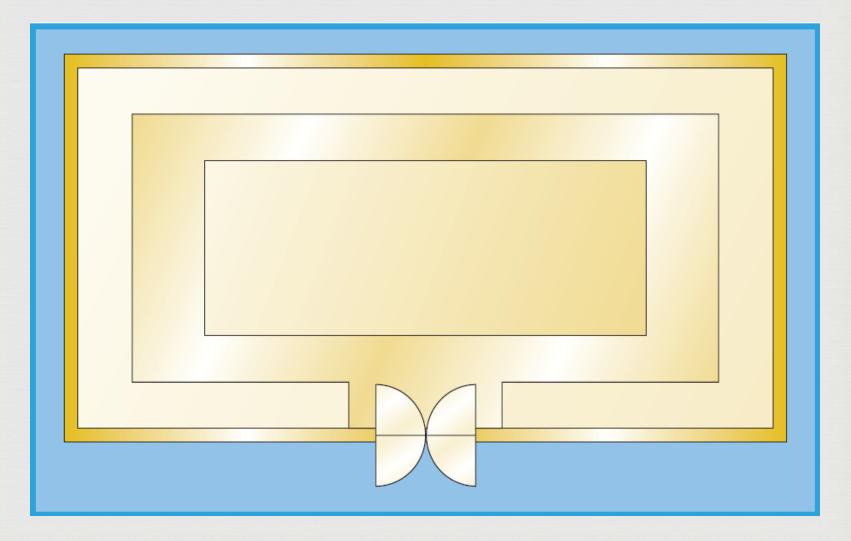
loops through the store, usually in the shape of a circle, square, or rectangle, and then returns the customer to the front of the store.

It is also referred to as a racetrack layout

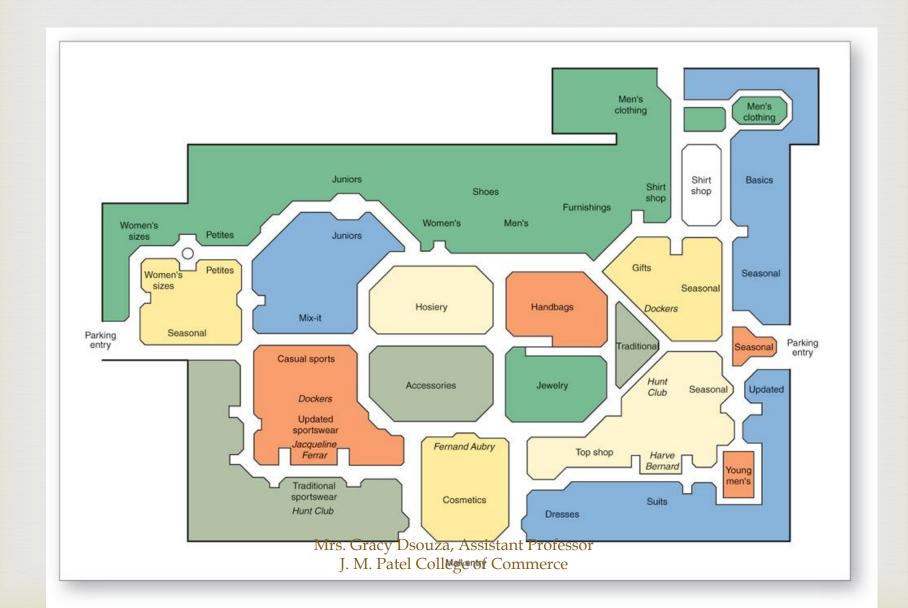
Racetrack Layout (Loop)

- Coop with a major aisle that has access to departments
- Draws customers around the store
- Provide different viewing angles and encourage exploration, impulse buying
- Used in department stores

