

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 8.12 Implementation Guide

April 2006

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About This Documentation Preface

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne implementation guides provide you with the information that you need to implement and use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications from Oracle.

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application prerequisites.
- Application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and printed documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common fields in implementation guides.

Note. Implementation guides document only elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If an element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common fields for the section, chapter, implementation guide, or product line. Fields that are common to all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are defined in this preface.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

You might also want to complete at least one introductory training course, if applicable.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, forms, or windows. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

These books do not review navigation and other basics. They present the information that you need to use the system and implement your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications most effectively.

Application Fundamentals

Each application implementation guide provides implementation and processing information for your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

For some applications, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals implementation guide. Most product lines have a version of the application fundamentals implementation guide. The preface of each implementation guide identifies the application fundamentals implementation guides that are associated with that implementation guide.

The application fundamentals implementation guide consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals implementation guides. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Printed Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Order printed documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website. Through the Documentation section of Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your Implementation Guides Library. You'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full line of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation that is delivered on your implementation guides CD-ROM.

Important! Before you upgrade, you must check Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. Oracle continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

See Also

Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, http://www.oracle.com/support/support_peoplesoft.html

Ordering Printed Documentation

You can order printed, bound volumes of the complete line of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation that is delivered on your implementation guide CD-ROM. Oracle makes printed documentation available for each major release of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne shortly after the software is shipped. Customers and partners can order this printed documentation by using any of these methods:

- Web
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Web

From the Documentation section of Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website, access the PeopleBooks Press website under the Ordering PeopleBooks topic. Use a credit card, money order, cashier's check, or purchase order to place your order.

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Contact MMA Partners, the book print vendor, at 877 588 2525.

Email

Send email to MMA Partners at peoplebookspress@mmapartner.com.

See Also

Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, http://www.oracle.com/support/support_peoplesoft.html

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

Resource	Navigation
Application maintenance information	Updates + Fixes
Business process diagrams	Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps
Interactive Services Repository	Support, Documentation, Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize, and Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize, and Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize, and Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Pre-Built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs) (JD Edwards EnterpriseOne only)	Implement, Optimize, and Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Supported Platforms
Documentation updates	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates
Implementation guides support policy	Support, Support Policy
Prerelease notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Product release roadmap	Support, Roadmaps + Schedules
Release notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Release value proposition	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Value Proposition
Statement of direction	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Statement of Direction

Resource	Navigation
Troubleshooting information	Support, Troubleshooting
Upgrade documentation	Support, Documentation, Upgrade Documentation and Scripts

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions.
- Visual cues.
- Country, region, and industry identifiers.
- Currency codes.

Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in implementation guides:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
<i>Italics</i>	Indicates field values, emphasis, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter <i>O</i> .
KEY+KEY	Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key.
Monospace font	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
... (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.
{ } (curly braces)	Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe ().
[] (square brackets)	Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax.
& (ampersand)	When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables.

Visual Cues

Implementation guides contain the following visual cues.

Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

Note. Example of a note.

If the note is preceded by *Important!*, the note is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

Implementation guides provide cross-references either under the heading “See Also” or on a separate line preceded by the word *See*. Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific country, region, or industry is preceded by a standard identifier in parentheses. This identifier typically appears at the beginning of a section heading, but it may also appear at the beginning of a note or other text.

Example of a country-specific heading: “(FRA) Hiring an Employee”

Example of a region-specific heading: “(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation”

Country Identifiers

Countries are identified with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code.

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

Industries are identified by the industry name or by an abbreviation for that industry. The following industry identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

- USF (U.S. Federal)
- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about implementation guides and other Oracle reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to Documentation Manager, Oracle Corporation, 7604 Technology Way, Denver, CO, 80237. Or email us at documentation_us@oracle.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Common Fields Used in Implementation Guides

Address Book Number

Enter a unique number that identifies the master record for the entity. An address book number can be the identifier for a customer, supplier, company, employee, applicant, participant, tenant, location, and so on. Depending on the application, the field on the form might refer to the address book number as the customer number, supplier number, or company number, employee or applicant ID, participant number, and so on.

As If Currency Code	Enter the three-character code to specify the currency that you want to use to view transaction amounts. This code enables you to view the transaction amounts as if they were entered in the specified currency rather than the foreign or domestic currency that was used when the transaction was originally entered.
Batch Number	Displays a number that identifies a group of transactions to be processed by the system. On entry forms, you can assign the batch number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program (P0002).
Batch Date	Enter the date in which a batch is created. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies the system date as the batch date.
Batch Status	Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are: <i>Blank</i> : Batch is unposted and pending approval. <i>A</i> : The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but has not yet been posted. <i>D</i> : The batch posted successfully. <i>E</i> : The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post. <i>P</i> : The system is in the process of posting the batch. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status changes to <i>E</i> . <i>U</i> : The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it, or the batch appears to be in use because a power failure occurred while the batch was open.
Branch/Plant	Enter a code that identifies a separate entity as a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. In some systems, this is called a business unit.
Business Unit	Enter the alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. In some systems, this is called a branch/plant.
Category Code	Enter the code that represents a specific category code. Category codes are user-defined codes that you customize to handle the tracking and reporting requirements of your organization.
Company	Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.
Currency Code	Enter the three-character code that represents the currency of the transaction. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides currency codes that are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The system stores currency codes in the F0013 table.
Document Company	Enter the company number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document. If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company.

If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.

Document Number

Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.

Document Type

Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated:

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

Effective Date

Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates:

- The date on which a change of address becomes effective.
- The date on which a lease becomes effective.
- The date on which a price becomes effective.
- The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective.
- The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.

Fiscal Period and Fiscal Year

Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).

G/L Date (general ledger date)

Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

JD Edwards Blend Management Preface

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application fundamentals

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Products

This implementation guide refers to these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products from Oracle:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing - PDM
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.12 Implementation Guide, “JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management Preface”

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards Blend Management

This chapter discusses:

- JD Edwards Blend Management overview.
- JD Edwards Blend Management integrations.
- JD Edwards Blend Management implementation.

JD Edwards Blend Management Overview

JD Edwards Blend Management is a solution that addresses the production requirements of the agri-beverage industry. It focuses on tracking lot attributes from the source of supply through to the bottled finished product with a goal of driving process repeatability, label integrity, and award-winning results.

Wine production is a complex process: each step must be monitored and facilitated by advanced technology. Use the JD Edwards Blend Management system from Oracle to track and manage blocks and their yields, the receiving of grapes, processing and blending, and bulk receipts and transfers. The JD Edwards Blend Management system enables you to customize and control wineries, lots, vessels, and operations.

The main components of the JD Edwards Blend Management are wineries, vessels, lot attributes, and configured operations. You can also perform quality assurance testing, as well as costing and accounting. You can also import blend-related information from other systems.

Winery

The winery represents the business unit that you need for accounting purposes and also provides constants that serve as default values for activities associated with the winery. For example, you determine next number schemes for operations, work orders, and bills of lading. You can also set up the following information that is associated with the winery:

- Work areas where activities are performed.
- Staff who perform blend-related tasks.
- Work groups to which you can assign staff.
- Equipment that you need for the winemaking process, and dry goods (consumables) that are consumed by the equipment, but does not affect the wine attributes.
- Weight-to-volume conversion rates on a global, winery, and variety level.

Vessels

For the winemaking process you can use tanks and barrels to hold the blend lots on which you perform operations. For tanks you define the characteristics of the tank, such as calibration and storage capacity, and set up a dip chart that the system uses to convert height measurements of the tank contents into volume.

Wineries often purchase and use large numbers of barrels. You can set up a barrel profile as a template of characteristics that you can use when setting up barrels in the system or purchasing barrels. You can define styles for barrels that indicate the effect of the barrel on the blend lot stored in the barrel. For example, you can specify a blending method that indicates what happens when two lots are blended in this barrel. Groups of barrels often share characteristics, and therefore are represented in the system as virtual barrel tanks (VBT). A virtual barrel tank can consist of one or many barrels.

Lot Attributes

You set up lot attributes to track changes to the blend lot as a result of the operations of the winemaking process. If no changes occur, the lot attribute is carried forward to the next lot. Lot attributes include end-use reservation (EUR), ownership, style, composition, material type, wine status, blend ID, accumulated additives, summary and instructed attributes, as well as lot comments, lot costs, and quality test results.

EURs enable you to specify the intended uses for a blend lot, for example, whether the bulk material will eventually go into a premium wine or a house wine. You can also set up specifications for the EUR, for example parameters for test result values that you can validate whenever necessary.

Ownership is used to identify the legal ownership of a blend lot at any point during the process. As with barrels, the style definition specifies how to calculate and track the effect of the operations on the blend lot. Composition tracks origins of the bulk material that went into the blend lot, for example, where and when the material was harvested, and what variety of grapes it includes. The system derives the harvest information from the Grower Management system.

To track the transformation of the bulk material throughout the winemaking process, you set up material types, for example grape, juice, must or fortified wine. To enable tracking by wine status and blend ID, you can define wine status information, and set up the information that you want to concatenate for the blend ID. The system enables you to set up summary attributes that display the predominant attributes of a blended lot, for example, the predominant appellation in a composition and its percentage.

You can create additional user-defined instructed attribute and specify what type of value you want the system to display. Finally, you can also attach comments to each lot that the system carries through the process. You can modify and add to these comments.

The system enables you not only to displays lot attributes, but also to calculate values based on specific lot attribute values and display them. You set up named calculations to define which lot attributes to select for the calculation and specify a rule for returning a result, for example, an average or the largest value. You use named calculation for setting up EUR specifications as well.

Quality Management

The winemaking process requires ongoing quality assurance activities. You use the EnterpriseOne Quality Management system to set up test definitions, test result names to group similar tests with different test definitions, and test panels to group tests that are performed together. You also set up equipment and consumable material that are needed to perform tests.

Costing and Accounting

To enable costing and accounting for JD Edwards Blend Management, you define cost components for the material that you use in the winemaking process and group them into cost groups that you then attach to the entities for which you want to track costs, for example, the equipment that you use for quality tests. You also track the cost for EURs and for owners by setting up appropriate accounting groups. When you close operations, the system creates journal entries to account for the costs of Before and After lots, as well as additives and consumables.

Base and Configured Operations

To perform the various blend activities you use operations. When you enter an operation, you use a configured operation that you have previously set up in the system. Configured operations, in turn, are based on base operations that are preconfigured in the system and cannot be changed. Base operations determine details about the vessels used in an operation and about the blend lot. For example, a tank-to-tank base operation is set up to require entry of a From and To vessel with a vessel class of Tank. It is also set up to display various lot details, but does not allow changes to lot costs. The system provides an application where you can review all the preconfigured base operations. There are base operations for the different types of movements and in-place activities, as well as special operations, such as operations involving empty vessels.

You can set up multiple configured operations for each base operations. In each configured operation, you provide additional details, for example how to calculate a blend ID and which wineries, statuses, and vessel types are valid for the configured operation. Some of the values that you set up for configured operations are default values that you can override when you enter the actual operation.

You can set up operation workflow security that enables you to provide permissions for staff to create, modify, or close certain configured operations.

Blend Activities

To enter operations, you are required to define certain types of information based on the operation configuration. The system guides data entry by displaying only those areas of the application where you need to add data. For example, if the operation requires equipment, the system displays the equipment tab for data entry. Where applicable you can accept the configuration defaults or you can override them.

When you enter operations, the system calculates planned and actual move quantities. You can also manually enter these quantities. Every time that you enter an operation, the system recalculates lot attributes. If you make changes to an operation that is already part of a chain of operations, the system makes the necessary adjustments up and down the dependency chain. You can make changes to individual operations or use speed update functionality to adjust multiple operations at once. If a recalculation error occurs, you can review the error and make the necessary adjustments manually.

To avoid simultaneous processing on the same vessel and operation, the system uses record reservation to maintain integrity of vessel and operation information.

To organize work that has to be performed by a group of staff or in a specific work area, you can group operations together by associating them with a work order. You can also create a work order template to group operations that are commonly performed together or in sequence and then create work orders from this template.

To experiment with different blends without actually scheduling any work, you can create trial blends. Trial blends enable you to simulate blending lots without capacity restrictions. You can use real or virtual lots as input lots. When input lots have changed, you can apply the changes to the output lot.

If the configured operation was set up to allow modification of certain lot attributes, you can override the values for this lot attributes after you create an operation. You can also modify lot attributes for the output lots of trial blending.

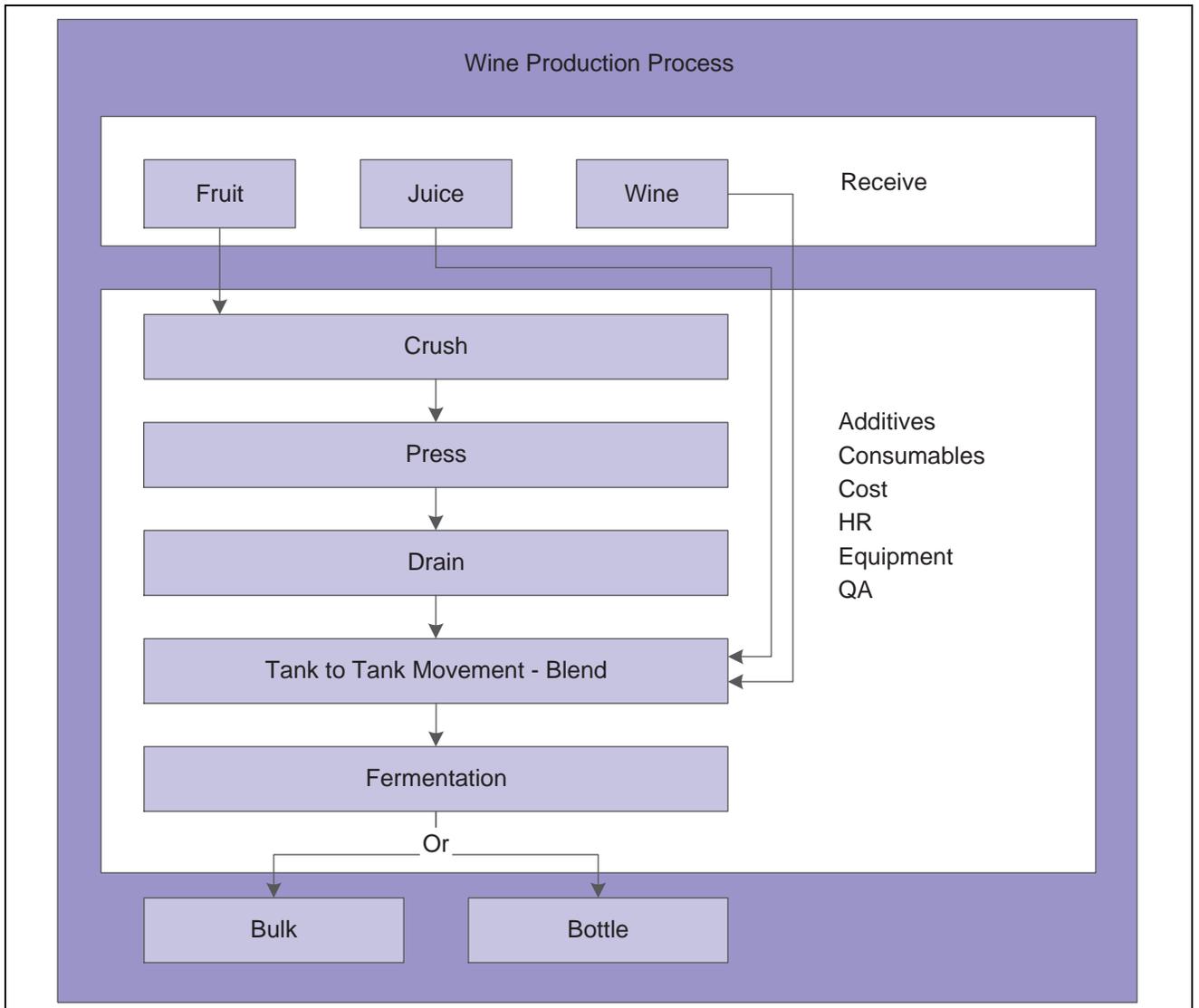
Part of the winemaking process may be the production of spirits, which requires monitoring of ambient temperature because it affects the volume of the spirit. Based on a temperature conversion chart that is provided by the system or that you set up for the enterprise, the system converts spirit volumes measured at ambient temperature to the volume at standard temperature based on the alcohol percentage. The system allows you to produce fortified wine and supports the legal reporting requirement for fortified products.

Interoperability

If you perform some of the winemaking activities outside of the system, you can import the blend-related data into the JD Edwards Blend Management system by using standard JD Edwards EnterpriseOne EDI processes. You can import operations created outside the system, along with associated data, such as lot style, cost, EUR information, and so on.

JD Edwards Blend Management Business Processes

The following process flow illustrates the JD Edwards Blend Management business process:



JD Edwards Blend Management process flow

We discuss these business processes in the business process chapters in this implementation guide.

JD Edwards Blend Management Integrations

The JD Edwards Blend Management system integrates with these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems from Oracle:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Data Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Ledger

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Fixed Assets
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne EDI

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system creates address book records for wineries, owners, and suppliers.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system creates branch/plants, consumable items, test consumables, and additives. In addition, you set up items as a cross-reference for material types and EUR.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Data Management

Use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Data Management system to set up bills of material for additives.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management

Use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system to set blocks, harvests, and harvest periods.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Ledger

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Ledger creates journal entries for blend transactions.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Fixed Assets

Use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Fixed Asset system to set up test equipment as assets.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement

Use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system to add barrels to the system. You can also create purchase orders and receipts when entering bills of lading.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management

Set up quality tests and test panels in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management system.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne EDI

EDI provides a mechanism for converting external data into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne format and importing them into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

JD Edwards Blend Management Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement the JD Edwards Blend Management system.

In the planning phase of implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in *About This Documentation*, with information about where to find the most current version of each.

When determining which electronic software updates (ESUs) to install for JD Edwards Blend Management, use the EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant. EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant, a Java-based tool, reduces the time required to search and download ESUs by 75 percent or more and enables you to install multiple ESUs at one time.

See JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Software Update Guide

See Also

About This Documentation, “About This Documentation Preface”[“About This Documentation Preface,”](#) page [xxi](#)

Global Implementation Steps

This table lists the suggested global implementation steps for the JD Edwards Blend Management:

Step	Reference
1. Set up global user-defined codes.	<i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Foundation Guide</i>
2. Set up companies, fiscal date patterns, and business units.	<i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.12 Implementation Guide</i> , “Setting Up Organizations”
3. Set up next numbers.	<i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Foundation Guide</i>
4. Set up accounts and the chart of accounts.	<i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.12 Implementation Guide</i> , “Creating the Chart of Accounts”
5. Set up the General Accounting constants.	<i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 8.12 Implementation Guide</i> , “Setting Up the General Accounting System”
6. Set up multicurrency processing, including currency codes and exchange rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 8.12 Implementation Guide</i>, “Setting Up General Accounting for Multicurrency Processing” <i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 8.12 Implementation Guide</i>, “Setting Up Exchange Rates”
7. Set up ledger type rules.	<i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 8.12 Implementation Guide</i> , “Setting Up the General Accounting System,” Setting Up Ledger Type Rules for General Accounting
8. Set up inventory information such as branch/plant constants, default locations and printers, manufacturing and distribution AAIs, and document types.	<i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.12 Implementation Guide</i> , “Setting Up the Inventory Management System”

Implementation Steps for Blend Management

This table lists the implementation steps for the JD Edwards Blend Management system:

Step	Reference
1. Enter address book records for wineries, owners, and suppliers.	<i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 8.12 Implementation Guide</i> , “Entering Address Book Records”
2. Set up items for consumables and additives, material types, and EUR.	<i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.12 Implementation Guide</i> , “Setting Up the Inventory Management System”
3. Set up bills of material for additive items.	<i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Data Management 8.12 Implementation Guide</i> , “Setting Up Bills of Material”
4. Set up blocks, harvests, and harvest periods.	<i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 8.12 Implementation Guide</i> , “Entering Farms, Blocks, and Harvests”
5. Set up system information such as blend constants and user-defined codes. Run the Populate Base Operations and Summary Attributes Table (R31B20) program to load blend data into the system.	Chapter 2, “Setting Up Blend Management,” page 9
6. Set up winery information such as constants, staff, work groups, work areas, equipment, consumables, and conversion rates.	Chapter 3, “Setting Up Wineries,” page 23
7. Set up lot attributes ownership, style definitions, lot comments, composition, material types, wine status, Blend IDs, and summary and instructed attributes.	Chapter 4, “Setting Up Lot Attributes,” page 51
8. Set up EURs.	Chapter 5, “Defining End-Use Reservation and Validating EUR Product Specifications,” page 79
9. Set up vessel information such as tanks, tank availability, dip charts, barrel types and capacities, barrels and barrel profiles, barrel style definition, and style assignments.	Chapter 6, “Setting Up Vessels,” page 97
10. Set up operation information such as configured operations and workflow statuses.	Chapter 7, “Setting Up Operations,” page 133
11. Define work order templates.	Chapter 10, “Defining Work Orders and Templates,” page 195
12. Set up costing information, such as cost components and cost groups.	Chapter 9, “Setting Up Costing,” page 185
13. Set up quality tests, test panels, test equipment, and test consumables.	Chapter 8, “Setting Up Quality Management,” page 169

CHAPTER 2

Setting Up Blend Management

This chapter discusses how to:

- Set up blend system constants.
- Run the Populate Base Operations and Summary Attributes Table program (R31B20) .
- Set up user-defined codes (UDCs).
- Set up temperature conversion charts.

