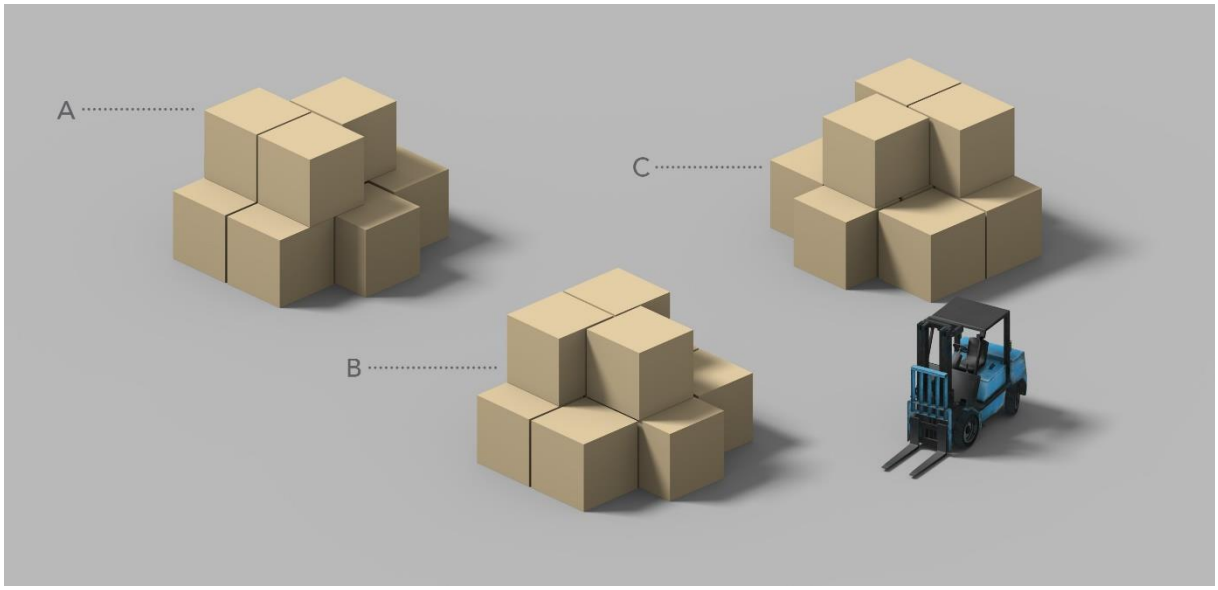
Warehouse

The Warehouse option is useful if you have stock and manufacturing units located in different cities or if you have different stock types on separate premises. In this option, stock orders are used to move parts between different warehouses.



Warehouse

A warehouse is a physical storage facility which is administrated as a separate unit. It can be different units in separate buildings within the same premises, for example a raw material deposit, spare parts inventory, and finished stock. It can also be separate units located in different cities, for example regional and local distribution stock/warehouses.

If other operations also take place at the warehouse location (manufacturing etc.), then it is an operational unit. All warehouses belong to the same legal entity (the same company).

Basic data is joint for all warehouses within the company, but certain basic data can belong to a specific warehouse, for example planning settings and default supplier for parts.

Quotes, orders, and invoices can belong to one warehouse while a customer order row can belong to another warehouse. Lists can display data from several warehouses.

Stock Order

To be able to move parts between different warehouses, you can use stock orders for purchase and sales respectively. These orders are always linked to each other. A stock order always has one sending and one receiving warehouse. Stock orders are then created for *internal* "customers" and "suppliers" that are linked to the warehouses.

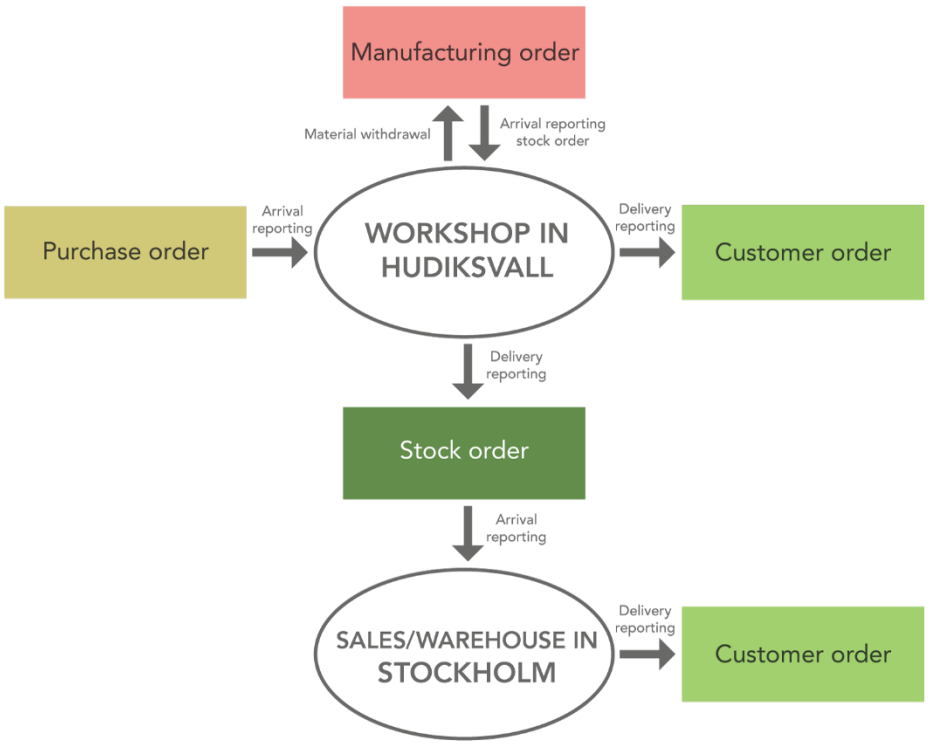
Stock orders are created in separate procedures but they are handled in the same procedures as other customer and purchase orders, for example during delivery and arrival reporting, net requirement calculation, and printouts of different lists.

