Brand Families

One way to recognise the power of branding is to consider brand families. Google, Virgin and Channel 4 are all great examples. There brands are strong despite having many tentacles in different products and services, all of which are powered by a central group organisation.

For Google it's Search, Google Maps, Gmail, Google Home, Pixel Phones and much more.

For Virgin it's their music, planes, trains, media services, gyms and beyond (though Virgin Cola is a living lesson that you can't just turn your hand to anything no matter how strong your story as there are always competitors out there willing to work harder).

For Channel 4 it's a suite of TV channels - Channel 4 itself, E4, More4, Film4 - that all share a ring of 'alternative quality'.

In each of these instances an association by name and logo to a central brand is beneficial. However, it's not *just* the name or logo that does this, it's what they represent. They are merely mirrors being held up to the quality, consistency and differentiators present in each brand.



Brand Families: The Advantages



Stretching the budget

Promotion of products that are a part of a bigger group of recognisable brands becomes easier and less expensive.



Efficient use of resources

Instead of running multiple campaigns for different products, a company can focus its efforts on promoting a single brand.



The domino effect

The success of one product within an umbrella brand can translate into public goodwill for other products under the same brand.



Awareness and exposure

The consumer will have more interaction with the parent brand name as it will be seen across a number of products.



Quality assurance

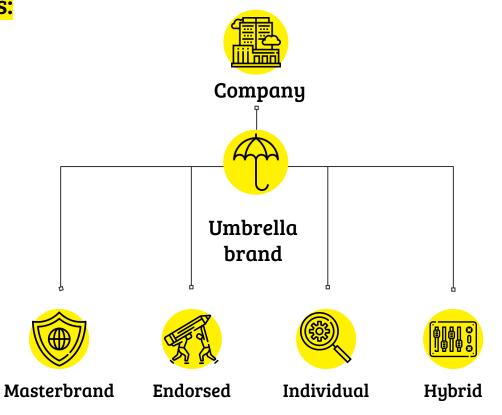
Consumers will associate all products which carry the parent brand name with the same standard of quality.



Room for expansion

New products can be easily added to the family brand portfolio and should be received well by loyal customers.

Brand Families: The Models

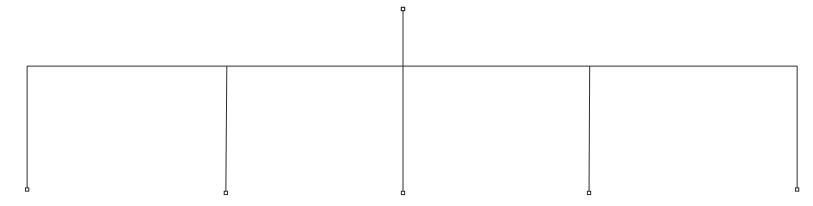


Brand Families: Masterbrand Model

The masterbrand brand architecture features one "master" brand, with products and services stacked beneath it and descriptors that all relate to the masterbrand.



For example: If the masterbrand is Virgin, the sub brands would be Virgin Atlantic, Virgin Mobile, Virgin Media, Virgin Money etc.























Brand + Product

Brand + Product

Brand + Product

Brand + Product

Brand + Product































































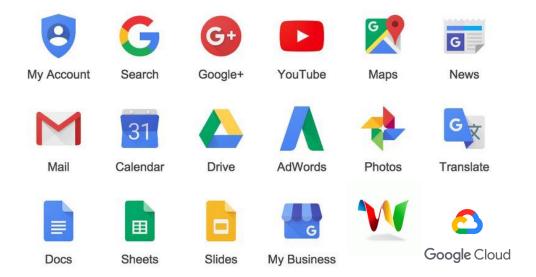




















































































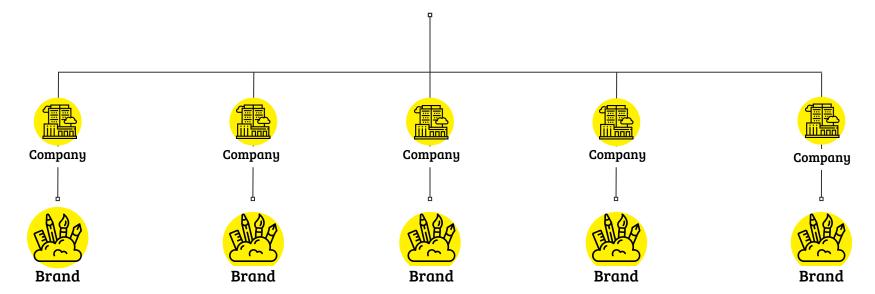
easyBizjet®	easyGroup®	easyMoney®	easyGym [®]
2002	2002	2002	2002
eazi®	easyDrivingschool®	easi®	easyOffice®
easyDorm®	easyCinema®	easyCruise®	easyInternetcafe
easyLand®	easyInsure® 2001	easySure®	easyCar [®]
easyRamp [®]	easyClickit® 2000	easyHotel® 2000	easyPoints®
easyJet® 1999	easyTech®	easyKiosk®	easy ® 2000

Brand Families: Endorsed model

An endorsed model is made up of individual and distinct product brands, which are linked together by a single company brand, which plays a supportive role.



For example: If the endorsed brands are Windows, Bing and XBox, the endorsing brand is Microsoft.



Brand Families: Endorsed model examples







































Brand Families: Endorsed model examples





















Brand Families: Endorsed model examples























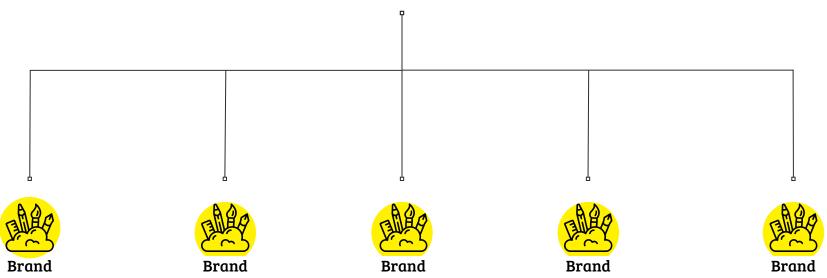
Brand Families: Individual model

The individual brand family model has a parent brand and separate brands for a products or service offerings.

They are purposely created to stand apart and be independent from the other brands in the portfolio.



For example: If the parent brand is P&G, the sub brands would be Tide, Pantene, Venus, Gillette, Febreze etc.







The Coca Cola Company

















































SONY













































































Brand Families: Hybrid model

The hybrid brand model is a mixture of different models. It is typically used when a firm is changing brand architectures, or acquiring an existing brand.



brands like Twitch, endorsed brands like Audible, and also utilises the masterbrand model for products like Amazon Prime, sometimes buying external companies.

For example: Amazon has individual



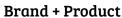














Brand



Brand



Brand

Brand + Product













































































