Bill of Material
Fourth Shift Release 8.00

Fourth Shift Help
Release 8.00

Important Notices

The material contained in this publication (including any supplementary information) constitutes and contains confidential and proprietary information of Infor.

By gaining access to the attached, you acknowledge and agree that the material (including any modification, translation or adaptation of the material) and all copyright, trade secrets and all other right, title and interest therein, are the sole property of Infor and that you shall not gain right, title or interest in the material (including any modification, translation or adaptation of the material) by virtue of your review thereof other than the non-exclusive right to use the material solely in connection with and the furtherance of your license and use of software made available to your company from Infor pursuant to a separate agreement, the terms of which separate agreement shall govern your use of this material and all supplemental related materials ("Purpose").

In addition, by accessing the enclosed material, you acknowledge and agree that you are required to maintain such material in strict confidence and that your use of such material is limited to the Purpose described above. Although Infor has taken due care to ensure that the material included in this publication is accurate and complete, Infor cannot warrant that the information contained in this publication is complete, does not contain typographical or other errors, or will meet your specific requirements. As such, Infor does not assume and hereby disclaims all liability, consequential or otherwise, for any loss or damage to any person or entity which is caused by or relates to errors or omissions in this publication (including any supplementary information), whether such errors or omissions result from negligence, accident or any other cause.

Without limitation, U.S. export control laws and other applicable export and import laws govern your use of this material and you will neither export or re-export, directly or indirectly, this material nor any related materials or supplemental information in violation of such laws, or use such materials for any purpose prohibited by such laws.

Trademark Acknowledgements

Contents

Bill of Material Module 4

Setting Up the Bill of Material Module. 5

BILI – Single Level Bill Inquiry. 16

Bill of Material Detail. 28

BILL – Single Level Bill. 42

CBIL – Copy Bill of Material 54

MBIL – Multi-Level Bill Inquiry 58

MUSE – Multi-Level Where Used Inquiry 68

WUSE – Single Level Where Used Inquiry 76

Bill of Material Module

The Bill of Material Module maintains product structure information for the materials, resources, tools, and reference items used in the manufacture of your products. It helps you manage future engineering changes by scheduling each planned change on the date on which it becomes effective.

The Bill of Material Module helps reduce the time and effort involved in maintaining product structure information. For example, an engineer can update a component's item master data, check its where-used information and update other parts lists, and then print the new single-level bills of material. Little time is wasted in moving from screen to screen to perform product structure maintenance.

The key functions of the Bill of Material Module focus on setting up and maintaining your product structure.

Module Prerequisites

The Bill of Material Module has the following prerequisites:

- SYSM (System Control)
- INVM (Inventory Control)

The following module is not a prerequisite module, but greatly enhances the functionality of the BILM Module:

- ENGM (Engineering)

  For more information on maintaining bills of material, see the ENGM Module manual.

Setting Up the Bill of Material Module

Setting Up the Bill of Material Module provides an overview of how to implement the module. It covers:

- guidelines to consider before you implement the module
- how to prepare your data for loading
- suggested procedures for loading your data
- suggestions for using the module

Although this section provides key information about the Bill of Material Module, it does not explain manufacturing principles and concepts such as how to structure your bills of material and implement engineering change controls.

Before You Implement the Module

Bills of material provide a framework for the entire manufacturing planning process. In order to fully realize the benefits of the Bill of Material Module, your bills of material need to be accurate. Before you implement this module, you should ensure that:

- Your bills of material accurately reflect how your products are built.
- As changes to your products are made, the bills of material are updated. Procedures should be established for additions, changes and deletions to your bills of material. Each planned change should be indicated by the date on which the change is scheduled to become effective.
- Procedures should be established for collecting and entering your bill of material data in the computer.

Preparing Your Data for Loading

Information about your bills of material may exist in a variety of forms. There is no "one best method" for preparing this data. The following suggestions will help minimize data entry time and effort when you enter the data during startup.

A suitable data entry form should have data in the same sequence as that of the fields used to enter the data into the computer. Check your source documents to see if they can be used for data entry purposes and then decide whether or not to transcribe the information onto forms before entering it into the computer.

You should ensure that your bills of material are accurate before preparing your data for loading. A common method of evaluating bill of material accuracy is to compare your bill of material information with the way that products are actually manufactured for a selected subset of assemblies. As a target, bill of material accuracy should be maintained at a level of 99 percent or better. If your bills of material are not accurate, you should correct them in the process of preparing your data for loading.

Structuring Your Bills of Material

The bill of material structure should represent the actual manufacture of your products. Each bill of material is defined one level at a time by entering a parent item and its direct components. Enter the bills of material in a top-down load sequence, starting with the bills for top-level end items and

then loading the bills for the next-level assemblies, followed by the next-lower-level assemblies and so on.

The BILL screen allows you to enter single level bills one level at a time. Use the **CT** (component type) field and the **QT** (quantity type) field on the BILL screen to help structure your bills of material.

- The component type indicates how a component is used in the manufacture of its parent.
- The quantity type indicates how a component's requirements are calculated when placing an order for its parent.

When entering components on a bill of material, you are able to enter components that have the same point of use and sequence number, but a different effectivity date range. For example, when exchanging components on a bill of material, the ‘from’ and ‘to’ components can retain the same **Pt Use** / **Seqn** since their effectivity ranges provide the unique key required in the bill of material.

Sorting the Bill of Material

Establish guidelines for using the **Pt Use** (point of use) and **Seqn** (sequence number) fields. These key fields work directly with the **Component Sort Basis** field on the CNFG (System Installation Setup) screen to determine the sort sequence of components on the PICK (Picklist) screen and picklists.

Component Sort Basis options include:

- **O**. Operation sequence first, identified by the **Seqn** field. Within the operation sequence sort, components are sorted by **CT** and then **Pt Use**. Resources (**CT** = R) are listed before materials.
- **P.** Component type first, identified by the **CT** field. Within the component type sort, components are sorted by **Pt Use** and then **Seqn.**

Using the Pt Use field for Revisions

The Manufacturing Analysis Module (MMAM) uses the **Pt Use** field to uniquely identify revision levels for revision history purposes. The default value is **Pt Use =** REV which is defined in the FS.CFG file, located in the MFGSYS directory. See the "Setting Up the Module" section of the Manufacturing Analysis manual for more details on establishing guidelines for the **Pt Use** field.

Copying Custom Product Bills of Material

It is recommended that you do not copy a custom product bill of material to a non-custom product bill of material until custom product configuration information has been removed. Use the Bill of Material Detail screen to clear the **Group Name**, **Cnfg Type**, **Cnfg Qty** and **Module Indicator** fields before copying the bill of material.

Custom Product Bills of Material

If your custom products are configured from a predefined set of options, you use the option selection methods in the Custom Products Manufacturing Module. Option selection is useful in material-intensive environments. The option selection method, using the OPSL screen, is based on a configuration bill of material defined for a family item, which is a production-plan item **(Pln Pol** = P).

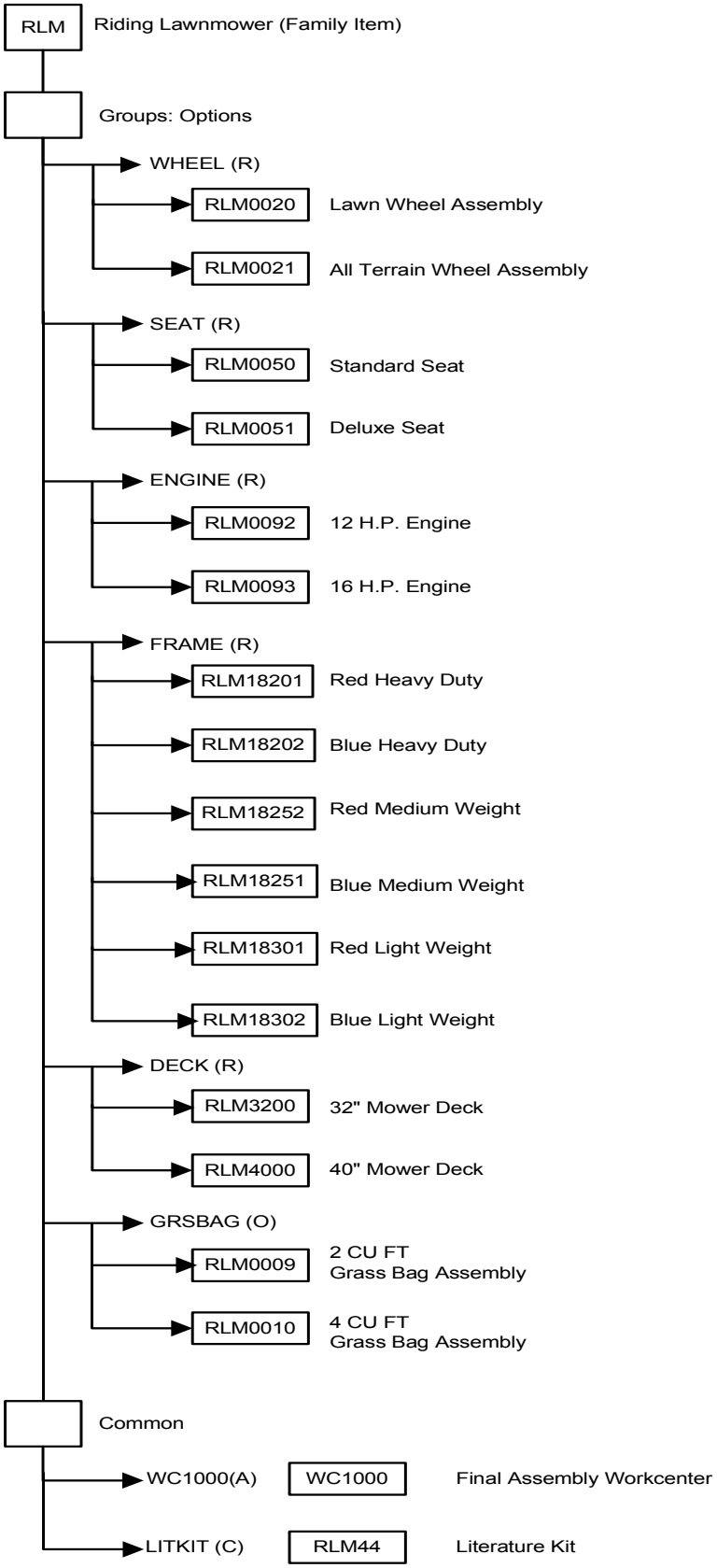
The BILL and Bill of Material Detail screens are used to define the configuration bill of material which involves:

- constructing the bill of material listing all available options as components
- identifying the percentage of sales represented by each option
- combining options into groups

- identifying the required quantity of each option and when the option is included in the product
- determining which components, if any, should be selected together and identified as a module option

Example of a Configuration Bill

For example, a configuration bill of material for a riding lawnmower may look similar to the following:


RLM
Riding Lawnmower (Family Item)
Groups: Options
WHEEL (R)
RLM0020
Lawn Wheel Assembly
RLM0021
All Terrain Wheel Assembly
SEAT (R)
RLM0050
Standard Seat
RLM0051
Deluxe Seat
ENGINE (R)
RLM0092
12 H.P. Engine
RLM0093
16 H.P. Engine
FRAME (R)
RLM18201
Red Heavy Duty
RLM18202
Blue Heavy Duty
RLM18252
Red Medium Weight
RLM18251
Blue Medium Weight
RLM18301
Red Light Weight
RLM18302
Blue Light Weight
DECK (R)
RLM3200
32" Mower Deck
RLM4000
40" Mower Deck
GRSBAG (O)
RLM0009
2 CU FT
Grass Bag Assembly
RLM0010
4 CU FT
Grass Bag Assembly
Common
WC1000(A)
WC1000
Final Assembly Workcenter
LITKIT (C)
RLM44
Literature Kit

For the fields on the BILL screen:

- Use the **Parent** field to identify the family item. For example, RLM is the family item for the riding lawnmower.
- Use the **Quantity** field to identify the percentage of sales represented by the option. If an option is included 20 percent of the time the product is sold, the **Quantity** field is .20. For example, the standard seat is used 25 percent of the time, the deluxe seat is used 75 percent of the time, and the literature kit is used 100 percent of the time the riding lawnmower is sold. The total **Quantity** of all the options in a group does not have to be 100 percent.