Valuation

There is also a function used to valuate parts that are in transit (being transported) between warehouses. This is useful during long transport times and distances between the warehouses. During the transport, these parts are not registered on a location in a warehouse and can therefore not be valued in the regular stock valuation procedure.

Automatic Arrival Reporting

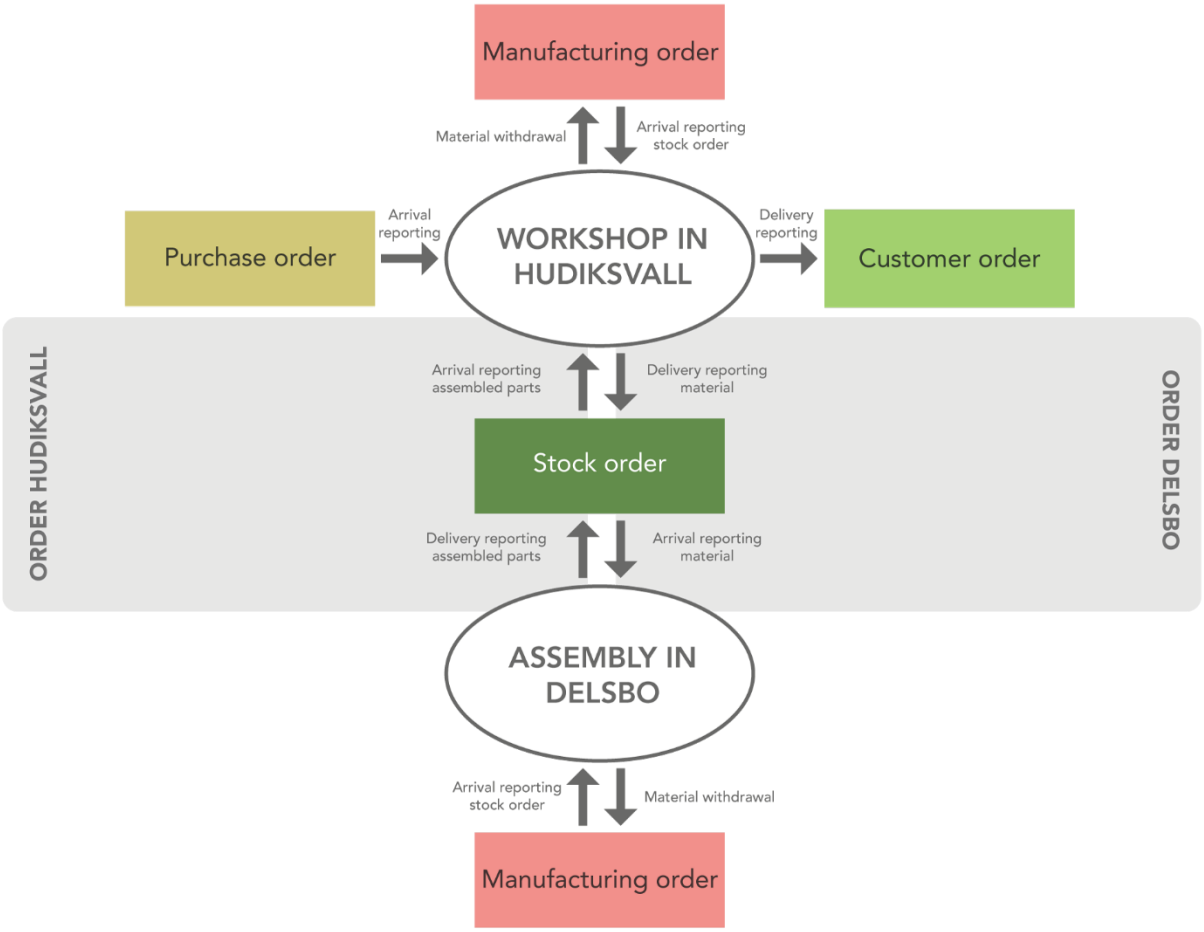
However, if the transport times between the warehouses are very short, for example when the warehouses are next door to each other on the same factory premises, it might be useful to apply the function automatic arrival reporting. The function means that as soon as a stock order (sales) is delivery reported in the sending warehouse, the procedure used to report arrival opens automatically. The same user can then arrival report the same quantity directly in the linked purchase order in the receiving warehouse. If you apply automatic arrival reporting, stock value *between* warehouses will not occur.