Setting Up Blend System Constants

This section provides an overview of blend system constants and discusses how to set up blend system constants.

Understanding Blend System Constants

A constant is a piece of information that you set up to define how the system processes information. The system uses constants as default information in many JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems. After you determine the information to use throughout the system, you can enter the appropriate values using the Blend Management Constants program (P31B14). You define tracking methods and separator numbers for barrels. You can also define barrels, lot rounding, weight factor, and other miscellaneous winery information.

Form Used to Set Up Blend System Constants

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Blend System Constants	W31B14A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Blend System Constants	Specify the tracking method and whether to use a separator number.

Setting Up Blend Management Constants

Access the Edit Blend System Constants form.

Blend Constants - Edit Blend System Constants

OK Cancel Tools
  

Barrel Information

Number Separator Used

Separator

Lot Rounding Information

Rounding Method

Decimals to Round

Weight Factor Information

Density of Water

Conversion Factor

Other Information

Blend ID Sequence Number Level

Block Unit of Measure

Lot Comment Threshold (%)

Inventory Issues Document Type

Edit Blend Constants form

Number Separator Used	Specify whether the system uses a character separators when generating barrel numbers.
Separator	Specify the separator character that the system uses between the different segments of a barrel number.
Rounding Method	Specify which rounding method to use in the event that the total percentage for a particular composition does not equal 100 percent.
Decimals to Round	Specify the number of decimals to use in calculating composition records.
Density of Water	Enter the fixed amount that represents the density of water, which is used to calculate the weight factor.
Conversion Factor	Enter the fixed amount that represents the conversion factor, which is used to calculate the weight factor.
Blend ID Sequence Number Level	Enter the level at which the system generates sequence numbers for blend IDs. Values are: <i>Implementation</i> <i>Variety - Winery</i>

	<i>Winery</i>
Block Unit of Measure	Specify the unit of measure in UDC (31B/UM).
Lot Comment Threshold	Enter the percentage that is required to carry lot comments forward when using the percentage carry method.
Inventory Issues Document Type	Enter a UDC 00/DT for the document type.

Running the Populate Base Operations and Summary Attributes Table Program (R31B20)

After you set up system constants, run the Populate Base Operations and Summary Attributes Table program (R31B20) to load blend data into the system. This program resets the next numbers in the Winery Constants table (F31B13), adds additional automatic accounting instructions for JD Edwards Blend Management, and populates the Base Operation Configuration table (F31B73).

Note. The R31B20 program does not affect other data, such as next numbers in the Next Numbers table (F0002) in the system, only blend data.

Running the Populate Base Operations and Summary Attributes Table Program (R31B20)

Select Blend System Setup (G31B01), Populate Base Operations and Summary Attributes Table Program (R31B20).

Setting Up UDCs

This section provides an overview of UDCs for JD Edwards Blend Management.

Understanding UDCs for Blend Management

UDCs enable you to customize the way the system operates. Many programs in the JD Edwards Blend Management system use UDCs to process information. Some UDCs are shipped with predefined data. You can change or delete the predefined data if it is not hard-coded and add UDCs to meet business requirements.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Foundation Guide*

This table lists some of the primary UDCs that you must set up for JD Edwards Blend Management:

UDC	Description
31BA1-5	Work Area Category Codes.

UDC	Description
31B/AC	Activity Code. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active • Contaminated • Destroyed • In repair
31B/AL	Asset Classification Code. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyle • Luxury • Premium
31B/BA	Barrel Attributes. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrel type • Forest • Toast level • Cooper number
31B/BO	Bottle Type. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burgundy - 750 ml • Bordeaux - 750 ml • Standard - 750 ml
31B/BT	Barrel Type. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Burgundian • Bordeaux • American Oregon
31B/C1-9 31B/CC	Wine Category Codes 1–10.
31B/CB	Barrel Color Status. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port • Red • White
31B/CL	Barrel Class. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fortified • Sherry • Wine

UDC	Description
31B/CM	Comments. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General • Operations comments • Operations testing • Tasting • Blending comments
31B/CR	Refrigerant. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freon • Dimple jacket • Glycol jacket
31B/CU	Current Use. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fermentation • Storage • Transport
31B/E1-4	Equipment Category Codes.
31B/ET	Employee Type. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cellar department • Barrel department • Maintenance department
31B/FC	Configuration - Floor. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat • Sloped • Sloped - 10°
31B/FM	Fabrication Material. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete • Cement • Stainless steel • Wood
31B/FO	Forest. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed - French • Nevers • Vosges • Oregon

UDC	Description
31B/FT	Facility Type. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bottling only • Distilling plant • Fermentation only
31B/HM	Medium (tank heating). For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External • Heat exchanger
31B/HS	Status - Hygiene. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean • Dirty • Sanitized • Unknown
31B/HT	Head Toast. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toasted • Not toasted
31B/JT	Job Title. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manager • Senior winery worker • Temporary worker
31B/LA	Lot Attributes. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material type • Wine status
31B/LC	Lot Comment Option. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not carry forward. • Carry forward to all lots. • Carry forward if contributes.
31B/LS	Barrel Leased. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No

UDC	Description
31B/LT	Last Treatment. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bleach • Saltwater • Water rinse • Sulfur
31B/MC	Method - Calibration. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow meter • Volumetric • Manufacturer specs
31B/NU	Next Use. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fermentation • Storage • Maturation • Aging
31B/OI	Owner Identifier. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal • External
31B/OC	Owner Category Code. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wine owner. • Owner category code 1.
31B/PY	Parameter Type for Blend ID. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed text • Lot attribute • Summary attribute
31B/R1-5	Barrel Category Codes.
31B/RC	Reason Code. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain or loss • New receipt • Overshipment • Shortage

UDC	Description
31B/RD	Status Change Reason Code. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deactivated equipment • Defective equipment • In maintenance
31B/S1–3	Staff Category Codes.
31B/SG	Skill Grade. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry level • Tech • Senior level • Expert
31B/SH	Barrel Shaved Y/N. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
31B/SL	Blend ID Substitution List. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GS (Grapes) • S1 (Style1) • SLD (WBSLD)
31B/SM	Summary Material Type. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrate • Fortified wine • Grapes • Juice • Must
31B/SV	Status - Vessel. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active • Decommissioned • Inactive • Out of commission
31B/SW	Work Shift. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day • Swing • Graveyard • On call

UDC	Description
31B/T1-2	Style Category Codes.
31B/TC 31B/TH	Temperature Control (Heating). For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computerized • Manual • Plant intelligence system
31B/TE	Equipment Type. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filter • Press • Mixer
31B/TL	Toast Level. Vales are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light • Medium • Heavy • None (not toasted)
31B/TP	Tank Placement. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed • Movable
31B/TT	Tank Type. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fermentation - Red • Storage • Transport • Wood fermentation
31B/TV	Tank Shape. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conical • Cylindrical • Square
31B/TX	Material Type Tax Class. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax paid • Distilling materials • Wine alcohol < 14% • Wine alcohol > 21%
31B/U0-9	EUR Category Codes.

UDC	Description
31B/UM	Unit of Measure. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrel • Fahrenheit • Gallon • Liter • Ton
31B/V1-2	Variety Category Codes.
31B/VC	Variety Color. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blush • Red • White
31B/VF	Variety Family. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chardonnay • Italian red • Pinot family • Rhone red
31B/VS	Volume Status. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empty • Full • Partial • Unknown
31B/W1-5	Wine Status Category Code 1-5. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block • Barrel • Equipment • Operation
31B/WT	Work Group Type. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bottling group • Cellar group • Filtration group • Pressing group

Setting Up Temperature Conversion Charts

This section provides an overview of temperature conversion charts and discusses how to:

- Add new temperature conversion charts.
- Copy existing temperature conversion charts.
- Import existing temperature conversion charts.

Understanding Temperature Conversion Charts

When you set up different spirit material types in the Material Type Master table (F31B04), you specify a standard temperature for the material type. Once you perform an operation on a spirit and measure the ambient temperature, the result might be higher or lower than the standard temperature. To ensure that the transaction volume is correct, the system recalculates the volume based a temperature conversion chart that you define. Use the Temperature Chart Conversion program (P31B116) to set up a conversion chart. The system stores the temperature chart information in the Temperature Conversion Chart Header table (F31B116) and the Temperature Conversion Chart Detail table (F31B117). The temperature conversion chart lists ambient temperatures, alcohol percent values, and the conversion factor or volume modifier that the system needs to calculate the spirit volume for an operation correctly. When you set up the spirit material type, you reference the temperature conversion chart that you want the system to use for recalculating spirit volumes.

When you measure the ambient temperature or the alcohol percent value of a spirit during an operation, the values that you record may fall between two values on the temperature conversion chart. In this case, the system uses a straight-line calculation to arrive at the correct conversion factor. The following table lists the ambient temperatures in Fahrenheit, alcohol percentages, and related conversion factors for a standard temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit:

Ambient Temperature	Alcohol Percent	Conversion Factor
60.0 F	0.85	0.9800
62.0 F	0.85	0.9920
66.0 F	0.85	0.9965
60.10 F	0.90	0.9700
62.2 F	0.90	0.9880
66.2 F	0.90	0.9960

For an ambient temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit and an alcohol percent value of 85, the system has to calculate the conversion factor because the temperature value is not listed on the chart. To calculate the conversion factor, the system looks up the two closest temperature values for the alcohol percent value of 85. In this case, they are 62 and 66. The following calculation illustrates how the system arrives at the correct conversion factor based on the specified values:

$$0.9920 + (\frac{1}{2}) \times (0.9965 - 0.9920) = 0.99425$$

If both the temperature and the alcohol percent values fall between values on the chart, the system has to perform multiple calculations. For example, if the ambient temperature is 65 degrees Fahrenheit and the alcohol percent value is 88:

$$0.9920 + (\frac{1}{2}) \times (0.9965 - 0.9920) = 0.99425$$

$$0.9880 + (\frac{1}{2}) \times (0.9960 - 0.9880) = 0.9920$$

$$(0.99425 \times (\frac{1}{2})) + (0.9920 \times (\frac{1}{2})) = 0.993125$$

Note. You can enter and store temperatures for the temperature conversion chart only to the 10th degree. Pristine data includes a standard temperature conversion chart for 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

The system can only perform conversions for temperatures that fall between the highest and lowest value that you define in the temperature conversion chart. If you enter an ambient temperature or the vessel has an alcohol percent on a spirit operation that falls outside the chart, the system issues an error because it cannot perform the conversion.

Forms Used to Set Up Temperature Conversion Charts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Temperature Conversion Chart	W31B116A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Temperature Conversion Chart	Retrieve existing temperature conversion charts. Initiate creation of additional temperature conversion charts by adding new charts or by copying or importing existing charts. Delete a selected temperature conversion chart and all associated detail records.
Add Temperature Conversion Chart	W31B116B	Click the Add button on the Search for Temperature Conversion Chart form.	Add new temperature conversion charts. Copy entire existing temperature conversion charts.
Import Temperature Conversion Chart	W31B116F	Click the Import Entire Chart button on the Search for Temperature Conversion Chart form.	Import temperature conversion charts created through third-party spreadsheet applications.

Adding New Temperature Conversion Charts

Access the Add Temperature Conversion Chart form.

Temperature Conversion Chart - Add Temperature Conversion Chart

Save and Close Cancel

Chart Name Temperature Conversion Chart 2

Chart Description Standard 60 F Conversion

Creator 1001 AB Common

Chart Temperature UOM Fahrenheit

Standard Temperature 60.0000

Alcohol Percent 2.5000 Add Alcohol Percent

Temperature	Conversion Factor
38.0	1.0010
40.0	1.0010
42.0	1.0010
44.0	1.0010
46.0	1.0010
48.0	1.0010
50.0	1.0010
52.0	1.0010

Save and Close Cancel Delete

Add Temperature Conversion Chart form

- Chart Name and Chart Description** Enter a name and description for the temperature conversion chart. The system stores this information in the Temperature Conversion Chart Header table (F31B116)
- Creator** Displays the address book number of the user who sets up the temperature conversion chart. If the user is not set up in the Address Book Master table (F0101), the system issues an error when you access the Add Temperature Conversion Chart form.
- Chart Temperature UOM (chart temperature unit of measure)** Specify whether to use Celsius or Fahrenheit as the unit of measure for the temperatures listed in the chart. The default value is Fahrenheit.
- Standard Temperature** Enter the standard temperature of the material type for which you are creating the temperature conversion chart. If you do not enter a value, the default value is 0.
- Alcohol Percent** Specify the alcohol percent value for which you want to define conversion factors. If you do not enter a value, the default value is 0.
- Add Alcohol Percent** Click to access the Add New Alcohol Percent form. On this form, you can specify the alcohol percent values that you want to be available for selection in the Alcohol Percent field.
- Temperature** Specify the ambient temperature for the selected alcohol percent value for which you want to define a conversion factor.
- Conversion Factor** Specify the conversion factor that the system uses to calculate spirit volumes for operations.

Copying Existing Temperature Conversion Charts

Access the Add Temperature Conversion Chart form.

When you access this form by clicking the Copy button on the Search for Temperature Conversion Chart form, the system copies the entire temperature conversion chart that you selected. To create a new temperature conversion chart from the copy, you enter a new conversion chart name.

Importing Existing Temperature Conversion Charts

Access the Import Temperature Conversion Chart form.

Enter a chart name and description, temperature unit of measure, and standard temperature. Use the standard functionality for importing grid data to import an existing temperature conversion chart from a spreadsheet or comma-delimited file.

When you import a chart, ensure that the spreadsheet has the same columns (alcohol percent, temperature, and conversion factor) and format as the import grid on this form. If an error occurs on any of the detail lines, the system issues an error. In this case, you can either save the chart without the error record or you can return to the spreadsheet, correct the error, and re-import the chart.

CHAPTER 3

Setting Up Wineries

This chapter provides an overview of winery setup, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Set up wineries.
- Set up winery constants.
- Set up work areas.
- Set up staff.
- Set up work groups.
- Set up equipment.
- Set up consumables for equipment.
- Set up weight-to-volume conversion rates.
- Set up operation workflow security.

Understanding Winery Setup

Before you use the JD Edwards Blend Management system, you must set up the winery. You configure the winery to meet business requirements and set up default values that can save you time during the winemaking process. For example, you set up basic information, such as the address, units of measure for volume and weight, costing information, staff, staff skills and functions, and work areas.

Prerequisite

Set up the blend system constants.

Setting Up Wineries

This section lists a prerequisite and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Winery Setup (P31B01).
- Set up wineries.

Prerequisites

To set up a winery, you must first set up:

- A valid business unit for the winery in the Business Unit Master program (P0006).
- User-defined codes (UDCs) 31B/FT and 31B/C1–10.

Forms Used to Set Up Wineries

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Winery Information	W31B01A	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Setup Winery	Locate the winery that you want to set up.
Edit Winery Information	W31B01B	On the View Winery Information form, click Find, select a winery, and click Add to create a new winery or Select to edit an existing winery.	Enter general information such as description, status, facility type, and address. Enter category codes and capacity codes.

Setting Processing Options for Winery Setup (P31B01)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

Set this processing option for status codes.

Status Code Enter a status for the new style-winery combinations in F31B341 when a new style is created. Values are:

A: Active

I: Inactive

Setting Up Wineries

Access the Edit Winery Information form.

Edit Winery Information form

Winery	Enter or search and select a valid business unit.
Bonded Winery No (bonded winery number)	Enter a number that indicates that a winery has been registered and pays the required tax and duties in order to produce, store, and use alcohol. The bonded winery number is printed on most legal reports, bills of lading, and other documents.
Third-Party Flag	Specify whether the winery is owned by a third-party.
Facility Type	Enter a UDC (31B/FT) that identifies the types of operations that occur at the winery. For example, a crushing facility type typically has only a destemmer, presses, and fermentation tanks, while a full production facility may have all this as well as a winery and a bottling line.
Category Codes 01–10	Enter a UDC (31B/C1–10) that identifies the winery category.
Capacity Codes 01–10	Enter a value that identifies the capacity details for the winery, such as white crush capacity, fermentation capacity, and so on.

Setting Up Winery Constants

This section provides an overview of winery constants and discusses how to set up winery constants.

Understanding Winery Constants

The winery constants represent a method for providing default values for a winery. You use the winery constants to set up next numbers and other default processing for the winery. In addition, you set up unit of measure, bottling, and costing information.

On the General Information tab, specify next number values for work orders, operations, bill of lading, and bond serial numbers. These fields are required.

This tab also enables you to specify the default virtual barrel tank (VBT) type and a threshold percentage for survey gains or losses. When the survey gain or loss is outside of the threshold percent, you must enter a comment with the operation before you can save the operation. If you adjust the operation and there is no longer a survey gain or loss, the system displays the comment until you remove the comment. If you enter zero as an allowed operational gain or loss, there is no threshold for acceptable gains or losses and the system does not generate an error message when the operational loss is less than zero percent.

For trial blends, you can specify a default threshold value for significant change. The system uses the value that you enter in this field to trigger a warning when the volume of the original input lot, when it was added to the trial blend, is above or below the specified threshold when compared to the lot's current volume.

If you want to use the winery to create virtual lots, you set the virtual lot indicator. You use the virtual lot indicator also to specify the type of virtual lots that you want to create for the winery. You can use different types of virtual lots, for example, virtual "Competitor" lots or virtual "To Buy" lots to use in different trial blend scenarios. The value that you specify for the virtual lot indicator here serves as a default value for virtual lot records in the Lot Master table (F31B31).

For spirit operations, you can specify the default spirit volume. This setting is used to determine whether a winery calculates the volume of a spirit as proof or alcohol. In addition, you specify a QA alcohol attribute. The system uses this value to determine what alcohol value, that is, which QA test result, to retrieve and use when calculating the spirit volume. The specified QA alcohol attribute is displayed as a percentage. You must enter a QA alcohol attribute if you want the system to calculate spirit volumes.

On the Unit of Measure tab, you specify units of measure for variables, such as volume, weight, and pressure. These units of measure are stored in the Unit of Measure UDC table (31B/UM).

On the Costing tab, you specify the accounting method that you use for the winery. The JD Edwards Blend Management system supports both standard cost and operational (or actual) cost accounting.

When you use standard cost accounting, the system creates journal entries based on the standard cost of the end-use reservation (EUR). All EURs must be associated with an ERP item, which serves as the basis of the cost of the EUR. You attach the EUR to a lot of wine. As the lot moves through the winemaking process, you attach costs to the lot. Variances occur in standard costing when the EUR of a blend lot changes. This is not as a result of a difference between the actual cost of the lot and its standard cost.

Operational accounting tracks costs at the cost component level. Operational costing does not create variances because the system records transactions at the actual cost. The JD Edwards Blend Management system uses costs that you set in the inventory costing method for the item as it relates to the EUR.

Regardless of the accounting method, the system bases costs for blend lots using operational costing. However, the G/L cost method that you select for the winery is the basis for creating journal entries.

Costs considerations include:

- Before lot costs change only when you record survey gain/loss.
- Time-based vessel costs accrue from the close of the previous operation to the end of the current operation (or start date if the end date is blank).
- Cost calculations will not occur on the operation duration if there are insufficient start and end dates (planned/actual) to determine the operation duration.
- In-place operation costs apply to the after lot.
- Time-based From vessel costs apply proportionately by volume to the move quantity and the From After quantity.

- Time-based To vessel costs apply entirely to the To After lot.
- Operation costs apply proportionately by volume to the move quantity.

