CHAPTER 6: PRODUCTION ORDER PROCESSING

Objectives

The objectives are:

- Issue components using the Consumption Journal.
- Pick and Put Away items used in manufacturing in Warehouse.
- Record production order output using the Output Journal.
- Register consumption and output from a Production Journal.

Introduction

This chapter examines the production order processing from execution to put away in the warehouse. The first part explains material consumption. This can be done either manually or automatically. The automatic methods are forward and backward flushing.

Next, the chapter displays the pick and put away features used in the warehouse.

Finally, the section covers the use of the Output Journal to track the hours worked and the materials used in production. There are also three methods for recording output.
Production Order Execution

Once a Production Order has been created and scheduled, it has to be released to the shop floor. During execution of the order, the following data about the progress is recorded:

- Materials picked or consumed
- How much time was spent working on the order
- Quantity of the parent item produced

This information can be recorded manually or through automatic reporting.

As explained in the Production Orders Chapter, the following can be converted to Released Production Orders:

- Simulated Orders
- Planned Orders
- Firm Planned Production Orders

If you need to change the status of an individual Production Order, perform the following:

1. Click Change status in the Process action group while in a Production Order.
2. Select a new status (Firm Planned, Released or Finished).
3. Change the posting date if necessary.
4. Click Yes.

Overview of Production Activities

The term "flushing" should be understood as:

- A principle for reporting materials used
- A production order quantity completed
- Time reported

The following table summarizes the reporting methods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Manual</th>
<th>Automatic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material Consumed</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity Completed</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Reported</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic methods</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>Backward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Consumed</td>
<td>Expected Quantity</td>
<td>Actual Quantity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Material Consumption

Microsoft Dynamics® NAV 2009 offers a variety of options on how a manufacturing company might want to record material consumption. For example, material consumption may be recorded manually, which might be desired if there are frequent component substitutions or greater than expected scrap that needs to be reported.

The physical picking of material can be based on one of several reports, such as:

- Prod. Order - Mat. Requisition Report
- Prod. Order - Job Card Report

With the Warehouse functionality, special pick documents are used.

If using routing link codes, the Prod. Order - Job Card Report provides the advantage of indicating which components to pick according to the operation to which they are linked.

Consumption of materials may be processed manually through the Consumption Journal, but can also be recorded automatically by the program. This is referred to as automatic reporting.

*NOTE: Users can define automatic reporting for each item with the Flushing Method field on the Manufacturing tab of the Item card. This is done during the manufacturing setup.*

The reporting methods are:

- Forward
- Backward
- Manual

The three different methods are explained in the following sections.
Forward Flushing

The Forward method assumes the expected quantity of all materials for the entire order is automatically consumed at the release of a production order, unless using routing link codes. When using routing link codes, the material is consumed after the start of the operational step is recorded in the Output Journal.

Demonstration 1

In this demonstration, you create a production order and forward flush the entire production order.

1. In the navigation pane, click the Firm Planned Production Orders button.
2. Click New.
3. In the Description field, type Bicycle.
4. In the Source No. field, select 1000 (Bicycle).
5. In Quantity field, type 13.
6. In the Lines FastTab, select item number 1000 (Bicycle).
7. In the Due Date field, enter 01/01/2010.
8. Click Refresh and OK.
9. To forward flush the order, from the Lines FastTab, click the Actions icon (lightning bolt symbol) Line>Components.
10. From the Flushing Method column, change Manual to Forward for all the components.
11. Click OK.
12. To remove all routing link codes on the production BOM, from the Lines FastTab, click the Actions icon (lightning bolt symbol) Line>Routing.
13. Select all the rows, right-click and select Delete.
14. Click Yes.
15. Ignore any warning messages and click OK.

Backward Flushing

The Backward method is the actual quantity of all material automatically picked or consumed when the status of a production order is changed to Finished unless using routing link codes. When using routing link codes, the material is consumed after a quantity of the parent item is recorded for the operational step in the Output Journal.