For the fields on the Bill of Material Detail screen:

- Use the **Group Name** field to identify the feature group to which the option belongs. Options are presented on the OPSL (Option Selection) screen alphabetically by **Group Name.** Name each group so that the sequence on the OPSL screen matches the way you would normally configure the custom product. For example, the riding lawnmower consists of eight configuration groups.
- Use the **Cnfg Type** field to indicate whether the feature identified in the **Group Name** field is required, optional or common. Common features are selected automatically and do not necessarily have to be displayed for option selection.

For example, one option must be selected from the WHEEL group. The WHEEL group is required (R).

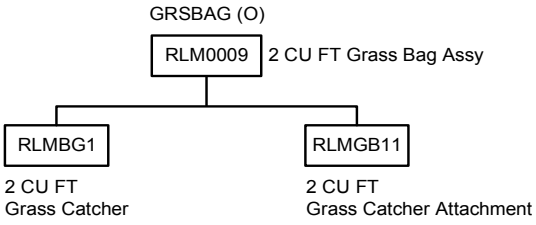
A riding lawnmower does not have to include a grassbag assembly from the GRSBAG group. The GRSBAG group is optional (O).

Each riding lawnmower includes a literature kit from the LIT KIT group. The LIT KIT group is common and is selected automatically on the OPSL screen (C).

Each riding lawnmower is assembled in the final assembly workcenter, the WC1000 group. The WC1000 group is common and is included automatically on the order-dependent bill of material (A). The WC1000 group is not displayed on the OPSL screen.

- Use the **Cnfg Qty** field to identify the option quantity used to produce one custom product. For example, the material options for the riding lawnmower are one per lawnmower. The **Cnfg Qty** for the final assembly workcenter is .066 or 15 lawnmowers per hour.
- Use the **Backflush Scrap** field to indicate whether the operation is currently flagged for post-deducting components including scrap.
- Use the **Module Indicator** field to identify the option as representing a number of components selected together. The requirements for the module are exploded through to the option's components.

For example, the literature kit and grassbag assembly options are both set up as modules. When you select the 2 cubic foot grassbag assembly, you are actually including the 2 cubic foot grass catcher and the 2 cubic foot catcher attachment on the order-dependent bill of material:



See "Module Components" in the **Setting Up the Module** section of the Custom Products Manufacturing manual for more information.

Routings and Workcenter Operations

The Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting Module (SFRM) uses resource items on bills of material to represent workcenters. Workcenters are defined on the Workcenter Master within the SFRM Module. After a workcenter is entered on the Workcenter Master, the data is passed along to the Item Master, and resource items are automatically created for the workcenter records. A five-character prefix is added to the workcenter records. The prefix WC[?] defines how the workcenter should be used when constructing the bill of resources and how it is be treated in the SFRM Module.

Each operation in an item's routing is defined by entering the workcenter as a resource component and specifying the operation description as text. You can specify operation sequences and print the routing with detailed operation descriptions as part of shop paperwork.

For example, the bill of material for parent item 19-RED requires the SAW and PAINT workcenters. The SAW workcenter is defined using run, setup and completion resource items. The PAINT workcenter is defined using run and setup resource items.

Workcenter in SFRM	Type	UM	Item on ITMB
SAW	Run	HR	WC[R]SAW
SAW	Setup	HR	WC[S]SAW
SAW	Completion	EA	WC[C]SAW
PAINT	Run	HR	WC[R]PAINT
PAINT	Setup	HR	WC[S]PAINT

See "Workcenter Setup Examples" in the Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting manual for additional setup examples.

BILL Screen Field Suggestions

Use the following field suggestions to set up operations and routings on the BILL screen:

Field	Value
Pt Use	If the Pt Use (point of use) field has no significance, you can duplicate the operation sequence number or enter 0**.**
Seqn	Specify the Seqn (sequence of operations) to appear on the routing. The operation sequence should be the same when the run-time operation, setup operation and unit completions refer to the same task.
In Effectivity / Out Effectivity	Specify effectivity dates for the component.
Component	Run: Specify the workcenter id prefixed with WC[R]. Setup: Specify the workcenter id prefixed with WC[S].
Quantity	Run: Enter run-time hours. Setup: Enter setup hours.
QT	Run: QT (quantity type) = I (per item). Setup: QT (quantity type) = O (per order.

Setup Costs

Use the following field suggestions to setup costs. Setup costs are amortized by the CROL task based on the lot size for the parent item.

Field	Value
Component	workcenter prefixed with WC[C]
Quantity	1 (1)
QT	I (per item)
CT	R for resource component
In/Out Effectivity Dates	Schedule planned engineering changes affecting operations on the date on which they become effective.
LT Offset	Number of days the operation is typically performed after the order start date. This **LT Offset** is reflected in the parent item's lead time.
Scrap	Suggested entry is 0 For run and setup operations, the scrap factor indicates work-center "inefficiency" for the particular operation. Scrap cannot be greater than 99.9%. For completions, the scrap factor represents "yield loss" for the particular operation.

(1) If the operation results in a unit of measure conversion, enter the conversion factor in the Quantity field. For example, if ten items are punched out of one sheet, enter .10.

Operation Scheduling

Operations are scheduled without consideration for lot size. If the lot size greatly affects operation start and due dates, you can manually override the system-calculated operation due dates on the Picklist Detail screen for a given order.

Data Entry Alternatives

Data sets can be copied and updated to reduce data entry time and ensure accuracy. The following screens/tasks provide a copy function you can use to enter similar data:

Data	Module	Screen/Task	Alternate
bills of material	BILM	BILL	CBIL
routings	BILM	BILL	CBIL

Use the Mask Setup window as a tool to enter repetitive or similar data. The Mask Setup window is available when entering components on the BILL screen. For more information, see "Default Data Entry Masks" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Loading Your Data

Once your data has been prepared for entry, use this section to load your data into the Bill of Material module.

A **validation tool** is identified for each screen or task listed in this section. Use the validation tool to double-check the accuracy of the data you have entered. Validation tools include:

- **Screen reports**. Create these reports by choosing **Print** from the **File** menu. For more information, see "Screen Reports" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.
- **Print screens**. When other report options are not available, you can capture an image of your screen and use it to validate your data entry. For more information, see "Using the Print Screen Key" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Other validation tools, such as batch processes and data extracts, may also be listed.

1. Verify Items

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
ITMB	INVM	Verification items	screen report

2. Enter Bill of Material Information

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
BILL	BILM	bill of material information for each parent item	screen report
Bill of Material Detail from BILL	BILM	component text and detail information	print screen

3. Define Routings and Workcenter Operations

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
BILL	BILM	routings	screen report
Bill of Material Detail from BILL	BILM	operation description	print screen

Suggestions for Using the Module

The ways in which the Bill of Material Module is used vary from company to company. The following guidelines may be helpful for using the Bill of Material Module in your company.

Engineering Change Control

The Inventory and Bill of Material modules help you track Engineering Change Notices (ECN). Use the Engineering Module (ENGM), if installed, to maintain engineering change control information.

- Change the **Rev** field, on the ITMB screen, for each item affected by the ECN-induced change. This new revision level is usually referred to as the "engineering rev" or the "latest rev."
- Change the **Rev** field for lot-traced items, on the Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail screen, to reflect the change.

- Use the WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry) and the MUSE (Multi- Level Where Used Inquiry) screens to evaluate the proposed change on higher-level assemblies.
- Use the BILL and Bill of Material Detail screens to change each bill of material affected by the ECN-induced change.
    - Use the **In** and **Out Effectivity** dates, on the BILL screen, to determine the timing of the cut-in of the ECN. The **Out Effectivity** date for the component being phased out should be the same date as the **In Effectivity** date for the replacement component.
    - Use the **In Rev** and **Out Rev** fields, on the Bill of Material Detail screen, to identify the revision level of the parent at the time of the **In** and **Out Effectivity** dates.
    - Use the **Text No** field, on the Bill of Material Detail screen to describe the ECN in more detail.

ECN Phased-in Components

Field	Entry
In Effectivity	In effectivity date of change class/number
Out Effectivity	Leave as is
In Rev	Revision level of the parent after ECN cut-in
Out Rev	Blank

ECN Phased-out Components

Field	Entry
In Effectivity	Leave as is
Out Effectivity	Out effectivity date of change class/number
In Rev	Revision level of the parent prior to ECN cut-in
Out Rev	Revision level of the parent after ECN cut-in

For example, the following bill of material fields show that **Component** U218-001 is replaced by **Component** U392-001 on 08/30/1998:

Pt Use	Seqn	Component	In Eff	Out Eff
00001	010	U218-001	022898	083098
00001	010	U392-001	083098	123199

The lower part of the Bill of Material Detail screen shows that Component U218-001 came in at revision A and went out at revision B:

```
IN REV:  A     OUT REV:  B
```

Phantom Bills of Material

Phantom bills of material are used for transient and non-stocked subassemblies. This type of pseudo bill of material allows the MRP planning process to flatten the bills of material for planning purposes and reduce the number of manufacturing orders created.

MRP planning completes an "order explosion" process that creates demand requirements for the components included in the phantom item. These components are then included on picklists and other shop paperwork rather than the phantom subassembly.

When orders are created (and assigned a **Ln# Status** = 3 or 4), the parent's bill of material is used to create an order dependent bill of material (ODB). This process is similar to the order explosion process used by MRP planning. The order dependent bill of material is displayed on the PICK (Picklist) screen. If order quantities are changed after the ODB is created, component requirements are adjusted by the percentage change associated with the order quantity change. The parent bill of material is not re-exploded when a change is made.