The system calculates cost in this sequence:

1. Survey gains/losses of EURs on the before lots resulting from dips/measures (if actual dips/measures have been entered).
2. Move quantities for movement detail lines.
3. Operational gains/losses of EURs on the moved before lot.
4. EUR reclassification, if EURs change for standard costing. This is the net difference between the blended EURs and the instructed EURs.

Note. You can use different accounting methods (operational and standard) between the other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems and the JD Edwards Blend Management system. However, once you chose to use standard cost accounting you *cannot* change the accounting method.

Prerequisite

To set up winery constants, you must define barrel types and capacities, and owners.

Forms Used to Set Up Winery Constants

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Winery Constants	W31B13A	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Setup Winery Constants	Retrieve constants for a selected winery.
Edit Winery Constants	W31B13B	Click the Add button on the View Winery Constants form.	Set up constants for the winery.

Setting Up Winery Constants

Access the Edit Winery Constants form.

General Information

Select the General Information tab.

Winery Constants - Edit Winery Constants

Save and Close Cancel

Winery ID: W10 Northern Wines Inc

General Information Unit Of Measure Information Bottling Information Costing

Next Numbers

Work Order Number	1005	Bill of Lading Number	1000
Operation Number	1080	Bond Serial Number	1
Weigh Tag Number	1010		

Inventory Update Method: 1 Default VBT Type: ORE *American Oregon*

Survey Gain Loss Threshold %: 2.0000 Barrel Tracking Method: U

Significant Change Threshold %: .0000 Container Tracking Method: U

Virtual Indicator: Non-Virtual Lot Owner Short Code: OWNER3 *Owner Spirits*

Spirits

Spirit Volume: Proof Volume Type of Establishment: Winery

QA Alcohol Attribute and UOM:

Edit Winery Constants form: General Information tab

Work Order Number You must enter the next number used for work order documents. Do not modify this value unless you are absolutely sure you want to reset the work order next numbers for the winery.

Operation Number You must enter the next number used for operation documents. Do not modify this value unless you are absolutely sure you want to reset the operation next numbers for the winery.

Bill of Lading Number You must enter the next number used for bill of lading documents. Do not modify this value unless you are absolutely sure you want to reset the bill of lading next numbers for the winery.

Note. This is the bill of lading document number, not the bill of lading vessel number.

Bond Serial Number You must enter the next number used for bond serial documents. Do not modify this value unless you are absolutely sure you want to reset the bond serial next numbers for the winery.

Inventory Update Method Specify the method that the system uses to update dry goods quantities in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system. Values are:
Batch: The system updates inventory with batches of inventory transactions.
Interactive: Inventory transactions are recognized immediately.

**Survey Gain Loss
Threshold %** (survey gain
loss threshold percent)

Enter the allowed value for survey gains or losses. The system validates that the operation survey gain or loss does not exceed this threshold.

Note. When the survey gain or loss is outside of the threshold percent, you must enter a comment with the operation before you can save the operation. If you adjust the operation and there is no longer a survey gain or loss, the system displays the comment until you remove the comment.

Additionally, if you enter zero as an allowed operational gain or loss, there is no threshold for acceptable gains or losses and the system does not generate an error message when the operational loss is less than zero percent.

**Significant Change
Threshold %** (significant
change threshold percent)

Specify the default threshold value that volume changes should not exceed during the trial blending process. If the volume change exceeds the specified threshold, the system issues a warning and highlights the field in the trial blend application. A significant change can occur as the result of a direct lot change or through a dependency.

Virtual Indicator

Specify whether you want to define the winery as a virtual winery. Virtual wineries represent an abstract framework for using virtual lots. Any vessel or lots that are used in a virtual winery are represented as any other physical vessel or lot in the system. However, as virtual lots, they do not really exist in the system. That means that you cannot use them in operations. The value that you enter here is used as the default virtual lot type in the Lot Master table (F31B31). Values are:

Blank: Non-Virtual Lot

1: Trial Blend Lot.

2: Virtual “To Buy” Lot.

3: Virtual “Competitors” Lot.

4: Imaginary Lot.

The values are set up in the Virtual Lot Types UDC table (31B/VL). Virtual lot types are indicated by special handling code 1. The values in this UDC table are hard-coded.

Default VBT type (default
virtual barrel tank type)

Specify the VBT type that you want to use as a default value when creating a new VBT in a barrel fill operation. The system uses the type to calculate the number of barrels when a volume is given, or vice versa.

You must set up the barrel type that you select here in the Barrel Types and Capacities program (P31B032).

Barrel Tracking Method

Specify the default tracking method that the system uses for barrels. Values are:

U: Barrels are tracked by their unique ID number in quantities of one.

C: Barrels are tracked as collections with similar attributes.

At receipt, barrel attributes that are representative of the entire collection are stored with the quantity of barrels in the collection.

**Container Tracking
Method**

Specify the default tracking method that the system uses for containers:

U: Containers are tracked by their unique ID number in quantities of one.

C: Containers are tracked as collections with similar attributes.

At receipt, container attributes that are representative of the entire collection are stored with the quantity of containers in the collection.

Owner Short Code

You must specify the owner that the system uses as the default value when you create operations.

Spirit Volume

Specify a value to determine how a winery calculates the volume of a spirit. If you specify *Proof Volume*, the system uses the following formula to calculate the volume of a spirit: $(\text{Volume} \times \text{Alcohol \%}) \times 2$. If you enter *Alcohol Volume* the system uses the following formula to calculate the volume of the spirit: $\text{Volume} \times \text{Alcohol \%}$.

The value that you enter in this field determines the label of the spirit volume field on the Instructed Lot Attributes and View Lot Details form. The default value is *Proof Volume*.

QA Alcohol Attribute and UOM

You must enter a value to be able to calculate the proof or alcohol volume of a spirit. The value you enter here determines which alcohol value, that is, which test result value to retrieve and use for calculating the spirit volume. The specified test result name returns the QA result as a percentage.

Note. If you do not provide a QA alcohol attribute, the system does not calculate proof or alcohol volumes for spirits. In addition, the system also does not perform any conversions from ambient to standard temperatures, because the conversion factor is assumed to be 1.

Type of Establishment

Specify whether to set up the establishment as a winery or a cellar. The system uses this field on the Fortification report. (R31B70).

Unit of Measure Information

Select the Unit of Measure Information tab.

Winery Constants - Edit Winery Constants

Winery ID: *Northern Wines Inc*

Winery UOM System:

Volume: *Gallon*

Weight: *Ton*

Dimension: *Feet*

Area: *Cubic Feet*

Temperature: *Fahrenheit*

Pressure: *Bars*

Edit Winery Constants form: Unit of Measure Information tab

Winery UOM System
(winery unit of measure system)

Specify whether the measurement system for the winery is metric or U.S./Imperial.

Volume

Enter a UDC (31B/UM) that specifies the primary volume unit of measure associated with a winery. For example:

- Gallon
- Liters

Weight

Enter a UDC (31B/UM) that specifies the primary weight unit of measure associated with a winery. For example:

- Kilograms
- Ounces
- Ton

Note. To perform a crush operation on the bulk material that you receive on a weigh tag, you must ensure that the unit of measure you specify here matches the default quantity unit of measure that you set up for the grower cost center.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Configuring the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management System,” Setting Up Grower Cost Center Defaults.

- Dimension** Enter a UDC (31B/UM) that specifies the dimension unit of measure associated with a winery. For example:
- Cubic meters
 - Square meters
- Area** Enter a UDC (31B/UM) that specifies the area unit of measure associated with a winery. More specifically, this is a unit of measure that will be used to reflect displacement.
- Temperature** Enter a UDC (31B/UM) that specifies the small temperature unit of measure associated with a winery. For example:
- Fahrenheit
 - Celsius
- Pressure** Enter a UDC (31B/UM) that specifies the pressure unit of measure associated with a winery.

Bottling Information

Select the Bottling Information tab.

Winery Constants - Edit Winery Constants

Save and Close Cancel

Winery ID W10 Northern Wines Inc

General Information Unit Of Measure Information **Bottling Information** Costing

Actuals

- Quantity Produced
- Quantity Broken
- Quantity Sampled
- Quantity 4
- Quantity 5

Inventory On-Hand

- Quantity Produced
- Quantity Broken
- Quantity Sampled
- Quantity 4
- Quantity 5

Edit Winery Constants form: Bottling Information tab

Select the options in the Actuals and the Inventory On-Hand areas as needed.

- Quantity Produced** Specify whether to include the number of bottles that you have produced in the calculation of operational gain and loss. If you specify that only the number of bottles that you have produced should be included, the system considers

only the actual number of bottles produced, but does not include any of the other values even though a number of bottles may have been broken or been used for sampling. For example, if you have produced 150 bottles, and broken and sampled 5 bottles each, the system only includes the 150 bottles produced in the calculation.

You can also specify whether to include the number of bottles that you have produced in the on-hand calculations for inventory. You calculate on-hand inventory of bottles for the item that you use as a cross-reference for the EUR of the bottling vessel.

See [Chapter 5, “Defining End-Use Reservation and Validating EUR Product Specifications,” Creating EUR Definitions, page 80.](#)

Quantity Broken

Specify whether to include the quantity from bottles that break during the bottling process in the calculation of operational gain or loss. You can also specify whether to include the quantity from bottles that break in the on-hand calculations for inventory.

Quantity Sampled

Specify whether to include the number of bottles that you have used for sampling in the calculation of operational gain or loss. You can also specify whether to include the number of bottles that you have used for sampling in the on-hand calculations for inventory.

Quantity 4 and Quantity 5

Specify for additional quantity definitions whether to include the number of bottles in the calculation of operational gain or loss and of on-hand inventory.

Costing

Select the Costing tab.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Winery Constants - Edit Winery Constants". At the top, there are two buttons: "Save and Close" and "Cancel". Below these is a field for "Winery ID" with the value "W10" and the text "Northern Wines Inc" to its right. There are four tabs: "General Information", "Unit Of Measure Information", "Bottling Information", and "Costing", with "Costing" being the active tab. Under the "Costing" tab, there is a section titled "G/L Cost Method" containing two radio button options: "Standard Cost" (which is selected) and "Operational Cost".

Edit Winery Constants: Costing tab

Standard Cost

Select to use standard costing to account for winery transactions in the general ledger.

Operational Cost

Select to use operational costing to account for winery transactions in the general ledger.

Setting Up Work Areas

This section lists a prerequisite and discusses how to set up work areas.

To set up a work area, you enter a user-defined work area code and description, and then attach the work area to a valid winery.

Prerequisite

Ensure that you have set up the winery that will contain the work area.

Forms Used to Set Up Work Areas

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Work Area	W31B12A	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Setup Work Areas	Review existing work areas or add a new work area.
Edit Work Area	W31B12B	Click Add on the View Work Area form.	Add or edit a work area.

Setting Up Work Areas

Access the Edit Work Area form.

Setup Work Areas - Edit Work Area

OK Cancel Tools

Work Area Code: OAK-W10 Winery: W10

Work Area Name: Oak Cellar Status: Active

Category Codes Capacity

Category Code 1: Blank

Category Code 2: Blank

Category Code 3: Blank

Category Code 4: Blank

Category Code 5: Blank

Edit Work Area form

Category Codes

Select the Category Codes tab.

Work Area Code Enter a unique identification for a work area within the winery.

Work Area Name Enter a name that identifies a work area.

Category Codes 1– 5 Enter a UDC (31B/A1–5) to specify work area categories.

Capacity

Select the Capacity tab.

Capacity 01 – 10 Enter user-defined capacity values to specify various capacity details for a work area

Setting Up Staff

This section lists prerequisites and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Staff Setup (P31B02).
- Set up staff.

Prerequisites

To set up staff, you must set up:

- Staff numbers in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system if you are tracking staff by address book number.
- Winery information and constants.
- Work areas.
- UDCs (31B/S1–3), (31B/JT), (31B/SW), (31B/ET).

Forms Used to Set Up Staff

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Staff Information	W31B02C	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Setup Staff	View existing staff records.
Edit Staff Information	W31B02A	Click Add on the View Staff Information form.	Create and edit staff records.

Setting Processing Options for Staff Setup (P31B02)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

Set up these processing options for default staff settings.

Require Address Number Specify whether the address number of the staff is required. Values are:
Blank = Do not require address number.

I = Require address number. You must set up staff numbers in Address Book. The Last Name and First Name fields are disabled and the Address Number field is enabled.

Display Rate

Specify whether the system displays cost per hour. Values are:

Blank = Display the Cost Per Hour field.

I = Do not display the Cost Per Hour field.

Setting Up Staff

Access the Edit Staff Information form.

Edit Staff Information form

Address Number

Enter a number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system for a staff member.

Agency Number

Enter a number that identifies the agency that pays the winery staff.

Status

Specify whether the staff member is active or inactive.

FT Equivalents (full-time equivalents)

Enter the full-time equivalent amount. This figure is the portion of a full-time worker that a staff member represents in the winery.

Job Title

Enter a title associated with staff's job within the winery stored in UDC (31B/JT).

Work Shift

Identify daily work shift information from UDC (31B/SW).

Cost Per Hour

Enter a number that indicates the amount of the hourly payment for the staff member.

Employee Type	Identify what type of staff an employee is from UDC (31B/ET). For example, Field, Temp, or Expert.
Staff Category Codes 01–03	Identify various category staff details from UDC (31B/S1–3).
From Date	Enter the date a staff is available to begin work.
To Date	Enter the date indicating when a staff member becomes unavailable to work.

Setting Up Work Groups

This section provides an overview of work groups, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to set up work groups.

Understanding Work Groups

A work group is a user-defined grouping of a winery's staff. Use work groups to organize the staff by predefined criteria, for example, skill, function, or labor status. You can assign one work group to several work areas.

You can create a work group before assigning staff, but the work group must contain at least one predefined staff role.

Changes to work groups or work group statuses only affect future operations.

Prerequisite

Set up UDC (31B/WT).

Forms Used to Set Up Work Groups

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Work Group	W31B11A	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Setup Work Groups	Search for an existing or add a new work group.
Edit Work Group	W31B11B	Select a record and click Select on the View Work Group form.	Create and edit work groups.
Assign Staff	W31B11C	Click Assign Staff on the Edit Work Group form.	Assign staff and employees to a specific work group.
Assign Work Area	W31B11D	Click Assign Work Area on the Edit Work Group form.	Associate work areas with work groups.

Setting Up Work Groups

Access the Edit Work Group form.

Setup Work Groups - Edit Work Group

OK Cancel Tools

Work Group Code: SAN-W10 Assign Staff

Work Group Name: Sanitation Assign Work Area

Type: Sanitation Group

Status: Active

Responsible Person: [] []

Winery: W10 Northern Wines Inc

Comments: []

Cost Group: SANITATIONCG Sanitation Cost Group

Edit Work Group form

Work Group Code Enter a unique identifier for a work group.

Work Group Type Enter a UDC (31B/WT) that specifies work group types. A work group may be created based on employee type of skill, function, or labor status.

Work Group Status Specify whether the group is active or inactive. Values are:
A: Group is active.
I: Group is inactive.

Assign Staff Click to access the Assign Staff form and assign staff to the work group.

Assign Work Area Click to access the Assign Work Area form and assign a work area to the work group.

Assign Staff

Access the Assign Staff form.

Setup Work Groups - Assign Staff

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

Work Group Code: SAN-W10 Winery: W10 Northern Wines Inc

Work Group Name: Sanitation

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Staff Number	Last Name	First Name	Other Name	Address Number	Alpha Name	Winery
<input type="checkbox"/>	2			Maria	65101	Lopez, Maria	W10
<input type="checkbox"/>							

Assign Staff form

Staff Number	Enter a number that uniquely identifies a staff in the winery.
Last Name	Enter the last name of the staff member.
First Name	Enter the first name of the staff member.
Other Name	Enter an additional name for the staff member, for example, middle names, a previous married name, or an alias associated with the employee.
Address Number	Enter the number that identifies the staff member in the Address Book system.
Alpha Name	Enter the text that names or describes an address. This 40-character alphabetic field appears on a number of forms and reports. You can enter dashes, commas, and other special characters, but the system cannot search on them when you use this field to search for a name.

Assign Work Area

Access the Assign Work Area form.

Assign Work Area form

Work Area Code	Enter the identification for a work area within the winery.
Work Area Name	Enter a name that identifies a work area.
Status	Specify whether the work area is active or inactive.

Setting Up Equipment

This section provides an overview of equipment setup and discusses how to set up equipment.

Understanding Equipment Setup

Equipment is anything that is used in the winemaking process that is not a vessel, consumable, or staff. Examples of equipment include wine presses, filters, and pumps. Equipment can be assigned to a specific operation, and it can help define style. Equipment category codes are maintained in UDC table (31B/E1-4).

Changes to equipment or equipment status affect only future operations.

You can copy existing equipment records to similar new pieces of equipment.

You can delete equipment only if it is not in use.

Prerequisite

To set up equipment, you must set up the following UDC tables:

- Equipment Type (31B/TE).
- Equipment Model (31B/EM).
- Equipment Status Code (31B/ES).

Forms Used to Set Up Equipment

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Equipment Information	W31B05B	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Create Equipment Attributes	Search for existing or add new equipment.
Edit Equipment Information	W13B05C	Select a record and click Select on the View Equipment Information form.	Set up information related to equipment, such as category codes, capacities, parameters, manufacturer, setup time, and location.

Setting Up Equipment

Access the Edit Equipment Information form.

Create Equipment Attributes - Edit Equipment Information

OK Cancel Form Tools

Equipment ID: 1 Winery: W10 Northern Wines Inc

Equipment #: 1000

General Capacity

Information

Description *	Bottling Machine	Status	Active
Type	Bottling Equipment	Reason Code	Blank
Location	BOTTLE	Setup Time	1 Hr
Work Area	BTL-W10	Cleanup Time	.5 Hr
Parameters		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumable(s)	
Cost Group	EQUIP01CG	Equipment 01 Cost Group	
Manufacturer	Sietz	Purchase Date	01/01/00
Model Year	2000 2000 Model	Purchase Cost	10000.00
		Asset Number	100

Edit Equipment Information form

Equipment # (equipment number)	You must specify a number for the piece of equipment you are setting up.
Winery	You must specify the winery to which you associate the piece of equipment.
Description	You must enter a description of the equipment.
Location	Specify the location in the winery for the equipment.
Work Area	Specify the work area where you want to use the equipment.
Parameters	Enter text information regarding the setup or operation of the equipment.
Cost Group	Specify a cost group to enable the system to retrieve costs for a piece of equipment.
Manufacturer	Enter the name of the manufacturer who produced the equipment.
Model Year	You must select a model year value from the Equipment Model UDC table (31B/EM).
Status	You must specify a status for the equipment. Select a value from the Equipment Status Code UDC table (31B/ES).
Reason Code	Enter a reason code to explain the status you assigned to the equipment.
Setup Time and Cleanup Time	Specify how much time is required to set up and clean the equipment.
Consumables	When you set up consumables for the equipment, the system automatically selects this option.

Purchase Date and Purchase Cost

Enter the date when the equipment was purchased, and the cost.

Asset Number

Specify an asset identifier for a piece of equipment. The system uses this as a cross-reference if you want to track the piece of equipment as an asset in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management system.

Setting Up Consumables for Equipment

This section lists a prerequisite and discusses how to set up consumables.

An equipment consumable is any dry good that is used by equipment but does not affect wine attributes, for example, a pump filter or lubrication oil. You must set up consumables as items in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system.

Prerequisite

To set up consumables for equipment you must create an Item Master and an Item Branch record for the consumable.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Entering Item Inventory Information”.

Forms Used to Set Up Consumables

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Equipment Information	W31B05C	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Create/Edit Equipment	Specify whether a piece of equipment has consumables.
Edit Equipment Consumables	W31B05E	Select Consumables from the Row menu on the View Equipment Information form.	Set up consumables.

Setting Up Consumables

Access the Edit Equipment Consumables form.

Create Equipment Attributes - Edit Equipment Consumables

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Winery W10 Northern Wines Inc

Equipment Identifier 1

Equipment Number 1000

Records 1 - 3				
	Item Number	Description	Quantity	UOM *
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BOTTLE	Bottle	50000.0000	EA
<input type="radio"/>	CORK	Cork	50000.0000	EA
<input type="radio"/>				

Edit Equipment Consumables form

Setting Up Weight-to-Volume Conversion Rates

This section provides an overview of weight-to-volume conversion rates and discusses how to set up weight-to-volume conversion rates.