Example 1: Warehouse and Operational Unit

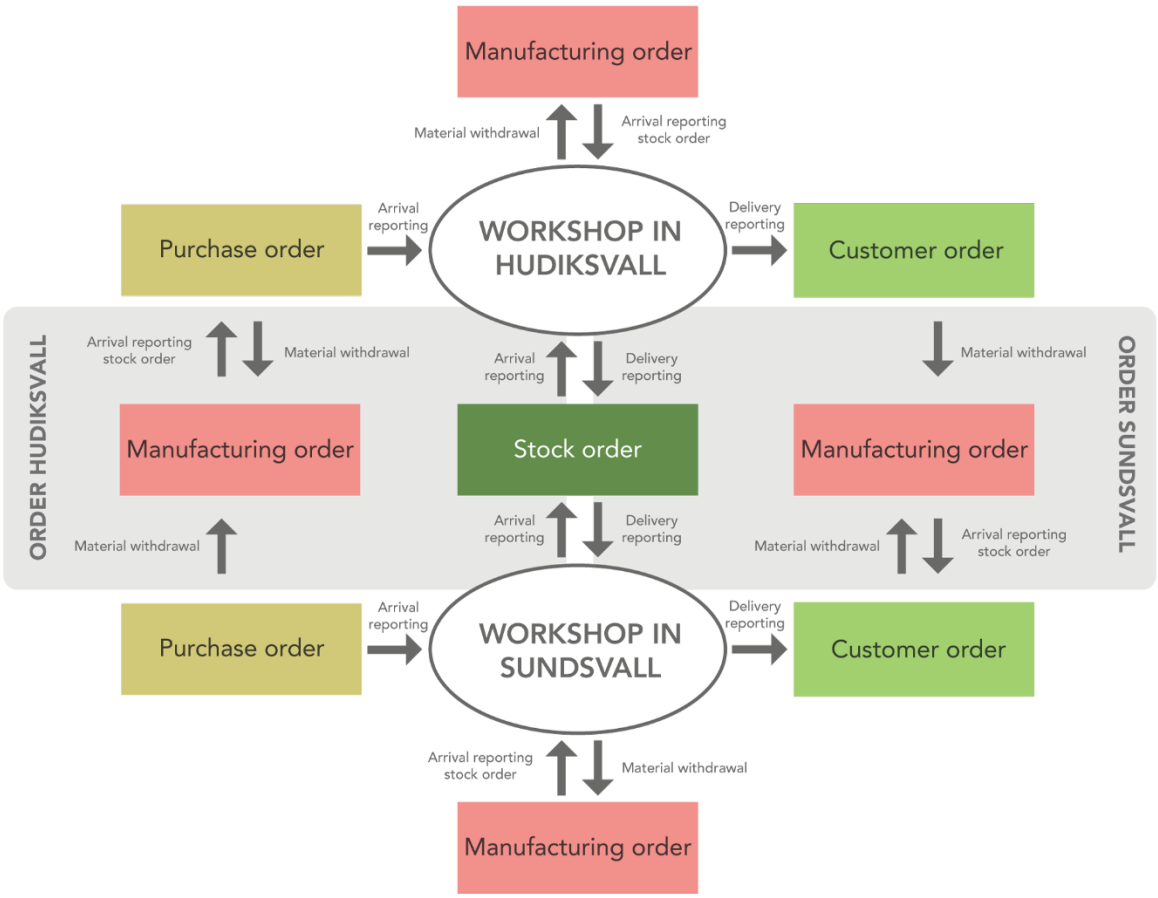
This example shows an operational unit, with a warehouse at another location. The operational unit carries out the purchasing, manufacturing, and sales. The warehouse only manages sales.

The operational unit can deliver to the warehouse by using a stock order. A stock order is a separate order type in MONITOR, used to move parts between different warehouses.



Example 2: Two Operational Units (Case 1)

This example shows two operational units at two different locations. One of the units handle purchasing, manufacturing, and all sales. The other unit handles all the assembly of products. Both units can deliver and receive goods to and from each other via stock orders.



Example 3: Two Operational Units (Case 2)

This example shows two equal operational units that both handle purchasing, manufacturing, and sales. Both units can deliver and receive goods to and from each other via stock orders. In this case, both units can create material withdrawals for manufacturing orders from either unit, but they have to report to the unit to which the manufacturing order belongs.