

**Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting
Fourth Shift Release 8.00**

Fourth Shift Help
Release 8.00

Important Notices

Copyright © 2016 Infor. All rights reserved.

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

The word and design marks set forth herein are trademarks and/or registered trademarks of Infor and/or related affiliates and subsidiaries. All rights reserved. All other company, product, trade or service names referenced may be registered trademarks or trademarks of their respective owners.

Contents

Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting Module	4
Setting Up the Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting Module	5
CAPC – Capacity Planning	27
CELS – Cost Estimate by Lot Size	36
DISP – Dispatch List	41
ITSH – Item Shortages	50
LOCN – Location Index	58
LTAN – Lead Time Analysis	72
OCMP – Order Completion Status	76
OCST – Order Cost Variance Status	83
ROUT – Router/Traveler	93
SCBD – Schedule Board	106
SHOR – Shortages by Order	113
WCAL – Workcenter Calendars	124
WMST – Workcenter Master	127

Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting Module

The Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting Module (SFRM) provides interactive tools for planning and controlling production activity. The SFRM Module allows you to setup workcenter calendars, plan capacity, perform dispatching, coordinate the manufacturing activities using a planning and schedule board, track order status and costs, track labor and resource utilization, follow up on material shortages, and generate shop paperwork.

The SFRM Module uses the following resource information currently in other Fourth Shift modules:

- **Routings - Standard Products.** Routings are defined by entering sequences of workcenter operations within a bill of material. In this manner you can also identify tools and tool returns. Operation sequences are controlled by Pt Use and Seq while timing is controlled by lead time offset. You can phase in planned routing changes by effectivity date and modify order-dependent routings to reflect alternate operations and tools.
- **Routings - Custom Products.** Routings are defined by entering workcenter operations, tools and outside operations for a custom product order.
- **Calculating Costs.** Product and job costs based on the routings and workcenter labor/overhead rates are calculated in the system. You can then assess the cost impact of changes to costs and routings.
- **Reporting Actual Production Activities.** Actual production activities are reported against manufacturing and custom product orders. You can then report actual operation times and unit completions by operation, parent receipts, and order closures.

Module Prerequisites

The Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting Module has the following prerequisites:

- SYSM (System Control)
- INVM (Inventory Control)
- BILM (Bill of Material)
- MOMM (Manufacturing Order Management)
- PRCM (Product Costing)
- MRPM (Material Requirements Planning)
- CUSM (Order Entry) or SOPM (Sales Order Processing)
- CPMM (Custom Products Manufacturing), when applicable
- PURM (Purchasing)

Setting Up the Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting Module

Setting Up the Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting 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

Before You Implement the Module

The primary function of the Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting Module (SFRM) is to provide a method for planning and controlling production activity. To efficiently use this functionality, your procedures should be reviewed in order to verify the requirements for your workcenters and calendars.

Workcenter Master

Workcenters within the SFRM Module are defined on the Workcenter Master. Workcenters are defined by a name and description and include a capacity amount and assigned calendar. Details, such as unit of measure and lead time, are also entered for the Run, Setup and Completion records for each workcenter. While a Run record is required for each workstation, the Setup and Completion records are optional and can be added to provide additional workcenter tracking and reporting capabilities for the workcenter. Records available for the workcenter include the following:

- **Run.** The Run record provides the information necessary for the Capacity Planning, Dispatch List and Router/Traveler functionality. The workcenter's daily capacity and calendar is defined on the Run record. By reporting actual hours expended against orders, you can track each order's remaining load at the workcenter. The Run record can also be used in product costing to reflect value-added labor and overhead costs incurred for each hour of workcenter operation. By reporting actual hours expended against orders, you can track labor and overhead variances.
- **Setup.** The Setup record can be used in product costing to reflect value-added labor and overhead costs incurred for each hour of setup operations amortized over accounting lot size. The Setup allows you to have labor/overhead rates for setup operations which are different than the rates for run-time operations. By reporting actual hours expended against orders, you can track labor and overhead variances for setups.
- **Completion.** The Completion record tracks unit completions at workcenters that reflect control points. By using a Completion record to report actual unit completions, the Dispatch List identifies the available balance-due units. If Completion records are not defined, unit quantities displayed on the Dispatch List reflect the parent order quantity. Remaining work is calculated based on hours, not completions, of parent receipts. The Completion record can also be used in product costing to reflect value-added labor/overhead costs incurred for each output unit. For example, you could allocate overhead based on production output (units) in contrast with production input (hours).

Workcenters as Resource Items

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 item is used for routing and reporting purposes. Item prefix values are:

Prefix	Description
WC[R]	Run-time hours for workcenter operations
WC[S]	Setup hours for workcenter operations
WC[C]	Unit completions for run-time operations at the workcenter

For example, 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
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

Workcenter Setup Examples

Workcenter load capacity is analyzed by combining resource components entered for each workcenter. The resource components are identified as a workcenter unit by using the same **Pt Use/Seqn** combination and are entered as a contiguous group. The end of a workcenter unit is reached when any of the following situations exist:

- one each of related WC[R], WC[S] and WC[C] components is encountered
- a WC[?] component of another workcenter is encountered
- another WC[?] component of the same workcenter is encountered after one each of related WC[?] components is encountered
- **Pt Use** and/or **Seqn** changes
- a non-WC[?] component is encountered

Listed here are several examples of how bills of material support, or do not support, the way the SFRM Module handles workcenters and the resource components considered to be associated with workcenters. It is recommended that you keep the use of the shop floor components simple. Do not attempt to record every detail of what happens on the shop floor. Only record enough information to assist in determining what orders need to be worked on in a workcenter and to assist with capacity planning.

Bills of Material: Supportive

The following are examples of bills of material that support how the SFRM Module handles workcenters.

- **WC[S], WC[R] and WC[C]**. This bill of material includes a contiguous group of setup, run and completion components for workcenter 100. The **Pt Use/Seqn** combination is the same for the WC[S], WC[R] and WC[C] components. Each WC[?] represents a different activity at

workcenter 100. The **Pt Use/Seqn** combination is used to tie the set up, run and completion components together and display workcenter information properly.

Pt Use	Seqn	Component
100	001	WC[S]100
100	001	WC[R]100
100	001	WC[C]100

- **WC[S] and WC[R]**. A WC[C] component is optional. Completion units are not displayed by the SFRM Module without including the WC[C] component. The WC[R] is the only required component. If a WC[S] is specified, a WC[R] with the same **Pt Use/Seqn** combination must be specified for the workcenter.
- **WC[R] and WC[C]**. The WC[S] component is optional. If a WC[C] component is specified, a WC[R] component with the same **Pt Use/Seqn** combination must be specified for the workcenter.
- **WC[R]**. The WC[R] run component for a workcenter is required. The load to run the job through the workcenter is displayed in the SFRM Module.

Bills of Material: Supportive Examples

Supportive workcenters can be defined in many different ways. In the examples listed below, the related WC[S], WC[R] and WC[C] components are contiguous and have the same **Pt Use/Seqn** combination. The change in the **Pt Use/Seqn** combination signals the beginning of a new workcenter.

When a workcenter is used more than once in a bill of material, the **Pt Use/Seqn** combination must be different for each time through the workcenter so that activity can be tracked properly.

For example, the details for the following **Pt Use/Seqn** combinations include:

- Workcenter 100 is defined by WC[S], WC[R] and WC[C] components.
- Workcenter 200 is defined by WC[S] and WC[R] components.
- Workcenter 300 is defined by WC[C] and WC[R] components.
- Workcenter 100 is used a second time defined by a WC[R] component.
- Workcenter 200 is used a second time defined by WC[S] and WC[R] components.

Pt Use	Seqn	Component
100	001	WC[S]100
100	001	WC[R]100
100	001	WC[C]100

Pt Use	Seqn	Component
200	002	WC[S]200
200	002	WC[R]200

Pt Use	Seqn	Component
300	003	WC[C]300
300	003	WC[R]300

Pt Use	Seqn	Component
400	004	WC[R]100

Pt Use	Seqn	Component
500	005	WC[S]200
500	005	WC[R]200

Note: To include a labor component on a bill of material, it must have a unique **Pt Use/Seqn** combination to differentiate the labor from the workcenters.

Bills of Material: Unsupportive

The following are examples of bills of material that do not support how the SFRM Module handles workcenters.

- **Two WC[R] Components.** This example shows a bill of material which includes four WC[?] components with the same **Pt Use/Seqn** combination. Two WC[R] components are listed which causes unexpected results. Only one WC[R] component can be included for each workcenter. The WC[R]100-1 component may represent a different machine or activity within workcenter 100, but this two-level configuration cannot be processed correctly. The WC[R]100-1 component is treated as a different workcenter.

Pt Use	Seqn	Component
26000	001	WC[S]100
26000	001	WC[R]100
26000	001	WC[R]100-1
26000	001	WC[C]100

- **Pt Use/Seqn Combination.** This bill of material has WC[S], WC[R] and WC[C] components that do not have the same **Pt Use/Seqn** combination to associate them properly with workcenter 100. The **Pt Use** and **Seqn** fields are different for each component.

Pt Use	Seqn	Component
10000	100	WC[S]100
20000	200	WC[R]100
30000	300	WC[C]100

- **Seqn Identification.** This bill of material has WC[S], WC[R] and WC[C] components that do not have the same **Pt Use/Seqn** combination to associate them properly with workcenter 100. The **Pt Use** fields are the same, but the **Seqn** fields are different for each component. The **Pt Use/Seqn** combination is therefore not the same.

Pt Use	Seqn	Component
10000	001	WC[S]100
10000	002	WC[R]100
10000	003	WC[C]100

- **Multiple Setups.** This bill of material has several WC[S] components to represent multiple setups and a tear down of a machine. This information does not track properly since each WC[S] component must have a corresponding WC[R] component for the workcenter. It would be best to combine all the setups and the tear down into one WC[S]100 at **Pt Use = 040** and **Seqn = 004**.

Pt Use	Seqn	Component
010	001	WC[S]100
020	002	WC[S]100
030	003	WC[S]100
040	004	WC[R]100
050	005	WC[S]100

Workcenter Calendars

Workcenter calendars within the SFRM Module are initially based on the Fourth Shift Shop Calendar. You can use the Workcenter Calendars functionality to customize the initial shop calendar to fit the needs of each individual workcenter. For example, some workcenters may be used only during one shift, but other workcenters may be used during multiple shifts.

Determine if the Fourth Shift Shop Calendar or a customized calendar will be used for each workcenter.

Preparing Your Data for Loading

Information for workcenters and routings 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.

System Configuration

Use **Resource Component = 2** on the CNFG (System Installation Setup) screen to indicate routings are used. A routing (or bill of resources) defines the value-added labor and overhead costs associated with each manufactured item, and enables you to report actual labor/overhead expenditures against the routing.

Workcenter Calendars

The initial Fourth Shift Shop Calendar can be customized for specific workcenters. Customizations can include changing shop days to nonshop days and adjusting capacity for the workcenter. Prepare the following information in order to customize the calendar for each workcenter:

- calendar name
- upper and lower tolerance limits for capacity
- shop days and nonshop days selection
- capacity amount

You can use the Calendar Save As functionality to copy calendar information from one to another by simply saving a calendar to another name. Use this functionality to save on data entry time if you need several calendars that have similar information.

Workcenter Default

New workcenters are created using default information. A workcenter default record can be setup in order to enter workcenter data more efficiently. For example, you can customize several fields on the default workcenter and these field values are automatically included on all newly added workcenters. Prepare the following information for the workcenter default:

- unit of measure
- planner
- buyer
- decimal precision
- yield
- lead time: run, fixed and inspection
- calendar name
- capacity

The Item Master includes the following resource items if the run, setup and completion records are selected for the default workcenter:

Resource Item	Description
WC[R]Default	default run-time record
WC[S]Default	default setup record
WC[C]Default	default unit completions record

Default information for cost data is not included in the workcenter default but it should be manually entered using the ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data) and ITPB (Item Price Book) screens. See [Workcenter Cost Data](#) for additional information.

Workcenter Cost Data

Workcenter cost data is not included in the workcenter default and therefore the cost data must be manually entered using the ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data) and ITPB (Item Price Book) screens. Prepare the following information so that it can be loaded into your system.

Cost Data on the ITMC Screen

Workcenter cost data is set up and maintained on the ITMC screen for Run and Setup resource items. Zero costs are typically entered for the Completion resource items. Use the following information to enter cost data for the Run and Setup resource items.

Field	Value
Inventory Acct No	No significance. Define a dummy account on the GLCA screen and use the dummy account for all WC[?] resource items.
Set Up Cost	0
Avg Unit Pr	0
Sales Acct No	Leave blank unless you intend to sell workcenter capacity on customer orders
COGS Acct No	Leave blank unless you intend to sell workcenter capacity on customer orders
Cost Type	Use the same value as on the CNFC screen. At a minimum, costs should be established for Cost Type = 0.
Cost Code	4
Costs Added at this Level	Matl = 0 (run and setup), enter value-added material costs for outside services.
	Labor = labor rate incurred for each hour of processing (run and setup)
	Var and Fix Ovrhd = Choose one of two options: Workcenter Overhead Rate ⁽¹⁾ or Workcenter/Corporate Overhead Rate ⁽²⁾ You can have different labor and overhead rates for the run and setup operations.
Rolled Costs	0

(1) **Workcenter Overhead Rate:** If you use overhead rates by workcenter, reflecting labor burden or other traceable overhead costs, enter the costs in the Var Ovrhd field and 0 (zero) in the Fix Ovrhd field.

For example, when a workcenter's overhead rate is 100% of value-added labor and the workcenter's labor rate is \$8.75 per hour, enter \$8.75 in the Var Ovrhd field.

(2) **Workcenter/Corporate Overhead Rate:** If you use a combination of workcenter overhead rates and a corporate overhead rate based on value-added material, enter the workcenter rate in the Var Ovrhd field and 0 (zero) in the Fix Ovrhd field. Use the CROL task to calculate the value for the Fix Ovrhd field using the corporate overhead rate formula specified in the CROL task parameters.