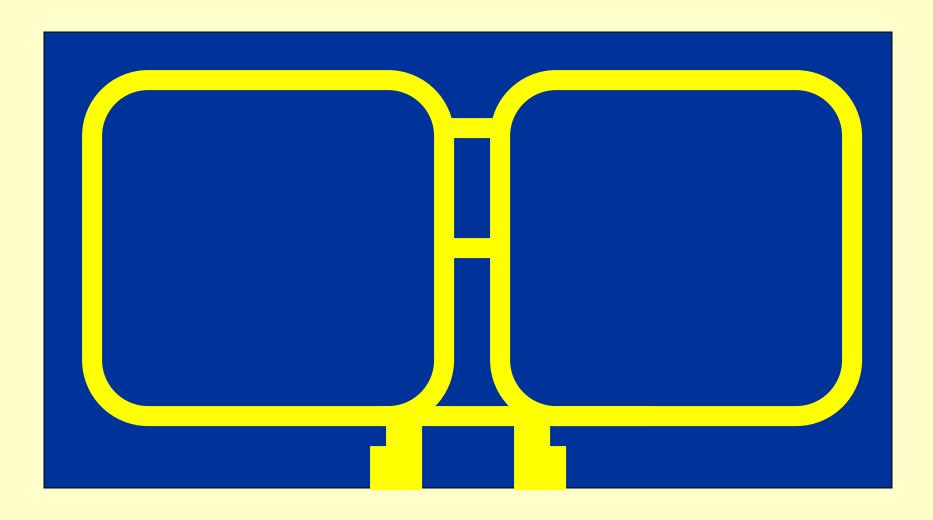
Loop Layout



JCPenney Racetrack Layout



Floorplan: Kohl's



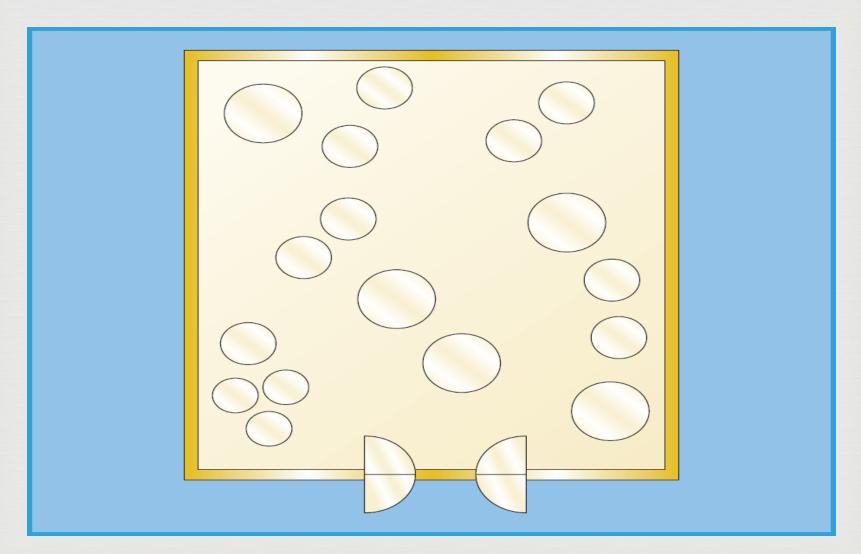
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2. Free Form

- Used primarily in specialty stores or within the boutiques of larger stores that arranges fixtures and aisles in an asymmetrical pattern.
- A free flow layout allows merchandise to be placed in groupings and patterns that allow customer traffic to flow in an unstructured manner. It allows for maximum product exposure and customer convenience. A free flow layout encourages impulse buying and browsing.
- It is, however, a more costly layout to set up and is not as efficient as the grid layout in utilizing space. Please note that even though a free flow layout may appear on the surface to be very random, it is in fact organized with very specific logicandy objectives.

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Free-Flow Layout



Free-Form (Boutique) Layout

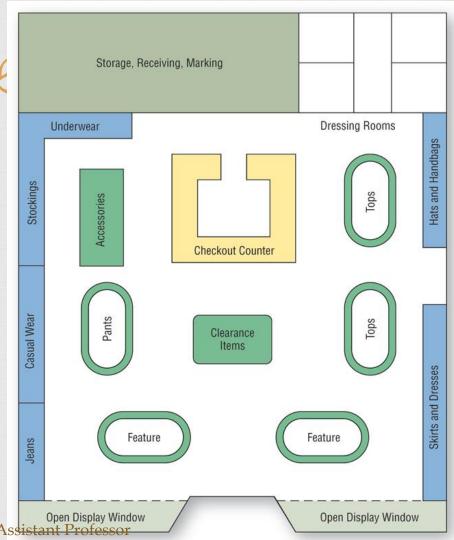
○ Fixtures and aisles arranged asymmetrically

Provides an intimate, relaxing environment that facilitates shopping and browsing

More susceptible to shoplifting – salespeople can not view adjacent spaces.

