# Advertising Strategies in the Interwar British Printed Textile Industry

#### Aims:

- compare differences in the promotion strategy of dress and furnishing textiles sectors
- compare consumer and B2B/ trade advertising approaches
- examine the communication strategies of particular case study companies
- to analyse the impact on market communication strategy of different types of industrial competitive structure and product type

#### **Methodology:**

- consumer and trade journals
- British Industries Fair catalogues
- case study companies: business history and advertising records
- governmental (Board of Trade) and industry (JCCTO and FCP) sources
- oral history
- contextual industrial, economic and design history sources

#### Structural Context

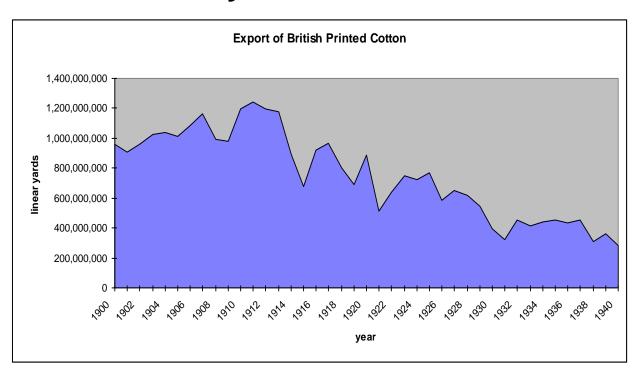
#### **Dress Textiles sector:**

- increasingly Schumpterian industry speedy product development, high turnover, low prices; intensive technical and design innovation
- under pressure from export displacement due to price competition in high volume, low price, standardised product markets

#### **Furnishing Textiles sector:**

- structurally separate from dress sector
- mature industry low volume, high price, durable goods, dominated by traditional design styles; some process innovation
- under pressure from fall in demand for quality goods/ price cutting in home market due to macroeconomic context

### **Industry Economic Context**



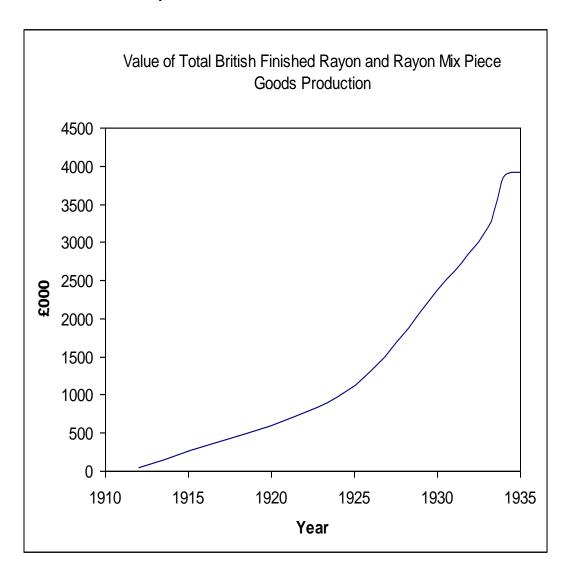
Fiscal Blue Book: BT70/ 28/ s1322/ 30

	Home Trade Print Total
1927-32	Varied between 210 and 225 million yards; 1928 was a 'print' year.
1933	281 million yards
1934	266 million yards
1935	226 million yards
1936	220 million yards
1937	242 million yards; 'print' year
1938	228 million yards

Turnbull, G. (1951): data from FCP reports

### **Rayon Production**

The steep growth in rayon production had displaced many other textiles by the early 1930s, as the quality and range of fabrics improved and cheaper artificial fibre alternatives with brand names were promoted.

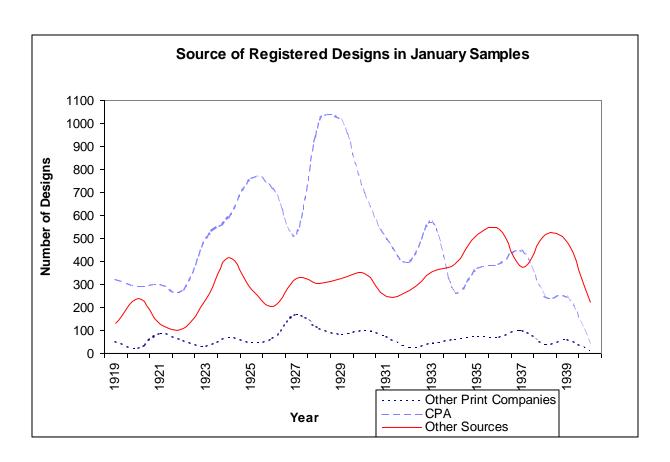


JCCTO (1939) Cotton Trade Statistics, Table 98D

#### The Value Structure

Most of textiles industry was not vertically integrated, although there was substantial horizontal integration: the CPA dominated the printed textile industry.

