## Business Etiquette Quick Reference Guide

## Understanding Place Settings



## Dressing to Impress

$\checkmark$ Consider your work environment
$\checkmark$ Strive for consistency
$\checkmark$ Ask first, dress later
$\checkmark$ Learn how to sew buttons on and how to iron
$\checkmark$ Keep it understated
$\checkmark \quad$ Dress for the job you want, not the one you have
$\checkmark \quad$ Be an ambassador
$\checkmark \quad$ Look after your things
$\checkmark$ Footwear requires attention
$\checkmark \quad$ Glasses need to be clean
$\checkmark \quad$ Leave sexy for another time

## Fight Ways to Make a Great First Impression

1. Sit and stand straight. Good posture is a sign of confidence.
2. Make appropriate eye contact.
3. Control your body movement. Gestures are fine, but don't fidget.
4. Wear clothes that are clean, unwrinkled, and stain-free.
5. Make sure that your shoes are clean and polished.
6. Hair and fingernails must be clean. No chipped polish, if you wear any.
7. Have a pleasant expression on your face and in your voice.
8. If you enter a meeting or reception, look like you belong there. Greet people and smile.

## Seven Hot Dining Tips

1. When inviting a client to lunch, remember that the restaurant you select is acting as an extension of your company.
2. When escorted to a table, allow your guests to walk behind the host who is seating you. When finding a table on your own, take the lead.
3. Once everyone is seated, place your napkin on your lap.
4. When making a food recommendation, recognize that most guests take cues from you regarding price range and alcohol.
5. When the server asks for your meal order before your guests', it's the perfect time to say, "I'd like my guests to order first." Besides being appropriate, it's lets the server know that the bill should be left with you at the end of the meal.
6. When reaching for the bread basket, salad dressing, etc., offer them to your guests before using them yourself.
7. Tip adequately. Treat the server as one of your employees. It's a small price to pay for good service, personal attention and, hopefully, the contract that you land!

## Five Factors of a Handshake

## Degree of Firmness

Your grip should be firm, rather than weak. However, you don't want your handshake to be painful to the other person.
Consideration is appreciated. Be especially considerate if you are shaking hands with someone in a receiving line who has many more hands to shake, someone who is wearing a lot of rings, or someone who is obviously elderly and perhaps fragile.

## Dryness of Hand

We all prefer to shake a hand that is dry. While you typically don't want to obviously dry your hands before greeting someone, this is perfectly acceptable if you have been holding a cold glass. Similarly, if you are at the buffet table and have been eating, it is expected that you would wipe your hand on your napkin before extending it to be shaken.

## Depth of Grip

A handshake is palm to palm. Generally you will place your hand so that the web between your thumb and forefinger meets the web of the other person's hand, briefly. Your hand remains perpendicular. If your palm is facing up, this may be construed as a sign of submissiveness. Similarly, if your palm is on top, it can be seen as a sign of aggression.

## Duration of Grip

The perfect handshake is about 3 seconds. You can gently pump once or twice but this is not necessary. Then pull back your hand, even if you are still talking.

## Eye Contact

While this will vary from culture to culture, in North America we expect the person shaking our hand to make eye contact.

## Making Small Talk

## What Works?

$\checkmark$ As important as what you say is how you say it. Wear a smile. It is always becoming to your voice.
$\checkmark$ If you find yourself alone, look for others who look similarly disengaged or join a group with an odd number of people. You could also pass the cheese tray or sample the buffet table.
$\checkmark \quad$ One tip that often works is to imagine you are host or hostess. Now you will be less worried about yourself and more concerned about other people.

## What Doesn't Work?

X Don't attempt to make a derogatory remark under the guise of humour (that's sarcasm).
X Don't try to shock.
X Lengthy emotional debates will not contribute to the gathering. Death, politics, religion, illness, and children usually head the list of subjects to be avoided.

## Exit Lines

No matter how seriously you try, not all conversations can be made into engaging discussions. Eventually even good conversations may come to an end. Tell the other person how much you have enjoyed speaking with them and go on to meet other people.