Used in specialty stores and upscale department stores

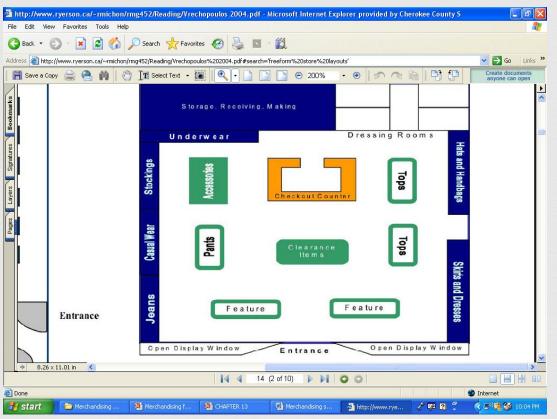
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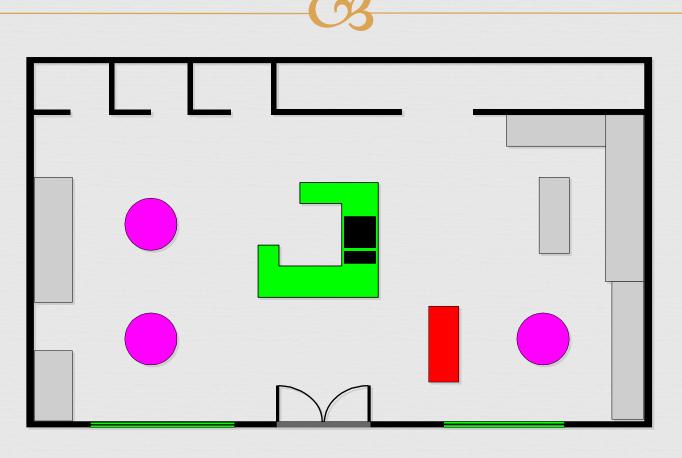
Free Form