It is recommended that phantom assemblies not be included directly on orders or put into stocking locations. Inventory of phantom assemblies causes the MRP planning process to allocate the existing inventory and then create action messages to release manufacturing orders for the phantom subassembly.

You may find that you occasionally need inventory of a phantom subassembly or need to produce a phantom. When this is the case, create a new item on the Item Master and add the phantom to the bill of material for the new item. The phantom should be the only component on this new item's bill of material. Use this new item to track and plan for this inventory.

Using Uncosted Reference Items

Use **Component Type** = X or D (reference or document) for uncosted reference items to provide a relationship between a component and its parent assembly in a bill of material. Reference and document component types do not roll up costs into parent items. The following table identifies which item types are available with the component types and whether the item is printed on the picklist:

Component Type	Item Type	Print on Picklist?
X = Reference	N = Normal	Yes
X = Reference	X = Reference	Yes
D = Document	N = Normal	No
D = Document	X = Reference	No
D = Document	R = Resource	No
D = Document	T = Tool	No

Filtering Bills of Material

The BILL (Single Level Bill) and BILI (Single Level Bill Inquiry) screens allow you to review all effective components for a bill of material based on the in and out effectivity dates you specify. This feature allows you to compare bills of material at different points in time.

The **In Eff** and **Out Eff** fields are used to identify the range of in effectivity and out effectivity dates you wish to be displayed for components in the bill of material. Enter the same date in both fields to display the items effective on a specific date.

System Administration

The System Administration manual outlines the tasks involved in maintaining Fourth Shift. The Bill of Material Module includes special considerations in the area of security.

Screen/Task	Security for
BILL	AVIT (Approved Vendors by Item) screen in the Approved Vendor Sourcing Module

BILI – Single Level Bill Inquiry

Use the Single Level Bill Inquiry screen to view information on the first-level components of a parent item. The Single Level Bill Inquiry screen provides the point of use, sequence, description, component type, quantity, quantity type, unit of measure and make-buy code for each component. Multi-level inquiries are made using the MBIL (Multi-Level Bill Inquiry) screen.

Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Bill of Material Detail	F8
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	F9
ITMB (Item Master)	F10

Browse Windows

You can open browse windows by choosing **Browse/Detail** from the **Tools** menu in the following fields:

Browse	From Fields
Item Browse	**Parent** **Starting Component**

For more information, see "Selecting from a Browse List" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Bill Detail	Tab at top of screen
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Component**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Component**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Parent**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Parent**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Parent**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Parent**

Reports

Single Level Bill (created by BILI)

Lists all first-level components for a parent item or a range of parent items.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose **Print** or **Print Preview** from the **File** menu. The Report screen appears before the report is generated, allowing you to select a range of data for the report. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

For more information on report templates, see "Reporting for SQL Server Systems" in the System Help topics.

Fields

Buyr

Buyer code is used to identify the person responsible for handling the purchase of the item. The suggested entry is the buyer's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: A/P Receiving Detail; ABCR; APIE; APII; APIR; APPI; APPO; APPV; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance; Contract Header Detail; Contract Purchase Orders; Contract Summary; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCP; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; VDSC; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

Component

Component is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its parent assembly in a bill of material. A **Component** is used in the manufacture of a parent, and it may be a part, raw material or a subassembly. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

CT

Component Type distinguishes various types of relationships between a component and its parent assembly in a bill of material. The **Component Type** indicates how a component is used in the manufacture of a parent. The **Component Types** are:

N = Normal.

Component is consumed in the manufacture of its parent.

P = Phantom.

Component is used for structure purposes only (e.g., a transient subassembly consumed in the manufacture of its parent).

R = Resource or Workcenter.

Component is used in the planning process of the manufacture of its parent (e.g., labor hours).

X = Reference.

Component is for information purposes. Reference items are included on the picklist. Reference items are not included in the parent's rolled costs and are typically not required for issue in the manufacturing of the parent.

D = Document.

Component is used for information purposes only. It is not included on the picklist.

B = By-product.

The manufacture of the parent results in the creation of this component.

C = Co-product.

Component is derived from the manufacture of the parent. The manufacture of the co-product, in turn, produces the parent.

T = Tool.

Component is used in the manufacture of the parent.

U = Tool return.

Component is used in, and returned after, the manufacture of the parent.

M = Module.

Component represents a group of components for which requirements are generated for custom product orders. A module component is used for structure purposes only, such as a transient subassembly consumed in the manufacture of its parent. Module components explode requirements for the child components; the module component itself is never required.

V = Purchased material.

Component not defined on the Item Master is required for a custom product customer order.

W = Outside operation or service.

Component, such as heat treating or plating, is required for a custom product customer order.

Y = Phantom parent.

Requirements have been exploded to the next level to meet requirements.

Z = Phantom child.

Component is used in the manufacture of the phantoms parent.

An item's use as a component is limited by its **Item Type**. The Component Types available are based on the information displayed on the screen and not all types are available on all screens.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COCP; Comparison Bill; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; OPSL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; WIPL; WIPR

Desc

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/ Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Description

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP;

Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Drwg

Drawing number identifies an engineering document that provides design specifications for an item. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Engineering; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used

Fixed LT

Fixed Lead Time is the number of working days required for setup and queue time used in planning an order. It is added to run lead time and inspection lead time to estimate planned lead time for an order. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; Workcenter Master

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

In Eff

In Effectivity is the first In Effectivity date, which should be considered valid to display for this bill of material. Entry is 6 numbers in the system date format. Default is 010180.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Comparison Bill

LT

Lot Trace indicates whether lot number control is used throughout the manufacturing process to track the use of the item.

Y = Yes.

The item is lot-controlled.

N = No.

The item is not lot-controlled.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; SSII; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

MB

Make-Buy Code indicates if a part is normally purchased or manufactured. **Make-Buy Code** also directs appropriate action messages to the **Buyr** (B or S) or **Plnr** (M). **Make-Buy Codes** are:

M = Make.

Manufactured in-house.

B = Buy.

Purchased; no parts supplied to vendor.

S = Supplied.

Purchased; parts supplied to vendor.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COMP; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; IHIR; IORD; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; Lot Size Multiple Detail; Lot Trace; LSDA; LVAL; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; PBCI; PBCT; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail

Option

Option is used to display specific product structure items based on their component type category. The **Options** are:

R = Resource

M = Material

T = Tool

O = Obsolete

X = Reference

D = Document

A = All

The default value is A for all components.

Where Used: BILI; BILL

Out Eff

Out Effectivity is the last Out Effectivity date which should be considered valid to display for this bill of material. Entry is 6 numbers in the system date format. Default is 123179 when U.S. date format is used.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Comparison Bill

Parent

Parent is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its components in a bill of material. A **Parent** item is the higher level item in the parent-component relationship. A parent cannot be used in itself. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; CSLB; Dispatch List; Engineering; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Pln Pol

Planning Policy is used to determine the type of demand an item generates for its components based on planned orders. The codes are:

N = Normal.

Planned and released orders for this item produce "normal" dependent demand for its components.

P = Production Plan.

Planned orders for this item produce a "production forecast" for its components. Orders cannot be released for this item.

F = Final Assembly.

Planned and released orders for this item create "final assembly" demand for its components. This policy is reserved for future use and is treated like a **Planning Policy** = N by the system.

D = Distribution.

Planned and released orders for this item produce "distribution" demand for its components. This policy is reserved for future use and is treated like a **Planning Policy** = N by the system.

M = Master Scheduled.

Planned and released orders for this item produce "normal" dependent demand for its components. Planned orders must be manually scheduled within the item's **Plng Fnc** (planning fence).

It is recommended that you only use the "N" code until the master planning capability is installed in your system.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used

Plnr

Planner code is used to identify the person responsible for planning the production or usage of an item. The suggested entry is the planner's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/ Planner Code Maintenance; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

Pt Use

Point of Use is a key field that, along with the **Seqn** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The **Point of Use** field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended use is to identify the "work center" where the component should be delivered when assembling the parent, the "find number" of the component referenced on the drawing for the parent, or the "component reference designator" of the component on a printed circuit board. If the **Point of Use** field is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 5 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; Comparison Bill; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WUSE

QT

Quantity Type code defines the nature of the parent- component relationship when placing an order for the parent. It affects how the **Quantity** field is used in calculating component requirements. **Quantity Types** are:

I = Per Item.

Quantity per item is the number of components needed to manufacture one parent item. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity** times order size.

O = Per Order.

Quantity per order is the number of components required per order to manufacture one or more parent items. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity**.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OVAR; PCST; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Summarized Bill; WUSE

Quantity

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Run LT

Run Lead Time is the average number of shop days required for a manufacturing run or vendor lead time and is used in planning an order. **Run Lead Time** is added to fixed lead time and inspection lead time to estimate planned lead time which serves to time order release. Decimal places for fractional days allowed. MRP Planning uses fractional days as reference and plans using the next whole day increment. For example, if you specify **Run LT** = 2.1, MRP Planning assumes **Run LT** = 3 for calculation purposes. Entry is up to 8 numbers.

Note: Lead times established for an item are considered to be 0 when the item is used as a phantom (**CT** = P) in a bill of material.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; Workcenter Master

Rv

Revision Level identifies a level of documentation which specifies the item's design. It should be incremented for each change in the item's design specifications. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 2 characters.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITMB; ITMI; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; MBIL; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; PBCI; PBCT; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Router/ Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Where Used

Seqn

Sequence Number is a key field that, along with the **Pt Use** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended purpose is to identify the operation sequence number on the parent's routing that

calls out the component. If the **Sequence Number** is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Comparison Bill; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Starting Component

The **Starting** field is used to request a list where the specified information appears first on the list. **Starting** entries may consist of a partial entry and if the entry is not in the list, the next highest entry appears first on the list. The **Starting** field can include one or more field combinations, each with its own entry requirements.

Where Used: A/P 1099 Distribution; A/P Payment Application Detail; A/P Payment Void Detail; A/P Received Item List; A/P Receiving Detail; A/R Payment Application Detail; APAH; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPI; APPO; APTX; ARAH; ARCD; AREX; ARIC; ARIH; ARPD; ARPH; ARSR; BAMT; Bank Payment Approval; BILI; BILL; BKMT; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (item); Browse Setup (vendor); CACF; CCAN; CCAT; CCEX; CCMT; CIMT; CMCF; CMTA; CMTI; CNFA; COAN; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUSI; CUST; FCMT; FCST; G/L Account Group/No List; G/L Account No List; G/L Batch Detail; G/L Journal Entry List; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Org/Acct Group List; G/L Organization Group/No List; G/L Report List; G/L Source Code List; GLAG; GLAV; GLBD; GLCA; GLCI; GLDQ; GLEX; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; Global Extended Text Selection; GLOS; GLRD; GLRL; GLSC; GLSI; GLSS; ITBI; ITCB; Item Master; Item Shortages; ITMB; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVRV; LMMT; Location Selection Setup; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; NMTA; OPSL; Orders on Shipment; ORST; Packaging Detail; PASS; PBCI; PBCT; PBMI; PBMT; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; REDI; RTMT; RVED; SBOL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipments by Line Item; SHPI; SSII; STAD; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR; TEXT; TXTA; VAT Summary (APSM Module); VATT; VEDI; VEID; VEND; VENI; Workcenter Master

Starting Pt Use

The **Starting** field is used to request a list where the specified information appears first on the list. **Starting** entries may consist of a partial entry and if the entry is not in the list, the next highest entry appears first on the list. The **Starting** field can include one or more field combinations, each with its own entry requirements.