Note: If you allocate overhead based on production output (units) at a workcenter, you can enter the workcenter's overhead rate per unit in the Var Ovrhd or Fix Ovrhd field for the WC[C] resource item. The choice of an overhead field depends on whether the fields are being used for other purposes. For example, the Var Ovrhd field may already be used for a workcenter labor burden rate, or the Fix Ovrhd field may already be used for a corporate overhead rate based on value-added material.

Price Data on the ITPB Screen

In a custom product manufacturing environment where you are selling workcenter capacity on customer orders and the **Custom Product Pricing Method** = P on the CNFG screen, use the

ITPB (Item Price Book) screen to specify the hourly price of a workcenter operation for Run-time or Setup operations.

Field	Value
unit price	hourly price of the workcenter operation

Routings and Workcenter Operations

Each operation in an item's routing is defined by entering the workcenter as a resource component using the BILL (Single Level Bill), PICK (Picklist) or CPMT (Custom Product Maintenance) screen. The operation description is entered on the Bill of Material Detail or Custom Product Component Detail screen. You can specify operation sequences and print the routing with detailed operation descriptions as part of shop paperwork.

Routing Definition: The BILL Screen

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

Field	Value
Pt Use ⁽¹⁾	Point of Use is used to sequence your bills and picklists when the Component Sort Basis field = P on the CNFG screen. If the Pt Use field has no significance, enter the operation sequence number or enter 0.
Seqn	Operation sequence; should be the same when the run-time, setup and completions refer to the same task.
Component	Run: workcenter prefixed with WC[R] Setup: workcenter prefixed with WC[S] Completion: workcenter prefixed with WC[C]
Quantity	Run: run-time hours Setup: setup hours ⁽²⁾ Completion: 1 ⁽³⁾
QT	Run: I (per item) Setup: O (per order) Completion: 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 reflects the parent item's lead time. 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.
Scrap	Suggested entry is 0 For run and setup operations, the scrap factor indicates workcenter "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) The Pt Use/Seqn combination is the same for the components associated with one workcenter.
- (2) Setup costs are amortized by the CROL task based on the lot size for the parent item.
- (3) If the operation makes multiple units, which then get combined into a parent item at a later operation, enter the conversion factor in the Quantity field. For example, the operation may need to complete 2 units which then get combined into one parent. In this case, enter .5 for the quantity per item.

Custom Product Routings

In a custom products manufacturing environment, you can easily configure the custom product routing using the OPSL (Option Selection) screen. The configuration information fields include: Group Name, Cnfg Type (configuration type), Cnfg Qty (configuration quantity) and Module Indicator.

One of three approaches can be used for entering configuration information for workcenter operations on the Bill of Material Detail:

- **No Option Selection.** Do not enter anything in the configuration fields. Workcenter operations are not displayed as options on the OPSL screen.
- **Option Selection Only.** Enter configuration information and 0 (zero) in the **Cnfg Qty** field. Enter the estimated number of hours for run-time and setup operations on the OPSL screen when configuring the order.
- **Load Profile and Option Selection.** Use the **Quantity** field on the BILL screen, for run-time and setup operations, to reflect the probability that the workcenter operation will be required for a custom product.

Use the **Cnfg Qty** field on the Bill of Material Detail screen to reflect the typical number of hours required when the workcenter operation is required. This configuration quantity can be overridden on the OPSL screen when more detailed information is known about the custom product being ordered.

Based on a forecast or production plan for the custom product, the PLNG (MRP Planning) task explodes the load profile so you can perform resource planning.

Custom product routings can also be defined directly on the CPMT (Custom Product Maintenance) screen. Use the following field suggestions when defining a workcenter operation as part of the routing on the CPMT screen.

Field	Value
Seq	The operation sequence should be the same when the run-time, setup and unit completions refer to the same task.
Typ	R for resource
Component/WC#	Run: workcenter prefixed with WC[R] Setup: workcenter prefixed with WC[S] Completion: workcenter prefixed with WC[C]
Quantity	Run: run-time hours Setup: setup hours ⁽¹⁾ Completion: 1 ⁽²⁾
QT	Run: R (run hours), P (pieces per hour), M (move hours) Setup: S (setup time) Completion: R
Start Date	Operation start date

Due Date	Operation due date
----------	--------------------

- (1) Setup costs are amortized based on the order quantity for the custom product item.
- (2) If the operation makes multiple units, which then get combined into a parent item at a later operation, enter the conversion factor in the Quantity field. For example, the operation may need to complete 2 units which then get combined into one parent. In this case, enter .5 for the quantity per item.

Operation Descriptions

If you have standard operation descriptions which are used in numerous routings, it is helpful to reuse the **Text No** assigned to the operation description. As a suggested method for identifying the **Text No** associated with each operation description, first prepare a written list of all possible operation descriptions. Use the TEXT (Text Review) screen to enter each operation description. Write the corresponding **Text No** on the previously prepared list, so that you can easily reuse the "operation id."

- After a run-time or setup operation is entered on the BILL screen, use the Bill of Material Detail screen to enter the operation description.
- After a run-time or setup operation is entered on the CPMT screen, use the Custom Product Component Detail screen to enter the operation description.

Data Entry Alternatives

Data sets can be copied and updated to reduce data entry time and ensure accuracy. Use the following to copy data or enter repetitive data:

- **Mask Setup.** Use the Mask Setup window as a tool when entering repetitive or similar component data on the BILL screen. For more information, see "Default Data Entry Masks" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.
- **Copy Routings.** Use the CBIL screen to copy bills of material.
- **Engineering.** If you are using the Engineering Module, use the copy functionality found within the Bill of Material feature to copy engineering or production bills of material.

Initial Cost Roll

An initial cost roll should be performed after workcenters are automatically entered on the Item Master and routings and operations are entered onto the Bills of Material. Tasks for a simulation cost roll looks similar to the following:

```
01  CROV  C F0 T9
05  CROL  T9 R E123102
10  CROV  E F9 T0
```

- Use the CROV (Cost Roll-over) task to copy product costs from Cost Type 0 to the simulation cost type, Cost Type 9. If costs already exist for the simulation cost type, you must first delete the costs using the CROV task.
- Use the CROL (Cost Roll-up) task to calculate product costs for the simulation cost type. The parameters depend on your choice of **Roll-Up Method**, **Effectivity Date** and calculation of corporate overhead. This example uses a regenerative roll-up method for Cost Type 9, an Effectivity Date of 12/31/02 and no corporate overhead rate.
- Use the CROV task to exchange product costs between the simulation cost type and Cost Type 0.

Note: Changing standard costs (Cost Type 0) should be undertaken with care since it may revalue general ledger inventory values and create variances for open and releases manufacturing orders.

Workcenter Load Calculations

Workcenter loads are derived from the routings for planned and firm-planned orders, and from the order-dependent routings for open and released orders. The PLNG (MRP Planning) task is used to calculate the manufacturing plan and corresponding workcenter loads.

Loading Your Data

Once your data has been prepared for entry, use this section to load your data into the Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting 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. Check System Configuration

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
CNFG	SYSM	Verification: Resource Component policy	print screen
Shop Calendar	SYSM	Verification: shop calendar	print
CNFC	SYSM	Verification: cost types	print screen

2. Configure the Module

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
FS.CFG file	n/a	CELSLotSizes configuration variable that defines default values for the Lot Size Estimate field.	print file
		WorkCenterDelimiter configuration variable that defines default delimiter as brackets [].	print file

		WorkCenterItemClass configuration variable that defines the location of the workcenter capacity in the Item Class field. Default value if not present is 7.	print file
CELS tab from Options on the View menu	SFRM	Optionally define cost roll options.	print screen

3. Define Workcenter Calendars

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
Workcenter Calendars	SFRM	calendar name and tolerances	screen report
Shop Day Selection available from Workcenter Calendars	SFRM	calendar shop and non-shop days	print screen

4. Define Default Workcenter

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
Workcenter Master	SFRM	DEFAULT workcenter	screen report
ITMB	INVM	DEFAULT workcenter values	screen report
Item Master Planning Detail	INVM	DEFAULT workcenter values	screen report

5. Define Workcenters

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
Workcenter Master	SFRM	define workcenters	screen report
ITMC	INVM	cost data values	screen report
ITMC	INVM	labor and overhead rates associated with a workcenter for Cost Type Ø	screen report
ITPB	INVM	default hourly price value	screen report

6. Define Operations and Routings

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

7. Calculate Product Costs

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
CNFC	SYSM	cost type for simulation or budget purposes For example, set up Cost Type 9 with a description of "Simulated Cost" or set up Cost Type B with a description of "Budget Cost"	print screen
CROV and CROL	PRCM	batch process: CROV task: exchange product costs between Cost Type 0 and the simulation cost type. CROL task: calculate product costs for the simulation cost type. CROV task: copy calculated product costs from the simulation cost type to Cost Type 0	log file

8. Verify Calculated Costs

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
ITCB	INVM	total cost for each item	screen report
ITMC	INVM	all costs defined for each item	screen report
CSLB	PRCM	costs for each parent item and related first-level components	screen report
CMLB	PRCM	costs for each parent item and all related components	screen report
INVR	INVM	batch process: inventory values sorted by master account number	INVR report The values should reconcile to the G/L Inventory account balance.

9. Calculate Workcenter Loads

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
PLNG	MRPM	batch process: MRP planning	log file

Suggestions for Using the Module

The ways in which the SFRM Module are used vary from company to company. The following guidelines may be helpful for using the module in your company. See [Workcenter Setup Examples](#) under [Before You Implement the Module](#) for bill of material examples that support, or do not support, the SFRM Module.

Navigation and Selection Options

Several methods are available for navigating and selecting within the Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting Module. Navigational and selection methods include the following:

- **Menu Options.** Use the mouse to select an option from a menu. Click the menu title to view the options for each menu. Menu options may not always be available. If an option is unavailable, the text is grayed and the option cannot be selected. Click on the menu option to start the action listed.
- **Toolbar Buttons.** Use the mouse to select a button from the main toolbar. The toolbar provides a quick way to access some of the most frequently used features of the module.
- **Mouse Conventions.** Use the mouse to “drag and drop” components from one category to another. For example, to add a user to a group, simply select the user and then drag and drop the user into the specified group. Click the left or right mouse buttons to select open menus and options.
- **Keyboard Conventions.** You can use the standard keyboard keys to navigate within the system. Keyboard conventions are key or key combinations that allow you to carry out a command or action.

Menu and Toolbar Options

Menu options and toolbar buttons provide several methods for accessing the module features. The menu bar is located at the top of the application window. The toolbar is located below the menu bar at the top of the application window. Options may vary based on available features and for inquiry-only features.

Menu Options

The following menu options are available:

Menu	Option	Description
File	Open	Opens based on specified information.
	Go to Frame	Allows navigation to the module features.
	Print Preview	Displays a report available for the specified parent item.
	Quick Print	Displays record selection options available to print an ad-hoc report.
	Exit	Exits you from the application.
View	Refresh	Clears the active field.
	Find	Opens the Find application that allows you to search for a specific component based on search criteria.
	Find Next	Repeats the search using the criteria defined in the Find feature.
	Shop Calendar	Opens the Shop Calendar, which allows you to calculate shop days based on specified criteria and view embedded revision information.

	Finder	Allows you to open a Finder for searching.
	Options	Allows you to specify or review configuration settings.
Help	Help Topics	Opens the help.
	Setting Up the Module	Opens the help at the Setting Up the Module section.
	About SFRM	Displays version and release information

Toolbar Buttons

The following toolbar buttons are available:

Toolbar Options	Description
Go to Frame	Allows navigation to the module features.
Open	Opens based on specified information.
Print Preview	Generates a report based on the current column settings and displays report on screen for review. Print the generated reports using your standard Windows printing procedures.
Quick Print	Displays record selection options available to print an ad-hoc report.
Refresh	Clears the active field.
Find	Opens the Find application that allows you to search for specific information in the displayed list.
Find Next	Repeats the search using the criteria defined in the Find feature.
Find Workcenters	Opens the Workcenter Finder for searching.
Find Items	Opens the Item Finder for searching.
Find Customer Orders	Opens the Customer Order Finder for searching.
Find Manufacturing Orders	Opens the Manufacturing Order Finder for searching.
Find Purchase Orders	Opens the Purchase Order Finder for searching.
Last Message	Displays the previous message that was in the Status Bar, which is located at the bottom of the form.
Shop Calendar	Opens the Shop Calendar, which allows you to calculate shop days based on specified criteria and view embedded revision information.
View	Allows you to select a previously specified view using a drop menu.
Save Current View	Saves the current layout of fields into a view.
Help	Displays the contents of the help.

Maintaining Routings

The routings should represent the actual manufacture of your products. The BILL screen allows you to maintain routings one level at a time, and the system automatically maintains multi-level routings. Use the PICK screen to maintain an order-dependent routing.

The operation sequence in a routing should reflect the sequence of operations. Two resource components should have the same sequence number if they are needed at the same operation, or if they represent parallel operations. Material needed at an operation should have the same sequence number.

In some cases, it makes sense to define a group of operations that define a standardized routing. Define a parent for the "group item" on the item master as a normal make item, and use the BILL (Single Level Bill of Material) screen to define the resource components for the operations. Assign the group of operations to an item by adding the "group item" as a phantom component.

Selling Workcenter Capacity

The suggested approach for selling workcenter capacity uses the capabilities of the Custom Products Manufacturing module. Stated simply, you take the customer order for a "type of capacity" and then configure what machines (or labor) are required. Use the following steps to sell work center capacity:

1. Define a normal item on the Item Master for each "type of capacity" that you sell, and specify a planning policy of "P" (production plan). For example, the "type of capacity" may be heat treat, assembly or painting. The unit of measure represents the pricing basis for selling capacity, such as hours or pounds.

Optionally, you can also do the following:

- Define a list price for each type of capacity (that reflects the item's unit of measure, such as price per hour). Use the ITPB (Item Price Book) screen and the capabilities in the Advanced Price Book module.
- Define a planning bill that represents the "typical load profile" for the sale of capacity. With the planning bill, you can forecast (and production plan) the amount of demand for each type of capacity.

2. Enter the customer order line item for the custom product "type of capacity" and then configure the needed resource components on the CPMT (Custom Products Maintenance) screen.