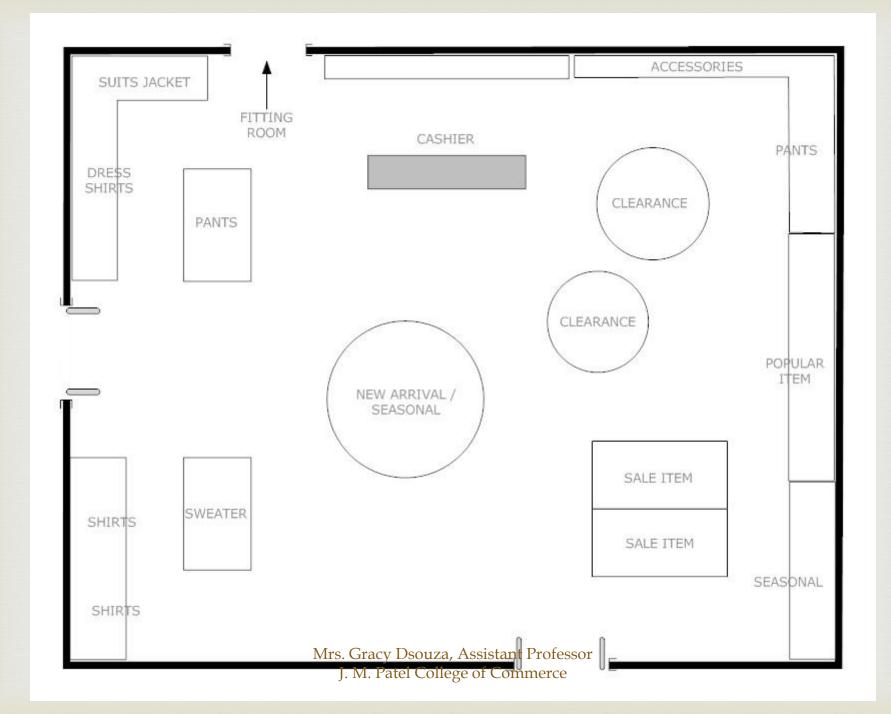


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Free Form



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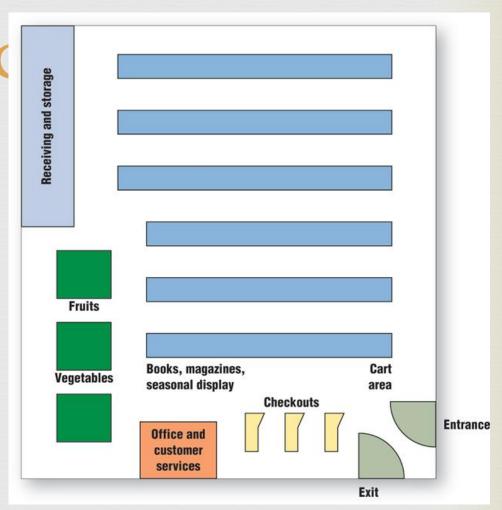


3. Grid Layout

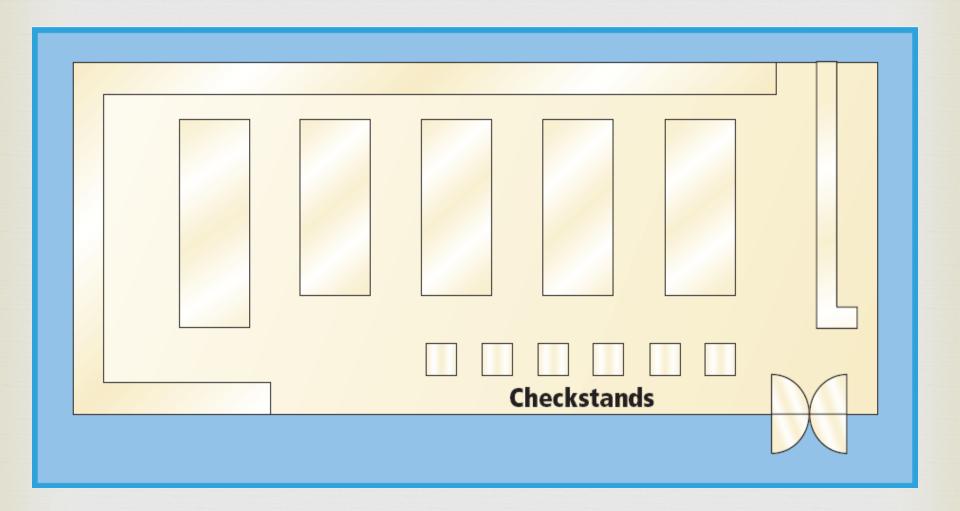
- ™Best illustrated by a variety store or the grocery department in a typical supermarket.
- Secondary aisles run at right angles to aisles, and each aisle is usually of the same width for its length.

Grid Layout

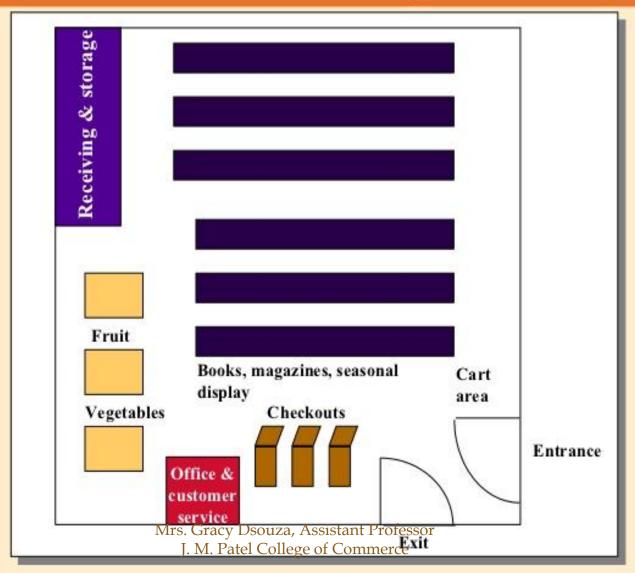
- Reasy to locate merchandise
- - Limited site lines to merchandise
- **Cost** efficient