Where Used: A/P 1099 Distribution; A/P Payment Application Detail; A/P Payment Void Detail; A/P Received Item List; A/P Receiving Detail; A/R Payment Application Detail; APAH; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPI; APPO; APTX; ARAH; ARCD; AREX; ARIC; ARIH; ARPD; ARPH; ARSR; BAMT; Bank Payment Approval; BILI; BILL; BKMT; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (item); Browse Setup (vendor); CACF; CCAN; CCAT; CCEX; CCMT; CIMT; CMCF; CMTA; CMTI; CNFA; COAN; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUSI; CUST; FCMT; FCST; G/L Account Group/No List; G/L Account No List; G/L Batch Detail; G/L Journal Entry List; G/L

Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Org/Acct Group List; G/L Organization Group/No List; G/L Report List; G/L Source Code List; GLAG; GLAV; GLBD; GLCA; GLCI; GLDQ; GLEX; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; Global Extended Text Selection; GLOS; GLRD; GLRL; GLSC; GLSI; GLSS; ITBI; ITCB; Item Master; Item Shortages; ITMB; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVRV; LMMT; Location Selection Setup; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; NMTA; OPSL; Orders on Shipment; ORST; Packaging Detail; PASS; PBCI; PBCT; PBMI; PBMT; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; REDI; RTMT; RVED; SBOL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipments by Line Item; SHPI; SSII; STAD; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR; TEXT; TXTA; VAT Summary (APSM Module); VATT; VEDI; VEID; VEND; VENI; Workcenter Master

Starting Seqn

The **Starting** field is used to request a list where the specified information appears first on the list. **Starting** entries may consist of a partial entry and if the entry is not in the list, the next highest entry appears first on the list. The **Starting** field can include one or more field combinations, each with its own entry requirements.

Where Used: A/P 1099 Distribution; A/P Payment Application Detail; A/P Payment Void Detail; A/P Received Item List; A/P Receiving Detail; A/R Payment Application Detail; APAH; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPI; APPO; APTX; ARAH; ARCD; AREX; ARIC; ARIH; ARPD; ARPH; ARSR; BAMT; Bank Payment Approval; BILI; BILL; BKMT; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (item); Browse Setup (vendor); CACF; CCAN; CCAT; CCEX; CCMT; CIMT; CMCF; CMTA; CMTI; CNFA; COAN; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUSI; CUST; FCMT; FCST; G/L Account Group/No List; G/L Account No List; G/L Batch Detail; G/L Journal Entry List; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Org/Acct Group List; G/L Organization Group/No List; G/L Report List; G/L Source Code List; GLAG; GLAV; GLBD; GLCA; GLCI; GLDQ; GLEX; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; Global Extended Text Selection; GLOS; GLRD; GLRL; GLSC; GLSI; GLSS; ITBI; ITCB; Item Master; Item Shortages; ITMB; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVRV; LMMT; Location Selection Setup; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; NMTA; OPSL; Orders on Shipment; ORST; Packaging Detail; PASS; PBCI; PBCT; PBMI; PBMT; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; REDI; RTMT; RVED; SBOL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipments by Line Item; SHPI; SSII; STAD; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR; TEXT; TXTA; VAT Summary (APSM Module); VATT; VEDI; VEID; VEND; VENI; Workcenter Master

UM

Unit of Measure identifies the standard unit for an item used in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB;

ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Currency; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

Bill of Material Detail

The Bill of Material Detail screen serves as a single source for accessing expanded information specific to parent-component relationships. You can change the bill of material information and enter text specific to the parent-component relationship. However, information on the parent item and the component item cannot be changed. Use the ITMB screen to change item information.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	F8

Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Return	Tab at top of screen
BILL (Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Component**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Component**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Component**
BILL (Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Component**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Component**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Component**
BILL (Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Parent**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Parent**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Parent**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Parent**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Parent**

Reports

A standard report is not generated for this screen. Use the Print Screen key or any screen capture program to create an image of the screen.

Screen Reference

Bill of Material Detail – Format

The Bill of Material Detail screen has three main sections: **Parent, Component** and **Bill of Material.** You can scroll through parent-component relationships while using this screen. Information displayed in each section depends on:

- your current position in the product structure
- the screen used to access the Bill of Material Detail screen

The BILL, MBIL, WUSE and MUSE screens all access the Bill of Material Detail screen for expanded information.

The **Parent** section initially displays information on the parent item from the screen you were using just prior to pressing F8 for the Bill of Material Detail screen. When using the Bill of Material Detail screen, you cannot enter into or change the **Parent** section. When coming to the Bill of Material Detail screen from the MBIL, WUSE or MUSE screen, the **Parent** section changes with different parent-component relationships.

The **Component** section initially displays information for the components of the parent. When using this screen, you cannot enter into or change the **Component** section. When coming to the Bill of Material Detail screen from the BILL, MBIL or MUSE screen, the **Component** section changes with different parent-component relationships.

The **Bill of Material** section provides parent-component relationship information. As you scroll through parents or components on the Bill of Material Detail screen, this section changes to reflect the parent-component relationship being displayed. Information in this section can be changed when you enter the Bill of Material Detail screen from the BILL screen. Entering the Bill of Material Detail screen from any other screen only allows you to view the information.

Fields

Backflush Location

Backflush Location identifies the stock and bin location from which component quantities are post-deducted. Entry is any alphanumeric combination, **Stk** being up to 2 characters and **Bin** being up to 6 characters.

Where Used: Bill of Material Detail; Picklist Detail; Production

Backflush Scrap

Backflush Scrap indicates whether the operation is currently flagged for post-deducting components including scrap.

Y = Yes.

Component quantities including scrap will be post-deducted the next time the BKFL task is run.

N = No.

Component quantities not including scrap will be post-deducted the next time the BKFL task is run.

Default is Y.

Where Used: Bill of Material Detail; Picklist Detail; Production

Buyr

Buyer code is used to identify the person responsible for handling the purchase of the item. The suggested entry is the buyer's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: A/P Receiving Detail; ABCR; APIE; APII; APIR; APPI; APPO; APPV; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance; Contract Header Detail; Contract Purchase Orders; Contract Summary; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCP; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; VDSC; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

Cnfg Qty

Configuration Quantity indicates how many of the features are required to manufacture one custom product. Entry is up to 10 numbers.

Where Used: Bill of Material Detail; OPSL; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

Cnfg Type

Configuration Type indicates whether a feature in a custom-configured product is required or optional. **Configuration Types** are:

O = Optional.

Not needed to make the product.

R = Required.

One selection is needed to make the product.

C = Common.

Always used to make the product. Displayed on OPSL and CPMT.

A = Common.

Always used to make the product. Displayed on CPMT. Not displayed on OPSL.

Where Used: Bill of Material Detail; OPSL; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

Component

Component is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its parent assembly in a bill of material. A **Component** is used in the manufacture of a parent, and it may be a part, raw material or a subassembly. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

CT

Component Type distinguishes various types of relationships between a component and its parent assembly in a bill of material. The **Component Type** indicates how a component is used in the manufacture of a parent. The **Component Types** are:

N = Normal.

Component is consumed in the manufacture of its parent.

P = Phantom.

Component is used for structure purposes only (e.g., a transient subassembly consumed in the manufacture of its parent).

R = Resource or Workcenter.

Component is used in the planning process of the manufacture of its parent (e.g., labor hours).

X = Reference.

Component is for information purposes. Reference items are included on the picklist. Reference items are not included in the parent's rolled costs and are typically not required for issue in the manufacturing of the parent.

D = Document.

Component is used for information purposes only. It is not included on the picklist.

B = By-product.

The manufacture of the parent results in the creation of this component.

C = Co-product.

Component is derived from the manufacture of the parent. The manufacture of the co-product, in turn, produces the parent.

T = Tool.

Component is used in the manufacture of the parent.

U = Tool return.

Component is used in, and returned after, the manufacture of the parent.

M = Module.

Component represents a group of components for which requirements are generated for custom product orders. A module component is used for structure purposes only,

such as a transient subassembly consumed in the manufacture of its parent. Module components explode requirements for the child components; the module component itself is never required.

V = Purchased material.

Component not defined on the Item Master is required for a custom product customer order.

W = Outside operation or service.

Component, such as heat treating or plating, is required for a custom product customer order.

Y = Phantom parent.

Requirements have been exploded to the next level to meet requirements.

Z = Phantom child.

Component is used in the manufacture of the phantoms parent.

An item's use as a component is limited by its **Item Type**. The Component Types available are based on the information displayed on the screen and not all types are available on all screens.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; OPSL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; WIPL; WIPR

Description

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History;

Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Drwg

Drawing number identifies an engineering document that provides design specifications for an item. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Engineering; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used

Fixed LT

Fixed Lead Time is the number of working days required for setup and queue time used in planning an order. It is added to run lead time and inspection lead time to estimate planned lead time for an order. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; Workcenter Master

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

Group Name

Group Name identifies the component or group of components that are considered a feature of a custom-configured product. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 6 characters.

Where Used: Bill of Material Detail; OPSL; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

In Effectivity

In Effectivity is the date that the use of a component becomes effective in a bill of material. The default value is today's date or the date you entered when you signed onto the system.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Location Index; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

In Rev

In Revision Level indicates the level of documentation for which the parent-component relationship becomes effective. It is for information purposes only and is not used by the system. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 2 characters.

Where Used: Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Engineering; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production

Item Status

Item Status indicates whether an item is not released for production, or is released for production and is active, being phased out or is obsolete. **Item Status** codes are:

E = Engineering.

Indicates the item is not released for production. A warning message is displayed when an order for the item is added or updated.

A = Active.

Indicates the item is released for production. The item is actively used and can be made or purchased.

P = Being phased out.

Indicates the item is released for production but it will no longer be used in the manufacture of products after the current supply runs out. A warning message is displayed when a new order for the item is placed.

O = Obsolete.

Indicates the item is released for production but is no longer used in the manufacture of products. Remaining inventory cannot be considered in any production plans but can be moved to another storage location and be adjusted for accounting purposes.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Detail; CINV; Demand Peg Detail; FCST; IHIR; INVR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; MUSE; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail; WUSE

Item Type

Item Type is used to indicate whether an item is material, reference, tool or resource. You can enter one of four codes and **Item Type** can only be changed or added on the Item Master. The **Item Types** are:

N = Normal.