Optionally, you can also do the following:

- Define the customer item, customer item description and line item text to describe the desired work for the CO line item
 - Configure the resource components using option selection from the planning bill.
 - Calculate the price of the CO line item using a "cost-plus markup" approach or a "rolled price approach".
 - If the customer supplies materials and tools, you may want to track them. Define the customer-supplied material on the item master and include the material components in the configuration.
 - Use a quote status on the CO line item, and then convert the quote to an order.
3. Schedule the load on the resource components. For example, use the Schedule Board to schedule the load. Be sure to record actual hours (and unit completions) for the resource component.
 4. Complete and ship the job. Record job completion with a custom product order receipt using the CORV screen and shipment using the SHIP screen with **Issue Type** = I. Alternatively, you can ship right from work-in-process (**Issue Type** = I), or even use a backflush shipment transaction (**Issue Type** = E).

Reporting Labor and Overhead

Workcenter labor and overhead details can be reported using several screens within the system.

- Use the Workcenter Labor Reporting functionality available from the Router/Traveler screen to report the labor issued or reverse issued for the run, setup and completion records.
- Use the LRRP (Labor/Resource Reporting) screen to report the expenditure of resources for specific orders. Then use the TRUD (Transaction Update) task on a periodic basis to update the database.
- Use the PICK (Picklist) screen to enter labor and resource expenditures.
- Use the BKFL (Backflush) task to backflush labor.

Capacity Planning

Capacity planning serves two primary purposes: long-range rough-cut capacity planning to assess the feasibility of your master schedule and short-range detailed capacity planning for workcenter scheduling.

Use the Capacity Planning feature to examine load versus capacity for the bottleneck workcenter(s). Start with monthly increments and then check weekly increments. In overloaded periods, use the Workcenter Load dialog to determine which items and orders should be rescheduled to level the load. Reschedule the load by changing the order due dates; you may need to firm up planned orders (thereby locking down the quantity and due date) to perform "schedule-fitting" and level the load on a rough-cut basis.

Run the PLNG (MRP Planning) task, and then use the Capacity Planning feature to assess your master schedule's feasibility.

Assessing Master Schedule Feasibility

When the PLNG task run time becomes too lengthy and you need to quickly assess master schedule feasibility, use the following suggestions to help minimize the time needed to perform iterative analyses. These suggestions are especially applicable when a limited number of workcenters are consistently identified as bottlenecks.

1. Define a WC[R] resource item on the ITMB (Item Master) screen for the bottleneck workcenters. Specify daily capacity, but enter zero costs. If a bottleneck workcenter already has a WC[R] resource item for detailed routing purposes, then define a second "dummy" WC[R] resource item.
2. Define a load profile. Use the BILL (Bill of Material) screen to enter the WC[R] resource item as a component to the appropriate production plan item or master schedule item, with a quantity that reflects average run-time hours (e.g., average run-time hours for all members of the product family).
3. Use the BSET (Batch Process Setup) screen to set up a batch process containing the PLNG (MRP Planning) task with the L (net change, one level then stop) parameter.
4. Use the BSET (Batch Process Execution) screen to run the batch process containing the PLNG task level-by-level task to recalculate the load on bottleneck workcenters. Depending on how you defined your load profiles, you may have to run this batch more than once to calculate loads correctly.
5. Sign onto Fourth Shift and use the Capacity Planning feature to review bottleneck workcenters, identify the items and orders in overloaded periods and perform schedule fitting to level the load.
6. When the master schedule has been roughly level-loaded, run the PLNG task in net change mode to process your entire product structure.

Workcenter Scheduling

The Schedule Board is designed to give you a visual review of your workcenters and allows you to plan and schedule accordingly. Using the Schedule Board you can coordinate the manufacturing activities to meet commitments, improve overall production efficiency and improve resource utilization. You can also promise valid delivery dates based on material and capacity availability.

See "Dispatching" for additional information on workcenter scheduling.

Scheduling Differs From Capacity Planning

The Schedule Board differs from the Capacity Planning feature in that instead of displaying one workcenter at a time, it allows you to view groups of workcenters. For example, fabrication supervisors may only want to see the Fabrication workcenter, so they would use the Capacity Planning feature. Production Managers may want to view various workcenters, so they would use the Schedule Board to display specific groups of workcenters.

The Schedule Board allows drill down capability. You can see the complete routing detail for an order and check the status of each operation using the Workcenter Load, Order Detail and Routing Detail dialogs.

Schedule Board Display

Schedule Board orders and operations are displayed using the following default colors. Default colors can be changed by selecting Options from the View menu on any Shop Floor and Reporting screen.

Schedule Board orders:

Color	Description
purple	customer order
light purple	customer order routing
blue	manufacturing order
light blue	manufacturing order routing
white	order rescheduling

Schedule Board operations:

Color	Description
Red	over capacity
Yellow with red	over capacity (within upper tolerance)
Yellow	under capacity (within lower tolerance)
Green	under capacity
Gray	available capacity (no load)

Dispatching

Use the Dispatch List feature to coordinate the flow of work through production in order to meet the master schedule. For a given workcenter, the Dispatch List displays the orders to be worked on next, in operation due date sequence. The following screens can also be used to assist dispatching.

- The Schedule Board feature provides planning and scheduling for standard products. Use the Schedule Board to promise valid delivery dates based on material and capacity availability.
- The Capacity Planning feature identifies overloaded periods. Use the Workcenter Load dialog to identify items and orders in overloaded periods. Then try to sequence orders to minimize setup times, facilitate similar setups, lessen change-over time, maximize reuse of fixtures/tools or take advantage of natural job sequences.
- The Location Index feature summarizes all manufacturing activity related to a parent item, providing a tool for answering "Where are we?" questions at any manufacturing level in the product structure. Open the Status of Open/Released Manufacturing Orders dialog to view manufacturing activity for a critical component. Open the Order Progress Against Routing dialog for detailed status about a selected order.
- The Router/Traveler feature displays the operations, tools, materials and outside services needed to manufacture an order and can be used to print shop paperwork.

Analyzing Lead Times

Use the Lead Time Analysis feature to identify the critical path of components, which helps focus lead time reduction efforts on those items directly contributing to the parent item's cumulative lead time. Lead time reduction helps you become more competitive and improves financial performance.

When assessing an assemble-to-order production strategy for a product, use the Lead Time Analysis feature to identify what items should be built to an intermediate (or subassembly) level. The final assembly lead time should be reflected in the demand fence so you only final assemble actual orders.

Analyzing Order Status

Use the Order Completion Status feature to answer inquiries about the status of released and closed orders. You can review quantity ordered versus quantity received and date scheduled versus date needed for released and closed orders.

Analyzing Order Costs

Use the following screens to analyze costs associated with manufacturing and S-type purchase orders:

- Use the OCST (Order Cost Variance Status) screen to compare planned costs (based on the order-dependent bill/routing) and actual costs incurred to-date.
- Use the MCST (Manufacturing Order Cost Analysis) screen in the Product Costing Module to review the actual order costs compared to the evaluation costs associated with each component required to manufacture the parent item on a manufacturing order.
- Use the PCST (Purchase Order S-Line Cost Analysis) screen in the Product Costing Module to review the order costs compared to the evaluation costs associated with a parent item on a purchase order for **Ln# Type = S** line items.

See "Calculating Costs" in the Product Costing manual for more information on order costs.

Estimating Product Costs

Use the Cost Estimate by Lot Size feature to perform a cost roll-up for an individual item. Use "what-if" simulations to assess the impact of changing cost data by using a different cost type. Assess product structure changes by using a different effectivity date. Changes to lot size affect

amortization of setup costs. The Cost Estimate by Lot Size feature also provides a separate breakout of setup and outside services costs.

Expediting Material Shortages

Component availability is typically checked prior to order release from the MOAN (Planner Action) and POAN/POAS (Buyer Action) screens by using the related Material Shortages Detail screen. Item shortages are listed on these screens by action messages indicating the need to release or reschedule orders and to follow up on past-due orders.

The Buyer and Planner Action screens provide time-phased action messages for acting on shortages. The SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) screen is an on-line representation of the projected inventory balances for a specified item. Use the following two screens within the SFRM Module for supplemental information to what is provided on the buyer and planner action and SDAL screens:

- Use the Item Shortages feature to identify all items with shortages. When prompted that received material is needed in production immediately, use the Item Shortages feature to expedite the received material to the appropriate orders. Check the Show Order Detail box to display the released manufacturing order detail.
- Use the Shortages by Order feature to view material shortages for a specified order. Open the Other Orders Requiring Item dialog to resolve order allocation priorities and expedite order completion.

Using the Finder

The Finder is used to locate records, such as items or components, in the database. The Finder displays all records that match the known search criteria you supply.

The Finder is made up of two grids: the **Search criteria** grid and the **Results list** grid.

Using the Search Criteria Grid

The Finder allows you to search for records or values that meet a set of defined **search criteria**. By entering known field values, you can locate a record and open it for review or modification.

You can:

- **Locate a record by a known value.** For example, you can use the Finder to locate an item by entering the item's id. In this case, the **Item** you enter is the search criteria.
- **Locate a record by an incomplete value.** If you know the first three characters of an **Item**, for example, you can enter them as the search criteria. The Finder displays a list of all of the available items whose **Item** begins with those three characters.
- **Locate a record using values for multiple fields.** If you know part of an item's description in addition to the first three characters of the **Item**, you can enter information for both the **Item** and **Description**. The Finder displays a list of all of the available items whose **Item** begins with those three characters and includes the partial description. It is important to note that the Finder locates records that meet **both** criteria, not either criteria.
- **Locate a record using a wildcard character.** If you know part of an item's description in addition to part of the **Item** identifier, you can enter a wildcard for both the **Item** and **Description**. Use the "*" wildcard character in addition to the partial item and description.

For example, if you want to search for components where the item identifier contains the word front and the description includes the word wheel, enter *front* for the partial **Item** and *wheel* for the partial **Description**. The Finder displays a list of all the available items whose **Item** and **Description** match the partial descriptions.

As a general rule, the more specific your search criteria, the easier it will be to locate the record you are looking for.

Using the Results List Grid

The **Results list** grid displays the records that match the search criteria. Each record appears in a row in the Results list grid.

The Results list grid contains the same columns that appear in the Search criteria grid. When it displays the records that meet the search criteria, it displays values in all of the available columns. The number of records displayed in the Results list depends on how specific the search criteria is.

System Administration

The System Administration manual outlines the tasks involved in maintaining Fourth Shift. The Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting Module includes special considerations in the areas of backups, configuration variables, server processes and security.

Configuration Variables

The following configuration variable is used in the Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting Module and can be customized, if desired:

Variable	Description
CELSLotSizes	Identifies the default values for the Lot Size Estimate field.
SFRMDir	Shop Floor Tracking and Reporting database location
WorkCenterDelimiter	Identifies the delimiter used for workcenters. Default is "[" (bracket). Valid delimiters include: [- * . / + %
WorkCenterItemClass	Identifies which position in the Item Class field is being used to specify daily capacity. Valid positions are 7 or 8. Default value is 7 if the variable is not present. If you chose position 8, the Capacity values on the MPSS (Master Production Schedule Summary) screen for workcenters display zeros. Use position 7 to specify capacity that can also be viewed on the MPSS screen.

Server Processes

To successfully run the SFRM Module, you need to have the following server processes running:

- ODBC Server
- Fourth Shift Transactional Interface (FSTI)

The SFRM Module uses the ODBC Server process to access the Fourth Shift database and it uses FSTI to update the Fourth Shift database when processing schedule board transactions and reporting workcenter labor. See "Fourth Shift Transactional Interface" in the System Administration manual for more information.

Security

It is generally advisable to limit screen access to only those personnel responsible for maintaining an accurate database. Each user who will be using the SFRM Module should be assigned security access to the following tasks and screens in order for the SFRM Module to communicate and update data with the Fourth Shift database:

- ITMB (Item Master)
- PICK (Picklist)
- POMT (Purchase Order)
- COMT (Customer Order)
- MOMT (Manufacturing Order)
- CPMT (Custom Product Order)

Use the FCMT (Function Code Maintenance) and PASS (Password Maintenance) screens in the System Control Module to set up security for the SFRM Module. See "Special Security Considerations" in **Suggestions for Using the Module** in the System Control manual for more information.

CAPC – Capacity Planning

Capacity Planning compares workcenter load to capacity using a stacked bar chart. Two basic formats are available, absolute hours and percent of capacity, with variations based on period size and starting date. Used interactively, Capacity Planning brings to your attention the periods in which load exceeds capacity, and helps diagnose bottlenecks using the detailed load information in the Workcenter Load and Order Progress Against Routing pop-up windows.

- **Workcenter Load.** Lists the workcenter run and setup operations with due dates occurring within the selected period. The item, order number, line number, run load and setup status are displayed. In an overload situation, you can identify orders and items which need to be rescheduled or rerouted to reduce the load, or you can anticipate the need to increase capacity.
 - Note:** Double-click anywhere in the CAPC screen graph area or on a specific day to display the Workcenter Load window.
 - Click in any blank area on the graph to display *all* workcenter load information.
 - Click on a specific bar on the graph to get just the information related to that date.
 - Use **Print** or **Print Preview** to produce the Capacity Planning Workload report.
- **Order Progress Against Routing.** Lists the detailed status of each operation in the routing for the specified order. Detail information includes the workcenter, available quantity, completed quantity, setup status and remaining run load to complete for each operation.
 - Note:** Double-click on any line on the Workcenter Load window to display the Order Progress Against Routing window and view the detailed status for a selected order.

Be sure to review the load for a specific workcenter to ensure realistic schedules. You can view the capacity load details going to a specific load and then clicking the right mouse button.

Capacity Planning Graphical Features

Capacity Planning displays a stacked bar chart of load requirements. The chart varies slightly based on the customizations and selected parameters.

- You can customize the following aspects of the capacity planning bar chart by selecting Options from the View menu:
 - Columns. Specify the number of columns displayed. Default is 12.
 - Chart type. Specify the chart as 2- or 3-dimensional. Default is 3.
 - Chart colors. Specify the colors of the actual load, planned load, overloads for both actual and planned loads, and unused capacity (excess loads).
- Several fields can change the display of the chart. The Format field defines the vertical axis as scaled to absolute hours or percent of capacity. The Period field defines the column as daily, weekly or monthly.
- The height of each column reflects the total load within the Period.
- In each column, actual load (based on firm, open and released orders) is shown as a straight line pattern, while planned load (based on planned orders) is shown as a criss-cross pattern. The white bar in each column reflects the total capacity within the period. Total capacity is displayed only when all of the following conditions are met:
 - Load exists for the period.