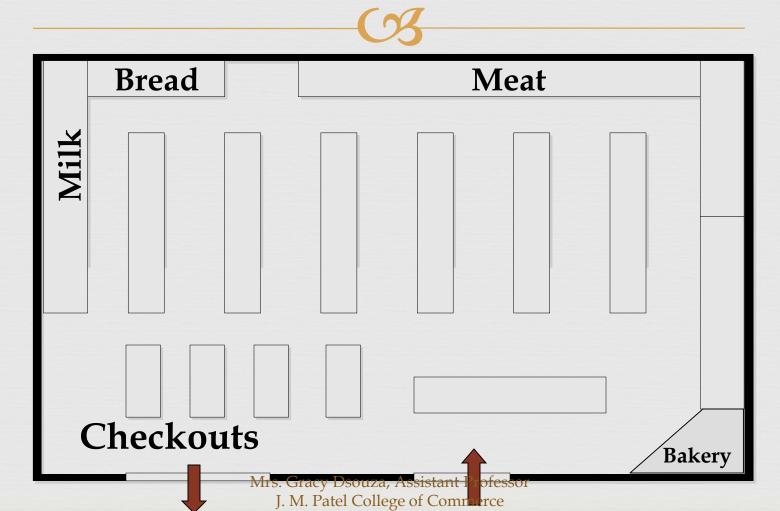
Grid Layout



Grid Store Layout



Grocery Store Layout

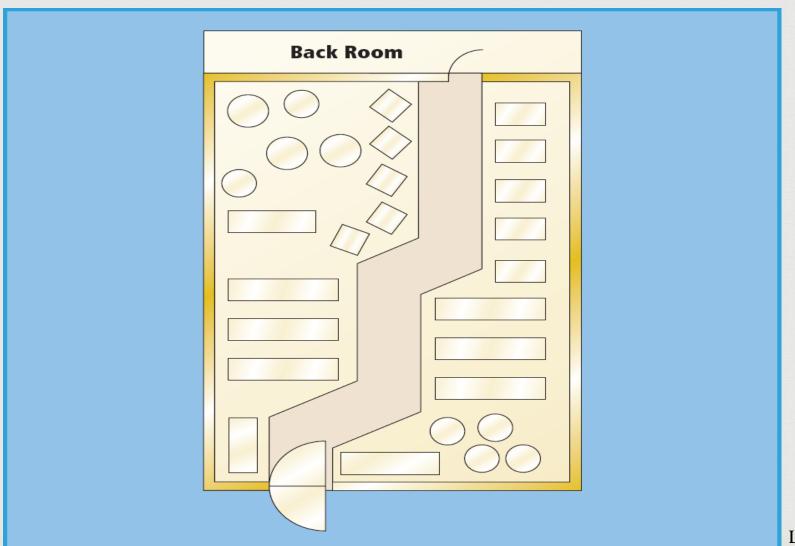


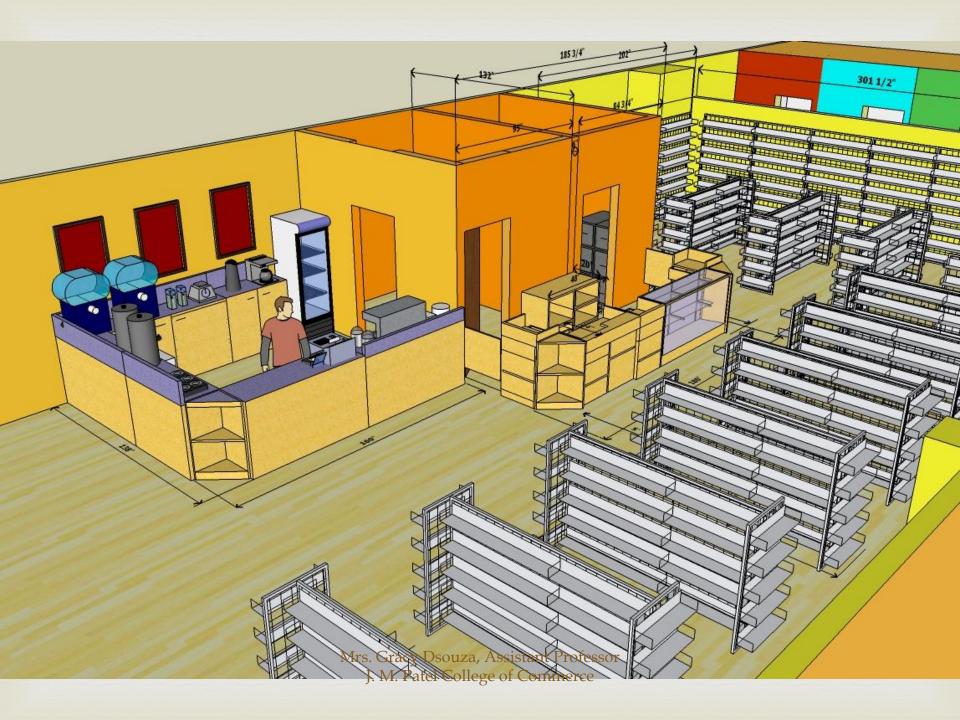
4. SPINE LAYOUT

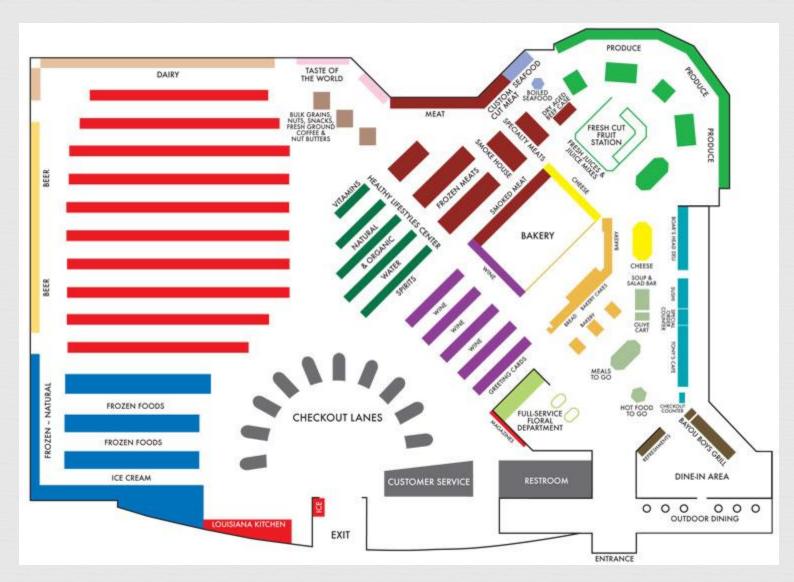


- It is a type of layout in which a single main walkway runs from the front to the back of the store, transporting customers in both the directions.
- ™ It is convenient to medium sized speciality stores with store area ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 sq. ft.

