



Infor XA – Production Control and Costing User's Guide

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Publication Information

Release: Infor XA 10

Publication date: August, 2021

To the reader

This book contains the information you need to understand and run this application. The information in this book applies only to XA.

Before you begin

If you are not familiar with the System i (or previous products AS/400 and iSeries), please complete the system education for the basic concepts of the server and its operating system.

What this book contains

Chapters 1 and 2 acquaint you with the application. Be sure to read the first two chapters before you use the instructions in the remaining sections. Use these chapters to understand how this application works and what you need to know to manage it.

The next group of chapters describes the options on the Main Menu. For example, Chapter 3 contains information about option 1 of the Main Menu. Each chapter includes information about how to use the displays associated with each option.

The last group of chapters describes the reports and forms for this application.

Use the appendixes to find information about using offline files or other functions specific to your application.

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Summary of changes

The following changes have been made to this application:

- **Integration with EPDM:** If EPDM is installed, the Production Control and Costing application is now fully integrated with the EPDM functions and Item Revisions replaces Item Master. While this guide might contain references to Item Master files, the functions in this application now use Item Revisions for item information. For more information, see the *Enterprise Product Data Management Concepts Guide*.
- **PCC Inquiry for Purchase Orders for Outside Operations:** The PC&C Order Status Inquiry has an additional display showing the operation number, order number, status, vendor, vendor name, non-in item, and dock due date for outside operation purchase orders. Press F15 on display AMC021 to see this new display.
- **No PCC Control File Setting of Shop Activity History if EPDM is active:** When EPDM is active, question 1, *Do you want Shop Activity History?* in the PC&C control file maintenance is input-inhibited and a message is displayed indicating that EPDM is installed.
- **PO Comments to Identify Manufacturing Item, Order, and Operation:** A purchase item/release comment was added on outside operation purchase orders to identify manufacturing item, manufacturing order, and operation. The comment was designed as follows:

Manufacturing Order Number/Operation Number, Item Number, Manufactured Item Description

- **Edit Reason Code in IM Transactions:** For applicable transactions, the reason code can now be edited against a Reason Table that is maintainable in IM, PMC, PCC, and REP. Valid reason codes are edited for proper transaction ID when they are created. The user controls whether this enhancement is applied or not by maintain an Inventory Management Control File byte. The Reason Table is maintainable on the client.

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Chapter 1. Introducing Production Control and Costing

This chapter contains general information about the Production Control and Costing (PC&C) application, and how it works. This information is structured as follows:

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Some concepts and features that are common to most of the XA applications are discussed in two other books: *Getting Started with XA* and *Planning and Installing XA*.

- Menus and displays
- Group Job support
- Master file searches
- Audits and controls
- Security

What Production Control and Costing does

The Production Control and Costing (PC&C) application provides an orderly means of planning and controlling your production. PC&C does the following:

- Prints the shop packet with component material lists or routings or both, when manufacturing orders are released.
- Stores important information, such as:
 - Summary records for manufacturing orders and operations.
 - Summary reports of component materials and miscellaneous costs for each manufacturing order.
 - Detail reports.
- Edits reported shop activity against stored summary records.
- Posts edited reported shop activity to stored summary records.
- Allows you to search for specific information, such as item numbers and work center IDs.
- Allows you to do work in a secondary session elsewhere in the application without ending the primary session.
- Allows you to create ledger entries for costs charged to manufacturing orders and cost variances when manufacturing orders are closed out.

The summary records become the basis for determining the status and actual costs of an order as it is manufactured. The priority value shows you if a job is falling behind schedule. The reporting of actual versus standard costs indicates potential areas requiring management attention. The application can measure the value of work in process and prioritize the daily work load for each work center. You can analyze work queues to determine if a work center is running out of work or is overloaded.

How the information flows between PC&C and other applications

Redundant handling or entering of data is eliminated by interfacing with other XA applications. This improves the accuracy and completeness of the data. This centralized data base approach helps ensure that people throughout the company are basing their decisions on a consistent set of information. Previously edited transactions are passed to the PC&C application from the PR, AP, and PUR applications. Material costs come from the manufacturing order detail records which are kept current by the IM application. IM can also initiate order release and order closeout.

In turn, PC&C updates the centralized data base with information about the current status of manufacturing orders and average actual item costs which is used by IM, MRP, EPDM or PDM, and COM applications. In addition, PC&C provides CRP with work center and open operation data for use during a CRP planning run.

Production Control and Costing interfaces

PC&C sends information to ...

- CA** Labor and job related activity and status of completed operations. Source transactions for labor and miscellaneous charges are extracted from shop activity update transactions.
- CRP** Open order information.
- FCPS** Open manufacturing orders for finite scheduling.
- GL** Labor, overhead, machine, and miscellaneous cost information.
- IFM** General ledger transactions.
- IM** Component scrap information.
- EPDM/PDM** Work center averages and average/actual routing information.
- PM&C** Open order information.

PC&C receives information from ...

- AP** Cost of outside operations; miscellaneous charges.
- EPDM/PDM** Product structure lead times; production facility costing and routing information.
- IM** Operation and material detail, description records, and miscellaneous cost records when orders are released; releases orders and processes component issues and receipts into inventory from WIP; calendar information.
- OBPM** Manufacturing order information for orders released or changed in OBPM, manufacturing order completion and close selection information..
- PM&C** Updates shop activity transactions and operation status.
- PR** Transfers job-related information to keep track of job order cost that did not come from PM&C.
- PUR** Cost of outside operations; miscellaneous charges.

How the information flows within Production Control and Costing

Figure 1-1 summarizes the flow of information in the Production Control and Costing application. The numbers in the following discussion refer to this figure.

1. Released orders, material costs, miscellaneous costs, move transactions, labor transactions, status changes, schedule changes, inventory receipts, file maintenance, and closed orders come from other XA applications or are entered at the work station. If the Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP) application is installed and interfacing, PC&C can supply open operation and work center data for use during a CRP planning run.
2. Orders are released, and shop packets are created. The system creates the records to be used later to edit transactions and to track order status. The Shop Packet Summary list, Shop Packet Worksheets, Shop Packet Labor Tickets, and Milestone Reporting Tickets are printed.
3. As file maintenance is performed and the transactions are processed, the system prints the maintenance audit lists, Shop Activity Edit list, and Shop Activity Update Audit lists. If the General Ledger application is installed and interfacing, PC&C saves cost transaction information for use in creating ledger entries.
4. When requested, the Order Status reports, Exception Analysis Report, Critical Orders list, Work (dispatch) list, Work Center Analysis, and Work in Process Totals reports are printed.
5. When orders are closed out, the Order Closeout Selection audit list, Order Closeout Production Report, Order Closeout Accounting Report, Work Center Analysis, and Current Period Work in Process totals reports are printed. If General Ledger is installed and interfacing, the General Ledger Order Closeout Report documents order closeout usage and cost variance and saves cost transaction information for use in creating ledger entries.
6. You can request to assign account numbers to the cost transactions the application saves in order to pass the costs to General Ledger. Assigned account numbers may be overridden or transaction amounts split to two or more accounts before creating ledger entries.

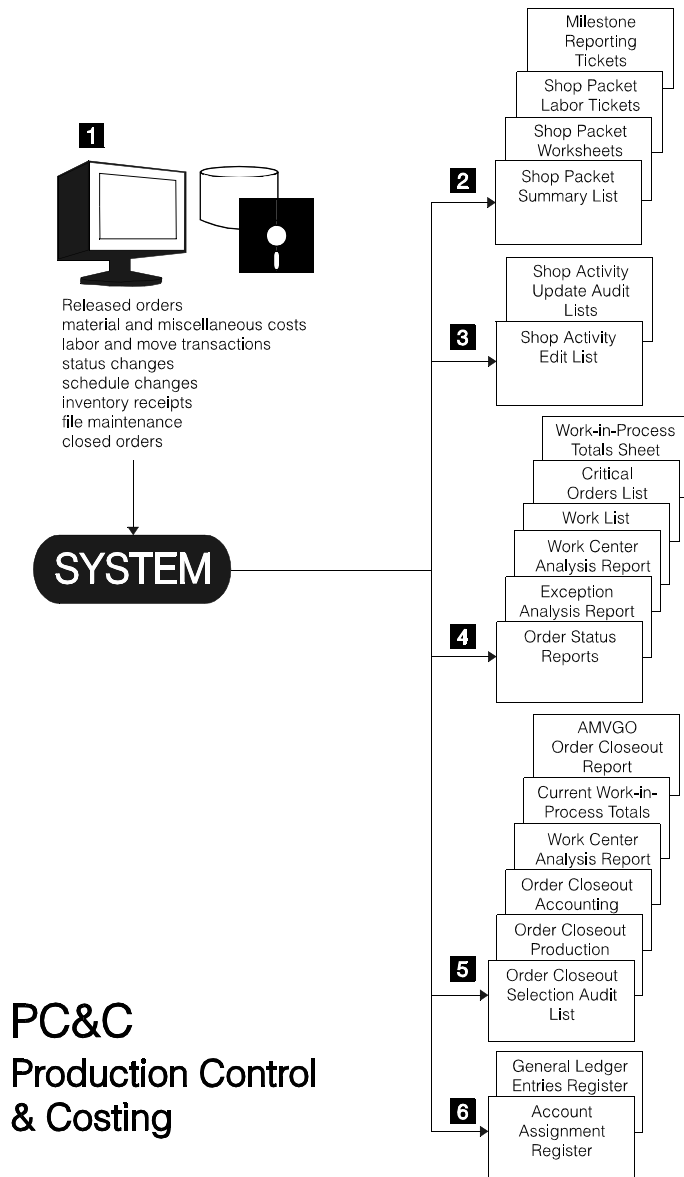


Figure 1-1. Flow of information within Production Control and Costing

How Production Control and Costing works

To understand the main functions of Production Control and Costing, look at the Production Control and Costing Main Menu.

The Production Control and Costing Main Menu has nine options; all of these options, with the exception of Option 8, lead to a secondary menu. Option 9 has a third-level menu which allows you to choose additional options.

```
AMCM00                               Production Control and Costing          *****
                                      Main Menu

Type option or command; press Enter.

  1. Inquiry >>
  2. Report Analysis >>
  3. Order Release >>
  4. Shop Packet Creation >>
  5. Shop Activity Update >>
  6. Order Closeout >>
  7. File Maintenance >>
  8. Work List Generation
  9. General Ledger Interface >>

F3=Exit      F4=Prompt    F9=Retrieve   F10=Actions
F11=Job status  F12=Return  F22=Messages
```

Option 1. Inquiry. Use this option to access information about production facilities and manufacturing order production and accounting information.

Option 2. Report Analysis. Use this option to select reports for printing.

Option 3. Order Release. Use this option to complete the order release that was initiated by the Inventory Management application.

Option 4. Shop Packet Creation. Use this option to create shop packets for either multiple or individual orders.

Option 5. Shop Activity Update. Use this option to update the manufacturing orders.

Option 6. Order Closeout. Use this option to close out manufacturing and purchase orders. Prior to removing (purging) them, you can select various analytical reports about them.

Option 7. File Maintenance. Use this option to perform maintenance on your files. This option has a third-level menu.

Option 8. Work List Generation. Use this option to generate the Work List report and the Critical Ratio Exception report.

Option 9. General Ledger Interface. Use this option to establish the rules to capture and convert business activity data to ledger entries that are automatically reflected in ledger reports. You can classify items, manufacturing orders, and production facilities for accounting purposes.

Files

Production Control and Costing information is stored in four types of files: the System Control file, master files, General Ledger Interface files, and other files.

System Control file

The System Control file is the major system file for XA. It shows relatively unchanging information that is used by more than one application or operation. When you install an application and enter responses to the Questionnaire, the information is stored in SYSCTL. It contains the functional options you chose, the report options you chose, and any constant information you entered (such as company name). To change information in the System Control file, answer the Questionnaire again or use Cross Application Support file maintenance.

Master files

The master files in the Production Control and Costing application are created during application tailoring. Much of the information in these files is relatively permanent and is used repeatedly in inquiries and reports. For example, a standard routing is stored in the Routing file for use by any task that requires that information. Some of the information in a master file, however, is changed frequently. A change to an order's status is an example. The master files in PC&C are:

- Manufacturing Order Master (MOMAST)
- Manufacturing Order Detail (MODATA)
- Manufacturing Order Labor Transaction (MOTRAN)
- Manufacturing Order Operation Detail (MOROUT)
- Manufacturing Order Operation Description (MODESC)
- Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail (MOMISC)
- PCC Control (PCCCON)
- Production Facility (WRKCTR or FACMST)
- Routing (ROUTNG)

Note: There are many files that PC&C shares with other XA applications if they are installed and interfacing. For an explanation of those files and the interfaces, see Chapter 2. "Managing Production Control and Costing".

Manufacturing Order Master file

The Manufacturing Order Master file (MOMAST) contains one record for each open manufacturing order. Each record includes such information as item number, description, quantity ordered, quantity scrapped, quantity completed, and schedule dates. The file is shared with IM, MPSP, MRP, and PC&C.

Manufacturing Order Detail file

The Manufacturing Order Detail file (MODATA) contains one record for each manufacturing component material allocation. Each record includes such information as manufacturing component item number, description, quantity required, quantity issued, and required date. This file is shared with IM, MPSP, MRP, and PC&C.

Manufacturing Order Labor Transaction file

The Manufacturing Order Labor Transaction file (MOTRAN) contains a history of all transactions that update the manufacturing order operation detail file. It is a shop activity history file and includes transactions generated by both PCC and PMC. When orders are purged to manufacturing order history, records are written to the MOHTRN file, which is the manufacturing order history equivalent of MOTRAN. When manufacturing order history records are archived to tape, MOHTRN records are archived as well.

Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file

The Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file (MOROUT) contains all the manufacturing operations (detail records) for the manufacturing order data base. The operations describe the job steps of the order: location, status, duration, operation costs. You can also choose to add to this file standard information (location, duration, costs) to use to compare against actual transactions.

Manufacturing Order Operation Description file

The Manufacturing Order Operation Description file (MODESC) contains the additional descriptions for your manufacturing order operations. To use the MODESC file, you must have the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file (MOROUT) installed and interfacing.

Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file

The Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file (MOMISC) contains all the manufacturing order miscellaneous charges (detail records) for the manufacturing order data base. The miscellaneous charge provides a way of describing costs for manufacturing orders that cannot be related directly to any particular job step. Miscellaneous charges can be used for fixed costs as well as costs that vary.

PCC Control file

The PCC Control file (PCCCON) holds relatively unchanging information that allows you to tailor specific PC&C function to align with your company business activity.

Production Facility file

The Production Facility file (WRKCTR, if PDM is interfacing; or FACMST, if EPDM is activated) contains one record for each production facility in the shop with information such as description, foreman, and queue times. It also contains current and standard rates used by EPDM or PDM's product costing (if activated or interfacing), such as setup labor.

Routing file

The Routing file records contain the standard sequence of operations specified by item. Each record also has standard hours per unit for each operation, which are used by product costing.

General Ledger Interface (GLI) files

GLI files contain information used for the General Ledger or IFM Interface. These files include:

- Intercompany Accounting (INTACC)
- PC&C Production Management Account Assignment (PCCACC)
- PC&C Production Management Control (PCCCTL)
- PC&C Production Management Transaction (PCCTXN)
- PC&C Production Management Account Sequence (PCCSEQ).

Other files

The PC&C application creates temporary files to hold information as you update the shop floor status by releasing orders and reporting the status of operations. These files include:

- Exception Analysis work file (EXCPTW) (work file)
- Order Release work file (RELWRK) (work file)
- Shop Activity Update Offline file (SHPDSK) (work file)
- Operations file (WRKOPS) (work file)
- PCC Order Release Data Entry (PCORDE)
- Shop Activity Update (SHPACT)

Master file searches

XA has master file searches that you can use to look up information in various master files. To begin a search, type a question mark (?) in a field that supports searching.

After you type a question mark in an eligible field, use **FIELD EXIT** and then press **Enter**. A display appears on which you describe the type of search you want and what you want to find.

Major reports

The major reports printed by this application are:

- Shop Packet Worksheet. This worksheet provides information needed to report activity and to begin work, including a material picking list and operation routing for the orders released to the shop floor.
- Work List. This report shows the operations listed in sequence by calculated priority for each work center.
- Order Closeout—Production Report. This report shows, in production format, the current status of the manufacturing orders, including detail for material, operations, miscellaneous charges and sources of demand. It shows a detailed breakdown of times and quantities and is run during order closeout.
- Order Closeout—Accounting Report. This report shows, in accounting format, the current status of the manufacturing orders, including detail for material, operations, and miscellaneous charges. It shows a detailed breakdown of costs and is run during order closeout.
- Work Center Analysis Report. This report, which can be used as part of the work list generation run or as part of the period-end reporting and purge run, shows the prime load code used to calculate queue hours, the work center capacity in hours

per day, work center utilization, the queue status (whether it is above or below normal), the ratio of current queue to planned queue, the ratio of current queue to average queue, and the ratio of average queue to planned queue.

- Order Status - Production. These reports show manufacturing order status information for production in two formats: detail and summary.
- Work-in-Process Totals Sheet. This report shows the total work-in-process value accumulated for this period and the total to date for setup labor, run labor, labor overhead, material (purchased items), and miscellaneous costs, minus receipts and scrap.
- Order Status - Accounting. These reports show manufacturing order status information for accounting in two formats: detail and summary.
- Exception Analysis Report. This report lets you analyze orders that are behind schedule or that have actual versus standard variance beyond an acceptable range.
- Shop Packet Labor Tickets. These tickets, run during shop packet creation, can be used as an aid for reporting work against shop orders.
- Shop Packet Milestone Reporting Tickets. These tickets, run during shop packet creation, are printed for the last suboperation of a milestone group. These tickets can be used to report activities against the milestone group of a shop order.
- Shop Activity Edit List and Shop Activity Control Totals Sheet. These sheets provide an accounting audit of labor activity that is reported against shop orders.
- Cost Totals Sheet. This sheet provides an accounting audit of work-in-process costs that are removed from the open order data base.
- Account Assignment Register. This report prints when your response is 1 (Unassigned), 2 (All), or 3 (List) to the Assign accounts option and 1 (Yes) to the Account assignment reporting option on the Edit Assigned Accounts (Select) display.
- Edit Assigned Accounts Register. This report prints when you change at least one transaction record in the PCCTXN transaction file. Only the records you changed in account assignments or split to more than one General Ledger account appear on this register.
- Create Ledger Entries Register. This report prints when you exit the Create Ledger Entries (Select) display. It prints the selections you specify on the Create Ledger Entries display and provides an audit trail for the general ledger entries you create.
- Maintain Rules Register. This report prints at least one record for maintenance from your selection on the Maintain Rules display. It prints all of the changes you make to the Account Assignment file.
- Maintain Rule Priorities Register. This report prints at least one record for maintenance from your selection on the Maintain Rule Priorities display. It prints all of the changes you make to the Account Assignment Priorities file.
- Maintain Intercompany Accounts Register. This report prints the changes you made on the Maintain Intercompany Accounts display and provides an audit trail of those records in the Intercompany Account file.
- Maintain Interface Control File Register. This report prints when you select to change the description or the transaction type on the Maintain Interface Control File display.
- General Ledger Master Entry/Change Listing. This report prints the changes you made to the records in the General Ledger Master file.

- Intercompany Accounts List. This report prints when you select records on the List Intercompany Accounts display. It shows selected primary companies with their secondary companies and associated account numbers.
- Order Closeout Variance Analysis. This report prints when select option 6 on the PC&C Main Menu. It prints a listing of records you purged during order closeout only if you have General Ledger or IFM installed and interfacing with PC&C.
- File Maintenance Listings. These listings provide an audit of manufacturing order detail or General Ledger Interface rules, priorities, and intercompany account information being added to, changed, or deleted from the database or standards being changed.
- Rules List. This report prints the rules you have defined for assigning accounts to transactions from the selection criteria you chose on the List Rules display.
- Rule Priorities List. This report prints the priorities you have defined for assigning accounts to transactions from the selection criteria you chose on the List Rule Priorities display.
- Temporary General Ledger Listing. This report prints all ledger entries for the criteria you specify on the Temporary General Ledger Print display. Use it to verify that all transactions for the month or accounting period are posted correctly.

Inquiry

During daily operation, situations arise that require a prompt, convenient way of retrieving information. You can interrupt what you are doing to make an inquiry into the status of any production facility or order number on file. This information is accessed by using Group Job as explained in *Getting Started with XA* and *Planning and Installing XA*.

The kinds of information shown include:

- Production facility status
- Order status (in production or accounting format).

Using eWorkPlace XA documentation

eWorkPlace (eWP) is the Microsoft®, Windows™-based graphical user interface for XA. The eWP windows co-exist with the XA character-based displays, called Host screens. If you are using eWP, you can view the corresponding Host screen for any eWP window, if necessary.

Note: If you have modified a Host screen, the GUI default is used. The default GUI feature can be enabled or disabled.

The user's guides and help text contain instructions that reference the host XA screens (called panels and displays) rather than the eWP windows.

To understand how a Host screen instruction relates to an action on a eWP window, it is helpful to look for text on a window control that corresponds to the instruction. For example, **Cancel** on a button and on a File pull-down corresponds to the user guide instruction "use **F12=Cancel** to return to the previous display".

Note: For the instruction "press **Enter**", the corresponding control on an eWP window is an **OK** button.

The following table shows other examples of instructions from the documentation and the corresponding actions you take on the eWorkPlace window.

Documentation instructions	eWorkPlace actions
To change the details of a vendor, type 2 next to the vendor and press Enter .	Select a vendor, then select Change or type C from the List menu or select Change using the right mouse. Click the OK button.
To create a vendor, use F6 .	Select Create on the Functions menu or click the Create button.
Position to command. If you want to skip to a particular command, type the full or partial command.	Type the full or partial command in the position to entry field and click the Position button.
Type the information requested and press Enter .	Type values in or select values for the entry fields and click the OK button.
Type the information requested and use a function key.	Type values in or select values for the entry fields and click a button or select an action on the Functions pull-down.
Use the Item Master maintenance display to.....	Use the Item Master maintenance window to.....

For more information about eWP, see *Getting Started with eWorkPlace*.

Chapter 2. Managing Production Control and Costing

This chapter introduces you to the various features of Production Control and Costing that you need to understand before you begin to use the application.

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Getting started

First, read this book, skipping only those sections not applicable to your installation. The Inventory Management application (IM) must be installed either before or as PC&C is installed. If IM has already been installed, you should be already familiar with the *Cross Application Support User's Guide*. If you are installing IM for the first time with PC&C, read the *Inventory Management User's Guide* and then read the *CAS User's Guide*.

Before running the questionnaire or loading your files, you need to make many decisions. The most difficult area of concern is in creating transactions to load into your files. Although the system operator will enter your answers to the PC&C questionnaire before loading your files, you will have to make some decisions concerning your files before you answer the questionnaire. The following sections are designed to give you background about PC&C to help you make such decisions.

Production Control and Costing overview

You can use PC&C to do three things:

1. Finish order release
2. Perform shop activity update
3. Participate in order closeout.

Without PC&C, IM can create, update, and close out orders, but only by using material allocations of the orders. PC&C adds to IM's order tracking capability by identifying the production steps and the various charges for manufacturing orders.

Inventory Management overview

IM controls the material side of manufacturing orders, called order tracking. Order tracking is optional for IM. If order tracking is not selected when IM is installed, you cannot install PC&C. IM's order tracking affects PC&C's order release, shop updates, and order closeout.

Order release

IM starts order release by creating the Manufacturing Order Master record for each manufacturing order. In addition, IM creates the material allocation records for each manufacturing order. These records cannot be created by PC&C. IM places these records in the Manufacturing Order Master (MOMAST) and Manufacturing Order Detail (MODATA) files. See "Manufacturing Order Master file" and "Manufacturing Order Detail file".

IM can create these records only when PC&C is installed and interfacing:

- Operation detail
- Operation description
- Miscellaneous charge detail.

These records also can be created by the PC&C order release function. PC&C places these records into the following files.

- Manufacturing Order Operation Detail (MOROUT)
- Manufacturing Order Operations Description (MODESC)
- Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail (MOMISC)

The PC&C programs can be called in the same IM batch flow that loads the summary and the material records into the open order data base.

Shop updates

The material components transactions are handled by IM. Both material issues to an order and material receipts from an order are maintained with their costs and quantities. This results in updates to both the MOMAST and MODATA files. You must decide what material costing system you will use after reading the *IM User's Guide*. The material costing system is selected in the IM questionnaire.

This material costing option controls only the updating of these records, PC&C has a costing option of its own that controls the operation and miscellaneous charges detail updates. All of these costs are reported by PC&C's order costing functions.

Order closeout

IM can identify orders individually or as a group for closeout. IM tags the Order Summary record for a subsequent order closeout (batch flow) that reports just the specified (tagged) orders before removing them from the manufacturing order data base. You can select orders for closeout from IM, OBPM, and PC&C menus.

You also can close out the orders (batch) from both IM and PC&C menus. When PC&C is not installed and interfacing, order closeout handles only reporting and removal of the open order data base records used by purchase and manufacturing orders that can be created when PC&C is not installed and interfacing. When PC&C is installed and interfacing, order closeout is enhanced with additional reports (all optional) and purge programs to handle the manufacturing operation and miscellaneous detail records.

Production Control and Costing interfaces

Knowing how PC&C interfaces with other applications can help you understand the functions of PC&C. Most of the functions explained in the next section are dependent on which applications are installed and active. Many of the functions are automatically affected with the installation of an application, as in the case of the Product Data Management (PDM) interface.

Accounts Payable and Purchasing

Accounts Payable (AP) and Purchasing are the other two applications that can aid the entry of shop activity update transactions. Miscellaneous charges and outside operation transactions can be passed from the AP or Purchasing applications Accounts Payable Data Entry (PAYWRK) file to the PC&C Shop Activity Update Data Entry file (SHPACT).

The manufacturing order miscellaneous detail records do not have to be created by order release or file maintenance before the miscellaneous charges are entered into AP or Purchasing. PC&C's shop activity programs can distinguish between update only and force add with update transactions by the force-add code entered with each transaction.

Force add allows you to apply a miscellaneous charge to a manufacturing order that does not have a miscellaneous charge record. After you have updated your manufacturing order with that transaction, you can apply miscellaneous charges for that order as update only since a miscellaneous record now exists for that order.

Material and labor detail records can be retrieved from the EPDM or PDM application as standard bills of material and routings to lessen the amount of data entry during order release. You may not be able to identify standard miscellaneous charges as readily before the release of an order. The alternative is to ignore the creation of miscellaneous detail records until you need to report against them. Then you can create and update them at the same time.

You cannot enter standard costs or quantities for miscellaneous charges through AP's or Purchasing's data entry. If you want to use standard values, PC&C's shop activity data entry allows standard values with force add transactions. Since you are reporting actual charges as they occur, using PC&C's data entry is not an advantage. If the AP-to-PC&C interface or Purchasing-to-PC&C interface is active and a transaction has a

non-blank order number, the transaction is copied by the invoicing interface program. A few exceptions exist for special types of invoicing transactions.

- AP or Purchasing edits for a valid order and miscellaneous item numbers. PC&C's shop activity update re-edits these values before the records are accepted for update because:
 - Time lag may occur between running the invoicing process and running PC&C shop activity update
 - Running another procedure such as file maintenance between the updates could produce errors
 - The invoicing process cannot perform certain edits
- The cost of outside operations may be entered through invoicing data entry. An edit is performed to ensure you have entered a valid order number and operation sequence to accept the outside operation charge.

Capacity Requirements Planning

The Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP) application uses work center and open operation data during its planning run. It determines the work load by time period for each work center and compares that to the available capacity as specified in the Production Facility record and related variable capacity records. The results of this comparison are then presented in reports and inquiries to allow the production planner to analyze and correct the over and under-loaded areas. CRP information is not used by PC&C; PC&C does not use variable capacity in its scheduling routines.

General Ledger and IFM interface

The goal of every accounting organization is to produce timely, accurate financial statements and reports that measure, financially, what is happening in the enterprise. Accountants must capture information about the business for accounting purposes to record it in their ledgers.

The General Ledger and IFM interface lets accountants classify items, manufacturing orders, schedules, and production facilities for accounting purposes, using these fields:

- Item accounting class
- Order accounting class
- Schedule accounting class
- Production facility accounting class

Enterprise Product Data Management (EPDM), Product Data Management (PDM) and Materials Requirements Planning (MRP) also support these fields.

In XA, much of the business information that accountants need originates in "non-accounting" applications such as:

- Customer Order Management (COM). Information includes revenue from sales to customers and the associated cost of sales.
- Inventory Management (IM). Information includes movements into and out of inventory and the impact of these movements on manufacturing orders and schedules.
- Production Control and Costing (PC&C). Information includes movements into and out of manufacturing orders, such as: labor, machine, overhead,

miscellaneous costs, manufacturing usage, manufacturing efficiency, and cost variances.

- Repetitive Production Management (REP). Information includes movements into and out of manufacturing schedules, such as: labor, machine, and overhead costs.

Typically, people who use COM, IM, PC&C, and REP are not accountants. However, the people who want to use the General Ledger interface are likely to be accountants. Accountants can use the General Ledger Interface menu option in each application: COM, IM, PC&C, REP. Current users of these applications do not have to become accountants.

First you select the General Ledger interface during tailoring. Then, activate the transaction types using the Maintain Interface Control File menu option on this application's General Ledger Interface menu. Your application then saves information about the transactions for General Ledger when it processes transactions.

You can use generalized or specific rules to assign accounts to transactions. These rules reflect your accounting practices for how accounts are assigned, using multiple rules as necessary to cover different circumstances. You can change the rules and reassign accounts as necessary. As you create the rules and assign the accounts to transactions, XA checks the account numbers against the chart of accounts in the General Ledger Master file or against the valid IFM units and natures.

Two or more rules can apply to one transaction. You can set priorities to determine which rule prevails. Each application has a rules file and a priorities file.

After the General Ledger interface assigns the accounts to the transactions, you can review them. You can override the accounts assigned by the system or split a transaction so that it affects two or more accounts. No one can change the actual transaction data or the total transaction amount.

When your review is done, you can use a menu option to convert the transactions to General Ledger entries for GL or IFM. Transactions cannot be converted into General Ledger entries until they have been assigned valid General Ledger account numbers. The General Ledger interface summarizes the transactions for ledger purposes, if requested.

For transactions that affect multiple companies, the General Ledger interface handles intercompany accounting. It is possible to have transactions that result in ledger entries that affect more than one company. When this happens, XA creates intercompany receivable and liability entries to balance debits and credits at the company level. The Intercompany Accounting file contains the accounts used to do this task.

Inventory Management

IM is the only application required for PC&C. IM creates the manufacturing orders whose production steps and miscellaneous charges are tracked by PC&C. IM controls all material allocations. The IM interface is most apparent during order release, order closeout, and the order detail reports of PC&C.

When the IM-to-PC&C interface is active, you can run order release in one batch flow to create the summary and material allocation as well as the operation detail, operation description, and miscellaneous charge records for manufacturing orders.

When this interface is not active, you may create operation detail, operation description, and miscellaneous charge detail records using data entry in PC&C's order release after IM has loaded the required summary and material allocation records. You can use PC&C's order release (data entry and batch flow) even when the interface is active in order to add the operation detail, operation description, and miscellaneous charge detail records to any order missing these records.

If EPDM is activated, during order entry you can select an item process that has a defined routing. If you released the order in IM with a process that did not have a routing, PC&C will ensure that you select a process that uses the same bill of material as released in IM.

The advantage to releasing manufacturing orders in two steps is that two people can manage the different functions of materials handling and production control.

When the IM-to-PC&C interface is active, you can include shop packets using IM's menus when you release orders. Shop packets for PC&C are defined when you answer the questionnaire.

When the IM-to-PC&C interface is not active, shop packet functions for operation and miscellaneous charge detail records do not occur.

Material Requirements Planning

The Material Requirements Planning (MRP) application does not directly interface with PC&C. It interfaces with the manufacturing order data base and affects PC&C. MRP's planning run creates a planned order file that contains planned manufacturing and purchase orders recommended for release. A planner can:

- Select from these orders the ones to be released
- Choose to retrieve standard routings and bills of material for each planned order.

The planner uses MRP's menus to release these orders. The planner can release orders with or without shop packets. The orders are released to IM and they interface with PC&C as they would if they had been initiated in IM.

Order-Based Production Management

OBPM provides a customizable client interface to some PC&C tasks, such as manufacturing order release and maintenance, closeout selection, and to some IM, MRP, and ISL/MISL tasks as well. See the *Order-Based Production Management Concepts Guide* for additional information.

Payroll

Payroll is the first of three applications that can aid the entry of shop activity update transactions. Labor transactions can be passed from the Payroll Data Entry file (WRKHRS) to PC&C's Shop Activity Update Data Entry file (SHPACT).

If the Payroll-to-PC&C interface is active and a transaction has a non-blank order number, Payroll copies the transaction. A few exceptions for special types of payroll transactions exist.

- Payroll's batch flow edits all transactions for valid order, operation, and work-center numbers and performs all relevant PC&C editing.

- Payroll fully supports PC&C with quantity (complete or scrap), labor, and multiple milestone group reporting. PC&C's shop activity update re-edits these values before the posting procedure and PC&C's shop activity update. Running another procedure (for example, order closeout) between the two updates could produce errors.
- There are some edits that Payroll cannot perform.

If you choose PC&C's actual order costing and Payroll is installed and interfacing, the shop activity update program can calculate a transaction cost from the rates in the Employee Master file. PC&C's shop activity data entry program also takes into consideration shifts for multiple companies, if you selected these functions on the Payroll questionnaire.

Enterprise Product Data Management/Product Data Management

Where standard routings and bills of materials can be identified before the release of a manufacturing order, they are retrieved from EPDM, if it is activated or PDM, if it is installed. You can enter standard orders during order release by entering just one summary data record that specifies the retrieval of a standard routing and a standard bill of material. Even if an order varies from standard, routings and bills of materials can be retrieved to load orders that you can subsequently modify using file maintenance before the shop packet is created and the orders are released to the shop floor.

Production facilities are defined in the Production Facility file (WRKCTR) in PDM or in the Facility Master file (FACMST) in EPDM. PC&C requires production facility information, so one of these files is required, depending on whether EPDM is activated or PDM is interfacing.

Production Monitoring and Control

When Production Monitoring and Control (PM&C) is installed and interfacing, it can collect transactions from the shop floor using a bar-code reader to report component material issue transactions and to process receipt transactions for orders released through IM. PM&C sends labor transactions to update the manufacturing order operation file and labor history file. PM&C also adds the function to print bar codes on the Shop Packet Worksheets, Picking Lists, and Labor Tickets.

Production Control and Costing functions

You should understand the minimum functional areas of PC&C to use the application. Explore the additional functions as enhancements after you are familiar with the general use of the application.

The minimum functional areas include:

- Order release
- Shop activity update
- Order closeout.

These areas load, update, and close out the operations and miscellaneous detail records of the manufacturing orders from the open order data base. The detail records are directly linked to the manufacturing order master record for each

manufacturing order. Because IM is responsible for these manufacturing order summary records, IM is required for PC&C.

Minimum requirements

Order release

You must enter the level of operation and miscellaneous detail you want to track for each order when you release an order. If EPDM is activated or PDM is interfacing, PC&C can use the standard routing and additional description information for the manufacturing order. You can do this when you enter your order summary and material detail records in IM's order release or in PC&C's order release after orders have already been created. Use PC&C's menus to choose order release and shop packet creation for multiple orders. You then can print all the manufacturing detail you just released so you can report against it.

Shop activity update

You must enter:

- The time worked on each operation
- The cost of each miscellaneous charge
- The cost of each outside operation.

Order closeout

You must identify the orders you want to close out and then select the Production Detail report and the Current Values Update report. The Order Closeout—Production report (optional) shows the following for each order:

- Accumulated time worked on each operation
- Accumulated costs of each miscellaneous charge
- Material issues activity.

When you print the Current Values Update report (optional), the average times in EPDM's or PDM's data base are updated with the actual times reported for each completed standard routing operation. This tracking provides you with a history that can help you improve your operation standards.

You can combine this historical information with the information you already have to modify EPDM's or PDM's standard routings and bills of material. You will be better able to recreate these orders when you have to do them again. The historical times and costs can be used as standards for each detail record. You can use PC&C's reports to compare the new actual values with these standards to produce variances on currently running orders (demand reporting) or finished orders (closeout reporting).

Standards and detail reporting

Three types of information can be entered on operation detail records:

- Costs
- Quantities
- Times

Two types of information can be entered on miscellaneous detail records:

- Costs
- Quantities

When you enter actual times on the operations and costs on the charges, you create an historical record of a job. Entering all of the fields lets you establish a base to create standards.

With defined standards, you can track the progress on manufacturing orders using PC&C's demand reports. By noting the variances for detail records, you can respond to problems before an order is complete. By running the order status reports periodically, you have reports that show variances for the following, whether or not the manufacturing orders are completed:

- Completed operations
- Material issues
- Miscellaneous charges

You can select only the order status reports you want to use. You can identify special manufacturing groupings by maintaining the order reference field using manufacturing order summary maintenance first, and then requesting reports that reflect your created groupings. When you run exception analysis, PC&C runs variance checks against all of the detail records and produces an accounting detail report for the orders that PC&C determines are exceptions.

Standards and scheduling

Another of PC&C's production control functions is to provide scheduling standards for the operation detail records. After each order release, shop activity update, or manufacturing order file maintenance (master and operations), PC&C's schedules the open manufacturing orders that need to be scheduled. You can select a menu option to reschedule all orders.

Note: If you change your response to the PC&C schedule to order due date tailoring question, you must run option 7 on menu AMCM70 to reschedule all orders. This option:

- Adjusts the scheduled start and completion dates for the open operations according to the scheduling option you select
- Recalculates work list priority routines

For orders that have not started, or for orders in which schedule to order due date was not completed, PC&C starts scheduling from the later date of either the run date or scheduled order start date. For orders that have started, PC&C starts from the run date. When forward scheduling is selected, PC&C uses the run date as the scheduling start date. PC&C starts from the scheduling start date and continues through the operations detail for the order (by operation sequence number). See Figure 2-2 for a graphic depiction. The scheduled completion date for the last operation becomes the order calculated completion date. It is compared to the order due date and the difference is stored as days off schedule.

If you choose backwards scheduling, all scheduled start and completion dates are adjusted so the order will be completed on time. The days-off-schedule is set to zero and the date-last-scheduled is adjusted to the calculated start for those orders in which the calculated start date is greater than the run date. If the calculated start date is in the past, days-off-schedule will be updated to show the order behind schedule.

Other values depend on actual information in order to be developed and are updated as activity is reported on the order:

- Time remaining on the order
- Order critical ratio
- Actual scrap cost of the order

Adjustments to manufacturing orders are made when actual transactions are reported in shop activity update. Five transactions in PC&C's shop activity update can change the order and operation status fields:

- Order complete
- Move
- Move complete
- Labor
- Labor complete

Completed orders are easily identified in the open order data base and PC&C ignores them for scheduling and queue analysis. Completed operations can be easily recognized within manufacturing orders and PC&C ignores them for scheduling, queue analysis, and work list reporting.

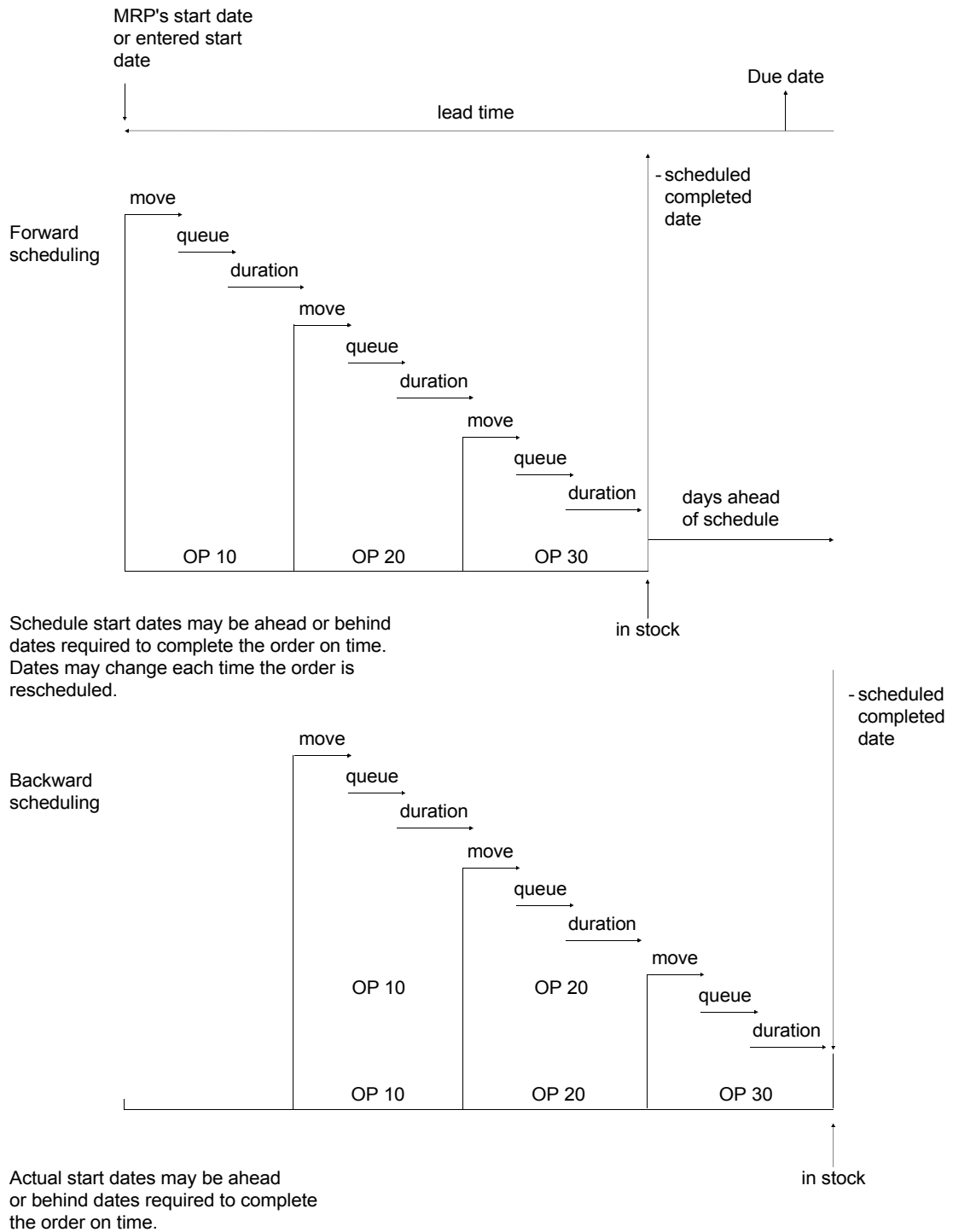


Figure 2-1. PC&C Scheduling

The detail reports show the scheduling results. Two other reports relate these values directly to the work centers being affected. They are optional reports that clearly show short-range planning information for the shop floor.

- Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) is a summary of queue analysis, output analysis, utilization, and efficiency data for each work center with operations in the open order data base. Request it during order closeout or work list generation.
 - During order closeout, the report can be aligned with a manufacturing period-end run that removes completed orders and clears this period's accumulation fields. It can update the standard and actual output-related averaging fields
 - During work list generation, this report updates queue analysis average fields and reports only the standard and actual output-related averaging values.
- Work List Report (AMV750)

You can request the detail and Work Center Analysis report each month during one of your order closeout runs and use the printed output to establish manufacturing accounting periods.

Run work list generation daily and request one of the work list reports each time. The changes caused by order release, file maintenance, shop activity update, or order closeout are reflected in the shop floor work load on the work lists. When you run work list generation, you update the manufacturing open operations records with the latest priority information:

- Critical ratio
- Slack time per operation
- Order due date
- Operations due date

How files and applications relate to PC&C functions

All the files PC&C uses are described in the order in which you should consider them when you install PC&C.

System Control file

The System Control file (SYSCTL) is used by all applications as a common area for:

- System constants
- File-sizing control parameters
- Report options
- General work fields

It is the first file established as you install PC&C. If you follow the installation procedures, this file is loaded with the records necessary to run the IM and PC&C applications. This file is then tailored through the questions in the PC&C questionnaire. If you are unsure of the result of a particular answer to a PC&C question, take the default answer.

PC&C Control file

Once install tailoring is complete, you should go to PC&C file maintenance and review the questions in the PC&C Control file (PCCCON) and make changes as needed. This file provides additional functional options that can change how PC&C performs.

Calendar files

The Calendar function allows you to define a different calendar for each warehouse. You must define your calendars before you can release any manufacturing orders.. See Chapter 9, "File Maintenance" to learn how to work with calendars. You also can create or update the calendar using IM or MRP menu options.

Production Facility file

The Production Facility file (WRKCTR if PDM is interfacing or FACMST if EPDM is activated) contains analytical information for each of your work centers:

- Rate
- Input
- Output

You must have a work center defined for each routing and manufacturing order operation master record. You can load your work centers before you load your Item Master and Product Structure files. You should create your work centers before you create your routing records or manufacturing orders if you are using manufacturing order operations.

Item Balance file

The Item Balance file (ITEMBL) contains one record for each unique item number in each warehouse. Each record includes data for managing inventory, such as quantity on-hand, quantity on-order, historical usage, and lead time. The *Inventory Management User's Guide* contains information that pertains to the Item Balance file.

Item Master file

The Item Master file (ITEMAS) contains the items released on manufacturing or purchase orders. A manufacturing order or a purchase order cannot be released if that order's parent-item is not in the Item Master file. You can load the Item Master file after you install PC&C from diskettes or disk or through online file maintenance. You can release any number of manufacturing orders against the same Item Master record. See the *Production Data Management User's Guide* and the *Inventory Management User's Guide* for more information about the Item Master file.

Product Structure file

The Product Structure file (PSTRUC) contains the bills of material for the items. Item Master records must exist for each component item in each bill of material. You can load product structure records from disk or through Product Data Management's (PDM) file maintenance. You can select these bills of material during order release whenever a manufacturing order is released for the parent item. You must install the EPDM or PDM application for this function. You can enter material components to manufacturing orders during order release as well as during PC&C's manufacturing order file maintenance, whether or not you have EPDM activated or PDM installed and interfacing. See the *Inventory Management User's Guide* for more information about IM order release.

Routing file

The Routing file (ROUTNG) contains standard routings for items. Both the Item Master and the Production Facility files must be loaded before you can load routings. You can load the routing records from disk or through EPDM or PDM's file maintenance. The standard routings can be selected during order release whenever you release a manufacturing order for the parent item. You must install the EPDM or PDM application for this function. You can enter operation detail to manufacturing orders during order release as well as during manufacturing order file maintenance whether or not you have EPDM activated or PDM installed and interfacing.

Routing Description file

The Routing Description file (RTGDSC) contains additional operation descriptions for each routing operation. You must have the Routing file installed to use this file. If you select routings during order release, specify in the PC&C questionnaire that you want additional operation description for RTGDSC data to be included on the manufacturing order.

IM Order Release Data Entry file

IM's Order Release Data Entry file (ORDATA) contains data entered for manufacturing and purchase orders. Data entry creates all the records needed for order release. You can:

- Select a bill of material or enter material components
- Select a standard routing or enter operation detail and operation description records
- Enter miscellaneous charges
- Add routings and miscellaneous charges after IM order release if the order status is 10, using the PC&C order release function.

The materials handling functions then can be separated from the shop floor functions so two different people could handle the two different functions. Split orders can be created with IM's order release data entry. When you identify the base order, the system automatically retrieves it from the open order data base and makes a split order from it. A copy is made of the base order's summary record. You can make a copy of the base order's operation detail for the split order in either the IM or PC&C order release data entry. See Chapter 5, "Order Release" and in the *Inventory Management User's Guide* for more information. The base order number always has a zero in the last position, and the system changes only that value of the order number to identify the split order.

Manufacturing orders can be created from customer orders entered by the Customer Order Management (COM) application, Knowledge-Based Configurator (KBC) or Estimating Quote Management (EQM) applications. You can enter the customer order number and select from all of the items of that order. The system retrieves the items for the customer order and shows them to you so you can select the ones you want. If you enter the customer, item, and warehouse numbers, the system retrieves the specific item so you can release an order for it. Once you have retrieved the items, the orders created from them are treated just as any other order. The customer order number is assigned by COM in the Manufacturing Order Master records.

When you select order release from IM, all closed data entry batches in the ORDATA file are processed. This must occur before PC&C's order release, since it is IM's order release that creates the order in the MOMAST file.

MRP Order Review file

MRP's Order Review file (ORDREV) contains planned orders that have been selected and approved for order release. You can use this file to run the order release batch from MRP. A work file of planned orders is created after each MRP generation or net change run. You can:

- Select a group of the planned orders in the file for the ORDREV file.
- Individually approve any planned orders.
- Specify the same data you would if you created the orders
- Select bills of material and standard routings

Note: You cannot enter any detail records (material, operation, or miscellaneous) if you release an order without standard routings or product structures.

MRP's Order Release menu relates to the Order Review file. When you call order release from MRP, all approved planned orders in the ORDREV file are processed.

PC&C Order Release Data Entry file

The PC&C Order Release Data Entry file (PCORDE) contains the data entered to finish order release. This data entry allows you to create operation detail, including:

- Outside operations
- Operation descriptions
- Miscellaneous charges for manufacturing orders already in the open order data base and that do not have any of those records.

The order status must be 10, no activity reported. The routings, routing descriptions, and miscellaneous charges cannot have been created by the IM or MRP order release that created the order summary records. You can select a standard routing or manually enter routing information. The Order Release menu relates to this Data Entry file. The following figure portrays the order release process. When you select order release, all the closed data entry batches in the PCORDE file are processed.

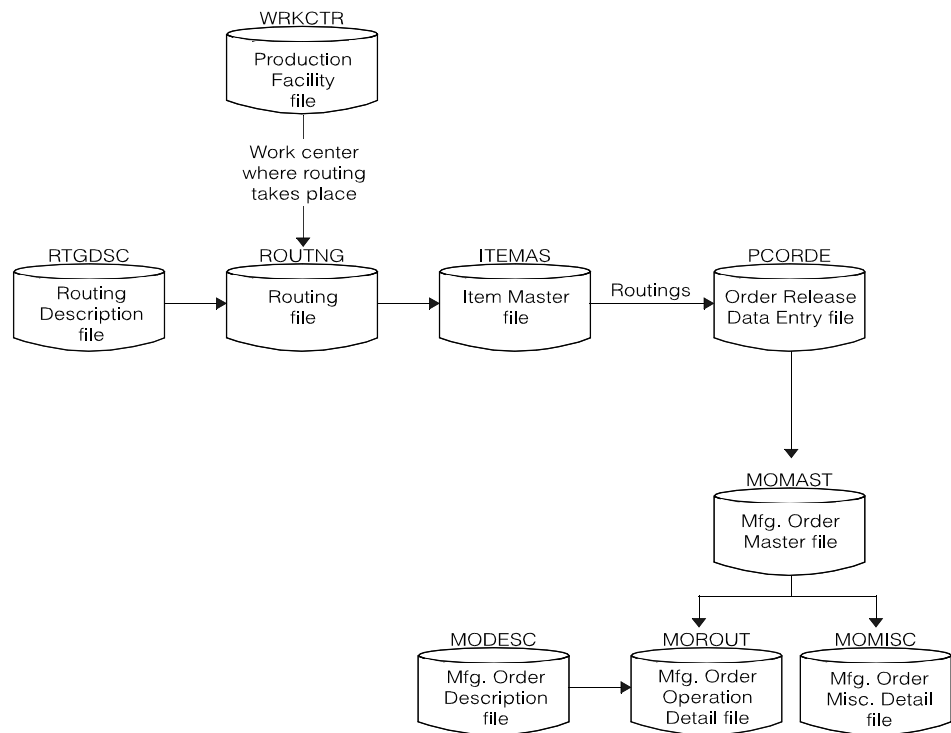


Figure 2-2. Order release in Production Control and Costing

Manufacturing Order Master file

The Manufacturing Order Master file (MOMAST) contains the order summary records for the manufacturing orders. When a manufacturing order is released, a record is created in this file for that order. Most of the important information retained for the order can be seen by using the order status inquiry in PC&C. A summary of the actual, or transaction, costs for an order is stored with this file. See Figure 2-3. The Summary reports show this information as work-in-process costs. Orders can be added only by order release and deleted only by order closeout.

Manufacturing Order Detail file

The Manufacturing Order Detail file (MODATA) contains the material component detail information for manufacturing orders; for example, cost, quantity, and status information. The component item number and the warehouse number identify a specific material record for update. You can see Material detail records in PC&C's inquiries and detailed reports. You can maintain material components using file maintenance, but they can have transactions applied to them from IM menus.

Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file

The Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file (MOROUT) contains the operation detail information for manufacturing orders; for example, hours, cost, quantity, and status. The operation sequence number identifies a specific operation record for transaction updates. You can see the operation detail records for an order using

inquiries and detailed reports. You can prioritize the operations for shop floor control by running the Work List Generation option on the PC&C main menu.

Manufacturing Order Operations Description file

The Manufacturing Order Operations Description file (MODESC) contains the additional descriptions for your manufacturing order operations. The descriptions are printed on the shop packet worksheets. You can maintain them during file maintenance.

Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file

The Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file (MOMISC) contains the miscellaneous charge information for the manufacturing orders. The miscellaneous charge number identifies a specific charge for updates. You can see the miscellaneous detail records using inquiry and by looking at detailed reports. You can maintain the records using file maintenance.

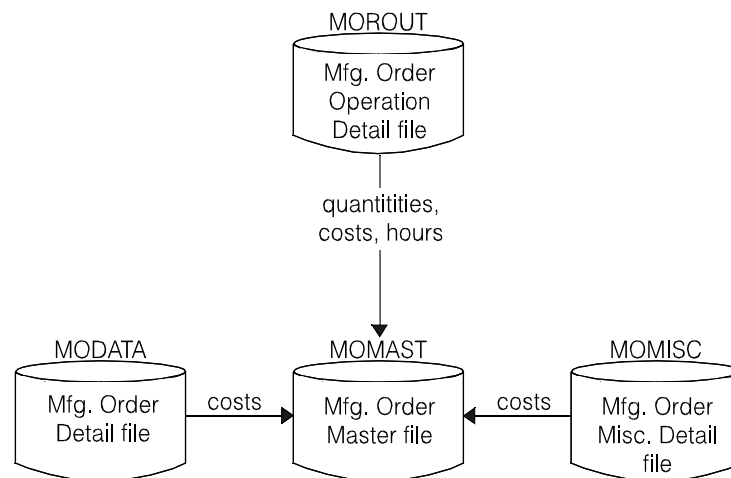


Figure 2-3. Manufacturing order summary and cost flow

Manufacturing Order Labor Transaction file

The Manufacturing Order Labor Transaction file (MOTRAN) contains an historical record of every transaction that updates the manufacturing order operation and miscellaneous charge files. There are no inquiry or reporting options for this file.

Payroll Data Entry Work file

Payroll's Data Entry Work file (WRKHRS) contains payroll labor transactions used by the Payroll application to maintain the payroll data base and to produce paychecks. When you activate the Payroll-to-PC&C interface in the PC&C questionnaire, you can select payroll transactions to be transferred to the PC&C Shop Activity Update Data Entry file (SHPACT). See Figure 2-4. You must enter an order number and an operation sequence number with each transaction you want to transfer to PC&C Operation Detail records in the open order data base.

If you select the PC&C order costing option for actual costing, the system calculates transaction costs for each transaction transferred to PC&C using the employee master rates. These are transferred to the manufacturing orders:

- Regular rates
- Regular hours
- Quantity worked
- Quantity scrapped
- Labor completes
- Precalculated gross
- Alternate work center
- Transaction date

Transactions for salaried employees require a regular rate in the Employee Master file (EMPMAS) for this costing option. Multi-company shift differentials are applied if you request it in the Payroll questionnaire. If you select the PC&C order costing option for standard costing, the system calculates transaction costs for each transaction transferred to PC&C using the Production Facility file rates posted with each operation detail record. These rates were posted when the operation record was created during order release or added to the manufacturing order. Precalculated gross is the only cost transferred to PC&C with the costing option.

Employee Master file

Payroll's Employee Master file (EMPMAS) contains the rates used by PC&C in two actual order costing situations:

- Data transferred from the Payroll Data Entry file (WRKHRS)
- Labor transactions entered with PC&C shop activity update data entry using an employee number

The second option occurs when the Payroll application is installed and interfacing and the employee rate is valid. If you enter a transaction cost, the system uses it. If you do not enter a cost, the system uses the employee master regular rate.

Labor Distribution file

Payroll's Labor Distribution file (LABDIS) contains the department/work center distribution of cost accumulated in the Payroll application. For any transaction reported in Payroll that must also maintain a manufacturing order, the work center worked must be the same as the work center reported in the LABDIS file and the work center of the Operation Detail record. An alternate operation work center can be entered in Payroll data entry to be reported in PC&C only if the alternate work center was specified for a status 10 operation.

AP/PUR Data Entry work file

The AP Data Entry file (PAYWRK) contains transactions used to maintain the AP and Purchasing data bases. See Figure 2-3.

When you activate the AP-to-PC&C interface in the PC&C questionnaire, you can select AP transactions to be transferred to the PC&C SHPACT file. If AP is not installed, and Purchasing is, you must use the Purchasing questionnaire to select Purchasing transactions to be transferred to the PC&C SHPACT file.

You must enter an order number and a miscellaneous charge number with each AP or Purchasing transaction you want to transfer to PC&C Miscellaneous Detail records in the open order data base using shop activity update. You can enter a force add code of F whenever you want to have an AP or Purchasing transaction add a miscellaneous charge detail in the manufacturing order data base. You still have to specify a valid order number and a miscellaneous charge number. You also can enter outside operations in AP or Purchasing to be passed to PC&C. Enter an order number and the operation sequence number of the operation you want to update with a charge code of O.

Scrap Reason Code file

The Scrap Reason Code file (REASON) contains reason codes and descriptions for use in adding or validating information on scrap transactions. When the reason code is entered on operation charge (labor) transactions in the Shop Activity Update Data Entry file or the Shop Activity Update Offline file, the codes are edited against this file for validity. A reason code is required on all operation charges where scrap is reported, allowing you to require a valid reason code for all production scrap. If your company does not wish to enforce this control, you can add a record to the Reason Code file with a code of blanks. This allows "blank" as a valid reason code, thus removing the requirement for the entry of a reason code.

Shop Activity Update Offline file

The Shop Activity Update Offline file (SHPDSK) contains shop activity update transactions to be loaded to the SHPACT file. These transactions could have been created by an offline data entry device. The system treats transactions entered on this diskette file the same, regardless of the original source.

Shop Activity Update Data Entry file

The Shop Activity Update Data Entry file (SHPACT) contains all transactions that will maintain the open order data base for the following charges reported in shop activity update against open manufacturing orders:

- Labor
- Outside operations
- Move
- Miscellaneous charges
- Order complete

See Figure 2-4. The applications that interface with PC&C transfer reported activity to this file. The applications are:

- Accounts Payable
- Payroll
- Purchasing

You can request an Error Recovery file (ERRORS) to retain error transactions found when errors within this file are being processed against the open order data base.

Shop Activity Error Recovery file

The Shop Activity Error Recovery file (ERRORS) contains transactions with edit errors encountered during the batch processing of shop activity update transactions. See Figure 2-4. Errors in this file can be processed only by selecting an error batch using the Shop Activity Update menu. This re-edits and copies the error transactions to an available SHPACT file batch. Transactions cannot be maintained or even deleted in the ERRORS file, but once they have been transferred to the SHPACT file, you can process them as any other transaction.

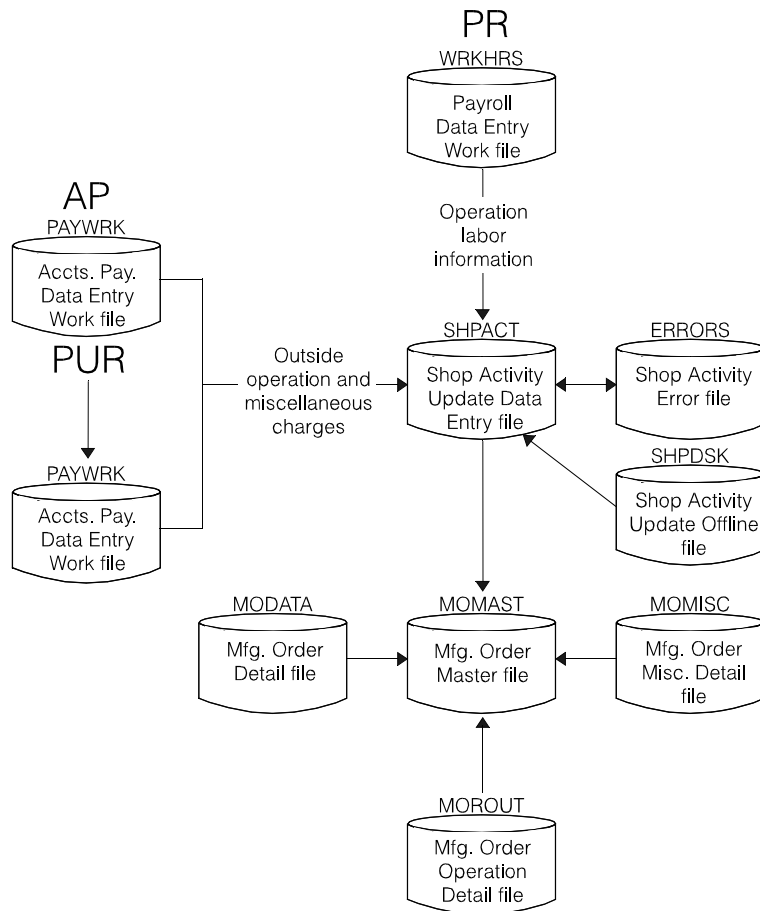


Figure 2-4. Shop activity update interface

Major installation functions

The following topics cover PC&C's installation and tailoring considerations.

Inventory Management's order tracking

IM is the only required application for PC&C. It manages the MOMAST and MODATA files for:

- Order release
- Order closeout
- Material transactions

The MOMAST and MODATA files are options for IM when PC&C is not installed and interfacing. When you install PC&C, the questionnaire procedures check first to see if IM is installed and interfacing, and then to see if you selected order tracking in IM. The PC&C questionnaire will not run unless IM is installed and interfacing with order tracking. Requesting order tracking in the IM questionnaire creates MOMAST, MODATA, and the Purchase Order master files. PC&C cannot run without the MOMAST and MODATA files. If the IM application is currently installed and interfacing without the order tracking option, you must answer both the PC&C and the IM questionnaires when you install PC&C.

Order costing

The PC&C order costing option relates only to the labor transactions that update open operations in the open order data base.

- If you select the standard costing option, actual labor costs are calculated from production facility rates posted with the operation detail records when they were created.
- If you select the actual costing option, actual costs are calculated using the rates from the Employee master file when labor transactions are transferred from the Payroll application or when labor transactions are entered into PC&C with an employee number.

You can enter a transaction cost value in PC&C to override the calculation of actual costs whether the order costing option is for actual or standard costing.

A second tailoring question that affects labor costing is "When are operation rates refreshed in the MOROUT file?" The default answer updates these fields during order release or if you change the production facility during file maintenance. Otherwise, the operation rates are also refreshed when activity is first reported at that operation in addition to the default updates. The answer to this question has an impact on order costing if your company releases orders several months in advance of actual start time.

The material costs for a manufacturing order are presented on most PC&C inquiries and reports, but the IM application manages all material cost options in its questionnaire. PC&C manages all labor and overhead cost options in its questionnaire. The PC&C application shows and reports the material costs only to present a complete picture of work-in-process (WIP) costs. IM performs the standard and actual cost calculations and transaction updates.

Work list priorities

Select one method of calculating work list priority in the PC&C questionnaire from the following:

- Order due date
- Slack time per operation
- Critical ratio
- Operation due date

You also can select one of the four priority routines when you run work list generation. Do not select critical ratio or slack time per operation if you do not have standards for all released orders. If you do not control queues, you should not select critical ratio as a priority choice.

When you run work list generation, the work list priority value and the critical ratio are updated into each manufacturing order. Work list generation updates the priorities of the manufacturing open operations records. The Work List report (AMV750) can present the work center work load in relation to:

- What is being worked on (operation status 30)
- What is at the work center (operation status 20)
- What is due to arrive within the work list horizon (operation status 10)

If you decide not to use the move transaction, any operation status 10 occurring after an operation status 40 will be Waiting orders—Ready for Work at the work center. For operations with the same status, the work list priority serves as a management recommendation to help you choose one order over another.

Since you can run PC&C without entering standards, the order due date priority routine can be used to prioritize orders by due date. When you use standards (for example, run labor time and queue time):

- Slack time per operation prioritizes orders by how much queue time or wait time is left in the order divided by the number of open operations in the order
- Critical ratio relates orders by how much time is remaining divided by the work remaining
- Time remaining is the number of working days between the order due date and the current system run date
- Work remaining is the scheduled queue, move, and operation-duration time in days remaining in the order
- Operation due date is concerned with the operations at a work center. The operation with the earliest completion date has the highest priority.

In all cases, one order is more critical than the next order when its priority value is lower than the next order's priority value. The work list priority routines sort operations within each work list category of running, waiting, and arriving. You can apply a management priority value override code using Manufacturing Order Master file maintenance. This code overrides all priority calculations and places this order before others in the work list list category. The sort sequence from high to low (not all values are listed) is 9, 8,... 2, 1, 0, Z, Y,...B, A, blank. This sort sequence also applies to the sorting of operations listed on the PC&C Production Facility Status Inquiry.

Averaging calculations with alpha factors

When you run work center analysis with averages update, four averages are recalculated:

- Average queue time in hours
- Average standard output
- Average actual output
- Average efficiency

Set fixed values when you answer the PC&C questionnaire. You can change them as you run order closeout or work list generation.

When you select routing file update during order closeout, three averages are recalculated:

- Average setup labor time
- Average run labor time
- Average run machine time

The averaging technique, called exponential smoothing, places more emphasis on recent actual values than on old actual values, according to the average (alpha) factors you enter when you answer the PC&C questionnaire. A different alpha factor exists for each of the work center calculations. The general alpha factor is:

$$NA = OA + AF * (TPAV - OA)$$

where:

- AF** Averaging factor
- NA** New average
- OA** Old average
- TPAV** This period actual value

Another way of writing the formula is:

$$NA = (AF * TPAV) + ((1 - AF) * OA)$$

If no old average exists, the new average is initialized with the This period actual value.

The following table shows the relative weight of actual values in the new average for different alpha factors. Use this table as a guide to select an alpha factor, depending on how much emphasis you want to place on recent values in the averaging calculations.

Alpha factor	This period	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total all prior
.40	.400	.240	.144	.086	.052	.031	.019	.011	.017
.30	.300	.210	.147	.103	.072	.050	.035	.025	.058
.20	.200	.160	.128	.102	.082	.066	.052	.042	.168
.10	.100	.090	.081	.073	.066	.059	.053	.048	.430

Shop activity sequencing

The PC&C questionnaire option for processing shop activity update transactions in sequence defines the relationship between operation status changes in shop activity update and the operation sequence of open manufacturing orders. When you process shop activity in sequence, the system requires operation complete and move complete transactions to be in sequence. Move complete transactions must occur after operation complete transactions on a particular operation. Move transactions must be consecutive when you use the move to next operation transaction. At any time, you can begin reporting activity at any number of operations within the order. If you process shop activity out of sequence, the system process all status changes without checking previous operation status.

Move transactions/queue analysis

You must specify the type of move transaction you want as a shop activity update transaction. You can select:

- No move transaction
- Move to next operation
- Move to next work center

The following figure shows the system actions for the three move transactions when shop activity update transactions are processed in sequence.

Tailoring option	Transaction input		Fields updated in Order Summary		
	Transaction type	Next operation	Order location	Current order work center	Order operation
No moves. Move transactions are not allowed.	Labor complete	N/A	Next operation work center	Next operation work center	Next operation
Move to next operation	Labor complete	N/A	Current operation work center	Current operation work center	Current operation
	Move from	Move to	current operation work center	Current operation work center	Current operation
	Move from complete	Move to	Next operation work center	Next operation work center	Next operation
Move to next work center	Labor complete	N/A	Current operation work center	Current operation work center	Current operation
	Move from	N/A	Current operation work center	Current operation work center	Current operation
	Move from complete	N/A	Entered work area (no edit)	Current operation work center	Current operation

When the system processes shop activity out of sequence, the results on the preceding table are unpredictable. The system maintains the current location of the order as one of:

- The last completed operation (operation status 40 or 50) prior to the first operation with an operation status of 10 (no activity reported).

- The first operation with an active status (operation status 20 or 30) within the operation sequence of the order.

If you select the no-move or move-to-next-work-center option when you answered the questionnaire, work list generation considers all operations to be waiting if the operation status is 10 and if the previous active operation is complete (operation status 40).

Production ratio

The production ratio prints with each operation detail line on the Order Status—Production Detail report (AMC31A) and Order Closeout—Production report (AMI4K1). On these reports the production ratio is referred to as hours per piece or pieces per hour, depending upon how you are tailored. The production ratio install option allows you to express the ratio in one of two formats:

- Hours per piece
- Pieces per hour

The production ratio can be expressed only one way for all operations on all reports since it is a system option. The pieces value is the quantity worked to date on an operation. Both standard hours and actual hours are accumulated for each operation to calculate a standard and an actual ratio for each operation. The hours are accumulated based on the operation's prime load code. When hours are reported against an operation with a prime load code that ignores the type of time (for example, machine versus labor), those hours are not considered in the production ratios.

Production Control and Costing functions and calculations

Entering data

The system accepts information entered directly at a work station. It also accepts certain information from offline files. When you update shop activity, you can use the data entry displays at the work station or you can load offline files from diskette or disk. For order release, you use the data entry displays at the work station.

When you sign on at a work station and select data entry, a batch status display appears. This display shows the status of any existing transaction batches. The status can be ACTIVE, CLOSED, SUSPND (suspended), UPDATE, FINISH, or DELETE. You can work on an active batch at the same work station used to enter the transactions. You can work on closed or suspended batches at any work station, regardless of the originating work station. To start a new batch, use **F04**. To update an existing batch, type the batch number and press **Enter**. You can re-enter a closed or suspended batch later and continue to enter new data or change the data in the batch. Once a batch is selected for update, you cannot re-enter it to add or change data.

Outside operations

XA costing of operations within your plant is clearly different from costing of operations outside your plant. Inside operations have labor, material, and overhead included. Outside operations are considered to be purchased from a vendor. Labor times and work center rates do not apply to outside operations.

The time basis code (TBC = C) designates an operation as an outside operation -- one that is performed by a vendor. The cost of such an operation is accumulated in the Outside Operations cost summary or detail elements in MOMAST and in PDM's

costing routines. Labor times and work center rates do not apply in the vendor environment. The standard cost of an outside operation is the monetary amount found in the OUTSIDE COST field and is expressed as cost per piece.

Milestone operations

During conventional shop floor reporting, each time an activity is reported against an operation such as quantity completed, quantity scrapped, or operation completed a separate shop activity transaction must be entered. Assembly operations with many steps, operations with high volumes, and operations with short durations per piece can cause a large number of transactions. The number of transactions increases the chance for error and causes productive time to be lost in administrative paperwork. In short, it is not always efficient or practical to report activity for all operations in a manufacturing environment.

Assembly lines and process flows are two types of manufacturing processes that can cause high transaction volumes. With either flow, the quantities and status for individual operations do not have to be reported separately. Assembly and process lines can be found in job shop and flow shop environments. The operations within the assembly or process lines can be grouped for reporting with reporting points defined:

- At the end of the line
- At intermediate points in the line

Job shop milestone

The typical job shop operation makes operation overlap rare. In a typical job shop:

- Each operation of the manufacturing order is worked to completion before being moved to the next operation.
- Material moves between work centers and each order follows a different path through the plant.
- Work on succeeding operations generally does not start until all pieces are complete at the current operation.

In a job shop, however, a series of operations can be grouped together for manufacturing or reporting convenience. These sequential operations take place in the same work center or in different work centers linked by transfer lines. This series of operations is a milestone group.

Reporting quantities for a milestone group occurs at the ending, or milestone, operation of the milestone group. Once the first completed quantity has been reported, the status of the milestone operation and all sub-operations in the group is set to in-process. When the first quantity is reported at the milestone operation, the full order quantity, less any reported scrap, is completed at all preceding sub-operations. Milestone transactions to report the completed quantity are entered at the end of each shift.

The quantity of partially completed parent items scrapped at each operation, and the labor or machine time expended, is reported through shop activity labor transactions. Scrap is reported prior to completing the milestone. It will update the quantity reported complete at earlier sub-operations.

When all operations in the milestone group have been completed, the milestone transaction is used to report the completion of the milestone and to report the last

quantity complete. The status of the operations in the milestone group is not set to completed status, allowing labor transactions to be posted later. Job shop milestones allow the posting of actual labor.

Flow shop milestone

A flow shop environment may have either:

- A repetitive facility (assembly or production line) that produces discrete units of a product. A series of stations, or work centers, simultaneously work on a manufacturing order. Operation overlap is the rule. The stations complete their respective tasks approximately on the same number of units per shift. This approach allows the production line to remain balanced.
- A process facility that produces a batch of the product. Overlapped operations on a flow of materials produce a batch of finished product. The operations can be performed on the same piece of equipment or on several pieces of equipment linked together.

The manufacturing routing in a flow shop environment can define:

- A single milestone group that includes the entire sequence of operations for the manufacturing line
- Several milestone groups that include the sequence of operations performed by individual sections of the production or process line

The ending or milestone operation of the milestone group is a reporting point on the manufacturing line. The reporting point can be an intermediate point on the line or the last operation of the manufacturing run.

The production or process line uses a set amount of machine or labor time to produce each unit of the finished product. As milestone transactions are entered, the quantity completed is used to calculate the machine or labor time based on operation standards.

Scrap quantities, entered through shop activity labor transactions, report the number of units of finished products lost at a specific operation. These quantities update the quantity reported complete at earlier sub-operations.

Note: Actual labor transactions cannot be used to report labor or machine time.

When the line changes shifts, the quantity completed through the milestone operation is reported. After the first completed quantity is reported, the status of the operations in the milestone group is set to in process (status 30). The next shift continues working on the remaining part of the order.

When the milestone group is completed, the last part of the order quantity is reported. The status of each operation of the milestone group is set to completed (status 40) with a milestone transaction. Scrap transactions should be entered before the milestone group is used to report the completion of the operations in the milestone group.

Job shop vs. flow shop milestone groups

The following table shows the differences between milestone reporting in a job shop and flow shop environment. Both types of milestone reporting automatically update the quantity completed at each operation based on the milestone transaction. The job shop milestone group allows scrap and actual labor or machine time to be tracked by operation. The flow shop milestone group calculates the labor based on standard labor and allows scrap to be tracked.

	Job shop	Flow shop
Scrap reporting allowed at each operation	Yes	Yes
Labor reporting allowed at each operation	Yes	No. Labor calculated from milestone transactions
Operations completed at milestone completion	No	No

Defining a milestone group

A milestone group is defined by:

- Selecting an operation in the routing as the starting operation
- Selecting a later operation as the ending or milestone operation

The starting operation, ending or milestone operation, and all operations between are considered sub-operations in the milestone group.

Milestone type. The milestone type determines whether the milestone group is treated as a job shop milestone (type J) or a flow shop milestone (type F). When an inquiry display or report lists the individual sub-operations of a milestone group, the milestone operation type also appears. The following summarizes the milestone operation types (MLSTN):

Blank Normal operation (not a part of a milestone group)

B/C/P These types are used only on the first sub-operation of a milestone group:

B No reporting has yet been done

C Milestone has been reported complete (run code M, completion code 1 or 2)

P Milestone has been reported partially complete (run code M, completion code 0)

S A sub-operation of a milestone group that is between the first and last sub-operation

J The last sub-operation of a milestone group indicating that this is a job-shop type of milestone group

F The last sub-operation of a milestone group indicating that it is a flow-shop type of milestone group

Use milestone transactions to update the quantities completed and remaining and the operation status in the sub-operations. Completed quantities for sub-operations of a milestone group can only be updated by reporting against the milestone operation (the last sub-operation in a milestone group) or by reporting scrap at any operation in a milestone group.

Milestone reporting.

- The milestone transaction uses the following fields:
 - Order number
 - Operation sequence number of the milestone operation
 - Run code must be M (milestone)
 - Completion code
 - 0** Partially complete; quantity may be entered
 - 1** Operation complete; quantity may be entered
 - 2** Operation complete; quantity assumed
 - 3** Close all milestone operations
 - Quantity completed can be entered with completion codes 0 and 1, but cannot be entered with completion codes 2 and 3
- Milestone reporting is only allowed against the milestone operation (the last sub-operation of the milestone group)
- Milestone reporting updates the following fields in each sub-operation:
 - Operation status set to 30, in process
 - Operation quantity completed
 - Operation quantity remaining
 - Completion date
 - Scrap quantity
- If scrap has been reported against a sub-operation, the scrap quantity is considered when the system calculates the completed quantity for sub-operations earlier than the sub-operation with scrap.
- For example, a milestone group has been defined with operation sequence number 0020 as the starting operation, number 0050 as the ending operation, and a scrap quantity of 5 reported against number 0040. A milestone transaction with a completed quantity of 50 causes the completed quantities to be updated as follows:

Operation	Quantity scrapped	Quantity completed
0020		55
0030		55
0040	5	50
0050		50 (milestone transaction)

Reporting in a job shop (J) environment. Any shop activity reported against the job-shop milestone operation causes all sub-operations in the milestone group to be updated. Labor time and scrap quantity are individually reported for each sub-operation through a labor transaction. Labor time can be reported before or after milestone reporting, or even after the milestone group has been completed. Sub-operations remain at status code 30 to allow labor and scrap to be reported ensuring all costs can be captured. If Payroll is installed and interfacing, the labor transactions may be received and posted some time after the work has been completed in the milestone group. All scrap should be reported prior to reporting quantities at the milestone operation.

Reporting for payroll purposes is often separated from reporting the actual status of the job. Labor time does not have to be reported to update the status of the milestone group or to report completed quantities; however, the reported labor time is still added to the cost of the order. The transaction cost is also added to the cost of the order.

Before the order is closed, each sub-operation of a milestone group must be closed. You can do this by reporting a milestone transaction M with a completion code of 3 against the milestone operation. This sets the operation status to 40 for all operations in the milestone group.

Note: The milestone operation must be at status 30 before you can enter a completion code 3. If the milestone operation is not at status 30, enter a milestone transaction M with a completion code of 1 or 2. Then, enter the milestone transaction M with a completion code 3. These two entries can be in the same batch.

If you need to report late labor and the milestone group has been closed, select Manufacturing Operation Detail File Maintenance on menu AMCM70 to re-open the milestone group. Re-open the milestone group by changing the milestone group status from C to P in the first operation of the milestone group. It re-opens all operations within that milestone group and sets the status back to 30.

Reporting in a flow shop (F) environment. Any shop activity reported against the flow-shop milestone operation causes all sub-operations in the flow-shop milestone group to be updated. The shop activity reported at the milestone reflects the shop activity required to complete the same number of units at each operation within the milestone group.

Labor time is not reported for a flow-shop milestone group. When a milestone transaction is posted, the sub-operation records are updated with calculated labor times. Labor time is calculated by extending the standard time for the sub-operation by the sum of the quantity completed and the quantity scrapped in the sub-operation.

Before you close the order, each sub-operation of a milestone group must be closed. Report a milestone transaction with a completion code of 3 against the milestone operation. Either method of closing the milestone group sets the operation status of each milestone sub-operation to 40.

Note: The milestone operation must be at status 30 before you can enter a completion code of 3. If the milestone operation is not at status 30, enter a milestone transaction M with a completion code of 1 or 2. You then can enter the milestone transaction M with a completion code 3. These two entries can be in the same batch.

If you need to report late labor and the milestone group has been closed, select Manufacturing Operation Detail File Maintenance on menu AMCM70 to re-open the milestone group. Re-open the milestone group by changing the milestone group status from C to P in the first operation of the milestone group. It reopens all operations within that milestone group and sets the status back to 30.

Timely milestone group reporting. Reporting of milestones must be timely. For example, assume that operation 0020 through 0080 are a milestone group that have not been completely reported. If operation 0090 is reported complete and the completion quantity is assumed from the previous operation, the completion quantity from operation 0090 reflects the current completion quantity for operation 0080. As the quantity complete for operation 0080 increases, the completion quantity for operation 0090 will become further in error. Operation 0090 will have to be reopened and the quantity complete corrected, in order to have accurate records. Timely reporting will avoid this condition.

A milestone operation can be referenced only during a manufacturing order split if it has not been started (status 10).

Printing labor and milestone tickets

When you print labor tickets, they print for each operation, whether it is a normal operation including outside operations or a sub-operation of a milestone group. If you re-print labor tickets, no labor ticket is produced for completed operations. If you use pre-printed forms to print labor or milestone tickets, any additional operation descriptions are not printed.

The format of the labor ticket depends on the type of operation. The following indicates the contents of the labor ticket.

Entry fields to be printed	Type of operation		
	Normal operation	Job shop (J) sub-operation	Flow shop (F) sub-operation
Run code	S, R	S, R	S, R
Completion code	0, 1, 2	0	0
Labor time	X	X	
Machine time	X	X	
Quantity completed	X		
Quantity scrapped	X	X	X
Transaction cost	X	X	
Transaction date	X	X	X
Actual production facility	X	X	X
Employee number	X	X	X
Employee rate	X	X	X
Employee shift	X	X	X

S and R are the only valid run code values. 0, 1, and 2 are the only valid completion code values. X denotes a field that is input capable.

A milestone reporting ticket also prints for the last sub-operation of a milestone group. The following indicates the contents of the milestone ticket:

Entry fields to be printed	Type of operation	
	Milestone	Milestone
Run code	M	M
Completion code	0, 1, 2	3
Labor time		
Machine time		
Quantity completed	X	
Quantity scrapped		
Transaction cost		
Transaction date	X	X
Actual production facility		
Employee number		
Employee rate		
Employee shift		

M is the only valid run code value. 0, 1, 2, and 3 are the only valid completion code values. X denotes a field that is input capable.

Order closeout in Inventory Management and PC&C

You can use the two order closeout options on menu AMCM60 any time after you finish order release. You must first select each order you want to close (remove from the open order data base). This identifies candidates for order closeout without changing their order status. You can retain these orders as a group for:

- A periodic order closeout run that serves as a manufacturing accounting closeout.
- Batch purging of the open order data base.

For example, the actual costs accumulated in manufacturing orders that have been selected as candidates for the next batch order closeout run are included in the work-in-process and period analysis cost totals sheets. By running these reports both before and after the batch order closeout run, you have a summary adjustment of work-in-process costs.

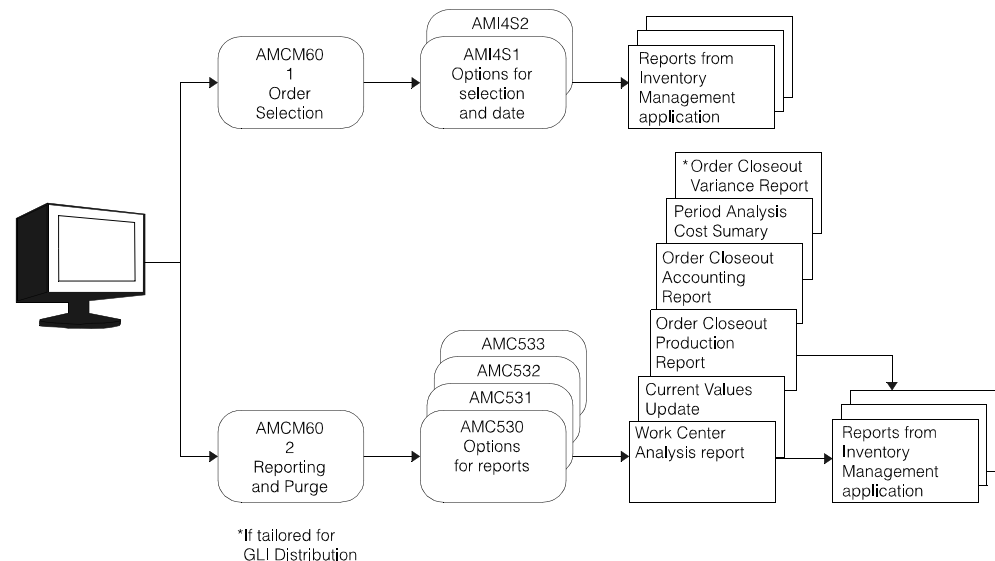


Figure 2-5. Order closeout selections

Selecting order closeout candidates

You must select each order closeout candidate by using the first menu option. You can select manufacturing orders by order number. You can select purchase orders either by:

- Unique order/item/warehouse
- Purchase order number

When you use the purchase order number, all items for that order number are closed if the status code is 50, complete. Any item that is not complete requires you to use a forced close. Purchase orders can be selected for closeout only if the PUR application is not interfacing.

You can select both purchase and manufacturing orders for closeout by the order's date of last activity. All orders with a last activity date before the date you enter are marked for closeout if they are complete (order status 55). You can specify to automatically select any cancelled orders, status 99, during file maintenance for closeout.

You can select all current order closeout candidates for processing by using the second menu option. This procedure first presents the Order Closeout report options and then submits a job to the job queue. The batch job prints the optional and required closeout reports before it removes the orders from the data base.

Both menu options are available on IM menus as well as on this PC&C menu. The processing is the same regardless of which menu you use, if PC&C is installed and interfacing.

Orders also can be selected for closeout and purged with OBPM, if installed and interfacing. OBPM provides enhanced selection and completion functionality that streamlines the order closeout process.

Order status

The manufacturing order status code field is used to distinguish among:

- Open orders with no activity
- Open orders being worked on
- Completed orders

IM inventory transactions use this field to determine whether or not transactions can be reported against manufacturing orders. The following are the order status codes:

10	Released; no activity reported
40	Order started; material, outside operations, labor, machine, or miscellaneous charges transaction processed
45	IM receipt-to-stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges)
50	PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, stock, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt-to-stock has not been reported as complete
55	Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges
99	Order canceled; no activity has been reported

An order can only be created by IM order release with an order status of 10. All shop activity or IM transactions change the order status to 40.

- If you intend to use the IM pick-complete transaction, make it the first update transaction against the order.
- If you plan to cancel an order, cancel it using Manufacturing Order Master file maintenance while it is still at status 10.

When you have finished all shop activity update reporting for an order and have completed all of its operations (status 40 or 50), use the PC&C order complete transaction to prevent further activity. Report all miscellaneous charges before using

the order complete transaction. You cannot report against completed and cancelled orders. You can use Manufacturing Order Master file maintenance to reactivate the order. Status codes 45, 50, and 55 are changed to 40, and 99 is changed to 10.

Order Closeout reports

The optional PC&C order closeout reports show all the production control and order costing statistics for PC&C. All the PC&C reports except the Current Values Update report can be run when requested, but during order closeout their reported variances are the most logical.

Work Center Analysis report

The Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) functions as in work list generation except that the output averages are updated in the Production Facility file in the order closeout procedure. The three values are calculated and printed whenever the Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) is run. Each of the output average values has a separate alpha factor to allow its smoothing calculations to function independently.

- Average standard output
- Average actual output
- Average efficiency

Three queue or input values are calculated, reported, and maintained in the Production Facility file each time the Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) is run. All the queue calculations use the same queue alpha factor in the averaging routines.

- Average queue time
- Queue mean absolute deviation (MAD)
- Tracking signal

All operations are considered for this report whenever it is requested.

- Open operations (status 10, 20, or 30) are used for the queue analysis calculations according to the work list horizon. Status 10 operations are included only if they are scheduled to start before the work list horizon date. When you select that you want no moves during application tailoring, the first status 10 operation after the last operation is automatically included in the queue calculation.
- All completed operations (status 40 and 50) are considered for output analysis. The period time fields are used in output analysis, but only completed operations with non-zero values are used.
- All operations order closeout candidates are considered to be completed operations, regardless of their operation status values.

These operations are not included in the queue analysis calculations but are considered for the output analysis calculations. PC&C checks for non-cancelled order closeout candidates whenever you choose to run order closeout without a Work Center Analysis report. If any are found, you will have to run this report for the output analysis. You do not have to update the results in the Production Facility file.

The days-in-the-period value is used to determine the planned capacity of each work center. The value must be the number of working days since the current period fields were last cleared. This means that all time accumulated in the **THIS PERIOD** fields (current period) relate properly to planned capacity over the same period of time. Efficiency and utilization then can be calculated correctly.

The Routing file update maintains the following fields:

- Average setup labor hours
- Average run labor time
- Average run machine time
- Operation yield average
- Cumulative yield average
- Mean average deviation average yield

The averaging calculations for these values are smoothed by one alpha factor. Only the operations in orders selected for closeout are considered in this report. These operations must be at least status 40 or 50 for averages to be calculated. Operations not meeting this criteria are not averaged with the corresponding routing operation record. The actual or transaction times and the actual yield of these operations are averaged with and updated to the corresponding routing operation record. If a routing operation record is not found, processing continues without a message.

Order Status—Production Accounting and Detail reports

The Order Status—Production Accounting and Detail reports (AMC31) are the same as reports you can print from the Report Analysis menu (AMCM20). Running these reports only with the order closeout run when you are purging completed orders or running a month-end closeout provides you the final variances on the order being closed.

The detail reports print only for the active and completed manufacturing order closeout candidates (order status 40, 45, 50, or 55). Cancelled order candidates do not appear on the reports since they have not had any transactions reported against them. The cost total sheets that print with the reports are a summary of the actual or transaction costs accumulated on the orders printed in detail on the report. Either cost totals sheet can serve as the adjustment to your work-in-process cost.

Period Analysis Cost Summary

You can run the Period Analysis Cost Summary report (AMC700) on demand from the Report Analysis menu (AMCM20), but only in the order closeout flow is this report able to clear the **THIS PERIOD** fields for all the manufacturing orders in the data base. This closes the period for the manufacturing orders. Subsequent transactions against the manufacturing order data base are accumulated from a fresh start. All the work-in-process costs print in the summary for both the current and to-date periods on all orders before the current period values are cleared.

If you decide to run the Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) with update, you must run this report with current period clear. Since work center updates are based on the **THIS PERIOD** field values, they must all be reported and cleared to avoid a double update.

Operation status

The operation status code is used to distinguish among:

- Open operations with no activity
- Open operations being worked on
- Completed operations

The scheduling and work list, or dispatch operation sequencing, routines use this field to determine which time values go to the time-remaining calculations for this operation. Open operations can be completed only by using labor-complete transactions in shop activity update. Completed operations can be reactivated only by using manufacturing order file maintenance.

Status codes 20 and 50 further define the location of material for the order. The codes are updated for move transactions reported with shop activity update.

You can request that inactive operations be printed within the Operation Detail list on your shop packet worksheets. Order status inquiries always show inactive operations. PC&C scheduling routines bypass inactive operations.

The following are operation status codes:

- 00** Inactive; not used in scheduling, costing, or activity reporting
- 10** Active; planned but activity not yet reported
- 20** Material has been moved to this operation, or an operation is waiting in work center status inquiry
- 30** Labor, machine, or outside operation activity reported
- 40** Operation has been reported as complete
- 50** All material moved from this operation to next work area or next operation

Time basis code

The time basis code converts standard operation run-time fields in order to develop standard:

- Run labor times
- Run machine times
- Operation costs

The time basis code and the unit standard time fields are posted with the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail records when they are created during order release and during file maintenance.

- blank** Hours per unit
- C** Cost per piece (for outside operations)
- H** Hours per lot (or order quantity)
- M** Minutes per piece
- P** Pieces per hour
- 1** Hours per 10 units
- 2** Hours per 100 units
- 3** Hours per 1,000 units
- 4** Hours per 10,000 units

Manufacturing Order operations with a time basis code of M (minutes) prompt you to enter time in minutes during shop activity update. These values can be:

- Entered during Routing file maintenance and retrieved during order release
- Entered using data entry at the work station

You can change the code and standard time values during file maintenance for any operation with a status of 10 (no activity reported).

Note: Operations with times defined in minutes are automatically converted to hours when required during setup, run labor, and run machine.

Operations with routing times defined in hours per lot (TBC=H) refer to a fixed amount of time to perform an operation that is independent of the quantity being produced. For example, a heat treatment or plating operation that can produce one to many pieces in a single lot is independent of the quantity being produced. If your order quantity includes multiple lots or batches in which each lot is processed sequentially and each lot has a fixed amount of time, you must adjust the standard operation run-time fields in the order to reflect the true operation duration.

To calculate the hours remaining for an operation that is defined in hours, the application calculates a percentage of the expected operation quantity that has not been reported and multiplies it against the standard operation run-time fields. This allows the fixed time to be proportionally decremented if partial quantities are received at an operation.

Outside operations

For Routing records with a Time Basis Code of C, the prime load code in the Production Facility record should be set to zero so that there are no setup or run labor hours associated with an outside operation.

For items that use Cost Technique Code R, Time Basis Code C in one of its routing records indicates an outside operation. Cost is calculated for this operation and placed in outside operation cost. No efficiency is considered.

Time Basis Code C uses outside operation cost fields in the routing operation record as the cost of the operation. It does not use a rate from the Production Facility file. It can, however, use the Production Facility file for manufacturing overhead content if you enter a nonzero dollar value in the Routing record's run machine field.

Prime load code

The prime load code is used in the scheduling and work-list priority routines to calculate operation duration. It identifies the critical operation time factors necessary to schedule an offset of each operation's scheduled completion date from its start date (scheduled or actual). The prime load code is posted with the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail records when they are created during order release and file maintenance. You can enter the codes during Production Facility file maintenance and retrieve them during order release with a standard routing or by entering a work center ID. During manufacturing order file maintenance, you can change the prime load code of an operation with a status of 10 by changing the work center ID. The following are the prime load codes:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 0 | No hours accumulated |
| 1 | Run machine hours |
| 2 | Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size |

- 3 (Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size) plus run machine hours
- 4 Run labor hours
- 5 (Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size) plus run labor hours

The prime load code is not used in costing. You can enter hours that produce operation costs as transactions against an operation. The prime load code has no effect on the cost. For example, the prime load code is 0 for an operation that has both standard and actual costs. Operations with no hours reported in shop activity update or defined in the routing file exclude machine time and variance.

Work center standard efficiency

Work center standard efficiency is used during the scheduling and work list priority routines with the prime load code to calculate operation duration. Standard efficiency is divided into the operation duration hours to offset them from the way they appear on the Shop Packet Worksheet and Order Status Detail reports to the way operation duration hours appear on the Work Lists and Work Center Analysis reports. Every place the prime load code is used, the work center standard efficiency is used. The four main areas are:

- Scheduled operation start and due dates
- Scheduled order time remaining
- Work list priority calculations
- Work center analysis calculations

Daily Scheduling Capacity

Operation duration in terms of days is calculated based on the average daily scheduling hours available in a work center. During daily scheduling, the hours are determined by adding the available capacity on each shift and dividing the largest resource on any of the three shifts. Operation duration then consumes the average daily scheduling hours to determine when the operation will end.

$$DSHRS = SL1 * RU1 + SL2 * RU2 + SL3 * RU3 / RU1, 2, \text{ or } 3$$

where:

SL1, SL2, and SL3 are the shift lengths for any day from the work center record

RU1, RU2, and RU3 are the workers/machines for any day from the work center record

RU1, RU2, or RU3 are the largest of the resource units available in shifts 1, 2, or 3.

If the largest of the resource units available is less than one, one (1) will be used in the calculation instead of the fractional quantity.

Operation yield

Operation yield is used primarily by industries in which loss occurs as a product moves through stages and operations. It is expressed as a percentage of the parent quantity that remains in the production process at the end of the operation compared with what came into the operation. The yield at an operation level has a cumulative effect as the product moves through subsequent operations. It affects the planned

operation times and the component or ingredient requirements as they are introduced at future operations.

Do not confuse operation yield with component scrap or component loss.

- Operation yield is a loss in the parent quantity
- Component scrap is loss of an ingredient during an operation
- Component loss is typically due to evaporation, spillage, or breakage and is compensated for in an increase in the component quantity

Operation Yield (Standard or Current) is a user-maintained field and cannot exceed 100 percent or be negative. It is stored in the Routing file. This discussion assumes you are interfacing with PDM. Cumulative Yield Through Previous Operation (Standard or Current) and Total Cumulative Yield (Standard or Current) are calculated when you select option 1 on the PDM Yield Calculation menu (AMEM06). Cumulative Yield Through Previous Operation is stored in the Routing file, and Total Cumulative Yield is stored in the Item Master A-record. Average yields are calculated by PC&C if it is interfacing with PDM or EPDM if it is activated.

The nine types of operation yield are:

- Standard, Current, and Average operation yield
- Standard, Current, and Average cumulative yield through previous operation
- Standard, Current, and Average total cumulative yield

Adjusted quantity per

After the Operation Yield values are specified in the Routing file and the cumulative yields are calculated, you should adjust the quantity per values to reflect the true material requirements for a component. The Adjusted Quantity Per is calculated for each material at the operation in which it is first used when you select option 2 (Calculate Adjusted Quantity Per) from the PDM Yield Calculation menu (AMEM06) using the following formula:

Adjusted Quantity Per = Quantity Per * (Cumulative Yield Through Previous Operation/Total Cumulative Yield)

The Adjusted Quantity Per and the original, or engineered Quantity Per, are stored in the Product Structure file.

Adjusted run hours

The run hours (machine and labor) in the Routing file are also adjusted to compensate for yield. The Adjusted Run Hours are calculated for each routing operation when run hours are used in EPDM or PDM product costing or in IM manufacturing order release using the following formula:

Adjusted Run Hours = Run Hours * (Cumulative Yield Through Previous Operation)/Total Cumulative Yield)

Impact of operation yield on product costing, material requirements, and scheduling

The following example illustrates the difference in calculating your product costs, material requirements, and operation run times when you start using operation yield. The results vary depending on where a material is introduced into the production cycle and the current yield at that operation and at subsequent operations.

Without operation yield or if operation yield is 100%. Product A has these characteristics recorded in the following files:

Table 2-1. Product Structure file

Component	Quantity Per	Operation where First Used
B	3	10
C	4	20
D	1	30

Table 2-2. Routing file

Operation	Run hours
10	2.00
20	2.00
30	1.00
40	3.00

The component costs:

- B costs \$1.00
- C costs \$.50
- D costs \$10.00

The work center rates are:

- Labor is \$10.00
- Overhead is 50%

The total material cost for Product A is: \$15.00 per unit.

Assuming that run hours are all labor, the total labor and overhead costs, using the work center rates are:

Operation	Calculation	Labor	Overhead
10	2.00 hrs * \$10.00	\$20.00	\$10.00
20	2.00 hrs * \$10.00	\$20.00	\$10.00
30	1.00 hrs * \$10.00	\$10.00	\$ 5.00
40	3.00 hrs * \$10.00	\$30.00	\$15.00
	Total	\$80.00	\$40.00

The total unit cost for Product A is \$15.00 (material) + \$80.00 (labor) + \$40.00 (overhead) = \$135.00.

With standard batch quantity and current operation yield. Since Product A now has a Standard Batch Quantity of 100, the Quantity Per for each component has been multiplied by 100 to reflect the proper relationship to the Standard Batch Quantity rather than to one of the parent. The Product Structure file now contains the Adjusted Quantity Per calculated when option 2 (calculate Adjusted Quantity Per) on PDM menu AMEM06 was run.

Table 2-3. Product Structure file

Component	Quantity Per	Operation where First Used	Adjusted Quantity Per
B	300	10	833.333
C	400	20	1111.111
D	100	30	222.22

The Routing file now contains current operation yield. After choosing option 1 (Calculate Cumulative Yield) from PDM menu AMEM06, the file also contains cumulative yield through previous operation. The total cumulative yield and the standard batch quantity of 100 are stored in the Item Master A record. Adjusted Run Hours are calculated when the next Manufacturing Order is released.

Table 2-4. Routing file

Operation	Run hours	Operation Yield	Cumulative Yield Through Previous Operation	Adjusted Run Hours
10	2.00	100%	100%	5.56
20	2.00	80%	100%	5.56
30	1.00	50%	80%	2.22
40	3.00	90%	40%	3.33
Total cumulative yield:			36%	

The total material cost for Product A is:

$$\$833.33 + \$555.55 + \$2,222.22 = \$3,611.10 \text{ per Standard Batch Quantity}$$

The per unit cost is \$36.11.

The labor and overhead costs are now:

Operation	Calculation	Labor	Overhead
10	5.56 hrs x \$10.00	\$55.58	\$27.80
20	5.56 hrs x \$10.00	\$55.58	\$27.80
30	2.22 hrs x \$10.00	\$22.20	\$11.10
40	3.33 hrs x \$10.00	\$33.30	\$16.65
Total		\$166.66	\$83.35

The total unit cost for Product A is now:

$$\$36.11 \text{ (material)} + \$166.66 \text{ (labor)} + \$83.33 \text{ (overhead)} = \$286.12$$

The following table shows the impact that specifying and tracking operation yield can have on a product's cost, scheduling, and material requirements.

Task	Without Yield	With Yield
Costing:		
Material	\$ 15.00	\$36.11
Labor	\$ 80.00	\$166.66
Labor Overhead	\$ 40.00	\$ 83.35
Unit Total	\$135.00	\$286.12
Scheduling:		
Labor Hours	8	16.67
Material requirements (on a per-unit basis)		
Item B	3	8.33
Item C	4	11.11
Item D	1	2.22

Overhead cost code

The standard overhead cost code is used by the PC&C order costing routines to calculate the operation labor overhead costs. It defines the labor overhead rate field as either a rate or a percentage of costs. Machine costs are included in labor overhead costs whenever the overhead cost code is not blank. The standard overhead cost code is posted with the manufacturing order operations detail records when they are created in order release and in file maintenance.

You can enter the code during Production Facility file maintenance and retrieve it during order release with a standard routing or by entering a work center ID. During manufacturing order file maintenance, you can change the labor overhead cost code of any operation with a status of 10 (no activity reported) by changing the work center ID. The following defines the overhead cost codes.

- blank** No overhead costs calculated
- A** (machine cost * overhead percentage) + machine costs
- B** (labor costs * overhead percentage) + machine costs
- C** (machine hours * overhead rate) + machine costs
- D** (labor hours * overhead rate) + machine costs

Order scheduling routines

PC&C uses a forward scheduling routine to estimate a schedule completion date and to determine days off schedule for manufacturing orders. The scheduling routine automatically runs after the following procedures for the orders affected:

- Order release
- Shop activity update
- Manufacturing order master file maintenance
- Manufacturing order operation file maintenance

The scheduling routines runs when you select Reschedule all Orders on the File Maintenance menu. During order release, if you selected backward scheduling on the questionnaire, the operation completion dates are adjusted so the order will be completed by the required due date. This may result in a scheduled start date in the

past, which is necessary to establish the priority of this order and its operations relative to other orders.

The scheduling routine is also run with work list generation for all the manufacturing orders to update the priorities of the manufacturing operations records. The scheduling routines schedule orders based on:

- Their order status codes
- The order quantity still open
- The order's most current start date
- The active manufacturing order operations

The operations in each manufacturing order are rescheduled based on:

- Status code
- Order quantity
- End-item scrap quantity
- Most current start and completion dates
- Standard move and queue times
- Duration based on work center capacity

The values maintained in the Manufacturing Order Master record after running the scheduling routines are:

- Time remaining in the order
- The order's critical ratio
- The order priority value (work list generation run only)
- The days off schedule

The values maintained into the open operations after running the scheduling routines are:

- The scheduled operation start date
- The scheduled operation completion date
- The days off schedule

Order quantity still open formula

The order quantity still open is calculated from the order quantity fields in the Manufacturing Order Master record. It is used as the operation order quantity for the first operation in the order. The calculations are:

$$QQSO = OQ - QQIS + QQD$$

$$OOQ = QQSO$$

where:

- OOQ** Operation order quantity (first operation)
- OQ** Order quantity
- QQD** Order quantity deviation
- QQIS** Order quantity in split orders
- QQSO** Order quantity still open

Base orders and split orders are scheduled by the same routines. Only base orders can have split order quantities. You can specify a quantity deviation during file maintenance for situations in which the original order quantity is changed after the order has been started (status 40).

This table shows the relationship between the order status code and the order's most current start date. This relationship is used by the scheduling program if the order completion date, time remaining, and critical ratio are updated, whether or not active operations are scheduled.

Order status code	Planned Order Start, Run Date (use latest date)	Schedule Active Operations	Calc Start Date	Calc Completion Date	Time Remaining/Critical Ratio
10	Scheduled start or run date	Yes	Yes	Update	Update
40	Run date	Yes	Yes	Update	Update
45	Run date	Yes	No	Update	Update
50	N/A	No	No	No change	Cleared
55	N/A	No	No	No change	Cleared
99	N/A	No	No	Order	Cleared

The time remaining value placed into the summary record is the standard hours of operation time left according to the operation duration calculation. This value does not contain the standard move and queue time in an order. This is expedited time and excludes standard move and queue time remaining.

This table shows the relationship between the operation status code and the operation's most current start date. The system uses either the run date or the date specified by the heading of the three date columns, whichever is latest. This occurs when the operation status requires a date.

Operation Status Code	Previous Operation Scheduled Completion	Operation Move Time (days)	Operation Queue Time (days)	Operation Start Dates	Operation Duration Time (Prime Load Code)	Operation Completion Dates
00	* Bypassed by all scheduling routines					
10	Used (or run date)	Used	Used	Schedule d	Calculated	Scheduled
20	Used (or run date)	Not used	Used	Schedule d	Calculated	Scheduled
30	Not used	Not used	Not used	*	Calculated	Scheduled
40	Not used	Not used	Not used	Not used	Not used	Use (or run date)
50	Not used	Not used	Not used	Not used	Not used	Used (or run date)

* The operation start date is either the actual start date or the system run date, whichever is later

All conversions between:

- Working days and calendar dates are accomplished by using the Calendar (CALNDR) file.
- Hours and days are done by first calculating the work center capacity for the operation.

- Calculated standard run hours remaining and operation duration are done by using each operation's prime load code and the work center standard efficiency.
- Unit standard time fields and standard hours remaining are done by using the expected operation quantity with each operation's time basis code. The unit standard times are posted with each operation when it is created in order release or in manufacturing order file maintenance.

Expected operation quantity formulas

The latest scheduled completion date of any operation in a manufacturing order becomes the scheduled completion date of the order. The expected operation quantity is calculated from the operation order quantity and the operation end-item scrap quantity field. The current operation order quantity is the expected operation quantity from the previous operation. The first operation's order quantity is the quantity still open for the order. The calculations are:

$OOQCO = OQSO$ (first operation only)

$OOQCO = EOQPO$ (all other operations in order)

$EOQCO = OOQCO - EISCO$

where:

EISCO	End-item scrap quantity (current operation)
EOQCO	Expected operation quantity (current operation)
EOQPO	Expected operation quantity (previous operation)
OOQCO	Operation order quantity (current operation)
OQSO	Order quantity still open

Operation duration

Operation duration is the scheduled time between the start and the completion date of the manufacturing order operations. The move and queue time fields of each operation are scheduled as if they occur before the start date of the operation. These values are in days. Operation detail records contain the unit standard time fields with the same values they would have if stored in the Routing file. Standard times must be calculated by PC&C before they are presented on reports or used in calculations. This allows for a dynamic change of standard times as activity is reported against manufacturing orders. The calculation of operation duration needs five factors, in addition to the unit standard time fields:

- Time basis code
- Expected operation quantity
- Prime load code
- Work center standard efficiency
- Work center capacity

The following table summarizes the time factors used by PC&C's scheduling routine.

Operation Status	Move	Queue	Setup	Run
00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	Used	Used	Used	Used
20	Not used	Used	Used	Used
30	Not used	Not used	Conditional	Proportional
40	Not used	Not used	Not used	Not used
50	Not used	Not used	Not used	Not used
Conditional:	If quantity complete is greater than 0, it is not used. Otherwise, it is used.			
Proportional:	Uses expected operation quantity, time basis code, and prime load code as explained in this chapter.			

The following table shows the calculation performed to standard time (and standard labor cost and outside operation) from the standard time per unit fields. The first line of the chart shows the calculations when the time basis code is blank.

Time Basis Code	Time Basis Factor	Standard Setup Time	Standard Labor Run Time/Oper	Standard Run Machine Time/Unit	Standard Hours Remaining
blank	1	Used as is	QEO * TBF	QEO* TBF	(QEO - TQ) * TBF
1	1/10	Used as is	QEO * TBF	QEO * TBF	(QEO - TQ) * TBF
2	1/100	Used as is	QEO * TBF	QEO * TBF	(QEO - TQ) * TBF
3	1/1,000	Used as is	QEO * TBF	QEO* TBF	(QEO - TQ) * TBF
4	1/10,000	Used as is	QEO * TBF	QEO * TBF	(QEO - TQ) * TBF
P	N/A	Used as is	QEO/SRLHU	QEO/ SRMHU	(QEO - TQ)/ SRLHU + (QEO - TQ)/SRMHU
H	N/A	Used as is	SRLHU	SRMHU	(QEO - TQ)/QEO * (SRLHU + SRMHU)
C	Unit cost	Not used	QEO * SRLHU (creates standard labor cost)	Not used	N/A
M	1/60	TBF	QEO * TBF	QEO * TBF	(QEO - TQ) * TBF

Operation duration formulas

The calculations are:

$$ARLHR = SRLHU * QEO * TBF * (CYTPO/TCY)$$

$$SRMHR = SRMHU * QEO * TBF * (CYTPO/TCY)$$

where:

ARLHR	Adjusted run labor hours
CYTPO	Cumulative yield through previous operation
QEO	Expected operation quantity
SRLHU	Standard run labor hours per unit
SRMHU	Standard run machine hours per unit
TBF	Time basis factor
TCY	Total cumulative yield
TQ	Total quantity complete to date

Note: For TBC=H, standard run machine hours per unit and standard run labor hours per unit represent a fixed number of hours to produce the expected operation quantity. For TBC=C, standard run labor hours per unit represents the cost to produce or purchase a single unit. Outside operation start and due dates will be the same day.

The setup labor time is not adjusted by the expected operation quantity. The standard setup time is calculated without regard to the following so you can estimate costs separately from the critical time factors needed for scheduling:

- Operation duration
- Prime load code
- Work center standard efficiency

The prime load code defines the combinations of calculated or converted hours (all minute operations are converted) that must be accumulated for operation duration. This table shows the standard time factors added together in relation to the prime load code to determine scheduling hours:

Prime load code	Setup labor time/setup crew size	Run labor time	Run machine time
0	* No load hours are accumulated		
1	N/A	N/A	Add
2	Add	N/A	N/A
3	Add	N/A	Add
4	N/A	Add	N/A
5	Add	Add	N/A

The operation duration setup and run hours must be converted to days for the scheduling routines. The work center capacity must be calculated for each operation and then divided into the operation's load hours to calculate the operation duration in days. When the operation status is 30 (labor reported) and the quantity to date is greater than zero, setup hours are not included in operation duration.

Order costing routines

Three categories of manufacturing order costing formulas exist:

- Purchase costs (component material cost and outside operation cost)
- Operations detail costs
- Miscellaneous charge costs

Each cost is grouped as either standard or actual. IM's questionnaire option for material costing controls the order costing of the material issues and receipt costs against manufacturing orders. The PC&C reports and inquiries show you these costs.

IM places the material standard unit cost value in the Unit Cost (CSTPC) field of each material component record in the MODATA file, according to the material costing option you selected. PC&C's questionnaire option for order costing is used to control the actual cost calculations for the operation detail records. If you choose no costing, however, PC&C will not show any costs on any of the displays and reports.

Material standard costing formulas

The material standard costing formulas are:

$SMTLCST = AREQTY * UMTLCST$ when $AREQTY = QTYPER * OQ$ (rounded up to the nearest whole number)

where:

AREQTY Adjusted required material issue quantity
OQ Order quantity
QTYPER Material issue quantity required per unit of order quantity
SMTLCST Standard material cost
UMTLCST Unit standard material cost

PC&C accumulates the cost of outside operations with material costs in the order summary record (ISSCO in MOMAST).

In a standard costing system, the time worked that is reported for an operation is used to calculate actual or transaction costs for the operation in the same way the calculated standard time is used to calculate standard operation costs. Both the time worked and the calculated standard time are extended by the work center rates posted with the operation when it was created during order release or file maintenance.

In an actual costing system, the actual or transaction operation costs are either:

- Calculated using the rates in the Employee Master file
- Entered with the transactions

Standard operation costs are calculated in the same way as the standard order costing system.

Miscellaneous charge standard costs can be calculated as either:

- Standard unit or fixed quantities (variable costs)
- Entered as a fixed cost

Miscellaneous actual costs must be entered into the system at the extended value. All actual transactions and outside operation costs are entered using the shop activity update procedures. Miscellaneous Charge Detail records can be created and reported during shop activity update as force-add transactions. All actual time, costs, and quantity transactions update both current period or this period and total-to-date fields in the open order data base. Order closeout, work center reporting, and routing analysis reporting use the current period values to aid you in developing manufacturing accounting controls.

The three types of calculated operation costs are:

- Setup labor
- Run labor
- Labor overhead

Machine costs are calculated and are included in the operation labor overhead costs. The standard labor overhead cost code controls the calculation of labor overhead costs. When the code is blank, no overhead costs are calculated and machine costs are lost.

When you report end-item scrap quantities with your labor transactions, the system can estimate the portion of the total work in process that can be reported by you as scrap costs.

Operation cost formulas

The operation cost formulas for the standard and actual order costing options are the same except for the rates used to calculate setup and labor rates. The machine costs are calculated using the standard machine rates. The overhead costs are calculated according to the standard overhead cost code. The operation standard costing formulas are:

ARLHR = SRLHU (adjusted by time basis code, order quantity, cumulative yield through previous operation, and total cumulative yield)

$SRMHR = SRMHU$ (adjusted by time basis code and order quantity) cumulative yield through previous operations and total cumulative yield

$SSMHR = SSLHR/SCS$

$SLHRS = SSLHR + ARLHR$

$SMHRS = SSMHR + SRMHR$

$SLCST = (SSLHR * SSLR) + (ARLHR * SRLR)$

$SMCST = (SSMHR * SMR) + (SRMHR * SMR)$

When labor overhead cost code is A and standard labor overhead is a percentage value, the formula is:

$SOCST = SMCST * (SOR/100) + SCMST$

When labor overhead cost code is B and standard labor overhead is a percentage value, the formula is:

$SOCST = (SLCST + SSCST) * (SOR/100) + SMCST$

When labor overhead cost code is C and standard labor overhead is a rate, the formula is:

$SOCST = (SMHRS * SOR) + SMCST$

When labor overhead cost code is D and standard labor overhead is a rate, the formula is:

$SOCST = (SLHRS * SOR) + SMCST$

When labor overhead cost code is blank, the formula is:

$SOCST = 0$

The overall result is:

$$\text{OPCST} = \text{SLCST} + \text{SOCST}$$

where:

ARLHR	Adjusted run labor time
OPCST	Standard operation cost
SCS	Setup crew size
SLCST	Standard labor costs
SLHRS	Standard labor time
SMCST	Standard machine costs
SMHRS	Standard machine time
SMR	Standard machine rate
SOCST	Standard labor overhead cost
SOR	Standard labor overhead rate
SRLHU	Standard run labor time per unit
SRLR	Standard run labor rate
SRMHR	Standard run machine time
SRMHU	Standard run machine time per unit
SSCST	Standard setup cost
SSLHR	Standard setup labor time
SSLR	Standard setup labor rate
SSMHR	Standard setup machine time

The four types of hours-worked fields are updated with each labor transaction depending on the run code that you enter with each shop activity update labor transaction. Four setup and four run fields exist. They are:

Setup:

- Labor hours, current period
- Labor hours, total to date
- Machine hours, current period
- Machine hours, total to date

Run:

- Labor hours, current period
- Labor hours, total to date
- Machine hours, current period
- Machine hours, total to date

Three operation quantity worked fields are updated with each labor transaction. They are not separated by the transaction run code.

- End-item quantity worked, current period
- End-item quantity worked, total to date
- End-item scrap quantity worked, total to date

You can let the system calculate an expected operation quantity worked for an operation. Enter a shop activity update labor complete transaction with a completion code of 2.

Miscellaneous charge cost formulas

The miscellaneous charge cost formulas are:

$SMXCST = \text{entered value}$

$SMXCST = SMUCST * SRQTY$ (when $SMXCST$ is not in record)

$SRQTY = \text{entered value}$

$SRQTY = OQ * SRUQTY$ (when $SRQTY$ is not in record)

where:

OQ	Order quantity
SMUCST	Standard miscellaneous unit cost
SMXCST	Standard miscellaneous cost
SRQTY	Standard miscellaneous required quantity
SRUQTY	Standard miscellaneous required unit quantity

Enter actual quantity and actual cost at extended values. Both the current period and total-to-date fields for cost and quantity are updated with each miscellaneous charge transaction. At period end, all current period fields are zeroed out.

End-item scrap costing routines

End-item scrap is reported with the labor transaction in shop activity update. Just as the quantity worked on a labor transaction, the scrap quantity reported must be in relation to the end-item or finished item order quantity that the order was released to produce.

You can enter labor complete transactions with completion codes of 2 and no quantity worked. The system places the expected quantity for that operation in its Quantity Worked field, called the expected operation quantity. This expected operation quantity is based on the order quantity still open and the scrap quantity reported on this and previous operations in that order. After it has been estimated, you can report the scrap quantity on:

- This same labor-complete transaction.
- Another labor transaction

You can re-open the completed operation during Manufacturing Order file maintenance and close it with a special labor complete transaction that reports scrap quantity.

All shop activity update transactions, except scrap quantity cost, calculate a transaction cost as they are reported. Scrap quantity costs are included in the overall work-in-process cost reported by the PC&C Costing reports. The only scrap costs maintained in the open order data base are calculated by the shop activity update scheduling program and placed in the MOMAST record. This estimated order scrap cost is based on actual unit cost values and, as such, is reported on all PC&C cost totals sheets.

The accounting detail reports show the accumulated standard and actual unit scrap cost values with each Operation Detail record. The Detail Accounting report also prints the estimated scrap cost as each operation scrap quantity has been reported.

Both the system-generated order summary scrap costs and the reported operation scrap costs are calculated using the same routines. The system calculates both a standard and an actual total accumulated unit cost for each operation in an order. The accumulated unit costs are extended by the scrap quantity at each operation to produce a standard and actual cost at each of these operations. This dynamic recalculation of scrap cost occurs every time the order is rescheduled or reported.

The formula for estimated material unit costs is:

$ESMUC = AREQTY * (UMTLCST/order\ quantity)$ when $AREQTY = QTYPER * order\ quantity$ (rounded up to the nearest whole number)

$EAMUC = (ACTCST/ISSQTY) * AQTYPER$ when $AQTYPER = (AREQTY/order\ quantity)$

where:

ACTCST	Actual material issue cost—total to date
AQTYPER	Adjusted material issue quantity required per unit of finished item
AREQTY	Required material issue quantity
EAMUC	Estimated actual material unit cost
ISSQTY	Estimated standard material unit cost
QTYPER	Material issue quantity required per unit of finished item
UMTLCST	Unit standard material cost

The steps followed by the end-item scrap costing routine are:

- Step 1.** Retrieve the whole manufacturing order material detail.
- Step 2.** Load the operation-where-material-is-first-used array (standard and actual unit material costs and operation where-used value).
- Step 3.** Sort the operation-where-used array in operation sequence.
- Step 4.** Retrieve the first manufacturing order operation.
- Step 5.** Add material unit costs from the operation-where-used array to the current operation sequence number.
- Step 6.** Calculate standard unit operation cost using the time basis code and an order quantity of 1 and add the result to the standard material unit cost.
- Step 7.** Calculate the actual operation unit cost using quantity worked and scrap quantity and add the result to the actual material unit cost.
- Step 8.** Calculate standard and actual scrap costs using scrap quantity and the accumulated standard and actual unit costs.
- Step 9.** Retrieve the next operation.
- Step 10.** Repeat steps 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 until the last operation in order.
- Step 11.** Repeat step 5 and then accumulate the rest of the material unit costs in the operation-where-used array.
- Step 12.** Repeat steps 6, 7, and 8.

Twenty entries are possible for the material-where-used array. This represents up to 20 different operations in which material issued to one order can first be used. You can enter the operation-where-used value with the bill of material during EPDM or PDM's Product Structure file maintenance. You also can enter it when the material component is created during order release or manufacturing order file maintenance.

Scrap costing for SM transactions

When reporting scrap through PC&C shop activity, a SM (manufacturing order scrap) transaction is created for IM transaction history and the IM/General Ledger Interface, if you are tailored for these functions. Transaction costs are derived for the following:

- Labor and overhead transactions are costed at the standards at time of order release. For components, the unit costs from the ITEMBL or ITEMAS file are used. Labor and overhead standards are found in the MOROUT file. Standard unit hours are calculated from the reported scrap quantity. Actual time is not used to calculate scrap costs.
- Setup unit hours are calculated by dividing the standard setup labor hours by the order quantity. Setup unit hours are extended by the quantity scrapped. This value is extended by the standard setup rate for the operation.
- Component costs are included or excluded based on the operation-where-first-used field for the component. The unit cost for the component is retrieved from ITEMBL file based on the costing you selected during installation (standard, average, or last). If the unit cost cannot be retrieved from item balance or it is zero, the unit cost default is retrieved from the ITEMAS file for the component.

The system assumes that you have performed routing steps sequentially for the order or schedule. No provision exists for processing out of sequence. Costs are rolled up sequentially through the routing. Inactive operation (status 00) are excluded in the cost rollup. All other operations are included, including status arriving (OPSTC=10), waiting (OPSTC=20), running (OPSTC=30), and completed (OPSTC=40 or 50).

Effectivity routines

The Order Status Detail and Order Closeout Detail reports show one of the following values on each operation detail line:

- Time effectivity in production format
- Cost effectivity in accounting format

These values relate reported performance against standards for each operation. A value of 100% means that performance matches standards. A value greater than 100% means that actual values are greater than standard values. Actual values accumulate with each transaction reported against an operation. Standard values increase as quantity worked is reported against an operation.

The Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) shows the calculation of a work center's efficiency based on performance during the current manufacturing accounting period. The Order Closeout Routing file update averages individual routing operation time into the Routing file when manufacturing orders are being closed out. Exception analysis, however, can use the time and cost effectivity routines to print the Order Status—Accounting Detail and Summary reports (AMC31A and AMC31B) about manufacturing orders that may be experiencing performance reporting problems.

The following apply to both the time effectivity formula and the cost effectivity formula.

ACTD	Actual cost reported to date
AHRTD	Actual time reported to date
ASC	Adjusted standard operation costs
ASH	Adjusted standard operation time
ASOC	Adjusted standard labor overhead costs
ASRLC	Adjusted standard run labor costs
ASRLHR	Adjusted standard run labor time (TBC and QRTD)
ASRMHR	Adjusted standard run machine time (TBC and QRTD)
CEFF	Cost effectivity
EOP	Expected operation quantity
QRTD	Quantity reported—quarter to date
QSRTD	Quantity scrapped reported to date
QWRTD	Quantity worked reported to date
SSHRS	Standard setup time (machine and labor)
SSLC	Standard setup labor costs
TEFF	Time effectivity

The standard times are first calculated using the setup crew size, time basis code, and quantity reported (worked and scrapped). See “Order costing” for more information. The run labor, machine, and labor overhead rates according to the labor overhead cost code are used to calculate the adjusted standard labor and labor overhead costs.

Time effectivity formula

The time effectivity formula is:

$TEFF = AHRTD * (100/ASH)$ when $ASH = SSHRS + ASRLHR + ASRMHR$ (run hours are adjusted by time basis code and QRTD) and $QRTD = QWRTD + QSRTD$

Cost effectivity formula

The cost effectivity formula is:

$CEFF = ACTD * (100/ASC)$ when $ASC = SSLC + (ASRLC + ASOC) * 100$

Work list priority routines

Four work list priority routines can be selected both in the PC&C questionnaire and when you run work list generation.

- Priority by order due date
- Priority by slack time per operation
- Priority by critical ratio
- Priority by operation due date (backward scheduling environment only)

You can change the priority you use each time you request work lists in work list generation. Work list generation processes every open manufacturing order in the manufacturing order data base to prioritize the orders, reschedule the orders, and optionally, print the Work List Generation reports:

- Order Status—Production Summary report (Critical Orders List)
- Work List by Work Center
- Work List by Department
- Work List by Foreman
- Work Center Analysis report

As the orders are being prioritized, the critical ratio of each order is maintained in the MOMAST records. The Critical Orders list can read these new critical ratios as a limit and can print the orders in the order of their new priority values, which may or may not be critical ratios. The Work List reports and the Work Center Analysis report use the Work List Operations Work file (WRKOPS). To review the current work center load status, run work list generation after the following:

- Order release
- Manufacturing order file maintenance
- Shop activity update
- Order closeout

The manufacturing order operations are extracted to WRKOPS with the current order status information and the new priority value. WRKOPS is then sorted in the different sequences necessary for the reports.

Three types of records are copied to WRKOPS:

- Completed operations with non-zero values in their current period fields
- Open operations with operation start dates that occur within the work list horizon for a particular order
- Open operations with operation start dates that occur within the work list horizon for a particular order but are not to be included in the work center queue analysis routines (work list only operations)

The open operations (types 2 and 3) are processed by the Work List report programs and Work Center inquiry. Only the type 2 open operations are processed by the Work Center Analysis report program for queue analysis. Completed operations (type 1) are processed by the Work Center Analysis report program in the output analysis routines. Output analysis also includes open operations (type 2) with current period values.

All open operations with activity reported (operation status 20 and 30) are accepted for work list reporting. Status 10 operations are only accepted if they are scheduled to start before the work list horizon. Open operations being worked on are included in work center queue analysis. Status 10 operations are not included in queue analysis unless the PC&C install option for the move transaction specifies that the move transaction is to a location or does not occur. Status 10 operations that occur in an order right after the last completed operation are included in queue analysis as type 2 records. They are processed by the Work List reports and query programs, regardless of the work list horizon.

The Work List report or Work Center Status inquiry presents the work center work load in relation to what is:

- Being worked (operation status 30)
- At the work center (operation status 20)
- Due to arrive within the work list horizon (operation status 10)

If you decide not to use the move transaction, the first active operation (operation status 10) for orders that have not yet started (order status 10) will be ARRIVING ORDER-NOT YET READY. After the order has been started by the reporting material picked (order status 40), the first operation will be WAITING ORDER-READY FOR WORK. If you decide not to use the move transaction, any status 10 following a completed operation (operation status 40) will be WAITING ORDER -READY FOR WORK at the work center. See the PC&C Questionnaire for more information. For operations with the same status, the work list priority serves as a management recommendation to help you choose one order over another.

The sequence of the production facility status inquiry is priority value within operation status within work center. The production facility status inquiry reads the manufacturing order data base to provide online information.

Priority formula

The priority by order due date formula is:

$$\text{PRIOR} = \text{ODD}$$

The priority by slack time operation formula is:

$$\text{PRIOR} = ((\text{OQUETM} + \text{ODD}) - \text{SCDO})/\text{NOOPS} - \text{NCOPS} - \text{NIOPS}$$

The priority by critical ratio formula is:

$$\text{PRIOR} = (\text{ODD} - \text{MCSD})/\text{WRKREM}$$

The priority by operation due date formula is:

$$\text{PRIOR} = \text{OPDD}$$

where:

MCSD	The scheduling start date. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When backwards scheduling is selected, MCSD is the run date. • When forward scheduling is selected, MCSD for orders that have not started is the later either the run date or the planned order start date. • For orders that have started, the MCSD is the run date.
NCOPS	Total number of completed operations (40 and 50)
NIOPS	Total number of inactive operations (00)
NOOPS	Total number of operations in order
ODD	Order due date
OPDD	Due date of next operation to be completed
OQUETM	Sum of standard operation queue time in order (operation 10 and 20 status only)

PRIOR	Priority value
SCDO	Scheduled completion date for the order
WRKREM	The total standard operation time (in days) remaining on the open operations in an order (includes queue and move time remaining)

The critical ratio is expressed as zero whenever the routine results in a negative value. Slack time per operation may be expressed as a negative value.

Work center analysis routines

The Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) prints two lines of information whenever there are either open operations for queue analysis or operations with current period nonzero values for output analysis. In order closeout, open operations within the order being closed out are treated as completed operations. Only in order closeout can you optionally update the new output analysis averages back into the Work Center Master file.

- The first line of the Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) expresses queue, or input, and output analysis in hours for the current period. The high and low norm queue ranges are in hours and are based on the old average queue in hours.
- The second line of the report for each work center expresses certain values as days for the current period. The high and low norm queue range is expressed in days and is based on the standard queue in days.

These values are calculated for each operation as they are copied to the WRKOPS file. Work center analysis totals them by work center.

- Current queue is the total of standard hours remaining on all open operations accepted for queue analysis by the system. This includes all status 30 and 20 operations plus the first status 10 operation in an order after the last completed operation when the system does not move to the next operation transactions.
- Standard output is the amount of standard hours calculated from the operation unit standard time fields using the:
 - Time basis code
 - Prime load code
 - Quantity worked on the operation in the current period
- The actual output is the sum of the time reported in an operation for the current period based on the prime load code.

These values can be specified in the PC&C questionnaire during application tailoring and changed as run-time options during work list generation and order closeout.

- Alpha (averaging) factors
- Queue range
- Tracking signal trip
- Days in period

Work center capacity is calculated from the shift length and capacity values stored in the Production Facility file. If the planned capacity factors stored in the work center record are zero, a default of 8 hours a day is used.