Understanding Weight-to-Volume Conversion Rates

During the winemaking process, you must convert the weight of materials such as grapes or must into a volume measurement. Conversely, you can convert volumes of juice or wine into weight when they are added to grape or must. You can define weight-to-volume conversions by:

- Implementation
- Winery
- Variety
- Winery and variety

Weight-to-volume conversion is a prerequisite task for estimating yields prior to a complete conversion to volume. Values calculated from weight-to-volume conversion are replaced by actual volume when Drain/Press operations are completed for the blend lot.

Changes to weight-to-volume conversion rates affect only future operations.

The system uses this hierarchy to determine which weight-to-volume conversion to use:

- 1 – Winery and variety
- 2 – Variety
- 3 – Winery
- 4 – Implementation

You must set up at least one conversion rate at the global level.

Prerequisites

To set up weight-to-volume conversion rates, you must set up varieties and wineries.

Form Used to Set Up Weight-to-Volume Conversion Rates

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Weight/Volume Conversions	W31B06B	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Weight/Volume Conversion Setup	Set up weight-to-volume conversion rates for juice, wine, grapes, and must.

Setting Up Weight-to-Volume Conversion Rates

Access the Edit Weight/Volume Conversions form.

The system sorts the data that is displayed in the detail area by the tab that you select.

Winery/Variety

Click the Winery/Variety tab.

Weight/Volume Conversion Setup - Edit Weight/Volume Conversions

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

Winery/Variety Variety Winery System Defaults

Winery Northern Wines Inc

Variety Code

Records 1 - 9 Customize Grid

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Variety Code	1	From UOM	Description	=	Conversion Factor	To UOM	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CHAR	1	TN	Ton	=	178.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SB	1	TN	Ton	=	180.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SE	1	TN	Ton	=	178.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PG	1	TN	Ton	=	176.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PN	1	TN	Ton	=	180.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SR	1	TN	Ton	=	179.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SG	1	TN	Ton	=	180.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VG	1	TN	Ton	=	176.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>								

Edit Weight/Volume Conversions: Winery/Variety tab

Variety

Select the Variety tab.

Weight/Volume Conversion Setup - Edit Weight/Volume Conversions

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

Winery/Variety **Variety** Winery System Defaults

Variety Code

Records 1 - 15 Customize Grid

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Variety Code	1	From UOM	Description	=	Conversion Factor	To UOM	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CHAR	1	TM	Metric Ton	=	699.0000000	LT	Litres
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CHAR	1	TN	Ton	=	178.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SB	1	TM	Metric Ton	=	710.0000000	LT	Litres
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SB	1	TN	Ton	=	180.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SE	1	TM	Metric Ton	=	715.0000000	LT	Litres
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SE	1	TN	Ton	=	177.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PG	1	TM	Metric Ton	=	705.0000000	LT	Litres
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PG	1	TN	Ton	=	165.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PN	1	TM	Metric Ton	=	625.0000000	LT	Litres
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PN	1	TN	Ton	=	165.0000000	GA	Gallon

Edit Weight/Volume Conversions form: Variety tab

Winery

Select the Winery tab.

Weight/Volume Conversion Setup - Edit Weight/Volume Conversions

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

Winery/Variety Variety Winery System Defaults

Winery

Records 1 - 6 Customize Grid

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Winery	1	From UOM	Description	=	Conversion Factor	To UOM	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>		G30	1	TN	Ton	=	180.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>		W10	1	TN	Ton	=	180.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>		W20	1	TM	Metric Ton	=	700.0000000	LT	Litres
<input type="checkbox"/>		W20	1	TN	Ton	=	700.0000000	LT	Litres
<input type="checkbox"/>		W50	1	TN	Ton	=	700.0000000	LT	Litres
<input type="checkbox"/>									

Edit Weight/Volume Conversions form: Winery tab

System Defaults

Select the System Defaults tab.

Weight/Volume Conversion Setup - Edit Weight/Volume Conversions

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

Winery/Variety Variety Winery System Defaults

Records 1 - 4 Customize Grid

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	From UOM	Description	=	Conversion Factor	To UOM	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>		1	TN	Ton	=	280.0000000	GA	Gallon
<input type="checkbox"/>		1	TN	Ton	=	1,060.0000000	LT	Litres
<input type="checkbox"/>		1	TN	Ton	=	1.0500000	TM	Metric Ton
<input type="checkbox"/>								

Edit Weight/Volume Conversions form: System Defaults tab

Setting Up Operation Workflow Security

This section provides an overview of operation workflow security and discusses how to:

- Add operation security definitions.
- Manage permission lists.

Understanding Operation Workflow Security

Various types of users may perform blend operations. For example, one type of user could be a winemaker who creates new operations, and can delete operations that are still at a draft status or move operations from draft to active status. On the other hand, some users may be operators who have permission to enter results and record actual values against active operations, but who should not be able to close operations.

To ensure that only authorized personnel perform certain activities, you can attach users to permissions depending on what job roles they perform. Operation workflow security defines under which set of conditions a user is allowed to perform a certain action. You use the Operation Security program (P31B922) to set up user permission levels for each configured operation that might occur in a winery. You define permissions not only by configured operation and winery, but also by user action and workflow status. Workflow statuses represent a more detailed elaboration of operation statuses, such as *Planned* or *Active*. You can define multiple workflow statuses for each operation status.

To set up operation security, you must associate users with a specific permission type. Permission types are stored in the Permission Type UDC table (H95/PT). You can then associate the users with a specific security definition. You can add or remove users from the permission list.

You set up permissions by exclusion, that is, the system excludes the users on the permission list from the user action for which you are setting up workflow security. For example, you can set up a permission list that excludes any user associated with the list from promoting a particular configured operation to any workflow status in a specific winery.

Once you have set up operation workflow security, the system validates the permissions of each user to set up and maintain operations. When you enter operation header information, the system validates whether you have permission to enter operations at the winery and workflow status that you entered, as soon as you submit the information. If you do not have permission, the system issues an error and does not save the information.

When you attempt to edit an operation at a winery and workflow status for which you do not have permission, the system prevents you from editing the operation, but does enable you to view the operation details. The system also prevents you from promoting an operation to a status that you do not have permission for. For example, the operation permission list can be set up to prevent users from closing an operation.

The system validates user permissions by first determining the permission list to which the user belongs. The system uses the permission type that you set up for the configured operation to identify the permission list. Then the system performs a predefined hierarchical search to determine whether the user has permission to create, edit, or promote an operation. The search sequence proceeds by substituting **All* for every component of the permission list, as this table illustrates:

Permission List	Configured Operation	Configured Operation Status	Winery	Action
Operator	Tank-to-tank	Draft	XYZ	Add/Edit and Promote
Operator	*All	Draft	XYZ	Promote

Permission List	Configured Operation	Configured Operation Status	Winery	Action
Operator	*All	*All	XYZ	Promote
Operator	*All	*All	*All	Add/Edit and Promote

If you use operation workflow security, the system enforces it for related processes, for example:

- Speed operation updates.
- Expense spreading
- Global administration operations.
- Creating operations from work orders and work order templates
- Creating operations from the Inventory by Vessel View form.
- Grower operations.

The system does not enforce operation workflow security when rolling forward changes to succeeding operations in the dependency chain.

Prerequisite

To implement operation workflow security in JD Edwards Blend Management, you must:

- Set up a permission type in the Permission Type UDC table (H95/PT)
- Enter the permission list type for each configured operation for which you want to set up workflow security.

Forms Used to Set Up Operation Workflow Security

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Manage Operation Workflow Security	W31B922A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Operation Security	View existing security definitions. Access permission lists for maintenance.
Add/Revise Operation Permission List	W31B922B	Click the Add, Copy, or Copy button on the Manage Operation Workflow Security form.	Add operation security definitions. Copy or revise existing operation security definitions.
Enter Permission Type	W31B922D	Click the Maintain Permission List link on the Manage Operation Workflow Security form.	Associate list name with permission type.
Maintain Permission List Relationships	W95922D	Click OK on the Enter Permission Type form.	Add users to the permission list.

Adding Operation Security Definitions

Access the Add/Revise Operation Permission List form.

Operation Security - Add/Revise Operation Permission List

Permission List Name *

Configured Operation Code *

Winery *

Workflow Status Name *

User Action * *Promote*

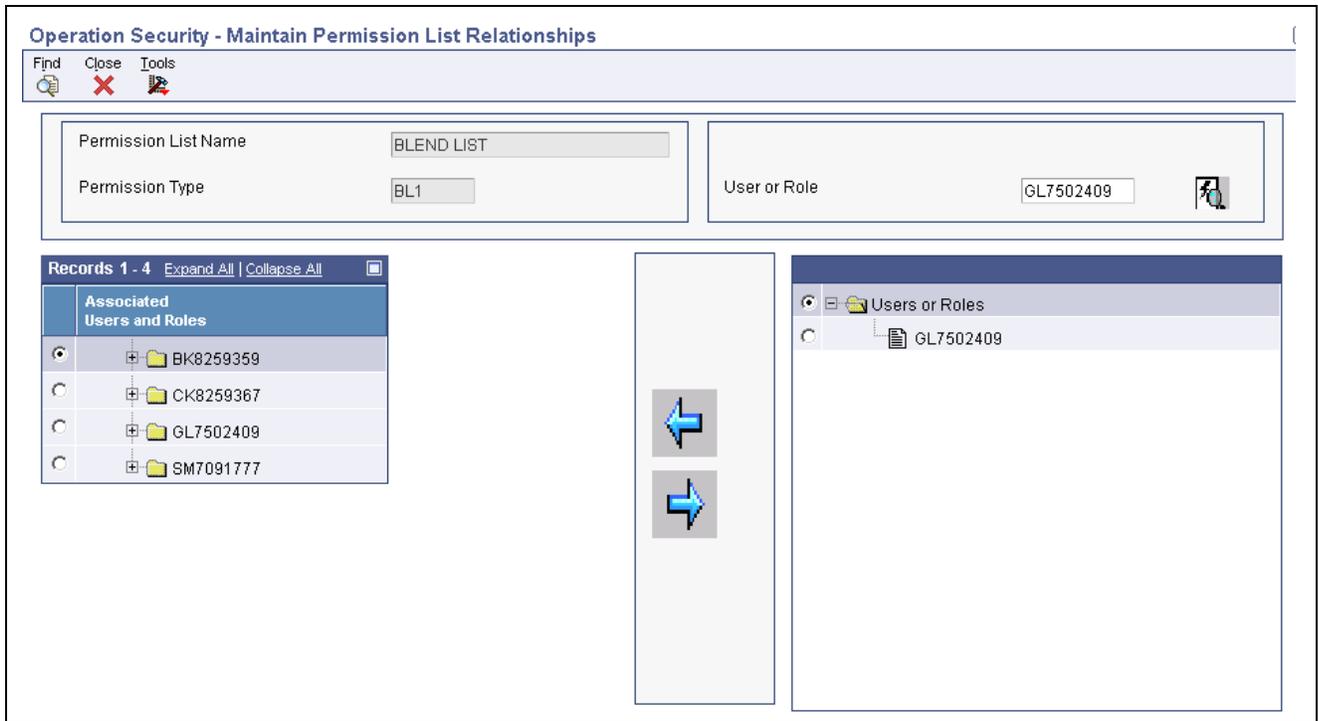
Configured Operation ID

Add/Revise Operation Permission List form

- Permission List Name** Enter the name of the permission list for which you want to set up operation workflow security. You must use a list that you already set up in the Permission List Relationship program.
- Configured Operation Code** Specify the configured operation for which you want to set up workflow security.
- Winery** Specify the winery where you want to apply operation workflow security.
- Workflow Status Name** Select a workflow status that you set up in the Workflow Status Mapping program (P31B74). Because you set up workflow security by exclusion, this is the status at which the user is *not* permitted to perform the user action.
For the user action called *Promote*, this is the status to which the user *cannot* promote the configured operation.
- User Action** Specify the action that the user is not permitted to take. Values are:
1: Add.
2: Edit.
3: Promote.
4: Add/Edit or Promote.
These values are stored in the User Action UDC table (31B/UA).

Managing Permission Lists

Access the Maintain Permission List Relationships form.



Maintain Permission List Relationships form

Retrieve available users or roles and assign them to or remove them from the permission list using the arrow buttons.

CHAPTER 4

Setting Up Lot Attributes

This chapter provides an overview of lot attribute setup and discusses how to:

- Set up owners.
- Set up style definitions.
- Set up composition.
- Set up material types.
- Set up wine status.
- Set up blend IDs.
- Set up summary attributes.
- Set up instructed attributes.
- Enter lot comments.

Understanding Lot Attribute Setup

Using lot attributes enables you to obtain detailed information that is pertinent to a lot of wine. Some information might be needed for legal purposes, while other information can be used for accounting purposes or for tracking the lot as it moves through the winemaking process. You can use this information to identify the status of the lot in the winemaking process or identify such information as the geographic origin of the grapes or the variety and harvest period of the wine.

In addition to the lot attributes that are discussed in this chapter, you also set up a lot attribute for end-use reservation (EUR). You must set up EURs by harvest period upon implementation and then based on individual companies' business requirements in preparation for new harvest periods. For example, some companies might need to set up new EURs once per year. You can designate similar or related EURs as subordinate to a parent EUR. For example, a parent Cabernet EUR might have several subordinate EURs if the parent Cabernet is to be used in several Cabernet end lots.

See [Chapter 5, “Defining End-Use Reservation and Validating EUR Product Specifications,” page 79](#).

You can also track lot cost and quality attributes for lots.

See [Chapter 9, “Setting Up Costing,” page 185](#) and [Chapter 8, “Setting Up Quality Management,” page 169](#).

Setting Up Owners

This section provides an overview of ownership setup, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to set up owners.

Understanding Ownership Setup

Wineries process bulk materials that are either internally or externally owned and might need to keep the materials separate. Tracking owners enables you to identify legal ownership of the wine in operations, in inquiries, and on reports.

The owner short code is required for setting up the winery constants.

Prerequisite

To set up owners, you must set up address book records for owners.

Forms Used to Set Up Owners

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Owner Information	W31B35A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Owner	Review, copy, or delete existing owners. Access the Address Book Revisions program (P01012) to set up address book records for owners.
Edit Owner Information	W31B35B	Click the Add button on the View Owner Information form.	Set up owners.

Setting Up Owners

Access the Edit Owner Information form.

Setup Owner - Edit Owner Information

Owner Short Code	<input type="text" value="OWNER1"/>	
Address Book Number	<input type="text" value="65210"/>	
Name	<input type="text" value="Owner Northern Wines"/>	
Category Code	<input type="text" value="OWN"/>	<i>Winery Owner</i>
Identifier	<input type="text" value="Internal"/>	
Status	<input type="text" value="Active"/>	
Owner Group	<input type="text" value=""/>	<i>BLANK</i>

Edit Owner Information

Owner Short Code	Enter a unique identifier for an owner.
Address Book Number	Enter a number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system that represents an owner. When you have assigned an address book number to an owner master record, you cannot use this address book number for another owner. If you have already used the address book number in an ownership distribution record (P40G101), you cannot delete the owner master record.
Category Code	Enter a user-defined code (UDC) (31B/OC) to categorize owners.
Identifier	Specify whether the owner is internal or external. This value is used for costing.
Status	Assign a status to the owner. Only active owners can be assigned to lots.
Owner Group	Select a value from the Owner Groups UDC table (31B/OG) to indicate which group an owner belongs to. You assign ownership to owner groups for accounting purposes. The Blend automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) use the owner group to point to an account.

Setting Up Style Definitions

This section provides an overview of style definition, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Setup Style Definitions (P31B34).
- Set up style definitions.

- Assign style to wineries.

Understanding Style Definition

Style is a generic term for the recording of various pieces of information about a blend lot, for example, number of days in oak or number of stirs and filters. After you have defined styles and assigned them to blend lots, they can be used for reports and inquiries. Style definitions are stored in the F31B34 table.

As business processes change, you may need to modify styles. For example, changes might occur in the winery, the blending threshold, or operations.

When styles are modified or deleted, those styles affect future blend lots or planned blend lots only when the system recalculates the lots. The system cannot recalculate closed lots. Changing a style can cause historical data to reflect slightly different data than future values.

You cannot delete a style if it is associated with a subordinate style.

Depending on business needs, you can limit the types of styles that the system displays for a specific winery.

Sub Styles

You can set up subordinate (sub) styles for a style definition. For example, a style for a barrel might have a sub style of toast. Each sub style can have only one parent style. All attributes of the style become its sub style by default.

After a sub style is set up, you cannot modify its attributes except for the description of the parent style. The parent details are automatically supplied by default and cannot be changed.

Style Assignment

You can assign styles to vessels and equipment. After you have assigned styles, the system applies these styles to the resultant blend lot when the vessels, equipment, and blocks are used in an operation.

You can manually assign styles to single or multiple vessels. You can automatically assign styles to virtual barrel tanks (VBTs) and barrels.

Prerequisites

To set up style definitions, you must set up the following UDC tables:

- Blending Method (31B/BM).
- Blank Handling Code (31B/BH).
- Wine Effect Modifier (31B/WM).
- VBT Summarization Method (31B/VM).
- Data Type (31B/DT).
- Style Type (31B/TY).

Forms Used to Set Up Style Definitions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Style Definition	W31B34A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Style Definitions	Search and select style definitions.
Edit Style Definition Information	W31B34B	Select a record and click Select on the View Style Definition form.	Set up style definitions.
Style By Winery	W31B341A	Select Style by Winery from the Row menu on the View Style Definition form.	Assign style definitions to wineries.

Setting Processing Options for Setup Style Definitions (P31B34)

These processing options control default processing for the Setup Style Definitions program.

Process

Set this processing option for default status code.

Status Code

Specify the default status code for the new style-winery combinations in the F31B341 table when a new style is created. Values are:

- A: Active
- I: Inactive

Setting Up Style Definitions

Access the Edit Style Definition Information form.

Setup Style Definitions - Edit Style Definition Information

OK Cancel Tools

Style Item * Sub Style Parent Style

Description * Data Type

Type Wine Effect Modifier

Instructable (Y/N) Value

Blend Modifier Information

Method

Blank Value Handling Code

Threshold Value Percentage

VBT Summarization Information

Method

Blank Value Handling Code

Threshold Value Percentage

Category Code 01 *Configured Workflow*

Category Code 02

Edit Style Definition Information form

Data Type

Select a data type to indicate how you want to track the effects of operations or vessels on style. For example, you can determine that the style you are defining tracks how many days or hours a blend lot remains in a vessel, or how much time passes between operations. Data types are stored in UDC table 31B/DT. Values are:

Counter Day

Counter Event

Counter Hour

Date

Percent

Time Day

Timer Hour

Vessel Counter Day

Vessel Counter Hour

Note. Use *Vessel Counter Day* or *Vessel Counter Hour* if you want to create a vessel counter style. For other counter styles, you can use *Counter Day*, *Counter Event* or *Counter Hour*.

If you set up a style definition with the *Date* data type, the system automatically sets the wine effective modifier to the value *Override* and does not allow you to use the *Additive* method for this style.

The system uses the wine effective modifier to blend the style date if both the configured operation and the lot have a style ID. If the lot has a date style, but not the configured operation, the system uses the style blending rules to blend the style dates.

Type

Select a value for the type of style. Style types are stored in UDC table 31B/TY. Values are:

Barrel

Block

Equipment

Operation

Tank

Note. If you use data type *Date*, you must specify *Operation* as the style type.

Instructable (Y/N)

Specify whether the style can be instructed in a configured operation.

Wine Effect Modifier

Select a value to specify how the style value of an existing blend lot style is affected by a vessel, a piece of equipment, or an operation. Values are:

Additive: Add the new value to the existing value.

Maximum: Change the value if the new value is larger.

Minimum: Change the value if the new value is smaller.

Override: Change the value.

Wine effect modifiers are stored in UDC table 31B/WM.

Note. If you set up a style definition with data type *Date*, the system automatically sets the wine effect modifier to the value of *Override*.

Blend Modifier Information

Method Select a method to specify the rules for calculating the style values when two or more lots of wine with existing styles are blended. Values are

Additive

Average

Maximum

Minimum

Methods are stored in UDC table 31B/BM.

Note. If you set up a style definition with data type *Date*, you cannot use the *Additive* method.

Blank Value Handling Code Select a value to specify how the system calculates the blend if the style does not exist for one of the lots being blended. Blank value handling codes are stored in UDC table 31B/BH. Values can include:

Do not calculate.

Ignore blank values.

Treat blank values as zero.

Threshold Value Percentage Specify the minimum percent of the resulting lot that a contributing lot must be before its style is contributed.