- A baseline capacity is defined in the workcenter calendar.
- The period is in the present or future; capacity cannot be displayed for past periods.
- The first column reflects the date entered in the Start Date field. After you press ENTER to display the chart, the Start Date defaults to a date that enables you to view the next set of periods.

Reports

Capacity Planning Reports

To generate the report, choose **Print Preview** from the **File** menu.

Report Title
Capacity Planning -- Stack Bar Chart Lists the capacity information as a stacked bar chart.
Capacity Planning -- Workcenter Load Lists workcenter load and capacity including if setup is required.
Location Index -- Order Progress Against Routing Lists operations statuses to-date in the routing for a specified order

Stack Bar Chart

Report Description

Lists the capacity information as a stacked bar chart.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Capacity Planning

Workcenter Load

Report Description

Lists workcenter load and capacity including if setup is required.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Capacity Planning

Fields

Avail Qty

Available Quantity of Units indicates the number of units completed at the **Prior Workcenter** available for processing at the specified workcenter operation.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board

Capacity

Capacity is the total number of hours available per period for performing work. Capacity is used with **Item Type = R** (resource) items and is typically specified as a daily rate for a workcenter using the **Item Class #7** field on the Item Master Detail screen. Entry is up to 9999999999.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; MPSR; MPSS; Workcenter Master

Complete Qty

Units Completed indicates the number of units reported as complete at a specified workcenter operation.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Location Index; Schedule Board

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; BILL; 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

Format

Display Format indicates how the stacked bar chart of load hours should be displayed. The **Display Formats** are:

Absolute = Display load in absolute hours

Percent = Display load as a percent of capacity

Where Used: Capacity Planning

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; LHS; 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; VDI; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

Ln#

Line Number is the identification of a line item on an order. The **Line Number** is system-assigned. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHSI; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Sta

Line Number Status indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

PREV and MRP have determined that the order point quantity of the item has been reached.

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed.

3 = Open.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

4 = Released.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and receipts/issues can be made.

5 = Closed.

All required receipts or issues have been made for the item.

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history.

Line Number Status can in most cases only be incremented. You can reopen an order, which decrements the **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4. For purchase orders, **Line Number Status** = 4 can be changed to 3 if no receipts were completed for that line item and the line is not **Ln# Typ** = S.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

Line Number Type determines the use of the item order quantity in planning, manufacturing and accounting. **Line Number Types** available depend on the screen where the transaction is completed; these include:

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

Make-to-order and engineer-to-order products.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Load

Load is the aggregate number of hours of work per period, typically calculated for a workcenter based on the time required to perform workcenter operations with due dates within the period.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List

Oper Date

Operation Due Date is system-calculated for planned orders based on the order start date plus the component's lead time offset, where the order start date is based on the order due date minus the parent's lead time. After creating an order-dependent routing (e.g., for opened or released orders), the **Operation Due Date** can be modified on the Picklist Detail screen. For custom products, the **Operation Due Date** can also be modified on the CPMT screen.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board

Order No

Order Number is the user-defined identifier for a purchase, manufacturing or customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: APEX; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (order); Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Dispatch List; EDIX; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; MSMT; Order Browse; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; ORST; OVAR; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SHIP; Shipment Allocation List; Shortages by Order; STAD; TRUD; VDSC

Period

Period Increment identifies the increment in which the information is to be displayed. **Period Increments** are:

Daily = Increments on a daily basis.

Weekly = Increments on a weekly basis.

Monthly = Increments on a monthly basis.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List

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: BILL; 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

Reqd Quantity

Required Quantity is the number of component items required for the parent item. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Custom Product Component Detail; Item Shortages; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order

Run Load

Run Load indicates the remaining run time to complete the workcenter operation, and is the **Bal Due** times the per-unit run-time hours on the routing.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board

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; BILL; 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

Set Up

Setup Status indicates whether any time has been reported against the workcenter setup operation. The **Setup Status** options are:

- Yes = Time has already been reported against the setup operation.**
- blank = No workcenter setup item WC[S] exists for this operation.**

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board; Workcenter Master

Start Date

Start Date specifies the first period that should be displayed when requesting an analysis, such as the first column of stacked bar charts on the Capacity Planning screen.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Schedule Board

Workcenter

Workcenter is the identifier for a specific production facility, consisting of one or more people and/or machines, which can be considered as one unit for the purposes of capacity planning, scheduling and costing. If the SFRM Module is installed, workcenters are defined on the Workcenter Master. If the SFRM Module is not installed, workcenters are established on the Item Master as resource items. The workcenter's run, setup and completion records define how the workcenter should be used when constructing the bills of material.

When the workcenter is displayed on the Item Master, a five-character prefix is added to the workcenter name. Prefixes include:

- WC[R] = Run-time hours for workcenter operations**
- WC[S] = Setup hours for the workcenter operations**
- WC[C] = Unit completions for run-time operations at the workcenter**

Workcenter entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 10 characters.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Workcenter Master

Workcenter Load

Operation Due Date is system-calculated for planned orders based on the order start date plus the component's lead time offset, where the order start date is based on the order due date minus the parent's lead time. After creating an order-dependent routing (e.g., for opened or released orders), the **Operation Due Date** can be modified on the Picklist Detail screen. For custom products, the **Operation Due Date** can also be modified on the CPMT screen.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board

CELS – Cost Estimate by Lot Size

Cost Estimate by Lot Size simulates the impact of in-effectivity date, cost type and lot size on item costs. Cost data is calculated for various user-specified lot sizes using the product structure in effect as of the user-specified date and the set of cost data for the user-specified Cost Type. For each lot size the screen displays the total and per unit costs, a breakdown of material, labor and overhead costs, and setup costs.

Cost roll options are specified by selecting Options from the View menu. Cost roll options include selecting to roll components of "buy" items, always include yield (ignore Cost Codes = 2, 4), and always include scrap (ignore Cost Codes =3, 4). Costs for production plan items are not estimated.

A detailed breakdown of item costs for a specific lot size is available by clicking on the magnifying glass icon next to the Lot Size Estimate field. Cost detail includes a breakdown of material, labor and overhead costs for item related, order related, unit cost and extended costs for the lot size. Click on the arrows to scroll to the other lot size estimate fields and view cost breakdown detail.

Reports

Cost Estimate by Lot Size Reports

To generate the report, choose **Print Preview** from the **File** menu.

Report Title
<p>Cost Estimate by Lot Size Lists cost estimate simulation results and includes a detailed breakdown of item costs.</p>

Report Description

Lists cost estimate simulation results and includes a detailed breakdown of item costs.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Cost Estimate by Lot Size

Fields

As of

The **Bill as of Date** is used to request a product structure in effect as of a specified date for the purposes of displaying or analyzing the bill/routing for the parent item.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Lead Time Analysis

Cost Type

Cost Type specifies the basis for item cost. You can define up to 11 **Cost Types** using the CNFC screen. **Cost Type 0** is always used for inventory valuation. Entry options include:

- 0 = Cost Type 0**
- 1 = Cost Type 1**
- 2 = Cost Type 2**
- 3 = Cost Type 3**
- 4 = Cost Type 4**
- 5 = Cost Type 5**
- 6 = Cost Type 6**
- 7 = Cost Type 7**
- 8 = Cost Type 8**
- 9 = Cost Type 9**
- B = Cost Type B (budget)**

Where Used: CMLB; CNFC; COMP; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Cost Selection; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; ITHC; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill; QUOI; QUOT

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; BILL; 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

Extended Cost

Extended Cost is the value of the item calculated as **Unit Cost * Lot Size Estimate**.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size

Fixed Overhead

Fixed Overhead is the total fixed overhead cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the fixed overhead costs of the item's components and the **Fixed Overhead** of the item itself. Displays are based on the specified **Cost Type**.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size

Item Related

Item Related is the cost of all items (**Quantity Type = I**) and their components. The **Item Related** cost is included in the **Unit Cost** and **Extended Cost**.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size

Labor

Labor represents the total labor cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the labor costs of the item's components and the **Labor** of the item itself. Displays are based on the specified Cost Type.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size

Lot Size Estimate

Lot Size Estimate is a user-specified lot size quantity for the purposes of estimating product costs. Entry is up to 6 numbers for each **Lot Size Estimate**. You can enter up to 5 **Lot Size Estimates**. Enter a positive quantity to display total product costs.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size

Lot Size Option

Lot Size Option is the user-selectable costing option that determines the cost rollup method used on the Cost Estimate by Lot Size screen. Entry options include:

- 1 = end item lot size**
- 2 = all lot sizes**
- 3 = lot size multiples**

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size

Material

Material represents the total material cost to manufacture an item and is the sum of the material costs of the item's components. Displays are based on the specified Cost Type.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size

Order Related

Order Related is the cost of all items (**Quantity Type = O**) and their components. The **Order Related** cost is included in the **Unit Cost** and **Extended Cost**.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size

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: BILL; 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

Setup

Setup is the total hours of setup time times the hourly rate for workcenter setup operations. A workcenter setup operation contains a five-character prefix "WC[S]" to the workcenter id when specified on the Item Master.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size

Total Cost

Total Cost represents the total cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the item's **Component Costs per Assembly** and **Costs Added at This Level**.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size

Unit Cost

Unit Cost is the cost per unit of an item. Entry is numbers only up to 16 characters. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: CINV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; ITBI; ITCB; ITHC

Unit Cost

Unit Cost is the sum of the **Item Related** and **Order Related** costs per unit of an item.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size

Variable Overhead

Variable Overhead represents the total variable overhead cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the variable overhead costs of the item's components and the **Variable Overhead** of the item itself. Displays are based on the specified Cost Type.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size

DISP – Dispatch List

Dispatch List allows you to review the orders comprising a workcenter's load, based on a user-specified start date, with optional inclusion of MRP planned order requirements. The Dispatch List can be used as an expediting tool, since the orders are sequenced by operation due date. The Dispatch List displays unit completions at the prior workcenter, setup status, and the remaining units and run-time hours to complete each order. Overload problems in each period are highlighted for your review. You can also review period load information only, if desired.

Dispatch List Display

Dispatch List shows workcenter operations, with information about the related order and routing, and progress against the routing. The displayed information varies slightly based on the selected parameters.

- Each line identifies an order's operation at the specified workcenter, where operations are sequenced by operation due date.
 - For firm, open and released orders, the workcenter operation is a component on the order-dependent routing attached to an order. The order is identified in the Order No and Ln# fields. The order-dependent routing can be modified using the PICK screen.
 - For planned orders, the operation is a component on the routing for the parent item.
- Order-related information includes the following:
 - For firm, open and released orders, the order is identified in the Order No and Ln# fields.
 - For planned orders, the Order No field displays Planned Requirement or Product Forecast and nothing is displayed in the Ln# fields.
- The Run Load field indicates remaining run time, and the PD (past due) field displays an asterisk when the operation date is past-due, relative to the current system date.

Reports

Dispatch List Reports

To generate the report, choose **Print Preview** from the **File** menu.

Report Title
Dispatch List Lists all manufacturing orders comprising a workcenter's load.
Dispatch List -- Period Load Only Lists all manufacturing orders comprising a workcenter's load for the period only.

Report Description

Lists all manufacturing orders comprising a workcenter's load.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Dispatch List

Dispatch List Reports – Period Load Only**Report Description**

Lists all manufacturing orders comprising a workcenter's load for the period only.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Dispatch List

Fields**Avail Qty**

Available Quantity of Units indicates the number of units completed at the **Prior Workcenter** available for processing at the specified workcenter operation.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board

Balance Due

Balance Due indicates the number of units which require processing at the specified workcenter operation. Initially based on the **Order Quantity** for the parent item (and the quantity-per for the workcenter completions resource item), the **Balance Due** is decremented after reporting units completed.

Where Used: Dispatch List

Capacity

Capacity is the total number of hours available per period for performing work. Capacity is used with **Item Type** = R (resource) items and is typically specified as a daily rate for a workcenter using the **Item Class #7** field on the Item Master Detail screen. Entry is up to 9999999999.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; MPSR; MPSS; Workcenter Master

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; BILL; 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

Include MRP Planned Requirements

Include MRP Planned Requirements indicates whether planned orders (**Ln# Sta = 1**) should be included in the display. Options are:

Yes = Include planned orders.

No = Do not include planned orders.

Where Used: Dispatch List; Schedule Board

Ln#

Line Number is the identification of a line item on an order. The **Line Number** is system-assigned. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report;

Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHIS; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Sta

Line Number Status indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

PREV and MRP have determined that the order point quantity of the item has been reached.

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed.

3 = Open.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

4 = Released.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and receipts/issues can be made.

5 = Closed.

All required receipts or issues have been made for the item.

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history.

Line Number Status can in most cases only be incremented. You can reopen an order, which decrements the **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4. For purchase orders, **Line Number Status**

= 4 can be changed to 3 if no receipts were completed for that line item and the line is not **Ln# Typ = S**.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

Line Number Type determines the use of the item order quantity in planning, manufacturing and accounting. **Line Number Types** available depend on the screen where the transaction is completed; these include:

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

Make-to-order and engineer-to-order products.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Load

Load is the aggregate number of hours of work per period, typically calculated for a workcenter based on the time required to perform workcenter operations with due dates within the period.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List

Oper Date

Operation Due Date is system-calculated for planned orders based on the order start date plus the component's lead time offset, where the order start date is based on the order due date minus the parent's lead time. After creating an order-dependent routing (e.g., for opened or released orders), the **Operation Due Date** can be modified on the Picklist Detail screen. For custom products, the **Operation Due Date** can also be modified on the CPMT screen.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board

Order No

Order Number is the user-defined identifier for a purchase, manufacturing or customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: APEX; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (order); Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Dispatch List; EDIX; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; MSMT; Order Browse; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; ORST; OVAR; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SHIP; Shipment Allocation List; Shortages by Order; STAD; TRUD; VDSC

Order Qty

Order Quantity refers to the number of parent items ordered. In the case of dispatch lists showing firm, open and released orders, the **Order Quantity** can refer to the unit completions for the workcenter operation if a WC[C] resource item is specified on the order-dependent routing. If a WC[C] resource item is not specified, the **Order Quantity** on the dispatch list refers to the number of parent items ordered.