Formulas

The following apply to all formulas:

AALPHA	Actual output alpha factor
AOUT	Actual output
CURQUEUE	Current queue
DAYS	Days in period
EALPHA	Efficiency alpha factor
HNORM	High norm limit check for current queue (hours)
LNORM	Low norm limit check for current queue (hours)
NAAOUT	New average actual output
NAEFF	New average efficiency
NAQUE	New average current queue
NASOUT	New average standard output
NMAD	New mean absolute deviation
NTRACK	New tracking signal
OAAOUT	Old average actual output
OAEFF	Old average efficiency
OAQUE	Old average current queue
OASOUT	Old average standard output
OMAD	Old mean absolute deviation
OTRACK	Old tracking signal (straight sum of errors)
QALPHA	Queue alpha factor
QRANGE	Queue range
SALPHA	Standard output alpha factor
SIGNAL	Tracking signal trip limit check value
SOUT	Standard output
TRIP	Tracking signal trip
UTIL	Utilization
WCAP	Work center capacity (hours in day)

The queue analysis formulas are:

$$\text{NAQUE} = (\text{CURQUEUE} * \text{QALPHA}) + (\text{OAQUE} * (1 - \text{QALPHA}))$$

$$\text{NMAD} = ((\text{CURQUEUE} - \text{NAQUE}) * \text{QALPHA}) + (\text{OMAD} * (1 - \text{QALPHA}))$$

$$\text{NTRACK} = \text{OTRACK} + (\text{CURQUEUE} - \text{OAQUE})$$

$$\text{SIGNAL} - \text{TRIP} * \text{NMAD}$$

$$\text{HNORM} - \text{NAQUE} + (\text{NMAD} * \text{QRANGE})$$

$$\text{LNORM} - \text{NAQUE} - (\text{NMAD} * \text{QRANGE})$$

Note: If NTRACK is greater than SIGNAL, a warning message prints.

The output analysis formulas are:

$$\text{NASOUT} = (\text{SOUT} * \text{SALPHA}) + (\text{OASOUT} * (1 - \text{SALPHA}))$$

$$\text{NAAOUT} = (\text{AOUT} * \text{AALPHA}) + (\text{OAAOUT} * (1 - \text{AALPHA}))$$

$$\text{NAEFF} = (\text{SOUT}/\text{AOUT}) * \text{EALPHA} + (\text{OAEFF} * (1 - \text{EALPHA}))$$

$$\text{UTIL} = \text{AOUT}/(\text{WCAP} * \text{DAYS})$$

Routing file update routines

The Routing File Update program runs during order closeout. This optional program updates the total-to-date reported actual times for completed operations back into the Routing file. The Routing record with the same operation sequence number as the order operation within the routing detail for the finished item of the order is updated. When a Routing record is not found, the operation is bypassed. These current hours fields are averaged using the same alpha factor:

- Setup labor
- Run labor
- Run machine

The following are adjusted to unit values using the time basis code, the quantity worked, and the quantity scrapped on the operation:

- Actual run labor hours
- Actual run machine hours
- Actual run labor costs

The routing standard time fields are used when an operation is made from a standard routing. The routing current time fields are averaged when you run routing file update in order closeout. The Routing file update formulas are:

$$\text{NCSLHR} = (\text{ASLHR} * \text{CALPHA}) + (\text{OCSLHR} * (1 - \text{CALPHA}))$$

$$\text{NCRLHU} = (\text{ARLHU} * \text{CALPHA}) + (\text{OCRLHU} * (1 - \text{CALPHA}))$$

$$\text{NCRMHU} = (\text{ARMHU} * \text{CALPHA}) + (\text{OCRMHU} * (1 - \text{CALPHA}))$$

$$\text{NAVGYL} = (\text{AYIELD} * \text{CALPHA}) + (\text{OAVGYL} * (1 - \text{CALPHA}))$$

where:

ARLCU	Actual run labor costs per unit—total to date
ARLHU	Actual run labor hours per unit—total to date
ARMHU	Actual run machine hours per unit—total to date
ASLHR	Actual setup labor hours—total to date
AYIELD	Actual yield
CALPHA	Current time fields update alpha factor
NAVGYL	New average yield
NCRLHU	New current run labor hours per unit
NCRMHU	New current run machine hours per unit
NCSLHR	New current setup labor hours
OAVGYL	Old average yield
OCRLHU	Old current run labor hours per unit
OCRMHU	Old current run machine hours per unit
OCSLHR	Old current setup labor hours

Reference number

The multi-order reference number is an alphanumeric field you can use to group manufacturing orders for both summary and detail reports. You can enter any value when a manufacturing order is created in IM's order release or during MOMAST file maintenance. You can print summary and detail reports for groups of orders with the same reference number. You can print subtotals of the work-in-process costs for all orders with the same reference number. A similar function exists for the customer order job number.

Chapter 3. Inquiry

An inquiry is a request for information to be shown on the display. When you select option 1 on the Production Control and Costing Main Menu (AMCM00), the Inquiry menu (AMCM10) appears. This menu has four options to allow you to review information about production facilities and manufacturing orders.

Use the options on the Inquiry menu to see the following application information.

Option 1. Production Facility Status (AMCM10)	3-2
Option 2. Order Status— Production (AMCM10).....	3-9
Option 3. Order Status—Accounting (AMCM10).....	3-40
Option 4. Production Facility (AMCM10)	3-55

```

AMCM10                Production Control and Costing                *****
                        Inquiry
Type option or command; press Enter.

    1. Production Facility Status
    2. Order Status - Production
    3. Order Status - Accounting
    4. Production Facility

==> _____
F3=Exit      F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F10=Actions
F11=Job status  F12=Return  F22=Messages

```

Option 1. Production Facility Status. Use this option to see the open operations for individual production facilities.

Option 2. Order Status - Production. Use this option to see the production data associated with a specific order.

Option 3. Order Status - Accounting. Use this option to see the accounting data associated with a specific order.

Option 4. Production Facility. Use this option to see information about your production facilities.

You can make inquiries from this menu or from the Group Job menu. Some inquiry options may not be available to you if your company has tailored the standard Group Job menu.

Option 1. Production Facility Status (AMCM10)

This option shows the open operations for individual production facilities. This inquiry reflects the current status of the manufacturing open operations.

Reported labor operations (status of 30) are shown first because they represent actual work-in-process. Movement of material operations (status of 20) is shown next because these operations are currently in the work center's queue. Just released operations (status of 10) are shown last.

What information you need: The production facility ID.

What reports are printed: None.

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to do a Production Facility Status inquiry are listed below each display.

AMC010—Production Facility Status (Select)

Use this display to specify the site and the production facilities that you want to view for status and work load information.

This display appears when you select option 1 from the PC&C Inquiry menu (AMCM10) or option 2 from the PM&C Inquiry menu (AMJM10).

This display allows you to specify the production facilities you want to view for status and work load information. If EPDM is activated, you also can specify the site to use. You can request to view a single production facility, all production facilities in a specified department, or all production facilities assigned to a specified foreman. If you use date limits, then only those operations that are scheduled to be completed before the due date you entered are shown.

```
DATE **/**/**          PRODUCTION FACILITY STATUS      SELECT      AMC010  **
SITE . . . . . aA3
PRODUCTION FACILITY . . . . . aaaA5
DUE DATE LIMIT . . . . . nnnnnn
INCLUDE INACTIVE
AND COMPLETED OPERATIONS . . A

F24 END OF JOB
```

What to do

- To look at the production facility status, type in the information requested at the top of the display and press **Enter**. Type ? in the **Production Facility** field to see a list of work centers by foreman or by department so you can select and view information for those work centers. Go to display AMC011.
- To end the session, use **F24**. The Inquiry menu appears again.

Function keys

F24 END OF JOB ends the inquiry and causes the Inquiry menu to appear again.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

[Contents](#)

[Index](#)

SITE [?]. Type in a site to use if EPDM is activated. Simulation sites are not allowed. If you put a question mark in this field, you can see a display where you can select and view the available sites.

PRODUCTION FACILITY [?]. Type in a production facility ID to review the work load of that particular production facility. If you put a question mark in this field, you can request a list of work centers by foreman or by department. You can then select and view the work centers individually.

DUE DATE LIMIT (DUEDT). Type in a due date limit if you want to see only those operations that are scheduled to be completed before that date. If you want all operations shown, regardless of scheduled completion date, leave this field blank. The default is blank.

INCLUDE INACTIVE AND COMPLETED OPERATIONS <Y/N> (INCALL). Type in Y to include inactive and completed operations. Accept the default of N to exclude those operations.

AMC011—Production Facility Status—Priority by Operation Due Date

Use this display to review the detail work load for a production facility. The orders appear in priority sequence, from highest to lowest, within three categories: running orders, waiting orders, and arriving orders.

This display appears when you enter a specific production facility ID on the Production Facility Status (Select) display (AMC010).

```

DATE **/**/**                PRODUCTION FACILITY STATUS    INQUIRY    AMC011
SITE ***                    PRIORITY BY OPERATION DUE DATE
PRODUCTION FACILITY ***** DUE DATE LIMIT **/**/** FOREMAN *** DEPARTMENT *****
INCLUDE INACTIVE AND COMPLETED OPERATIONS *

ORDER   OPER   ST  M  PRIORITY  M  QUANTITY  REMAINING TIME
*****  ****  ** *  *****  *  *****.***  SETUP    RUN
*****  ****  ** *  *****  *  *****.***  *****.*** *****.*** HRS
TOOL *****  QUANTITY PREV IN *****.*** OP PRV  *****.*** *****.***
QUANTITY SCRAPPED *****.***          OP MS  FAC
ITEM *****  QUANTITY MOVED IN *****.***  NXT  **** * *****
*****  *****  *****  *****  *****  CUR  **** * *****
*****  *****  *****  *****  *****  PRV  **** * *****

+
REM. QUEUE HRS  SETUP *****.*** RUN *****.***  USE ROLL UP/DOWN
ARRIVING HOURS  SETUP *****.*** RUN *****.***  F05 SUMMARY/DETAIL
F19 RETURN TO SELECT
F24 END OF JOB
    
```

What to do

- To look at the open operations information for another production facility and operation, use **F19**. Go to display AMC010.
- To end the session, use **F24**. The Inquiry menu appears again.

Function keys

F05 SUMMARY/DETAIL causes the display to toggle between Summary and Detail information.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Production Facility Status (Select) display (AMC010) to appear again.

F24 END OF JOB ends this inquiry and causes the Inquiry menu to appear again.

This display shows the detail work load for a production facility. The orders appear in priority sequence, from highest to lowest, within three categories:

- Running orders are those orders that show activity reported at this production facility. The operation status for these orders is 30.
- Waiting orders are those orders that have arrived at the production facility, are available to be worked on, but show no activity reported yet. The operation status for these orders is 10 or 20 depending on whether you are using the operation move transaction.

If you use **MOVE TO OPERATION** transactions, waiting orders are those for which an explicit move to this operation has been recorded. These orders have an operation status of 20. If you use **MOVE TO NEXT WORK CENTER** transactions, or if you do not use move transactions, the waiting orders are those that have been reported complete at the previous operation. The system assumes they have been moved and their operation status is 10.

- Arriving orders are those orders that are scheduled to arrive at this production facility according to this order's routing.

The second line of the display title shows the priority that the orders are sequenced in and may read one of the following:

PRIORITY BY CRITICAL RATIO
PRIORITY BY OPERATION DUE DATE
PRIORITY BY ORDER DUE DATE
PRIORITY BY SLACK TIME PER OPERATION

This priority is the one that was selected the last time Work List Generation was run.

Fields

SITE (STID). The site you selected to use if EPDM is activated.

PRODUCTION FACILITY (WKCTR). The production facility for the work load that is shown. This field is highlighted if you entered a specific production facility ID on the Production Facility Status (Inquiry) display (AMC010).

DUE DATE LIMIT (DUEDT). The due date limit, if any, that you selected.

FOREMAN (FRMAN). The foreman to whom this production facility is assigned. This field is highlighted if you selected production facilities by foreman.

DEPARTMENT (DPTNO). The department to which the production facility is assigned. This field is highlighted if you selected production facilities by department.

INCLUDE INACTIVE AND COMPLETED OPERATIONS (INCALL). The include option that you selected.

ORDER (ORDNO). The order number for the operation shown for the production facility.

TOOL (TOOLS). The tool for this operation.

ITEM (ITNBR). The item number and description for the order shown.

OPER (OPSEQ). The operation number of the job that is to be done at this production facility.

ST (OPSTC). The status of this operation.

- 00** Inactive, not used on order
- 10** Active
- 20** A move to transaction has occurred
- 30** Activity has been reported
- 40** Operation complete
- 50** Move complete.

PRIORITY M (MPROR). An entry in this field indicates that a management priority is assigned to this order. This code can be any letter or number and, if given, overrides the normal priority calculation.

PRIORITY VALUE (PRVAL). The system-determined priority of the operation. (This is the priority described on the second line of the display).

MS (Milestone) (MLSTN). This field identifies the type of a sub-operation if it belongs to a milestone group.

First sub-operation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last sub-operation:

- S** A sub-operation that is between the first and last sub-operations

Last sub-operation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

QUANTITY CURRENT OP. The quantity reported completed to date at this production facility. Appears only for running operations.

QUANTITY PREV IN. The quantity reported complete at the first active operation prior to this operation. If this is the first operation, this field is the expected quantity (based on the order quantity minus splits) factored by any standard operation yield in prior operations.

QUANTITY SCRAPPED. The quantity reported scrapped at this production facility. Appears only for running operations.

QUANTITY MOVED IN. The actual quantity moved to this operation. Appears below the previous operation completed quantity only if you are using the MOVE TO OPERATION transaction.

REMAINING TIME SETUP. The remaining setup time for this operation.

REMAINING TIME RUN. The remaining run time for this operation.

OP PRV. The remaining hours for setup and run times for this operation are highlighted on the first line. If the primary order is an arriving order, the second line shows the remaining setup and run times for the previous operation.

At the end of all listed sequences, a total of each column is shown.

NXT OP MS FAC. The operation number, milestone, and production facility for the next operation.

CUR OP MS FAC. The operation number, milestone, and production facility for the current operation.

PRV OP MS FAC. The operation number, milestone, and production facility for the previous operation.

REM. QUEUE HRS SETUP. The remaining hours for setup times for operations in queue for this facility.

REM. QUEUE HRS RUN. The remaining hours run times for operations in queue for this facility.

Note: The remaining queue hours setup and run include all status 30 operations and all operations that are considered to be waiting by the scheduler. This includes status 10 operations that have an implied move because the system is tailored by no-moves and processing not in sequence.

ARRIVING HOURS SETUP. The remaining hours for setup times for operations arriving at this facility.

ARRIVING HOURS RUN. The remaining hours for run times for operations arriving at this facility.

Option 2. Order Status— Production (AMCM10)

This option shows the summary and data records for a manufacturing order in production format. The detail records that appear show standard and actual (or transaction) information about quantities and times. You can enter a different order number on any of the displays to see information about a different order.

What information you need: The order number for each order you want to see.

What reports are printed: None.

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to do an Order Status—Production inquiry are listed below each display.

AMC021—Order Status—Production—Summary (Inquiry)

Use this display to review summary information for a current manufacturing order.

This display appears when you enter an order number on display (AMC020).

This display contains summary information for the order number specified. Eight function keys are provided for reviewing detail information. You can also type in a different order number and then use the function keys to see information about that different order.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER STATUS - PRODUCTION          INQUIRY  AMC021  **
                        SUMMARY
ORDER NUMBER          aaaaaA7          OPERATION RECORDS      ***
ITEM NUMBER           *****          OPERATIONS COMPLETE   ***
WAREHOUSE NO         ***              OPERATIONS NOT STARTED ***
DESCRIPTION           *****          ORDER RESCHEDULE CODE *
JOB NUMBER            *****
DEPARTMENT           ****              ----- CURRENT -----
PLANNER              *****          OPERATION          ****          UNIT          *****
MULTI-ORD REF        *****          MILESTONE          *          STD          *****
STATUS CODE          **              FACILITY           *****
HOURS REMAINING     *****          WORK AREA          *****          TOTAL ACT      *****
CRITICAL RATIO      **.*          QUANTITY           *****          RECEIPTS       *****
DAYS OFF SCHED      ***
OVERLAPPED OPS      *          ----- QUANTITY -----
* THIS IS A SPLIT ORDER *          ORDER             *****
----- DATES -----          IN QTY            *****
START               **/**/**          IN SPLIT          *****
ACTUAL START        **/**/**          SCRAPPED          *****
LAST TRANS          **/**/**          DEVIATION         *****
DUE                 **/**/**          OPEN              *****
CALC START          **/**/**          COMPLETED        *****
LAST SCHED          **/**/**
F05 MATERIAL
F06 MISC CHARGES
F08 OP QUANTITIES
F09 OP DATES
F10 OP STANDARDS
F11 OP HOURS TO DATE
F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS
F14 SOURCE OF DEMAND
F19 RETURN TO SELECT
F24 END OF JOB

```

What to do

To look at different orders, type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and press **Enter**. You can type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and use a function key to look at the other displays for a different order. Then do one of the following:

- To look at the material information, use **F05**. Go to display AMC022.
- To look at the miscellaneous charges information, use **F06**. Go to display AMC023.
- To look at the operation quantities information, use **F08**. Go to display AMC024.
- To look at the operation dates information, use **F09**. Go to display AMC025.
- To look at the operation standards information, use **F10**. Go to display AMC026.
- To look at the operation hours to date information, use **F11**. Go to display AMC027.
- To look at the operation descriptions information, use **F12**. Go to display AMC028.
- To look at the source of demand information, use **F14**. Go to display AMM771.
- To select another order, use **F19**. Go to display AMC020.

- To end the session, use **F24**. Go to the Inquiry menu.

Function keys

F05 MATERIAL causes the Order Status - Production — Material (Inquiry) display (AMC022) to appear.

F06 MISC CHARGES causes the Order Status - Production — Miscellaneous Charges (Inquiry) display (AMC023) to appear.

F08 OP QUANTITIES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Quantities (Inquiry) display (AMC024) to appear.

F09 OP DATES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Dates (Inquiry) display (AMC025) to appear.

F10 OP STANDARDS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Standards (Inquiry) display (AMC026) to appear.

F11 OP HOURS TO DATE causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Hours to Date (Inquiry) display (AMC027) to appear.

F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Descriptions (Inquiry) display (AMC028) to appear.

F14 SOURCE OF DEMAND causes the Source of Demand display (AMM771) to appear, if MRP is installed and interfacing and at least one warehouse has maximum demand sources greater than zero.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Order Status - Production (Select) display (AMC020) to appear again.

F24 END OF JOB causes the Inquiry menu to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) [?]. Control number used in the open order data base to identify a manufacturing order. To review information for a different manufacturing order, type in the number of that order and press **Enter**.

ITEM NUMBER (FITEM). Control number used to identify the finished item.

OPERATION RECORDS (NOOPS). Number of operation detail records for this manufacturing order.

OPERATIONS COMPLETE (NCOPS). Number of operations for this manufacturing order with an operation status code of 40 or 50.

WAREHOUSE NO (FITWH). Warehouse number where the finished item is to be stored.

OPERATIONS NOT STARTED (OPSNS). Number of operations for this manufacturing order with an operation status code of 10.

DESCRIPTION (FDESC). Description of the S-Number if the order is for an item with an S-Number, otherwise, the finished item description appears.

Note: If the manufactured order is for an item with features and options, this field will display the word S-number, along with the S-number, instead of the item description.

ORDER RESCHEDULE CODE (ORRC). Code used to indicate whether or not an individual manufacturing order or purchase order line item can be rescheduled automatically by the system.

- 0** Default to item reschedule code. This is the default.
- 1** Cannot be rescheduled automatically
- 2** Can be scheduled out
- 3** Can be scheduled in
- 4** Can be scheduled both out and in

JOB NUMBER (JOBNO). Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

DEPARTMENT (DPTNO). Department number for the finished item.

PLANNER (PLANN). A code to identify the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy for the finished item.

MULTI-ORD REF (REFNO). Number assigned by your company to relate an order to other orders.

STATUS CODE (OSTAT). Current order status code.

- 10** Released, but no activity reported.
- 40** Order started, material, outside operations, labor, machine, or miscellaneous charges transaction processed.
- 45** IM receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges).
- 50** PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete.
- 55** Order complete; includes all material, outside operations labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges.
- 99** Order canceled; no activity has been reported.

HOURS REMAINING (HRREM). The total remaining elapsed standard work hours (calculation based on the prime load code) for all operations.

CURRENT OPERATION (OPCUR). If the order is not being worked on in a milestone group, this field shows the current operation sequence number. If the order is being worked on in a milestone group, this field shows the milestone operation for the group where status is reported.

CURRENT WORK AREA (WCCUR). The location or work center reported in the last move transaction.

CURRENT MILESTONE (CURMS). If the order is being worked on in a milestone group, this field shows the milestone group type; otherwise, it is blank.

J Job shop type of milestone group
F Flow shop type of milestone group

CRITICAL RATIO (RATIO). Time available divided by normal time required to complete the order. A measure of the relative priority of orders. An order that is behind schedule has a small critical ratio value (<1.00), and an order that is ahead of schedule has a large critical ratio value (>1.00).

CURRENT FACILITY (WCCUR). Actual production facility for the current operation.

DAYS OFF SCHED (DOSCH). This field shows the difference between the order due date and the calculated order completion date. If CRP is installed and interfacing, the computer uses the days off schedule to arrive at backward scheduled dates for each operation.

OVERLAPPED OPS (OVLAP). This field indicates if multiple operations have been or are being done at the same time.

CURRENT QUANTITY (QCCUR). Quantity completed on the current operation. A negative number means the order is behind schedule.

UNIT COST (CSTPC). The unit cost of the finished item used by inventory accounting at the time the order was released.

STD COST. The unit cost of the finished item used by inventory accounting at the time the order was released (CSTPC) extended by the base order quantity.

Total actual costs reported to date are the sum of these fields:

SETUP (SETCO). Setup labor cost
LABOR (LABCO). Run labor cost
OVERHEAD (OVHCO). Overhead cost (includes machine cost)
MATL & PUR (ISSCO). Material plus outside operation cost
MISCELLANEOUS (MISCO). *Miscellaneous charge cost*

TOTAL ACT. (SETCO + LABCO + OVHCO + ISSCO + MISCO).

RECEIPTS (RECCO). Total transaction amounts for stock received into inventory from this order.

DIFFERENCE. Difference between receipts and total actual costs.

Key dates for the order appear in these fields:

START (SSTDT). Planned start date.

ACTUAL START (ASTDT). Actual start date.

LAST TRANS (LATDT). Date of last transaction or file maintenance.

DUE (ODUPT). Order due date entered at the time of order release.

CALC CMLPT (OCODT). Expected date of order completion, as calculated by the scheduling routine. For completed orders (status 55), this is the actual date of completion.

Note: If you chose backward scheduling during application tailoring, the field **CALC START (OCODTD)**, the date calculated to start, appears instead of the **CALC CMLPT** field.

LAST SCHED (DLTSC). Date last scheduled. This date is the reference point from which the **DAYS OFF SCHEDULE** is calculated. This field is updated every time the scheduling and work list generation routines are selected

Order quantity data is presented in these fields:

ORDER (ORQTY). The original quantity ordered.

IN QTY. The order quantity factored by standard yield loss. This is the quantity that must be started to produce the order quantity.

IN SPLIT (QTSPL). The total quantity in split orders.

SCRAPPED (QTSCP). The total quantity scrapped on this order.

DEVIATION (QTDEV). An adjustment to the original order quantity.

OPEN. The remaining quantity yet to be received into stock on the order ($ORQTY + QTDEV - QTSPL - QTSCP - QTYRC$). If yield is applied to the order, then actual scrap is not subtracted from the order quantity until it exceeds the planned order scrap.

COMPLETED (QTYRC). The total quantity of receipt-to-stock transactions from this order.

AMC022—Order Status—Production—Material (Inquiry)

Use this display to review manufacturing order detail production information.

This display appears when you use **F05 MATERIAL** on display AMC021, AMC023, AMC024, AMC025, AMC026, AMC027, or AMC028.

Display AMC022 contains component material details for the order number entered on display AMC020. Five lines of component detail appear at a time. Use the function keys to see more information about your order. You can also type in a different order number and then use the function keys to see information about that different order.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER STATUS - PRODUCTION          INQUIRY   AMC022  **
                        MATERIAL
                        QTY *****.***
ORDER NUMBER  aaaaaA7  ITEM ***** SPLIT *****.*** AT ****
                  * * * C O M P O N E N T S * * *
ITEM NUMBER   COMPONENT ITEM DESCRIPTION  STD QTY  DATE REQ  OP NO
              WH   USEQ   UM  FS  BF  SCRAP QTY  ACT QTY  LAST ISS  FAC
*****
***   ****   **   *   * *****.*** *****.*** **/**/** *****
*****
***   ****   **   *   * *****.*** *****.*** **/**/** *****
***   ****   **   *   * *****.*** *****.*** **/**/** *****
+

FIND COMPONENT aaaaaaaaaA15  USE ROLL UP/DOWN          F09 OP DATES
                                F06 MISC CHARGES        F10 OP STANDARDS
                                F07 SUMMARY              F11 OP HOURS TO DATE
                                F08 OP QUANTITIES        F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS
                                                                F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                                                                F24 END OF JOB

```

What to do

To look at different orders, type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and press **Enter**. You can also type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and use a function key to look at the other displays for a different order. Then do one of the following:

- To look at the miscellaneous charges information, use **F06**. Go to display AMC023.
- To look at the summary information again, use **F07**. Go to display AMC021.
- To look at the operation quantities information, use **F08**. Go to display AMC024.
- To look at the operation dates information, use **F09**. Go to display AMC025.
- To look at the operation standards information, use **F10**. Go to display AMC026.
- To look at the operation hours to date information, use **F11**. Go to display AMC027.
- To look at the operation descriptions information, use **F12**. Go to display AMC028.
- To select another order, use **F19**. Go to display AMC020.

- To end the session, use **F24**. Go to the Inquiry menu.

Function keys

F06 MISC CHARGES causes the Order Status - Production — Miscellaneous Charges (Inquiry) display (AMC023) to appear.

F07 SUMMARY causes the Order Status - Production — (Summary) display (AMC021) to appear.

F08 OP QUANTITIES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Quantities (Inquiry) display (AMC024) to appear.

F09 OP DATES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Dates (Inquiry) display (AMC025) to appear.

F10 OP STANDARDS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Standards (Inquiry) display (AMC026) to appear.

F11 OP HOURS TO DATE causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Hours to Date (Inquiry) display (AMC027) to appear.

F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Descriptions (Inquiry) display (AMC028) to appear.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Order Status - Production (Select) display (AMC020) to appear again.

F24 END OF JOB causes the Inquiry menu to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

QTY. The original order quantity plus any deviation.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) [?]. Control number used in the open order data base to identify a manufacturing order. To review information for a different manufacturing order, type in the number of that order.

SPLIT. The quantity that has been split from the order. This appears only if the order has been split.

AT. Number of the operation where the split occurred.

ITEM NUMBER (CITEM). Control number maintained in the Item Master file (Inventory Management application) to identify the individual component required to complete the order.

COMPONENT ITEM DESCRIPTION (CDESC). A description of the individual component.

STD QTY (QTREQ). Expected issue quantity for the component. It is the original order quantity plus any deviation, factored by yield through the operation where used.

DATE REQ (Date Required) (REQDT). Date component is required for the order. This may be the date that was manually entered during order release or allocation maintenance. If no date was entered and if the component has no lead time offset in the product structure, this is the scheduled start date. If no date was entered and if the component has a lead time offset in the product structure, this date is the order due date, less the component lead time offset from the product structure file.

OP NO (Operation Number) (OPSEQ). The sequence number of the operation where used.

WH (Warehouse) (CITWH). Warehouse number for the component.

USEQ (User Sequence) (USRSQ). The user sequence number of this component. It appears below the description.

U/M (UNMSR). Standard measure for issuing components (or parts) from stock.

FS (Floor stock). The floor stock code for the component.

Blank The component is not a floor stock item.

C The component is an controlled floor stock item.

U The component is an uncontrolled floor stock item.

BF (Backflush). A code that indicates how component backflushing is to be done:

1 Use the adjusted quantity per to backflush.

2 Use the standard quantity per to backflush.

SCRAP QTY (QTYNG). Total quantity reported in component scrap transactions.

ACT QTY (Actual Quantity) (ISQTY). Actual quantity issued for the component to date.

LAST ISS (LISDT). Date on which the component was last issued from stock.

FAC (Facility) (WKCTR). The production facility of the operation where used.

FIND COMPONENT (OPTC). If you enter a component item number here and press **Enter**, the application shows the component list, starting at the one you specify.

AMC023—Order Status — Production — Miscellaneous Charges (Inquiry)

Use this display to review manufacturing order miscellaneous detail production information.

This display appears when you use **F06 MISC CHARGES** on display AMC021, AMC022, AMC024, AMC025, AMC026, AMC027, or AMC028.

Display AMC023 contains miscellaneous charge details for the order number entered on display AMC020. Five lines of miscellaneous charge detail appear at a time. Use the function keys to see more information about your order. You can also type in a different order number and then use the function keys to see information about that different order.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER STATUS - PRODUCTION          INQUIRY  AMC023  **
                        MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES

ORDER NUMBER  aaaaaa7  ITEM *****
NUMBER/      STD QTY          STD COST          DATE OF
DESCRIPTION  ACT QTY          ACT COST          LAST TRANS
*****      *****      *****      **/**/**
*****      *****      *****      **/**/**
*****      *****      *****      **/**/**
*****      *****      *****      **/**/**
*****      *****      *****      **/**/**
+

FIND NUMBER  aaaaaaaaaaA15  USE ROLL UP/DOWN          F09 OP DATES
                                F05 MATERIAL              F10 OP STANDARDS
                                F07 SUMMARY                F11 OP HOURS TO DATE
                                F08 OP QUANTITIES           F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS
                                F19 RETURN TO SELECT         F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                                F24 END OF JOB               F24 END OF JOB
    
```

What to do

To look at different orders, type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and press **Enter**. You can also type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and use a function key to look at the other displays for a different order. Then do one of the following:

- To look at the material information, use **F05**. Go to display AMC022.
- To look at the summary information again, use **F07**. Go to display AMC021.
- To look at the operation quantities information, use **F08**. Go to display AMC024.
- To look at the operation dates information, use **F09**. Go to display AMC025.
- To look at the operation standards information, use **F10**. Go to display AMC026.
- To look at the operation hours to date information, use **F11**. Go to display AMC027.

- To look at the operation descriptions information, use **F12**. Go to display AMC028.
- To select another order, use **F19**. Go to display AMC020.
- To end the session, use **F24**. Go to the Inquiry menu.

Function keys

F05 MATERIAL causes the Order Status - Production — Material (Inquiry) display (AMC022) to appear.

F07 SUMMARY causes the Order Status - Production — Summary (Inquiry) display (AMC021) to appear.

F08 OP QUANTITIES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Quantities (Inquiry) display (AMC024) to appear.

F09 OP DATES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Dates (Inquiry) display (AMC025) to appear.

F10 OP STANDARDS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Standards (Inquiry) display (AMC026) to appear.

F11 OP HOURS TO DATE causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Hours to Date (Inquiry) display (AMC027) to appear.

F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Descriptions (Inquiry) display (AMC028) to appear.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Order Status - Production (Select) display (AMC020) to appear again.

F24 END OF JOB causes the Inquiry menu to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) . Control number used in the open order data base to identify a manufacturing order. To review information for a different manufacturing order, type in the number of that order.

ITEM (FITEM). Number of the item being produced on this order.

STD QTY (Standard Quantity) (MSQTY). Total standard miscellaneous quantity required for the order. This is the total quantity, if given, or the percent quantity, extended by the original order quantity plus any deviation.

STD COST (Standard Cost) (MSCST). Projected cost for the miscellaneous charge. This is the total cost, if given, or the percent cost, extended by the original order quantity, plus any deviation.

DATE OF LAST TRANS (LTRDT). Date of last miscellaneous charge transaction.

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NUMBER (MITNO). Number used to identify a miscellaneous charge for a manufacturing order.

DESCRIPTION (MDESC). A description of the miscellaneous charge.

ACT QTY (Actual Quantity) (AQTOD). Quantity accumulated to date for the miscellaneous charge.

ACT COST (Actual Cost) (ACTOD). Actual miscellaneous charge cost reported during shop activity update.

FIND NUMBER (OPTC). If you enter a miscellaneous charge number here and press **Enter**, the application shows the miscellaneous charges, starting at the one you specify.

AMC024—Order Status—Production—Operation Quantities (Inquiry)

Use this display to review information about the quantities that are expected or have been reported at each operation. Each entry on this display contains two lines of information.

This display appears when you use **F08 OP QUANTITIES** on display AMC021, AMC022, AMC023, AMC025, AMC026, AMC027, or AMC028.

Use the function keys to see more information about your order. You can also type in a different order number and then use the function keys to see information about that different order.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER STATUS - PRODUCTION          INQUIRY          AMC024 **
                        OPERATION QUANTITIES

ORDER NUMBER  *****  ITEM *****  QTY *****
                        SPLIT *****  AT *****
OPNO FAC  DESCRIPTION          M ST  EXPECTED          COMPLETED          STD SCRAP
STD YLD  ACT YLD QTY OUT      S    QTY IN          REMAINING          ACT SCRAP

**** ***** ***** * ** ***** .*** ***** .*** ***** .***
* .*** ** .*** ***** .*** ***** .*** ***** .*** ***** .***
**** ***** ***** * ** ***** .*** ***** .*** ***** .*** ***** .***
* .*** ** .*** ***** .*** ***** .*** ***** .*** ***** .***
+

FIND OPERATION aaA4          USE ROLL UP/DOWN          F09 OP DATES
                              F05 MATERIAL              F10 OP STANDARDS
                              F06 MISC CHARGES           F11 OP HOURS TO DATE
                              F07 SUMMARY                F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS
                              F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                              F24 END OF JOB
  
```

What to do

To look at different orders, type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and press **Enter**. You can also type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and use a function key to look at the other displays for a different order. Then do one of the following:

- To look at the material information, use **F05**. Go to display AMC022.
- To look at the miscellaneous charges information, use **F06**. Go to display AMC023.
- To look at the summary information again, use **F07**. Go to display AMC021.
- To look at the operation dates information, use **F09**. Go to display AMC025.
- To look at the operation standards information, use **F10**. Go to display AMC026.
- To look at the operation hours to date information, use **F11**. Go to display AMC027.
- To look at the operation descriptions information, use **F12**. Go to display AMC028.

- To select another order, use **F19**. Go to display AMC020.
- To end the session, use **F24**. Go to the Inquiry menu.

Function keys

F05 MATERIAL causes the Order Status - Production — Material (Inquiry) display (AMC022) to appear.

F06 MISC CHARGES causes the Order Status - Production — Miscellaneous Charges (Inquiry) display (AMC023) to appear.

F07 SUMMARY causes the Order Status - Production — Summary (Inquiry) display (AMC021) to appear.

F09 OP DATES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Dates (Inquiry) display (AMC025) to appear.

F10 OP STANDARDS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Standards (Inquiry) display (AMC026) to appear.

F11 OP HOURS TO DATE causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Hours to Date (Inquiry) display (AMC027) to appear.

F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Descriptions (Inquiry) display (AMC028) to appear.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Order Status - Production (Select) display (AMC020) to appear.

F24 END OF JOB causes the Inquiry menu to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

QTY (QT). Original order quantity plus any deviation.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) [?]. Control number used in the open order data base to identify a manufacturing order. To review information for a different manufacturing order, type in the number of that order and press **Enter**.

ITEM (FITEM). Number of the item being produced on this operation.

SPLIT. The quantity that has been split from the order. This appears only if the order has been split.

AT. Number of the operation where the split occurred.

OPNO (OPSEQ). Operation sequence number that identifies an individual operation and defines the sequence in which the operations will be listed and shown.

FAC (Facility) (AWRKC). The production facility where the operation will be performed.

DESCRIPTION (OPDSC). A description of the individual operation.

MS (Milestone) (MLSTN). This field identifies the type of a sub-operation if it belongs to a milestone group.

First sub-operation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last sub-operation:

- S** A sub-operation that is between the first and last sub-operations

Last sub-operation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

ST (OPSTC). Current operation status.

- 00** Inactive
- 10** Active; planned but activity not yet reported
- 20** Material has been moved to this operation
- 30** Labor, machine, or outside operation activity reported
- 40** Operation has been reported as complete
- 50** All material moved from this operation to next location or next operation

EXPECTED (Quantity Expected). Quantity expected to arrive at the operation. It is the original order quantity factored by the cumulative yield, plus deviation, minus splits, and less the greater of standard or reported scrap in previous operations that are not complete. For previous operations that are complete, the reported scrap value will be used.

COMPLETE (TQCTD). Quantity that has been reported complete at this operation.

STD SCRAP (Standard Scrap) (SCRAP). Expected scrap, based on the standard yield for this operation.

STD YLD (Standard Yield) (YTOP). Standard yield for this operation.

ACT YLD (Actual Yield) (ATYTOP). Actual yield for this operation, based on the reported quantities complete and scrapped.

QTY OUT (Quantity Out) (QTMVO). Quantity that has been moved out of this operation. This appears only if you use the MOVE TO OPERATION transaction, and if you specify the "Operation Moved From" in those transactions. This field is updated by the PM&C application only.

QTY IN (Quantity In) (QTMVI). Actual quantity moved to this operation. This appears in the second line of the information, below the **QTY EXP** field, only if you are using the MOVE TO OPERATION transaction. This field is updated by the PM&C application only.

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REMAINING (Quantity Remaining) (QTREM). Expected quantity, less the quantities complete and scrapped at this operation.

ACT SCRAP (SCRAP). Actual scrap reported at this operation.

FIND OPERATION (OPTC). If you enter an operation number here and press **Enter**, the application shows the operations starting at the one you specify.

AMC025—Order Status—Production—Operation Dates (Inquiry)

Use this display to review manufacturing order operation dates production information.

This display appears when you use **F09 OP DATES** on display AMC021, AMC022, AMC023, AMC024, AMC026, AMC027, or AMC028.

Display AMC025 contains operation dates for the order number entered on display AMC020. Each entry contains two lines of information.

Use the function keys to see more information about your order. You can also type in a different order number and then use the function keys to see information about that different order.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER STATUS - PRODUCTION          INQUIRY          AMC025 **
                        OPERATION DATES

ORDER NUMBER  *****  ITEM *****  DUE DATE **/**/**  RATIO **.**
OPNO  FAC    DESCRIPTION          ST  MOVE TIME STD Q  SCH STRT  SCH Cmpl DATE OUT
MS        DATE IN  AVG Q  ACT STRT  ACT Cmpl

****  ****  *****  **          *  .**  **.**  **/**/**  **/**/**  **/**/**
          *  **/**/**  **.**  **/**/**  **/**/**
****  ****  *****  **          *  .**  **.**  **/**/**  **/**/**  **/**/**
          *  **/**/**  **.**  **/**/**  **/**/**
+

FIND OPERATION aaA4          USE ROLL UP/DOWN          F08 OP QUANTITIES
                              F05 MATERIAL              F10 OP STANDARDS
                              F06 MISC CHARGES           F11 OP HOURS TO DATE
                              F07 SUMMARY                F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS
                              F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                              F24 END OF JOB
    
```

What to do

To look at different orders, type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and press **Enter**. You can also type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and use a function key to look at the other displays for a different order. Then do one of the following:

- To look at the material information, use **F05**. Go to display AMC022.
- To look at the miscellaneous charges information, use **F06**. Go to display AMC023.
- To look at the summary information again, use **F07**. Go to display AMC021.
- To look at the operation quantities information, use **F08**. Go to display AMC024.
- To look at the operation standards information, use **F10**. Go to display AMC026.
- To look at the operation hours to date information, use **F11**. Go to display AMC027.

- To look at the operation descriptions information, use **F12**. Go to display AMC028.
- To select another order, use **F19**. Go to display AMC020.
- To end the session, use **F24**. Go to the Inquiry menu.

Function keys

F05 MATERIAL causes the Order Status - Production — Material (Inquiry) display (AMC022) to appear.

F06 MISC CHARGES causes the Order Status - Production — Miscellaneous Charges (Inquiry) display (AMC023) to appear.

F07 SUMMARY causes the Order Status - Production — Material(Inquiry) display (AMC021) to appear.

F08 OP QUANTITIES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Quantities (Inquiry) display (AMC024) to appear.

F10 OP STANDARDS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Standards (Inquiry) display (AMC026) to appear.

F11 OP HOURS TO DATE causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Hours to Date (Inquiry) display (AMC027) to appear.

F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Descriptions (Inquiry) display (AMC028) to appear.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Order Status - Production (Select) display (AMC020) to appear again.

F24 END OF JOB causes the Inquiry menu to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) [?]. The order you are reviewing. You can enter a new order number to see information about another order.

ITEM (FITEM). The item number of the item being produced on this order.

DUE DATE (ODDUT). The order date entered at the time of order release

RATIO (RATIO). The order's critical ratio. This is the ratio of time remaining until the due date to time required to complete the order, and is an indication of whether the order is on schedule.

OPNO (OPSEQ). The operation sequence number.

FAC (Facility) (AWRKC). The production facility where the operation is performed.

DESCRIPTION (DESC). The 20-character operation description.

ST. The operation status code. Possible values are:

- 00** Inactive
- 10** Active or released
- 20** The order has been moved to this operation
- 30** Activity has been reported
- 40** Op complete; activity reported as complete
- 50** Move complete

MS (Milestone) (MLSTN). This field identifies the type of a sub-operation if it belongs to a milestone group.

First sub-operation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last sub-operation:

- S** A sub-operation that is between the first and last sub-operations

Last sub-operation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

MOVE TIME (MOVTM). The standard time, in days, to move the order to this operation.

STD Q (STDQT). The standard queue time, in days, for this production facility.

SCH STRT (SSTDT). The scheduled start date for this operation.

SCH CMPL (SCODT). The scheduled completion date of the operation.

DATE IN (ARRDT). The date the order was moved to this operation. Only PM&C move transactions update this field. PC&C move transactions do not change this field.

AVG Q (AVGQD). The average queue time, in days, for this production facility.

ACT START (ASTDT). The actual start date for this operation.

ACT CMPL (ACODT). The actual completion date of the operation.

DATE OUT (DEPDT). The date the order was moved from this operation. Only PM&C move transactions update this field. PC&C move transactions do not change this field.

FIND OPERATION (OPTC). If you enter an operation number here and press **Enter**, the application shows the operations starting at the one you specify.

AMC026—Order Status—Production—Operation Standards (Inquiry)

Use this display to review manufacturing order operation standards.

This display appears when you use **F10 OP STANDARDS** on display AMC021, AMC022, AMC023, AMC024, AMC025, AMC027, or AMC028.

Use the function keys to see more information about your order. You can also type in a different order number and then use the function keys to see information about that different order.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER STATUS - PRODUCTION          INQUIRY          AMC026 **
                        OPERATION STANDARDS
                        QTY          *****.**
ORDER NUMBER          ***** ITEM ***** SPLIT *****.**
OPNO FAC  DESCRIPTION          M ST QTY EXP          T  LABOR  LABOR REM YIELD
DEPT  SETUP  TOOL          PROC S  QTY REM          B  MACHINE MACHN REM EFFIC

**** ***** ***** ** *****.** * *****.** *****.** * .****
***** **.* ***** *****
***** ***** ***** ** *****.** * *****.** *****.** * .****
***** **.* ***** *****
***** ***** ***** ***** *****.** *****.** *****.** * .****
***** **.* ***** *****
                        OUTSIDE COST *****.**
                        OUTSIDE COST *****.**
                        +

FIND OPERATION aaA4          USE ROLL UP/DOWN          F08 OP QUANTITIES
                              F05 MATERIAL          F09 OP DATES
                              F06 MISC CHARGES          F11 OP HOURS TO DATE
                              F07 SUMMARY          F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS
                              F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                              F24 END OF JOB
    
```

What to do

To look at different orders, type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and press **Enter**. You can also type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and use a function key to look at the other displays for a different order. Then do one of the following:

- To look at the material information, use **F05**. Go to display AMC022.
- To look at the miscellaneous charges information, use **F06**. Go to display AMC023.
- To look at the summary information again, use **F07**. Go to display AMC021.
- To look at the operation quantities information, use **F08**. Go to display AMC024.
- To look at the operation dates information, use **F09**. Go to display AMC025.
- To look at the operation hours to date information, use **F11**. Go to display AMC027.
- To look at the operation descriptions information, use **F12**. Go to display AMC028.

- To select another order, use **F19**. Go to display AMC020.
- To end the session, use **F24**. Go to the Inquiry menu.

Function keys

F05 MATERIAL causes the Order Status - Production — Material (Inquiry) display (AMC022) to appear.

F06 MISC CHARGES causes the Order Status - Production — Miscellaneous Charges (Inquiry) display (AMC023) to appear.

F07 SUMMARY causes the Order Status - Production — Summary (Inquiry) display (AMC021) to appear.

F08 OP QUANTITIES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Quantities (Inquiry) display (AMC024) to appear.

F09 OP DATES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Dates (Inquiry) display (AMC025) to appear.

F11 OP HOURS TO DATE causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Hours to Date (Inquiry) display (AMC027) to appear.

F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Descriptions (Inquiry) display (AMC028) to appear.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Order Status - Production (Select) display (AMC020) to appear again.

F24 END OF JOB causes the Inquiry menu to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

QTY (QT). The order quantity plus any deviation.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) [?]. The order you are reviewing. You can enter a new order number to see information about another order.

ITEM (FITEM). The item number of the item being produced on this order.

SPLIT (QTSP). The quantity that has been split from the order. This appears only if the order has been split.

AT (OPSPC). Number of the operation where the split occurred.

OPNO (OPSEQ). The operation sequence number.

FAC (Facility) (AWRKC). The production facility where the operation is performed.

DEPT (DPTNO). The department number associated with the facility.

DESCRIPTION (DESC). The 20-character operation description.

SETUP (SSLHU). The standard setup hours per lot.

TOOL (TOOLS). The tool or tool list required by this operation. It appears below the description.

PROC (PRONO). The process sheet number for this operation. It appears below the description.

ST (ST). The operation status code. Possible values are:

00	Inactive
10	Active or released
20	The order has been moved to this operation
30	Activity has been reported
40	Op complete; activity reported as complete
50	Move complete

MS (Milestone) (MLSTN). This field identifies the type of a sub-operation if it belongs to a milestone group.

First sub-operation:

B	A milestone group with no activity reported
P	A milestone group with activity reported
C	A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last sub-operation:

S	A sub-operation that is between the first and last sub-operations
----------	---

Last sub-operation:

J	The end of a job shop milestone group
F	The end of a flow shop milestone group

QTY EXP (QTEXP). The quantity expected to arrive at this operation. It is the sum of order quantity and deviation factored by yield, less splits and less the greater of standard or reported scrap in previous operations.

QTY REM (QTREM). The quantity remaining at this operation. This is the expected quantity, less the quantities reported complete and scrapped. It appears below the quantity complete.

TB (TBCDE). The time basis code. This determines the meaning of the run labor and machine standards. Possible values are:

Blank	Hours per unit
C	Cost per piece (outside operation)
H	Hours per lot
M	Minutes per piece
P	Pieces per hour
1	Hours per 10 units
2	Hours per 100 units
3	Hours per 1000 units
4	Hours per 10000 units

LABOR (SRLHU). The run labor standard for this operation based on order quantity plus deviation and factored by the time basis code. This is the total standard labor hours required by this operation.

MACHINE (SRMHU). The run machine standard for this operation based on order quantity plus deviation and factored by the time basis code. This is the total standard machine hours required by this operation.

LABOR REM (LBHRM). Remaining labor time. It is based on the remaining labor hours for this operation, based on the quantity remaining, the labor standard, the time basis codes, and the work center efficiency. It includes setup time if the status is 10 or 20.

MACHN REM (MCHRM). Remaining machine time. It is based on the quantity remaining, the machine standard, the time basis code, and the work center efficiency prime load code. It includes setup time if the operation status is 10 or 20.

YIELD (CYTOP). The standard yield for this operation.

EFFIC (STDEF). The standard efficiency for the work center where the operation is performed.

OUTSIDE COST (OCSC). [The standard cost per piece charged by the vendor to produce the item. This field is used when the time basis code is C.](#)

FIND OPERATION. If you enter an operation number here and press **Enter**, the system will show the operations starting at the one you specify.

AMC027—Order Status—Production—Operation Hours to Date (Inquiry)

Use this display to review manufacturing order operation hours-to-date production information.

This display appears when you use **F11 OP HOURS TO DATE** on display AMC021, AMC022, AMC023, AMC024, AMC025, AMC026, or AMC028.

Use the function keys to see more information about your order. You can also type in a different order number and then use the function keys to see information about that different order.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER STATUS - PRODUCTION          INQUIRY          AMC027 **
                        OPERATION HOURS TO DATE
                        QTY          *****.**
ORDER NUMBER  aaaaaa7  ITEM *****.***          AT ****
OPNO FAC  DESCRIPTION          ST  SETUP  MACHINE  LABOR  HRS/PC  TIME
FAC:  CMLPT          SCRAP      MS ACT/VAR  ACT/VAR  ACT/VAR  STD/ACT

**** ***** *****.***          * **.* **  *****. **  *****. **  * **
*****.*** *****.***          * **.* **  *****. **  *****. **  * **
**** ***** *****.***          * **.* **  *****. **  *****. **  * **
*****.*** *****.***          * **.* **  *****. **  *****. **

+

FIND OPERATION aaA4          USE ROLL UP/DOWN          F08 OP QUANTITIES
                              F05 MATERIAL          F09 OP DATES
                              F06 MISC CHARGES          F10 OP STANDARDS
                              F07 SUMMARY          F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS
                              F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                              F24 END OF JOB

```

What to do

To look at different orders, type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and press **Enter**. You can also type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and use a function key to look at the other displays for a different order. Then do one of the following:

- To look at the material information, use **F05**. Go to display AMC022.
- To look at the miscellaneous charges information, use **F06**. Go to display AMC023.
- To look at the summary information again, use **F07**. Go to display AMC021.
- To look at the operation quantities information, use **F08**. Go to display AMC024.
- To look at the operation dates information, use **F09**. Go to display AMC025.
- To look at the operation standards information, use **F10**. Go to display AMC026.
- To look at the operation descriptions information, use **F12**. Go to display AMC028.
- To select another order, use **F19**. Go to display AMC020.
- To end the session, use **F24**. Go to the Inquiry menu.

Function keys

F05 MATERIAL causes the Order Status - Production — Material (Inquiry) display (AMC022) to appear.

F06 MISC CHARGES causes the Order Status - Production — Miscellaneous Charges (Inquiry) display (AMC023) to appear.

F07 SUMMARY causes the Order Status - Production — Summary (Inquiry) display (AMC021) to appear.

F08 OP QUANTITIES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Quantities (Inquiry) display (AMC024) to appear.

F09 OP DATES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Dates (Inquiry) display (AMC025) to appear.

F10 OP STANDARDS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Standards (Inquiry) display (AMC026) to appear.

F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Descriptions (Inquiry) display (AMC028) to appear.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Order Status - Production (Select) display (AMC020) to appear again.

F24 END OF JOB causes the Inquiry menu to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

QTY (QT). The order quantity plus any deviation.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) [?]. The order you are reviewing. You can enter a new order number to see information about another order.

ITEM (FITEM). The item number of the item being produced on this order.

SPLIT (QTSPL). The quantity that has been split from the order. This appears only if the order has been split.

AT (OPSPC). The number of the operation where the split occurred.

OPNO (OPSEQ). The operation sequence number.

FAC (Facility) (AWRKC). The production facility where the operation is performed.

DESCRIPTION (OPDSC). The 20-character operation description.

CMPLT (TQCTD). The quantity reported complete at this operation. It is shown below the description.

SCRAP (SCRAP). The reported scrap at this operation. It is shown below the description.

ST (OPSTC). The operation status code. Possible values are:

- 00** Inactive
- 10** Active or released
- 20** Order moved to this operation
- 30** Activity has been reported
- 40** Op complete; activity reported as complete
- 50** Move complete

MS (Milestone) (MLSTN). This field identifies the type of a sub-operation if it belongs to a milestone group.

First sub-operation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last sub-operation:

- S** A sub-operation that is between the first and last sub-operations

Last sub-operation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

Each of the following variances is the difference between standard hours for the order quantity and actual hours reported. A positive variance indicates that actual hours are less than standard.

SETUP ACT/VAR (SLHTD/SLVAR). Setup hours to date are shown on the first line, and the setup variance is shown on the second.

MACHINE ACT/VAR (TMHTD/RMVAR). Machine hours to date are shown on the first line and the machine variance is shown on the second. Machine hours variance takes into account the setup crew size.

LABOR ACT/VAR (RLHTD/RLVAR). Labor hours to date are shown on the first line and the labor variance is shown on the second.

Note: Variance is not displayed for the previous three fields unless the operation status code is greater than 10.

HRS/PC STD/ACT (PRSTD/PRACT). This heading is determined by your choice on the PC&C install/tailor questionnaire. Standard pieces per hour or hours per pieces are shown.

STD/ACT (PRACT). Actual pieces per hour or hours per pieces are shown. Hours are prime load code hours.

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TIME (ACST). This is the ratio of actual to standard time. It is the inverse of efficiency.

FIND OPERATION. If you enter an operation number here and press **Enter**, the system will show the operations starting at the one you specify.

AMC028—Order Status—Production—Operation Descriptions (Inquiry)

Use this display to review manufacturing order operation descriptions production information.

This display appears when you use **F12 OP DESCRIPTIONS** on display AMC021, AMC022, AMC023, AMC024, AMC025, AMC026, or AMC027.

Use the function keys to see more information about your order. You can also type in a different order number and then use the function keys to see information about that different order.

```
DATE **/**/**          ORDER STATUS - PRODUCTION           INQUIRY          AMC028 **
                        OPERATION DESCRIPTIONS

ORDER NUMBER *****  ITEM *****

OP/NO    SEQ          ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
****     **          ****
****     **          ****
****     **          ****
****     **          ****
****     **          ****
****     **          ****
****     **          ****
****     **          ****
****     **          ****
****     **          ****
****     **          ****
****     **          ****
****     **          ****

FIND OPERATION aaA4      USE ROLL UP/DOWN           F08 OP QUANTITIES
                        F05 MATERIAL                 F09 OP DATES
                        F06 MISC CHARGES            F10 OP STANDARDS
                        F07 SUMMARY                 F11 OP HOURS TO DATE
                                                F14 SOURCE OF DEMAND
                                                F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                                                F24 END OF JOB
```

What to do

To look at different orders, type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and press **Enter**. You can also type in a different order number over the order number showing at the top of the display and use a function key to look at the other displays for a different order. Then do one of the following:

- To look at the material information, use **F05**. Go to display AMC022.
- To look at the miscellaneous charges information, use **F06**. Go to display AMC023.
- To look at the summary information again, use **F07**. Go to display AMC021.
- To look at the operation quantities information, use **F08**. Go to display AMC024.
- To look at the operation dates information, use **F09**. Go to display AMC025.
- To look at the operation standards information, use **F10**. Go to display AMC026.
- To look at the operation hours to date information, use **F11**. Go to display AMC027.

- To select another order, use **F19**. Go to display AMC020.
- To end the session, use **F24**. Go to the Inquiry menu.

Function keys

MATERIAL causes the Order Status - Production — Material (Inquiry) display (AMC022) to appear.F05

F06 MISC CHARGES causes the Order Status - Production — Miscellaneous Charges (Inquiry) display (AMC023) to appear.

F07 SUMMARY causes the Order Status - Production — Summary (Inquiry) display (AMC021) to appear.

F08 OP QUANTITIES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Quantities (Inquiry) display (AMC024) to appear.

F09 OP DATES causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Dates (Inquiry) display (AMC025) to appear.

F10 OP STANDARDS causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Standards (Inquiry) display (AMC026) to appear.

F11 OP HOURS TO DATE causes the Order Status - Production — Operation Hours to Date (Inquiry) display (AMC027) to appear.

F14 SOURCE OF DEMAND causes the Source of Demand display (AMM771) to appear, if MRP is installed and interfacing.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Order Status - Production (Select) display (AMC020) to appear again.

F24 END OF JOB causes the Inquiry menu to appear.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) [?]. The order you are reviewing. You can enter a new order number to see information about another order.

ITEM (FITEM). The item number of the item being produced on this order.

OP/NO (OPSEQ). The operation sequence number. This appears only on lines showing the basic operation description.

SEQ (DSQNO). The additional description sequence number. This appears only on lines showing an additional description line.

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ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION (ADDSC). The text describing this operation.

FIND OPERATION. If you type in an operation number in this field and press **Enter**, the system shows the operations starting at the one you specify.

Option 3. Order Status—Accounting (AMCM10)

This option shows the summary and detail records for a manufacturing order in accounting format. The detail records that appear show standard and actual (or transaction) cost information. You can enter a different order number on any of the displays to see information about a different order.

What information you need: The order number for each order you want to see.

What reports are printed: None.

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to do an Order Status—Accounting inquiry are listed below each display.

AMC030—Order Status Inquiry—Summary

Use this display to review summary information for a current manufacturing order.

This is the first display that appears when you select option **3** (Order Status—Accounting) on the Inquiry menu (AMCM10) or when you select **F07** on display AMC031, AMC032, or AMC033.

Display AMC030 contains summary information for the order number specified. Four function keys provide detail information about your order.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER STATUS INQUIRY - SUMMARY          AMC030 **
ORDER NUMBER          aaaaaA7          TOTAL OPERATIONS          ***
ITEM NUMBER           *****          OPERATIONS COMPLETE      ***
WAREHOUSE NO         ***          OPERATIONS NOT STARTED  ***
DESCRIPTION           *****          ORDER RESCHEDULE CODE   *
JOB NUMBER            *****
DEPARTMENT           ****          * THIS IS A SPLIT ORDER *
PLANNER              *****          ----- COSTS -----
MULTI-ORD REF         *****          UNIT          *****
STATUS CODE          **          STD           *****
HRS REMAINING         *****          OPERATION      ***
CRITICAL RATIO        **.*          MILESTONE     *
DAYS OFF SCHED        ***          FACILITY      *****
OVERLAPPED OPS        *          WORK AREA     *****
----- DATES -----          QUANTITY      *****
START                 **/**/**          IN SPLIT      *****
ACTUAL START          **/**/**          SCRAPPED     *****
LAST TRANS            **/**/**          DEVIATION    *****
DUE                   **/**/**          OPEN         *****
ACTL CMPLT           **/**/**          COMPLETED   *****
                                     F05 MATERIAL DETAIL
                                     F06 MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL
                                     F08 OPERATIONS DETAIL
                                     F14 SOURCE OF DEMAND
                                     F24 END OF JOB
    
```

What to do

- To look at the order status, type in the order number and press **Enter**.
- To see manufacturing order detail accounting information, use **F05**. Go to display AMC031.
- To see manufacturing order miscellaneous detail accounting information, use **F06**. Go to display AMC032.
- To see manufacturing order operation detail accounting information, use **F08**. Go to display AMC033.
- To see source of demand information, use **F14**. Go to display AMM771, if MRP is installed and interfacing.
- To end the session, use **F24**. Go to menu AMCM10.

Function keys

F05 MATERIAL DETAIL causes the Order Status Inquiry—Material display (AMC031) to appear.

F06 MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL causes the Order Status Inquiry—Miscellaneous display (AMC032) to appear.

F08 OPERATIONS DETAIL causes the Order Status Inquiry—Operations display (AMC033) to appear.

F14 SOURCE OF DEMAND causes the Source of Demand display (AMM771) to appear, if MRP is installed and interfacing and if one warehouse has a maximum demand sources to track greater than zero.

F24 END OF JOB causes the Inquiry menu (AMCM10) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

Order number, the only data entry field on this display, is required.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) [?]. Type in the control number used in the open order data base to identify the manufacturing order.

After typing in the order number, press **Enter**. The following fields are shown:

TOTAL OPERATIONS (NOOPS). Control number used to identify the finished item.

ITEM NUMBER (FITEM). Control number used to identify the finished item.

OPERATIONS COMPLETE (NCOPS). Number of operations for this manufacturing order with an operation status code of 40 or 50.

WAREHOUSE NO (FITWH). Warehouse number where the finished item is to be stored.

OPERATIONS NOT STARTED (OPSNS). Number of operations for this manufacturing order with an operation status code of 10.

DESCRIPTION (FDESC). Description of the S-Number if the order is for an item with a S-Number, otherwise, the finished item description appears.

ORDER RESCHEDULE CODE (ORRC). Code used to indicate whether or not an individual manufacturing order or purchase order line item can be rescheduled automatically by the system.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 0 | Default to item reschedule code. This is the default. |
| 1 | Cannot be rescheduled automatically |
| 2 | Can be scheduled out |
| 3 | Can be scheduled in |
| 4 | Can be scheduled both out and in |

JOB NUMBER (JOBNO). [Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.](#)

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

PLANNER (PLANN). A code to identify the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy for the finished item.

DEPARTMENT (DPTNO). Department number for the finished item.

MULTI-ORD REF (Multi-Order Reference Number) (REFNO). Number assigned by your company to relate an order to other orders.

STATUS CODE (OSTAT). Current order status code.

- 10** Released, but no activity reported.
- 40** Order started, material, outside operations, labor, machine, or miscellaneous charges transaction processed.
- 45** IM receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges.)
- 50** PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete.
- 55** Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges.
- 99** Order canceled; no activity has been reported.

CURRENT OPERATION (OPCUR). If the order is not being worked on in a milestone group, this field shows the current operation sequence number. If the order is being worked on in a milestone group, this field shows the milestone operation where status is reported.

HRS REMAINING (Hours Remaining) (HRREM). The total remaining elapsed standard work hours (calculated based on the prime load code) for all operations.

CURRENT MILESTONE (MLCUR). If the order is being worked on in a milestone group, this field shows the milestone group type; otherwise, it is blank.

- J** Job shop type of milestone group
- F** Flow shop type of milestone group

CRITICAL RATIO (RATIO). Time available divided by normal time required to complete the order. A measure of the relative priority of orders. An order that is behind schedule has a small critical ratio value, and an order that is ahead of schedule has a large critical ratio value.

CURRENT FACILITY (AWRKC or WKCTR). Actual production facility for the current operation.

DAYS OFF SCHED (Days Off Schedule) (DOSCH). This field is the difference between the order due date and the calculated order completion date. If CRP is installed and interfacing, the computer uses the days off schedule to arrive at backward scheduled dates for each operation.

CURRENT WORK AREA (WCCUR). The location or work center reported in the last move transaction.

OVERLAPPED OPS (Overlapped Operations) (OVLAP). This field indicates if multiple operations have been or are being done at the same time.

CURRENT QUANTITY (QCCUR). Quantity completed on the current operation.

UNIT COST (CSTPC). The unit cost of the finished item used by inventory accounting at the time the order was released.

STD COST. The unit cost of the finished item, used by inventory accounting at the time the order was released (CSTPC), extended by the base order quantity.

Actual costs reported to date appear in these fields:

SETUP (SETCO). Setup Labor Cost.

LABOR (LABCO). Run Labor Cost.

OVERHEAD (OVHCO). Overhead Cost (includes Machine Cost).

MATL & PUR (ISSCO). Material plus Outside Operation Cost.

MISC (MISCO). Miscellaneous charge cost.

TOT ACTUAL. (SETCO + LABCO + OVHCO + ISSCO + MISCO).

Key dates for the order appear in these fields:

START (SSTDT). Planned Start Date.

ACTUAL START (ASTDT). Actual Start Date.

LAST TRANS (LATDT). Date of Last Transaction or File Maintenance.

DUE (ODUDT). Order Due Date.

CALC CmplT (OCODT). Expected Date of Order Completion, as calculated by the scheduling routine. For completed orders, this is the actual date of completion.

Note: If you chose backward scheduling during application tailoring, the field **CALC START (OCODT)**, the date calculated to start, appears instead of the **CALC CmplT** field.

Order quantity data is presented in these fields:

ORDER (ORQTY). The original quantity ordered.

IN SPLIT (QTSPL). The total quantity in split orders.

SCRAPPED (QTSCP). The total quantity scrapped on this order.

DEVIATION (QTDEV). Adjustment to the original order quantity.

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OPEN (ORQTY + QTDEV - QTSPL - QTSCP - QTYRC). The remaining quantity yet to be received into stock on the order (ORQTY + QTDEV - QTSPL - QTSCP - QTYRC). If yield is applied to the order, then actual scrap is not subtracted from the order quantity until it exceeds the planned order scrap.

COMPLETED (QTYRC). The total quantity of receipt-to-stock transactions from this order.

RECEIPTS (RECCO). Total transaction amounts for stock received into inventory from this order.

DIFFERENCE. Difference between receipts and total actual costs.

F08 OPERATIONS DETAIL causes the Order Status Inquiry—Operations display (AMC033) to appear.

F24 END OF JOB causes the Inquiry menu (AMCM10) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

The following fields are as shown in the manufacturing order's summary record for the order number entered: warehouse (FITWH), quantity yet to be produced (QTY OPEN), order due date (ODUDT), order status code (OSTAT), standard cost (total expected cost per unit), finished item number (FITEM), and total actual costs (setup, labor, and overhead). Refer to display AMC030 for an explanation of these fields.

Order number (ORDNO), the only data entry field on the display, is optional.

ORDER NO (Order Number) (ORDNO) [?]. To review information for a different manufacturing order, type in the number of that order and press **Enter**.

ITEM NUMBER (CITEM). Control number maintained in the Item Master file (Inventory Management application) to identify the individual component required to complete the order.

WH (Warehouse) (CITWH). Warehouse number for the component.

ITEM DESCRIPTION (CDESC). A description of the individual component.

STANDARD COST. Total expected cost of the individual component (as opposed to the entire material cost for the entire order). Calculated as the total quantity of the component required for the order multiplied by the unit cost of the component used by inventory management at the time the order was released (QTREQ x CSTPC).

ISSUES COST (ACSTD). Actual total cost of individual component issued to the order.

F08 OPERATIONS DETAIL causes the Order Status Inquiry—Operations display (AMC033) to appear.

F24 END OF JOB causes the Inquiry menu (AMCM10) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

The following fields are as shown in the manufacturing order's summary record for the order number entered: warehouse (FITWH), quantity yet to be produced (QTY OPEN), order due date (ODUDT), order status code (OSTAT), standard cost (total expected cost per unit), finished item number (FITEM), and total actual costs (setup, labor, and overhead). Refer to display AMC030 for an explanation of these fields.

Order number (ORDNO), the only data entry field on the display, is optional.

ORDER NO (Order Number) (ORDNO) [?]. To review information for a different manufacturing order, type in the number of that order.

MISC NUMBER (MITNO). Number used to identify a miscellaneous charge for a manufacturing order.

MISC DESCRIPTION (MDESC). A description of the miscellaneous charge.

STANDARD COST (MSCST). Projected cost for the miscellaneous charge.

ACTUAL COST (ACTOD). Actual miscellaneous charge cost reported during shop activity update.

AMC033—Order Status Inquiry—Operations

Use this display to review manufacturing order operation detail accounting information.

This display appears when you use F08 on display AMC030, AMC031, or AMC032.

Display AMC033 contains operation cost details for the order number entered on display AMC030. Nine operation detail records appear at a time. Use the function keys to see more information about your order. You can also type in a different order number and then use the function keys to see information about that different order.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER STATUS INQUIRY - OPERATIONS          AMC033  **
ORDER NO   aaaaaA7          WAREHOUSE : ***  QUANTITY OPEN :          *****.***
DUE DATE  : **/**/**          STAT CODE : **  STANDARD COST :          *****.***
FIN ITEM  : *****          TOTAL ACTUAL COST :          *****.***
OP M FAC  OPERATION        DPT/ ST/ STANDARD/SETUP  LABOR/OVERHEAD
NO S      DESCRIPTION      RWK OL  OUTSIDE COST      COST
**** * **** *****          **** ** *****. ** *****. **
* * *****. ** *****. **
*****. **
**** * **** *****          **** ** *****. ** *****. **
* * *****. ** *****. **
*****. **
**** * **** *****          **** ** *****. ** *****. **
* * *****. ** *****. **
*****. **
USE ROLL UP/DOWN
F05 MATERIAL DETAIL
F06 MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL
F07 SUMMARY
F24 END OF JOB

```

What to do

- To see the order status, type in the order number and press **Enter**.
- To see manufacturing order detail accounting information, use **F05**. Go to display AMC031.
- To see manufacturing order miscellaneous detail accounting information, use **F06**. Go to display AMC032.
- To see summary information for a current manufacturing order, use **F07**. Go to display AMC030.
- To end the session, use **F24**. Go to menu AMCM10.

Function keys

F05 MATERIAL DETAIL causes the Order Status Inquiry—Material display (AMC031) to appear.

F06 MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL causes the Order Status Inquiry—Miscellaneous display (AMC032) to appear.

F07 SUMMARY causes the Order Status Inquiry—Summary display (AMC030) to appear.

F24 END Of JOB causes the Inquiry menu (AMCM10) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

The following fields are as shown in the manufacturing order's summary record for the order number entered: warehouse (FITWH), quantity yet to be produced (QTY OPEN), order due date (ODUDT), order status code (OSTAT), standard cost (total expected cost per unit), finished item number (FITEM), and total actual costs (setup, labor, and overhead). Refer to display AMC030 for an explanation of these fields.

Order number (ORDNO), the only data entry field on the display, is optional.

ORDER NO (Order Number) (ORDNO) [?]. To review information for a different manufacturing order, type in the number of that order.

OP NO (Operation Sequence Number) (OPSEQ). Number that identifies an individual operation and defines the sequence in which the operations are listed and shown.

MS (Milestone) (MLSTN). This field identifies the type of a suboperation if it belongs to a milestone group.

First suboperation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last suboperation:

- S** A suboperation that is between the first and last suboperations

Last suboperation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

FAC (Facility) (WKCTR). The production facility responsible for performing the operation.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION (OPDSC). A description of the individual operation. If this is an outside operation, OUTSIDE OP appears below this description.

DPT (DPTNO). Department number for this operation's work center.

RWK (Rework) (REWRK). Code that identifies a rework operation:

- 0** No
- 1** Yes

ST (OPSTC). Current operation status.

- 00** Inactive; not used in scheduling, costing, or activity reporting.
- 10** Active; planned but activity not yet reported.
- 20** Material has been moved to this operation.
- 30** Labor, machine, or outside operation activity reported.
- 40** Operation has been reported as complete.
- 50** All material moved from this operation to next location or next operation.

OL (Overlap Operation) (OVLOP). Code that identifies an operation being worked at the same time as another operation for the same order:

- 0** Normal operation
- 1** Overlapped operation

STANDARD COST (OPCST). Total projected cost for operation calculated at the time the order was released.

The following three fields show costs reported during shop activity update.

SETUP COST (SLCTD). The setup labor cost total to date.

LABOR COST (RVCTD). The run labor cost total to date.

OVERHEAD COST (OVCTD). The overhead cost total to date.

OUTSIDE COST (OSCS). [The cost per piece charged by the vendor to produce the item. This field is used when the time basis code is C.](#)

AMM771—Source of Demand

Use this display to review all the sources of demand for the order item being processed.

This display appears when you select one of the actions shown below. Details of the order item being reviewed appear in the header area of the display.

If you chose:	on display:
Action code D (Demand)	MRP displays AMM622, AMM625, AMM62A, AMM62C
Option 6 = Demand	IM display AMIH11
F14 Source of Demand	PC&C displays AMC021, AMC030
F08 Source of Demand	PUR displays AM61A2, AM61A5, AM61E2
F10 Source of Demand	REP displays AMQ1H6, AMQ445, AMQ583

The display also appears when you select option 9 on menu AMMM40. The header area fields allow you to type in the information required, so you can select an order for which source of demand information is to be shown. Source of demand can be selected by order, item, or warehouse, or by any combination of these fields.

PC&C, the value +++ indicated that there are more sources of demand for this order than were tracked, due to selected planning run execution options. If the requirement is a customer order, the following fields appear:

Order: The customer order number.

Line: Line item sequence associated with shipment release detail information.

Release: Date customer manufacturing is due.

Possible values follow. MSSR refers to the Master Schedule Source Planning code.

BLENDED The larger of forecast and customer requirements (MSSR=C)

CUSONLY Combined customer orders (MSSR=C)

Cxxxxxx Customer order number ((MSSR=D or E). The customer order appears in the format of 01-CO-nnnnnnnn.

FORCAST Forecast quantity (MSSR=F)

GENDMND Generated component quantity based on parent planned orders (MSSR not D or E)

MANUAL Manually entered demand. Source of demand is optional at time of entry (MSSR=M)

M FCST Manual forecast

M HELD Manual held requirement

M REQMT Manual requirement

MSAFETY Safety quantity (MSSR=D or E)

Mxxxxxx Manufacturing order number

NEG QOH Negative quantity on hand

P FCST Propagated forecast

P REQMT Propagated requirement

PRODPLN Production planned quantity (MSSR=P)

Sxxxxxx Repetitive Manufacturing order, allocated quantity

XS FCST Forecast quantity in excess of customer requirements (MSSR=D)

Demand item. The top level source of demand for this component.

Due date. The due date of the top level source of demand.

Quantity required. The quantity of this item that is required.

Option 4. Production Facility (AMCM10)

This option shows information for individual facilities.

What information you need: The production facility ID for each facility you want to see.

What reports are printed: None.

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to do a Production Facility inquiry are listed below each display.

This option is not available if EPDM is activated.

AMVD60—Production Facility Inquiry (Select)

Use this display to select a facility record for review.

This is the first display that appears when you select option 5 from the PDM Inquiry menu (AMEM02) or option 6 from the REP Inquiry menu (AMQM10), if EPDM is not activated. It also appears when you select option 5 from the CRP Planning Run Control menu (AMTM10), option 4 from the PC&C Inquiry menu (AMCM10) or option 3 from the PM&C Inquiry menu (AMJM10), if EPDM is not activated.

```
DATE **/**/**          PRODUCTION FACILITY INQUIRY          SELECT          AMVD60  **
FACILITY ID          aaaA5

F24 END OF JOB
```

What to do

To inquire about production facilities defined in the Production Facility file, type in a facility ID and press **Enter**. Go to display AMVD62.

Function keys

F24 END OF JOB ignores the data you just entered and causes the menu to appear again.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

FACILITY ID (WKCTR) [?]. Required. Type in the unique identification representing the facility being reviewed.

AMVD61—Production Facility Inquiry

Use this display to review detailed information for the facility identified on display AMVD60.

This display appears when you type a valid ID on display AMVD60.

Examples of information shown on the display include facility type, foreman, location, standard and average efficiency, queue time, standard and actual average output, current and standard rates, lengths and capacities for three shifts, and machine and labor resource numbers.

```

DATE **/**/**                PRODUCTION FACILITY INQUIRY                AMVD61  **
FACILITY ID      aaaA5        FACILITY TYPE *  *****
DESCRIPTION      *****

DEPARTMENT      ****  PN FAC ACTG CLS      ***  QUEUE TIME DAYS      **.*
FOREMAN         ***  PRIME LOAD CODE      *  AVG QUEUE TIME      *****
LOCATION          *****  TRACKING SIGNAL      *****  QUEUE MAD          *****
STD EFFICIENCY  *.*  AVG STD OUTPUT      *****  MACH RESOURCE NO.  *****
AVG EFFICIENCY  *.*  AVG ACTL OUTPUT     *****  LABOR RESOURCE NO. *****
EXTRACT MACH BRKS *  REPORTING METHOD      *  CLOCKING WINDOW    *:*

                MACHINE      RUN LABOR      SETUP LABOR      OVERHEAD      OVERHEAD
CURRENT         RATE        RATE          RATE            RATE/PERCENT   CODE
STANDARD       **,***.***  **,***.***   **,***.***     **,***.***    *
                **,**.***   **,**.***    **,**.***     **,**.***     *

                -----LENGTH-----  -----CAPACITY-----  DIRECT USAGES
                DESIRED  MAXIMUM  DESIRED  MAXIMUM  CALENDAR NAME *****
SHIFT 1        *.*    *.*    *.*    *.*    POST TO OLDEST SCHED *
SHIFT 2        *.*    *.*    *.*    *.*    POST TO FUTURE SCHED *
SHIFT 3        *.*    *.*    *.*    *.*    FACILITY STOCK LOC *****
**

                                F02 VARIABLE CAPACITY
                                F24 END OF JOB
    
```

What to do

- To look at variable capacity information for this facility, use **F02**. Go to display AMVD62.

Note: If REP and/or CRP are not installed and interfacing, **F02** does not appear on the display.

- To look at another production facility record, type in the facility ID and press **Enter**. This display appears again with information for that production facility.

Function keys

F02 VARIABLE CAPACITY. If REP or CRP is interfacing, the Production Facility Inquiry–Variable Capacity display (AMVD62) appears with variable capacity information for this facility.

F24 END OF JOB causes the menu to appear again.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

FACILITY ID (WKCTR) [?]. Required. When you have completed reviewing the detail for this facility, you can type in the ID of the next facility you want to see.

FACILITY TYPE. This field has no heading and appears to the immediate right of **FACILITY ID**. It shows the type of facility this is, such as WORK CENTER, WORK STATION, or PRODUCTION LINE.

DESCRIPTION (WCDSC). The name of the facility.

DEPARTMENT (DPTNO). The department number associated with the facility.

PN FAC ACTG CLS (PFAC). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

QUEUE TIME DAYS (STDQT). The expected number of days a job may wait at the facility before being started.

FOREMAN (FRMAN). A three-character code that identifies the facility foreman.

PRIME LOAD CODE (PLOAD). The critical operation time factor used in scheduling routines.

AVG QUEUE TIME (AVGQT). The average total standard hours of work in the queue at this facility.

LOCATION (WCLOC). The facility location.

TRACKING SIGNAL (TRSIG). The sum of the deviation of the current queue from the old average queue.

QUEUE MAD (Queue Mean Absolution Deviation) (WQMAD). The Queue Mean Absolute Deviation—an average of the differences between the current queue and the old average queue.

STD EFFICIENCY (Standard Efficiency) (STDEF). This field shows the expected efficiency of the facility. The percentage is manually maintained and reflects the expected value of standard average output divided by average actual output.

AVG STD OUTPUT (Average Standard Output) (AVGSO). The expected average of the standard time (hours) produced per day for this period (PC&C order closeout) at the facility.

MACH RESOURCE NO. (Machine Resource Number) (MACRN). The resource number used by MPSP (if installed and interfacing) to identify machine hours in a facility as a critical resource. For example, a machine that affects major work flow in a facility.

AVG EFFICIENCY (Average Efficiency) (AVGEF). The average of the standard output per day for this period divided by actual hours worked per day for this period.

AVG ACTL OUTPUT (Average Actual Output) (AVGHO). The average of the hours actually worked per day for this period (PC&C order closeout) at the facility.

LABOR RESOURCE NO. (LABRN). The resource number used by MPSP (if installed and interfacing) to identify labor hours in a facility as a critical resource. For

example, it may show a facility with limited available labor hours because of workers with special skills.

EXTRACT MACH BRKS (BRKXT) <1/0>. Indicates whether PM&C is extracting break time from machine hours. This field appears only if PM&C is interfacing.

REPORTING METHOD. The method used at the facility for reporting job transactions in PM&C. The values for the methods are:

- 0** ON/OF reporting. Both ON (On) and OF (Off) transactions are required for each job. Jobs completed without both transactions are flagged as errors.
- 1** Off-only reporting with full ON override. OF transactions are required for each job. ON transactions are optional. If a job starts with an ON transaction, all information is used from the ON transaction. If an ON transaction does not exist, start times for the job are calculated from previous OF and T/A transactions and all other information is used from the OF transaction.
- 2** Off-only reporting with ON facility ID override. OF transactions are required for each job. ON transactions are optional. If the job starts with an ON transaction, the only information used from the ON transaction is the facility ID. All other information is used from the OF transaction. Start times are always calculated from previous OF and T/A transactions (even if an ON transaction exists).

CLOCKING WINDOW. The clocking window time defined in PM&C for facilities using off-only reporting to group jobs that are run concurrently by the same employee and apportion time among those jobs. It can be any value from 0:00 to 9:59 (one second less than ten minutes). A value of 0:00 indicates that jobs at this facility are treated as if they are done consecutively.

This field is used by the Production Monitoring and Control (PM&C) application.

CURRENT MACHINE RATE (CMACH). This rate, expressed in cost per hour, is used only by PDM product costing with the run machine field of the associated routing to calculate current run machine cost.

CURRENT RUN LABOR RATE (CRLAB). This rate, expressed in cost per hour, is used only by PDM product costing with the run labor field of the associated routing to calculate current run labor cost.

CURRENT SETUP LABOR RATE (CSLAB). This rate, expressed in cost per hour, is used only by PDM product costing with the setup labor hours field of the associated routing to calculate current setup labor costs.

CURRENT OVERHEAD RATE/PERCENT (COVER). This value, expressed in cost per hour or percent depending on the current labor overhead code, is used only by PDM product costing in labor overhead calculation.

CURRENT OVERHEAD CODE (COCOD). This code indicates which of four methods is used only by PDM product costing to calculate current labor overhead.

STANDARD MACHINE RATE (SMACH). This rate, expressed in cost per hour, is used by PC&C order costing and PDM product costing with the run machine field of the associated operation detail and routing to calculate standard run machine cost.

STANDARD RUN LABOR RATE (SRLAB). This rate, expressed in cost per hour, is used by PC&C order costing and PDM product costing with the run labor field of the associated operation detail and routing to calculate standard run labor cost.

STANDARD SETUP LABOR RATE (SSLAB). This rate, expressed in cost per hour, is used by PC&C order costing and PDM product costing with the setup labor time field and setup crew size of the associated operation detail and routing to calculate standard setup labor cost.

STANDARD OVERHEAD RATE/PERCENT (SOVER). This value, expressed in cost per hour or percent according to the standard labor overhead code, is used in labor overhead calculation by PC&C order costing and PDM product costing.

STANDARD OVERHEAD CODE (SOCOD). This code indicates which of four methods is used to calculate standard labor overhead.

DESIRED LENGTH (DLEN1, DLEN2, DLEN3). The number of prime load code hours normally available for the duration of shifts 1, 2, and 3 for this facility.

MAXIMUM LENGTH (MLEN1, MLEN2, MLEN3). The maximum number of prime load code hours available for this facility that can be scheduled for shifts 1, 2, and 3.

DESIRED CAPACITY (DCAP1, DCAP2, DCAP3). The number of employees or machines normally available in this facility for shifts 1, 2, and 3.

MAXIMUM CAPACITY (MCAP1, MCAP2, MCAP3). The maximum number of employees or machines available for shifts 1, 2, and 3.

DIRECT USAGES (NORWU). The number of routing records in which the facility appears.

CALENDAR NAME (CALN). The name of the production calendar associated with this facility. This calendar is used only by REP to explicitly define the days a production line is available for work.

POST TO OLDEST SCHED (APSQ). The method used for applying transaction quantities to REP schedules. The valid codes are:

blank Defaults to the setting from the REPCTL record.

0 Off, posting is by individual schedules for all items on this production line.

1 On, multi-schedule posting, beginning with the oldest schedule, is used for all items on this production line.

POST TO FUTURE SCHED (APTQ). The method used for applying transaction quantities to REP schedules. The valid codes are:

blank Defaults to the setting from the REPCTL record.

0 Off, post to past and current schedules on this production line.

1 On, post to past, current, and future schedules on this production line.

FACILITY STOCK LOC (FSLC). If the facility is a workstation, this field represents the line location where items are delivered and used in a production line operation. If the facility is a production line, then this field represents the stocking location where finished goods are stored. This field is used by REP as a default line location when setting up the Item-Line definition for a schedule controlled item.

AMVD62—Production Facility Inquiry—Variable Capacity

Use this display to review detailed variable capacity information for the facility identified on display AMVD61. Variable capacity information can apply only to work centers or production lines (facility types 1 and 2).

This display appears only if REP or CRP is installed.

Information on the display includes resource availability date and duration, shift length and resource unit information for three shifts, and a description of the resource.

```

DATE **/**/**              PRODUCTION FACILITY INQUIRY              AMVD62 **
                            VARIABLE CAPACITY

FACILITY ID *****
DESCRIPTION *****

      START  NBR  -SHIFT LENGTH-  -RESOURCE UNITS-
      DATE   DAYS    1      2      3         1     2     3 SOURCE DESCRIPTION
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* *****
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**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* **.* *****
                USE ROLL UP/DOWN
                F03 PREVIOUS SCREEN
                F24 END OF JOB
  
```

What to do

To look at another record, use **F03**. Go to display AMVD61.

Function keys

USE ROLL UP/DOWN allows you to scroll forward and backward through the list on the display.

F03 PREVIOUS SCREEN causes the Production Facility Inquiry display (AMVD61) to appear.

F24 END OF JOB causes the menu to appear again.

Fields

FACILITY ID (WKCTR). The identifier for the facility. When you have finished reviewing the detail for this facility or production line, you can type in the ID of the next facility you want to see.

FACILITY TYPE. This field shows the kind of production facility that is associated with the facility ID: work center, production line, or work station.

Note: A work station cannot have variable capacity information associated with it.

DESCRIPTION (WCDSC). A description of this facility.

START DATE (VDATE). The date this variable resource becomes available.

NBR DAYS (VDAYS). The duration for which the variable resource is available. If the value is 99, this is a permanent resource.

SHIFT LENGTH 1, 2, and 3 (VLEN1, VLEN2, VLEN3). The available time in hours of each shift for a particular work center or production line. The variable dates for each shift cannot overlap.

RESOURCE UNITS 1, 2, and 3 (VCAP1, VCAP2, VCAP3). The number of extra units above base capacity for this resource. Resource units are expressed in shift length increments such that each resource unit works the entire shift time. For example, if the shift length is 8 hours and you want to add one unit of 4 hours, you type **5** as the resource units to indicate that this resource should work half of the shift length.

SOURCE DESCRIPTION (VDESC). The reason for the change to the variable capacity. Examples are Scheduled Overtime or Lead Operator on Vacation.

Chapter 4. Report Analysis

If you select option 2 on the Main Menu (AMCM00), the Report Analysis menu appears.

You can select any of the reports using options 1-4 at any time. Chapter 12, 'Report descriptions' shows each report with all the important fields described. After you select the report and the runtime options you want, PC&C schedules the report for printing.

Option 1. Order Status Reports (AMCM20).....	4-2
Option 2. Exception Analysis (AMCM20)	4-5
Option 3. Period Analysis Cost Summary	4-14
Option 4. WIP Totals Sheet	4-15

```

AMCM20                               Production Control and Costing          *****
                                     Report Analysis

Type option or command; press Enter.

  1. Order Status Reports
  2. Exception Analysis
  3. Period Analysis Cost Summary
  4. WIP Totals Sheet

-----
F3=Exit      F4=Prompt  F9=Retrieve  F10=Actions
F11=Job status F12=Return  F22=Messages

```

Option 1. Order Status Reports. Use this option to print Order Status Reports. This option causes the Order Status Reports display (AMC300) to appear.

Note: A copy of the Work-in-Process Totals Sheet (AMVQ20) is included in the Order Status Summary Report (AMC310) and, therefore, does not need to be printed separately.

Option 2. Exception Analysis. Use this option to obtain a Production Detail report and a Cost Totals sheet for those orders that fall outside those tolerances entered in the Exception Analysis edit. This option causes the Exception Analysis Options display (AMC160) to appear.

Option 3. Period Analysis Cost Summary. Use this option to schedule a Period Analysis Cost Summary report (AMC700) for printing. No display appears.

Option 4. WIP Totals Sheet. Use this option to obtain a Work-in-Process Totals Sheet (AMVQ20). If both Production Control and Costing and Repetitive are installed, this option causes the Report Analysis Options WIP Totals Sheet display (AMVQ10) to appear; otherwise, the report is processed automatically.

Option 1. Order Status Reports (AMCM20)

This option shows all order status report selections for information from the manufacturing open order data base. You can choose summary or detail reports in the accounting or production format. Accounting reports show costing information. Production reports show times and quantities.

What information you need:

- The printing sequence of the report you want:
 - by order number
 - by work-in-process
 - by order due date
 - by overdue orders
 - by specific reference code
 - by specific customer job number
 - by reference code
 - by customer job number
 - by critical orders.
- The format of the listing you want:
 - Production format shows time and quantity information
 - Accounting format shows costing information.
- Whether you want the summary printed for all manufacturing orders, open manufacturing orders, or completed manufacturing orders.

What reports are printed:

- Order Status–Production Summary Report (AMC31B)
- Order Status–Accounting Summary Report (AMC31B)
- Order Status–Production Detail Report (AMC31A)
- Order Status–Accounting Detail Report (AMC31A)
- Work-in-Process Totals Sheet (AMVQ20)
- Cost Totals Sheet (AMC310).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to perform this task are listed below each display.

AMC300—Order Status Reports (Select)

Use this display to tailor order status reports.

This display appears when you select option 1 on the Reports Analysis menu (AMCM20) or option 4 on the PM&C Reports menu (AMJM20).

A summary report can be printed in either production or accounting format. A detail report can be printed in either production or accounting format. These reports can be for any one of the following:

- Open orders only
- Completed orders only
- All orders.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER STATUS REPORTS          SELECT      AMC300  **
FORMAT  n  1-SUMMARY          INCLUDE  n  1-OPEN ORDERS ONLY
          2-DETAIL
          n  1-PRODUCTION
          2-ACCOUNTING
SEQUENCE n  1-ORDER NUMBER          DEMAND  n  1-INCLUDE SOURCES OF
          2-DUE DATE                DEMAND
          3-REFERENCE NUMBER        2-OMIT SOURCES OF DEMAND
          4-CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER
          5-CRITICAL RATIO
          6-SITE
SELECT  ORDER NUMBER      aaaaaA7 TO aaaaaA7
        DUE DATE FROM     aaaaaA6 TO aaaaaA6
        OVERDUE DATE (AS OF)  aaaaaA6
        REFERENCE NUMBER     aaaaaaaA10
        JOB NUMBER           aaaaaaaaaA12
        CRITICAL RATIO LIMIT  nnnnn
        SITE                 aA3 TO   aA3

                                F24 CANCEL THE JOB

```

What to do

- To tailor and print an order status report, make your selections and press **Enter**.
- To cancel the session, use **F24**. Go to the Report Analysis menu (AMCM20).

Function keys

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the menu from which you started to appear. No processing occurs.

Fields

FORMAT (RFRMT). Type in **1** to print summary information or **2** to print all allocations, operations, and miscellaneous charges.

INCLUDE (ORDSL). Type in **1** to print orders with status codes less than 50; type **2** to print orders with status codes of 50 or greater; or type **3** to print all orders.

SEQUENCE (ORDSQ). Type in one of the codes shown on the display to print the orders by order number, due date, reference number, customer job number, or critical ratio.

DEMAND. Type in one of the codes shown on the display to include sources of demand, or to omit sources of demand in the report.

SELECT. Use these fields in any combination to further define the information you want to appear in the report:

ORDER NUMBER. Type a beginning number or an ending number, or both in the spaces provided. If you type only a beginning number, that order and those with higher order numbers appear; if you type only an ending number, that order and those with lower order numbers appear; and if you type both numbers, all orders within the range appear in the report.

DUE DATE FROM. Type a beginning date or an ending date, or both in the spaces provided. If you type only a beginning date, all orders for that date and beyond appear; if you type an ending date, all orders prior to and including that date appear; and if you type both dates, all orders within the range appear in the report.

OVERDUE DATE (AS OF) (OVERDAT). If you type a date in this field, only orders that were overdue on that date appear in the report.

REFERENCE NUMBER (REFSL). If you type a reference number, all orders with a common reference number appear in the report.

JOB NUMBER (JOBSL). If you type a job number, all orders with a common job number appear in the report.

CRITICAL RATIO LIMIT (CRLIM). If you type a critical ratio limit, all orders with a critical ratio less than or equal to the limit appear in the report.

SITE (STID). If you type a site or range of sites, all orders for that site or range appear in the report.

Option 2. Exception Analysis (AMCM20)

This option presents displays that can be used to choose the report (accounting format) you want. The options determine which exception orders are selected from the open order data base. You can select an upper limit for the total number of orders that print.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed:

- Cost Totals Sheet (AMC181)
- Exception Analysis Investigation Edit (AMC170)
- Exception Analysis Report (AMC180).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to perform this task are listed below each display.

AMC160—Exception Analysis Options

Use this display to choose the type of exception analysis routine you want.

This display appears when you select option 2, Exception Analysis, on the Reports Analysis menu (AMCM20).

If EPDM is activated, you can specify a site you want to use.

You can ask to have all of the open orders in the manufacturing order data base checked for any one of nine analysis errors. The first two selections check all the detail operations to see if either the time or cost reported is greater than the standards. The third and fourth selections check all the detail records (material, operation, and miscellaneous) to see if the reported quantities are either greater than or less than the standards. The fifth through the eighth selections check all of the Operation Detail records to see if the ratio of reported times or costs are either over or under the corresponding standards. The standards values are apportioned by the ratio of the quantity reported to the expected operation quantity. The ninth selection retrieves orders by the critical ratio of each order. The tenth selection retrieves orders by priority code and value.

```

DATE **/**/**      EXCEPTION ANALYSIS OPTIONS      AMC160  **

      SITE  aA3
      SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

          1 ACTUAL TIME OVER STANDARD TIME
          2 ACTUAL COST OVER STANDARD COST
          3 ACTUAL QUANTITY OVER STANDARD QUANTITY
          4 ACTUAL QUANTITY UNDER STANDARD QUANTITY
          5 TIME EFFECTIVITY OVER VALUE
          6 TIME EFFECTIVITY UNDER VALUE
          7 COST EFFECTIVITY OVER VALUE
          8 COST EFFECTIVITY UNDER VALUE
          9 ORDERS UNDER CRITICAL RATIO VALUE
          10 ORDERS BY PRIORITY CODE AND VALUE

      ENTER NUMBER
      nn

                                     F24 CANCEL THE JOB
  
```

What to do

- To print the reports in options 1 through 8, type in the site identifier, then type in the option number and press **Enter**. Go to display AMC161.
- To print the reports in option 9, type in the site identifier, then type in **9** and press **Enter**. Go to display AMC162.
- To print the reports in option 10, type in the site identifier, then type in **10** and press **Enter**. Go to display AMC163.
- To cancel the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the Report Analysis menu (AMCM20) to appear. No processing occurs.

Fields

SITE [?]. The site to use, if EPDM is activated.

ENTER NUMBER. Type in a number to select the exception analysis report. If costing was not selected during application tailoring, 2, 7, and 8 are not valid entries.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1 | Actual time over standard time |
| 2 | Actual cost over standard cost |
| 3 | Actual quantity over standard quantity |
| 4 | Actual quantity under standard quantity |
| 5 | Time effectivity over value |
| 6 | Time effectivity under value |
| 7 | Cost effectivity over value |
| 8 | Cost effectivity under value |
| 9 | Orders under critical ratio value |
| 10 | Orders by priority code and value |

AMC161—Exception Analysis Options

Use this display to select exception analysis reports limits.

This display appears after you select any of the first eight analysis routines on the Exception Analysis Options display (AMC160).

This display lets you choose a tolerance value, an order due date limit, and a limit for the number of orders that are selected for the accounting report.

The tolerance value is either added to or subtracted from one hundred and then used to restrict the number of orders selected. The order due date value further restricts the printing by not including any orders whose due date is greater than the one you enter. The number of orders limit establishes the upper limit to the number of orders that will print.

```
DATE **/**/**      EXCEPTION ANALYSIS OPTIONS      AMC161  **
*****
SITE   ***
TOLERANCE VALUE--          nnn.n
ORDER DUE DATE LIMIT--    nnnnnn
SELECTED NUMBER OF ORDERS-- nnnnn

                                F19 RESELECT OPTIONS
                                F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

- To print the reports, type in the information requested and press **Enter**. The reports are scheduled for printing.
- To select the option again, use **F19**. Go to display AMC160.
- To cancel the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F19 RESELECT OPTIONS causes the Exception Analysis Options display (AMC160) to appear again. Any prior selections made are ignored.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the Report Analysis menu (AMCM20) to appear. No processing occurs.

Fields

SITE. The site selected on the Select display.

TOLERANCE VALUE (TLRNC). Enter a percent tolerance value to restrict the orders selected. If option 1, 2, 3, 5, or 7 was selected on display AMC160, the percent tolerance value is added to 100. If option 4, 6, or 8 was selected, the percent tolerance value is subtracted from 100.

ORDER DUE DATE LIMIT (DUEDT). To list only those orders due for completion by a certain date, enter a due date limit. If no dates are specified, the application assumes no limits are required.

SELECTED NUMBER OF ORDERS LIMIT (LIMIT). Any number other than zero can be selected. Exception analysis report printing stops when this limit is reached, even though more orders meeting the selection criteria can exist. If no entry is made the limit will be calculated to be the total number of orders that meet the selection criteria.

AMC162—Exception Analysis Options—Orders Under Critical Ratio Value

Use this display to select exception analysis reports limits.

This display appears when you choose the ninth selection on display AMC160. All orders under the specified value are selected for printing. The order due date and the number of orders limit function is explained on display AMC161.

This display lets you choose a critical ratio value, an order due date limit, and a limit of the number of orders selected for the accounting or production reports.

```
DATE **/**/**      EXCEPTION ANALYSIS OPTIONS      AMC162  **
                   ORDERS UNDER CRITICAL RATIO VALUE

SITE   ***

RATIO VALUE--                nnnnnn

ORDER DUE DATE LIMIT--       nnnnnn

SELECTED NUMBER OF ORDERS--   nnnnn

                                F19 RESELECT OPTIONS
                                F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

- To print the reports, type in the information requested and press **Enter**. The reports are scheduled for printing.
- To select the option again, use **F19**. Go to display AMC160.
- To cancel the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F19 RESELECT OPTIONS causes the Exception Analysis Options display (AMC160) to appear again. Any prior selections made are ignored.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the Report Analysis menu (AMCM20) to appear. No processing occurs.

Fields

SITE. The site selected on the Select display.

RATIO VALUE (RATIO). The critical ratio value (RATIO) is the time remaining for order completion divided by the work remaining. An order that is behind schedule has

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a smaller critical ratio than an order that is ahead of schedule. Enter a maximum ratio value to be used in selecting orders for printing. 100 = 1.0 ratio. Orders with a critical ratio equal to or less than the value entered are printed on the exception analysis report.

ORDER DUE DATE LIMIT (DUEDT). To list only those orders due for completion by a certain date, enter a due date limit. If no dates are specified, the application assumes no limits are required.

SELECTED NUMBER OF ORDERS (LIMIT). Any number other than zero can be selected. Exception analysis report printing stops when this limit is reached, even though more orders meeting the selection criteria can exist. If no entry is made, the limit will be calculated to be the total number of orders that meet the selection criteria.

AMC163—Exception Analysis Options—Orders by Priority Code and Value

Use this display to select exception analysis reports limits.

This display appears when you choose the tenth selection on display AMC160. Displayed for priority value is the choice made during the last work list generation: slack time per operation, order due date, or critical ratio. All orders matching the criteria are selected for printing.

This display lets you choose management priority code, a priority value, and an order due date limit for the number of orders selected for the accounting or production reports.

```

DATE **/**/**      EXCEPTION ANALYSIS OPTIONS      AMC163  **
                    ORDERS BY PRIORITY CODE AND VALUE

SITE   ***

MANAGEMENT PRIORITY CODE--          A
PRIORITY VALUE--                    nnnnnn
ORDER DUE DATE LIMIT--              nnnnnn
SELECTED NUMBER OF ORDERS--         nnnnn

                                         F19 RESELECT OPTIONS
                                         F24 CANCEL THE JOB
    
```

What to do

- To print the reports, type in the information requested and press **Enter**. The reports are scheduled for printing.
- To select the option again, use **F19**. Go to display AMC160.
- To cancel the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F19 RESELECT OPTIONS causes the Exception Analysis Options display (AMC160) to appear again. Any prior selections made are ignored.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the Report Analysis menu (AMCM20) to appear. No processing occurs.

Fields

SITE. The site selected on the Select display.

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MANAGEMENT PRIORITY CODE (MPRTY). All orders with a value in management priority override code (MPROR) that is lower than the value you type in this field are not printed on the report.

PRIORITY VALUE (DUEDT). All orders with a calculated priority value (PRVAL) that is higher than the value you type in this field are not printed on the report. The method for calculating priority value (PRVAL) during the last Work List Generation run is shown adjacent to the priority limit field.

ORDER DUE DATE LIMIT (LIMIT). To list only those orders due for completion by a certain date, type in a due date limit. If no dates are specified, the application assumes no limits are required.

SELECTED NUMBER OF ORDERS (LIMIT). Any number other than zero can be selected. Exception analysis report printing stops when this limit is reached, even though more orders meeting the selection criteria can exist. If no entry is made, the limit will be calculated to be total number of orders that meet the selection criteria.

Option 3. Period Analysis Cost Summary

This option has no further displays. This report is a single page of final totals that appears at the end of the Detail report for all manufacturing orders. It is a summary list of the total-to-date costs kept in the Manufacturing Order Detail records. These costs represent all of the actual (or transaction) costs accumulated against all of the manufacturing orders in the MOMAST file. This is the same report as the Work-in-Process Totals Sheet, except this report shows the costs for the current period, as well as the total to-date costs. The order release sequence code (ORLCD) has no impact on this report. Status 99 orders are not included on this report because they have no costs.

By printing this totals sheet before and after every shop activity update run and Inventory Management's update and order closeout runs, you have a quick audit of the adjustments to costs caused by these runs within the current manufacturing accounting period.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed: The Period Analysis Cost Summary (AMC700).

What forms you need: None.

Option 4. WIP Totals Sheet

This option is used to obtain a Work-In Process Totals Sheet (AMVQ20). If both Production Control and Costing (PC&C) and Repetitive Production Management (REP) are installed, display AMVQ10 appears. This allows you to choose manufacturing orders, manufacturing schedules, or both.

The Work-In-Process Totals Sheet (AMVQ20) is a single page of final totals that appear at the end of the summary reports for all manufacturing orders. It is a summary list of the total-to-date costs kept in the Manufacturing Order Master records. These costs represent all of the actual (or transaction) costs accumulated against all of the manufacturing orders. By printing this WIP totals sheet before and after every shop activity update run and Inventory Management's transactions update and order closeout runs, you have a quick audit of the adjustments to costs caused by these runs. All orders in MOMAST are included, regardless of status or ORLCD.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed: The Work-in-Process Totals Sheet (AMVQ20).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to do a Work-in Process Totals Sheet are listed below each display.

AMVQ10—Report Analysis Options—WIP Totals Sheet

Use this display to select report options for the WIP Totals Sheet.

If EPDM is activated, you can select a site to use for this report. If you leave the **SITE** field blank, the report will include all production sites.

This display appears when you select the WIP Totals Sheet option on the Reports menu.

```
DATE **/**/**          REPORT ANALYSIS OPTIONS          AMVQ10  **
                        WIP TOTALS SHEET

SELECT SITE           aA3

ENTER REPORT OPTION  N

1 INCLUDE OPEN MANUFACTURING ORDERS AND SCHEDULES
2 INCLUDE OPEN MANUFACTURING ORDERS ONLY
3 INCLUDE OPEN SCHEDULES ONLY

F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

- To print manufacturing orders and manufacturing schedules, type **1** in the **Include** field, then type the range of warehouses you want to include, and press **Enter**.
- To print manufacturing orders only, type **2** in the **Include** field, then type in the range of warehouses you want to include, and press **Enter**.
- To print manufacturing schedules only, type **3** in the **Include** field, then type in the range of warehouses you want to include, and press **Enter**.
- To cancel the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F24 CANCEL JOB shows you the Reports menu again so you can choose another report or end this activity.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

SELECT SITE [?]. Type in the site you want to use for the report. If you leave this field blank, the report will include all production sites. You cannot use simulation sites.

All of the following fields require an entry of **Y** or **N**.

ENTER REPORT OPTION (OPTION). Type in a number corresponding to the desired report option. Select one of the following values:

- 1** Open manufacturing orders and schedules
- 2** Open manufacturing orders only
- 3** Open schedules only

Chapter 5. Order Release

The Order Release menu (AMCM30) appears when you select option 3 on the Main Menu.

Option 1. Data Entry (AMCM30).....	5-3
Option 2. Work File Release (AMCM30)	5-31

```

AMCM30                               Production Control and Costing          **
*****
                                     Order Release

Type option or command; press Enter.

1. Data Entry
2. Work File Release

```

Option 1. Data Entry. Use this option to enter operation and miscellaneous charges into a data entry batch.

Option 2. Work File Release. Use this option to update the Manufacturing Order Operation, Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous, and Manufacturing Order Master files with records from all of the closed batches in the data entry file.

After order release, the scheduling program is run to reschedule those orders selected for release.

The order release processing from this menu relates only to Manufacturing Order Master records that do not have either operation detail or miscellaneous charge detail and that have order status codes of 10. These orders could have gone through order release from the Inventory Management menus without activating the IM to PC&C interface that controls the creation of operation detail, operation descriptions, and miscellaneous detail records during IM's order release. Even with the interface activated, manufacturing orders may be created without standard routings or manually entered operation and miscellaneous detail records.

Order release can be separated into two logical functions:

- Materials allocation
- Shop release.

You can choose the two PC&C order release options any time after you have released orders through IM's order release procedures. You finish order release from this PC&C menu.

Data entry operates in batch mode. You must identify the orders to which you want to add operations and miscellaneous detail records by entering a Summary Selection record. The order selected can be either a base or a split manufacturing order. On the Summary Selection record for a base order, you can choose to retrieve a standard routing from the EPDM or PDM data base. On the Summary Selection record for a split order, you can copy the detail operations from the base order to the split order and identify the beginning operation from where the split order's detail operation is to begin.

If you do not choose to retrieve a standard routing, you can enter the individual operations and descriptions. However, you cannot do both for the same order during order release. If you want to modify a standard routing, you should release the routing here and then use Manufacturing Order File Maintenance before you create the shop packet for the order.

Regardless of whether you have entered operations or selected routings, you can enter miscellaneous charge detail records after creating the Summary Selection record. If you cannot identify these charge records now, you can add them later using manufacturing order file maintenance or shop activity update force adds.

The Work File Release option on this menu extracts all closed batches or order release data and submits them to the job queue to add the operation and miscellaneous detail records to the open order data base. When the operations are actually added to the open order data base, the work center ID of each operation is used to retrieve certain values from that work center and post them to the operation.

Option 1. Data Entry (AMCM30)

This option shows the status of the work station data entry batch files. Once you have selected a work station batch, you see the displays necessary to add operations and miscellaneous detail records to the open order data base.

What information you need: Manufacturing order number.

What reports are printed: None.

What forms you need:

- PC-01
- PC-03A and PC-03C.

The basic steps to do data entry are listed below each display.

Fields

BATCHES CURRENTLY IN USE (BIU). Batch numbers currently used in the application.

ENTER BATCH NUMBER (SBN). Enter the number of the batch to attach.

LOCATE BATCH (BWB). Enter the number of the batch to locate.

BATCH NO. (BATCH). The batch number for this data entry batch.

ORIGINAL WSID (Original Work Station ID) (WSID1). Identifies the work station from which the batch was originally entered.

ORIGINAL OPER (Original Operator Station ID) (OPID1). Identifies the operator station from which the batch was originally entered.

LAST WSID (Last Work Station ID) (WSID2). Identifies the work station from which the batch was last selected.

LAST OPER (Last Operator Station ID) (OPID2). Identifies the operator station from which the batch was last selected.

STATUS (ST). One of the following:

ACTIVE Indicates the batch is being used by another work station or is incomplete because of some abnormal condition.

SUSPND Indicates that **F23** was used to suspend the batch.

CLOSED Indicates that **F24** was used to close the batch.

UPDATE Indicates the application has selected the batch for updating master files.

FINISH Indicates the application has used the batch to update master files.

DATE (DT). The creation date or date of last activity for the batch.

RECORDS USED (BCNTM). The number of transaction records in the batch.

AMC200—Order Release—Summary Selection (Enter)

Use this display to select an existing manufacturing order to add operation detail records or miscellaneous cost detail records to an order released through the Inventory Management application.

This is the second display that appears when completing order release through PC&C. Before you select a manufacturing order, be sure the order has been released through Inventory Management.

This display lets you select a batch for data entry or reenter a previously closed or suspended batch to continue data entry. This display is PC&C's Order Release Data Entry Batch Status display. It will show the current status of all batches.

When you press **Enter** after making appropriate entries on the lower portion of the display and there are no errors, display AMC200 appears with the base or split order information on the upper portion of the display and with a message to press **Enter**. When you press **Enter** again, the order data is added to the batch. Display AMC201 appears if you entered **N** in the **SELECT ROUTING** field. Display AMC202 appears if you entered **Y** in the **SELECT ROUTING** field.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER RELEASE - SUMMARY SELECTION          ENTER          AMC200  **
ORDER NO ITEM NUMBER    WH      REVISION    QUANTITY    START DATE DUE DATE
*****  *****          *      *          *          **/**/**  **/**/**
                                PLANNER *****          REFERENCE *****

JOB NUMBER    RTG ITEM DESCRIPTION          ENG DRAWING    STK LOC  PRI
*****      *  *****
ALT BOM ID    ROUTING ID          VERSION
*****      *****          *****
-----
DATA ENTRY    SELECT
ORDER NUMBER  ROUTING <Y/N>    SPLIT BEGINNING OP
aaaaaA7      A          aaA4

                                F03 PAGE BACKWARD
                                F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY
                                F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY
                                F13 SELECT ITEM PROCESS
                                F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING
                                F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- Type in the needed information at the bottom of the display and press **Enter**.
- The Order Release—Summary Selection (Enter) display (AMC200) appears again; do one of the following:
 - To add the order data to the batch, press **Enter**.
 - To look at, change, or delete a manufacturing order already in a batch, use **F03**.
 - To see the Operation Detail display for the last summary record in the batch, use **F06**. Go to display AMC201.

- To see the Miscellaneous Detail display for the last summary record in the batch, use **F07**. Go to display AMC202.
- If Y appears in the Rtg field and you want to view processes that match the Alternate BOM ID on the Item Process display, use **F13**.
- To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Operation Detail (Enter) display (AMC201) to appear for the last summary record in the batch. This key is not available if you answer **Y** for the **SELECT ROUTING** field.

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the prior record in the batch to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Miscellaneous Detail (Enter) display (AMC202) to appear for the last summary record in the batch.

F13 SELECT PROCESS causes the IM Item Process display to appear so you can view and select processes that match the Alt BOM ID. If a process is selected that does not match a BOM ID, a warning message appears and you can use **F17** to accept it.

F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING causes the summary record that was selected to be saved into the batch even though a warning message appeared.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Order Release–Batch Status (Status) display (AMC203) to appear.

Fields

Data appears in the upper portion of the display after a valid order is selected. The **DATA ENTRY ORDER NUMBER** and **SELECT ROUTING** fields are required.

DATA ENTRY ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO). To select the order number released by Inventory Management, type in the base or split order number kept in the open order data base.

SELECT ROUTING <Y/N> (SELRT). Type in **Y** to create manufacturing order operations from a standard routing. Type in **N** if the standard routing is not used or if the order is a split order.

SPLIT BEGINNING OP (OPSPL). For split orders (those orders ending with a number from 1 to 9), type in the beginning operation sequence number to identify the base order operation that is to be the first operation in the split order.

The following data fields, which appear in the top portion of the display after you select a valid order, are from the selected record in the Manufacturing Order Master file. These fields are informational only.

ORDER NO (Manufacturing Order Number) (ORDNO). The order number selected through data entry.

ITEM NUMBER (FITEM). The control number used to identify the item to be manufactured.

WH (Warehouse Code) (FITWH). The number of the warehouse where the finished item is stored.

REVISION (ITRV). The revision identifier associated with this item. This field appears only if EPDM is activated.

QUANTITY (Order Quantity) (ORQTY). The quantity of the item to be manufactured on this order.

START DATE (SSTDT). The date that work is planned to start on this order.

DUE DATE (ODUDT). The order date entered at the time of order release.

PLANNER (PLANN). The code identifying the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy for this item.

REFERENCE (Reference Number) (REFNO). Number assigned by your company to relate an order to other orders.

JOB NUMBER (JOBNO). Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

RTG (Routing) (RRCDE). This field is used to show whether manufacturing order operations are created from a standard routing.

ITEM DESCRIPTION (FDESC). A description of the item to be manufactured.

ENG DRAWING (Engineer Drawing) (ENGNO). The number assigned to a schematic or plan for this item.

STK LOC (Stock Location) (FSKLC). The physical location where the finished item is to be stored in the warehouse.

PRI (Management Priority Code) (MPROR). This field overrides the priority that is calculated and is used to expedite the order; the higher the number, the higher the priority.

ALT BOM ID (Alternate bill of material identifier) (ALTS). The identifier of the alternate bill of material associated with this item process. This field appears only if EPDM is activated.

If the routing does not match to the selected BoM, a warning message appears. A mismatch in routing and BoM may affect the operation where material is backflushed or, if using different components, may affect processing in the shop. If you decide to continue, use **F17** to accept the error.

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ROUTING ID (RTID). The identifier of the routing associated with this alternate bill of material. This field appears only if EPDM is activated.

VERSION (RTVR). The version of the routing associated with this alternate bill of material. This field appears only if EPDM is activated.

AMC200R—Order Release—Summary Selection (Review)

Use this display to review, change, or delete an order summary batch record.

This display appears when the record being reviewed is an order summary record from the batch.

When you press **Enter** and there are no errors, any modified **SELECT ROUTING** and/or **SPLIT BEGINNING OP** fields are updated. The next record in the batch (based on scroll factor) appears on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, AMC206R).

```

DATE **/**/**      ORDER RELEASE - SUMMARY SELECTION      REVIEW      AMC200R **
ORDER NO  ITEM NUMBER  WH  REVISION  QUANTITY  START DATE  DUE DATE
*****  *****  ***  *****  *****  **/**/**  **/**/**
                PLANNER *****  REFERENCE *****

JOB NUMBER  RTG ITEM DESCRIPTION  ENG DRAWING  STK LOC  PRI
*****  * *****  *****  *****  *

ALT BOM ID  ROUTING ID  VERSION
*****  *****  *****
-----
DATA ENTRY  SELECT
ORDER NUMBER  ROUTING <Y/N>  SPLIT BEGINNING OP
aaaaaA7      A      aaA4

F02 PAGE FORWARD
F03 PAGE BACKWARD
F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY
F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY
F08 SUMMARY SELECTION
F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING
F20 DELETE RECORD
F24 DISPLAY STATUS
    
```

What to do

- To review a record, type the data entry order number and **Y** or **N** to route or to not route the order summary record.
- To see the Operation Detail display for the last summary record in the batch, use **F06**. Go to display AMC201.
- To see the Miscellaneous Detail display for the last summary record in the batch, use **F07**. Go to display AMC202.
- To select another order number for review, use **F08**. Go to display AMC200.

Function keys

F02 PAGE FORWARD causes the next record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the preceding record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Operation Detail (Enter) display (AMC201) to appear for the last summary record in the batch. This key is not available if you answer **Y** for the **SELECT ROUTING** field.

F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Miscellaneous Detail (Enter) display (AMC202) to appear for the last summary record in the batch.

F08 SUMMARY SELECTION causes the Order Release–Summary Selection (Enter) display (AMC200) to appear.

F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING causes the summary record to be updated in the batch even though a warning message appeared.

F20 DELETE RECORD deletes the record being reviewed, and the next record in the batch (based on scroll factor) appears on a review display: Summary (AMC200R), Operational (AMC201R), or Miscellaneous (AMC202R). All associated operation and miscellaneous detail records are also deleted.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Order Release–Batch Status (Status) display (AMC203) to appear.

Fields

See display AMC200 for an explanation of the fields in the upper portion of the display. The field entries that can be changed are shown below.

DATA ENTRY ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO). The order number released by Inventory Management and entered on display AMC200.

SELECT ROUTING <Y/N> (SELRT). For a base order, the **Y** or **N** response can be changed. The **SPLIT BEGINNING OP** field must be blank.

SPLIT BEGINNING OP (OPSPL). For a split order, the beginning operation order can be changed.

Note: To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW** field in the upper right corner of the display.

AMC201—Order Release—Operation Detail (Enter)

Use this display to enter operation detail records for the order shown in the upper portion of the display.

This display appears when you press **Enter** the second time on display AMC200 and you specified **N** for **SELECT ROUTING**. This display also appears when you select **F06** on display AMC200, AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202, AMC202R, AMC206, or AMC206R. The upper portion of the display appears as viewed on display AMC200.

This display lets you enter operation detail records. It appears only if you did not select a standard routing on the Summary Selection display. When you enter **YES** for rework, that operation is described as a rework operation. A "1" is shown on inquiry displays for that operation, but it does not affect order scheduling. Data entry form PC-02A can be used with this display.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER RELEASE - OPERATION DETAIL          ENTER          AMC201  **
ORDER NO ITEM NUMBER  WH    REVISION    QUANTITY    START DATE DUE DATE
*****  ***** **    *****    ***** **    **/**/**  **/**/**
                                PLANNER *****          REFERENCE *****

JOB NUMBER  RTG ITEM DESCRIPTION          ENG DRAWING  STK LOC  PRI
*****  *  *****
-----
OPERATION DESCRIPTION          aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA20

OPERATION SEQUENCE NO    aaA4          FACILITY ID    aaaA5
STD SETUP LABOR TIME      nnn.nn       SETUP CREW SIZE  nn
STD LABOR TIME/UNIT       nn,nnn.nn    TIME BASIS CODE  A
STD MACHINE TIME/
UNIT  nn,nnn.nn  OUTSIDE COST  nnnnnnnnnn.nnnnnnn
MOVE TIME IN DAYS        nn.nn
TOOL                      aaaaA6
PROCESS SHEET NO         aaaaA6
REWORK <Y/N>             A
CURRENT YIELD             n.nnn

                                F03 PAGE BACKWARD
                                F05 MILESTONE ENTRY
                                F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY
                                F08 SUMMARY SELECTION
                                F11 ADDL DESC ENTRY
                                F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To add these records, type in the operation information requested and press **Enter**.
- To stop entering records, do one of the following:
 - To look at, change, or delete a manufacturing order already in a batch, use **F03**.
 - To summarize a sequence of detail operations to a milestone group or to remove a milestone group on orders already in the batch, use **F05**. Go to display AMC206.
 - To enter a miscellaneous charge detail record, use **F07**. Go to display AMC202.
 - To set up other manufacturing orders in a batch, use **F08**. Go to display AMC200.

- To enter additional description records, use **F11**. Go to display AMC205.
- To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the prior record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F05 MILESTONE ENTRY causes the Order Release–Milestone Group–Define/Remove (Enter) display (AMC206) to appear.

F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Miscellaneous Detail (Enter) display (AMC202) to appear for the last summary record in the batch.

F08 SUMMARY SELECTION causes the Order Release–Summary Selection (Enter) display (AMC200) to appear.

F11 ADDL DESC ENTRY causes the Order Release–Operation Detail–Additional Description (Enter) display (AMC205) to appear.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Order Release–Batch Status (Status) display (AMC203) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

The fields that appear on the top half of this display give summary data for the base or split order entered on AMC200. These fields are informational only. Refer to display AMC200 for an explanation of these fields.

Of the following entry fields, only **OPERATION SEQUENCE NO** and **WORK CENTER ID** are required.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION (OPDSC). Type in a description of this manufacturing operation.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NO (OPSEQ). Type in the number that defines the sequence in which the operations are listed and shown. Any character, except blank, is valid. It is recommended that you use numbers in increments of 10s (for example, 0010, 0020, 0030 for the first, second, and third operations, respectively).

WORK CENTER ID (WKCTR) [?]. Type in the identification code of the work center (area) where this operation is performed. A work center can be a single machine, a group of machines, or a cost center.

STD SETUP LABOR TIME (SSLHU). Type in the total number of labor hours or minutes required to setup the operation.

SETUP CREW SIZE (SETCS). Type in the number of people required to perform the setup for this operation.

Note: The standard machine setup time and the elapsed time for setting up an operation are calculated by dividing the setup crew size into the standard setup labor time when the setup crew size is not blank or zero. If the setup crew size is blank or zero, the setup machine hours or minutes equals zero.

STD LABOR TIME/UNIT (SRLHU). Type in the standard run labor time per unit. This value is adjusted according to the time basis code (see below) to develop either a standard run labor time in hours or minutes or a run labor cost.

TIME BASIS CODE (TBCDE). Type in one of the following time basis codes:

blank	Hours per unit
C	Cost per piece
H	Hours per lot
M	Minutes per piece
P	Pieces per hour
1	Hours per 10 units
2	Hours per 100 units
3	Hours per 1,000 units
4	Hours per 10,000 units

This code is used to adjust the standard setup labor, standard run labor, or standard machine times per unit.

STD MACHINE TIME/UNIT (SRMHU). Type in the standard run machine time per unit. If the time is in hours, this value is adjusted by the time basis code to develop the standard run machine hours or minutes for an operation.

Note: For the load/scheduling of a work center, the prime load code (contained in PDM's Work Center Master file) defines the setup, labor, or machine times to use. If you enter all three fields, all are used for the job costing routines. However, only those fields specified for prime load are used for shop scheduling.

OUTSIDE COST (OSCS). The cost per piece charged by the vendor to produce the item. This field is used when the time basis code is C.

MOVE TIME IN DAYS (MOVTM). Type in the total time in days required to move the manufactured item from the previous operation to this operation.

TOOL (Tool Number) (TOOLS). Type in the user-assigned number of any special tool used in this operation. This field is used for printing only.

PROCESS SHEET NO (PRONO). Type in the user-assigned number of any process sheet you want to reference.

REWORK <Y/N> (Rework Flag) (REWRK). Type in **Y** if this is a rework operation. Otherwise, the application uses the default of **N**. This field is only printed and does not affect any calculations.

CURRENT YIELD (CYTOP). Type in a percentage that represents today's or the near-term future expected amount of the parent item that remains in the production process at the end of an operation compared to the amount available at the start of the operation. The default is 1.000 (100%).

AMC201R—Order Release—Operation Detail (Review)

Use this display to review, change, or delete an operation detail record.

This display appears when the record being reviewed is an operation record from the batch. The data on the upper portion of the display is explained on display AMC200.

The field entries on the lower portion of the display reflect the data entered on display AMC201. Refer to display AMC201 for an explanation of these fields.

```

DATE **/**/**      ORDER RELEASE - OPERATION DETAIL      REVIEW      AMC201R **
ORDER NO ITEM NUMBER  WH  REVISION  QUANTITY  START DATE DUE DATE
*****  ***** **  *****  ***** **  **/**/**  **/**/**
*****  ***** **  *****  ***** **  *****  *****
JOB NUMBER  RTG ITEM DESCRIPTION  ENG DRAWING  STK LOC  PRI
*****  *  *****  *****  *****  *****  *****  *
-----
OPERATION DESCRIPTION  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA20
OPERATION SEQUENCE NO  aaA4      FACILITY ID  aaaA5
STD SETUP LABOR TIME  nnn.nn   SETUP CREW SIZE  nn
STD LABOR TIME/UNIT  nn,nnn.nn  TIME BASIS CODE  A
STD MACHINE TIME/
UNIT  nn,nnn.nn  OUTSIDE COST  nnnnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn
MOVE TIME IN DAYS  nn.nn
TOOL  aaaaA6
PROCESS SHEET NO  aaaaA6
REWORK <Y/N>  A
CURRENT YIELD  n.nnn
F02 PAGE FORWARD
F03 PAGE BACKWARD
F05 MILESTONE ENTRY
F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY
F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY
F08 SUMMARY SELECTION
F11 ADDL DESC ENTRY
F20 DELETE RECORD
F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To review a record for deletion, type in the operation sequence number and press **Enter**.
- To look at, change, or delete a manufacturing order already in a batch, use **F03**.
- To summarize a sequence of detail operations to a milestone group or to remove a milestone group on orders already in the batch, use **F05**. Go to display AMC206.
- To enter a miscellaneous charge detail record, use **F07**. Go to display AMC202.
- To set up other manufacturing orders in a batch, use **F08**. Go to display AMC200.
- To enter additional description records, use **F11**. Go to display AMC205.
- To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F02 PAGE FORWARD causes the next record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the preceding record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F05 MILESTONE ENTRY causes the Order Release–Milestone Group–Define/Remove (Enter) display (AMC206) to appear.

F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Operation Detail (Enter) display (AMC201) to appear for the last summary record in the batch. This key is not available if you answered **Y** for the **SELECT ROUTING** field on display AMC200 or AMC200R.

F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Miscellaneous Detail (Enter) display (AMC202) to appear for the last summary record in the batch.

F08 SUMMARY SELECTION causes the Order Release–Summary Selection (Enter) display (AMC200) to appear.

F11 ADDL DESC ENTRY causes the Order Release–Operation Detail–Additional Description (Enter) display (AMC205) to appear.

F20 DELETE RECORD deletes the record being reviewed, and the next record in the batch (based on scroll factor) appears on a review display: Summary (AMC200R), Operational (AMC201R), Miscellaneous (AMC202R), Operation Description (AMC205R), or Milestone Group (AMC206R).

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Order Release–Batch Status (Status) display (AMC203) to appear.

Fields

Review the data presented and make any necessary changes before pressing **Enter**.

Note: To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW** field in the upper right corner of the display.

AMC202—Order Release—Miscellaneous Detail (Enter)

Use this display to enter miscellaneous charge detail records for the order shown in the upper portion of the display.

Use data entry form PC-03A with this display.

```

DATE **/**/**      ORDER RELEASE - MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL  ENTER      AMC202  **
ORDER NO ITEM NUMBER  WH  REVISION  QUANTITY  START DATE DUE DATE
*****  *****  ***  *****  *****  **/**/**  **/**/**
                PLANNER *****  REFERENCE *****
JOB NUMBER  RTG  ITEM DESCRIPTION  ENG DRAWING  STK LOC  PRI
*****  *  *****
-----
MISC DESCRIPTION          aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA20
MISC DETAIL NO           aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
QUANTITY REQ/UNIT        nnnnnnn.nnnn
ANTICIPATED COST/UNIT    nn,nnn,nnn,nnn.nnnn
FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED    nnnnnnn.nnn
ANTICIPATED FIXED COST   nn,nnn,nnn,nnn.nn

F03 PAGE BACKWARD
F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY
F08 SUMMARY SELECTION
F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To add these records, type in the miscellaneous information requested and press **Enter**.
- To stop entering records, do one of the following:
 - To look at, change, or delete a manufacturing order already in a batch, use **F03**.
 - To enter another operation detail record, use **F06**. Go to display AMC201.
 - To set up other manufacturing orders in a batch, use **F08**. Go to display AMC200.
 - To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the prior record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R AMC205R, or AMC026R).

F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release—Operation Detail (Enter) display (AMC201) to appear for the last summary record in the batch. This key is not available if you answered **Y** for the **SELECT ROUTING** field on display AMC200 or AMC200R.

F08 SUMMARY SELECTION causes the Order Release–Summary Selection (Enter) display (AMC200) to appear.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Order Release–Batch Status (Status) display (AMC203) to appear.

Fields

The fields that appear on the top half of this display give summary data for the base or split order entered on AMC200. These fields are informational only. Refer to display AMC200 for an explanation of these fields.

Of the entry fields on the lower half of this display only **MISC DETAIL NO** is required.

MISC DESCRIPTION (Miscellaneous Detail Description) (MDESC). Type in a description of this miscellaneous cost.

MISC DETAIL NO (Miscellaneous Detail Number) (MITNO). Type in the sequence number (user assigned) of this miscellaneous charge.

QUANTITY REQ/UNIT (MUQTY)

ANTICIPATED COST/UNIT (MUCST)

FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED (MSQTY)

ANTICIPATED FIXED COST (MSCST). These fields are used in calculating standard quantity (STD QTY) and standard cost (STD COST) for a miscellaneous charge.

QUANTITY REQUIRED (or MSCSTI) = MUCSTI x MSQTYI. It is not necessary to enter all fields of the same time. Refer to the following equations:

If FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED is blank and QUANTITY REQ/UNIT is nonblank, then $\text{FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED} = \text{QUANTITY REQ/UNIT} \times \text{ORDER QUANTITY}$ (or $\text{MSQTY} = \text{MUQTY} \times \text{ORQTY}$).

If ANTICIPATED FIXED COST is blank and ANTICIPATED COST/UNIT is nonblank, then $\text{ANTICIPATED FIXED COST} = \text{ANTICIPATED COST/UNIT} \times \text{FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED}$ (or $\text{MSCST} = \text{MACST} \times \text{MSQTY}$).

AMC202R—Order Release—Miscellaneous Detail (Review)

Use this display to review, change, or delete a miscellaneous detail record.

This display appears when the record being reviewed is a miscellaneous cost record from the batch.

To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW** field in the upper right corner of the display. Review the data presented and make any necessary changes before you press **Enter**.