VBT Summarization Information

Method Select a method for calculating the VBT style to assign to the lot instead of the styles of every barrel within the VBT. The method is stored in UDC table 31B/VM. Values are:

Minimum

Maximum

Weighted Average

Blank Value Handling Code Select a value to specify how the system calculates the blend if the style does not exist for one of the lots being blended. Blank value handling codes are stored in UDC table 31B/BH. Values can include:

Do not calculate.

Ignore blank values.

Treat blank values as zero.

Threshold Value Percentage

Specify the minimum percent of the resulting VBT that contributing barrels must be before their style is contributed.

Assigning Style to Wineries

Access the Style By Winery form.

Setup Style Definitions - Style By Winery

Records 1 - 2

Style Item	Style Description	Style Data Type	Style Type	Style Value	Wine Effect Modifier
<input checked="" type="radio"/> PUMP	Pump Overs	CEV	EQU	1.0000	ADD
<input type="radio"/>					

Active Wineries

Records 1 - 6

Winery	Status
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	G30 A
<input type="radio"/>	G40 A
<input type="radio"/>	W10 A
<input type="radio"/>	W20 A
<input type="radio"/>	W50 A
<input type="radio"/>	

Inactive Wineries

Records 1 - 1

Winery	Status
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	

Style By Winery form

Sub Style/Parent Style

Select the Sub Style check box to enable the Parent Style field.

Style Value

Specify the default value to assign to a blend lot.

Setting Up Composition

This section provides an overview of composition and discusses how to:

- Set up geographic areas.
- Set up geographic area hierarchies.
- Set up varieties.

Understanding Composition

Composition tracks several primary attributes that are required for substantiating label claims. The following table lists these attributes:

Attribute	Description
Geographic area	<p>The system enables you to define two types of geographic areas:</p> <p>Appellation – the official geographic region as determined by the relevant authorities (American Viticultural Areas (AVA) for the US and Australian Wine & Brandy Corporation (AWBC) for Australia).</p> <p>Growing area – separate geographic region that, while not legally recognized, is meaningful to the winery. Growing area is only applicable if the source is a block.</p> <p>You use the geographic area hierarchy to perform rollups for labeling. You also use it to maintain the geographic area descendent tables for appellations and growing areas (F31B372 and F31B373).</p>
Variety	Define the type of produce. For example, a variety of grapes could be Cabernet Sauvignon or Chardonnay.
Source	<p>Sources of the produce that contribute to the composition. These could be blocks and harvests, or purchase orders. You set up blocks and harvests in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system.</p> <p>See <i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 8.12 Implementation Guide</i>, “Entering Farms, Blocks, and Harvests”.</p>
Harvest period	<p>Composition is also characterized by the time when the produce is harvested. For wine, the harvest period is typically a year and is referred to as vintage.</p> <p>If the source of the bulk material is blocks and harvests, you set up harvest periods in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system.</p> <p>See <i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 8.12 Implementation Guide</i>, “Configuring the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management System,” Setting Up Harvest Period Patterns.</p> <p>If you purchase the bulk material, you enter the harvest period and other source information on the bill of lading.</p>
Composition material type	<p>Material type of the composition record.</p> <p>Note. In some cases, wine may be used to create a culture. When this happens, it needs to be tracked separately from the original composition record and separately from other material types when blended.</p>

To support geographic area relationships, the system maintains two geographic area descendents tables. These tables identify the children and grandchildren for any geographic areas. They also support the Use Hierarchy functionality of the Harvest Workbench program (P40G032).

Note. The system provides a batch program that enables you to rebuild the geographic area descendent tables. You can use the Rebuild Geographic Area Descendents program (R31B37) to restore the descendent tables if a problem occurs when you set up geographic areas.

Forms Used to Set Up Composition

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Geographic Area	W31B37A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Geographic Area and Relationship	Review all existing geographic areas.
Edit Geographic Area	W31B37D	Click Add on View Geographic Area.	Set up geographic areas.
Edit Geographic Area Relationship	W31B37F	Locate the geographic area and select Relationship from the Row menu on the View Geographic Area form.	Set up geographic area hierarchies.
View Appellation/Growing Area Hierarchy	W31B371A	Locate the geographic area and select View Hierarchy from the Row menu on View Geographic Area.	Review the parent geographic area and all associated areas in the hierarchy.
View Variety Information	W31B38A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Varieties	Review all existing varieties, or add a new variety.
Edit Variety Information	W31B38B	Click Add on View Variety Information.	Set up variety information.

Setting Up Geographic Areas

Access the Edit Geographic Area form.

Edit Geographic Area form

Area Type

Specify what type of area you want to define. Values are:

- *Appellation*
- *Growing Area*

These values are stored in the Geographic Area Type UDC table (31B/GT).

The system stores geographic areas in the Geographic Area Master table (F31B37). The relationships are stored in the Geographic Area Relationship table (F31B371), and the descendents are stored in the Appellation Descendents table (F31B373), and the Growing Area Descendents table (F31B372).

When you delete a geographic area, the area type determines from which descendent table the system deletes the corresponding record.

Short Code

Enter a free-form text field that identifies the area. For example, enter CA for California and AUS for Australia. The system uses this code to populate the descendent tables. If you update the short code, the area type that you defined for the geographic area determines which descendent table to update.

Hierarchy Level

Enter the value that determines the hierarchy level of the geographic area that you are defining.

Sort Order Number

Enter the value that is used to sequence geographic areas for display.

Status

Assign a status to the geographic area. You can assign only active geographic areas to a block or lot.

Authority Code

Enter the governing body that is responsible for the geographic area.

Setting Up Geographic Area Hierarchies

Access the Edit Geographic Area Relationship form.

Setup Geographic Area and Relationship - Edit Geographic Area Relationship

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

Area Type *Appellation*

Child Short Code *California*

Hierarchy Level

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Parent Short Code	Name	Hierarchy Level
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	USA	United States of America	2
<input type="radio"/>			

Edit Geographic Area Relationship form

Setting Up Varieties

Access the Edit Variety Information form.

Setup Varieties - Edit Variety Information

OK Cancel Tools

Variety Short Code *

Name *

Family * *New Variety Family*

Authority Code *

Color * *Red*

Comments

Modify Reason

Status Code *Active*

Sort Order Number *

Effective From Date

Effective To Date

Category Code 01 *Blank*

Category Code 02 *Blank*

Edit Variety Information form

Variety Short Code and Name

You must enter the short code and a name for the variety, for example, CS for Cabernet Sauvignon and PN for Pinot Noir.

Family	You must select a value from the Variety Family UDC table (31B/VF) to group the variety that you are defining with similar varieties for reporting and inquiry. Values include: <i>Cabernet Family</i> <i>Italian Reds</i> <i>Pinot Family</i> <i>Port Varietals</i>
Authority Code	You must enter a code that represents the standard or official designation of the variety and is used for legal or standards reporting.
Color	You must select a value from the Variety Color UDC table (31B/VC) to describe the color of a variety. Values are: <i>Blush</i> <i>White</i> <i>Red</i>
Modify Reason	If you make changes to the variety master record, indicate the reason for changing the variety master record.
Status Code	Define the status of the variety as active or inactive.
Effective From Date and Effective To Date	Define an effective date range for the variety.
Sort Order	Enter a sort order so that the varieties that are used more frequently are displayed at the top of the search and select form.

Setting Up Material Types

This section provides an overview of material types, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set up material types.
- Set up material type combinations.

Understanding Material Types

Material type is a lot attribute that represents the state of a parcel of bulk material, for example grape, juice, or wine. The system stores material types in the F31B04 table.

Related material types can be grouped into a summary material type. You can set up rules for combining material types. For example, you can set up a rule that states that when juice is combined with grapes, the resulting material type is fermenting must. Additionally, you can set up a rule that states that when juice is combined with must, the resulting material type is juice.

If the material type that you set up is a spirit, you identify it as a spirit and specify a standard temperature value. You also attach a temperature conversion chart to the spirit material type record to indicate how the system converts ambient temperatures into standard temperatures. You can enter and store the standard temperature for material types only to the 10th degree.

Prerequisites

To set up material types for the Blend system:

- Set up the Summary Material Type UDC table (31B/SM).
- Set up temperature conversion charts for spirit material types.

Forms Used to Set Up Material Types

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Material Types	W31B04A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Set Up Material Types	Review existing or add new material types.
Edit Material Type Information	W31B04D	Click the Add button on the View Material Types form.	Set up material types.
Edit Material Type Combination	W31B04C	Select Combinations from the Form menu on the View Material Type Information form.	Set up material type combinations.

Setting Up Material Types

Access the Edit Material Type Information form.

Setup Material Types - Edit Material Type Information

Save and Close Cancel

General Item Cross Reference Spirits

Material Type: H

Material Type Description: High Proof

Summary Material Type: S Spirit

Material Type UOM: V Volume

Material Type Status: Active

Fermentation Flag: Non-Fermenting

Tax Class: Wine Spirits

Upper Alcohol Limit: .00

Lower Alcohol Limit: .00

Material Type Comments:

Edit Material Type Information form: General tab

General

Select the General tab.

Material Type and Material Type Description	Enter a code for the material type that you want to define and provide a description.
Summary Material Type	Select a value from UDC table 31B/SM that specifies the parent material type. You can group similar material types under a summary material type. Values are: <i>C</i> : Culture <i>CN</i> : Concentrate <i>F</i> : Fortified Wine <i>G</i> : Grapes <i>J</i> : Juice <i>L</i> : Lees and Scrap <i>M</i> : Must <i>S</i> : Spirit <i>W</i> : Wine
Material Type UOM (material type unit of measure)	Select weight or volume as the unit of measure that is associated with a material type. This is critical because a lot's unit of measure will always be expressed in terms of the material type UOM. Values are stored in UDC table 31B/MU. Values are: <i>Area</i> <i>Volume</i> <i>Weight</i>
Material Type Status	Assign a status to the material type. Only active material types can be assigned to lots.
Fermentation Flag	Identify whether the material type is undergoing fermentation.
Tax Class	Select the tax class for the material type. Material types may fall into different tax classes based on alcoholic content. The tax classes are used for legal reporting. Values are: <i>Fermenting Grapes</i> <i>Distilling Materials</i> <i>Fermenting Grapes</i> <i>Fermenting Juice</i> <i>Grape Concentrate</i> These values are stored in the Material Type Tax Class UDC table (31B/TX).
Upper and Lower Alcohol Limit	Identify acceptable levels of alcohol for a particular material type.
Material Type Comments	Enter free-form text. This is typically used to provide a reason for a change.

Item Cross Reference

Select the Item Cross Reference tab.

Setup Material Types - Edit Material Type Information

Save and Close Cancel

General **Item Cross Reference** Spirits

Winery

Item Number * Spirit

Edit Material Type Information form: Item Cross Reference tab

Winery

Enter the branch/plant for the item that you are using as a cross-reference for costing. The system issues a warning if you did not set up the item for this branch/plant, but you can save the item cross-reference for the material type.

Important! If you do not associate the item with this branch/plant, the system issues an error message when you use a bill of lading to receive bulk material with the material type that you are defining.

Item Number

Specify an item number as a cross-reference for costing purposes. The system retrieves costs for material with the material type that you are defining from the cost information that you set up for this item number. You set up costs by branch/plant

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Entering Item Inventory Information,” Entering Item Cost Information.

Spirits

Select the Spirits tab.

Setup Material Types - Edit Material Type Information

Save and Close Cancel

General Item Cross Reference **Spirits**

Spirit

Standard Temperature Fahrenheit Default from Chart

Conversion Chart Name Standard 60 F Conversion

Custom Conversion

Edit Material Type Information form: Spirits tab

- Spirit** Select to indicate that you are defining a material type for spirits. This indicator enables you to set up multiple material types for spirits, for example, brandy or pure spirit. If you are defining a material type that is not a spirit, leave this option cleared. In this case, the fields on this tab are locked from input.

- Standard Temperature** Enter the default standard temperature and unit of measure. The standard temperature must be equal to the standard temperature on the conversion chart that you select. You do not have to enter the standard temperature using the same unit of measure as the conversion chart, but the two values must be equal. The system converts the unit of measure automatically.

- Conversion Chart Name** Specify the conversion chart that you want the system to use for converting ambient to standard temperatures.

- Default from Chart** Instead of entering a standard temperature, you can click this button to retrieve the standard temperature from the selected conversion chart.

- Custom Conversion** If you want to use custom conversions, select this option. To retrieve the appropriate business function, click the Search button in the adjacent field and select a business function on the Search and Select Business Function form.

If you use a custom conversion, you cannot use a temperature conversion chart that you have set up in the Temperature Chart Conversion program (P31B116).

Setting Up Material Type Combinations

Access the Edit Material Type Combination form.

Setup Material Types - Edit Material Type Combination

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

Resulting MaterialType

Records 1 - 10 Customize Grid

		Material Type From	Material Type To	Resulting Mat Type
<input checked="" type="radio"/>		F	J	F
<input type="radio"/>		G	M	M
<input type="radio"/>		J	F	F
<input type="radio"/>		J	L	L
<input type="radio"/>		J	M	M
<input type="radio"/>		J	W	J
<input type="radio"/>		L	J	J
<input type="radio"/>		M	J	M
<input type="radio"/>		M	M	M
<input type="radio"/>		W	J	W

Edit Material Type Combination form

Material Type From and Material Type To	Enter the combination of material types that you want to permit.
Resulting Mat Type (resulting material type)	Enter the material type that results when you mix two material types in the combination that you indicated.

Setting Up Wine Status

This section provides an overview of wine status, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to set up wine status.

Understanding Wine Status

Wine status is a lot attribute that describes the current stage of the wine making process for a particular lot. Wine Status assists in the planning of work flow during wine making. The system also uses wine statuses for inquiries and reporting.

Enter wine status details, such as the user-defined short code, description, and status. You can complete category codes to group wine statuses. For example, you might want to group wine statuses by fermentation status, aging status, and so on.

Prerequisite

If you plan to group wine statuses by category code, ensure that you have set up category codes in UDC table 31B/W# (where # corresponds to the category code number).

Forms Used to Set Up Wine Status

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Wine Status Information	W31B32A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Wine Status	Review all existing wine statuses, or add a new wine status.
Edit Wine Status Information	W31B32B	Click Add on View Wine Status Information.	Set up the wine statuses.

Setting Up Wine Status

Access the Edit Wine Status Information form.

Setup Wine Status - Edit Wine Status Information

OK Cancel Tools

Short Code

Description *

Status

Category Codes

Category Code 1	<input type="text"/>	<i>Blank</i>
Category Code 2	<input type="text"/>	<i>Blank</i>
Category Code 3	<input type="text"/>	<i>Blank</i>
Category Code 4	<input type="text"/>	<i>Blank</i>
Category Code 5	<input type="text"/>	<i>Blank</i>

Edit Wine Status Information form

Wine Status

Assign a status to the wine. Only active wine statuses can be assigned to lots.

Setting Up Blend IDs

This section provides an overview of blend IDs, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to set up blend IDs.

Understanding Blend IDs

A blend ID is a user-defined identifier for a specific grouping of blend lots. The blend ID is a concatenation of abbreviated blend lot attributes. The system generates blend IDs for blend lots based on the rules that you specify in this program.

You can set up multiple sets of the same parameter type within a single blend ID. For example, a blend ID could contain two summary lot attributes, one for appellation and one for variety.

A blend ID consists of:

- Segment number

- Description
- Parameter type
- Parameter value
- Segment length

After you set up blend IDs, you can copy the blend IDs between wineries.

Prerequisite

Set up UDC (31B/PY).

Forms Used to Set Up Blend IDs

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Blend ID Definitions	W31B50A	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Setup Blend ID	Locate and review existing blend IDs.
Edit Blend ID Definition Information	W31B50B	Click Add on View Blend ID Definitions.	Set up and modify blend ID definitions.
Copy Blend ID Definition	W31B50C	Select a record and select the Copy BlendID Def option from the Form menu on the View Blend ID Definitions form.	Copy blend ID definitions between wineries.

Setting Up Blend IDs

Access the Edit Blend ID Definition Information form.

Setup Blend ID - Edit Blend ID Definition Information

OK Cancel Tools

Winery *Northern Wines Inc*

Segment Number

Description

Parameter Type *Lot Attribute*

Parameter Value

Segment Length

Substitute Flag

Edit Blend ID Definition Information form

Segment Number

Enter the segment number for the blend ID coding structure. The segment number is a sequential number from one through ten that uniquely identifies the individual segments of the blend ID.

Parameter Type

Enter a UDC (31B/PY) that specifies parameter type. Values are:

- Free text
- Fixed text
- Instructable attribute
- Lot attribute (Material Type or Wine Status)
- Summary attribute
- Sequence Number

Parameter Value

Enter a free-form value, for example, the material type from one of the lot attributes, or a – for fixed text.

Segment Length

Enter the length of the specific segment for the blend ID format. Individual segments must be greater than zero and must not exceed this number of characters:

- Lot Summary Attribute: 4
- Lot Attribute: 4
- Instructable Attribute: 4
- Fixed Text: 4
- Free Text: 15
- Sequence Number: 5

Substitution Flag

Specify whether the blend ID definition can use a substitute. The system substitutes the normal value for the associated value that is defined in UDC (31B/SL).

Setting Up Summary Attributes

This section provides an overview of summary attributes and discusses how to set up summary attributes.

Understanding Summary Attributes

Set up summary attributes to display the most significant details of a blend lot. You can use summary attributes to report and search on blend lots and search on child entity attributes. The system provides twenty-five summary attributes, 15 numeric and 10 string attributes.

The following table lists examples of summary attributes and how you can set them up:

Summary Attribute	Description
Composition	You can set up composition to display the most predominant varieties, appellations, and harvest periods and their percentages. You can also display multiple varieties, harvest periods, and percentages, and the most predominant grower.
EUR	You can set up blend lots to have single or multiple EURs. You can display the largest EUR for the purpose of sorting, searching, and reporting. EUR can be set to the volume, percent, or short code of the largest EUR.
Ownership	You can set up blend lots to have single or multiple owners. You can display the largest owner for the purpose of sorting, searching, and reporting. Owner can be set to the volume, percent, or short code of the largest owner.
Style	Blend lots can have many styles that are assigned and carry values over the life of the wine. Set up styles as a summary attribute for searching, sorting, and managing blend lots. You can display the short code or value of the largest style, second largest style, or smallest style. Additionally, you can display the average, minimum, or maximum value of a group of styles. If you summarize by style, the styles must belong to the same data type.

Summary Attribute	Description
Accumulated additives	Specific accumulated additive values are critical measures for sorting, searching, and organizing blend lots. You can set up summary attributes to display the value for a specific accumulated additive.
Quality Analysis (QA) Results	You can set up blend lots to display QA results for test result names. You can set up summary attributes to display the test result, test date, or expiration date.

To create summary attributes, you must first generate summary attribute records by using the Create Attributes option on the form menu of the View Summary Attribute Definitions form. After you have generated the records, you can provide a detailed definition for each summary attribute.

Forms Used to Set Up Summary Attributes

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Summary Attribute Definitions	W31B40A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Summary Attributes	Generate summary attribute records. Review existing summary attribute definitions.
Edit Summary Attribute Definitions	W31B40B	Select a record and click Select on the View Summary Attribute Definitions form.	Set up summary attributes.

Setting Up Summary Attributes

Access the Edit Summary Attribute Information form.

Setup Summary Attributes - Edit Summary Attribute Information

OK Cancel Tools

Summary Attribute Definition

Number	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Function Type	<input type="text" value="Calculated"/>
Data Type	<input type="text" value="NUMERIC"/>	Status	<input type="text" value="Active"/>
Description	<input type="text" value="Highest Varietal %"/>		

Entity	<input type="text" value="Composition"/>	Return Field	<input type="text" value="Percentage"/>
Select Fields	<input type="text" value="Variety"/>	Select Field Value	<input type="text"/>
Select Rule	<input type="text" value="Largest"/>	Threshold	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>

Custom

 Function Name

Edit Summary Attribute Information form

Number	Displays the unique identifier for a summary attribute definition.
Data Type	Displays the data type of the selected record. Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Numeric</i> • <i>String</i>
Function Type	Specify the type of the query or function run to derive the summary attribute. Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Calculated</i> <i>Instructed</i>
Status	Define the summary attribute as active or inactive.
Entity	Specify the entity of the summary attribute that is defined. Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accumulated Additive</i> <i>Composition</i> <i>EUR</i> <i>Ownership</i> <i>QA Results</i> <i>Style</i>
Select Fields	Define the entity further depending on the value that you enter in the Entity field. For example, if the entity is composition, you can specify harvest period, appellation, or variety.
Select Fields Value	Enter the value of the selected field to be queried.
Return Value	Define the entity further depending on the value that you enter in the Entity field. For example, if the entity is EUR, you can specify volume or percentage.
Select Rule	Define the entity by specifying the rule on which the query selection is based.
Threshold	Specify a percentage value to be used as a measure to determine the summary attribute.
Custom	Specify whether the summary attribute definition is configured. If you select this option, most fields are unavailable for input.
Function Name	Enter a custom function if you select the custom option.