Where Used: Dispatch List; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order

Overload

Overload indicates the difference in hours between **Capacity** and **Load** within a selected period size, and highlights a potential problem area.

Where Used: Dispatch List

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: BILL; 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

PD

Past Due uses an asterisk to indicate if the order is past due based upon the operation date. On the Dispatch List report, a past due record is marked with an asterisk after the **Run Load** field.

Where Used: Dispatch List

Period

Period Increment identifies the increment in which the information is to be displayed. **Period Increments** are:

Daily = Increments on a daily basis.

Weekly = Increments on a weekly basis.

Monthly = Increments on a monthly basis.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List

Period Load Only

Period Load Only can be selected to indicate that only the period load information should be included in the dispatch list. Default is that all loads are included in the dispatch list.

Where Used: Dispatch List

Prior Workcenter

Prior Workcenter indicates the item's preceding workcenter, based on the operation sequence number.

Where Used: Dispatch List

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: BILL; 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

Run Load

Run Load indicates the remaining run time to complete the workcenter operation, and is the **Bal Due** times the per-unit run-time hours on the routing.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board

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; BILL; 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

Set Up

Setup Status indicates whether any time has been reported against the workcenter setup operation. The **Setup Status** options are:

Yes = Time has already been reported against the setup operation.

blank = No workcenter setup item WC[S] exists for this operation.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board; Workcenter Master

Start Date

Starting Date is used to request the date to begin the display. **Starting Date** defaults to the system date and must be a valid shop day.

Where Used: Dispatch List; MPSS

Total Past Due

Total Past Due is the total of all past due records and is listed at the beginning of the first current Period Load line. Based on the specified Period length (weekly or monthly), some of the past due records may be listed after the Total Past Due line because the records are outside of the current Period Load. For example, if the system date is 3/10/2003, records with a date before 3/10/2003 are considered past due. If the specified period length is weekly, records may exist within the "weekly" bucket and are therefore not considered past due.

Where Used: Dispatch List

Workcenter

Workcenter is the identifier for a specific production facility, consisting of one or more people and/or machines, which can be considered as one unit for the purposes of capacity planning, scheduling and costing. If the SFRM Module is installed, workcenters are defined on the Workcenter Master. If the SFRM Module is not installed, workcenters are established on the Item Master as resource items. The workcenter's run, setup and completion records define how the workcenter should be used when constructing the bills of material.

When the workcenter is displayed on the Item Master, a five-character prefix is added to the workcenter name. Prefixes include:

WC[R] = Run-time hours for workcenter operations

WC[S] = Setup hours for the workcenter operations

WC[C] = Unit completions for run-time operations at the workcenter

Workcenter entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 10 characters.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Workcenter Master

ITSH – Item Shortages

Item Shortages identifies items associated with released orders where the Required Quantity is less than the Order Quantity (shortages). You can view make, buy or all (make and buy) items, and specify a starting item number to view a partial listing. For each item, the quantity short and the total quantity required and allocated, as well as stock status and on-order information is listed. Item Shortages can also be used as an expediting tool after entering a receipt transaction.

You can view released orders requiring a specified component item by selecting Show Order Detail. Order detail includes the quantity required, short quantity and required date for each order. Use this information to prioritize use of available inventory, especially when the system notifies you during a receipt transaction that a component is needed in production immediately.

Reports

Item Shortages Reports

To generate the report, choose **Print Preview** from the **File** menu.

Report Title
Item Shortages Lists all items having shortages.
Item Shortages -- With Order Detail Lists all items having shortages and includes order detail.

Report Description

Lists all items having shortages.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Item Shortages

Item Shortages – With Order Detail

Report Description

Lists all items having shortages and includes order detail.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Item Shortages

Fields

Include Make/Buy Items

Include Make/Buy Items field indicates what type of items should be included in the display. Options include:

Make items = Includes Make items

Buy items = Includes Buy items (including subcontracted items)

All items = Includes both make and buy items

Where Used: Item Shortages

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

Ln#

Line Number is the identification of a line item on an order. The **Line Number** is system-assigned. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHis; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPF; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Sta

Line Number Status indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

PREV and MRP have determined that the order point quantity of the item has been reached.

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed.

3 = Open.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

4 = Released.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and receipts/issues can be made.

5 = Closed.

All required receipts or issues have been made for the item.

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history.

Line Number Status can in most cases only be incremented. You can reopen an order, which decrements the **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4. For purchase orders, **Line Number Status** = 4 can be changed to 3 if no receipts were completed for that line item and the line is not **Ln# Typ** = S.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

Line Number Type determines the use of the item order quantity in planning, manufacturing and accounting. **Line Number Types** available depend on the screen where the transaction is completed; these include:

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

Make-to-order and engineer-to-order products.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

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

Order No

Order Number is the user-defined identifier for a purchase, manufacturing or customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: APEX; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (order); Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Dispatch List; EDIX; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; MSMT; Order Browse; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; ORST; OVAR; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SHIP; Shipment Allocation List; Shortages by Order; STAD; TRUD; VDSC

Qty Alloc

Allocations is the number and value of units committed to open and released purchase and manufacturing orders (**Ln# Sta** = 3 or 4) and released customer orders (**Ln# Sta** = 4).

Where Used: Item Availability; Item Shortages; ITHR; Location Index; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII

Qty In Insp

In Inspection indicates the number of units undergoing inspection.

Where Used: Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages

Qty In WIP

Internal Work in Process Quantity is the number of units issued to manufacturing orders which are still in internal WIP or custom product WIP. **Internal Work in Process Quantity** is decreased by the receipt of the completed work order for the parent assembly into the stockroom. When the work order is closed, any overissues are subtracted from **Internal Work in Process Quantity** and underissues are added to **Internal Work in Process Quantity**.

Where Used: Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages; ITHR; MPSR; MPSS; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII

Qty On Hand

On Hand Quantity is the amount of inventory available for issue. Entry is up to 10 numbers.

Where Used: CINV; Custom Product Detail; Inventory Status; INVR; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages; LEXP; Line Item Details + Custom Product; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; MPSR; MPSS; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII

Qty On Order

On Order Quantity is the total number of items on open or released manufacturing and purchase orders (**Ln# Sta** = 3 or 4).

Where Used: Inventory Status; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII; Summarized Bill

Qty Short

Short Quantity is the difference between the **Quantity Required** and **Quantity Issued** for a component on a released order.

Where Used: Item Shortages; Shortages by Order

Reqd Date

Required Date is the date the component item is needed for the assembly of the line item, taking lead time offset into consideration.

Where Used: Item Shortages; Material Shortages Detail; OPSL; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order

Reqd Qty

Required Quantity is the number of component items required for the parent item. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Custom Product Component Detail; Item Shortages; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order

Reqd Qty

Total Required Quantity is the sum of all requirements for an item, looking into the future as far as allowed by the shop calendar.

Where Used: Item Shortages

Show Order Detail

Show Order Detail can be selected to indicate that the released manufacturing order detail should be included in the item shortages list. Default is that the order detail is not shown.

Where Used: Item Shortages

Starting Item

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; BILL; 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; POCT; 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; VPFPR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

LOCN – Location Index

Location Index summarizes manufacturing activity related to a parent item, providing an index for answering "Where are we in production?" questions at any manufacturing level in the product structure.

You can specify exclusion criteria by selecting Options from the View menu. Applying exclusions such as component type, make/buy type or embedded revision allows you to filter records based on the specified criteria.

With the Location Index multi-level bill of material format, you can scroll through component items and double-click on a selected item to view manufacturing activity on the Status of Open/Released Manufacturing Orders and then the Order Progress Against Routing dialogs.

- **Status of Open/Released Manufacturing Orders.** Lists the open and released orders for manufacturing the selected item. Detail information includes the order status, quantity ordered and received for the item, as well as the date started, needed and scheduled. Use this information to assess the current status of manufacturing activity for all orders.
- **Order Progress Against Routing.** Lists the detailed status of each operation in the routing for the specified order and sorts the operations by sequence number. Detail information includes the workcenter, available quantity, completed quantity, setup status and remaining run load to complete for each operation. Manufacturing activity is summarized for a given order and therefore can help you diagnose your ability to produce the parent item. Use this information to analyze the status of each operation in the order-dependent routing.

Reports

Location Index Reports

To generate the report, choose **Print Preview** from the **File** menu.

Report Title
Location Index Lists all component location statuses.
Location Index -- Order Progress Against Routing Lists operations statuses to-date in the routing for a specified order
Location Index -- Status of Open/Released Orders Lists orders and the current status information.

Report Description

Lists all component location statuses.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Location Index

Location Index – Order Progress Against Routing

Report Description

Lists operations statuses to-date in the routing for a specified order

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Capacity Planning

Location Index

Location Index – Status of Open/Released Orders

Report Description

Lists orders and the current status information.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Location Index

Fields

Avail Qty

Available Quantity of Units indicates the number of units completed at the **Prior Workcenter** available for processing at the specified workcenter operation.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board

Com Typ

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: BIL; 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

Complete Qty

Units Completed indicates the number of units reported as complete at a specified workcenter operation.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Location Index; Schedule Board

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; BILL; 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; BILL; 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; POI; 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; BILL; 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

In Effect

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

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

Ln#

Line Number is the identification of a line item on an order. The **Line Number** is system-assigned. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHIS; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPF; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Sta

Line Number Status indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

PREV and MRP have determined that the order point quantity of the item has been reached.

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed.

3 = Open.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

4 = Released.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and receipts/issues can be made.

5 = Closed.

All required receipts or issues have been made for the item.

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history.

Line Number Status can in most cases only be incremented. You can reopen an order, which decrements the **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4. For purchase orders, **Line Number Status** = 4 can be changed to 3 if no receipts were completed for that line item and the line is not **Ln# Typ** = S.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

Line Number Type determines the use of the item order quantity in planning, manufacturing and accounting. **Line Number Types** available depend on the screen where the transaction is completed; these include:

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

Make-to-order and engineer-to-order products.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order

Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Need Date

Need Date is the date the component is needed in the next higher-level assembly. This date is calculated by MRP.

Where Used: CORV; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

Open Qty

Open Quantity is the difference between the quantity ordered and the quantity received. **Open Quantity** is stated as 0 (zero) if more items have been received than ordered.

Where Used: Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MOFR; Open Order Detail; POAN; POAS; PORI; PORR; PORV; POVD; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; VDSC

Oper Date

Operation Due Date is system-calculated for planned orders based on the order start date plus the component's lead time offset, where the order start date is based on the order due date minus the parent's lead time. After creating an order-dependent routing (e.g., for opened or released orders), the **Operation Due Date** can be modified on the Picklist Detail screen. For custom products, the **Operation Due Date** can also be modified on the CPMT screen.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board

Order No

Order Number is the user-defined identifier for a purchase, manufacturing or customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: APEX; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (order); Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Dispatch List; EDIX; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; MSMT; Order Browse; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; ORST; OVAR; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SHIP; Shipment Allocation List; Shortages by Order; STAD; TRUD; VDSC

OS

Order Source / Type identifies the source of the order request. Types are:

C = Customer

M = Manufacturing

P = Purchase

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; CCAN; CSTU; CWIP; EDIX; IHIR; IMTR; IORD; LHIS; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Order Browse; ORST; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; SDAB; SHIP; STAD; TRUD; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Out Effect

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: BILL; 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: BILL; 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; PIC1; 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

Qty Alloc

Allocations is the number and value of units committed to open and released purchase and manufacturing orders (**Ln# Sta** = 3 or 4) and released customer orders (**Ln# Sta** = 4).

Where Used: Item Availability; Item Shortages; ITHR; Location Index; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII

Qty Insp+Hold

Insp+On Hold Quantity is the sum of the item's **Inspection Quantity** and the item's **On Hold Quantity**.

Where Used: Location Index

Qty On Hand

On Hand Quantity is the amount of inventory available for issue. Entry is up to 10 numbers.

Where Used: CINV; Custom Product Detail; Inventory Status; INVR; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages; LEXP; Line Item Details + Custom Product; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; MPSR; MPSS; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII

Qty On Order

On Order Quantity is the total number of items on open or released manufacturing and purchase orders (**Ln# Sta** = 3 or 4).

Where Used: Inventory Status; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII; Summarized Bill

Qty Typ

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: BILL; 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

The **Bill Quantity** specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent.

Where Used: Location Index

Reqd Quantity

Required Quantity is the number of component items required for the parent item. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Custom Product Component Detail; Item Shortages; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order

Run Load

Run Load indicates the remaining run time to complete the workcenter operation, and is the **Bal Due** times the per-unit run-time hours on the routing.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board

Sched Date

Scheduled Date is the planned completion date or shipment date for an item.

Where Used: CORV; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

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; BILL; 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; PICL; 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

Set Up

Setup Status indicates whether any time has been reported against the workcenter setup operation. The **Setup Status** options are:

Yes = Time has already been reported against the setup operation.

blank = No workcenter setup item WC[S] exists for this operation.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board; Workcenter Master

Source Id

Source Id identifies the vendor, customer, or source responsible for the receipt or disbursement amount. Entry is up to 13 characters.

Where Used: BKCJ; BKRC; CSCP; G/L Distribution (CSHM Module); Location Index; Reconciliation Detail; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR

Source Name

Source Name is the name of the vendor or customer who is responsible for the receipt or disbursement amount.

Where Used: BKRC; Location Index; Reconciliation Detail

Start Date

Start Date is the date the order must be started so that the required date is met. **Start Date** is MRP-calculated, based on the lead times established for the item on the Item Master. If the **Start Date** is changed by the user, the new **Start Date** is used by MRP in future calculations for the ordered line item.

Where Used: Demand Peg Detail; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg 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; BILL; 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; LHS; 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

Workcenter

Workcenter is the identifier for a specific production facility, consisting of one or more people and/or machines, which can be considered as one unit for the purposes of capacity planning, scheduling and costing. If the SFRM Module is installed, workcenters are defined on the Workcenter Master. If the SFRM Module is not installed, workcenters are established on the Item Master as resource items. The workcenter's run, setup and completion records define how the workcenter should be used when constructing the bills of material.