The entrepreneurial role varied between manufacturers, merchants and some printers and dyers. Many textile printing firms were commission-processors, dependant on orders from merchants, manufacturers and retailers. This sector was severely cut with the fall in exports. There was increasing competition in the dress sector from large primary manufacturers with strong technical competencies. Design ownership is indicated by the register of textile designs:



### **Textile Industry IMC practice**

Mainly promotion within the value structure:

- trade shows, especially the British Industries Fair
- B2B personal selling
- occasional use of advertising by most firms:
- in response to economic or competitive threat.

There was a sharp change in buying patterns from the 1930-onwards Depression - the loss of income for the upper and upper middle class market segment and unemployment – made a very price competitive market 'style-snobbish, not price-snobbish' consumers

Fashion trends affected the furnishing textiles industry, with a sudden switch to Modernist, abstract design during the early 1930s. Many furnishing textile firms advertised the artistic quality of their products and publicised Modern designs in 1933-5.

- to promote new products: technically innovative new fabrics promoted to consumers, new design ranges promoted within the trade.

### Dress Textile Sector: consumer advertisement

- mainly fabric manufacturers.
- frequent reminders for new product brands, emphasising the brand identity. The products are described in poetic text but not illustrated individually.
- mass market strategy: minimal segmentation.



Coming Fashions, January 1931

### Dress Textile Sector: consumer advertisement

Sublation process of consumer identification with end product: fashion clothing not textiles shown. Strong couture fashion references. Signifiers connoting style, elegance.



VM. HOLLINS & COMPANY, LTD., 18 VIYELLA HOUSE, OLD CHANGE, LONDON, E.C.4

### Dress Textile Sector: B2B advertisement

**B2B advertising:** mainly print companies, not fabric manufacturers.

Cost leader, high turnover ranges promoted with emphasis on low prices.



The Drapers' Record, 10th Jan. 1931

### Dress Textile Sector: B2B advertisement

Specific print designs emphasised: any supporting figures indicate the end-product context or brand, not a sublation effect.



The Drapers' Record, 7th February 1931

### Dress Textile Sector: B2B advertisement



The Drapers' Record, 25th July 1931

### Furnishing Textile Sector: consumer advertisement

- Very few consumer advertisements as more durable, lower turnover products.
- Direct mail booklets to consumers.
- Mainly corporate identity branding
- Some product brands promoted by companies differentiating through fast dyes
- Some sublation effects used with images of upholstered chairs, curtains or interiors



#### Furnishing Textile Sector:

A common approach in both consumer and B2B advertising of furnishing sector textiles is to illustrate single fabrics.



The Cabinet Maker and Complete House Furnisher, 27th January 1923

### Furnishing Textile Sector: B2B advertisement

#### Segmentation by taste and social group



### Furnishing Textile Sector: B2B advertisement

BRITISH TEXTILES EXHIBITION

Corporate branding: craft skills and artistic creativity competencies emphasised



265 HALL



PRINTED AND WOVEN FURNISHING FABRICS OF ALL PERIODS FOR ALL PURPOSES



### W. FOXTON, LTD

I PATERNOSTER SQUARE and I & 2 ROSE STREET LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: SEARCHLIGHT, CENT, LONDON Telephone: CITY 2384 2385

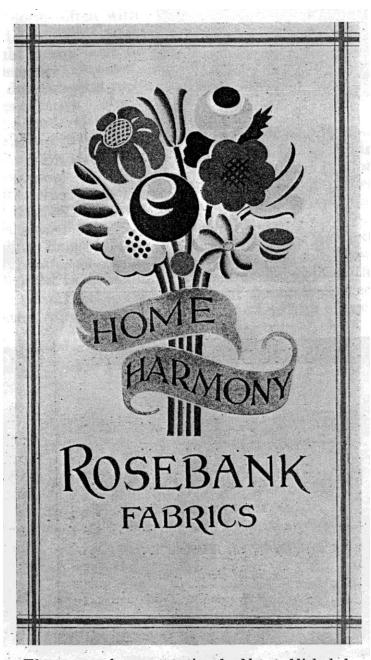
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British Industries Fair catalogue, 1935

Text in illustrations: 'The Inspired Block Cutter' and 'The Joyful Weaver'