Setting Up Instructed Attributes

This section provides an overview of instructed attributes, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to set up instructed attributes.

Understanding Instructed Attributes

Key components about wine are derived from the processes that the wine goes through and the observations of the winemakers managing the work. Enter lot attributes to record and track such information. Instructed lot attributes are also source data for blend IDs. Instructed attributes must be set up to determine how the system will calculate results when blend lots are blended. The system currently provides twelve instructed attributes: four numeric, four string, and four date attributes.

To define instructed attributes, you must first generate instructed attribute records by using the Create Attributes option on the form menu of the View Instructed Attribute Definitions form. After you have generated the records, you can provide a detailed definition for each instructed attribute.

Prerequisite

Set up UDC (31B/BL).

Forms Used to Set Up Instructed Attributes

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Instructed Attribute Definitions	W31B42A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Instructed Attributes	Generate instructed attribute records. Review existing instructed attributes.
Edit Instructed Attribute Definitions	W31B42B	Select a record, and click Select on View Instructed Attribute Definitions.	Set up instructed attributes.

Setting Up Instructed Attributes

Access the Edit Instructed Attribute Definitions form.

Setup Instructed Attributes - Edit Instructed Attribute Definitions

OK Cancel Tools

Instructed Attribute

ID: 1

Data Type: NUMERIC

Description: Average Score

Blending Rule: WT. Average of Blending Lots

Threshold: .0000

Status: Active

Edit Instructed Attribute Definitions form

- ID** Displays a unique identifier for an instructed attribute definition.
- Data Type** Displays the data type of the selected record. Values are:
Numeric
String
Date
- Blending Rule** Select a blending rule from the Blending Rule UDC table (31B/BL). Values are:
Equal lots or blank.
Largest value of blending lots.
No calculation.
Smallest value of blending lots.
Value from the largest lot.
Weighted average of blending lots.
- Threshold** Specify a percentage value to be used to determine whether the values should be included when blending.

Entering Lot Comments

This section provides an overview of lot comments and lists the form used to enter lot comments.

Understanding Lot Comments

Lot comments are free-form text comments that you can use to attach pertinent information to a lot. You can enter lot comments for any operation that is set up with instructable lot comments in the base operation. Comments follow a lot throughout the winemaking process depending on the carry-forward option. You can enter multiple types of comments for a lot, for example, blending, general, tasting, and operations testing.

When you enter lot comments, you can classify the comment using any of the following lot comment codes from UDC 31B/CM:

Code	Description
<i>B</i>	Block
<i>BL</i>	Blending comments
<i>CX</i>	Error correction or lot adjustment
<i>E</i>	Experimental
<i>G</i>	General
<i>O</i>	Operations comments
<i>OT</i>	Operations testing
<i>T</i>	Tasting.

Using the Speed Advanced Comments program (P31B317), you enter comments for the operation and specify the rules for carrying lot comments forward. You can select one of the following options from the Lot Comment Option UDC (31B/LC):

Code	Description
<i>A</i>	No carry forward.
<i>B</i>	Carry forward to all lots.
<i>C</i>	Carry forward if contributes.

Form Used to Enter Lot Comments

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Advanced Lists	W31B317BA	Blend Operations, (G31B03), Operation Search. Select the Advanced Comments option from the Action field on the Search for Operations form.	Enter lot comments.

CHAPTER 5

Defining End-Use Reservation and Validating EUR Product Specifications

This chapter provides an overview of end-use reservation profiles and discusses how to:

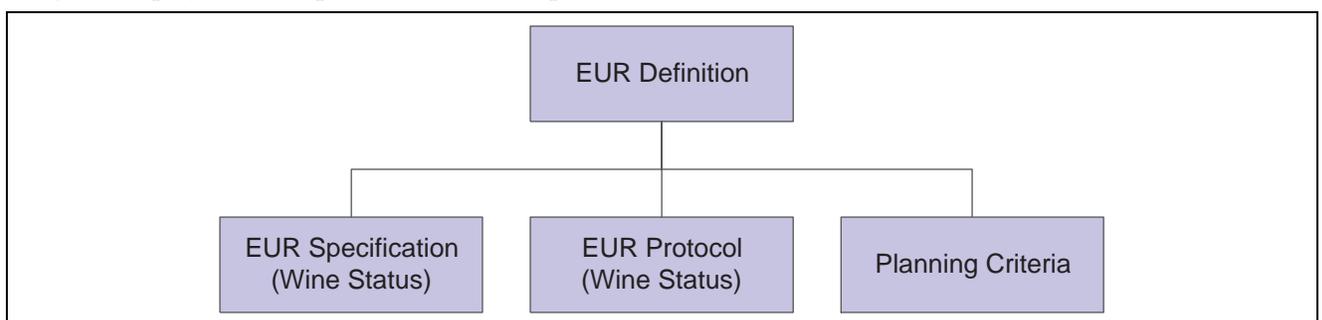
- Create EUR definitions.
- Set up brands.
- Set up EUR product specifications.
- Create and attach protocols to EUR definitions.
- Validate EUR product specifications.

Understanding EUR Profiles

End-use reservation (EUR), also known as intended use or product allocation, refers to the assignment of a blend lot or a block to one or more end products. This product allocation is used for planning and for supply-and-demand analysis. EURs also drive accounting transactions by enabling the system to track assets by product, brand, or product family.

EURs can represent products, product blends, or product families. For example, part of a blend lot could be intended for producing a high-end wine, whereas the remaining lot quantity goes into the production of a wine of lesser quality. You can assign lot and blocks to an EUR as a percentage or as fixed volume. If you assign a fixed volume, the total volume that you allocate to the fixed EURs does not change, but the percentage of the balance EUR changes as a result of wine gains and losses. You must always allocate a lot or block fully to one or more EURs.

When setting up EUR information, you can ensure product consistency by defining an EUR profile. The EUR profile represents an information set that consists of an EUR definition, as well as specifications, protocols, and planning criteria that you associate with the EUR. You set up an EUR profile by wine status. The following diagram displays the components of an EUR profile:



EUR profile

When you define profiles for sub-EURs, the sub-EUR inherits all the components of the parent EUR profile, including specifications. During validation, the system validates the sub-EUR against the specifications that you defined for the sub-EUR and against the specifications that the sub-EUR inherits from the parent EUR profile.

An EUR profile also includes product specifications that you use to validate actual operation values against target values that you define for an EUR. In addition, you can attach protocols based on wine status that provide additional details for the EUR, such as instructions, notes, and operating procedures.

You can create a new EUR profile by using the copy function that copies the EUR definition along with all associated specifications, protocols, and planning information. You can also copy EUR profiles to a version, for example for a particular year. You can run the EUR Profile Versions report (R31B071) periodically to create snapshots of existing EUR profiles. For example, you might want to copy all EUR profiles to a version at the end of a year. After creating an EUR profile version, you can no longer revise the data in this version, but you can continue to revise the current EUR profile.

You can run a report on current profiles by running the EUR Profile report (R31B07). You can use this report to print planning and specification information for an EUR by wine status.

See Also

[Appendix A, “JD Edwards Blend Management Reports, Views, and Inquiries,” Blend Management Reports: Selected Reports, page 389](#)

Creating EUR Definitions

This section provides an overview of EUR definitions, lists prerequisites, lists common fields, and discusses how to:

- Create EUR definitions.
- Define harvest assumptions.
- Define EUR loss assumptions.
- Define planning assumptions.
- Enter EUR cull and cascade information.
- Define conversion rate assumptions.
- Define valid operations for EURs.

Understanding EUR Definitions

The EUR definition is the main component of the EUR profile. When you create an EUR definition, you define information about the end-products to which you allocate lots or blocks. You must create a short code and attach a brand definition. You can specify the harvest period, as well as the primary appellation, wine family, variety, and harvest period for the EUR. If the EUR that you are defining is a sub-EUR, you can enter a parent EUR.

You must associate the EUR with an accounting group and an item number for accounting purposes. You can also provide additional descriptive information, for example that the EUR is intended for sale and should therefore not be used for blending. The system stores this information in the EUR Master table (F31B07).

You extend the EUR definition by defining a set of planning assumptions that enable you to analyze possible advance planning scenarios based on marketing requirements. However, these planning assumptions are for information only, and the system does not validate them. You can set up the following assumptions for an EUR:

Assumption	Description	Table
Harvest assumptions	Parameters for the quality results of the bulk material that is assigned to the EUR.	Harvest Assumptions (F31B0710)
Loss assumptions	Parameters for permissible loss thresholds to estimate the quantity of bulk material that is required for the EUR.	Loss Assumptions (F31B0730)
Planning assumptions	The ability to set up a plan to purchase bulk material for various types of activities in different types of quantities. The addition and removal of other EURs.	Planning Assumptions (F31B0740) EUR Cull and Cascade (F31B0741)
Conversion rate assumptions	Conversion rates that are used for planning assumptions.	EUR Conversion Assumptions (F31B0760)

In addition, you can define valid operations for EURs at different wine statuses. The system stores this information in the Operation List table (F31B0751), but does not use it for validation when you enter operations.

If you have created a version of an EUR profile, you cannot edit that version. However, you can still revise the original or current EUR profile. The system uses the current profile for validations. The following table illustrates the difference between the current and the versioned EURs:

EUR	Version	Edit
Pinot Grigio		Yes
Pinot Grigio	2004	No
Pinot Grigio	2005	No

You can edit an EUR definition only if you have not created an EUR profile version. When an EUR profile version exists, you can view an EUR definition, but the Edit EUR Definition form becomes read-only, preventing you from making any changes to the EUR definition. You can only delete an EUR only if it was never used.

Prerequisites

Before you create EUR definitions, you must:

- Set up brands.
- Set up the Wine Status user-defined code (UDC) table (31B/WS).
- Set up item numbers and item costs in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory system.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Entering Item Inventory Information”.

Common Fields Used in This Section

- EUR Code or EUR Short Code** Enter a code for the EUR that you are defining. You use this code to retrieve EUR definitions in other applications.
- EUR Version** Displays the version that you generate for the EUR profile. After you have created an EUR profile version, the information that is included in the version is locked. The EUR profile version includes the EUR definition and specifications, as well as the harvest, loss, planning, and conversion rate assumptions.
- Wine Status** When developing the EUR profile, you set up much of the information by wine status. For example, you can enter harvest, loss, and planning assumptions for each wine status that you want to include. You do not set up conversion assumptions by wine status.

Forms Used to Create EUR Definitions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View EUR Definitions	W31B0780A	EUR Product Specifications (G31B10), EUR Definition	Initiate adding new EUR definitions, or editing and copying existing EUR definitions.
Add EUR Definition	W31B0780B	Click the Add button on the View EUR Definitions form.	Create EUR definitions. Access forms to enter harvest, loss, and planning assumptions, and conversion rates. Access form to define valid operations for the EUR. Add and modify specifications and protocols.
View Harvest Assumptions	W31B0710A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUR Product Specifications (G31B10), EUR Harvest Assumptions • Click the Harvest Assumptions link on the Add EUR Definition form. 	View previously defined harvest assumptions for the selected EUR definition.
Edit Harvest Assumptions.	W31B0710B	Click the Add button on the View Harvest Assumptions form.	Define harvest assumptions for the selected EUR.
Edit EUR Loss Assumptions	W31B0730B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUR Product Specifications (G31B10), Loss Assumptions • Click the Loss Assumptions link on the Add EUR Definition form. 	Define loss assumptions for the selected EUR.

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Search for EUR Planning Assumptions	W31B0740B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUR Product Specifications (G31B10), Planning Assumptions Click the Planning Assumptions link on the Add EUR Definition form. 	Review planning assumptions that were previously entered for the selected EUR.
Add EUR Planning Assumptions	W31B0740C	Click the Add button on the Search for EUR Planning Assumptions form.	Define planning assumptions for the selected EUR.
Edit EUR Cull and Cascade	W31B0741A	Click the Cull details link on the Edit EUR Planning Assumptions form.	Enter EUR cull and cascade information.
Search for Conversion Rate Assumptions	W31B0760A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUR Product Specifications (G31B10), Conversion Assumptions Click the Conversion Rates link on the Add EUR Definition form. 	Review previously defined conversion rates for the EUR.
Edit EUR Conversion Assumptions	W31B0760B	Click the Add, Copy, or Delete button on the Search for Conversion Rate Assumptions form.	Define conversion rate assumptions for the EUR.
Search For Valid EUR Operations	W31B0750C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUR Product Specifications (G31B10), Valid Operations Click the Valid Operations link on the Add EUR Definition form. 	Review valid operations for an EUR.
Edit EUR Valid Operations	W31B0750A	Click the Add, Copy, or Delete button on the Search for Valid EUR Operations form.	Define valid operations for EURs.

Creating EUR Definitions

Access the Add EUR Definition form.

Sub EUR

Select to indicate that you are defining a sub-EUR.

Parent EUR

If you are setting up a sub-EUR, you can enter a parent EUR to copy the header values of the parent EUR to the sub-EUR.

Brand Code

Select an available brand from the Brand Master table (F31B0770).

Status

Specify whether you want to set the EUR to an active or inactive status. You can set the status to inactive only if all operations that use this EUR are closed or canceled.

Product Name

Enter a product name for the EUR.

Harvest Period	Select the harvest period for the bulk material that is assigned to the EUR.
Primary Appellation	To classify the EUR in terms of composition, select a geographic area as the primary source of the bulk material for the EUR, for example, Colorado or Napa County.
Primary Wine Family	Select the primary wine family from the Primary Wine Family UDC (31B/PF) to assign the EUR to a group, for example, red wines.
Primary Variety	Select the primary variety of bulk material for the EUR, for example, Bordeaux or Cabernet Sauvignon.
Harvest Assumptions	Click to access the Harvest Assumptions program (P31B0710).
Loss Assumptions	Click to access the Loss Assumptions program (P31B0720).
Planning Assumptions	Click to access the Planning Assumptions program (P31B0740).
Valid Operations	Click to access the Valid EUR Operations program (P31B07750).
Conversion Rates	Click to access the EUR Conversion Rate Assumptions program (P31B07760).

Category Codes

Select the Category Codes tab.

If you have defined category codes for EURs, select any category codes that were set up in the EUR Category Code UDC table (31B/U1–10).

Item Information

Select the Item Information tab.

EUR Accounting Group	Enter an alphanumeric identifier to associate similar EURs for accounting purposes. Set up EUR accounting groups in the EUR Accounting Group program (P31B07AG). The Blend automatic accounting instructions use the EUR accounting group to point to specific account numbers.
Asset Class Code	Enter a code to group EURs into a high-level asset classification.
Wine Type	Specify a wine type. You can use the Wine Type UDC (31B/WT) to differentiate wine colors.
Quality Designation	Specify the intended level of quality for the EUR, for example, reserve or premium.
For Sale	Specify whether the EUR that you are defining is intended for sale. In this case, the EUR should not be used for blending. The system does not validate this setting.
Item Number	Associate an item number with the EUR. The system uses the item number to retrieve cost information from the Item Cost table (F4105).
Branch	Associate a business unit with the EUR for costing and accounting purposes.

Attachments

Access the Attachments tab.

Enter explanatory text to be attached to the EUR.

Defining Harvest Assumptions

Access the Edit Harvest Assumptions form.

EUR Code	Displays the EUR code of the EUR definition for which you enter harvest assumptions.
Wine status	Specify the wine status for the harvest assumptions.
QA Result	Specify the test result name that you associate with the harvest assumption. The system automatically retrieves the information associated with the specified test result name from the Test Rest Name table (F37013), such as minimum, maximum, and optimum result values, display decimals, and whether the test results are numeric values or defined in a UDC table. If you copy harvest assumptions, the system copies the test result information from the harvest assumption that you are copying.
Hand or Machine	Specify whether you expect the bulk material to be picked by hand or by machine.

Defining EUR Loss Assumptions

Access the Edit EUR Loss Assumptions form.

Total Loss and Wine Status Loss	Specify the total loss percentage that you assume for the EUR at the specified wine status.
Yield	Enter the total yield that is expected for the EUR at the specified wine status.
Survey Threshold	Specify the permissible survey loss threshold.
Operational Threshold	Specify permissible operational loss threshold.
Cumulative Yield	Specify the assumed percentage of material remaining up to a point in the winemaking process for the EUR

Defining Planning Assumptions

Access the Add EUR Planning Assumptions form.

Activity	Specify the milestone event for which you want to set up planning assumptions, for example, harvest, fermentation, or bottling.
Plan Type	Specify the type of plan that you want to set up, for example estimates, ideal quantities, or minimum quantities.
Winery	Specify the winery for which you are defining planning assumptions.
Begin Date and End Date	Specify the date range for the planning assumptions.
Quantity and UOM (unit of measure)	Specify the quantities that you are planning to purchase, and enter the appropriate unit of measure.
Quantity Definition	Categorize the type of bulk material that you want to purchase, for example, bulk wine, grape by harvest period, or juice and wine.

Entering EUR Cull and Cascade Information

Access the EUR Cull and Cascade form.

In/Out	Specify whether you plan to add an EUR to the current EUR or to remove an EUR.
Cull Percent	Specify the percentage of the cascade EUR that you are adding or removing from the current EUR.
Cull Volume	Instead of indicating a cull percentage, specify the volume of the cascade EUR that you are adding or removing from the current EUR.

Defining Conversion Rate Assumptions

Access the Edit EUR Conversion Assumptions form.

From UOM (from unit of measure) and To UOM (to unit of measure)	Enter the set of units of measure for which you are setting up a conversion rate. You select available units of measure from the Unit of Measure UDC (31B/UM).
Conversion Rate	Specify conversion rates that you are using for the planning assumptions.

Defining Valid Operations for EURs

Access the Edit EUR Valid Operations form.

Valid/Invalid	Specify whether you are creating a list of valid or invalid operations for the selected EUR by wine status. For example, you can specify that for the status of <i>Grape</i> , you can create only weigh tag operations. Depending on which list would be shorter, you can create the list by inclusion or exclusion
Configured Operation Code and Configured Operation Code Description	Select the configured operation that you want to declare valid or invalid for the EUR. The system does not validate this definition.

Setting Up Brands

This section discusses how to set up brands.

Forms Used to Set Up Brands

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Brands	W31B0770C	EUR Product Specifications (G31B10), Brands	Review existing brand definitions.
EUR Brand Definition	W31B0770A	Click the Add, Edit, or Copy button on the View Brands form.	Set up brands. Edit or copy existing brand definitions.

Setting Up Brands

Access the EUR Brand Definition form.

EUR Brand Definition form

Brand/Description

Enter a unique code and description to identify a brand to attach to an EUR definition. You use brand definitions for reporting purposes. The new brand definitions that you create are stored in the Brand Master table (F31B0770).

Important! You must set up brand definitions because brands are required for the EUR definition.

Status

When you set up a brand definition, you can set it up with a status of active or inactive. If a brand is active, you cannot delete it.

Category Code 1- 10

Use the ten available category codes to provide additional information about the brand that you are defining.

Setting Up EUR Product Specifications

This section provides an overview of EUR product specifications, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Set up specification masters.
- Define EUR specifications.

Understanding EUR Product Specifications

EUR product specifications represent a group of target attributes that you define for a blend lot at a specific wine status. The purpose of setting up EUR product specifications is to provide the ability to define target values for various lot attributes that you want the blend lot that is associated with the EUR to achieve as it moves through the winemaking process. Having defined the target value for a specification, you can perform a validation on the blend lot that compares the defined target value with the actual value of the lot attribute that is returned by a named calculation.

The following table lists the lot attributes for which you can set up specifications and the tables from which the named calculations return values:

Attribute	Table
Material type Instructed attributes	Blend Lot Master (F31B31)
Composition	Lot Composition (F31B311)
Quality test	Test Results (F3711)
Ownership	Lot Owners (F31B315)
Style	Lot Style (F31B314)
EUR	Lot EUR (F31B316)
Accumulated additives	Lot Accumulated Additives (F31B318)
Cost	Blend Lot Costs (F31B31C)

To define EUR product specifications, you first set up generic specifications with the following information:

- Named calculation
- Target value
- Rule type
- Validation type

Each specification can encompass more than one named calculation. You enter a named calculation to obtain an actual value for comparison with the target value that you specify. You can select only named calculations that were previously defined using the Named Calculations program (P31B109). Depending on the data type of the value that is returned by the named calculation, which can be a numeric, string, character, or date value, only the corresponding target value field is available for data entry. For example, if the return value of the named calculation is a string value, you can enter a target value only in the Target String field.