When the workcenter is displayed on the Item Master, a five-character prefix is added to the workcenter name. Prefixes include:

WC[R] = Run-time hours for workcenter operations

WC[S] = Setup hours for the workcenter operations

WC[C] = Unit completions for run-time operations at the workcenter

Workcenter entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 10 characters.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Workcenter Master

LTAN – Lead Time Analysis

Lead Time Analysis displays a Gantt chart analysis of lead times for an item's multi-level product structure in effect as of a user-specified date. By varying resolution between weekly and daily time increments, you get a global view or a detailed view of lead times. You can simulate changes to operation duration and start dates, material lead times and lead time offsets. After simulating changes, you can analyze the critical path. You can interactively walk the critical path adjusting lead times and lead time offsets while monitoring the impact of simulated changes on the cumulative lead time of the parent.

Gantt Chart Features

Lead Time Analysis displays parent and component item information in a multi-level graphical hierarchy on the left side and the related lead time information in a Gantt chart on the right side. The Gantt Chart has several display features:

- Daily time increments are displayed by the horizontal axis. Chart scaling is displayed along the top of the chart.
- Each component is displayed by one line:

Line Type	Description
Solid single	buy item
Solid double	make item with a normal component type (CT = N)
Dashed double	a make item with a phantom component type (CT = P)
Line length	Component's lead time

- The ending point of a line represents when the component is needed. This date is based on lead times of higher-level items and lead time offsets to determine when a component's parent item should be started.
 - For resource components such as workcenter operations, the lead time reflects average operation duration for all operations performed at the workcenter.
 - The critical path of components to manufacture the parent item is displayed with red lines by default. When more than one critical path exists, only the last one (nearest the bottom of the Gantt chart) is displayed in red. Critical paths are marked with an asterisk (*) in the graphical hierarchy.
 - The normal, highlighted and critical path line colors can be customized by selecting Options from the View menu.
- The cumulative lead time for the parent item, based on the critical path of components, is displayed in the **Cum LT** field.

Reports

Lead Time Analysis Reports

To generate the report, choose **Print Preview** from the **File** menu.

Report Title
Lead Time Analysis -- Critical Path Gantt Chart Lists the critical path gantt chart without any exclusions.
Lead Time Analysis -- Full Gantt Chart Lists the full gantt chart without any exclusions.

Lead Time Analysis – Critical Path Gantt Chart

Report Description

Lists the critical path gantt chart without any exclusions.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Lead Time Analysis

Lead Time Analysis – Full Gantt Chart

Report Description

Lists the full gantt chart without any exclusions.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Lead Time Analysis

Fields

As of

The **Bill as of Date** is used to request a product structure in effect as of a specified date for the purposes of displaying or analyzing the bill/routing for the parent item.

Where Used: Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Lead Time Analysis

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; BILL; 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

Lead Time

Lead Time Days is the number of days into the production of the parent item.

Where Used: Lead Time Analysis; Material Exposure

Lead Time 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

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

Total Lead Time

Total Lead Time is the sum of **Run LT**, **Fixed LT** and **Insp LT** as expressed in shop days.

Where Used: Bill of Material; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Summarized Bill; Where Used

OCMP – Order Completion Status

Order Completion Status helps answer inquiries about the status of released and closed orders. You can specify which order types to include in the list, and you can select to sort results by either item or order. Order Completion Status allows you to quickly find information about the quantity ordered versus quantity received, and the date scheduled versus date needed.

Reports

Order Completion Status Reports

To generate the report, choose **Print Preview** from the **File** menu.

Report Title
Order Completion Status Lists all orders and current status information.

Report Description

Lists all orders and current status information.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Order Completion Status

Fields

Actual Cost

Actual Costs are the material, labor, overhead and outside costs incurred to manufacture the item to date. **Actual Costs** are based on the standard cost at the time components are issued. The **Actual Costs** value is the same as the **Order Cost** value on the MCST (Manufacturing Order Cost Analysis) and PCST (Purchase Order S-Line Cost Analysis) screens.

Where Used: JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR

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; BILL; 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

Include Order Status

Include Order Status indicates what type of orders, based on the **Ln# Sta**, should be included in the display. The **Include Order Status** options are:

- 4 – Released = Released orders.**
- 5 – Closed = All required receipts or shipments have been made.**
- 6 – Closed = Order closure report has reported this order closure.**

Where Used: Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status

Include Order Types

Include Order Types indicates what type of orders should be included in the display.

Order Cost Variance Status options include:

- **Manufacturing** to include only manufacturing orders
- **PO Supply Line** to include only purchase order supply line orders
- **Manufacturing and PO Supply Line** to include both manufacturing and purchase order supply line orders

Order Completion Status options include:

- **Manufacturing** to include only manufacturing orders

- **Custom Products** to include only custom product orders
- **Manufacturing and Custom Products** to include both manufacturing and custom product orders

Where Used: Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status

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; LHS; 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; POCl; 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

Ln#

Line Number is the identification of a line item on an order. The **Line Number** is system-assigned. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI;

APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHIS; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Sta

Line Number Status indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

PREV and MRP have determined that the order point quantity of the item has been reached.

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed.

3 = Open.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

4 = Released.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and receipts/issues can be made.

5 = Closed.

All required receipts or issues have been made for the item.

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history.

Line Number Status can in most cases only be incremented. You can reopen an order, which decrements the **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4. For purchase orders, **Line Number Status**

= 4 can be changed to 3 if no receipts were completed for that line item and the line is not **Ln# Typ = S**.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

Line Number Type determines the use of the item order quantity in planning, manufacturing and accounting. **Line Number Types** available depend on the screen where the transaction is completed; these include:

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

Make-to-order and engineer-to-order products.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Need Date

Need Date is the date the component is needed in the next higher-level assembly. This date is calculated by MRP.

Where Used: CORV; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

Order No

Order Number is the user-defined identifier for a purchase, manufacturing or customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: APEX; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (order); Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Dispatch List; EDIX; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; MSMT; Order Browse; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; ORST; OVAR; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SHIP; Shipment Allocation List; Shortages by Order; STAD; TRUD; VDSC

Order Qty

Order Quantity refers to the number of parent items ordered. In the case of dispatch lists showing firm, open and released orders, the **Order Quantity** can refer to the unit completions for the workcenter operation if a WC[C] resource item is specified on the order-dependent routing. If a WC[C] resource item is not specified, the **Order Quantity** on the dispatch list refers to the number of parent items ordered.

Where Used: Dispatch List; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order

Rcvd Quantity

Quantity Received is the number of units received for an item on an order. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Default value is 0.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; CINV; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Inventory History List; IORD; Item History; ITHR; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MCST; Order Completion Status; OVAR; PCST; PORI; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Shortages by Order; VDSC; WIPR; WIPS

Sched Date

Scheduled Date is the planned completion date or shipment date for an item.

Where Used: CORV; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

Sort Results By

Sort Results By indicates a choice of sort sequence for displayed information. Options include:

Item = Sorts by item identifier.

Order = Sorts by order number.

Variance = Sorts by cost variance amount.

Where Used: Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status

Start Date

Start Date is the date the order must be started so that the required date is met. **Start Date** is MRP-calculated, based on the lead times established for the item on the Item Master. If the **Start Date** is changed by the user, the new **Start Date** is used by MRP in future calculations for the ordered line item.

Where Used: Demand Peg Detail; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg 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; BILL; 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; VPFPR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

OCST – Order Cost Variance Status

Order Cost Variance Status helps answer inquiries about costs incurred for released, completed, and closed orders. You can specify which order types to include in the list, and you can select to sort results by item, order or cost difference amount. Order Cost Variance Status allows you to compare planned costs (based on the order-dependent bill/routing) and actual costs incurred to-date, enabling you to focus further analysis on problem orders. However, the OCST screen only displays orders that have a Cost Type = 0.

You can view the component costs in the order-dependent bill/routing by selecting to expand certain orders. You can use this information to diagnose the source of differences for released and closed orders and focus corrective action on specific components that significantly contribute to the difference.

Reports

Order Cost Variance Status Reports

To generate the report, choose **Print Preview** from the **File** menu.

Report Title
Order Cost Variance Detail Lists only the expanded orders and their subordinate component cost records.
Order Cost Variance Status Lists all orders and related cost information to-date, including component costs for expanded orders.
Order Cost Variance Summary Lists all "Included" orders and related cost information to-date using the selected sort; subordinate component cost records are not listed.

Order Cost Variance Detail

Report Description

Lists only the expanded orders and their subordinate component cost records.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Order Cost Variance Status

Order Cost Variance Status

Report Description

Lists all orders and related cost information to-date, including component costs for expanded orders.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Order Cost Variance Status

Order Cost Variance Summary**Report Description**

Lists all "Included" orders and related cost information to-date using the selected sort; subordinate component cost records are not listed.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Order Cost Variance Status

Fields**Actual Cost**

Actual Costs are the material, labor, overhead and outside costs incurred to manufacture the item to date. **Actual Costs** are based on the standard cost at the time components are issued. The **Actual Costs** value is the same as the **Order Cost** value on the MCST (Manufacturing Order Cost Analysis) and PCST (Purchase Order S-Line Cost Analysis) screens.

Where Used: JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR

Com Typ

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: BILL; 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

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; BILL; 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

Difference

Difference to-date is the difference between **Planned Costs** and **Actual Costs** incurred to-date for an order or a workcenter operation.

Where Used: Order Cost Variance Status

Include Order Status

Include Order Status indicates what type of orders, based on the **Ln# Sta**, should be included in the display. The **Include Order Status** options are:

- 4 – Released = Released orders.**
- 5 – Closed = All required receipts or shipments have been made.**
- 6 – Closed = Order closure report has reported this order closure.**

Where Used: Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status

Include Order Types

Include Order Types indicates what type of orders should be included in the display.

Order Cost Variance Status options include:

- **Manufacturing** to include only manufacturing orders
- **PO Supply Line** to include only purchase order supply line orders
- **Manufacturing and PO Supply Line** to include both manufacturing and purchase order supply line orders

Order Completion Status options include:

- **Manufacturing** to include only manufacturing orders
- **Custom Products** to include only custom product orders
- **Manufacturing and Custom Products** to include both manufacturing and custom product orders

Where Used: Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status

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; LHS; 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; POI; POOR; 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

Ln#

Line Number is the identification of a line item on an order. The **Line Number** is system-assigned. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHSI; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Sta

Line Number Status indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

PREV and MRP have determined that the order point quantity of the item has been reached.

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed.

3 = Open.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

4 = Released.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and receipts/issues can be made.

5 = Closed.

All required receipts or issues have been made for the item.

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history.

Line Number Status can in most cases only be incremented. You can reopen an order, which decrements the **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4. For purchase orders, **Line Number Status** = 4 can be changed to 3 if no receipts were completed for that line item and the line is not **Ln# Typ = S**.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

Line Number Type determines the use of the item order quantity in planning, manufacturing and accounting. **Line Number Types** available depend on the screen where the transaction is completed; these include:

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

Make-to-order and engineer-to-order products.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Order No

Order Number is the user-defined identifier for a purchase, manufacturing or customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: APEX; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (order); Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Dispatch List; EDIX; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; MSMT; Order Browse; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; ORST; OVAR; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SHIP; Shipment Allocation List; Shortages by Order; STAD; TRUD; VDSC

Order Qty

Order Quantity refers to the number of parent items ordered. In the case of dispatch lists showing firm, open and released orders, the **Order Quantity** can refer to the unit completions for the workcenter operation if a WC[C] resource item is specified on the order-dependent routing. If a WC[C] resource item is not specified, the **Order Quantity** on the dispatch list refers to the number of parent items ordered.

Where Used: Dispatch List; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order

Planned Cost

Planned Costs are the material, labor, overhead and outside costs expected to be incurred to manufacture the item based on the order-dependent bill and routing. In comparison, **Standard Costs** are based on the standard bill and routing for the item.

Where Used: JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Order Cost Variance Status

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

Qty Rcvd/Issued

Quantity Received or Issued is the number of units received for a parent item or issued to a component for an order.

Where Used: Order Cost Variance Status

Received Cost

Received Cost is the value of the parent at the time it is received. The **Received Cost** value is the same as the **Order Total** value on the MCST (Manufacturing Order Cost Analysis) and PCST (Purchase Order S-Line Cost Analysis) screens. Entry is up to 10 numbers.

Where Used: CWIP; Order Cost Variance Status; WIPR

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; BILL; 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; OPPL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; PICL; 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

Sort Results By

Sort Results By indicates a choice of sort sequence for displayed information. Options include:

Item = Sorts by item identifier.

Order = Sorts by order number.

Variance = Sorts by cost variance amount.

Where Used: Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status

Total Roll Cost

Total Rolled Cost represents the total cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the item's rolled costs for material, labor, fixed overhead, variable overhead and **Costs Added at This Level**. Total rolled costs are calculated by cost type.

Where Used: ABCR; CMLB; COMP; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; INVR; ITCI; ITMC; Order Cost Variance Status; SSII

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; BILL; 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; LHS; 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

ROUT – Router/Traveler

Router/Traveler lists each operation, and the associated setup and run load, in the routing for the specified order. You can select to view the material list, outside services, routing or tools pertaining to the order. Router/Traveler allows you to preview routing information prior to printing the shop paperwork.

You can record labor and resource utilization by selecting a specific operation and entering information into the Workcenter Labor Reporting dialog. Labor activity information can be entered at the end of each shift or at the end of each day.

Reports

Router/Traveler Reports

To generate the report, choose **Print Preview** from the **File** menu.

Report Title
Router / Traveler -- All Types Lists the routing, outside services, tools and material pick list components for an order.
Router / Traveler -- Material List Lists the material pick list components (Component Types = N, M, P, V, Y, Z) for an order.
Router / Traveler -- Outside Services List Lists the outside services pick list components (Component Type = W) for a custom product order.
Router / Traveler -- Routing List Lists the routing pick list components (WC[R]) for an order.
Router / Traveler -- Tools List Lists the tools pick list components (Component Type = T) for an order.