```

DATE **/**/**      ORDER RELEASE - MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL  REVIEW      AMC202R **
ORDER NO  ITEM NUMBER  WH  REVISION  QUANTITY  START DATE  DUE DATE
*****  *****  ***  *****  *****  **/**/**  **/**/**
                PLANNER *****  REFERENCE *****
JOB NUMBER  RTG  ITEM DESCRIPTION  ENG DRAWING  STK LOC  PRI
*****  *  *****  *****  *****  *****  *
-----
MISC DESCRIPTION          aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA20
MISC DETAIL NO           aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
QUANTITY REQ/UNIT                nnnnnnn.nnnn
ANTICIPATED COST/UNIT          nn,nnn,nnn,nnn.nnnn
FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED         nnnnnnn.nnn
ANTICIPATED FIXED COST        nn,nnn,nnn,nnn.nn

F02 PAGE FORWARD
F03 PAGE BACKWARD
F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY
F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY
F08 SUMMARY SELECTION
F20 DELETE RECORD
F24 DISPLAY STATUS
    
```

What to do

- To review a record, type in the miscellaneous detail number and press **Enter**.
- To look at, change, or delete a manufacturing order already in a batch, use **F03**.
- To summarize a sequence of detail operations to a milestone group or to remove a milestone group on orders already in the batch, use **F05**. Go to display AMC206.
- To enter a miscellaneous charge detail record, use **F07**. Go to display AMC202.
- To set up other manufacturing orders in a batch, use **F08**. Go to display AMC200.

Function keys

F02 PAGE FORWARD causes the next record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the preceding record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Operation Detail (Enter) display (AMC201) to appear for the last order summary record in the batch. This key is not available if you answered **Y** for the **SELECT ROUTING** field on display AMC200 or AMC200R.

F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Miscellaneous Detail (Enter) display (AMC202) to appear for the last order summary record in the batch.

F08 SUMMARY SELECTION causes the Order Release–Summary Selection (Enter) display (AMC200) to appear.

F20 DELETE RECORD deletes the record being reviewed, and the next record in the batch (based on scroll factor) appears on a review display: Summary (AMC200R), Operational (AMC201R), Miscellaneous (AMC202R), Operation Description (AMC205R), or Milestone Group (AMC206R).

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Order Release–Batch Status (Status) display (AMC203) to appear.

Fields

The data on the upper portion of the display is explained on display AMC200. Refer to display AMC200 for an explanation of these fields. The field entries on the lower portion of the display reflect the data entered on display AMC202. Refer to display AMC202 for an explanation of these fields.

AMC203—Order Release—Batch Status (Status)

Use this display to review the status of the selected batch.

This display appears after you select a closed or suspended batch for further action. The display can also be selected at any time during Order Release Data Entry operations.

This display shows the status of the batch as well as the Manufacturing Order Operation and Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail files. You are able to delete, suspend, or close the batch from this display.

DATE **/**/**	ORDER RELEASE - BATCH STATUS				STATUS	AMC203	**
BATCH NUMBER ***							
BATCH STATUS	BATCH COUNT	OPEN ORDER OPERATIONS	ADDITIONAL OPER DESC	OPEN ORDER MISC	SELECTED ORDERS	MILESTONE TRANSACT	
RECORDS ENTERED	** , ***	** , ***	** , ***	** , ***	** , ***	** , ***	
RECORD COUNT	** , ***	** , ***	** , ***	** , ***	** , ***	** , ***	

PRESS ENTER FOR REVIEW/ENTRY

F20 DELETE BATCH
F23 SUSPEND BATCH
F24 CLOSE BATCH

What to do

- To see the previous order release data entry or review display, press **Enter**.
- To delete this batch and make the space available for new manufacturing orders, use **F20**.
- To suspend this batch and hold from further processing, use **F23**.
- To close a batch, use **F24**.

Function keys

F20 DELETE BATCH deletes all data entered for the batch number shown. The Order Release menu (AMCM30) appears.

F23 SUSPEND BATCH causes the batch to be suspended for later use. The Order Release menu (AMCM30) appears.

F24 CLOSE BATCH closes the batch and allows the batch to be used in updating the **MOROUT**, **MOMISC**, **MODESC**, and **MOMAST** master files. The Order Release menu (AMCM30) appears.

Fields

No field entries can be made. This is an informational display.

BATCH NUMBER (BATCH)

BATCH STATUS

RECORDS ENTERED. The number of records contained in the batch for the following files:

- Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file
- Manufacturing Order Operation Description file
- Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file
- Manufacturing Order Master file.

BATCH STATUS

RECORD COUNT. The number of active records contained in the following files:

PC&C order release data entry

- Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file
- Manufacturing Order Operation Description file
- Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file.

The number of milestone transactions contained in the batch is shown separately in the ***MILESTONE TRANSACT*** field.

AMC205—Order Release—Operation Detail Additional Description (Enter)

Use this display to enter additional description records for the operation shown in the middle portion of the display.

This display appears when you use **F11 ADDL DESCRIPTION ENTRY** on the Order Release – Operation Detail displays (AMC201 or AMC201R). The upper portion of the display appears as on the Order Release–Summary Selection (Enter) display (AMC200). Data entry form PC-03C can be used with this display.

```

DATE **/**/**      ORDER RELEASE - OPERATION DETAIL      ENTER      AMC205  **
                        ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
ORDER NO  ITEM NUMBER  WH    REVISION    QUANTITY  START DATE  DUE DATE
*****  *****  ***    *****    *****  **/**/**  **/**/**
                        PLANNER *****      REFERENCE *****
JOB NUMBER  RTG ITEM DESCRIPTION      ENG DRAWING  STK LOC  PRI
*****  *  *****  *****  *****  *****  *

----- OPERATION -----
OPERATION DESCRIPTION      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA20
OPERATION SEQUENCE NO      aaA4

----- ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION -----

LINE  DESCRIPTION
nnn  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40

F03 PAGE BACKWARD
F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY
F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY
F08 SUMMARY SELECTION
F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To add these records, type in the additional information requested and press **Enter**.
- To stop entering records, do one of the following:
 - To look at, change, or delete a manufacturing order already in a batch, use **F03**.
 - To enter another operation detail record, use **F06**. Go to display AMC201.
 - To enter a miscellaneous charge detail record, use **F07**. Go to display AMC202.
 - To set up other manufacturing orders in a batch, use **F08**. Go to display AMC200.
 - To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the prior record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Operation Detail (Enter) display (AMC201) to appear for the last order summary record in the in the batch. This key is not available if you answered **Y** for the **SELECT ROUTING** field on display AMC200 or AMC200R.

F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Miscellaneous Detail (Enter) display (AMC202) to appear for the last summary record in the batch.

F08 SUMMARY SELECTION causes the Order Release–Summary Selection (Enter) display (AMC200) to appear.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Order Release–Batch Status (Status) display (AMC203) to appear.

Fields

The fields that appear on the top half of this display give summary data for the base or split order entered on AMC200. These fields are informational only. Refer to display AMC200 for an explanation of these fields.

The fields in the middle portion of the display are from display AMC201. Refer to display AMC201 for an explanation of these fields.

Of the following entry fields, only **LINE** is required.

LINE (Description Sequence Line Number) (DSQNO). Required. Type in the line number of the additional descriptive information to place it in the order you want this line to appear on the report.

DESCRIPTION (Additional Operation Description) (ADDSC). Type in an additional manufacturing order operation description line. This field may be blank.

AMC205R—Order Release—Operation Detail Add'l Description (Review)

Use this display to review, change, or delete an additional operation description record.

This display appears when the record being reviewed is an additional operation description record from the batch.

```

DATE **/**/**      ORDER RELEASE - OPERATION DETAIL      REVIEW      AMC205R **
                    ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
ORDER NO ITEM NUMBER  WH  REVISION  QUANTITY  START DATE DUE DATE
*****  ***** **  *****  ***** **  **/**/**  **/**/**
                    PLANNER *****  REFERENCE *****
JOB NUMBER  RTG ITEM DESCRIPTION  ENG DRAWING  STK LOC  PRI
*****  *  *****
----- OPERATION -----
OPERATION DESCRIPTION  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA20
OPERATION SEQUENCE NO aaA4
----- ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION -----

LINE DESCRIPTION
nnn  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
                                           F02 PAGE FORWARD
                                           F03 PAGE BACKWARD
                                           F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY
                                           F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY
                                           F08 SUMMARY SELECTION
                                           F11 ADDL DESC ENTRY
                                           F20 DELETE RECORD
                                           F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To review a record, type in the operation description or operation sequence number and press **Enter**.
- To look at, change, or delete a manufacturing order already in a batch, use **F03**.
- To enter another operation detail record, use **F06**. Go to display AMC201.
- To enter a miscellaneous charge detail record, use **F07**. Go to display AMC202.
- To set up other manufacturing orders in a batch, use **F08**. Go to display AMC200.
- To enter additional description records, use **F11**. Go to display AMC205.
- To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the preceding record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release—Operation Detail (Enter) display (AMC201) to appear, for the last order summary record in the batch. This key is not available if you answered Y for the SELECT ROUTING field on display AMC200 or AMC200R.

F02 PAGE FORWARD causes the next record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Miscellaneous Detail (Enter) display (AMC202) to appear for the last order summary record in the batch.

F08 SUMMARY SELECTION causes the Order Release–Summary Selection (Enter) display (AMC200) to appear.

F11 ADDL DESC ENTRY causes the Order Release–Operation Detail Additional Description (Enter) display (AMC205) to appear.

F20 DELETE RECORD deletes the record being reviewed, and the next record in the batch (based on scroll factor) appears on a review display: Summary (AMC200R), Operational (AMC201R), Miscellaneous (AMC202R), Operation Description (AMC205R), or Milestone Group (AMC206R).

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Order Release–Batch Status (Status) display (AMC203) to appear.

Fields

Review the data presented and make any necessary changes before pressing **Enter**. The data on the display is explained on the Order Release–Operation Detail Additional Description (Enter) display (AMC205).

Note: To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW** field in the upper right corner of the display.

AMC206—Order Release—Milestone Group Define / Remove (Enter)

Use this display to enter milestone group records for the order shown on the upper portion of the display.

This display appears when you use **F05** on the Order Release Operation Detail displays (AMC201 or AMC201R). It allows you to enter milestone group records for an order. Data entry form PC-03C can be used with this display.

```

DATE **/**/**      ORDER RELEASE - MILESTONE GROUP      ENTER      AMC206  **
                        DEFINE / REMOVE
ORDER NO ITEM NUMBER  WH  REVISION  QUANTITY  START DATE DUE DATE
*****  ***** **  *****  ***** **  **/**/**  **/**/**
                        PLANNER *****  REFERENCE *****
JOB NUMBER  RTG ITEM DESCRIPTION  ENG DRAWING  STK LOC  PRI
*****  *  *****  *****  *****  *****  *
-----
ACTION - DEFINE <1>, REMOVE <2>  A
BEGINNING OPERATION                aaA4
ENDING OPERATION                   aaA4
MILESTONE TYPE - JOB SHOP <J>
                    -OR- FLOW SHOP <F>  A

F03 PAGE BACKWARD
F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY
F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY
F08 SUMMARY SELECTION
F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To define a milestone group made up of existing operation records, type in the operation information requested and press **Enter**.
- To remove a milestone group from the file, type in the beginning operation and press **Enter**. The milestone group is removed from the file.
- To stop entering records, do one of the following:
 - To review, change, or delete a manufacturing order already in a batch, use **F03**.
 - To end an operation detail record, use **F06**. Go to display AMC201.
 - To enter a miscellaneous charge detail record, use **F07**. Go to display AMC202.
 - To set up other manufacturing orders in a batch, use **F08**. Go to display AMC200.
 - To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the prior record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Operation Detail (Enter) display (AMC201) to appear for the last order summary record in the batch. This key is not available if you answered **Y** for the **SELECT ROUTING** field on display AMC200 or AMC200R.

F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Miscellaneous Detail (Enter) display (AMC202) to appear for the last summary record in the batch.

F08 SUMMARY SELECTION causes the Order Release–Summary Selection (Enter) display (AMC200) to appear.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Order Release–Batch Status (Status) display (AMC203) to appear.

Fields

The fields that appear on the top half of this display give summary data for the base or split order entered on AMC200. Those fields are informational only. Refer to display AMC200 for an explanation of those fields.

ACTION–DEFINE <1>, REMOVE <2> (ACTIO). Type in **1** if you want to define a milestone group, or type in **2** if you want to remove a milestone group.

BEGINNING OPERATION (BEGOP). Type in the number of the operation that is the first suboperation of a milestone group. This field is required for both actions.

ENDING OPERATION (ENDOP). Type in the number of the operation that is the last suboperation of a milestone group. This field is required for a Define action.

AMC206R—Order Release—Milestone Group Define / Remove (Review)

Use this display to review, enter, or delete a milestone group record.

This display appears when the record you are reviewing is a milestone group record from the batch.

```

DATE **/**/**      ORDER RELEASE - MILESTONE GROUP      REVIEW      AMC206R **
                      DEFINE / REMOVE
ORDER NO ITEM NUMBER  WH  REVISION  QUANTITY  START DATE DUE DATE
*****  *****
*****  *****
                      PLANNER *****      REFERENCE *****
JOB NUMBER  RTG ITEM DESCRIPTION  ENG DRAWING  STK LOC  PRI
*****  * *****
-----
ACTION - DEFINE <1>, REMOVE <2>  A
BEGINNING OPERATION                aaA4
ENDING OPERATION                   aaA4
MILESTONE TYPE - JOB SHOP <J>      F02 PAGE FORWARD
-OR- FLOW SHOP <F>                 A      F03 PAGE BACKWARD
                                          F05 MILESTONE ENTRY
                                          F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY
                                          F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY
                                          F08 SUMMARY SELECTION
                                          F11 ADDL DESC ENTRY
                                          F20 DELETE RECORD
                                          F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To look at, change, or delete a manufacturing order already in a batch, use **F03**.
- To enter another operation detail record, use **F06**. Go to display AMC201.
- To enter a miscellaneous charge detail record, use **F07**. Go to display AMC202.
- To set up other manufacturing orders in a batch, use **F08**. Go to display AMC200.
- To enter additional description records, use **F11**. Go to display AMC205.
- To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the preceding record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F02 PAGE FORWARD causes the next record in the batch (based on scroll factor) to appear on a review display (AMC200R, AMC201R, AMC202R, AMC205R, or AMC206R).

F05 MILESTONE ENTRY causes the Order Release—Milestone Group—Define/Remove (Enter) display (AMC206) to appear.

F06 OPER DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release—Operation Detail (Enter) display (AMC201) to appear for the last order summary record in the batch. This key is not available if you answered **Y** for the **SELECT ROUTING** field on display AMC200 or AMC200R.

F07 MISC DETAIL ENTRY causes the Order Release–Miscellaneous Detail (Enter) display (AMC202) to appear for the last order summary record in the batch.

F08 SUMMARY SELECTION causes the Order Release–Summary Selection (Enter) display (AMC200) to appear.

F11 ADDL DESC ENTRY causes the Order Release–Operation Detail Additional Description (Enter) display (AMC205) to appear.

F20 DELETE RECORD deletes the record being reviewed, and the next record in the batch (based on scroll factor) appears on a review display: Summary (AMC200R), Operational (AMC201R), Miscellaneous (AMC202R), Operation Description (AMC205R), or Milestone Group (AMC206R).

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Order Release–Batch Status (Status) display (AMC203) to appear.

Fields

Review the data presented and make any necessary changes before pressing **Enter**. The fields on the upper portion of the display are explained on the Order Release – Summary Selection (Enter) display (AMC200).

The fields on the lower portion of the display reflect the data entered on display AMC206. Refer to display AMC206 for an explanation of these fields.

Option 2. Work File Release (AMCM30)

This option has no further displays. A job is submitted to the job queue that extracts all closed data entry batches in order to add their operation and miscellaneous data to the open order data base.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed:

- Miscellaneous Detail Addition (AMC260)
- Operations Detail Addition (AMC250)
- Order Release Extract (AMC220)
- Order Release Routing Expansion (AMC240)
- Order Release Batch Update and Log (AMC210)
- Summary Maintenance Scheduler (AMC600)
- Backward Scheduler (AMC920).

What forms you need: None.

Chapter 6. Shop Packet Creation

The Shop Packet Creation menu (AMCM40) appears when you select option 4 on the Main Menu.

- Option 1. Multiple Order Selection (AMCM40) 6-2
- Option 2. Individual Order Selection (AMCM40) 6-12

```

AMCM40                               Production Control and Costing          *****
                                   Shop Packet Creation

Type option or command; press Enter.

1. Multiple Order Selection
2. Individual Order Selection

==> _____

F3=Exit      F4=Prompt      F9=Retrieve      F10=Actions
F11=Job status  F12=Return      F22=Messages
    
```

Option 1. Multiple Order Selection. Use this option to create shop packets (that have not been previously created) for multiple manufacturing orders and to specify the ranges within which they are to be printed.

Option 2. Individual Order Selection. Use this option to create a shop packet for an individual manufacturing order. After you maintain the Manufacturing Order Detail or Manufacturing Order Routing files, you must reprint the shop packet for affected orders to reflect the changes.

Option 1. Multiple Order Selection (AMCM40)

This option shows the run options available to you for multiple order selection limits, worksheet format options, and labor ticket format options. The Shop Packet Summary List, the worksheets, and the labor tickets are printed in alphanumeric order number sequence.

What information you want: None.

What reports are printed:

- Shop Packet Summary List (AMC280) (multiple orders only)
- Material Picking List (AMI911) (multiple orders only)
- Shop Packet Worksheet (AMI4H1 or AMI4I1)
- Labor Tickets (AMC340 or AMC350).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to do shop packet creation are listed below each display.

AMI4E0—Shop Packets—Multiple Orders

Use this display to select options for creating shop packets for multiple orders.

This display appears when you select option 4 on the Order Release and Closeout menu (AMIM40), followed by option 1 on the Shop Packet Creation menu (AMIM44). It also appears when you select option 2 on the PM&C Reports menu (AMJM20) or option 1 on the PC&C Shop Packet Creation menu (AMCM40).

```
DATE **/**/**      SHOP PACKETS - MULTIPLE ORDERS      SELECT      AMI4E0  **

SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:                                n
  1 ALL ORDERS
  2 ALL ORDERS WITHIN A RANGE OF START DATES
  3 ALL ORDERS WITHIN A RANGE OF DUE DATES
  4 ALL ORDERS WITHIN A RANGE OF ORDER NUMBERS

PRINT ONLY ORDERS NOT PREVIOUSLY PRINTED <Y/N>            A
PRINT CLOSED ORDERS <Y/N>                                  A

F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

- To create shop packets for all orders type **1** and press **Enter**. Go to display AMI4E3.

- To create shop packets for all orders within a range of start dates, type **2** and press **Enter**. Go to display AMI4E1.
- To create shop packets for all orders within a range of due dates, type **3** and press **Enter**. Go to display AMI4E1.
- To create shop packets for all orders within a range of order numbers, type **4** and press **Enter**. Go to display AMI4E2.

Function keys

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the menu from which you started to appear again. No shop packets are scheduled for printing.

Fields

SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING. Required. Type in one of the following options to print shop packets for orders that have not previously had a shop packet printed.

- 1** All orders. Display AMI4E3 appears so you can specify report details.
- 2** All orders within a range of start dates. Display AMI4E1 appears so you can specify a range of start dates. .
- 3** All orders within a range of due dates. Display AMI4E1 appears so you can specify a range of due dates. .
- 4** All orders within a range of order numbers. Display AMI4E2 appears so you can specify a range of order numbers. .

PRINT ONLY ORDERS NOT PREVIOUSLY PRINTED <Y/N>. Type in one of the following codes:

- Y** Print orders not previously selected for shop packet printing.
N Print all orders, whether or not printed previously.

PRINT CLOSED ORDERS <Y/N>. Type in one of the following codes:

- Y** Include orders that are at a status 45, 55, or selected to be forced closed.
N Do not include orders that are at a status 45, 55, or selected to be forced closed.

AMI4E1—Shop Packets—Multiple Orders—Date Range

Use this display to specify a start date or due date range when printing shop packets for multiple orders.

This display appears when you select option 2 or 3 on the Shop Packets Multiple - Orders (Select) display (AMI4E0).


```
DATE **/**/**      SHOP PACKETS - MULTIPLE ORDERS      SELECT      AMI4E1  **
                   DATE RANGE

BEGINNING START DATE      nn/nn/nn
ENDING START DATE        nn/nn/nn

F19 RETURN TO SELECT
F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

To enter a start date or a due date range, type in the requested information and press **Enter**. Go to display AMI4E3.

Function keys

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes display AMI4E0 to appear again, and any data entered to be ignored.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the menu from which you started to appear again, and no shop packet to be scheduled for printing.

Fields

The fields on this display are optional. The beginning field value must be less than the ending field value. If zeros are typed in for day, month, or year, or if the date is left blank, the application assumes no limit is required for that portion or for the entire date.

BEGINNING START DATE

ENDING START DATE. These fields appear when you select option 2 on display AMI4E0. Type in the range of start dates for which shop packets are to be printed.

BEGINNING DUE DATE

ENDING DUE DATE. These fields appear when you select option 3 on display AMI4E0. Type in the range of due dates for which shop packets are to be printed.

AMI4E2—Shop Packets—Multiple Orders—Order Number Range

Use this display to specify an order number range when printing shop packets for multiple orders.

This display appears when you select option 4 on display AMI4E0.

```
DATE **/**/**      SHOP PACKETS - MULTIPLE ORDERS      SELECT      AMI4E2  **
                   ORDER NUMBER RANGE

BEGINNING ORDER    aaaaaA7
ENDING ORDER       aaaaaA7

F19 RETURN TO SELECT
F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

To enter an order number range, type in the requested information and press **Enter**. Go to display AMI4E3.

Function keys

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes display AMI4E0 to appear again, and any data entered to be ignored.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the menu from which you started to appear again, and no shop packet to be scheduled for printing.

Fields

The fields on this display are optional.

BEGINNING ORDER

ENDING ORDER. Type in a beginning order number or ending order number, or both. If only a beginning order number is entered, a shop packet is printed for that and all succeeding order numbers. If only an ending number is entered, a shop packet is printed for all orders up to and including the order number entered.

AMI4E3—Shop Packets—Multiple Orders—Report Detail

Use this display to specify worksheet print options, separate warehouse pick lists, and labor ticket print format options.

This display appears when you select option 1 (ALL ORDERS) on display AMI4E0 or when you enter date limits or order limits on display AMI4E1 or AMI4E2, respectively.

Depending on the options selected during application tailoring, each field already contains a Y or N response. Most field values can be changed, but the cursor skips those fields that cannot be changed.

```

DATE **/**/**      SHOP PACKETS - MULTIPLE ORDERS      SELECT      AMI4E3  **
                    REPORT DETAIL

WORKSHEETS<Y,N>          A          STANDARD COSTS<Y,N>          A
                    ORDER TRACKING DATES<Y,N>          A

MATERIAL DETAIL<Y,N>    A          PRINT COMPONENT BARCODE<Y,N>  A
                    PRINT FLOORSTOCK BARCODE<Y,N>    A
                    PRINT LOCATION BARCODE<Y,N>      A

SEQUENCE<1,2,3>        n

OPERATION DETAIL<Y,N>  A          INACTIVE OPS INCLUDED<Y,N>    A
                    ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIONS<Y,N>    A
                    STANDARD TIMES<Y,N>              A
                    PRINT OP DETAIL BARCODE<Y,N>    A
                    PRINT MISC CHG BARCODE<Y,N>      A

MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL<Y,N> A          SEPARATE WAREHOUSE PICK LIST<Y,N> A
                    CONSOLIDATED FOR BULK PICK<Y,N>  A
                    PRINT COMPONENT BARCODE<Y,N>    A
                    PRINT FLOORSTOCK BARCODE<Y,N>    A
                    PRINT LOCATION BARCODE<Y,N>      A

                                F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                                F24 CANCEL THE JOB

```

What to do

To print shop packets, type in the information requested and press **Enter**. Shop packets are created for the orders you requested and the reports are scheduled for printing. Go to display AMI4E4.

Function keys

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes display AMI4E0 to appear again, and any data entered to be ignored.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the menu from which you started to appear and no shop packet to be scheduled for printing.

Fields

All of the fields on this display are required.

WORKSHEETS <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print shop packet worksheets. A **Y** response is required to select the options for material detail records, operation detail records, or miscellaneous detail records.

STANDARD COSTS <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print standard costs on the shop packet worksheets. If **NOT CLEARED** or **NO COSTING** appears, you cannot use this option.

ORDER TRACKING DATES <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print tracking summary and detail record dates on the shop packet worksheets.

MATERIAL DETAIL <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print material lists.

PRINT COMPONENT BARCODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print the component barcode on the shop packet worksheets. This field appears only if PM&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

PRINT FLOORSTOCK BARCODE <Y/N>. Appears only in PM&C. Type in **Y** to print the floorstock barcode on the shop packet worksheets. This field appears only if PM&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

PRINT LOCATION BARCODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print the location barcode on the shop packet worksheets. This field appears only if PM&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

SEQUENCE <1/2/3>. The report sequence answer you gave during application tailoring. You can change this number to select the sequence for component items.

- 1 Item number. Print the shop packet worksheets in item number sequence.
- 2 Warehouse location. Print the shop packet worksheets in warehouse location sequence.
- 3 User sequence number. Print the shop packet worksheets in user sequence number sequence.

OPERATION DETAIL <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to include the operation detail records on the shop packet worksheets. The manufacturing order routing is printed on a new page after the material list.

INACTIVE OPS INCLUDED <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to include inactive operations if a manufacturing order routing is printed.

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIONS <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print additional operation descriptions following the operation detail on the worksheets. If **NOT SUPPORTED** appears, you cannot use this option.

STANDARD TIMES <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print standard times. If **NOT CLEARED** appears, you cannot use this option.

PRINT OP DETAIL BARCODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print operation detail bar codes on the shop packet worksheets. The default is the value you chose during application tailoring. This field appears only if PM&C is installed and interfacing with PC&C.

MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print miscellaneous detail records on the shop packet worksheet. The miscellaneous charges list is printed after the manufacturing routing.

PRINT MISC CHG BARCODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print miscellaneous charge bar codes on the shop packet worksheets. The default is the value you chose during application tailoring. This field appears only if PM&C is installed and interfacing with PC&C.

SEPARATE WAREHOUSE PICK LIST <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print a pick list of material only. This report is printed after the worksheets and can be used instead of or in addition to the worksheet material list. It does not print each warehouse separately.

CONSOLIDATED FOR BULK PICK <Y/N>. Type in one of the following codes:

- Y** Print the separate warehouse pick list in warehouse stocking location sequence consolidated by item.
- N** Print the separate warehouse pick list in warehouse stocking location/item sequence with one order per page.

PRINT COMPONENT BARCODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print the component barcode on the warehouse pick list. This field appears only if PM&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

PRINT FLOORSTOCK BARCODE <Y/N>. Appears only in PM&C. Type in **Y** to print the floorstock barcode on the shop packet worksheets. This field appears only if PM&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

PRINT LOCATION BARCODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print the location barcode on the warehouse pick list. This field appears only if PM&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

AMI4E4—Shop Packets—Multiple Orders—Additional Report Details

Use this display to specify your pick list, labor ticket, and receiving ticket options.

This display appears when you press **Enter** on display AMI4E3.

```

DATE **/**/**      SHOP PACKETS - MULTIPLE ORDERS      SELECT      AMI4E4  **
                    ADDITIONAL REPORT DETAILS

SELECT LOCATIONS TO LIST:                                n
  1 LIST NUMBER NEEDED TO FILL ORDER
  2 LIST NUMBER NEEDED TO FILL ORDER PLUS ADDITIONAL
  3 LIST ALL LOCATIONS FOR ITEM IN WAREHOUSE
  4 LIST NUMBER NEEDED TO FILL PLUS LOW QTY LOCATIONS
IF OPTION 2, ENTER NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS      nnn
PRINT LOCATION IN:   n   1 LOCATION ORDER   2 FIFO ORDER

PAPER LABOR TICKETS<Y,N>      A      PREPRINTED<Y,N>      A
                                MINIMUM PER OPERATION      nn
                                MAXIMUM PER OPERATION      nn
PAPER RECEIVING TICKETS<Y,N>  A      PREPRINTED<Y,N>      A
                                CALCULATE TICKET NUMBER AS  n
                                1 - X TICKETS PER ORDER
                                2 - 1 TICKET PER X ITEMS
                                CALCULATION FACTOR          nnnnn
                                MAXIMUM PER ORDER          nnnnn

                                F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                                F24 CANCEL THE JOB

```

What to do

To create the shop packet, type in your pick list, labor ticket, and receiving options and press **Enter**. A shop packet is created for the orders you requested and the reports are scheduled for printing. The menu from which you started appears again.

Function keys

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Shop Packets – Multiple Orders (Select) display (AMI4E0) to appear to allow you to reselect the options. No report is scheduled for printing.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB cancels the job, and causes the menu from which you started to appear. No report is scheduled for printing.

Fields

Most field values can be changed. If a field cannot be changed, the cursor skips that field and goes to the next field in which you can enter values.

SELECT LOCATIONS TO LIST. If you select an option that has one or more orders with manufacturing allocations, the locations with allocated quantities are printed first. Then the following location options are printed:

- 1 List number needed to fill order. Selecting this option permits a shop packet to be printed listing the number of locations needed to fill the order. This is the default.
- 2 List number needed to fill order plus additional. Selecting this option permits a shop packet to be printed listing the number of locations needed to fill the order plus an additional number of locations you specify in the Additional Locations field.

- 3 List all locations for item in warehouse. Selecting this option permits a shop packet to be printed listing all locations.
- 4 List number needed to fill plus low qty locations. Selecting this option permits a shop packet to be printed listing the number of locations needed to fill the order plus low quantity locations. Low quantity locations are those containing quantities of 10 percent or less of the order quantity.

ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS. If you typed **2** in **SELECT LOCATIONS TO LIST**, type in the number of extra locations to be printed.

PRINT LOCATION IN. Type in one of the following codes:

- 1 Location order. Select this option to print pick lists in location order.
- 2 FIFO order. Select this option to print pick lists in FIFO date order.

PAPER LABOR TICKETS <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print paper labor tickets that can be used for reporting operation transactions.

PREPRINTED <Y/N>. Type in one of the following codes:

- Y Print labor tickets on preprinted forms.
- N Print labor tickets on blank paper.

Both preprinted forms and blank paper are special forms.

MINIMUM PER OPERATION

MAXIMUM PER OPERATION. Type in the minimum and maximum number of labor tickets to be printed per operation. The application divides the total hours scheduled for the performance of an operation by 4 to calculate how many labor tickets should be printed. You can override this calculation by typing in other numbers. Since labor tickets are printed two at a time, specify an even number of labor tickets.

For example, if you type 4 in **MINIMUM PER OPERATION** and 12 in **MAXIMUM PER OPERATION**, you are requesting that at least four labor tickets be printed if the calculation produces a number less than 4 and that no more than 12 labor tickets be printed if the calculation produces a number greater than 12. If the calculated number falls within the range 4 - 12, that number of labor tickets (rounded up to an even number if necessary) is printed.

PAPER RECEIVING TICKETS <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print paper receiving tickets that can be used for reporting operation transactions. The paper receiving ticket fields only appear if PM&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

PREPRINTED <Y/N>. Type in one of the following codes:

- Y Print receiving tickets on preprinted forms.
- N Print receiving tickets on blank paper.

CALCULATE TICKET NUMBERS AS. Type in the option number for the method to be used in assigning numbers to the tickets being printed.

- 1 X Tickets per order
- 2 1 ticket per X items.

CALCULATION FACTOR. Type in the value to be used for X, as it applies to the ticket calculation method you selected.

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MAXIMUM PER ORDER. Type in the maximum number of paper receiving tickets to be printed for each order. The maximum applies only if ticket calculation method 2 was used.

What to do

To print an individual shop packet, type in the order number and the options for the shop packet. Press **Enter**. If the display appears again with message AM-3432 SHOP PACKET PREVIOUSLY PRINTED, press **Enter** again. Go to display AMI4E7.

Function keys

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the menu from which you started to appear. No shop packet is scheduled for to be printed.

Fields

All of the fields on this display are required.

MANUFACTURING ORDER NUMBER. Type in the manufacturing order number for the shop packet to be printed.

WORKSHEETS <Y/N>. Type in a **Y** to print the shop packet worksheets. A **Y** response is required to select the options for material detail records, operation detail records, or miscellaneous detail records.

STANDARD COSTS <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print the standard costs on the shop packet worksheets. If NOT CLEARED or NO COSTING appears, you cannot use this option.

ORDER TRACKING DATES <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print the tracking summary and detail record dates on the shop packet worksheets.

MATERIAL DETAIL <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print material lists.

PRINT COMPONENT BAR CODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print the component bar code on the shop packet worksheets. This field only appears if PM&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

PRINT FLOORSTOCK BARCODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print the floorstock barcode on the shop packet worksheets. This field appears only if P&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

PRINT LOCATION BAR CODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print the location bar code on the shop packet worksheets. This field only appears if PM&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

SEQUENCE <1/2/3>. This field shows the report sequence answer you gave during application tailoring. You can change this number to select the sequence for component items.

- 1 Item number. Print the shop packet worksheets in item number sequence.
- 2 Warehouse location. Print the shop packet worksheets in warehouse location sequence.
- 3 User sequence number. Print the shop packet worksheets in user sequence number sequence.

OPERATION DETAIL <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to include the operation detail records on the shop packet worksheets. The manufacturing order routing is printed on a new page after the material list.

INACTIVE OPS INCLUDED <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to include inactive operations if a manufacturing order routing is printed.

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIONS <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print additional operation descriptions following the operation detail on the worksheets. If **NOT SUPPORTED** appears, you cannot use this option.

STANDARD TIMES <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print standard times. If **NOT CLEARED** appears, you cannot use this option.

PRINT OP DETAIL BAR CODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print operation detail bar codes on the shop packet worksheets. The default is the value you chose during application tailoring. This field only appears if PM&C is installed and interfacing with PC&C.

MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to include miscellaneous detail records on the shop packet worksheet. The miscellaneous charges list is printed after the manufacturing routing.

PRINT MISC CHG BAR CODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print miscellaneous charge bar codes on the shop packet worksheets. The default is the value you chose during application tailoring. This field only appears if PM&C is installed and interfacing with PC&C.

SEPARATE WAREHOUSE PICK LIST <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print a pick list of material only. This report is printed after the worksheets, and can be used instead of or in addition to the worksheet material list. It does not print each warehouse separately.

CONSOLIDATED FOR BULK PICK <Y/N>. Type in one of the following codes:

- Y** Print the separate warehouse pick list in warehouse location sequence consolidated by item.
- N** Print the separate warehouse pick list in warehouse location sequence by order.

PRINT COMPONENT BAR CODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print the component bar code on the warehouse pick list. This field only appears if PM&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

PRINT FLOORSTOCK BARCODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print the floorstock barcode on the warehouse pick list. This field appears only if P&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

PRINT LOCATION BAR CODE <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print the location bar code on the warehouse pick list. This field only appears if PM&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

AMI4E7—Shop Packets—Individual Orders—Additional Report Details

Use this display to specify your pick list, labor ticket, and receiving ticket options.

This display appears when you press **Enter** on display AMI4E6.

```

DATE **/**/**      SHOP PACKETS - INDIVIDUAL ORDERS      SELECT      AMI4E7  **
                    ADDITIONAL REPORT DETAILS

SELECT LOCATIONS TO LIST:                                n
  1 LIST NUMBER NEEDED TO FILL ORDER
  2 LIST NUMBER NEEDED TO FILL ORDER PLUS ADDITIONAL
  3 LIST ALL LOCATIONS FOR ITEM IN WAREHOUSE
  4 LIST NUMBER NEEDED TO FILE PLUS LOW QTY LOCATIONS
IF OPTION 2, ENTER NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS      nnn
PRINT LOCATION IN:   n   1 LOCATION ORDER   2 FIFO ORDER

PAPER LABOR TICKETS<Y,N>      A      PREPRINTED<Y,N>      A
                              A      BEGINNING OPERATION (OR ALL) aaA4
                              nn      TICKETS PER OPERATION
PAPER RECEIVING TICKETS<Y,N>  A      PREPRINTED<Y,N>      A
                              nnnnn      NUMBER OF TICKETS

F19 RETURN TO SELECT
F24 CANCEL THE JOB

```

What to do

To create a shop packet for the order you requested, type in your pick list, labor ticket, and receiving options and press **Enter**. A shop packet is created, and the reports are scheduled for printing. The menu you started from appears again.

Function keys

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Shop Packets–Individual Orders (Select) display (AMI4E6) to appear again, and any data entered to be ignored. You can reselect the options. No report is scheduled for printing.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB cancels the job, and causes the menu from which you started to appear. No report is scheduled for printing.

Fields

Most field values can be changed. If a field cannot be changed, the cursor skips that field.

SELECT LOCATIONS TO LIST. If you select an option that has one or more orders with manufacturing allocations, the locations with allocated quantities are printed first. Then the following location options are printed:

- 1 List number needed to fill order. Selecting this option permits a shop packet to be printed listing the number of locations needed to fill the order. This is the default.
- 2 List number needed to fill order plus additional. Selecting this option permits a shop packet to be printed listing the number of locations needed to fill the order plus an additional number of locations you specify in the Additional Locations field.

- 3 List all locations for item in warehouse. Selecting this option permits a shop packet to be printed listing all locations.
- 4 List number needed to fill plus low qty locations. Selecting this option permits a shop packet to be printed listing the number of locations needed to fill the order plus low quantity locations. Low quantity locations are those containing quantities of 10 percent or less of the order quantity.

ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS. If you typed **2** in the **SELECT LOCATIONS TO LIST** field, type in the number of extra locations to be printed.

PRINT LOCATION IN. Type in one of the following codes:

- 1 Location order. Print pick lists in location order.
- 2 FIFO order. Print pick lists in FIFO date order.

PAPER LABOR TICKETS <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print paper labor tickets that can be used for reporting operation transactions.

PREPRINTED <Y/N>. Type in one of the following codes:

- Y** Print labor tickets on preprinted forms.
- N** Print labor tickets on blank paper.

Both preprinted forms and blank paper are special forms.

BEGINNING OPERATION (OR ALL). Type in **ALL** to print paper labor tickets for all operations or type in an operation sequence number to print labor tickets for all operations beginning at a specific operation.

TICKETS PER OPERATION. Type in the number of paper labor tickets to be printed for each operation.

PAPER RECEIVING TICKETS <Y/N>. Type in **Y** to print paper receiving tickets that can be used for reporting operation transactions. The paper receiving ticket fields only appear if PM&C is installed and interfacing with IM.

PREPRINTED <Y/N>. Type in one of the following codes:

- Y** Print receiving tickets on preprinted forms.
- N** Print receiving tickets on blank paper.

NUMBER OF TICKETS. Type in the number of receiving tickets that you want printed.

Chapter 7. Shop Activity Update

The Shop Activity Update menu (AMCM50) appears when you select option 5 on the Main Menu.

Option 1. Data Entry (AMCM50).....	7-3
Option 2. Load and Edit from Offline Files (AMCM50)	7-31
Option 3. Errors File Edit (AMCM50).....	7-34
Option 4. Shop Activity Update (AMCM50)	7-37

```

AMCM50                               Production Control and Costing          **
*****
                                     Shop Activity Update

Type option or command; press Enter.

1. Data Entry
2. Load and Edit from Offline Files
3. Errors File Edit
4. Shop Activity Update
    
```

Option 1. Data Entry. Use this option to enter labor, miscellaneous charge, move, and order complete transactions into a data entry batch.

Option 2. Load and Edit from Offline Files. Use this option to edit shop activity update transactions from offline input and loads them into a data entry file.

Option 3. Errors File Edit. Use this option to select an errors batch and schedule a job that edits and moves the shop activity update transactions from the errors batch to a data entry batch.

Option 4. Shop Activity Update. Use this option to schedule a job that extracts records from all closed data entry batches, edits the extracted transactions, and updates the Manufacturing Order Master, Manufacturing Order Operation, and Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous files. After shop activity update, the scheduling program (AMC60) runs to reschedule those orders selected for update.

You use these four Shop Activity Update options any time after you finish order release. Data entry operates in batch mode. You must identify the orders whose operations and miscellaneous detail records you want to update by entering the order number with each transaction. The order selected must not be closed (order status must be 10, 40, or 45). The order complete transaction requires that all of the operations of that order are completed for labor (status of 40) or movement (status of 50).

You must identify the operation by entering the operation sequence number with each labor transaction. The operation you select must not be completed (operation status

must be 10, 20 or 30). The move complete transaction, however, requires that the operation from which the order has been moved be completed for labor (status of 40). For labor transactions, the completion code of 2 has a special significance. When it is used to change the operation status to labor complete (status of 40), it forces the application to update the quantity reported for that operation to the expected quantity. The expected quantity is the quantity still open for the order minus the end-item scrap reported on the operations prior to this, as defined by the alphanumeric sequence of the operation sequence number.

For move transactions, quantities are not considered; a completion code of 0 indicates that part of the order has been moved, while a completion code of 1 or 2 indicates that the entire order has been moved.

For milestone operations, the completion code of 3 has a special significance. It is used to close all operations in a milestone group. For more information on milestone operations and reporting, refer to Chapter 2, "Managing Production Control and Costing" on page 2-1.

Option 1. Data Entry (AMCM50)

Data Entry, option 1 on menu AMCM50, shows the status of the work station data entry batch. Once you have selected an available work station batch, you see displays necessary to maintain operations and miscellaneous detail records in the open order data base.

What information you need:

- Order number
- Transaction date

What reports are printed: None.

What forms you need:

- PC-04
- PC-05A
- PC-06
- PC-07A.

AMC361—Shop Activity—Data Entry Control

Use this display to start a new shop activity data entry batch or to select an active, closed, or suspended batch for further action.

This display appears when you select option 1 on the Shop Activity Update menu (AMCM50).

This display lets you select an available batch for data entry or reenter a previously closed or suspended batch to continue data entry. It shows the current status of all batches, whether you are allowed to access them or not.

```

DATE **/**/**              SHOP ACTIVITY                      AMC361  **
                          DATA ENTRY CONTROL                BATCHES CURRENTLY IN USE ***
                                                                LOCATE BATCH nnn
ENTER BATCH NUMBER  nnn
BATCH  *--ORIGINAL--*   *---LAST---*
NO.    WSID            OPER  WSID            OPER  STATUS  DATE  USED  ERRORS
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
***    *****      ***   *****      ***   *****  **/** *****
                                                                USE ROLL UP/DOWN
                                                                F04 NEW BATCH
                                                                F24 CANCEL JOB

```

What to do

- To work with an active batch, type in the information requested and press **Enter**.
- To work with a closed or suspended batch, type in the information requested and press **Enter**.
- To see the next group of batch records, use **ROLL UP/DOWN**.
- To enter a batch, type in the information requested and press **Enter**.
- To start a new batch, type in the next available batch number and use **F04**.
- To cancel the session, use **F24**.
- To review, change, or delete records, do one of the following:
 - To review or update transactions, type in the information requested and press **Enter**.
 - To cancel the session, use **F24**.

- If the batch is closed or suspended, the Shop Activity Data Entry–Control Totals by Type (Status) display (AMC400) appears. Do one of the following:
 - To review file capacity statistics, use **F02**.
 - To see the previous display, press **Enter** to continue working with a batch.
 - To begin review/entry on a closed or suspended batch, press **Enter**.

Function keys

F04 NEW BATCH starts a new batch.

F24 CANCEL JOB ends the current work station session. The Shop Activity Update menu (AMCM50) appears.

Fields

BATCHES CURRENTLY IN USE (BIY). The number of active, closed, or suspended batches currently in use.

ENTER BATCH NO. (SBN). Type in the appropriate batch number to select an active, closed, or suspended batch, then press **Enter**.

LOCATE BATCH (BWB). Type in the reference number of the batch you want to work with.

BATCH NO. (BATCH). The batch number for this data entry batch.

ORIGINAL WSID (Original Work Station ID) (WSID1). The work station from which the batch was originally entered.

ORIGINAL OPER (OPID1). The operator station from which the batch was originally entered.

LAST WSID (Last Work Station ID) (WSID2). The work station from which the batch was last selected.

LAST OPER (Last Work Station ID) (OPID2). The operator station from which the batch was last selected.

STATUS (ST). One of the following:

ACTIVE	Indicates that the batch is being used by another work station or is incomplete because of some abnormal condition.
SUSPND	Indicates that F23 was used to suspend the batch.
CLOSED	Indicates that F24 was used to close the batch.
UPDATE	Indicates that the application has selected the batch for updating master files.
FINISH	Indicates that the application has used the batch to update master files.

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DATE (DT). The creation date or date of last activity for the batch.

RECORDS USED (BCNTM). The number of transaction records in the batch.

RECORDS ERRORS (ERROR). The number of records in error in the batch.

AMC370—Shop Activity Data Entry Order Complete

Use this display to close a current manufacturing order.

This display appears when you select **F07** from display AMC371, AMC373, or AMC380. Before closing the order, all active operations must be completed (or will be completed) as a result of data entered in this batch.

This display lets you close an existing manufacturing order with all of its active operations complete (operation status of 40 or 50). A warning message occurs if the system detects at least one active operation not at a complete status. You can accept the transaction with warning (**F17**) and then enter in the necessary labor complete transactions. The shop activity update procedure re-edits the order complete transaction by checking the labor complete transactions in the batch in conjunction with the open order data base. If all operations are still not complete after running this batch, the order complete is considered to be an error and is bypassed. Data entry form PC-04 can be used with this display.

```

DATE **/**/**          SHOP ACTIVITY DATA ENTRY          ENTER          AMC370  **
                        ORDER COMPLETE

TRANSACTION NUMBER     *****
ORDER NUMBER           aaaaaA7
TRANSACTION DATE       nnnnnn

                                F03 PAGE BACKWARD
                                F08 OPER CHARGE ENTRY
                                F09 MISC CHARGE ENTRY
                                F10 MOVE TRANS ENTRY
                                F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING
                                F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To add this transaction to the batch, enter the information requested and press **Enter**.
- To review a record already in a batch, use **F03**.
- To set up other shop activity transactions in a batch, use **F08** Go to display AMC371.
- To enter a miscellaneous charge transaction, use **F09**. Go to display AMC380.
- To enter a move transaction, use **F10**. Go to display AMC373.
- To have the system accept the orders as completed, even though active operations remain, use **F17**.
- To end the session, use **F24**.

- One of the following Review displays appears, depending on the type of transaction entered on that line number in the batch.
 - The Shop Activity Data Entry–Order Complete (Review) display (AMC390)
 - The Shop Activity Data Entry–Operation Charge (Review) display (AMC391)
 - The Shop Activity Data Entry–Miscellaneous Charge (Review) display (AMC392)
 - The Shop Activity Data Entry–Move Transaction (Review) display (AMC393).
- To review, change, or delete records, do one of the following:
 - To change the information for this report, type in the requested information and press **Enter**.
 - To see the next transaction in the batch, use **F02**.
 - To see the previous transaction in the batch, use **F03**.
 - To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW nn** field. Use **F02** to page forward and **F03** to page backward the number of records you entered.
 - To have the system accept the orders as completed, even though active operations remain, use **F17**.
 - To enter additional shop activity records in this batch, use **F01**. The display from which you entered review mode appears again. Use appropriate action and continue working with the batch.
 - To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the prior transaction to appear on a review display (AMC390, AMC391, AMC392, or AMC393).

F08 OPER CHARGE ENTRY causes the Operation Charge display (AMC371) to appear.

F09 MISC CHARGE ENTRY causes the Miscellaneous Charge display (AMC380) to appear.

F10 MOVE TRANS ENTRY causes the Move Transaction display (AMC373) to appear.

F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING accepts the order as completed although active operations remain. During processing, the order complete transaction is bypassed if outstanding transactions remain.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Control Totals by Type display (AMC400) to appear.

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Fields

TRANSACTION NUMBER (RTHIS). The transaction sequence number for this transaction.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO). Type in the control number used in the open order data base to identify the order you want to close.

TRANSACTION DATE (TRNDT). The system date that appears may be changed to the actual order completion date.

AMC371—Shop Activity Data Entry—Operation Charge (Enter)

Use this display to enter transactions against operations for any one or combination of cost-related fields. The operation cost is applied as inhouse cost or outside operation cost, based on the time basis code of the operation.

This display appears after you select a new batch on display AMC361 or select **F08** on other shop activity update displays (AMC370, AMC373, or AMC380).

This display allows you to enter labor transactions against operations that exist within orders in the open order data base.

Use data entry form PC-05A with this display. Optional confirmation, if time must be reported in minutes, is provided for the data entered.

```

DATE **/**/**          SHOP ACTIVITY DATA ENTRY          ENTER          AMC371  **
                        OPERATION CHARGE

TRANSACTION NUMBER *****
ORDER NUMBER          aaaaaA7          OPERATION NUMBER          aaA4
RUN CODE              A                COMPLETION CODE          A
LABOR TIME            nnnnn.nn         MACHINE TIME              nnnnn.nn
QUANTITY COMPLETE    nnnnnnn.nnn      QUANTITY SCRAPPED        nnnnnnn.nnn
SCRAP REASON CODE    aaaaA6          REFERENCE                 aaaaaaaaaA10
TRANSACTION COST      nnnnnnnnnnn.nnn    TRANSACTION DATE          nnnnnn
ACTUAL WORK CENTER   aaaA5          EMPLOYEE NUMBER          aaaA5
EMPLOYEE RATE OVERRIDE nn.nnn         EMPLOYEE SHIFT OVERRIDE  A

CONFIRM ENTRY VALUES IF TIME HAS TO BE REPORTED IN MINUTES  A

F03 PAGE BACKWARD
F07 ORDER COMPLETE ENTRY
F09 MISC CHARGE ENTRY
F10 MOVE TRANS ENTRY
F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING
F24 DISPLAY STATUS
    
```

What to do

- To add this transaction, type in the order number, operation number, actual work center, and employee number and press **Enter**.
- To review a record already in a batch, use **F03**.
- To enter an order complete transaction, use **F07**. Go to display AMC370.
- To enter a miscellaneous charge transaction, use **F09**. Go to display AMC380.
- To enter a move transaction, use **F10**. Go to display AMC373.
- To have the system accept the operation even though errors exist, use **F17**.
- To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the prior transaction to appear on a review display (AMC390, AMC391, AMC392, or AMC393).

F07 ORDER COMPLETE ENTRY causes the Order Complete display (AMC370) to appear.

F09 MISC CHARGE ENTRY causes the Miscellaneous Charge display (AMC380) to appear.

F10 MOVE TRANS ENTRY causes the Move Transaction display (AMC373) to appear.

F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING accepts the operation for reporting labor although prior operations may not have any labor reported. During processing, the transaction is bypassed if outstanding transactions still remain.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Control Totals by Type display (AMC400) to appear.

Note: If the operation is part of a milestone operation group, the following fields are required: **ORDER NUMBER**, **OPERATION NUMBER**, **RUN CODE**, and **COMPLETION CODE**. Refer to the description of the **QUANTITY COMPLETE** field to determine when it is needed. All other fields do not apply to milestone transactions.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

All fields that appear (with the exception of **ORDER NUMBER**, **OPERATION NUMBER**, and **RUN CODE**) are optional, based on your reporting requirements.

TRANSACTION NUMBER (RTHIS). The transaction sequence number for this transaction.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO). Type in the control number used in the open order data base to identify the order.

OPERATION NUMBER (OPSEQ). Type in the sequence number used to identify the operation detail record within an order.

RUN CODE (RUNCD). To distinguish a setup transaction from a run transaction, or a milestone transaction, enter one of the following codes:

S	Setup
R	Run
M	Milestone

COMPLETION CODE (CMPCD). To indicate completion of a particular operation, enter one of the following completion codes:

0	Partially complete, quantity not assumed
1	Complete, quantity not assumed
2	Complete, quantity assumed
3	Close all operations in a milestone group

Note: The completion codes 1 and 2 are not valid with a run code of S (setup), unless there are no standard run labor hours for the operation.

For a complete description of milestone operations and the relationship of run and completion codes in a milestone operation, refer to Chapter 2. "Managing Production Control and Costing".

When a value of **2** is entered, PC&C calculates the expected operation quantity worked based on the quantity still open for the order minus the end item scrap reported on the operations previous to this. This is determined by the alphanumeric sequence of the operation sequence number (the order quantity is used for the first operation).

LABOR TIME (LBTIM). Type in the amount of labor time in hours or minutes for the operation transaction. For an operation in a milestone group type **F** (flow shop environment), labor time entry is not accepted.

MACHINE TIME (MATIM). Type in the amount of machine time in hours or minutes for the operation transaction. For milestone group type **F** (flow shop environment), machine time entry is not accepted.

Note: **LABOR TIME** or **MACHINE TIME** is not accepted for outside operations. Costs can be entered in the **TRANSACTION COST** field for the purpose of capturing expenses of outside operations.

QUANTITY COMPLETE (QTCOM). If completion code 0 or 1 was used, type in the quantity produced for this operation transaction. For milestone operations, quantity complete can be entered only for the last operation of a milestone group.

QUANTITY SCRAPPED (SCRP). Type in the quantity scrapped, if any, for this operation transaction.

SCRAP REASON CODE (RECD). Type in the code that explains the reason for this scrap transaction. The code must be a valid code in the Reason Code file.

REFERENCE (RFNO). Type in the user-defined entry that provides additional information about the scrap transaction.

TRANSACTION COST (TCOST). If standard rates are used as actual costs, type in the cost of the operation transaction. This is not valid for milestone operations.

TRANSACTION DATE (TRNDT). Type in the calendar date for the operation transaction.

ACTUAL WORK CENTER (AWRKC) [?]. Type in the actual work center (or override work center) for the operation transaction. An override work center can be typed in only with the first transaction for any operation.

EMPLOYEE NUMBER (EMPNO) [?]. If employee rates are used to determine actual costs, type in the employee number to be used in retrieving the hourly rate from Payroll's Employee Master file. This is valid only for run codes **S** and **R**.

EMPLOYEE RATE OVERRIDE (ERATE). If an employee number was entered and the employee's hourly rate is not used to determine costs, type in an override hourly rate. This is valid only for run codes **S** and **R**.

EMPLOYEE SHIFT OVERRIDE (SHIFT). This is valid only for run codes **S** and **R**. If an employee number was entered and the employee's normal shift is not used to determine costs, enter an override shift:

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- 1 For shift 1
- 2 For shift 2
- 3 For shift 3

CONFIRM ENTRY VALUES IF TIME HAS TO BE REPORTED IN MINUTES (CNFIRM). If the time basis code of the reported operation contains M and you report times, the display appears again with the note that the system accepted the times as minutes. Then you can review or change the entries you made. This field contains a default of **Y**. If you do not want this confirmation, type in **N**. The value you enter appears as the default on for subsequent transactions within the batch.

AMC373—Shop Activity Data Entry—Move Transaction (Enter)

Use this display to enter move transactions against existing operations in the open order data base.

This display appears when you use **F10** on other shop activity update displays (AMC370, AMC371, or AMC380). It appears if you selected the move transaction as a shop activity transaction in the PC&C Questionnaire during application tailoring.

Use data entry form PC-06 can be used with this display.

```

DATE **/**/**          SHOP ACTIVITY DATA ENTRY          ENTER          AMC373  **
                        MOVE TRANSACTION

TRANSACTION NUMBER     *****
ORDER NUMBER           aaaaaa7
LAST OPERATION         aaA4
NEXT OPERATION         aaA4
NEXT WORK AREA         aaaA5
COMPLETION CODE        A
TRANSACTION DATE       nnnnnn

                                F03 PAGE BACKWARD
                                F07 ORDER COMPLETE ENTRY
                                F08 OPER CHARGE ENTRY
                                F09 MISC CHARGE ENTRY
                                F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING
                                F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To add this transaction to the batch, enter the information requested and press **Enter**.
- To review a record already in a batch, use **F03**.
- To enter an order complete transaction, use **F07**. Go to display AMC370.
- To set up other shop activity records in a batch, use **F08**. Go to display AMC371.
- To enter a miscellaneous charge transaction, use **F09**. Go to display AMC380.
- To have the system accept the move transaction, even though the operation status is invalid or the moves have not been completed on previous operations, use **F17**.
- To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the prior transaction to appear on a review display (AMC390, AMC391, AMC392, or AMC393).

F07 ORDER COMPLETE ENTRY causes the Order Complete display (AMC370) to appear.

F08 OPER CHARGE ENTRY causes the Operation Charge display (AMC371) to appear.

F09 MISC CHARGE ENTRY causes the Miscellaneous Charge display (AMC380) to appear.

F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING accepts the move transaction although operation status is invalid or have not been completed on previous operations. During processing, the transaction is bypassed if outstanding transactions still remain.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Control Totals by Type display (AMC400) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

All fields that appear (with the exception of **ORDER NUMBER**) are optional, based on your reporting requirements.

TRANSACTION NUMBER (RTHIS). The transaction sequence number for this transaction.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO). Type in the order number used in the open order data base to identify the order.

LAST OPERATION (OPCUR). If required as a result of options selected during application tailoring, type in the operation sequence number to represent the operation from where the move began.

NEXT OPERATION (OPCUR). If required as a result of options selected during application tailoring, type in the operation sequence number to represent the operation where the move ends.

NEXT WORK AREA (WCCUR) [?]. If required as a result of options selected during application tailoring, type in the next location.

COMPLETION CODE. To indicate completion of a particular move transaction, type in one of the following completion codes:

0 Partial move
1 or 2 Move complete

Unlike the operation charge completion code on display AMC371, the move transaction completion code does not consider operation quantities.

TRANSACTION DATE. Type in the calendar date for the move transaction.

AMC380—Shop Activity Data Entry—Miscellaneous Charge (Enter)

Use this display to enter miscellaneous charge transactions against an existing order.

This display appears when you use **F09 MISC CHARGE ENTRY** on display AMC370, AMC371, or AMC373.

This display lets you enter miscellaneous charge transactions against existing miscellaneous charge records in the open order data base. You can create and update a miscellaneous charge against an order with the same transaction by using a force add code of F only when that miscellaneous charge does not exist within the order.

Use data entry form PC-07A with this display.

DATE **/**/**	SHOP ACTIVITY DATA ENTRY MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE	ENTER	AMC380 **
TRANSACTION NUMBER *****			
ORDER NUMBER aaaaaA7		MISCELLANEOUS NUMBER aaaaaaaaaA15	
TRANS COST nnnnnnnnnn.nn		TRANS QUANTITY nnnnnnn.nnn	
TRANS DATE nnnnnn		FORCE ADD CODE A	
DESCRIPTION aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA20			
STD UNIT COST nnnnnnnnnn.nnnn		ANTICIPATED COST nnnnnnnnnn.nn	
UNIT QTY REQ nnnnnnn.nnnn		FIXED QTY REQ nnnnnnn.nnnn	
F03 PAGE BACKWARD F07 ORDER COMPLETE ENTRY F08 OPER CHARGE ENTRY F10 MOVE TRANS ENTRY F24 DISPLAY STATUS			

What to do

- To add this transaction to the batch, enter the information requested and press **Enter**.
- To review a record already in a batch, use **F03**.
- To enter a labor, miscellaneous charge, move, or order complete transaction, use **F07**. Go to display AMC370.
- To set up other shop activity records in a batch, use **F08**. Go to display AMC371.
- To enter a move transaction, use **F10**. Go to display AMC373.
- To end the session, use **F24**.
- One of the following Review displays appears, depending on the type of transaction entered on that line number in the batch.
 - The Shop Activity Data Entry—Order Complete (Review) display (AMC390)
 - The Shop Activity Data Entry—Operation Charge (Review) display (AMC391)

- The Shop Activity Data Entry–Miscellaneous Charge (Review) display (AMC392)
- The Shop Activity Data Entry–Move Transaction (Review) display (AMC393).
- To review, change, or delete records, do one of the following:
 - To change the information for this report, type in the requested information and press **Enter**.
 - To see the next transaction in the batch, use **F02**.
 - To see the previous transaction in the batch, use **F03**.
 - To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW nn** field. Use **F02** to page forward and **F03** to page backward the number of records you entered.
 - To have the system accept the orders as completed, even though active operations remain, use **F17**.
 - To delete this record, use **F20**.
 - To enter additional shop activity records in this batch, use **F01**. The display from which you entered review mode appears again. Use appropriate action and continue working with the batch.
 - To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the prior transaction to appear on a review display (AMC390, AMC391, AMC392, or AMC393).

F07 ORDER COMPLETE ENTRY causes the Order Complete display (AMC370) to appear.

F08 OPER CHARGE ENTRY causes the Operation Charge display (AMC371) to appear.

F10 MOVE TRANS ENTRY causes the Move Transaction display (AMC373) to appear.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Control Totals by Type display (AMC400) to appear.

Fields

The **ORDER NUMBER** and **MISCELLANEOUS NUMBER** fields are required.

TRANSACTION NUMBER (RTHIS). The transaction sequence number for this transaction.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO). Enter the control number used in the open order data base to identify the order.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMBER (MITNO). Enter the miscellaneous detail number used to identify a miscellaneous charge for the order.

TRANS COST (TCOST). Enter the cost of the miscellaneous charge transaction. The labor transaction cost is for a run or setup operation.

TRANS QUANTITY. Enter the quantity for the miscellaneous charge transaction.

TRANS DATE (LTRDT). Enter the calendar date for the miscellaneous charge transaction.

FORCE ADD CODE (FORCE). To distinguish between charges to an existing miscellaneous detail record and charges to miscellaneous detail records added during shop activity update, type in **F** (for force add). Enter the appropriate information in the fields that follow. For an existing miscellaneous detail record, leave the **FORCE ADD CODE** blank.

DESCRIPTION (MDESC). Enter the miscellaneous charge detail description for the first Force Add individual charge.

Note: The cost and quantity fields can be identified either before (during order release) or with the first force Add miscellaneous charge transaction in shop activity update.

The following four fields are used in calculating Standard Quantity (STD QTY) and Standard Cost (STD COST) for a miscellaneous charge:

STD UNIT COST (MUCST)

ANTICIPATED COST (MSCST)

UNIT QTY REQ (MUQTY)

FIXED QTY REQ (MSQTY). It is not necessary to enter all four fields at the same time. Refer to the following equations:

If FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED is blank and UNIT QUANTITY REQUIRED is not blank, then:

$$\text{FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED} = \text{UNIT QUANTITY REQUIRED} \times \text{ORDER QUANTITY}$$

(or $\text{MSQTY} = \text{MUQTY} \times \text{ORQTY}$).

If ANTICIPATED COST is blank and STANDARD UNIT COST is not blank, then:

$$\text{ANTICIPATED COST} = \text{STANDARD UNIT COST} \times \text{FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED}$$

(or $\text{MSCST} = \text{MUCST} \times \text{MSQTY}$).

STD UNIT COST (Standard Unit Cost) (MUCST). Type in standard (or anticipated) miscellaneous unit cost for the miscellaneous charge based on the standard miscellaneous quantity.

ANTICIPATED COST (Anticipated Fixed Cost) (MSCST). Type in the standard (or anticipated) miscellaneous fixed cost for the miscellaneous charge.

UNIT QTY REQ (Unit Quantity Required) (MUQTY). Type in standard (or anticipated) quantity of this miscellaneous cost required per each finished item. This field is used to calculate the miscellaneous standard quantity if the fixed standard quantity is zero.

FIXED QTY REQ (Fixed Quantity Required) (MSQTY). Type in the standard fixed quantity planned for this miscellaneous charge.

AMC390—Shop Activity Data Entry—Order Complete (Review)

Use this display to review, change, or delete an order complete record.

This display appears if an Order Complete transaction is encountered during paging or an error is present during processing of a previous AMC390 display.

Note: To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW** field in the upper right corner of the display.

```

DATE **/**/**          SHOP ACTIVITY DATA ENTRY          REVIEW  AMC390  **
                        ORDER COMPLETE

TRANSACTION NUMBER     *****
ORDER NUMBER           aaaaaA7
TRANSACTION DATE       nnnnnn

F01 RESUME ENTRY
F02 PAGE FORWARD
F03 PAGE BACKWARD
F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING
F20 DELETE RECORD
F24 DISPLAY STATUS
    
```

What to do

- To change the information for this report, type in the requested information and press **Enter**.
- To see the next transaction in the batch, use **F02**.
- To see the previous transaction in the batch, use **F03**.
- To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW nn** field. Use **F02** to page forward and **F03** to page backward the number of records you entered.
- To have the system accept the orders as completed, even though active operations remain, use **F17**.
- To delete this record, use **F20**.
- To enter additional shop activity records in this batch, use **F01**. The display from which you entered review mode appears again. Use appropriate action and continue working with the batch.
- To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F01 RESUME ENTRY causes the Operation Charge display (AMC371) to appear.

F02 PAGE FORWARD causes the next batch record (based on scroll factor) to appear.

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the preceding batch record (based on scroll factor) to appear.

F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING accepts the order complete transaction although at least one operation status is not complete. During processing, the transaction is bypassed if any operation is still not complete.

F20 DELETE RECORD deletes the record being reviewed and presents the next logical display for the record type encountered: Order Complete (AMC390), Operation Charge (AMC391), Miscellaneous Charge (AMC392), or Move Transaction (AMC393).

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Control Totals by Type display (AMC400) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

Refer to AMC370—Shop Activity Data Entry Order Complete for field descriptions.

AMC391—Shop Activity Data Entry—Operation Charge (Review)

Use this display to review, change, or delete an operation charge record.

This display appears if an Operation Charge transaction is encountered during paging or an error is detected while processing a previous AMC391 display.

Note: To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW nn** field in the upper right corner of the display.

```

DATE **/**/
**      SHOP ACTIVITY DATA ENTRY      REVIEW nn  AMC391  **
              OPERATION CHARGE

TRANS NUMBER      nnnnnnn      OPERATION NUMBER      aaA4
ORDER NUMBER      aaaaaA7      MILESTONE              *
                                      TIME BASIS CODE        *

RUN CODE          A          COMPLETION CODE        A
LABOR TIME        nnnnn.nn   MACHINE TIME           nnnnn.nn
QUANTITY COMPLETE nnnnnnn.nnn   QUANTITY SCRAPPED     nnnnnnn.nnn
SCRAP REASON CODE aaaaA6        REFERENCE              aaaaaaaaaA10
TRANSACTION COST  nnnnnnnnnnn.nn   TRANSACTION DATE      nnnnnnn
ACTUAL WORK CENTER aaaA5        EMPLOYEE NUMBER       aaaA5
EMPLOYEE RATE OVERRIDE nn.nnn   EMPLOYEE SHIFT OVERRIDE A

              CONFIRM ENTRY VALUES IF TIME HAS TO BE REPORTED IN MINUTES  A

                                      F01 RESUME ENTRY
                                      F02 PAGE FORWARD
                                      F03 PAGE BACKWARD
                                      F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING
                                      F20 DELETE RECORD
                                      F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To change the information for this report, type in the requested information and press **Enter**.
- To enter additional shop activity records in this batch, use **F01**. The display from which you entered review mode appears again. Use appropriate action and continue working with the batch.
- To see the next transaction in the batch, use **F02**.
- To see the previous transaction in the batch, use **F03**.
- To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW nn** field. Use **F02** to page forward and **F03** to page backward the number of records you entered.
- To have the system accept the operations as completed, even though active operations remain, use **F17**.
- To delete this record, use **F20**.
- To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F01 RESUME ENTRY causes the Operation Charge display (AMC371) to appear.

F02 PAGE FORWARD causes the next batch record (based on scroll factor to the left of the display ID) to appear.

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the preceding batch record (based on scroll factor) to appear.

F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING accepts the operation for reporting labor although prior operations may not have any labor reported. During processing, the transaction is bypassed if outstanding transactions still remain.

F20 DELETE RECORD deletes the record being reviewed and presents the next logical display for the record type found: Order Complete (AMC390), Operation Charge (AMC391), Miscellaneous Charge (AMC392), or Move Transaction (AMC393).

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Control Totals by Type display (AMC400) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

MILESTONE and **TIME BASIS CODE** are the only fields described here. Refer to AMC371—Shop Activity Data Entry—Operation Charge (Enter) for descriptions of the other fields.

MILESTONE (MLSTN). The type of a suboperation if it belongs to a milestone group.

First suboperation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last suboperation:

- S** A suboperation that is between the first and last suboperations

Last suboperation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

TIME BASIS CODE (TBCDE). A code used to adjust the standard setup labor or standard machine times per unit. One of the following codes is shown:

- Blank** Hours per unit
- 1** Hours per 10 units
- 2** Hours per 100 units
- 3** Hours per 1,000 units
- 4** Hours per 10,000 units
- P** Pieces per hour
- H** Hours per lot
- C** Cost per piece
- M** Minutes per piece

AMC392—Shop Activity Data Entry—Miscellaneous Charge (Review)

Use this display to review, change, or delete a miscellaneous charge record.

This display appears if a Miscellaneous Charge transaction is encountered during paging or an error is detected while processing a previous AMC392 display.

Note: To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW nn** field in the upper right corner of the display.

```

DATE **/**/
**          SHOP ACTIVITY DATA ENTRY          REVIEW nn          AMC392 **
              MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE

TRANS NUMBER  nnnnnnn
ORDER NUMBER  aaaaaa7
TRANS COST    nnnnnnnnnnn.nnn
TRANS DATE    nnnnnn
DESCRIPTION    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA20
STD UNIT COST nnnnnnnnnnn.nnnn
UNIT QTY REQ  nnnnnnn.nnnn

MISCELLANEOUS NUMBER  aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
TRANS QUANTITY         nnnnnnn.nnn
FORCE ADD CODE         A
ANTICIPATED COST       nnnnnnnnnnn.nnn
FIXED QTY REQ          nnnnnnn.nnn

F01 RESUME ENTRY
F02 PAGE FORWARD
F03 PAGE BACKWARD
F20 DELETE RECORD
F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To change the information for this report, type in the requested information and press **Enter**.
- To enter additional shop activity records in this batch, use **F01**. The display from which you entered review mode appears again. Use appropriate action and continue working with the batch.
- To see the next transaction in the batch, use **F02**.
- To see the previous transaction in the batch, use **F03**.
- To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW nn** field. Use **F02** to page forward and **F03** to page backward the number of records you entered.
- To have the system accept the orders as completed, even though active operations remain, use **F17**.
- To delete this record, use **F20**.
- To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F01 RESUME ENTRY causes the Operation Charge display (AMC371) to appear.

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F02 PAGE FORWARD causes the next batch record (based on scroll factor to the left of the display ID) to appear.

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the preceding batch record (based on scroll factor) to appear.

F20 DELETE RECORD deletes the record being reviewed and presents the next logical display for the record type encountered: Order Complete (AMC390), Operation Charge (AMC391), Miscellaneous Charge (AMC392), or Move Transaction (AMC393).

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Control Totals by Type display (AMC400) to appear.

Fields

Refer to AMC380—Shop Activity Data Entry—Miscellaneous Charge (Enter) for field descriptions.

AMC393—Shop Activity Data Entry—Move Transaction (Review)

Use this display to review, change, or delete a move transaction record.

This display appears if a Move transaction is encountered during paging or an error is detected while processing a previous AMC393 display.

Note: To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW nn** field in the upper right corner of the display.

```

DATE **/**/
**      SHOP ACTIVITY DATA ENTRY      REVIEW nn  AMC393  **
              MOVE TRANSACTION

TRANSACTION NUMBER      *****
ORDER NUMBER            aaaaaA7
LAST OPERATION          aaA4
NEXT OPERATION          aaA4
NEXT WORK AREA          aaaA5
COMPLETION CODE         A
TRANSACTION DATE        nnnnnn

F01 RESUME ENTRY
F02 PAGE FORWARD
F03 PAGE BACKWARD
F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING
F20 DELETE RECORD
F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To change the information for this report, type in the requested information and press **Enter**.
- To enter additional shop activity records in this batch, use **F01**. The display from which you entered review mode appears again. Use appropriate action and continue working with the batch.
- To see the next transaction in the batch, use **F02**.
- To see the previous transaction in the batch, use **F03**.
- To look at a particular transaction in the batch, type in the number of records you want to page forward or backward in the **REVIEW nn** field. Use **F02** to page forward and **F03** to page backward the number of records you entered.
- To have the system accept the orders as completed, even though active operations remain, use **F17**.
- To delete this record, use **F20**.
- To end the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F01 RESUME ENTRY causes the Operation Charge display (AMC371) to appear.

F02 PAGE FORWARD causes the next batch record (based on scroll factor to the left of the display ID) to appear.

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the preceding batch record (based on scroll factor) to appear.

F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING accepts the operation for reporting labor although prior operations may not have any labor reported. During processing, the transaction is bypassed if outstanding transactions still remain.

F20 DELETE RECORD deletes the record being reviewed and presents the next logical display for the record type encountered: Order Complete (AMC390), Operation Charge (AMC391), Miscellaneous Charge (AMC392), or Move Transaction (AMC393).

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Control Totals by Type display (AMC400) to appear.

Fields

Refer to AMC373—Shop Activity Data Entry—Move Transaction (Enter) for field descriptions.

AMC400—Shop Activity Data Entry—Control Totals by Type (Status)

Use this display to review control totals for each type of shop activity update transaction.

This display appears after you select a closed or suspended shop activity data entry batch for further action. The display can also be selected at any time during shop activity update operations.

This display shows the status of the batch transactions. Hours, costs, quantity, and the number of transactions are shown by total and broken down by the types of transactions in the batch.

DATE **/**/**	SHOP ACTIVITY DATA ENTRY			STATUS	AMC400 48
BATCH ***	CONTROL TOTALS BY TYPE				
TYPE	HOURS	COSTS	QUANTITY	TOTAL NO.	
SETUP LABOR	***** **	** , ** , ** , ** , ** . **	** , ** , ** , ** . **	*****	
SETUP MACHINE	***** **			*****	
RUN LABOR	***** **	** , ** , ** , ** , ** . **	** , ** , ** , ** . **	*****	
RUN MACHINE	***** **			*****	
SCRAP			** , ** , ** , ** . **	*****	
MISCELLANEOUS		** , ** , ** , ** . **	** , ** , ** , ** . **	*****	
MOVE				*****	
ORDER COMPLETE				*****	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	***** **	** , ** , ** , ** , ** . **	** , ** , ** , ** . **	*****	
			** , ** , ** , ** . **	*****	

PRESS ENTER FOR REVIEW/ENTRY

F02 PAGE FORWARD

What to do

- To review the session status, use **F02**. Go to display AMC401.
- To begin review/entry on a closed or suspended batch, press **Enter**.

Function keys

F02 PAGE FORWARD causes the Session Status display (AMC401) to appear.

Fields

SETUP LABOR HOURS. Total setup labor hours for all operation charge transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

SETUP LABOR COSTS. Total setup labor costs associated with all operation charge transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

SETUP LABOR QUANTITY. Total setup labor quantity for all operation charge transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

SETUP LABOR TOTAL NUMBER. Total number of setup labor transactions for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

SETUP MACHINE HOURS. Total setup machine hours for all operation charge transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

RUN LABOR HOURS. Total run labor hours for all operation charge transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

RUN LABOR COSTS. Total run labor costs associated with all operation charge transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

RUN LABOR QUANTITY. Total run labor quantity for all operation charge transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

RUN LABOR TOTAL NUMBER. Total number of run labor transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

RUN MACHINE HOURS. Total run machine hours for all operation charge transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

SCRAP. Total scrap quantity for all operation charge transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

MISCELLANEOUS COSTS. Total miscellaneous costs associated with all miscellaneous charge transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

MISCELLANEOUS QUANTITY. Total miscellaneous quantity costs for all miscellaneous charge transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL NUMBER. Total number of miscellaneous charge transactions entered for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

MOVE TOTAL NUMBER. Total number of move transactions for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

ORDER COMPLETE TOTAL NUMBER. Total number of order complete transactions for this Shop Activity data entry batch.

AMC401—Shop Activity Data Entry—Session Status (Status)

Use this display to review session statistics.

This display appears when you use **F02 PAGE FORWARD** on the Shop Activity Data Entry—Control Totals By Type (Status) display (AMC400).

This display shows the status of the batch. You are able to delete, suspend, or close the batch from this display.

DATE **/**/** BATCH	SHOP ACTIVITY DATA ENTRY SESSION STATUS		STATUS	AMC401 **
	BATCH RECORD COUNT	RECORDS ADDED THIS SESSION	ERROR RECORD COUNT	RECORDS DELETED THIS SESSION
*****		*****	*****	*****
PRESS ENTER FOR REVIEW/ENTRY			F03 PAGE BACKWARD F20 DELETE BATCH F23 SUSPEND BATCH F24 CLOSE BATCH	

What to do

- To see the previous display, press **Enter**. Go to display AMC400.
- To return to the previous display, use **F03**.
- To delete all the batch data, use **F20**.
- To suspend the batch for later use, use **F23**.
- To close the batch and update the open order data base, use **F24**.

Function keys

F03 PAGE BACKWARD causes the Control Totals by Type display (AMC400) to appear.

F20 DELETE BATCH causes all data to be deleted. The Shop Activity Update menu (AMCM50) appears.

F23 SUSPEND BATCH causes the batch to be suspended for later use. The Shop Activity Update menu (AMCM50) appears.

F24 CLOSE BATCH closes the batch and allows the batch to be used in updating the open order data base. The Shop Activity Update menu (AMCM50) appears.

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Fields

BATCH (BATCH). The batch number for this data entry batch.

BATCH RECORD COUNT (BRC). Total number of records for this data entry batch.

RECORDS ADDED THIS SESSION. Number of records added during this Shop Activity data entry session.

ERROR RECORD COUNT. Number of transaction records that have an error.

RECORDS DELETED THIS SESSION. Number of records deleted during this Shop Activity data entry session.

Option 2. Load and Edit from Offline Files (AMCM50)

This option presents a display where you can begin the offline file load. The transactions are edited as they are transferred to the data entry batch. If there are no errors in the batch, the batch status is set at CLOSED and the batch is ready for update. If there are errors in the batch, the batch status is set at SUSPND. Each transaction with an error is marked in error.

What information you need: The offline media labeled SHPDSK containing the recorded shop activity transactions.

What reports are printed:

- Shop Activity Batch Update and Log (AMC410)
- Shop Activity Control Totals (AMC441)
- Shop Activity Edit (AMC440).

What forms you need: None.

AXVOL1—Copy Offline File (Options)

Use this display to load new SHPDSK file records and to apply changes to existing records from offline files.

This display appears when you select option 2 and press **Enter** on menu AMCM50.

```
DATE *****          COPY OFFLINE FILE          OPTIONS  AXVOL1  **

OFFLINE FILE NAME          aaaaaaaaaA10
OFFLINE FILE LOCATION <1/2>      n
    1 - DISKETTE
    2 - DISK

DISKETTE DEVICE OR DISK LIBRARY NAME  aaaaaaaaaA10
IF DISK - DELETE OFFLINE FILE? <Y/N>  A

                                F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

To process offline files, type in your selections and press **Enter**. One of the following happens:

- If you are loading files from diskette, you see a series of displays. Follow the instructions on the displays. When the process has been completed, the Load Data From Offline Files menu from which you started the process appears again.
- If you are loading a file from disk, the system loads the file from the disk. When the process has been completed, the menu from which you started appears again.

Function keys

F24 CANCEL THE JOB cancels the job and returns you to the Load Data From Offline Files menu on which you selected an offline file.

Fields

OFFLINE FILE NAME. Type in the name of the offline file that you are copying.

OFFLINE FILE LOCATION <1/2>. Type in **1** if the offline file is on diskette. Type in **2** if the offline file is on the disk.

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DISKETTE DEVICE OR DISK LIBRARY NAME. If the file is on diskette, type in the name of the diskette device you want to use. If the file is on disk, type in the disk library name for the file.

IF DISK - DELETE OFFLINE FILE? <Y/N>. If you are copying the file from disk, type in **Y** (yes) if you want to delete the file after you copy it. Type in **N** (no) if you want to keep the file on disk.

Option 3. Errors File Edit (AMCM50)

This option shows the status of the Shop Activity Errors Recovery file. A batch number appears beside a recoverable error batch. The status program checks the status of the shop activity work station and offline data entry batches. Any error records that can fit into any available data entry batch will have reference numbers next to them and are recoverable. When you select a recoverable batch, a job is submitted to the job queue that will transfer the error batch data to a new data entry batch and delete the error batch.

What information you need: The batch number for the shop activity update transactions you want transferred.

What reports are printed:

- Errors File Control Totals (AMC471)
- Errors File Edit (AMC470)
- Shop Activity Errors File Load (AMC480)
- Batch Update and Log (AMC410).

What forms you need: None.

AMC461—Shop Activity—Errors File Control

Use this display to transfer error records contained in an error recovery batch to a data entry or offline batch.

This display appears when you select option 3 on the Shop Activity Update menu (AMCM50).

This display allows you to select a recoverable error batch for transfer to an available data entry batch. It shows you information on the Errors Recovery file, including the current status of all error recovery batches, whether you are allowed to transfer them or not.

```

DATE **/**/
**
SHOP ACTIVITY
ERRORS FILE CONTROL
AMC461 **
BATCHES CURRENTLY IN
USE ***
ENTER BATCH NUMBER nnn
BATCH *--ORIGINAL--* *----LAST----*
LOCATE BATCH nnn *--
RECORDS--*
NO. WSID OPER WSID OPER STATUS DATE USED
ERRORS
** ***** ** ***** ** ** **/
** ***** ** ***** ** ***** **/
** ***** ** ***** ** ***** **/
** ***** ** ***** ** ***** **/
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** ***** ** ***** ** ***** **/
** ***** ** ***** ** ***** **/
** ***** ** ***** ** ***** **/

```

What to do

- To schedule a job for processing, type in the information requested and press **Enter**.
- To see the next group of batch records, use **F02**.
- To accept a batch for processing even though there are more error records than the available batch can contain, use **F17**.
- To cancel the session, use **F24**.

Function keys

F24 CANCEL JOB causes the Shop Activity Update menu (AMCM50) to appear. No processing occurs.

Fields

BATCHES CURRENTLY IN USE (BIY). The number of active, closed, or suspended batches currently in use.

ENTER BATCH NO. (SBN). Type in the appropriate batch number to select an active, closed, or suspended batch, then press **Enter**.

LOCATE BATCH (BWB). Type in the reference number of the batch you want to work with. The batch you select will appear at the top of the list of batches on the display.

BATCH NO. (BATCH). The batch number for this data entry batch.

ORIGINAL WSID (Original Work Station ID) (WSID1). The work station from which the batch was originally entered.

ORIGINAL OPER (Original Work Station ID) (OPID1). The operator station from which the batch was originally entered.

LAST WSID (Last Work Station ID) (WSID2). The work station from which the batch was last selected.

LAST OPER (Last Work Station ID) (OPID2). The operator station from which the batch was last selected.

STATUS (ST). One of the following:

ACTIVE	Indicates that the batch is being used by another work station or is incomplete because of some abnormal condition.
SUSPND	Indicates that F23 was used to suspend the batch.
CLOSED	Indicates that F24 was used to close the batch.
UPDATE	Indicates that the application has selected the batch for updating master files.
FINISH	Indicates that the application has used the batch to update master files.

DATE (DT). The creation date or date of last activity for the batch.

RECORDS USED (BCNTM). The number of transaction records in the batch.

Option 4. Shop Activity Update (AMCM50)

This option has no further displays. A job is submitted to the job queue which will extract all closed data entry batches to update against the manufacturing orders in the open order data base.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed:

- Batch Update and Log (AMC410)
- Shop Activity Control Totals (AMC441)
- Shop Activity Edit (AMC440)
- Shop Activity Extract (AMC490)
- Shop Activity Update (AMC500)
- Summary Maintenance Scheduler (AMC600).

What forms you need: None.

No displays are associated with this menu option.

Chapter 8. Order Closeout

The Order Closeout menu (AMCM60) appears when you select option 6 on the Main Menu. There are two order closeout options.

Option 1. Order Selection (AMCM60).....	8-4
Option 2. Reporting and Purge.....	8-10

```

AMCM60                               Production Control and Costing          *****
                                Order Closeout

Type option or command; press Enter.

    1. Order Selection
    2. Reporting and Purge

==> _____

F3=Exit      F4=Prompt      F9=Retrieve      F10=Actions
F11=Job status  F12=Return      F22=Messages
    
```

Option 1. Order Selection. Use this option to choose the manufacturing and purchase orders to close out.

Option 2. Reporting and Purge. Use this option to select a report and purge from the open order data base all the purchased and manufacturing orders you closed out.

Canceled orders (order status 99) do not appear on any of the analysis reports. These orders will be purged, however, without affecting the flow. You can request reporting with any combination of order closeout candidates (in relation to order status), without any analysis reports at all, and with no order closeout candidates (to do only period-end analysis).

You can use the two order closeout options any time after you finish order release. You must first select each order you want to close (removed from the open order data base). This identifies candidates for order closeout without changing their order status. You can retain these orders as a group for a periodic order closeout run that serves as a manufacturing accounting closeout as well as a batch purging of the open order data base. For example, the actual costs accumulated in manufacturing orders that have been selected as candidates for the next batch order closeout run are included in the work-in-process and period analysis cost totals sheets. By running these reports both before and after the batch order closeout run, you have a summary adjustment of work-in-process costs.

You must select each order closeout candidate by using the first menu option. Purchase orders can be selected either by unique order/item/warehouse or by the purchase order number. When the purchase order number is used, all items for that order number are closed if the status code is 50 (complete). For any order not

complete (status code is not 50), a forced close can be used to close the order. If Purchasing is installed and interfacing, purchase orders can only be purged via the Purchasing application. Manufacturing orders are selected by order number. Both purchase and manufacturing orders can be selected for closeout by the order's date of last activity. This means that all orders having a last activity date before the date entered are marked for closeout if they are complete. Any orders that have been canceled (order status is 99) in file maintenance can be specified to be automatically selected for closeout.

The Reporting and Purge option on this menu selects all current order closeout candidates for processing. This procedure first presents the Order Closeout report options and then submits a job to the job queue. The batch job then prints the optional and required closeout reports before removing the orders from the order data base.

Both menu options are available on the IM menus as well as on this PC&C menu. The processing is the same regardless of which menu is used when PC&C is installed and interfacing.

The five optional PC&C order closeout reports show all of the production control and order costing statistics for PC&C. All of the PC&C reports except the Current Values Update reports can be run when requested, but during order closeout their reported variances are the most logical.

The Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) functions the same as in work list generation except that the three output averages are maintained in the Production Facility file in the order closeout procedure. They are: standard average output, actual average output, and average efficiency (see Chapter 10. "Work List Generation" and Chapter 12. "Report descriptions" in this book for more information). These values are calculated and printed whenever the Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) is run. Each of the output average values (standard and actual) has a separate alpha factor to allow its smoothing calculations to function independently. Three queue (or input) values are calculated, reported, and maintained in the Production Facility file every time the Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) is run. They are: average queue, queue MAD (mean absolute deviation), and tracking signal. All of the queue calculations use the same queue alpha factor in the averaging routines.

All operations are considered for the Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) whenever it is requested. Open operations (operation status is 10, 20, or 30) are used for the queue analysis calculations according to the work list horizon. All status 20 and status 30 operations are included automatically, but status 10 operations are included only if they are scheduled to start before the work list horizon date. When you indicate in the PC&C Questionnaire, during application tailoring, that you want no moves, the first status 10 operation after the last operation is automatically included in the queue calculations. All completed operations (status 40 and 50) are considered for output analysis. The period time fields are used in output analysis—only completed operations with nonzero values are used. All operations in order closeout candidates are considered by PC&C to be completed operations regardless of their operation status values. These operations are not included in the queue analysis calculations, but are considered for the output analysis calculations. PC&C checks for noncanceled order closeout candidates whenever you choose to run order closeout without a Work Center Analysis report (AMC780). If any are found, you will have to run the Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) for the output analysis. You do not have to have the results updated in the Production Facility file.

The days-in-the-period value is used to determine the planned capacity of each work center. The value must be the number of days since this period (current period) fields were last cleared. This means that all of the time accumulated in the THIS PERIOD

(current period) fields relate properly to planned capacity over the same period of time. Efficiency and utilization will then be calculated correctly. The Routing file update maintains the current average time and the current average yield fields in the Routing file. These fields are: setup labor time, run labor time, run machine time, average yield this operation, average yield previous operations, and mean average deviation yield. The averaging calculations for these values are all smoothed by one alpha factor. Only the operations in orders selected for closeout are considered in this report. These operations must be at least status 40 or 50 for averages to be calculated. Operations not meeting these criteria are not averaged with the corresponding routing operation record. The actual (or transaction) times and the actual yield of these operations are averaged with and updated to the corresponding routing operation record. If a routing operation record is not found, processing continues without a message.

The Order Status - Production Accounting and Detail reports (AMC31) are the same as the reports that can be printed from the Report Analysis menu (AMCM20). Running these reports with the order closeout run when you are purging finished orders or running a month-end closeout provides you with the final variances on the order being closed. These detail reports are printed only for the active and completed manufacturing order closeout candidates (order status is 40, 45, 50, or 55). Canceled order candidates are not printed on the Order Status - Detail Production and Accounting reports since they have not had any transactions reported against them. The cost totals sheets that are printed with these detail reports are a summary of the actual (or transaction) costs accumulated on the orders printed in detail in the report. Either of these cost totals sheets could serve as the adjustment to your work-in-process costs.

The Period Analysis Cost Summary (AMC700) report can be run on demand from the Report Analysis menu (AMCM20) but only in the order closeout flow is this report able to clear the THIS PERIOD fields for all of the manufacturing orders in the order data base. This would be a period-end closing for the manufacturing orders since any subsequent transactions against the manufacturing order data base would now be accumulated from a fresh start. All of the work-in-process costs are printed in summary for both the current period and to-date on all orders before the current period values are cleared.

If you decide to run the Work Center Analysis report (AMC780) with update, you must run the Period Analysis Cost Summary report (AMC700) with current period clear. PC&C does not allow you to do otherwise. Since work center updates are based on the **THIS PERIOD** field values, they must all be reported and cleared to avoid a double update. Use data entry form IM-17 to record data for this display.

Option 1. Order Selection (AMCM60)

This option allows you to select manufacturing and purchase orders for order closeout. Each order can be selected individually or by the last transaction date of the order.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed: Order Closeout Selection by Order Audit List Purchase/
Manufacture (AMI4S).

What forms you need: Form IM-17.

The basic steps to do Order closeout are listed below each display.

AMI4S1—Order Closeout—Selection—Purchase/Manufacture

Use this display to select purchase or manufacturing orders to be closed. The following chart shows the requirements, by action code, for closeout selection:

Action	Order Type	PC&C Interface	Order Status
C (normal close)	Purchase		50
	Manufacturing	No	45
		Yes	55
F (force close)	Manufacturing		40 or above
	Purchase		Any
X (close canceled order)	Both		99

Action code **R** reverses the selection (the order must not have been purged).

The manufacturing order status codes (OSTAT) are defined as follows.

- 10** Released, but no activity reported.
- 40** Order started. At least one material, outside operation, labor, machine, or miscellaneous charges transaction processed.
- 45** IM material receipt to stock has been reported as complete. PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges).
- 50** PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges). IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete.
- 55** Order complete. Includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges.
- 99** Order canceled, no activity has been reported.

Force closing a manufacturing order with status 40 causes the total allocated quantity in the Item Balance record of each of the components to be reduced by the unissued quantity when you select option 6, Order Closeout Report and Purge, on menu AMIM40.

Before force closing an order, see “How to resolve special situations” in Chapter 5 of the *Inventory Management User's Guide* for information on how to return unused components to the stockroom when force closing a manufacturing order.

Individual line items on a purchase order can be selected by entering the order number, item number, warehouse, and action. An entire purchase order can be selected by entering only the order number and action. In this case, only the line items on the order whose status code is consistent with the action are entered for close. A manufacturing order can be selected by entering the order number and action since there is only one finished item per manufacturing order.

This display appears when you select option 5 on the IM Order Release and Closeout menu (AMIM40), option 9 on the PUR Purchase Order Processing menu (AM6M10), or option 1 on the PC&C Order Closeout menu (AMCM60).

```
DATE **/**/**          ORDER CLOSEOUT - SELECTION          AMI4S1 **
                        PURCHASE/MANUFACTURE

ORDER NO      ITEM NUMBER      WH      ACTION
aaaaaA7      aaaaaaaaaaA15      aA3      A

                        C-NORMAL CLOSE
                        F-FORCE CLOSE
                        X-CLOSE CANCELED ORDER
                        R-REVERSE SELECTION

LAST ORDER CLOSED      *****
LAST ORDER ACTION      *****

                        F09 CLOSEOUT BY DATE
                        F24 END OF JOB
```

What to do

- To select a purchase order for closeout, type in the order number, item number, warehouse, and action and press **Enter**. Display AMI4S1 appears again.
- To select a manufacturing order for closeout, type in the order number and action and press **Enter**. Display AMI4S1 appears again.
- To correct a selection made in error, type in the order number and type **R** in the **ACTION** field. Press **Enter**. Display AMI4S1 appears again.

Function keys

F09 CLOSEOUT BY DATE causes the Order Closeout by Date display (AMI4S2) to appear. Use **F09** to close orders as a group rather than individually.

F24 END OF JOB, if used before pressing **Enter**, causes any data entered to be ignored. When it is selected after pressing **Enter**, order closeout is concluded, the orders entered are made available for closeout, and the Order Closeout Selection by Order Audit List report (AMI4S) is scheduled for printing.

Fields

ORDER NO. Required. Type in the manufacturing or purchase order number to be closed. When Purchasing is installed and interfacing with IM, the closeout selection of purchase orders is not allowed through IM. The order is not selected for closeout if an active transaction exists in the PM&C Collected Transaction file.

ITEM NUMBER. For purchase orders only, type in the number of the purchased item.

WH (WAREHOUSE). If you have multiple warehouses defined in the Warehouse Master file and this is a purchase order, type in the code of the warehouse where the purchased item is stored. If you have only one warehouse, the warehouse defined in the Warehouse Master file appears in this field and cannot be changed. When Purchasing is installed, the **ITEM NUMBER** and **WH** fields do not appear. Only the order number is required to select for close.

ACTION. Required. The action to be taken for the order. Type in one of the following codes:

- C** Normal close (manufacturing order status = 55 with PC&C interfacing or 45 without PC&C on purchase order status = 40 (received complete) or 50 (received and invoiced complete) or 35 (with warning message))
- F** Force close (manufacturing order status = 40, 45, or 50 or any purchase order status can be force closed)
- R** Reverse selection
- X** Close canceled order (order status = 99)

Force-closing a manufacturing order with status 40 or 50 causes the total allocated quantity in the Item Balance record of each of the components to be reduced by the unissued quantity.

LAST ORDER CLOSED. The order number of the last order closed appears in this field. This field appears only after you have closed an order.

LAST ORDER ACTION. The action taken (NORMAL, FORCE, CLOSE, or REVERSE) on the last order appears in this field. This field appears only after you have closed an order.

AMI4S2—Order Closeout—By Date—Purchase/Manufacture

Use this display to select a group of purchase or manufacturing orders for closeout. The order is not selected for closeout if an active transaction exists in the PM&C Collected Transactions file.

If EPDM is activated, you can specify a site you want to use. If you leave the **SITE** field blank, all orders in all sites will be closed for the selected date, if they are at the proper status.

This display appears when you select **F09 CLOSEOUT BY DATE** on display AMI4S1. All orders completed before the date specified and, optionally, all canceled orders are selected.

```
DATE **/**/**          ORDER CLOSEOUT - BY DATE          AMI4S2  **
                        PURCHASE/MANUFACTURE

SITE      aA3

ALL COMPLETE ORDERS WITH LAST ACTIVITY DATE BEFORE  nnnnnn

ALL CANCELED ORDERS          A

F08 CLOSEOUT SELECTION
F20 CANCEL PREVIOUS DATE
F24 END OF JOB
```

What to do

- To select orders for closeout by date, type in the information requested and press **Enter**. Display AMI4S2 appears again.
- To select all canceled orders for closeout, type **Y** (yes) in the **ALL CANCELED ORDERS** field and press **Enter**. Display AMI4S2 appears again.

Function keys

F08 CLOSEOUT SELECTION causes the Order Closeout Selection display (AMI4S1) to appear. When **F08** is selected before pressing **Enter**, any data entered is ignored.

F20 CANCEL PREVIOUS DATE causes the data previously entered to be deleted. This function key is used after you press **Enter**. It permits you to enter a new date to be used in order closeout.

F24 END OF JOB causes the Order Release and Closeout menu (AMIM40) or the Purchase Order Processing menu (AM6M10) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

SITE [?]. Type in a site you want to use if EPDM is activated. If you leave the ***SITE*** field blank, all orders in all production sites will be closed for the selected date. You cannot specify a simulation site.

ALL COMPLETE ORDERS WITH LAST ACTIVITY DATE BEFORE. Type in a cutoff date. All completed purchase or manufacturing orders having dates of last activity before the date entered here are selected for closeout.

If an order is complete and the last activity date is zero (as it will be if the receipt required flag for all the purchase order items is NO), the order will be selected for close if the last invoice date is before the date entered. If you type **Y** to select all canceled orders in the next field, you do not need a date in this field.

When both Inventory Management and Purchasing are installed, only Inventory Management can close out manufacturing orders, and only Purchasing can close out purchase orders.

ALL CANCELED ORDERS. Type in **Y** (yes) to select all canceled orders for closeout. Otherwise, type in **N** (no).

Option 2. Reporting and Purge

This option allows you to select the optional PC&C Order Closeout reports and then to run the order closeout procedure. First the runtime report options are shown and then a job is submitted to the job queue, which will run the optional and required reports and remove all order closeout candidates from the open order data base. There do not have to be any order closeout candidates to run this procedure. You may just want to perform work center analysis and a period analysis with clear.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed:

- Cost Total Sheet (Closed Orders) (AMC561)
- Cost Total Sheet (Closed Orders) (AMI4K2)
- Current Values Update (AMC540)
- Manufacturing Orders Closed (AMI402)
- Order Closeout–Accounting Report (AMC560)
- Order Closeout Miscellaneous Purge (AMC580)
- Order Closeout Operations Purge (AMC570)
- Order Closeout–Production Report (AMI4K1)
- Order Closeout Summary and Material Purge Audit List (AMI4U)
- Order Closeout Turnaround Number Purge (AMI4V)
- Order Closeout Variance Analysis (AMVGO)
- Period Analysis Cost Summary (AMC700)
- Purchase Orders Closed (AMI4R2)
- Work Center Analysis Report (AMC780)
- Work List Priority Calculation Edit (AMV720).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to do Reporting and purge are listed below each display.

AMC53A—Order Closeout Options—Select Site

Use this display to specify the site to be used for this task, if EPDM is activated.

This display appears when you select option 6 on the Order Release and Closeout menu (AMIM40) or option 2 on the PC&C Order Closeout menu (AMCM60).

```
DATE **/**/**          ORDER CLOSEOUT OPTIONS          AMC53A  **
                        REPORTING AND PURGE

                        SELECT SITE TO BE USED FOR CLOSEOUT      aA3

                                                                F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

Type in the site you want to use for closeout and press **Enter**. An options display appears for you to enter the options you want to use.

Function keys

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the menu to appear. No processing occurs.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

SITE [?]. The site you want to use. The site cannot be blank.

AMC530—Order Closeout Options—Reporting and Purge

Use this display to specify the report and update options for order closeout.

This display appears when you select option 6 on the Order Release and Closeout menu (AMIM40) or option 2 on the PC&C Order Closeout menu (AMCM60). If EPDM is activated, this display appears after you have specified a site on the Select display.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER CLOSEOUT OPTIONS          AMC530  **
                        REPORTING AND PURGE

SITE   ***

WORK CENTER ANALYSIS REPORT <Y/N>--      A
  WORK CENTER AVERAGES UPDATE <Y/N>--    A

ROUTING FILE UPDATE <Y/N>--              A

PRODUCTION REPORT <Y/N>--                A

ACCOUNTING REPORT <Y/N>--                A
  MACHINE TOTALS TO PRINT <Y/N>--        A
  OPERATION TOTALS BY OPERATION <Y/N>--  A

PERIOD ANALYSIS REPORT <Y/N>--          A
  CURRENT PERIOD CLEAR <Y/N>--          A

CREATE CLOSEOUT VARIANCE BY FAC <Y/N>--  A

                                     F24 CANCEL THE JOB

```

What to do

To continue the purge, type in your report and update options for order closeout and press **Enter**.

If there are no errors, one of the following events occurs:

- If you selected the Work Center Analysis report, the Order Closeout Options – Work Center Analysis Report display (AMC531) appears.
- If you selected the Routing file for update, the Order Closeout Options – Routing Current Values Update display (AMC532) appears.
- If only the production or accounting reports were selected, these reports are scheduled for printing and the menu appears again.

Function keys

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the menu to appear. No processing occurs.

Fields

SITE. The site you specified on the Select display.

All of the following fields require an entry of **Y** or **N**.

WORK CENTER ANALYSIS REPORT<Y/N> (ANSO1). This report contains the current status of each work center. Type in **Y** to print the Work Center Analysis report.

Otherwise, type in **N**. An N response is valid only if no closed orders (only canceled orders) have been selected for closeout.

WORK CENTER AVERAGES UPDATE<Y/N> (ANSO2). If the Work Center Analysis report is selected for printing, type in **Y** if you want to update the average statistics in the Work Center Master or Facility Master file. Otherwise, type in **N**.

ROUTING FILE UPDATE<Y/N> (ANSO3). If PDM is installed and interfacing, or if EPDM is activated, and you want to update the average times, average yields, and mean average deviation yield in the Routing master file and print the Routing File Update report, type in **Y**. If PDM is not interfacing, or EPDM is not activated, or you do not want to update the Routing master file, type in **N**.

The averages updated into the Routing master file are calculated using the quantities reported to the operation. When the quantities (received complete and scrapped) are zero, the current values will be zero and the averages will be less than expected.

PRODUCTION REPORT<Y/N> (ANSO4). Type in **Y** to print the Order Closeout—Production report. Otherwise, type in **N**. This report contains the current manufacturing order status with a detailed breakdown of times and quantities.

ACCOUNTING REPORT<Y/N> (ANSO5). Type in **Y** to print the Order Closeout—Accounting report. Otherwise, type in **N**. This report contains the current manufacturing order status with a detailed breakdown of costs.

MACHINE TOTALS TO PRINT<Y/N> (ANSO6). If the accounting report was selected, type in **Y** to print machine totals. Otherwise, type in **N**.

OPERATION TOTALS BY OPERATION<Y/N> (ANSO7). If the accounting report was selected, type in **Y** to print operation totals by operation. Otherwise, type in **N**.

PERIOD ANALYSIS REPORT<Y/N> (ANSO8). If the Work Center Analysis report is selected, you must also select the Period Analysis Report. An N response is valid only if no closed orders (only canceled orders) have been selected for closeout. This report summarizes work-in-process costs for the current period and total costs to date.

CURRENT PERIOD CLEAR<Y/N> (ANSO9). If the Period Analysis report is selected and work center averages are selected for update during this closeout run, you must also select current period clear. An N response is valid only if no closed orders (only canceled orders) have been selected for closeout. This option permits all cost fields for the current period to be cleared.

CREATE CLOSEOUT VARIANCE BY FAC <Y/N> (ANSO19). If the PCC/GLI interface is requested or active, type in **Y** to create order closeout variance transactions by production facility. If you do not want to create order closeout variance transactions by production facility, leave the default of N. If PCC/GLI interface is requested or active, order closeout variance transactions will be created at the order detail level no matter how this question is answered.

AMC531—Order Closeout Options—Work Center Analysis Report

Use this display to specify values to be used in calculating the statistics in the Work Center Master file for the Work Center Analysis report.

Note: This display appears when you select the Work Center Analysis report on display AMC530.

All the values can be fixed for each run of order closeout as indicated by your answers to the Install/Tailor Questionnaire for the PC&C application. The alpha factors are used in the smoothed averaging calculations for queue (or input) and output calculations: average queue, queue MAD, tracking signal, standard output, actual output, average efficiency, and average utilization. The queue range establishes limits above and below both the old average queue and the planned queue, which are termed the high norm and the low norm. The queue range times the queue MAD (in hours) plus the old average queue (in hours) is the high norm (in hours). An exception is noted on the Work Center Analysis report when the current value is outside the range established by either of the sets of high and low norms.

The days-in-period value is used to calculate the planned capacity of each work center. This value must be the same time since the current period values were last refreshed. The tracking signal is the sum of the absolute difference between the current queue and the queue MAD. The tracking signal trip causes an exception message to print for any work center whose current tracking signal is greater than the trip value times the queue MAD.

```

DATE **/**/**          ORDER CLOSEOUT OPTIONS          AMC531  **
                        WORK CENTER ANALYSIS REPORT

SITE      ***

QUEUE ALPHA FACTOR--          .nn
STANDARD OUTPUT ALPHA FACTOR-- .nn
ACTUAL OUTPUT ALPHA FACTOR--  .nn
EFFICIENCY ALPHA FACTOR--    .nn
QUEUE RANGE--                 n.nn
DAYS IN PERIOD--              nn
TRACKING SIGNAL TRIP--        n.n

                                F19 RESELECT OPTIONS
                                F24 CANCEL THE JOB

```

What to do

To enter the values for calculating the statistics, type in the requested information and press **Enter**. If there are no errors, display AMC532 appears if you selected Routing file update on display AMC530. Otherwise, the menu appears again.

Function keys

F19 RESELECT OPTIONS causes display AMC530 to appear again. Any prior data entered is ignored.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the menu to appear. No processing occurs.

Fields

SITE. The site you specified on the Select display.

The values shown (as a result of application tailoring options selected) may be changed. No field may contain a zero. Refer to the *Inventory Management User's Guide* for further explanation of Averaging Factor (Alpha Factor).

QUEUE ALPHA FACTOR (QALPHA). A weighting factor used to calculate a new average queue (AVGQT) and a new mean absolute deviation (WQMAD) value (deviation is the difference between the current queue and average queue).

STANDARD OUTPUT ALPHA FACTOR (SALPHA). A weighting factor used to calculate a new average standard output (AVGSO).

ACTUAL OUTPUT ALPHA FACTOR (AALPHA). A weighted averaging factor used to calculate a new average actual output (AVGAO).

EFFICIENCY ALPHA FACTOR (EALPHA). This weighting factor is used to calculate a new average efficiency (AVGEF).

QUEUE RANGE (RANGE). The queue range is a factor used to set limits to print a warning message if the current queue for a work center is exceptionally high or low.

The approximate number of times (given as a percentage) a warning message would be printed for a normal distribution follows:

2.5	4.6
2.0	11.0
1.5	23.0

For example, if you enter a queue range of 2.0, then approximately 11 percent of the work centers will have a warning message printed on the Work Center Analysis report.

DAYS IN PERIOD (DAYS). Type in the number of days since the last order closeout run cleared "this period" accumulation fields. The number of days in the period is used to calculate the work center utilization and output statistics.

TRACKING SIGNAL TRIP (SIGNAL). The tracking signal trip is a factor used to set limits to print a warning message to alert you that the average queue (AVGQT) is lagging behind a trend. As a rough indication, type in the number of days that you want a trend to exist before a warning message is printed. Regulate the number of warning messages by using a higher value to reduce the number of messages and a lower value to increase the number of messages.

AMC532—Order Closeout Options—Routing Current Values Update

Use this display to specify print options for the Routing File Update report.

This display appears when you requesting Routing file update on display AMC530 and only if PC&C is installed.

```
DATE **/**/**          ORDER CLOSEOUT OPTIONS          AMC532  **
                        ROUTING CURRENT VALUES UPDATE

SITE   ***

SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

                        1 NO EXCEPTION PRINTING
                        2 EXCEPTION PRINTING WITH TOLERANCE PERCENTAGE
                        3 FULL PRINT

ENTER NUMBER  n

                        F19 RESELECT OPTIONS
                        F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

To select your print options, type in a number from 1 to 3 and press **Enter**. The Order Closeout Options – Routing Current Values Update display (AMC533) appears.

Function keys

F19 RESELECT OPTIONS causes display AMC530 to appear again. Any prior data entered is ignored.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the menu to appear. No processing occurs.

Fields

SITE. The site you specified on the Select display.

ENTER NUMBER (ENUM). Specify one of the print options for the type of audit report when updating the current routing values.

- 1 No exception printing
- 2 Exception printing with tolerance percentage
- 3 Full print

AMC533—Order Closeout Options—Routing Current Values Update

Use this display to specify the tolerance percentages to be used in printing the Routing file Update report.

This display appears when you press **Enter** on display AMC532 if PC&C is installed.

The values shown (as a result of application tailoring selected) may be changed.

```
DATE **/**/**          ORDER CLOSEOUT OPTIONS          AMC533  **
                        ROUTING CURRENT VALUES UPDATE

SITE    ***

ALPHA FACTOR--                .nn

PERCENTAGE OVER TOLERANCE FOR PRINT--  nnn

PERCENTAGE UNDER TOLERANCE FOR PRINT-- nnn

                                F19 RESELECT OPTIONS
                                F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

To enter the tolerance percentages, type in the requested information and press **Enter**. The order closeout run is placed on the job queue and the menu appears again.

Function keys

F19 RESELECT OPTIONS causes display AMC530 to appear again. Any prior data entered is ignored.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the menu to appear. No processing occurs.

Fields

SITE. The site you specified on the Select display.

ALPHA FACTOR (ALPHA). This weighted averaging factor is used to average actual setup labor (AVGSL), run labor (AVGRL), and run machine (AVGRM) times back into the Routing file. This field cannot contain zero.

PERCENTAGE OVER TOLERANCE FOR PRINT (OVER).

PERCENTAGE UNDER TOLERANCE FOR PRINT (UNDER). If option 2 was selected on display AMC532, both high and low tolerance limits can be entered. If any

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of the three average fields are changed by a value greater than the limits specified, a message is printed on the Routing file Update Report.

The over tolerance percentage is a whole number that is added to 100 percent; for example, a value of 25 is 125 percent and represents one and one quarter times the old average values. The under tolerance limit, on the other hand, is a whole number subtracted from 100 percent; for example, a value of 25 is 75 percent and represents three quarters of the old average values.

Chapter 9. File Maintenance

The File Maintenance menu (AMCM70) appears when you select option 7 on the Main Menu.

The PC&C installation option that refers to the printing of before and after images during file maintenance controls these files when called from this menu.

Option 1. Mfg Order Master (AMCM70)	9-3
Option 2. Mfg Order Operations Detail (AMCM70).....	9-10
Option 3. Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail (AMCM70)	9-20
Option 4. Mfg Order Detail (AMCM70)	9-26
Option 5. Production Facility (AMCM70)	9-34
Option 6. Work With Calendars (AMCM70).....	9-60
Option 7. Reschedule All Orders (AMCM70).....	9-70
Option 8. Scrap Reason Code (AMCM70)	9-71
Option 9. Control File (AMCM70).....	9-75

```

AMCM70                               Production Control and Costing          *****
                                   File Maintenance

Type option or command; press Enter.

1. Mfg Order Master
2. Mfg Order Operations Detail
3. Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail
4. Mfg Order Detail
5. Production Facility
6. Work with Calendars

7. Reschedule All Orders
8. Scrap Reason Code
9. Control File

==> _____

F3=Exit      F4=Prompt   F9=Retrieve   F10=Actions
F11=Job status  F12=Return  F22=Messages
    
```

Option 1. Mfg Order Master. Use this option to maintain data in the Manufacturing Order Master file. After file maintenance, the scheduling program (AMC60) is run to reschedule those orders that changed. If you are tailored for backward scheduling, program AMC92 also runs after file maintenance.

Option 2. Mfg Order Operation Detail. Use this option to maintain data in the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail Master file. After file maintenance, the scheduling program (AMC60) is run to reschedule those orders that changed. If you are tailored for backward scheduling, program AMC92 also runs after file maintenance.

Option 3. Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail. Use this option to maintain data in the Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail Master file.

Option 4. Mfg Order Detail. Use this option to maintain data in the Manufacturing Order Detail Master file.

Option 5. Production Facility. Use this option to maintain data in the Production Facility file. If EPDM is activated, file maintenance to the Production Facility file must be done from EPDM.

Option 6. Work with Calendars. Use this option to maintain data in the Calendar files.

Option 7. Reschedule All Orders. Use this option to reschedule all manufacturing orders, when you have a special situation requiring such rescheduling. No display appears when you select this option.

Option 8. Scrap Reason Code. Use this option to maintain data in the Scrap Reason Code file.

Option 9. Control File. Use this option to maintain the PC&C Control file. You define options that control how PC&C functions. These options are in addition to the ones you selected during Install/Tailor..

Option 1. Mfg Order Master (AMCM70)

This option uses displays AMI7D1, AMI7D2, and AMI7D3 and data entry form IM-14 to change, cancel, or reactivate a Mfg Order Master record and to review the status of the session. (You must use the order release displays to add manufacturing orders.) Order number, item number, and warehouse code cannot be changed on these displays.

When quantities are changed within a Mfg Order Master record, the on-order production quantity is also adjusted. The order quantity can only be changed if there has been no activity on the order since it was released (order status = 10). When the order quantity is changed, the total quantity required for each Manufacturing Order Detail record for the order is recalculated and changed. As each Manufacturing Order Detail record is changed, the manufacturing allocation quantity in its associated Item Balance record is also adjusted.

If activity has been reported for the manufacturing order (order status greater than 10, but less than 55), the original order quantity field cannot be maintained. A deviation quantity must be specified to reflect any desired changes to the end item order quantity. Refer to "Manufacturing order quantity adjustments using deviation quantity" in Chapter 2 of the *Inventory Management User's Guide* for more information.

When the order start date is changed, the required date for each Manufacturing Order Detail record is also changed to the new start date, if the old dates were the same. When the order due date is changed, the required date of each Manufacturing Order Detail record is changed (by use of the Calendar file) if the old required date was not the same as the old order start date.

Note: If the order status is greater than or equal to 40 and PC&C is installed and tailored for backward scheduling, the scheduled start date (SSTDT) and the actual start date (ASTDT) are protected from change.

You can also reactivate an order which has been selected for order closeout and purge. You must do the following:

- Enter a reverse selection (R) on the order in Order Closeout Selection to reopen the order.
- Reactivate the order using Manufacturing Order Master file maintenance.

You cannot reactivate the order if it has been closed and purged from the system.

Note: If Master Production Scheduling and Planning (MPSP) is installed and interfacing, there may be changes pending for a manufacturing order as a result of order maintenance in MPSP. Any changes made by MPSP to the deviation quantity, start date, or due date are automatically cleared when you select the order during Manufacturing Order Master file maintenance. If you want the new values (from MPSP) to be used by MRP and MPSP, you must enter these values when you maintain the order.

What information you need: Manufacturing order number.

What reports are printed: Manufacturing Order Master Maintenance Edit List (AMI7D).

What forms you need: IM-14.

AMI7D1—Manufacturing Order Master File Maintenance (Select)

Use this display to choose an existing manufacturing order to be changed or corrected in the Manufacturing Order Master file.

This display appears when you choose option 5 on the IM File Maintenance menu (AMIM70) or option 1 on the PCC File Maintenance menu (AMCM70) or on the PM&C File Maintenance menu (AMJM50), when you choose **F10**, **F11**, or **F19** on display AMI7D2, or when you press **Enter** on displays AMI7D2 or AMI7D3.

```
DATE **/**/** MANUFACTURING ORDER MASTER FILE MAINTENANCE SELECT AMI7D1 **  
  
ORDER NUMBER aaaaaA7  
  
F24 DISPLAY STATUS
```

What to do

To change, cancel, or reactivate a manufacturing order, type in the order number and press **Enter**. Go to display AMI7D2.

Function keys

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Manufacturing Order Master File Maintenance (Status) display (AMI7D3) to appear. Use it to review the session status, or end Manufacturing Order Master file maintenance.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

ORDER NUMBER [?]. Required. Type in the number of the manufacturing order you want to maintain.

AMI7D2—Manufacturing Order Master File Maintenance (Change)

Use this display to change Manufacturing Order information entered on display AMI7D1.

This display appears when you enter a valid order number and press **Enter** on display AMI7D1.

```

DATE **/**/** MANUFACTURING ORDER MASTER FILE MAINTENANCE CHANGE AMI7D2 **

ORDER NUMBER ***** ITEM NUMBER ***** WH *** REVISION *****

DESCRIPTION          aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA30 ORDER STATUS **
ENG DRAWING          aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
ORDER QUANTITY       nnnnnnn.nnn
QUANTITY DEVIATION  nnnnnnn.nnn MANAGEMENT PRIORITY A
QUANTITY RECEIVED   nnnnnnn.nnn DEPARTMENT aaA4
SCRAP QUANTITY       nnnnnnn.nnn STOCK LOCATION aaaaaA7
SPLIT ORDER QTY     nnnnnnn.nnn JOB NUMBER aaaaaaaaaA12
SCHED START DATE    nnnnnnn REFERENCE NUMBER aaaaaaaA10
ACTUAL START DATE   nnnnnnn PLANNER nnnnn
DUE DATE             nnnnnnn ORD ACTG CLS aA3
LAST ACTIVITY DATE  nnnnnnn RESCHEDULE CODE n
UNIT COST            nnnnnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnnn

DATE LAST MAINTAINED **/**/**

F10 CANCEL ORDER
F11 REACTIVATE ORDER
F18 REFRESH SCREEN
F19 RETURN TO SELECT
    
```

What to do

To change the manufacturing order, type in the requested information and press **Enter** or use one of the function keys listed on the display. Go to display AMI7D1.

Function keys

F10 CANCEL ORDER changes the Order Status from 10 to 99. This causes the order to be canceled, and the Manufacturing Order Master File Maintenance (Select) display (AMI7D1) to appear again. This function key is only valid when the Order Status is 10.

F11 REACTIVATE ORDER changes the Order Status on a previously completed order to 10 if there was no cost activity; or to 40 if there was cost activity and receipts; and the Manufacturing Order Master File Maintenance (Select) display (AMI7D1) appears again. The order is reactivated. This function key is only valid when the Order status is 45, 50, 55, or 99.

F18 REFRESH SCREEN causes display AMI7D2 to appear as it did when you first selected it.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes no file update to occur, and display AMI7D1 to appear again.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO). The number used to identify this order.

ITEM NUMBER (FITEM). The number used to identify the item to be manufactured.

WH (FITWH). The warehouse where the finished item is stored.

REVISION (ITRV). The revision identifier associated with this parent item. This field appears only if EPDM is activated.

DESCRIPTION (FDESC). Type in the description of the item to be manufactured. When printing the Inventory Transaction Register, (AMV3G), the application always uses the description contained in the Item Master file.

The following fields are optional and can be changed.

ORDER STATUS (OSTAT). The Manufacturing Order Status codes.

- 10** Released, but no activity reported.
- 40** Order started. At least one material, outside operation, labor, machine, or miscellaneous charges reported.
- 45** IM material receipt to stock is complete. PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges).
- 50** Labor activity (OC transaction) is complete. Material receipt is not complete.
- 55** Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges.
- 99** Order canceled; no activity has been reported.

ENG DRAWING (Engineering Drawing Number) (ENGNO). Type in the drawing number that describes the item to be manufactured.

ORDER QUANTITY (ORQTY). Type in the quantity of the item to be manufactured on this order. This field can be changed only if **ORDER STATUS** is 10. Changing **ORDER QUANTITY** in this record also causes the total quantity on order for this item to be recalculated.

If you want to adjust the order quantity when **ORDER STATUS** is not 10, type a value in **QUANTITY DEVIATION**. However, you can change the **Quantity Deviation** field to affect the total quantity open for the order by the following formula:

Quantity Open = Order Quantity - Quantity Received - Quantity Scrapped -
Split Order Quantity + Deviation Quantity

If yield is applied to the order, actual scrap is not subtracted from the order quantity until it exceeds the planned order scrap.

If any part of the order has been allocated, you cannot change the Order Quantity and Quantity Deviation fields.

QUANTITY DEVIATION (QTDEV). Type in the quantity by which the original order quantity changed.

If activity has been reported on the manufacturing order (order status greater than 10), the original order quantity cannot be maintained. However, a positive or negative deviation quantity can be specified. A positive deviation quantity effectively increases

the open quantity of the manufacturing order end item. A negative deviation quantity effectively decreases the open quantity of the end item. Specifying a deviation quantity in the Manufacturing Order Master record of a manufacturing order whose status is 40 or 50 (activity started, but material is incomplete) correspondingly adjusts the component required quantity in the Manufacturing Order Detail records of the manufacturing order and the Item Balance file allocations for the affected components.

MANAGEMENT PRIORITY (MPROR). This field overrides the priority calculated by PC&C and is used to expedite the order. The higher the number, the higher the priority. For example, 9 is higher than 0 (zero), which is higher than Z, which is higher than A, which is higher than blank.

QUANTITY RECEIVED (QTYRC). Type in the total quantity of the item produced on this order and placed in stock to date.

DEPARTMENT (DPTNO). Type in the department number for the item to be manufactured on this order.

SCRAP QUANTITY (QTSCP). Type in the total quantity to date of the item that failed to pass inspection on this manufacturing order.

STOCK LOCATION (FSKLC). Type in the code used which identifies the physical location where the finished item is to be stored in the warehouse.

SPLIT ORDER QTY (QTSPL). Type in the total quantity removed from the base order quantity for split orders.

JOB NUMBER (JOBNO). Type in the customer job or order number associated with this manufacturing order. Changing the job number does not break the link with the original customer order. All manufacturing order detail records are also updated with this number.

[If COM is installed and interfacing with IM, a customer order number includes the company number and order type of the associated customer order.](#)

REFERENCE NUMBER (REFNO). Type in this user-defined field to relate an order to other orders.

SCHED START DATE (SSTDT). Type in the date that work is planned to start on this order. You cannot change this field if PC&C is installed and tailored for backward scheduling and the order status cost is 40 or greater.

PLANNER (PLANN). Type in the code identifying the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy for this item.

ACTUAL START DATE (ASTDT). Type in the date the order was actually started. You cannot change this field if PC&C is installed and tailored for backward scheduling and the order status cost is 40 or greater.

ORD ACTG CLS (Order Accounting Class). [Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.](#)

DUE DATE (ODUDT). Type in the date that the order is due to be completed and the items received into stock.

RESCHEDULE CODE. Type in the code used to indicate whether or not an individual manufacturing order or purchase order line item can be rescheduled automatically by the system.

- 0 Default to item reschedule code. This is the default.
- 1 Cannot be rescheduled automatically.
- 2 Can be scheduled out.
- 3 Can be scheduled in.
- 4 Can be scheduled both out and in.

UNIT COST (CSTPC). Type in the unit cost (from inventory) of the item to be manufactured on this order.

LAST ACTIVITY DATE (LATDT). Type in the last date that activity was reported on this order.

DATE LAST MAINTAINED (MDATE). The date that this record was last maintained appears.

AMI7D3—Manufacturing Order Master File Maintenance (Status)

Use this display to review the number of records maintained in the Manufacturing Order Master file and to end the job.

This display appears when you use **F24** on display AMI7D1.

```
DATE **/**/** MANUFACTURING ORDER MASTER FILE MAINTENANCE STATUS AMI7D3 **  
  
SESSION STATUS  
RECORDS CHANGED * , * , * , *  
ORDERS CANCELED * , * , * , *  
ORDERS REACTIVATED * , * , * , *  
  
MANUFACTURING  
ORDER  
MASTER  
FILE  
  
F24 END OF JOB
```

What to do

- To return to display AMI7D1, press **Enter**.
- To end the session, use **F24**. The Manufacturing Order Master Maintenance Edit List is scheduled for printing. Go to the File Maintenance menu (AMIM70).

Function keys

F24 END OF JOB schedules the Manufacturing Order Master Maintenance Edit List for printing, and causes the File Maintenance menu (AMIM70) to appear again.

Fields

All fields on this display are informational only.

SESSION STATUS. The number of records maintained in the Manufacturing Order Master file during this session.

RECORDS CHANGED. The number of records changed during this session.

ORDERS CANCELED. The number of orders canceled during this session.

ORDERS REACTIVATED. The number of orders reactivated during this session.

Option 2. Mfg Order Operations Detail (AMCM70)

This option allows you to add, change, and delete operations and operation descriptions in the open order data base. The manufacturing order must be in the data base and the order status must not be canceled (99) or labor complete (50 or 55). You can use data entry forms for maintenance to the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file.

Concurrent master file maintenance lets multiple users maintain the same master file at the same time.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed:

- Manufacturing Order Operation Detail–File Maintenance (AMC614)
- Manufacturing Order Operation Detail–File Maintenance (AMC613)
- Summary Maintenance Scheduler (AMC600).

What forms you need:

- PC-25A for detail file
- PC-25C for description file
- PC-25D for milestone group.

AMC610—Mfg Order Operation Detail–File Maintenance (Select)

Use this display to add, change, or delete an operation detail record for a manufacturing order.

This display appears when you select option 2 on the PC&C File Maintenance menu (AMCM70) or option 2 on the PM&C File Maintenance menu (AMJM50).

This display allows you to maintain operations detail records. You can add an operation to a manufacturing order with an existing work center ID. You can delete an operation with no activity reported against it (operation status 00 or 10). The records are then removed from the file and do not require a reorganization for another record to be added to use the new available space. You can change an operation that has not had any activity reported against it (operation status 00 or 10). Order number, operation number, and finished item number cannot be changed. There are three operation status changes possible. Most of the operation maintenance transactions call the scheduled programs. You must enter **Y** or **N** to indicate whether or not this is a rework operation. If you type in **Y**, **1** is shown on the inquiry displays for this operation. It does not affect order scheduling.

The operation status change possibilities are:

Change Description	Current Operation Status	Entered Status
Inactive	10	00
Active	00	10
Reactivated	40 or 50	30

```

DATE **/**/**          MFG ORDER OPERATION DETAIL          SELECT  AMC610  **
                        FILE MAINTENANCE

ORDER NUMBER-  aaaaaA7          OPERATION NUMBER  aaA4    STATUS-  A2
FINISHED ITEM- *****          ACTION CODE      A        MILESTONE  A
REVISION      *****

-----

OPERATION DESCRIPTION          aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA20

STD SETUP LABOR TIME          nnn.nn        FACILITY ID    aaaA5
STD LABOR TIME/UNIT           nnnnn.nn     SETUP CREW SIZE nn
STD MACHINE TIME/UNIT         nnnnn.nn     TIME BASIS CODE A
MOVE TIME IN DAYS             nn.nn        CURRENT YIELD  n.nnn
TOOL                          aaaaA6       REWORK <Y/N>  A
PROCESS SHEET NO              aaaaA6       PN FAC ACTG CLS aa3
OUTSIDE COST                   nnnnnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn
DATE LAST MAINTAINED          **/**/**

                                F11 ADDL DESCRIPTION
                                F12 MILESTONE MAINT
                                F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING
                                F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                                F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To add a record to the Mfg Order Operation Detail file, do one of the following:
 - Type **A** in the **ACTION CODE** field. Press **Enter** twice. The record is added to the file.

Note: You can do this only if the operation status is less than 30.
 - To add a milestone group to the file, use **F12**. Go to display AMC616.
 - To end this session, or to review the status of the file, use **F24**. Go to display AMC611.
 - To cancel this session, use **F19**.
- To change or delete a record in the Mfg Order Operation Detail file, do one of the following:
 - Type **C** or **D** in the **ACTION CODE** field. Press **Enter**. Go to display AMC610.
 - To change or delete a milestone group, use **F12**. Go to display AMC616.
 - To end this session, or to review the status of the file, use **F24**. Go to display AMC611.
- To add a record to the Mfg Order Operation Description file, do one of the following:
 - Use **F11**. Go to display AMC615.
 - To add a milestone group, use **F12**.
 - To end this session, or to review the status of the file, use **F24**. Go to display AMC611.
 - To cancel this session, use **F19**.
- To change or delete a record in the Mfg Order Operation Description file, do one of the following:

- Use **F11**. Go to display AMC615.
- To change or delete a milestone group, use **F12**.
- To end this session, or to review the status of the file, use **F24**. Go to display AMC611.
- To cancel this session, use **F19**.

Function keys

F11 ADDL DESCRIPTION causes the Mfg Order Operation—Detail Additional Description File Maintenance (Select) display (AMC615) to appear.

F12 MILESTONE MAINT causes the Mfg Order Operation—Detail Milestone Group Maintenance display (AMC616) to appear.

F17 ACCEPT WITH WARNING causes a change to the work center field to be accepted. When the work center is changed, changes to the operation description, tool, process sheet number, and rework fields are also accepted. Maintenance to these fields may be required if an operation is not begun and finished within the same work center. The actual costs and actual rates in the operation detail record and the master file record may no longer be accurate.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Mfg Order Operation—Detail File Maintenance (Select) display (AMC610) to appear again; no processing occurs.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Mfg Order Operation—Detail File Maintenance (Status) display (AMC611) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) [?]. Type in the control number used to identify the manufacturing order in the open order data base.

OPERATION NUMBER (OPSEQ). Type in four alphabetic characters (no blanks) to identify the individual operation in a manufacturing order.

STATUS (OPSTC) . The operation status code identifies active, inactive, and complete operations. These codes are:

- 00** Inactive; not used in scheduling, costing, or activity reporting.
- 10** Active; planned but activity not yet reported.
- 20** Material has been moved to this operation.
- 30** Labor, machine, or outside operation activity reported.
- 40** Operation has been reported as complete.
- 50** All material moved from this operation to next location or next operation.

When adding an operation detail record, the operation status code add possibilities are:

- 00** Allowed when adding operations.
- 10** All status codes entered except 00 are changed to 10.

When changing an operation detail record, the operation status code can be changed from:

- 10 to 00
- 00 to 10
- Either 40 or 50 to 30.

Note: To change the status of an operation, you must backtab to the **STATUS** field and type in the proper status code before you press **Enter**.

FINISHED ITEM (FITEM). A number used to identify the finished item.

ACTION CODE (ACTCD). Type in one of the following codes:

- A** Add
- C** Change
- D** Delete

The following fields are optional (unless otherwise noted) based on your reporting requirements.

MILESTONE (MLSTN). This field shows the type of a suboperation if it belongs to a milestone group. This field is for review only.

First suboperation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last suboperation:

S A suboperation that is between the first and last suboperations

Last suboperation:

J The end of a job shop milestone group

F The end of a flow shop milestone group

REVISION. The revision identifier associated with this item. This field appears if EPDM is interfacing.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION (OPDSC). The individual operation in a manufacturing order.

STD SETUP LABOR TIME (SSLHU). Type in the standard setup labor time in hours or minutes for the manufacturing operation.

FACILITY ID (WKCTR)[?]. Type in one to five alphanumeric characters to identify the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

STD LABOR TIME/UNIT (SRLHU). The standard labor time per unit. This value is adjusted according to a time basis code to develop standard labor costs for a manufacturing operation.

SETUP CREW SIZE (SETCS). The number of people involved in setting up this operation.

Note: The setup labor time is divided by the setup crew size to determine machine setup time. If the setup crew is blank or zero the setup machine hours or minutes is zero.

STD MACHINE TIME/UNIT (SRMHU). The standard run machine time per unit. This value is adjusted based on a time basis code to develop standard run machine time in hours or minutes for a manufacturing operation.

TIME BASIS CODE (TBCDE). Type in a valid time basis code (C, H, P, 1, 2, 3, 4, blank, or M) to relate standard labor time per unit to expected operation quantities.

MOVE TIME IN DAYS (MOVTM). This field specifies the planned move time in days to move the manufactured item from the previous operation to this operation.

CURRENT YIELD (CYTOP). Type in a percentage that represents today's or the near-term future expected amount of the parent item that remains in the production process at the end of an operation compared to the amount available at the start of the operation. The default is 1.000 (100%).

TOOL (TOOLS). If a specific tool or list of tools is required for the operation, enter the tool number.

REWORK<Y/N>(REWRK). For a rework manufacturing operation, type in **Y**. Otherwise, type in **N**.

PROCESS SHEET NO. (PRONO). Type in a process sheet number if required (or available) for this operation.

PN FAC ACTG CLS (Production Facility Accounting Class) (PFAC) Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

OUTSIDE COST (SOCS). The cost per piece charged by the vendor to produce the item. This field is used when the time basis code is C.

DATE LAST MAINTAINED. The date the record was last maintained.

AMC611—Mfg Order Operation Detail—File Maintenance (Status)

Use this display to review the status of the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file and the status of the current file maintenance session.

This display appears when you use **F24 DISPLAY STATUS** on the Mfg Order Operation Detail—File Maintenance (Select) display (AMC610). Session status portion shows the number of records added, changed, or deleted during the current file maintenance session.

DATE **/**/**	MFG ORDER OPERATION DETAIL FILE MAINTENANCE	STATUS	AMC611 **
	MFG ORDER OPERATIONS	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIONS	
SESSION STATUS			
RECORDS ADDED	*,***,***	*,***,***	
RECORDS CHANGED	*,***,***	*,***,***	
RECORDS DELETED	*,***,***	*,***,***	
F24 END OF JOB			

What to do

To add, change or delete a record in the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file, do one of the following:

- To end the session, use **F24**. The Manufacturing Order Operation Detail—File Maintenance (AMC614) is scheduled for printing. Go to menu AMCM70.
- To do more file maintenance, press **Enter**. Go to display AMC610.

Function keys

F24 END OF JOB is used to end Manufacturing Order Operation Detail File Maintenance and print the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail report.

Fields

All fields on this display are informational only.

SESSION STATUS. The number of transactions in the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail File maintained during the current session.

RECORDS ADDED. The number of records added during the current session.

RECORDS CHANGED. The number of records changed during the current session.

RECORDS DELETED. The number of records deleted during the current session.

AMC615—Mfg Order Operation Detail—Add'l Description File Maintenance

Use this display to maintain additional operation description records for the operation entered on display (AMC610).

This display appears when you use **F11** ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION on display AMC610.

```

DATE **/**/**          MFG ORDER OPERATION DETAIL          UPDATE   AMC615  **
                      ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION FILE MAINTENANCE

ORDER NUMBER  aaaaaa7          OPERATION NUMBER  aaA4  *****
FINISHED ITEM *****
-----
LINE          DESCRIPTION
nnnn         aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
nnnn         aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
nnnn         aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
nnnn         aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
nnnn         aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
nnnn         aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
nnnn         aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
nnnn         aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
nnnn         aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
nnnn         aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
nnnn         aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
nnnn         aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40

                                         USE ROLL UP/DOWN
                                         F16 OPERATION DETAIL
                                         F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To add one or more records, do one of the following:
 - Type in the information requested. The records are added to the file.
 - To see the Operations (Select) display, use **F16**. Go to display AMC610.
 - To end this session, or to review the status of the file, use **F24**. Go to display AMC611.

- To change or delete a record, do one of the following:
 - Type in the information requested at the top of the display. Press **Enter**. The computer changes the record.
 - To go back to the Operations (Select) display, use **F16**. Go to display AMC610.
 - To cancel this session, use **F19**.
 - To end this session, or to review the status of the file, use **F24**. Go to display AMC611.

Function keys

F16 OPERATION DETAIL causes the Mfg Order Operation Detail—File Maintenance (Select) display (AMC610) to appear.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Mfg Order Operation Detail—File Maintenance (Status) display (AMC611) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

All of the fields on this display require entry except **DESCRIPTION**, which is optional, and **FINISHED ITEM**, which is informational.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) [?]. Type in the control number used to identify the manufacturing order in the open order data base.

OPERATION NUMBER (OPSEQ). Type in four alphabetic characters (no blanks) to identify the individual operation in the manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM (FITEM). The number of the item to be manufactured on this order appears here.

LINE (Description Sequence Line Number) (DSQNO). Type in the line number of the additional descriptive information to place it in the order, if you want this line to appear on the reports and shop packets.

DESCRIPTION (Additional Operation Description) (ADDSC). Type in an additional manufacturing order operation description line. This field may be left blank.

AMC616—Mfg Order Operation Detail—Milestone Group Maintenance

Use this display to maintain milestone groups for manufacturing orders.

This display appears when you use **F12 MILESTONE MAINTENANCE** on display (AMC610).

```

DATE **/**/**          MFG ORDER OPERATION DETAIL          UPDATE          AMC616  **
MILESTONE GROUP MAINTENANCE

ORDER NUMBER          aaaaaA7

ACTION - DEFINE <1>, REMOVE <2>  A

BEGINNING OPERATION          aaA4
ENDING OPERATION            aaA4

MILESTONE TYPE - JOB SHOP <J>
-OR- FLOW SHOP <F>          A

F16 OPERATION DETAIL
F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To add a milestone group to the file, type in the information requested and press **Enter**. The milestone group is added to the file.
- To remove a milestone group from the file, type in the beginning operation and press **Enter**. The milestone group is removed from the file.
- To return to the Mfg Order Operation Detail—File Maintenance (Select) display (AMC610), use **F16**. Go to display AMC610.
- To end this session, or to review the status of the file, use **F24**. Go to display AMC611.

Function keys

F16 OPERATION DETAIL causes the Mfg Order Operation Detail—File Maintenance (Select) display (AMC610) to appear.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Mfg Order Operation Detail—File Maintenance (Status) display (AMC611) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) [?]. Enter the control number used to identify the manufacturing order in the open order data base.

ACTION—DEFINE <1>, REMOVE <2> (ACTIO). Type in **1** to define a milestone group. Type in **2** to remove a milestone group.

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BEGINNING OPERATION (BEGOP). Type in the number of the operation that is the first suboperation of a milestone group. This field is required for both actions.

ENDING OPERATION (ENDOP). Type in the number of the operation that is the last suboperation of a milestone group. This field is required only for a Define action.

MILESTONE TYPE – JOB SHOP<J>

–OR– FLOW SHOP<F>(MSTYP). Type in the code for the type of milestone group you want. This field is required for a Define action.

F Flow shop environment
J Job shop environment

Option 3. Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail (AMCM70)

This option allows you to add, change, and delete miscellaneous records in the open order data base. The manufacturing order must be in the data base, and the order status must not be canceled (99) or labor complete (50 or 55).

Concurrent master file maintenance lets multiple users maintain the same master file at the same time.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed:

- Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail File Maintenance (AMC622)
- Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail Report–File Maintenance (AMC623).

What forms you need: PC-26A.

AMC620—Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail—File Maintenance (Select)

Use this display to add, change, or delete a miscellaneous detail record for a manufacturing order.

This display appears when you select option 3 on the File Maintenance menu (AMCM70).

You can change or delete a miscellaneous charge record with no activity reported against it (miscellaneous status is 10).

```

DATE **/**/**          MFG ORDER MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL      SELECT      AMC620  **
                        FILE MAINTENANCE

ORDER NUMBER-  aaaaaA7          MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER  aaaaaaaaaaaaA15
FINISHED ITEM- *****          ACTION CODE          A          STATUS- A2
REVISION      *****

-----

MISC DESCRIPTION      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA20
QUANTITY REQ/UNIT     nnnnnnnn.nnnn
ANTICIPATED COST/UNIT nnnnnnnnnnnn.nnnn
FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED nnnnnnnn.nnn
ANTICIPATED FIXED COST nnnnnnnnnnn.nn

DATE LAST MAINTAINED      **/**/**

F19 RETURN TO SELECT
F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To add a record, do one of the following:
 - Type **A** in the **ACTION CODE** field. Press **Enter**. The record is added to the file.
 - To end the session or to see the status of the entire file, use **F24**. Go to display AMC621.
- To change a record, do one of the following:
 - Type **C** in the **ACTION CODE** field. Press **Enter**. The record is changed.
 - To end the session or to see the status of the entire file, use **F24**. Go to display AMC621.
- To delete a record, do one of the following:
 - Type **D** in the **ACTION CODE** field. Press **Enter**. The record is deleted.
 - To end the session or to see the status of the entire file, use **F24**. Go to display AMC621.

Function keys

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail—File Maintenance (Select) display (AMC620) to appear again. No processing occurs.

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail—File Maintenance (Status) display (AMC621) to appear.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO). Enter the control number used to identify the manufacturing order in the open order data base.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER (MITNO). Enter the miscellaneous charge number to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM (FITEM). The number of the item to be manufactured on this order appears here.

REVISION. The revision number associated with this order. This field appears if EPDM is interfacing.

The following fields are optional (unless otherwise noted) based on your reporting requirements.

ACTION CODE. Type in one of the following:

A	Add
C	Change
D	Delete

STATUS (MSTAT). The miscellaneous charge status code shows if any transactions have updated this record:

10	No activity reported
20	Activity reported

MISC DESCRIPTION (MDESC). To describe an individual charge for a manufacturing order, enter a miscellaneous charge detail description.

The following four fields are used in calculating standard quantity (STD QTY) and standard cost (STD COST) for a miscellaneous charge:

QUANTITY REQ/UNIT (MUQTY)

ANTICIPATED COST/UNIT (MUCST)

FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED (MSQTY)

ANTICIPATED FIXED COST (MSCST). It is not necessary to enter all four fields at the same time. Refer to the following equations:

If **FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED** is blank and **QUANTITY REQUIRED/UNIT** is not blank, then:

$$\text{FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED} = \text{QUANTITY REQUIRED/UNIT} \times \text{ORDER QUANTITY} \text{ (or } \text{MSQTY} = \text{MUQTY} \times \text{ORQTY} \text{) .}$$

If **ANTICIPATED FIXED COST** is blank and **ANTICIPATED COST/UNIT** is not blank, then

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ANTICIPATED FIXED COST = ANTICIPATED COST/UNIT x FIXED
QUANTITY REQUIRED (or MSCST = MUCST x MSQTY) .

QUANTITY REQ/UNIT (Quantity Required/Unit) (MUQTY). If fixed quantities are not used, type in the standard miscellaneous unit quantity.

ANTICIPATED COST/UNIT (MUCST). If a standard miscellaneous quantity is used, type in the standard miscellaneous unit cost.

FIXED QUANTITY REQUIRED (MSQTY). If a standard unit quantity is not used, type in a planned fixed unit quantity requested for the miscellaneous detail operation.

ANTICIPATED FIXED COST (MSCST). If a standard miscellaneous cost per unit is not used, type in a planned fixed cost for the miscellaneous detail operation.

DATE LAST MAINTAINED. The date the record was last changed.

PRESS ENTER TO DELETE. This field only appears in delete mode. Press **Enter** to confirm the deletion of this record.

AMC621—Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail—File Maintenance (Status)

Use this display to review the status of the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file and the status of the current file maintenance session.

This display appears when you use **F24 DISPLAY STATUS** on display (AMC620).

DATE **/**/**	MFG ORDER MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL FILE MAINTENANCE	STATUS	AMC621 **
	MFG ORDER MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL FILE		
SESSION STATUS			
RECORDS ADDED		0	
RECORDS CHANGED		0	
RECORDS DELETED		0	
			F24 END OF JOB

What to do

- To end the session, use **F24**. The Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail Report—File Maintenance (AMC623) is scheduled for printing.
- Go to menu AMCM70.
- To add another record to this file, press **Enter**.
- Go to display AMC620.
- To change or delete a record from this file, press **Enter**. Go to menu AMCM70.
- To change or delete another record in this file, press **Enter**. Go to display AMC620.

Function keys

F24 END OF JOB is used to end Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail File Maintenance and print the Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail report.

Fields

All fields on this display are informational only.

SESSION STATUS. The number of transactions in the Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file maintained during this session.

RECORDS ADDED: The number of records added during this session.

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RECORDS CHANGED: The number of records changed during this session.

RECORDS DELETED: The number of records deleted during this session.

Option 4. Mfg Order Detail (AMCM70)

This option allows you to add, change, and delete manufacturing order component detail records in the open order data base. The manufacturing order must be in the data base. The Item Balance record must exist when you add a material detail record.

Concurrent master file maintenance lets multiple users maintain the same master file at the same time.

Use displays AMI7E1 through AMI7E4 and data entry form IM-15 to specify the type of maintenance to be done, to enter the additions, changes, or deletions, and to review the status of the session. Order number, item number, and warehouse code cannot be changed on these displays.

When the quantity per is changed for a Mfg Order Detail record, the total quantity required is also recalculated and changed. Likewise, when the total quantity required is changed, the quantity per is recalculated and changed. If both are changed, the quantity per is recalculated and overrides the quantity per entered by the user. However, if the Mfg Order Master record has a deviation quantity, no recalculation of total quantity or quantity per is performed. If one field is changed, the other remains the same. If both are changed, the new values will be accepted as keyed. When the total quantity required is changed either by you or by the application, the manufacturing allocation quantity in its associated Item Balance record is also adjusted. If allocations exist for the item, the allocations are deleted with the item.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed: Manufacturing Order Detail Maintenance Edit List (AMI7E).

What forms you need: IM-15.

AMI7E1—Manufacturing Order Detail File Maint. (Select)

Use this display to choose the component material allocation record you want to maintain, and the type of maintenance you want to do.

This display appears when you select option 6 on the IM File Maintenance menu (AMIM70), select option 4 on the PC&C or PM&C File Maintenance menu, when you select **F19** or press **Enter** on display AMI7E2 or AMI7E3, or when you press **Enter** on display AMI7E4.

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--------------------------	-----------------------

```

DATE **/**/**      MANUFACTURING ORDER DETAIL FILE MAINT.      SELECT      AMI7E1  **

ORDER NUMBER aaaaaA7      COMPONENT aaaaaaaaaaaaA15      WAREHOUSE aA3

                        A-ADD
                        C-CHANGE
                        D-DELETE

                        ACTION A

                                                                F24 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

To perform file maintenance on a component material allocation record, type in the order number, component, and warehouse (if requested), and the action code and press **Enter**. Go to display AMI7E2 to add or change a record, or go to display AMI7E3 to delete a record for the order you entered on this display.

Function keys

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Manufacturing Order Detail File Maintenance (Status) display (AMI7E4) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

ORDER NUMBER (ORDNO) [?]. Required. Type in the number of the manufacturing order to be maintained.

COMPONENT (CITEM) [?]. Required. Type in the item number of the component to be added, changed, or deleted.

WAREHOUSE (CITWH). Required if you have multiple warehouses defined in the Warehouse Master file. Type in the code of the warehouse where the component is stored. If you have only one warehouse, the warehouse defined in the Warehouse Master file appears in this field and cannot be changed.

ACTION. Required. Type in one of the following codes to identify the kind of maintenance to be performed.

A Add

Contents	Index
--------------------------	-----------------------

C Change
D Delete

AMI7E2—Manufacturing Order Detail File Maint. (Add or Change)

Use this display to add or change a Manufacturing Order Detail record for the order number entered on display AMI7E1.

This display appears when you enter **A** or **C** in the **ACTION** field on display AMI7E1.

```

DATE *****  MANUFACTURING ORDER DETAIL FILE MAINT.  CHANGE  AMI7E2  **

ORDER NUMBER *****  COMPONENT *****  WAREHOUSE ***  REVISION ****

DESCRIPTION          aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA30
REVISION             aaaaA6
TOTAL QUANTITY       nnnnnnn.nnn          CALCULATE BY
ADJ QTY PER          nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnn    ORDER QTY <O>
STD QTY PER          nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnn    OR OPEN QTY <P>  A
UNIT COST            nnnnnnnnnnn.nnnnnnnn
REQUIRED DATE        nnnnnn
LAST ISSUE DATE      nnnnnn
CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER  aaaaaaaaaA12
OPERATION WHERE USED aaA4
STOCK LOCATION       aaaaaA7
UNIT OF MEASURE      A2
FLOOR STOCK CODE <C/U> A
USER SEQUENCE        aaA4
DATE LAST MAINTAINED *****

                                F02 PAGE FORWARD
                                F18 REFRESH SCREEN
                                F19 RETURN TO SELECT
    
```

What to do

To add or change the component allocation record, type in the requested information and press **Enter**. Go to display AMI7E1.

Function keys

F02 PAGE FORWARD (applicable to change activity only) causes the next Manufacturing Orders Detail record for the manufacturing order to appear.

F18 REFRESH SCREEN causes display AMI7E2 to appear as it did when you first selected it.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes no file updating to occur and display AMI7E1 to appear again.

Fields

The **ORDER NUMBER**, **COMPONENT**, and **WAREHOUSE** fields appear as they were entered on display AMI7E1 and cannot be changed. The **DATE LAST MAINTAINED** field appears only on the Change display, and cannot be changed. All other fields are optional.

DESCRIPTION (CDESC). The description of the component item. When printing the Inventory Transaction Register (AMV3G), the application always uses the description in the Item Master file.

REVISION. The revision associated with this order number. This field appears only if EPDM is activated.

The following is an overview of the next four fields:

If you type in either the **TOTAL QUANTITY** or the **ADJ QTY PER** field, the application recalculates the other field, keeping the two fields synchronized, based on the contents of the **CALCULATE BY** field. If you type in both quantity fields, the application recalculates the **ADJ QTY PER** field. If a discrete allocation exists for the component, you cannot change either quantity field.

If you type in one or both of these fields and do not type in the **STD QTY PER** field, the application keeps it in synch with the **ADJ QTY PER** field. For a component add, the standard quantity per is set equal to the adjusted quantity per; for a component change, the field is recalculated so that the yield factor does not change (that is, the ratio between the standard quantity per and the adjusted quantity per stays the same).

If you type in the **STD QTY PER** field but do not type in both the **TOTAL QUANTITY** or **ADJ QTY PER** fields, the application does not recalculate either of those fields.

CALCULATE BY ORDER QTY <O> OR OPEN QTY <P>. Accept the default of **O** to use the original order quantity to calculate the total quantity or quantity per. Type in **P** to use the open quantity (order qty + deviation quantity - qty received - qty scrap). The order, or open, quantity is multiplied by the adjusted quantity per you enter on this display to give a new total quantity required for the component, or it is divided into the total quantity you enter on this display to give you a new adjusted quantity per.

TOTAL QUANTITY (QTREQ). Type in the total quantity of this component item required for the manufacturing order. Negative quantities are allowed for use in more accurate calculation of end item cost. Negative quantity components are carried with the end item as a Manufacturing Order Detail record. However, components with negative quantities are not allocated in the **Item Balance manufacturing allocation** field during manufacturing order release. Therefore, these components are not considered during MRP planning after manufacturing order release has occurred.

ADJ QTY PER (Adjusted quantity per) (QTYPRE). Type in the quantity (adjusted for yield) of a component required to produce a single unit of the parent item.

STD QTY PER (Standard quantity per) (SQTYE). Type in, if required, the standard quantity (not adjusted for yield) of a component required to produce a single unit of the parent item. This field is used only to backflush controlled floor stock components "at standard" (floor stock code=C, backflush code =2).

UNIT COST (CSTPC). Type in the cost of a single component item. In Add mode, if you leave this field blank, the unit cost default from the Item Balance record, then Item Master record, is used. The cost used is either standard, average, or last, according to which one you chose during application tailoring.

REQUIRED DATE (REQDT). Type in the date that this component item must be available to the shop floor.

LAST ISSUE DATE (LISDT). Type in the date this component item was last issued for the manufacturing order. In Add mode, if you leave this field blank, and the **TOTAL QUANTITY** field is not 0, the current date is used.

CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER. Type in the customer job or order number associated with this manufacturing order. Changing the job number does not break the link with the original customer order.

If COM is installed and interfacing with IM, a customer order number includes the company number and order type of the associated customer order.

OPERATION WHERE USED (OPRWU). Type in the sequence number of the first operation where this component item is used.

STOCK LOCATION (CSKLC). Type in the stocking location code for this item, as defined in the Item Balance Record.

UNIT OF MEASURE (UNMSR). Type in the unit of measure used for the issue quantity for this component item. In Add mode, if you leave this field blank, the stocking unit of measure is used.

FLOOR STOCK CODE <C/U> (FLSTK). A code used to indicate if the floor stock is controlled. Type in one of the following codes:

blank	Not floor stock
C	Controlled floor stock
U	Uncontrolled floor stock

USER SEQUENCE (USRSQ). This field can be used to control the sequence in which component items are printed on shop packets. If you use this field, you must fill in all four characters.

DATE LAST MAINTAINED (MDATE). The date this record was last maintained appears on the Change display only and cannot be changed.

AMI7E3—Manufacturing Order Detail File Maint. (Delete)

Use this display to delete a Manufacturing Order Detail record for the order number entered on display AMI7E1.

This display appears when you enter **D** in the **ACTION** field on display AMI7E1.

```

DATE *****      MANUFACTURING ORDER DETAIL FILE MAINT.      DELETE      AMI7E3  **

ORDER NUMBER *****      COMPONENT *****      WAREHOUSE ***

DESCRIPTION *****
REVISION *****
TOTAL QUANTITY *****.***
ADJ QTY PER *****.*****
STD QTY PER *****.*****
UNIT COST *****.*****
REQUIRED DATE *****
LAST ISSUE DATE *****
CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER *****
OPERATION WHERE USED ****
STOCK LOCATION *****
UNIT OF MEASURE **
FLOOR STOCK CODE <C/U> *
USER SEQUENCE ****
DATE LAST MAINTAINED *****

                                     F02 PAGE FORWARD
                                     F19 RETURN TO SELECT
    
```

What to do

To confirm that you want to delete the component detail record shown on the display, press **Enter**. Go to display AMI7E1.

Function keys

F02 PAGE FORWARD causes the next detail record to appear, if there are multiple records for the same order number, component, and warehouse (distinguished by different user sequence numbers). If this is the only component or the last component, display AMI7E3 appears again with the same component data. Pressing **F02** does not delete the detail record being displayed.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes no file updating to occur and display AMI7E1 to appear again.

Fields

All fields on this display are informational only. Refer to AMI7E2—Manufacturing Order Detail File Maint. (Add or Change) for a definition of these fields.

Note: If manufacturing allocations exist for this component, they are also removed from the Item Balance file.

AMI7E4—Manufacturing Order Detail File Maint. (Status)

Use this display to review the number of records maintained in the Manufacturing Order Detail file and to end the job.

This display appears when you use **F24** on display AMI7E1.

```
DATE **/**/**  MANUFACTURING ORDER DETAIL FILE MAINT.  STATUS  AMI7E4  **

                                MANUFACTURING
                                ORDER
                                DETAIL
                                FILE

SESSION STATUS

RECORDS ADDED          *, ***, ***
RECORDS CHANGED       *, ***, ***
RECORDS DELETED       *, ***, ***

                                F24 END OF JOB
```

What to do

- To return to display AMI7E1, press **Enter**.
- To end the session, use **F24**. The Manufacturing Order Detail Maintenance Edit List is scheduled for printing. Go to the File Maintenance menu.

Function keys

F24 END OF JOB schedules the Manufacturing Order Detail Maintenance Edit List for printing and causes the File Maintenance menu to appear again.

Fields

SESSION STATUS. The number of records maintained in the Manufacturing Order Detail file during the current session.

RECORDS ADDED. The number of records added during this session.

RECORDS CHANGED. The number of records changed during this session.

RECORDS DELETED. The number of records deleted during this session.

Option 5. Production Facility (AMCM70)

This option lets you maintain production facility data in the Production Facility file. Production facilities can be production lines, work stations, or work centers. You cannot execute Production Facility maintenance if Routing file maintenance batch update is in progress.

Using Production Facility maintenance, you can add, change, or delete a facility. You can also change, by percentage, cost fields for setup labor rate, run labor rate, machine rate, or overhead rate.

Notes:

1. If EPDM is activated, file maintenance to the Facility Master file must be done from EPDM.
2. If REP is installed and interfacing, you can add records for production lines and work stations. (If REP is not interfacing, you can work with only work centers.)
3. If REP or CRP is installed and interfacing and you have appropriate security clearance, you can maintain associated variable capacity records by choosing action 5 on this display. (The code does not appear if you do not have REP or CRP.)

What information you need: The production facility ID.

What reports are printed:

- Production Facility Maintenance (AMVT7)
- Production Facility Percent Change Audit Report (AMET8)
- Variable Capacity Master File Maintenance (AMVTC).

What forms you need:

- PM-23
- TM-01

AMVT70—Production Facility Maintenance (Select)

Use this display to type the ID of the production facility you want to make changes to and select the action you want to take.

This display appears when you select option 3 on the PDM File Maintenance menu (AMEM05), option 5 on the PM&C File Maintenance menu (AMJM50), option 5 on the PCC File Maintenance menu (AMCM70), option 4 on the REP File Maintenance menu (AMQM50), or option 4 on the CRP Planning Run Control menu (AMTM10).

```

DATE **/**/**      PRODUCTION FACILITY MAINTENANCE      SELECT      AMVT70  **

                                     ENTER--
                                     FACILITY ID  aaaA5
                                     ACTION        A

SELECT ONE OF THESE ACTIONS
1 ADD
2 CHANGE
3 DELETE
4 PERCENT CHANGE OF COST RATES
5 VARIABLE CAPACITY

                                     F23 STATUS
                                     F24 END OF JOB
    
```

What to do

- To select a production facility and the type of maintenance you want to perform, type in the requested information and press **Enter**. Go to one of the following displays, depending on which type of maintenance you selected:

Action	Display
1 (Add)	AMVT71
2 (Change)	AMVT72
3 (Delete)	AMVT73
4 (Percent change)	AMVT74
5 (Variable capacity)	AMVTC1

- To review the status of or end the session, use **F23**. Go to display AMVT75.
- To end the session and schedule the Production Facility Maintenance report (AMVT7) and the Production Facility Percent Change Audit report (AMET8) for printing, use **F24**.

Function keys

F23 STATUS causes the Production Facility Maintenance (Status) display (AMVT75) to appear.

F24 END OF JOB ends the session and schedules the reports to be printed. The menu appears again.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

FACILITY ID (WKCTR) [?]. Required except for Action 4. Type in a facility ID for all actions except 4.

ACTION. Required. Select and type in one of the following action codes:

- 1 Add a facility record.
- 2 Change a facility record.
- 3 Delete a facility record.
- 4 Change cost rate percentages.
- 5 Maintain Variable Capacity information.

Use option 5 only if REP or CRP is installed.

AMVT71—Production Facility Maintenance (Add)

Use this display to add production facility records to the Production Facility file.

This display appears when you type in a facility ID and select action 1 (add) on display AMVT70.

```

DATE **/**/**      PRODUCTION FACILITY MAINTENANCE      ADD      AMVT71  **
FACILITY ID *****      FACILITY TYPE A      *****
DESCRIPTION aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40

DEPARTMENT          aaA4  PN FAC ACTG CLS          aA3  QUEUE TIME-DAYS      nn.nn
FOREMAN             aaA3  PRIME LOAD CODE        A    AVG QUEUE TIME      nnnnn.nn
LOCATION             aaaA5  TRACKING SIGNAL        nnnnn.nn  QUEUE MAD          nnnnn.nn
STD EFFICIENCY      n.nn  AVG STD OUTPUT         nnnnn.nn  MACH RESOURCE NO.  aaaA5
AVG EFFICIENCY      n.nn  AVG ACTL OUTPUT        nnnnn.nn  LABOR RESOURCE NO. aaaA5
EXTRACT MACH BRKS   A    REPORTING METHOD        n    CLOCKING WINDOW    n:nn

                MACHINE      RUN LABOR      SETUP LABOR      OVERHEAD      OVERHEAD
                RATE        RATE          RATE            RATE/PERCENT  CODE
CURRENT          nnnnn.nnn  nnnnn.nnn    nnnnn.nnn      nnnnn.nnn    A
STANDARD         nnnnn.nnn  nnnnn.nnn    nnnnn.nnn      nnnnn.nnn    A

      -----LENGTH-----      -----CAPACITY-----
      DESIRED  MAXIMUM      DESIRED  MAXIMUM      CALENDAR ID      aaaaaaaA10
SHIFT 1  nn.n  nn.n      nn.n  nn.n      POST TO OLDEST SCHED  A

SHIFT 2  nn.n  nn.n      nn.n  nn.n      POST TO FUTURE SCHED  A
SHIFT 3  nn.n  nn.n      nn.n  nn.n      FACILITY STOCK LOC aaaaaA7
                                           F19 RETURN TO SELECT
    
```

What to do

To add a production facility to the Production Facility file, type in the information requested and press **Enter**. Go to display AMVT70.

Function keys

F19 RETURN TO SELECT ignores any data you typed in and causes display AMVT70 to appear again.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

Fields that show historical statistics are updated by Production Control and Costing (PC&C), if it is installed and interfacing.

Three queue statistics (average queue time, queue MAD, and tracking signal) are updated every time PC&C prints the Production Facility Analysis report, when PC&C closes out and purges an order, or when work list generation is run.

Three output statistics (average standard output, average efficiency, and average actual output) can be updated when PC&C closes out and purges orders.

FACILITY ID (WKCTR). The ID of the facility you are adding to the Production Facility file. If the time basis code is C, this ID represents a vendor (or group of vendors).

FACILITY TYPE (WLNCD). This field appears only if REP is installed. Type a code that indicates the kind of information you are adding:

- blank** Work center
- 1** Production line
- 2** Work station.

Facility Type Description. This field has no heading and appears to the immediate right of **FACILITY TYPE**. It contains a verbal description of the code in the **FACILITY TYPE** field, such as **WORK CENTER**, **WORK STATION**, or **PRODUCTION LINE**.

DESCRIPTION (WCDSC). Required. Type in a description of the production facility.

DEPARTMENT (DEPNO). Type in the department where this facility is located. If Payroll is installed and interfacing, this number should correspond to the department in Payroll's Labor Distribution file.

Note: A single department can have multiple facilities.

PN FAC ACTG CLS (PFAC). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

QUEUE TIME-DAYS (STDQT). Type in the expected number of days a job waits in the queue at this facility before work begins on it.

FOREMAN (FRMAN). Type in the code that identifies the foreman for this facility.

PRIME LOAD CODE (PLOAD). Type in the prime load code for this facility. The prime load code is used to calculate the duration of the operation for PC&C and CRP scheduling routines. It identifies the critical (constraining) operation time factors necessary to schedule each operation's due date from its operation start date. The valid codes are:

- 0** No hours accumulated
- 1** Run machine hours
- 2** Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size
- 3** (Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size) + run machine hours
- 4** Run labor hours
- 5** (Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size) + run labor hours

AVG QUEUE TIME (Average Queue Time) (AVGQT). Type in the average total standard hours of work in the queue at this facility.

LOCATION (WCLOC). Type in the code that indicates the location of the facility. If the time basis code is C, this is the location of the vendor.

TRACKING SIGNAL (TRSIG). Type in the tracking signal for this facility. The tracking signal, which is used by PC&C, is the sum of the differences of current queue time from old average queue time that is calculated with each running of the Production Facility Analysis report.

QUEUE MAD (QUEUE MEAN ABSOLUTE DEVIATION) (WQMAD). Type in the average difference of the queue at this facility. The queue mean absolute deviation, which is used by PC&C, is an average of the differences between the current queue within a facility and the old average queue of that facility. This shows how much the queue fluctuates in the facility.

Note: A negative amount is made positive when you press **Enter**.

STD EFFICIENCY (Standard Efficiency) (STDEF). Type in the standard efficiency of the facility. It should reflect the expected value of average actual output divided by average standard output.

Note: A negative amount is made positive when you press **Enter**.

AVG STD OUTPUT (Average Standard Output) (AVGSO). Type in the average standard output of this facility. The average standard output is an average of the standard time (hours) produced per day per period (PC&C order close out) at a facility. The standard hours are based on standard times from the detail operations performed in the facility.

Note: A negative amount is made positive when you press **Enter**.

MACH RESOURCE NO. (MACRN) [?]. Type in the resource number used by MPSP (if installed and interfacing) to identify machine hours in this facility as a critical resource; for example, a machine that affects major work flow in a facility. If MPSP is not installed, leave this field blank or type in **0** (zero).

Note: You must enter the machine resource number in the MPSP Resource Master file before you can enter it into the Production Facility file.

AVG EFFICIENCY (Average Efficiency) (AVGEF). Type in the average efficiency of this facility. The average efficiency is the average of the actual hours worked per day for this period divided by the average standard output per day for this period.

Note: A negative amount is made positive when you press **Enter**.

AVG ACTL OUTPUT (Average Actual Output) (AVGAO). Type in the average actual output of this facility. The average actual output is the average of the actual time (hours) worked per day for this period (PC&C order close out) at a facility.

Note: A negative amount is made positive when you press **Enter**.

LABOR RESOURCE NO. (LABRN) [?]. Type in the resource number used by MPSP (if installed and interfacing) to identify labor hours in this facility as a critical resource. For example, a facility with limited available labor hours because of workers with special skills. If MPSP is not installed, leave this field blank or type in **0** (zero).

Note: You must enter the Labor Resource Number in the MPSP Resource Master file before you can enter it into the Production Facility file.

EXTRACT MACH BRKS (BRKXT) <1/0>. Required. Type in the letter that indicates to the PM&C application whether you want to extract break time from machine hours. The valid entries are:

- 1** Extract break time.
- 0** Do not extract break time.

Only the standard rates of the following five fields are discussed. The other fields are the same except that current rates are used.

REPORTING METHOD. Type in the method used at the facility for reporting job transactions in PM&C. The values for the methods are:

- 0** ON/OF reporting. Both ON (On) and OF (Off) transactions are required for each job. Jobs completed without both transactions are flagged as errors.
- 1** Off-Only reporting with full ON override. OF transactions are required for each job. ON transactions are optional. If a job starts with an ON transaction, all information is used from the ON transaction. If an ON transaction does not

exist, start times for the job are calculated from previous OF and T/A transactions. All other information is used from the OF transaction.

- 2 Off-Only reporting with ON facility ID override. OF transactions are required for each job. ON transactions are optional. If the job starts with an ON transaction, the only information used from the ON transaction is the facility ID. All other information is used from the OF transaction. Start times are always calculated from previous OF and T/A transactions (even if an ON transaction exists).

CLOCKING WINDOW. The clocking window time defined in PM&C for facilities using off-only reporting to group jobs that run concurrently and apportion time among those jobs. If the facility uses off-only reporting and jobs are run concurrently by the same employee, type in a clocking window time. The system groups jobs that have OF transactions spaced equal to or less than the clocking window time and apportions the time among them. For example, if you set the clocking window to 5:00 (five minutes) and OF transactions occur at 10:00:00, 10:03:00, and 10:06:00 (less than five minutes apart), the system treats the group as if they were started and completed at the same time and apportions the time among them.

The time can be any value from 0:00 to 9:59 (one second less than ten minutes). Use the default time (0:00) to have the jobs treated as if they were run consecutively.

**CURRENT
STANDARD.**

MACHINE RATE (CMACH or SMACH): This rate, in cost per hour, is used with the run machine field of the associated routing to calculate the run machine cost. If the time basis code is C, this field should be zero. PDM product costing also uses this value to calculate labor overhead content this-level in the associated Item Master B-records.

RUN LABOR RATE (CRLAB or SRLAB): This rate, in cost per hour, is used with the run labor field of the associated routing to calculate the run labor cost. PDM product costing also uses this value to calculate standard labor and labor overhead content this-level in the associated Item Master B-records. This field is not used in calculating run labor costs for routing operations with time basis code = C (outside operation).

SETUP LABOR RATE (CSLAB or SSLAB): This rate, in cost per hour, is used with the setup labor hours field of the associated routing to calculate the setup labor cost. If the time basis code is C, this field should be zero in most cases. PDM product costing also uses this value to calculate labor and labor overhead content this-level in the associated Item Master B-records.

OVERHEAD RATE/PERCENT (COVER or SOVER): The labor overhead rate or percent is used in the labor overhead calculation of PDM costing formulas based on the labor overhead code (COCOD or SOCOD) you enter. If the time basis code is C, this field should be zero.

OVERHEAD CODE (SOCOD): This code indicates which of four methods (A, B, C, or D) is used to calculate standard labor overhead this level in the associated Item Master B-records. If the time basis code is C, this field should be blank. PDM product costing must be installed and interfacing, and the cost technique code in associated Item Master B-records must be R if this code is used.

Note: A negative amount is made positive when you press **Enter**.

SHIFT LENGTH. If this is a production line, at least one shift length is required.

DESIRED (DLEN1, DLEN2, DLEN3): These fields, which are used in scheduling calculations, show the number of prime load code hours normally available for the duration of shifts 1, 2, or 3 for this facility.

MAXIMUM (MLEN1, MLEN2, MLEN3): These fields show the maximum number of prime load code hours available for the duration of shifts 1, 2, or 3 for this facility.

Note: A negative amount is made positive when you press **Enter**.

SHIFT CAPACITY.

DESIRED (DCAP1, DCAP2, DCAP3): These fields, which are used in scheduling calculations, show the number of workers or machines (whichever is the critical resource) normally scheduled at this facility during shifts 1, 2, or 3.

MAXIMUM (MCAP1, MCAP2, MCAP3): These fields show the maximum number of workers or machines that can be scheduled at this facility during shifts 1, 2, or 3.

Note: A negative amount is made positive when you press **Enter**.

CALENDAR ID (CALN) [?]. The identifier of the production calendar associated with this facility. This field is used by REP to explicitly define the days a production line is available for work.

POST TO OLDEST SCHED (APSQ). Appears if REP is interfacing. Type a code that indicates how you want to apply RM, RO, and SM transaction quantities. The valid codes are:

blank Defaults to the setting in the REPCTL record.

0 Off, posting is by individual schedules for all items on this production line.

1 On, multi-schedule posting, beginning with the oldest schedule, is used for all items on this production line.

POST TO FUTURE SCHED (APTQ). Appears if REP is interfacing. Type a code that indicates how you want to apply RM, RO, and SM transaction quantities. The valid codes are:

blank Defaults to the setting in the REPCTL record.

0 Off, post to past and current schedules on this production line.

1 On, post to past, current, and future schedules on this production line.

FACILITY STOCK LOC (FSLC). If the facility is a workstation, this field represents the line location where items are delivered and used in a production line operation. If the facility is a production line, then this field represents the stocking location where finished goods are stored. This field is used by REP as a default line location when setting up the Item-Line definition for a schedule controlled item.

AMVT72—Production Facility Maintenance (Change)

Use this display to change an existing production facility record in the Production Facility file.

This display appears when you type in a valid facility ID and select action 2 (change) on display AMVT70.

```

DATE **/**/**      PRODUCTION FACILITY MAINTENANCE      CHANGE      AMVT72  **
FACILITY ID *****      FACILITY TYPE A      *****
DESCRIPTION aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40

DEPARTMENT      aaA4      PN FAC ACTG CLS      aA3      QUEUE TIME-DAYS      nn.nn
FOREMAN          aA3      PRIME LOAD CODE      A      AVG QUEUE TIME      nnnnn.nn
LOCATION          aaaaA5      TRACKING SIGNAL      nnnnn.nn      QUEUE MAD      nnnnn.nn
STD EFFICIENCY   n.nn      AVG STD OUTPUT      nnnnn.nn      MACH RESOURCE NO.   aaaaA5
AVG EFFICIENCY   n.nn      AVG ACTL OUTPUT      nnnnn.nn      LABOR RESOURCE NO.  aaaaA5
EXTRACT MACH BRKS  A      REPORTING METHOD      n      CLOCKING WINDOW     n:nn

MACHINE          RUN LABOR          SETUP LABOR          OVERHEAD          OVERHEAD
RATE             RATE               RATE                 RATE/PERCENT      CODE
CURRENT          nnnnn.nn           nnnnn.nn             nnnnn.nn          A
STANDARD         nnnnn.nn           nnnnn.nn             nnnnn.nn          A

-----LENGTH-----      -----CAPACITY-----
DESIRED  MAXIMUM      DESIRED  MAXIMUM      CALENDAR ID      aaaaaA10
SHIFT 1   nn.n    nn.n           nn.n    nn.n           POST TO OLDEST SCHED  A
SHIFT 2   nn.n    nn.n           nn.n    nn.n           POST TO FUTURE SCHED  A
SHIFT 3   nn.n    nn.n           nn.n    nn.n           FACILITY STOCK LOC aaaaaA7
F18 REFRESH SCREEN
F19 RETURN TO SELECT
    
```

What to do

To change a production facility record, type in the information you want to change and press **Enter**. Go to display AMVT70.

Function keys

F18 REFRESH SCREEN erases any data you typed in and shows AMVT72 as it first appeared.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT ignores any data you typed in and causes display AMVT70 to appear again.

Fields

Any of the fields, except **FACILITY ID**, entered using display AMVT71 can be changed using this display. For descriptions of these fields, see AMVT71—Production Facility Maintenance (Add).

AMVT73—Production Facility Maintenance (Delete)

Use this display to delete a production facility record from the Production Facility file.

This display appears when you type in a valid facility ID and select action 3 (delete) on display AMVT70.

```

DATE **/**/**      PRODUCTION FACILITY MAINTENANCE      DELETE      AMVT73  **
FACILITY ID *****      FACILITY TYPE *      *****
DESCRIPTION *****
DEPARTMENT        ****      PN FAC ACTG CLS      ***      QUEUE TIME-DAYS      **. **
FOREMAN           ***      PRIME LOAD CODE      *      AVG QUEUE TIME      ***** **
LOCATION           *****      TRACKING SIGNAL      ***** **      QUEUE MAD      ***** **
STD EFFICIENCY    *. **      AVG STD OUTPUT      ***** **      MACH RESOURCE NO.      *****
AVG EFFICIENCY    *. **      AVG ACTL OUTPUT      ***** **      LABOR RESOURCE NO.      *****
EXTRACT MACH BRKS *      REPORTING METHOD      *      CLOCKING WINDOW      *: **

MACHINE          RUN LABOR      SETUP LABOR      OVERHEAD      OVERHEAD
RATE             RATE             RATE             RATE/PERCENT   CODE
CURRENT          **, **., **      **, **., **      **, **., **      **, **., **      *
STANDARD         **, **., **      **, **., **      **, **., **      **, **., **      *

-----LENGTH-----      -----CAPACITY-----
DESIRED  MAXIMUM      DESIRED  MAXIMUM      CALENDAR ID      *****
SHIFT 1   **. *      **. *      **. *      **. *      POST TO OLDEST SCHED      *
SHIFT 2   **. *      **. *      **. *      **. *      POST TO FUTURE SCHED      *
SHIFT 3   **. *      **. *      **. *      **. *      FACILITY STOCK LOC *****
P R E S S   E N T E R   T O   D E L E T E      F19 RETURN TO SELECT

```

What to do

To delete a production facility from the Production Facility file, press **Enter**. The record is flagged for deletion. Go to display AMVT70.

Function keys

F19 RETURN TO SELECT does not delete the record and causes display AMVT70 to appear again.

Fields

All of the fields on this display are informational only. For descriptions of the fields on this display, see AMVT71—Production Facility Maintenance (Add).

AMVT74—Production Facility Maintenance (Change)

Use this display to change cost information for multiple production facility records in the Production Facility file.

This display appears when you type in a valid facility ID and select action 4 (percent change of cost rates) on display AMVT70.

You can select the rate you want to change (setup labor, run labor, machine labor, or labor overhead—current and/or standard) and the percent change you want to use. Only one percent change (the last one you entered if you entered more than one) is processed at a time.

```
DATE **/**/**          PRODUCTION FACILITY MAINTENANCE          CHANG%  AMVT74  **

                                ENTER--
                                RATE TYPE  n
                                % CHANGE   nnn.nn
                                COST TYPE  A

SELECT ONE OF THESE RATE TYPES
1 SETUP LABOR RATE
2 RUN LABOR RATE
3 MACHINE RATE
4 OVERHEAD RATE/PERCENT

SELECT ONE OF THESE COST TYPES
C CURRENT
S STANDARD
B BOTH

                                F19 RETURN TO SELECT
```

What to do

To change cost information for multiple production facility records, type in the information requested and press **Enter**. The percent change you entered is applied to the rate you selected when the session ends. Go to display AMVT70.

Function keys

F19 RETURN TO SELECT ignores the data you just entered and causes display AMVT70 to appear again.

Fields

RATE TYPE. Required. Type in one of the following rate types:

- 1 Setup Labor Rate
- 2 Run Labor Rate
- 3 Machine Rate
- 4 Overhead Rate/Percent.

% CHANGE. Required. Type in the percent change you are applying to the selected rate. The percent change is the difference between the current rate and the target rate, divided by the current rate. Use a positive value to increase the current rate or a negative value to decrease it.

Only one percent change (the last one you entered if you entered more than one) is processed at a time.

COST TYPE. Required. Type in one of the following cost types:

- C Current
- S Standard
- B Both.

AMVT75—Production Facility Maintenance (Status)

This display appears when you use **F23** on the Select display (AMVT70). The Production Facility Maintenance Control Sheet prints after you update the Production Facility file using file maintenance.

The following statistics should be the same on the display and the report:

1. Maintenance number and update number
2. Adds entered and facilities added
3. Changes entered and facilities changed
4. Deletes entered and facilities deleted.

DATE **/**/**	PRODUCTION FACILITY MAINTENANCE	STATUS	AMVT75 **
SESSION STATISTICS			
[1]	MAINTENANCE NUMBER	10	
[2]	ADDS ENTERED	1	
[3]	CHANGES ENTERED	1	
[4]	DELETES ENTERED	1	
	TOTAL TRANSACTIONS	3	
F24 END OF JOB			

What to do

- To end the session and schedule the Production Facility Maintenance report (AMVT7) for printing, use **F24**. The menu appears again.
- To return to the previous display, press **Enter**.

Function keys

F24 END OF JOB causes the menu to appear again.

Fields

All of the fields on this display are informational.

SESSION STATISTICS. These fields show the statistics for the current file maintenance session

MAINTENANCE NUMBER: The number assigned to this session.

ADDS ENTERED: The number of records added.

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CHANGES ENTERED: The number of records changed.

DELETES ENTERED: The number of records deleted.

TOTAL TRANSACTIONS: The total number of transactions (adds, changes, and deletes) for this file maintenance session.

AMVTC1—Variable Capacity Maintenance (Select)

Use this display to select a facility and the type of maintenance to be performed on its variable capacity records.

This display appears when you select option 2 on CRP menu AMTM10, or when you select action 5 on the Production Facility Maintenance (Select) display (AMVT70) or when you use **F19** (Return to Select) on displays AMVTC2, AMVTC3, AMVTC4, or AMVTC5.

If EPDM is activated, this display and the following displays are disabled in PDM and CRP. If you try to access these displays, you will receive an error message.

Note: This display appears only if CRP is installed and interfacing.

```

DATE **/**/**          VARIABLE CAPACITY MAINTENANCE          SELECT          AMVTC1  **

ENTER:  ACTION              A
        SITE                aA3
        FACILITY ID         aaaA5
        START DATE (OPTIONAL) nnnnnn
        RECORDS TO REVIEW   A

SELECT ONE OF THESE ACTIONS:
1 - ADD
2 - CHANGE
3 - DELETE
9 - DELETE ALL PRODUCTION FACILITY VARIABLE CAPACITY

SELECT TYPE OF RECORDS TO REVIEW DURING MAINTENANCE:
1 - REVIEW SHIFT LENGTH CHANGE RECORDS ONLY
2 - REVIEW RESOURCE CHANGE RECORDS ONLY
3 - REVIEW ALL VARIABLE CAPACITY RECORDS

F23 DISPLAY STATUS
    
```

What to do

- To select a production facility and the type of maintenance you want to perform on the variable capacity records, type in the requested information and press **Enter**. Go to one of the following displays, depending on which type of maintenance you selected:

Action	Display
1 (Add)	AMVTC2
2 (Change)	AMVTC3
3 (Delete)	AMVTC4
9 (Delete all))	AMVTC5

Note: **FACILITY ID**, as used in field descriptions for variable capacity maintenance, refers to both production lines and work centers if Repetitive Production Management (REP) is installed and interfacing. Otherwise, it refers to work centers only.

- To review the status of and end the session, use **F23**.

Function keys

F23 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Status) display (AMVTC6) to appear.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

ACTION (ACTON). Required. Select and type in one of the following actions:

- 1 Add
- 2 Change
- 3 Delete
- 9 Delete all production facility variable capacity.

SITE (STID) [?]. Type in the site identifier for the production facility to be maintained. This field appears only if EPDM is activated.

FACILITY ID (WKCTR) [?]. Required. Type in the ID of the production facility to be maintained.

START DATE (STDAT). This field allows you to type in the date that the review is to begin. If no date is entered, the earliest variable capacity start date is used.

RECORDS TO REVIEW (INCLU). Required. This field allows you to specify the type of records to be reviewed for possible maintenance.

Type in one of the following numbers:

- 1 Review shift length change records only.
- 2 Review resource change records only.
- 3 Review all variable capacity records.

AMVTC2—Variable Capacity Maintenance (Add)

Use this display to add variable capacity records for work centers or production lines. (You can work with production lines only if Repetitive Production Management is installed and interfacing.)

This display appears when you select action A (Add) on the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Select) display (AMVTC1) or when you use **F04 (Add)** on either display AMVTC3 or AMVTC4.

```

DATE **/**/**          VARIABLE CAPACITY MAINTENANCE      ADD      AMVTC2  **
SITE ***

*****  *****  DESCRIPTION *****

      START  NBR  -SHIFT LENGTH-  -RESOURCE UNITS-
      DATE  DAYS  1      2      3      1      2      3  SOURCE DESCRIPTION
- TOP OF DATA -  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.- **.- **.- ***** BASE VALUES
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.- **.- **.- *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.- **.- **.- *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.- **.- **.- *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.- **.- **.- *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.- **.- **.- *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.- **.- **.- *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.- **.- **.- *****
**/**/** ** **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.- **.- **.- *****
              ONLY RECORDS WITH ***** CHANGES SHOWN

ADD RECORD
START DATE      nnnnnn
NUMBER OF DAYS  nn      SHIFT 1  SHIFT 2  SHIFT 3  USE ROLL UP/DOWN
NEW SHIFT LENGTH nn.n   nn.n     nn.n     USE F01 RESTART FACILITY
INCREMENTAL RESOURCE nn.n-  nn.n-   nn.n-   F05 CHANGE RECORDS
SOURCE DESCRIPTION aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25 F06 DELETE RECORDS
                                          F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                                          F23 DISPLAY STATUS
  
```

What to do

- To add a variable capacity record, type in the information requested and press **Enter**. The record you just added is shown on the top half of the display.
- To see the variable capacity records for the production facility from the beginning, use **F01**.
- To change a variable capacity record for a production facility, use **F05**. Go to display AMVTC3.
- To delete a variable capacity record for a production facility, use **F06**. Go to display AMVTC4.
- To review the status of and end the session, use **F23**. Go to display AMVTC6.

Function keys

USE ROLL UP/DOWN allows you to scroll forward and backward through the variable capacity records associated with this facility if the word CONTINUED appears. If END OF DATA appears, no additional records exist and the first page of records is shown.

F01 RESTART FACILITY shows all variable capacity records for this facility starting with the first based on the Include for Review code entered on Select display AMVTC1.

F05 CHANGE RECORDS causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Change) display (AMVTC3) to appear.

F06 DELETE RECORDS causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Delete) display (AMVTC4) to appear.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Select) display (AMVTC1) to appear.

F23 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Status) display (AMVTC6) to appear.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

SITE (STID). This field contains the site identifier of the facility. This field appears only if EPDM is activated.

Facility Identifier (WKCTR). This field appears below the date and site, without a heading, and contains the ID of the facility you entered on display AMVTC1. If the facility is a work center, the field heading is WORK CENTER ID; otherwise the heading is PRODUCTION LINE.

DESCRIPTION (WCDSC). This field contains the description of the facility.

START DATE (VDATE). This field contains the date the variable capacity is due to start.

NBR DAYS (Number of Days) (VDAYS). This field contains the number of days this resource (workers or machines) is available.

A total of 99 days indicates indefinite resource availability over the planning horizon.

SHIFT LENGTH (HOURS) (VLEN1, VLEN2, VLEN3). These fields contain the length in hours of up to three shifts.

RESOURCE UNITS (MEN/MACHINES) (VCAP1, VCAP2, VCAP3). These fields contain the number of resource units available for each of the three shifts.

SOURCE DESCRIPTION (VDESC). This field contains a description of the variable capacity add record; for example, scheduled overtime.

******* BASE VALUES**. If this facility is a work center, the heading for this field is WORK CENTER BASE VALUES. Otherwise, the heading is PRODUCTION LINE BASE VALUES.

The base values (shift lengths and resource units) for this facility are shown on the line just above the first variable capacity record. These are the values for this facility from the Production Facility file.

START DATE (STDAT). Required. Type in the date that this variable capacity is to begin.

NUMBER OF DAYS (VDAYS). Required. Type in the number of days that this variable capacity change is to be effective.

Typing in **99** signifies indefinite resource over the planning horizon.

NEW SHIFT LENGTH (HOURS) (NLEN1, NLEN2, NLEN3). Required if you do not use the **INCREMENTAL RESOURCE** field. Type in the number of hours available during each shift for up to three shifts. The number of hours you enter here is used as a replacement value for the base shift length.

Note: The start date and duration of this shift length may not overlap the shift length in any other variable capacity record.

INCREMENTAL RESOURCE (MEN/MACHINES) (NCAP1, NCAP2, NCAP3). Required if you do not use the **NEW SHIFT LENGTH** field. Type in the number of additional resource units above or below the base capacity for this resource. The number you enter here is used to increment (add to or subtract from) the base incremental resource.

Resource units are expressed in shift length increments such that each resource unit is understood to be working the entire shift; for example, if shift length is 8 hours and you want to add one resource unit for 4 hours, you would type in **5** to indicate 0.5 resource units.

To reduce the number of resource units for a certain time period due to vacation or down time, type in a value and press the **FIELD - (minus)** key.

Note: The start date and duration of a negative incremental resource may not allow shift capacity to become negative during this period.

SOURCE DESCRIPTION (NDESC). Type in a description of this variable capacity change; for example, "scheduled overtime," "add one employee," or "operator on vacation."

AMVTC3—Variable Capacity Maintenance (Change)

Use this display to change variable capacity records for a facility.

This display appears when you select action 2 (Change) on the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Select) display (AMVTC1) or when you use **F05 (Change)** on either display AMVTC2 or AMVTC4.

When this display first appears, the bottom half is blank except for the function keys and the **ENTER CHANGE REFERENCE NUMBER** field. When you type in a change reference number and press **Enter**, the record you want to change appears on the bottom half of the display.

```
DATE **/**/**      VARIABLE CAPACITY MAINTENANCE    CHANGE    AMVTC3    **
SITE ***

*****          *****  DESCRIPTION *****

REF  START  NBR  -SHIFT LENGTH- -RESOURCE UNITS-    SOURCE DESCRIPTION
NBR  DATE  DAYS   1    2    3      1    2    3
- TOP OF DATA - **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- ***** BASE VALUES
* **/**/** **   **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
* **/**/** **   **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
* **/**/** **   **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
* **/**/** **   **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
* **/**/** **   **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
* **/**/** **   **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
* **/**/** **   **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****  +

ENTER CHANGE REFERENCE NUMBER n

USE ROLL UP/DOWN
F01 RESTART FACILITY
F04 ADD RECORDS
F06 DELETE RECORDS
F19 RETURN TO SELECT
F23 DISPLAY STATUS

*-CHANGE RECORD
START DATE      nnnnnn
NUMBER OF DAYS  nn      SHIFT 1  SHIFT 2  SHIFT 3      USE ROLL UP/DOWN
NEW SHIFT LENGTH nn.n   nn.n     nn.n           F01 RESTART FACILITY
INCREMENTAL RESOURCE nn.n- nn.n-    nn.n-           F04 ADD RECORDS
SOURCE DESCRIPTION aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25        F06 DELETE RECORDS
                                                         F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                                                         F23 DISPLAY STATUS
```

What to do

- To change a variable capacity record, type in a reference number and press **Enter**. The record associated with the reference number appears on the bottom half of the display. Type in the necessary changes for this record and press **Enter** again. The changed record appears on the top half of the display.
- To see the variable capacity records for the production facility from the beginning, use **F01**.
- To delete a variable capacity record for a production facility, use **F06**. Go to display AMVTC4.
- To review the status of and end the session, use **F23**. Go to display AMVTC6.

Function keys

USE ROLL UP/DOWN allows you to scroll forward and backward through the variable capacity records associated with this facility.

F01 RESTART FACILITY shows all variable capacity records for this facility starting with the first based on the Include for Review code entered on Select display AMVTC1.

F04 ADD RECORDS causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Add) display (AMVTC2) to appear.

F06 DELETE RECORDS causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Delete) display (AMVTC4) to appear.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Select) display (AMVTC1) to appear.

F23 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Status) display (AMVTC6) to appear.

Fields

SITE (STID). This field contains the site identifier of the facility. This field appears only if EPDM is activated.

REF NBR (Reference Number) (REFNO). This field contains an application-assigned number used to select a specific record to be changed or deleted.

ENTER CHANGE REFERENCE NUMBER. Type in the reference number of the variable capacity record you want to change and press **Enter**.

For a description of the other fields on this display, see AMVTC2—Variable Capacity Maintenance (Add).

- To change a variable capacity record for a production facility, use **F05**. Go to display AMVTC3.
- To review the status of and end the session, use **F23**. Go to display AMVTC6.

Function keys

USE ROLL UP/DOWN allows you to scroll forward and backward through the variable capacity records associated with this facility.

F01 RESTART FACILITY shows all variable capacity records for this facility starting with the first based on the Include for Review code entered on Select Display AMVTC1.

F04 ADD RECORDS causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Add) display (AMVTC2) to appear.

F05 CHANGE RECORDS causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Change) display (AMVTC3) to appear.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Select) display (AMVTC1) to appear.

F23 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Status) display (AMVTC6) to appear.

Fields

SITE (STID). This field contains the site identifier of the facility. This field appears only if EPDM is activated.

REF NBR (Reference Number) (REFNO). This field contains an application-assigned number used to select a specific record to be changed or deleted.

ENTER DELETE REFERENCE NUMBER. Type in the reference number of the variable capacity record you want to delete.

For a description of the other information fields on the top half of this display, see AMVTC2—Variable Capacity Maintenance (Add).

AMVTC5—Variable Capacity Maintenance (Delete All)

Use this display to delete all of the variable capacity records for a facility.

This display appears when you select action 9 (Delete All) on the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Select) display (AMVTC1).

Note: Use **ROLL UP/DOWN** and **F01** to review the records for this facility. As a safeguard, it is necessary to press **Enter** twice before all variable capacity records for the facility are deleted. When you are satisfied that these variable capacity records are to be deleted, press **Enter**. Then, to delete all variable capacity records for this facility, press **Enter** again.

```

DATE **/**/**          VARIABLE CAPACITY MAINTENANCE          DELETE ALL AMVTC5  **
SITE ***

*****
*****  DESCRIPTION *****
*****

      START  NBR  -SHIFT LENGTH-  -RESOURCE UNITS-
      DATE  DAYS   1    2    3     1     2     3  SOURCE DESCRIPTION
- TOP OF DATA -  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- ***** BASE VALUES
**/**/** **  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
**/**/** **  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
**/**/** **  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
**/**/** **  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
**/**/** **  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
**/**/** **  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
**/**/** **  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
**/**/** **  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
**/**/** **  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
**/**/** **  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
**/**/** **  **.* **.* **.* **.*- **.*- **.*- **.*- *****
***** +

PRESS ENTER TWICE TO DELETE ALL VARIABLE CAPACITY FOR THIS WORK CENTER

                                         USE ROLL UP/DOWN
                                         F01 RESTART FACILITY
                                         F19 RETURN TO SELECT
                                         F23 DISPLAY STATUS

```

What to do

- To delete all variable capacity records for a production facility, press **Enter**. Press **Enter** again to flag all the records for deletion. Go to display AMVTC1.
- To see the variable capacity records for the production facility from the beginning, use **F01**.
- To review the status of and end the session, use **F23**. Go to display AMVTC6.

Function keys

USE ROLL UP/DOWN allows you to scroll forward and backward through the variable capacity records associated with this facility if the word CONTINUED appears.

F01 RESTART FACILITY shows all variable capacity records for this facility starting with the first based on the Include for Review code entered on Select display AMVTC1.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Select) display (AMVTC1) to appear.

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F23 DISPLAY STATUS causes the Variable Capacity Maintenance (Status) display (AMVTC6) to appear.

Fields

For a description of the fields on this display, see AMVTC2—Variable Capacity Maintenance (Add).

AMVTC6—Variable Capacity Maintenance (Status)

Use this display to review the status of the current maintenance session.

This display appears when you use **F23 DISPLAY STATUS** on the Select (AMVTC1), Add (AMVTC2), Change (AMVTC3), Delete (AMVTC4), or Delete All (AMVTC5) display.

```

DATE **/**/** A2      VARIABLE CAPACITY MAINTENANCE      STATUS      AMVTC6  **

      MAINTENANCE NUMBER          ***

      -----SESSION STATISTICS-----
      ADDS ENTERED                *****
      CHANGES ENTERED           *****
      DELETES ENTERED            *****
      DELETE ALL ENTERED         *****
      TOTAL TRANSACTIONS         *****

                                     F24 END OF JOB

```

What to do

- To end the session and schedule the Variable Capacity Master File Maintenance report (AMVTC) for printing, use **F24**. Go to display AMVT70.
- To return to the previous display, press **Enter**.

Function keys

F24 END OF JOB causes the Production Facility Maintenance display (AMVT70) to appear.

Fields

All the fields on this display are information only.

SESSION STATISTICS.

ADDS ENTERED: This field contains the number of variable capacity add transactions.

CHANGES ENTERED: This field contains the number of variable capacity change transactions.

DELETES ENTERED: This field contains the number of variable capacity delete transactions.

DELETE ALL ENTERED: This field contains the number of Delete All transactions entered.

Option 6. Work With Calendars (AMCM70)

Use this option when you need to create, change, delete, or display information about calendars.

What information you need: Calendar names and descriptions.

What reports are printed: None.

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to maintain files follow each display.

Note: This section illustrates only those displays used in adding or changing calendar information. Those displays that allow you to view information only are the same as the maintainable displays but you cannot change any of the information shown.

AMVWWC0R—Work With Calendars

Use this display to select the calendar you want to change, copy, delete, or display. You can use **F6** to add a new calendar.

This display appears when you select option 8 on the IM File Maintenance menu (AMIM70), option 6 on the PCC File Maintenance menu (AMCM70), or option 5 on the MRP Main menu (AMMM00).

MORE: — + on the right part of the display indicates that more lines are in the list than are currently shown. If you see a minus sign, use **ROLL DOWN** to see elements higher in the list. If you see a plus sign, use **ROLL UP** to see elements lower in the list.


```

Date  **/**/**                Work with Calendars                AMVWVCOR  **
Position to calendar . . aaaaaaaA10

Type options; press Enter.
  2=Change  3=Copy  4=Delete  5=Display

Opt  Calendar  Def  Description  More:
nn  *****  *  *****
nn  *****  *  *****
nn  *****  *  *****
nn  *****  *  *****
nn  *****  *  *****
nn  *****  *  *****
nn  *****  *  *****
nn  *****  *  *****
nn  *****  *  *****

F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Add  F7=Forward  F8=Backward

```

What to do

To select the calendar you want to view or maintain, type in an option number in the Opt field for the appropriate calendar and press **Enter**. The appropriate display appears for you to continue the task.

Function keys

- F3=Exit returns you to the menu where you started.
- F5=Refresh causes this display to appear again with the most current information.
- F6=Add causes display AMVWVC1R1 to appear where you can begin to create a new calendar.
- F7=Forward allows you to scroll to the next page of calendars.
- F8=Backward allows you to scroll to the previous page of calendars.

Fields

Position to calendar. If you want a specific calendar to appear at the top of the list in the Calendar field, type in the name of that calendar.

Opt. Type in one of the following:

- 2** CHANGE. Use this option to change an existing calendar. When you use this option, the AMVWVC1R4—Change Calendar - Header window appears so you can change the calendar description or change the calendar to/from default status.

- 3 COPY. Use this option to copy an existing calendar. When you use this option, the Copy Calendar window appears so you can enter the new (target) calendar's name and description. When you press **Enter** the window closes, and the new calendar appears as the first entry in the list.
- 4 DELETE. Use this option to delete a calendar that already exists. The system checks to see that the calendar is not being used in the Warehouse Master, Facility Master, or Work Center files and if it is not used, the Delete Calendar Confirmation display (AMVWWC4R) appears when you press **Enter** to give you the opportunity to review the calendars you have selected for deletion. That display is not illustrated in this manual.
- 5 DISPLAY. Use this option to view detailed information about a calendar. When you use this option, the Display Calendar -Header window appears. This window and the windows that follow it are the same as the Change Calendar - Header windows except that all fields are display only.

You can select more than one option before pressing **Enter**. When you press **Enter** all of the options you selected are processed in sequence.

Calendar name. The identifier assigned to the calendar is displayed.

Def. Y or N appears to indicate if this is a default calendar name.

Description. The description of the calendar is displayed.

AMVWWC1R1—Add Calendar Header

Use this display to enter calendar header information for a new calendar. It is the first of two displays you will use.

This display appears when you select **F6=Add** on the Work with Calendars display (AMVWWC0R).

```

Date  **/**/**          Add Calendar - Header          AMVWWC1R1  **
Type information, press Enter.                               Page 1 of 2

Calendar name          aaaaaaaaaA10
Calendar description   aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA35
Default calendar      n      (0=No, 1=Yes)
First year            nnnn
Default daycodes
Sun      N           Valid daycodes:
Mon      -           "-" = Workday
Tue      -           "N" = Non-workday
Wed      -
Thu      -
Fri      -
Sat      N

F5=Refresh      F12=Return
    
```

What to do

Type in the required information and press **Enter**. Page two (AMVWWC1R2) appears for you to continue the task.

Function keys

F5=Refresh causes this display to appear again with the most current information.

F12=Return returns to the previous display without making any changes.

Fields

Calendar name. Type in the unique identifier you want to use for this calendar.

Calendar description. Type in the unique description you want to use for this calendar.

Default calendar (Default). Type **0** or **1** to indicate if this is a default calendar name.

First year. Type in the first year you want to use on this calendar.

Default daycodes. Accept the default day codes or type in the ones you want to use for this calendar.

AMVWWC1R2—Add Calendar Header

Use this display to enter calendar header information for a new calendar. It is the second of two displays you will use.

This display appears when you press **Enter** on the Add Calendar - Header display (AMVWWC1R1).

```

Date **/**/**           Add Calendar - Header           AMVWWC1R2   **
Type information, press Enter.                               Page 2 of 2

  Manufacturing period type           n   0=12 monthly periods/year
                                         1=13 four-week periods/year
                                         2=12 four or five week
                                         periods/year

      Mfg. period type '2' only:
      Quarter 1-weeks/period           nnn   (445-454-544)
      Quarter 2-weeks/period           nnn
      Quarter 3-weeks/period           nnn
      Quarter 4-weeks/period           nnn

      First day of schedule week       n   (1=Sun, 2-6=Mon-Fri, 7=Sat)

F5=Refresh           F12=Return
  
```

What to do

Type in the required information and press **Enter**. The Edit Calendar - Years display appears for you to continue the task.

Function keys

F5=Refresh causes this display to appear again with the most current information.

F12=Return returns to the previous display without making any changes.

Fields

Manufacturing period type. Type in the type of period you want to use for this calendar. If you enter period type **2**, you must complete the next field as well.

Mfg. period type '2' only. Type in the unique periods for each quarter.

First day of schedule week. Type in the number that corresponds to the first day of the schedule week for this calendar.

AMVWWC1R3—Edit Calendar - Years

Use this display to select the calendar years you want to change or display.

This display appears when you press **Enter** on the Add Calendar - Header display (AMVWWC1R2). The calendar name and description appears at the top of the display.

```
Date  **/**/**           Edit Calendar - Years           AMVWWC1R3  **
Calendar. . . . . : *****

Type information, press Enter.
2=Change   5=Display

Opt      Year
n        ****
n        ****
n        ****
n        ****
n        ****

F3=Exit   F10=Create Calendar   F12=Return
```

What to do

Type in the option for the action you want to perform against a specific year and press **Enter**. The appropriate display appears for you to continue the task.

Function keys

F3=Exit returns you to the Work with Calendars display. A warning pop-up window appears to allow you to create the calendar before exiting.

F10=Create Calendar creates valid work days for this calendar in the Calendar file. and returns you to the Work with Calendars display. A pop-up window appears to allow you to create the calendar before exiting.

F12=Return returns to the previous display without making any changes. A warning pop-up window appears to allow you to create the calendar before returning to the previous display.

Fields

Calendar. The unique identifier for this calendar is displayed.

Opt. Type in **2** to change a year or **5** to display a year in this calendar.

Year. The individual year in this calendar is displayed.

AMVWWC1R4—Change Calendar - Header

Use this display to change calendar header information.

This display appears when you select option **2=Change** on the Work with Calendars-display (AMVWWC1R1). The calendar name and description appears at the top of the display. You can change the description.

```

Date **/**/**                Change Calendar - Header                AMVWWC1R4  **
Type information, press Enter.

Calendar name                  *****
Calendar description           aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA35
Default calendar               n      (0=No, 1=Yes)
First year                    ****
Default daycodes
Sun      N      Valid daycodes:
Mon      -      "-" = Workday
Tue      -      "N" = Non-workday
Wed      -
Thu      -
Fri      -
Sat      N
Created date                    **/**/**      Changed date      **/**/**
Created time                    **:**:**      Changed time      **:**:**
Created by                      *****        Changed by       *****

F5=Refresh      F12=Return
    
```

What to do

Type in the required information and press **Enter**. The information is updated and the Change Calendar - Years display (AMVWWC1R6) appears for you to continue the task.

Function keys

F5=Refresh causes this display to appear again with the most current information.

F12=Return returns to the previous display without making any changes.

Fields

Calendar name. The unique identifier for this calendar is displayed.

Calendar description. Type in the unique description you want to use for this calendar.

Def calendar. If you change this field from 0 (No) to 1 (Yes), a pop-up window appears where you can select a different default calendar name.

First year. The first year used on this calendar is displayed and cannot be changed here.

Default daycodes. The default day codes are displayed and cannot be changed here.

AMVWWC1R6—Change Calendar - Years

Use this display to select the calendar years you want to change or display.

This display appears when you press **Enter** on the Change Calendar - Header display (AMVWWC1R4). The calendar name and description appears at the top of the display.

```
Date **/**/**          Change Calendar - Years          AMVWVC1R6  **
Calendar. . . . . : *****

Type information, press Enter.
2=Change   5=Display

Opt      Year
n        ****
n        ****
n        ****
n        ****
n        ****

F3=Exit   F6=Add new year  F10=Create Calendar  F12=Return
```

What to do

Type in the option for the action you want to perform against a specific year and press **Enter**. The appropriate display appears for you to continue the task.

Function keys

F3=Exit returns you to the Work with Calendars display. A warning pop-up window appears to allow you to create the calendar before exiting.

F6=Add new year causes a pop-up window to appear that reminds you that this action will drop the first year from the beginning of the calendar and add the next year to the end of the calendar. You can press **Enter** to add new year or use **F12** to return.

F10=Recreate Calendar recreates valid work days for this calendar in the Calendar file. and returns you to the Work with Calendars display. A pop-up window appears to allow you to recreate the calendar before exiting.

F12=Return returns to the previous display without making any changes. A warning pop-up window appears to allow you to create the calendar before returning to the previous display.

Fields

Calendar name. The unique identifier for this calendar is displayed.

Opt. Type in **2** to change a year or **5** to display a year in this calendar.

Year. The individual year in this calendar is displayed

AMVWWC1R7—Change Calendar - Year

Use this display to select the month you want to change on a calendar.

This display appears when you select option **2=Change** on the Change Calendar - Years display (AMVWWC1R6) or the Edit Calendar - Years display (AMVWWC1R3). The calendar name and description appears at the top of the display.

```

Date **/**/**                Change Calendar - Year                AMVWWC1R7  **
Calendar. . . . . : *****
Calendar year . . . : ****
Type options; press Enter.
2=Change
Valid Daycodes:
"- " = Workday
"N" = Non-Workday
"H" = Holiday
111111111122222222233
Opt  Month                1234567890123456789012345678901
n    January              *****
n    February             *****
n    March                 *****
n    April                 *****
n    May                   *****
n    June                  *****
n    July                  *****
n    August                *****
n    September            *****
n    October               *****
n    November              *****
n    December             *****

F12=Return
    
```

What to do

Type in the option for the action you want to perform against a specific month and press **Enter**. The appropriate display appears for you to continue the task.

Function keys

F12=Return returns to the previous display without making any changes. A warning pop-up window appears to allow you to create the calendar before returning to the previous display.

Fields

Calendar name. The unique identifier for this calendar is displayed.

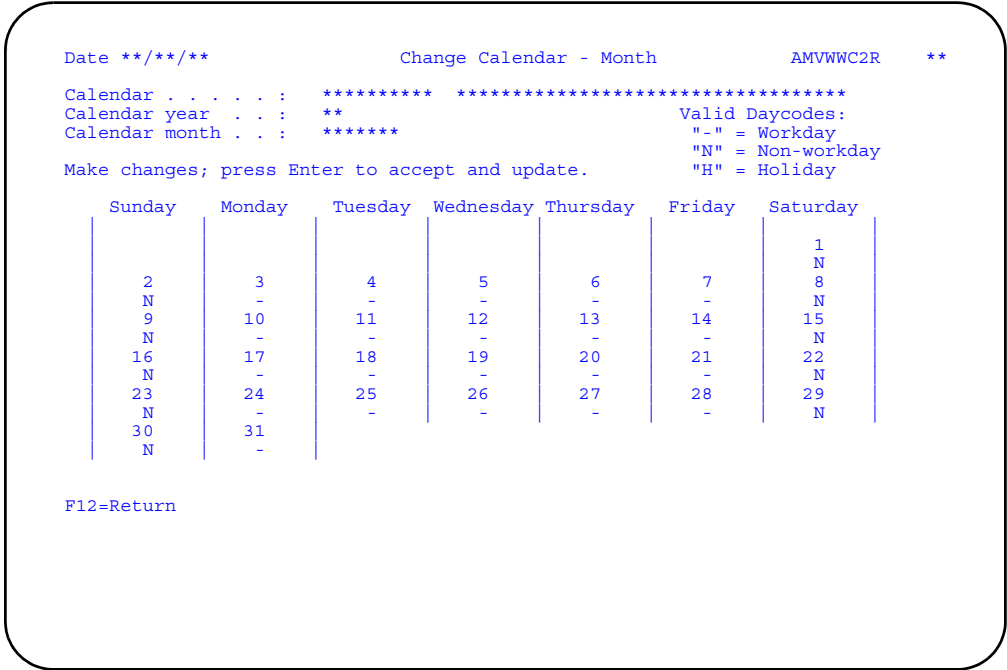
Calendar year. The individual year in this calendar is displayed..

Opt. Type in option **2** in the field next to the appropriate month of this individual year. Press **Enter** to display Change Calendar - Month (AMVWWC2R).

AMVWWC2R—Change Calendar - Month

Use this display to make changes to an individual day on a calendar.

This display appears when you select option **2=Change** on the Change Calendar - Year display (AMVWVC1R7) . The calendar name and description and the calendar year and month appear at the top of the display and cannot be changed.



What to do

Type in the changes you want to make and press **Enter**. The Calendar is updated.

Function keys

F12=Return returns to the previous display without making any changes. A warning pop-up window appears to allow you to create the calendar before returning to the previous display.

Fields

Calendar name. The unique identifier for this calendar is displayed.

Calendar year. The individual year in this calendar is displayed..

Calendar month. The individual month of the individual year in this calendar is displayed..

Valid Daycodes. Type in the appropriate Valid Daycode in the field that appears just below each day of the month.

Option 7. Reschedule All Orders (AMCM70)

This option allows you to reschedule all open manufacturing orders, if you have a special situation requiring rescheduling. Such a situation might be when you have changed your response to the tailoring question concerning forward or backward scheduling. Another situation might be if you have applied a program fix dealing with scrap or scheduling.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed: Summary Maintenance Scheduler (AMC600) and Backward Scheduler (AMC920)

What forms you need: None.

No displays are associated with this option. Reports are produced with status messages.

Option 8. Scrap Reason Code (AMCM70)

This option lets you maintain data in the Scrap Reason Code file.

All operation charge transactions entered through PC&C, PM&C, and PR require a valid scrap reason code if they contain a quantity scrapped. This option lets you define the acceptable scrap reason codes. You may want to authorize only a select group of users to this menu option.

Using Scrap Reason Code maintenance, you can add, change, or delete a reason code and description for use on scrap transactions.

If you do not wish to require a reason code for scrap transactions, you can enter a scrap reason code of blank in this file.

What information you need: The scrap reason code and description you have defined.

What reports are printed: Scrap Reason Code List (AMI7I).

What forms you need: None.

AMI7I1—Display Scrap Reason Codes

Use this display to view a list of scrap reason codes and descriptions. Function keys allow you to scroll through the list, print the list, or access another display where you can edit the codes and descriptions.

This display appears when you select option 8 on the File Maintenance menu (AMCM70).

```
AMI7I1                      Display Scrap Reason Codes          DISPLAY

Position to . . . . . aaaaA6
Subset by description . . . aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25

Code      Description
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****
*****  *****

F3=Exit   F6=Edit   F7=Backward  F8=Forward
F12=Return F21=Print
```

What to do

Use the function keys to perform necessary actions.

Function keys

F3=Exit causes the File Maintenance menu to appear.

F6=Edit causes display AMI712 to appear so you can change or delete a code and description.

F7=Backward causes the previous page of information to appear.

F8=Forward causes the next page of information to appear.

F12=Return causes the previous display to appear.

F21=Print causes the Scrap Reason Code List to be scheduled for printing.

Fields

Position to code. Type in the number of the scrap reason code where you want the list to begin.

Subset by description. Type in the description or partial description where you want the list to begin.

AMI7I2—Edit Scrap Reason Codes

Use this display to change or delete a Scrap Reason Code record.

This display appears when you use **F6** on display AMI7I1 or AMI7I3.

```

AMI7I2                               Edit Scrap Reason Codes          CHANGE

Position to . . . . . aaaaA6

Type option; press Enter.
4=Delete

Opt  Code  Description
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
n    *****  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25

F3=Exit      F6=Add      F7=Backward  F8=Forward
F12=Return   F21=Print

```

What to do

- To delete a record, type **4** in the **Opt** field beside the code and description you want to delete and press **Enter**. A panel appears so you can confirm your choice.
- To change a description, type over the information and press **Enter**.
- To add a description, use **F6**.

Function keys

F3=Exit causes the File Maintenance menu to appear.

F6=Add causes display AMI7I3 to appear so you can add a code and description.

F7=Backward causes the previous page of information to appear.

F8=Forward causes the next page of information to appear.

F12=Return causes the previous display to appear.

F21=Print causes the Scrap Reason Code List to be scheduled for printing.

Fields

Position to. Type in the scrap reason code where you want the list to begin.

Opt (Option). Type **4** beside the scrap reason code you want to delete.

Code (RECD). The scrap reason code.

Description (RSND). The description of the scrap reason code. You can change it.

AMI713—Edit Scrap Reason Codes (Add)

Use this display to add a record in the Scrap Reason Code file that will be used to provide additional information on scrap transactions.

This display appears when you use **F6** on display AMI712.

```
AMI713                               Edit Scrap Reason Codes          ADD

Type information; press Enter.

Code      Description
aaaaA6    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
aaaaA6    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
aaaaA6    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
aaaaA6    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
aaaaA6    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
aaaaA6    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
aaaaA6    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
aaaaA6    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
aaaaA6    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
aaaaA6    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
aaaaA6    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
aaaaA6    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25

F3=Exit      F6=Change    F7=Backward  F8=Forward
F12=Return   F21=Print
```

What to do

Type in the code and description you want to add and press **Enter**. Go to display AMI711.

Function keys

F3=Exit causes the File Maintenance menu to appear.

F6=Change causes display AMI712 to appear so you can change or delete a code and description.

F7=Backward causes the previous page of information to appear.

F8=Forward causes the next page of information to appear.

F12=Return causes the previous display to appear.

F21=Print causes the Scrap Reason Code List to be scheduled for printing.

Fields

CODE (RECD). Type in the scrap reason code.

DESCRIPTION (RSND). Type in the description of the scrap reason code.

Option 9. Control File (AMCM70)

Use this option to access the PC&C Control file (PCCCON) display that allows you to set tailoring options that control how PC&C handles certain functions. These options are in addition to those defined during Install/Tailor.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed: None.

Select the options you want to use on the following display. These options remain in effect until changed.

AMC7Z1—Control File Maintenance

Use this display to enter and maintain PC&C control file options.

This display appears when you select option **9** on the File Maintenance menu (AMCM70). You will find discussion of these options in Chapter 2.

```
AMC7Z1                PRODUCTION CONTROL & COSTING
                       Control File Maintenance

Select tailoring options                                Page 1 of 1

1. Do you want Shop Activity History? . . . . . n      0 = No
                                                         1 = Yes

2. Do you want the labor and overhead closeout variances
   summarized by facility? . . . . . n                  0 = No
                                                         1 = Yes

3. Do you want the actual cost of an outside operation updated
   only when a transaction amount is entered? . . . . . n
                                                         0 = No
                                                         1 = Yes

F3=Exit
```

What to do

Type in the information requested and press **Enter**.

Function keys

F3=Exit returns to the File Maintenance menu (AMCM70).

Chapter 10. Work List Generation

AMV71A—Work List Generation (Select Site)	-2
AMV710—Work List Generation (Select)	-3

When you select option 8 on menu AMCM00, displays appear where you can select a site, optional Work List Generation reports, and run Work List Generation. Run options appear so that you can select the report you want, and your report request is submitted to the job queue, which reschedules and prioritizes the open manufacturing orders, and prints the optional reports.

You will probably run Work List Generation daily, since it updates the priorities of the manufacturing open operations records each time it runs.

The critical ratio and the work list priority value are calculated and updated in each Manufacturing Order Master record. If the critical ratio is the priority routine, then both fields contain the same value. The order due date is copied to the priority value field if that is the selected value. Slack time is the difference between time remaining and time required divided by the number of open operations remaining in an order. This calculation can result in a negative priority value. The critical ratio is the time remaining (from the run date to the order due date) divided by the work remaining (from the run date to the scheduled completion date). The ratio is never negative. The Order Status - Production Summary Report (Critical Orders List) (AMC31B) is a production format summary report that shows the work list priority value. The orders are printed in sequence by that value. The critical ratio is used to limit the number of orders that are printed, even if you did not select the priority routine based on the critical ratio. You can also request this report on demand from the Report Analysis menu (AMCM20) (see Chapter 4. "Report Analysis").

The other two work list reports have either department or foreman ID as the sort sequence, so that all of the work centers for one foreman or one department are together. The scheduled hours remaining total that is printed on the work list reports and inquiries is not just the total of the standard operation hours for that order. The standard hours are added according to the prime load code and then adjusted by the standard work center efficiency for each operation. Wherever standard hours are used (work list inquiry and scheduled hours remaining), they are calculated this way.

There are three work list reports. The first, the Work List report (AMV750), is in priority sequence within reverse operation sequence. Running orders (status 30 operations) are first, with waiting orders (status 20 operations) next, and arriving orders (status 10 operations) last. It skips to a new page with each change in work center ID.

The Work Center Analysis Report (AMC780) functions the same as in order closeout, except that the three output averages are maintained in the Production Facility file in the Order Closeout procedure. They are standard average output, actual average output, and average efficiency (see Chapter 8. "Order Closeout"). These values are calculated and printed when the Work Center Analysis Report (AMC780) is run. The output average values each have a separate alpha factor to allow their smoothing calculations to function independently. Three queue (or input) values are calculated, reported, and maintained in the Production Facility file every time the Work Center Analysis Report (AMC780) is run. They are average queue, queue MAD (mean absolute deviation), and tracking signal. All of the queue calculations use the same queue alpha factor in the averaging routines.

All operations are considered for the Work Center Analysis Report (AMC780) whenever it is requested. Open operations (operation status is 10, 20, or 30) are used

for the queue analysis calculations according to the work list horizon. All status 20 and status 30 operations are included automatically. Status 10 operations that are scheduled to start before the work list horizon date are also included. Status 10 operations that are scheduled to start after the horizon date are included when they are the first status 10 operation following a completed operation, and the PC&C Questionnaire option for moves was answered for no moves. All completed operations (status 40 and 50) are considered for output analysis. The This Period time fields are used in output analysis so only completed operations with non-zero values are used.

If the previous operation is a completed (status 30) milestone operation, the next operation will be treated as a waiting order (status 20). If the milestone group is complete with no other operations to follow, all milestone operations within that group will be treated as completed (status 40) milestone operations and will not be printed on the Work List.

The days in the period value is used to determine the planned capacity of each work center. The value must be the number of days since the This Period (current period) fields were last cleared. This means that all of the time accumulated in the this period (current period) fields relate properly to planned capacity over the same period of time. Efficiency and utilization are calculated correctly.

All of the work list options can be selected during application tailoring when you answer the PC&C Questionnaire.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed:

- Work List Report (AMV750)
- Work Center Analysis Report (AMC780)
- Exception Report (AMC180)

What forms you need: None.

AMV71A—Work List Generation (Select Site)

Use this display to select the site for which you want to generate a work list.

This display appears, if EPDM is activated, after you select option 1 on the PM&C Reports menu (AMJM20), option 5 on the Purchasing Reports menu (AM6M40), or option 8 on the PC&C Main Menu (AMCM00).

```
DATE **/**/**          WORK LIST GENERATION          SELECT  AMV71A  BJ

SELECT SITE TO BE PROCESSED  aA3

F4 PROMPT                                F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

- To begin to generate a work list, type in the site you want to use and press **Enter**. Use **F4** to search for sites. The Work List Generation display appears.
- To cancel the session, use **F24**. You return to the menu.

Function keys

F4 PROMPT allows you to search a list of sites.

F24 CANCEL THE JOB cancels the job and causes the menu to appear.

Fields

SELECT SITE TO BE PROCESSED [?]. Type in a site identifier you want to use. The site you enter must be defined already in EPDM and cannot be a simulation site.

AMV710—Work List Generation (Select)

Use this display to generate the Work List report and the Critical Ratio Exception report.

This display appears after you select option 1 on the PM&C Reports menu (AMJM20), option 5 on the Purchasing Reports menu (AM6M40), or option 8 on the PC&C Main Menu (AMCM00).

If EPDM is activated, the display appears after you have selected a site on the Site Select display (AMV71A).

```

DATE **/**/**          WORK LIST GENERATION          SELECT    AMV710
SITE                   ***          *****
WORK LIST HORIZON      nnnnnnn
RUN DATE               nnnnnnn
PRIORITY METHOD        A   1 - BY ORDER DUE DATE
                       2 - BY SLACK TIME PER OPERATION
                       3 - BY CRITICAL RATIO
                       4 - BY OPERATION DUE DATE
ORDER UNDER CRITICAL RATIO VALUE LIST A <Y/N>
RATIO VALUE           nnn.nn
WORK LIST OPTIONS <Y/N> A BY WORK CENTER
                       A BY WORK CENTER WITHIN DEPARTMENT
                       A BY WORK CENTER WITHIN FOREMAN
WORK CENTER ANALYSIS REPORT A <Y/N>
QUEUE ALPHA FACTOR     .nn
QUEUE RANGE            n.nn
DAYS IN PERIOD         nn
TRACKING SIGNAL TRIP   n.n
                                F24 CANCEL THE JOB
    
```

What to do

- To generate a work list, type in the information requested and press **Enter**.
- To cancel the session, use **F24**. You return to the menu.

Function keys

F24 CANCEL THE JOB cancels the job and causes the menu to appear.

Fields

All defaults are specified during application tailoring.

SITE (STID). The site identifier that you selected on the previous display. The description also appears.

WORK LIST HORIZON (HDATE). Type in a work list horizon date in order to exclude work scheduled to start after a certain date from the work list. The work list then shows only those operations scheduled to be worked before the horizon.

RUN DATE (RDATE). The date you want the work list to be generated. Type in the run date. If you do not type in a run date, the system date is the default.

PRIORITY METHOD (PRIMTH). This field is the priority method selected in PC&C during the last work list generation. Only options 1 and 3 appear for Purchasing. Type in the corresponding number to select how the list of manufacturing orders should be prioritized:

- 1 BY ORDER DUE DATE. Lists by due date.
- 2 BY SLACK TIME PER OPERATION. Lists by slack time per operation. Slack time is the total time that the order could wait in the queue and still be completed by the due date.

- 3** BY CRITICAL RATIO. Lists by critical ratio. The critical ratio is the ratio of the time remaining for order completion to the work remaining.
- 4** BY OPERATION DUE DATE. Lists by operation due date. Operations furthest behind schedule have the highest priority. This only applies for backward scheduling.

ORDERS UNDER CRITICAL RATIO VALUE LIST (UCRYN). Type in **Y** to print the Critical Ratio Exception Report. Otherwise, type in **N**. The default is the value specified during application tailoring.

RATIO VALUE (RATIO). Type in a value to be used in printing the Critical Ratio Exception Report. The orders printed on this report are as critical or more critical than the ratio value typed in. The default is the value specified during application tailoring.

WORK LIST OPTIONS <Y/N>. Select a list or a combination of lists by typing in **Y** or **N** for each of the three sequence options:

BY WORK CENTER
BY WORK CENTER WITHIN DEPARTMENT
BY WORK CENTER WITHIN FOREMAN

The following fields apply to PC&C only.

WORK CENTER ANALYSIS REPORT (ANS0S). Type in **Y** to print the Work Center Analysis report. The default is **N**.

QUEUE ALPHA FACTOR (QALPHA). Type in the value used to calculate the average queue time and a new mean average deviation.

QUEUE RANGE (RANGE). Type in the value used to calculate the number of mean average deviations (MADS). This value sets the limits of a range of hours in a queue, above and below which a warning message is printed.

DAYS IN PERIOD (DAYS). Type in the number of days since the last order closeout run cleared this period accumulation field. The number of days in the period is used to calculate the work center utilization and output statistics.

TRACKING SIGNAL TRIP. Type in the number of days that an increasing or decreasing trend in a work center's queue time may be outside the normal range before you want a warning message printed.

Chapter 11. General Ledger Interface

The General Ledger Interface captures business activity data from the PC&C application and converts the data into ledger entries. When you select option 9 on the PC&C Main Menu (AMCM00), the General Ledger Interface menu (AMCM90) appears. Use this menu to manage account assignments, edit and assign accounts, and create ledger entries.

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Where to start

If you are using this interface for the first time, start out slowly. Here are some suggestions:

1. Review the section about the transaction types defined for each application. Read the rest of this section to see how the charge, offset, and variance (IM only) accounting works.
2. Start with COM first even if you have all four applications installed. The accounting issues in COM are simpler. Then implement the IM, PC&C, and REP interfaces as a group.
3. Be sure you completely understand the process you currently use to record application activity in your ledger. Focus on the following points:
 - What are the accounting practices you currently have for the business activity processed by COM, IM, PC&C, and REP?
 - How do you currently implement these policies?
 - What are the internal controls and reconciliations you currently do?
 - What accounting practice changes would you make if they were possible to make?
4. Reconcile the data in the XA applications to the balances in the general ledger. Ideally, the difference should be zero. If it is not zero, find out what the difference is and the reason for it.
5. Select the General Ledger interface in COM, IM, PC&C, and REP using the CAS install/tailor menu option. Selecting the interface enables you to use the General Ledger interface menus. It does not mean the application saves transactions for its General Ledger interface. Keep your existing ledger interface process in place for now.
6. Set up your rules and rule priorities to emulate your current accounting practices. Use the Simulate Account Assignment menu option to test your work.

Note: From an accounting perspective, do not try to implement new accounting practices now.
7. Decide which transaction types you want to process via the ledger interface. Use the Maintain Interface Control File menu option on the General Ledger Management menu to activate the transactions for the General Ledger interface. The transactions remain activated until you deactivate them.

Note: If you do not use the XA General Ledger application, you can use these menus to capture data to send to your own programs. Just select the interface but do not activate it in order to use your own general ledger programs. You can create a General Ledger Master (GELMAS) file and work with the Temporary General Ledger (TEMGEN) records that the General Ledger interface creates.
8. Use the menu options to assign accounts and create ledger entries. Reconcile the results to your current interface. If all is well, activate the General Ledger interface in GL using the CAS install/tailor menu option. Otherwise, determine what went wrong and try again in the next period.
9. Change the rules and rule priorities to make improvements to your current accounting practices.

Notes:

1. From an accounting perspective, if you are near the end of your fiscal year, first go through year-end processing with your current ledger interfaces before switching to this General Ledger interface. Start using the XA ledger interfaces at the start of the new year.
2. If IFM is installed and you answered Yes to the GL interface question during application tailoring, or if you activated the interface through CAS, account numbers are replaced by units and natures. All references to account numbers in this chapter apply to unit and nature combinations.

PC&C transaction types for General Ledger interface

The General Ledger interface in PC&C creates ledger entries to record costs charged to manufacturing orders and cost variances when manufacturing orders are closed out. From an accounting viewpoint, work in process (manufacturing orders) increases when PC&C accumulates material, labor, and overhead costs against an order. Work in process (manufacturing orders) decreases when users process manufacturing receipt (RM) transactions. When users close out and purge an order, PC&C calculates order variances and creates an order closeout variance transaction to force its WIP balance to zero. The costs that go into a manufacturing order must come out of the order as increases to inventory, manufacturing order scrap cost, or variances.

The following table shows the transaction types that the General Ledger interface in PC&C processes.

Table 11-1. PC&C transaction types and accounting

Type	Description	Charge	Offset
Setup labor:			
LSPA	From PR	WIP	Undistributed PR
LSSA	From shop activity	WIP	Undistributed PR
Run labor:			
LRPA	From PR	WIP	Undistributed PR
LRSA	From shop activity	WIP	Undistributed PR
LRAP	From outside operations	WIP	Undistributed outside operations
Machine cost:			
LMAC	Machine cost	WIP	Machine cost applied
Overhead cost:			
LOHD	Overhead cost	WIP	Overhead applied
Miscellaneous charge:			
MCAP	From AP	WIP	AP clearing
MCSA	From shop activity	WIP	Undistributed PR Miscellaneous charge applied
Order closeout variances:			
VMUS	Material usage	Var expense	WIP
VMCS	Material cost	Var expense	WIP
VSUS	Labor setup efficiency	Var expense	WIP
VSCO	Labor setup cost	Var expense	WIP
VRUS	Labor run efficiency	Var expense	WIP
VRCO	Labor run cost	Var expense	WIP
VOUS	Overhead efficiency	Var expense	WIP
VOCO	Overhead cost	Var expense	WIP
VEAC	Miscellaneous charge	Var expense	WIP
VCLO	Order closeout	Var expense	WIP
SCRP	Scrap cost	Scrap expense	WIP

Generalized transactions are used for establishing rules that apply to groups of transactions. The following table shows the transaction types that correspond to the generalized PC&C transaction types:

Table 11-2. PC&C transaction types included in generalized transactions

Generalized transaction	Description
L***	LSPA, LSSA, LRPA, LRSA, LRAP, LMAC, LOHD,
LS**	LSPA, LSSA
LR**	LRPA, LRSA, LRAP
M***	MCAP, MCSA
V***	VMUS, VMCS, VSUS, VSCO, VRUS, VRCO, VOUS, VOCO, VECO, VCLO
VM**	VMUS, VMCS
VS**	VSUS, VSCO
VR**	VRUS, VRCO
VO**	VOUS, VOCO
VE**	VEAC

From an accounting viewpoint, the PC&C manufacturing order data is the supporting detail for the WIP balances in the general ledger. In effect, PC&C's manufacturing files are a subsidiary ledger.

PC&C can receive data that affects cost from many sources: IM, PR, AP/IFM, PM&C, and offline.

Table 11-3. PC&C cost data flow

Cost element	PC&C	IM	PR	AP/ IFM	PM&C	Offline
Material	x	x			x	x
Labor	x		x		x	x
Machine overhead	x					x
Outside operation	x			x		x
Miscellaneous charges	x			x		x
Order closeouts	x					x

Keep the following in mind:

- If the originating application has not created ledger entries to record the cost, then the General Ledger interface in PC&C must create the ledger entries.
- If the originating application has created ledger entries, you have the following choices:
 - Accept the costs into PC&C without creating ledger entries through the General Ledger interface.
 - Have the originating application charge the costs to a WIP control account. Then, use the General Ledger interface in PC&C to create ledger entries to charge more detailed WIP accounts and reverse the entry to the WIP control account.

At a minimum, a general ledger might have a single WIP account whose balance equals the net balance of all the data in the manufacturing order files. In practice, most businesses choose to carry more than the minimum information in their general ledger accounts. You could use accounts to classify WIP by any of the following:

- Manufacturing order or order class
- End item or end item class.
- Production facility or production facility class.
- Cost elements such as material, labor, and overhead; related variances; and amounts transferred to finished goods.

Once external reporting needs have been addressed, there is no right way to account for WIP in a general ledger. For internal reporting purposes, you might find it convenient to use ledger balances for high-level management reports and to use comparisons between incurred and applied costs. You might find that manufacturing order data is a better source for cost and variance analysis reports.

The following table shows how a manufacturing order might be closed out.

Table 11-4. Manufacturing order costs and closeout amounts

Manufacturing order	Costs	Manufacturing order	Closeout
Material	2,000	Production receipts	8,000
Less component scrap	200-	Manufacturing order scrap	1,000
Net material	1,800	Usage variance	300-
		Cost variance	100
Setup labor	1,000	Efficiency variance	200
		Cost variance	300
Run labor	2,000	Efficiency variance	500-
		Cost variance	200
Machine cost	2,000	Efficiency variance	400
		Cost variance	200
Overhead cost	4,000	Efficiency variance	1,000-
		Cost variance	2,000
Miscellaneous charges	200	Miscellaneous charges	100
Total costs	11,000	Total	10,700
		Order closeout variance	300
		Total order closeout	11,000

You can account for manufacturing order scrap cost using the General Ledger interface in either IM or PC&C but not both.

General ledger balances are supposed to reflect the activity that occurred in the systems that originate the business event data. For PC&C, this means that the sum of the costs in the open manufacturing orders equals the sum of the work-in-process balances in the General Ledger.

If you are having problems reconciling, consider the following:

- Do your account assignment rules result in the right accounts being debited and credited?
- Have you adjusted PC&C balances using file maintenance transactions? If you use file maintenance, you must make online journal entries to record their impact on inventory ledger balances.
- Have you made online journal entries to GL that affect work in process? If so, you must adjust manufacturing order balances using file maintenance transactions.

Accounting classes

At times, you need information from people who are not accountants so that you can classify business events. The accounting class fields let you get this information without requiring your non-accounting users to use account codes:

Table 11-5. Accounting class fields

Field	COM	IM	PC&C	REP
Item Accounting Class	x	x	x	x
Order Accounting Class		x	x	
Schedule Accounting Class				x
Production Facility Accounting Class			x	x

Usually, the users who maintain item, order, schedule, and production facility data are not accountants. You need to work out a process for setting up and maintaining these fields with the users who normally maintain these files.

Item accounting class. Item accounting class can be entered in either the Item Master or the Item Balance file. If an item has an item accounting class in both files, XA uses the one in the Item Balance file.

Suppose you have item number 1000. In the Item Master record, it has item accounting class XXX. In the Item Balance record for warehouse 001, it has item accounting class ZZZ. If you process a transaction for item 1000 and warehouse 001, XA uses item accounting class ZZZ. If you process a transaction for item 1000 and any other warehouse, XA uses item accounting class XXX.

Order accounting class and schedule accounting class . Order accounting class can be entered for each manufacturing order during manufacturing order entry. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master file. For example, you use this accounting class to have separate accounts for commercial and governmental work in process.

Production facility accounting class. Production facility accounting class is maintained in the Production Facility file or in the Facility Master file, if EPDM is activated. Production planners define production facilities in ways that make sense from a production planning viewpoint. These definitions do not always match accounting needs. For example, you can use production facility accounting class to treat two or more production facilities as if they were one entity for accounting purposes.

When XA processes transactions that refer to an operation number, it uses the Open Operations Detail file to identify the production facility. XA then gets the production facility accounting class and makes it part of the General Ledger interface data.

Rules, rule priorities, and simulation

In a manual system, you could work with documents and can use all the data in the document to make account assignment decisions. The General Ledger interface lets you assign accounts based on a subset of the fields that make-up each transaction. This table shows the fields that each application uses when assigning accounts.

COM	IM	PC&C and REP
Transaction type	Transaction type	Transaction type
Company number	Item number	Order number, schedule number
Customer number	Item class	Order accounting class
Customer class code	Item type	schedule accounting class
Sales code	Item accounting class	Job number
Salesrep number	Order number	Finished item number
Territory number	Order accounting class	Finished item warehouse
Item number	Reason code	Item class
Item class	Warehouse	Item type
Item accounting class		Item accounting class
Warehouse		Production facility ID
Special charge reference		Production facility accounting class
Tax code		

When you set up account assignment rules and rule priorities, you can base them on the transaction type and any combination of fields provided for each interface, as shown in the table. You can have multiple rules for one transaction and define the priority for using these rules in account assignments. All ledger entries have two sides. You can define the account assignment rules separately for each side of the ledger entry.

The General Ledger interface lets you test your rules and rule priorities. Use the Simulate Account Assignments menu option to enter data for a “would-be” transaction. When you press **Enter**, the application displays the accounts that would be assigned and the rules used to assign those accounts. Function keys let you move from the simulation display to the displays used to maintain rules and rule priorities.

Account types: charge, offset, and variance

COM, IM, PC&C, and REP are single entry systems that indicate the flow of events by the sign of the transaction. Quantity and amount are two examples. When a planned requisition (IP) transaction quantity and amount are positive, it means that the item was taken from inventory and made part of a manufacturing order. When the quantity and amount are negative, it means that a previously entered IP transaction did not actually take place and its effect on the XA data needs to be reversed.

The GL application is a double entry system. When the General Ledger interface assigns accounts, it creates debit and credit entries that reflect the impact of the originating application’s transactions on account balances. The rules and rule priorities determine which accounts are debited and credited. The sign of the underlying transaction determines whether the impact on an account is a debit or credit.

If you set up a rule for IP transactions that said “debit work in process and credit inventory,” the rule would only work when the transaction quantity and amount were positive. Following such a rule would produce the wrong results when quantity and amount were negative. The way the General Ledger interface avoids this problem is by using the account assignment rules you define in terms of charge, offset, and variance accounts for each application:

Table 11-6. Charge, offset, and variance for the applications

Appl	Charge	Offset	Variance
IM	Inventory	Work in process Expense Clearing accounts	Purchase price Cost adjustment Quantity
COM	Accounts Receivable Cost of Sales	Revenue Sales tax Inventory	Not applicable
PC&C	Work In Process	Overhead Applied Inventory Variances	Not applicable
REP	Work In Process	Clearing Accounts Variances	Not applicable

Note: Only IM has all account types: charge, offset, and variance. COM, PC&C, and REP use only charge and offset accounts.

In the IM to GL interface, the charge account normally refers to the inventory account and the offset account always refers to the other side of the transaction. For example, in the IP transaction in Inventory Management, the charge account is inventory and the offset account is work in process. The IM to GL interface knows that an IP transaction normally decreases inventory and increases work in process. Therefore, it interprets the sign of the amount as follows:

Table 11-7. How the interface interprets signed data into debits and credits

IP transaction amount	Debit account	Credit account
Positive	Work in process	Inventory
Negative	Inventory	Work in process

How rules and rule priorities are used to assign accounts

In order to create account assignment rules, you need to know which accounts to use. Suppose your chart of accounts includes these accounts:

Table 11-8. Sample: chart of accounts

Account	Description	Account	Description
1320	Work in process	2010	Undistributed outside operations
1325	Government contracts	5015	Machine cost
1330	Government contracts - special jobs	5025	Overhead applied

Suppose the following list represents your accounting practices for labor transactions.

1. All labor transactions go to company 01.
2. Manufacturing costs are normally charged to account 1320.
3. Any order with an order accounting class of 007 is charged to account 1325, with one exception.
4. Exception: an order with order accounting class 007 and job number J9999 is charged to account 1330.

5. Offset entry for machine costs is account 5015; Offset entry for overhead costs is account 5025.

6. Run labor and setup labor costs are offset to account 2010.

When you create an account assignment rule, you enter the information in the rule fields that must match the actual data for the saved transaction.

The numbers for the accounting practices shown in the following table refer to the previous numbered list:

Table 11-9. Sample: account assignment rules using sample transactions

Rule	Tran. type	Order no.	Order acct g class	Job no.	Charge		Offset		Comments
					Co	Acct	Co	Acct	
R1	LMA C						01	5015	Accounting practice 1, 5
R2	LOH D						01	5025	Accounting practice 1, 5
R3	LRS A						01	2010	Accounting practice 1, 6
R4	LSSA						01	2010	Accounting practice 1, 6
R5	L***				01	1320			Accounting practice 1, 2
R6	L***		007		01	1325			Accounting practice 1, 3
R7	L***		007	J999 9	01	1330			Accounting practice 1, 4

The rule priorities for these rules would be:

Table 11-10. (Page 1 of 2) Sample: rule priorities for assigning sample transactions

Priority	Trans. type	Seq. no.	Order acctg class	Job no.	Comments
P1	LMAC	100			Match on transaction type only
P2	LOHD	100			Match on transaction type only
P3	LRSA	100			Match on transaction type only
P4	LSSA	100			Match on transaction type only
P5	L***	100	1	1	Rule for class and job number must be applied first. Otherwise, sequence number 200 would cause a match on class only.

Table 11-10. (Page 2 of 2) Sample: rule priorities for assigning sample transactions

Priority	Trans. type	Seq. no.	Order acctg class	Job no.	Comments
P6	L***	200	1		Match on order accounting class
P7	L***	300			Match on transaction type only.

“L***” identifies a generalized transaction type. For example, a PC&C rule containing a generalized transaction type of L*** applies to any valid General Ledger interface transaction in PC&C that starts with L.

When the General Ledger interface assigns accounts, it uses both the rules and the rule priorities. Rule priorities are applied against the rules in the following order:

1. The rule priority with a specific transaction type, such as LMAC, is applied before any rule priority with a generalized transaction type, such as L***.
2. Within a transaction type, the rule priority with the lower sequence number, such as 100, is applied before a rule priority with a higher sequence number, such as 200.
3. The General Ledger interface keeps looking until it assigns both charge and offset accounts. For IM, it assigns at least two of the following: charge, offset, and variance.

Because the first rule that matches the transaction is the one used for that transaction, be sure to prioritize your rules from most specific to most general.

To assign account 1320 to a transaction for a government contract with order accounting class of 007 and job number J9999, you want General Ledger interface to look for those values before using a rule for order accounting class of 007 and any job number. In the preceding table, priority P5 establishes that rule R7, a match on order accounting number 007 and job number J9999 will be found before a match using rules 5 or 6.

These rule priorities are stored in the application’s Account Assignment Sequence file.

The following shows how the General Ledger interface assigns accounts to actual transactions, using your rules and rule priorities:

Table 11-11. (Page 1 of 2) Sample: results of account assignments using rules and rule priorities for sample transactions

Trans type	Order no.	Order acctg class no.	Job no.	Charge		Offset		Comments
				Co	Acct	Co	Acct	
LMA C	M00001 0	007	J0001	01	1325	01	5015	Applied rule priorities P1, P6. Met rules R1, R6.
LOH D	M00002 0	007	J0001	01	1325	01	5025	Applied rule priorities P2, P6. Met rules R2, R6.

Table 11-11. (Page 2 of 2) Sample: results of account assignments using rules and rule priorities for sample transactions

Trans type	Order no.	Order acct class no.	Job no.	Charge		Offset		Comments
				Co	Acct	Co	Acct	
LRSA	M000030	007		01	1325	01	2010	Applied rule priorities P3, P6. Met rules R3, R6.
LSSA	M000040			01	1320	01	2010	Applied rule priorities P4, P7. Met rules R4, R5.
LOH D	M000050	007	J9999	01	1330	01	5025	Applied rule priorities P2, P5. Met rules R2, R7.
LMA C	M000060		J9999	01	1320	01	5015	Applied rule priorities P1, P7. Met rules R1, R5.

When the General Ledger interface assigns accounts, it assigns the charge and offset accounts independently. Therefore, it can have one transaction with charge and offset accounts assigned to different company numbers:

- The account assignment rules or rule priorities have been set up incorrectly. Correct the rules and rule priorities. Then you can correct the assigned accounts by running the account assignment again or by editing the assigned accounts.
- The account assignment rules and rule priorities are correct. See “Intercompany accounting”.

Setting up your rules

Everything depends on how you set up and prioritize account assignment rules.

Each application has an account assignment file that contains the rules for assigning accounts to the transactions saved by the application. The rules are defined by transaction type alone in IM, PC&C, and REP, and by company and transaction type in COM. The rules can use any combination of the fields shown in the previous table showing charge, offset, and variance for the applications.

When you define a rule for assigning accounts, you must also define its priority. If you do not, XA gives you a warning. Rules without rule priorities are ignored.

Setting up your rule priorities

Account assignment rules can overlap. It is possible for one transaction to match the conditions specified in two or more rules. When this happens, the General Ledger interface “breaks the tie” by using rule priority sequence numbers to determine the order in which the rules are applied when assigning accounts. The rule priority with the lowest sequence number is used first in assigning accounts. The application’s Account Assignment Sequence file contains the information about how you want to prioritize your rules.

Understanding your accounting practices is essential to setting up rule priorities so that you get the right results. In many cases the same rule priorities can apply to many different transaction types. If so, set up rule priorities for one transaction type, verify that you get the right results, and then use it as a model to set up rule priorities for other transaction types.

Shortcuts to setting up rules and rule priorities

Several features of the Maintain Rules menu option and the Maintain Rule Priorities menu option can make these tasks easier:

- **Generalized transactions.** Lets you define one set of rules that apply to two or more transaction types.
- **Copy.** Lets you copy between transaction types, and add a record by copying an existing record and changing it.

You can also switch quickly between the displays used to define rules, define rule priorities, and simulate the results.

Generalized transactions . You can define accounting rules for each transaction type. However, if you want to use the same rules for multiple transaction types, you can use generalized transactions to shorten the task.

Note: IM and REP do not support generalized transaction types. Rules for assigning accounts to IM and REP transactions are too transaction-specific to make “generalized transactions” useful.

You can use “generalized transaction” types to define accounting rules and rule priorities for blocks of related transactions. For example, COM has a generalized transaction type called “R***” which you can use for all revenue transaction types.

Here are ways to use generalized transaction types:

- For rules that are truly the same for transactions, set up the wild card transaction type and do not bother setting up one for any individual transaction type.
- For isolated exceptions for specific transaction types, set up a rule for each type that is an exception. Then set up the generalized transaction type. The General Ledger interface applies the specific rules first, and then uses the generalized transaction rules. Remember to set up both the application’s Account Assignment (rules) and Account Assignment Sequence (rule priorities) files in the same way.
- For transaction types where the differences are substantial, consider using the generalized transaction type as a skeleton for setting up the specific transaction types. Use the copying feature, described next, to copy the generalized transaction type into the specific transaction type. Then change what you need to change.

Copy. The General Ledger interface lets you copy rules without worrying about the credit and debit signs. The charge, offset, and variance account conventions are set up so that it is possible to copy rules for opposite transactions and still have the right debit or credit signs assigned to the ledger entries that result. By handling transaction amounts this way, the General Ledger interface lets you copy rules for “opposite” transaction types and still generate the right debit and credit ledger entries.

When you maintain rules or maintain rule priorities, you are asked to identify the records you want to process. If you select the Group Copy option, the General Ledger interfaces lets you copy from one transaction type to another. You can copy all the records for a given transaction type or a subset of those records. Once you do this, the ledger interfaces use the records that are on file to build new ones. Then, you can make additions, changes, and deletions as necessary. Group copy works best when you are setting up your rules and rule priorities for the first time.

Use “copy for add” to handle situations where you want to add the same rule to many transaction types. First, enter the full rule for the first transaction type. Then, copy it for other transaction types. When you change the transaction type and press **Enter**, you have a new rule.

Simulating account assignments

You can set up simple or complex accounting rules depending on your needs. Use the Simulate Account Assignments menu option to test the accounting rules you define. After you enter information about a hypothetical transaction, the General Ledger interface assigns accounts to it using the same logic that it would use with a “live” transaction. It displays these accounts and tells you which account assignment rules were used to assign the account. If accounts cannot be assigned to a transaction, the General Ledger interface issues a warning message.

You can make any adjustments that are necessary by changing either the rules or rule priorities. Here are questions you can ask yourself:

- Did you enter the simulated transaction data correctly?
- Have you set up the account assignment rules correctly?
- Have you assigned the right priority to the account assignment rules?

In many cases, the information displayed about the rules used to assign accounts contain valuable clues about what is causing the problem.

Converting transactions into ledger entries

When the application processes transactions, it saves the transactions for its General Ledger interface that you have identified for ledger processing. Use the Maintain Interface Control File menu option on the General Ledger Management menu to see the transaction types that apply to the application. Only those transaction types you select are sent to the ledger interface.

Normally, you activate all transaction types to be passed to the General Ledger interface. Exceptions are cases where the transaction is coming from an XA or non-XA application that has already made the ledger entries you need.

Assigning accounts to transactions

When COM, IM, PC&C, or REP does its processing, it saves the transactions that you have selected and stores them until you are ready to assign accounts. As it saves the transactions, it keeps track of the number of records that need to have accounts assigned.

When you select the Assign Accounts menu option, the General Ledger interface shows you the status of the records that have been saved for ledger entries: number assigned, number unassigned.

How does the Assign Accounts menu option work?

- You can select to assign accounts to records that have not previously had accounts assigned.
- You can select to assign accounts to all records, including those that had already been assigned accounts. This selection could be very useful to you if you discover that the account assignment rules are wrong.

- You can select to list the contents of the transaction file, based on selection criteria you selected, of the transactions in the transaction file that have not yet been converted into ledger entries.

Assigning accounts lets you control whether or not the General Ledger interface prints a listing that documents what happened during the session even if accounts are not assigned.

You can choose to assign accounts interactively or in batch mode. Your transaction volumes may determine which mode you want to use.

Editing assigned accounts

You can optionally use the Edit Assigned Accounts menu option to review and change the accounts assignments before you use the Create Ledger Entries menu option.

When you select the menu option, you see how many records for each transaction type that has had accounts assigned and how many of those records have invalid accounts or have charge, offset, and variance accounts in different companies.

How can accounts be invalid accounts when the General Ledger interface edits them against the General Ledger Master file (GELMAS) or the IFM tables for units, natures, and unit/nature combinations? The account could have been deleted from GL or IFM after you defined the account assignment rule. In this case, you need to assign a valid account number before you can convert the transactions into ledger entries.

The General Ledger interface counts a transaction as a multiple company transaction whenever the charge, offset, and variance accounts do not have the same company number. You do not have to fix multiple company transactions if your accounting practices allow for them. The General Ledger interface will generate intercompany control account entries, based on the intercompany processing records you defined, to balance debits and credits by company when you create the ledger entries. If your practices do not allow for transactions that span companies, correct the problem and change your account assignment rules or rule priorities.

To help you locate the accounts you need to edit, use subsetting or processing options, such as invalid only or multiple company only, to narrow the list to a smaller subset.

Ways of editing assigned accounts. You can override the charge, offset, and variance accounts assigned by the system by typing in a valid company and account. You can split a transaction so that the amount goes to multiple charge, offset or variance accounts. When you split a transaction, the sum of the split amounts must equal the original transaction.

For example, suppose you have an IM transaction that looks like this:

Table 11-12. Sample: transaction before splitting

Charge			Offset			Variance		
Co	Account	Amount	Co	Account	Amount	Co	Account	Amount
01	4000	1000.00	01	5000	900.00-	01	6000	100.00-

Suppose you decide you need to split the charge amount equally between the present account and company-account, 02-4000. After the split, the IM transaction looks like this:

Table 11-13. Sample: transaction after splitting

Charge			Offset			Variance		
Co	Account	Amount	Co	Account	Amount	Co	Account	Amount
01	4000	500.00	01	5000	900.00-	01	6000	100.00-
02	4000	500.00						

The multiple company count is increased by 1 and the record status is changed to “S” for split and “M” for multiple company. You see this information on the Edit Assigned Accounts display.

Here are some guidelines for splitting transactions:

- You must enter the split data for the charge, offset, and variance accounts separately.
- It is possible to split a transaction so it goes to more than one company number. If you do this, the General Ledger interface includes the transaction in its multiple company record counts.
- It is possible to unsplit a transaction that you have split by removing the company/account amount for each split you made.

Creating ledger entries

You can see which transaction types have records, have had accounts assigned, and are waiting to be converted into ledger entries. When you are satisfied that the General Ledger interface has assigned the right accounts to your application transactions, you can convert them to ledger entries. Use the Create Ledger Entries menu option to create Temporary General Ledger (TEMGEN) file records or IFM ledger transactions and purge the GL interface transactions for which ledger entries are created.

The simple approach is to select **ALL** to convert them to ledger entries and write them to the TEMGEN file as a single ledger transmittal. Use this approach if the following is true:

- Timing differences between the originating applications and GL is not a concern.
- You want to summarize all transactions ledger entries in the same way.
- You use a net intercompany control account for both intercompany receivables and payables.

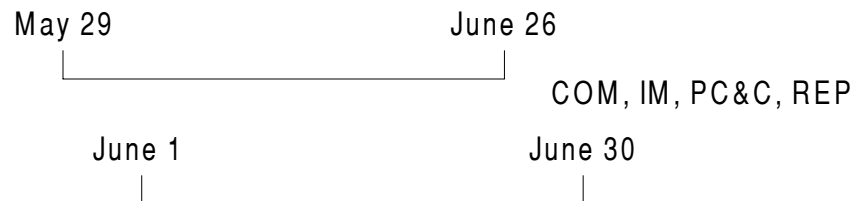
Otherwise, you need to use the selection criteria and subsetting functions to divide the saved transactions into separate ledger transmittals that meet your needs.

When IFM is interfacing, the only differences in this process are:

- Ledger entries are summarized by units and nature.
- Intercompany accounting is done differently and handled within IFM. Refer to the *IFM User’s Guide* for more information.

Ledger entry dates and GL periods. The GL and IFM applications are designed to measure financial activity that occurs during a specified time period. The COM, IM, PC&C, and REP applications are designed to provide on-going support in specific areas. Periodic measurements in these applications can be done independently of the periodic measurements in General Ledger or IFM. Timing differences could arise. For

example, suppose your ledger uses a 12-month calendar and you want to create ledger entries for June. You only want transactions dated between June 1 and June 30. If COM, IM, PC&C and REP cut off June processing on June 30, there is no problem. However, it is possible for COM, IM, PC&C and REP cut-off dates to be different from the GL cut-off:



In this example, GL or IFM works on the calendar month but IM, PC&C, and REP applications are cut off on the last Friday of the month. The monthly balances in the originating application (COM, IM, PC&C, REP) cover the period from May 29 to June 26. If you use the originating application's accounting period, the data passed to General Ledger or IFM covers the period from May 29 to June 26 and is inconsistent with the General Ledger or IFM accounting period.

The General Ledger interface lets you handle timing differences between the originating application and GL or IFM by using the subsetting function:

- If you subset General Ledger entries based on transaction date, the ledger entries passed to GL or IFM cover the same dates as the GL accounting period. But, the amounts in GL or IFM will not agree with the amounts in the originating application.
- If you subset General Ledger entries based on the originating application's period number, the amounts passed to GL or IFM agree with the amounts in the originating application. However, the time period covered by the ledger entries will not be consistent with the time period covered by the same GL period.

If you must have both reconcilable data and the right dates, do one of the following:

- Avoid these problems by cutting off GL or IFM, COM, IM, and PC&C at the same time.
- Or, select General Ledger entries based on the originating application's period number. Use the online journal function to accrue for the post-cutoff activity. Reverse this accrual at the start of the next month. Run a System i Query against the application's General Ledger Interface Transaction file to find out how much has to be accrued. Select records with dates that fall within the accounting month that have not been converted into ledger entries.

You still need to be able to reconcile the amounts in General Ledger or IFM to the data in COM, IM, PC&C and REP. In order to record ledger entries in the right time period, the General Ledger interface needs to know:

- The ledger month or period for the ledger entries.
- The COM, IM, PC&C, and REP transactions that belong to the ledger month or period you specify.

Summarizing ledger entries . The General Ledger interface saves the transactions that COM, IM, PC&C and REP process, but does not summarize transactions before assigning accounts. For many, using the General Ledger interface to convert the transactions into ledger entries without summarizing, results in unnecessary GL

ledger entries. For example, if you pass unsummarized COM transactions to GL as ledger entries, you will have two ledger entries for each line on your invoices.

You can summarize the transaction data that you send to GL. You can make this choice for each account type: charge, offset, and variance. Within each type of account, you have these options:

- No summarization
- Summarization by company, account, and transaction type
- Summarization by company and account

If International Financial Management (IFM) is installed and interfacing, you can summarize transactions by unit and nature. Refer to the IFM User's Guide for additional information.

You can also summarize some transactions and not others. Suppose you normally want to summarize IM transactions by company and account. However, you want unsummarized ledger entries for the RP and CA transactions so that you can analyze material received versus material invoiced. To do this, have a special ledger entry transmittal for the RP and CA transactions. In this transmittal, leave the charge entries unsummarized while summarizing offset and variance entries. Then, run a second ledger entry transmittal where the charge, offset, and variance entries for the remaining transaction types are fully summarized.

After you send ledger entries to GL, XA does not provide a way to summarize them. Therefore, the number of times you create ledger entries each month influences the degree of summarization you achieve. For example: if you create ledger entries every day, then only the transactions converted into ledger entries on that day are summarized. If you create ledger entries once a month, then all the transactions for that month are converted as a summarized, single set of ledger entries.

Intercompany accounting . When IFM is installed, IFM does intercompany accounting when it receives ledger entries file from IM. See the *IFM User's Guide* for more information. In XA, debits and credits must balance by company number. You need to set up intercompany account records, using the Maintain Intercompany Accounts menu option. Then when you create ledger entries, you specify that multiple company transactions are to be processed. When the General Ledger interface creates ledger entries, it verifies that debits and credits are balanced by company. If they do not, it automatically generates intercompany control account entries to balance debits and credits.

The following example shows how the General Ledger interface creates intercompany control account entries. Suppose that after creating ledger entries, the General Ledger interface detects that total debits and credits are in balance, but there is an imbalance between companies. When this happens, the General Ledger interface uses the Intercompany Accounting file to generate intercompany control account entries to balance debits and credits by company:

Table 11-14. Sample: intercompany control account entries

	Company 01	Company 02	Company 03
Debits	3,000	2,000	1,000
Credits	2,000-	1,000-	3,000-
Net debits or credits	1,000	1,000	2,000-
Intercompany balancing entries	1,000-	1,000-	2,000
Net after intercompany balancing	0	0	0

The General Ledger interface lets you control how ledger entries are created for intercompany amounts by the way you set up information in the Intercompany Account file. Use the Maintain Intercompany Accounts menu option to set up information in this file.

- With the net intercompany account method, each company has a single intercompany control account with each related company that nets intercompany receivables and payables.
- With the separate intercompany account method, each company has separate intercompany receivable and payable accounts with each related company.

Suppose you have two companies, company 01 and company 02, and you have the following intercompany transfers:

Table 11-15. Sample: intercompany transfers

Company 01 transfers to Company 02	1,000
Company 02 transfers to Company 01	300

If you have net intercompany accounts, then a single intercompany control account entry suffices:

Table 11-16. Sample: net intercompany control account entry

Company	Account	Debit	Credit
01	Intercompany control	700	
02	Intercompany control		700

If you have separate intercompany receivable and liability accounts, then each company's intercompany sales have to be handled separately:

Table 11-17. Sample: separate intercompany control account entries

Company	Account	Debit	Credit
01	Intercompany receivables	1,000	
02	Intercompany liabilities		1,000
02	Intercompany receivables	300	
01	Intercompany liabilities		300

If you use the net intercompany control account method, set up intercompany accounts from company 01 to all the other related companies in the Intercompany Account file.

If you use the separate intercompany control account method, you must set up receivables and payables for each combination of companies in the Intercompany Account file. For example, suppose you have three companies. You would need six records in your Intercompany Account file:

Table 11-18. (Page 1 of 2) Sample: records in Intercompany Account file

From		To	
Company	Account	Company	Account
01	Receivable	02	Payable
01	Receivable	03	Payable
02	Receivable	01	Payable
02	Receivable	03	Payable

Table 11-18. (Page 2 of 2) Sample: records in Intercompany Account file

From		To	
Company	Account	Company	Account
03	Receivable	01	Payable
03	Receivable	02	Payable

Next, create separate General Ledger entry transmittals for each company number that is selling to related companies. Suppose you use separate intercompany payable and receivable accounts, and warehouse 002 belongs to company 02. The company allows employees from company 01 to requisition items from this warehouse for manufacturing orders that belong to company 01. To get the right intercompany accounting results, do the following:

- Use 02 as the primary company number.
- Select the transaction types that represent issues, such as IP, IS, and so on.
- Use subsetting to limit the ledger entry transmittal to transactions from warehouse 002.

Splitting ledger entries . The General Ledger interface scans the transactions from the originating application to determine if they should be converted into ledger entries. The following must be true for the transactions to be eligible:

- The transaction type must meet the criteria you entered
- The charge, offset, and variance accounts must be valid accounts

If transactions do not meet these requirements, they remain in the General Ledger Transaction file (xxxTRN, where xxx identifies your application). The record count information tells you if this has happened. Suppose you use the General Ledger interface in IM to create ledger entries for all transactions other than the CA. Before and after record counts might look like this:

Table 11-19. Sample: valid and invalid ledger entries

	Before		After	
	Records	Invalid	Records	Invalid
CA transactions	1,000	5	1,000	5
All other transactions	100,000	100	100	100

All of the CA transactions remained in the file as well as all other transactions with invalid account assignments.

When the General Ledger interface creates ledger entries, it first splits each transaction into separate charge, offset, and variance records. Here is a condensed example to illustrate this point:

Table 11-20. Sample: split ledger entries

Item	Charge			Offset			Variance		
	Co	Acct	Amt	Co	Acct	Amt	Co	Acct	Amt
1000	01	040	500.00	01	004	450.00	01	999	50.00-

Note: Only IM uses variance accounts.

This record would be converted into three TEMGEN records:

Table 11-21. Sample: split entries converted to TEMGEN records

Item	Company	Account	Amount	Debit or Credit
1000	01	040	500.00	Debit
1000	01	004	450.00	Credit
1000	01	999	50.00	Credit

If IFM is installed, IM creates an IFM transaction that consists of a transaction header and G/L lines that correspond to the TEMGEN records.

The General Ledger interface summarizes the split records according to the summarization rules you entered.

After the General Ledger interface has processed all the transactions, it completes the job:

- Balances debits and credits by company and creates intercompany accounting entries if needed.
- Purges the converted transactions from the General Ledger Transaction Interface file and updates record counts.
- Adds the summarized ledger entries to the TEMGEN file or to IFM's file.
- Prints an audit trail.

If you use a non-XA general ledger, you need to have your own programs convert the TEMGEN records to your ledger's format. Use either the XA TEMGEN print and clear menu option or your own routines to ensure that the TEMGEN records are not passed to your ledger for a second time.

The General Ledger Interface works with the XA General Ledger application and non-XA general ledgers. If XA General Ledger is installed and interfacing and you specify transactions to be passed to General Ledger, your ledger reports will automatically reflect the ledger entries these interfaces create. If you have a non-XA general ledger application, you must convert the ledger entries to your system's format.

```
AMIMBO                               Inventory Management          *****
                                     General Ledger Interface

Type option or command; press Enter.

1. Account Assignment Rule Management >>
2. Transaction Account Assignment >>
3. General Ledger Management >>

==> _____

F3=Exit      F4=Prompt    F9=Retrieve  F10=Actions
F11=Job status F12=Return  F22=Messages
```

Option 1. Account Assignment Rule Management. Use this option to go to the Account Assignment Rule Management menu (AMCM91) to maintain and list rules, rule priorities, intercompany accounts, and simulate account assignment.

Option 2. Transaction Account Assignment. Use this option to go to the Transaction Account Assignment menu (AMCM92) to assign accounts or edit the charge and offset accounts already assigned.

Option 3. General Ledger Management. Use this option to go to the General Ledger Management menu (AMCM93) to create ledger entries, print a Temporary General Ledger Listing, print and clear the Temporary General Ledger file, change transaction descriptions, maintain the General Ledger file, and print a Chart of Accounts.

Note: If you do not use the XA General Ledger application, you can use these menus to capture data to send to your own programs. Just select the interface but do not activate it in order to use your own general ledger programs. You can create a General Ledger Master (GELMAS) file and work with the Temporary General Ledger (TEMGEN) records that the General Ledger interface creates.

Option 1. Account Assignment Rule Management (AMCM90)

When you select option 1 on the PC&C General Ledger Interface menu (AMCM90), the Account Assignment Rule Management menu appears. Use this menu option to define rules for assigning accounts, prioritizing these rules, defining the accounts for intercompany processing, and simulating how XA will apply your rules to specific transactions. You can also get listings for the files used to assign accounts from this menu.

The information about displays related to this menu begins with “Option 1. Maintain Rules (AMCM91)”.

```
AMCM91                Production Control and Costing                **
*****
                        Account Assignment Rule Management

Type option or command; press Enter.

1. Maintain Rules
2. Maintain Rule Priorities
3. Simulate Account Assignments
4. Maintain Intercompany Accounts
5. List Rules
6. List Rule Priorities
7. List Intercompany Accounts
```

Option 1. Maintain Rules. Use this option to create, change, copy, delete, and show account assignment rule information.

Option 2. Maintain Rule Priorities. Use this option to create, change, copy, and delete account assignment priority information.

Option 3. Simulate Account Assignments. Use this option to simulate assigning charge and offset accounts to sample transactions that you enter.

Option 4. Maintain Intercompany Accounts. Use this option to create, change, copy, and delete company information used to assign intercompany receivable and liability accounts when ledger entries reflect transactions between companies.

Option 5. List Rules. Use this option to determine the transaction types to appear on your Rules List.

Option 6. List Rule Priorities. Use this option to determine the transaction types to appear on your Rule Priorities List.

Option 7. List Intercompany Accounts. Use this option to determine the companies to appear on the Intercompany Account File List.

Option 2. Transaction Account Assignment (AMCM90)

When you select option 2 on the PC&C General Ledger Interface menu (AMCM90), the Transaction Account Assignment menu (AMCM92) appears. Use this menu option to have XA assign accounts to transactions and edit the accounts that XA assigns.

The information about displays related to this menu begins with “Option 1. Assign Accounts (AMCM92)”.

```
AMCM92                               Production Control and Costing          **
*****                               Transaction Account Assignment

Type option or command; press Enter.

1. Assign Accounts
2. Edit Assigned Accounts
```

Option 1. Assign Accounts. Use this option to select transaction types that should be assigned account numbers. A display appears that shows the number of records (by transaction type) that are eligible to have accounts assigned. You select which transaction types go through the account assignment process.

Option 2. Edit Assigned Accounts. Use this option to select which transaction types with assigned account numbers are to be edited. You can change accounts previously assigned or split transactions into multiple accounts.

Option 3. General Ledger Management (AMCM90)

When you select option 3 on the PC&C General Ledger Interface menu (AMCM90), the General Ledger Management menu (AMCM93) appears. Use this menu option to create ledger entries after you review the accounts that XA assigned. This menu also lets you control which transactions are passed to the ledger interfaces. Use the Maintain Interface Control File menu option to control which transactions are passed.

The information about displays related to this menu begins with “Option 3. General Ledger Management (AMCM90)”.

```
AMCM93                               Production Control and Costing          **
*****                               General Ledger Management

Type option or command; press Enter.

1. Create Ledger Entries
2. Print Temporary General Ledger
3. Print and Clear Temporary General Ledger
4. Maintain Interface Control File
5. Maintain General Ledger Master
6. List Chart of Accounts
```

Option 1. Create Ledger Entries. Use this option to create General Ledger entries for assigned accounts. You can select the transaction types that will be converted into ledger entries and enter data required for summarization and multiple company accounting.

Option 2. Print Temporary General Ledger. Use this option to print the Temporary General Ledger Listing.

Option 3. Print and Clear Temporary General Ledger. Use this option to print the Temporary General Ledger Listing and clear the Temporary General Ledger file. You can use this option only if General Ledger is not installed and interfacing. You must use the General Ledger application to print and clear if it is installed and interfacing.

Option 4. Maintain Interface Control File. Use this option to change the indicator that specifies whether or not transactions are sent to General Ledger and to change transaction descriptions that were shipped with the application in the General Ledger Interface Transaction Description file (LITDES).

Option 5. Maintain General Ledger Master. Use this option to add, change, and delete general ledger records. You can also view the status of a General Ledger Master File maintenance session and print the General Ledger Master Entry/Change listing (if chosen during application tailoring). You can use this option only if General Ledger is not installed and interfacing. You must use the General Ledger application to perform maintenance if it is installed and interfacing.

Option 6. List Chart of Accounts. Use this option to select the accounts and companies to print on your Chart of Accounts listing.

Option 1. Maintain Rules (AMCM91)

Use this option to select rules you want to view or maintain.

When IFM is installed and you answered Yes to the GL interface question during application tailoring, account numbers are replaced with units and natures. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for more information.

What information you need:

- The transaction type to be maintained, copied or deleted.
- The values for the From/To fields, if you want to limit the selection range.

What reports are printed: Maintain Rules Register (AMVG5).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to maintain rules follow each display.

AMVG501—Specify Rules to Maintain (Select)

Use this display to select rules for maintenance.

This display appears when you select option 1 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu.

For the **From** and **To** ranges on this display, the value you type in the **To** field must be greater than or equal to the value you type in the **From** field when both fields are used. The range begins with and includes the value you type in the **From** field; it ends with and includes the value you type in the **To** field.

If you type a value in the **From** field only, the system ends the range with the highest value for that field. If you type a value in the **To** field only, the system begins the range with the lowest value for that field. If you want to select records by a single value instead of a range, use that value in both the **From** and **To** fields.

```

AMVG501                               Specify Rules to Maintain

Specify rules to maintain and include any ranges; or press Enter.

Maintain rules defined for transaction type . . . . . aaA4

Include only these ranges (optional):      From           To
Order number . . . . .          aaaaaA7         aaaaaA7
Order accounting class . . . . .      aA3             aA3
Job number . . . . .             aaaaaaaaaA12    aaaaaaaaaA12
Production facility ID . . . . .      aaaA5           aaaA5
Production facility accounting class . . aA3             aA3
Miscellaneous charge number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA15    aaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item number . . . . .        aaaaaaaaaA15    aaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item warehouse . . . . .     aA3             aA3
Item type . . . . .               A               A
Item class . . . . .               aaA4            aaA4
Item accounting class . . . . .       aA3             aA3

F1=Help          F3=Exit          F5=Refresh      F22=Group delete
F14=Simulate     F16=Priority     F21=Group copy

```

What to do

- To select specific rules to maintain, type in a valid transaction type and press **Enter**. The Maintain Rules display (AMVG502) appears.
- To select rules for all transaction types, press **Enter**. Do not type in a transaction type. The Maintain Rules display (AMVG502) appears.
- To limit the records presented on the Maintain Rules display (AMVG502), type the range values you want to use and press **Enter**. The Maintain Rules display (AMVG502) appears.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window.

The Exit Maintain Rules window appears.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F14=Simulate causes the Simulate Account Assignments display to appear.

F16=Priority takes you to a rule priorities maintenance session. The display that appears depends on the following conditions:

AMVG601 Appears if a priority session has never been initiated from the current rules maintenance session and you use **F16** on display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512.

AMVG602 Appears if you use **F16** on display AMVG506, AMVG507, AMVG508, or AMVG510. This display also appears when you use **F16** on display AMVG502 if you started a priority session during the current maintenance session and AMVG602 was the previous display.

AMVG606 or AMVG607 Appears if you started a priority session during the current rules maintenance session from display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512 and you were previously on display AMVG606 or AMVG607.

F21=Group copy causes the Specify Rules to Copy display (AMVG511) to appear.

F22=Group delete causes the Specify Rules to Delete display (AMVG512) to appear.

Note: To see additional information for messages, use the **ROLL** keys.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

Maintain rules defined for transaction type. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

Type a valid transaction type in this field.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances

VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

ORDER NUMBER [?]. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. Has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

ORDER ACCOUNTING CLASS. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

SCHEDULE ACCOUNTING CLASS. Appears only if you are using REP.

Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PRODUCTION FACILITY CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

Appears only if you are using PC&C.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE [?]. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature
K	Kit

ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

ITEM ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

AMVG502–Maintain Rules

Use this display to create, change, copy, delete, and see rules. This display presents records based on the selections you made on the Specify Rules to Maintain (Select) display (AMVG501).

This display appears under the following conditions:

- When you press **Enter** on the Specify Rules to Maintain (Select) display (AMVG501). If you specify a transaction type to maintain or type a value in at least one of the optional range fields, this display shows you a subsetted list of all the rules that meet your selection criteria. If you do not specify a transaction type, it shows you all the rules.
- When you press **Enter** on the Confirm Delete of Rules display (AMVG503). It shows you the results of the deletions you requested.
- When you press **Enter** on the Specify Rules to Delete display (AMVG512). This display shows you a subsetted list of all the rules for the transaction type you specify and marks them for deletion. You may remove any record from the list that you do not want to delete by moving the cursor to the list entry and removing the 4.

If you delete all records for a subsetted list or all the records in the file or add a rule to the file, a message appears informing you that the maintenance was successful. When you delete all the list entries in a subsetted list, you must use **F12** to return to display AMVG501 to make your next maintenance request.

```

AMVG502                               Maintain Rules

Type options; then press Enter.
  1=Create 2=Change 3=Copy 4=Delete 5=Display
              (Subsetting list active) View 2 of 2 More: < +
              ----Order----- Finished Item -----
Opt  Status  Type  Number  Ac Cl  Number  Whs  Type  Class  IAC
  n      *    aaA4  aaaaaA7  aA3   aaaaaaaaaA15  aA3  A    aaA4  aA3
  
```

```

AMVG502                               Maintain Rules

Type options; then press Enter.
  1=Create 2=Change 3=Copy 4=Delete 5=Display
              (Subsetting list active) View 1 of 2 More: + >
              ----Order----- --Facility-- Miscellaneous
Opt  Status  Type  Number  Ac Cl  Job Number  ID  Ac Cl  Charge Number
  n      *    aaA4  aaaaaA7  aA3   aaaaaaaaaA12  aA5  aA3  aaaaaaaaaA15
  n      *    ****  ****     ***  ****          ****  ***  ****
  n      *    ****  ****     ***  ****          ****  ***  ****
  n      *    ****  ****     ***  ****          ****  ***  ****

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F7=Backward      F8=Forward
F12=Cancel   F14=Simulate F16=Priority     F20=Right
  
```

What to do

- To create a rule, type **1** in the **Opt** field and requested information on the create line and press **Enter**. Or type **1** in the Opt field on the create line and press Enter. The Create Assignment Rule display (AMVG506) appears.
- To change a rule, type **2** in the **Opt** field of the rule you want to change and press **Enter**. The Change Account Assignment Rule display (AMBG507) appears.
- To copy a rule, type **3** in the **Opt** field of the rule you want to copy and press **Enter**. The Copy Account Assignment Rule display (AMBG508) appears.
- To delete a rule, type **4** in the **Opt** field of the rule you want to delete and press **Enter**. The Confirm Delete of Rules display (AMBG503) appears.
- To see a rule, type **5** in the **Opt** field of the rule to see and press **Enter**. The Display Account Assignment Rule display (AMVG510) appears.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window. The Exit Maintain Rules window appears.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see **More: -** in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see **More: +** in the upper right part of the display.

Note: To see additional information for messages, use the Roll keys.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F14=Simulate causes the Simulate Account Assignments display to appear.

F16=Priority takes you to a rule priorities maintenance session. The display that appears depends on the following conditions:

AMVG601 Appears if a priority session has never been initiated from the current rules maintenance session and you use **F16** on display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512.

AMVG602 Appears if you use **F16** on display AMVG506, AMVG507, AMVG508, or AMVG510. This display also appears when you use **F16** on display AMVG502 if you started a priority session during the current maintenance session and AMVG602 was the previous display.

AMVG606 or AMVG607 Appears if you started a priority session during the current rules maintenance session from display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512 and you were previously on display AMVG606 or AMVG607.

F19=Left shows information to the left of what you currently see. You can press **F19** when you see **More: <** in the upper right part of the display.

F20=Right shows information to the right of what you currently see. You can press **F20** when you see **More: >** in the upper right part of the display.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

OPT. Use this column to act on individual list entries. An option number represents each action you can take on this display. Type the option number next to the list entry you want to act upon and press **Enter**. You can type the same option next to more than one entry at a time. Where more than one option is available, you can type different options next to different entries at the same time. After the first option is processed, the second option is processed, and so on.

This is a required field.

- 1 Create a rule. A valid transaction type is necessary to complete this option. You can only create a rule from the first input capable line (create line) of the display.
- 2 Change a rule.
- 3 Copy a rule.
- 4 Delete a rule.
- 5 Display a rule.

STATUS. Code assigned to identify the status of a record.

I Invalid account
M Multi-company
S Split account

TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

You can change the descriptions for transaction types through the Maintain Interface Control option. The descriptions listed above are defaults shipped with this product.

ORDER NUMBER [?]. Control number assigned to the order. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE NUMBER [?]. Control number assigned to the order.

Appears only for REP.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

ORDER AC CIL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

SCHEDULE AC CL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

FACILITY ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

FACILITY AC CL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM.

NUMBER [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

WHS. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature
K	Kit

CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

IAC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

AMVG503—Confirm Delete of Rules

Use this display to delete the selected rules. You can delete the records shown on this display or return to the previous display without deleting any records.

This display appears when you enter option 4 for one or more records on the Maintain Rules display (AMVG502) or when you request a deletion from the Specify Rules to Delete display (AMVG512).

```

AMVG503                                Confirm Delete of Rules

Press Enter to confirm your choices for Delete.
Press F12=Cancel to return to change your choices.                                View 2 of 2
                                                                                   More: <
-----Order-----  ----- Finished Item -----
Status  Type  Number  Ac Cl  Number      Whs  Type  Class  IAC
*       ****  *      *    *****    ***  *    ****  ***
  
```

```

AMVG503                                Confirm Delete of Rules

Press Enter to confirm your choices for Delete.
Press F12=Cancel to return to change your choices.                                View 1 of 2  More: >
                                                                                   ---Facility---  Miscellaneous
Status  Type  Number  Ac Cl  Job Number  ID    Ac Cl  Charge Number
*       ****  *      *    *****    ****  ***  *****

F1=Help      F7=Backward  F8=Forward  F12=Cancel
F20=Right
  
```

What to do

To delete the rules shown, press **Enter**. The rules are deleted and display AMVG502 appears again.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see **More: -** in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see **More: +** in the upper right part of the display.

Note: **F7** and **F8** allow you to see additional data on this display. To see additional information about messages, position the cursor on the message and use the **Roll** keys.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F19=Left shows information to the left of what you currently see. You can press **F19** when you see **More: <** in the upper right part of the display.

F20=Right shows information to the right of what you currently see. You can press **F20** when you see **More: >** in the upper right part of the display.

Fields

STATUS. Code assigned to identify the status of a record.

I	Invalid account
M	Multi-company
S	Split account

TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

ORDER NUMBER [?]. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

ORDER AC CL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

SCHEDULE AC CL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

FACILITY ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

FACILITY AC CL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

WHS. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

- 0 Phantom
- 1 Assembly or subassembly
- 2 Fabricated item
- 3 Raw material
- 4 Purchased item
- 9 User option
- F Feature
- K Kit

CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

IAC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

AMVG506—Create Account Assignment Rule

Use this display to create account assignment rules.

This display appears when you type option 1 on the first create line on the Maintain Rules display (AMVG502).

When IFM is installed and you answered Yes to the GL interface question during application tailoring, account numbers are replaced with units and natures. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for more information.

```
AMVG506                               Create Account Assignment Rule
Type choices; then press Enter.                                               Page 2 of 2
Charge account:
  Company number . . . . . nn
  Account number . . . . . nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
Offset account:
  Company number . . . . . nn
  Account number . . . . . nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
```

```
AMVG506                      Create Account Assignment Rule
Type choices; then press Enter.                                     Page 1 of 2
Transaction type . . . . . aaA4
Order information:
  Order number . . . . . aaaaaA7
  Accounting class . . . . . aA3
  Job number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA12
Production facility information:
  Facility . . . . . aaaA5
  Accounting class . . . . . aA3
Miscellaneous charge number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item information:
  Item number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
  Warehouse . . . . . aA3
  Type . . . . . A
  Item class . . . . . aaA4
  Accounting class . . . . . aA3

F1=Help          F5=Refresh      F7=Backward     F8=Forward
F12=Cancel       F14=Simulate   F16=Add priority
```

What to do

- Any information you typed on display AMVG502 appears on this display. To create a rule, type in any additional information and use **F8**. Page 2 of this display appears.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see **More: -** in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see **More: +** in the upper right part of the display.

Note: To see additional information for messages, use the **Roll** keys.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F14=Simulate causes the Simulate Account Assignments display to appear.

F16=Add priority takes you to a rule priorities maintenance session. The display that appears depends on the following conditions:

AMVG601 Appears if a priority session has never been initiated from the current rules maintenance session and you use **F16** on display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512.

AMVG602 Appears if you use **F16** on display AMVG506, AMVG507, AMVG508, or AMVG510. This display also appears when you use **F16** on display AMVG502 if you started a priority session during the current maintenance session and AMVG602 was the previous display.

AMVG606 or AMVG607 Appears if you started a priority session during the current rules maintenance session from display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512 and you were previously on display AMVG606 or AMVG607.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

You can tailor your search by typing a question mark (?) in a field and typing information in other fields. For example, to search for all accounts for a specific company enter the company number in the company field and a ? in the account field.

PAGE. Number of the page you currently see. For example, when you see Page 1 of n, you change it to show Page 8 of n by typing 8 over the 1. Or, you can see the next page by pressing **F8** (Forward), **Page Down**, or **Roll Up** and the previous page by pressing **F7** (Backward), **Page Up**, or **Roll Down**.

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

Type in the transaction type.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances

VMCS	Material cost variance
VMUS	Material usage variance
VM**	Material variances
VOCO	Overhead cost variance
VOUS	Overhead efficiency variance
VO**	Overhead variances
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRUS	Run labor efficiency variance
VR**	Run variances
VSCO	Setup labor cost variance
VSUS	Setup labor efficiency variance
VS**	Setup variances
V***	Variances - all

ORDER NUMBER [?]. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

ORDER ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

PRODUCTION FACILITY [?]. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PRODUCTION FACILITYACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

ITEM NUMBER [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

ITEM WAREHOUSE [?]. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

Contents	Index
-----------------	--------------

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature
K	Kit

ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

CHARGE. Company and account number combination to receive the charge associated with a specific transaction type.

COMPANY NUMBER [?]: Unique identifier for a particular company.

Type in the company number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. You can type in a company number only if you chose multiple company support during application tailoring. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

ACCOUNT NUMBER [?]: Account number to be assigned to the charge transaction. Type in the account number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. Only those account numbers for the company you typed in the Company field appear for selection. If you did not type in a company number, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information

OFFSET. Company and account number combination to receive the offset associated with a specific transaction type.

COMPANY NUMBER [?]: Unique identifier for a particular company.

Type in the company number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. You can type in a company number only if you chose multiple company support during application tailoring. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

ACCOUNT NUMBER [?]: Account number to be assigned to the charge transaction. Type in the account number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. Only those account numbers for the company you typed in the Company field appear for selection. If you did not type in a company number, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information

AMVG507–Change Account Assignment Rule

Use this display to change account assignment rules.

The display appears when you select option 2 on the Maintain Rules display (AMVG502).

If IFM is installed and you answered Yes to the GL interface question during application tailoring, account numbers are replaced with units and natures. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for more information.

When defining units and natures, you can define a rule with a unit, a nature, or both. By assigning separate rules for the unit and the nature, you can dramatically reduce the number of rules needed.

```

AMVG507                      Change Account Assignment Rule
Type choices; then press Enter.                                     Page 2 of 2
Charge account:
Company number . . . . . nn
Account number . . . . . nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
Offset account:
Company number . . . . . nn
Account number . . . . . nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn

```

```

AMVG507                      Change Account Assignment Rule
Type choices; then press Enter.                                     Page 1 of 2
Transaction type . . . . . aaA4
Order information:
Order number . . . . . aaaaaA7
Accounting class . . . . . aA3
Job number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA12
Production facility information:
Facility . . . . . aaaA5
Accounting class . . . . . aA3
Miscellaneous charge number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item information:
Item number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA15
Warehouse . . . . . aA3
Type . . . . . A
Item class . . . . . aaA4
Accounting class . . . . . aA3

F1=Help           F5=Refresh       F7=Backward      F8=Forward
F12=Cancel        F14=Simulate    F16=Add priority

```

What to do

- To change a rule, type in the requested information. To change the account information, use **F8**. If you do not want to change account information, press

Enter. The Maintain Rules display (AMVG502) appears or, if you selected more than one record, the next record appears on this display.

- To change account information on page 2 of this display, type in the requested information and press **Enter**. A message appears to confirm that your request has been successfully completed. The Maintain Rules display (AMVG502) appears or, if you selected more than one record, the next record appears on this display.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Note: Press **Enter** on page 1 of this display only if you do not want to change the account information.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see **More: -** in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see **More: +** in the upper right part of the display.

Note: To see additional information for messages, use the **Roll** keys.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F14=Simulate causes the Simulate Account Assignments display to appear.

F16=Add priority takes you to a rule priorities maintenance session. The display that appears depends on the following conditions:

AMVG601 Appears if a priority session has never been initiated from the current rules maintenance session and you use **F16** on display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512.

AMVG602 Appears if you use **F16** on display AMVG506, AMVG507, AMVG508, or AMVG510. This display also appears when you use **F16** on display AMVG502 if you started a priority session during the current maintenance session and AMVG602 was the previous display.

AMVG606 or AMVG607 Appears if you started a priority session during the current rules maintenance session from display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512 and you were previously on display AMVG606 or AMVG607.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

You can tailor your search by typing a question mark (?) in a field and typing information in other fields. For example, to search for all accounts for a specific company enter the company number in the company field and a ? in the account field.

PAGE. Number of the page you currently see. For example, when you see Page 1 of n, you change it to show Page 8 of n by typing 8 over the 1. Or, you can see the next page by pressing **F8** (Forward), **Page Down**, or **Roll Up** and the previous page by pressing **F7** (Backward), **Page Up**, or **Roll Down**.

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

Type in the transaction type.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

ORDER NUMBER [?]. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE ORDER . An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

ORDER ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

SCHEDULE ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

PRODUCTION FACILITY [?]. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE [?]. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

FINISHED ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature
K	Kit

FINISHED ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

ITEM ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

CHARGE. Company and account number combination to receive the charge associated with a specific transaction type.

COMPANY NUMBER [?]: Unique identifier for a particular company.

Type in the company number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. You can type in a company number only if you chose multiple company support during application tailoring. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

ACCOUNT NUMBER [?]: Account number to be assigned to the charge transaction.

Type in the account number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. Only those account numbers for the company you typed in the **Company** field appear for selection. If you did not type in a company number, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Note: If IFM is installed and you answered Yes to the GL interface question during application tailoring, account numbers are replaced with units and natures. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for more information.

OFFSET. Company and account number combination to receive the offset associated with a specific transaction type.

COMPANY NUMBER [?]: Unique identifier for a particular company.

Type in the company number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. You can type in a company number only if you chose multiple company support during application tailoring. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

ACCOUNT NUMBER [?]: Account number to be assigned to the offset transaction.

Type in the account number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. Only those account numbers for the company you typed in the **Company** field appear for selection. If you did not type in a company number, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Note: If IFM is installed and you answered Yes to the GL interface question during application tailoring, account numbers are replaced with units and natures. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for more information.

AMVG508–Copy Account Assignment Rule

Use this display to copy account assignment rules.

This display appears when you select option 3 on the Maintain Rules display (AMVG502).

If IFM is installed and you answered Yes to the GL interface question during application tailoring, account numbers are replaced with units and natures. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for more information.

```

AMVG508                               Copy Account Assignment Rule
Type choices; then press Enter.                                     Page 2 of 2
Charge account:
Company number . . . . . nn
Account number . . . . . nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
Offset account:
Company number . . . . . nn
Account number . . . . . nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
  
```

```

AMVG508                               Copy Account Assignment Rule
Type choices; then press Enter.                                     Page 1 of 2
Transaction type . . . . . aaA4
Order information:
Order number . . . . . aaaaaA7
Accounting class . . . . . aA3
Job number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA12
Production facility information:
Facility . . . . . aaaA5
Accounting class . . . . . aA3
Miscellaneous charge number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item information:
Item number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
Warehouse . . . . . aA3
Type . . . . . A
Item class . . . . . aaA4
Accounting class . . . . . aA3

F1=Help           F5=Refresh       F7=Backward      F8=Forward
F12=Cancel        F14=Simulate    F16=Add priority
  
```

What to do

- To copy a rule, type in the requested information. To change the account information, use **F8**. If you do not want to change the account information for the copied rule, press **Enter**. The Maintain Rules display (AMVG502) appears or, if you selected more than one rule to copy, the next record appears on this display.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see **More: -** in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see **More: +** in the upper right part of the display.

Note: To see additional information for messages, use the **Roll** keys.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F14=Simulate causes the Simulate Account Assignments display to appear.

F16=Add priority takes you to a rule priorities maintenance session. The display that appears depends on the following conditions:

AMVG601 Appears if a priority session has never been initiated from the current rules maintenance session and you use **F16** on display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512.

AMVG602 Appears if you use **F16** on display AMVG506, AMVG507, AMVG508, or AMVG510. This display also appears when you use **F16** on display AMVG502 if you started a priority session during the current maintenance session and AMVG602 was the previous display.

AMVG606 or AMVG607 Appears if you started a priority session during the current rules maintenance session from display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512 and you were previously on display AMVG606 or AMVG607.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

You can tailor your search by typing a question mark (?) in a field and typing information in other fields. For example, to search for all accounts for a specific company enter the company number in the company field and a ? in the account field.

PAGE. Number of the page you currently see. For example, when you see Page 1 of n, you change it to show Page 8 of n by typing 8 over the 1. Or, you can see the next page by pressing **F8** (Forward), **Page Down**, or **Roll Up** and the previous page by pressing **F7** (Backward), **Page Up**, or **Roll Down**.

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

Type in the transaction type.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

ORDER NUMBER [?]. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP..

ORDER ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

SCHEDULE ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

PRODUCTION FACILITY [?]. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE [?]. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

FINISHED ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

- 0 Phantom
- 1 Assembly or subassembly
- 2 Fabricated item
- 3 Raw material
- 4 Purchased item
- 9 User option
- F Feature
- K Kit

FINISHED ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

ITEM ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

CHARGE. Company and account number combination to receive the charge associated with a specific transaction type.

COMPANY NUMBER [?]: Unique identifier for a particular company.

Type in the company number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. You can type in a company number only if you chose multiple company support during application tailoring. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

ACCOUNT NUMBER [?]: Account number to be assigned to the charge transaction. Type in the account number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. Only those account numbers for the company you typed in the Company field appear for selection. If you did not type in a company number, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information

OFFSET. Company and account number combination to receive the offset associated with a specific transaction type.

COMPANY NUMBER [?]: Unique identifier for a particular company.

Type in the company number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. You can type in a company number only if you chose multiple company support during application tailoring. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

ACCOUNT NUMBER [?]: Account number to be assigned to the charge transaction. Type in the account number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. Only those account numbers for the company you typed in the Company field appear for selection. If you did not type in a company number, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information

AMVG510–Display Account Assignment Rule

Use this display to view account assignment rules. Rules cannot be changed when viewing.

This display appears when you select option 5 for one or more records on the Maintain Rules display (AMVG502).

If IFM is installed and you answered Yes to the GL interface question during application tailoring, account numbers are replaced with units and natures. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for more information.

```
AMVG510                                Display Account Assignment Rule
Press Enter to continue.                                                         Page 2 of 2
Charge account:
Company number . . . . . **
Account number . . . . . *****
Offset account:
Company number . . . . . **
Account number . . . . . *****
```



```
AMVG510                                Display Account Assignment Rule
Type choices; then press Enter.
Page 1 of 2
Transaction type . . . . . ****
Order information:
  Order number . . . . . *****
  Accounting class . . . . . ***
  Job number . . . . . *****
Production facility information:
  Facility . . . . . ****
  Accounting class . . . . . ***
Miscellaneous charge number . . . . . *****
Finished item information:
  Item number . . . . . *****
  Warehouse . . . . . ***
  Type . . . . . *
  Item class . . . . . ****
  Accounting class . . . . . ***

F1=Help          F5=Refresh      F7=Backward      F8=Forward
F12=Cancel       F14=Simulate    F16=Add priority
```

What to do

- To see account information for the selected rule, use **F8**. Page 2 of this display appears.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12** or press **Enter**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see **More: -** in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see **More: +** in the upper right part of the display.

Note: To see additional information for messages, use the Roll keys.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F14=Simulate causes the Simulate Account Assignments display to appear.

F16=Add priority takes you to a rule priorities maintenance session. The display that appears depends on the following conditions:

AMVG601 Appears if a priority session has never been initiated from the current rules maintenance session and you use **F16** on display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512.

AMVG602 Appears if you use **F16** on display AMVG506, AMVG507, AMVG508, or AMVG510. This display also appears when you use **F16** on display AMVG502 if you started a priority session during the current maintenance session and AMVG602 was the previous display.

AMVG606 or AMVG607 Appears if you started a priority session during the current rules maintenance session from display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512 and you were previously on display AMVG606 or AMVG607.

Fields

PAGE. Number of the page you currently see. For example, when you see Page 1 of n, you change it to show Page 8 of n by typing 8 over the 1. Or, you can see the next page by pressing **F8** (Forward), **Page Down**, or **Roll Up** and the previous page by pressing **F7** (Backward), **Page Up**, or **Roll Down**.

ORDER NUMBER. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears only if you are using REP.

ORDER ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

SCHEDULE ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

PRODUCTION FACILITY. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

FINISHED ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature
K	Kit

FINISHED ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEEL might mean items made of steel.

ITEM ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

CHARGE. Company and account number combination to receive the charge associated with a specific transaction type.

COMPANY NUMBER [?]: Unique identifier for a particular company.

Type in the company number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. You can type in a company number only if you chose multiple company support during application tailoring. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

ACCOUNT NUMBER [?]: Account number to be assigned to the charge transaction. Type in the account number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. Only those account numbers for the company you typed in the Company field appear for selection. If you did not type in a company number, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information

OFFSET. Company and account number combination to receive the offset associated with a specific transaction type.

COMPANY NUMBER [?]: Unique identifier for a particular company.

Type in the company number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. You can type in a company number only if you chose multiple company support during application tailoring. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

ACCOUNT NUMBER [?]: Account number to be assigned to the charge transaction. Type in the account number you want to be assigned to the offset transactions that match the rule you are creating. Only those account numbers for the company you typed in the Company field appear for selection. If you did not type in a company number, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information

AMVG511—Specify Rules to Copy

Use this display to copy all records from one transaction type to another.

This display appears when you use **F21** on the Specify Rules to Maintain (Select) display (AMVG501).

For the From and To ranges on this display, the value you type in the To field must be greater than or equal to the value you type in the From field when both fields are used. The range begins with and includes the value you type in the From field; it ends with and includes the value you type in the To field.

If you type a value in the **From** field only, the system ends the range with the highest value for that field. If you type a value in the **To** field only, the system begins the range with the lowest value for that field. If you want to select records by a single value instead of a range, use that value in both the **From** and **To** fields.

```

AMVG511                               Specify Rules to Copy
Specify rules to copy and include any ranges; then press Enter.
Copy rules defined for transaction type . . . . aaA4 to aaA4

Include only these ranges (optional):
Order number . . . . .          aaaaaA7          aaaaaA7
Order accounting class . . . . . aA3             aA3
Job number . . . . .            aaaaaaaaaA12   aaaaaaaaaA12
Production facility ID . . . . . aaaA5          aaaA5
Production facility accounting class . . . . . aA3          aA3
Miscellaneous charge number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA15  aaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item number . . . . .  aaaaaaaaaA15  aaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item warehouse . . . . . aA3           aA3
Item type . . . . .              A              A
Item class . . . . .             aaA4           aaA4
Item accounting class . . . . .  aA3           aA3

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel
F14=Simulate F16=Priority

```

What to do

- To copy records, type in the transaction type you want to copy and the transaction type to which you want to copy and press **Enter**. The Maintain Rules display (AMVG502) appears.

- To limit the number of records copied, type the range values you want to use and press **Enter**. The Maintain Rules display (AMVG502) appears.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window.

The Exit Maintain Rules window appears.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F14=Simulate causes the Simulate Account Assignments display to appear.

F16=Priority takes you to a rule priorities maintenance session. The display that appears depends on the following conditions:

AMVG601 Appears if a priority session has never been initiated from the current rules maintenance session and you use **F16** on display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512.

AMVG602 Appears if you use **F16** on display AMVG506, AMVG507, AMVG508, or AMVG510. This display also appears when you use **F16** on display AMVG502 if you started a priority session during the current maintenance session and AMVG602 was the previous display.

AMVG606 or AMVG607 Appears if you started a priority session during the current rules maintenance session from display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512 and you were previously on display AMVG606 or AMVG607.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

COPY RULES DEFINED FOR TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

This field is required. Type in the transaction type to be copied and the transaction type to which it is being copied to.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

ORDER NUMBER [?]. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

ORDER ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

SCHEDULE ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ID [?]. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE [?]. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature
K	Kit

ITEM CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

ITEM ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

AMVG512—Specify Rules to Delete

Use this display to delete a group of records for the transaction type you selected on the Specify Rules to Maintain (Select) display (AMVG501).

This display appears when you use **F22** on the Specify Rules to Maintain (Select) display (AMVG501).

For the **From** and **To** ranges on this display, the value you type in the **To** field must be greater than or equal to the value you type in the **From** field when both fields are used. The range begins with and includes the value you type in the **From** field; it ends with and includes the value you type in the **To** field.

If you type a value in the **From** field only, the system ends the range with the highest value for that field. If you type a value in the **To** field only, the system begins the range with the lowest value for that field. If you want to select records by a single value instead of a range, use that value in both the **From** and **To** fields.

```

AMVG512                               Specify Rules to Delete
Specify rules to delete and include any ranges; then press Enter.
Delete rules defined for transaction type . . . . . aaA4

Include only these ranges (optional):
Order number . . . . . From      To
                   aaaaaA7    aaaaaA7
Order accounting class . . . . . aA3      aA3
Job number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA12  aaaaaaaaaA12
Production facility ID . . . . . aaaA5    aaaA5
Production facility accounting class . . . . . aA3      aA3
Miscellaneous charge number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA15  aaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA15  aaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item warehouse . . . . . aA3      aA3
Item type . . . . . A          A
Item class . . . . . aaA4     aaA4
Item accounting class . . . . . aA3      aA3

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F12=Cancel
F14=Simulate F16=Priority

```

What to do

- To delete records, type in the transaction type and press **Enter**. The Maintain Rules display (AMVG502) appears with a list of the records marked for deletion.
- To limit the number of records for deletion, type in the range values you want to use and press **Enter**. The Maintain Rules display (AMVG502) appears.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.u

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window. The Exit Maintain Rules window appears.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F14=Simulate causes the Simulate Account Assignments display to appear.

F16=Priority takes you to a rule priorities maintenance session. The display that appears depends on the following conditions:

AMVG601 Appears if a priority session has never been initiated from the current rules maintenance session and you use **F16** on display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512.

AMVG602 Appears if you use **F16** on display AMVG506, AMVG507, AMVG508, or AMVG510. This display also appears when you use **F16** on display AMVG502 if you started a priority session during the current maintenance session and AMVG602 was the previous display.

AMVG606 or AMVG607 Appears if you started a priority session during the current rules maintenance session from display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512 and you were previously on display AMVG606 or AMVG607.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

DELETE RULES DEFINED FOR TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

This is a required field. Type in the transaction type to be deleted.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all

SCR	Scrap cost
VCLO	Variances - order closeout
VEAC	Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE**	Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS	Material cost variance
VMUS	Material usage variance
VM**	Material variances
VOCO	Overhead cost variance
VOUS	Overhead efficiency variance
VO**	Overhead variances
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRUS	Run labor efficiency variance
VR**	Run variances
VSCO	Setup labor cost variance
VSUS	Setup labor efficiency variance
VS**	Setup variances
V***	Variances - all

ORDER NUMBER [?]. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

ORDER ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

SCHEDULE ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ID [?]. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE [?]. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

- 0** Phantom
- 1** Assembly or subassembly
- 2** Fabricated item
- 3** Raw material
- 4** Purchased item
- 9** User option
- F** Feature
- K** Kit

ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

ITEM ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

Exit Maintain Rules

Use this window to leave a rules maintenance session. The window shows the number of records added, changed, and deleted during the current session.

This window appears when you use **F3** on the AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, and AMVG512 displays.

```

AMVG501                               Specify Rules to Maintain
Specify rules to mai                    Exit Maintain Rules
Maintain rules defin                    Press F3=Exit to end; or press F12=Cancel to return.
Include only these r                    Records added . . . . . : *****
Order number . . .                      Records changed . . . . . : *****
Order accounting c                      Records deleted . . . . . : *****
Job number . . . . .                    F1=Help  F3=Exit  F12=Cancel
Production facilit
Production facilit
Miscellaneous charge number . . . . . aaA15  aA15
Finished item number . . . . . aaA15  aA15
Finished item warehouse . . . . . aA3    aA3
Item type . . . . . A                    A
Item class . . . . . aaA4                aaA4
Item accounting class . . . . . aA3     aA3

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F7=Backward      F8=Forward
F12=Cancel   F14=Simulate  F16=Priority    F20=Right

```

What to do

- To exit this window, use **F3**. The Account Assignment Rule Management menu appears.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit allows you to leave this task. The display or menu where you started appears.

F12=Cancel causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

Records added: Number of records added during this session.

Records changed: Number of records changed during this session.

Records deleted: Number of records deleted during this session.

Option 2. Maintain Rule Priorities (AMCM91)

Use this option to create, change, copy, and delete account assignment priority information.

What information you need:

- The transaction type.
- The rule priorities you want to set up.

What reports are printed: Maintain Rule Priorities Register (AMVG6).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to maintaining rule priorities follow display.

AMVG601—Specify Priorities to Maintain (Select)

Use this display to select priorities to maintain.

This display appears when you select option 2 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu.

```
AMVG601          Specify Priorities to Maintain
Specify priorities to maintain; or press Enter.
Maintain priorities defined for transaction type . . . . . aaA4

F1=Help          F3=Exit          F5=Refresh
F14=Simulate     F15=Rules         F21=Group copy  F22=Group delete
```

What to do

- To select the priorities to maintain for a transaction type, type in the transaction type and press **Enter**. The Maintain Rule Priorities display (AMVG602) appears.
- To see all rule priorities, leave the field blank and press **Enter**. Do not type in a transaction type. The Maintain Rule Priorities display (AMVG602) appears.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window. The Exit Maintain Rule Priorities window appears.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F14=Simulate causes the Simulate Account Assignments display to appear.

F15=Rules takes you to a rules maintenance session. The display that appears depends on whether you started a maintain rules session during the current maintenance or simulation session. If you have not started a rules maintenance session, you see the Specify Rules to Maintain display. If you have started a rules maintenance session, you see the display that preceded this display.

F21=Group copy causes the Specify Priorities to Copy display (AMVG606) to appear.

F22=Group delete causes the Specify Priorities to Delete display (AMVG607) to appear.

FieldsFields

MAINTAIN RULES DEFINED FOR TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

Type in the transaction type.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances

- VOCO** Overhead cost variance
- VOUS** Overhead efficiency variance
- VO**** Overhead variances
- VRCO** Run labor cost variance
- VRCO** Run labor cost variance
- VRUS** Run labor efficiency variance
- VR**** Run variances
- VSCO** Setup labor cost variance
- VSUS** Setup labor efficiency variance
- VS**** Setup variances
- V***** Variances - all

AMVG602–Maintain Rule Priorities

Use this display to create corresponding priorities for the rules you define for assigning account numbers to cost transactions. The priority sequence number determines the order in which rules are used for assigning accounts. As you create your priorities, the lowest sequence number for each transaction type should be the most specific. During account assignment, proceeding from the lowest sequence number to the highest, priorities are first matched against the rules of any specific transaction type in the file. If a matching rule is not found or a specific transaction type, the priorities for the generalized transaction types are then matched against the rules.

This display appears under the following conditions:

- When you press **Enter** on the Specify Priorities to Maintain (Select) display (AMVG601). If you specify a transaction type to maintain or type a value in at least one of the optional range fields, this display shows you a subsetted list of all the records that meet your selection criteria. If you do not specify a transaction type, it shows you all the records in the file.
- When you press **Enter** on the Confirm Delete of Rule Priorities display (AMVG603). This display shows you the results of the deletions you requested.
- When you press **Enter** on the Specify Priorities to Delete display (AMVG607). This display shows you a subsetted list of all the records for the transaction type you specify and marks them for deletion. You can remove any record from the list that you do not want to delete by moving the cursor to the list entry and removing the 4.
- When you use **F16=Priority** on the Maintain Rules display (AMVG502). You can type in a priority sequence number for the rule you want on display AMVG502.

Use **F12** to return to display AMVG601 to request another subsetted list. You can perform other maintenance activities on any records in your current subsetted list.

```

AMVG602                                Maintain Rule Priorities

Type options; then press Enter.
Use 1 in the fields you want used for this rule.
  1=Create  2=Change  3=Copy to create line  4=Delete
                                (Subsetted list active)  More:  +
                                Order      Job   Fac      Misc      ----- Finished Item -----
Opt  Type  Seq   Num  OAC  Num  ID  PFAC  Charge  Num  Whs  Type  Cls  IAC

(All selected records deleted)

```

```

AMVG602                               Maintain Rule Priorities

Type options; then press Enter.
Use 1 in the fields you want used for this rule.
  1=Create  2=Change  3=Copy to create line  4=Delete
              (Subsetted list active)  More:  + ----
              ----- Finished Item -----

      Order      Job   Fac
Opt  Type  Seq   Num  OAC  Num  ID  PFAC  Charge  Num  Whs  Type  Cls  IAC
-----
*   ****  ***   ***   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   ****  ***   ***   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   ****  ***   ***   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   ****  ***   ***   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   ****  ***   ***   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   ****  ***   ***   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F7=Backward
  
```

What to do

- To create a rule priority, type **1** in the **Opt** field on the create line and press **Enter**.
- To change a rule priority, type **2** in the **Opt** field and press **Enter**.
- To copy a rule priority, type **3** in the **Opt** field and press **Enter**.
- To delete a rule priority, type **4** in the **Opt** field and press **Enter**. The Confirm Delete of Rule Priorities display (AMVG603) appears.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window. The Exit Maintain Rule Priorities window appears.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see More: - in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see More: + in the upper right part of the display.

Note: To see additional information for messages, use the Roll keys.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F14=Simulate causes the Simulate Account Assignments display to appear.

F15=Rules takes you to a rules maintenance session. The display that appears depends on whether you started a maintain rules session during the current maintenance or simulation session. If you have not started a rules maintenance session, you see the Specify Rules to Maintain display. If you have started a rules maintenance session, you see the display that preceded this display.

Fields

OPT. Use this column to act on individual list entries. An option number represents each action you can take on this display. Type the option number next to the list entry you want to act upon and press Enter. You can type the same option next to more than one entry at a time. Where more than one option is available, you can type different options next to different entries at the same time. After the first option is processed, the second option is processed, and so on.

- 1 Create a rule priority. A valid transaction type and sequence number are necessary to complete this option. You can only create from the first input capable line (create line).
- 2 Change a rule priority.
- 3 Copy a rule priority.
- 4 Delete a rule priority.

This field is required.

TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance

VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

SEQ. User-assigned number that controls the order in which each priority for a transaction type is used when assigning account numbers.

This field is required.

The following fields are selection fields only. Type a 1 to select the fields that will be used to prioritize the rules for assigning account numbers.

ORDER NUMBER [?]. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

OAC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

SAC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

FACILITY ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PFAC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

FINISHED ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature
K	Kit

FINISHED ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

FINISHED ITEM IAC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

AMVG603—Confirm Delete of Rule Priorities

Use this display to delete the records presented. You can confirm the deletion of all records listed or return to the previous display without deleting any records. You cannot make a selection from this display.

This display appears when you enter a 4 for one or more records on the Maintain Rule Priorities display (AMVG602) or when you request a delete from the Specify urPriorities to Delete display (AMVG607).

```
AMVG603                      Confirm Delete of Rule Priorities
Press Enter to confirm your choices for Delete.
Press F12=Cancel to return to change your choices.

                                     More:
Type   Seq   Order   Job   Fac   Misc   ----- Finished Item -----
****  ****  *      *    *    *     *     *     *     *     *     *
                                     More:

F1=Help          F7=Backward     F8=Forward     F12=Cancel
```

What to do

- To delete the records, press **Enter**. The Maintain Rule Priorities display (AMVG602) appears.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see More: - in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see More: + in the upper right part of the display.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

SEQ. User-assigned number that controls the order in which each priority for a transaction type is used when assigning account numbers.

ORDER NUMBER. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

OAC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

SAC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

FACILITY ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PFAC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

FINISHED ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

- 0 Phantom
- 1 Assembly or subassembly
- 2 Fabricated item
- 3 Raw material
- 4 Purchased item
- 9 User option
- F Feature
- K Kit

FINISHED ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

FINISHED ITEM IAC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

AMVG606—Specify Priorities to Copy (Select)

Use this display to copy all rule priorities from one transaction type to another.

This display appears when you use **F21** on the Specify Priorities to Maintain (Select) display (AMVG601).

```
AMVG606                Specify Priorities to Copy
Specify priorities to copy; then press Enter.
Copy priorities defined for transaction type . . . . aaA4 to aaA4

F1=Help                F3=Exit                F5=Refresh            F12=Cancel
F14=Simulate           F15=Rules
```

What to do

- To copy records, type in the transaction type you want to copy and the transaction type to which you want to copy and press **Enter**. The Maintain Rule Priorities display (AMVG602) appears.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F14=Simulate causes the Simulate Account Assignments display to appear.

F15=Rules takes you to a rules maintenance session. The display that appears depends on whether you started a maintain rules session during the current

maintenance or simulation session. If you have not started a rules maintenance session, you see the Specify Rules to Maintain display. If you have started a rules maintenance session, you see the display that preceded this display.

Fields

COPY PRIORITIES DEFINED FOR TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

Type in the transaction types.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

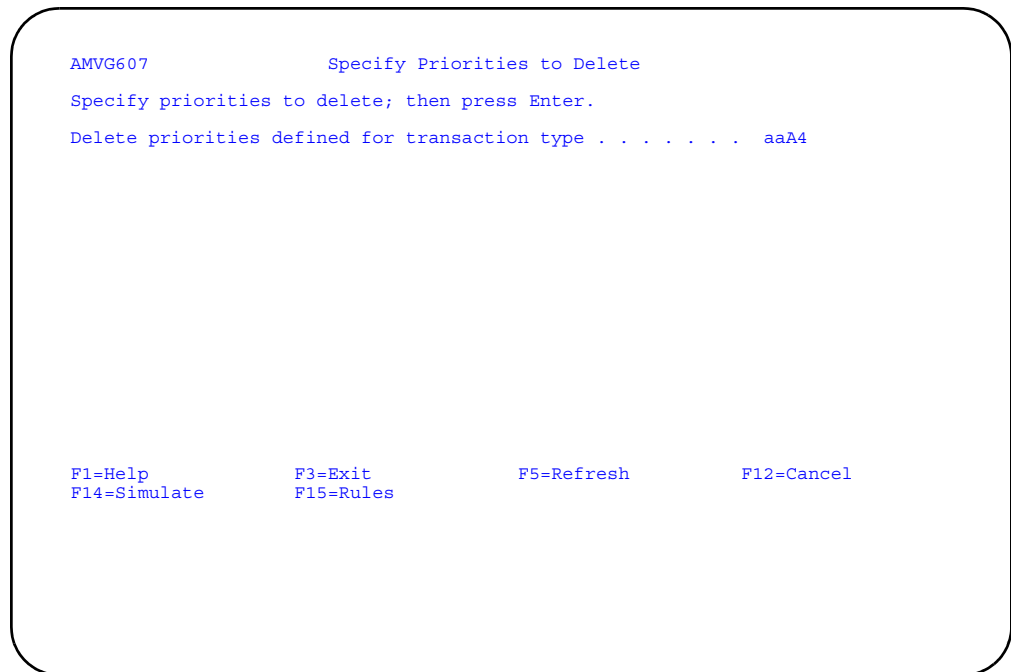
For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

AMVG607—Specify Priorities to Delete

Use this display to delete a group of priority records for the transaction type you selected on the Specify Priorities to Maintain (Select) display (AMVG601).

This display appears when you use **F22** on the Specify Priorities to Maintain (Select) display (AMVG601).



What to do

- To delete records, type in the transaction type and press **Enter**. The Maintain Rule Priorities display (AMVG602) appears.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F14=Simulate causes the Simulate Account Assignments display to appear.

F15=Rules takes you to a rules maintenance session. The display that appears depends on whether you started a maintain rules session during the current

maintenance or simulation session. If you have not started a rules maintenance session, you see the Specify Rules to Maintain display. If you have started a rules maintenance session, you see the display that preceded this display.

Fields

DELETE PRIORITIES DEFINED FOR TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

Type in the transaction type for which you want to delete priorities. This field is required.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

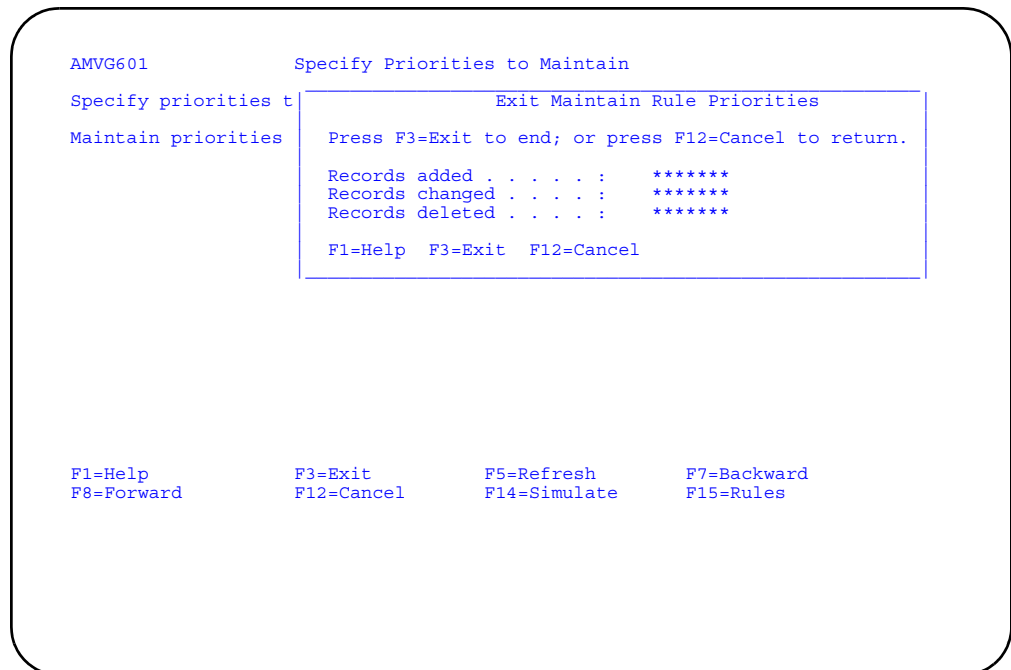
For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

Exit Maintain Rule Priorities

Use this window to leave a rule priorities maintenance session. The window shows the number of records added, changed, and deleted during the current session.

This window appears when you use **F3** on the AMVG601, AMVG602, AMVG606, and AMVG607 displays.



What to do

- To exit this window, use **F3**. The Account Assignment Rule Management menu appears.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit allows you to leave this task. The display or menu where you started appears.

F12=Cancel causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

RECORDS ADDED. Number of records added during this session.

RECORDS CHANGED. Number of records changed during this session.

RECORDS DELETED. Number of records deleted during this session.

Option 3. Simulate Account Assignments (AMCM91)

Use this option to simulate assigning charge and offset accounts to sample transactions.

Note: If IFM is installed and you answered Yes to the GL interface question during application tailoring, account numbers are replaced with units and natures. Refer to the IFM User's Guide for more information.

What information you need: The simulation data.

What reports are printed: None.

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to simulate account assignments follow the display.

AMVG401—Simulate Account Assignments

Use this display to simulate assigning charge or offset accounts to a sample transaction that you enter.

This display appears when you select option 3 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu.

```
AMVG401                      Simulate Account Assignments
Type choices; then press Enter.                                View 2 of 2  More: <
                                                                    Simulation      Simulated      Simulated
                                                                    Data            Charge         Offset
Transaction type . . . . . aaA4
Order number . . . . . aaaaaA7
Company number . . . . . :
Account . . . . . : ***** **
```

```
AMVG401                               Simulate Account Assignments
Type choices; then press Enter.

                                           Simulation
                                           Data
Transaction type . . . . . aaA4
Order number . . . . . aaaaaA7
Order accounting class . . . aA3

Job number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA12

Production facility . . . . . aaaA5
Prod facility acct class . . . aA3
Miscellaneous charge no . . . aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item number . . . . aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item warehouse . . . aA3
Item type . . . . . A
Item class . . . . . aaA4
Item accounting class . . . . aA3

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel
F15=Rules    F16=Priority
```

What to do

To simulate assigning charge and offset accounts, type information in the **Simulation Data** field and press **Enter**. The simulated account number for the charge and offset account types and the rules used to make the assignments appear. Use **F3** or **F12** to end the simulation. The Account Assignment Rule Management menu appears.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display, ends the current task, and returns to the display or menu where you started.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F15=Rules takes you to a rules maintenance session. The display that appears depends on whether you started a maintain rules session during the current maintenance or simulation session. If you have not started a rules maintenance session, you see the Specify Rules to Maintain display. If you have started a rules maintenance session, you see the display that preceded this display.

F16=Priority takes you to a rule priorities maintenance session. The display that appears depends on the following conditions:

AMVG601 Appears if a priority session has never been initiated from the current rules maintenance session and you use **F16** on display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512.

AMVG602 Appears if you use **F16** on display AMVG506, AMVG507, AMVG508, or AMVG510. This display also appears when you use **F16** on display AMVG502 if you started a priority session during the current maintenance session and AMVG602 was the previous display.

AMVG606 or AMVG607 Appears if you started a priority session during the current rules maintenance session from display AMVG501, AMVG502, AMVG511, or AMVG512 and you were previously on display AMVG606 or AMVG607.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

Type in the transaction type. This field is required.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRCO Run labor cost variance

VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

ORDER NUMBER [?]. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

ORDER ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

SCHEDULE ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

PRODUCTION FACILITY [?]. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE [?]. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

0 Phantom
1 Assembly or subassembly
2 Fabricated item
3 Raw material
4 Purchased item

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9 User option
F Feature
K Kit

ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

ITEM ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

COMPANY NUMBER. Unique identifier for a particular company.

The company number identifies the company to which the sample transaction you entered is assigned.

This field appears only after you enter simulated account data.

ACCOUNT. Number assigned to the sample transaction you entered.

This field appears only after you enter simulated account data.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information

Option 4. Maintain Intercompany Accounts (AMCM91)

Use this option to select intercompany records for maintenance and to create, change, copy, or delete the records selected.

If IFM is installed, this menu option is disabled. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for information about handling intercompany processing.

What information you need: The transaction type to be maintained, copied or deleted.

What reports are printed: Maintain Intercompany Accounts (AMVG1).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to maintain intercompany accounts follow each display.

AMVG101—Specify Intercompany Accounts to Maintain

Use this display to select intercompany account records for maintenance.

This display appears when you select option 4 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu.

```
AMVG101          Specify Intercompany Accounts to Maintain
Select Intercompany accounts to maintain; or press Enter.
Maintain primary company number . . . . . nn
```

```
F1=Help          F3=Exit          F5=Refresh
F21=Group copy   F22=Group delete
```

What to do

- To select intercompany account records for a specific company, type in the company number and press **Enter**. The Maintain Intercompany Accounts display (AMVG102) appears.
- To see all intercompany account records, press **Enter**. Do not type in a company number. The Maintain Intercompany Accounts display (AMVG102) appears.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F21=Group copy causes the Specify Intercompany Accounts to Copy display (AMVG106) to appear.

F22=Group delete causes the Specify Intercompany Accounts to Delete display (AMVG107) to appear.

MAINTAIN PRIMARY COMPANY NUMBER. Number of the company designated as the central company. The charge of an intercompany transaction is posted to the primary company and account.

Type in the primary company number.

AMVG102–Maintain Intercompany Accounts

Use this display to create, change, copy, and delete intercompany account records. The primary company selected on the Specify Intercompany Accounts to Maintain display (AMVG101) appears with as many secondary companies as were created for the primary company.

This display appears under the following conditions:

- When you press **Enter** on the Specify Intercompany Accounts to Maintain (Select) display (AMVG101) or on the Specify Intercompany Accounts to Delete display (AMVG107). If you specify a primary company to maintain, this display shows you a subsetted list of all the records that meet your selection criteria. If you do not specify a primary company, it shows you all the records in the file.
- When you press **Enter** on the Confirm Delete of Intercompany Accounts display (AMVG103). This display shows you the results of the deletions you requested.
- When you press **Enter** on the Specify Intercompany Accounts to Delete display (AMVG107). This display shows you a subsetted list of all the records for the primary company you specify and marks them for deletion. You may remove any record from the list that you do not want to delete by moving the cursor to the list entry and removing the 4.

```

AMVG102                                Maintain Intercompany Accounts

Type options; then press Enter.
1=Create  2=Change  3=Copy to create line  4=Delete  More  +
----- Primary ----- Secondary -----
Option  Status  Company  Account  Company  Account
  A      A2      A2      AAAAAAAAAA15  A2      AAAAAAAAAA15
  A      **      A2      AAAAAAAAAA15  A2      AAAAAAAAAA15

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F7=Backward
F8=Forward   F12=Cancel

```

What to do

- To create records, type a **1** in the **Option** field on the create line. Type in the requested information and press **Enter**.
- To change records, type a **2** in the **Option** field of the account record you want to change and press Enter.
- To copy records, type a **3** in the **Option** field of the account record you want to copy and press Enter. The copied record appears on the create line of the display, and a **1** appears in the **Option** field. If you want to, change the copied record information. Press **Enter**.
- To select records for deletion, type a **4** in the **Option** field of the account record you want to delete and press **Enter**. The Confirm Delete of Intercompany Accounts display (AMVG103) appears.
- To return to the previous display without making any changes, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see More: - in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see More: + in the upper right part of the display.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F16=Priority takes you to a rule priorities maintenance session. The display that appears depends on the following conditions:

AMIG601 Appears if a priority session has never been initiated from the current rules maintenance session and you use **F16** on display AMIG501, AMIG502, AMIG511, or AMIG512.

AMIG602 Appears if you use **F16** on display AMIG506, AMIG507, AMIG508, or AMIG510. This display also appears when you use **F16** on display AMIG502 if you started a priority session during the current maintenance session and AMIG602 was the previous display.

AMIG606 or AMIG607 Appears if you started a priority session during the current rules maintenance session from display AMIG501, AMIG502, AMIG511, or AMIG512 and you were previously on display AMIG606 or AMIG607.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

You can tailor your search by typing a question mark (?) in a field and typing information in other fields. For example, to search for all accounts for a specific company enter the company number in the company field and a ? in the account field.

OPTION. Use this column to act on individual list entries. An option number represents each action you can take on this display. Type the option number next to the list entry you want to act upon and press **Enter**. You can type the same option next to more than one entry at a time. Where more than one option is available, you can type different options next to different entries at the same time. After the first option is processed, the second option is processed, and so on. This field is required.

- 1 Create a new record. A valid company number/account number combination is required to complete this option. You can create a record only from the create line of the display.
- 2 Change a record.
- 3 Copy a record.
- 4 Delete a record.

STATUS. I indicates an invalid account number.

PRIMARY COMPANY [?]. Number of the company designated as the central company. The charge of an intercompany transaction is posted to the primary company and account. The field is required when you add a record.

If you use the master file search capability, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

PRIMARY ACCOUNT [?]. Account number of the primary company used for intercompany accounting. The charge of an intercompany transaction is posted to the primary company and account. This field is required when you add a record.

If you use the master file search capability, only those account numbers for the company you typed in the **Company** field appear for selection. If you did not type in a company number, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

SECONDARY COMPANY [?]. All companies other than the primary company, when using intercompany accounting. This field is required when you add a record.

If you use the master file search capability, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

SECONDARY ACCOUNT [?]. Account number of the secondary company used for intercompany accounting. The offset of an intercompany transaction is posted to the secondary company and account.

If you use the master file search capability, only those account numbers for the company you typed in the **Company** field appear for selection. If you did not type in a company number, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection. This field is required when you add a record.

AMVG103–Confirm Delete of Intercompany Accounts

Use this display to delete the records presented. You can confirm the deletion of all records listed or return to the previous display without deleting any records. You

cannot make a selection on this display.

This display appears when you enter a 4 for one or more records on the Maintain Intercompany Accounts display (AMVG102).

```
AMVG103                Confirm Delete of Intercompany Accounts

Press Enter to confirm your choices for Delete.
Press F12=Cancel to return to change your choices.

                                More:
----- Primary -----      ----- Secondary -----
Status Company      Account      Company      Account
**                *****      **                *****

F1=Help          F7=Backward      F8=Forward      F12=Cancel
```

What to do

To delete the records on this display, press **Enter**. The records are deleted and the Maintain Intercompany Accounts display (AMVG102) appears.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see More: - in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see **More: +** in the upper right part of the display.

Note: **F7** and **F8** allow you to see additional data on this display. To see additional information about messages, position the cursor on the message and use the Roll keys.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

STATUS. Indicates an invalid account number.

PRIMARY COMPANY. Number of the company designated as the central company. The charge of an intercompany transaction is posted to the primary company and account.

PRIMARY ACCOUNT. Account number of the primary company used for intercompany accounting. The charge of an intercompany transaction is posted to the primary company and account.

SECONDARY COMPANY. All companies other than the primary company, when using intercompany accounting.

SECONDARY ACCOUNT. Account number of the secondary company used for intercompany accounting. The offset of an intercompany transaction is posted to the secondary company and account.

AMVG106—Specify Intercompany Accounts to Copy

Use this display to copy a group of intercompany account records for maintenance.

This display appears when you use **F21** on the Specify Intercompany Accounts to Maintain (Select) display (AMVG101).

```
AMVG106          Specify Intercompany Accounts to Copy
Select Intercompany accounts to copy; or press Enter.
Copy primary company number from . . nn to nn
```

F1=Help

F3=Exit

F5=Refresh

F12=Cancel

What to do

To copy a group of intercompany account records, type in the number of the primary company you want to copy records from and the number of the primary company to which you want to copy the records. Press **Enter**. The Maintain Intercompany Accounts display (AMVG102) appears with the copied records.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

COPY PRIMARY COMPANY NUMBER. Number of the company designated as the central company. The charge of an intercompany transaction is posted to the primary company and account.

AMVG107—Specify Intercompany Accounts to Delete

Use this display to delete a group of intercompany account records.

This display appears when you use **F22** on the Specify Intercompany Accounts to Maintain (Select) display (AMVG101).

```
AMVG107          Specify Intercompany Accounts to Delete
Select Intercompany accounts to delete; or press Enter.
Delete primary company number . . . . . nn

F1=Help          F3=Exit          F5=Refresh        F12=Cancel
```

What to do

To delete a group of intercompany accounts, type in the range values you want to use and press **Enter**. The Maintain Intercompany Accounts display (AMVG102) appears.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

DELETE PRIMARY COMPANY NUMBER. Number of the company designated as the central company. The charge of an intercompany transaction is posted to the primary company and account. Type in the primary company number for the intercompany account records you want to delete.

Exit Maintain Intercompany Accounts

Use this window to exit the Maintain Intercompany Accounts option. The window shows the number of records added, changed, and deleted during the current session.

This window appears when you use **F3** on displays AMVG101, AMVG102, AMVG106, or AMVG107.

```
AMVG101          Specify Intercompany Accounts to Maintain

Select Intercompany |
Maintain primary co |
                    |-----*-----*
                    |          Exit Maintain Intercompany Accounts
                    | Press F3=Exit to end; or press F12=Cancel to return.
                    |
                    | Records added. . . . . :      *****
                    | Records changed. . . . . :      *****
                    | Records deleted. . . . . :      *****
                    |
                    | F1=Help  F3=Exit  F12=Cancel
                    |-----*-----*

F1=Help          F3=Exit          F5=Refresh          F7=Backward
F8=Forward       F12=Cancel
```

What to do

- To leave the intercompany account maintenance session, use **F3**. The Account Assignment Rule Management menu appears.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit allows you to leave this task. The display or menu where you started appears.

F12=Cancel causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

RECORDS ADDED. Number of records added during this session.

RECORDS CHANGED. Number of records changed during this session.

RECORDS DELETED. Number of records deleted during this session.

Option 5. List Rules (AMCM91)

Use this option to generate a report showing the rules in the Account Assignment Rules file.

What information you need: The transaction type.

What reports are printed: Rules List (AMVGS).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to select the rules to appear on the Rules List follow the display.

AMVG801–List Rules

Use this display to select the rules to appear on the Rules List.

This display appears when you select option 5 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu.

For the *From* and *To* ranges on this display, the value you type in the *To* field must be greater than or equal to the value you type in the *From* field when both fields are used. The range begins with and includes the value you type in the *From* field; it ends with and includes the value you type in the *To* field.

If you type a value in the *From* field only, the system ends the range with the highest value for that field. If you type a value in the *To* field only, the system begins the range with the lowest value for that field. If you want to select records by a single value instead of a range, use that value in both the *From* and *To* fields.

If you use ***From*** and ***To*** values, these rules apply:

- The value in the ***From*** field must always be lower than the value in the ***To*** field.
- An asterisk (*) is considered by the system to be higher than a letter, e.g., LH** is higher than LHXZ.
- Categories with more asterisks are considered higher than those with fewer asterisks, e.g., L*** is higher than LH**.

```
AMVG801                               List Rules
Type choices; then press Enter.
Include only this range (optional):
  From transaction type . . . aaA4
  To transaction type . . . . aaA4

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel
```

What to do

- To limit the rules that appear on the Rules List report, type in the range values you want to use and press **Enter**. The Account Assignment Rule Management menu appears.
- To produce a report that shows all rules, press **Enter**. Do not type anything on this display. The Account Assignment Rule Management menu appears.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display, ends the current task, and returns to the display or menu where you started.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction. Type in the transaction type you want to use to select records for the report.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost

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RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

You can change the descriptions for transaction types through the Maintain Interface Control option. The descriptions listed above are defaults shipped with this product.

Option 6. List Rule Priorities (AMCM91)

Use this option to generate a report showing the rule priorities in the Account Assignment Rules Priority file.

What information you need: The transaction type.

What reports are printed: Rule Priorities List (AMVGR).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to select the rule priorities to appear on the Rule Priorities List follow the display.

AMVG901–List Rule Priorities

Use this display to select the rule priorities to appear on the Rule Priorities List (AMVGR).

This display appears when you select option 6 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu.

For the *From* and *To* ranges on this display, the value you type in the *To* field must be greater than or equal to the value you type in the *From* field when both fields are used. The range begins with and includes the value you type in the *From* field; it ends with and includes the value you type in the *To* field.

If you type a value in the *From* field only, the system ends the range with the highest value for that field. If you type a value in the *To* field only, the system begins the range with the lowest value for that field. If you want to select records by a single value instead of a range, use that value in both the *From* and *To* fields.

If you use *From* and *To* values, these rules apply:

- The value in the *From* field must always be lower than the value in the *To* field.
- An asterisk (*) is considered by the system to be higher than a letter, e.g., LH** is higher than LHXZ.
- Categories with more asterisks are considered higher than those with fewer asterisks, e.g., L*** is higher than LH**.

```
AMVG901                List Rule Priorities
Type choices, then press Enter.
Include only this range (optional):
  From transaction type . . . aaA4
  To transaction type . . . aaA4

F1=Help          F3=Exit          F5=Refresh          F12=Cancel
```

What to do

- To limit the rule priorities that appear on the Rule Priorities List, type in the range value you want to use and press **Enter**. The Account Assignment Rule Management menu appears.
- To produce a report that shows all rule priorities, press **Enter**. Do not type anything on this display. The Account Assignment Rule Management menu appears.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display, ends the current task, and returns to the display or menu where you started.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction. Type in the transaction type you want to use to select priorities.

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance

VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

For IM, the transaction types are:

CA Cost adjustment
CL Component transfer to line
CN Component transfer to stores
CR Average cost replace
CS Standard cost replace
CU Standard unit cost default replacement
IA Inventory adjustment
IP Planned manufacture issue
IS Miscellaneous issue
IU Unplanned component issue
IW Interwarehouse issue
IX Uncontrolled floor stock
MQ Manufacturing item QC complete
PH Physical inventory update
PQ Purchase item QC complete
RC Miscellaneous receipt
RM Production receipt
RP P.O. receipt to stock
RQ Shelf life expired - reject
RS Component return to stock
RW Interwarehouse receipt
SA Sales shipment
SC Manufacturing component scrap
SM Manufacturing order scrap
SP Purchase order scrap
SQ QC status change
SS Scrap from stock
VR Purchase return to vendor

For COM, specific and general transaction types are:

CILI Cost of sales - inventory items
CILN Cost of sales - noninventory items
CILS Cost of sales - special charges
CIL* Cost invoices - inventory/noninventory items
CI** Cost invoices - all items
CRLI Cost relief - inventory returns
CRLN Cost relief - noninventory returns
CRLS Cost relief - special charge returns
CRL* Cost returns - inventory/noninventory items
CR** Cost returns - all items
C*** Cost - all
RALI Allowances - inventory items
RALN Allowances - noninventory items
RALS Allowances - special charges
RALT Allowances - taxes
RAL* Revenue allowance - inventory/noninventory items
RA** Revenue allowance - all items
RILI Invoices - inventory items
RILN Invoices - noninventory items
RILS Invoices - special charges
RILT Invoices - taxes
RIL* Revenue invoices - inventory/noninventory

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RI** Revenue invoice - all items
RRLI Returns - inventory items
RRLN Returns - noninventory items
RRLS Returns - special charges
RRLT Returns - taxes
RRL* Revenue returns - inventory/noninventory
RR** Revenue returns - all items
R*** Revenue - all

You can change the descriptions for transaction types through the Maintain Interface Control option. The descriptions listed above are defaults shipped with this product.

Option 7. List Intercompany Accounts (AMCM91)

Use this option to list the records in the Intercompany Account file.

If IFM is installed, this menu option is disabled. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for information about handling intercompany processing.

What information you need: The company number.

What reports are printed: Intercompany Accounts List (AMVGY).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to select the intercompany accounts to appear on the Intercompany Accounts List follow the display.

AMVG201–List Intercompany Accounts

Use this display to select the companies to appear on the Intercompany Accounts List.

This display appears when you select option 7 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu.

For the **From** and **To** ranges on this display, the value you type in the **To** field must be greater than or equal to the value you type in the **From** field when both fields are used. The range begins with and includes the value you type in the **From** field; it ends with and includes the value you type in the **To** field.

If you type a value in the **From** field only, the system ends the range with the highest value for that field. If you type a value in the **To** field only, the system begins the range with the lowest value for that field. If you want to select records by a single value instead of a range, use that value in both the **From** and **To** fields.

```
AMVG201                               List Intercompany Accounts
Type choices; then press Enter.
Include only this range (optional):
  From company number . . . . . nn
  To company number . . . . . nn

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F12=Cancel
```


What to do

- To limit the companies on the Intercompany Accounts List, type in the range of values you want to use and press **Enter**. The Account Assignment Rule Management menu appears.
- To produce a report that shows all intercompany account records, press **Enter**. Do not type anything on this display. The Account Assignment Rule Management menu appears.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the Help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display, ends the current task, and returns to the display or menu where you started.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

Company number. Unique identifier for a particular company. Type the primary company numbers you want to use to select intercompany account records.

Option 1. Assign Accounts (AMCM92)

Use this option to select the transaction types to which you will assign account numbers.

What information you need: The field information for the **From/To** fields, if you want to limit the selection range.

What reports are printed: Account Assignment Register (AMVGZ).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to assign accounts follow each display.

AMVGA01–Assign Accounts

Use this display to select which transaction types are to have accounts assigned.

A transaction type appears on this display only if the following two conditions have been met:

- You have used the Maintain Interface Control file option on the General Ledger Management menu (AMQM93) to specify which transactions you want to send to General Ledger.
- You have printed invoices to cause those transactions to be saved. (Transactions are saved only when you print the invoices for the first time.)

This display appears when you select option 1 on the Transaction Account Assignment menu.

```

AMVGA01                               Assign Accounts

Enter assign processing options.
Assign accounts . . . . . 1          1=Unassigned 2=All 3=List
Account assignment reporting . . . . 1      0=No 1=Yes
Mode . . . . . 1          1=Batch 2=Interactive

Type options; then press Enter.
1=Select                               (Subsetting is active) More:
----- Transaction -----
Opt  Type  Description                               Assigned  Unassigned
n    ***  *****                               *****  *****
n    ***  *****                               *****  *****

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh   F7=Backward
F8=Forward   F12=Cancel   F13=Select all F17=Subset
    
```

What to do

- To assign account numbers to unassigned transaction types, type **1** in the **Opt** field, and press **Enter**.

- To assign all transaction types, previously assigned or not, type **2** in the **Opt** field, and press **Enter**.
- To print the Account Assignment Register, type **1** in the **Account assignment reporting** field and type **1** in the **Opt** field and press **Enter**.
- To list the contents of the PCCTXN file, type **3** in the **Assign accounts** field and type **1** in the **Opt** field for each transaction type. Press **Enter**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display, ends the current task, and returns to the display or menu where you started.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see More: - in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see More: + in the upper right part of the display.

Note: **F7** and **F8** allow you to see additional data on this display. To see additional information about messages, position the cursor on the message and use the Roll keys.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F13=Select all puts 1 in the option field next to all entries in the list to mark the entries for selection. You can remove individual entries from selection by deleting the 1.

F17=Subset shows you a Specify display where you can create a subset of the list of entries that appear on this display. You can narrow the list down to a smaller group that contains only those entries that meet all the criteria you enter.

Fields

ASSIGN ACCOUNTS. Value that indicates which transactions are to have accounts assigned or whether you want to list transactions without assigning accounts.

- 1** Unassigned (default). Assign account numbers to transaction records that do not have account numbers assigned. (Note: If MMS is interfacing, you must take this option to bypass the MMS transactions. MMS transactions already have accounts assigned.)
- 2** All. Assign account numbers to all transaction records. If the transaction records have account numbers already assigned, they are reassigned. If the transaction records do not have account numbers assigned, they are assigned.
- 3** List. Print Account Assignment Register for the range options entered. Transaction records are not updated.

This field is required.

ACCOUNT ASSIGNMENT REPORTING. Code that indicates whether the Account Assignment Register prints or not:

- 0 No (default). The Account Assignment Register is not created.
- 1 Yes. The Account Assignment Register is created.

This field is required.

MODE. Value that indicates whether processing will be scheduled by the system at a later time (batch) or immediately (interactive).

- 1. Batch (default)
- 2. Interactive

This field is required.

OPT. Use this column to act on individual list entries. An option number represents each action you can take on this display. Type the option number next to the list entry you want to act upon and press Enter. You can type the same option next to more than one entry at a time. Where more than one option is available, you can type different options next to different entries at the same time. After the first option is processed, the second option is processed, and so on.

Use the following:

- 1. Select transaction types to which you want the system to assign account numbers.

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For IM, the transaction types are:

- CA Cost adjustment
- CL Component transfer to line
- CN Component transfer to stores
- CR Average cost replace
- CS Standard cost replace
- CU Standard unit cost default replacement
- IA Inventory adjustment
- IP Planned manufacture issue
- IS Miscellaneous issue
- IU Unplanned component issue
- IW Interwarehouse issue
- IX Uncontrolled floor stock
- MQ Manufacturing item QC complete
- PH Physical inventory update
- PQ Purchase item QC complete
- RC Miscellaneous receipt
- RM Production receipt
- RP P.O. receipt to stock
- RQ Shelf life expired - reject
- RS Component return to stock
- RW Interwarehouse receipt
- SA Sales shipment
- SC Manufacturing component scrap
- SM Manufacturing order scrap
- SP Purchase order scrap
- SQ QC status change

SS Scrap from stock
VR Purchase return to vendor

For MMS, the transaction types are:

CA. Cost adjustment
IA. Inventory adjustment
IP. Planned manufacture issue
IW. Interwarehouse issue
RP. P.O. receipt to stock
RW. Interwarehouse receipt
SP. Purchase order scrap
VR. Purchase return to vendor

For PC&C, specific transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance

TRANSACTION DESCRIPTION. Description of a specific transaction type.

You can change the descriptions for transaction types through the Maintain Interface Control option. The descriptions listed above are defaults shipped with this product.

ASSIGNED. Total number of records for a transaction type that have been assigned account numbers.

A transaction is considered assigned when an offset and charge account have been assigned to the transaction record.

UNASSIGNED. Number of records for a transaction type that have not been assigned account numbers.

A transaction is unassigned if any of these conditions exist:

- Account assignment was not run for saved transactions
- Account assignment was run, but the account number was not assigned to charge and offset accounts.

AMVGA02—Specify Transactions to Assign

Use this display to limit the transaction records that appear on the Assign Accounts display.

This display appears when you use **F17** on the Assign Accounts display (AMVGA01).

For the From and To ranges on this display, the value you type in the To field must be greater than or equal to the value you type in the From field when both fields are used. The range begins with and includes the value you type in the From field; it ends with and includes the value you type in the To field.

If you type a value in the From field only, the system ends the range with the highest value for that field. If you type a value in the To field only, the system begins the range with the lowest value for that field. If you want to select records by a single value instead of a range, use that value in both the From and To fields.

```
AMVGA02                Specify Transactions to Assign

Type choices; then press Enter.

Include only these ranges (optional):
Date . . . . . nn/nn/nn
Order number . . . . . aaaaaA7
Order accounting class . . . . . aA3
Job number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA12
Production facility ID . . . . . aaaA5
Production facility accounting class . . . . . aA3
Miscellaneous charge number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item warehouse . . . . . aA3
Item type . . . . . A
Item class . . . . . aaA4
Item accounting class . . . . . aA3

From
nn/nn/nn
aaaaaA7
aA3
aaaaaaaaaA12
aaaA5
aA3
aaaaaaaaaA15
aaaaaaaaaA15
aA3
A
aaA4
aA3

To
nn/nn/nn
aaaaaA7
aA3
aaaaaaaaaA12
aaaA5
aA3
aaaaaaaaaA15
aaaaaaaaaA15
aA3
A
aaA4
aA3

F1=Help          F3=Exit          F5=Refresh          F12=Cancel
```

What to do

To limit the list of transaction records, type in the range values you want to use and press **Enter**. The Assign Accounts display (AMVGA01) appears again.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display, ends the current task, and returns to the display or menu where you started.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

DATE. Last date that activity was reported on this order.

ORDER NUMBER [?]. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has prefix of "S"..

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

ORDER ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

SCHEDULE ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ID [?]. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE [?]. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

- 0** Phantom
- 1** Assembly or subassembly
- 2** Fabricated item
- 3** Raw material
- 4** Purchased item
- 9** User option
- F** Feature
- K** Kit

ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

ITEM ACCOUNTING CLASS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

Option 2. Edit Assigned Accounts (AMCM92)

Use this option to override accounts assigned by the system, and to distribute accounts to multiple account numbers.

What information you need:

- The field information for the **From/To** fields, if you want to limit the range of account numbers.
- The company and account number, if you are changing account numbers using the Change Accounts window.
- The account type, company number, account number, and amount information, if you are splitting accounts using the Split Assigned Accounts window.

What reports are printed: Edit Assigned Accounts Register (AMVGB).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to change and split accounts follow each display.

AMVGB01–Edit Assigned Accounts—Select

Use this display to select transaction types for which you want to edit records on display AMVGB02. The transaction types that appear on this display are only those that have records with assigned account numbers for at least two account types (charge, offset, or variance).

This display appears when you select option 2 on the Transaction Account Assignment menu.

```

AMVGB01                               Edit Assigned Accounts

Select processing options.
Only invalid accounts . . . . . n      0=No  1=Yes
Only multiple company . . . . . n      0=No  1=Yes

Type options; then press Enter.
1=Select                               More:

----- Transaction -----
Opt  Type  Description                               Assigned Invalid Multi-Co
n     ***  *****                               *****
n     ***  *****                               *****

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F7=Backward
F8=Forward   F13=Select all

```

What to do

- To narrow your search by the type of account, (for example, transactions with invalid accounts or multiple companies, type **1** or leave the 0 in the appropriate field. You can tailor your search by using 1 and 0 in the fields.
- To select the transaction types, type **1** in the **Opt** field and press **Enter**, or use **F13** to select all of the entries.

The Edit Assigned Accounts display (AMVG202) appears.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an **Exit** window.

The **Exit Edit Assigned Accounts** window appears.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see **More: -** in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see **More: +** in the upper right part of the display.

Note: **F7** and **F8** allow you to see additional data on this display. To see additional information about messages, position the cursor on the message and use the roll keys.

F13=Select all puts 1 in the **Option** field next to all entries in the list to mark the entries for selection. You can remove individual entries from selection by deleting the 1.

Fields

ONLY INVALID ACCOUNTS. Code that indicates whether invalid transactions are shown or not:

- 0** No (default). All transactions are shown according to the selections made on the display.
- 1** Yes. Only transactions that have invalid account numbers.

This field is required.

Invalid records are those that have been assigned general ledger accounts but the account does not exist in General Ledger Master or IFM.

ONLY MULTIPLE COMPANY. Code that indicates whether multi-company transactions are shown or not:

- 0** No (default). All transactions are shown according to the selections made on this display.
- 1** Yes. Only multi-company transactions are shown.

This field is required.

OPT. Use this column to act on individual list entries. An option number represents each action you can take on this display. Type the option number next to the list entry you want to act upon and press **Enter**. You can type the same option next to more than one entry at a time. Where more than one option is available, you can type different options next to different entries at the same time. After the first option is processed, the second option is processed, and so on.

Use the following:

- 1 Select transaction types for which you want to change assigned account numbers or to split the transaction amount into more than one account.

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For IM, the transaction types are:

CA	Cost adjustment
CL	Component transfer to line
CN	Component transfer to stores
CR	Average cost replace
CS	Standard cost replace
CU	Standard unit cost default replacement
IA	Inventory adjustment
IP	Planned manufacture issue
IS	Miscellaneous issue
IU	Unplanned component issue
IW	Interwarehouse issue
IX	Uncontrolled floor stock
MQ	Manufacturing item QC complete
PH	Physical inventory update
PQ	Purchase item QC complete
RC	Miscellaneous receipt
RM	Production receipt
RP	P.O. receipt to stock
RQ	Shelf life expired - reject
RS	Component return to stock
RW	Interwarehouse receipt
SA	Sales shipment
SC	Manufacturing component scrap
SM	Manufacturing order scrap
SP	Purchase order scrap
SQ	QC status change
SS	Scrap from stock
VR	Purchase return to vendor

For MMS, the transaction types are:

CA	Cost adjustment
IA	Inventory adjustment
IP	Planned manufacture issue
IW	Interwarehouse issue
RP	P.O. receipt to stock
RW	Interwarehouse receipt
SP	Purchase order scrap
VR	Purchase return to vendor

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC	Machine cost
-------------	--------------

ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

You can change the descriptions for transaction types through the Maintain Interface Control option. The descriptions listed above are defaults shipped with this product.

TRANSACTION DESCRIPTION. Description of a specific transaction type.

ASSIGNED. Total number of records for a transaction type that have been assigned account numbers.

A transaction is considered assigned when an offset and charge account have been assigned to the transaction record.

INVALID. Total number of records with invalid account numbers.

A transaction has invalid account numbers either when the account to be assigned has been deleted from the General Ledger Master file.

MULTI-CO. Total number of transactions with accounts assigned to more than one company.

AMVGB02–Edit Assigned Accounts

Use this display to override accounts assigned by the application. You may change the assigned accounts or split the transaction amounts to more than one account.

This display appears when you press **Enter** on the Edit Assigned Accounts (Select) display (AMVGB01).

```

AMVGB02                Edit Assigned Accounts

Position to transaction . . . . . aaA4
Position to order number . . . . . aaaaaA7
Position to job number . . . . . aaaaA6

Type options; then press Enter.
 2=Change 6=Split (Subsetted list active) View 2 of 2 More: < +
    Txn  Order  Job  -----Finished Item-----
Opt Sts Type  Number  Number  Number  Whs  Type Class AC
n   ** ** *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *

```

```

AMVGB02                Edit Assigned Accounts

Position to transaction . . . . . aaA4
Position to order number . . . . . aaaaaA7
Position to job number . . . . . aaaaA6

Type options; then press Enter.
 2=Change 6=Split
                                     View 1 of 2 More: + >
    Txn  Order  Job  Order  --Facility--  Miscellaneous
Opt Sts Type  Number  Job Number  Ac Cl  ID  Ac Cl  Charge Number
n   ** ** *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *
n   ** ** *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *
n   ** ** *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh   F7=Backward  F8=Forward
F12=Cancel   F17=Subset   F20=Right

```

What to do

- To change a record, type in a **2** in the **Opt** field and press **Enter**. The Change Accounts window appears.
- To split a record, type a **6** in the **Opt** field and press **Enter**. The Split Assigned Accounts window appears.
- To return to the display AMVGB01, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an **Exit** window.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see **More: -** in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see **More: +** in the upper right part of the display.

Note: **F7** and **F8** allow you to see additional data on this display. To see additional information about messages, position the cursor on the message and use the roll keys.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F17=Subset shows you a Specify display where you can create a subset of the list of entries that appear on this display. You can narrow the list down to a smaller group that contains only those entries that meet all the criteria you enter.

F19=Left shows information to the left of what you currently see. You can press **F19** when you see **More: <** in the upper right part of the display.

F20=Right shows information to the right of what you currently see. You can press **F20** when you see **More: >** in the upper right part of the display.

Fields

Position to. Type a value in one or more of the **Position to** fields to skip to a particular entry in the list of transactions. The first record matching your selection moves to the top of the list. If no entry matches your selection, the list begins with the entry immediately preceding the position you want.

You can enter information into the **Txn Type** field; the **Order Number** field (PCC only) or the **Schedule Number** field (REP only); the **Job Number** field; or any combination of these fields.

Opt. Use this column to act on individual list entries. An option number represents each action you can take on this display. Type the option number next to the list entry you want to act upon and press **Enter**. You can type the same option next to more than one entry at a time. Where more than one option is available, you can type different options next to different entries at the same time. After the first option is processed, the second option is processed, and so on.

Choose one of the following:

- 2** Change account information. If the record has not been previously split, the Change Accounts window appears. If the record has been previously split, the Split Assigned Accounts window appears.
- 6** Split an account. When you select this option, the Split Assigned Accounts window appears.

Sts. Code assigned to identify the status of a record.

I Invalid account
M Multi-company
S Split account

Txn Type. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For IM, the transaction types are:

CA Cost adjustment
CL Component transfer to line
CN Component transfer to stores
CR Average cost replace
CS Standard cost replace
CU Standard unit cost default replacement
IA Inventory adjustment
IP Planned manufacture issue
IS Miscellaneous issue
IU Unplanned component issue
IW Interwarehouse issue
IX Uncontrolled floor stock
MQ Manufacturing item QC complete
PH Physical inventory update
PQ Purchase item QC complete
RC Miscellaneous receipt
RM Production receipt
RP P.O. receipt to stock
RQ Shelf life expired - reject
RS Component return to stock
RW Interwarehouse receipt
SA Sales shipment
SC Manufacturing component scrap
SM Manufacturing order scrap
SP Purchase order scrap
SQ QC status change
SS Scrap from stock
VR Purchase return to vendor

For MMS, the transaction types are:

CA Cost adjustment
IA Inventory adjustment
IP Planned manufacture issue
IW Interwarehouse issue
RP P.O. receipt to stock
RW Interwarehouse receipt
SP Purchase order scrap
VR Purchase return to vendor

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC	Machine cost
LOHD	Overhead cost
LRAP	Outside operation cost
LRPA	Run labor from Payroll
LRSA	Run labor from Shop Activity
LR**	Run labor - all
LSPA	Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA	Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS**	Labor setup - all
L***	Labor - all
MCAP	Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA	Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M***	Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP	Scrap cost
VCLO	Variances - order closeout
VEAC	Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE**	Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS	Material cost variance
VMUS	Material usage variance
VM**	Material variances
VOCO	Overhead cost variance
VOUS	Overhead efficiency variance
VO**	Overhead variances
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRUS	Run labor efficiency variance
VR**	Run variances
VSCO	Setup labor cost variance
VSUS	Setup labor efficiency variance
VS**	Setup variances
V***	Variances - all

Order number. Appears only if you are using PC&C. Control number assigned to the order.

Manufacturing order

An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. Has a prefix of 'M'.

Schedule order

An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. Has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

Job Number. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, **Release manufacturing order per customer order**, the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

Order Ac Cl. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

Sch Ac Cl. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

Facility ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

Facility Ac Cl. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

Miscellaneous Charge Number. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

Finished Item Number [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

Finished Item Whse. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

Finished Item Type. Code that best describes the type of item:

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature
K	Kit

Finished Item Class. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

Finished Item AC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information

Change Accounts

Use this window to change the company and account number assigned to transaction records. The account type (charge or offset) variance) does not appear if it has a zero amount.

This window appears when you type in a 2 beside a list entry to change the record on the Edit Assigned Accounts display (AMVGB02).

If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, this window shows unit and nature combinations instead of company and account combinations. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information.

```

AMVGB02
Position to trans
Position to order
Position to job n

Type options; the
2=Change 6=Spl

Txn   Ord
Opt  Sts  Type
n    **  ****
n    **  ****
n    **  ****
n    **  ****

          *****
          ****

Edit Assigned Accounts
-----+-----+
                Change Accounts
Type choices; then press Enter.
Co      Account      Amount
Charge nn nnnnnnnnnnnnn *****.**
Offset nn nnnnnnnnnnnnn *****.**-

F1=Help      F5=Refresh      F12=Cancel

-----+-----+

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F7=Backward      F8=Forward
F12=Cancel   F17=Subset   F20=Right
    
```

What to do

- To return a transaction record to unassigned status, enter a blank or a 0 in the fields on this window and press **Enter**. The record counts are updated.
- To change a record, type over the company and account information presented and press **Enter**. The Edit Assigned Accounts display (AMVGB02) appears with the updated record. If you selected more than one transaction for processing, the next transaction appears when you press **Enter**.
- To return to the previous display without updating any information, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

You can tailor your search by typing a question mark (?) in a field and typing information in other fields. For example, to search for all accounts for a specific company enter the company number in the company field and a ? in the account field.

Charge. Company and account number combination to receive the charge associated with a specific transaction type.

Co [?]: Unique identifier for a particular company.

This number identifies the company associated with the transaction record assigned to the charge account. You use this field only if you chose multiple company support during application tailoring. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Account [?]: Account number to be assigned to the charge transaction.

This number overrides the charge account assigned to this transaction. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Amount: Amount of the transaction.

You cannot change the information in this field.

Offset. Company and account number combination to receive the offset associated with a specific transaction type.

Co [?]: Unique identifier for a particular company.

This number identifies the company associated with the transaction record assigned to the charge account. You use this field only if you chose multiple company support during application tailoring. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Account [?]: Account number to be assigned to the charge transaction.

This number overrides the charge account assigned to this transaction. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Amount: Amount of the transaction.

You cannot change the information in this field.

Split Assigned Accounts

Use this window to split a transaction amount into two or more accounts. The company, account, and amount information that appear are for the unsplit records.

The Split Assigned Accounts window appears when you enter a **6** in the **Opt** field on the Edit Assigned Accounts display (AMVGB02). The window is also opened if you enter a **2** in the **Opt** field on the Edit Assigned Accounts display (AMVGB02) for a transaction record that has already been split.

AMVGB02
Edit Assigned Accounts

Position to transact
Position to order nu
Position to job numb

Type options; then p
2=Change 6=Split

Opt	Sts	Txn	Ord
n	***	****	***
n	***	****	***
n	***	****	***
n	***	****	***

F1=Help
F12=Cancel

Split Assigned Accounts

Type options; then press Enter

Account type 1 1=Charge 2=Offset

More: +

Co	Account	Amount	Split Balance
nn	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	*****.**	nnnnnnnnnn.nn
nn	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnnnnn.nn	nnnnnnnnnnnn.nn
nn	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	nnnnnnnnnnnn.nn	nnnnnnnnnnnn.nn

F1=Help F5=Refresh F7=Backward
F8=Forward F12=Cancel

F1=Help
F12=Cancel

F3=Exit
F17=Subset

F7=Backward
F20=Right

F8=Forward

What to do

- To split an account, type in the account type and press **Enter**. The company, account, and amount fields appear. Type in the company number, account number, and amount and press **Enter**. The split is created only when the Split Balance field shows a remaining balance equal to zero. If you selected more than one transaction for processing on display AMVG202, the next transaction appears when you press **Enter**; otherwise, display AMVG202 appears again.
- To remove a split account assignment, remove each entry for the transaction on this window and press **Enter**.

Note: When you split a transaction amount, the system generates a split record for the corresponding account type (charge, offset, or for IM, variance). When you remove the split that you created, the system automatically removes the system-generated split. You cannot directly remove the split account record created by the system.

- The system-generated split record does not change how the transaction is posted to General Ledger.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see **More: -** in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see **More: +** in the upper right part of the display.

Note: **F7** and **F8** allow you to see additional data on this display. To see additional information about messages, position the cursor on the message and use the roll keys.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

You can tailor your search by typing a question mark (?) in a field and typing information in other fields. For example, to search for all accounts for a specific company enter the company number in the company field and a ? in the account field.

Account type.

- 1 Charge. Split charge accounts or change charge accounts already split.
- 2 Offset. Split offset accounts or change offset accounts already split.

Co [?]. Unique identifier for a particular company.

Type in the company number for the account the transaction is being split into. You can type in a company number only if you chose multiple company support during application tailoring. If multiple company support is active, all accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Account [?]. Account number assigned to the unsplit transaction amount.

Type in the account number to which you want to distribute an amount of the line item. All accounts in your General Ledger Master file appear for selection.

Amount. Type in the portion of the total amount of the original transaction you want to distribute to the corresponding account.

Split Balance. Transaction amount remaining to be distributed. The Split balance must equal zero for the split to be accepted.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information

AMVGB06—Specify Transactions to Edit

Use this display to limit the transaction records selected for editing on the Edit Assigned Accounts display.

This display appears when you use **F17** on the Edit Assigned Accounts display (AMVGB02).

For the **From** and **To** ranges on this display, the value you type in the **To** field must be greater than or equal to the value you type in the **From** field when both fields are used. The range begins with and includes the value you type in the **From** field; it ends with and includes the value you type in the **To** field.

If you type a value in the **From** field only, the system ends the range with the highest value for that field. If you type a value in the **To** field only, the system begins the range with the lowest value for that field. If you want to select records by a single value instead of a range, use that value in both the **From** and **To** fields.

```
AMVGB06                               Specify Transactions to Edit
Type choices; then press Enter.

Include only these ranges (optional):   From                               To
Date . . . . .                        nn/nn/nn                          nn/nn/nn
Amount . . . . .                       nnnnnnnnnnnn.nn                  nnnnnnnnnnnn.nn
Order number . . . . .                 aaaaaA7                            aaaaaA7
Order accounting class . . . . .       aA3                                aA3
Job number . . . . .                   aaaaaaaaaA12                       aaaaaaaaaA12
Production facility ID . . . . .       aaaA5                              aaaA5
Production facility accounting class . aA3                                aA3
Miscellaneous charge number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15                   aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item number . . . . .         aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15                   aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item warehouse . . . . .      aA3                                aA3
Item type . . . . .                    A                                  A
Item class . . . . .                   aaA4                               aaA4
Item accounting class . . . . .        aA3                                aA3

F1=Help          F3=Exit          F5=Refresh      F12=Cancel
```

What to do

To limit the list of transaction records, type in the range values you want to use and press **Enter**. The Edit Assigned Accounts display (AMVGB02) appears again.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

Date. Last date that activity was reported on this order.

Amount. The amount of the original transaction or a dollar range.

Order number [?]. Appears only if you are using PC&C. Control number assigned to the order.

Manufacturing order

An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. Has a prefix of 'M'.

Schedule order

An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. Has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

Order accounting class. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

Schedule accounting class. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

Job number. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, **Release manufacturing order per customer order**, the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

Production facility ID [?]. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

Production facility accounting class. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

Miscellaneous charge number. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

Appears only for PC&C.

Finished item number [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

Finished item warehouse [?]. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

Item type. Code that best describes the type of item:

- 0** Phantom
- 1** Assembly or subassembly
- 2** Fabricated item
- 3** Raw material
- 4** Purchased item
- 9** User option
- F** Feature
- K** Kit

Item class. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

Item accounting class. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

Exit Edit Assigned Accounts

Use this window to exit the Edit Assigned Accounts option. The window shows the number of records changed during this work session.

This window appears when you use **F3** on displays AMVGB01, AMVGB02, and AMVGB06.

```
AMVGB01                               Edit Assigned Accounts

Select processing op                    Exit Edit Assigned Accounts
Only invalid accou                      Press F3=Exit to end; or press F12=Cancel to return.
Only multiple comp                      Records changed . . . . :      *****
Type options; then p                    F1=Help      F3=Exit      F12=Cancel
1=Select
-----
Opt  Type  Descripti
*   ***  *****
*   ***  *****

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F7=Backward
F8=Forward   F13=Select all
```

What to do

- To leave the Edit Assigned Accounts session, use **F3**. The Transaction Account Assignment menu appears again.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit allows you to leave this task. The display or menu where you started appears.

F12=Cancel causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

Records changed. Number of records changed during this session.

Option 1. Create Ledger Entries (AMCM93)

Use this option to create general ledger entries.

What information you need:

- The field information for the **From/To** fields, if you want to limit the selection range.
- The journal entry date.
- The primary company number.

What reports are printed: Create Ledger Entries Register (AMVGX).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to create ledger entries follow each display.

AMVG301–Create Ledger Entries

Use this display to select the transaction types for which ledger entries will be created. You can indicate whether the ledger entries are summarized or whether multiple company transaction records are processed. When you press **Enter**, the batch job that creates the entries is initiated. If you specify both summarize entries and multiple company entries, the windows are opened consecutively. Your processing options are saved when you exit this function.

The transaction types that appear on this display are those that have been assigned account numbers for both account types (charge and offset).

This display appears when you select option 1 on the General Ledger Management menu.

```

&G301                Create Ledger Entries

Select processing options.
Journal entry date . . . . . nn/nn/nn
Summarize entries . . . . . n      0=No  1=Yes
Multiple company entries . . . . . n      0=No  1=Yes

Type options; then press Enter.
1=Select                (Subsetting is active)  More: - +
----- Transaction -----
Opt  Type  Description                Assigned  Invalid  Mult-Co
n     ***  *****                    *****  *****  *****
n     ***  *****                    *****  *****  *****

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh   F7=Backward
F8=Forward   F12=Cancel   F13=Select all F17=Subset
  
```

What to do

- To summarize records for ledger entries in the Temporary General Ledger file, type in the Journal entry date or period, a **1** in the **Summarize entries** field, and a **1** in the **Opt** field and press **Enter**. The Select Summarization Options window appears.
- To identify the primary company, type a **1** in the **Multiple company entries** field and a **1** in the **Opt** field and press **Enter**. The Specify Primary Company window appears. Select the records you want to process.

Processing options are saved each time you successfully execute the Create Ledger Entries options. Therefore, the next time you execute this option, your saved options are your defaults.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display, ends the current task, and returns to the display or menu where you started.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see **More: -** in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see **More: +** in the upper right part of the display.

Note: **F7** and **F8** allow you to see additional data on this display. To see additional information about messages, position the cursor on the message and use the Roll keys.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

F13=Select all puts **1** in the **Option** field next to all entries in the list to mark the entries for selection. You can remove individual entries from selection by deleting the **1**.

F17=Subset shows you a Specify display where you can create a subset of the list of entries that appear on this display. You can narrow the list down to a smaller group that contains only those entries that meet all the criteria you enter.

Fields

JOURNAL ENTRY DATE. Valid date or period number used when posting the transactions to General Ledger.

This field is required.

SUMMARIZE ENTIRES. Code that indicates whether or not you want to summarize your transaction records before they are written to the Temporary General Ledger file.

- 0** Do not summarize.
1 Summarize.

When you type 1, the Select Summarization Options window appears. If you specify both summarize entries and multiple company entries, the windows associated with those entries appear in that order. Your summarize entry options are saved for future processing when you exit this display.

This field is required.

MULTIPLE COMPANY ENTRIES. Code that indicates whether or not you want to process multiple company transactions.

- 0** Do not process multiple company transactions
1 Process multiple company transactions

When you type 1, the Specify Primary Company window appears. If you specify both summarize entries and multiple company entries, the windows associated with those entries appear in that order. Your multiple company entries options are saved for future processing when you exit this display.

This field appears and is required only if you selected multiple company support during application tailoring.

If International Financial Management (IFM) is installed and interfacing, the field is forced to 1 and the Specific Primary Company window does not appear.

OPT. Use this column to act on individual list entries. An option number represents each action you can take on this display. Type the option number next to the list entry you want to act upon and press **Enter**. You can type the same option next to more than one entry at a time. Where more than one option is available, you can type different options next to different entries at the same time. After the first option is processed, the second option is processed, and so on.

Use the following:

- 1** Select transaction types for which you want to create ledger entries in the Temporary General Ledger file.

This field is required.

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For IM, the transaction types are:

- CA** Cost adjustment
CL Component transfer to line
CN Component transfer to stores
CR Average cost replace
CS Standard cost replace
CU Standard unit cost default replacement
IA Inventory adjustment
IP Planned manufacture issue
IS Miscellaneous issue
IU Unplanned component issue
IW Interwarehouse issue
IX Uncontrolled floor stock
MQ Manufacturing item QC complete
PH Physical inventory update
PQ Purchase item QC complete
RC Miscellaneous receipt
RM Production receipt

RP	P.O. receipt to stock
RQ	Shelf life expired - reject
RS	Component return to stock
RW	Interwarehouse receipt
SA	Sales shipment
SC	Manufacturing component scrap
SM	Manufacturing order scrap
SP	Purchase order scrap
SQ	QC status change
SS	Scrap from stock
VR	Purchase return to vendor

For MMS, the transaction types are:

CA	Cost adjustment
IA	Inventory adjustment
IP	Planned manufacture issue
IW	Interwarehouse issue
RP	P.O. receipt to stock
RW	Interwarehouse receipt
SP	Purchase order scrap
VR	Purchase return to vendor

For PC&C, specific transaction types are:

LMAC	Machine cost
LOHD	Overhead cost
LRAP	Outside operation cost
LRPA	Run labor from Payroll
LRSA	Run labor from Shop Activity
LSPA	Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA	Setup labor from Shop Activity
MCAP	Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA	Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
SCRP	Scrap cost
VCLO	Variances - order closeout
VEAC	Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VMCS	Material cost variance
VMUS	Material usage variance
VOCO	Overhead cost variance
VOUS	Overhead efficiency variance
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRUS	Run labor efficiency variance
VSCO	Setup labor cost variance
VSUS	Setup labor efficiency variance

You can change the descriptions for transaction types through the Maintain Interface Control option. The descriptions listed above are defaults shipped with this product.

Transaction Description. Description of a specific transaction type.

You can change the descriptions for transaction types through the Maintain Interface Control option. The descriptions listed above are defaults shipped with this product.

Assigned. Number of records for a transaction type that have not been assigned account numbers.

A transaction is considered assigned when an offset and charge account have been assigned to the transaction record.

Invalid. Total number of records with invalid account numbers.

A transaction has invalid account numbers when the account to be assigned has been deleted from the General Ledger Master file.

Multi-Co. Total number of records of a transaction type that have multiple company accounts.

Select Summarization Options

Use this window to summarize selected transaction records before they are written to the Temporary General Ledger file (TEMGEN).

This window appears when you type in a 1 in the **Summarize entries** field on the Create Ledger Entries display (AMVG301).

```

AMVG301                                Create Ledger Entries

Select processing opt                    Select Summarization Options
Journal entry date
Summarize entries                        Type options; then press Enter.
Multiple company en                      1=Company, account, transaction type
                                           2=Company, account
                                           3=No summarization

Type options; then pr
1=Select
-----
Opt  Type  Descriptio
n    ****  *****

Charge entries . . . . . n
Offset entries . . . . . n

F1=Help  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F7=Backward
F8=Forward   F12=Cancel   F13=Select all  F17=Subset

```

What to do

To select summarization options for charge and offset entries, type a **1**, **2**, or **3** and press **Enter**. The Create Ledger Entries display appears. If you also selected option 1 in the **Multiple company entries** field on display AMVG301, the Specify Primary Company window appears again.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

Charge entries. Type in one of the following to indicate the type of summarization you want for charge entries.

- 1 Company, account, transaction type
- 2 Company, account
- 3 No summarization

Offset entries. Type in one of the following to indicate the type of summarization you want for offset entries.

- 1 Company, account, transaction type
- 2 Company, account
- 3 No summarization

Specify Primary Company

Use this window to identify the company that is to receive balancing amounts when you create ledger entries for transactions that have amounts assigned to different companies.

This window appears when you type a 1 in the **Multiple company entries** field on the Create Ledger Entries display (AMVG301).

This window does not appear if IFM is interfacing.

```
AMVG301                                Create Ledger Entries

Select processing options.
Journal ent
Summarize e
Multiple co

Type options;
1=Select
-----
Opt  Type  De
n    ****  **

                                Specify Primary Company
                                Type primary company number; then press Enter.
                                Primary company number. . . . . nn
                                F1=Help  F12=Cancel
                                e:
                                Mult-Co
                                *****

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh   F7=Backward
F8=Forward   F12=Cancel   F13=Select all F17=Subset
```

What to do

To identify the primary company, type in the company number and press **Enter**. The Create Ledger Entries display (AMVG301) appears again.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

Primary company number. Number of the company designated as the central company. The charge of an intercompany transaction is posted to the primary company and account.

Transaction Header

Use this display to define the IFM transaction header for the IM ledger entries you are creating.

This display appears only when IFM is interfacing and you selected a transaction on the Create Ledger Entries display (AMIG301).

```
UABBPVR                Transaction Header                Create
Transaction type . . . . . aaaaaaaA10
Transaction number . . . . . aa3
Narrative . . . . . aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa40
Financial division . . . . . aaaaaaaA8
Effective date . . . . . **/**/**
Originating unit . . . . . aaaaaaaA10    Unit Not Applicable
Period . . . . . aaaaaaaA10

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F12=Cancel
```

What to do

To create a header for an IFM transaction, type the values into the fields on this display and press **Enter**. The header record is created immediately after you press

Enter. A batch job is submitted that generates the appropriate transaction lines in IFM.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F4=Prompt provides a list of choices for the option or options you selected.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

Transaction type. Type the transaction type of the header you want to create.

Transaction number. Identifier for a transaction. Type the transaction number of the transaction for which you want to create a header.

Narrative. You can enter up to 40 characters of text to be included in the narrative for the associated transaction.

Financial division. Type the identifier of the financial division which pertains to the same transaction for which you want to create a header.

Effective date. The date on which the transaction is defined to take place for accounting purposes. It is this date which is used to determine the accounting period into which the transaction falls. It is also the date used to determine which dated records (such as exchange rates or personal account data, but not tax rates) apply to the transaction.

Originating unit. Type the identifier of the unit that originates the transaction for which you want to create a header.

Period. The period to which the transaction is posted. It must be an open ledger period, in the current transaction ledger. If you leave this field blank, the period defaults from the effective date.

AMVG304—Specify Ledger Entries to Create

Use this display to limit the transaction records to appear on the Create Ledger Entries display (AMVG301).

This display appears when you use **F17** on the Create Ledger Entries display (AMVG301).

For the **From** and **To** ranges on this display, the value you type in the **To** field must be greater than or equal to the value you type in the **From** field when both fields are used. The range begins with and includes the value you type in the **From** field; it ends with and includes the value you type in the **To** field.

If you type a value in the **From** field only, the system ends the range with the highest value for that field. If you type a value in the **To** field only, the system begins the range

with the lowest value for that field. If you want to select records by a single value instead of a range, use that value in both the **From** and **To** fields.

```

AMVG304                Specify Ledger Entries to Create
Type choices; then press Enter.

Include only these ranges (optional):
Date . . . . . nn/nn/nn
IM closing period . . . . . nn
Order number . . . . . aaaaaA7
Order accounting class . . . . . aA3
Job number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaA12
Production facility ID . . . . . aaaA5
Production facility accounting class . . . . . aA3
Miscellaneous charge number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item number . . . . . aaaaaaaaaaaaaA15
Finished item warehouse . . . . . aA3
Item type . . . . . A
Item class . . . . . aaA4
Item accounting class . . . . . aA3

F1=Help          F3=Exit          F5=Refresh       F12=Cancel
  
```

What to do

To limit the list of transaction records, type in the range values you want to use and press **Enter**. The Create Ledger Entries display (AMVG301) appears again.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display, ends the current task, and returns to the display or menu where you started.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

Date. Last date that activity was reported on this order.

IM closing period. Period close sequence number that is updated during close stock status. Because your manufacturing year may be different from your accounting year,

the value you enter in this field does not have to match the general ledger accounting period.

Order number [?]. Appears only if you are using PC&C.

Control number assigned to the order.

Manufacturing order

An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. Has a prefix of 'M'.

Schedule order

An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. Has a prefix of 'S'.

Schedule number appears if you are using REP.

Order accounting class. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for PC&C.

Schedule accounting class. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

Appears only for REP.

Job number. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, **Release manufacturing order per customer order**, the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

Production facility ID [?]. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

Production facility accounting class. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

Miscellaneous charge number. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

Finished item number [?]. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

Finished item warehouse [?]. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

Item type. Code that best describes the type of item:

- 0** Phantom
- 1** Assembly or subassembly
- 2** Fabricated item
- 3** Raw material
- 4** Purchased item
- 9** User option
- F** Feature

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K Kit

Item class. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

Item accounting class. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

Option 2. Print Temporary General Ledger (AMCM93)

Use this option to print the Temporary General Ledger listing.

What information you need: The accounting month and year or the accounting period of the transactions you want to print and the company numbers you want to include on the report.

What reports are printed: Temporary General Ledger Listing (AMV61).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to print and clear the Temporary General Ledger listing follow each display.

AMV601–Temporary General Ledger Print

Use this display to select the transaction records to list from the Temporary General Ledger file.

This display appears if you select the appropriate option on General Ledger menus in Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Inventory Management, and Purchasing.

If IFM is installed, this display does not appear.

```
DATE **/**/**          *****
                        TEMPORARY GENERAL LEDGER
                        PRINT

                        INCLUDE ALL COMPANIES <Y/N>      A
                        OR ENTER COMPANY NUMBER           nn

                        MONTH TO BE PROCESSED <01-12>      nn
                        YEAR TO BE PROCESSED <00-99>        nn

                        F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

To print the report, type in the information requested and press **Enter**.

Function keys

F24 CANCEL THE JOB cancels processing and causes the menu to appear. No listing prints.

Fields

INCLUDE ALL COMPANIES (Y/N). This is a required field. It appears only if you indicated multiple companies during application tailoring. Type in **Y** to print and clear for all companies. Type in **N** to print and clear for a single company.

OR ENTER COMPANY NUMBER. This field is required if you typed N in the ***INCLUDE ALL COMPANIES*** field. Type in a company number from 01 through 89.

PERIOD TO BE PROCESSED <01-13>

MONTH TO BE PROCESSED <01-12>. This is a required field. Only one of these fields appears on the display. The field that appears depends on whether you indicated period accounting or monthly accounting during application tailoring. Type in the number of the month or period you want to use to print the Temporary General Ledger file.

YEAR TO BE PROCESSED <00-99>. This field is required if it appears on the display. This field appears if you indicated 12-month accounting during application tailoring. Type in the last two digits of the year you want to use to print the Temporary General Ledger file. The year that you enter will not be edited.

Option 3. Print and Clear Temporary General Ledger (AMCM93)

Use this option to print the Temporary General Ledger listing and clear the Temporary General Ledger file. You can only use this option if the General Ledger application is not installed and interfacing.

Note: If IFM is installed, this menu option is not available. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for more information.

What information you need: The accounting month and year or the accounting period of the transactions you want to print.

What reports are printed: Temporary General Ledger Listing (AMV61).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to print and clear the Temporary General Ledger listing follow each display.

AMV601–Temporary General Ledger Print and Clear

Use this display to select the transaction records to list and clear all transactions associated with a general ledger account number for the period or month selected from the file. You must run this option from the General Ledger main menu if the General Ledger application is installed and interfacing.

This display appears if you select the appropriate option on the General Ledger menu in Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Inventory Management, and Purchasing. The journal and line number for each transaction prints with debit or credit amounts for each general ledger account. The control totals printed at the end of the report highlight any out-of-balance conditions.

The journal and line number for each transaction prints with debit or credit amounts for each general ledger account. The control totals printed at the end of the report highlight any out-of-balance conditions.

Before you continue this task, make sure you have processed all entries for the period or month. This option eliminates all transactions from the file for the period or month selected. You can no longer print these transactions.

```
DATE **/**/**          *****          OPTIONS  AMV601  **
                        TEMPORARY GENERAL LEDGER
                        PRINT AND CLEAR

INCLUDE ALL COMPANIES <Y/N>      A
OR ENTER COMPANY NUMBER      nn

MONTH TO BE PROCESSED <01-12> nn
YEAR TO BE PROCESSED <00-99> nn

F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

To clear the general ledger entries and print the report, type in the information requested and press **Enter**. The file is cleared.

Function keys

F24 CANCEL THE JOB cancels processing and causes the menu to appear. No listing prints.

Fields

INCLUDE ALL COMPANIES (Y/N). This is a required field. It appears only if you indicated multiple companies during application tailoring. Type **Y** to print and clear for all companies. Type **N** to print and clear for a single company.

OR ENTER COMPANY NUMBER. This field is required if you typed **N** in the **INCLUDE ALL COMPANIES** field. Type in a company number from 01 through 89.

PERIOD TO BE PROCESSED <01-13>

MONTH TO BE PROCESSED <01-12>. This is a required field. Only one of these fields appears on the display. The field that appears depends on whether you indicated period accounting or monthly accounting during application tailoring. Type in the number of the month or period you want to use to print and clear the Temporary General Ledger file.

YEAR TO BE PROCESSED <00-99>. This field is required if it appears on the display. This field appears if you indicated 12-month accounting during application tailoring. Type in the last two digits of the year you want to use to print and clear the Temporary General Ledger file.

Option 4. Maintain Interface Control File (AMCM93)

Use this option to change the indicator that specifies whether or not transactions are sent to General Ledger and to change the transaction descriptions that were shipped with the application in the General Ledger Interface Transaction Description file (LITDES).

If IFM is installed, this menu option is disabled. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for more information.

What information you need: The transaction description if a change is desired.

What reports are printed: Maintain Interface Control File Register (AMVLI).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to maintaining transaction descriptions follow each display.

AMVLI01–Maintain Interface Control File

Use this display to select transaction types to:

- Change the transaction description
- Indicate whether the transaction is passed to the ledger interface.

This display appears when you select option 4 on the General Ledger Management menu.

```

AMVLI01                Maintain Interface Control File
Position to transaction type . . . . . aaA4
Type option; then press Enter.
  2=Change

Option  Type      Description                               Interface  More: - +
n        ****      *****                               Code      Application
n        ****      *****                               *        Indicator
n        ****      *****                               *        *
n        ****      *****                               *        *

F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F7=Backward
F8=Forward
  
```

What to do

To select transaction types, type 2 in the Option field and press **Enter**. The Maintain Interface Control File display (AMVLI02) appears. If MMS is interfacing, make sure you select the transactions that MMS can send to the General Ledger application. The interface code should be 1 (active).

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

F3=Exit takes you to an Exit window.

The Exit Maintain Interface Control File window appears.

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F7=Backward shows the previous set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F7** when you see More: - in the upper right part of the display.

F8=Forward shows the next set of entries or information on the display. You can press **F8** when you see More: + in the upper right part of the display.

Note: **F7** and **F8** allow you to see additional data on this display. To see additional information about messages, position the cursor on the message and use the Roll keys.

Fields

Position to. Type a value in one or more of the Position to fields to skip to a particular entry in the list of transactions. The first record matching your selection moves to the top of the list. If no entry matches your selection, the list begins with the entry immediately preceding the position you want.

Option. Use this column to act on individual list entries. An option number represents each action you can take on this display. Type the option number next to the list entry you want to act upon and press **Enter**. You can type the same option next to more than one entry at a time. Where more than one option is available, you can type different options next to different entries at the same time. After the first option is processed, the second option is processed and so on. This field is required.

Use the following:

- 2 Select transaction types for which you want to change the descriptions defined for your application and to indicate whether or not they are sent to the General Ledger application.

Type. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For COM, specific and general transaction types are:

CILI	Cost of sales - inventory items
CILN	Cost of sales - noninventory items
CILS	Cost of sales - special charges
CIL*	Cost invoices - inventory/noninventory items
CI**	Cost invoices - all items
CRLI	Cost relief - inventory returns
CRLN	Cost relief - noninventory returns
CRLS	Cost relief - special charge returns
CRL*	Cost returns - inventory/noninventory items
CR**	Cost returns - all items
C***	Cost - all

RALI	Allowances - inventory items
RALN	Allowances - noninventory items
RALS	Allowances - special charges
RALT	Allowances - taxes
RAL*	Revenue allowance - inventory/noninventory items
RA**	Revenue allowance - all items
RILI	Invoices - inventory items
RILN	Invoices - noninventory items
RILS	Invoices - special charges
RILT	Invoices - taxes
RIL*	Revenue invoices - inventory/noninventory
RI**	Revenue invoice - all items
RRLI	Returns - inventory items
RRLN	Returns - noninventory items
RRLS	Returns - special charges
RRLT	Returns - taxes
RRL*	Revenue returns - inventory/noninventory
RR**	Revenue returns - all items
R***	Revenue - all

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC	Machine cost
LOHD	Overhead cost
LRAP	Outside operation cost
LRPA	Run labor from Payroll
LRSA	Run labor from Shop Activity
LR**	Run labor - all
LSPA	Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA	Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS**	Labor setup - all
L***	Labor - all
MCAP	Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA	Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M***	Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP	Scrap cost
VCLO	Variances - order closeout
VEAC	Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE**	Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS	Material cost variance
VMUS	Material usage variance
VM**	Material variances
VOCO	Overhead cost variance
VOUS	Overhead efficiency variance
VO**	Overhead variances
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRUS	Run labor efficiency variance
VR**	Run variances
VSCO	Setup labor cost variance
VSUS	Setup labor efficiency variance
VS**	Setup variances
V***	Variances - all

For IM, the transaction types are:

CA	Cost adjustment
CL	Component transfer to line
CN	Component transfer to stores

Contents	Index
-----------------	--------------

CR	Average cost replace
CS	Standard cost replace
CU	Standard unit cost default replacement
IA	Inventory adjustment
IP	Planned manufacture issue
IS	Miscellaneous issue
IU	Unplanned component issue
IW	Interwarehouse issue
IX	Uncontrolled floor stock
MQ	Manufacturing item QC complete
PH	Physical inventory update
PQ	Purchase item QC complete
RC	Miscellaneous receipt
RM	Production receipt
RP	P.O. receipt to stock
RQ	Shelf life expired - reject
RS	Component return to stock
RW	Interwarehouse receipt
SA	Sales shipment
SC	Manufacturing component scrap
SM	Manufacturing order scrap
SP	Purchase order scrap
SQ	QC status change
SS	Scrap from stock
VR	Purchase return to vendor

For MMS, the transaction types are:

CA	Cost adjustment
IA	Inventory adjustment
IP	Planned manufacture issue
IW	Interwarehouse issue
RP	P.O. receipt to stock
RW	Interwarehouse receipt
SP	Purchase order scrap
VR	Purchase return to vendor

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC	Machine cost
ROHD	Overhead
RRUN	Run labor cost
RSET	Setup labor
RVAR	Variance - Schedule Closeout

Description. Description of a specific transaction type.

Interface Code. Code that indicates how the record is used:

- 0** Not active. The application will not create transactions for the ledger interface.
- 1** Active. The application will create transactions for the ledger interface.
- 2** Generalized. The transaction type is used for defining account assignment rules that apply to multiple transaction types. Applies only to COM and PC&C.

Application Indicator. Code that indicates the application with which the transaction type is associated.

- B** Customer Order Management
- C** Production Control and Costing

- I Inventory Management (and Maintenance Management)
- Q Repetitive Production Management

AMVLI02–Maintain Interface Control File

Use this display to change transaction type information and to indicate whether or not transaction records are sent to the General Ledger application.

This display appears when you select 2 on the Maintain Interface Control File display (AMVLI01).

```
AMVLI02                Maintain Interface Control File
Type choices; then press Enter.

Transaction type . . . . . : ****
Application indicator . . . . . : *
Transaction description . . . . . : aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA40
Interface to General Ledger . . . . . n 0=No, 1=Yes

F5=Refresh            F12=Cancel
```

What to do

To change the information on this display, type the new information and press **Enter**. The Maintain Interface File Control display (AMVL101) appears again. If MMS is interfacing, type **1** (yes) to interface with the General Ledger application.

Note: If the Interface Code value for the transaction you select on display AMVL101 was 2, you can change only the transaction description on this display. The Interface to General Ledger field does not appear.

Function keys

F5=Refresh resets the display to the original values that appeared before you made any changes. The data entry fields are restored to the current values stored in the system.

F12=Cancel ignores any options or changes you typed on the current display and causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

Transaction type. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

Application indicator. Code that indicates the application with which the transaction type is associated.

- B** Customer Order Management
- C** Production Control and Costing
- I** Inventory Management (and Maintenance Management)
- Q** Repetitive Production Management

Transaction description. Description of a specific transaction type. Type in the description you want to use.

Interface to General Ledger. Code that indicates whether you want a transaction sent to the General Ledger application:

- 0** No
- 1** Yes

Exit Maintain Interface Control File

Use this window to exit the Maintain Interface Control File option. The window shows the number of records changed during this work session.

This window appears when you use **F3** on display AMVLI01.

```

AMVLI01                               *****
Position to transact |-----*-----*
Type option; then pr |         Exit Maintain Interface Control File
2=Change             | Press F3=Exit to end; or press F12=Cancel to return.
                     | Records changed . . . . :          *****
                     | F1=Help       F3=Exit       F12=Cancel
Option  Type  Descr*-----*-----*
n       ****  *****
n       ****  *****
n       ****  *****
n       ****  *****
F1=Help      F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F7=Backward
F8=Forward
    
```

What to do

- To exit this window, use **F3**. The General Ledger Management menu appears.
- To return to the previous display, use **F12**.

Function keys

F1=Help shows information about this display. Pressing **F1** or pressing the help key shows you the same information.

[Contents](#)

[Index](#)

F3=Exit allows you to leave this task. The display or menu where you started appears.

F12=Cancel causes the previous display to appear.

Fields

Records changed. Number of records changed during this session.

Option 5. Maintain General Ledger Master (AMCM93)

Use this option to add, change, and delete general ledger records. You can also view the status of a General Ledger Master File maintenance session and print the General Ledger Master Entry/Change listing, if chosen during application tailoring. You can only use this option if the General Ledger application is not installed.

Note: If IFM is installed, this menu option is not available. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for more information.

What information you need: None.

What reports are printed: General Ledger Master Entry/Change listing (AMV04).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to maintaining the General Ledger Master follow each display.

AMV041—General Ledger Maintenance (Select)

Use this display to choose the company and account you want to maintain and to indicate the type of action you want to perform. This is the first display to appear when you are maintaining the General Ledger Master file.

This display appears when you select option 5 on the Inventory Management General Ledger Management menu (AMIMB3), option 11 on the Purchasing File Maintenance menu, option 1 on the Accounts Payable File Maintenance menu (AMAM70), and option 8 on the Accounts Receivable Master File Processing menu (AMRM20).

```
DATE **/**/**                                SELECT    AMV041  **
                                           GENERAL LEDGER MAINTENANCE
COMPANY NUMBER                                nn
ACCOUNT NUMBER                                aaaaaaaaaaaaA15
ACTION CODE <A/C/D>                            A

                                           F24 DISPLAY STATUS
```

What to do

- To add or update or delete a record in the General Ledger Master file (GELMAS), type in the information requested and press **Enter**. The General Ledger Maintenance display (AMV042) appears.
- To review the status of the changes you have made during this session, use **F24**. The General Ledger Maintenance display (AMV043) appears.

Function keys

F24 DISPLAY STATUS causes the General Ledger Maintenance (Status) display (AMV043) to appear.

Fields

[?] appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

COMPANY NUMBER. Required if the field appears on the display. Type in the company number (1-89) for the general ledger record. This field appears only if multiple companies are supported.

ACCOUNT NUMBER [?]. Required. Number used to classify business activity for financial purposes. Enter the number for the account you want to maintain.

ACTION CODE <A/C/D>. Type in one of the following:

- A** Add a record
- C** Change an existing record
- D** Delete an existing record.

AMV042—General Ledger Maintenance (Add, Change, or Delete)

Use this display to add, change, or delete a general ledger record.

This display appears when you press **Enter** with no errors on the General Ledger Maintenance (Select) display (AMV041).

```
DATE **/**/**                ***** AMV042 **
                                GENERAL LEDGER MAINTENANCE
COMPANY **                    *****
ACCOUNT *****              DESCRIPTION aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaA25
TYPE CODE * *****          ACCOUNT TYPE a2

                                F18 REFRESH SCREEN
                                F19 RETURN TO SELECT
```

What to do

Type in the information requested and press **Enter**. The General Ledger Master file is updated and display (AMV041) appears again.

Function keys

F18 REFRESH SCREEN causes this display to appear again in its original form. Any data that you typed is ignored.

F19 RETURN TO SELECT causes the General Ledger Maintenance (Select) display (AMV041) to appear. Any data that you typed is ignored.

Fields

COMPANY. The company number and name that you entered on display AMV041. It appears only if multiple companies are supported.

ACCOUNT. The account number that you entered on display AMV041.

DESCRIPTION. Required for a new record. Type in the description of the account. For an existing record, change the description by typing over the old description.

TYPE CODE. Code indicating the accounting year for the record. Type in one of the following:

- 1 Current year
- 2 Budget year
- 3 Previous year (history).

ACCOUNT TYPE. Required for a new record. You can change the account type of an existing record. Type in one of the following to show the type of account:

- AS Asset
- LI Liability
- IC Income
- EX Expense.

AMV043—General Ledger Maintenance (Status)

Use this display to view the status of the General Ledger Master File maintenance session and to end the job. You cannot enter or change any fields. The General Ledger Master Entry/Change Listing (AMV04) is printed if you chose this option during application tailoring.

This display appears when you use **F24 DISPLAY STATUS** on the General Ledger Maintenance (Select) display (AMV041).

```
DATE **/**/**          GENERAL LEDGER MAINTENANCE      STATUS      AMV043  **

SESSION STATUS
RECORDS ADDED          *,***,***          RECORDS DELETED  *,***,***
RECORDS CHANGED       *,***,***

ENTER TO CONTINUE
F24 END OF JOB
```

What to do

- To update more records in the General Ledger Master file, press **Enter**. The General Ledger Maintenance (Select) display (AMV041) appears.
- To end the session, use **F24**. The system schedules the General Ledger Master Ledger Entry/Change Listing (AMV04) for printing.

Function keys

F24 END OF JOB causes the session to end and status information shown on the display to print. If specified during application tailoring, before and after images of the record changes are also printed.

Fields

SESSION STATUS.

RECORDS ADDED: The number of records that have been added during the session.

RECORDS DELETED: The number of records that have been marked for deletion during the session.

RECORDS CHANGED: The number of records that have been changed during the session.

Option 6. List Chart of Accounts (AMCM93)

Use this option to select which accounts and companies to print on the Chart of Accounts listing.

What information you need:

- The company number for each Chart of Accounts you want to print, if this application is installed for more than one company.
- The beginning and ending account number of the account you want printed, if you are not printing all account numbers.

What reports are printed: Chart of Accounts (AMV03).

What forms you need: None.

The basic steps to creating the Chart of Accounts Listing follow the display.

AMV021–Chart of Accounts (Options)

Use this display to specify limits for the General Ledger Chart of Accounts.

This display appears if you select the appropriate option in Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, General Ledger, Inventory Management, Payroll, and Purchasing. You can print a partial listing if you specify account types and account numbers to include in the listing for the company selected.

```
DATE **/**/
**
                                OPTIONS   AMV021  **
                                CHART OF ACCOUNTS

ENTER Y FOR EACH GL ACCOUNT TYPE NEEDED:

CURRENT ACCOUNTS      A
BUDGET ACCOUNTS      A
LAST YEAR ACCOUNTS   A

COMPANY NUMBER        nn

FROM ACCOUNT          aaaaaaaaaaaaA15

TO ACCOUNT            aaaaaaaaaaaaA15

OR LEAVE BLANK FOR ALL ACCOUNTS

                                F24 CANCEL THE JOB
```

What to do

- To print the General Ledger Chart of Accounts report, type in the information requested and press **Enter**. The system schedules the report for printing. The previous menu appears. Select another option or return to the Main Menu.
- To cancel the session, use **F24**. You return to the Main Menu.

Function keys

F24 CANCEL THE JOB causes the previous menu to appear again. No processing occurs and no listing is printed.

Fields

[\[?\]](#) appears next to a field name in the following field definitions to identify a field from which you can begin a master file search.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

BUDGET ACCOUNTS

LAST YEAR ACCOUNTS. These fields are required. Type in **Y** for each account type for which you want a report. Type in **N** if you do not want a report for that account type.

COMPANY NUMBER. This field appears only if you specified multiple companies during application tailoring. This field is required. If this field appears, type in the company number.

FROM ACCOUNT [?]. Type in the first general ledger account number to appear on the report. The number must be equal to or less than the **TO ACCOUNT** number.

TO ACCOUNT [?]. Type in the last general ledger account number to appear on the report. To print information for only one account, enter the same number that is entered for **FROM ACCOUNT**.

Chapter 12. Report descriptions

This section contains samples of most of the reports the PC&C application produces. Depending on which functions you choose when you tailor the application to your company's needs, you may not need some of the reports described.

Each report has a unique identification number in the upper right corner. You can use either this number or the report name to identify a report.

Table 12-1. (Page 1 of 2) List of reports, sorted by ID

ID	Report	See page
none	Labor and Milestone tickets (over/under)	12-15
none	Labor tickets (side-by-side)	12-17
none	Labor and milestone tickets—Flow shop	12-18
none	Labor and milestone tickets—Job shop	12-20
none	Labor tickets—Standard operation	12-22
AMC180	Exception Analysis Report	12-8
AMC280	Shop Packet Summary List	12-89
AMC310	Cost Totals Sheet	12-3
AMC31A	Order Status—Accounting Detail Report	12-58
AMC31A	Order Status—Production Detail Report	12-67
AMC31B	Order Status—Accounting Summary Report	12-65
AMC31B	Order Status—Production Summary Report	12-74
AMC440	Shop Activity Edit	12-85
AMC540	Current Values Update	12-4
AMC560	Order Closeout—Accounting Report	12-36
AMC613	Manufacturing Order Operation Detail	12-32
AMC622	Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail	12-30
AMC700	Period Analysis Cost Summary	12-77
AMC780	Work Center Analysis Report	12-96
AMI4H1	Shop Packet Worksheet	12-90
AMI4K1	Order Closeout—Production Report	12-43
AMI7D	Manufacturing Order Master Maintenance Edit List	12-28
AMI7E	Manufacturing Order Detail File Maintenance Edit List	12-25
AMVGB	Edit Assigned Accounts Register	12-103
AMVGO	Order Closeout Variance Analysis	12-49
AMVGR	Rule Priorities List	12-106
AMVGS	Rules List	12-109
AMVGX	Create Ledger Entries Register	12-112
AMVGY	Intercompany Accounts List	12-115
AMVGZ	Account Assignment Register	12-131
AMVG1	Maintain Intercompany Accounts Register	12-116

Table 12-1. (Page 2 of 2) List of reports, sorted by ID

ID	Report	See page
AMVG5	Maintain Rules Register	12-118
AMVG6	Maintain Rule Priorities Register	12-121
AMVLI	Maintain Interface Control File Register	12-128
AMVQ20	Work-in-Process Totals Sheet	12-102
AMVT7	Production Facility File Maintenance	12-81
AMV04	General Ledger Master Entry/Change Listing	12-124
AMV61	Temporary General Ledger Listing	12-126
AMV750	Work List	12-99

Table 12-2. (Page 1 of 2) List of reports, sorted by report name

Report	ID	See page
Account Assignment Register	AMVGZ	12-131
Cost Totals Sheet	AMC310	12-3
Current Values Update	AMC540	12-4
Create Ledger Entries Register	AMVGX	12-112
Edit Assigned Accounts Register	AMVGB	12-103
Exception Analysis Report	AMC180	12-8
General Ledger Master Entry/Change Listing	AMV04	12-124
Intercompany Accounts List	AMVGY	12-115
Labor and Milestone tickets (over/under)	none	12-15
Labor tickets (side-by-side)	none	12-17
Labor and milestone tickets—Flow shop	none	12-18
Labor and milestone tickets—Job shop	none	12-20
Labor tickets—Standard operation	none	12-22
Maintain Intercompany Accounts Register	AMVG1	12-116
Maintain Interface Control File Register	AMVLI	12-128
Maintain Rule Priorities Register	AMVG6	12-121
Maintain Rules Register	AMVG5	12-118
Manufacturing Order Detail File Maintenance Edit List	AMI7E	12-25
Manufacturing Order Master Maintenance Edit List	AMI7D	12-28
Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail	AMC622	12-30
Manufacturing Order Operation Detail	AMC613	12-32
Order Closeout—Accounting Report	AMC560	12-36
Order Closeout—Production Report	AMI4K1	12-43
Order Closeout Variance Analysis	AMVGO	12-49
Order Status—Accounting Detail Report	AMC31A	12-58
Order Status—Accounting Summary Report	AMC31B	12-65
Order Status—Production Detail Report	AMC31A	12-67

Table 12-2. (Page 2 of 2) List of reports, sorted by report name

Report	ID	See page
Order Status—Production Summary Report	AMC31B	12-74
Period Analysis Cost Summary	AMC700	12-77
Production Facility File Maintenance	AMVT7	12-81
Rule Priorities List	AMVGR	12-106
Rules List	AMVGS	12-109
Shop Activity Edit	AMC440	12-85
Shop Packet Summary List	AMC280	12-89
Shop Packet Worksheet	AMI4H1	12-90
Temporary General Ledger Listing	AMV61	12-126
Work Center Analysis Report	AMC780	12-96
Work List	AMV750	12-99
Work-in-Process Totals Sheet	AMVQ20	12-102

Cost Totals Sheet (AMC310)

COMPANY NO 1		NO. 01	COST TOTALS SHEET		DATE 12/20/
** TIME 14.15.17	PAGE 2	AMC310	ORDER DUE DATE LIMITS	OPER S1	
* C O S T S *					
SETUP		95.86			
LABOR		5,968.66			
OVERHEAD		12,845.78			
MATL & PUR		44,610.22			
MISCELLANEOUS		.00			

				VALUATION OF SCRAP INCLUDED IN TOTAL	
TOTAL ACTUAL		63,520.52		ACTUAL COSTS	359.79
MINUS RECEIPTS		16,994.58			

WORK IN PROCESS		46,525.94			
BEGINNING DUE DATE - 11/07/** ENDING DUE DATE - 2/16/**					

The Work-in-Process Totals Sheet is printed when you select that report. It is a one-page summary of costs. Other reports also contain a one-page summary at the end. This summary page is titled Work-in-Process Totals Sheet if the report selection includes all manufacturing orders. It is titled Cost Totals Sheet if the report selection is subsetted.

Including the two sample reports shown, the following activities produce a Cost Totals Sheet or a Work-in-Process Totals Sheet:

Activity	Report ID
Any Summary Report	AMC31B
Any Detail Report	AMC31A
Any Exception Analysis Report	AMC181
Order Closeout Reporting and Purge	AMC561

Fields

COSTS. Costs broken down by setup, labor, overhead (labor overhead), material and purchase, and miscellaneous cost of all manufacturing orders.

TOTAL ACTUAL. The combined actual cost of setup, labor, overhead (labor overhead), material and purchase, and miscellaneous cost of all manufacturing orders.

MINUS RECEIPTS. The value of the manufacturing order received into the inventory.

WORK IN PROCESS. Total actual cost minus inventory receipts.

VALUATION OF SCRAP INCLUDED IN TOTAL. Valuation of the scrap is part of the total actual costs that are scrap.

Current Values Update (AMC540)

```

GATEWAY MFG CO NO. 01 CURRENT VALUES UPDATE DATE 10/05/
** TIME 15.13.21 PAGE 1 AMC540 EXCEPTION PRINTING OPER S1

ORDER NO- M000060 ITEM NUMBER- 03423 WH- 001 DESCRIPTION-
JD SAMPLE BILL COMPLETION DATE 9/30/**
SITE- ABC REVISION- ROUTING ID- ROUTING VERSION-

OP M OPERATION *-- S T A N D A R D --* *----- C U R R E N T -----* *----- N E W A V E R A G E ---
---* TBC NO LAST OP
NO S DESCRIPTION SETUP RUN LAB MACHINE SETUP RUN LABOR MACHINE SETUP RUN LAB MACHINE YIELD
MAD RUNS DATE
0010 PRESS OUT 1.00 1.00 .00 .25 .80 .80 .05 .22 .16 .208
.040 1 02 3/03/**
    
```

The Current Values Update program updates the average setup labor, run labor, and machine times in the Routing Master file. The run labor and machine time fields are factored by operation quantities (received complete and scrapped). If the operation quantities are zero, the current run, labor, and machine times will be zero. The new averages will be affected by the zero calculations.

If the time basis code is C, standard, current, and new average outside costs also are used.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The control number ID used in the open order data base to identify the manufacturing order.

ITEM NUMBER. The control number used to identify the finished item.

WAREHOUSE NUMBER. The warehouse which is the location of the finished item.

ITEM DESCRIPTION. The description of the finished item.

COMPLETION DATE. The date the order was completed.

If EPDM is activated, the next four fields appear:

SITE. The site associated with this warehouse.

REVISION. The revision number.

ROUTING ID. The identifier of the routing associated with the order.

ROUTING VERSION . The version of the routing used.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. Identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition, an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

MILESTONE OPERATION TYPE. The milestone operation type identifies an operation detail record if it belongs to a milestone group of operations.

First sub-operation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last sub-operation:

- S** A sub-operation that is between the first and last sub-operations

Last sub-operation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The description of that individual operation in a manufacturing order.

STANDARD SETUP LABOR HOURS. The standard setup labor time in hours for a manufacturing operation that is currently stored in the standard routing record. It does not get adjusted by the time basis code.

STANDARD RUN LABOR HOURS PER UNIT. Contains a value that must be adjusted according to the time basis code to develop either a standard run labor time in hours for a manufacturing operation or a standard run labor cost for an outside operation. This is the value that is currently stored in the standard routing record.

STANDARD RUN MACHINE HOURS PER UNIT. Contains a value that must be adjusted according to the time basis code to develop a standard run machine time in hours for a manufacturing operation. This is the value that is currently stored in the standard routing record.

CURRENT SETUP LABOR HOURS. The actual (or transaction) setup labor time in hours that was stored in the standard routing operation before the current period setup labor hours were averaged into it.

CURRENT RUN LABOR HOURS. The actual (or transaction) run labor time in hours that was stored in the standard routing operation before the current period run labor hours were averaged into it. The time basis code of the routing record was used to convert the actual run labor hours reported against the open operation into a unit value for the routing record.

CURRENT RUN MACHINE HOURS . The actual (or transaction) run machine time in hours that was stored in the standard routing operation before the current period run machine hours were averaged into it. The time basis code of the routing record was used to convert the actual run machine hours reported against the open operation into a unit value for the routing record.

NEW AVERAGE CURRENT SETUP LABOR HOURS. The actual (or transaction) setup labor time in hours that is stored in the standard routing operation after the current period setup labor hours are averaged into it.

NEW AVERAGE CURRENT RUN LABOR HOURS. The actual (or transaction) run labor time in hours that is stored in the standard routing operation after the current period run labor hours are averaged into it.

NEW AVERAGE CURRENT RUN MACHINE HOURS . The actual (or transaction) run machine time in hours that is stored in the standard routing operation after the current period run machine hours are averaged into it.

NEW AVERAGE CURRENT YIELD. The average current yield for this operation.

MAD. Mean absolute deviation.

TIME BASIS CODE. The time basis code relates the standard operation run unit time fields to expected operation quantities in order to develop standard operation run labor hours, run machine hours and run labor costs (for outside operations). The time basis codes are:

blank	Hours per unit
C	Cost per piece (for outside operations)
H	Hours per lot
M	Minutes per piece
P	Pieces per hour
1	Hours per 10 units
2	Hours per 100 units
3	Hours per 1,000 units
4	Hours per 10,000 units

NUMBER OF TIMES REPORTED. Refers to the number of times that the average current time fields have been averaged back into a specific routing record from a manufacturing order operation detail record. The first time this is done, the actual values are replaced in the routing record regardless of the averaging alpha factor.

LAST OPERATION DATE. The last date that activity was reported against the operation.

Exception Analysis Report (AMC180)

GATEWAY MFG CO		NO. 01	EXCEPTION ANALYSIS REPORT				DATE 4/05**	TIME 15.17.12	PAGE 3	AMC180
SITE ABC									OPER	S1
ORDERS UNDER CRITICAL RATIO VALUE										
* OVERHEAD CALCULATIONS INCLUDE MACHINE COSTS * * RATIO VALUE--										
1.00	E	IN ORDER	1							
ORDER NO./	WH	ST	CD/	MULTI-ORD	DEPT	ORDER	* - - - - Q U A N T I T Y - - - -			
*SCHED HOURS	DATES			REFERENCE	PLANNER	QUANTITY	IN SPLITS	COMPLETED	OPEN	REMAINING
FINISHED ITEM	JOB NO.	RSCH								
START	11/20/**									
000040	001	50	1	123	D950	231.000	.000	.000	226.000	.00
ACTUAL ST	11/31/**									
26006-20										
				901						
				SAFETY						
				LAST TRAN	3/31/**	01-C00000006/0030000/00001 P REQMT				
ORDER				UNIT	PROJECTED					
DUE	1/24/**									
DESCRIPTION--	TANK 8 BY 12 INCHES				COST--	7.9079	COST--			
1,826.72	ACTL CMP 3/31/**									
COMP. ITEM NO./	WH	U/								
QUANTITY				STANDARD	COST	COST		DATE		
DESCRIPTION	/M	TO-DATE	UNIT COST	COST	THIS PERIOD		TOTAL TO-			
DATE	LAST ISSUE									
03426	001	EA	231.000	.2860	66.07	66.07	66.07			
3/31/**										
TUBE 8 IN DIA										
27006-										
00	001	EA	231.000	2.4316	561.70	561.70	561.70			
3/31/**										
TANK TOP 8 INCHES										
27006-										
70	001	EA	231.000	1.5103	348.88	348.88	348.88			
3/31/**										
TANK BOTTOM 8 INCHES										
TOTAL STANDARD COST					976.65	TODATE COST		976.65		
OPERATION NO.	STD	ACTUAL	PROC	TBC	START	DUE	LAST	*----- QUANTITY -----* ----		
COST PER UNIT	---	COST			DATE	DATE	ACTIVE	PERIOD	TO-DATE	STANDARD /
DESCRIPTION	MS	FAC	SHEET	TOOL	ST	RWK	DATE	DATE	ACTIVE	PERIOD
ACTUAL	ACT/ST									
0010	B	WL085	WL085	PW0200			3/31/**	3/31/**	3/31/	
**	135.000	135.000		1.10			1.43	130		
WELD TOP & BOTTOM										
0020	VND65	VND65	PLT080	10	0		4/01/**	4/03/**	3/31/	
**	.000	.000		2.12			.00	0		
PLATING										
---- STANDARD ----- *---- THIS PERIOD ----* *-- TOTAL TO-DATE --* VARIANCE HOURS *---										
CUMULATIVE SCRAP ----*			CUMULATIVE							
HOURS/COST		HOURS/COST		HOURS/COST		STD COST/				
ACT COST	STD	UNIT	COST				QTY		5.000 SCR	
APPED										
SET	.00			.50			.50	.50	SET	.00
	.00			2.50			2.50	2.41		.0
9										
LAB	23.10			17.75			17.75	5.35	LAB	2.7
5	.5500			97.63			97.63	94.14		3.9
	127.05									
OVH										
5	.5500			100.13			100.13	96.55	OVH	2.7
	127.05									3.5
8										
TOT	23.10			18.25			18.25	4.85	TOT	5.5
0	1.1000			200.26			200.26	193.10		7.1
	254.10									
6										
MAC	.00			.00			.00	.00	MTL	21.1
4	4.2279			.00			.00	21.14		21.1
	.00									
4										
W AM-5512 NO CHARGES EXIST FOR THIS ORDER										
DIRECT	SETUP	LABOR		OVERHEAD	MATL & PUR	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL ACTUAL		RECEIPT	
ORDER	DIFFERENCE									
COSTS--										
	2.50		97.63	100.13	976.65	.00	1176.91	.00		
	1176.91									

Fields

SITE. The site you selected on the Exception Analysis options display (AMC160).

ORDER NUMBER. The order number is the control number identification of each manufacturing order kept in the XA data base.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. The finished item number is the item number of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

ORDER STATUS. The manufacturing order status code identifies the reported status of an open order. A cancelled order is not printed on a detail report during order closeout.

- 10 Released, but no activity reported.
- 40 Order started; material, outside operations, labor, machine, or miscellaneous charges transaction processed.
- 45 IM material receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges).
- 50 PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete.
- 55 Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges.
- 99 Order cancelled; no activity has been reported.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

RESCHEDULE CODE. Code used to indicate whether or not an individual manufacturing order or purchase order line item can be rescheduled automatically by the system.

- 0 Default to item reschedule code. This is the default.
- 1 Cannot be rescheduled automatically
- 2 Can be scheduled out
- 3 Can be scheduled in
- 4 Can be scheduled both out and in

DEPARTMENT. The department number is a reference field, like planner code, used for printing purposes for this item.

REFERENCE. The reference number is used for printing purposes. Any meaningful value can be entered.

PLANNER. The planner code identifies the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy for manufacturing or purchase items.

ORDER QUANTITY. The original or “on-order” quantity as currently indicated in the Manufacturing Order Master file.

QUANTITY IN SPLITS. If this is a base order, it may have a proportion of the original order quantity included in a split order(s).

QUANTITY COMPLETED. The total quantity reported to date that may have been recorded through Inventory Management as having been received in stock against this manufacturing order.

QUANTITY OPEN. The remaining quantity yet to be received into stock on the order (ORQTY + QTDEV - QTSP - QTSCP - QTYRC). If yield is applied to the order, then actual scrap is not subtracted from the order quantity until it exceeds the planned order scrap.

SCHEDULED HOURS REMAINING. The hours remaining to be worked on a manufacturing order is a summation of the standard operation hours remaining for that manufacturing order. The standard operation hours are based on the operation quantity reported to date. A completed order that gets rescheduled will have zero hours remaining.

DATES. The dates this manufacturing order was scheduled to start, actually started, had the last transaction, was due to be completed, and actually was completed. Completion (completion date), the last date, appears if you chose forward scheduling during application tailoring. Calc Start (calculated to start) appears if you chose backward scheduling.

DEMAND. The customer order or other top level requirement that generated this manufacturing order or purchase order item. Possible values are shown below. MSSR refers to the Master Schedule Source Planning code.

BLENDED	The larger of forecast and customer requirements (MSSR=B)
CUSONLY	Customer orders (MSSR=C)
Cxxxxxx	Customer orders, not combined (MSSR=D or E). The customer order shows in the format of 01-CO-nnnnnnnn.
FORCAST	Forecast quantity (MSSR=F)
GENDMND	Generated component quantity based on parent planned orders (MSSR not D or E)
MANUAL	Manually entered demand. Source of demand is optional at time of entry (MSSR=M)
M FCST	Manual forecast
M HELD	Manual held requirement
M REQMT	Manual requirement
SAFETY	Safety quantity (MSSR=D or E)
Mxxxxxx	Manufacturing order number

NEG QOH	Negative quantity on hand
P FCST	Propagated forecast
P REQMT	Propagated requirement
PRODPLN	Production planned quantity (MSSR=P)
Sxxxxxx	Repetitive Manufacturing order, allocated quantity
XS FCST	Forecast quantity in excess of customer requirements (MSSR=D)

FINISHED ITEM DESCRIPTION. The finished item description is the item description of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

UNIT COST. The unit cost of an item determined from receipts manually or by the system. A zero cost extension leaves unit cost (CSTPC) unchanged. The unit cost categories are:

- Average cost
- Last cost
- Standard cost.

PROJECTED COST. The projected cost is the original order quantity multiplied by the unit order cost. The unit order cost is the finished item unit cost selected according to the Inventory Management material costing application tailoring option when the order is created during order release. See the unit cost definition above.

COMPONENT ITEM NUMBER. The number that identifies this component item.

COMPONENT ITEM DESCRIPTION. The description of the material component.

COMPONENT ITEM WAREHOUSE. The identification code of the warehouse for the material component.

UNIT OF MEASURE. The unit of measure in which the item quantity is expressed.

ISSUED QUANTITY TOTAL TO DATE. The actual material component quantity issued to the shop order since the order was first released. This includes the quantity issued in the current manufacturing period.

UNIT COST. The unit cost of the component determined from receipts manually or by the system. A zero cost extension leaves unit cost (CSTPC) unchanged. The unit cost categories are:

- Average cost
- Last cost
- Standard cost.

STANDARD COST. The standard material cost is the anticipated material cost for this component. It is the original order quantity multiplied by the unit cost of the component. This value is provided here to be used as a comparison to the actual material cost, or manufacturing usage cost, when it is applied to the manufacturing issue quantity. These costs are maintained by the Inventory Management application according to its three material costing options. These options are standard, average and last unit cost. Regardless of the individual material costing option, this report treats them all as an anticipated standard material cost for reporting purposes.

ACTUAL COST THIS PERIOD. The actual (or transaction) costs accumulated this period with each material issue transaction. The issues costs accumulated this period for a manufacturing material component.

ACTUAL COST TO DATE. The actual (or transaction) costs accumulated total to date with each material issue transaction. The issues costs accumulated total to date for a manufacturing material component.

DATE LAST ISSUED. The date on which the material component was last issued.

TOTAL STANDARD COST. The sum or total cost of the standard material cost.

TO DATE COST. The total cost to date for each component issued.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

MILESTONE OPERATION TYPE. The milestone operation type identifies an operation detail record if it belongs to a milestone group of operations.

First sub-operation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last sub-operation:

- S** A sub-operation that is between the first and last sub-operations

Last sub-operation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The operation detail description is the description of that individual operation in a manufacturing order.

STANDARD PRODUCTION FACILITY. The standard production facility represents the planned facility where this operation is to be performed.

ACTUAL PRODUCTION FACILITY. The actual facility where this operation was performed.

PROCESS SHEET. The process sheet number is used to further describe a routing of an end product or item.

TOOL NUMBER. The tool number is used to identify either a specific special tool or a list of tools needed to perform the concerned operation. The control of a master list of special tools must be done outside of the XA data base.

OPERATION STATUS CODE. The operation status code is used to distinguish between open operations with no activity, open operations being worked on, and completed operations. The scheduling and work list (or dispatch operation sequencing) routines use this field to determine the values that go into the time remaining calculations for this operation.

- 00** Inactive; not used in scheduling, costing, or activity reporting.
- 10** Active; planned but activity not yet reported.
- 20** Material has been moved to this operation.
- 30** Labor, machine, or outside operation activity reported.
- 40** Operation has been reported as complete.
- 50** All material moved from this operation to next location or next operation.

TIME BASIS CODE. The time basis code relates the standard operation run unit time fields to expected operation quantities to develop standard operation run labor hours, run machine hours and run labor costs (for outside operations). The time basis codes are:

- blank** Hours per unit
- C** Cost per piece (for outside operations)
- H** Hours per lot
- M** Minutes per piece
- P** Pieces per hour
- 1** Hours per 10 units
- 2** Hours per 100 units
- 3** Hours per 1,000 units
- 4** Hours per 10,000 units

REWORK CODE. The rework code indicates whether this is a rework operation.

- 0** No
- 1** Yes

START DATE. The scheduled start date of an operation. This date is maintained by the scheduling routine.

DUE DATE. The scheduled completion date of a manufacturing operation. It is calculated by the scheduling routine.

LAST ACTIVE. The date of the last transaction update to this operation.

TOTAL QUANTITY COMPLETE THIS PERIOD. The actual (or transaction) quantity complete this period for a manufacturing operation. This value must relate to the end-item order quantity.

TOTAL QUANTITY COMPLETE TOTAL TO DATE. The actual (or transaction) quantity complete total to date for a manufacturing operation. The value must relate to the end-item order quantity.

STANDARD COST PER UNIT. The standard unit cost is the total standard cost divided by the order quantity.

ACTUAL COST PER UNIT. The actual unit cost is the total to date cost divided by the quantity complete plus scrap (if operation status is 40 or greater), or the expected quantity to be completed (if operation status is 30 or less).

COST PERCENTAGE. The percentage of actual total cost to date to standard cost.

The following order information shows standard, this period, total, and variance hours and cost data for setup, labor, overhead, total (setup plus labor plus overhead), and machine. The variance shown excludes scrap cost.

CUMULATIVE SCRAP STANDARD COST/ACTUAL COST. The actual (or transaction) scrap cost of the quantity scrapped on a manufacturing order at that particular operation. These values are printed after retrieving the material and operation costs from the detail records of the order. The material costs are applied as a unit cost to each operation according to the operation where used field of the material component records. Both the actual operation and material costs are accumulated as unit costs through the operations and extended as scrap cost by the scrap quantity of each operation as these quantities are extended. Additionally, both the actual operation and material costs are stored together as one summary scrap costs total for the whole order in the manufacturing order master record. This summary scrap cost value is accumulated and printed on the cost total sheets.

CUMULATIVE STANDARD UNIT COST. The anticipated standard unit costs accumulated through each operation. The cost is calculated using the original order quantity.

DIRECT ORDER SETUP COST. Actual total to-date setup hours multiplied by setup rate.

DIRECT ORDER LABOR COST. Actual total to-date labor hours multiplied by labor rate.

DIRECT ORDER OVERHEAD COST. Actual total to-date overhead (labor overhead) costs.

DIRECT ORDER MATERIAL AND PURCHASE COST. Actual (or transaction) total cost with each material issue transaction.

DIRECT ORDER MISCELLANEOUS COST. Actual total to-date miscellaneous costs.

DIRECT ORDER TOTAL ACTUAL COST. Accumulated actual setup, labor overhead (labor overhead), miscellaneous, and material and purchase direct costs to date.

RECEIPT. Value of the material received back into inventory.

DIFFERENCE. The difference between total actual cost and value of material received into inventory

Labor and Milestone tickets (over/under)

L A B O R		EMPLOYEE NAME	ORDER	QUANTITY	WH					
		-----	M000410	10.000	001					
ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE	DUE DATE							
03903	IMPELLER	PC	10/19/**							
OPNO	OPERATION DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT	PREV FACID							
0010	PRESS BLADES	DP05								
OP QTY	REPORT TIME WORKED IN HOURS				FACID					
9,999,998.999					CS01					
R	C	ELAPSED TIME	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	TRACT	TRACT	ACT	EMPLOYEE		
C	C	LABOR MACHINE	COMPLETE	SCRAPPED	COST	DATE	WRKCTR	NBR	RATE	S
R	0									
S	1									
	2									

If the PM&C application is installed and interfacing with PC&C, the PM&C labor ticket prints rather than the PC&C labor ticket. Refer to the *PM&C User's Guide* for more information about labor tickets.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The control number ID of each manufacturing order kept in the open order data base.

ORDER QUANTITY. The original order quantity plus quantity deviation less quantity in splits.

WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

ITEM NUMBER. The item number is the number of the item that is assembled with this suboperation.

ITEM DESCRIPTION. The description of the item that is assembled with this suboperation.

REFERENCE. The reference that was entered with the order.

DUE DATE. The scheduled completion date for a manufacturing order.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order, in order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition, an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The description of the individual operation in a manufacturing order.

DEPARTMENT NUMBER. The department number entered on the shop feedback document. If blank, the Payroll application defaults to the department number in the Employee Master file.

PREVIOUS FACILITY ID. The identification of the standard production facility for the previous operation.

OPERATION QUANTITY. The quantity reported to date on labor operations. It may or may not be the original order quantity. This value can be the quantity for split orders.

FACILITY ID. One to five alphanumeric characters representing the standard production facility identified for this operation.

RUN CODE. The shop activity labor transaction run code distinguishes between setup (S) labor transactions, run (R) labor transactions, and milestone (M) transactions.

COMPLETION CODE. The completion code indicates end of processing for a particular operation in a manufacturing order or milestone group. When a value of 2 is entered, the PC&C application calculates the expected operation quantity worked on. The calculation uses the quantity still open for the order, minus the end item scrap reported on the operations previous to this, (as defined by the alphanumeric sequence of the operation sequence number), or the order quantity is used for the first operation.

0 Not complete—quantity is not assumed.

1 Complete—quantity is not assumed.

2 Complete—quantity assumed to be same as previous quantity.

3 Close all operations in a milestone group.

Note: For a complete description of milestone operations and the relationship of run and completion codes in a milestone operation, refer to "Production Control and Costing functions and calculations".

ELAPSED LABOR TIME. The amount of elapsed labor time in hours or minutes that is recorded for that shop activity.

ELAPSED MACHINE TIME. The amount of elapsed machine time in hours or minutes that is recorded for that shop activity.

QUANTITY COMPLETE. The quantity complete that is recorded for the current operation. Any quantity scrapped will not be included in quantity complete.

QUANTITY SCRAPPED. The quantity that is recorded as scrapped for an operation.

TRANSACTION COST. The cost for a shop activity labor transaction that is recorded with this operation. The labor transaction cost is either for run or for setup, according to the run code.

TRANSACTION DATE. The date that is used as the recording date for the activity.

ACTUAL WORK CENTER. The work center where this operation was performed, if it is different from the standard work center.

EMPLOYEE NUMBER. The payroll number of the employee who completed the operation.

EMPLOYEE RATE. The hourly rate to be used for the employee on this transaction.

SHIFT. The employee shift code for this transaction.

Labor tickets (side-by-side)

EMP NO	M	NAME	_____	EMP NO	_ _ _ _ _	NAME	_____

ORDER	M000410	OPER NO	0010	ITEM	03903	WH	001
						ORDER	M000410
						OPER NO	0010
						ITEM	03903
DEPT	DP05	FAC	CS015	DESC	RIGHT ELBOW	DEPT	DP05
						FAC	CS015
						DESC	RIGHT EL
BOW							
REG HRS	_____	O/T	_____			REG HRS	_____
						O/T	_____
QTY	_____	R/S	_____	CMP	_____	QTY	_____
						R/	_____
S	_____	CMP	_____	SCRAP	_____		

Your answers on the install/tailor PC&C Questionnaire determine whether you print labor tickets in the side-by-side format or labor/milestone tickets in the over/under format.

If the PM&C application is installed and interfacing with PC&C, the PM&C labor ticket prints rather than the PC&C labor ticket. For more information about labor tickets, refer to the *PM&C User's Guide*.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The control number ID of each manufacturing order kept in the open order data base.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order, in order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition, an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. The finished item number is the item number of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

DEPARTMENT NUMBER. The department number entered on the shop feedback document. If blank, the Payroll application defaults to the department number in the Employee Master file.

FACILITY ID. Up to five alphanumeric characters representing the standard production facility identified for this operation.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The description of the individual operation in a manufacturing order.

RUN CODE. The shop activity labor transaction run code distinguishes between setup (S) labor transactions, run (R) labor transactions, and milestone (M) transactions.

COMPLETION CODE. The completion code indicates end of processing for a particular operation in a manufacturing order or milestone group. When a value of 2 is entered, the PC&C application calculates the expected operation quantity worked on. The calculation uses the quantity still open for the order, minus the end item scrap reported on the operations previous to this, (as defined by the alphanumeric sequence of the operation sequence number), or the order quantity is used for the first operation.

- 0** Not complete—quantity is not assumed.
- 1** Complete—quantity is not assumed.
- 2** Complete—quantity assumed to be same as previous quantity.
- 3** Close all operations in a milestone group.

Note: For a complete description of milestone operations and the relationship of run and completion codes in a milestone operation, refer to “Production Control and Costing functions and calculations”.

Labor and milestone tickets—Flow shop

L A B O R		EMPLOYEE NAME	ORDER	QUANTITY	WH
			M000410	10.000	001
ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE	DUE DATE		
03903	IMPELLER	PC	10/19/**		
OPNO	OPERATION DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT	PREV FACID		
0010	PRESS BLADES	DP05			
OP QTY	REPORT TIME WORKED IN HOURS				FACID
9,999,998.999					CS01
R	C	QUANTITY	TRACT	ACT	EMPLOYEE
C	C	SCRAPPED	DATE	WRKCTR	NBR
					RATE
R	0				
S					

If the PM&C application is installed and interfacing with PC&C, the PM&C labor ticket prints rather than the PC&C labor ticket. For more information about labor tickets, refer to the *PM&C User's Guide*.

Fields

MILESTONE TYPE. The code that identifies the manufacturing environment for a milestone group.

- J** Job shop environment
- F** Flow shop environment

ORDER NUMBER. The control number ID of each manufacturing order kept in the open order data base.

ORDER QUANTITY. The original order quantity plus quantity deviation less quantity in splits.

WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

ITEM NUMBER. The item number is the number of the item that is assembled with this suboperation.

ITEM DESCRIPTION. The description of the item that is assembled with this suboperation.

REFERENCE. The reference that was entered with the order.

DUE DATE. The scheduled completion date for a manufacturing order.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order, in order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition, an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The description of the individual operation in a manufacturing order.

DEPARTMENT NUMBER. The department number entered on the shop feedback document. If blank, the Payroll application defaults to the department number in the Employee Master file.

PREVIOUS FACILITY ID. The identification of the standard production facility for the previous operation.

OPERATION QUANTITY. The quantity reported to date on labor operations. It may or may not be the original order quantity. This value can be the quantity for split orders.

FACILITY ID. Up to five alphanumeric characters representing the standard production facility identified for this operation.

RUN CODE. The shop activity labor transaction run code distinguishes between setup (S) labor transactions, run (R) labor transactions, and milestone (M) transactions.

COMPLETION CODE. The completion code indicates end of processing for a particular operation in a manufacturing order or milestone group. When a value of 2 is entered, the PC&C application calculates the expected operation quantity worked on. The calculation uses the quantity still open for the order, minus the end item scrap reported on the operations previous to this, (as defined by the alphanumeric sequence of the operation sequence number), or the order quantity is used for the first operation.

0 Not complete—quantity is not assumed.

1 Complete—quantity is not assumed.

2 Complete—quantity assumed to be same as previous quantity.

3 Close all operations in a milestone group.

Note: When reporting a labor transaction against an individual operation within a milestone group, zero is the only valid completion code. For a complete description of milestone operations and the relationship of run and completion codes in a milestone operation, refer to "Production Control and Costing functions and calculations".

QUANTITY COMPLETE. The quantity complete that is recorded for the current operation. Any quantity scrapped will not be included in quantity complete.

QUANTITY SCRAPPED. The quantity that is recorded as scrapped for an operation.

TRANSACTION DATE. The date that is used as the recording date for the activity.

ACTUAL WORK CENTER. The work center where this operation was performed, if it is different from the standard work center.

EMPLOYEE NUMBER. The payroll number of the employee who completed the operation.

EMPLOYEE RATE. The hourly rate to be used for the employee on this transaction.

SHIFT. The employee shift code for this transaction.

Labor and milestone tickets—Job shop

L A B O R		EMPLOYEE NAME	ORDER	QUANTITY	WH		
		-----	M000410	10.000	001		
ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE	DUE DATE				
03903	IMPELLER	PC	10/19/**				
OPNO	OPERATION DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT	PREV FACID				
0010	PRESS BLADES	DP05					
OP QTY	REPORT TIME WORKED IN HOURS				FACID		
9,999,998.999					CS015		
R	C	ELAPSED TIME	QUANTITY	TRACT	ACT	EMPLOYEE	
C	C	LABOR MACHINE	SCRAPPED	DATE	WRKCTR	NBR	RATE
R	0						
S							

If the PM&C application is installed and interfacing with PC&C, the PM&C labor ticket prints rather than the PC&C labor ticket. Refer to the *PM&C User's Guide* for more information about labor tickets.

Fields

MILESTONE TYPE. The code that identifies the manufacturing environment for a milestone group.

- J Job shop environment
- F Flow shop environment

ORDER NUMBER. The control number ID of each manufacturing order kept in the open order data base.

ORDER QUANTITY. The original order quantity plus quantity deviation less quantity in splits.

WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

ITEM NUMBER. The item number is the number of the item that is assembled with this suboperation.

ITEM DESCRIPTION. The description of the item that is assembled with this suboperation.

REFERENCE. The reference that was entered with the order.

DUE DATE. The scheduled completion date for a manufacturing order.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order, in order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition, an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The description of the individual operation in a manufacturing order.

DEPARTMENT NUMBER. The department number entered on the shop feedback document. If blank, the Payroll application defaults to the department number in the Employee Master file.

PREVIOUS FACILITY ID. The identification of the standard production facility for the previous operation.

OPERATION QUANTITY. The quantity reported to date on labor operations. It may or may not be the original order quantity. This value can be the quantity for split orders.

FACILITY ID. Up to five alphanumeric characters representing the standard production facility identified for this operation.

RUN CODE. The shop activity labor transaction run code distinguishes between setup (S) labor transactions, run (R) labor transactions, and milestone (M) transactions.

COMPLETION CODE. The completion code indicates end of processing for a particular operation in a manufacturing order or milestone group. When a value of 2 is entered, the PC&C application calculates the expected operation quantity worked on. The calculation uses the quantity still open for the order, minus the end item scrap reported on the operations previous to this, (as defined by the alphanumeric sequence of the operation sequence number), or the order quantity is used for the first operation.

0 Not complete—quantity is not assumed.

1 Complete—quantity is not assumed.

2 Complete—quantity assumed to be same as previous quantity.

3 Close all operations in a milestone group.

Note: When reporting a labor transaction against an individual operation within a milestone group, zero is the only valid completion code. For a complete description of milestone operations and the relationship of run and completion codes in a milestone operation, refer to "Production Control and Costing functions and calculations".

ELAPSED LABOR TIME. The amount of elapsed labor time in hours or minutes that is recorded for that shop activity.

ELAPSED MACHINE TIME. The amount of elapsed machine time in hours or minutes that is recorded for that shop activity.

QUANTITY SCRAPPED. The quantity that is recorded as scrapped for an operation.

TRANSACTION DATE. The date that is used as the recording date for the activity.

ACTUAL WORK CENTER. The work center where this operation was performed, if it is different from the standard work center.

EMPLOYEE NUMBER. The payroll number of the employee who completed the operation.

EMPLOYEE RATE. The hourly rate to be used for the employee on this transaction.

SHIFT. The employee shift code for this transaction.

Labor tickets—Standard operation

L A B O R		EMPLOYEE NAME	ORDER	QUANTITY	WH				
		-----	M000410	10.000	001				
ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE	DUE DATE						
03903	IMPELLER	PC	10/19/**						
OPNO	OPERATION DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT	PREV FACID						
0010	PRESS BLADES	DP05							
OP QTY	REPORT TIME WORKED IN HOURS				FACID				
9,999,998.999					CS01				
R	C	ELAPSED TIME	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	TRACT	TRACT	ACT	EMPLOYEE	
C	C	LABOR MACHINE	COMPLETE	SCRAPPED	COST	DATE	WRKCTR	NBR	RATE S
R	0								
S	1								
	2								

If the PM&C application is installed and interfacing with PC&C, the PM&C labor ticket prints rather than the PC&C labor ticket. Refer to the *PM&C User's Guide* for more information about labor tickets.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The control number ID of each manufacturing order kept in the open order data base.

ORDER QUANTITY. The original order quantity plus quantity deviation less quantity in splits.

WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

ITEM NUMBER. The item number is the number of the item that is assembled with this suboperation.

ITEM DESCRIPTION. The description of the item that is assembled with this suboperation.

REFERENCE. The reference that was entered with the order.

DUE DATE. The scheduled completion date for a manufacturing order.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order, in order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition, an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The description of the individual operation in a manufacturing order.

DEPARTMENT NUMBER. The department number entered on the shop feedback document. If blank, the Payroll application defaults to the department number in the Employee Master file.

PREVIOUS FACILITY ID. The identification of the standard production facility for the previous operation.

OPERATION QUANTITY. The quantity reported to date on labor operations. It may or may not be the original order quantity. This value can be the quantity for split orders.

FACILITY ID. One to five alphanumeric characters representing the standard production facility identified for this operation.

RUN CODE. The shop activity labor transaction run code distinguishes between setup (S) labor transactions, run (R) labor transactions, and milestone (M) transactions.

COMPLETION CODE. The completion code indicates end of processing for a particular operation in a manufacturing order or milestone group. When a value of 2 is entered, the PC&C application calculates the expected operation quantity worked on. The calculation uses the quantity still open for the order, minus the end item scrap reported on the operations previous to this, (as defined by the alphanumeric sequence of the operation sequence number), or the order quantity is used for the first operation.

- 0** Not complete—quantity is not assumed.
- 1** Complete—quantity is not assumed.
- 2** Complete—quantity assumed to be same as previous quantity.
- 3** Close all operations in a milestone group.

Note: For a complete description of milestone operations and the relationship of run and completion codes in a milestone operation, refer to “Production Control and Costing functions and calculations”.

ELAPSED LABOR TIME. The amount of elapsed labor time in hours or minutes that is recorded for that shop activity.

ELAPSED MACHINE TIME. The amount of elapsed machine time in hours or minutes that is recorded for that shop activity.

QUANTITY COMPLETE. The quantity complete that is recorded for the current operation. Any quantity scrapped will not be included in quantity complete.

QUANTITY SCRAPPED. The quantity that is recorded as scrapped for an operation.

TRANSACTION COST. The cost for a shop activity labor transaction that is recorded with this operation. The labor transaction cost is either for run or for setup, according to the run code.

TRANSACTION DATE. The date that is used as the recording date for the activity.

ACTUAL WORK CENTER. The work center where this operation was performed, if it is different from the standard work center.

EMPLOYEE NUMBER. The payroll number of the employee who completed the operation.

EMPLOYEE RATE. The hourly rate to be used for the employee on this transaction.

SHIFT. The employee shift code for this transaction.

Manufacturing Order Detail File Maintenance Edit List (AMI7E)

```

GATEWAY MFG CO                MANUFACTURING ORDER DETAIL                DATE 5/31/
** TIME 14.34.03 PAGE 1 AMI7E
                                FILE MAINTENANCE EDIT LIST
ORDER NO  FINISHED ITEM  WH  REVISION  DESCRIPTION  STATUS  ORDER QTY  DUE DATE
M000170   26006-20          ATL 123      TANK 8 BY 12 INCHES  10      2,000.000  9/30/**
                                COMPONENT      03426      WAREHOUSE ATL  CLASS 0050  USER SEQUENCE                **
* CHANGED ***
** BEFORE ** DESCRIPTION          TUBE 8 IN DIA                DATE LAST MAINTAINED  8/06/**
TOTAL QUANTITY          2,000.000
ADJ QTY PER              1.0000000
STD QTY PER              1.0000000
UNIT COST                 3.5000
REQUIRED DATE            8/06/**
LAST ISSUE DATE          0/00/00
CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER      01-C00000001
OPERATION WHERE USED     0010
STOCK LOCATION           B120
UNIT OF MEASURE          EA
FLOOR STOCK CODE <C/U>
USER SEQUENCE
REVISION

** AFTER ** DESCRIPTION          TUBE 8 IN DIA                DATE LAST MAINTAINED  8/06/**
TOTAL QUANTITY          2,000.000
ADJ QTY PER              2.0000000
STD QTY PER              2.0000000
UNIT COST                 3.5000000
REQUIRED DATE            8/06/**
LAST ISSUE DATE          0/00/00
CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER      01-C00000001
OPERATION WHERE USED     0010
STOCK LOCATION           B120
UNIT OF MEASURE          EA
FLOOR STOCK CODE <C/U>
USER SEQUENCE
REVISION

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS ADDED          0
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS CHANGED        1
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS DELETED        0

```

To print this report, use option 6 on the File Maintenance menu (AMIM70).

The type of maintenance performed is indicated by each record.

- ADDED
- BEFORE
- AFTER
- DELETED.

Fields

ORDER NO. The control number for manufacturing orders.

FINISHED ITEM. The number for the finished item.

WH. The warehouse in which the item is located.

DESCRIPTION. The description of the finished item.

STATUS. Values can be any of the following:

- 10** Released, but no activity reported
- 40** Order started; material, outside operations, labor, machine or miscellaneous charges transaction processed
- 45** IM material receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges)
- 50** PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete
- 55** Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges
- 99** Order canceled; no activity has been reported.

ORDER QTY. The quantity of the end item to be manufactured for an order with order status of 10.

DUE DATE. The date an item is required to be in inventory.

COMPONENT. Component item number.

WAREHOUSE. The warehouse in which the item is stocked.

CLASS. An alphanumeric value. This is assigned to each item to group them into categories that are meaningful in your business and that can be used for sales analysis. PDM allows costing simulations to be run based on percent of change in purchase cost by item class.

USER SEQUENCE. The user sequence number of the component item in the bill of material.

DESCRIPTION. The description of the component item.

DATE LAST MAINTAINED. The date of last record maintenance.

TOTAL QUANTITY. The number of components on order.

ADJ QTY PER (Adjusted quantity per). The quantity of this component required for each finished item.

STD QTY PER (Standard quantity per). The standard quantity (not adjusted for yield) of this component required to produce a single unit of the parent item. This field is printed only for controlled floor stock items with a backflush code of 2 (backflush at standard).

UNIT COST. The cost per unit of the end item to be manufactured for the order. The cost can be entered manually or calculated from receipts by average, standard, or last cost methods. If the calculated cost is 0 (zero), the unit cost (CSTPC) in the Manufacturing Order Master file is not changed by the order. (This field appears only if PC&C is installed and interfacing.)

REQUIRED DATE. The date the component item must be available to the shop floor for the order.

LAST ISSUE DATE. Automatically updated by every issue transaction.

CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER. This field relates this manufacturing order to a specific customer job number.

OPERATION WHERE USED. The manufacturing step within an order routing where this component is first used.

STOCK LOCATION. The code that indicates the component's location in the warehouse.

UNIT OF MEASURE. The unit of measure used for the issue quantity for this component item.

FLOOR STOCK CODE. The floor stock number for this item. Valid codes are:

blank This item is not floor stock.
C This item is controlled floor stock.
U This item is uncontrolled floor stock.

USER SEQUENCE. The user sequence number of the component item in the bill of material.

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS.

- ADDED
- CHANGED
- DELETED.

Manufacturing Order Master Maintenance Edit List (AMI7D)

```

NORTHCREEK IND.          MANUFACTURING ORDER MASTER MAINTENANCE EDIT LIST      DATE 2/08/
** TIME 17.36.19 PAGE    1 AMI7D                                          OPER M4
                                UPDATE# 6
ORDER NO  ITEM NUMBER      WH                                          *** CHA
NGED ***
M000230  PLSDKS            ATL
** BEFORE **
DESCRIPTION              PLASTIC DUCKS                ORDER STATUS      40
ENGINEERING DRAWING
ORDER QUANTITY            107172.727                MANAGEMENT PRIORITY
QUANTITY DEVIATION        .000                      DEPARTMENT NUMBER  REP4
QUANTITY RECEIVED         .000                      STOCK LOCATION     A1B121
SCRAP QUANTITY            .000                      JOB NUMBER
SPLIT ORDER QTY          .000                      REFERENCE NUMBER
SCHEDULE START DATE      2/01/**                  PLANNER
ACTUAL START DATE        0/00/00                  ORD ACTG CLS
DUE DATE                 2/01/**                  RESCHEDULE CODE   0
LAST ACTIVITY DATE      0/00/
00                      UNIT COST                  .00000000
DATE LAST MAINTAINED    2/08/**
** AFTER **
DESCRIPTION              PLASTIC DUCKS                ORDER STATUS      40
ENGINEERING DRAWING
ORDER QUANTITY            107172.727                MANAGEMENT PRIORITY
QUANTITY DEVIATION        .000                      DEPARTMENT NUMBER  REP4
QUANTITY RECEIVED         .000                      STOCK LOCATION     A1B121
SCRAP QUANTITY            .000                      JOB NUMBER
SPLIT ORDER QTY          .000                      REFERENCE NUMBER
SCHEDULE START DATE      2/01/**                  PLANNER
ACTUAL START DATE        0/00/00                  ORD ACTG CLS
DUE DATE                 2/01/**                  RESCHEDULE CODE   1
LAST ACTIVITY DATE      0/00/
00                      UNIT COST                  .00000000
DATE LAST MAINTAINED    2/08/**
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS CHANGED      1
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS CANCELED     0
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS REACTIVATED  0
*** END OF PRINT ***

```

To print this report, use option 5 on the IM File Maintenance menu (AMIM70) or option 4 on the PC&C File Maintenance menu (AMCM70).

The type of maintenance performed is indicated by each record.

- ADDED
- BEFORE
- AFTER
- DELETED.

Fields

ORDER NO. The control number for manufacturing orders.

ITEM NUMBER. A number which serves to uniquely identify an item.

WH. The warehouse in which the item is located.

DESCRIPTION. The item description.

ORDER STATUS. Order status-values are:

- 10** Released, but no activity reported
- 40** Order started; material, outside operations, labor, machine or miscellaneous charges transaction processed
- 45** IM material receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges)
- 50** PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete
- 55** Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges
- 99** Order cancelled; no activity has been reported.

ENGINEERING DRAWING. The engineering drawing number.

ORDER QUANTITY. The quantity needed by the due date for the order to be complete.

MANAGEMENT PRIORITY. The code to identify high priority orders. The higher the value, the higher the priority.

QUANTITY DEVIATION. The user-maintained deviation from the original order quantity.

Note: If activity has been reported on the manufacturing order (order status greater than 10), the original order quantity cannot be maintained. However, a positive or negative deviation quantity may be specified. A positive deviation quantity will effectively increase the open quantity of the manufacturing order end item. A negative deviation quantity will effectively decrease the open quantity of the end item. Specifying a deviation quantity in the Manufacturing Order Master record of a manufacturing order whose status is 40 or 50 (activity started, but material is incomplete) will correspondingly adjust the component required quantity in the Manufacturing Order Detail records of the manufacturing order and the Item Balance file allocations of the affected components.

DEPARTMENT NUMBER. The department associated with this order.

QUANTITY RECEIVED. The quantity placed into stock.

STOCK LOCATION. A code indicating the item's location in the warehouse.

SCRAP QUANTITY. The quantity scrapped from the order.

JOB NUMBER. This field relates this manufacturing order to a specific customer job number.

SPLIT ORDER QTY. The quantity removed from the base order quantity for split orders.

REFERENCE NUMBER. Any meaningful, user-assigned value.

SCHEDULE START DATE. The date when the order was scheduled to start the first operation.

PLANNER. A code identifying the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy of this item.

ACTUAL START DATE. The actual date the order was started.

ORD ACTG CLS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

DUE DATE. The date an item is required to be in inventory.

RESCHEDULE CODE. Code used to indicate whether or not an individual manufacturing order or purchase order line item can be rescheduled automatically by the system.

- 0 Default to item reschedule code. This is the default.
- 1 Cannot be rescheduled automatically
- 2 Can be scheduled out
- 3 Can be scheduled in
- 4 Can be scheduled both out and in

LAST ACTIVITY DATE. The date of last activity on this release.

UNIT COST. Item unit cost based on user-selected accounting method.

DATE LAST MAINTAINED. The date this record was last maintained.

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS.

- CHANGED
- CANCELED
- REACTIVATED

Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail (AMC622)

RIVEREDGE IND.	NO. 01	MFG ORDER MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL	DATE 11/05/
** TIME 16.05.35	PAGE 0001 AMC622	FILE MAINTENANCE	OPER S1 UPDATE # 96

ORDER NUMBER	MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER	DESC	ST	U/
M000280	HEAT	DESC	ST 10	STD U/
Q	.0000 STD QTY	.000 MAINT DATE 10/26/**		
C	ADD	STD CST	.000	STD U/
M000280	HEAT	DESC	ST 10	STD U/
Q	.0000 STD QTY	.000 MAINT DATE 10/26/**		
C	BEFORE	STD CST	.000	STD U/
M000280	HEAT	DESC HEAT TREAT	ST 10	STD U/
Q	.0000 STD QTY	1.000 MAINT DATE 10/26/**		
C	AFTER	STD CST	55.000	STD U/

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The order number is the control number identification of each manufacturing order kept in the XA data base.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE DETAIL NUMBER. The miscellaneous charge detail item number identifies a miscellaneous charge within a manufacturing order.

MISCELLANEOUS DESCRIPTION. The miscellaneous charge detail description is the description of an individual charge for a manufacturing order.

MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL STATUS CODE. Identifies whether the miscellaneous charge has activity reported:

10	No activity reported
20	Activity reported.

MISCELLANEOUS STANDARD UNIT COST. The standard (or anticipated) miscellaneous unit cost is the planned for miscellaneous charge to a manufacturing order based on the standard miscellaneous quantity. It can be identified either before or with the first miscellaneous charge transaction in shop activity update. The standard miscellaneous quantity is either a non-zero miscellaneous standard fixed quantity (MSQTY) or miscellaneous standard unit quantity (MUQTY) times order quantity (ORQTY).

MISCELLANEOUS STANDARD FIXED QUANTITY. The standard (or anticipated) miscellaneous fixed quantity is the planned miscellaneous quantity of a manufacturing order. It can be identified either before or with the first miscellaneous charge transaction in shop activity update. When this field is not zero, it overrides anything that might be in the standard unit quantity field (MUQTY) for that same miscellaneous charge detail record.

MISCELLANEOUS STANDARD FIXED COST. The standard (or anticipated) miscellaneous fixed cost is the planned for miscellaneous charge to a manufacturing order. It can be identified either before or with the first miscellaneous charge transaction in shop activity update. When this field is not zero, it overrides anything that might be in the standard unit cost field (MUCST) for that same miscellaneous charge detail record.

Manufacturing Order Operation Detail (AMC613)

RIVEREDGE IND.		NO. 01	MFG ORDER OPERATION DETAIL				DATE 11/05/				
** TIME 16.05.18	PAGE 1	AMC613	DETAIL FILE MAINTENANCE				OPER S1	UPDATE# 2			
ORDER NUMBER	OPERATION NUMBER	M S									
M001170	0010		DESC ASS.PUMP HOUSING	ST 10	STD M TPU	.00	STD SL RT	4.000	TBC P	SC	
HD START 10/24/**											
BEFORE STD S L TME .00 FACILITY AS005 STD L TPU 10.00 STD RL RT 5.500 OCC B SC											
HED COMP 11/21/**											
PROCESS SHT PA0122 ACT FAC MOVE TIME .10 STD M RT PLC 4 AC											
T START					DEPT DP90	QUEUE TIME	3.00	STD O R/			
P CUR YLD 1.000	TOOL										
P 250.00	RWK 0	LAST TRANS	9/15/**								
PFAC D2											
M001170	0010		DESC ASS.PUMP HOUSING	ST 10	STD M TPU	.00	STD SL RT	4.000	TBC P	SC	
HD START 10/24/**											
AFTER STD S L TME .00 FACILITY AS005 STD L TPU 10.00 STD RL RT 5.500 OCC B SC											
HED COMP 11/21/**											
PROCESS SHT PA0122 ACT FAC MOVE TIME .10 STD M RT .00 PLC 4 AC											
T START 0/00/**					DEPT DP90	QUEUE TIME	3.00	STD O R/			
P CUR YLD 1.000	TOOL										
P 250.00	RWK 0	LAST TRANS	9/15/**								

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The order number is the control number identification of each customer, purchase, and manufacturing order kept in the XA data base.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order in order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

MILESTONE OPERATION TYPE. If the detailed operation is part of a milestone group, the type of operation is shown here. First suboperation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last suboperation:

- S** A suboperation that is between the first and last suboperations

Last suboperation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

Note: If milestone appears, one of the following actions will also appear:

- DEF** Milestone defined
- REM** Milestone removed

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The operation detail description is the description of that individual operation in a manufacturing order.

STANDARD SETUP LABOR TIME. The standard setup labor time per unit is the standard setup labor time in hours or minutes for a manufacturing operation. It does not get adjusted by the time basis code.

PROCESS SHEET. The process sheet number is used to further identify a routing of an end product or item.

CURRENT YIELD (CYTOP). This field shows a percentage that represents today's or the near-term future expected amount of the parent item that remains in the production process at the end of an operation compared to the amount available at the start of the operation. The default is 1.000 (100%).

TOOL NUMBER. The tool number is used to identify either a specific special tool or a list of tools needed to perform the concerned operation. The control of a master list of special tools must be done outside of the XA data base.

OPERATION STATUS CODE. The operation status code is used to distinguish between open operations with no activity, open operations being worked on, and completed operations. The scheduling and work list (or dispatch operation sequencing) routines use this field to determine which values go into the time remaining calculations for this operation.

FACILITY ID. One to five alphanumeric characters representing the standard production facility identified with this operation.

- 00 Inactive; not used in scheduling, costing, or activity reporting.
- 10 Active; planned but activity not yet reported.
- 20 Material has been moved to this operation.
- 30 Labor, machine, or outside operation activity reported.
- 40 Operation has been reported as complete.
- 50 All material moved from this operation to next location or next operation.

ACTUAL FACILITY. Actual (or transaction) related routings will use this field when it is not blank.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ACCOUNTING CLASS (PFAC). [Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.](#)

DEPARTMENT NUMBER. This field contains the department number entered on the shop feedback document. If blank, the Payroll application defaults to the department number in the Employee Master file.

STANDARD RUN MACHINE TIME (use TBC). The standard run machine time per unit field contains a value that must be adjusted according to the time basis code to develop the standard run machine time in hours or minutes for a manufacturing operation.

STANDARD RUN LABOR TIME (use TBC). The standard run labor time per unit field contains a value which must be adjusted according to the time basis code to develop a standard run labor time in hours or minutes for a manufacturing operation.

OUTSIDE COST. [The cost per piece charged by the vendor to produce the item. This field is used when the time basis code is C.](#)

STANDARD OPERATION MOVE TIME. A user-maintained value that represents the time in days it will take to move material to the operation.

STANDARD QUEUE TIME . The time in days that an order will wait in a work center before work is begun on it. This value is maintained on the production facility record and is changed in the manufacturing order operation record only when the work center identification code is changed.

STANDARD SETUP LABOR RATE. This is used with the standard setup labor hours to calculate standard setup labor cost. This rate value is maintained in the production facility record and is changed in the manufacturing order operation record only when the work center identification code is changed.

STANDARD RUN LABOR RATE. This is used with the standard run labor hours to calculate standard run labor cost. This rate value is maintained in the production facility record and is changed in the manufacturing order operation record only when the work center identification code is changed.

STANDARD MACHINE RATE. This is used with the standard machine hours to calculate standard machine cost. This rate value is maintained in the production facility record and is changed in the manufacturing order operation record only when the work center identification code is changed.

STANDARD OVERHEAD RATE/PERCENT (LABOR OVERHEAD). This is used with standard labor and machine hours and costs to calculate standard labor overhead cost. This rate value is maintained in the production facility record and is changed in the manufacturing order operation record only when the work center identification code is changed. The labor overhead cost calculation is performed according to the overhead cost code which is explained later.

TIME BASIS CODE (TBC). The time basis code relates the standard operation run unit time fields to expected operation quantities in order to develop standard operation run labor hours, run machine hours, and run labor costs (for outside operations). The time basis codes are:

blank	Hours per unit
C	Cost per piece (for outside operations)
H	Hours per lot
M	Minutes per piece
P	Pieces per hour
1	Hours per 10 units
2	Hours per 100 units
3	Hours per 1,000 units
4	Hours per 10,000 units

OVERHEAD COST CODE (OCC). The overhead cost code controls the calculation of overhead costs. It defines the overhead rate field as either a rate or a percentage of costs:

blank	no overhead cost calculated
A	(machine costs x overhead percentage) + machine costs
B	(labor costs x overhead percentage) + machine costs
C	(machine hours x overhead rate) + machine costs
D	(labor hours x overhead rate) + machine costs

PRIME LOAD CODE (PLC). The prime load code is used in the calculation of operation duration for the forward scheduling routine. It identifies the critical operation time factors necessary to schedule an offset of each operation's due date from its operation start date.

- 0** No hours accumulated
- 1** Run machine hours
- 2** Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size
- 3** (Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size) plus run machine hours
- 4** Run labor hours
- 5** (Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size) plus run labor hours

REWORK FLAG (RWK). The manufacturing operation rework code identifies a rework operation:

- 0** No
- 1** Yes

SCHEDULED START DATE (SCHD START). The scheduled start date of an operation. This date is maintained by the scheduling routine.

SCHEDULED DUE DATE (SCHED COMP). The scheduled completion date of a manufacturing operation. It is calculated by the scheduling routine.

ACTUAL START DATE (ACT START). The actual start of a manufacturing operation. This value is updated into the data base by the first transaction for an operation.

LAST ACTIVITY DATE (LAST TRANS). The date of the last transaction update to this operation.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The order number is the control number identification of each customer, purchase and manufacturing order kept in the XA data base.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. The finished item number is the item number of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the manufacturing order master record.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the manufacturing order master record.

ORDER STATUS. The manufacturing order status code identifies the reported status of an open order. A canceled order does not print on a detail report during order closeout.

- 10 Released, but no activity reported.
- 40 Order started; material, outside operations, labor, machine, or miscellaneous charges transaction processed.
- 45 IM material receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges).
- 50 PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete.
- 55 Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges.
- 99 Order canceled; no activity has been reported.

JOB NUMBER. [Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.](#)

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

DEPARTMENT. The department number is a reference field, like planner code, for this item for printing purposes.

Reference. The reference number is used for printing purposes. Any meaningful value can be entered.

PLANNER. The planner code identifies the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy for manufacturing or purchase items.

ORDER QUANTITY. The original or "on-order" quantity as currently indicated in the Manufacturing Order Master file.

QUANTITY IN SPLITS. If this is a base order, it may have a proportion of the original order quantity included in a split order(s).

QUANTITY COMPLETED. The total quantity reported to date which has been recorded through Inventory Management as having been received in stock against this manufacturing order.

QUANTITY OPEN. The remaining quantity yet to be received into stock on the order (ORQTY + QTDEV - QTSP - QTSCP - QTYRC). If yield is applied to the order, then actual scrap is not subtracted from the order quantity until it exceeds the planned order scrap.

SCHEDULED HOURS REMAINING. The hours remaining to be worked on a manufacturing order is a summation of the standard operation hours remaining for that manufacturing order. The standard operation hours are based on the operation quantity reported to date. A completed order that gets rescheduled will have zero hours remaining.

DATES. The dates this manufacturing order was scheduled to start, actually started, had the last transaction, was due to be completed, and actually was completed. Completion (completion date), the last date, appears if you chose forward scheduling during application tailoring. Calc Start (calculated to start) appears if you chose backward scheduling.

ITEM ACCOUNTING CLASS (IAC). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

ORDER ACCOUNTING CLASS (OAC). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

ORDER ITEM DESCRIPTION. The finished item description is the item description of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the manufacturing order master record.

UNIT COST. The unit cost of an item determined by the system. A zero cost extension leaves CSTPC unchanged.

- Average cost
- Last cost
- Standard cost.

PROJECTED COST. The order projected cost is the original order quantity multiplied by the unit order cost. The standard unit order cost is the finished item unit cost selected according to the Inventory Management material costing application tailoring option when the order is created during order release. See the definition for unit cost in this section.

DEMAND. The customer order or other top level requirement that generated this manufacturing order or purchase order item. Possible values are shown below. MSSR refers to the Master Schedule Source Planning code.

BLENDED The larger of forecast and customer requirements (MSSR=B)

CUSONLY Customer orders (MSSR=C)

Cxxxxxx Customer orders, not combined (MSSR=D or E). The customer order shows in the format of 01-CO-nnnnnnnn.

FORCAST Forecast quantity (MSSR=F)

GENDMND Generated component quantity based on parent planned orders (MSSR not D or E)

MANUAL	Manually entered demand. Source of demand is optional at time of entry (MSSR=M)
M FCST	Manual forecast
M HELD	Manual held requirement
M REQMT	Manual requirement
SAFETY	Safety quantity (MSSR=D or E)
Mxxxxxx	Manufacturing order number
NEG QOH	Negative quantity on hand
P FCST	Propagated forecast
P REQMT	Propagated requirement
PRODPLN	Production planned quantity (MSSR=P)
Sxxxxxx	Repetitive Manufacturing order, allocated quantity
XS FCST	Forecast quantity in excess of customer requirements (MSSR=D)

COMPONENT ITEM NUMBER. The number that identifies this component item.

COMPONENT ITEM DESCRIPTION. The description of the material component.

COMPONENT ITEM WAREHOUSE. The identification code of the warehouse for the material component.

UNIT OF MEASURE. The unit of measure in which the item quantity is expressed.

ISSUED QUANTITY TOTAL TO DATE. The actual material component quantity issued to the shop order since the order was first released. This includes the quantity issued in the current manufacturing period.

UNIT COST. The unit cost of an item determined by the system. A zero cost extension leaves CSTPC unchanged.

- Average cost
- Last cost
- Standard cost.

STANDARD COST. The standard material cost is the anticipated material component cost for this component. It is the original order quantity multiplied by the unit cost of the component. This value is provided here to be used as a comparison to the actual material cost, or manufacturing usage cost when it is applied to the manufacturing issue quantity. These costs are maintained by the Inventory Management application according to its three material costing options. These options are standard, average, and last unit cost. Regardless of the individual material costing option, this report treats them all the same—as an anticipated standard material cost for reporting purposes.

ACTUAL COST THIS PERIOD. The actual (or transaction) costs accumulated period to date with each material issue transaction. The issues costs accumulated period to date for a manufacturing material component.

ACTUAL COST TO DATE. The actual (or transaction) costs accumulated total to date with each material issue transaction. The operation costs accumulated total to date for a manufacturing material component.

DATE LAST ISSUED. The date on which the material component was last issued.

TOTAL STANDARD COST. The sum or total cost of the standard material cost.

TO DATE COST. The total cost to date for each component issued.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The operation detail description is the description of that individual operation in a manufacturing routing.

MILESTONE OPERATION TYPE. If the detailed operation is part of a milestone group, the type of operation is shown here.

First suboperation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last suboperation:

- S** A suboperation that is between the first and last suboperations

Last suboperation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

STANDARD PRODUCTION FACILITY. The standard production facility represents the planned facility where this operation is to be performed.

ACTUAL PRODUCTION FACILITY. The actual facility in which the work was performed.

PROCESS SHEET. The process sheet number is used to further describe a routing of an end product or item.

TOOL NUMBER. The tool number is used to identify either a specific special tool or a list of tools needed to perform the concerned operation. The control of a master list of special tools must be done outside of the XA data base.

PRODUCTION FACILITY ACCOUNTING CLASS (PFAC). [Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.](#)

OPERATION STATUS CODE. The operation status code is used to distinguish between open operations with no activity, open operations being worked on, and completed operations. The scheduling and work list (or dispatch operation sequencing) routines use this field to determine which values go into the time remaining calculations for this operation.

00	Inactive; not used in scheduling, costing, or activity reporting.
10	Active; planned but activity not yet reported.
20	Material has been moved to this operation.
30	Labor, machine, or outside operation activity reported.
40	Operation has been reported as complete.
50	All material moved from this operation to next location or next operation.

TIME BASIS CODE. The time basis code relates the standard operation run unit time fields to expected operation quantities in order to develop standard operation run labor hours, run machine hours, and run labor costs (for outside operations). The time basis codes are:

blank	Hours per unit
C	Cost per piece (for outside operations)
H	Hours per lot
M	Minutes per piece
P	Pieces per hour
1	Hours per 10 units
2	Hours per 100 units
3	Hours per 1,000 units
4	Hours per 10,000 units

REWORK CODE. The rework code indicates whether this is a rework operation or not:

0	No
1	Yes

SCHEDULED START DATE. The scheduled start date of an operation. This date is maintained by the scheduling routine.

SCHEDULED DUE DATE. The scheduled completion date of a manufacturing operation. It is calculated by the scheduling routine.

LAST ACTIVITY DATE. The date of the last transaction update to this operation.

TOTAL QUANTITY COMPLETE THIS PERIOD. The actual (or transaction) quantity complete this period for a manufacturing operation. This value must relate to the end-item order quantity.

TOTAL QUANTITY COMPLETE TOTAL TO DATE. The actual (or transaction) quantity complete total to date for a manufacturing operation. The value must relate to the end-item order quantity.

STANDARD COST PER UNIT. The standard unit cost is the total standard cost divided by the order quantity.

ACTUAL COST PER UNIT. The actual unit cost is the total to date cost divided by the quantity complete plus scrap (if operation status is 40 or greater), or the expected quantity to be completed (if operation status is 30 or less).

***OUTSIDE OPERATION*.** Flag to identify an outside operation.

COST PERCENTAGE. The percentage of total cost to date to standard cost.

The following order information shows standard, this period, total, and variance hours and cost data for setup, labor, overhead, total (setup plus labor plus overhead), and machine. The variance shown excludes scrap cost.

STANDARD HOURS/COST.
THIS PERIOD HOURS/COST.
TOTAL -TO-DATE HOURS/COST.
VARIANCE HOURS.

ACTUAL SCRAP COST. The actual (or transaction) scrap cost of the quantity scrapped on a manufacturing order at that particular operation. These values are printed after retrieving the material and operation costs from the detail records of the order. The material costs are applied as a unit cost to each operation according to the operation where used field of the material component records. Both the actual operation and material costs are accumulated as unit costs through the operations and extended as scrap cost by the scrap quantity of each operation as these quantities are extended. Additionally, both the actual operation and material costs are stored together as one summary scrap costs total for the whole order in the manufacturing order master record. This summary scrap cost value is accumulated and printed on the cost total sheets.

CUMULATIVE STANDARD UNIT COST. The anticipated standard unit costs, accumulated through each operation. The cost is calculated using the original order quantity.

DIRECT ORDER SETUP COST. Actual total to-date setup hours multiplied by setup rate.

DIRECT ORDER LABOR COST. Actual total to-date labor hours multiplied by labor rate.

DIRECT ORDER OVERHEAD COST. Actual total to-date overhead (labor overhead) costs.

DIRECT ORDER MATERIAL AND PURCHASE COST. Actual (or transaction) total cost with each material issue transaction and any outside operation costs.

DIRECT ORDER MISCELLANEOUS COST. Actual total to-date miscellaneous costs.

DIRECT ORDER TOTAL ACTUAL COST. Accumulated actual setup, labor overhead (labor overhead), miscellaneous, and material and purchase direct costs to date.

RECEIPT. Value of the material received back into inventory.

DIFFERENCE. The difference between total actual cost and value of material received into inventory.

Order Closeout-Production Report (AMI4K1)

BELLAMY INC.		NO. 01	ORDER CLOSEOUT - PRODUCTION REPORT				DATE 11/03/										
**	TIME 11.41.00	PAGE 1	AMI4K1			OPER 02				PAGE IN							
ORDER	1																
ORDER	FINISHED	WH ST	DEPT	MULTI-ORD	PLANNER	ORDER	* - - Q U A N T I T Y - -										
*	SCHED HOURS	DATES															
NUMBER	ITEM NUMBER	JOB NUMBER	IAC	REFERENCE	OAC	QUANTITY	IN SPLITS	COMPLETED	OPEN	REMAINING							
M001050	03904-A	0830282000	DP90		902	2,000.000											
	REVISION		D03		B22		.000	1,990.000									
START	2/27/**																
ACTUAL ST	2/24/**																
LAST TRANS	11/03/**																
ORDER					SCRAP	DEVIATION											
DUE	2/28/**																
	DESCRIPTION--		10.000		.000		ACTL CMPLT 3/22/**										
	PUMP SHAFT ASSEMBLY						SAFETY										
	DEMAND: P REQMT		M FCST		M REQMT		P REQMT										
	01-CO0000006/0030000/00001		01-CO0000006/0030000/00002		01-CO0000006/0030000/00003												
COMPONENT	U/ STANDARD *-----QUANTITY-----																
*	OPER	INV	REQUIRED	DATE													
ITEM NUMBER	WH	DESCRIPTION	/M	QUANTITY	PERIOD	TO-DATE	COST-TO-										
DATE USED	LOC	DATE	LAST ISS														
03902	A	PUMP SHAFT PIN		2000.000	2000.000	2000.000	0010 P127										
	2/22/** 11/03/**																
			EA							39.00							
03904-																	
C	A	PUMP SHAFT		2000.000	2150.000	2150.000	0010 M123 2/										
	22/** 11/03/**																
REVISION			EA							12775.30							
										12,814.30							
OPER M	TOTAL-TO-DATE COST																
PC	TIME	SETUP	W/C	PROC/	OP	TBC	START/	ACTUAL/	PD.	QTY	SETUP	HRS	MACH.	HRS	LABOR	HRS	HRS/
NO	S	DESCRIPTION	ST/AC	TOOL	ST	RWK	DUE	ACTIVE	TD.	QTY	ACT/VAR	ACT/VAR	ACT/VAR	ACT/VAR	STD/		
ACT	ACT/STD	CREW SIZE															
0010	ASSEMBLE	PUMP SHAFT	AS005		40	P	2/27/**	2/24/									
**	1,990.000	.00	108.00		103.00		.05	211	PCT	01							
			AS005		0		3/22/**	2/24/**	1,990.000	.00	108.00-	3.00-					
	.05																
										TOTAL ACTUAL HOURS	.00	108.00	103.00				
										TOTAL VARIANCE HOURS	.00	108.00-	3.00-				
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELLANEOUS		STANDARD		ACTUAL		COST		STANDARD		ACTUAL						
QUANTITY	DATE	LAST															
CHARGE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COST	COST	COST	VARIANCE	QUANTITY	QUANTITY									
VARIANCE	ACTIVE																
0010	1-	11/03/**		.0000	20.00	.0000	1.000										
										TOTAL-TO-DATE COST	.000						
DIRECT	SETUP	LABOR	OVERHEAD	MATL													
& PUR	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL	ACTUAL	RECEIPT	DIFFERENCE												
ORDER																	
COSTS--	.00	1,930.00	4,825.00	12,814.30	20.00	19,589.30	13,778.76										
	5,810.54																

To print this report, use option 6 on the Order Release and Closeout menu (AMIM40).

The "Cost Total Sheet-Closed Orders (AMI4K2)" report prints automatically as the last sheet of this report. See "Cost Total Sheet-Closed Orders (AMI4K2)" for more information about this report.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The control number identification of each customer, purchase and manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. The number of the manufacturing order's end item. The number is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

REVISION. The identifier of the revision associated with this parent item. This field appears only if EPDM is interfacing.

WH. The number of the warehouse in which the manufacturing order's end item is stored. The number is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

ST. A code that identifies the reported status of an open order. A canceled order does not print on a detail report during order closeout:

- 10. Released, but no activity reported
- 40. Order started; material, outside operations, labor, machine or miscellaneous charges transaction processed
- 45. IM material receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges)
- 50. PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete
- 55. Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges
- 99. Order canceled; no activity has been reported.

JOB NUMBER. The number that associates this order with a particular customer order or with other manufacturing orders. If the manufacturing order has been released, the job number contains the company number, order type, and order number of the customer order from COM. Otherwise, use this field as a user-defined reference field during manufacturing order entry.

DEPT. The number of the department responsible for this item. This number is used for reference purposes only.

IAC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

MULTI-ORD REFERENCE. Any meaningful, user-assigned value for relating this order to one or more other orders.

PLANNER. A code that identifies the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy for this item.

OAC. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

ORDER QUANTITY. The original on-order quantity as currently indicated in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

QUANTITY.

IN SPLITS. The quantity of the original order quantity included in split orders.

COMPLETED. The total quantity reported to date as having been received in stock against this manufacturing order.

OPEN. The remaining quantity yet to be received into stock on the order ($QRQTY + QTDEV - QTSPL - QTSCP$). If yield is applied to the order, actual

scrap is not subtracted from the order quantity until it exceeds the planned order scrap.

SCHED HOURS REMAINING. The standard operation hours remaining for this manufacturing order. The standard operation hours are based on the operation quantity reported to date. A completed order that has been rescheduled will have 0 (zero) hours remaining.

DATES. The dates this manufacturing order was scheduled to start, actually started, had the last transaction, was due to be completed, and actually was completed. Completion (completion date), appears if you chose forward scheduling during application tailoring. Calc Start (calculated to start) appears if you chose backward scheduling.

ORDER DESCRIPTION. The description of the manufacturing order's end item. The description is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

SCRAP. The total of the end item quantity reported scrapped on shop activity labor transactions against any of the operations in the open order.

DEVIATION. A user-maintained positive or negative end item quantity value. It can be used to reflect quantity-worked fluctuations due to yield on the first few operations.

DEMAND. The customer order or other top level requirement that generated this manufacturing order or purchase order item. Source of demand information appears only if MRP is installed and interfacing. The user defines the maximum number of demand sources to be printed. Possible values are:

BLENDED . The larger of forecast and customer requirements (MSSR=B)

CUSONLY . Customer orders (MSSR=C)

Cxxxxxx . Customer orders, not combined (MSSR=D or E). The customer order shows in the format of 01-CO-nnnnnnnn.

FORECAST . Forecast quantity (MSSR=F)

GENDMND . Generated component quantity based on parent planned orders (MSSR not D or E)

Mxxxxxx. Manufacturing order number

MANUAL . Manually entered demand. Source of demand is optional at time of entry (MSSR=M)

M FCST . Manual forecast

M HELD . Manual held requirement

M REQMT. Manual requirement

SAFETY. Safety stock

NEG QOH. Negative quantity on hand

P FCST . Propagated forecast

P REQMT. Propagated requirement

PRODPLN. Production planned quantity (MSSR=P)

Sxxxxxx. Repetitive Manufacturing order, allocated quantity

XS FCST . Forecast quantity in excess of customer requirements (MSSR=D)

COMPONENT ITEM NUMBER. The number that identifies this component item.

WH. The identification code of the warehouse for the component.

DESCRIPTION. Description of the component item.

U/M. The units used to express the component quantity.

STANDARD QUANTITY. The component quantity normally issued for an order of the released order size. This value is calculated by multiplying the original order quantity times the component quantity per.

QUANTITY.

PERIOD. The actual component quantity issued to the shop order in the current manufacturing period.

TO-DATE. The actual component quantity issued to the shop order since the order was first released. This includes the quantity issued in the current manufacturing period.

COST-TO-DATE. The actual (or transaction) costs accumulated to date with each issue transaction for the component.

OPER USED. The manufacturing step within an order where a component is first used.

INV LOC. The warehouse stocking location of the component.

REQUIRED DATE. The date when the component quantity must be present in the work center.

DATE LAST ISS. The date on which the component was last issued.

OPER NO. A number that identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. The scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order becomes the estimated completion date for the order.

M S. A code that identifies the type of milestone operation, if the detailed operation is part of a milestone group.

First sub-operation:

- B.** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P.** A milestone group with activity reported
- C.** A milestone group with activity reported complete.

Not first or last sub-operation:

- S.** A sub-operation that is between the first and last sub-operations.

Last sub-operation:

- J.** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F.** The end of a flow shop milestone group.

DESCRIPTION. The description of this individual operation in a manufacturing routing.

W/C ST/AC. The planned work center where this operation should have been performed.

PROC. The number of a sheet that further describes a routing of an end item.

TOOL. A number that identifies either a specific special tool or a list of tools needed to perform the operation. The control of a master list of special tools must be done outside of the XA data base.

OP ST. A code that distinguishes between open operations with no activity, open operations being worked on, and completed operations. The scheduling and work list (or dispatch operation sequencing) routines use this field to determine which values go into the time remaining calculations for this operation.

- 00. Inactive; not used in scheduling, costing, or activity reporting
- 10. Active; planned but activity not yet reported
- 20. Material has been moved to this operation
- 30. Labor, machine, or outside operation activity reported
- 40. Operation has been reported as complete
- 50. All material moved from this operation to next location or next operation.

TBC. A code that relates the standard operation run unit time fields to expected operation quantities in order to develop standard operation setup labor hours, run labor hours, run machine hours, and run labor costs (for outside operations).

- blank. Hours per unit
- C . Cost per piece (for outside operations)
- H . Hours per lot
- M . Minutes per piece
- P . Pieces per hour
- 1 . Hours per 10 units
- 2 . Hours per 100 units
- 3 . Hours per 1,000 units
- 4 . Hours per 10,000 units.

RWK. A code that indicates whether this is a rework operation or not.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes.

START. The scheduled start date of an operation. This date is maintained by the scheduling routine.

DUE. The scheduled completion date of a manufacturing operation. It is calculated by the scheduling routine.

ACTUAL. The actual start of a manufacturing operation. This value is updated in the data base by the first transaction for an operation.

ACTIVE. The date of the last transaction update to this operation.

PD. QTY TD. QTY. The actual (or transaction) quantity complete this period for a manufacturing operation (first print line). The second print line shows the actual (or

transaction) quantity completed since the order was released for a manufacturing operation. Both values relate to the end item order quantity.

SETUP HOURS ACT/VAR. The actual number of setup labor hours to date (first print line). The variance hours are the difference between standard setup labor hours and actual setup labor hours (second print line).

MACH HOURS ACT/VAR. The actual setup machine hours and run machine hours total to date (first print line). The variance hours are the difference between standard and actual machine hours (second print line).

LABOR HOURS ACT/VAR. The actual run labor hours total to date (first print line). The variance hours are the difference between standard run labor hours and actual run labor hours (second print line).

HRS/PC STD/ACT. The standard hours to complete a piece and the actual hours to complete a piece.

TIME ACT/STD. A field that relates reported performance against standards for each operation. A value of 100 percent means that performance matches standard. A value greater than 100 percent means that actual time is greater than the standard value. This value does not show an employee's efficiency.

SETUP CREW SIZE. The number of people required to set up this manufacturing operation.

TOTAL ACTUAL HOURS. The total setup, machine, and labor hours.

TOTAL VARIANCE HOURS. The total deviation of total actual hours from total standard hours.

SETUP. The actual total to-date setup hours multiplied by the setup rate.

LABOR. The actual total to-date labor hours multiplied by the labor rate.

OVERHEAD. The actual total to-date labor overhead costs.

MATL & PUR. The actual (or transaction) total cost with each material issue transaction.

MISCELLANEOUS. The actual total to-date miscellaneous costs.

TOTAL ACTUAL. The accumulated actual setup, labor, labor overhead, miscellaneous, and material and purchase direct costs to date.

RECEIPT. The value of the material received back into inventory.

DIFFERENCE. The difference between the total actual cost and the value of material received into inventory.

Order Closeout Variance Analysis (AMVGO)

ORDER CLOSEOUT VARIANCE ANALYSIS				DATE	8/07/	
COST	ORDER COST	STANDARD COST	ORDER VARIANCE	ORDER VARIANCE	USAGE VARIANCE	
** TIME 9.35.10 PAGE 1 AMVGO						
ORDER NUMBER M001110						
VARIANCE						
MATERIAL VARIANCE DETAIL						
ITEM	WHS	QUANTITY	PER UNIT			
BRACKET	1	QUANTITY RECEIVED		.1000000		
				8.000		
		ISSUE QUANTITY		.000	.800	
		STANDARD COST		.00	.00	
		EXTENDED COST		.00	.00	.00
.00						
PRODUCTION FACILITY DETAIL						
OPER SEQUENCE 0010 STA10						
		SETUP LABOR HOURS		1.00	1.00	
		STANDARD COST		10.000	10.000	
		SETUP LABOR EXTENDED COST		10.00	10.00	.00
.00						
		UNIT RUN LABOR HOURS			.10	
		QUANTITY RECEIVED			8.000	
		RUN LABOR HOURS		1.00	.80	
		STANDARD COST		.000	10.000	
		RUN LABOR EXTENDED COST		10.00	8.00	2.00
.00						2.00
		OVERHEAD EXTENDED COST		99.00	82.50	16.50
.00						16.50
PRODUCTION FACILITY DETAIL						
OPER SEQUENCE 0020 TEST						
		SETUP LABOR HOURS		1.00	1.00	
		STANDARD COST		.000	.000	
		SETUP LABOR EXTENDED COST		.00	.00	.00
.00						
		UNIT RUN LABOR HOURS			.20	
		QUANTITY RECEIVED			8.000	
		RUN LABOR HOURS		2.00	1.60	
		STANDARD COST		.000	15.000	
		RUN LABOR EXTENDED COST		30.00	24.00	6.00
.00						6.00
		OVERHEAD EXTENDED COST		.45	.36	.09
.00						.09

This report lists all the calculated values for the order closeout variance transactions that are sent to the PC&C General Ledger interface. These transactions will net the impact of WIP of this order to be zero. Following are the calculations and formulas used in presenting the information shown on this report.

Fields

Material costs.

Actual order cost.

$$ITMSUC = ACSTD / ISQTY$$

ACSTD Actual costs to-date for the component, (MODATA)

ISQTY Actual issue quantity, (MODATA)

Order standard cost.

$QTYPRE * QTYRC = QTYISW$
 $QTYISW * ITMSUC = QTYICW$

QTYPRE Quantity per from material detail (MODATA)
QTYRC Quantity received for order from order header (MOMAST)
QTYISW Standard issue quantity
ITMSUC Item standard unit cost (from ITEMBL or ITEMAS) at moment of order closeout
QTYICW Component standard cost

Order variance.

$ACSTD - QTYICW = MTLVAR$

MTLVAR Material variance

Usage variance.

$ISQTY * ITMSUC = ISQSCW$
 $ISQSCW - QTYICW = VMUSW$

ISQTY Actual issue quantity (MODATA)
ITMSUC Item standard unit cost (from ITEMBL or ITEMAS)
ISQSCW Actual item usage
QTYICW Component standard cost
VMUSW Material usage variance

Cost variance.

$MTLVAR - VMUSW = VMCSR1$

MTLVAR Material order variance
VMUSW Material usage variance
VMCSR1 Material cost variance

Setup costs.

Actual order cost.

SLCTD: Actual costs to-date for setup (MOROUT)

Order standard cost.

$SSLHU * SSLAB = CSTSSW$

SSLHU Standard setup hours (MOROUT)
SSLAB Standard setup rate (MOROUT)
CSTSSW Standard setup cost

Order variance.

$SLCTD - CSTRLW = RUNVAR$

SLCTD Actual costs to-date for setup (MOROUT)
CSTSSW Standard setup cost
SETVAR Setup variance

Usage variance.

SLHTD * SSLAB = SSCSTW
 SSCSTW * CSTSSW - VSUSW

SLHTD Setup labor hours (MOROUT)
SRLAB Standard run labor rate (MOROUT)
RLCSTW Run labor actual usage
CSTRLW Standard run labor cost
VRUSW Run labor usage variance

Cost variance.

SETVAR - VSUSW = VSCOR1

SETVAR Setup order variance
VSUSW Setup usage variance
VSCOR1 Setup cost variance

Run Labor costs.**Actual order cost.**

RLCTD Actual costs to-date for run labor (MOROUT)

Order standard cost.

SRLHUW * TQCTD = RLHRSW
 RLHRSW * SRLAB = CSTRLW

SRLHUW Standard run labor hours (adjusted by TBC) (MOROUT)
TQCTD Total quantity complete to-date (MOROUT)
RLHRSW Run labor hours extended
SRLAB Standard run labor rate (MOROUT)
CSTRLW Standard run labor cost

Order variance.

RLCTD - CSTRLW = RUNVAR

RLCTD Actual costs to-date for run labor (MOROUT)
CSTRLW Standard run labor cost
RUNVAR Run labor variance

Usage variance.

RLHTD * SRLAB = RLCSTW
 RLCSTW - CSTRLW - VRUSW

RLHTD Run labor hours to-date MOROUT)
SRLAB Setup standard labor rate (MOROUT)
SSCSTW Setup actual usage
CSTSSW Standard setup cost
VSUSW Setup usage variance

Cost variance.

RUNVAR - VRUSW = VRCOR1

RUNVAR Run labor variance
VRUSW Run labor usage variance
VRCOR1 Run labor cost variance

Overhead costs.**Actual order cost.**

OVCTD Actual costs to-date for overhead (MOROUT)

Order standard cost.**Overhead cost code 'A'.**

SSLHU / SETCS = SSMHRW
 ((SRMHUW * TQCTD) + SSMHRW) = MCHRSW
 MCHRSW * (SOVER/100) = OCCSTW
 MCHRSW * SMACH = CSTOCW
 OCCSTW + CSTOCW = VOUSWW

CSTOCW Standard machine cost
LBCSTW Run labor cost
LBHRSW Extended run labor hours
MCHRSW Total machine hours
OCCSTW Overhead percentage or cost
SETCS Setup crew size (MOROUT)
SMACH Standard machine rate (MOROUT)
SOVER Overhead percentage or rate (MOROUT)
SRLAB Standard run labor rate (MOROUT)
SRLHUW Standard run labor unit hours (adjusted by TBC) (MOROUT)
SRMHUW Standard run machine unit hours (adjusted by TBC) (MOROUT)
SSLHU Standard setup hours (MOROUT)
SSMHRW Standard setup machine hours
TQCTD Total quantity complete to-date (MOROUT)
VOUSWW Standard overhead cost

Overhead cost code 'B'.

SSLHU / SETCS = SSMHRW
 ((SRMHUW * TQCTD) + SSMHRW) = MCHRSW
 MCHRSW * (SOVER/100) = OCCSTW
 MCHRSW * SMACH = CSTOCW
 OCCSTW + CSTOCW = VOUSWW

CSTOCW Standard machine cost
LBCSTW Run labor cost
LBHRSW Extended run labor hours
MCHRSW Total machine hours
OCCSTW Overhead percentage or cost
SETCS Setup crew size (MOROUT)
SMACH Standard machine rate (MOROUT)
SOVER Overhead percentage or rate (MOROUT)
SRLAB Standard run labor rate (MOROUT)
SRLHUW Standard run labor unit hours (adjusted by TBC) (MOROUT)
SRMHUW Standard run machine unit hours (adjusted by TBC) (MOROUT)
SSLHU Standard setup hours (MOROUT)
SSMHRW Standard setup machine hours

TQCTD Total quantity complete to-date (MOROUT)
VOUSWW Standard overhead cost

Overhead cost code 'C'.

$((SRMHUW * TQCTD) + SSMHRW) = MCHRWSW$
 $MCHRWSW * (SOVER/100) = OCCSTW$
 $MCHRWSW * SMACH = CSTOCW$
 $OCCSTW + CSTOCW = VOUSWW$

CSTOCW Standard machine cost
LBCSTW Run labor cost
LBHRWSW Extended run labor hours
MCHRWSW Total machine hours
OCCSTW Overhead percentage or cost
SETCS Setup crew size (MOROUT)
SMACH Standard machine rate (MOROUT)
SOVER Overhead percentage or rate (MOROUT)
SRLAB Standard run labor rate (MOROUT)
SRLHUW Standard run labor unit hours (adjusted by TBC) (MOROUT)
SRMHUW Standard run machine unit hours (adjusted by TBC) (MOROUT)
SSLHU Standard setup hours (MOROUT)
SSMHRW Standard setup machine hours
TQCTD Total quantity complete to-date (MOROUT)
VOUSWW Standard overhead cost

Overhead cost code 'D'.

$((SRMHUW * TQCTD) + SSMHRW) = MCHRWSW$
 $((SRLHUW * TQCTD) + SSLHU) = TLBHRW$
 $MCHRWSW * SMACH = CSTOCW$
 $OCCSTW + CSTOCW = VOUSWW$

CSTOCW Standard machine cost
LBCSTW Run labor cost
LBHRWSW Extended run labor hours
MCHRWSW Total machine hours
OCCSTW Overhead percentage or cost
SETCS Setup crew size (MOROUT)
SMACH Standard machine rate (MOROUT)
SOVER Overhead percentage or rate (MOROUT)
SRLAB Standard run labor rate (MOROUT)
SRLHUW Standard run labor unit hours (adjusted by TBC) (MOROUT)
SRMHUW Standard run machine unit hours (adjusted by TBC) (MOROUT)
SSLHU Standard setup hours (MOROUT)
SSMHRW Standard setup machine hours
TQCTD Total quantity complete to-date (MOROUT)
VOUSWW Standard overhead cost

Order variance.

$OVCTD - VOUSWW = OVHVAR$

OVCTD Actual costs to-date for overhead (MOROUT)
OVHVAR Overhead variance
VOUSWW Standard overhead cost

Usage variance.**Overhead cost code 'A'.**

$$\begin{aligned} ((\text{RMHTD} + \text{SMHTD}) * \text{SMACH}) &= \text{MCCSTW} \\ ((\text{MCCSTW} * (\text{SOVER}/100) + \text{MCCSTW}) &= \text{MLCSOW} \\ \text{MLCSOW} - \text{VOUSWW} &= \text{VOUSW} \end{aligned}$$

MCCSTW	Machine actual usage
MLCSOW	Overhead actual usage
RLHTD	Run labor hours to-date (MOROUT)
RMHTD	Run machine hours to-date (MOROUT)
SLHTD	Setup labor hours to-date (MOROUT)
SMACH	Standard machine rate (MOROUT)
SMHTD	Standard run machine hours to-date (MOROUT)
SOVER	Overhead percentage or rate (MOROUT)
VOUSW	Overhead usage variance
VOUSWW	Standard overhead cost

Overhead cost code 'B'.

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{RLHTD} * \text{SRLAB}) + (\text{SLHTD} * \text{SSLAB}) &= \text{TLCSTW} \\ ((\text{RMHTD} + \text{SMHTD}) + \text{SMACH}) &= \text{MCCSTW} \\ ((\text{TLCSTW} * (\text{SOVER}/100) + \text{MCCSTW}) &= \text{MLCSOW} \end{aligned}$$

MCCSTW	Machine actual usage
MLCSOW	Overhead actual usage
RLHTD	Run labor hours to-date (MOROUT)
RMHTD	Run machine hours to-date (MOROUT)
SLHTD	Setup labor hours to-date (MOROUT)
SMACH	Standard machine rate (MOROUT)
SMHTD	Standard run machine hours to-date (MOROUT)
SOVER	Overhead percentage or rate (MOROUT)
VOUSW	Overhead usage variance
VOUSWW	Standard overhead cost

Overhead cost code 'C'.

$$\begin{aligned} ((\text{RMHTD} + \text{SMHTD}) * \text{SMACH}) &= \text{MCCSTW} \\ (((\text{RMHTD} + \text{SMHTD}) * \text{SOVER}) + \text{MCCSTW}) &= \text{MLCSOW} \end{aligned}$$

MCCSTW	Machine actual usage
MLCSOW	Overhead actual usage
RLHTD	Run labor hours to-date (MOROUT)
RMHTD	Run machine hours to-date (MOROUT)
SLHTD	Setup labor hours to-date (MOROUT)
SMACH	Standard machine rate (MOROUT)
SMHTD	Standard run machine hours to-date (MOROUT)
SOVER	Overhead percentage or rate (MOROUT)
VOUSW	Overhead usage variance
VOUSWW	Standard overhead cost

Overhead cost code 'D'.

$$((RMHTD * SMHTD) * SMACH) = MCCSTW$$

$$(((RLHTD + SLHTD) * SOVER) + MCCSTW) = MLCSOW$$

MCCSTW Machine actual usage
MLCSOW Overhead actual usage
RLHTD Run labor hours to-date (MOROUT)
RMHTD Run machine hours to-date (MOROUT)
SLHTD Setup labor hours to-date (MOROUT)
SMACH Standard machine rate (MOROUT)
SMHTD Standard run machine hours to-date (MOROUT)
SOVER Overhead percentage or rate (MOROUT)
VOUSW Overhead usage variance
VOUSWW Standard overhead cost

Cost variance.

$$OVHVAR - VOUSW = VOCOR$$

OVHVAR Overhead variance
VOUSW Overhead usage variance
VOCOR1 Overhead cost variance

Order Totals.**Actual order costs (all from MOMAST).****Standard order costs.**

QTYICR Total of standard material costs
CSTSRP Total of standard setup costs
CSTRRP Total of standard run labor costs
MLCSR Total of standard overhead costs
SMISC Total of standard miscellaneous charge costs

Order Variances.**Material.**

$$ISSCO - QTYICR = VNORW$$

ISSCO Actual costs to-date for material
QTYICR Total of standard material costs
VMORW Total setup variance

Setup.

$$SETCO - CSTSRP = VSORW$$

CSTSRP Total of standard setup costs
SETCO Actual costs to-date for setup
VSORW Total setup variance

Labor.

$$LABCO - CSTRRP = VRORW$$

CSTRRP Total of standard run labor costs
LABCO Actual costs to-date for run labor
VRORW Total run labor variance

Overhead.
$$\text{OVHCO} - \text{MLCSRP} = \text{VOORW}$$

MLCSRP Total of standard overhead costs
OVHCO Actual costs to-date for overhead
VOORW Total overhead variance

Miscellaneous charge.
$$\text{MISCO} - \text{SMISC} = \text{VMIOW}$$

SMISC Total of standard miscellaneous charge costs
MISCO Actual costs to-date for miscellaneous charges
VMIOW Total miscellaneous charge variance

Order Usage Variances.

VMUSAW Total of material usage variances
VSUSAW Total of setup usage variances
VRUSAW Total of run labor usage variances
VOUSAW Total of overhead usage variances

Note: Miscellaneous charges do not have a usage variance.

Order Cost Variances.**Material (VMCS).**
$$\text{VMORW} - \text{VMUSAW} = \text{VMCSW}$$

VMCSW Total of material cost variance
VMORW Total of material variance
VMUSAW Total of material usage variances

Setup (VSCO).
$$\text{VSORW} - \text{VSUSAW} = \text{VSCOW}$$

VSCOW Total setup cost variance
VSORW Total setup variance
VSUSAW Total of setup usage variances

Labor (VRCO).
$$\text{VRORW} - \text{VRUSAW} = \text{VRCOW}$$

VRCOW Total run labor cost variance
VRORW Total of run labor variance
VRUSAW Total of run labor usage variances

Overhead (VOCO).
$$\text{VOORW} - \text{VOUSAW} = \text{VOCOW}$$

VOCOW Total overhead cost variance
VOORW Total overhead variance
VOUSAW Total of overhead usage variances

Miscellaneous charges (VEAC).

VMIOW = VEACW

VEAC Total miscellaneous charge cost variance
VMIOW Total miscellaneous charge variance

Order Closeout Variance Totals.**Receipt amount.**

RECCO Total receipt costs for order (MOMAST)

Cost less receipt amount.

TCOSTS - RECCO = CLRARP

CLRARP Cost less receipt amount
RECCO Total receipt costs for order (MOMAST)
TCOSTS Total of actual costs for order

Usage variances, cost variances VCLO.

(CLRARP - (TUSAGV + TCOSTV)) = VCLO

CLRARP Cost less receipt amount
TUSAGV Total of usage variances for order
TCOSTV Total of cost variances for order
VCLO Total order closeout variance

Scrap (SCR).

SCPO Actual scrap costs for order (MOMAST)

Order Status—Accounting Detail Report (AMC31A)

MULTI-WAREHOUSE NO. 01		ORDER STATUS - PRODUCTION DETAIL REPORT				DATE 2/16/					
93	TIME 13.17.14	PAGE 1	AMC31A		CUSTOMER NUMBER SEQUENCE						
					SPECIFIC CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER -01-C01234567						
								PAGE I			
N ORDER	1										
ORDER RATIO	WH ST	DEPT MP	JOB NUMBER	ORDER	* - - - - - Q U A N T I T Y - - - - -						
*SCHED HOURS	DATES										
FINISHED ITM	SITE	PLANN	REFERENCE	QUANTITY	IN SPLITS/	COMPLETED	OPEN/				
REMAINING					DEVIATION		SCRAPPED				
START	3/01/93										
M001310	.14	1 40	5555 5	01-							
C01234567	1,234,567.899		.000 1,234,567.899		.000	1,026.32	ACTUAL ST	0/00/00			
22016	12345		ABCDEFGHIJ		1,234,567.899			1,234,567.899			
LAST TRAN	2/16/93										
DUE	3/15/93										
ITEM DESCRIPTION--											
STRAWBERRY SHAMPOO 16OZ								CALC START 8/28/			
92											
COMPONENT	WH	U/		*-----QUANTITY-----							
* STK LOC	OP	START	REQUIRED	DATE							
ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION		/M	STD/PERIOD	TO-DATE	COST-TO-					
DATE OPER USED	DATE	LAST ISS									
12117	1	BOTTLE - 16OZ STRAW SHAMP		EA	205,761.235	.000	3/01/				
00	3/01/00	0/00/00			.000		.00				
16315	1	SHIPPER - 12EA 16OZ BOTTLES		EA	17,078.025	.000	3/01/				
00	3/01/00	0/00/00			.000		.00				
19333	1	STRAWBERRY SHAMPOO		OZ	3,292,180.982	.000	3/01/				
00	3/01/00	0/00/00			.000		.00				
20524	1	CAP - 16OZ SHAMPOO		EA	205,761.235	.000	3/01/				
00	3/01/00	0/00/00			.000		.00				
				TOTAL-TO-DATE COST--		.00					
				TOTAL VARIANCE HOURS--		.00					
OPER NO.	M	FAC	PROC/ OP	TBC	START/	ACTUAL/	PERIOD QTY	SETUP HRS	MACH. HRS	LABOR HRS	HRS/
PC TIME	CREW				DUE	ACTIVE	TO-DATE QTY	ACT/VAR	ACT/VAR	ACT/VAR	STD/
DESCRIPTION S	ST/ACT	CR	YLD	ST	RWK						
ACT ACT/STD	TOOLS	SIZE									
(* = OUTSIDE OPERATION)											
0010		AS095	PS1234	10	2/19/00	0/00/					
00	.000	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	0 PCT	STIRER	1		
MIX IT		AS095	1.000	0	0/00/00	2/15/					
00	.000	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00					
0020		IN040	10	0/00/00	0/00/						
00	.000	.00	.00	.00	.03	0 PCT	1				
INSPECT		IN040	1.000	0	0/00/00	2/15/					
00	.000	.00	.00	.00	.00						
TOTAL ACTUAL HOURS--									.00	.00	.00
TOTAL VARIANCE HOURS--									.00	.00	.00
W AM-5512 NO MISC CHARGES FOR THIS ORDER											
DIRECT	SETUP	LABOR	OVERHEAD	MATL & PUR	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL ACTUAL	RECEIPT				
ORDER	DIFFERENCE										
COSTS--											
	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	.00										

The detail report in accounting format is called the Order Status—Accounting Report. This report can be ordered in the following sequences:

- Order Number
- Due Date
- Reference Number
- Customer Job Number
- Critical Ratio
- Site.

The fields are the same on all the reports.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The order number is the control number identification of each manufacturing order kept in the XA data base.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. The finished item number is the item number of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

RATIO. The manufacturing order critical ratio is the time remaining for an order divided by the work remaining for an order.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

SITE. The identifier of the site associated with this warehouse.

ST (ORDER STATUS). The manufacturing order status code identifies the reported status of an open order. A cancelled order is not printed on a detail report during order closeout.

- 10 Released, but no activity reported.
- 40 Order started; material, outside operations, labor, machine, or miscellaneous charges transaction processed.
- 45 IM material receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges).
- 50 PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete.
- 55 Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges.
- 99 Order cancelled; no activity has been reported.

JOB NUMBER. [Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.](#)

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

DEPARTMENT. The department number is a reference field, like planner code, for this item for printing purposes.

MANAGEMENT PRIORITY. This code identifies the priority level, if any, assigned to override the normal priority calculated by PC&C and to expedite the order.

REFERENCE. The reference number is used for printing and selection purposes. Any meaningful value can be entered.

PLANNER. The planner code identifies the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy for manufacturing or purchase items.

ORDER QUANTITY. The original or “on-order” quantity as currently indicated in the Manufacturing Order Master file.

QUANTITY IN SPLITS. If this is a base order, it may have a proportion of the original order quantity included in a split order.

QUANTITY DEVIATION. A quantity used to adjust the total order quantity after the order status changes from 10.

QUANTITY COMPLETED. The total quantity reported to date that has been recorded through Inventory Management as having been received in stock against this manufacturing order.

QUANTITY OPEN. The remaining quantity yet to be received into stock on the order ($ORQTY + QTDEV - QTSP - QTSCP - QTYRC$). If yield is applied to the order, then actual scrap is not subtracted from the order quantity until it exceeds the planned order scrap.

QUANTITY SCRAPPED. The total quantity scrapped within a manufacturing order on shop activity labor transactions.

SCHEDULED HOURS REMAINING. The hours remaining to be worked on a manufacturing order is a summation of the standard operation hours remaining for that manufacturing order. The standard operation hours are based on the operation quantity reported to date. A completed order that gets rescheduled will have zero hours remaining.

DATES. The dates this manufacturing order was scheduled to start, actually started, had the last transaction, was due to be completed, and actually was completed. Completion (completion date), the last date, appears if you chose forward scheduling during application tailoring. Calc Start (calculated to start) appears if you chose backward scheduling.

DEMAND. The customer order or other top level requirement that generated this manufacturing order or purchase order item. Possible values are shown below. MSSR refers to the Master Schedule Source Planning code.

BLENDED	The larger of forecast and customer requirements (MSSR=B)
CUSONLY	Customer orders (MSSR=C)
Cxxxxxx	Customer orders, not combined (MSSR=D or E). The customer order shows in the format of 01-CO-nnnnnnnn.
FORCAST	Forecast quantity (MSSR=F)
GENDMND	Generated component quantity based on parent planned orders (MSSR not D or E)
MANUAL	Manually entered demand. Source of demand is optional at time of entry (MSSR=M)
M FCST	Manual forecast
M HELD	Manual held requirement
M REQMT	Manual requirement

SAFETY	Safety quantity (MSSR=D or E)
Mxxxxxx	Manufacturing order number
NEG QOH	Negative quantity on hand
P FCST	Propagated forecast
P REQMT	Propagated requirement
PRODPLN	Production planned quantity (MSSR=P)
Sxxxxxx	Repetitive Manufacturing order, allocated quantity
XS FCST	Forecast quantity in excess of customer requirements (MSSR=D)

FINISHED ITEM DESCRIPTION. The finished item description is the item description of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

UNIT COST. The unit cost of an item determined from receipts manually or by the system. A zero cost extension leaves unit cost (CSTPC) unchanged. The unit cost categories are:

- Average cost
- Last cost
- Standard cost.

PROJECTED COST. The order projected cost is the original order quantity multiplied by the unit order cost. The unit order cost is the finished item unit cost selected according to the Inventory Management material costing application tailoring option when the order is created during order release. See the unit cost definition above.

COMPONENT ITEM NUMBER. The number that identifies this component item.

COMPONENT ITEM DESCRIPTION. The description of the material component.

COMPONENT ITEM WAREHOUSE. The identification code of the warehouse for the material component.

UNIT OF MEASURE. The unit of measure in which the item quantity is expressed.

ISSUED QUANTITY TOTAL TO DATE. The actual material component quantity issued to the shop order since the order was first released. This includes the quantity issued in the current manufacturing period.

UNIT COST. The unit cost of an item determined from receipts manually or by the system. A zero cost extension leaves unit cost (CSTPC) unchanged. The unit cost categories are:

- Average cost
- Last cost
- Standard cost.

STANDARD COST. The standard material cost is the anticipated material cost for this component. It is the original order quantity multiplied by the unit cost of the component. This value is provided here to be used as a comparison to the actual material cost, or manufacturing usage cost, when it is applied to the manufacturing issue quantity. These costs are maintained by the Inventory Management application according to its three material costing options. These options are standard, average, and last unit cost. Regardless of the individual material costing option, this report treats them all as an anticipated standard material cost for reporting purposes.

ACTUAL COST THIS PERIOD. The actual (or transaction) costs accumulated this period with each material issue transaction. The issues costs accumulated this period for a manufacturing material component.

ACTUAL COST TO DATE. The actual (or transaction) costs accumulated total to date with each material issue transaction. The issues costs accumulated total to date for a manufacturing material component.

DATE LAST ISSUED. The date on which the material component was last issued.

TOTAL STANDARD COST. The sum or total cost of the standard material cost.

TO DATE COST. The total cost to date for each component issued.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition, an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

MILESTONE OPERATION TYPE. The milestone operation type identifies an operation detail record if it belongs to a milestone group of operations.

First sub-operation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last sub-operation:

- S** A sub-operation that is between the first and last sub-operations

Last sub-operation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The operation detail description is the description of that individual operation in a manufacturing order.

STANDARD PRODUCTION FACILITY. The standard production facility represents the planned production facility where this operation is to be performed.

ACTUAL PRODUCTION FACILITY. The actual facility where this operation was performed.

PROCESS SHEET. The process sheet number is used to further describe a routing of an end product or item.

TOOL NUMBER. The tool number is used to identify either a specific special tool or a list of tools needed to perform the concerned operation. The control of a master list of special tools must be done outside of the XA data base.

OPERATION STATUS CODE. The operation status code is used to distinguish between open operations with no activity, open operations being worked on, and completed operations. The scheduling and work list (or dispatch operation sequencing) routines use this field to determine the values that go into the time remaining calculations for this operation.

00	Inactive; not used in scheduling, costing, or activity reporting.
10	Active; planned but activity not yet reported.
20	Material has been moved to this operation.
30	Labor, machine, or outside operation activity reported.
40	Operation has been reported as complete.
50	All material moved from this operation to next location or next operation.

TIME BASIS CODE. The time basis code relates the standard operation run unit time fields to expected operation quantities in order to develop standard operation run labor hours, run machine hours, and run labor costs (for outside operations). The time basis codes are:

blank	Hours per unit
C	Cost per piece (for outside operations)
H	Hours per lot
M	Minutes per piece
P	Pieces per hour
1	Hours per 10 units
2	Hours per 100 units
3	Hours per 1,000 units
4	Hours per 10,000 units

REWORK CODE. The rework code indicates whether this is a rework operation:

0	No
1	Yes

START DATE. The scheduled start date of an operation. This date is maintained by the scheduling routine.

DUE DATE. The scheduled completion date of a manufacturing operation. This value is updated in the data base by the first transaction for an operation.

LAST ACTIVE. The date of the last transaction update to this operation.

TOTAL QUANTITY COMPLETE THIS PERIOD. The actual (or transaction) quantity complete this period for a manufacturing operation. This value must relate to the end item order quantity.

TOTAL QUANTITY COMPLETE TOTAL TO DATE. The actual (or transaction) quantity complete total to date for a manufacturing operation. The value must relate to the end item order quantity.

STANDARD COST PER UNIT. The standard unit cost is the total standard cost divided by the order quantity.

ACTUAL COST PER UNIT. The actual unit cost is the total to date cost divided by the quantity complete plus scrap (if operation status is 40 or greater), or the expected quantity to be completed (if operation status is 30 or less).

COST PERCENTAGE. The percentage of actual total cost to date to standard cost.

The following order information shows standard, this period, total, and variance hours and cost data for setup, labor, overhead, total (setup plus labor plus overhead), and machine.

CUMULATIVE SCRAP STANDARD COST/ACTUAL COST. The actual (or transaction) scrap cost of the quantity scrapped on a manufacturing order at that particular operation. These values are printed after retrieving the material and operation costs from the detail records of the order. The material costs are applied as a unit cost to each operation according to the operation where used field of the material component records. Both the actual operation and material costs are accumulated as unit costs through the operations and extended as scrap cost by the scrap quantity of each operation as these quantities are extended. Additionally, both the actual operation and material costs are stored together as one summary scrap costs total for the whole order in the manufacturing order master record. This summary scrap cost value is accumulated and printed on the cost total sheets.

Note: The quantity shown here is the reported scrap for this operation.

CUMULATIVE STANDARD UNIT COST. The anticipated standard unit costs accumulated through each operation. The cost is calculated using the original order quantity plus any deviation.

DIRECT ORDER SETUP COST. Actual total to-date setup hours multiplied by setup rate.

DIRECT ORDER LABOR COST. Actual total to-date labor hours multiplied by labor rate.

DIRECT ORDER OVERHEAD COST. Actual total to-date overhead (labor overhead) costs.

DIRECT ORDER MATERIAL AND PURCHASE COST. Actual (or transaction) total cost with each material issue transaction.

DIRECT ORDER MISCELLANEOUS COST. Actual total to-date miscellaneous costs.

DIRECT ORDER TOTAL ACTUAL COST. Accumulated actual setup, labor overhead (labor overhead), outside operation, miscellaneous, and material and purchase direct costs to date.

RECEIPT. Value of the material received back into inventory.

DIFFERENCE. The difference between total actual cost and value of material received into inventory.

Order Status—Accounting Summary Report (AMC31B)

```

MULTI-WAREHOUSE NO. 01 ORDER STATUS - ACCOUNTING SUMMARY REPORT DATE 2/16/
93 TIME 13.17.32 PAGE 1 AMC31B
      CUSTOMER NUMBER SEQUENCE
      SPECIFIC CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER - 01-C01234567
      ALL ORDERS
      PROJECTED COST VARIANCE/ *-----ACTUAL COSTS-----
-----*
ORD NO/ FINISHED ITEM WH SITE ST COST/TOTAL INVENTORY LABOR/ OVERHEAD/
      MATL & PUR DUE
      ITEM DESCRIPTION CD ACTUAL COST RECEIPTS SETUP MISCELLANEOUS
      DATE
M001310 22016 1 ATL 40 ( * = SELECTED FOR CLOSEOUT )
      .00 3/15/** 74,613,678.25 74,613,678.25 .00 .00
      STRAWBERRY SHAMPOO 16OZ .00 .00 .00 .00
      JOB NUMBER-- 01-C01234567
      COSTS SETUP LABOR/OVERHEAD MATL & PUR/
      MISC TOTAL ACTUAL RECEIPT DIFFERENCE
      SUB
      TOTAL--
      .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00
      .00 .00
  
```

```

GATEWAY MFG CO NO. 01 ORDER STATUS - ACCOUNTING SUMMARY REPORT DATE 09/30/
** TIME 16.49.21 PAGE 1 AMC31B
      PRIORITY - SLACK TIME PER OPERATION OPER S1
      BEGINNING DUE DATE- 9/30/** ENDING DUE DATE- 8/24/
** CRITICAL RATIO LIMIT- 3.00
  
```

Fields

The heading on the accounting summary report appears according to the selection you made when ordering the report.

ORDER NUMBER. The order number is the control number identification of each manufacturing order kept in the XA data base.

FINISHED ITEM DESCRIPTION. The finished item description is the item description of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. The finished item number is the item number of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

SITE. The identifier of the site associated with this warehouse.

ST (ORDER STATUS). The manufacturing order status code identifies the reported status of an open order. A cancelled order is not printed on a detail report during order closeout.

- 10** Released, but no activity reported.
- 40** Order started; material, outside operations, labor, machine or miscellaneous charges transaction processed.
- 45** IM material receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges).
- 50** PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete.
- 55** Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges.
- 99** Order cancelled; no activity has been reported.

PROJECTED COST. The order projected cost is the original order quantity multiplied by the unit order cost. The unit order cost is the finished item unit cost selected according to the Inventory Management material costing application tailoring option when the order is created during order release.

TOTAL ACTUAL COST. The actual (or transaction) costs accumulated total to date with each labor transaction. The operation costs accumulated total to date for a manufacturing operation.

COST VARIANCE. The difference between projected and total actual costs.

INVENTORY RECEIPTS. The value of the manufacturing order received into inventory.

ACTUAL COSTS. A breakdown of total actual cost into setup, labor, overhead (labor overhead), material and purchase, and miscellaneous.

ORDER DUE DATE. The manufacturing order due date identifies the date an end item is needed. The date can be established by a planner in MRP or Inventory Management. It is used in the time basis code routines for calculating standard operation time. It is also used in the work list (or dispatch operation sequencing) to prioritize the work at each work center.

Order Status—Production Detail Report (AMC31A)

MULTI-WAREHOUSE NO. 01		ORDER STATUS - PRODUCTION DETAIL REPORT										DATE 2/16/				
93	TIME 13.17.14	PAGE 1	AMC31A		CUSTOMER NUMBER SEQUENCE										PAGE I	
SPECIFIC CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER -01-C01234567																
N ORDER	1															
ORDER RATIO	WH ST	DEPT MP	JOB NUMBER	ORDER	* - - - - - Q U A N T I T Y - - - - -											
*SCHED HOURS	DATES															
FINISHED ITM	SITE	PLANN	REFERENCE	QUANTITY	IN SPLITS/	COMPLETED	OPEN/									
REMAINING					DEVIATION	SCRAPPED										
START	3/01/93															
M001310	.14 1	40	5555 5	01-												
C01234567	1,234,567.899		.000	1,234,567.899	.000	1,026.32	ACTUAL ST	0/00/00								
22016	12345		ABCDEFGHIJ		1,234,567.899		1,234,567.899									
LAST TRAN	2/16/93															
DUE	3/15/93															
ITEM DESCRIPTION--	STRAWBERRY SHAMPOO 16OZ										CALC START 8/28/					
92																
COMPONENT	WH			U/	*-----QUANTITY-----											
* STK LOC	OP	START	REQUIRED	DATE	/M	STD/PERIOD	TO-DATE	COST-TO-								
ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION															
DATE OPER USED	DATE	LAST ISS														
12117	1	BOTTLE - 16OZ STRAW SHAMP	EA	205,761.235	.000		3/01/									
00	3/01/00	0/00/00														
16315	1	SHIPPER - 12EA 16OZ BOTTLES	EA	17,078.025	.000		3/01/									
00	3/01/00	0/00/00														
19333	1	STRAWBERRY SHAMPOO	OZ	3,292,180.982	.000		3/01/									
00	3/01/00	0/00/00														
20524	1	CAP - 16OZ SHAMPOO	EA	205,761.235	.000		3/01/									
00	3/01/00	0/00/00														
OPER NO.	M	FAC	PROC/ OP	TBC	START/	ACTUAL/	TOTAL-TO-DATE COST--	MACH. HRS	LABOR HRS	HRS/						
PC TIME	CREW															
DESCRIPTION S	ST/ACT	CR	YLD	ST	RWK	DUE	ACTIVE	TO-DATE QTY	ACT/VAR	ACT/VAR	ACT/VAR	STD/				
ACT ACT/STD	TOOLS	SIZE														
0010		AS095	PS1234	10		2/19/00	0/00/									
00	.000	.00	.00	.00		.00	.03	0 PCT	STIRER	1						
MIX IT		AS095	1.000	0		0/00/00	2/15/									
00	.000	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00									
0020		IN040	10			0/00/00	0/00/									
00	.000	.00	.00	.00		.00	.03	0 PCT		1						
INSPECT		IN040	1.000	0		0/00/00	2/15/									
00	.000	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00									
TOTAL ACTUAL HOURS--								.00	.00	.00						
TOTAL VARIANCE HOURS--								.00	.00	.00						
W AM-5512 NO MISC CHARGES FOR THIS ORDER																
DIRECT	SETUP	LABOR	OVERHEAD	MATL & PUR	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL ACTUAL	RECEIPT									
ORDER	DIFFERENCE															
COSTS--																
.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00									

The detail report in production format is called the Order Status—Production Report. This report can be ordered in the following sequences:

- Order Number
- Due Date
- Reference Number
- Customer Job Number
- Critical Ratio
- Site.

The fields are the same on all the reports.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The order number is the control number identification of each manufacturing order kept in the XA data base.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. The finished item number is the item number of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

RATIO. The manufacturing order critical ratio is the time remaining for an order divided by the work remaining for an order.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

SITE. The identifier of the site associated with this warehouse.

ST (ORDER STATUS). The manufacturing order status code identifies the reported status of an open order. A cancelled order is not printed on a detail report during order closeout.

- 10 Released, but no activity reported.
- 40 Order started; material, outside operations, labor, machine, or miscellaneous charges transaction processed.
- 45 IM material receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges).
- 50 PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete.
- 55 Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges.
- 99 Order cancelled; no activity has been reported

JOB NUMBER. [Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.](#)

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

DEPARTMENT NUMBER. The department number is a reference field, like planner code, for this item for printing purposes.

MANAGEMENT PRIORITY. This code identifies the priority level, if any, assigned to override the normal priority calculated by PC&C and to expedite the order.

REFERENCE NUMBER. The reference number is used for printing and selection purposes. Any meaningful value can be entered.

PLANNER. The planner code identifies the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy for manufacturing or purchase items.

ORDER QUANTITY. The order quantity is the original or “on-order” quantity as currently indicated in the Manufacturing Order Master file.

QUANTITY IN SPLITS. If this is a base order, this is the proportion of the original order quantity included in split orders.

QUANTITY COMPLETED. This is the total quantity reported to date that has been recorded through Inventory Management as having been received in stock against this manufacturing order.

QUANTITY OPEN. The remaining quantity yet to be received into stock on the order ($ORQTY + QTDEV - QTSPL - QTSCP - QTYRC$). If yield is applied to the order, then actual scrap is not subtracted from the order quantity until it exceeds the planned order scrap.

SCHEDULED HOURS REMAINING. The hours remaining to be worked on a manufacturing order is a summation of the standard operation hours remaining for that manufacturing order. The standard operation hours are based on the operation quantity reported to date. A completed order that gets rescheduled will have zero hours remaining.

DATES. The dates are when this manufacturing order was scheduled to start, actually started, had the last transaction, was due to be completed, and actually was completed. Completion (completion date), the last date, appears if you chose forward scheduling during application tailoring. Calc Start (calculated to start) appears if you chose backward scheduling.

DEMAND. The customer order or other top level requirement that generated this manufacturing order or purchase order item. Possible values are shown below. MSSR refers to the Master Schedule Source Planning code.

BLENDED	The larger of forecast and customer requirements (MSSR=B)
CUSONLY	Customer orders (MSSR=C)
Cxxxxxx	Customer orders, not combined (MSSR=D or E). The customer order shows in the format of 01-CO-nnnnnnnn.
FORCAST	Forecast quantity (MSSR=F)
GENDMND	Generated component quantity based on parent planned orders (MSSR not D or E)
MANUAL	Manually entered demand. Source of demand is optional at time of entry (MSSR=M)
M FCST	Manual forecast
M HELD	Manual held requirement
M REQMT	Manual requirement
SAFETY	Safety quantity (MSSR=D or E)
Mxxxxxx	Manufacturing order number
NEG QOH	Negative quantity on hand
P FCST	Propagated forecast

P REQMT	Propagated requirement
PRODPLN	Production planned quantity (MSSR=P)
Sxxxxxx	Repetitive Manufacturing order, allocated quantity
XS FCST	Forecast quantity in excess of customer requirements (MSSR=D)

ORDER ITEM DESCRIPTION. The finished item description is the item description of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

QUANTITY DEVIATION. The quantity deviation is a user-maintained positive or negative finished item quantity value. It can be used to reflect quantity worked fluctuations due to yield on the first few operations.

QUANTITY SCRAPPED. The finished item quantity scrapped is the total of the end-item quantity reported scrapped on shop activity labor transactions against any of the operations in the open order.

COMPONENT ITEM NUMBER. This number identifies this component item.

COMPONENT ITEM WAREHOUSE. This is the identification code of the warehouse for the material component.

COMPONENT ITEM DESCRIPTION. This is the description of the material component.

UNIT OF MEASURE. This is the unit of measure in which the item quantity is expressed.

TOTAL STANDARD QUANTITY REQUIRED. The total standard material component quantity required is the component quantity normally issued for an order of the released order size. This value is calculated by multiplying the original order quantity against the component quantity per. If there is a fraction, the next higher whole number is used.

ISSUED QUANTITY THIS PERIODS. This is the actual material component quantity issued to the shop order in the current manufacturing period.

ISSUED QUANTITY TO DATE. This is the issued quantity total to date. This is the actual material component quantity issued to the shop order since the order was first released. This includes the quantity issued in the current manufacturing period.

ACTUAL TO DATE. This is the actual (or transaction) costs accumulated total to date with each labor transaction. The operation costs accumulated total to date for a manufacturing operation.

STOCK LOCATION. This inventory location is the warehouse stocking location of the material component.

SCHEDULED START DATE. The scheduled start date of a manufacturing order or operation.

OPERATION WHERE USED. The operation where used identifies the manufacturing step within an order that a component issue is first used on.

REQUIRED DATE FOR THIS COMPONENT. The date at which the material component quantity needs to be present for the shop order.

DATE LAST ISSUED. The date on which the material component was last issued.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The operation detail description is the description of that individual operation in a manufacturing order.

MS (MILESTONE). The milestone operation type identifies an operation detail record if it belongs to a milestone group of operations.

First sub-operation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported.
- P** A milestone group with activity reported.
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last sub-operation:

- S** A sub-operation that is between the first and last sub-operations

Last sub-operation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

STANDARD PRODUCTION FACILITY. The standard production facility represents the planned production facility where this operation is to be performed.

ACTUAL PRODUCTION FACILITY. The actual facility where this operation was performed.

PROCESS SHEET. The process sheet number is used to identify a routing of an end product or item kept outside of the XA data base.

CURRENT YIELD(S) (CYTOP). This field shows a percentage that represents today's or the near-term future expected amount of the parent item that remains in the production process at the end of an operation compared to the amount available at the start of the operation. The default is 1.000 (100%).

OPERATION STATUS CODE. The operation status code is used to distinguish between open operations with no activity, open operations being worked on, and completed operations. The scheduling and work list (or dispatch operation sequencing) routines use this field to determine the values that go into the time remaining calculations for this operation.

- 00** Inactive; not used in scheduling, costing, or activity reporting.
- 10** Active; planned but activity not yet reported.
- 20** Material has been moved to this operation.
- 30** Labor, machine, or outside operation activity reported.

- 40 Operation has been reported as complete.
50 All material moved from this operation to next location or next operation.

TIME BASIS CODE. The time basis code relates the standard operation run unit time fields to expected operation quantities in order to develop standard operation run labor hours, run machine hours, and run labor costs (for outside operations). The time basis codes are:

- blank** Hours per unit
C Cost per piece (for outside operations)
H Hours per lot
M Minutes per piece
P Pieces per hour
1 Hours per 10 units
2 Hours per 100 units
3 Hours per 1,000 units
4 Hours per 10,000 units

REWORK CODE. The rework code indicates whether this is a rework operation or not:

- 0 No
1 Yes

SCHEDULED START DATE. This is the scheduled start date of an operation. This date is maintained by the scheduling routine.

SCHEDULED DUE DATE. The scheduled due date is the scheduled completion date of a manufacturing operation. It is calculated by the scheduling routine.

ACTUAL START DATE. This date is the actual start of a manufacturing operation. This value is updated into the data base by the first transaction for an operation.

LAST ACTIVITY DATE. This date is the date of the last transaction update to this operation.

TOTAL QUANTITY COMPLETE THIS PERIOD AND TOTAL TO DATE. This is the actual (or transaction) quantity complete this period for a manufacturing operation (first print line). The actual (or transaction) quantity complete since the order was released for a manufacturing operation (second print line). Both values must relate to the finished item order quantity.

The following hours fields show the actual hours and the hours of variance from standard. The standard hours are calculated based on the total quantity complete to date, including scrap, for the operation. If the operation has a status less than 30, the variances will all be zero.

SETUP HOURS ACT/VAR. This is the setup labor hours to date.

MACHINE HOURS ACT/VAR. This is the setup machine hours and run machine hours total to date.

LABOR HOURS ACT/VAR. This is the run labor hours total to date.

Note: The setup, machine, and labor values printed on the report for operations with a Time Basis Code (TBCDE) of M (minutes) are converted to hours for printing and calculations.

HOURS PER PIECE STD/ACT. This is the standard hours to complete a piece and actual hours to complete a piece. This value is the production ratio for the operation. The ratio can be expressed in hours per piece or pieces per hour, based on the production ratio install option. The type of hours accumulated for this ratio is based on the prime load code of the production facility associated with the operation.

TIME-ACTUAL/STANDARD. These values relate reported performance against standards for each operation. A value of 100 percent means that performance matches standard. A value greater than 100 percent means that actuals are greater than standard values. This value does not show an employee's efficiency.

SETUP CREW SIZE. This is the number of people required to set up this manufacturing operation.

TOTAL ACTUAL HOURS. This is the total setup, machine, and labor hours.

TOTAL VARIANCE HOURS. This is the total deviation of total actual hours from total standard hours.

DIRECT ORDER SETUP COST. This is the actual total to-date setup hours multiplied by setup rate.

DIRECT ORDER LABOR COST. This is the actual total to-date labor hours multiplied by labor rate.

DIRECT ORDER OVERHEAD COST. This is the actual total to-date overhead (labor overhead) costs.

DIRECT ORDER MATERIAL AND PURCHASE COST. This is the actual (or transaction) total cost with each material issue transaction.

DIRECT ORDER MISCELLANEOUS COST. This is the actual total to-date miscellaneous costs.

DIRECT ORDER TOTAL ACTUAL COST. This is the accumulated actual setup, labor overhead (labor overhead), miscellaneous, and material and purchase direct costs to date.

RECEIPT. This is the value of the material received back into inventory.

DIFFERENCE. This is the difference between total actual cost and value of material received into inventory.

Order Status—Production Summary Report (AMC31B)

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MULTI-WAREHOUSE NO. 01 ORDER STATUS - PRODUCTION SUMMARY REPORT DATE 2/16/
** TIME 13.16.56 PAGE 1 AMC31B
CUSTOMER NUMBER SEQUENCE
SPECIFIC CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER - 01-C01234567
ALL ORDERS
ORD NO/ FINISHED ITEM WH ST DEPT JOB NUMBER MP DUE DATE/ ORDER QUANTITY/ --OPS-- ---CURRENT OPERATION--
PREV OP QTY COMP/
DEMAND: P REQMT SAFETY 01-CO0000006/0030000/00001 P REQMT
ITEM DESCRIPTION SITE PLANN REFERENCE MS HRS REM CRITICAL RATIO ACT CMP OP/
QUANTITY COMP DATE LAST ACTIVITY ( * = SELECTED FOR CLOSEOUT ) FAC
M001310 22016 1 40 5555 01-C01234567 8 3/15/
** 2,469,135.798 2 0 .000 .000
STRAWBERRY SHAMPOO 16OZ 12345 ABCDEFGHIJ 1,026.32 .14
2/16/**
JOB NUMBER-- 01-C01234567
COSTS SETUP LABOR/OVERHEAD MATL & PUR/
MISC TOTAL ACTUAL RECEIPT DIFFERENCE
SUB
TOTAL--
.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00
.00 .00 .00 .00
    
```

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GATEWAY MFG CO NO. 01 ORDER STATUS - PRODUCTION SUMMARY REPORT DATE 9/17/
** TIME 14.10.39 PAGE 1 AMC31B
PRIORITY - ORDER DUE DATE OPER S1
CRITICAL RATIO LIM
T- 1.10
    
```

The heading on the production summary report appears according to the selection you made when ordering the report.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The order number is the control number identification of each manufacturing order kept in the XA data base.

FINISHED ITEM DESCRIPTION. The finished item description is the item description of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. The finished item number is the item number of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

SITE. The identifier of the site associated with this warehouse.

ST (ORDER STATUS). The manufacturing order status code identifies the reported status of an open order. A cancelled order is not printed on a detail report during order closeout:

10 Released, but no activity reported.

- 40 Order started; material, outside operations, labor, machine, or miscellaneous charges transaction processed.
- 45 IM material receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges).
- 50 PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete.
- 55 Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges.
- 99 Order cancelled; no activity has been reported.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

MANAGEMENT PRIORITY. This code identifies the priority level, if any, assigned to override the normal priority calculated by PC&C and to expedite the order.

DEPARTMENT NUMBER. The department number is a reference field, like planner code, for this item for printing purposes.

REFERENCE NUMBER. The reference number is used for printing and selection purposes. Any meaningful value can be entered. This field is replaced by a priority value on the critical orders list.

PLANNER. The planner code identifies the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy for manufacturing or purchase items.

MILESTONE. If the current operation belongs to a milestone group of operations, the milestone operation type of this operation is shown on the report.

First sub-operation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last sub-operation:

- S** A sub-operation that is between the first and last sub-operations

Last sub-operation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

ORDER DUE DATE. The manufacturing order due date identifies the date an end item is needed. The date can be established by a planner in MRP or Inventory Management. It is used in the time basis code routines for calculating standard

operation hours. It is also used in the work list (or dispatch operation sequencing) to prioritize the work at each work center.

TOTAL HOURS REMAINING. The total hours remaining to be worked on a manufacturing order is a summation of the standard operation hours remaining for that manufacturing order. The standard operation hours are based on the operation quantity reported to date. A complete order that gets rescheduled will have zero hours remaining.

ORDER QUANTITY. The quantity released to the shop floor at the first operation. It cannot be the original order quantity. This value is the original order quantity minus the quantity in split orders (for a base order) plus the quantity deviation.

NUMBER OF ACTIVE OPERATIONS DETAIL RECORDS. The number of operations detail records in the order detail of a manufacturing order.

NUMBER OF COMPLETE OPERATIONS. This is the number of completed operations detail records in the order detail of a manufacturing order.

CURRENT OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The current operation sequence number is used to identify the first open operation (OPSTC=20 or 30) after the last completed operation (OPSTC=40 or 50) in a manufacturing order.

CURRENT OPERATION FACILITY. The current production facility for a manufacturing order indicates the current location of an order. It may contain the production facility ID of the current operation or a value representing a material staging location after a move to location transaction in shop activity update.

QUANTITY COMPLETE CURRENT OPERATION. The current operation quantity complete is the quantity worked on the first open operation being worked (OPSTC=20 or 30) after the last completed operation (OPSTC=40 or 50) in a manufacturing order.

DATE OF LAST ACTIVITY. This is the date the last inventory or shop activity update transaction was processed against the open order.

QUANTITY COMPLETE PREVIOUS OPERATION. This is the quantity complete on the last complete operation previous to the current operation within a manufacturing order. This value does not include any quantity scrapped.

DEMAND. The customer order or other top level requirement that generated this manufacturing order or purchase order item. Possible values are shown below. MSSR refers to the Master Schedule Source Planning code.

BLENDED	The larger of forecast and customer requirements (MSSR=B)
CUSONLY	Customer orders (MSSR=C)
Cxxxxxx	Customer orders, not combined (MSSR=D or E). The customer order shows in the format of 01-CO-nnnnnnnn.
FORCAST	Forecast quantity (MSSR=F)
GENDMND	Generated component quantity based on parent planned orders (MSSR not D or E)
MANUAL	Manually entered demand. Source of demand is optional at time of entry (MSSR=M)
M FCST	Manual forecast

M HELD	Manual held requirement
M REQMT	Manual requirement
SAFETY	Safety quantity (MSSR=D or E)
Mxxxxxx	Manufacturing order number
NEG QOH	Negative quantity on hand
P FCST	Propagated forecast
P REQMT	Propagated requirement
PRODPLN	Production planned quantity (MSSR=P)
Sxxxxxx	Repetitive Manufacturing order, allocated quantity
XS FCST	Forecast quantity in excess of customer requirements (MSSR=D)

Period Analysis Cost Summary (AMC700)

XA	NO. 01	PERIOD ANALYSIS COST SUMMARY	DATE 9/16/
** TIME 14.20.36	PAGE 1	AMC700	
	OPER	WAREHOUSE ATL	OPER
	C O S T S	CURRENT PERIOD ACTIVITY	CURRENT STATUS
	SETUP	15.50	1,551.50
	LABOR	947.85	88,034.10
	OVERHEAD	96.36	51,191.00
	MATL & PUR	2,513.10	15,546.44
	MISCELLANEOUS	.00	.00
	TOTAL ACTUAL	3,572.81	156,323.04
			VALUATION OF SCRAP INCLUDED IN TOTAL
			ACTUAL COSTS
254.42	MINUS RECEIPTS	2,001.89	8,486.89
	WORK IN PROCESS	1,570.92	147,836.15

The Period Analysis Cost Summary provides an analysis of this period and total to date fields in the open order data base. Each warehouse is printed on a separate page. If more than one warehouse was selected, a Total page is also printed with the totals for all warehouses selected.

Fields

COSTS. Costs broken down by setup, labor, overhead (labor overhead), material and purchasing, and miscellaneous cost of all manufacturing orders for the current period activity and current status to date.

TOTAL ACTUAL. The combined actual cost of setup, labor, overhead (labor overhead), material and purchase, and miscellaneous cost of all manufacturing orders for the current period activity and current status to date.

MINUS RECEIPTS. The value of the manufacturing order received into the inventory.

WORK IN PROCESS. Total actual cost minus inventory receipts.

VALUATION OF SCRAP ACTUAL COSTS. Valuation of scrap is part of the total actual costs which are scrap.

General Ledger Master File Initial Load (AMKV1)

NORTHCREEK IND.		NO. 01	GENERAL LEDGER MASTER FILE INITIAL LOAD				DATE 09/26/	
**	TIME 09.51	PAGE 1	AMKV1					
"ERROR ONLY REPORT"								
AA CO	ACCOUNT NO	CD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PER01 DR	PER02 DR	PER03 DR	
BB CO	ACCOUNT NO	CD	BAL FWD DR					
CC CO	ACCOUNT NO	CD			PER04 DR	PER05 DR	PER06 DR	
DD CO	ACCOUNT NO	CD	PER07 DR		PER08 DR	PER09 DR	PER10 DR	
EE CO	ACCOUNT NO	CD			PER11 DR	PER12 DR	PER13 DR	
FF CO	ACCOUNT NO	CD	BAL FWD DR		PER01 CR	PER02 CR	PER03 CR	
GG CO	ACCOUNT NO	CD			PER04 CR	PER05 CR	PER06 CR	
HH CO	ACCOUNT NO	CD	PER07 CR		PER08 CR	PER09 CR	PER10 CR	
JJ CO	ACCOUNT NO	CD			PER11 CR	PER12 CR	PER13 CR	
AA 01	1000	1	PETTY CASH	AS				
BB 01	1000	1	2,173.24		.00	.00	.00	
	01	1050	CASH-IN-BANK - GENERAL	AS				
BB 01	1050	1	107,785.96		.00	.00	.00	
CC 01	1050	1	.00		.00	.00	.00	
					119,762.18	.00	.00	
AA 01	1060	1	CASH-IN-BANK - PAYROLL	AS				
BB 01	1060	1	92,742.49		.00	.00	.00	
CC 01	1060	3	.00		.00	.00	.00	
					92,742.49	.00	.00	
AA 01	1100	1	SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS	AS				
BB 01	1100	1	193,613.49		.00	.00	.00	
CC 01	1100	1	.00		.00	.00	.00	
					215,126.10	.00	.00	
AA 01	1200	1	ACCTS REC - TRADE	AS				
BB 01	1200	1	460,901.24		.00	.00	.00	
CC 01	1200	3	.00		.00	.00	.00	
					460,901.24	.00	.00	
AA 01	1290	1	ALLOW FOR DOUBTFUL ACCTS	AS				
DD 01	1290	1	45,823.68		.00	.00	.00	
EE 01	1290	3	.00		.00	.00	.00	
					45,823.68	.00	.00	
AA 01	1300	1	RAW MATERIAL INVENTORY	AS				
BB 01	1300	1	320,145.46		.00	.00	.00	
CC 01	1300	1	.00		.00	.00	.00	
					205,717.18	.00	.00	
COMPANY TOTALS-					CURRENT Y-T-D	PREVIOUS Y-T-D		
			ASSETS		7,512,927.37	3,629,807.70		
			LIABILITIES		7,272,431.37	3,629,807.70		
			DIFFERENCE		240,496.00	.00		
			DEBITS		13,126,085.95	8,587,121.00		
			CREDITS		13,126,085.95	8,587,121.00		
			DIFFERENCE		.00	.00		
			ACTIVE					
			DELETED					
			RECORDS TO BE ADDED					
			CURRENT	160				
			BUDGET	61				
			LAST YEAR	160				

Fields

Record Information. A line appears for each record. The column headings define what information appears in each record type.

ACCOUNT NO. Number used to classify business activity for financial purposes.

DESCRIPTION. Description of or identity given to an account.

TYPE. Type of account. It can be one of the following:

AS	Asset
LI	Liability
IC	Income
EX	Expense

COMPANY TOTALS. Total amount for this company.

CURRENT Y-T-D. Summary of current year amounts.

PREVIOUS Y-T-D. Summary of previous year amounts.

Note: If debits and credits and assets and liabilities do not equal, the Initial File Load is incorrect.

ASSETS. Summary of the amounts related to asset accounts.

LIABILITIES. Summary of the amounts related to liability accounts.

DIFFERENCE. Difference between the income and expense amounts. These amounts should be reconciled to the amounts in your own system.

RECORDS TO BE ADDED. Number of accounts to be added to the General Ledger Master.

Note: Accounts will only be added when there are no severe errors.

CURRENT: Number of current records to be added for this company.

BUDGET: Number of budget records to be added for this company.

LAST YEAR: Number of last year records to be added for this company.

Production Facility Maintenance (AMVT7)

NORTHCREEK IND.		PRODUCTION FACILITY MAINTENANCE				DATE **/**/	
**	TIME 9.15.15	PAGE 1	AMVT7		OPER 53		
UPDATE# 137							
RECORD CHANGED	FACILITY ID	AA001	FACILITY TYPE	1	WORK CENTER		
	DESCRIPTION	SAWS/SHEARING					
OLD VALUE	DEPARTMENT	DP20	PN FAC ACTG CLS	AB1	QUEUE TIME-DAYS	1.50	
	FOREMAN	JLF	PRIME LOAD CODE	3	AVG QUEUE TIME	35.84	
	LOCATION	B8E34	TRACKING SIGNAL	1.60	QUEUE MAD	.88	
	STD EFFICIENCY	.88	AVG STD OUTPUT	94.52	MACH RESOURCE NO.		
	AVG EFFICIENCY	.85	AVG ACTL OUTPUT	111.20	LABOR RESOURCE NO.		
	EXTRACT MACH BRKS	0	REPORTING METHODS	0	CLOCKING WINDOW	1:45	
	MACHINE RATE		RUN LABOR RATE		SETUP LABOR RATE	OVERHEAD RATE/PERCENT	OVERHEAD CODE
	CURRENT	2.000	5.500	7.350	300.000	B	
	STANDARD	2.000	5.200	7.035	300.000	B	
	-----LENGTH-----		-----CAPACITY-----		CALENDAR ID	MAPICS	
	DESIRED	MAXIMUM	DESIRED	MAXIMUM	POST TO OLDEST SCHED	0	
	SHIFT 1	7.5	9.0	3.0	4.0	POST TO FUTURE SCHED 0	
	SHIFT 2	.0	.0	.0	.0	FACILITY STOCK LOC AWL04	
	SHIFT 3	.0	.0	.0	.0		
RECORD CHANGED	FACILITY ID	AA001	FACILITY TYPE	1	WORK CENTER		
	DESCRIPTION	SAWS/SHEARING					
NEW VALUE	DEPARTMENT	DP20	PN FAC ACTG CLS	ABB	QUEUE TIME-DAYS	1.50	
	FOREMAN	A3Y	PRIME LOAD CODE	3	AVG QUEUE TIME	34.84	
	LOCATION	B8E34	TRACKING SIGNAL	1.60	QUEUE MAD	.88	
	STD EFFICIENCY	.88	AVG STD OUTPUT	94.52	MACH RESOURCE NO.		
	AVG EFFICIENCY	.85	AVG ACTL OUTPUT	111.20	LABOR RESOURCE NO.		
	EXTRACT MACH BRKS	0	REPORTING METHODS	0	CLOCKING WINDOW	1:45	
	MACHINE RATE		RUN LABOR RATE		SETUP LABOR RATE	OVERHEAD RATE/PERCENT	OVERHEAD CODE
	CURRENT	2.000	5.500	7.350	300.000	B	
	STANDARD	2.000	5.200	7.035	300.000	B	
	-----LENGTH-----		-----CAPACITY-----		CALENDAR ID	MAPICS	
	DESIRED	MAXIMUM	DESIRED	MAXIMUM	POST TO OLDEST SCHED	0	
	SHIFT 1	7.5	9.0	3.0	4.0	POST TO FUTURE SCHED 0	
	SHIFT 2	.0	.0	.0	.0	FACILITY STOCK LOC AWL03	
	SHIFT 3	.0	.0	.0	.0		

NORTHCREEK IND.		PRODUCTION FACILITY MAINTENANCE CONTROL SHEET				DATE 8/31/	
**	TIME 9.15.15	PAGE 2	AMVT7		UPDATE# 10		
----- TRANSACTION UPDATE STATISTICS -----							
	FACILITIES	FACILITIES	FACILITIES	FACILITIES			
	ADDED	CHANGED	DELETED				
	1	1	1				

Fields

FACILITY ID. A user-assigned ID representing the facility.

DESCRIPTION. A description of this facility.

DEPARTMENT. The alphanumeric department ID associated with this facility.

FOREMAN. The identifier for the foreman for this facility.

LOCATION. The identifier for the location of this facility.

STD EFFICIENCY (Standard Efficiency). A standard you enter and maintain using Production Facility maintenance. It should be compared, by user, to average efficiency. It should reflect the expected value of average standard output divided by average actual output.

AVG EFFICIENCY (Average Efficiency). The average efficiency is the average of the standard output divided by the actual output of a period (in hours) for quantity worked. You enter and maintain this field using Production Facility maintenance. If PC&C is installed and interfacing, this field is also maintained or calculated automatically.

EXTRACT MACH BRKS (Extract Machine Breaks). A code that tells the PM&C application whether or not to extract break time from machine hours:

- 1 Extract break time.
- 0 Do not extract break time

REPORTING METHOD. The method used at the facility for reporting job transactions. The values for the methods are:

- 0 ON/OF reporting. Both ON (On) and OF (Off) transactions are required for each job. Jobs completed without both transactions are flagged as errors.
- 1 Off-only reporting with full ON override. OF transactions are required for each job. ON transactions are optional. If a job starts with an ON transaction, all information is used from the ON transaction. If an ON transaction does not exist, start times for the job are calculated from previous OF and T/A transactions and all other information is used from the OF transaction.
- 2 Off-only reporting with ON facility ID override. OF transactions are required for each job. ON transactions are optional. If the job starts with an ON transaction, the only information used from the ON transaction is the facility ID. All other information is used from the OF transaction. Start times are always calculated from previous OF and T/A transactions (even if an ON transaction exists).

CLOCKING WINDOW. The clocking window time defined for facilities using off-only reporting to group jobs that run concurrently and apportion time among those jobs. It can be any value from 0:00 to 9:59 (one second less than ten minutes). A value of 0:00 indicates that jobs at this facility are treated as if they are done consecutively.

FACILITY TYPE. A code representing the type of production facility this is:

- blank Work center (job shop)
- 1 Production line
- 2 Work station.

PN FAC ACTG CLS (Production Facility Accounting Class). [Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.](#)

PRIME LOAD CODE. The prime load code is used in calculating the length of operation time for the forward scheduling routine. It identifies the critical operation time factors necessary to schedule each operation's due date from its operation start date.

- 0 No hours accumulated

- 1 Run machine hours
- 2 Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size
- 3 (Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size) plus run machine hours
- 4 Run labor hours
- 5 (Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size) plus run labor hours.

TRACKING SIGNAL. The tracking signal is the sum of the deviations of the current queue from old average queue, calculated with each running of the PC&C Work Center Analysis report.

AVERAGE STD OUTPUT. The average standard output is the average of the standard time (hours) produced per period at a facility. The standard hours are based on the operation quantity worked and the time basis code.

AVERAGE ACTL OUTPUT. The average actual output is the average of the actual time (hours) worked per period at a facility.

Note: A period is defined as the time between order close-out and purges, which is not the same as month end period in the Inventory Management application.

PRODUCT LINE. A description that corresponds with the facility type code.

QUEUE TIME-DAYS. The expected number of days a job waits in the queue before work on it begins.

AVG QUEUE TIME. The average queue time is the average of total of standard hours of work remaining in a facility for a period of time.

QUEUE MAD. The mean absolute deviation (MAD) is a smoothed average of the differences (made positive if they are negative) between the current queue within a facility and the old average queue of that facility.

MACH RESOURCE NO.. This number, used by MPSP, identifies a machine in a facility as a critical resource. For example, a machine that affects major work flow in a facility.

LABOR RESOURCE NO.. This number, used by MPSP, identifies the labor in a facility as a critical resource. For example, a facility with limited available labor hours because of workers with special skills.

CURRENT MACHINE RATE. This rate, in cost per hour, is used with the run machine field of the associated routing to calculate the current run machine cost. PDM product costing can optionally use this in determining labor overhead content this-level in the associated Item Master B-records.

Standard machine rate is also shown.

CURRENT RUN LABOR RATE. This rate from the Labor/Overhead Table, in cost per hour, is used with the run labor field of the associated routing to calculate the current run labor cost. PDM product costing can optionally use this in determining current labor and labor overhead content this-level in the associated Item Master B-records.

Standard run labor rate is also shown.

CURRENT SETUP LABOR RATE. This rate from the Labor/Overhead Table, in cost per hour, is used with the setup labor hours field of the associated routing to calculate the current setup labor cost. PDM product costing can optionally use this in

determining current labor and labor overhead content this-level in the associated Item Master B-records.

Standard setup labor rate is also shown.

CURRENT LABOR OVERHEAD RATE/PERCENT. The current labor overhead rate or percent from the Labor/Overhead Table used in the labor overhead calculation.

Standard labor overhead rate or percent is also shown.

CURRENT LABOR OVERHEAD CODE. This code indicates which of four methods (A, B, C, or D) is used to calculate current labor overhead this-level in the associated Item Master B-records. PDM product costing must be active and the cost technique code in associated Item Master B-records must be R if this code is used.

Standard labor overhead code is also shown.

DESIRED SHIFT LENGTH. The number of prime load code hours normally available for the duration of shifts 1, 2, or 3 for this facility.

MAXIMUM SHIFT LENGTH. The maximum number of prime load code hours available for the duration of shifts 1, 2, or 3 for this facility.

DESIRED SHIFT CAPACITY. The number of workers or machines normally available in this facility during shifts 1, 2, or 3.

MAXIMUM SHIFT CAPACITY. The maximum number of workers or machines available in this facility during shifts 1, 2, or 3.

CALENDAR ID. The identifier of the production calendar associated with this facility. This field is used by REP to explicitly define the days a production line is available for work.

POST TO OLDEST SCHED. The method used for applying transaction quantities in REP:

blank Defaults to the setting from the REPCTL record.

0 Off, posting is by individual schedules for all items on this production line.

1 On, multi-schedule posting, beginning with the oldest schedule, is used for all items on this production line.

POST TO FUTURE SCHED. The method used for applying transaction quantities in REP. The valid codes are:

blank Defaults to the setting from the REPCTL record.

0 Off, post to past and current schedules on this production line.

1 On, post to past, current, and future schedules on this production line.

FACILITY STOCK LOC. If the facility is a workstation, this field represents the line location where items are delivered and used in a production line operation. If the facility is a production line, then this field represents the stocking location where finished goods are stored. This field is used by REP as a default line location when setting up the Item-Line definition for a schedule controlled item.

Shop Activity Edit (AMC440)

NORTHCREEK IND. NO. 01 SHOP ACTIVITY EDIT DATE 11/03/										
** TIME 7.46.20 PAGE 3 AMC440										
ORDER	FINISHED	WH	ST	CURR	M	ORDER	QUANTITY	OPER	S1	
OVERHEAD/	ITEM NUMBER	CD	OPER	S	QUANTITY	COMPLETE	LABOR	SETUP/	MISCE	
TYPE	NUMBER	ITEM NUMBER	CD	OPER	S	QUANTITY	COMPLETE	LABOR	MISCE	
LLANEIOUS										
ORDER BEFORE	M000250								.00	
921.16										
	03425		001	40	0020	1,200.000	10.000		399.96	
MACH	ACT OPER/MISC OP	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	CODES	TRANS NEXT	LABOR/				
	FAC CHARGE NO ST	A	R	C	DATE	OP/	EMP	S	JOURNAL	BCH/
WRKA	TIME	COMPLETE	SCRAPPED		COST	NUMB.	RATE	C	REF	SEQ
LABOR	RS075	0020	30		R O 11/03/					
**	1.23		.000		33.000	6.77	00000	.000		000
									REASON	1234
									REFERENCE	2345
6										
ORDER	CURR	ST	CURR	M	QUANTITY	COMPLETE	SETUP	LABOR	OVERHEAD	
NUMBER	FAC	CD	OPER	S	PREV OPER	CURR OPER				
MISCELLANEOUS										
ORDER AFTER	M000230	RS075	40	0020	10700.000	400.000	15.68	288.08	1,622.14	
	.00									

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The order number is the control number identification of each manufacturing order kept in the XA data base.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. The finished item number is the item number of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the manufacturing order master record.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the manufacturing order master record.

ORDER STATUS. The manufacturing order status code identifies the reported status of an open order. A canceled order does not print on a detail record during order closeout.

- 10** Released, but no activity reported.
- 40** Order started; material, outside operations, labor, machine, or miscellaneous charges transaction processed.
- 45** IM material receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges).
- 50** PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete.

55 Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges.

99 Order canceled; no activity has been reported.

CURRENT OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The current operation sequence number is used to identify the first open operation (OPSTC = 20 or 30) after the last completed operation (OPSTC = 40 or 50) in a manufacturing order.

MS (Current milestone). If the operation is part of a milestone group, the milestone code is shown.

ORDER QUANTITY. The quantity released to the shop floor at the first operation. It may not be the original order quantity. This value is the original order quantity minus the quantity in split orders (for a base order) plus the quantity deviation.

QUANTITY COMPLETE. The total quantity reported to date which has been recorded through Inventory Management as having been received in stock against this manufacturing order.

SETUP COST. The total to date actual (or transaction) setup labor cost reported against the manufacturing order by shop activity update labor transactions.

LABOR COST. The total to date actual (or transaction) run labor cost reported against the manufacturing order by shop activity update labor transactions.

OVERHEAD (overhead labor) COST. The total to date actual (or transaction) labor overhead cost reported against the manufacturing order by shop activity update labor transactions.

MISCELLANEOUS COST. The total to date actual (or transaction) miscellaneous cost reported against the manufacturing order by shop activity update miscellaneous charge transactions.

SHOP ACTIVITY TRANSACTION TYPE. The shop activity transaction type code describes which type of transaction is being processed in shop activity update.

FORCE	Force add of miscellaneous charge
LABOR	Labor
MISC	Miscellaneous charge
MOVEL	Moved to staging location
MOVEO	Moved to next operation
ORDER	Order complete
O/OPER	Outside operation

FACILITY ID. One to five alphanumeric characters representing the production facility identified within each department.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. The miscellaneous charge detail item number identifies a miscellaneous charge within a manufacturing order.

OPERATION STATUS CODE. The operation status code is used to distinguish between open operations with no activity, open operations being worked on, and completed operations. The scheduling and work list (or dispatch operation sequencing) routines use this field to determine which values go into the time remaining calculations for this operation.

- 00** Inactive; not used in scheduling, costing, or activity reporting.
- 10** Active; planned but activity not yet reported.
- 20** Material has been moved to this operation.
- 30** Labor, machine, or outside operation activity reported.
- 40** Operation has been reported as complete.
- 50** All material moved from this operation to next location or next operation.

CODES A, R, and C. The application source (A), run (R), and completion (C) codes:

Application source or originating application code. The application code identification uses a transaction in shop activity update:

- AP** Accounts Payable
- PR** Payroll

Run code is as follows:

- R** Run labor transaction
- S** Setup labor transaction
- M** Milestone transaction

COMPLETION CODE. The completion code indicates the end of processing for a particular operation in a manufacturing order, or a milestone group. When a value of 2 is entered, PC&C calculates the expected operation quantity worked for. The calculation uses the quantity still open for the order, minus the end item scrap reported on the operations previous to this (as defined by the alphanumeric sequence of the operation sequence number), or the order quantity is used for the first operation. A code of 1 or 2 appears if updating of current averages in the Routing file is desired.

- 0** Quantity not assumed
- 1** Complete, quantity not assumed
- 2** Complete, quantity assumed
- 3** Close all operations in a milestone group

Note: For a complete description of milestone operations and the relationship of run and completion codes in a milestone operation, refer to "Production Control and Costing functions and calculations".

NEXT OPERATION FOR MOVE. The next operation sequence number for a move transaction represents the operation where the move will end. In the scheduling routine, move time is applied between this operation and the last. The value is valid depending on the application tailoring procedure edit option for the move transaction.

NEXT WORK AREA FOR MOVE. The next work area for a move transaction. This value is valid depending on the application tailoring procedures edit option for the move transaction. It will not be edited against any master file.

LABOR TIME. The shop activity labor time is the amount of labor time in hours or minutes for the operation transaction.

MACHINE TIME. The shop activity machine time is the amount of machine time in hours or minutes for the operation transaction.

QUANTITY COMPLETE. The quantity complete of the current operation within a manufacturing order. This value does not include any quantity scrapped.

QUANTITY SCRAPPED. The quantity scrapped on any particular shop activity labor transaction. The total quantity scrapped within a manufacturing order when stored in the manufacturing order master record.

REASON (RECD). The code that explains the reason for this scrap transaction.

REFERENCE (RFNO). The user-defined entry used to provide additional information about the scrap transaction.

TRANSACTION COST. The transaction cost is the cost of a shop activity labor transaction or a miscellaneous charge transaction. The labor transaction cost is either for run or for setup according to the run code.

EMPLOYEE NUMBER. The field contains the payroll system number applied to the employee.

EMPLOYEE RATE OVERRIDE. This field contains the hourly rate to be used for the employee on this transaction. If the other hours code field description is regular, then this rate overrides the regular rate in the Employee Master file. If pay code is not regular, then this rate overrides the other hours in the Employee Master file.

SHIFT CODE. The override shift code worked is used to calculate labor cost when calculating actual cost. The code specifies which shift differential value is applied to order costs.

JOURNAL REFERENCE NUMBER. The journal reference number is used in shop activity update to hold the Payroll general ledger account number associated with the transaction entry. This number is not used by Accounts Payable.

BATCH SEQUENCE NUMBER. The batch sequence number is the number assigned to the transaction on entry and is used for maintenance purposes.

MLSTN (Milestone). If the detailed operation is part of a milestone group, the type of operation is shown here. First suboperation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last suboperation:

- S** A suboperation that is between the first and last suboperations

Last suboperation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

QUANTITY COMPLETE. The quantity that has been completed at the previous operation and the current operation.

Shop Packet Summary List (AMC280)

RIVEREDGE IND.		NO. 01	SHOP PACKET SUMMARY LIST				DATE 11/01/					
**	TIME 9.44.13	PAGE 1	AMC280									
ORDER	FINISHED		ORDER	ACTIVE	JOB	OPER S1						
NUMBER	SCHEDULED	DUE	WH	ORDER	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER	DEPT	PLANNER	REFERENCE	START DT	DATE	QUA
NTITY	ITEM NUMBER	OPS										
M000090	27005-A		001		PUMPING UNIT		DP90	00902	WIJ	10/30/**	11/07/	
**	267.000	2										
M000100	34250-A		001		TANK COVER ASSM		DP90	00902		10/30/**	11/07/	
**	102.000	1										

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The order number is the control number identification of each manufacturing order kept in the XA data base.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. The finished item number is the item number of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. The finished item warehouse is the item warehouse of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

FINISHED ITEM DESCRIPTION. The finished item description is the item description of the manufacturing order's end-item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

If the manufacturing order has been released by the IM option, "Release manufacturing order per customer order," the job number references the customer order number from Customer Order Management (COM). Otherwise, job number can be used as a user-defined reference field during general manufacturing order entry.

DEPARTMENT NUMBER. The department number is a reference field, like planner code, for this item for printing purposes.

PLANNER. The planner code identifies the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy for manufacturing or purchase items.

REFERENCE. The reference number is used to group manufacturing orders for reporting purposes. Orders can be categorized for sub-totals on the summary reports or selected together by this grouping in a detail reporting run. The grouping can be different from the customer job number and item number grouping, but these groupings have to be specified manually in Inventory Management's order release or manufacturing order master file maintenance.

SCHEDULED START DATE. The order start date can be identified only in the Inventory Management order release or order master file maintenance procedures. It

identifies when an order is to begin. The operation start date is maintained by the PC&C forward scheduling routine from this order start date.

SCHEDULED DUE DATE. The scheduled completion date of a manufacturing operation. It is calculated by the PC&C scheduling routine. The scheduled completion date of the last operation within a manufacturing order becomes the scheduled completion date of the order.

ORDER QUANTITY. The quantity released to the shop floor at the first operation. It may not be the original order quantity. This value is the original order quantity minus the quantity in split orders (for a base order) plus the quantity deviation.

NUMBER OF ACTIVE OPERATIONS DETAIL RECORDS. The number of operations detail records in the order detail of the manufacturing order.

Shop Packet Worksheet (AMI4H1)

GATEWAY MFG CO.		SHOP PACKET WORKSHEET				DATE 11/07/	
**	TIME 10.59.28	PAGE	1	AMI4H1			
ORDER	1					OPER E2	PAGE IN
ORDER	ITEM NUMBER	WH	ORDER	START	LAST TRANS	DUE	UNIT COST
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION		QUANTITY	DATE	DATE	DATE	STANDARD COST
MFG0100	19333	ATL	1,000,000.111	11/02/**	0/00/**	11/15/	
**	12,345,678,912.1234		80,282,493,816.0257			2,000.000	
	1 STRAWBERRY SHAMPOO						
	TEST PARENT ITEM						
	1,000.000						
CUSTOMER	WAREHOUSE	ENGINEERING	ADJ ORDER QTY	950,000.000			
ORD			MULTI-				
JOB NUMBER	STOCK LOC	DRAWING NUMBER	REFERENCE	PLANNER	DEPARTMENT	TURNAROUND	
01-C00000001	STKLOCA	ENG DRAW # 1234	SHPPCKTEST		DP10		
-----*							*-----
Bar Code							
-----*							*-----
MATERIAL LIST BY COMPONENT ITEM NUMBER							
COMPONENT	STANDARD	ISSUED	STOCK	U/	USER	OPSEQ	DATE REQ F/
DESCRIPTION	WH	QUANTITY	LOC	STANDARD	SEQ	OP	START /S
M	QUANTITY	ATL	WHSLOCB	EA	1,000,000.111	3.500	5,443,161,086,430.77 0001 0010 1
21212							
1/02/**	C						
DL-							11/
PANTHENOL							
02/**							
UNALLOCATED QUANTITY:	150,000.000	LOCATION	BATCH/LOT NUMBER	FIFO DATE			

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GATEWAY MFG CO.                SHOP PACKET WORKSHEET                DATE **/**/
** TIME 10.59.28 PAGE 2 AMI4H1

ORDER 2                                OPER E2                                PAGE IN

ORDER  ITEM NUMBER  WH      ORDER  START LAST TRANS  DUE      UNIT COST      STANDARD
NUMBER  DESCRIPTION    SPLITS  QUANTITY  DATE    DATE    DATE          COST

MFG0100 19333      ATL  1,000,000.111  11/02/**  0/00/**  11/15/
**      12,345,678,912.1234  80,282,493,816.0257  2,000.000
      TEST PARENT ITEM .....X
      1,000.000

                                ADJ ORDER QTY  950,000.000

CUSTOMER  WAREHOUSE  ENGINEERING  MULTI-
ORD
JOB NUMBER STOCK LOC  DRAWING NUMBER  REFERENCE  PLANNER  DEPARTMENT  TURNAROUND
NUMBER
01-C00000001  STKLOCA  ENG DRAW # 1234  SHPPCKTEST  DP10

-----*
Bar Code |
-----*

DETAILED OPERATIONS LIST
OPER M  FAC  OPERATION  PROCESS  MOVE  QUEUE  START  CMLPTN  SETUP  RUN
OPERATION  STA
NO  S  DEPT  ID  DESCRIPTION  SHEET  TOOL  TIME  TIME  DATE  DATE  TIME  TIME
COST  COD
0010  DP90  IN040  MAKE PRODUCT BASE  PA0122  .00  .000  0/00/00  0/00/
00  .00  7.16 HRS  1,133.40  10

-----*
| Bar Code |
-----*

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES LIST
MISCELLANEOUS  MISCELLANEOUS  UNIT/
REQ  REQUIRED
CHARGE NUMBER  DESCRIPTION  QUANTITY  STANDARD  TURNAROUND
NUMBER          COST          QUANTITY  UNIT COST  COST

CHG1  PRINT LABELS  3.0000  75.000  .0075  .56
CHG2  BOTTLE TREAT  .0000  2.000  .0000  10.00

-----*
Bar Code |
-----*

```

To print this report, use option 3 on the Order Release and Closeout menu (AMIM40) or option 1 on the Shop Packet Creation menu (AMIM44).

This reports prints if PM&C is installed and format 1 is selected for worksheets.

You can print this report as part of the shop packet, whether you print the shop packet during order release or at a later time. For each order, the report can show the end item ordered, its components, and (if PC&C is interfacing with IM) details about operations, such as the operations required to produce the end item and standard times. The information included depends on your answers to the Install/Tailor questionnaire and on the options you select when you print the report.

This report prints with identifier AMI4I1 when you print it as part of an individual shop packet.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The control number identification of this manufacturing order.

ITEM NUMBER. The item number of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

DESCRIPTION. The item description of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

Note: If KBC is interfacing and this is a configured item, the configured description and option comments appear below the item description.

WH. The warehouse of the manufacturing order's end item. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

ORDER QUANTITY. The quantity released to the shop floor at the first operation. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

START DATE. The date when an order is to begin. The order start date can only be specified in the IM order release or Manufacture Order Master file maintenance procedures.

LAST TRANS DATE. The date of the last activity on the order. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

DUE DATE. The scheduled completion date of a manufacturing order. It is calculated by the PC&C forward scheduling routine. The scheduled completion date of the last operation within a manufacturing order becomes the scheduled completion date of the order. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

UNIT COST. The cost per unit of the end item to be manufactured for the order. The cost can be entered manually or calculated from receipts by average, standard, or last cost methods. If the calculated cost is 0 (zero), the unit cost (CSTPC) in the Manufacturing Order Master file is not changed by the order. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

STANDARD COST. The standard order projected cost. It is the original order quantity multiplied by the standard unit order cost. The standard unit order cost is the finished item unit cost selected according to the IM application tailoring option when the order is

QTY IN SPLITS. The quantity of this order contained in split orders.

CUSTOMER JOB NUMBER. This field can be used to relate this manufacturing order to a specific customer job number.

WAREHOUSE STOCK LOC. The manufacturing order's end item stock location. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record.

ENGINEERING DRAWING NUMBER. The end item's engineering drawing number. It is stored in the Manufacturing Order Master record when the shop order was created during order release.

MULTI-ORD REFERENCE. A code that can be used to group manufacturing orders for reporting purposes. Orders can be categorized for subtotals on the summary reports or selected together by this grouping in a detail reporting run. The grouping can be different from the customer job number and item number grouping, but these groupings have to be specified manually in IM order entry or Manufacture Order Master file maintenance by using the field Reference Number.

PLANNER. A code that identifies the person responsible for planning the replenishment strategy for this item.

DEPARTMENT. The department associated with this order.

TURNAROUND NUMBER. The turnaround number for this item. (This field appears when PM&C and IM are interfacing.)

COMPONENT DESCRIPTION. The description for this component item.

WH. The number of the warehouse in which this component item is located.

STOCK LOC. The component item's location in the warehouse.

U/M. The units used to express the component item quantity.

STANDARD QUANTITY. The component quantity required for this order.

ISSUED QUANTITY. The component quantity issued to the order since the order was first released.

STANDARD COST. The standard unit cost multiplied by the order quantity. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

USER SEQ. A user-supplied number that, together with the component item number, establishes the sequence of the bill of material.

OPSEQ. A 4-digit field which sequences the manufacturing operations.

DATE REQ. The date the material is required for the order.

OP START. The start date for the operation as calculated by the forward scheduling routine in PC&C. This field appears when IM and PC&C are interfacing. It is projected from the order start date.

F/S (Floor Stock). The floor stock number for this item. Valid codes are:

- blank** This item is not floor stock.
- C** This item is controlled floor stock.
- U** This item is uncontrolled floor stock.

LOCATION. The stock location of the item, as stored in the Location Detail file. If you are using uncontrolled warehouses, no data is printed in this field.

BATCH/LOT NUMBER. The batch/lot number of each allocated and unallocated quantity. No data is printed in this field if you are using an uncontrolled warehouse.

FIFO DATE. The date the item was received in stock. No data is printed in this field if you are using an uncontrolled warehouse.

QUANTITY. Quantity of each item needed to fill the order, listed by stock location, either allocated or unallocated:

ALLOCATED QTY: Identifies some or all of the standard quantity that has been designated to be picked from a particular batch or location.

UNALLOCATED QTY: Identifies the quantity of the item available for use in a batch or location.

The number of quantities that print for each item varies depending on the option you selected on the Shop Packet display. If there is no stock available in any location, the message NONE APPROVED is printed.

OPER NO. This field identifies the manufacturing step necessary to complete an order. The forward scheduling routine in PC&C follows the sequence of the operation within a manufacturing order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition, an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

MS. A code that identifies the type of sub-operation the operation is, if the operation belongs to a milestone group. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

First sub-operation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last sub-operation:

- S** A sub-operation which is between the first and last sub-operations

Last sub-operation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

DEPT. The department number entered on the shop feedback document. If blank, the Payroll application defaults to the department number in the Employee Master file. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

FAC ID. The planned work center where this operation is to be performed. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The description of that individual operation in a manufacturing order. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

PROCESS SHEET. The number of the process sheet that further describes a routing of an end item. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

TOOL. A number that identifies either a specific special tool or a list of tools needed to perform the operation. The control of a master list of special tools must be done outside of the XA data base. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

MOVE TIME. The planned move time in days for a manufacturing operation. This value may come from the Routing file or be entered in order entry or file maintenance. It is used in the manufacturing order forward scheduling routines. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

QUEUE TIME. The planned queue time in days for a manufacturing operation. This value may come from the Work Center file or be entered in order entry or file maintenance. It is used in the manufacturing order forward scheduling routines. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

START DATE. The date when an operation is to begin. The order start date can only be identified in the IM order entry or Manufacture Order Master file maintenance procedures.

CMPLTN DATE. The scheduled completion date of a manufacturing operation. It is calculated by the PC&C forward scheduling routine. The scheduled completion date of the last operation within a manufacturing order becomes the scheduled completion date of the order. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

SETUP TIME. The amount of setup machine or setup labor time added together according to the prime load code of the operation. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

RUN TIME. The amount of run machine or run labor time added together according to the prime load code of the operation. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

OPERATION COST. The sum of the standard setup cost, run labor cost, machine cost, and overhead cost of the operation at the time of order release. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

STA COD. The manufacturing order status. The codes are:

- 10** Released, but no activity reported
- 40** Order started; material, outside operations, labor, machine or miscellaneous charges transaction processed
- 45** IM material receipt to stock has been reported as complete; PC&C has not reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges)
- 50** PC&C has reported the order as complete (outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges); IM material receipt to stock has not been reported as complete
- 55** Order complete; includes all material, outside operations, labor, machine, and miscellaneous charges

99 Order canceled; no activity has been reported.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. The number identifying a miscellaneous charge within a manufacturing order. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

MISCELLANEOUS DESCRIPTION. The description of an individual charge for a manufacturing order. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

UNIT/REQ QUANTITY. This quantity is used, when it is not 0 (zero), to calculate a standard (or expected) miscellaneous charge required quantity by multiplying it with the original order quantity. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

REQUIRED QUANTITY. This quantity is used as the standard (or expected) fixed miscellaneous charge quantity when it is not 0 (zero). The unit required quantity field is ignored whenever this field is not zero. (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

UNIT COST. The miscellaneous charge unit cost, used to calculate the standard (or expected) miscellaneous charge cost when it is not 0 (zero). It is multiplied by the miscellaneous required quantity (unit or fixed). (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

STANDARD COST. The miscellaneous charge fixed standard cost, used as the standard (or expected) fixed miscellaneous charge cost when it is not 0 (zero). The unit cost field is ignored whenever this field is not 0 (zero). (This field appears when PC&C and IM are interfacing.)

Work Center Analysis Report (AMC780)

```

GATEWAY MFG CO NO. 01 WORK CENTER ANALYSIS REPORT DATE 9/17/
** TIME 14.10.35 PAGE 1 AMC780
SITE ABC OPER S1
W/C DESCRIPTION W/C PRIME *-----QUEUE-----* *-----OUTPUT-----* *-
EFFICIENCY-* PLAN PCT QUE
IDENT QUEUE MAD LOC LOAD PLAN CURR AVGCUR LO-NORM HI-
NORM STD AVGSTD ACT AVGACT CURR AVG STD CAP UTL XCP
AS099 FINAL ASSEMBLY R1S28 RUN-LAB 4.3 41.7 17.7-
101.1 .0 1531.2 .0 1643.4 .00 .55 .90 660.0 0
29.70 HRS DAYS QUEUE--
2.00 .1 1.4 .0 4.0 .0 69.6 .0 74.7 30.00
QUEUE RATIOS-- CUR/PLN .05 CUR/AVG .07 PLN/AVG 1.43
E AM-5559 TRACKING SIGNAL HAS BEEN TRIPPED DATE - 10/17/** SIGNAL -
TOTALS FOR PERIOD .0 .0
3135.0 7691.2 8096.0
TOTALS FOR DAY .0 .0
142.50 349.6 368.0
WORK LIST HORIZON- 0/00/00 QUEUE ALPHA FACTOR- .10 STANDARD OUTPUT ALPHA FACTOR-
.15 QUEUE RANGE 2.00 TRACKING SIGNAL
RUN DATE- 9/17/** EFFICIENCY ALPHA FACTOR- .12 ACTUAL OUTPUT ALPHA FACTOR- .16 DAYS IN PERIOD-
22 TRIP- 3.0
    
```

Three lines are printed per work center. The first line shows queue and output per period in hours. The second line shows queue in days and output in hours per day. These calculations are explained in Chapter 2. The third line shows queue ratios.

Fields

SITE. The site associated with this warehouse. This field appears only if EPDM is activated.

WORK CENTER ID. One to five alphanumeric characters representing the work centers identified within each department.

WORK CENTER DESCRIPTION. The description of the work center.

QUEUE MAD (mean absolute deviation). Sum of the differences between the current queue and the old average queue.

WORK CENTER LOCATION. One to five alphanumeric characters representing the location of the work center.

PRIME LOAD CODE. The prime load code is used in the calculation of operation duration for the forward scheduling routine. It identifies the critical operation time factors necessary to schedule an offset of each operation's due date from its operation start date.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 0 | No hours accumulated |
| 1 | Run machine hours |
| 2 | Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size |
| 3 | (Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size) plus run machine hours |
| 4 | Run labor hours |
| 5 | (Setup labor hours divided by setup crew size) plus run labor hours |

PLANNED QUEUE. There is no planned queue in hours; the planned queue is in days. This value is stored in the Production Facility file.

CURRENT QUEUE. Accumulated hours for all the operations in that work center. Second line shows value in days, derived from work center capacity.

AVERAGE CURRENT QUEUE. Derived from the old current average value, the new current average value, and the alpha factor in hours. Second line shows value in days derived from work center capacity.

LOW NORM. A tolerance calculated from (queue range x MAD) subtracted from the new average queue. Second line shows, in days, the low norm from the standard queue.

HIGH NORM. A tolerance calculated from (queue range x MAD) added to the new average queue. Second line shows, in days, the high norm from the standard queue.

OUTPUT. Output is the hours worked. Standard output is the standard hours it takes to produce the reported quantity complete. Actual output is the actual hours reported to produce that quantity. The averages are smoothed averages using the alpha factor. Second line shows the standard and actual output in hours per day.

CURRENT EFFICIENCY. Standard output divided by actual output.

AVERAGE EFFICIENCY. Derived from the old average efficiency value, the current efficiency value, and the alpha factor.

STANDARD EFFICIENCY. The value stored in the Production Facility master file.

PLANNED CAPACITY. The planned capacity of the work center is the normal daily planned capacity calculated from shift capacity factors stored in the work center record, multiplied by the number of days in the period. Second line shows normal planned capacity in hours per day. If the planned capacity factors stored in the work center record are zero, a default of 8 hours/day is used.

PERCENTAGE UTILIZATION. The percentage utilization of planned capacity is the ratio of actual output hours this period, divided by the planned capacity in hours for this period. The ratio is multiplied by one hundred before it is printed.

QUEUE EXCEPTION. Queue exception flags of "HIGH" or "LOW" are printed whenever current queue is outside of the low-norm and high-norm queue ranges as defined above. A flag on the first line identifies a significant deviation from average queue; a flag on the second line identifies a significant deviation from the planned standard queue.

DAYS OF QUEUE. The standard (or planned) queue time of the work center is the standard amount of time in days that an order must wait at a work center before any work can be performed on it. This value is stored in the work center record.

CURRENT/PLANNED QUEUE TIME. This ratio is the current queue time in days divided by the planned queue time in days.

CURRENT/AVERAGE QUEUE TIME. This ratio is the current queue time in days divided by the new average current queue time in days.

PLANNED/AVERAGE QUEUE TIME. This ratio is the planned queue time in days divided by the new average current queue time in days.

TRACKING SIGNAL. The tracking signal is the sum of the deviations of current queue from old average queue. This value is calculated with each running of the Work Center Analysis report. It is compared each time the report is run with the tracking signal trip times MAD. The tracking signal indicates when the historical average of queue size is no longer holding. This would indicate a chronic under or overload condition, and will only be printed when this is suspected.

WORK LIST HORIZON. The last possible scheduled starting date for operations included in this report.

RUN DATE. The earliest possible starting date for operations included in this report.

QUEUE ALPHA FACTOR. The weighing factor used to calculate the new average queue and the new mean absolute deviation value.

EFFICIENCY ALPHA FACTOR. The weighing factor used to calculate the new average efficiency.

STANDARD OUTPUT ALPHA FACTOR. The weighing factor used to calculate the new average standard output.

ACTUAL OUTPUT ALPHA FACTOR. The weighted averaging factor used to calculate the new average actual output.

QUEUE RANGE. The factor used to set limits to print a warning message if the current queue for a work center is exceptionally high or low.

DAYS IN PERIOD. The number of days since the last order closeout run cleared "this period" accumulation fields. The number of days in the period is used to calculate the work center utilization and output statistics.

TRACKING SIGNAL TRIP. The factor used to set limits to print a warning message if the average queue is lagging behind a trend.

Work List (AMV750)

GATEWAY MFG CO		NO. 01	WORK LIST BY WORK CENTER				DATE 9/17/
**	TIME 14.10.22	PAGE 5	AMV750	WORK CENTER DR045 - DRILLS		OPER S1	
				FOREMAN MLW	DEPARTMENT DP20		
				PRIORITY - ORDER DUE DATE			
***** RUNNING ORDERS *****							
ORDER	ITEM NUMBER/	OPER	M	OP	TOOL	PRIORITY	-----QUANTITY-----
TIME	REMAINING--						-----NEXT-----
NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	NO	S	DESC	M	CALC	PREV OP/CURR OP
C	SETUP RUN						SCRAP
							OP MS W/
M000390	03024	0030		TS1115	92880	1,900.000	.000 0050 SF055
00	59.35 HRS						
	SHELL			DRILL 1/2 HOLES		500.000	MOVE IN .000
***** ARRIVING ORDERS ---							
NOT	READY	*****					
ORDER	ITEM NUMBER/	OPER	OPERATION	TOOL	PRIORITY	---CURRENT---	---PREVIOUS---
TIME	REMAINING--						-----NEXT-----
NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	NO	MS	DESC	M	CALC	OP MS W/C
C	SETUP RUN						OP MS W/C
							OP MS W/
M000070	03024	0030			92280	0010	ML025 0010 ML025
11	32.26 HRS						
	SHELL			REDRILL 1/2 IN HOLES			MOVE IN .000
M001670	03903	0050		TD1025	112980		0040 SF055 0070 VEN01
11	5.38 HRS						
RUNNING ORDERS		WAITING ORDERS		ARRIVING ORDERS		INDIVIDUAL	
WORK CENTER LOAD							
REMAINING		REMAINING		REMAINING		REMAINING	
ETUP HRS	SETUP HRS	RUN HRS	SETUP HRS	RUN HRS	SETUP HRS	RUN HRS	S
59.48	.65-	.00	.00	.33	44.09	.32-	103.57

If you selected a site to process on the report options display, that site is printed at the top of the report.

Fields

ORDER NUMBER. The number that identifies each manufacturing order kept in the XA data base.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. The finished item number is the number of the item being manufactured. It is stored in the manufacturing order master record.

FINISHED ITEM DESCRIPTION. The finished item description is the description of the item being manufactured. It is stored in the manufacturing order master record.

OPERATION SEQUENCE NUMBER. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. The scheduling routine follows the sequence of operations within a manufacturing order in order to schedule the start and completion dates of each operation. In addition an estimated completion date for the whole order is determined to be the scheduled completion date of the last operation of that order.

MILESTONE OPERATION TYPE. If the detailed operation is part of a milestone group, the type of operation is shown here.

First suboperation:

- B** A milestone group with no activity reported
- P** A milestone group with activity reported
- C** A milestone group with activity reported complete

Not first or last suboperation:

- S** A suboperation that is between the first and last suboperations

Last suboperation:

- J** The end of a job shop milestone group
- F** The end of a flow shop milestone group

OPERATION DESCRIPTION. The operation detail description is the description of that individual operation in a manufacturing order.

TOOL NUMBER. The tool number is used to identify either a specific special tool or a list of tools needed to perform the concerned operation. The control of a master list of special tools must be done outside of the XA data base.

MANAGEMENT PRIORITY OVERRIDE. The management priority override code is an entered value that is stored in the manufacturing order master record. It is used in work list generation (or dispatch operation sequencing) priority sort routines to identify high priority orders. This code should be used sparingly to expedite orders. The fewer the number of high priority orders the better are their chances of moving through a shop faster than other orders. The higher the value of this code, the higher the priority. The code can be (from high to low):

9,8,... 2, 1, 0, Z, Y,... B, A, blank

CALCULATED PRIORITY VALUE. The priority value is established after each work list (or dispatch operation sequencing) run. Depending on user selection, it is either the order due date, the slack time per operation, the critical ratio of the order, or operation due date. An asterisk (*) indicates that the order has been selected for closeout.

QUANTITY COMPLETE PREVIOUS OPERATION. For the first active operation, the value is the order quantity adjusted for split and deviation quantity. For all other operations, the value is the quantity completed in the previous active operation for this order.

QUANTITY COMPLETE CURRENT OPERATION. The quantity complete for that operation. This value does not include any quantity scrapped. If you answered the application tailoring question dealing with how you want your move transactions to occur with a response of “no move transactions,” then the quantity shown is from the current operation and work center specified in the Order Summary file. A simulated move has been created in the extract file that is used only to print the report.

SCRAP QUANTITY. The quantity scrapped for this operation accumulated from all the labor transactions reported against the operation.

CURRENT OPERATION. The current operation is the current operation of the shop order or the first status 30 open operation within the shop order.

CURRENT MILESTONE. If the order is currently being worked on in a milestone group, the milestone operation of that group is shown.

CURRENT WORK CENTER. The current work center is the work center of the current operation. If application tailoring question C07 was answered with a “3” response (move to next location) and the current operation field is blank, then a nonblank current work center is the current location of the shop order.

MOVE IN. The move in constant and the quantity Moved In field are printed only under the following conditions:

- PM&C is installed.
- MOVES was selected during application tailoring.
- The report was selected from PM&C or PC&C.

PREVIOUS OPERATION. This number is the operation sequence number of the operation prior to the operation printed on the report line within that operation’s shop order sequence.

PREVIOUS MILESTONE. The previous suboperation if it is part of a milestone group. See the list of milestone types described previously in “milestone operation type.”

PREVIOUS WORK CENTER. The previous work center is the work center of the previous operation.

NEXT OPERATION. This number is the operation sequence number of the operation after the operation printed on the report line within that operation’s shop order sequence.

NEXT MILESTONE. The next suboperation if it is part of a milestone group. See the list of operation types described previously in “milestone operation type.”

NEXT WORK CENTER. The next work center is the work center of the next operation.

SETUP TIME REMAINING. The setup time remaining is the standard scheduled setup time derived from the prime load code, the work center standard efficiency, the operation status code, and the quantity complete on that operation. The setup time is adjusted by the standard efficiency and considered with the operation time (according to the prime load code) until the operation reaches an operation status of 30 and has a positive quantity complete. For more information on prime load code, see the table “Prime load code calculations” in Chapter 2.

RUN TIME REMAINING. The run time remaining is the sum of standard scheduled run time derived from the time basis code, the expected operation quantity, the prime load code, the work center standard efficiency, the operation status code and the quantity complete on that operation. The run time is adjusted by the standard efficiency and considered with the operation time (according to the prime load code) until the operation reaches an operation status of 40 or 50. The standard run time is reduced as the quantity worked is reported on the operation and the quantity scrapped is reported on the operation and prior operations within that operation's shop order sequence.

HOURS REMAINING. The total load hours remaining for this work center. When a work list generation horizon date was entered, this total does not include the load for those operations that were not selected for queue analysis.

Work-in-Process Totals Sheet (AMVQ20)

GATEWAY MFG CO NO. 01		WORK IN PROCESS TOTALS SHEET		DATE 09/30/
** TIME 14.41.57	PAGE 2	AMVQ20	OPEN MANUFACTURING ORDERS AND SCHEDULES INCLUDED	OPER S1
SITE MF1				
	PRODUCTION LINE	ORDER/SCHEDULE		
	*** WIP COSTS ***	*** COSTS ***		
SETUP	.00	10.00		
LABOR	23,234.60	24,589.71		
OVERHEAD	34,699.20	120,976.58		
MATERIAL & PURCHASE		5,673.57		
MISCELLANEOUS		.00		
	-----	-----	VALUATION OF SCRAP	
TOTAL		151,249.86	INCLUDED IN TOTAL	
			ACTUAL COSTS	100,430.05
MINUS RECEIPTS		131,142.96		
PLUS PRODUCTION				
LINE WIP COSTS	57,933.80	57,933.80		

WORK IN PROCESS		78,040.70		

The Work-in-Process Totals Sheet is printed when you select that report. It is a one-page summary of costs for a site. Other reports also contain a one-page summary at the end. This summary page is titled Work-in-Process Totals Sheet if the report selection includes all open manufacturing orders. It is titled Cost Totals Sheet if the report selection includes any part of the open orders.

Including the sample reports shown, the following activities produce a Cost Totals Sheet or a Work-in-Process Totals Sheet:

Activity	Report ID
Any Summary Report	AMC31B
Any Detail Report	AMC31A
Any Exception Analysis Report	AMC181
Order Closeout Reporting and Purge	AMC561

Fields

WIP Costs/Costs. Costs broken down by setup, labor, overhead (labor overhead), material and purchase, and miscellaneous cost of all manufacturing orders.

Total. The combined actual cost of setup, labor, overhead (labor overhead), material and purchase, and miscellaneous cost of all manufacturing orders.

Minus receipts. The value of the manufacturing order received into the inventory.

Work-in-process. Total actual cost minus inventory receipts.

Valuation of scrap. Part of the total actual costs that are scrap.

Production line WIP costs. Specifies labor and overhead costs for schedules that may be partially completed. Only schedules that are being actively worked on are included here. Active schedules have either a status of 40 or 55 with a schedule start date that is less than or equal to the current date and a due date that is greater than or equal to the current date. Costs are calculated based on the remaining operation quantity of the schedule.

Edit Assigned Accounts Register (AMVGB)

MDQ INC.	NO. 01	EDIT ASSIGNED ACCOUNTS REGISTER						DATE	8/07/
** TIME 11.18.55	PAGE 1	AMVGB							OPER 1
----- ORDER -----		----FACILITY----		MISCELLANEOUS		-----FINISHED-----			
ACTION	NUMBER	ACTG CLS	JOB NUMBER	ID	ACTG CLS	CHARGE NUMBER	NUMBER	WHS TYP	
E CLASS	ACTG CLS								
TRANSACTION TYPE LOHD Overhead									
CHANGE									
BEFORE	CHARGE	COMPANY / ACCOUNT / AMOUNT		01		1699	1500.55		
BEFORE	OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT / AMOUNT		02		2600	1500.55-		
AFTER	CHARGE	COMPANY / ACCOUNT / AMOUNT		01		1600	1500.55		
AFTER	OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT / AMOUNT		01		1400	1500.55-		
TRANSACTION TYPE LOHD Overhead									
CHANGE									
BEFORE	CHARGE	COMPANY / ACCOUNT / AMOUNT		01		1509	7500.18		
BEFORE	OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT / AMOUNT		01		1710	7500.18-		
AFTER	CHARGE	COMPANY / ACCOUNT / AMOUNT		01		1410	500.18		
AFTER	CHARGE	COMPANY / ACCOUNT / AMOUNT		01		1500	825.00		
AFTER	CHARGE	COMPANY / ACCOUNT / AMOUNT		02		2400	6175.00		
AFTER	OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT / AMOUNT		01		1710	7500.18-		
RECORDS CHANGED . . . : 2									

This report prints when you select option 2 on the Transaction Account Assignment menu. It is generated when you change at least one transaction record in the Transaction file. Only those records for which you changed the account assignments or split to more than one General Ledger account print on the register.

Fields

ACTION. Only a CHANGE action can be performed during Edit Assigned Accounts. The record as it existed BEFORE it was edited and the record as it exists in the file AFTER it was edited is printed.

ORDER NUMBER (Appears for PC&C only). Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE NUMBER (Appears for REP only). Control number assigned to the order.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

ORDER ACTG CLS (Appears for PC&C only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

SCHEDULE ACTG CLS (Appears for REP only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

PN FAC ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PN FAC ACTG CLS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WHS. ID of the warehouse where the finished item is stored.

FINISHED ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

- 0. Phantom
- 1. Assembly or subassembly
- 2. Fabricated item
- 3. Raw material
- 4. Purchased item
- 9. User option (Special)
- F. Feature
- K. Kit

FINISHED ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

FINISHED ITEM ACTG CLS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

CHARGE. Company and account number combination to receive the charge associated with a specific transaction type.

COMPANY. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

This company is assigned to receive the charge amount of the transaction record based upon the rules and priorities you defined in your Account Assignment and Account Sequences files.

ACCOUNT. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

This account number is assigned as the charge account type for the transaction based upon the rules and priorities you defined.

AMOUNT. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

The transaction cost reported, depending on the type of transaction. The charge amount always has the actual sign of the transaction as it was reported and shows how the cost is posted to General Ledger.

OFFSET. Company and account number combination to receive the offset associated with a specific transaction type.

COMPANY. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

This company is assigned to receive the offset amount of the transaction record based upon the rules and priorities you defined in your Account assignment and Account Sequences files.

ACCOUNT. Account number to be assigned to the offset transaction

This account number is assigned as the offset account type for the transaction based upon the rules and priorities you defined.

AMOUNT. Amount of the transaction

The amount generated by the program to balance the charge amount reported. The offset amount always prints on the register as the opposite sign of the charge amount.

RECORDS CHANGED. Number of records changed during this session.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information

Rule Priorities List (AMVGR)

MDQ INC.		NO. 01		RULE PRIORITIES LIST				DATE 8/07/				
92	TIME 11.16.37	PAGE	1	AMVGR				OPER 4				
				FROM:		TRANSACTION TYPE LMAC						
				TO:		TRANSACTION TYPE V***						
TRANSACTION FINISHED	SEQUENCE ITEM	ORDER	JOB	PROD	FACILITY	MISCELLANEOUS						
TYPE	NUMBER	NUMBER	ACTG CLS	NUMBER	ID	ACTG CLS	CHARGE NUMBER	NUMBER	WAREHOUSE	TYPE		
CLASS	ACTG CLS											
LMAC	999											
LOHD	999											
LRSA	999											
LSSA	999											
L***	100		1									
L***	999											
MCSA	999											
M***	100		1									
M***	999											
SCRP	100				1							
SCRP	200		1									
SCRP	999											
VCLO	999											
VMCS	100	1	1	1	1			1				
VMCS	200											
	1											
V***	100				1							
V***	200		1									
V***	999											

TOTAL RECORDS PRINTED: 18

This report prints when you select option 6 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu. It generates the rules you have defined for assigning accounts to transactions. The information in the report heading shows you the selection criteria you chose on the List Rule Priorities display (AMVG901) for listing the file. A 1 in a field indicates that the field will be used in prioritizing a rule or rules when assigning accounts to transactions.

Fields

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

- LMAC** Machine cost
- LOHD** Overhead cost
- LRAP** Outside operation cost
- LRPA** Run labor from Payroll
- LRSA** Run labor from Shop Activity
- LR**** Run labor - all
- LSPA** Setup labor from Payroll
- LSSA** Setup labor from Shop Activity
- LS**** Labor setup - all
- L***** Labor - all
- MCAP** Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
- MCSA** Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
- M***** Miscellaneous charges - all
- SCRP** Scrap cost
- VCLO** Variances - order closeout
- VEAC** Miscellaneous charge cost variance

VE**	Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS	Material cost variance
VMUS	Material usage variance
VM**	Material variances
VOCO	Overhead cost variance
VOUS	Overhead efficiency variance
VO**	Overhead variances
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRUS	Run labor efficiency variance
VR**	Run variances
VSCO	Setup labor cost variance
VSUS	Setup labor efficiency variance
VS**	Setup variances
V***	Variances - all

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC	Machine cost
ROHD	Overhead
RRUN	Run labor cost
RSET	Setup labor
RVAR	Variance - Schedule Closeout

SEQUENCE NUMBER. User-assigned number that controls the order in which each priority for a transaction type is used when assigning account numbers.

ORDER NUMBER (Appears for PC&C only). Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'..

SCHEDULE NUMBER (Appears for REP only). Control number assigned to the order.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

ORDER ACTG CLS (Appears for PC&C only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

SCHEDULE ACTG CLS (Appears for REP only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

PROD FACILITY ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PROD FACILITY ACTG CLS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

FINISHED ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature
K	Kit

FINISHED ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

FINISHED ITEM ACTG CLS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

TOTAL RECORDS PRINTED. Number of transaction records selected for printing.

Rules List (AMVGS)

MDQ INC.		NO. 01		RULES LIST				DATE 8/07/	
92	TIME 11.16.18	PAGE	1	AMVGS					OPER 22
TRANSACTION FINISHED ITEM		-----ORDER-----		--- <th colspan="2">MISCELLANEOUS</th> <th colspan="2">-----</th>		MISCELLANEOUS		-----	
PE	TYPE CLASS	NUMBER AC CL	AC CL	JOB NUMBER	ID	AC CL	CHARGE NUMBER	NUMBER	WAREHOUSE TY
	LMAC	CHARGE OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		1		1600		
	LOHD	CHARGE OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		1		1610		
	LRSA	CHARGE OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		1		1510		
	LSSA	CHARGE OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		1		1510		
	L***	CHARGE OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		1		1400 1500		
	L***	CHARGE OFFSET	007 COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		1		1410 1500		
	MCSA	CHARGE OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		1		1710		
	M***	CHARGE OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		1		1400 1700		
	M***	CHARGE OFFSET	007 COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		1		1410 1700		
	SCRP	CHARGE OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		1		1999 1400		
	SCRP	CHARGE OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		001 1		1800		
	SCRP	CHARGE OFFSET	COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		002 1		1810		
	SCRP	CHARGE OFFSET	007 COMPANY / ACCOUNT COMPANY / ACCOUNT		1		1410		

This report prints when you select option 5 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu. It generates the rules you have defined for assigning accounts to transactions. The information in the report heading shows you the selection criteria you chose on the List Rules display (AMVG801) for listing the file.

Fields

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC. Machine cost
LOHD. Overhead cost
LRAP. Outside operation cost
LRPA. Run labor from Payroll
LRSA. Run labor from Shop Activity
LR.** Run labor - all
LSPA. Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA. Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS.** Labor setup - all
L*.** Labor - all
MCAP. Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA. Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*.** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP. Scrap cost
VCLO. Variances - order closeout
VEAC. Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE.** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS. Material cost variance
VMUS. Material usage variance
VM.** Material variances
VOCO. Overhead cost variance
VOUS. Overhead efficiency variance
VO.** Overhead variances
VRCO. Run labor cost variance
VRCO. Run labor cost variance
VRUS. Run labor efficiency variance
VR.** Run variances
VSCO. Setup labor cost variance
VSUS. Setup labor efficiency variance
VS.** Setup variances
V*.** Variances - all

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC. Machine cost
ROHD. Overhead
RRUN. Run labor cost
RSET. Setup labor
RVAR. Variance - Schedule Closeout

ORDER NUMBER (Appears for PC&C only). Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE NUMBER (Appears for REP only). Control number assigned to the order.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

ORDER AC CL (Appears for PC&C only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

SCHEDULE ACTG CLS (*Appears for REP only*). Control number assigned to the order.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

FACILITY ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

FACILITY AC CL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

FINISHED ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

- 0. Phantom
- 1. Assembly or subassembly
- 2. Fabricated item
- 3. Raw material
- 4. Purchased item
- 9. User option
- F. Feature
- K. Kit

FINISHED ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

FINISHED ITEM AC CL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

CHARGE. Company and account number combination to receive the charge associated with a specific transaction type.

COMPANY. Unique identifier for a particular company.

This company is assigned to receive the charge amount of the transaction record based upon the rules and priorities you defined in your Account Assignment and Account Sequences files.

ACCOUNT. Account number to be assigned to the charge transaction.

This account number is assigned as the charge account type for the transaction based upon the rules and priorities you defined.

OFFSET. Company and account number combination to receive the offset associated with a specific transaction type.

TOTAL RECORDS PRINTED. Number of transaction records selected for printing.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information.

Create Ledger Entries Register (AMVGX)

```

MDQ INC.          NO. 01          CREATE LEDGER ENTRIES REGISTER      DATE 8/07/
** TIME 11.23.50 PAGE 1 AMVGX
                                                    OPER 22

JOURNAL ENTRY DATE: 8/14/**
JOURNAL REFERENCE #: **0000200000

--- ORDER ---          -FACILITY- MISCELLANEOUS          -----FINISHED ITEM-----
TXN
NUMBER AC CL  JOB NUMBER  ID  AC CL  CHARGE NUMBER  NUMBER          WHS  TYP  CLASS AC CL  DATE
TYPE          AMOUNT

          TRANSACTION TYPE  LMAC  ACCOUNT          1400
M000010 OC1  01-C01234567 WL085 123  123456789012345          ATL          1/02/
**      2          151.63 *
M000110          AIRKIT          1          1/02/
**      2          2,777.00- *
M000030 OC1          AIRKIT          1          1/04/
**      2          2,777.00 *
M000080 OC3          AUTO          1          12/31/
**      2          1,550.55- *

          7,236.18          TOTAL DEBITS THIS JOURNAL
          7,236.18-          TOTAL CREDITS THIS JOURNAL
    
```

```

*** SUMMARY ***          CREATE LEDGER ENTRIES REGISTER      DATE 8/07/
** TIME 11.23.50 PAGE 2 AMVGX
                                                    OPER 22

JOURNAL ENTRY DATE: 8/14/**

          **** FINAL TOTALS ****

          18,777.02          DEBIT AMOUNT
          18,777.02          CREDIT AMOUNT
    
```

MDQ INC.	NO. 01	CREATE LEDGER ENTRIES REGISTER	DATE 8/07/
** TIME 11.23.50	PAGE 3	AMVGX	OPER 22

JOURNAL ENTRY DATE: 8/07/**

RANGE OF OPTIONS SELECTED:	FROM	TO
DATE	0/00/**	99/99/**
IM CLOSING PERIOD		99
ORDER NUMBER		9999999
ORDER ACCOUNTING CLASS		999
JOB NUMBER		999999999999
PRODUCTION FACILITY ID		99999
PRODUCTION FACILITY ACCOUNTING CLASS		999
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER		999999999999999
FINISHED ITEM NUMBER		999999999999999
FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE		999
ITEM TYPE		9
ITEM CLASS		9999
ITEM ACCOUNTING CLASS		999

* - THE AMOUNT WRITTEN TO THE TEMPORARY GENERAL LEDGER FILE

This report prints when you select option 1 on the General Ledger Management menu. It prints the selections you specify on the Create Ledger Entries display (AMVG301). It provides an audit trail for the general ledger entries you created.

Fields

JOURNAL ENTRY DATE/PERIOD. Valid date or period number used when posting the transactions to General Ledger.

JOURNAL REFERENCE #. Sequential number assigned by the application to indicate the number of this journal.

ORDER NUMBER (Appears for PC&C only). Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. Has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE NUMBER (Appears for REP only). Control number assigned to the order.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. Has a prefix of 'S'.

ORDER AC CL (Appears for PC&C only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

SCHEDULE AC CL (Appears for REP only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

FACILITY ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

FACILITY AC CL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WHS. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

FINISHED ITEM TYP. Code that best describes the type of item:

- 0. Phantom
- 1. Assembly or subassembly
- 2. Fabricated item
- 3. Raw material
- 4. Purchased item
- 9. User option
- F. Feature
- K. Kit

FINISHED ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

FINISHED ITEM AC CL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

TXN DATE. Last date that activity was reported on this order.

ACCT TYPE. Code that identifies how the transaction amount originated:

- 1. Charge
- 2. Offset

The sign of the amount determines whether it becomes a debit or credit to General Ledger.

AMOUNT. Total amount of the original transaction.

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For PC&C, specific transaction types are:

- LMAC.** Machine cost
- LOHD.** Overhead cost
- LRAP.** Outside operation cost
- LRPA.** Run labor from Payroll
- LRSA.** Run labor from Shop Activity
- LSPA.** Setup labor from Payroll
- LSSA.** Setup labor from Shop Activity
- MCAP.** Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
- MCSA.** Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
- SCRP.** Scrap cost
- VCLO.** Variances - order closeout
- VEAC.** Miscellaneous charge cost variance
- VMCS.** Material cost variance
- VMUS.** Material usage variance
- VOCO.** Overhead cost variance
- VOUS.** Overhead efficiency variance
- VRCO.** Run labor cost variance

VRCO. Run labor cost variance
VRUS. Run labor efficiency variance
VSCO. Setup labor cost variance
VSUS. Setup labor efficiency variance

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC. Machine cost
ROHD. Overhead
RRUN. Run labor cost
RSET. Setup labor
RVAR. Variance - Schedule Closeout

ACCOUNT. Number of the account to be charged for the item.

TOTAL DEBITS/CREDITS THIS JOURNAL. Final debit and credit totals for the entire report.

FINAL TOTALS

DEBIT AMOUNT

CREDIT AMOUNT. Journal debit and credit totals.

RANGE OF OPTIONS SELECTED. Information that prints showing you the range limits you chose when you submitted the job to generate this report.

DATE. Last date that activity was reported on this order.

IM CLOSING PERIOD. Period close sequence number that is updated during close stock status. Because your manufacturing year may be oddifferent from your accounting year, the value you enter in this field does not have to match the general ledger accounting period.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information.

Intercompany Accounts List (AMVGY)

MDQ FIVE INC. NO. 01 INTERCOMPANY ACCOUNTS LIST DATE 8/06/
 ** TIME 17.19.51 PAGE 1 AMVGY OPER 22

FROM: COMPANY NUMBER 01
 TO: COMPANY NUMBER 89

---- PRIMARY COMPANY ----

--- SECONDARY COMPANY ---

NUMBER	ACCOUNT	NUMBER	ACCOUNT
1	950	2	910
1	950	3	920
1	950	4	930
1	950	5	950
1	950	6	960
1	950	7	970
1	950	8	980

TOTAL RECORDS PRINTED: 7

To print this report, use option 7 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu. This report prints when you select records on the List Intercompany Accounts display

(AMVG201). Selected primary companies with their secondary companies and associated account numbers appear on this file list. This report does not print if IFM is installed and interfacing.

Fields

COMPANY NUMBER. Unique identifier for a particular company.

PRIMARY COMPANY NUMBER. Number of the company designated as the central company. The charge of an intercompany transaction is posted to the primary company and account.

This company receives the charge balancing entries when you post multiple company transactions to General Ledger.

PRIMARY COMPANY ACCOUNT. Account number for the company designated as the central company.

This account receives the charge balancing entries when you post multiple company transactions to General Ledger.

SECONDARY COMPANY NUMBER. All companies other than the primary company, when using intercompany accounting.

This company receives the offset balancing entries when you post multiple company transactions to General Ledger.

SECONDARY COMPANY ACCOUNT. Account number for each company other than the primary company.

This account receives the offset balancing entries when you post multiple company transactions to General Ledger.

TOTAL RECORDS PRINTED. Number of transaction records selected for printing.

Maintain Intercompany Accounts Register

MDQ FIVE INC. NO. 01 MAINTAIN INTERCOMPANY ACCOUNTS REGISTER DATE 8/06/
 ** TIME 17.15.51 PAGE 1 AMVG1 OPER

ACTION	----PRIMARY COMPANY----- NUMBER	ACCOUNT	----SECONDARY COMPANY----- NUMBER	ACCOUNT
CHANGE				
BEFORE	1	950	2	950
AFTER	1	900	2	900
CHANGE				
BEFORE	2	960	1	960
AFTER	2	990	1	990
RECORDS ADDED . . . :		0		
RECORDS CHANGED . . . :		2		
RECORDS DELETED . . . :		0		

To print this report, use option 7 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu. This report prints the changes you made on the Maintain Intercompany Accounts display (AMVG102). It provides an audit trail of those records in the Intercompany Account file.

Fields

ACTION. Kind of maintenance performed. The BEFORE and AFTER images print for each record that has a CHANGE action.

PRIMARY COMPANY NUMBER. Number of the company designated as the central company. The charge of an intercompany transaction is posted to the primary company and account.

This company receives the charge balancing entries when you post multiple company transactions to General Ledger.

PRIMARY COMPANY ACCOUNT. Account number for the company designated as the central company.

This account receives the charge balancing entries when you post multiple company transactions to General Ledger.

SECONDARY COMPANY NUMBER. All companies other than the primary company, when using intercompany accounting.

This company receives the offset balancing entries when you post multiple company transactions to General Ledger.

SECONDARY COMPANY ACCOUNT. Account number for each company other than the primary company.

This account receives the offset balancing entries when you post multiple company transactions to General Ledger.

RECORDS ADDED. Number of records added during this session.

RECORDS CHANGED. Number of records changed during this session.

RECORDS DELETED. Number of records deleted during this session.

Maintain Rules Register (AMVG5)

MDQ INC.		NO. 01		MAINTAIN RULES REGISTER				DATE 8/07/	
92 TIME 11.09.21		PAGE 1		AMVG5		OPER 3			
TXN		ORDER		--FACILITY--		MISCELLANEOUS		FINISHED ITEM	
ACTION CLASS	TYPE ACTG CLS	NUMBER	ACTG CLS	JOB NUMBER	ID	AC CL	CHARGE NUMBER	NUMBER	WHS TYPE
ADD	VMCS	M000020	001		WL085	123	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO		
	CHARGE		CO / ACCOUNT	1	1410				
	OFFSET		CO / ACCOUNT	1	1400				
ADD	VMCS		003						
	CHARGE		CO / ACCOUNT	1	1400				
	OFFSET		CO / ACCOUNT						
ADD	VOUS		OC1						
	CHARGE		CO / ACCOUNT	1	1400				
	OFFSET		CO / ACCOUNT	2	2400				
ADD	VOCO			J0020					
	CHARGE		CO / ACCOUNT	1	1400				
	OFFSET		CO / ACCOUNT	1	1410				
CHANGE	VMCS		003						
	CHARGE		CO / ACCOUNT	1	1400				
	OFFSET		CO / ACCOUNT						
AFTER	VMCS								
	CHARGE		CO / ACCOUNT	1	1400				
	OFFSET		CO / ACCOUNT						
DELETE	VOCO			J0020					
	CHARGE		CO / ACCOUNT	1	1400				
	OFFSET		CO / ACCOUNT	1	1410				
RECORDS ADDED	. . . :			4					
RECORDS CHANGED	. . . :			1					
RECORDS DELETED	. . . :			1					

This report prints when you select option 1 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu and select at least one record for maintenance. This report prints all of the changes you make to the Account Assignment file. When you print this report from this application, the report shows the number of records added, changed, or deleted.

Fields

ACTION. Kind of maintenance performed. This field shows an addition, change, or deletion to a record.

TXN TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

- LMAC** Machine cost
- LOHD** Overhead cost
- LRAP** Outside operation cost
- LRPA** Run labor from Payroll
- LRSA** Run labor from Shop Activity
- LR**** Run labor - all
- LSPA** Setup labor from Payroll
- LSSA** Setup labor from Shop Activity
- LS**** Labor setup - all
- L***** Labor - all

MCAP	Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA	Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M***	Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP	Scrap cost
VCLO	Variances - order closeout
VEAC	Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE**	Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS	Material cost variance
VMUS	Material usage variance
VM**	Material variances
VOCO	Overhead cost variance
VOUS	Overhead efficiency variance
VO**	Overhead variances
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRUS	Run labor efficiency variance
VR**	Run variances
VSCO	Setup labor cost variance
VSUS	Setup labor efficiency variance
VS**	Setup variances
V***	Variances - all

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC	Machine cost
ROHD	Overhead
RRUN	Run labor cost
RSET	Setup labor
RVAR	Variance - Schedule Closeout

ORDER NUMBER (Appears for PC&C only). Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE NUMBER (Appears for REP only). Control number assigned to the order.

ORDER ACTG CLS (Appears for PC&C only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

SCHEDULE ACTG CLS (Appears for REP only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

FACILITY ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

FACILITY AC CL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WHS. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

FINISHED ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature
K	Kit

FINISHED ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

FINISHED ITEM ACTG CLS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

CHARGE. Company and account number combination to receive the charge associated with a specific transaction type.

CO. Unique identifier for a particular company.

This company is assigned to receive the offset amount of the transaction record based upon the rules and priorities you defined in your Account Assignment and Account Sequences files.

ACCOUNT. Account number to be assigned to the offset transaction.

This account number is assigned as the offset account type for the transaction based upon the rules and priorities you defined.

OFFSET. Company and account number combination to receive the offset associated with a specific transaction type.

CO. Unique identifier for a particular company.

This company is assigned to receive the offset amount of the transaction record based upon the rules and priorities you defined in your Account Assignment and Account Sequences files.

ACCOUNT. Account number to be assigned to the offset transaction.

This account number is assigned as the offset account type for the transaction based upon the rules and priorities you defined.

RECORDS ADDED. Number of records added during this session.

RECORDS CHANGED. Number of records changed during this session.

RECORDS DELETED. Number of records deleted during this session.

Note: If International Financial Management (IFM) is interfacing, unit and nature appear instead of company and account number. Refer to the *IFM User's Guide* for additional information.

Maintain Rule Priorities Register (AMVG6)

TRANSACTION		SEQUENCE	ORDER	JOB	PN FAC	MISCELLANEOUS	FINISHED	ITEM-
ACTION CLASS	TYPE ACTG CLS	NUMBER	NUMBER ACTG CLS	NUMBER	ID ACTG CLS	CHARGE NUMBER	NUMBER	WAREHOUSE
ADD	VMCS	100	1 1	1	1		1	
ADD	VMCS 1	200	1					
ADD	VOCO	100		1				
DELETE	VOCO	100		1				
CHANGE BEFORE	VMCS 1	200	1					
AFTER	VMCS 1	200						
RECORDS ADDED	. . . :	3						
RECORDS CHANGED	. . . :	1						
RECORDS DELETED	. . . :	1						

This report prints when you select option 2 on the Account Assignment Rule Management menu and select at least one record for maintenance. This report prints all of the changes you make to the Account Assignment Priorities file. A 1 in a field indicates that the field will be used in prioritizing a rule or rules when assigning accounts to transactions.

Fields

ACTION. Kind of maintenance performed. This field shows an addition, change, or deletion to a record.

The BEFORE and AFTER images print for each record that has a CHANGE action.

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LR** Run labor - all
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS** Labor setup - all
L*** Labor - all
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M*** Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE** Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VM** Material variances
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VO** Overhead variances
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VR** Run variances
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance
VS** Setup variances
V*** Variances - all

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

SEQUENCE NUMBER. User-assigned number that controls the order in which each priority for a transaction type is used when assigning account numbers.

ORDER NUMBER (Appears for PC&C only). Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. It has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE NUMBER (Appears for REP only). Control number is assigned to the order.

SEQUENCE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. It has a prefix of 'S'.

ORDER ACTG CLS (Appears for PC&C only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

SCHEDULE ACTG CLS (Appears for REP only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

PN FAC ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

PN FAC ACTG CLS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

FINISHED ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature
K	Kit

FINISHED ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

FINISHED ITEM ACTG CLS. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

RECORDS ADDED. Number of records added during this session.

RECORDS CHANGED. Number of records changed during this session.

RECORDS DELETED. Number of records deleted during this session.

General Ledger Master Entry/Change listing (AMV04)

GENERAL LEDGER MASTER ENTRY/CHANGE LISTING										DATE	7/14/	
**	TIME	16.06.32	PAGE	1	AMV04							
UPDATE 004												OPER
NORTHCREEK IND. NO. 1 ACCOUNT NUMBER 5090 TYPE CODE 1 CURRENT												
CHANGE												
*****	BEFORE	*****	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - EMP			ACCOUNT TYPE	AS	DATE LAST MAINTAINED	6/19/**			
CURRENCY ID		CONSOLIDATION COMPANY 60	CONSOLIDATION ACCOUNT			10612000000000						
BALANCE FORWARD		DEBITS	.00	CREDITS	.00	PERIOD 7	DEBITS	5,000.00	CREDITS	25,000.		
01	PERIOD 1		126.00	26,126.84	PERIOD 8		599.00		599.			
00	PERIOD 2		277.88	277.88	PERIOD 9		45,000.44		.			
00	PERIOD 3		65,189.02	189.00	PERIOD 10		.00		.			
00	PERIOD 4		277.00	18,277.88	PERIOD 11		.00		.			
00	PERIOD 5		456.23	456.23	PERIOD 12		.00		.			
00	PERIOD 6		21,898.45	89800	PERIOD 13		.00		.			
NORTHCREEK IND. NO. 1 ACCOUNT NUMBER 5090 TYPE CODE 1 CURRENT												
CHANGE												
*****	AFTER	*****	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - EMP			ACCOUNT TYPE	AS	DATE LAST MAINTAINED	6/19/**			
CURRENCY ID GBA		CONSOLIDATION COMPANY 60	CONSOLIDATION ACCOUNT			10612000000000						
BALANCE FORWARD		DEBITS	.00	CREDITS	.00	PERIOD 7	DEBITS	5,000.00	CREDITS	25,000.		
01	PERIOD 1		126.00	26,126.84	PERIOD 8		599.00		599.			
00	PERIOD 2		277.88	277.88	PERIOD 9		45,000.44		.			
00	PERIOD 3		65,189.02	189.00	PERIOD 10		.00		.			
00	PERIOD 4		277.00	18,277.88	PERIOD 11		.00		.			
00	PERIOD 5		456.23	456.23	PERIOD 12		.00		.			
00	PERIOD 6		21,898.45	898.00	PERIOD 13		.00		.			
00	***** CHANGED *****											

This report prints only if IFM is not installed and General Ledger is selected. This report prints each time an operator performs General Ledger master file maintenance, if you selected general ledger distribution and file maintenance report options during application tailoring. This report shows information about changes you made to the General Ledger master file. You can use this report to keep a record of changes you made to the General Ledger master file. The system draws information for this report from the General Ledger master file.

Note: The system adds two records (Current and History) to the General Ledger master file each time you add an entry. It deletes two records from the General Ledger master file each time you delete an entry.

Fields

Company name and number. The name and number of the company for this listing.

ACCOUNT NUMBER. Number used to classify business activity for financial purposes.

Each account record updated by General Ledger Master file maintenance appears.

TYPE CODE. Code used to show the kind of account balances in the record:

- 1 Current year
- 2 Budget year
- 3 Last year.

DELETE/ADD/CHANGE. When you add, change or delete a record, an appropriate message appears on the listing. When you delete an account, its associated budget and last-year records are also deleted; when you change an account description, its associated budget and last-year records are also changed; however, only the current record is printed.

BEFORE/AFTER. The before and after images of the record, including the date of last update are shown.

Note: The number of records added, changed, or deleted during the File Maintenance session appears at the end of the report.

ACCOUNT TYPE. Description of an account using the following values:

AS	Asset
LI	Liability
IC	Income
EX	Expense.

DATE LAST MAINTAINED. Date when the record was last processed.

CURRENCY ID. Code identifying the type of currency used for translation purposes; for example, FFR for French francs.

CONSOLIDATION COMPANY. Company number by which accounts are grouped for consolidation purposes.

CONSOLIDATION ACCOUNT. Account number by which accounts are grouped for consolidation purposes.

DEBITS/CREDITS. Summary amounts for each account and related to the financial statement affected.

BALANCE FORWARD. Balance amount from prior period.

Temporary General Ledger Listing (AMV61)

WILDWOOD IND. NO. 01		TEMPORARY GENERAL LEDGER LISTING				RUN DATE 01/05/		
**	TIME 14.37.26	PAGE 1	AMV61		PRINT OPTION		ENTRY PERIOD 12	
GENERAL LEDGER CREDIT NUMBER	AMOUNT	JOURNAL REFERENCE NUMBER	CHECK NUMBER	ORDER NUMBER	TRANSACTION SOURCE	TRANSACTION DESCRIPTION	ENTRY PERIOD	DEBIT AMOUNT
00002	1050	CD00001-						
	120	ABLE MFG.	AP	CHECK	TOTAL	12		114.00
00002	1050	CD00002-						
	123	ALPHA CORP	AP	CHECK	TOTAL	12		20,158.89
00005	1050	CD00002-						
	125	FULTON CO	AP	CHECK	TOTAL	12		16,955.00
00007	1050	CD00002-						
	121	P489213 J & P CO	AP	CHECK	TOTAL	12		2,830.30
00010	1050	CD00002-						
	121	J & P CO	AP	CHECK	TOTAL	12		5,660.60
00012	1050	CD00002-						
	122	ZEBCOR INC	AP	CHECK	TOTAL	12		1,071.25
00002	1050	CD00003-						
	126	PARAMUS WH	AP	CHECK	TOTAL	12		103.00
00004	1050	CD00003-						
	127	P333721 ALLRIGHT P	AP	CHECK	TOTAL	12		190.00
000129	1050	CD00004-00001	129		JOHNSON/CA	001-1-		54.00
		12			54.00			
* ACCOUNT TOTALS								
								47,137.04

WILDWOOD IND. NO. 01		TEMPORARY GENERAL LEDGER LISTING				RUN DATE 01/05/		
**	TIME 14.37.26	PAGE 2	AMV61		PRINT OPTION		ENTRY PERIOD 12	
GENERAL LEDGER CREDIT NUMBER	AMOUNT	JOURNAL REFERENCE NUMBER	CHECK NUMBER	ORDER NUMBER	TRANSACTION SOURCE	TRANSACTION DESCRIPTION	ENTRY PERIOD	DEBIT AMOUNT
	2000	CD00001-00001	120		ABLE MFG.	NUTS/BOLTS	12	142.50
	2000	CD00002-00001	123		ALPHA CO	RM CYLINDERS	12	20,782.35
	2000	CD00002-00004	125		FULTON CO	STEEL/IRON	12	16,955.00
	2000	CD00002-00006	121		J & P CO	PLATES/BACKET	12	3,437.50
	2000	CD00002-00009	122		J & P CO	35 MM CAMERA	12	200.00
	2000	CD00002-00011	126		ZEBCOR INC	RUBBER/TIRES	12	1,200.00
	2000	CD00004-00002	129		JOHNSON/AP	001-1-FLOWERS	12	54.00
* ACCOUNT TOTALS								42,771.35
** COMPANY TOTALS								94,373.84
								94,373.84

*** SUMMARY ***		TEMPORARY GENERAL LEDGER LISTING				RUN DATE 01/05/	
**	TIME 14.37.26	PAGE 3	AMV61		PRINT OPTION		ENTRY PERIOD 12
CREDIT AMOUNT							DEBIT AMOUNT
94,373.84	**** FINAL TOTALS						94,373.84
TOTAL RECORDS IN FILE							63
TOTAL RECORDS PROCESSED							18
TOTAL RECORDS REMAINING							0

This report prints when you select various options in IM, AP, AR, Payroll, and Purchasing on the General Ledger Management menu. It is not available if IFM is installed and interfacing. You can use this report to make journal entries if the General Ledger application is not installed and interfacing. The system draws information for this report from the Temporary General Ledger file.

Fields

REPORT TYPE. There are two listing options for this report.

- Print ***** Temporary General Ledger transactions (depending on the application you are in)
- Print and clear if your application is not interfacing with the General Ledger application. Prints transactions and removes them from the Temporary General Ledger file.

GENERAL LEDGER NUMBER. The general ledger account to which these amounts will be applied.

JOURNAL REFERENCE NUMBER. The journals that accounted for these transactions. These numbers were automatically assigned by your application in the Purchase Invoice Journal Listing, or the Cash Disbursements Journal. The prefixes to these numbers vary depending on the application printing this report.

CHECK NUMBER. The check number associated with the journal reference number for the transaction. This field appears only if you are using the Accounts Payable, Purchasing, or Accounts Receivable applications.

ORDER NUMBER. The order number for the transaction.

TRANSACTION SOURCE. The name of the company associated with the transaction.

TRANSACTION DESCRIPTION. The description of the general ledger transaction.

ENTRY PERIOD. The entry date or period that the amounts were applied to this general ledger account.

DEBIT AMOUNT. The debit amount associated with the Journal Reference Number in the Temporary General Ledger file.

CREDIT AMOUNT. The credit amount associated with the Journal Reference Number in the Temporary General Ledger file.

ACCOUNT TOTALS. The account totals for the debit and credit amounts for all general ledger transactions for this accounting period.

COMPANY TOTALS. The company totals for the debit and credit amounts for all general ledger transactions for this accounting period.

FINAL TOTALS. The final totals for this report.

TOTAL RECORDS IN FILE: The total number of records in the Temporary General Ledger file.

TOTAL RECORDS PROCESSED: The total number of records processed for this accounting period.

TOTAL RECORDS REMAINING: The total number of remaining checks for this accounting period.

Maintain Interface Control File Register (AMVLI)

MDQ FIVE INC.		MAINTAIN INTERFACE CONTROL FILE REGISTER		DATE	8/06/
**	TIME 17.06.29	PAGE	1 AMVLI	OPER	
ON	TYPE	DESCRIPTION		CODE	ACTI
RE	CN	Component transfer to stores		1	BEFO
R	CN	Component transfer to store		1	AFTE
RE	CR	Average cost to replace		1	BEFO
R	CR	Average cost replace		1	AFTE
RE	CS	Standard cost to replace		1	BEFO
R	CS	Standard cost replace		1	AFTE
RE	IA	Inventory adjustments		1	BEFO
R	IA	Inventory adjustment		1	AFTE
RE	IP	Planned manufacture issues		1	BEFO
R	IP	Planned manufacture issue		1	AFTE
RE	IS	Miscellaneous issues		1	BEFO
R	IS	Miscellaneous issue		1	AFTE
RE	IU	Unplanned component issues		1	BEFO
R	IU	Unplanned component issue		1	AFTE
RE	IW	Interwarehouse issues		1	BEFO
R	IW	Interwarehouse issue		1	AFTE
RECORDS CHANGED . . . :		8			

This report prints when you select option 4 on the General Ledger Management menu. It prints the changes you make to the transaction descriptions on the Maintain Interface Control File display (AMVLI01). These descriptions are stored in the Ledger Interface Transaction Description (LITDES) file.

Fields

TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For IM, the transaction types are:

- CA** Cost adjustment
- CL** Component transfer to line
- CN** Component transfer to stores

CR	Average cost replace
CS	Standard cost replace
CU	Standard unit cost default replacement
IA	Inventory adjustment
IP	Planned manufacture issue
IS	Miscellaneous issue
IU	Unplanned component issue
IW	Interwarehouse issue
IX	Uncontrolled floor stock
MQ	Manufacturing item QC complete
PH	Physical inventory update
PQ	Purchase item QC complete
RC	Miscellaneous receipt
RM	Production receipt
RP	P.O. receipt to stock
RQ	Shelf life expired - reject
RS	Component return to stock
RW	Interwarehouse receipt
SA	Sales shipment
SC	Manufacturing component scrap
SM	Manufacturing order scrap
SP	Purchase order scrap
SQ	QC status change
SS	Scrap from stock
VR	Purchase return to vendor

For COM, specific and general transaction types are: .block start

CILI	Cost of sales - inventory items
CILN	Cost of sales - noninventory items
CILS	Cost of sales - special charges
CIL*	Cost invoices - inventory/noninventory items
CI**	Cost invoices - all items
CRLI	Cost relief - inventory returns
CRLN	Cost relief - noninventory returns
CRLS	Cost relief - special charge returns .block stop .block start
CRL*	Cost returns - inventory/noninventory items
CR**	Cost returns - all items
C***	Cost - all
RALI	Allowances - inventory items
RALN	Allowances - noninventory items
RALS	Allowances - special charges
RALT	Allowances - taxes
RAL*	Revenue allowance - inventory/noninventory items .block stop .block start
RA**	Revenue allowance - all items
RILI	Invoices - inventory items
RILN	Invoices - noninventory items
RILS	Invoices - special charges
RILT	Invoices - taxes
RIL*	Revenue invoices - inventory/noninventory
RI**	Revenue invoice - all items
RRLI	Returns - inventory items .block stop .block start
RRLN	Returns - noninventory items
RRLS	Returns - special charges
RRLT	Returns - taxes
RRL*	Revenue returns - inventory/noninventory
RR**	Revenue returns - all items
R***	Revenue - all

For PC&C, specific and general transaction types are:

LMAC	Machine cost
LOHD	Overhead cost
LRAP	Outside operation cost
LRPA	Run labor from Payroll
LRSA	Run labor from Shop Activity
LR**	Run labor - all
LSPA	Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA	Setup labor from Shop Activity
LS**	Labor setup - all
L***	Labor - all
MCAP	Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA	Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
M***	Miscellaneous charges - all
SCRP	Scrap cost
VCLO	Variances - order closeout
VEAC	Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VE**	Miscellaneous charge variances
VMCS	Material cost variance
VMUS	Material usage variance
VM**	Material variances
VOCO	Overhead cost variance
VOUS	Overhead efficiency variance
VO**	Overhead variances
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRCO	Run labor cost variance
VRUS	Run labor efficiency variance
VR**	Run variances
VSCO	Setup labor cost variance
VSUS	Setup labor efficiency variance
VS**	Setup variances
V***	Variances - all

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC	Machine cost
ROHD	Overhead
RRUN	Run labor cost
RSET	Setup labor
RVAR	Variance - Schedule Closeout

DESCRIPTION. Description of the transaction type.

CODE. Code that indicates how a record is used:

- 0** Not active. The application will not create transactions for the ledger interface.
- 1** Active. The application will create transactions for the ledger interface.
- 2** Generalized. The transaction type is used for defining account assignment rules that apply to multiple transaction types. Applies to COM and PC&C only.

ACTION. Only a change action can be performed in the records in the Interface Control file. The register shows you the record as it existed before it was changed and the record as it exists after the change.

RECORDS CHANGED. Number of records changed during this session.

Account Assignment Register (AMVGZ)

MDQ INC.		NO. 01		ACCOUNT ASSIGNMENT REGISTER				DATE 8/07/							
**	TIME 11.17.24	PAGE	1	AMVGZ					OPER 3						
TRANSACTION TYPE: *MAC Machine cost															
--- ORDER --- --FACILITY-- MISCELLANEOUS ----- FINISHED ITEM -----															
TRANSACTION	IM	CLSG													
NUMBER	AC	CL	JOB	NUMBER	ID	AC	CL	CHARGE	NUMBER	NUMBER	WHS	TYPE	CLASS	AC	C
L	DATE	PERIOD													
M000010	007								AIRKIT		ATL				
1/01/**	1														
CHARGE	COMPANY	/	ACCOUNT	/	AMOUNT									363.00	
OFFSET	COMPANY	/	ACCOUNT	/	AMOUNT									363.00-	
M000010	OC1				007				BATTERY		ATL				
1/02/**	1														
CHARGE	COMPANY	/	ACCOUNT	/	AMOUNT	1		1409						151.63	
OFFSET	COMPANY	/	ACCOUNT	/	AMOUNT	2		2409						151.63-	
M000110									AIRKIT					1	
1/02/**	1														
CHARGE	COMPANY	/	ACCOUNT	/	AMOUNT	1		1400						2,777.00-	
OFFSET	COMPANY	/	ACCOUNT	/	AMOUNT	1		1509						2,777.00	
M000030	OC1								AIRKIT					1	
1/04/**	1														
CHARGE	COMPANY	/	ACCOUNT	/	AMOUNT	1		1400						2,777.00	
OFFSET	COMPANY	/	ACCOUNT	/	AMOUNT	1		1409						2,777.00-	
M000080	OC3								AUTO					1	
12/31/**	1														
CHARGE	COMPANY	/	ACCOUNT	/	AMOUNT	2		1410						1,550.55-	
OFFSET	COMPANY	/	ACCOUNT	/	AMOUNT	1		1510						1,550.55	
RECORDS ASSIGNED						:		5							
RECORDS UNASSIGNED						:		0							
RECORDS INVALID ACCOUNTS						:		0							
RECORDS MULTICOMPANY						:		0							

MDQ INC.		NO. 01		ACCOUNT ASSIGNMENT REGISTER				DATE 8/07/	
**	TIME 11.17.24	PAGE	2	AMVGZ					OPER 3
RANGE OF OPTIONS SELECTED:									
				FROM			TO		
DATE				:	1/01/**			1/31/**	
ORDER NUMBER				:	M000010			M000080	
ORDER ACCOUNTING CLASS				:				007	
JOB NUMBER				:				999999999999	
PRODUCTION FACILITY ID				:				99999	
PRODUCTION FACILITY ACCOUNTING CLASS				:				999	
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER				:				999999999999999	
FINISHED ITEM NUMBER				:	AIRKIT				
FINISHED ITEM WAREHOUSE				:	ATL				
ITEM TYPE				:				9	
ITEM CLASS				:				9999	
ITEM ACCOUNTING CLASS				:				999	

This report prints when you select option 1 on the Transaction Account Assignment menu. It is generated when you indicate 1=Unassigned, 2=All, or 3=List to the Assign accounts prompt and 1=Yes to the Account assignment reporting prompt on this display. Records appear on this report in transaction type sequence. Records within each transaction type print in the sequence in which they were added to the Transaction file. Only those records matching the optional range limits you specify for those transaction types you select print.

Fields

TRANSACTION TYPE. Code that indicates the kind of transaction.

For PC&C, specific transaction types are:

LMAC Machine cost
LOHD Overhead cost
LRAP Outside operation cost
LRPA Run labor from Payroll
LRSA Run labor from Shop Activity
LSPA Setup labor from Payroll
LSSA Setup labor from Shop Activity
MCAP Miscellaneous charges - Accounts Payable
MCSA Miscellaneous charges - Shop Activity
SCRP Scrap cost
VCLO Variances - order closeout
VEAC Miscellaneous charge cost variance
VMCS Material cost variance
VMUS Material usage variance
VOCO Overhead cost variance
VOUS Overhead efficiency variance
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRCO Run labor cost variance
VRUS Run labor efficiency variance
VSCO Setup labor cost variance
VSUS Setup labor efficiency variance

For REP, the transaction types are:

RMAC Machine cost
ROHD Overhead
RRUN Run labor cost
RSET Setup labor
RVAR Variance - Schedule Closeout

ORDER NUMBER (Appears for PC&C only). Control number assigned to the order.

MANUFACTURING ORDER. An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. Has a prefix of 'M'.

SCHEDULE NUMBER (Appears for REP only). Control number assigned to the order.

SCHEDULE ORDER. An authorization to produce an item on a specific production line over a specific time period. Has a prefix of 'S'.

ORDER AC CL (Appears for PC&C only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

SCHEDULE AC CL (Appears for REP only). Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders for accounting purposes.

JOB NUMBER. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order or schedule is also used for that order's detail records.

FACILITY ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

FACILITY AC CL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE NUMBER. Miscellaneous charge number used to identify a miscellaneous charge associated with a manufacturing order.

FINISHED ITEM NUMBER. Number of the item, which can be any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, subassembly, assembly, or end item.

FINISHED ITEM WHS. Code defined by your company that identifies the warehouse in which this item is currently stocked.

FINISHED ITEM TYPE. Code that best describes the type of item:

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature
K	Kit

FINISHED ITEM CLASS. Code assigned by your company that identifies the class to which this item belongs. For example, STEL might mean items made of steel.

FINISHED ITEM AC CL. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

TRANSACTION DATE. Date identifying a specific transaction entered against an order or schedule.

IM CLSG PERIOD. Period close sequence number that is updated during close stock status. Because your manufacturing year may be different from your accounting year, the value you enter in this field does not have to match the general ledger accounting period.

CHARGE. Company and account number combination to receive the charge associated with a specific transaction type.

COMPANY. Unique identifier for a particular company.

This company is assigned to receive the charge amount of the transaction record based upon the rules and priorities you defined in your Account Assignment and Account Sequences files..

ACCOUNT. Account number to be assigned to the charge transaction.

This account number is assigned as the charge account type for the transaction based upon the rules and priorities you defined.

OFFSET. Company and account number combination to receive the offset associated with a specific transaction type.

RECORDS INVALID ACCOUNTS. Total number of records with invalid account numbers.

A transaction has invalid account numbers when either the account to be assigned has been deleted from the general ledger or none of the account assignment rules applies to the transaction type.

COMPANY. Unique identifier for a particular company

This company is assigned to receive the offset amount of the transaction record based upon the rules and priorities you defined in your Account Assignment and Account Sequences files.

ACCOUNT. Account number to be assigned to the offset transaction.

This account number is assigned as the offset account type for the transaction based upon the rules and priorities you defined.

RECORDS ASSIGNED. Total number of records for a transaction type that have been assigned account numbers.

A transaction record is considered assigned when an offset and charge account have been assigned to the transaction record.

RECORDS UNASSIGNED. Number of records for a transaction type that have not been assigned account numbers.

A transaction is unassigned if accounts have not yet been assigned, or if none of the account assignment rules applied to the transaction type.

RECORDS INVALID ACCOUNTS. Total number of records with invalid account numbers.

A transaction has invalid account numbers when either the account to be assigned has been deleted from the general ledger or none of the account assignment rules applies to the transaction type.

RECORDS MULTICOMPANY. Total number of transactions with accounts assigned to more than one company.

RANGE OF OPTIONS SELECTED. Information that prints showing you the range limits you chose when you submitted the job to generate this report.

DATE. Last date that activity was reported on this order.

Chapter 13. Sample forms

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All input fields for the Production Control and Costing sample data entry and maintenance forms are described in the corresponding display chapters.

The symbols + or - following a field name on these forms means:

- An additional space is provided for the field so that you can write in a + or - to show that the number is positive or negative.
- When you enter the number from the form, use the **Field key +** after a positive number; use the **Field key -** after a negative number.

Several forms come in two formats.

Note: The Manufacturing Order Master File Maintenance form (IM-14) and the Manufacturing Order Detail File Maintenance form (IM-15) are also used by PC&C and can be found in the *Inventory Management User's Guide*.

Form name	Form number	Page
Order Release		
Order Release—Summary Selection	PC-01	13-2
Order Release—Operation Detail	PC-02A	13-3
Order Release—Operation Detail—Additional Description	PC-02C	13-4
Order Release—Miscellaneous Detail	PC-03A	13-5
Order Release—Milestone Group—Define/Remove	PC-03C	13-6
Shop Activity		
Shop Activity Data Entry—Order Complete	PC-04	13-7
Shop Activity Data Entry—Operation Charge	PC-05A	13-8
Shop Activity Data Entry—Move Transaction	PC-06	13-9
Shop Activity Data Entry—Miscellaneous Charge	PC-07A	13-10
Offline Data Entry		
Offline Data Entry—Shop Activity—Operation Charge	PC-08	13-11
Offline Data Entry—Move to Operation/Location	PC-09	13-12
Offline Data Entry—Miscellaneous Charge	PC-10	13-13
Offline Data Entry—Order Complete	PC-11	13-14
Offline Data Entry—Outside Operation	PC-12	13-15
File Maintenance		
Mfg Order Operation Detail—File Maintenance	PC-25A	13-17
Mfg Order Operation Detail—Additional Description—File Maintenance	PC-25C	13-18
Mfg Order Operation Detail—Milestone Group Maintenance	PC-25D	13-19

Form name	Form number	Page
Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail—File Maintenance	PC-26A	13-20
Production Facility Maintenance	PM-23	13-21

Order Release—Summary Selection (PC-01)

Display AMC200

*Data entry order number (A7) -----

*Select routing <Y/N> -

Split beginning OP (A4) -----

*Data entry order number (A7) -----

*Select routing <Y/N> -

Split beginning OP (A4) -----

*Data entry order number (A7) -----

*Select routing <Y/N> -

Split beginning OP (A4) -----

*Indicates required field

See AMC191—Order Release—Data Entry Control for a description of the fields on this form.

Order Release—Operation Detail (PC-02A)

Display AMC201

For order no. (A7) -----

Operation description (A20) -----

Operation sequence no. * (A4) -----

Facility ID * (A5) -----

Std setup labor time + or - (N5.2) -----

Setup crew size (N2) --

Std labor time/unit + or - (N7.2) -----

Time basis code (A1) -

Std machine time/unit + or - (N7.2) -----

Outside operation (19.8)) -----

Move time in days + or - (N4.2) -----

Tool (A6) -----

Process sheet no. (A6) -----

Reworkwork <Y/N> -

Current yield (N4.3) -----

Additional descriptions follow for this order and operation (Form PC-02C).

See AMC201—Order Release—Operation Detail (Enter) for a description of the fields on this form.

Additional descriptions follow for this order and operation (Form PC-02C). Put a check on the line if you are including additional descriptions for this order and operation. Form PC-02C is needed.

Order Release—Operation Detail—Additional Description (PC-02C)

Display AMC205

Additional Description

For order number (A7) -----

Operation description (A20) -----

Operation sequence number (A4) -----

Line * (N3) Description

---	-----
---	-----
---	-----
---	-----
---	-----

*Indicates required field

See AMC205—Order Release—Operation Detail Additional Description (Enter) for a description of the fields on this form.

Order Release—Miscellaneous Detail (PC-03A)

Display AMC202

For order no. (A7) -----

Misc description (A20) -----

Misc detail no. * (A15) -----

Quantity req/unit + or - (N11.4) -----

Anticipated cost/unit (N15.4) -----

Fixed quantity required (N10.3) -----

Anticipated fixed cost (N13.2) -----

*Indicates required field

See AMC205—Order Release—Operation Detail Additional Description (Enter) for a description of the fields on this form.

Order Release—Milestone Group—Define/Remove (PC-03C)

Display AMC206 and AMC206R

For order no. (A7) _____

*Action - Define <1>, Remove <2> _

*Beginning operation (A4) _____

**Ending operation (A4) _____

**Milestone type - Job Shop <J>
- or - Flow Shop <F>

Miscellaneous details follow for this order and operation (Form PC-03A) _

Additional descriptions follow for this order and operation (Form PC-02A or C) _

*Indicates a required field

**Indicates a required field only for a Define action

See AMC206—Order Release—Milestone Group Define / Remove (Enter) and AMC206R—Order Release—Milestone Group Define / Remove (Review) for a description of the fields on this form.

Shop Activity Data Entry—Order Complete (PC-04)

Display AMC370

*Order number (A7) _____	*Order number (A7) _____
Transaction date (N6) _____	Transaction date (N6) _____
*Order number (A7) _____	*Order number (A7) _____
Transaction date (N6) _____	Transaction date (N6) _____
*Order number (A7) _____	*Order number (A7) _____
Transaction date (N6) _____	Transaction date (N6) _____
*Order number (N7) _____	*Order number (A7) _____
Transaction date (N6) _____	Transaction date (N6) _____
*Order number (A7) _____	*Order number (A7) _____
Transaction date (N6) _____	Transaction date (N6) _____

*Indicates a required field.

See AMC370—Shop Activity Data Entry Order Complete for a description of the fields on this form.

Shop Activity Data Entry—Operation Charge (PC-05A)

Display AMC371

*Order number (A7) -----

*Operation number (A4) ----

*Run code (A1) -

*Completion code (A1) -

Labor time (N7.2) -----

Machine time (N7.2) -----

Quantity complete (N10.3) -----

Quantity scrapped (N10.3) -----

Scrap reason code (A6) -----

Reference (A10) -----

Transaction cost (N13.2) -----

Transaction date (N6) -----

Actual work center (A5) -----

Employee number (A5) -----

Employee rate override (N5.3) -----

Employee shift override (A1) -

*Indicates required field

See AMC371—Shop Activity Data Entry—Operation Charge (Enter) for a description of the fields on this form.

Shop Activity Data Entry—Move Transaction (PC-06)

Display AMC373

*Order number (A7) _____	*Order number (A7) _____
Last operation (A4) _____	Last operation (A1) _
Next operation # (A4) _____	Next operation # (A4) _____
Next work area # (A5) _____	Next work area # (A4) _____
Completion code (A1) _	Completion code (A1) _
Transaction date (N6) _____	Transaction date (N6) _____

Use only one of these fields (the one selected when PC&C was tailored)
* Indicates required field

See AMC373—Shop Activity Data Entry—Move Transaction (Enter) for a description of the fields on this form.

Shop Activity Data Entry—Miscellaneous Charge (PC-07A)

Display AMC380

*Order number (A7) _____

*Miscellaneous number (A15) _____

Transaction cost (N13.2) _____

Transaction quantity (N10.3) _____

Transaction date (N6) _____

Force add code (A1) _

Description (A20) _____

Std unit cost (N15.4) _____

Anticipated cost (N13.2) _____

Unit qty req (N11.4) _____

Fixed qty req (N10.3) _____

*Indicates required field

See AMC380—Shop Activity Data Entry—Miscellaneous Charge (Enter) for a description of the fields on this form.

Offline Data Entry—Shop Activity—Operation Charge (PC-08)

Display AMC371

Record code	PA
Order number (A7)	-----
Operation number (A4)	----
Run code (A1)	-
Completion code (A1)	-
Labor time (N7.2)	-----
Machine time (N7.2)	-----
Quantity complete (N10.3)	-----
Quantity scrapped (N10.3)	-----
Scrap reason (A6)	-----
Reference (A10)	-----
Transaction cost (N13.2)	-----
Transaction date (N6)	-----
Actual work center (A5)	-----
Employee number (A5)	-----
Employee rate override (N5.3)	-----
Employee shift override (A1)	-

See AMC371—Shop Activity Data Entry—Operation Charge (Enter) for a description of the fields on this form, except for the field below.

Record Code. The two-character alphanumeric code must appear in each record. It identifies the record to the processing program and is also used for record sequencing. This field must contain PA.

Offline Data Entry—Move to Operation/Location (PC-09)

Display AMC373

Record code	PB	Record code	PB
Order number (A7)	_____	Order number (A7)	_____
Last operation (A4)	_____	Last operation (A4)	_____
*Next operation (A4)	_____	*Next operation (A4)	_____
*Next work area (A5)	_____	*Next work area (A5)	_____
Completion code (A1)	_	Completion code (A1)	_
Transaction date (N6)	_____	Transaction date (N6)	_____

Record code	PB	Record code	PB
Order number (A7)	_____	Order number (A7)	_____
Last operation (A4)	_____	Last operation (A4)	_____
*Next operation (A4)	_____	*Next operation (A4)	_____
*Next work area (A5)	_____	*Next work area (A5)	_____
Completion code (A1)	_	Completion code (A1)	_
Transaction date (N6)	_____	Transaction date (N6)	_____

Record code	PB	Record code	PB
Order number (A7)	_____	Order number (A7)	_____
Last operation (A4)	_____	Last operation (A4)	_____
*Next operation (A4)	_____	*Next operation (A4)	_____
*Next work area (A5)	_____	*Next work area (A5)	_____
Completion code (A1)	_	Completion code (A1)	_
Transaction date (N6)	_____	Transaction date (N6)	_____

*Use only one of these fields - the one selected when PC&C was tailored.

See AMC373—Shop Activity Data Entry—Move Transaction (Enter) for a description of the fields on this form, except for the field below.

Record code. The two-character alphanumeric code must appear in each record. It identifies the record to the processing program and is also used for record sequencing. This field must contain **PB**.

Offline Data Entry—Miscellaneous Charge (PC-10)

Display AMC380

Record code PC

Order number (A7) _____

Miscellaneous number (A15) _____

Transaction cost (N13.2) _____

Transaction date (N6) _____

Force add code (A1) _

Description (A20) _____

Std unit cost (N15.4) _____

Anticipated cost (13.2) _____

Unit qty req (11.4) _____

Fixed qty req (N10.3) _____

See AMC380—Shop Activity Data Entry—Miscellaneous Charge (Enter) for a description of the fields on this form, except for the field below.

Record Code. The two-character alphanumeric code must appear in each record. It identifies the record to the processing program and is also used for record sequencing. This field must contain **PC**.

Offline Data Entry—Order Complete (PC-11)

Display AMC370

*Record code PD

*Order number (A7) -----

Transaction date (N6) -----

*Order number (A7) -----

Transaction date (N6) -----

*Order number (A7) -----

Transaction date (N6) -----

*Order number (A7) -----

Transaction date (N6) -----

*Order number (A7) -----

Transaction date (N6) -----

*Indicates required field

See AMC370—Shop Activity Data Entry Order Complete for a description of the fields on this form, except for the field below.

Record code. The two-character alphanumeric code must appear in each record. It identifies the record to the processing program and is also used for record sequencing. This field must contain **PD**.

Offline Data Entry—Outside Operation (PC-12)

*Record code PE
 *Order number (A7) _____
 Operation number (N4) _____
 Completion code (0, 1, 2) (N1) _
 Transaction quantity (N10.3) _____
 Transaction cost (N14.3) _____
 Transaction date (N6) _____
 Transaction date (TRNDT) (N6) _____

*Record code PE
 *Order number (A7) _____
 Operation number _____
 Completion code (0, 1, 2) (N1) _
 Transaction quantity (N10.3) _____
 Transaction cost (N14.3) _____
 Transaction date _____

*Indicates required field

Record code. The two-character alphanumeric code must appear in each record. It identifies the record to the processing program and is also used for record sequencing. This field must contain **PE**.

Order number. The order number is the control number ID of each manufacturing order kept in the XA data base. This is a required field.

Operation number. The operation sequence number identifies an operation detail record within a manufacturing order. It identifies a manufacturing step within the routing for the order. This is a required field.

Completion code. The completion code indicates the end of processing for a particular operation in a manufacturing order. When a value of **2** is entered, PC&C calculates the expected operation quantity worked on. The calculation uses the quantity still open for the order, minus the end item scrap reported on the operations previous to this, (as defined by the alphanumeric sequence of the operation sequence number), or the order quantity is used for the first operation.

- 0** Quantity not assumed
- 1** Complete, quantity not assumed
- 2** Complete, quantity assumed

Transaction quantity. The transaction quantity is the quantity of a shop activity miscellaneous charge transaction.

Transaction cost. The transaction cost is the cost of a shop activity labor transaction or a miscellaneous charge transaction. The labor transaction cost is either for run or setup according to the run code.

Transaction date. The transaction date is the calendar date of any transaction. Use the date format selected when PC&C was installed.

Mfg Order Operation Detail–File Maintenance (PC-25A)

Display AMC610

*Order number (A7) _____ Oper. No. (A4) _____ Status (N2) ____

*Action code (A1) _ Milestone (A1) _

Operation description (a20) _____

Std setup labor time + or - (15.2) _____

Work center ID (A5) _____

Std labor time/unit + or - (N7.2) _____

Setup crew size (N2) ____

Std machine time/unit + or - (N7.2) _____

Time basis code (A1) _

Move time in days + or - (N4.2) ____

Current yield (N4.3) ____

Tool (A6) _____

Rework <Y/N> _

Process sheet no. (A6) _____

Outside cost (N19.8) _____

Enter + or - in last position

*Indicates required field

See AMC610—Mfg Order Operation Detail–File Maintenance (Select) for a description of the fields on this form.

Mfg Order Operation Detail—Add'l Description—File Maintenance (PC-25C)

Display AMC615

*Order number (A7)

*Operation number (A4)

Line (N4)	Description (A40)
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----
----	-----

*Indicates required field

See AMC615—Mfg Order Operation Detail—Add'l Description File Maintenance for a description of the fields on this form.

Mfg Order Operation Detail—Milestone Group Maintenance (PC-25D)

Display AMC616

*Order number (A7) -----

*Active - Define <1>, Remove <2> _

*Beginning operation (A4) -----

**Ending operation (A4) -----

**Milestone type - Job shop <J> -
 -or- Flow shop <F>

Additional descriptions follow for this order and operation (Form PC-25A or C)

*Order number (A7) -----

*Active - Define <1>, Remove <2> _

*Beginning operation (A4) -----

**Ending operation (A4) -----

**Milestone type- Job Shop <J> -
 -or- Flow shop <F>

Additional descriptions follow for this order and operation (Form PC25Aor C)

*Indicates a required field

**Indicates required field only for a Define action

See AMC616—Mfg Order Operation Detail—Milestone Group Maintenance for a description of the fields on this form.

Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail—File Maintenance (PC-26A)

Display AMC620

*Order number (A7) _____

*Action code (A1) _

Misc. description (A20) _____

Quantity req/unit + or - (N11.4) _____

Anticipated cost/unit (N15.4) _____

Fixed quantity required (N10.3) _____

Anticipated fixed cost (N13.2) _____

*Order number (A7) _____

*Action code (A1) _

Misc description (A20) _____

Quantity req/unit + or - (N11.4) _____

Anticipated cost/unit (N15.4) _____

Fixed quantity required (N10.3) _____

Anticipated fixed cost (N13.2) _____

*Order number (A7) _____

*Action code (A1) _

Misc description (a20) _____

Quantity req/unit + or - (N11.4) _____

Anticipated cost/unit (N15.4) _____

Fixed quantity required (N10.3) _____

Anticipated fixed cost (N13.2) _____

+ or - indicates a + or - should be written in last position
 *Indicates required field

See AMC620—Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail—File Maintenance (Select) for a description of the fields on this form.

Production Facility Maintenance (PM-23)

Display AMVT71, AMVT72, AMVT73	Add _	Change _	Delete _
Facility ID (A5)	---		
Facility type (A1)	-		
Description (required) (A40)	-----		
Department (A4)	----		
Production facility accounting class (A3)	---		
Queue time-days (N4.2)	-- . --		
Foreman (A3)	---		
Prime load code (A1)	-		
Average queue time (N7.2)	-- . --		
Location (A5)	-----		
Tracking signal (N7.2)	-- . --		
Queue MAD (7.2)	-- . --		
Standard efficiency (N3.2)	. --		
Average standard output (N7.2)	-- . --		
Machine resource number (A5)	-----		
Average efficiency (N3.2)	. --		
Average actual output (N7.2)	-- . --		
Labor resource number (A5)	-----		
Extract machine breaks * (A1)	-		
Reporting method (A1)	-		
Clocking window (N1:2)	- : --		
Current machine rate (N8.3)	-- . --		
Current run labor rate (N8.3)	-- . --		
Current setup labor rate (N8.3)	-- . --		
Current labor overhead rate/percentage (N8.3)	-- . --		
Current labor overhead code (A1)	-		
Standard machine rate (N8.3)	-- . --		
Standard run labor rate (N8.3)	-- . --		
Standard setup labor rate (N8.3)	-- . --		
Standard labor overhead rate/percentage (N8.3)	-- . --		
Standard labor overhead code (A1)	-		
	Desired length	Maximum length	Desired capacity
ity			Maximum capac
Shift 1 (N3.1)	-- . --	-- . --	-- . --
Shift 2 (N3.1)	-- . --	-- . --	-- . --
Shift 3 (M3.1)	-- . --	-- . --	-- . --
Calendar ID (A10)	-----		
Post to oldest schedule (A1)	-		
Post to future schedule (A1)	-		
Facility stock location (A7)	-----		

Use form PM-23 to maintain production facility records in the Production Facility file.

See the following for a description of the fields on this form:

- “AMVT72—Production Facility Maintenance (Change)”
- “AMVT73—Production Facility Maintenance (Delete)”

Chapter 14. Accounting controls and audits

This chapter describes the following topics about accounting control and audits:

Keeping control

How will you maintain control over the accuracy of the files? By verifying that departmental errors are resolved, that the control logs and control sheet are complete and accurate, that master file backup is performed on schedule, that diskettes are labeled carefully, and that reports are properly logged and distributed. Control procedures are an essential part of your Production Control and Costing processing.

Audit and controls

There are four major areas of audit and controls in the PC&C application. These major areas of control are master files, data entry, cost totals, and order closeout month-end processing.

Master files

The Manufacturing Order Operation Detail and Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail master files are maintained by PC&C and controlled during the following activities: file maintenance, order release, shop activity update, and order closeout. Only miscellaneous detail records are added to the files during shop activity update. The Production Facility file is maintained by PDM and is controlled by file maintenance.

The following figures show the number of additions and deletions through these functions.

Figure 14-1. Audit of activity against the PC&C master files

RIVEREDGE IND.	NO. 01	MFG ORDER OPERATION DETAIL ADDITION	DATE 2/15/
** TIME 13.47.07	PAGE 1	AMC250	OPER S1
NS		MFG ORDER OPERATIONS	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIO
	ADDITIONS	8	0
	BYPASSED OPERATIONS -	0	0
	BYPASSED MILESTONE TRANSACTIONS -	2	

Use report AMC250 with Order Status displays (AMC201, AMC205, AMC206) and forms (PC-01, PC-02A, PC-02B, PC-02C, PC-03C) to maintain an audit of transactions against the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail and the Manufacturing Order Operation Description records.

Note: When you use standard routings, the number of manufacturing order operations will depend on information in PDM's ROUTNG file. For this reason, manual tallies may not agree with totals generated by the application.

Figure 14-2. Audit of activity against the PC&C master files

RIVEREDGE IND.	NO. 01	MFG ORDER MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL ADDITION	DATE 02/15/
** TIME 13.47.11	PAGE 1	AMC260	OPER S1
	ADDITIONS	1	
	RECORDS BYPASSED -	0	

Use report AMC260 with the Order Release - Miscellaneous Detail display (AMC202) and forms (PC-03A, PC-03B) to maintain an audit of records added to the Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail file during file maintenance or order release.

Figure 14-3. Audit of activity against the PC&C master files

RIVEREDGE IND.	NO. 01	MFG ORDER OPERATION DETAIL	DATE 11/05/
** TIME 16.05.18	PAGE 2	AMC614	OPER S1
		FILE MAINTENANCE	
		MFG ORDER OPERATIONS	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
S			
	RECORDS ADDED	RECORDS CHANGED	RECORDS DELETED
	RECORDS ADDED	RECORDS CHANGED	RECORDS DELETED
SESSION			

Use report AMC614 with Mfg Order Operation Detail displays (AMC610, AMC611, AMC615) and forms (PC-25A, PC-25B, PC-25C) to maintain an audit of additions, changes, and deletions to the Mfg Order Operation Detail and the Mfg Order Operation Description files during file maintenance.

Figure 14-4. Audit of activity against the PC&C master files

RIVEREDGE IND.	NO. 01	MFG ORDER MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL	DATE 11/05/
** TIME 16.10.56	PAGE 2	AMC623	OPER S1
		FILE MAINTENANCE	
	RECORDS ADDED	RECORDS CHANGED	RECORDS DELETED
SESSION	0	0	0
STATUS			

Use report AMC623 with Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail displays (AMC620, AMC621) and File Maintenance - Miscellaneous forms (PC-26A, PC-26B) to maintain an audit of additions, changes, and deletions to the Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail file during file maintenance.

Figure 14-5. Audit of activity against the PC&C master files

```

RIVEREDGE IND.    NO. 01    ORDER RELEASE ROUTING EXPANSION    DATE 11/02/
** TIME 13.47.03 PAGE 1 AMC240                                OPER S1

```

	PROPOSED ADDITIONS	REJECTIONS
MFG ORDER OPERATIONS	8	0
ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIONS	0	0
MFG ORDER MISCELLANEOUS	0	0
MILESTONE TRANSACTIONS		0
STANDARD ROUTING OPERATIONS		0
SPLIT ORDER OPERATIONS		0
DATA ENTRY SUMMARY RECORDS		0

Use report AMC240 with Order Release displays (AMC201, AMC202, AMC205, AMC206) and Order Release forms (PC-01, PC-02A, PC-02B, PC-02C, PC-03A, PC-03B, PC-03C) to maintain an audit of manufacturing orders released through Inventory Management that have Work Center routings. The PROPOSED ADDITIONS fields show the numbers of operations, descriptions, and miscellaneous detail records that will be accepted by the manufacturing files. Any rejected records will be shown in the REJECTIONS column.

Figure 14-6. Audit of activity against the PC&C master files

```

NORTHCREEK IND.  NO. 01    SHOP ACTIVITY UPDATE    DATE 11/03/
** TIME 7.46.31 PAGE 2 AMC500                                OPER S1

```

TRANSACTION CONTROL TOTALS	ACCEPTED	BYPASSED
OPERATION CHARGE	1	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0
MOVE	0	0
ORDER COMPLETE	0	0
MFG ORDER MISCELLANEOUS CONTROL TOTALS		
	ACTIVE RECORDS	
ADDITIONS	0	
INVENTORY TRANSACTION HISTORY CONTROL TOTALS		
	ACTIVE RECORDS	
ADDITIONS	0	

Use report AMC500 with Shop Activity displays (AMC370, AMC371, AMC373, AMC380, AMC390, AMC391, AMC392, AMC393) and forms (PC-04, PC-05A, PC-05B, PC-06, PC-07A) to maintain an audit of the shop activity update process.

Transactions affecting the Mfg Order Operation Detail, Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail, and the Mfg Order Master files will either be accepted or rejected. These transactions are grouped under the headings Operation Charge, Miscellaneous Charge, Move Transaction, and Order Complete Transaction. Since shop activity data entry can perform Force Adds to the Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail file, a field is provided for total additions. Any additions to the Inventory Transaction History file made during the update process are also totaled.

Figure 14-7. Audit of activity against the PC&C master files

```

GATEWAY MFG CO   NO. 01   ORDER CLOSEOUT OPERATIONS PURGE   DATE 12/20/
** TIME 14.29.57 PAGE   1   AMC570                                     OPER S1

                MFG ORDER OPERATION DETAIL   ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIONS
DELETIONS                30                       0
    
```

Use report AMC570 to maintain an audit of activity against the Mfg Order Operation Detail and Operation Description files during the operations closeout and purge process.

Figure 14-8. Audit of activity against the PC&C master files

```

GATEWAY MFG CO   NO. 01   ORDER CLOSEOUT MISCELLANEOUS PURGE   DATE 12/20/
** TIME 16.21.35 PAGE   1   AMC580                                     OPER S1

                MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL
DELETIONS                0
    
```

Use report AMC580 to maintain an audit of activity against the Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail file during the order closeout and purge process.

Figure 14-9. Audit of activity against the PC&C master files

```

----- TRANSACTION UPDATE STATISTICS -----
FACILITIES   FACILITIES   FACILITIES
ADDED        CHANGED        DELETED
      1             2             0
    
```

Use report AMVT7 to maintain an audit of activity during Production Facility file maintenance.

Data entry

There is a continuous audit of transactions as they are entered from offline data entry or at a work station until they are processed and reflected in the master files. The following figures show the audit of transactions for order release and shop activity.

Figure 14-10. Audit of order release transactions

```

RIVEREDGE IND.    NO. 01          ORDER RELEASE EXTRACT          DATE 11/02/
**  TIME 13.46.55 PAGE    1  AMC220                                OPER S1

        BATCH 030 HAS BEEN EXTRACTED
    
```

Use report AMC220 as an audit of batches closed during order release. The batch number provides evidence that the batch was released.

Figure 14-11. Audit of order release transactions

```

RIVEREDGE IND.    NO. 01          ORDER RELEASE ROUTING EXPANSION  DATE 11/02/
**  TIME 13.47.03 PAGE    1  AMC240                                OPER S1

                                PROPOSED
                                ADDITIONS   REJECTIONS

MFG ORDER
OPERATIONS                                8           0

ADDITIONAL
DESCRIPTIONS                              0           0

MFG ORDER
MISCELLANEOUS                            0           0

MILESTONE TRANSACTIONS                   0

STANDARD ROUTING OPERATIONS              0
SPLIT ORDER OPERATIONS                   0
DATA ENTRY SUMMARY RECORDS               0
    
```

Figure 14-12. Audit of order release transactions

```

RIVEREDGE IND.    NO. 01          MFG ORDER OPERATIONS BYPASS REPORT  DATE 11/02/
**  TIME 13.47.07 PAGE    1  AMC250                                OPER S1

                                MFG ORDER OPERATIONS          ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTI
                                ADDITIONS                     BYPASSED OPERATIONS -
                                8                               0
                                0                               0
                                0                               0
    
```

Figure 14-13. Audit of order release transactions

RIVEREDGE IND.	NO. 01	MFG ORDER MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL ADDITION	DATE 02/15/
** TIME 13.47.11	PAGE 1	AMC260	OPER S1
	ADDITIONS	1	
	RECORDS BYPASSED -	0	

Figure 14-14. Audit of order release transactions

RIVEREDGE IND.	NO. 01	ORDER RELEASE BATCH UPDATE AND LOG	DATE 11/02/
** TIME 13.47.13	PAGE 1	AMC210	OPER S1
	BATCH 030	STATUS HAS BEEN CHANGED TO AVAILABLE	
	BATCH 030	HAS BEEN DELETED	
	BATCH 000	HAS BEEN DELETED	
		BATCH UPDATE AND LOG IS COMPLETE	

Figure 14-15. Backward Scheduler

NORTHCREEK IND.	NO. 01	BACKWARD SCHEDULER	DATE 11/03/
** TIME 16.28.41	PAGE 1	AMC920	OPER S1
		SELECTED MANUFACTURING ORDERS RESCHEDULED	

Figure 14-16. Audit of order release transactions

NORTHCREEK IND.	NO. 01	SUMMARY MAINTENANCE SCHEDULER	DATE 11/03/
** 7.46.27	PAGE 1	AMC600	OPER S1
		SELECTED MANUFACTURING ORDERS RESCHEDULED	

Use reports AMC920 and AMC600 to maintain an audit of rescheduled manufacturing orders.

Figure 14-17. Audit of shop activity transactions

```

GATEWAY MFG CO NO. 01 SHOP ACTIVITY CONTROL TABLE DATE 08/17/
** TIME 16.54.46 PAGE 1 AMC441 OPER S1 REJECTIONS BY TYPE
SUMMARY BY TYPE

```

TYPE	TOTAL NO	HOURS	COSTS	QUANTITY	TOTAL NO	HOURS	COSTS	QU
SETUP LABOR	0	.00	.00	.000	0	.00	.00	
SETUP MACHINE	0	.00	.00	.000	0	.00	.00	
RUN LABOR	0	.00	.00	.000	0	.00	.00	
RUN MACHINE	0	.00	.00	.000	0	.00	.00	
OUTSIDE OPER	0	.00	.00	.000	0	.00	.00	
SCRAP	0			.000	0			
MISCELLANEOUS	0		.00	.000	0		.00	
MOVE	0				0			
ORDER COMPLETE	1				0			
TOTALS	1	.00	.00	.000	0	.00	.00	

```

SUMMARY BY SOURCE
* * MACHINE HOURS NOT INCLUDED * *
* * OVERHEAD INCLUDED IN COSTS * *

```

Use report AMC441 to maintain an audit of shop activity transactions that were accepted or rejected during the shop activity edit process. The SUMMARY BY SOURCE totals show where the transactions originated.

Figure 14-18. Audit of shop activity transactions

```

GATEWAY MFG CO NO. 01 SHOP ACTIVITY EXTRACT DATE 08/17/
** TIME 16.28.41 PAGE 1 AMC490 OPER S1
BATCH 024 HAS BEEN EXTRACTED

```

Use report AMC490 to maintain an audit of closed batches that will be used during shop activity update. The batch number shows batches that are in update status.

Figure 14-19. Audit of shop activity transactions

```

NORTHCREEK IND. NO. 01          SHOP ACTIVITY EDIT          DATE 11/03/
** TIME 16.29.07 PAGE 1 AMC440

ORDER BEFORE M000250          .00          .00          .00
.00          99001          001 40          350.000          .00          .00
.00

MACH ACT OPER/MISC OP CODES TRANS NEXT LABOR/
QUANTITY QUANTITY TRANSACTION EMP EMP S JOURNAL BCH/
WRKA FAC CHARGE NO ST A R C DATE OP/
TIME COMPLETE SCRAPPED COST NUMB. RATE C REF SEQ

LABOR AS005 0020 30 DC R 0 5/04/
** 40.00 .000.00 .000          .70 00010 5.000 3 302
E AM-5564 FACILITY OVERRIDE IS NOT ALLOWED
    
```

Use report AMC440 with Shop Activity displays (AMC370, AMC371, AMC373, AMC380) and forms (PC-04, PC-05A, PC-05B, PC-06, PC-07A, and PC-07B) to maintain an audit of your transactions.

Figure 14-20. Audit of shop activity transactions

```

NORTHCREEK IND. NO. 01          SHOP ACTIVITY UPDATE          DATE 11/03/
** TIME 7.46.31 PAGE 2 AMC500          OPER S1

TRANSACTION CONTROL TOTALS

ACCEPTED BYPASSED
OPERATION CHARGE 1 0
MISCELLANEOUS 0 0
MOVE 0 0
ORDER COMPLETE 0 0

MFG ORDER MISCELLANEOUS CONTROL TOTALS

ACTIVE RECORDS
ADDITIONS 0

INVENTORY TRANSACTION HISTORY CONTROL TOTALS

ACTIVE RECORDS
ADDITIONS 0
    
```

Figure 14-21. Audit of shop activity transactions

```

NORTHCREEK IND. NO. 01          SHOP ACTIVITY BATCH UPDATE AND LOG          DATE 11/03/
** TIME 7.46.34 PAGE 1 AMC410
                                OPER S1
      BATCH 111 STATUS HAS BEEN CHANGED TO AVAILABLE
      BATCH UPDATE AND LOG IS COMPLETE
    
```

Use report AMC410 to maintain an audit of the shop activity batches that have finished the update process. The batch number shows which batches are either finished or have been placed in available status.

Figure 14-22. Audit of shop activity transactions

```

NORTHCREEK IND. NO. 01          SUMMARY MAINTENANCE SCHEDULER          DATE 11/03/
** 7.46.27 PAGE 1 AMC600
                                OPER S1
      SELECTED MANUFACTURING ORDERS RESCHEDULED
    
```

For the use of report AMC600, see "Audit of shop activity transactions".

Figure 14-23. Audit of shop activity transactions

```

GATEWAY MFG CO NO. 01          ERRORS FILE EDIT          DATE 05/04/
** TIME 16.31.43 PAGE 1 AMC470
                                OPER S1
      ORDER FINISHED WH ST CURR M ORDER QUANTITY SETUP/
      ORDER OVERHEAD/ CD OPER S QUANTITY COMPLETE LABOR M
      ISCELLANEOUS
      ORDER BEFORE M000160 .00
      .00 99001 001 40 350.000 .000 .00
      .00
      ACT OPER/MISC OP CODES TRANS NEXT LABOR/
      MACH QUANTITY QUANTITY TRANSACTION EMP EMP S JOURNAL BCH/
      WRKA FAC CHARGE NO ST A R C DATE OP/
      TIME COMPLETE SCRAPPED COST NUMB. RATE C REF SEQ
      LABOR AS005 0020 30 DC R 0 5/05/
      ** 50.00 3000.000 .000 .70 00010 5.000 3
      2
      E AM-5564 FACILITY OVERRIDE IS NOT ALLOWED
    
```

Use report AMC470 with Shop Activity displays (AMC370, AMC371, AMC373, AMC380) and forms (PC-04, PC-05A, PC-05B, PC-06, PC-07A, PC-07B) to maintain an audit of your transactions.

Figure 14-24. Audit of shop activity transactions

GATEWAY MFG CO		NO. 01	ERRORS FILE CONTROL TOTALS			DATE 05/04/		
**	TIME 20.30.41	PAGE 1	AMC471					
		SUMMARY BY TYPE			OPER S1	REJECTIONS BY TYP		
E								
TYPE	TOTAL NO	HOURS	COSTS	QUANTITY	TOTAL NO	HOURS	COSTS	Q
SETUP LABOR		.00	.00	.000	0	5.00	.00	
.000	3							
SETUP MACHINE		.00	.00			.00		
RUN LABOR		.00	.00	.000	0	44.00	.00	
.000	8							
RUN MACHINE		.00	.00			32.00		
OUTSIDE OPER		.00	.00	.000	0			
SCRAP				.000				
5.000								
MISCELLANEOUS			.00	.000	0		.00	
.000	0							
MOVE					0			
	3							
ORDER COMPLETE					0			
	0							
TOTALS		.00	.00	.000	0	81.00	.00	
5.000	14							
SUMMARY BY SOURCE								
* * MACHINE HOURS NOT INCLUDED * *								
* * OVERHEAD INCLUDED IN COSTS * *								
SOURCE		HOURS	COSTS	QUANTITY	TOTAL NO			

Use report AMC471 as an audit of shop activity transactions that were rejected by shop activity update and placed in the Errors file for modification. The Errors file is an optional feature of PC&C.

GATEWAY MFG CO		NO. 01	ERRORS FILE LOAD			DATE 05/04/
**	TIME 16.31.59	PAGE 1	AMC480			
		WORK STATION ID. - XXXXXXXXXX			OPER S1	
		BATCH NUMBER -	026			
		DATA RECORDS TRANSFERRED		11		
		DATA RECORDS BYPASSED		0		
ERRORS BATCH	15	HAS BEEN DELETED				

Use report AMC480 to maintain an audit of the Errors file transactions that are transferred to a shop activity batch for reprocessing.

The following list describes the fields of the Shop Activity Edit, the Shop Activity Control Totals, the Errors File Edit, and the Errors File Control Totals reports:

TYPE (Type of transaction) Labor, outside operation, move, miscellaneous, and order completion.

OPER/MISC CHARGE Either the operation sequence number or the miscellaneous charge number is printed under this heading. For the labor and move transactions, the operation sequence number is printed. For all other transactions, the item number is printed.

CODES Codes A, R, and C. The application source (A), run (R), and completion (C) codes as follows:

Application source code. The application code identification uses a transaction in shop activity update. Application may be either of the following:

AP Accounts Payable
PR Payroll

Run codes may be either one of the following:

R Run labor transaction
S Setup labor transaction
M Milestone transaction

Completion code. The completion code indicates the end of processing for a particular operation in a manufacturing order. When a value of 2 is entered, PC&C calculates a quantity worked for the operation based on the quantity reported on previous operations; or, for the first operation, the order quantity is used. A code for 1 or 2 should be specified if updating of current averages in the Routing file is desired. The available completion codes are as follows:

0 Quantity not assumed
1 Complete, quantity not assumed
2 Complete, quantity assumed
3 Close all operations in a milestone group

NEXT OP/WRKA Next operation is required only for the move transaction and is the move to operation.

TRANSACTION COST Direct cost charged against a job as labor or miscellaneous.

EMP NUMB. Employee number. Payroll system number applied to the employee.

BCH/SEQ Batch sequence number is assigned to the transaction upon entry and is used for maintenance purposes.

SUMMARY BY TYPE Summary by type is an accumulation of control totals by transaction types. The types of transactions are labor, miscellaneous charges, outside operations, moves and order completion. Control totals are developed by type giving hours, costs, quantity and total number of transactions.

REJECTIONS BY TYPE Rejections by type is a recap of errors providing totals by type (labor, machine, outside operation, and miscellaneous charge), hours, costs, quantities, and number of transactions for balancing purposes. These control fields are accumulated in the same manner as those under summary by source, except that these transactions have been rejected by the edit phase of this procedure.

TYPE The type of transaction reported.

HOURS Labor hours of valid transactions processed in PC&C.

COSTS Valid accumulated costs of each transaction type.

QUANTITY Quantity control totals represent the valid accumulated quantities reported for each transaction type.

TOTAL NO Total number of transactions per type (only includes valid transactions).

TOTALS Final total is the total of all costs reported via valid transactions.

- SUMMARY BY SOURCE** Summary by source can be found in various points through the application interface, transaction entry, and shop activity update transactions. This group of control totals allows you to balance and control transactions from the point of interface or entry through update. The summary by source is an accumulation of control totals by source providing key statistics for control of transactions entered.
- SOURCE** Valid sources of transactions are manual entry or the Payroll or Accounts Payable interfaces. Unidentified or invalid sources of transactions appear under ERRORS.
- HOURS** Hours transferred via the Payroll interface.
- COSTS** Cost total for Payroll is the sum of the actual or standard costs for the related hours of work. If standard costs are selected as an option, this cost field will be zero, but shop activity update calculates operation cost based on the work center standard rates stored in the manufacturing order operation.
- QUANTITY** Quantity fields for the Payroll interface is the sum of the quantity completed and scrapped by the shop reported through the labor transaction.
- TOTAL HOURS** Total hours for labor transactions entered through the keyboard or from offline data entry.
- TOTAL COSTS** Total cost for labor, machine, miscellaneous, overhead, and outside operations transactions entered through the keyboard or from offline data entry.
- TOTAL QUANTITIES** Total quantities for labor, issues, outside operations, miscellaneous charges, and receipt transactions entered through the keyboard or from offline data entry.

Cost totals

In addition to an audit of transactions processed by PC&C, there is a complete audit of work-in-process costs processed by PC&C. Figure 14-25 shows the flow of these costs as processed during shop activity update.

The control totals produced from this flow may be used to control the cost entered in PC&C in work-in-process posting.

Figure 14-25. Audit of work-in-process costs

NORTHCREEK IND.	NO. 01	SHOP ACTIVITY CONTROL TOTALS			DATE 1/27/
** TIME 16.54.46	PAGE 1	AMC441	SUMMARY BY TYPE		OPER S1 REJECTIONS BY TYPE

TYPE	QUANTITY	TOTAL NO	HOURS	COSTS	QUANTITY	TOTAL NO	HOURS	COSTS
SETUP LABOR	.000	0	.00	.00	.000	0	.00	.00
SETUP MACHINE	.000	0	.00	.00	.000	0	.00	.00
RUN LABOR	.000	0	.00	.00	.000	0	.00	.00
RUN MACHINE	.000	0	.00	.00	.000	0	.00	.00
OUTSIDE OPER	.000	0	.00	.00	.000	0	.00	.00
SCRAP	.000	0			.000			
MISCELLANEOUS	.000	0		.00	.000	0		.00
MOVE		0				0		
ORDER COMPLETE		1				0		
TOTALS	.000	1	.00	.00	.000	0	.00	.00

SUMMARY BY SOURCE	
* * MACHINE HOURS NOT INCLUDED * *	
* * OVERHEAD INCLUDED IN COSTS * *	

Order closeout month-end processing

Order closeout lets you select any combination of orders for reporting and purging from your open order data base. You can run order closeout at the end of each month as a month-end closing for the shop floor.

The optional reports you can select when you run order closeout contain most of the PC&C statistical information. These reports serve as an accounting audit of the manufacturing open order data base.

Your manufacturing accounting can begin with the order closeout reports in both production and accounting format and the work-in-process cost sheets. With these summary reports, you can manually adjust your general ledger work-in-process account.

You can also use the other order closeout reports with the detailed order status reports. Because these reports are optional, you can choose the ones you want to use as your month-end processing audit. Chapter 9 describes order closeout. Chapter 13 describes the order closeout reports.

Figure 14-26. Controls for Work List Generation

```
GATEWAY MFG CO. NO. 01 WORK LIST PRIORITY CALCULATION EDIT DATE 9/17/
** TIME 14.09.59 PAGE 4 AMV720 OPER S1

SELECTED WORK LIST ONLY OPERATIONS 40
SELECTED OPEN OPERATIONS 12
SELECTED CLOSED OPERATIONS 0
WORK LIST OPERATIONS 52
```

Use report AMV720 to maintain an audit of activity against the Work List and the Work Center files.

Appendix A. Offline file loads and data entry

As an alternative to entering Master file or transaction data interactively using XA, you can prepare the information offline in files on a separate system. The files that you create offline can then be loaded into the XA system and processed by XA. Offline files can be created on a diskette or written to a disk file. The same format requirements apply to both.

To use data from offline files in XA, you must:

1. Gather the information to be entered.
2. Create a file with the information on diskette or disk. The file must follow the corresponding file layout given in this appendix.
3. Process the offline files by selecting an XA menu option.

This appendix describes those activities.

Creating a diskette or disk file

You can create offline files on diskette or disk. You can create the files in several ways. For example:

- You can create the records with a user-written program on an offline data entry device, and write them to a disk or diskette file.
- You can have another system create the records on tape using the required file layout. You copy the tape file to disk or diskette.
- You can have a remote location send the records via telecommunications. You can write them to a disk or diskette file.

It does not matter how or where the records originate. As long as they reside in a disk or diskette file that has the defined file layout, they can be processed by XA.

File format

Use the file format shown later in this appendix to set up records for the file you want to load from diskette or disk. The format gives you the following information for each enterable field:

- A brief description of the field
- The short field name (5 characters)
- The position of the field in the record (From and To)
- Whether the field is alphabetic or numeric (A/N)
- For numeric fields only, the number of decimal positions in the field (Dec. Pos.).

The long field names in the format match the information fields on the entry forms you filled out.

File name

Assign a special name to each file, or use the default name listed here. You must enter the name when you load the file.

Master File to be Loaded or Updated	Offline File Name (Default)
Shop Activity Update (SHPACT)	Shop Activity Update Offline (SHPDSK)

Record length

Assign a record length of 128, unless otherwise specified.

Special data requirements

When you enter the information for an offline record, type in the record code shown on the input form as the first two characters of the record.

If you enter dates, type them in using the same date format you use for the System i and for all XA applications.

Type the information carefully. The system will check for errors when you process the files. If it finds errors, you must correct the records with errors before you can finish processing them.

Processing the offline files

When you have finished creating the offline files, you are ready to load the information onto the system. For instructions on how to load master files from offline files, see the "Load Data from Offline Files" section in the *CAS User's Guide*.

The following pages list the record formats for the offline files you can load for this application.

File formats

Shop Activity Update Offline file format

Master file name: Shop Activity Update (SHPACT)
Offline file name (default): Shop Activity Update Offline (SHPDSK)
Record Length: 128
Function: To load status and costing update transactions into SHPACT.

Field Description	Field Name	From	To	Dec. A/N	Pos.
Operation Charge					
Record type: PA					
Record code (PA)	RCDCD	1	2	A	
Order number	ORDNO	3	9	A	
Operation sequence number	OPSEQ	10	13	A	
Run code	RUNCD	14	14	A	

Field Description	Field Name	From	To	A/N	Dec. Pos.
Labor time	LBTIM	15	21	N	2
Machine time	MATIM	22	28	N	2
Quantity complete	QCOMP	29	38	N	3
Scrap quantity	QSCRP	39	48	N	3
Scrap reason code	RESN	49	54	A	
Reference	RFNO	55	64	A	
Operation completion code	OCMPC	65	65	A	
Work center ID or facility ID	AWKCT	66	70	A	
Employee number	EMPNO	71	75	N	0
Employee rate override	ERATE	76	80	N	3
Employee shift override	SHIFT	81	81	A	
Transaction cost	TCOST	82	94	N	2
Transaction date	TDATE	95	100	N	0
Reserved		101	128		

Move					
Record type: PB					
Record code (PB)	RCDCD	1	2	A	
Order number	ORDNO	3	9	A	
Operation sequence number	LOPSQ	10	13	A	
Next work area for move	NXTWC	14	18	A	
Next operation for move	NOPSQ	19	22	A	
Operation completion code	OCMPC	23	23	A	
Transaction date	TDATE	24	29	N	0
Reserved		30	128		

Field Description	Field Name	From	To	A/N	Dec. Pos.
Miscellaneous Charge					
Record type: PC					
Record code (PC)	RCDD	1	2	A	
Order number	ORDO	3	9	A	
Miscellaneous charge detail number	MITNO	10	24	A	
Transaction quantity	TQUN	25	34	N	3
Transaction cost	TCOS	35	47	N	2
	T				
Transaction date	TDATE	48	53	N	0
Force add code	FORE	54	54	A	
Miscellaneous description	MDEC	55	74	A	
Misc standard unit quantity	MUQY	75	85	N	4
Misc standard fixed quantity	MSQY	86	95	N	3
Misc standard unit cost	MUCT	96	114	N	8
Misc standard fixed cost	MSCT	115	127	N	2
Reserved		128	128		

Order Complete

Record type: PD

Record code (PD)

Order number

Transaction date

Reserved

RCDCD	1	2	A	
ORDNO	3	9	A	
TDATE	10	15	N	0
	16	128		

Outside Operation Charge

Record type: PE

Record code (PE)

Order number

Operation sequence number

Run code

Operation completion code

Transaction quantity

Transaction cost

Transaction date

Reserved

RCDCD	1	2	A	
ORDNO	3	9	A	
OPSEQ	10	13	A	
RUNCD	14	14	A	
OCMPC	15	15	A	
TQUAN	16	25	N	3
TCOST	26	38	N	2
TDATE	39	44	N	0
	45	128		

Appendix B . Security areas

The options on the CAS Security Maintenance menu (AMZM38) allow you to protect application tasks from unauthorized users. You can define security areas and then define specific tasks associated with each area.

Security areas protect access to a group of menu options. The following table shows the application security areas and their associated menu options and task IDs. To print a report of all application areas, see the description of the Generate reports option in the Security Maintenance chapter of the *CAS User's Guide*.

Security area	Menu/option	Description	Task ID
Normal Run	AMCM30/1	Data Entry	AMCM3001
	AMCM30/2	Work File Release	AMCM3002
	AMCM60/1	Order Selection	AMCM6001
	AMCM60/2	Reporting and Purge	AMCM6002
	AMCM70/1	Mfg Order Master	AMCM7001
	AMCM70/2	Mfg Order Operations Detail	AMCM7002
	AMCM70/3	Mfg Order Miscellaneous Detail	AMCM7003
	AMCM70/4	Mfg Order Detail	AMCM7004
	AMCM70/5	Production Facility	AMCM7005
	AMCM71/1	Display/Update First Year Table	AMCM7101
	AMCM71/2	Display/Update Second Year Table	AMCM7102
	AMCM71/3	Display/Update Third Year Table	AMCM7103
	AMCM71/4	Display/Update Fourth Year Table	AMCM7104
	AMCM71/5	Display/Update Fifth Year Table	AMCM7105
	AMCM71/6	Initialize Five Year Table	AMCM7106
	AMCM71/7	Add New Year to Table	AMCM7107
	AMCM71/8	Recreate Calendar Table	AMCM7108
	Shop Activity Update	AMCM50/1	Data Entry
AMCM50/2		Load and Edit from Offline Files	AMCM5002
AMCM50/3		Errors File Edit	AMCM5003
AMCM50/4		Shop Activity Update	AMCM5004
Order Status Report—Production	Format AMCM10/2	Order Status—Production	AMCM1002
	AMCM40/1	Multiple Order Selection	AMCM4001
	AMCM40/2	Individual Order Selection	AMCM4002
Order Status Report—Accounting	Format AMCM10/3	Order Status—Accounting	AMCM1003
	AMCM20/1	Order Status Reports	AMCM2001
	AMCM20/2	Exception Analysis	AMCM2002
	AMCM20/3	Period Analysis Cost Summary	AMCM2003
	AMCM20/4	WIP Totals Sheet	AMCM2004

Security area	Menu/option	Description	Task ID
Production Information with Standards	AMCM10/1	Production Facility Status	AMCM1001
	AMCM10/4	Production Facility	AMCM1004
	AMCM00/8	Work List Generation	AMCM0008
Reschedule All Orders	AMCM70/7	Reschedule All Orders	AMCM7007
General Ledger Interface	AMCM91/1	Maintain Rules	AMCM9101
	AMCM91/2	Maintain Rule Priorities	AMCM9102
	AMCM91/3	Simulate Account Assignments	AMCM9103
	AMCM91/4	Maintain Intercompany Accounts	AMCM9104
	AMCM91/5	List Rules	AMCM9105
	AMCM91/6	List Rule Priorities	AMCM9106
	AMCM91/7	List Intercompany Accounts	AMCM9107
	AMCM92/1	Assign Accounts	AMCM9201
	AMCM92/2	Edit Assigned Accounts	AMCM9202
	AMCM93/1	Create Ledger Entries	AMCM9301
	AMCM93/2	Print Temporary General Ledger	AMCM9302
	AMCM93/3	Print and Clear Temporary General Ledger	AMCM9303
AMCM93/4	Maintain Interface Control File	AMCM9304	
AMCM93/5	Maintain General Ledger Master	AMCM9305	
AMCM93/6	List Chart of Accounts	AMCM9306	

Appendix C. Information retrieval and calculations

Standard manufacturing order retrieval routine

Manufacturing order master routine

Uses ORDNO (order number) to retrieve summary by chaining. ORDNO is a 7-position field with 'M' in first position. Key to MOMAST is the 7-position ORDNO.

Manufacturing order operation routine

1. If no operations exist for this order, prints or shows message 5508 (warning).
2. Uses partial key (ORDNO) to retrieve complete operation detail for order. Uses full key (ORDNO OPSEQ) to retrieve individual operation record.
3. Prints or shows 5501 if the record is not found.

Manufacturing order additional description routine

1. Sets lower limit for MODESC using order number and operation number.
2. Reads MODESC file for additional operation descriptions until order number or operation number change. Uses full key (ORDNO OPSEQ DSQNO) to retrieve individual description record.

Manufacturing order detail routine

1. If no material detail exists for this order, prints or shows message 5510 (warning).
2. Uses partial key (ORDNO) to retrieve complete material detail for order.
3. Checks for end of material detail. If not end of detail, return to step 2.

Manufacturing order miscellaneous detail routine

1. If no miscellaneous detail exists for this order, prints or shows message 5520 (warning).
2. Uses partial key (ORDNO) to retrieve complete miscellaneous detail for order. Uses full key (ORDNO MITNO) to retrieve individual miscellaneous record.
3. Checks for end of miscellaneous detail. If not end of detail, return to step 2.

Total actual costs from manufacturing order master record

TACST (total actual cost) is the sum of the actual cost fields in the manufacturing order master record.

The actual cost fields are:

SETCO	Actual setup cost
LABCO	Actual labor cost
OVHCO	Actual overhead cost
ISSCO	Actual issue cost
MISCO	Actual miscellaneous cost

End-item scrap cost (SCRAP) is determined and stored in the summary record with the other cost fields. It is not added into the value for total order cost because scrap cost is derived from actual labor and material costs.

Quantity variance for manufacturing order master record

The following fields are involved in the calculation:

- ORQTY (order quantity of base order) - A base order has a zero in low order position of ORDNO.
- SPLIT (sum of quantities in split orders of base order) or SPLIT (quantity in split order for split order). A split order has a value other than zero in the low order position of the order number.

QTYRC	Quantity received
SCRAP	Quantity scrapped of finished item
QTDEV	Quantity deviation, user overrides
QVAR	Quantity variance
QOPEN	Quantity expected to be completed by order

Base order calculation

$$QOPEN = QVAR + QDEV$$

$$QVAR = SPLIT - QTRC - SCRAP$$

Standard manufacturing order detail reporting routine

This routine is the basis for management of the reporting of the Shop Packet Work sheets, Detail Order Status, Exception Analysis, and Order Closeout reports.

Summary heading information

Prints on each page of a report for a manufacturing order. There can be multiple lines of information on first page but only a single line on each subsequent page. All pages show a consecutive page number, regardless of the number of different orders in the report and a second page number which restarts at the beginning of each order in the report. This summary information is maintained in the Manufacturing Order Master record for each order.

Material detail information

Heading for this type of information is always printed after the summary information if there are any material detail records. Prints a line of data prints for each record in the order. If there are no material detail records in the order, prints message 5510 (warning). When page overflow occurs, prints the summary information first. Prints the material detail headings before it prints the material detail data lines. Prints a total line showing quantity issued this period and total to date after the last material detail line for an order (production format). Prints a total line showing costs this period after the

last material detail record (accounting format). Maintains the material detail information in the Manufacturing Order Detail file.

Operations detail information

Prints headings for this information after the material detail information when operation records exist. Prints at least one line of data for each operation detail record. When there aren't any operations in order, prints message 5508 (warning). For the accounting format, prints a detail grid of information for each operation after the first line of data. It shows time and costs for this period and total to date broken down by setup, labor, and overhead categories.

There is also a total line in the grid for each operation. When page overflow occurs, prints the summary information first. Then it prints the operation detail headings before the operations detail data lines continue to print. Prints a total line showing this period and total to date figures after the last operation period. Maintains the operation detail information in the Manufacturing Order Routing file.

Miscellaneous detail information

Prints headings for this type of information after the operations detail information when miscellaneous records exist. Prints one line of data for each miscellaneous detail record. When there are no miscellaneous detail records in the order, prints message 5512 (warning). When page overflow occurs, prints the summary information first. Then it prints the miscellaneous detail headings before the miscellaneous detail data lines continue to print. Prints a total line showing this period and total to date figures after the last miscellaneous detail record. Maintains the miscellaneous detail information in the Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file.

Final totals

After the miscellaneous information total line is printed, the program prints a final summary cost line for each order showing a breakdown of the actual costs to date for the order. This is true for both the production and accounting formats. This information is contained in the manufacturing order master record.

Time basis code explanation

Relates the standard operation run unit time fields (SRLHU, Standard Run Labor Hours per Unit and SRMHU, Standard Run Machine Hours Per Unit) to expected operation quantities in order to develop two standard hours fields in the Manufacturing Order Operations Detail file.

Values for TBCDE (Time Basis Code) are described briefly and then used in the following examples to derive both run labor and run machine times. In the examples, the times are developed for manufacturing operations using ORQTY (Manufacturing Order Quantity).

Note: The following time calculations are adjusted by multiplying by the cumulative yield through previous operation and dividing by the total cumulative yield. In the following formulas, minute time values (Time Basis Code = M) are converted to equivalent hours before calculations are performed.

When TBCDE is blank, hours are per unit.

- SRLHR (Standard Run Labor Hours) = Standard Run Labor hours/unit x order quantity.
- SRMHR (Standard Run Machine Hours) = Standard Run Machine hours/unit x order quantity or $SRLHR = SRLHU \times ORQTY$, $SRMHR = SRMHU \times ORQTY$.

When TBCDE is 1, hours are per 10 units.

- $SRLHR = SRLHU \times ORQTY \times (1/10)$
- $SRMHR = SRMHU \times ORQTY \times (1/10)$

When TBCDE is 2, hours are per 100 units.

- $SRLHR = SRLHU \times ORQTY \times (1/100)$
- $SRMHR = SRMHU \times ORQTY \times (1/100)$

When TBCDE is 3, hours are per 1,000 units.

- $SRLHR = SRLHU \times ORQTY \times (1/1,000)$
- $SRMHR = SRMHU \times ORQTY \times (1/1,000)$

When TBCDE is 4, hours are per 10,000 units.

- $SRLHR = SRLHU \times ORQTY \times (1/10,000)$
- $SRMHR = SRMHU \times ORQTY \times (1/10,000)$

When TBCDE is P, fields contain number of pieces per hour values.

- Standard Run Hours = Order Quantity divided by Standard Run Hours/Unit.
- $SRMHR = ORQTY/SRLHU$
- $SRMHR = ORQTY/SRMHU$

When TBCDE is H, hours are for a standard lot size and therefore would not have to be adjusted.

- $SRLHR = SRLHU$
- $SRMHR = SRMHU$

Note: For TBCDE = H, remaining hours are calculated as follows:

- $(QTREM/ORQTY) \times SRLHU = LBHRM$
- $(QTREM/ORQTY) \times SRMHU = MCHRM$
- QTREM = Quantity remaining
- LBHRM = Labor hours remaining
- MCHRM = Machine hours remaining

When TBCDE is C, OSCS contains the outside operation cost per piece value. The cost of the outside operation is calculated as follows:

- Outside operation cost = Outside operation cost per piece x Order Quantity

When TBCDE is M, hours field is based on minutes per piece.

- $SRLHR = ORQTY \times SRLHU$
- $SRMHR = ORQTY \times SRMHU$

Note: SRLHU and SRMHU are expressed in minutes.

The standard values per unit are stored in Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file so that an order quantity can be changed without a loss of decimal places in the recalculation of operation standards.

WIP order costing routines

The following formulas are used throughout Production Control and Costing. During the application tailoring, it must be established whether the formulas used are for a standard order costing system or an actual order costing system. Where a selection between two formulas must be made the designation STP-standard costing or STP-actual costing is made.

There are three major categories of manufacturing order costing formulas:

- Material component costs
- Operations detail costs
- Miscellaneous charge costs

Within each category the formulas are grouped as either standard or actual costs. The STP option controls mainly the generation of the actual costs calculations for the operation detail records.

In a standard costing system, the hours worked reported on an operation are used to calculate actual (or transaction) costs for the operation the same way the calculated standard hours are used to calculate standard operation costs. Both the hours worked and the calculated standard hours are extended by the work center rates that were posted with the operation when it was created during Order Release or File Maintenance.

In an actual costing system, the actual (or transaction) operation costs are either calculated using the rates in the Employee Master file or the operation costs are entered with the transactions. The standard operation costs are calculated the same as in the actual order costing system.

Note: If a transaction cost override is entered, this value will be used to determine the transaction cost. This applies to both actual and standard costing. When using actual costing, the transaction cost for outside operations will not be calculated. The actual cost of the outside operation should be entered as the transaction cost during Shop Activity Update or passed from Accounts Payable using a charge type of O.

Actual values update both this period and total to date fields in each detail record. Actual costs also update total to date fields in the manufacturing order master with each transaction.

At period end, the period fields are zeroed out. The addition of detail records to manufacturing orders creates standard values with each new record when it is created.

Operation costs are generated by operation using the standard values of the operation. These costs are developed during Shop Activity Update. The routines are explained in the following topics.

Material allocation detail formulas

Standard costs. Where $QR = OQ \times QP$ (rounded up to the nearest whole number) and $SMC = SMUC \times QR$

STQ	Standard transaction quantity.
OQ	Order quantity (from MOMAST)
IMUC	Standard unit cost (from ITEMAS).
IBUC	Standard, average, or last unit cost as selected at install/tailor (from ITEMBL).
QP	Quantity required per unit
QR	Quantity required
SMUC	Standard material unit cost
SMC	Standard material cost
STP	Standard costing, $SMUC = IMUC$
STP	Actual costing, $SMUC = IBUC$

Actual costs. Where $QITP = QITP + TQ$ and $QITD = QITD + TQ$

TQ	Actual transaction quantity.
QITP	Quantity issued this period
QITD	Quantity issued total to date
MCTP	Material costs this period.
MCTD	Material costs total to date
IMUC	Standard unit cost (from ITEMAS)
IBUC	Standard, average, or last unit cost as selected at install/tailor (from ITEMBL) with transaction
STP	Standard costing $MCTP = MCTP + (IMUC \times STQ)$ $MCTD = MCTD + (IMUC \times STQ)$
STP	Actual costing. $MCTP = MCTP + (IBUC \times TQ)$ $MCTD = MCTD + (IBUC \times TQ)$

Operation detail formulas

Standard costs fields.

OQ	Order quantity (from MOMAST)
SSLR	Standard setup labor rate (from WRKCTR)
SRLR	Standard run labor rate (from WRKCTR)
SMR	Standard machine rate (from WRKCTR)
SOR	Standard overhead rate (from WRKCTR)
OCC	Overhead cost code (from WRKCTR)
SSLHR	Standard setup labor hours
SRLHU	Standard run labor hours/unit
SRMHU	Standard run machine hours/unit
SCS	Setup crew size

TBC	Time basis code
SRLHR	Standard run labor hours
SMCST	Standard machine costs
SOCST	Standard overhead cost
OPCST	Standard operation cost
SRMHR	Standard run machine hours
SSMHR	Standard setup machine hours
SLHRS	Standard labor hours
SMHRS	Standard machine hours
SLCST	Standard labor costs
SSCST	Standard setup cost

Standard cost formulas.

SSMHR	SSLHR/SCS
SRLHR	SRLHU (adjusted by TBC, yield and OQ)
SRMHR	SRMHU (adjusted by TBC, yield and OQ)
Standard labor hours	SSLHR + SRLHR
Standard machine hours	SSMHR + SRMHR
Standard setup labor cost	SSLHR x SSLR
Standard run labor cost	SRLHR x SRLR
Standard labor cost	Setup labor cost + run labor cost
Standard setup machine cost	SSMHR x SMR
Standard run machine cost	SRMHR x SMR
Standard machine cost	Setup machine cost + run machine cost
Standard overhead cost (SOCST)	When OCC is A and SOR is a percentage value, $SOCST = (SMCST \times SOR/100) + SMCST$ When OCC is B and SOR is a percentage value, $SOCST = [(SLCST + SSCST) \times SOR/100] + SMCST$ When OCC is C and SOR is a rate, $SOCST = (SMHRS \times SOR) + SMCST$ When OCC is D, $SOCST = (SLHRS \times SOR) + SMCST$ When OCC is blank; $SOCST = 0$ The overall result is $OPCST = SLCST + SOCST$

Actual cost hours fields.

ASLHTP	Actual setup labor hours - this period
ASLHTD	Actual setup labor hours - total to date
ARLHTP	Actual run labor hours - this period
ARLHTD	Actual run labor hours - total to date
ARMHTP	Actual run machine hours - this period
ARMHTD	Actual run machine hours - total to date
ASMHTP	Actual setup machine hours - this period
ASMHTD	Actual setup machine hours - total to date

Actual cost formulas. Whenever setup crew size and machine rate are not zero, actual setup machine hours is divided by setup crew size.

- $ASMHTP = (ASMH / SCS) + ASMHTP$
- $ASMHTD = (ASMH / SCS) + ASMHTD$

Regardless of STP costing option the hours fields are updated with each transaction as follows:

- $ASLHTP = ASLHTP + ASLH$
- $ASLHTD = ASLHTD + ASLH$
- $ARLHTP = ARLHTP + ARLH$
- $ARLHTD = ARLHTD + ARLH$
- $ARMHTP = ARMHTP + ARMH$
- $ARMHTD = ARMHTD + ARMH$
- $ASMHTP = ASMHTP + ASMH$
- $ASMHTD = ASMHTD + ASMH$

The following quantity fields are handled in the same manner as the hours fields:

- Quantity complete this period
- Quantity complete total to date
- Quantity scrapped total to date

STP option - standard costing system

Standard costing fields.

ASLH	Actual setup labor hours
SSLR	Standard setup labor rate
ARLH	Actual run labor hours
SRLR	Standard run labor rate
ERR	Employee regular rate
SLCTP	Setup labor cost this period
SLCTD	Setup labor cost to date
RLCTP	Run labor cost this period
RLCTD	Run labor cost to date

Uses rates from WRKCTR and extends for cost value with each transaction.

- Setup labor cost this period = $SLCTP + (ASLH \times SSLR)$
- Setup labor cost total to date = $SLCTD + (ASLH \times SSLR)$
- Run labor cost this period = $RLCTP + (ARLH \times SRLR)$
- Run labor cost total to date = $RLCTD + (ARLH \times SRLR)$

STP option - actual costing system

Uses regular rates from EMPMAS and extends for cost value with each transaction.

- Setup labor cost this period = $SLCTP + (ASLH \times ERR)$
- Setup labor cost total to date = $SLCTD + (ASLH \times ERR)$
- Run labor cost this period = $RLCTP + (ARLH \times ERR)$
- Run labor cost total to date = $RLCTD + (ARLH \times ERR)$
- Labor cost each transaction = setup labor cost + run labor cost
- Machine cost each transaction = setup machine cost + run machine cost

- Overhead cost formulas for actual costs are the same as the standard cost formulas. All work center factors are current with each transaction. Overhead cost is calculated by overhead cost code (OHCC) for each transaction.

Transaction cost override. If a transaction cost override (TCOST) is entered, this value will be used to determine the transaction cost. This applies to both actual and standard costing.

Methods for calculating overhead cost

OHCC.

A	(Machine cost x SOR / 100) + machine cost
B	(Labor cost x SOR / 100) + machine cost
C	[(ASMH + ARMH) x SOR] + machine cost
D	[(ASLH + ARLH) x SOR] + machine cost

Miscellaneous charge detail formulas

Standard quantity required is either entered or is calculated as standard quantity required per unit x order quantity.

Standard cost is either entered or is calculated as standard unit cost x standard quantity required.

Actual quantity and actual cost must always be entered as extended values.

Both **THIS PERIOD** and **TOTAL TO DATE** fields are updated with each transaction. At period end, the **THIS PERIOD** fields are zeroed out.

Manufacturing order scrap cost routine (SPCO)

The individual operation transactions of Shop Activity Update specify the quantity scrapped at that operation. This value reflects against the finished item's order quantity and is not a component quantity.

All shop activity update transactions calculate a transaction cost as they are reported except scrap quantity cost. Scrap cost stays in the overall work-in-process cost reported by the PC&C Costing reports. The only scrap costs that are maintained in the manufacturing order data base are calculated by the Shop Activity Update Scheduling program and replaced into the manufacturing order master record. This estimated order scrap cost is based on actual unit costs values.

Both the maintained order summary scrap costs and the reported operation scrap costs are calculated by the same routines. The system calculates both a standard and an actual total accumulated unit cost for each operation in an order. The accumulated unit costs are extended by the scrap quantity at each operation with scrap quantity to produce a standard and an actual scrap cost at each of these operations. This dynamic recalculation of scrap cost occurs every time the order is rescheduled or reported.

The formulas for estimated material unit costs are:

- $ESMUC = (AREQTY \times UMTLCST) / OQ$
- when $AREQTY = QTYPER \times OQ$ (round up to the nearest whole number).
 - $EAMUC = (ACTCST / ISSQTY) \times AQTYPER$
 - when $AQTYPER = (AREQTY / OQ)$.
 - And where:
 - ESMUC = Estimated standard material unit cost
 - AREQTY = Adjusted required material issue quantity
 - UMTLCST = Unit standard material cost
 - QTYPER = Material issue quantity required per unit of finished item
 - OQ = Order quantity
 - EAMUC = Estimated actual material unit cost
 - ACTCST = Actual material issued cost - total to date
 - ISSQTY = Actual material issue quantity - total to date
 - AQTYPER = Adjusted material issue quantity required per unit of finished item

The End-item-Scrap Costing routine does the following:

1. Retrieves all of the manufacturing order detail.
2. Loads the operation where material is first used array (standard and actual unit material costs and operation where used value).
3. Sorts operation where-used array in operating sequence.
4. Retrieves the first manufacturing order routing.
5. Adds material unit costs from operation where-used array up to current operation sequence number.
6. Calculates standard unit operation cost (using the time basis code and an order quantity of one) and adds to standard material cost.
7. Calculates actual operation unit cost using quantity worked and scrap quantity and adds to actual material unit cost.
8. Calculates standard and actual scrap costs using scrap quantity and the accumulated standard and actual unit costs.
9. Retrieves next operation.
10. Repeats steps 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 until the last operation in order.
11. Repeats step 5 and then accumulates the rest of the material unit costs in the operation where-used array.
12. Repeats steps 6, 7 and 8.

Scrap costing transaction (SM)

Costing

Labor and overhead. For labor and overhead, the transaction will be costed at the standards at time of order/schedule release. For components, the unit costs from the item balance or item master file will be used. For labor and overhead, the standards are found in the MOROUT file.

Standard unit hours will be calculated from the reported scrap quantity. Actual time will not be used for scrap costing calculations.

Setup. Setup unit hours will be calculated by dividing the standard setup labor hours by the expected order quantity. The setup unit hours will be extended by the quantity scrapped. This value will then be extended by the standard setup rate for the operation.

Expected order quantity is calculated as follows:

1. Original order quantity factored by cumulative yield
2. Minus quantity split
3. Plus/Minus quantity deviation
4. Minus scrap quantity reported at earlier operations

Assumptions

Sequential processing. The assumption is that the routing steps have been performed sequentially for the order/schedule. There is no provision for processing out of sequence. Costs will be rolled up sequentially through the routing. Inactive operations (status = '00') will be excluded in the cost rollup. All other operations will be included, including status arriving (OPSTC = '10'), waiting (OPSTC = '20'), running (OPSTC = '30'), completed (OPSTC = '40' OR '50').

Components. Inactive components (MODATA ACFLG = '1') will not be included in the cost rollup. The unit cost for the component will be retrieved from the item balance file based on the costing chosen during install/tailor (standard, average, last). If the unit cost cannot be retrieved from item balance or is zero, the unit cost default will be retrieved from the item master file for the component.

Detailed processing

Mainline. Retrieves IM install/tailor record (STATI0) from SYSCTL to determine cost accounting method (standard, average, last). Receives input parameters from calling program (order number, operation sequence, transaction quantity). Retrieves order header record (MOMAST). For each program call, calls material cost routine (MATCST) and labor and overhead cost routine (LOHCST). Returns setup, run labor, overhead, and material costs to the calling program.

Material cost subroutine MATCST. Calculates material costs for quantity scrapped. Uses logical file MODATA06, which is keyed by Order Number, Operation-Where-First-Used. Uses partial key of order number (passed by the calling program) to set lower limits and process MODATA06. Continues processing until end-of-file is encountered for MODATA06 or the operation-where-first-used where scrap is reported. Bypasses inactive records (ACFLG = '1').

The component-used quantity is determined by multiplying the quantity-per (QTYPRE) times the transaction quantity (TXQT1P, passed from calling program). The component-used quantity is multiplied by the unit cost from ITEMBL or ITEMAS to obtain the component cost at that operation. The component cost for all material records are accumulated into a total component cost field, SMTC1P, which returns to the calling program.

Labor/overhead cost subroutine LOHCST. Calculates labor/overhead costs for transaction quantity. Reads MOROUT by order number (passed from caller). Calls standard hours calculation subroutine (STDHRS) to calculate setup and run unit hours. Extends setup and run unit hours by transaction quantity to obtain standard

setup and run hours. Calculates setup and run labor cost by extending standard setup and run hours by the standard setup and run rates in MOROUT (SSLAB and SRLAB).

For overhead cost, calls overhead cost subroutine (OVHCST). Accumulates setup, labor and overhead costs for operation.

Standard hours subroutine STDHRS. Calculates standard unit hours for setup labor, run labor, run machine. Uses time basis code for the operation to determine run unit hours. The run unit hours will be multiplied by the transaction quantity passed from the calling program to obtain the extended standard run time. Setup unit hours are calculated by taking the standard setup hours divided by the expected order quantity to determine setup unit hours. The setup unit hours are extended by the transaction quantity to obtain the extended standard setup time.

Note: Expected order quantity is calculated as follows:

1. Original order quantity factored by cumulative yield
2. Minus quantity split.
3. Plus/Minus quantity deviation.
4. Minus scrap quantity reported at earlier operations

Overhead cost subroutine (OVHCST). Calculates overhead cost for transaction based on overhead cost code for the operation. Overhead cost includes machine content.

'A'
$$\left(\left(\left(\text{SSLHRW} / \text{SETCS} \right) + \left(\text{SRMHUW} * \text{TXQT1P} \right) \right) * \text{SMACH} \right) + \left(\left(\left(\left(\text{SSLHRW} / \text{SETCS} \right) + \left(\text{SRMHUW} * \text{TXQT1P} \right) \right) * \text{SMACH} \right) * \text{SOVER} \right) = \text{OVHCST}$$
 Overhead cost

'B'
$$\left(\left(\left(\text{SSLHRW} / \text{SETCS} \right) + \left(\text{SRMHUW} * \text{TXQT1P} \right) \right) * \text{SMACH} \right) + \left(\left(\left(\text{SSLHRW} * \text{SSLAB} \right) + \left(\text{SRLHUW} * \text{TXQT1P} * \text{SRLAB} \right) \right) * \text{SOVER} \right) = \text{OVHCST}$$
 Overhead cost

'C'
$$\left(\left(\left(\text{SSLHRW} / \text{SETCS} \right) + \left(\text{SRMHUW} * \text{TXQT1P} \right) \right) * \text{SMACH} \right) + \left(\left(\left(\text{SSLHRW} / \text{SETCS} \right) + \left(\text{SRMHUW} * \text{TXQT1P} \right) \right) * \text{SOVER} \right) = \text{OVHCST}$$
 Overhead cost

'D'
$$\left(\left(\left(\text{SSLHRW} / \text{SETCS} \right) + \left(\text{SRMHUW} * \text{TXQT1P} \right) \right) * \text{SMACH} \right) + \left(\left(\left(\text{SSLHRW} + \left(\text{SRLHUW} * \text{TXQT1P} \right) \right) * \text{SOVER} \right) \right) = \text{OVHCST}$$
 Overhead cost

' ' Zero OVHCST Overhead cost

- SMACH = standard machine rate
- SRLAB = standard run labor rate
- SSLAB = standard setup labor rate
- SOVER = standard overhead rate/percentage
- SETCS = setup crew size
- SRLHUW = standard run labor hours *
- SRMHUW = standard run machine hours *
- SSLHRW = standard setup unit hours extended by transaction quantity
- SRLHRW = standard run labor hours extended by transaction quantity
- SRMHRW = standard run machine hours extended by transaction quantity
- SSLHRW = standard setup unit hours extended by transaction quantity
- TXQT1P = transaction quantity (input parameter)
- OVHCST = calculated overhead cost for transaction
- * Adjusted by time basis code factors. The above data base fields (no suffix) are from the MOROUT file.

WIP order variance routine

Variance values are shown on the Detailed Analysis reports. These reports can be produced by either the Order Closeout or Report Analysis procedures in Production Control and Costing.

Variance values are a measurement of performance against standards. The standard values are developed using factors established during order release or detail record creation. The actual values are developed with each shop activity transaction as they occur.

With manufacturing orders in the Report Analysis area, the variances have an additional meaning in that they represent values required to finish an order.

Summary variance

Both the order quantity and the order costs show a variance. Prints the quantity variance with the summary information that begins the Detail report for an order. Prints the cost variance with the summary information that follows the detail information.

Order quantity variance

OQ	Order quantity or quantity in split orders for base order or order quantity for split order
Scrap	Quantity scrapped for an order
QRCPT	Quantity received for an order
QDEV	Management quantity deviation override
QVAR	Quantity variance
QOPEN	Quantity expected to be complete on an order

Quantity variance for a base order: $QOPEN = QVAR - QDEV$

Quantity variance for a split order:

- $QVAR = \text{Split} - \text{Scrap} - \text{QRCPT}$
- $QOPEN = QVAR - QDEV$

Order cost variance

UC	Unit cost for order
SC	Standard projected order costs
ASC	Actual setup cost
ALC	Actual labor cost
AOC	Actual overhead cost
AIC	Actual issues cost
AMC	Actual miscellaneous cost
ARC	Actual receipts cost
TAC	Total actual costs

WIPADJ	WIP adjustment
OCV	Order cost variance
OQ	Order quantity
SC	UC x OQ
TAC	ASC + ALC + AOC + AIC + AMC
WIPADJ	TAC - ARC
OCV	SC - TAC

The actual scrap cost is printed after the message "valuation of scrap included in total actual cost," and is not involved in any calculation for variance or WIP.

Material allocation detail variance

Both the issue quantity and the issue cost show a variance. These values print with each detail line of printing. A total line shows total projected and actual quantity and cost values as well as total variances of these values.

IMUC	Standard unit cost (from ITEMAS)
IBUC	Standard, average, or last unit cost as selected at install/tailor (from ITEMBL)
OQ	Order quantity (from MOMAST)
QP	Quantity required per unit
QR	Quantity required
SMUC	Standard material unit cost
SMC	Standard material cost
QVAR	Quantity variance
MCVAR	Material cost variance
QITD	Quantity issued to date
MCTD	Material cost to date
STP	Standard costing, SMUC = IMUC
STP	Actual costing, SMUC = IBUC
QR	OQ x QP
SMC	SMUC x QR
QVAR	QR - QITD
MCVAR	SMC - MCTD

Operations detail variance

Three variances are developed for operation detail records, time, quantity and cost. These values print with each detail line of printing. A total line shows summarized values.

Quantity variance.

OQ	Order quantity
SCRAP	Quantity scrapped at this operation
QCOMP	Quantity complete at this operation
OQO	Order quantity at this operation
QVAR	Quantity variance at this operation

The order quantity is adjusted by operation quantity scrapped for each subsequent operation.

- OQO = OQ for first operation

- QOQ (second operation) = QOQ (first operation) - Scrap (first operation).

Operation quantity variance. $QVAR = QOQ - SCRAP - QCOMP$

Time variance. The following four times are accumulated for each operation to develop both a standard and an actual operation time:

SLHR	Setup labor hours
SMHR	Setup machine hours
RLHR	Run labor hours
RMHR	Run machine hours

The run times are generated from unit values for each operation according to the time basis code. See time basis code explanation.

The four time fields are accumulated according to the standard work center prime load code. See prime load code explanation.

When the hours are broken down on the Detail reports, standard minus actual hour variances are generated and printed in the following categories:

- Setup labor hours
- Setup machine hours
- Run labor hours
- Run machine hours

Prime load code explanation

The following is a brief description of the possible values for work center prime load code which specify the standard hours fields that are to be accumulated:

0	No hours are accumulated
1	Run machine hours accumulated
2	Setup labor hours/setup crew size
3	(Setup labor hours/setup crew size) and run machine labor hours
4	Run labor hours
5	Setup labor hours/setup crew size and run labor hours

Cost variance

The following costs are broken down on the Detail reports and show individual variances:

- Setup labor costs
- Run labor hours
- Overhead costs

The summary total line for all operations in an order show summarized values and variances.

Time remaining in order routine

This value is generated or maintained for each order in the following groups of procedures:

- Order release
- Shop activity update

- Manufacturing order file maintenance

The order quantity is compared with the quantities reported on each operation to determine quantity remaining per operation. The quantity remaining per operation is used with the time basis code to figure out the standard hours remaining for each operation. The standard hours are accumulated according to the prime load code. The accumulated actual operation time is posted with each operation as it is changed. The operation times for the operations in an order are accumulated and posted to the manufacturing order master record.

Order Release formulas

OQ	Order quantity
SSLHR	Standard setup labor hours
SRLHU	Standard run labor hours/unit
SRMHU	Standard run machine hours/unit
SRLHR	Standard run labor hours
SRMHR	Standard run machine hours
TBC	Time basis code
PLC	Prime load code
SOT	Standard operation time for each operation
OTR	Manufacturing order time remaining for all manufacturing operations quantity in split orders for base order or order quantity for split order For a split order quantity, $OQ = SPLIT$
SRLHR	SRLHU adjusted by TBC and OQ
SRMHR	SRMHU adjusted by TBC and OQ
SOT	(SSLHR + SRLHR + SRMHR) accumulated according to PLC
QTR	Sum of all SOTs for each order

Lead time offset routine

While the time remaining routine is being performed in order release the schedule start date of the order is used to establish both the scheduled start and completion dates of the operations. These values are posted with new operation records to print on the work list reports. They are not changed with adjustments to time remaining for an operation.

Average daily hours based on normal capacity.

LEN1	Normal first shift length
CAP1	Normal first shift capacity
LEN2	Normal second shift length
CAP2	Normal second shift capacity
LEN3	Normal third shift length
CAP3	Normal third shift capacity
LCAP	Largest of all three shift capacities
WCAP	Work center capacity (in average daily hours)
WCAP	$[(LEN1 \times CAP1) + (LEN2 \times CAP2) + (LEN3 \times CAP3)] / LCAP$

Lead time offset formulas.

SSD	Scheduled order start date
SOPSD	Scheduled operation start calendar date
SOPCD	Scheduled operation completion calendar date
SOSD	Scheduled operation start shop date (Calendar file)
SOCD	Scheduled operation completion shop date (Calendar file)
QT	Operation queue time in shop days

MT	Operation move time in shop days
SOT	Standard operation time
ADHRS	Average daily hours
EFFIC	Work center efficiency
SDHRS	Standard daily hours
SDHRS	ADHRS x EFFIC

First operation

SOPSD	SSD
SOSD	SOPSD converted by Calendar file
SOCD	SOSD + (SOT/SDHRS)
SOPCD	SOCD converted by Calendar file

Subsequent operations

SOPSD	SOCD + QT + MT
SOSD	SOPSD converted by Calendar file
SOCD	SOSD + (SOT/SDHRS)
SOPCD	SOCD converted by Calendar file

Shop activity update formulas. As quantity is reported against an operation, the time remaining field for the whole order is adjusted.

All of the calculations for time remaining are basically the same as they are described for order release. The difference being in the quantity used to determine standard operation time.

OQ	Order quantity
POQ	Projected operation quantity
QCOMP	Operation quantity completed
SCRAP	Operation quantity scrapped
SSLHR	Standard setup labor hours
SRLHU	Standard run labor hours/unit
SRMHU	Standard run machine hours/unit
SRLHR	Standard run labor hours
SRMHR	Standard run machine hours
TBC	Time basis code
PLC	Prime load code
SOT	Standard operation time each operation
QTR	Manufacturing order time remaining for all manufacturing operations
	Quantity in split orders for base order, Order quantity for split order
Base order	OQ = Split

First operation.

POQ	OQ - QCOMP - SCRAP
SRLHR	SRLHU adjusted by TBC and POQ
SRMHR	SRMHU adjusted by TBC and POQ
SOT	(SSLHR + SRLHR + SRMHR) accumulated according to PLC

Subsequent operations.

POQ	POQ - QCOMP - SCRAP
SRLHR	SRLHU adjusted by TBC and POQ
SRMHR	SRMHU adjusted by TBC and POQ
SOT	(SSLHR + SRLHR + SRMHR) accumulated according to PLC

After last operation

QTR = Sum of each manufacturing operation's SOT to be added, an operation's status must be less than 40 (labor complete) or 50 (move complete). Also the field SOT must contain a positive value.

Manufacturing order file maintenance

Two types of changes affect the time remaining on an order, changes to manufacturing order master record and manufacturing order routing record.

Summary changes

- Change to order quantity
- Change to order due date

Operation maintenance

- Change of standard or status for an operation
- Add a new operation
- Delete an unused operation

Any of these transactions cause the same time remaining routine to run for an order that was described for the Shop Activity Update procedures.

Scheduling calculations

The scheduling function calculates an expected completion date for each operation.

The scheduling routines schedule orders based on their order status codes, the order quantity still manufacturing, the order's most current start date and the active manufacturing order routing. The operations in each manufacturing order are rescheduled based on the operation status code, the operation order quantity, the operation's parent scrap quantity, the operation's most current start and completion dates, the operation's standard move and queue times and the operation's duration based on work center capacity.

The four values calculated in the manufacturing order master records after each running of the scheduling routines are: 1) the scheduled order completion date; 2) the scheduled time remaining in the order; 3) the order's critical ratio and 4) the order priority value (work list generation run only). The two values maintained in the manufacturing operations after each running of the scheduling routines are: 1) the scheduled operation start date; and 2) the scheduled operation completion date.

The order quantity still to be manufactured is calculated from the order quantity fields in the manufacturing order master record. It is used as the operation order quantity for the first operation in the order.

The calculation is:

- $QQSO = OQ - OQIS + OQD$
- $OOQ = QQSO$

QQSO	Order quantity still manufacturing open
OQ	Order quantity
OQIS	Order quantity in split orders
OQD	Order quantity deviation
OOQ	Operation order quantity (first operation)

ASTDT (start date) is determined as follows: For orders which have not been started (OSTAT <40), the larger of either the scheduled start date (SSTDT) or run date (MDATE) is used. MDATE is either entered by the work station operator or it defaults to the system date. For orders which have started (OSTAT >40), the larger of either MDATE or actual start date (ASTDT) is used.

For each operation the following steps are performed:

1. Determines the date to begin calculations (SSTDT).
2. For operations which have not been started (OPSTC = 10 OR 20):
3. If it is the first operation in the order, SSTDT = ASTDT. If it is not the first operation in the order, SSTDT = SCODT (scheduled completion date from the prior operation).
4. For operations which have been started (OPSTC = 30):
5. SSTDT is the larger of the actual start date (ASTDT) or MDATE (run date).
6. Determines the scheduled start date (SSTDT) for the operation labor.
7. Determine the beginning value for the days counter (OPDAYS). If the operation is started (OPSTC = 30), OPDAYS = SSTDT. Then OPDAYS = OPDAYS + move time (MOVTM) if the move has not been reported (OPSTC = 10) and plus queue time (QUETM) if the operation has not been started (OPSTC = 10 or 20).
8. Calculates hours of work remaining on the operation HRREM.
9. The order quantity (ORQTYA) = ORQTYA minus the quantity scrapped in this operation (SCRAP). Then the quantity remaining on this operation ORQTY = ORQTYA minus quantity complete on this operation (TQCTD). Calculates the operation duration in hours (WCHRS) using the following time basis and prime load codes.

Full scheduling

Activities requiring full scheduling (as outlined in the problem statement) will set the MAFLG to 5. If tailored for forward scheduling, the forward scheduler procedure will read records flagged with a 5 and process those orders. If the scheduling was successful, the flag will be reset to a zero (0). If the scheduling was not successful, the flag will remain set to 5. If tailored for backward scheduling, the forward scheduler procedure will read records flagged with a 5, process them, and for successful records, will keep the flag set to 5. If the scheduling was not successful, the record will be output with the flag set to 6 (a new value for MAFLG). The backward scheduler will set the MAFLG to 0 if the order was successfully scheduled in the forward scheduler and no problems were encountered in the backward scheduler. The backward scheduler will set the MAFLG to 5 if an error was encountered during the running of the forward scheduler or the backward scheduler.

Partial scheduling

Activities requiring partial scheduling (as outlined in the problem statement) will set the MAFLG to 1. If tailored for forward scheduling, the forward scheduler procedure will read records flagged with a 1 and process those orders. If the scheduling was successful, the flag will be reset to a zero (0). If the scheduling was not successful, the flag will be set to 5. If tailored for backward scheduling, the forward scheduler procedure will read records flagged with a 1, process them, and for successful records, will keep the flag set to 1. If the scheduling was not successful, the record will be output with the flag set to 2 (as it currently works). The backward scheduler will set the MAFLG to 0 if the order was successfully scheduled in the forward scheduler and

no problems were encountered in the backward scheduler. The backward scheduler will set the MAFLG to 1 if an error was encountered during the running of the forward scheduler or the backward scheduler.

If the standard run machine hours per unit (SRMHU) equals zero, then SRMHU = standard run labor hours (SRLHU) and then:

Time basis code SRMHR calculations

blank	$SRMHR = ORQTY \times SRMHU$
C	$SRMHR = 0$
H	$SRMHR = SRMHU.$
P	$SRMHR = ORQTY / SRMHU$
1	$SRMHR = (ORQTY \times SRMHU) / 10$
2	$SRMHR = (ORQTY \times SRMHU) / 100$
3	$SRMHR = (ORQTY \times SRMHU) / 1,000$
4	$SRMHR = (ORQTY \times SRMHU) / 10,000$
M	$SRMHR = (ORQTY \times SRMHU) / 60$

Prime load code SRHRS calculations

0	$SRHRS = 0$
1	$SRHRS = SRMHR$
2	$SSHRS = SSLHU / SETCS$
3	$SRHRS = SRMHR$ or $SSHRS = SSLHU / SETCS$
4	$SRHRS = SRLHR$
5	$SSHRS = SSLHU / SETCS$
	$SRHRS = SRLHR$
	$SRHRS / STDEF = SRHRS$
	$SRHRS / STDEF = SSHRS$
	$WCHRS = SRHRS + SSHRS$

Where SSLHU is standard setup labor hours, SETCS is setup crew size, and STDEF is standard work center efficiency.

1. Calculates the days of work remaining on the operation. OPDAY determines the average work center hours per day (WCPLNC) that an operation is working.

$$\text{WCPLNC} = [(\text{DLEN1} \times \text{DCAP1}) + (\text{DLEN2} \times \text{DCAP2}) + (\text{DLEN3} \times \text{DCAP3})] / \text{LCAP}$$

2. where LCAP is the largest of DCAP1, DCAP2 or DCAP3.
3. If WCPLNC = 0, then AWCHD = 8, OPDAY = WCHRS / WCPLNC and OPDAY = OPDAY / STDEF:
4. Calculates the scheduled completion date for the operation (SCODT).
5. If the operation is complete SCODT = the larger of either scheduled completion dates or MDATE.
6. Otherwise, SCODT = SSTDY + OPDAY + OPDAYS and SCODT is stored in the operation record.

Effectivity routines

With each operation detail line that prints in the Order Status Detail and Order Closeout Detail reports, two values are generated.

- Time effectivity - Production format
- Cost effectivity - Accounting format

These values relate reported performance against standards for each operation. A value of 100 percent in either case means that performance matches standards. A value greater than 100 percent means that actuals are greater than standard values.

Actual values are accumulated with each transaction reported against an operation. While standard values increase as quantity complete is reported against an operation, effectivity calculations use the entire standard value for an operation based on the order quantity. The standard value is not apportioned by quantity complete within an operation.

Time effectivity

SSHRS	Standard setup labor and machine hours
ASRLHR	Adjusted standard run labor hours (TBC and QRTD)
ASH	Adjusted standard operation hours
ASH	SSHRS + ASRLHR + ASRMHR (run hours are adjusted by TBC and QRTD)
AHTD	Actual hours reported to date
ASRMHR	Adjusted standard run machine hours (TBC and QRTD)
QRTD	(QWRTD + QSRTD)
QRTD	Quantity reported, total to date
TBC	Time basis code
QWRTD	Quantity complete reported to date
QSRTD	Quantity scrapped reported to date

$$\text{Time effectivity} = (\text{AHTD} \times 100) / \text{ASH}$$

Cost effectivity

SSLC	Standard setup labor costs
ASRLC	Adjusted standard run labor costs
ASOC	Adjusted standard overhead costs
ASC	Adjusted standard operation costs
ASC	SSLC + (ASRLC + ASOC)

$$\text{Cost effectivity} = (\text{ACTD} \times 100) / \text{ASC}$$

Critical ratio routine

The critical ratio indicates the degree to which an order is ahead of schedule or behind schedule. A critical ratio of 1.00 means the order is exactly on schedule. A critical ratio greater than 1.00 means it is ahead of schedule, less than 1.00 means behind schedule. Negative ratios are shown as zero which means that due date has been reached or exceeded.

The following dates are shop dates:

- SSD = Scheduling start date
- SCD = Calculated completion date
- SDD = Order due date

The critical ratio is calculated as $CR = (SDD - MCSD) / (WRKREM)$ where:

- CR = Critical ratio
- SCD = Order due date = ODUOT in MOMAST
- MCSD = Scheduling start date:
When tailored for backwards scheduling, it is the run date of the work list generation report, or the date last scheduled in MOMAST.
When tailored for forwards scheduling, MCSD for orders that have not started, is the later of the run date or the scheduled start date. For orders that have started, MCSD is the run date of the work list generation report, or the date last scheduled in MOMAST.
- WRKREM = The total standard operation scheduled time (in days) remaining on the open operations on the order. This includes remaining move and queue time. Time remaining at the operation level is decremented only by a quantity reported complete at the operation.

Work list priority routines

Work List Work file generation

1. The following three priority routines are used to create three different types of records in the Work List Operations Work file (WRKOPS).
 - Priority by order due date
 - Priority by slack time per operation
 - Priority by critical ratio
2. The three types of work list records are:
 - Completed operations with nonzero values in the period fields
 - Manufacturing operations whose operation start dates occur within the work list horizon for a particular run
 - Manufacturing operations whose operation start dates occur within the work list horizon for a particular order, but are not to be included in the work center queue analysis routines (work list only operations).
3. Five optional reports are generated from the Work List Operation Work file. Three of these reports are actually work lists.
 - Critical orders list
 - Priority value within status code, within work center (Work List report)
 - Work list priority by department
 - Work list priority by foreman
 - Work center analysis

Work list generation calculations

Manufacturing operations are selected for work list processing on the basis of whether they have been started (operation status 30), will start within the work list horizon (operation status 20) or will start before the work list horizon (operation status 10).

The operation start dates are calculated (as explained under time remaining in order routine of this section) while the time remaining value is generated for each order.

Priority by order due date

This is simply the posting of the order due date with the selected operations of an order. The smaller the priority value (yymmdd, order due date), the greater the operation priority.

Priority by critical ratio

This calculation is the same as the one explained under topic 13 of this section. The critical ratio of the order is posted with each selected manufacturing operation.

The critical ratio value relates the time remaining on an order to the scheduled order due date. A value for one order that is lower than that of another means that the first order is more critical than the second.

The Calendar file (CALNDR) is used to convert the calendar dates to shop dates.

Priority by slack time per operation

Slack time per operation is the average time which a job can wait in a queue at each operation and still be able to meet the due date. If the time is negative, action has to be taken to meet the due date such as overtime, overlapped operations, or splitting the order.

Slack time per operation =

$$[\text{OQUETM} + \text{ODD} - \text{SCOCD}] / [\text{NOOPS} - \text{NCOPS} - \text{NIOPS}]$$

Where:

OQUETM	Sum of standard operation queue time in order (status 10 or 20 operations only)
SCOCD	Schedule (calculated) order completion date
ODD	Order due date
NOOPS	Total number of operations in order
NCOPS	Total number of completed operations (40 or 50)
NIOPS	Total number of inactive operations (00)

Work center analysis routines

Operations are selected for processing on the basis of their operation status. Queue analysis is performed if the operation status is 20 or 30 or when "move to next location" or "no moves" were selected at application tailoring and status 10 operation is encountered following a status 40 (complete) operation.

Output calculations are performed when the operation status is 30, 40, or 50.

Processing calculations for each operation

CURQUE	Current queue for a work center
SOUT	Standard output for work center
AOUT	Actual output for work center

The following fields are specified at STP time and again during processing where run time overrides can occur.

QALPHA	Queue alpha factor
SALPHA	Standard output alpha factor
AALPHA	Actual output alpha factor
EALPHA	Actual output alpha factor
QRANGE	Queue ranger
DAYS	Days in period
TRIP	Tracking signal trip

The following fields are retrieved from the production facility record for these calculations:

OAQUE	Old average current queue
OMAD	Old average mean absolute deviation
OTRACK	Old tracking signal (straight sum of errors)
OASOUT	Old average standard output
OAAOUT	Old average actual output
OAEFF	Old average efficiency
SHIFT	Shift length
WCAP	Work center capacities (hours in day)
MCAP	Maximum shift capacity

The following fields are calculated to be update back to the Production Facility:

NAQUE	New average current queue
NMAD	New mean absolute deviation
NTRACK	New tracking signal
NASOUT	New standard average output
NAAOUT	New actual average output
AVGEFF	New average efficiency
SIGNAL	Tracking signal trip limit check value
NAQUE	$(\text{CURQUE} \times \text{QALPHA}) + \text{OAQUE} \times (1 - \text{QALPHA})$
NMAD	$[(\text{CURQUE} - \text{NAQUE}) \times (\text{QALPHA})] + (\text{OMAD} \times (1 - \text{QALPHA}))$
NTRACK	$\text{OTRACK} + (\text{CURQUE} - \text{OAQUE})$
SIGNAL	$\text{TRIP} \times \text{NMAD}$
NASOUT	$(\text{SOUT} \times \text{SALPHA}) + [\text{OASOUT} \times (1 - \text{SALPHA})]$
NAAOUT	$(\text{AOUT} \times \text{AALPHA}) + [\text{OAAOUT} \times (1 - \text{AALPHA})]$
AVGEFF	$[(\text{SOUT}/\text{AOUT}) \times \text{EALPHA}] + [\text{OAEFF} \times (1 - \text{EALPHA})]$

Note: The old averages are taken from the values calculated during the last Order Closeout.

The following fields are calculated just for the Work Center Analysis report:

CUREFF	Current efficiency
UTIL	Utilization
PLNCAP	Planned capacity
HNORM	High norm limit check for current queue (hours)
HNORMD	High norm limit check for current queue (days)

LNORM	Low norm limit check for current queue (hours)
LNORMD	Low norm limit check for current queue (days)
CUREFF	SOUT / AOUT
UTIL	AOUT / WCAP x DAYS)
PLNCAP	WCAP x DAYS
HNORM	NAQUE + (NMAD x QRANGE)
LNORM	NAQUE - (NMAD x QRANGE)]
HNORMD	PLANNEDQ + [(NMAD x QRANGE)/WCAP]
LNORMD	PLANNEDQ - [(NMAD x QRANGE)/WCAP]

Routing averages calculations

The following fields are used during Current Values Update (AMC54) to calculate three new current average times fields to be updated back into the routing record.

AVGSL	New current average setup time
AVGRL	New current average run labor time
AVGRM	New current average run machine time
CALPHA	Alpha factor
CSLHU	Old average setup time
CRLHU	Old average run labor time
CRMHU	Old average run machine time
SLHU	Reported setup labor hours
RLHU	Reported run labor hours/unit
RMHU	Reported run machine hours/unit
AWRK2	1 - CALPHA
OPQTY	Quantity received complete + quantity scrapped at the operation
*NAST	$AVGSL = (CSLHU \times AWRK2) + (SLHU \times CALPHA)$
*NARLT	If Time Basis Code is equal to 'H', $AVGRL = (CRLHU \times AWRK2) + (RLHU \times CALPHA)$

***New Average Setup Time.** $(AVGSL = 9CSLHU * AWRK2) + (SLHU * CALPHA)$

***New Average Run Labor Time.** If Time Basis Code is not equal to 'H', and OPQTY is not equal to 0, $AVGRL = (CRLHU \times AWRK2) + ((RLHU / OPQTY) \times CALPHA)$.

New Average Run Machine Time

If Time Basis Code is equal to 'H',
 $AVGRM = (CRMHU \times AWRK2) + (RMHU \times CALPHA)$.

If Time Basis Code is not equal to 'H' and OPQTY is not equal to 0,
 $AVGRM = (CRMHU \times AWRK2) + ((RMHU / OPQTY) \times CALPHA)$.

If Time Basis Code is not equal to 'H' and OPQTY is equal to 0,
 $AVGRM = (CRMHU \times AWRK2)$.

Appendix D. Entry and release for orders and schedules

In XA, the term release has different meanings in different applications. This appendix describes the entry and release process in the applications using it. This appendix has two parts: an overview and a detailed explanation for each application

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Overview

The following XA applications have order or schedule entry, create, and/or release functions:

- InterSite Logistics (ISL/MISL)
- Inventory Management (IM)
- Material Requirements Planning (MRP)
- Order-Based Production Management (OBPM)
- Procurement Management (PM)
- Production Control and Costing (PC&C)
- Purchasing (PUR)
- Repetitive Production Management (REP)

Order release refers to releasing manufacturing orders, purchase orders, and intersite orders. Orders may be created by an application such as MRP or entered through a work station as in IM and then released. The **creation or entry** of the order puts information such as order number, part number, quantity, and due date into data entry batches. When you release the order, the open order files are updated with the information you entered along with other application generated information.

Schedule release refers to releasing manufacturing schedules (in REP) similar to the order release process used by manufacturing orders. However, it differs in the way in which schedules are entered and selected for release. The entry process does not use data entry batches, but instead uses a method of processing that bypasses the need for batch control.

Key elements to a manufacturing schedule are warehouse, production line, finished item, the quantity of the item to be built on the line, and the day the quantity is expected to be completed. When the schedule is released, the release process sets up the necessary database records to begin production. In addition to the release, the schedule must also be primed. Priming can be specified at the time of release or done later. Priming must occur before schedules can be reported against.

Releasing a manufacturing order authorizes production to begin on the order; therefore, the shop paperwork is usually produced at this time also. Releasing an intersite order authorizes the supplying warehouse to ship items to you. Releasing a purchase order authorizes a vendor to ship products to you or to perform services for you. Releasing either manufacturing orders, purchase orders, intersite orders, or schedules creates records in the open order files to track and report progress and costs.

The IM application is the cornerstone of order and schedule information. ISL/MISL, MRP, OBPM, PC&C, PM, PUR, and REP all have IM as a prerequisite. The order release functions of MRP and PC&C enhance order releasing in IM by supplying additional release function while REP's release function is all contained within its application. REP also depends on EPDM or PDM to define production lines, reporting points, and component materials used in the manufacturing process. For IM and PC&C, EPDM or PDM are optional applications.

Manufacturing orders

Inventory Management

Releasing a manufacturing order in IM creates an order master record and an order detail record to hold the allocation information for each component required to complete the order. If the EPDM or PDM application are activated or interfacing, the allocations can optionally be created at order entry or at order release using bill of material information. If EPDM is activated, you can choose an item process to use with the order. Once the order is released, issues of the components are reported through IM and used to update the order detail records and the master record.

Material Requirements Planning

MRP recommends that you release a manufacturing order based on the lead time and the future requirements for the item. Using the MRP order/schedule review and release function, you can approve an order for release. If EPDM is activated, you also can change its item process prior to releasing the order. IM is notified then and actually creates the open order records using its order release process.

Order-Based Production Management

OBPM provides a customizable client interface to creating manufacturing orders. It provides most of the order entry and release function in IM, MRP, and PC&C. In addition, it provides a Reorder Recommendation object that lets you create orders easily for order point items requiring replenishment. It also allows you to copy existing released manufacturing orders or manufacturing history orders to create a new order. OBPM works with either EPDM or PDM.

OBPM also allows maintenance of all types of manufacturing order information, updating the IM and PC&C files.

Production Control and Costing

By itself, PC&C cannot create or release manufacturing orders; it can, however, complete the order release process begun by IM.

There are four basic types of information about a manufacturing order in XA:

- Master data
- Material (component or allocation) data
- Operation (routing) data
- Miscellaneous charges.

In order release, IM controls the master and material information, and PC&C controls the operation routing and miscellaneous charge information.

During IM order release, you can create routings and enter miscellaneous charges as part of the order release process, or you can defer to PC&C to create routings and enter miscellaneous charges at a later time. If you choose to create routings as part of the IM order release process, IM either calls a standard routing from EPDM or PDM routing files or allows you to type in an alternative routing. IM then passes the routing and any miscellaneous charges to PC&C programs, which automatically complete order release.

If you choose not to enter routing information or miscellaneous charges during IM order release, perhaps because the data is not available or must be provided by another department, you can create the master and material records through IM and then add the routing information and miscellaneous charges later using PC&C's order release options.

In either case, once order release is complete, you must make any further changes to the files through PC&C's file maintenance.

Purchase orders

Inventory Management

When a purchase order is released in IM, records are created in the open order files for tracking receipts against the order. IM does not print the actual purchase order. Once PUR or PM is installed, all purchase orders must be entered through one of those applications..

Material Requirements Planning

MRP recommends the release of purchase orders in the same way that it handles manufacturing orders. Using the MRP order/schedule review and release function, you can authorize the release of a purchase order for an item. IM recognizes this activity and creates the open order records.

If Purchasing is installed and interfacing, you may choose to automatically create purchase orders and requisitions from the MRP planned order file of orders that have been recommended for release. If a requisition is created, the requisition number is posted into the MRP Planned Order file and the order becomes a firm planned requisition order. Then, PUR or PM can use the requisitions to create purchase orders after being reviewed by a buyer.

Order-Based Production Management

OBPM provides a customizable client interface to creating purchase orders and requisitions from two client objects:

- MRP Recommendations (uses the MRP files)
- Reorder Recommendations (an OBPM file)

OBPM requires PM for these capabilities, and uses PM function to create and maintain purchase orders.

Procurement Management

PM provides a customizable client interface to creating and maintaining purchase orders and requisitions. It allows you to combine multiple requisitions on one purchase order. It also allows you to copy existing purchase orders or purchase history orders to create a new order.

Purchasing

When a purchase order is entered in Purchasing, order header and detail records are immediately created in the open order files. There is no separate process to release the purchase order.

Intersite orders

InterSite Logistics

InterSite Logistics (ISL/MISL) can release orders if MRP is not installed, or in exceptional circumstances, where there is no time to wait for an MRP order release or for an MRP planning run, if there is no planned order to release. The intersite order and the associated COM customer order in the supplying warehouse are created.

Inventory Management

IM cannot create or release intersite orders. In fact, intersite orders are almost invisible to IM except that, since intersite orders are scheduled receipts being shipped from offsite, ISL/MISL maintains the quantity on order from intersite orders for an item as part of the on order from purchasing field in the Item Balance file. Therefore, the IM total on order for an item includes intersite orders.

Material Requirements Planning

Typically it is best to release intersite orders in MRP, or in OBPM, the same way manufacturing and purchase orders are released. Minimal data entry is required using the review/approve and release functions, and the MRP files are updated as well. ISL/MISL interfaces with these functions, and creates the intersite order and the associated COM customer order in the supplying warehouse.

Order-Based Production Management

OBPM provides a customizable client interface to creating intersite orders from two client objects:

- MRP Recommendations (uses the MRP files)
- Reorder Recommendations (an OBPM file)

OBPM requires InterSite Logistics for these capabilities, and uses ISL/MISL functions to create and maintain intersite orders.

Manufacturing schedules

Material Requirements Planning

Within MRP, you can review planned orders and exception messages related to schedule controlled items. However, you cannot release these planned orders, since this function is done solely from REP's Release Schedules menu option.

To assist you in working with MRP planned orders, REP provides an Extract Schedule Requirements menu option that copies the MRP planned orders to REP. Within REP, the MRP planned orders are shown as demand on the Enter and Maintain Schedules display. From this display, you can view “demand” and create or adjust schedules individually, or accept all demand as is, which automatically creates or adjusts schedules equal to demand. This latter function is known as Accept Proposed Change.

Repetitive Production Management

Enter and Maintain Schedules is the focal point for determining manufacturing schedules based on an item’s demand. Once these schedules are determined and entered, they can be released later through REP’s Release Schedules menu option. This option allows a user to select by warehouse, production line, and horizon dates, which schedules are candidates for release. In addition, you can specify if a schedule is to be automatically primed when it is released and if component shortage reports are to be printed.

Summary

For your daily operations, the applications you have installed and activated determine which entry and release activities you perform and which applications you use for those activities. The following table shows the recommended application in which to start order or schedule release for the various combinations of installed applications.

Orders/ schedules	IM	IM MRP	IM PC&C	IM PC&C MRP	IM PUR	IM PUR MRP	IM EPDM/ PDM REP	IM EPDM/ PDM REP MRP	IM ISL/ MISL MRP
Manufacturing orders									
Master data	IM	MRP	IM	MRP	IM	MRP	IM	MRP	MRP
Material data (allocations) ^a	IM	MRP	IM	MRP	IM	MRP	IM	MRP	MRP
Routing data ^b	n/a	n/a	IM or PC&C	MRP or PC&C	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Miscellaneous charges ^c	n/a	n/a	IM or PC&C	IM or PC&C	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Purchase orders									
Purchase orders	IM	MRP	IM	MRP	PUR	PUR	IM	MRP	MRP
Receiving routing	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PUR	PUR	n/a	n/a	n/a
Intersite orders									
Intersite orders	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	MRP
Schedules									
Material data	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	REP	REP	MRP
Routing data	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	REP	REP	n/a
Replenishment data	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	REP	REP	n/a

Legend:

n/a not applicable

- a. If EPDM or PDM is activated or interfacing, you can use the bill of material to create the allocation records in the open order files.
- b. If EPDM or PDM is activated or interfacing, you can use the standard routing to create the operation records in the open order files. With EPDM activated, you can override the default item process with an alternate.
- c. If AP or IFM is installed and interfacing, you can add miscellaneous charge records to the open order files at a later time through AP or IFM.

Notes:

1. OBPM is not included in the above table because it provides a customizable client interface as an alternative to creating manufacturing, purchase, and intersite orders using the “base” applications shown in the table. IM and PC&C are always required for OBPM, and ISL/MISL, MRP and PUR or PM are required for certain OBPM functions.

2. PM is not included in the above table because it provides a customizable client interface as an alternative to creating purchase orders using PUR, which is required for PM.

Details

The open order data base

All orders and schedules are stored in the open order data base.

Manufacturing orders have a record in the Manufacturing Order Master file indicating the item to be made, a record in the Manufacturing Order Detail file for each component that goes directly into making that item, and a record in the Manufacturing Order Routing Detail file where one record per operation is stored.

Purchase orders have one record in the Purchase Order Item Detail file for each item to be purchased. If the item is to be shipped in several installments through a blanket order, there is a record in the Purchase Order Blanket Release Detail file for each shipment, or release, of that blanket order. If Purchasing is installed and interfacing, each purchase order has a record in the Purchase Order Master file and at least one record in the Purchase Order Item Detail file.

Intersite orders have a record in the Intersite Order file and an associated COM order in the supplying warehouse for the item being transferred.

Schedules entered but not released are called unreleased schedules. They are reserved in the MOMAST order master file as status 00 records. These records are created when the schedule is initially entered in Enter and Maintain Schedules. When the schedule is released, the status code changes to a status 10 and component records are created in the MODATA allocation file based on the item's bill of material in the PSTRUC product structure file. In addition, operation records are created in the MOROUT operations file from the routing records for the finished item in EPDM or PDM. If priming is selected, replenishment records are created based on a component's supply rules as defined in the ITMLIN item/line definition file.

InterSite Logistics order release

Intersite orders can be released either from planned orders in MRP using the review/approve and release functions, or in ISL/MISL using the work orders and release functions. In either case, an intersite order record is created in the Intersite Order file and an associated COM order is created in the supplying warehouse.

Inventory Management order release

Manufacturing orders

If the IM-to-EPDM or PDM interface is activated, IM order entry allows you to bypass the individual entry of each of the components needed on a manufacturing order. If you enter REL or NOW in the manufacturing order entry field **B/M**, IM order release uses the parent item number and, through the Item Master file, retrieves from the Product Structure file all the component items needed to manufacture that item. This is single-level retrieval. If EPDM is activated and the order is associated with a site,

the process identifier determines which bill of material is used to retrieve the component items needed.

The parent item is copied, along with other master manufacturing order data, into a record in the Manufacturing Order Master file. Each component item is copied, along with extended order quantity and unit cost data, into a record in the Manufacturing Order Detail file. The method of unit costing to be used is determined during application tailoring. The Manufacturing Allocated Quantity field (MALQT) for component items and the On-Order Production Quantity field (MPRPQ) for parent items in the Item Balance file are updated at the end of order release.

If the IM-to-PC&C and IM-to-PDM interfaces are activated and PDM has its optional Routing file, IM order entry allows you to bypass the individual entry of each of the operations needed on a manufacturing order. When YES appears in the manufacturing order entry field **RTG**, IM order release uses the parent item number and, through the Item Master file, retrieves from the Routing file all the operations (including inactive) to manufacture that parent item. If EPDM is activated and the order is associated with a site, the process identifier determines which routing is used to retrieve the operations.

Operation times from the Routing file and rates for those operations from the Work Center Master file are copied into a record in the Manufacturing Order Routing file for each operation.

In addition, if the IM-to-PC&C interface is activated, IM order entry allows you to enter miscellaneous data. This includes anything not covered by assigned material or labor, such as consumable supplies or outside operations. Any miscellaneous data from IM order entry is put into the Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file by IM order release.

At the conclusion of IM order release, you can print shortage reports that indicate shortages on manufacturing orders, if you specified those reports during installation.

Purchase orders

IM allows you to track purchase orders that you create manually. Data about the purchase order is entered in IM order entry.

You also can enter purchase orders with blanket releases. If you enter YES in the purchase order entry field **BLNKT**, you see a display on which you enter due date and quantity for each blanket release. These orders can be for individual items only; you can have only one item number on any one blanket purchase order.

For each item number/warehouse combination, IM order release copies the purchase order data into a record of the Purchase Order Item Detail file; each of the blanket releases for the purchase order has its own record in the Purchase Order Blanket Release Detail file.

The On-Order Purchase Quantity field for parent items in the Item Balance file is updated at the end of order release.

Consigned or subcontracted orders (where material is supplied to the vendor) should be handled as manufacturing orders.

If Purchasing is interfacing, the IM Reorder Report can generate purchase orders automatically and send them to PUR.

Split orders

You may need a portion of an existing manufacturing order quantity before it is due, or you may need to start work on a manufacturing order that is short some components. IM allows you to split off a portion of the manufacturing order and send it ahead. You can have up to nine splits per manufacturing order. IM order release creates one additional record in the Manufacturing Order Master file for each split order while updating the Quantity in Split Orders field in the base (original) manufacturing order's Manufacturing Order Master file record. The materials (components) on a manufacturing order are assumed to be issued to the base order, so no material records are automatically created in the Manufacturing Order Detail file for split orders. If EPDM is activated, you can split an order associated with a site as long as the split is for the same site and item revision.

If the IM-to-PC&C interface is activated, you specify the beginning operation for the split order in IM or PC&C. However, if you decide to split an order after activity has been reported on the original order and you are using milestone reporting, this splitting can be done only before or at a milestone start operation or after a milestone stop operation.

Manufacturing order per customer order

This IM function requires both the IM-to-EPDM or PDM and IM-to-COM interfaces to be activated. If you enter the customer order number on the IM order entry display, each release on that customer order appears for approval. Pressing the **Enter** key causes action identical to that of entering a manufacturing order with B/M = REL or NOW. It also puts the customer order number in the Customer Job Number field in the Manufacturing Order Master file. B/M = KEY is not allowed here if the end item has features and options.

IM order release is the same as for regular manufacturing orders.

Customer orders can be for standard items, items with features/options, or items configured by the Knowledge Based Configurator (KBC). For standard items, you can use any option available regarding the bill of material and routing for the item, depending on whether EPDM or PDM is in use.

For items with features/options, the bill of material that was determined when the customer order was entered (and stored with the customer order) is used for the manufacturing order.

For KBC configured items, the bill of material and routing for the item that were built by KBC when the customer order was entered (and stored in KBC) are used for the manufacturing order.

Summary—Inventory Management order release

Reads the Order Release Data Entry file for order data entered through IM.

Completes the creation of master records (started in IM order entry): Manufacturing Order Master records for manufacturing orders and Purchase Order Item Detail records for purchase order items.

Creates detail records: Manufacturing Order Detail records for manufacturing order component items and Purchase Order Blanket Release Detail records for purchase order blanket releases.

Prints shortage reports specified in the IM Questionnaire.

Updates the Manufacturing Allocation Quantity (MALQT) field for component items in the Item Balance file.

Updates the On-Order Production Quantity (MPRPQ) field and the On-Order Purchase Quantity (MPUPQ) field for purchase order items in the Item Balance file.

The orders that are released are only those entered through IM order entry; no planned orders from MRP are handled by order release selected from IM.

At the conclusion of order release, all closed batches in the Order Release Data Entry file have their status changed to finished (if REUSE = NO) or available (if REUSE = YES).

Material Requirements Planning order release

MRP has no order entry. It generates requirements for components of master level items (MLIs) based on MLI requirements entered, propagated, or accepted from Master Production Schedule Planning (MPSP). The on-hand and on-order quantities by date are subtracted from requirements generated, and the net requirements then are offset by lead time, resulting in dated planned orders. If EPDM is activated, the primary item process that is active on the planned order's start date is assigned to the order. Since planned orders are suggestions only, someone must indicate agreement with MRP through Review/Approve and then run order release from MRP.

Summary—Material Requirements Planning order release

If the MRP-to-IM interface is activated, calls the IM order release procedure and copies planned orders from the Order Review file to Batch 999 of the Order Release Data Entry file. Batch 999 is reserved for this purpose. If the MRP to IM interface is deactivated, orders cannot be released using this interface.

Prints the Order Action Detail report for those planned order exceptions that could not be performed. This report is needed to do file maintenance in IM to existing manufacturing and purchase orders.

If the MRP-to-IM interface is activated, updates the Planned Order and Order Review files to reflect newly released manufacturing and purchase orders and adjusts in the Requirements file any associated component requirements that were generated by the MRP planning run. These requirements now have been allocated. If the MRP-to-IM interface is deactivated, prints the Planned Order Error List, showing planned orders approved but not released.

If ISL/MISL is installed, releases intersite orders and associated COM orders in the supplying warehouse, and updates the Planned Order and Order Review files accordingly.

If the MRP-to-MPSP interface is activated, component-generated requirements will be adjusted based on the quantity of the order that was released and on the amount of the component allocations. Planned and firm planned orders are adjusted in MPSP by the amount of the order released in MRP. Planned and firm planned orders are updated to show that the orders are released.

If EPDM is activated, you can override the primary item process with an alternative item process before releasing the order.

Order-Based Production Management order create

Manufacturing orders. OBPM allows manufacturing orders to be created from item warehouse records, customer order line items, MRP planned orders, and from the OBPM Reorder Recommendations object containing order point items requiring replenishment. It also allows you to copy an open manufacturing order or manufacturing history order to create a new order. While creating the order, you can use bills of material and routings from either EPDM or PDM, or import them from other items or manufacturing orders.

Purchase orders. OBPM allows purchase orders to be created, if PM is installed, from MRP planned orders and from the OBPM Reorder Recommendations object containing order point items requiring replenishment.

Intersite orders. OBPM allows intersite orders to be created, if ISL/MISL is installed.

In all cases, OBPM creates the order directly in the IM, PUR, or ISL/MISL files.

Procurement Management order create

Purchase orders. PM allows purchase orders to be created from one or more requisitions and, if OBPM is installed, from MRP planned orders and from the OBPM Reorder Recommendations object containing order point items requiring replenishment.

PM creates the order directly into the PUR files.

Production Control and Costing order release

PC&C by itself cannot create or release manufacturing orders. Rather, it allows you to split order release between two departments, Inventory and Production Control, so that Production Control can make last-minute decisions on which work centers to use, based on backlog or on the availability of facilities.

Because of this flexibility, you can choose either to release the order entirely through IM or to complete the release of the order through PC&C. The method you use is determined by your company's policy, but the difference is largely a matter of whether you choose to establish routings through IM or through PC&C. You can also enter miscellaneous charges through either application.

Order release completed by IM. If you choose to use standard routings by answering yes to the routing question on display AMI4A4 (RTG=Y), IM automatically releases the order by creating a manufacturing order record in the Manufacturing Order Master file (MOMAST), retrieving standard routing information from PDM's Routing file (ROUTNG), and passing that information to PC&C's order release

programs. These programs create a routing record in the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file (MOROUT). If you have entered miscellaneous charges, records are also created in the Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file (MOMISC). As far as the operator is concerned, the order is released completely through IM; PC&C's part in order release is not visible. Any changes to the miscellaneous detail or to the routings can be entered later through PC&C's file maintenance.

If you choose not to use standard routings (RTG=N), you can type in alternative routings and miscellaneous charges, if there are any. IM releases the order automatically, using PC&C's programs, but without using PDM's standard routings. Records are created in the Manufacturing Order Master file (MOMAST), in the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file (MOROUT), and, if there are miscellaneous charges, in the Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file (MOMISC). Any changes to these files can be made later using PC&C's file maintenance.

Order release completed by PC&C. If you choose not to use standard routings (RTG=N), but do not choose to type in alternative routings or miscellaneous charges through IM, IM passes the order to PC&C for completion of the order release process. In this case, IM creates records in the Manufacturing Order Master file (MOMAST), but not in the Manufacturing Order Operation Detail file (MOROUT) or the Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file (MOMISC).

Whoever is responsible for decisions about routings, operation sequence, and miscellaneous and labor charges can complete the release of the order using PC&C's order release options.

In PC&C, as in IM, if EPDM or PDM is also activated or interfacing, you can choose standard routings by typing Y in the SELECT ROUTING field on the PC&C Order Release—Summary Selection display (AMC200), or you can enter alternative routings.

You can enter miscellaneous charges in PC&C on the Order Release—Miscellaneous Detail display (AMC202); or, if AP or IFM is installed and interfacing, you can record miscellaneous charges using those applications.

Whether you complete order release through IM or through PC&C, you can release an order only once. Once miscellaneous detail records are written to MOMISC, or operation details to MOROUT, you must make all changes through file maintenance.

Summary—Production Control and Costing work file release

Reads the Order Release Data Entry file for operation and miscellaneous data entered.

Creates detail operation records in the Manufacturing Order Miscellaneous Detail file and connects them to their existing parent manufacturing orders in the Manufacturing Order Master file.

Prints the Operations Detail Addition report.

Prints the Miscellaneous Detail Addition report.

Updates the above-mentioned Manufacturing Order Master file records with the remaining operation/miscellaneous data.

Purchasing order create

Purchase orders. PUR allows purchase orders to be created from one or more requisitions and, if MRP is installed, from MRP planned orders, directly from MRP order release. You also can enter a purchase order directly.

Repetitive Production Management Schedule Release

REP's schedule release process can be divided into three main segments:

- Entering schedules
- Selecting schedules
- Releasing schedules

Entering schedules

Entering schedules is an online interactive process that allows you to intelligently create a schedule by viewing demand and production line capacity information. It may be ideal to have a production schedule equal demand for a specific date, but if the capacity to build the schedule is not attainable, then the schedule is not valid. For this reason REP presents both item demand and line utilization information on a single display. This presentation helps a planner develop realistic schedules that meet both criteria.

Before you can enter schedules, you must have created an Item/Line definition of the finished item you want to produce. The Item/Line definition describes an item's manufacturing rates for a specific production line and the component supply technique that it will use. If EPDM is activated, the Item/Line definition considers revisions and item processes.

Schedules are entered using the REP menu option Enter and Maintain Schedules. This option allows you to select the warehouse within which you want to work and then select a sequence of viewing items. You can select to see items by primary production line, planner, or merely in ascending item sequence. If you select by production line or planner, all items having a primary production line or planner specified in their item balance record are shown for the line or planner specified.

Data on the initial Enter and Maintain Schedules display is shown by item and presents a composite of information for all production lines the item is scheduled on. Displayed are total demand quantities, total scheduled quantities, the differences between total demand and what is scheduled, plus total production line utilization for all lines the item is scheduled on. If an item is dedicated to a single production line, then obviously the information shown is a composite of a single item. The purpose of this display is to allow you a view of how schedules are meeting demand and the status of production line capacity in relation to the schedules that have been released.

When you choose one of the dates shown on the initial display, the Enter and Maintain Schedules Detail display appears. The Detail display shows you the total demand for the day, the quantity scheduled to be produced, and the line utilization for each production line on which you currently have a schedule. On the Detail display, you can create schedules or change schedule due dates, quantities, and the production line on which a schedule is run. Schedules that have not been started can be cancelled by changing the schedule quantity to zero.

Using information from the Detail display, you can use function keys to assist in creating or changing schedules. You can create a schedule using the Schedule Add

function key. This function key shows a display that allows you to create a schedule for a quantity on a specific date or on a range of dates. If a range of dates is selected, the schedule quantity is prorated over the number of consecutive days you specified. The created schedule is placed in the MOMAST file with a status code of 00.

The Use Proposed Change function key allows you to create or alter schedules to make the scheduled quantity meet the daily demand. Proposed Change is the difference between a day's Net Demand and the quantity scheduled to be produced that day. You can press the function key, after selecting a specific day on the Schedule Entry and Maintenance display, and schedules will be created or altered as needed to meet the daily demand. You also can select a specific schedule on the Detail display and have that schedule's quantity increased or decreased by the proposed change. If you have production constraints that dictate a minimum or maximum production quantity, the schedule quantities are lot sized to fit within the constraints.

Before selecting a schedule for release, the Detail display allows you to navigate to other displays where you can see more information in preparation for schedule release. One display, Material Check, allows you to do an on-line component availability check to help determine if there are any known component shortages. Another display, Sequence Schedules, allows you to order the sequence in which schedules may be built on a specific date.

Selecting schedules for release

Schedules are selected for release through the Release Schedules menu option. This option allows you to selectively choose schedules for release based on a status code of 00 in the schedules header record. On the Release Schedules Selection display, you can choose the warehouse, the release horizon, the production line you are interested in, and whether a shortage report should print. From this criteria, the application will build a subfile of schedules and display them for your review on the Released Schedules display. Key information shown is planned schedule start date, due date, production line, warehouse, item, description, and reference field. From this list of schedules, you can selectively choose a specific schedule, or all schedules. You can also decide at this time to prime a schedule when it is released.

Releasing schedules

Schedule release merely takes the schedules that you have selected and updates the released schedules data base. The files that are updated were identified previously in the section that describes the open order data base. Any changes to the schedules must be accomplished on the Enter and Maintain Schedules display for date and quantity changes, or the Released Schedule Maintenance display if there are material or operation changes.

Summary—Repetitive Production Management Schedule Release

Schedule entry and release functions can be found on REP's Schedule Management menu. From this menu you can select the following options:

Extract schedule requirements to bring in schedules from MRP, COM, or the schedule demand interface file

Enter and maintain schedules to create and change REP schedules

- Select and release schedules to update the released schedules data base.

Glossary

This glossary defines terms that are important for this application. It does not include all XA terms nor all terms established for your system. If you do not find the term you are looking for, refer to the Index in this book, and to glossaries in other XA publications.

This glossary includes definitions from:

- The American National Dictionary for Information Processing Systems, copyright 1982 by the Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association (CBEMA). Copies may be purchased from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018. Definitions are identified by symbol (A) after definition.
- The ISO Vocabulary – Information Processing and the ISO Vocabulary – Office Machines, developed by the International Organization for Standardization, Technical Committee 97, Subcommittee 1. Definitions of published sections of the vocabulary are identified by symbol (I) after definition; definitions from draft international standards draft proposals, and working papers in development by the ISO/TC97/SC1 vocabulary subcommittee are identified by symbol (T) after definition, indicating final agreement has not yet been reached among participating members.

ABC analysis. See distribution by value.

accounting period. A period at the end of which and for which financial statements are prepared.

accounting procedure. The established processes for recording and summarizing financial information to produce financial statements and reports and to provide internal control.

accounting ratio. An indication of the relationship between costs and activity levels on the basis of current operating methods; for example, cost per man employed, per square foot occupied, per unit sold, or per unit purchased.

accounting system. The classification of accounts, and the books of account, forms, procedures, and controls by which assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and the results of transactions generally are recorded and controlled.

account number. A designation for an account, entry, invoice, or voucher, chosen in such a manner that it quickly reveals certain information.

accounts payable. (1) The amount of money owed by a company to its creditors. (2) The maintenance of records that represent the money owed by a company to its creditors.

accounts payable distribution report. A record of the distribution of paid expenses by account number.

actual costing. The material cost (the actual quantity used at standard cost), direct labor cost (actual hours), and the overhead cost directly applied to an item or shop order.

additional operation. An operation not required by the standard routing but inserted, often due to rework.

additional operation description. See routing operation description.

additional routing operation description. See routing operation description.

adjustment. (1) A transaction that changes a specific balance in a master file, such as the quantity on hand of an inventory item. (2) In payroll, an amount added to gross or net pay.

allocation. The reserving of available inventory for a requirement.

alpha factor. A constant that is used in an exponential smoothing weighted averaging approach. It determines how much weight should be given to current demand in relation to past demand.

alternate routing. An alternate method or sequence of producing an item. The alternate is generally used because of a machine breakdown or an overload on the machines or work centers specified in the primary (normal) routing.

alternate sequence. See user sequence.

alternate work center. A work center that can be used in case of breakdowns or overloads in the primary (normal) work center.

application. A use to which a data processing system is put; for example, keeping a record of a company's inventory.

application tailoring. The process of selecting application options to satisfy the specific needs of a company.

assemble to order. A type of product that is assembled from a menu of standard options and variants to meet a customer specification for an end product. See also variance.

assemble to stock. A type of product combining multiple components into a finished product that is placed on the shelf in anticipation of a customer order.

assembly. The combination of two or more items to make a new item.

asset. Any object or right having a money value.

audit. (1) A formal or official examination and verification of an account book. (2) The final report of an examination of books of account by auditors.

audit trail. Information that allows the history of an account, item record, order, etc., to be traced. The more recent information may be stored online for retrieval.

availability checking. The process of checking inventory balances (on hand less allocated) for a sufficient quantity to release an order.

available. The quantity of material on hand, plus the quantity on order, minus the quantity reserved for specific purposes.

average actual. A computer maintained weighted average often used as a basis as a standard for comparison.

average cost. The cost of each piece of an item in inventory, arrived at by dividing the total dollar value of the item by the number of pieces in inventory.

backflush. The relief (issue) of inventory by exploding the bill of material against the production count of an assembled end item. In the Inventory Management application, controlled floor stock components are relieved using the backflush technique when an item is reported as received to stock from production or when manufacturing scrap is reported.

backward scheduling. The technique of beginning with an order due date and offsetting by operation and setup times (modified by efficiency factor) to determine the last operation's start date. Dates for previous operations are determined in a similar manner, taking into account the wait or queue time at subsequent operations. This is continued until the first operation is scheduled. Contrast with forward scheduling.

batch. (1) an accumulation of data to be processed. (2) A group of jobs to be run on a computer at one time with the same program.

batch data entry. A method of entering data that does not require continuous operator attention; that is, data entry that is not interactive. Contrast with interactive data entry.

batch/lot number. The number used to identify a batch or lot of an item. Each item can have multiple batches or lots.

batch mode. A method of running jobs that do not require continuous operator attention; that is, processing that is not interactive. Contrast with interactive mode.

batch number. A number printed on a document to delineate a group of transactions.

batch update. The process of updating master files using a group of transactions that are being held in a transaction file. Contrast with immediate update.

bill of material. A list of raw materials or components and the quantities needed to make an item, assembly, or end product.

blanket order. A purchase order that calls for an amount of goods to be delivered over a specified length of time in predefined quantities and at specified release dates.

bulk stock. Items or materials that are not issued directly to a job. They may or may not be floor stock, and can be costed against a job. They appear in the bill of material. See floor stock.

capacity. A measure of the ability to absorb orders released to the shop floor.

capacity planning. The procedure of adjusting manpower assignments and planning work center machine capacities to meet the master production schedule. Over an extended period, it may be possible to add machines or manpower.

carrying cost. The expense related to holding inventory. Some determining factors are cost of money (interest), warehouse space, insurance, taxes, obsolescence, and spoilage.

close. To make a file unavailable for processing.

common bill. A bill of material for a basic product, stripped of any options. The components in the bill do not depend on which options are added.

common part. A component that is used on multiple master-level items.

component. An item used to make a higher-level item.

component inventory. All inventory, not on the shop floor, maintained to support the production of finished products.

consigned components. Components or materials supplied to a subcontractor for incorporation in an assembly or item the subcontractor supplies.

control sheet. A document, generally posted daily with summary totals from other reports, that is used to prove that all entries affecting a master file or ledger have been properly posted and that the master file or ledger itself is correct.

creating shop paper. The creation of documents needed for the shop packet.

crew. The grouping of two or more direct workers performing part of the same operation into a single unit for ease of data collection reporting.

critical item. In material requirements planning, an item that has a longer than normal lead time, or an item whose scarcity may limit production. See also lead time.

critical ratio. The time available divided by the normal time required to accomplish the work remaining to be done (the sum of standard run, setup, and planned interoperation time). The smaller the ratio the more critical the job. It can be used to establish work priorities within a work center.

critical work center. (1) A work center that is working close to its capacity.(2) A work center where a bottleneck (overload) occurs.(3) A work center that processes the work of an important part of the plant or product line.(4) A work center where a breakdown would be critical. (5) A work center that uses a machine with unique characteristics for which an alternate is not available.

current yield. A percentage that represents today's or the near-term future expected amount of the parent item that remains in the production process at the end of an operation compared to the amount available at the start of the operation.

current standard cost. Estimated current cost derived from engineering standards (material and labor) in association with current labor and overhead rates.

custom-bonded item. An imported component to be incorporated into a finished product being exported.

cutoff inventory. Usable pieces of material that remain after gateway operations such as shearing and sawing are performed.

cycle counting. A continuous physical inventory count at or near specified intervals of time.

cycle stock. The inventory that results from buying or producing larger quantities than are immediately required in order to reduce acquisition costs (setup or transportation).

daily capacity. A quantity of work, measured in hours, that a work center can perform in a 24-hour day, including adjustments for unproductive work breaks such as personal time and for work center efficiency.

data. A representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by human or automatic means.

data base. A collection of stored data.

data collection. The process of recording shop floor transactions, usually through specially designed terminals for use by production workers.

data file. A collection of related data records organized in a specific manner. For example, a payroll file (one record for each employee, showing rate of pay, and so on) or an inventory file (one record for each inventory item showing the cost, selling price, number in stock, and so on).

day length. The number of working hours in a day.

default. An alternative attribute, option, or value that is assumed when none has been specified.

delete. To remove a unit of data such as a character, field, file, or record.

description. The details required to identify a given item or commodity.

direct labor cost. Employee earnings that are directly applicable to a job order or process.

direct labor cost variance. The difference between the standard direct labor cost and the actual direct labor cost.

discrete order quantity. A rule for determining order size using the period's net requirements as a lot size.

dispatching. Assigning work to a specific work center and scheduling the work within the work center.

dispatch list. The work to be scheduled within a work center. It is usually sorted into a priority sequence based on the order's due date.

distribution. The assignment of costs or revenue to the various accounts affected.

distribution by value. An analysis of value characteristics for items, ranking them from high to low. Normal value distributions used in manufacturing include sales volume, gross profit contribution, and inventory value.

due date. (1) The data on which, according to the terms and the date of the invoice, payment must be made. (2) The date by which the work on a shop order is to be completed or a purchase order is to be received.

EC. Engineering change. See definition below.

economical order quantity (EOQ). A fixed order or production quantity that minimizes the cost of acquiring and carrying an item of inventory.

edit. To verify the form or format of data; for example, to test a data field such as customer number.

effective date. The date an engineer change is designated to become effective.

efficiency. The ratio of standard to actual hours of work performed in a work center; for example, 98 standard hours divided by 90 actual hours equals 1.09 efficiency factor. It is used to modify labor standards.

employee badge number. A number encoded into an employee badge for input to a data collection terminal. It is the key to finding the employee master record when processing shop floor inputs.

employee master record. A record that contains data concerning an employee, such as name, serial number, Social Security number, occupation, rate of pay, and balances.

employee number. A payroll system number assigned to an employee for identification purposes.

end item. The product shipped to the customer.

engineering bill. The output from a product's design phase.

engineering change (EC). A change made to an item to reduce its cost or improve its function, serviceability, or safety. Engineering changes may be controlled by effectivity dates for components in a product structure.

entry. (1) The record of a financial transaction in its appropriate book of account or master file.(2) The act of recording a transaction in the book of account or master file.

entry date. The date on which a transaction is entered into a master file.

EOQ. Economical order quantity.

error message. (1) An indication that an error has been detected. (2) Contrast with informational message.

estimated completion date. Expected order completion date based upon work and move time remaining.

evaluating basic data. Using the shop feedback to analyze the current status and efficiency of the shop floor.

evolving standards. The automatic and manual procedures used to obtain standards for units of production for labor and machine times, work center queues, and time required for steps which are independent of production quantity.

expedite. To accelerate the progress of a shop order on the shop floor.

expeditor. Person assigned to find critical jobs and make their urgency understood and accepted by the appropriate foreman.

expense item. Paint, glue, and similar materials often not covered as part of the bill of material.

expenses. Charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, for operation, maintenance, interest, and other charges which are presumed to benefit the current period.

explosion. The calculation of how many of each of the items listed in a bill of material are required to produce a given quantity of the item or product represented by the bill. For example, if 500 of product A are required and A is composed of two Bs, three Cs, one D, and four Es, the explosion determines that 1000 Bs, 1500 Cs, 500 Ds, and 2000 Es are needed.

extended price. The unit price multiplied by the number of units purchased. See also unit price.

external priority. A user-specified number applied to shop orders which modifies the system's normal priority calculation. It is used in sequencing shop orders at a work center.

fabricated part. An item made from raw material.

field. In a form, display, or record, a specified area used for a particular category of data. For example, the area on a display that is regularly used to show an item number.

FIFO date. First-in-first-out date. The date the item was received in stock whether approved or unapproved.

file. An organized collection of related records treated as a unit.

final assembly schedule. A schedule of assembly of products to be shipped to the customer.

finished goods. Items ready for shipment to a customer, including parts reserved for service.

firm planned order. An order whose date and quantity have been fixed, but for which no paperwork authorizing production has been released and components have not been allocated.

fixed order quantity. A rule for determining order size that assigns a fixed quantity to all planned orders.

floor stock. Inventory issued to the plant in excess of immediate requirements; for example, a complete reel of wire when the immediate requirement is only for 50 feet.

forced release. Release of a shop order for which one or more required components are not available.

forecast. An estimate of customer (independent) demand for an item for a specific period in the future.

forward scheduling. The technique of beginning with an order start date and adding planned queue time to determine the start date of the first operation. The subsequent operation start dates are determined by adding setup and run time (modified by efficiency factor) for the previous operation plus queue time at this operation. Contrast with backward scheduling.

gateway work center. A work center where the first operation of many shop orders is performed.

gross requirement. The required quantity of an item from all sources, such as higher-level subassemblies or the master production schedule.

hash total. A control total, accumulated manually from a batch of input documents, that helps ensure that entry of data into the computer system is correct and documents are not lost. Hash totals can be kept on quantities, part number, invoice number, and so on.

historical standard cost. A base standard cost that usually remains constant for twelve months and is used to measure variances in current or actual costs.

ID. Identification.

immediate update. The process of updating master files immediately upon receiving a transaction from a work station. Contrast with batch update.

independent demand. A requirement originating from an outside source, usually a customer or another plant. This type of demand is usually derived from a forecast.

informational message. A message that is not the result of an error condition. Normally, an informational message gives the status of a job or operation. Contrast with error message.

input data. Data to be processed.

inquiry. (1) A request for information in storage. (2) A request for information that puts the system into inquiry mode.

inquiry mode. The mode of operation when the system is responding to an inquiry.

inspection. The examining of completed production or purchased items to see that parts meet tolerances and that work has been properly completed. It may or may not be a separate operation.

interactive data entry. A method of entering data in which the computer carries on a dialog with a work station operator, alternatively accepting entries and responding to them. Contrast with batch data entry.

interactive mode. A mode of operation in which information is entered, acted upon by the computer, and responded to by the computer.

interface. (1) The hardware and programs that permit exchange of information between computer systems or among devices. (2) The facility to allow information to pass from one application to another.

interoperation time. The elapsed time between the completion of one operation and the start of the next operation on the same job. It includes move time plus wait time at the next operation. It does not include setup time.

inventory administrator. The person assigned to control and resolve problems for a specific span of parts, usually somewhat related as to type, source, or product line. There may be several administrators, depending on the number of items and activity level.

inventory classification. The division of inventory into groups for analysis and control.

inventory level. The dollar value of inventory currently on the books. It is convenient to think of levels of each type of inventory, because they are controlled by different systems.

inventory management. Controlling a company's goods in a way that ensures economical buying and prompt customer service.

inventory turnover. A value normally calculated by dividing annual cost of sales by current inventory levels. For finished goods only, this would be annual sales divided by finished goods inventory valued at selling price or cost. It is a common measurement value used to give an indication of how well inventory is moving.

inventory writeoff. A modification (usually down) of the dollar value of inventory usually resulting from discrepancies of physical inventory and book inventory.

issues. The amount of inventory released for production or sale. See miscellaneous issues, planned issues, unplanned issues.

item. Any raw material, manufactured or purchased part, or assembly.

item accounting class. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify items for accounting purposes.

item class. Code assigned by your company that identifies the classification to which this item belongs.

item data. Data describing products, the component parts and raw materials from which they are made, the bill of material, and the routing indicating the manufacturing process.

item number. The alphanumeric identification of an inventory item. The item number identifies a component, subassembly, assembly, finished item, or raw material.

item type. Code that best describes the type of item:

0	Phantom
1	Assembly or subassembly
2	Fabricated item
3	Raw material
4	Purchased item
9	User option
F	Feature

job. (1) A unit of work for a computer; for example, a payroll job. (2) One or more related procedures or programs grouped into a first-level procedure.

job cost. See actual costing.

job number. Number that associates an order with a particular customer's order and with other orders. The job number for a particular manufacturing order is also used for that order's detail records.

job queue. See input job queue.

job reporting. See data collection.

key item. A master-level item that requires a significant portion of manufacturing capacity.

labor reporting. The reporting by individual of the time worked on a specific shop order and the number of pieces completed. It may also include the reporting of time spent on indirect labor.

lead time. (1) The number of days, weeks, or months needed to place an order, process it, and receive the material into inventory. (2) An estimate of the time required in the shop from order release to availability.

lead-time control. A method for determining the level of work-in-process inventory. It is accomplished through adjustments to the rate at which orders are released to the shop floor, and the manpower levels in the work centers.

level. A relative point in the assembly process where components are added. Levels help describe assembly dependencies. A level-0 assembly is shipped to the customer. Raw material is the lowest level (highest level number) in a company's bill structure.

line item. An individual entry on a voucher.

load. (1) To enter data or programs into storage; for example, to load a master file. (2) The amount of capacity requirements for manufacturing facilities (usually by time period) based on the master production schedule, the material requirements plan, and standard operating times.

loading. The procedure for determining capacity requirements for manufacturing facilities based on the master production schedule.

location. The stock location(s) of an item.

lot number. The number used to identify a lot or batch of an item. Each item can have multiple batches or lots.

lot sizing. The procedure for determining the planned order quantities from a schedule of net requirements.

low-level code. A number that indicates the lowest level in all of a company's bills of material at which a specific item is found.

machining rate. The standard production per time period that can be expected to be produced on a given machine.

MAD. See mean absolute deviation.

Main Menu. The first or primary menu in a series of menus. See also secondary menu.

manufacturing bill. The parts list used by the shop floor. It may differ from the engineering bill.

manufacturing engineering. Determining the stages and methods of production.

manufacturing lead time. The elapsed time from point of order to receipt in the stockroom of a manufactured item. It is calculated by summing the average wait time (queue) in each work center and adding run and setup time.

manufacturing order. See shop order.

margin. The difference between average selling price and projected estimates of current costs.

master file. A file that is used as an authority in a given job and that is relatively permanent, even though its contents may change.

master level. The level in a tree structure bill at which the master production schedule items appear. It is usually either level 0 or 1, depending on the type of product.

material picking list. A listing of items and quantities to be obtained as input to a shop order.

materials planning horizon (MPH). The time range over which material requirements are calculated. It is usually fixed at one length for all master-level items, and it is normally stated in number of periods, for example, 36 weeks.

material requirements planning (MRP). The technique of planning the acquisition of items required to produce products stated in a master production schedule.

materials requisition. An authorization to issue from the stockroom the material required to produce an order.

mean absolute deviation. The average (mean) of the differences (deviations) between the historical average and current values without regard to plus or minus signs (absolute values). For Production Control and Costing, the mean absolute

deviation of queue is calculated by using the new average queue as the historical average and the work center's current queue for the current value.

menu. A displayed list of items from which the operator makes a selection.

message. A series of words or symbols, appearing on the display screen or printed output, that convey information. See also error message, informational message.

milestone. The final operation in a milestone operation group. When this operation is complete for an order, completion quantities and scrap and other activities for all preceding operations in the milestone group are reported for the order.

milestone operation group. A set of manufacturing operations defined as a single reporting unit. Shop floor activity for all operations in the group is reported as a total when the last operation in the group is completed.

minimum balance. The stock required to cover expected customer demand during the time it takes to order and receive new stock, plus safety stock. See also safety stock.

miscellaneous charge number. Number used to identify a charge associated with a manufacturing order.

miscellaneous issues. Issues that are required, but cannot be identified with any particular shop order; for example, issues consumed in quality control.

mode. A method of operation. See batch mode, interactive mode.

move time. The time an order spends after completion at a work center awaiting material handlers, and in transit until it arrives at the work center where the next operation occurs.

MPH. See materials planning horizon.

MRP. See material requirements planning.

negative availability. A condition wherein a period's gross requirements exceed the available-for-netting quantity at the start of the period. This condition indicates that an order must be planned to cover the requirement, if a shortage is to be averted.

net requirements. The requirements remaining after on-hand and released orders have been subtracted from gross requirements.

netting. The function of determining net requirements. See net requirements.

offset. To schedule lower-level components to be completed at the time they will be needed in production.

old balance. In accounting, that portion of an account that exceeds the other portion before any later debits or credits are applied. See current balance.

on hand. (1) Pertaining to stock that is immediately available for shipment. See also available.(2) Pertaining to items available in the stockroom. Stock now on the receiving dock or issued to the shop floor is not considered on-hand stock.

online. Pertaining to the use of work stations to gain access to the services of the computing system.

on order. Pertaining to stock that has been requested but has not been received.

open item. Any active transaction within a file.

open order. See released order.

manufacturing order operation description. See routing operation description.

operation. A manufacturing or assembly procedure performed on an item. A routing defines the sequence of several operations.

operation detail. The record containing descriptive and status information for one step in a shop order.

operation sequence number. A number that identifies a specific step (operation) to be performed during the process of manufacturing an order.

operation standard. Standard time values for setup and run.

option. A variation of an end product, usually specified by the customer.

option bill. A bill of material for a customer-specified feature that is added to a common bill. It includes attaching parts. See common bill.

optional operation. An operation which may not be required.

order. (1) A request from a customer for goods to be delivered or services to be performed. (2) An authorization to purchase or manufacture.

order costing. See actual costing.

order handling lead time. A standard amount of lead time that is added to the quoted lead time (from the vendor) to determine planning lead time. It compensates for time consumed in vendor selection, purchase order writing, mailing, receipt, inspection, and movement to the stockroom.

order number. Control number assigned to the order.

order point. A quantity which is the sum of forecast demand through replenishment lead time plus safety stock.

order policy code. A code that selects from a menu of lot-sizing techniques, such as discrete, fixed order quantity, order up to quantity, and part-period balancing.

order priority. A numeric value, normally calculated by the computer, that is used to sequence events. The due date of the order, or some variation of it, is the most common priority for shop orders.

order quantity. A quantity to be ordered when issuing a replenishment order.

order release. (1) In order processing, authorization to fill a customer's order. (2) In manufacturing, authorization to assemble or fabricate a product identified by a shop order.

order status. A measure of how close to completion a shop order is. Considerations include current operation, operation status and quantity complete.

order status tracking. Utilizing shop feedback to monitor the present status and location of individual orders.

order summary. The control record for a released shop order to which all operation detail records are related.

ordering costs. The costs associated with the handling of an order, exclusive of setup costs. For purchase items they can include placing the order, receiving, inspection, and materials handling. For manufactured items, the major elements are shop packet preparation, progress reporting, inspection and materials handling.

outside operation. One or more manufacturing steps performed by a vendor who possesses unique skills or cost advantages.

overhead costs. All costs that cannot be applied directly to an item (shop order).

overhead rate. A factor to be applied to direct labor cost; it is used to recover (or distribute) overhead costs.

overlapping operations. The sending ahead of part of a shop order to the next operation before the entire order has been processed at the current operation.

paging. Displaying the records in a file in sequence on a work station. Using this facility, an operator can read through an entire file rather than seeing one record, as when using inquiry.

parameter. (1) A variable that is assigned a particular value for a specific purpose or process. (2) A value that is specified in a command statement or a control statement.

parent. The record to which a detail file list (for example, bill of material) is related. The parent for an assembly bill of material list is the assembly record.

part-period balancing (PPB). A lot-sizing technique very similar to EOQ in that it attempts to minimize the sum of the cost of carrying inventory and the cost of acquiring inventory. PPB differs from EOQ in that it uses the current net requirements schedule, rather than a historical usage figure, in performing the calculation to minimize costs.

parts list. See bill of material.

password. An alphanumeric security code that allows access to a set of computer operations or data.

pegging. Keeping track of the relationship between a requirement and its source, such as the customer order or higher-level shop order which generated the requirement. See single-level pegging, pegging inquiry.

pegging inquiry. A trace of the next highest level which generated a requirement and the possible master-level items based on a trace of the planned order.

phantom bills. Subassemblies that are automatically fed to a higher-level assembly without intermediate stocking. Their use is not considered a level of production.

picking list. A list of items to be taken from stock.

planned issues. Issues that are anticipated and can be identified with a particular shop order.

planned order. An order, which specifies delivery date and quantity, developed in a material requirements planning system. It should become a firm order when the order release date on the schedule is within the cumulative material lead time. It is used to plan lower-level component requirements or capacity requirements. A planned order is not committed to the vendor or shop floor until it is released.

planned queue. The backlog of work desired at a work center.

planner. See inventory administrator.

planning bill. See manufacturing bill, super bill.

planning horizon. See materials planning horizon.

planning lead time. The sum of order handling lead time, plus quoted (vendor) lead time or manufacturing lead time, plus safety lead time. It is used by material requirements planning to offset component requirements from the due date of the higher-level assembly in which they are used. It represents an estimate of the average elapsed time from the point of recognizing the need to order until receipt in the stockroom. See order handling lead time, quoted lead time, manufacturing lead time, safety lead time.

PPB. Part-period balancing.

prime load code. An indicator of whether a work center is considered as machine or labor-limited for loading purposes.

prioritization. The sequencing of work at a work center based upon dispatching rules.

(priority) dispatching. The selection of the next job to be worked on at a work center, usually on the basis of order due date.

process sheet. (1) Documentation stored near the work center that describes in considerable detail the operation to be performed. (2) Synonymous with routing.

product cost. The sum of estimated direct material and labor costs plus an appropriate share of overhead costs.

product data management. A system which maintains the accuracy of many reference files used by production control.

product structure. A technique for organizing bills of material on a computing system.

production control. The functional area of the business responsible for the day-to-day scheduling of plant-floor resources. Shop order release, expediting, and order tracking are the primary responsibilities of this area.

production facility. A specific work center, such as several employees, several machines, or an assembly area dedicated to a specific product line.

production facility accounting class. Class, defined by your company, to group or classify orders or items by production facility for accounting purposes.

production facility ID. ID that identifies the production facility within a department responsible for performing the operation.

program. A sequence of instructions to a computer that are written in a special form the computer can interpret. A program tells the computer where to get input data, how to process it, and where to put the results.

purchase order. A document sent to a vendor requesting goods or services.

purchase order costs. See ordering costs.

purchase requisition. A request to the purchasing department authorizing purchase of materials or services.

queue. (1) A waiting line or list formed by items in a computer system waiting for service; for example, jobs to be performed. (2) To arrange in or form a queue. (3) In manufacturing planning systems, the backlog of work waiting to be processed at a work center.

quoted lead time. The elapsed time (from point of order to receipt at the receiving dock) the vendor quotes for delivery.

raw materials inventory. Items used in the production of component parts.

receipts. (1) Merchandise or stock that is received in inventory. (2) Cash received.

record. (1) A collection of related data that is treated as a unit. For example, one line of an invoice could constitute a record. (2) To store data on a reusable input/output medium, such as a disk, diskette, or punched cards.

reference number. (1) In Accounts Receivable, a number that identifies an invoice, cash receipt, or adjustment set. (2) In data entry, a number used for starting a batch or selecting an existing batch.

regeneration. In material requirements planning, the process of exploding the full master product schedule, using the bills of material to develop a materials acquisition plan.

release. (1) To authorize an order commitment by changing a planned order into a purchase order or shop order. (2) To specify a date and quantity to be shipped under a blanket order.

release date. The date on which a planned order is reviewed for release to the shop floor. See also start date.

released order. An order that is in the process of being issued or has already been issued to the shop floor or a vendor. Once issued, it is a commitment that can only be canceled or rescheduled through negotiation.

reorder point. Synonym for minimum balance.

replenishment cycle. The average time it takes from recognizing the need, to releasing an order, to placing the receipt into the stockroom.

replenishment lead time. See planning lead time.

requisition. An authorization to purchase materials or release quantities of items from stock.

returns. Items that are sent back to the vendor and for which a credit is given.

rework. Defective fabricated parts that are sent through extra operations to correct the defect.

routing. A list describing the sequence of operations required to make an item.

routing operation description. A record providing descriptive information about a manufacturing routing in addition to that contained in the original routing record. Multiple records can be used.

run time. The elapsed time an item is actually being worked on in a machine center. It is calculated, at standard, by multiplying order size by time per piece.

run-time option. A specification, made when a computer job is run, that tells how the job is to be run.

safety lead time. An amount of time sometimes added to the planned lead time of a purchased item to compensate for a vendor's unreliable delivery performance.

safety stock. The quantity of an item carried in excess of expected demand to meet unexpected increases in demand. See also minimum balance.

schedule. To determine start dates and due dates for shop orders.

scrap. (1) The unusable by-product from an operation or a ruined part or assembly that cannot be used in later production. (2) To separate ruined or unusable parts from the current production lot and report the quantity set aside.

scrap factor. See shrinkage factor.

secondary menu. A menu showing an expanded list of options for an item that appears on a main menu. See also Main Menu.

send ahead. To start the next operation in a routing before the previous operation has been completed. This practice may be the standard way of doing things or, occasionally, it may be done to save time. It differs from splitting an order in that the order stays together. See also splitting orders.

service level. (1) The number of items shipped compared to the number of items ordered. (2) A constant (that can vary for each independent demand item) which helps determine the planned level of safety stock and the number of planned stockouts.

service part. A part, assembly, or kit shipped to a customer for maintenance purposes.

session. The elapsed time between operator signon and operator signoff.

setup. The procedure (costs) associated with getting a production facility (machine) ready to produce a new item. The procedure is not dependent on the number of items to be produced. For the sake of simplicity, the costs of removing the setup (teardown) are usually included. Contrast with teardown.

shop. The main production facility.

shop documentation. See shop packet.

shop feedback. Information reported on production through shop floor reporting, error correction, maintenance transactions and dispatch lists.

shop floor reporting. Using a data entry terminal to report employee and order status information.

shop floor system. The system of programs which track released shop orders.

shop order. (1) An order issued to the factory to produce a component or assembly. (2) A number that identifies a manufacturing or assembly order.

shop order handling costs. The portion of shop order acquisition costs that includes order approval, preparing shop paperwork, materials handling, and reporting shop activity against the order.

shop packet. The grouping of necessary documents for a manufacturing order.

shrinkage factor. A percentage used to increase the quantity on a planned or released shop order to allow for scrap. An alternate method is to use it to increase gross requirements.

significance (in the part number). The use of a portion of the part number to describe its source, end use, or physical characteristics. It should be avoided.

sign off. To end a session at a work station.

signoff. The procedure by which an operator ends a work station session.

sign on. To begin a session at a work station.

signon. The procedure by which an operator begins a work station session.

single-level pegging. Identifying only the next higher level assembly which generated the requirement.

slack time per operation. Due date minus run time divided by number of operations remaining.

sort. To arrange records in a specified sequence, according to data contained in one or more specific fields within the records.

source document. The original record of a transaction.

splitting orders. The practice of dividing the original order into multiple orders and expediting a smaller quantity than was originally started. It is costly because of additional setup and material handling. It is of limited value unless run times are long. See also send ahead.

staging. The practice of prepulling components from inventory and placing them in special areas well in advance of actual need.

standard cost. See current standard cost, historical standard cost.

standard order quantity. A preestablished number of pieces ordered when the minimum balance or reorder point for an item is reached.

start date. The date work is to begin on an order. This is when materials are picked and delivered to the first work center.

stock on hand. The quantity of any item or commodity actually located in a stockroom and available for use or issue.

stockout. A condition resulting from the inability to meet product requirements on demand.

stockroom. The physical location where components and products are stored, and movement is accounted for. There may be multiple stockroom locations, and some items may be physically stored outside the restricted area.

storeroom. See stockroom.

structuring (the bill of material). The method used to describe the assembly of end products with single-level bills.

super bill. A bill constructed to simplify planning the production schedule for assemble-to-order products.

supplier. See vendor.

system date. The date assigned by the system operator during initial program load. Generally, the system date is the same as the actual date.

teardown. Dismantling of assembly jigs, cleaning of vats or machines, etc. Contrast with setup.

temporary file. A file that cannot be automatically deleted until after its expiration date.

time basis code. An expression of the unit of measure for the production time per unit in an operation.

tools. Items used primarily in fabrication and normally identified with a particular operation on a routing.

tracking signal. A value maintained by a computer-based forecasting system that detects significant changes in queue.

transaction. An item of business, such as receipt of an order or paying a bill.

transaction file. A file containing relatively transient data that, for a given application, is processed together with the appropriate master file.

transaction register. A list of transactions--issues, receipts, and adjustments--affecting the balance of material on hand.

transaction set. All transactions assigned the same reference number during transaction entry.

transit time. The average time required to move material from one operation to another.

transparent assembly. See phantom bills.

traveler. See routing.

unit of measure. A code indicating the measurement basis for inventory, such as each, pound, tons, gallons, feet.

unit price. The price per standard unit of a product or service. See also extended price.

unplanned issues. Issues that are not anticipated but can still be identified with a particular shop order; for example, scrap.

update. To modify a file with current information according to a specified procedure.

user exit. A point in a program at which the user can insert instructions to alter or add to the services provided by the program.

user ID. A special value assigned to an operator and typed in when the operator signs on. The system uses the value to determine whether the operator is authorized to use the system or requested function.

user sequence. The user-designated sequence number, together with the component item number, is used to establish the sequence of the bills of material.

utilization. The amount of hours a work center was running jobs, often expressed as a percent of hours available.

validation. Verifying engineering and production data through actual use on the shop floor.

variance. The difference between historical or budgeted data and current year data. It is usually expressed as a percent.

vendor. A seller of goods or services.

wait time. The time an order spends after arrival at a work center until setup begins.

warehouse stock location. The identification of the physical location of inventory storage.

where-used. A report showing, for example, what higher-level assemblies use an item (the next level or all levels) or what operations are performed in what work centers. It is a tool for maintaining the engineering and production data base.

where-used pegging. See pegging.

work-in-process inventory. Items released to the shop floor and not reported finished; for example, raw materials, subassemblies, and component parts.

work order. A document that defines maintenance operations. It is similar to a shop order in control and use.

yield. Percentage of a parent item produced in an operation as opposed to the quantity of the item used at the beginning of the operation.

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