Case study: Turnbull & Stockdale Ltd.: furnishing print

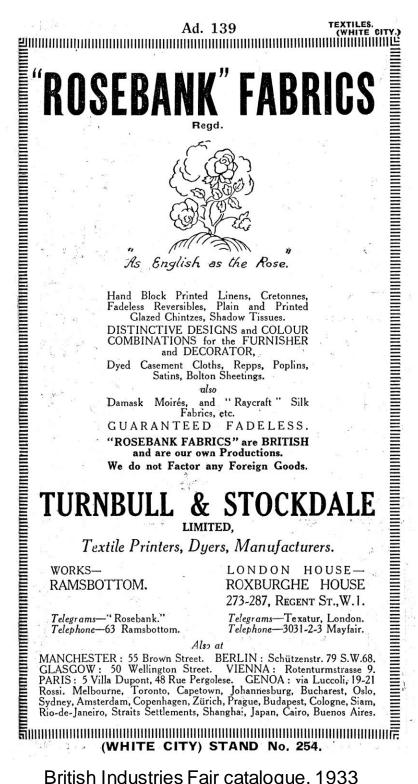
No consumer advertising found, but direct mail and point of purchase retail publicity



The cover of an attractive booklet published by Turnbull and Stockdale, Ltd.

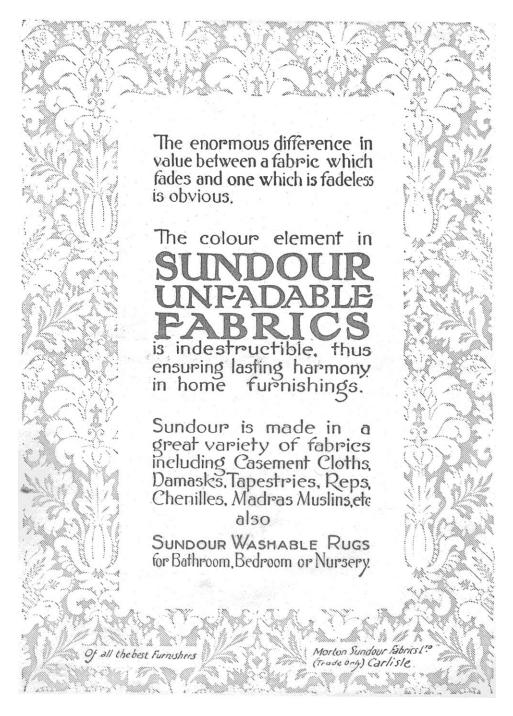
Case study: Turnbull & Stockdale Ltd.: B2B advertisement, furnishing print

#### B2B sales force and trade fairs

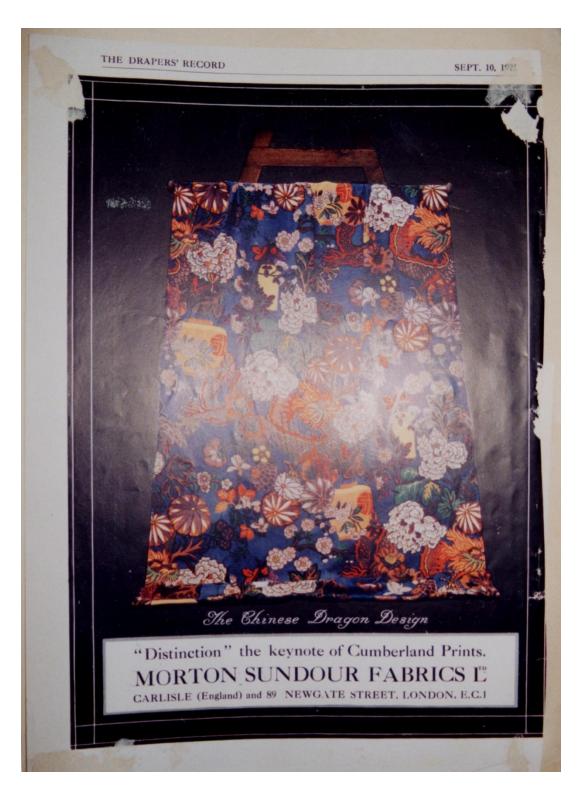


Case study: Morton Sundour Fabrics Ltd.: consumer advertisement, furnishing print

Single brand message through all consumer advertisements: unfadability.