Router / Traveler – All Types

Report Description

Lists the routing, outside services, tools and material pick list components for an order.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Router/Traveler

Router / Traveler – Material List

Report Description

Lists the material pick list components (Component Types = N, M, P, V, Y, Z) for an order.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Router/Traveler

Router / Traveler – Outside Services List***Report Description***

Lists the outside services pick list components (Component Type = W) for a custom product order.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Router/Traveler

Router / Traveler – Routing List***Report Description***

Lists the routing pick list components (WC[R]) for an order.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Router/Traveler

Router / Traveler – Tools List***Report Description***

Lists the tools pick list components (Component Type = T) for an order.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

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

Available From

Router/Traveler

Fields

Avail Qty

Available Quantity is the number of items that can be issued to orders. **Available Quantity** for the item is the sum of:

$$[\text{On-Hand} + (\text{In-Inspection} * \text{Yield})] - (\text{Total Allocations for this item} - \text{Required Quantity for this order})$$

Where Used: Material Shortages Detail; Order Detail; Router/Traveler

Completion Text

Text Description are the unique words that have been entered for the resource or component for descriptive purposes.

Where Used: Router/Traveler

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; BILL; 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

Component Text

Text Description are the unique words that have been entered for the resource or component for descriptive purposes.

Where Used: Router/Traveler

Description

Description (outside service) identifies the outside operation or service, such as heat treating or plating, in terms of its characteristics.

Where Used: Router/Traveler

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; BILL; 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; BILL; 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

Gateway WC

Gateway Workcenter identifies the starting point for a manufactured item. The gateway workcenter is defined on the Location Master as the **Bin** identifier and must have a **Stk** identifier of WC.

Where Used: Browse Setup (order); CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Manufacturing Order

Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Browse; ORST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

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; LHS; 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; POCl; 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

Ln#

Line Number is the identification of a line item on an order. The **Line Number** is system-assigned. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product

Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHIS; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Sta

Line Number Status indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

PREV and MRP have determined that the order point quantity of the item has been reached.

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed.

3 = Open.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

4 = Released.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and receipts/issues can be made.

5 = Closed.

All required receipts or issues have been made for the item.

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history.

Line Number Status can in most cases only be incremented. You can reopen an order, which decrements the **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4. For purchase orders, **Line Number Status** = 4 can be changed to 3 if no receipts were completed for that line item and the line is not **Ln# Typ** = S.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

Line Number Type determines the use of the item order quantity in planning, manufacturing and accounting. **Line Number Types** available depend on the screen where the transaction is completed; these include:

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

Make-to-order and engineer-to-order products.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Need Date

Need Date is the date the component is needed in the next higher-level assembly. This date is calculated by MRP.

Where Used: CORV; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

Option

Option indicates the choice of display format. **Options** are:

Material	=	Material list
----------	---	---------------

Outside Services	=	Outside Services list
Routing	=	Routing list
Tools	=	Tool list

Where Used: Router/Traveler

Order No

Order Number is the user-defined identifier for a purchase, manufacturing or customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: APEX; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (order); Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Dispatch List; EDIX; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; MSMT; Order Browse; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; ORST; OVAR; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SHIP; Shipment Allocation List; Shortages by Order; STAD; TRUD; VDSC

Order Qty

Order Quantity refers to the number of parent items ordered. In the case of dispatch lists showing firm, open and released orders, the **Order Quantity** can refer to the unit completions for the workcenter operation if a WC[C] resource item is specified on the order-dependent routing. If a WC[C] resource item is not specified, the **Order Quantity** on the dispatch list refers to the number of parent items ordered.

Where Used: Dispatch List; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order

Order Rev Date

Order Revision Date is the date of the last change made to the order. The **Order Revision Date** is changed to the system date when the order is revised and helps to clarify communication.

Where Used: Order Browse; ORST; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order

Order Status

Order Status indicates the order's current position within the order process. **Order Status** is automatically displayed for an order, based on the line number status of the line items attached to the order. The order status is the highest status of any of the active line items. When all line items are closed, the order changes to complete or closed. **Order Statuses** are:

1 = Preliminary.

The order header is identified and basic information is entered.

2 = Firm Planned.

All active line items have a **Ln# Sta = 2** (firm planned).

3 = Open.

The highest **Ln# Sta** of all active line items is 3 (open).

4 = Released.

Paperwork is produced and receipts or issues can be made for at least one of the line items. The highest active **Ln# Sta = 4** (released).

5, 6, 7 = Complete or Closed.

All required receipts, shipments or issues have been made for all the line items. Adding a line item to a completed order changes the **Order Status** to REL. All order line items are closed (**Ln# Sta = 5, 6 or 7**).

9 = Credit Hold.

The customer's credit limit has been exceeded or the order is placed on hold for another reason. The item is treated as an open order.

Where Used: COMI; COMT; Contract Purchase Orders; CORV; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; EDIX; IORD; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; OPSL; Order Browse; ORST; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Standard Product Detail; WIPR

Outside Svc

Outside Service is the identifier for the outside operation or service, such as heat treating or plating, required for a custom product order.

Where Used: Router/Traveler

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

Reqd Date

Required Date is the date the component item is needed for the assembly of the line item, taking lead time offset into consideration.

Where Used: Item Shortages; Material Shortages Detail; OPSL; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order

Reqd Qty

Required Quantity is the number of component items required for the parent item. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Custom Product Component Detail; Item Shortages; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order

Rev

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

Run Load

Run Load indicates the remaining run time to complete the workcenter operation, and is the **Bal Due** times the per-unit run-time hours on the routing.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board

Run Text

Text Description are the unique words that have been entered for the resource or component for descriptive purposes.

Where Used: Router/Traveler

Sched Date

Scheduled Date is the planned completion date or shipment date for an item.

Where Used: CORV; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

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; BILL; 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

Set Up

Setup Hours indicates the remaining setup time to complete the workcenter operation.

Where Used: Router/Traveler

Setup Text

Text Description are the unique words that have been entered for the resource or component for descriptive purposes.

Where Used: Router/Traveler

Start Date

Start Date is the date the order must be started so that the required date is met. **Start Date** is MRP-calculated, based on the lead times established for the item on the Item Master. If the **Start Date** is changed by the user, the new **Start Date** is used by MRP in future calculations for the ordered line item.

Where Used: Demand Peg Detail; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg 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; BILL; 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; LHS; 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; VPFPR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

Workcenter

Workcenter is the identifier for a specific production facility, consisting of one or more people and/or machines, which can be considered as one unit for the purposes of capacity planning, scheduling and costing. If the SFRM Module is installed, workcenters are defined on the Workcenter Master. If the SFRM Module is not installed, workcenters are established on the Item Master as resource items. The workcenter's run, setup and completion records define how the workcenter should be used when constructing the bills of material.

When the workcenter is displayed on the Item Master, a five-character prefix is added to the workcenter name. Prefixes include:

WC[R] = Run-time hours for workcenter operations

WC[S] = Setup hours for the workcenter operations

WC[C] = Unit completions for run-time operations at the workcenter

Workcenter entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 10 characters.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Workcenter Master

Workcenter Description

Workcenter Description is the description of the workcenter for a manufactured item. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 29 characters.

Where Used: CWIP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Browse; ORST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; WIPR; Workcenter Master

SCBD – Schedule Board

Schedule Board enables the scheduler to coordinate manufacturing activities and perform manual scheduling. With user-defined views to highlight scheduler responsibilities, the Schedule Board displays the load for selected work centers and selected orders.

- Selected work centers. The upper panels of the Schedule Board list the selected work centers, and displays a Gantt chart of operations loaded on each work center. The Gantt chart uses daily increments for a user-specified time horizon, and uses color codes to indicate which days are overloaded or underutilized. You can drill-down to the orders comprising the work center load for a given day.
- Selected orders. The lower panels of the Schedule Board list the selected orders and (optionally) the routing operations for an order. It displays a Gantt chart of the order duration, and the dates for each operation. To manually schedule an order, you can modify operation due dates (using the Routing Detail dialog to specify operation dates) and order duration (using the Order Detail dialog to specify start and end dates). You can also modify operation dates and order duration using mouse drag-and-drop features.
- User-defined views. You can save a view of selected work centers and orders using a user-specified view name. Views can be designated as local or global views. You can refresh the data in a view to display the latest scheduling information.

Schedule Board relies on the communication of data maintained and used by other modules in the Fourth Shift system. Changes made to the schedule board update the Fourth Shift database and therefore affect other modules.

Fields

Avail Qty

Available Quantity of Units indicates the number of units completed at the **Prior Workcenter** available for processing at the specified workcenter operation.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board

Complete Qty

Units Completed indicates the number of units reported as complete at a specified workcenter operation.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Location Index; Schedule Board

Include MRP Planned Requirements

Include MRP Planned Requirements indicates whether planned orders (**Ln# Sta = 1**) should be included in the display. Options are:

Yes = Include planned orders.

No = Do not include planned orders.

Where Used: Dispatch List; Schedule Board

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; LHS; 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; POCl; 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; VDI; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

Ln#

Line Number is the identification of a line item on an order. The **Line Number** is system-assigned. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List;

GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHIS; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPRF; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Sta

Line Number Status indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

PREV and MRP have determined that the order point quantity of the item has been reached.

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed.

3 = Open.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

4 = Released.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and receipts/issues can be made.

5 = Closed.

All required receipts or issues have been made for the item.

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history.

Line Number Status can in most cases only be incremented. You can reopen an order, which decrements the **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4. For purchase orders, **Line Number Status** = 4 can be changed to 3 if no receipts were completed for that line item and the line is not **Ln# Typ** = S.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

Line Number Type determines the use of the item order quantity in planning, manufacturing and accounting. **Line Number Types** available depend on the screen where the transaction is completed; these include:

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

Make-to-order and engineer-to-order products.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Number of Days

Number of Days identifies how many days are displayed on the schedule board. Entry is between 1 and 365 days.

Where Used: Schedule Board

Oper Date

Operation Due Date is system-calculated for planned orders based on the order start date plus the component's lead time offset, where the order start date is based on the order due date minus the parent's lead time. After creating an order-dependent routing (e.g., for opened or released orders), the **Operation Due Date** can be modified on the Picklist Detail screen. For custom products, the **Operation Due Date** can also be modified on the CPMT screen.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board

Order No

Order Number is the user-defined identifier for a purchase, manufacturing or customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: APEX; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (order); Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Dispatch List; EDIX; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; MSMT; Order Browse; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; ORST; OVAR; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SHIP; Shipment Allocation List; Shortages by Order; STAD; TRUD; VDSC

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: BILL; 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; PIC1; 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

Reqd Quantity

Required Quantity is the number of component items required for the parent item. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Custom Product Component Detail; Item Shortages; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order

Run Load

Run Load indicates the remaining run time to complete the workcenter operation, and is the **Bal Due** times the per-unit run-time hours on the routing.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board

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; BILL; 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

Set Up

Setup Status indicates whether any time has been reported against the workcenter setup operation. The **Setup Status** options are:

Yes = Time has already been reported against the setup operation.

blank = No workcenter setup item WC[S] exists for this operation.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board; Workcenter Master

Start Date

Start Date specifies the first period that should be displayed when requesting an analysis, such as the first column of stacked bar charts on the Capacity Planning screen.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Schedule Board

Workcenter

Workcenter is the identifier for a specific production facility, consisting of one or more people and/or machines, which can be considered as one unit for the purposes of capacity planning, scheduling and costing. If the SFRM Module is installed, workcenters are defined on the Workcenter Master. If the SFRM Module is not installed, workcenters are established on the Item Master as resource items. The workcenter's run, setup and completion records define how the workcenter should be used when constructing the bills of material.

When the workcenter is displayed on the Item Master, a five-character prefix is added to the workcenter name. Prefixes include:

WC[R] = Run-time hours for workcenter operations

WC[S] = Setup hours for the workcenter operations

WC[C] = Unit completions for run-time operations at the workcenter

Workcenter entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 10 characters.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Workcenter Master

Workcenter Load

Operation Due Date is system-calculated for planned orders based on the order start date plus the component's lead time offset, where the order start date is based on the order due date minus the parent's lead time. After creating an order-dependent routing (e.g., for opened or released orders), the **Operation Due Date** can be modified on the Picklist Detail screen. For custom products, the **Operation Due Date** can also be modified on the CPMT screen.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board

SHOR – Shortages by Order

Shortages by Order allows you to view material shortages for a specified order. For each item, the quantity not yet issued and the total allocations, as well as stock status and on-order information is displayed. Use this information as an expediting tool, since the system generates recommended action messages on the Buyer and Planner Action screen to expedite these shortages to meet the manufacturing plan.

You can double-click on any item (that is required on other orders) to open the Other Orders Requiring Item dialog to help resolve order allocation priorities and expedite order completion. The open and released orders requiring the specified component item are displayed, along with the quantity required and issued for the component, the short quantity and the required date for each order.

Reports

Shortages by Order Reports

To generate the report, choose **Print Preview** from the **File** menu.

Report Title
Shortages by Order Lists all components not yet picked for an order.
Shortages by Order -- Other Orders Requiring Item Lists all components not yet picked for an order as well as other orders waiting for the item.

Report Description

Lists all components not yet picked for an order.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

This report is not a template-based report.

Available From

Shortages by Order

Shortages by Order – Other Orders Requiring Item

Report Description

Lists all components not yet picked for an order as well as other orders waiting for the item.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

This report is not a template-based report.

Available From

Shortages by Order

Fields

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; BILL; 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; BILL; 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

Gateway WC

Gateway Workcenter identifies the starting point for a manufactured item. The gateway workcenter is defined on the Location Master as the **Bin** identifier and must have a **Stk** identifier of WC.

Where Used: Browse Setup (order); CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Browse; ORST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

Issued Quantity

Issue Quantity is the number of items issued. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Default value is 0.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Inventory History List; Item History; ITHR; Line Item Details + Custom Product; MCST; Order Detail; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Shortages by Order; WIPL; WIPR

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; LHS; 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; POCL; 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

Ln#

Line Number is the identification of a line item on an order. The **Line Number** is system-assigned. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHSI; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Sta

Line Number Status indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

PREV and MRP have determined that the order point quantity of the item has been reached.

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed.

3 = Open.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

4 = Released.

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and receipts/issues can be made.

5 = Closed.

All required receipts or issues have been made for the item.

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history.