The specification compares the target value that you enter with the value that is returned by the named calculation return value based on a set of rules that define possible relationships between return and target values. The following table lists the available rules and their application to the different data types:

Rule	Character	String	Date	Numeric
Equal to	Valid	Valid	Valid	Valid
Not equal to	Valid	Valid	Valid	Valid
Greater than	NA	NA	Valid	Valid
Greater than or equal to	NA	NA	Valid	Valid
Less than	NA	NA	Valid	Valid
Less than or equal to	NA	NA	Valid	Valid

These hard-coded rules are stored in the Named Calculation Rule UDC table (31B/RR). The special handling codes determine what the valid rules are. Rules with a special handling code of 1 apply only to specifications with named calculations that return strings. Rules with a special handling code of 1 or 2 apply to specifications with named calculations that return numeric values. Rules without special handling codes do not apply to specifications.

After you specify the target value, named calculation, and rule, you must determine what kind of validation you want the system to perform against the specification. You can set up the specification so that the system issues an error message if the validation shows the return value to be out of specification.

When you perform EUR validations, the system evaluates whether the value that is returned by the named calculation conforms to the specification according to the specified rule. As an example, the following table establishes the range from 5.0 to 5.5 as an acceptable pH value range. The third specification points to the ideal value of 5.3. Thus, the returned value falls into the acceptable range, but falls short of the ideal target value.

Returned Value	Rule	Target Value	Result
5.2	Less than	5.5	In specification
5.2	Greater than	5.0	In specification
5.2	Equal to	5.3	Out of specification

The named calculations that are based on the F31B31 table support validations of instructed attributes, as well as survey gain or loss, and operational gain or loss, and yield.

After you have created a generic specification, it is available to be attached to an EUR definition. You can attach specifications to different combinations of EURs and wine statuses.

Prerequisite

Set up the named calculations that you need for setting up specifications.

See [Chapter 11, “Defining Configured Grid Columns,” page 209](#).

Forms Used to Set Up EUR Specifications

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Specifications	W31B0700B	EUR Specifications (G31B10), Specifications	Review existing specifications. Initiate adding new specifications, or editing and copying existing specifications.
Add Specifications	W31B0700C	Click the Add button on the View Specifications form.	Set up specification masters.
View EUR Specifications	W31B0702B	EUR Specifications (G31B10), EUR Specifications	View existing associations of specifications with EURs. Initiate adding new EUR specifications, or editing and copying existing EUR specifications.
Add EUR Specifications	W31B0702C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click the Add button on the View EUR Specifications form. EUR Product Specifications (G31B10), EUR Definition <p>Click the Add button on the View EUR Definitions form.</p>	Define EUR specifications.

Setting Up Specification Masters

Access the Add Specifications form.

Specifications - Add Specifications

Save and Close Cancel

Specification: COSTS Description: Total costs

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Named Calculation	Data Type	Description	Rule	Target Date	Target Numeric
<input type="radio"/>	TOTALCOSTS	Numeric	Total Costs	EQ		20000.0000
<input type="radio"/>						

Save and Close Cancel

Add Specification form

Specification and Description

Specify a name and description for the specification that you define. After you have defined the specification, you can associate it with any EUR.

Named Calculation	Enter a named calculation that you want to associate with the specification. You can enter multiple named calculations for each specification that you set up.
Data Type	This field indicates the type of return value that you have defined for the named calculation.
Description	Displays the description that you have created from the named calculation as a link. You can click the link to access the Named Calculations program
Rule	Specify the allowed comparison between the target and return value. Select a value from the Named Calculation Rule UDC table (31B/RR). Values are: <i>EQ</i> : Equal To <i>NEQ</i> : Not Equal To <i>GRT</i> : Greater Than <i>GRTE</i> : Greater Than or Equal To <i>LST</i> : Less Than <i>LSTE</i> : Less Than or Equal To
	<hr/> Note. Depending on the data type of the target and return values, not all these rules are available to be selected. For example, for a character or string data type, you can use the <i>Equal To</i> and <i>Not Equal To</i> operators, but not the <i>Greater Than</i> operator. <hr/>
Target Date	If the return value of the named calculation is a date, you can enter a date value for comparison. The other target fields are not enabled.
Target Numeric	If the return value of the named calculation is a number, you can enter a numeric value for comparison. The other target fields are not enabled.
Target String	If the return value of the named calculation is a string, you can enter a string value for comparison. The other target fields are not enabled.
Target Character	If the return value of the named calculation is a character, you can enter a character value for comparison. The other target fields are not enabled.
Hard/Soft	Specify the type of validation that you want the system to perform against this specification. If you specify a hard validation, the system issues an error message if the return value does not conform to the specification. If you specify a soft validation, a failed validation does not prevent you from continuing to work with the blend lot.

Defining EUR Specifications

Access the Add EUR Specifications form.

Add EUR Specifications form

- EUR Code** Select the EUR to which you want to attach a specification.
- Specification** Select the specification that you want to attach to the selected EUR.
- Wine Status Short Code** Specify the wine status for the EUR for which the selected specification is valid.
- EUR Version** If you have copied this EUR to a version, the system displays the version name.

Creating and Attaching Protocols to EUR Definitions

This section discusses how to:

- Create protocols.
- Attach protocols to EUR definitions.

Forms Used to Create and Attach Protocols to EUR Definitions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Add Protocol	W31B0720C	EUR Profiles (G31B10), Protocols Click the Add button on the View Protocols form.	Create protocols for EUR profiles.
Add EUR Protocol	W31B0721C	EUR Profiles (G31B10), EUR Protocols	Attach protocols to EUR definitions.

Creating Protocols

Access the Add Protocol form.

- Winery** Select the winery for which you are creating the protocol.
- Protocol and Description** Enter a name and description for the protocol.

Category Code 1, Category Code 2, and Category Code 3	Specify up to three category codes for the protocol for grouping and reporting purposes
Date 1, Date 2, and Date 3	Specify up to three dates for the protocol.
Numeric 1, Numeric 2, and Numeric 3	Specify up to three numeric values to classify the protocol.

Attaching Protocols to EUR Definitions

Access the Add EUR Protocol form.

Associate the protocol that you created with an EUR code at a specific wine status.

You can also associate protocols with EURs on the Add EUR Definition form.

Validating EUR Product Specifications

This section provides an overview of validations and discusses how to:

- Review EUR validation results.
- Override EUR validation errors.

Understanding Validations

After defining specifications for EURs by wine status, you validate them when you use EURs in operations. The system validates EUR specifications by comparing the target value from the specification with the actual return value for a lot. The system stores validations in the Specification Validation table (F31B0790). For any given lot, the table stores only one set of validation records. Each time you perform a validation, the system updates the same set of validation records.

The system performs validations automatically every time you close operations individually. You can also validate EUR specifications manually for multiple lots on the Edit Operation Detail form or for individual lots on the Instruct Lot Attributes form. You can also validate EUR specifications for trial blends.

See [Chapter 14, “Performing Trial Blending,” Performing Trial Blending, page 320](#).

You can view validations using the EUR Validation Results program (P31B0790).

Overriding Validation Errors

If the return value for a specification does not fall into the range that is defined by the target value, the validation results produces an error. The error can be hard or soft, depending on how you set up the specification. If you set up the specification to perform only a soft validation, you can save or close an operation despite the error. If you set up the validation with a hard error, you must intervene by providing a reason code for accepting the error before you can close the operation. As an alternative, you can also make a correction to the operation so that the value of the lot attribute falls within the specification. For example, if a pH value is *out of spec*, you might need to change the amount of additive.

Forms Used to Validate EUR Product Specifications

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for EUR Validation Results	W31B0790B	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search Retrieve and select an active operation and click the Edit button. Click the Continue button on the operation header. Click the Validate Spec button. Click the View Spec Detail button.	Review EUR validation results.
EUR Validation Override	W31B0790C	Select a validation record on the Search for Validation Results form, and click the Select button.	Override EUR validation errors.

Reviewing EUR Validation Results

Access the Search for EUR Validation Results form.

Operation Search - Search For EUR Validation Results

EUR Code: Operation Number:

Specification: Vessel Number:

Blend ID:

Records 1 - 1									Customize Grid
Named Calc ID	Return Value Numeric	Return Value String	Return Value Date	Rule	Target Numeric	Target String	Target Date	Hard / Soft	
1	125020.0000			EQ	50000.0000			H	

Search for EUR Validation Results form

Search for validation results by EUR Code, specification, blend ID, operation number, or vessel number. You can also the query by example (QBE) line to filter the search further.

Overriding EUR Validation Errors

Access the EUR Validation Override form.

Operation Search - EUR Validation Override

Operation Number	<input type="text" value="1009"/>
Vessel Number	<input type="text" value="BOL-06-00000209"/>
Blend ID	<input type="text" value="2007MEG -MERL 0102"/>
Specification	<input type="text" value="COSTH"/>
EUR Code	<input type="text" value="MERL"/>
Reason Code	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comment	<input type="text"/>

EUR Validation Override form

Reason Code

To override the validation error and enable the operation to close, select a reason code from the Validation Reason Code UDC table (31B/VR).

Comment

Provide an explanation for the override.

CHAPTER 6

Setting Up Vessels

This chapter discusses how to:

- Create tanks.
- Create dip charts.
- Define barrel types and capacities.
- Set up barrel profiles.
- Create barrels.
- Set up barrel style definitions.
- Generate barrel style definitions.
- Assign styles to vessels.
- Perform mass barrel updates.

Setting Up Tanks

This section provides an overview of tanks, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Tank Master (P31B08).
- Create tanks.

Understanding Tanks

Tanks are vessels that are used for wine storage, fermenting, and aging. Operations can be transacted against a tank. For example, winery staff often use the contents of tanks to top off barrels when wine has evaporated. Other examples of operations that involve a tank are blending two blend lots together, moving bulk material from one tank to another, adding a concentrate to a tank, and topping off a tank.

When you create a tank, you enter information such as:

- The tank identifier.
- The winery to which the tank belongs.
- Tank availability information.
- Construction information (material that the tank is made from, its shape, and so on).

Construction information is optional for the tank setup.

- Measurement information (the gauge type that is used to measure the tank's contents, and so on).

- Temperature information, such as minimum and maximum temperatures for heating and cooling.

Prerequisites

Before using this program, you must set up:

- UDCs 31B/FM, 31B/SV, 31B/VS, 31B/HS, 31B/TP, 31B/TT, 31B/TV, 31B/FC, 31B/MC, 31B/TG, 31B/TC, 31B/CR, 31B/TH, and 31B/HM.
- Branch/plant locations.
- Dip charts.

Forms Used to Create Tanks

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Tanks	W31B08A	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Tank Master.	View existing tanks.
Edit Tanks	W31B08C	Click the Add button on the View Tanks form.	Create tanks.

Setting Processing Options for Tank Master (P31B08)

Processing options enable you to specify default settings for programs and reports.

Defaults

Set these processing options for default tank settings.

- 1. Default User Specific Winery**

Specify whether to use a winery based on user ID. Values are:

 - *0* or Blank: Do not supply the default winery.
 - *1*: Supply the default winery.
- 2. Tank Status**

Specify whether to clear the Date and Comment fields when a tank is recommissioned. Values are:

 - *0* or Blank: Do not clear the fields.
 - *1*: Clear the fields.
- 3. Optional Tank Attributes Clear**

Specify whether to clear tank attribute values during a commit. Values are:

 - *0* or Blank: Do not clear the values.
 - *1*: Clear the values.

Creating a Tank

Access the Edit Tanks form.

Tank Master - Edit Tanks

Save and Close Cancel Dip Chart Tank Styles Winery Constants

Winery * W10 Northern Wines Inc

Attributes Options and Cost

<p>Identification</p> <p>Tank Number * W10-14</p> <p>Tank Name * W10-14</p> <p>Description * Northern Winery Tank</p> <p>Asset 0</p> <p>Location * WH1</p> <p>Piping Bank</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Tank Active</p> <p>Date Out</p> <p>Date In</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>Volume Empty</p> <p>Hygiene Clean</p>
<p>Construction</p> <p>Placement Fixed Type Fermenter-Red Floor Flat</p> <p>Material Wood Shape Cylindrical Calibration Manufacturer Specs</p>	
<p>Measurement</p> <p>Gauge Type Wet Dip</p> <p>Dip Chart Code W10</p> <p>Description Northern Winery Dip Chart</p>	<p>Capacities and Fill Heights</p> <p>White Fermentation 49500.0000 GA 49.0000 6.0000 .0000 FT</p> <p>Storage 50000.0000 GA 50.0000 .0000 .0000 FT</p> <p>Red Fermentation 48.0000 TN</p> <p>Reference Point</p> <p>Height 50.0000 .0000 .0000 FT</p> <p>Description</p>

Save and Close Cancel

Edit Tanks form: Attributes tab

Attributes

Select the Attributes tab.

Tank Number

You must enter a code that uniquely identifies a tank within the winery.

If you set up a tank as moveable, the tank number must be unique across different wineries. If you try to copy a tank to a different winery without changing the number, the system issues an error.

Tank Name

You must enter a name that uniquely identifies a single tank within the winery. If you set up a tank as moveable, the tank name must be unique across different wineries.

Tank Description

You must enter a description that further describes the tank.

Asset

Enter the associated asset number of the tank. The system uses this field if you set up the tank as an asset in the Asset Master table (F1201).

Location

You must enter the branch location where the tank is stored. You set up locations in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system.

Piping Bank

Enter a value that identifies the piping bank to which the tank is connected.

Tank Status

Select a status from UDC 31B/SV that specifies the tank's status. Values are:

Active

Decommissioned

Inactive

Not in Branch

Out of Commission

Waiting for Receipt

If you select *Decommissioned* or *Out of Commission*, save the record that you are adding, and then access the Edit Tank form again to enter more information. The system activates the Date Out field to enable you to indicate when the tank was decommissioned.

The system disables the Date Out field and Date In field for all other tank status selections.

Date Out	Enter a date that indicates when a tank was taken out of commission.
Date In	Enter a date that indicates when a tank is expected to return to service for use within the winery.
Volume Status	Select a volume status from UDC 31B/VS that specifies the fill status of the tank. A tank might be full, partially full, or empty, or you might not know the fill status.
Hygiene Status	Select a hygiene status from UDC 31B/HS that specifies the hygiene status of a tank. Values are: <i>Clean</i> <i>Dirty</i> <i>Sanitized</i> <i>Unknown</i>
Placement	You can select a value from UDC 31B/TP to indicate whether the tank is fixed or moveable. Operations can change the location only of moveable tanks. If you change the placement of a tank from <i>fixed</i> to <i>moveable</i> , the system issues a warning that other tanks with the same number could exist in the system and would be considered to be the same tank.
Material	You can select a material from UDC 31B/FM that specifies the material to be used in constructing a tank. Values are: <i>Cement</i> <i>Coated Mild Steel</i> <i>Concrete</i> <i>Stainless Steel</i> <i>Food Grade Plastic</i> <i>Wood</i>
Tank Type	You can select a tank type from UDC 31B/TT that specifies the tank's storage purpose.
Shape	You can select a value from UDC 31B/TV that indicates the tank's shape.

Floor	You can select a value from UDC 31B/FC that indicates the type of floor upon which the tank was constructed. Floors could be flat or sloped at different angles.
Calibration	You can select a value from UDC 31B/MC that indicates whether a tank has been calibrated and the type of calibration that was performed. For example, a tank might be calibrated according to the standards of the tank manufacturer.
Gauge Type	Select a gauge type that indicates what type of dip to use for the tank. This field is required. Values are: <i>Both</i> <i>Dry Dip</i> <i>Wet Dip</i> These values are stored in UDC table 31B/TG.

Note. If you set a tank master record with a gauge type of *Both*, you must enter fill heights as though you were setting up the tank with a gauge type of *Dry Dip*. This information enables you to use both dry and wet dip charts in operations.

Dip Chart Code	Enter a value that identifies the dip chart upon which to record measurement information. A dip chart code is required for tanks that will be used to contain liquid volume.
White Fermentation Capacity	Enter a value, expressed in the volume unit of measure that you defined in the Winery Constants program (P31B13). This value indicates the tank's maximum fill capacity for white fermentation. This field is required.
Storage Capacity	Enter a value, expressed in the volume unit of measure that you defined in the Winery Constants program (P31B13). This value indicates the tank's maximum fill capacity for storage. This field is required.
Reference Point Description	Enter a description that explains to the operator where to locate the measurement reference point for a tank.
Reference Point Height	Enter a value, expressed in the dimension unit of measure that you defined in the Winery Constants program (P31B13). This value indicates the tank's measurement reference height. This field is required in order to perform wet or dry dips on a tank.
Red Fermentation Capacity	Enter a value, expressed in the weight unit of measure that you defined in the Winery Constants program (P31B13). This value indicates the tank's maximum fill capacity for red fermentation. This field is required.

Options and Cost

Select the Options and Cost tab.

Tank Master - Edit Tanks

Save and Close Cancel Dip Chart Tank Styles Winery Constants

Winery * W10 Northern Wines Inc.

Attributes Options and Cost

Options

Fermenter Tank
 Spirit Approved
 Racking Valve
 Insulated
 Fixed Agitator
 Micro-Oxygenated
 Pressurized
 Pressure Level: 0
 Tank Pumping: Blank

Temperature Control

Temperature Control
 Cooling System Heating System
 Control: [] None Control: [] None
 Refrigerant: [] None Medium: [] None
 Minimum*: [0] Minimum*: [0]
 Maximum*: [0] Maximum*: [0]

Planks

Plank Tank Quantity: [0]
 Forest: [] Blank Cooper: [0]
 Country: [] Default Country Supplier: []

Cost

Cost Group: TANK01CG Tank 01 Cost Group

Category Codes

Category Code 1: [Blank] Category Code 3: [Blank] Category Code 5: [Blank]
 Category Code 2: [Blank] Category Code 4: [Blank]

Save and Close Cancel

Edit Tanks form: Options and Cost tab

- Fermenter Tank** Select to indicate that the tank’s purpose is fermentation.
- Spirit Approved** Select to indicate that the tank is approved by the appropriate authorities for storage of spirits.
- Racking Valve** Select to indicate that a tank has a racking valve for tank access.
- Insulated** Select to indicate that the tank is approved by the appropriate authorities for storage of spirits.
- Fixed Agitator** Select to indicate that the tank is approved by the appropriate authorities for storage of spirits.
- Micro-Oxygenated** Select to indicate that the tank is approved by the appropriate authorities for storage of spirits.
- Pressurized** Select to indicate that the tank is approved by the appropriate authorities for storage of spirits.
- Pressure Level** Enter a value, expressed in the unit of measure that is defined in the Winery Constants program (P31B13), that indicates the tank’s pressure level.
- Tank Pumping** Enter a value that indicates the type of pump that is associated with the tank.
- Temperature Control** Select to indicate that a tank is equipped with a temperature control system for either heating or cooling of the tank.

Cooling System	Select to indicate that a tank has been equipped with a temperature control system used for cooling.
Control	Enter a UDC (31B/TC) that specifies the system to be used for cooling or heating of tank contents. Values are: <i>Computerized</i> <i>Plant intelligence system</i> <i>Manual</i>
Refrigerant	Enter a UDC (31B/CR) that specifies the type of refrigerant to be used in the cooling temperature control system. Values are: <i>Freon</i> <i>Dimple Jacket</i> <i>Glycol Jacket</i>
Heating System	Select to indicate that a tank has been equipped with a temperature control system used for heating.
Medium	Enter a UDC (31B/HM) that specifies the medium to be used in the tank heating control system. Values are: <i>External</i> <i>Heat exchanger</i> <i>Internal</i>
Minimum/Maximum	Enter a value to indicate the number of degrees (temperature) in the range that a tank cooling or heating system can achieve.
Plank Tank	Select to indicate that a tank contains planks (wooden inserts).
Quantity	Enter a number that indicates the number of wooden planks that were used to construct the tank.
Forest	Select a forest from which the wood was harvested for the plank tank. Available values are stored in the Forest UDC table (F31B/FO).
Cooper	Enter a valid address book number that represents the cooper of the plank tank.
Country	Select the country where the tank originated. Available values are stored in the Country Codes UDC table (00/CN).
Supplier	Enter a number that identifies the plank vendor in the Address Book.
Cost Group	For costing purposes, assign a cost group to the tank. You set up cost groups in the Cost Group Setup program (P31B21) where you assign a unit cost to each tank.
Dip Chart	Click to review details for the dip chart you associated with the tank.
Tank Styles	Click to access the Edit Style Assignments form. On this form, you can select styles from a list of existing style definitions and assign them to the tank.
Winery Constants	Click to access the Edit Winery Constants form to review and revise constants for the winery where the tank is located.

