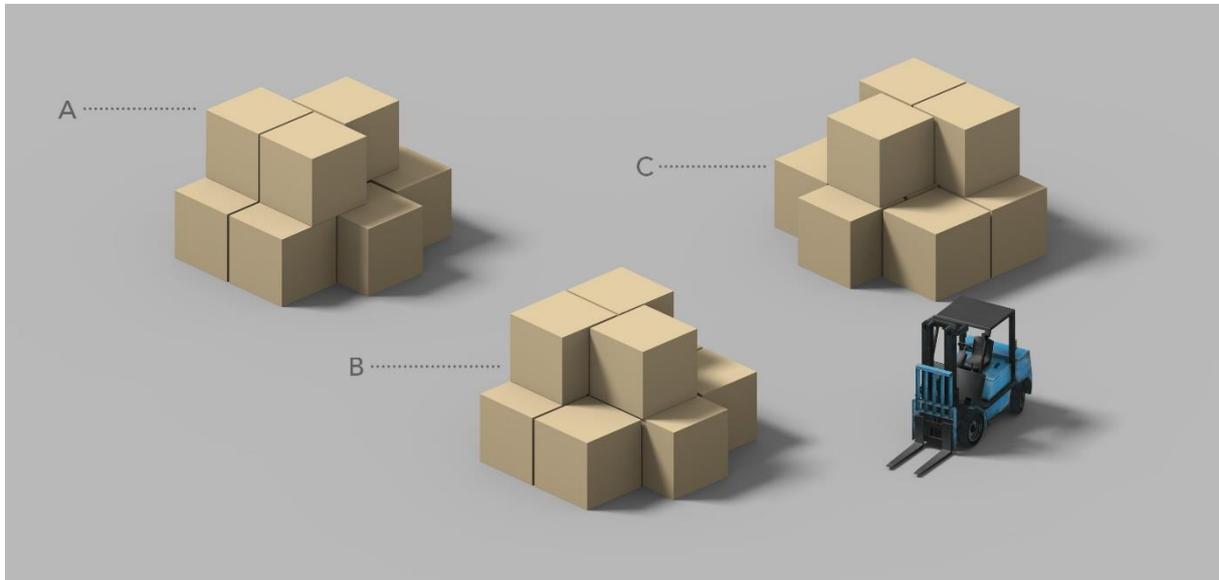


Warehouse

The Warehouse option is useful when you have stock and manufacturing units located in different cities, or 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 could be different units in separate buildings within the same premises, for example, a raw material deposit, spare parts inventory, and finished stock. It could 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 the same for all warehouses within the company, although certain basic data may refer 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 may belong to another. 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 are managed 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.

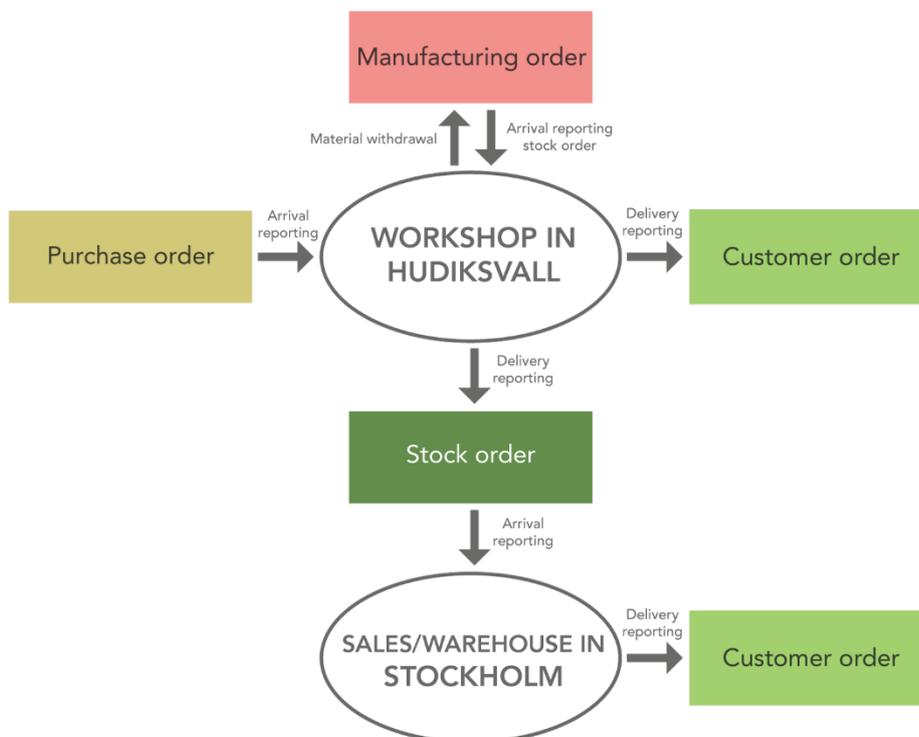
Valuation

There is also a function used to value parts which are in transit (being transported) between warehouses. This is useful when there are long transport periods and distances between the warehouses. During transportation, these parts are not registered at 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 located next door to each other on the same factory premises, it may be useful to apply the automatic arrival reporting function. With this function, as soon as receipt of a stock order (sales) is reported in the sending warehouse, the procedure used to report arrival opens automatically. The same user can then report receipt of 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: 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.