Line Number Status can in most cases only be incremented. You can reopen an order, which decrements the **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4. For purchase orders, **Line Number Status** = 4 can be changed to 3 if no receipts were completed for that line item and the line is not **Ln# Typ** = S.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

Line Number Type determines the use of the item order quantity in planning, manufacturing and accounting. **Line Number Types** available depend on the screen where the transaction is completed; these include:

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

Make-to-order and engineer-to-order products.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

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; SSI; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail

Need Date

Need Date is the date the component is needed in the next higher-level assembly. This date is calculated by MRP.

Where Used: CORV; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

Order No

Order Number is the user-defined identifier for a purchase, manufacturing or customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: APEX; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (order); Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Dispatch List; EDIX; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; MSMT; Order Browse; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; ORST; OVAR; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SHIP; Shipment Allocation List; Shortages by Order; STAD; TRUD; VDSC

Order Qty

Order Quantity refers to the number of parent items ordered. In the case of dispatch lists showing firm, open and released orders, the **Order Quantity** can refer to the unit completions for the workcenter operation if a WC[C] resource item is specified on the order-dependent routing. If a WC[C] resource item is not specified, the **Order Quantity** on the dispatch list refers to the number of parent items ordered.

Where Used: Dispatch List; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order

Order Rev Date

Order Revision Date is the date of the last change made to the order. The **Order Revision Date** is changed to the system date when the order is revised and helps to clarify communication.

Where Used: Order Browse; ORST; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order

Order Status

Order Status indicates the order's current position within the order process. **Order Status** is automatically displayed for an order, based on the line number status of the line items attached to the order. The order status is the highest status of any of the active line items. When all line items are closed, the order changes to complete or closed. **Order Statuses** are:

1 = Preliminary.

The order header is identified and basic information is entered.

2 = Firm Planned.

All active line items have a **Ln# Sta = 2** (firm planned).

3 = Open.

The highest **Ln# Sta** of all active line items is 3 (open).

4 = Released.

Paperwork is produced and receipts or issues can be made for at least one of the line items. The highest active **Ln# Sta = 4** (released).

5, 6, 7 = Complete or Closed.

All required receipts, shipments or issues have been made for all the line items. Adding a line item to a completed order changes the **Order Status** to REL. All order line items are closed (**Ln# Sta = 5, 6 or 7**).

9 = Credit Hold.

The customer's credit limit has been exceeded or the order is placed on hold for another reason. The item is treated as an open order.

Where Used: COMI; COMT; Contract Purchase Orders; CORV; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; EDIX; IORD; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/

Reverse; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; OPSL; Order Browse; ORST; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Standard Product Detail; WIPR

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

Qty Alloc

Allocations is the number and value of units committed to open and released purchase and manufacturing orders (**Ln# Sta** = 3 or 4) and released customer orders (**Ln# Sta** = 4).

Where Used: Item Availability; Item Shortages; ITHR; Location Index; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII

Qty In Insp

Inspection Quantity is the number of units that have been received against purchase orders or manufacturing orders where the acceptance or rejection has not been reported. The **Inspection Quantity** is considered in calculating available units.

Where Used: Inventory Status; INVR; Item Availability; LEXP; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; MPSR; MPSS; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII

Qty In WIP

Internal Work in Process Quantity is the number of units issued to manufacturing orders which are still in internal WIP or custom product WIP. **Internal Work in Process Quantity** is decreased by the receipt of the completed work order for the parent assembly into the stockroom. When the work order is closed, any overissues are subtracted from **Internal Work in Process Quantity** and underissues are added to **Internal Work in Process Quantity**.

Where Used: Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages; ITHR; MPSR; MPSS; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII

Qty On Hand

On Hand Quantity is the amount of inventory available for issue. Entry is up to 10 numbers.

Where Used: CINV; Custom Product Detail; Inventory Status; INVR; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages; LEXP; Line Item Details + Custom Product; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; MPSR; MPSS; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII

Qty On Hold

On Order Quantity is the total number of items on open or released manufacturing and purchase orders (**Ln# Sta** = 3 or 4).

Where Used: Inventory Status; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII; Summarized Bill

Qty Rcvd

Quantity Received is the number of units received for an item on an order. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Default value is 0.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; CINV; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Inventory History List; IORD; Item History; ITHR; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MCST; Order Completion Status; OVAR; PCST; PORI; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Shortages by Order; VDSC; WIPR; WIPS

Qty Short

Short Quantity is the difference between the **Quantity Required** and **Quantity Issued** for a component on a released order.

Where Used: Item Shortages; Shortages by Order

Quantity On Order

On Order Quantity is the total number of items on open or released manufacturing and purchase orders (**Ln# Sta** = 3 or 4).

Where Used: Inventory Status; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII; Summarized Bill

Reqd Date

Required Date is the date the component item is needed for the assembly of the line item, taking lead time offset into consideration.

Where Used: Item Shortages; Material Shortages Detail; OPSL; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order

Reqd Quantity

Required Quantity is the number of component items required for the parent item. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Custom Product Component Detail; Item Shortages; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order

Rev

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

Sched Date

Scheduled Date is the planned completion date or shipment date for an item.

Where Used: CORV; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

Start Date

Start Date is the date the order must be started so that the required date is met. **Start Date** is MRP-calculated, based on the lead times established for the item on the Item Master. If the **Start Date** is changed by the user, the new **Start Date** is used by MRP in future calculations for the ordered line item.

Where Used: Demand Peg Detail; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg 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; BILL; 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

WCAL – Workcenter Calendars

Workcenter Calendars is used to create and maintain named shop floor calendars that can be assigned to workcenters. Workcenter calendar information includes the calendar name, tolerance limits, capacity adjustment amounts and a unique calendar for selecting shop days. Capacity adjustments may be created to change a workcenter's initial (baseline) capacity. Changes have a date effectivity and may be one-time-only, replacement or recurring adjustments. After the workcenter calendar is saved, the changes are immediately available (based on effectivity dates) for updating schedules.

Initially, the workcenter calendar is based on shop day information that is found in the SHOPCAL.DAT file. You can choose to continue using this shop calendar information instead of the workcenter shop calendar by selecting the Use Shop Calendar checkbox. Changes to the workcenter calendars do not impact the SHOPCAL.DAT file.

If you choose to modify the initial shop day information, use the Shop Day Selection functionality. When assigning shop days to a workcenter calendar, date ranges can be selected, as well as exclusion days.

Fields

Adjustment Type

Adjustment Type identifies the method of capacity adjustment used on the calendar. Adjustment types are defined when the adjustment is created. Adjustment types include:

C = Initial.

Used to set the default capacity available.

A = Adjust.

Used to adjust the default capacity based on the specified recurrence pattern and range. The value can be a positive (add to the default capacity) or negative (add to or subtract from the default capacity).

R = Replace.

Used to reset the default capacity from a starting date forward. The reset capacity becomes the new default capacity against which adjustment capacity records are applied. This capacity remains in effect until replaced by a subsequent replacement capacity record at a later date.

Where Used: Workcenter Calendars

Calendar Name

Calendar Name is the user-defined name of the workcenter calendar. Entry is up to 12 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: Workcenter Calendars; Workcenter Master

Calendar Type

Calendar Type identifies the type of calendar that is used for the workcenter. Calendar types available are shop calendar or embedded custom calendar. Default is shop calendar.

Where Used: Workcenter Calendars

Chg

Change Type identifies the capacity adjustment as an "add" for new adjustments or as a "chg" for an existing adjustment that has been modified. A "err" change type displays if the adjustment is in error.

Where Used: Workcenter Calendars

Date

Change Date identifies the date that the capacity adjustment is active. A change date is required.

Where Used: Workcenter Calendars

Description

Adjustment Description identifies the capacity adjustment. Entry is up to 30 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: Workcenter Calendars

Recurrence Pattern

Recurrence Pattern is where you determine the schedule of how often recurring adjustments will occur for a workcenter calendar. Recurring adjustments can be set to occur daily, weekly or monthly. They can also be set to occur every week on specific days of the week, or to skip a certain number of weeks.

Where Used: Workcenter Calendars

Recurrence Range

Recurrence Range is where you determine the starting and ending dates for recurring adjustments. Recurring adjustments can be set to end on a specific date or after a specified number of occurrences.

Where Used: Workcenter Calendars

Tolerance %

Capacity Tolerance Percentage is the percentage used to determine the visual color presentation on the Schedule Board when a load is approaching or exceeding the workcenter's capacity. For example, the capacity of a workcenter is 100 hours, and you enter

a lower tolerance of 5% and an upper tolerance of 2%. The load is displayed on the Schedule Board in a different color when it gets to 95 hours of capacity, which is 5% under capacity. The load is displayed in another different color when it reaches 102 hours, which is 2% over capacity. The colors are user-definable within the SFRM Module using the Options menu. Default color values are:

Green = Under Capacity

Yellow = Under Capacity (within Lower Tolerance)

Orange = Over Capacity (within Upper Tolerance)

Red = Over Capacity

Entry is up to 99. When both tolerances are set to 0, only the Under Capacity and Over Capacity colors are displayed.

Where Used: Workcenter Calendars

Type

Adjustment Type identifies the method of capacity adjustment used on the calendar. Adjustment types are defined when the adjustment is created. Adjustment types include:

C = Initial.

Used to set the default capacity available.

A = Adjust.

Used to adjust the default capacity based on the specified recurrence pattern and range. The value can be a positive (add to the default capacity) or negative (add to or subtract from the default capacity).

R = Replace.

Used to reset the default capacity from a starting date forward. The reset capacity becomes the new default capacity against which adjustment capacity records are applied. This capacity remains in effect until replaced by a subsequent replacement capacity record at a later date.

Where Used: Workcenter Calendars

Value

Adjustment Value identifies the numeric amount of the capacity adjustment. An adjustment value is required and can be entered as a positive or negative number. Entry is up to 999999 numeric characters.

Where Used: Workcenter Calendars

WMST – Workcenter Master

Workcenter Master is a record of your company's workcenters. Workcenter information includes the description, calendar, capacity, setup status and completion status. Named calendars may be assigned to workcenters based on the capacity and schedules associated with the specific workcenter. You can maintain workcenters by adding, changing or deleting from the list.

New workcenters are created using default information. A workcenter default record can be setup in order to enter workcenter data more efficiently. The workcenter default name is DEFAULT and must include a run record and optionally include setup and completion records. The Item Master lists a WC[?] resource item for each default record type selected. For example, if the run, setup and completion records are selected for the default workcenter, three WC[?] resource records are listed in the Item Master.

Workcenter Master is divided into sections that include:

Tab Title	Description
Workcenters	Allows you to maintain or view workcenters sorted in alphabetical order.
Workcenter Detail	Allows you to maintain or view the details of a workcenter, including the run, setup and completion record information. Calendar and capacity information is also included for the run record.

Reports

Workcenter Master Reports

To generate the report, choose **Print Preview** from the **File** menu.

Report Title
Workcenter Master Lists all workcenter information including workcenter detail.

Report Description

Lists all workcenter information including workcenter detail.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose Print Preview from the File menu.

Report Template

For more information on report templates, see “Reporting for SQL Server Systems” in System Help Topics.

Available From

Workcenter Master

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; 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

Calendar Name

Calendar Name is the user-defined name of the workcenter calendar. Entry is up to 12 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: Workcenter Calendars; Workcenter Master

Capacity

Capacity is the total number of hours available per period for performing work. Capacity is used with **Item Type** = R (resource) items and is typically specified as a daily rate for a workcenter using the **Item Class #7** field on the Item Master Detail screen. Entry is up to 9999999999.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; MPSR; MPSS; Workcenter Master

Completion

Completion Status indicates whether any unit completions for the run-time operations have been reported against the workcenter. The **Completion Status** options are:

Yes = Unit completions have already been reported against the workcenter operation.

blank = No workcenter completion item WC[C] exists for this operation.

Where Used: Workcenter Master

Description

Workcenter Description is the description of the workcenter for a manufactured item. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 29 characters.

Where Used: CWIP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Browse; ORST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; WIPR; Workcenter Master

DPC

Decimal Precision Code represents the number of decimal places displayed and printed for inventory-related quantities for an item. **Decimal Precision Code** = 0 displays quantities rounded to whole numbers. However, the actual quantity is stored with all decimal places in the database. Entry options include:

- 0 = Zero positions**
- 1 = One position**
- 2 = Two positions**
- 3 = Three positions**
- 4 = Four positions**
- 5 = Five positions**
- 6 = Six positions**
- 7 = Seven positions**
- 8 = Eight positions**
- 9 = Nine positions**

Where Used: Engineering; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Production; Workcenter Master

Fix 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

Insp LT

Inspection Lead Time is the number of working days normally required for inspection of an item. It is added to run lead time and fixed lead time to estimate total planned lead time for an order. For purchased items, **Inspection Lead Time** is used to determine the required dock date based on the date needed in stock. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

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

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

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

Setup

Setup Status indicates whether any time has been reported against the workcenter setup operation. The **Setup Status** options are:

Yes = Time has already been reported against the setup operation.

blank = No workcenter setup item WC[S] exists for this operation.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Schedule Board; Workcenter Master

Starting Workcenter

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; BILL; 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; BILL; 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; VPFPR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

Workcenter

Workcenter is the identifier for a specific production facility, consisting of one or more people and/or machines, which can be considered as one unit for the purposes of capacity planning, scheduling and costing. If the SFRM Module is installed, workcenters are defined on the Workcenter Master. If the SFRM Module is not installed, workcenters are established on the Item Master as resource items. The workcenter's run, setup and completion records define how the workcenter should be used when constructing the bills of material.

When the workcenter is displayed on the Item Master, a five-character prefix is added to the workcenter name. Prefixes include:

WC[R] = Run-time hours for workcenter operations

WC[S] = Setup hours for the workcenter operations

WC[C] = Unit completions for run-time operations at the workcenter

Workcenter entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 10 characters.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; Location Index; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Workcenter Master

Yield

Item Yield Factor represents the expected output of items in the manufacturing process and is expressed as a percentage of total input. An **Item Yield Factor** greater than 100% indicates an expected gain of units in the manufacture of an item. It is used to plan for expected losses (or gains) by adjusting demand quantities. Entry is up to 5 numbers.

Where Used: CMLB; CSLB; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production; Workcenter Master