Backward flushing the entire production order requires the same setup as for forward flushing. The main difference is that you change the flushing method to Backward.
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**NOTE:** All of the items in the demonstration data are set to manual flushing. Begin by recording consumption manually, and then look at automatic reporting in more detail.

When the Production Order is refreshed, the flushing method is copied from the item card. Because the flushing method for each production order component controls how and when the consumption is recorded, it is important to note that users can change the flushing method for specific items directly on the Production Order.

The advantage of automatic flushing is that it reduces data entry. (Most competitor systems auto-flush the materials only.) In fact, with Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2009’s ability to automatically flush an operation, the entire consumption and output recording process can be automated.

The disadvantage of using automatic flushing is that the user might not be accurately recording, or even be aware of scrap.

**NOTE:** The chapter on Finishing Orders and Auto Flushing covers automatic reporting in greater detail.

Manual Consumption

The Manual method uses the Consumption Journal to specify material picking.

**Demonstration 2**

This demonstration shows you how to post consumption manually by entering consumption for a Production Order:

1. In the navigation pane, click the Departments button.
2. Go to Manufacturing > Execution> Tasks>Consumption Journals.
3. Select the batch in question. For example, select item 1000 (Bicycle).
5. On the Prod. Order FastTab, look up the released production order to report consumption.
6. In the Options FastTab, enter a posting date in the Posting Date field.
7. In the Calculation Based on field, select Expected Output. Expected output means the consumption is calculated based on the planned output quantity.
8. Click OK confirm.

**NOTE:** If the Quantity field is empty, enter a value that should represent the output.
9. Click Post in the process action group to post consumption.
10. The message "The journal lines were successfully posted" appears.
11. The Consumption journal should not be populated. Click OK.

**NOTE:** If using the Bin functionality, the journal may be used as a precise physical pick list indicating the bin code of each component. The training material for Warehousing has more information on the topic.

The Consumption Journal entries are posted to the item ledger as a negative adjustment. The entries are also posted to the released production order ledger.

**View Ledger Entries from Consumption Posting**

The ledger entries can be viewed directly from the consumption posting.

**Demonstration 3**

Use the following steps to view the production order ledger entries just posted:

1. In the navigation pane, click the Released Prod. Orders button.
2. Select the production order that recorded the consumption.
4. Highlight a Consumption entry and click the Navigate button.
5. From the Navigate window, note the results of the posting - including value entries.

![FIGURE 6.1 RESULTS OF THE POSTING.](image)
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Reversing Consumption Posting

Occasionally, it is necessary to reverse consumption journal entries, for example when a customer cancels an order once production is underway.

Demonstration 4

This demonstration shows you how to reverse a Consumption Journal entry:

1. In the navigation pane, click the Departments button.
2. Go to Manufacturing > Execution > Tasks > Consumption Journals.
3. Select Production Order No. 1011004. If you cannot find the desired entry, select it under the Production Order No. column.
4. Enter the Posting Date of the entry to reverse in the Posting Date field. In this case, 11/14/2010.
5. Select the Production Order of the entry to reverse in the Prod. Order No. field. The Document No. is auto-populated with the Production Order No.
6. Select the item number of the entry to reverse in the Item No. field, which is 1000.
7. Type a negative quantity in the Quantity field, which is -10.
8. Click Post.
9. Go to the order's Item Ledger Entries to see the reversing entries for the item. To do this, (from the Role Center) click Released Production Orders and select production order 1011004.
10. Go to Related Information > Entries > Item Ledger Entries.

Picking from Warehouse

The picking of components for production can be done in different ways depending on the extent of warehouse functionality available in the installation.

NOTE: Features for putting away finished goods are organized similarly to picking and is illustrated in the Putting Away in Warehouse section of this chapter.

Warehouse Management Integration

The following items are important warehouse functionality:

- Bin functionality
- Pick and Put-Away
- Warehouse Management Systems
**Bin Functionality**

With a simple inventory solution that uses the Bin functionality as the only additional warehouse feature, picking is done on the basis of a Consumption Journal but with the possibility of specifying the exact position of each component with the **Bin Code** field.