The item is material consumed in the manufacture of products.

X = Reference.

The item appears on the bill, but is not consumed in the manufacture of its parent, such as a drawing.

T = Tool.

A tool is used to manufacture its parent.

R = Resource.

This item is used in the planning process of the manufacture of its parent, such as labor hours.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Detail; Demand Peg Detail; FCST; IHIR; INVR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; MUSE; PBCI; PBCT; Picklist Detail; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail; WUSE

LT

Lot Trace indicates whether lot number control is used throughout the manufacturing process to track the use of the item.

Y = Yes.

The item is lot-controlled.

N = No.

The item is not lot-controlled.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; SSII; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

LT Offset

Lead Time Offset is the number of days after the order start date that a component is needed in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 3 numbers. Default value is 0.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Material Exposure; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

MB

Make-Buy Code indicates if a part is normally purchased or manufactured. **Make-Buy Code** also directs appropriate action messages to the **Buyr** (B or S) or **Plnr** (M). **Make-Buy Codes** are:

M = Make.

Manufactured in-house.

B = Buy.

Purchased; no parts supplied to vendor.

S = Supplied.

Purchased; parts supplied to vendor.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COMP; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; IHIR; IORD; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; Lot Size Multiple Detail; Lot Trace; LSDA; LVAL; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; PBCI; PBCT; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail

Module Indicator

Module Indicator indicates whether customer demands for this item should be exploded through to the item's components. **Module Indicators** are:

M = Module.

Explode customer demands through to components.

N = Normal.

Do not explode customer demands through to components.

Where Used: Bill of Material Detail; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

Order Policy

Order Policy is established for each item based on how planned orders for the item are handled. **Order Policy** provides replenishment order information used by the planner or buyer. **Order Policy** codes are:

0 = No Planning.

No planning requirements are generated for this item.

1 = Order Point.

When an item's supply falls below the **Order Point** quantity, the system recommends placing an order. The recommended order quantity is the **Lot Size Qty**.

2 = Order-Up-to.

When an item's supply falls below the **Order Point** quantity, the system recommends placing an order. The recommended order quantity is

```
(Order Up to) - (On Hand Inv) - (Insp Qty) - (On Order Quantity) +
(Allocations),
```

as modified by **Lot Size Min** and **Lot Size Mult**.

3 = Period Order.

When the demands generated by MRP exceed supply, the system recommends placing an order. Recommended order quantity covers all demands within the period indicated by **Lot Size Day**, as modified by **Lot Size Min** and **Lot Size Mult**.

4 = Fixed Order.

When the demands generated by MRP exceed supply, the system recommends placing an order. The recommended order quantity is the **Lot Size**.

5 = Manual Planning.

When the demands generated by MRP exceed the supply, the system notifies the planner/buyer. The lot size quantity is used to recommend an order quantity.

Order Policy affects how the system uses lot size specifications, order points, on hand inventory, on order inventory and safety stock.

Where Used: ABCR; Bill of Material Detail; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Production; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail

Out Effectivity

Out Effectivity is the first date that a component is not effective in a bill of material. The default value is 12/31/2079.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Location Index; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; WUSE

Out Rev

Out Revision Level indicates the level of documentation for which the parent-component relationship is no longer in effect. It is for information purposes only and is not used by the system. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 2 characters.

Where Used: Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Engineering; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production

Parent

Parent is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its components in a bill of material. A **Parent** item is the higher level item in the parent-component relationship. A parent cannot be used in itself. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; CSLB; Dispatch List; Engineering; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Pln Pol

Planning Policy is used to determine the type of demand an item generates for its components based on planned orders. The codes are:

N = Normal.

Planned and released orders for this item produce "normal" dependent demand for its components.

P = Production Plan.

Planned orders for this item produce a "production forecast" for its components. Orders cannot be released for this item.

F = Final Assembly.

Planned and released orders for this item create "final assembly" demand for its components. This policy is reserved for future use and is treated like a **Planning Policy** = N by the system.

D = Distribution.

Planned and released orders for this item produce "distribution" demand for its components. This policy is reserved for future use and is treated like a **Planning Policy** = N by the system.

M = Master Scheduled.

Planned and released orders for this item produce "normal" dependent demand for its components. Planned orders must be manually scheduled within the item's **Plng Fnc** (planning fence).

It is recommended that you only use the "N" code until the master planning capability is installed in your system.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used

Plnr

Planner code is used to identify the person responsible for planning the production or usage of an item. The suggested entry is the planner's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

Pt Use

Point of Use is a key field that, along with the **Seqn** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The **Point of Use** field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended use is to identify the "work center" where the component should be delivered when assembling the parent, the "find number" of the component referenced on the drawing for the parent, or the "component reference designator" of the component on a printed circuit board. If the **Point of Use** field is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 5 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; Comparison Bill; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WUSE

QT

Quantity Type code defines the nature of the parent- component relationship when placing an order for the parent. It affects how the **Quantity** field is used in calculating component requirements. **Quantity Types** are:

I = Per Item.

Quantity per item is the number of components needed to manufacture one parent item. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity** times order size.

O = Per Order.

Quantity per order is the number of components required per order to manufacture one or more parent items. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity**.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OVAR; PCST; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Summarized Bill; WUSE

Quantity

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Rv

Revision Level identifies a level of documentation which specifies the item's design. It should be incremented for each change in the item's design specifications. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 2 characters.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITMB; ITMI; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; MBIL; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; PBCI; PBCT; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Router/ Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Where Used

Scr Pct

Scrap Percent is the amount of scrap (specified as a percent of component quantity required) that is normally generated for the component item during the manufacture of its parent. Entries must be less than 100 percent and a decimal point must be entered for tenths or hundredths of one percent. For example, enter 3.5 for 3.5%. A decimal point displays for whole numbers even though the decimal point does not have to be entered. For example, enter 2 for 2%, which actually displays as 2.0. Default value is 0.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material Detail; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Material Exposure; MBIL; OVAR; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

Seqn

Sequence Number is a key field that, along with the **Pt Use** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended purpose is to identify the operation sequence number on the parent's routing that calls out the component. If the **Sequence Number** is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; CINV; Comparison Bill; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Sr

Serialization indicates whether serial numbers should be recorded at the time of shipment.

Y = Yes.

Serial numbers are recorded.

N = No.

Serial numbers are not recorded.

Where Used: Bill of Material Detail; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; Production; SSII

Text No

Text Number identifies a set of text entered for descriptive purposes. The system assigns a **Text Number** for each unique set of text, providing the capability of reusing the text for a similar situation. Entry is up to 6 numbers.

Where Used: Bill of Material Detail; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Financial Detail; Customer Name/Address Detail; Customer Order Header Detail; Invoice Header Detail; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; LMSI; LMST; Lot Trace; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Line Items; Packaging Detail; Picklist Detail; POCR; Production; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; SBOL; SHIP; Standard Product Detail; TEXT; TXWU; Vendor Configuration; Vendor Master Detail; Vendor/Item Detail

UM

Unit of Measure identifies the standard unit for an item used in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of

Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Currency; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/ Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/ Item Detail; VETI; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

BILL – Single Level Bill

Use this screen to set up and maintain single level bills of material. You construct bills of material one level at a time by entering a parent item and its first-level components. As you progress down your product structure entering parent-component information, you automatically build the multi-level bill of material for an end-item. Multi-level bill inquiries are made using the MBIL (Multi-Level Bill Inquiry) screen.

Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Bill of Material Detail	F8
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	F9
ITMB (Item Master)	F10

Browse Windows

You can open browse windows by choosing **Browse/Detail** from the **Tools** menu in the following fields:

Browse	From Fields
Item Browse	**Parent** **Starting Component**

For more information, see "Selecting from a Browse List" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Default Data Entry Masks

You can set up a default data entry mask by choosing **Default Setup** from the **Tools** menu in the following sections of the screen:

Section
Scrolling lines data

For more information, see "Default Data Entry Masks" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Bill Detail	Tab at top of screen
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Component**

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Component**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Parent**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Parent**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Parent**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Parent**

Reports

Single Level Bill (created by BILL)

Lists all first-level components for a parent item or a range of parent items.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose **Print** or **Print Preview** from the **File** menu. The Report screen appears before the report is generated, allowing you to select a range of data for the report. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

For more information on report templates, see "Reporting for SQL Server Systems" in the System Help topics.

Fields

Buyr

Buyer code is used to identify the person responsible for handling the purchase of the item. The suggested entry is the buyer's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: A/P Receiving Detail; ABCR; APIE; APII; APIR; APPI; APPO; APPV; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance; Contract Header Detail; Contract Purchase Orders; Contract Summary; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCP; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; VDSC; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

Component

Component is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its parent assembly in a bill of material. A **Component** is used in the manufacture of a parent, and it may be a part, raw material or a subassembly. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

CT

Component Type distinguishes various types of relationships between a component and its parent assembly in a bill of material. The **Component Type** indicates how a component is used in the manufacture of a parent. The **Component Types** are:

N = Normal.

Component is consumed in the manufacture of its parent.

P = Phantom.

Component is used for structure purposes only (e.g., a transient subassembly consumed in the manufacture of its parent).

R = Resource or Workcenter.

Component is used in the planning process of the manufacture of its parent (e.g., labor hours).

X = Reference.

Component is for information purposes. Reference items are included on the picklist. Reference items are not included in the parent's rolled costs and are typically not required for issue in the manufacturing of the parent.

D = Document.

Component is used for information purposes only. It is not included on the picklist.

B = By-product.

The manufacture of the parent results in the creation of this component.

C = Co-product.

Component is derived from the manufacture of the parent. The manufacture of the co-product, in turn, produces the parent.

T = Tool.

Component is used in the manufacture of the parent.

U = Tool return.

Component is used in, and returned after, the manufacture of the parent.

M = Module.

Component represents a group of components for which requirements are generated for custom product orders. A module component is used for structure purposes only,

such as a transient subassembly consumed in the manufacture of its parent. Module components explode requirements for the child components; the module component itself is never required.

V = Purchased material.

Component not defined on the Item Master is required for a custom product customer order.

W = Outside operation or service.

Component, such as heat treating or plating, is required for a custom product customer order.

Y = Phantom parent.

Requirements have been exploded to the next level to meet requirements.

Z = Phantom child.

Component is used in the manufacture of the phantoms parent.

An item's use as a component is limited by its **Item Type**. The Component Types available are based on the information displayed on the screen and not all types are available on all screens.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COCP; Comparison Bill; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; OPSL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; WIPL; WIPR

Desc

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items;

Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Drwg

Drawing number identifies an engineering document that provides design specifications for an item. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Engineering; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used

Fixed LT

Fixed Lead Time is the number of working days required for setup and queue time used in planning an order. It is added to run lead time and inspection lead time to estimate planned lead time for an order. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; Workcenter Master

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

In Eff

In Effectivity is the first In Effectivity date, which should be considered valid to display for this bill of material. Entry is 6 numbers in the system date format. Default is 010180.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Comparison Bill

In Effectivity

In Effectivity is the date that the use of a component becomes effective in a bill of material. The default value is today's date or the date you entered when you signed onto the system.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Location Index; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

LT

Lot Trace indicates whether lot number control is used throughout the manufacturing process to track the use of the item.