## Case study: Morton Sundour Fabrics Ltd.: B2B advertisement, furnishing print



The Drapers' Record, 10th September 1921

## Case study: Calico Printers' Association: dress & furnishing print



# For every woman for every wear

This range of Fabrics has secured popularity because of the wonderful worth and practical adaptability of the several ranges so far introduced.

Cepea Serge. This singularly useful Cotton Fabric with the serge-like finish has now been available for several seasons, and garments made of Cepea Serge have proved their value and kept their colour and delicate finish. Cepea Serge cannot shrink. Its wonderful variety of patterns are all colour fast, and include smart stripes, checks, and plain shades. Made in two widths—30 inches, and double width 38-39 inches—the ideal material for bright, smart everyday wear—for shopping, sports, holidays, and useful house frocks—for children and grown-ups.

The twin colour scheme and soft texture of this crêpe-like material make Sheenore an ideal fabric for summer frocks, jumpers, blouses, &c. For evening wear and smartest frocks, Sheenore, at a very modest price, is unsurpassed in effect by the most sumptuous and most costly fabrics. The width is 37 inches.

Cepea Undevoile. For daintiest lingerie, woungster's frocks, &c., this special Cepea Fabric is unequalled. Softness of finish, ease in washing, and guarantee of fast colour make this Voile the best for all uses. In favourite chintz and stripe patterns, lovely plain tints and a bright range of newest ideas for modern taste. Width 38-39 inches.

Note: The colour schemes of Cepea Serge and Cepea Undevoile are guaranteed absolutely fadeless.

All three fabrics are marked on the selvedge with their respective names, and are obtainable from most Drapers.

Send for descriptive leaflets and name of nearest retailer to:-

THE CALICO PRINTERS ASSOCIATION LTD., AdvtDept. E, St. Jamess Buildings, MANCHESTER.

Coming Fashions, May 1921

Few advertisements: similar text-based approach for consumer and B2B channels, with some sublation imagery added to the consumer advertisements.

BRITISH TEXTILES EXHIBITION



1484/89

#### CEPEA DRESS FABRICS

Woven and printed silks, rayons, spun rayons and cottons—as piece goods from all leading wholesalers. Included in their products are those bearing the ''Six Line Fast Colour Guarantee.'' Fabrics bearing the sign of this guarantee on the selvedge will be replaced free if colours fade through wash or wear within two years of purchase.

#### GRAFTON FURNISHINGS

Printed Linens, Glazed Chintzes, Shadow Repps, Rotary Block Cretonnes, Fadeless Casements and Woven Fabrics. In addition, this year sees the birth of the first Sanforized Shrunk Printed Casement—Merriecolour. Guaranteed Maximum Shrinkage.05%, Merriecolour also bears the '' Six Line Fast Colour Guarantee.'' Grafton Furnishings are '' Cepea Fabrics '' and the Cepea Seal is on all ranges.

#### AMAZON & MAYFIELD OVERALLS

Obtainable from all leading wholesalers in a large variety of styles and designs. Light grounds, dark grounds for matron or maid. Hard wearing, cheerful and washable. "Amazon" and "Mayfield" are "Cepea Fabrics."

#### CEPEA FABRICS LIMITED

ST. JAMES BUILDINGS OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER.
WHITE CITY STAND Nos. 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489.

15

### Case study: Ferguson Brothers Ltd.: consumer advertisement, dress print

Vertically integrated company; technical innovation; large sales staff



## Case study: Ferguson Brothers Ltd.: B2B advertisement, dress print

Heavy investment in B2B advertising



October 1931; probably The Drapers' Organiser

## Case study: Ferguson Brothers Ltd.: B2B advertisement, dress print



British Industries Fair catalogue: back cover, 1935

### Conclusion

Advertising approach was influenced by the structural industry type:

Schumpterian dress industry needed intensive advertising to promote new products by manufacturers.

Sublation effect in consumer advertising to encourage imaginative identification with fashion image.

Main marketing of printed textiles industry directed to B2B channels: personal selling, trade fairs and advertising. Focus on specific designs in trade advertising. Success of Ferguson Bros. in affective + specific B2B advertising.

Furnishing sector minimal advertising in 1920s, as a mature, stable industry: heavier advertising in uncertain 1930s with threat to luxury market.

Advertising focused on reinforcing the corporate brand identity (especially craft skills and artistic value) and design details of the individual textile product.

In the British home market, textile consumption rose during the Depression, though prices fell and the luxury furnishing market had to adapt to cheaper, more Modern designs. The most successful firms were those with limited exports, an entrepreneurial not commission-processing role, innovation in product development with price reduction and investment in affective advertising.