**Pick and Put-Away**

This functionality offers effective warehouse features in close integration with Released Production Orders, for example. They include the creation of specialized documents for warehouse staff serving the shop floor - either independently or administrated by a production manager.

**Warehouse Management Systems**

This application area also includes some integrated features for manufacturing. The functionality is similar to that of the Pick and Put-away functionality. In addition, it offers the advanced tools needed to manage a large number of transactions across different warehouse activities. These tools include the use of designated pick and put-away bins for different processes and the ability to define individual bin policies.

Warehouse Management Systems (WMS) is designed as a role-based system aimed mainly at large distribution customers. Refer to the Warehouse training material for more information on its manufacturing-related features.

**Picking with Consumption Journal (Bin Functionality)**

Bins offer a simple warehouse tool, which allows the production manager to seek and then specify the required components from a specific bin. When used with special print options, the Consumption Journal can function as a precise pick list for the warehouse staff collecting the components.

**Demonstration 5**

This demonstration shows you how to pick with the consumption journal.

1. Create a new Released Production Order for item 1000 (Bicycle) and type a Quantity of 7 and a due date of 2/27/2010.
2. On the **Posting** FastTab, select a bin mandatory location in the **Location Code** field. For example, select Blue.
3. Run the Refresh Production Order batch job using defaults by clicking **Refresh**.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Add a **Bin Code** to the Production Order Lines view. If the **Bin Code** Column is not showing, bring it up by clicking the lightning bolt symbol and go to **Choose Columns** and add Bin Code to the list.
6. Select a Bin that is not empty (in other words, the **Empty** field is blank). For example, select **A1**.
7. Click OK.
8. Now proceed to create a Consumption Journal which can be used as a physical pick list.
9. In the navigation pane, click the Departments button.
10. Go to Manufacturing > Execution > Tasks > Consumption Journals.
11. Click Calc. Consumption.
12. In the Options FastTab, set Posting Date to 2/27/2010.
13. In the Production Order FastTab, select the production order that you just created.
14. Click the OK button to populate the journal with components to be picked.
15. Click the Print button.
16. Define the print output by clicking the Options tab and select an activity type (for example, put-away, pick, movement)
17. When the components have been collected from the bin, consumption can be posted.
18. Insert the Bin Code for each component and click Post. (Note that since the demo data does not have the bin codes setup, this step will generate an error if tried). This last step is meant as information only.

Picking from Production Order (Pick Functionality)

The same business process is performed using the integrated warehouse features of the Pick granule.

The signal to the warehouse that an order requires warehouse handling is given in the form of warehouse requests.

From the Manufacturing module in Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2009, a warehouse request is created to a location set up for warehouse handling when the following conditions are true:

- A Production Order changes status to Released.
- A Released Production Order is refreshed.

Recording Production Output

Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2009 provides users with the ability to track how much time is spent working on a Production Order, in addition to recording the quantity produced. This information can help a company to more accurately determine the costs of production. Also, manufacturers using a standard costing system may want to record actual information to help them develop better standards.
Output Journal

As a Production Order is processed on the shop floor, the time and quantities produced may be recorded on one of a variety of production reports, such as the Prod. Order - Job Card Report or the Prod. Order - Routing List Report. This information is then entered using the Output Journal. A third-party shop floor data collection system may also be interfaced with Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2009 to reduce the amount of data entry.

As with material consumption, output can be recorded manually or automatically. Note that users can define individual flushing methods on the machine and work center cards. The program copies the flushing method from the Machine Center or Work Center card to the Production Order Routing when refreshing.

As is the case with component consumption, there are three reporting methods for output:

- Forward
- Backward
- Manual

The Forward method is the expected output (and time), which is automatically recorded at the release of a Production Order.

The Backward method is the expected output (and time), which is automatically recorded at the finish of a Production Order.

The Manual method uses the Output Journal to specify time consumed and quantity produced.

It is possible to use any combination of automatic flushing and manually recorded information for both consumption and output.
EXAMPLE: A user may want to automatically forward flush components, but still use the Consumption Journal to record scrap. Similarly, a user may want to automatically record output, but use the Output Journal to record scrap of the parent item or additional time spent on the order.

When consumption and output is entered manually, determine the sequence to record this information:

- Record consumption first and use a shortcut method to enter the information, which is based on expected quantity of output.
- Enter output first, using the Explode Routing function. Consumption would be recorded based on actual quantity of output.

NOTE: Scrap can be entered and posted from the Output Journal. Only the output quantity completed increases the inventory quantity. Scrap quantity does not increase inventory. In addition, you can record a Scrap Code for machine center operations in which scrap quantity is recorded. Scrap Codes enable users to define reason or cause codes to classify defects for analysis. Such codes are posted to the Machine Center Ledger.

Output Journal Posting

When posting the Output Journal, the following Production Order fields are affected:

- Quantity
- Finished Quantity
- Remaining Quantity

The Quantity field is the Production Order quantity of the line to be produced.

The Finished Quantity field is the quantity of the item put into inventory.

The Remaining Quantity field is the quantity not yet put in the inventory. The remaining quantity is determined by Quantity less the Finished Quantity.

Demonstration 6

This demonstration shows you how to post the recorded time spent on the Production Orders:

1. In the navigation pane, click the Departments button.
2. Go to Manufacturing > Execution > Tasks > Output Journals.
3. Under the Prod. Order No., select a production order. For example, 1011003.
4. Add the **Setup Time** field to the view using the Show Column feature.

5. Type a posting date in the **Posting Date** field. For example, 1/28/2010.

6. Click **Explode Routing**.

7. Type the setup time and run time in the **Setup Time** and **Run Time** fields of 10 and 15 minutes respectively.

8. Edit the output quantity if necessary in the **Output Quantity** field.

9. Do NOT select the operation as Finished.

10. Click **Post**.

11. Click **Yes** and **OK**.

**Note**: If the production order has already been posted, then the system message "Nothing to explode" appears.

![Output Journal for Production Order 1011004 with Recorded Setup and Run Times](image)

**FIGURE 6.3 OUTPUT JOURNAL FOR PRODUCTION ORDER 1011004 WITH RECORDED SETUP AND RUN TIMES.**

**NOTE**: Checking the **Finished** field performs two functions upon posting:

1) The routing status is changed to Finished.

2) The operation is removed from the **Allocated Quantity** field in the Work Center Load or Machine Center load window.

**Demonstration 7**

This demonstration shows you how to view the Production Order Ledger entries just posted:

1. In the navigation pane, click the **Released Production Orders** button.

2. Select the Production Order that recorded output (1011003).

3. Go to **Related Information > Prod. Order > Entries > Item ledger entries**.
4. Highlight a Consumption entry and click the Navigate button.
5. Check the ledger entries for the production order.

![FIGURE 6.4 ITEM LEDGER ENTRY SHOWING OUTPUT FOR PRODUCTION ORDER 1011003.](image)

When an output quantity is posted for the final operation on the routing, a positive Item Ledger Entry is created. This entry increases the on-hand inventory for the parent item equal to the output quantity reported. In addition, some entries are posted to General Ledger.

**Reversing Output Posting**

There are also times when output posting must be reversed. An example of this would be if a data entry error occurred and an incorrect amount of output is posted to a production order.

**Demonstration 8**

This demonstration shows you how to manually reverse an output posting:

1. In the navigation pane, click the Departments button.
2. Go to Manufacturing > Execution> Tasks>Output Journals.
3. Enter the Posting Date, Prod. Order No., Item No., and Operation No. fields in the Output Journal.
4. Enter a negative value in the Run Time field and Output Quantity field.
5. Fill in the Applies-To Entry field. This reverses the capacity and the item ledger entries. (Click the down arrow in this field to view the item ledger entries and use the entry number to fill in this field).
Posting Output on a Daily Basis from Time Cards

It is easy to use the Explode Routing function to enter actual time worked on a Production Order if all of the information is recorded on a Production Order Job Card or other production documents. In many manufacturing companies, however, employees record the time spent on production orders on individual time cards. While this information is recorded for payroll purposes, it can also be used to record manufacturing progress.

If a company chooses to record time spent on Production Orders from individual time cards, then a user might want to rearrange the **Output Journal** fields. Also, the user would not be able to use the Explode Routing function, which means that each line must be entered manually.

Production Order Progress

Another way to check the status of Production Orders is to find out if work on an order has been performed at a particular work or machine center. Output Ledger Entries post to the work or machine center, in addition to posting to the production order.

**NOTE:** As a review, the status of a Production Order (how much has been completed, have materials been picked, and so on) can be viewed by accessing the production order header and reviewing the ledger entries. Users can also see that actual work has been performed on the order by reviewing the Production Order Statistics.

Demonstration 9

This demonstration shows you how to view the ledger entries for Work Center 100.

1. In the navigation pane, click the **Capacities** button.
2. Select Work Center 100.
3. **Click Related Information > Work Ctr. > Capacity Ledger Entries.**

![Figure 6.5 Capacity Ledger Entries for Work Center 100](image)

Users can set a Document Number filter to search for a particular order because the Document Number is the same as the Production Order Number. This parameter is defined in the Manufacturing Setup window.

### Putting Away in Warehouse

Putting away finished items from production can be done in different ways depending on the extent of warehouse functionality available in the installation. Accordingly, the put-away process can be initiated and controlled by the production manager with different levels of warehouse involvement.

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**NOTE:** Features for putting away an item are organized similar to picking a component from a warehouse.

#### Put-Away Processing

This section goes through the different methods for putting away, supported by different functionality parts in Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2009.

##### Putting Away with Output Journal (Bin functionality)

As illustrated for picking, the Bin functionality provides the ability to specify a put-away bin on the Output Journal.

If the location on the Output Journal line uses bins but does not require put-away processing, enter the Bin Code on the line to indicate where the item should be put away in the warehouse. Use the **Print** button to print a report to aid in putting the items away.
Putting Away from Production Order (Put-Away functionality)

With the picking feature, an outbound warehouse request was created automatically when refreshing a Released Production Order. This is not the case with inbound flow from production. To utilize the put-away features, the Production Manager must first create an inbound warehouse request to enable a put-away process for the particular released order.

The inbound warehouse request can be created in two ways:

- By selecting the Create Inbound Request field on the Options FastTab of the Refresh Production Order batch job. This must be done before consumption is posted as refreshing is impossible when entries exist.

  To access this functionality, open a production order and click Refresh. Select the box beside Create Inbound Request.

- By running the Create Inbound Whse. Request function, from the production order. To do this, go to Actions > Functions > Create Inbound Whse. Request.

Once the request is created, the released order can be called as a source document number from the header of an Inventory Put-Away form.

Production Journal

The Production Journal combines the functions of the Consumption Journal and Output Journals into one journal, which is accessed directly from a Released Production Order form.

The purpose of the Production Journal is to provide a single interface for a production manager to register consumption and output from a Production Order.

Access the Production Journal using this path:

1. In the navigation pane, click the Released Production Orders button.
2. Open a released production order.
3. From the Lines FastTab, click the Actions icon (lightning bolt symbol) Line > Production Journal.

The Production Journal provides the Production Manager with the ability to:

- Easily record output and consumptions related to a Production Order
- Relate the components to operations
• Relate actual operation data with the standard estimates on the Production Order routing line and components
• Post and print an overview of registered operation data for the Production Order

The Production Journal performs many of the same functions as the Consumption and Output journals. Dimensions, Item Tracking, and Bin Contents are handled in the same way as on the Consumption and Output journals.

However, the Production Journal differs from the Consumption and Output journals in the following ways:

• It is called directly from a released production order line and preset with the relevant data.
• It allows you to define which types of components to handle based on a flushing method filter at the top of the journal.
• Quantities and times already posted for the order are displayed at the bottom of the journal as actual entries.
• Fields where data entry is irrelevant are blank and non-editable.
• The user can set up the way output quantities are preset in the journal. (For example, that the last operation must have zero as Output Quantity.)
• If a user happens to exit the journal without posting the changes, a request message is displayed allowing the user to stay in the journal.
• It displays operations and components together in a logical structure that provides overview of the production process.

Consumption quantities are posted as negative Item Ledger Entries, Output Quantities are posted as positive ledger entries, and times spent are posted as Capacity Ledger Entries.

**NOTE:** Because consumption data is handled together with output data, this journal offers an opportunity to display linked components and operations in a logical process structure: Components are indented under their respective operation. This requires that you use routing link codes. Components without routing link codes are listed first in the journal.

**Production Journal Window**

When the journal is opened, it is preset with the quantities to be posted. If nothing is posted, all quantity fields show by default the expected quantities carried from the Production Order. If partial postings have been made, the quantity fields on the lines show the remaining quantities.
The Production Journal window displays the following fields:

FIGURE 6.6 PRODUCTION JOURNAL FOR PRODUCTION ORDER 101001.

In the Production Journal, filter the information on:

- Posting Date
- Flushing Method Filter

When working with the **Posting Date**, the work date is entered by default. The field is meant as a quick way to align posting dates on all lines. The **Posting Date** entered on individual lines override this field.

When working with the Flushing Method Filter, select to view Consumption or Output that is posted automatically (flushed) according to the flushing methods defined for the item and resource.

**Production Journal Lines**

The following lines are the defaults in the production journal lines view:

- Entry Type
- Item No.
- Operation No.
- Type
- No.
- Description
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- Consumption Quantity
- Setup Time
- Run Time
- Output Quantity
- Scrap Quantity
- Finished

Entry Type - Either Consumption or Output. Consumed items can be linked to an operation. Some of the consumed items can be at an overall Production Order level. These items must be available before the first operation starts.

Output registration can be for both output quantity of items and labor or machine time used.

Item No. - The item number on the journal line.

Operation No. - The number of the operation on the journal line.

Type - Journal type of either Work Center or Machine Center.

No. The number of either a Work Center or Machine Center.

Description - Shows a description of the item on the journal line.

Consumption Quantity - The quantity of the component item that is consumed.

Setup Time - The setup time of an operation that is being registered.

Run Time - The runtime of an operation that is being registered.

Output Quantity - The user can set up which values to preset when the journal is first opened. This is done from Manufacturing setup > General > Preset output quantity field.

Scrap Quantity - The number of units of the item that were produced incorrectly and therefore cannot be used. Even if the Item Number is later changed, this figure remains on the line.

Finished - Select this field to indicate that the operation represented by the Output Journal line is finished. This updates the Routing Status field on the related Released Production Order Routing to Finished.

Actual Field Group

The information shown in the Actual field group at the bottom of the window is based on the Entry type of the selected line:

- Consump. Qty.
- Setup Time
- Run Time
- Output Qty.
- Scrap Qty.

**Consump. Qty.** - Displays posted consumption quantity of selected journal line.

**Setup Time** - Displays posted setup time quantity of selected journal line.

**Run Time** - Displays posted runtime quantity of selected journal line.

**Output Qty.** - Displays posted output quantity of selected journal line.

**Scrap Qty.** - Displays posted scrap quantity of selected journal line.

### Registering Consumption and Output

#### Demonstration 10

The following demonstration shows you how to register consumption and output in the Production Journal:

1. In the navigation pane, click the **Released Production Orders** button.
2. Click **New**.
3. Select an item to produce and quantity.
4. Click **Refresh** and **OK**.
5. From the **Lines** FastTab, click the **Actions** icon (lightning bolt symbol) **Line> Production Journal**.

The Production Journal window opens showing journal lines for the production order line according to the Prod. Order Component and Prod. Order Routing windows. (These originate from the production BOM and routing assigned to the item that is being produced.)

6. Enter the posting date in the **Posting Date** field at the top of the journal. This date should apply to all lines. The work date is entered by default. The field provides a quick way to align posting dates on all lines - if relevant. The Posting Date entered on individual lines override this field.
7. Enter the Quantity Output value and the other relevant quantities and values in the editable fields of the production journal lines (Consumption and/or Output).
8. Select the box under the **Finished** column to indicate that the operation is finished. This field communicates with the **Routing Status** field on a Production Order Routing line.
9. Click **Post** and **Yes**.
If values remain to be posted, the journal contains these remaining values next
time it is opened and the posted values are shown as actual values in the bottom
of the journal.

If an Item being consumed is blocked, the journal does not post consumption
quantities for that item. If a Machine or Work Center is blocked, the journal does
not post output quantities or process times for the output line in question.

**NOTE:** Be aware that only the Output Quantity on the last journal line of Entry
Type Output adjusts the inventory level when posting the journal. Be careful not
to post the journal, with the expected Output Quantity preset on the last output
line, until all end items are actually produced.

**NOTE:** If closing the journal without posting, the changes are lost. Therefore,
the system displays a request message allowing you to stay in the journal if you
close it by mistake.

**Summary**

This chapter discusses the ways in which your production process can be
managed. In many cases, adjustments (for example with regards to time and
consumption of quantity) have to be made to fully reflect the actual production
cycle. Flushing, posting, pick, and put-aways are some of the available options.
Lab 6.1 - Production Order Processing

Scenario

Add Items to Location

Using the Item Journal, add 30 pieces of the following items to blank location.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Front Wheel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Back Wheel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Saddle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step by Step

Answer

1. In the navigation pane, click the Departments button.
2. Go to Purchase > Inventory & costing > Tasks > Item Journals.
3. In the Posting Date column, type a posting date. For example, 1/28/2010.
4. Choose entry type of Positive Adjmt.
5. Accept the default document number.
6. Type 1100 in the Item No. field.
7. Type 30 in the Quantity field.
8. Go to the next line and repeat steps 3 through 5.
9. Type 1200 in the Item No. field.
10. Type 30 in the Quantity field.
11. Go to the next line and repeat steps 3 through 5.
12. Type 1850 in the Item No. field.
13. Type 30 in the Quantity field.
14. Click Post.

Post Consumption

1. Create Consumption Journal entries for the Released Production Order of item 1001 - Touring Bicycle.
2. Use a Posting Date of 01/28/2010 and calculate based on expected output.
3. Post consumption and review the entries.
Step by Step

Answer

1. In the navigation pane, click **Released Production Orders**.
2. Click **New**.
3. In the **Description** field, type Bicycle.
4. In the **Source No.** field, select 1000 (Bicycle).
5. In the **Quantity** field, type 12.
6. In the **Due Date** field, enter 01/28/2010.
7. Click **Refresh** and click **OK**.
8. Remember the created production order number.
9. Click **OK**.
10. In the navigation pane, click the **Departments** button.
11. Go to **Manufacturing > Execution > Tasks > Consumption Journals**.
12. In the **Posting Date** column, enter 01/28/2010.
13. In the **Production Order No.** column, select the production order you just created.
14. In the **Item No.** column, enter **1000**.
15. In the **Quantity** column, enter 12.
16. Click **Post** and select **Yes**.
17. Press the **Esc** button.
18. In the navigation pane, click the **Released Production Orders** button.
19. Double-click your production order.
20. Go to **Related Information > Order > Entries > Item Ledger Entries**.
21. Review the data and click **Close**.
Quick Interaction: Lessons Learned

Take a moment and write down three key points you have learned from this chapter

1. 

2. 

3. 

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