

Estimate a Transfer Order Receipt

Order promising calculations are also used to determine when transfer orders are received at the transfer-to location. The program calculates the receipt date according to the following formula.

Shipment date + outbound warehouse handling time + shipping time + inbound warehouse handling time = receipt date

The shipping time can be either the time associated with the shipping agent service that is set up for a specific transfer route, or it can be manually entered on the transfer header.



Note: For availability, the Receipt Date is equivalent to the Expected Receipt Date on purchase orders.

Learn more about how to estimate transfer order receipt dates in the *Inventory Management in Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2013 (HOL)* course.

Calendars

This lesson describes how to set up the program to calculate working or nonworking days by using the Calendars feature.

Working days are designated as the days a company is open for business, and nonworking days are designated as the days a company is closed, such as weekends or holidays. The designation of a specific day can vary from one country and, or region to another.

Companies base their schedules on working and nonworking days and must acknowledge that business partners might operate according to different schedules.

Set Up and Assign Calendars

Companies can use the Calendar feature to calculate working days based on specific calendars. You can set up multiple calendars, each with specific working and nonworking days, and assign these calendars to the company and its business partners. The program then calculates order lines according to whichever calendar applies.

The program defines two types of calendars—base calendars and customized calendars.

Base calendars define working and nonworking days.

You can use customized calendars to create variations of base calendars for specific business partners. For example, a base calendar might list Saturdays and Sundays as nonworking days, and a customized calendar might list these days as working days for vendors who are open seven days a week. Additionally, customized calendars are used to record seasonal variations in work patterns.

The procedures for how to create and maintain base calendars and customized calendars are described in the "Calendars" topic in the online Help.

Procedure: Review Base Calendar Setup

To review the base calendar set up in CRONUS, follow these steps.

1. In the **Search** box, enter "base calendar", and then select the related link.
2. Double-click the line for GB Base National Calendar.

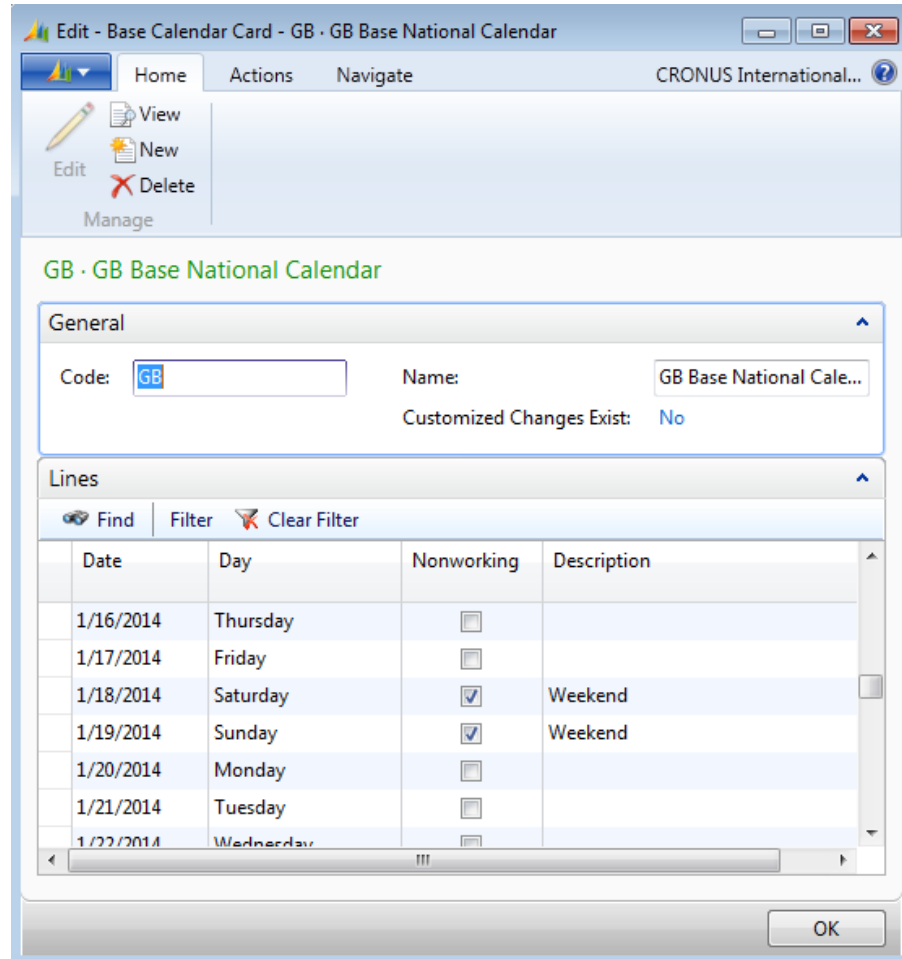


FIGURE 7.14: BASE CALENDAR CARD FOR THE GB BASE NATIONAL CALENDAR

3. Notice that Saturdays and Sundays are set up as nonworking days.
4. To set up nonworking days that occur weekly or annually (for example, bank holidays), click **Maintain Base Calendar Changes** in the **Actions** tab.
5. Close the **Base Calendar Changes** and **Base Calendar Card** pages.

To assign a base calendar to a company, follow these steps.

1. In the **Search** box, enter "company information", and then select the related link.
2. Expand the **Shipping** FastTab.
3. Enter the relevant code in the **Base Calendar Code** field.
4. Do not assign a base calendar to CRONUS now.

You can assign and customize base calendars in the following locations in the program:

- **Shipping** FastTab on the customer card
- **Receiving** FastTab on the vendor card
- **Warehouse** FastTab on the location card
- **Shipping Agent Services** list page
- **General** FastTab on the **Service Mgt. Setup** page

If you do not assign a base calendar to a company or a business partner, the program treats all dates as working days.



Note: *If you enter a blank location on an order line, the program treats all dates as working days.*

Module Review

Module Review and Takeaways

The Order Promising functionality in Microsoft Dynamics NAV provides exceptional support to sales order processors and purchasing agents on order delivery.

The **Available to Promise** and **Capable to Promise** functions help sales order processors give customers quick and accurate delivery information, regardless of whether inventory is already in stock, somewhere in the supply chain, or even if new supply must be created specifically for the order.

Purchasing agents benefit from similar features when they create or change purchase orders. The program shows the purchasing agent when an order will be received given a specific order date, or on what date the order must be placed to have it delivered by a specific date. The date calculation functionality is also used to estimate when transfer orders are received at the transfer-to location.

Additionally, with the order promising features, you can set up calendars to reflect different working and nonworking day scenarios for individual customers, vendors, locations, and shipping agent services.

Together, these features help companies achieve the best possible working relationships with customers and vendors.

Test Your Knowledge

Test your knowledge with the following questions.

1. What is the main purpose of the program's order promising functionality?

2. Which date field do you typically change on a sales line to make a backward calculation to determine when items must be available for shipment?

- () Shipment Date
- () Requested Shipment Date
- () Planned Delivery Date
- () Promised Delivery Date

3. Which field on the sales order Shipping FastTab indicates that the shipment on one or more sales lines is a) earlier than the shipment date on the order header, or b) is before the work date?

Shipment Is Late

Late Order Shipping

Shipment Is Delayed

Requested Date Status

4. When you enter a date in the Promised Delivery Date field on a sales order, which field on the sales line is set to the same date?

Shipment Date

Planned Shipment Date

Requested Delivery Date

Planned Delivery Date

5. Which field on a purchase line calculates when you add inbound warehouse handling time (plus safety lead time) to the planned receipt date?

Promised Receipt Date

Expected Receipt Date

Order Date

Requested Receipt Date

6. Which date formula is used to calculate transfer order receipts?

Test Your Knowledge Solutions

Module Review and Takeaways

1. What is the main purpose of the program's order promising functionality?

MODEL ANSWER:

To give customers accurate delivery information for sales orders and it also estimates the receipt date of purchase and transfer orders.

2. Which date field do you typically change on a sales line to make a backward calculation to determine when items must be available for shipment?

- Shipment Date
- Requested Shipment Date
- Planned Delivery Date
- Promised Delivery Date

3. Which field on the sales order Shipping FastTab indicates that the shipment on one or more sales lines is a) earlier than the shipment date on the order header, or b) is before the work date?

- Shipment Is Late
- Late Order Shipping
- Shipment Is Delayed
- Requested Date Status

4. When you enter a date in the Promised Delivery Date field on a sales order, which field on the sales line is set to the same date?

- Shipment Date
- Planned Shipment Date
- Requested Delivery Date
- Planned Delivery Date

5. Which field on a purchase line calculates when you add inbound warehouse handling time (plus safety lead time) to the planned receipt date?
- () Promised Receipt Date
 - (√) Expected Receipt Date
 - () Order Date
 - () Requested Receipt Date
6. Which date formula is used to calculate transfer order receipts?

MODEL ANSWER:

Shipment date + outbound warehouse handling time + shipping time + inbound warehouse handling time = receipt date