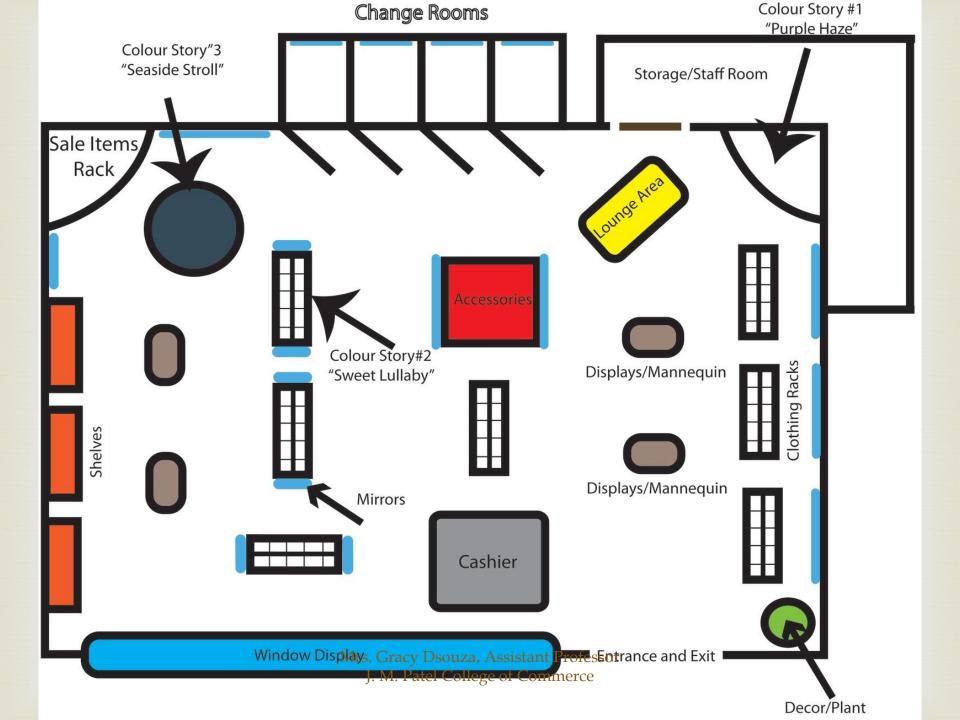
Spine Layout

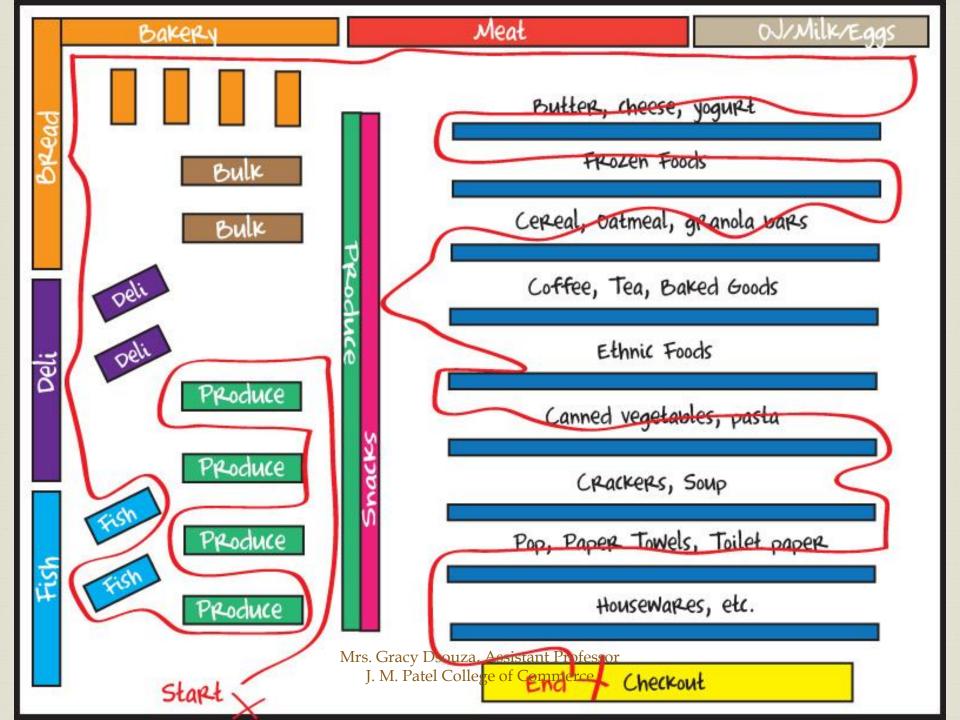






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Store Planning

Free-flow layout	Fixtures and merchandise are grouped into free-flowing patterns on the sales floor.
Grid layout	The counters and fixtures are placed in long rows or "runs," usually at right angles, throughout the store.
Loop layout	A major customer aisle begins at the entrance, loops through the store—usually in the shape of a circle, square, or rectangle—and then returns the customer to the front of the store.
Spine layout	A single main aisle runs from the front to the back of the store, transporting customers in both directions, and where on either side of this spine, merchandise departments using either a free-flow or grid pattern branch off toward the back side walls.