Y = Yes.

The item is lot-controlled.

N = No.

The item is not lot-controlled.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; SSII; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

LT Offset

Lead Time Offset is the number of days after the order start date that a component is needed in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 3 numbers. Default value is 0.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Material Exposure; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

MB

Make-Buy Code indicates if a part is normally purchased or manufactured. **Make-Buy Code** also directs appropriate action messages to the **Buyr** (B or S) or **Plnr** (M). **Make-Buy Codes** are:

M = Make.

Manufactured in-house.

B = Buy.

Purchased; no parts supplied to vendor.

S = Supplied.

Purchased; parts supplied to vendor.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COMP; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; IHIR; IORD; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; Lot Size Multiple Detail; Lot Trace; LSDA; LVAL; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; PBCI; PBCT; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail

Option

Option is used to display specific product structure items based on their component type category. The **Options** are:

R = Resource

M = Material

T = Tool

O = Obsolete

X = Reference

D = Document

A = All

The default value is A for all components.

Where Used: BILI; BILL

Out Eff

Out Effectivity is the last Out Effectivity date which should be considered valid to display for this bill of material. Entry is 6 numbers in the system date format. Default is 123179 when U.S. date format is used.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Comparison Bill

Out Effectivity

Out Effectivity is the first date that a component is not effective in a bill of material. The default value is 12/31/2079.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Location Index; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; WUSE

Parent

Parent is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its components in a bill of material. A **Parent** item is the higher level item in the parent-component relationship. A parent cannot be used in itself. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; CSLB; Dispatch List; Engineering; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Pln Pol

Planning Policy is used to determine the type of demand an item generates for its components based on planned orders. The codes are:

N = Normal.

Planned and released orders for this item produce "normal" dependent demand for its components.

P = Production Plan.

Planned orders for this item produce a "production forecast" for its components. Orders cannot be released for this item.

F = Final Assembly.

Planned and released orders for this item create "final assembly" demand for its components. This policy is reserved for future use and is treated like a **Planning Policy** = N by the system.

D = Distribution.

Planned and released orders for this item produce "distribution" demand for its components. This policy is reserved for future use and is treated like a **Planning Policy** = N by the system.

M = Master Scheduled.

Planned and released orders for this item produce "normal" dependent demand for its components. Planned orders must be manually scheduled within the item's **Plng Fnc** (planning fence).

It is recommended that you only use the "N" code until the master planning capability is installed in your system.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used

Plnr

Planner code is used to identify the person responsible for planning the production or usage of an item. The suggested entry is the planner's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

Pt Use

Point of Use is a key field that, along with the **Seqn** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The **Point of Use** field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended use is to identify the "work center" where the component should be delivered when assembling the parent, the "find number" of the component referenced on the drawing for the parent, or the "component reference designator" of the component on a printed circuit board. If the **Point of Use** field is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 5 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; Comparison Bill; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WUSE

QT

Quantity Type code defines the nature of the parent- component relationship when placing an order for the parent. It affects how the **Quantity** field is used in calculating component requirements. **Quantity Types** are:

I = Per Item.

Quantity per item is the number of components needed to manufacture one parent item. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity** times order size.

O = Per Order.

Quantity per order is the number of components required per order to manufacture one or more parent items. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity**.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OVAR; PCST; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Summarized Bill; WUSE

Quantity

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Run LT

Run Lead Time is the average number of shop days required for a manufacturing run or vendor lead time and is used in planning an order. **Run Lead Time** is added to fixed lead time and inspection lead time to estimate planned lead time which serves to time order release. Decimal places for fractional days allowed. MRP Planning uses fractional days as reference and plans using the next whole day increment. For example, if you specify **Run LT** = 2.1, MRP Planning assumes **Run LT** = 3 for calculation purposes. Entry is up to 8 numbers.

Note: Lead times established for an item are considered to be 0 when the item is used as a phantom (**CT** = P) in a bill of material.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; Workcenter Master

Rv

Revision Level identifies a level of documentation which specifies the item's design. It should be incremented for each change in the item's design specifications. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 2 characters.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITMB; ITMI; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; MBIL; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; PBCI; PBCT; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Router/ Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Where Used

Scr Pct

Scrap Percent is the amount of scrap (specified as a percent of component quantity required) that is normally generated for the component item during the manufacture of its parent. Entries must be less than 100 percent and a decimal point must be entered for tenths or hundredths of one percent. For example, enter 3.5 for 3.5%. A decimal point displays for whole numbers even though the decimal point does not have to be entered. For example, enter 2 for 2%, which actually displays as 2.0. Default value is 0.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material Detail; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Material Exposure; MBIL; OVAR; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

Seqn

Sequence Number is a key field that, along with the **Pt Use** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended purpose is to identify the operation sequence number on the parent's routing that calls out the component. If the **Sequence Number** is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Comparison Bill; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Starting Component

The **Starting** field is used to request a list where the specified information appears first on the list. **Starting** entries may consist of a partial entry and if the entry is not in the list, the next highest entry appears first on the list. The **Starting** field can include one or more field combinations, each with its own entry requirements.

Where Used: A/P 1099 Distribution; A/P Payment Application Detail; A/P Payment Void Detail; A/P Received Item List; A/P Receiving Detail; A/R Payment Application Detail; APAH; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPI; APPO; APTX; ARAH; ARCD; AREX; ARIC; ARIH; ARPD; ARPH; ARSR; BAMT; Bank Payment Approval; BILI; BILL; BKMT; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (item); Browse Setup (vendor); CACF;

CCAN; CCAT; CCEX; CCMT; CIMT; CMCF; CMTA; CMTI; CNFA; COAN; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUSI; CUST; FCMT; FCST; G/L Account Group/No List; G/L Account No List; G/L Batch Detail; G/L Journal Entry List; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Org/Acct Group List; G/L Organization Group/No List; G/L Report List; G/L Source Code List; GLAG; GLAV; GLBD; GLCA; GLCI; GLDQ; GLEX; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; Global Extended Text Selection; GLOS; GLRD; GLRL; GLSC; GLSI; GLSS; ITBI; ITCB; Item Master; Item Shortages; ITMB; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVRV; LMMT; Location Selection Setup; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; NMTA; OPSL; Orders on Shipment; ORST; Packaging Detail; PASS; PBCI; PBCT; PBMI; PBMT; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; REDI; RTMT; RVED; SBOL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipments by Line Item; SHPI; SSII; STAD; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR; TEXT; TXTA; VAT Summary (APSM Module); VATT; VEDI; VEID; VEND; VENI; Workcenter Master

Starting Pt Use

The **Starting** field is used to request a list where the specified information appears first on the list. **Starting** entries may consist of a partial entry and if the entry is not in the list, the next highest entry appears first on the list. The **Starting** field can include one or more field combinations, each with its own entry requirements.

Where Used: A/P 1099 Distribution; A/P Payment Application Detail; A/P Payment Void Detail; A/P Received Item List; A/P Receiving Detail; A/R Payment Application Detail; APAH; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPI; APPO; APTX; ARAH; ARCD; AREX; ARIC; ARIH; ARPD; ARPH; ARSR; BAMT; Bank Payment Approval; BILI; BILL; BKMT; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (item); Browse Setup (vendor); CACF; CCAN; CCAT; CCEX; CCMT; CIMT; CMCF; CMTA; CMTI; CNFA; COAN; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUSI; CUST; FCMT; FCST; G/L Account Group/No List; G/L Account No List; G/L Batch Detail; G/L Journal Entry List; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Org/Acct Group List; G/L Organization Group/No List; G/L Report List; G/L Source Code List; GLAG; GLAV; GLBD; GLCA; GLCI; GLDQ; GLEX; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; Global Extended Text Selection; GLOS; GLRD; GLRL; GLSC; GLSI; GLSS; ITBI; ITCB; Item Master; Item Shortages; ITMB; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVRV; LMMT; Location Selection Setup; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; NMTA; OPSL; Orders on Shipment; ORST; Packaging Detail; PASS; PBCI; PBCT; PBMI; PBMT; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; REDI; RTMT; RVED; SBOL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipments by Line Item; SHPI; SSII; STAD; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR; TEXT; TXTA; VAT Summary (APSM Module); VATT; VEDI; VEID; VEND; VENI; Workcenter Master

Starting Seqn

The **Starting** field is used to request a list where the specified information appears first on the list. **Starting** entries may consist of a partial entry and if the entry is not in the list, the next highest entry appears first on the list. The **Starting** field can include one or more field combinations, each with its own entry requirements.

Where Used: A/P 1099 Distribution; A/P Payment Application Detail; A/P Payment Void Detail; A/P Received Item List; A/P Receiving Detail; A/R Payment Application Detail; APAH; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPI; APPO; APTX; ARAH; ARCD; AREX; ARIC; ARIH; ARPD; ARPH; ARSR; BAMT; Bank Payment Approval; BILI; BILL; BKMT; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (item); Browse Setup (vendor); CACF;

CCAN; CCAT; CCEX; CCMT; CIMT; CMCF; CMTA; CMTI; CNFA; COAN; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUSI; CUST; FCMT; FCST; G/L Account Group/No List; G/L Account No List; G/L Batch Detail; G/L Journal Entry List; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Org/Acct Group List; G/L Organization Group/No List; G/L Report List; G/L Source Code List; GLAG; GLAV; GLBD; GLCA; GLCI; GLDQ; GLEX; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; Global Extended Text Selection; GLOS; GLRD; GLRL; GLSC; GLSI; GLSS; ITBI; ITCB; Item Master; Item Shortages; ITMB; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVRV; LMMT; Location Selection Setup; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; NMTA; OPSL; Orders on Shipment; ORST; Packaging Detail; PASS; PBCI; PBCT; PBMI; PBMT; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; REDI; RTMT; RVED; SBOL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipments by Line Item; SHPI; SSII; STAD; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR; TEXT; TXTA; VAT Summary (APSM Module); VATT; VEDI; VEID; VEND; VENI; Workcenter Master

UM

Unit of Measure identifies the standard unit for an item used in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Currency; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

CBIL – Copy Bill of Material

The Copy Bill of Material screen provides the capability of duplicating an existing bill of material. Use the CBIL screen when you have products with similar bills of material. Copy Bill of Material eliminates the need to key in similar bills and permits you to use one bill as a pattern for structuring additional bills for other similar items.

Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
BILL (Single Level Bill)	F8
ITMB (Item Master)	F9
MBIL (Multi-Level Bill Inquiry)	F10

Browse Windows

You can open browse windows by choosing **Browse/Detail** from the **Tools** menu in the following fields:

Browse	From Fields
Item Browse	**Copy from Item** **Copy to Item**

For more information, see "Selecting from a Browse List" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
BILL (Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Item**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Item**
MBIL (Multi-Level Bill Inquiry)	Screen label: **Item**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Item**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Item**

Reports

A standard report is not generated for this screen. Use the Print Screen key or any screen capture program to create an image of the screen.

Screen Reference

Format

The Copy Bill of Material screen has two entry fields, **Copy from Item** and **Copy to Item.**

The **Copy from Item** field is used to specify the item's bill of material you wish to copy or use as the pattern.

The **Copy to Item** field is used to specify the item to which you want the existing bill copied. You can copy the bill of material for any existing item, but:

- You can only copy it to an item that does not have an existing bill of material.
- A component cannot have the same item number as its parent. That is, an item cannot be a component of itself. The system performs a "continuity check" to be certain this condition does not occur. If a component with the same item number as its parent is found in the bill of material, the following message appears in the status bar at the bottom of the screen:

```
COMPONENT: (ITEM #) CONTINUITY ERROR. CONTINUE (Y OR N)
```

Enter **Y** (yes) if you want to continue copying the bill. The system does not copy the item number listed, but does attempt to copy the remaining components. It is a good idea to make a note of which item is not copied. This message might occur again as the system checks each remaining component to be copied.

Enter **N** (no) if you do not want the rest of the bill copied. The system terminates the copy process, but those components copied before the message was displayed remain attached to the specified item.

Fields

From Item

Item is the unique identifier for a part, whether it be a piece part, tool, raw material, an assembly or finished product. All items are set up using the ITMB screen. Within a product structure, an item can be a component as well as a parent. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APPI; APPV; AUDT; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CBIL; CCAN; CCAT; CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; Contract Summary; CORV; CSTU; Cumulative Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; GASN; ICCR; IHIR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Adjustment Application; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item

Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Selection; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; PORI; PORV; POYE; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SDAL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

To Item

Item is the unique identifier for a part, whether it be a piece part, tool, raw material, an assembly or finished product. All items are set up using the ITMB screen. Within a product structure, an item can be a component as well as a parent. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APPI; APPV; AUDT; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CBIL; CCAN; CCAT; CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; Contract Summary; CORV; CSTU; Cumulative Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; GASN; ICCR; IHIR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Adjustment Application; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Selection; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; PORI; PORV;

POYE; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SDAL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

MBIL – Multi-Level Bill Inquiry

Use Multi-Level Bill Inquiry screen to inquire about multi-level bills of material for assemblies and products. A multi-level bill displays all components required to build a parent item. Components are listed by their relative level within the parent item's product structure. These relationships are displayed in an indented bill format which permits you to see each component and its level within the bill. Multi-level bills are formed automatically by the system using the information you entered when constructing single level bills on the BILL screen.

Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Bill of Material Detail	F8
BILL (Single Level Bill)	F9
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	F10

Browse Windows

You can open browse windows by choosing **Browse/Detail** from the **Tools** menu in the following fields:

Browse	From Fields
Item Browse	**Parent** **Starting Component**

For more information, see "Selecting from a Browse List" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Bill Detail	Tab at top of screen
BILL (Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Component**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Component**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Component**
BILL (Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Parent**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Parent**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Parent**

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Parent**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Parent**

Reports

Multi-Level Bill (created by MBIL)

Lists all components, by level, based on the product structure for a parent item.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose **Print** or **Print Preview** from the **File** menu. The Report screen appears before the report is generated, allowing you to select a range of data for the report. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

For more information on report templates, see "Reporting for SQL Server Systems" in the System Help topics.

Fields

Buyr

Buyer code is used to identify the person responsible for handling the purchase of the item. The suggested entry is the buyer's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: A/P Receiving Detail; ABCR; APIE; APII; APIR; APPI; APPO; APPV; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance; Contract Header Detail; Contract Purchase Orders; Contract Summary; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCP; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; VDSC; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

Component

Component is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its parent assembly in a bill of material. A **Component** is used in the manufacture of a parent, and it may be a part, raw material or a subassembly. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill

Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

CT

Component Type distinguishes various types of relationships between a component and its parent assembly in a bill of material. The **Component Type** indicates how a component is used in the manufacture of a parent. The **Component Types** are:

N = Normal.

Component is consumed in the manufacture of its parent.

P = Phantom.

Component is used for structure purposes only (e.g., a transient subassembly consumed in the manufacture of its parent).

R = Resource or Workcenter.

Component is used in the planning process of the manufacture of its parent (e.g., labor hours).

X = Reference.

Component is for information purposes. Reference items are included on the picklist. Reference items are not included in the parent's rolled costs and are typically not required for issue in the manufacturing of the parent.

D = Document.

Component is used for information purposes only. It is not included on the picklist.

B = By-product.

The manufacture of the parent results in the creation of this component.

C = Co-product.

Component is derived from the manufacture of the parent. The manufacture of the co-product, in turn, produces the parent.

T = Tool.

Component is used in the manufacture of the parent.

U = Tool return.

Component is used in, and returned after, the manufacture of the parent.

M = Module.

Component represents a group of components for which requirements are generated for custom product orders. A module component is used for structure purposes only, such as a transient subassembly consumed in the manufacture of its parent. Module components explode requirements for the child components; the module component itself is never required.

V = Purchased material.

Component not defined on the Item Master is required for a custom product customer order.

W = Outside operation or service.

Component, such as heat treating or plating, is required for a custom product customer order.

Y = Phantom parent.

Requirements have been exploded to the next level to meet requirements.

Z = Phantom child.

Component is used in the manufacture of the phantoms parent.

An item's use as a component is limited by its **Item Type**. The Component Types available are based on the information displayed on the screen and not all types are available on all screens.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COCP; Comparison Bill; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; OPSL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; WIPL; WIPR

Desc

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/ Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Drwg

Drawing number identifies an engineering document that provides design specifications for an item. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Engineering; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used

Fixed LT

Fixed Lead Time is the number of working days required for setup and queue time used in planning an order. It is added to run lead time and inspection lead time to estimate planned lead time for an order. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; Workcenter Master

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

Level

Item Level indicates the position of an item within a product structure. **Level** is used to show the relative position of an item in relationship to its higher-level parent or lower-level components. Entry is any alphanumeric combination.

Where Used: CMLB; Location Index; LOTR; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE

LT Off

Lead Time Offset is the number of days after the order start date that a component is needed in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 3 numbers. Default value is 0.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Material Exposure; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

MB

Make-Buy Code indicates if a part is normally purchased or manufactured. **Make-Buy Code** also directs appropriate action messages to the **Buyr** (B or S) or **Plnr** (M). **Make-Buy Codes** are:

M = Make.

Manufactured in-house.

B = Buy.

Purchased; no parts supplied to vendor.

S = Supplied.

Purchased; parts supplied to vendor.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COMP; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; IHIR; IORD; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; Lot Size Multiple Detail; Lot Trace; LSDA; LVAL; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; PBCI; PBCT; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail

Parent

Parent is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its components in a bill of material. A **Parent** item is the higher level item in the parent-component relationship. A parent cannot be used in itself. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; CSLB; Dispatch List; Engineering; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Partial Description

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase

Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Pln Pol

Planning Policy is used to determine the type of demand an item generates for its components based on planned orders. The codes are:

N = Normal.

Planned and released orders for this item produce "normal" dependent demand for its components.

P = Production Plan.

Planned orders for this item produce a "production forecast" for its components. Orders cannot be released for this item.

F = Final Assembly.

Planned and released orders for this item create "final assembly" demand for its components. This policy is reserved for future use and is treated like a **Planning Policy** = N by the system.

D = Distribution.

Planned and released orders for this item produce "distribution" demand for its components. This policy is reserved for future use and is treated like a **Planning Policy** = N by the system.

M = Master Scheduled.

Planned and released orders for this item produce "normal" dependent demand for its components. Planned orders must be manually scheduled within the item's **Plng Fnc** (planning fence).

It is recommended that you only use the "N" code until the master planning capability is installed in your system.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used

Plnr

Planner code is used to identify the person responsible for planning the production or usage of an item. The suggested entry is the planner's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB;

Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

Pt Use

Point of Use is a key field that, along with the **Seqn** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The **Point of Use** field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended use is to identify the "work center" where the component should be delivered when assembling the parent, the "find number" of the component referenced on the drawing for the parent, or the "component reference designator" of the component on a printed circuit board. If the **Point of Use** field is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 5 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; Comparison Bill; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WUSE

QT

Quantity Type code defines the nature of the parent- component relationship when placing an order for the parent. It affects how the **Quantity** field is used in calculating component requirements. **Quantity Types** are:

I = Per Item.

Quantity per item is the number of components needed to manufacture one parent item. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity** times order size.

O = Per Order.

Quantity per order is the number of components required per order to manufacture one or more parent items. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity**.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OVAR; PCST; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Summarized Bill; WUSE

Qty

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used;

MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Run LT

Run Lead Time is the average number of shop days required for a manufacturing run or vendor lead time and is used in planning an order. **Run Lead Time** is added to fixed lead time and inspection lead time to estimate planned lead time which serves to time order release. Decimal places for fractional days allowed. MRP Planning uses fractional days as reference and plans using the next whole day increment. For example, if you specify **Run LT** = 2.1, MRP Planning assumes **Run LT** = 3 for calculation purposes. Entry is up to 8 numbers.

Note: Lead times established for an item are considered to be 0 when the item is used as a phantom (**CT** = P) in a bill of material.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; Workcenter Master

Rv

Revision Level identifies a level of documentation which specifies the item's design. It should be incremented for each change in the item's design specifications. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 2 characters.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITMB; ITMI; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; MBIL; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; PBCI; PBCT; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Router/ Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Where Used

Scr Pct

Scrap Percent is the amount of scrap (specified as a percent of component quantity required) that is normally generated for the component item during the manufacture of its parent. Entries must be less than 100 percent and a decimal point must be entered for tenths or hundredths of one percent. For example, enter 3.5 for 3.5%. A decimal point displays for whole numbers even though the decimal point does not have to be entered. For example, enter 2 for 2%, which actually displays as 2.0. Default value is 0.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material Detail; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Material Exposure; MBIL; OVAR; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

Seqn

Sequence Number is a key field that, along with the **Pt Use** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended purpose is to identify the operation sequence number on the parent's routing that calls out the component. If the **Sequence Number** is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Comparison Bill; CPMT; Custom Product

Component Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

UM

Unit of Measure identifies the standard unit for an item used in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Currency; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

MUSE – Multi-Level Where Used Inquiry

Use the Multi-Level Where Used Inquiry screen to determine how a component's status affects other items in which the component is directly used and all higher-level parents in which the component is indirectly used. The MUSE screen provides a multi-level look at the component's usage throughout all higher-levels of product structures. Use the WUSE inquiry screen to see where a component is directly used in parent items.

Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Bill of Material Detail	F8
BILL (Single Level Bill)	F9
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	F10

Browse Windows

You can open browse windows by choosing **Browse/Detail** from the **Tools** menu in the following fields:

Browse	From Fields
Item Browse	**Parent** **Starting Component**

For more information, see "Selecting from a Browse List" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Bill Detail	Tab at top of screen
BILL (Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Component**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Component**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Component**
BILL (Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Item**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Item**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Item**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Item**

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Item**

Reports

Multi-Level Where Used Inquiry

Lists all direct and indirect usage for an item throughout the product structures.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose **Print** or **Print Preview** from the **File** menu. The Report screen appears before the report is generated, allowing you to select a range of data for the report. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

For more information on report templates, see "Reporting for SQL Server Systems" in the System Help topics.

Fields

Component

Component is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its parent assembly in a bill of material. A **Component** is used in the manufacture of a parent, and it may be a part, raw material or a subassembly. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Desc

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD;

ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/ Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

In Effectivity

In Effectivity is the date that the use of a component becomes effective in a bill of material. The default value is today's date or the date you entered when you signed onto the system.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Location Index; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Item

Item is the unique identifier for a part, whether it be a piece part, tool, raw material, an assembly or finished product. All items are set up using the ITMB screen. Within a product structure, an item can be a component as well as a parent. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APPI; APPV; AUDT; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CBIL; CCAN; CCAT; CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; Contract Summary; CORV; CSTU; Cumulative Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; GASN; ICCR; IHIR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Adjustment Application; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability +

Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Selection; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; PORI; PORV; POYE; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SDAL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

Item Status

Item Status indicates whether an item is not released for production, or is released for production and is active, being phased out or is obsolete. **Item Status** codes are:

E = Engineering.

Indicates the item is not released for production. A warning message is displayed when an order for the item is added or updated.

A = Active.

Indicates the item is released for production. The item is actively used and can be made or purchased.

P = Being phased out.

Indicates the item is released for production but it will no longer be used in the manufacture of products after the current supply runs out. A warning message is displayed when a new order for the item is placed.

O = Obsolete.

Indicates the item is released for production but is no longer used in the manufacture of products. Remaining inventory cannot be considered in any production plans but can be moved to another storage location and be adjusted for accounting purposes.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Detail; CINV; Demand Peg Detail; FCST; IHIR; INVR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; MUSE; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail; WUSE

Item Type

Item Type is used to indicate whether an item is material, reference, tool or resource. You can enter one of four codes and **Item Type** can only be changed or added on the Item Master. The **Item Types** are:

N = Normal.

The item is material consumed in the manufacture of products.

X = Reference.

The item appears on the bill, but is not consumed in the manufacture of its parent, such as a drawing.

T = Tool.

A tool is used to manufacture its parent.

R = Resource.

This item is used in the planning process of the manufacture of its parent, such as labor hours.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Detail; Demand Peg Detail; FCST; IHIR; INVR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; MUSE; PBCI; PBCT; Picklist Detail; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail; WUSE

Level

Item Level indicates the position of an item within a product structure. **Level** is used to show the relative position of an item in relationship to its higher-level parent or lower-level components. Entry is any alphanumeric combination.

Where Used: CMLB; Location Index; LOTR; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE

Out Effectivity

Out Effectivity is the first date that a component is not effective in a bill of material. The default value is 12/31/2079.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Location Index; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; WUSE

Parent

Parent is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its components in a bill of material. A **Parent** item is the higher level item in the parent-component relationship. A parent cannot be used in itself. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; CSLB; Dispatch List; Engineering; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Partial Desc

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Pt Use

Point of Use is a key field that, along with the **Seqn** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The **Point of Use** field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended use is to identify the "work center" where the component should be delivered when assembling the parent, the "find number" of the component referenced on the drawing for the parent, or the "component reference designator" of the component on a printed circuit board. If the **Point of Use** field is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 5 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; Comparison Bill; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WUSE

QT

Quantity Type code defines the nature of the parent- component relationship when placing an order for the parent. It affects how the **Quantity** field is used in calculating component requirements. **Quantity Types** are:

I = Per Item.

Quantity per item is the number of components needed to manufacture one parent item. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity** times order size.

O = Per Order.

Quantity per order is the number of components required per order to manufacture one or more parent items. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity**.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OVAR; PCST; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Summarized Bill; WUSE

Qty

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Seqn

Sequence Number is a key field that, along with the **Pt Use** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended purpose is to identify the operation sequence number on the parent's routing that calls out the component. If the **Sequence Number** is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Comparison Bill; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

St

Item Status indicates whether an item is not released for production, or is released for production and is active, being phased out or is obsolete. **Item Status** codes are:

E = Engineering.

Indicates the item is not released for production. A warning message is displayed when an order for the item is added or updated.

A = Active.

Indicates the item is released for production. The item is actively used and can be made or purchased.

P = Being phased out.

Indicates the item is released for production but it will no longer be used in the manufacture of products after the current supply runs out. A warning message is displayed when a new order for the item is placed.

O = Obsolete.

Indicates the item is released for production but is no longer used in the manufacture of products. Remaining inventory cannot be considered in any production plans but can be moved to another storage location and be adjusted for accounting purposes.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Detail; CINV; Demand Peg Detail; FCST; IHIR; INVR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; MUSE; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail; WUSE

UM

Unit of Measure identifies the standard unit for an item used in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Currency; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

WUSE – Single Level Where Used Inquiry

Use the Single Level Where Used Inquiry screen to list all parent items that directly use a specific component. The WUSE screen only displays the single level relationship between a component and all parent items at the next highest level. The WUSE screen is useful in making engineering changes because it shows where a given component is used throughout your company's bills of material.

Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Bill of Material Detail	F8
BILL (Single Level Bill)	F9
MUSE (Multi-Level Where Used Inquiry)	F10

Browse Windows

You can open browse windows by choosing **Browse/Detail** from the **Tools** menu in the following fields:

Browse	From Fields
Item Browse	**Component**

For more information, see "Selecting from a Browse List" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Bill Detail	Tab at top of screen
BILL (Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Component**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Component**
BILL (Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Item**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Item**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Item**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Item**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Item**

Reports

Single-Level Where Used Inquiry

Lists all parent items of a component.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose **Print** or **Print Preview** from the **File** menu. The Report screen appears before the report is generated, allowing you to select a range of data for the report. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

For more information on report templates, see "Reporting for SQL Server Systems" in the System Help topics.

Fields

Component

Component is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its parent assembly in a bill of material. A **Component** is used in the manufacture of a parent, and it may be a part, raw material or a subassembly. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Desc

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot

Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Description

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

In Effectivity

In Effectivity is the date that the use of a component becomes effective in a bill of material. The default value is today's date or the date you entered when you signed onto the system.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Location Index; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Item

Item is the unique identifier for a part, whether it be a piece part, tool, raw material, an assembly or finished product. All items are set up using the ITMB screen. Within a product structure, an item can be a component as well as a parent. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APPI; APPV; AUDT; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CBIL; CCAN; CCAT; CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; Contract Summary; CORV; CSTU; Cumulative Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; GASN; ICCR; IHIR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Adjustment Application; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Selection; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; PORI; PORV; POYE; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SDAL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

Item Status

Item Status indicates whether an item is not released for production, or is released for production and is active, being phased out or is obsolete. **Item Status** codes are:

E = Engineering.

Indicates the item is not released for production. A warning message is displayed when an order for the item is added or updated.

A = Active.

Indicates the item is released for production. The item is actively used and can be made or purchased.

P = Being phased out.

Indicates the item is released for production but it will no longer be used in the manufacture of products after the current supply runs out. A warning message is displayed when a new order for the item is placed.

O = Obsolete.

Indicates the item is released for production but is no longer used in the manufacture of products. Remaining inventory cannot be considered in any production plans but can be moved to another storage location and be adjusted for accounting purposes.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Detail; CINV; Demand Peg Detail; FCST; IHIR; INVR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; MUSE; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail; WUSE

Item Type

Item Type is used to indicate whether an item is material, reference, tool or resource. You can enter one of four codes and **Item Type** can only be changed or added on the Item Master. The **Item Types** are:

N = Normal.

The item is material consumed in the manufacture of products.

X = Reference.

The item appears on the bill, but is not consumed in the manufacture of its parent, such as a drawing.

T = Tool.

A tool is used to manufacture its parent.

R = Resource.

This item is used in the planning process of the manufacture of its parent, such as labor hours.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Detail; Demand Peg Detail; FCST; IHIR; INVR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; MUSE; PBCI; PBCT; Picklist Detail; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail; WUSE

LT

Lot Trace indicates whether lot number control is used throughout the manufacturing process to track the use of the item.

Y = Yes.

The item is lot-controlled.

N = No.

The item is not lot-controlled.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; SSII; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Out Effectivity

Out Effectivity is the first date that a component is not effective in a bill of material. The default value is 12/31/2079.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Location Index; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; WUSE

Parent

Parent is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its components in a bill of material. A **Parent** item is the higher level item in the parent-component relationship. A parent cannot be used in itself. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; CSLB; Dispatch List; Engineering; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Pt Use

Point of Use is a key field that, along with the **Seqn** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The **Point of Use** field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended use is to identify the "work center" where the component should be delivered when assembling the parent, the "find number" of the component referenced on the drawing for the parent, or the "component reference designator" of the component on a printed circuit board. If the **Point of Use** field is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 5 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; Comparison Bill; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WUSE

QT

Quantity Type code defines the nature of the parent- component relationship when placing an order for the parent. It affects how the **Quantity** field is used in calculating component requirements. **Quantity Types** are:

I = Per Item.

Quantity per item is the number of components needed to manufacture one parent item. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity** times order size.

O = Per Order.

Quantity per order is the number of components required per order to manufacture one or more parent items. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity**.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OVAR; PCST; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Summarized Bill; WUSE

Qty

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Seqn

Sequence Number is a key field that, along with the **Pt Use** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended purpose is to identify the operation sequence number on the parent's routing that calls out the component. If the **Sequence Number** is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Comparison Bill; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

St

Item Status indicates whether an item is not released for production, or is released for production and is active, being phased out or is obsolete. **Item Status** codes are:

E = Engineering.

Indicates the item is not released for production. A warning message is displayed when an order for the item is added or updated.

A = Active.

Indicates the item is released for production. The item is actively used and can be made or purchased.

P = Being phased out.

Indicates the item is released for production but it will no longer be used in the manufacture of products after the current supply runs out. A warning message is displayed when a new order for the item is placed.

O = Obsolete.

Indicates the item is released for production but is no longer used in the manufacture of products. Remaining inventory cannot be considered in any production plans but can be moved to another storage location and be adjusted for accounting purposes.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Detail; CINV; Demand Peg Detail; FCST; IHIR; INVR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; MUSE; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail; WUSE

UM

Unit of Measure identifies the standard unit for an item used in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Currency; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE