QAD Enterprise Applications

User Guide

Enterprise Asset Management

Introduction
Navigation
General Module
Maintenance
Inventory
Finance
Purchasing
Projects
Analysis
System Administration
QAD ERP Interface to EAM

70-3157-12.7
QAD Enterprise Asset Management v12.7
March 2014

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EnterpriseAssetMgmt_UG_v127.pdf/r9m/r9m

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QAD Enterprise Asset Management User Guide Change Summary

The following table summarizes significant differences between this document and the previous version.

Date/Version	Description	Reference
March 2014/EAM 12.7	Major revisions to Ch. 4 - Maintenance	--
	Major revisions to Ch. 8 - Projects	--
	Ch. 6 Finance - Added COA Requisition Approval	page 282
	Ch. 6 Finance - Added Project Margin Approval Group	page 300
	Ch. 7 Purchasing - Added All PO/Req Revisions browse	page 344
	Ch. 7 Purchasing - Changes to PO return to vendor section	page 392
	Ch. 7 Purchasing - Added BO Standard Clauses submenu	page 411
	Ch. 7 Purchasing - Changes to BO release section	page 413
October 2013/EAM 12.6	Major revisions to Ch. 3 - General Module	page 29
	Added PM Calibration to Ch. 4 - Maintenance	
	Added PM Workflow and PM Route to Ch. 4 - Maintenance	
	Major revisions to Ch. 7 - Purchasing	page 309
	Added Multi Currency Purchasing to Ch. 7 - Purchasing	page 318
	Added Spend Allocation, Fixed Asset Integration, and Margin Approval to Ch. 8 - Project Accounting	--
July 2013/EAM 12.5.1-Rev1	Enhancements to purchasing modules	page 309
	Enhancements to projects modules	page 431
	Added General Module chapter	page 29
September 2012/EAM 12.5.1	Added 12.5.1 user interface and other changes	page 15
	Combined navigation and basic function information	page 9
April 2012/EAM 12.5	Added Blanket Orders functionality to Purchasing	page 420
	Added Fixed Asset integration	--
	Added Project Allocation integration	--
	Added Revision Control integration	page 536
January 2012/EAM 12.4	Updated Inventory functionality enhancements	page 216
	Added Quote functionality to Purchasing	page 420
	Updated standard reports descriptions in Analysis	page 502
	Added significant updates to System Administration functionality	page 512
October 2011/EAM 12.4	Updated browse navigation procedures	page 15

Date/Version	Description	Reference
	Added copy part across sites information	page 221
	Updated default analysis reports descriptions	page 502

Chapter 1

Introduction

This section discusses overview information about Enterprise Asset Management (EAM).

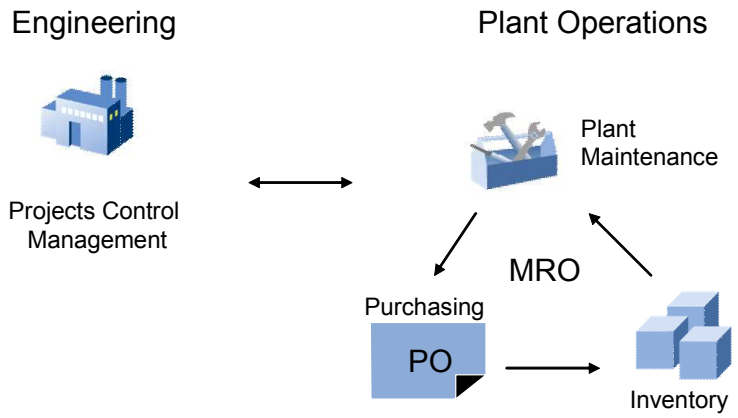
Asset Lifecycle Management ***2***

EAM Modules ***4***

Asset Lifecycle Management

Use QAD Enterprise Asset Management (EAM) to effectively manage your organization's physical assets. The EAM suite of applications maximizes manufacturing equipment use and minimizes repair costs. Lifecycle management includes design, construction, commissioning, operation, maintenance, and replacement of plant, equipment, and facilities. EAM provides supply chain management solutions for project accounting, plant maintenance, and maintenance, repair, and operation (MRO) including inventory and purchasing. EAM is fully integrated with the Manufacturing and Financial modules in QAD ERP.

Fig. 1.1
EAM



EAM Business Areas

EAM consists of three primary business areas:

- MRO
- Project Controls
- Plant Maintenance

MRO Inventory and Purchasing

Storeroom managers use MRO Inventory to determine the critical parts to stock, minimizing production downtime and inventory investment. A company cannot stock all potential spare parts that may be required, because of the sheer number and cost.

Buyers use MRO Purchasing to quickly and easily identify the appropriate supplier with the best price. A small manufacturing plant may purchase thousands of MRO items from hundreds of potential suppliers. The electronic authorization process enables managers to review purchase requests and current spending against budget to determine whether to fill the requisition.

Project Controls Management

Expanding or upgrading manufacturing capabilities is one of the most important annual investments a manufacturing company makes. Bringing projects in on-time and within budget is critical to ensure that the asset generates a return on investment. Project engineers use EAM to track and manage spending against a project's budget and authorized spending authority. With real-time information, managers know how much has been spent and how much it will cost to complete a project.

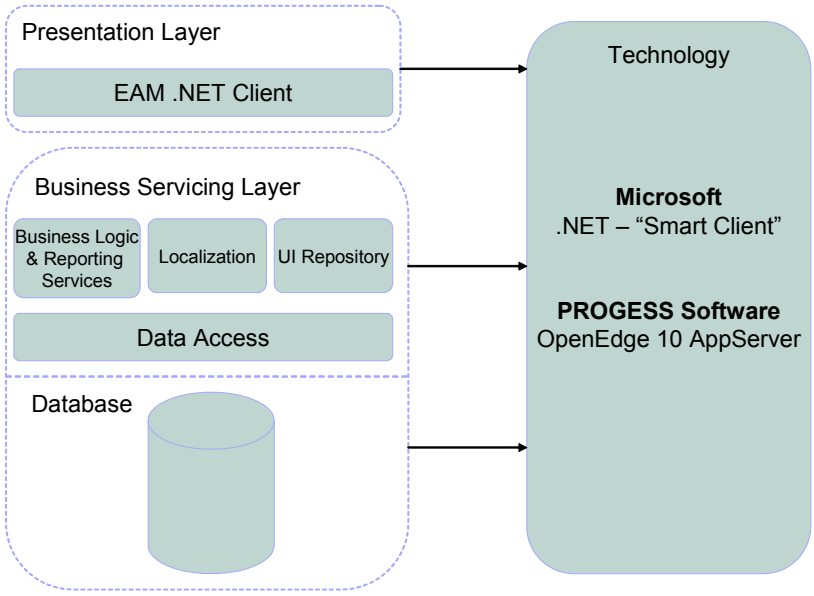
Plant Maintenance

After the project is complete and plant operations takes control of the asset, maintenance planners use EAM to set up preventive maintenance schedules to properly maintain equipment. The EAM work order system records any repairs and associated cost against equipment. With this information, maintenance managers can determine how best to allocate resources.

EAM Application Framework

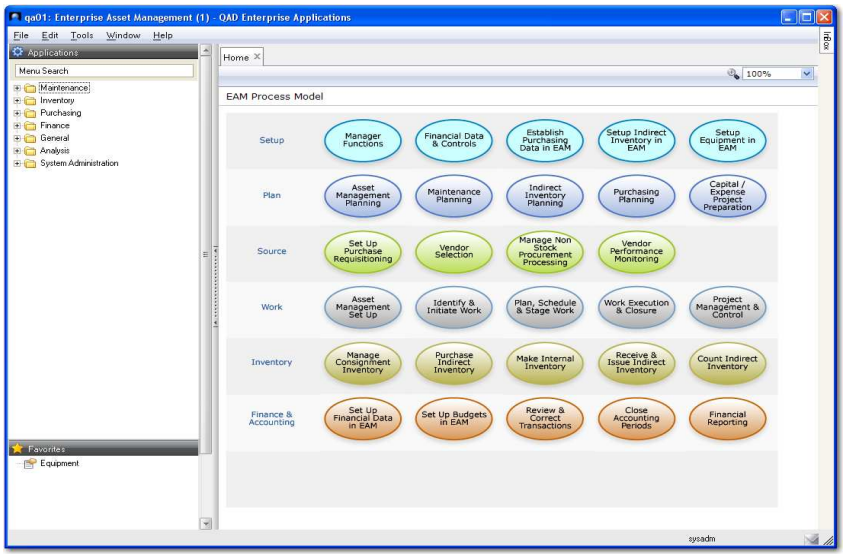
The EAM application framework is an Open Edge Reference Architecture (OERA) compliant system divided into three primary tiers, or layers. The topmost layer, or presentation layer, is a relatively thin client.NET executable designed to run on Windows XP and newer operating systems. The middle layer is based on OpenEdge technology and hosts all business services. The final layer represents databases and any other data source.

Fig. 1.2
EAM Architecture



The presentation layer is a series of generic form, menu, browse, and action engines that render nearly every aspect of the user interface at runtime.

Fig. 1.3
EAM

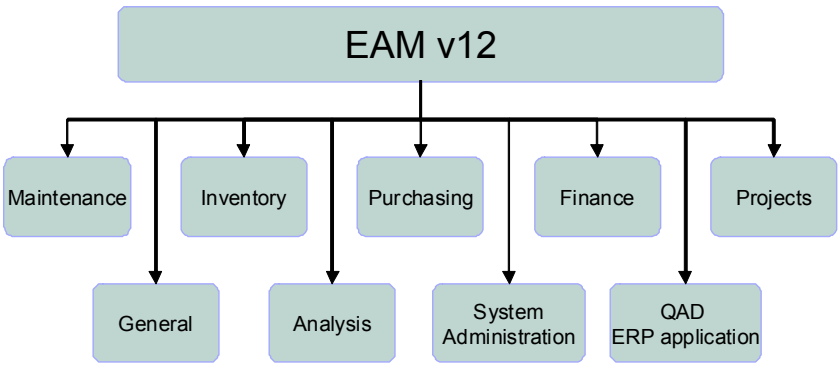


EAM Modules

EAM groups related functionality into the following modules:

- Maintenance
- Inventory
- Purchasing
- Finance
- Project Controls Management
- General
- Analysis
- System Administration

Fig. 1.4
EAM Modules



Maintenance

Use Maintenance to drive work order functionality for maintenance and repair operations (MRO):

- Equipment
- PM/PdM
- Work Orders
- Service Requests
- Labor History
- Codes
- Documents

Inventory

Use Inventory to manage parts (inventoried and non-inventoried) across single or multiple plants, analyzing usage and reserves and improving cost effectiveness:

- Inventory
- Physical Inventory
- Stock Replenishment
- Stores Requisition Lists
- Stores Requisition Approval Groups
- Rebuild Locations
- UOM Conversion
- Codes
- Documents

Purchasing

Use Purchasing to manage indirect purchasing (stock, non-stock, services):

- Purchase Orders
- Requisitions
- Blanket Orders
- Quotes
- Routing Substitutions
- Vendors
- Standard Clauses
- Currency
- Exchange Rates
- Approval Groups
- Codes
- Documents

Finance

Use Finance to manage accounting, taxes, overhead, and any money-related aspects of EAM operations:

- Accounting
- Projects
- Tax
- Overhead
- Groups
- Codes
- Capitalization History
- Intercompany Accounts
- Documents

Project Accounting

Use Project Accounting under Finance to plan, track, and control detailed project budgeting for:

- Capital Projects
- Expense Projects
- Customer-Funded Projects
- Engineer-to-Order (ETO) projects

Project Accounts make status information on the entire budget or each job/phase of the budget readily available and visible by job spending limit or budget level.

General

Use General to set up common system properties:

- Business Units
- Business Segments
- Domains
- Sites
- Codes
- Employees
- Groups
- Change Password
- Revisions

Analysis

Use Reporting to display key information in an easy-to-use graphic format:

- Equipment

- Inventory
- Labor
- PM
- Project
- Purchasing
- Service Requests
- Work Orders

System Administration

Use System Administration to alter menus, user permissions, roles, and system-wide configurable features:

- Users
- System Control
- Roles
- ERP Interface
- User-Defined Fields
- Job Control
- System Sequence
- Site Sequences
- Registry
- Report Setup
- Mandatory Fields
- Req Reroute/Notify Fields
- Screen Editor
- Report Designer
- User-Defined Mail
- Product Line
- Equipment Mapping to ERP
- Production Line Mapping to ERP

EAM and Other QAD Applications

EAM trades certain types of information with QAD's enterprise resource planning (ERP) applications, which are hosted through an easily accessible, common .NET interface called the App Shell. Your EAM installation integrates seamlessly into the App Shell.

Chapter 2

Navigation

The chapter contains information about logging in to and navigating EAM.

Logging in to EAM ***10***

EAM Display Elements ***11***

Using the EAM Interface ***15***

Logging in to EAM

You may use multiple logins, depending on your responsibilities. Login credentials determine access privileges.

- The user ID determines permissions. For example, a system administrator accesses more EAM system features than an inventory clerk does.
- Each site has specific security settings. Logging in to multiple sites may require multiple types of permissions.

Note Your monitor display may differ from the images in this documentation due to security settings.

1. Double-click the EAM desktop icon.
2. Enter a user ID and password.

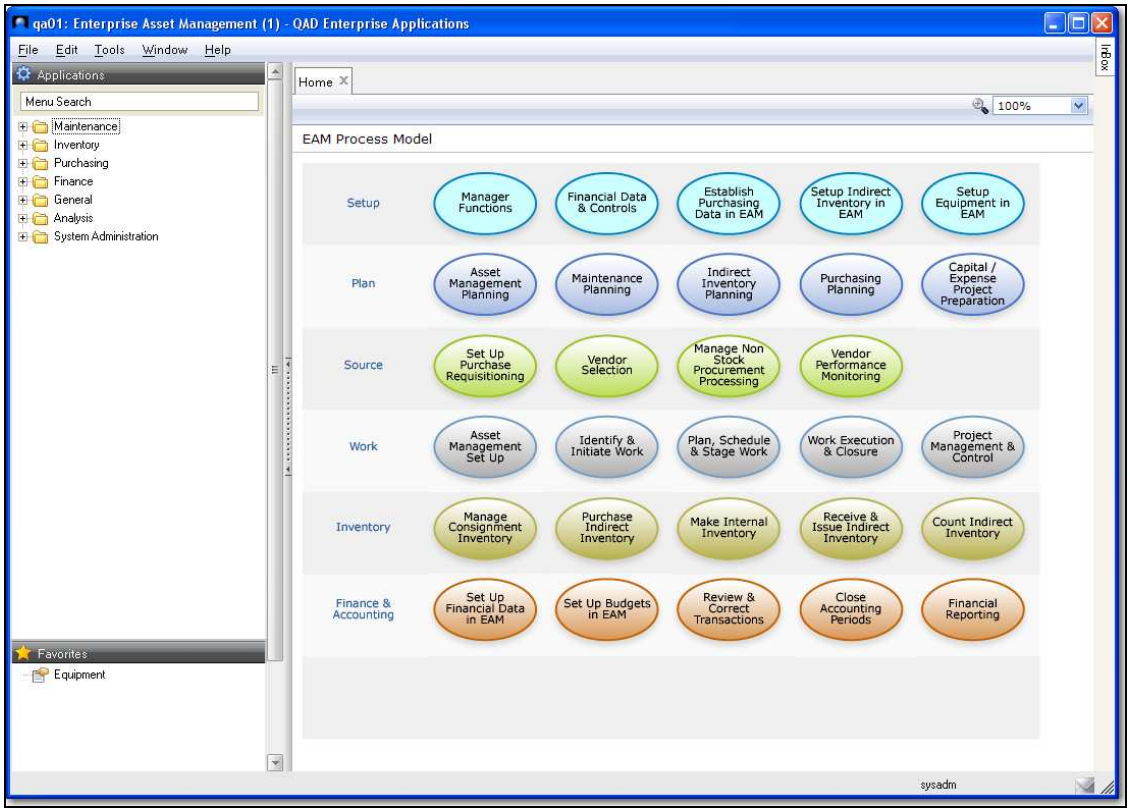
   Note The password is case-sensitive, but the user ID is not.
3. Accept the default domain.
4. Click OK.

Fig. 2.1
EAM Login



The EAM main window opens.

Fig. 2.2
EAM Main Interface



EAM Display Elements

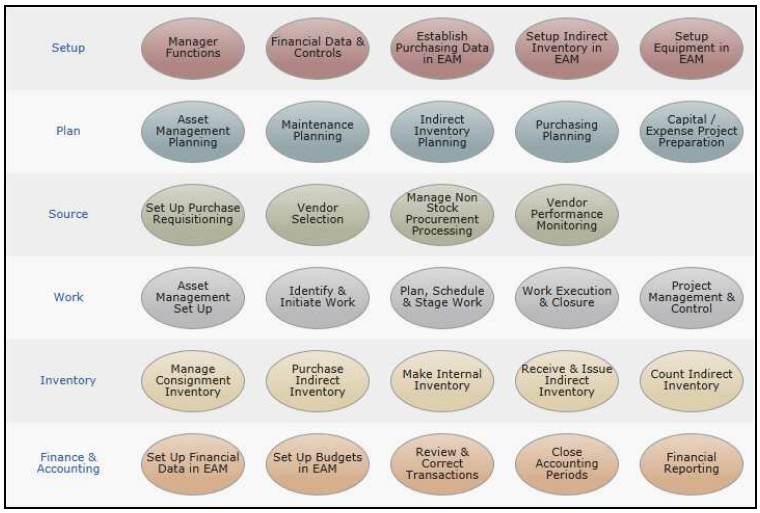
Process Maps

Process maps are interactive flow charts. They link to programs, browses, related documents, and other process maps using advanced features of .NET technology. Process maps diagram EAM best practices in hierarchical order. Swim lanes, the gray stripes on the background, visually separate functional areas, such as conceptual (Setup) or departmental (Purchasing).

To access lower-level maps:

- Click a node.
- Click a swim lane.

Fig. 2.3
EAM Home Process Map



Process Map Nodes

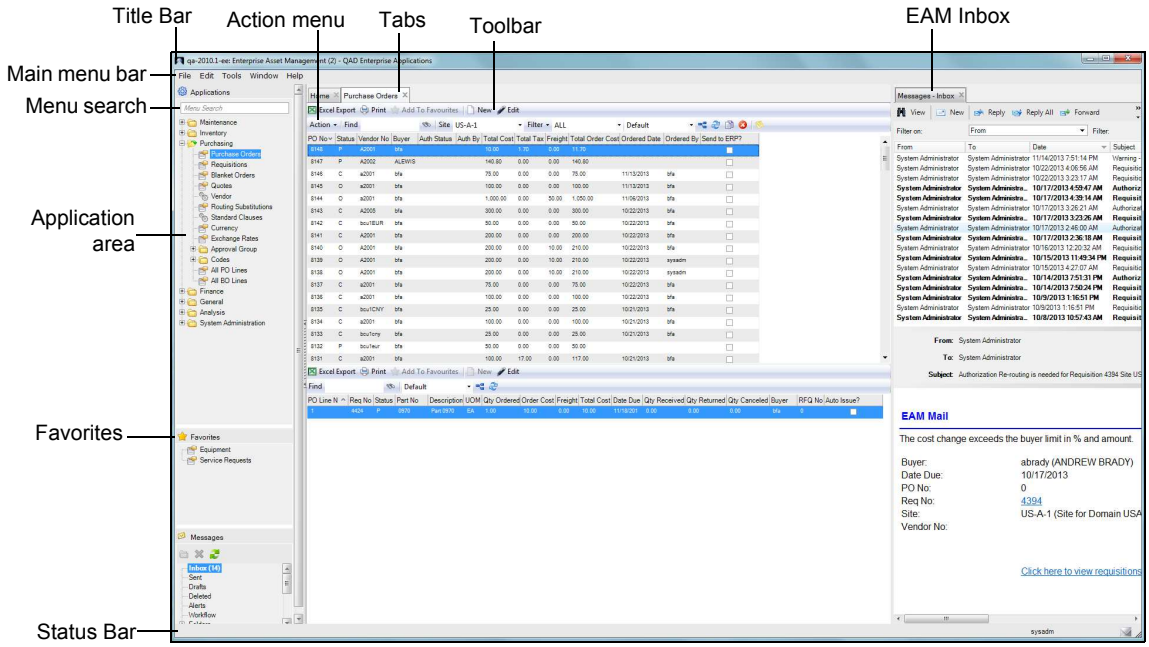
There are six types of process map nodes in EAM.

Menu	**Other Process Map**	**Menu Item Collection**
		
Links to a program on the menu	Links to other process maps	Links to groups of programs such as browses
Manual Step	**Decision**	**Document**
		
Indicates that the task does not link to the software	Denotes where a map may flow in one of two directions	Denotes link to documents or files relevant to the task

EAM Module Displays

When not managed by process maps, EAM modules use standard display and navigation elements. Each display has a title bar, vertical menu bar, a status bar, a menu, a toolbar, and an application area.

Fig. 2.4
EAM UI Elements



Title Bar

The title bar displays the name of the database you are logged in to and "Enterprise Asset Management."

Minimize, maximize, and exit buttons are standard controls for Windows. These tools enlarge, compress, or close the current window. Click exit to close the window and automatically log out of the session.

Note To log out, you can also use File|Exit in the menu.

Main Menu Bar

The menu is underneath the title bar near the upper left of the window. The menu display contains module-specific commands, so its appearance varies. Sometimes an option in the menu does the same thing as a button on the toolbar.

- **File.** File options include Log off, Page Setup, Print Preview, Recent files list, and Exit.
- **Edit.** Options are Cut, Copy, Paste, and Menu Search.
- **Tools.** Options are Options, Internet Properties, and Manage Workspaces. Set workspace options such as whether to allow multiple instances of the application to run, display the left navigation panel, and display multiple workspaces. Internet Properties displays settings from Internet Explorer. Use Manage Workspaces to display or hide QAD applications running in the App Shell.
- **Window.** Options are Close All Windows, Open Windows list.

Application Area

The vertical menu contains all available EAM modules. Vertical menu items may include:

- Home
- Maintenance
- Inventory
- Purchasing
- Finance
- General
- Analysis
- System Administration

Status Bar

The status bar is at the bottom of the window. It displays your logged-in user ID, and the active site. If the lower right corner of the window displays a dotted triangle, then you can resize the EAM window by clicking it and dragging.

Fig. 2.5
EAM Status Bar



Toolbar

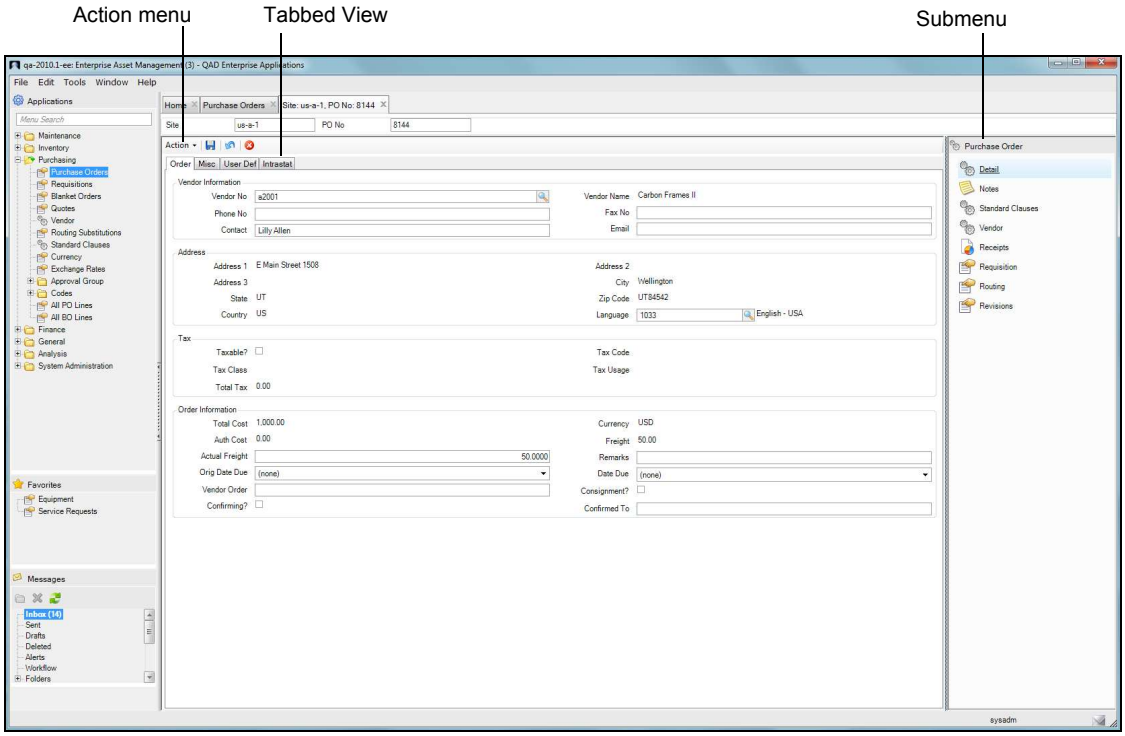
The toolbar contains standard functions, and functions unique to EAM modules. Tools that display on the toolbar may vary by module and display.

Fig. 2.6
Toolbar



When adding or editing a record, a submenu displays.

Fig. 2.7
EAM Tabbed Elements



Using the EAM Interface

Title Bar

The title bar displays the name of the database you are logged in to and “Enterprise Asset Management.”

Example *Production: Enterprise Asset Management*.

Minimize, maximize, and exit buttons are standard controls for Windows. These tools enlarge, compress, or close the current window. Click exit to close the window and automatically log out of the session.

Note To log out, you can also use File|Exit in the Menu.

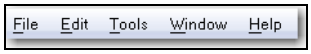
Fig. 2.8
Title Bar



Menu

The menu is underneath the title bar near the upper left of the window. The menu display contains module-specific commands, so its appearance varies. Sometimes an option in the menu does the same thing as a button on the toolbar.

Fig. 2.9
EAM Menu



File. File options include Log off, Page Setup, Print Preview, Recent files list, and Exit.

Edit. Options are Cut, Copy, Paste, and Menu Search.

Tools. Options are Options, Internet Properties, and Manage Workspaces.

Set workspace options such as whether to allow multiple instances of the application to run, display the left navigation panel, and display multiple workspaces.

Internet Properties displays settings from Internet Explorer.

Use Manage Workspaces to display or hide QAD applications running in the App Shell.

Window. Options are Close All Windows, Open Windows list.

Help

The Help menu contains options that display details about the QAD Enterprise .NET User Interface, EAM, and client installation.

User Interface Help

The system offers online help for modules, processes, and fields regarding the general .NET UI, including navigation, programs, browses, and process map information.

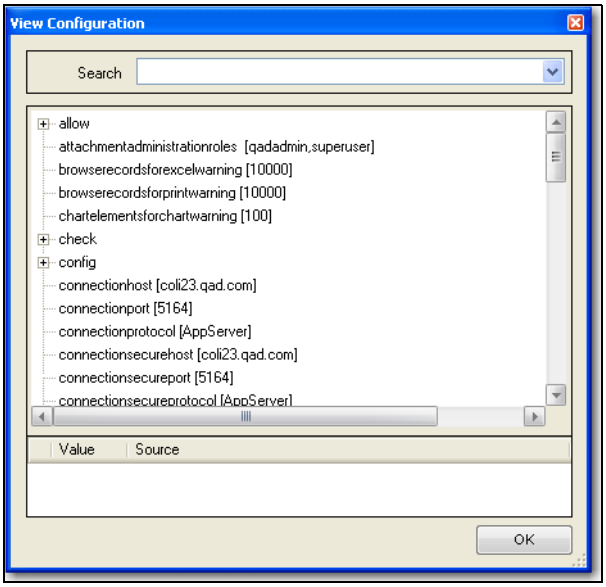
Application Help

Application help displays help specific to the application you are running. For questions about programs and fields in EAM, use application help.

View Configuration

Use View Configuration to see system settings for your EAM installation. You cannot change anything from this window, but you can locate objects in the code. With the correct credentials, you can make changes from within the system.

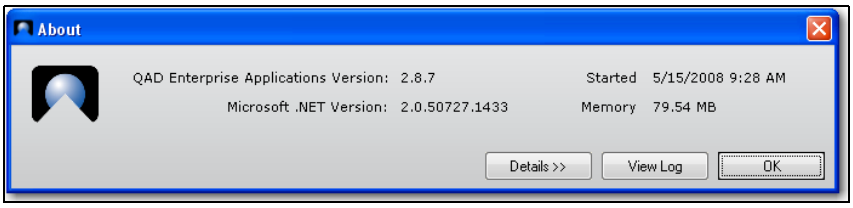
Fig. 2.10
Help|View Configuration



About

About displays the current QAD .NET version, date last started, and memory in use. Click Details to access client details, and click Log to access the build log with details about when the application was installed to your machine.

Fig. 2.11
Help|About



Status Bar

The status bar is at the bottom of the window. It displays your logged-in user ID, and the active site. If the lower right corner of the window displays a dotted triangle, then you can resize the EAM window by clicking it and dragging.

Fig. 2.12
EAM Status Bar



Toolbar

The toolbar contains standard functions, and functions unique to EAM modules. Tools that display on the toolbar may vary by module and display.

Fig. 2.13
Toolbar



Vertical Menu

The vertical menu contains all available EAM modules. Vertical menu items may include:

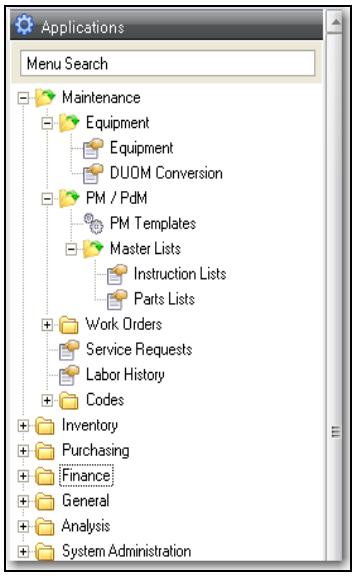
- Home
- Maintenance
- Inventory
- Purchasing
- Finance
- General
- Analysis
- System Administration

Opening a Module

Use Menu Search to find a specific module within the menu. The system displays matching options as you type.

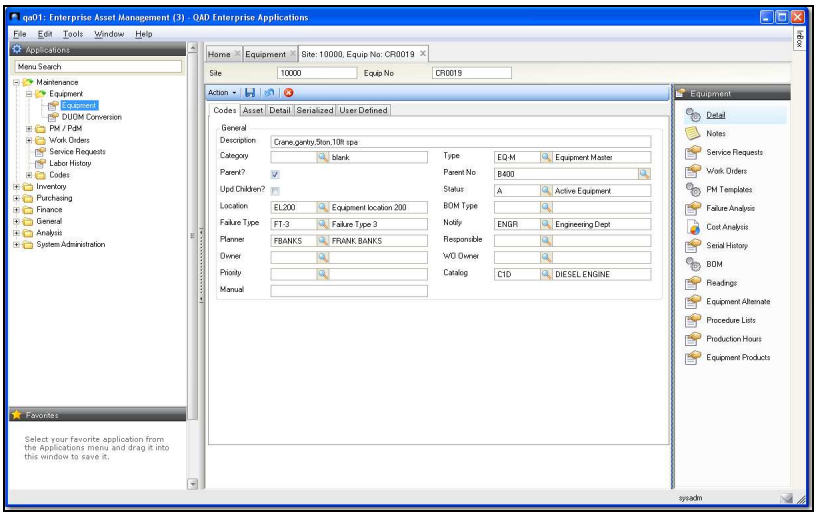
Double-click a vertical menu folder or click the plus sign to expand its display options. Double-click an option to open a browse or list.

Fig. 2.14
EAM Vertical Menu



Double-click a record in a browse or click Edit to open tabs for an existing record. Click New to open tabs for a blank record.

Fig. 2.15
EAM Submenu and Record Tabbed View



Favorites

The Favorites pane is a custom menu you create using menu options or drag-and-drop techniques.

Fig. 2.16
EAM Favorites



Adding Favorites

Add favorites in the following ways:

- Right-click a menu folder or menu item in the Applications pane and choose the Add to Favorites option.
- Select the menu folder or item you want and drag it from the Applications pane to the Favorites pane.
- Drag-and-drop URLs from Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox to the Favorites pane.
- Drag-and-drop an item or program (executable) from the file system (for example, from Windows Explorer) to the Favorites pane.

EAM stores favorites on the server rather than on client computers. When you log on to the system from a different computer than your usual client computer, you still see your favorites. Additionally, having your favorites on the server protects them from any disk problems that might occur on your client computer.

Warning If several users share a user ID, favorites can become corrupted.

Organizing Favorites

Organize your favorites into folders and subfolders, rename menu items and folders, rearrange folders and items, and remove menu items you no longer want.

To organize menus into a hierarchy, right-click in the menu space and choose Create New Folder. You can then drag the folder to any position and drag menu items or other folders into it.

To rename or remove a menu item, right-click the item and choose the option you want. You can also display properties and enter design mode for enabled programs.

To change the icon of a menu item, right-click the item and choose Change Icon. Browse to a graphics file and select it.

To collapse the display of all open folders, right-click any item and choose Collapse Menus.

When you right-click a folder, you can also create a subfolder within the currently selected folder.

You can launch a group of menu items organized under a folder simultaneously. Right-click the folder and select Menu Collection. The folder icon changes to a collection icon. Click the icon to launch all the functions at the same time.

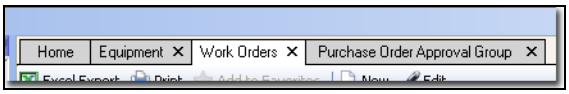
Mail

EAM includes an internal mail system. This system facilitates communication between users or sends system messages for authorization routing or rerouting, status changes on work orders, failed processes, and so on. To integrate it with your corporate e-mail, such as Outlook or Lotus Notes, select SMTP in the system control module.

Tabs

Each open module or submodule displays a tab near the top of the EAM display. For example, you are working from a work order with a PO assigned to it. You can keep both forms open and work with them as needed. Click a tab to activate its display. The active tab is white and displays data in the application area, and the inactive tabs are gray.

Fig. 2.17
EAM Tabs



Press the Tab key to jump from field to field in a tab. Tabbing goes from left to right, top to bottom.

Lookups

Use lookups to search for codes or records. Some fields have lookups associated with them. Lookup buttons have a magnifying glass icon. Click the magnifying glass to open a window that contains all records of a type. If you know the beginning of the record or code, type information in the Find field. Click the button with the binoculars to run the search.

Browses

A browse lists the records that meet specified site criteria in the current module. EAM browses look and function like Excel spreadsheets. Column headers provide flexible, dynamic display options through ordering, hiding, showing, sorting, and grouping records. All users can view a browse. You can add a browse to your favorites directory.

If your security settings permit reporting, you can export data to Excel.

Ordering Columns

Drag a column heading to move it to the right or left in the display. Red arrows indicate where the column is inserted when you release the mouse button.

Hiding a Column

Use this option to remove individual columns from the display.

1. Right-click a column heading.
2. Scroll down to the Hide this column option.
3. Release the mouse button. The column no longer displays in the browse. The data is still stored in the system.

Fig. 2.18
Hiding a Column

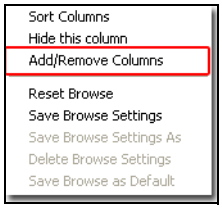


Adding Columns

Use this option to add or remove columns.

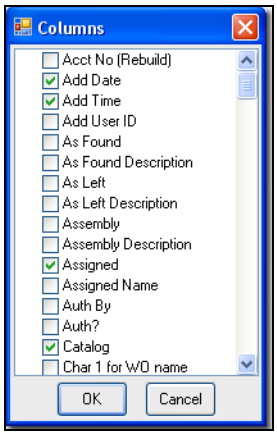
1. Right-click a column heading.
2. Scroll down to the Add/Remove Columns option.

Fig. 2.19
Add/Remove Columns



This option displays a list of all possible columns for the current record type.

Fig. 2.20
Adding Columns



3 Select the check box to add a column to the display.

4 Click OK.

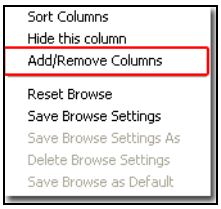
Removing Columns

Use this option when you want to remove multiple columns from the display.

1 Right-click a column heading.

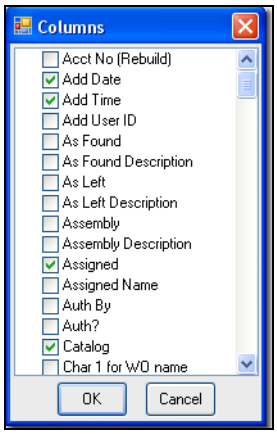
2 Scroll down to the Add/Remove Columns option.

Fig. 2.21
Add/Remove Columns



This option displays a list of all possible columns for the current record type.

Fig. 2.22
Removing Columns



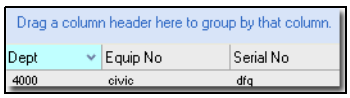
3 Clear the check box to remove the column from the display.

4 Click OK.

Sorting a Single Column

Click a column heading to sort all by ascending or descending. If the column contains both alphabetical and numerical data, the system sorts by numbers first, then letters. The currently sorted column displays an arrowhead pointing up (for ascending sort) or down (for descending sort).

Fig. 2.23
Sorting a Single Column



Note If a column contains large amounts of data, EAM may issue a time warning.

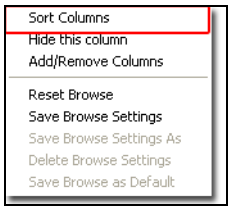
Sorting Multiple Columns

Specify up to three column headings to sort, each by ascending or descending order.

1 Right-click a column heading in the current browse.

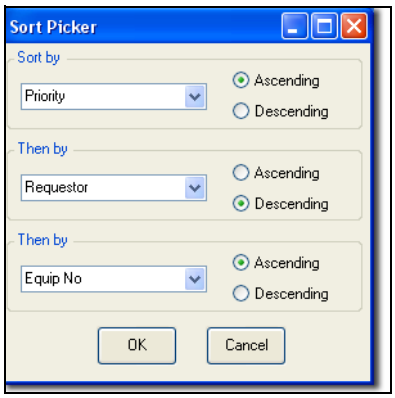
2 Select the Sort Columns option.

Fig. 2.24
Sorting Columns



The Sort Picker lists display all column headings in the current browse. The application sorts first on the top heading in the list. If there are multiple records with the same sort criteria—for example, Priority 1—you can further sort by Requestor, and then by Equipment Number. Click OK to sort the browse view.

Fig. 2.25
Sorting Multiple Columns



Saving a Custom Browse

Save changes to a default browse for future use. A saved custom browse is associated with your user ID. Use the browse from any computer.

1 Right-click over the column heading.

2 Select the Save Browse Settings option.

Fig. 2.26
Save Browse As



3 Enter the name of your custom browse in the window.

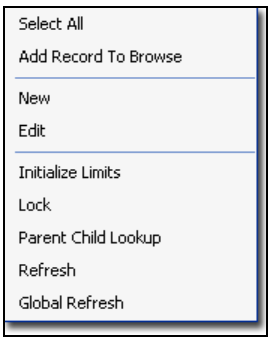
4 Click OK.

From the right-click menu, delete the custom browse or set it as the default view.

Right-Clicking a Browse Record

Right-click over a record to open the right-click menu. Right-click menu options differ between programs. Right-click menus contain administrative functions and the active Action menu.

Fig. 2.27
Record Right-Click Menu



Group

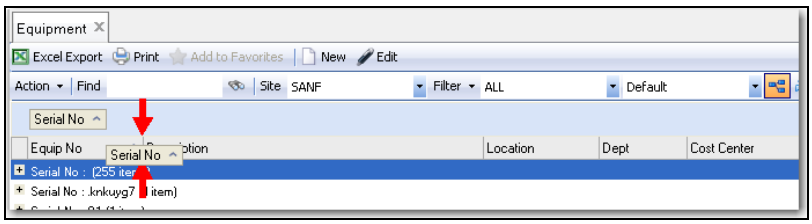
The Group icon looks like a flowchart and is located in the Toolbar.

Fig. 2.28
Group



1. Click Group.
2. Drag the column header to group records. For example, a planner groups the records by Equipment number, then by Priority.
3. Click Group or drag the columns back into place to ungroup.

Fig. 2.29
Grouping Records



Viewing the Current Record

The highlighted line in the list on the browse tab refers to the selected record. The bold text on the modules field identifies the currently highlighted or selected equipment record by displaying its unique identifier and description.

Selecting a Record

There are several ways to select and highlight records in the browse:

- Double-click the highlighted record.
- Use the Find feature.
- Use the record filter.

Action Menus

Each browse includes an Action menu. Access it in two ways:

- From the dropdown over the browse
- In the right-click menu

Find

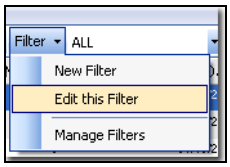
Use Find to search for a specific record. Find searches the column on the far left.

Record Filters

Use a filter to specify the information display on a specific browse. Each module has a number of fields that can establish the criteria for filtering a browse list.

1 Click the arrow beside the Filter option on the Toolbar to access the options. To build a new filter, select the New Filter option.

Fig. 2.30
Filter Menu Options

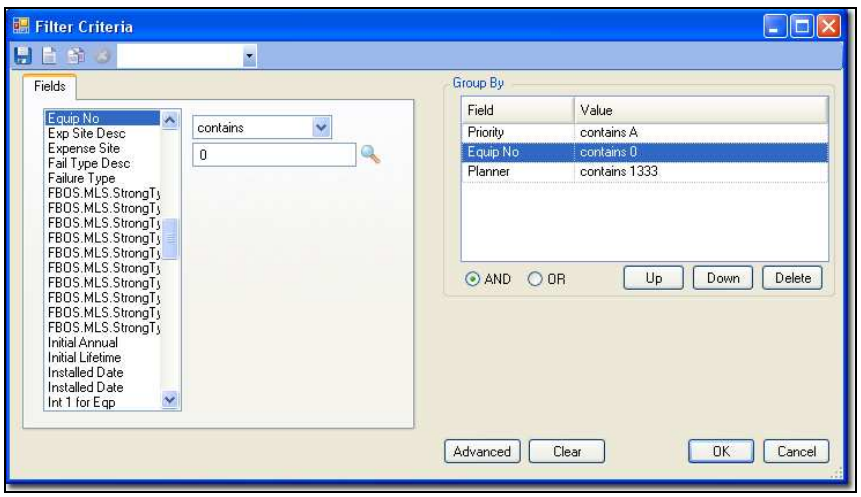


2 Name the new filter.

3 Click OK.

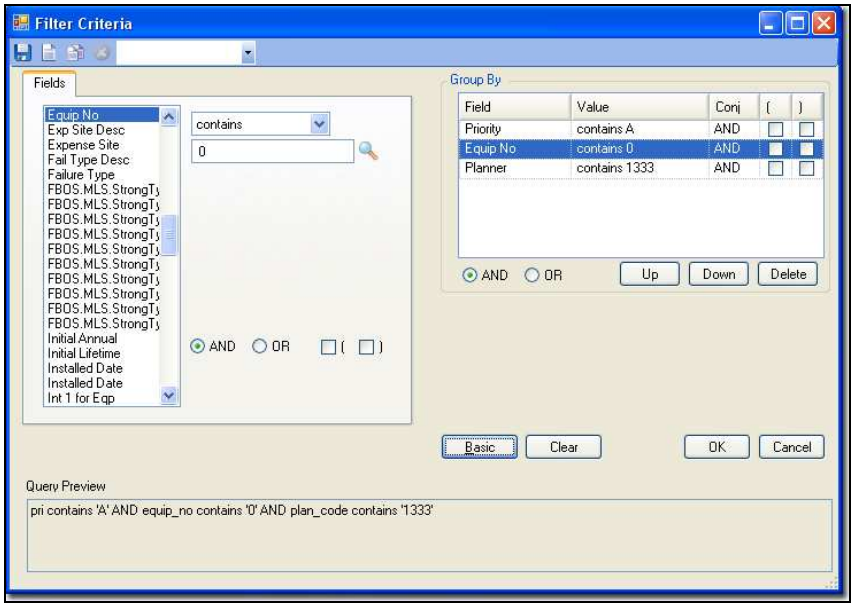
The Filter Criteria window opens.

Fig. 2.31
Basic Record Filter Manager



An advanced user can use the Advanced view. Click Advanced to open more query options in the fields list. Create more complex filters by grouping data with and/or and parenthetical statements.

Fig. 2.32
Advanced Record Filter Manager



Entering Fields in the Filter Manager

The Fields list displays all possible fields in the database entry associated with the current module. Click one to move it to the Group By list. Specify the value in the list; for example, to filter records by this month, enter:

```
this month
```

```
past 30 days
```

The system can process plain language commands, such as past year (versus 365 days) or your name (as opposed to user ID). When adding multiple Group By criteria, select AND to indicate that the filter records must meet all criteria. Select OR to indicate that the filter records meet any one of the Group By criteria.

Another filtering mechanism is parentheses. Enclose parts of the filter Group by criteria in parentheses to indicate that this is the first, and most important, filter criteria. The system follows mathematical progression when filtering records (criteria in parentheses first, then AND, then OR from left to right).

Use the Up and Down buttons to change the filter priority. Click Delete to move the criteria from the Group By list. Fields removed from the Group By remain in the database.

For example, a planner filters by all equipment associated with a specific user ID, with a Status 1 or 2, and by cost center.

Printing

Print the records in the browse list. Use the Print button in the toolbar or the Print option in the File menu.

Chapter 3

General Module

This chapter contains information about the EAM General module, which is used to set up and manage system-wide data.

Introduction to the General Module 30

Business Units 30

Codes 60

Employees 67

Groups 72

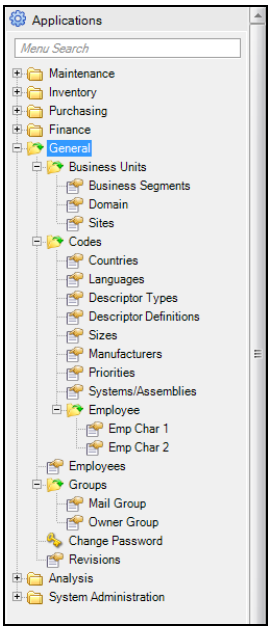
Revisions 74

Introduction to the General Module

Use the General module to maintain system files and tools, such as:

- Business units
- Domain, entity, and site relationships
- Codes
- Employees
- Mail and owner groups

Fig. 3.1
General Menu



Business Units

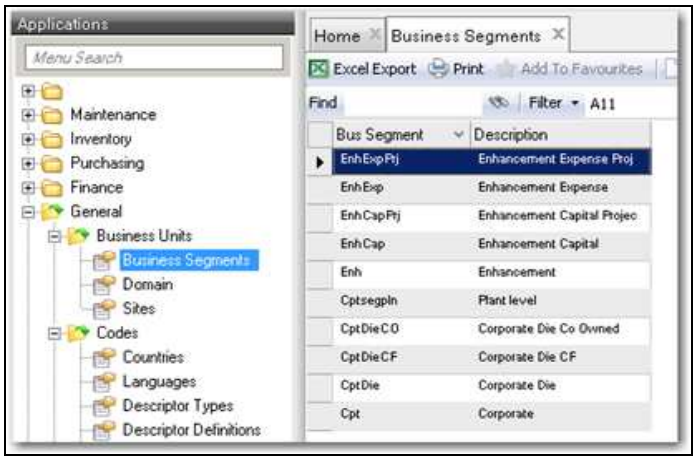
Use the Business Units section to create, view, modify, and delete the domain, entity, and site codes. The codes set up in EAM should match the codes in the QAD ERP application.

Business Segments

An organization may have specialized business segments that operate as distinct units, concentrating on particular interests or tasks. Managers can track which business segments are initiating capital or expense projects, and identify the driving business segments in the Project module.

In the System Registry, you can add up to eight levels to the business segment format. Define the format based on your organization's requirements. Not only can you format the business segment, but you can select the length of the business segment for a total of up to 15 characters among the 8 levels of formatting.

Fig. 3.2
Business Segments Browse



Creating a Business Segment

Follow these steps to create a business segment:

1 Open the Business Segment browse, located in General|Business Units|Business Segments.

2 Click New and then enter the following information:

Bus Segment. A 15-character field that is used to enter a business segment code. The format of the Bus Segment field changes to display dashes, depending on the format definitions in the System Registry.

Description. Description usually includes the name of the business segment.

3 Press Enter to save.

Editing a Business Segment

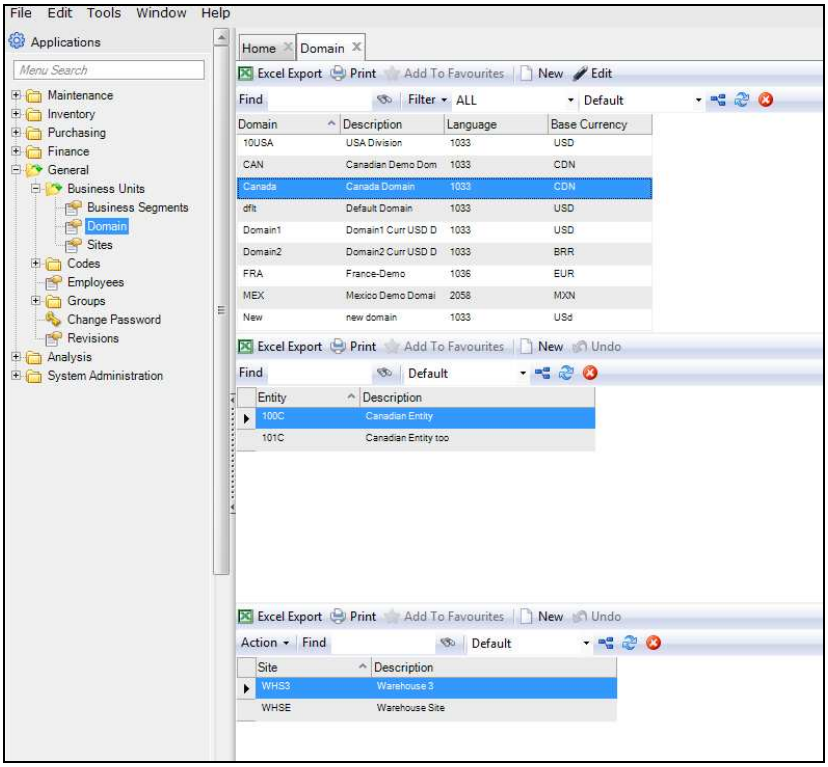
To edit a business segment, click the Business Segment or Description fields and then make the necessary changes.

Domain

The Domain browse, which is in General|Business Units|Domain, is used to organize and display domain records. This data is important when EAM integrates with the QAD ERP system. In this browse, you can create and edit domain records as well as access supporting functions.

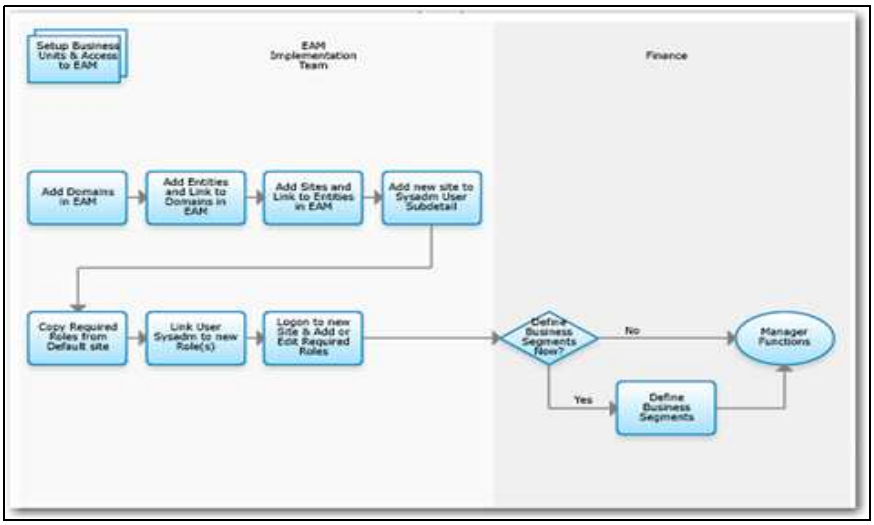
When you select a domain in the upper browse, the middle browse displays the entities associated with the domain, while the lower browse displays the sites associated with the entity.

Fig. 3.3
Domain Browse



Process Map to Set Up Business Units and Access to EAM

Fig. 3.4
Set Up Business Units and Access to EAM Process Map



1 Set up one or more domain codes.

2 Set up one or more entity codes.

3 Set up one or more site codes.

4 Add new site to the sysadm user-subdetail.

5 Copy an existing role to the new site.

6 Log on to new site and edit or set up required roles.

7 Link user sysadm to new security group.

8 Log on to new site and set up required roles.

9 Link user sysadm to new required roles.

10 Set up business segment codes.

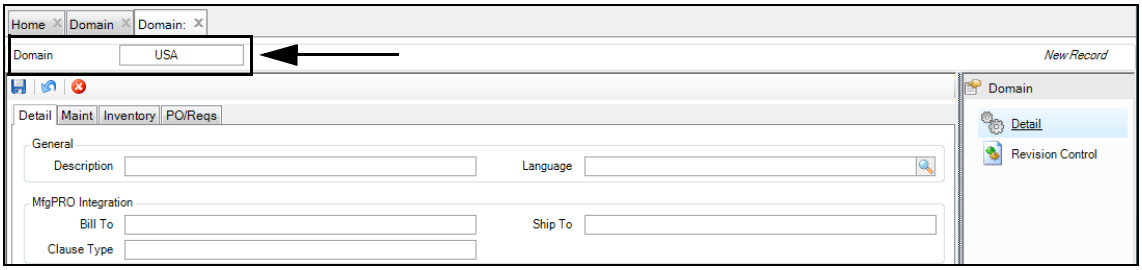
Creating a Domain Record

Follow these steps to create a domain record:

1 Open the Domain browse and click New. A blank domain record opens.

2 Enter a domain code that matches a code in QAD ERP.

Fig. 3.5
Domain Code Field



3 Enter information in relevant fields on the Detail, Maint, Inventory, and PO/Reqs tabs. See “Filling out the Domain Record” on page 34.

4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

5 Add an Entity record and associate it with the Domain record that was created. Select the Domain, and in the middle browse click New.

6 Enter the Entity code in the Entity field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to Save. See “Adding an Entity Record to a Domain” on page 41.

Important The entity codes must match the codes set up in QAD ERP.

7 Add a Site record and associate it with the Entity record that was created. Select the Entity, and in the lower browse click New.

8 Enter the site code in the Site field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save. See “Adding a Site Record to an Entity Record” on page 42.

Important The site codes must match the codes set up in QAD ERP. When you save the Site, the new Site appears in the General|Business Units|Sites.

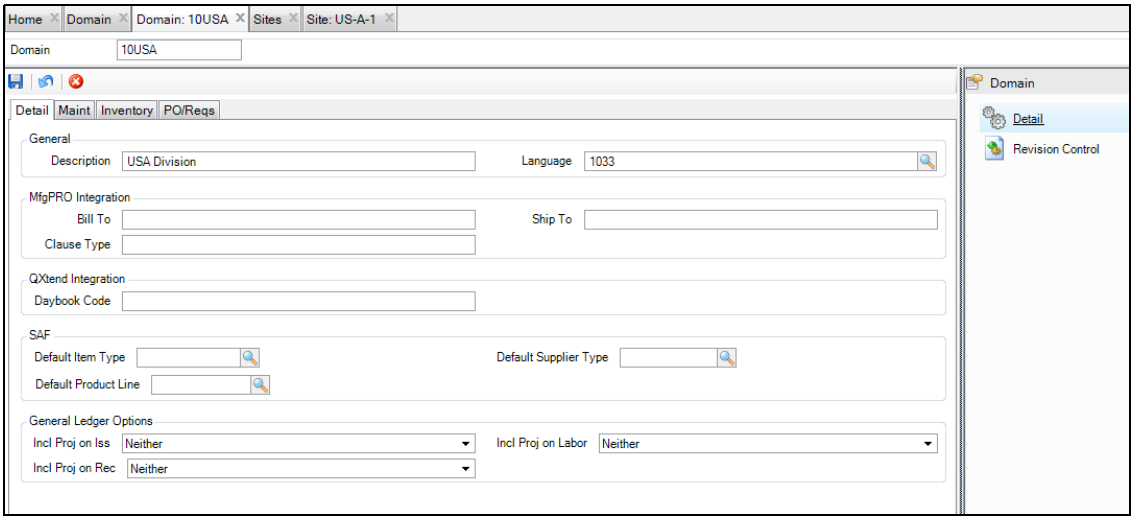
Filling out the Domain Record

Enter information about the domain on the Detail, Maint, Inventory, and PO/Reqs tabs.

Domain: Detail Tab

On the Detail tab, enter domain information.

Fig. 3.6
Domain: Detail Tab



General

Domain. Enter a code (maximum 8 characters) identifying a specific domain. Codes are restricted to the upper and lowercase letters and numbers. A primary domain code must be unique within a database and across connected databases. EAM domains must match QAD ERP domains.

Description. Enter a brief name (maximum 14 characters) to associate with this domain. This name must be unique within a database and across connected databases.

Language. Enter the default language for this domain. The EAM domain language must match the QAD ERP domain language.

Daybook Code. Enter the daybook code associated with this domain. The daybook code must be defined in QAD EE Financials. For more information regarding daybooks, see the *QAD Financials User Guide*.

MfgPRO Integration

Bill To. The default bill-to address that is used on all POs for this specific domain.

Ship To. The address type stored in Addresses in the ERP system to designate ship-to addresses.

Clause Type. Refers to the Type field in QAD Enterprise Edition (EE) master comments. In EE, master comments can be used in various places. To help organize these comments, a user-defined Type field is used to group them. The ERP Interface|Download routine only displays the EE master comments based on the Clause Type entered in this field.

QXtend Integration

Daybook Code. Enter the daybook code associated with this domain needed for integration using QXtend.

SAF

Default (SAF) Item Type. Enter a default item type code associated with a part transaction. When EE tells EAM that the item type concept is required, EAM finds the parts record associated with the GL Transaction and provides the parts.type_code value. If parts.type_code is blank or no parts record can be found, EAM uses the default found here.

Default (SAF) Supplier Type. Enter a default supplier type code associated with a purchasing transaction. When the supplier type concept is required, EAM uses the mglt_det.po_no to find the po_header. It then finds the vendor for that po_header and supplies vendor.type_code. If the record cannot be found or the value is blank, EAM uses the default found here.

Default (SAF) Product Line. Enter a default product line code associated with a part purchasing transaction. When the product line concept is required, EAM uses mglt_det to find the relevant parts and po_line and pulls the product_line_no from those records. If the record cannot be found or the value is blank, EAM uses the default found here.

Note EAM only supports SAF when integrated with EE. EAM does not store SAF details related to transactions. EAM draws the SAF concepts it needs from EE based on a transaction line's cost center, account code, and project number. EE then compares those three values to its SAF Structures and returns the concepts that EAM must fulfill.

General Ledger Options

Inc Proj on Iss. When an issue transaction is tied to a project, select which side in the GL that you want the project ID included on: Debit side, Credit side, Both, or Neither.

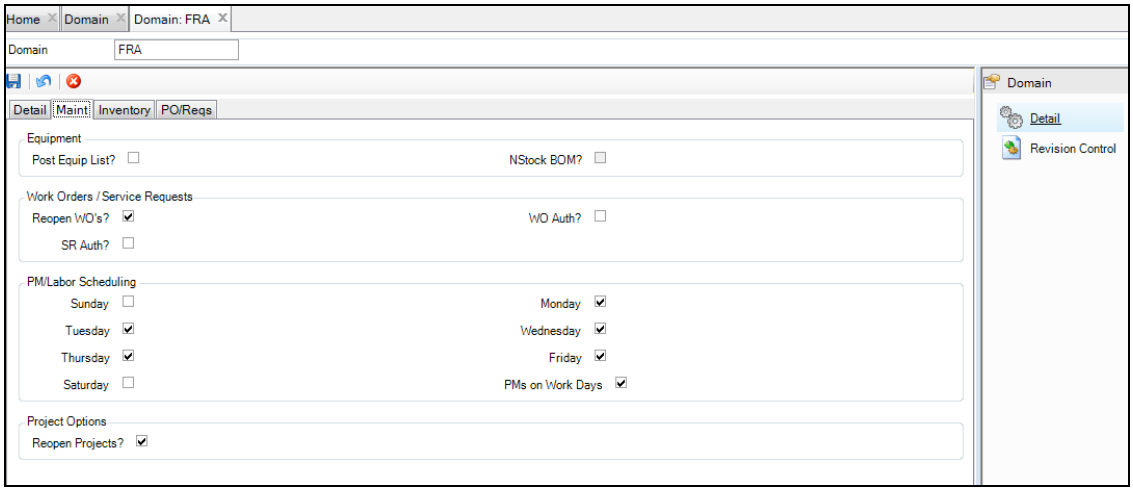
Inc Proj on Labor. When a labor transaction is tied to a project, select which side in the GL that you want the project ID included on: Debit side, Credit side, Both, or Neither.

Inc Proj on Rec. When a receipt transaction is tied to a project, select which side in the GL that you want the project ID included on: Debit side, Credit side, Both, or Neither.

Domain: Maintenance Tab

On the Maintenance tab, enter system control information to set up domain-wide parameters.

Fig. 3.7
Domain: Maintenance Tab



Equipment

Post Equip List? If this option is selected, the system posts all stock parts with their Add to BOM? option selected (on the Codes tab of the Inventory screen) to the equipment bill of material structure when issued from stores.

NStock BOM? This option controls whether non-stock parts are added to the bill of material (BOM) for any piece of equipment referenced on a requisition. The NStock BOM? option is disabled and cleared when the Post Equip List? option is cleared.

CIM Load. This option controls whether the Loads DUOM Readings batch job data file includes the equipment's usage, the accumulated usage for the time frame being reviewed, or the equipment's reading, the current meter reading for the DUOM.

Work Orders/Service Requests

Reopen WOs? If this option is selected, users with the required role setting can reopen a work order. You can issue parts, distribute labor, and receive and charge POs against the work order. If a work order is closed or canceled and this option is selected, reopen the work order before you make these changes. If the option is cleared, you cannot reopen the work order.

WO Auth?. If this option is selected, a user with the required role setting must authorize the work order before any associated parts, labor, or receipts against a PO can be initiated.

SR Auth?. If this option is selected, a user with the required role setting must authorize a service request. The service request must be authorized before it can become a work order.

PM/Labor Scheduling

PM/Labor Scheduling. Select this option to automatically schedule PMs meeting calendar criteria, such as specifying holiday closures.

The selected days of the week are used in scheduling preventive maintenance work orders. For example, if Saturday is selected, and a PM comes due on a Saturday, the system generates the PM work order for that Saturday. If Saturday is cleared, the system does not generate the PM work order. It sets the schedule start date to the next available work day. The system finds the next available day to schedule that work order.

PMs Wk Day. When a PM is due, the system compares the original scheduled date for the PM to the Sunday-through-Saturday settings (for PM/Labor Scheduling) to determine the actual date.

For example, if the PM is due on a Saturday and Saturday is cleared, the system validates the PM work schedules. If it is selected, the PM scheduled start date is the next available workday. If the PM's Wk Day option is cleared, the system schedules it for Saturday even though the Saturday is cleared. It schedules the work order for a day that is not scheduled for PM work.

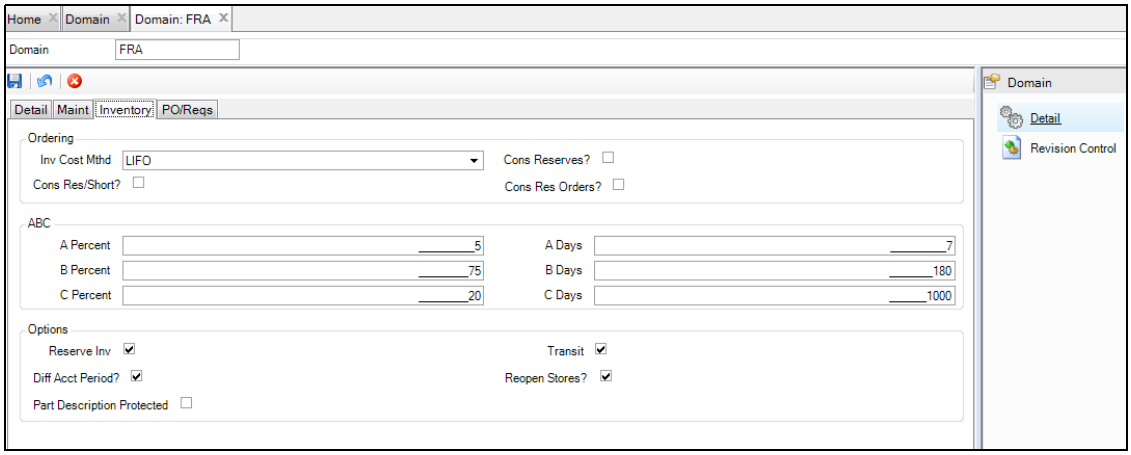
Project Options

Reopen Projects? Indicate whether users with the required role setting can reopen closed projects.

Domain: Inventory Tab

Enter system control information to set up domain-wide parameters on the Inventory tab.

Fig. 3.8
Domain: Inventory Tab



Ordering

Inv Cost Method. Set the inventory cost method for all sites associated with a domain. EAM supports the following inventory evaluation methods: FIFO (first in, first out), LIFO (last in, first out), and Weighted Avg (weighted average). Select one of these options to control how EAM determines the value of the inventory for all items.

Note Standard (standard cost) is not in use.

Cons Reserves? EAM uses this option when calculating the number of parts required to replenish inventory based on the reorder point and the management maximum quantities. The purpose of Consider Reserves is to add (selected) or ignore parts that are reserved for specific jobs from the stock replenishment run.

Cons Res/Short? The system uses this option if there are currently more parts reserved than available in inventory. When calculating the reorder quantity on the stock replenishment run, EAM adds the number of parts reserved and short.

Cons Res Orders? Use this option to add (selected) or ignore the requisitions on-order for parts that are reserved for specific jobs from the stock replenishment calculation.

ABC

ABC Percent. Specify the relative percentage of inventory value for A, B, or C-type parts. When the ABC calculation is run, EAM determines the total value of the inventory based on the unit cost times the quantity of each part. The system evaluates selected ABC percentages and assigns each part a classification based on its individual value in relation to the total value.

ABC Days. Specify the number of days used to calculate the next physical inventory due date. First the system calculates the ABC classification of a part. It adds to the current day the number of days required between physical inventory counts, establishing the resulting date as the next physical inventory due date.

Options

Reserve Inv?. If this option is selected, EAM automatically reserves all parts on a stores requisition (work order parts list). When a stores requisition is created, EAM automatically reserves all parts on the list. If this option is cleared, you can still selectively reserve parts on specific critical stores requisitions.

Transit? This option determines whether the system uses transit accounts when relocating parts between sites. If Transit? is cleared, when a part transfer is done from one site, inventory is automatically relieved from the original site, and it appears in the destination site. If Transit? is selected, when the part is issued from the original site, it goes into a transit account (similar to an intercompany charge account). The part remains in the From Site's transit charge account until the inventory clerk receives the part into the destination site. At receipt, the corresponding debit and credit are made against the Transit account and moves the part into the destination site. After the part is in the To Site's inventory, you can issue it.

Diff Acct Period. This option determines whether sites currently in different accounting periods can process intercompany transactions. If selected, you can process intercompany transactions between sites in different accounting periods. If cleared, you can process intercompany transactions only between sites in the same accounting period.

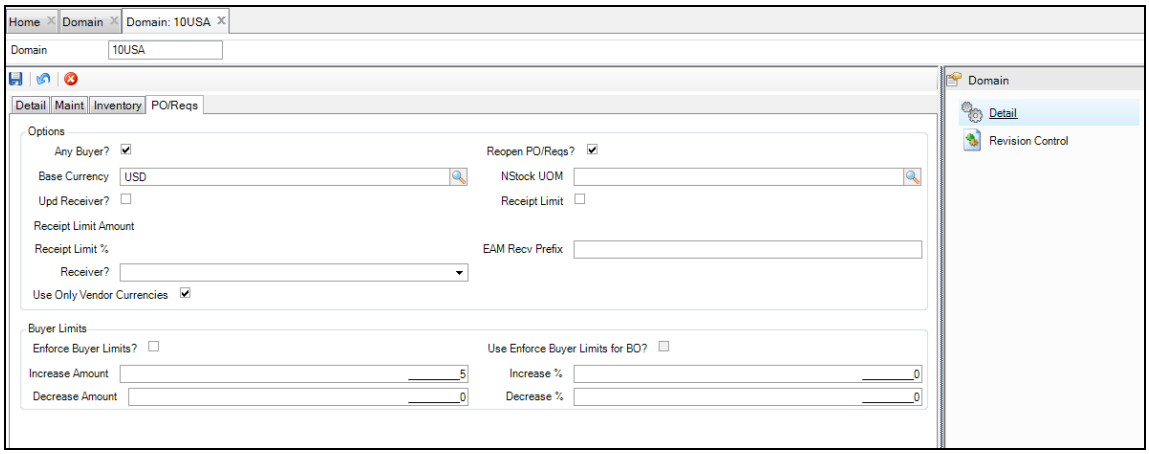
Reopen Stores? Use this option to determine whether users with the required role access can select the reopen action on closed stores requisitions. Select this option if you return an item to the store room that was issued but not used for a stores requisitions.

Part Description Protected. Select this check box to copy the original part number and description to other sites. When this option is selected, other sites cannot update the part number and description when they use the Copy Parts Across Sites action.

Domain: PO/Reqs Tab

On the PO/Reqs tab, enter system control information to set up domain-wide parameters.

Fig. 3.9
Domain: PO/Reqs Tab



Options

Any Buyer? With the option selected, any designated buyer in any site in any domain can modify any approved PO. With the Any Buyer? option cleared, only the buyer who approved a PO can modify or edit the purchase order.

Reopen PO/Reqs? If this option is selected, users with the required security setting can reopen POs or requisitions once they have been closed. Reopen the closed PO before you make adjustments, such as a return to vendor or additional receipts.

Base Currency. Select a base currency from a lookup of valid currencies. The currency must be the same currency defined for the Domain in QAD EE. All entities in a domain use the same base currency. Transactions in other currencies are converted into the designated base currency before being passed up to the QAD ERP application.

NStock UOM. Any time a non-stock item (does not have an EAM inventory part record) is specified on a requisition, the system uses the default unit of measure (UOM) from the parts record. It is validated from the unit of measure table.

Upd Receiver? This option determines whether users can update purchasing receivers.

EAM provides the choice of whether a receiver number is automatically generated. Sometimes Accounts Payable departments prefer to input the packing slip number as the receiver number. If selected, you can manually enter the receiver number when receiving against a purchase order. Clear the option to automatically generate a receiver number.

Receipt Limit. Select this option to receive orders exceeding the cost shown on the purchase order. When an order exceeds the cost on the purchase order, the system checks the receipt limit. You can receive the item if the cost does not exceed the specified percentage or amount (whichever is greater). Enter the percentage, amount, or both.

Receipt Limit Amount. Enter an amount to allow an item to be received with more than the original quantity ordered.

Receipt Limit%. Enter a percentage to allow an item to be received with more than the original quantity ordered.

Receiver? Select EAM or QAD ERP to use the EAM or QAD ERP receiver number sequences.

EAM Recv. Prefix? Enter the prefix for EAM receiver numbers. The prefix allows you to identify receipts from EAM in QAD ERP.

Use Only Vendor Currencies. By default, this check box is clear. Select this option to enable the Vendor Currency submenu for vendors. When vendors are downloaded from EE into EAM, the Vendor Currency submenu is populated with supplier bank currencies from QAD EE. When this check box is selected, only the specific currencies listed in the Vendor Currency submenu are available to use in EAM Purchasing for the vendor. If this check box is clear, then any currency can be used in purchasing.

Buyer Limits

Enforce Buyer Limits. Use the buyer limit with the PO or requisition approval process. Once a PO or requisition is approved, you can change the cost from what was originally approved. The buyer limit prevents the buyer from exceeding the approved cost by a percentage above the approved cost and the designated dollar amount. If exceeded, the system reroutes the PO or requisition for approval.

Note If the Enforce Buyer Limits? check box is not selected, Use Enforce Buyer Limits for BO? is disabled.

Use Enforce Buyer Limits for BO? Select this check box if buyer limits should also be applied to the blanket orders based on a domain-level configuration setting. If this check box is selected, the same buyer limits that are used for requisition and purchase orders are used for blankets. By default, this check box is not selected.

If a blanket order is authorized and the expiration amount is changed, the following logic is used:

- If Use Buyer Limits for BO? is not selected, the expiration amount can be increased or decreased with no limitations, without the BO becoming unauthorized.
- If Use Buyer Limits for BO? is selected, any change to the expiration amount should trigger the system to check that the change is within the buyer limit tolerance defined on the domain-level configuration.

  If the change is outside of the buyer tolerances:

  - Upon saving the BO, the user receives a message stating that the change has exceeded the Buyer Limits and the BO becomes unauthorized.
  - If the user selects OK, the BO Auth Status changes to Previously Authorized, requiring the BO to be reauthorized.

  If the change is within the buyer tolerances:

  - Upon saving the BO, the expiration amount is updated and the Auth Status remains Authorized.

Increase Amount. Enter an amount that represents how much a buyer can increase an already-authorized purchase order or requisition without having to reroute the PO or requisition for reapproval.

Increase %. Enter a percentage that represents how much a buyer can increase an already-authorized purchase order or requisition without having to reroute the PO or requisition for reapproval.

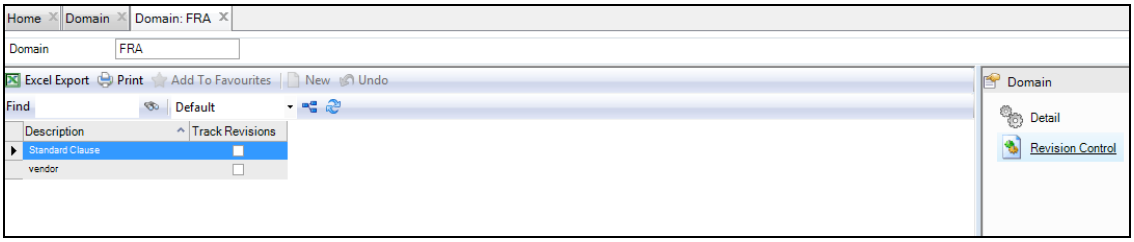
Decrease Amount. Enter an amount that represents how much a buyer can decrease an already-authorized purchase order or requisition without having to reroute the PO or requisition for reapproval.

Decrease %. Enter a percentage that represents how much a buyer can decrease an already-authorized purchase order or requisition without having to reroute the PO or requisition for reapproval.

Enable Revision Control for Vendor and Standard Clause Browses

To enable revision control for the Vendor and Standard Clauses browses in the Purchasing module, open the Revision Control submenu. Select the Track Revisions check box to turn on revision control for the Vendor or Standard Clause browses.

Fig. 3.10
Vendor and Standard Clause Revision Control



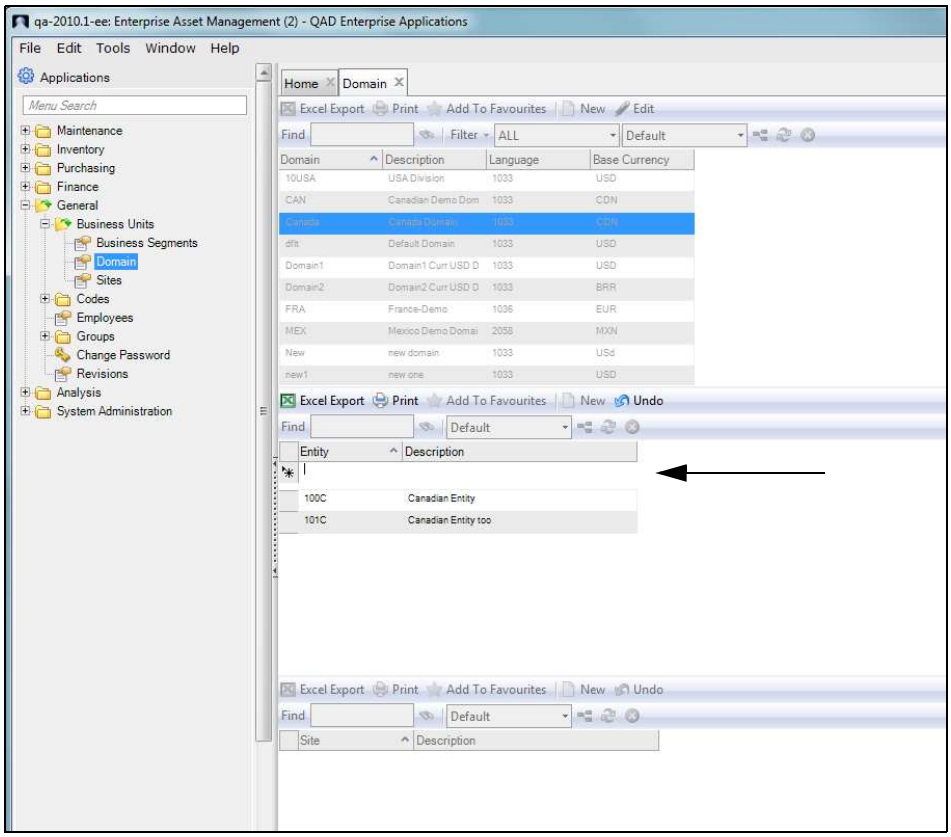
Adding an Entity Record to a Domain

To add an entity record and associate it with the domain record, select the domain, and in the middle browse click New.

Enter the entity code in the Entity field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to Save.

Important The entity codes must match the codes set up in QAD ERP.

Fig. 3.11
Adding an Entity Record



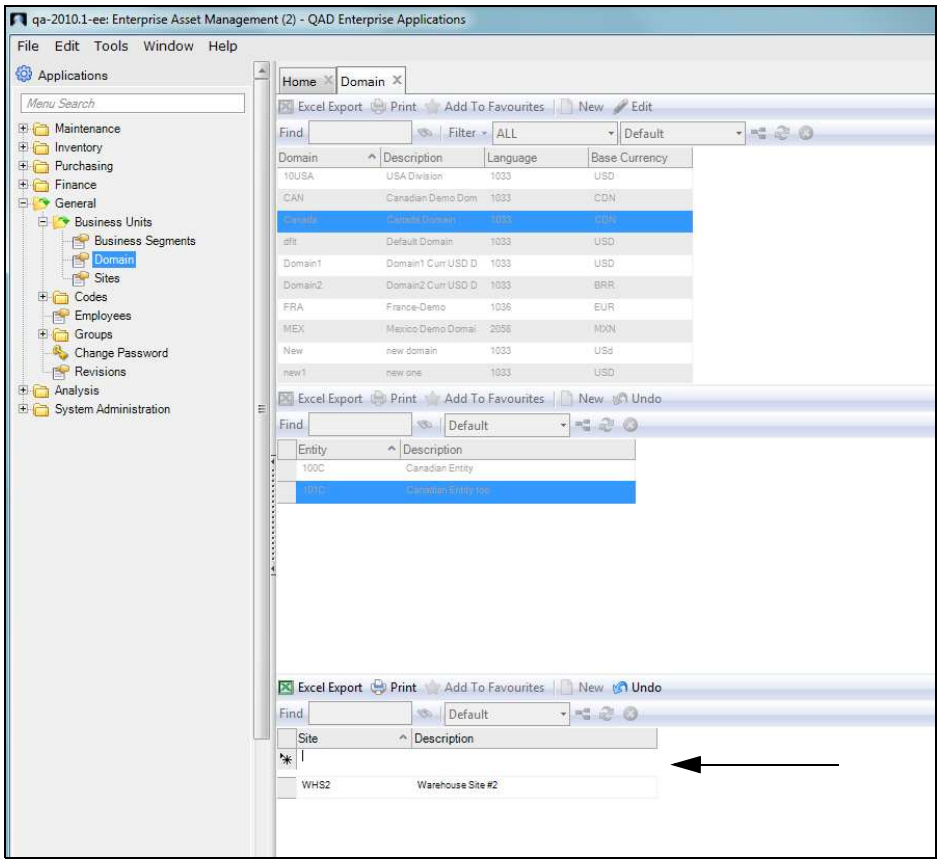
Adding a Site Record to an Entity Record

To add a site record and associate it with the entity record, select the entity, and in the lower browse click New.

Enter the site code in the Site field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Important The Site codes must match the codes set up in QAD ERP.

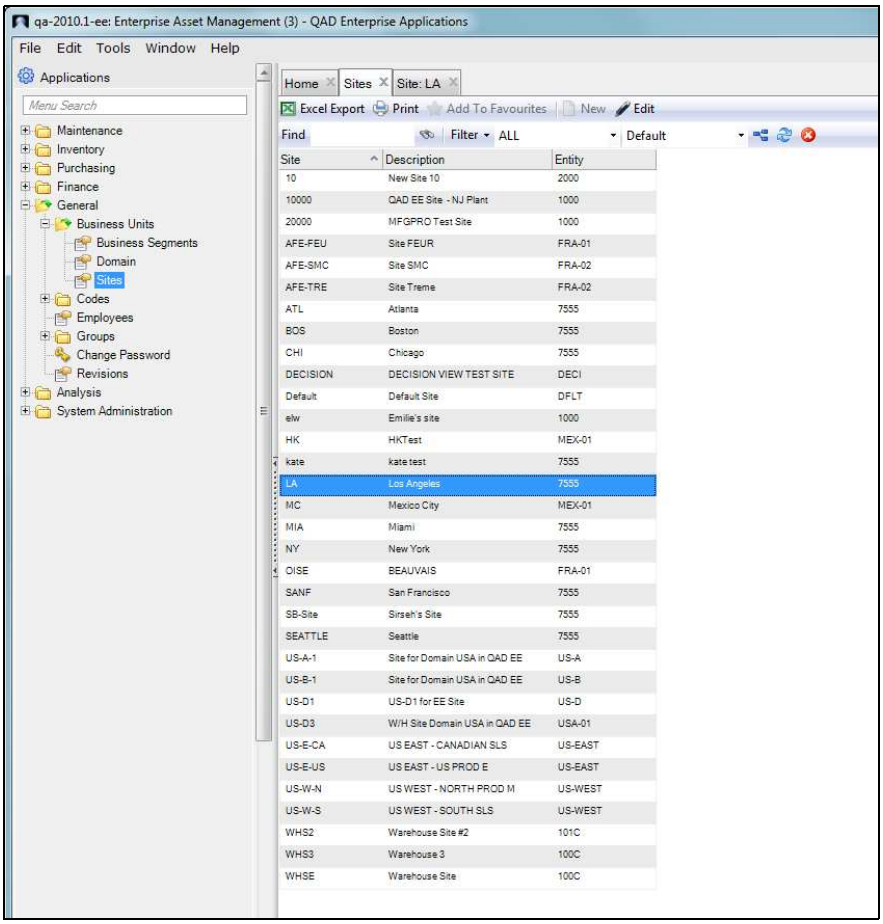
Fig. 3.12
Adding a Site Record



Sites

The Sites browse, which is in General|Business Units|Sites, is used to define and edit site control settings for EAM modules. If your User ID has access to multiple sites, you can change the active site to work with EAM modules.

Fig. 3.13
Sites Browse



Creating a Site Record

Follow these steps to create a site record:

1. Open the Domain browse and add the site to the domain entity. See “Adding a Site Record to an Entity Record” on page 42.
2. Open the Sites browse.
3. The site you created should be listed. Double-click and open the site record.
4. Enter information in relevant fields on the Detail, Purchase Order, Inventory, More Inventory, Maintenance, Authorization Options, Misc, and MFG/PRO Options tabs. See “Filling Out the Site Record” on page 44.
5. Click Save.

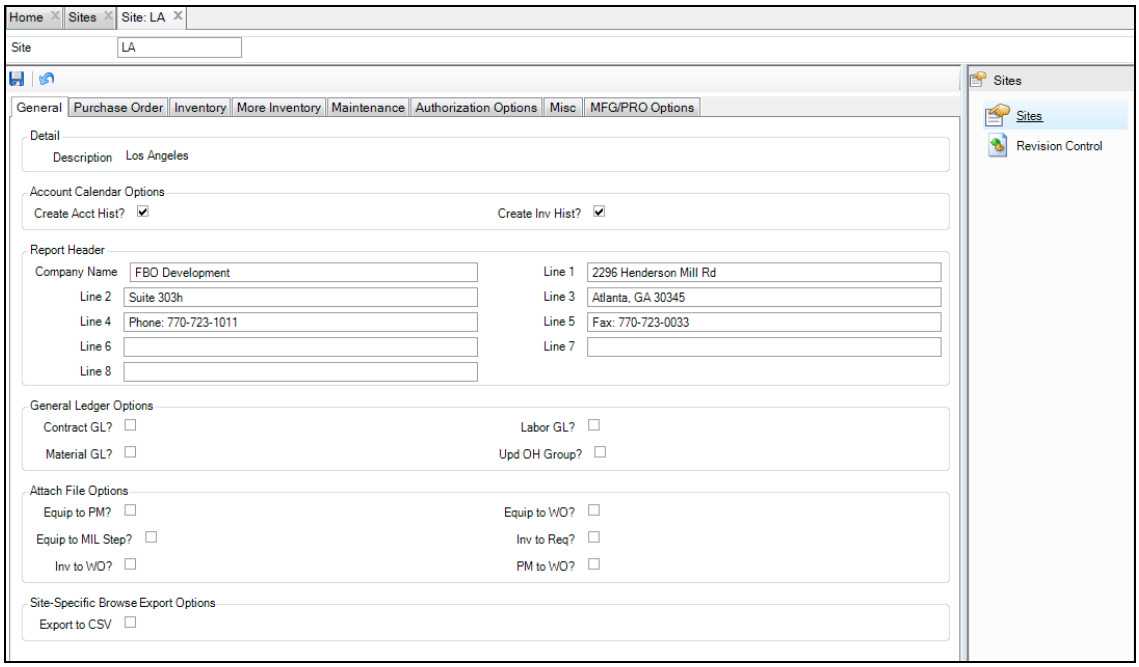
Filling Out the Site Record

The site record contains the controls for various functionality options for a site. Enter the information in the following tabs:

- General
- Purchase Order
- Inventory
- More Inventory
- Maintenance
- Authorization Options
- Misc
- MFG/PRO Options

Site: General Tab

Fig. 3.14
Site Tab: General



Detail

Description. This field displays the site description.

Account Calendar Options

Create Acct Hist. If this check box is selected, the system stores GL account activity history.

Create Inv Hist. If this check box is selected:

- The system stores a history of specific part numbers.
- Whenever an accounting period, which is set up in Acct Calendar Maintenance, is closed, the system automatically records an inventory activity history for that period. The inventory activity history is not stored on a period-by-period basis.

Report Header

Company Name. Enter the official company name. All the information in this section appears on the purchase order document.

Line 1, Line 2, Line 3, Line 4, Line 5, Line 6, Line 7, and Line 8. These fields display the lines of the company's address. This information appears on the purchase order document.

General Ledger Options

Contract GL? If this option is selected, all requisitions that are flagged as contract create a general ledger transaction in EAM.

Material GL? If this option is selected, EAM creates a general ledger entry for all inventory transactions, such as physical inventories, issues, receipts, adjustments, and returns to stock, as well as PO receipts and returns to vendor.

Labor GL? If this option is selected, all labor postings create a general ledger transaction in EAM.

Upd OH Group? If this option is selected, users are allowed to modify the overhead code on transactions in EAM.

Attach File Options

Equip to PM? If this option is selected, files that are attached to an equipment record automatically copy to any PM record associated with that piece of equipment.

Equip to WO? If this option is selected, files that are attached to an equipment record automatically copy to any work order associated with that piece of equipment.

Equip to MIL Step? If this option is selected, files that are attached to an equipment record automatically copy to any master instruction list step (MIL) associated with that piece of equipment.

Inv to Req?. If this option is selected, files that are attached to an inventory part record automatically copy to any requisition line record, including that part.

Inv to WO? If this option is selected, files that are attached to an inventory part record automatically copy to any "fabricated" work orders for that part.

PM to WO? If this option is selected, files that are attached to a PM template record automatically copy to any work order record created from that PM record.

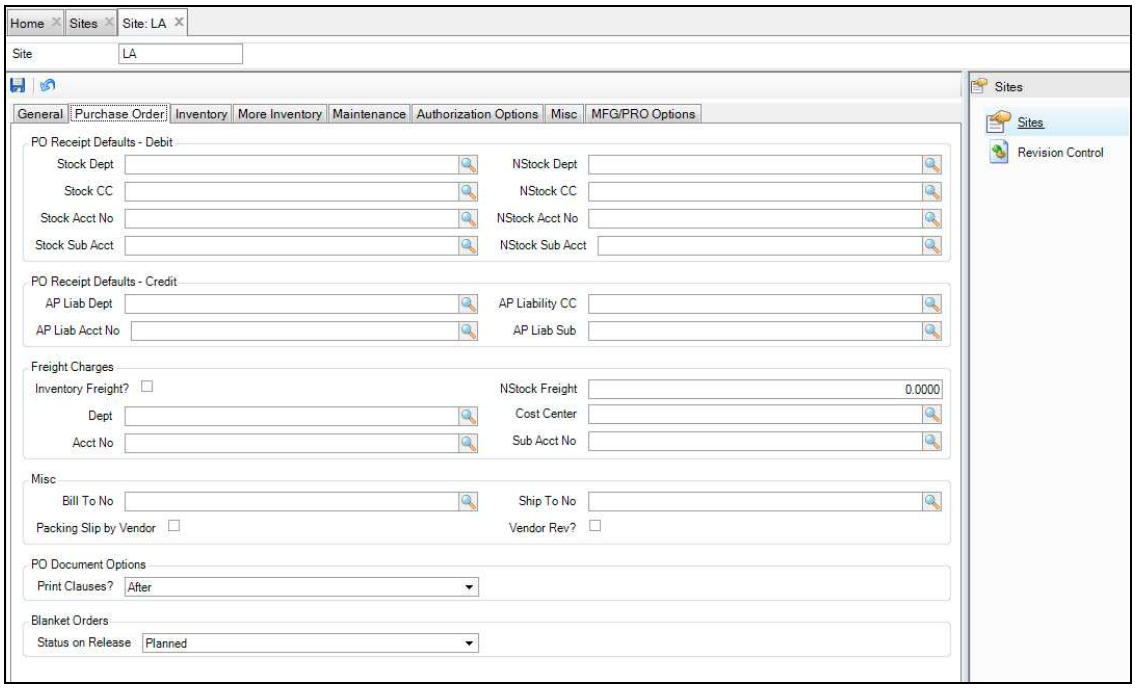
Site-Specific Browse Export Options

Export to CSV? Select this check box to export a site-specific browse to a `.csv` file.

Site: Purchase Order Tab

Enter site information on the Purchase Order tab.

Fig. 3.15
Site Tab: Purchase Order



PO Receipts Defaults – Debit

If no accounting structure is specified for the debit side of the Receipt transaction, EAM uses the accounts specified in the PO Receipts Defaults - Debit section. When items are issued out of inventory, then the same accounting structure is credited.

Stock Dept. At the time that a stock part is received, if that stock part does not have a stock department number, the system looks up the specific site and looks for a specified stock department for PO receipts.

Stock CC. At the time that a stock part is received, if that stock part does not have a stock cost center, the system looks up the specific site and looks for a stock cost center for PO receipts.

Stock Acct No. At the time that a stock part is received, if that stock part does not have a stock account number, the system looks up the specific site and looks for a stock account number for PO receipts.

Stock Sub Acct. At the time that a stock part is received, if that stock part does not have a stock sub-account number, the system looks up the specific site and looks for a stock sub-account number for PO receipts.

NStock Dept. Non-stock items on requisition lines are automatically set to auto-issue. The user can specify a department number to expense or debit upon receipt of a non-stock item. If one is not specified, the system looks up the site's non-stock PO receipt debit department number field.

NStock CC. Non-stock items on requisition lines are automatically set to auto-issue. The user can specify a cost center to expense or debit upon receipt of a non-stock item. If one is not specified, the system looks up the site's non-stock PO receipt debit cost center field.

NStock Acct No. Non-stock items on requisition lines are automatically set to auto-issue. The user can specify an account number to expense or debit upon receipt of a non-stock item. If one is not specified, the system looks up the site's non-stock PO receipt debit account number field.

NStock Sub Acct. Non-stock items on requisition lines are automatically set to auto-issue. The user can specify a sub-account number to expense or debit upon receipt of a non-stock item. If one is not specified, the system looks up the site's non-stock PO receipt debit sub-account number field.

PO Receipts Defaults – Credit

When a part is received into stores from a PO, the PO Receipt Debit accounting structure (Stock or Non Stock) is debited. An off-setting AP Liability accounting structure, also know as Expensed Items Receipt, is then credited for accounts payable. You can specify an AP Liability accounting structure in the PO Receipts Defaults - Credit section.

Note If you connect EAM to QAD Purchasing, EAM copies the Expensed Items Receipt accounting structure from QAD to these fields, overriding what you have entered.

AP Liab Dept. At the time that a requisition line item is received from a PO, the stock or non-stock department is debited or increased and also an offsetting liability is credited for accounts payable. The system looks at the specific site's AP Liability Department Number against which to credit all inventory receipts.

AP Liab CC. At the time that a requisition line item is received from a PO, the stock or non-stock cost center is debited or increased and also an offsetting liability is credited for accounts payable. The system looks at the specific site's AP Liability CC against which to credit all inventory receipts.

AP Liab Acct No. At the time that a requisition line item is received from a PO, the stock or non-stock account number is debited or increased and also an offsetting liability is credited for accounts payable. The system looks at the specific site's AP Liability Acct No against which to credit all inventory receipts.

AP Liab Sub. At the time that a requisition line item is received from a PO, the stock or non-stock sub-account number is debited or increased and also an offsetting liability is credited for accounts payable. The system looks at the specific site's AP Liability Sub Acct No against which to credit all inventory receipts.

Freight Charges

Inv Freight? If this option is selected, Freight is included in the part expense for stock or non-stock parts. Stock or non-stock parts include the estimated freight percentage on the requisition as part of their inventoried cost.

Freight Dept . If freight is specified on a requisition line-item, at the time of receipt, the cost of the freight is distributed to the freight department for the specific site.

Freight CC. If freight is specified on a requisition line-item, at the time of receipt, the cost of the freight is distributed to the freight cost center for the specific site.

Freight Acct No. If freight is specified on a requisition line-item, at the time of receipt, the cost of the freight is distributed to the freight account number for the specific site.

Freight Sub Acct. If freight is specified on a requisition line-item, at the time of receipt, the cost of the freight is distributed to the freight sub-account number for the specific site.

NStock Freight. Number identifying the additional percent added to a non-stock part's cost to cover freight.

Misc

Bill To No. The default bill-to address that is used on all POs for the specific site.

Ship To No. The default ship-to address that is used on all POs for the specific site.

Packing Slip by Vendor. Default is cleared. If this check box is selected, the packing slip entered during receiving must be unique for a vendor.

Vendor Rev? Select this option if you want a revision number incremented on reprinted PO indicating that changes have been made to the PO.

PO Document Options

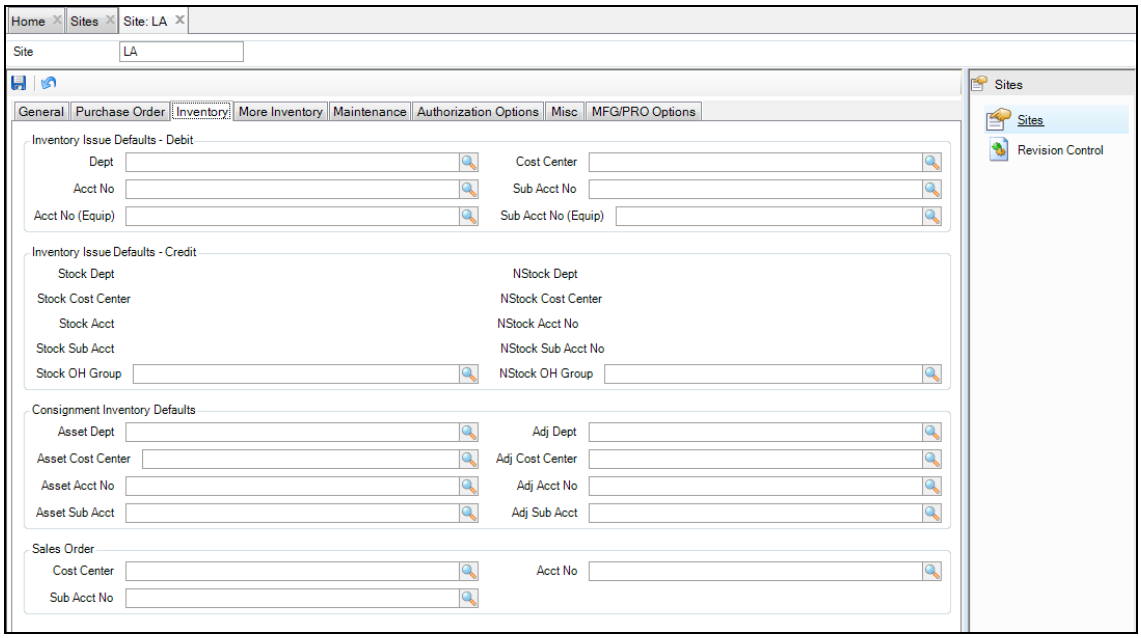
Print Clauses? An option that controls whether standard clauses print before or after the line items on a purchase order document.

Blanket Order

Status on Release. Specify the status that is automatically assigned to a PO that is released from a blanket order for the site. The status options are Planned (P) or Ordered (O).

Site: Inventory Tab

Fig. 3.16
Site Tab: Inventory



Inventory Issues Defaults - Debit

Dept. Select which department the inventory expense is reported against. Department is not part of the GL accounting structure.

Cost Center, Acct No, and Sub Acct No. If an expense account is not otherwise specified, the Cost Center, Acct No, and Sub Acct No fields serve as the default accounting structure that is debited during the inventory issue transaction.

Acct No (Equip) and Sub Acct No (Equip). When a part is issued to a piece of equipment, the system automatically pulls in the equipment's material account number. If one does not exist, then it looks for the site's default account number. By specifying a site default, you ensure that there are no issues to a blank account number. This represents the debit side of a general ledger transaction. The inventory account receives the credit side of the transaction.

Acct No (Equip). Displays the account number that is debited when a part is issued to an equipment ID that is missing a material account number.

Sub Acct No(Equip). Can also be used if you want the site default to include a sub account number.

Inventory Issues Defaults - Credit

Stock Dept, NStock Dept. Select which stock/non-stock department the inventory expense is reported against. Stock/Non-Stock Department is not part of the GL accounting structure.

Stock Cost Center, Stock Acct No, Stock Sub Acct No, Stock OH Group, NStock Dept, NStock Cost Center, NStock Acct No, NStock Sub Acct No, NStock OH Group. Transactions for non-stock items can be separated from the routine stock transactions by specifying an accounting structure that is specifically for non-stock issues. If no accounting structure is specified for credit side of the issue transaction, EAM uses the applicable (Stock or Non Stock) accounting structure specified in the following fields.

Both the Stock and Non-Stock related accounting structures are defaulted from the selections made on the Purchase Order tab. On the Purchase Order tab, these accounting structures serve as the site's default PO Receipt Debit accounts. On the Inventory tabbed page, they serve as the site's default Inventory Issue Credit accounts. To add or modify these accounts, access the fields on the Purchase Order tab.

Consignment Inventory Defaults

Asset Dept. When consignment inventory is purchased, select which department the consignment inventory expense is reported against. Asset Department is not part of the GL accounting structure.

Asset Cost Center, Asset Acct No, Asset Sub Acct No. When you purchase consignment inventory, select the accounting structure that is expensed.

Adj Dept. For adjustments in consignment inventory, select which department the consignment inventory expense is reported against. Adjustment Department is not part of the GL accounting structure.

Adj Cost Center, Adj Acct No, Adj Sub Acct No. If a physical inventory or cycle count determines there are more parts in consignment inventory than the system records reflect, inventory personnel enter the new count to increase the quantity. To remedy the absence of an

audit trail and account for the change in consignment inventory quantity, the Consignment Inventory accounting structure is debited and this Consignment Inventory Adjustment accounting structure is credited.

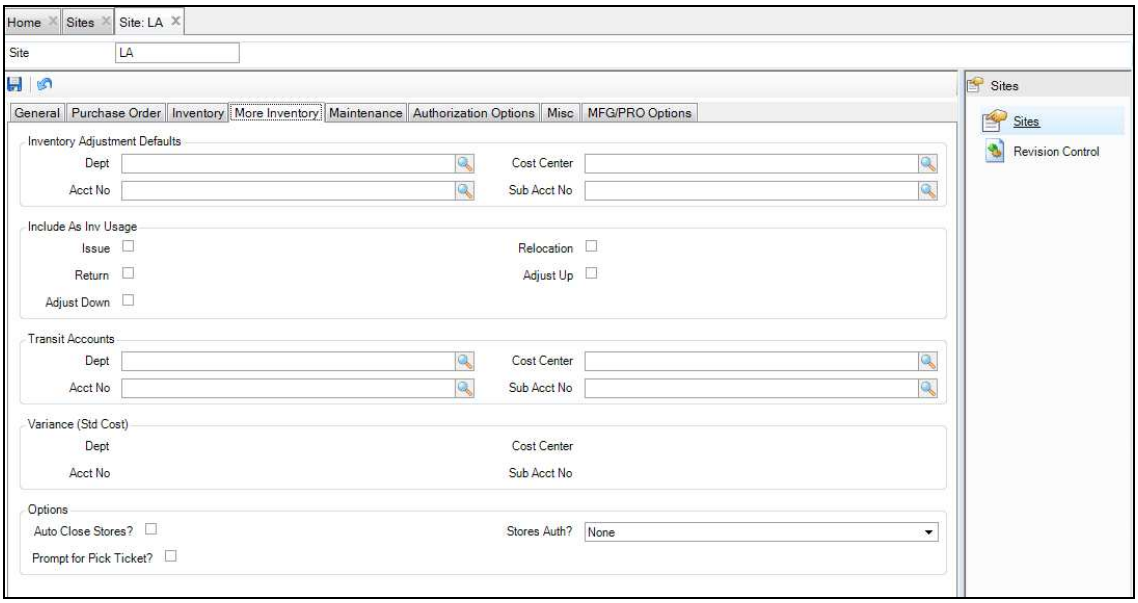
If a physical inventory or cycle count results in a downward adjustment, the Consignment Inventory accounting structure is credited and the Consignment Inventory Adjustment accounting structure is debited.

Sales Order

Cost Center, Acct No, Sub Acct No. These fields are not currently used.

Site: More Inventory Tab

Fig. 3.17
Site Tab: More Inventory



Inventory Adjustment Defaults

Dept. For inventory adjustments, select which department the inventory adjustment expense is reported against. Department is not part of the GL accounting structure.

Cost Center, Acct No, and Sub Acct No. If a physical inventory or cycle count determines there are more parts in inventory than the system records reflect, inventory personnel enter the new count to increase the quantity. To remedy the absence of an audit trail and account for the change in inventory quantity, the Inventory accounting structure is debited and this Inventory Adjustment accounting structure is credited.

If a physical inventory or cycle count results in a downward adjustment, the Inventory accounting structure is credited and the Inventory Adjustment accounting structure is debited.

Include as Inv Usage

EAM automatically maintains a monthly cumulative count of each inventory stock item's usage. In other words, usage is the quantity of parts used for each month within a selected year. Select those transactions that you want to be included as usage. To view the usage history for a part, access Inventory|Inventory Maintenance|Inventory Analysis|Inventory Usage Analysis.

Issue. Select this check box so that an inventory adjustment that increases the on hand quantity of a part is included in the usage calculation.

Relocation. Select this check box so that a warehouse transfer or a relocation of a part to a different site is included in the usage calculation.

Return. Select this check box so that the return of a part is included in the Usage calculation.

Adjust Up. Select this check box so that an inventory adjustment to increase the on-hand quantity of a part is included in the usage calculation.

Adjust Down. Select this check box so that the inventory adjustment to decrease the on-hand quantity of a part is included in the usage calculation.

Transit Accounts

The Transit accounting structure is used if the Transit? check box is selected in the domain's Inventory tab in General|Business Units|Domain. See "Domain: Inventory Tab" on page 37.

Dept. When Transit is utilized and parts are transfered, specify which department the expense is reported against. Department is not part of the GL accounting structure.

Cost Center, Acct No, and Sub Acct No. If the domain's Transit check box is selected, EAM credits the inventory accounting structure and debits the Transit accounting structure when a part is issued from stores.

Likewise, when the part is received in the other site, an off setting credit is issued against the Transit accounting structure. This Transit accounting structure can also be looked at as an inter-company charge account and should always equal zero when all inventory transactions are completed.

Variance (Std Cost)

Dept., Cost Center, Acct No, and Sub Acct No. These fields are disabled. EAM does not support Standard Cost.

Options (Stores Requisitions)

Auto Close Stores? Select this check box so that stores requisitions are automatically closed once they issue 100% of planned quantities. If you select this check box, stores requisitions automatically close when complete, which saves you time because you are not required to manually close the stores requisitions.

Stores Auth? Determine the routing approval requirements for stores requisitions by selecting one of the following:

- **None.** Routing approval is not required for stores requisitions.
- **Projects.** Routing approval is only required if the stores requisition is associated with a project.
- **All.** Routing approval is required for all stores requisitions.

Prompt for Pick Ticket. Select this check box so that pick tickets are used at a particular site.

After the inventory issue transaction has been completed in EAM, the pick ticket is a printed form used for physically pulling parts from stores. Users with the appropriate authorization can perform a direct inventory issue transition and print the pick ticket for stores personnel.

Afterwards the stores employee uses the printed pick ticket as a reference to locate the part and to manually pull it from the shelf/bin. If a comment is entered during the issue transaction, the text appears in the Comment field on the pick ticket report as well.

If this check box is selected, the user is prompted during an inventory issue with a dialog box that asks whether a pick ticket should be printed.

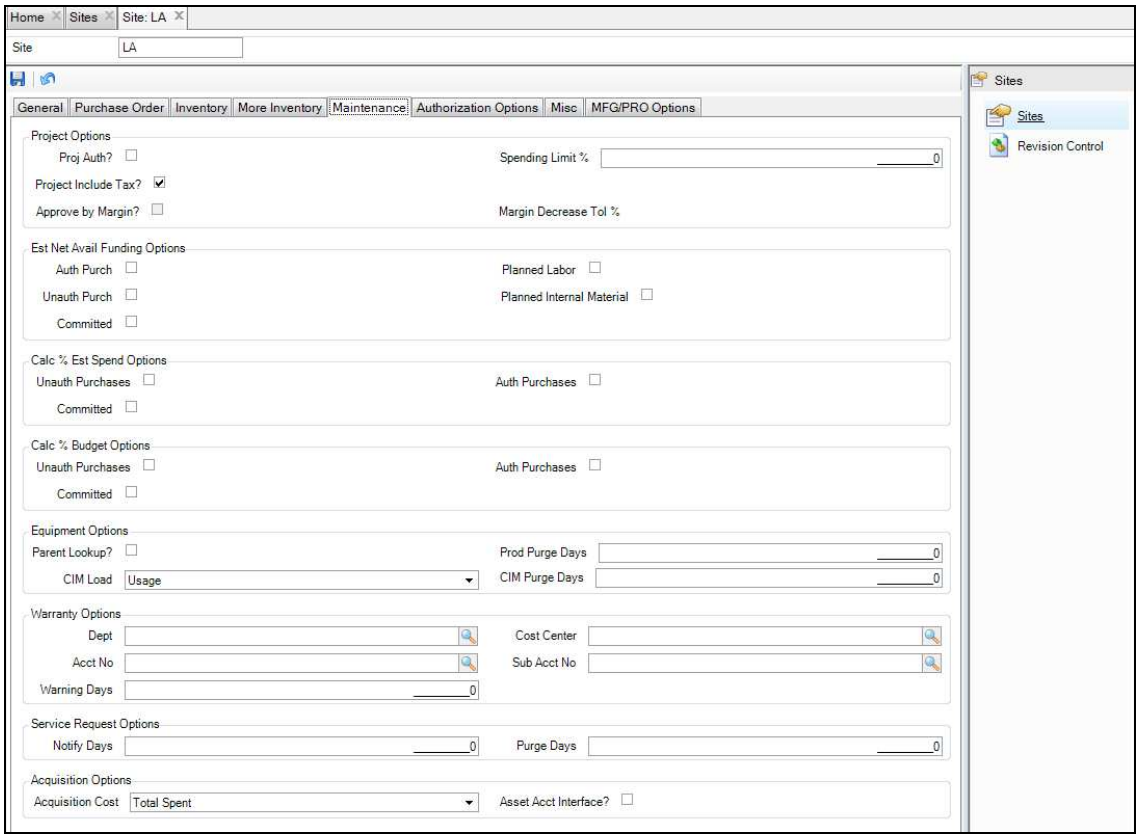
The pick ticket prompt is presented during the following material issue scenarios:

- Issue transaction using the issue transaction option through Inventory Maintenance
- Issue transaction invoked from Work Order Maintenance
- Issue transaction invoked from Stores Requisition Maintenance

Note The pick ticket does not apply to a purchase order for a stock item that was created from a requisition or blanket order that had the Auto Issue? check box selected.

Site: Maintenance Tab

Fig. 3.18
Site Tab: Maintenance



Project Options

Proj Auth?. If this check box is selected, projects must be authorized before any expenses are reported against it.

Spending Limit %. The percentage of the project's spending limit that you can overspend. For example, if the spending limit for the project is $1000 and the Spending Limit % is set to 10%, you are allowed to spend $1100.

Project Include Tax? Select this check box so that tax amounts are included in the cost amounts for the project.

Approve by Margin? Select this check box to approve a customer funded project based on Planned Margin% instead of the Project Requested Funding Amount. You can only select this option if the Proj Auth check box has been selected for the site. When Approve by Margin is selected, it is only used for projects with a Customer Funded funding type. A separate project margin approval group is used to routing for approval.

Margin Decrease Tolerance% . This option is enabled when Approve by Margin? is selected. The percentage that you enter in this field determines if a change to the Planned Margin% for a Project needs to be reauthorized:

- **Outside of Tolerance%.** If the percentage decrease in the Planned Margin% is outside this Tolerance%, then the project needs to be routed through a margin approval group for authorization.
- **Within Tolerance%.** If the percentage decrease is within this Tolerance%, then the Auth-Margin% is updated without additional authorization.
- **Zero Value.** If there is no value entered, any change requires re-authorization as no Tolerance% value is defined.

Estimated Net Available Funding Options

Auth Purch, Planned Labor, Unauth Purch, Planned Internal Labor, and Committed. Select one or more of these cost options to include in the Estimated Net Available Funding amount for a project. Each of these costs is visible on the Cost tab of the project.

This Net Available Funding amount is calculated as Funding Amount minus the total spent and any of the amounts selected here for a project. This gives a project manager an estimation of remaining net funding available by considering any or all of these costs, already in the pipeline for the project, in addition to Total Spent.

Calc % Est Spend Options

Unauth Purchases, Auth Purchases, and Committed. Select one or more of these options (Purchasing Costs on a Project), to include the cost in the calculation of the % Spending Estimate for the project.

Calc% Budget Options

Unauth Purchases, Auth Purchases, and Commited. These fields are not currently implemented in Project module.

Equipment Options

Parent Lookup? Select this check box to use the graphical representation of the equipment lookup for this site. The graphical lookup provides much more information than the standard equipment lookup. At a glance, you see which pieces of equipment are parents and what pieces of equipment have been attached to them. Also you can view whether a piece of equipment is locked. The graphical representation is available from any field that normally accesses the Equipment lookup.

Prod Purge Days. This field is not currently used.

CIM Load. This field is not currently used. There is a job call CIM Load that performs the CIM Load function. See System Administration|Job Control|Job Program.

CIM Purge Days. This field is not currently used.

Warranty Options

Dept., Cost Center, Acct No, Sub Acct No, Warning Days. These fields are not currently used.

Service Request Options

Notify Days. Enter the number of days before EAM sends an email to the Notify person that is associated with the equipment referenced on a service request. If a service request has not been resolved after this number of days, the system sends an email to the equipment's Notify person. If Notify Days is set to zero, when you create a service request, an email is sent to the Notify person upon saving.

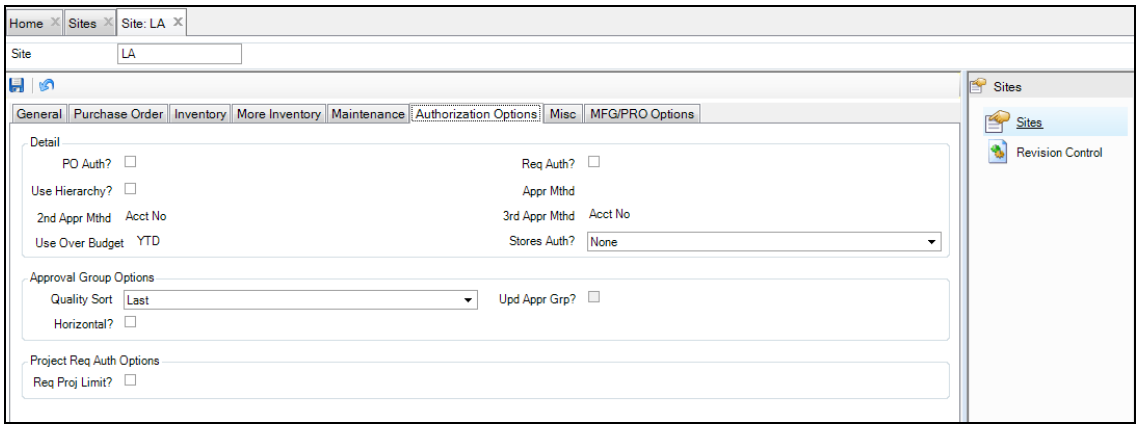
Purge Days. Enter the number of days the system maintains the records of closed or canceled service requests under Service Request History. The system purges all records of closed or canceled service requests older than the number of days indicated here.

Acquisition Options

Acquisition Cost, Asset Account Interface? These fields are not currently used. There is a Fixed Asset Integration for QAD EE in the Project module.

Site: Authorization Options Tab

Fig. 3.19
Site Tab: Authorization Options



Detail

PO Auth? If this check box is selected, purchase orders must be authorized.

Req Auth? If this check box is selected, requisitions must be authorized.

Note If you select Req Auth? you must select an approval method in the Appr Method field. If Req Auth? and Use Hierarchy? are selected, select all three approval methods.

Users can specify a particular requisition approval group for the following:

- Project/Job
- Cost Center

- Account
- User

If Req Auth? is selected, to select the requisition approval group to use for approval routing, EAM first checks if there is a Project/Job on the requisition header for which a Req Approval Group has been specified.

If not found, then EAM checks the site control setting Use Hierarchy? flag.

If Use Hierarchy? is not selected, then EAM simply checks the record specified as the basis for routing (CC, Acct, or User) to determine which req approval group to use for routing. If none is found, EAM displays an error message stating that there is no approval group.

If Use Hierarchy? is selected, EAM follows the logic of checking in order the records specified as first, second, and third approval options to locate the correct Approval Group. If none is found, EAM displays an error message stating that there is no approval group.

Use Hierarchy? Select this check box to use all or any of the three methods for routing approval:

- **Account based.** Account-based routing requires that you assign a specific requisition group to a specific account number. EAM routes a requisition based on its account information to the group associated with the account number on the requisition. This information is in Finance|Accounting|Accounts.
- **Cost center based.** Cost center-based routing requires that you assign a specific requisition group to a specific cost center number. EAM routes cost center information to the group associated with the cost center number on the requisition. This information is in Finance|Accounting|Cost Centers.
- **User-based.** User-based routing depends on the user who initiates the routing. The user group is assigned to the User Profile.

In all three options, EAM requisition initiators must have a cost center or account group in their profiles. In this way, you can control who can purchase against cost center and account numbers.

Appr Method, 2ndAppr Method, and 3rdAppr Method. When you select Use Hierarchy?, EAM considers all methods in a user-defined sequence. The first method is cost center, the second is account, and the third is user. EAM uses the cost center approval group first.

If no cost center is listed or no requisition approval group is linked to the cost center, it uses the account approval group.

If no requisition approval group is linked to the account, EAM uses the user-based method for routing.

If the user who initiates the routing does not have a requisition approval group assigned to the User Profile, the routing is aborted.

Use Over Budget. This field is not currently used.

Stores Auth? This field is not currently used.

Approval Group Options

Quality Sort. Select First or Last to have the quality approver listed as the first or last approver in the approval group.

Upd Appr Grp?. Select this check box to override the requisition's approval routing.

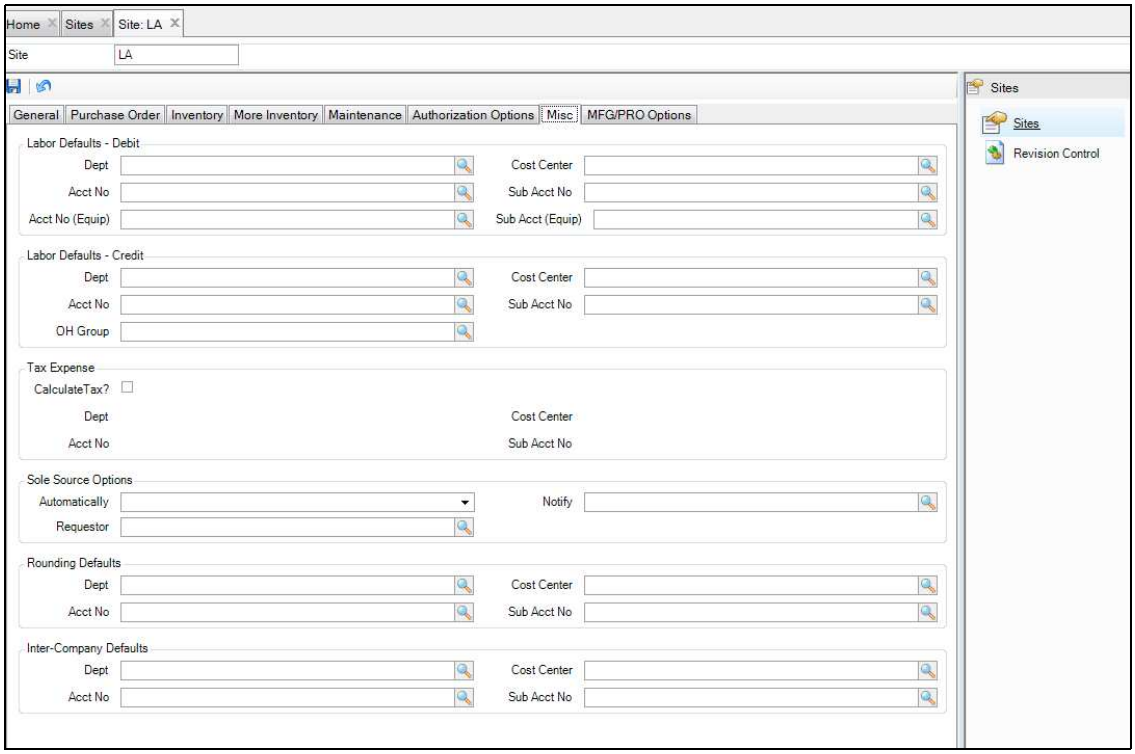
Horizontal? Select this check box so that horizontal approvers can be added to requisition approval groups. Horizontal approvers align with requisition approvers by having the same approval limit. As the requisition approver approves, the horizontal approver is routed to next for approval. When this option is selected, the final approver is a horizontal approver with the required spending amount.

Proj Req Auth Options

Req Proj Limit? For requisitions that are tied to projects, select this check box to have the requisition approved based on the user's setting for Requisition Project Limit rather than the Requisition Limit or Requisition Cap Limits.

Site: Misc Tab

Fig. 3.20
Site Tab: Miscellaneous



Labor Defaults – Debit

Dept. Select which department the labor expense is reported against for the debit side of the transaction. Department is not part of the GL account structure.

Cost Center, Acct No, Sub Acct No, Acct No (Equip), and Sub Acct No (Equip). When labor is posted to a work order, these fields serve as the default accounting structure for the debit side of the labor transaction used.

Labor Defaults – Credit

Dept. Select which department labor expense is credited to. Department is not part of the GL account structure.

Cost Center, Acct No, Sub Acct No, and OH Group. If there is no default accounting structure defined for an employee, the default accounting structure defined in these fields is used in labor posting transactions.

Tax Expense

Calculate Tax? Select this check box so that sales tax costs accompany items into inventory. By selecting this option, stock parts include sales tax as part of their inventoried cost.

Note Inventory tax for stock items can only be selected if Accrue Tax? is selected. The Accrue Tax? check box is on the tax rate record in Financials|Tax Rates. If the Inventory Tax? check box is not selected on the tax rate record, sales tax is excluded from the inventoried cost of stock parts. Instead, sales tax for stock parts is expensed to the site's Tax Expense account.

Dept. Select which department tax expenses are reported against. Department is not part of the GL account structure.

Cost Center, Acct No, and Sub Acct No. Select the accounting structure that is used when reporting tax expenses.

Sole Source Options

Automatically. In Inventory Maintenance, you can flag a part as sole source, indicating that this part bypasses the normal purchasing approval process for replenishment. Since these parts are typically pre-approved under contract prices and at certain stocking levels, sole source parts can go straight from a requisition to an authorized and ordered purchase order. However, you can control exactly how far EAM automates the purchasing process for sole source parts by selecting from the following options:

- **Create Req.** If this option is selected, EAM automatically creates a requisition for any sole source part upon reaching its reorder point or safety stock levels.
- **Auth Req.** If this option is selected, EAM automatically creates a requisition that is authorized (if required) for any sole source part upon reaching its reorder point or safety stock levels.
- **Create PO.** If this option is selected, EAM automatically creates a requisition, authorizes the requisition (if required), and creates a purchase order for any sole source part upon reaching its reorder point or safety stock levels.
- **Auth PO.** If this option is selected, EAM automatically creates a requisition, authorizes the requisition (if required), creates a purchase order, and authorizes the purchase order for any sole source part upon reaching its reorder point or safety stock levels.
- **Order PO.** If this option is selected, EAM automatically creates a requisition, authorizes the requisition (if required), creates a purchase order, authorizes the purchase order (if required), and places the purchase order on order for any sole source part upon reaching its reorder point or safety stock levels.

Notify. The notify group or employee ID entered here is notified through email when a sole source part could not be ordered through the stock replenishment routine due to an expired price schedule or incorrect data.

Requestor. The employee ID entered here is associated to all requisitions for sole source parts created through the stock replenishment routine.

Rounding Defaults

Dept. Select which department the rounding is reported against. Department is not part of the GL account structure.

Cost Center, Acct No, and Sub Acct No. Select the accounting structure that is used when rounding differences occur for a GL transaction.

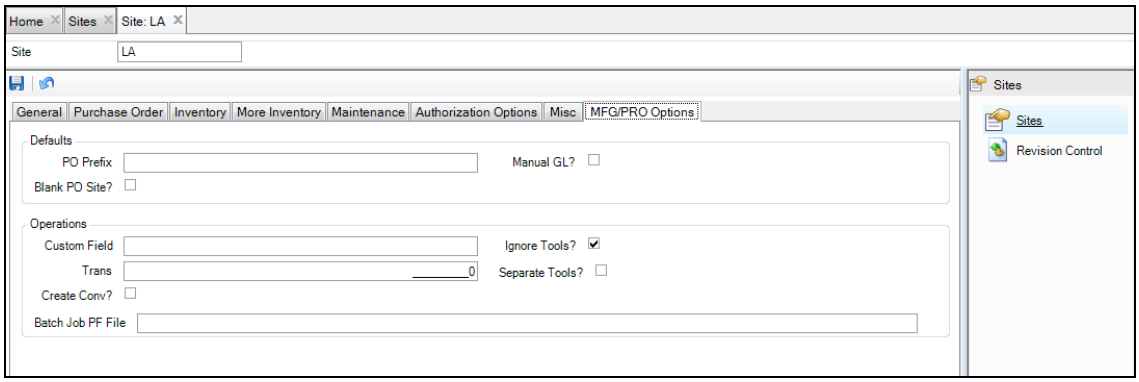
Intercompany Defaults

Dept. Select the department the intercompany transaction is reported against. Department is not part of the GL account structure.

Cost Center, Acct No, and Sub Acct No. When parts are transferred between sites in differenct entities, select the default accounting structure that is used for the intercompany transaction. This default is used if there are no From and To Site Intercompany Accounting defined. See “Intercompany Accounts” on page 305.

Site: MFG/PRO Options Tab

Fig. 3.21
Site Tab: MFG/PRO Options



Defaults

These options are for integration with QAD Purchasing and GL.

PO Prefix, Specify a prefix that is appended to the EAM PO number when it is sent to QAD ERP purchasing. This prefix allows you to easily identify EAM POs in ERP.

Manual GL? When this check box is selected, manual GL transactions that are created in EAM’s Unposted GL Transactions are posted and sent to QAD GL by selecting “Send ERP” for a manual GL transaction Detail and then using Post Action from the Unposted GL Transactions browse.

Blank PO Site. This field is obsolete and not used.

Operations

Custom Field, Ignore Tools?, Trans, Separate Tools?, Create Conv, and Batch Job PF File.

These options are used with PdM functionality, which is planned for a future release

Enable Revision Control

In the Revision Control submenu, you can specify that revisions are automatically created when modifications are made to any or all of the menu items listed. To turn on revision control, open the Revision Control submenu and then select the Track Revisions check box for the corresponding menu.

The revision details for changes are visible in each of the following menu items when track revisions is selected:

- Blanket Order
- Blanket Order Line
- Equipment
- Inventory
- Job
- PM Template
- Project
- Purchase Order
- Purchase Order Line
- Requisition
- Requisition Line
- Work Order

Fig. 3.22
Filter Menu Options



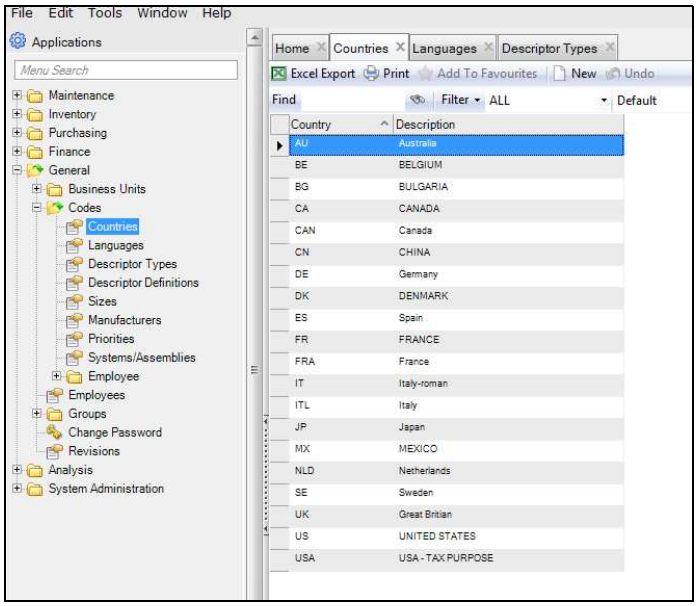
Codes

Country Codes

Country codes are used in Purchasing and for all sites. If you are integrated with QAD, enter the same codes and descriptions that are in the ERP system.

To add a country code, open the Countries browse located in General|Codes and click New. In the Country field, enter the country code. In the Description field, enter a short description. Press Enter to save.

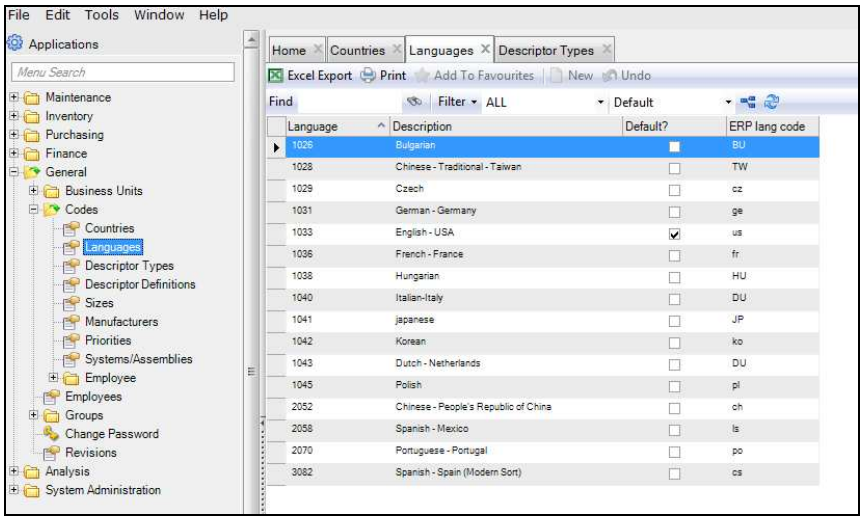
Fig. 3.23
Country Codes



Language Codes

The languages listed in this browse represent all the languages that are available in EAM.

Fig. 3.24
Language Codes



Descriptor Codes

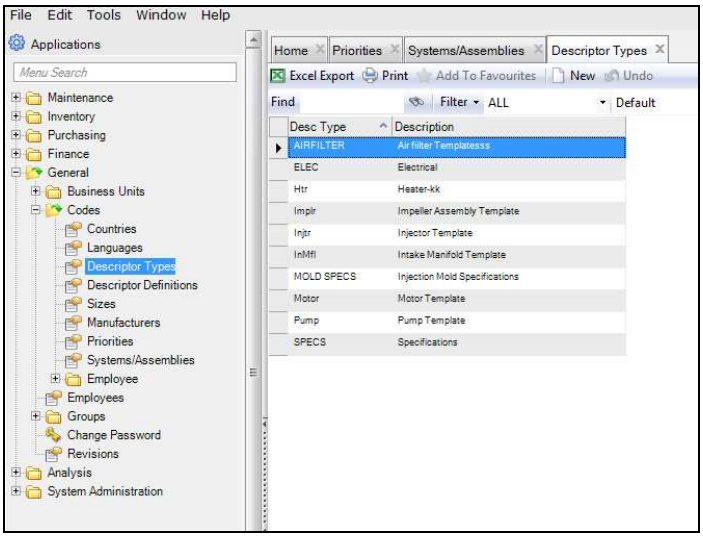
Use descriptor codes to further describe a piece of equipment or an inventory part. Descriptors are created dynamically by adding labels and field lengths.

Descriptor Type Codes

Descriptor type codes, which are common to both equipment and inventory, are used to group descriptor definitions.

To add a descriptor type code, open the Descriptor Type browse located in General|Codes and click New. In the Desc Type field, enter the descriptor type code. In the Description field, enter a short description. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 3.25
Descriptor Type Codes



Descriptor Definition Codes

Descriptor definitions or templates are used to create standard technical documentation for equipment and inventory parts. The descriptor allows users to set up a standard template for certain technical information and then associate it with a number of pieces of equipment or inventory parts. A given piece of equipment or a part can have multiple descriptors associated with it. Once the descriptor is associated with a given inventory or equipment record, the user can update the information on a given field in the template.

Creating a Descriptor Definition

Follow these steps to create a descriptor definition:

1. Open the Descriptor Definition browse located in General|Codes. In the upper browse click New.
2. Enter the information in the following fields:
   - **Descriptor Code.** Enter the descriptor definition code.
   - **Description.** Enter a brief description of the descriptor definition.
   - **Descriptor Type.** Use the lookup to select the correct descriptor type.
   - **Descriptor Type Description.** This field auto-fills based on the descriptor type that is selected.

- **Kind.** Enter (E) Equipment or (I) Inventory.
- **Kind Description.** This field auto fills based on the value of Kind.

3 Press Enter to save.

4 In the Specs browse, add labels to the descriptor definition by clicking New.

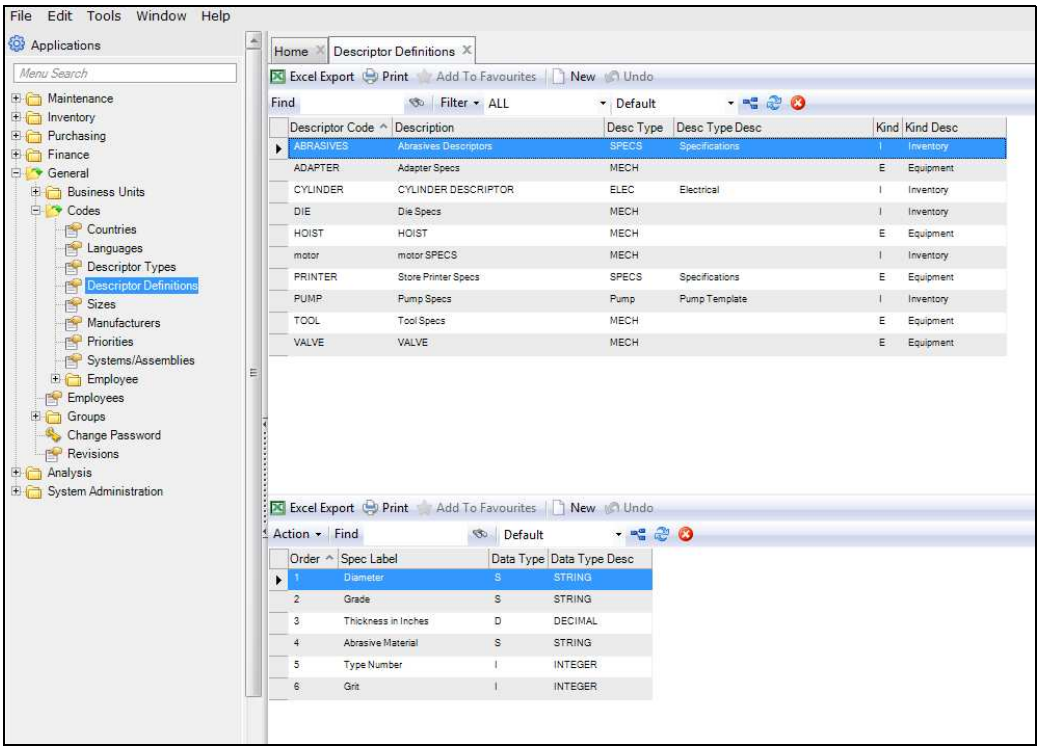
5 Enter the information in the following fields:

- **Order.** This number, which the system auto-assigns, represents the sequential position in which the field displays.
- **Spec Label.** Enter the spec label. A descriptor has a user-defined number of labels. These labels are used to describe the categories for the information being tracked.
- **Data Type.** Select the data type:
  - **(S) String.** Virtually any combination of letters, numbers, and dates can be entered.
  - **(I) Integer.** It must be a whole number written without a fractional or decimal component.
  - **(t) Date.** The date entered must be in the MM/DD/YYYY format.
  - **(D) Decimal.** It must contain a decimal component and can be a whole number with a decimal.
- **Data Type Description.** This field auto-fills based on the value of Data Type.

6 If necessary, you can rearrange the labels by selecting the Move Up or Move Down options in the Action menu.

Note You can change the order of the spec labels when you are adding or updating a descriptor. When you attach it to a piece of equipment or inventory part, the order cannot be changed.

Fig. 3.26
Descriptor Definition Codes



Editing a Descriptor Definition

Note Changes made to a descriptor that is already being used on a part or piece of equipment may also affect the values in the fields of that descriptor:

To edit a descriptor definition, click in the Descriptor Code, Description, Descriptor Type, or the Kind fields and make the necessary changes. Press Enter to save.

To edit a spec label, click in the Spec Label or Data Type fields and make the necessary changes. Press Enter to save.

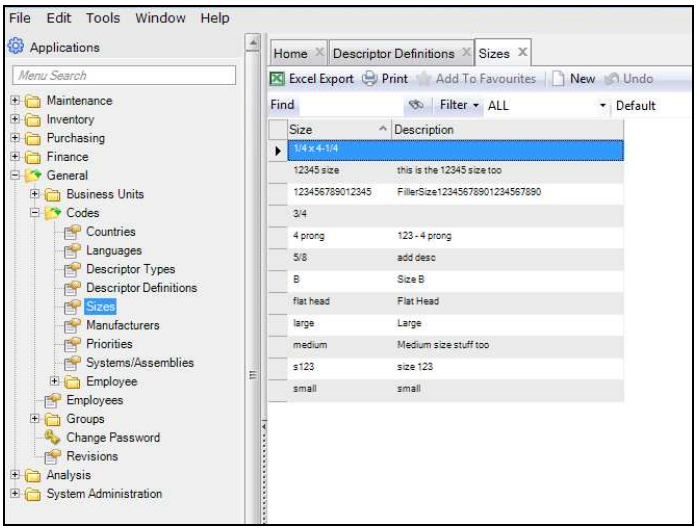
To rearrange the order or the spec labels, right-click on the label and select the Move Up or Move Down action.

Size Codes

Size codes define the different sizes that are used to assign to parts.

To add a size code, open the Sizes browse located in General|Codes and click New. In the Size field, enter the size code and in the Description field, enter a short description. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 3.27
Size Codes

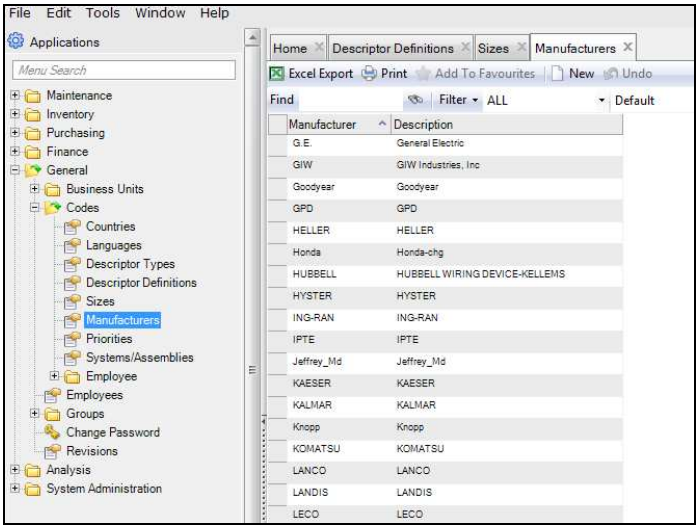


Manufacturer Codes

Manufacturer codes are used to identify a manufacturer for parts.

To add a manufacturer code, open the Manufacturer browse located in General|Codes and click New. In the Manufacturer field, enter the manufacturer code and in the Description field, enter a short description. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 3.28
Manufacturer Codes



Priority Codes

Follow these steps to add a priority code:

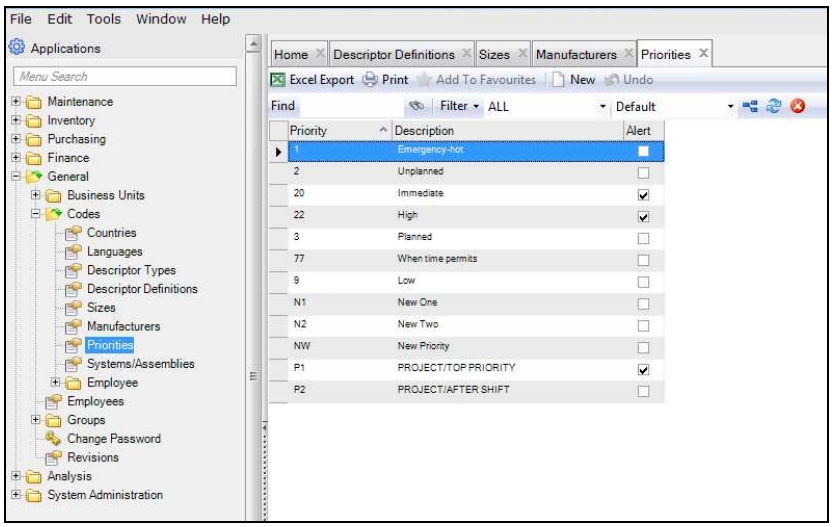
1 Open the Priorities browse located in General|Codes and click New.

2 Enter the information in the following fields:

- **Priority.** Enter the Priority code
- **Description.** Enter a short description.
- **Alert.** Select the Alert check box if you want the associated user group to receive a page when this code is entered on a service request or a work order.

3 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 3.29
Priority Codes



System/Assemblies

Follow these steps to add a System/Assembly code:

1 Open the System/Assemblies browse located in General|Codes. In the upper browse, click New.

2 In the Manufacturer field, enter the Manufacturer code and in the Description field, enter a short description.

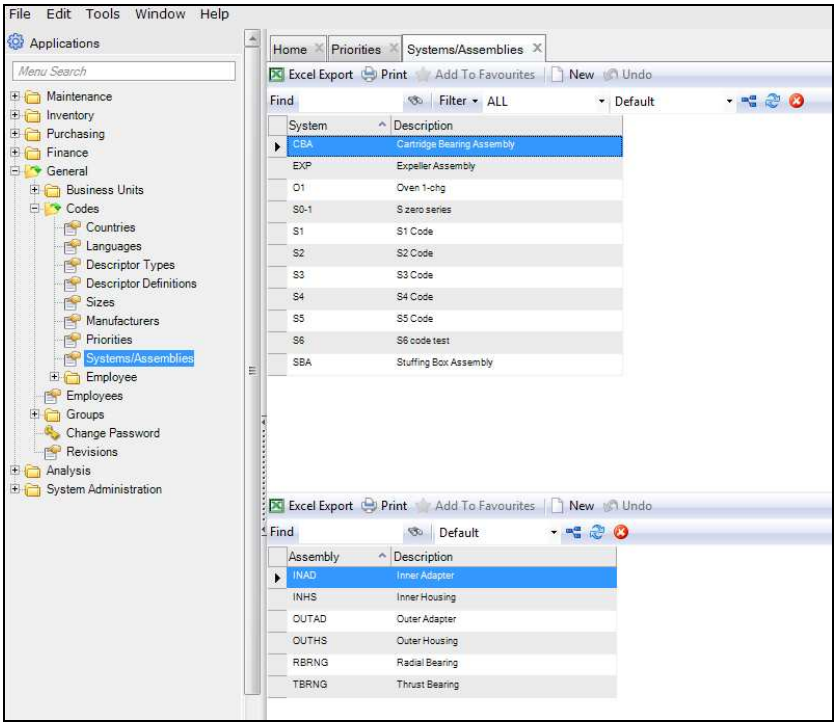
3 Press Enter to save.

4 In the lower browse, enter the assemblies that make up the system by clicking New.

5 Enter the Assembly code in the Assembly field and then a short description in the Description field.

6 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 3.30
System/Assembly Codes



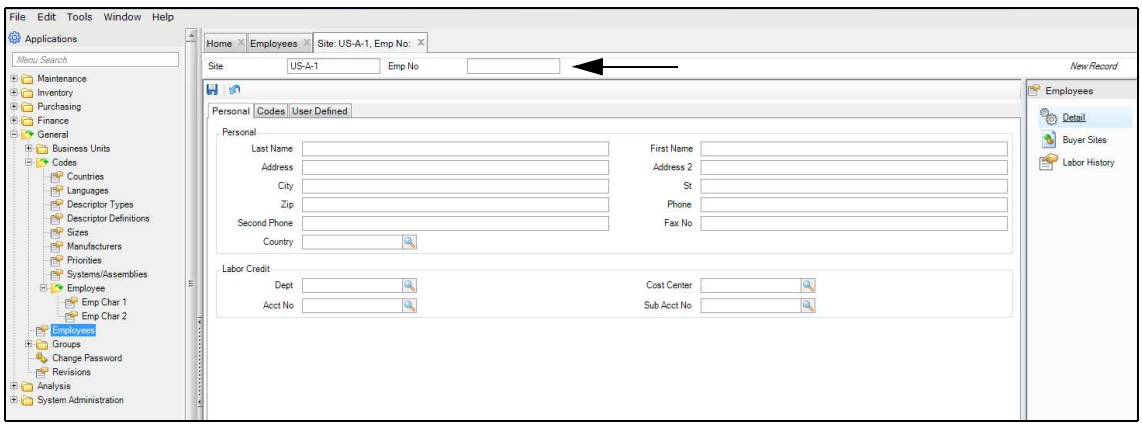
Employees

Creating an Employee Record

Follow these steps to create an employee record:

1. Open the Employees browse located in the General module and click New. A blank employee record opens.
2. Enter the employee number in the Emp No field.

Fig. 3.31
Enter Employee Number



3 Enter the relevant information in the Personal, Codes, and User Defined tabs. See “Filling Out an Employee Record” on page 68.

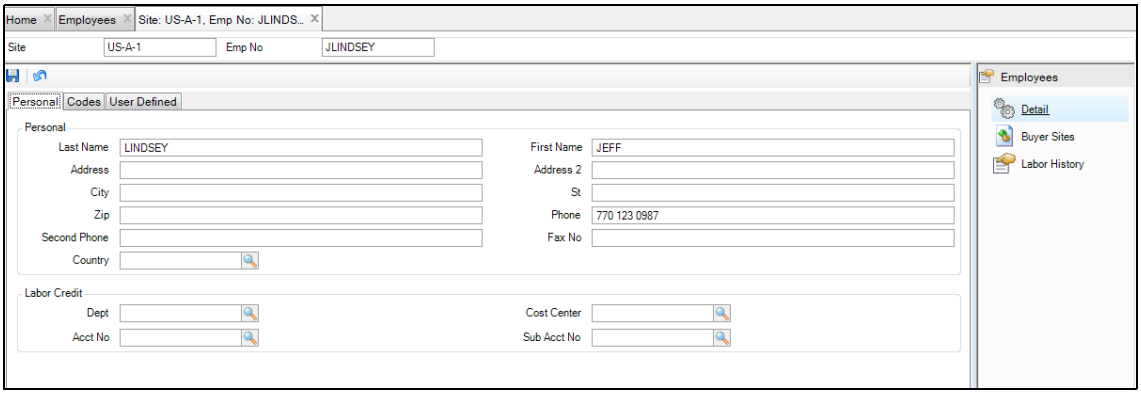
4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

Filling Out an Employee Record

Enter the relevant information in the Personal, Codes, and User Defined tabs.

Employee: Personal Tab

Fig. 3.32
Employee: Personal Tab



Personal

Last Name, First Name, Address, Address 2, City, St, Zip, Phone, Second Phone, Fax No, Country. In these fields, enter the employee name and contact information.

Labor Credit

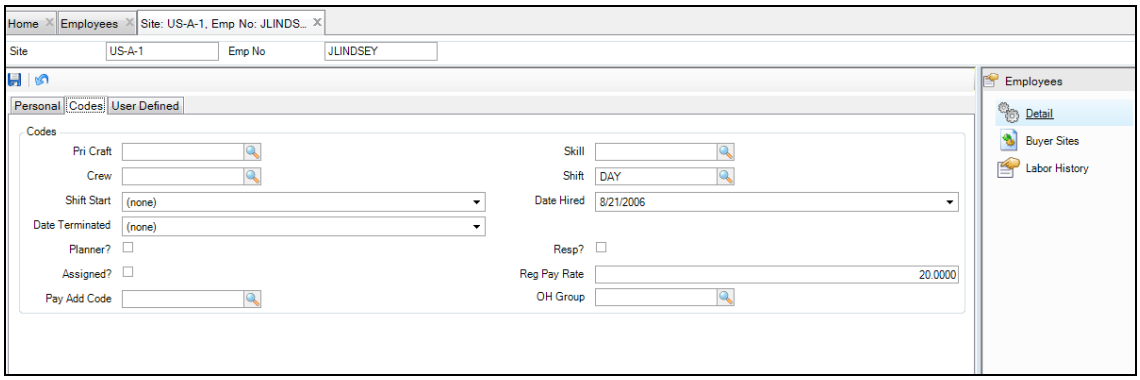
Dept. When this employee posts labor to a work order, select which department the labor is credited to. Department is not part of the GL accounting structure.

Cost Center, Acct No, Sub Acct No . In these fields, enter the labor credit accounting defaults. When this employee posts labor to a work order, these accounting defaults are used for the labor credit transaction.

Employee: Codes Tab

The fields in the Codes tab determine which technicians should be scheduled for work orders.

Fig. 3.33
Employee: Codes Tab



Codes

Primary Craft. Use the lookup to select the primary craft for the employee.

Skill. Use the lookup to select the employee's skill level.

Crew. Use the lookup to select which crew the employee works for.

Shift. Use the lookup to select which shift the employee works.

Shift Start. Select the date the employee's shift started.

Date Hired. Select the employee's hire date.

Date Terminated. Select the employee's termination date.

Planner? Select this check box if the employee is an inventory or equipment planner. When this option is selected, the employee's name or number is listed in the Planner lookup so that they can be selected as a planner for a work order.

Responsible? Select this check box if the employee is responsible for equipment. When this option is selected, the employee's name or number is listed in Resp lookup so they can be selected as the person responsible on a work order.

Assigned? Select this check box if the employee can be assigned to a work order.

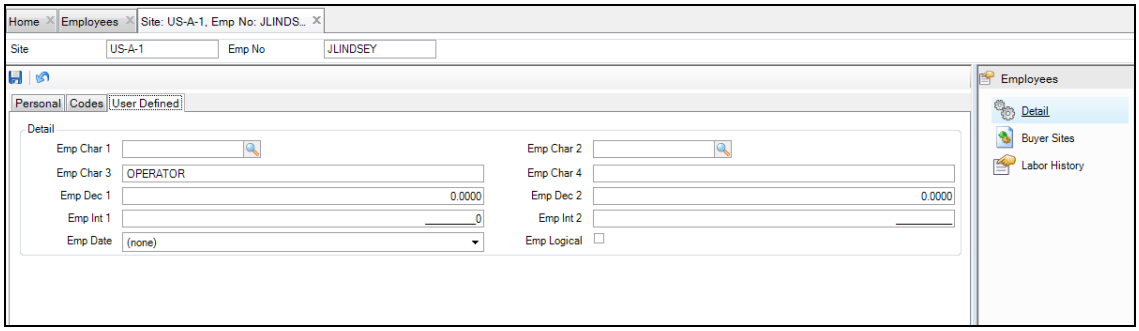
Reg Pay Rate. Enter the employee's regular pay rate.

Pay Add Code. Use the lookup to select the pay add code for the employee.

OH Group. Use the lookup to select an OH group for this employee. When this option is selected, the OH rate is applied for the OH Group and is included in labor transactions for this employee.

Employee: User Defined Tab

Fig. 3.34
Employee: User Defined Tab



Detail

Emp Char 1-4. User-defined character fields, validated against tables that you add.

Emp Dec 1-2. User-defined decimal fields for employees.

Emp Int 1-2. User-defined integer fields for employees.

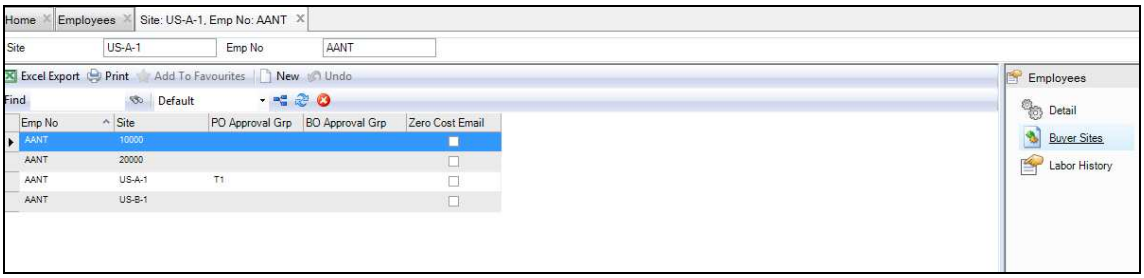
Emp Date. Enter a date type field here.

Emp Logical. User-defined check box.

Define a Buyer's Sites and Approval Groups

In the Buyer Sites submenu, you can define the employee as a buyer at one or more sites with related approval groups.

Fig. 3.35
Buyer Sites Submenu



Follow these steps to define a buyer's sites and approval groups:

1 Open the employee's record and select the Buyer Sites submenu.

2 Click New and then enter the following information:

- **Emp No.** The system auto-fills this field with the employee's number.
- **Site.** Use the lookup to select the site that the buyer works in.
- **PO Approval Group.** Use the lookup to select the PO approval group that is used for this buyer.

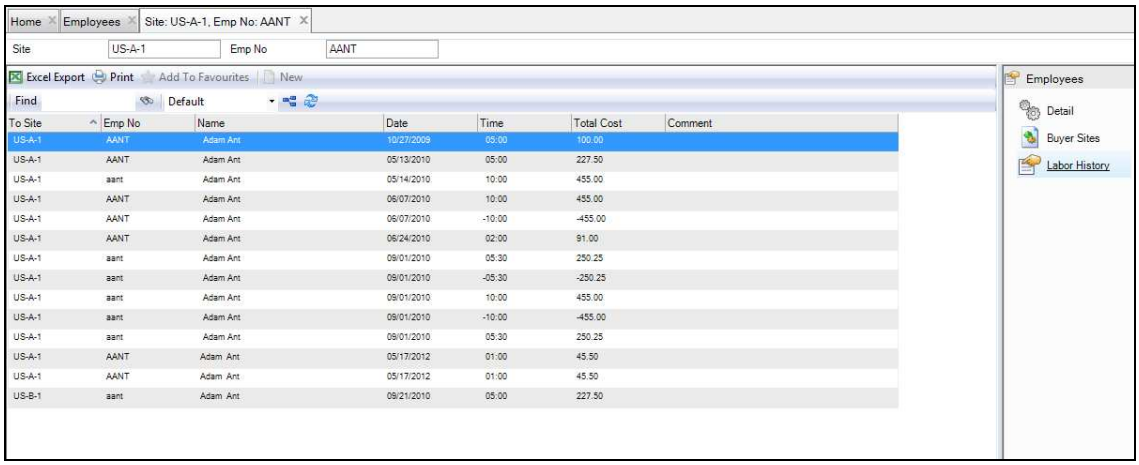
- **BO Approval Group.** Use the lookup to select the BO approval group that is used for this buyer.
- **Zero Cost Email.** Select this check box so that this buyer is notified by email whenever a new requisition is created with cost of 0. The notification prompts the buyer to make changes to the requisition before approval.

3 Press Enter to save.

View the Employee's Labor History

A labor record can be posted, reversed, modified, and posted again, and the system preserves a history showing the piece of equipment, work order, project, or other chargeable item against which the labor was originally expensed. The Labor History submenu displays the labor history for this employee. In a work order, you see all the labor history for that WO, which may include many employees who worked on the order.

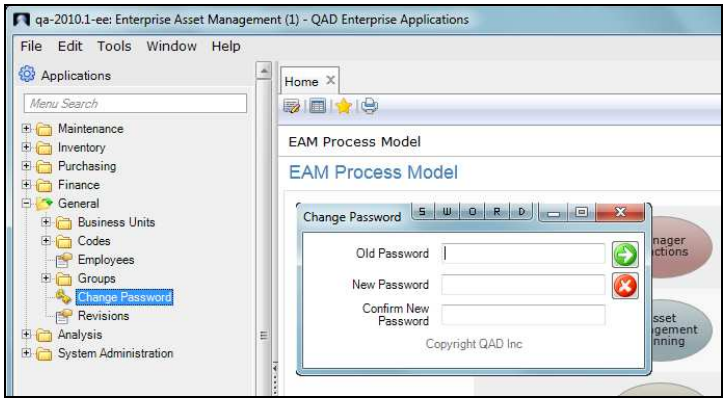
Fig. 3.36
Employee: Labor History Submenu



Change Password

To change a user's password, select Change Password from the General folder. Enter the old password and new password in the correct fields. Click the green arrow to confirm the change.

Fig. 3.37
Change Password



Groups

The mail and owner groups can be used as selections in the Notify and Owner lookups on equipment and PM template records.

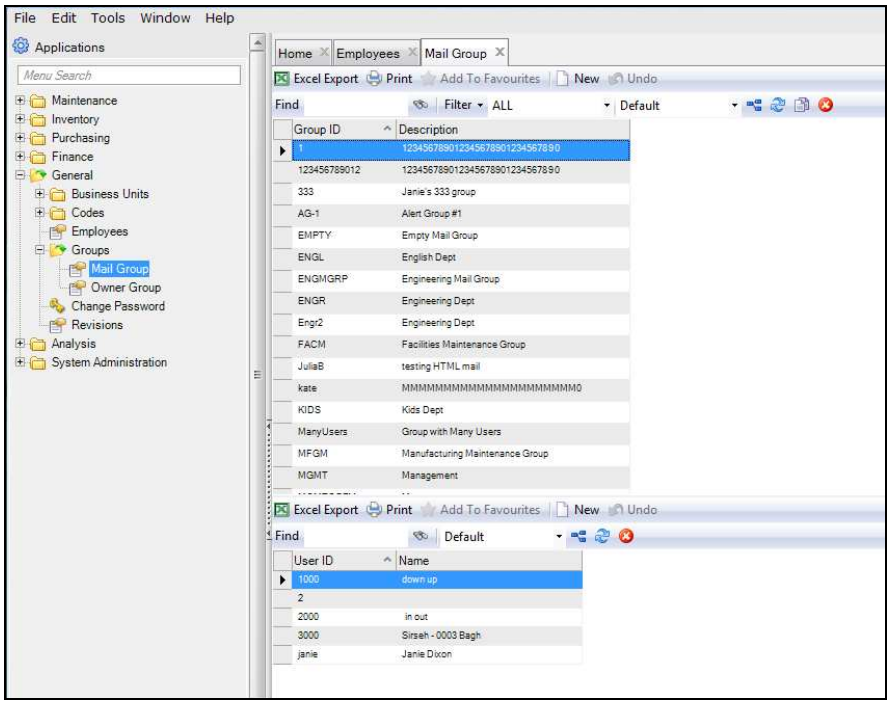
Mail Group

Mail Groups can be selected in the Notify field for equipment and PM template records.

Follow these steps to create a mail group:

1. Open the Mail Groups browse located in General|Groups. In the upper browse, click New.
2. Enter the group name in the Group ID field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.
3. Add users to the mail group by clicking New in the lower browse.
4. Use the lookup in the User ID field to select the user that you want to add to the mail group. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 3.38
Mail Group



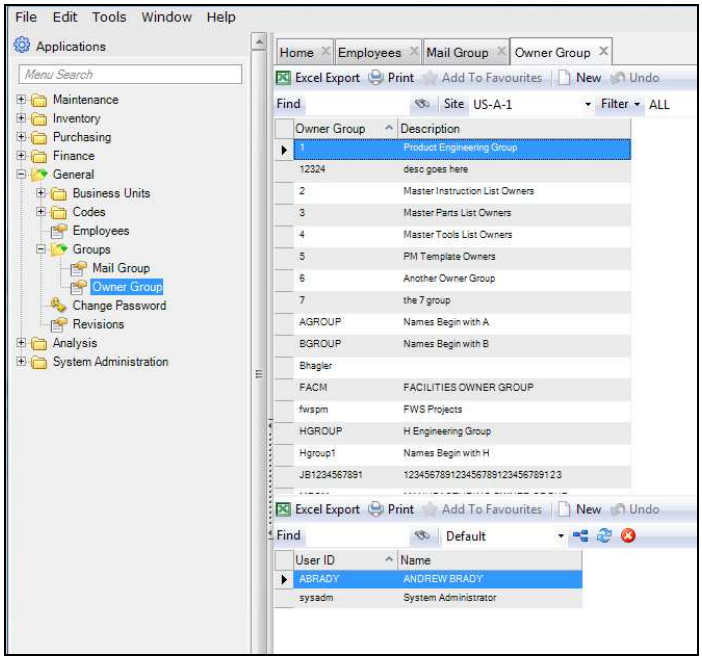
Owner Group

Owner groups can be selected in the Owner field in equipment, PM template, and master instruction list records.

Follow these steps to create an owner group:

1. Open the Owner Groups browse located in General|Groups. In the upper browse, click New.
2. Enter the group name in the Owner Group field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.
3. Add users to the owner group by clicking New in the lower browse.
4. Use the lookup in the User ID field to select the user that you want to add to the owner group. Press Enter to save.

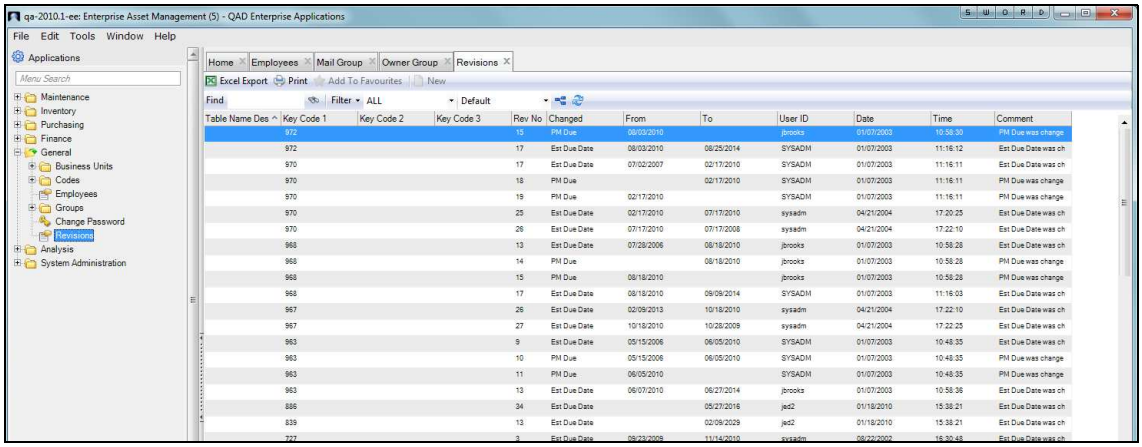
Fig. 3.39
Owner Group



Revisions

The Revisions browse displays the full revision history for all changes selected for recording. This browse can be filtered to look at subsets of the history.

Fig. 3.40
Revisions Browse



Chapter 4

Maintenance

Use Maintenance module to manage your organization's plant and asset maintenance activities in support of overall equipment effectiveness objectives. This section discusses the following Maintenance module topics:

Overview 76

Maintenance Setup 77

Master Lists 106

Equipment 114

Preventive Maintenance (PM) and Production Driven Maintenance (PdM) 151

Work Orders 169

Service Requests 204

Overview

Use the Maintenance module to maximize equipment utilization and minimize repair costs.

The Maintenance module drives work order functionality for maintenance and repair operations. This encompasses all Preventive Maintenance as well as planned and unplanned work necessary to keep equipment operating at capacity. The capabilities that help move the maintenance function into a maintenance process include, but are not limited to:

- **Information Integration.** Entered information is automatically integrated with related Project, Equipment, Preventive Maintenance, Employee, Inventory, Purchasing, and Budget modules so pertinent details are consistent across the system.
- **Defined Equipment Structure.** Equipment can be linked together for work order and cost history analysis by defined equipment or related equipment group; for example, production machines, tooling/dies, facility (building), fleet equipment, portable equipment, and so on.
- **PM Maintenance.** Proactive attention to equipment can be scheduled by calendar date (established average usage) or actual use (captured through production history tables) to reduce unplanned down time.
- **Work Orders.** Two types of work orders can be issued:
  - **PM (Preventive Maintenance).** Generated by the PM/PdM module through the use of standard templates.
  - **CM (Corrective Maintenance)**. Manually created by users for planned/unplanned events.

The Maintenance module consists of the following menus:

- Master Instruction List
- Parts List
- Equipment
- Preventive Maintenance (PM) and Production Driven Maintenance (PdM)/Production Driven Maintenance (PdM)
- Work Orders
- Work Orders
- Service Requests

Measuring Maintenance Activity Using QAD Business Intelligence (BI)

The QAD BI product contains several EAM dashboards with KPIs to measure maintenance activities:

Table 4.1
EAM BI Dashboard and KPIs

EAM BI Dashboard	KPIs
PM Compliance	• Overall PM Compliance • PM vs CM Work Orders • Planned vs Unplanned WO • Planned vs Unplanned Labor • Current WO Backlog Count all Sites
Equipment Availability	• Top Reasons by Downtime • Top Equipment by Average MTBF • Top Equipment by Average MTBF by Site
Maintenance Cost	• Maintenance Cost All Sites • Maintenance Cost Details All Sites • Top 10 Equipment by Cost all Sites • Top 10 Equipment by Cost for Site
Maintenance Work Orders	• Failures by WO Count • Priorities by WO Count • Service Request Count
Maintenance Backlog	• Current WO Backlog Count • WO Backlog Count • WO Backlog Labor • WO Backlog Average Days Open
Maintenance for Departments	• Work Order Count by Priority • Work Order Backlog Count • Work Order Backlog Labor • Work Order Backlog Average Days Open

Maintenance Setup

System Administration Module Setup

The system setup for the Maintenance module consists of MIL revision control. To enable MIL revision control, select the Mstr List Rev? check box in System Administration|System Control on the Detail tab. See “System Control Tab: Detail” on page 539.

General Module Setup

There are various setup options in the General module in the domain and site records.

Domain Setup

The domain setup for the Maintenance module consists of setup options for equipment, work orders, service requests, and PM labor scheduling. To access the domain setup options, select the Maintenance tab in General|Business Units|Domain. See “Domain: Maintenance Tab” on page 35.

Site Setup

The site setup options include settings for equipment, service requests, work order revision control, and labor accounting.

Setup Options for Equipment and Service Requests

To access the site setup options for equipment and service requests, open the Maintenance tab in General|Business Units|Site. See “Site: Maintenance Tab” on page 53.

Work Order Revision Control

Activate revision control for work orders in the Revision Control submenu on the Site record. See “Enable Revision Control” on page 60.

Labor Accounting

When labor is posted or credited to a work order, the labor accounting setup options determine the accounting structure for the labor debit and credit expenses. To access the labor accounting setup options, open the Miscellaneous tab in General|Business Units|Site. See “Site: Misc Tab” on page 57.

Codes

The following codes can be set up for use in the Maintenance module:

- **Descriptor Codes.** Used to further describe a piece of equipment or an inventory part. See “Descriptor Codes” on page 61.
- **Descriptor Definitions.** Used to create standard technical documentation for equipment and inventory parts. See “Descriptor Definition Codes” on page 62.
- **Manufacturer Codes.** Used to identify a manufacturer for parts. See “Manufacturer Codes” on page 65.
- **System/Assemblies.** See “System/Assemblies” on page 66.

Groups

Mail and owner groups can be used as selections in the Notify and Owner lookups on equipment and PM template records. See “Groups” on page 72.

DUOM Conversion

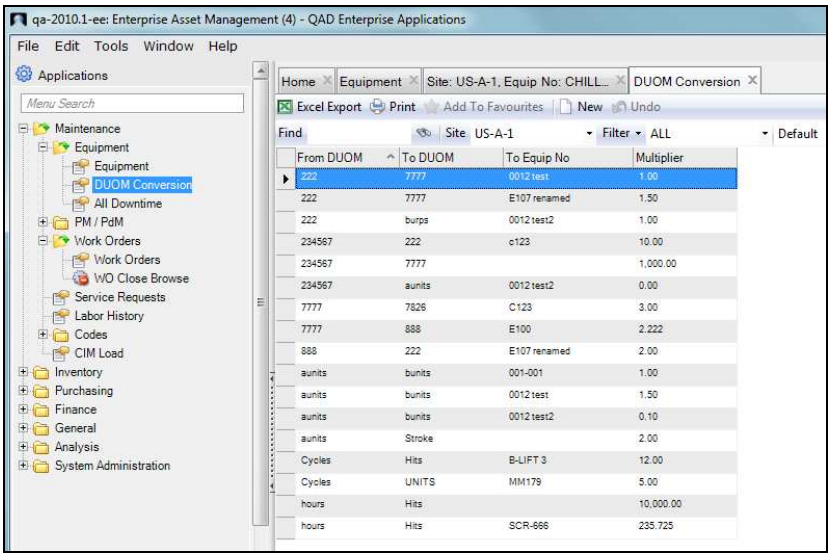
The DUOM Conversion browse, located in Maintenance|Equipment, allows you to update the driving units of measure (DUOM) for subordinate (child) equipment based on the parent equipment DUOM update. Set up a record to establish the equation to convert one DUOM type to another DUOM type.

Note This setup will be used in Production Driven Maintenance (PdM) functionality planned in a future release.

Example One stroke by parent equipment may drive five rotations on the child. Use a multiplier of 5 to define the relationship of the From DUOM (strokes) and the To DUOM (rotations). If this exact relationship is unique to a particular child DUOM, then specify that child as the To Equipment No.

Note In the Codes tab of the parent equipment record, select the Upd Children? check box to use these conversions. Select Current Reading for the equipment's DUOM to automatically update the DUOMs for subordinate equipment. See "Equipment: Codes Tab" on page 117. The conversions defined here are used in the Predictive Maintenance (PdM) module, planned in a future release.

Fig. 4.1
Equipment DUOM Conversion



Maintenance Module Setup - Codes

In the Maintenance module, maintenance codes are user-defined codes that are used in Equipment, Master Lists, PM templates, Work Orders and Service Requests. Depending on your permissions, you can add or edit existing records. Maintenance codes are located in Maintenance|Codes.

The following codes can be defined in the Maintenance module:

- DUOM Codes
- BOM Type Codes
- Catalog Codes
- Category Codes
- Failure Types
- Equipment Location Codes
- Product Number Codes
- Equipment Status Codes
- Equipment Type Codes
- Equipment Character 1 Codes
- Equipment Character 2 Codes
- Event Codes
- Holiday Codes
- Instruction List Type Codes
- Service Type Codes
- Skills
- As Found Codes
- As Left Codes
- WO Class Codes
- Clearance Codes
- Craft Codes
- Crew Codes
- Delay Codes
- Failure Codes
- Repair Codes
- Shift Codes
- Production Shift Codes
- Work Order Status Codes

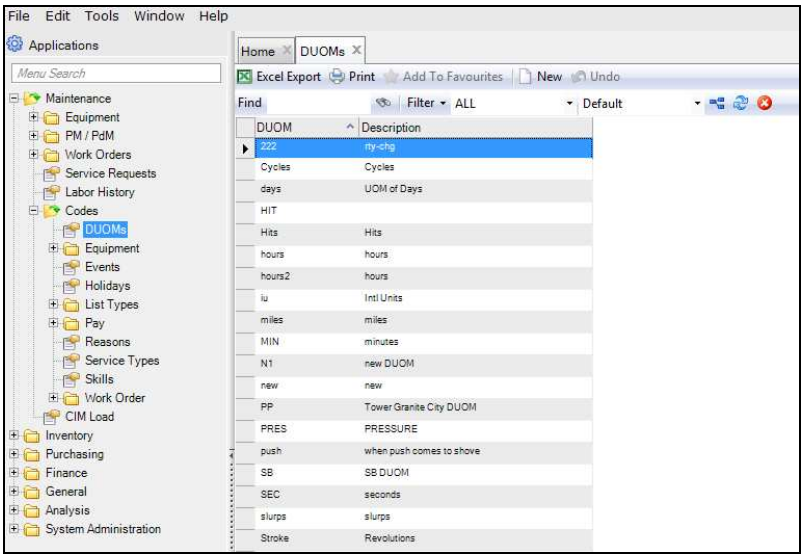
- The Parts List Type Codes
- Pay Additive Codes
- Pay Multiplier Code
- Reason Codes
- WO Character 1 Codes
- WO Character 2 Codes
- Priority Codes

DUOM Codes

DUOM codes are user-defined codes used in the PM/PdM module to represent the driving unit of measure for equipment. DUOM codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Equipment|DUOM.

To add a DUOM code, open the DUOM browse and click New. Enter the code in the DUOM field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.2
Maintenance Codes: DUOMs



Equipment Codes

Equipment codes are user-defined codes that include BOM Types, Catalogs, Categories, Failure Types, Locations, Products, Statuses, Types, Character ,1 and Character 2. Access Equipment codes in Maintenance|Codes|Equipment.

BOM Type Codes

BOM Type codes are only associated with pieces of equipment. Equipment with a BOM type receives a structure of systems and assemblies under systems associated with that specific equipment. Any type of transaction such as material issuances, labor distribution, or purchases can not only be made against the equipment name, but also to a specific system code or an assembly code attached to the equipment.

BOM Type codes, which are located in Maintenance|Codes|Equipment|BOM Types, enable the system to generate a more detailed analysis of where repairs were made on a piece of equipment. You can use a BOM Type code to set up the default or standard system and assembly structure for a piece of equipment.

Follow these steps to add a BOM Type code:

1 Open the BOM Type browse and click New.

2 Enter the code in the BOM Type field and a brief description in the Description field.

3 Press Enter to Save.

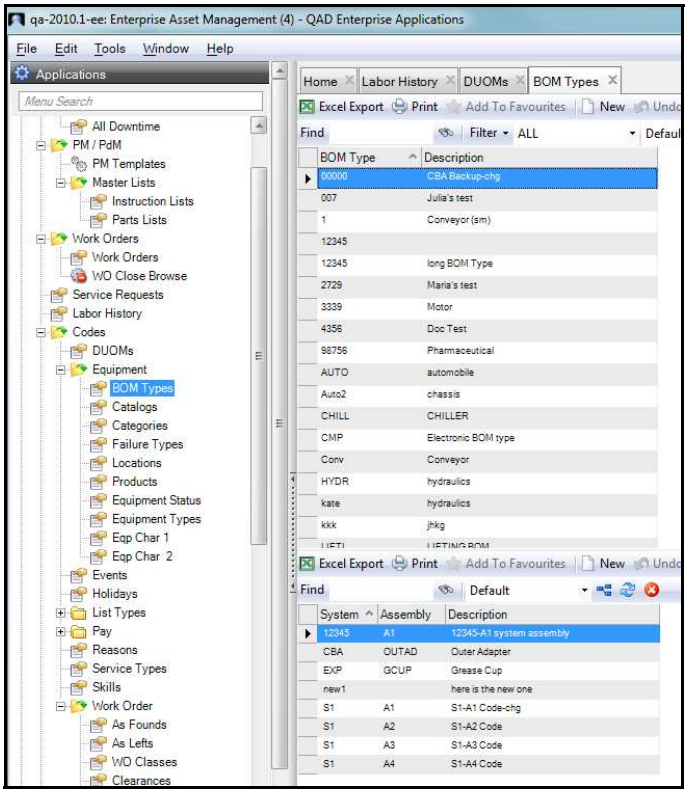
4 Add systems and assemblies to the BOM Type that you created. Select the BOM Type and click New in the lower browse.

5 Use the lookups in the System and Assembly fields to add an assembly and system to BOM Type code.

6 Press Enter to Save.

7 Continue to add systems and assemblies to the BOM Type code as necessary.

Fig. 4.3
Equipment Codes: BOM Type

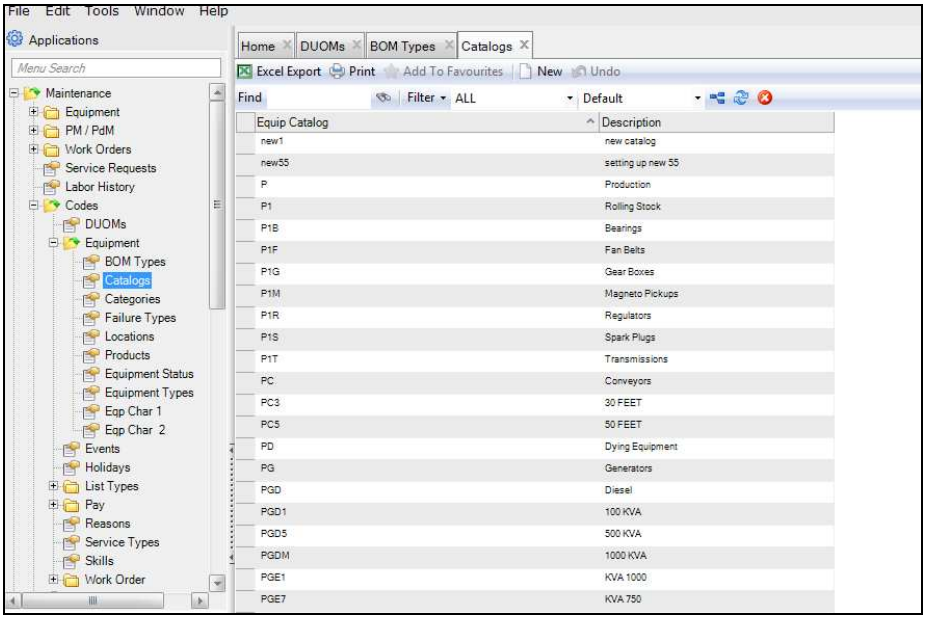


Catalog Codes

Catalog codes are used to group common equipment under a single code, for better reporting and filtering capabilities. The Catalog codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Equipment|Catalogs.

To add a Catalog code, open the Catalog browse and click New. Enter the code in the Equipment Catalog field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.4
Equipment Codes: Catalogs

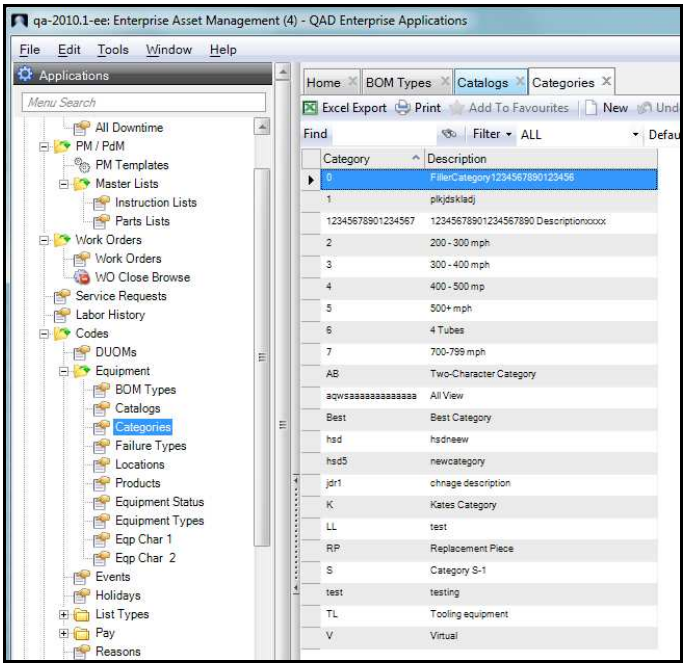


Category Codes

The Category codes are used to group equipment in broad categories or types. This code is a double-digit alphanumeric field for reporting and filtering equipment. The Category codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Equipment|Categories.

To add a Category code, open the Category browse and click New. Enter the code in the Category field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.5
Equipment Codes: Categories



Failure Types

The Failure Type codes are used to group failure codes based on an equipment type. For example, “mechanical” is a failure type, and “motor burn out” is a failure code. These codes allow you to track equipment failures on work orders to analyze a PM program’s effectiveness. If PMs are designed to prevent a certain type of failure, but it is occurring before the PM due date, then modify the PM to come due more frequently.

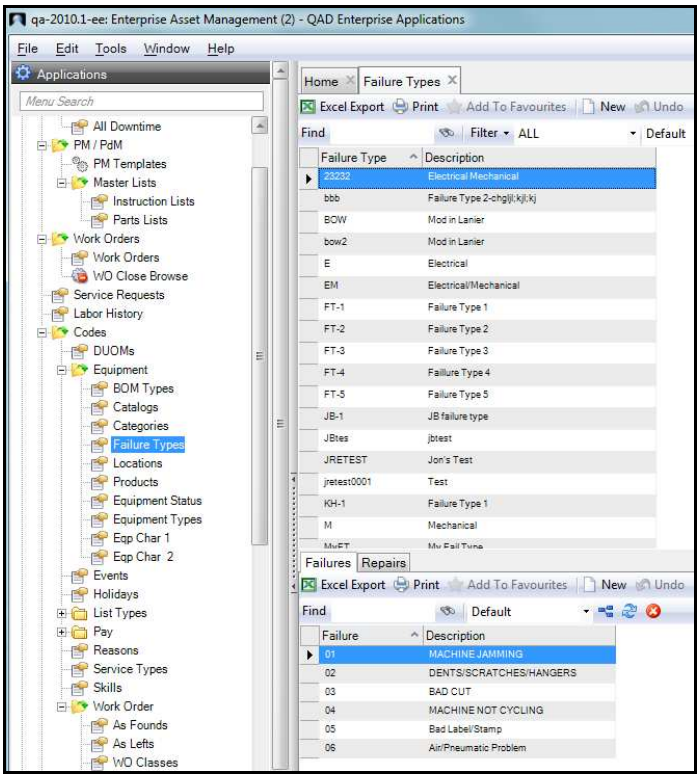
Note EAM e-mails warnings about PMs whose failure frequency exceeds PM frequency.

If there is not a PM work order to prevent a frequent equipment failure, then create a PM work order.

Follow these steps to add a Failure Type code:

1. Open the Failure Type code browse and click New.
2. Enter the failure type code in the Failure Type field and a short description in the Description field.
3. Press Enter to save.
4. Add failure and repair codes to the failure type code that you created. Select the Failure Type and click New in the lower browse.
5. Use the lookups in the Failure and Repair fields to add failure and repair codes to Failure Type code.
6. Press Enter to Save.
7. Continue to add failure and repair codes to the Failure Type code as necessary.

Fig. 4.6
Equipment Codes: Failure Types

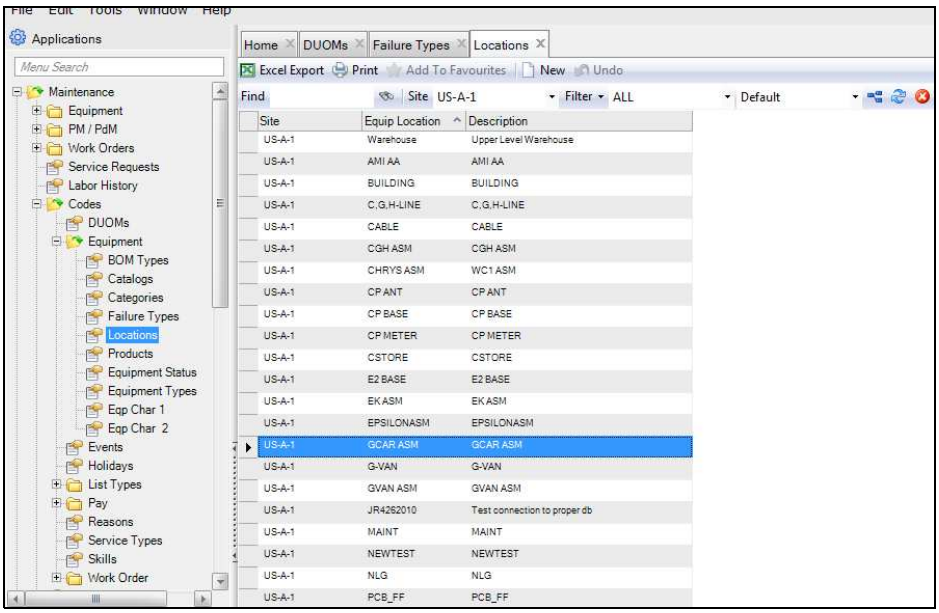


Equipment Location Codes

Equipment Location codes are user-defined codes used to describe the physical locations of pieces of equipment. These codes, which are useful for reporting and filtering purposes, are used in equipment records, work orders, and PM templates. Equipment Locations are located in Maintenance|Codes|Equipment|Locations.

To add a Location, open the Locations browse and click New. Enter the equipment location in the Equipment Location field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.7
Equipment Codes: Locations



Product Number Codes

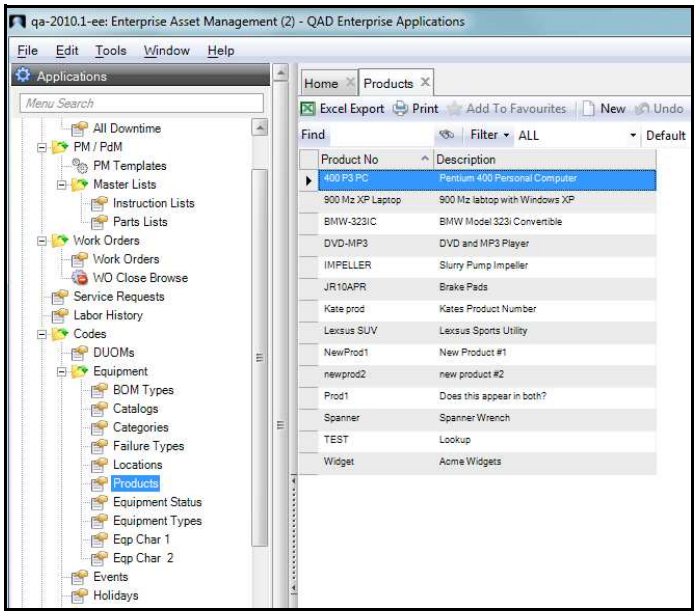
Product Number codes are user-defined codes used to represent the products produced by a piece of equipment established in EAM; for example, a die used in a press. Product Number codes allow you to:

- Associate the Product codes with the equipment record.
- Specify what was being produced on work orders for equipment with associated products.
- Run management reports on the product the piece of equipment produces.

Product Number codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Equipment|Products.

To add a Product Number code, open the Products browse and click New. Enter the product number in the Product Number field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.8
Equipment Codes: Product Numbers

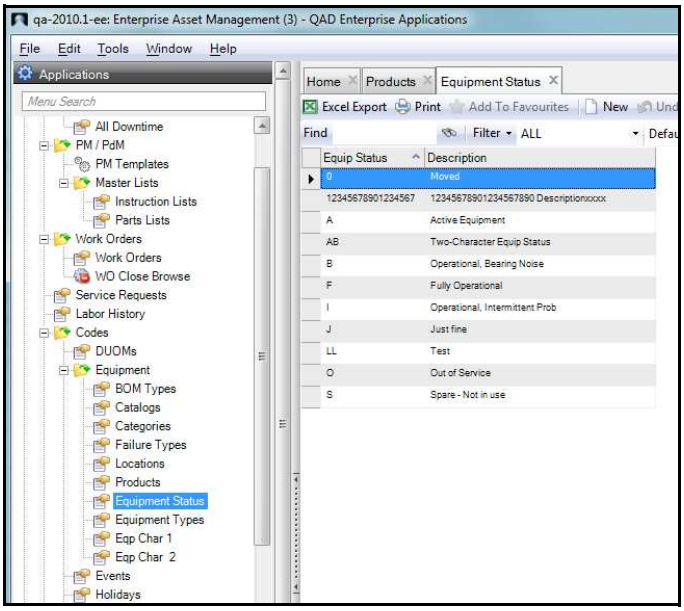


Equipment Status Codes

Equipment Status codes are user-defined codes used to describe the current status of a piece of equipment. These codes are used for reporting and filtering equipment. The Equipment Status codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Equipment|Equipment Status.

To add an Equipment Status code, open the Equipment Status browse and click New. Enter the equipment status in the Equipment Status field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.9
Equipment Codes: Equipment Status



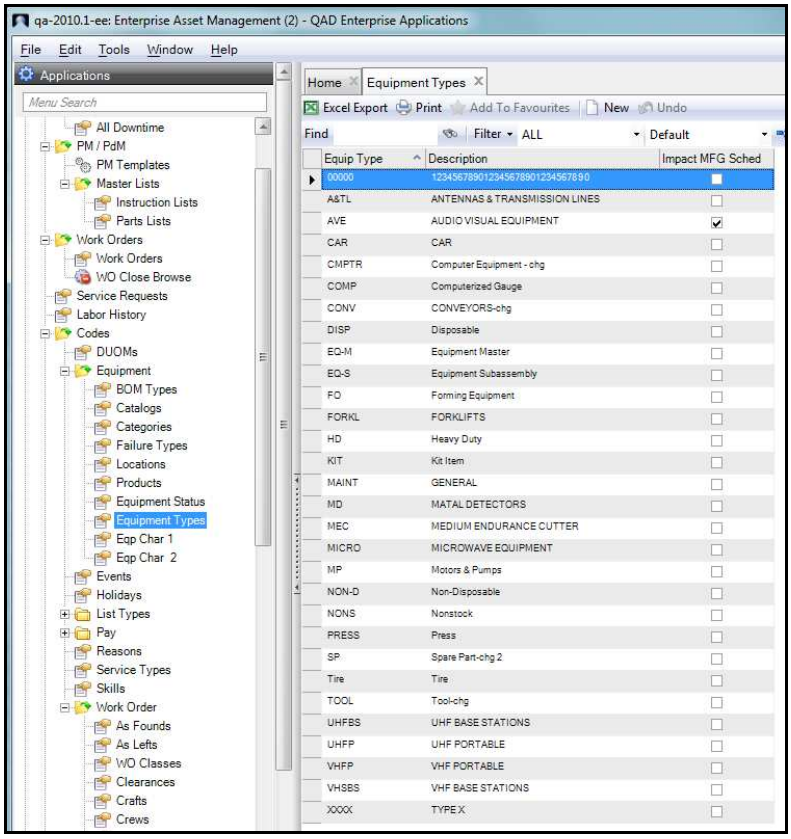
Equipment Type Codes

Equipment Type codes are user-defined codes used as general classifications or types of equipment that can be used for reporting and filtering purposes. The Equipment Type codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Equipment|Equipment Types.

Follow these steps to add an Equipment Type code:

1. Open the Equipment Type browse in Maintenance|Codes|Equipment|Equipment Types and click New.
2. Enter the equipment type in the Equipment Type field and a short description in the Description field.
3. Select the Impact MFG Sched check box if you are integrated with QAD ERP and use Production Scheduling Workbenches integration with EAM.
4. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.10
Equipment Codes: Equipment Types



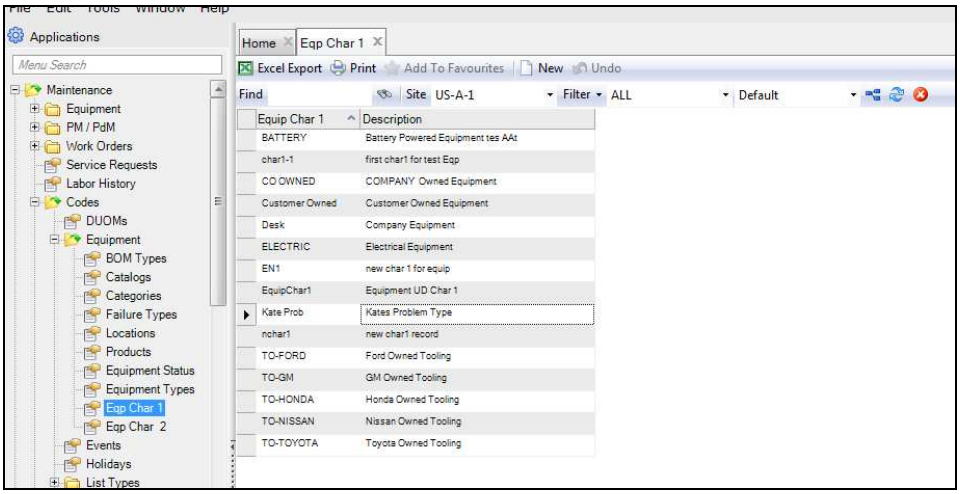
Equipment Character 1 Codes

Equipment character 1 codes are validation tables that are used with the Equip Char 1 user-defined fields. For example, if you click in the Equip Char 1 User-Defined field, the lookup allows you to select one of the items in the equipment character 1 table. For more information about using user-defined fields, see “User Defined Fields” on page 554. The equipment character 1 codes are

located in Maintenance|Codes|Equipment|Equip Char 1.

To add an equipment character 1 code, open the Equipment Character 1 browse and click New. Enter the code in the Equip Char 1 field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.11
Equipment Codes: Equipment Character 1

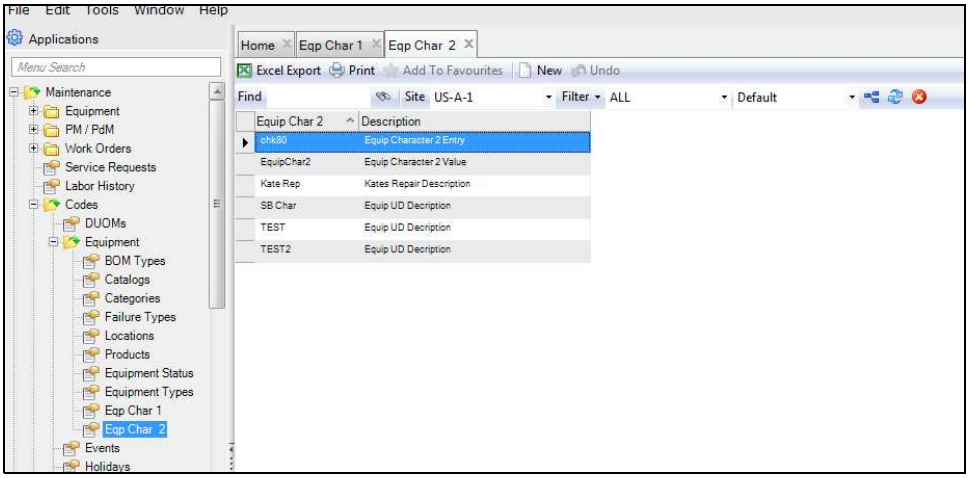


Equipment Character 2 Codes

Equipment character 2 codes are validation tables that are used with the Equip Char 2 user-defined fields. For example, if you click in the Equip Char 2 user-defined field, the lookup allows you to select one of the items in the equipment character 2 table. For more information about using user-defined fields, see “User Defined Fields” on page 554. The equipment character 2 codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Equipment|Equip Char 2.

To add an equipment character 2 code, open the Equipment Character 2 browse and click New. Enter the code in the Equip Char 2 field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.12
Equipment Codes: Equipment Character 2



Event Codes

Event codes are user-defined codes used to create on-demand PM work orders for specific events. The Event table lookup lists these codes. You can associate an event with a date range. PM work orders associated with an event automatically schedule based on the date range, or when the user requests PMs for a specific event, such as a seasonal shut-down. The Event codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Events.

Follow these steps to add an event code:

1 Open the Events browse and click New.

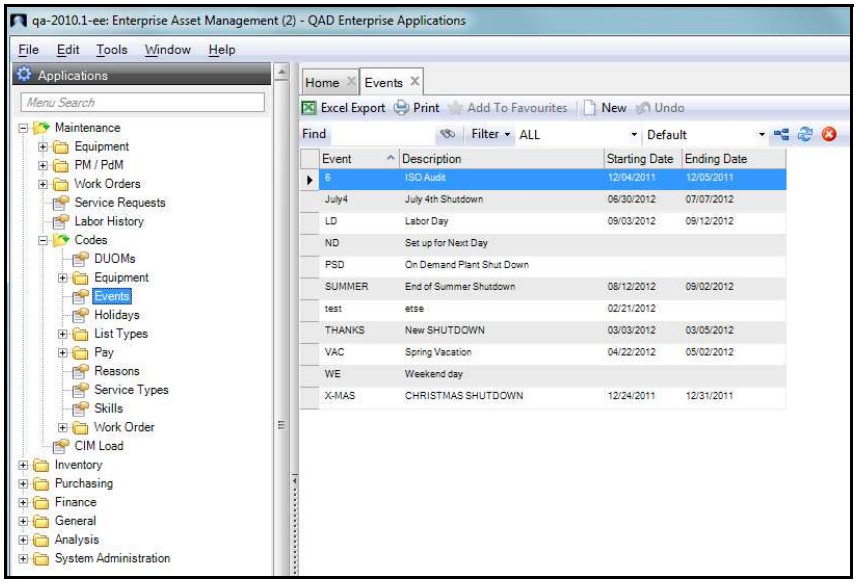
2 Enter the code in the Event field and a brief description of the code in the Description field.

3 Use the lookups to set the starting and ending dates for the event.

Note When a PM work order is associated with an Event code, the PM is automatically scheduled during this date range.

4 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.13
Maintenance Codes: Events

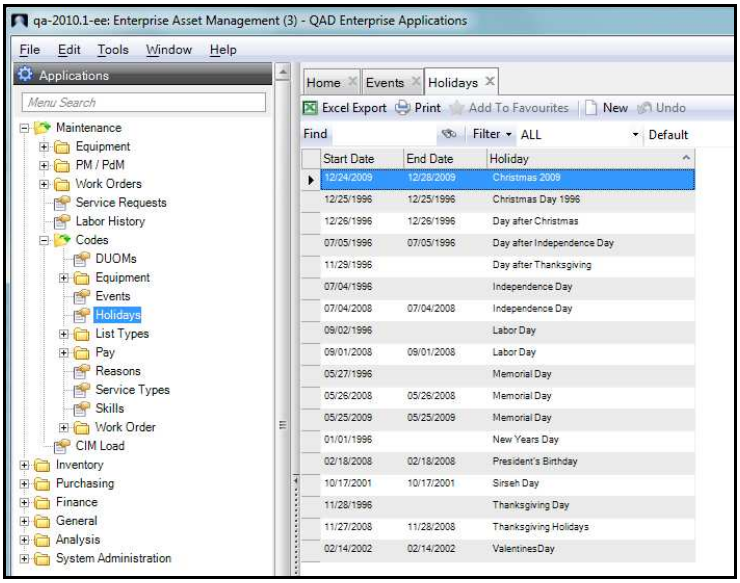


Holiday Codes

Holiday codes are user-defined codes used to set up specific days during the year when the company is closed for a designated holiday. The Work Order module uses this information when scheduling and assigning employees to work orders. When a work order is scheduled, EAM verifies the date against employee availability and company holidays. The Holiday codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Holidays.

To add a Holiday code, open the Holiday browse and click New. Use the lookups to select the starting and ending dates. Enter the name of the holiday in the Holiday field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.14
Maintenance Codes: Holidays



List Type Codes

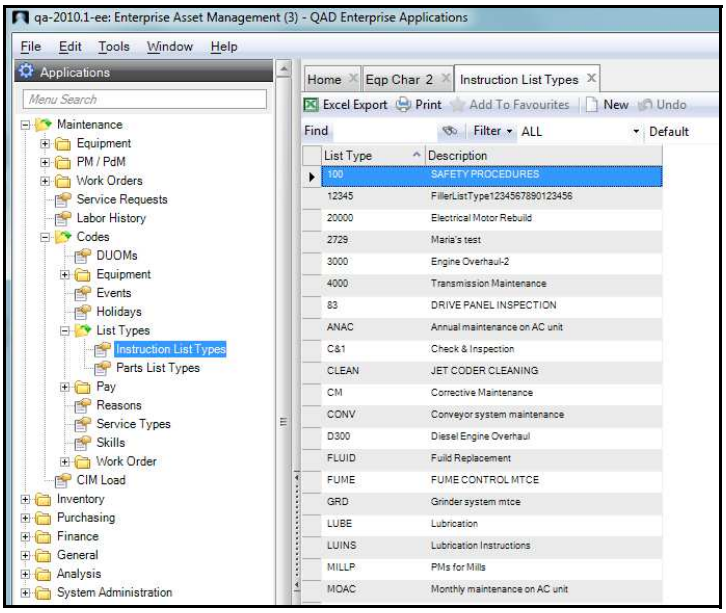
The list type codes are user-defined codes that include the instruction list type and parts type codes.

Instruction List Type Codes

Instruction list type codes are user-defined codes that are used to group common types of master instruction lists (MILs) for better sorting and filtering. When you create a MIL, you associate an instruction list type code to that MIL. For example, you can create list type codes for common instructions for PMs, repairs, and rebuild type classifications. You can apply those codes to MILs and then group and sort the MILs by those list type codes. The instruction list type codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|List Types|Instruction List Types.

To add an instruction list type code, open the Instruction List Types browse and click New. Enter the instruction list type code in the List Type field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.15
List Type Codes: Instruction List Types

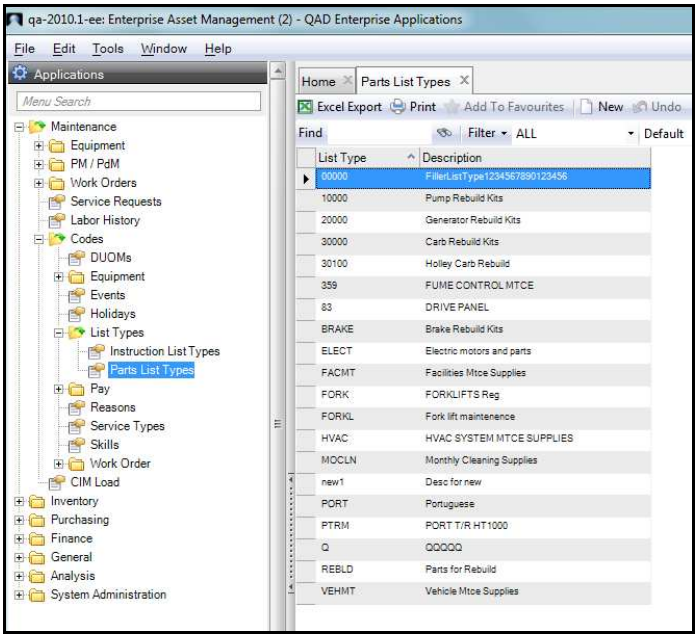


The Parts List Type Codes

The parts list type codes are user-defined codes used to group master part lists (MPLs) together by common types for better sorting and filtering. The parts list type codes are applied when creating master parts lists and the work order parts lists. The parts list type codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|List Types|Parts List Types.

To add a parts list type code, open the Parts List Types browse and click New. Enter the parts list type code in the List Type field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.16
List Type Codes: Parts List Type



Pay Codes

Pay codes are user-defined codes that include additive codes and multiplier codes.

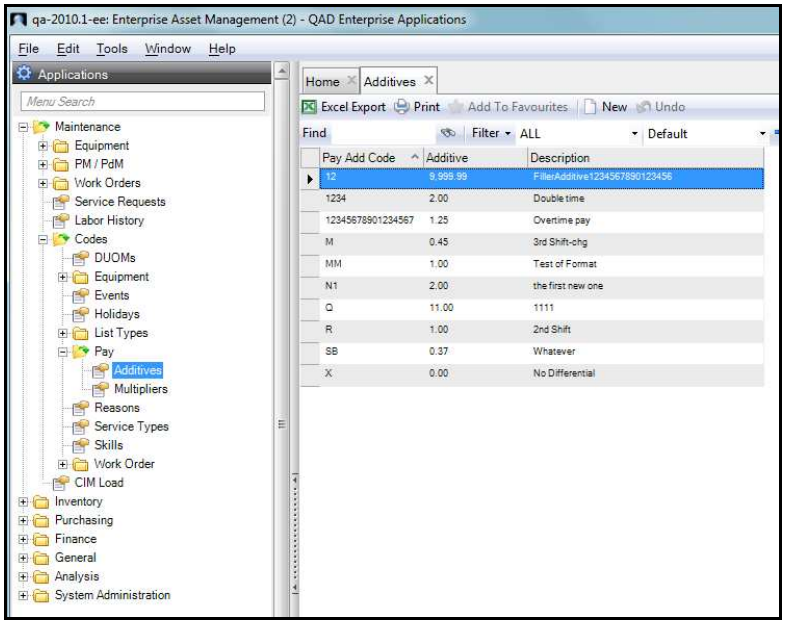
Pay Additive Codes

Pay additive codes are user-defined codes that are used to add a specific amount to the standard hourly rate when posting labor. These codes can be associated with an employee ID. The Post Labor action in Work Orders and Projects uses this code in the Labor Cost calculation. The pay additive codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Pay| Additives.

Example If an employee has an hourly rate of $10/hour, and is associated with a pay additive code for 50 more cents, then the hourly rate becomes $10.50. Sometimes, companies use the pay additive code for weekend shifts or third shifts as an incentive for employees to work in the off-times.

To add a pay additive code, open the Additives browse and click New. Enter the additive code in the Pay Add Code field. Enter the additive amount in the Additive field. Enter a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.17
Pay Codes: Pay Additive



Pay Multiplier Code

The pay multiplier code is applied to the regular pay rate to determine the total labor cost for an employee when posting labor. Use a pay multiplier as part of a formula to calculate the total labor cost. The pay multiplier multiplies against the standard hourly rate in the employee record.

The pay additive codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Pay|Multipliers.

Follow these steps to add a multiplier code:

1 Open the Multipliers browse and click New.

2 Enter the multiplier code in the Pay Multiplier Code field and a short description in the Description field.

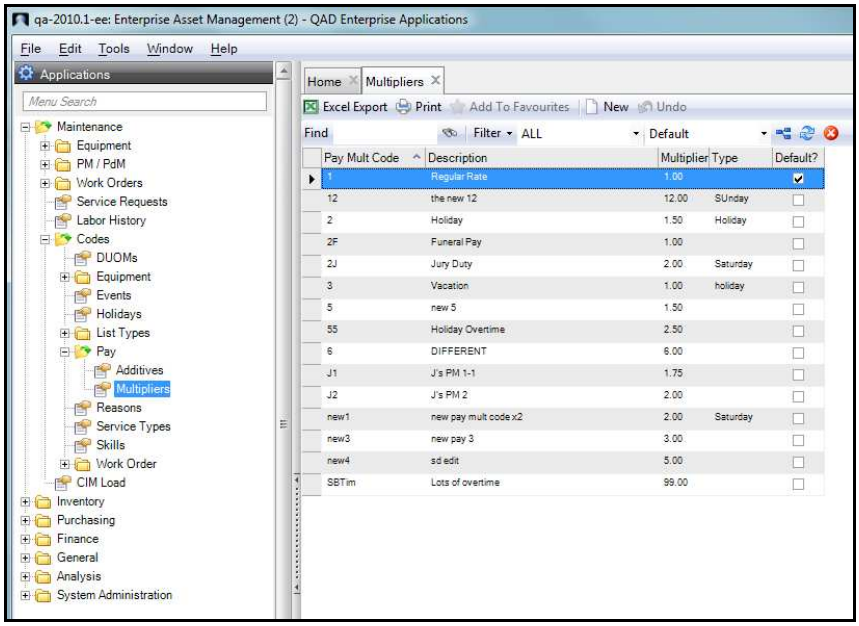
3 Enter the multiplier amount in the Multiplier field. The amount entered in this field is multiplied by the standard hourly rate in the employee's record.

4 Enter the multiplier type in the Type field. In this field, you can enter Saturday, Sunday, Holiday, or you can leave it blank.

5 Select the Default? check box to set that pay multiplier as the default. When you are posting labor, the default pay multiplier code is displayed in the Pay Multiplier Code field.

6 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.18
Pay Codes: Pay Multiplier

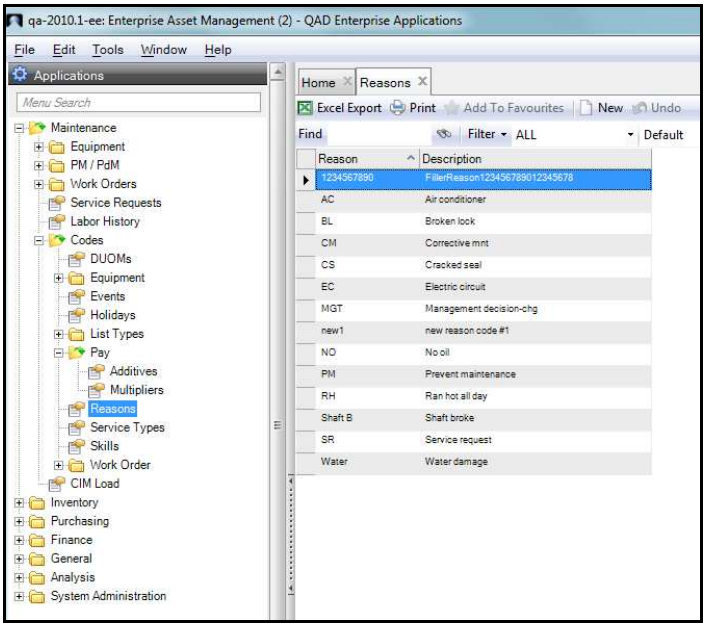


Reason Codes

The reason code is used in the Maintenance module to give a short description of downtime. This code is used for reporting and filtering purposes within a work order. The reason codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Reasons.

To add a reason code, open the Reasons browse and click New. Enter the reason code in the Reason field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.19
Maintenance Codes: Reasons

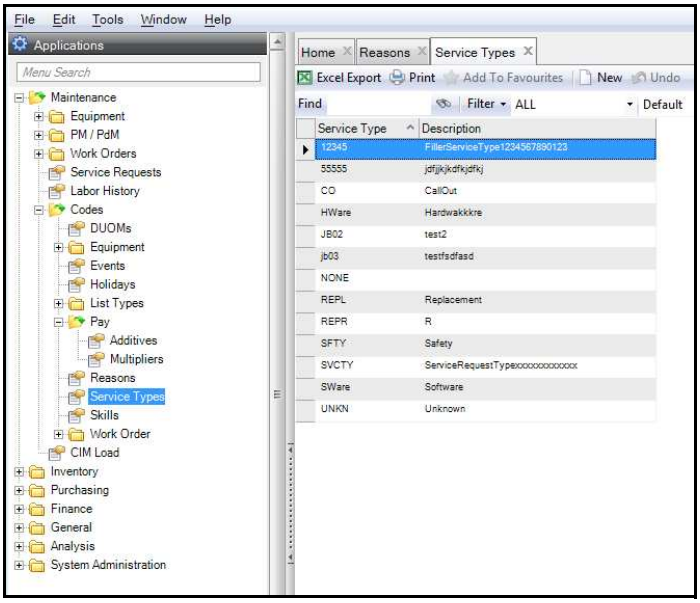


Service Type Codes

The service type codes are used to designate the types of service requests. Use these codes when managing SRs for sort or filtering. The service type codes are located in Maintenance|Codes| Service Types.

To add a service type code, open the Service Types browse and click New. Enter the service type code in the Service Type field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.20
Maintenance Codes: Service Types



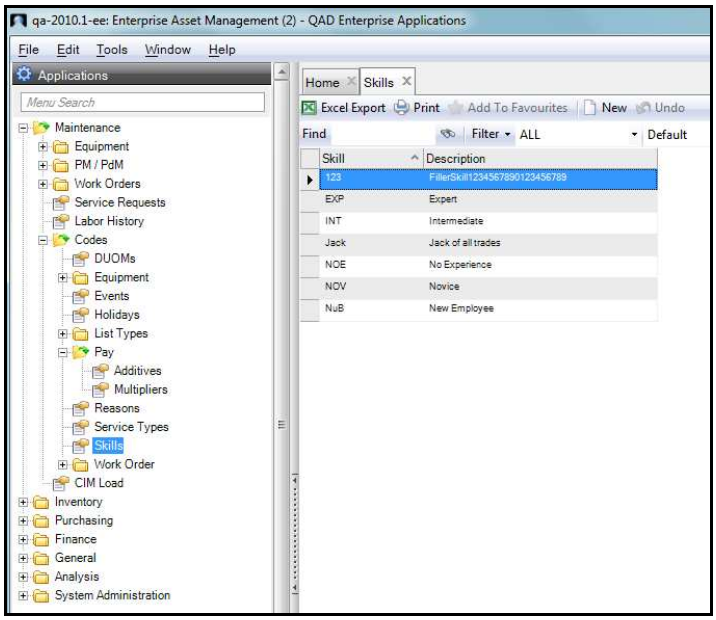
Skills

The skill codes are used to describe an employee's capabilities within a craft. For example, if an employee's craft code is mechanic, enter an Expert skill level. You can associate the skill code with a master parts list with a craft code followed by a skill code, or to a work order's instruction list.

The skill codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Skills.

To add a skill code, open the Skills browse and click New. Enter the skill code in the Skill field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.21
Maintenance Codes: Skills



Work Order Codes

Work order codes are user-defined codes that include the following:

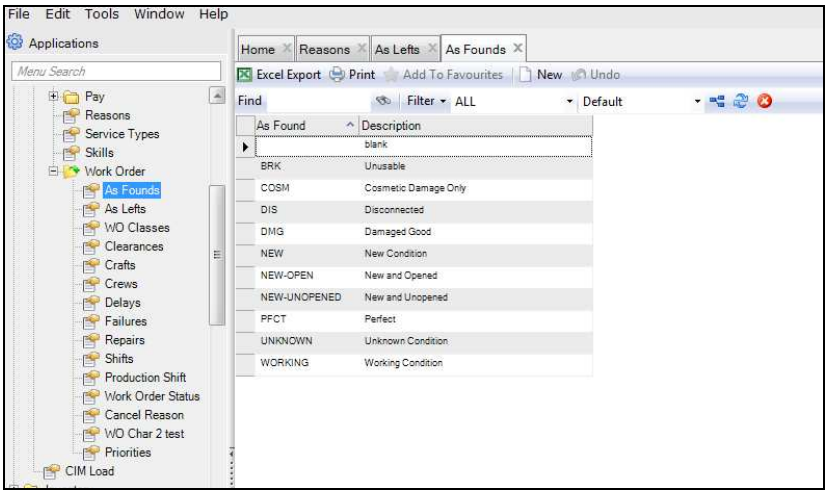
- As Found Codes
- As Left Codes
- WO Class Codes
- Clearance Codes
- Craft Codes
- Crew Codes
- Delay Codes
- Failure Codes
- Repair Codes
- Shift Codes
- Production Shift Codes
- Work Order Status Codes
- WO Character 1 Codes
- WO Character 2 Codes

As Found Codes

The as-found codes are used by technicians to specify the condition of the equipment as repairs begin. As-found codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|As Founds.

To add an as-found code, open the As Founds browse and click New. Enter the as-found code in the As Found field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.22
Work Order Codes: As Founds



As Left Codes

The as-left codes are used by technicians to specify the condition of the equipment after repairs are finished. If desired, you can set an as-left code to trigger an e-mail anytime it is used. For instance, if a work order uses as-left code that specifies e-mail notification, EAM e-mails the user or group specified in the Notify field in the work order and notifies them that something more should be done.

As-left codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|As Lefts.

Follow these steps to add an as-left code:

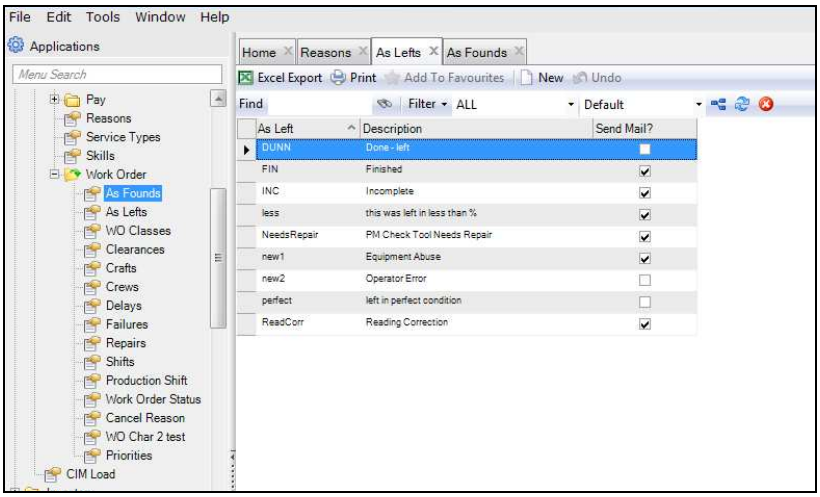
1 Open the As Lefts browse and click New.

2 Enter the as-left code in the As Left field and a short description in the Description field.

3 Select the Send Mail? check box if EAM should automatically send an e-mail any time this code is used. The e-mail is sent to the user or group that is specified in the Notify field in the work order.

4 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.23
Work Order Codes: As Lefts

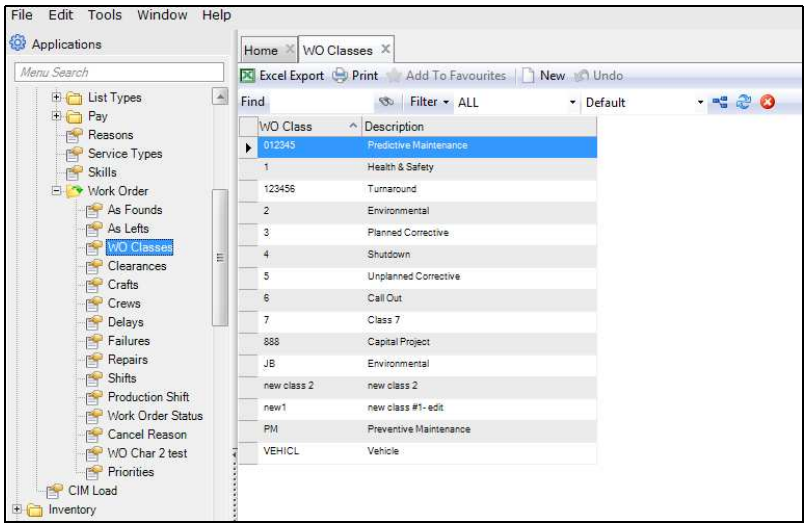


WO Class Codes

WO class codes are user-defined codes used to describe the type of work order that is created. WO class codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|WO Classes.

To add a WO class code, open the WO Classes browse and click New. Enter the WO classes code in the WO Class field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.24
Work Order Codes: WO Classes



Clearance Codes

Clearance codes, which are user-defined codes used in preventive maintenance and work orders, specify the type of clearance that is required to perform work on a piece of equipment.

Example Clearance codes used to provide an additional level of safety could include the following statements:

- You can run machinery while performing this type of work.
- Shut down the machinery.
- Shut down the entire line.

Clearance codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|Clearances.

Follow these steps to add a clearance code:

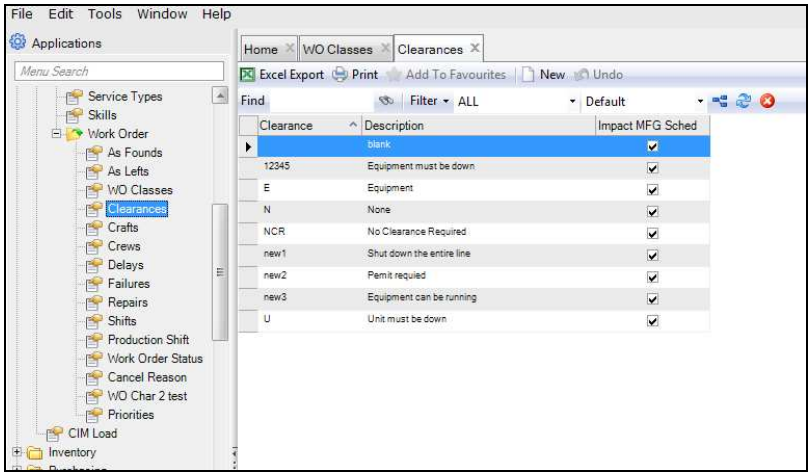
1 Open the Clearances browse and click New.

2 Enter the clearance code in the Clearance field and a short description in the Description field.

3 Select the Impact MFG Sched check box if you are integrated with QAD ERP and use Production Scheduling Workbenches integration with EAM. For more information, see *User Guide: QAD Planning and Scheduling Workbenches*.

4 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.25
Work Order Codes: Clearances

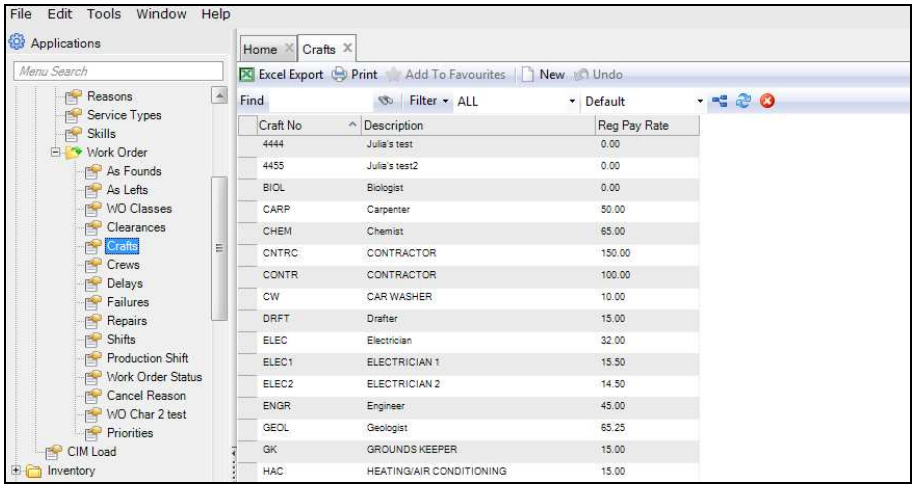


Craft Codes

Craft codes, which are associated with a regular pay rate, are user-defined codes used to assign and post labor in EAM. The craft code's pay rate is used to calculate the planned cost on WO instruction lists and in MILs. Craft codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|Crafts.

To add a craft code, open the Craft browse and click New. Enter the craft code in the Craft field and a short description in the Description field. Enter the pay rate in the Regular Pay Rate field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.26
Work Order Codes: Crafts

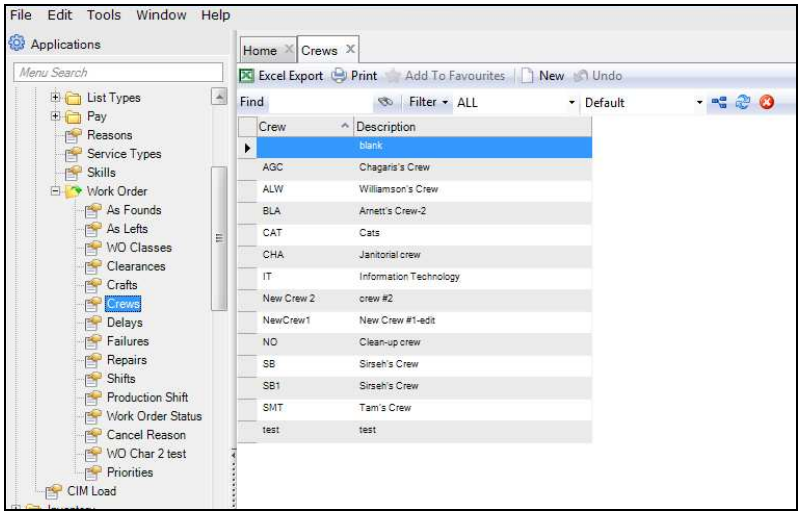


Crew Codes

Crew codes are user-defined codes used on work orders or PM templates to name the job crew that the technician works in. Crew codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|Crews.

To add a crew code, open the Crews browse and click New. Enter the crew code in the Crew field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.27
Work Order Codes: Crews

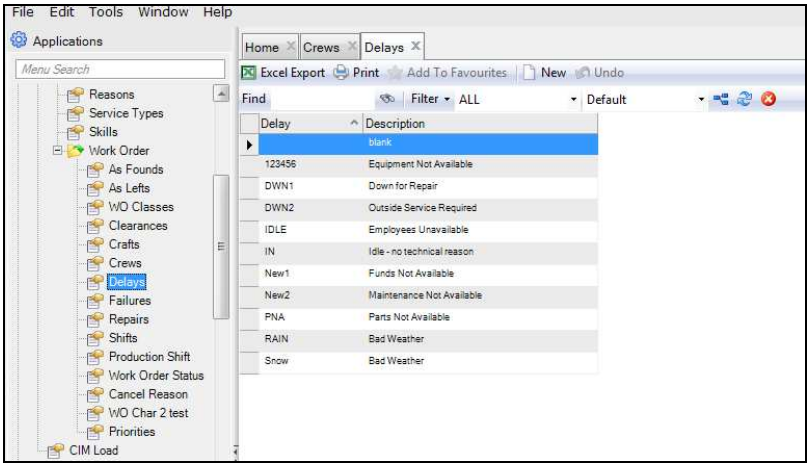


Delay Codes

Delay codes are user-defined codes used to describe why work has been delayed. Delay codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|Delays.

To add a delay code, open the Delays browse and click New. Enter the delay code in the Delay field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.28
Work Order Codes: Delays

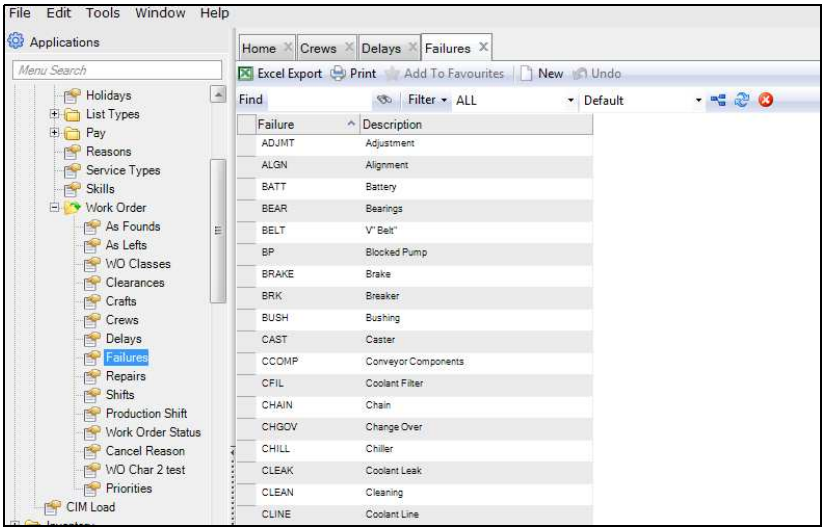


Failure Codes

Failure codes are user-defined codes used to describe the cause of a failure or breakdown. The code usually indicates the part or component that failed. Failure codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|Failures.

To add a failure code, open the Failures browse and click New. Enter the failure code in the Failure field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.29
Work Order Codes: Failures

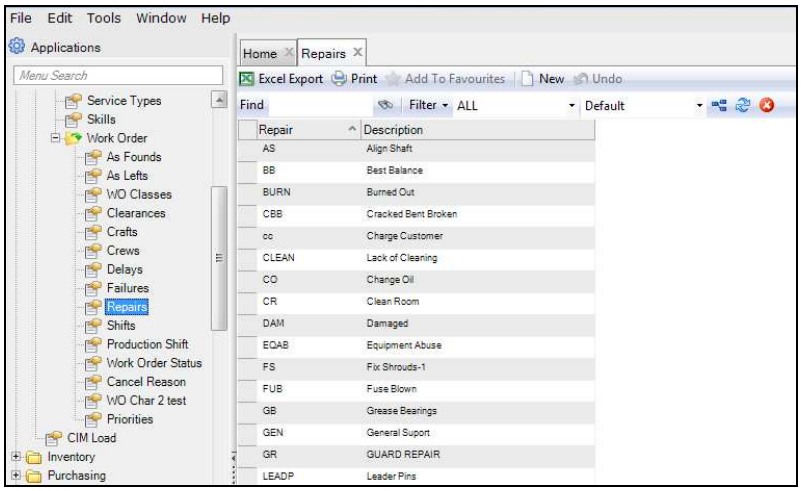


Repair Codes

Repair codes, used in equipment failure analysis, are user-defined codes used to classify the type of repair required to fix the existing problem on the equipment. Repair codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|Repairs.

To add a repair code, open the Repairs browse and click New. Enter the repair code in the Repair field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.30
Work Order Codes: Repairs

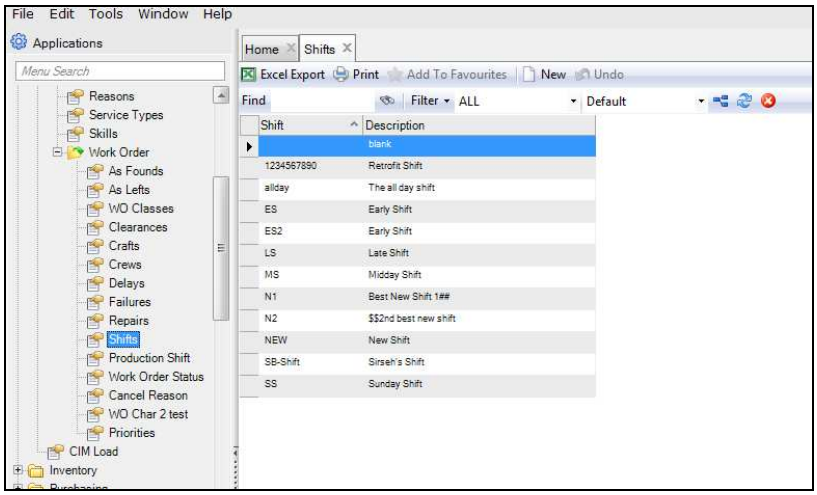


Shift Codes

Shift codes, which are used in the PM templates and work orders, are user-defined codes used to determine when an employee is available to be scheduled for work. Shift codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|Shifts.

To add a shift code, open the Shifts browse and click New. Enter the shift code in the Shift field and a short description in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.31
Work Order Codes: Shifts



Production Shift Codes

Production shift codes are for use in planned future integration with QAD EE ERP PSW.

Work Order Status Codes

Work order status codes are user-defined codes that describe the current status for a work order. Closed, Finished, and Canceled are permanent default work order statuses that cannot be deleted. You can create WO status codes that contain specific functionality. For example, you can:

- Indicate the default status when creating a service request, CM, or PM work order.
- Specify that the C or F status for a PM work order triggers the update of the associated sliding PM template.
- Allow EAM to automatically send an e-mail to the WO notify person any time a work order changes to that status.

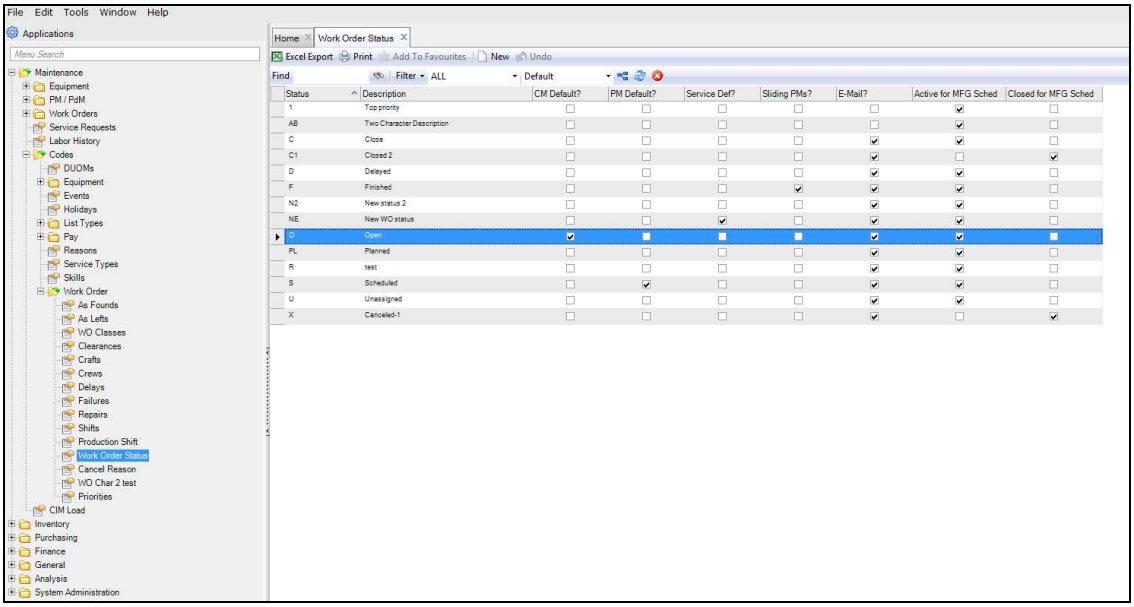
Work status codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|Work Order Status.

Follow these steps to add a work order status code:

1. Open the Work Order Status browse and click New.
2. Enter the work order status code in the Status field and a short description in the Description field.
3. Select the appropriate check box if this status should be the default status for CM, PM, Service, or sliding PM work orders.
   - **CM Default?** Select this check box if you want this status to be the default status for new CM work orders.
   - **PM Default?** Select this check box if you want this status to be the default status for new PM work orders.
   - **Service Default?** Select this check box if you want this status to be the default status for new Service work orders.
   - **Sliding PMs?** Select this check box if you want this status to be the default status for new sliding PM work orders.

   Note Only one status can be selected as the default for each of these settings. For example, you cannot select two different statuses as the CM default.
4. Select the E-Mail? check box to have EAM automatically send an e-mail to the WO notify person any time a work order changes to that status.
5. Define if the work order status is pulled into the QAD ERP workbenches by selecting either the Active for MFG Sched or Closed for MFG Sched check boxes. The system displays only those work orders that have a status indicating Manufacturing Scheduling Active or Manufacturing Scheduling Closed in the workbenches. For more information, see *User Guide: QAD Planning and Scheduling Workbenches*.
6. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.32
Work Order Codes: Work Order Status

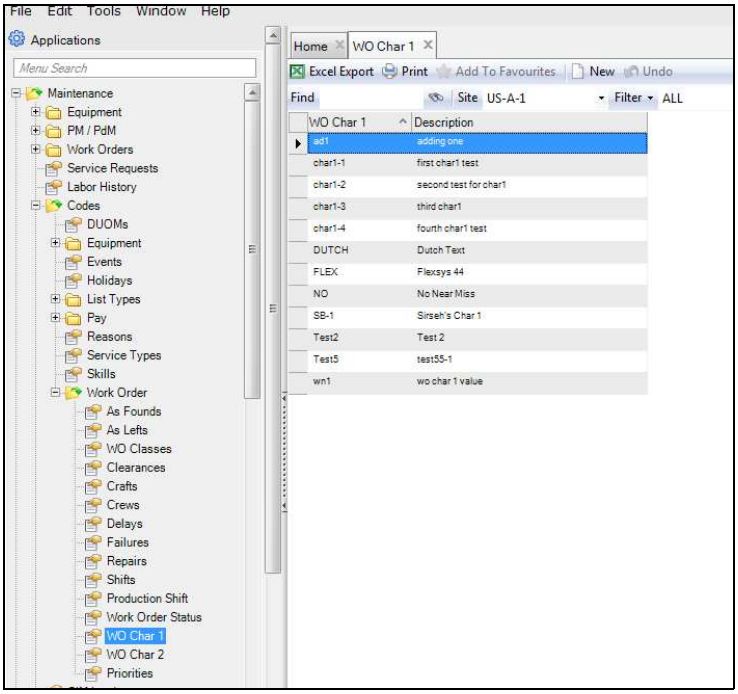


WO Character 1 Codes

WO character 1 codes are validation tables that are used with the WO Char 1 user-defined fields. For example, if you click in the WO Char 1 User-Defined field, the lookup allows you to select one of the items in the work order character 1 table. For more information about using user-defined fields, see “User Defined Fields” on page 554. The WO character 1 codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|WO Char 1.

To add a WO character 1 code, open the WO Character 1 browse and click New. Enter the code in the WO Char 1 field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.33
Work Order Codes: WO Character 1

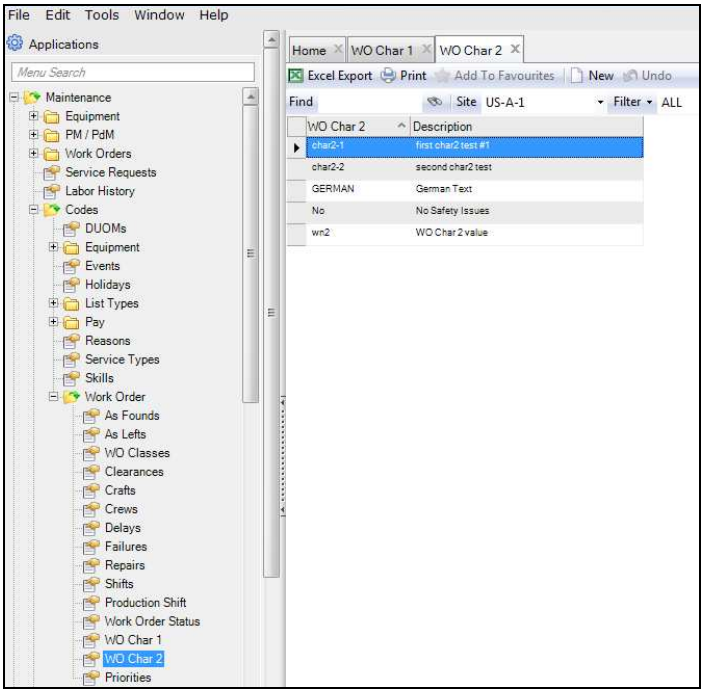


WO Character 2 Codes

WO character 2 codes are validation tables that are used with the WO Char 2 user-defined fields. For example, if you click in the WO Char 2 User-Defined field, the lookup allows you to select one of the items in the work order character 2 table. For more information about using user-defined fields, see “User Defined Fields” on page 554. The WO character 2 codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|WO Char 2.

To add a WO character 2 code, open the WO Character 2 browse and click New. Enter the code in the WO Char 2 field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.34
Work Order Codes: WO Character 2



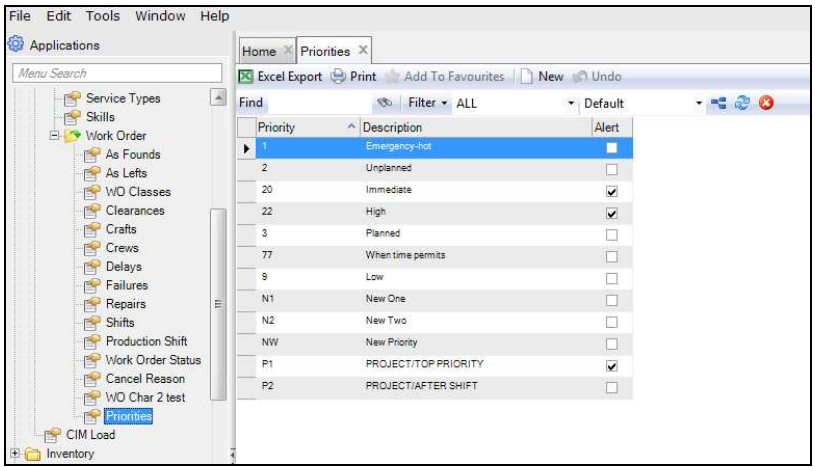
Priority Codes

Priority codes are user-defined codes used on work orders to reflect the priority level of the work order. Priority codes are located in Maintenance|Codes|Work Order|Priorities.

Follow these steps to add a priority code:

1. Open the Priorities browse and click New.
2. Enter the priority code in the Priority field and a short description in the Description field.
3. Select the Alert check box to page the person specified in the Alert field on the service request or WO order based on this priority.
4. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.35
Work Order Codes: Priorities



Master Lists

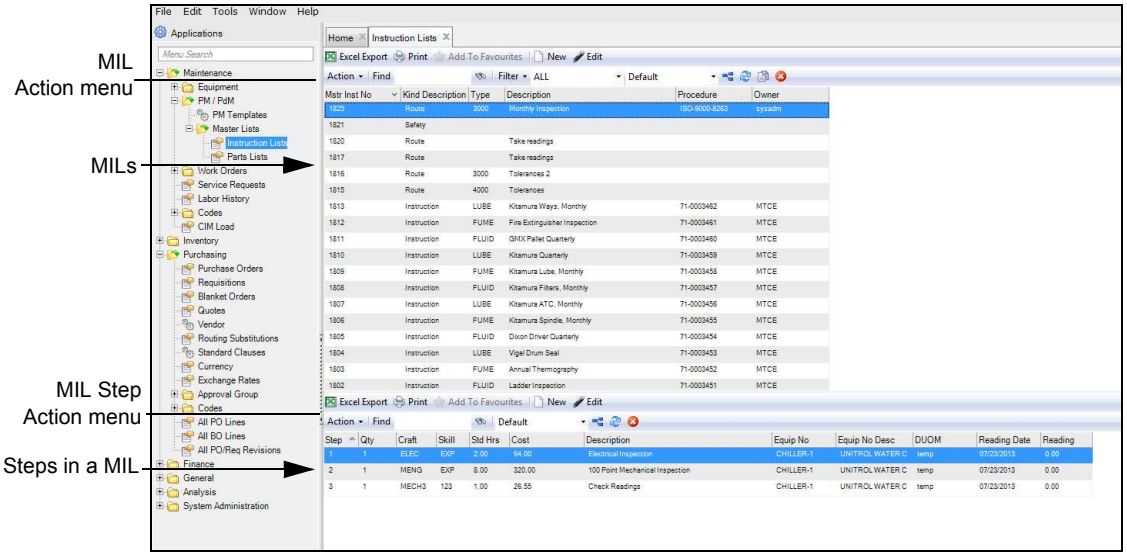
Master instruction lists (MILs) and parts lists can be used to develop work procedures and work order parts lists to perform work on pieces of equipment. Depending on your permissions, you can add or edit existing records.

Master Instruction List

Use MILs to develop any number of work procedures to perform on pieces of equipment. These procedures are stored in the instruction list module. You can associate one master instruction list with a number of PM templates or copy it to corrective maintenance work orders.

The MIL browse is located in Maintenance|PM/Pdm|Master Lists|Instruction Lists.

Fig. 4.36
MIL Browse



Creating a MIL

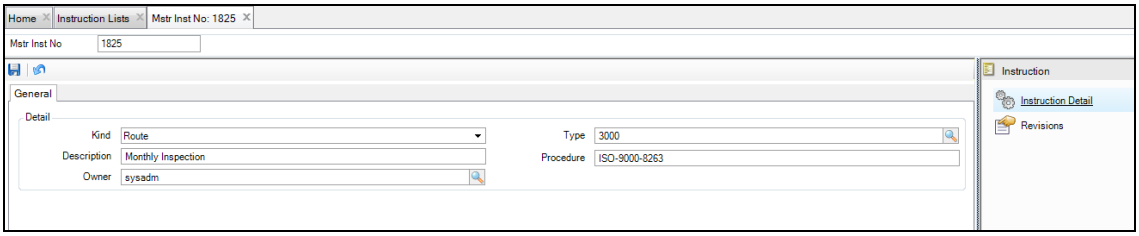
Follow these steps to create a MIL:

1 Open the MIL browse and click New in the upper browse.

2 A blank MIL record opens. The system automatically assigns a MIL number, which cannot be modified by a user.

3 Enter the necessary information in the General tab.

Fig. 4.37
MIL Record



Kind. Select the kind of MIL from the drop-down list:

- **Instruction.** Used to create steps detailing maintenance activities that need to be done for WO issued from PM or directly attached to WO.
- **Route.** Used to create steps for taking DUOM readings for one or many pieces of equipment for WO issued from PM or directly attached to WO.
- **Safety.** These are Safety Procedures used to create steps for internal and external safety requirements that need to be assessed with possible corrective actions for WO issued from PM or directly attached to WO.

Type. Use the lookup to select the type of MIL. This list is a user-defined grouping of MILs, by function, such as inspect and repair or lubrication.

Description. Use this field to explain the purpose of the MIL.

Procedure. Use this field as a cross-reference to another application, such as a quality system that may identify this MIL.

Owner. If necessary, select the owner for this MIL. This field adds security to the MIL by limiting the users who can modify the list. If an owner is selected in this field, only that person can modify this list.

4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

5 Add steps to the MIL. See “Adding Steps to a MIL” on page 107.

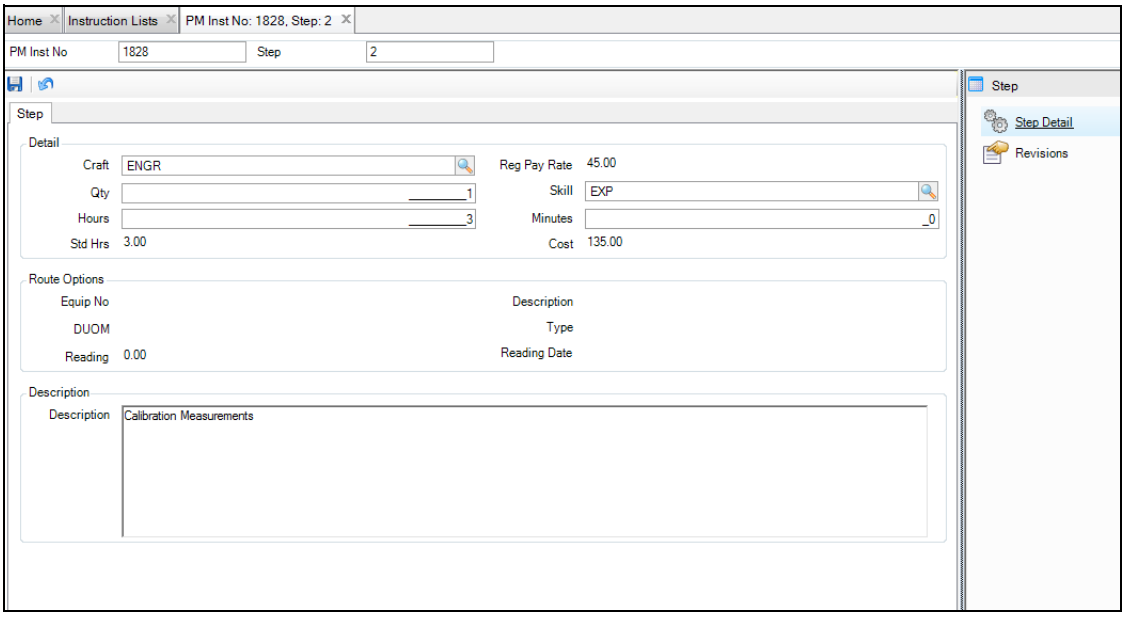
Adding Steps to a MIL

Follow this procedure to add steps to a MIL:

1 Select the MIL and click New in the lower browse. A blank MIL step record opens. The system automatically assigns a step number.

2 Enter the necessary information in the Step tab.

Fig. 4.38
Instruction Step Tab



Detail

Craft. Select the specific craft required to complete this step from a validated table of user-defined codes.

Reg Pay Rate. Enter the craft's hourly rates, used in the calculation of the estimated cost for a step on a master instruction list.

Qty. Enter the number of craft persons required to complete that step. Calculate the cost per instruction step by multiplying the quantity by the time and its craft rate.

Skill. Select a skill level from a validated table of user-defined codes.

Hours. Enter the estimated amount of time in whole hours required to complete this individual step.

Minutes. Enter the estimated amount of time in whole minutes required to complete this individual step.

Std Hrs. EAM displays the calculated amount of time in whole and fractional hours required to complete this individual step.

Cost. EAM displays the calculated cost to complete this individual step.

Note The cost for this step represents the estimated labor cost for the WO that uses the MIL.

Route Options

Note The route fields are only enabled for Route MILs.

Equip No. Use the lookup to select the equipment.

Description. This field displays the equipment description. It defaults from the equipment record.

DUOM. This field displays the equipment's DUOM. It defaults from equipment record. If necessary, use the lookup to enter another DUOM defined for equipment.

Reading. This field displays the current reading for the equipment. It defaults from the Current Reading field in the Equipment's Readings submenu.

Reading Date. This field displays the reading date for the equipment. It defaults from the Date Read field in the Equipment's Readings submenu.

The Equipment's External Links action can also be accessed from the PM if the Equip to PM? attach file option is selected for the PM site. See General|Business Unit|Site|General. This option allows files or links associated with the equipment on the PM to be accessible for reference.

Description. Enter text to describe the specific steps or procedures associated with this individual step.

3 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

4 Add additional steps to the MIL as necessary.

Move Steps Up or Down in an MIL

It is easy to change the sequence of steps in an MIL by moving steps up or down.

Moving a Step Up

To move a step up so that it is performed earlier in the sequence, highlight the step and select Move Up from the MIL Step Action menu.

Moving a Step Down

To move a step down so that it is performed later in the sequence, highlight the step and select Move Down from the MIL Step Action menu.

View Revision History for a MIL or MIL Step

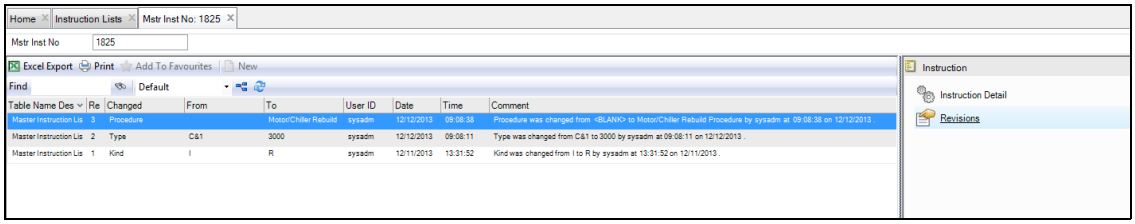
Because many quality systems call for strict record keeping about the revisions made to MILs and MIL steps, the Revisions submenu provides an audit trail of all modifications that are made to these records. The revision records, which are stored in the Revisions submenu and in the Revisions module at General|Revisions, are automatically created when a modification is made to the MIL and MIL step.

Note MIL and MIL step revision history is enabled by selecting the Mstr List Rev? check box in System Administration|System Control on the Detail tab. See "System Control Tab: Detail" on page 539.

Revision History for a MIL

To view the revision history for a MIL, open the MIL and select the Revisions submenu.

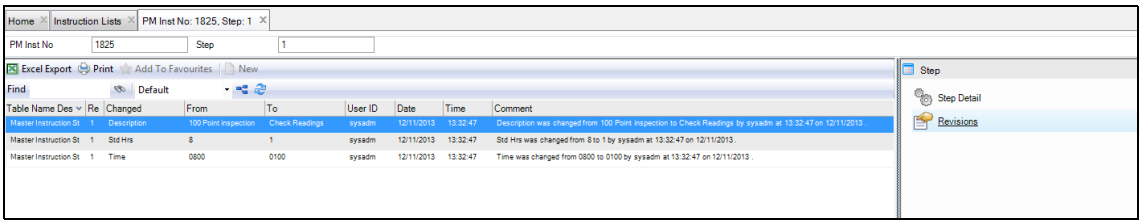
Fig. 4.39
Revision History for a MIL



Revision History for a MIL Step

To view the revision history for a MIL step, open the MIL step and select the Revisions submenu.

Fig. 4.40
Revision History for a MIL Step



Link Files to a MIL or MIL step

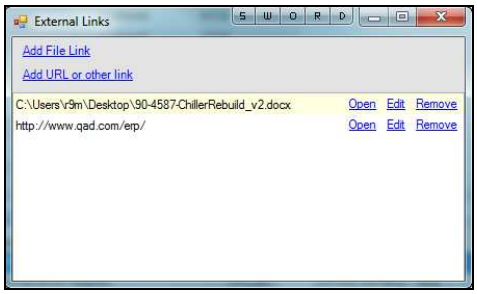
The External Links action allows you to link an unlimited number of files to a MIL or MIL step. If you can run the file on your operating system, you can run it from EAM once it is linked.

Note If the Equip to MIL Step? check box is selected in the Site|Detail tab, files that are attached to an equipment record automatically copy to any master instruction list step (MIL) associated with that piece of equipment.

Follow these steps to link a file to a MIL or MIL step:

1. Select the MIL and then select External Links from the MIL Action menu. If you are linking a file to a MIL step, select the step and then select External Links from the MIL Step Action menu.
2. The External Links window appears. To link a file, select *Add File Link*.
3. Locate the file and then click Open. The file is now attached.
4. To link a URL, click *Add URL or other link*. Paste the URL in the Link window and then click Open. The link is now attached.

Fig. 4.41
Link Files to a MIL or MIL Step

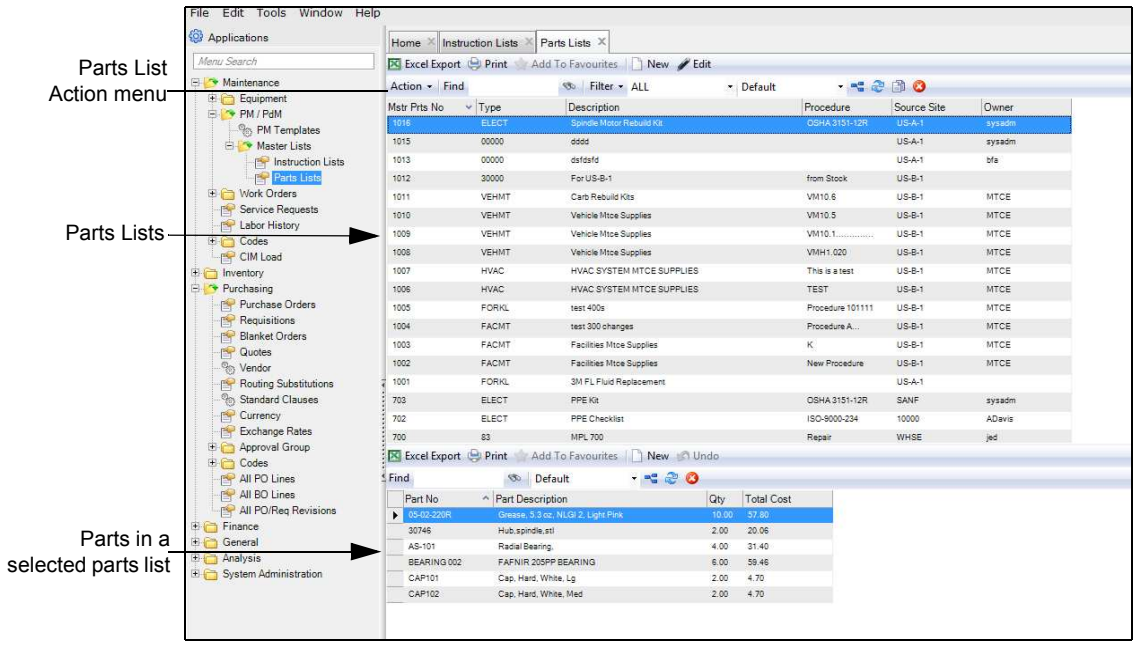


Parts List

The master parts lists are used to build a standard list of parts for a preventive maintenance or repair work orders. You can create multiple parts lists, group them by user-defined type fields, provide descriptions, and cross-reference other quality systems procedures. You can associate one master parts list with a number of PM templates or you can copy the list to corrective maintenance work orders.

The Parts List browse is located in Maintenance|PM/Pdm|Master Lists|Parts Lists.

Fig. 4.42
Parts List Browse



Creating a Parts List

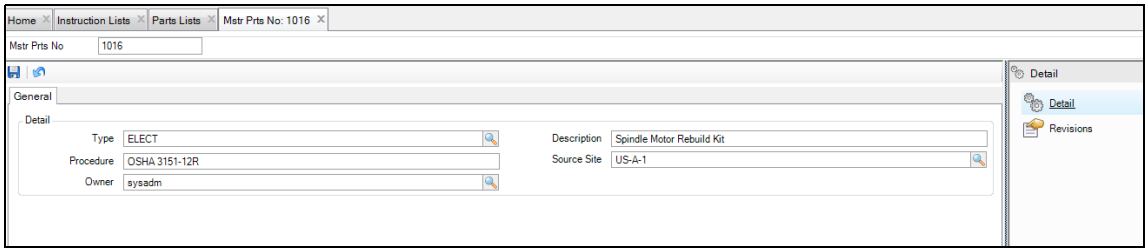
Follow these steps to create a parts list:

1 Open the Parts List browse and click New in the upper browse.

2 A blank parts list record opens. The system automatically assigns a parts list number, which cannot be modified by a user.

3 Enter the necessary information in the General tab.

Fig. 4.43
Parts List Header General Tab



Type. Select from a user-defined grouping for parts lists: parts associated with specific pieces of equipment or certain types of repairs.

Description. Enter the purpose of the master parts list.

Procedure. Enter a cross-reference to another application such as a quality system to identify this master parts list.

Source Site. Select the site from which this master parts list sources its parts. The part lookup filters to the specified source site.

Owner. Select an owner from the lookup. This field limits record modification to the user or group specified here.

4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

5 Add parts to the parts list. See “Adding Parts to a Parts List”.

Adding Parts to a Parts List

Follow these steps to add parts to a parts list:

1 Select the parts list and click New in the lower browse.

2 Enter the necessary information in the following fields:

Part No. Use the lookup to select the part to add to the list. To add a non-stock part to the parts list, enter the part number in the Part No field.

Note The part lookup, which displays the part numbers from the Inventory module, is filtered to the specified source site.

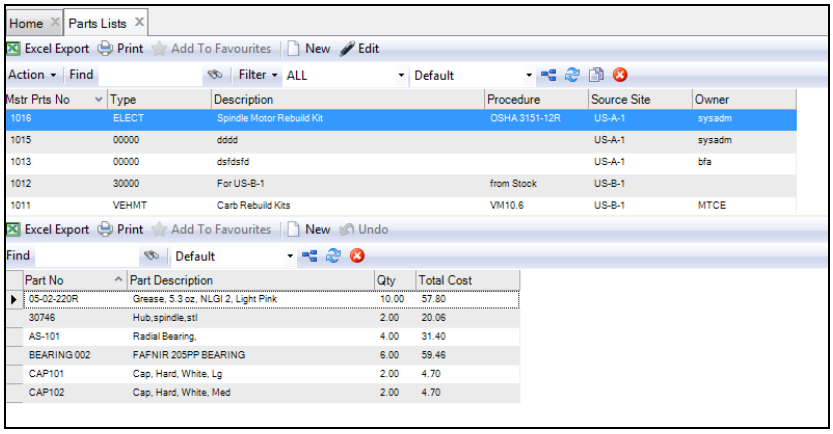
Part Description. Displays the part description. For non-stock parts, enter the part description in this field.

Qty. Enter the quantity that is required for this part.

Total Cost. Displays the total cost for the parts, which EAM calculates by multiplying the part’s current cost by the planned quantity in the parts list. For non-stock parts, enter the total cost for the parts in this field by multiplying the part cost by the quantity required.

3 Repeat these steps to add more parts as necessary.

Fig. 4.44
Adding Parts to a Parts List



Create a Parts List from an Equipment BOM

Rather than adding each part to a parts list separately, EAM allows you to create a parts list from an equipment BOM using the Copy BOM feature in the Parts List Action menu. This feature saves time and ensures data integrity.

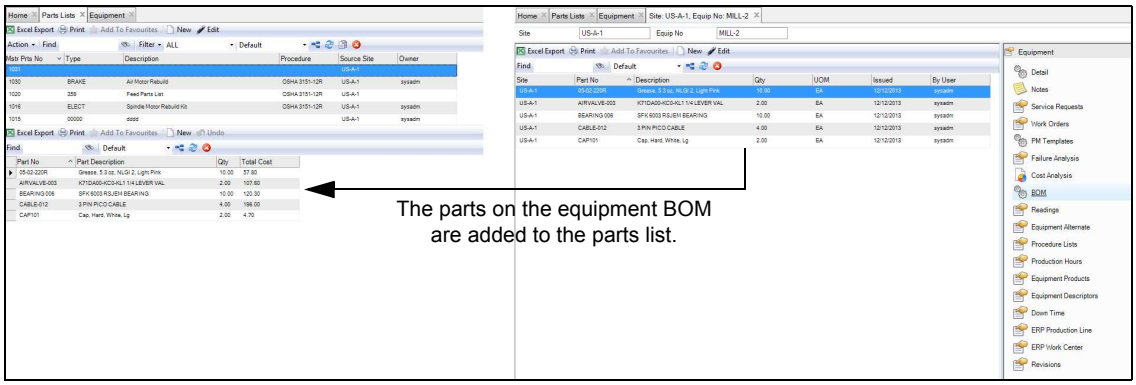
Follow these steps to create a parts list from an Equipment BOM:

1 Open the Parts List browse and select Copy BOM from the Parts List Action menu.

2 Double-click to select the equipment from the list.

3 The system automatically creates a blank parts list record and assigns a parts list number, which cannot be modified by a user. Each part in the equipment BOM is added to the parts list.

Fig. 4.45
Create a Parts List from an Equipment BOM



4 Open the parts list record and enter the necessary information in the General tab.

Type. Select from a user-defined grouping for parts lists: parts associated with specific pieces of equipment or certain types of repairs.

Description. Enter the purpose of the master parts list.

Procedure. Enter a cross-reference to another application such as a quality system to identify this master parts list.

Source Site. Select the site from which this master parts list sources its parts. The part lookup filters to the specified source site.

Owner. Select an owner from the lookup. This field limits record modification to the user or group specified here.

5 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

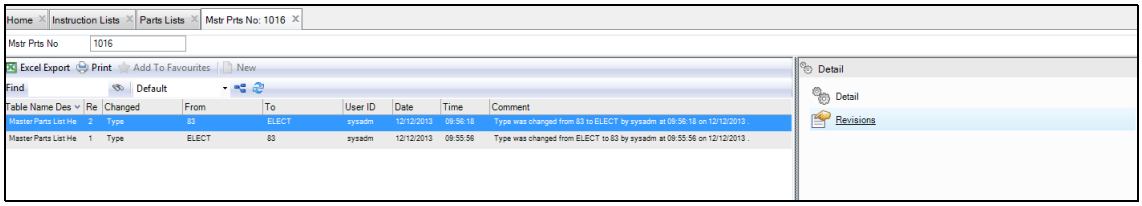
View Revision History for a Parts List

Because many quality systems call for strict record keeping about the revisions made to parts lists, the Revisions submenu provides an audit trail of all modifications that are made to these records. The revision records, which are stored in the Revisions submenu and in the Revisions module at General|Revisions, are automatically created when a modification is made to the parts list.

Note Parts list revision history is enabled by selecting the Mstr List Rev? check box in System Administration|System Control on the Detail tab. See “System Control Tab: Detail” on page 539.

To view the revision history for a parts list, open the parts list and select the Revisions submenu.

Fig. 4.46
Revision History for a Parts List



Equipment

Use Equipment to store and track the following information: cost analysis, failure analysis, bill of materials (BOM), driving units of measurement (DUOM), serialized components, tracking, and service requests. Track regularly scheduled work and breakdowns while collecting repair and maintenance cost information for each piece of equipment.

Most cumulative data in equipment records originates in:

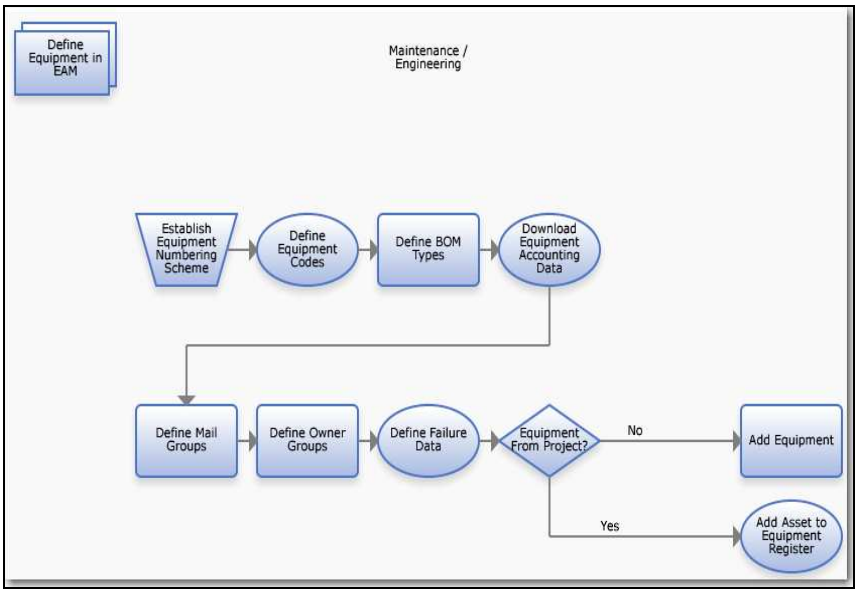
- Work Order
- Inventory
- Purchasing
- Labor
- Project/Job

System-wide information feeds back into the equipment record. Equipment reports present this stored data. Historical data also triggers preventive work orders for equipment associated with metering data and failure analysis.

Associate systems and assemblies with equipment for more detailed cost and failure analysis.

Process Map: Equipment Setup

Fig. 4.47
Set Up Equipment Process Map



1 Establish equipment numbering scheme.

2 Add equipment codes and BOM types.

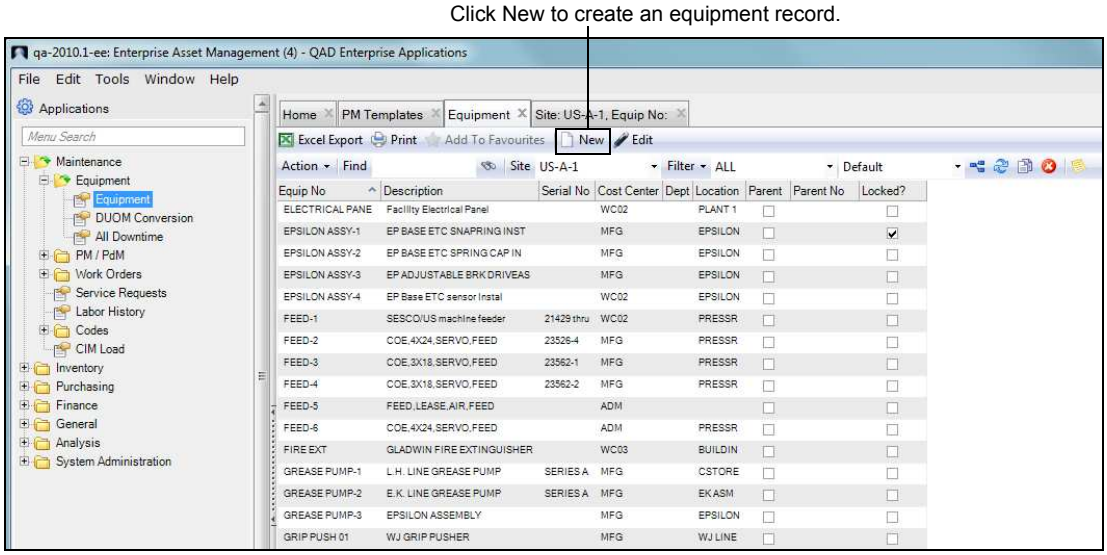
3 Download equipment accounting table from the QAD ERP application. See “ERP Interface ” on page 542.

Creating an Equipment Record

Follow these steps to create an equipment record:

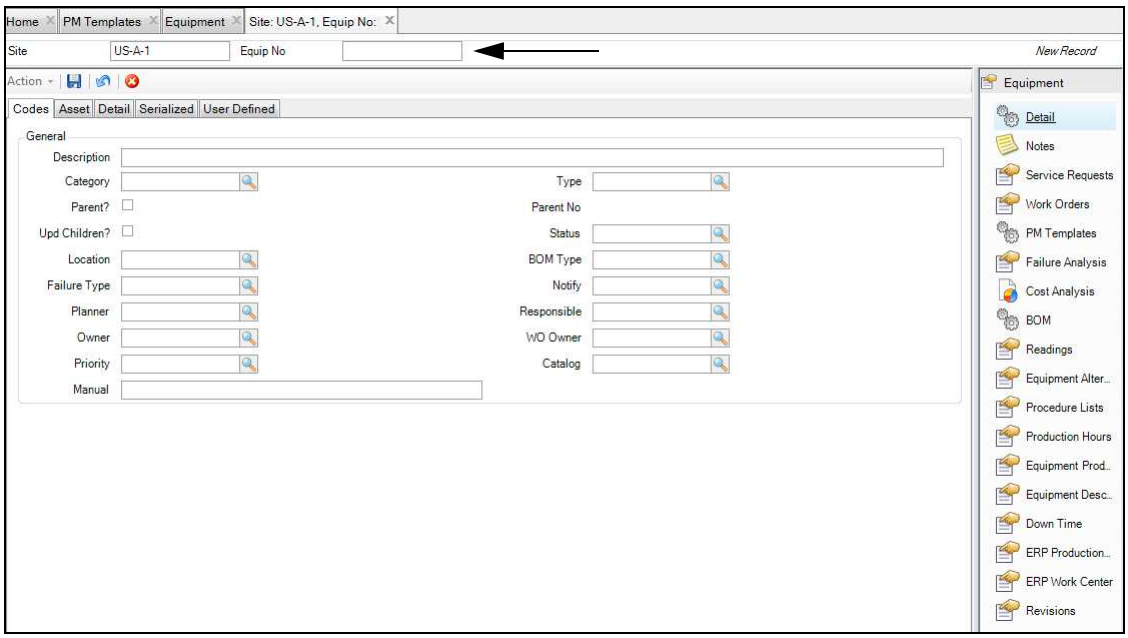
1 Open the Equipment browse in Maintenance|Equipment.

Fig. 4.48
Equipment Browse



2 Click New. A blank equipment record opens. In the Equipment No field, enter a unique equipment number or name.

Fig. 4.49
Enter the Equipment Number



3 Enter information in relevant fields on the Codes, Asset, Detail, Serialized, and User Defined tabs. See “Filling out the Equipment Tabs” on page 117.

4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

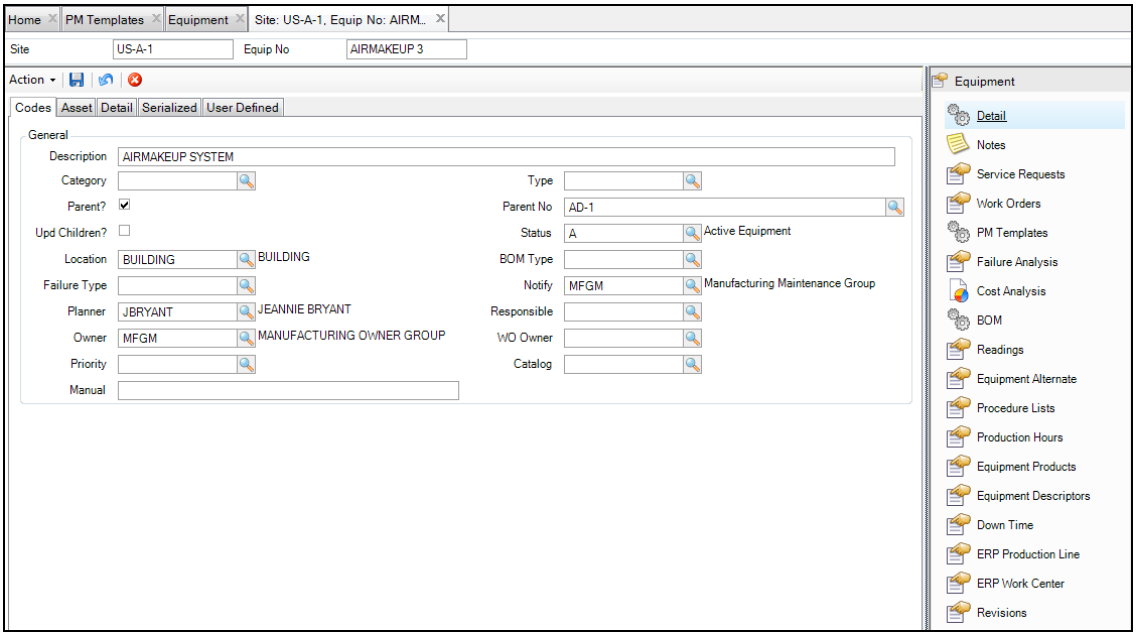
Filling out the Equipment Tabs

Enter information about the equipment in the Codes, Asset, Detail, Serialized, and User Defined tabs.

Equipment: Codes Tab

The information entered in the Codes tab is used to group equipment by type or category. It includes a brief description and individuals or groups associated with the equipment, along with parent/child data.

Fig. 4.50
Equipment: Codes Tab



General

Description. This field contains a brief description of equipment.

Category. This field indicates the most general equipment code. Use it to designate ownership or virtual equipment.

Type. This field groups equipment by functional application or classification.

Status. This field displays the status of the equipment or machine. A code shows the current standing of equipment; for example, A - Active, I - Inactive, O - Obsolete, or M - Moved.

Parent? This field prompts you to make this piece of equipment a child to another and attach it to a Parent piece of equipment. For example:

Parent - Production line (a virtual piece of equipment)

Children - Blow mold machines, formers, labelers, ink jet printers, conveyors, palletizers, and so on.

Parent No. This field displays the associated parent equipment of the component.

Upd Children? Select this check box to update the equipment DUOM when the parent's current reading changes. Any children conversions set up in DUOM Conversion are calculated.

Manual. This field displays the name of the equipment manual for a specific piece of equipment. Manual is for reference purposes only.

BOM Type. The BOM type is a grouping of system and assembly codes unique to a specific type of equipment, building, or facility.

Failure type. Use this field to group selected failure and repair codes for the equipment. When the failure or repair lookup runs from the Work Order Maintenance screen, the system filters to those codes linked to the failure type of the equipment.

Location. This field describes the physical location of a piece of equipment.

Catalog. Use this field to designate the class or group structure of the equipment.

Planner. Indicate the employee responsible for planning the maintenance on a piece of equipment. EAM validates your selection against the list of designated planners. Planner copies to associated PM templates and work orders.

Notify. Enter the user or group of users to notify with e-mail when a piece of equipment reaches its spending limits.

Responsible. Indicate the employee who is responsible for the equipment.

Owner. This field displays the user or group of users authorized to edit the equipment record. If an owner is associated with the equipment record, only the owner or owner group members can edit the equipment record. Unlike most fields that appear on the Equipment Maintenance screen, copying an equipment record does not copy the owner.

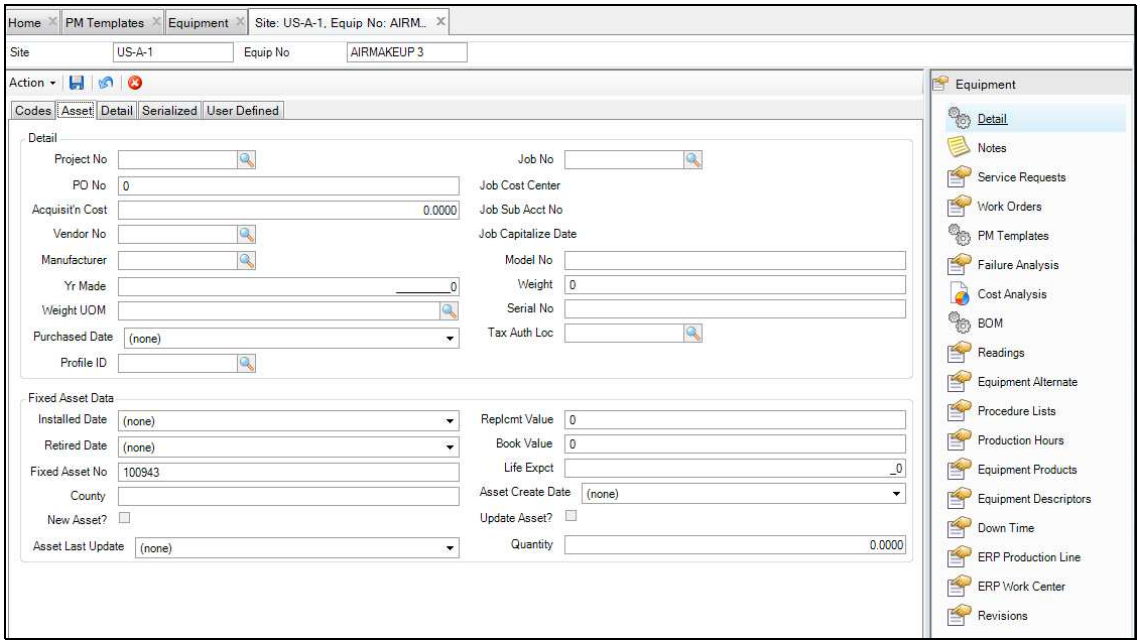
WO Owner. If a WO owner is added to the equipment record, only the owner or owner group members can edit any work orders for that equipment.

Priority. This editable code indicates the priority level for the piece of equipment. It automatically copies to service requests and work orders added for this equipment.

Equipment: Asset Tab

Use the Asset tab for equipment that is not serialized. It includes details about the equipment acquisition and its nameplate data, the information typically found on the equipment, and fixed asset data from finance.

Fig. 4.51
Equipment Tab: Asset



Detail

Project Number. Use a project number when you purchase and install a new piece of equipment. When you enter a project number, EAM defaults the acquisition cost from the total spent in the project record.

Job No. Use the lookup to select a valid job number, associated with the project.

PO Number. This field indicates the original purchase order number used to purchase the equipment.

Job Cost Center. The default job cost center from Finance|Projects displays.

Acquisition Cost. This field indicates the original purchase cost of the equipment.

Job Sub Account Number. The default job sub-account number from Finance|Projects displays.

Vendor No. This field represents the vendor from whom the equipment was purchased. EAM validates this number against the Vendor table.

Job Capitalize Date. This field displays the job's capitalize date from Finance|Projects. This field cannot be modified.

Manufacturer. This field indicates the manufacturer for a piece of equipment. There is a lookup available for this field.

Model No. This field is a reference field for storing the equipment or machine's model number.

Yr Made. This field indicates the year the equipment was built.

Weight. This field indicates the weight of the asset or equipment represented by the GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating), information widely used in the construction and fleet industry.

Weight UOM. This field indicates the weight unit of measure. There is a lookup table available for this field.

Serial Number. This field indicates the serial number of the equipment or machine. Serial number is for reference purposes only and has no other functionality within EAM.

Purchased Date. This field indicates the purchase date of a piece of equipment.

Tax Auth Loc. This represents the physical location where the asset resides to identify proper depreciation/tax codes in Asset Management. The lookup for this field is a validated list for Tax Authority Loc defined in Finance|Codes. Use the lookup to select a tax authorization location.

Profile ID. Use the lookup to select a profile ID.

Fixed Asset Data

Installed Date. Enter the date a piece of equipment was installed.

Replacement Value. Enter the cost of replacing this piece of equipment.

Retired Date. Enter the date a piece of equipment was removed from service.

Book Value. Enter the amount that represents the calculated worth of the equipment. Accounting can update the field and use it for insurance purposes.

Fixed Asset No. Enter the asset number that cross-references the equipment with the equipment fixed asset or tag number from your finance department.

Life Expectancy. Enter the life expectancy of a piece of equipment in years. This field is for reference purposes only.

County. Enter the county where the equipment resides.

Note The data in the following asset fields is entered or updated based on using the Asset Accounting Interface setting (Aquisition Options) in the General|Bus Units|Site|Maintenance tab.

Asset Create Date. The default value for this field is blank. This field is system generated when the asset is picked up by the interface and sent to asset accounting as a new asset. Once this field is filled, clear the New Asset? check box.

New Asset? By default, this check box is clear. This check box is only enabled if the Asset Create Date field is blank. This field is used to determine new records to pick-up in the Asset Accounting interface.

Update Asset? By default, this check box is clear. This is only available for update if the Asset Create Date field is populated (the asset has already been created).

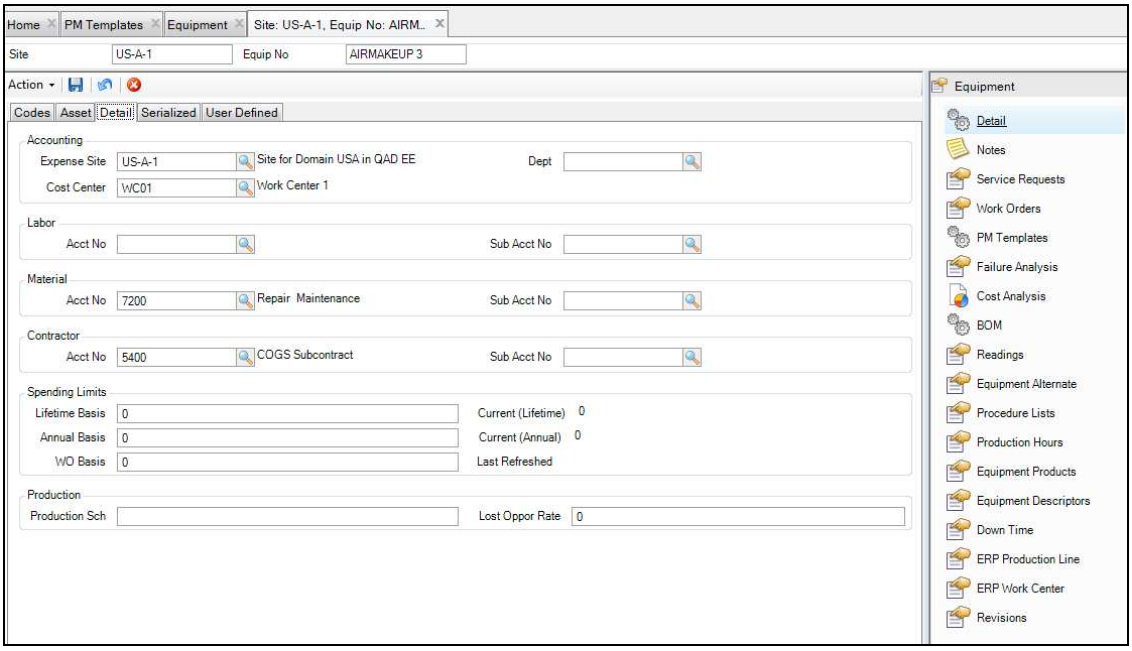
Asset Last Update. This field is system generated and provides the date on which the asset was last updated in Asset Accounting.

Quantity. Enter a quantity for this asset.

Equipment: Detail Tab

Use the Detail tab to enter information about an equipment record.

Fig. 4.52
Equipment: Detail Tab



Accounting

Expense Site. This field defaults to the current site, but you can charge expenses for this equipment to another site.

Department. Accounting does not assign department. Maintenance or Production can use this field to track expenses. It can represent legacy departments or cost centers.

Cost Center. Accounting assigns this piece of equipment to a cost center. All labor, material, and contractor maintenance costs are charged to this cost center.

Labor

Labor Acct No /Sub Acct No. Enter the account number assigned to a piece of equipment to collect internal labor costs. The sub-account number allows for further details associated with an account number.

Material

Material Acct No /Sub Acct No. Enter the account and sub-account numbers assigned to a piece of equipment to collect material costs. The sub-account number allows for further detail associated with an account number.

Contractor

Contractor Acct No / Sub Acct No. Enter the account and sub-account number assigned to a piece of equipment to collect contractor costs. The sub-account number allows for further details associated with an account number.

Spending Limits

Lifetime Basis/Current. These values track the expense limit and the maintenance costs charged to equipment during its lifetime. The Current value requires no setup. You can use the Initialize Limits option in Actions to record expenses predating a new equipment record. This field displays transaction costs from other areas of EAM, specifically when labor, parts, or contractor costs are charged to a piece of equipment.

Annual Basis/Current. These values track the expense limit and the expenses charged to equipment during the year.

For the warning message and automatic e-mail to Notify to work properly, click Refresh periodically. If the annual basis has been exceeded, EAM displays the message, “Equipment has exceeded the Annual Limits.”

WO Basis. This field displays a limit on expenses charged to a piece of equipment per work order.

Last Refreshed. This field displays when the current (lifetime) and current (annual) fields were last refreshed.

Production

Production Schedule. This text field displays the code for the production schedule.

Lost Opportunity Rate. This field displays the per-hour cost to the company of having the equipment down.

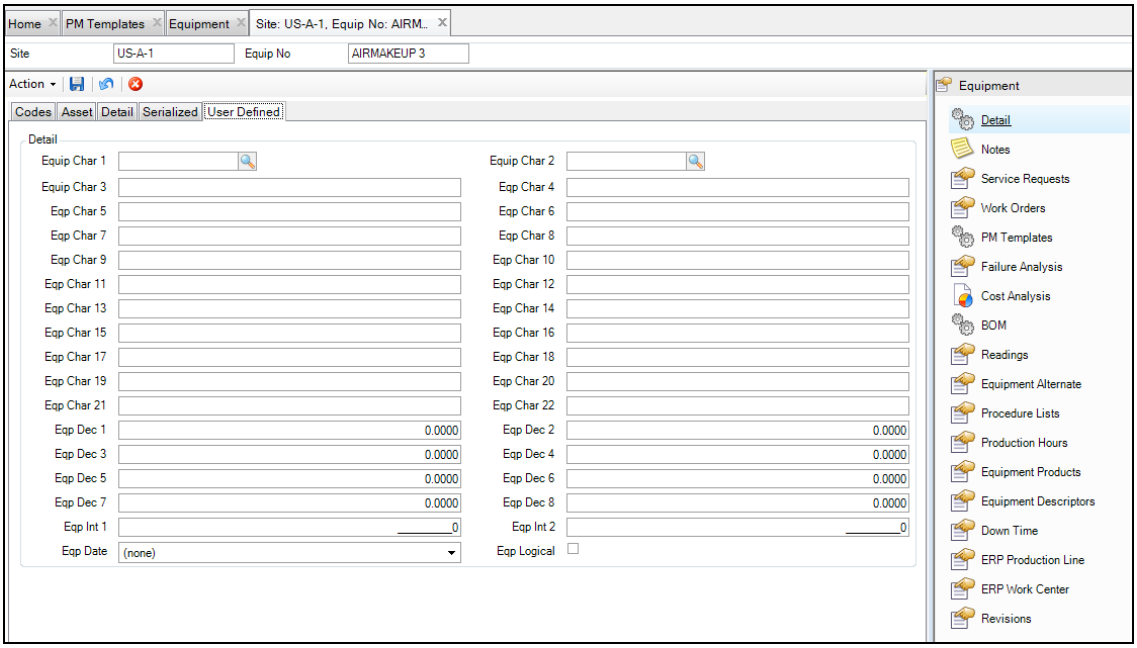
Equipment: Serialized Tab

Note This functionality is planned for a future release.

Equipment: User Defined Tab

Use the Equipment User Defined tab to track information against specific equipment in EAM. There are ten user-defined fields.

Fig. 4.53
Equipment: User Defined Tab



Detail

Character 1-2. User-defined character fields, validated against tables that you add.

Character 4-22. Free-form, user-defined character fields, not validated against tables.

Decimal 1-8. User-defined decimal fields for equipment.

Integer 1-2. User-defined integer fields for equipment.

Enable/Disable Logic. User-defined check box.

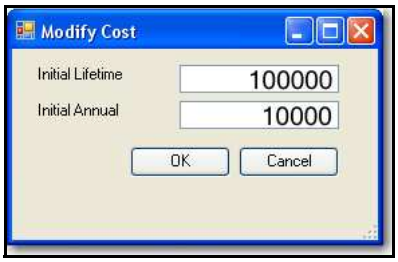
Initialize Limits for Equipment

The Initialize Limits option allows you to enter the initial lifetime and annual maintenance costs to record expenses predating creation of a new equipment record. Entries display in the Lifetime Basis and Annual Basis fields on the Detail tab.

Follow these steps to enter the initial limits for a piece of equipment:

1. Open the equipment record.
2. Select Initialize Limits from the Equipment Action menu.
3. The Modify Cost window opens. Enter the initial lifetime and annual maintenance costs in the fields. Click OK to save.

Fig. 4.54
Equipment Modify Cost



Note Refresh the equipment record to display changes.

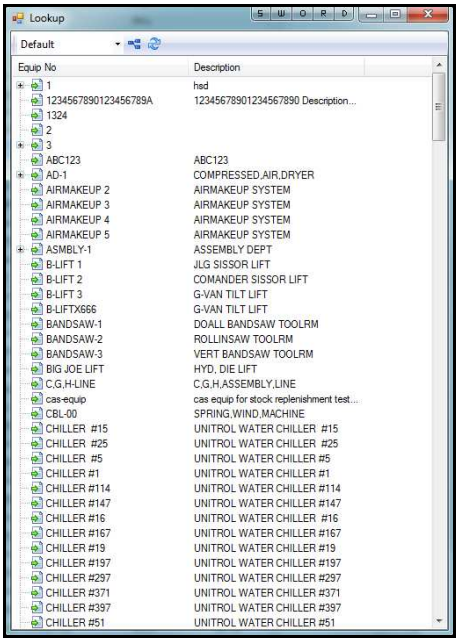
Parent Child Equipment Lookup

The Parent Child Lookup option allows you to see which pieces of equipment are parents and which are their children.

To view the parent and child relationship for a piece of equipment, select the equipment record in the Equipment browse. Select Parent Child Lookup from the Action menu.

Note When you click the Parent Child Lookup option, the parent/child tree displays regardless of the Parent Lookup setting on the System Site Maintenance screen.

Fig. 4.55
Parent Child Lookup



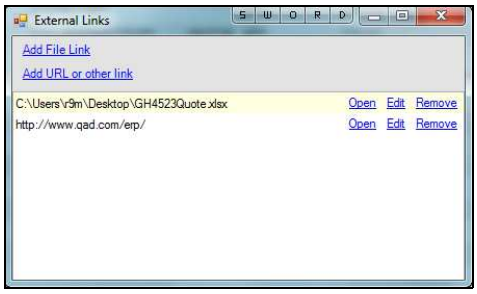
Link a File to an Equipment Record

EAM gives you the option of linking an unlimited number of files or URLs to an EAM equipment record. If you can run the file on your operating system, you can run it from EAM once it is linked.

To link a file to an equipment record, select the equipment record from the Equipment browse. Select External Links from the Action menu. In the External Links window, select Add File Link. Locate the file on your computer and click Open. The file is now linked to the equipment record.

To link a URL to an equipment record, select the equipment record from the Equipment browse. Select External Links from the Action menu. In the External Links window, select Add URL or other Link. Copy and paste the link into the field and then click OK. The URL is now linked to the equipment record.

Fig. 4.56
Linking a File to an Equipment Record

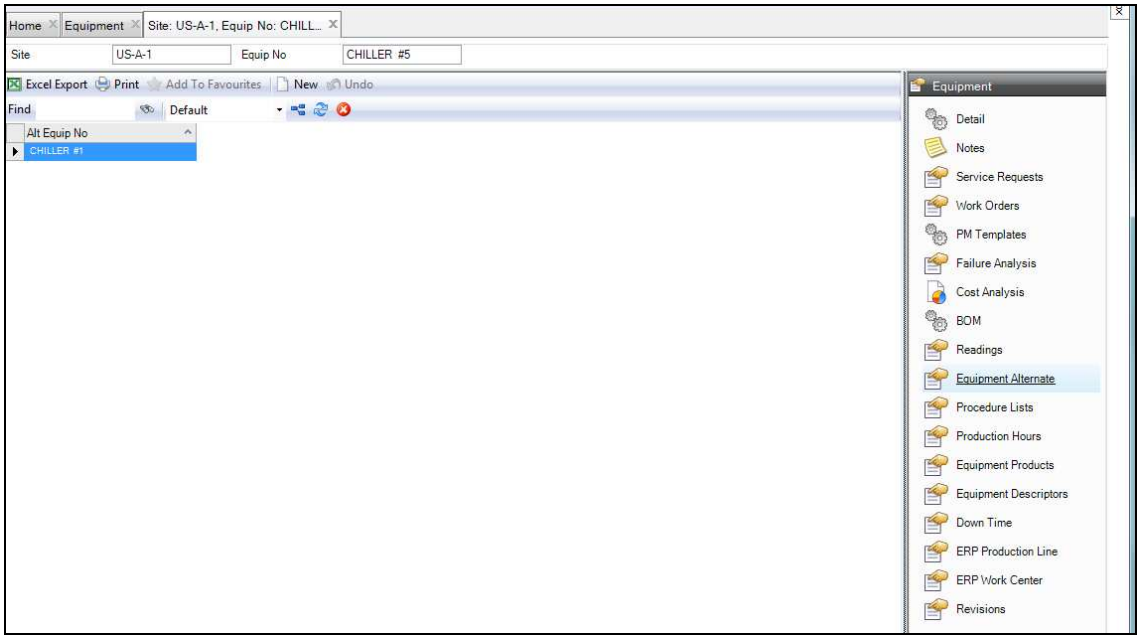


Add an Alternate Name for Equipment

EAM allows you to enter an alternate name for the selected piece of equipment. The system checks this alternate name during the Loads DUOM batch job, which reads a DUOM file from an outside source.

To add an alternate name for an equipment record, open the record and select the Equipment Alternative submenu. Click new and then enter the alternate name in the Alt Equip No field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.57
Equipment Alternative Submenu

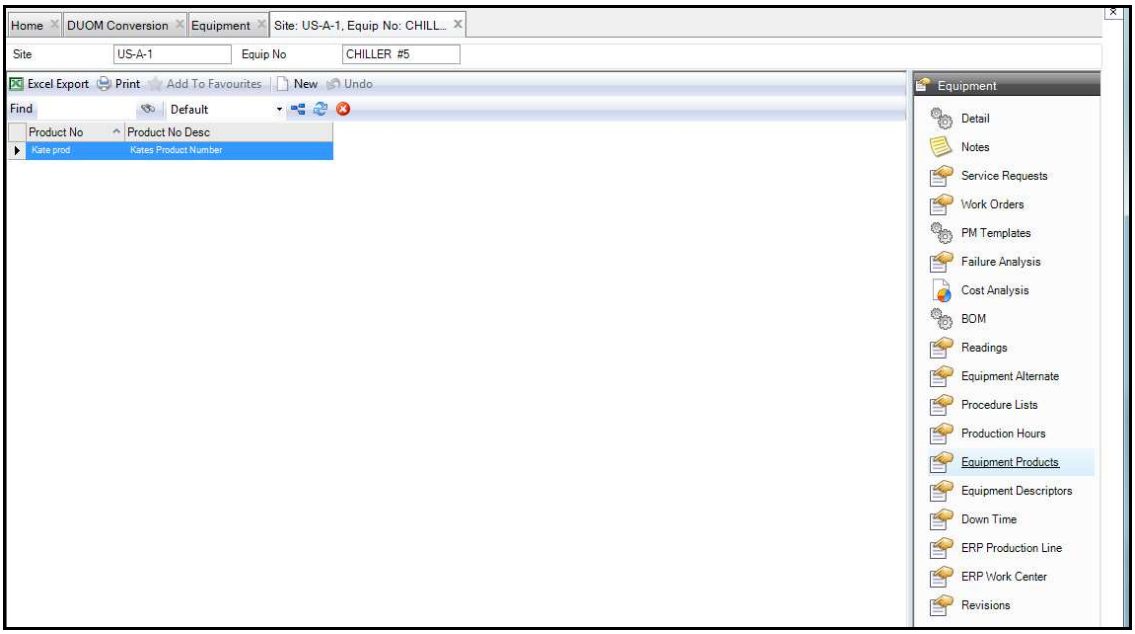


Associate a List of Products Made by the Equipment

The Equipment Products submenu allows you to associate a list of products that are made by a piece of equipment. Specify the products produced on the work order when a repair is required for the equipment. You can run reports to analyze maintenance cost based on the product being produced.

To associate products with a piece of equipment, open the equipment record and select the Equipment Products submenu. Click New and use the lookup in the Product No field to select the product. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.58
Equipment Products Submenu



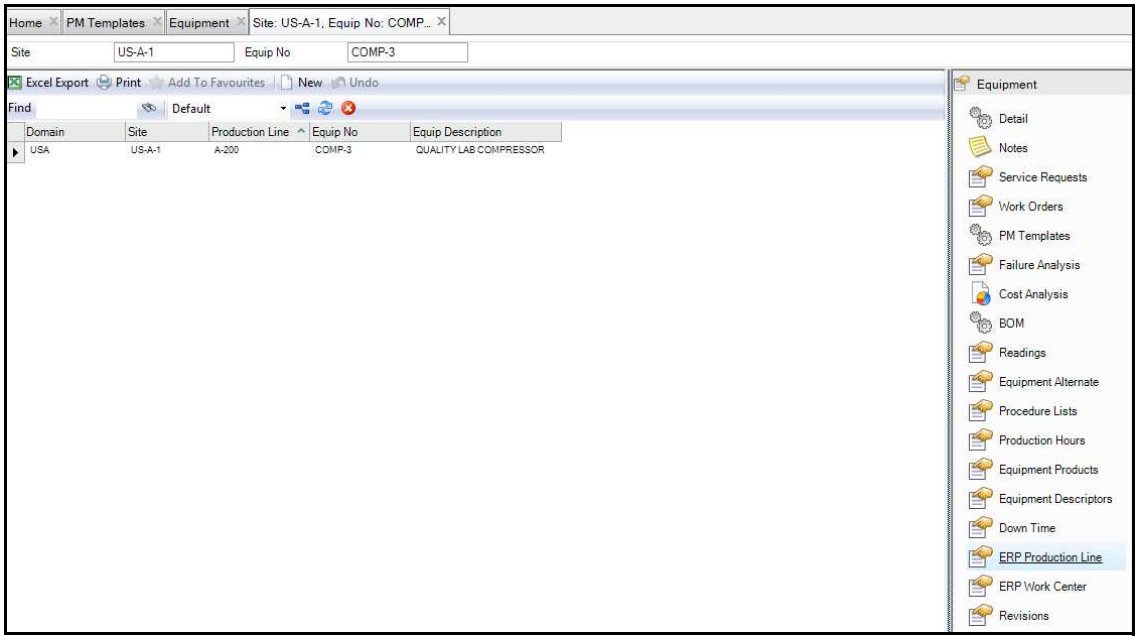
Linking Production Lines to Equipment

EAM provides a method of linking the production lines from the ERP system directly to specific equipment records.

Note You can view all the production line to equipment relationships in the Production Line Mapping to ERP browse located in System Administration.

To link a production line to an equipment record, open the record and select the ERP Production Line submenu. Click New and then use the lookup in the Production Line field to select the ERP production line. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.59
Equipment ERP Production Line Submenu



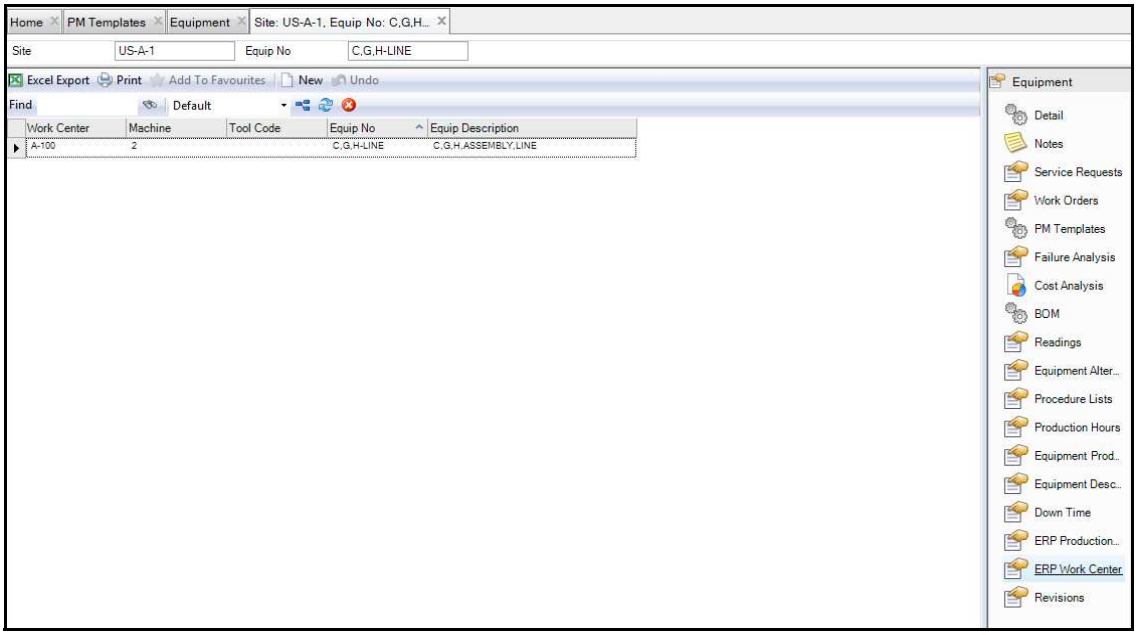
Linking Work Centers to Equipment

EAM provides a method of linking the work centers from the ERP system directly to specific equipment records.

To link a work center to an equipment record, open the record and select the ERP Work Center submenu. Click New and then use the lookup in the Work Center field to select the ERP work center. Press Enter to save.

Note You can view all the work center to equipment relationships in the Equipment Mapping to ERP browse located in System Administration.

Fig. 4.60
Equipment ERP Work Center Submenu



Defining the Equipment BOM

Each piece of equipment can be associated with a single-level or multi-level Bill of Material (BOM). To create a multi-level BOM, the BOM type must be filled in on an equipment record. The BOM type is a grouping of system and assembly codes. Adding a BOM type to a piece of equipment automatically creates the multi-level BOM structure. Then when you issue parts to the equipment, you can add parts to the appropriate system and assembly for the equipment.

EAM can automatically build the BOM as parts initially issued to equipment. To use the automated functionality, the Post Equipment List? check box must be selected in the General| Business Units|Domain|Maintenance tab.

Fig. 4.61
Defining Equipment BOM Flowchart

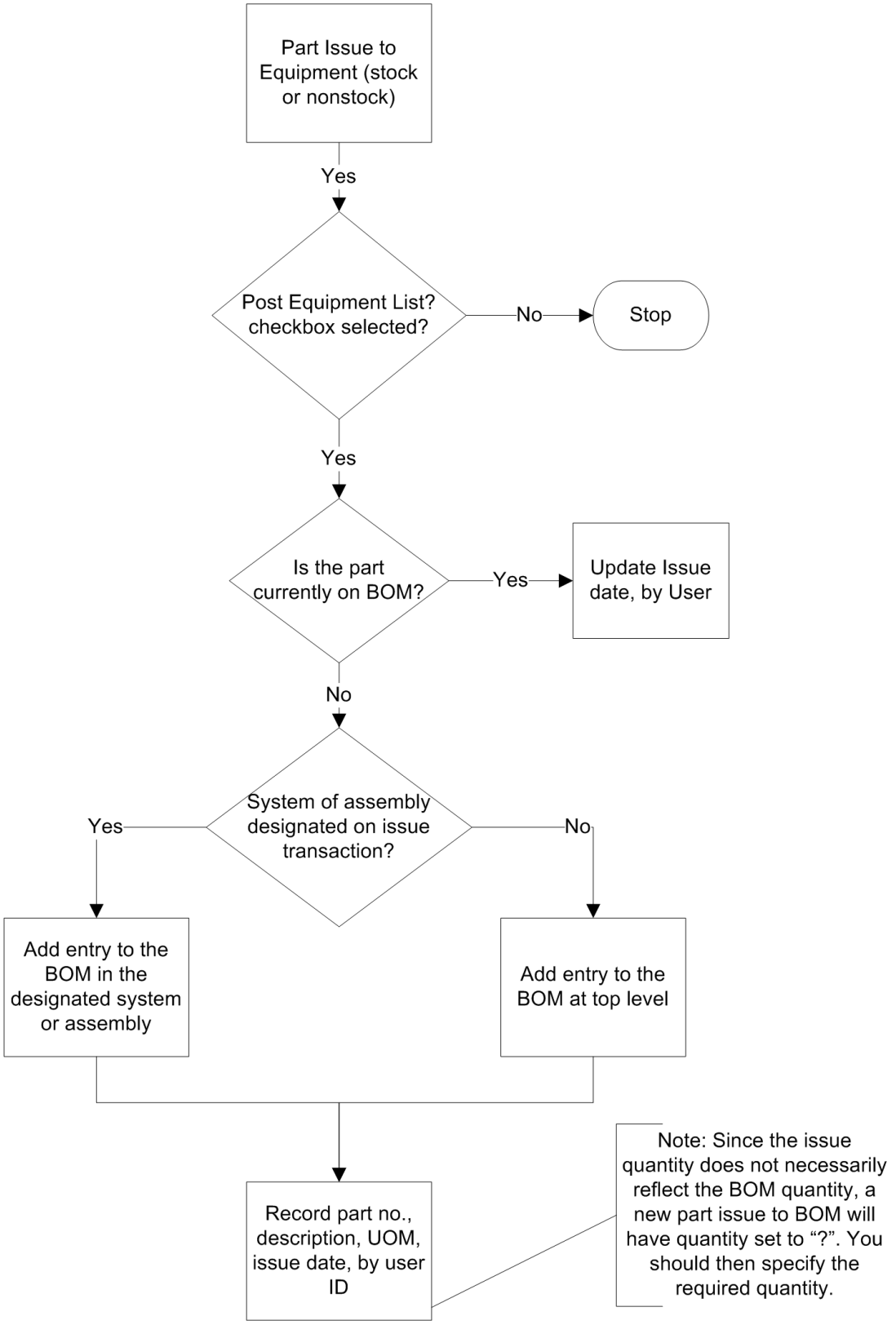
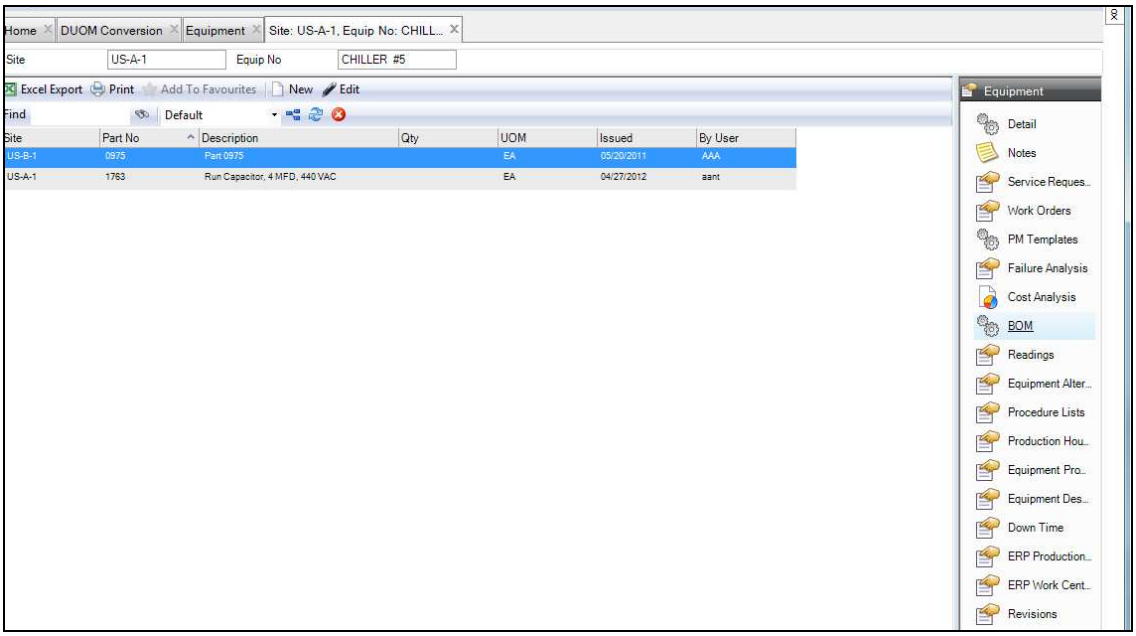


Fig. 4.62
Equipment: BOM Submenu



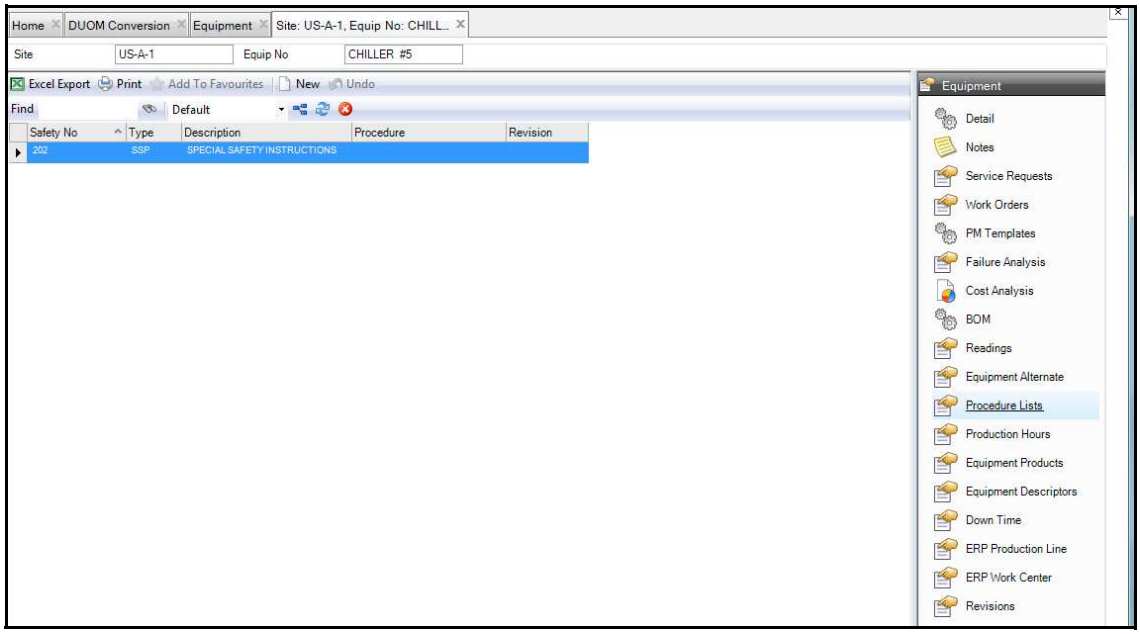
Attach MILs to Equipment

EAM allows you to attach any number of MILs, which are designated as safety procedures, to a piece of equipment. When a work order is created for the piece of equipment, these safety procedures automatically copy to the work order.

To attach a MIL to an equipment record, open the record and select the Procedure Lists submenu. Click New and use the lookup in the Safety No field and select the MIL. Press Enter to save.

Note To create a MIL, see “Creating a MIL” on page 107.

Fig. 4.63
Equipment Procedure Lists Submenu



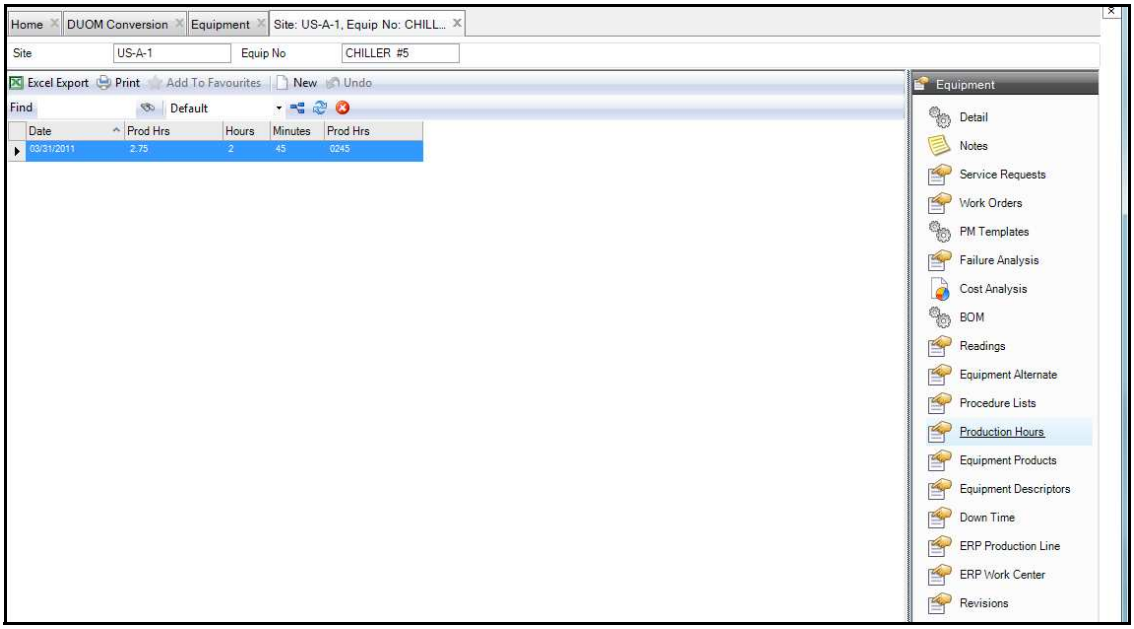
Entering Production Hours for Equipment

In the Production Hours submenu, you can view the production hour readings for the equipment. You can also enter production hour readings manually or through a batch process.

Follow these steps to enter production hours for a piece of equipment:

1. Open the equipment record. Select the Production Hours submenu and click New.
2. In the Date field, select the date the production occurred.
3. Press tab to advance to the Hours field. Enter the number of production hours.
4. Press Tab to advance to the Minutes field. Enter the number of production minutes.
5. Press Tab to save.

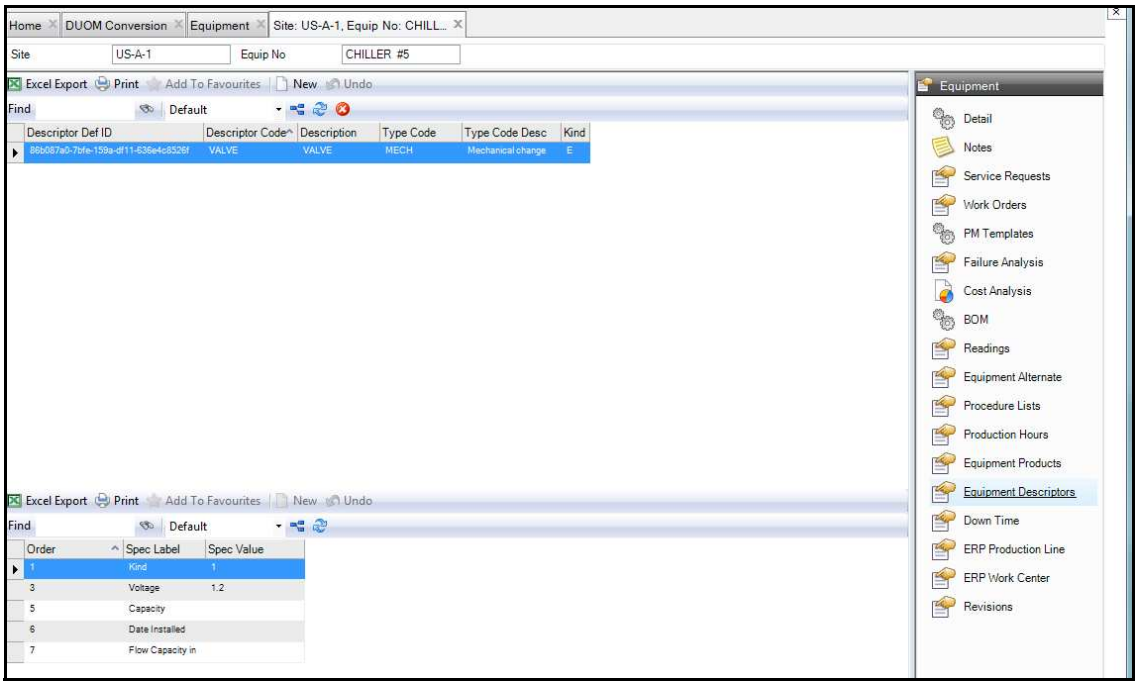
Fig. 4.64
Equipment Production Hours Submenu



Defining Equipment Descriptors

Equipment descriptors allow the user to set up a standard template for certain technical information, and then these descriptors can be associated to a number of pieces of equipment. A piece of equipment can have multiple descriptors associated with it. Once the descriptor is associated with an equipment record, the user can update the information on a field.

Fig. 4.65
Equipment Descriptors Submenu



Equipment - Maintenance Activity

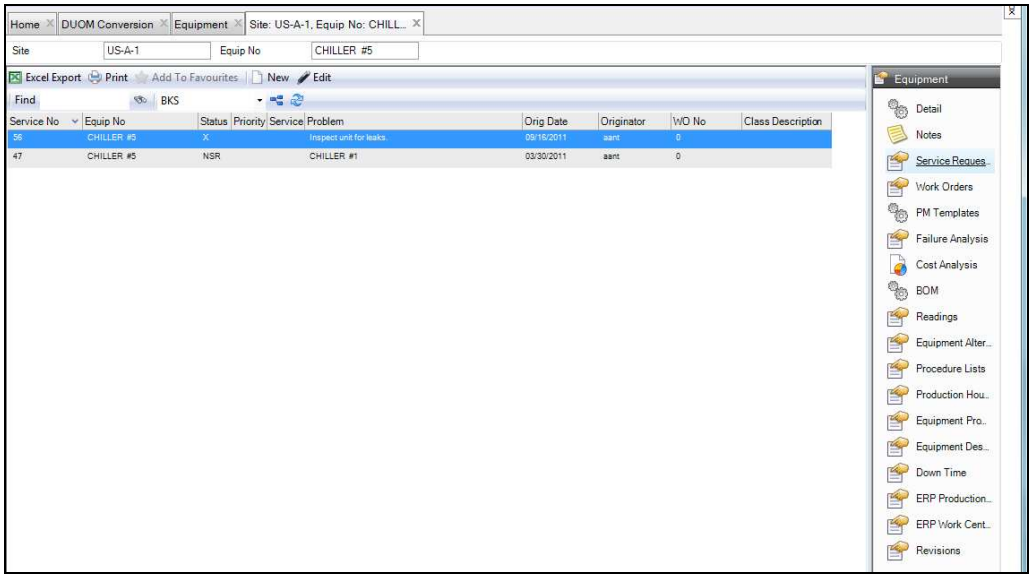
Creating Service Requests for Equipment

EAM gives you the ability to create service requests from an equipment record. When you create a service request from an equipment record, EAM pulls in all the data from the equipment record and automatically enters it into the service request. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity. If a service request has been created from an equipment record, the service request is directly tied to the equipment record and the associated service request numbers appear in the Service Request submenu.

To create a service request from an equipment record, open the equipment record. Select the Service Requests submenu and click New. Enter the necessary information in the service request record. See “Filling Out the Service Request” on page 206.

To view the service requests associated with a piece of equipment, open the equipment record and select the Service Requests submenu.

Fig. 4.66
Equipment: Service Requests Submenu



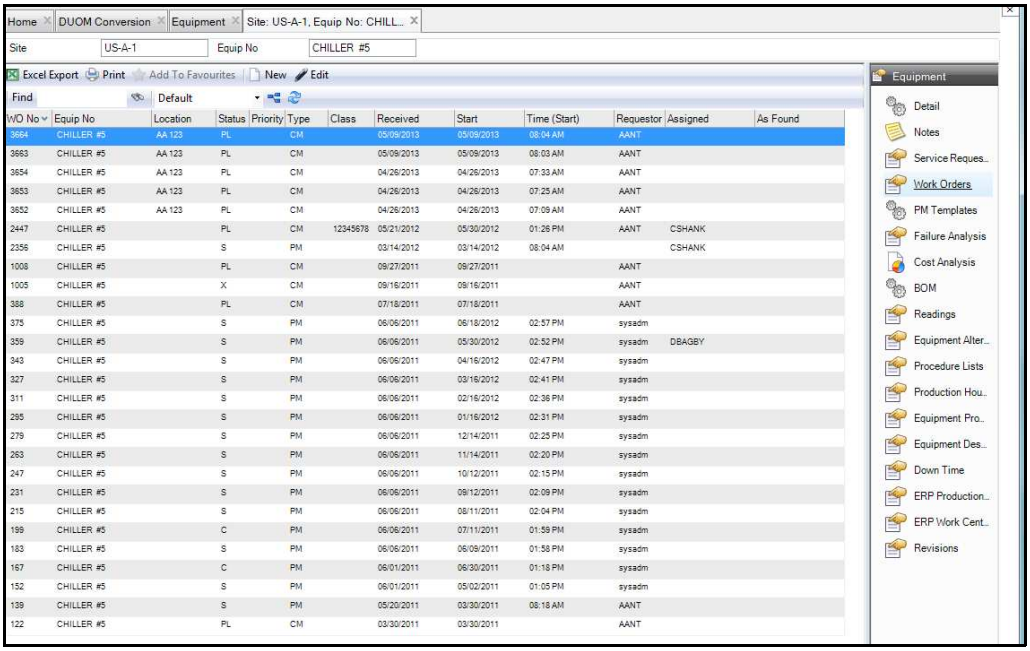
Creating Work Orders for Equipment

EAM gives you the ability to create work orders from an equipment record. When you create a WO from an equipment record, EAM pulls in all the data from the equipment record and automatically enters it into the WO. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity. If a WO has been created from an equipment record, the WO is directly tied to the equipment record and the associated WO numbers appear in the Work Orders submenu.

To create a WO from an equipment record, open the equipment record. Select the Work Orders submenu and click New. Enter the necessary information in the WO record. See “Filling Out the Work Order” on page 173.

To view the WO associated with a piece of equipment, open the equipment record and select the Work Orders submenu.

Fig. 4.67
Equipment: Work Orders Submenu



Entering Equipment Downtime

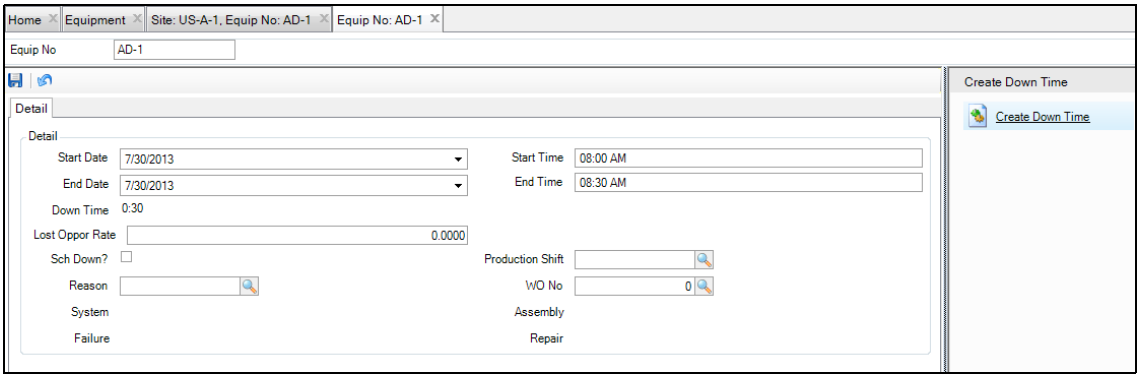
Downtime is considered to be the entire time a piece of equipment is not operational. EAM provides a method of tracking downtime directly to a specific Equipment record.

Follow these steps to enter equipment downtime:

1 Open the equipment record and select the Create Downtime from the Action menu.

2 A blank Downtime record opens. Enter the information in the fields.

Fig. 4.68
Equipment Downtime Record



Start Date, End Date. Select the starting and ending dates for the equipment downtime.

Start Time, End Time. Enter the starting and ending times for the equipment downtime. Enter the date in the 00:00 AM/PM format.

Down Time. This field, which displays the equipment downtime, auto-fills based on the information entered in the starting and ending date and time fields.

Lost Oppor Rate. Enter the hourly rate for the lost opportunity due to the equipment's downtime.

Sch Down? Select this check box if the downtime was scheduled.

Production Shift. Use the lookup to select the production shift

Reason. Use the lookup to select the reason why the equipment was down.

WO No. Use the lookup to select the work order associated with the downtime repair.

System, Assembly, Failure, Repair. These fields auto-fill with the information from the work order selected in the WO No field.

3 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

Note EAM also provides a browse that displays all the downtime for all equipment. See "All Downtime Browse" on page 148.

Defining the DUOM for Equipment Readings

The Equipment Readings submenu supports two driving unit of measure (DUOM) types:

- **Monitor.** The equipment's DUOM reading is measured, such as temperature.

  Enter calibration readings and view a list of all the readings that have been recorded for a piece of equipment. This submenu allows you to:

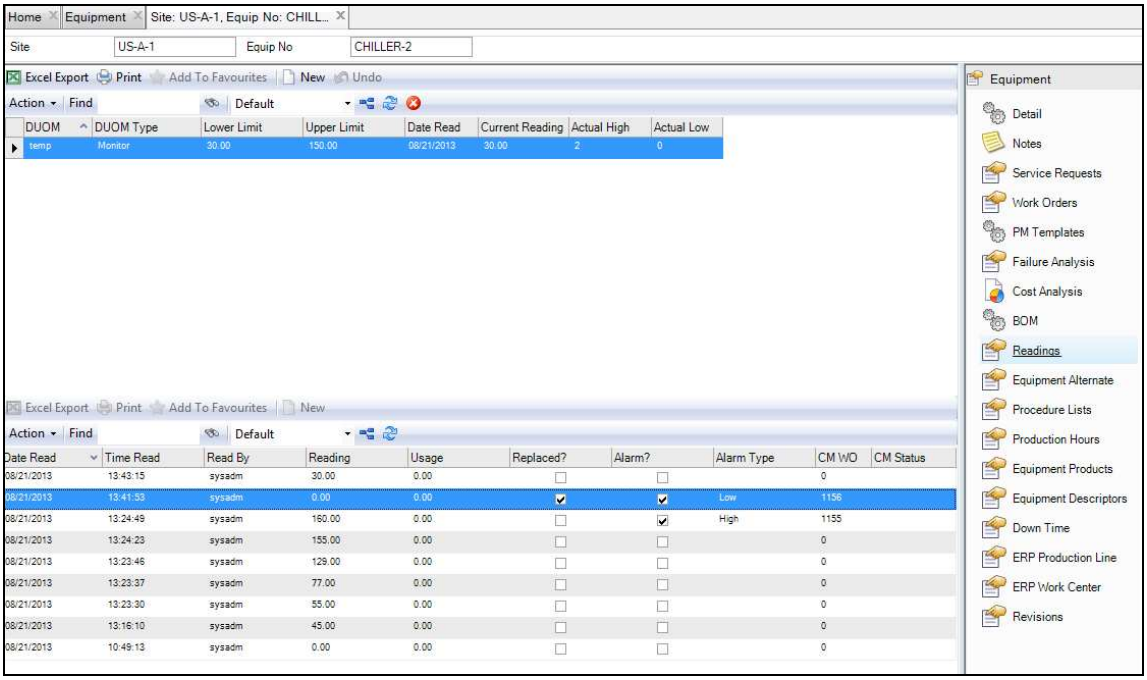
  - Set upper and lower calibration reading limits.
  - Use the Update Tolerance action to set the number and frequency limits for out of tolerance (OOT) readings.
  - Optionally set e-mail alert and notify when OOT readings occur.
  - Optionally select to automatically create CM work orders when readings cause an OOT condition.
- **Meter.** The equipment's reading is a number of cycles, such as time, miles, or revolutions. The capabilities of the Meter DUOM type include:
  - **Meter Rollover.** Use the meter rollover when entering a meter reading that is less than the previous current reading. If your entry indicates that the meter has rolled over, the system automatically calculates the correct usage based on the upper and lower limits.
  - **Meter Replacement.** Use the Replace action to replace a meter. A new lower and upper limit can be entered as well as a new current reading. When this function is used, no new usage is calculated.

    Note: The last reading on the broken meter should be entered before the meter is replaced; otherwise, the last units used are not recorded.

Equipment DUOM Readings Submenu

To access the Equipment DUOM Readings submenu, open the equipment record and select the Readings submenu.

Fig. 4.69
Equipment Readings Submenu



Upper Browse

DUOM. Displays the DUOM for the piece of equipment. DUOMs are set up in Maintenance|Codes|DUOM and can be used across the system.

DUOM Type. Displays the following DUOM types for the piece of equipment:

- **Monitor.** DUOM reading is measured, such as, temperature.
- **Meter.** Reading is a number of cycles, such as time, miles, or revolutions.

Lower Limit. Displays the lower limit for the calibration reading.

Upper Limit. Displays the upper limit for the calibration reading.

Date Read. Defaults to today's date for first reading. It remains the same date for subsequent readings entered unless changed by the user.

Current Reading. Used to enter the current calibration reading.

Actual High. Displays the number of readings that have exceeded the high limit.

Actual Low. Displays the number of readings that have exceeded the low limit.

Lower Browse

The lower browse displays the history of DUOM readings entered for the piece of equipment.

Date Read, Time Read, Read By. Displays the time and date the reading was entered and the user you entered the reading.

Reading. Displays the DUOM reading number that was entered.

Usage. Displays the number of cycles since the last reading was entered. For monitor DUOM types, this field displays 0.

Replaced. This check box indicates if a meter was replaced.

Alarm? This check box is updated by the system and it indicates if there is an OOT condition based on the calibration readings entered. If the check box is not selected, the readings have not exceeded the Max or Min Occurrences measured by the Actual High or Low readings recorded. If the check box is selected, an OOT condition exists where the number of readings exceeded the Max or Min Occurrences measured by the Actual High or Low readings recorded.

Alarm Type. Displays if the OOT reading exceeded the Actual High or Low.

CM WO. If the Create CM? setting is activated, this field displays the CM work order that is created automatically when the OOT reading was entered. To activate the Create CM? setting, see “Automate CM for OOT Readings” on page 139.

CM Status. Displays the status of the CM work order that was created to address the OOT reading.

Entering the DUOM for Equipment Readings

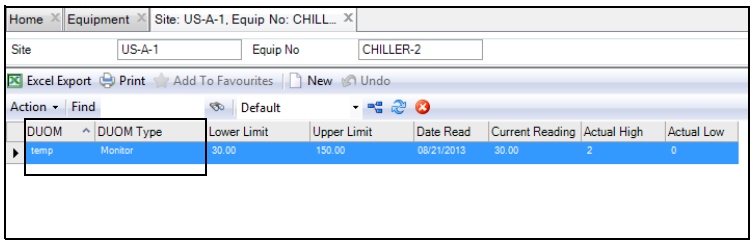
To enter the DUOM for equipment readings, open the Readings submenu. Enter the necessary information in the DUOM and DUOM Type fields. Press Enter to save.

DUOM. Displays the DUOM for the piece of equipment. DUOMs are set up in Maintenance| Codes|DUOM and can be used across the system.

DUOM Type. Displays the following DUOM types for the piece of equipment:

- **Monitor.** Reading is measured, such as temperature.
- **Meter.** Reading is a number of cycles, such as time, miles, or revolutions.

Fig. 4.70
Entering the DUOM for Equipment Readings



Third Party Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM) Load

The Third Party Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM) Load is alternative method to populate Equipment Readings from a third-party manufacturing system.

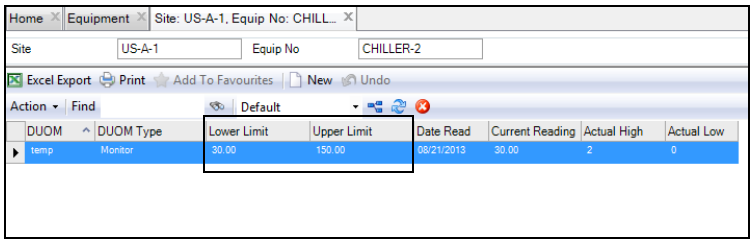
Setting the DUOM Reading Limits

To set the DUOM reading limits, open the equipment's Readings submenu. Enter the necessary information in the Lower and Upper Limit fields. Press Enter to save.

Lower Limit. Enter the lower limit for a reading.

Upper Limit. Enter the upper limit for a reading.

Fig. 4.71
Setting Calibration Reading Limits



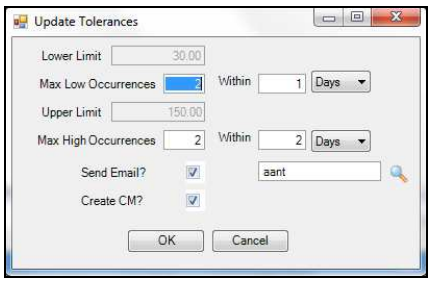
Set the Max and Low Occurrences for OOT Readings

To set the max and low occurrences for OOT readings, select Update Tolerances from the Readings Action menu. Enter the necessary information in the Max Low and Max High Occurrences fields. Click OK to save.

Max Low Occurrences. Set the number of times that an out of tolerance (OOT) low reading can occur before the system triggers a corrective action. Specify the frequency (days, hours, or minutes) that makes the reading OOT.

Max High Occurrences. Set the number of times that an OOT high reading can occur before the system triggers a corrective action. Specify the frequency (days, hours, or minutes) that makes the reading OOT.

Fig. 4.72
Equipment Readings: DUOM Setup

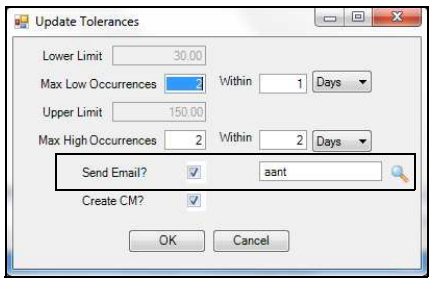


Set E-mail Alert

When the OOT readings exceed the Max High or Low Occurrences, EAM can automatically send out an alert e-mail. By default, the e-mail is sent to the notify user or group identified on the equipment record. In the notify field next to the Send e-mail? check box, you can use the lookup to select another user or group that should receive the e-mail alert.

To set the e-mail alert, select Update Tolerances from the Readings Action menu and select the Send e-mail? check box. Select the user or group that should receive the e-mail using the lookup to the right of the notify check box. Click OK to save.

Fig. 4.73
Equipment Readings: DUOM Setup



Automate CM for OOT Readings

When the OOT readings exceed the Max High or Low Occurrences, EAM can automatically create a CM Work Order to address the OOT condition for the piece of equipment.

CM work order content is based on the step and equipment for out of tolerance reading that is entered. The problem description on the CM work order states that there is an OOT reading and that the reading is entered in PM WO, which is referenced.

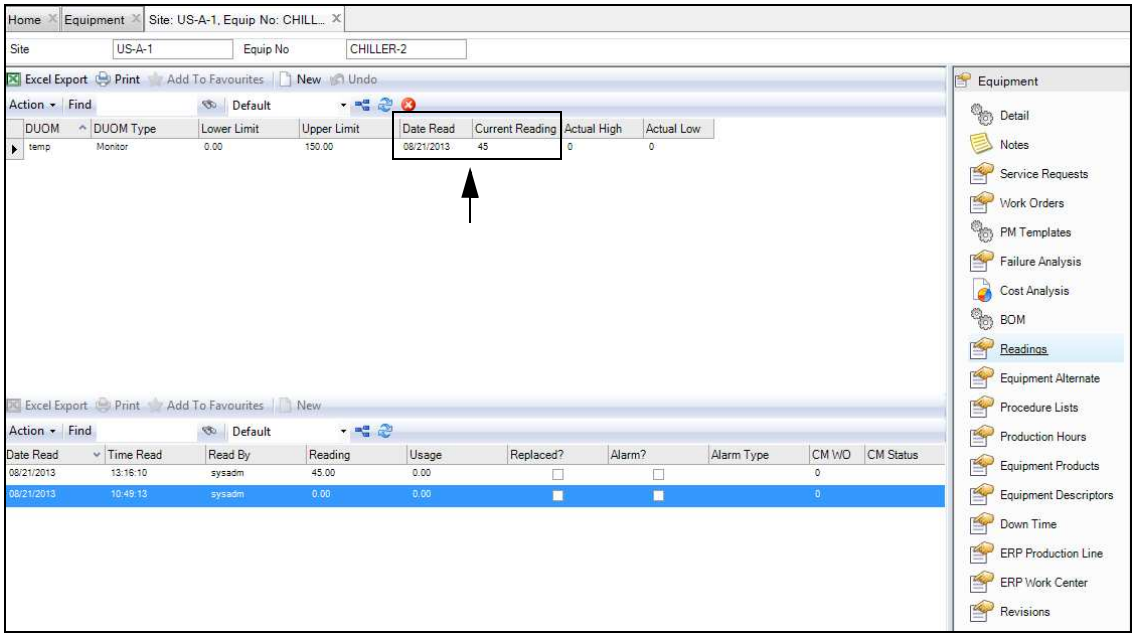
To activate the create CM work order option, select Update Tolerances from the Readings Action menu and select the Create CM? check box. Click OK to save.

Enter Current Readings

Follow these steps to enter a calibration reading:

1. Open the equipment record and select the Readings submenu.
2. In the upper browse, use the calendar lookup to select the date read.
3. Enter the current reading in the Current Reading field.

Fig. 4.74
Entering a Calibration Reading



4 Press Enter or tab through the line to save the reading.

Note If the reading exceeded the limits, a message appears alerting you that the reading has exceeded the limits. Click OK to continue. The actual high or low is incremented when limits are exceeded.

5 A record of the reading appears in the lower browse.

Manage and View Equipment DUOM Reading History

Replacing a Meter

Note This section only applies to equipment that is the Meter DUOM Type.

When you replace the meter in a piece of equipment, update the upper and lower limits in the Equipment Readings submenu.

Follow these steps to change the upper and lower limits for a meter on a piece of equipment:

1 Open the equipment record and select the Readings submenu.

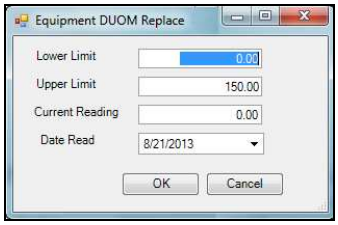
2 In the upper browse, select Replace from the Action menu.

3 Enter the new upper and lower limits in the fields.

- **Lower Limit.** Enter the starting number on the meter.
- **Upper Limit.** Enter the maximum number that the meter reaches.

4 Press OK to save.

Fig. 4.75
Changing the Upper and Lower Limits

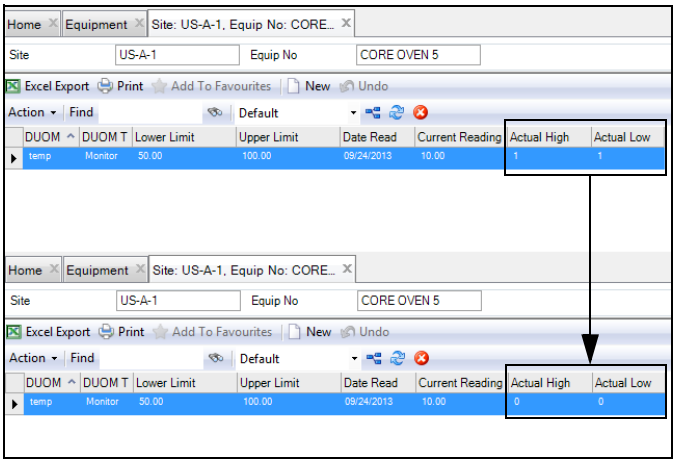


5 The lower browse displays a record of this change. The Replaced? check box on this record is selected, indicating that the limits on the record were changed.

Reset Actuals

The Actual High and Actual Low fields display the number of times the calibration readings have exceeded the high and low limits. To reset these fields to 0, select Reset Actuals from the Readings Action menu in the upper browse.

Fig. 4.76
Reset Actuals

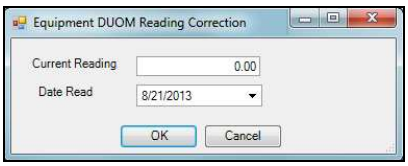


Correcting a DUOM Reading

If a DUOM reading was incorrectly entered, select the record and then select Correct from the Action menu in the lower browse. Enter the reading in the Correct Reading field. Verify that Date Read is correct and click OK to save. The previous record that was entered incorrectly is overwritten by the new reading.

Note A Correction to a Monitor reading can cause an OOT condition. If this occurs, the OOT actions selected for the DUOM are executed by the system.

Fig. 4.77
Correcting a DUOM Reading



Viewing Equipment Information

Printing Equipment Descriptors

The Print Descriptors option allows you to print an equipment descriptor, which is used to store technical information about a piece of equipment. Descriptor can be defined using the Equipment Descriptor submenu.

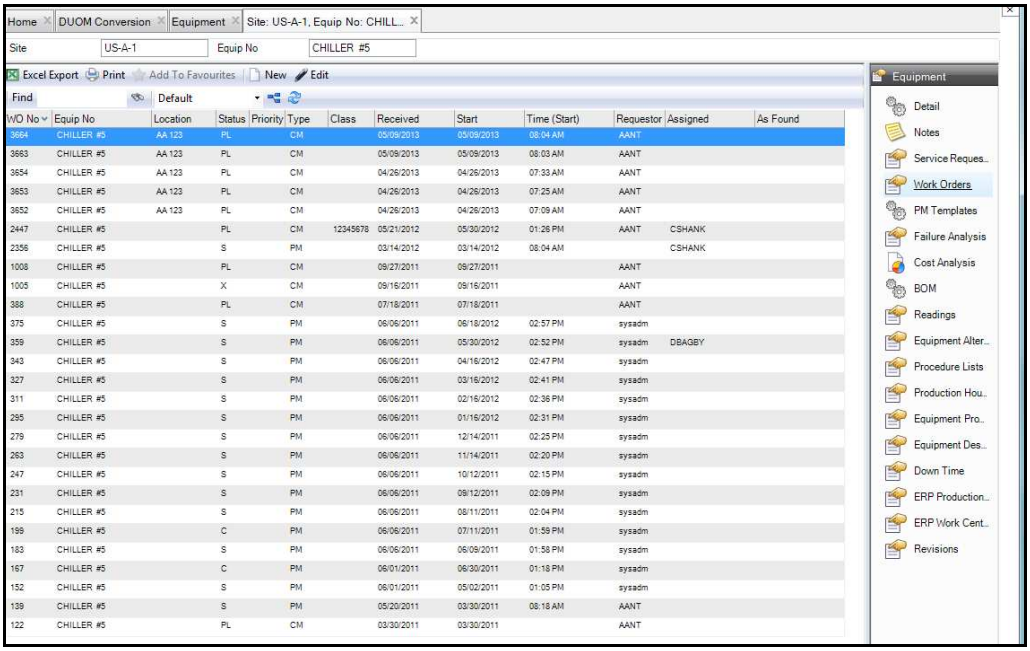
To print an equipment descriptor, open the Equipment browse and select the equipment record. Then select the Print Descriptors option from the Action menu.

To print descriptors for a group of equipment, select the equipment records. Then select Global Print Descriptors from the Action menu.

Display the Work Orders Associated with Equipment

To view the work orders associated with a piece of equipment, open the equipment record and select the Work Order submenu. Drill into a work order by double-clicking the record.

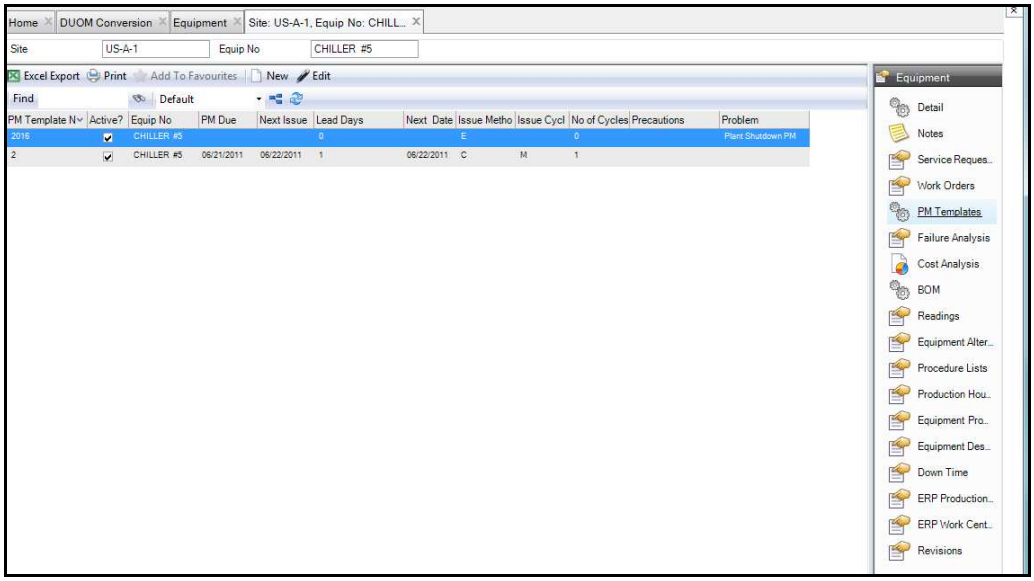
Fig. 4.78
Equipment: Work Orders Submenu



Display the PM Templates Associated with an Equipment

To view the PM templates associated with an equipment record, open the record and select the PM Templates submenu. Drill into the PM template by double-clicking the record.

Fig. 4.79
Equipment: PM Template Submenu



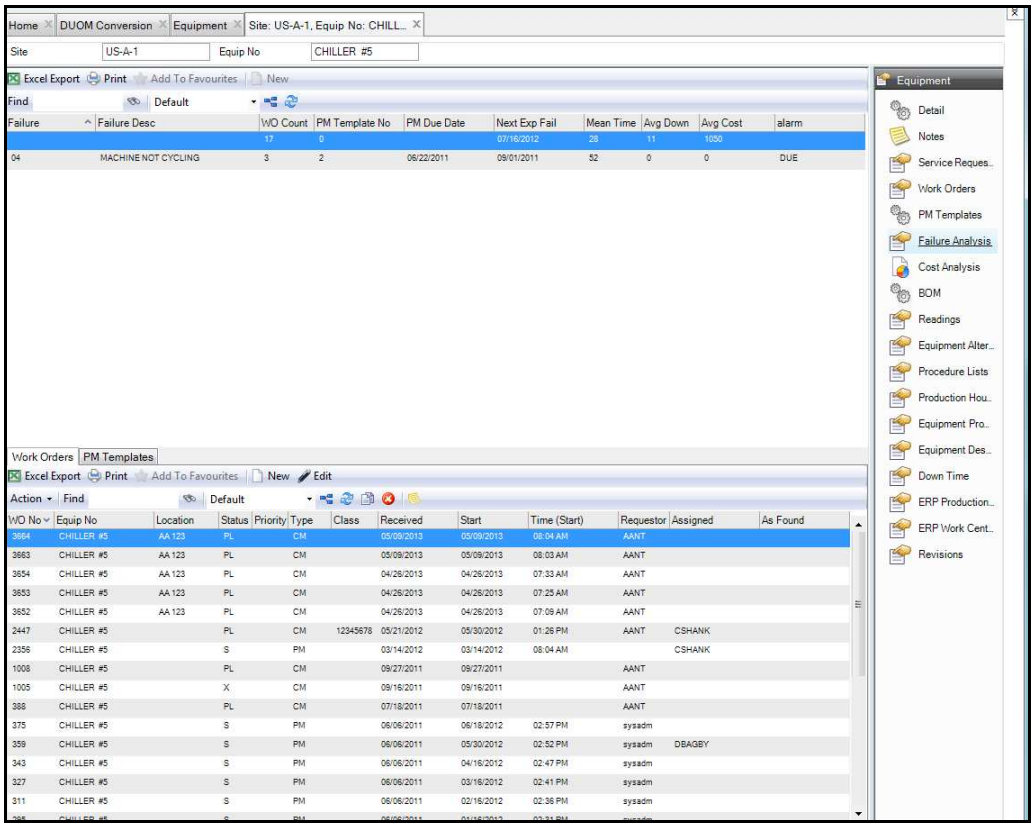
View the Failure Analysis for Equipment

Since most manufacturing companies are concerned about the reliability of their equipment, Failure Analysis allows managers to make informed decisions about equipment and their PM programs. Equipment Failure Analysis is based on work order history and failure codes associated with a piece of equipment's work orders. It provides reliability data.

Note Schedule the batch job Equipment Failure Analysis to keep this information up to date and accurate. It recalculates the mean time between failure, the average cost for downtime hours, the average time equipment is down for each failure, and the next expected failure date.

To view the failure analysis for a piece of equipment, open the equipment record and select the Failure Analysis submenu.

Fig. 4.80
Equipment: Failure Analysis Submenu



The Equipment Failure Analysis submenu displays the following fields:

- **Failure Code.** Displays a code to specify the equipment failure that is then associated to a work order.
- **Description.** Displays the description of the failure code.
- **WO Count.** Displays the total number of work orders containing a specific failure code for this piece of equipment.
- **Mean Time (between failure).** Calculated as (Last date of failure - first date of failure) / (total WO count - 1)
- **Average Downtime.** Calculated as Total Downtime / Number of Times Down
- **Average Costs.** Displays the cost per hour of down time to compare the impact of an hour of down time between equipment.
- **Preventive PM Number.** The PM noted to prevent the failure on the piece of equipment.
- **PM Due Date.** The next PM due date.
- **Expected Failure.** Calculated as the date of the last failure of that type + the Mean Time between failure.
- **Failure Alarm.** Determined by comparing the Expected Failure date and the next PM due date.

Two tabs are on the Failure Analysis screen:

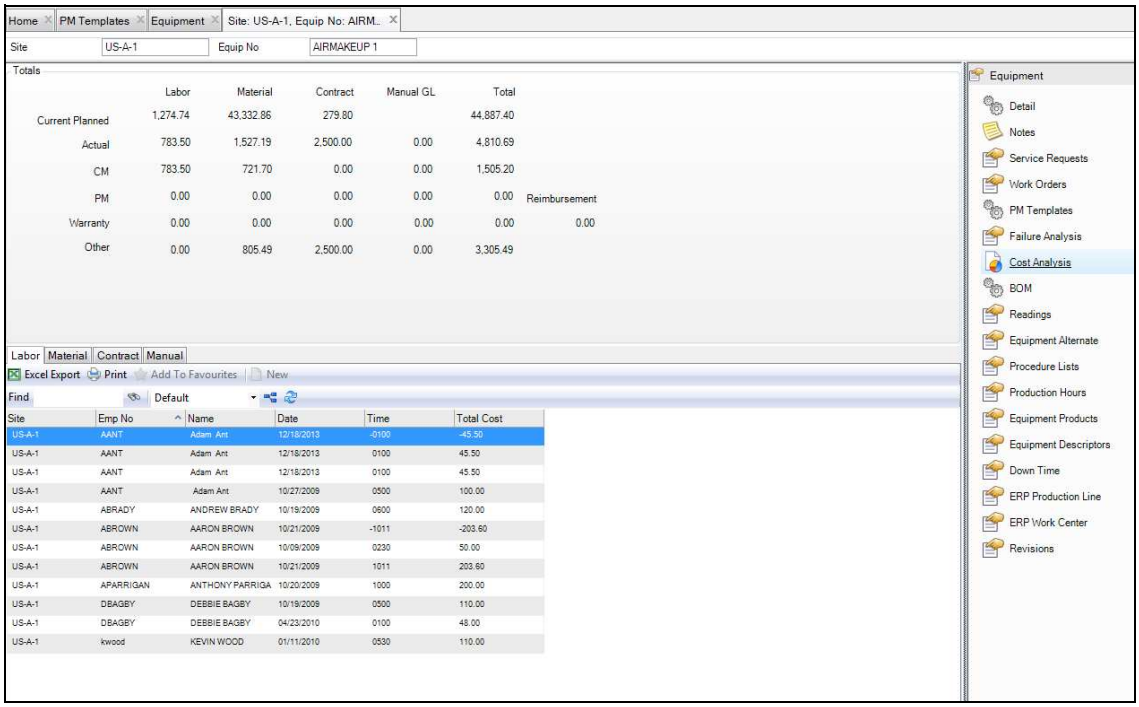
- **Work Orders.** This tab allows you to access specific work orders referencing the WO Count column. This information provides you with the ability to quickly analyze common failures on the piece of equipment.
- **PM Templates.** If a PM is designated as preventing a specific failure, you can access the PM Module, allowing you to update/change PM frequency or procedures.

View the Cost Analysis for Equipment

The Cost Analysis submenu allows you to view summary and detailed cost analysis for a piece of equipment. At a glance, you can see equipment cost totals for planned and actual, or for CM and PM work orders for the equipment. By selecting the Labor, Material, Contract, and Manual tabs in the lower browse, you can review cost details associated with labor postings, part issues, outside contractor charges, and manual GL transactions.

Note Warranty/reimbursement functionality is planned for future release.

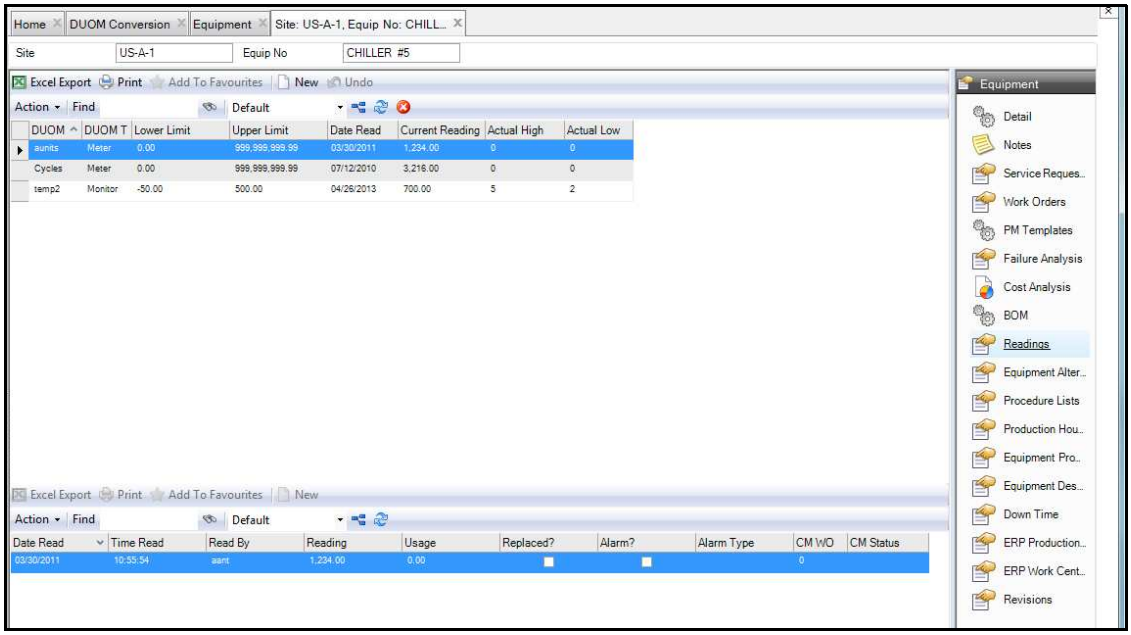
Fig. 4.81
Equipment: Cost Analysis Submenu



View Equipment DUOM Readings and History

To view the equipment DUOM readings and history, open the equipment record and select the Readings submenu.

Fig. 4.82
Equipment: Readings Submenu



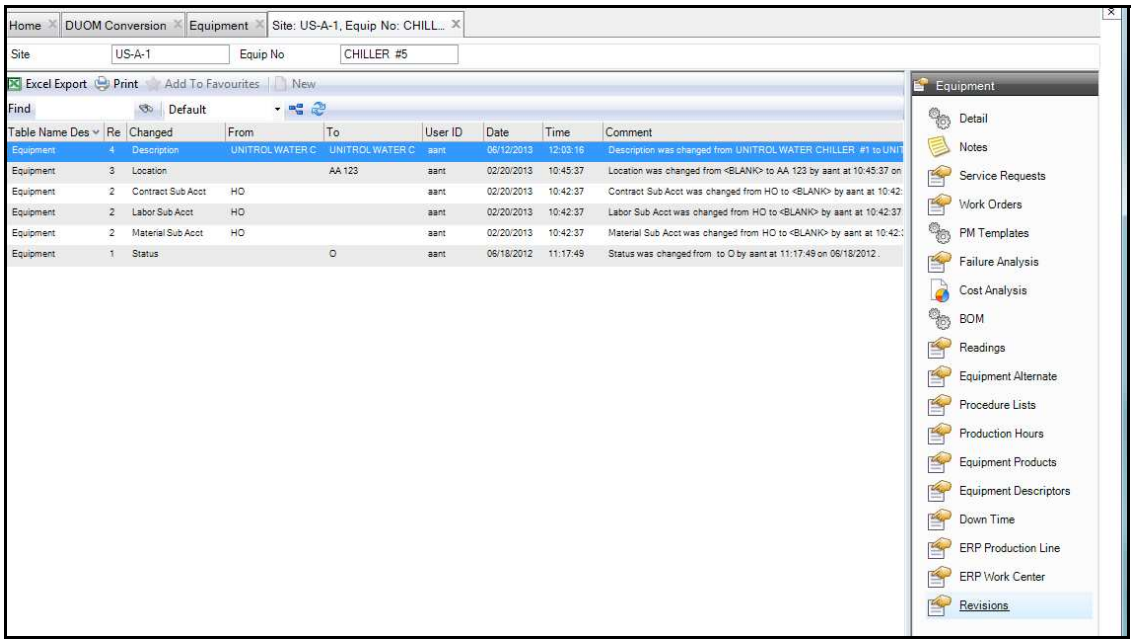
View the Revision History for an Equipment Record

Because many quality systems call for strict record keeping about the revisions made to equipment records, the Revisions submenu provides an audit trail of all modifications that are made to this record. The revision records, which are stored in the Revisions submenu and in the Revisions module at General|Revisions, are automatically created when a modification is made to the equipment record.

To view the revision history for an equipment record, open the PO and select the Revisions submenu.

Note Revision control is activated in the Purchasing|General|Business Units|Sites menu. See “Enable Revision Control” on page 60.

Fig. 4.83
Equipment Revisions Submenu



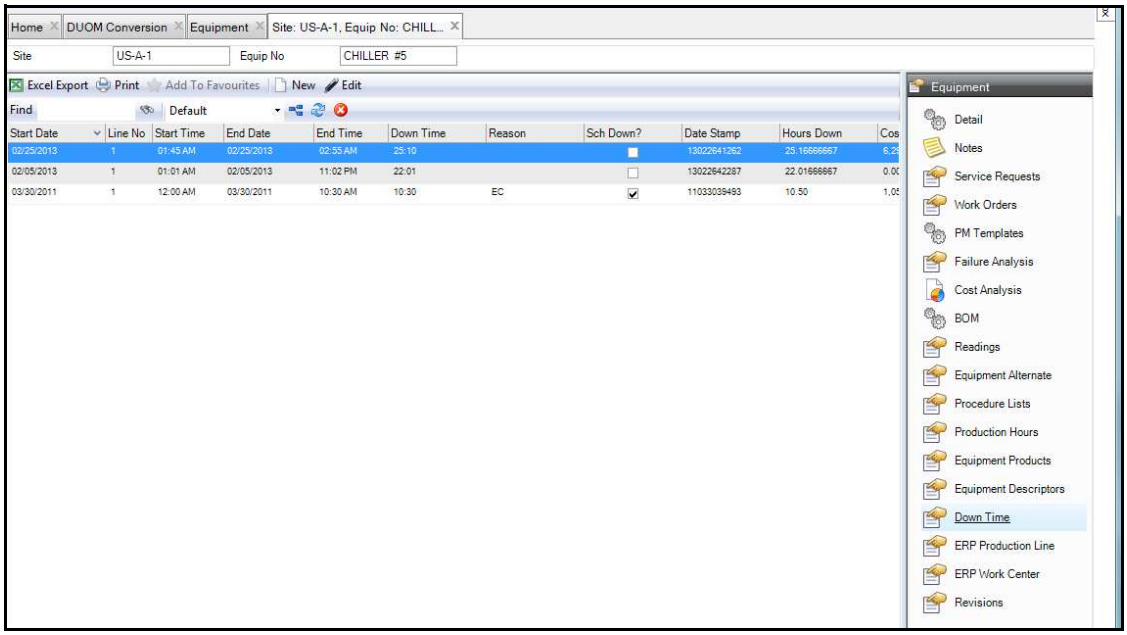
View Downtime Records for Equipment

EAM provides a method of tracking downtime directly to a specific equipment record. Downtime may or may not be associated with a maintenance work order. Each downtime record is also associated with an equipment record and, potentially, system, assembly, reason down, and failure codes.

To view the equipment downtime records, open the equipment record and select the Down Time submenu. Drill into the downtime record by double-clicking the record.

Note EAM also provides a browse that displays all the downtime for all equipment. See “All Downtime Browse” on page 148.

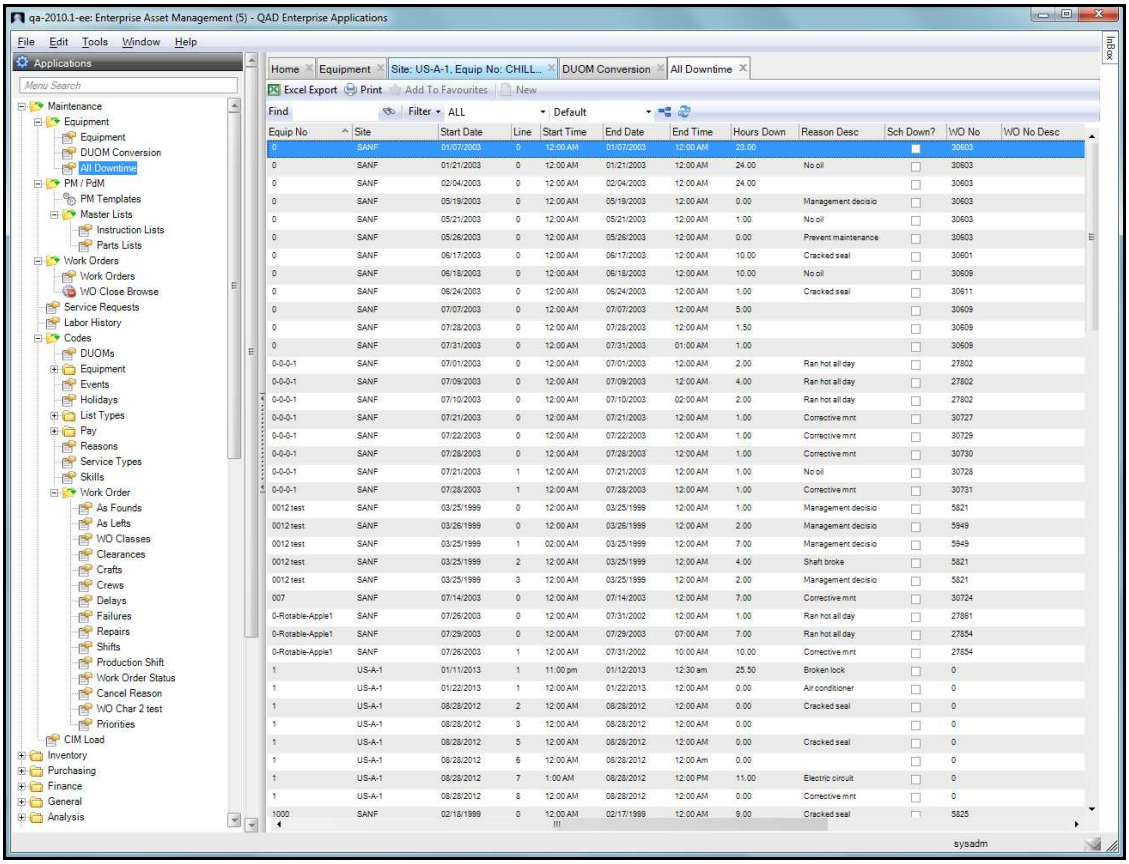
Fig. 4.84
Equipment Downtime Submenu



All Downtime Browse

The All Downtime browse, located in Maintenance|Equipment, displays a list of all downtime records for all equipment.

Fig. 4.85
Equipment: All Downtime



Editing an Equipment Record

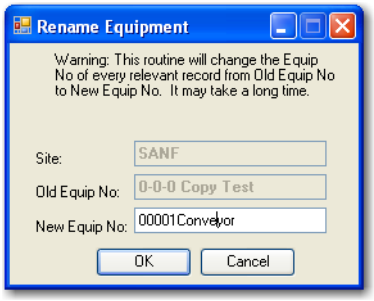
To edit an equipment record, open the equipment record and make the necessary changes. For information regarding the equipment record tabs, see “Filling out the Equipment Tabs” on page 117.

Renaming Equipment

The Rename Equipment action allows you to assign a new name to a piece of equipment. EAM updates all records that include this equipment, retaining the history.

To rename an equipment record, select the record in the Equipment browse. Select Rename Equipment from the Action menu. Verify that Site and Old Equip No are correct. Enter New Equip No and click OK.

Fig. 4.86
Rename Equipment



Lock/Unlock an Equipment Record

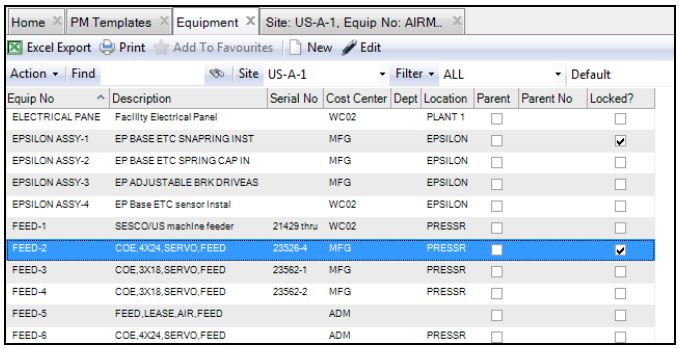
As equipment ages and goes out of service, you can prevent any additional charges, such as inventory issues and labor distribution, against the equipment ID by locking it.

To lock a piece of equipment, open the equipment record and select Lock/Unlock from the Equipment Action menu.

Note When an equipment record is locked, the Locked? check box on the Equipment browse is selected.

To unlock an equipment record, open the equipment record and select Lock/Unlock from the Equipment Action menu.

Fig. 4.87
Equipment Locked



Refresh Equipment Costs

The Refresh action updates an equipment record so that it displays the most recent equipment cost figures on the Detail tab.

To refresh an equipment record, select the record in the Equipment browse and select Refresh from the Action menu.

To refresh a group of equipment, select all the equipment records and then select Global Refresh from the Action menu.

As an alternative, you can schedule a batch job to run that refreshes equipment automatically (Equipment Refresh) on a periodic basis. See “Job Program” on page 560.

Preventive Maintenance (PM) and Production Driven Maintenance (PdM)

Use Preventive Maintenance (PM) templates to produce work orders, based on a number of scheduling methods. A PM template addresses several methods including calendar frequency, equipment meter DUOM, special events, and a combination of calendar and equipment DUOM.

PM templates can specify the piece of equipment to work on. The PM module stores many different operations. Add, copy, and edit a PM template with one or more instructions or parts lists. Associate safety procedures and drawings with the PM template. When generating a PM work order from a template, all of the instructions, parts, tools, safety procedures, and attached files associated with the PM are copied to the work order issued.

The PM template can link to the following:

- Various responsible people or departments
- Specific Labor, Material, and Contract
- Accounts and sub-accounts
- Cost centers
- Projects to charge

Business Use Cases

Preventive Maintenance (PM)

PM templates are used to establish and schedule routine equipment and plant preventive maintenance based on calendars or DUOMs. This allows moving from reactive corrective maintenance to a planned preventive maintenance organization to constantly improve uptime.

PM Safety Procedures

PM templates can be used for compliance activities, providing a reference to the procedure and steps that outline the process to be reviewed or validated.

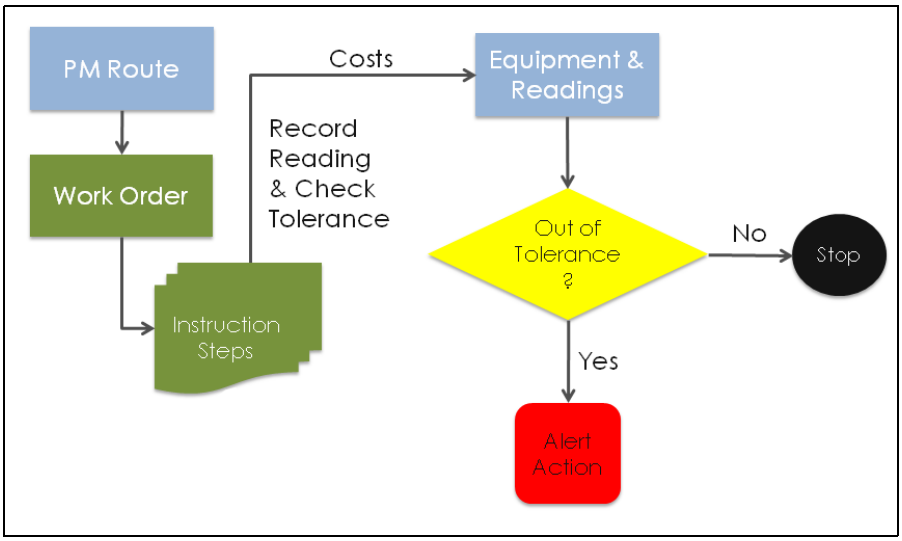
PM Routes

The PM route workflow consists of defining PM routes for use to record equipment calibration readings.

With EAM, you now can add multiple pieces of equipment to a single PM work order or planned CM work order using route kind instruction lists. On the route instruction list, you can add a different piece of equipment with its DUOM to each step. This makes it possible to inspect and record readings for the equipment's DUOMs with a single work order. Providing PM routes enables maintenance planners to more efficiently schedule a PM work order or a planned CM work order where the same task, such as inspection and take reading, can be performed on multiple pieces of equipment.

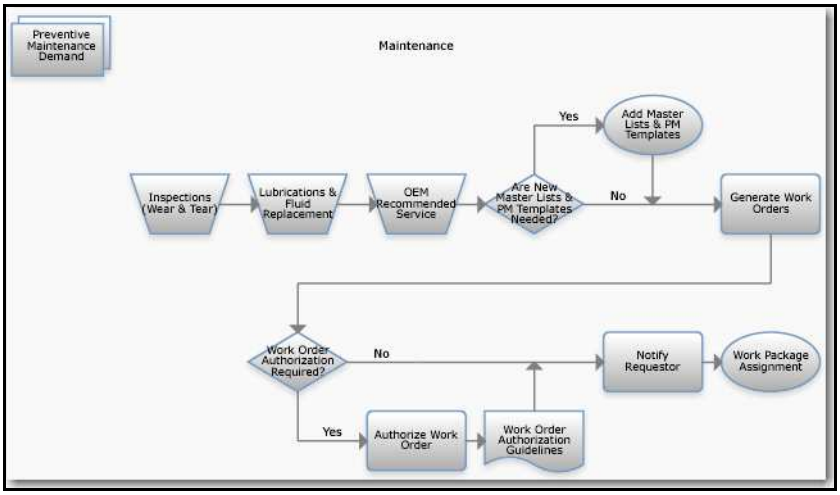
Note In previous versions of EAM, you had to create a PM work order for each piece of equipment.

Fig. 4.88
PM Route Workflow



PM Process Map

Fig. 4.89
Preventive Maintenance Process Map



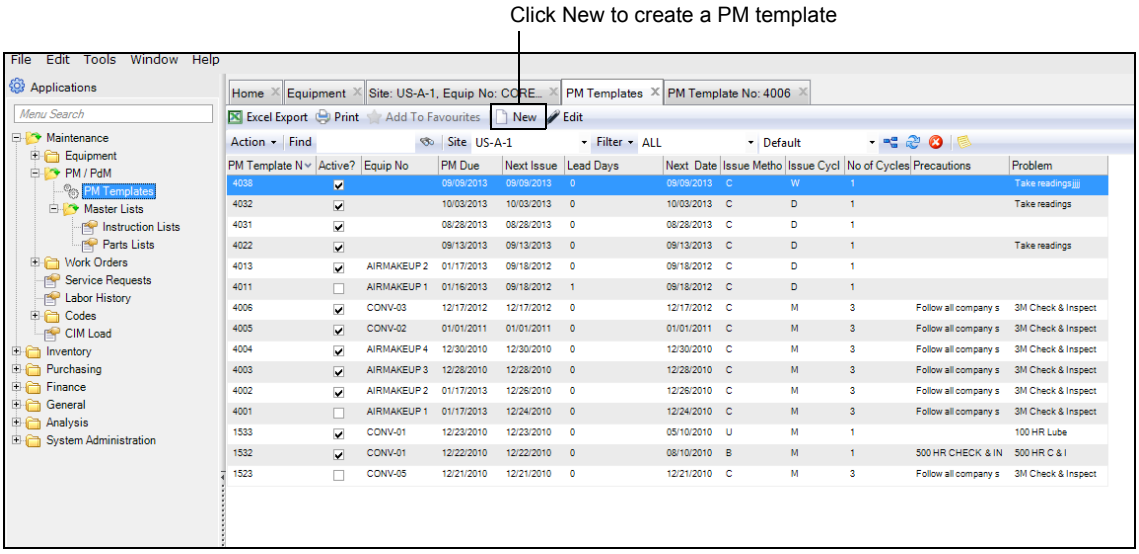
- Define instructions or safety lists and PM templates with instructions.
- Generate work orders. Click the node to open Maintenance|Work Orders|Work Order.
- Authorize work orders if necessary.
- Notify requestors when work orders are authorized.
- Perform inspections and take calibration readings.
- Lubricate equipment and replace fluids.
- Perform manufacturer-recommended service.
- Perform safety inspections.

Creating a PM Template Record

Follow these steps to create a PM template record:

1 Open the PM Template browse in Maintenance|PM/Pdm|PM Templates and click New.

Fig. 4.90
PM Templates Browse



2 A blank PM template record opens. The system automatically assigns a PM template number, which cannot be modified by a user.

3 Enter the necessary information in the Equipment, Issue Method, Codes, Detail, and User Defined tabs. See “Filling Out the PM Template”.

4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

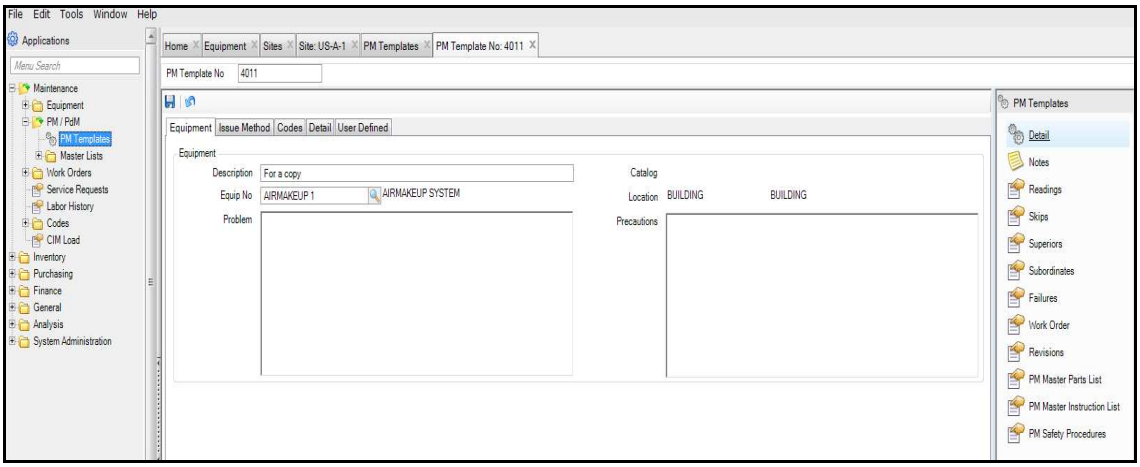
Filling Out the PM Template

PM templates contain five tabs: Equipment, Issue Method, Codes, Detail, and User Defined.

PM Tab: Equipment

Use the PM Equipment tab to review default information about the record you selected from the PM template browse. If you are creating a PM template, use the lookup feature to find the correct piece of equipment. Select a piece of equipment to copy record data such as the location and catalog fields.

Fig. 4.91
PM Tab: Equipment



Equipment

Description. This field contains a brief description of what the PM is, such as: “Monthly ball bearing replacement.”

Equip No. Equipment originates in the Maintenance|Equipment module. The field must contain a valid equipment number in the current site. If the equipment is locked, EAM displays a warning message. This field is disabled if a route instruction list is attached to the PM.

Note If a Route Instruction list is attached to the PM, the Equip No is blank

Catalog. EAM copies catalog data from the equipment record. Use cataloging to report differences in equipment operating characteristics, such as cost and failures.

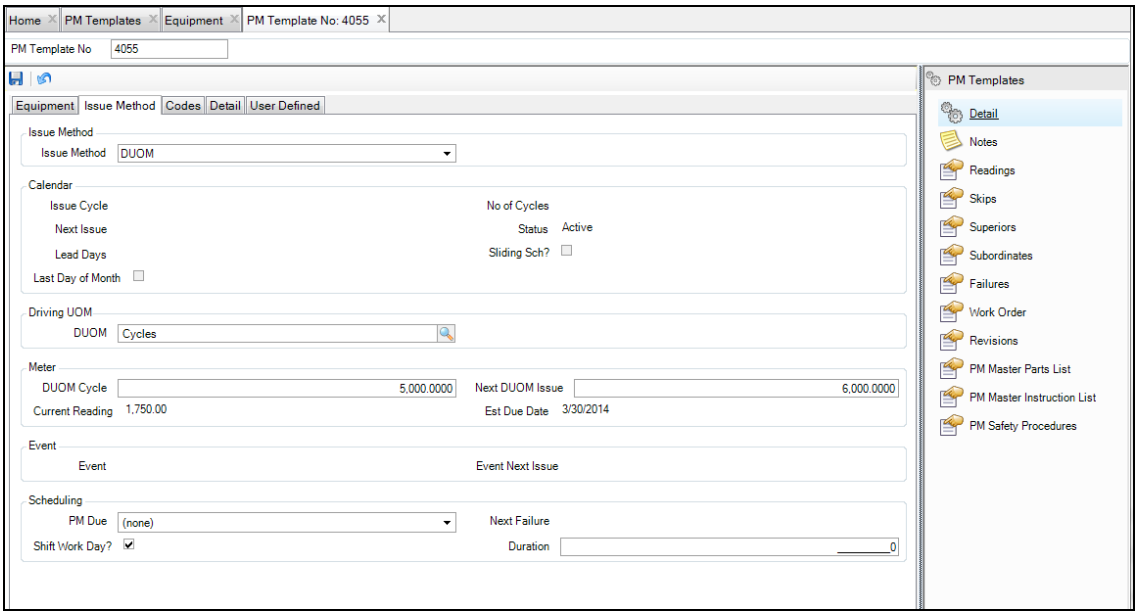
Location. Location indicates the geographic location of the piece of equipment. EAM copies location data from the equipment record.

Problem. This field contains a detailed description of issues with the equipment, such as “Be sure no knives are on the conveyor before starting the line.” This field also contains general information, such as “Monthly PM, perform all tasks on the attached work orders.” Data in this field prints on the PM work order document.

Precautions. Indicate any special precautions to take while maintaining this piece of equipment, such as “Let this conveyor belt sit idle for 20 minutes before touching the motor, as it is hot.”

PM Tab: Issue Method

Fig. 4.92
PM Tab: Issue Method



Issue Method

Issue Method. There are four different ways to schedule PMs. Select from the following:

- **Calendar (C).** Calendar-based PMs depend on issue cycle and number of cycles. The issue cycle is one of the following: day, week, month, or year. The issue cycle, combined with the number of cycles, determines the number of days between due PMs.
- **DUOM (U).** Meters accumulate measurements, such as hours or miles. Define these measurements on Maintenance|Codes|DUOMs and establish them on relevant equipment records. The term for defined metering is driving unit of measurement (DUOM). Select one from a list of valid DUOMs for the equipment. The DUOM cycle equals the number of cycles between PM due dates. Link DUOMs (count, hours, hits, and so on) to the equipment record before it is available in the PM template.

  Note that you are only required to set the starting point for this PM template. Once readings start, it resets incrementally based on the DUOM cycle.

  The current reading field is read-only. It displays the current reading for the selected equipment. EAM calculates an estimated due date after there is data from two readings.
- **Both (B) Calendar and DUOM.** With issue method *Both*, establish a PM template to issue based either on calendar or Meter DUOM, whichever comes first.
- **Event (E).** Events are on-demand PM work orders. This PM occurs on a specific event date established under event maintenance. Events can be annual, such as an annual plant shutdown, which may not always fall on the same date. Events may represent opportunities to perform maintenance on equipment. For example, if production brings down a line or piece of equipment, maintenance can use unscheduled downtime to perform predefined preventive maintenance that is not dated.

Calendar

Issue Cycle. Select Day, Week, Month, and Year to use for calendar-based PMs only.

No of Cycles. Displays the number of cycles between PMs.

For example, if you selected a daily issue cycle and you want to perform the PM every day, enter 1 as the number of cycles. If you want the PM to be due every six months, select a monthly issue cycle and enter 6 in this field.

Next Issue. Displays the next scheduled issue date. If you do not enter a date, EAM defaults to today's date. EAM calculates the PM Due Date based on the issue cycle and the number of cycles.

Note The value changes to Last Issue date when Sliding Sch? is selected and an open WO references the PM number.

Status. Displays Active or Inactive, depending on the setting from the Detail tab. If you select Sliding Sch?, and there is an open work order from this PM template, then status is open.

Lead Days. Displays the number of lead days before the actual due date. Enter the number of lead days to calculate a PM due date before the PM is due. EAM backs up the PM due date by the number of days entered here. This field is used for planning purposes. It is active only when the issue method is calendar or both.

Sliding Sch? Determines the Next Issue date. Select if you want the calculation of the Next Issue date based upon the closing of the previously generated work order for that PM. Leave the setting unselected if you want the PM to be issued routinely, even when there is already an open work order for the same PM.

Last Day of Month. If the last issue falls on the last day of the month, select this so that subsequent PMs also occur on the last day of the month.

Driving UOM

DUOM. When issue method is DUOM or both, indicate the DUOM. Enter a valid DUOM for the equipment. This must be a type of meter if issue method is set to both. If you change the issue method and DUOM type is meter, it defaults to the current reading.

Meter

DUOM Cycle. Indicate the number of cycles or units between PMs; used only for meter-based PMs.

Next DUOM Issue. A PM is due when the meter reaches the reading value in this field. Enter it when you create the PM. EAM generates it automatically for subsequent PMs based on the DUOM cycle.

Current Reading. Displays the current DUOM reading for the equipment.

Est Due Date. EAM calculates the estimated due date with this formula: Today + ((next DUOM cycle - current reading)/average unit per day usage).

Event

Event. This option displays the selected event.

Event Next Issue. This read-only field displays the next issue date if the issue method is event.

Scheduling

PM Due. EAM calculates this value with this formula: next issue date – lead days.

Next Failure. This read-only field displays the next statistical failure date for a defined failure code associated with the current PM template. EAM predicts a future failure date.

Note If multiple failure codes associated with this PM have different failure dates, this field displays the closest date or the next date available.

Shift Work Day? You can create a maintenance department workday calendar. If a PM is due on a non-work day and you select the check box, then EAM creates the PM work order. EAM adjusts the Requested Start Date to the next available work day. If this field is not selected, then EAM issues the PM work order based on the Next Issue date.

Duration. Enter the estimated duration for this work.

PM Tab: Codes

Use this tab to work with employees, users, and codes.

Fig. 4.93
PM Tab: Codes



Employees

Planner. This field displays the assigned planner's name. A lookup filters planners at the current site.

Assigned. This field displays the person responsible for the PM. A lookup filters eligible employees at the current site.

Notify. Indicate who to notify with e-mail when this PM is due. A lookup filters users in the user and mail groups.

Owner. Select a user or group using the lookup filtered to user and owner groups. Only the user or group specified in this field can make changes to the PM. This can be used when change control for PM is needed to meet internal or external compliance requirements.

WO Owner. Select a user or group using the lookup filtered to user and owner groups. When the PM template issues, the owner is copied to the WO. Only the user or group specified in this field can make changes to the WO.

Codes

Priority. Priority displays a valid priority from the standard priorities defined for your system.

Pri Craft. This field contains a valid craft from the standard craft codes defined for your system.

Crew. Identify a group of technicians by a crew code. The crew code is associated with the PM template. When the PM is issued and a work order is created, that crew number or crew code is copied to the designated work order.

Shift. This field contains a valid shift from the standard shifts defined for your system. There is a lookup available for this field.

Class. This field contains a valid word order class from the standard classes defined for your system. There is a lookup available for this field.

Clearance. This field contains a valid clearance level from the standard clearances defined for your system. There is a lookup available for this field.

System. This field contains a valid system code from the standards defined for your system. There is a lookup available for this field. If the equipment has a BOM type, the lookup filters by the equipment's BOM type system codes.

Assembly. This field contains a valid assembly code from the standards defined for your system. There is a lookup available for this field. If the equipment has a BOM type, the lookup filters by the equipment's BOM type system codes.

Est Hrs Labor. This field contains the estimated hours of labor to perform this PM.

Est Hrs Down. This field contains the estimated hours of equipment downtime required to perform this PM.

PM Tab: Detail

Use this tab to apply expense information from the equipment record to the PM template and to work orders created from this template.

Fig. 4.94
PM Tab: Details



Toggles

Active? Select this check box to indicate that the PM is currently active. Clear the check box to set Status on the Issue Method tab to Inactive.

Planned? This setting is copied to the work order at issue. Planners use it to track the amount of planned and unplanned work.

Lock Lists? There is no functionality for this field at this time.

Link to Equip? Linking to equipment populates these fields: expense site, department, cost center, labor account number, labor sub-account, material account, sub-account, contractor account, and sub-account associated with the equipment record.

Accounting

Project No. Enter a project number that will be used for WO issued from the template.

Job No. Enter a job number for the project entered. Use job numbers to break down large jobs into component parts for better cost analysis. All jobs in a PM template copy to corresponding work orders.

If the Link to Equip? check box is cleared, the user can enter account numbers, sub-accounts, cost center, and department to use for PM activity. When the work order is generated, accounting from the PM template is copied to the work order.

Expense Site. This field defaults to the current site, but you can charge expenses for this PM template to another site.

Dept. The expense site department for the PM.

Cost Center. Charges for materials, internal labor, or outside contractor cost use this cost center.

Labor Account No. Account to charge the labor.

Labor Sub Account. Sub-account number to charge labor.

Matl Acct No. Account number to charge material cost.

Matl Sub Acct. Sub-account number to charge material cost.

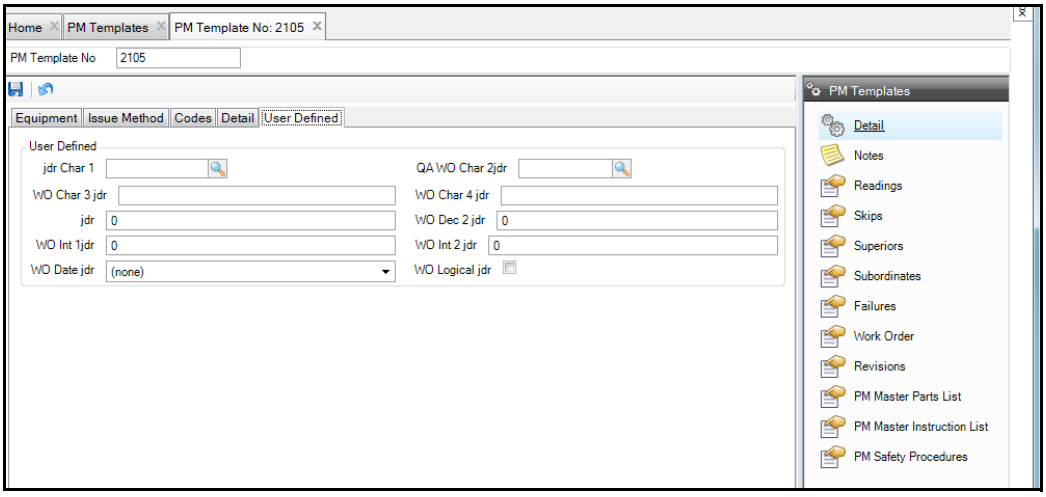
Contractor Acct No. Account number to charge contractor cost.

Contractor Sub Acct. Sub-account number to charge contractor cost.

PM Tab: User Defined

Use this tab to track information against specific PM templates or work orders in EAM. There are ten user-defined fields. If you add any user-defined data to a PM template, it copies to its work orders.

Fig. 4.95
PM Tab: User Defined



User Defined

Character 1/2. User-defined character fields, validated against tables that you add.

Character 3/4. Free-form user-defined character fields, not validated against tables.

Decimal 1/2. User-defined decimal fields for PM Templates or word orders.

Integer 1/2. User-defined integer fields for PM Templates or word orders.

WO Date. User-defined date field for PM templates or work orders.

Logic for WO. Select this check box to add a logical field to the PM templates or work orders.

Link Files to a PM Template

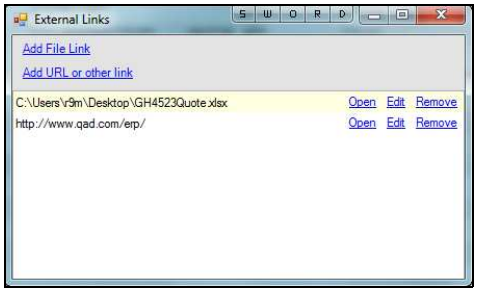
EAM gives you the option of linking an unlimited number of files or URLs to a PM template record. If you can run the file on your operating system, you can run it from EAM once it is linked.

To link a file to a PM template, select the PM template from the PM Template browse. Select External Links from the Action menu. In the External Links window, select Add File Link. Locate the file on your computer and click Open. The file is now linked to the PM template.

To link a URL to a PM template, select the PM template from the PM Template browse. Select External Links from the Action menu. In the External Links window, select Add URL or other Link. Copy and paste the link into the field and then click OK. The URL is now linked to the PM template.

Note To also have Equipment External Links available in PM templates for a Site, select the Equip to PM? check box in the General|Business Unit|Site|General tab. This option allows files or links associated with the Equipment entered on the PM template to also be accessible. The links will be available for all equipment associated with the PM.

Fig. 4.96
Linking a File to a PM Template



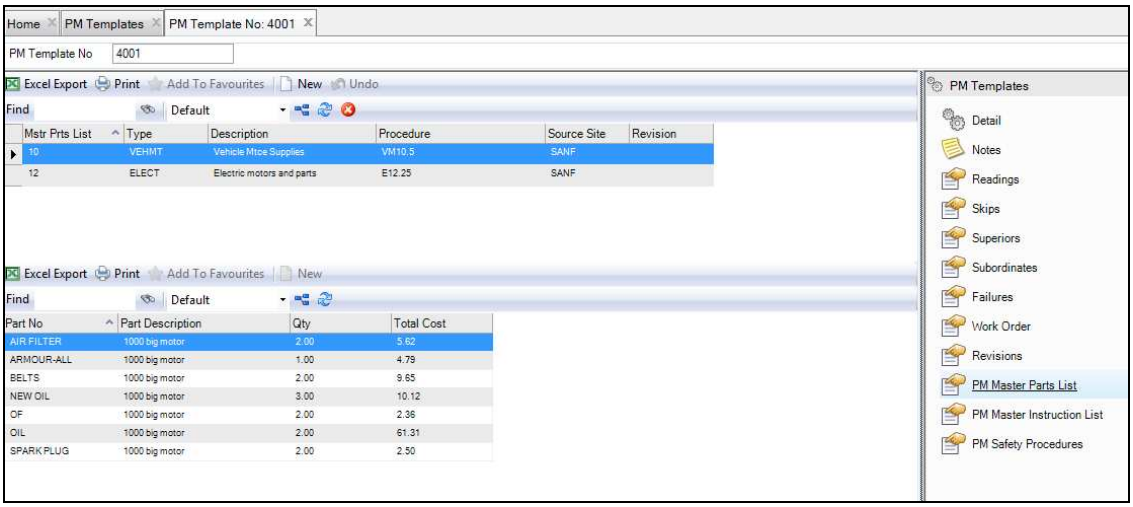
Adding Master Parts Lists to a PM Template

Using a Master Parts List allows you to easily attach a standard list of parts required for a PM instead of entering the same parts for every PM that would use them. One or more master parts lists can be added to a PM template. The same MPL can then be added to multiple PM templates. The quantity and cost from the MPL represent the planned cost for the eventual WO created from the PM.

To add a master parts list (MPL) to a PM template, click New in the upper browse. Use the lookup in the Master Parts List field and select the parts list. Press Enter to save.

Note For instructions for creating a parts list, see “Creating a Parts List” on page 111.

Fig. 4.97
Adding Master Parts Lists to a PM Template



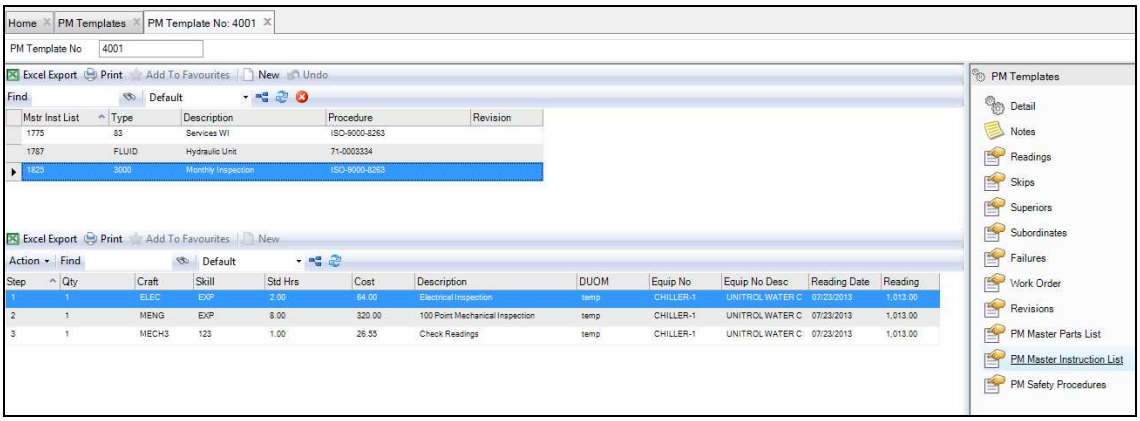
Adding MILs to a PM Template

A MIL displays the steps necessary to complete a task. Each step includes a craft and skill code, as well as time and cost involved. Route steps include equipment, DUOM, current reading, and date. For instructions for creating a MIL, see “Creating a MIL” on page 107.

To add a MIL to a PM template, click New in the upper browse. Use the lookup in the Master Instruction List field and select the Instruction and/or Route kinds of MIL required for the PM. Press Enter to save.

Note When a PM Route MIL for DUOM Readings is attached, each step of the MIL has a piece of equipment specified with its DUOM. This is used on PM templates and Work Orders to facilitate recording Equipment DUOM readings.

Fig. 4.98
Adding MILs to a PM Template

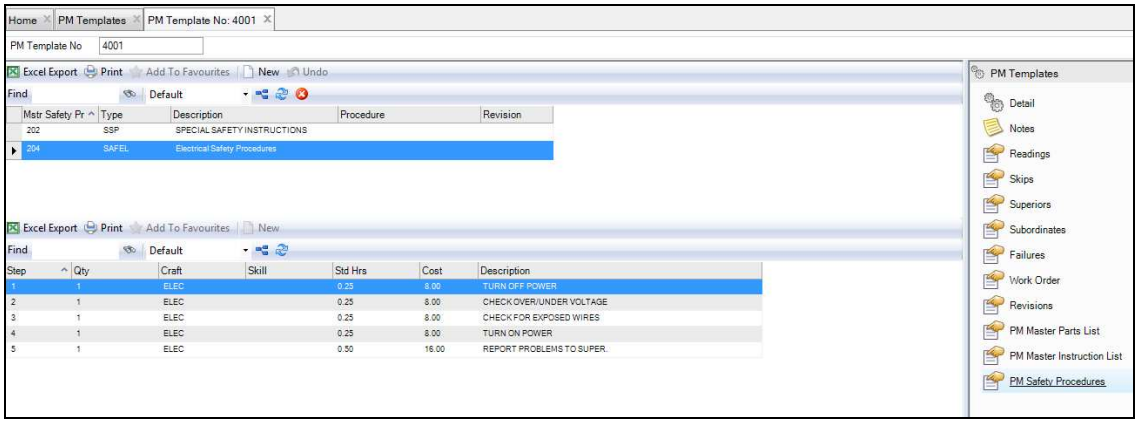


Add Master Safety Procedures to a PM Template

Select a master safety procedure (MSP) to identify all safety instructions that are required for a PM using the PM Safety Instruction submenu.

To add an MSP to a PM template, click New in the upper browse. Use the lookup in the Master Safety Procedure field and select the MSP. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.99
Adding MSPs to a PM Template



View DUOM Readings in PM Template

To view the DUOM readings for a piece of equipment, open the PM template and select the Readings submenu.

Note You cannot enter monitor DUOM readings in this submenu when a route MIL is attached to the PM template.

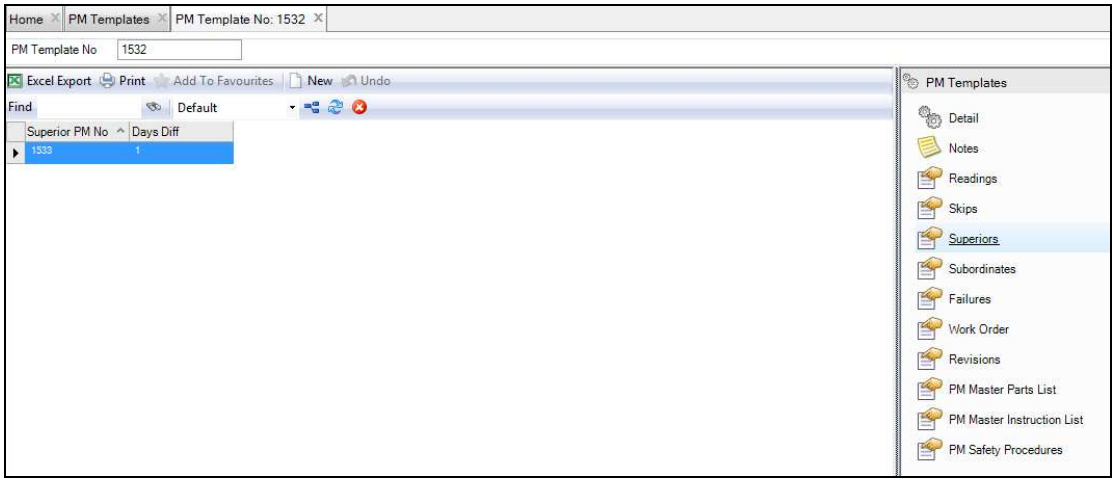
Link PMs Together

By establishing subordinate and superior PMs, you prevent performing duplicate work for both PMs. Certain PMs can include other PMs. For example, if you have an annual PM and it includes all of the work of a quarterly PM, you would not want to perform the quarterly within a few days of the annual PM. In this case, the annual PM would be the superior and the quarterly PM would be the subordinate.

Link to Superior PMs

Superiors prevent excessive maintenance by linking multiple levels of PMs. This option displays PMs superior to the current record.

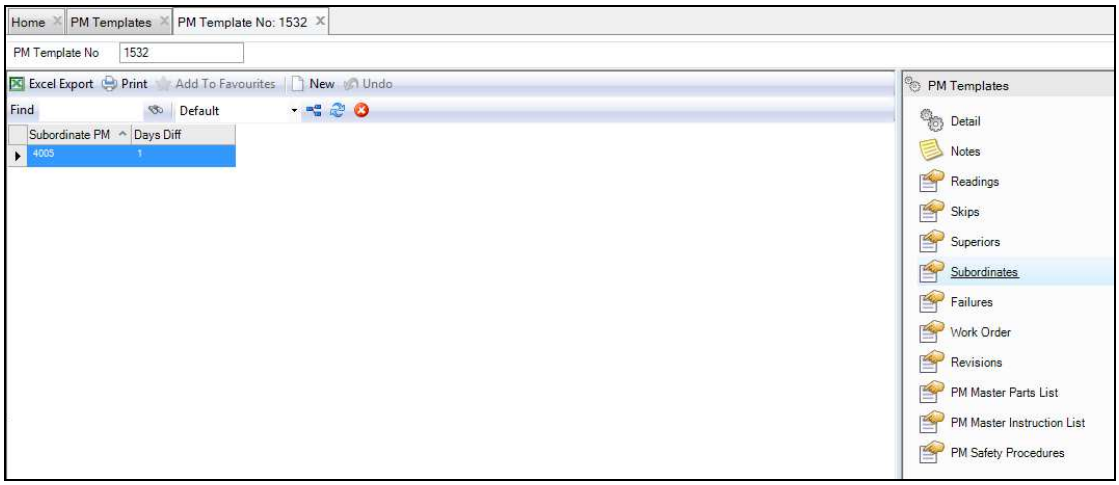
Fig. 4.100
Linking to Superior PMs



Link to Subordinate PMs

Subordinates (subs) link multiple levels of PMs together. This option displays PMs subordinate to the current record.

Fig. 4.101
Linking to Subordinate PMs



Associate Failure Codes with a PM Template

The failure code represents what the PM is designed to prevent. The Equipment Failure Analysis batch job reviews PMs that are designed to prevent that failure on that piece of equipment. If such a PM is found, the Next Failure date is updated on the PM template based on the mean time between failures. It also triggers a Notify email to be sent to the Notify person or group on the PM.

For example, if a PM is created to prevent oil from leaking from a piece of machinery and the PM is performed every six months, you can associate the failure code (leaking oil) to this PM. At this point, you can check the next schedule date for the PM and compare it with the statistical next failure date for leaking oil.

If a CM work order with the failure code for leaking oil is created for the piece of equipment prior to the PMs next issue date, then a failure alarm is flagged to signal the Notify person on the PM to issue the PM ahead of schedule. It may also lead to increasing the frequency of the PM or to changing the parts or procedures that are used on the PM.

Follow these steps to associate failure codes with a PM template:

1 Open the PM template and select the Failures submenu.

2 Click New and enter the following information:

Failure. Use the lookup and select the failure code from the list.

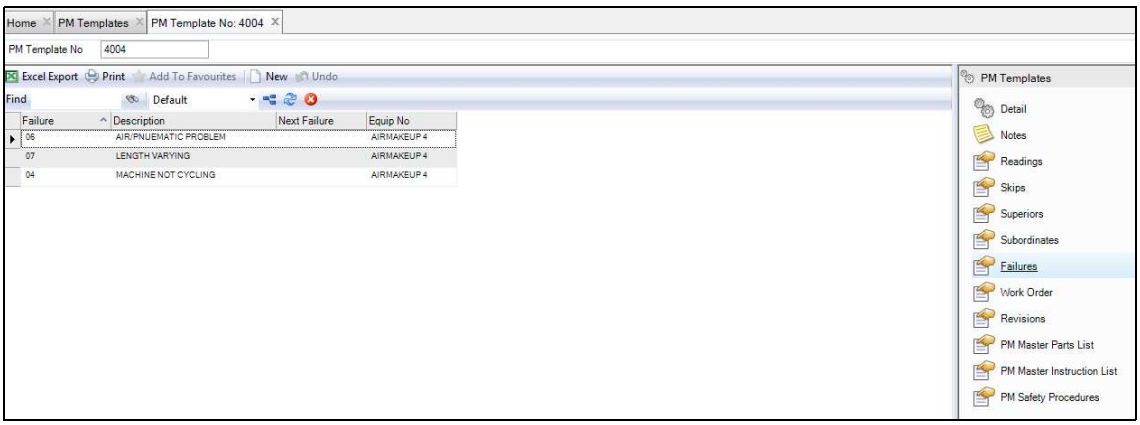
Description. Autofills with the failure description.

Next Failure. This date is populated by the Equipment Failure Analysis batch job based on the PM Failure codes and mean time between failure calculation (MTBF).

Equip Number. This field autofills with the equipment associated with the PM template.

3 Press Enter to save.

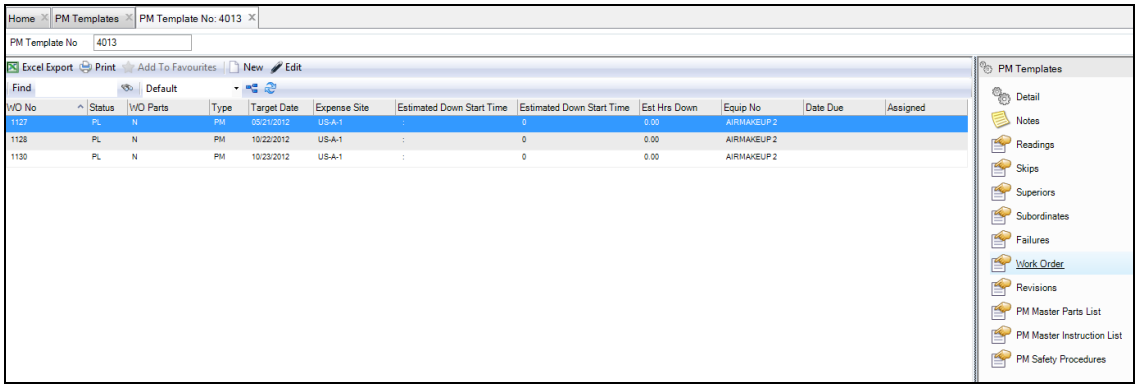
Fig. 4.102
Associate Failure Codes with a PM Template



View Work Orders Created From a PM Template

To view the work orders created from a PM template, open the PM template and select the Work Orders submenu.

Fig. 4.103
View Work Orders Created from a PM Template



Set Dates to Skip the PM

EAM gives you the ability to skip a PM during a set range of dates. During this time, that PM is inactive and EAM does not create work orders for it.

Follow these steps to skip a PM:

1 Open the PM template and select the Skips submenu.

2 Click New and enter the following information:

Start Date. Use the calendar lookup to select the first day the PM is inactive.

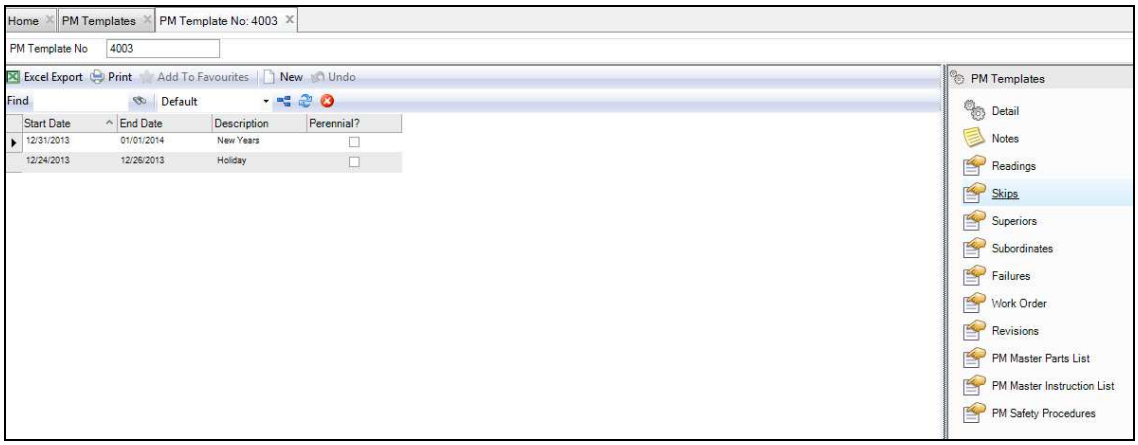
End Date. Use the calendar lookup to select the last day the PM is inactive.

Description. Enter a short description why the PM is being skipped during these dates.

Perennial? Select this check box if the PM should be skipped every year during this time.

3 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 4.104
Set Dates to Skip the PM



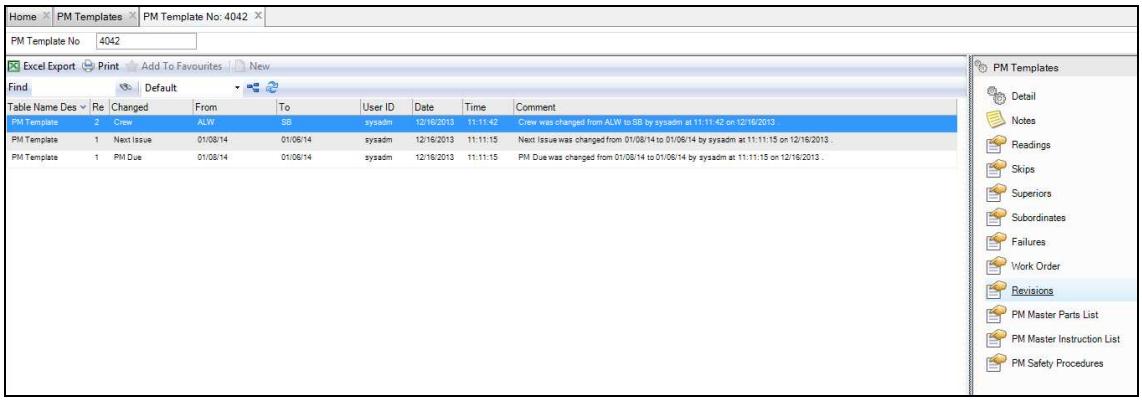
View the Revision History for a PM Template

Because many quality systems call for strict record keeping about the revisions made to PM templates, the Revisions submenu provides an audit trail of all modifications that are made to this record. The revision records, which are stored in the Revisions submenu and in the Revisions module at General|Revisions, are automatically created when a modification is made to the PM template.

To view the revision history for an equipment record, open the PO and select the Revisions submenu.

Note Revision control is activated in the Purchasing|General|Business Units|Sites menu. See "Enable Revision Control" on page 60.

Fig. 4.105
PM Template Revisions Submenu



Copy PM Template to Equipment

If you have multiple pieces of equipment and you need to create similar PM templates for each of them, EAM gives you the ability to duplicate a PM template and associate it with multiple pieces of equipment. This action, called Copy to Equipment, saves you time and ensures data integrity.

Follow these steps to duplicate a PM template and associate it to another piece of equipment:

1. Open the PM template browse.
2. Highlight the PM template and select Copy to Equipment from the PM Template Action menu.
3. A lookup window opens. Double-click to select the piece of equipment.
4. The new PM template is created.
5. If necessary, open the PM template and add any additional information. See "Filling Out the PM Template" on page 153.

Create Work Orders from PM Templates

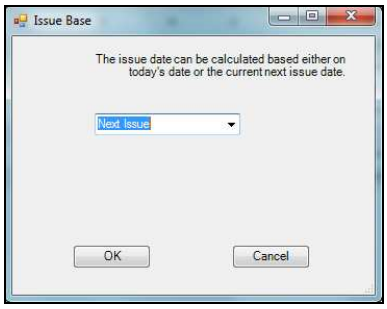
EAM gives you the ability to create a single work order or multiple work orders from PM templates. When you create a WO from a PM template, EAM pulls in all the data from the PM template and automatically enters it into the WO. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity. If a WO has been created from a PM template, the WO is directly tied to the PM template and the associated WO numbers appear in the PM template submenu.

Create a Single WO from a PM Template

Follow these steps to create a single WO from a PM template:

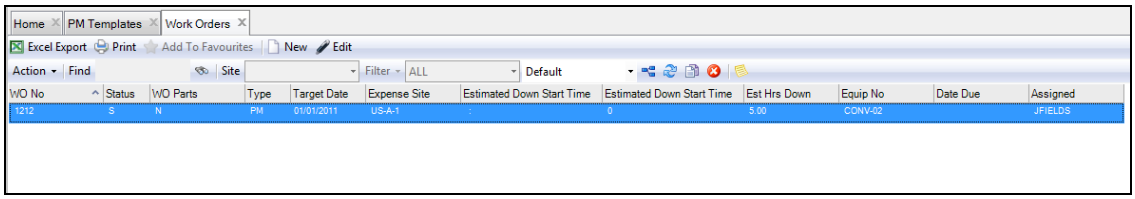
1. Open the PM Template browse in Maintenance|PM/PdM|PM Templates.
2. Highlight the PM template and select Issue from the PM Template Action menu. The Issue Base window opens.
3. Select the issue date from the drop-down menu and then click OK.
   - **Next Issue.** WO is issued on the PM template's next issue date. The next issue date is located in the Next Issue field on the Issue Method tab.
   - **Today.** WO is issued on today's date.

Fig. 4.106
Create WO From PM Template



4. The WO browse opens. If necessary, open the WO and enter any addition information. See "Filling Out the Work Order" on page 173.

Fig. 4.107
Filling Out the WO



Create Multiple WOs from PM Templates

Use Global Issue to create multiple work orders. Select a single PM template for multiple issues or multiple PM templates. Select multiples manually or by filtering. If you select multiple PMs, use this option to schedule them for issue. Issue multiples from a PM template up to the end date.

Follow these steps to create multiple WOs from PM templates:

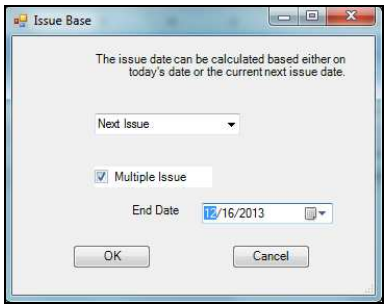
1 Open the PM Template browse in Maintenance|PM/PdM|PM Templates.

2 Highlight the PM templates and select Global Issue from the PM Template Action menu. The Issue Base window opens.

3 Select the issue date from the drop-down menu.

- **Next Issue.** WO is issued on the PM template's next issue date. The next issue date is located in the Next Issue field on the Issue Method tab.
- **Today.** WO is issued on today's date.

Fig. 4.108
Create WOs From PM Templates



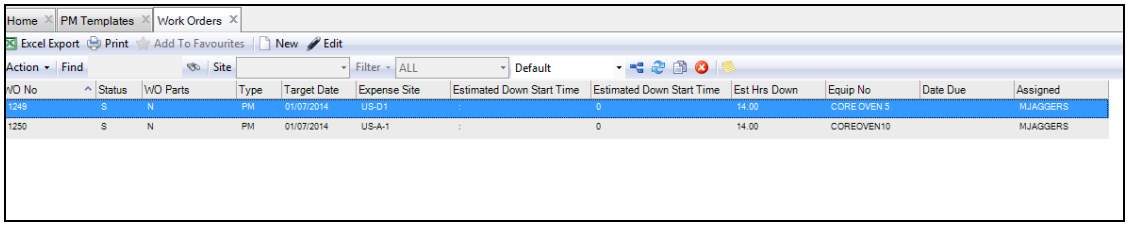
4 If the issue cycle is less than the end specified, select the Multiple Issue check box to issue multiple WOs per PM. This allows a planner to issue daily PMs for each day of the week without going in each day and issuing them.

Note If the Multiple Issue check box is not selected, a single WO is issued for the selected PM templates.

5 If the Multiple Issue check box is selected, specify the End Date to limit the date range when the WO is issued.

6 Click OK. The WO browse opens. The WOs that were created are displayed. If necessary, open the WOs and enter any addition information. See "Filling Out the Work Order" on page 173.

Fig. 4.109
Filling Out the WO

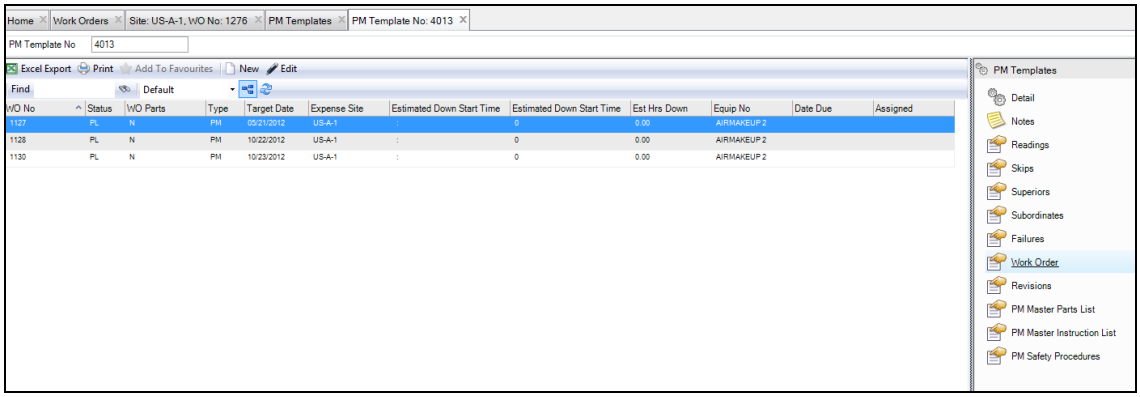


Creating a WO from the Work Order Submenu

You can also create a work order from a PM template in the Work Orders submenu. To create a work order, open the PM template and select the Work Orders submenu. Click New and a blank WO record opens. Fill out the work order record with the necessary information. See "Filling Out

the Work Order” on page 173.

Fig. 4.110
Filling Out the WO



Work Orders

Use the Maintenance module to create and store work order records. A work order outlines upcoming maintenance. After the work is complete, update the work order with summary information. When the work order is closed, the work order contains valuable data for historical reporting and analysis.

Work orders can contain the following information: the equipment ID, a statement of work to be done, any precautions, the employees responsible for doing the labor, the scheduling information, the expense accounting structure, and the recipient of the expense. Also, you can attach instruction lists, stores requisition lists, and safety procedures.

When the work is complete, technicians can record the type of failure that caused the event and the type of repair made. They can associate it with specific systems or assemblies on the piece of equipment for clearer definitions of where the problem occurred. They can record the amount of downtime associated with this event and the amount of labor required to repair the problems.

Charge parts from stores against this work order, and attach purchase requisitions to perform work. With this information, all the costs associated with this event combine in one work order, giving management a better understanding of the cost for this or similar past events.

Create work orders:

- From PM templates
- From service requests
- For corrective maintenance (CM) work orders

Issue PM templates manually or globally to create work orders. You can convert a service request to a CM work order. Add corrective maintenance work orders directly in the Work Order module.

Use the Work Order module to manage the following special types of work orders:

- Product number
- Fabricated inventory order

For example, use product number for tooling maintenance. You can configure one tool to make different product numbers. This applies maintenance activities to the tool (equipment) ID, and to the product it was configured to make at the time of repair.

Fabricated work orders replenish inventory items sourced from an internal shop instead of purchased from a vendor. When the part falls below the reorder point, EAM creates a work order instead of a purchase requisition. Once the parts are fabricated, inventory can receive them.

Business Use Cases - Work Orders

PM Equipment DUOM Readings

With PM Maintenance, you can:

- Use route kind instruction lists for PM work orders and planned CM work orders that allow you to directly enter equipment readings to verify that the equipment is running within the defined engineering tolerances.
- Create route kind instruction lists where each instruction step denotes a different equipment ID with its DUOM and current reading for reference.
- Add route instruction lists to PM templates so that the route instructions are available on the WO issued for PM.
- Enter equipment calibration readings directly on PM work order's route instruction list step for equipment.
- Out-of-tolerance conditions are evaluated when the reading is entered for the step on the WO.

  If an out-of-tolerance condition occurs for a piece of equipment, the system is configured to either automatically send out an e-mail notification to a person or group and or also automatically create a CM work order to address the out-of-tolerance condition.

Calibration Maintenance ensures that production equipment is running at designed specifications, which reduces the amount of production scrap, rework, and downtime.

Planned Corrective Maint WO

The Preventive Maintenance module generates a PM work orders using PM templates. A PM template can be based on the following issue methods:

- Calendar frequency
- Equipment Driving Unit of Measure (DUOM)
- Special events
- A combination of both calendar and DUOM

PM work orders are essentially pre-planned work orders with much of the relevant information filled in.

Unplanned CM WO and Service Requests

A CM work order is a work order that is entered directly into the system by a user. A CM work order can be for emergency repairs, breakdowns, rebuild, installs, and so on. CM work orders must be added as needed, copied from an existing CM work order, or created from a Service Request.

Maintenance Projects

Work orders can be created from within a project.

Work Order Setup

Work Order Codes

Work order codes add supportive data to lookup tables in the work orders. See “Work Order Codes” on page 95.

Labor Accounting

When labor is posted or credited to a work order, the labor accounting setup options determine the accounting structure for the labor debit and credit expenses. To access the labor accounting setup options, open the Miscellaneous tab in General|Business Units|Site. See “Site: Misc Tab” on page 57.

Work Order Setup in the Domain Record

In the domain record, you can specify whether work orders can be reopened and if work order authorization is required before any parts, labor, or receipts against the PO can be initiated. See “Domain: Maintenance Tab” on page 35.

Work Order Revision History

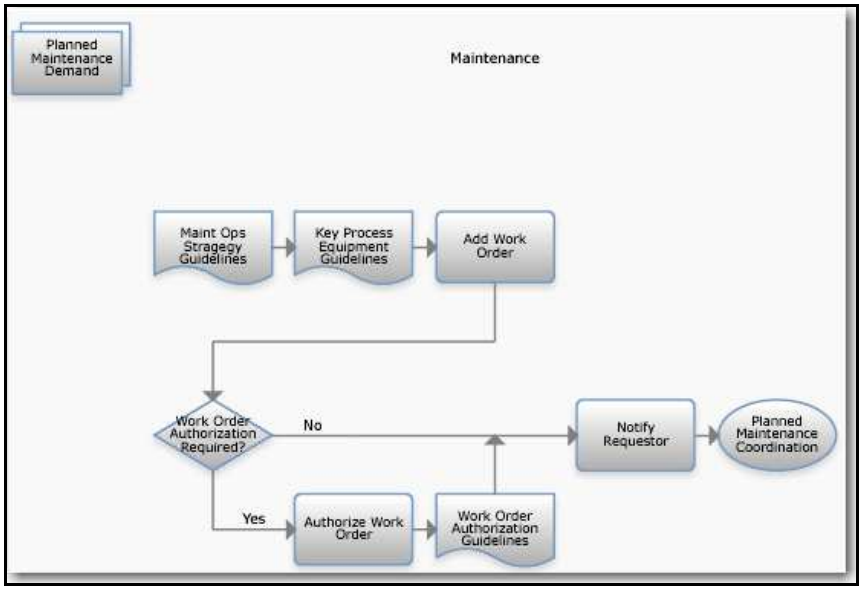
Activate revision control for work orders in the Revision Control submenu on the Site record. See “Enable Revision Control” on page 60.

Work Order Scheduling Using MS Project

EAM allows you to schedule work orders using MS Project. See “Schedule Work Orders in MS Project” on page 186.

Performing Planned Maintenance

Fig. 4.111
Planned Maintenance Process Map



1 Review the maintenance strategy and key process equipment guidelines.

2 Add a work order. Click the node to open Maintenance|Work Orders|Work Order.

3 Authorize the work order if necessary.

4 Notify the requestor.

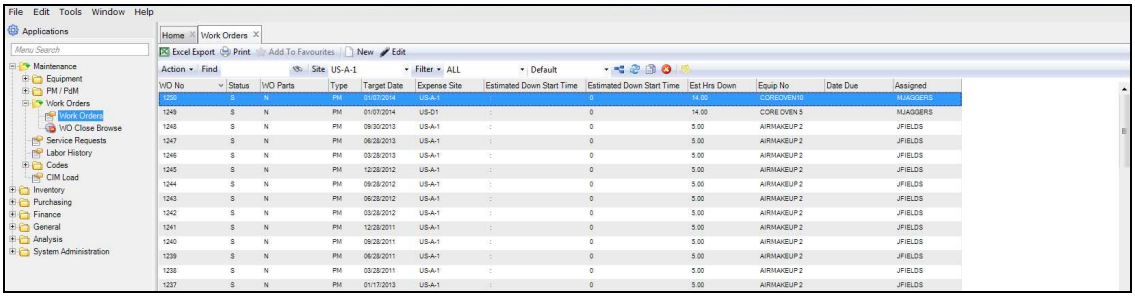
5 Coordinate planned maintenance.

Creating a Work Order

Follow these steps to create a work order:

1 Open the Work Order browse in Maintenance|Work Orders|Work Orders.

Fig. 4.112
WO Browse



2 Click New. A blank WO record opens. The system automatically assigns a WO number, which cannot be modified by the user.

3 Enter information in the relevant fields on the Equip, Codes, Text, Detail, and User Defined tabs. See “Filling Out the Work Order”.

4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

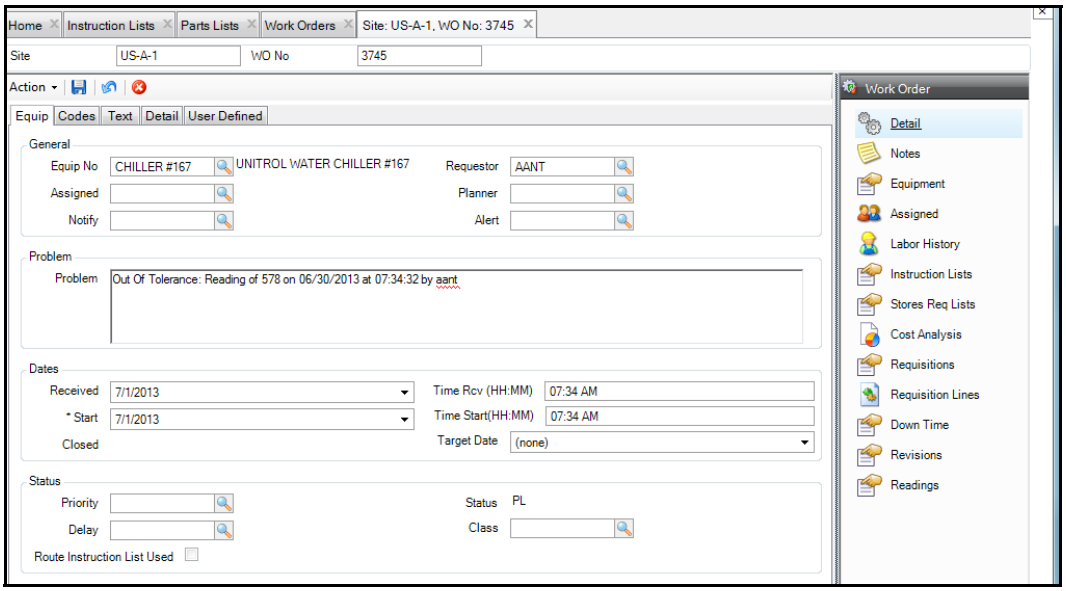
Filling Out the Work Order

Work orders contain five tabs: Equipment, Codes, Text, Detail, and User-defined.

WO Tab: Equipment

Use the Equipment tab to review default information about the record you selected from the work order browse. To assign equipment to the work order, enter an equipment code or use the lookup feature to find the correct equipment.

Fig. 4.113
WO Tab: Equipment



General

Equip No. All equipment has a unique alphanumeric identifier. If a piece of equipment is selected on the work order, the equipment’s default cost center’s department accounts and sub-accounts display in the WO accounting fields.

Requestor. This field displays the individual who is requesting work to be performed.

Assigned. Select an employee to assign to the work order. If a number of employees have been assigned through the Scheduling module, the first employee in the list displays in this field.

The Assigned Employee lookup displays employees designated to assignable in Employee Maintenance.

Planner. Select a planner from the lookup or use the default planner from the equipment record.

Notify. Use the lookup to select a person or group. The person or mail group that is selected in the Notify field receives e-mail associated with an event on the work order. Several events on a work order can trigger an email to be sent: a work order status changes, an as-left code is used, and the part status changes (parts on-order, due date changes, and part receipts).

Alert. Use the lookup to select a user ID to receive pager text messages about this work order. This field is also set when a WO is created from a service request.

Problem

Problem. Use this text input area to describe the problem the work order addresses.

When manually adding a work order, you can enter free-form text in this box. When service requests convert into work orders, some information from the service request automatically copies to the problem field, which you can edit. The PO Text for a fabricated part also defaults in this field.

Dates

Received. This field displays the date and time the work order was created on the system. Changes to the received date or time create work order revisions if applicable. On both add and copy, the date defaults to the current date. You can update the date.

Start. The work order start date is the date the requestor or planner wants to have the work performed:

- On a CM work order, the start date defaults to today's date when the work order is first created.
- On a PM work order, the start date depends upon which Issue Date calculation method is selected when the PM is issued.

The start date can be overwritten. The start date is not used in the work order scheduling; however, it can be used to designate a proposed date when work begins.

Closed. This field displays the date when the work order status was changed to C for Closed, an indication that all work is complete and no further charges or changes should be made.

Target Date. Select a date when the work order is targeted to start.

Status

Priority. Priority denotes the rank or importance of the work order. Use it to sort or filter records.

If the equipment number is specified when adding a work order, EAM defaults the work order's priority from the equipment. If the equipment number changes on an existing work order, EAM prompts the user with the question "Pull in equipment defaults?" If yes, EAM defaults the priority from the equipment. If no, the priority does not change. In edit mode, you can change the priority on the work order.

Status. This field displays the work order status. In general, the work order statuses are user-defined with the exception of (F)inished (C)losed or (X)canceled. Any other statuses can be changed, deleted, or added; however, these three are updated based on specific functionality for the WO life cycle.

In Work Order Status, the user also has the option to decide the default status for CM and PM work orders. For example, you can configure EAM so that the initial status of new CM work orders is Requested or Planning and new PM work orders is Scheduled. See “Work Order Status Codes” on page 102.

When technicians have completed the work, the work order changes to a Finished status where the work order waits for a supervisor’s approval.

Note You cannot make changes or modifications to a closed work order. You cannot charge against or modify a canceled work order.

Delay. Use the lookup to select user-defined codes to indicate why a work order has remained open for a given period of time. For example, the reason could be the unavailability of parts or skilled labor needed for the repair, the lack of a permit/authorization to perform the job, or the equipment is not available.

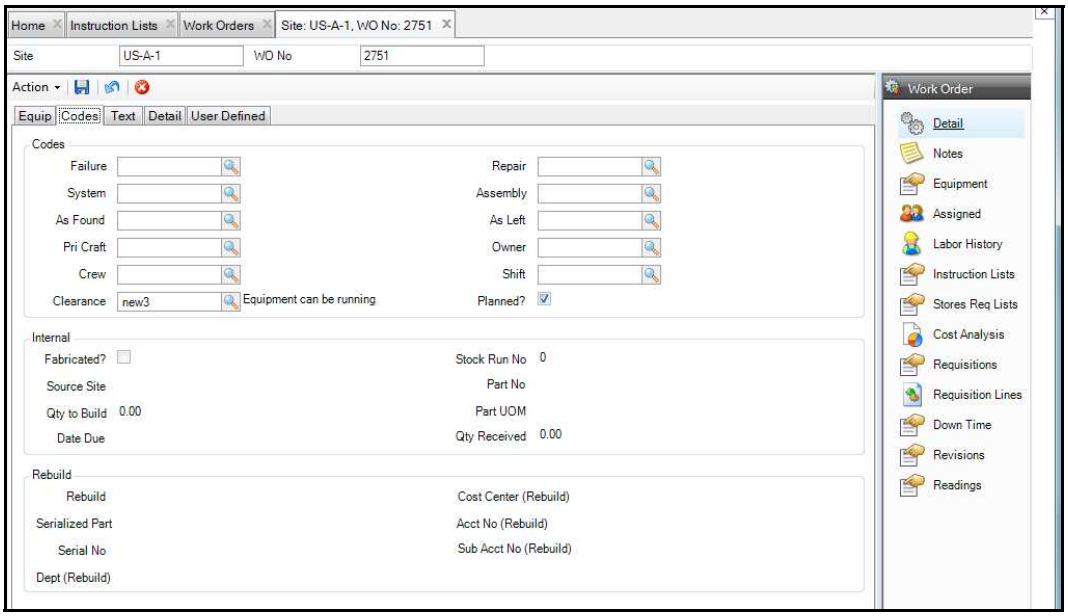
Class. Use the lookup to select user-defined classes that are used to group common types of work orders together, which are useful for filtering. Sample class codes are unplanned corrective, planned corrective, breakdown, safety/health, and preventive maintenance.

Route Instruction List Used. This check box indicates if a route type MIL is attached to the work order. When you attach a route type MIL to a work order, this check box is automatically selected. If this check box is not selected, a route type MIL is not attached to the work order.

WO Tab: Codes

Use this tab to group work orders by type or classification.

Fig. 4.114
WO Tab: Codes



Codes

Failure. Use the lookup of user-defined codes and select a code to indicate the failure addressed by the work order. See “Failure Codes” on page 100.

Failure codes, when used consistently on CM work orders, reflect PM opportunities based on the Failure Analysis updates associated with the equipment. Failure codes can be associated with PM templates to indicate the type of failure the PM should prevent from occurring. EAM uses this data to predict when the next failure will occur.

Repair. Use the lookup of user-defined codes and select a code for the type of repair made to the equipment. Use it to further analyze specific types of repairs made against specific types of failures. If a failure type is associated with the piece of equipment on the work order, EAM only offers repair codes associated with the specific failure type.

System. System codes denote a specific area or component of the equipment. System codes are assigned to the equipment record through the BOM Type group. If a work order is associated with a piece of equipment and that equipment has specific system codes assigned to it, then when the user does a lookup in the system code in the work order, only valid system codes for that piece of equipment are pulled up. All costs charged to the work order, such as parts, labor, contractors, and downtime, are denoted to the equipment and the system code identified on the work order. This functionality provides more detailed reporting and analysis. If a piece of equipment is not denoted on the work order, then no system codes will be available.

Assembly. The Assembly code is associated with the System code and to the specific piece of equipment that is associated to the work order. Since specific Assembly codes are created for each system code, only assemblies associated to a given system code are displayed in the selection lookup. By associating an assembly code, all cost, labor, parts, issuing, and purchase orders where cost is directly charged to a work order, are associated to the equipment associated with the work order and the assembly identified in the work order.

As Found. Use the lookup to identify the equipment condition as part of the work order history before performing the work.

Use the As Found code with the As Left code. Together, these codes address mechanical integrity issues, such as the condition in which you found and left the piece of equipment.

As Left. Use the lookup to identify the condition the equipment was in as part of the work order history at the completion of the work order.

Use the As Left code with the As Found code. Together they address mechanical integrity issues, such as the condition in which you found and left the piece of equipment.

An as-left code notes additional work to perform. The maintenance manager or supervisor then knows to create a WO to repair an additional problem identified during the last work order. You can configure an as-left code to send e-mail to the equipment's notify or mail group.

Primary Craft. The primary craft is a user-defined lookup to indicate skills required to perform this work. PM templates with an associated primary craft include that information by default on generated work orders.

Owner. This field adds security to each work order. In add and modify mode, you can modify the owner field. The lookup data comes from the user and owner group tables. The copy option does not copy the owner. Once an owner is populated, only that owner can modify the WO.

Crew. The crew defines a group of technicians who can be assigned to a work order.

Shift. This field designates the specific time during the day when the work order is planned.

Clearance. Specify the type of safety clearance required when performing the prescribed work. You can identify which equipment to shut down before performing maintenance.

Planned. Use this to track the amount of planned work orders versus unplanned work orders.

Internal

Note If the work order is a request for fabricated parts, the Internal portion is enabled for data to be added.

Fabricated. Indicate whether the work order is for an internally sourced fabricated part. The check box is not selected by default. Use the Create Requests action in Stock Replenishment to automatically create work orders for fabricated or internally sourced parts.

Stock Run No. This field identifies the stock run number for the fabricated part. It displays on the work order for planning. To better determine if the work order proceeds, the planner tracks the status of the fabricated parts with this number.

Source Site. You can source the part from one site and expense it to another, creating an intercompany part. For example, when parts built for one site expense against another, this field indicates the inventory site for which the part is being made. The source site's inventory sub-account is credited and the expense sub-account in the work order's expense site is debited when the fabricated part enters inventory from the work order.

Part No. This field displays the fabricated part number.

Qty to Build. This field displays the quantity of parts to fabricate.

Part UOM. This field displays the unit of measure in which fabricated parts are typically issued.

Date Due. The estimated due date is calculated by the following formula: Today + Lead Days.

Qty Received. EAM displays the quantity of fabricated parts received into inventory. The planner uses this data to know when all the parts are built and received.

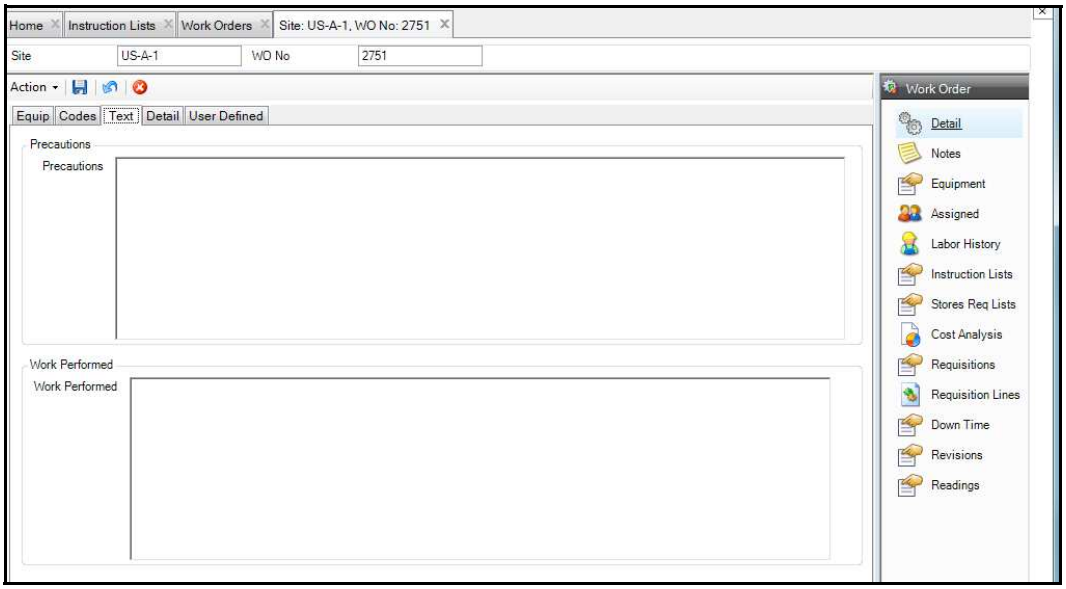
Rebuild

Note If the work order is a request for serialized parts, the Rebuild portion is available for data to be added. This functionality is planned for a future release.

WO Tab: Text

Use this tab to add precautions and notes about work performed.

Fig. 4.115
WO Tab: Text



Precautions

Precautions. This displays all warnings entered when a work order is created from a PM template. If the equipment spending limits have been exceeded, or if service requests exist, they are automatically defaulted into this field.

Note A printed copy of the work order includes all precautions.

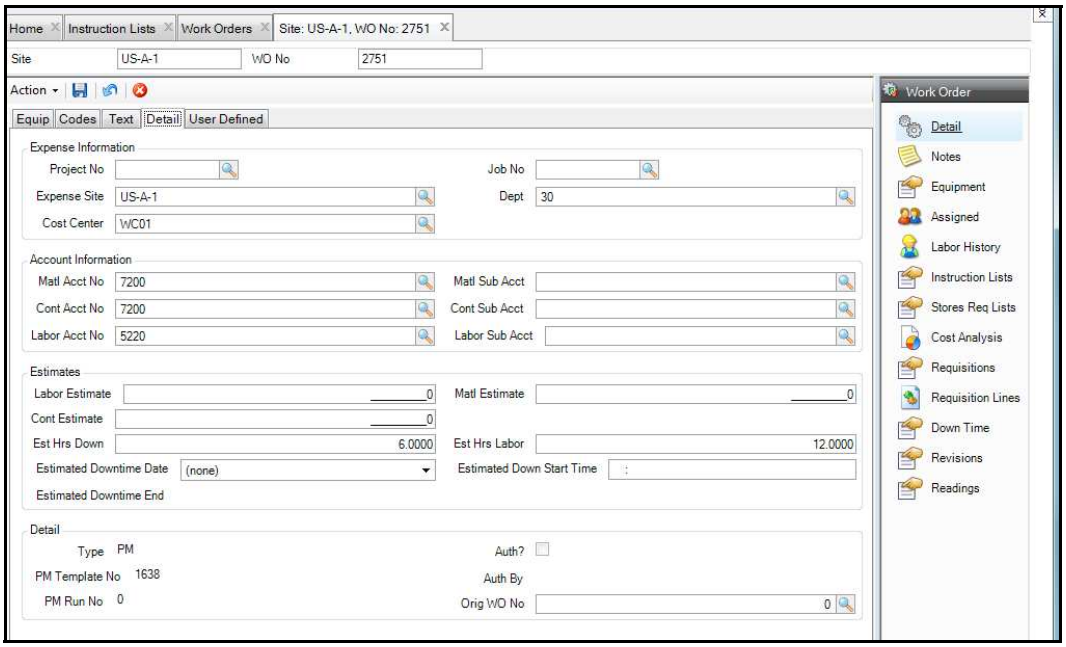
Work Performed

Work Performed. Use this to describe repairs made to the equipment.

WO Tab: Detail

Use this tab to enter accounting information, estimates, and work order source data.

Fig. 4.116
WO Tab: Detail



Expense Information

Project No. A project may represent a project where a specific work order captures cost against that project.

If a work order is associated with a project, any planned costs that are created and attached to the work order display in the Project Cost tab as part of the planned costs.

Job No. You can associate cost with a project and specific job number within the project. Select from the lookup of jobs for the project entered.

Expense Site. This field defaults to the current site, but you can charge expenses for this work order to another site. In add or modify mode, the drop-down menu for this field displays only sites you are authorized to use. If the expense site differs from the source site or piece of equipment's site, expenses for the work order flow through intercompany accounts set up between sites in Finance|Codes|Inter-Company Account.

Dept. Accounting does not assign department. Maintenance or Production can use this field to track expenses. It can represent legacy departments or cost centers.

Cost Center. Enter the cost center used to expense costs such as material issues, internal labor, or external contract costs. The lookup displays a list of valid cost centers for the expense site. Typically, expense accounting data defaults from the equipment or project associated with the work order.

Account Information

Matl Acct No/Sub Acct. Enter the account and sub-account numbers assigned to a piece of equipment to collect material costs.

Cont Acct/Sub Acct. Use these numbers when contract cost charges directly to a work order through a purchase order receipt. If a purchase order is received, the system automatically expenses the contract account number on the work order.

Labor Acct No /Sub Acct No. The account number assigned to a piece of equipment to collect internal labor costs. The sub-account number allows for further details associated with an account number.

Estimates

Labor Estimate. Enter a cost estimate for labor on the work order. Use it to compare estimated cost with actual cost.

Matl Estimate. Enter a cost estimate for materials on the work order. Use it to compare estimated cost with actual cost.

Cont Estimate. Enter a cost estimate for contract work on the work order. Use it to compare estimated cost with actual cost.

Est Hours Down. Enter the estimated amount of time the equipment will be down for this work order. Define time from the point when the equipment stops working to the time it returns to production. This figure is not used.

Est Hours Labor. Enter the estimated hours of labor the equipment requires for this work order.

Est Downtime Date. Enter the estimated start date when the equipment will be down for this work order.

Est Down Start Time. Enter the estimated start time (up to 24:00 hours) when the equipment will be down for this work order.

Est Downtime End. EAM uses Est Downtime Date and Est Down Start Time to mark a beginning date and time when the equipment will be down for this work order. Then EAM uses Est Hours Down to calculate Est Downtime End in a date and time. This information can be made available to the ERP Scheduling program.

Detail

Type. This field denotes the type of work order: PM (preventive maintenance) or CM (corrective maintenance).

Auth. This field indicates whether the work order has been authorized.

PM Template No. This field displays the PM template number if the work order originated from a PM template.

Auth By. This field displays the user who authorized the work performed on a work order.

PM Run No. This field displays a number assigned automatically when PM templates are globally issued.

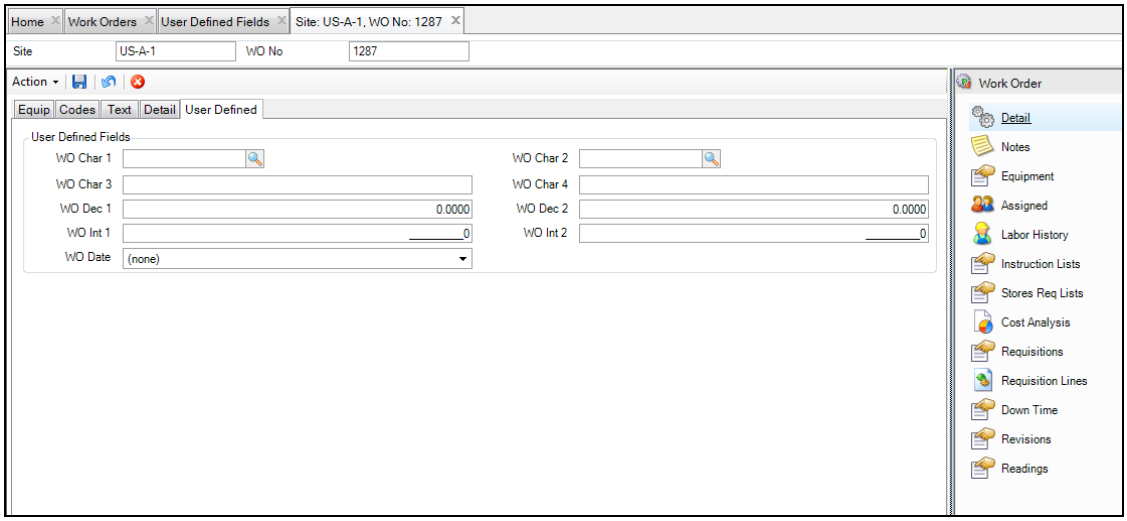
The number in Sequence Maintenance is the last number used, and EAM assigns the next sequential number when you globally issue PM templates.

Orig WO No. This field displays the original work order number if the work order was copied from an earlier work order.

WO Tab: User Defined

Use the WO User Defined tabs to track information against specific EAM work orders. There are ten user-defined fields. Service Request and PM Template modules share the WO user-defined fields. Data displayed here could come from entries in those modules.

Fig. 4.117
WO Tab: User Defined



User Defined Fields

WO Character 1/2. User-defined character fields, validated against tables that you add.

WO Character 3/4. Free-form user-defined character fields, not validated against tables.

WO Decimal 1/2. User-defined decimal fields for the work order.

WO Integer 1/2. User-defined integer fields for the work order.

WO Logical. A user-defined check box.

WO Date. This field displays a user-defined date.

Work Order Notes

If necessary, you can add any notes to the WO. To add notes, open the WO and select the Notes submenu.

Note The Notes submenu is a free-form text box for notes that are for internal use only and are not printed on any documents.

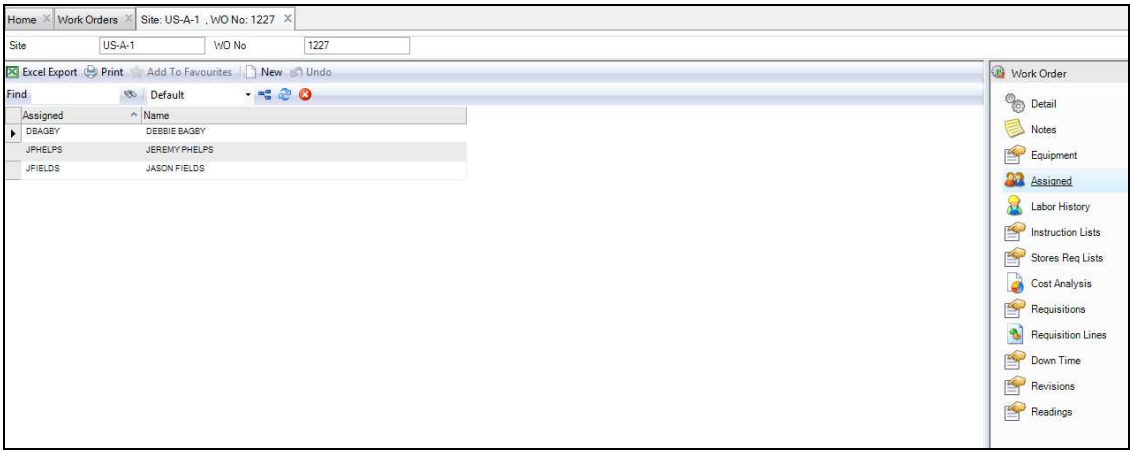
Assign People to a Work Order

In the Assigned submenu, you can select multiple employees to assign to the WO. The employee that is entered as Assigned in the Equipment tab is automatically listed here. All the employees entered in this menu appear on the work order.

To assign people to a work order, open the Assigned submenu and click New. Use the lookup to select the employee to assign to the work order. Press Enter to save.

Note The lookup in the Assigned field only lists the employees that can be scheduled for work orders. For an employee to be scheduled for a work order, the Assigned? check box must be selected in the General|Employees|Codes tab. See “Employee: Codes Tab” on page 68.

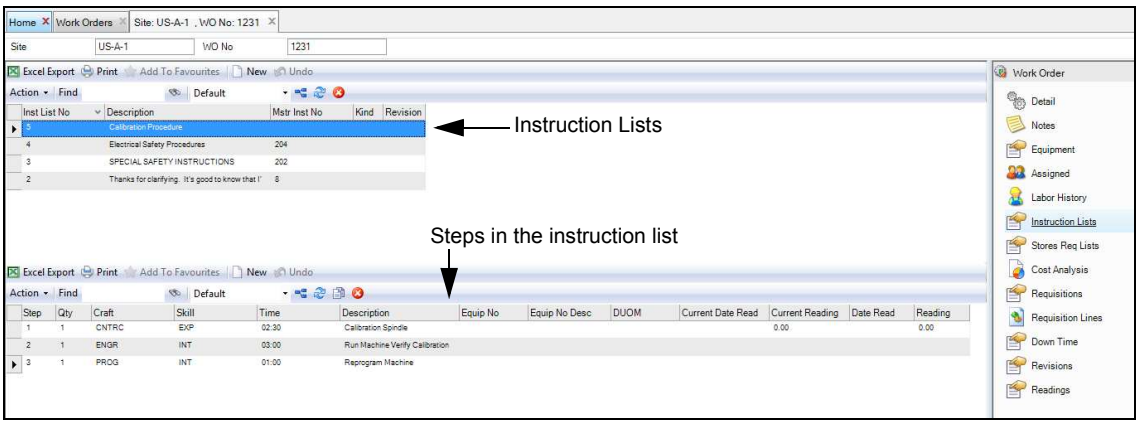
Fig. 4.118
Assign People to a Work Order



Create an Instruction List for a Work Order

In the Instruction Lists submenu, you can define step-by-step instructions for technicians to use to perform the work.

Fig. 4.119
Create a Procedure for a Work Order



Follow these steps to create an instruction list for a work order:

1 Open the work order and select the Instruction Lists submenu.

2 In the upper browse, click New to create an instruction list .

3 Enter the following information to define the instructions:

Instruction List Number. Autofills with the instruction list number.

Description. Enter a short description of the instruction list.

Master Instruction Number. Displays the MIL number when this is copied from a MIL.

Kind. Enter the kind of instruction list; for example, Instruction or Route.

Revision. Displays the revision number for the instruction list.

4 Press Enter to save.

5 Add steps to the instruction list. Highlight the instruction list and click New in the lower browse.

6 Enter the following information about the step:

Step. Autofills with the step number.

Quantity. Enter the number of craft persons required to complete that step. Calculate the cost per instruction step by multiplying the quantity by the time and its craft rate.

Craft. Select the specific craft required to complete this step from a validated table of user-defined codes.

Skill. Select a skill level from a validated table of user-defined codes.

Time. Enter the estimated amount of time in whole hours required to complete this individual step.

Description. Enter a short description of the step.

Equipment Number. Displays the equipment number for route MILs only. Otherwise, this field is blank.

Equipment Number Description. Displays the equipment description for route type MILs only. Otherwise, this field is blank.

DUOM. This field displays the equipment's DUOM for route MILs only. Otherwise, this field is blank. It defaults from the equipment record.

Current Date Read. Displays the date the current DUOM reading was taken.

Current Reading. Displays the current DUOM reading.

Date Read. Select the date using the calendar lookup.

Reading. Defaults to zero.

7 Press Enter to save.

Attach a MIL to a Work Order

In the WO module, you can copy a MIL to a work order.

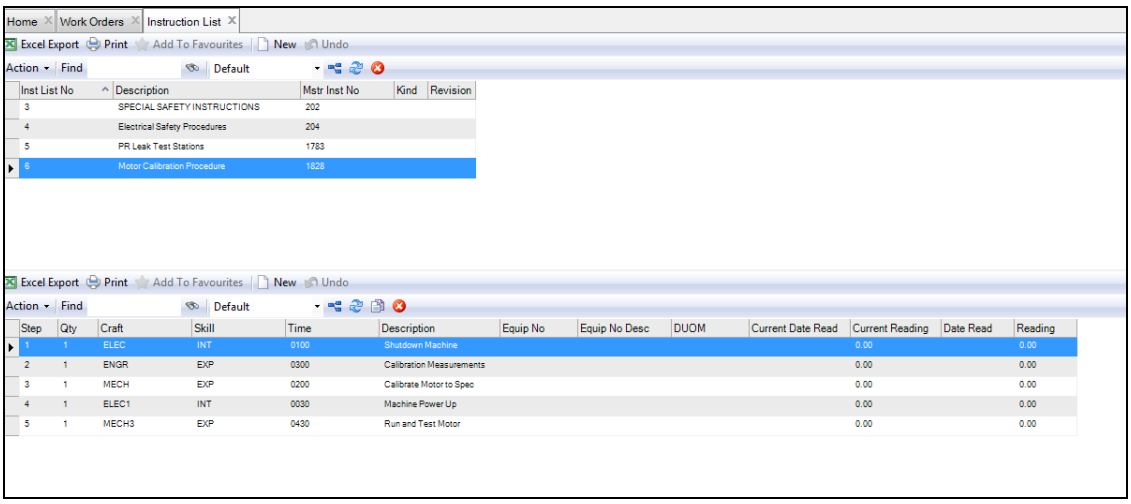
Follow these steps to attach an Instruction or Route MIL to a work order:

1 Open the work order browse. Highlight the work order and select Copy Master Instruction List from the WO Action menu.

2 Use the lookup to view the instruction or route MIL. Double-click to select the MIL from the list.

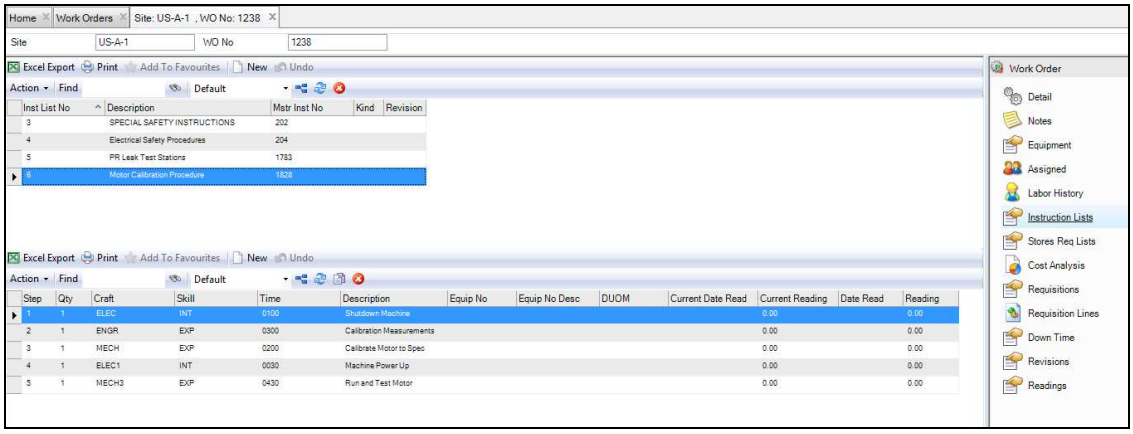
3 The Instruction List browse opens displaying the MIL. The MIL has been added to the work order.

Fig. 4.120
Copy a MIL to a Work Order



4 If you open the work order and select the Instruction List submenu, you can view the MIL.

Fig. 4.121
Work Order Instruction List Submenu



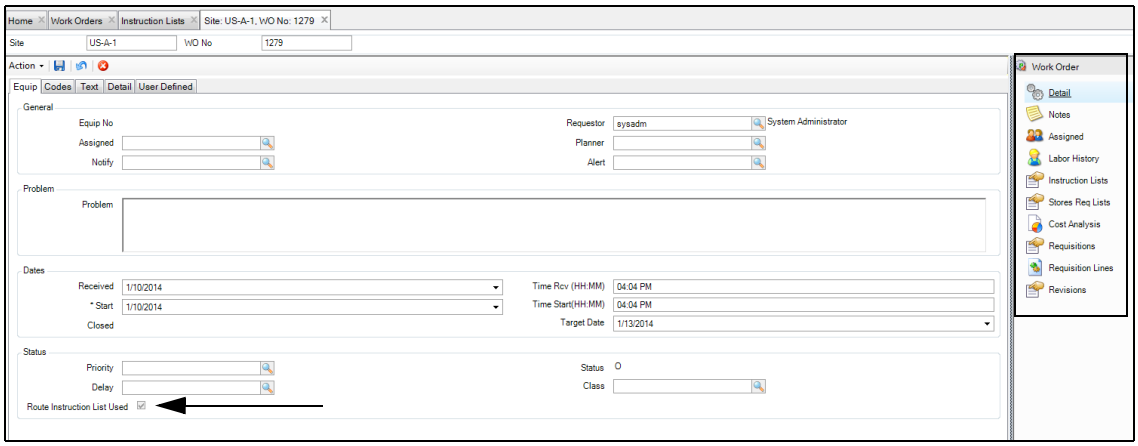
5 If necessary, make changes to the MIL.

Note When you add a route MIL to a work order:

- The Route Instruction List check box on the WO is automatically selected. This check box indicates that a route MIL is attached to the WO.

- The Equipment field is blank and disabled.
- The Equipment, Downtime, and Readings submenus are disabled and are removed from the submenu panel.

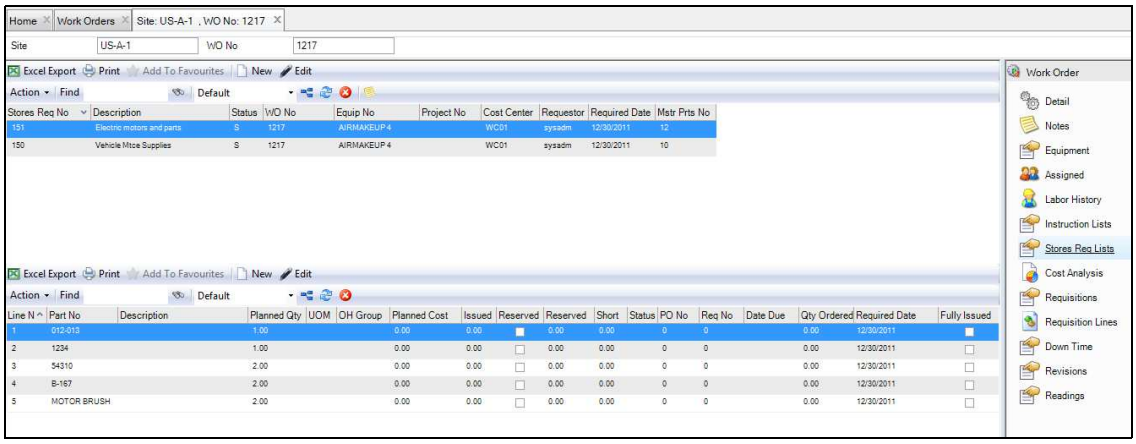
Fig. 4.122
Route Instruction List Used Selected



Create a Stores Requisition List for a Work Order

Use stores requisitions lists to create a detailed list of parts for technicians to use to perform the work. See “Stores Requisition Lists” on page 242.

Fig. 4.123
Create a Stores Requisition List for a Work Order



Print Work Orders

To print a WO, select Print Document from the WO Action menu.

To print multiple work orders, highlight the work orders and select Global Print Document from the WO Action menu.

Add External Links to a Work Order

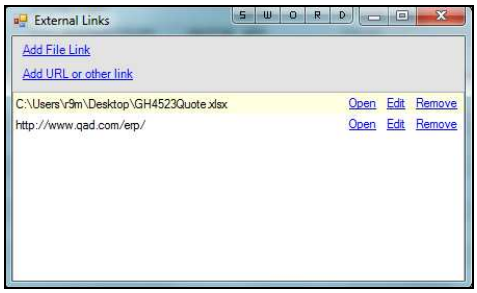
EAM gives you the option of linking an unlimited number of files or URLs to a work order. If you can run the file on your operating system, you can run it from EAM once it is linked.

To link a file to a WO, select a WO from the WO browse. Select External Links from the Action menu. In the External Links window, select Add File Link. Locate the file on your computer and click Open. The file is now linked to the WO record.

To link a URL to a WO record, select the WO record from the WO browse. Select External Links from the Action menu. In the External Links window, select Add URL or other Link. Copy and paste the link into the field and then click OK. The URL is now linked to the WO record.

Note You can also use External Links for equipment, parts, and PMs attached to the WO by selecting the Attach File Options in the Site|Maintenance tab.

Fig. 4.124
Linking a File to a Work Order



Authorize Work Orders

If WO Auth? is selected on the General|Business Units|Domains|Maint tab, you must authorize the work orders before you can charge costs by issuing parts, posting labor, or posting receipts against a PO for the work order.

To authorize a work order, open the work order and select Authorized from the Action menu.

To authorize multiple work orders, select the work orders and then select Global Authorize from the Action menu.

Note The work order's Global Authorize action is only enabled if WO Auth? is selected in the General|Business Units|Domain|Maint tab. See "Domain: Maintenance Tab" on page 35.

Schedule Work Orders in MS Project

EAM provides the ability to schedule work orders using MS Project 2007. When selecting the Export Action from the WO browse, you can specify a filtered set of work orders. The system creates a file for specific WO fields and their values from the set of work orders specified, which are used for scheduling in MS Project.

You are able to name and save the export file created for EAM work orders into MS Project. You can create and save multiple files for different groups of WOs; for example, by sites. When you open MS Project, you can select the file created and it will be loaded, ready to schedule. You are

then able to make changes to specific data for the EAM work order, such as resources (assigned) and due dates. You can then import the WO back into EAM, reflecting the changes made in MS Project.

Note There is no real-time interface with EAM when using this functionality.

EAM and MS Project Setup

Export Employees from EAM to MS Project

Only employees that can be scheduled for work orders can be exported from EAM to MS Project. For an employee to be scheduled for a work order, the Assigned? check box must be selected in the General|Employees|Codes tab. See “Employee: Codes Tab” on page 68.

System Admin Registry - Set the Default Directory for Exported Files

To set up the default directory to which the .xml files are exported, open the EAM system registry in System Administration|Registry. For the WorkOrder/Schedule/ImportandExport/DefaultDir line, enter the directory in the Data Value field.

Fig. 4.125
Setting the Default Directory for Exported Files

	SAF/Use SAF	yes / no	no
	SCP/.		
	SCP/Bid File Archive	Bid File Archive	/mls/qa/programs/scpfiles/Archive/
	SCP/Bid File Directory	Bid File Directory	/mls/qa/programs/scpfiles/fromscp/
	SCP/Bid File Naming	Bid File Naming	rfq_bidding
	SerialNumber	Serial number for product.	123456789
	Unix Mail Command	sendmail -t -fname >> mail.err	sendmail -t -fname >> mail.err
	UserCount	Number of users product is licensed for.	002
	VerifyCurrencyExchExists	Verify if Currency has Exchange Rate?	yes
	Work Order Schedule		
▶	Work Order Schedule/Import and Export/DefaultDir		C:/JDR
	Work Order Schedule/Import and Export/RunProject		no

Add EAM Template to MS Project Template Directory

The EAM installation CD contains an MS Project template that contains all of the defined fields being exported from EAM. Add the EAM-supplied template—called `EAM Schedule.mpt`—to the MS Project template directory.

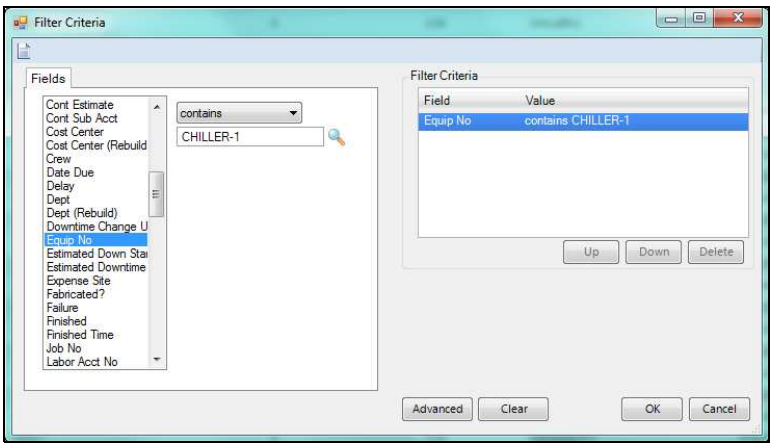
Export Work Orders to MS Project

Follow these steps to export work orders to MS Project:

1. Open the Work Order browse.
2. Select Export Work Orders from the work order Action menu.
3. A Windows Explorer window opens. Rename the file or accept the default file name. Select the directory where the work order .xml file is saved.
4. The Filter Criteria window opens. This window offers enhanced filter capabilities that allow you to select which fields to filter the work orders by. When completed, click OK.

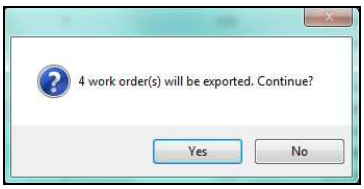
   Note EAM does not export any closed or canceled work orders.

Fig. 4.126
Export Filter Criteria for Work Orders



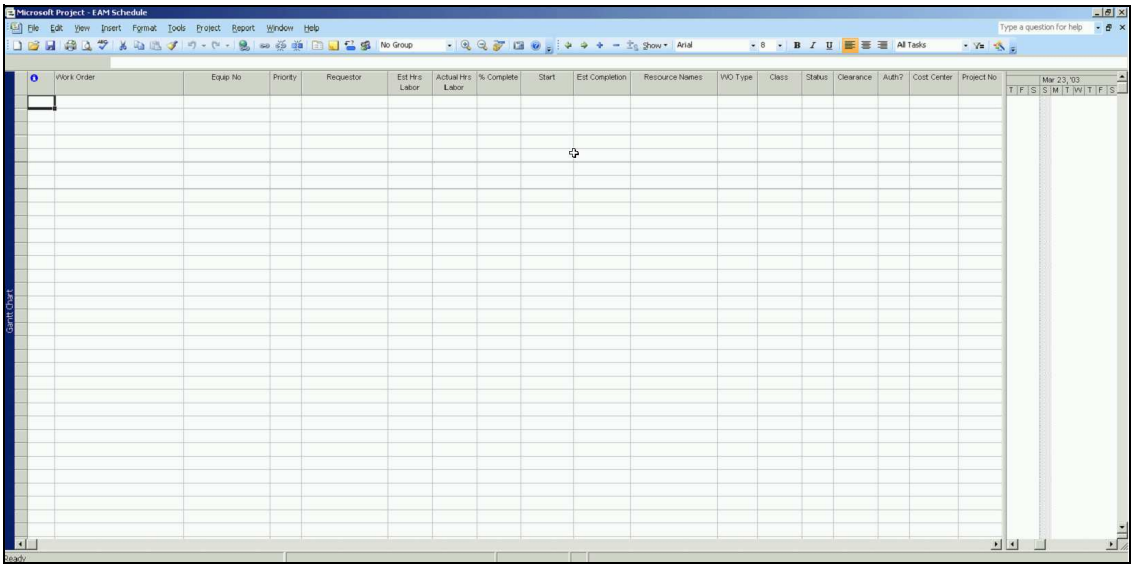
5 A window opens indicating how many work orders are exported. Click Yes to export the work orders as an `.xml` file.

Fig. 4.127
Exporting Work Orders to MS Project



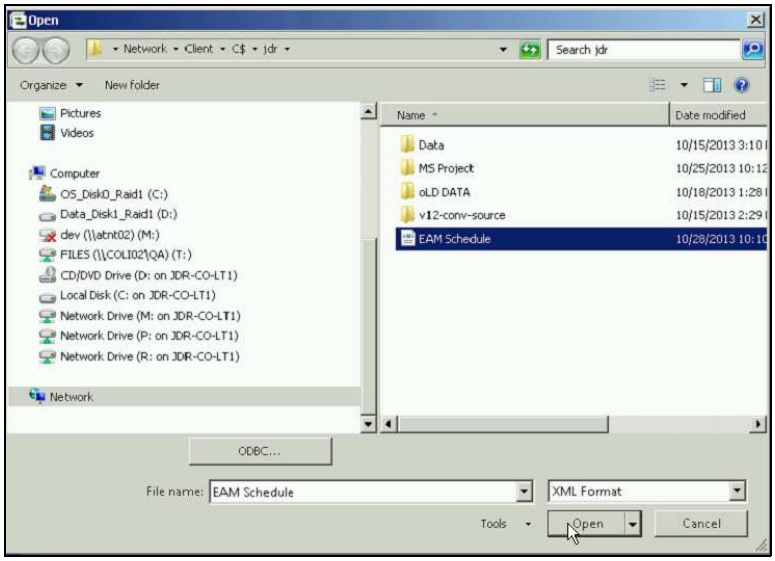
6 Open MS Project. Open the `EAM Schedule.mpt` template file.

Fig. 4.128
EAM Schedule Template



7 Open the EAM work order file as an .xml file.

Fig. 4.129
Open the EAM Work Order File

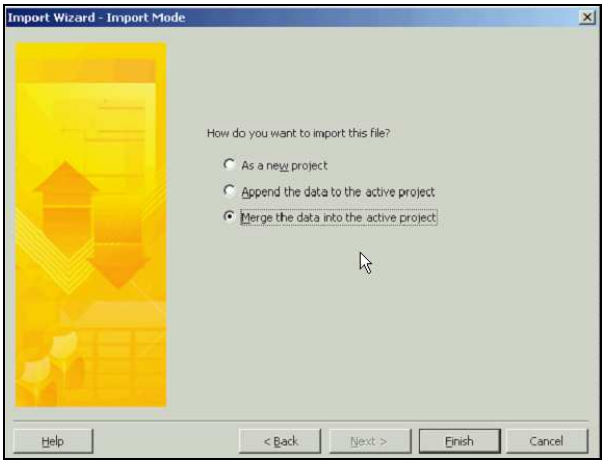


8 The Import Wizard window opens. Select one of the following options:

- As a new project
- Append the data to an active project
- Merge the data into the active project

Click Finish.

Fig. 4.130
Merge Data Into Active Project



9 The work orders open in MS Project.

Review and Update Schedule of EAM Work Orders in MS Project

The following data, which is exported from EAM work order into MS Project, is displayed:

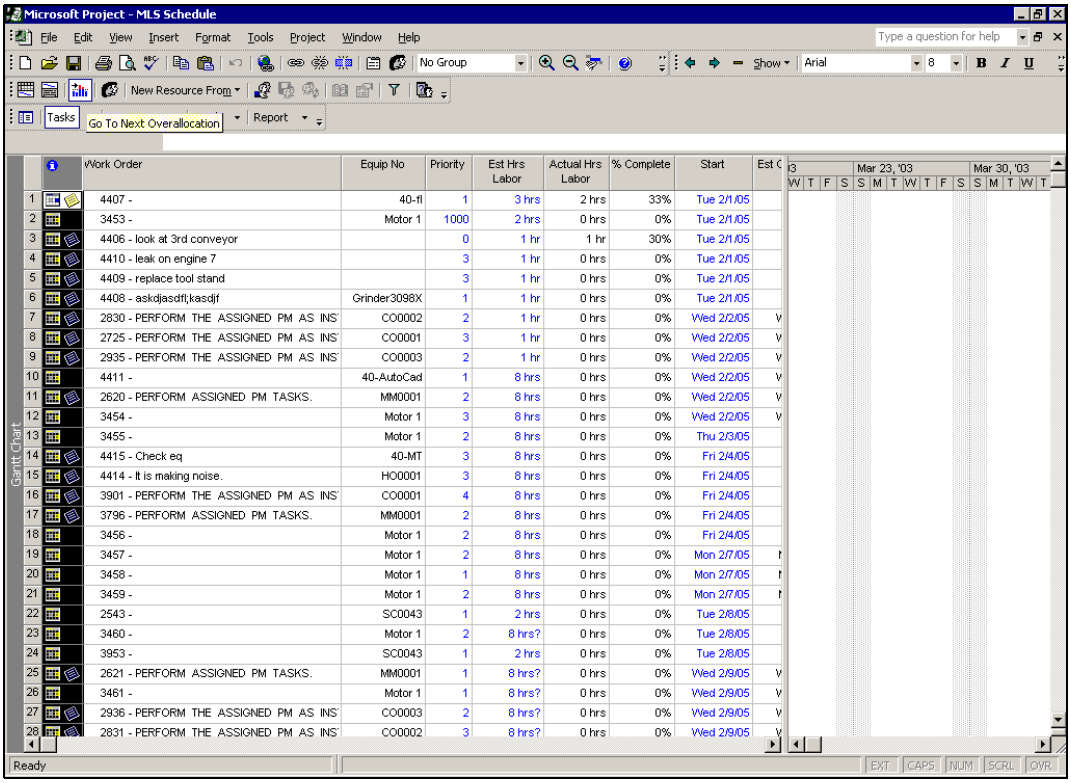
- Work Order
- Equip No

- Priority
- Requestor
- Est Hrs Labor
- Actual Hrs Labor
- % Complete
- Start
- Est Completion
- Resource Names
- WO Type
- Class
- Status
- Clearance
- Auth?
- Cost Center
- Project No
- Finished
- Closed
- Planner
- Crew
- Pri Craft
- Location
- Problem

Use MS Project to manage the schedule for the work orders in the project. You can modify and update the enabled WO fields listed below in MS Project. The changes that are made can be imported back into EAM:

- Assigned
- Class
- Clearance
- Crew
- Estimated Hours Labor
- Planner
- Primary Craft
- Priority
- Start

Fig. 4.131
EAM Work Order in MS Project



Import Work Orders to EAM from MS Project

Once the work orders have been updated in the project schedule, it can be saved as an `.xml` file. The import file can have the same name as the exported file or can be renamed when created and imported back into EAM.

Follow these steps to import work orders to EAM:

1. In MS Project, save the work orders as an `.xml` file.
2. In EAM, open the Work Order browse.
3. Select Import Work Orders from the work order Action menu. An Explorer window opens.
4. Locate the `.xml` file and click Open. When you open the `.xml` file, any data that was changed in MS Project is automatically imported into EAM. Please note the following:
   - **Invalid data.** If there is any invalid data, when you open the `.xml` file, message windows appear indicating that the data that is invalid. Click OK to close these message windows and continue the import process.
   - **Changes that are not applied.** EAM applies changes unless one of the following situations occurs, in which case an e-mail is sent to the person entered as the Notify during the import routine.

     Changes are not applied if the work order is closed, canceled, or restricted by the Owner field and the current user cannot modify it.

Specific changes are not applied to:

- Priority, Clearance, or Class if they are invalid.
- Planner, if it is an invalid Emp No or the employee's Planner? setting is not selected.
- Assigned, if it is an invalid Emp No or the employee's Assigned? setting is not selected.
- Est Hrs Labor, if the duration could not be read properly from the XML file.
- Start, if the start date could not be read properly from the XML file.

- **Revision history.** If revision control is turned on, any changes that are applied update the revision history in the work orders Revisions submenu.
- **Updates to other modules.** In addition to updating the work orders, EAM also performs the following updates to other modules:
  - If the person in the Assigned field is changed, all open service requests that reference the work order are updated with the new Assigned person.
  - If the Start date is changed, the new Start date is copied to the Required Date of all open stores requisition lists that reference the work order. Also, all open service requests that reference the work order are updated with the new Start date.

Post Labor

Use the Post Labor action to charge the employees' time against the work order.

If necessary, EAM gives you the ability to reverse the labor that is charged against a work order.

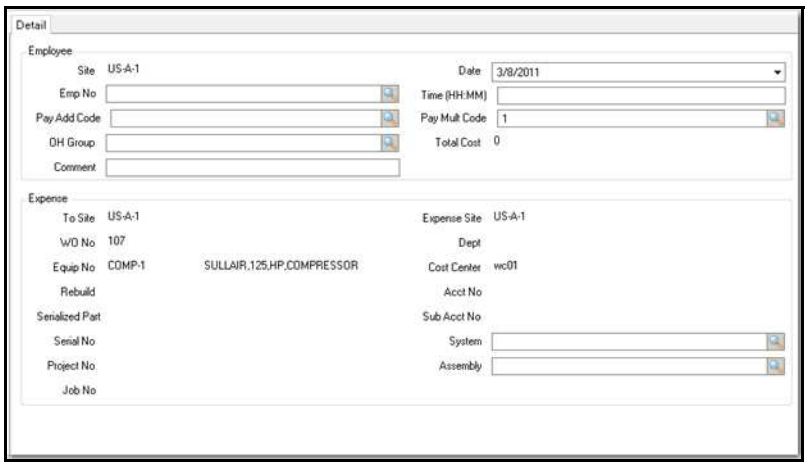
Posting Labor on a Work Order

Follow these steps to post labor on a work order:

1 In the Work Order browse, select the work order and then select Post Labor from the Action menu.

2 The Post Labor window opens. Fill in the necessary information in the Detail tab.

Fig. 4.132
Post Labor



Employee

Site. The work order's default site.

Date. The editable date of the labor transaction defaults to today's date.

Employee No. This field displays the number of the employee who performed labor on the work order. You must identify an employee for a labor transaction. This employee number copies any corresponding information such as pay add rate, employee rate, and overhead group.

Time. This field displays the amount of time (in hours and minutes, separated by a colon) the employee worked on the activity for which labor is being charged.

Pay Add Code. Use the lookup to select a code that specifies an amount of money paid to an employee on an hourly basis, in addition to that employee's regular hourly wage. This code can default from the Pay Add Code field in the General|Employees|Codes tab. See "Employee: Codes Tab" on page 68.

Pay Multi Code. This code defaults in or you can use the lookup to select a code that adds a multiplier to the employee's pay rate. Some examples are for regular time (1x the rate) or time and a half (1.5x the rate) for holidays or call-in pay.

OH Group. This field displays the employee's overhead group. Default information:

- If posting labor from the Employee module, this field defaults from the employee's OH group.
- If it is blank or not posting from the Employee module, defaults to the setting in the OH Group field in the General|Business Unit|Sites|Misc tab.

Total Cost. EAM calculates the total cost of a particular labor transaction.

Comment. Enter a text that is attached to the labor record and can display in the Labor History browse.

Expense

To Site. The work order's source or default site.

Expense Site. This field defaults to the current work order's expense site.

Note The data in the following fields has to have been added to the work order to appear on this screen.

WO Number. EAM displays the work order number.

Dept. This field displays the department against which the cost on the labor record is charged.

Equip Number. This field displays the equipment number linked to the work order.

Cost Center. This field displays the cost center against which the cost on a labor record is charged.

Rebuild. Use this field for work orders associated with rebuildable components.

Acct Number. This field displays the sub-account number associated with a particular labor transaction.

Serialized Part. This field is for future functionality.

Sub Acct No. This field displays the sub-account number used with an account number to charge the costs on the labor record.

Serial No. This field is for future functionality.

System. If the labor transaction is against a piece of equipment and that piece of equipment has corresponding system codes, labor can be charged to this specific system as well as to the piece of equipment. Enter the specific system that the labor can be charged to.

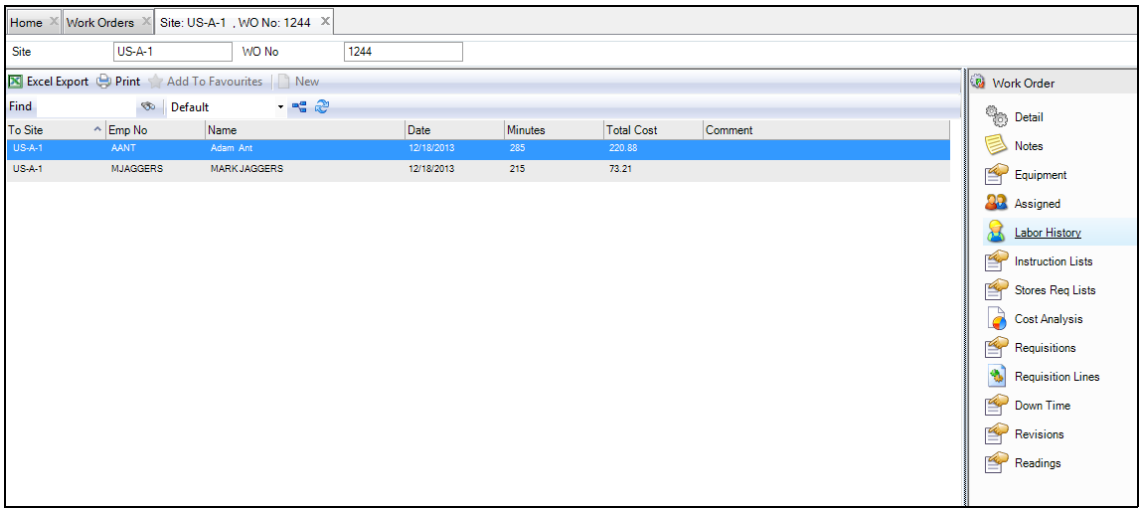
Project No. The project associated with the work order and labor transaction.

Assembly. If a system code is specified to also identify with a labor transaction associated with a piece of equipment after labor is distributed to that equipment, enter that system code.

Job No. This job number is identified in a labor transaction.

3 Once you have filled out the necessary information, click Save. The labor charges are posted to the WO and can be reviewed in the Labor History submenu.

Fig. 4.133
Labor History for a Work Order



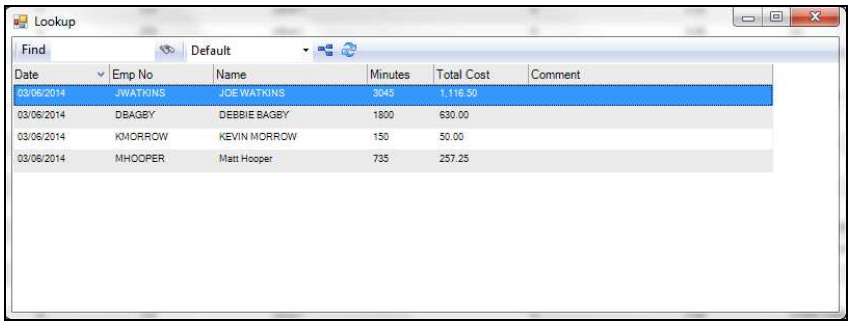
Reverse Labor on a Work Order

Follow these steps to reverse the labor that is charged to a work order:

1 Open the WO browse and highlight the WO. Select Reverse Labor from the WO Action menu.

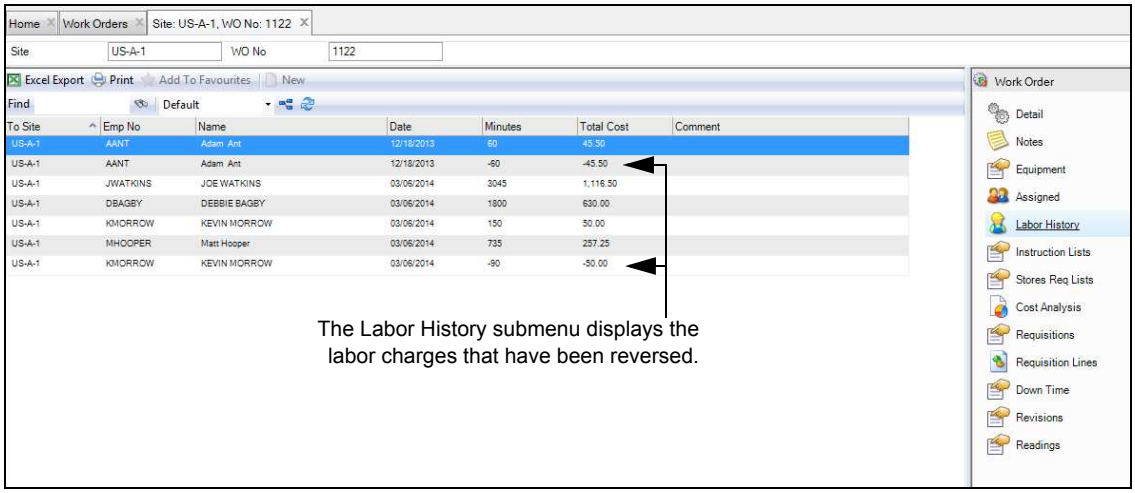
2 A window opens listing the labor that has been posted on the work order. Double-click to select the labor charges to reverse.

Fig. 4.134
Reversing Labor Charges on a Work Order



3 The labor charges have been reversed. The Labor History submenu displays the labor charges that have been reversed.

Fig. 4.135
Reversing Labor Charges on a Work Order



Issue Parts to a Work Order

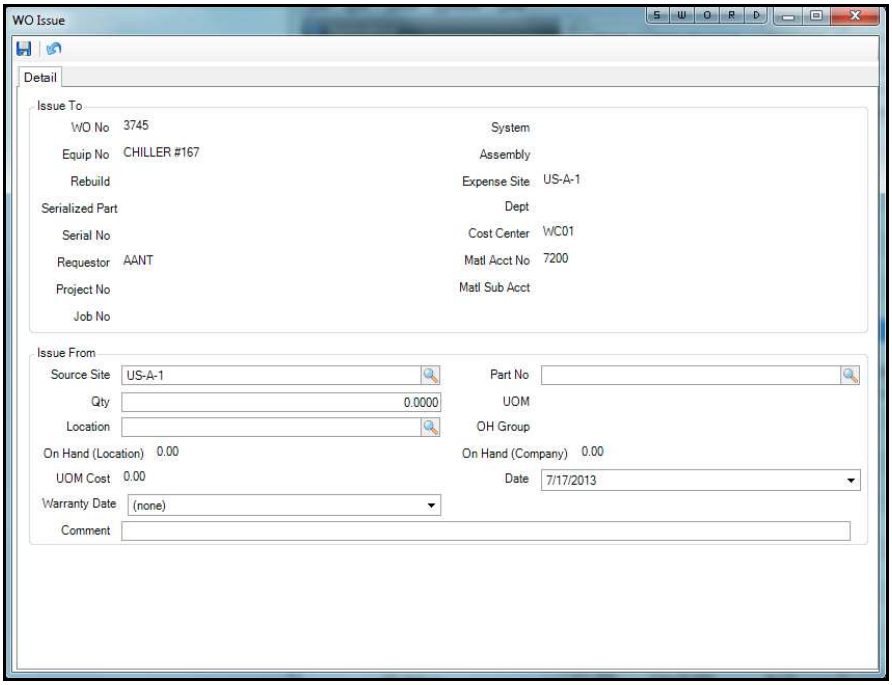
If repair parts are needed for a work order, you can issue parts to that work order.

Follow these steps to issue parts to a work order:

1 Open the work order and select Issue from the WO Action menu.

2 The WO Issue window opens. Enter the necessary information in the Issue From section.

Fig. 4.136
Issue



Issue To

The data displayed in the Issue To fields defaults from the work order.

WO No. EAM displays the default work order number to which to directly charge the part.

System. If you issue the part transaction against a piece of equipment with corresponding system codes, you can charge the part to this system as well as to the piece of equipment.

Equipment Number. EAM displays the default equipment number to which to directly charge the part.

Assembly. A second code—the system code being established first—identified with a part issue transaction associated with a piece of equipment after the part is issued to that equipment.

Rebuild. This field is reserved for future use.

Expense Site. This field defaults to the site on the work order.

Serialized Part. This field displays the serialized part receiving the issued part.

Department. This field displays the department against which to charge the cost on the part expense.

Serial Number. This field is reserved for future use.

Cost Center. This field displays the cost center used when issuing and expensing the part.

Requestor. This field displays the user ID of the person requesting the part.

Matl Acct No. This field displays the sub-account number used when issuing the part.

Project Number. This field displays the capital or expense project number to which to issue the part.

Sub Account Number. This field displays the sub-account number used with an account number when issuing the part.

Job Number. This field displays the job number (within a capital or expense project) to which to issue the part.

Issue From

Source Site. This editable field displays the current site.

Part Number. This field identifies the part number to be issued to this work order.

Quantity. Enter the quantity of parts to issue.

UOM. This field displays the unit of measure in which the selected part is issued.

Location. Select the location from where the part is issued. If there is more than one location available for this part, a list displays all the valid locations.

Overhead Group. This field displays the part's overhead group. Use it only if your issuing procedure includes selecting the overhead group. Select the overhead group to automatically add the predetermined cost to the part.

On Hand. This field displays how many of this part are currently available.

UOM Cost. This field displays this part's cost per unit.

Date. This field displays today's date.

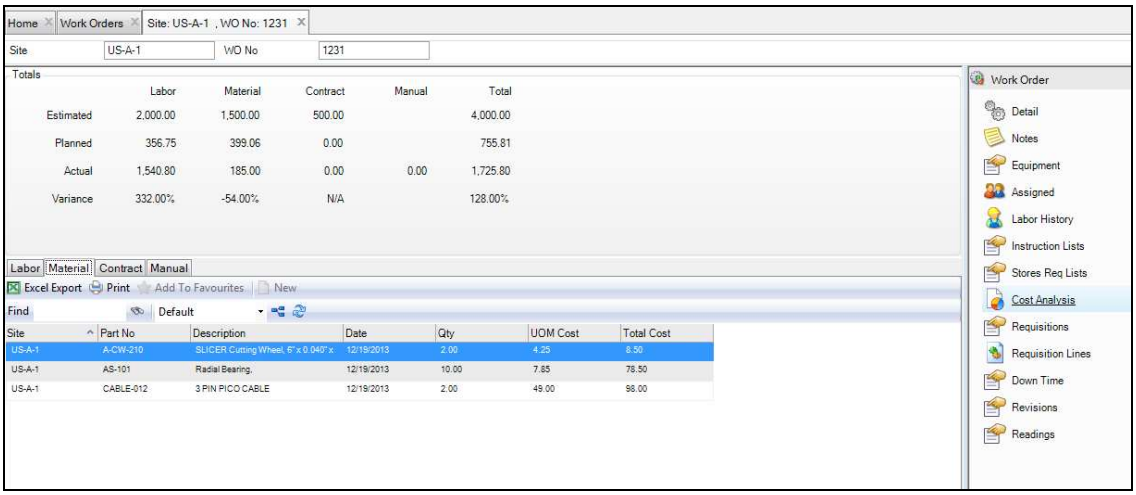
Warranty Date. This field is reserved for a future use.

Comment. Enter comments about this action.

3 After entering the necessary information, click Save. The part is issued to the work order.

4 You can view the list of parts that have been issued to the work order in the Cost Analysis submenu on the Material tab.

Fig. 4.137
Parts Issued to a Work Order

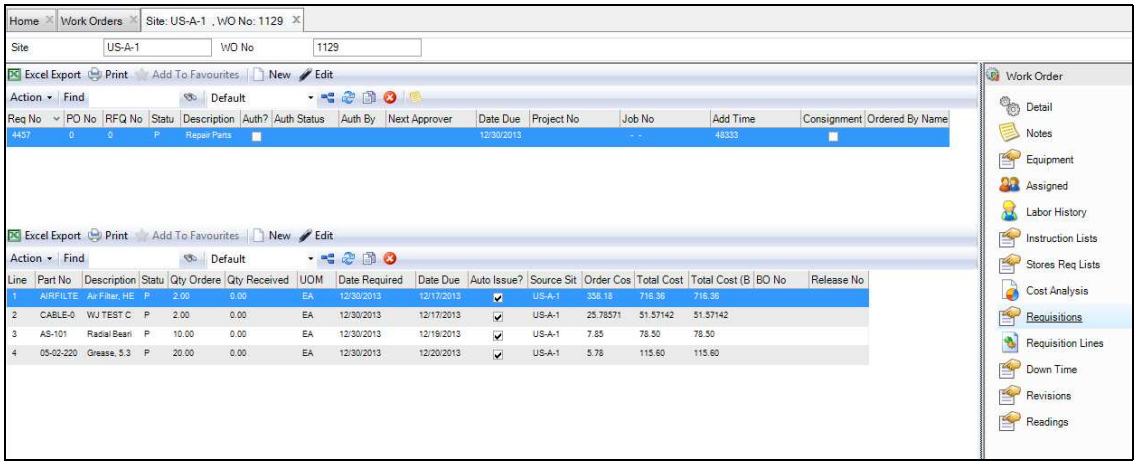


Work Order Requisitions

If you need to buy parts, EAM gives you the ability to create requisitions directly in the work order.

The Requisitions submenu contains all the menus and action items as the Requisition browse in the Requisition module. See “Requisitions” on page 344.

Fig. 4.138
WO Requisition Submenu



Create a Requisition for a Work Order

To create a requisition for a work order, open the work order and select the Requisitions submenu. Click New in the upper browse and enter the necessary information for the requisition. See “Creating a Requisition” on page 346.

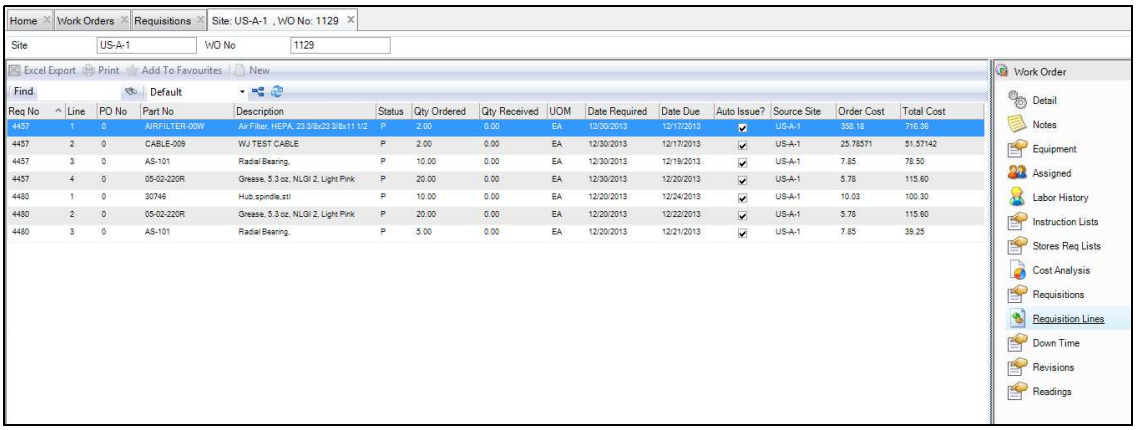
Add Lines to a Requisition in a Work Order

To add lines to requisition, open the work order and select the Requisitions submenu. Click New in the lower browse and enter the necessary information for the requisition line. See “Add Lines to a Requisition” on page 353.

Requisition Line Submenu

The Requisition Line submenu displays all the requisition lines associated with the work order. The information in this submenu can only be viewed. New lines cannot be added in this submenu.

Fig. 4.139
WO Requisition Line Submenu



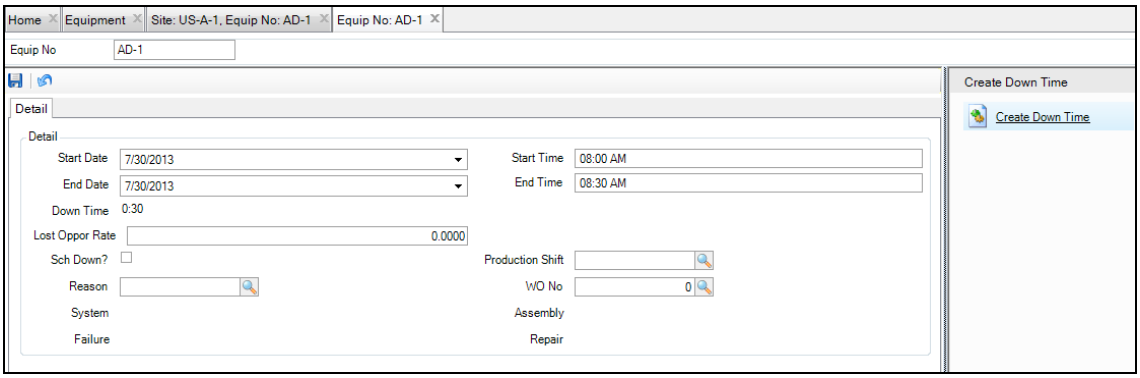
Downtime for Work Orders

Downtime is considered to be the entire time a piece of equipment is not operational. EAM provides a method of tracking downtime directly to a specific work order and its associated equipment. Downtime may or may not be associated with a maintenance work order. Each downtime record added here is also associated with its equipment record and, potentially, system, assembly, reason down, and failure codes.

Add Downtime Records on a Work Order

To add a downtime record to the work order, open the work order and select the Downtime submenu. Click New and enter the necessary information in the Detail tab. See “Entering Equipment Downtime” on page 134.

Fig. 4.140
Adding a Downtime Record on a Work Order



Editing a Work Order

To make any modifications to a work order, open the work order and make the necessary changes. See “Filling Out the Work Order” on page 173.

Changing the Status of Work Orders

EAM comes with standard work order statuses, such as closed, finished, and canceled. The closed, finished, and canceled statuses cannot be deleted but you can add to this list. EAM gives you the ability to create statuses with specific functionality. For instance, you can:

- Determine the default status when creating a CM or PM work order.
- Allow EAM to automatically send an e-mail to the WO notify person anytime a work order changes to that status.

For more information about creating new WO statuses, see “Work Order Status Codes” on page 102.

Change the Status of a Single Work Order

To change the status of a work order, highlight the work order and select Change Status from the WO Action menu. A window opens. Double-click to select the new status from the list.

Change the Status of Multiple Work Orders

Use this action to manage more than one work order at a time, such as when closing a large group of completed and reviewed work orders.

To change the status of multiple work orders, highlight the work orders and select Global Change Status from the WO Action menu. A window opens. Double-click to select the new status from the list.

Reopen Work Orders

To reopen a closed or canceled WO, highlight the WO and then select Reopen from the Work Order Action menu.

Note The reopen option only applies if Reopen WOs? has been enabled in General|Business Units|Domain on the Maintenance tab. Users with the required settings in Roles can reopen WOs once they have been closed. See “Domain: Maintenance Tab” on page 35.

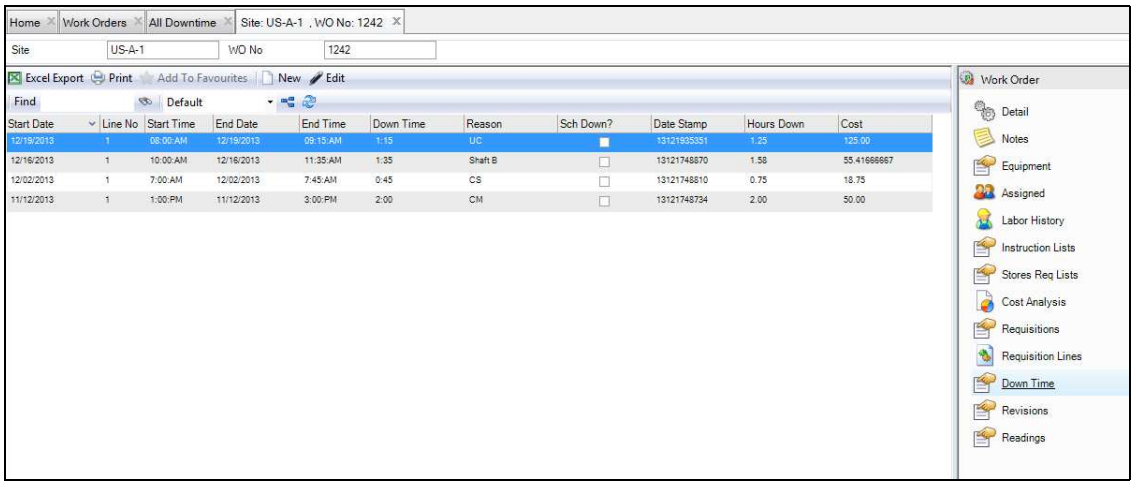
Viewing Work Order Information

View the Downtime Records on a Work Order

To view the downtime records on a work order, open the work order and select the Downtime submenu.

Note EAM also provides a browse that displays all the downtime for all equipment. See “All Downtime Browse” on page 148.

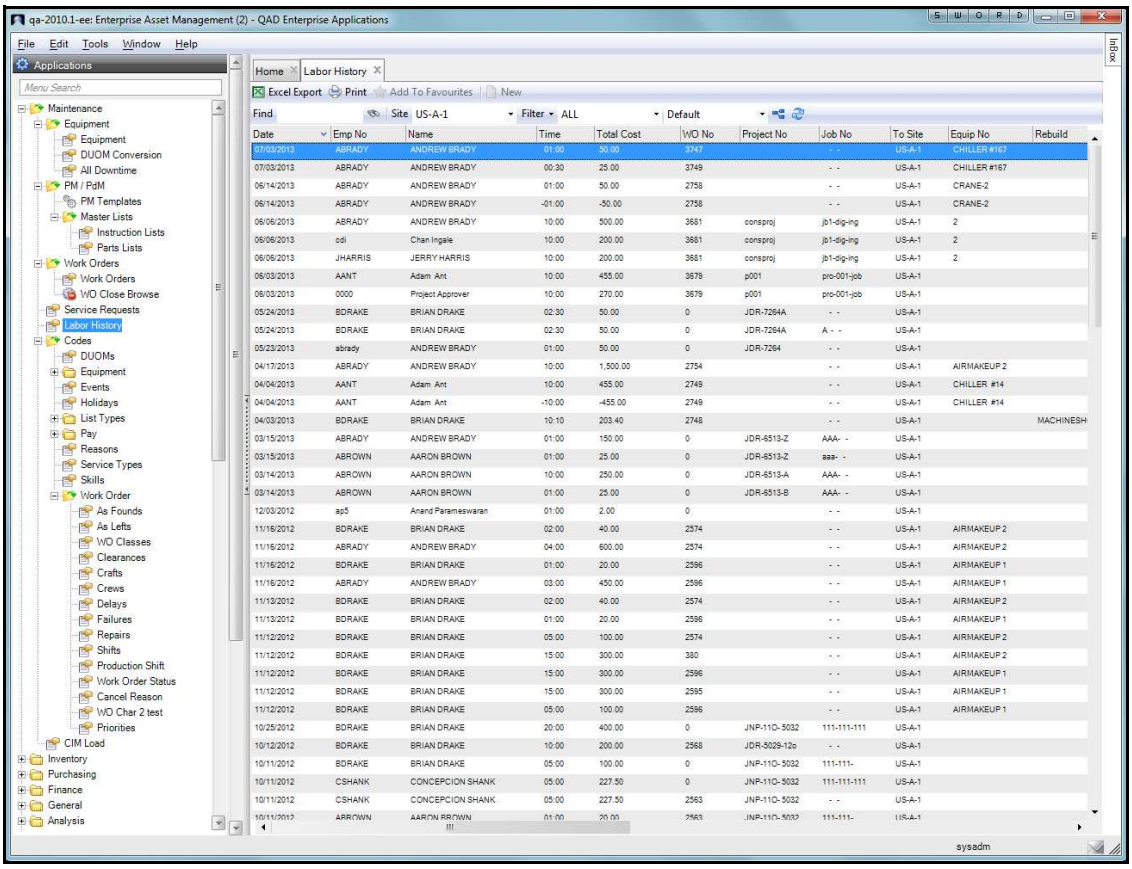
Fig. 4.141
Downtime Submenu



View Labor History for a Work Order

The Labor History browse displays the list of labor records for all work orders, including posted and reversed records. Reversals show a negative number of hours and negative cost; postings show positive hours and costs. The Labor History browse is located in Maintenance|Work Orders|Labor History.

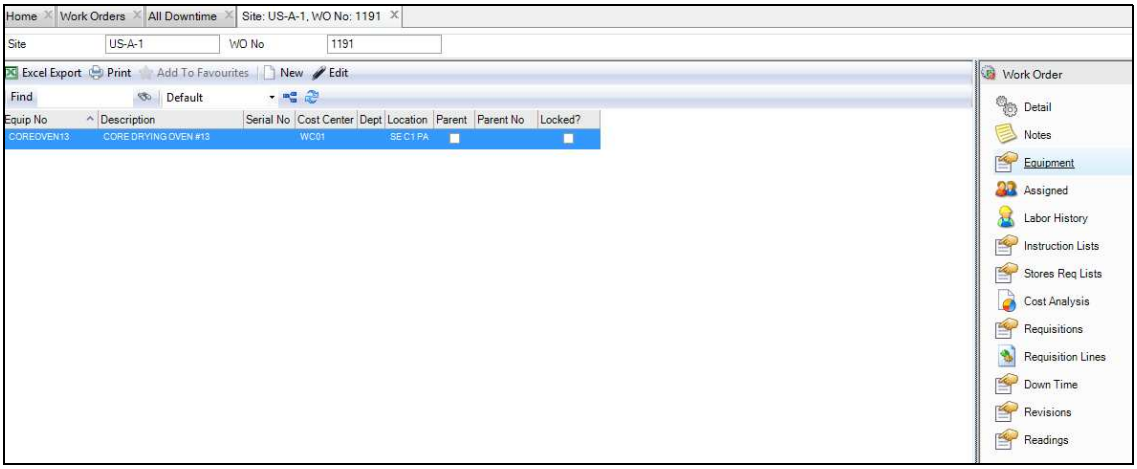
Fig. 4.142
Labor History Browse



View the Equipment Associated with a Work Order

To view the equipment associated with a work order, open the work order and select the Equipment submenu. If necessary, you can double-click and drill into the equipment record.

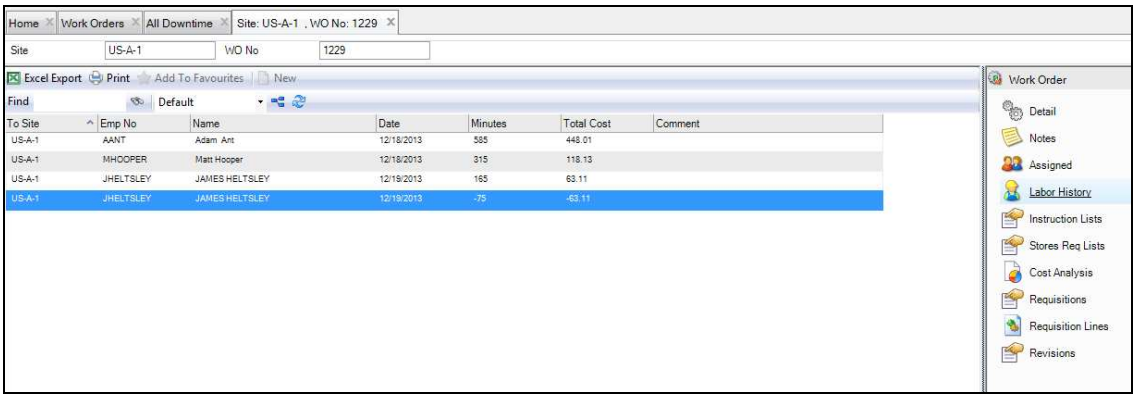
Fig. 4.143
WO Equipment Submenu



View the Labor Record History for a Work Order

To view the labor record history for a work order, open the work order and select the Labor History submenu. This submenu displays all posted and reversed labor records.

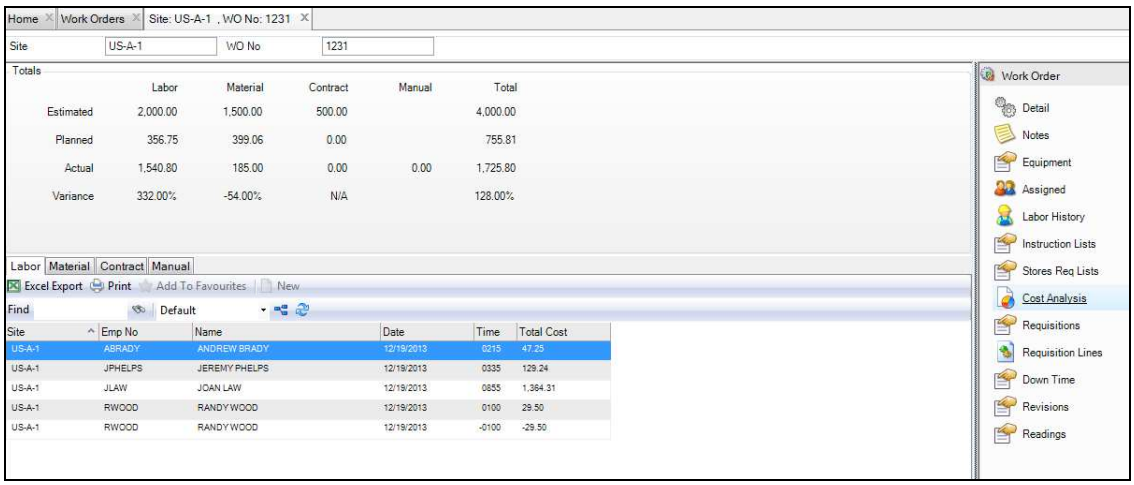
Fig. 4.144
Labor History Submenu



View the Cost Analysis for a Work Order

The work order Cost Analysis submenu allows you to view detailed cost analysis for an individual work order. At a glance, you can see the accumulated cost for the work order and any type of estimated, planned, and actual costs. You can review cost summaries and totals, and by using tabbed pages you can find the details of those costs, such as labor postings, part issues, outside contractor charges, and manual GL transaction expenses.

Fig. 4.145
WO Cost Analysis Submenu



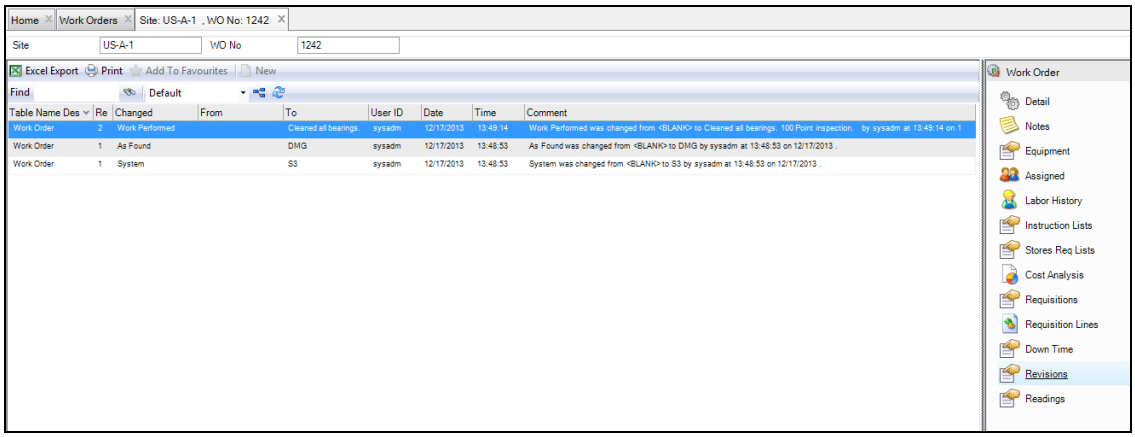
View the Revision History for a Work Order

Because many quality systems call for strict record keeping about the revisions made to work orders, the Revisions submenu provides an audit trail of all modifications that are made to this record. The revision records, which are stored in the Revisions submenu and in the Revisions module at General|Revisions, are automatically created when a modification is made to the WO.

To view the revision history for an equipment record, open the WO and select the Revisions submenu.

Note Activate revision control for work orders in the Revision Control submenu on the Site record. See “Enable Revision Control” on page 60.

Fig. 4.146
Work Order Revisions Submenu



Service Requests

Use Service Requests to consolidate requests and improve communication through automated e-mail between requestors and the maintenance department.

If a piece of equipment has several associated service requests, you can consolidate them into a single work order. Service requests also list duplicate requests, enabling maintenance to cancel duplicates. If open service requests are not assigned to a work order, include them to address multiple issues on just one work order.

All users in a plant can use service requests. A receptionist can request light outage replacement. A technician can note a problem on a production line. Service requests are an easy way to request maintenance.

EAM notifies the requestor by e-mail when a work order is assigned and completed. If a work order exceeds a time period, EAM sends a reminder to maintenance to take action.

Service Requests Setup

Service Request Codes

Service requests use the work order codes to add supporting data to lookup tables. See “Work Order Codes” on page 95.

Service Request Authorization Setup

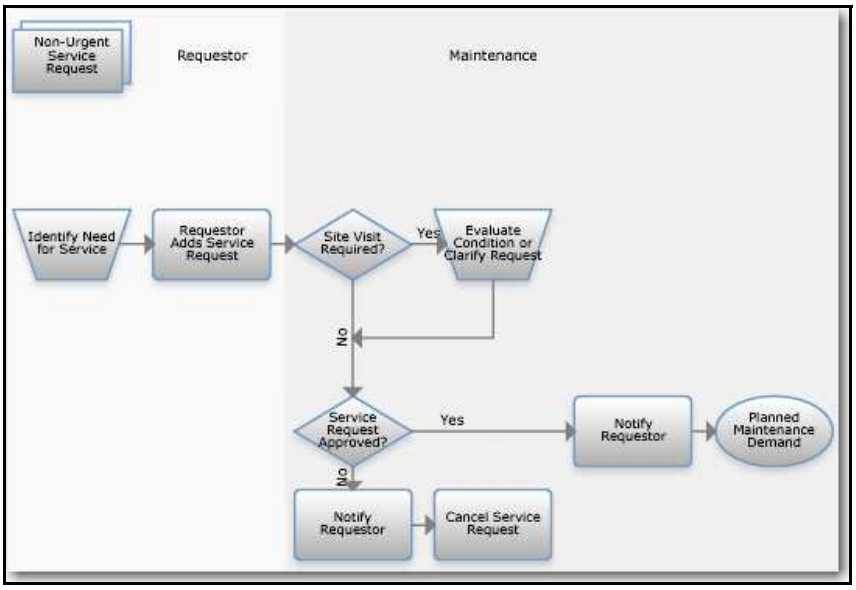
In the domain record, you can determine if authorization is required for service requests before they become work orders. See “Domain: Maintenance Tab” on page 35.

Service Request Site Setup Options

In the site record, the number of days before EAM sends an e-mail to the notify person that is associated with the equipment referenced on a service request. You can also determine the number of days the system maintains the records of closed or canceled service requests under Service Request History. See “Site: Maintenance Tab” on page 53.

Performing a Non-Urgent Service Request

Fig. 4.147
Non-Urgent Service Request Process Map



Perform the following steps:

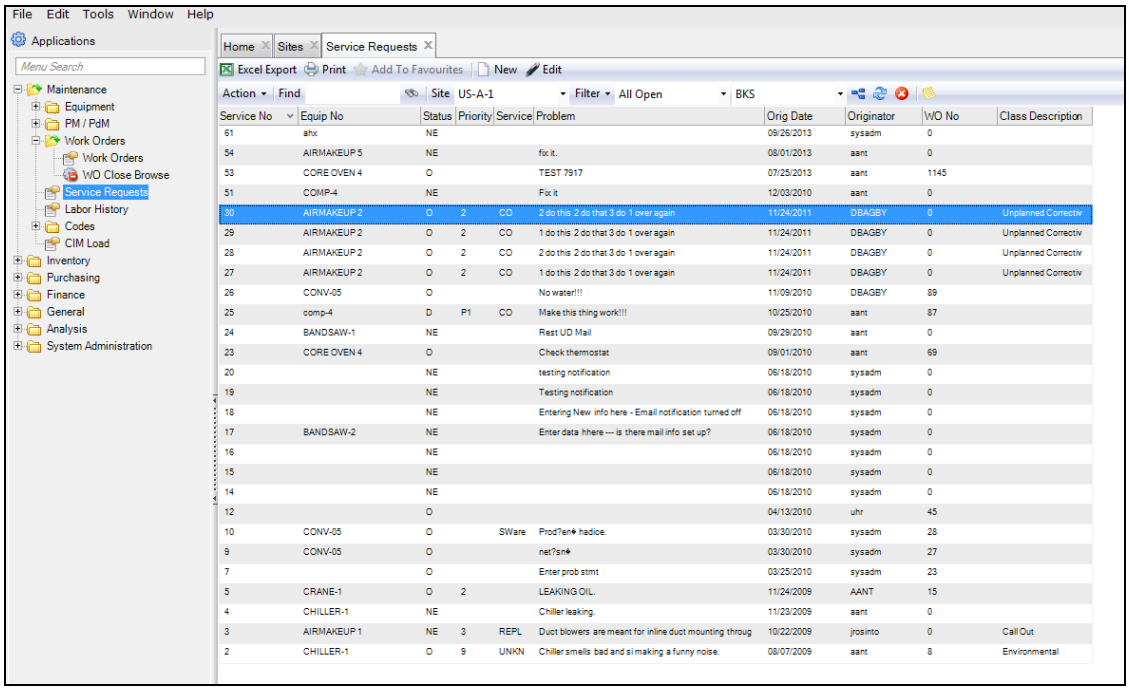
1. Add a service request. Click the node to open Maintenance|Service Requests.
2. Visit the site to evaluate the condition or clarify the request, if needed.
3. Notify the requestor about rejected, canceled, or approved service requests. Click the node to open Maintenance|Service Requests.
4. Maintenance adds a work order for approved requests. Click the node to open Maintenance| Service Requests.

Creating a Service Request

Follow these steps to create a service request:

1 Open the Service Request browse in Maintenance|Work Orders|Service Requests.

Fig. 4.148
Service Request Browse



2 Click New. A blank service request record opens. The system automatically assigns a service request number, which cannot be modified by a user.

3 Enter the necessary information in the General and User Defined tabs. See “Filling Out the Service Request” on page 206.

4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

Filling Out the Service Request

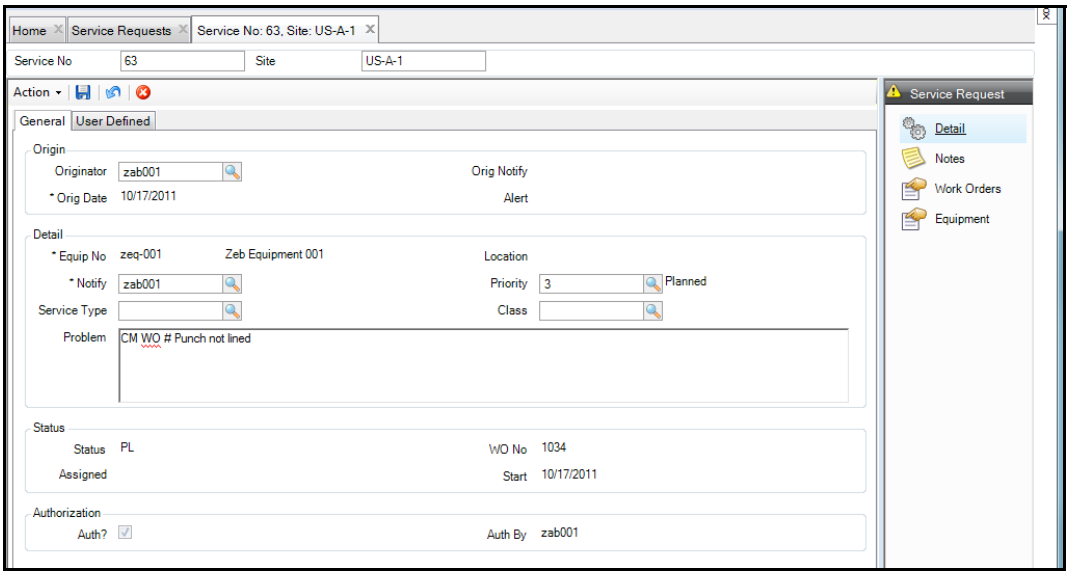
Use a Service Request to report an equipment problem that may not need a work order immediately. Often the originator of the service request is the person who uses the piece of equipment. This employee is the most likely person to notice that a piece of equipment needs repair or service. Typically this person is not involved in creating maintenance work orders directly. Entering service requests provides an effective means to report equipment problems and subsequently have maintenance planners create the work orders.

When you create a work order for a piece of equipment with open service requests, the system prompts you to consider attaching those service requests. Attach any number of service requests, or none at all. Service requests ensure that all needed work happens at the same time. The service request originator receives notifications about status changes. Service requests improve the flow of information among employees.

Service Request Tab: General

Use this tab to view or change information about the service request origin, equipment and problem details, status, and authorization.

Fig. 4.149
Services Tab: General



Origin

Originator. By default, this field displays the user who created the service request. You can overwrite this field.

Orig Notify. Enter the user or mail group who receives automatic e-mail notification when the service request is created and saved.

Original Date. This field defaults to the date the service request is created. This can be overwritten.

Alert. This field is enabled when the Alert setting for Priority entered on the Service Request is selected. Use the lookup to select a user or mail group to receive pager text messages for this service request.

Detail

Equip No. Enter the identification number for the piece of equipment. It displays the equipment description and defaults the user or group to notify from the equipment record. If the equipment is locked, the system displays a warning message.

Location. Displays the physical location for the equipment entered on the SR.

Notify. This defaults from the equipment entered on the SR. This field displays the designated user or mail group who receive notification about the service request.

Priority. This field indicates the importance of the service request. The priority code defaults from the equipment record. You can manually enter it. If the Alert setting for the Priority is selected, then the Alert field for the SR can be updated.

Service Type. Use the lookup to enter a code representing the category of service requested.

Class. Use this to classify the type of work required. Select the class code for this service request from the lookup.

Problem. Enter a description of the problem.

Status

Status. This field identifies where the service request is in its life cycle.

WO Number. This field displays the identifying number of the work order that has been assigned to this service request.

Assigned. This field displays the employee assigned to the work order associated with the service request.

Start. Enter the date when the requestor or planner wants to start the work. This defaults into the WO created for the SR.

Authorization

If Auth SR? is selected for the SR site's Domain, an authorization is required before a work order can be created from the SR.

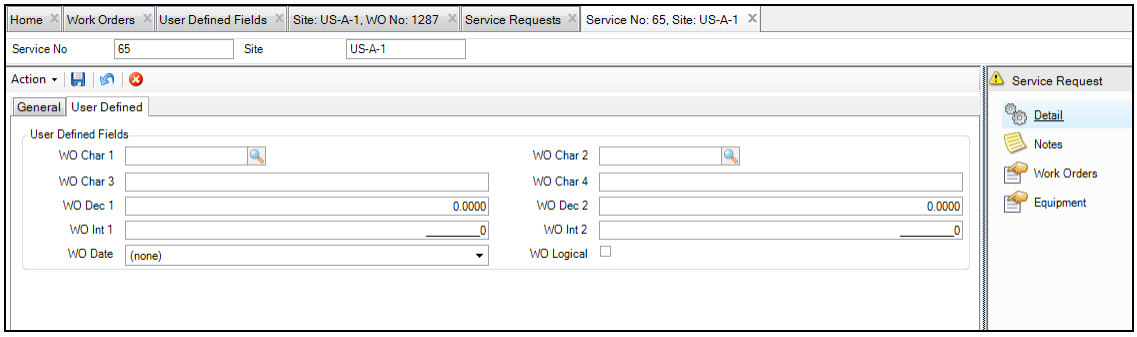
Auth? This field is updated by the system when the service request is authorized.

Authorized By. This field is updated by the system for the user who authorized the SR.

Service Request Tab: User Defined

Use the Service Request User Defined tab to track information against specific equipment in EAM. There are ten user-defined fields.

Fig. 4.150
Services Tab: User Defined



User Defined Fields

WO Character 1/2. User-defined character fields, validated against tables that you add.

WO Character 3/4. Free-form user-defined character fields, not validated against tables.

WO Decimal 1/2. User-defined decimal fields for the work order.

WO Integer 1/2. User-defined integer fields for the work order.

WO Logical. A user-defined check box.

WO Date. This field displays a user-defined date.

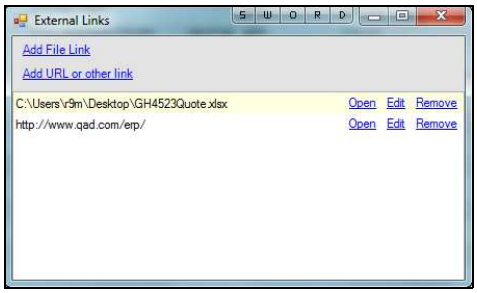
Link a File to a Service Request

EAM gives you the option of linking an unlimited number of files or URLs to a service request. If you can run the file on your operating system, you can run it from EAM once it is linked.

To link a file to a service request, select the service request from the Service Request browse. Select External Links from the Action menu. In the External Links window, select Add File Link. Locate the file on your computer and click Open. The file is now linked to the service request.

To link a URL to a service request, select the service request from the Service Request browse. Select External Links from the Action menu. In the External Links window, select Add URL or other Link. Copy and paste the link into the field and then click OK. The URL is now linked to the service request.

Fig. 4.151
Linking a File to a Service Request



Print a Service Request

To print a service request, select Print Document from the Service Request Action menu.

Service Request Activities

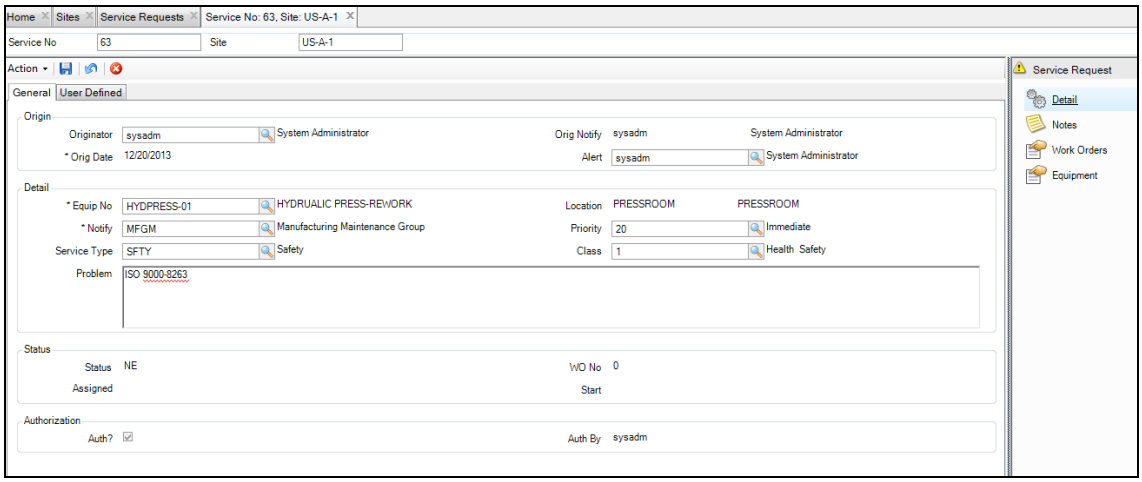
Authorize a Service Request

If SR Auth? is enabled for the SR site's Domain, Service Requests must be authorized before creating a work order from the SR. If a service request is closed or canceled, you cannot authorize it.

Note The Authorize function for service requests is optional. Service request authorization is enabled by selecting the SR Auth? check box in General|Business Units|Domain on the Maintenance tab. See "Site: Maintenance Tab" on page 53.

To authorize a service request, open the service request and select Authorize from the Action menu. Enter your user name and password and click OK.

Fig. 4.152
Authorizing a Service Request



Create Work Orders from Service Requests

The Create Work Order action allows you to create a work order and associate it with the current service request. When you create a work order from a service request, EAM pulls in all the data from the service request and automatically enters it into the work order. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity. If a work order has been created from a service request, the work order is directly tied to the service request and the associated work order numbers appear in the Work Orders submenu.

Note A work order serves as an outline of maintenance work to be done. When the work is complete, it is updated with summary information. A completed work order gathers valuable data for historical reporting and analysis.

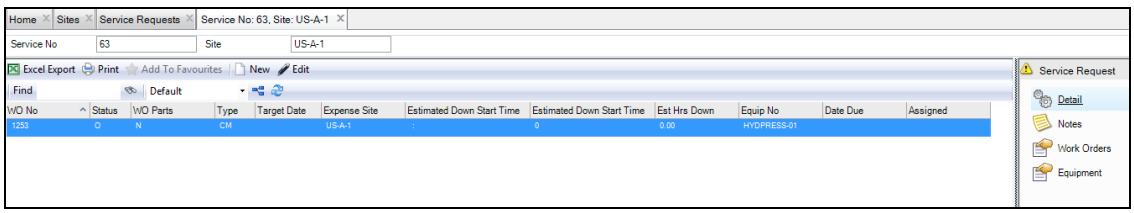
Create a Work Order from a Service Request

Follow these steps to create a work order from a service request:

1. Open the service request browse and highlight the service request. Select Create Work Order from the Service Request Action menu.

2. A work order browse opens displaying the work order that was created.

Fig. 4.153
Creating a WO from a Service Request



3. Double-click and drill into the work order and enter any additional information. See “Filling Out the Work Order” on page 173.

Create a Work Order from Multiple Service Requests

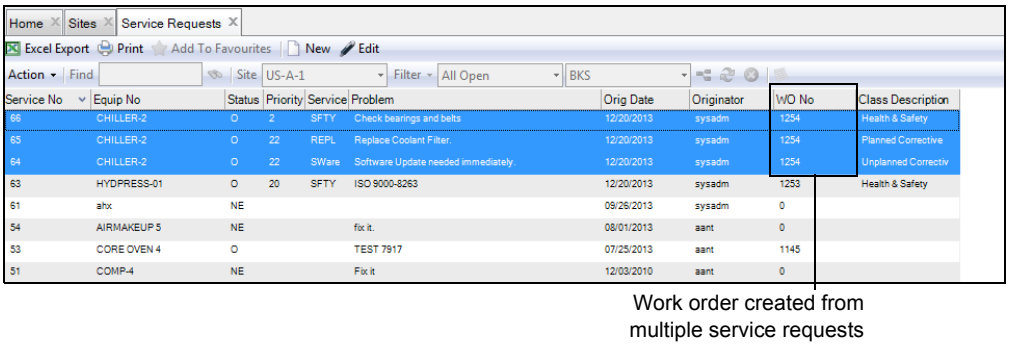
If a piece of equipment has several associated service requests, you can consolidate them into a single work order. When using the Global Create Work Order action, EAM combines multiple service requests into one work order as long as the service requests reference the same equipment number.

Follow these steps to create a work order from multiple service requests:

1 Open the service request browse and highlight the service requests. Select Global Create Work Order from the Service Request Action menu.

2 The work order number is displayed in the service request browse.

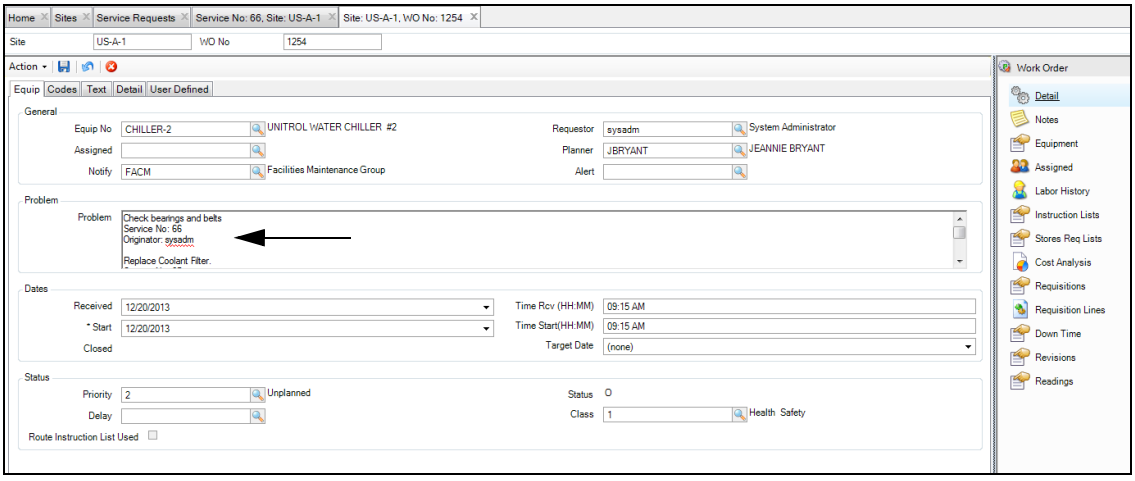
Fig. 4.154
Creating a WO from Multiple Service Requests



3 If necessary, open the work order and enter any additional information. See “Filling Out the Work Order” on page 173.

Note Information about each of the service requests is displayed in the Problem field.

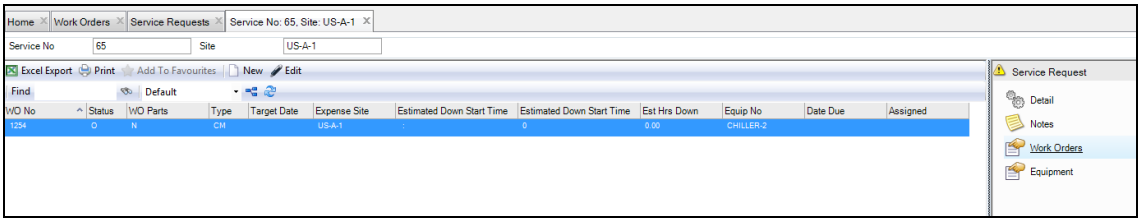
Fig. 4.155
Creating a WO from Multiple Service Requests



Create a Work Order from the Work Order Submenu

You can also create a work order from a service request in the Work Order submenu. To create a WO from a service request, open the service request. Select the Work Orders submenu and click New. Enter the necessary information in the WO record. See “Filling Out the Work Order” on page 173.

Fig. 4.156
Creating a WO from a Service Request



Remove the Association Between a Work Order and a Service Request

The Remove Work Order action allows you to remove the association between a service request and a work order. After performing the Remove Work Order action, the service request is no longer associated with the original work order and you can assign the service request to a new work order.

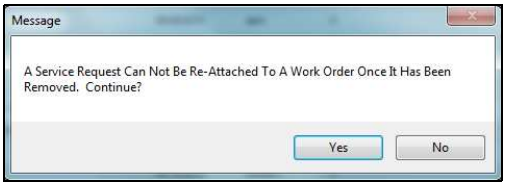
Follow these steps to remove the associate between a work order and service request:

1. Open the service request browse and highlight the service request. Select Remove Work Order from the Service Request Action menu.

2. A message appears saying that the service request cannot be reattached to the original work order once it has been removed. Click OK.

   Note Once you remove the association between the work order and the service request, the service request can be assigned to a new work order.

Fig. 4.157
Removing the Association Between WO and Service Request



3. When the association between the work order and the service request is removed, the work order field in the service request browse changes to 0.

   Note EAM automatically notes the service request removal, user ID, and date in the problem description on the work order.

4. If necessary, assign the service request to a new work order. See “Create a Work Order from a Service Request” on page 210.

Edit a Service Request

To edit a service request, open the service request and make the necessary changes. See “Filling Out the Service Request” on page 206.

Change the Status of a Service Request

Service requests use the same list of statuses as work orders. EAM comes with standard service request/work order statuses, such as closed, finished, and canceled. The closed, finished, and canceled statuses cannot be deleted but you can add to this list. EAM gives you the ability to create statuses with specific functionality. For instance, you can:

- Determine the default status when creating a service request.
- Allow EAM to automatically send an e-mail to the WO notify person anytime a work order changes to that status.

For more information about creating new service request/WO statuses, see “Work Order Status Codes” on page 102.

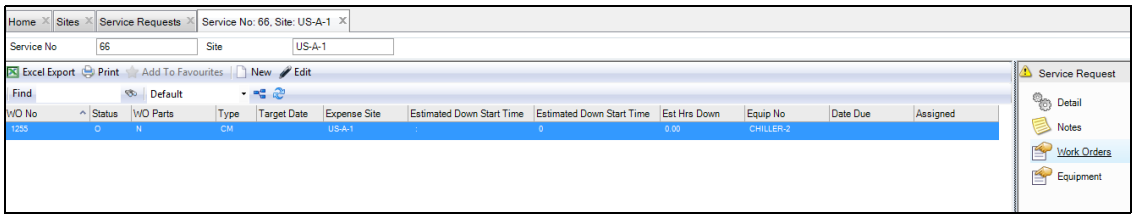
To change the status of a service request, highlight the service request and select Change Status from the Service Request Action menu. A window opens. Double-click to select the new status from the list.

Note If the SR is associated with a WO, the following message is displayed: “Change the status of a service request that is associated with a work order, you must change the status of the work order.”

View the Work Orders Associated with a Service Request

To view the work orders associated with a service, request, open the service request and select the Work Orders submenu.

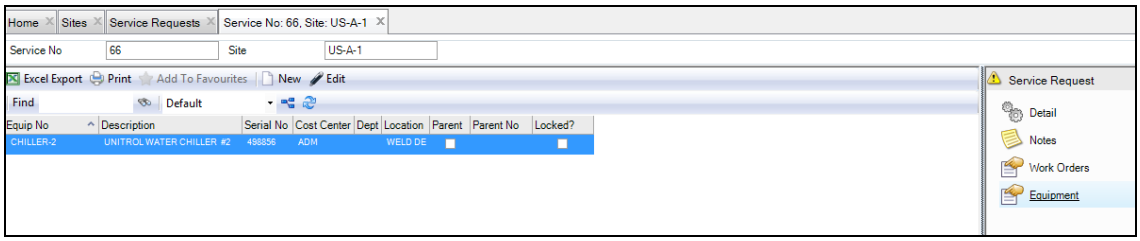
Fig. 4.158
Service Request WO Submenu



View Equipment Records Associated with a Service Request

To view the equipment records associated with a service request, open the service request and select the Equipment submenu.

Fig. 4.159
Service Request Equipment Submenu



Chapter 5

Inventory

This section discusses the following Inventory module topics:

Inventory 216

Issue Inventory 217

Physical Inventory 233

Stock Replenishment 236

Stores Requisition Lists 242

Rebuild Locations 247

UOM Conversions 251

Codes 252

Inventory

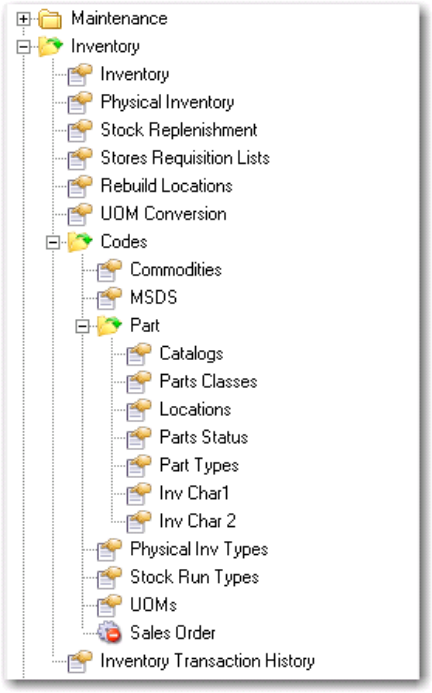
Use Inventory to store Maintenance, Repair, and Operational (MRO) part records. EAM classifies and catalogs parts with unique part numbers.

Fig. 5.1
Inventory Top-Level Process Map



EAM maintains inventory quantities by issuing parts, returning parts, or making adjustments to inventory levels. MRO inventory records integrate with other EAM modules. For example, users requesting parts from Maintenance can check availability in Inventory Stores. Inventory integrates with the Purchasing module to display delivery dates of parts on-order.

Fig. 5.2
Inventory Menu



The Inventory Menu includes the following submenus:

- “Issue Inventory” on page 217
- “Physical Inventory” on page 233
- “Stock Replenishment” on page 236
- “Stores Requisition Lists” on page 242
- “Rebuild Locations” on page 247
- “UOM Conversions” on page 251
- “Codes” on page 252
- “Inventory Transaction History” on page 264

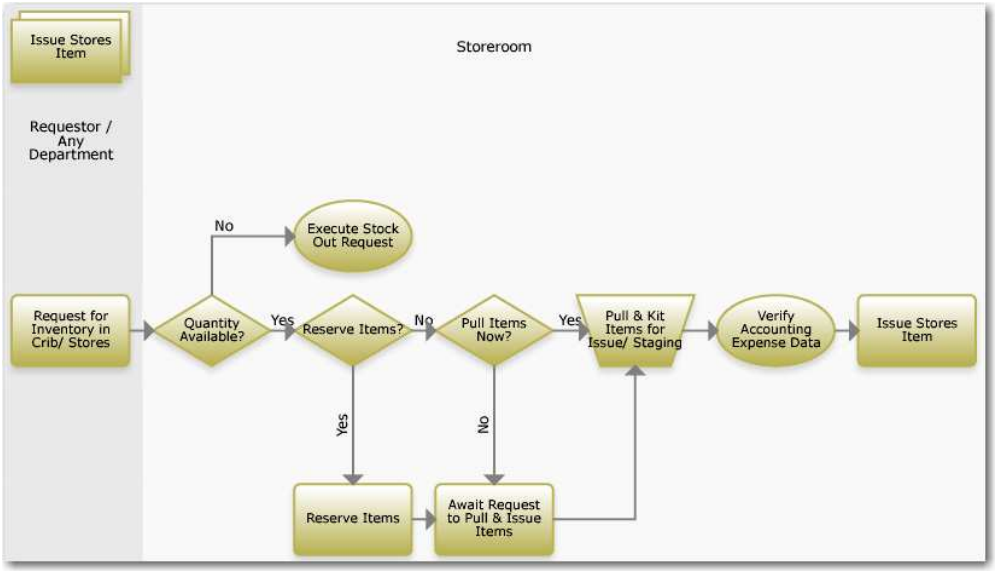
Issue Inventory

Use Issue Inventory to issue parts or subtract parts from the current quantity on hand and charge them out against an account structure, work order, equipment, or project.

Issuing Inventory

Issue inventory from stores by verifying whether the item is in stock or requires restocking.

Fig. 5.3
Issue Stores Item Process Map



1 Request inventory from the crib or storeroom.

2 If the item is not available, execute a stock-out request.

3 If the item is available in the quantity requested, reserve or pull it.

4 You can:

   a Reserve the item for a future date. Request it when you are ready.

   b Pull the item now.

5 Pull and kit items for issue and staging.

6 Verify expense accounting data.

7 Issue the item.

Creating an Inventory Record

1 Click New to open a blank inventory record.

2 Assign the part number.

3 Verify the correct site.

4 Enter information into relevant fields on the tabs.

5 Click Save.

Editing an Inventory Record

1 Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the inventory record detail.

2 Verify the part number.

3 Verify the correct site.

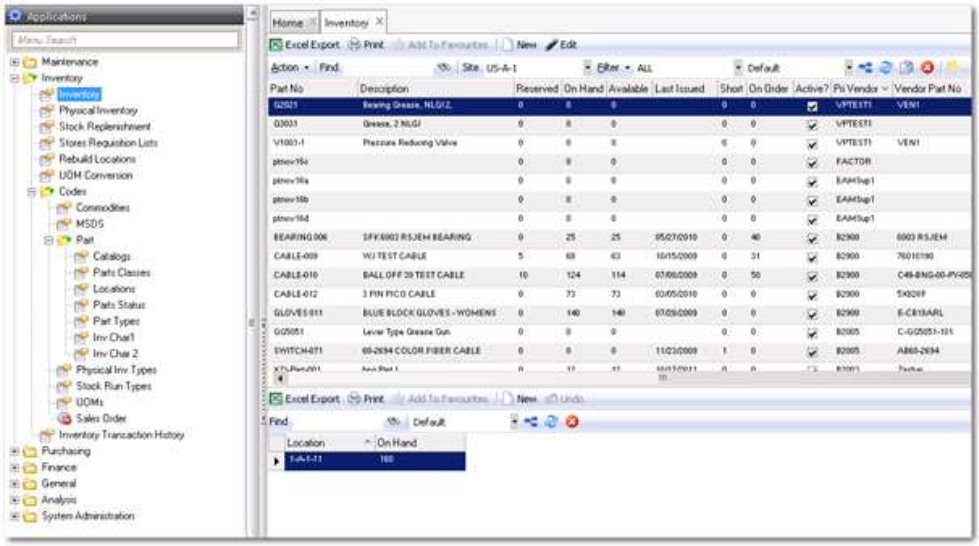
4 Enter information into relevant fields on the tabs.

5 Click Save.

Inventory Browse

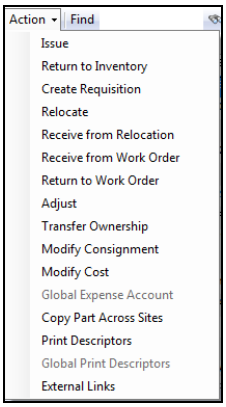
Access this browse from Inventory|Inventory. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

Fig. 5.4
Inventory Browse



Inventory Action Menu

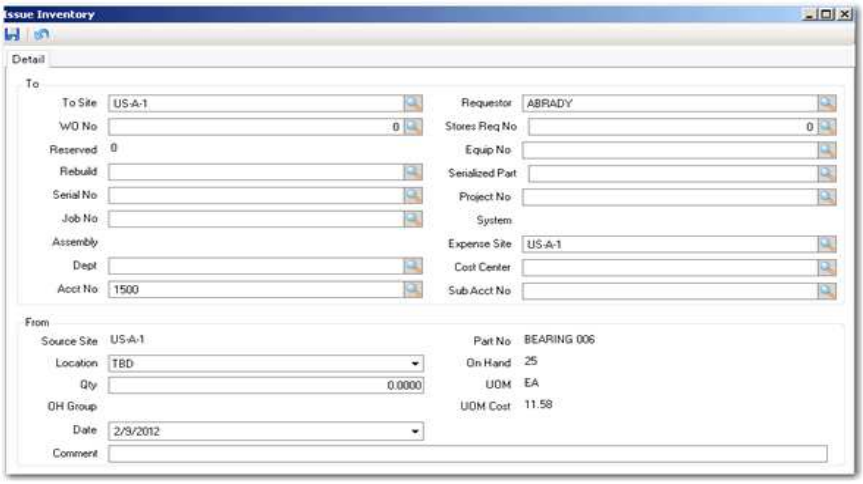
Fig. 5.5
Inventory Action Menu



Issue

Use this option to give out a part and remove it from inventory. Issue Inventory Detail displays.

Fig. 5.6
Issue Inventory Detail



To Site. Issue the part to this site.

Requestor. This field contains the employee number of the person requesting the part.

WO No. Issue and expense the part against this work order number.

Stores Requisition Number. Stores requisitions have unique numbers. Charge the part to this stores requisition.

Reserved. This field displays the quantity of the part reserved by the system.

Equipment Number. The unique equipment number to which the part is charged.

Rebuild. If this issue transaction is expensed to a serialized part, identify the current rebuild location of the part.

Serialized Part. This field displays the serialized part to which the part is charged.

Serial Number. The serial number of the part with which the work order is associated.

Project Number. If the part is associated with a project, identify that project here.

Job Number. The number by which a specific job is identified in a part transaction.

System. Use this field to identify a major component on a piece of equipment. You can direct a part transaction to equipment, specifically to its system.

Assembly. Use assembly to break the system code into smaller components. You can direct a part transaction to equipment, specifically to its system and assembly codes.

Expense Site. This field defaults to the current site, but you can charge parts to another site.

Department. The department to which the cost on the part transaction is charged.

Cost Center. The cost center to which the cost on a part transaction is charged.

Account Number. The account number to which the part transaction is charged.

Sub Account Number. A sub-account number that is used with an account number. This is the sub-account number to which the costs on the part transaction are charged.

Source Site. This field contains the site from which a user receives a part.

UOM. This field displays the unit of measure with which to issue parts. For example, you buy parts in boxes, but you issue them individually or in units of each.

Overhead Group. This field contains the part's overhead group, if one is associated with the part.

UOM Cost. This field displays this part's cost per unit or issue cost.

Date. This field displays today's date.

Return to Inventory. Use this option to put an unused part back into inventory.

Relocate. Use this option to send a part to another site, or to move a part between storeroom locations in one site.

Receive from Relocation. Use this option to receive a part from another site.

Receive from Work Order. Use this option to receive a fabricated part from a work order added to build that part.

Return to Work Order. Use this option to return a fabricated part to a work order added to build that part.

Adjust. Use this option to adjust the inventory level for this part.

Transfer Ownership. Use this option to indicate another owner for the consigned part.

Modify Consignment. Use this option to modify a part's consignment information.

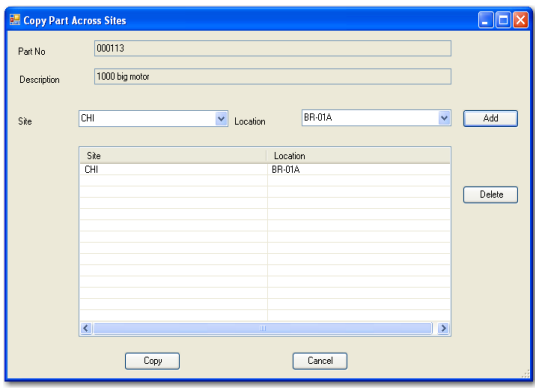
Modify Cost. Use this option to change the part's cost, generating general ledger entries based on the changes.

Note Use this option only with approval from your Finance department.

Global Expense Account. Use this option to add an expense element (Site, Department, Cost Center, Account, or Sub-account) to the highlighted part records. Charge this accounting data when the part is issued.

Copy Part Across Sites. Use this option to copy the part number and description to one or more different sites and, if applicable, location at that site.

Fig. 5.7
Copy Part Across Sites



Print Descriptors

Use Print Descriptors to print an Inventory descriptor. Inventory descriptors are used to store technical information about an EAM Inventory item.

Create Requisition

Select the Create Requisition Action to create a new purchase requisition from the part record. Because the part information defaults into the requisition, this Action saves you time from having to create a requisition header from the Requisition module first and then add the line.

Global Print Descriptors

Use Print Descriptors to print the Inventory descriptor for all records or a group of selected records in the current browse.

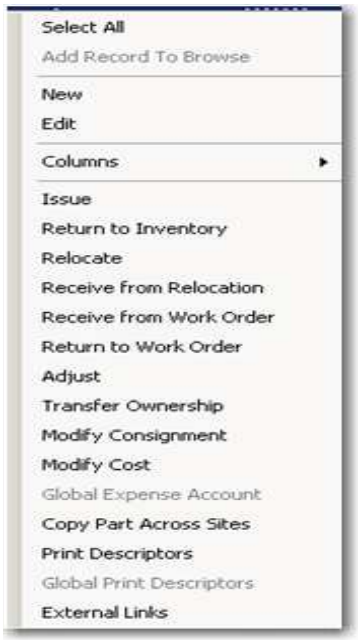
External Links

Link an unlimited number of files to an EAM inventory record. If you can run the file on your operating system, you can run it from EAM once it has been linked.

Inventory Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 5.8
Inventory Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to create a inventory record.

Edit

Use Edit to edit the selected inventory record.

Columns

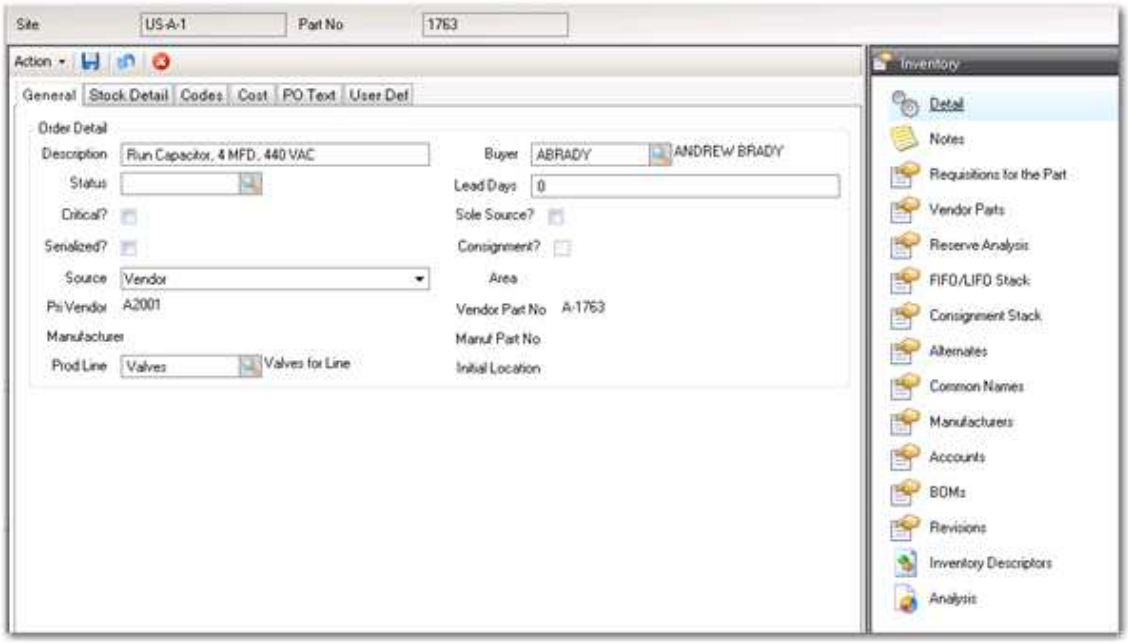
A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Issue, Return to Inventory, Relocate, Receive from Relocation, Receive from Work Order, Return to Work Order, Adjust, Transfer Ownership, Modify Consignment, Modify Cost, Copy Part Across Sites, Global Expense Account, Print Descriptors, Global Print Descriptors, and External Links are options from the Action menu.

Inventory Record Detail

The record detail contains information about the part. The part number and current site display above the associated tabs.

Fig. 5.9
Inventory Record Detail



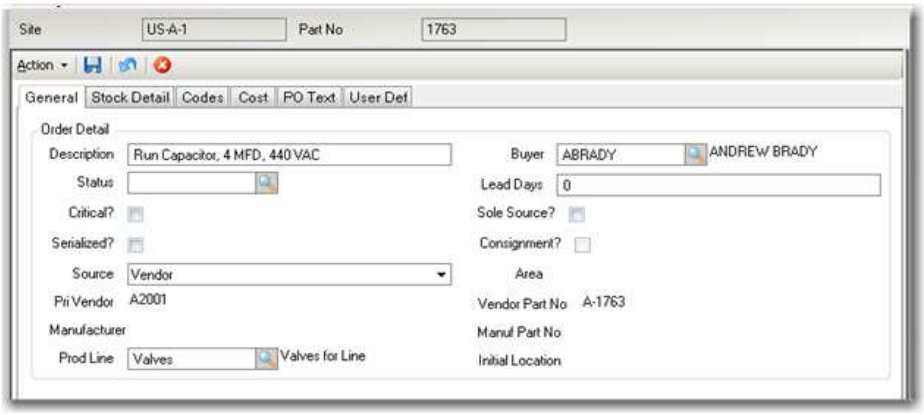
Inventory Tabs

Inventory contains six tabs: General, Stock Detail, Codes, Cost, PO Text, and User Defined. Add new records or edit existing ones.

Inventory Tab: General

Use this tab to record inventory order information.

Fig. 5.10
Inventory: General Tab



Description. This field contains the part's primary description.

Buyer. Use the lookup to select the buyer's employee ID.

Buyer Name. The system displays the buyer's name in this field.

Lead Days. This field refers to the number of days a vendor requires to deliver an ordered part.

Status. Select the user-defined status code (such as active, inactive, or no longer used) from the lookup.

Critical? This field classifies a part as critical.

Sole Source? Selecting sole source expedites the purchasing process.

Serialized? Select this check box if you can track this part with a serial number.

Consignment? This field indicates if this part is consigned.

Note You cannot select both consignment and serialized for the same part.

Source. Select vendor to buy, or internal to build this part.

Area. This field refers to an internal build or fabrication location.

Note Area is required for an internally sourced part.

Pri Vendor. The system displays the primary vendor ID.

Vendor Part Number. The system displays the number the vendor uses to identify this part.

Manufacturer. The system displays the manufacturer for the part.

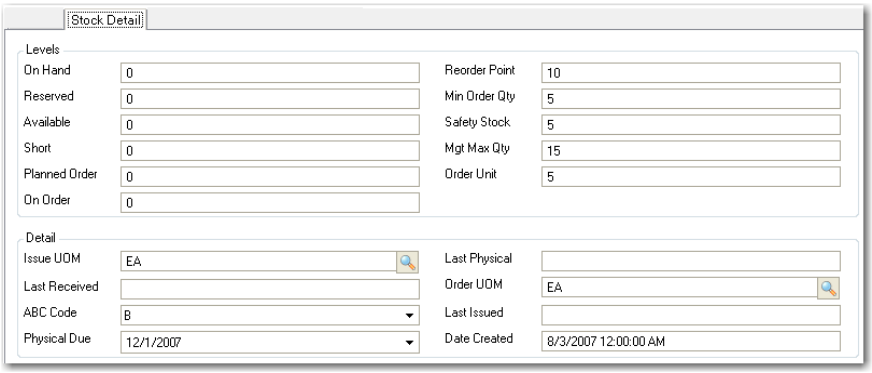
Manufacturer Part Number. The system displays the number the manufacturer uses to identify this part.

Initial Location. This field refers to the bin location of the part.

Inventory Tab: Stock Detail

Use this tab to enter stocking information for a part.

Fig. 5.11
Inventory: Stock Detail Tab



On-Hand. The system displays the quantity (in issue UOM) of this part currently in inventory at all bin locations for this site.

Reorder Point. Enter the quantity at which to reorder a part.

Reserved. The system calculates the total quantity of the part reserved on stores requisitions.

Min Order Qty. This field refers to the designated minimum order quantity.

Available. This field displays the total quantity on-hand at all bin locations within a site, minus the quantity on reserve.

The lowest number displayed here is zero. If there is a deficit because of attempted reserves, the system displays the quantity of that deficit in the Short field.

Safety Stock. Enter the minimum quantity to keep on hand for a particular part.

Short. The system calculates this field to show the number of parts reserved but not available in stores.

Example There are 10 unreserved parts in stores and you attempt to reserve 12. Only 10 are available. The system shows a shortage of 2. The system updates the number short based on reserving, unreserving, receiving, and issuing of a particular part.

Mgt Max Qty. This field refers to the optimal amount to stock through stock replenishment, a quantity pre-set by management.

Reorder point + Minimum order quantity = Mgt max qty

Planned Order. The system displays the planned order quantity for this part. It represents all requisitions with a status of P (planned).

Order Unit. Enter the vendor-designated quantity or multiple of this quantity to use to order this part.

Example If the order unit is 2, then the system always orders that part in increments of 2. Typically, this represents the vendor-designated minimum order quantity required to purchase the part.

On Order. The system displays the total quantities of a part from all purchase orders with that item listed. It represents all purchase orders with a status of O (ordered).

Issue UOM. This field refers to a unit of measure, such as “each,” used when issuing a part from stores.

Last Physical. This field refers to the date of the last physical cycle count for a part.

Note Physical count manually verifies or corrects the quantity listed in stock.

Last Received. This field refers to the date the part was last received from a purchase order.

Order UOM. Select the unit of measure to use when ordering parts.

Note You may stock the part by each, yet purchase the part in boxes. Boxes represent the ordering unit of measure. Establish a UOM conversion before adding it in the Inventory record. For example, the Order UOM for a part is box, and the Issue UOM is each. The multiplier is 10. When you order a box for the part, EAM converts the quantity, resulting in ten units available.

ABC Code. Classify each part as A, B, or C, based on its value relative to the store inventory.

Last Issued. This field refers to the date when this part was last issued.

Physical Due. This field displays the date of the next required physical inventory.

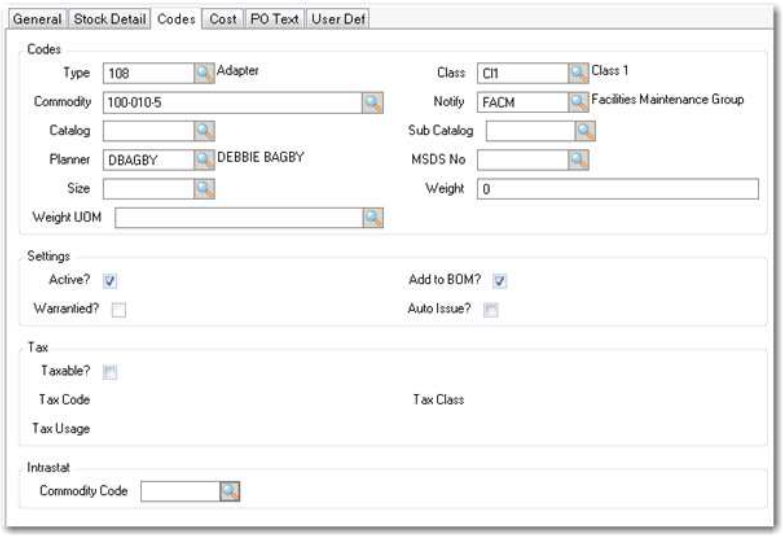
You can search or filter for parts by the next physical inventory date.

Date Created. The system displays the date this inventory record was created.

Inventory Tab: Codes

Use this tab to enter stocking information for a part.

Fig. 5.12
Inventory: Codes Tab



Type. Use the part type for reporting and filtering purposes in inventory only. For example, specify a type code in a filter in stock replenishment or physical inventory.

Class. Use the part class for filtering and ordering purposes in inventory only.

Commodity. Group general classifications of parts with this user-defined table in inventory, requisition, and vendor modules. Associate a part with a user-defined commodity code copied to a requisition for that specific part. Associate vendors with a list of codes for commodities that they can supply to your company.

Notify. Notify this user ID or group by e-mail when inventory stock drops to or below the reorder point or safety stock.

Catalog. The inventory table is hierarchical. The higher level, catalog, can be a broad grouping of parts.

Sub Catalog. The lower level, subcatalog, consists of types in the catalog.

Size. Select the size to assign to a part.

Planner. The system displays the employee name or code for the planner and populates the name field.

Planner Name. The system displays the name of the planner you select from the lookup.

MSDS No. This field refers to a user-defined table of MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) codes tied to descriptions.

Note MSDS sheets may be stored elsewhere in the organization. EAM cross-references these sheets.

Notify. Notify this user ID or group by e-mail when inventory stock drops to or below the reorder point or safety stock.

Weight. This field displays the weight of the part.

Weight UOM. This field displays the weight unit of measure for this part; for example, pounds or kilograms.

Active? This field indicates whether a particular part is active. Inactive parts do not display in the lookup.

Add to BOM? Select the check box to add the part to the equipment bill of materials on issue.

Auto Issue? Select this option to determine whether to auto issue and expense this non-inventoried part on receipt.

Taxable? If the part is taxable, select this check box.

Tax Code. The system copies the tax code for the part to the requisition for the part, unless assigned a project tax code. If the part has a special tax status, add a tax code to the part. Typically leave a part's tax code field blank.

Tax Class. The system copies the tax class for the part to the requisition.

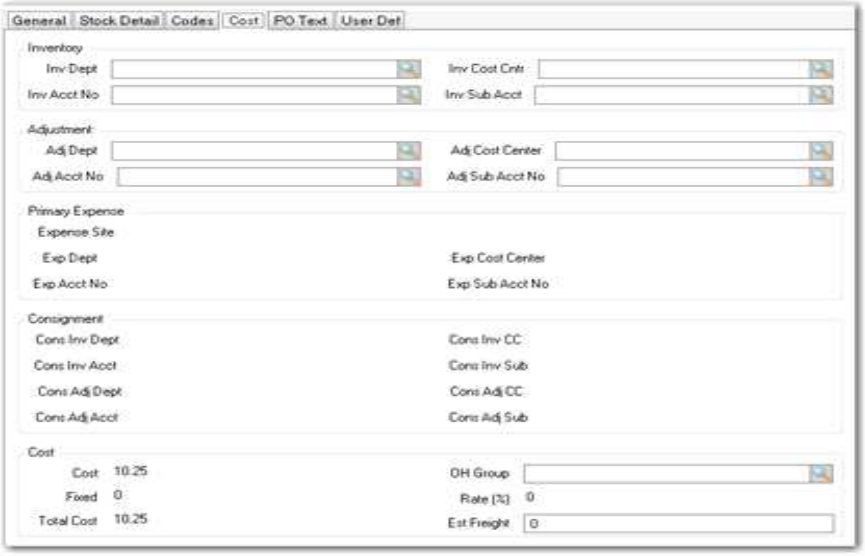
Tax Usage. The system copies the tax usage for the part to the requisition.

Commodity Code. Enter a valid code based on a selection from the lookup for codes defined in Intrastat Commodity Code Maintenance in EE. If no code is entered specifically for the part, then the code from Intrastat Control defaults for the PO line.

Inventory Tab: Cost

Use this tab to list unique accounting data for a part.

Fig. 5.13
Inventory: Cost Tab



Inventory. Typically, you leave Inventory fields blank, unless you intend to debit accounting data that is different from the system default upon receipt.

Inventory Dept. Transfer the inventory value upon receipt of the part to this inventory department code.

Inventory Acct No. Transfer the inventory value upon receipt of the part to this account. At issue, EAM credits the cost of the part from the inventory account number and that value is redirected or expensed to the entity that consumes that part; for example, equipment, project, work order.

Inventory Cost Cntr. Transfer the inventory value upon receipt of the part to this cost center. At issue, EAM credits the cost of the part from the inventory account number and that value is redirected or expensed to the entity that consumes that part; for example, equipment, project, work order.

Inventory Sub Acct. This field refers to the sub-account to which the part's inventory value is associated.

Note If the inventory accounting data changes, the system prompts you to create new records and GL transactions.

Adjustment. Typically, you leave Adjustment fields blank, unless you intend to debit accounting data different from the system default upon receipt.

Adj Department. This field refers to the department affected by an inventory adjustment transaction.

Adj Acct No. This field refers to the account number affected by an inventory adjustment transaction, manually or through the Physical Inventory module. This account overrides the system default adjustment account.

Adj Cost Center. This field refers to the cost center affected by an inventory adjustment transaction, manually or through the Physical Inventory module. This cost center overrides the system default adjustment cost center.

Adj Sub Acct No. This field refers to the sub-account number affected by an inventory adjustment transaction, manually or through the Physical Inventory module.

Expense. Expense fields are display-only. Data comes from the Accounts Sub Detail screen. Use this information for parts such as consumables not charged directly to a project, equipment, or work order. You can set up more than one expense accounting combination, but one must be the Primary.

Expense Site. Charge this part to the site you indicate here.

Exp Dept. Charge the primary department for this part.

Exp Acct No. Charge this primary account number when issuing this part from stores.

Exp Cost Center. Charge the primary cost center when issuing this part from stores.

Exp Sub Acct No. Charge the primary sub-account number when issuing this part from stores.

Consignment. Suppliers stock inventory at the customer site, but do not bill the customer until inventory is issued from the storeroom. This provides critical spares available on demand, with payment due at the time of issue. You need consignment inventory and adjustment accounts for consignment transactions. If there is data in these fields on the part record, it is used on GL transactions created when an inventory transaction is done against a consignment part. Otherwise, EAM uses System Site defaults established at General|Business Units|Sites on the Inventory tab.

Cons Asset Dept. This field refers to the consigned asset department used for any transactions that occur for the vendor-owned stock for this part.

Cons Adj Dept. This field refers to the consigned adjustment department for any adjustments of the vendor-owned stock for this part.

Cons Asset CC. This field refers to the consigned asset cost center used for any transactions that occur for the vendor-owned stock for this vendor.

Cons Adj CC. This field refers to the consigned adjustment cost center used for any adjustments of the vendor-owned stock for this part.

Cons Asset Acct. This field refers to the consigned asset account used for any transactions that occur for the vendor-owned stock for this vendor.

Cons Adj Acct. This field refers to the consigned adjustment account used for any adjustments of vendor-owned stock for this part.

Note If the Send Cons QAD ERP 3.2? check box is clear for this vendor, the QAD ERP application does not create GL transactions.

Cons Asset Sub. This field refers to the consigned asset sub-account used for any transactions that occur for the vendor-owned stock for this part.

Cons Adj Sub. This field refers to the consigned adjustment sub-account for any adjustments of the part's vendor-owned stock.

Cost.

Cost. This field refers to the current cost per issue UOM.

Note The label for this field depends on the costing method (LIFO, FIFO, weighted average).

OH Group. Enter the overhead group into this field.

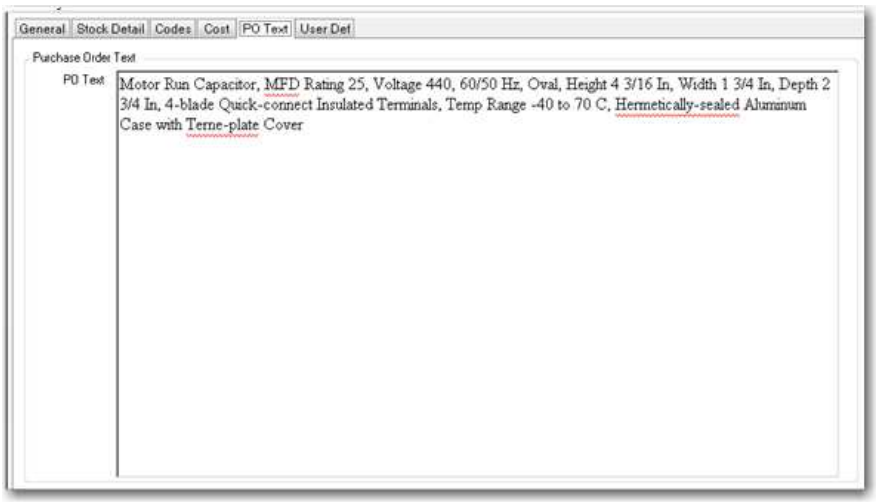
Total Cost. The system multiplies the cost by the overhead percentage and adds the result to the part cost. If no overhead percentage exists for this part, the Total Cost equals the regular part cost.

Est Freight. Use this field to estimate freight cost on a requisition, expressed as a percentage of the part's cost.

Inventory Tab: PO Text

Use this tab to add an expanded definition of the part.

Fig. 5.14
Inventory: PO Text Tab



PO Text. Enter an expanded description, specifications, or other data for you and the supplier to identify the part. The purchase order may contain this information.

Inventory Tab: User Defined

Use the User Defined tab to track information against specific inventory in EAM. There are ten user-defined fields.

Fig. 5.15
Inventory: User Defined Tab



Character 1/2 for Inventory. User-defined character fields, validated against tables that you add.

Character 3/4 for Inventory. Free-form user-defined character fields, not validated against tables.

Inventory Decimal 1/2. User-defined decimal fields for inventory.

Inventory Integer 1/2. User-defined integer fields for inventory.

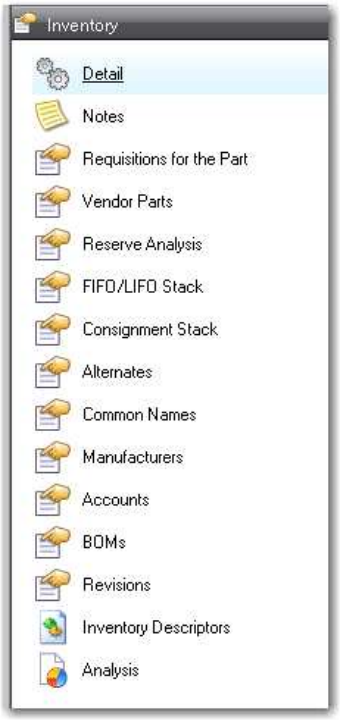
Inventory Date. A user-defined date field for inventory.

Inventory Logic. A user-defined logical field for inventory.

Inventory Submenu

The currently active option displays an underlined text label. For example, the active option in Figure 5.16 is Detail.

Fig. 5.16
Inventory Submenu



Inventory Submenu Option	Purpose
Detail	Use this option to display expanded information about an inventory record.
Notes	Associate textual descriptions with records on the browse. Use notes to add additional information to any part record.
Requisitions for the Part	This option lists all requisitions associated with the part. The information displayed here is a combination of the contents of the upper and lower Requisition browses.
Vendor Parts	You can associate an unlimited number of vendors to a specific part number in the top of the browse. Of these vendors, one is primary. The middle browse displays a list of vendor part numbers for the vendor selected in the top browse. In the bottom browse, set up pricing schedules complete with quantity ranges and an expiration date for each vendor part number.

Inventory Submenu Option	Purpose
Reserve Analysis	Display all reserved quantities for a part for specific stores requisitions, showing number of parts reserved, date required, number of parts short, and any purchase orders and requisitions attached to a transaction.
FIFO/LIFO Stack	This option displays the quantity and price of purchase receipts in LIFO or FIFO order for this part.
Consignment Stack	Vendors stock consignment parts at the customer's location and retain ownership until you use those parts. The system displays available consignment parts. View a part's next issue cost, depending on the vendor, based on FIFO. Also see the quantity remaining for each vendor, or that is company owned. The Consignment Stack Sub Detail is only available for parts where the Consignment field is enabled.
Alternates	This option displays all the alternate part numbers added for this part for other sites. Cross-reference a part number in one site to a different part number in another site. This is used for organizations that do not use the same part numbering scheme across sites
Common Names	This option displays all the common names and nouns added for this part. Enter common names so employees can search by the names they use for certain items. For example, a sledge hammer might be commonly called: sledge (26 lb.), a persuader, or a nudger.
Manufacturers	This option displays all the Manufacturers and Manufacturers part numbers added for this part in the Vendor Parts Submenu. Additional Manufacturers and Manufacturers part numbers can be added as well.
Accounts	Avoid clerical errors, such as parts issued to inappropriate account numbers and cost centers, by setting up specific expense cost center, department, account, and sub-account numbers to which this part can be issued.
BOMs	This option displays all the equipment Bills of Materials on which this part is used and appears. Build the BOM manually or automatically by selecting the Post Equip List check box in System Administration|System Control.
Revisions	Many quality systems call for strict record keeping about revisions made to a part record. The Revisions submenu provides an audit trail of the modifications made to this record. View changes associated with this part record. They are automatically created when modifications are made to this part record. They are stored here in the Revisions sub menu and in the Revisions module at General|Revisions
Inventory Descriptors	View a part's current availability, general ledger transaction history, work order usage, purchase requisition history, and stock out history.
Analysis	View a part's current availability, general ledger transaction history, work order usage, purchase requisition history, and stock out history.

Physical Inventory

Use the physical inventory module to:

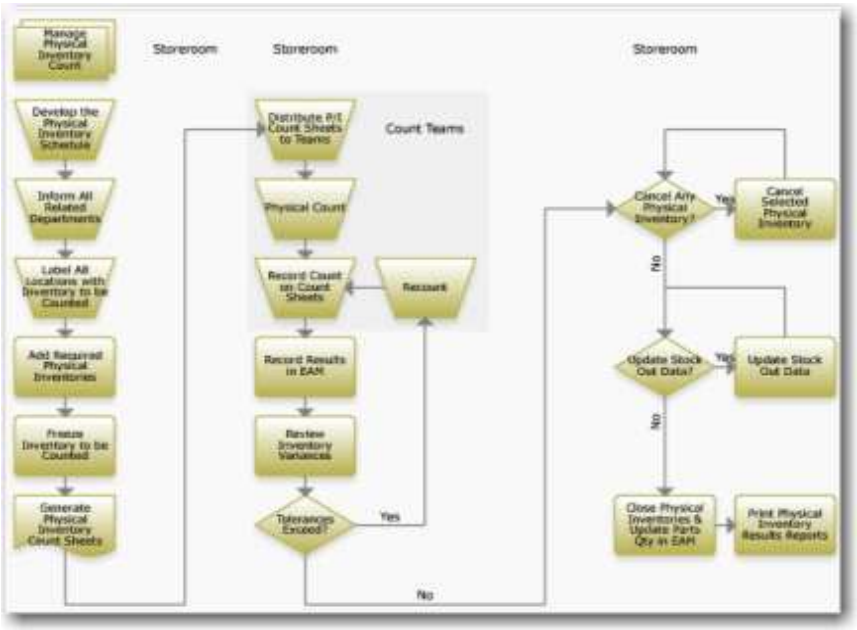
- Pick a group of parts based on user-defined criteria to count and print count sheets.
- Verify the quantity in inventory and enter count results.
- Adjust the on-hand inventory quantity automatically after closing count.

EAM includes active and inactive parts in the physical inventory lists and the physical inventory add lookup.

Managing Physical Inventory

Periodically, count the inventory in your storeroom.

Fig. 5.17
Manage Physical Inventory Process Map



1 Develop the physical inventory schedule and inform all affected departments.

2 Label inventory locations with items to count.

3 Add required physical inventories.

4 Freeze inventory to count.

5 Generate physical inventory count sheets and distribute to teams.

6 Perform the physical count and compare it to records on the count sheets.

7 Record the results in EAM.

8 Review variances. If tolerances are exceeded, perform a recount.

9 Cancel physical inventory that requires cancelation and update stock out data.

10 Close physical inventories and update EAM.

11 Print physical inventory results reports.

Creating a Physical Inventory Record

1 Click New.

2 Enter relevant information about the physical inventory in the top panel.

The system saves the record automatically.

Adding Parts to a Physical Inventory Record

1 Add parts to the physical inventory using the global add action in the top panel.

2 Add more parts to the physical inventory run in the lower panel.

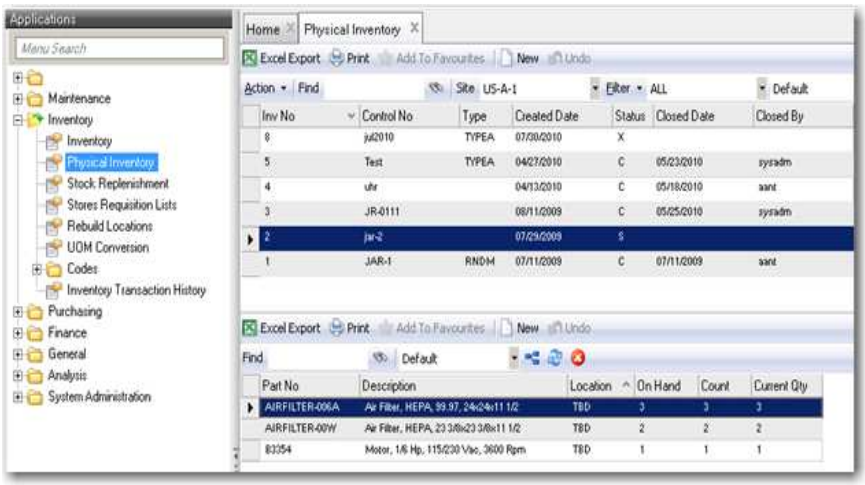
3 Double-click a part record after you add parts.

4 Enter the count information into the relevant field.

Physical Inventory Browse

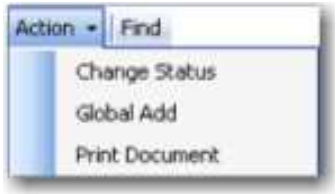
Access this browse from Inventory|Physical Inventory. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

Fig. 5.18
Physical Inventory Browse



Physical Inventory Action Menu

Fig. 5.19
Physical Inventory Action Menu



Change Status

EAM assigns an inventory header record status of Scheduled (S) to new Physical Inventory. You can change the status to:

- Closed (C), or
- Canceled (X)

Close to adjust the counted quantities, based on what changed for the part/location. Adjust cost if needed, based on cost structure (LIFO/FIFO, and so on). Cancel the physical inventory and abandon any pending transactions.

Global Add

Use Global Add to add a group of parts to a physical inventory run.

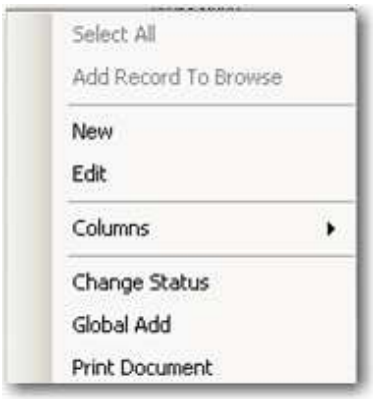
Print Document

Use Print Document to print a count sheet. You can also print it from Analysis|Inventory|Physical Inventory|Count Sheet.

Physical Inventory Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 5.20
Physical Inventory Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to create a new physical inventory record with a scheduled (S) status.

Edit

Use Edit to open the physical inventory record detail to update the vendor number, type, or control number in the physical inventory header.

Column

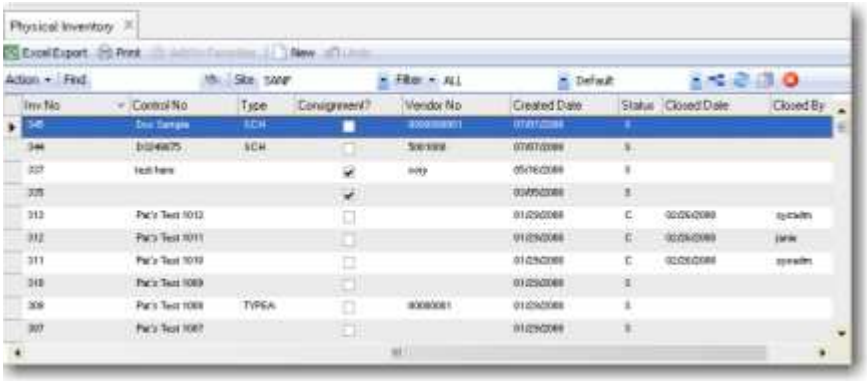
A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Change Status, Print Document, and Global Add are options from the Action menu.

Physical Inventory Record Detail

The system increments the new physical inventory record number. Enter any other relevant information.

Fig. 5.21
Physical Inventory Record Detail



Stock Replenishment

Use Stock Replenishment to identify parts below reorder point or safety stock level. Create requisitions or work orders to replenish depleted inventory.

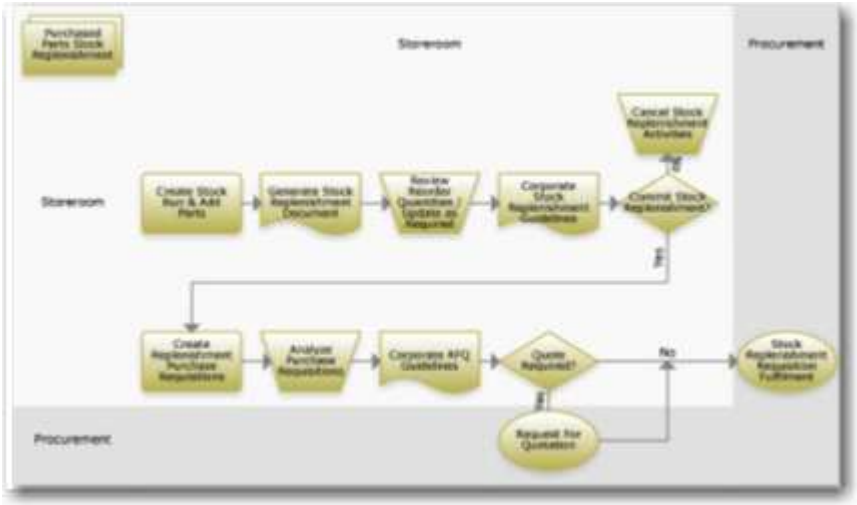
- Create a stock replenishment header or stock run in the top frame.
- Globally add parts or attach individual parts to a stock run.
- Print the list of items below reorder point or safety stock level for review in the bottom frame.

The stock run number is copied to the requisition or work order, noting its origin.

Replenishing Purchased Stock

Verify that corporate guidelines authorize a replenishment requisition.

Fig. 5.22
Purchased Stock Replenishment Process Map

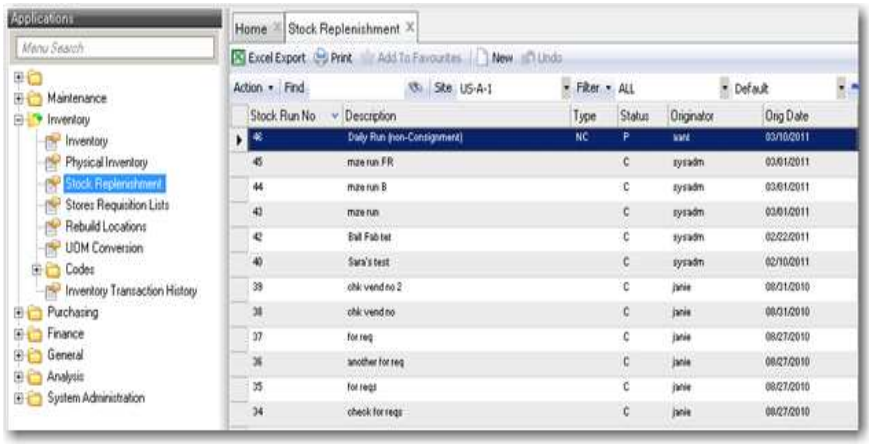


1. Create a stock run and add parts.
2. Generate a stock replenishment document.
3. Review and update reorder quantities, following corporate stock replenishment guidelines.
4. If you commit to the stock replenishment, create purchase requisitions.
5. Analyze purchase requisitions against corporate guidelines.
6. If there is a request for quotation required, obtain it.
7. Fulfill the stock replenishment requisition.

Stock Replenishment Browse

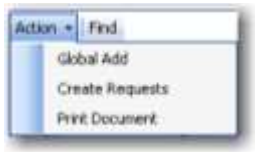
Access this browse from Inventory|Stock Replenishment. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

Fig. 5.23
Stock Replenishment Browse



Stock Replenishment Action Menu

Fig. 5.24
Stock Replenishment Action Menu



Global Add

Use Global Add to add a group of parts to a stock replenishment run. Filter for critical items, specific commodities, or selected vendors, or request the list of all items below the reorder point or safety stock level.

Fig. 5.25
Global Add



Print Document

Use Print Document to print a Stock Replenishment document. You can also print it from Analysis|Stock Replenishment.

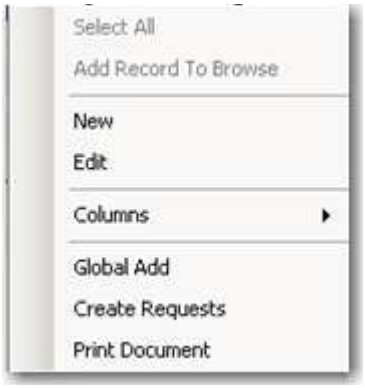
Create Requests

After you select the parts that need stock replenishment, use the Create Requests Action to automatically create requisitions and work orders for those parts.

Stock Replenishment Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 5.26
Stock Replenishment Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the record detail to create a stock replenishment run.

Edit

Use Edit to update the Description, Type, or Originator fields in the Stock Replenishment header.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Global Add, Print Document, and Create Requests are options from the Action menu.

Stock Replenishment Record Detail

The system increments the new stock run record number, assigns planned (P) status, and fills in the originator and origination date. Enter the description, type, and update originator.

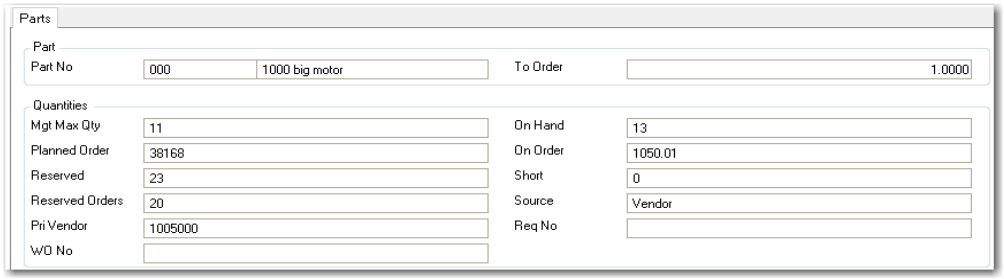
Fig. 5.27
Stock Replenishment Record Detail



Stock Replenishment Middle Browse

Review and update order information about each part to replenish on the middle browse.

Fig. 5.28
Stock Replenishment Tab: Parts



Part No. This field refers to the inventory part number.

Note Stock replenishment does not include inactive parts. These do not display in the parts lookup in the bottom frame.

Description. This field displays the description from the master parts record.

To Order. The system calculates this field based on the management maximum quantity, minus on-hand, minus planned and ordered requisitions. You can update this field manually.

Example The reorder point is 10, the management maximum is 20, and the current on hand is 10. The system determines that it takes 10 parts to get the on-hand back up to the mgt max.

If there are 5 parts on order, the system adds those to the on-hand quantity, 10 + 5, which is 15 on-hand. Order 5 more to get the management maximum of 20.

Mgt Max Qty. EAM uses the value found in the part record to calculate the quantity of parts to order.

On-Hand. This field displays the current on-hand quantity of a specific part in the inventory bin locations.

Planned Order. The system displays the planned order quantity for this part. It represents all requisitions with a status of P (planned).

On-Order. The system adds and displays the total quantity of a part from all purchase orders with that item listed. It represents all purchase orders with a status of O (ordered).

Reserved. The system displays the current reserved quantity for the specific part.

Note The system can add the quantity short, the considered reserved, and the reserved orders into the replenishment calculation. These options are user-set for all sites within a domain.

Example If the on-hand quantity is 10 with a management max of 20, the system recommends to order 10. If 5 parts are already on-order, the system recommends to order 5. Of those 5 on-order, if 2 are reserved for a specific work order, then the system recommends to order 7.

Short. This system-calculated field is the total quantity reserved in all open stores requisitions beyond the current on-hand quantity availability.

For example, the reorder point is 10 and the management max is 20. If 0 are on-hand, the system recommends to order 20. If the short quantity is 2, then the system recommends to order 22.

Reserved Order. Current requisitions and reserved orders comprise this calculated field.

Source. This field specifies the part replenishment source. There are two settings: vendor or internal.

A vendor source generates a requisition to buy the part. Internal source creates a work order to make the quantity of parts required.

Pri Vendor. EAM displays the primary vendor from the part master record.

Requisition No. The requisition header number displays in this field. After you create a request, the system adds requisitions for vendor-sourced parts. Create requests adds one requisition for each vendor listed on that stock run, and groups all vendor parts as lines on that requisition.

Line No. The requisition line number displays in this field.

WO No. The work order number assigned to this part displays in this field. After you use the create requests action, EAM adds work orders for each internally sourced part.

Stock Replenishment Lower Browse

In the lower browse, you can review order information about each part highlighted on the middle browse.

Fig. 5.29
Stock Replenishment Lower Browse



Stores Requisition Lists

Use Stores Requisition List to internally request stock items. Create a detailed parts list for a work order or task. Print the stores requisition and use it as a stock item pick list, or process it directly online. After the items are pulled, issued and staged, the transactions are completed, expensing costs directly to the work order, equipment, expense account data, or project code. Use Stores Requisition Lists to attach multiple parts lists to a work order. Pre-plan a work order by identifying all required parts. To separate parts lists by groups of technicians, categorize mechanical parts separately from electrical parts.

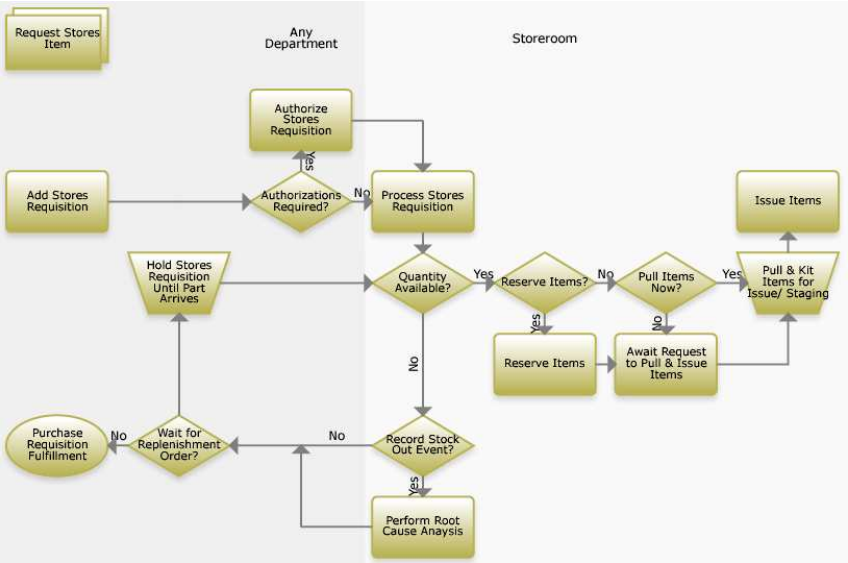
EAM automatically creates a stores requisition if you are:

- Issuing a stock part to a work order, and no stores requisition has been designated
- Auto-issuing a non-stock part from a requisition without a contractor to a work order, and no stores requisition has been designated
- Issuing a PM with master parts lists

Adding a Stores Requisition

Request a stores item following the recommended procedure, and order replenishments if needed.

Fig. 5.30
Request Stores Item Process Map



1 Add a stores requisition to the system.

2 Acquire authorization and process the requisition.

3 If the quantity is not available:

   a Record a stock out event, or

   b Hold the requisition until a replenishment order is available.

4 If the quantity is available:

   a Reserve or pull the item.

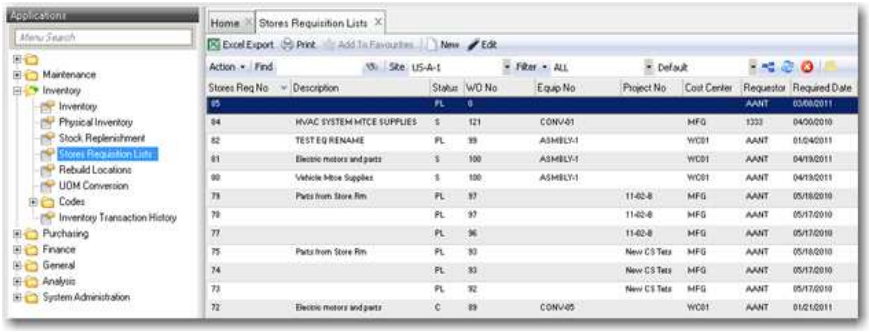
5 Pull the items and kit for issue or staging.

6 Issue the items.

Stores Requisition Browse

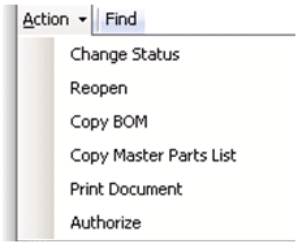
Access this browse from Inventory|Stores Requisition. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

Fig. 5.31
Stores Requisition List



Stores Requisition List Action Menu

Fig. 5.32
Stores Requisition List Action Menu



Change Status

Use the change status option to update the status of a stores requisition. Select the current status from the lookup.

Note Customize the change status table under Maintenance|Codes|Work Order Status Maintenance. Add or delete status codes, set defaults, and mark codes to trigger e-mail based on work order changes.

Reopen

If your system configuration uses this feature, and you have the required security level to access it, click Reopen to open the stores requisition. Highlight the status and click OK.

Copy BOM

Use Copy BOM to copy an equipment bill of material to a new stores requisition.

Copy Master Parts List

Use Copy Master Parts List to copy lists of parts on an MPL and add them to a new list.

Print Documents

Use Print Document to print a Pick List or stores requisition list. You can also print this document from Analysis|Inventory|Pick List.

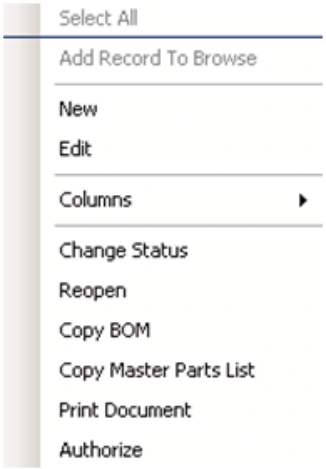
Authorize

Prevent issuing parts from a Stores Requisition that has not been authorized by enabling the authorization of Stores Requisition at General|Business Units|Sites More Inventory tab. Set up Roles to allow a user to Authorize a Stores Requisitions with Action.

Stores Requisition List Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 5.33
Store Requisition Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to create a stores requisition.

Edit

Use Edit to modify the stores requisition.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Change Status, Reopen, Copy BOM, Copy Master Parts List, Print Document, and Authorize are options from the Action menu.

Stores Requisition List Detail

The system increments the new stores requisition list number and defaults to the current site for the source and expense site data. Requestor defaults to the current user and today's date. Change any of this data if needed.

Fig. 5.34
Stores Requisition Record Detail



Creating a Stores Requisition List

1. Click New to add a stores requisition list.
2. Enter information in relevant fields on the tabs.
3. Click Save.

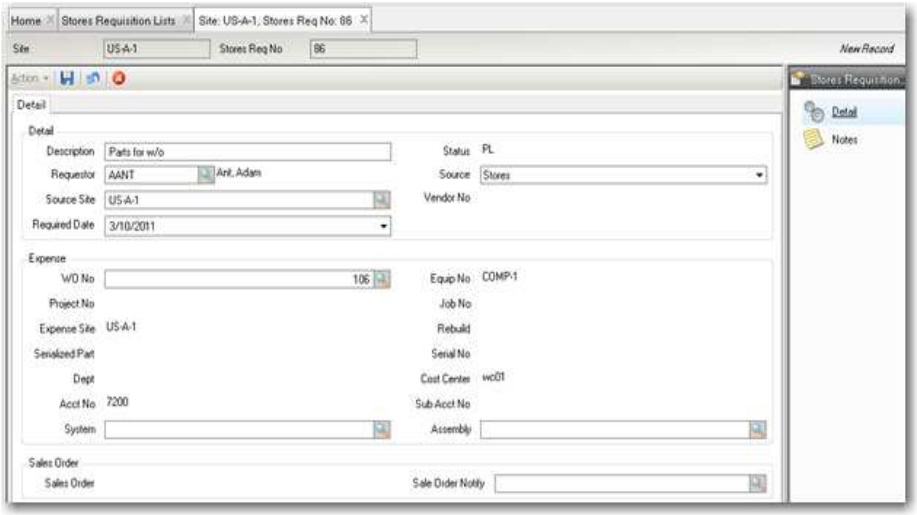
Editing a Stores Requisition List

1. Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the stores requisition list record detail.
2. Enter or update information in relevant fields on the tabs.
3. Click Save.

Stores Requisition List Detail Tab

Enter information about the request to withdraw parts from stores on the Detail tab.

Fig. 5.35
Stores Requisition Tab: Detail



Description (Detail). Each parts list has a description. Since you can associate multiple parts lists to a work order, description helps to quickly identity the task for these parts.

Status (Detail). The stores requisition status code and the work order share the work order status validation table.

Note After you issue all parts on the child browse of the stores requisition and the issued quantity equals the planned quantity, EAM automatically changes the status of the stores requisition to C (closed). You can reopen a closed stores requisition. You can change the status of the stores requisition.

Requestor. This field refers to the employee who created the stores requisition list.

Source. This field indicates whether to source a stores requisition list internally or from an outside vendor. Options include vendor and stores. The default is stores.

Source Site. This field refers to the site from which to select parts and issue to a stores requisition.

Vendor No. This vendor is the source for the parts on the stores requisition list. You can update it only if source is Vendor.

Required Date. This field refers to the required date for the requested parts.

WO No. Associate a work order with the stores requisition list. The stores requisition inherits the work order account structure.

Equip No. This field refers to the equipment associated with the stores requisition list.

Project No. Associate a project to a stores requisition list.

Job No. If a specific project requires the list of parts associated with the stores requisition, associate the project number. On issue, the parts are expensed correctly to the project. Projects can have multiple jobs. Select the specific job to expense parts on issue if there is an associated project.

Expense Site. This field defaults to the current site, but you can charge material expenses to another site when parts issue to the stores requisition.

Rebuild. Send rebuildable components to this location. Associate a valid rebuild area on the stores requisition. On issue, the parts are directed to the rebuild location.

Serialized Part. Select a valid rebuild area to charge material to a serialized part. identify the serialized part number and specific serial number. Only serialized parts currently in the rebuild area display in the lookup.

Serial Number. The serial number of the part with which the work order is associated.

Dept. This field refers to the expense department number issued to the stores requisition list. All parts issued against the stores requisition list charge to the department number on the stores requisition list.

Note If you use the QAD ERP application, there is not a department field associated with the general ledger number. EAM does not send the department code to the QAD ERP application. Most customers use the cost center as a department field.

Cost Center. This field refers to the expense cost center number issued to the stores requisition list. All parts issued against the stores requisition charge to the cost center number on the stores requisition list.

Acct No. This field displays the expense account number associated with the stores requisition list. All parts issued to the stores requisition charge to the account number on the stores requisition list.

Sub Acct No. This field refers to the expense sub-account number associated with the stores requisition list. All parts issued against the stores requisition charge to the sub-account number on the stores requisition list.

System. If the stores requisition is for a piece of equipment, find further usage detail in the system and assembly codes. Codes reference specific locations on specific equipment. They provide an inventory breakdown for cost and where items are used.

Assembly. Stores requisitions for a piece of equipment contain more usage detail using the system and assembly codes. Codes reference specific locations on specific equipment. They provide an inventory breakdown for cost and where items are used. Enter a system code before you select an assembly code.

Sales Order. Select the correct SO from the list of sales orders in QAD ERP.

Sales Order Notify. Notify this user ID or group by e-mail when actions take place on a sales order.

Rebuild Locations

Use Rebuild Locations to control serialized part rebuilds, such as for motors.

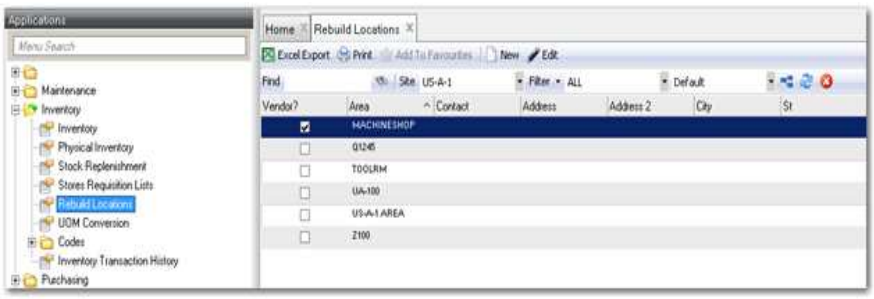
- Send parts removed from equipment to internal or external vendor locations for repair.
- Generate work orders against a rebuild location, instead of equipment, and the associated serial number for the serialized part at that location. Add work orders to build internal parts linked to a rebuild location.
- Charge costs to the work order. The cost flows to the part serial number. Cost remains with the part when it returns to inventory. It stays with the part until it issues out to a piece of equipment. Then, the cost expenses to the equipment when issued.

Also use Rebuild Locations when fabricating internally sourced parts.

Rebuild Locations Browse

Access this browse from Inventory|Rebuild Locations. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

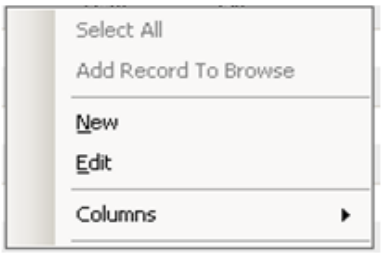
Fig. 5.36
Rebuild Locations Browse



Rebuild Locations Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options.

Fig. 5.37
Rebuild Locations Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to create a new Rebuild Location record.

Edit

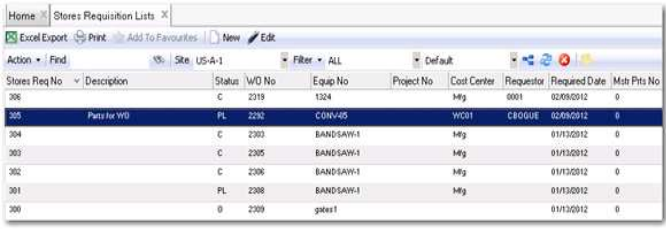
Use Edit to open the Rebuild Location record to edit.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Rebuild Locations Record Detail

Fig. 5.38
Stores Requisition Record Detail



Creating a Rebuild Location Record

1. Click New to open a blank rebuild location record.
2. Assign the area number.
3. Verify the current site.
4. Enter information into relevant fields on the tabs.
5. Click Save.

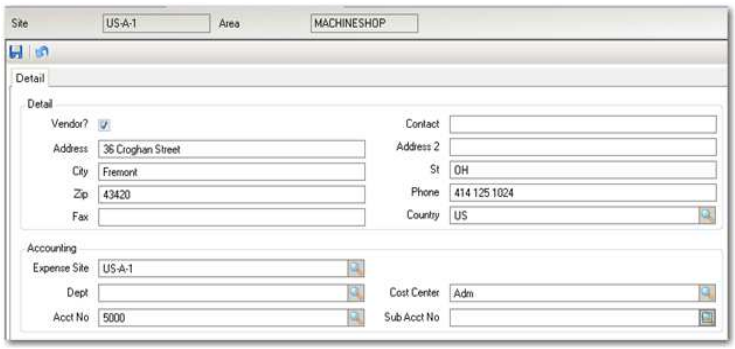
Editing a Rebuild Location Record

1. Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the rebuild location record detail.
2. Verify the area number.
3. Verify the current site.
4. Enter information into relevant fields on the tabs.
5. Click Save.

Rebuild Locations Detail Tab

Enter information about the rebuild location on the Detail tab.

Fig. 5.39
Rebuild Location Tab: Detail



Site. This field displays the site identified with the rebuild location. When the system creates the rebuild location, the Site field is read-only.

Area. This field refers to the rebuild location name.

Vendor? This field indicates whether the rebuild is an internal or a vendor rebuild location.

Contact. This field refers to the individual to contact for information at the rebuild location.

Address. This field refers to the street address of the rebuild location.

Address 2. This field refers to additional information about the rebuild location street address, such as suite number.

City. This field refers to the rebuild location city.

Zip. This field displays the postal code of the rebuild location.

Country. Enter the country of the rebuild location.

Phone Number. This field displays the phone number of the rebuild location.

Fax. This field displays the fax number for the rebuild location.

Expense Site. Select the site to charge for the rebuild from the lookup.

Dept. This field displays the department to use as the default when charging parts, labor, or contractor costs against a rebuild work order.

Cost Center. This field displays the default cost center when charging parts, labor, or contractors against a rebuild work order.

Acct No. This field displays the account number associated with the expense side of any distribution of labor, issuing of materials, or contracting against a part in a rebuild location.

Sub Acct No. This field displays the sub-account number tied back to the account number.

Note If you create a work order for a serial number in a rebuild location, then the default work order's account structure comes from the rebuild location. If a serialized part returns to stores, then the account structure in the rebuild location represents the inventory asset account number. When the part is transferred from the rebuild, it is credited against the rebuild. It debits or increases the value of the inventory. Cost transfers to stores until the part is issued to a piece of equipment.

UOM Conversions

Use Unit of Measure (UOM) Conversion to automatically create a conversion when transitioning between issuing units of measure and purchasing units of measure.

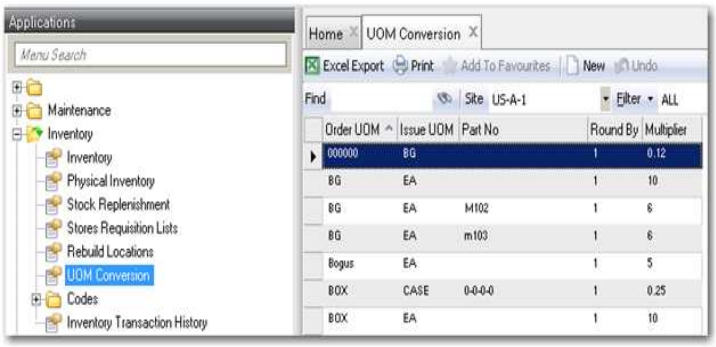
For example, parts issue out of inventory in units of each (such as individual pencils). The vendor requires the company to buy the part (pencils) in units of boxes (25 pencils to a box).

The conversion occurs when requesting 25 eaches. The system converts boxes from the vendor into eaches for issue. It converts the box price into each prices so that the cost at issue is for the individual pencil, not the box unit (order price).

UOM Conversion Browse

Access this browse from Inventory|UOM Conversions. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

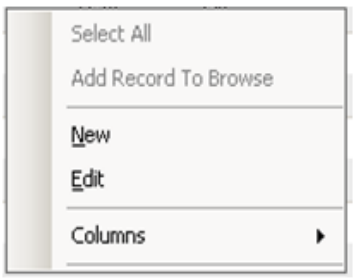
Fig. 5.40
UOM Conversions Browse



UOM Conversions Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options.

Fig. 5.41
UOM Conversions Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to create a UOM conversion record.

Edit

Use Edit to edit the UOM conversion record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Creating a UOM Conversion Record

1. Click New to open a blank UOM conversion record.
2. Enter information into relevant fields (order/issue UOM, multiplier, part number, and round by). The system automatically saves your record.

   Note Associate a part number when it has a unique multiplier such as order = box, issue = each, and the multiplier is 15. Otherwise, all parts with a standard UOM conversion (for example: order = dozen, issue = each, and the multiplier is 12) use the same multiplier. You need only create it once, with part number left blank.

Editing a UOM Conversion Record

1. Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the UOM conversion record.
2. Enter information into round by or multiplier fields.
3. Click Save.

Codes

Use Codes to view or add supporting data to lists of codes. Codes are inventory classification tables. They group parts for filtering and/or reporting.

Codes in this section contain records for lookups on tab pages in Inventory. Depending on your permissions, you can add or edit existing records.

Commodities

The commodity lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory|Codes|Commodities.

- Commodity codes group items based on the type or use of the part. Maintenance technicians use them to find or order a repair part.
- Commodity codes can be an important tool for buyers to help analyze a company's spending habits. They can also be used in the Stock Replenishment routine and in Inventory and Purchasing.
- You can format commodity codes to match industry standards. Codes can be up to 15 characters in length, or have hierarchical structure with up to four levels of two codes.

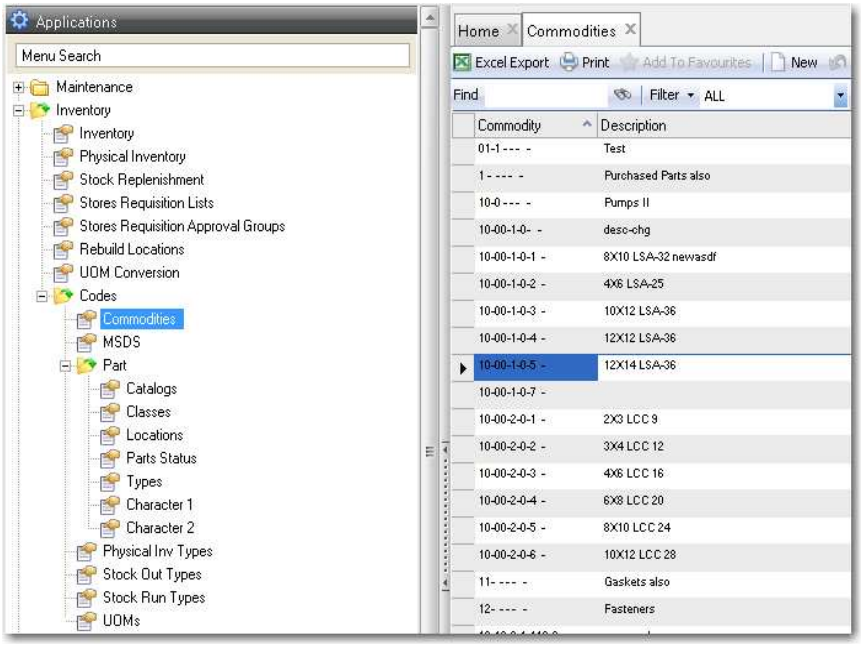
The commodity code format displays dashes within the commodity, depending on the format definitions you establish in the System Registry.

Example Sample commodity codes, from the National Institute of Government Purchasing Web site, assume a format definition of 3-2-2-3-1, where length 1 is three positions or characters, length 2 is two, length 3 is two, length 4 is three, and length 5 is one:

Table 5.1
Sample Commodity Codes

Commodity	Description
620	Office Supplies
620-80	Pens
620-80-21	Pens, Ball Point
620-80-21-075-4	Fine Point, Black Ink, 12/box
620-80-21-075-3	Fine Point, Blue Ink, 12/box
620-80-21-075-1	Fine Point, Green Ink, 12/box
620-80-21-075-0	Fine Point, Red Ink, 12/box

Fig. 5.42
Codes: Commodities



Adding a Commodity Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter the code and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing a Commodity Code

1 Double-click the code to edit.

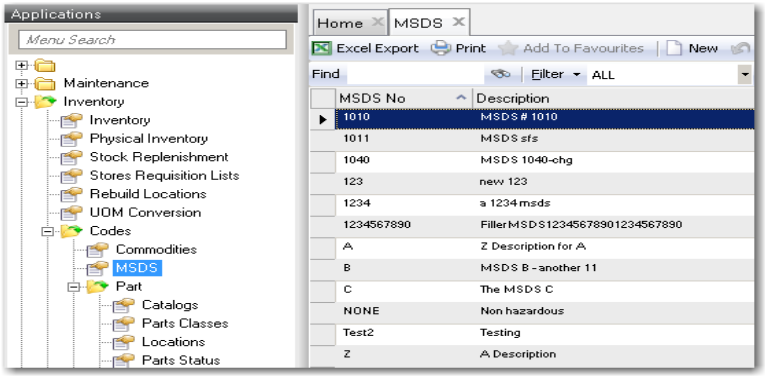
2 Update the description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

MSDS

The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory|Codes|MSDS.

Note This code cross-references MSDSs that may be stored somewhere else in the organization.

Fig. 5.43
Codes: MSDS



Adding an MSDS Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter the code and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing an MSDS Code

1 Double-click the code to edit.

2 Update the description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

Part

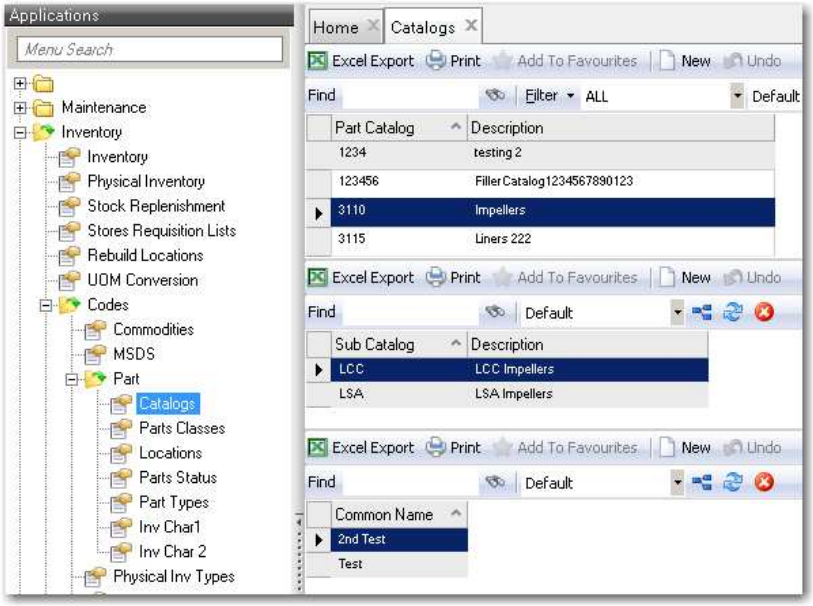
Part includes information to associate with parts, such as catalogs, classes, locations, statuses, Types, User-defined Inv Char 1, and Character 2.

Catalogs

The Catalog lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory|Codes|Part|Catalogs.

This inventory table is hierarchical. The top level can be a broad grouping of parts, and the lower-level types within that group. Use Catalogs in Inventory only, for filtering and reporting purposes.

Fig. 5.44
Codes: Catalogs



Adding a Catalog Code

1. Click New.
2. Enter the part catalog and description in the top frame.
3. If there is a subcatalog, enter it and its description in the middle frame.
4. Enter any common names in the bottom frame. The system automatically saves the new code.

   Note The common name is associated with the subcatalog code. The common name is a noun or an adjective to describe the catalog or subcatalog. Sometimes users add their own names.

Editing a Catalog Code

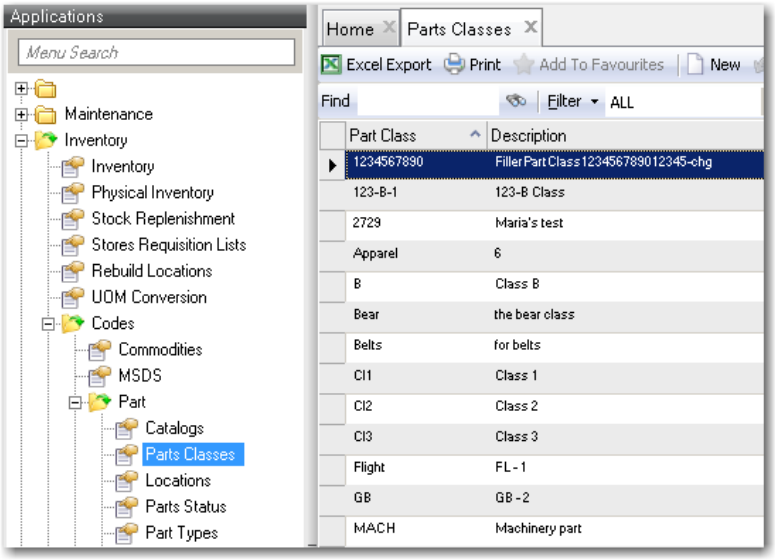
1. Double-click the code to edit.
2. Update the part catalog or description.
3. If there is a subcatalog to update, enter it and its description.
4. Update the common name. The system automatically saves the new code.

Classes

The Classes lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory|Codes|Part|Classes.

Classes group common parts together. Part classes are in Inventory only, used for filtering and reporting purposes.

Fig. 5.45
Codes: Classes



Adding a Class Code

1. Click New.
2. Enter the part class and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing a Class Code

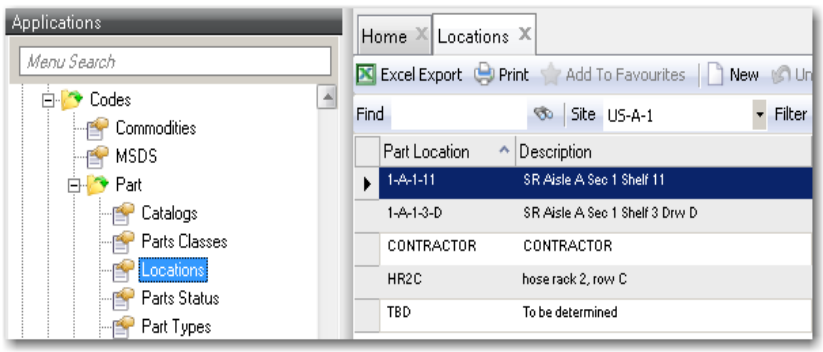
1. Double-click the code to edit.
2. Update or add the part class description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

Locations

The Locations lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory|Codes|Part|Locations.

Use location to indicate the bin location of the part. Each part requires at least one location to track quantities. A current quantity is associated with the location.

Fig. 5.46
Codes: Locations



Adding a Location Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter the part location and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing a Location Code

1 Double-click the code to edit.

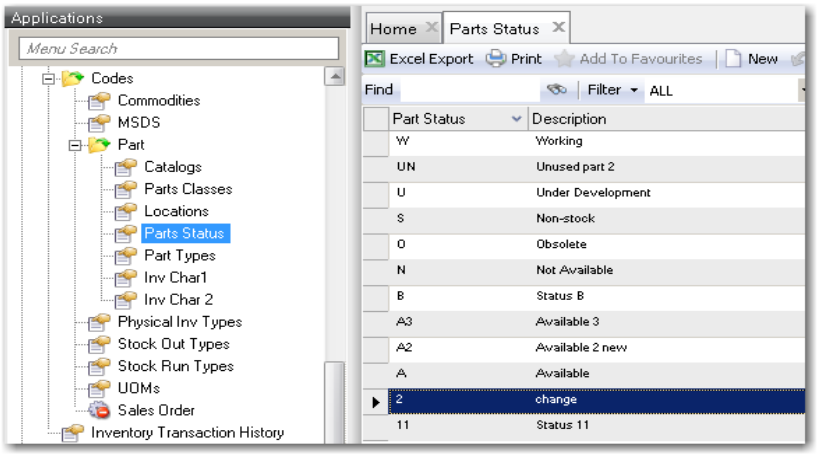
2 Update or add the part location description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

Parts Status

The Parts Status lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory|Codes|Part|Part Status.

Statuses are user-defined, such as Active (A), Inactive (I) or Obsolete (O), used for analysis and reporting purposes.

Fig. 5.47
Codes: Parts Status



Adding a Parts Status Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter the part status and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing a Parts Status Code

1 Double-click the code to edit.

2 Update the part status or description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

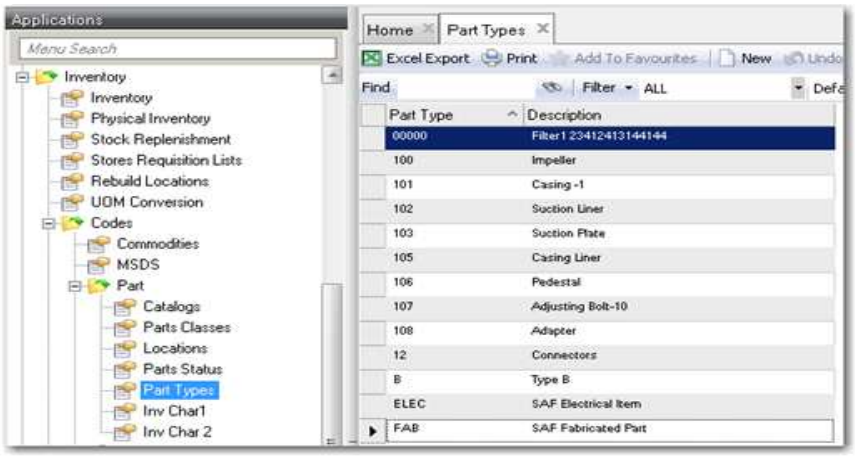
Types

The Types lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory|Codes|Part|Types.

Use types in the stock replenishment routine. Types indicate a part's functional application, used for filtering and reporting.

Note Add or edit type codes only for accounting/SAF purposes. They should match the corresponding SAF data found in the QAD ERP in Generalized Codes Maintenance. If and when those items are used in operational transactions, the items with which they are associated should be items in Item Master Maintenance.

Fig. 5.48
Codes: Types



Adding a Type Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter the part type and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing a Type Code

1 Double-click the code to edit.

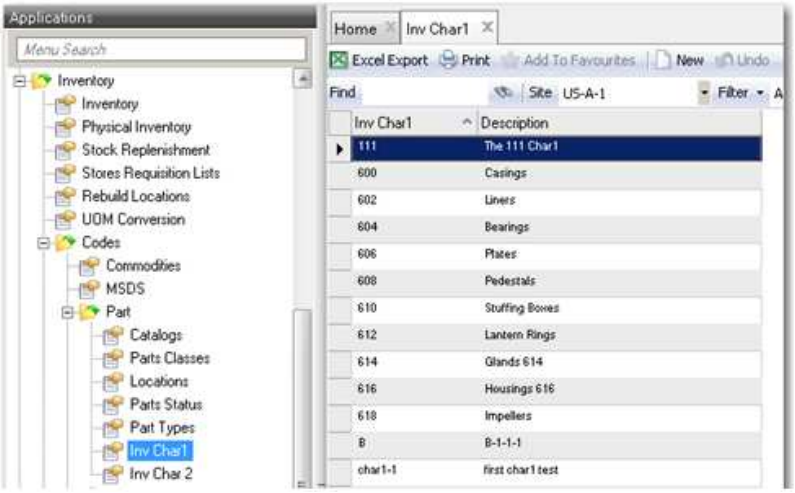
2 Update or add the part type description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

Inv Char 1

The Inv Char 1 lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory|Codes|Part|Inv Char I.

There are 70 user-defined fields in EAM. Of these, there are two Inventory tables for user-defined lookup codes. You can customize labels and build codes and descriptions.

Fig. 5.49
Codes: Inv Char 1



Adding an Inv Char 1 Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter the code and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing an Inv Char 1 Code

1 Double-click the code to edit.

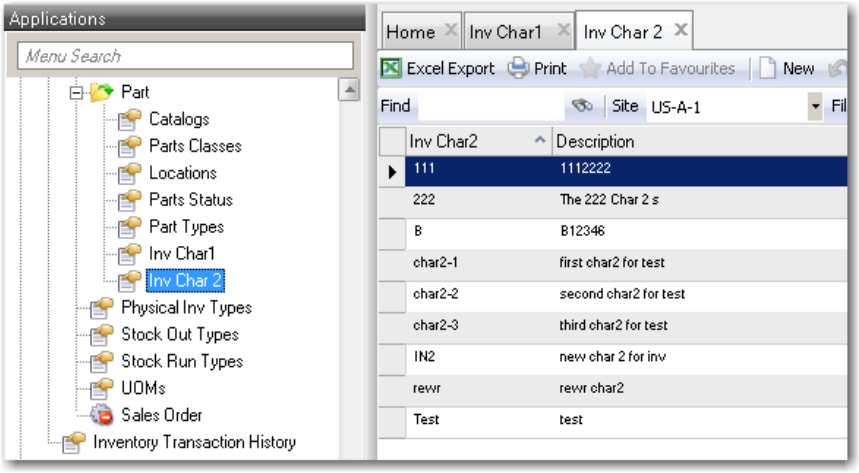
2 Update the description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

Inv Char 2

The Inv Char 2 lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory|Codes|Part|Inv Char 2.

There are 70 user-defined fields in EAM. Of these, there are two Inventory tables for user-defined lookup codes. You can customize labels for these two fields.

Fig. 5.50
Codes: Inv Char 2



Adding an Inv Char 2 Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter the code and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing an Inv Char 2 Code

1 Double-click the code to edit.

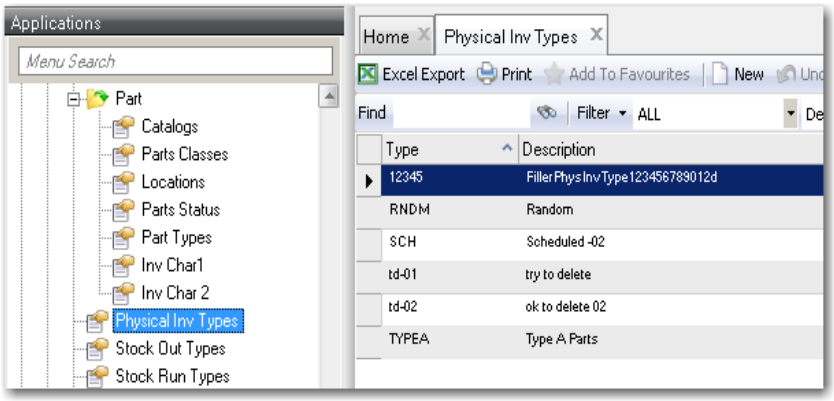
2 Update the description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

Physical Inv Types

The Physical Inventory Types lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory| Codes|Physical Inv Types.

Use physical inventory types to classify the purpose of a physical inventory count, such as wall-to-wall or spot.

Fig. 5.51
Codes: Physical Inventory Types



Adding a Physical Inventory Type Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter the type and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing a Physical Inventory Type Code

1 Double-click the code to edit.

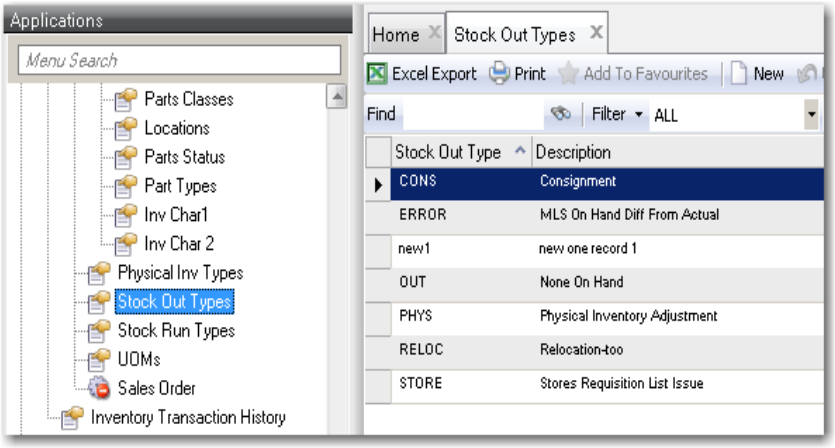
2 Update or add the type description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

Stock Out Types

The Stock Out Types lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory|Codes|Stock Out Types.

Use stock out types to classify a stock out occurrence.

Fig. 5.52
Codes: Stock Out Types



Adding a Stock Out Type Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter the stock out type and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing a Stock Out Type Code

1 Double-click the code to edit.

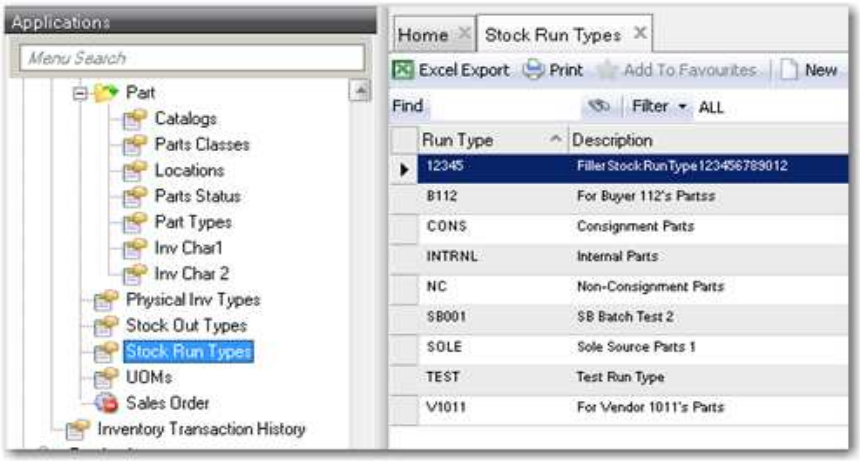
2 Update or add the stock out type description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

Stock Run Types

The Stock Run Types lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory|Codes|Stock Run Types.

Use stock run types to classify the purpose of a stock run such as internal or critical parts.

Fig. 5.53
Codes: Stock Run Types



Adding a Stock Run Type Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter the run type and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing a Stock Run Type Code

1 Double-click the code to edit.

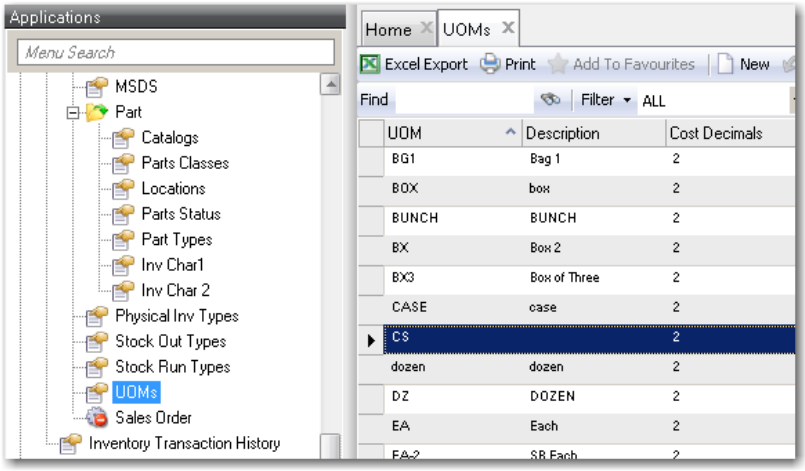
2 Update or add the run type description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

UOMs

The Unit of Measure lookup displays in Inventory. Add or edit codes from Inventory|Codes|UOMs.

Use UOMs to classify the units of measure and cost decimals.

Fig. 5.54
Codes: UOMs



Adding a UOM Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter the UOM, description, and cost decimal. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing a UOM Code

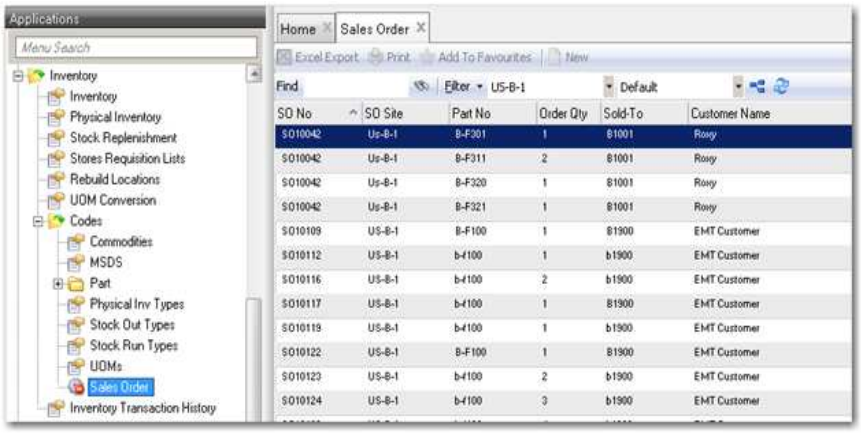
1 Double-click the code to edit.

2 Update the UOM description, or cost decimal. The system automatically saves the updated code.

Sales Order

The Sales Order lookup displays in Inventory|Stores Requisition Lists. View sales orders added in QAD ERP from Inventory|Codes|Sales Order.

Fig. 5.55
Codes: Sales Order

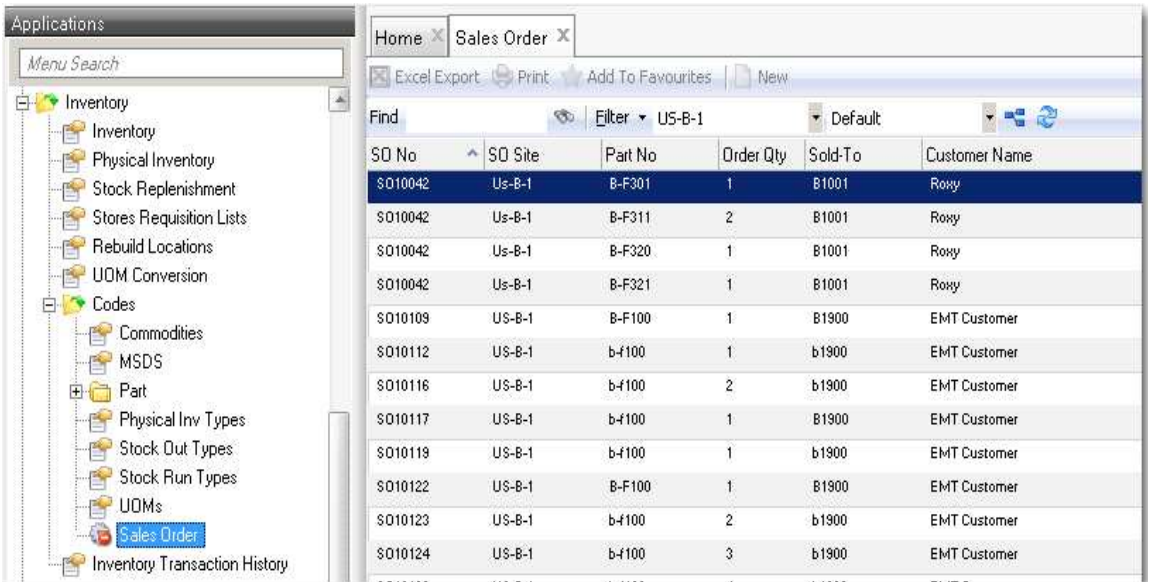


Inventory Transaction History

The Inventory Transaction History displays in Inventory.

Whenever an Accounting Period set up in GL Calendar at Finance|Accounting|GL Calendar is Closed, EAM can create an Inventory History for that closed period. This option is controlled by enabling a setting in General|Business Units|Sites on the General tab.

Fig. 5.56
Codes: Sales Order



Chapter 6

Finance

This section discusses the following Finance module topics:

Finance 266

Accounting 268

Tax 283

Overhead 291

Groups 295

Codes 301

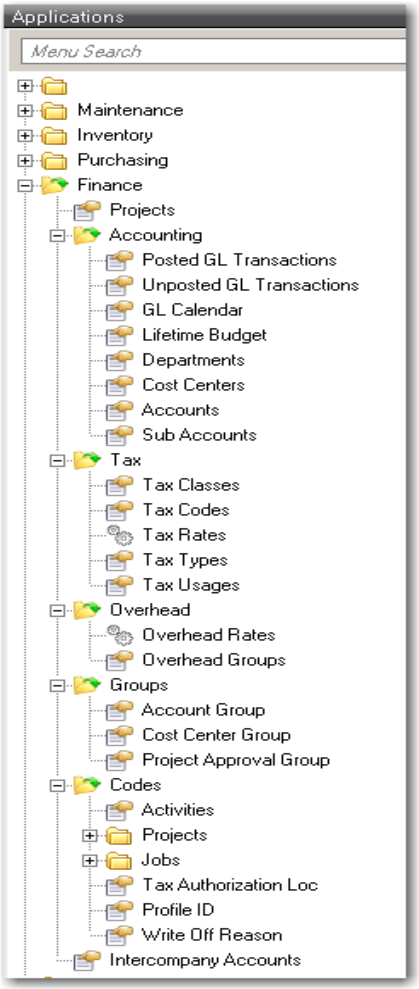
Intercompany Accounts 305

Finance

Use Finance to view, manage, and enter manual journal entry transactions, create and manage GL accounting calendars, access records for accounting periods that have been closed, and create and manage budgets. Finance includes:

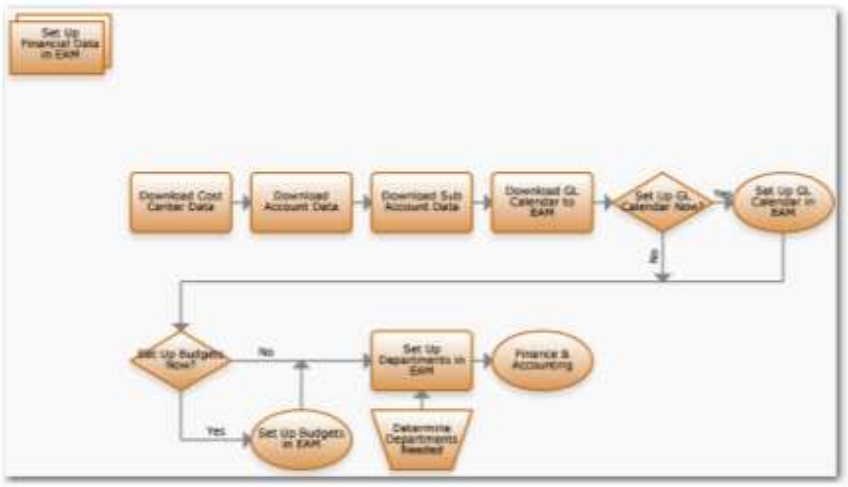
- Accounting
- Tax
- Overhead
- Groups
- Codes
- Intercompany Account

Fig. 6.1
Finance Menu



Setting Up Financial Data in EAM

Fig. 6.2
Set Up Financial Data Process Map

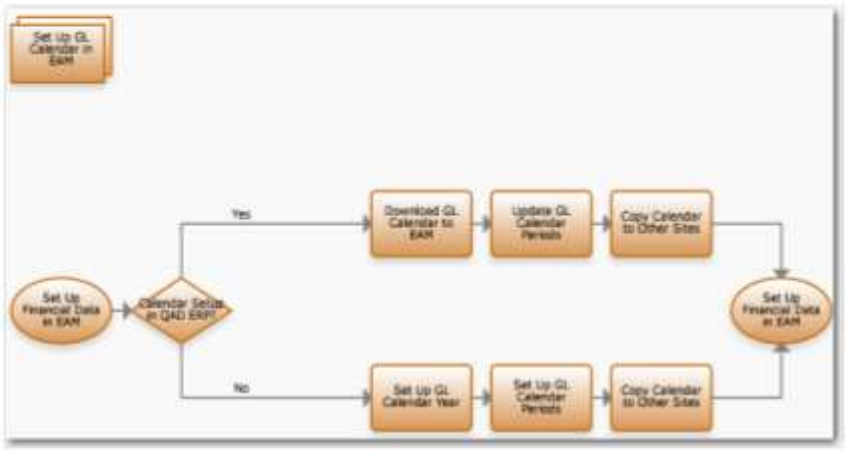


1. Download cost center data from QAD ERP.
2. Download account data from QAD ERP.
3. Download sub-account data from QAD ERP.
4. Download GL calendar from QAD ERP to EAM.
5. Set up the GL calendar in the EAM application.
6. Download budget data from the EAM application.
7. Download budget data from QAD ERP.
8. Determine departments needed and set them up in EAM.

Setting Up the GL Calendar in EAM

Use this module to set up the GL accounting period calendar. Download the GL calendar from QAD ERP if one is there.

Fig. 6.3
Set Up Accounting Calendar Process Map



1 If the calendar in the QAD ERP application is already set up:

   a Download the GL calendar year.

   b Update the GL calendar period.

   c Copy the calendar to other sites.

2 If QAD ERP does not offer a GL calendar:

   a Set up the GL calendar year.

   b Set up the GL calendar period.

   c Copy the calendar to other sites.

Accounting

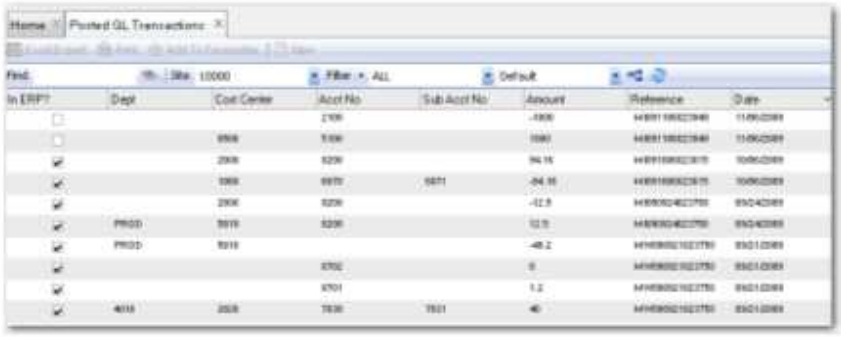
Accounting includes the following:

- Posted GL Transactions
- Unposted GL Transactions
- GL Calendar
- Lifetime Budgets
- Departments
- Cost Centers
- Accounts
- Sub Accounts
- COA Requisition Approval

Posted GL Transactions Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Accounting|Posted GL Transactions. Use it to view posted GL transactions. Organize and display records, access supporting functions, export to Excel, and edit or create new records.

Fig. 6.4
Posted GL Transactions Browse

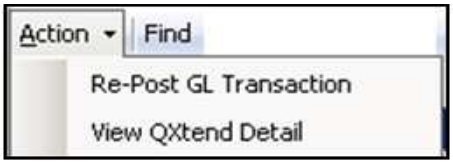


The Posted GL Transactions screen displays all EAM transaction records on the Browse after filtering. These records can be sent to QAD ERP or used to view QXtend detail. The GLs should ultimately be posted to QAD ERP.

Posted GL Transactions Action Menu

Options on this menu depend on context. Access the Action menu from the toolbar or right-click menu.

Fig. 6.5
Posted GL Transaction Action Menu



Re-post GL Transaction

Select the Re-Post GL Transaction item to post the selected GL record to QAD ERP.

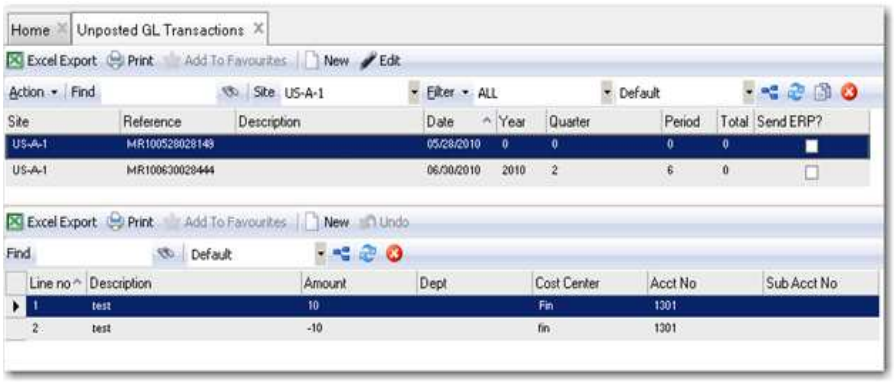
View QXtend Detail

Select the View QXtend Detail item to see the selected GL record in QXtend.

Unposted GL Transactions Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Accounting|Unposted GL Transactions. Use it to enter general ledger transactions into EAM. You can also organize and display records, access supporting functions, export to Excel, and edit or create new records.

Fig. 6.6
Unposted GL Transactions: Browse



Users can associate the manually created GL with a work order number, equipment number, or project number and job number in EAM. The user can indicate whether the manually entered GLs should ultimately be posted to QAD ERP.

Unposted GL Transactions Action Menu (upper browse)

Options on this menu depend on context. Access the Action menu from the toolbar or right-click menu.

Fig. 6.7
Unposted GL Transactions Action Menu



Post

Select the Post Action to post the selected GL record to EAM.

Global Post

Select the Global Post Action to post the selected GL records to EAM.

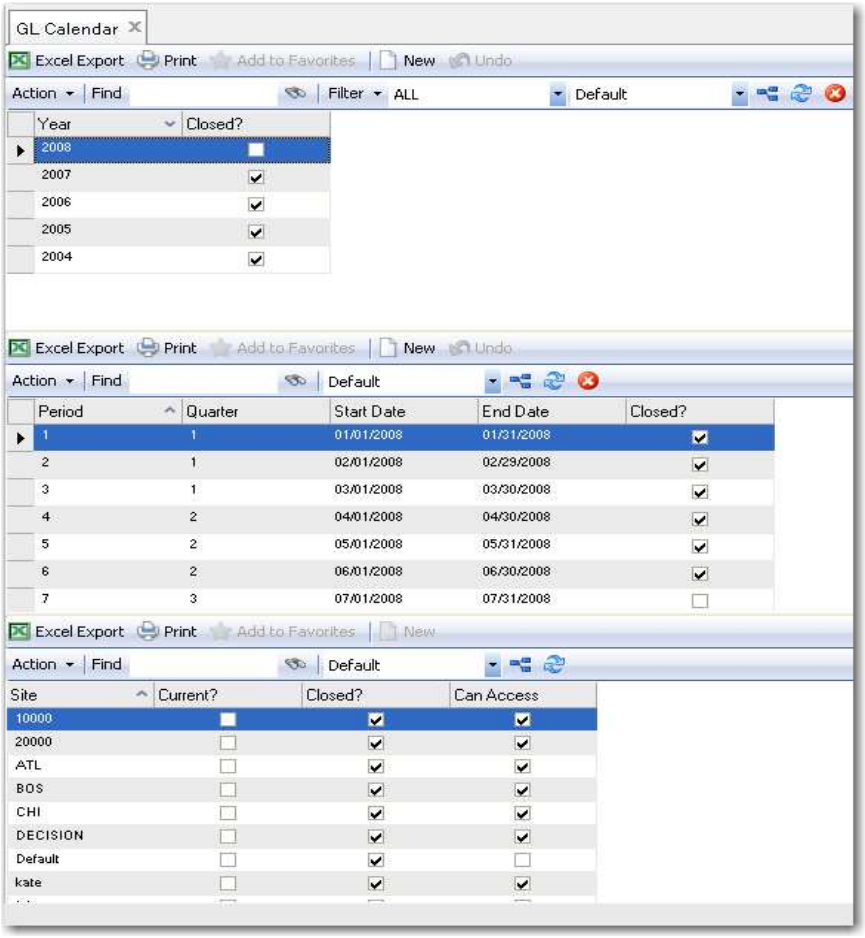
GL Calendar

Use the GL Calendar to set up and close accounting periods based on year, period, and site.

GL Calendar Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Accounting|GL Calendar. Use it to set up the GL calendar for a fiscal year, period, and quarter for each site. Organize and display records, access supporting functions, export to Excel, and edit or create new records.

Fig. 6.8
Sites Account Calendar Browse



The Sites calendar includes three browses: year, period, and site. The upper browse displays the selected accounting year.

The middle browse contains quarters and periods for the selected accounting year. The first period is number 1, and the system sequentially increments the numbers of subsequent periods. Users can manually enter beginning and end dates for each period. If you change an account period's end date, EAM automatically changes the start date of the following period to eliminate gaps or overlaps. Use the Close action to close the selected period.

Use the lower browse to close account periods on a site-by-site basis.

Important You cannot reopen closed accounting periods.

GL Calendar Action Menu (upper browse)

Options on this menu depend on context. Access the Action menu from the toolbar or right-click menu.

Fig. 6.9
Sites Account Calendar Action Menu



Copy

Use Copy to copy the selected GL calendar to the new year on the Copy Calendar screen.

Fig. 6.10
Copy Calendar



Close

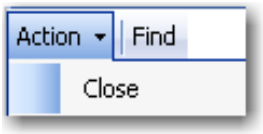
Use Close to end the selected year. If you use QAD ERP, EAM notifies you that there are transactions you still need sent to QAD ERP.

Note You cannot overwrite an existing GL calendar.

GL Calendar Action Menu (middle browse)

Options on this menu depend on context. Access the Action menu from the toolbar or right-click menu.

Fig. 6.11
Sites Account Calendar Action Menu



Close

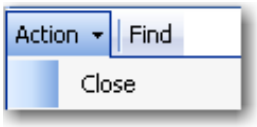
Use Close to end the selected period. If you use QAD ERP, EAM notifies you that transactions should be sent to QAD ERP. If you proceed, QAD ERP excludes unsent transactions from period totals.

You may close account periods in certain sites earlier due to time zone differences. Close account periods by site to set specific end-of-period accounting deadlines for individual sites.

GL Calendar Action Menu (lower browse)

Options on this menu depend on context. Access the Action menu from the toolbar or right-click menu.

Fig. 6.12
Sites Account Calendar Action Menu



Close

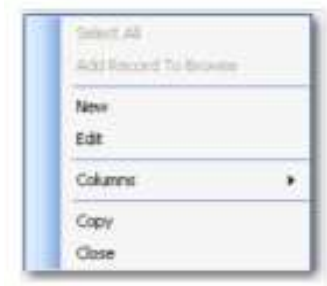
Use this action to close account periods on a site-by-site basis. If you use QAD ERP, EAM notifies you that transactions should be sent to QAD ERP. If you proceed, QAD ERP excludes unsent transactions from period totals.

You may close account periods in certain sites earlier due to time zone differences. Close account periods by site to set specific end-of-period accounting deadlines for individual sites.

GL Calendar Right-Click Menu (all browse levels)

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.13
Sites Account Calendar Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the GL calendar browse to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the GL calendar browse to edit the selected record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Copy and Close are options from the Action menu.

GL Calendar Record Detail

Download any GL calendars from QAD ERP if you use the interface.

Creating a GL Calendar Site Record

1 Click New to add a blank GL calendar for a fiscal year.

2 Assign the fiscal year.

3 Verify the domain.

Editing a GL Calendar Site Record

EAM displays downloaded accounting period dates as they have been set up in QAD ERP. On the GL Calendar middle browse, users can edit beginning and end dates for each period. If you change an account period's end date, EAM automatically updates the start date of the following period.

1 Double-click a record from the middle browse to edit begin and end dates for a period.

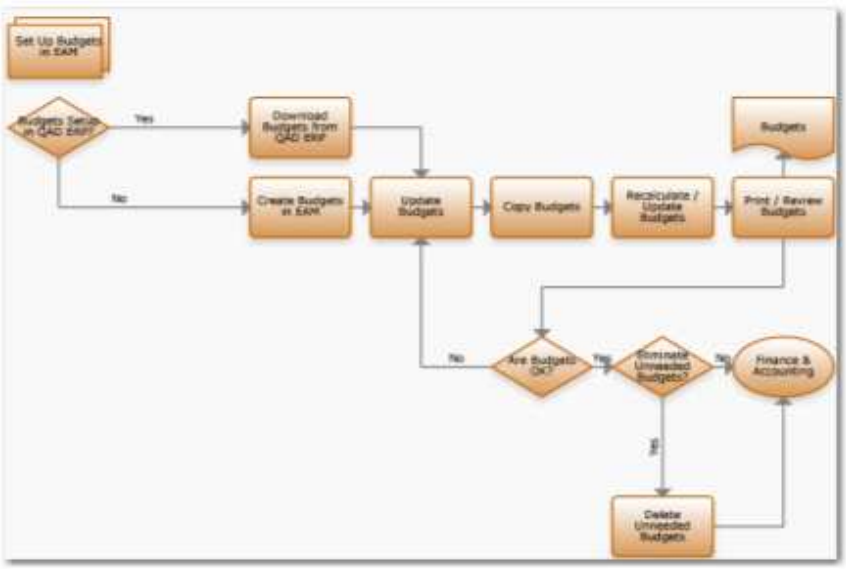
2 Verify or change the dates.

3 Verify the site.

Lifetime Budgets

Use this module to plan resource allocations. Enter cost center, account, and sub-account combinations for specific account calendar periods. Download budgets in QAD ERP to EAM.

Fig. 6.14
Budgets Process Map



1 Create budgets in EAM if you are not downloading them from QAD ERP.

2 Update budgets in EAM.

3 Copy budgets in EAM.

4 Recalculate and update budgets in EAM.

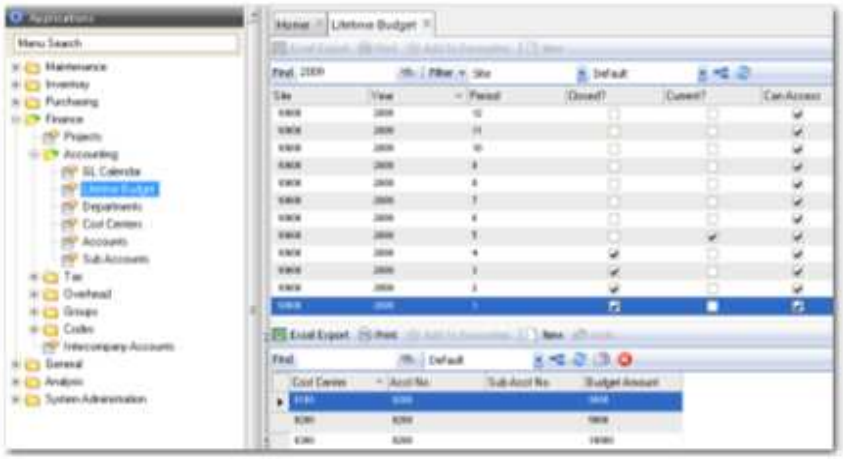
5 Print and review budgets

6 Eliminate unnecessary budgets.

Lifetime Budget Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Accounting|Lifetime Budgets. Use it to set up budgets for the fiscal year and periods for each site. Organize and display records, access supporting functions, and edit or create new records.

Fig. 6.15
Lifetime Budgets Browse



The Lifetime Budget functionality includes two browse levels. The upper browse displays the Domain, Site, Year, and Period set up in the GL calendar. You cannot update it. It displays the periods status for the selected accounting year.

The lower browse contains cost center, account, and sub-account combinations and the planned spending amount for the selected accounting year's periods.

Set up a budget for Period 1 of a year for a site. Copy this budget to all periods (including Period 1) for the year.

Lifetime Budgets Right-Click Menu (upper browse)

The right-click menu contains administrative functions. You cannot update the upper browse.

Fig. 6.16
Lifetime Budgets Right-Click Menu



Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Lifetime Budgets Right-Click Menu (lower browse)

The right-click menu contains administrative functions.

Fig. 6.17
Lifetime Budgets Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the budgets browse to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the budgets browse to edit the selected record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Budget Record Detail

Budget Records for a Site in a Domain (upper browse)

Download budgets from QAD ERP to the QAD EAM application. The display in the upper browse comes from the data set in the GL calendar and is not updateable.

Creating a Budget Site Record (lower browse)

EAM displays the accounting period's budgets as they have been set up in QAD ERP. On the lower browse, set up or edit a budget for Period 1 of a year for a site. Copy it to all other periods for that year in the site. You can copy this budget to all periods (including Period 1) for the year in a different site.

1. Click New.
2. Enter the cost center, account, and sub-account combination for the highlighted budget period record.
3. Add the budget amount for the cost center, account, and sub-account combination.

Editing a Budget Site Record (lower browse)

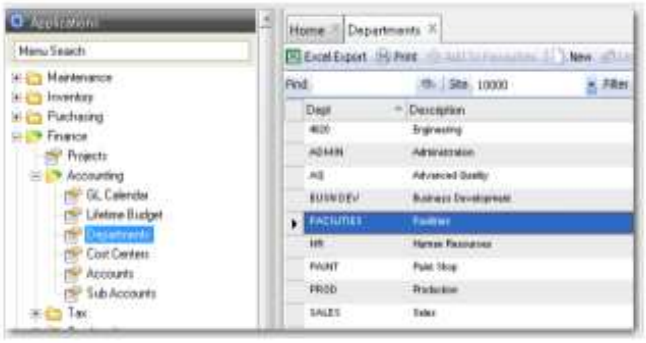
1 Double-click a record from the lower browse to open the sites budget record detail.

2 Verify or change the budget amount for the cost center, account, and sub-account combination.

Departments Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Accounting|Departments. Organize and display records, access supporting functions, and edit or create new records. Each site may contain different departments. QAD ERP does not use departments. Departments in EAM do not impact GL transactions in QAD ERP.

Fig. 6.18
Departments Browse



Departments Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions.

Fig. 6.19
Departments Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the department record detail to create a record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Edit

Use Edit to open the department record detail to edit the selected record.

Creating a New Department

1 Click New. EAM assigns the user's current site.

2 Enter a department name and description.

Editing a Department

1 Double-click the department to edit.

2 Enter or edit the department description. The system automatically saves the updated description.

Cost Centers

Use cost centers with the cost center group. Associate a cost center group code with the user ID.

You can use a cost center as a basis of routing approvals for a purchase requisition as well as a stores requisition. You can associate each cost center with an approval group.

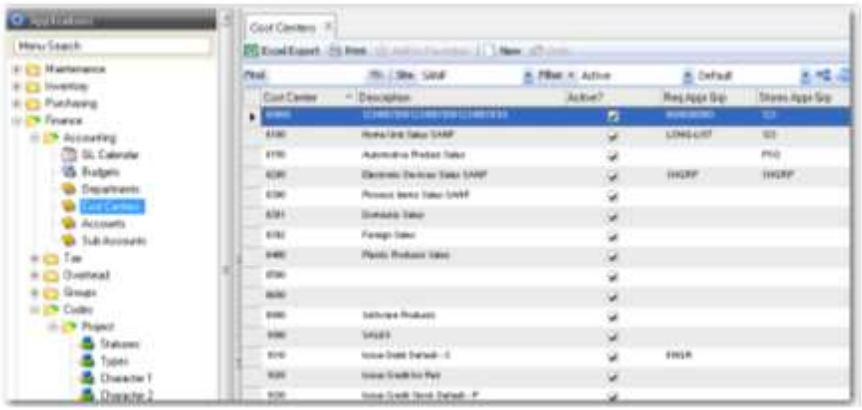
Create and name a cost center group at Finance|Groups|Cost Center Group. Add a list of cost centers to the group on the lower browse.

Use EAM to associate the cost center group with selected user IDs under System Administration|User|User-Subdetail|Cost Center Group. You can associate multiple cost center groups with a user ID.

Cost Centers Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Accounting|Cost Centers. Organize and display records, access supporting functions, and edit or create new records.

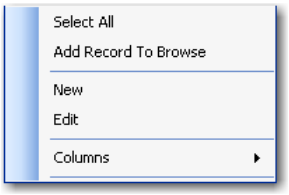
Fig. 6.20
Cost Center Browse



Cost Centers Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions.

Fig. 6.21
Cost Centers Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to create a cost center record. If you use the interface to QAD ERP, download cost centers from it.

Edit

Use Edit to edit the selected cost center record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Creating a New Cost Center

1. Click New.

   Note Download cost centers from QAD ERP if you use an interface with that application.

2. Enter a cost center name, description, requisition approval group, and stores approval group.
3. Select the check box if this cost center is currently active.

Editing a Cost Center

1. Double-click a record from the browse to open the cost center record detail.
2. Enter or edit a cost center name, description, requisition approval group, or stores approval group.
3. Select the check box if this cost center is currently active.

Accounts

Use accounts to charge labor, issue parts, or purchase materials for a site. Use an account as a basis of routing approvals for a purchase requisition and a stores requisition. Associate each account with an approval group.

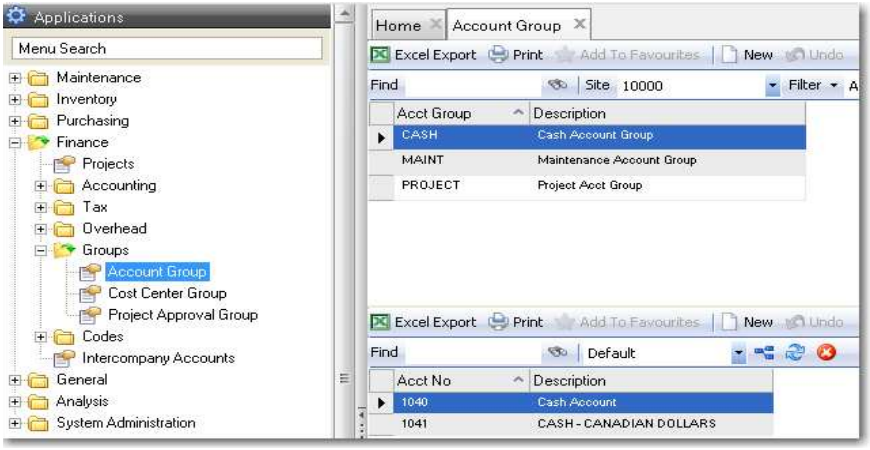
Create and name an account group at Finance|Groups|Account Group. Add a list of account numbers to the group on the lower browse.

Use EAM to associate the account group with any selected user IDs, under System Administration|Users|User Subdetail|Account Group. You can associate multiple account groups with the user ID.

Account Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Accounting|Accounts. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

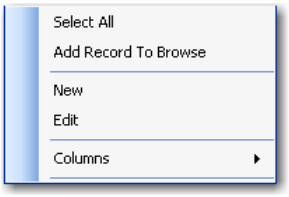
Fig. 6.22
Account Browse



Account Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions.

Fig. 6.23
Account Right-Click Menu



Creating a New Account

1 Click New.

Note Download account data from QAD ERP if you use an interface to that application.

2 Enter a account name, description, type, requisition approval group, and stores approval group.

3 Select the check box if this account is currently active.

Editing an Account

1 Double-click a record from the browse to open the account record detail.

2 Enter or edit an account, description, type, requisition approval group, or stores approval group.

3 Select the check box if this account is currently active.

Adding a Valid Account Range

1 Click New on the lower browse. Designate the cost centers for which the selected account number is valid.

2 Enter the starting cost center, press Tab, and enter the ending cost center.

3 Repeat as necessary. You can associate multiple cost center ranges to an account number.

Note If you download accounts and cost centers from QAD ERP, the valid account associations for cost centers download as well.

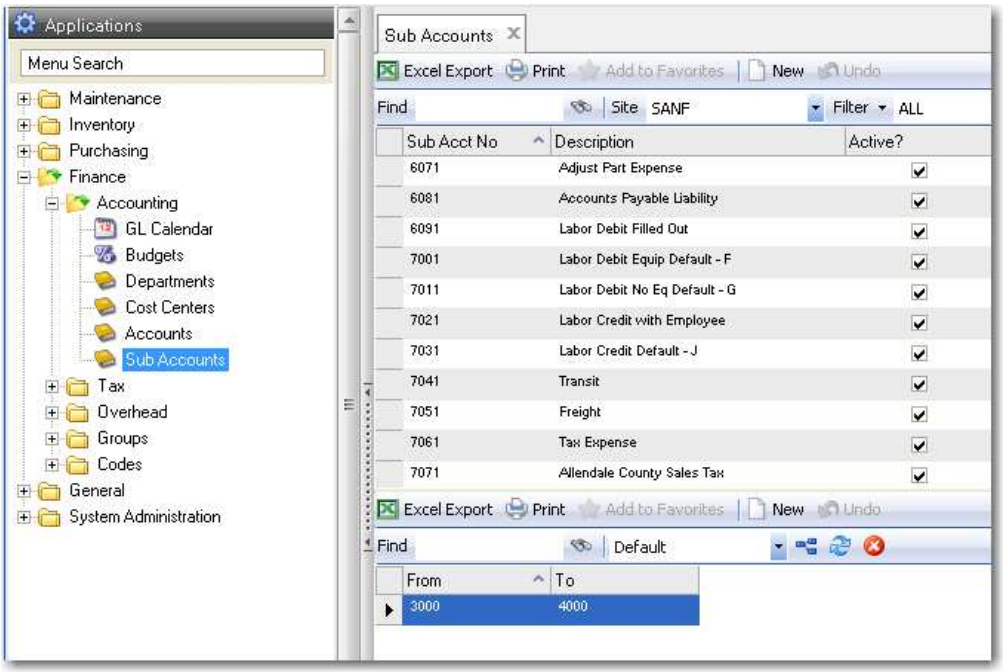
Sub-accounts

Use the sub-account download feature to download accounts from QAD ERP into EAM. QAD ERP uses sub-accounts to analyze activity on a account code and to provide detail for financial reporting. Use sub-accounts to report on the financial activity of business units or divisions in an entity.

Sub-accounts Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Accounting|Sub-accounts. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

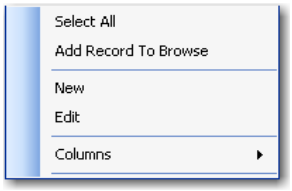
Fig. 6.24
Sub-accounts Browse



Sub-accounts Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.25
Sub-accounts Right-Click Menu



Creating a New Sub-account

1. Click New. Download sub-accounts from QAD ERP if you use an interface with the application.
2. Enter a sub-account code and description.
3. Select the check box if this sub-account is currently active.

Editing a Sub-account

1. Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the sub-account record detail.
2. Enter or edit a sub-account code and description.
3. Select the check box if this sub-account is currently active.

Adding a Valid Sub-account Range

1. Click New on the lower browse. Designate the accounts for which the selected sub-account number is valid.
2. Enter the starting account, press Tab, and enter the ending account.
3. Repeat as necessary. You can associate multiple account ranges to a sub-account number.

Note If you download accounts and sub-accounts from QAD ERP, the valid account associations for sub-accounts download as well.

COA Requisition Approval

Use Chart of Accounts (COA) Requisition Approval as a basis of routing approvals for a purchase requisition by associating a specific cost center or sub-account, or cost center and sub-account combination with an approval group.

COA requisition approval uses the following logic:

Before the system checks the Use Hierarchy? setting in the Site record, the system checks if the specific cost center or sub-account, or cost center and sub-account combination matches the combination in a COA requisition approval record.

- If a combination is found, the requisition is routed to the requisition approval group specified in the COA requisition approval record.

- If a combination is not found, the system checks the Use Hierarchy? setting. For more information about Use Hierarchy?, see Chapter 3, “Site: Authorization Options Tab,” on page 55.

Follow these steps to create a COA requisition approval record:

1 Open the COA Requisition Approval browse in Finance|Accounting|COA Requisition Approval.

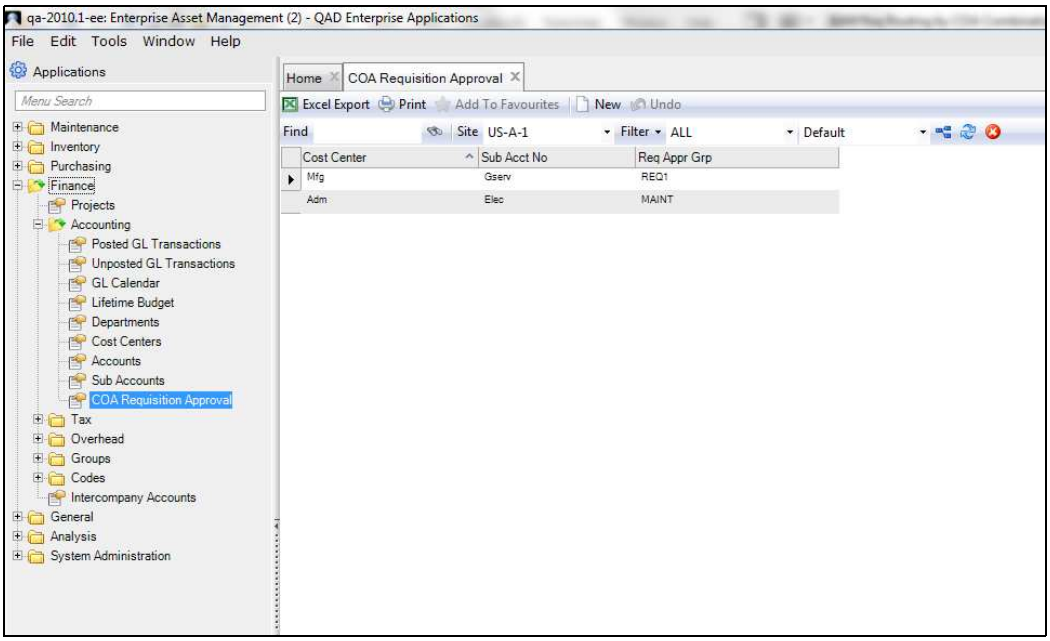
2 Click New.

3 Use the lookups in the Cost Center and Sub Acct No fields to select the cost center or sub-account or cost center and sub-account combination

4 Use the lookup in the Req Appr Grp field to select the requisition approval group that the requisition is routed to when the cost center or sub-account or cost center and/or sub-account combination is used.

5 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 6.26
COA Requisition Approval



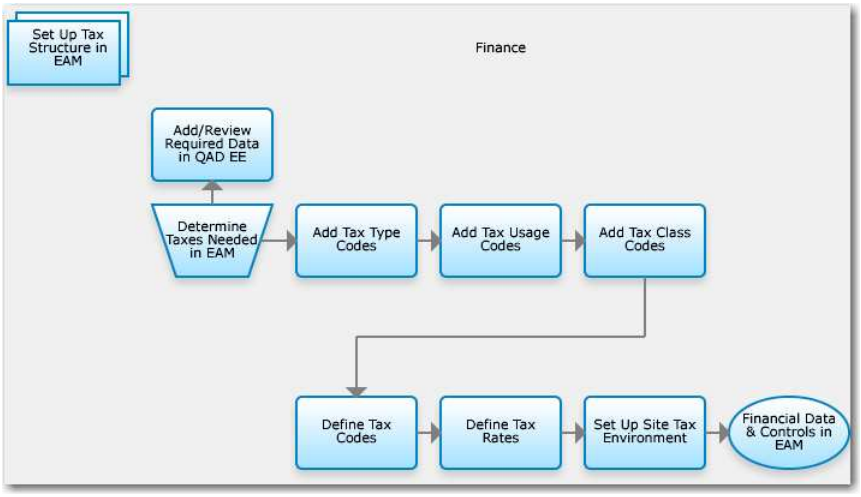
Tax

Global Tax Management (GTM) in QAD ERP supports multinational enterprises to calculate taxes on business transactions. The types of taxes, formulas used to calculate them, and when taxes are assessed often vary considerably between countries. GTM can process taxes for multiple countries within the same database.

EAM Tax Management includes tax classes, tax codes, tax rates, and tax types. These data items may depend on one another, and most are based on tax laws relevant to the corporation and location.

Setting Up Tax Structure in EAM

Fig. 6.27
Set Up Tax Structure in EAM Process Map



1 Enter and review required data in QAD ERP.

2 Determine taxes needed in EAM.

3 Add Tax Type Codes.

4 Add Tax Usage Codes.

5 Add Tax Class Codes.

6 Define Tax Codes.

7 Define Tax Rates.

8 Set up Site Tax Environment.

Tax Classes

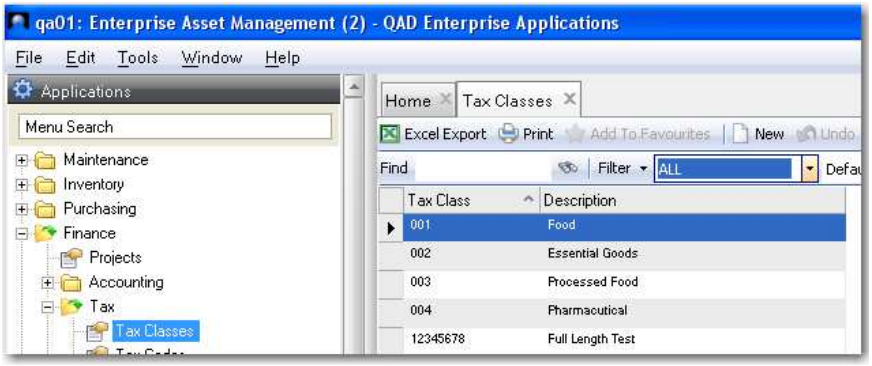
Use this table to create and modify tax class codes. Tax class codes track a class of people or items. A tax class can represent a customer, supplier, or item. In some cases, tax law specifies that the tax applies based on tax class. In QAD ERP, the tax class determines the tax rate for tax types in the set of tax types for related transactions.

Note In EAM, tax class is associated with a tax rate.

Tax Classes Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Tax|Tax Classes. Organize and display records, access supporting functions, and edit or create new records.

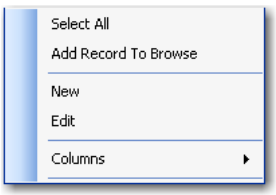
Fig. 6.28
Tax Classes Browse



Tax Classes Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.29
Tax Class Right-Click Menu



Creating a New Tax Class

1. Click New.
2. Enter a tax class name (maximum of three characters) and description.

Editing a Tax Class

1. Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the tax class record detail.
2. Enter or edit a tax class description.

Tax Codes

A tax code specifies the tax types that apply to a particular taxable purchase.

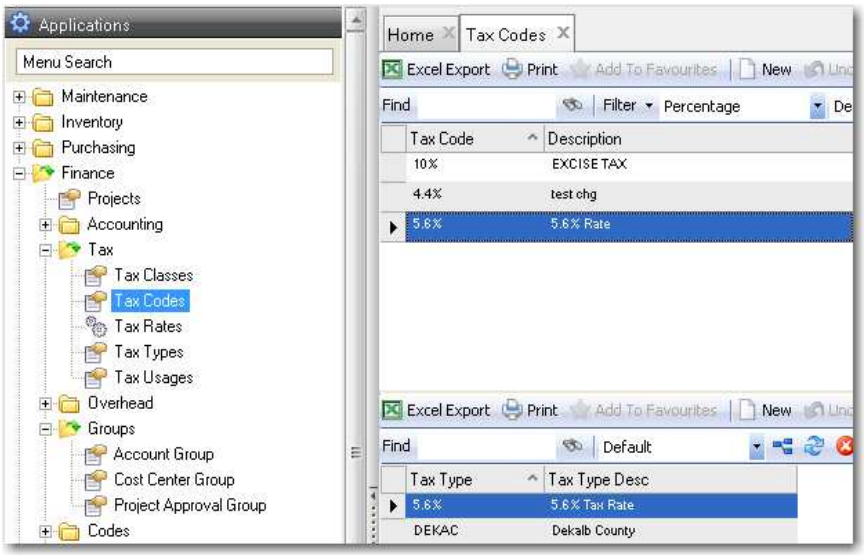
Tax types are individually associated or grouped under a tax code.

When you specify a tax code on a purchase transaction, EAM validates associated tax types against rates that include those types, as well as any tax class or usage associated with the purchase.

Tax Codes Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Tax|Tax Codes. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

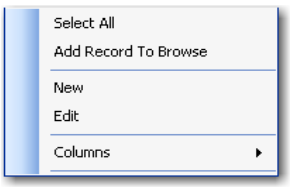
Fig. 6.30
Tax Codes Browse



Tax Codes Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.31
Tax Codes Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the tax code record detail to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the tax code record detail to edit the selected record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Creating a New Tax Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter a tax code and description.

3 Click New on the lower browse and add one or more tax types.

Editing a Tax Code

1 Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the tax code record detail.

2 Enter or edit the tax code description.

Tax Rates

Use a tax rate to define a specific tax rate percentage. Each tax rate must have an associated tax type. Associate a tax class or usage code with a rate code to identify a specific rate percentage.

The tax rate defines tax accrual.

During a taxed purchase transaction, EAM begins the tax calculation by validating the tax code on the requisition. EAM validates each associated tax type code. It matches them with the applicable tax rate. If tax type codes are combined with the specified class or usage codes on a tax rate, the system adds those applicable percentages to the tax calculation.

The combination of tax type, tax class, and tax usage determine the tax rate in EAM.

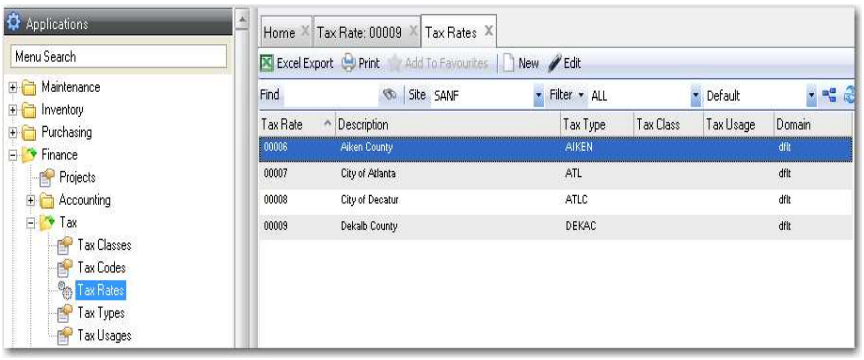
Tax Type + Tax Class + Tax Usage = Tax Rate

Note Tax class and tax usage are not required. The tax type can define the tax rate.

Tax Rates Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Tax|Tax Rates. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

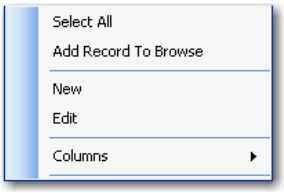
Fig. 6.32
Tax Rates Browse



Tax Rate Maintenance Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.33
Tax Rates Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the tax rate record detail to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the tax rate record detail to edit the selected record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Creating a New Tax Rate

1 Click New.

2 Enter a tax rate, description, type, class, usage, and other relevant information.

Editing a Tax Rate Record

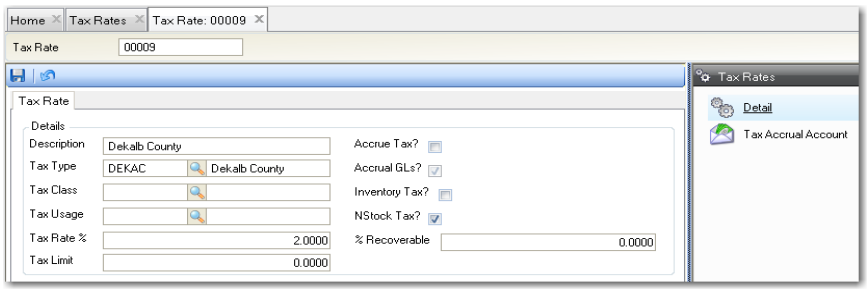
1 Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the tax rate record detail.

2 Enter or edit a tax rate description, type, class, usage, or other relevant information.

Tax Rate Record Detail

The record detail contains all information about this tax rate. Assign a tax rate code, enter other tax elements previously established, set limits for this rate, and select variables unique to this rate.

Fig. 6.34
Tax Rates Browse



Tax Rate. Enter the code to define a tax percentage based on tax type, and optionally combine with a tax class and tax usage.

(Tax Rate) Description. This field contains a text description of the tax rate. Enter meaningful text to identify the tax rate.

Tax Type. Enter the tax type code. A tax type is associated with a specific tax rate, alone or with a tax class and tax usage. If there are various tax class and tax usage codes to include in the calculation, you can include the same tax type in multiple tax rates.

Tax Class. This code represents a customer, supplier, or item. Use this code to track a class of people or items.

Tax Usage. This code represents the operation type or how the purchased items are used.

Tax Rate%. This field contains the percent of tax charged on receipts of goods upon close and receipt of the PO.

% Recoverable. Enter a percentage if this tax rate permits you to recover some of the entire purchase tax amount.

Tax Limit. This field contains the upper limit on the taxable amount. EAM automatically ceases to include this tax when you reach that limit. Set up a tax limit only when the law stipulates a ceiling on the cumulative total.

Accrue Tax? Select this check box if the amount of tax for this tax rate should be accrued instead of paid to the vendor.

Accrue G/L? Select this check box if you create GL transactions for the accrual of the tax upon receipt in EAM. Use it when the Accounts Payable department wants to calculate the accrued amount of tax based on actual invoices.

Inventory Tax? Select this check box if you want the tax on stock items to go to the cost of the inventory item and include it when the part is issued. Do not select it if you want the tax on a stock item to go to a tax expense account.

Non Stock Tax? Select this check box if you want the tax on non-stock items to go to a tax expense account.

Tax Types

Tax types are the building blocks of tax codes. A tax type represents the tax definition for a region (state, county, city, and so on). EAM groups tax types under a tax code. They apply to all domains in the database. In QAD ERP, tax types are individually calculated and reported as regional taxes or tax exemptions. They apply to all domains in the database. Some samples are Canadian PST/GST, California sales tax, and federal excise tax. On transactions, the system calculates taxes for line items based on the tax types specified.

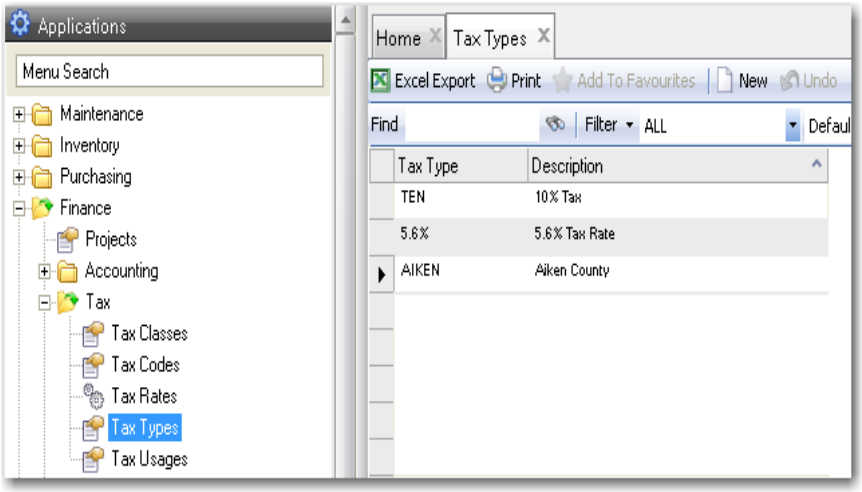
You can create as many tax types and as many tax codes as you need.

When you specify a tax code on a purchase transaction, EAM validates associated tax types against rates that include those types, as well as any tax class or usage associated with the purchase.

Tax Types Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Tax|Tax Types. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

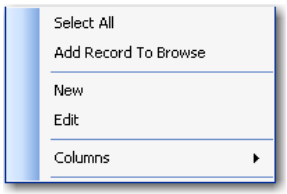
Fig. 6.35
Tax Types Browse



Tax Types Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.36
Tax Types Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the tax type record detail to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the tax type record detail to edit the selected record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Creating a New Tax Type

1 Click New.

2 Enter a tax type (maximum of 16 characters) and description.

Editing a Tax Type

1 Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the tax type record detail.

2 Enter or edit a tax type description.

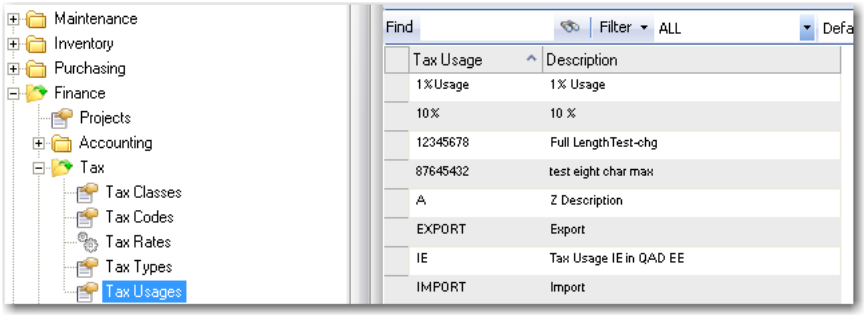
Tax Usages

You can create as many tax usages as you need.

Tax Usages Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Tax|Tax Usages. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

Fig. 6.37
Tax Usages Browse



Overhead

Overhead refers to a continuing cost of operating a business. Overhead usually groups expenses that are necessary to the continued functioning of the business, but that do not directly generate profits, such as accounting, advertising, depreciation, indirect labor, insurance, interest, legal fees, rent, repairs, supplies, taxes, telephone, travel, and utilities.

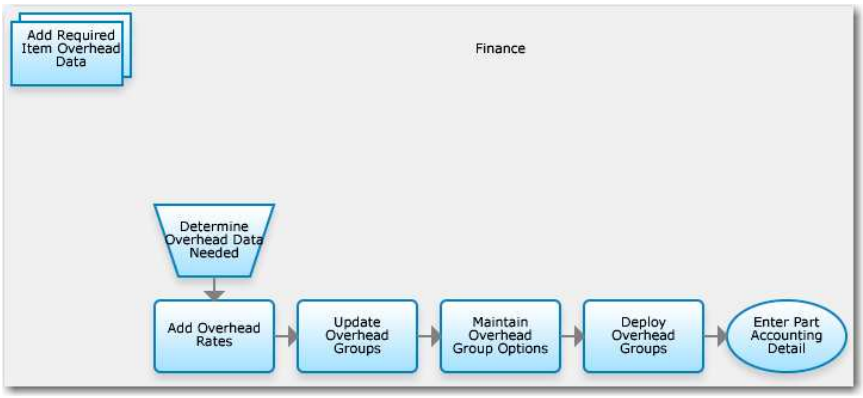
Overhead Rates

Set up overhead rates to associate with overhead groups. Overhead rates and groups add costs to a transaction to account for an organization's overhead expenses.

Overhead Rates

Set up overhead rates to associate with overhead groups. Overhead rates and groups add costs to a transaction to account for an organization's overhead expenses.

Fig. 6.38
Add Overhead Rates Process Map



1 Determine overhead rates data needed.

2 Add overhead rates.

3 Update overhead groups.

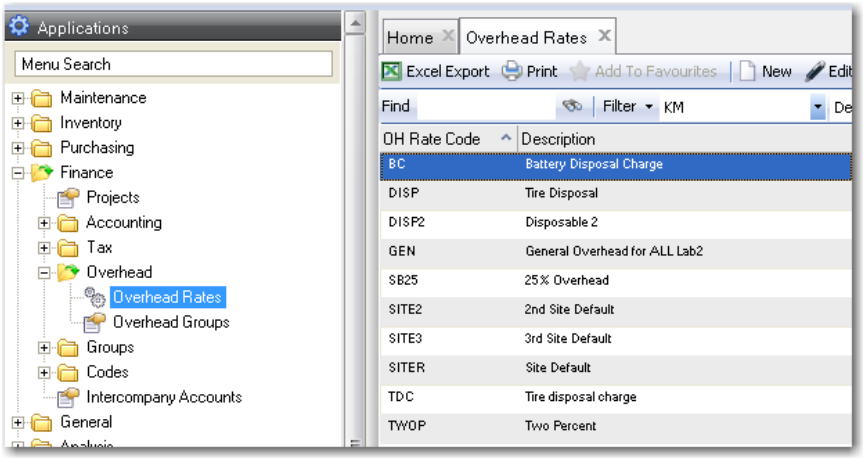
4 Maintain overhead group options.

5 Deploy overhead groups.

Overhead Rates Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Overhead|Overhead Rates. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

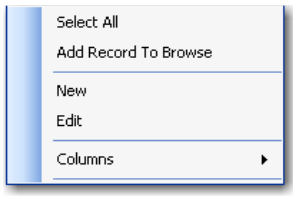
Fig. 6.39
Overhead Rates Browse



Overhead Rates Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.40
Overhead Rates Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the overhead record detail to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the overhead record detail to edit the selected record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Creating a New Overhead Rate

1 Click New.

2 Enter an overhead rate code and description.

Editing an Overhead Rates Record

1 Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the overhead rates record detail.

2 Enter or edit an overhead rate description.

Overhead Groups

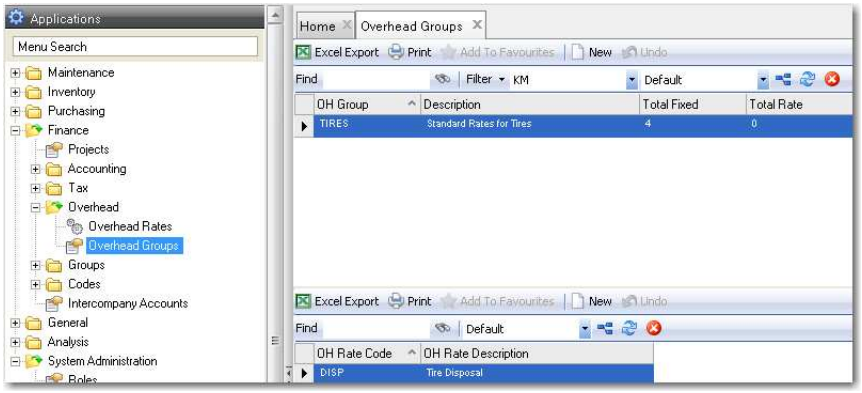
Use overhead groups to recover overhead expenses from operational cost centers and departments.

You can apply overhead groups (composed of overhead rates) to part issue and labor posting transactions. Overhead rates can be fixed monetary unit amounts or percentages of the total transaction cost. Build as many overhead rates and overhead groups as you need. You can set default overhead groups per site, part, and employee. You control whether users can modify overhead groups on transaction screens.

Overhead Groups Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Overhead|Overhead Groups. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

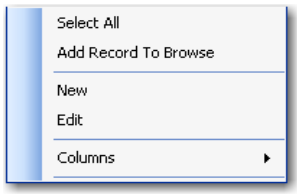
Fig. 6.41
Overhead Groups Browse



Overhead Groups Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.42
Overhead Groups Right-Click Menu



Creating a New Overhead Group

1. Click New in the upper browse.
2. Enter the overhead group name and a description.
3. Click New in the lower browse.
4. Select an overhead rate code from the lookup. Add as many overhead rates as required to build up the group's fixed amount or total rate.

Editing an Overhead Group

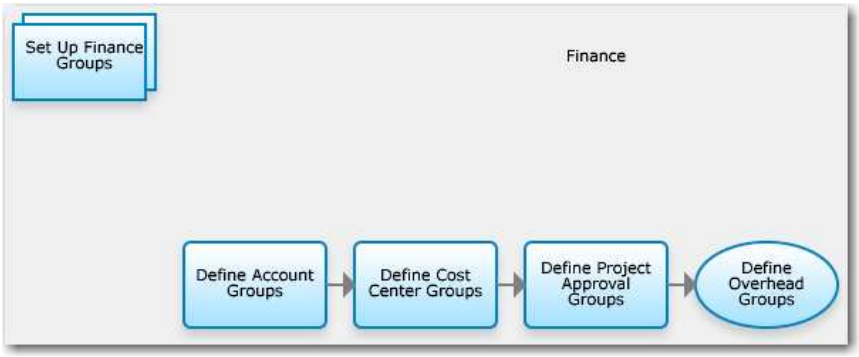
1. Double-click a record from the upper browse.
2. Enter or edit the overhead group description.
3. Click New or Delete in the lower browse.
4. Add or subtract associated rates.

Groups

Use groups to restrict purchase requests to valid accounts and cost centers. You can develop groups of users with project approval limits.

Setting Up Finance Groups

Fig. 6.43
Finance Group Process Map



1. Define account groups.
2. Define cost center groups.
3. Define project approval groups.

Account Group

Use account numbers with the account group. Use the account group code with the user ID.

Create and name an account group, typically generalizing the type of users that are associated with it. Add a list of account numbers to that group on the lower browse.

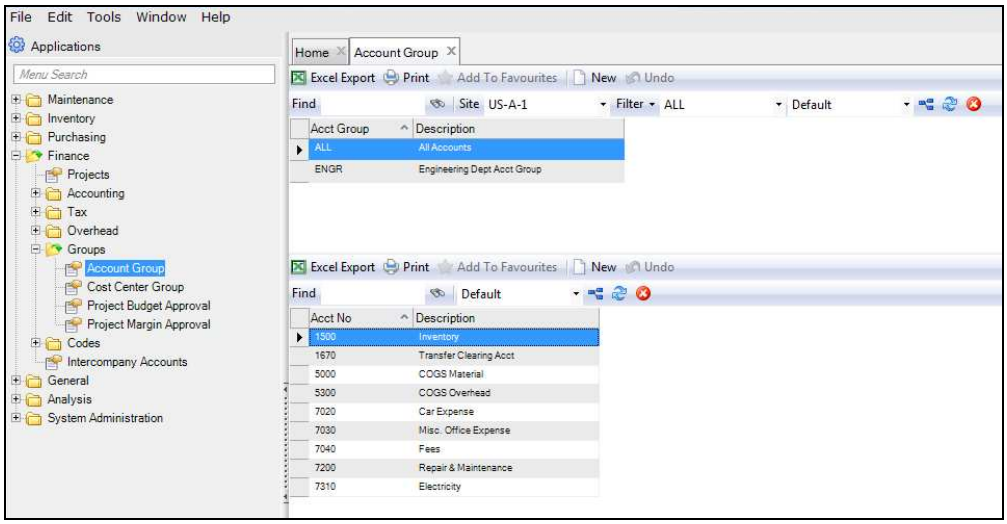
Associate the account group with any selected user IDs, under System Administration|Users| Account Groups. You can associate multiple account groups with the user ID.

When the user selects the Authorize Action in Requisitions, the system validates the associated account group or cost center group in the requisition with the user permissions. If these are found, the requisition approval process begins.

Account Group Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Groups|Account Group. Organize and display records, access supporting functions, edit, or create new records, and export to Excel.

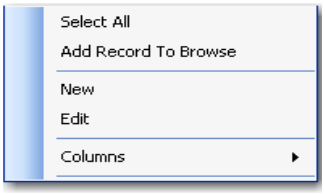
Fig. 6.44
Account Group Browse



Account Group Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.45
Account Group Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the account group record detail to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the account group record detail to edit the selected record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Creating a New Account Group

1. Click New in the upper browse.
2. Enter the account group name and description.
3. Click New in the lower browse.

4 Select an account code from the lookup. Add as many accounts as you need.

Editing an Account Group Record

1 Double-click a record from the browse to update the account group description.

2 Enter or edit the account group description.

3 Click New or Delete to add or remove accounts from the group.

Cost Center Group

Use cost centers with the cost center group. Use the cost center group code with the user ID.

Create and name a cost center group, typically generalizing the type of users to associate with it. Add a list of cost centers to the group on the lower browse.

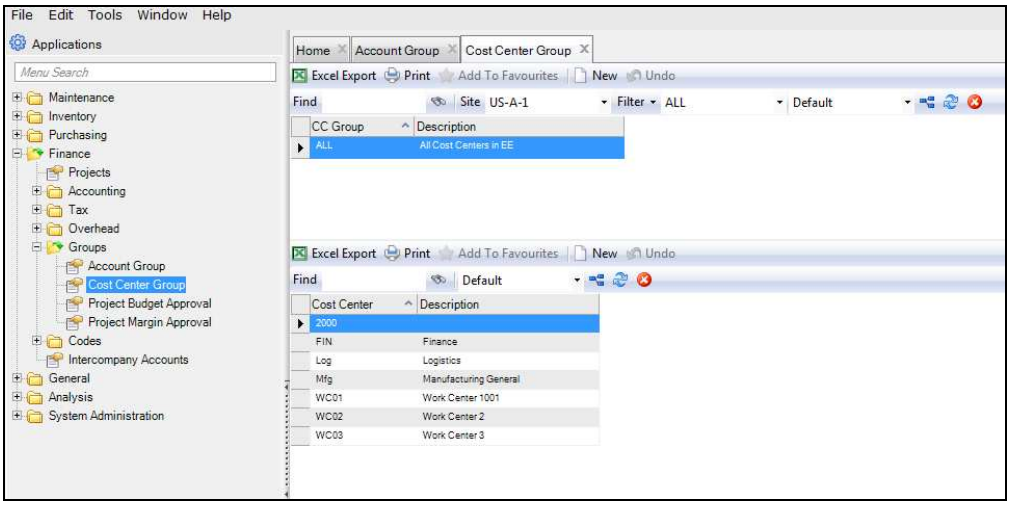
Associate the cost center group with selected user IDs, under System Administration|Users|Cost Center Group. You can associate multiple cost center groups with a user ID.

When the user selects the Authorize Action in Requisitions, the system validates the associated account group or cost center group in the requisition with the user permissions. If these are found, the requisition approval process begins.

Cost Center Group Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Groups|Cost Center Group. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

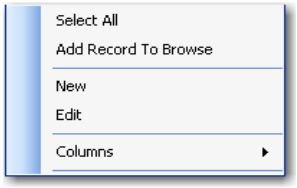
Fig. 6.46
Cost Center Group Browse



Cost Center Group Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.47
Cost Center Group Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the cost center group record detail to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the cost center group record detail to edit the selected record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Creating a New Cost Center Group

1. Click New in the upper browse.
2. Enter the cost center group name and description.
3. Click New in the lower browse.
4. Select a cost center from the lookup. Add as many cost centers as you need.

Editing a Cost Center Group

1. Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the cost center group record detail.
2. Enter the cost center group name or description.
3. Click New or Delete in the lower browse to add or remove cost centers from the group.

Project Budget Approval Group

Use Project Budget Approval Groups to represent a group of users who can approve projects.

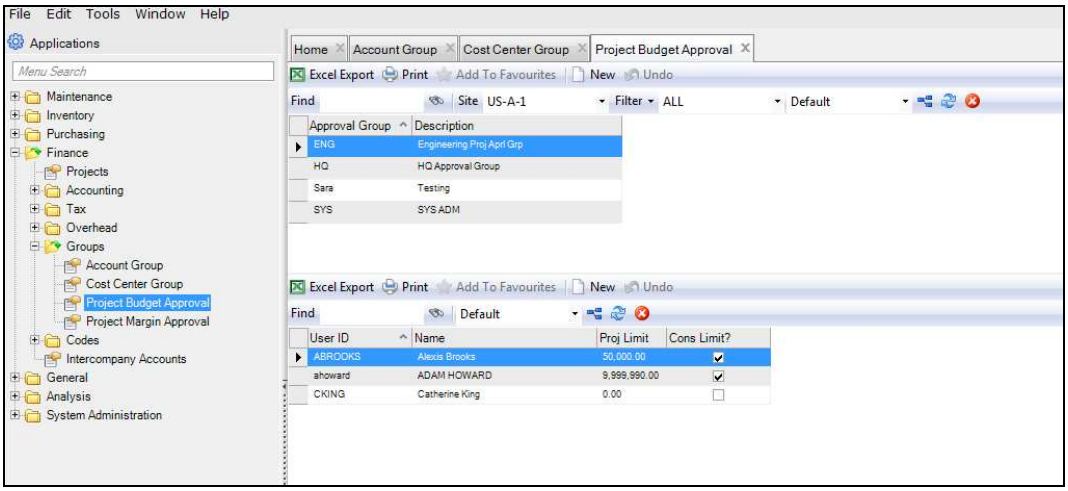
Project Budget Approval Group Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Groups|Project Approval Group. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records. Assign a project approval group to a project.

When a user approves a project, EAM validates the user's spending limit. If the spending limit is equal to or greater than the project cost, the project is approved and authorized. If the project cost exceeds the spending limits, then the action is approved but not authorized. Someone with sufficient spending limits must authorize it.

The settings for a user under System Admin|Users|Detail tab determine user spending limits and amounts for approval of projects.

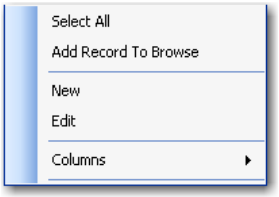
Fig. 6.48
Project Budget Approval Group Browse



Project Approval Group Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.49
Project Approval Group Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the project approval group record detail to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the project approval group record detail to edit the selected record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Creating a New Project Approval Group

1 Click New in the upper browse.

2 Enter an approval group and description.

3 Click New in the lower browse.

4 Select a user from the lookup. Add as many users as you need.

Editing a Project Approval Group

1 Double-click a record from the browse to update the project approval group description.

2 Enter or edit an approval group description.

3 Click New or Delete in the lower browse to add or remove users from the group.

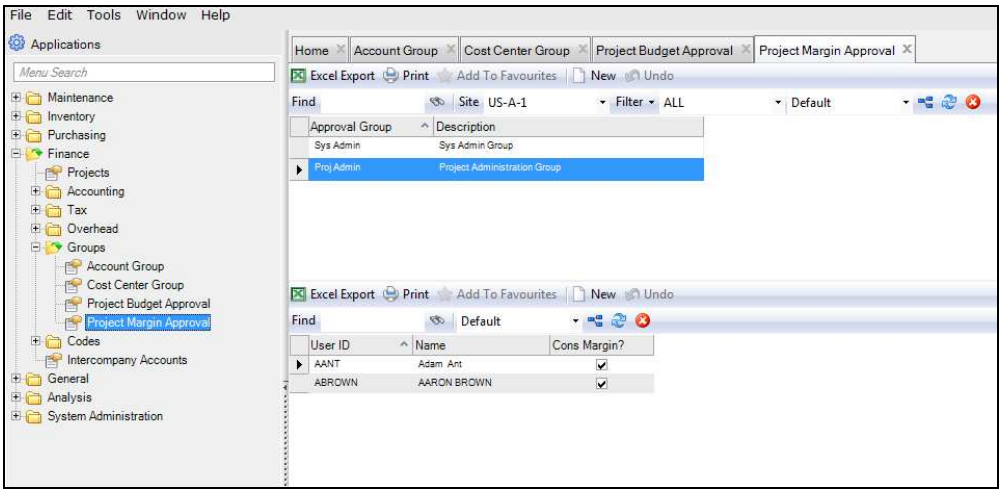
Project Margin Approval Group

Use Project Margin Approval Groups to represent a group of users who can approve customer-funded projects when margin approval is used.

Project Margin Approval Group Browse

Access this browse from Finance|Groups|Project Margin Group. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records. Assign a project margin approval group to a project.

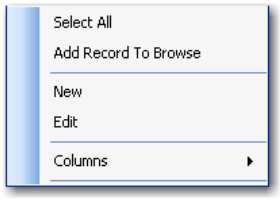
Fig. 6.50
Project Margin Approval Group Browse



Project Margin Approval Group Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.51
Project Approval Group Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the project margin approval group record detail to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the project margin approval group record detail to edit the selected record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Creating a New Project Margin Approval Group

1. Click New in the upper browse.
2. Enter a margin approval group and description.
3. Click New in the lower browse.
4. Select a user from the lookup. Add as many users as you need. You can only add users that have the Margin Approver? check box selected in the System Administration|Users|Detail tab. The Margin Approver? setting indicates if a user can be added to a project margin approval group. See Chapter 10, “Users,” on page 526.

Editing a Project Approval Group

1. Double-click a record from the browse to update the project approval group description.
2. Enter or edit an approval group description.
3. Click New or Delete in the lower browse to add or remove users from the group.

Codes

Use Codes to view or add supporting data to lists of codes, such as project, status, type, and others critical to the Finance module.

Code forms in this section contain records for lookups on tabs within Projects. Depending on your permissions, you can add or edit existing records.

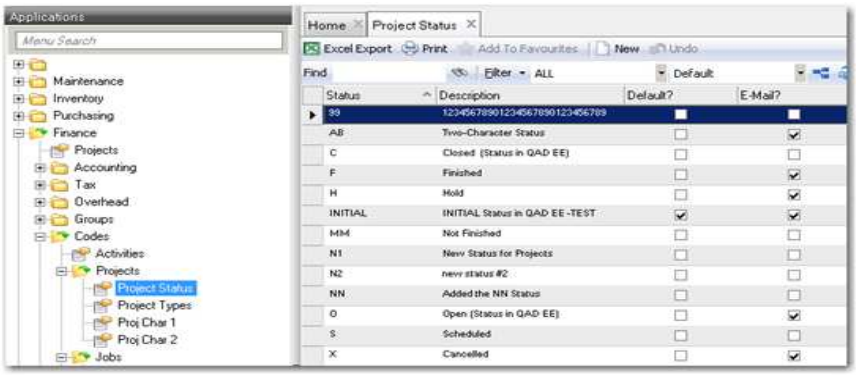
Project

Project codes include Statuses, Types, User-defined Character 1 and Character 2.

Statuses

Access the Statuses lookup from Finance|Projects|Codes. You can add or edit codes from the code form, and also designate project status changes that trigger system-generated e-mail to a Notify.

Fig. 6.52
Codes: Statuses



Adding a Status Code

1. Click New.
2. Enter the status and description.
3. Select defaults and notifies. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing a Status Code

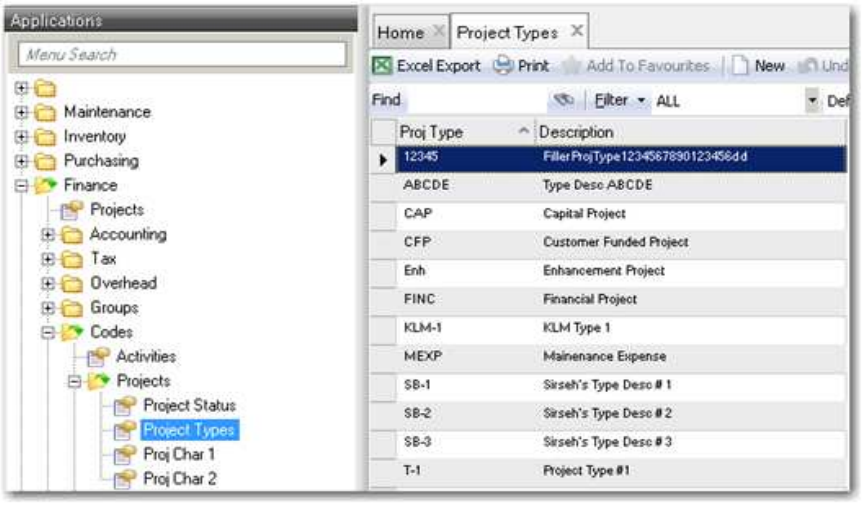
1. Double-click the code to edit.
2. Enter or edit the status description.
3. Select defaults or notifies. The system automatically saves the updated code.

Types

Access the Types lookup from Finance|Projects|Codes. You can add or edit codes from the code form.

Use Types to add, view, or edit project types.

Fig. 6.53
Codes: Type



Adding a Type Code

1 Click New.

2 Enter the project type and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing a Type Code

1 Double-click the code to edit.

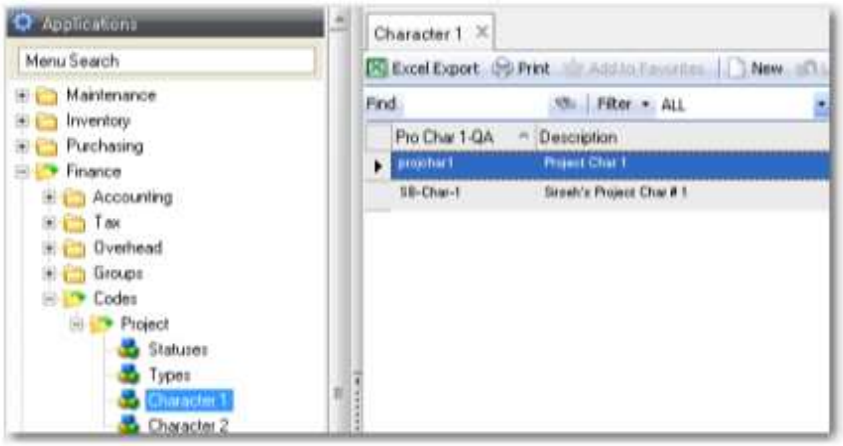
2 Enter or edit the project type description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

Project Character 1 and 2

Access the Proj Character 1 lookup from Finance|Projects|Codes. You can add or edit codes from the code form.

Use (user-defined) Proj Character 1 and 2 to access your organization's validation tables for data entry and selection in the project module. The system administrator or implementation team defines the labels for these two fields.

Fig. 6.54
Codes: Proj Character 1



Adding a Proj Char 1 Code

1. Click New.
2. Enter the project character 1 or 2 code and description. The system automatically saves the new code.

Editing a Proj Char 1 Code

1. Double-click the code to edit.
2. Enter or edit the project character 1 or 2 description. The system automatically saves the updated code.

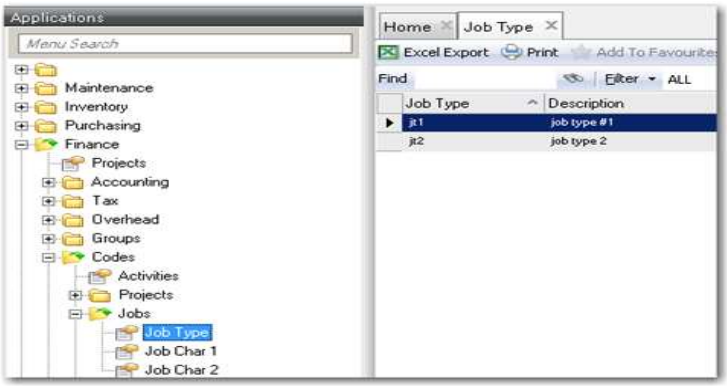
Jobs

Job codes include Types, User-defined Character 1, and User-defined Character 2.

Types

Access the Types lookup from Finance|Jobs|Codes. You can add or edit codes from the code form. Use Types to add, view, or edit job types.

Fig. 6.55
Codes: Job Type



Job Char 1 and 2

Access the Character 1 lookup from Finance|Jobs|Codes. You can add or edit codes from the code form.

Use (user-defined) Character 1 and 2 to access your organization's validation tables for data entry and selection in the project module on the Jobs lower browse. The system administrator or implementation team defines the labels for these two fields.

Intercompany Accounts

Use intercompany accounts when GL transactions must go between sites (for example, inventory transfer between site A and site B), and you cannot use the default transfer cost center, account, and sub-account.

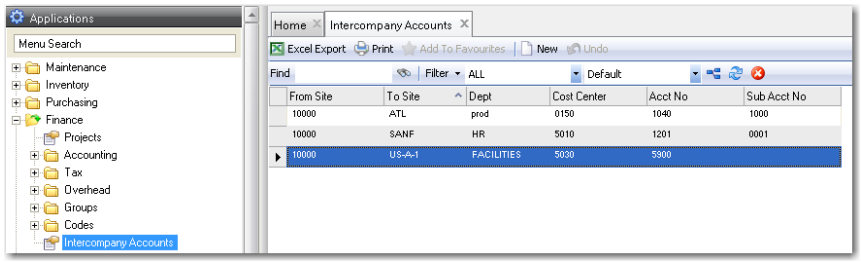
When a part relocates from one site to another, EAM credits the inventory from which it was removed, and debits the transit location. Use EAM System Admin|System Control Maintenance| System Site Maintenance|More Inv tabbed page to set up cost center, account number, and sub-account.

Define a unique default intercompany cost center, account, and sub-account to use when GL transactions go between the user's primary site and other sites in EAM.

Intercompany Accounts

Access this browse from Finance|Intercompany Accounts. Organize and display records, access supporting functions, access existing or create new records, and export to Excel.

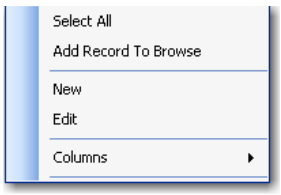
Fig. 6.56
Intercompany Accounts Browse



Intercompany Accounts Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 6.57
Intercompany Accounts Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the intercompany accounts record detail to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the intercompany accounts record detail to edit the selected record.

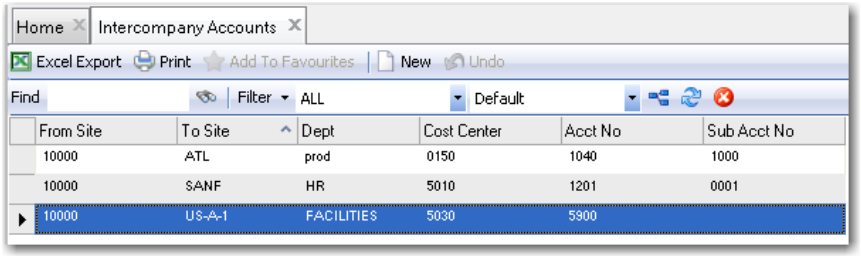
Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Intercompany Accounts Record Detail

The record detail contains the information about this site's Intercompany Accounts default cost center, account, and sub-account to be debited anytime GL transactions go between this site and the highlighted other site.

Fig. 6.58
Intercompany Accounts Record Detail



From Site. EAM enters the current user's primary site. This cannot be changed.

To Site. Select the site by using the lookup table available in the To Site field. Any other site that is involved in intercompany transactions and cannot use your site's default transit accounting data should be set up here.

Dept. This is the department to be used in any intercompany transaction between the site listed in the To Site box and the From Site. Select the department through the Dept field's lookup.

Cost Center. This is the cost center to be used in any intercompany transaction between the site listed in the To Site box and the From Site. Select the cost center through the Cost Center field's lookup.

Acct No. This is the account to be used in any intercompany transaction between the site listed in the To Site box and the From Site. Select the account through the Acct No field's lookup.

Sub Acct No. This is the sub-account to be used in any intercompany transaction between the site listed in the To Site box and the From Site. Select the sub-account through the Sub Acct No field's lookup.

Chapter 7

Purchasing

This section discusses the following Purchasing module topics:

Introduction to EAM Purchasing 310

Setting Up Purchasing 310

Requisitions 344

Purchase Orders 376

Blanket Orders 397

Quotes 420

Introduction to EAM Purchasing

In the Purchasing module, you can create and maintain requisitions, purchase orders, quotes, and blanket orders. You can create standard clauses and approval groups, revise vendors, and add routing substitutions.

The Purchasing module includes the following submenus:

- Purchase Orders
- Requisitions
- Blanket Orders
- Quotes
- Vendor
- Routing Substitutions
- Standard Clauses
- Currency
- Exchange Rate Types
- Approval Groups
- Codes
- All PO Lines Browse
- All BO Lines Browse

Setting Up Purchasing

Routing Substitutions

Use a Routing Substitution to replace a user for all requisition, purchase order, and project approvals for a specified time period.

If purchase authorization is required and an individual is out of the office, that person can substitute another user to authorize purchases until the person returns. The system uses the start and end dates to automatically send approvals to the substitute person.

The Substitute person takes on the spending authority for the user that is away. When viewing a routing list of users, the substitute person is identified in the group as a substitute user.

Authorization Process Maps

Fig. 7.1
Purchase Requisition Authorization Process Map

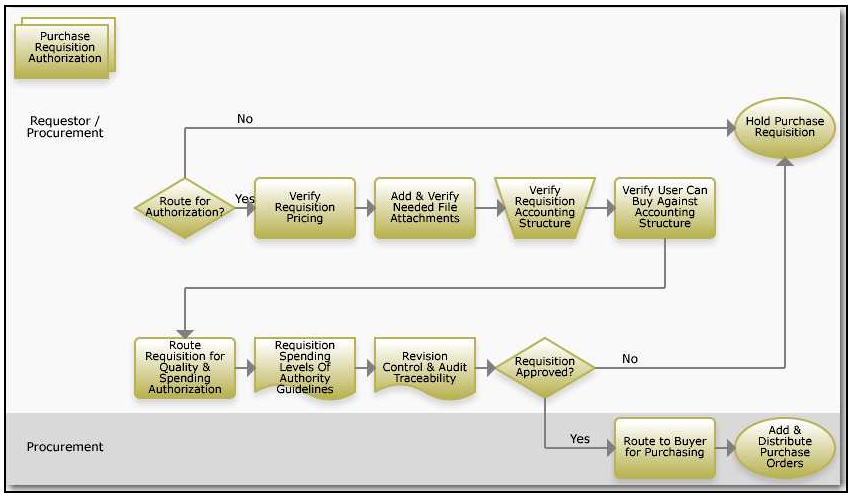
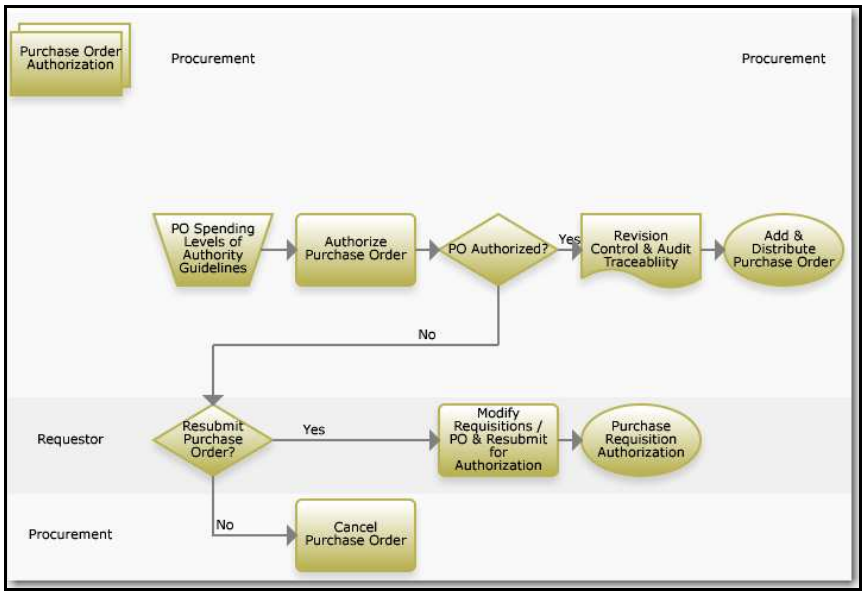


Fig. 7.2
Purchase Order Authorization Process Map



Creating a Routing Substitution

To create a Routing Substitution, click New. Enter the following information:

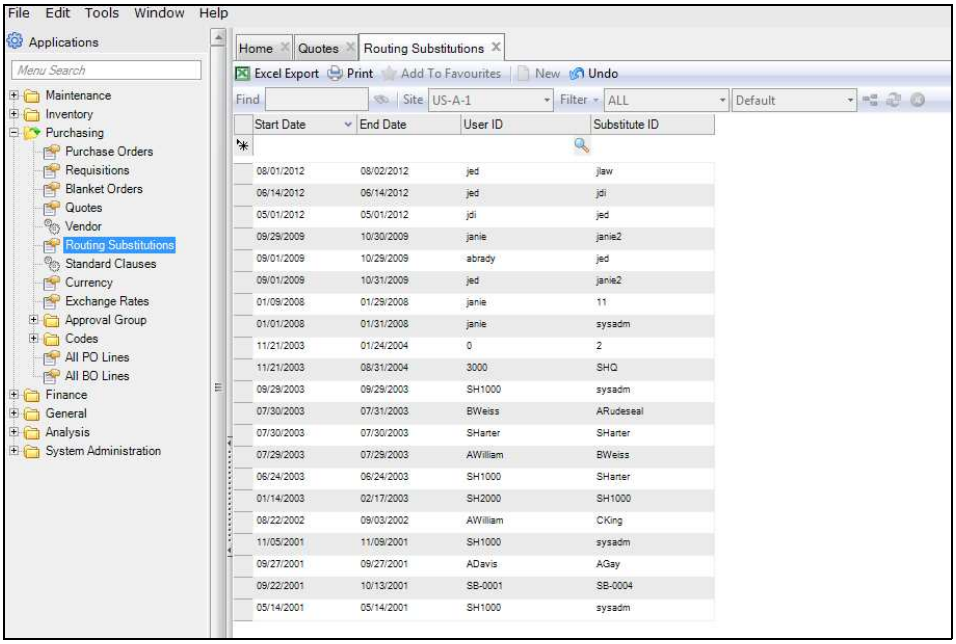
Start Date. Enter the date the routing substitution begins.

End Date. Enter the date the routing substitution ends.

User ID. Enter the user ID for the person that is being replaced.

Substitute ID. Enter the user ID for the person that is replacing the other person.

Fig. 7.3
Routing Substitutions



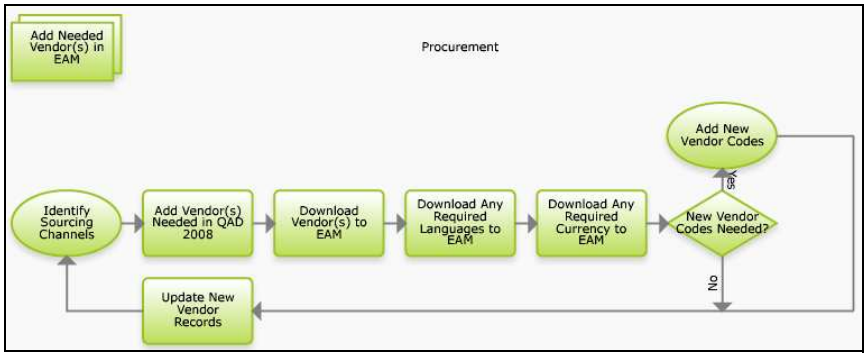
Vendor

Use vendor records to store supplier information, including address, contacts, tax information, shipping data and terms, and currencies. Inventory and Purchasing use vendor records. Equipment, Physical Inventory, and Stores Requisition files may also include a vendor number.

Vendor records can be downloaded from the ERP. It is recommended that you download vendor records from the ERP to maintain data integrity.

Vendor Process Map

Fig. 7.4
Creating a Vendor Record Process Map



1. Identify sourcing channels.
2. Add vendors to the QAD ERP application.
3. Download vendors to EAM.

4 Download languages to EAM.

5 Download required currency to EAM.

6 Add new vendor codes.

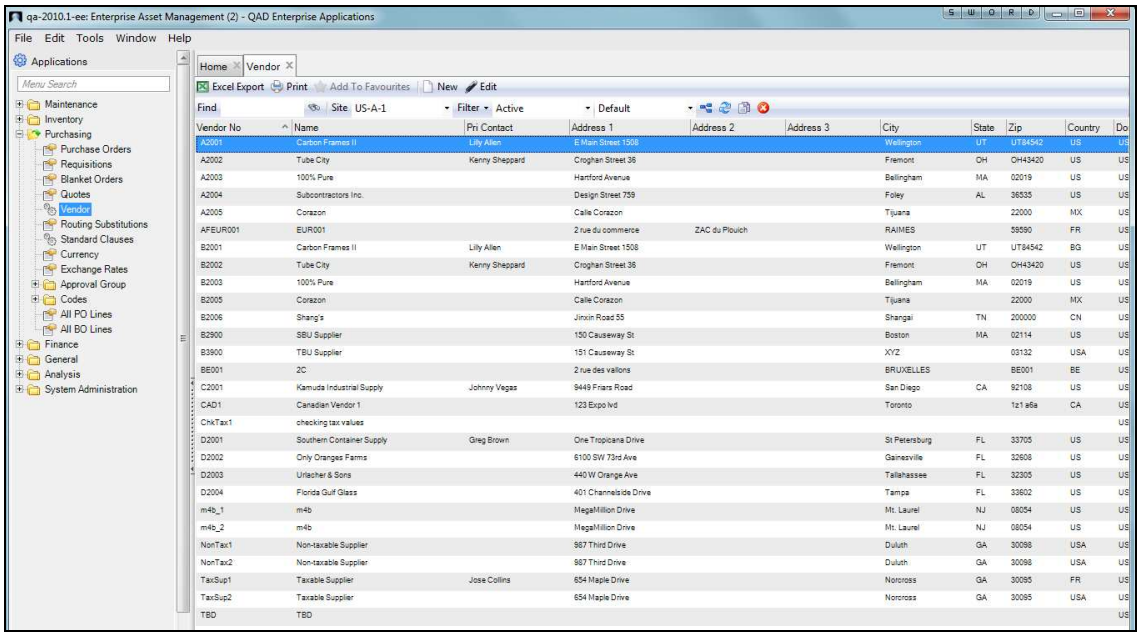
Adding a Vendor Record

Important Vendor records are populated from ERP during implementation. It is not recommended that you create new vendor records in EAM.

Editing a Vendor Record

To edit a vendor record, open the record from the Vendor browse, located in Purchasing|Vendor. Make the necessary changes to the Address, Detail, Codes, Remit, or User Defined tabs. See “Vendor Record Tabs” on page 313. When you finish, click Save.

Fig. 7.5
Vendor Browse

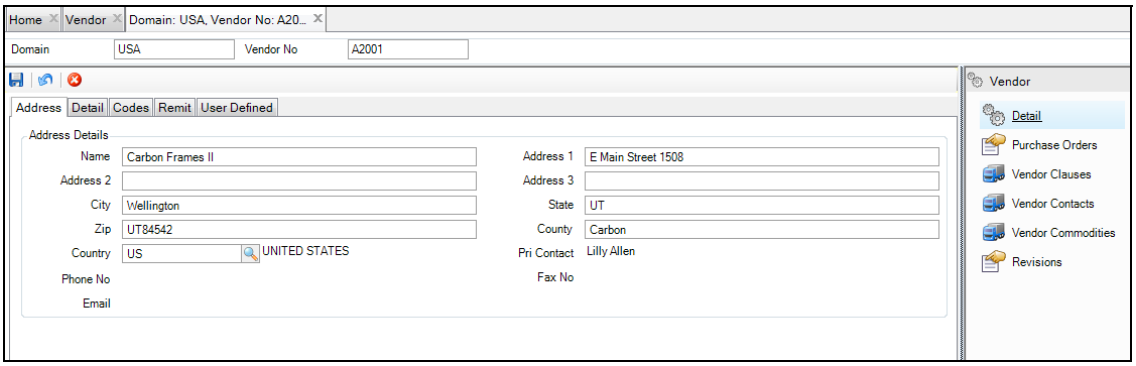


Vendor Record Tabs

A vendor record consists of the Address, Detail, Codes, Remit, and User Defined tabs.

Vendor: Address Tab

Fig. 7.6
Vendor: Address Tab



Address Details

Name. This field displays the vendor's name that appears on purchase orders and quotations.

Address 1, Address 2, Address 3, City, State, Zip, County, and Country Address2. These fields display the vendor's address.

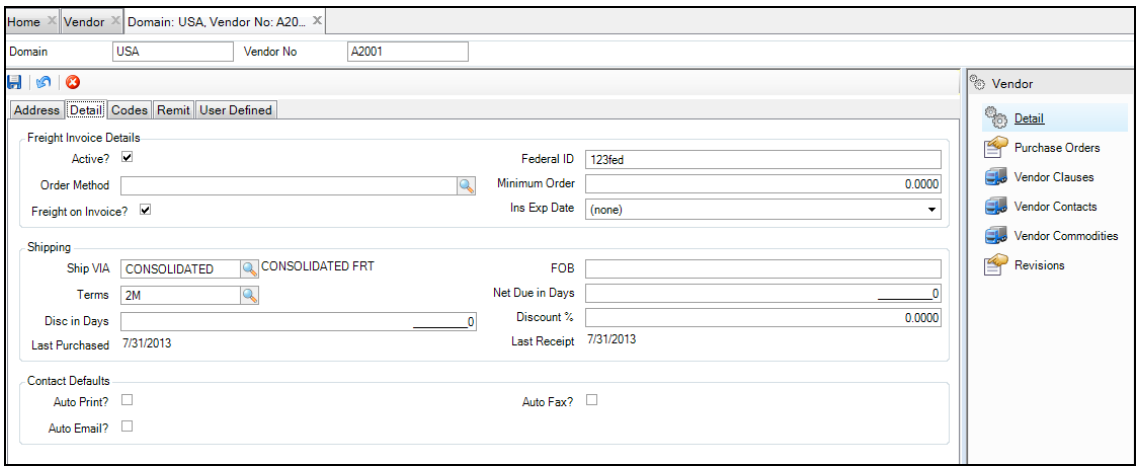
Pri Contact. This field displays the primary contact name for the vendor.

Note The primary contact cannot be updated directly from this field. The contact information can only be added or updated from the Vendor Contacts submenu.

Fax No, Phone No, and E-Mail. These fields display the vendor's contact information.

Vendor: Detail Tab

Fig. 7.7
Vendor: Detail Tab



Freight Invoice Details

Active. Select this check box to use this vendor. If this check box is not selected, the vendor lookup excludes the vendor. Validation for Vendor No on Purchase Order, Requisition, and Vendor Part Maintenance screens prevents users from entering an inactive vendor. EAM notifies you about any open records that use a vendor that could cause problems when you change vendor status to inactive.

Federal ID. This field displays the vendor's federal tax ID.

Minimum Order. This field displays a minimum total cost to meet or exceed on a purchase order for this vendor. The value is in terms of the vendor's currency. If the total cost of the PO is not greater than or equal to the vendor's minimum order, EAM stops the order when you select the PO Order action.

Order Method. This field displays the preferred method to order goods from a vendor, such as fax, telephone, or e-mail.

Freight on Invoice. Select the check box to include freight on the invoice. Otherwise, the system does not include freight on the invoice. There is no receiver for freight for any parts received from this vendor. Typically, you still pay for freight, but the shipper charges separately from the supplier.

Ins Exp Date. This field displays the date the vendor's insurance expires.

Shipping

Ship Via. This field displays the preferred method to ship goods to this vendor.

FOB. Free on Board (FOB) denotes whether freight charges are part of the PO price or will be billed separately after the invoice, and who pays for freight (buyer or vendor). For example, if the buyer lives in Des Moines and buys a product FOB New York, the buyer must pay the shipping charges from New York to Des Moines.

Terms. This field displays the vendor payment terms.

Net Due in Days. This field displays the number of days before you must pay the vendor's invoice.

Disc in Days. This field displays the number of days a vendor allows you to use an invoice discount.

Discount %. If you pay the invoice within the number of days specified, this field displays the percentage of that discount.

Last Purchased. This field displays the last date you placed a PO with this vendor.

Last Receipt. This field displays the latest date you received an item against a purchase order for this vendor.

Contact Defaults

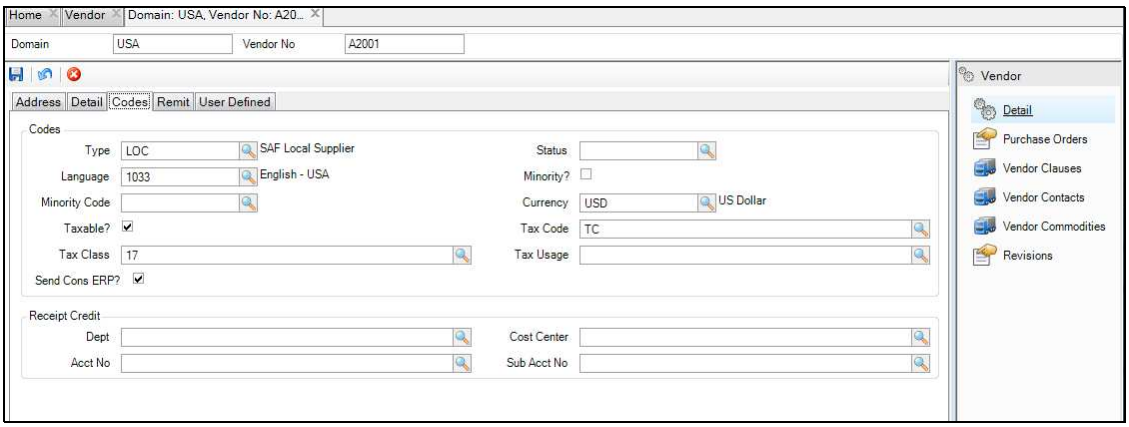
Auto Print. (Currently not available.) Select this check box to automatically print expedite letters or POs for this vendor.

Auto Fax. (Currently not available.) Select this check box to automatically fax expedite letters or POs for this vendor.

Auto e-mail. (Currently not available.) Select this check box to automatically e-mail expedite letters or POs for this vendor.

Vendor: Codes Tab

Fig. 7.8
Vendor: Codes Tab



Codes

Type. The vendor type code is user-defined. It groups common types of vendors for filtering and sorting.

Status. This field displays the vendor's status. It is for information only.

Approved? Select this check box if the vendor is approved to do contract work on site. If you did not select the vendor check box and there is a contract requisition attached to the purchase order, you cannot authorize or order a PO.

Language. This field displays the supplier's local language.

Note When you print the purchase order document, EAM uses this language code. If no language is specified on the vendor record, language defaults from General|Codes|Language.

Minority? Select this check box if the vendor is minority-owned.

Minority Code. This field displays the minority code for government reporting purposes.

Currency. This field displays the vendor's currency type.

Taxable? Select this check box if the vendor is taxable.

Tax Class. The system displays the default tax class for the vendor.

Tax Code. This field displays the vendor's tax code. If an out-of-state vendor does not charge sales tax, you can set a vendor tax code to default to a use tax code. If a part has a tax code or is being purchased for a project that has a tax code, the part or project's tax code is the default tax code on the requisition.

Tax Usage. The system copies the default tax usage for the vendor to the requisition.

Send Cons ERP. Select the check box to send consignment adjustment GL transactions to the QAD ERP application.

Receipt Credit

Dept. This field displays the vendor's receipt credit department.

Cost Center. This field displays the vendor's receipt credit cost center.

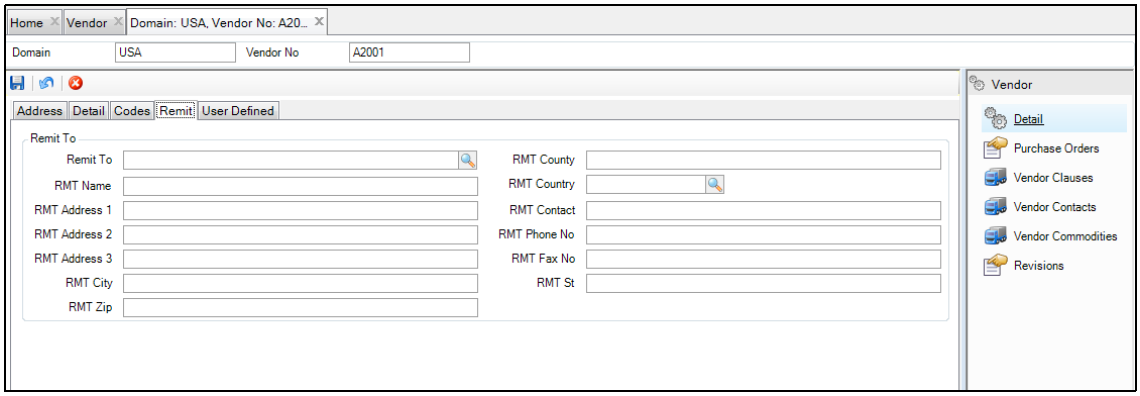
Acct No. This field displays the vendor's receipt credit account number.

Sub Acct No. This field displays the vendor's receipt credit sub-account number.

Note Receipt credit dept/cc/acct/sub fields are used on receipt and return to vendor (including tax and freight). EAM uses vendor fields on the GL, and not the site's AP dept/cc/acct/sub or expense items receipt (EIR) from the QAD ERP application.

Vendor: Remit Tab

Fig. 7.9
Vendor: Remit Tab



Remit To

Remit To. This field displays a lookup that associates the vendor address to remit payment for invoices.

RMT County. This field displays the vendor's remit-to county.

RMT Country. This field displays the vendor's remit-to country.

RMT Name. This field displays the vendor's remit-to name.

RMT Contact. This field displays the vendor's remit-to contact name.

RMT Address. These fields display the vendor's remit-to address information.

RMT Phone Number. This field displays the vendor's remit-to phone number.

RMT Fax No. This field displays the vendor's remit-to fax number.

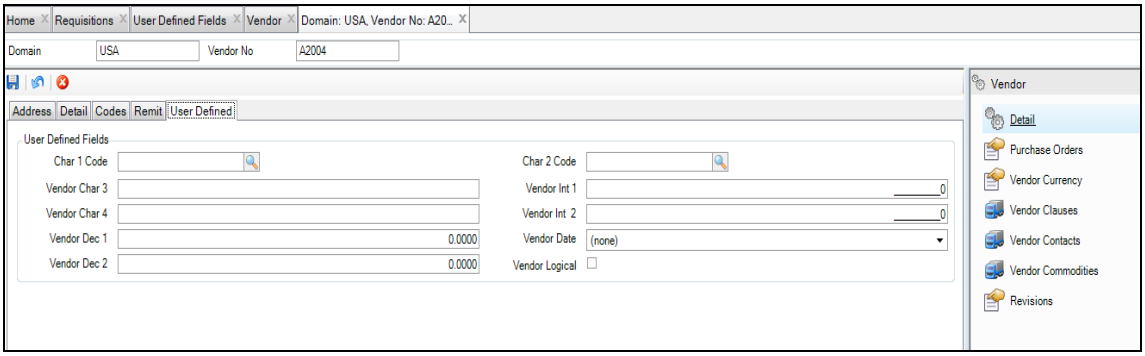
RMT City. This field displays the vendor's remit-to city.

RMT St. This field displays the vendor's remit-to state.

RMT Zip. This field displays the vendor's remit-to postal code.

Vendor: User Defined Tab

Fig. 7.10
Vendor: User-Defined Tab



User Defined Fields

Character 1/2. User-defined character fields, validated against tables that you add.

Character 3/4. Free-form user-defined character fields, not validated against tables.

Decimal 1/2. User-defined decimal fields for vendor.

Integer 1/2. User-defined integer fields for vendor.

Enable/Disable Logic. A user-defined check box.

Multi Currency Purchasing

Multi currency purchasing is used when vendors require purchase orders to be processed and paid in a different currency other than their primary currency. This requirement can occur when the vendor sources an item from a third party supplier who requires to be paid in their currency.

In general, EAM allows any currency with current exchange rates, downloaded from QAD Financials, to be used for purchasing from vendors. The currency lookup presents the currencies so that they can be selected when creating a purchase requisition, PO, or blanket order.

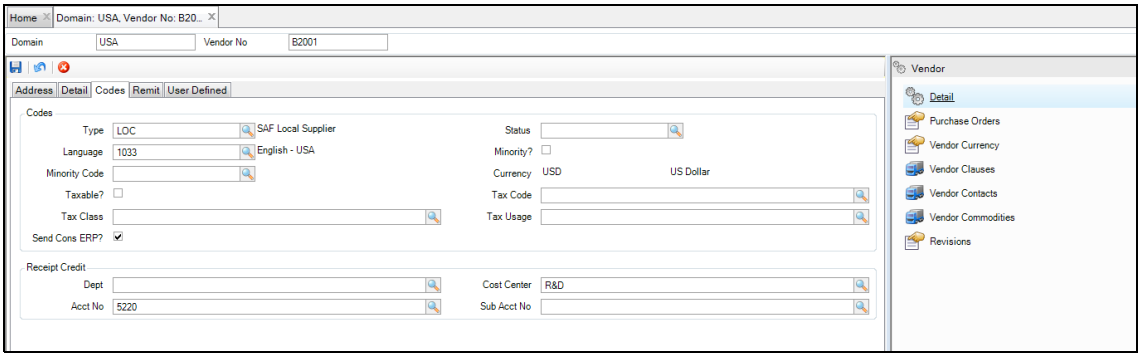
EAM also supports an option to limit the selection of currencies for use in purchasing to only those currencies that are defined for the supplier banking in QAD EE. The Use Only Vendor Currencies option is available in General|Business Units|Domain|PO/Req tab.

Example A vendor located in the US, receives materials from their own suppliers in Mexico but the Mexican suppliers request to be paid in Mexico's currency. To avoid currency exchange rate conversions, it is easier to pay the US vendor in the currency that they pay their supplier. In this instance, the option to Use Only Vendor Currencies is in use.

The following steps illustrate EAM's Multi Currency Purchasing feature:

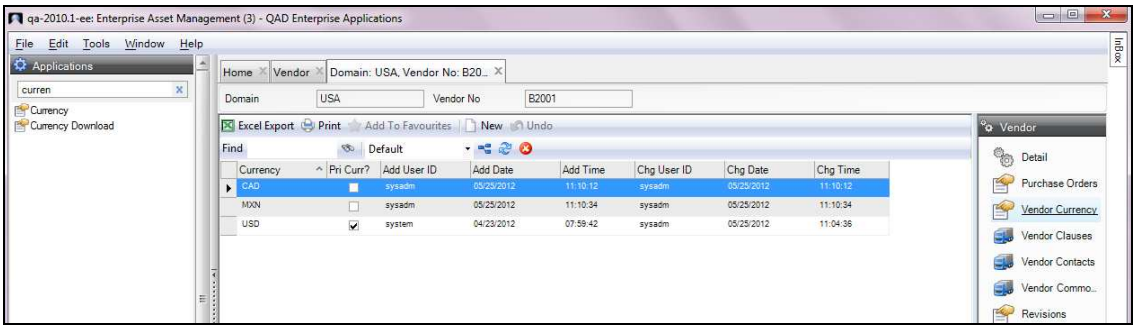
1 In the vendor record on the Codes tab, the vendor's primary currency is set to USD.

Fig. 7.11
Vendor's Primary Currency



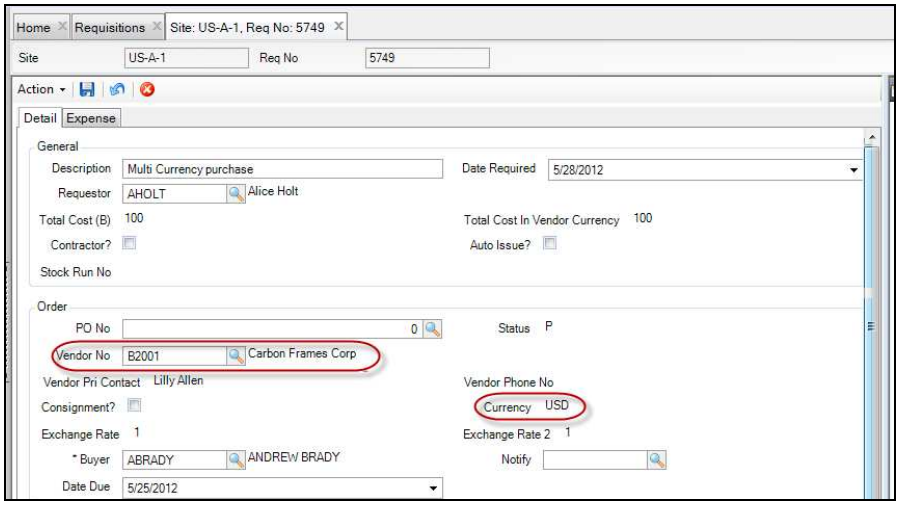
2 The Vendor Currency submenu identifies the valid currencies for this vendor. In Figure 7.12, USD is the vendor's primary currency and the MXN and CAD are alternate supplier bank currencies.

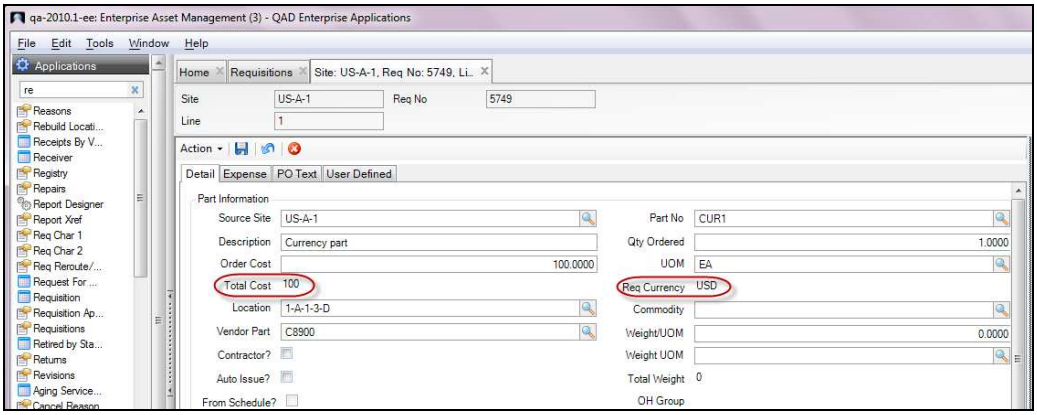
Fig. 7.12
Vendor's Currency Submenu



3 When you create a requisition, EAM pulls in the vendor's primary currency for the requisition header and the item cost in the requisition line.

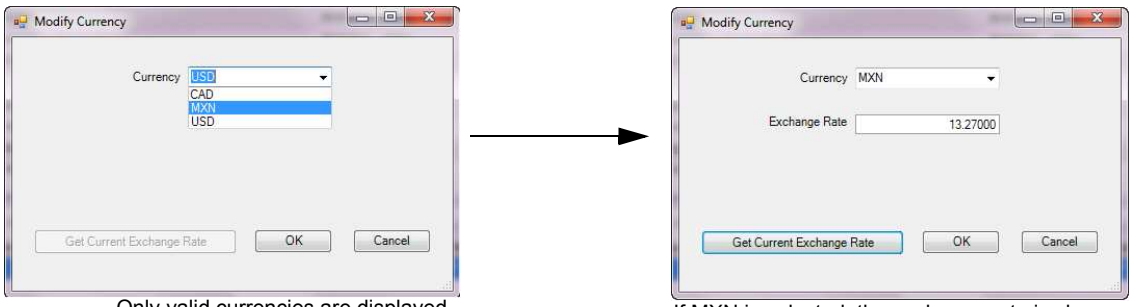
Fig. 7.13
Requisition Using the Vendor's Primary Currency





4 To change the currency, select Modify Currency from the Action menu. Use the drop-down menu to select the new currency. The selection in the drop down is limited to only those currency from the Vendor Currency submenu. Click Get Current Exchange Rate to view the exchange rate. Click OK.

Fig. 7.14
Vendor's Currency Submenu

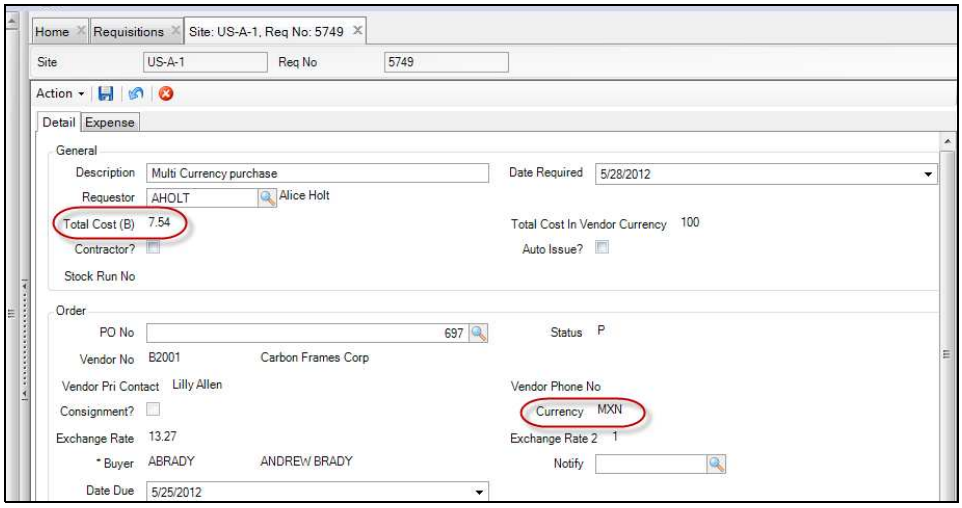


Only valid currencies are displayed.

If MXN is selected, the exchange rate is shown.

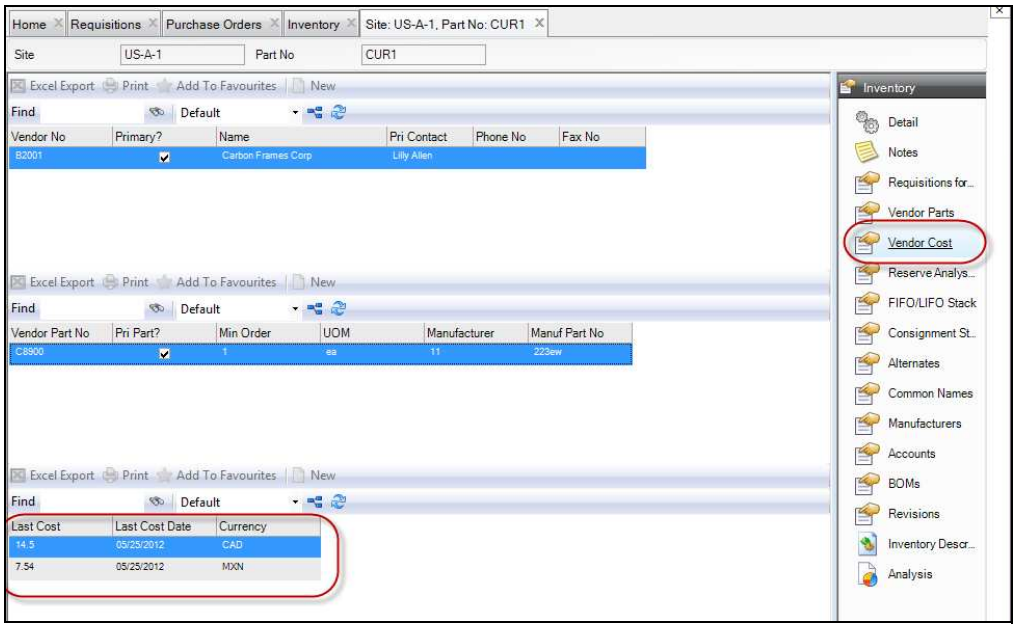
5 If you modify the currency, the requisition reflects total cost in the new currency. For example, in Figure 7.15, when you select MXN (peso), the requisition now displays the total cost in MXN (peso). The Total Cost in the Vendor Currency does not change, but the Total Cost (B) is recalculated using the current exchange rate for the updated currency.

Fig. 7.15
New Currency Cost on the Requisition



6 As part of the Multi Currency Purchasing feature, EAM provides the Vendor Cost submenu for the part record. Each time items are received from a vendor, EAM creates a record of the last cost, last cost date, and currency and displays the records in the Vendor Cost submenu.

Fig. 7.16
Vendor Cost Submenu



7 For each part, EAM populates the last cost based on the currency used on the purchase order, by vendor and the vendor part number. The next time a purchase requisition is used in any one of these currencies, EAM automatically populates the price based on the last received price for that currency.

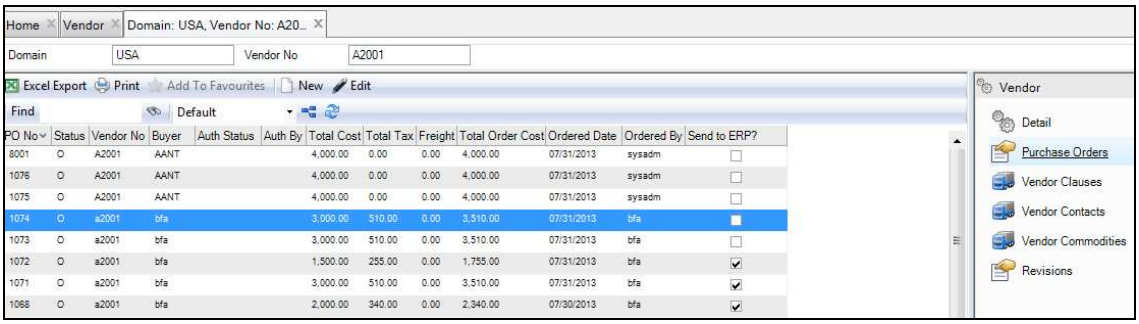
In Figure 7.16, the only two currencies used are Canadian dollars and Mexican pesos. If the Use Only Vendor Currencies option is not being used and a user creates a purchase requisition and selects the euro as the currency, then when the item is received, EAM automatically updates the third browse with the euro as the third currency. In this scenario, the euro is the last cost and last cost date for that purchase receipt.

The Last Cost field is automatically populated on new purchase requisitions that equals the currency. If the price is updated on the new purchase requisition, on receipt, EAM updates the last cost here with the newest price for the currency.

View All Purchase Orders Associated with a Vendor

To view all the purchase orders associated with a vendor, open the vendor record and select the Purchase Orders submenu.

Fig. 7.17
Vendor: Purchase Orders Submenu



Add/View Vendor Contacts

The Vendor Contacts submenu displays a list of vendor contacts. The Primary? check box identifies the vendor's primary contact.

Follow these steps to add a vendor contact:

1 Open the vendor record and select the Vendor Contacts submenu. Click New.

2 Enter the person's name in the Contact field and their contact information in the Phone No, Fax No, and e-mail fields.

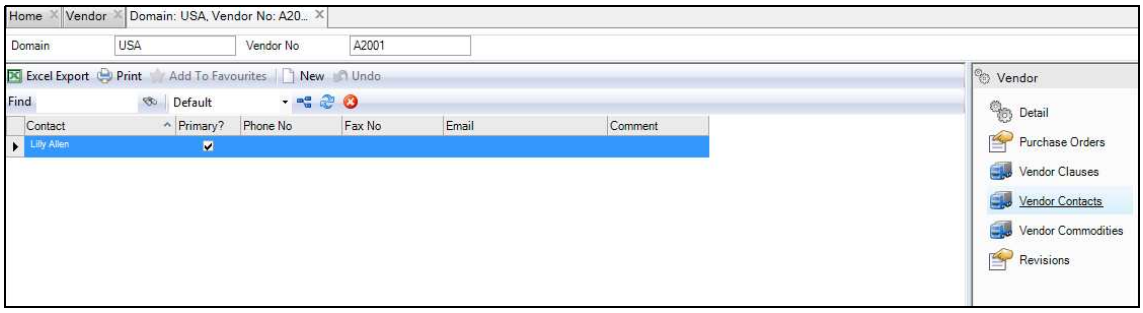
3 If this person is the vendor's primary contact, select the Primary? check box.

Note Only one person on the vendor contact list can be designated as the primary contact.

4 If there is any additional information regarding this contact, enter that information in the Comment field.

5 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.18
Vendor: Contacts Submenu



Add/View Vendor Commodities

The Vendor Commodities submenu displays a list of commodities associated with a vendor.

To add a commodity, open the vendor record and select the Vendor Commodities submenu. Click New and enter the commodity in the Commodity field and a brief description in the Commodity Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.19
Vendor: Commodities Submenu

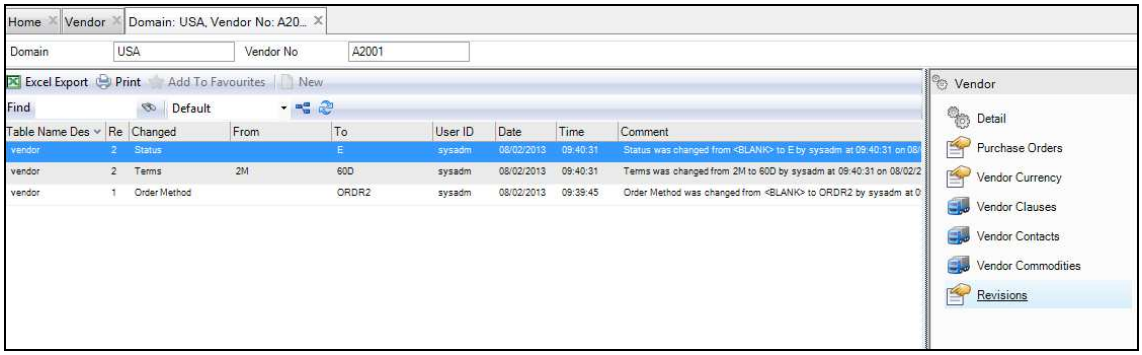


View the Revision History for a Vendor Record

To view the revision history for a vendor record, open the vendor record and select the Revisions submenu.

Note Revision control for the vendor record is activated in the Revision Control submenu, which is located in Purchasing|General|Business Units|Domain. See “Enable Revision Control for Vendor and Standard Clause Browses” on page 41.

Fig. 7.20
Vendor Revisions Submenu

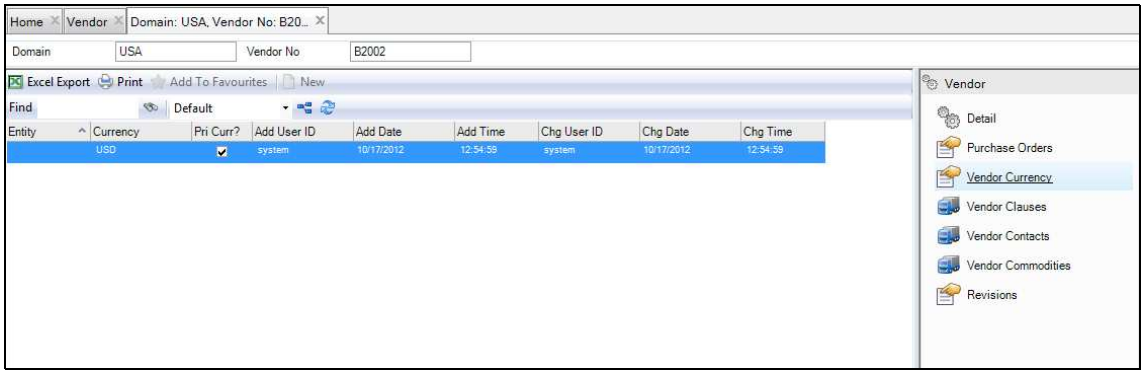


View Vendor Currency

The Vendor Currency submenu shows detailed information about the currency type the vendor accepts.

Note This submenu may not be enabled for this domain. When the Use Only Vendor Currencies? check box is selected for this domain, this submenu is enabled. The Use Only Vendor Currencies? check box is on the PO/Reqs tab of the domain record. See “Domain: PO/Reqs Tab” on page 38.

Fig. 7.21
Vendor Currency Submenu



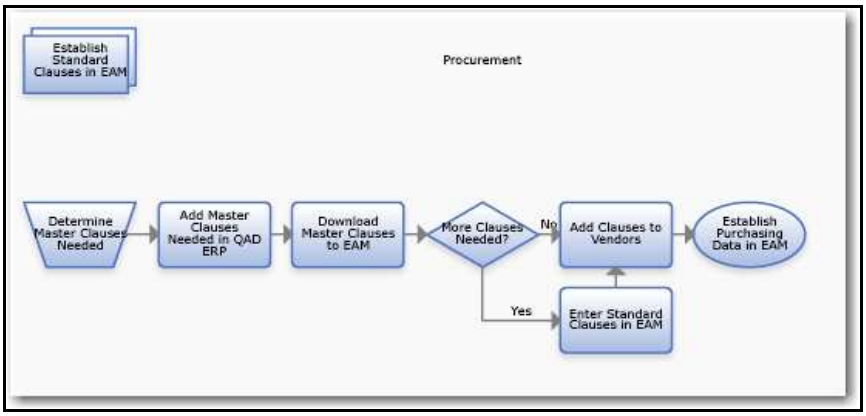
Standard Clauses

The QAD ERP application uses standard comments, similar to standard clauses in EAM. When a purchase order is copied to the QAD ERP application, EAM’s standard clauses are copied to the standard comments section.

During implementation, you can copy standard comments from the QAD ERP application into EAM. Standard comments in the QAD ERP application are grouped by type. The system administrator must identify the types. Use standard clauses to attach standard terms and conditions or special instructions to a purchase order. Standard clauses can also be attached to a vendor record. Each time a vendor is linked to a purchase order, all of the vendor’s standard clauses are copied to the purchase order. Additional standard clauses can be added as needed and attached to a purchase order.

Process Map: Downloading and Adding a Standard Clause

Fig. 7.22
Establishing Standard Clauses Process Map



1 Determine the master clauses you need.

2 Add them to the QAD ERP application.

3 Download clauses to EAM.

4 Add other clauses to EAM if you need them.

5 Add clauses to vendors.

6 Add purchasing data to EAM.

Creating a Standard Clause

Follow these steps to create a standard clause:

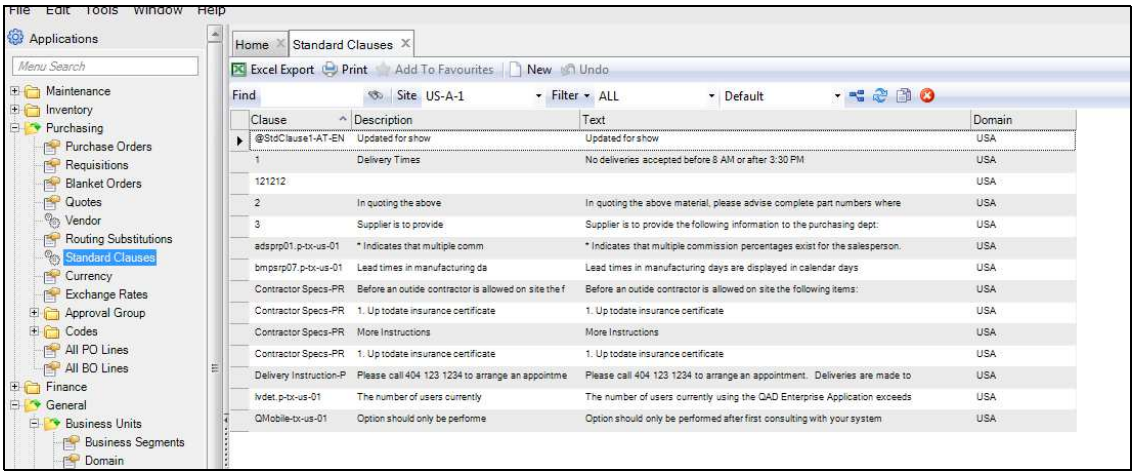
1 Open the Standard Clause browse located in Purchasing|Standard Clauses.

2 Click New and enter the following information:

- **Clause.** Enter the name of the standard clause.
- **Description.** Enter a short description of the standard clause.
- **Text.** Enter the full text of the standard clause. The text must be 1140 characters or less. Anything over 1140 characters is cut off from the page.
- **Domain.** Your domain auto-fills in this field.

3 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.23
Standard Clause Menu



Currency

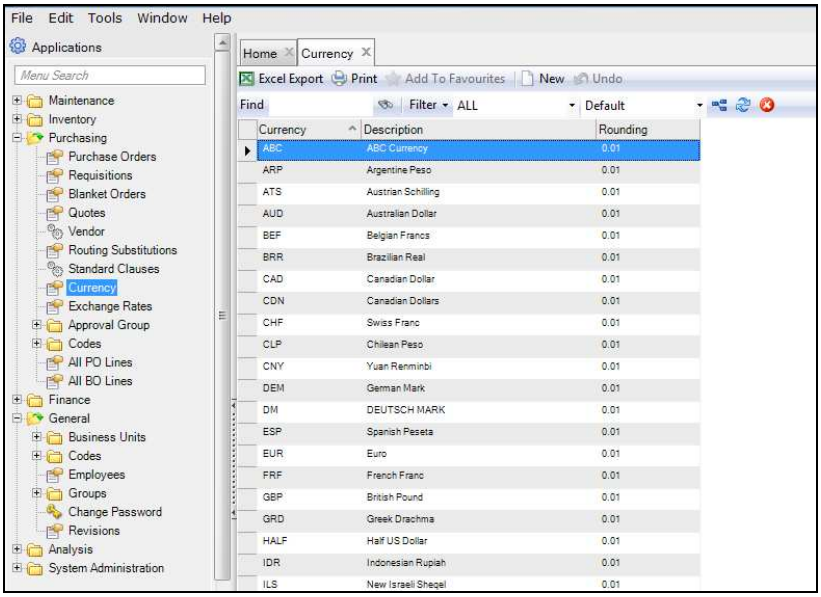
The Currency browse, which is located in Purchasing|Currency, lists the valid, available currency codes. This browse shows the following information:

Currency. This field displays the currency code.

Description. This field displays the currency description.

Rounding. This number in this field represents the smallest increment that you can have for the currency.

Fig. 7.24
Currency Browse



Approval Groups

When a user creates a requisition, purchase order, or blanket order and initiates the routing process using the Authorize action, the system locates the appropriate approval group and sends e-mails to the group requesting their approval.

Approval groups, which consist of individuals who have specific spending authority, allow companies to monitor and control costs across the organization. There are three types of approval groups:

- **Requisition Approval Group.** This group can authorize an expenditure for a specific cost center, sub-account, or a combination of the two.

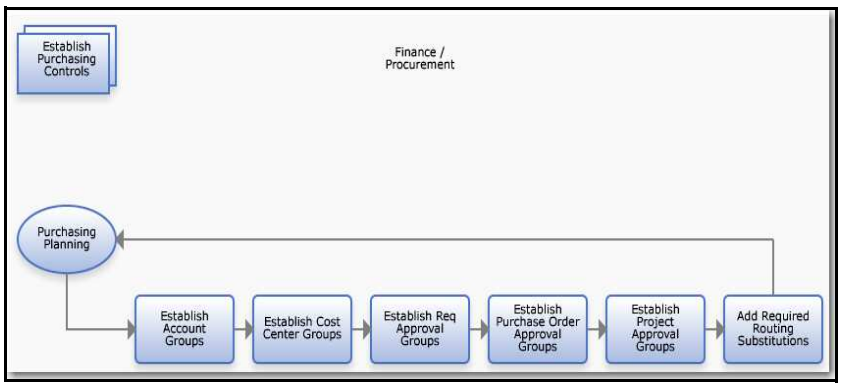
  Note The group for cost center, sub-account, or the combination of the two is assigned in Chart of Accounts (COA) Requisition Approval. See "COA Requisition Approval" on page 282.

  If that does not apply, a Requisition Approval group can authorize expenditure for a specific cost center and/or account. These groups consist of users with specific spending authority and authorization to spend against cost center or account groups.

  Note Account and cost center groups are established in Finance|Groups. Associate one or more cost center or account groups per site with a requisition authorization initiator in the initiator's user profile. When routing is initiated, EAM validates that the user can purchase against the account or cost center on the requisition. See "Groups" on page 295.
- **Blanket Order Approval Group.** This group authorizes the expiration amount (total amount that can be spent) and discounted on a blanket order.
- **Purchase Order Approval Group.** This group, composed of buyers and buyer managers, evaluates the total expense to the organization. This may include many requisitions associated with one purchase order number.

Process Map: Establishing Purchasing Controls

Fig. 7.25
Establish Purchasing Controls Process Map



1 Establish account groups.

2 Establish cost center groups.

3 Establish requisition approval groups.

4 Establish purchase order approval groups.

5 Establish project approval groups.

6 Add routing substitutions.

Requisition Approval Group

The requisition approval group can be associated with any number of account numbers or cost centers.

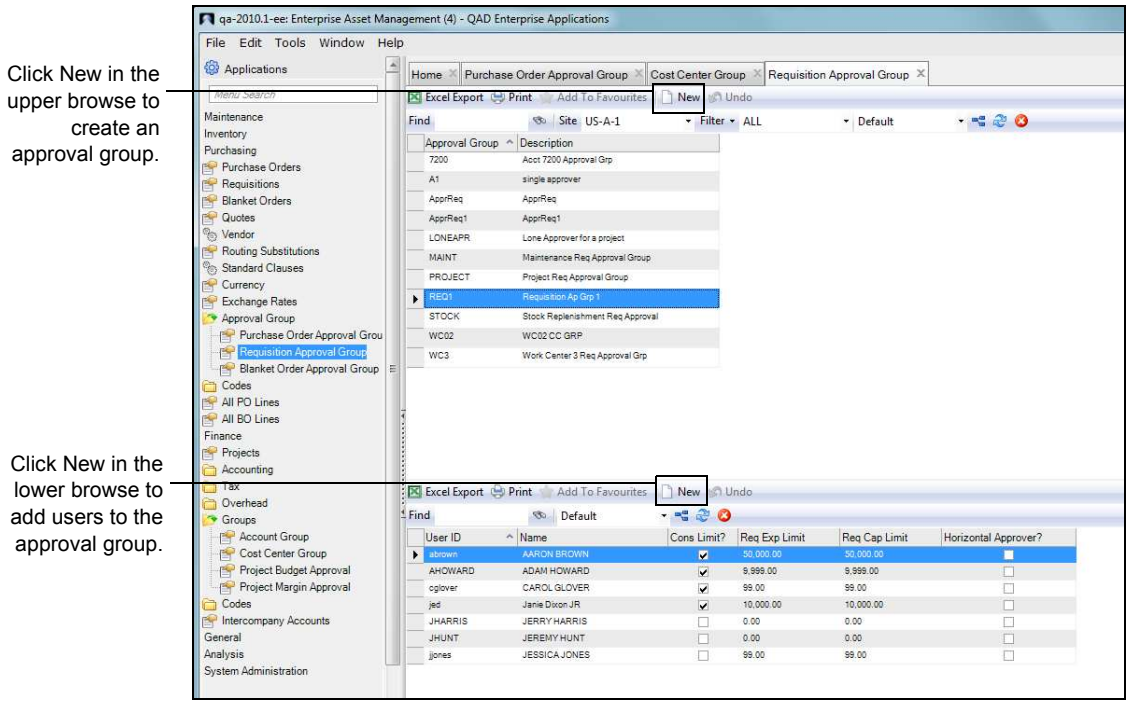
Note Each account number and cost center can have only one approval group for account or cost center-based routing. A user can have only one approval group per site.

Follow these steps to create a requisition approval group:

1 Open the Requisition Approval Group browse in Purchasing|Approval Groups.

2 Click New in the upper browse.

Fig. 7.26
Requisition Approval Group Browse



3 Enter the approval group name and then a short description. Press Enter to save.

4 Add users to the approval group by selecting New in the lower browse.

Note Only users with the Req Limit? check box selected can be added to a requisition approval group. See “Users” on page 526.

5 In the User ID field, use the lookup to select the user to add to the group. Press Enter to auto-fill the other fields with data from the user record:

Name. This field displays user’s name.

Req Exp Limit. This field displays the user's approval limit for requisitions that are not flagged as a capital expense.

Req Cap Limit. This field displays the user's approval limit for requisitions that are flagged as a capital expense.

Horizontal Approver? If this check box is selected, the user is a horizontal approver. Horizontal approvers align with requisition approvers by having the same approval limit. As the requisition approver approves, then the horizontal approver is routed to next for approval. When this option is selected, the final approver is a horizontal approver with the required spending amount.

6 If the user authorizes the requisition based on spending authority, select the Cons Limit? check box.

Note If this check box is not selected, the user is considered a quality approver who can only verify the quality of the vendor, budget, and so on.

7 Continue to add users to the group until it is complete.

Purchase Order Approval Group

The purchase order approval group is composed of buyers and buyer managers This group evaluates the total expense to the organization, which may include many requisitions associated with one purchase order number.

The user who initially authorizes the purchase order determines which approval group the PO goes to:

- If the initial user who authorizes the purchase order has a sufficient PO spending limit, the PO is approved.
- If the initial user does not have a sufficient PO spending limit, EAM verifies the spending limits and routes it to the buyer's PO approval group, which is identified in the employee's record.

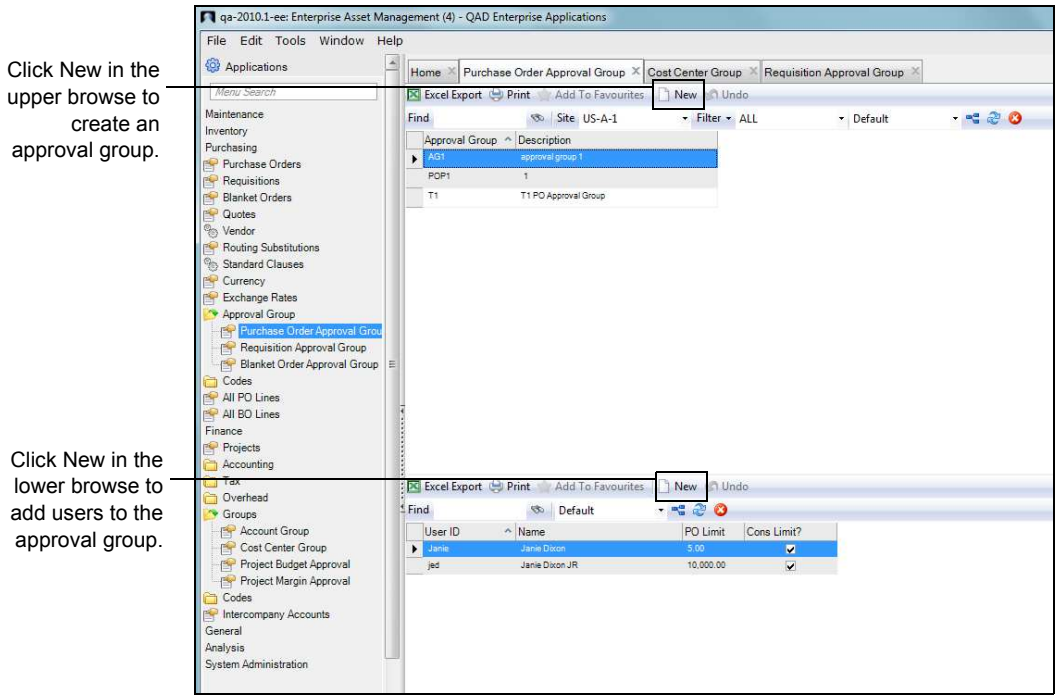
  EAM routes the PO through the group based on individual spending authority. The routing starts with the user with the lowest spending limit. The PO is authorized when it reaches the approver with a sufficient spending limit.

Follow these steps to create a purchase order approval group:

1 Open the Purchase Order Approval Group browse in Purchasing|Approval Groups.

2 Click New in the upper browse.

Fig. 7.27
Purchase Order Approval Group Browse



3 Enter the approval group name and then a short description. Press Enter to save.

4 Add users to the approval group by selecting New in the lower browse.

Note Only users with the Req Limit? check box selected can be added to a purchase order approval group. See “Users” on page 526.

5 In the User ID field, use the lookup to select the user to add to the group. Press Enter to auto-fill the other fields with data from the user record:

Name. This field displays user’s name.

PO Limit. This field displays the user’s PO approval limit.

6 If the user authorizes the purchase order based on spending authority Select the Cons Limit? check box.

Note If this check box is not selected, the user is considered a quality approver who can verify who can verify quality of vendor, budget, and so on.

7 Continue to add users to the group until it is complete.

Blanket Order Approval Group

The blanket order approval group authorizes the expiration amount, which is the total amount that can be spent and discounted on a blanket order:

- If the initial user who authorizes the blanket order has a sufficient spending limit, the blanket order is approved.

- If the initial user does not have a sufficient spending limit for the blanket order, EAM verifies the spending limits and routes it to the buyer's blanket order approval group, which is identified in the employee's record.

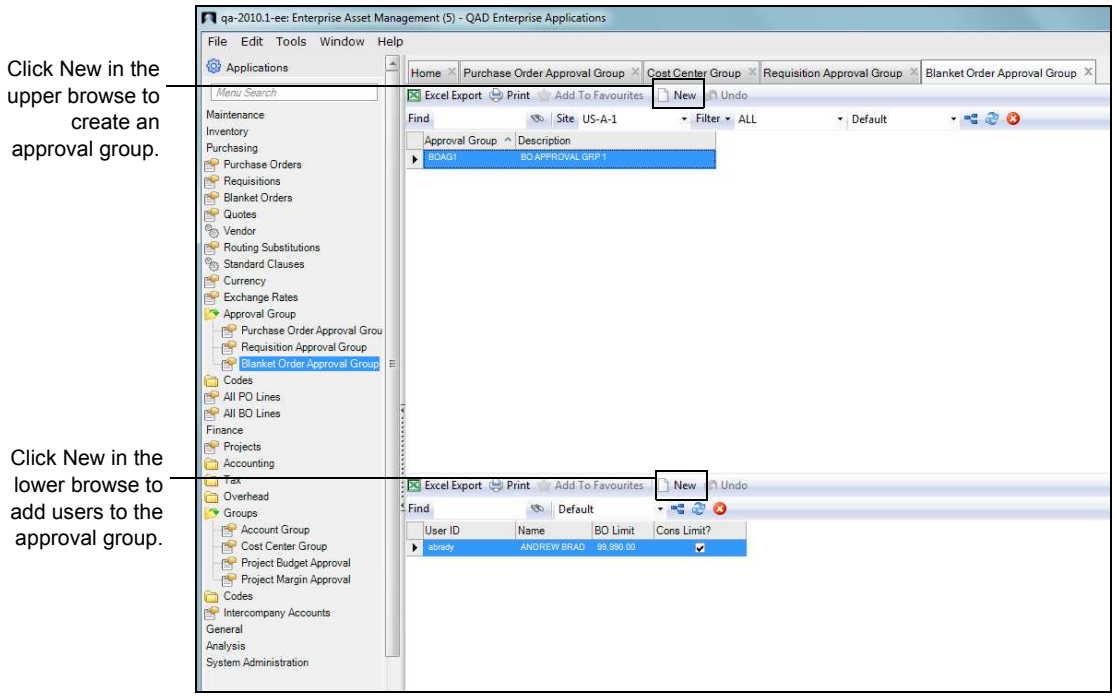
  EAM routes the blanket order through the group based on individual spending authority. The routing starts with the user with the lowest spending limit. The blanket order is authorized when it reaches the approver with a sufficient spending limit.

Follow these steps to create a blanket order approval group:

1 Open the Blanket Order Approval Group browse in Purchasing|Approval Groups.

2 Click New in the upper browse.

Fig. 7.28
Blanket Order Approval Group Browse



3 Enter the approval group name and then a short description. Press Enter to save.

4 Add users to the approval group by selecting New in the lower browse.

Note Only users with the Req Limit? check box selected can be added to a blanket order approval group. See "Users" on page 526.

5 In the User ID field, use the lookup to select the user to add to the group. Press Enter to auto-fill the other fields with data from the user record:

Name. This field displays user's name.

BO Limit. This field displays the user's blanket order approval limit.

6 If the user authorizes the purchase order based on spending authority Select the Cons Limit? check box.

Note If this check box is not selected, the user is considered a quality approver who can verify quality of vendor, budget, and so on.

7 Continue to add users to the group until it is complete.

Codes

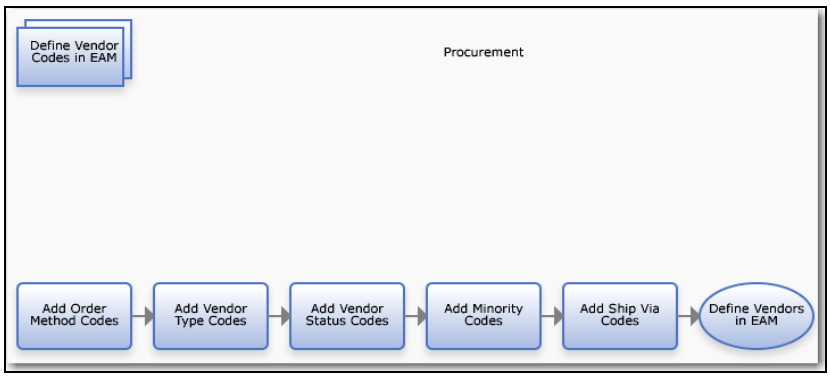
Codes, which serve as the supporting data in the Purchasing module, include the following:

- Bill To Codes
- Ship To Codes
- Minority Codes
- Order Method Codes
- Return Codes
- Ship Via Codes
- Exchange Rate Types
- Terms Codes
- Purchase Order Codes
- Requisition Codes
- Vendor Codes
- Quote Reason

Defining Vendor Codes

If your EAM system is integrated with the QAD ERP application, vendors, bill to and ship to data codes are downloaded from ERP. Do not update vendor data from EAM except when noted.

Fig. 7.29
Define Vendor Codes Process Map



1 Add order method codes.

2 Add vendor type codes.

3 Add vendor status codes.

4 Add minority codes.

5 Add ship-via codes.

6 Define vendors in EAM. See “Standard Clauses” on page 324.

Address Codes

Address codes include the bill to and ship to codes.

Bill To Codes

Bill-to codes are used for the vendor billing address and contact information.The bill-to codes, which are located in Purchasing|Codes|Addresses|Bill Tos, can be downloaded from the QAD ERP application. The purchase order system requires that a bill-to address is specified on each PO.

Follow these steps to manually add a bill-to code:

1 In the Bill To Code browse, click New.

2 Enter the following information in the corresponding fields:

Bill To Number. Enter the bill-to code. Make sure that the code is unique.

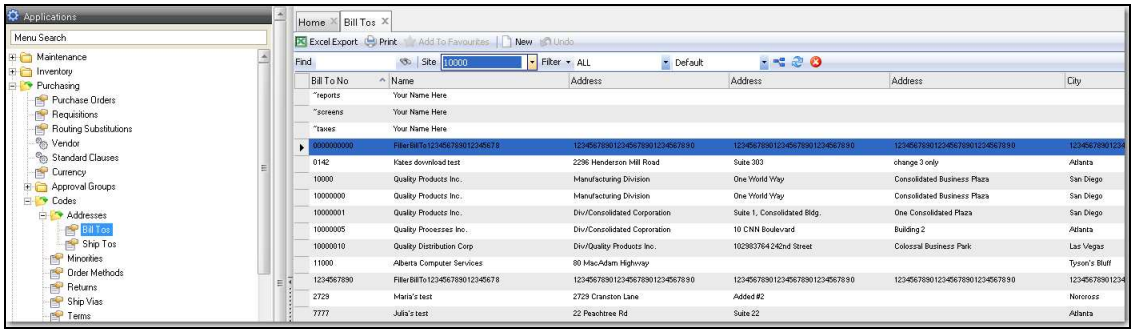
Name. Enter the company name.

Address. Enter the street address, city, state, zip code, and country for the vendor’s bill-to address.

Contact Information. Enter the name for the company contact.

3 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.30
Address Codes: Bill Tos



Ship To Codes

Ship-to codes are used for the vendor shipping address and contact information. Use ship-to codes to record shipping address and contact information. The ship-to codes, which are located in Purchasing|Codes|Addresses|Ship Tos, can be downloaded from the QAD ERP application. The purchase order system requires that a ship-to address is specified on each PO.

Follow these steps to manually add a ship-to code:

1 In the ship-to Code browse, click New.

2 Enter the following information in the corresponding fields:

Ship To Number. Enter the ship-to code. Make sure that the code is unique.

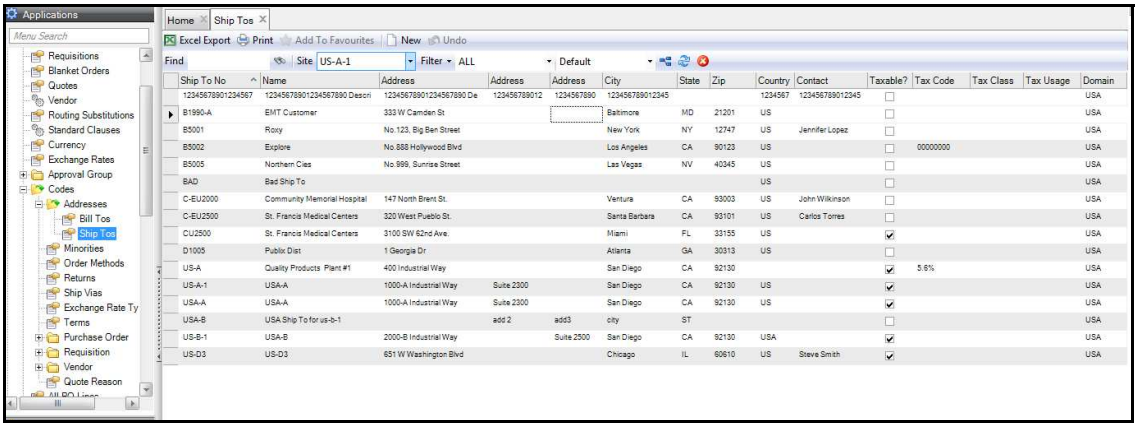
Name. Enter the company name.

Address. Enter the street address, city, state, zip code, and country for the vendor's ship-to address.

Contact Information. Enter the name for the company contact.

3 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.31
Address Codes: Ship Tos



Minority Codes

The minority codes, which are in Purchasing|Codes|Minorities, allow you to filter and report on vendors based on their minority status

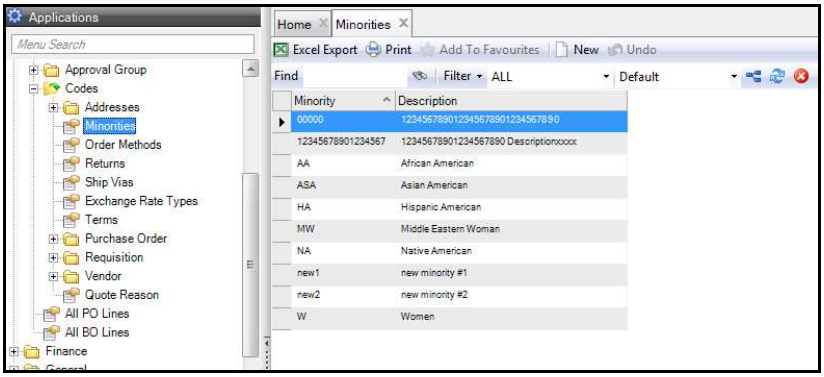
Follow these steps to add a minority code:

1 Open the Minority browse and click New.

2 Enter the minority code in the Minority field and then a brief description in the Description field.

3 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.32
Minority Codes



Order Method Codes

The order method codes, which are in Purchasing|Codes|Order Methods, are valid methods or ways of placing an order with a vendor.

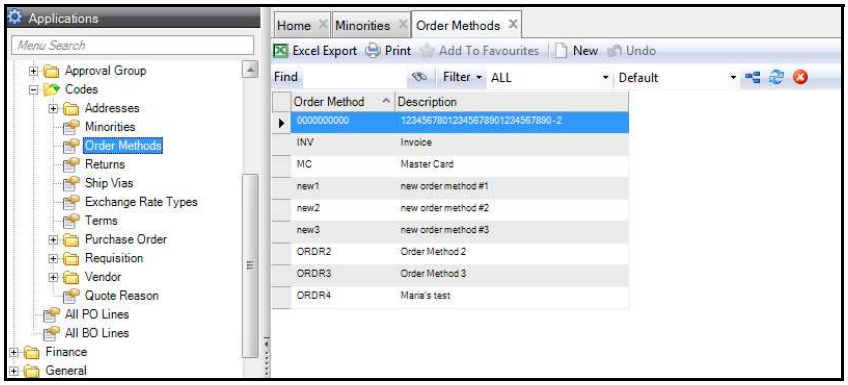
Follow these steps to add an order method code:

1 Open the Order Methods browse and click New.

2 Enter the order method code in the Order Method field and then a brief description in the Description field.

3 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.33
Order Method Codes



Return Codes

The Return codes, which are in Purchasing|Codes|Returns, explain why an item was returned to the vendor. Return codes provide you with a better view of vendor history and improve the reporting capabilities on vendor performance. These codes allow you to determine the causes and gauge the frequency of the reasons for vendor returns, such as quality, incorrect part, and so on. EAM also provides an option where you can have an e-mail automatically sent to the buyer associated with the requisition's PO, whenever a certain return code is used.

Follow these steps to add a return code:

1 Open the Returns browse and click New.

2 Enter the following information:

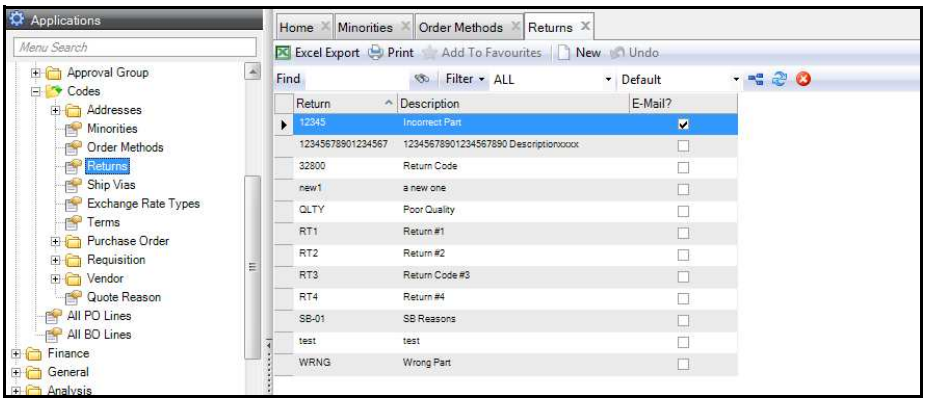
Return. Enter the return code.

Description. Enter a brief description for this type of return.

E-Mail? Select this check box to have an e-mail sent to the buyer associated with the requisition's PO anytime this return code is used.

3 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.34
Return Codes



Ship Via Codes

The ship-via codes, located in Purchasing|Codes|Ship Vias, are methods by which goods can be shipped to a plant. The ship-via code is associated with a vendor record when the vendor is utilized on a purchase order. The ship-via code from the vendor record is pulled into the purchase order Ship Via field. If necessary, this code can be overridden by the buyer.

Follow these steps to add a ship-via code:

1 Open the Ship Vias browse and click New.

2 Enter the following information:

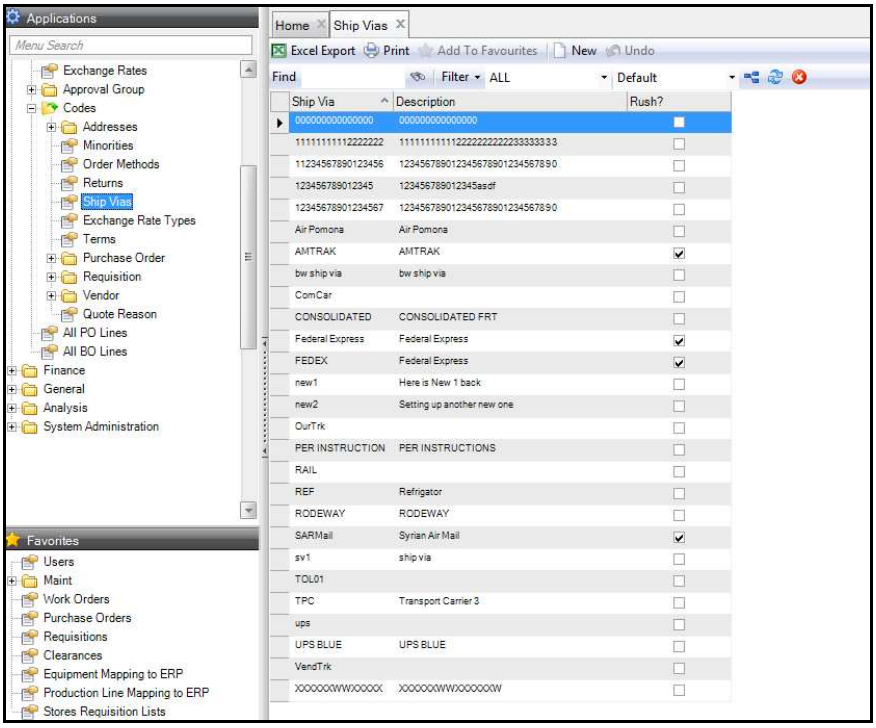
Ship Via. Enter the ship-via code.

Description. Enter a brief description for this type of shipping method.

Rush? Select this check box .

3 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.35
Ship Via Codes

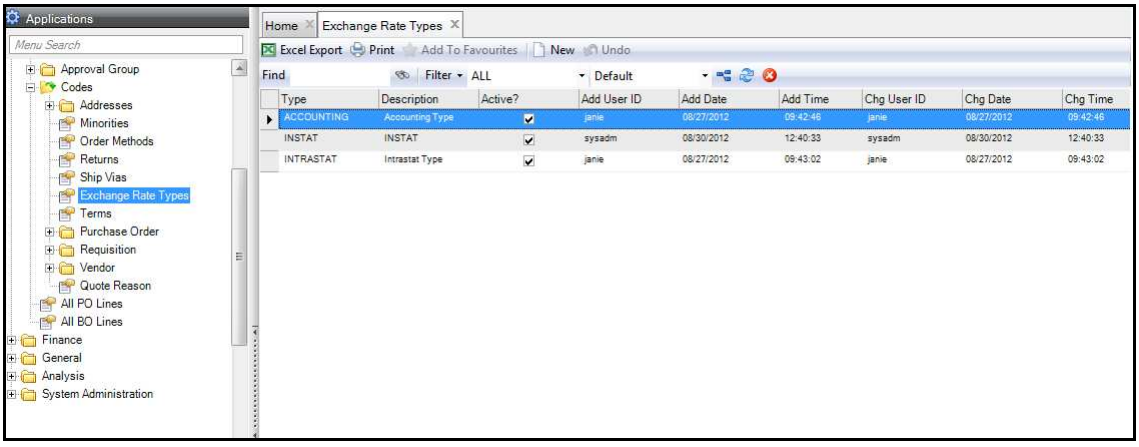


Exchange Rate Types

The exchange rate types are updated from Sys Adm|ERP Interface|Download|Currency Download|Rate Type. The rate types are from ERP exchange rates that are downloaded to EAM. EAM uses the accounting rate types.

Important Exchange rate types are populated from ERP during implementation. Do not create new exchange rate types in EAM.

Fig. 7.36
Exchange Rate Types



Terms Codes

The terms codes, which are in Purchasing|Codes|Terms, represent the vendor's terms for payment. You can download terms from the QAD ERP application at System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|Terms Download.

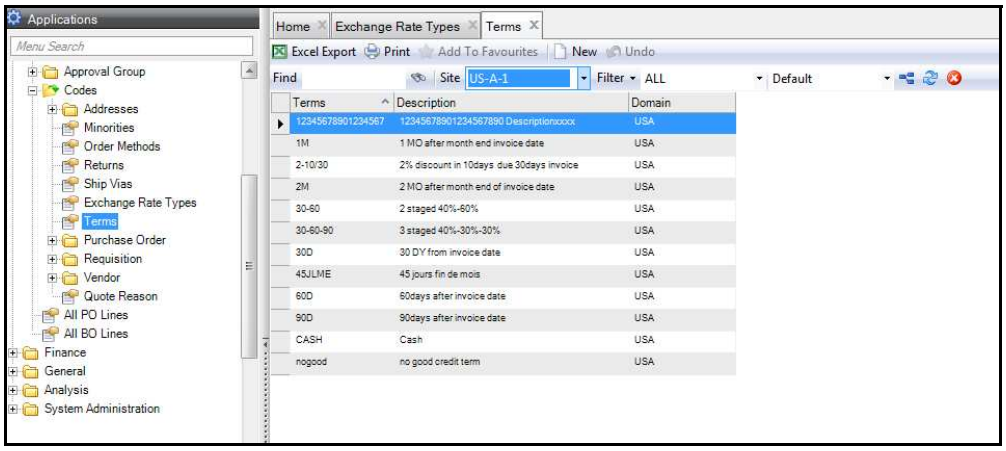
Follow these steps to add a terms code:

1 Open the Terms browse and click New.

2 Enter the terms code in the Terms field and then a brief description in the Description field.

3 Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.37
Terms Codes



Purchase Order Codes

Purchase order character 1 and character 2 codes are validation tables that are used with the PO Char 1 and 2 user-defined fields. For example, if you click in the PO Char 1 User-Defined field, the lookup allows you to select one of the items in the purchase order character 1 table.

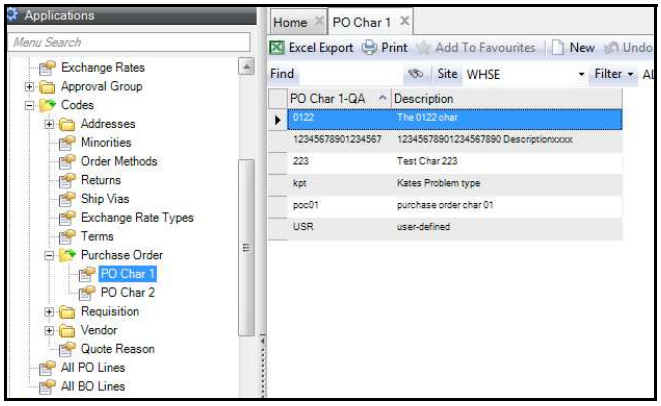
For more information about using user-defined fields, see "User Defined Fields" on page 554.

PO Character 1 Codes

The PO character 1 codes, located in Purchasing|Codes|Purchase Order|PO Char 1, are codes that work with PO Character 1 user-defined fields.

To add a PO character 1 code, open the PO Character 1 browse and click New. Enter the code in the PO Char 1 field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.38
PO Character 1 Codes

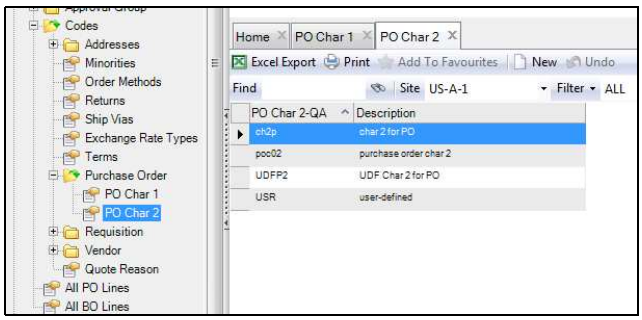


PO Character 2 Codes

The PO character 2 codes, located in Purchasing|Codes|Purchase Order|PO Char 2, are codes that work with PO Character 2 user-defined fields.

To add a PO character 2 code, open the PO Character 2 browse and click New. Enter the code in the PO Char 2 field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.39
PO Character 2 Codes



Requisition Codes

Requisition character 1 and character 2 codes are validation tables that are used with the Req Char 1 and 2 user-defined fields. For example, if you click in the Req Char 1 user-defined field, the lookup allows you to select one of the items in the req character 1 table.

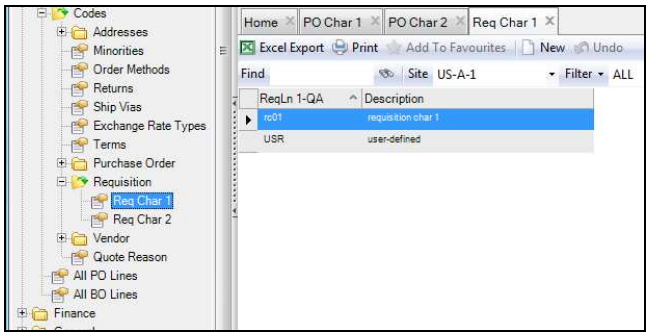
For more information about using user-defined fields, see “User Defined Fields” on page 554.

Requisition Character 1 Codes

The requisition character 1 codes, located in Purchasing|Codes|Requisition, are codes that work with Req Character 1 user-defined fields.

To add a requisition character 1, open the Requisition Character 1 browse and click New. Enter the code in the Requisition Char 1 field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.40
Codes: Requisition Character 1

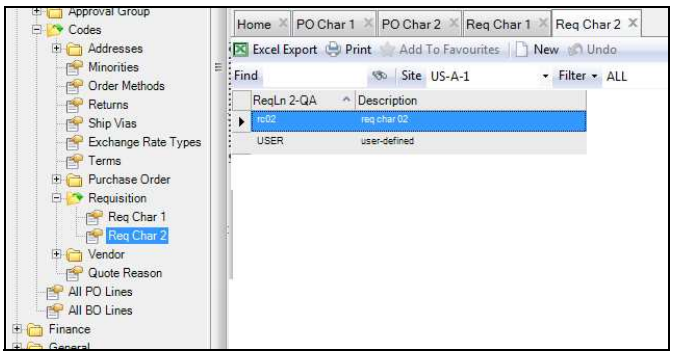


Requisition Character 2 Codes

The requisition character 2 codes, located in Purchasing|Codes|Requisition, are codes that work with Req Character 2 user-defined fields.

Note To add a requisition character 2, open the Requisition Character 2 browse and click New. Enter the code in the Requisition Char 2 field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.41
Codes: Requisition Character 2



Vendor Codes

Vendor codes, which include status, type, and the user-defined character 1 and 2 codes, provide you additional characteristics that you can attribute to a vendor. When used, these codes give you additional sorting and filtering options when searching for specific vendors.

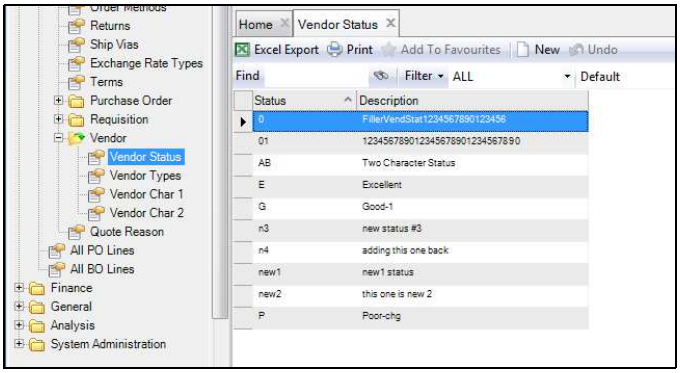
For more information about using user-defined fields, see “User Defined Fields” on page 554

Vendor Status Codes

Vendor status codes are located in Purchasing|Codes|Vendor|Vendor Status. These codes are supporting data for the Vendor Status field, located on the Codes tab in a vendor record.

To add a vendor status code, open the Vendor Status browse and click New. Enter the code in the Status field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.42
Vendor Status Codes

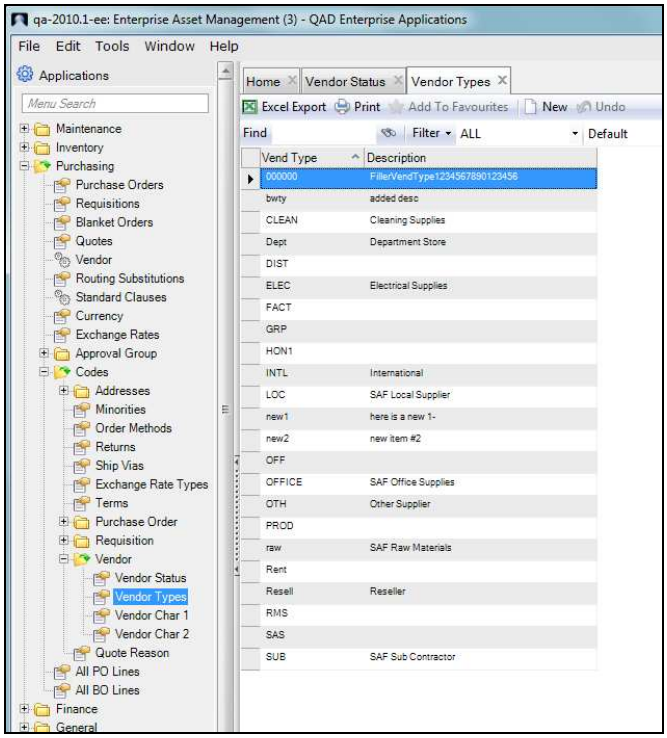


Vendor Type Codes

Vendor types codes are located in Purchasing|Codes|Vendor|Vendor Types. These codes serve as the supporting data for the Vendor Type field, located on the Codes tab in a vendor record.

To add a vendor type code, open the Vendor Types browse and click New. Enter the code in the Vend Type field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.43
Vendor Type Codes

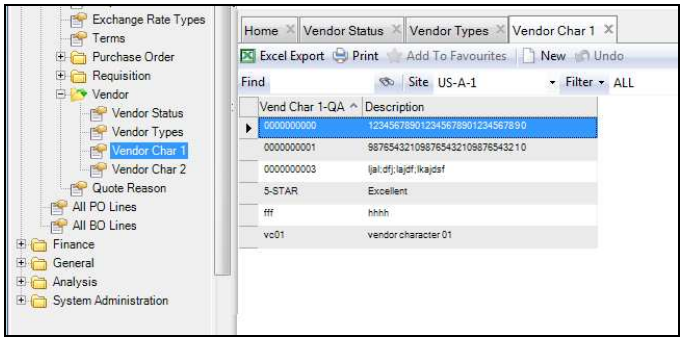


Vendor Character 1 Codes

Vendor character 1 codes, located in Purchasing|Codes|Vendor|Vendor Char 1, are codes that work with Vendor Character 1 user-defined fields.

To add a vendor character 1 code, open the Vendor Char 1 browse and click New. Enter the code in the Vend Char 1 field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.44
Vendor Character 1 Codes

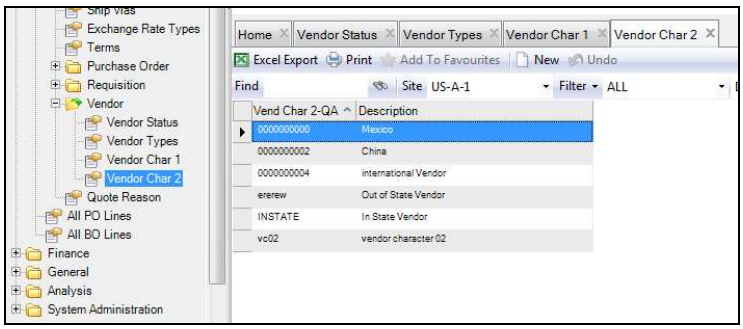


Vendor Character 2 Codes

Vendor character 2 codes, located in Purchasing|Codes|Vendor|Vendor Char 2, are codes that work with Vendor Character 2 user-defined fields.

Note To add a vendor character 2 code, open the Vendor Char 2 browse and click New. Enter the code in the Vend Char 2 field and a brief description of the code in the Description field. Press Enter to save.

Fig. 7.45
Vendor Character 2 Codes

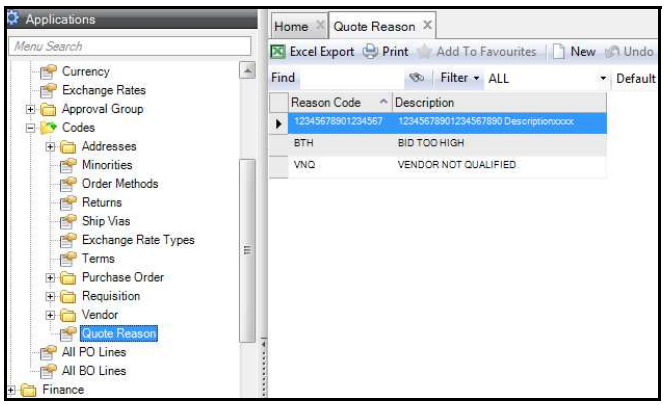


Quote Reason

The quote reason codes, located in Purchasing|Codes|Quote Reason, are the reasons why a vendor was not awarded the bid on a selected quote line.

To add a quote reason code, open the Quote Reason browse and click New. Enter the quote reason code in the Reason Code field and short description in the Description field.

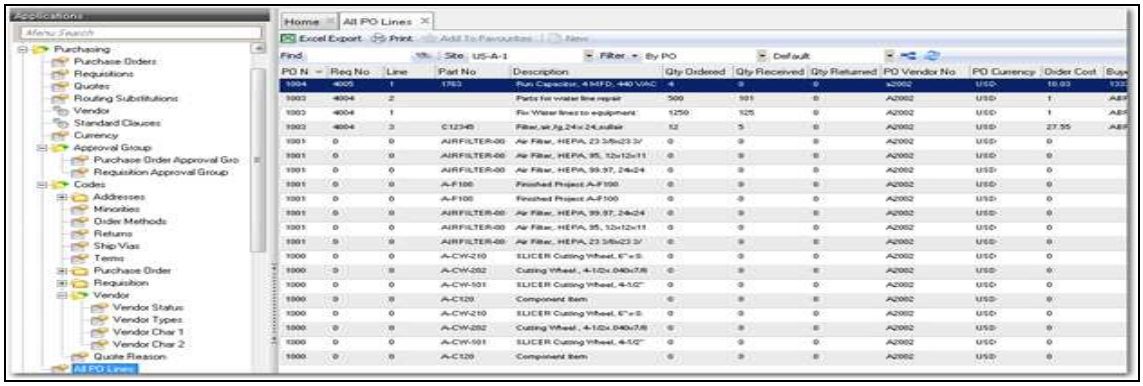
Fig. 7.46
Quote Reason Codes



All PO Lines Browse

The All PO Lines browse, located in Purchasing|All PO Lines, is a consolidated list of all the PO lines in every PO. This list can be sorted, filtered, printed, and exported to Excel.

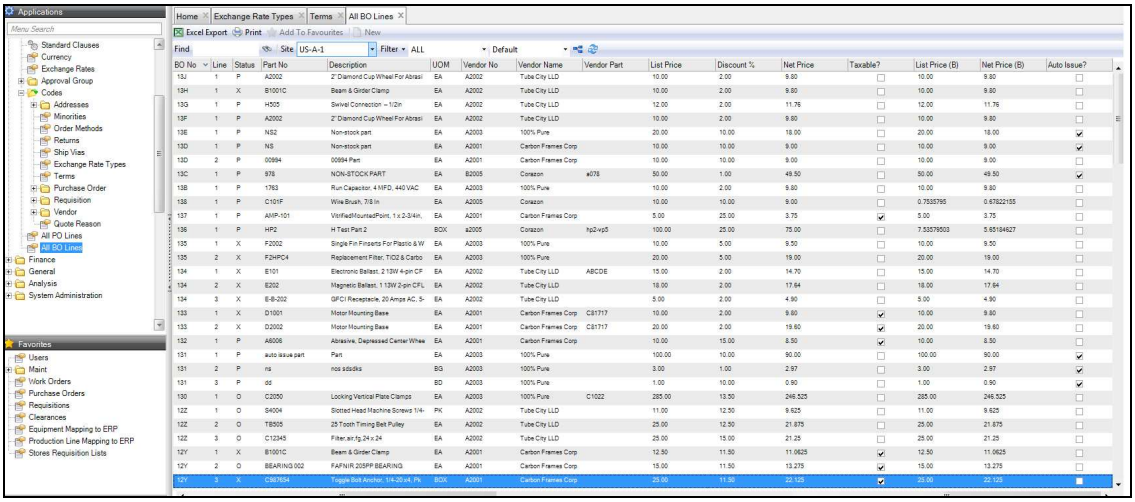
Fig. 7.47
All PO Lines Browse



All BO Lines Browse

The All BO Lines browse, located in Purchasing|All BO Lines, is a consolidated list of all the blanket order lines in every blanket order. This list can be sorted, filtered, printed, and exported to Excel.

Fig. 7.48
All BO Lines Browse



Requisitions

Overview

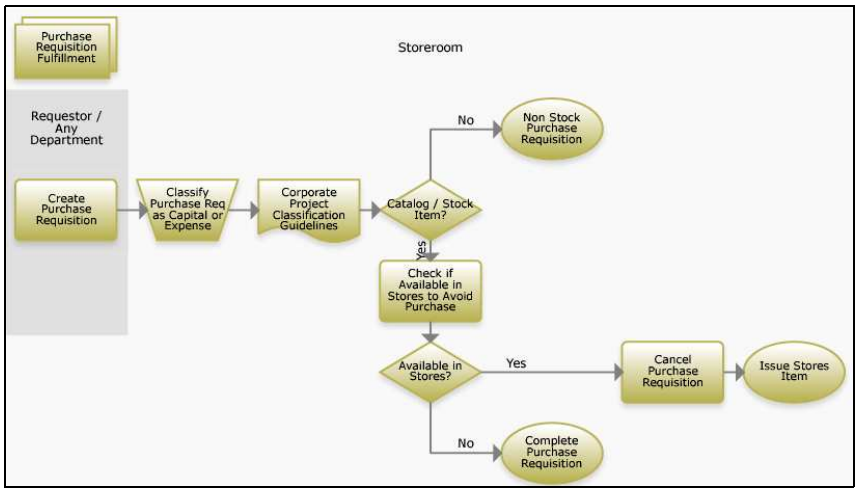
Use Requisition to create and maintain requests in EAM to purchase inventory stock items, non-stock parts, or service work. From this point, requisitions attach to purchase orders. Requisitions represent the detailed line item information on the purchase orders.

Create a header record identifying the expense in terms of cost center, account, sub-account, work order, equipment identification, supplier, and more.

All the detailed header information copies into the purchase requisition's line items. You can modify them.

A requisition header is unique to a specific supplier. EAM automatically manages purchase order consolidation to common suppliers when POs are globally created from multiple requisitions.

Fig. 7.49
Creating a Requisition Process Map



1 Create a purchase requisition.

2 Classify the requisition as capital or expense using corporate guidelines.

3 Indicate a non-stock requisition if you are not going to catalog or stock the item.

4 For an item to catalog or stock, check stores for availability.

5 If the item is available, cancel the purchase requisition and issue the item.

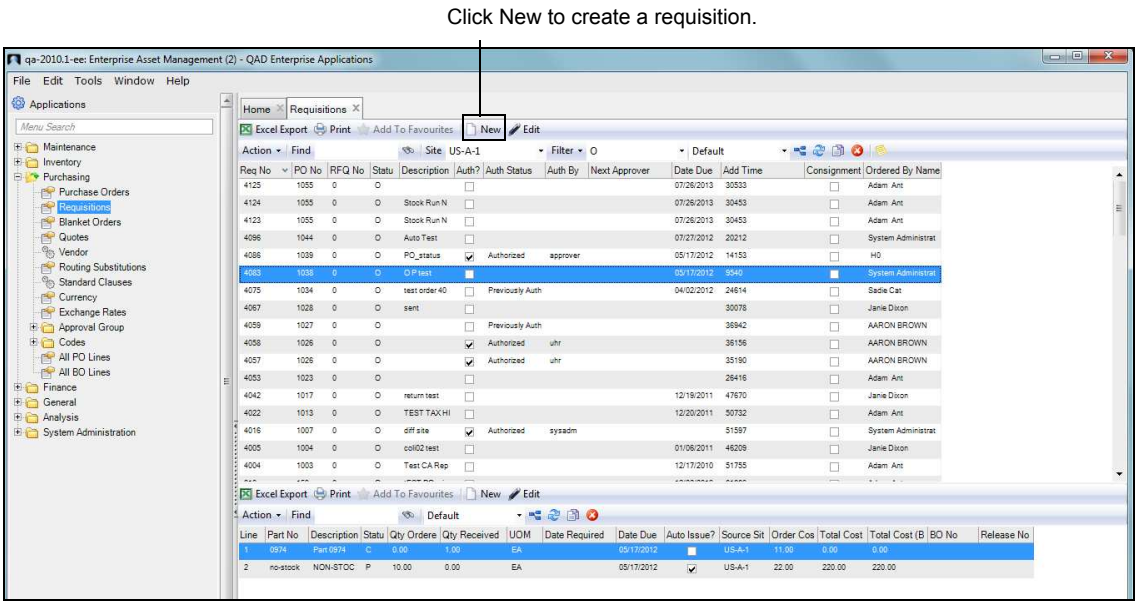
If the item is not available, complete the purchase requisition.

Creating a Requisition

Follow these steps to create a requisition:

1 Open the Requisition browse in Purchasing|Requisitions.

Fig. 7.50
Requisition Browse



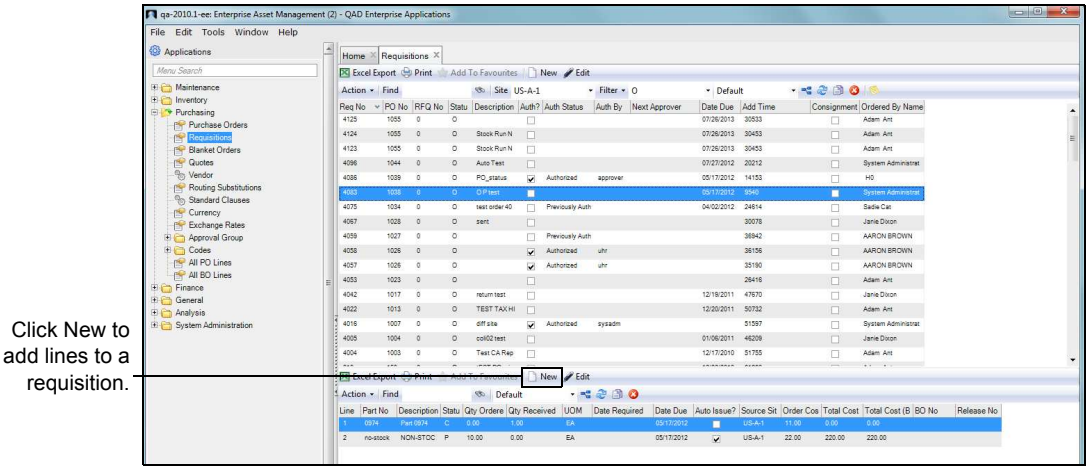
2 Click New. A blank requisition record opens. The system automatically assigns a requisition number, which cannot be modified by a user.

3 Enter the necessary information in the Detail and Expense tabs. See “Filling Out the Requisition Header” on page 347.

4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

5 Add lines to the requisition. Select the requisition that you created and click New in the requisition lines browse.

Fig. 7.51
Adding Lines to a Requisition



6 Enter the necessary information in the Detail, Expense, PO Text, and User Defined tabs. See “Add Lines to a Requisition” on page 353.

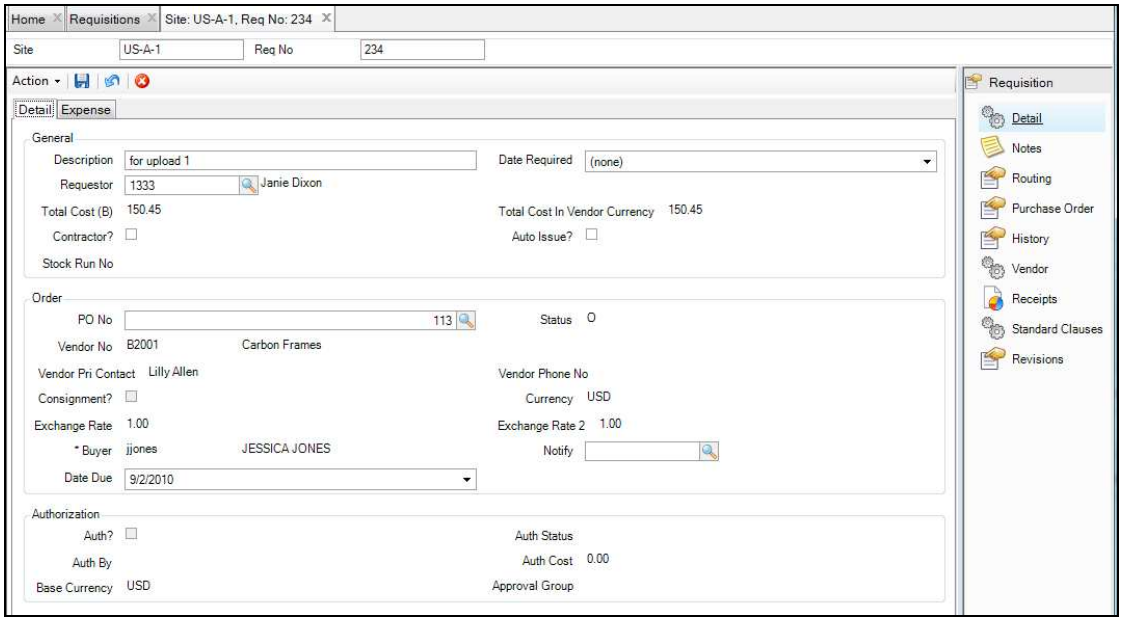
7 Click Save.

Filling Out the Requisition Header

Enter information about the requisition in the Detail and Expense tabs.

Requisition: Detail Tab

Fig. 7.52
Requisitions Tab: Detail



General

Description. Enter up to a 30-character alphanumeric description of the requisition. You can filter and sort by the description.

Date Required. This field displays the required date for the material or service, entered by the creator of the requisition.

The buyer uses this scheduling information when negotiating with the vendors.

Requestor. This field displays the employee who requested the items, goods, or services associated with the requisition.

When you create a requisition, EAM adds the employee number of the user ID entering the new requisition in the requestor field. You can override this field.

Total Cost (B). EAM calculates the total cost in the base currency by multiplying the quantity times the order cost in the base currency on each line of the requisition and displays the total.

Requisition routing approval uses the total cost value. EAM compares the total requisition cost to the approving individual's spending limits.

Total Cost in Vendor Currency. This field contains the cost in the vendor's currency.

Contractor? This field denotes whether the requisition is for an outside contractor or services.

A requisition with Contractor selected is auto-issue. Typically, a work order or equipment identification number links to the requisition. The system uses the contractor cost center, account, and sub-account number from the work order or equipment, instead of the material cost center, account, and sub-account number when the requisition is auto-issued or expensed upon receipt.

Auto Issue? This field denotes whether to directly expense parts or services upon receipt.

If a line item on the requisition is a stock part that is set to auto-issue, a non-stock part, or a service, the fields on the expense tab identify the cost center, account, and sub-account number to charge. The item is received against the PO and expensed to those accounts on the line and EAM credits the accounts payable liability account.

If you select auto-issue, you can direct the expense by referencing:

- WO No
- Stores Req No
- Equip No
- Rebuild
- Project Number/Job
- Cost Center/Account/Sub-account

Select the check box to display expense accounting structure defaults.

The auto-issue check box also affects what displays and prints on the purchasing documents:

- Requisition document
  - If auto-issue is selected, the department, cost center, account, and sub-account number from the expense section display and print.
  - If auto-issue is clear, the inventory dept, inventory cost center, inventory account number, and inventory sub-account display and print.

- Purchase order
  - For each requisition, if auto-issue is selected, the cost center, account, and sub-account number from the expense section display and print.
  - If auto-issue is clear, the inventory cost center, inventory account number, and sub-account display and print.

Stock Run Number. When a requisition is automatically created through a stock run, the system fills this field with the stock run number.

Note If the requisition is not auto-created by a stock run, the system fills this field with a 0.

Order

PO No. The requisition is attached to this purchase order.

EAM retains the requisition throughout its entire life. Instead of copying a requisition to a purchase order, EAM attaches a requisition to the purchase order. EAM displays the purchase order number in the PO number field.

Status. Status defaults to P (planned). After placing the requisition on order, the system automatically assigns it an O (ordered) status in the PO. From within the requisition, you can select the change status action and select to either cancel (X) or close (C) the requisition.

Vendor No. Enter the vendor number associated with the requisition. If a PO number has been entered and the PO has a designated vendor, EAM displays that vendor number.

When a purchase order is created for the requisition, the system copies the vendor from the requisition to the purchase order.

Note The vendor name displays next to the vendor number.

Vendor Primary Contact. This field displays the primary contact designated in the vendor record, copied to the requisition.

Vendor Phone Number. This field displays the vendor phone number, copied to the requisition from the vendor record.

Consignment. This field indicates whether this requisition is for parts on the premises owned by the vendor.

Currency. The primary currency the vendor uses. Requisitions for this vendor default to this currency. EAM defaults to the base currency if there is no vendor or PO number.

Exchange Rate 1. This field contains the current exchange rate for the requisition currency from the QAD ERP application.

Exchange Rate 2. This field contains the secondary exchange rate from the QAD ERP application.

Buyer. If this is a stock part and a buyer is associated with the part number, the buyer's employee ID and name are pulled into the requisition line. A buyer specified on the requisition copies to line items attached to the requisition.

If the buyer is blank, select one from a lookup of valid buyers. After requisition approval, EAM restricts who can change a requisition. Only the buyer and the person who authorized the expenditure are allowed to change the requisition and its lines.

Notify. This field displays the individual or group of individuals to e-mail, based on certain events occurring against the requisition or purchase order.

Select the user or group to notify for the requisition from a lookup.

The individual or group in this field may consist of a user ID or a group of users, called a mail group. As a requisition goes through the routing approvals, ordering, and receipt, the system e-mails the user or group to notify with updates.

Date Due. This field displays the date the buyer expects to receive the parts, based upon the vendor's feedback. You can change the date on each line.

Authorization

Auth? This system field denotes whether the requisition is authorized.

Auth Status. This field displays the authorization status of the requisition.

If the authorization has not been started, the status remains blank. If the requisition is in the routing process, the status is routing. If it is authorized, the status is authorized.

Auth By. This field displays the user ID who authorized the expenditure of the requisition.

EAM validates spending limits, cost center group and/or account group. If you can spend at least the amount required and can approve against the cost center number or account number, the requisition becomes authorized. Your user ID displays in the authorized by field. If you do not meet these criteria, the requisition routes to others for consideration of approval. The quality approver or user ID who meets the spending limit authorizes the requisition.

Auth Cost. This field displays the current requisition cost at authorization.

The authorized cost field displays the original approval requisition because it might differ from the final amount.

The buyer and the final authorizer can change the requisition after authorization. In the General|Business Units|Domain|PO|Reqs tab, set a buyer limit (either percentage or amount), limiting the buyer's ability to increase the authorized requisition's cost. If it is required to be incremented in a small amount, the buyer can manage a requisition. If changes exceed the buyer limits, the system also forces the requisition to reroute for approval. EAM enters a new authorized cost every time it changes.

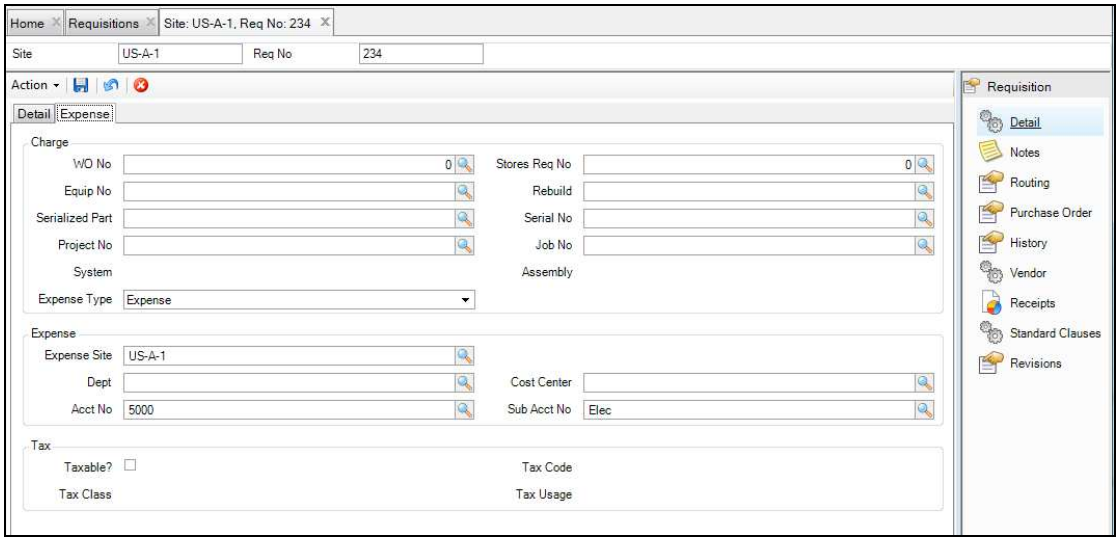
Base Currency. The base currency of the site's domain. This is specified on the General|Business Units|Domain|PO|Reqs tab.

Approval Group. The group of users to which the requisition is routed for approval.

Requisition: Expense Tab

Enter expense and tax information about the requisition on the Expense tab.

Fig. 7.53
Requisitions Tab: Expense



Charge

WO No. If the requisition is associated with a work order number, you can identify it here. It is validated from the work order table and only displays open work orders. Identifying the work order on a requisition has two effects:

- If the requisition is set to auto-issue, when the parts, goods, or services are received through the purchasing system, they charge directly to the work order's expense accounting data.
- If the work order is associated with the requisition but auto-issue is cleared, these parts are still for the work order. Inventory receives them. The accounting data reflects the inventory asset data. When the parts are received, EAM reserves them for the work order. They go into inventory, to be issued later to the work order. Then they are charged to the work order's expense accounting data.

Stores Req No. When you enter a WO number with an associated stores requisition number, it displays in this field.

Equip No. This field displays the identifying number for a piece of equipment.

If the requisition is associated with a piece of equipment, identify the equipment in this field. Select the equipment from the lookup.

Identifying the equipment on a requisition creates the expense GL transaction only if auto-issue is selected. When purchasing receives the parts, goods, or services, it directly charges the equipment's expense accounting data.

If the equipment is associated with a requisition with no auto-issue, these parts are still ordered for the equipment. Inventory receives them. Account number fields reflect the expense account number. In this case, the equipment number serves only as a note that the parts were ordered for this piece of equipment.

Rebuild. This field is not currently active pending future implementation.

Serialized Part. This field is not currently active pending future implementation.

Serial No. This field is not currently active pending future implementation.

Project No. This field displays the identifying number for a project.

When a project number is associated with a requisition, EAM copies the project's primary expense accounting number.

Job No. This field displays the job number, associated with a project to expense for this purchase.

First, identify a project to use a job number.

If auto-issue is selected, the cost of the goods and services on the requisition automatically flows to the identified project and job expense accounting structure on the requisition.

System. This field is associated with equipment ID, identified on a requisition.

Create a requisition to charge directly or issue upon receipt against a specific piece of equipment. Associate a valid system for more detailed analysis of where this cost was expensed on the equipment.

Each piece of equipment must have an associated BOM type. To reference a system, use the lookup to see a table of valid system codes associated with the equipment through the BOM type. Associate an assembly below the system field for more detailed analysis.

Assembly. This field displays the assembly associated with the system code, which associates to a piece of equipment.

If the requisition is a direct charge and identifies a piece of equipment, then the part expenses directly to that equipment. For more detailed analysis of where on the piece of equipment this part goes, associate the part to a specific system code.

Expense Type. This field determines the requisition expense type: capital or expense.

All requisitions default to expense. Expense type refers to the approval process for a requisition. In User Maintenance, each user has two spending limits for expense or capital requisitions. The requisition check box determines the kind of spending limit. If you enable the Req Proj Limit? check box in General|Business Units|Sites|Authorization Options tab, EAM uses a third limit value, if it is present.

Implementation Issue: In a facility where people sign approvals for goods and services, they may have two types of spending limits. For example, for regular expenses, an individual has $500 approval. On capital items (typically larger purchases), the same individual has an approval limit of $5000.

Expense

Expense Site. This field displays the site to expense this requisition to.

Dept. This field displays the department charged for the requisition upon receipt.

Select auto-issue to expense the requisition to a department.

Note If dept, cost center, or sub account are required and the requisition is not auto-issue, the system ignores the required field setting.

Cost Center. This field displays the cost center, which is an area of the facility that can receive materials or services and in turn can be charged for them.

Select the cost center from a table of cost centers, previously created in Finance|Groups|Cost Centers.

If cost center is required and the requisition is not auto-issue, the system ignores the required field setting.

Acct No. This field displays the account number that receives the auto-issue requisition charges during the purchasing routine.

The account number table validates the account number. If you are using a cost center, the account number must be valid within the cost center.

The system copies the default account number. If an auto-issue requisition identifies a piece of equipment or a work order, then the system copies the work order's account number by default.

Note A stock replenishment purchase automatically uses the part inventory cost center, account, and sub-account number and if it is blank, then the system uses the site default.

Sub Acct No. This field displays the sub-account number associated with a specific account number. The PO charges the sub-account number when it receives the requisition.

When a PO receives goods and services, specifically for this line item or requisition, the cost charges to the sub-account number.

You can identify a sub-account number only if a sub-account number was previously identified or associated with the requisition.

Tax

Taxable? This check box displays the vendor's default tax setting. Click to change this setting.

Tax Code. This field displays the vendor's default tax code.

Tax Class. This field displays the vendor's default tax class.

Tax Usage. This field displays the vendor's default tax usage.

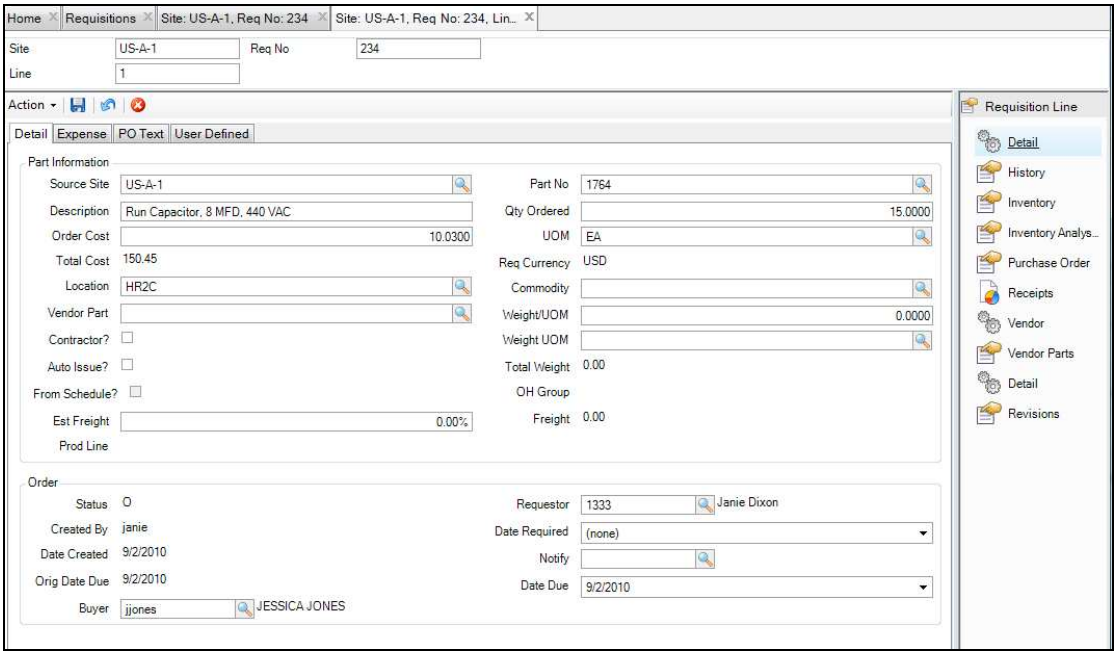
Add Lines to a Requisition

Create an individual request for purchase of an inventory stock item, non-stock parts, or service work. Access this information from the bottom browse in Requisitions.

Enter information about the requisition line on the Detail, Expense, PO Text, and User Defined tabs.

Requisition Line: Detail Tab

Fig. 7.54
Requisition Lines Detail Tab



Part Information

Source Site. The site from which the part number on the requisition is selected. If a user needs to purchase a part for another site other than the current working site, a different source site is selected. Then when selecting a part number, EAM displays only those parts associated with the identified source site.

Part Number. The part number associated with the requisition. Access the lookup at the Part No field. The lookup displays a list of valid part ID numbers. From this list, select the part to order and to replenish stock. If the part number entered is a valid EAM stock number, the system pulls in all the relevant information, such as the description, purchase order text, and account number structure. However, EAM allows you to enter any number such as a vendor part number, non-stock part, or service description, which allows you to make this an auto-issue requisition. If a user enters a part number that does not exist in Inventory, EAM treats this as a non-stock purchase and you must identify the expense accounts for expensing on receipt.

Description. Enter up to a 30-character alphanumeric description of the requisition. If a stock part number is added to the requisition, the part's description in Inventory|Inventory is copied to this field.

Qty Ordered. This is the quantity to be ordered on the requisition. If the requisition is being created by the stock replenishment routine, EAM calculates the quantity ordered based on user-defined parameters. Otherwise, you can create a requisition and specify a quantity to order. EAM may also check to see if the vendor has minimum order quantities set up in the vendor part record.

Order Cost. The price per unit of measure that the organization is paying for the given goods or services. If this is a stock part, the following hierarchy determines which of three prices is used:

- If the vendor has a valid price schedule, that price is pulled into the requisition.
- If no vendor price schedule exists, the system populates the order cost with the last price in the requisition currency charged for this part from the vendor.
- If no price schedule or last price in the requisition currency exists, EAM pulls in the cost established for the part in the Inventory record.

Note While EAM may provide a default, in many cases the buyer validates this price by direct contact with the vendor and a new price can be entered directly on the requisition. On receipt, for this part and vendor, a new last price is updated for future purchases.

UOM. The vendor's specified order unit of measure for the part or service. If this is a stock part, the field is filled in with the part's order UOM as entered in the part record. When parts are purchased and received in inventory, the purchasing unit of measure is automatically converted to the issuing unit of measure. Whenever the listing of available parts is viewed, they are shown in the issue unit of measure.

Example A vendor might sell parts by the Box, but your organization uses and issues the parts by the Each, meaning one at a time. The Inventory|UOM (Unit of Measure) Conversion module facilitates automatically creating a conversion when transitioning between issue unit of measures and purchase unit of measures.

Total Cost. EAM calculates the total cost by multiplying the quantity ordered times the order cost on the requisition.

Req Currency. This field displays the vendor currency, which defaults from the requisition header.

Location. The first bin location found in the part record is defaulted to the requisition. The user can override that bin location and identify another valid location within the Location Lookup. Only locations associated with this part can be used. If the requisition is for a non-stock part or service, any valid location can be selected from the Location lookup.

Commodity. A user-defined table used to describe the type of part. If the requisition is for a stock part and the part had a commodity code listed in its record, then that commodity code would be copied over to the requisition.

Vendor Part. If a vendor is specified in the requisition and this line is for a stock part, the system searches for a vendor part number associated with the EAM part record. If a vendor part number exists and is set to primary, it copies into the requisition by default. This value can also be overridden and another vendor part number linked to a vendor selected if available. If the requisition is for a non-stock part, you can enter a vendor's part number if a manufacturer's part number was entered in the Part No field.

Weight/UOM. The weight of one order unit of measure for this part. The accompanying UOM field displays the weight's unit of measure, such as pounds. By default the system calculates the weight of one order unit of measure based on data found in the part record. For example, the issue UOM is Each and the order UOM is Box. The system refers to the UOM conversion to calculate how many Eaches (issue unit) are in a Box (order unit). The system multiplies the

number of issue units per order unit by the weight of an issue unit, yielding a product that equals the total weight for the order unit. If the Issue UOM and order UOM are the same, the system simply displays the weight of the Issue UOM as entered in the part record.

Contractor? Select this check box if the requisition line is for outside contractor services. If enabled, then the requisition is an auto-issue. A work order or equipment identification number is typically noted on the Expense tab of the requisition or this requisition line. The system uses the contractor's expense accounting data from the work order or equipment instead of the material accounting data when the part is auto-issued upon receipt.

Auto Issue? This field denotes whether to directly expense parts or services upon receipt.

If a line item on the requisition is a stock part set to auto-issue, then fields on the expense tab identify the cost center, account, and sub-account number to charge. Inventory receives the purchase order part directly, then expenses it to the cost center, account, and sub-account noted on the requisition.

If it is a non-stock part or service, then the designated expense account structure on the requisition is charged, debiting the requisition and crediting the accounts payable liability account.

If this check box is clear, EAM prompts you to select Auto Issue?. Fill out any of the following fields:

- WO No
- Stores Req No
- Equip No
- Rebuild
- Project Number/Job
- Cost Center/Account/Sub-account

From Schedule? This check box notes whether the default unit price came from the part's price schedule.

OH Group. The overhead group code associated with the requisition. This field is available if the Auto Issue? is selected. Click the field for a lookup table of valid overhead group codes. Adds either a fixed amount or percentage to the total cost passed on when the part is issued, allowing the organization to recover overhead expenses from operational cost centers and departments.

Est Freight. Estimated freight is not meant to be an exact amount but a method for allocating freight to part cost. The estimated freight percentage on the requisition line defaults from the stock part's estimated freight percentage or the site's non-stock freight percentage.

Freight. The estimated freight costs for the requisition, also referred to as allocated freight costs.

Product Line. Select a Product Line code from the lookup.

Note The codes entered here are used exclusively for SAF accounting purposes set up in QAD Enterprise Edition Financials. Add and edit product line codes in System Administration|Product Line. The product line codes defined there should match the corresponding product line codes in the QAD ERP.

Order

Status. Status defaults to P (planned). After placing the requisition lines on order, the system automatically assigns it an O (ordered) status in the PO. From within the requisition, you can select the change status action and elect to either cancel (X) or close (C) a requisition line's status.

Requestor. This field displays the employee who requested the items, goods, or services associated with the requisition line.

When you create a requisition, EAM adds the employee number and name of the user entering the new requisition in the Requestor field. You can override this field.

Created By. The creator's user ID displays in this field.

Date Required. This field displays the required date for the material or service, entered by the creator of the requisition.

The buyer uses this scheduling information when negotiating with the vendors.

Date Created. The date the requisition line was created. The system updates this field.

Notify. This field displays the individual or group of individuals to e-mail, based on certain events occurring against the requisition line or purchase order. Select the user or group to notify for the requisition line from a lookup.

Orig Date Due. This field displays the original date the buyer expected the parts to be received before vendor feedback.

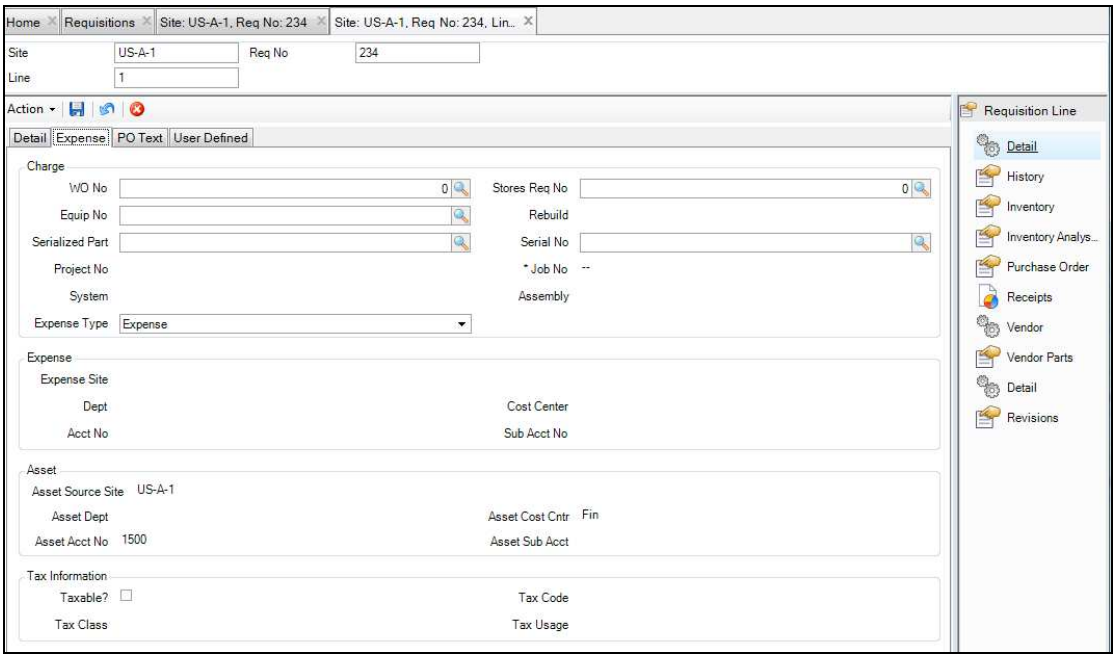
Date Due. This field displays the date the buyer expects to receive the parts, based on the vendor's feedback. The buyer or requisition creator can change the date.

Buyer. If this is a stock part and a buyer is associated with the part number, the buyer's employee ID and name are pulled into the requisition line. A buyer specified on the requisition copies to line items attached to the requisition.

If the buyer is blank, select one from a lookup of valid buyers. After requisition approval, EAM restricts who can change a requisition. Only the buyer and the person who authorized the expenditure are allowed to change the requisition and its lines.

Requisition Line: Expense Tab

Fig. 7.55
Requisition Lines Expense Tab



Charge

WO No. If the part or service on the requisition line is for a work order, identify it in the WO No field. It is validated from the work order table. Linking a work order to a requisition line has two effects:

- If the requisition line is set to auto-issue, when the parts, goods, or services are received through the purchasing system, they charge directly to the work order expense accounting data.
- If a work order is associated with the requisition line but Auto Issue? is cleared, these parts are still for the work order. Inventory receives them. The accounting data reflects the inventory asset data. When the parts are received, EAM reserves them for the work order. They go into inventory, to be issued later to the work order. Then they are charged to the work order's expense accounting data.

Stores Req No. When you enter a WO number with an associated stores requisition number, it displays in this field.

You can enter a specific stores requisition number manually or select one from the lookup.

Equip No. This field displays the identifying number for a piece of equipment.

If the requisition line is associated with a piece of equipment, identify the equipment in this field. Select the equipment from the lookup. Identifying the equipment on a requisition line creates the expense GL transaction only if Auto Issue? is selected. When purchasing receives the parts, goods, or services, it directly charges the equipment's expense accounting data.

If the equipment is associated with a requisition line with no auto-issue, these parts are still ordered for the equipment. Inventory receives them. Account number fields reflect the expense account number. The equipment number serves as a note that the parts were ordered for this piece of equipment.

Rebuild. This is field is not currently active pending future implementation.

Serialized Part. This field is currently not active pending future implementation.

Serial No. This field is currently not active pending future implementation.

Project No. This field displays the identifying number for a project.

When a project number is associated with a requisition line, EAM copies the project's primary expense accounting data.

Job No. This field displays the job number that is associated with a project to expense for this purchase. Identify a project to use a job number.

If Auto Issue? is selected, the cost of the goods and services on the requisition line automatically flows to the identified project and job expense accounting structure on the requisition line.

System. This field is associated with equipment ID, identified on a requisition line.

Create a requisition line to charge directly or issue upon receipt against a specific piece of equipment. Associate a valid system for more detailed analysis of where this cost was expensed on the equipment.

Each piece of equipment must have an associated BOM type. Use the lookup to see a table of valid system codes associated with the equipment through the BOM type. Associate an assembly below the System field for more detailed analysis.

Assembly. This field displays the assembly associated with the system code, which associates to a piece of equipment.

If the requisition line is a direct charge and identifies a piece of equipment, then the part expenses directly to that equipment. For more detailed analysis of where on the piece of equipment this part goes, associate the part to a specific system code. Beneath the System code, there is a specific assembly code associated with the system.

Validation: The assembly code table must be valid. It must also be valid for the associated system code. A system code is required to use an assembly code.

Expense Type. This field determines the requisition line expense type: capital or expense.

All requisition lines default to expense. Expense type refers to the approval process for a requisition. In User Maintenance, each user has a spending limit for two types of requisitions: expense or capital. The requisition check box determines the kind of limit you have for that type of requisition.

Implementation Issue: In a facility where people sign approvals for goods and services, they may have two types of spending limits. For example, for regular expenses, an individual has $500 approval. On capital items (typically larger purchases), the same individual has an approval limit of $5000.

Expense

Expense Site. This field displays the site to expense this requisition line to.

Dept. This field displays the department charged for the requisition line upon receipt.

Select Auto Issue? to expense the requisition line to a department.

Note If dept, cost center, account, or sub-account is required (in System Administration| Mandatory Fields) and the requisition is not auto-issue, the system ignores the mandatory field setting.

Cost Center. Select the cost center from a table of cost centers, previously created in Finance| Groups|Cost Centers.

Acct No. This field displays the account number that receives the auto-issue requisition line charges during the purchasing routine.

The account number table validates the account number. If you are using a cost center, the account number must be valid within a cost center.

The system copies the default account number. If an auto-issue requisition identifies a piece of equipment or a work order, then it copies the work order account number by default.

Note A stock replenishment purchase automatically uses the part asset account number or system site default.

Sub Acct No. This field displays the sub-account number associated with a specific account number. The PO charges the sub-account number when it receives the requisition.

When a PO receives goods and services, specifically this requisition line item, the cost charges to the sub-account number.

You can identify a sub-account number only if a sub-account number was previously identified or associated with the requisition.

Note If you selected Auto Issue?, all the fields under the Asset heading are blank. If Auto Issue? is clear, EAM displays the asset sub-account information under the heading Asset.

Asset

Asset Source Site. This field displays the site to debit when this requisition line is received.

Asset Dept. If the requisition line part includes the inventory department (Cost tab of Inventory record), it is displayed here. If this information in the part record is blank, then the site default (POs tab of System Site Maintenance) is displayed.

Asset Cost Cntr. If the requisition line part includes the inventory cost center (Cost tab of Inventory record), it is displayed here. If this information in the part record is blank, then the site default (POs tab of System Site Maintenance) is displayed.

Asset Acct No. If the requisition line part includes the inventory account number (Cost tab of Inventory record), it is displayed here. If this information in the part record is blank, then the site default (POs tab of System Site Maintenance) is displayed.

Asset Sub Acct. If the requisition line part has the inventory sub-account filled out (Cost tab of Inventory record), it is displayed here. If this information in the part record is blank, then the site defaults (POs tab of System Site Maintenance) are displayed.

Note If a user changes the requisition line part number, the system pulls in new asset account information along with the other defaults from the part record or System Site Maintenance.

Tax Information

Taxable? Select this check box if the requisition line is taxable.

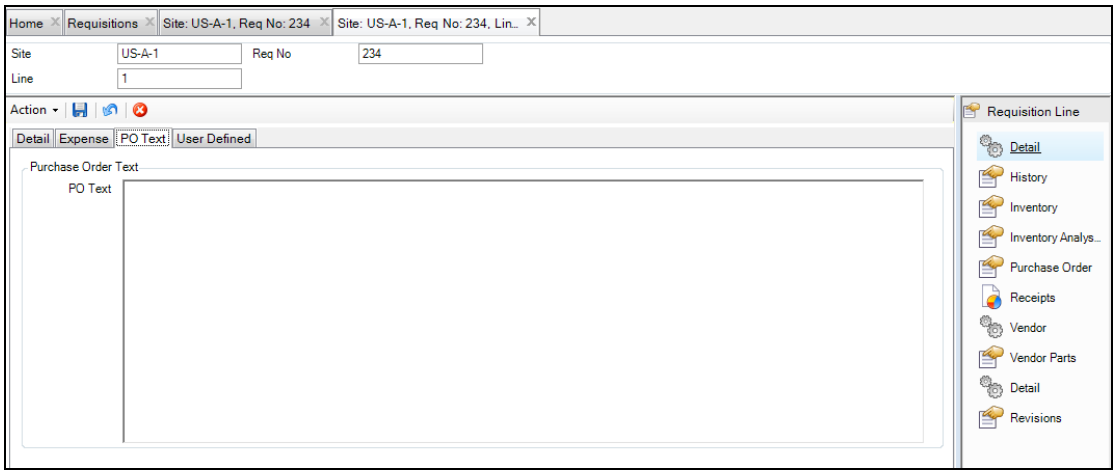
Tax Code. This field displays the default tax code, copied to the requisition line.

Tax Class. The system copies the default tax class to the requisition line.

Tax Usage. The system copies the default tax usage to the requisition line.

Requisition Line: PO Text Tab

Fig. 7.56
Requisition Lines PO Text Tab

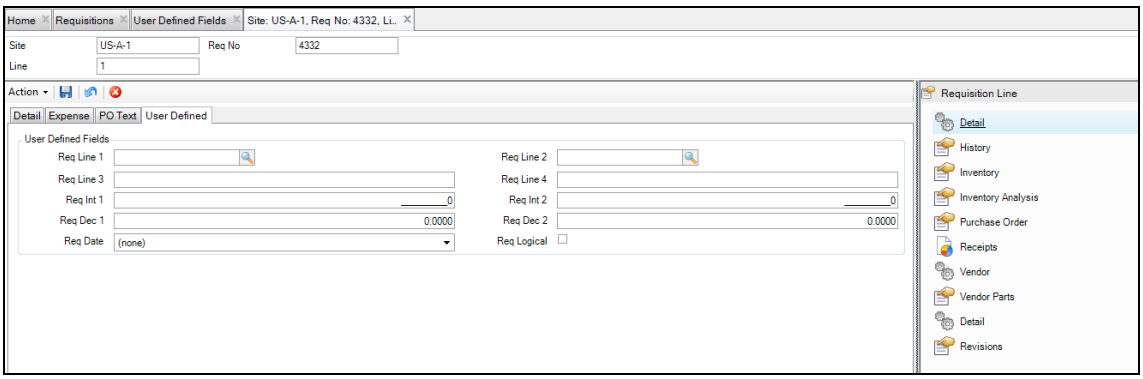


Purchase Order Text

PO Text. Enter an expanded description, specifications, or other data for you and the supplier. The purchase order may contain this information. EAM copies PO text from the stock record for stock parts. You can enter unlimited PO text for a non-stock part. PO text prints on the purchase order.

Requisition Line: User-Defined Tab

Fig. 7.57
Requisition Lines User-Defined Tab



User Defined Fields

Req Line 1 - Req Line 2. User-defined character fields, validated against tables that you add.

Req Line 3- Req Line 4. Free-form user-defined character fields, not validated against tables.

Req Int 1 - Req Int 2. User-defined integer fields for requisition lines.

Req Dec 1 - Req Dec 2. User-defined decimal fields for requisition lines.

Req Date. Enter a date type field here.

Req Logical. User-defined check box.

Creating a Quote from a Requisition

When you create a quote from a requisition, EAM pulls in all the data from the requisition and automatically enters it into the quote. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity. If a quote has been created from a requisition, the quote is directly tied to the requisition and the associated quote number appears in the RFQ No column in the Requisition browse.

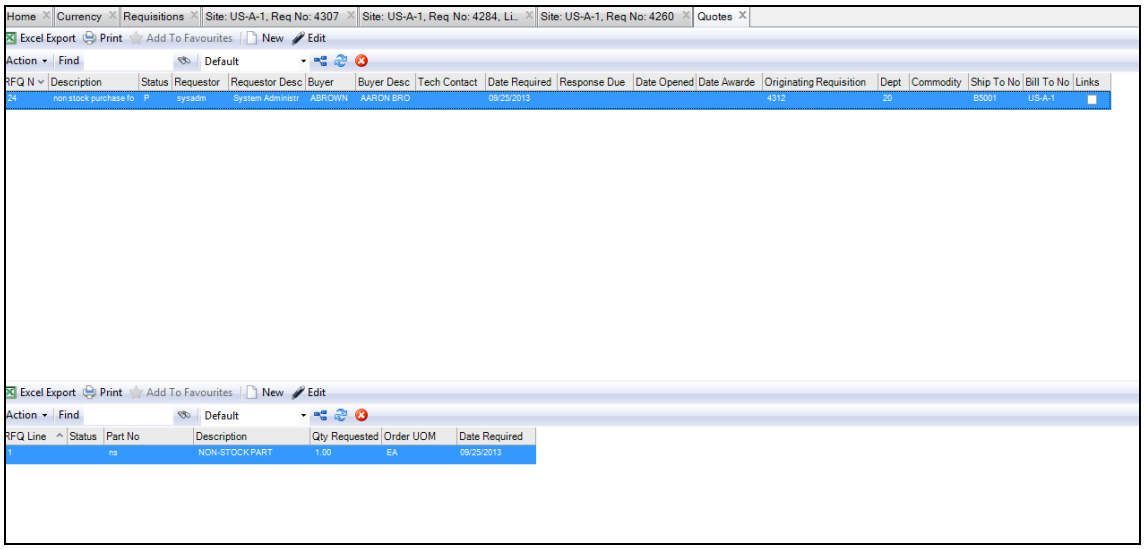
Follow these steps to create quote from a requisition:

1 Open the Requisition browse and select the requisition.

2 Select Create Quote from the Action menu.

3 A browse opens displaying the Quote record. The system automatically assigns a quote number, which cannot be modified by a user.

Fig. 7.58
Requisition: Request for Quote



4 Open the quote and finish entering all the necessary information. See “Creating a Quote” on page 422.

Entering Notes for a Requisition

To enter internal notes for this requisition, open the requisition header and select the Notes submenu. Enter any notes in the text box.

Note The notes that are entered in the Notes submenu are only in the requisition. If a PO or quote is created from a requisition, the text in the Notes submenu is not copied to the PO or quote.

Fig. 7.59
Requisition Header: Notes Submenu



Adding Standard Clauses to a Requisition

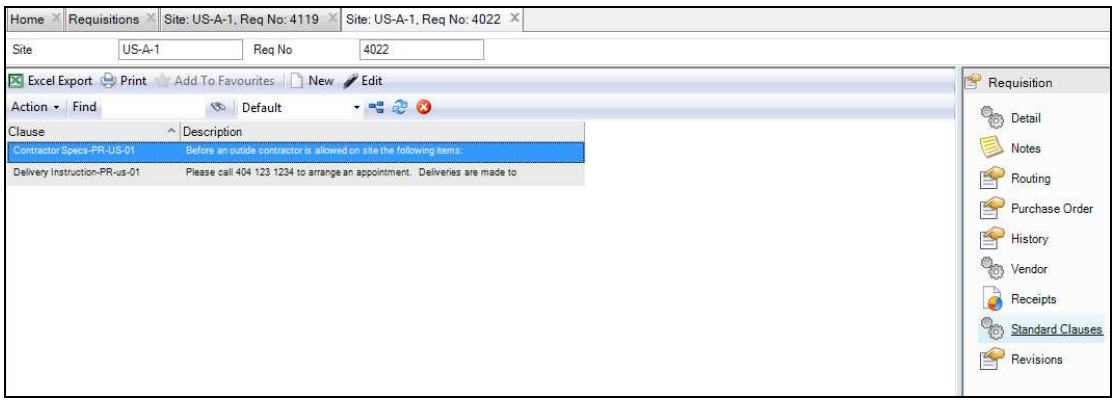
In the Standard Clauses submenu, you can add an existing standard clause or create a new clause and add it to the requisition.

Add Existing Standard Clause to a Requisition

Follow these steps to add standard clauses to a requisition:

1 Open the requisition and select the Standard Clauses submenu.

Fig. 7.60
Requisition Header: Standard Clauses Submenu



2 To add an existing standard clause, select Copy Standard Clause from the Action Menu.

3 A lookup appears that lists all the available standard clauses. Double-click and select the clause you want to add to the requisition.

4 The standard clause is added to the requisition.

Create a Standard Clause and Add it to the Requisition

Follow these steps to create a standard clause and add it to a requisition:

1 Open the requisition and select the Standard Clauses submenu.

2 Click New and enter the following information in the Requisition Clause tab:

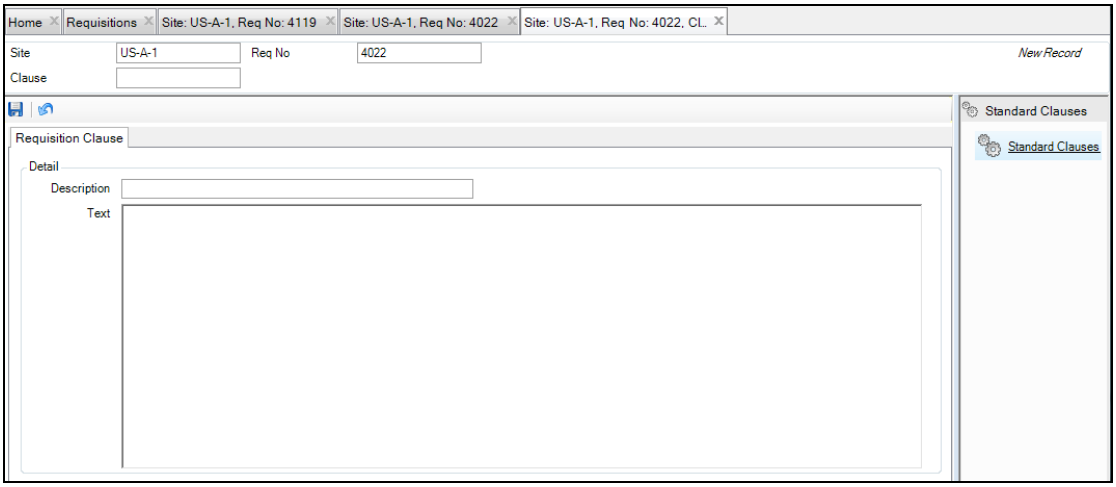
Clause. Enter the name of the standard clause.

Description. Enter a short description of the standard clause.

Text. Enter any detailed information about the standard clause.

Note The Text field has a 1140 character limit. Anything over the 1140 character limit is cut off of the requisition.

Fig. 7.61
Creating a Standard Clause



3 Click Save.

Printing a Requisition

To print a requisition, select the requisition and select Print Document from the Action menu.

Authorizing a Requisition

To authorize a requisition, open the requisition. Then select Authorize from the Action menu. When you select the Authorize action, the PO begins the approval routing process.

If you do not have a large enough spending limit, the requisition is routed to the approval group. See “Requisition Approval Group” on page 328.

Note If you have a large enough spending limit and the authority for the associated accounting structure, and the approval group has no quality person, you can authorize the requisition without going through routing.

Stop Authorization

Only the initiator can stop a requisition during the approval routing. If the initiator stops the routing, an e-mail is sent to the person who is the next in line to authorize the requisition that indicates the routing has been stopped. When you stop authorization, routing status on the requisition changes from Routing to Blank, the requisition status remains P (pending), and no routing history is maintained. If you stop authorization and then start it again, the routing starts from the beginning.

To cancel a requisition from being authorized, open the requisition and select Stop Routing from the Action menu.

View Authorization Status

To view the authorization status for the requisition, open the requisition and select the Routing submenu.

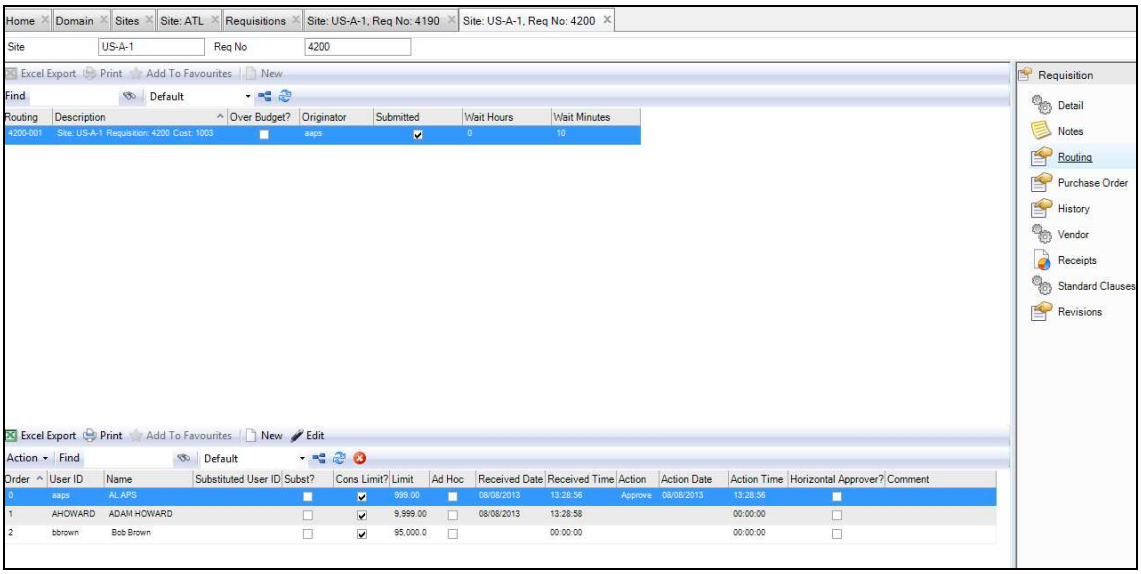
The upper browse displays the routing records for the requisition. Each time this requisition has been routed for approval, a record of that routing appears in this browse.

The lower browse shows the list of approvers for the selected routing. This browse displays the people who approved the requisition, the people who need to approve the requisition, and if anyone has rejected the requisition. With this information, you can easily see where the requisition is in the approval process.

Note If anyone in the approval group had any important notes regarding this requisition, their notes are displayed in the Comments field.

Note If a user takes too long to approve a requisition, EAM provides a job in System Administration|Job Control that automatically forwards the routing approval to the next person on the list. See “Job Control Application” on page 556.

Fig. 7.62
Requisition Header: Routing Submenu



Creating a Purchase Order from a Requisition

When you create a PO from a requisition, EAM pulls in all the data from the requisition and automatically enters it into the PO. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity. If a PO has been created from a requisition, the PO is directly tied to the requisition and the associated PO numbers appear in the Purchase Order submenu. See “Viewing the POs Associated with a Requisition” on page 367.

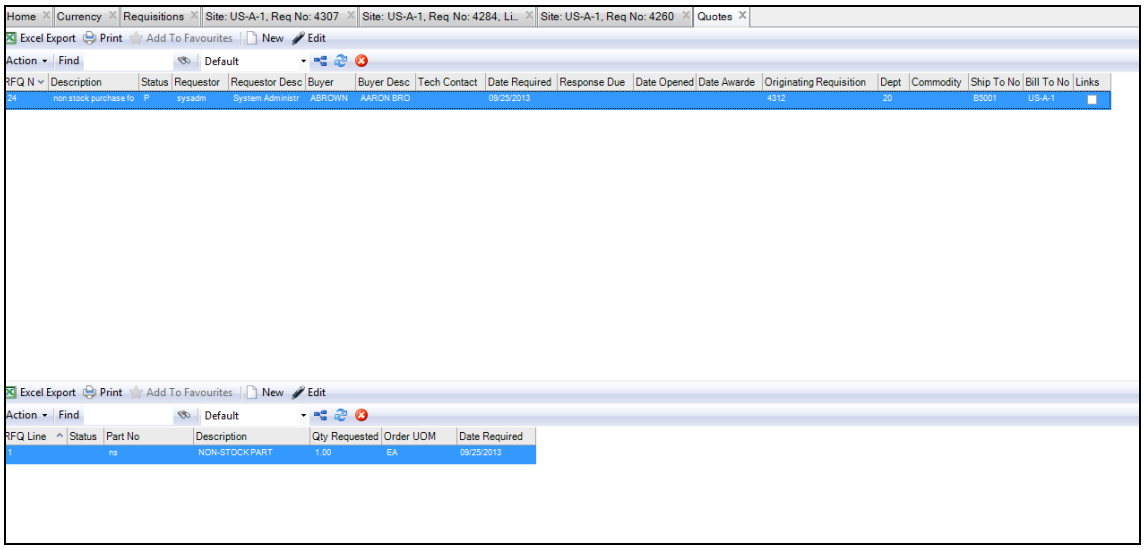
Follow these steps to create a PO from a requisition:

1 Open the Requisition browse and select the requisition.

2 Select Create Purchase Order from the Action menu.

3 A browse opens displaying the PO record. The system automatically assigns a PO number, which cannot be modified by a user.

Fig. 7.63
Creating a PO from a Requisition



4 Open the PO and finish entering all the necessary information. See “Creating a Purchase Order” on page 379.

Creating POs from Multiple Requisitions

The Global Create Purchase Order action creates purchase orders from multiple requisitions. If there are multiple vendors on the requisitions, EAM consolidates the requisitions so that each PO has its own vendor.

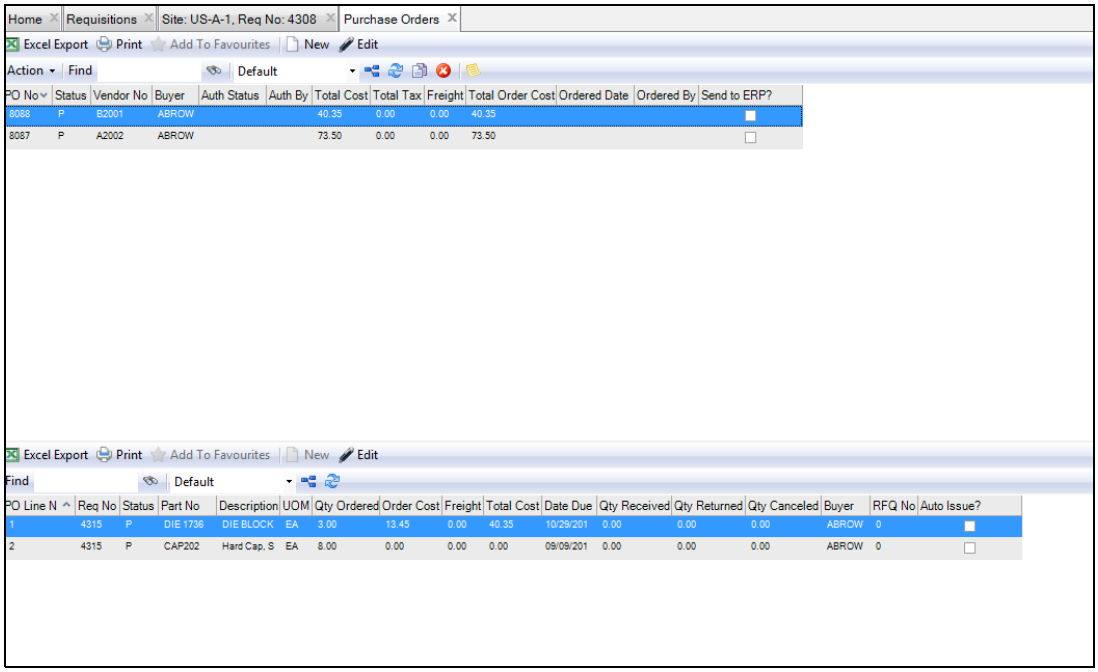
Follow these steps to create a purchase order from multiple requisitions:

1 Open the requisition browse and select the requisitions.

2 Select Global Create Purchase Orders from the Action menu.

3 A browse opens displaying the POs. The system automatically assigns PO numbers, which cannot be modified by a user.

Fig. 7.64
Global Create PO Action

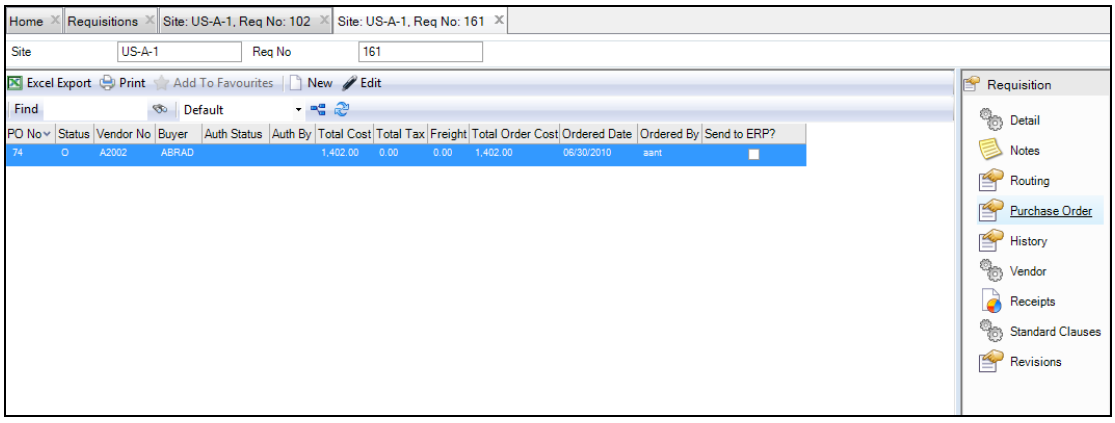


4 Open the PO and finish entering all the necessary information. See “Creating a Purchase Order” on page 379. Repeat this step for any other POs.

Viewing the POs Associated with a Requisition

To view the POs associated with a requisition, open the requisition. Then select the Purchase Order submenu.

Fig. 7.65
Requisition Header: Purchase Order Submenu



Editing a Requisition

To edit a requisition header, open the requisition header and make the necessary changes. For information about the fields in the requisition header, see “Filling Out the Requisition Header” on page 347.

Editing a Requisition After Authorization

Important If you change item cost or quantity on a requisition after it has been authorized, that requisition is required to be reauthorized. EAM provides the option of selecting additional fields that when modified after authorization, require the requisition to be reauthorized. See “Req Reroute/Notify Fields” on page 575.

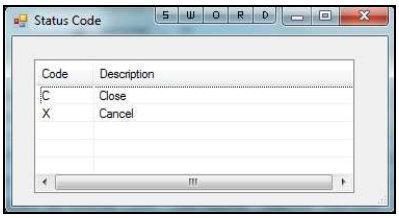
Change Requisition Status

The Change Status option in the Requisition Action menu allows you to change the status of a blanket order to C-Closed or X-Cancel. Changing the status of a requisition header changes the status of any requisition lines as well.

Follow these steps to change the requisition status:

1. Select the requisition. Then select Change Status from the Action menu.
2. The Status Code lookup appears. Double-click to select the new status:
   - **(C) Close.** When you close a requisition, any lines and POs associated with the requisition are closed as well.
   - **(X) Cancel.** When you cancel a requisition, any planned orders are canceled as well.

Fig. 7.66
Change Requisition Status



Reopen a Requisition

To reopen a requisition, select the requisition and then select Reopen from the requisition Action menu.

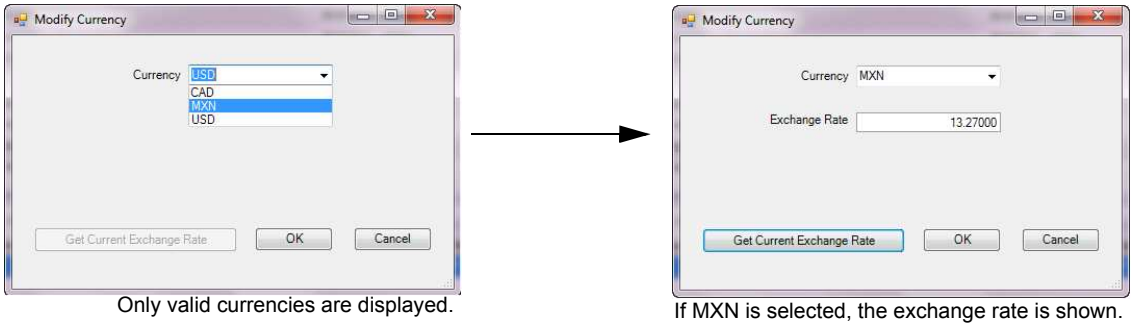
Note The reopen option only applies if Reopen PO/Reqs? has been enabled in General|Business Units|Domain on the PO/Reqs tab. Users with the required settings in Roles can reopen requisitions once they have been closed. See “Domain: PO/Reqs Tab” on page 38.

Modify Currency on a Requisition

To modify the currency of a requisition, select Modify Currency from the requisition Action menu.

The Modify Currency option in the requisition Action menu allows you to select a different currency code for the requisition. If there are releases against the requisition, the currency cannot be modified. The requisition line items are changed to the new currency and the base currency amount is calculated based on the current exchange rate. Only one currency is allowed per requisition. Only currencies valid for this vendor are available for selection. See “Multi Currency Purchasing” on page 318.

Fig. 7.67
Requisition: Modify Currency



Only valid currencies are displayed.

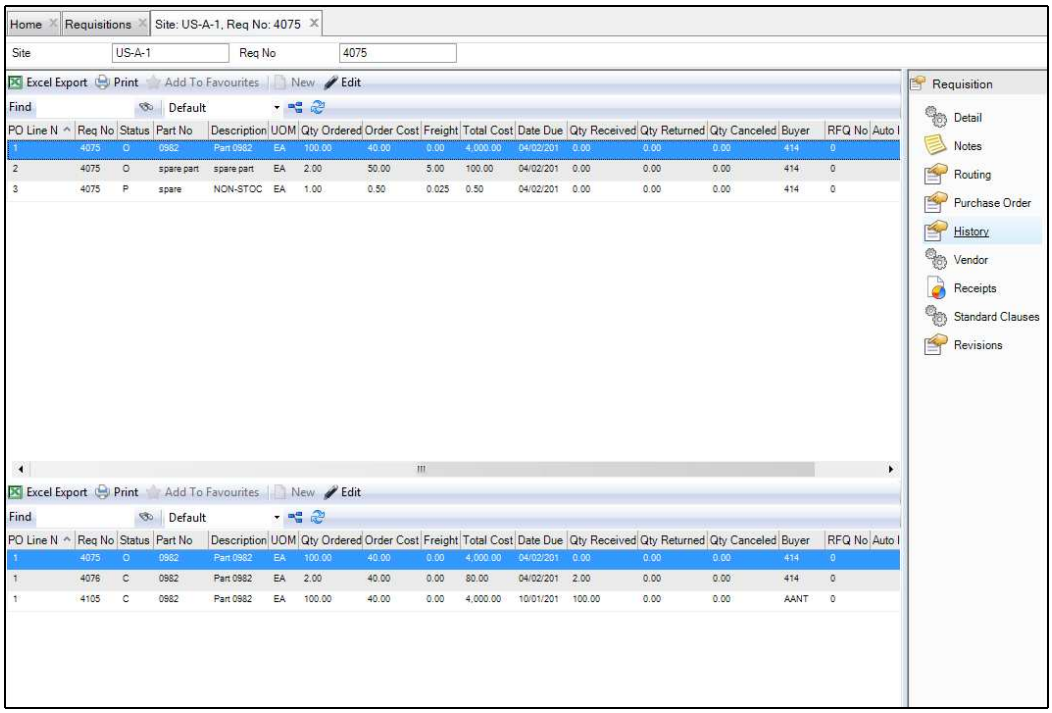
If MXN is selected, the exchange rate is shown.

View History for a Requisition Line

To view the history of a requisition line, open the requisition and select the History submenu.

The upper browse displays the requisition lines. The lower browse shows the transactional history for the selected line across all POs.

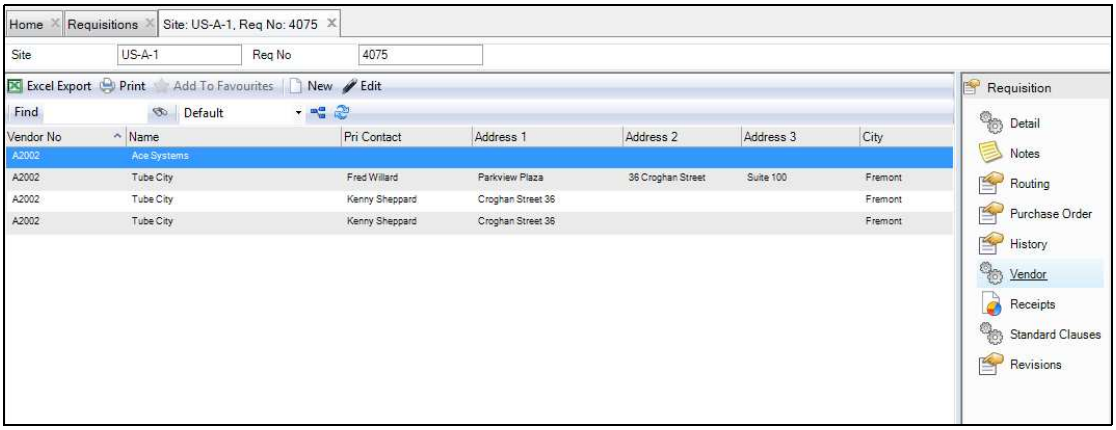
Fig. 7.68
Requisition Line History



View the Requisition Vendors

To view the vendors associated with a requisition, open the requisition and select the Vendor submenu. If more information is needed, double-click and drill into the vendor record.

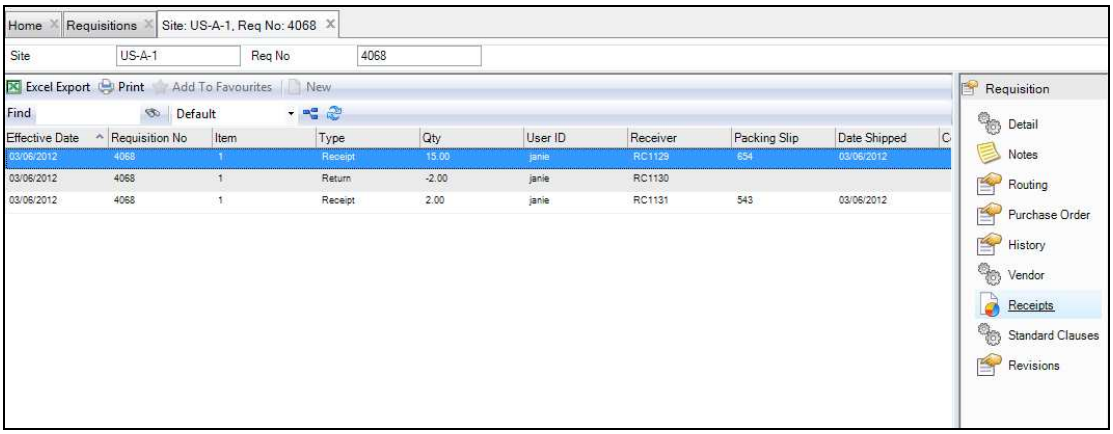
Fig. 7.69
Requisition Vendor Submenu



View Received Requisition Lines

To view the requisition lines that have been received, open the requisition and select the Receipts submenu. This submenu displays the receipt and return history for all the lines associated with the requisition.

Fig. 7.70
Requisition Receipts Submenu

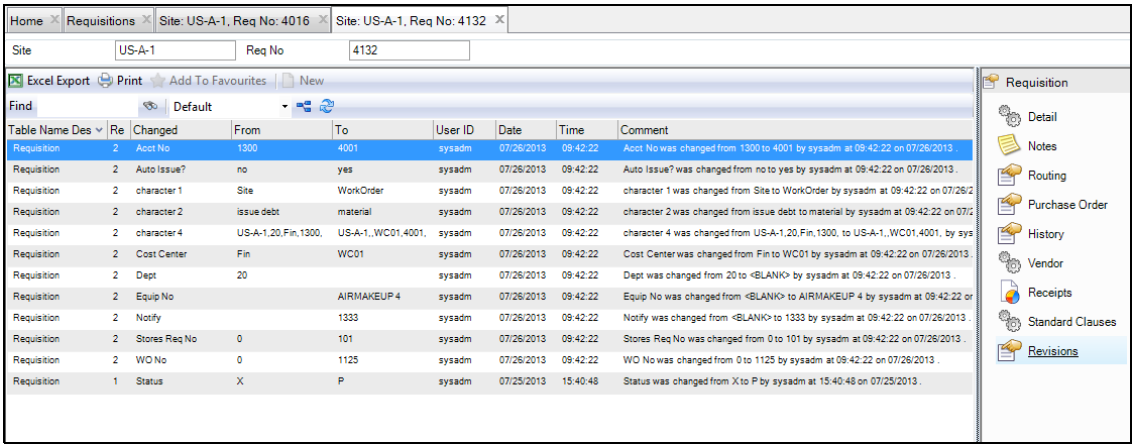


View a Requisition's Revision History

Because many quality systems call for strict record keeping about the revisions made to requisitions, the Revisions submenu provides an audit trail of all modifications that are made to this record. The revision records, which are stored in the Revisions submenu and in the Revisions module at General|Revisions, are automatically created when a modification is made to the requisition.

To view the revision history for a requisition, open the requisition and select the Revisions submenu.

Fig. 7.71
Requisition Revisions Submenu



Editing a Requisition Line

To edit a requisition line, open the requisition line and make the necessary changes in the requisition line tabs. See “Add Lines to a Requisition” on page 353.

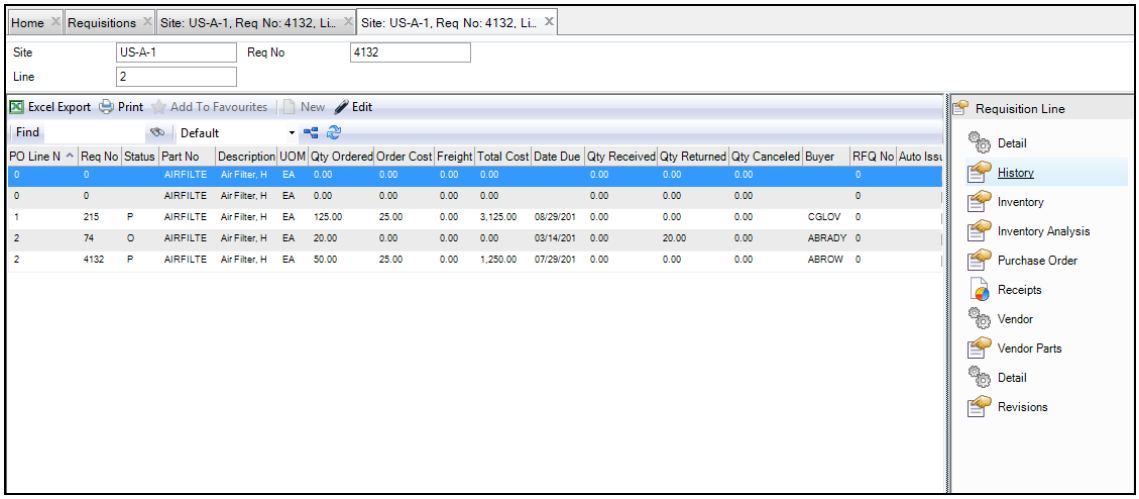
Editing a Requisition Line After Authorization

Important If you change a requisition line’s item cost or quantity after it has been authorized, that requisition line is required to be reauthorized. EAM provides the option of selecting additional fields that, when modified after authorization, require that requisition line to be reauthorized. See “Req Reroute/Notify Fields” on page 575.

View Requisition Line History

To view the history for an item, open the requisition line and select the History submenu. This submenu shows the historical activity for that part across all requisitions.

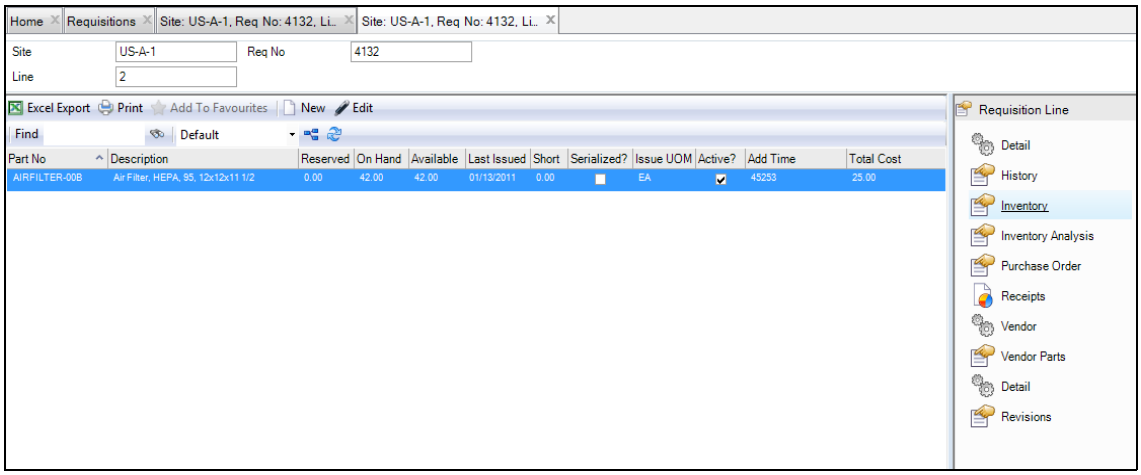
Fig. 7.72
Requisition Line History Submenu



View the Inventory for a Requisition Line

To view the inventory details for a requisition part, open the requisition line and select the Inventories submenu. This submenu displays the reserved, on-hand, and available quantities for the requisition line. If more information is needed, double-click and drill into the inventory record.

Fig. 7.73
Requisition Line Inventory Submenu



View Inventory Analysis of a Requisition Line

To view EAM's inventory analysis associated with a requisition line, open the requisition line and select the Inventory Analysis submenu. This submenu displays a consolidated view of all transactions that have been performed against a part.

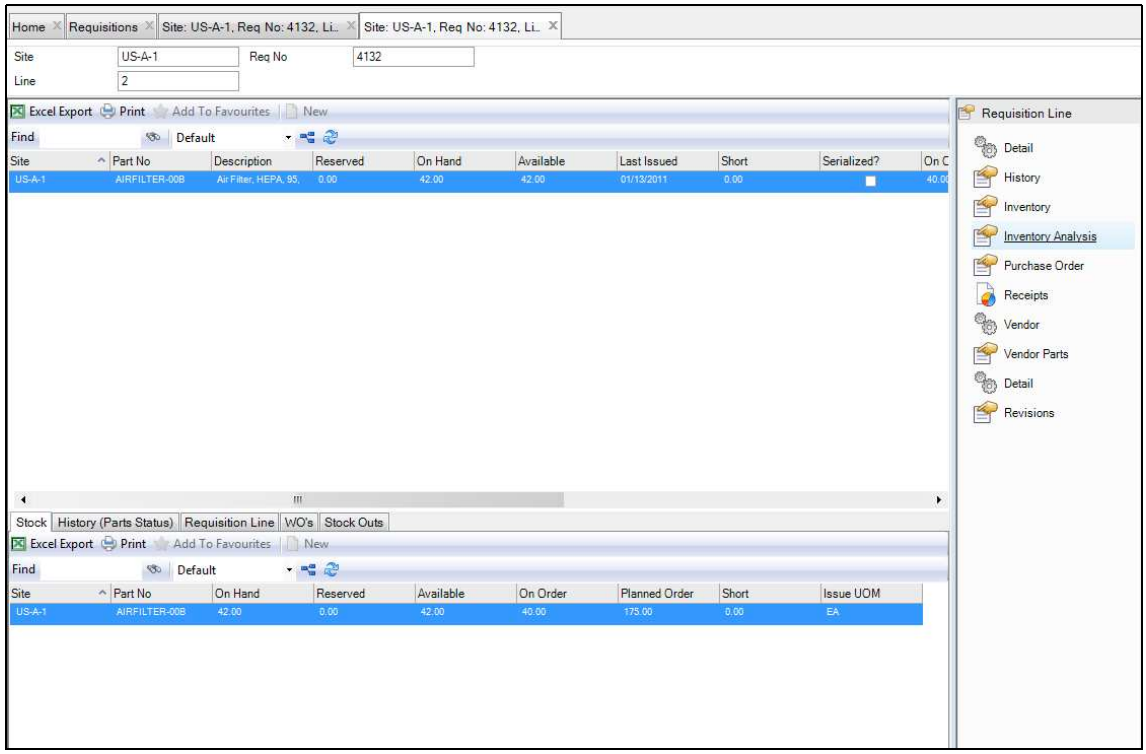
In the upper browse, inventory details appear, such as reserved, on-hand, and available quantities.

In the lower browse, the following information is shown:

- **Stock tab**. Inventory details, such as reserved, on-hand, and available quantities.

- **History (Parts Status) tab**. Complete transactional history for a part, such as GL description, quantities, and costs.
- **Requisition line tab.** A list of all requisitions that have been created for this part.
- **WO's tab.** All the work orders that this part has been issued to.
- **Stock Outs tab.** This tab is not used.

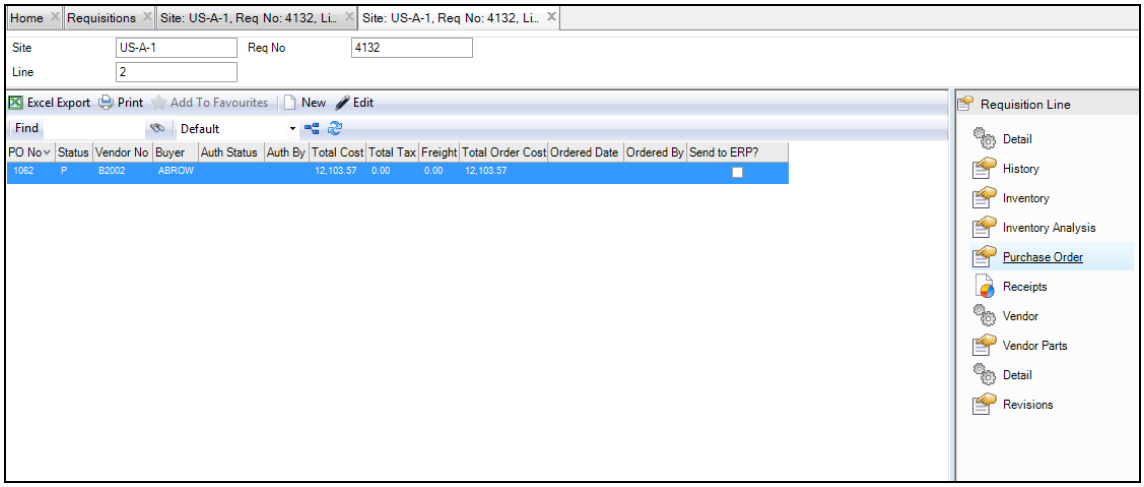
Fig. 7.74
Requisition Line Inventory Analysis Submenu



View Purchase Order Details for a Requisition Line

To view if there are any purchase orders for a requisition line, open the requisition line and select the Purchase Order submenu.

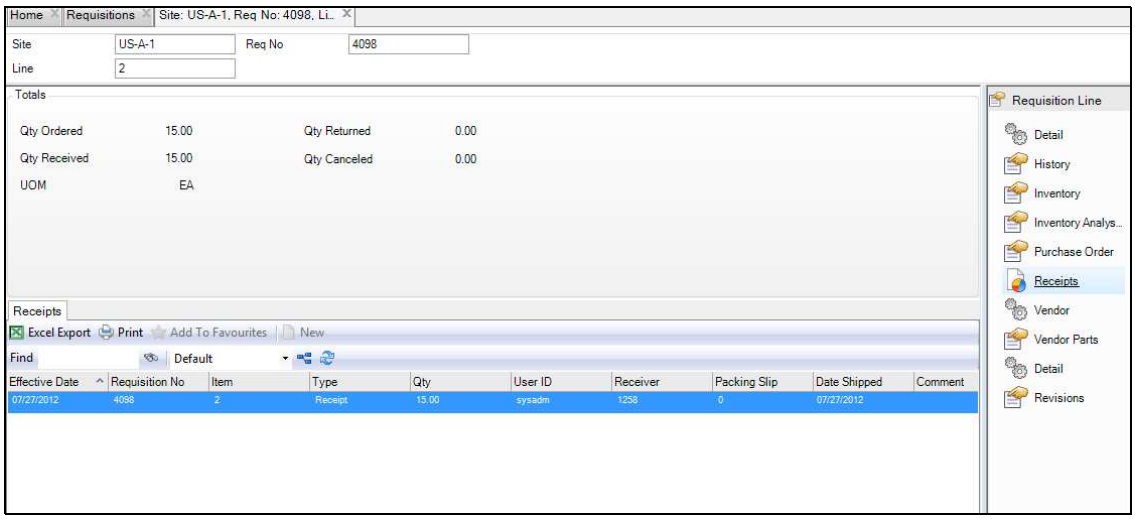
Fig. 7.75
Requisition Line Purchase Order Submenu



View Receipts for a Requisition Line

To view the goods and services received against a requisition line, open the requisition line and select the Receipts submenu. The upper browse shows a summary view of the order details. The lower browse shows the line receipt details.

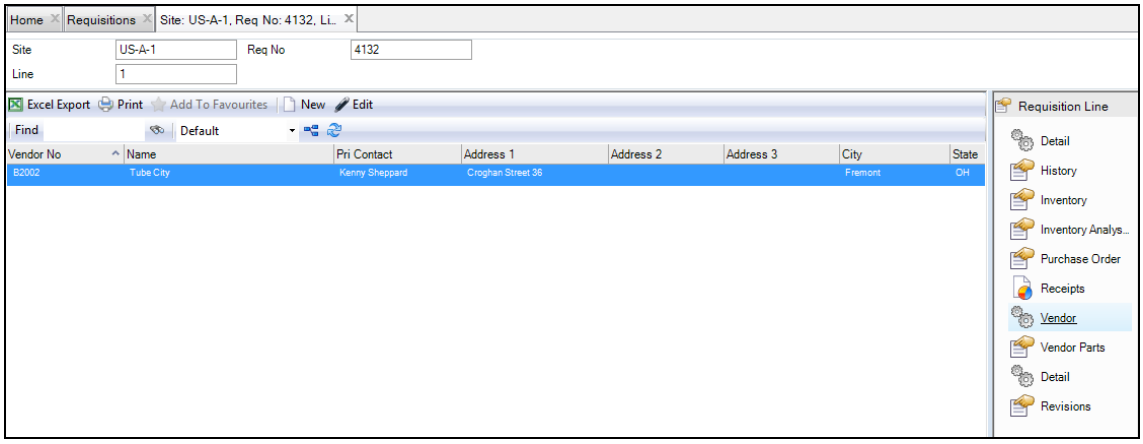
Fig. 7.76
Requisition Line Receipts Submenu



View Vendor Details for a Requisition Line

To view vendor details for a requisition line, open the requisition line and select the Vendor submenu.

Fig. 7.77
Requisition Line Vendor Submenu

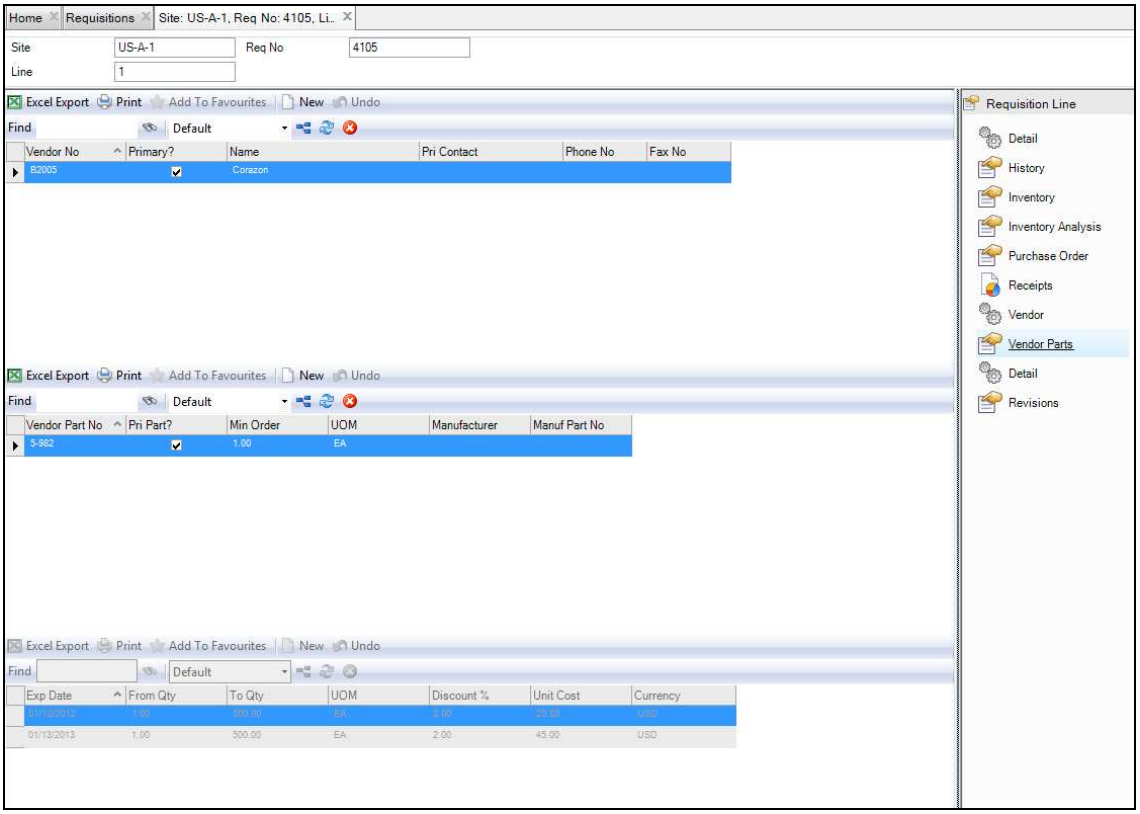


View Vendor Part Information

If the requisition line is for a stock part, you can view the vendor's part information in the Vendor Parts submenu.

The upper browse shows the vendors that supply this part. The middle browse shows the vendor's part information. The lower browse shows the price schedules for the part.

Fig. 7.78
Requisition Line Vendor Parts Submenu



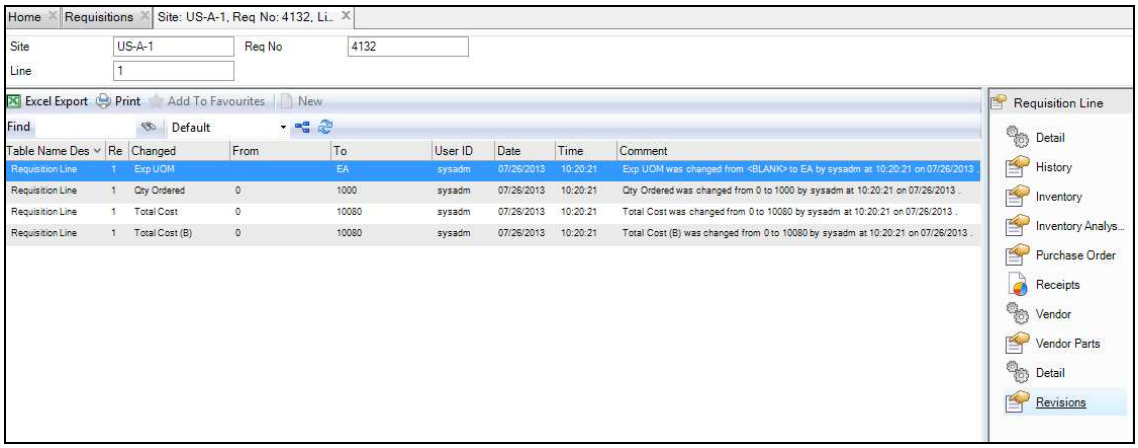
View the Revision History for a Requisition Line

Because many quality systems call for strict record keeping about the revisions made to requisition lines, the Revisions submenu provides an audit trail of all modifications that are made to this record. The revision records, which are stored in the Revisions submenu and in the Revisions module at General|Revisions, are automatically created when a modification is made to the requisition line.

To view the revision history for a requisition line, open the requisition line and select the Revisions submenu.

Note Revision control is activated in the Purchasing|General|Business Units|Sites menu. “Enable Revision Control” on page 60.

Fig. 7.79
Requisition Line Revisions Submenu



Purchase Orders

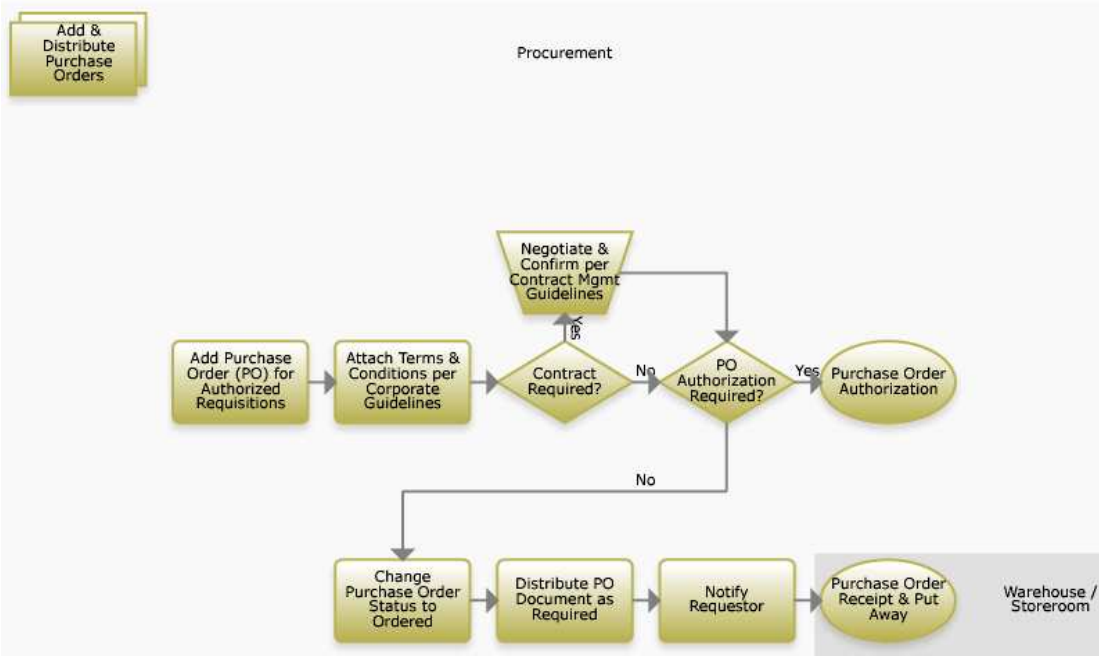
Overview

Use a purchase order to formalize a purchase transaction with a supplier.

Purchase Order Process Maps

Adding and Distributing Purchase Orders

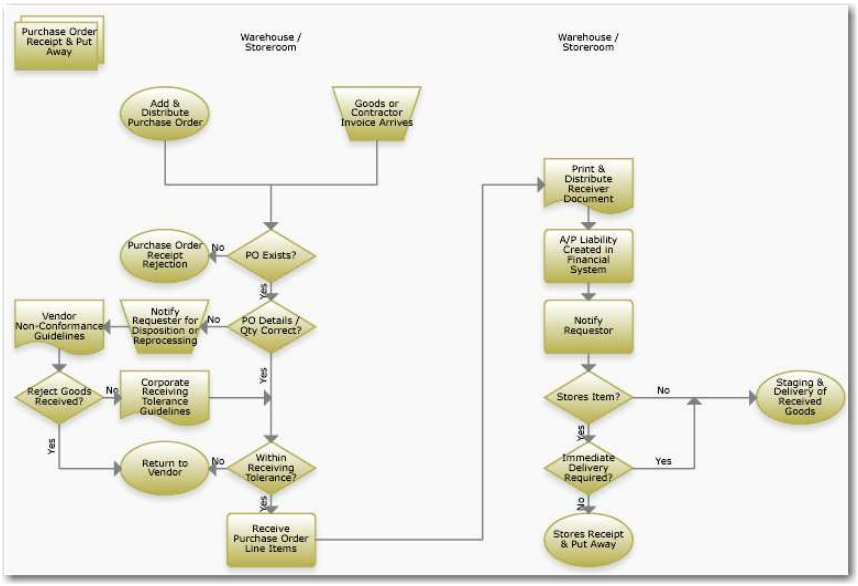
Fig. 7.80
Creating a Purchase Order Process Map



1. Add a purchase order for authorized requisitions.
2. Attach terms and conditions per corporate guidelines.
3. Negotiate required contracts.
4. Authorize the PO.
5. Change the PO status to ordered.
6. Distribute the PO document as required.
7. Notify the requestor.
8. Receive the PO and put away items.

Receiving Purchase Orders

Fig. 7.81
PO Receipt and Put Away Process Map



1 When you add and distribute a purchase order, or a goods or contractor invoice arrives, verify that a PO exists. If there is no PO, reject the receipt.

2 Verify that the quantity and details are correct.

   a If the quantity and details are incorrect, notify the requestor for disposition or reprocessing.

   b Review your vendor non-conformance guidelines.

   - If you can receive the goods, review corporate receiving tolerance guidelines.
   - If you cannot receive the goods, return them to the vendor.

3 Return any goods that do not meet corporate receiving tolerance guidelines to the vendor.

4 Receive PO line items for any goods meeting the conditions in steps 1 and 2. When you add and distribute a purchase order, or a goods or contractor invoice arrives, verify that the quantity and details are correct.

5 Print and distribute the receiver document.

6 EAM creates Accounts Payable liability in the financial system.

7 Notify the requestor that the items have arrived.

8 Receive and put away stores items.

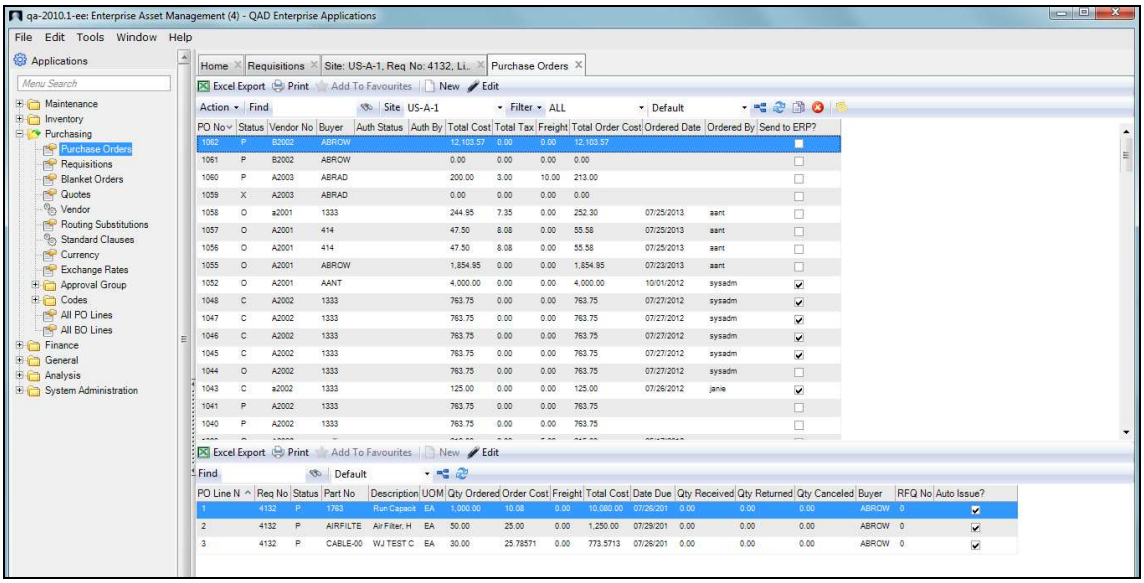
9 Stage and deliver received goods.

Creating a Purchase Order

Follow these steps to create a purchase order:

1 Open the Purchase Order browse in Purchasing|Purchase Orders.

Fig. 7.82
Purchase Order Browse



2 Click New. A blank purchase order record opens. The system automatically assigns a PO number, which cannot be modified by the user.

3 Enter information in the relevant fields on the Order, Misc, User Def, and Intrastat tabs. See “Filling Out the Purchase Order” on page 379.

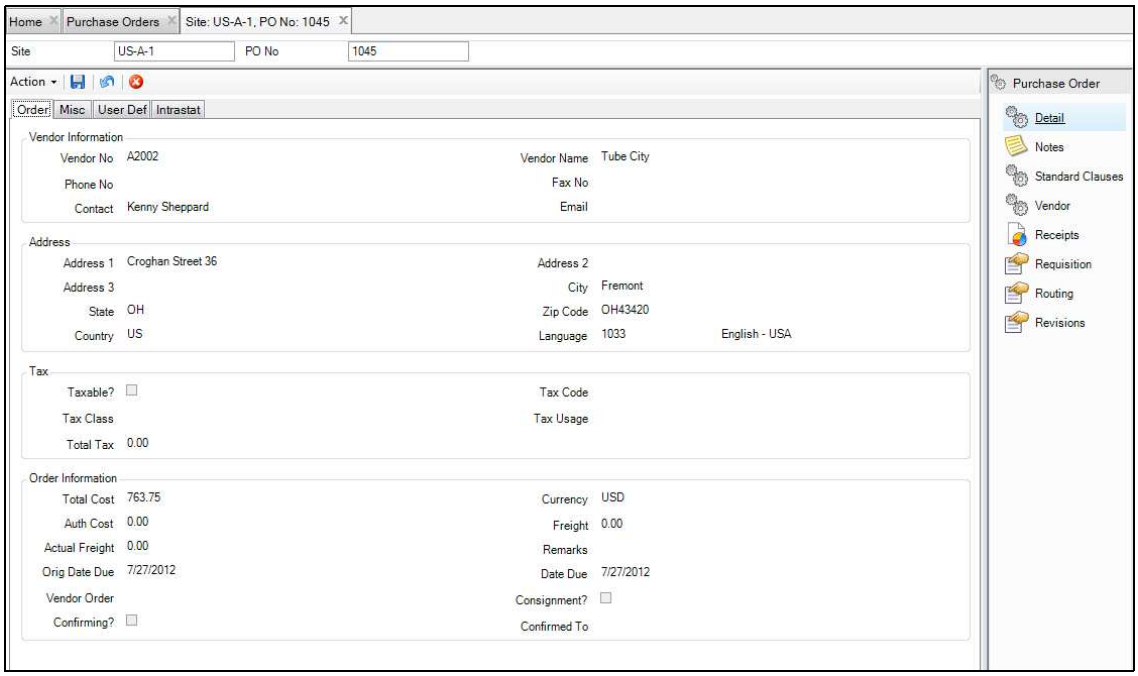
4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

Filling Out the Purchase Order

Enter information about the PO on the Order, Misc, User Def, and Intrastat tabs.

Purchase Order: Order Tab

Fig. 7.83
Purchase Order: Order Tab



Vendor Information

Vendor Number. Enter the vendor number associated with the PO.

Vendor Name. This field displays the vendor name associated with the PO. The vendor name, which copies directly from the vendor master record when the vendor number is entered, cannot be edited on the PO.

Phone Number, Fax Number, Contact, and e-mail. These fields display the primary vendor's contact information. The phone number, fax number, contact, and e-mail copy directly from the vendor master record when the vendor number is entered. If necessary, you can make changes to these fields on the PO. Changing these fields on the PO does not change the information on the vendor record.

Address

Address 1, Address 2, Address 3, City, State, Zip Code, and County. These fields display the vendor's address details. The address details, which copy from the vendor master record when the vendor number is entered, cannot be edited on the PO.

Language. This field displays the vendor's language code. The language code, which copies directly from the vendor master record when the vendor number is entered, can be edited on the PO. Modifying the language code on the PO does not change the code on the vendor record.

Note When you print the purchase order document, EAM uses this language code. If no vendor or language is specified on the vendor record, EAM uses the language marked as default from General|Codes|Language.

Tax

The tax information is pulled into the PO based on the following hierarchy:

- **Project.** The system checks if the PO is tied to a taxable project. If the project is not taxable, the PO is not taxed and the Taxable? check box is not selected. If the project is taxable, the system pulls in the project's tax data. If the project is taxable, but the system cannot pull in the tax data, it checks if the part is taxable.
- **Part.** If the PO is not tied to a project, the system looks for the part's tax information. If the part is not taxable, the PO is not taxed and the Taxable? check box is not selected. If the part is taxable, the system uses the tax settings from part record. If the part is taxable, but the system cannot pull in the tax data, it checks if the vendor is taxable.
- **Vendor.** The system looks for the vendor's tax information. If the vendor is not taxable, the PO is not taxed and the Taxable? check box is not selected. If the vendor is taxable, the system uses the tax settings from vendor record. If the vendor is taxable, but the system cannot pull in the tax data, it checks if the site's default ship-to is taxable.
- **Ship To**. If site's default ship-to is taxable, the system uses the tax settings from the ship-to. If the ship-to is not taxable, the PO is not taxed and the Taxable? check box is not selected.

If at any point in the hierarchy, the system finds that the project, part, vendor, or ship-to is not taxable, the PO is not taxed and the Taxable? check box is not selected. If the system finds that it is taxable but it is not able to pull in the tax data, the system moves through the hierarchy until it finds the tax data.

Taxable? Select this check box if the PO is taxable.

Tax Code. This field displays the default tax code for the vendor.

Tax Class. This field displays the default tax class for the vendor.

Tax Usage. This field displays the default tax usage for the vendor.

Total Tax. This field displays the total tax associated with the purchase.

Order Information

Total Cost. This is a non-editable field that displays the total cost of the purchase.

Currency. This field displays the vendor currency.

Authorized Cost. This field displays the amount authorized to spend on this purchase.

Freight. This field displays the cost to ship goods to the purchaser.

Actual Freight. A buyer normally enters this data after all requisitions have been attached to the PO.

Remarks. This field contains notes relevant to this purchase order. Use this field to enter general remarks pertaining to the vendor, usually about the order or the shipping process. These notes are displayed on the PO.

Original Date Due. This field displays the date the purchase order was originally due.

Date Due. This is the date that the vendor has committed to deliver the parts or the service to the facility. The buyer enters the due date and uses it to inform the requester of the PO status. If a due date changes after a PO is ordered, EAM can send e-mail to inform the requester of any due date changes.

Vendor Order. This is an updatable field identifying the vendor's corresponding order number, used as a cross-reference for the purchaser to communicate with the vendor when trying to locate a specific order.

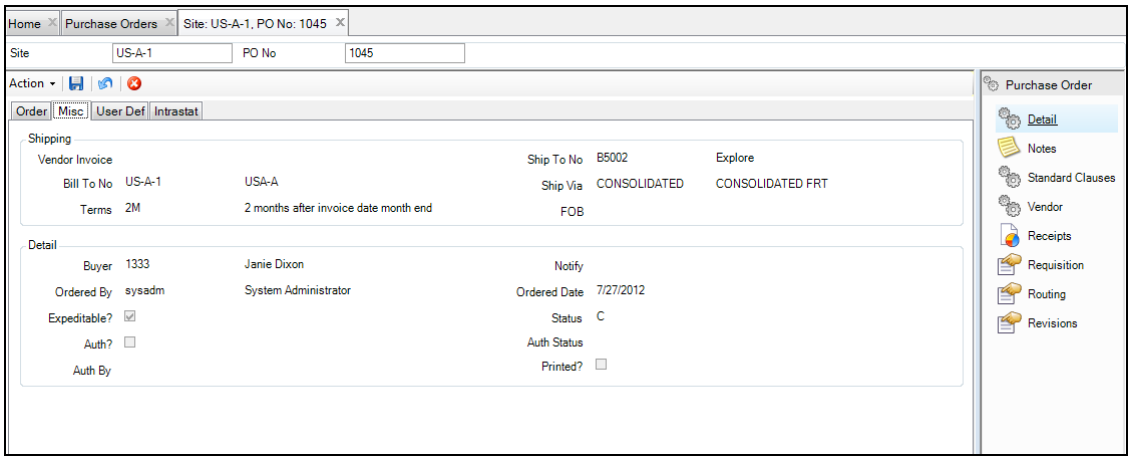
Consignment. This field indicates whether this PO is for consigned parts.

Confirming?. Select the check box to indicate whether the vendor should consider this purchase order entirely new or to confirm it has already been placed.

Confirmed to. This field indicates the vendor representative who confirmed the order.

Purchase Orders: Miscellaneous Tab

Fig. 7.84
Purchase Order: Miscellaneous Tab



Shipping

Vendor Invoice. Enter the vendor invoice number associated with the PO.

Ship To Number. This field displays the code for the ship-to location. Specify a default ship-to for each PO in General|Business Units|Domain. The buyer can override this.

Bill To Number. This field displays the code for the bill to location. Specify a default bill-to for each PO in General|Business Units|Domain. The buyer can override this.

Ship Via. This field displays the preferred method to ship goods from this vendor. The ship-via method, which copies directly from the vendor master record when the vendor number is entered, can be edited on the PO.

Terms. This field displays the vendor payment terms. The payment terms, which copy directly from the vendor master record when the vendor number is entered, can be edited on the PO.

FOB. Free on Board (FOB) denotes whether freight charges are part of the PO price or are billed separately after the invoice, and who pays for freight (buyer or vendor). For example, if the buyer lives in Des Moines and buys a product FOB New York, the buyer must pay the shipping charges from New York to Des Moines. The FOB information, which copies directly from the vendor master record when the vendor number is entered, can be edited on the PO.

Detail

Buyer. This field displays the buyer associated with the PO.

Select the buyer from a lookup of valid buyers.

After requisition approval, EAM restricts who can change a requisition. Only the buyer and the person who authorized the expenditure are allowed to change the requisitions on the PO.

Notify. This field displays the individual or group of individuals to e-mail, based on certain events occurring against the requisition or purchase order.

Select the user or group to notify for the PO.

As a purchase order goes through the routing approvals, ordering, and receipt process, the system e-mails the user or group with updates.

Some users may not get an e-mail if their Mail Options are not selected. See “User Tab: Mail Opts” on page 531.

Ordered By. This field displays the name of the person who changed the status to O (ordered).

Ordered Date. This field displays the date the order was placed.

Expeditable. Select the check box if this order can be expedited.

Status. This field displays the order’s status. PO statuses are P (planned), O (ordered), C (closed), or X (canceled). EAM assigns a new PO a status of P. PO Order Action changes the status from P to O. EAM changes the status of the PO from O to C when 100% of the goods are received, or when the receiver indicates that the order is complete.

Authorization Status. This field displays the authorization status of the PO.

The system updates this field.

The status remains blank if the authorization has not been started or if PO Authorization is not enabled at General|Business Units|Sites. If the PO authorization is in process, the status is routing.

Authorized? This field denotes whether the PO is authorized.

After a user authorizes the PO, the system selects this field.

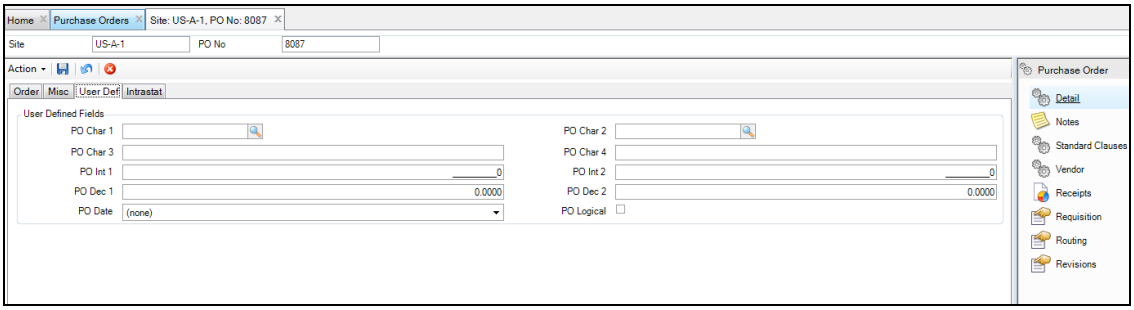
Authorized By. This field displays the user ID who authorized the expenditure of the PO.

EAM validates spending limits. If you can spend at least the amount required, the PO becomes authorized. Your user ID displays in the Authorized By field. If you do not meet these criteria, the PO routes to others for consideration of approval. The user who meets the spending limit authorizes the PO.

Printed? EAM prompts you to acknowledge that the PO was printed. The system selects this field after you indicate successful printing.

Purchase Order: User-Defined Tab

Fig. 7.85
Purchase Order: User-Defined Tab



User Defined Fields

PO Char 1/PO Char 2. User-defined character fields, validated against tables that you add.

PO Char 3/PO Char 4. Free-form user-defined character fields, not validated against tables.

PO Date. Enter a date type field here.

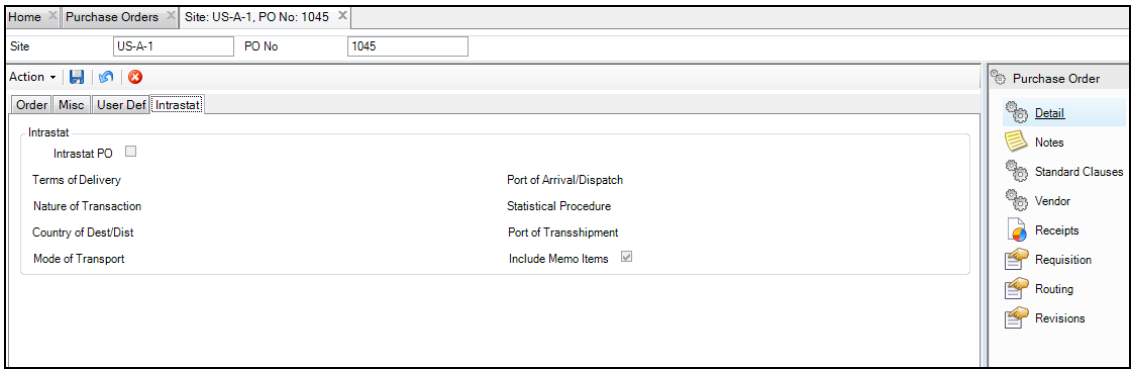
PO Dec 1/PO Dec 2. User-defined decimal fields for POs.

PO Int 1/PO Int 2. A user-defined integer fields for POs.

Po Logical. A user-defined check box for POs.

Purchase Order: Intrastat Tab

Fig. 7.86
Purchase Order: Intrastat Tab



Intrastat

If the PO qualifies as Intrastat, the Intrastat fields can be edited. The default Intrastat data is pulled in from the ERP's Intrastat Control record.

Intrastat PO. Select the check box if this Purchase Order and its lines are ones where Intrastat data should be collected.

Terms of Delivery. Enter the Intrastat terms of delivery (FOB point) used to calculate the statistical value of the relevant goods at the border for Intrastat purposes.

Port of Arrival/Dispatch. When the system creates Intrastat history records automatically, it uses the port of arrival/dispatch code that is recorded for the order line that is associated with the Intrastat history record.

Nature of Transaction. Enter a valid code if your country requires this information.

Statistical Procedure. When the system creates Intrastat history records automatically, it uses the statistical procedure code that is recorded for the order line that is associated with the Intrastat history record.

Country of Dest/Dist. Enter a valid country code.

Port of Transshipment. Enter a valid code defined in Port Maintenance to be used as the default when collecting Intrastat data in supported functions. During order entry, the user can override this value.

Mode of Transport. Enter a one-character code that identifies the mode of transport used to carry the goods to the border.

Include Memo Items. Select the check box if you typically create Intrastat history records for memo items.

Note All of the Intrastat data entered on the PO header defaults to all the lines on the PO. However, the PO line data can be changed on a line-by-line basis. Depending on the requirements of the country where you use Intrastat, some codes are required and others are optional.

Note This browse can only be updated if the requisition lines for the PO have been added. On this tab, designate a purchase order and its lines as ones where Intrastat data should be collected. Click the Intrastat tab to display the Intrastat details on the PO header.

Adding Standard Clauses to a Purchase Order

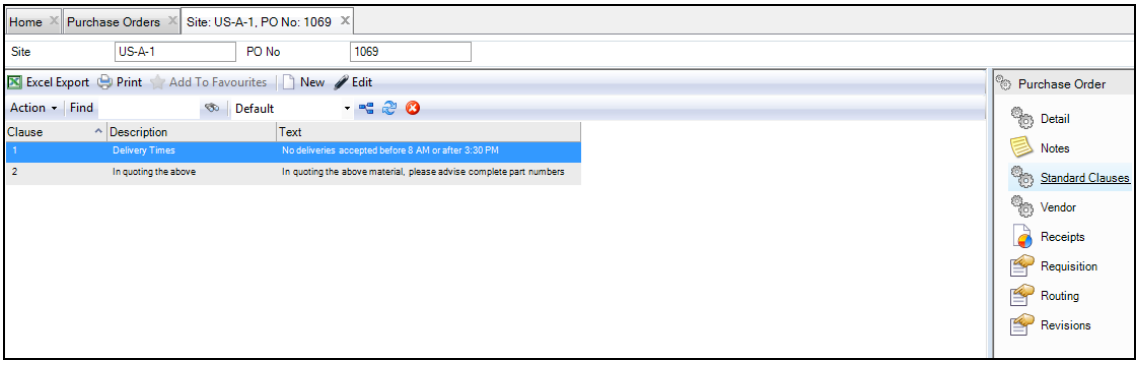
In the Standard Clauses submenu, you can add an existing standard clause or create a new clause and add it to the PO.

Add Existing Standard Clause to a PO

Follow these steps to add standard clauses to a purchase order:

1 Open the purchase order and select the Standard Clauses submenu.

Fig. 7.87
Purchase Order Header: Standard Clauses Submenu



2 To add an existing standard clause, select Copy Standard Clause from the Action menu.

3 A lookup appears that lists all the available standard clauses. Double-click and select the clause you want to add to the PO.

4 The standard clause is added to the PO.

Create a Standard Clause and Add it to a PO

Follow these steps to create a standard clause and add it to a PO:

1 Open the PO and select the Standard Clauses submenu.

2 Click New and enter the following information in the PO Clause tab:

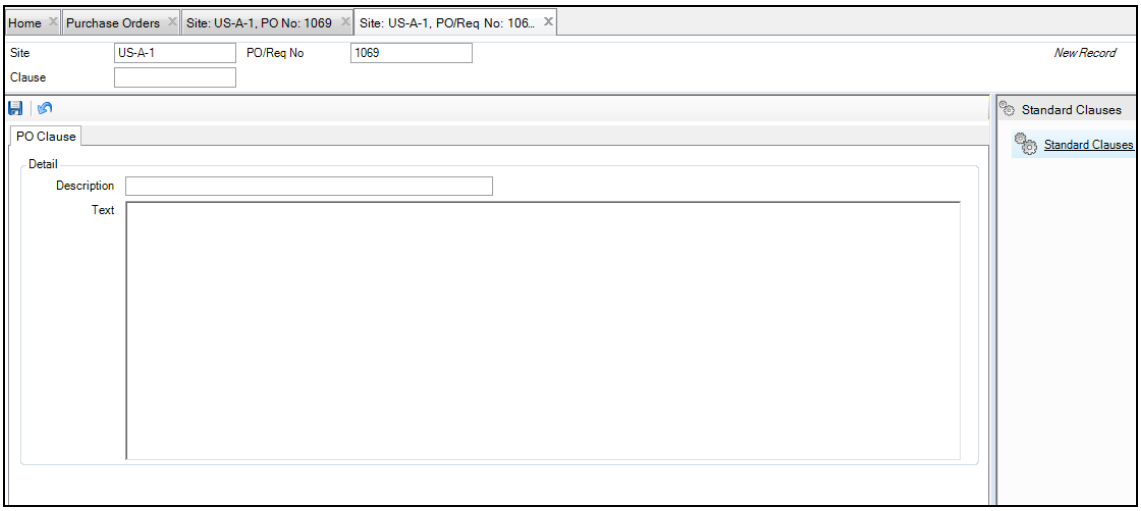
Clause. Enter the name of the standard clause.

Description. Enter a short description of the standard clause.

Text. Enter any detailed information about the standard clause.

Note The Text field has a 1140 character limit. Anything over 1140 characters is cut off of the PO.

Fig. 7.88
Creating a Standard Clause



3 Click Save.

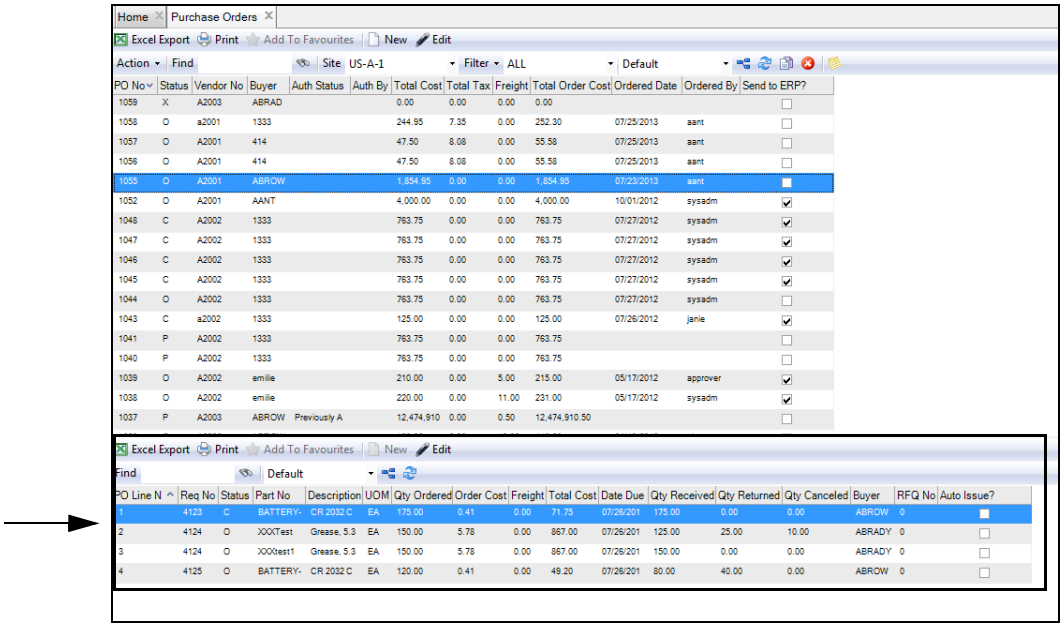
Printing a Purchase Order

To print a PO, select Print Document from the purchase order Action menu. The purchase order is printed in the language specified on the PO header, which can be the vendor language that defaults in. All PO labels are presented in the vendor language.

Purchase Orders Lines

The Purchase Order Lines browse displays the lines on the selected purchase order.

Fig. 7.89
Purchase Order Lines Browse

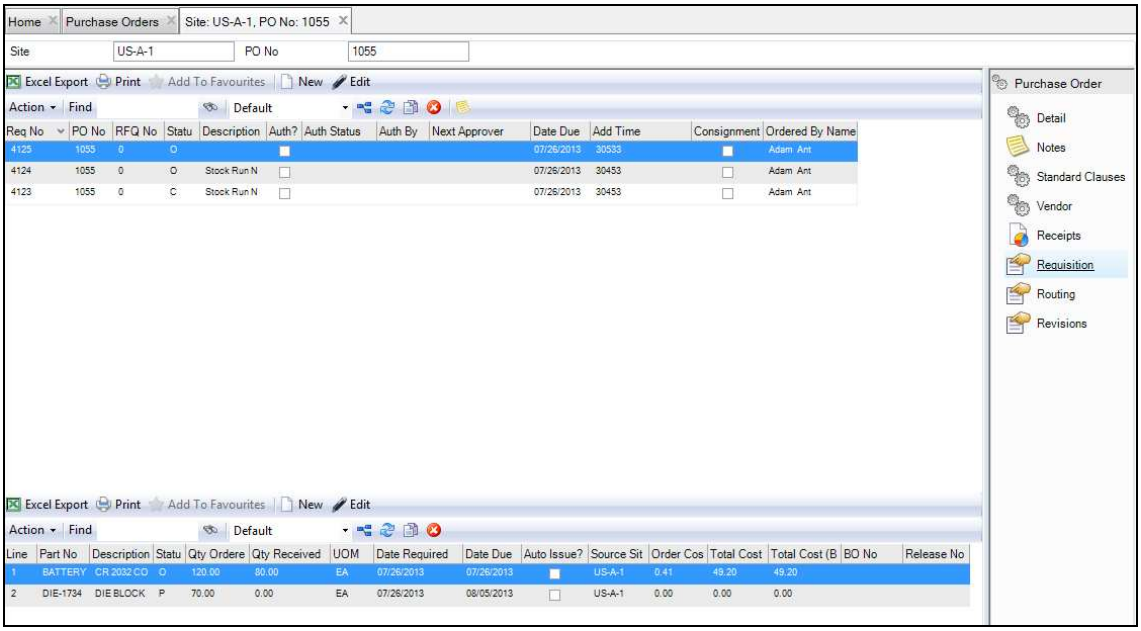


View Requisitions Tied to the PO

To view the requisitions that are associated with the PO, open the PO and select the Requisition submenu. The upper browse shows all the requisitions that are tied to the PO. The lower browse shows the lines that are on the selected requisition.

If necessary, you can add lines to the PO directly from the Requisition submenu. See “Adding Lines to a Purchase Order” on page 388.

Fig. 7.90
Purchase Order: Requisition Submenu



Adding Lines to a Purchase Order

To add lines to a PO, add the lines to the requisition that is associated with the PO. Once you add the lines to the requisition, the new lines are automatically added to the PO.

Note When you add a line from the PO's Requisition submenu, the system auto-fills most of the fields with information from the PO. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity.

Follow these steps to add lines to a PO:

1. Open the PO and select the Requisition submenu.
2. In the upper browse select the requisition that you want to add the line to. In the lower browse, click New.

   Note If you need to create a requisition for the new lines, see "Adding a Requisition to a Purchase Order" on page 388.
3. A new requisition line record opens. Fill out all the required information regarding the new part. See "Add Lines to a Requisition" on page 353.

Adding a Requisition to a Purchase Order

In the Requisition submenu, you can add a requisition to a PO. Once you create the requisition, you can add lines to the requisition, which are then added to the PO.

Note When you create a requisition from the PO's Requisition submenu, the system auto-fills most of the fields with information from the PO. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity.

Follow these steps to add a requisition to a PO:

1. Open the PO and select the Requisition submenu.
2. In the upper browse, click New.
3. A new requisition record opens. Fill out all the required information in the Requisition tabs. See "Filling Out the Requisition Header" on page 347.

Authorize a Purchase Order

To authorize a PO, open the PO and select Authorize from the Action menu. Enter your user name and password and click OK.

When you select the Authorize action, the PO begins the approval routing process.

If you do not have a large enough spending limit, the PO is routed to the approval group. See "Purchase Order Approval Group" on page 329.

If you have a large enough spending limit and the authority for the associated accounting structure and the approval group has no quality person, you can authorize the PO without going through routing.

Authorize Multiple Purchase Orders

To authorize multiple purchase orders at the same time, select the purchase orders and then select Global Authorize from the Purchase Order Action menu.

Note The Global Authorize option is only active if multiple POs are selected.

View the Approval Status of a Purchase Order

To view the authorization status for the PO, open the PO and select the Routing submenu.

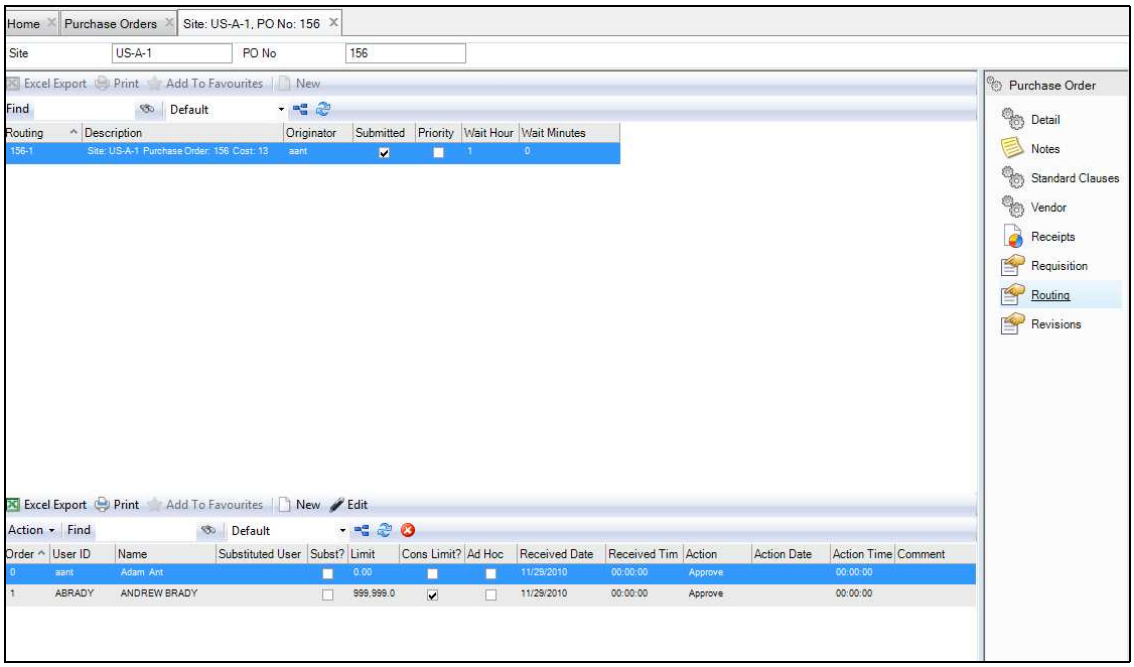
The upper browse displays the routing records for the PO. Each time this PO has been routed for approval, a record of that routing appears in this browse.

The lower browse shows the list of approvers for the selected routing. This browse displays the people who approved the PO, the people who need to approve the PO, and if anyone has rejected the PO. With this information, you can easily see where the PO is in the approval process.

Note If anyone in the approval group had any important notes regarding this PO, their notes are displayed in the Comments field.

Note If a user takes too long to approve a PO, EAM provides a job in System Administration|Job Control that automatically forwards the routing approval to the next person on the list. See “Job Control Application” on page 556.

Fig. 7.91
Purchase Order: Routing Submenu



Place a PO on Order

To place a PO on order, select PO Order from the Purchase Order Action menu. When you place a PO on order, the status for the items on the PO change to O (Ordered). Items on a PO cannot be received unless the PO status is O (Ordered).

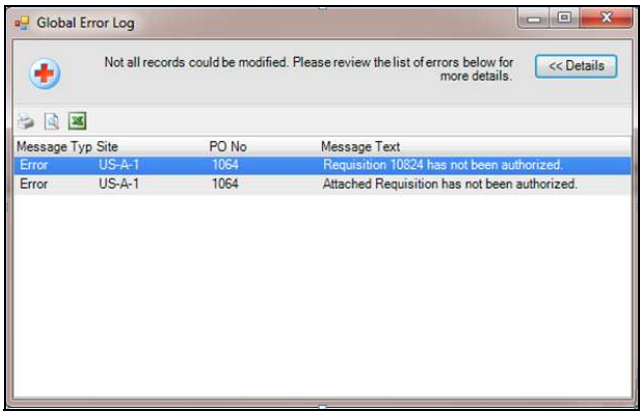
Note If authorization is required for a PO and/or Requisitions, the PO cannot be ordered until the authorization is complete. If this condition has not been met, an error message appears.

Place Multiple POs on Order

To place multiple POs on order, select the POs and then select Global PO Order from the Purchase Order Action menu. The Global PO Order option is only active if multiple POs are selected. Items on a PO cannot be received unless the status is Ordered (O).

Note If authorization is required for a PO and/or requisitions, the PO cannot be ordered until the authorization has been done. A Global Error Log appears saying that not all POs could be placed. The reason for the error is listed in the Message Text field. This log can be printed or exported to Excel.

Fig. 7.92
Global Error Log



Place Added or Modified PO Lines on Order

Note The Order Added or Modified Lines action is used when you add lines to a PO that already has parts on order. Any lines that are added must be authorized. Once the new lines have been authorized, you can select this action to order the parts.

To place added or modified PO lines on order, select the PO. Select Order Added or Modified Lines from the Purchase Order Action menu. The Order Added or Modified Lines option is only available for POs with an Ordered (O) status. Once the changes are reauthorized, this action gives the user control over sending the new changes to an existing ordered PO in ERP.

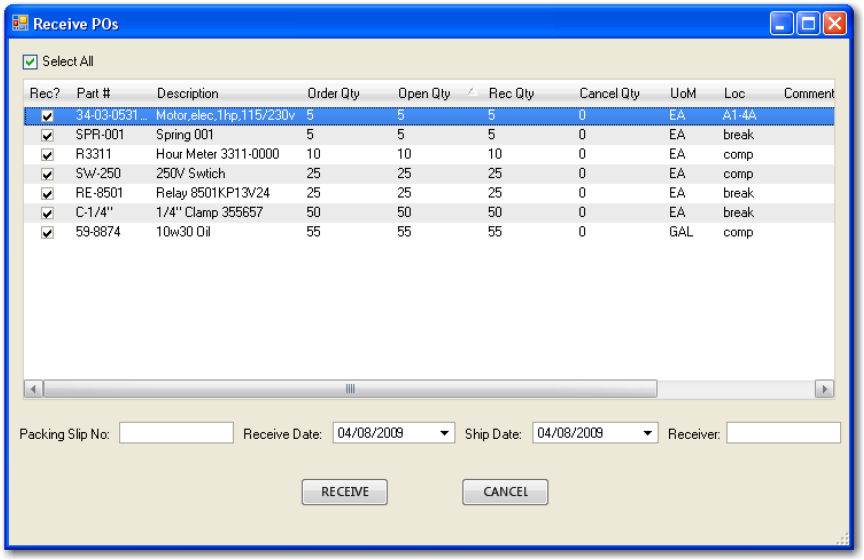
Receiving Purchase Orders

Follow these steps to receive a purchase order:

1 Open the Purchase Order and select the purchase order.

2 Select Receive from the Purchase Order Action menu. The Receive POs window appears.

Fig. 7.93
Receive POs Form



3 If you are receiving all items, select the Select All check box. If only a few lines are being received, select the Rec? check box for those line items.

4 Enter the receive quantity for each line in the Rec Qty field.

5 Enter the packing slip number.

6 Verify the ship and receive dates.

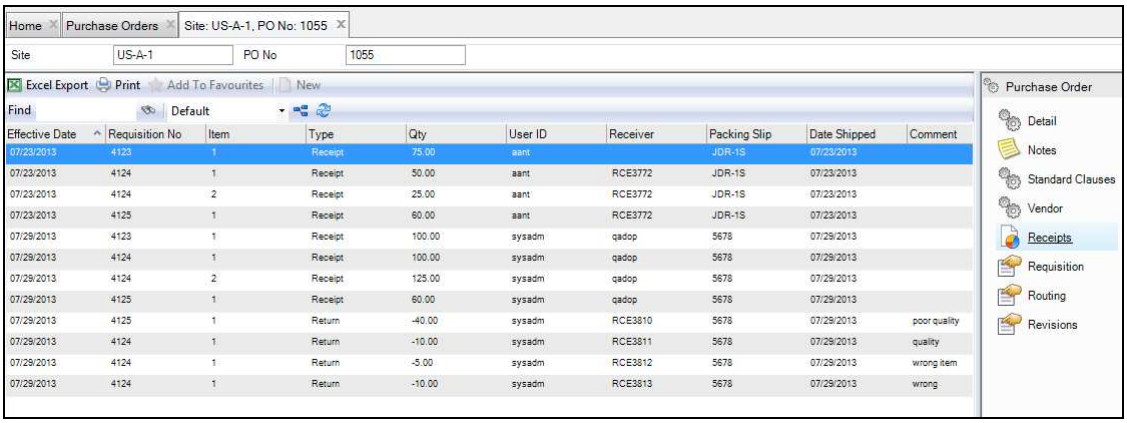
7 If necessary, enter the receiver number in the Receiver field. If you do not enter a receiver number, EAM generates the number for you.

8 Click Receive.

View Purchase Order Receipts

The Receipts submenu shows detailed information for each receipt and return associated with the PO. To view the receipts associated with a purchase order, open the PO and select the Receipts submenu.

Fig. 7.94
Purchase Order Receipts Submenu



Return to Vendor

If you receive parts that need to be returned to the vendor, use the Return to Vendor action in the Purchase Order Action menu. The Return to Vendor action:

- Reduces the on-hand inventory quantity.
- Creates a general ledger transaction that credits the inventory accounts and debits the accounts payable liability accounts.

Follow these steps to return parts to the vendor:

1. Open the Purchase Order browse and select the purchase order.
2. Select Return to Vendor in the Purchase Order Action menu.
3. The Return to Vendor window opens, which allows you to find the items to be returned by selecting the receiver number, packing slip number, or the receive date. Click OK to view all corresponding inventory transactions.

   Note If you select All from Receiver and Packing Slip drop-down lists and do not indicate a receive date, you can view all the inventory transactions for the PO.

Fig. 7.95
Return to Vendor



4. The line item returns window opens showing the inventory transactions that match the selections in the previous Return to Vendor window.
5. Select the lines to return. To return all lines, select the Select All check box.

6 In the Quantity to Return field, enter the quantity of items to return.

Note You cannot enter an amount exceeding what was received on this receiver. If this is an inventory part, you cannot enter an amount exceeding the quantity on hand.

7 In the Location field, select the location for the item being returned. The Location field defaults to the original receipt location.

8 In the Return field, use the lookup to select the reason for the return.

9 If necessary, select the Cancel? check box to cancel the balance of the outstanding orders so that the open quantity on the line is not increased by the return quantity. If this is the only line on the PO and the PO was already closed, it remains closed.

By default, the Cancel? check box is not selected.

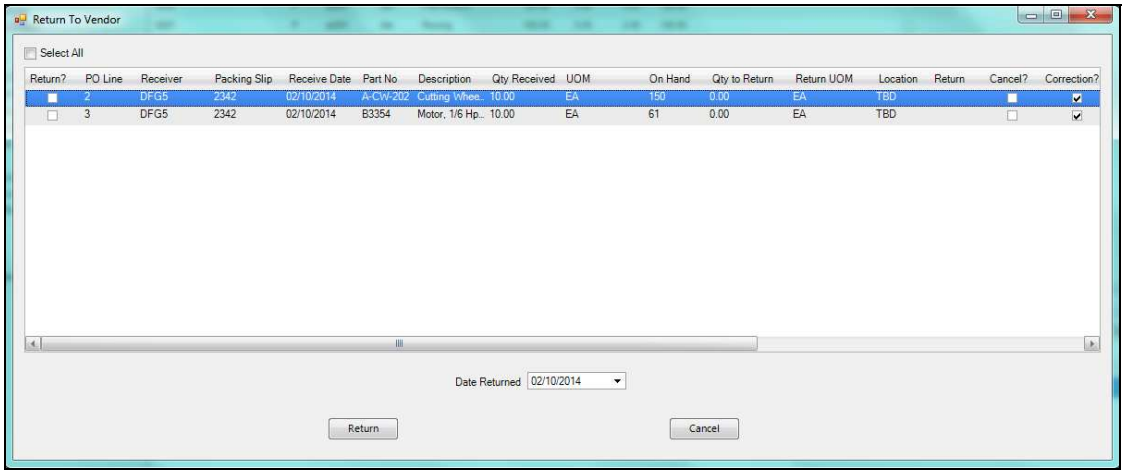
Note If the PO is closed and you do not select this check box, EAM reopens the PO and requisition to re-receive the items that were returned.

10 In the Date Returned field, use the calendar lookup to select the return date. This field defaults to today's date.

11 In the Comment field, enter any additional information regarding the return. This is a required field.

12 Click Return to process the return.

Fig. 7.96
Select the Lines to Return



13 The system prompts you to print the vendor return form. Click Yes to print the form; otherwise, click No.

14 The system returns you to the Purchase Order browse. The quantity returned or canceled is now reflected in the PO Items browse.

Submitting the PO/Receipts to ERP

If a transaction fails because of a disconnect between EAM and the ERP, the Submit PO/Receipts to MFGPRO action allows you to manually send the new PO or the PO receipts to ERP.

To submit the PO or receipts to ERP, select the PO and then select Submit PO/Receipts to MFGPRO in the Purchase Order Action menu.

Note You can have EAM perform this action automatically using the jobs in System Administration|Job Control. See “Job Control Application” on page 556.

Editing a Purchase Order

To edit a purchase order, open the PO and make the necessary changes to the PO record. Once you have made all the changes, click Save. See “Filling Out the Purchase Order” on page 379.

Reopen a Purchase Order

To reopen a PO, select the PO and then select Reopen from the Purchase Order Action menu.

Note The reopen option only applies if Reopen PO/Reqs? has been enabled in General|Business Units|Domain on the PO/Reqs tab. Users with the required settings in Roles can reopen POs once they have been closed. See “Domain: PO/Reqs Tab” on page 38.

Lock/Unlock a Purchase Order

For added security, the buyer associated with the PO can lock the purchase order. Only the buyer on the PO can modify or update a locked PO or any attached requisitions.

To lock or unlock a PO, select the PO and then select Lock/Unlock from the Purchase Order Action menu.

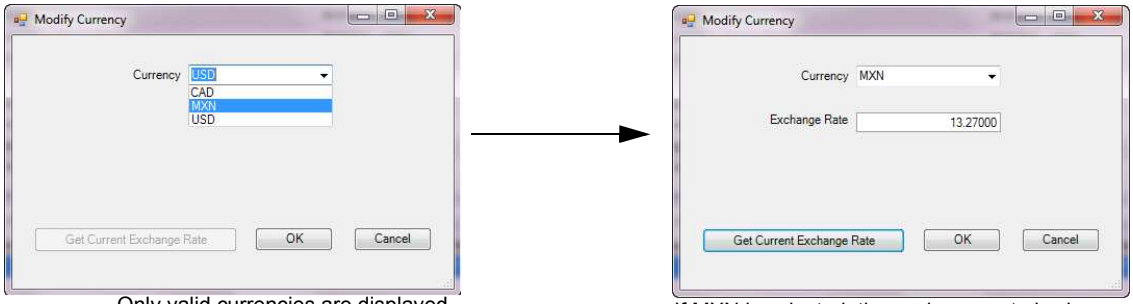
Note If the Any Buyer? check box is selected in General|Business Units|Domain|PO/Reqs, any user set as a buyer is able to make modifications to another buyer’s PO, whether the PO is locked or unlocked. See “Domain: PO/Reqs Tab” on page 38.

Modify Currency on the Purchase Order

To modify the currency of a PO, select the PO and then select Modify Currency from the Purchase Order Action menu.

The Modify Currency option allows you to select a different currency code for POs with a Planned (P) status. The PO line items are changed to the new currency and the base currency amount is calculated based on the current exchange rate. Only one currency is allowed per PO. All currencies loaded into EAM are available for selection. If the Use Only Vendor Currency check box is selected in the domain for this PO site, only currencies valid for this vendor are available for selection. See “Multi Currency Purchasing” on page 318.

Fig. 7.97
Purchase Order: Modify Currency



Only valid currencies are displayed.

If MXN is selected, the exchange rate is shown.

Change PO Status

The Change PO Status option in the Purchase Order Action menu allows you to change the status of a PO to Closed (C) or Cancel (X). Changing the status of a PO changes the status of any PO lines as well.

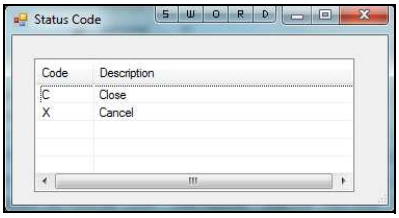
Follow these steps to change the PO status:

1 Select the PO. Then select Change PO Status from the Action menu.

2 The Status Code lookup appears. Double-click to select the new status:

- **Close (C).** A PO that has been closed and has receipts against it is not allowed to be reopened. You cannot receive against a closed PO.
- **Cancel (X).** When you cancel a PO, any planned orders are canceled as well. You cannot cancel a PO that has been received against. You also cannot receive against a PO that has been canceled.

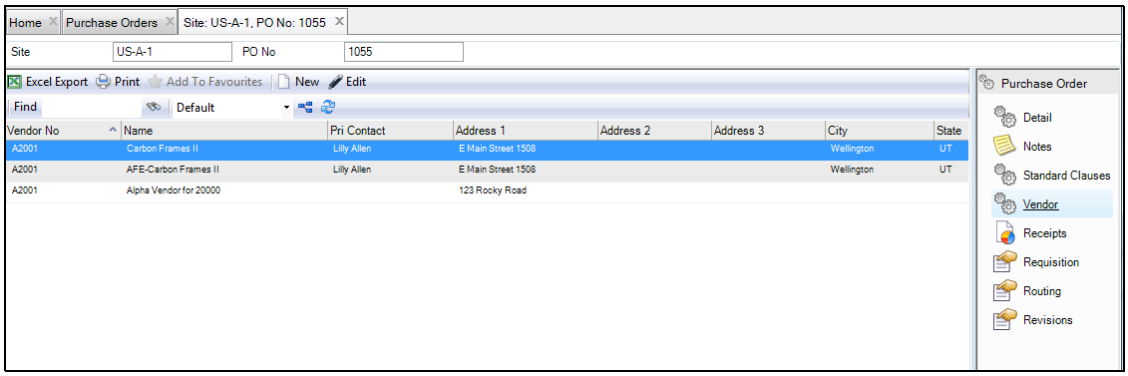
Fig. 7.98
Change PO Status



View the Vendors on a Purchase Order

To view the vendors associated with a PO, open the PO and select the Vendor submenu. If more information is needed, double-click and drill into the vendor record.

Fig. 7.99
Purchase Order Vendor Submenu



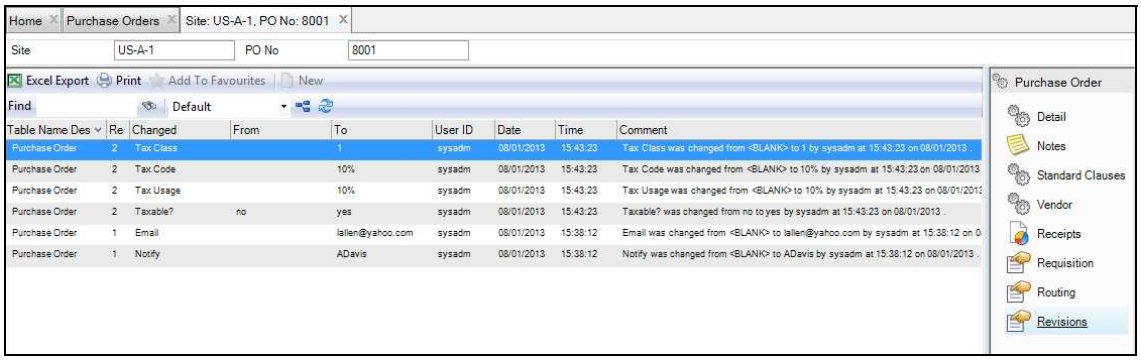
View Revision History for a Purchase Order

Because many quality systems call for strict record keeping about the revisions made to POs, the Revisions submenu provides an audit trail of all modifications that are made to this record. The revision records, which are stored in the Revisions submenu and in the Revisions module at General|Revisions, are automatically created when a modification is made to the PO.

To view the revision history for a PO, open the PO and select the Revisions submenu.

Note Revision control is activated in the Purchasing|General|Business Units|Sites menu. See “Enable Revision Control” on page 60.

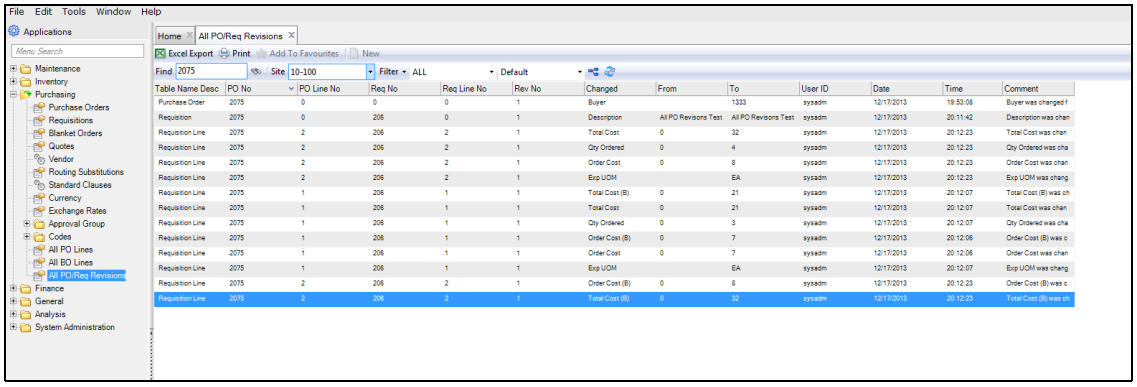
Fig. 7.100
Purchase Order Revisions Submenu



All PO/Req Revisions Browse

The All PO/Req Revisions browse, located in Purchasing|All PO/Req Revisions, is a consolidated list of all the changes made to POs and requisitions. This browse allows you to easily find all changes that have been made to a PO and its related requisitions, including line detail. This list can be sorted, filtered, printed, and exported to Excel. For example, you can filter by PO number and view all the revisions for that PO, associated requisitions, and requisition lines.

Fig. 7.101
All PO/Req Revisions Browse



Blanket Orders

Blanket orders take advantage of negotiated pricing for a set of parts or services to be supplied by a vendor. They are useful for recurring purchases for expendable goods. The blanket order covers multiple deliveries from the vendor within an agreed-upon range of time. A blanket order created once can be used to generate individual releases against the order without going through the entire new purchase order creation procedure each time a release is required.

Some of the advantages of using blanket orders include:

- More efficient order processing for high-volume items
- Better ability to manage negotiated prices and changes from a single contract
- Tighter enforcement of spending controls and expiration dates on vendor contracts
- Automatic change tracking for audit compliance

Business Use Cases

There are different ways to work with specific vendors and streamline the purchasing process with them in EAM:

- **Vendor Price Schedules.** A buyer can establish vendor price schedules for specific commodities. This provides buyers with the capability to establish pricing once for a specific period, eliminating the need for technicians and others to continually seek new pricing each time a part is required or to rely on the last price when received.
- **Stock Replenishment.** For automated stock replenishment, sole source parts are identified in inventory based on pre-approved pricing and stocking levels from a vendor. When these parts are requested for replenishment, the purchasing process is expedited so that the purchase order can be sent to the vendor without the additional need for confirmation of pricing or fulfillment requirements.

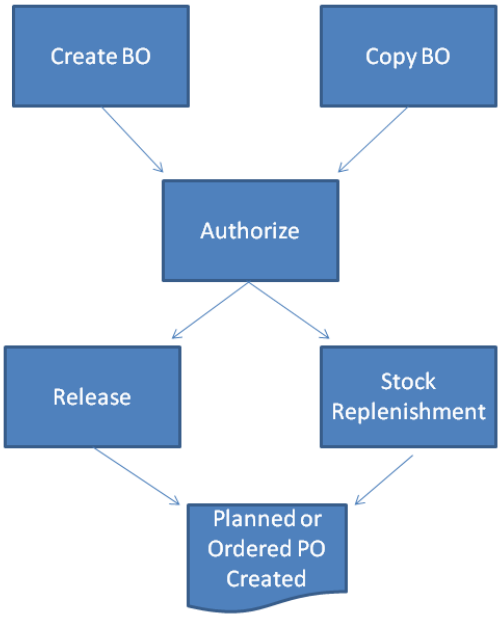
When a buyer periodically negotiates to purchase parts or services from a vendor at agreed-upon pricing or discounts and terms for a specified period, a blanket order can be created to represent the agreement. This allows the purchasing process to be streamlined internally as the planned purchase with the vendor have been authorized and externally as the details are already agreed with the vendor ahead of time.

When initiating discrete purchases, a message is presented to the requestor when the vendor and items are already on a current BO so that a release can be used to fulfill the purchase.

Blanket Order Process Flow

Figure 7.102 shows the process flow of a blanket order from where it is created to where it becomes a purchase order and parts are ordered from the vendor.

Fig. 7.102
Blanket Orders Process Flow



Setup Before Using Blanket Order

The following setup items apply to blanket orders:

- **Set the Status for POs Released from Blanket Orders.** In the site record, specify the status that is automatically assigned to a PO that is released from a blanket order. The status options are Planned (P) or Ordered (O). See “Site: Purchase Order Tab” on page 46.
- **Blanket Order Approval Group Setup.** Setting up the blanket order approval group includes the following:
  - Assigning buyers to the blanket order approval group
  - Setting the blanket order limit for users who approve blanket orders
  - Adding users to the blanket order approval group

  See “Blanket Order Approval Group” on page 330.
- **(Optional) Specify Mandatory Fields for Blanket Order and Blanket Order Lines.** When you specify a field as mandatory in the blanket order header or line, the blanket order cannot be saved until that mandatory field is populated. See “Mandatory Fields” on page 573.
- **(Optional) Enable Revision Control for Blanket Order and Blanket Order lines.** When revision control is enabled for the blanket order header and lines, the revision records are displayed in the Revisions submenus. See “Enable Revision Control” on page 60.

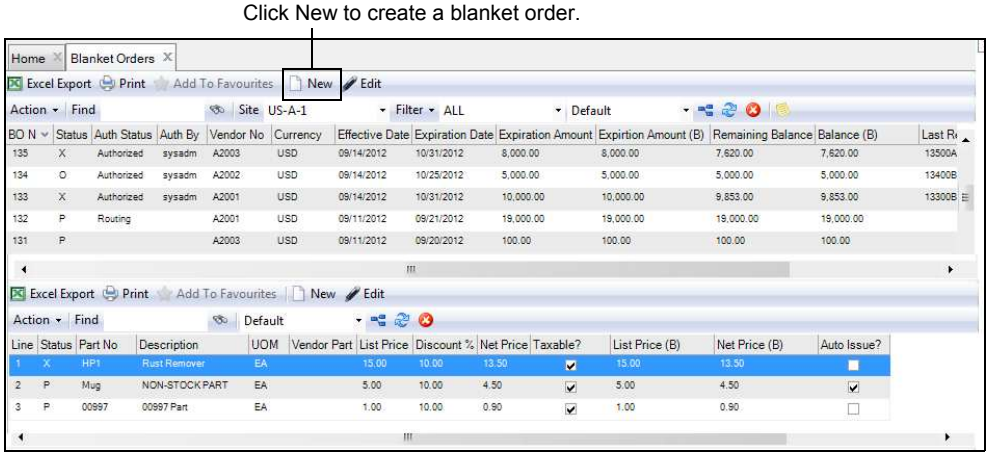
Creating a Blanket Order

Creating the blanket order is the first step in the blanket order process flow.

Follow these steps to create a blanket order:

1 Open the Blanket Order browse in Purchasing|Blanket Orders.

Fig. 7.103
Blanket Orders Browse



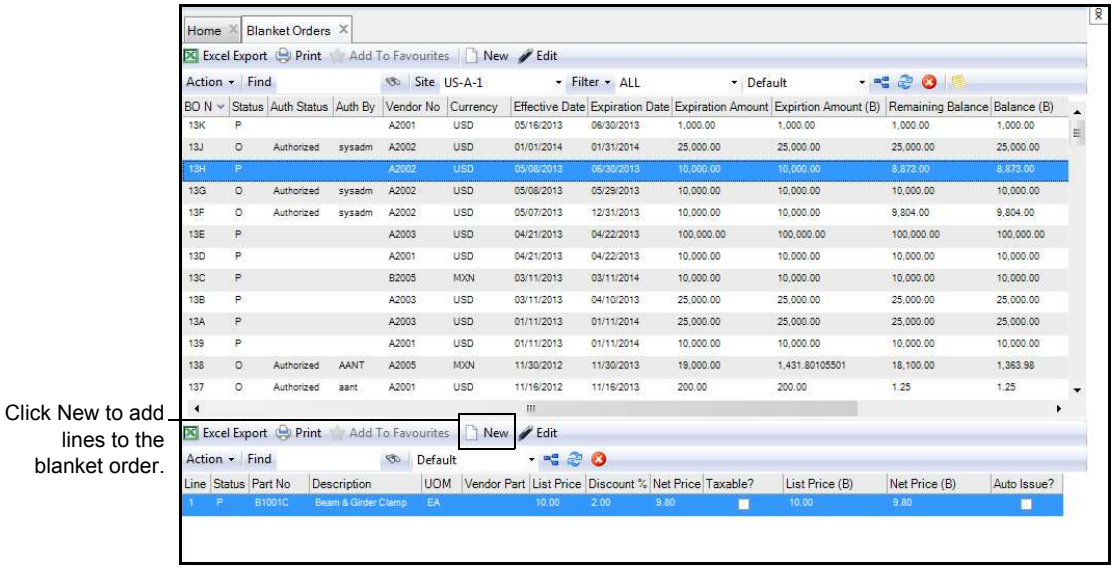
2 Click New. A blank blanket order record opens. The system automatically assigns a blanket order number, which cannot be modified by the user.

3 Enter information in relevant fields on the Detail and User Defined tabs. See “Filling Out the Blanket Order” on page 400.

4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

5 Add lines to the blanket order. Select the blanket order and click New in the blanket order lines browse.

Fig. 7.104
Adding Lines to the Blanket Order



6 Enter the relevant information in the Detail, Codes, and Tax Tabs. See “Add Lines to a Blanket Order” on page 404.

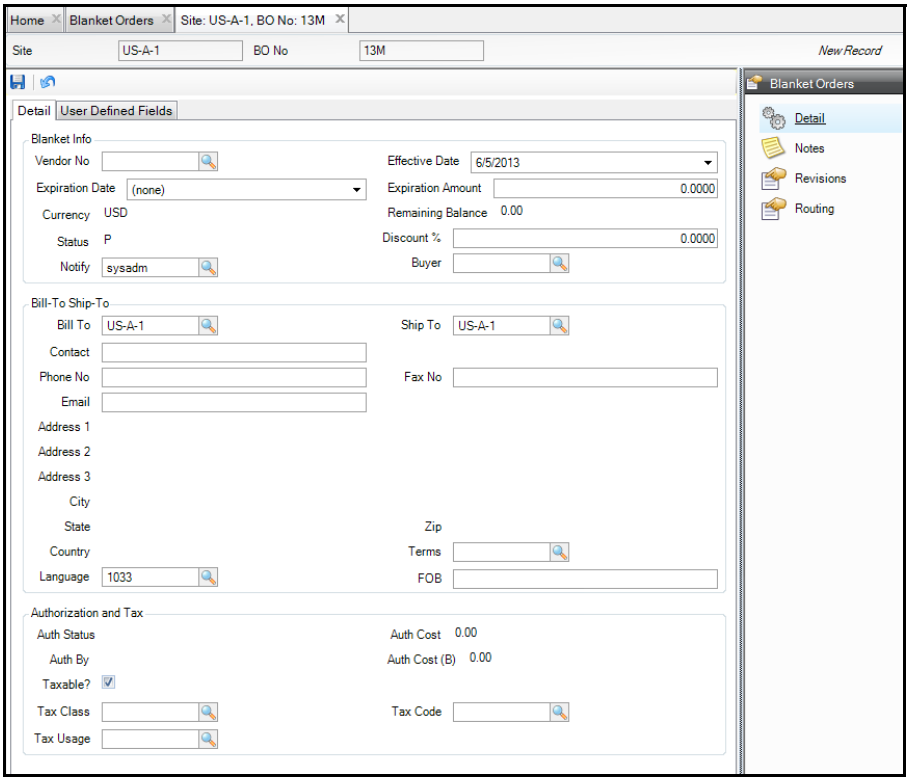
7 Click Save.

Filling Out the Blanket Order

Enter information about the blanket order on the Detail and User Defined Fields tabs.

Blanket Orders: Detail Tab

Fig. 7.105
Blanket Orders Detail Tab



Blanket Info

Vendor Number. Enter the vendor number associated with the BO. This must be an active vendor. The vendor's contact, phone, fax, e-mail, address, language, terms, and tax data automatically populates the appropriate fields. The vendor's contact, phone, fax, and e-mail can be updated from this screen.

Effective Date. Set a starting date on which releases from the blanket order can be made. This is a required field on the blanket order header.

When an item is added to a blanket order, the system checks to see if that item exists on another open blanket order. If it does, you are prevented from adding the item. The only exception to this rule is for non-stock items.

The system also validates items whenever the effective date or expiration date is changed.

An open blanket order is one in which Status is O (Open) and today's date falls between the order's effective date and its expiration date.

When releasing items (using Release on the Action menu), the Effective Date must be greater than or equal to today's date.

Once a release has been made from the blanket order, the Effective Date cannot be changed.

Expiration Date. Set an ending date before or on which releases from the blanket order can be made. A valid expiration date is required before releases can be made from the blanket order.

If Expiration Date is set to today's date, then releases can continue until the end of today, but not tomorrow.

When modifying Expiration Date, the system verifies that there is not another open blanket order with any of the same line items, except for non-stock items, in which the new effective date falls between the other blanket order's effective and expiration dates.

If the new expiration date is less than or equal to today, the system checks to see if there are any current planned releases from the blanket order that may be canceled due to the change to the expiration date. If so, a warning message displays and you are given the opportunity to cancel the change to the expiration date. If you proceed with the date change, those planned releases are canceled.

Any releases whose status is Ordered are not affected by an expiration date change and can still be modified.

Expiration Amount. Set an expiration amount for the blanket. The blanket order expires and no additional releases can be made from it when this amount is reached.

If the expiration amount is increased from the original amount, then a reroute for approval occurs. The remaining amount is updated by the difference of the increase. There are no threshold ($ or %) options.

Once an expiration amount increase is approved, the Authorized Cost field is updated with the new amount.

The expiration amount can be decreased, but not below the current total spent plus ordered releases.

Currency. This field displays the vendor currency. The system defaults to the vendor's primary currency, although this can be changed.

Only one currency can be defined per blanket order. All items are purchased in the currency displayed on the blanket order header. If multiple currencies are required for a vendor on a blanket order, create separate blanket orders for each currency.

Remaining Balance. This field displays the expiration amount less the total amount that has been released against the blanket to today's date. The system automatically calculates this amount when releases are made from the blanket order. If a planned or ordered release is canceled or the quantity ordered is reduced, the system increases the remaining balance so.

Changing the Discount % field on a planned release also impacts the remaining balance.

Status. Status defaults to P (planned). After authorizing the blanket order, the system automatically assigns it an O (open) status.

Discount %. Enter the negotiated discount percentage, which is copied to all the blanket order lines. The discount percentage can be changed on the blanket order lines.

An alternative is to leave the Discount % field blank on the blanket order header and enter the Discount % only at the line level. This is most useful when each item has a different Discount %.

Changing the Discount % field in the blanket order header applies the change to all line items. A message indicating this displays and gives the option to proceed or cancel.

In addition, a message displays asking if the new Discount % should be applied to planned releases. Selecting Yes causes the discount to be applied to the blanket order and recalculates a new price per UOM and net price.

Notify. This field displays the individual or group of individuals to e-mail, based on certain events occurring against the blanket order. Select the user or group to notify from a lookup.

The individual or group in this field may consist of a user ID or a group of users called a mail group. As a blanket order goes through the routing approvals, the system e-mails the user or group to notify with updates.

Buyer. After a blanket order has been approved, only the buyer can:

- Modify the blanket order.
- Cancel a line item.
- Lock or unlock the blanket order. Releases cannot be made on a locked blanket order.

Bill-To Ship-To

Bill To. Enter the code for the bill to location. Specify a default bill-to for each blanket order in General|Business Units|Domain. The buyer can override this.

Ship To. Enter the code for the ship to location. Specify a default ship-to for each blanket order in General|Business Units|Domain. The buyer can override this.

Contact. This field displays the primary contact designated in the vendor record, copied from the vendor record to the blanket order.

Phone Number, Fax Number, and e-mail. These fields display the primary vendor's contact information.

Address 1, Address 2, Address 3, City, State, Zip Code, and Country. These fields display the vendor's address details.

Terms. This field displays the vendor payment terms.

Language. This field displays the vendor's language code, which can be changed on this blanket order.

FOB. Free on Board (FOB) denotes whether freight charges are part of the PO price or will be billed separately after the invoice, and who pays for freight (buyer or vendor). For instance, if the buyer lives in Des Moines and buys a product FOB from New York, the buyer must pay the shipping charges from New York to Des Moines.

Authorization and Tax

Auth Status. This field displays the authorization status of the blanket order. All blanket orders must be authorized. This is not optional.

The status remains blank if the authorization routing for approval has not been started.

If the blanket order is in the authorization routing for approval process, the status displayed is Routing.

If it is authorized, the status displayed is Authorized.

Only the buyer or approver indicated in the Auth by field can modify the blanket order once it has been authorized. If the Any Buyer check box is selected in the domain for the BO site, then other buyers can modify the BO as well.

Auth Cost. This field displays the current blanket order cost at authorization. This is the total amount that has been authorized to spend against this blanket order. If the blanket order currency is different than the base currency, the value here is displayed in the blanket order's currency.

Auth Cost (B). The authorized cost amount converted to the base currency for the site.

Auth By. This field displays the user ID who authorized the expenditure of the blanket order. The Auth by approver and buyer are the only ones able to modify the blanket order after it has been authorized. If the Any Buyer check box is selected in the domain for the BO site, then other buyers can modify the BO as well.

Taxable? Select this check box if the PO is taxable.

Tax Code. This field displays the default tax code for the vendor, copied to the PO.

Tax Class. This field displays the default tax class for the vendor, copied to the PO.

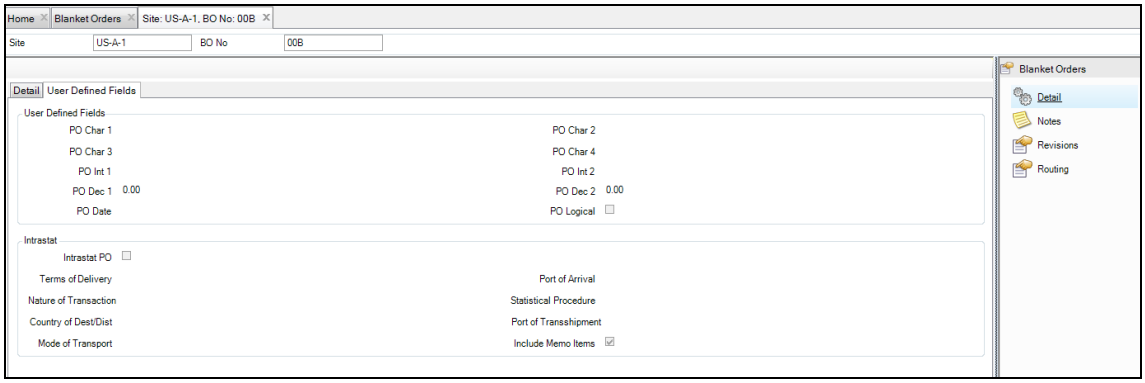
Tax Usage. This field displays the default tax usage for the vendor, copied to the PO.

Blanket Orders: User Defined Fields Tab

The Blanket Order User Defined Fields tab contains fields for additional information associated with the blanket order, defined by you to suit the requirements of your site. See "Purchase Order: User-Defined Tab" on page 384.

For a description of the Intrastat fields, see "Purchase Order: Intrastat Tab" on page 384.

Fig. 7.106
Blanket Orders User Defined Fields Tab

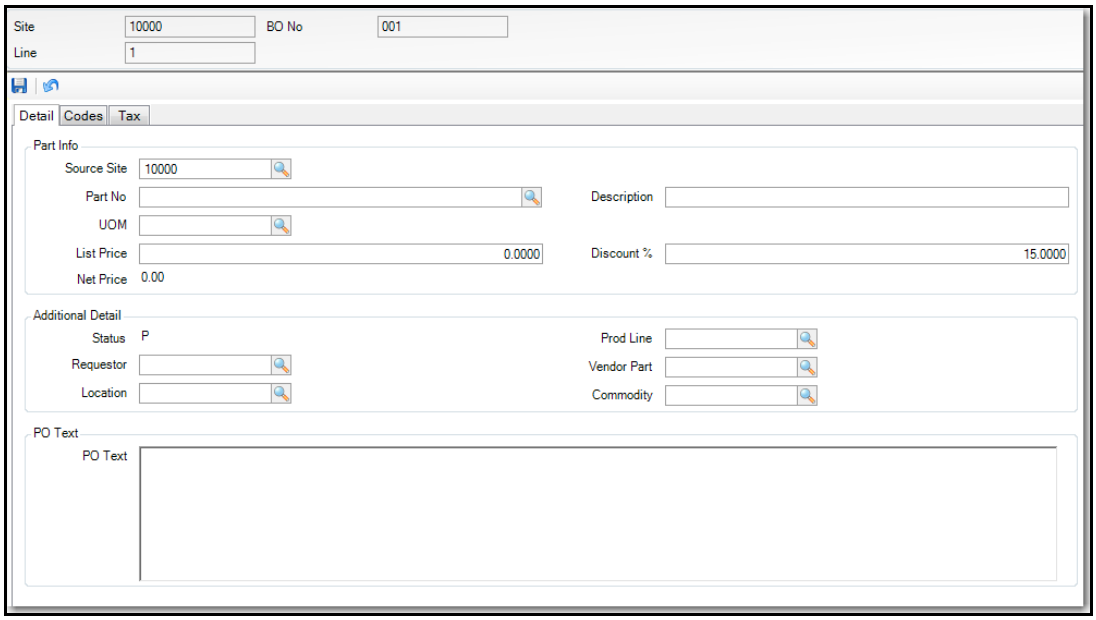


Add Lines to a Blanket Order

Enter information about the blanket order line on the Detail, Codes, and Tax tabs.

Blanket Order Line: Detail Tab

Fig. 7.107
Blanket Order Line Detail Tab



Part Info

Source Site. The site from which the part number on the blanket order is selected.

Part Number. Use the lookup and select the part number for the blanket order line. If the part is a non-stock item, you can manually enter the part number in this field.

Description. This field displays the item description associated with the part number selected. If the part is a non-stock item, you can manually enter the part description in this field.

UOM. This field displays the unit of measurement (UOM) associated with this part number. If the part is a non-stock item, use the lookup to select the correct UOM. For non-stock items, the default UOM is Each (EA).

List Price. This field displays the list price of the item associated with the part number per unit of measurement. If the part is a non-stock item, you can manually enter the list price in this field.

Discount. Enter the discount from the list price on this item.

Net Price. This field displays the price per unit of measurement of the item when the discount has been applied to the list price.

Additional Data

Status. Shows the status of the blanket order with which this line item is associated: P (planned) or O (ordered).

Requestor. Select the requestor of the item from the drop-down menu.

Location. Select the location of the item from the drop-down menu.

Product Line. Select the product line associated with the item from the drop-down menu.

Vendor Part. Select the vendor part number associated with the item from the drop-down menu.

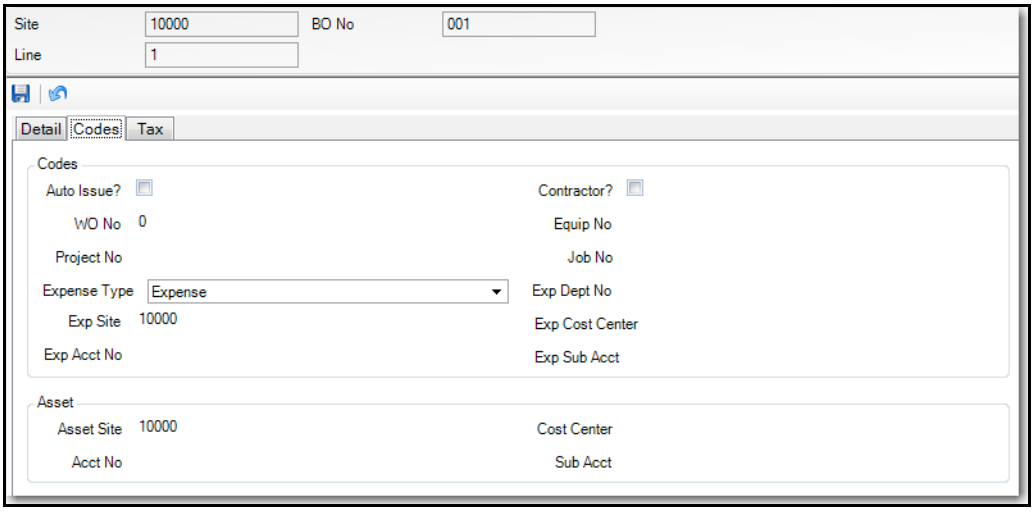
Commodity. Select the commodity code associated with the item from the drop-down menu.

PO Text

PO Text. Enter, edit, and view additional text associated with this blanket order line item.

Blanket Order Line: Codes Tab

Fig. 7.108
Blanket Order Line Codes Tab



Codes

Auto Issue? This field denotes whether to directly expense parts or services upon receipt.

If a line item on the blanket order is a stock part set to auto-issue or a non-stock or service, fields on the expense tab identify the cost center, account, and sub-account number to charge. The item is received against the PO and expensed to the cost center, account, and sub-account number on the blanket order. EAM credits the accounts payable liability account.

If you selected auto-issue, you can direct the expense by referencing:

- WO No
- Stores Req No
- Equip No
- Rebuild
- Project Number/Job
- Cost Center/Account/Sub-account

Select the check box to display expense accounting structure defaults.

The auto-issue check box also affects what displays and prints on the purchasing documents:

- Blanket order document

  - If auto-issue is selected, the department, cost center, account number, and sub-account number from the expense section display and print.
  - If auto-issue is clear, the inventory dept, inventory cost center, inventory account number, and inventory sub-account display and print.
- Purchase order
  - For each blanket order, if auto-issue is selected, the cost center, account, and sub-account number from the expense section display and print.
  - If auto-issue is clear, the inventory cost center, inventory account number, and inventory sub-account display and print.

Contractor? This field denotes whether the blanket order is for an outside contractor or services. A blanket order with Contractor selected is auto-issue. Typically, a work order or equipment identification number links to the blanket order. The system uses the contractor cost center, account, and sub-account number from the work order or equipment, instead of the material cost center, account, and sub-account number when the blanket order is auto-issued or expensed upon receipt.

WO No. If the blanket order is associated with a work order number, you can identify it here. It is validated from the work order table. Identifying the work order on a blanket order has two effects. If the blanket order is set to auto-issue, when the parts, goods, or services are received through the purchasing system, they charge directly to the work order's expense accounting data. If the work order is associated with the blanket order but auto-issue is cleared, these parts are still for the work order. Inventory receives them. The accounting data reflects the inventory asset data. When the parts are received, EAM reserves them for the work order. They go into inventory, to be issued later to the work order. Then they are charged to the work order's expense accounting data.

Equip No. This field displays the identifying number for a piece of equipment.

If the blanket order is associated with a piece of equipment, identify the equipment in this field. Select the equipment from the lookup.

Identifying the equipment on a blanket order creates the expense GL transaction only if auto-issue is selected. When purchasing receives the parts, goods, or services, it directly charges the equipment's expense accounting data.

If the equipment is associated with a blanket order with no auto-issue, these parts are still ordered for the equipment. Inventory receives them. Account number fields reflect the expense account number. In this case, the equipment number serves only as a note that the parts were ordered for this piece of equipment.

Project No. This field displays the identifying number for a project. When a project number is associated with a blanket order, EAM copies the project's primary expense accounting number.

Job No. This field displays the job number, associated with a project, to expense for this purchase. First, identify a project to use a job number. If auto-issue is selected, the cost of the goods and services on the blanket order automatically flows to the identified project and job expense accounting structure on the blanket order.

Expense Type. This field determines the blanket order expense type: capital or expense.

All blanket orders default to expense. Expense type refers to the approval process for a blanket order. In User Maintenance, each user has two spending limits for expense or capital blanket orders. The blanket order check box determines the kind of spending limit. If you enable the Req Proj Limit? check box in the General|Business Units|Sites|Authorization Options tab, EAM uses a third limit value, if it is present.

Implementation Issue: In a facility where people sign approvals for goods and services, they may have two types of spending limits. For example, for regular expenses, an individual has $500 approval. On capital items (typically larger purchases), the same individual has an approval limit of $5000.

Exp Dept No. This field displays the department charged for the blanket order line upon receipt. Select auto-issue to expense the blanket order line to a department.

If dept, cost center, account, or sub-account is required (in System Administration|Mandatory Fields) and the blanket order is not auto-issue, the system ignores the mandatory field setting.

Exp Site. This field displays the site to expense this blanket order to.

Exp Cost Center. Select the cost center from a table of cost centers, previously created in Finance|Groups|Cost Centers.

Exp Acct No. This field displays the account number that receives the auto-issue blanket order line charges during the purchasing routine.

The account number table validates the account number. If using a cost center, the account number must be valid within a cost center.

The system copies the default account number. If an auto-issue blanket order identifies a piece of equipment or a work order, then it copies the work order account number by default.

A stock replenishment purchase automatically uses the part asset account number or system site default.

Exp Sub Acct. This field displays the sub-account number associated with a specific account number. The PO charges the sub-account number when it receives the blanket order.

When a PO receives goods or services, specifically this blanket order line item, the cost charges to the sub-account number.

You can identify a sub-account number only if a sub-account number was previously identified or associated with the blanket order. The sub-account must be valid for the previous account number.

If you selected Auto Issue?, all the fields under the Asset heading are blank. If Auto Issue? is clear, EAM displays the asset sub-account information under the heading Asset.

Asset

Asset Site. This field displays the site to debit when this blanket order line is received.

Cost Center. If the blanket order line part includes the inventory cost center (Cost tab of inventory record), it is displayed here. If this information in the part record is blank, then the site default (POs tab of System Site Maintenance) is displayed.

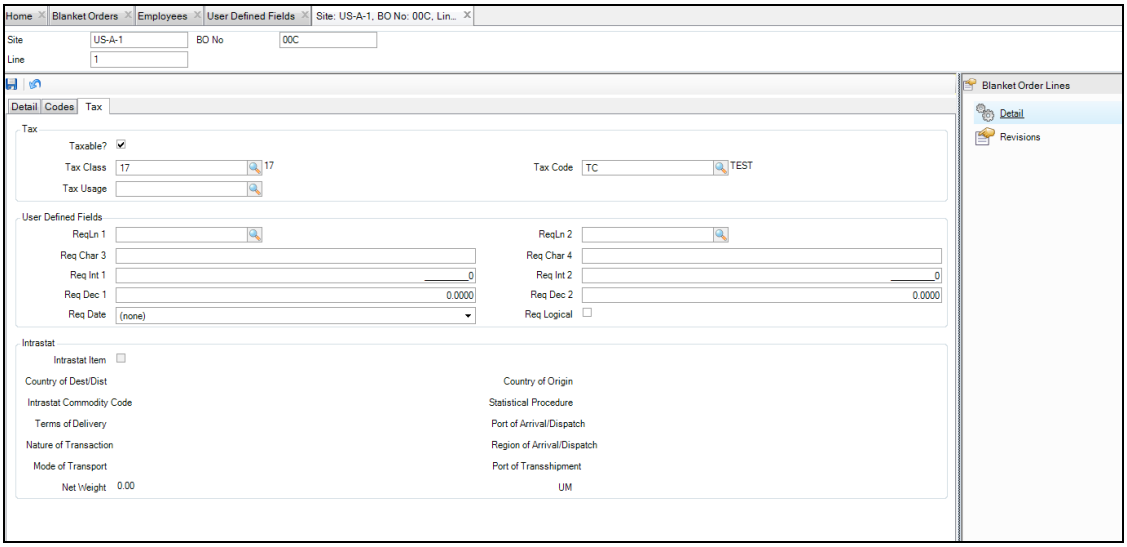
Acct No. If the blanket order line part includes the inventory account number (Cost tab of inventory record), it is displayed here. If this information in the part record is blank, then the site default (POs tab of System Site Maintenance) is displayed.

Sub Acct. If the blanket order line part has the inventory sub-account filled out (Cost tab of Inventory record), it is displayed here. If this information in the part record is blank, then the site default (POs tab of System Site Maintenance) is displayed.

If a user changes the blanket order line part number, the system pulls in new asset account information along with the other defaults from the part record or System Site Maintenance.

Blanket Order Line: Tax Tab

Fig. 7.109
Blanket Order Line Tax Tab



Tax

Taxable? Select this check box if the blanket order line is taxable.

Tax Class. The system copies the default tax class to the blanket order line.

Tax Code. This field displays the default tax code, copied to the blanket order line.

Tax Usage. The system copies the default tax usage to the blanket order line.

User Defined Fields

For a description of these fields, see “Requisition Line: User-Defined Tab” on page 361.

Intrastat

The Intrastat data in these fields defaults from the blanket order header. Use the lookups on the fields to select different data.

Intrastat Item. Select to have the system automatically create Intrastat history records for the item. For items for which you do not want Intrastat records created, such as intangible goods or items related to motorized vehicles, clear the check box.

County of Dest/Dist. Enter a valid country code.

Country of Origin. This code indicates the country of origin. Data defaults from Intrastat Control in EE.

Intrastat Commodity Code. This code can be entered for the part in EAM so it defaults for the part on this Intrastat PO line. If this code is not defined for a EAM part, then the code from Intrastat Control defaults into the field. The defaulted code can be changed using the lookup.

Statistical Procedure. When the system creates Intrastat history records automatically, it uses the statistical procedure code that is recorded for the order line that is associated with the Intrastat history record.

Terms of Delivery. Enter the Intrastat terms of delivery (FOB point) used to calculate the statistical value of the relevant goods at the border for Intrastat purposes.

Port of Arrival/Dispatch. When the system creates Intrastat history records automatically, it uses the port of arrival/dispatch code that is recorded for the order line that is associated with the Intrastat history record.

Nature of Transaction. Enter a valid code if your country requires this information.

Region of Arrival/Dispatch. A fiscal region code, predefined by each country

Mode of Transport. Enter a one-character code that identifies the mode of transport used to carry the goods to the border.

Port of Transshipment. Enter a valid code defined in Port Maintenance to be used as the default when collecting Intrastat data in supported functions. During order entry, the user can override this value.

Net Weight. The weight of one order unit of measure for this part. By default the system calculates the weight of one order unit of measure based on data found in the part record. For example, the issue UOM is Each and the order UOM is Box. The system refers to the UOM conversion to calculate how many Eaches (issue unit) are in a Box (order unit). The system multiplies the number of issue units per order unit by the weight of an issue unit, yielding a product that equals the total weight for the order unit. If the issue UOM and order UOM are the same, the system simply displays the weight of the issue UOM as entered in the part record.

UM. Displays the weight's unit of measure, such as pounds.

Copy Blanket Order

When you copy a blanket order, note the following:

- No release history from the original blanket order is copied to the new blanket order.
- The status on the new blanket order is Planned (P).
- The new blanket order is not authorized.

Follow these steps to copy a blanket order:

1. Select the blanket order that you want to copy.
2. Click the Blanket Order Action menu and select Copy Blanket Order.
3. You are prompted to enter a new effective date, expiration date, and expiration quantity for the copied blanket order.

   Note All of the following conditions must be met for the new blanket order to be created:

- The effective date must be later than the original blanket order's Expiration Date and later than today's date.
- The expiration date must be later than today's date or left blank.
- The expiration quantity must be greater than zero.

4 Make any other changes to the blanket order. For information about the blanket order fields, see "Filling Out the Blanket Order" on page 400.

5 Click Save.

Adding Standard Clauses to a Blanket Order

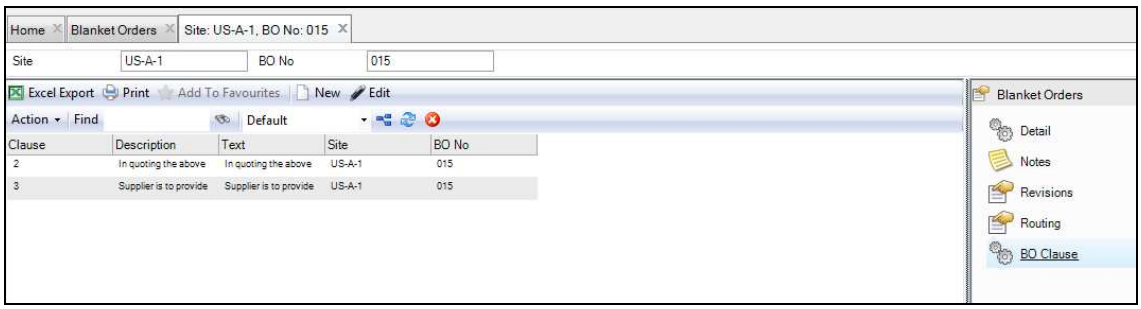
In the BO Clause submenu, you can add an existing standard clause or create a new clause and add it to the blanket order.

Add Existing Standard Clause to a Blanket Order

Follow these steps to add standard clauses to a blanket order:

1 Open the blanket order and select the BO Clause submenu.

Fig. 7.110
Blanket Order Header: BO Clause Submenu



2 To add an existing standard clause, select Standard Clauses from the Action menu.

3 A lookup appears that lists all the available standard clauses. Double-click and select the clause you want to add to the blanket order.

4 The standard clause is added to the blanket order.

Create a Standard Clause and Add it to the Blanket Order

Follow these steps to create a standard clause and add it to the blanket order:

1 Open the blanket order and select the BO Clause submenu.

2 Click New and enter the following information in the BO Clause tab:

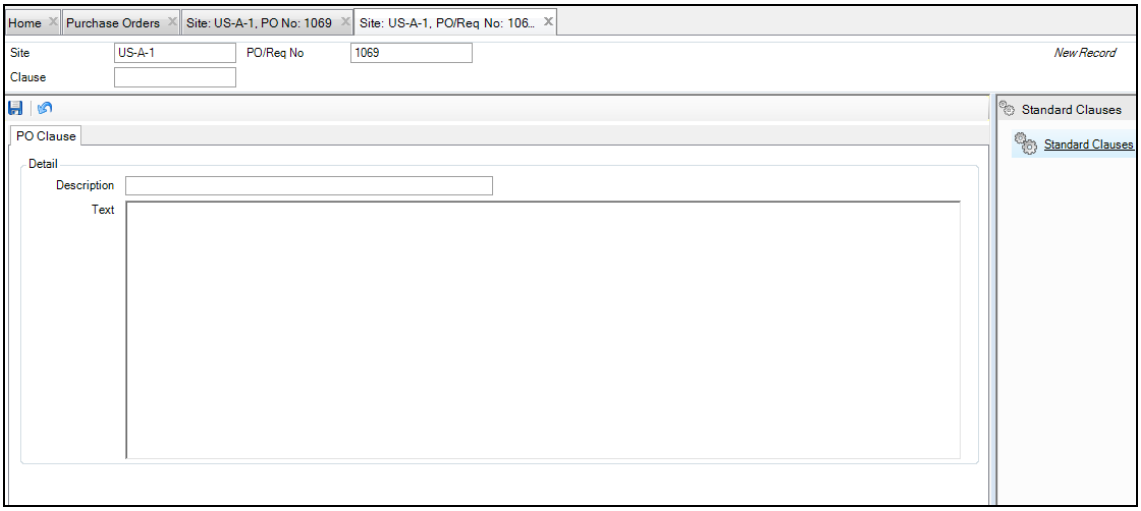
Clause. Enter the name of the standard clause.

Description. Enter a short description of the standard clause.

Text. Enter any detailed information about the standard clause.

Note The Text field has a 1140-character limit. Anything over 1140 characters is cut off of the blanket order.

Fig. 7.111
Creating a Standard Clause



3 Click Save.

Print Document

To print a blanket order, click the Blanket Order Action menu and select Print Document.

Authorize a Blanket Order

To authorize a blanket order, open the blanket order and select Authorize from the Action menu. Enter your username and password and click OK.

When you select the Authorize action, the blanket order begins the approval routing process.

If you do not have a large enough spending limit, the blanket order is routed to the approval group. See “Blanket Order Approval Group” on page 330.

If you have a large enough spending limit and the authority for the associated accounting structure and the approval group has no quality person, you can authorize the blanket order without going through routing.

View Approval Routing Status of a Blanket Order

To view the authorization status for the blanket order, open the blanket order and select the Routing submenu.

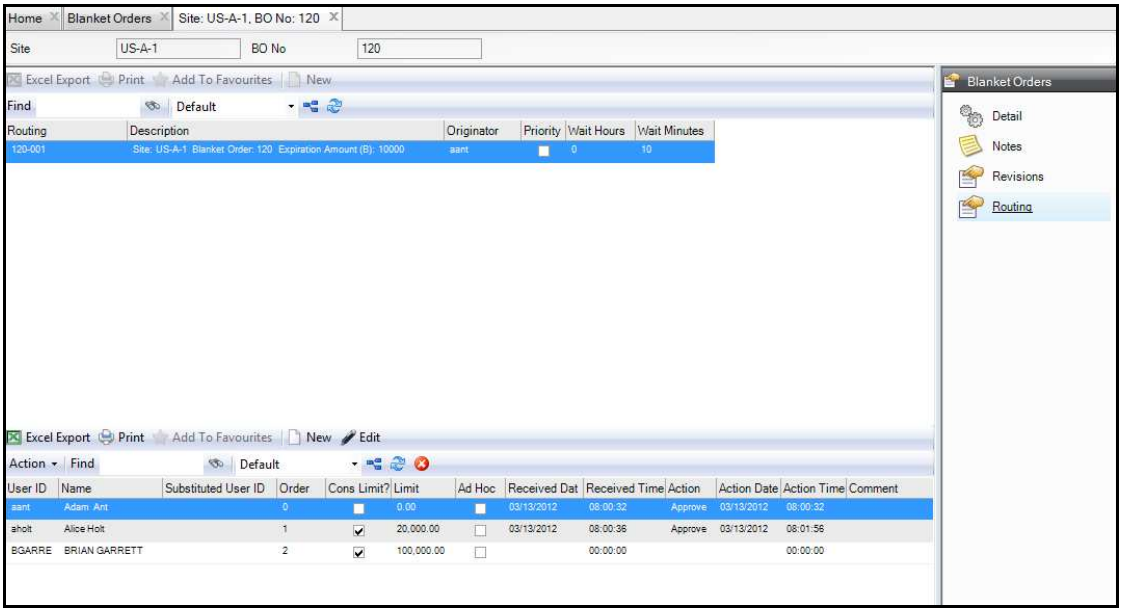
The upper browse displays the routing records for the blanket order. Each time this blanket order has been routed for approval, a record of that routing appears in this browse.

The lower browse shows the list of approvers for the selected routing. This browse displays the people who approved the blanket order, the people who need to approve the blanket order, and if anyone has rejected the blanket order. With this information, you can easily see where the blanket order is in the approval process.

Note If anyone in the approval group had any important notes regarding this blanket order, their notes are displayed in the Comments field.

Note If a user takes too long to approve a blanket order, EAM provides a Job in System Administration|Job Control that automatically forwards the routing approval to the next person on the list. See “Job Control Application” on page 556.

Fig. 7.112
Blanket Order Approval Routing Status



Release a Blanket Order

The blanket order release action creates a purchase order to submit to the vendor for the lines and quantities selected. The cost of the lines released updates the Remaining Balance available for the next release.

Releasing a Blanket Order

Follow these steps to release a blanket order and create a PO:

1. Select Release from the Blanket Order Action menu.
2. The Blanket Order Release Form opens. Select the blanket order items to release. To select all the items to release, select the Select All check box.
3. In the Qty field, enter the release quantity of the selected line items.

   Note The cost for the items being released is indicated in the Total Cost field. The total cost of items being released cannot exceed the Balance amount.

4 Optionally, select the Override Expense Accounting to enable the expense accounting fields to enter different expense accounting for the PO to be created from the release.

5 Use the lookups to set the necessary expense account information. See “Blanket Order Release Form” on page 414.

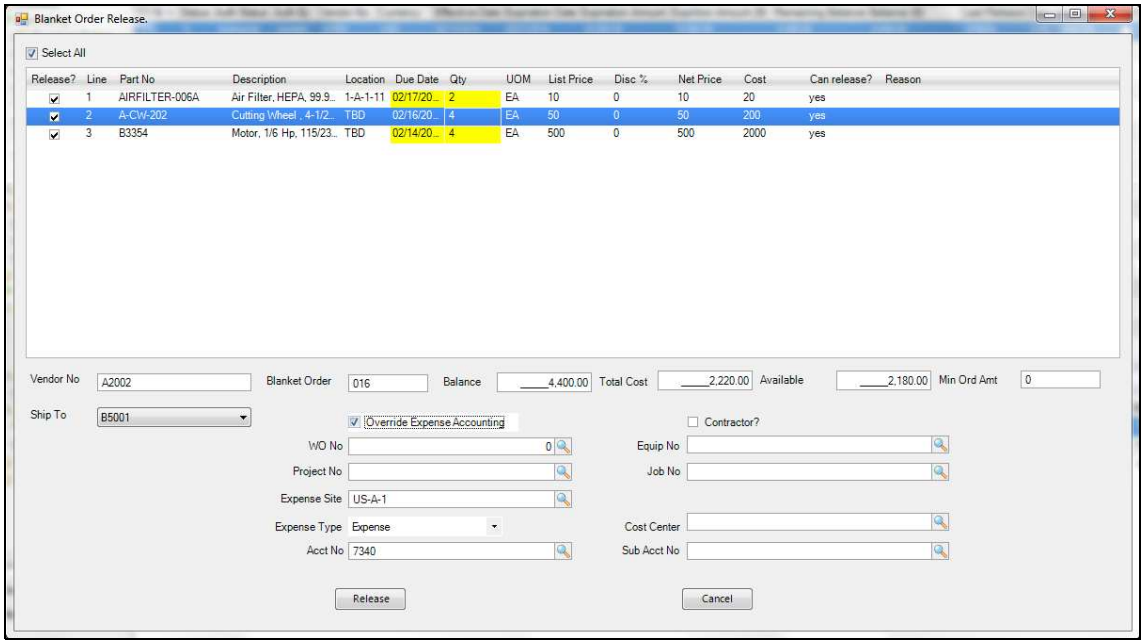
6 Once the information has been entered, click Release. The system automatically creates a PO for the released items. The expense accounting information that was entered in the release form is automatically entered into the PO.

Note The status of the Released PO created is determined by the blanket order’s Status on Release setting in the Site record. See “Site: Purchase Order Tab” on page 46.

Blanket Order Release Form

The blanket order release form allows you to release multiple lines at one time as well as override the BO default expense account information for the PO that is created.

Fig. 7.113
Blanket Order Release Form



Select All. Select this check box to select all the lines for release.

Release? Select this check box to release this line for release.

Line, Part No, Description, Location, UOM, List Price, Disc %, Net Price, Cust, Can Release?, Reason. These fields display the general item information. These fields cannot be edited.

Due Date. This field displays the due date for the blanket order line item. If necessary, use the calendar lookup to select a new due date for the line item.

Qty. Enter the item quantity that should be released and ordered with the PO. The cost for the items being released is indicated in the Total Cost field. The total cost of items being released cannot exceed the Balance amount.

Vendor No, Blanket Order. Displays the vendor and blanket order numbers associated with the release lines. These fields cannot be edited.

Balance. Displays the amount of money that is authorized for release.

Total Cost. Displays the amount of money that has been chosen to be released. This total is calculated by multiplying the quantity of each item to be released by their net price.

Available. Displays the amount of money that is available for release.

Min Ord Amt. Displays the minimum order amount for released items.

Ship To. Use the drop-down menu to select the ship-to location for the blanket order lines.

Override Expense Accounting. Select this check box to enable the expense accounting fields.

- If Override Expense Accounting is selected and expense accounting information is entered, the system uses that information on the PO for all the BO line items being released.
- If Override Expense Accounting is not selected, when the system releases the BO lines, the accounting information is pulled into the PO from the BO lines.

Contractor? Select this check box if the blanket order lines are for outside contractor services. If enabled, then the blanket order is an auto-issue. A work order or equipment identification number is typically noted on the Expense tab of the blanket order or this blanket order line. The system uses the contractor's expense accounting data from the work order or equipment instead of the material accounting data when the part is auto-issued upon receipt.

Expense Accounting Fields

Because the blanket order lines may have difference expense accounting information, by default the expense accounting fields are blank. For detailed information about the expense accounting fields, see "Blanket Order Line: Codes Tab" on page 406.

WO No. Use the lookup to select a work order associated with released items on this blanket order. If there is a piece of equipment, project, or job associated with the work order, that information is pulled in and defaulted into the Equip No, Project No, and Job No fields.

Equip No. Use the lookup to select a piece of equipment associated with released items on this blanket order.

Project No. Use the lookup to select the project associated with released items on this blanket order. If there is a cost center, account, and/or sub-account associated with the project, that information is pulled in and defaulted into the Cost Center, Acct No, and Sub Acct No fields.

Note If you select a project where Use Allocations is selected and the Spend at this Level? option is not selected, it is mandatory that you select a job in the Job No field that has Spend at this Level selected. The Job lookup only presents Jobs where Spend at this Level is selected.

Job No. Use the lookup to select the job associated with released items on this blanket order. If there is a cost center, account, and/or sub-account associated with the job, that information is pulled in and defaulted into the Cost Center, Acct No, and Sub Acct No fields.

Expense Site. Use the lookup to select the site expense the blanket order lines to.

Expense Type. Use the drop-down menu to select the expense type for the blanket order lines.

Cost Center, Acct No, Sub Acct No. Use the lookups to select the cost center, account, and sub-account information for the blanket order lines being released.

Editing a Blanket Order

To edit a blanket order, open the blanket order and make the necessary changes to fields. Once you have finished, click Save. See “Filling Out the Blanket Order” on page 400.

Changes that Require a Reauthorization

If the blanket order is authorized, EAM reroutes the blanket order for reauthorization when the following changes are made:

- Adding a blanket order line

  and/or,

- Changing the expiration date

A rerouting confirmation message is displayed when users save a new line. After the message is confirmed, the Auth Status of the BO is changed to Previously Authorized and a notification e-mail is sent to the first authorized person.

Note If the Use Enforce Buyer Limits for BO? option is selected in the Domain for the BO Site, changes to the expiration amount are validated against the increase/decrease amount and the percentage limits set for the BO Site’s Domain. See “Domain: PO/Reqs Tab” on page 38.

Lock/Unlock a Blanket Order

For added security, the buyer associated with the blanket order can lock the purchase order. This function enables the buyer to control releases off a blanket order. Releases are not allowed off a blanket order that is locked. Already-ordered releases can continue to be processed after a blanket order is locked. However, released POs that have planned status cannot be placed on order once the blanket order is locked.

To lock or unlock a blanket order, select the blanket order and then select Lock/Unlock from the Blanket Order Action menu.

Blanket order line items that are associated with a project validate the release amount against the project’s remaining balance and update the project’s cost analysis at the time the release is made.

Note If the Any Buyer? check box is selected in General|Business Units|Domain|PO/Reqs, any user set as a buyer is able to make modifications to another buyer’s blanket order, whether the blanket order is locked or unlocked. See “Domain: PO/Reqs Tab” on page 38.

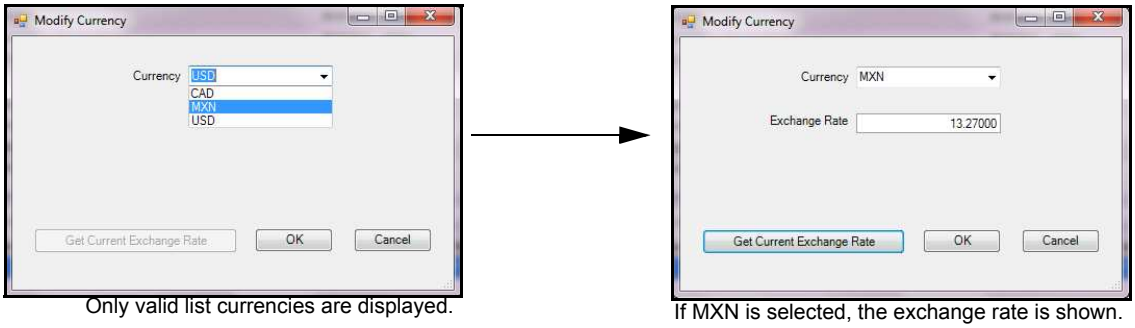
Modify Currency of a Blanket Order

To modify the currency of a blanket order, select Modify Currency from the Blanket Order Action menu.

The Modify Currency option in the Blanket Order Action menu allows you to select a different currency code for the blanket order. If there are releases against the blanket order, the currency cannot be modified. The blanket order line items are changed to the new currency and the base

currency amount is calculated based on the current exchange rate. Only one currency is allowed per blanket order. Only currencies valid for this vendor are available for selection. See “Multi Currency Purchasing” on page 318.

Fig. 7.114
Blanket Orders: Modify Currency



Only valid list currencies are displayed.

If MXN is selected, the exchange rate is shown.

Change the Status of a Blanket Order

The Change BO Status option in the Blanket Order Action menu allows you to change the status of a blanket order to X-Cancel. The blanket order header and line items’ status changes from Open (O) to Cancel (X). Canceling a blanket order has the same effect as closing it. Unlike requisitions and purchase orders, blanket orders can be canceled even if there are receipts against them.

Canceling a blanket order cancels any planned releases associated with it. When a blanket order is canceled, the remaining balance on the blanket order header is increased by the value of the planned releases. Any ordered POs that were created from a blanket order remain ordered and receipts are allowed.

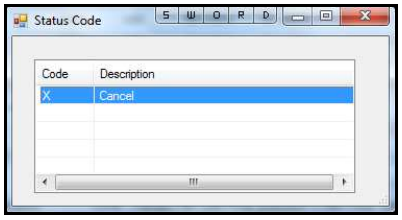
Note The Return to Vendor action is still permitted with canceled blanket orders.

Follow these steps to change the status of the blanket order:

1. Select Change BO Status from the Blanket Order Action menu.
2. Double-click Cancel (X). The status of the blanket order changes to Cancel (X).

Note If the blanket order has expired, you cannot change the status.

Fig. 7.115
Blanket Orders: Change BO Status



Reopen a Blanket Order

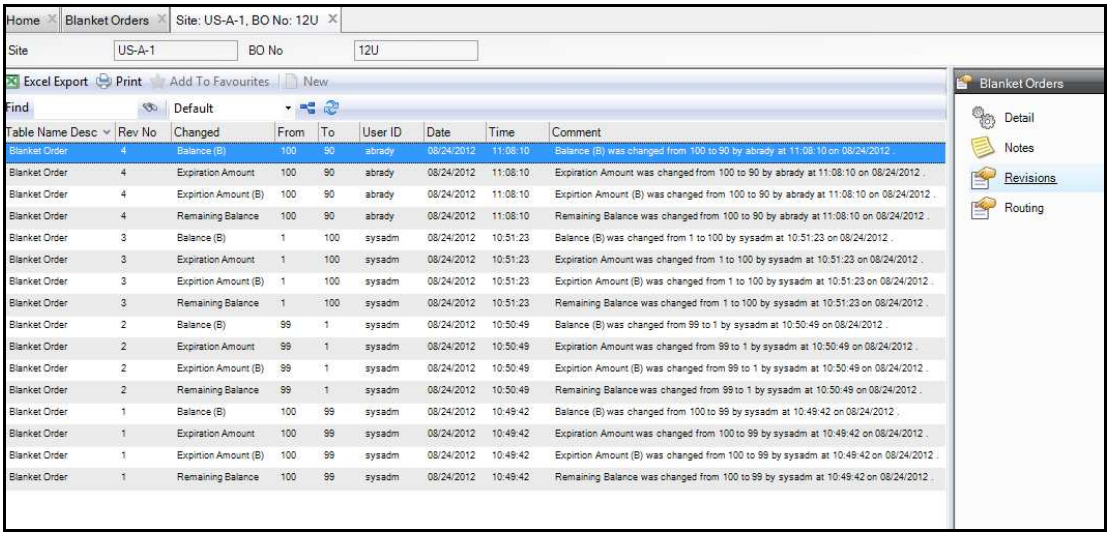
To reopen a blanket order, select the blanket order and then select Reopen from the Blanket Order Action menu.

Note The reopen option only applies if Reopen PO/Reqs? has been enabled in General|Business Units|Domain on the PO/Reqs tab. Users with the required settings in Roles can reopen blanket orders once they have been closed. See “Domain: PO/Reqs Tab” on page 38.

View Revision History of a Blanket Order

To view the revision history of a blanket order, open the blanket order and select Revisions from the Blanket Order submenu.

Fig. 7.116
Blanket Order Revision History

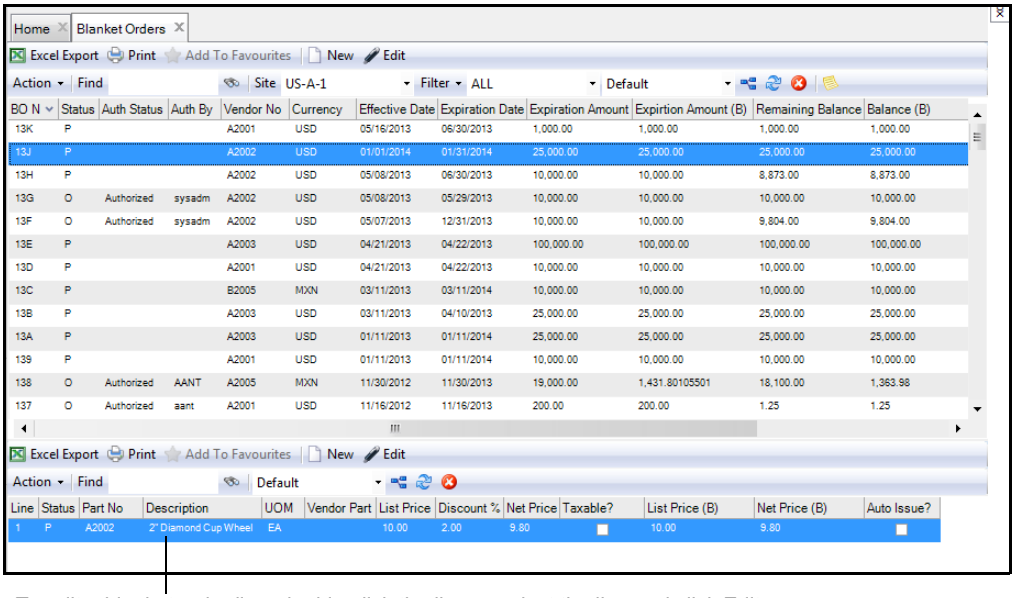


Editing Blanket Order Lines

To modify a blanket order line, open the line and make the necessary changes. Once you have finished, click Save. See “Add Lines to a Blanket Order” on page 404.

Note When you save a blanket order line, an email is sent to the designated Buyer. The body of the e-mail notes the change by showing the original and new value. New lines should be viewed as changes.

Fig. 7.117
Editing Blanket Order Lines



To edit a blanket order line, double-click the line or select the line and click Edit.

Change Status of a Blanket Order Line

The Change Status option allows you to change the status for the blanket order line to Cancel (X). When the status for the line is set to Cancel (X), the line cannot be released.

To change the status of a blanket order line, select Change Status from the Blanket Order Line Action menu. Double-click Cancel (X) and the status of the blanket order line changes to X.

Reopen a Blanket Order Line

The Reopen option allows you to make the blanket order line available again for use with the blanket order. When a blanket order line is reopened, the status is reset to P. Once the blanket order is authorized, the status is changes to "O" and the line can be selected for release.

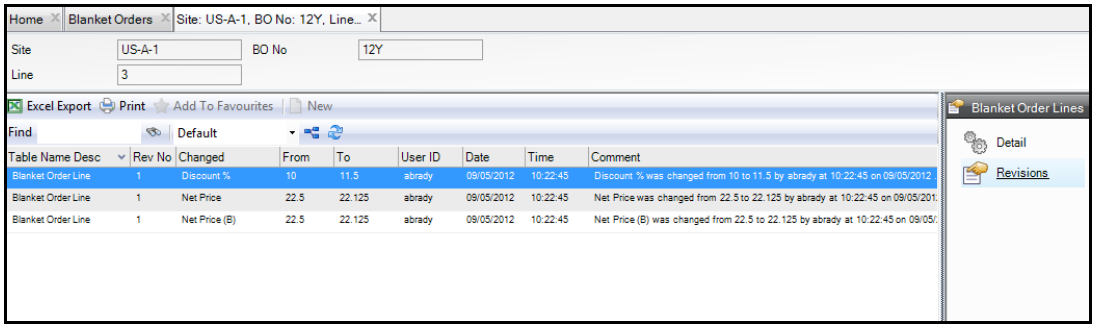
To reopen a blanket order line, select Reopen from the Blanket Order Line Action menu. The status of the blanket order line changes to P.

View Revision History of a Blanket Order Line

To view the revision history of a blanket order line, select Revisions from the Blanket Order Line submenu.

Note Revision control is activated in the Purchasing|General|Business Units|Sites menu. See “Enable Revision Control” on page 60.

Fig. 7.118
Blanket Order Lines: Revision History



Quotes

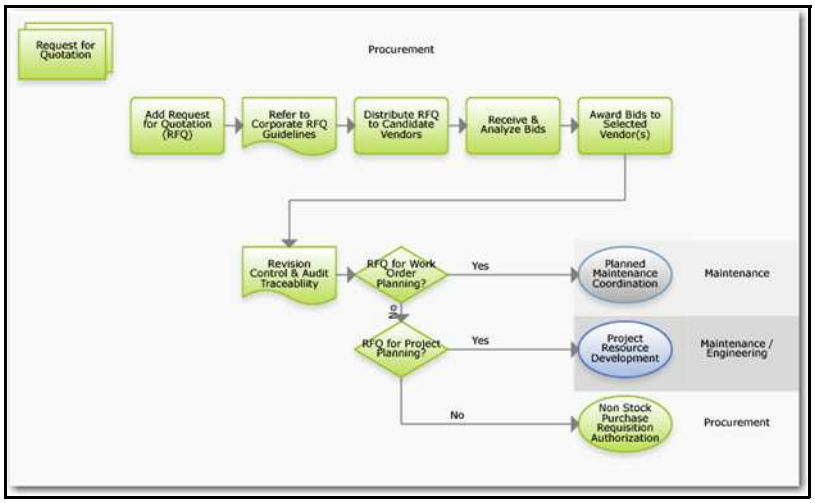
Overview

The Quote module, which is also referred to as Request for Quotation (RFQ), is used to allow the organization to request competitive bids on parts or services from various vendors. The Quote module contains a number of components:

- **Quote Header.** This component contains basic information about the quotation, such as a general description, requester, assigned buyer, technical contacts, status, dates required, and response due dates by vendors. Requisitions can be turned into quotes or they can be added manually. See “Creating a Quote from a Requisition” on page 362.
- **Quote Line.** This component is where a specific part or service is added. When quotes are created from requisitions, the quote lines are automatically created. Quote lines can also be created manually. See “Adding Lines to the Quote” on page 424.
- **Bids Sub Detail.** This component is where vendors are added, and the buyer enters the vendor’s bid quantities, price, and valid dates to the quote line.

Quotes Process Map

Fig. 7.119
Creating a Request for Quotation Process Map



To create a request for quotation:

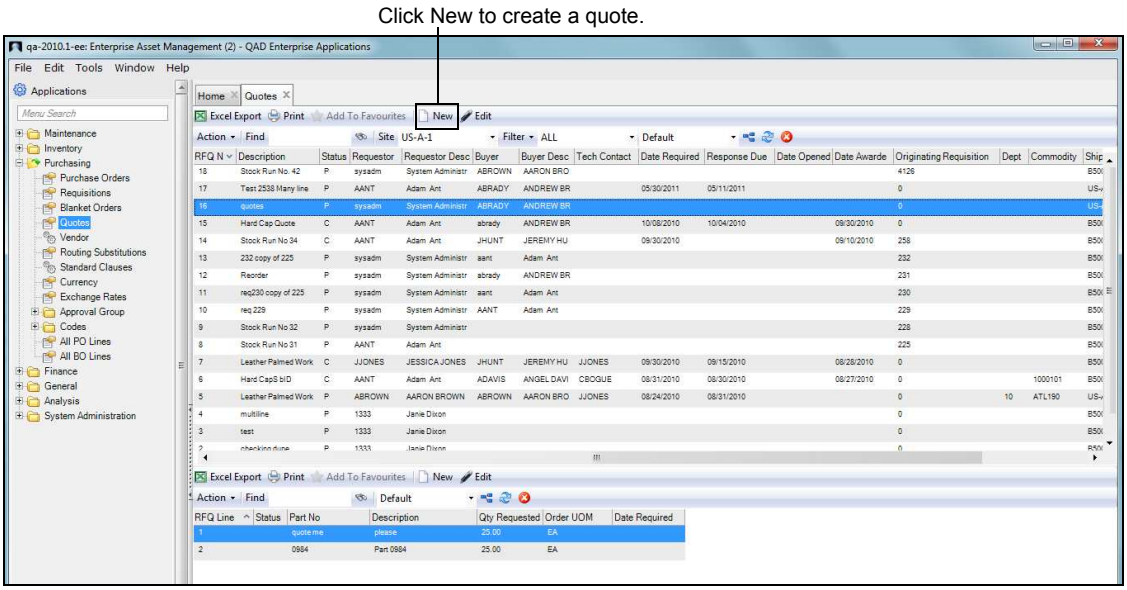
1. Refer to corporate RFQ guidelines.
2. Distribute RFQ to candidate vendors.
3. Receive and analyze bids.
4. Award bids to selected vendor or vendors.
5. If the RFQ is needed for project or work order planning, direct it to that group for authorization.
6. If the RFQ is not needed for project or work order planning, direct it to the proper group for authorization.

Creating a Quote

Follow these steps to create a quote:

1 Open the Quotes browse in Purchasing|Quotes.

Fig. 7.120
Quotes Browse



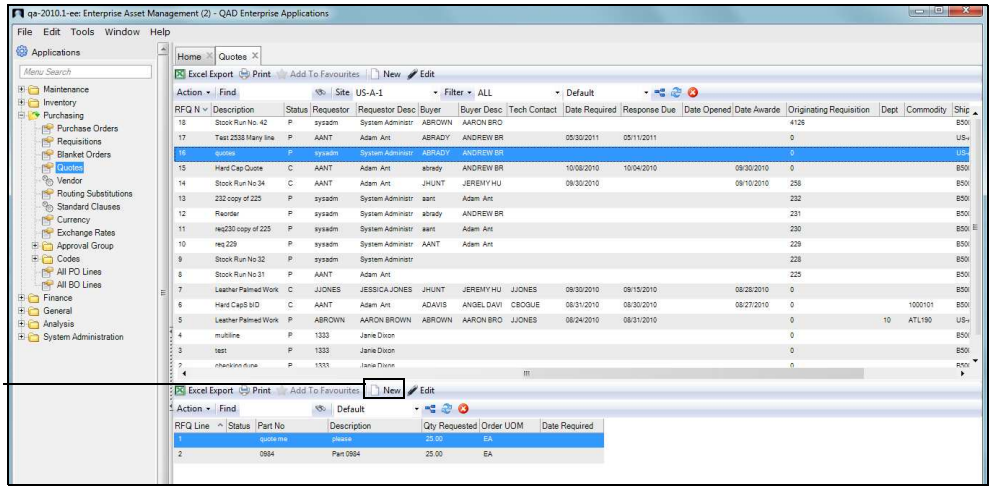
2 Click New. A blank quote record opens. The system automatically assigns a quote number, which cannot be modified by a user.

3 Enter information in relevant fields on the Detail tab. See “Filling Out the Quote Header” on page 423.

4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

5 Add lines to the quote. Select the quote that you created and click New in the Quote Lines browse.

Fig. 7.121
Adding Lines to a Quote



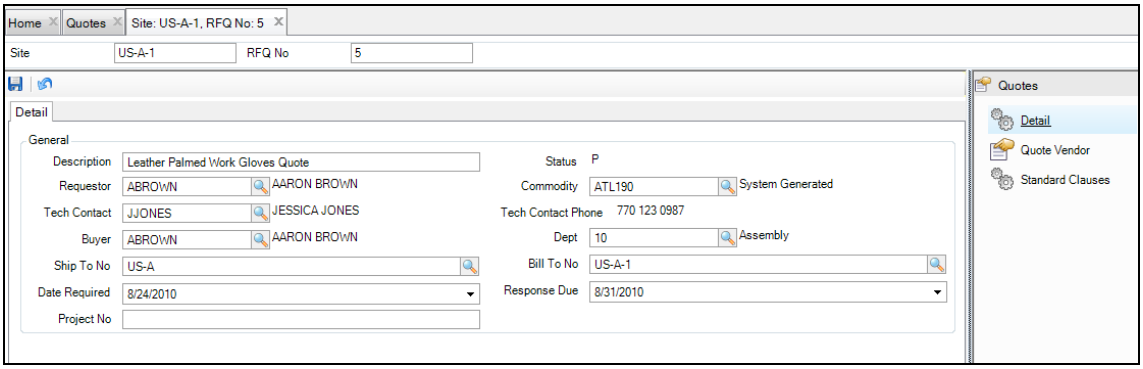
6 Enter the relevant information in the Detail tab. See “Adding Lines to the Quote” on page 424.

7 Click Save.

Filling Out the Quote Header

Enter the relevant information in the Quotes Detail tab.

Fig. 7.122
Quote Header Detail Tab



General

Description. Enter up to a 30-character alphanumeric description of the quote. You can filter and sort by the description.

Status. Status defaults to P (planned) on a new quote. From the Action menu on the Quote browse, select Change Status and select cancel (X) or close (C).

Requestor. When you create a quote, EAM adds the employee number of the user ID entering the new quote in the requestor field. You can override this field.

Commodity. Specify a commodity code here in the quote header or upper browse. This code is not added to the individual lines on the quote. This user-defined code is used in the inventory, requisition, quotes, and vendor modules to group general classifications of parts and services.

Tech Contact. The designated employee, identified by an employee ID number, who is to be contacted by the vendor with any technical issues surrounding the quote.

Tech Contact Phone. This field displays the technical contact's phone number.

Dept. Enter the department requesting the goods or services.

Ship To No. The address that is used as the ship-to, which is eventually used on the PO created from the quotation header.

Bill To No. A bill-to address can be entered by the user/buyer on the quote header for use when the quote is turned into a purchase order.

Date Required. The required date for the material or service, entered by the creator of the quote.

The buyer uses this scheduling information when negotiating with the vendors. It is printed on the quotation document sent to the vendor.

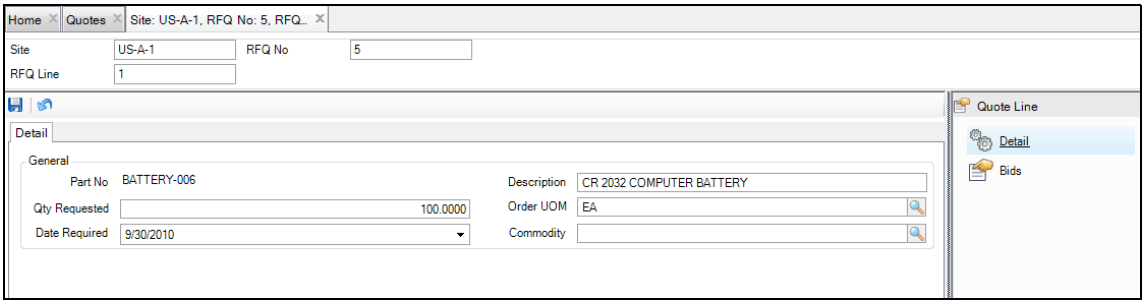
Response Due. The date the buyer is requiring the vendor to have the response to the quote sent back.

Project. The project associated with this quote.

Adding Lines to the Quote

Enter the relevant information in the Quote Line Detail tab.

Fig. 7.123
Quote Lines Detail Tab



General

Note If the quote is generated from a requisition, the information on the quote lines cannot be updated. However, you can view the Detail tab by double-clicking a quote line. The Bids submenu can then be accessed and additional vendors and bid data can be entered.

Part Number. The part number associated with the quote. Access the lookup at the part number field. The lookup displays a list of valid stock part ID numbers. However, EAM allows you to type in any number such as a vendor part number, non-stock part, or service description. If the part number entered is a valid EAM stock number, the system pulls in all the relevant information such as the description and commodity code.

Description. Enter up to a 30-character alphanumeric description of the quote. If a stock part number is added to the quote, the part's description in Inventory|Inventory is copied to this field.

Qty Requested. This field displays the quantity required on this quote for the specified part.

Order UOM. The vendor's specified order unit of measure for the part or service. If this is a stock part, the field is filled in with the part's order UOM as entered in the part record.

Date Required. This field displays the required date for the material or service, entered by the creator of the quote.

The buyer uses this scheduling information when negotiating with the vendors.

Commodity. A user-defined table used to describe the type of part. If the quote is for a stock part and the part had a commodity code listed in its record, then that commodity code would be copied over to the quote. A commodity code can be specified on each quote line.

Adding Standard Clauses to a Quote

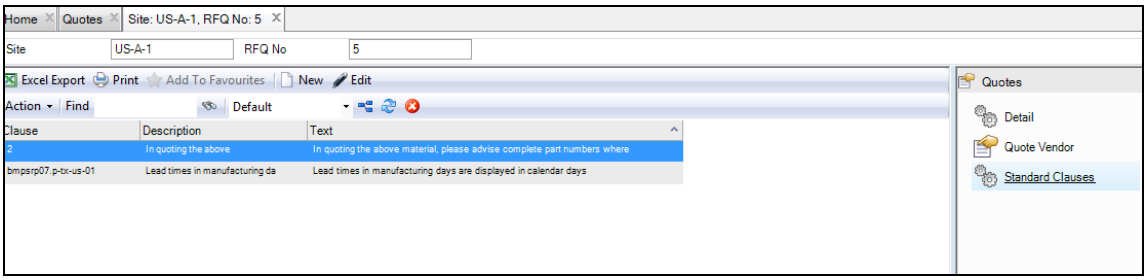
In the Standard Clauses submenu, you can add an existing standard clause or create a new clause and add it to the quote.

Add Existing Standard Clause to a Quote

Follow these steps to add standard clauses to a quote:

1 Open the quote and select the Standard Clauses submenu.

Fig. 7.124
Quote Header: Standard Clauses Submenu



2 To add an existing standard clause, select Copy Standard Clause from the Action menu.

3 A lookup appears that lists all the available standard clauses. Double-click and select the clause you want to add to the quote.

4 The standard clause is added to the quote.

Create a Standard Clause and Add it to the Quote

Follow these steps to create a standard clause and add it to a quote:

1 Open the quote and select the Standard Clauses submenu.

2 Click New and enter the following information in the Quote Clause tab:

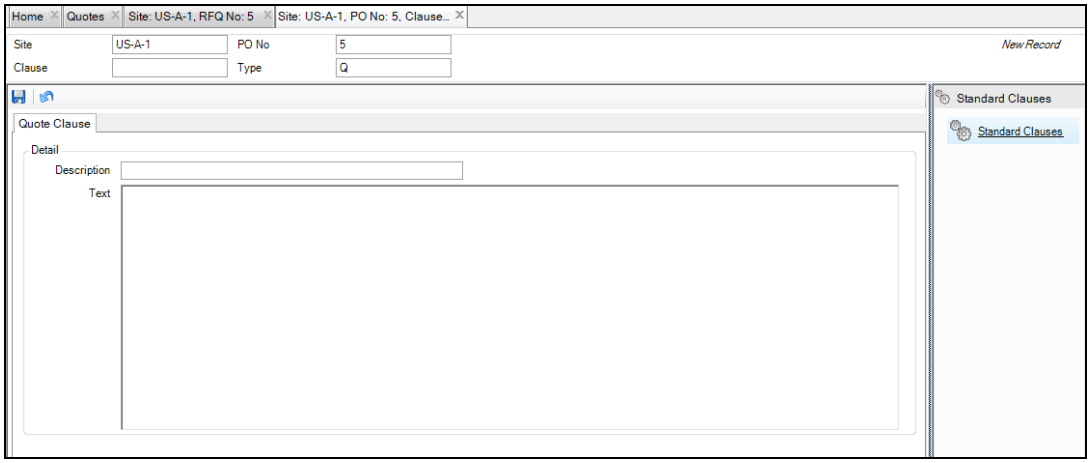
Clause. Enter the name of the standard clause.

Description. Enter a short description of the standard clause.

Text. Enter any detailed information about the standard clause.

Note The Text field has a 1140 character limit. Anything over the 1140 character limit is cut off of the quote.

Fig. 7.125
Creating a Standard Clause



3 Then click Save.

Printing a Quote

To print a quote, select Print Document from the Quote Action menu.

Note If there are multiple vendors associated with the quote, EAM automatically prints separate quotes for each vendor.

Entering a Bid

In EAM, you can enter bids in the following submenus:

- **Bids.** Access the Bids submenu from the quote line. This menu allows you to enter the bids for a single item.
- **Quote Vendor.** Access the Quote Vendor submenu from the quote header. This menu allows you to enter the bids for all the vendors and all the lines. See “View the Vendor’s Bidding Details” on page 429.

Follow these steps to enter a bid for a quote line in the Bids submenu:

1 Open the quote line and select the Bids submenu.

2 A list of approved vendors for the quote line is displayed.

3 Update the following information in the bid line.

Vendor Number. Defaults from the RFQ line part if there is one defined for the part. Enter the vendor number associated with the bid. Must be a valid vendor in the system.

Vendor Part Number. Defaults from RFQ line part if there is one defined for the part. Enter a new number when supplied by the vendor. This field can be left blank.

Vendor Name. This field displays the vendor name associated with the vendor number entered.

Bid Quantity. Enter the quantity of the part that the vendor has indicated it can supply.

Bid UOM. Defaults from RFQ line part if there is one defined for the part. Enter the unit of measurement the vendor has indicated it can supply for the quantity of the requested part. For example, requested UOM each may equal bid UOM dozen.

Bid Price. Enter the vendor's price for the item.

Currency. This field displays the currency associated with the vendor number entered. Enter the currency for the vendor's pricing for the quote.

Bid Price in Base Currency. Displays bid price for the part converted to the site's base currency.

Bid Expiration Date. Enter The date the vendor states that the bid expires.

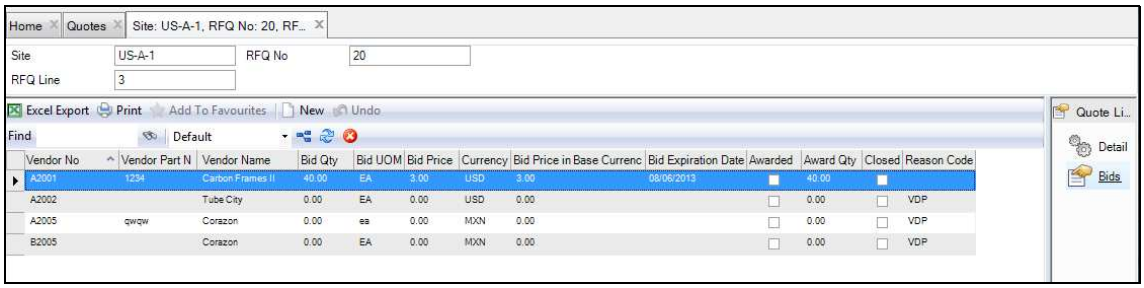
Awarded. Updated by the system when Award action is executed. The bid line cannot be modified once awarded.

Award Qty. Specify the amount awarded to the vendor to supply. The amount cannot exceed the bid quantity specified by the vendor.

Closed. Updated by the system when Award action is executed. All bid lines are updated whether an amount was awarded or not.

Reason Code. If no Award Qty is specified for the bid line, select a user-defined reason from the lookup. For more information, see "Quote Reason" on page 342.

Fig. 7.126
Entering a Bid



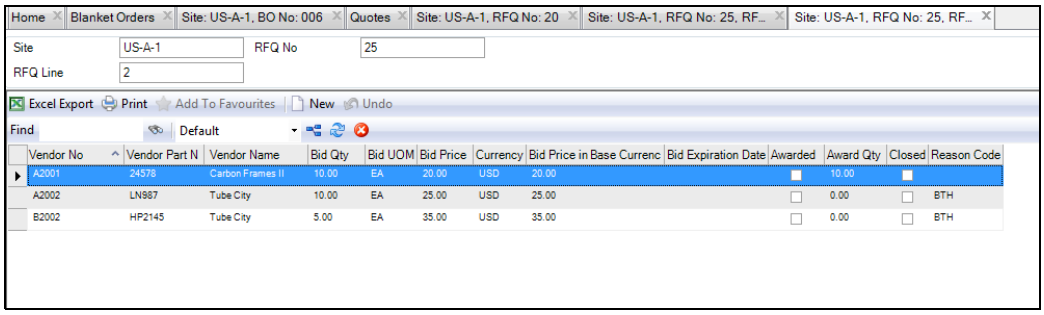
Awarding a Quote

The Award action allows you to award bids to those vendors that have a positive Award Qty entered on the lower browse. Once the bids have been awarded, they can be turned into purchase orders.

Follow these steps to award bids to a vendor:

1. Open the quote line and select the Bids submenu.
2. For the vendor that won the bid, enter the award quantity in the Award Qty field.
3. If there are vendors that did not win the bid, use the lookup in the Reason Code field and select the reason the vendors did not win the bid.

Fig. 7.127
Awarding a Bid



4 For the remaining lines on the quote, enter the award quantities and the reason codes for the vendors that did not win the bid. Before you can award a quote, every line for each of the vendors must have the award quantity or reason code entered.

5 In the Quote browse, select Award from the Quote header Action menu. A message appears saying the quote has been awarded. EAM automatically closes the quote.

Editing a Quote

To edit a quote, open the quote and make the necessary changes to the Detail tab. See “Filling Out the Quote Header” on page 423.

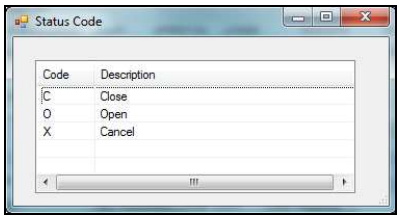
Canceling a Quote or Quote Line

To cancel a quote, select the quote and then select Change Status from the Action menu. Double-click and select either Close (C) or Cancel (X). If you select Close or Cancel, you cannot reopen the quote. Changing the status of a quote header changes the status of the quote lines as well.

Note When a quote is awarded, the system automatically closes the quote.

To cancel a quote line, select the quote line and then select Change Status from the Quote Line Action menu. Double-click and select Cancel (X).

Fig. 7.128
Change Quote Status



Link a File to the Quote

The External Links action allows you to link an unlimited number of files to an EAM quote record. If you can run the file on your operating system, you can run it from EAM once it is linked.

Follow these steps to link a file to a quote:

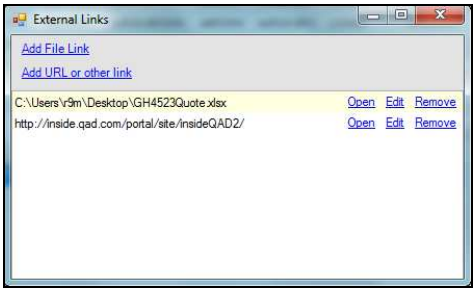
1 Select the quote and then select External Links from the Quote Action menu.

2 The External Links window appears. To link a file, select Add File Link.

3 Locate the file and then click Open. The file is now attached to the quote.

4 To link a URL to the quote, click Add URL or other link. Paste the URL in the Link window and then click Open. The link is now attached to the quote.

Fig. 7.129
Link Files to a Quote

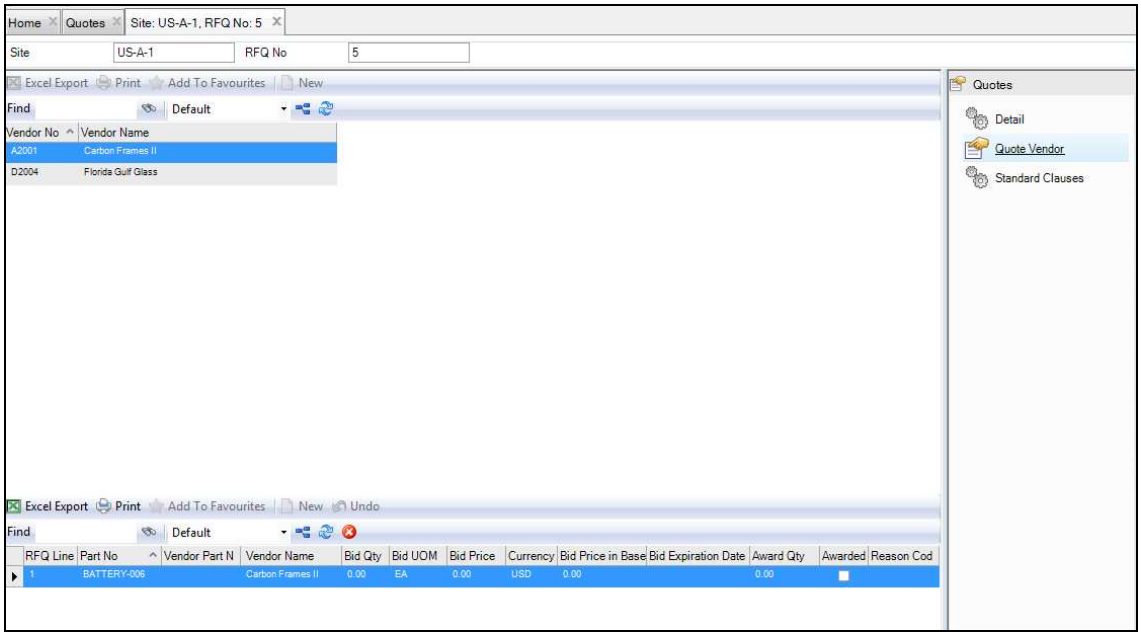


View the Vendor's Bidding Details

The Quote Vendor submenu displays the vendors and the parts they are bidding on in this quote. The upper browse lists the vendors associated with this quote. The lower browse displays the bid information for each of the parts for the selected vendor.

Note In the Quote Vendor menu, you can enter bid information including bid quantity, bid price, award quantity, and the reason codes for why a vendor did not win a bid.

Fig. 7.130
Quotes Vendor Browse



Editing the Quote Line

To edit a quote line, select the quote and then open the quote line. Make the necessary changes to the fields. See “Adding Lines to the Quote” on page 424.

Note You can edit any field except the part number field. To change the part number, delete the quote line and create a line with the new part number.

Chapter 8

Projects

This section discusses the following Project Accounting module topics:

Overview 432

Setting Up Projects 434

Projects 438

Jobs 481

Overview

Use Project Accounting to track and control expenses associated with projects within facilities and across the organization. Set up budgets, spending estimates, and warning limits. Designate multiple cost centers, departments, accounts, sub-accounts, and charge expense accounting data for a project. Designate a project number and job number on work orders, part and service requisitions, part issues, stores requisitions, and labor postings. Record and track all costs associated with a project or job within a project.

Project Types

The following project types are available:

- **Expense.** This project type is associated with maintenance and plant work or other organizational activities.
- **Capital.** This project type is related to new equipment acquisitions and installations.
- **Customer Funded.** This project type is a customer-ordered project where the customer may fully or partially fund the project. The company may also contribute to funding.

Budget and Cost Management

The EAM Project module provides a view of budgeted and cost amounts for both the project and jobs in a single view on the Cost tab. This tab also includes the rolled up Total Spend through the Project/Job structure. These amounts are also summarized in the associated Cost Analysis submenu for Projects and Jobs, which provides a supporting view of all the detailed transactions for the summarized costs.

Budget Reallocation

The total budget amounts can be managed among multiple projects using the Reallocate action and tracked on the Lifetime Budget tab.

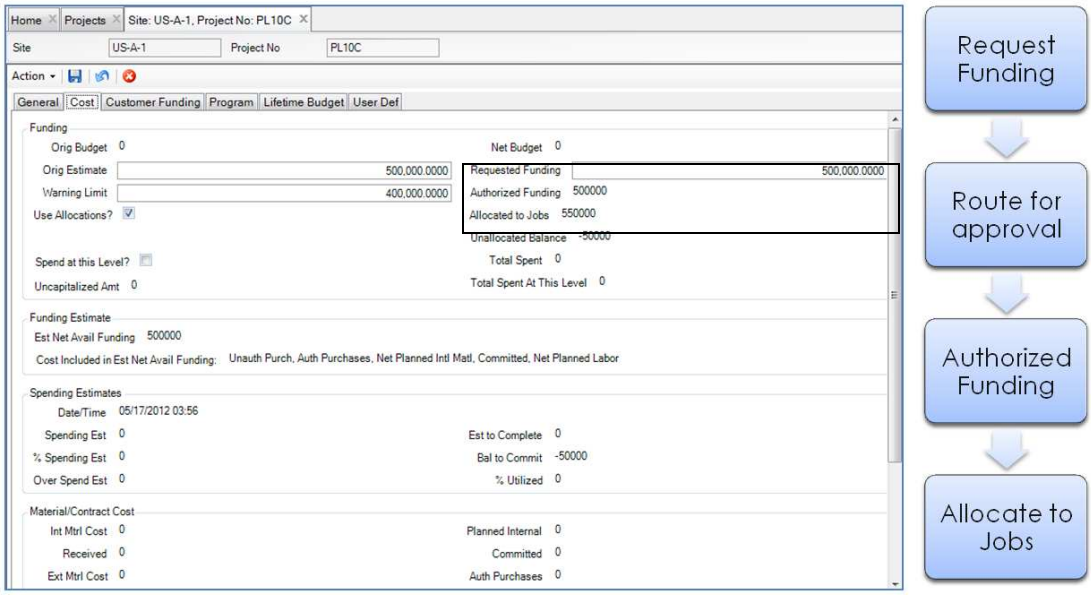
Funding Allocation

Typically in EAM Projects, you can use authorized funding for jobs throughout the project without specific limits at the job levels. The only limitation is that all costs incurred cannot exceed the authorized funding in total for the project.

Funding Allocation allows you to control the amount of funding at each job level through the project job structure. The amount of funds that are allocated to a job limit how much can be spent for the job or how much can be allocated to sub-jobs.

On the project header, the user requests funds and then submits that request for approval. When you select Use Allocations, the authorized funds are allocated to the jobs once the requested funding is approved. If further funding is required, the user updates the Requested Funding amount again and requests approval. The additional approved funds then are available for further allocation.

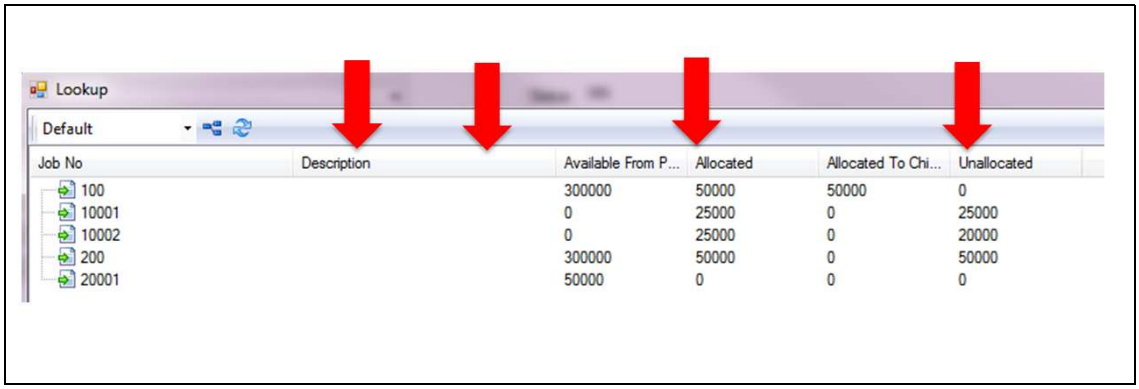
Fig. 8.1
Requested, Authorized, and Allocated Funds



Allocate funds by going directly into the job and entering an amount. For multilevel job structures, start allocating the funds at the top-job level. To distribute parent job funds to children sub-jobs, enter an allocated amount in those sub-jobs and so on through the depth of the job structure.

Once the project's funds have been allocated to the jobs, you can use the Job Allocation viewer to view all the jobs for a specific project and where the funds are allocated. This tool gives you a quick view so that you can easily make updates or changes to the allocation amounts for planned spending.

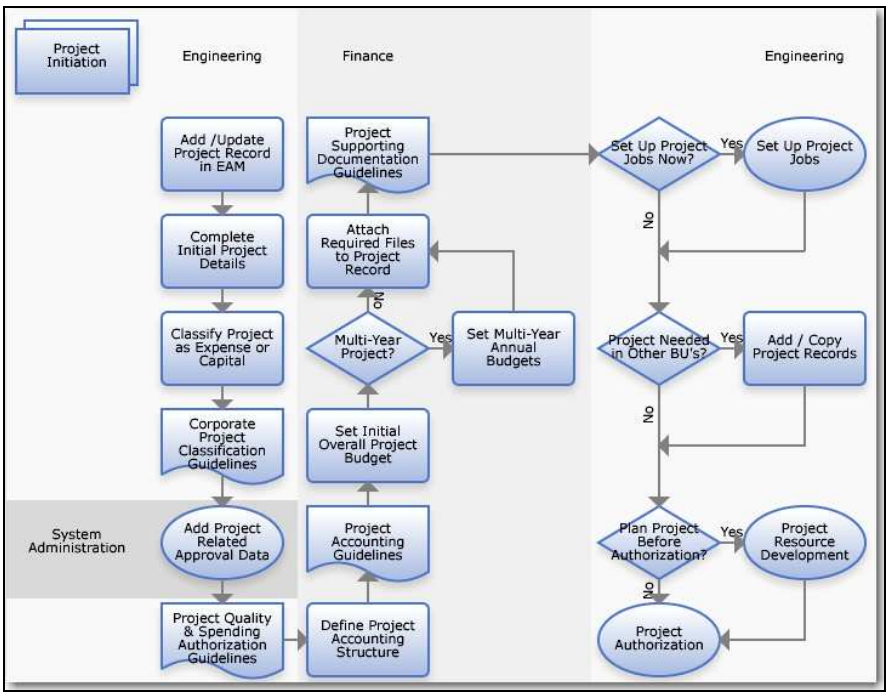
Fig. 8.2
Job Allocation Viewer



Setting Up Projects

Process Map - Project Setup

Fig. 8.3
Set Up Project Process Map



1 Add or update a project record in EAM.

2 Complete initial project details.

3 Classify the project expense type (expense or capital).

4 Verify compliance with corporate project guidelines.

5 Add project-related approval data.

6 Review and follow quality and spending authorization guidelines.

7 Define the project accounting structure.

8 Review and follow project accounting guidelines.

9 Set the initial overall project budget.

10 Set annual budgets for a multi-year project.

11 Review and follow supporting documentation guidelines for the project.

12 Set up project jobs.

13 Add or copy records if other business units need the project.

14 Develop project resources to plan the project before authorization.

15 Obtain authorization for the project.

System Administration Module Setup

ERP Download - Projects

The ERP project download option allows you to download either all or select projects to be utilized in EAM. Access the Project Download browse from System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|Project Download. See “Project Download Browse” on page 549.

Registry

Set the database level features for projects in the registry. Access the registry in System Administration|Registry. See “Set Up Registry Data” on page 567.

Job Format

Larger projects need to be broken down into many components, called jobs. Sometimes these jobs have smaller jobs, which collectively make up the higher-level job. With EAM, you can add up to eight levels of formatting to the Job No. That provides the flexibility to define the format based on your organization’s requirements. A primary reason for using the job format is to enable cost roll-up of jobs in reporting. In addition to formatting the Job No, the length of the Job No can be selected for a total of up to 15 characters among the eight levels of formatting. See “Set Up Registry Data” on page 567.

Business Segment Format

An organization may have specialized Business Segments that operate as distinct units, concentrating on particular interests or tasks. EAM allows managers to track which Business Segments are initiating particular capital projects, and identify the driving Business Segments in the Project module. With EAM, you can add up to eight levels to the Business Segment format. That provides the flexibility to define the format based on your organization’s requirements. In addition to formatting the Business Segment, the length of the Business Segment can be selected for a total of up to 15 characters among the eight levels of formatting. See “Project Business Segments” on page 570.

Project Refresh Spending

In System Administration|Registry, set up whether project spending should be refreshed when a PO is ordered. See “Set Up Registry Data” on page 567.

General Module Setup

Domain - Project Options

The reopen project option allows you to indicate whether users with the required role setting can reopen closed projects. This option can be found on the Maintenance tab on the domain record. See “Domain: Maintenance Tab” on page 35.

Site - Project Options

Setup options for projects can be found in the Maintenance and Authorization Options tabs in the site record.

Project Options

Set up the project options on the Maintenance tab of the site record. See “Site: Maintenance Tab” on page 53. The following project setup options are available:

- **Project Authorization.** Determine if a project must be authorized before any expenses are reported against it.
- **Spending Limit Percentage.** Determine the percentage of the project’s spending limit that you can overspend.
- **Project Include Tax.** Determine if tax amounts are included in the cost amounts for the project.
- **Approve by Margin.** Determine if a customer funded project is approved based on planned margin percentage instead of the project requested funding amount.
- **Margin Decrease Total Percentage.** Enter the percentage that determines if a change to the planned margin percentage for a project needs to be reauthorized.

Estimated Net Available Funds Options

Set up the estimated net available funds options on the Maintenance tab of the site record. These options allow you to include the authorized purchase, planned labor, unauthorized purchase, planned internal material, and committed costs in the estimated net available amount for a project: See “Site: Maintenance Tab” on page 53.

Purchasing Costs on a Project Options

Set up the purchasing costs on a project on the Maintenance tab of the site record. See “Site: Maintenance Tab” on page 53. These options allow you to include the following costs in the calculation of the percentage of the spending estimate for the project:

- Unauthorized Purchase Costs
- Authorized Purchase Costs
- Committed Costs

Calculation Percentage Estimated Spend Option

Set up the authorization option for project requisitions on the Authorization Options tab in the Site record. This option allows you to have the requisition approved based on the user’s setting for requisition project limit rather than the requisition limit or requisition cap limits. See “Site: Authorization Options Tab” on page 55.

Finance Module Setup

In the Finance module, you can set up approval groups and codes.

Groups

You can set up project approval groups and margin approval groups in Finance|Groups. See “Groups” on page 295.

Codes

You can set up the following codes used in projects and jobs:

- Activities
- Project Status
- Project Types
- Proj Char1/2
- Job Type
- Job Char1/2

Set up these codes in Finance|Codes|Projects and in Finance|Codes|Jobs. See “Codes” on page 301.

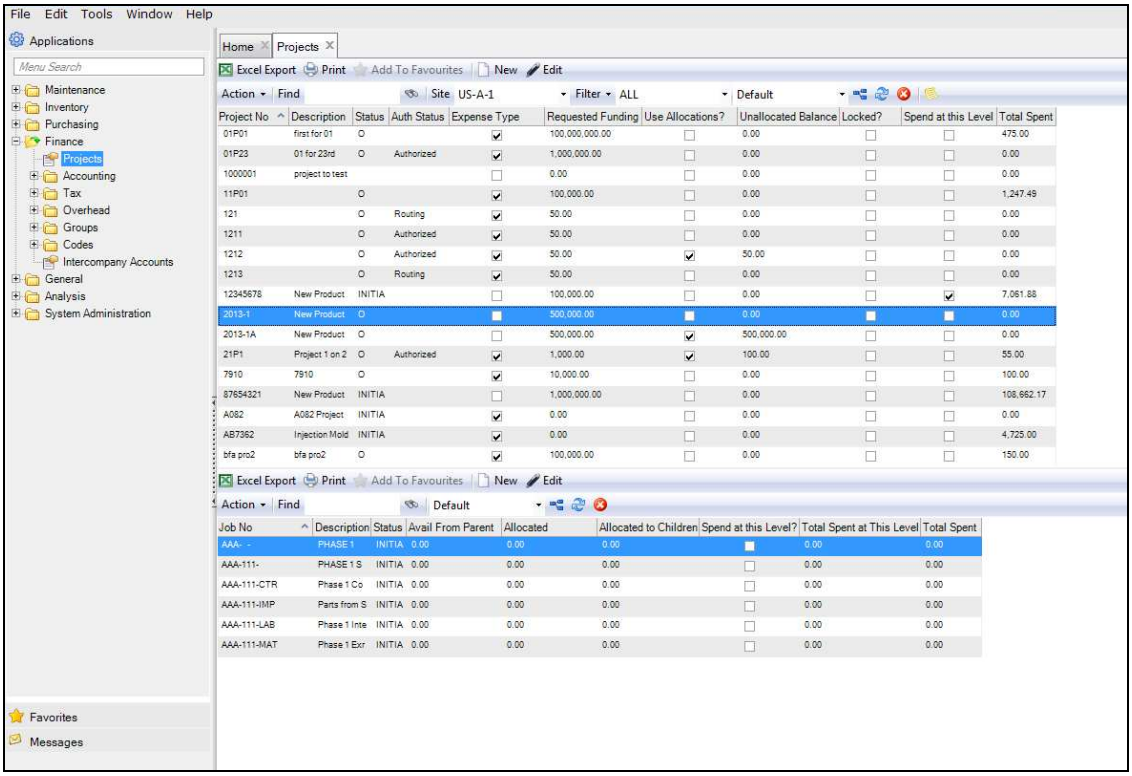
Projects

Creating a Project

Follow these steps to create a project:

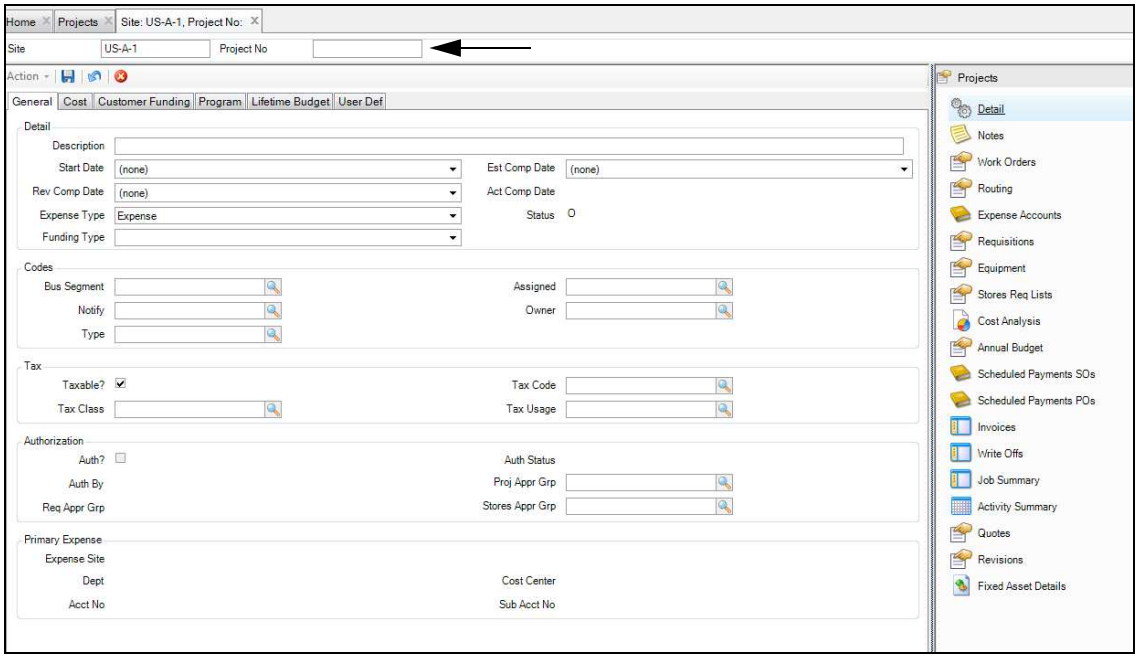
1 Open the Projects browse in Finance|Projects.

Fig. 8.4
Projects Browse



2 Click New. A blank project record opens. In the Project No field, enter a unique project number or name.

Fig. 8.5
Project Record



3 Enter information in relevant fields on the General, Cost, Customer Funding, Program, Lifetime Budget, and User Defined tabs. See “Filling Out a Project Record”.

4 Once all the information has been entered, click Save.

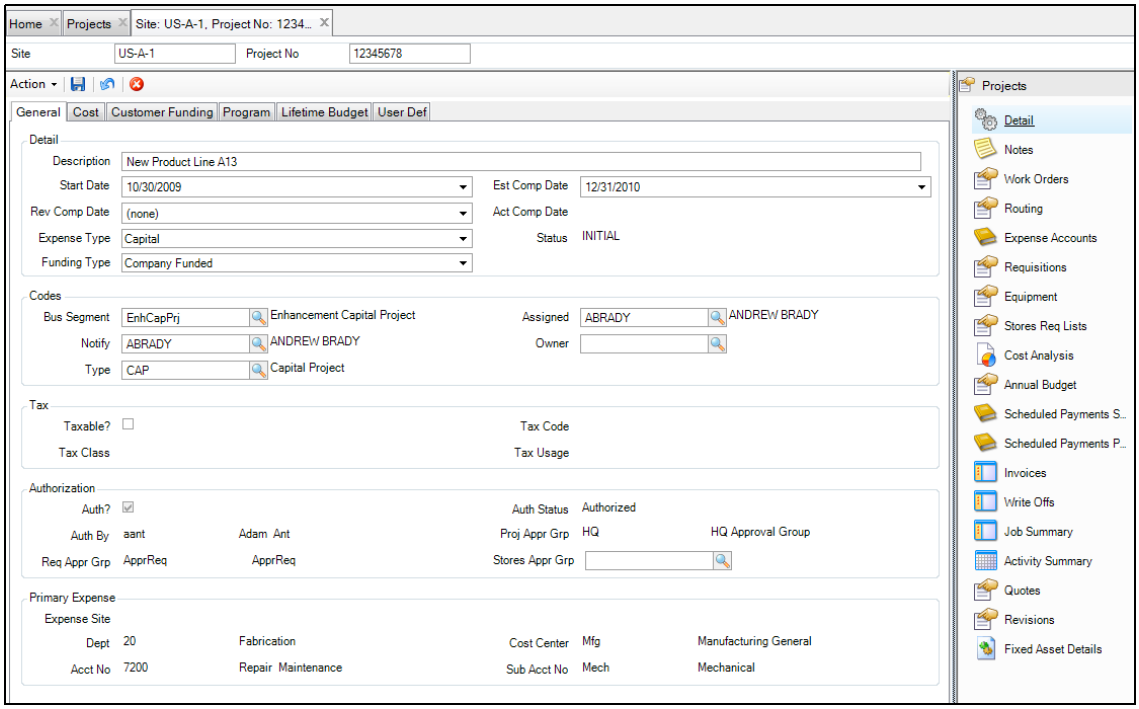
Filling Out a Project Record

Enter information about the project in the General, Cost, Customer Funding, Program, Lifetime Budget, and User Defined tabs.

Project Tab: General

Use this tab to define, view, or change information about the project, including details, codes, tax, authorization, and primary expense accounting.

Fig. 8.6
Project: General Tab



Detail

Description. Enter an alphanumeric description of the project.

Start Date. Enter the planned start date of the project. The project manager uses this data for planning and reference purposes.

Estimated Completion Date. Enter the estimated completion date of the project. Use this data for planning and reference purposes. After you complete and close the project, compare this date to the revised and actual completion date to measure success in planning and scheduling.

Revised Completion Date. Enter a revised completion date from the estimated completion date.

Note Use this date in reporting, to compare the estimated completion date with the actual completion date.

Actual Completion Date. This system-assigned date indicates when the project was completed. Compare the actual completion date to the estimated completion date. Review the completed date to measure success in planning and scheduling.

Note If you reopen a closed project, the system clears the actual completed date field.

Expense Type. Select the expense type, Capital or Expense.

All projects default to Expense. If there is requisition authorization, expense type specifies the approval process for a project requisition. In User Maintenance, each user has a spending limit for two types of requisitions: expense or capital. The requisition type determines the kind of limit the individual has.

Status. This field displays the user-defined project status. Initial project status defaults from the Default? check box from Finance|Codes|Projects|Status. Project status cannot be closed or canceled for a work order, stores requisition, or purchase order to reference that project. To receive and issue parts or distribute labor against a project number, the project status cannot be closed or canceled, and must be approved, if authorization of projects is required under General|Business Units|Sites||Maintenance tab|Proj Auth?.

If the e-mail check box is selected on Finance|Codes|Projects|Statuses, the system e-mails users designated to notify of the change.

Funding Type. Select the following funding types from the drop-down list:

- **Company Funded.** The company receives an order to make a certain part and the company funds the entire project and negotiates the payment terms.
- **Customer Funded.** A customer purchase order is received by the company and a sales order is place for the customer who is invoiced for the project deliverable.
- **Both.** The project is funded partly from customer and by company.
- **Internal.** The project has no external deliverable and is usually expensed.

Codes

Business Segment. Business Segment can represent a plant or group of plants. With customer-funded projects, the business segment may be a client. You may have specialized business segments that operate as units distinct from the financial accounting structure of departments or cost centers. These concentrate on particular tasks. Assign a business segment to a project to track which ones initiate particular capital projects.

Assigned. This field displays the employee assigned to this project. The assigned and the user or group to notify are often the same person.

Notify. Enter a user or mail group to receive e-mail notifications about spending limit warnings and changes in status of the project. This user receives e-mail notifications about changes in the status of the project and any spending limit warnings. Typically, this is the same person as the assigned. All individual or group users in this field are notified through e-mail when a project is authorized and open to spending.

Owner. The user ID or owner group specified in this field identifies the owners of this project. The owner field adds security to each project record. If the owner field is blank for a given project record, any user with security to update projects can update this project. If the owner is a single user, then only that user can update that project. If the owner is an owner group, then any member of that group can update the project. Owner groups are set up in General|Groups|Owner Groups.

Type. Use the lookup and select a project type to classify the project. Set up user-defined project codes in Finance|Codes|Project|Project Types.

Tax

Taxable? Select this check box for a taxable project. The Taxable check box overrides all other tax settings for all project purchases.

Tax Code. This field displays a project's tax code. Assign a project tax code if a project is tax exempt or has a reduced tax rate. All purchases for a project inherit the project tax code, instead of the one from the vendor, inventory, or ship-to record.

Tax Class. The system copies the default tax class to the project.

Tax Usage. The system copies the default tax usage to the project.

Authorization

Authorized? The system indicates whether the project has been authorized, if the project required authorization.

Authorization Status. This field displays the authorization status of the project.

The status remains blank if the authorization has not been started. If the project is in the routing process, the status is routing. If it is authorized, the status is authorized.

Project Approval Group. A code identifying a group of users who make up a project approval group. If projects require authorization, select a project budget approval group to designate who receives the request for authorization. The system routes the authorization request to that group. The project approval group receives e-mail about the request and can approve or disapprove the project.

Note This field is required to submit authorization routing for a project.

Note When margin approval is in use, the lookup provides a selection of project margin approval groups defined for the project site

Authorized By. This field displays the user who approved the project. This field identifies the final project approver.

Requisition Approval Group. This code identifies the requisition approval group for this project. Users in this group receive e-mail requests for authorization of all requisitions associated with this project.

If you select the Requisition Project Limit check box, which is located on the Authorization tab on the Site record, EAM uses the Req Project Limit value.

Stores Approval Group. When the site setting for Stores Auth? is set to Project or All, this field is enabled by the system for a project. You cannot issue parts to a stores requisition list that references the project unless the stores requisition is authorized.

Use the lookup to select the stores requisition approval group for this project. This field designates which approval group to use when authorizing a stores requisition list that references a project.

Note Unlike most fields in Project Maintenance, copying a project does not copy the stores approval group.

Note If project revision control is active, changing the stores approval group field creates a revision record for the project.

Primary Expense

Expense Site. This field displays the site with the costing structure from the project expense accounts subdetail. The primary expense accounting is set up in the Expense Accounts submenu for the project.

Dept. This field displays the primary department associated with the project.

Cost Center. This field displays the primary project cost center from the project expense accounts subdetail. The primary cost center copies to various transactions, such as purchasing, labor, and parts issued for this project.

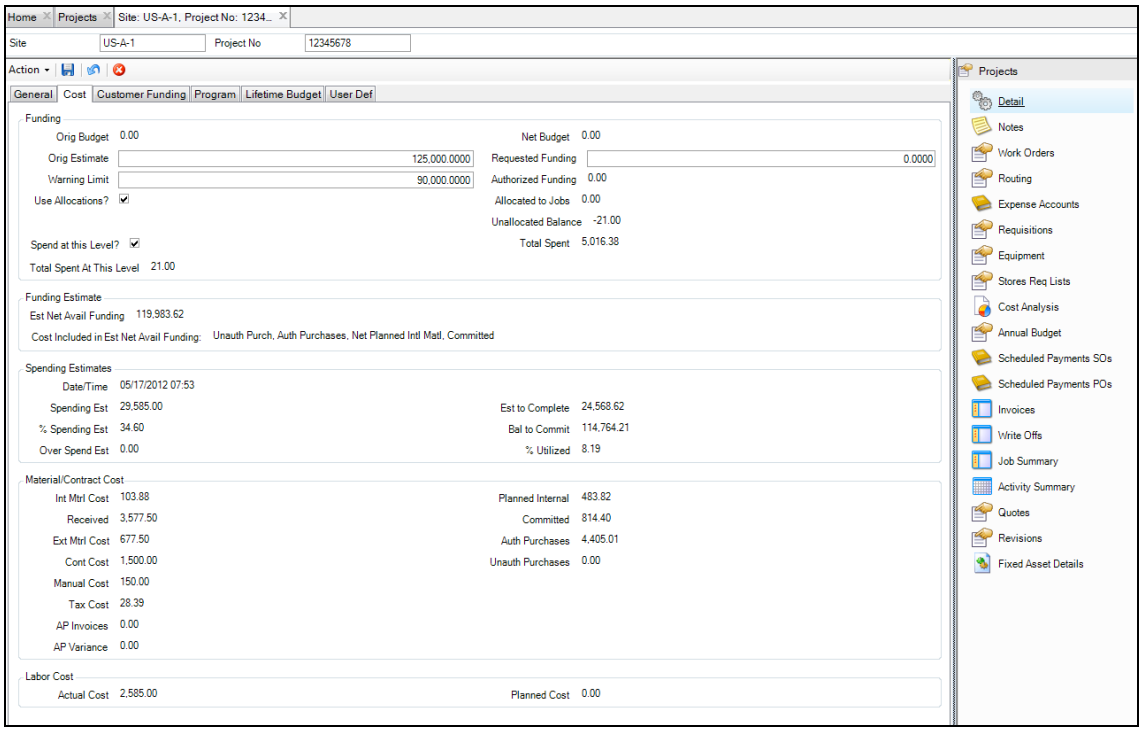
Acct No. This field displays the primary expense account from the project expense account subdetail.

Sub Acct No. This field displays the primary expense sub-account from the project expense account subdetail.

Project Tab: Cost

Use this tab to request funding and view costs charged for the project.

Fig. 8.7
Project: Cost Tab



Funding

Original Budget. This field displays the value entered in Modify Budget action. This value records the original or updated project budget.

Net Budget. This amount includes the original budget plus or minus any reallocations.

Original Estimate. This field displays the original cost estimate for the whole project. This number is an estimate to reference as the project progresses. At the close of the project, it helps project managers detect discrepancies in estimates against the actual amount. Managers use the information to better estimate future projects and to investigate reasons for estimate discrepancies.

Requested Funding. This is where funding that is requested for a project is entered. Cost cannot be charged against a project until funding is requested and any approvals are made, if necessary.

If Project Authorization is disabled, the amount entered into the Requested Funding field automatically populates the Authorized Funding field.

If Project Authorization is required, the funding amount appears in the Authorized Funding field once electronically approved through EAM.

Additional funding for a project can be requested by increasing the amount in the Requested Funding field to the new required funding level.

As with the initial funding, the new funding amount populates the Authorized Funding field based on the project authorization setting.

Authorized Funding. EAM only considers the amount in the Authorized Funding field when considering spending limits for a project.

Authorized Funding is automatically populated based on the Requested Funding amount, depending on the Project Authorization site setting.

If Project Authorization is disabled, the amount entered into the Requested Funding field automatically populates the Authorized Funding field.

If Project Authorization is required, this amount appears in the Authorized Funding field once approved.

Warning Limit. This field displays an amount set by the project manager as a budgetary warning point. The system issues an e-mail warning to the user or group to notify when expenses reach this amount.

Total Spent. This field displays the amount spent to date on the project. This amount includes parts issued, services, and labor transactions.

Note The amount in this field equals the sum of all costs for project and rolled-up costs from jobs associated with the project.

Use allocations? Select this check box to enable control of funding using allocation for projects and jobs.

Allocated to Jobs. Project funding amount allocated to jobs within the project.

Unallocated. Amount of project funding not yet allocated from the project to the jobs.

Spend at this Level? Select this check box to allow spending at the project level. If this check box is not selected, the cost needs to be directed to a job and cannot be directed to the project only.

Total Spent at this Level. The amount spent to date at the project level. This amount does not include the rolled-up expenses from jobs.

Funding Estimate

Estimated Net Available Funding displays an estimated amount of remaining funding after considering a broader range of expected expenditures in addition to actual costs already incurred.

This amount could include the following:

- **Committed.** Ordered Purchase orders that represent committed expenditures to Suppliers.
- **Authorized Purchases.** Purchase orders that are authorized but not yet placed on order.
- **Unauthorized Purchases.** Purchase orders that are planned but not yet authorized.
- **Planned Internal.** Material from stores lists that has not yet been issued or expensed to the project.
- **Planned Labor.** Estimated labor expense on WO.

The cost categories are selected in General|BusinessUnits|Site|Maintenance tab for Est Net Avail Funding Options. The categories can include any or all of the following: Auth Purch, Unauth Purch, Committed, Planned Labor, and Planned Internal Material.

Estimated Net Available Funding. The net amount of funding available for the project calculated by subtracting the costs indicated in the Costs Included in Estimated Net Available Funding field and Total Spent from the Auth Funding amount.

Costs Included in Estimated Net Available Funding. The cost categories selected for the project site are listed.

Spending Estimates

Date/Time. System-updated on each Project Refresh action. Provides a visual reminder to keep this cost page current with Refresh.

Spending Est. Enter the estimated amount to be spent on the project.

% Spending Est. This field displays, in terms of a percentage, how close expenditures are to the total estimated spending for the project. This value is calculated by dividing the Site's Calc % Spend Est options amounts by estimated spending. The options amounts are found on General|Business Units|Site|Maintenance tab and include Unauth Purch, Auth Purch, and Committed.

Note The system recalculates the value of this field when the following job functions or actions occur:

- Changing the spending estimate of a job
- Canceling a job
- Deleting a job
- Reopening a job

If revision control is active, recalculating field values also creates revisions.

Over Spend Est. This field displays, in terms of a percentage, expenditures over the total estimated spending for the project.

Note The system recalculates the value of this field when the following job functions or actions occur:

- Changing the spending estimate of a job
- Canceling a job
- Deleting a job
- Reopening a job

If revision control is active, recalculating field values also creates a revision. This figure notifies managers when the project expenditures exceed estimated spending.

Est to Complete. The system calculates this value as spending estimate minus total spent. It is updated when the spending estimate changes or when you refresh the project.

Note The system recalculates the value of this field when the following job functions or actions occur:

- Changing the spending estimate of a job
- Canceling a job

- Deleting a job
- Reopening a job

If revision control is active, recalculating field values also creates revisions.

Balance to Commit. This field displays the total of uncommitted authorized funds. Calculated as Authorized Funding – (Auth Purch + Committed + Total Spent).

% Utilized. Calculated as (Auth Purch + Committed + Total Spent)/Authorized Funding.

Materials/Contract Costs

Int Mtrl Cost. This field displays the sum of all direct issues from inventory (not through a requisition) for the project.

Received. The system calculates the total sum of all received purchases associated with the project.

Ext Mtrl Cost. This field displays the project parts total, minus tax, for auto-issue receipt transactions only.

Contractor Cost. This field displays the project's outside contractor services total, minus tax. This represents receipt transactions for all auto-issue requisitions marked as Contractor.

Manual Cost. This value is calculated as the sum of all manual GL transactions for the project.

Tax Cost. This field displays tax associated with any costs from external material and contractor services.

AP Invoices. This field displays the supplier invoices total for the project's POs.

AP Variance. This field displays the difference between supplier invoice cost and PO cost.

Planned Internal. This field displays the total planned cost of material issues from inventory.

Committed. This field displays the total value of ordered purchase orders minus any receipts against the purchase orders.

Auth Purchase. This field displays the total cost of all planned, authorized requisitions that reference the project.

Unauth Purchase. This field displays the total cost of all planned, unauthorized purchase requisitions for the project.

Labor Cost

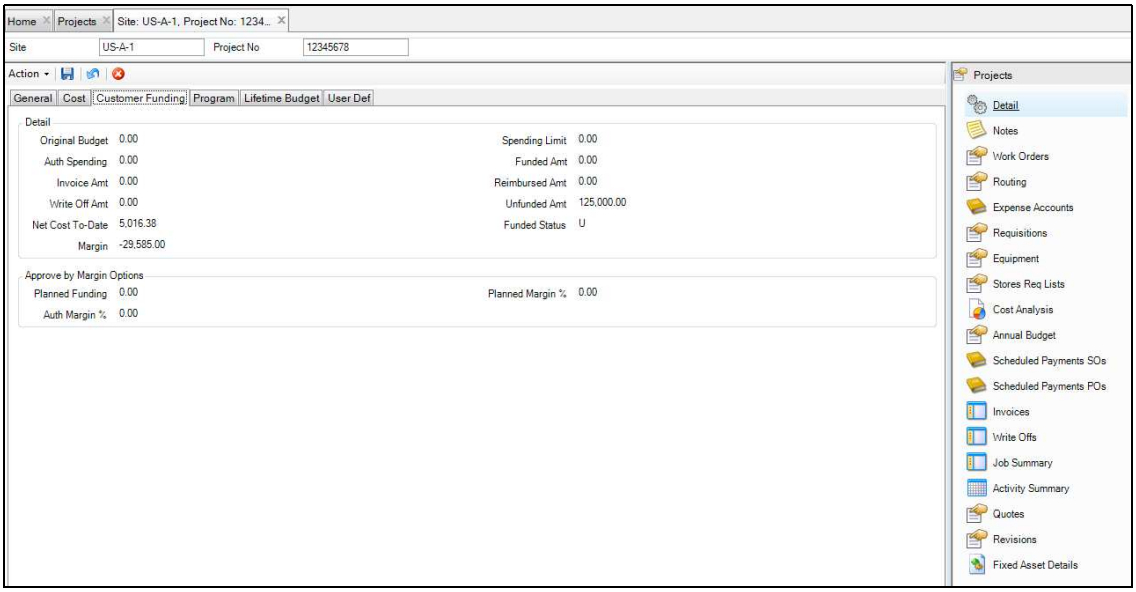
Actual Cost. Displays the labor transactions total charged to the project.

Planned Cost. Display the planned labor for work orders for the project.

Project Tab: Customer Funding

Use the Project Customer Funding tab to track information against customer-funded projects in EAM.

Fig. 8.8
Project: Customer Funding Tab



Detail

Original Budget. This field displays the original budget estimate from the Cost tab, or updated with the Modify Budget action.

Spending Limit. This field displays data from the Requested Funding field on the Cost tab.

Auth Spending. This field displays the current amount authorized on this project from the Cost tab.

Funded Amount. This field displays the SO line amount totals from Scheduled Payments SOs on the submenu.

Invoice Amount. This field displays the amount invoiced to the customer from QAD ERP based on the invoice created from the scheduled SO payments. EAM calculates this amount by totaling all invoiced amounts from the Invoice submenu.

Reimburse Amount. This field displays the amount received as customer payments against invoices for reimbursement downloaded from QAD ERP.

Write Off Amount. This field displays the total of write-offs entered in the Write Off submenu.

Unfunded Amount. This field displays the authorized amount minus (Funded Amt + Write-off amounts).

Net Cost-to-Date. EAM subtracts the reimbursement amount from the Total Spent amount on the Cost tab.

Funded Status. EAM displays funded, unfunded, or partial. If Funded Amt has a value of 0, the status displays as Unfunded. If the field Unfunded Amt has a value of zero, and the Funded Amt contains a value, the status displays as Funded. If there is a value in both the Funded Amt and the Unfunded Amt fields, the status displays as Partial.

Margin. EAM subtracts Requested Funding from the total Funded amount to calculate this field.

Approve by Margin Options

These fields are used when the project is authorized using Margin Approval. See “Creating a Project” on page 438.

Note These fields are only enabled when the Approve by Margin? check box is selected for the Project site. See “Site: Maintenance Tab” on page 53.

Planned Funding. Enter planned funding amount to represent the selling price to the customer.

Planned Margin %. This percentage is calculated as follows:

Planned Margin % = [(Planned Customer Funding / Authorized Funding) -1] x 100.

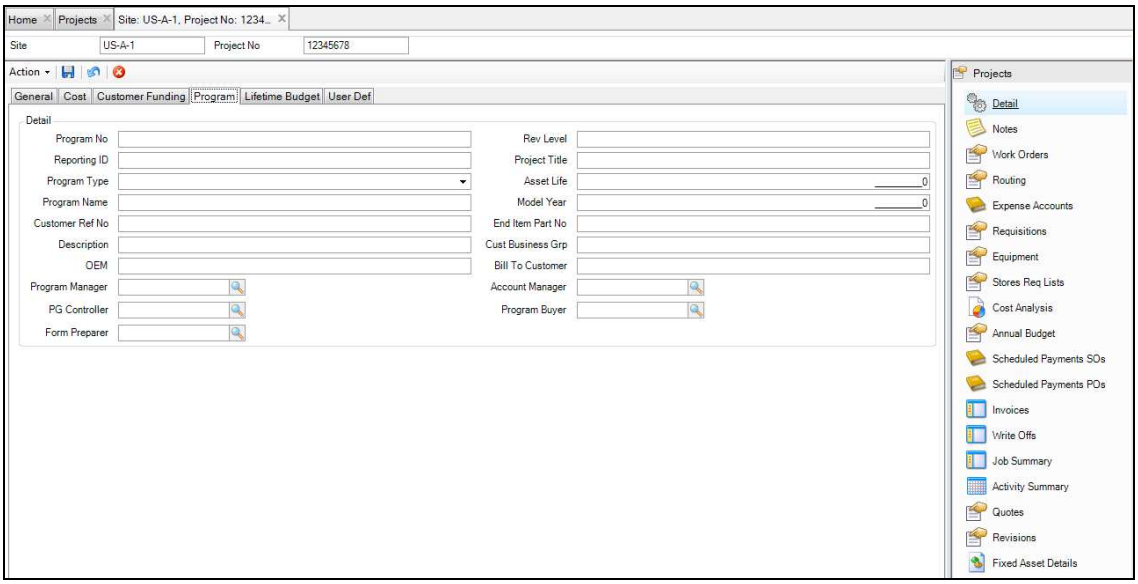
Note The Authorized Funding figure is from the Cost tab.

Auth Margin %. This percentage is updated by the system to equal the Planned Margin% once the project has been authorized.

Project Tab: Program

Use the Project Program tab to track information against project programs in EAM.

Fig. 8.9
Project: Program Tab



Program No. Enter the project program number in this field.

Rev Level. Enter the revision level in this field.

Reporting ID. Use this ID to filter groups of projects.

Project Title. Enter the project title. For example, it can be a combination of the OEM, program name, model year, part name, and end item number for customer-funded projects.

Program Type. Select Forward or Current model from the list.

Asset Life. Enter the remaining life of the program.

Program Name. Enter the customer program name.

Model Year. Enter the model year for the customer program.

Customer Ref Number. Enter the customer reference number.

End Item Part No. If this is a customer-funded project, enter the original equipment manufacturer's (OEM) end item part number from the PO.

Description. Enter the program description.

Cust Business Group. Enter the customer business group to work with on this program.

OEM. Enter the original equipment manufacturer.

Bill To Customer. Enter the name of the customer, normally the customer issuing the PO, to whom to bill the project costs.

Program Manager. Select the program manager from the list of EAM user IDs.

Account Manager. Select the account manager from the list of EAM user IDs.

PG Controller. Select the program controller from the list of EAM user IDs.

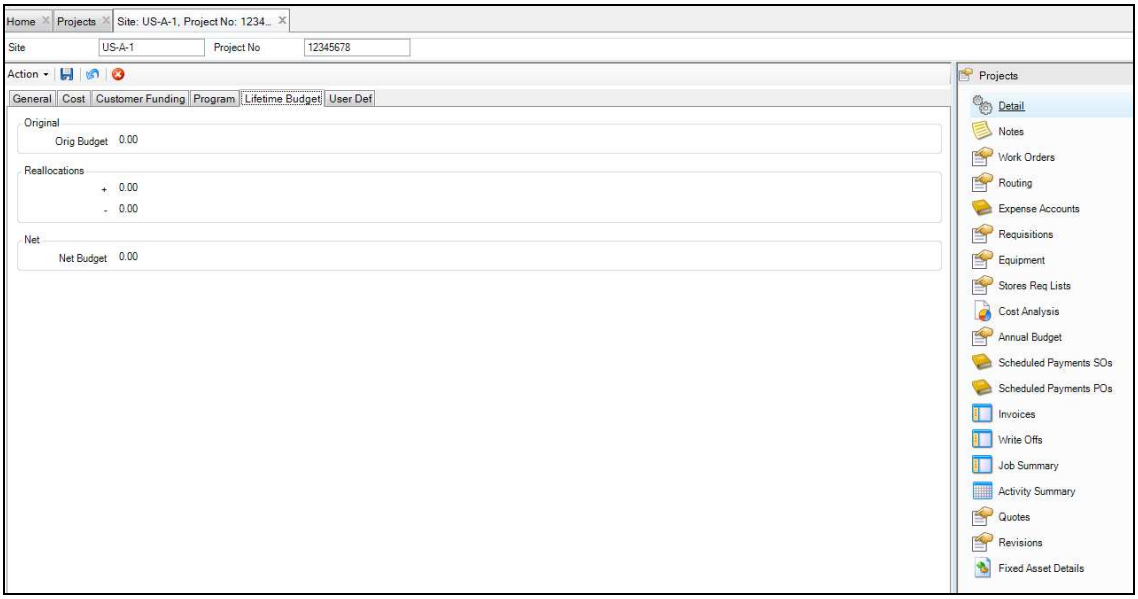
Program Buyer. Select the program buyer from the list of EAM user IDs.

Form Preparer. Select the form preparer from the list of EAM user IDs.

Project Tab: Lifetime Budget

Use the Project Lifetime Budget tab to track information against its lifetime budget in EAM.

Fig. 8.10
Project: Lifetime Budget Tab



Orig Budget. This field displays the original budget estimate from the Cost tab or updated using the Modify Budget Action.

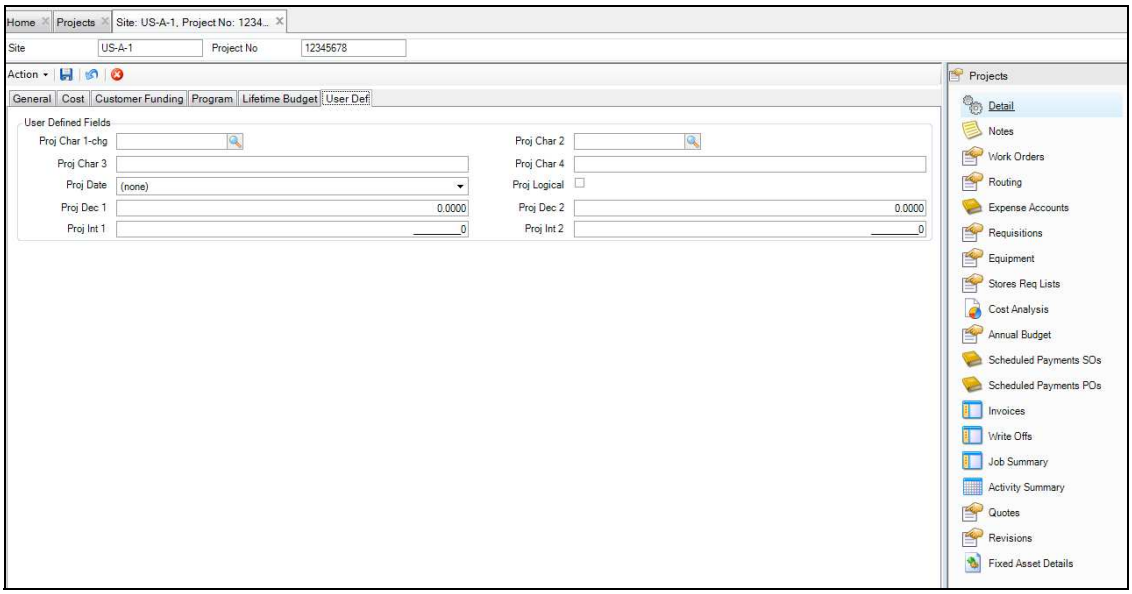
Reallocations. The plus (+) value includes additions to the project budget from other projects through reallocation. The value is added to the Orig Budget to calculate the Net Budget. The minus (-) value includes subtractions from the project budget to other projects through reallocation. EAM subtracts reallocated amounts from Orig Budget to calculate Net Budget.

Net Budget. EAM displays the original budget recalculated against reallocations.

Project Tab: User-Defined

Use the Project User-Defined tab to track information against specific projects in EAM. There are ten user-defined fields.

Fig. 8.11
Project: User-Defined Tab



Character 1/2. User-defined character fields, validated against tables that you add.

Character 3/4. Free-form user-defined character fields, not validated against tables.

Decimal 1/2. User-defined decimal fields for projects.

Date. A user-defined date field.

Integer 1/2. User-defined integer fields for projects.

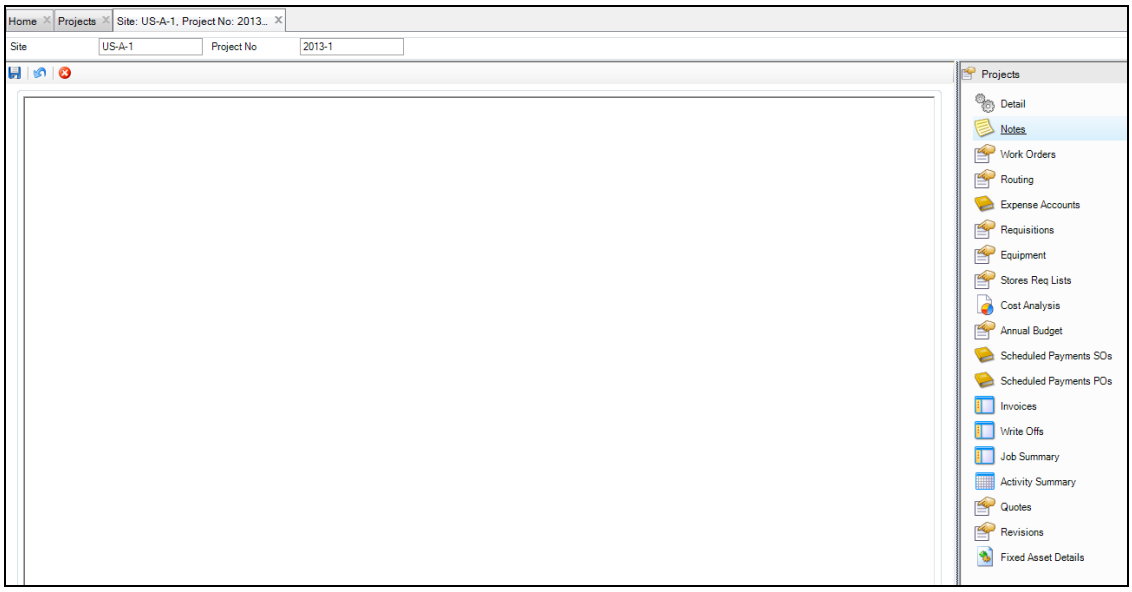
Logical. A user-defined check box.

Project Notes

If necessary, you can add any notes to the project record. To add notes, open the project record and select the Notes submenu.

Note The Notes submenu includes notes in a free-form text box that are for internal use only and are not printed on any documents.

Fig. 8.12
Project Notes Submenu



Define a Primary Expense Account for a Project

In the Expense Accounts submenu, you can define, edit, and view expense accounts associated with the project. To spend against a project, you must define at least one expense account. If you define one expense account, that expense account defaults as the primary site and expense account. The details of the primary expense account default into the General tab for the project. EAM allows you to define multiple expense accounts, which are available for assignment in Purchasing and Work Orders for the project and its jobs.

Follow these steps to define an expense account for a project:

1 Open the project and select the Expense Account submenu.

2 Click New. Enter the information about the expense account in the following fields:

Expense Site. This field defaults to the project's expense site. If necessary, use the lookup to select a different site.

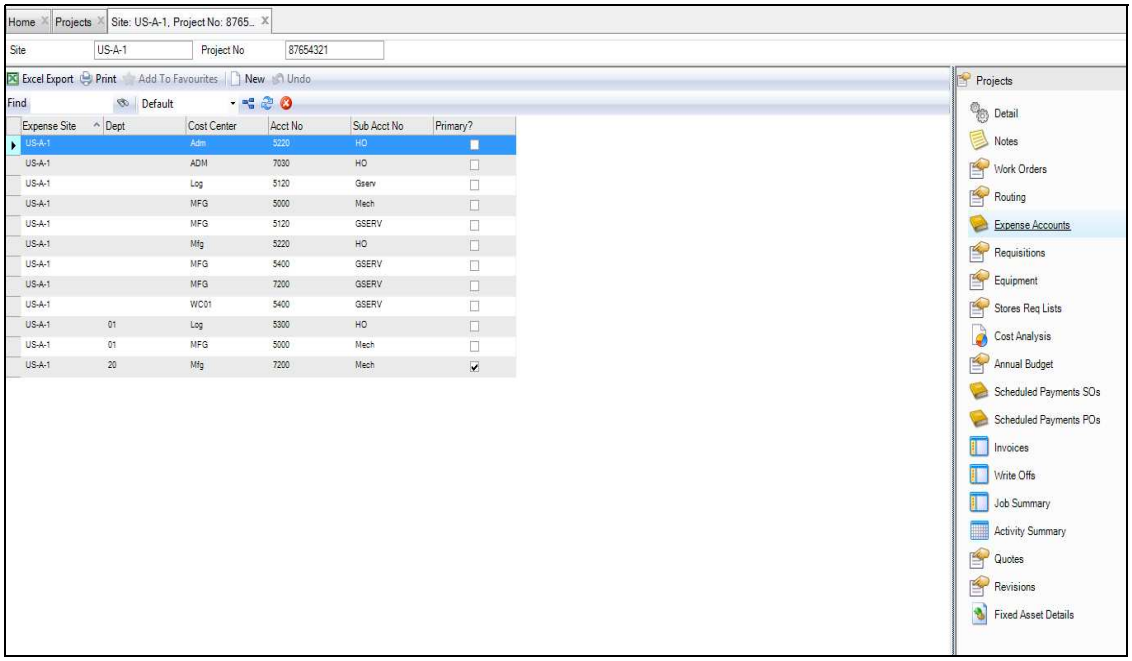
Department, Cost Center, Account Number, and Sub-Account Number. Use the lookups in these fields to select the department, cost center, account number, and sub-account numbers the expenses are charged to.

Primary? Select this check box if this expense account is the primary expense account for this project. Only one expense account can be designated as primary.

3 Once the information has been entered in the fields, press Enter to save.

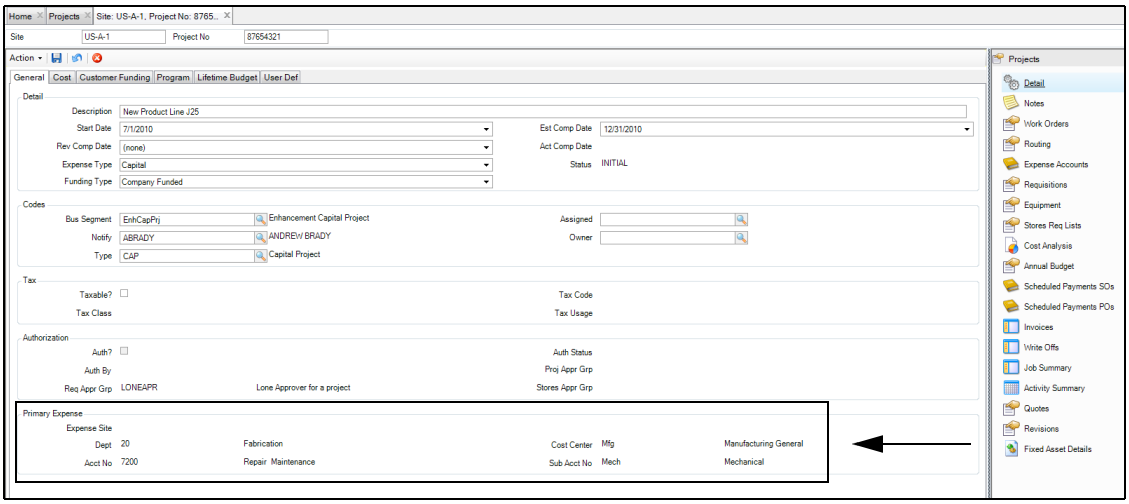
4 If necessary, define additional expense accounts by repeating these steps.

Fig. 8.13
Project Notes Submenu



Note The expense account information is displayed on the General tab.

Fig. 8.14
Expense Account Information

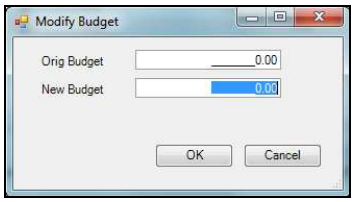


Define the Project Budget

Follow these steps to define the project budget:

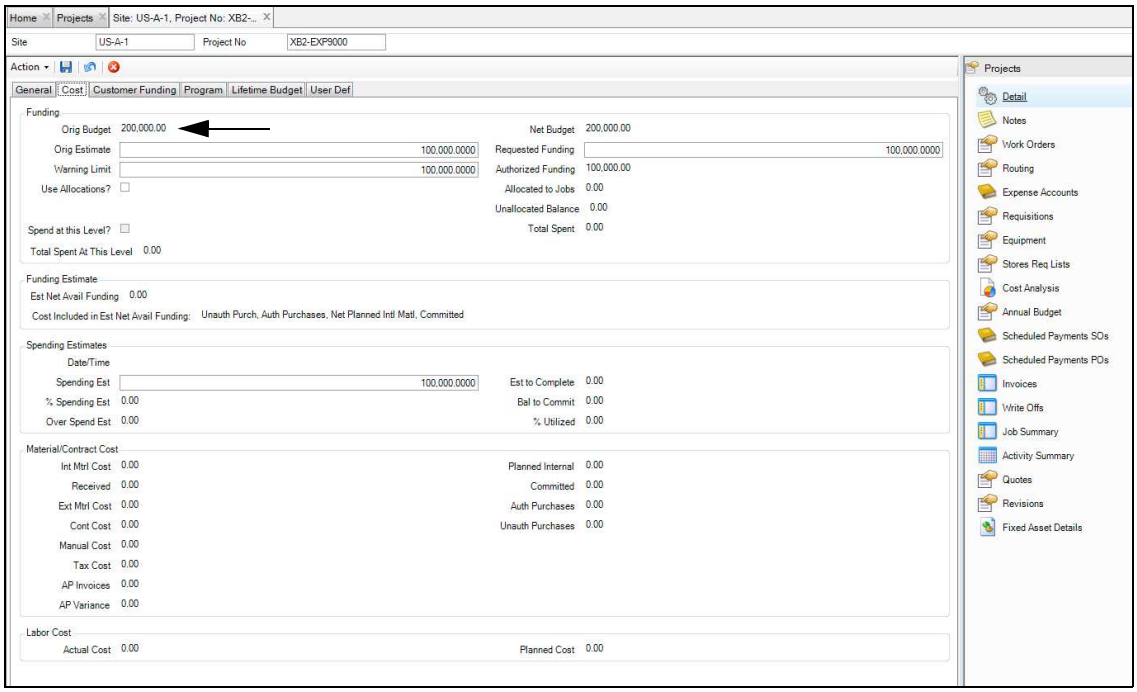
1. Open the Projects browse and highlight the project.
2. Select Modify Budget from the Project Action menu. The Modify Budget window opens.
3. Enter the project budget in the New Budget field and then press OK.

Fig. 8.15
Linking a File to a Project



4 The project budget is displayed in the Original Budget field in the project record.

Fig. 8.16
Linking a File to a Project



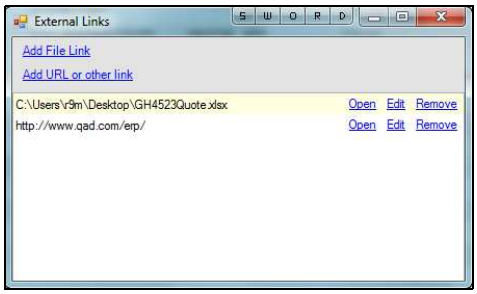
Link Files to a Project

EAM gives you the option of linking an unlimited number of files or URLs to a project record. If you can run the file on your operating system, you can run it from EAM once it is linked.

To link a file to a project, select the project from the Projects browse. Select External Links from the Action menu. In the External Links window, select Add File Link. Locate the file on your computer and click Open. The file is now linked to the project.

To link a URL to a project, select the project from the Projects browse. Select External Links from the Action menu. In the External Links window, select Add URL or other Link. Copy and paste the link into the field and then click OK. The URL is now linked to the project.

Fig. 8.17
Linking a File to a Project



Copy a Project

The Copy Project action allows you to copy the expense data, attachments, jobs, work orders, requisitions, and stores requisitions lists from one project and use it as a template for a new project.

Follow these steps to copy a project:

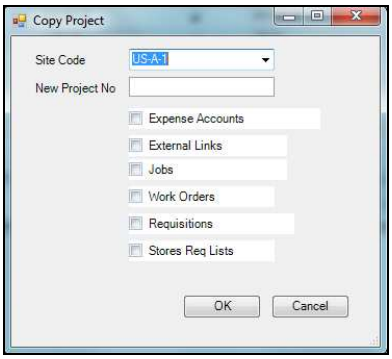
1. Open the Projects browse and highlight the project that you want to copy.
2. Select Copy Project from the Projects Action menu. The Copy Project window opens.
3. The Copy Project window contains the following fields for setting up the new project:

   Site Code. If necessary, use the drop down list and select a new site code.

   New Project Number. Enter the project number in this field.

   Expense Accounts, External Links, Jobs, Work Orders, Requisitions, and Stores Requisition Lists. Select these check boxes to copy that item to the new project. If an item is not selected, that item is not copied over to the project.

Fig. 8.18
Copy Project



4. Click OK to create the new project.

Authorizing a Project

Funding authorization and margin percentage authorization are the two types of project authorizations. The authorize option only applies if Proj Auth? has been enabled on the Maintenance tab at General|Business Units|Sites. When this option is enabled, all projects must be

authorized before cost can be expensed against them. See “Site: Maintenance Tab” on page 53.

To authorize a project, open the project and select Authorize from the Action menu. When you select the Authorize action, the project begins the approval routing process. If you do not have a large enough spending limit, the project is routed to the approval group.

Funding Authorization

Funding authorization is a type of project authorization where you are authorizing the requested funding limit. If, as the initiator, you have a large enough project spending limit, and the approval group linked to the project has no quality user assigned, you can authorize the project without going through routing. Otherwise, the authorization request must go through the project approval group.

If the project authorized spending requires an increase, a reroute for a new approval is required.

Margin Percentage Authorization

Margin Approval provides an alternative authorization criteria for customer funded projects. With customer funded projects, the customer agrees to reimburse a specified amount against the cost of the project. Ideally the customer funding covers or exceeds project costs providing a positive margin compared to company funding required for the Project. Margin Approval enables project managers the ability to authorize projects based on the planned margin.

When a project is approved based on funding for the budgeted costs, the higher the total costs are, the higher in the organization the project needs to be approved. Margin Approval provides and alternate basis to authorize projects based on the planned margin from customer funding. With Margin Approval, the lower the planned margin%, the higher in the organization the project needs to be approved.

When evaluating required budget for a customer funded project management is responsible for evaluating planned costs vs. customer contribution. EAM calculates the margin based on the funded amount from the customer compared to the authorized funding from within the company. Authorizing a project by margin percentage versus the traditional budget value, gives management a clear picture on the level of company investment for a customer funded project. This knowledge enables management to make smart and informed spending decisions.

Set up the option to use Margin Approval for customer funded projects in General|Business Units|Sites|Maintenance tab. See “Site: Maintenance Tab” on page 53.

View the Routing Status

To view the authorization status for the project, open the project and select the Routing submenu.

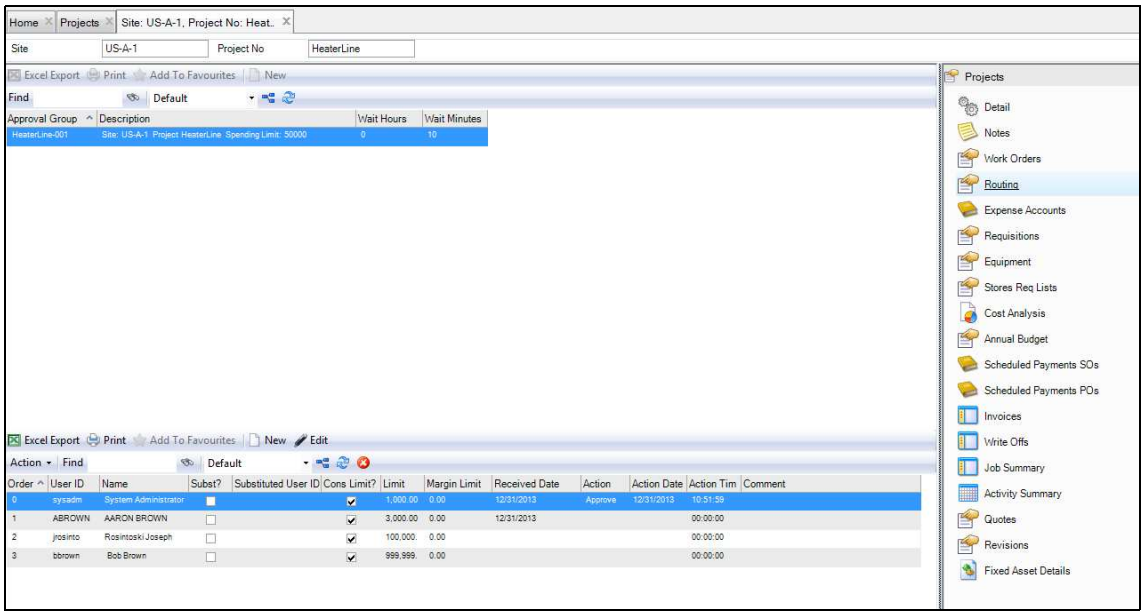
The upper browse displays the routing records for the project. Each time this project has been routed for approval, a record of that routing appears in this browse.

The lower browse shows the list of approvers for the selected routing. This browse displays the people who approved the project, the people who need to approve the project, and if anyone has rejected the project. With this information, you can easily see where the project is in the approval process.

Note If anyone in the approval group had any important notes regarding this project, their notes are displayed in the Comments field.

Note If a user takes too long to approve a project, EAM provides a job in System Administration| Job Control that automatically forwards the routing approval to the next person on the list. See “Job Control Application” on page 556.

Fig. 8.19
Project Routing Submenu



Project Activities - All Project Types

EAM allows you to perform the following activities for all project types:

- Post Labor on a Project
- Reverse Labor on a Project
- Create a Work Order for a Project
- View Work Orders Associated with a Project
- Create a Quote for a Project
- View Quotes Associated with a Project
- Create a Stores Requisition List for a Project
- View the Stores Requisition List for a Project
- Review Cost Analysis for a Project
- Review the Job Summary for a Project
- Review Activity Summary for a Project
- Reallocate Budget To or From Another Project

Post Labor on a Project

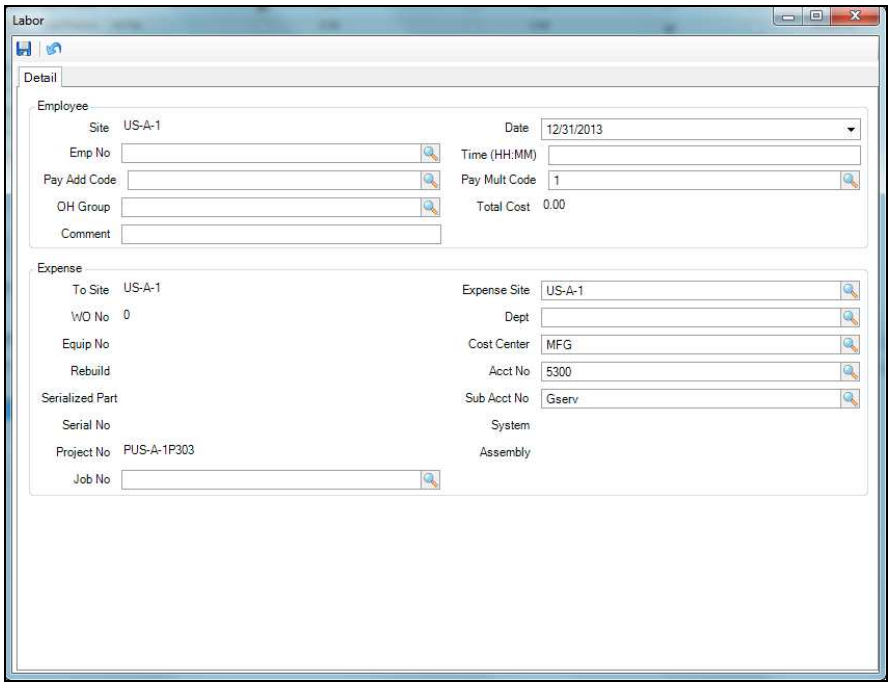
Use the Post Labor action to charge the employees’ time against the project.

Follow these steps to post labor on a project:

1 In the Project browse, select the project and then select Post Labor from the Action menu.

2 The Post Labor window opens. Fill out the necessary information in the Detail tab.

Fig. 8.20
Post Labor



Employee

Site. The default site for the project.

Date. The editable date of the labor transaction defaults to today's date.

Employee No. This field displays the number of the employee who performed labor on the project. You must identify an employee for a labor transaction. This employee number copies any corresponding information such as pay add rate, employee rate, and overhead group.

Time. This field displays the amount of time (in hours and minutes, separated by a colon) the employee worked on the activity for which labor is being charged.

Pay Add Code. Use the lookup to select a code that specifies an amount of money paid to an employee on an hourly basis, in addition to that employee's regular hourly wage. This code can default from the Pay Add Code field in the General|Employees|Codes tab. See "Employee: Codes Tab" on page 68.

Pay Multi Code. This code defaults in or you can use the lookup to select a code that adds a multiplier to the employee's pay rate. Some examples are for regular time (1x the rate) or time and a half (1.5x the rate) for holidays or call-in pay.

OH Group. This field displays the employee's overhead group. Default information:

- If posting labor from the Employee module, this field defaults from the employee's OH group.

- If it is blank or not posting from the Employee module, defaults to the setting in the OH Group field in the General|Business Unit|Sites|Misc tab.

Total Cost. EAM calculates the total cost of a particular labor transaction.

Comment. Enter a text that is attached to the labor record and can display in the Labor History browse.

Expense

To Site. The source or default site for the project.

Expense Site. This field defaults to the current expense site for the project.

Note The data in the following fields has to have been added to the project to appear on this screen.

WO Number. EAM displays the work order number.

Dept. This field displays the department against which the cost on the labor record is charged.

Equip Number. This field displays the equipment number linked to the project.

Cost Center. This field displays the cost center against which the cost on a labor record is charged.

Rebuild. Use this field for work orders associated with rebuildable components.

Acct Number. This field displays the sub-account number associated with a particular labor transaction.

Serialized Part. This field is for future functionality.

Sub Acct No. This field displays the sub-account number used with an account number to charge the costs on the labor record.

Serial No. This field is for future functionality.

System. If the labor transaction is against a piece of equipment and that piece of equipment has corresponding system codes, labor can be charged to this specific system as well as to the piece of equipment. Enter the specific system that the labor can be charged to.

Project No. The project associated with the labor transaction.

Assembly. If a system code is specified to also identify with a labor transaction associated with a piece of equipment after labor is distributed to that equipment, enter that system code.

Job No. This job number is identified in a labor transaction.

3 Once you have filled out the necessary information, click Save. The labor charges are posted to the project and can be reviewed in the Labor History submenu.

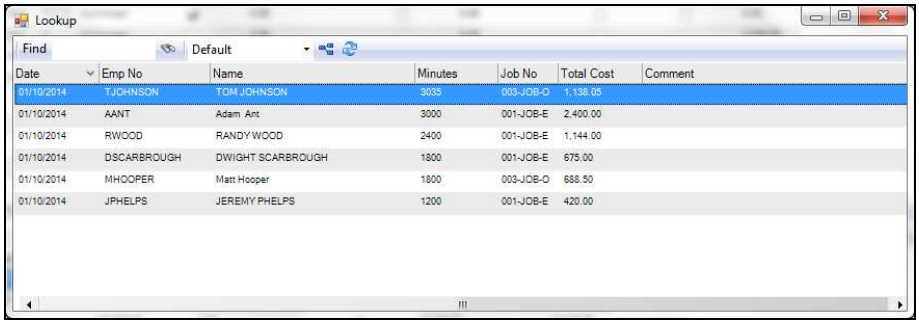
Reverse Labor on a Project

Follow these steps to reverse the labor that is charged to a project:

1 Open the Projects browse and highlight the project and job. Select Reverse Labor from the Projects Action menu.

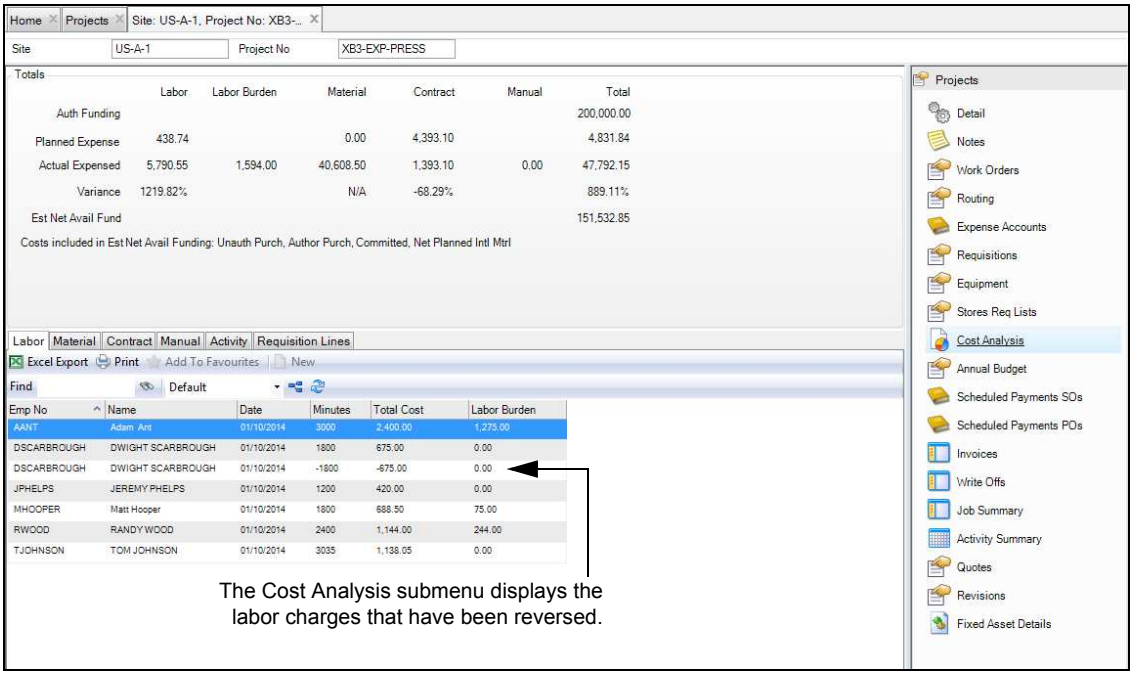
2 A window opens listing the labor that has been posted on the project. Double-click to select the labor charges to reverse.

Fig. 8.21
Reversing Labor Charges on a Project



3 The labor charges have been reversed. The Cost Analysis submenu displays the labor charges that have been reversed.

Fig. 8.22
Reversing Labor Charges on a Project



Create a Work Order for a Project

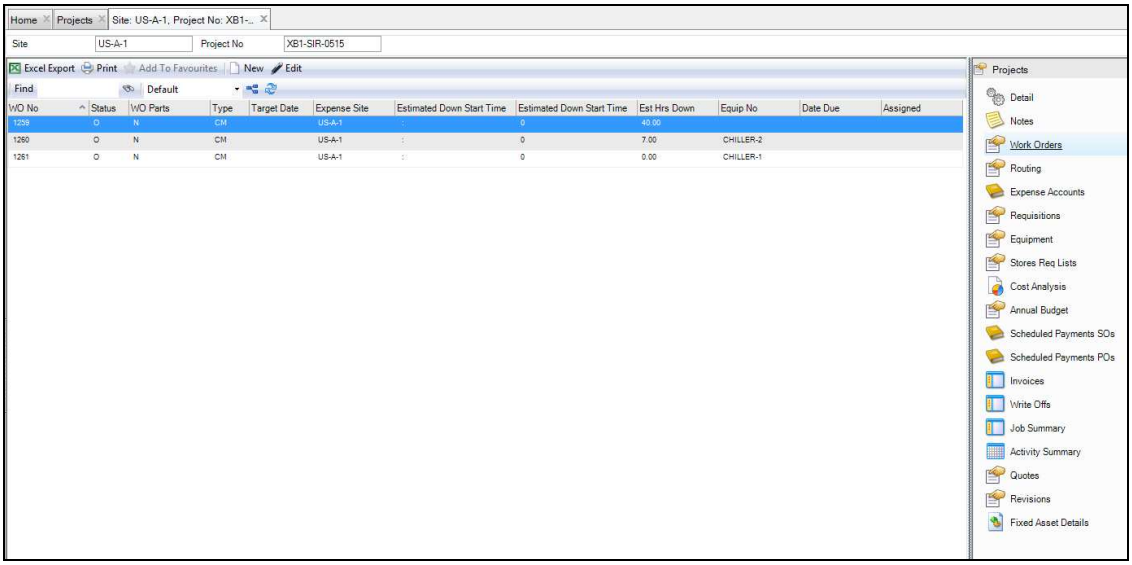
EAM gives you the ability to create a work order from a project. When you create a WO from a project, EAM pulls in all the data from the project and automatically enters it into the WO. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity. If a WO has been created from a project, the WO is directly tied to the project and the associated WO numbers appear in the Work Orders submenu.

To create a work order for a project, open the project. Select the Work Order submenu and click New. Enter information about the work order in the fields. See “Creating a Work Order” on page 173.

View Work Orders Associated with a Project

To view the work orders associated with a project, open the project and select the Work Orders submenu.

Fig. 8.23
Project: Work Orders Submenu



Create a Quote for a Project

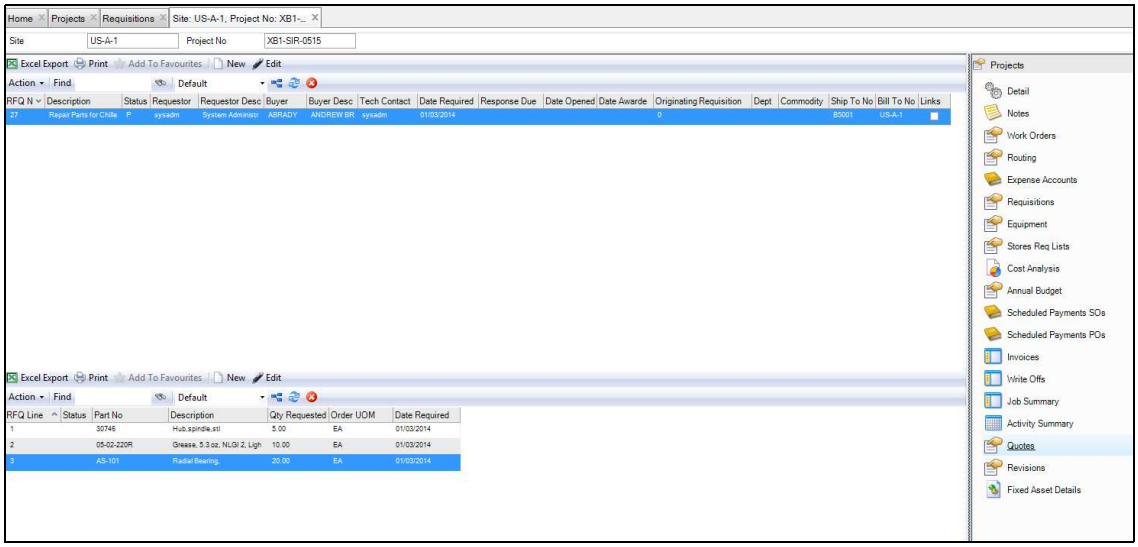
When you create a quote from a project, EAM pulls in all the data from the project and automatically enters it into the quote. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity. If a quote has been created from a project, the quote is directly tied to the project and the associated quote number appears in the Quotes submenu.

To create a quote for a project, open the project. Select the Quotes submenu and click New. Enter the information in the quote record. See “Creating a Quote” on page 422.

View Quotes Associated with a Project

To view the quotes associated with a project, open the project and select the Quotes submenu. The quote header is displayed in the upper browse and the quote lines are displayed in the lower browse.

Fig. 8.24
Project: Quotes Submenu



Create a Stores Requisition List for a Project

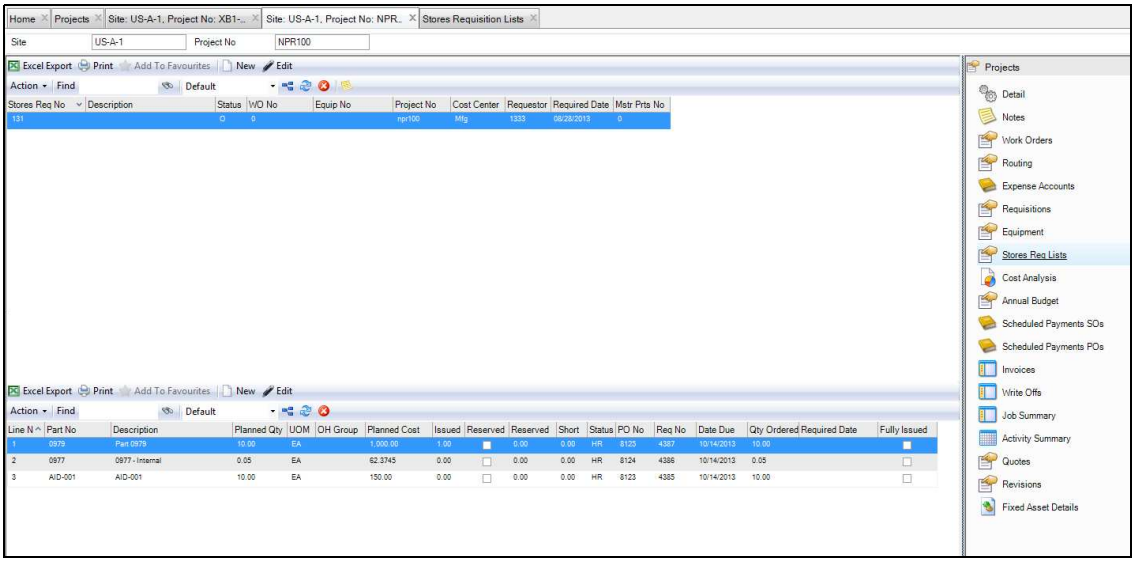
When you create a stores requisition list from a project, EAM pulls in all the data from the project and automatically enters it into the requisition list. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity. If a requisition list has been created from a project, the list is directly tied to the project and the associated requisition list number appears in the Stores Req List submenu.

To create a stores requisition list for a project, open the project. Select the Stores Req List submenu and click New. Enter the information in the requisition list record. See “Creating a Stores Requisition List” on page 245.

View the Stores Requisition List for a Project

To view the stores requisition lists associated with a project, open the project and select the Stores Req List submenu. The requisition list header is displayed in the upper browse and the requisition list lines are displayed in the lower browse.

Fig. 8.25
Project: Stores Requisition List Submenu

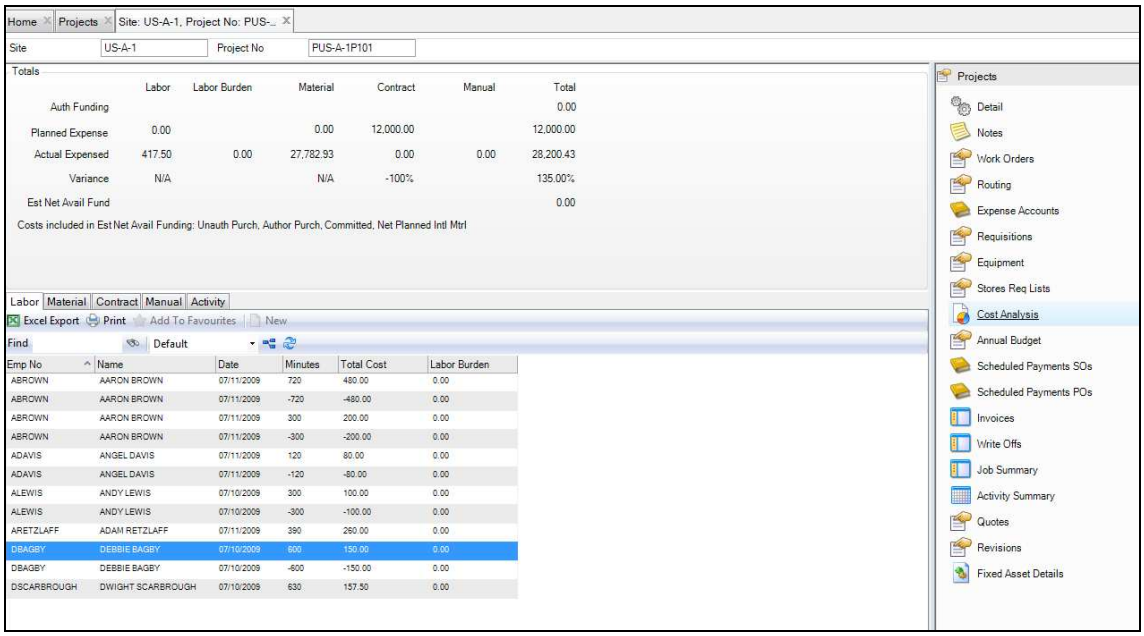


Review Cost Analysis for a Project

The Project Cost Analysis submenu allows you to view detailed cost analysis for an individual project. At a glance, you can see the accumulated cost for the project and any type of planned cost. You can review cost summaries and totals and by using tabbed pages you can find the details of those costs, such as labor postings, part issues, outside contractor charges, manual GL transactions, and expenses by job activities.

Cost Analysis is updated when the Refresh action is used for the project. Cost analysis amounts for both projects and jobs are updated to reflect current balances and amount details.

Fig. 8.26
Project Submenu: Cost Analysis



Cost Analysis Totals

The following totals are displayed in the Cost Analysis submenu:

- **Auth Funding.** EAM only considers the amount in the Authorized Funding field when considering spending limits for a project.

  Authorized Funding is automatically populated based on the Requested Funding amount, depending on the Project Authorization site setting.

  If Project Authorization is disabled, the amount entered in the Requested Funding field automatically populates the Authorized Funding field.

  If Project Authorization is required, this amount appears in the Authorized Funding once approved.

- Planned Expense. Calculated as follows:

  Planned Expense = Labor Planned + Material Planned + Contract Planned

  *Labor Planned = Open work orders and craft.req_rate * wo_instr.std_hrs * wo_instr.craft_nbr*

  Material Planned = Open non-Contract Purchases + Open Stores Reqs (wo_parts.tot_cost)

  Contract Planned = Open Contract Purchases

- **Actual Expensed.** Sum of cost from respective detail tabs on Cost Analysis.
- **Variance.** Calculated as follows:

  Variance % = (Actual Expense/Planned Expense) – 1

- **Est Net Avail Fund.** The net amount of funding available for the project calculated by subtracting the costs indicated in the Costs Included in Estimated Net Available Funding field and Total Spent from the Auth Funding amount.

Cost Analysis Tabs

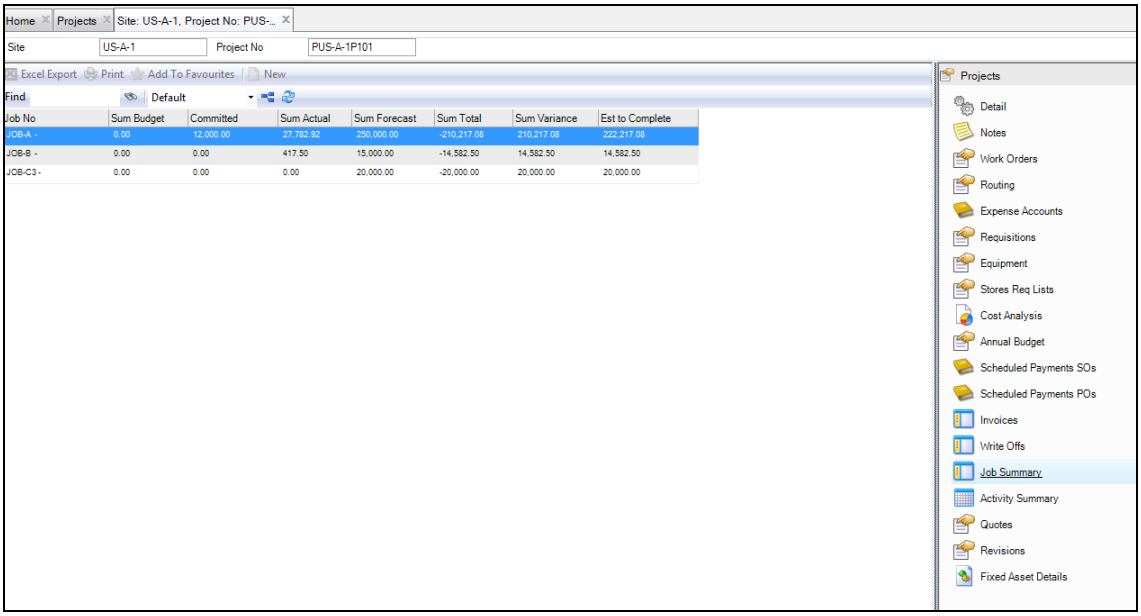
The Cost Analysis submenu contains the following tabs:

- **Labor**. Displays detailed labor cost records.
- **Material**. Displays detailed material cost records.
- **Contract**. Displays any contractor cost records.
- **Manual**. Displays manual GL records.
- **Activity**. Display detailed activity cost records.

Review the Job Summary for a Project

The Job Summary submenu displays a report listing the jobs and their cost analysis summary associated with this project.

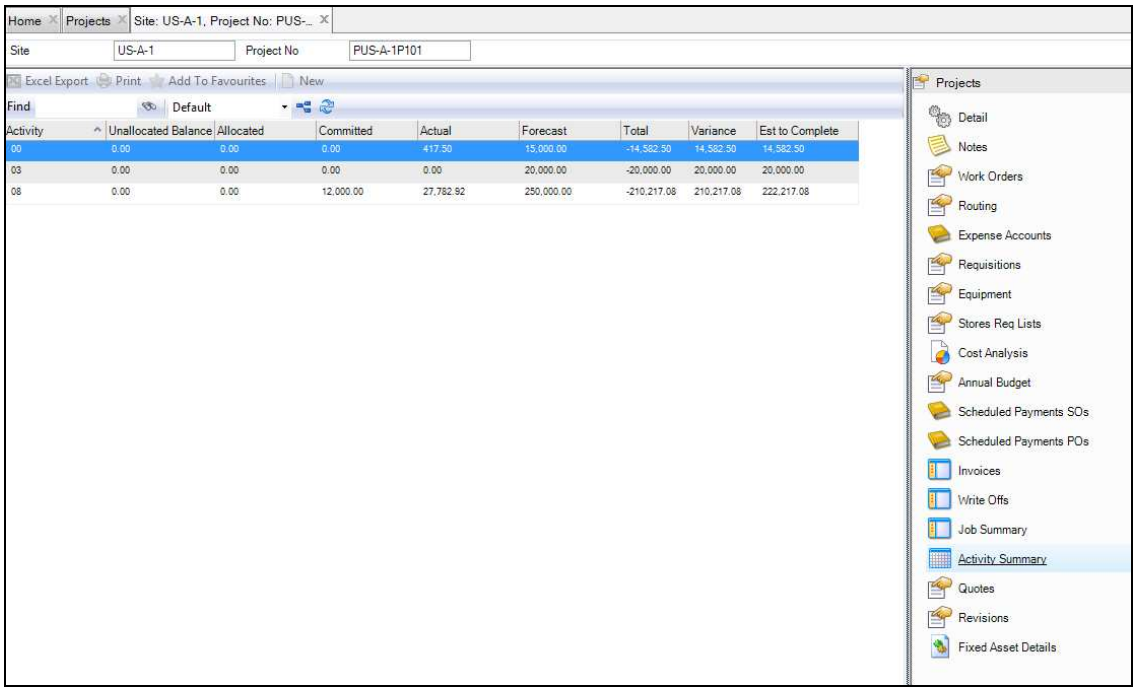
Fig. 8.27
Project Submenu: Job Summary



Review Activity Summary for a Project

The Activity Summary submenu displays a report listing the activities and their cost analysis summary associated with this project.

Fig. 8.28
Project Submenu: Activity Summary



Reallocate Budget To or From Another Project

Follow these steps to reallocate the budget to or from another project:

1 Open the Projects browse and highlight the project that you want to reallocate the budget from.

2 Select Reallocate from the Projects Action menu.

3 The Reallocate window opens. Enter the necessary information into the following fields:

Net Budget. Displays the budget for the project you are reallocating funds from.

Total Spent. Displays the total amount spent for the project you are reallocating funds from.

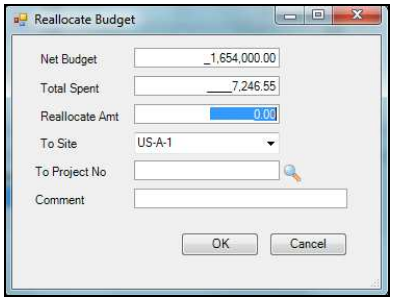
Reallocate Amount. Enter the amount you want to reallocate to the project.

To Site. Defaults to the user's site. If necessary, select a different site from the drop-down list.

To Project Number. Use the lookup and select the project that you want to reallocate funds to.

Comment. Enter any necessary comments.

Fig. 8.29
Project Submenu: Activity Summary



4 Once you have entered the information, click OK.

5 The reallocation to and from totals are displayed on the Lifetime Budget tab.

Fig. 8.30
Project Reallocation Amounts



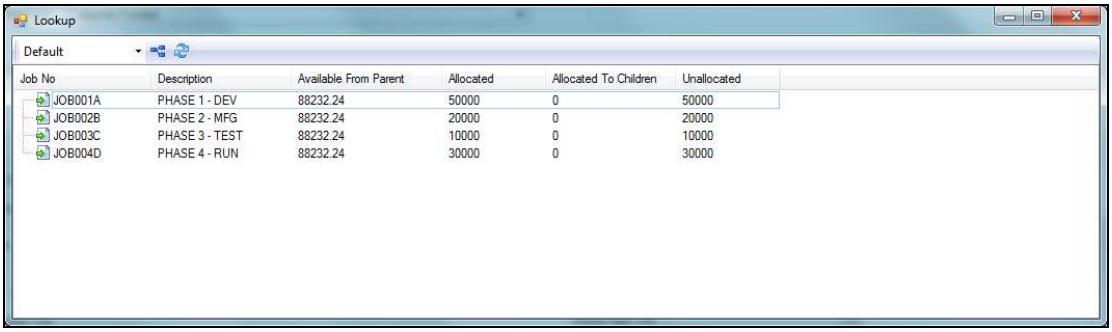
Job Allocation View

The Job Allocation View action allows you to a view the jobs associated with a project and their funding. This view contains the following fields:

- **Job No and Description.** Displays the job number and description.
- **Available from Parent.** Displays the amount available to this job from a parent job.
- **Allocated.** Displays the amount allocated to this job. Allocated amount cannot exceed the Available from Parent amount.
- **Allocated to Children.** Displays the amount allocated to child jobs of this job. This amount is not more than this job's allocated amount.
- **Unallocated Balance.** Displays the amount available to the job that is not yet allocated. This amount is equal to Allocated – Allocated to Children and Total spent at this Level.

Note The Job Allocation View is only available when the Use Allocations? check box on the Project Cost tab is selected. See "Project Tab: Cost" on page 443.

Fig. 8.31
Job Allocation View



Project Activities - Capital Projects

EAM allows you to perform the following activities for capital projects:

- Create New Equipment from a Project
- View the Equipment Associated with a Project
- Capitalize a Fixed Asset from a Project
- Capitalize Additional Costs to Existing Asset
- View Capitalized Asset Data for a Project

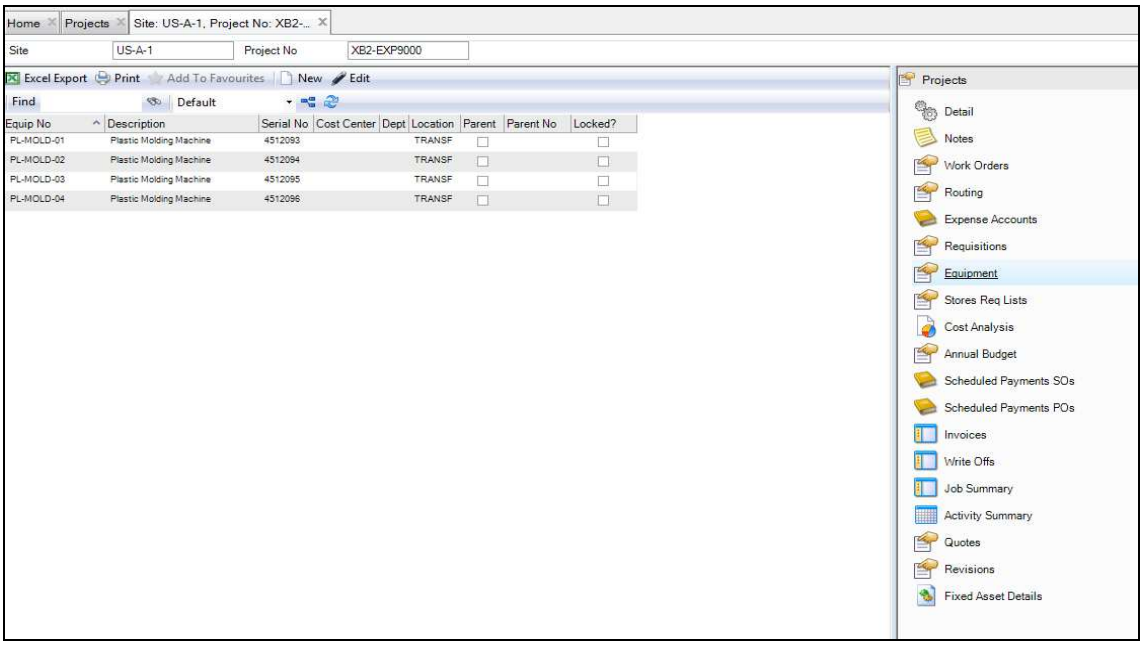
Create New Equipment from a Project

EAM gives you the ability to create a new equipment record and attach it to a project. To add a new piece of equipment to a project, open the project. Select the Equipment submenu, and click New. A blank equipment record opens. Enter the necessary information in the equipment record. See "Creating an Equipment Record" on page 117.

View the Equipment Associated with a Project

To view the equipment associated with a project, open the project record and select the Equipment submenu.

Fig. 8.32
Project Submenu: Equipment



Fixed Asset Integration

The Fixed Asset integration with Project Accounting gives you the ability to:

- Create an asset from a job
- Include trailing charges
- Enter a fixed asset ID, service dates, asset class, and location
- Easily see the capitalized and uncapitalized amounts associated with a project or job

For projects that have jobs that represent the asset that is being created, a user has the ability to create a new asset and provide the capitalizing function from the job itself.

To ensure data integrity, specific data from the job is automatically populated when this action is chosen, such as fixed assets class and location codes. Because the cost of the asset is driven to the right job by controlling where the cost can be charged, it ensures that the full value of the asset is contained in that job. If any trailing charges occur after the initial capitalization, you can add cost to the existing fixed asset and send it to the Fixed Asset module.

When you select Capitalize New Job Asset from the Job's Action menu, the Fixed Asset ID, Description, Class, and Location fields automatically populate with the correct data. Class and location are data-driven from the QAD ERP Fixed Assets module and are used to determine how the asset is depreciated. You can then enter the service date and new capitalized amount.

EAM tracks the capitalized amount, which is the total spent against this job. EAM also tracks the uncapitalized amount, which is the amount that has currently been charged to the job but not yet capitalized.

Fig. 8.33
Capitalize New Job Asset

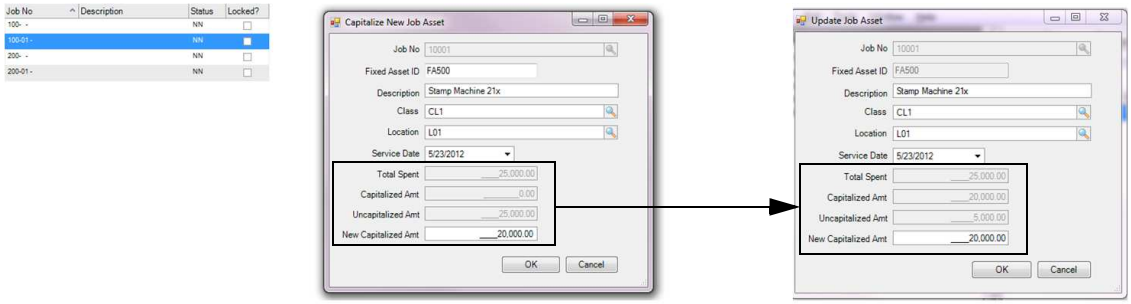


Figure 8.33 is an example where a user is ready to capitalize out $20,000 of the Total Spent value of $25,000. EAM automatically updates the Capitalized Amount of $20,000, leaving an Uncapitalized Amount balance of $5,000.

Note Only one asset can be created from a single job. If a project produces multiple assets, then they are initiated by multiple jobs or can be done at the overall project level. If it is done at the project level, jobs are not used and all costs are driven to the project only. Assets can be capitalized using the same action, but from the project level and not the job level.

Capitalize a Fixed Asset from a Project

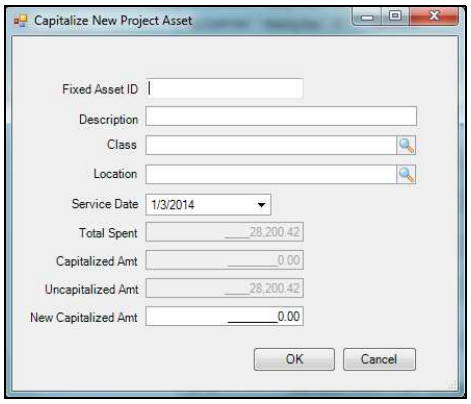
EAM allows you to create a fixed asset from a project. The cost captured in projects is used when capitalizing a new fixed asset from EAM to QAD ERP's Fixed Assets module.

Follow these steps to capitalize a fixed asset from a project:

1 Open the Projects browse and highlight the project record.

2 Select Capitalize New Asset from the Project Action menu. The Capitalize New Project Asset window opens.

Fig. 8.34
Capitalize New Project Asset



3 Enter the information regarding the asset in the following fields.

Fixed Asset ID. Enter the fixed asset identifier of this asset.

Description. Enter the text description of this asset.

Class. Enter or select the asset class of this asset.

Location. Enter or select the location of this asset.

Service Date. Enter or select the date this asset is placed into service.

Total Spent. Displays the total spent on this project.

Capitalized Amount. Because this is a new asset, this field displays the zero capitalized amount.

Uncapitalized Amount. Defaults and displays the uncapitalized amount on this project, which is equal to the total spent for a new asset.

New Capitalized Amount. Enter the capitalized amount of this asset. This cannot be greater than the uncapitalized amount of the project.

4 Once you have entered all the information, click OK. The fixed asset has been capitalized for this project.

Capitalize Additional Costs to Existing Asset

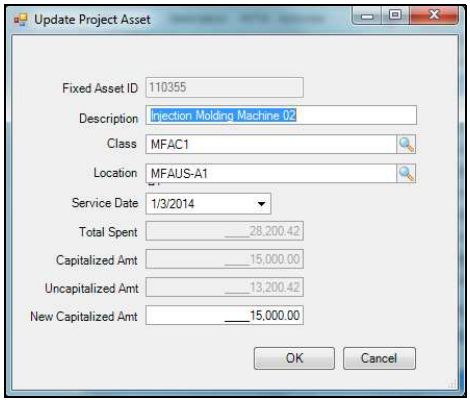
EAM allows you to capitalize additional costs to an existing asset. Once a fixed asset is created and additional costs are incurred, the Modify Capital Asset action updates the capitalized amount in EAM Project|Job and sends it back to the asset in QAD's Fixed Assets module.

Follow these steps to capitalize additional costs to an existing asset:

1 Open the Projects browse and highlight the project record.

2 Select Modify Capital Asset from the Project Action menu. The Update Project Asset window opens.

Fig. 8.35
Modify Capital Asset



3 Enter the information regarding the asset in the following fields:

Fixed Asset ID. Displays the fixed asset identifier of this asset.

Description. Enter the text description of this asset.

Class. Displays the asset class of this asset.

Location. Displays the location of this asset.

Service Date. Displays the date this asset was placed into service.

Total Spent. Displays the total spent on this project.

Capitalized Amount. Displays the capitalized amount on this project.

Uncapitalized Amount. Displays the uncapitalized amount on this project, which is the total spent minus the capitalized amount.

New Capitalized Amount. Enter the capitalized amount of this asset. This cannot be greater than the uncapitalized amount of the project.

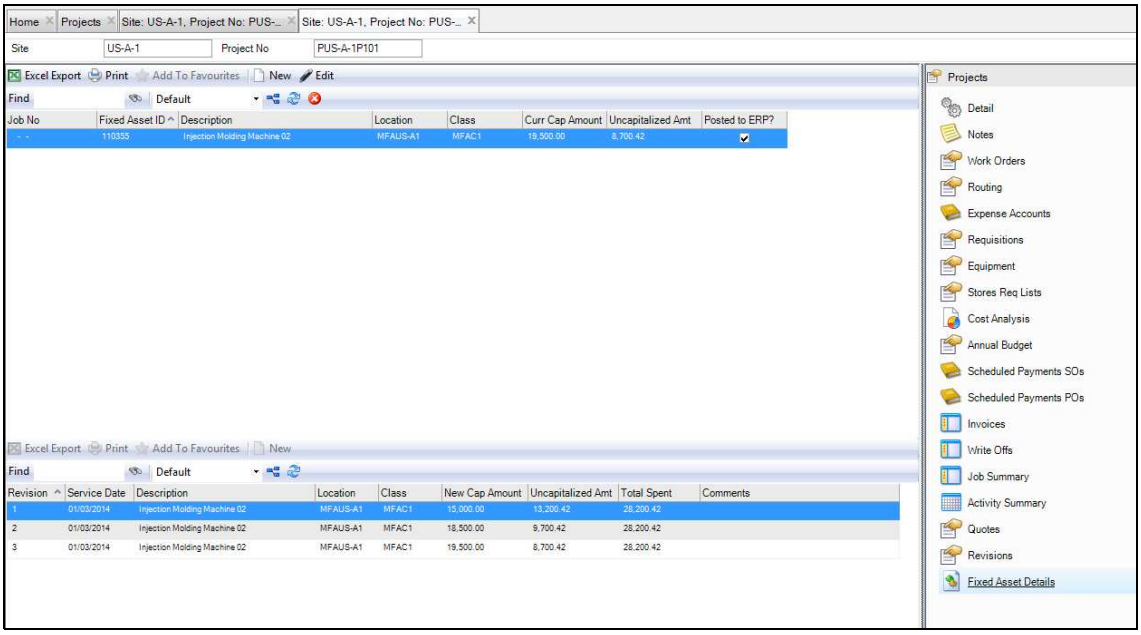
4 Click OK. The fixed asset costs have been updated.

View Capitalized Asset Data for a Project

The Fixed Asset Details submenu, which is only available for capital projects, allows you to pre-enter fixed asset data to be capitalized or view current capitalized asset data and capitalization changes associated with this project.

To view the capitalized asset data for a project, open the project and select the Fixed Asset Detail submenu. The upper browse displays information about the fixed asset. The lower browse displays the revision history for the fixed asset.

Fig. 8.36
Modify Capital Asset



Project Activities - Customer-Funded Projects

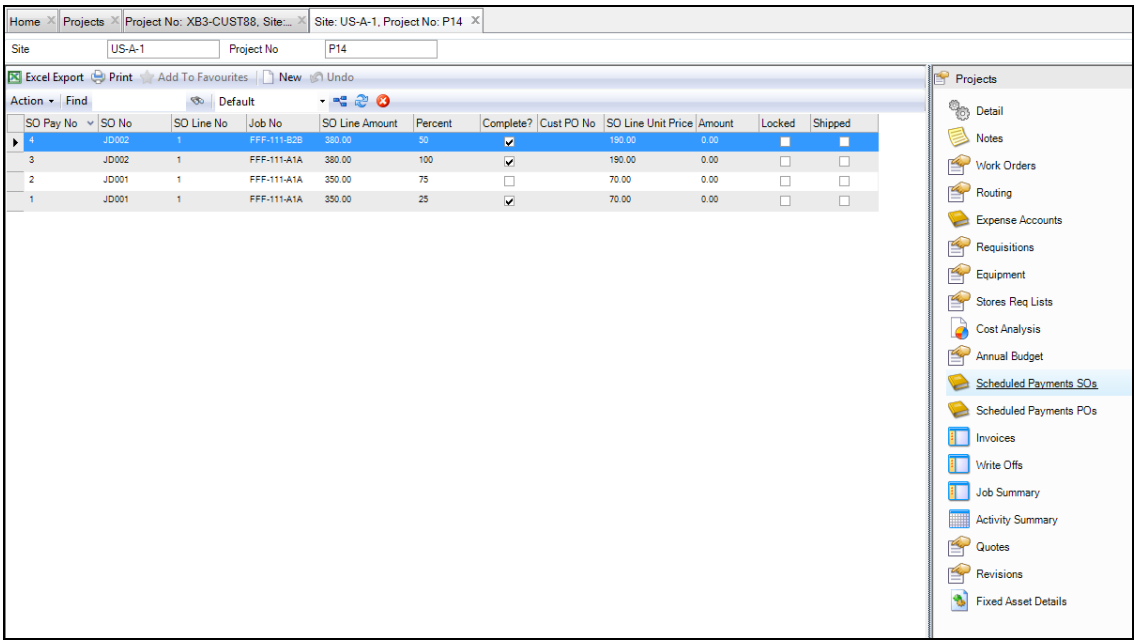
EAM allows you to perform the following activities for customer-funded projects:

- Create Scheduled Payments for Sales Orders on a Customer-Funded Project
- Manage the Scheduled Payments for POs on a Customer-Funded Project
- Review Invoices and Reimbursements
- Enter Write-Offs for a Project
- View Write-Offs for a Project
- Create Scheduled Payments to Vendors for a Project
- Manage the Scheduled Payments for POs on a Customer-Funded Project
- Review Customer Funding Tab

Create Scheduled Payments for Sales Orders on a Customer-Funded Project

The Scheduled Payments SOs submenu allows you to create, manage, and view scheduled payments for sales orders for a customer-funded project. This submenu is also used to initiate the invoicing process in the ERP. Invoices for the sales orders and invoice payments are generated in ERP.

Fig. 8.37
Project Submenu: Scheduled Payments SOs



Follow these steps to create a scheduled payment for sales orders on a customer-funded project:

1 Open the project, select the Scheduled Payment SOs, and click New.

2 Enter the payment details in the following fields:

SO Pay Number. A system-generated identifier associated with this scheduled payment.

SO Number. Use the lookup to select the sales order associated with this scheduled payment

Note Sales orders must be created in the QAD ERP Sale Orders module for use with EAM projects. When the sales order is created in the ERP, the EAM project number must be specified in the SO header and at least one of the sales order line accounts so that it can be imported and selected here in EAM.

SO Line Number. Use the lookup to select the sales order line number based on the sales order selected for the payment schedule line.

Job Number. Use the lookup to select the job number to associate with this scheduled payment.

SO Line Amount. Displays the amount associated from the selected sales order line.

Item. Displays the item associated from the selected sales order line.

Percent. Enter the percentage of the SO Line Amount to be invoiced. This amount is invoiced once the SO Ship action is selected. You can enter either percentages or amounts for the same SO line. You cannot enter an amount on an SO Pay line and a percentage for another SO Pay line for the same SO line.

Amount. Enter the amount of the SO Line Amount to be invoiced. This amount is invoiced once the SO Ship action is selected.

Estimated PPAP Date. Select the estimated PPAP (Production Part Approval Process) date or enter the date in the field.

Actual PPAP Date. Select the actual PPAP date or enter the date in the field.

Due Date. Select the due date or enter the date in the field.

Estimated Invoice Date. Select the estimated invoice date or enter the date in the field.

Complete? Select this check box to indicate that this pay line is ready to invoice.

Customer PO Number. Enter the customer purchase order number into this field.

SO Line Unit Price. Defaults from the sales order line into this field.

Locked. This check box is updated by the system once the SO Ship action is completed. If this check box is selected, the record cannot be modified.

Shipped. This check box is updated by the system once the SO Ship action is completed.

3 Once you have entered the necessary information, press Enter to save.

4 If necessary, repeat these steps to add additional pay lines.

Manage the Scheduled Payments for Sales Orders on a Customer-Funded Project

When a portion of the project work is complete, follow these steps to initiate the sales order invoicing process in ERP:

1 Open the project and select the Scheduled Payment SOs submenu.

2 Select the Complete? check box on the corresponding SO Pay Line. Press Enter to save.

3 Highlight the SO Pay Line and select SO Ship from the Action menu.

4 A date/time dialog box displays, showing default data and time. If necessary make any changes and then click OK.

5 A message box indicates that the update is complete. Click OK to close the message box.

6 The Locked and Shipped status is updated by the system.

A Pending Invoice is created in the QAD ERP that can be selected for Post and Print so it is then available for AR processing of customer payment.

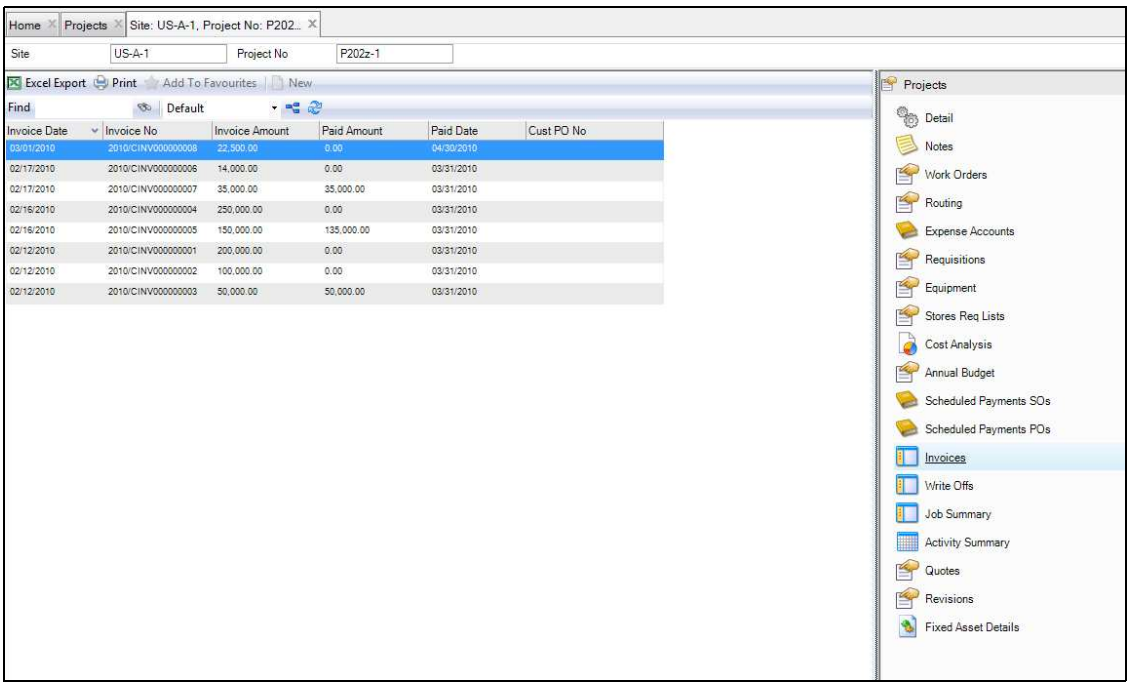
Review Invoices and Reimbursements

The Invoices submenu displays the invoices created for customer-funded reimbursement for the project. These invoices are created in the ERP from sales order information on SO Scheduled Payments. Invoice No., Invoice Date, and Invoice Amount are updated in the Invoice submenu once the invoice is post and printed in ERP. Click the refresh button to see the most recent updates.

You can sort the list of invoices by selecting the Invoice Date, Invoice Number, Paid Date, or Customer PO Number column header and clicking the up or down arrow to sort by that value in ascending or descending order.

To review the invoices and reimbursement details for a customer-funded project, open the project and select the Invoices submenu.

Fig. 8.38
Project Submenu: Invoices



Invoice Date. The date of the invoice.

Invoice Number. The number of the invoice.

Invoice Amount. The total amount of the invoice.

Paid Amount. The amount paid for the invoice. This is updated when a payment is allocated to the invoice in QAD Financials.

Paid Date. The date the payment was made.

Cust PO No. The customer purchase order number associated with this invoice.

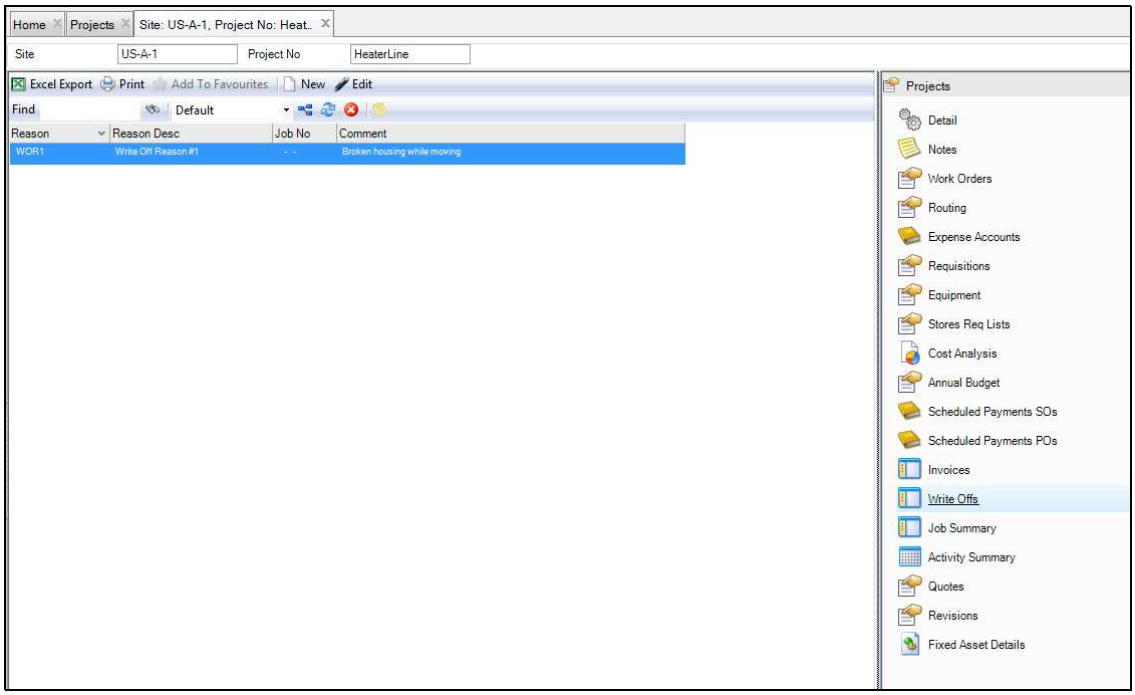
Job. The job number to associate with the scheduled payment invoiced.

Job Description. This field displays the job description.

Enter Write-Offs for a Project

Write-offs are the amount of money the company pays out on a customer-funded project without reimbursement from the customer. Write-off amounts are manual data entries. Each write-off can have an associated reason code and job number. The total of write-off amounts is automatically updated on the Project's Customer Funding tab, in the Write-off Amt field. See "Project Tab: Customer Funding" on page 446.

Fig. 8.39
Project Submenu: Write Offs



Follow these steps to enter write-offs for a project:

1 Open the project and select the Write Offs submenu.

2 Enter the write-off details in the following fields:

Reason. Use the lookup to select a reason for the write-off. Reason codes are set up in Finance|Codes|Write Off Reasons.

Job Number. Use the lookup to select the job that the write-off are charged to.

Amount. Enter the amount of the write-off.

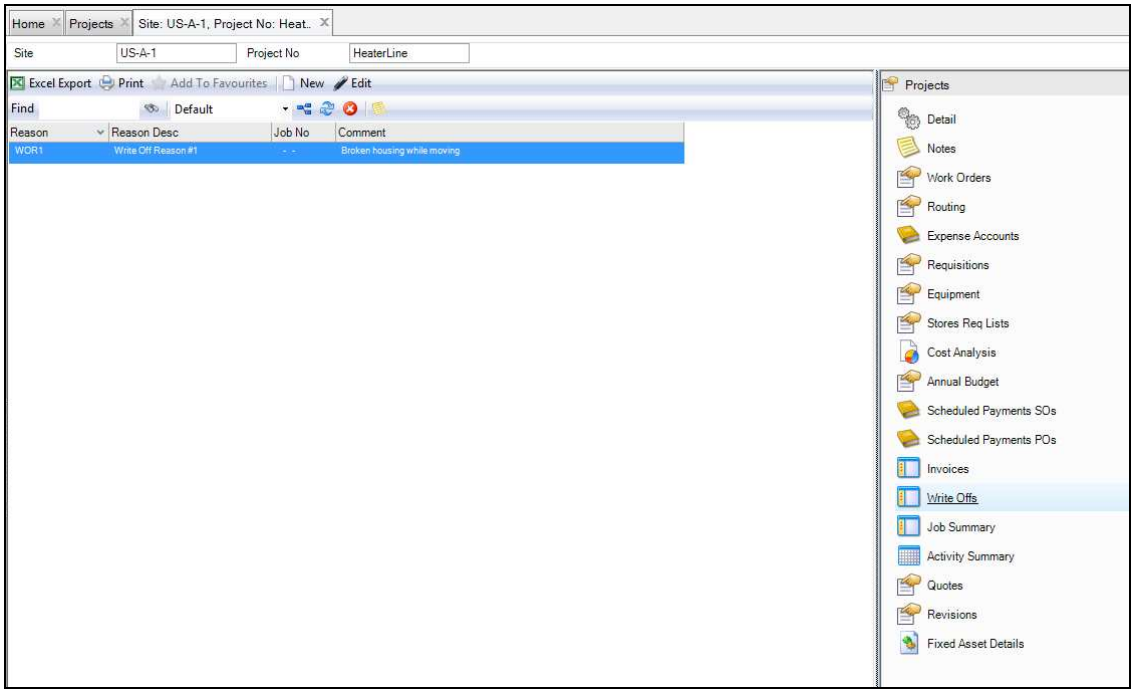
Comment. Enter an optional comment.

3 Press Enter to save.

View Write-Offs for a Project

To view the write-offs for a project, open the project and select the Write Offs submenu.

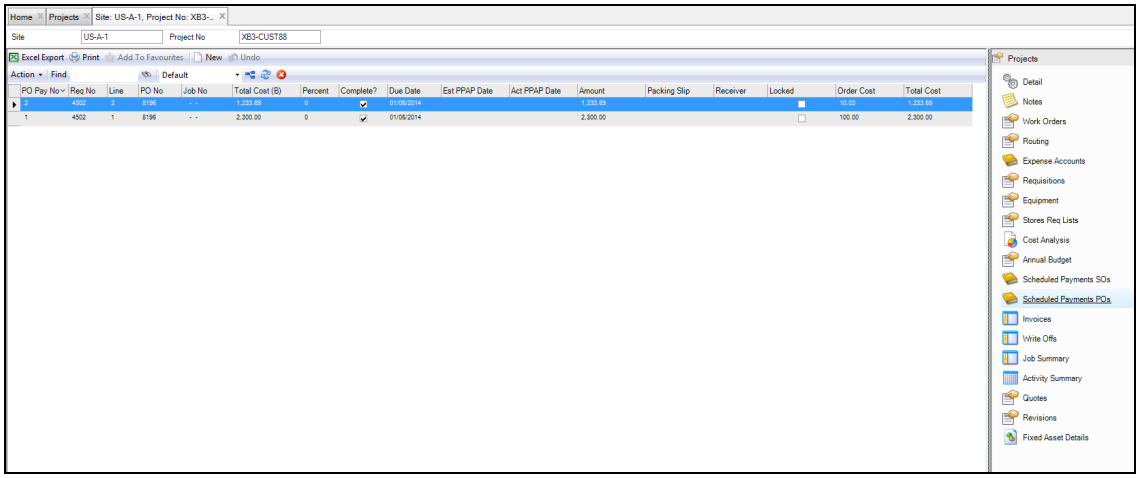
Fig. 8.40
Project Submenu: Write Offs Submenu



Create Scheduled Payments to Vendors for a Project

The Scheduled Payments POs submenu allows you to create, edit, and view scheduled payments for POs associated with a customer-funded project.

Fig. 8.41
Project Submenu: Scheduled Payments PO



Follow these steps to create a scheduled payment for a PO associated with a customer-funded project:

1 Open the project and select the Scheduled Payments POs submenu.

2 Enter the payment details in the following fields:

PO Pay Number. A system-generated identifier associated with this payment.

Req Number. Select the requisition number associated with this payment.

Line. Select the requisition line associated with the requisition on this PO Pay Line.

PO Number. Displays the purchase order number associated with this requisition selected for the PO Pay Line.

Job Number. Displays the job number associated with this payment.

Total Cost. Displays the total cost in requisition/PO currency for the requisition line associated with this PO Pay Line.

Total Cost (B). Displays the total cost in base currency for the requisition line associated with this PO Pay Line.

Percent. Enter the percentage of the requisition line's total cost to be paid for the supplier invoice.

Amount. Enter the amount of the requisition line's total cost to be paid for the supplier invoice.

Packing Slip. Enter a Packing Slip. This can be optional for use with PO Receiving or it can be required if Mandatory has been specified for the Project's Site.

Complete? Select this check box to indicate that this PO Pay Line is ready for payment.

Locked. Once the Receipt action is completed, this check box is updated by the system. If this check box is selected, the record cannot be modified.

Receiver. After the Complete Payment action is executed, the system automatically updates this field with the Receiver No.

Due Date. Select the due date or enter the date in the field.

Estimated PPAP Date. Select the estimated PPAP date or enter the date in the field.

Actual PPAP Date. Select the actual PPAP date or enter the date in the field.

3 Once you have entered the necessary information, press Enter to save.

4 If necessary, repeat these steps to add additional pay lines.

Manage the Scheduled Payments for POs on a Customer-Funded Project

Follow these steps to initiate the PO payment process in ERP:

1 Open the project and select the Scheduled Payments POs submenu.

2 Select the Complete? check box on the corresponding PO Pay Line. Press Enter to save.

3 Highlight the PO Pay Line.

4 Select Complete Payment from the Action menu. This action executes a PO Receipt based on the information from the PO Pay Line selected.

5 The Locked status is updated by the system on the PO Pay Line.

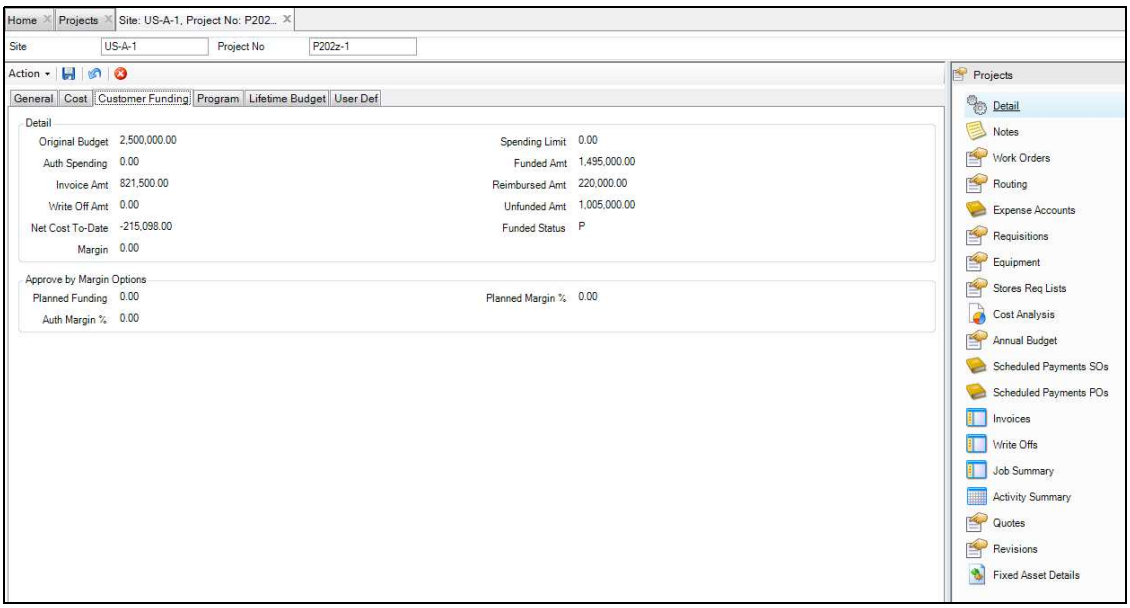
6 A Receipt is created in EAM and the Receiver No is updated on the Schedule PO Pay Line.

The EAM Receipt is sent to ERP Purchasing so that it can be used in AP processing for supplier invoice matching and payment.

Review Customer Funding Tab

The Customer Funding tab provides a summary of values for the customer-funded activities as the project progresses.

Fig. 8.42
Customer Funding Tab



Editing a Project

You can perform the following actions on a project:

- Refresh a Single Project or Multiple Projects
- Change the Status of a Project
- Reopen a Project
- Lock/Unlock a Project
- View Annual Budget Details of a Project
- View the Revision History of a Project

Refresh a Single Project or Multiple Projects

The Refresh Action allows you to update all the changes made to a project and a project's jobs. EAM allows you to refresh single project or multiple projects at the same time.

To refresh a single project, highlight the project and select Refresh from the Project's Action menu.

To refresh multiple projects, highlight the projects and select Global Refresh from the Project's Action menu. The Global Refresh action is only active when multiple projects are selected.

Change the Status of a Project

Project status codes are established in Finance|Codes|Projects|Project Status. To change the project status, highlight the project and select Change Status from the Project's Action menu.

Note You cannot cancel a project with posted expenses.

Reopen a Project

Projects that have been closed or canceled can be reopened to make additional changes or charges. To reopen a project, highlight the project and select Reopen from the project Action menu.

Note The reopen option is only available if the Reopen Projects? check box is selected in General|Business Units|Domain on the Maint tab. Users with the required settings in Roles can reopen projects once they have been closed.

Lock/Unlock a Project

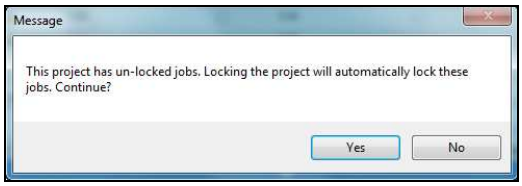
For added security, EAM allows you to lock a project to prevent additional charges against that project. To resume charges against a project, you can unlock the project. If the project has a designated owner or owner group, only the owner or a member of the owner group can lock or unlock the project. If the project does not have an owner, any user can lock/unlock the project.

Locking a Project

Follow these steps to lock a project:

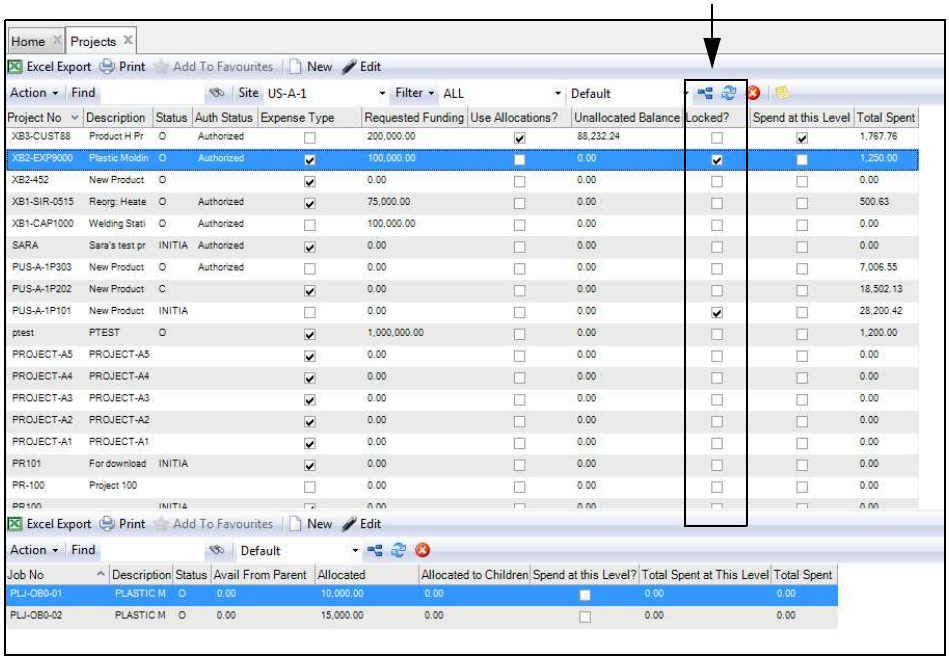
1. Open the Projects browse, highlight the project, and select Lock/Unlock from the project Action menu.
2. If any of the project jobs are unlocked, a window appears indicating that locking the project causes any unlocked jobs to be locked as well. Click Yes to continue.

Fig. 8.43
Locking a Project



3. The project is locked. When a project is locked, the check box in the Locked? field is selected.

Fig. 8.44
Locking a Project



Unlocking a Project

Follow these steps to unlock a project:

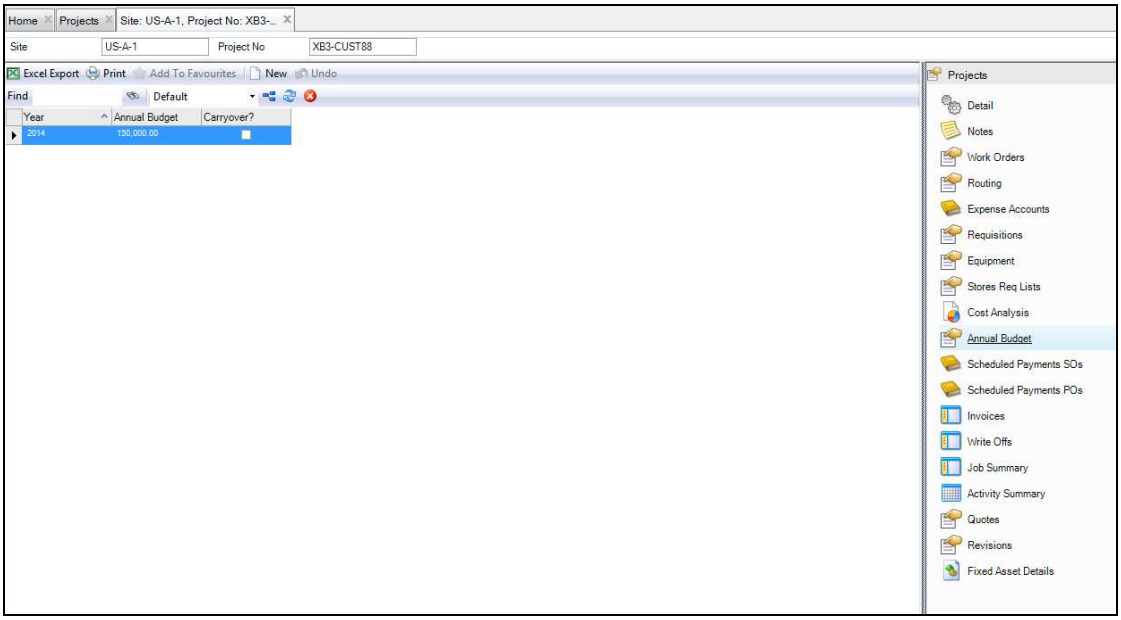
1. Highlight the project and select Lock/Unlock from the project Action menu.
2. If the project has jobs, a window opens asking if you want to unlock the jobs. The project is unlocked whether you click Yes or No.
   - **Yes.** Click Yes to unlock the jobs and the project.

- **No.** Click No to keep the project jobs locked and unlock the project.

View Annual Budget Details of a Project

To view the annual budget details of a project, open the project and select the Annual Budget submenu.

Fig. 8.45
Project Submenu: Annual Budget



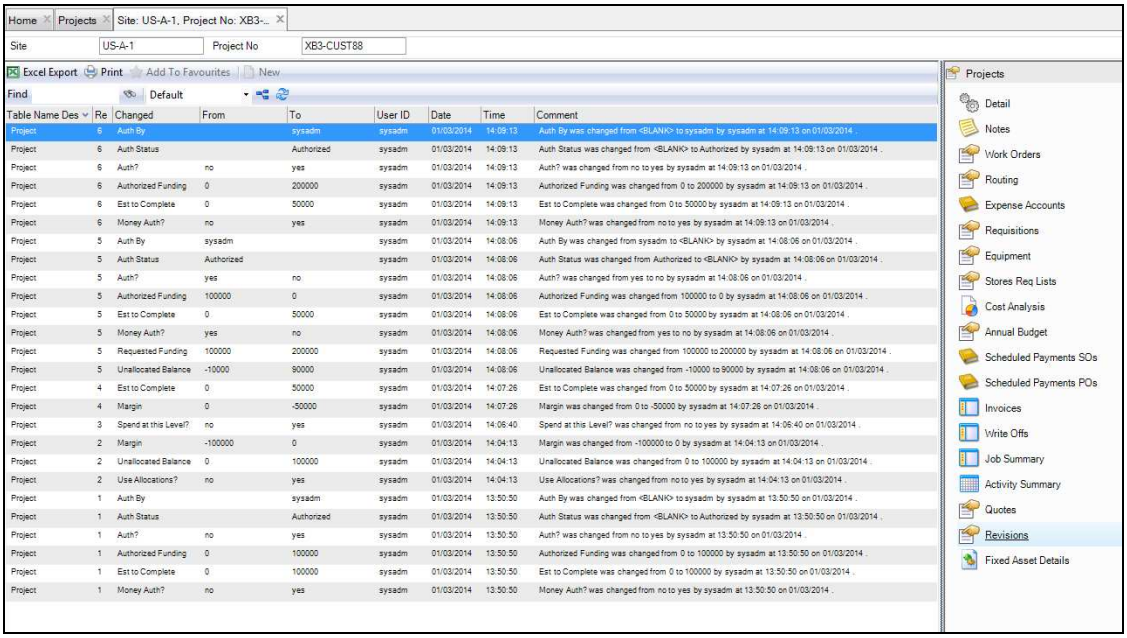
View the Revision History of a Project

Because many quality systems call for strict record keeping about the revisions made to projects, the Revisions submenu provides an audit trail of all modifications that are made to this record. The revision records, which are stored in the Revisions submenu and in the Revisions module at General|Revisions, are automatically created when a modification is made to the project.

Note Revision control is activated in the Purchasing|General|Business Units|Sites menu. See “Enable Revision Control” on page 60.

To view a project’s revision history, open the project and select the Revisions submenu.

Fig. 8.46
Project Submenu: Revisions



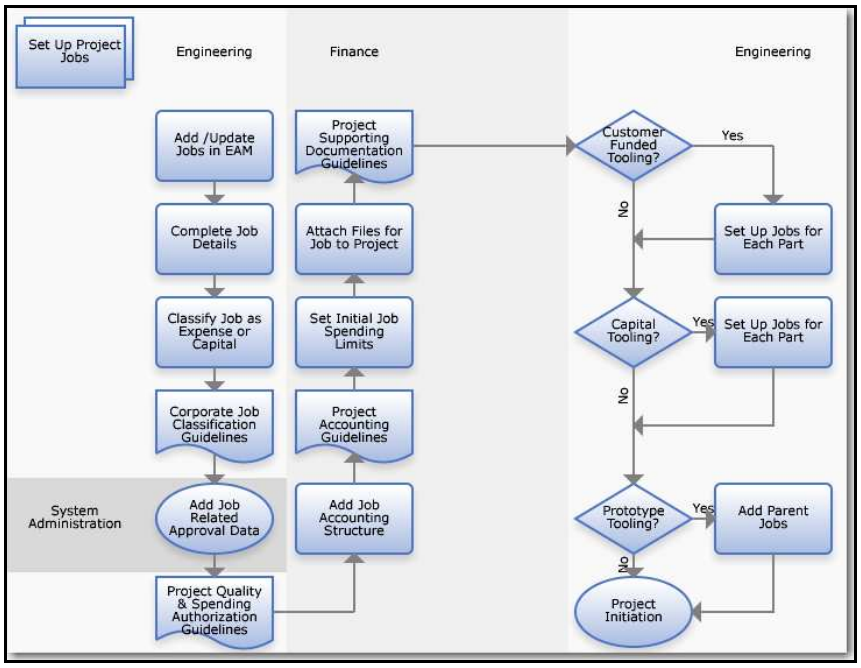
Jobs

Use Jobs to break down projects into subcategories. An individual job may be a different phase of a project, each with its own estimated amount, planned amounts, and actual costs.

Larger projects need to be broken down into many components, called jobs. Sometimes these jobs have smaller jobs, which collectively make up the higher-level job. That provides the flexibility to define the format based on your organization's requirements. A primary reason for using the job format is to enable cost roll-up of jobs in reporting. EAM provides the ability to add up to eight levels of formatting to the job number.

Process Map - Setting Up a Job

Fig. 8.47
Set Up Job Process Map



1 Add or edit a job record, if needed.

2 Complete job details.

3 Classify the job expense type (expense or capital).

4 Verify compliance with corporate job classification guidelines.

5 Add job-related approval data.

6 Review and follow quality and spending authorization guidelines.

7 Add the job accounting structure.

8 Review and follow project accounting guidelines.

9 Set the initial job spending limits.

10 Review and follow supporting documentation guidelines for projects and jobs.

11 Set up customer funded tooling jobs. Set up jobs for each part.

12 Set up capital tooling jobs. Set up jobs for each part.

13 Set up prototype tooling jobs. Set up parent jobs.

14 Initiate the project and the jobs.

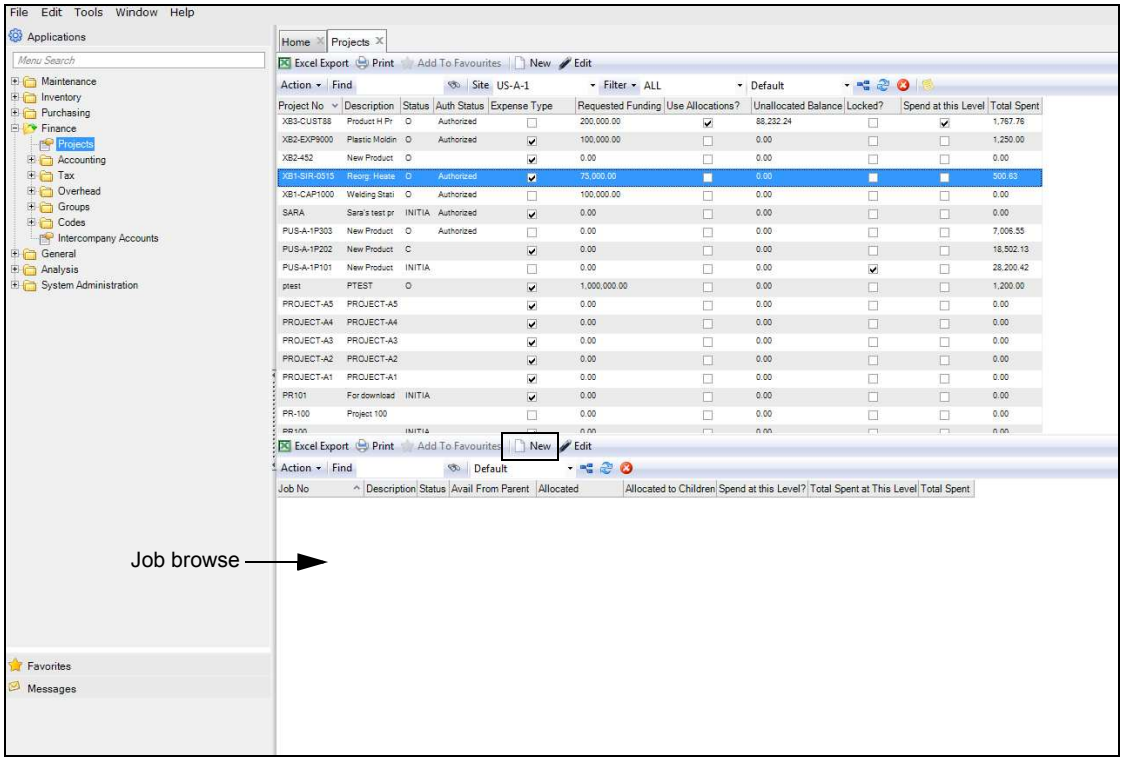
Creating a Job

Follow these steps to create a job for a project:

1 Open the Projects browse and highlight the project that you want to add the job to.

2 In the lower browse, click New.

Fig. 8.48
Job Browse



3 Enter the job number in the Job No field.

Fig. 8.49
Job Record



4 Enter the job details in the Detail, Cost, and User Def tabs. See “Filling Out the Job Record” on page 484.

5 Click Save

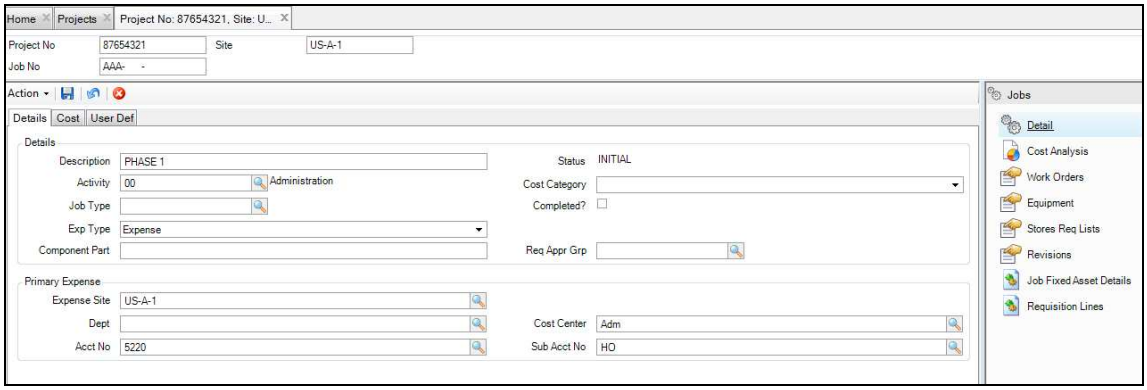
Filling Out the Job Record

Enter the job details in the Detail, Cost, and User Defined tabs.

Job: Details Tab

In the Details tab, enter job details and expense accounting information for the job.

Fig. 8.50
Job: Details Tab



Job Header

Job No. Enter the job number.

Details

Description. Enter a description of the job, to clarify project phases.

Status. This field displays the current user-defined project status of the job. If the job status is closed or canceled, you cannot expense anything against the job.

Activity. Select the activity code for this job. Activity codes are set up to make it easier for the creator of jobs. Since an expense accounting structure can be linked to a pre-established activity code, the user need not be familiar with accounting information. The user simply selects the activity and the system pulls in the appropriate expense accounting structure. See Finance|Codes|Activities for Setup definition.

Cost Category. Select the cost category from the drop-down: All, Material, Labor, or Contract.

Job Type. Use the lookup to select the job type to classify the job. Set up these user-defined job codes in Finance|Codes|Job|Job type.

Completed? Select this check box when the project is complete.

Exp Type. Use the drop-down list and indicate that this is an expense or capital job.

Component Part. Enter the component part, which is the part number being built by the tool. It is a manually entered field.

Req Appr Group. Enter the requisition approval group at a job level. EAM overrides the requisition approval group for the project and uses the one entered at the job level.

Primary Expense

Expense Site. This field displays the site with the costing structure that is charged to expense against this job. Use the expense site for this job's project.

Dept. Enter the department associated with the job.

Cost Center. Enter the default job cost center. The default cost center copies to various transactions, such as purchasing requisitions, labor postings, and parts issued for this job.

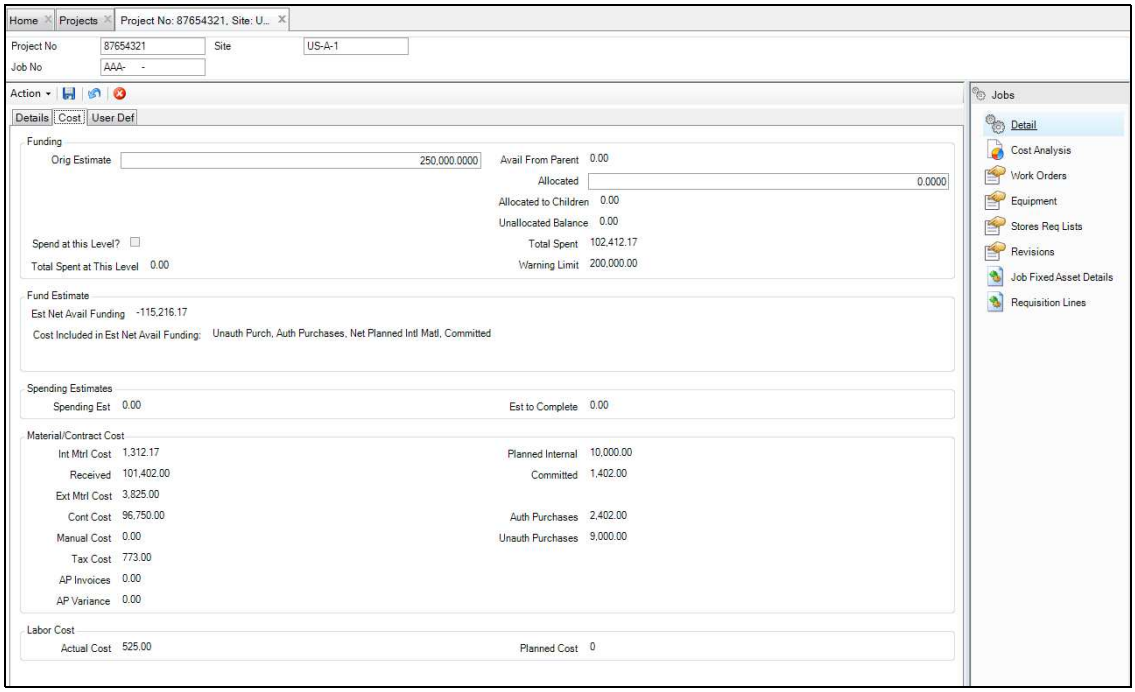
Acct No. Enter the expense account for this job. Specifying this account number assigns it all charges for this job. If this field is blank, expenses use project accounts.

Sub Acct No. This field displays the sub-account to expense for this job. By selecting a sub-account for this project, you restrict expenses to the job to use only this sub-account.

Job: Cost Tab

In the Cost tab, enter job funding information and funding estimates. This tab also displays the costs incurred for the job.

Fig. 8.51
Job: Cost Tab



Funding

Orig Estimate. Enter an original estimate of the total job cost.

Available from Parent. Amount available to this job from a parent job.

Allocated. Enter amount allocated to this job. Allocated amount cannot exceed the Available from Parent amount.

Allocated to Children. The system calculates the amount allocated to child jobs of this job. This amount is not more than this job's Allocated amount.

Total Spent. Total spent to date on this job including rolled-up costs from children.

Unallocated Balance. Amount available to the job that is not yet allocated. This amount is equal to Allocated – Allocated to Children and Total spent at this Level.

Spend at this Level? Select to allow spending at this job level when Use Allocations is selected for the project. This option provides you an even tighter control over which job can be charged against. There may be a parent job, but only a specific lower-level job or child can have cost charged.

Total Spent at this Level. The total for parts issued, services, and labor transactions associated with this job. This amount does not include rolled-up costs from children.

Warning Limit. This field displays an amount set by the project manager as a budgetary warning point. The system issues an e-mail warning to the user or group from the project's General tab to notify when expenses reach this amount.

Funding Estimate

Estimated Net Available Funding displays an estimated amount of remaining funding after considering a broader range of expected expenditures in addition to actual costs already incurred.

This amount could include the following:

- **Committed.** Ordered Purchase orders that represent committed expenditures to Suppliers.
- **Authorized Purchases.** Purchase orders that are authorized but not yet placed on order.
- **Unauthorized Purchases.** Purchase orders that are planned but not yet authorized.
- **Planned Internal.** Material from stores lists that has not yet been issued or expensed to the project.
- **Planned Labor.** Estimated labor expense on WO.

The cost categories are selected in General|BusinessUnits|Site|Maintenance tab for Est Net Avail Funding Options. The categories can include any or all of the following: Auth Purch, Unauth Purch, Committed, Planned Labor, and Planned Internal Material.

Estimated Net Available Funding. The net amount of funding available for the job calculated by subtracting the costs indicated in the Costs Included in Estimated Net Available Funding field and Total Spent from the Auth Funding amount.

Costs Included in Estimated Net Available Funding. The cost categories used to calculate Estimated Net Available Funding.

Spending Estimates

Spend Est. Enter the estimated amount to be spent on the job.

Est to Complete. The system calculates this value as spending estimate minus total spent. It is updated when the spending estimate changes or when you refresh the project.

Note The system recalculates the value of this field when the following job functions or actions occur:

- Changing the spending estimate of a job
- Canceling a job
- Deleting a job
- Reopening a job

If revision control is active, recalculating field values also creates revisions.

Materials/Contract Costs

Planned Purchase. This field displays the total cost of all planned, unauthorized purchase requisitions for the job.

Authorized Purchase. This field displays the total cost of all planned, authorized requisitions that reference the job.

Committed. This field displays the total value of ordered purchase orders minus any receipts against the purchase order for the job.

Received. The system calculates the total sum of all received purchases associated with the job.

Internal Material Cost. This field displays the sum of all direct issues from inventory (not through a requisition) for the job.

External Material Cost. This field displays the job parts total, minus tax, for auto-issue receipt transactions only.

Contractor Cost. This field displays the job's outside contractor services total, minus tax. This represents receipt transactions for all auto-issue requisitions marked as Contractor.

Tax Cost. This field displays tax associated with any costs from external material and contractor services.

Manual Cost. This value is calculated as the sum of all manual GL transactions for the job.

Planned Internal. This field displays the total planned cost of material issues from inventory.

AP Invoices. This field displays the supplier invoices total for the project's POs.

AP Variance. This field displays the difference between supplier invoice cost and PO cost.

Labor Cost

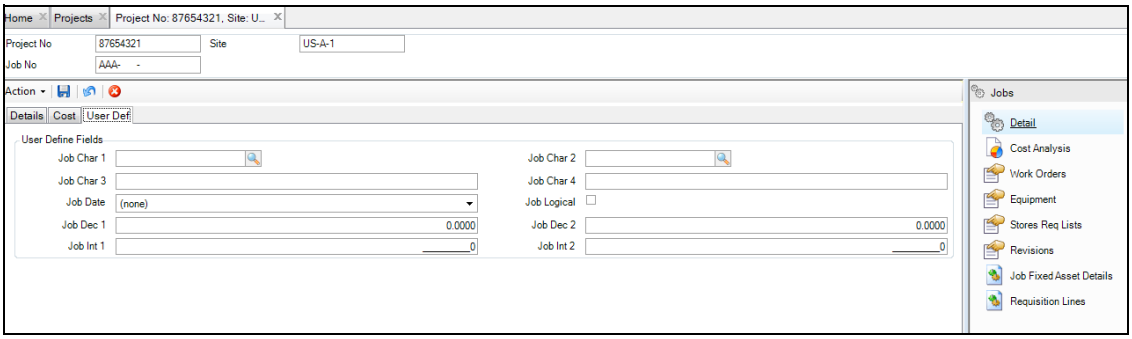
Actual Cost. Displays the labor transactions total charged to the job.

Planned Cost. Displays the planned labor for work orders for the job.

Job: User-Defined Tab

In the User-Defined tab, enter data into user-defined fields.

Fig. 8.52
Job: User-Defined Fields Tab



Job Char 1 - Job Char 2. User-defined character fields, validated against tables that you add.

Job Char 3- Job Char 4. Free-form user-defined character fields, not validated against tables.

Job Date. Enter a date type field here.

Job Logical. User-defined check box.

Job Dec 1 - Job Dec 2. User-defined decimal fields for requisition lines.

Job Int 1 - Job Int 2. User-defined integer fields for requisition lines.

Job Activities - All Job Types

EAM allows you to perform the following activities for all job types:

- Create a Work Order from a Job
- Create a Work Order and Reference a Job
- Attach Existing Equipment to a Job
- Add New Equipment to a Job
- Create a Stores Requisition List for a Job
- Review Requisition Lines Associated with a Job
- Review Cost Analysis for a Job

Create a Work Order from a Job

EAM gives you the ability to create a work order from a job. When you create a WO from a job, EAM pulls in all the data from the job and automatically enters it into the WO. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity. If a WO has been created from a job, the WO is directly tied to the job and the associated WO numbers appear in the Work Orders submenu.

To create a work order for a job, open the job. Select the Work Order submenu and click New. Enter information about the work order in the fields. See “Creating a Work Order” on page 173.

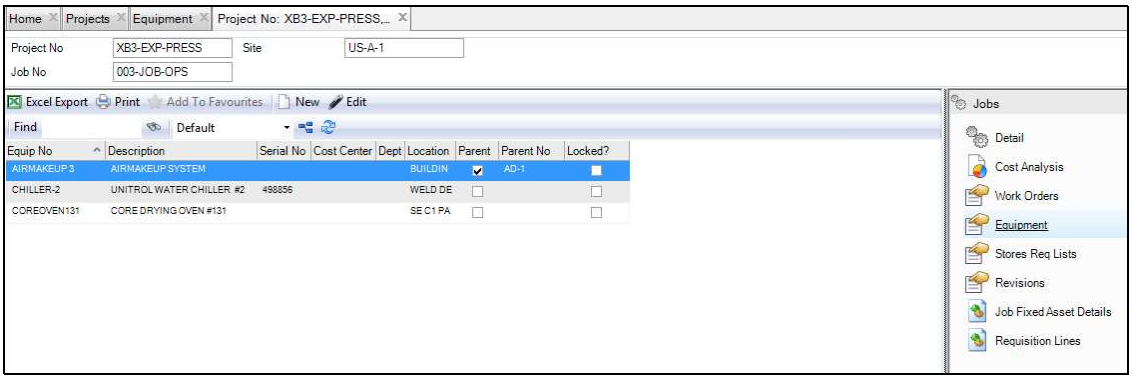
Create a Work Order and Reference a Job

If you create a work order and reference a job, the work order appears in the job’s Work Orders submenu. See “Creating a Work Order” on page 173.

Attach Existing Equipment to a Job

To attach an existing piece of equipment to a job, open the equipment record and reference the job from the Job No field. See “Equipment: Asset Tab” on page 119. Any equipment that references the job appears in the job’s Equipment submenu.

Fig. 8.53
Job: Equipment Submenu



Add New Equipment to a Job

To create a piece of equipment for a job, open the job. Select the Equipment submenu, and click New. A blank equipment record opens. Enter the necessary information in the equipment record. See “Creating an Equipment Record” on page 117.

Create a Stores Requisition List for a Job

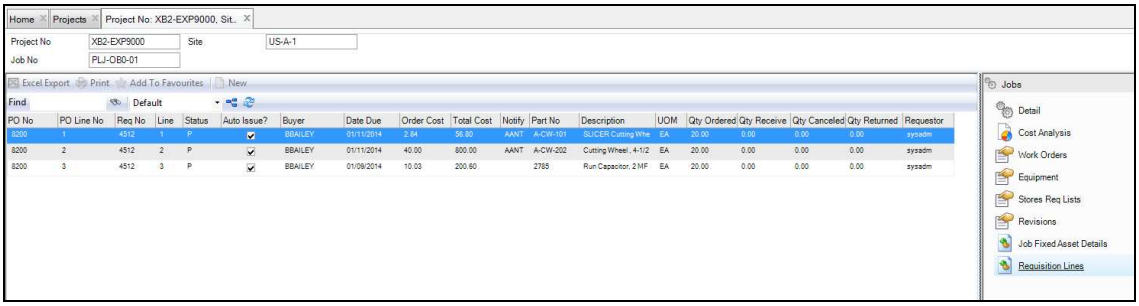
When you create a stores requisition list from a job, EAM pulls in all the data from the job and automatically enters it into the requisition list. This feature saves you time and ensures data integrity. If a requisition list has been created from a job, the list is directly tied to the job and the associated requisition list number appears in the Stores Req List submenu.

To create a stores requisition list for a job, open the job. Select the Stores Req List submenu and click New. Enter the information in the requisition list record. See “Creating a Stores Requisition List” on page 245.

Review Requisition Lines Associated with a Job

To review requisition lines associated with a job, open the job and select the Requisition Lines submenu.

Fig. 8.54
Job Submenu: Requisition Lines

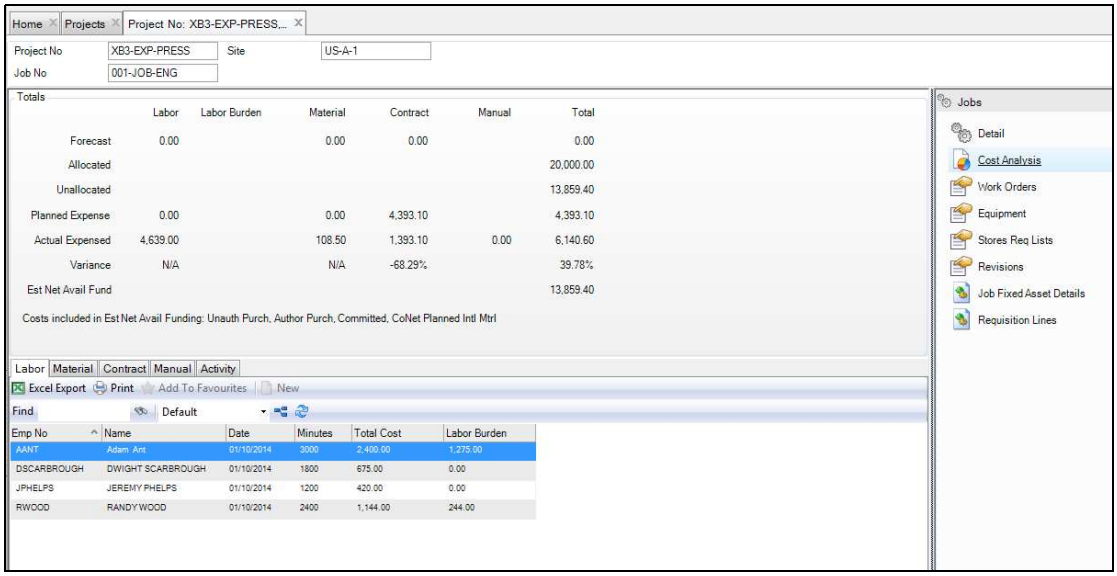


Review Cost Analysis for a Job

The Job Cost Analysis submenu allows you to view detailed cost analysis for an individual job. At a glance, you can see the forecasted, allocated, and unallocated costs for a job. You can also see the planned and actual expenses for the job. You can review cost summaries and totals, and by using tabbed pages you can find the details of those costs, such as labor postings, part issues, outside contractor charges, manual GL transactions, and expenses by job activities.

Cost Analysis is updated when the Refresh action is used for the project. Cost analysis amounts for both projects and jobs are updated to reflect current balances and amount details.

Fig. 8.55
Jobs Submenu: Cost Analysis



Cost Analysis Totals

Costs for labor, labor burden, manual, contract, and expense categories, plus a total of all these categories, are shown for each of the following items on the Cost Analysis summary screen:

- **Forecast.** The forecast costs for this job.
- **Allocated.** The total funding allocated to this job.
- **Unallocated.** The total not yet allocated for this job.

- **Planned Expense.** The planned expenses for this job.
- **Actual Expense.** The actual expense for this job.
- **Variance.** The difference between Planned Expense and Actual Expense.
- **Est Net Avail Fund.** The remaining funding available for this job as calculated by the cost categories shown in the Costs Included in Estimated Net Available Funding field.
- **Costs included in Est Net Avail Fund.** Shows the categories selected in Site|Maintenance that are used to calculate the Estimated Net Available Funding.

Cost Analysis Tabs

The Cost Analysis submenu contains the following tabs:

- **Labor**. Displays detailed labor cost records.
- **Material**. Displays detailed material cost records.
- **Contract**. Displays any contractor cost records.
- **Manual**. Displays manual GL records.
- **Activity**. Display detailed activity cost records.

Project Activities - Jobs for Capital Projects

EAM allows you to perform the following activities for jobs associated with capital projects:

- Capitalize a Fixed Asset from a Job
- Capitalize Additional Costs to Existing Asset
- View Capitalized Asset Data for a Project

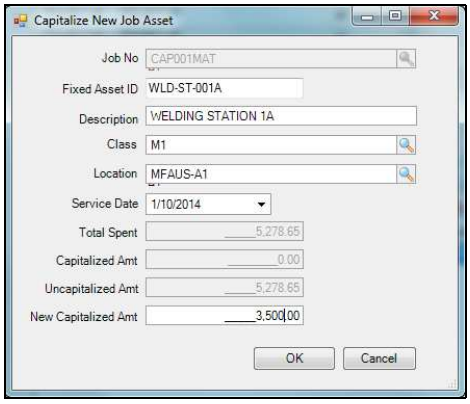
Capitalize a Fixed Asset from a Job

EAM allows you to create a fixed asset from a job. The total costs for the job are used when capitalizing a new fixed asset from EAM to QAD ERP's Fixed Assets module. If you capitalize an asset from a job, then all other capitalizations of assets can only be done at this same job level. You cannot capitalize assets for children of the job or at the project level.

Follow these steps to capitalize a fixed asset from a job:

1. Open the Projects browse and highlight the project record.
2. Select Capitalize New Asset from the Project Action menu. The Capitalize New Project Asset window opens.

Fig. 8.56
Capitalize New Project Asset



3 Enter the information regarding the asset in the following fields.

Fixed Asset ID. Enter the fixed asset identifier of this asset.

Description. Enter the text description of this asset.

Class. Enter or select the asset class of this asset.

Location. Enter or select the location of this asset.

Service Date. Enter or select the date this asset is placed into service.

Total Spent. Displays the total spent on this job.

Capitalized Amount. Because this is a new asset, this field displays the zero capitalized amount.

Uncapitalized Amount. Defaults and displays the uncapitalized amount on this job, which is equal to the total spent for a new asset.

New Capitalized Amount. Enter the capitalized amount of this asset. This cannot be greater than the uncapitalized amount of the job.

4 Once you have entered all the information, click OK. The fixed asset has been capitalized for this project.

Capitalize Additional Costs to Existing Asset

Once a fixed asset is created and additional costs are incurred, the Modify Capital Asset action updates the capitalized amount in EAM Project|Job and sends it back to the asset in QAD's Fixed Assets module.

Follow these steps to capitalize additional costs to an existing asset:

1 Open the Projects browse and highlight the project record.

2 Select Modify Capital Asset from the Project Action menu. The Update Project Asset window opens.

Fig. 8.57
Modify Capital Asset



3 Enter the information regarding the asset in the following fields:

Fixed Asset ID. Displays the fixed asset identifier of this asset.

Description. Enter the text description of this asset.

Class. Displays the asset class of this asset.

Location. Displays the location of this asset.

Service Date. Displays the date this asset was placed into service.

Total Spent. Displays the total spent on this job.

Capitalized Amount. Displays the capitalized amount on this job.

Uncapitalized Amount. Displays the uncapitalized amount on this job, which is the total spent minus the capitalized amount.

New Capitalized Amount. Enter the capitalized amount of this asset. This cannot be greater than the uncapitalized amount of the job.

4 Click OK. The fixed asset costs have been updated.

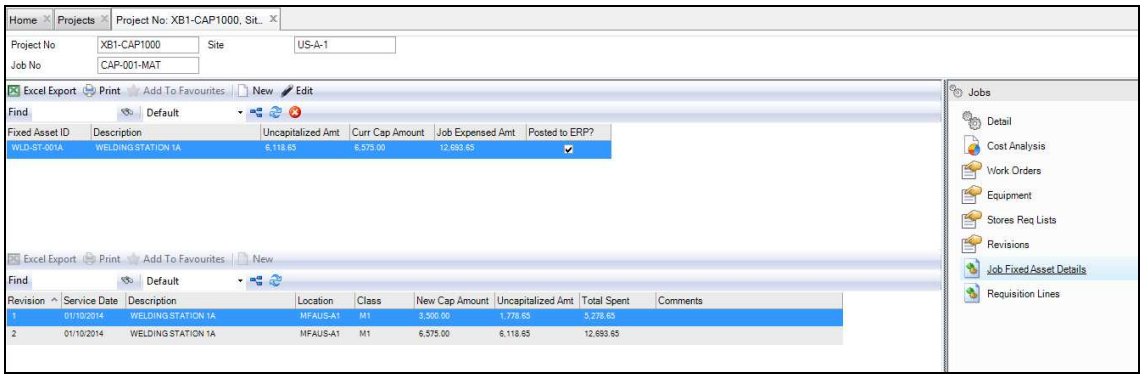
View Capitalized Asset Data for a Project

The Fixed Asset Details submenu, which is only available for jobs associated with capital projects, allows you to pre-enter fixed asset data to be capitalized or view current capitalized asset data and capitalization changes associated with this job.

The upper browse displays information about the fixed asset, and the lower browse displays the revision history for the fixed asset.

To view the capitalized asset data for a job, open the project and select the Fixed Asset Detail submenu.

Fig. 8.58
Modify Capital Asset



The upper browse contains the following fields about the fixed asset.

Description. Enter a description of the fixed asset.

Job Number. Select a job from this project with which to associate this fixed asset by clicking the magnifying glass and selecting from the list that displays.

Service Date. Enter the date this fixed asset was put into service. Defaults to the current date, which can be edited by clicking the arrow and selecting a date from the calendar that displays or by entering a new date.

Location. Select the asset class by clicking the magnifying glass and selecting from the list that displays.

Class. Select the location of the asset by clicking the magnifying glass and selecting from the list that displays.

Current Capitalized Amount. Displays the amount currently capitalized for the asset.

Posted to ERP? This check box is selected if this asset has been posted in the ERP.

Job Expensed Amount. Displays the amount expensed to the job for this asset. This is the total spent.

Job Expense at Level. The amount expensed at this level for the job. This is the total spent at this level.

Uncapitalized Amount. Displays the job expense associated with this asset that is not yet capitalized.

Original Capitalization Date. Displays the original date this asset was capitalized, if any.

Original Capitalization Amount. Displays the original amount at which this asset was capitalized, if any.

Editing a Job

You can perform the following actions on a job:

- Refresh a Job
- Lock/Unlock a Job

- Change the Status of a Job
- Reopen a Job
- View the Revision History for a Job

Refresh a Job

The Refresh Action allows you to update all the changes made to a project's jobs. To refresh a job, highlight the project and select Refresh from the Project's Action menu. See "Refresh a Single Project or Multiple Projects" on page 478.

Lock/Unlock a Job

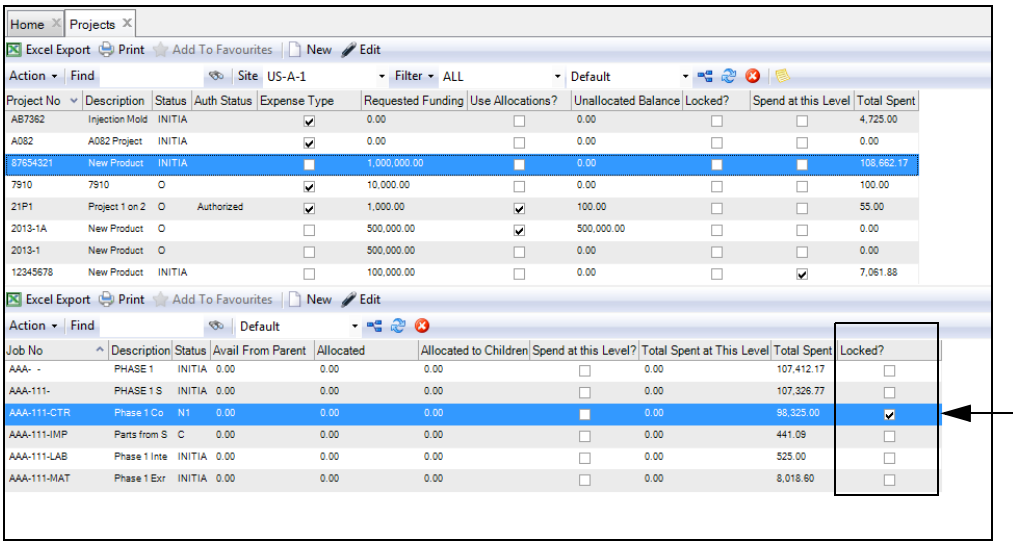
For added security, EAM allows you to lock a job to prevent additional charges against that job. To resume charges against a job, you can unlock the job.

Note If the job's project has a designated owner or owner group, only the owner or a member of the owner group can lock or unlock the job. If the project does not have an owner, any user can lock/unlock the job.

Locking a Job

To lock a job, highlight the job and select Lock from the job Action menu. When a job is locked, the Locked? check box is selected.

Fig. 8.59
Locking a Job



Unlocking a Job

To unlock a job, highlight the job and select Lock from the job Action menu.

Change the Status of a Job

Job status codes are established in Finance|Codes|Projects|Project Status. To change the job status, highlight the job and select Change Status from the job's Action menu.

Note You cannot cancel a job with active expenses.

Reopen a Job

To reopen a suspended job, highlight the job and select Reopen from the job's Action menu. The Job Status window opens. Double-click to select the job status. The job reopens with the status that was selected.

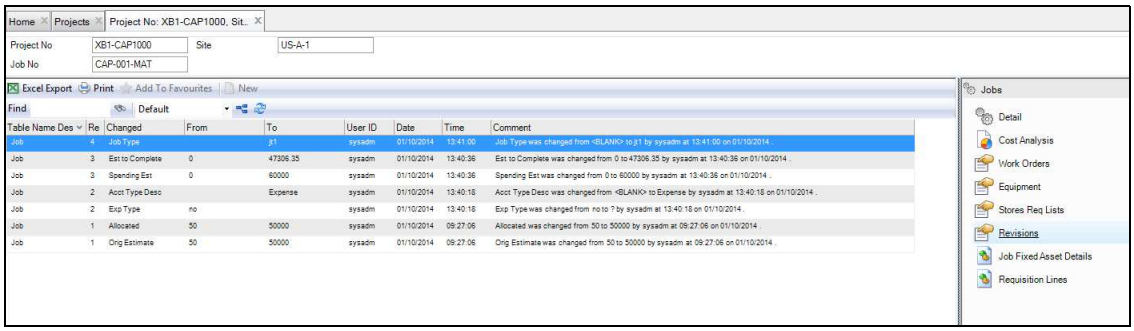
View the Revision History for a Job

Because many quality systems call for strict record keeping about the revisions made to jobs, the Revisions submenu provides an audit trail of all modifications that are made to this record. The revision records, which are stored in the Revisions submenu and in the Revisions module at General|Revisions, are automatically created when a modification is made to the job.

Note Revision control is activated in the Purchasing|General|Business Units|Sites menu. See "Enable Revision Control" on page 60.

To view a job's revision history, open the job and select the Revisions submenu.

Fig. 8.60
Job Submenu: Revisions



Chapter 9

Analysis

This section discusses the following Analysis module topics:

Analysis 498

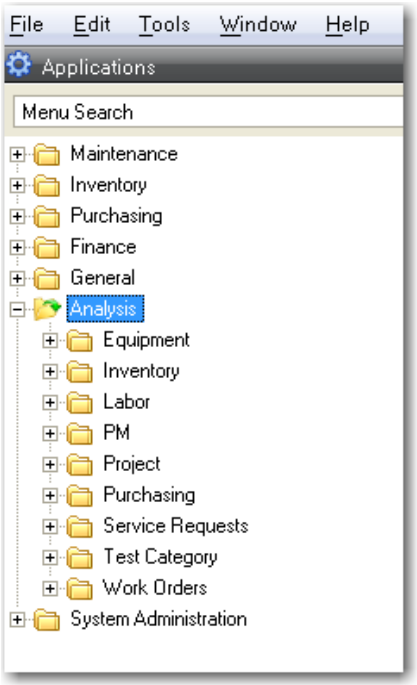
Default Reports 502

Analysis

Reports, available in the analysis menu, help decision makers analyze diverse aspects of a business before making strategic decisions. The QAD Enterprise Asset Management system offers several default reports. While many of these reports are delivered with the system, you can generate custom reports from the information in the database.

You can choose various output media for reports. You can output the reports to external applications, as well.

Fig. 9.1
Reports Menu



Running Reports

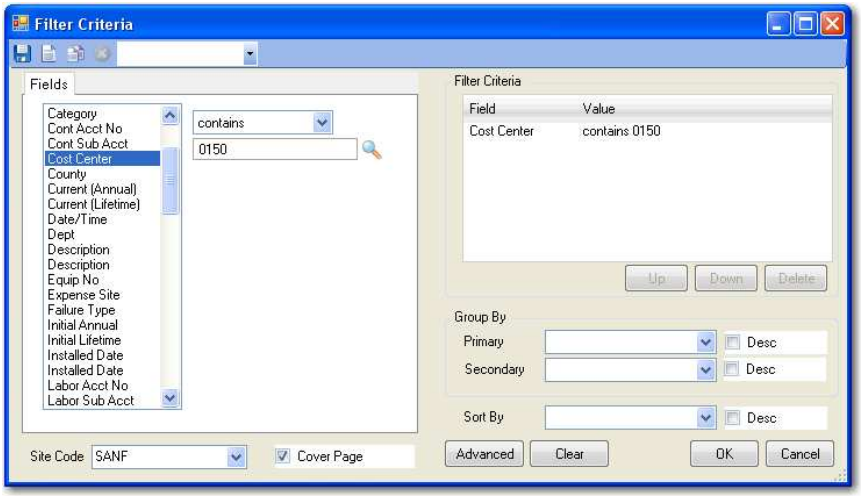
Open the Analysis folder. Navigate to the module folder, then to the appropriate report folder. Double-click the report link to open the filter criteria window. Report links have a curved gray arrow icon.

Fig. 9.2
Report Shortcut



Specify report criteria in the report filter window.

Fig. 9.3
Report Filter Criteria Window



Customizing Report Filters

Each report has a default set of selection fields. You can specify filter criteria for each field; for example, “equipment number starting with 00.”

Specifying Filter Criteria

1. Verify the site in the drop-down on the bottom left.
2. If the filter requires a date range, enter it manually or use the calendar buttons.
3. Select a field.
4. Indicate the search logic. Indicators can include:

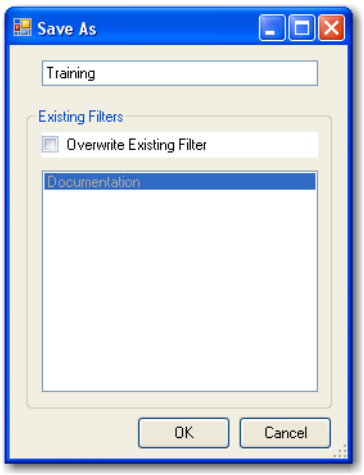
equals	is zero
is not equal to	is not zero
is at most	contains
is at least	does not contain
is more than	is blank
is less than	is not blank

5. Use the Up and Down buttons to change the filter priority. Click Delete to remove the criteria from the Group By list. Fields removed from the Group By remain in the database.
6. Indicate Group By criteria for primary and secondary groupings. Select the Descending check box for a descending list.
7. Indicate Sort By criteria. Select the Descending check box for a descending list.
8. To alter the Boolean statement manually, click Advanced.
9. Click OK to run the report.

After you specify filter criteria, you can save those settings. Report filters are separate from application filters. They are saved at the user level.

Saving a Report Filter

Fig. 9.4
Filter Window



1. If it is a new or renamed filter, enter the new name.
2. Click Save.
3. Verify that you want to save the filter.

   Note If you already have a named filter open, the system prompts you to overwrite existing selection criteria.

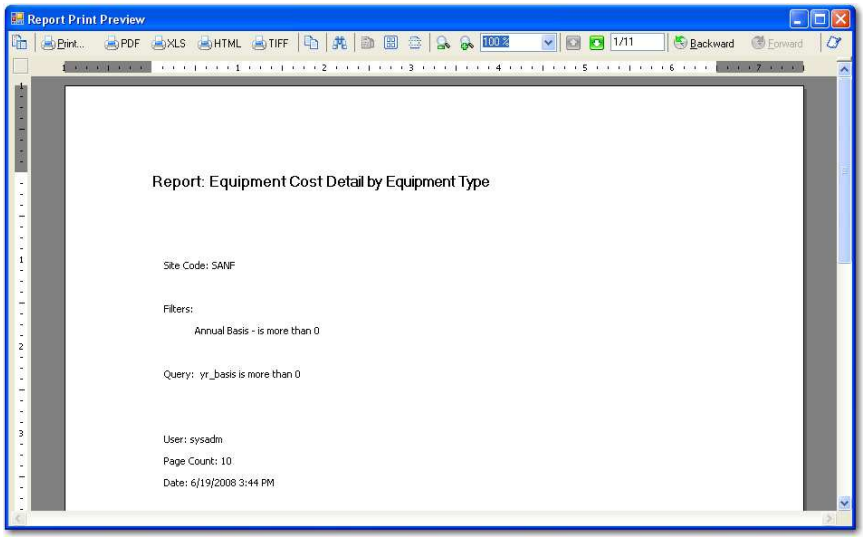
Overwriting an Existing Filter

1. Select an existing filter.
2. Select the Overwrite Existing Filter check box.
3. Click OK.

Report Output

Report data displays in a print preview window. Use the menu bar at the top of the report output screen to make output selections, print, and navigate through the report.

Fig. 9.5
Report Print Output



Report Format

All reports have a standard format:

- Cover page
- Cover page details
- Report pages

Saving Output to File

You can save the report to your computer or network.

1. Click the button labeled with the format to save the file:
   - PDF
   - Excel
   - XLS (Microsoft Excel)
   - HTML
   - TIFF
2. Navigate to the location to store the file.
3. Enter a file name.
4. Click Save.

When you display a report, you can choose the output format, change the page setup, define print options, and close the report using the toolbar or the File menu.

Fig. 9.6
Report menu bar



Report Menu Option	Purpose
Table of Contents	Each page in the report has an entry in the table of contents. Click the entry to directly open a page.
Print	Send the report to a network or local printer.
PDF	Save the report in pdf format.
XLS	Save the report in Excel format.
HTML	Save the report in HTML format.
TIFF	Save the report in TIFF image format.
Copy to clipboard	Select items in the report and copy them to the clipboard to use in other applications such as Word or Excel.
Find	Search for specific text or numbers.
Single Page View	View one page at a time.
Multi Page View	View up to six consecutive report pages at a time.
Continuous scroll	Scroll through the report without clicking page up and down buttons.
Zoom in	Enlarge the display.
Zoom out	Shrink the display.
Adjust view percentage	Indicate a specific percentage for the display view.
Page down	View the next page of the report.
Page up	View the prior page of the report.
Page X of Y	Navigate to a specific page in the report or verify which page you are currently viewing.
Backward	Navigate through consecutive views you have taken of the report. These may not be consecutive pages, depending on how you originally navigated.
Forward	Return through consecutive views you have taken of the report after navigating backward. These may not be consecutive pages, depending on how you originally navigated.
Annotations	Add annotations to a report.

Default Reports

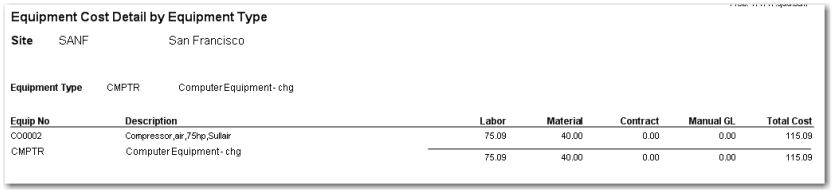
EAM offers carefully constructed standard reports based on proven customer needs. Find reports in categories corresponding to modules, such as Equipment.

Equipment

Equipment Cost Detail by Equipment Type

This report lists details of equipment cost by type in the selected site and filter.

Fig. 9.7
Equipment Cost Detail by Equipment Type Report



Equipment Cost Detail by Equipment Type

Site SANF San Francisco

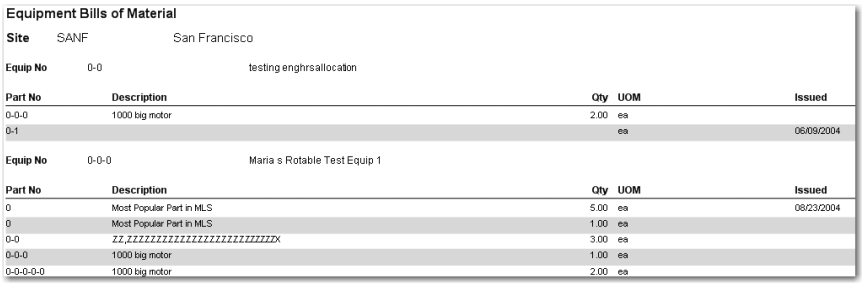
Equipment Type CMPTR Computer Equipment- chg

Equip No	Description	Labor	Material	Contract	Manual GL	Total Cost
CO0002	Compressor,air,75hp,Sullair	75.09	40.00	0.00	0.00	115.09
CMPTR	Computer Equipment- chg	75.09	40.00	0.00	0.00	115.09

Equipment Bills of Material

This report lists all equipment in the selected site and filter, and all parts issued or added to the BOM of each.

Fig. 9.8
Equipment Bills of Material Report



Equipment Bills of Material

Site SANF San Francisco

Equip No 0-0 testing enghrsallocation

Part No	Description	Qty	UOM	Issued
0-0-0	1000 big motor	2.00	ea	
0-1			ea	06/09/2004

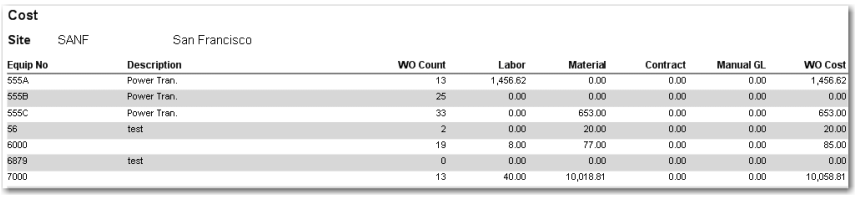
Equip No 0-0-0 Maria s Rotable Test Equip 1

Part No	Description	Qty	UOM	Issued
0	Most Popular Part in MLS	5.00	ea	08/23/2004
0	Most Popular Part in MLS	1.00	ea	
0-0	ZZ,ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZX	3.00	ea	
0-0-0	1000 big motor	1.00	ea	
0-0-0-0-0	1000 big motor	2.00	ea	

Equipment Cost Detail

This report details total labor, material (issues and returns to inventory), contract (auto-issues and returns to inventory where the requisition is set to contract), and manual GL costs against all equipment in the selected site and filter.

Fig. 9.9
Equipment Cost Detail Report



Cost

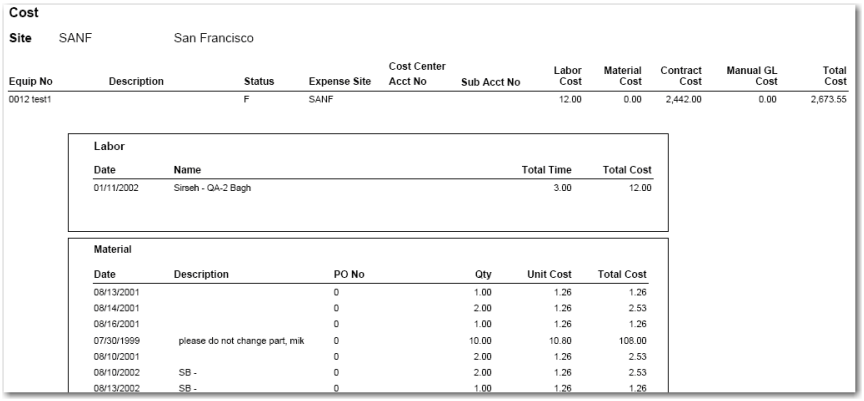
Site SANF San Francisco

Equip No	Description	WO Count	Labor	Material	Contract	Manual GL	WO Cost
555A	Power Tran.	13	1,456.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,456.62
555B	Power Tran.	25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
555C	Power Tran.	33	0.00	653.00	0.00	0.00	653.00
56	test	2	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
6000		19	8.00	77.00	0.00	0.00	85.00
6879	test	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7000		13	40.00	10,018.81	0.00	0.00	10,058.81

Equipment Cost Transactions

This report details the total labor, material (issues and returns to inventory), contract (auto-issues and returns to inventory where the requisition is set to contract), and manual GLs against all equipment in the selected site and filter. It lists all transactions for each.

Fig. 9.10
Equipment Cost Transactions Report



Cost

Site SANF San Francisco

Equip No	Description	Status	Expense Site	Cost Center Acct No	Sub Acct No	Labor Cost	Material Cost	Contract Cost	Manual GL Cost	Total Cost
0012 test1		F	SANF			12.00	0.00	2,442.00	0.00	2,673.55

Labor

Date	Name	Total Time	Total Cost
01/11/2002	Sirseh - QA-2 Bagh	3.00	12.00

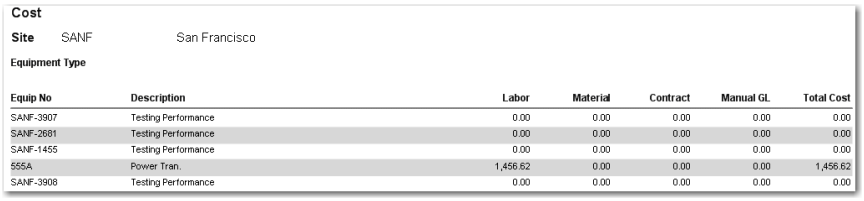
Material

Date	Description	PO No	Qty	Unit Cost	Total Cost
08/13/2001		0	1.00	1.26	1.26
08/14/2001		0	2.00	1.26	2.53
08/16/2001		0	1.00	1.26	1.26
07/30/1999	please do not change part, mik	0	10.00	10.80	108.00
08/10/2001		0	2.00	1.26	2.53
08/10/2002	SB -	0	2.00	1.26	2.53
08/13/2002	SB -	0	1.00	1.26	1.26

Equipment Cost Summary by Equipment Type

This report shows the total labor, material (issues and returns to inventory), contract (auto-issues and returns to inventory where the requisition is set to contract), and manual GLs against every piece of equipment in the selected site and filter, grouped by equipment type.

Fig. 9.11
Equipment Cost Summary by Equipment Type Report



Cost

Site SANF San Francisco

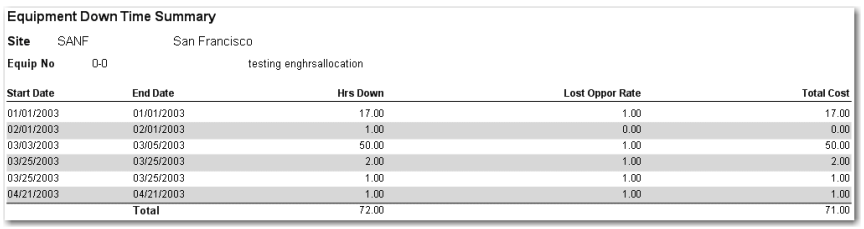
Equipment Type

Equip No	Description	Labor	Material	Contract	Manual GL	Total Cost
SANF-3907	Testing Performance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SANF-2681	Testing Performance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SANF-1455	Testing Performance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
555A	Power Tran.	1,456.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,456.62
SANF-3908	Testing Performance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Equipment Down Time Summary

This report lists all equipment in the selected site and filter, and it lists a summary of all the times the equipment has not been operational due to repair or maintenance.

Fig. 9.12
Equipment Down Time Summary Report



Equipment Down Time Summary

Site SANF San Francisco

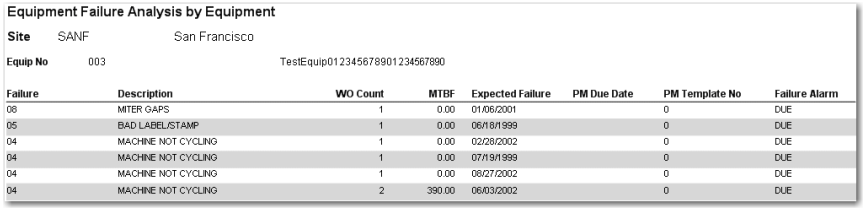
Equip No 0-0 testing enghrsallocation

Start Date	End Date	Hrs Down	Lost Oppor Rate	Total Cost
01/01/2003	01/01/2003	17.00	1.00	17.00
02/01/2003	02/01/2003	1.00	0.00	0.00
03/03/2003	03/05/2003	50.00	1.00	50.00
03/25/2003	03/25/2003	2.00	1.00	2.00
03/25/2003	03/25/2003	1.00	1.00	1.00
04/21/2003	04/21/2003	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Total	72.00		71.00

Equipment Failure Analysis by Equipment

This report lists all pieces of equipment in the selected site and filter, and detailed failure information for each.

Fig. 9.13
Equipment Failure Analysis by Equipment Report



Equipment Failure Analysis by Equipment

Site SANF San Francisco

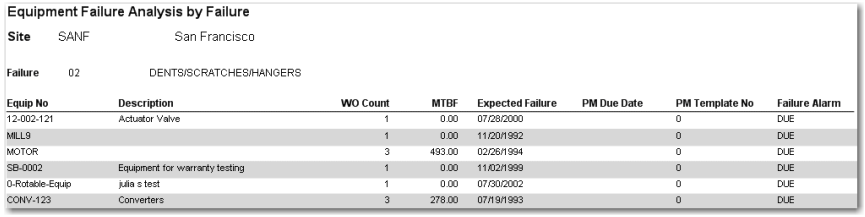
Equip No 003 TestEquip01234567890123456789O

Failure	Description	WO Count	MTBF	Expected Failure	PM Due Date	PM Template No	Failure Alarm
08	MITER GAPS	1	0.00	01/06/2001		0	DUE
05	BAD LABEL/STAMP	1	0.00	06/18/1999		0	DUE
04	MACHINE NOT CYCLING	1	0.00	02/28/2002		0	DUE
04	MACHINE NOT CYCLING	1	0.00	07/19/1999		0	DUE
04	MACHINE NOT CYCLING	1	0.00	08/27/2002		0	DUE
04	MACHINE NOT CYCLING	2	390.00	06/03/2002		0	DUE

Equipment Failure Analysis by Failure

This report displays all failure codes and lists equipment in the selected site and filter for each failure. It displays the failure summary for each.

Fig. 9.14
Equipment Failure Analysis by Failure Report



Equipment Failure Analysis by Failure

Site SANF San Francisco

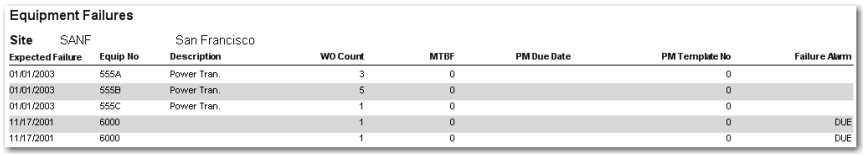
Failure 02 DENTS/SCRATCHES/HANGERS

Equip No	Description	WO Count	MTBF	Expected Failure	PM Due Date	PM Template No	Failure Alarm
12-002-121	Actuator Valve	1	0.00	07/28/2000		0	DUE
MILL9		1	0.00	11/20/1992		0	DUE
MOTOR		3	493.00	02/26/1994		0	DUE
SB-0002	Equipment for warranty testing	1	0.00	11/02/1999		0	DUE
0-Rotable-Equip	julia s test	1	0.00	07/30/2002		0	DUE
CONV-123	Converters	3	278.00	07/19/1993		0	DUE

Expected Equipment Failure

This report lists the failure information for all equipment in the selected site and filter.

Fig. 9.15
Expected Equipment Failure Report



Equipment Failures

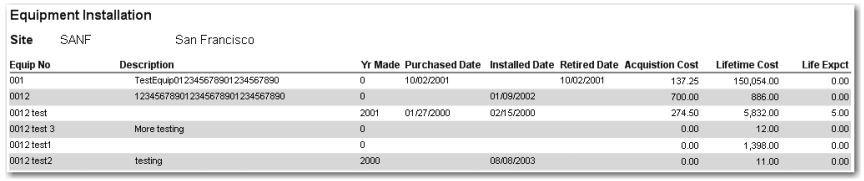
Site SANF San Francisco

Expected Failure	Equip No	Description	WO Count	MTBF	PM Due Date	PM Template No	Failure Alarm
01/01/2003	555A	Power Tran.	3	0		0	
01/01/2003	555B	Power Tran.	5	0		0	
01/01/2003	555C	Power Tran.	1	0		0	
11/17/2001	6000		1	0		0	DUE
11/17/2001	6000		1	0		0	DUE

Equipment Installation

This report lists the installation and purchasing information for all equipment in the selected site and filter.

Fig. 9.16
Equipment Installation Report



Equipment Installation

Site SANF San Francisco

Equip No	Description	Yr Made	Purchased Date	Installed Date	Retired Date	Acquistion Cost	Lifetime Cost	Life Expct
001	TestEquip01234567890123456789O	0	10/02/2001		10/02/2001	137.25	150,054.00	0.00
0012	123456789012345678901234567890	0		01/09/2002		700.00	886.00	0.00
0012 test		2001	01/27/2000	02/15/2000		274.50	5,832.00	5.00
0012 test 3	More testing	0				0.00	12.00	0.00
0012 test1		0				0.00	1,398.00	0.00
0012 test2	testing	2000		08/08/2003		0.00	11.00	0.00

CIM Alternate

This report lists all equipment and alternate numbers in the selected site and filter. The system checks the alternate number during the batch/cimload.p batch job, which reads a DUOM file from an outside source.

Fig. 9.17
CIM Alternate Report



Equipment Lists

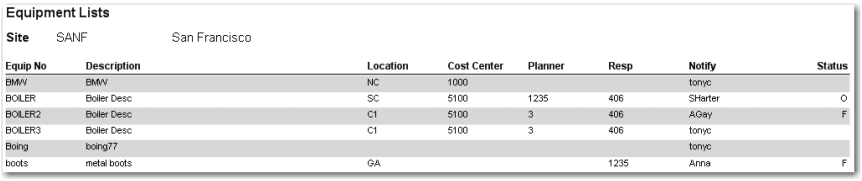
Site SANF San Francisco

Alt Equip No	Equip No	Description
conv 22A	CONV-123	Converters

Equipment List

This report lists all equipment in the selected site and filter.

Fig. 9.18
Equipment List Report



Equipment Lists

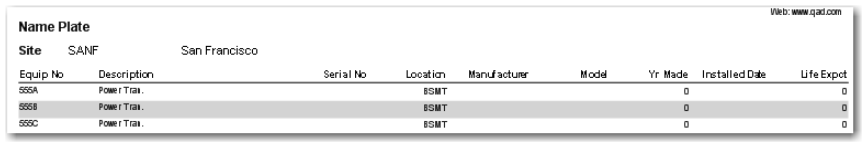
Site SANF San Francisco

Equip No	Description	Location	Cost Center	Planner	Resp	Notify	Status
BMW	BMW	NC	1000			tonyc	
BOILER	Boiler Desc	SC	5100	1235	406	SHarter	O
BOILER2	Boiler Desc	C1	5100	3	406	AGay	F
BOILER3	Boiler Desc	C1	5100	3	406	tonyc	
Boing	boing77					tonyc	
boots	metal boots	GA			1235	Anna	F

Name Plate

This report lists all equipment in the selected site and filter, and displays its manufacturing details.

Fig. 9.19
Name Plate Report



Web: www.qad.com

Name Plate

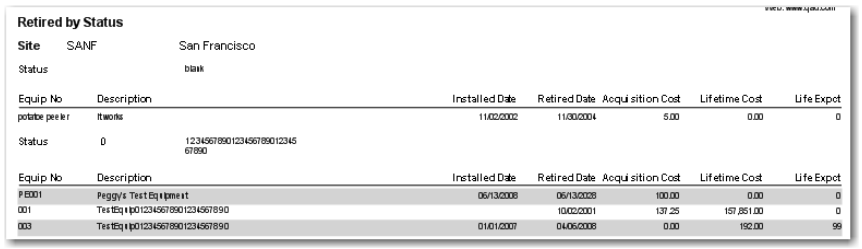
Site SANF San Francisco

Equip No	Description	Serial No	Location	Manufacturer	Model	Yr Made	Installed Date	Life Expct
555A	Power Trans.		BSMT			0		0
555B	Power Trans.		BSMT			0		0
555C	Power Trans.		BSMT			0		0

Retired by Status

The report lists all equipment that has been removed from service in the selected site and filter. Retired equipment has a retired date in Equipment Data Entry.

Fig. 9.20
Retired by Status Report



Retired by Status

Site SANF San Francisco

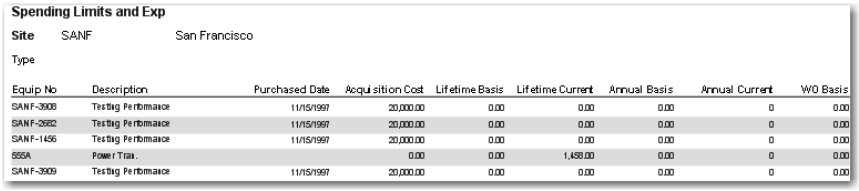
Status blank

Equip No	Description	Installed Date	Retired Date	Acquisition Cost	Lifetime Cost	Life Expct
potatoe peeler	Itworks	11/02/2002	11/30/2004	5.00	0.00	0
Status	0	1234567890123456789012345 67890				
Equip No	Description	Installed Date	Retired Date	Acquisition Cost	Lifetime Cost	Life Expct
PE001	Peggy's Test Equipment	06/13/2008	06/13/2028	100.00	0.00	0
001	TestEqup01234567890123456789O		10/02/2001	137.25	157,851.00	0
003	TestEqup01234567890123456789O	01/01/2007	04/05/2008	0.00	192.00	99

Spending Limits and Expense

This report lists all equipment in the selected site and filter, grouped by equipment type. It displays the annual and lifetime expense limits for all equipment (annual and lifetime basis) in addition to the expense limit that can be charged against a single work order for the equipment. It also displays the current expenses charged against this equipment for the current year and its lifetime (annual and lifetime current).

Fig. 9.21
Spending Limits and Exp Report



Spending Limits and Exp

Site SANF San Francisco

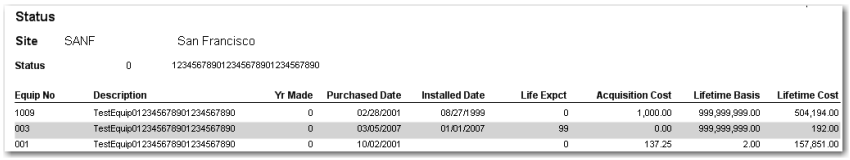
Type

Equip No	Description	Purchased Date	Acquisition Cost	Lifetime Basis	Lifetime Current	Annual Basis	Annual Current	WO Basis
SANF-3908	Testing Performance	11/15/1997	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
SANF-2682	Testing Performance	11/15/1997	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
SANF-1456	Testing Performance	11/15/1997	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
555A	Power Train.		0.00	0.00	1,458.00	0.00	0	0.00
SANF-3909	Testing Performance	11/15/1997	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00

Status

This report lists all equipment in the selected site and filter, grouped by equipment type. It displays equipment or machines by status. A code shows the current standing of equipment; for example: A - Active, I - Inactive, O - Obsolete, or M - Moved.

Fig. 9.22
Status Report



Status

Site SANF San Francisco

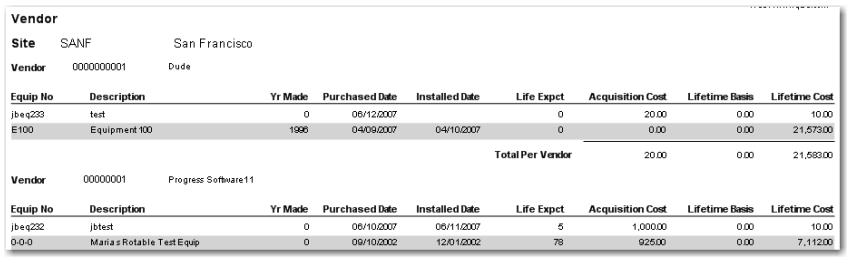
Status 0 12345678901234567890123456789O

Equip No	Description	Yr Made	Purchased Date	Installed Date	Life Expct	Acquisition Cost	Lifetime Basis	Lifetime Cost
1009	TestEquip01234567890123456789O	0	02/28/2001	08/27/1999	0	1,000.00	999,999,999.00	504,194.00
003	TestEquip01234567890123456789O	0	03/05/2007	01/01/2007	99	0.00	999,999,999.00	192.00
001	TestEquip01234567890123456789O	0	10/02/2001		0	137.25	2.00	157,851.00

Vendor

This report lists all equipment in the selected site and filter, grouped by vendor.

Fig. 9.23
Vendor Report



Vendor

Site SANF San Francisco

Vendor 0000000001 Dude

Equip No	Description	Yr Made	Purchased Date	Installed Date	Life Expct	Acquisition Cost	Lifetime Basis	Lifetime Cost
jbeq233	test	0	06/12/2007		0	20.00	0.00	10.00
E100	Equipment 100	1996	04/09/2007	04/10/2007	0	0.00	0.00	21,573.00
					Total Per Vendor	20.00	0.00	21,583.00

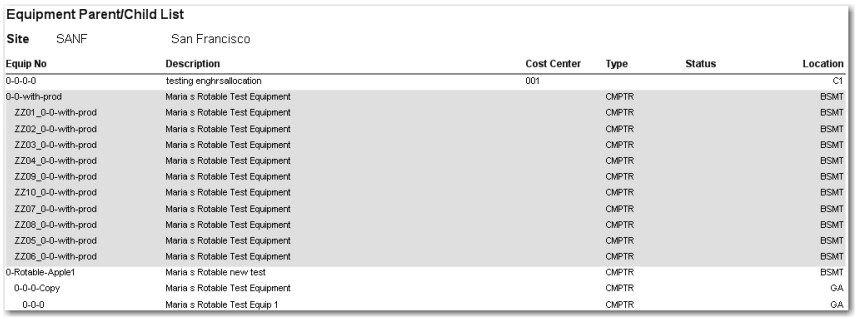
Vendor 00000001 Progress Software11

Equip No	Description	Yr Made	Purchased Date	Installed Date	Life Expct	Acquisition Cost	Lifetime Basis	Lifetime Cost
jbeq232	jbtest	0	06/10/2007	06/11/2007	5	1,000.00	0.00	10.00
0-0-0	Marias Rotable Test Equip	0	09/10/2002	12/01/2002	78	925.00	0.00	7,112.00

Equipment Parent/Child List

The report lists all pieces of equipment in the selected site and filter, in a hierarchical format. It groups each piece of equipment, and lists the children below the parent equipment.

Fig. 9.24
Equipment Parent/Child List Report



Equipment Parent/Child List

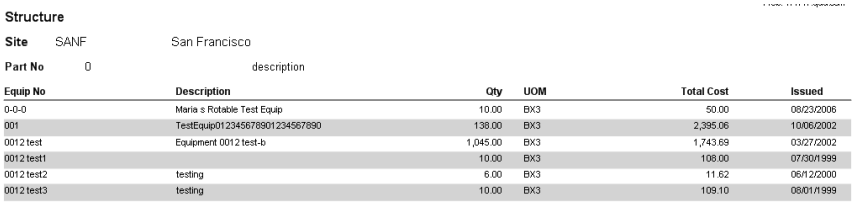
Site SANF San Francisco

Equip No	Description	Cost Center	Type	Status	Location
0-0-0-0	testing enghrsallocation	001			C1
0-0-with-prod	Maria s Rotable Test Equipment		CMPTR		BSMT
ZZ01_0-0-with-prod	Maria s Rotable Test Equipment		CMPTR		BSMT
ZZ02_0-0-with-prod	Maria s Rotable Test Equipment		CMPTR		BSMT
ZZ03_0-0-with-prod	Maria s Rotable Test Equipment		CMPTR		BSMT
ZZ04_0-0-with-prod	Maria s Rotable Test Equipment		CMPTR		BSMT
ZZ09_0-0-with-prod	Maria s Rotable Test Equipment		CMPTR		BSMT
ZZ10_0-0-with-prod	Maria s Rotable Test Equipment		CMPTR		BSMT
ZZ07_0-0-with-prod	Maria s Rotable Test Equipment		CMPTR		BSMT
ZZ08_0-0-with-prod	Maria s Rotable Test Equipment		CMPTR		BSMT
ZZ05_0-0-with-prod	Maria s Rotable Test Equipment		CMPTR		BSMT
ZZ06_0-0-with-prod	Maria s Rotable Test Equipment		CMPTR		BSMT
0-Rotable-Apple1	Maria s Rotable new test		CMPTR		BSMT
0-0-0-Copy	Maria s Rotable Test Equipment		CMPTR		GA
0-0-0	Maria s Rotable Test Equip 1		CMPTR		GA

Parts Used on Equipment - Structure

This report lists all parts in the selected site and filter, and all the equipment that includes the part in its bill of material, grouped by part number.

Fig. 9.25
Structure (Parts Used on Equipment) Report



Structure

Site SANF San Francisco

Part No 0 description

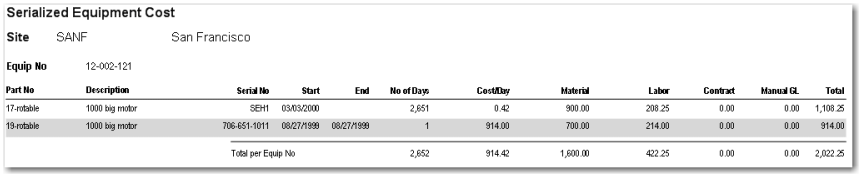
Equip No	Description	Qty	UOM	Total Cost	Issued
0-0-0	Maria s Rotable Test Equip	10.00	BX3	50.00	08/23/2006
001	TestEquip01234567890123456789O	138.00	BX3	2,395.06	10/06/2002
0012 test	Equipment 0012 test-b	1,045.00	BX3	1,743.69	03/27/2002
0012 test1		10.00	BX3	106.00	07/30/1999
0012 test2	testing	6.00	BX3	11.62	06/12/2000
0012 test3	testing	10.00	BX3	109.10	08/01/1999

Cost (Serialized)

This report displays the total cost for all serialized parts issued to a piece of equipment, grouped by equipment number. Select serialized parts with the Serialized check box in Inventory Data Entry. The report includes all serial numbers issued to equipment, even if the serial number is no longer on the piece of equipment.

Cost includes labor, material (issues and returns to inventory), contract (auto-issues and returns to inventory where the requisition is set to contract), and manual GLs that were charged to the equipment when the serialized part was issued.

Fig. 9.26
Cost (Serialized) Report



Serialized Equipment Cost

Site SANF San Francisco

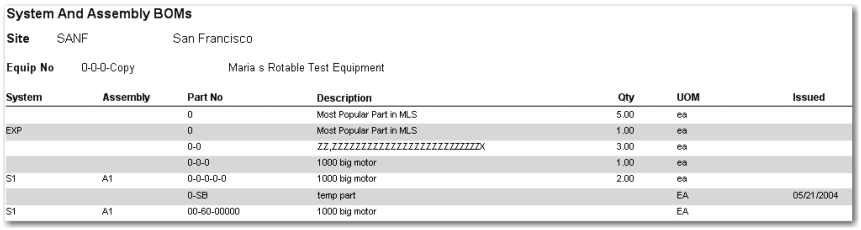
Equip No 12-002-121

Part No	Description	Serial No	Start	End	No of Days	Cost/Day	Material	Labor	Contract	Manual GL	Total
17-rotable	1000 big motor	SEH1	03/03/2000		2,651	0.42	900.00	208.25	0.00	0.00	1,108.25
19-rotable	1000 big motor	706-651-1011	08/27/1999	08/27/1999	1	914.00	700.00	214.00	0.00	0.00	914.00
		Total per Equip No			2,652	914.42	1,600.00	422.25	0.00	0.00	2,022.25

Structure (System and BOMs)

This report lists all equipment and all parts that have been issued or added to the BOM of each piece of equipment's system and assembly in the selected site and filter.

Fig. 9.27
Structure (System and BOMs) Report



System And Assembly BOMs

Site SANF San Francisco

Equip No 0-0-0-Copy Maria s Rotable Test Equipment

System	Assembly	Part No	Description	Qty	UOM	Issued
		0	Most Popular Part in MLS	5.00	ea	
EXP		0	Most Popular Part in MLS	1.00	ea	
		0-0	ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZX	3.00	ea	
		0-0-0	1000 big motor	1.00	ea	
S1	A1	0-0-0-0-0	1000 big motor	2.00	ea	
		0-SB	temp part		EA	05/21/2004
S1	A1	00-60-00000	1000 big motor		EA	

Chapter 10

System Administration

This section discusses the following System Administration module topics:

System Administration Menu 512

Set Up Roles, Employees, and User Data 513

Roles 514

Users 526

User/Roles 535

System Control 536

ERP Interface 542

User Defined Fields 554

Job Control Application 556

Set Up Sequence Data 563

Report Setup 572

Mandatory Fields 573

Req Reroute/Notify Fields 575

Screen Editor 576

Form Designer 578

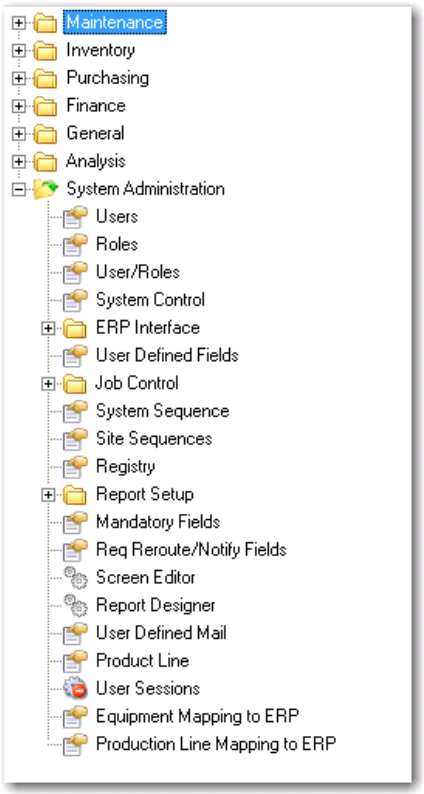
Report Designer 579

User-Defined Mail 584

System Administration Menu

Use System Administration to maintain standard administrative functions within EAM. You can set up custom modifications of standard screens, administer users, configure system control settings, manage roles for security, download data from the QAD ERP application, manage jobs and maintain reports. You can also set sequences for system-generated numbering throughout EAM, such as WO number and PO number.

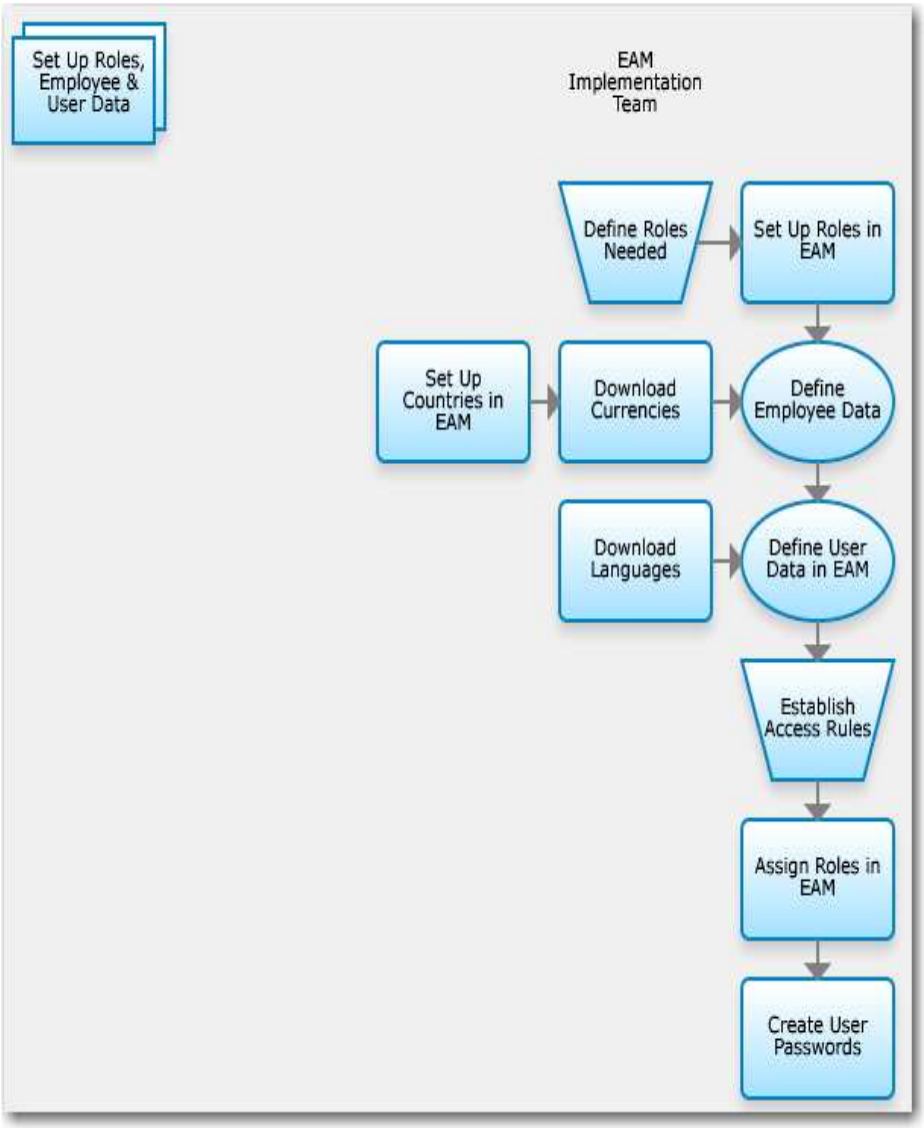
Fig. 10.1
System Administration Menu



Set Up Roles, Employees, and User Data

Set Up Roles, Employees, and User Data Process Map

Fig. 10.2
Set Up Roles, Employees, and User Data Process Maps



The process for setting up roles, employees, and user data is:

1. Define roles.
2. Set up roles in EAM.
3. Set up countries in EAM.
4. Download currencies.
5. Define employee data.

6 Download languages.

7 Define user data in EAM.

8 Establish access rules.

9 Assign roles in EAM.

10 Create user passwords.

Roles

Use roles to determine permissions for user types. Roles give users access to folders within the application, and allow them to perform actions in the modules. Users can add, edit, and delete records within the subfolders. Assign users one or more roles in each site they access.

The system ships with predefined roles based on typical users. You can modify or delete these, copy and rename in the same site, copy them to a new site, or add new roles. Use roles to grant access to the features a user needs; for example, a purchase requestor needs access to Requisitions, but not to Finance. Default system roles include:

Accounting. Accounting Security Group

All Yes. All Menus & Objects to Yes

APADMIN. Local Application Administrator

Buyer. Buyer

Inventory Clerk. Inventory Clerk

LOCALSYSAD. Local System Administrator

MTCESUPER. Maintenance Supervisor

PLANNER. Maintenance Supervisor

PURCHASING. Purchasing Department

REQUESTOR. Purchase Requestor

STORES. Store Room Security Group

STORES MGR. Store Room Manager

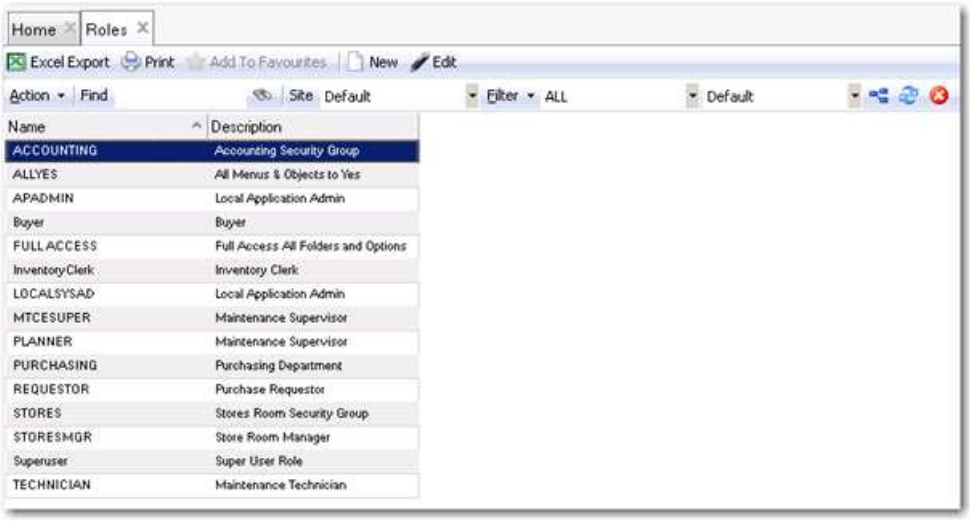
Superuser. Super User Role

TECHNICIAN. Maintenance Technician

Roles Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|Roles. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, edit or create new records, or export data to Excel.

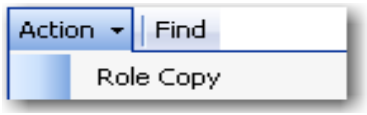
Fig. 10.3
System Administration Roles Browse



Roles Action Menu

Choices available on this menu vary depending on context. Access the Action menu from the toolbar or right-click menu.

Fig. 10.4
Roles Action Menu

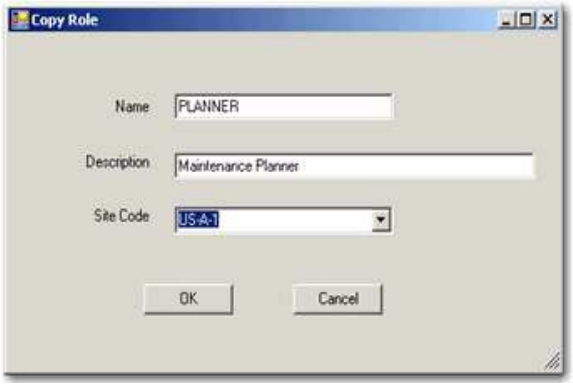


Role Copy

You can copy a role and give it a new name after you establish its attributes. You can alter the attributes of the new role. You can also copy a role to another site, retain the original attributes and name, or change them.

To copy a role, highlight the Role to copy in the source site and select Role Copy from the Action menu. Enter the name and description of the role, and select a site from the Site Code drop down. Click OK.

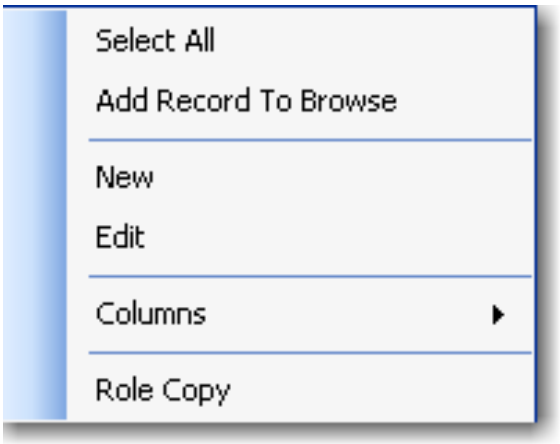
Fig. 10.5
System Administration Roles Copy



Roles Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 10.6
User Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the roles record detail to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the roles record detail to edit the selected record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Roles Record Detail

The record detail contains all information about this role. Assign a name to the role.

Adding a Roles Record

1 Click New to open a blank roles record.

2 Assign the role name and description.

3 Click Save.

4 Highlight the module and select the access levels on the General tab.

Editing a Roles Record

1 Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the roles record detail.

2 Verify the role's name.

3 Highlight the module and select the access level on the General tab.

4 Click Save.

Note The default for a new role is no access in any module, indicated by an empty blue circle.

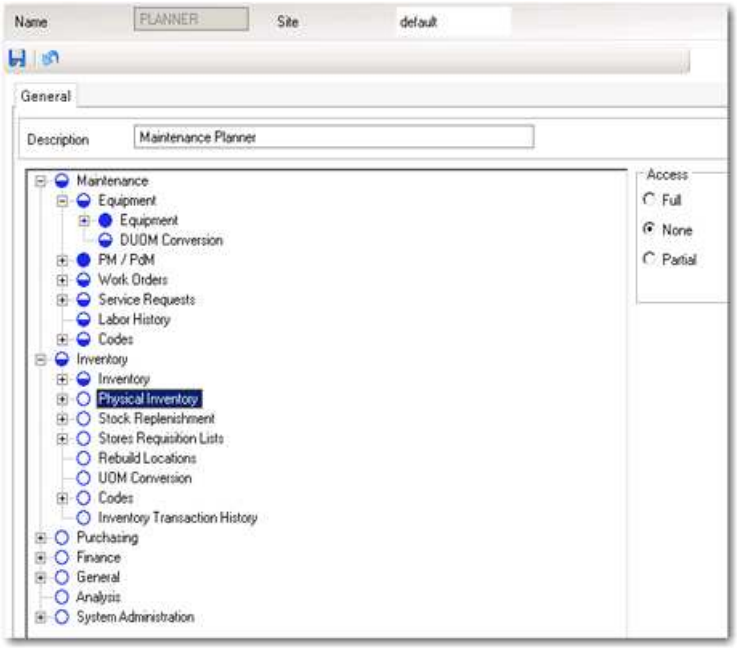
Note If you are adding a role with access to almost everything, first provide full access. Then, change access to Partial or None for individual functions.

Access Levels

Full access grants a user permission to use all functionality in the module or submodule. A solid blue circle represents full access. None provides no access and prohibits a user from viewing or using a module or submodule. A white circle with a blue outline represents no access. Partial access grants a user permission to use or view submodules or features under a larger umbrella. A half-blue circle indicates partial or view access.

Example You have full access to Maintenance|PM/PdM, but no access to Inventory|Rebuild Locations. The circle beside PM/PdM is solid blue. The circle beside Rebuild Locations is outlined blue. The circle beside Work Orders is half-blue because subordinate submodules include multiple access levels.

Fig. 10.7
Access Levels



Full Access

Select the full option in the access box to grant a user type access to all features in a module or submodule.

No Access

Select the none option in the access box to deny a user type access to all features in a module or submodule.

Partial Access

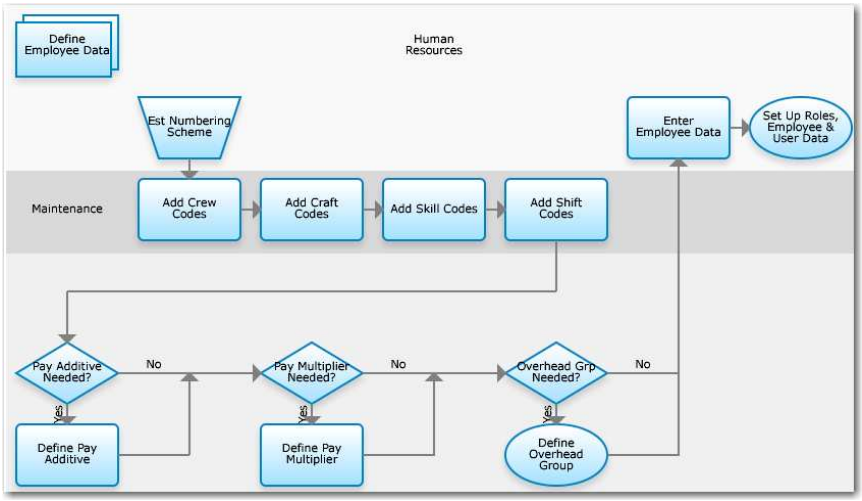
Select the partial option in the access box to grant a user type limited access to features in a module or submodule. Select partial to grant print/export, edit, add, delete, and—if appropriate—copy privileges. If you indicate no access to some features and full access to others, then the higher-level circle indicator automatically displays as half-blue.

Options

Options include Print/Export, Add, Copy, Delete, Notes, and Edit. These settings enable you to perform only the selected functions on the highlighted module or submodule. All options are not available in all modules or submodules.

Set Up Employee Data Process Map

Fig. 10.8
Set Up Employee Data Process Map



To set up employee data:

1 Establish numbering scheme.

2 Add crew codes.

3 Add craft codes.

4 Add skill codes.

5 Add shift codes.

6 Define pay additives.

7 Define pay multipliers.

8 Define overhead groups.

9 Enter employee data.

Employees Browse

Access this browse from General|Employee. Use it to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records. The site-specific Employee file in EAM is where you set up records on individuals. Each employee is given a unique employee number to identify them. These employee records can be used to distribute labor, for reference information, and to designate employees who can be assigned to work orders. In addition, employees can be designated as buyers for one or more sites and linked to a PO Approval Group and/or a Blanket Order Approval Group for that site.

Fig. 10.9
Employee Browse



Employee Action Menu

Choices available on this menu vary depending on context. Access the Action menu from the toolbar or right-click menu.

Post Labor

This action allows the highlighted employee's time to be charged to a particular activity, such as a work order or a project or directly to a department, cost center, and account number.

Reverse Labor

The Reverse action is used to remove previously posted labor charges.

Employee Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

New

Use New to open the Employee record detail to create a record.

Edit

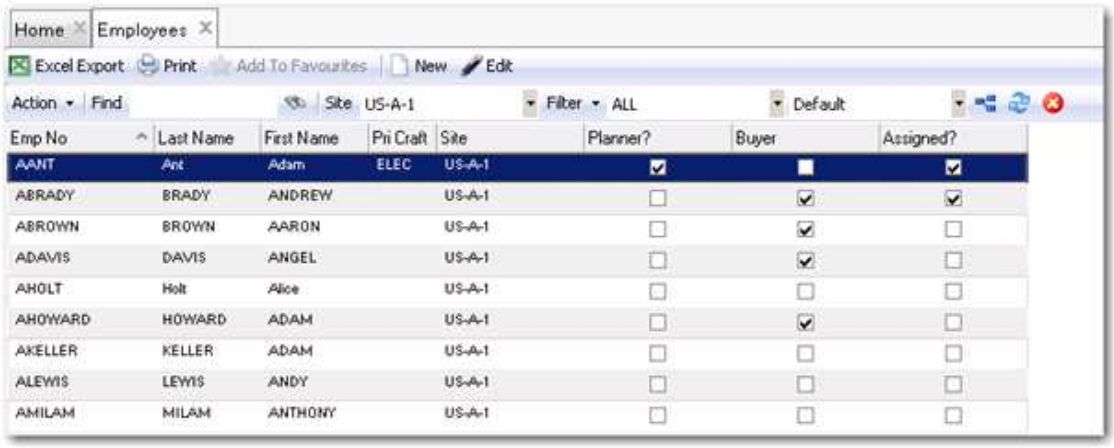
Use Edit to open the Employee record detail to edit the selected record.

Post Labor and Reverse Labor are options from the Action menu.

Employee Record Detail

The record detail contains all information about this employee. The employee number and current site display over all associated tabs.

Fig. 10.10
Employee Record Detail



Creating an Employee Record

1 Click New to open a blank employee record.

2 Verify the current site.

3 Assign the employee number.

4 Enter information in relevant fields on the tabs.

5 Click Save.

Editing an Employee Record

1 Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the employee record detail.

2 Verify the current site.

3 Verify the employee number.

4 Enter or update information in relevant fields on the tabs.

5 Click Save.

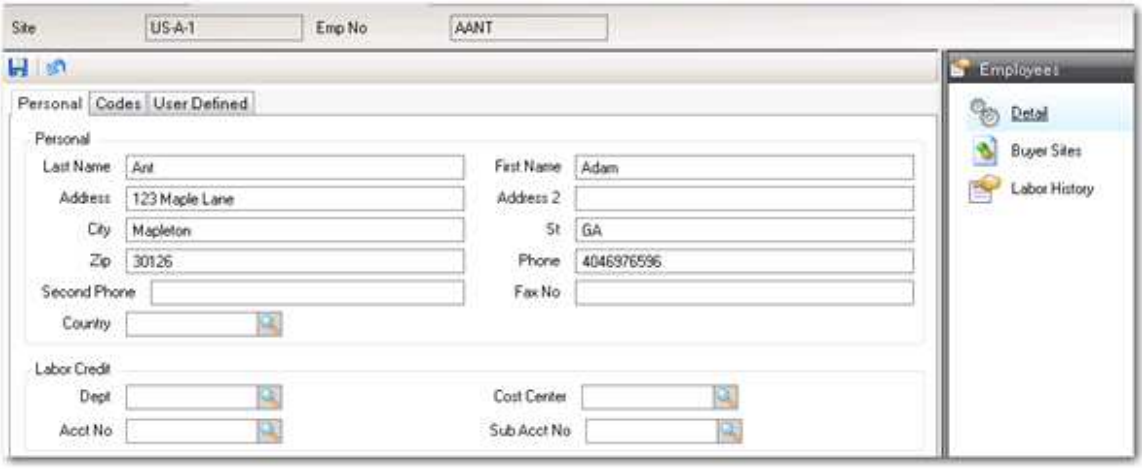
Employee Tabs

Employee contains three tabs: Personal, Codes, and User Defined.

Employee Tab: Personal

Use this tab to enter personal data about the Employee plus accounting data.

Fig. 10.11
Employee: Personal Tab



Last Name. The employee's last or surname.

First Name. The employee's first or given name.

Address. The employee's home address.

Address 2. The employee's second home address.

City. The city in which the employee lives.

State. The state or province in the employee's address.

Zip. The postal code used in the employee's address.

Phone. The employee's home phone number.

Second Phone. An employee's second telephone number, such as a cell phone or work extension.

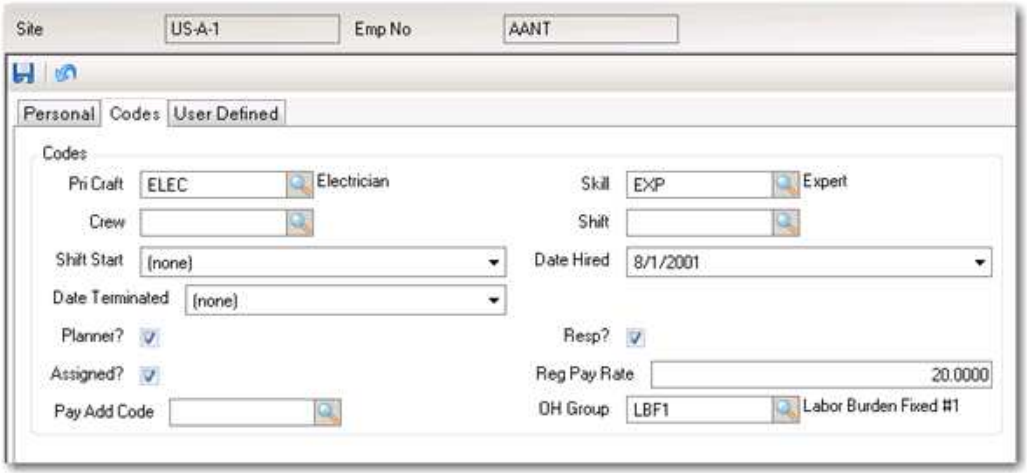
Fax. The employee's home fax number

Country. The country in the employee's address.

Employee Tab: Codes

The Codes tab identifies a number of groups to which an employee belongs, such as Craft, Skill, Crew, and Shift, and also contains pay information, such as Pay Rate and any pay adders.

Fig. 10.12
Employee Tab: Codes



Dept. The department code used when charging an employee's time. The department number in the employee's record is used on the credit side of the labor posting transaction.

Cost Center. Used as the expense cost center by EAM during a labor posting, if no cost center is specified under the equipment.

Note The equipment cost center is checked by the system first. If one is not listed under the equipment, the system looks for a default cost center under the employee.

Acct No. The account number used when charging an employee's time. The account number in the employee's record is used as the credit side of the transaction.

Sub Acct No. The sub-account number used when charging an employee's time. The sub-account number in the employee's record is used as the credit side of the transaction.

Note There are two sets of default labor accounting codes in the Site System Maintenance module on the Labor tabbed page. The first column is labeled Debit, which is used for the expense accounting codes provided none was used in the labor posting transaction. The second column is labeled Credit. If there are no codes in the employee record, these accounting codes are used.

Pri Craft. Identifies the employee's primary craft.

Note This craft is drawn from a user-defined table of crafts. The employee's craft is identified so that the system can search for employees with specific crafts during the work order scheduling process.

Skill. A user-defined table that allows further definition of an employee's capabilities.

Note The user can denote the level of skill an employee has within their craft. It becomes important to know the level of capability of an employee when scheduling a work order, since a more senior craftsperson may be needed for a more difficult task.

Crew. A user-defined table, containing crew codes and descriptions, used to identify the group to which an employee belongs.

Shift. This field contains a valid shift from the standard shifts defined for your system. There is also a lookup available for this field.

Date Hired. The date the employee was hired.

Date Terminated. The date the employee was terminated from employment.

Planner. Select if the employee is a defined as a planner in EAM.

Note If planner is selected, the employee shows up on the planners lookup table.

Resp. Select if the employee is listed as a responsible individual, in the sense of being responsible for a group of equipment or group of parts.

Note If responsible is selected, then when the lookup table is activated to search for responsible individuals, this employee is listed.

Assigned. Select if the employee can be assigned to maintenance work orders. Only employee records that are selected as Assigned appear the Assigned Employee Lookup.

Regular Pay Rate. The standard hourly rate the employee is paid, expressed in the company's base currency.

Note This rate can then be combined with pay multipliers, such as time and a half or double time, depending upon the specific activity or time they are working, such as holidays or weekends.

Pay Add Code. A user-defined code that specifies an amount of money that is paid to an employee on an hourly basis in addition to that employee's regular hourly wage.

Note This is an optional field. An example of how it would be used is when the user sets up an additional 50 cents per hour to be paid to an employee on third shift. Keep in mind that any time the employee is receiving time and a half for working on Sunday, for example, the employee receives not only half again of the regular hourly wage but also half again for the 50 cents.

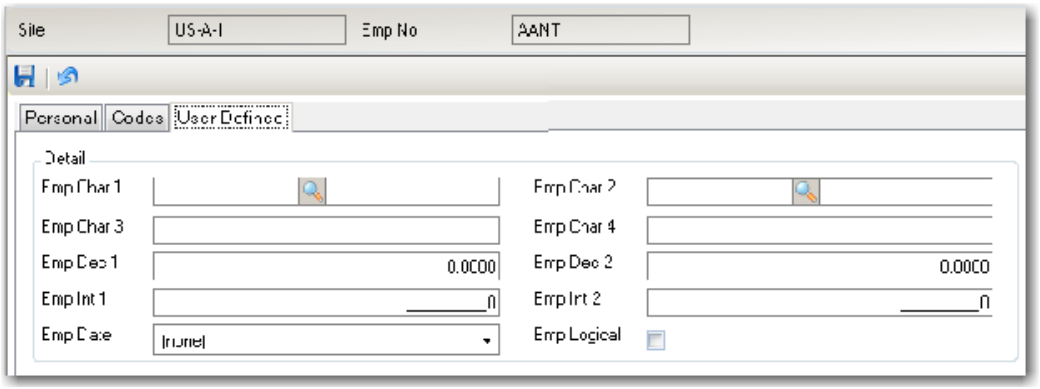
OH Group. The default overhead group for an employee.

Note Labor posted for an employee includes overhead charges defined by the overhead group. An employee overhead group overrides the site default labor overhead group.

Employee Tab: User Defined

Use the Employee User Defined tab to track information against specific employees in EAM. There are ten user-defined fields.

Fig. 10.13
Employee Tab: User Defined



Character 1/2. User-defined character fields. They are validated against tables that you add.

Character 3/4. Free-form user-defined character fields, not validated against tables.

Decimal 1/2. User-defined decimal fields for Employee.

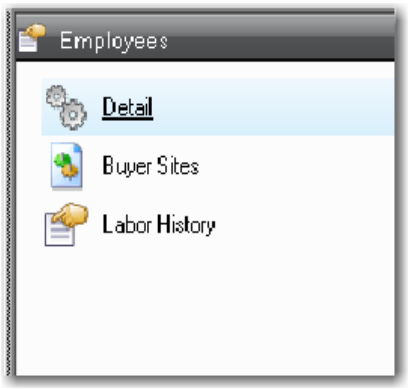
Integer 1/2. User-defined integer fields for Employee.

Enable/Disable Logic. A user-defined check box.

Employee Subdetail

The number of subdetail options varies from module to module. All have an option labeled Detail, which remains visible and returns you to previously viewed tab page in the highlighted record if one of the other subdetails is selected. Normal security applies: a user can be given full, partial or no access to each subdetail option. If no access is given, the subdetail is not visible.

Fig. 10.14
Employee Subdetail



Detail

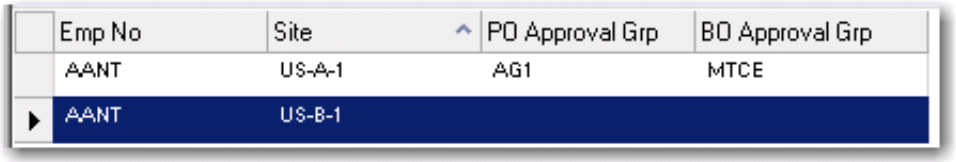
This option opens the tabbed view.

Buyer Sites

Use this option to display a buyer in a single- or multiple-site configuration. Click New to access a standard Site Maintenance lookup table. Select the appropriate site code. In addition, you can also select the appropriate PO Approval Group to which the buyer is associated for the electronic approval routing of purchase orders. This is not required for organizations that do not use PO authorization.

You can also select the appropriate Blanket Order Approval Group with which the buyer is associated to specify electronic routing and approval of blanket orders. This step is required for organizations that use blanket orders.

Fig. 10.15
Employee Buyer Sites Subdetail

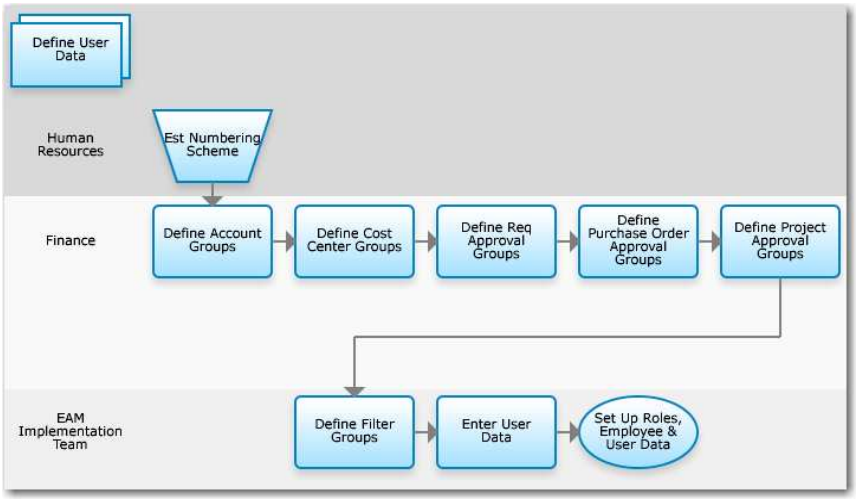


Labor History

Use this option to display a browse of labor records, allowing you to view both posted and reversed records. Reversals show a negative number of hours and negative cost; postings have positive hours and costs.

Defining User Data Process Map

Fig. 10.16
Define User Data Process Map



1 Establish a numbering scheme.

2 Define account groups.

3 Define cost center groups.

4 Define requisition approval groups.

5 Define purchase order approval groups.

6 Define project approval groups.

7 Define filter groups.

8 Enter user data.

Users

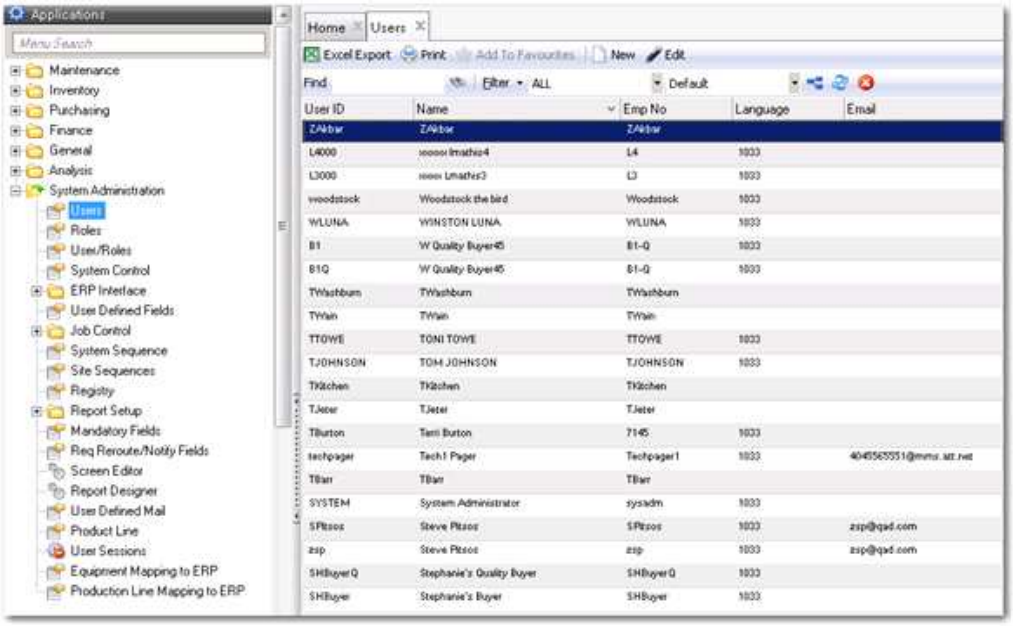
The User module is where user details and preferences are entered. To log in to EAM, the user must have a user ID and password. The user record can be linked to the user's corresponding employee ID, which populates certain information from the employee record into the user record. This reduces unnecessary duplication of information. Linking the user record to the employee record is sometimes required when a user is creating transactions in EAM, such as creating work orders, distributing labor, or creating stores requisitions. This allows EAM to automatically populate employee information required for the transaction based on the user's ID.

Before users are allowed access to EAM, they must be linked to at least one site and at least one role in the site.

Users Browse

Access this browse from System Administration. Use it to organize and display records, edit or create new records, or export data to Excel.

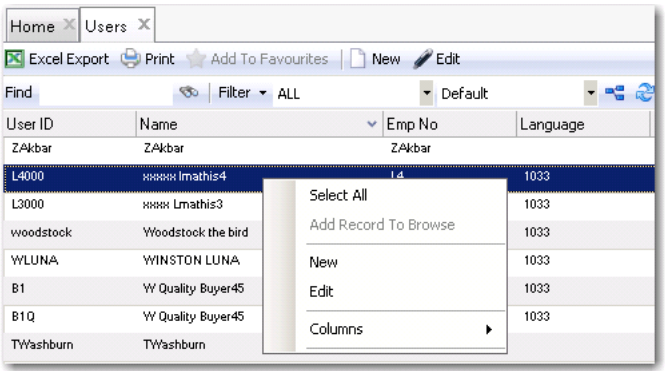
Fig. 10.17
Users Browse



User Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions.

Fig. 10.18
User Right-Click Menu



Select All

Use Select All to highlight all the user records in the browse.

New

Use New to open the user record detail to create a record.

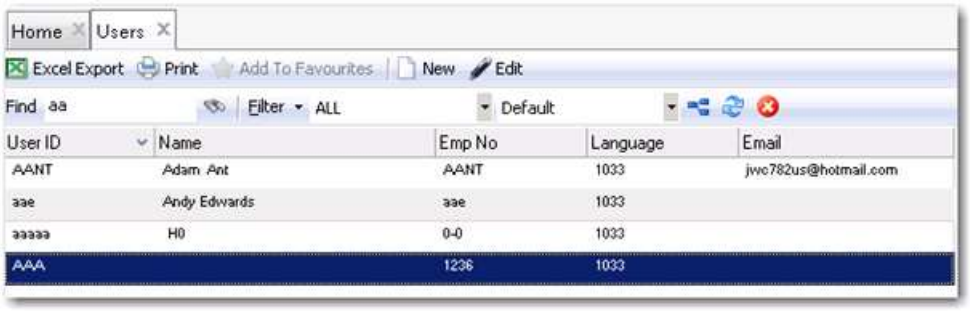
Edit

Use Edit to open the user record detail to edit the selected record.

User Record Detail

The record detail contains all information about this user. The user number displays over all associated tabs.

Fig. 10.19
User Record Detail



Creating a User Record

1. Click New to open a blank user record.
2. Assign the user number.
3. Enter information in relevant fields on the tabs.
4. Click Save.

Editing a User Record

1. Double-click a record from the browse or click Edit to open the user record detail.
2. Verify the user number.
3. Enter or update information in relevant fields on the tabs.
4. Click Save.

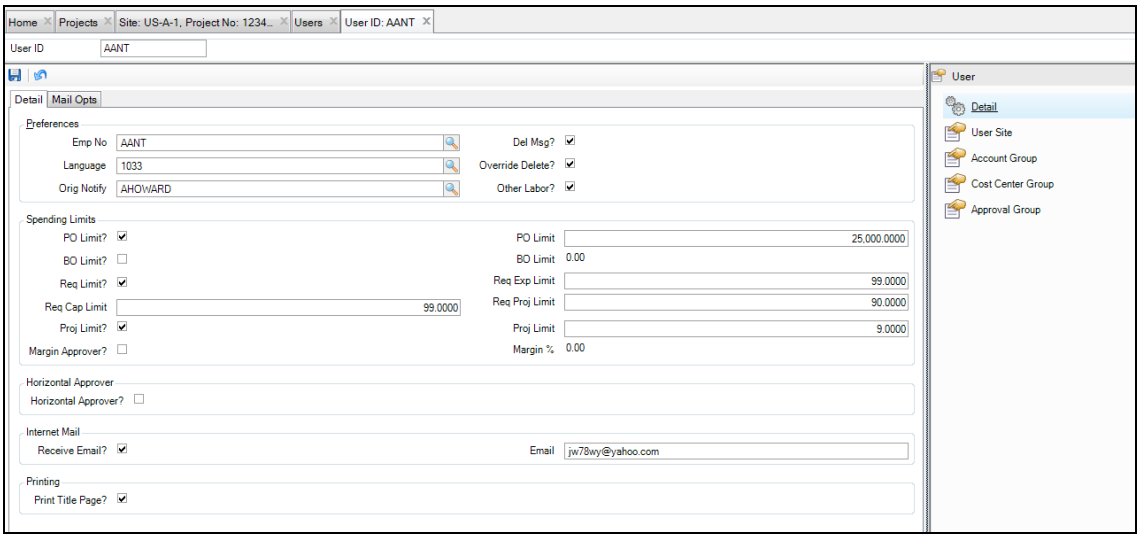
User Tabs

User contains two tabs: Detail and Mail Opts.

User Tab: Detail

Use this tab to enter detail data about the user plus purchasing and project spending limits.

Fig. 10.20
Users Detail Tab



User ID. The system administrator assigns the user number in the User module. The user ID is an alphanumeric code.

Note In many cases, the user ID is a number. This number is displayed on many screens and reports throughout the system. If the users are not familiar with these numbers, it can make some of the reports more difficult to understand. It may make more sense to use a more recognizable identifier, such as the first letter of the User's first name, followed by last name. Example: Joe Smith – jsmith**.**

Emp No. The system administrator links a previously established employee number in this user's record. The Emp No is an alphanumeric code. The employee number entered is validated against the Employee table. The lookup button can be used to select an existing employee number.

Language. The default language code for the selected user. The language chosen here is the language in which this user will view/use EAM. The Language field allows individual users to access EAM in their own language. The Lookup displays only the languages in which EAM is available.

Orig Notify. This field is used to specify a user who should receive an automated e-mail notification when this user creates a service request. Click into the Orig Notify field to access the User Lookup with browses of users and mail groups.

The associated user receives an automated e-mail indicating that a service request that has been created by this user.

Del Msg?. User preference to display or suppress warning message before deleting records. Select if the field should cause a warning message to be displayed before a record is deleted. This warning message allows the user to cancel the deletion. Regardless of this setting, the system has built-in parameters that prohibit the deletion of some records.

Note In order to prevent a record from being deleted in error, it is suggested that you select this field for most users. Records cannot be restored once deleted.

Override Del? Select to allow the user to override the system controls that prohibit the deletion of certain record types depending upon their status and attributes.

Note It is suggested that this field is not selected for most users. With it selected, the user can override the system controls that prohibit the deletion of certain records.

Other Labor? This determines whether the user can post labor for all other users or only for himself/herself.

Note If the profile for the current user has this selected, EAM allows the user to post or reverse labor for any employee, provided the user has security for the option. If not selected, EAM only allows users to post and reverse labor for themselves.

PO Limit? Select if the user has been assigned a spending limit for approval of purchase orders. If selected the amount in the next field represents the user's Purchase Order Limit, the amount for which a user can approve a purchase order.

Note When the user approves a purchase order, the user's spending limit is checked. If the spending limit is equal to or greater than the purchase order, the purchase order is approved and authorized. If the purchase order is greater than the user's spending limits, then the purchase order is approved but not authorized.

PO Limit. If the PO Limit? option is selected, assign a spending limit for approval of purchase orders.

BO Limit. If the BO Limit? option is selected, assign a spending limit for approval of blanket orders.

Note When the user approves a blanket order, the user's BO spending limit is checked. If the user's BO spending limit is equal to or greater than the BO's expiration amount, the blanket order is authorized. If the BO's expiration amount is greater than the user's BO spending limits, then a routing for authorization is started. The user's action is shown as Approve in the BO's Routing lower screen. However, the blanket order is not authorized until a user with a higher spending limit and any quantity person approve it.

Req Limit? Select if the user has been assigned a spending limit for one or more of the following fields for approval of requisitions.

Req Exp Limit. If Req Limit? is selected, the amount in this field represents the user's Requisition Expense Limit, the amount for which a user can approve a given requisition that is not flagged as a Capital expense.

Req Cap Limit. If Req Limit? is selected the amount in this field represents the user's Requisition Capital Limit, the amount for which a user can approve a requisition that is flagged as a Capital expense.

Req Proj Limit. If Req Limit? is selected the amount in this field represents the user's Requisition Project Limit, the amount for which a user can approve a requisition that is linked and expensed to a project.

Proj Limit? Select if the user has been assigned a spending limit for the initial approval of projects. If selected the user has been assigned a spending limit for approval of projects.

Proj Limit. If Proj Limit? is selected the amount in this field represents the user's Project Limit, the amount for which a user can approve a given project.

Note When the user approves a project, the user's spending limit is checked. If the user's spending limit is equal to or greater than the project, the project is approved and authorized. If the project is greater than the user's spending limits, then the user's action is considered to be approved. However, the project is not authorized until someone with high enough spending limits authorizes it and any quantity persons authorize it.

Margin Approver? Select this check box so that the user can be added to Margin Approval Groups.

Margin%. Specify the Margin Limit % by entering the lowest percentage of margin for which this user can approve a customer funded project.

Horizontal Approver? If the Horizontal Approver? option is enabled on the General|Business Units|Sites|Authorization Options tab then a user can be designated as a Horizontal Approver here. Then add one or more Horizontal Approvers to a requisition approval group at Purchasing|Approval Group|Requisition Approval Group.

Receive Email? Select if this user should receive automated Internet e-mail.

Email. If Receive Email? is selected, enter the user's Internet e-mail address in the Email box.

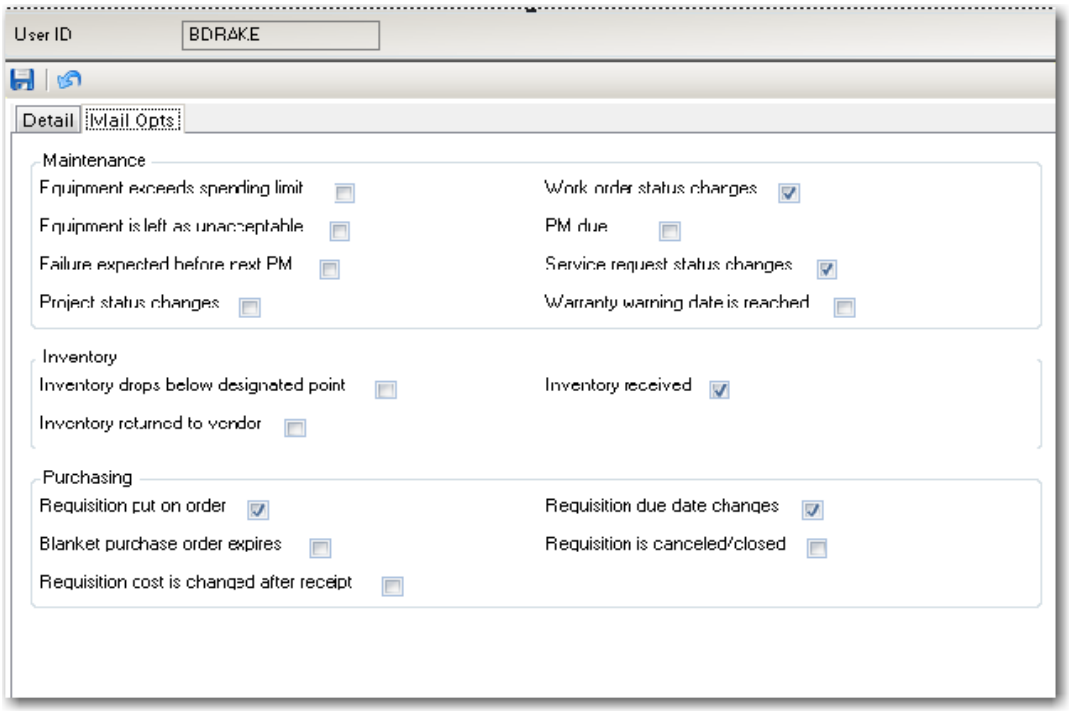
Prt Title Page? Select if the user should have the title page containing the report criteria printed whenever this user generates reports.

Note If selected, the title page prints. If not selected, the title page does not print.

User Tab: Mail Opts

Use this tab to select events that trigger e-mail to this user.

Fig. 10.21
Users Mail Opts Tab



Equipment exceeds spending limit. User preference to receive mail when a piece of equipment exceeds its annual, lifetime, or work order spending limit.

Note If selected, the user designated in the Notify field of the equipment record receives mail when the piece of equipment exceeds a spending limit.

Work order status changes. User preference to receive mail when a work order's status changes.

Note Each work order status can be set to send mail when a work order status is changed. If selected, the user designated in the work order record receives mail when the work order status is changed to a status designated to generate mail.

Equipment is left as unacceptable. User preference to receive mail when a piece of equipment is left in an unacceptable state following a work order.

Note Each work order has an As Left code. These codes can be set to send mail if a piece of equipment is left in the condition described by the code. If selected, the user designated in the Notify field of the equipment record receives mail when the piece of equipment is left in a condition designated to generate mail.

PM Due. User preference to receive mail when a PM comes due.

Note If selected, the user designated in the PM record receives mail when the PM comes due by reaching a certain date or driving unit of measure. If it is not, no mail of this type is sent to this user.

Failure expected before next PM. User preference to receive mail when a calculated next failure date precedes the next preventing PM due date.

Note When a work order is closed, the next failure date for the piece of equipment is calculated. If selected, the user designated in the Notify field of the PM record receives mail when the next failure date calculated precedes the next preventing PM due date.

Service Request Status. A user preference to receive mail when a service request changes status, if the user is the Notify person or part of the mail group on the Service Request.

Project Status Changes. Each project status can be set to send mail when a project status is changed. If selected and the user is designated as the Notify person in the project record, they receive mail when the project status is changed to a status designated to generate mail.

Warranty Warning Date Is Reached. Mark this box if you want the user, if the Notify on a warranty, to receive e-mail when the warranty's Warning Date is reached.

Warning Days, set up at System Admin|System Control Maintenance|System Site Maintenance|Maint tabbed page, is a field displaying the number of days ahead of a warranty expiration the Notify on the warranty receives a system automated e-mail warning. When a new warranty is created, the system pulls in this figure as the designated time for the expiration warning but this number can be manually overridden.

Inventory Drops Below Designated Point . User preference to receive mail when inventory drops below the designated point of safety stock or reorder point.

Note Each piece of inventory can be designated to send mail when inventory drops below either safety stock or reorder point. If this field is selected, the user designated in the Notify field of the inventory record receives mail when stock levels drop below this point.

Inventory received. When selected, the user, if Requestor or Notify, receives e-mail when inventory is received from a requisition.

Inventory Returned to Vendor. When selected, the user, if Requestor or Notify, receives e-mail when parts are returned to the vendor.

Requisition Put on Order. When selected, the user, if Requestor or Notify, receives e-mail when the requisition is put on order.

Requisition Due Date Changes. When selected, the user, if Requestor or Notify, receives e-mail when the requisition due date changes.

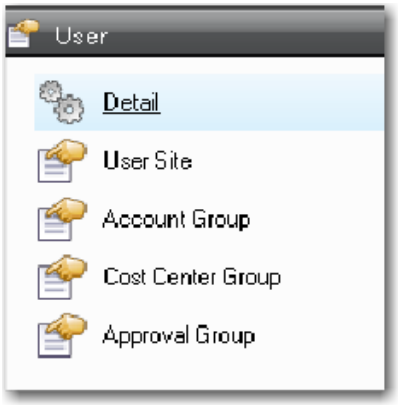
Blanket PO expires. When selected, the user receives e-mail when blanket purchase orders on which he/she is the Notify expire.

Requisition Canceled/Closed. When selected, the user, if Requestor or Notify, receives e-mail when the requisition status is changed to either canceled or closed.

User Subdetail

The number of subdetail options varies from module to module. All have an option labeled Detail, which remains visible and returns you to previously viewed tab page in the highlighted record if one of the other sub details is selected. Normal security applies, meaning that a user can be given full, partial, or no access to each subdetail option. If no access is given, the subdetail is not visible.

Fig. 10.22
Users Subdetail



Detail

This option opens the tabbed view.

User Site

Use this option to display a user in a single- or multiple-site configuration. Click New to access a standard Site Maintenance lookup table. Select the appropriate site code. While each user must be assigned at least one valid site in order to access EAM, a user can have access to multiple sites. Designate one of the sites as Primary, which is the site the user is logged in to by default.

Account Center Group

Account Group (Finance|Groups|Account Group) is used to associate a set of accounts to a user ID. When the user clicks the Authorize Action on the Requisition header, EAM checks if the user has either an Account Group or Cost Center Group that contains the appropriate account number or cost center to authorize the selected requisition. If an account in the user's Account Group matches the account on the selected requisition and the user has a large enough spending limit, the requisition can be authorized by the user without going through routing.

Cost Center Group

Cost Center Group (Finance|Groups|Cost Center Group) is used to associate a set of cost centers to a user ID. When the user clicks the Authorize Action on the Requisition header, EAM checks if the user has either an Account Group or Cost Center Group that contains the appropriate account number or cost center to authorize the selected requisition. If a cost center in the user's Cost Center Group matches the cost center on the selected requisition and the user has a large enough spending limit, the requisition can be authorized by the user without going through routing.

Approval Group

Approval Group (Purchasing | Approval Group | Requisition Approval Group) is used to associate a set of requisition approvers to a User ID. When the selected user initiates routing requests, the Approval Group identifies who receive those requests to authorize requisitions. Associate approval groups here only if your organization has selected User Based Routing for approval of requisitions. The routing method used for requisition approval is determined by the switch under

System Admin|System Control Maintenance|System Site Maintenance|Misc tabbed page—Approval Method. If User Based Routing is enabled, the system routes all approval requests for requisitions according to the user who clicked the Approve Action.

User/Roles

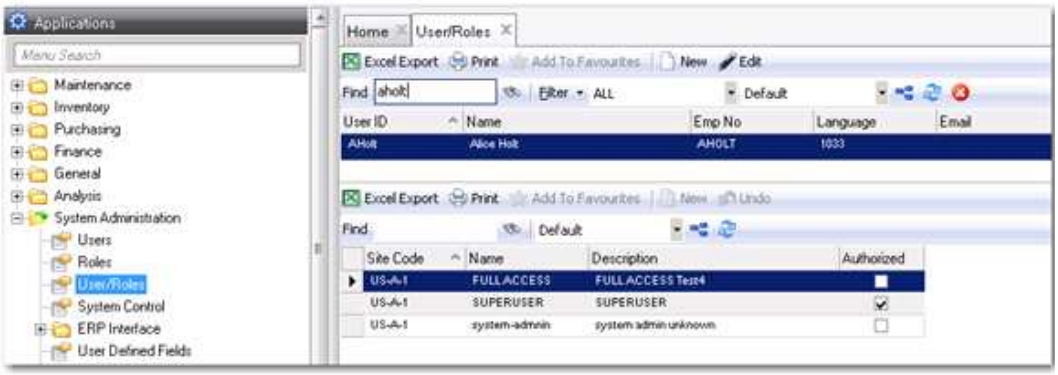
Use this module to link users to roles in their required sites.

User/Roles Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|User|Roles. Use it to organize and display records, edit or create new records, or export data to Excel.

The User/Roles browse consists of the top browse, listing users, and the lower browse, listing roles for each site.

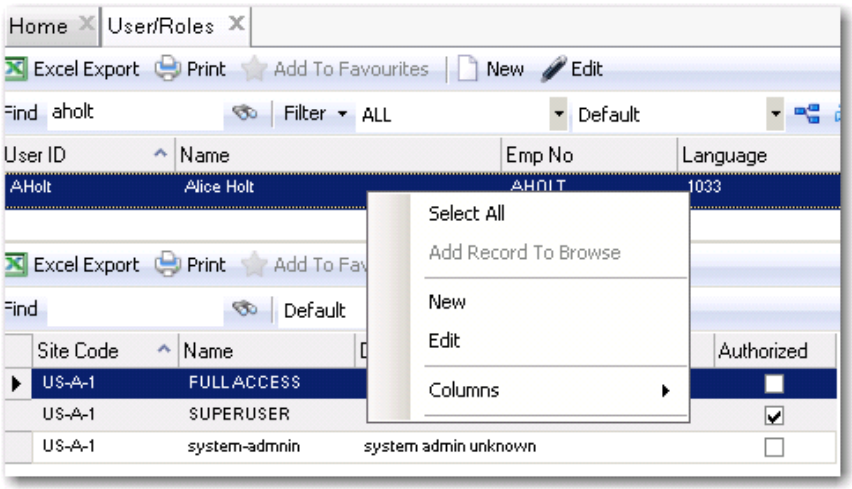
Fig. 10.23
User/Roles Browse



User/Roles Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 10.24
User/Roles Right-Click Menu



Select All. Use Select All to highlight all the user records in the browse.

New. Use New to open the user/roles record detail to create a record.

Edit. Use Edit to open the user/roles record detail to edit the selected record.

Columns. A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Creating a User/Role

1 Highlight the user in the upper browse. EAM displays available roles and sites for that user.

2 Select the check box to add a role. Authorized roles display predefined user permissions.

Note If you highlight a user in the upper browse to add roles and nothing displays in the child browse, the user has not been assigned to any site in EAM. Go to System Administration|Users| User Site submenu to designate sites for this user.

Editing a User/Role

1 Highlight the user in the upper browse. EAM displays available roles and sites for that user.

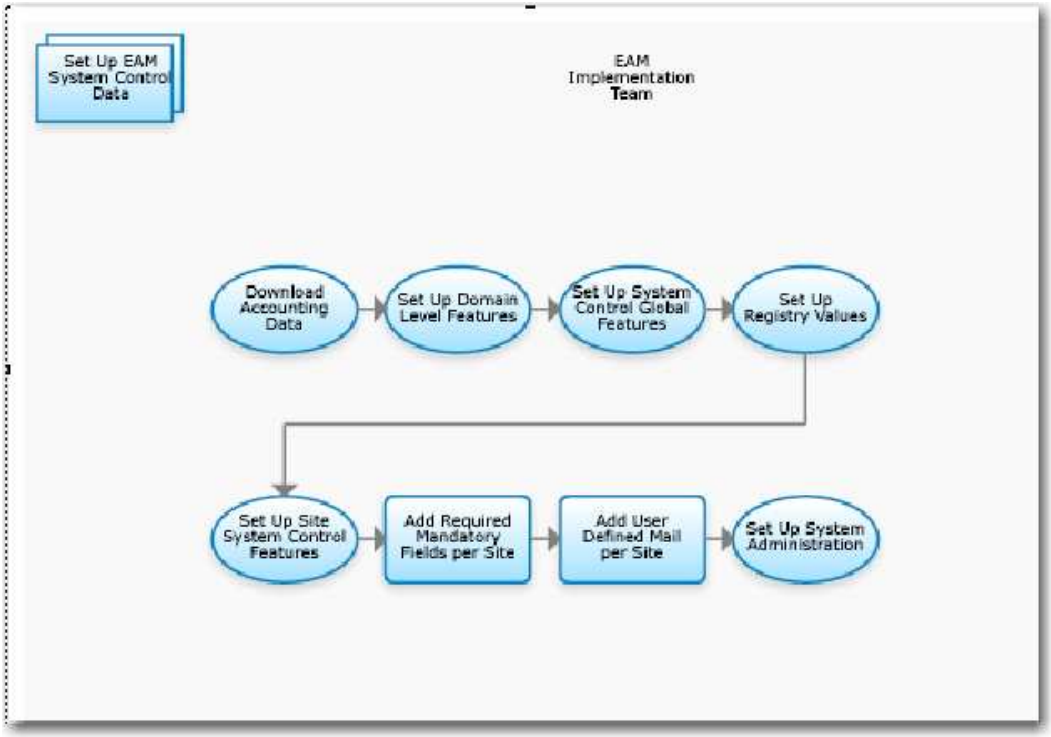
2 Select the check box to add a role. Clear the check box to remove a role. Authorized roles display predefined user permissions.

System Control

Use System Control to set General data, indicate Mail Options, set Revision Control, and establish Password & General Ledger Options. In addition set Interface rules, indicate Purchase receiving options, set Tax options, and enter Budget Code.

System Control Process Map

Fig. 10.25
System Control Process Map



1 Download Accounting Data.

2 Set Up Domain Level Features.

3 Set Up System Control Global Features.

4 Set Up Registry Values.

5 Set Up Site System Control Features.

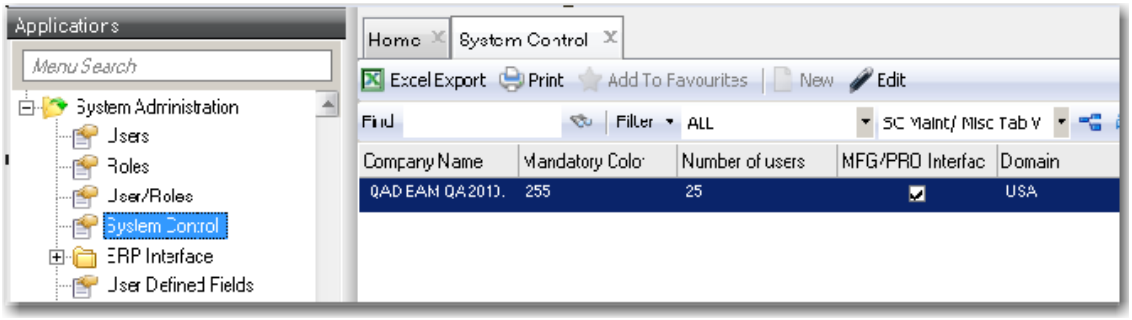
6 Add Required Mandatory Fields per Site.

7 Add User Defined Mail per Site.

System Control Browse

Use the browse to organize and display records, to access supporting functions, and to edit or create new records.

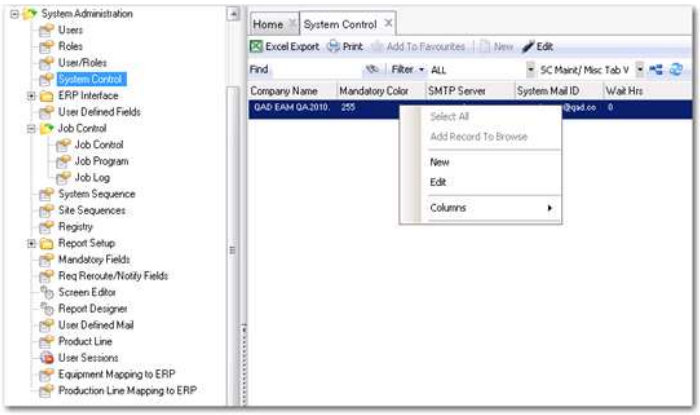
Fig. 10.26
System Control Browse



System Control Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 10.27
System Control Right-Click Menu



Edit. Opens the System Control screens to edit the selected record.

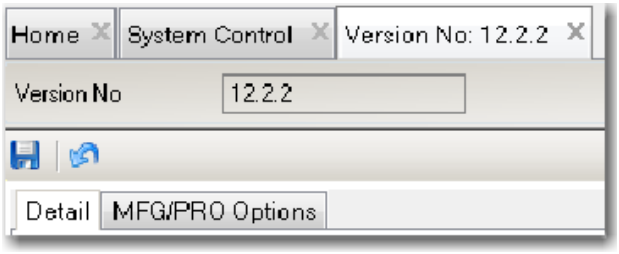
Columns. A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

System Control Record Detail

The tabs contains information about the System Control record. The assigned Version No displays over the associated tabs.

Note EAM is installed with the System Control Record already created and defaults to the current Version No.

Fig. 10.28
System Control Record Detail



Editing the System Control Record

1. Double-click the System Control record from the browse or click Edit to open the System Control record detail.
2. Verify the Version No.
3. Enter information in relevant fields on the tabs.
4. Click Save.

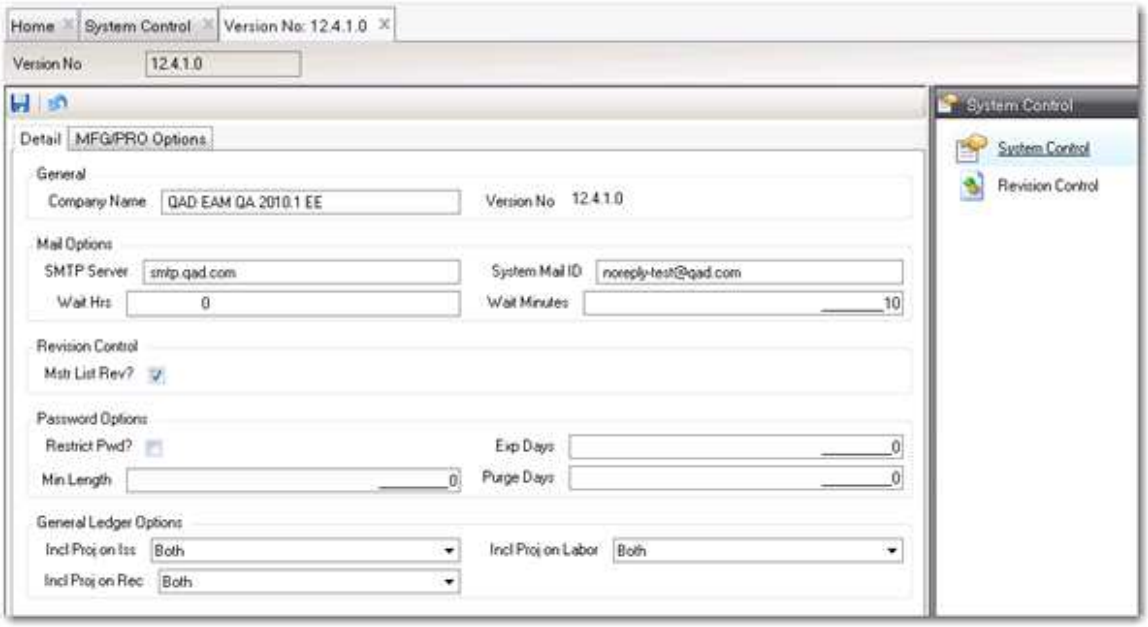
System Control Tabs

Use these tabs to set General data, indicate Mail Options, set Revision Control, and establish Password & General Ledger Options. In addition indicate Purchase receiving options, set Tax options, and enter Budget Code.

System Control Tab: Detail

Use this tab to set General data, indicate Mail Options, set Revision Control, and establish Password & General Ledger Options.

Fig. 10.29
System Control Tab: Detail



Company Name. The name appearing on the bottom of the EAM main menu panel helps users differentiate between live and test databases.

Version No. EAM is installed with the System Control record already created. It defaults to the current Version No.

SMTP Server. The SMTP server name or corresponding IP address. To send Internet mail, EAM routes e-mail to the entered server or address. For an individual user to send Internet e-mail from EAM, set up a MAPI client on the client PC. For example, Microsoft Outlook includes a MAPI client.

System Mail ID. Enter the ID to appear in the From box on EAM system-generated e-mail sent through the Internet.

Wait Hrs. The number of hours a request for approval of a requisition, purchase order, blanket order, or project waits in an individual's mailbox.

Wait Minutes. The number of minutes a request for the approval of a requisition, purchase order, blanket order, or project waits in an individual's mailbox.

Mstr List Rev? Specify whether the system should automatically create revisions for master lists. Select if revision records should be created every time any of the Master Lists in EAM are modified. This includes Master Instructions Lists and Master Parts Lists.

Restrict Pwd?. Specify whether EAM should impose restrictions on user passwords. Select to enable the fields that control user password restrictions in EAM.

Min Length. If the previous field is enabled, when a password is added or changed, EAM checks the length of the new password and validates the number of characters against Min Length unless Min Length is zero.

Exp Days. This integer field determines the number of days at which user passwords should expire. When a user logs in, EAM checks whether the number of days specified here has passed since the user changed or added the current password. If Exp Days is set to zero, EAM does not make this check.

Purge Days. This integer field determines the number of days of history to keep for user passwords. EAM keeps a list of passwords a user uses for Pwd Aging number of days.

Incl Proj on Iss. EAM checks this setting to determine which sides (if any) of the issue/return transaction should include the Project No in the inventory general ledger transactions. When these transactions are created, EAM checks these settings and acts accordingly for both EAM and QAD ERP.

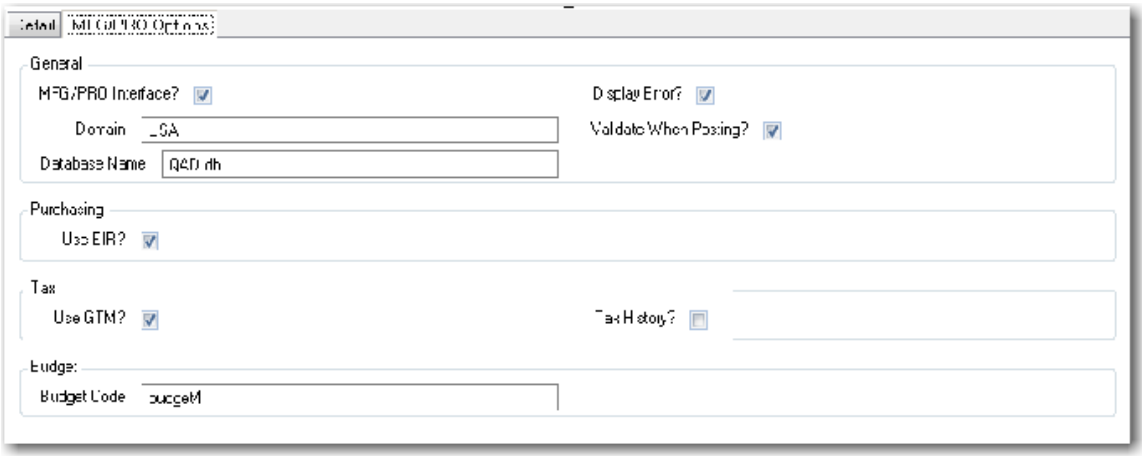
Incl Proj on Labor. EAM checks this setting to determine which sides (if any) of labor GL transactions should include Project No. Options include Both Sides, Debit, Credit, and Neither.

Incl Proj on Rec. EAM checks this setting to determine which sides (if any) of the receipt/return transaction should include the Project No. Options include Both Sides, Debit, Credit, and Neither.

System Control Tab: MFG/PRO Options

Use this tab to set General data, indicate Purchasing options, set Tax options, and enter Budget Code.

Fig. 10.30
System Control Tab: MFG/PRO Options



MFG/PRO Interface? Select to enable if the system administrator wants to use the interface to QAD ERP. If this interface is not enabled, the interface programs do not function and do not create general ledger transactions in QAD ERP.

Display Error? If there is some type of error when a general ledger transaction is created in QAD ERP, select to enable the system to display an error message and a description of the specific error being encountered.

Domain. Domain to use when filling out domain fields in QAD ERP. Should match the domain that EAM interfaces with from QAD ERP's Domain Maintenance option (menu 36.1.1.1).

When reading data from QAD ERP, EAM only looks at records that match the entered Domain. When writing data to the QAD ERP, EAM fills out the Domain field with the entered Domain. Fill out this field to interface properly.

Validate When Posting?. When a general ledger is created in QAD ERP, validate when posting causes EAM to run the QAD ERP validation routine to verify that the cost center, account, and sub-account combinations are valid within the QAD ERP validation tables.

Database Name. Database name to use when filling out QAD ERP purchasing fields related to QAD ERP's multiple database configurations. Should match the Database Name on QAD ERP's Database Connection Maintenance screen (menu 36.6.1).

Use EIR? Select to enable QAD ERP's Expense Items Receipts accounting structure to overwrite EAM's AP (Credit) accounting structure (at General|Business Units|Site|Purchase Order tab) for receipt credits.

Use GTM? If enabled, EAM handles Global Tax Management and integrates with the handling of Global Tax Management in QAD ERP.

Tax History? Select to enable if the tables are filled out in QAD ERP, making the data available for running tax reports in QAD ERP. If not enabled, this data is not captured in QAD ERP. If Use GTM? is enabled and Tax History? is not enabled, only the tax-related fields for the PO record are filled out in QAD ERP.

Budget Code. Enter the QAD ERP budget code to use on budget download. The code is used when downloading budgets at System Administration|ERP Interface|Download.

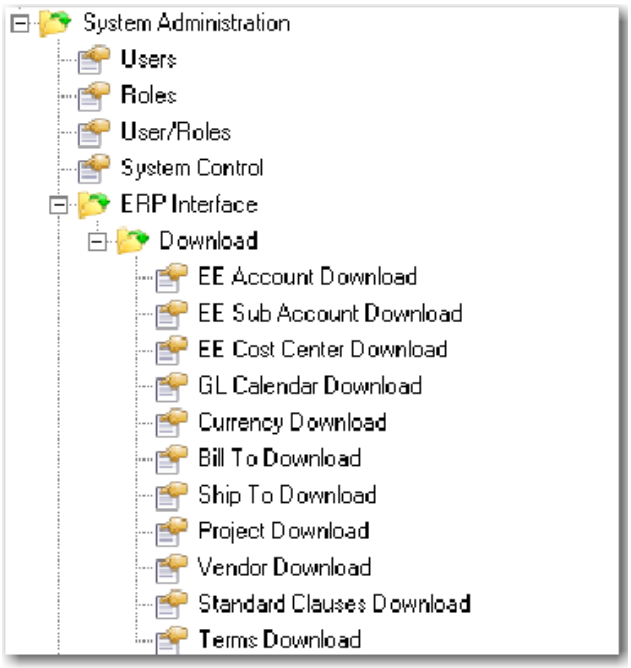
ERP Interface

Use this module to update EAM with information from tables shared with QAD ERP. Access the real-time link or gateway to the QAD ERP database and common tables shared by EAM and QAD EE/SE.

Download

There are 12 shared tables in EAM. They are: Account, Sub Account, Cost Center, GL Calendar, and Currency, Bill To, Ship To, Project, Vendor, Standard Clauses, and Terms. Update EAM with information from some or all of these shared tables.

Fig. 10.31
ERP Interface|Download



Note When you are connected to a QAD EE database, the Account, Sub Account, Cost Center options are listed as EE Account, EE Sub Account, EE Cost Center. When connected to a QAD SE database, the prefix is SE.

Account Download Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|Account Download. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and download new records.

The account download module allows users to download either all or select account numbers to be used in EAM. Downloading account numbers from QAD ERP also downloads corresponding sub-account and cost center relationships, which are then found at Finance|Accounting|Accounts.

Downloading a Single Account Code

1. Enter a complete or a portion of a account code in Find. Use Find to search for specific records. Find searches the column on the far left.
2. Highlight the required record in the browse, click Action, and select Download Account.
3. EAM presents the Select Site screen. Choose the sites to update with the downloaded data and click Download.

Downloading Multiple Account Codes

1. Enter a portion of a account code, description, or type in Find.
2. Highlight the required records in the browse using Shift to select a range or Ctrl to highlight non-sequential records, click Action, and select Global Download Account.

3 EAM presents the Select Site screen. Choose the sites to update with the downloaded data, click Download.

Fig. 10.32
Account Download Browse

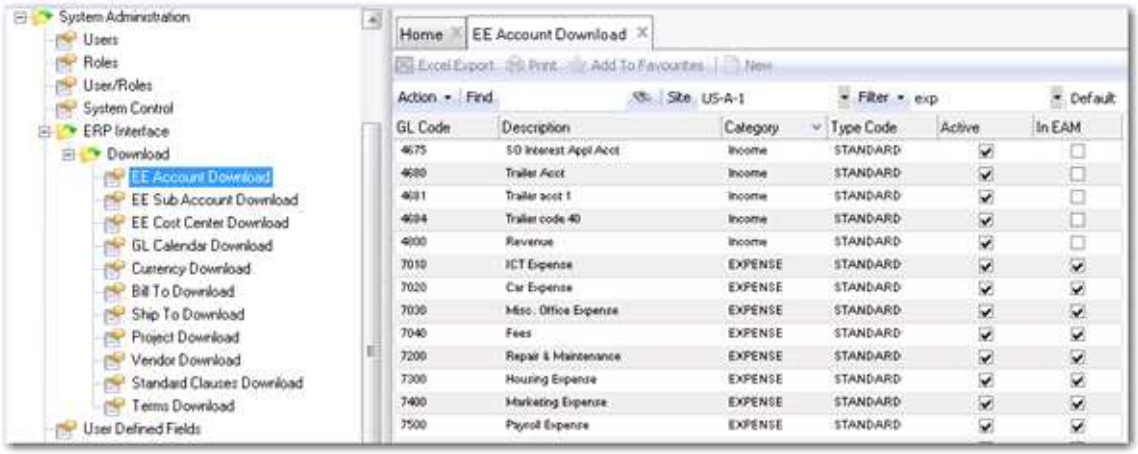
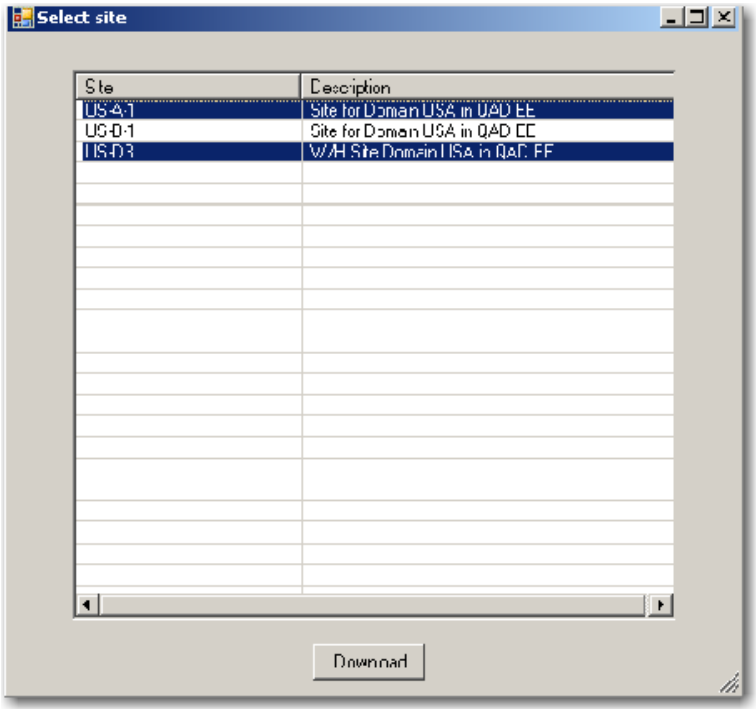


Fig. 10.33
Account Download Select Site



Sub Account Download Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|Sub Account Download. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and download new records.

The sub-account download option allows users to download either all or select sub-account numbers to be used in EAM. The downloading of sub-account numbers from QAD ERP also downloads corresponding account and cost center relationships, which are then found at Finance|Accounting|Sub Accounts.

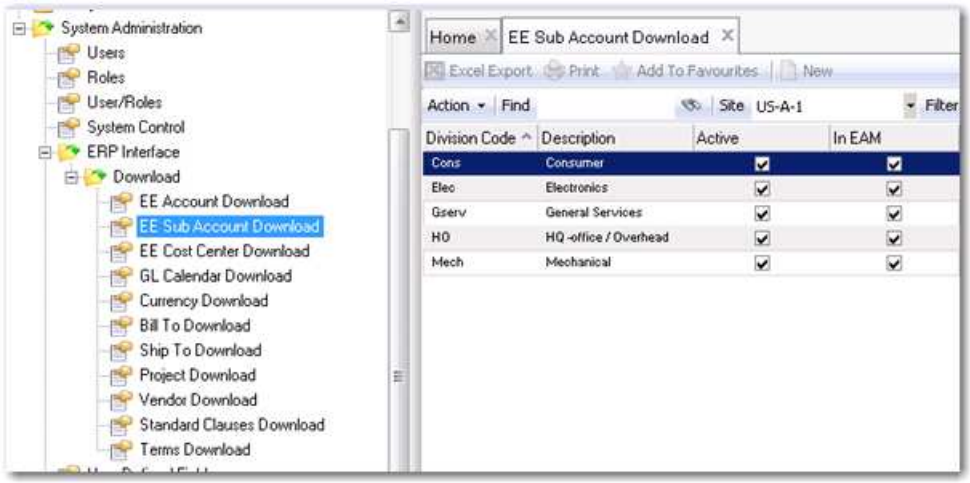
Downloading a Single Sub-account Code

1. Enter a complete or a portion of a sub-account code in Find. Use Find to search for specific records. Find searches the column on the far left.
2. Highlight the required record in the browse, click Action, and select Download Sub Account.
3. EAM presents the Select Site screen. Choose the sites to update with the downloaded data.

Downloading Multiple Sub-account Codes

1. Enter a portion of a sub-account code, description, or type in Find.
2. Highlight the required records in the browse using Shift to select a range or Ctrl to highlight non-sequential records, click Action, and select Global Download Sub Account.
3. EAM offers the Select Site screen. Choose the sites to update with the downloaded data.

Fig. 10.34
Sub Account Download Browse



Cost Center Download Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|Cost Center Download. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and download new records.

The cost center download option allows users to download either all or select cost centers to be utilized in EAM. The downloading of cost centers from QAD ERP also downloads corresponding accounts and sub-account relationships that are then found at Finance|Accounting|Cost Centers.

Downloading a Single Cost Center

1 Enter a complete or a portion of a cost center code in Find. Use Find to search for specific records.

2 Highlight the required record in the browse, click Action, and select Download Cost Center.

3 EAM offers the Select Site screen. Choose the sites to update with the downloaded data.

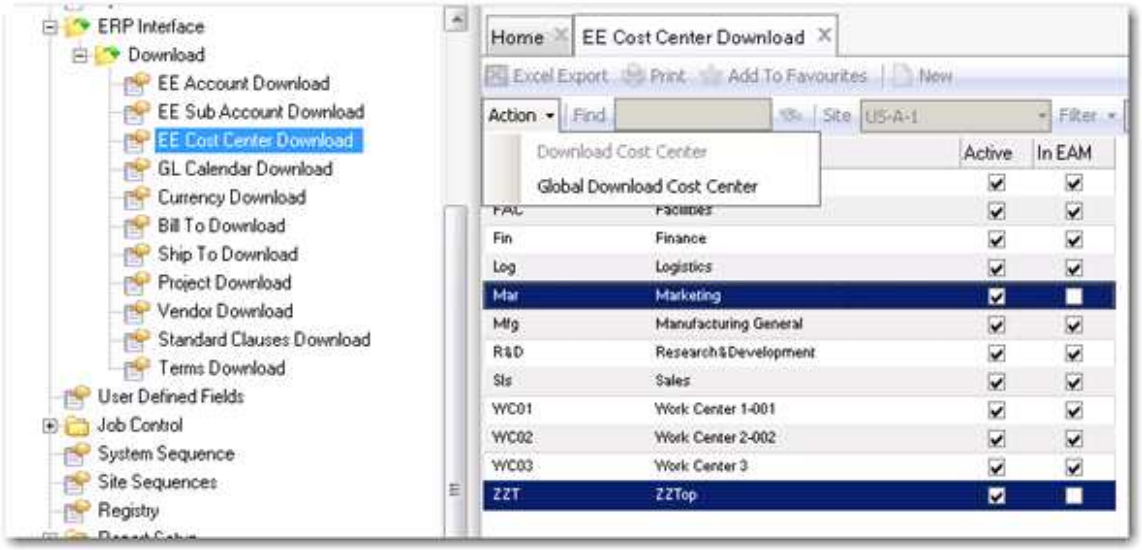
Downloading Multiple Cost Centers

1 Enter a portion of a cost center code in Find.

2 Highlight the required records in the browse using Shift to select a range or Ctrl to highlight non-sequential records, click Action and select Global Download Cost Center.

3 EAM offers the Select Site screen. Choose the sites to update with the downloaded data.

Fig. 10.35
Cost Center Download Browse



Note On the Account, Sub Account, or Cost Center Download screen when the In EAM option is enabled, it means that the codes have been downloaded to a site, not necessarily the user's current site.

GL Calendar Download Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|GL Calendar Download. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and download new records.

The GL calendar download option allows users to download either all or select GL calendar periods (or months) to be utilized in EAM, found at Finance|Accounting|GL Calendar. The system displays the accounting periods as they have been set up in QAD ERP.

Downloading a Single GL Calendar Period

1 Enter a year in Find. Use Find to search for specific records.

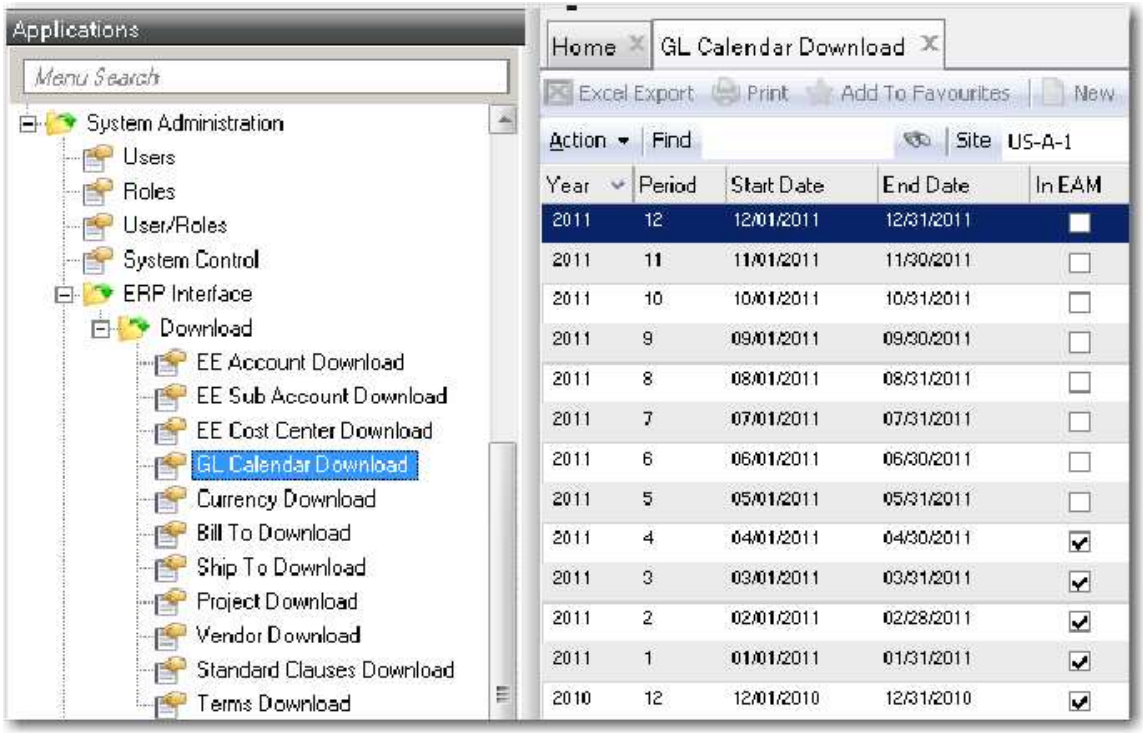
2 Highlight the required record in the browse, click Action, and select Download GL Calendar Period.

Downloading Multiple GL Calendar Periods

1 Enter a year in Find.

2 Highlight the required records in the browse using Shift to select a range of periods, click Action, and select Global Download GL Calendar.

Fig. 10.36
GL Calendar Download Browse



Currency Download Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|Currency Download. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and download new records.

The currency download option allows users to download either all or select currency exchange rates to be utilized in EAM, found at Purchasing|Currency. The currency download option from QAD ERP also downloads currency codes to EAM and the exchange rate relationships between those currency codes.

Downloading a Single Currency Exchange Rate

1 Enter a complete or a portion of a currency code in Find. Use Find to search for specific records.

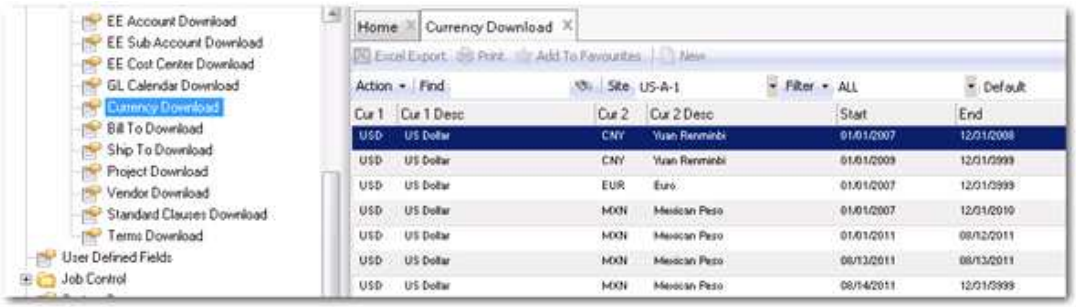
2 Highlight the required record in the browse, click Action, and select Download Currency.

Downloading Multiple Currency Exchange Rates

1 Enter a portion of a currency code in Find.

2 Highlight the required records in the browse using Shift to select a range or Ctrl to highlight non-sequential records, click Action, and select Global Download Currency.

Fig. 10.37
Currency Download Browse



Bill To Download Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|Bill To Download. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and download new records.

The Bill To download option allows users to download either all or select Bill To address and contact data to be utilized in EAM (Purchasing|Codes|Addresses|Bill To).

Downloading a Single Bill To Record

1 Enter a complete or a portion of a Bill To code in Find. Use Find to search for specific records.

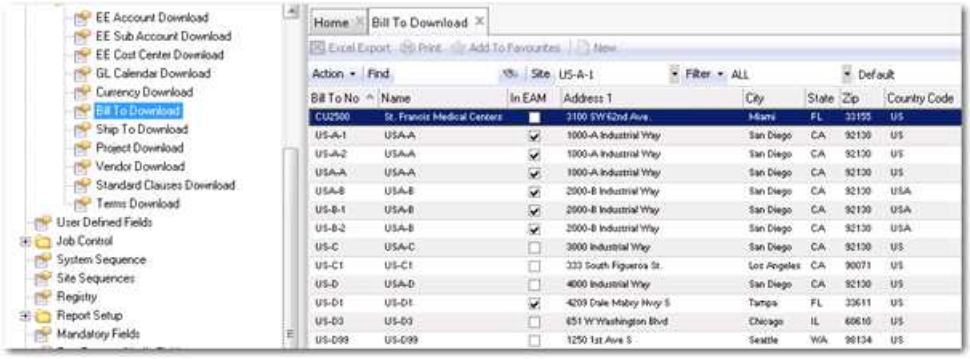
2 Highlight the required record in the browse, click Action, and select Download Bill To.

Downloading Multiple Bill To Records

1 Enter a portion of a Bill To code in Find.

2 Highlight the required records in the browse using Shift to select a range or Ctrl to highlight non-sequential records, click Action, and select Global Download Bill To.

Fig. 10.38
Bill To Download Browse



Ship To Download Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|Ship To Download. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and download new records.

The Ship To download option allows users to download either all or select Ship To address and contact data to be used in EAM (Purchasing|Codes|Addresses|Ship To).

Downloading a Single Ship To Record

1 Enter a complete or a portion of a Ship To code in Find. Use Find to search for specific records.

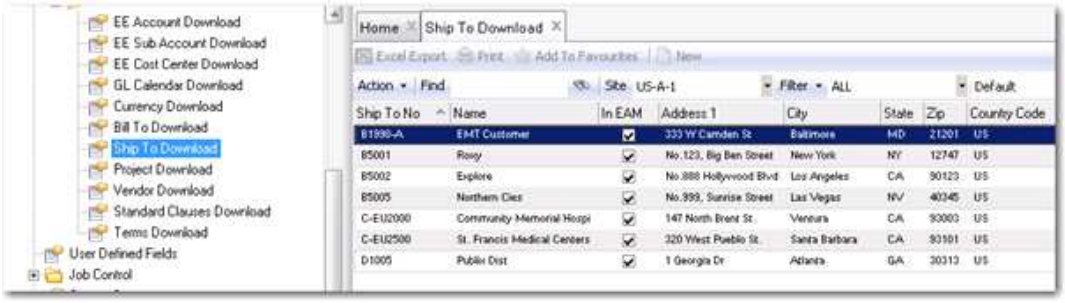
2 Highlight the required record in the browse, click Action, and select Download Ship To.

Downloading Multiple Ship To Records

1 Enter a portion of a Ship To code in Find.

2 Highlight the required records in the browse using Shift to select a range or Ctrl to highlight non-sequential records, click Action, and select Global Download Ship To.

Fig. 10.39
Ship To Download Browse



Project Download Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|Project Download. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and download new records.

The project download option allows users to download either all or select Projects to be utilized in EAM. The project data downloaded from QAD ERP is found at Finance|Projects.

Downloading a Single Project

1 Enter a complete or a portion of a project code in Find. Use Find to search for specific records.

2 Highlight the required record in the browse, click Action, and select Download Project.

3 EAM offers the Select Site screen. Choose the sites to update with the downloaded data.

Downloading Multiple Projects

1 Enter a portion of a Project code in Find.

2 Highlight the required records in the browse using Shift to select a range or Ctrl to highlight non-sequential records, click Action, and select Global Download Project.

3 EAM presents the Select Site screen. Choose the sites to update with the downloaded data.

Fig. 10.40
Project Download Browse

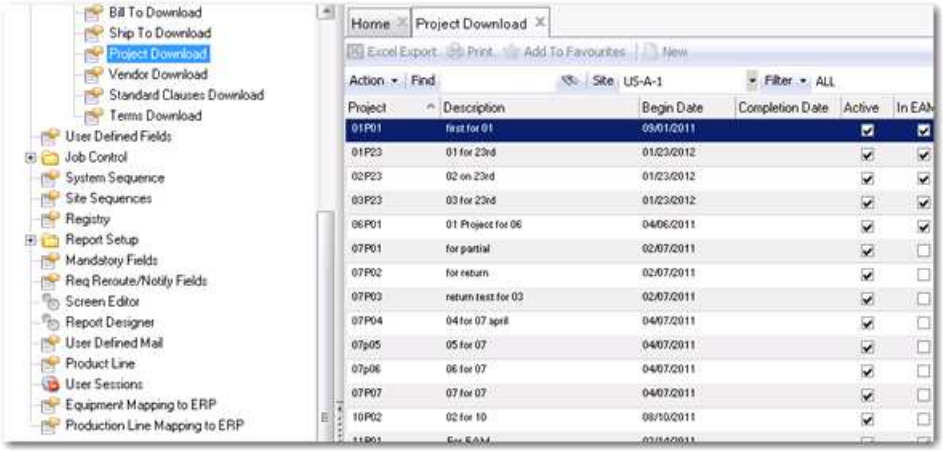
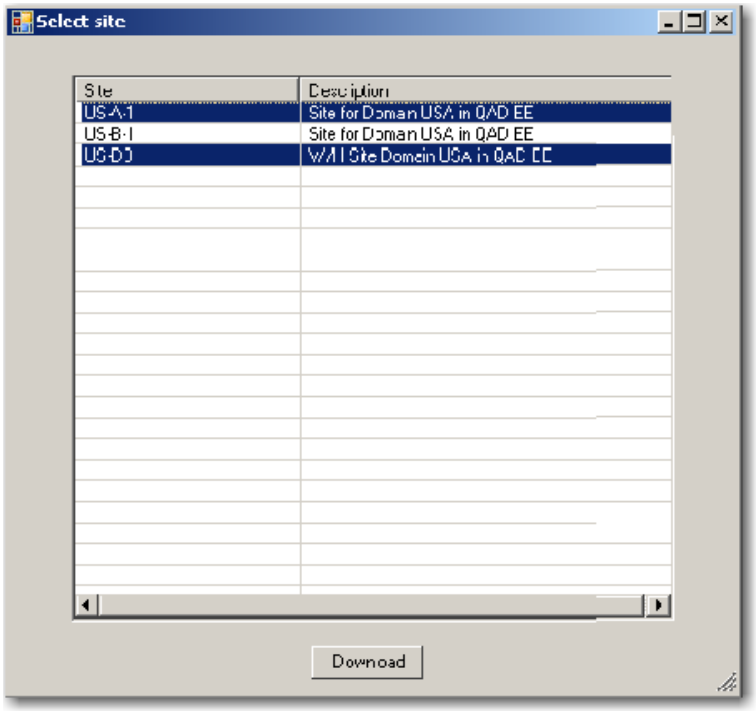


Fig. 10.41
Project Download Select Site



Vendor Download Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|Vendor Download. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and download new records.

The Vendor download option allows users to download either all or select Vendor data to be utilized in EAM (Purchasing|Vendor).

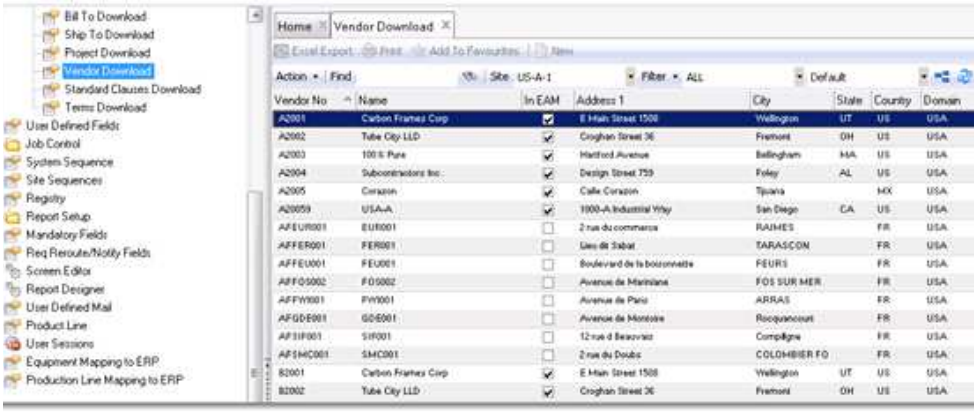
Downloading a Single Vendor Record

1. Enter a complete or a portion of a Vendor code in Find. Use Find to search for specific records.
2. Highlight the required record in the browse, click Action, and select Download Vendor.

Downloading Multiple Vendor Records

1. Enter a portion of a Vendor code in Find.
2. Highlight the required records in the browse using Shift to select a range or Ctrl to highlight non-sequential records, click Action, and select Global Download Vendor.

Fig. 10.42
Vendor Download Browse



Standard Clauses Download Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|Standard Clauses Download. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and download new records.

The standard clauses download option allows users to download either all or select standard clauses to be utilized in EAM (Purchasing|Standard Clauses).

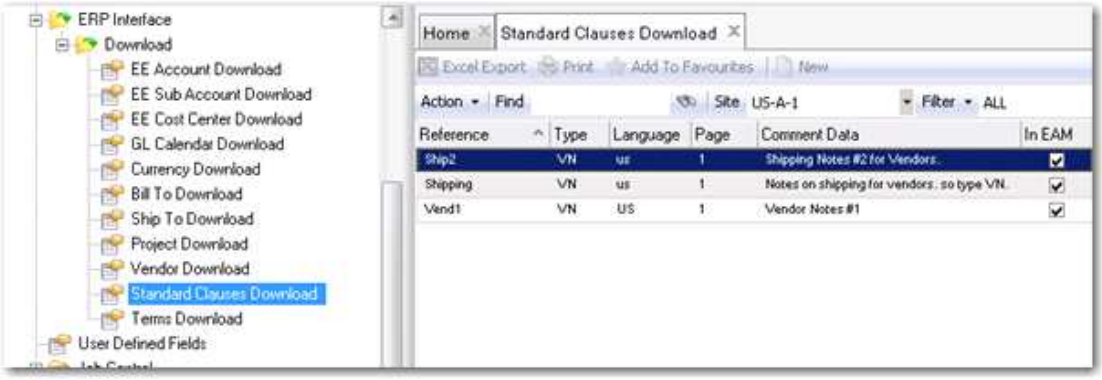
Downloading a Single Standard Clause Record

1. Enter a complete or a portion of a Standard Clauses code in Find. Use Find to search for specific records.
2. Highlight the required record in the browse, click Action, and select Download Standard Clauses.

Downloading Multiple Standard Clauses Records

1. Enter a portion of a Standard Clauses code in Find.
2. Highlight the required records in the browse using Shift to select a range or Ctrl to highlight non-sequential records, click Action, and select Global Download Standard Clauses.

Fig. 10.43
Standard Clauses Download Browse



Terms Download Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|ERP Interface|Download|Terms Download. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and download new records.

The terms download option allows users to download either all or select terms to be utilized in EAM (Purchasing|Codes|Terms).

Downloading a Single Terms Record

1 Enter a complete or a portion of a Terms code in Find. Use Find to search for specific records.

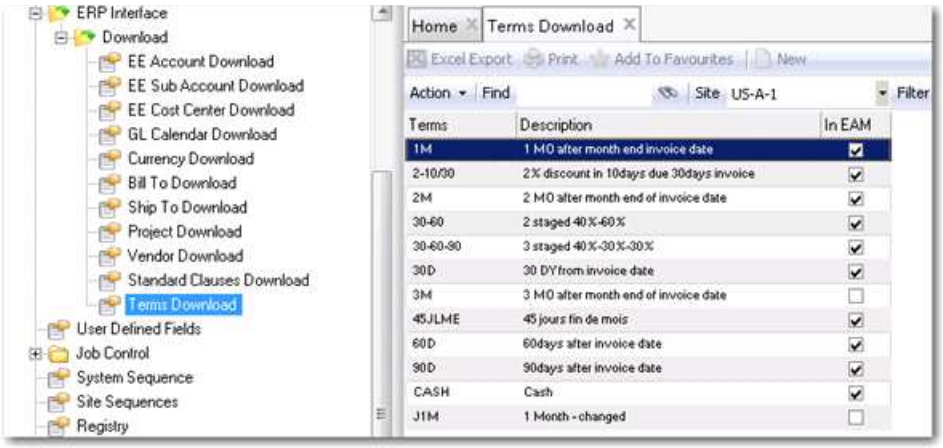
2 Highlight the required record in the browse, click Action, and select Download Terms.

Downloading Multiple Terms Records

1 Enter a portion of a Terms code in Find.

2 Highlight the required records in the browse using Shift to select a range or Ctrl to highlight non-sequential records, click Action, and select Global Download Terms.

Fig. 10.44
Terms Download Browse

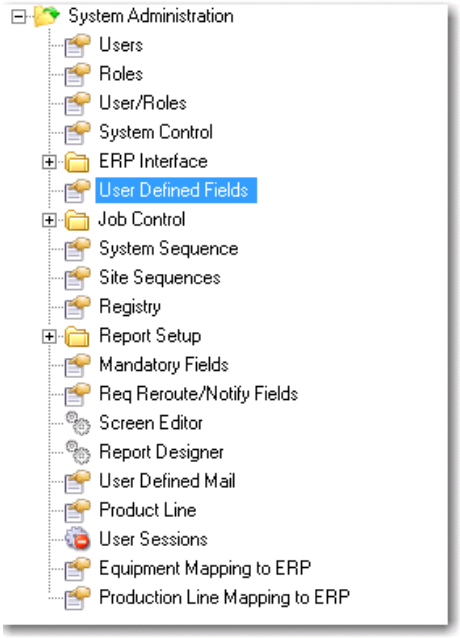


User Defined Fields

Use this module to add specialized fields. There are 80 user-defined fields in EAM. Modules with user-defined fields are Employee, Equipment, Inventory, Project and Job, Purchase Order, Requisition Line, Vendor, and Work Order. Each has at least ten user-defined fields. There are two Lookup tables, integer fields, decimal fields, and at least two alphanumeric fields (not validated against any table). There is a date field and logical field. These provide significant flexibility for tracking user-defined information against specific records in EAM.

Changes to the field labels for employee, equipment, inventory, project and job, purchase order, requisition line, vendor, and work order are displayed on the User Defined tab in that module. Changes to the field label for Character 1 or Character 2 are also displayed on the User Defined tab in that module. In addition, the change is shown in the codes folder for that module. For example, if the field label for equipment character 1 is changed, EAM displays the field label change as the name of the file folder at Maintenance|Equipment|Codes|Equipment|.

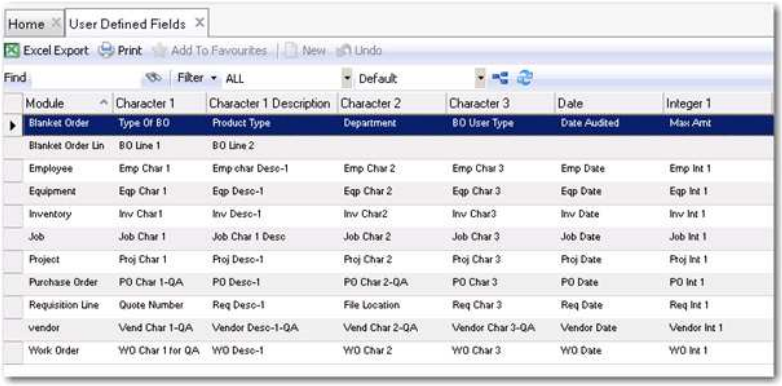
Fig. 10.45
User Defined Fields Option



User Defined Fields Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|User Defined Fields. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and edit or create new records.

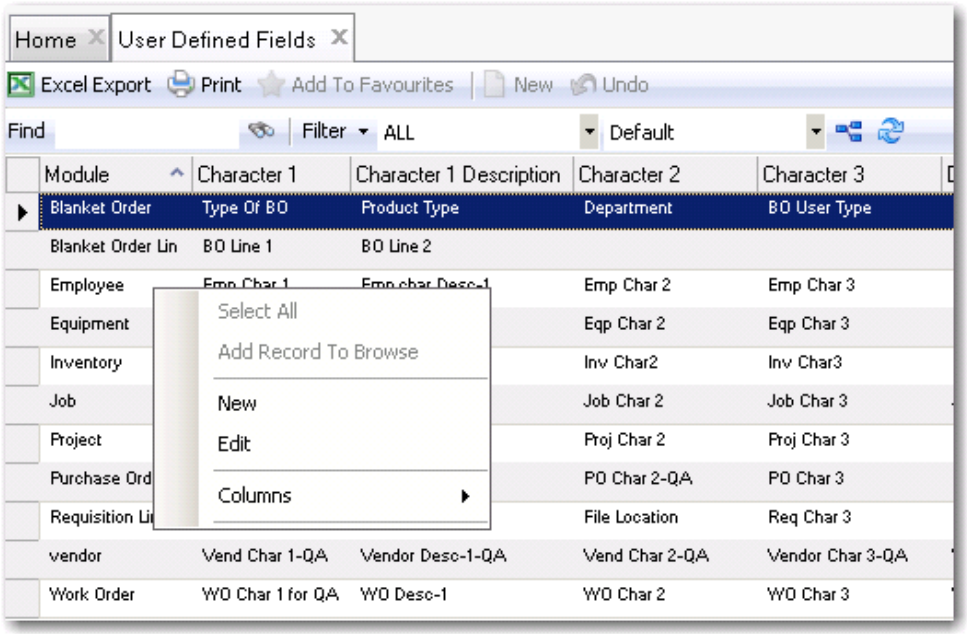
Fig. 10.46
User Defined Fields Browse



User-Defined Fields Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions.

Fig. 10.47
User-Defined Fields Right-Click Menu



New

Use New to open the user-defined record detail to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the user-defined record detail to edit the selected record.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Creating a User-Defined Field

1. Double-click the User Defined Fields option to display the User Defined Fields browse. This lists the modules that allow you to add a user-defined field, along with the field labels to edit or add.
2. Add a field label.
3. Close the user-defined fields browse by clicking the X on the top of the browse.

Editing a User-Defined Field

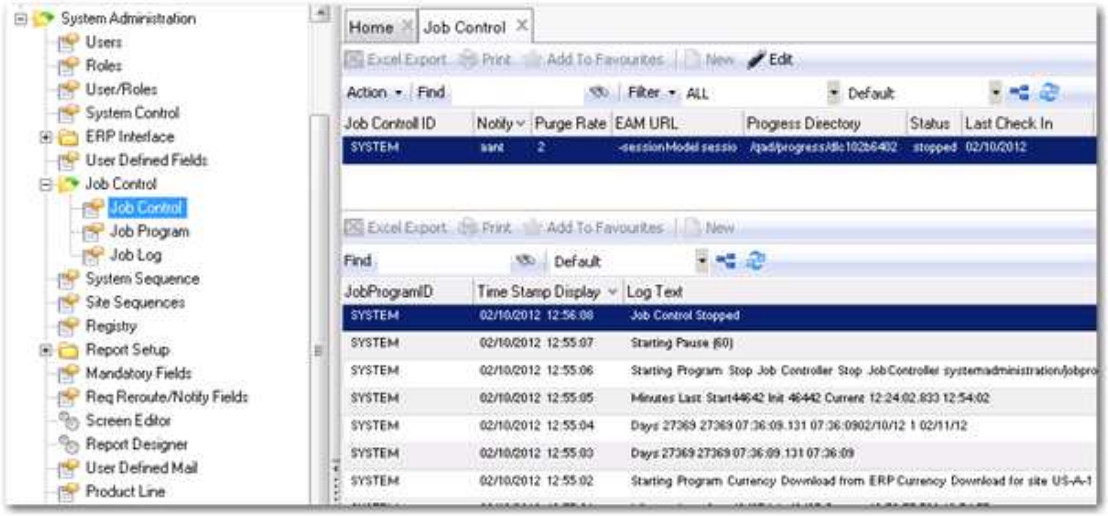
1. Double-click the User Defined Fields option to display the User Defined Fields browse. This lists the modules that allow you to add a user-defined field, along with the labels.
2. Edit a field label. Close the user-defined fields browse by clicking the X on the top of the browse.

Job Control Application

The Job Control Application is located under the System Administration module. Use this module to set up and schedule routine EAM functions as customized Jobs. Once these Procedures/Jobs are scheduled, they are then run in the background at the appointed time by the Job Controller process without users having to take any action. The Job Controller is a stand-alone Progress process that reads from the EAM database a list of jobs to run and spawns them as stand-alone Progress sessions.

There are three submodules found in the Job Control Application: Job Control, Job Program, and Job Log.

Fig. 10.48
Job Control Application

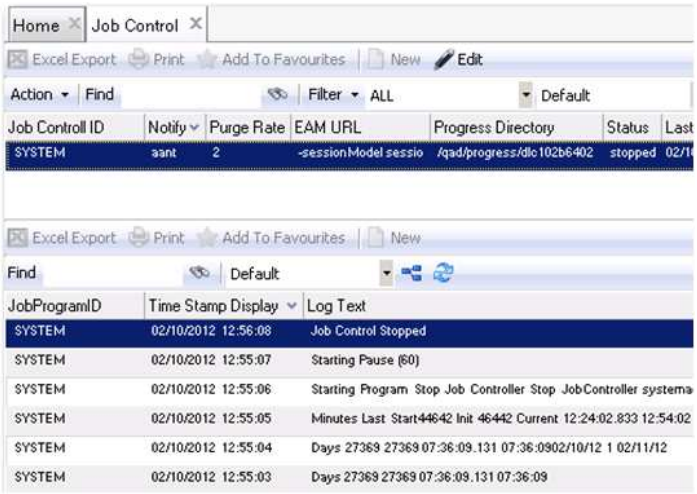


Job Control. Job Control programs are written to perform specific routine EAM procedures. The Job Control Programs are defined in the Job Program upper browse. The lower browse displays the Job Control Log.

Job Control Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|Job Control|Job Control. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and edit records.

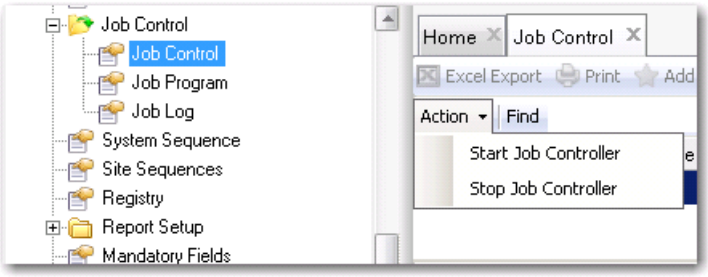
Fig. 10.49
Job Control Browse



Job Control Action Menu

Choices available on this menu vary depending on context. Access the Action menu from the toolbar or right-click menu.

Fig. 10.50
Job Control Action Menu



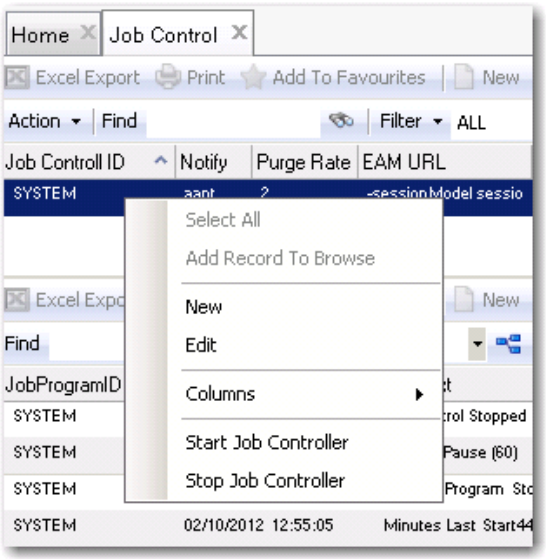
Start Job Controller. Use Start Job Controller to begin the Progress process that reads the list of jobs to run, and spawns them as stand-alone Progress sessions.

Stop Job Controller. Use Stop Job Controller to halt the Progress process sessions.

Job Control Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions and options from the Action menu.

Fig. 10.51
Job Control Right-Click Menu



Edit. Use Edit to open the Job Control screen to edit the Job Control Record.

Columns. A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Start Job Controller and Stop Job Controller are options from the Job Control Action menu.

Job Control Record Detail. The record detail contains information about the Job Control Record. The Job Control Record name or Job Control ID displays over the Detail tab. There is only one Job Control Record per database.

Editing the Job Control Record

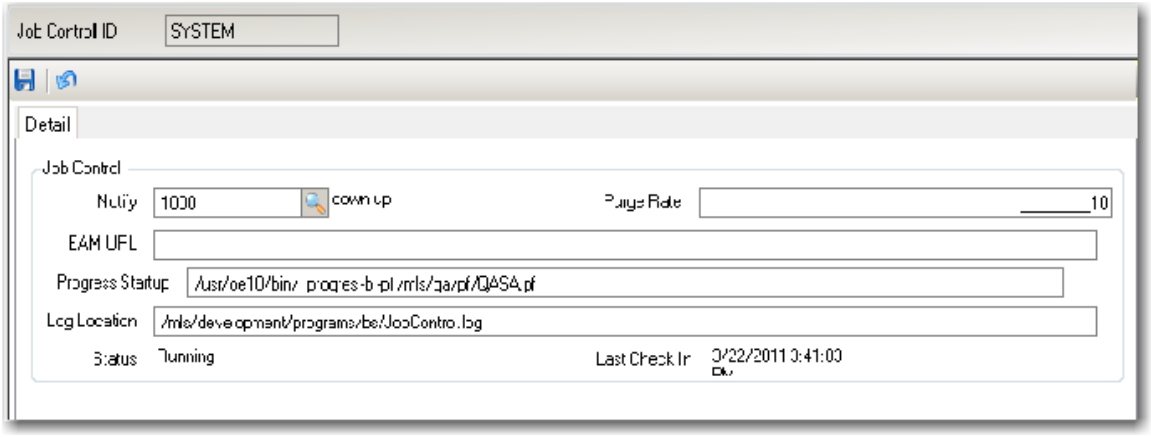
1 Double-click the record from the browse or click Edit to open the Job Control record detail.

2 Verify the Job Control name.

3 Enter information in relevant fields on the Detail tab.

4 Click Save.

Fig. 10.52
Job Control Record Detail



Notify. Indicate the user or group to receive mail whenever the job is run and completed. A lookup filters users in the user and mail groups.

Purge Rate. Enter the number of days to keep log records; for example, 45 would mean to purge log messages older than 45 days.

EAM URL. Enter the connection string for the EAM appserver broker.

Progress Startup. Enter the Progress startup command including the .pf file.

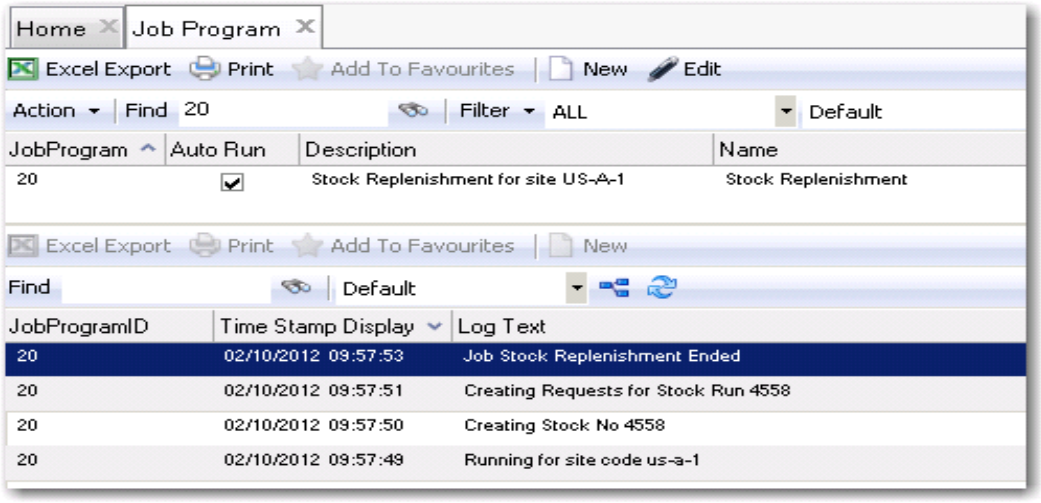
Log Location. Enter the absolute path where job control logs are found and stored.

Status. EAM displays the current status of the Job Controller; for example, Stopped, Started, and so on.

Last Checked In. EAM displays the last date and time the Job Controller checked in.

The lower browse displays the Job Program ID, Time Stamp Display and Log Text. Additionally, the Log Level and Time Stamp can be displayed if needed.

Fig. 10.53
Job Control Lower Browse



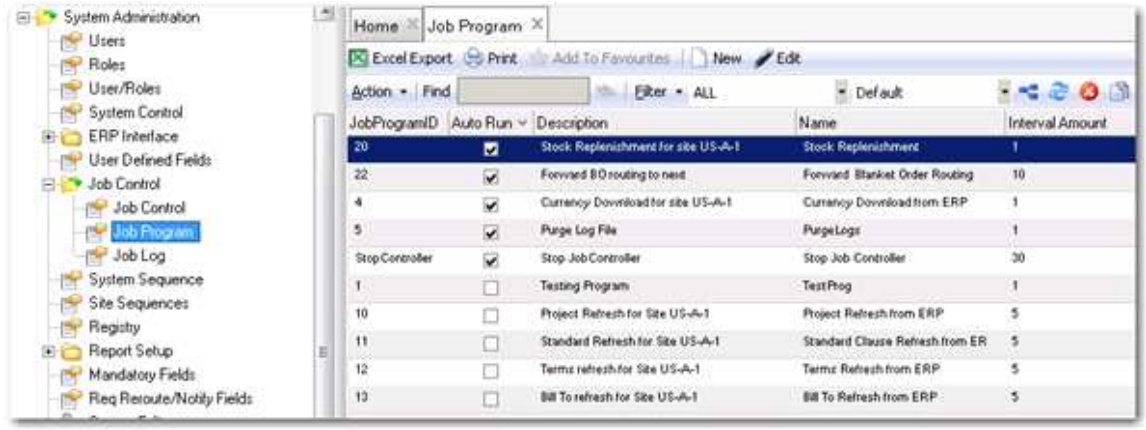
Job Program

The Job Program submodule consists of an upper and lower browse. These programs are written to perform specific routine EAM procedures. The Job Control Programs are defined in the Job Programs upper browse. The lower browse displays the Job Program Log**.**

Job Program Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|Job Control|Job Program. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and edit records.

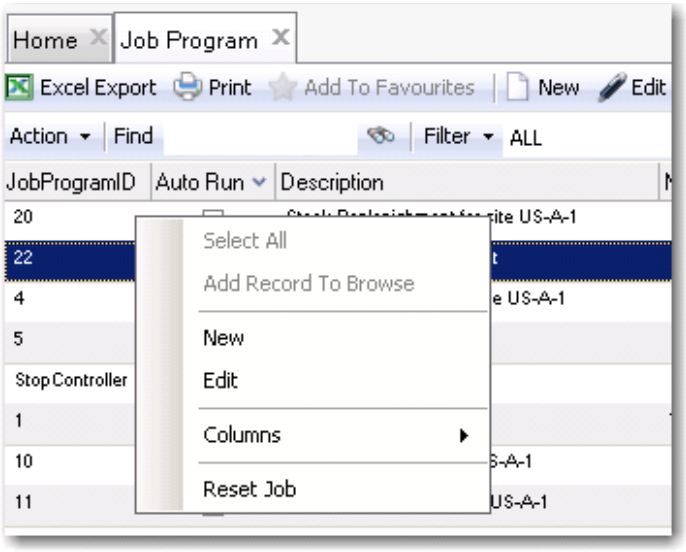
Fig. 10.54
Job Program Browse



Job Program Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions.

Fig. 10.55
Job Program Right Click Browse



Edit. Use Edit to open the Job Program screen to edit the Job Program Record.

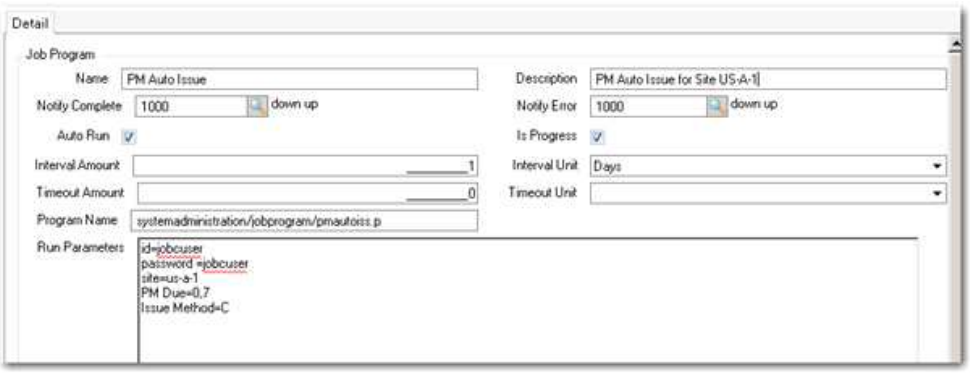
Columns. A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Job Program Record Detail. The record detail contains information about the Job Program Record. The Job Program ID displays over the Detail tab. It contains the programs written to perform specific routine EAM procedures.

Editing the Job Program record

1. Double-click the record from the browse or click Edit to open the Job Program ID record detail.
2. Verify the Job Program ID.
3. Enter information in relevant fields on the Detail tab.
4. Click Save.

Fig. 10.56
Job Program Record Detail



Name. Enter or update the name of the Job Program.

Description. Enter or update the Description of the Job Program.

Notify Complete. Enter the user or group of users to notify with e-mail notifications when this Job Program is completed.

Notify Error. Enter the user or group of users to notify with e-mail notifications when this Job Program runs into a problem and does not run successfully.

Auto Run. Select this check box to have the Job Controller run this job automatically. Clear this check box to have the Job Controller ignore this job.

Is Progress. Clear this check box to have the Job Controller execute this job from the command line exactly as typed in the Program field.

Interval Amount. Enter the number of units between runs.

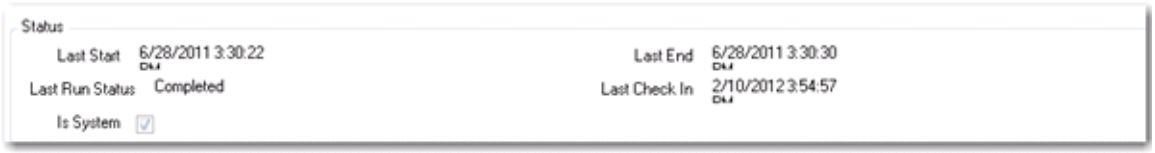
Interval Unit. EAM displays the unit options available in a drop-down: Minutes, Hours, or Days. Select the proper one for this job.

Program Name. Review the program name for this job.

Run Parameters. Enter the free-form parameters for this job. A user ID and password are required for any job that uses an EAM API (application programming interface). Many of the EAM jobs use APIs (in other words, they call programs both internal and external to EAM). To ensure access to the EAM AppServer, specify an EAM user ID and password. You can enter "site=*," where the asterisk (*) represents all sites, or specify one site. The job must have a parameter with a site specified.

Note Since many organizations require an EAM user to establish a password, it is recommended that a virtual user is set up. A virtual user is one who neither represents nor is linked to an employee but is one set up to serve a specific purpose.

Fig. 10.57
Job Program Record Detail - Status Section



Last Start. EAM displays the last date and time the job started.

Last End. EAM displays the last date and time the job ended.

Last Run Status. EAM displays the current status of this job; for example, Stopped, Started, and so on.

Last Check In. EAM displays the last date and time the Job Programmer checked in.

Is System. Check box cannot be deleted but can be copied. This is a READ-ONLY field.

The lower browse displays the Job Program ID, Time Stamp Display, and Log Text. Additionally, the Log Level and Time Stamp can be displayed if needed.

Fig. 10.58
Job Program Lower Browse

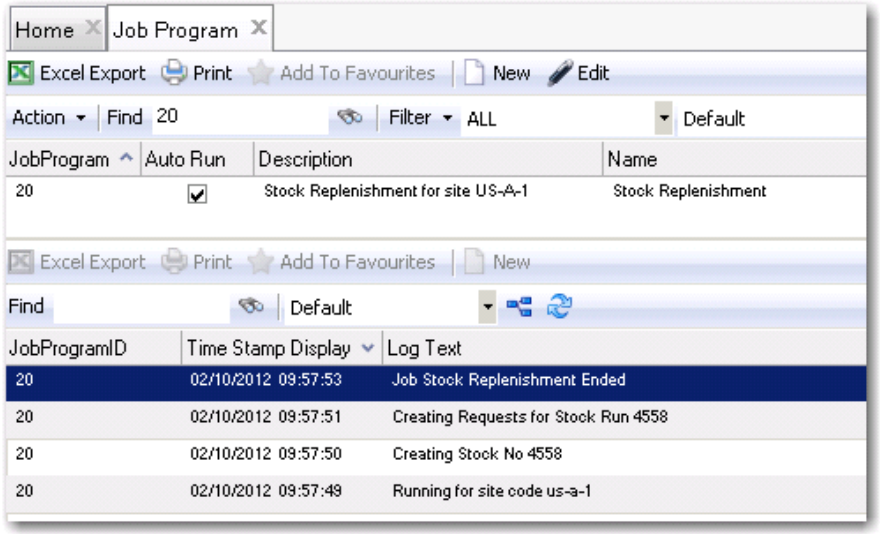
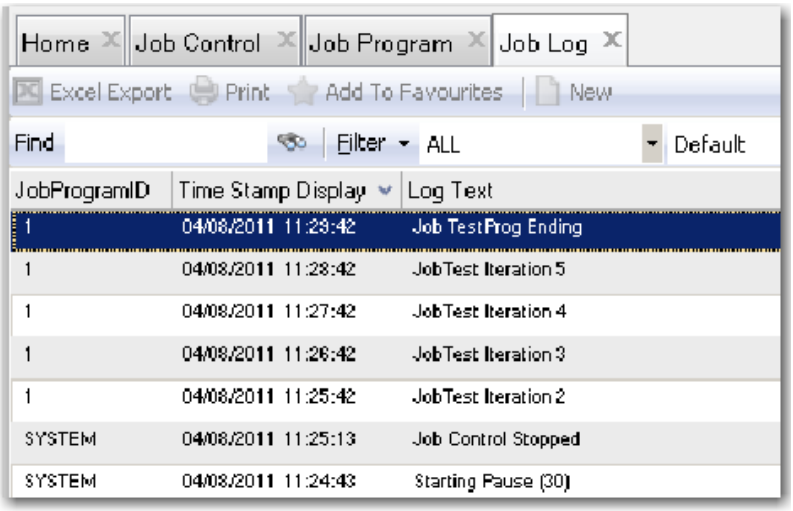


Fig. 10.59
Job Log Browse



Job Log. The Job Log submodule consists of a single browse. The browse displays the activity in both the Job Control Log and the Job Program Log.

Job Log Browse. Access this browse from System Administration|Job Control|Job Log. Use it to organize and display records.

Set Up Sequence Data

The system administrator uses the Sequence modules to set the next number for certain tables and documents. The sequence fields are broken into two major groups: those that are shared by all sites and those that are site-specific.

Set Up System Sequence Data

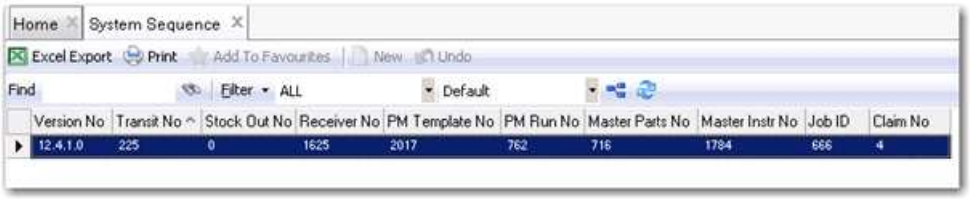
Ten fields listed in the System Administration|System Sequence screen are shared by all sites: Transit No, Stock Out No, Receiver No, PM Template No, PM Run No, Master Tool No, Master Parts List No, Master Instruction List No, Job No, and Claim No.

A Master Instruction List can be created by one site but accessed and utilized by any other site. However, numbers for some other documents or files are site-specific, meaning that each site has its own set of work order numbers. If you have two sites, there could be two work orders with number 10101. It takes both the site and the work order number to create a unique identifier, whereas the Master Instruction List number is unique regardless of the site.

System Sequence Browse

Access this browse from System Administration. Use it to organize and display the System Sequence record, edit the record, or export the data to Excel.

Fig. 10.60
System Sequence Browse



System Sequence Record Detail

The System Sequence record detail contains the current record number for these nine fields.

Claim No. The Reimbursement Claim number is not site-specific, and this field displays the Claim number used in the system. This is the number of the last claim for which a Reimbursement has been received.

Job ID. The Job ID is not site-specific. The administrator can change this number to a higher figure. If the number is changed the system, increments from that point forward.

Master Instr No. This field displays the last instruction list number used within the system.

Note EAM continually changes this number as Master Instruction Lists are created. The system administrator can interrupt the automatic sequencing by coming into the system sequence module and resetting the last Master Instruction List number to any higher than the previous number. Once reset, the system continues to automatically increment that number from that point forward.

Master Parts No. This field displays the last-used Master Parts List number. The Master Parts List number has the same properties as the Master Instruction List number. It is not site-specific; therefore the Master Parts List number 1 is the same in all sites.

PM Run No. A number representing the last batch routine event that automatically issued PMs that were due. The administrator can change this number to a higher value. If the number is changed, the system increments from that point forward.

PM Template No. The PM Template number is not site-specific, and this field displays the last PM number used in the system. The administrator can change this number to a higher value. If the number is changed, the system increments from that point forward.

Receiver No. This number represents the last used Receiver document number and is not site specific. The administrator can change this number to a higher value. If the number is changed, the system increments from that point forward.

Stock Out No. This number is not site-specific, and this field displays the last Stock Out number used in the system.

Transit No. This number is not site-specific, and this field displays the last Transit number used in the system. It is used by EAM for each unique inventory relocation from one site to another.

Set Up Site Sequences Data

There are ten fields listed in the System Sequence module at System Administration|Site Sequence screen that are unique for each site: Inv No, Inv Trans No, PO No, Multi-Line (Req) No, RFQ No, Service No, Stock Run No, Stores Req No, WO No, and BO No.

Site Sequences Browse

Access this browse from System Administration. Use it to organize and display the System Sequence record, edit the record, or export the data to Excel.

Fig. 10.61
Site Sequences Browse

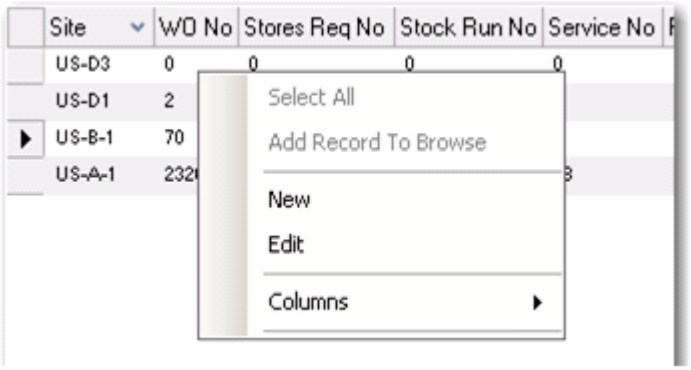


Site	Inv No	Service No	PO No	Stock Run No	Stores Req No	RFQ No	Multi-Line No	BO No	Inv Trans No	WO No
US-D3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
US-D1	3	0	11	0	2	0	14		36	2
US-B-1	24	4	392	92	78	5	661	1	1052	70
US-A-1	44	68	417	4558	306	27	5306	10U	1130	2320

Site Sequences Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions.

Fig. 10.62
Site Sequences Right-Click Menu



Edit

Use Edit to open and edit the System Sequence record detail.

Site Sequences Record Detail

The Site Sequences records contains the current record number for these ten tables and documents.

Editing the Site Sequences Record

1 Put the cursor in the module and site with the sequence number you want to set, then enter the next number for this record.

2 Verify the field name whose number you want to change.

3 Enter or update information in the relevant fields.

Fig. 10.63
Site Sequences Browse



Inv No. This number represents the last used physical inventory number for the specific site. The system administrator can change this number to alter what the next physical inventory number is. The system refers to the number here and increments by one when creating a new physical inventory.

Service No. This number represents the last used service request number for the specific site. The system administrator can change this number to alter what the next service request number is. The system refers to the number here and increments by one when a new service request is created.

PO No. This number represents the last used purchase order number for the specific site. The system administrator can change this number to alter what the next purchase order number is. The system refers to the number here and increments by one when a new purchase order is created.

Stock Run No. This number represents the last used stock run number for the specific site. The system administrator can change this number to alter what the next stock run number is. The system refers to the number here and increments by one when a new stock run is created.

Multi-Line No (Req Header No). This number represents the last used requisition header number for the specific site.

Stores Req No. This number represents the last used stores requisition list number for the specific site. The system administrator can change this number to alter what the next stores requisition list number is. The system refers to the number here and increments by one when a new stores requisition list is created.

WO No. This number represents the last used work order number for the specific site. The system administrator can change this number to alter what the next work order number is. The system refers to the number here and increments by one when a new work order is created.

RFQ No. This number represents the last used request-for-quote number for the specific site. The system administrator can change this number to alter what the next request-for-quote number is. The system refers to the number here and increments by one when a new quote is created.

BO No. This number represents the last used blanket order number for the specific site. The system administrator can change this number to alter what the next blanket order number is. The system refers to the number here and increments by one when a new blanket order is created.

Inv Transit No. This number represents the last used inventory transit number for the specific site. It is defined by EAM for each unique inventory relocation from one site to another that is designed to go through transit.

Set Up Registry Data

Set the database level features in the registry. During the installation of EAM, the registry is populated with values. Access to the registry has three purposes:

- Review the registry settings in case of a question.
- Change a value in case it was entered incorrectly during the installation.
- Add or update a registry setting.

Do not modify the registry unless there is a definite need to do so. Contact the QAD EAM Support group for advice on your situation.

Note A number of entries in the browse are either no longer used or to be used in the future. Those items are not explained in this document.

Registry Browse

Access this browse from System Administration. Use it to organize and display the Registry record, edit the record, or export the data to Excel. The default display consists of the following columns:

Data Name. Various elements are found in the Registry. Some of the elements are children of a parent element. In other words, there are multiple lines on the browse for a single Registry element such as Commodities. The default display presents the data names in alphabetical order. None of the data names can be changed or deleted.

Description. This is a brief explanation of the highlighted element. Not all lines have an explanation—especially a child of a parent element. None of the descriptions can be changed or deleted.

Data Value. This is the asked-for entry of the highlighted element. Not all lines have a data value—especially a child of a parent element. This is the only column where an entry can be made or changed.

Fig. 10.64
Registry Browse - View 1

Data Name	Description	Data Value
AM/PM Clock	AM/PM Clock for Downtime? (not true means 24H clock)	true
AppServer	Application Server installed at this site	no
CIM Module		
CIM Module/Equipment Readings/DataFileWithPath		Whades\E\JWCimDataFile.txt
Commodities		
Commodities/Format/Length 1		3
Commodities/Format/Length 2		3
Commodities/Format/Length 3		3
Commodities/Format/Length 4		3
Commodities/Format/Length 5		3
Commodities/Format/Length 6		0
Commodities/Format/Length 7		0
Commodities/Format/Length 8		0
Company Name	This is the company name	Acme Products, Inc.
CurrentMode	Remote or Normal	
Custom/		
Custom/UnauthPOUponAnyChange	Unauthorize PO Upon Any Change	no
ERP/.		
ERP/API Login	ID used when EAM connects to ERP's API	demo
ERP/API Password	Password used when EAM connects to ERP's API	qad
ERP/Enforce Purchasing Field Sizes	ERP/Enforce Purchasing Field Sizes	yes
ERP/GL Validation via FIN API	Perform GL Validation via Fin API?	NO
ExpirationDate	Date which software liscense expires.	123106
Inventory		
Inventory/EOQ/Holding Cost (%)		20
Inventory/EOQ/Reorder Cost		100
KeyCode	Product key code.	5?LZI14?8?@IBC1CVDCB
MenuDisplayLevel	Level of menu item visibility.	2

AM/PM Clock. Select whether to use a 12-hour or 24-hour clock to post downtime. To use a 12-hour clock, set the Data Value to true.

AppServerEnter. Yes or No to indicate whether the Application Server is installed at this site.

CIM Module. To use the CIM Load functionality, write a routine that generates the file to be read by EAM. Deposit the file containing the DUOM readings in a recognized location. EAM checks the location entered here.

EAM shows DataFileWithPath in the Data Name column. Update the Data Value column by placing your cursor in the field and entering the name and location of the data file of DUOM readings for the CIM module to read.

Commodities Section. Format commodity codes to match industry standards. The element in the EAM Registry controls formatting for the commodity code on screens and when printing.

Commodity codes are an important tool for buyers to help analyze a company's spending habits. Commodity codes group items based on the type or use of the part. Your company might have tens of thousands of part numbers. Many of these items are similar; however, it is hard for a buyer to connect two part numbers together in the same family without the use of a commodity code.

The buyer uses commodity code reports to analyze how much and where the company is spending. With this information, the buyer can focus on commodities where the company spends the most money. They can also use commodity-purchasing history to negotiate with suppliers for volume purchase discounts. In most cases, each grouping in a Commodity code represents a type of part.

Starting at Commodities/Format/Length 1, update the Data Value column by placing your cursor in the field and entering the needed commodity code length. Continue adding the needed commodity code length in the rest of the fields.

The following rules apply for all new values entered:

- Length must be an integer.
- If any later lengths are not zero, length 5 cannot be zero.
- The sum of all lengths (including dashes) cannot exceed 15.

Company Name. The name entered appears on the bottom of the EAM main menu panel. It helps users differentiate between production and test databases

Current Mode. Enter Remote or Normal to indicate whether the Application Server is installed at this site.

Custom/UnauthPOUponAnyChange. Unauthorize PO Upon Any Change. Any change made to an authorized PO or its requisition and line items causes the PO to become Unauthorized. To use this option set the Data Value to Yes.

ERP (Integration) Section. To use the EAM to QAD ERP integration functionality, enter the user ID to use when EAM connects to the ERP's API at ERP/API Login in the Data Name column. Plus enter the Password to use at ERP/API Password in the Data Name column. Update the Data Value column by placing your cursor in the field and entering the needed information.

Enter Yes or No to indicate whether EAM should perform GL Validation via Fin API.

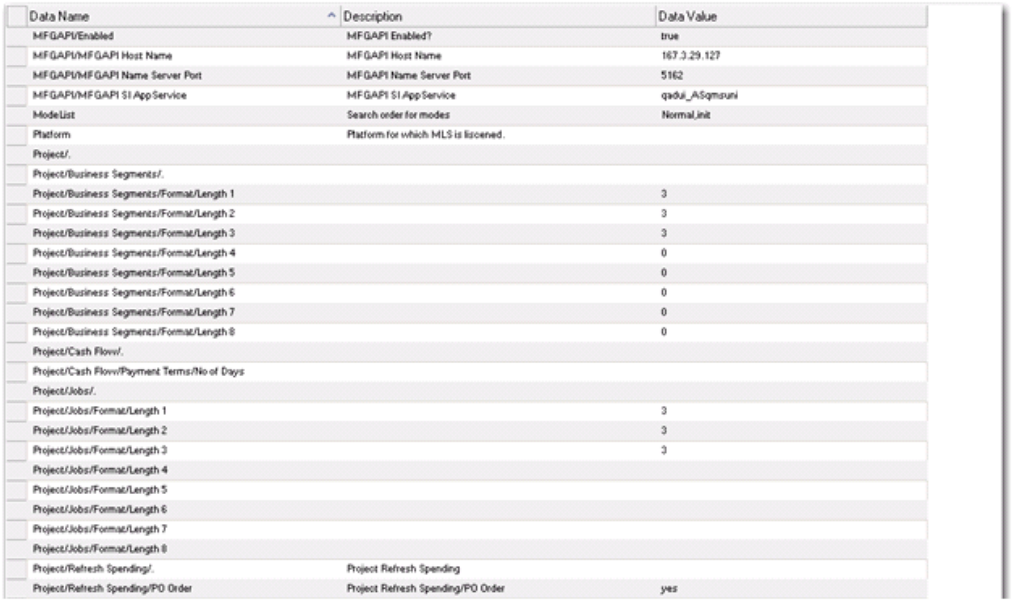
ExpirationDate. Enter the date when the software license for EAM expires.

Inventory EOQ Data. The Inventory Usage Analysis report calculates a Suggested Economic Order Qty. The formula for the calculation uses the Holding Cost (%) and the Reorder Cost values established here. Update the Data Value columns by placing your cursor in the field and entering the needed information.

KeyCode. Enter the Product Key code for the EAM software.

MenuDisplayLevel. This is set by QAD and should not be changed from 1. The setting determines what menu items are visible.

Fig. 10.65
Registry Browse - View 2



Data Name	Description	Data Value
MFGAPI/Enabled	MFGAPI Enabled?	true
MFGAPI/MFGAPI Host Name	MFGAPI Host Name	167.3.29.127
MFGAPI/MFGAPI Name Server Port	MFGAPI Name Server Port	5162
MFGAPI/MFGAPI S1 AppService	MFGAPI S1 AppService	qadui_ASqmsuni
ModeList	Search order for modes	Normal,Init
Platform	Platform for which MLS is liscened.	
Project/.		
Project/Business Segments/.		
Project/Business Segments/Format/Length 1		3
Project/Business Segments/Format/Length 2		3
Project/Business Segments/Format/Length 3		3
Project/Business Segments/Format/Length 4		0
Project/Business Segments/Format/Length 5		0
Project/Business Segments/Format/Length 6		0
Project/Business Segments/Format/Length 7		0
Project/Business Segments/Format/Length 8		0
Project/Cash Flow/.		
Project/Cash Flow/Payment Terms/No of Days		
Project/Jobs/.		
Project/Jobs/Format/Length 1		3
Project/Jobs/Format/Length 2		3
Project/Jobs/Format/Length 3		3
Project/Jobs/Format/Length 4		
Project/Jobs/Format/Length 5		
Project/Jobs/Format/Length 6		
Project/Jobs/Format/Length 7		
Project/Jobs/Format/Length 8		
Project/Refresh Spending/.	Project Refresh Spending	
Project/Refresh Spending/PO Order	Project Refresh Spending/PO Order	yes

MFGAPIEnabled. To use an API for integration with the QAD ERP, set the Data Value to true. If enabled, enter the Host Name, Server Port, and Service (name).

Mode List. Enter the search order for modes. Update the Data Value column by placing your cursor in the field and entering the needed data.

Platform. Enter the platform for which the EAM software is licensed.

Production Hours. EAM shows Production Hours/Readings/DataFileWithPath in the Data Name column. Update the Data Value column by placing your cursor in the field and entering the name and location of the data file of production readings to read for the Loads Production Hours batch job. If there is no entry in the registry or the file name entered cannot be found, the e-mail sent to the batch job's Notify notes this lack of data and informs the Notify that the job ran.

Project Business Segments

An organization may have specialized Business Segments that operate as distinct units, concentrating on particular interests or tasks. EAM allows managers to track which Business Segments are initiating particular capital projects, and identify the driving Business Segments in the Project module. With EAM, you can add up to eight levels to the Business Segment format. That provides the flexibility to define the format based on your organization's requirements. In addition to formatting the Business Segment, the length of the Business Segment can be selected for a total of up to 15 characters among the eight levels of formatting.

Note Both the Job Format and the Business Segments Format follow the same rules.

Project Cash Flow. Enter the Payment Terms/No of Days.

Project Jobs. Larger projects need to be broken down into many components, called jobs. Sometimes these jobs have smaller jobs, which collectively make up the higher-level job. With EAM, you can add up to eight levels of formatting to the Job No. That provides the flexibility to define the format based on your organization's requirements. A primary reason for using the job format is to enable cost rollup of jobs in reporting. In addition to formatting the Job No, the length of the Job No can be selected for a total of up to 15 characters among the eight levels of formatting.

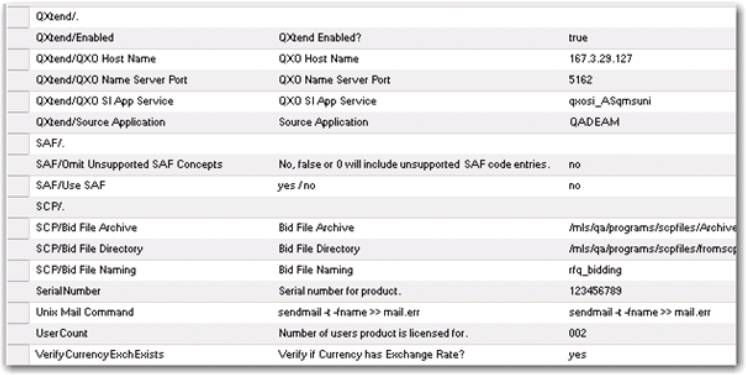
Starting at Project/Jobs/Format/Length 1 update the Data Value column by placing your cursor in the field and entering the needed Job code length. Continue adding the needed Job code length in the rest of the fields.

The following rules apply for all new values entered:

- Length must be an integer.
- If any later lengths are not zero, length 5 cannot be zero.
- The sum of all lengths (including dashes) cannot exceed 15.

Project Refresh Spending. Enter Yes or No to indicate whether Project Spending should be refreshed when a PO is ordered.

Fig. 10.66
Registry Browse - View 3



	QXtend/.		
	QXtend/Enabled	QXtend Enabled?	true
	QXtend/QXO Host Name	QXO Host Name	167.3.29.127
	QXtend/QXO Name Server Port	QXO Name Server Port	5162
	QXtend/QXO SI App Service	QXO SI App Service	qxosi_ASqmsuni
	QXtend/Source Application	Source Application	QADEAM
	SAF/.		
	SAF/Omit Unsupported SAF Concepts	No, false or 0 will include unsupported SAF code entries.	no
	SAF/Use SAF	yes / no	no
	SCP/.		
	SCP/Bid File Archive	Bid File Archive	/mls/qa/programs/sopfiles/Archive
	SCP/Bid File Directory	Bid File Directory	/mls/qa/programs/sopfiles/fromscp
	SCP/Bid File Naming	Bid File Naming	rfq_bidding
	SerialNumber	Serial number for product.	123456789
	Unix Mail Command	sendmail -t -fname >> mail.err	sendmail -t -fname >> mail.err
	User Count	Number of users product is licensed for.	002
	VerifyCurrencyExchExists	Verify if Currency has Exchange Rate?	yes

QXtend. Enter True or False in QXtend Enabled? to indicate whether EAM should use QXtend. To use the EAM to QAD ERP integration functionality using QXtend, enter the QXO Host Name to use when EAM connects to the ERP at QXtend/QXO Host Name in the Data Name column. Enter the QXO Name Server Port to use at QXtend/QXO Name Server Port in the Data Name column. Enter the QXO SI App Service to use at QXtend/QXO SI App Service in the Data Name column. Enter the Source Application to use at QXtend/Source Application in the Data Name column. Update the Data Value column by placing your cursor in the field and entering the needed information.

SAF. Supplementary Analysis Fields (SAF) Background**:** The following information is from the 2010 EE on-line Application Help. The system (2010 EE Application) provides sub-account, cost center, project, and SAF analysis to be used for additional analytical reporting on transactions. SAF analysis is optional, but lets you create detailed views of data. Using SAFs, you can analyze a single sub-account in many different ways by filtering based on the SAF codes included in the postings to the account. A carefully planned set of SAF structures avoids the need to set up separate COA elements for individual reporting.

Enter Yes or No to indicate whether EAM should use SAF at SAF/Use SAF?. Enter No, false or 0 to include unsupported SAF code entries at SAF/Omit Unsupported SAF Concepts in the Data Name column. Enter the QXO SI App Service to use at QXtend/QXO SI App Service in the Data Name column.

SCP. To use EAM to Supply Chain Portal, enter the Bid File Archive name and path to use at SCP/Bid File Archive in the Data Name column. Enter the Bid File Directory name and path to use at SCP/Bid File Directory in the Data Name column. Enter the Bid File Naming name and path to use at SCP/Bid File Naming in the Data Name column. Update the Data Value column by placing the cursor in the field and entering the needed information.

Serial Number. Enter the serial number for the EAM product.

Unix Mail Command. Enter the proper data for sending EAM mail to a UNIX-based corporate mail server.

User Count. Enter the number of users the EAM product is licensed for.

Verify Currency Exch Exists. Enter Yes or No to indicate whether EAM should verify that a currency exchange rate exists when a PO is received. If set to No and a currency exchange rate exists, EAM uses it. If set to No and a currency exchange rate does not exist, EAM uses a 1-to-1 rate.

Report Setup

Use this module to substitute a custom print document for the standard. A custom print document can be the replacement for one of the print documents found in EAM.

Report Xref

There are seven print documents found in EAM: Stock Replenishment, (Physical Inventory) Count Sheet, Requisition, Service Request Document, (Stores Requisition) Pick List, Purchase Order, and Work Order Document. Once a custom print document is substituted for the standard, it prints when the Print Document action is selected or when that document is selected from Analysis.

Report Xref Browse

Access this browse from System Administration| Report Setup|Report Xref. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and edit or create new records.

Note You cannot update any of the fields in the upper browse, which lists the print documents that can be customized. However, you can change the columns displayed in the upper and lower browses and save those settings. If a custom print document is to be substituted for, highlight the Report Name you want in the upper browse

Report Xref Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions.

Columns

A list of columns available to the upper browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

1 From the upper browse, highlight the Report Name you want to substitute.

2 In the lower browse, click New to substitute a custom print document previously established in the Report Designer (System Administration|Report Designer*)* for the standard in a specific site.

3 If you know the site, enter it, or or access the Site Lookup to find it.

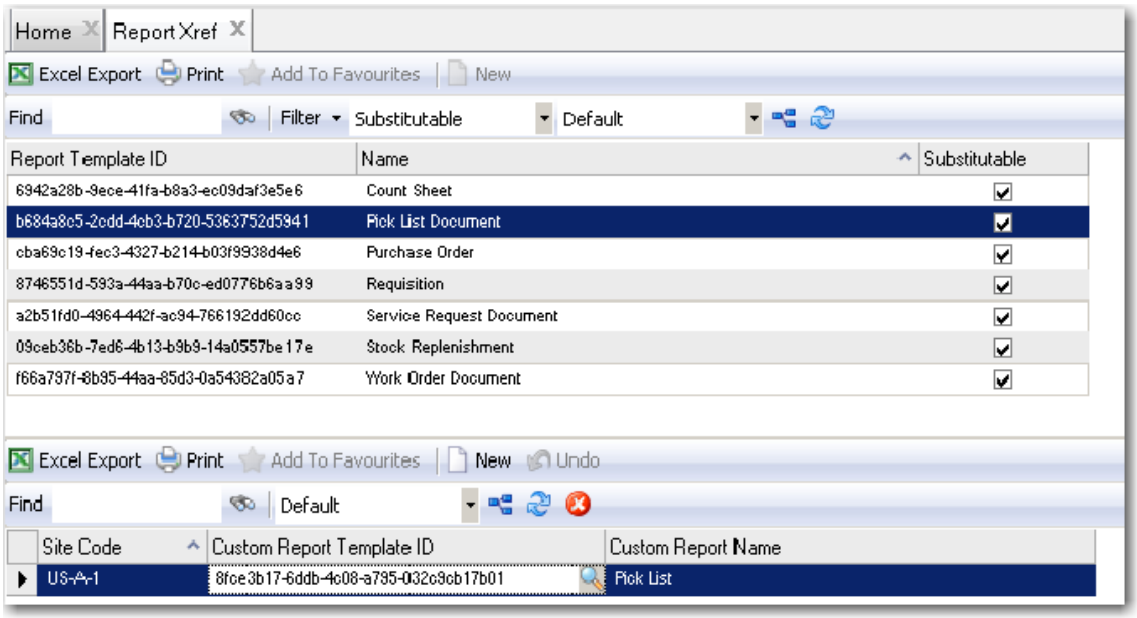
4 Move to the Custom Report Template ID and click the lookup to find the correct one. The Custom Report Template ID Lookup displays all the custom reports and print documents added in the Report Designer. Find the correct print document and double-click it.

5 EAM fills in the Custom Report Name with the name of the selected Template ID established in the Report Designer.

6 The same custom print document can be used in another site in place of the standard.

7 Close the user-defined fields browse by clicking the X on the top of the browse.

Fig. 10.67
Report Xref Upper/Lower Browse



Mandatory Fields

Use this module to indicate that the user must provide data for critical fields. Mandatory fields are fields that must be populated before an action is taken such as save, put a purchase on order, or close a work order.

Mandatory Fields Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|Mandatory Fields. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and edit or create new records.

Fig. 10.68
Mandatory Fields Option

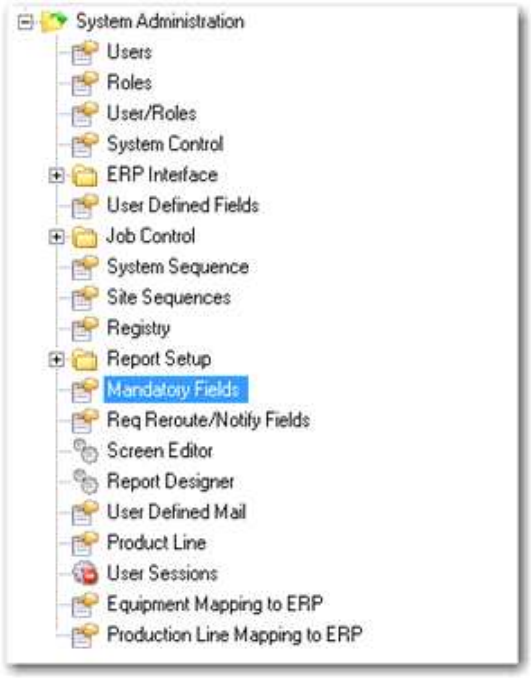


Fig. 10.69
Mandatory Field Browse

Module	Action
Employee	Save
Equipment	Save
Inventory	Issue
Inventory	Save
Labor	Post
Master Instruction List	Save
Master Instruction Steps	Save
PM Template	Save
Purchase Order	Save
Purchase Order	Order
Purchase Order	Authorize
Receipts	Receive
Requisition Line	Save
Service Request	Save
Work Order	Save
Work Order	Close

Note You cannot update any of the fields in the upper browse. However, you can change the order of the columns displayed in the upper and lower browses and save those settings.

Creating a Mandatory Field

The upper browse lists existing actions within each module that can be set up as required.

1. Select the site from the upper browse.
2. Select the action within the module from the upper browse.
3. The lower browse lists corresponding fields and whether they are mandatory for the selected module and action.
4. Select the check box to add a mandatory field.
5. Close the mandatory fields browse by clicking the X on the Mandatory Fields tab at the top of the window.

Editing a Mandatory Field

To modify mandatory fields, highlight the module and action.

1. Select the site from the upper browse.
2. The lower browse lists corresponding fields and whether they are mandatory for the selected module and action.
3. Select the check box to add a mandatory field. Clear the check box to make a field optional.
4. Close the mandatory fields browse by clicking the X on the top of the window.

Note Since mandatory fields are modified at the site level, any changes you make apply only to that particular site.

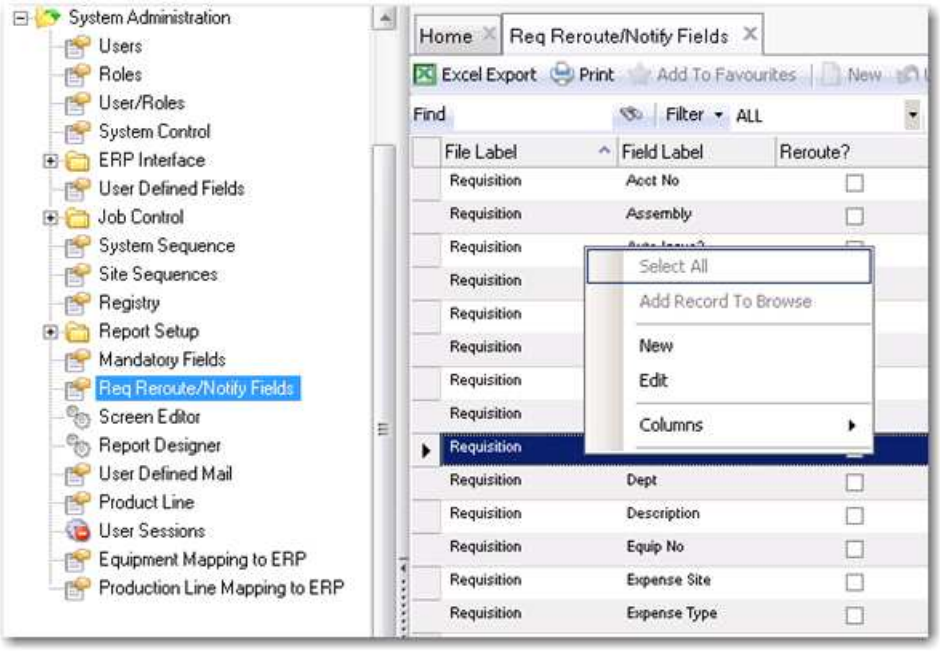
Req Reroute/Notify Fields

Use this option to enable or disable rerouting or notification if modifications are done to certain fields on an approved requisition. This provides the ability to define which fields on a requisition if changed after authorization cause rerouting for approval and send an e-mail to only the originator. Similarly, the PO function determines whether to reroute the Requisition or merely send an e-mail to the originator.

Req Reroute/Notify Fields Browse

Access this browse from System Administration| Req Reroute/Notify Fields. Use it to organize and display records, edit records, or export data to Excel.

Fig. 10.70
Req Reroute/Notify Fields Browse



Note You cannot add or delete any of the fields in the browse. However, you can change the columns displayed in the browse and save those settings.

ReqReroute/Notify Fields Right-Click Menu

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Editing a Req Reroute/Notify Fields Record

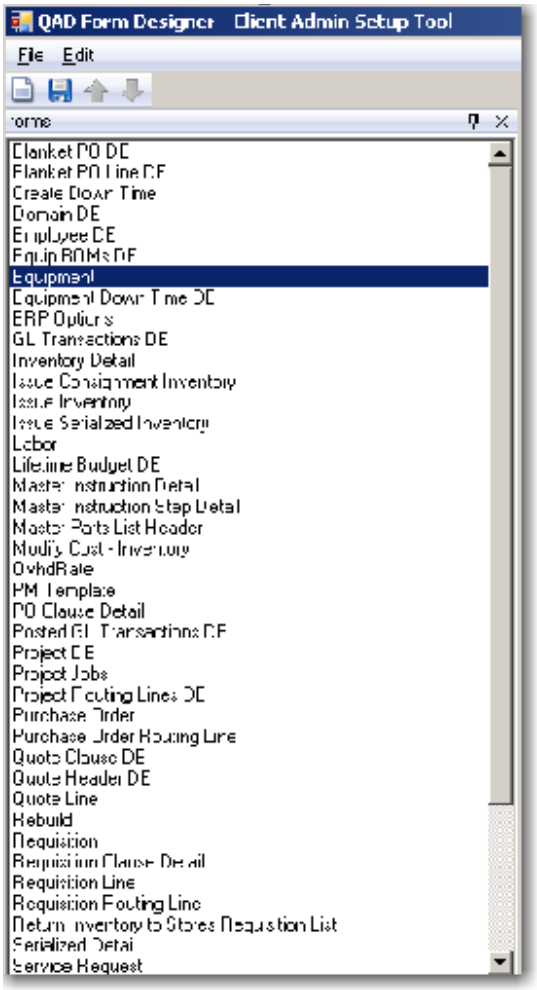
1. Highlight a record from the browse.
2. Select the check box for a field under Reroute? to cause an authorized requisition to reroute even if the cost has not changed.
3. Select or clear the check box under Email Requestor? to give you the option to send an e-mail to the originator on a requisition when the selected fields are changed.
4. Close the browse by clicking the X on the top of the browse.

Screen Editor

Navigate to System Admin|Screen Editor to use the Screen Editor to display or hide fields on tabs. If fields in the application do not apply, you can hide them. You can designate required fields and change the display order.

A Business Entity (BE) browser contains information about database linkage and field settings such as read-only or group.

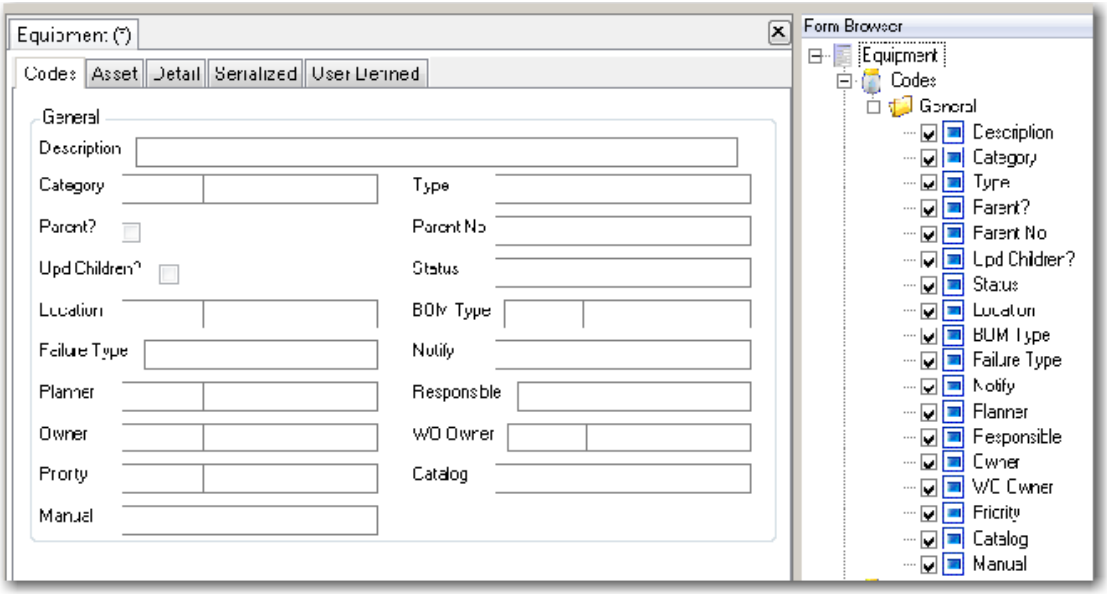
Fig. 10.71
Form Designer: Business Entity Browser



The left browse provides a list of Business Entities. Double-click the Equipment BE.

Form Designer

Fig. 10.72
Form Designer: Business Entity Designer



The center panel displays all the tabs in the Equipment BE and the fields on each tab as it is selected.

In the right panel, clear the check boxes to remove fields from the tab view. The view in Figure 10.73 reflects the changes made on the Form Browse.

Fig. 10.73
Form Designer: Tabs in the Equipment BE

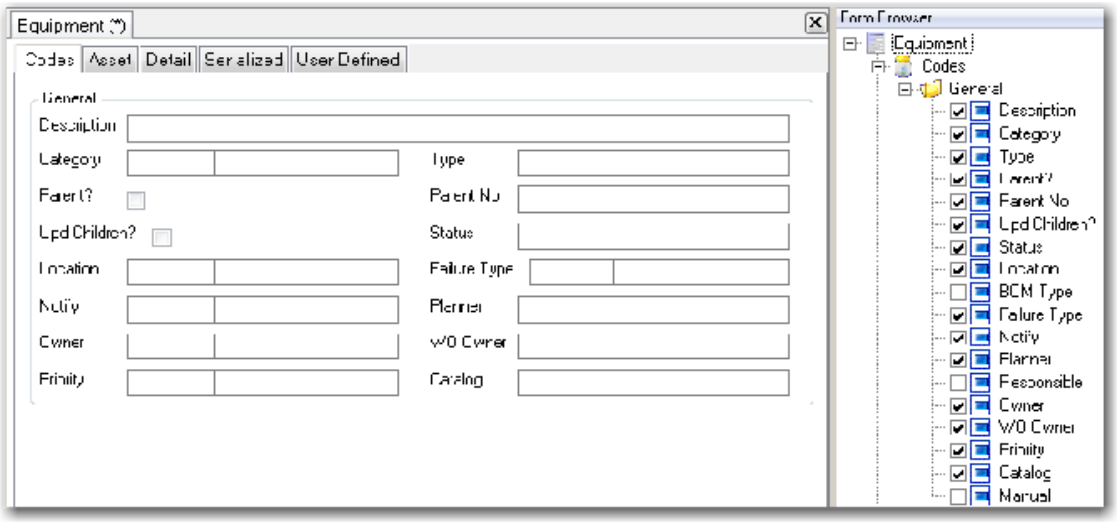
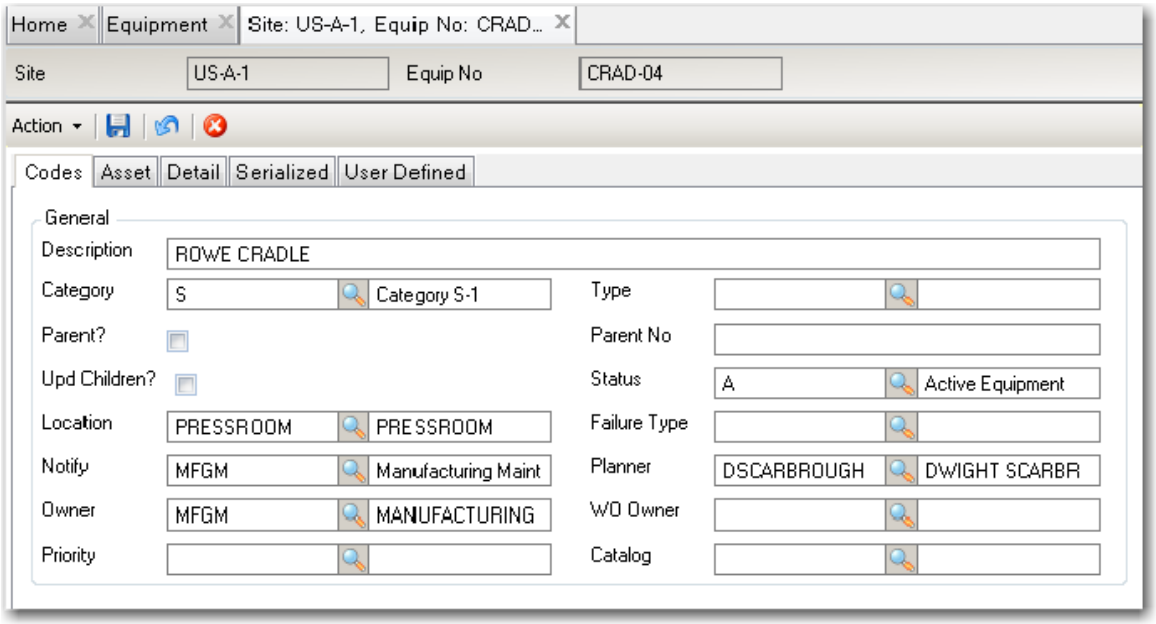


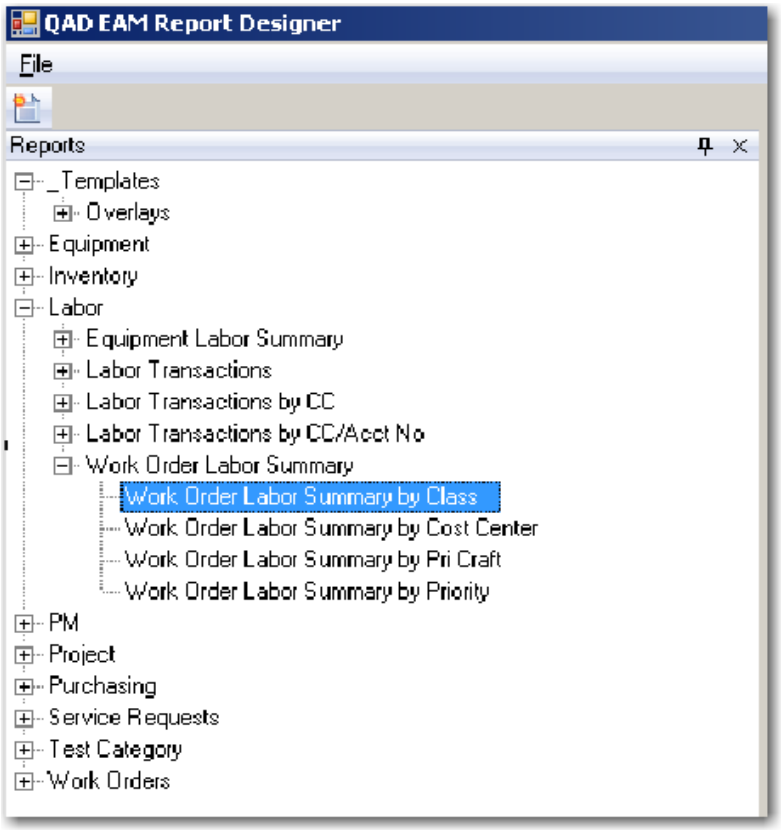
Fig. 10.74
Redesigned Codes Tab in the Equipment Record



Report Designer

Navigate to System Admin| Report Designer to use the Report Designer to copy an existing report to create a report.

Fig. 10.75
Report Designer: Reports Browser

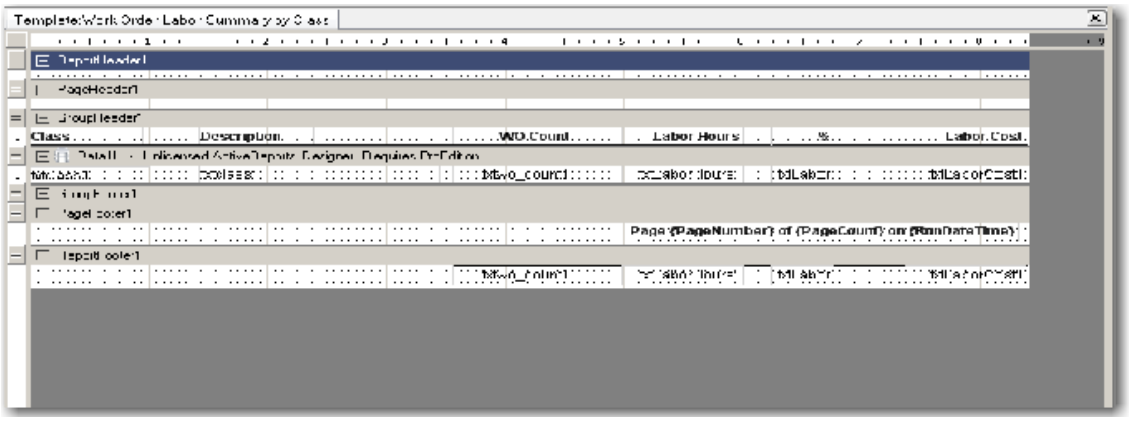


The left browse provides a list of standard reports for each module. Expand a module folder to display the reports available in the module by clicking the + (plus box to the left of a module folder).

1. Expand the Labor folder to display the Work Order Labor Summary folder. Expand the Work Order Labor Summary folder to display the Work Order Labor Summary by Class report.

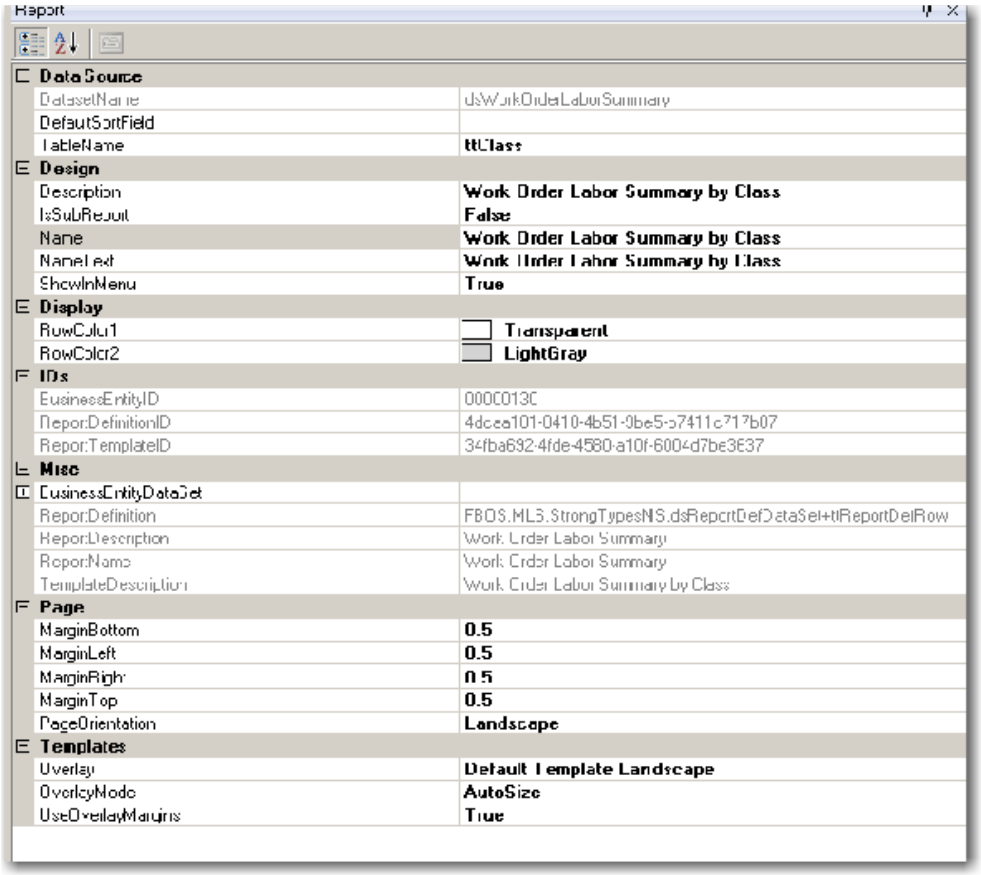
2. Double-click the Work Order Labor Summary by Class option to display the Work Order Labor Summary by Class report.

Fig. 10.76
Report Template: Work Order Labor Summary by Class



The center panel displays all the details of the report header.

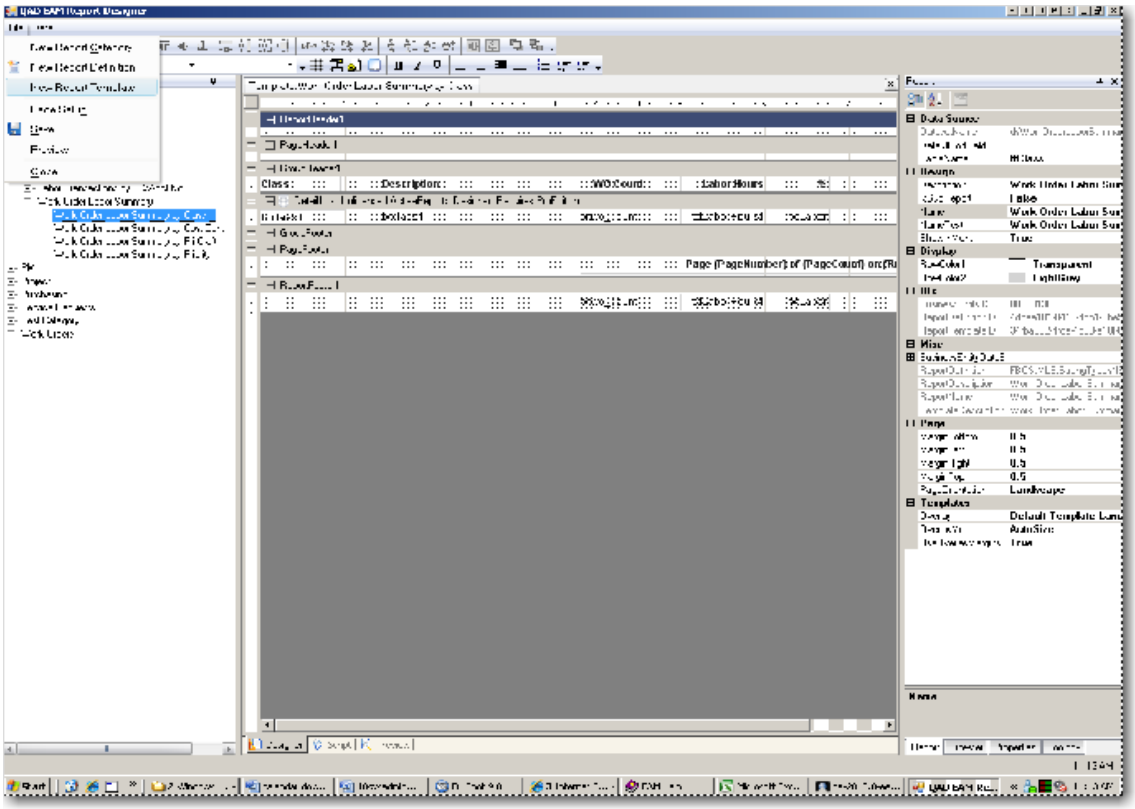
Fig. 10.77
Report Detail: Work Order Labor Summary by Class



The right panel displays all the specifications of the Report - Work Order Labor Summary by Class.

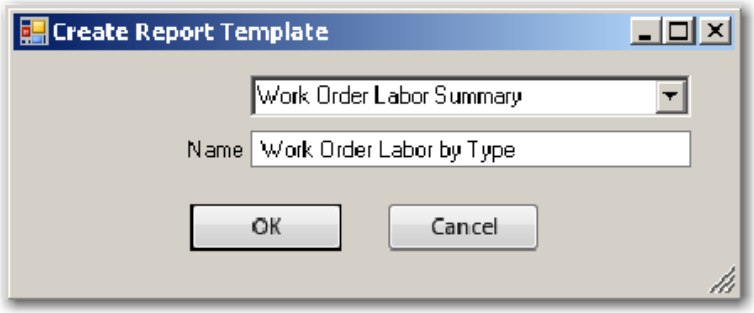
3 Add a report by copying an existing one. With the target report highlighted, click the File option on the menu bar. Select New Report Template.

Fig. 10.78
Report Designer: Add New Report Template



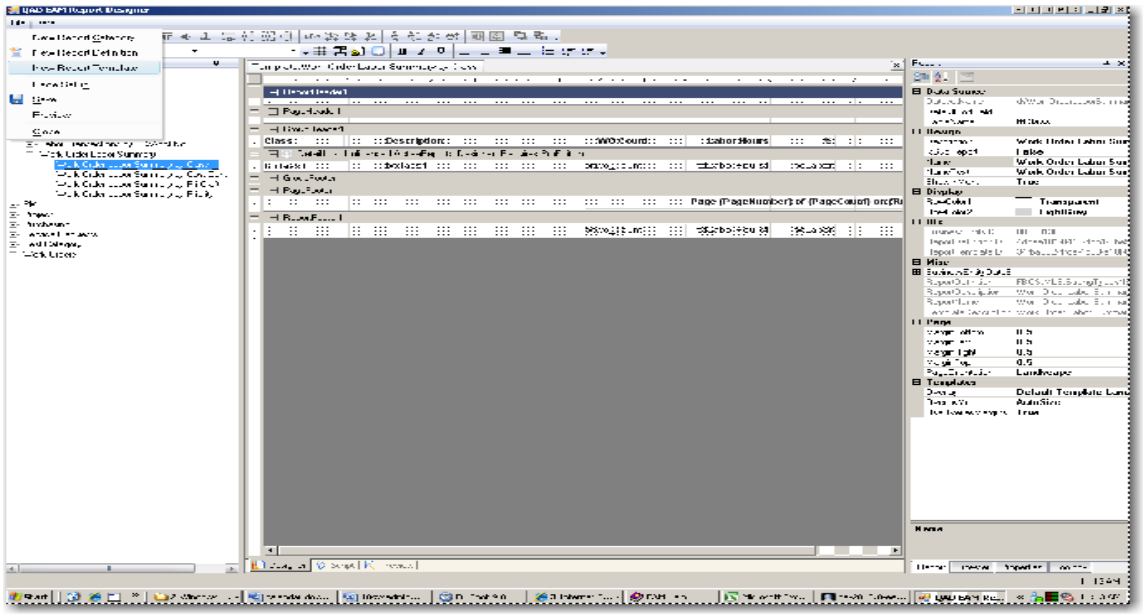
4 Give the new report template a name.

Fig. 10.79
Report Designer: Create Report Template



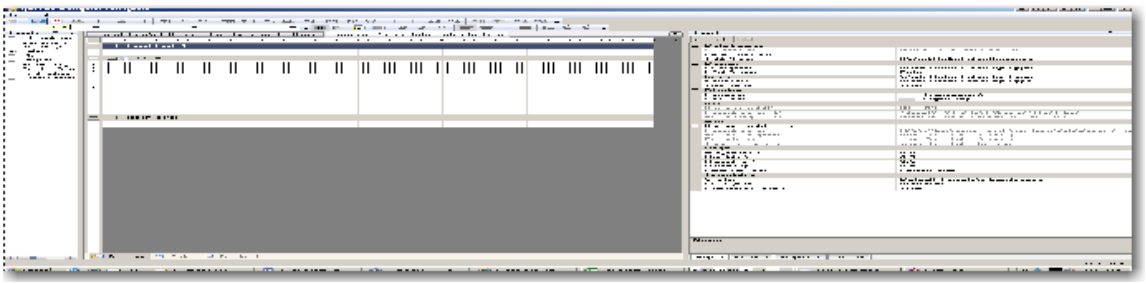
EAM presents the new report template header and details.

Fig. 10.80
Report Designer: New Report Template



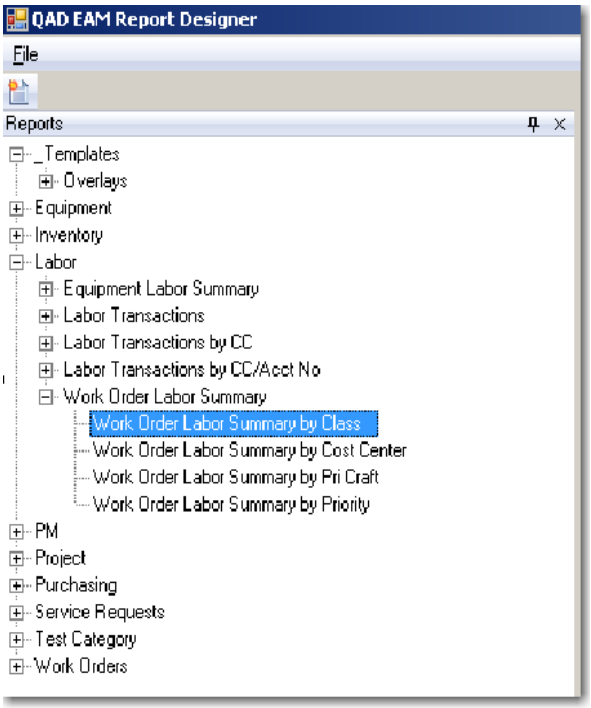
5 Save the new report template.

Fig. 10.81
Report Designer: Save New Report Template



EAM presents the new report template in the Report Designer: Reports Browse.

Fig. 10.82
Report Designer: Reports Browse

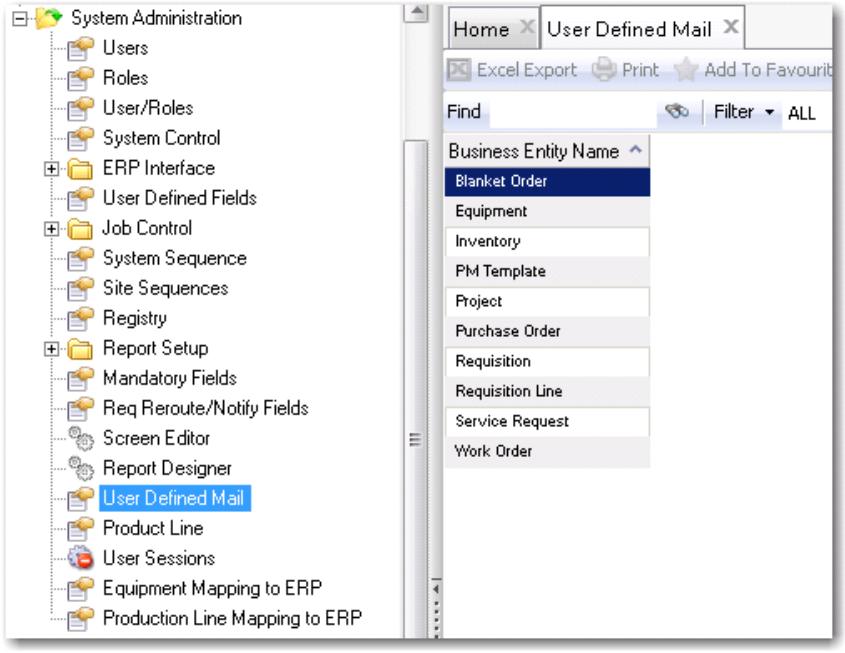


User-Defined Mail

EAM creates many system-generated mail messages throughout the Maintenance, Inventory, Purchasing, and Project modules. For each type of mail message, EAM gives the user access to the relevant module while reading the mail message. For example, when the user receives a message indicating that the status of a work order has changed, EAM provides a link to the Work Order module so that the user can go to the work order browse.

EAM offers the ability to define which fields are displayed in the system-generated mail messages. This is useful since details that are preferred by individual organizations using EAM can vary.

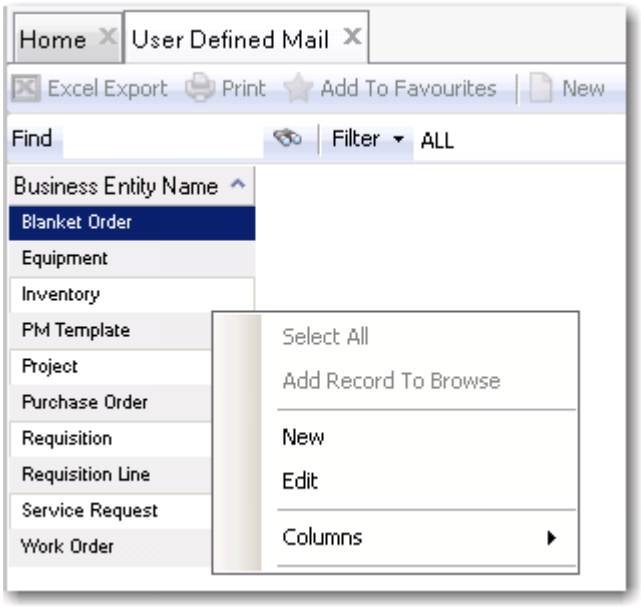
Fig. 10.83
User Defined Mail Option



User Defined Mail Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|User Defined Mail. Use it to organize and display records, edit or create new records, or export data to Excel.

Fig. 10.84
User Defined Mail Upper Browse

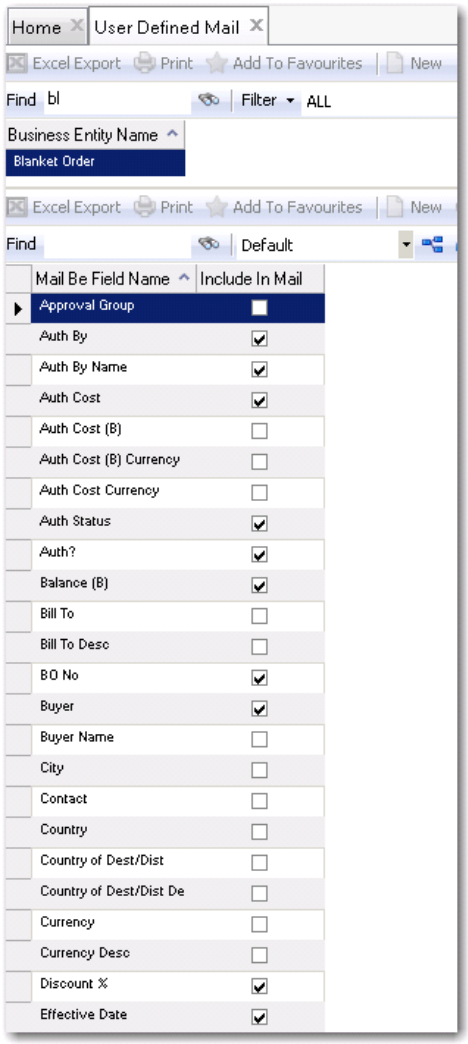


Note You cannot update any of the fields in the upper browse.

Columns

A list of columns available to the browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

Fig. 10.85
User Defined Mail Lower Browse for Blanket Order



Creating a User Defined Mail Record

The upper browse lists each module and existing actions within that module.

1. Select the module and action from the upper browse.
2. The lower browse lists available fields and whether they are included in the EAM e-mail message for the selected module and action.
3. Select the check box to add a field in the EAM e-mail message.
4. Close the browse by clicking the X on the top of the window.

Editing a User Defined Mail Record

To modify the fields selected for the EAM e-mail message, highlight the module and action.

1 Select the site from the upper browse.

2 The lower browse lists available fields and whether they are included in the EAM e-mail message for the selected module and action.

3 Select the check box to add or clear the check box remove a field.

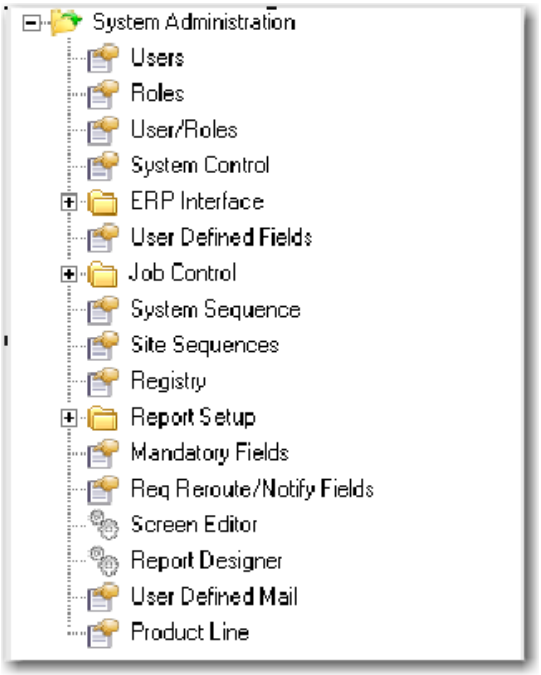
4 Close the User Defined Mail browse by clicking the X on the top of the window.

Note Since User Defined Mail fields are modified at the site level, any changes you make apply only to that particular site.

Product Line

Use this module to add Product Lines to each Domain. Then assign them to selected parts records on the General tab. Add or edit Product Line codes at System Administration|Product Line. The codes entered here should be used exclusively for accounting/SAF purposes and should match the corresponding SAF data found in Product Line Maintenance in the QAD ERP.

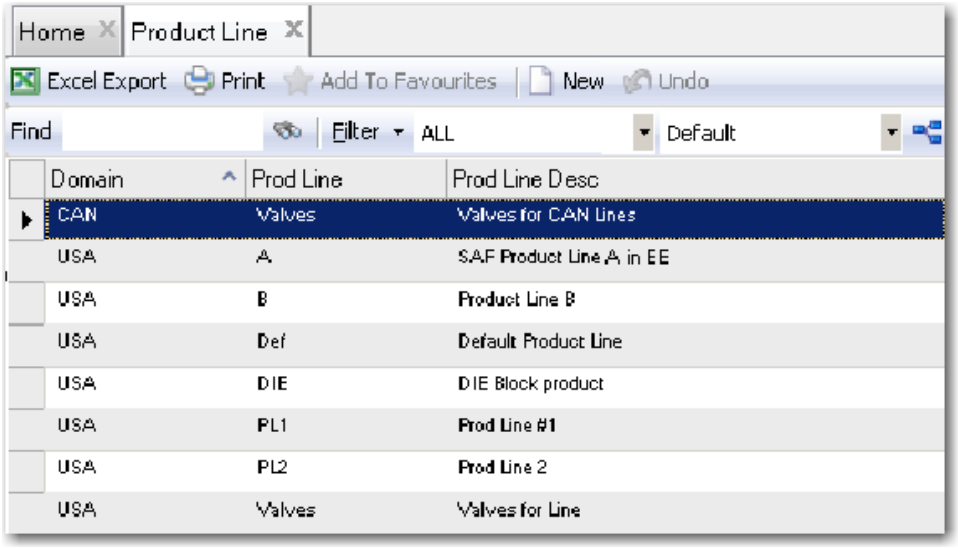
Fig. 10.86
Product Line Option



Product Line Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|Product Line. Use it to organize and display records, access supporting functions, and edit or create new records.

Fig. 10.87
Product Line Browse



Creating a Product Line Record

1. Click New to open a blank product line record.
2. Assign a Domain code to match one set up in both EAM and the QAD ERP.
3. Assign a product line code.
4. Enter Product Line Description information.
5. Close the Product Line browse by clicking the X on the top of the browse.

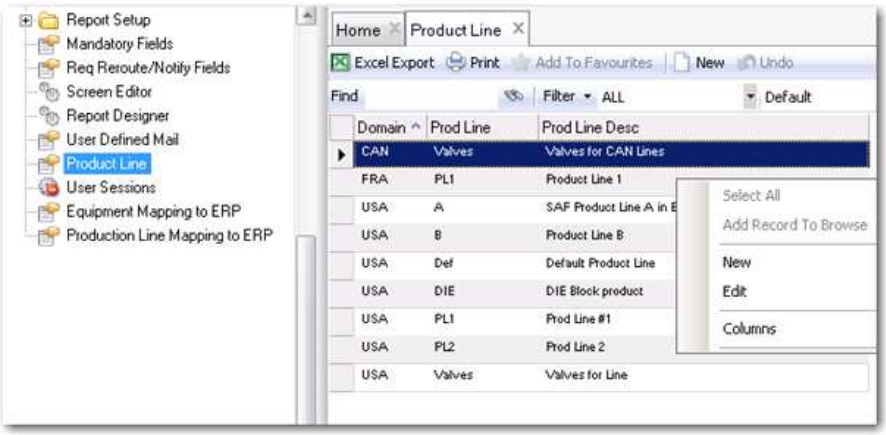
Editing a Product Line Record

1. Double-click a record from the site browse or click Edit to open the product line record.
2. Enter information in relevant fields on the product line record.
3. Close the Product Line browse by clicking the X on the top of the browse.

Product Line Right-Click Menu

The right-click menu contains administrative functions.

Fig. 10.88
Product Line Right-click Menu



New

Use New to open the product line browse to create a record.

Edit

Use Edit to open the product line browse to edit the selected record.

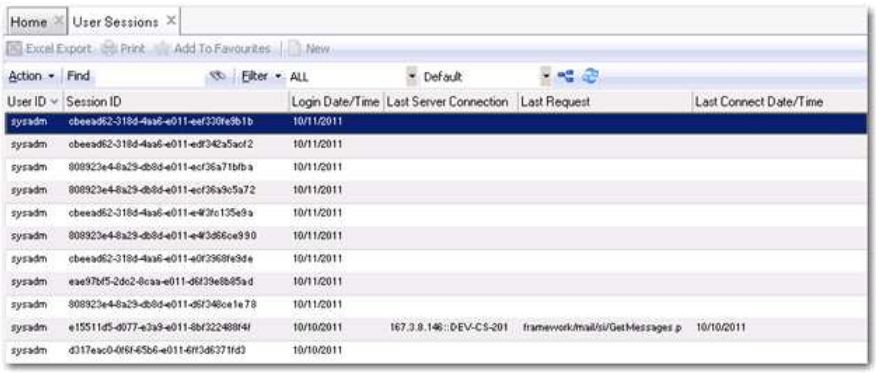
Columns

A list of columns available to the product line browse displays here. Select a column header to display it. Clear the column header to hide it.

User Sessions Browse

Access this browse from System Administration|User Sessions. Use it to organize and display records. The browse displays the log information about the users and the time and date of the requests each user made to all programs and modules.

Fig. 10.89
User Sessions Browse



Chapter 11

QAD ERP Interface to EAM

Interface Points

EAM is fully integrated with the QAD ERP application. If you use EAM with the QAD ERP application, the points of contact are:

- Purchase orders copy from EAM to the QAD ERP application. The QAD ERP application pays out POs. They are recorded as Memo parts. There is no inventory cost; only a PO to record the payment.
- Vendors and exchange rates set in the QAD ERP application copy to EAM.

QAD ERP Purchasing Recovery

If the connection between EAM and the QAD ERP database fails while you are processing or otherwise updating purchase orders and requisitions, updates occur in EAM only. The system displays a message indicating that the information cannot be updated in QAD ERP. After re-establishing the connection, use the Purchasing Recovery feature to update the purchase orders and requisitions in QAD ERP.

You can recover a selected purchase order, or all purchasing updates within a date range.

The Purchasing Recovery feature does not “post” transactions. Any associated general ledger transactions that occur while QAD ERP is disconnected remain unposted in the EAM Posted GL Maintenance module. Post them from within the Posted GL Maintenance module. To facilitate the posting process:

1. Filter the Posted GL maintenance browse list to transactions that have not been posted and that fall within a specified date range.
2. Click Send to QAD ERP option in the Posted GL Global Features submodules.

Product Information Resources

QAD offers a number of online resources to help you get more information about using QAD products.

QAD Forums (community.qad.com)
Ask questions and share information with other members of the user community, including QAD experts.

QAD Knowledgebase (knowledgebase.qad.com)*
Search for answers, tips, or solutions related to any QAD product or topic.

QAD Document Library (www.qad.com/documentlibrary)
Get browser-based access to user guides, release notes, training guides, and so on; use powerful search features to find the document you want, then read online, or download and print PDF.

QAD Learning Center (learning.qad.com)*
Visit QAD's one-stop destination for all courses and training materials.

*Log-in required