Creating Dip Charts

This section provides an overview of dip charts, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to create a dip chart.

Understanding Dip Charts

Dip charts are tools for calculating the liquid volume within tanks. At various times, winery staff records a height measurement, which the dip chart converts into volume.

Wet dips are taken by measuring the height from the bottom of the tank to the top of the liquid within the tank. Dry dips are taken by measuring the height from the top of the tank (the reference height) to the top of the liquid. The dip chart is capable of converting either wet or dry dips into volume.

Dip charts typically contain measurement information about multiple tanks. For example, for an individual tank, you might record volume for every 1/8th inch or centimeter in the tank, a single volume for the full height, or many dip-to-volume pairs.

The system ensures that after you have created a dip chart and assigned the dip chart to a tank, you cannot assign additional dip charts to that same tank. You can assign a dip chart to multiple tanks, but each tank can have only one dip chart assigned.

You must set up dip charts before you can set up tanks because the dip chart code is required for the tank setup.

Prerequisite

Set up UDC 31B/TG.

Forms Used to Create a Dip Chart

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Tank Dip Chart Information	W31B15B	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Set Up Tank Dips	Review existing dip charts.
Edit Dip Chart Information	W31B15A	Specify the winery to which the dip chart applies, and click Add on View Tank Dip Chart Information.	Create dip charts.

Creating Dip Charts

Access the Edit Dip Chart Information form.

Setup Tank Dips - Edit Dip Chart Information

OK Cancel Tools

Dip Chart Header

Winery ID: *Northern Wines Inc*

Dip Chart Code:

Dip Chart Desc:

Status:

Gauge Type:

Dip Chart UOM: *Feet*

Tank Dip Minimum: *ft/in/16th*

Tank Dip Maximum: *ft/in/16th*

Dip Chart Details

Records 1 - 10		Customize Grid					
		Dip Height	Feet	Inches	16th	Volume	Dip Chart VPI
<input checked="" type="radio"/>		192.0000	1.0000	.0000	.0000	1000.000	5.2083
<input type="radio"/>		384.0000	2.0000	.0000	.0000	2000.000	5.2083
<input type="radio"/>		576.0000	3.0000	.0000	.0000	3000.000	5.2083
<input type="radio"/>		768.0000	4.0000	.0000	.0000	4000.000	5.2083
<input type="radio"/>		960.0000	5.0000	.0000	.0000	5000.000	5.2083
<input type="radio"/>		1152.0000	6.0000	.0000	.0000	6000.000	5.2083
<input type="radio"/>		1344.0000	7.0000	.0000	.0000	7000.000	5.2083

Edit Dip Chart Information form

Dip Chart Header

- Dip Chart Code** Enter a unique name for the dip chart. This name can be assigned to one or more tanks.
- Status** Select a status. Only *Active* dip charts can be assigned to tanks.
- Gauge Type** Select the type of gauge with which a tank is equipped. Values are:
- *Dry dip*
 - *Wet dip*

Dip Chart UOM (dip chart unit of measure)	Enter the unit of measure in which the height measurements are recorded for the dip chart. This default value comes from the winery constants.
Tank Dip Minimum	Displays the minimum value that was entered in the dip chart details grid. You cannot edit this field. This value is expressed in terms of the dip chart unit of measure.
Tank Dip Maximum	Displays the maximum value that was entered in the dip chart details grid. You cannot edit this field. This value is expressed in terms of the dip chart unit of measure.

Dip Chart Details

Dip Height	Enter one or more incremental measurements in the dip chart details grid. Each measurement that is entered represents a significant change in the cylindrical properties of the tank, which results in a change to the height-to-volume conversion. You enter these measurements in the winery unit of measure. If the winery uses the metric system, enter one value (for example, meters). If the winery uses the U.S./Imperial system, enter up to three quantities (feet, inches, sixteenths).
Volume	Enter the respective volume for the dip height. This value is expressed in terms of the winery volume unit of measure.
Dip Chart VPI (dip chart volume per increment)	Displays the calculated volume per increment (VPI) for each height and volume pairing that is entered. The system uses this value to perform height-to-volume conversions for the tank. You cannot modify this value.
Delete	Click to delete detail records for dip charts that you no longer need or that you entered in error. When you assign a dip chart to a tank, you can no longer delete it.
Insert	Click to insert additional height-to-volume increments between existing records. When you assign a dip chart to tank, you can no longer revise the dip chart.

Defining Barrel Types and Capacities

This section provides an overview of barrel types and capacities, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to define barrel types and capacities.

Understanding Barrel Types and Capacities

Barrel types are used to categorize barrels. The barrel type defines the barrel's capacity. You can specify the total and the fermenting capacity for a barrel. The values that are specified in this program are used to estimate volume for virtual barrel tanks (VBT).

You must set up a barrel type and capacity definition for the default VBT type that you define for the winery in the winery constants.

Prerequisite

Set up UDCs 31B/FT, 31B/UM, and 31B/BT.

Form Used to Define Barrel Types and Capacities

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Barrel Type and Capacity	W31B032A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Barrel Types & Capacity	Review previously defined barrel types and capacities.
Edit Barrel Types Capacity	W31B032C	Click the Add button on the View Barrel Type and Capacity form.	Define the capacities for the different barrel types that you use.

Defining Barrel Types and Capacities

Access the Edit Barrel Types Capacity form.

Setup Barrel Types & Capacity - Edit Barrel Types Capacity

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Barrel Type Bordeaux

Records 1 - 2		Customize Grid		
	Barrel * Type	Barrel Total Capacity	Ferment Capacity	UOM
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BDX	209.0000	190.0000	LT
<input type="radio"/>				

Edit Barrel Types Capacity form

Barrel Type

Select a user-defined code (UDC) (31B/BT) that identifies a particular type or class of barrel. Values are:

BDX: Bordeaux

BOR: Bourbon

BUR: Burgundian

CHT: French Chateau

ORE: American Oregon

TRN: Transport

Barrel Total Capacity

Enter a value that stores the total capacity of a barrel.

Ferment Capacity

Enter a value that stores the total fermentation capacity of a barrel. This value is typically lower than the total capacity to allow for volume changes during fermentation.

UOM (unit of measure) Enter the volume unit of measure for the capacity measurements. Select a volume unit of measure in from the Unit of Measure UDC table (31B/UM).

Setting Up Barrel Profiles

This section provides an overview of barrel profiles, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Barrel Profiles (P31B031).
- Set up barrel profiles.

Understanding Barrel Profiles

Barrel profiles are templates that you can use to predefine some information about a group of barrels. For example, you can specify a cost group for the barrels, attributes, such as barrel class, toast level and forest, and usage information, for example, the number of fills.

Using the barrel profile is optional, but it can be an efficient tool if you have a large number of barrels to set up. When you create barrels using the Barrel Master program (P31B03), you define the barrel profile when you set up the barrel master record. When you generate the desired number of barrels, the system associates the barrel profile with every barrel you generate.

You can also use the barrel profile for purchasing a large number of barrels with similar characteristics. Based on the processing option setting, the system generates an item master and an item branch record after you have created the barrel profile. The barrel profile code becomes the item number. Using the item number generated through the barrel profile, you can purchase and receive the desired number of barrels.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 8.12 Implementation Guide, “Entering Purchase Orders”

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 8.12 Implementation Guide, “Using Receipt Processing,” Entering Receipts

Prerequisite

Set up UDC 31B/CL.

Form Used to Set Up Barrel Profiles

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Barrel Profiles	W31B031A	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Setup Barrel Profile	Review previously defined barrel profiles.
Edit Barrel Profiles	W31B031B	Click Add or Copy on the View Barrel Profiles form.	View existing profiles. Set up barrel profiles.

Setting Processing Options for Barrel Profiles (P31B031)

These processing options control default processing for the Barrel Profiles program.

Create Item

These processing options specify item master and default winery information.

1. **Create Item Master Record after Barrel Profile is created**
 - Blank: The system does not create an item master record.
 - I*: The system creates an item master record.
2. **Default Winery associated with User ID**
 - Blank: The system does not supply a default winery name
 - I*: The system supplies a default winery name.
3. **Item Master Version**
 - Enter the version that you want the system to use to create an item master record. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the default version, ZJDE0001.

Setting Up Barrel Profiles

Access the Edit Barrel Profiles form.

Select the Construction tab.

Setup Barrel Profile - Edit Barrel Profiles

OK Cancel Tools

Profile Status: Active Winery: w20 Southern Wines Inc

Construction Category Codes Costing

Insert(s) Short Item: 730986

Profile Code

Barrel Type: American Oregon Cooper: Test Cooper 1

Variation: HEAVY Forest: Missouri - Northern

Profile Code: AMOREPROFILE

Description: American Oregon Profile

Attributes

Supplier: 66000 Domestic Barrel Manufacturer Country: United States

Barrel Class: Wine Toast Level: Medium

Locality: North Head Toast

Capacity

Total Capacity: 60,0000 Ferment Capacity: 55,0000 Barrel UOM: GA Gallon

Inserts

Insert Supplier: 0

Edit Barrel Profiles form: Construction tab

- Profile Status** Displays the default status *Active* when the profile is created. Only active profiles can be used to create barrels.
- Barrel Type** Select a value to identify barrel profiles. Values might include:

	<i>French Burgundian</i>
	<i>Bordeaux</i>
	<i>Transport</i>
Variation	Select a barrel type variation, for example <i>Heavy</i> , <i>Light</i> , or <i>Medium</i> .
Supplier	Enter a number indicating the address book number of the supplier of a tank, barrel, or other equipment.
Profile Code and Description	You must enter a unique name and a description for the barrel profile.
Costing	
	Select the Costing tab.
Cost Group	Enter a barrel cost group that the system uses when you create barrels using this barrel profile.

Creating Barrels

This section provides an overview of barrel creation, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Barrel Master (P31B03).
- Create a barrel.

Understanding Barrel Creation

Use the Barrel Master program (P31B03) to add and revise existing barrels and their attributes, one barrel at a time.

The system can automatically generate barrel style definitions when new barrels are created.

The Barrel Master program tracks the details and attributes of individual barrels if each barrel is numbered. If you do not number every barrel, you cannot track the history and other specific information on a barrel, but you can track barrels with similar attributes that have been grouped together.

The barrel number consists of three segments: a user-defined value, the year, and next numbers. An example of a barrel number is ZIN-2004-1028. Several of the values in the fields on the Barrel Master form are supplied from barrel types and barrel profiles.

Use the Receipt Quantity field to create multiple new master records at one time for barrels with the same attributes. For example, if you enter 5 in the Receipt Quantity field for barrel number PNOIR-2004-0420, the system creates identical master records for barrels PNOIR-2004-0420 through -0425.

Many of the fields on the Usage tab are maintenance-related and are updated through Operations.

If you purchase and receive barrels into the system, the barrel master record also displays the purchase receipt information for the barrel.

Prerequisites

Before using this program, set up:

- UDCs 31B/CB, 31B/VS, 31B/BS, 31B/LS, 31B/LT, 31B/CL, 31B/TL, 31B/CN, 31B/OL, 31B/CU, and 31B/NU.
- Next numbers for vessel ID and barrel ID.
- Barrel capacities, barrel profiles, and branch/plant locations.
- Address Book records for suppliers and owners.

Form Used to Create Barrels

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Barrel Master	W31B03C	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Setup Barrels	Review previously generated barrel records.
Edit Barrel Master	W31B03B	Click the Add button on the View Barrel Master form.	Create barrels. Maintain barrel master records.

Setting Processing Options for Barrel Master (P31B03)

These processing options control default processing for the Barrel Master program.

Versions

This processing option controls which versions the system uses for programs called by the Barrel Master program.

Generate Barrel Style Definition

Specify the version for the Generate Barrel Style Definition program (R31B34). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the version XJDE0001.

ERP PO

This processing option controls whether to use purchase order information from ERP.

Using Purchase Order Information from ERP

Specify whether to use purchase order information from ERP. Values are:
Blank: The system does not use ERP.
I: The system uses ERP.

Creating a Barrel

Access the Edit Barrel Master form.

Setup Barrels - Edit Barrel Master

OK Cancel Tools

Winery Northern Wines Inc

Barrel Attributes **Barrel Profile**

Barrel ID

Barrel Description

Avail. Code

Barrel Type

Ownership

Leased Y/N

Barrel Owner

Company

Name

Lease Date

Term Month(s)

Doc Ref #

Optional Barrel Attributes

Commission Date

Shave By

Shave Date

Date Out Service

Location

Rack Number

Barrel Color Status

Barrel Volume

Barrel New/Used

Barrel Age

Capacity Information

Total Capacity

Ferment Capacity

Barrel UOM

Edit Barrel Master form (1 of 2)

PO Receipt Information

Barrel PO Blend Supplier

Original Quantity Year Received

Receipt Quantity Asset Number Profile Code

General Comments

Edit Barrel Master form (2 of 2)

Configured Barrel Number Enter a string that uniquely identifies an individual barrel. This is a string comprising three segments. Segment 1 consists of user-defined text. The length of segment 1 is user-defined at implementation. Segment 2 consists of the current year. Segment 3 consists of a system-generated next number. The length of segment 3 is also user-defined at implementation.

Barrel Description Enter some text that further describes the barrel.

Avail. Code (available code) Select a status for the barrel. Only active barrels can be assigned to VBTs.

Commission Date Enter the date that the barrel was commissioned.

Shave By Specify which winery staff member performed a barrel shave operation.

Shave Date Enter the date that the barrel was shaved.

Date Out Service	Enter the date that the barrel was placed out of service.
Location	Enter the location where the barrel is stored. You must set up branch/plant locations in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system.
Rack Number	Enter the name of the rack where the barrel is stored. This is a user-defined text field.
Barrel Color Status	Select a color status inside a barrel. Values might be: <i>Port</i> <i>Red</i> <i>Spirit</i> <i>Wine</i> <i>Blank</i>
Barrel Volume Status	Select a volume status of a barrel. Values might be: <i>Empty</i> <i>Full</i> <i>Partial</i> <i>Unknown</i>
Barrel New/Used	Select a status of the barrel. Values might be: <i>New</i> <i>Used</i> <i>Reconditioned</i>
Barrel Age	Enter the current age of the barrel, expressed in years.
Leased Y/N (leased yes or no)	Select <i>Yes</i> to indicate that the barrel is leased. Select <i>No</i> to indicate that the barrel is not leased
Barrel Owner	Enter an address book number that represents the owner of the barrel.
Company	Enter an address book number that represents the owning company of the barrel.
Lease Date	Enter the date that the barrel was leased.
Lease Term	Enter the length of time that the barrel is leased, expressed in months.
Doc Ref# (document reference number)	Enter a third-party document number that describes the lease terms.
Total Capacity, Ferment Capacity and Barrel UOM (barrel unit of measure)	These fields display capacity information you set up for the barrel type.
Barrel PO	Displays the number of the purchase order for the barrels.
Blend Supplier	Displays address book number of the barrel supplier. You can also enter this value.
Original Quantity	Displays the number of barrels originally ordered.

Receipt Quantity

If you use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system to purchase barrels, this field displays the number of barrels actually received.

If you use the Barrel Master program to generate barrels, enter the number of barrels you want to create.

Year Received

Displays information from the related purchase order (if you are using the procurement system).

Asset Number

Displays as asset number, if you have defined barrels as assets.

Profile Code

Displays the barrel profile code that you used to generate an item master record and purchase barrels.

Barrel Profile

Select the Barrel Profile tab.

Setup Barrels - Edit Barrel Master

Winery: W10 Northern Wines Inc

Barrel Attributes | **Barrel Profile**

Costing

Cost Group: BARREL01CG Barrel 01 Cost Group

Inserts

Insert(s) Number: 0 Insert Supplier: 0

Barrel Specific Attributes

Cooper: Test Cooper 1
 Barrel Class: Fortified Forest: Oregon
 Toast Level: Heavy Country: United States
 Head Toast Locality: West

Edit Barrel Master form: Barrel Profile tab (1 of 2)

Usage Information

Number Fills: 0 First Use: Last Sulfur:
 Current Use: Blank Date Treated:
 Next Use: -- Select One -- Method Treated: -- Select One --

Category Codes

Barrel Category Code 1: Blank
 Barrel Category Code 2: Blank
 Barrel Category Code 3: Blank
 Barrel Category Code 4: Blank
 Barrel Category Code 5: Blank

Edit Barrel Master form: Barrel Profile tab (2 of 2)

Cost Group	Select a cost group for the barrel.
Insert(s)	Select to indicate that the barrel contains inserts (for example, wood planks).
Number	Enter the number of inserts within the barrel.
Insert Supplier	Enter a valid address book number that represents the vendor who supplied the inserts.
Cooper	Select a cooper from the available list. These values are stored in the Cooper UDC table (31B/CP).
Barrel Class	Select a classification of barrel. Values might include: <i>Fortified</i> <i>Sherry</i> <i>Spirits</i> <i>Wine</i>
Toast Level	Select a toast level for the barrel. Values might include: <i>Light</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>Heavy</i>
Head Toast	Select to indicate that the barrel is head toasted.
Forest	Select a forest from which the wood was harvested for the barrel. Available values are stored in the Forest UDC table (F31B/FO).
Country	Select a country where the barrel originated. Available values are stored in the Country Codes UDC table (00/CN).
Locality	Select a locality of a barrel. Values might include: <i>North</i> <i>South</i> <i>East</i>
Number Fills	Enter a number. Over the usable life of a barrel, this value represents the cumulative number of times that a barrel has been filled. Operations can be configured to update this value automatically.
Current Use	Select the current use of a barrel. Values might include: <i>Fermentation</i> <i>Maturation</i> <i>Storage</i> Operations can be configured to update this value automatically.
Next Use	Select the next use of a barrel. Values might include: <i>Transport</i> <i>Unallocated</i>

	<i>Storage</i>
	Operations can be configured to update this value automatically.
First Use	Enter or select the date that the barrel was first used.
	Operations can be configured to update this value automatically.
Date Treated	Enter or select the date that the barrel was last treated.
	Operations can be configured to update this value automatically.
Method Treated	Select the latest method that was used to treat the barrel. Values might include:
	<i>Sulfur</i>
	<i>Bleach</i>
	<i>Saltwater rinse</i>
	Operations can be configured to update this value automatically.
Last Sulfur	Enter or select the date that the barrel was last treated using sulfur.
	Operations can be configured to update this value automatically.

Setting Up a Barrel Style Definition

This section provides an overview of barrel style definition, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to set up a barrel style definition.

Understanding Barrel Style Definition

Before you receive or create barrels, use the Barrel Style Definition program (P31B343) to define barrel styles that will be assigned based on barrel attributes such as UDC 31B/BA. For example, you can set up one definition for new barrels, and one definition for used barrels. This program enables you to add, revise, delete, or search barrel style definitions. You can specify up to three attributes for each style definition. The system will use the definition to automatically generate styles when barrels are received or created. You can set up multiple style definitions for one definition ID.

If you change key values, for example, barrel attributes 1–3, the original definition is deleted and replaced by the modified definition.

For existing definitions, the Definition ID and Data Type fields cannot be modified. For new definitions, you must enter a value in the Date Type and Barrel Attribute 1 fields.

Prerequisite

Before you use this program, set up UDCs 31B/B, 31B/DT, 31B/WM, 31B/BM, 31B/BH, 31B/VM.

Form Used to Set Up a Barrel Style Definition

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Barrel Style Definition Information	W31B343A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Barrel Style Definition Select the Add New Definition option. Select the Modify Definition option to revise an existing definition.	Set up a barrel style definition. When you add a new definition, a new definition ID is generated based on next numbers.

Setting Up a Barrel Style Definition

Access the Edit Barrel Style Definition Information form.

Definition ID	Style Prefix	Barrel Attribute 1	Barrel Attribute 2	Barrel Attribute 3	Style Suffix	Data Type	Value	Wine Effect Modifier	Instructable Y/N	Blending Method	Style Cat Code 01
1	10	BATP	FORES	WCTRO		PER	100.0000	MAX	Y	AVG	1
1	10	BATP	TLEV			PER	100.0000	MAX	Y	AVG	1

Edit Barrel Style Definition Information form

Style Prefix

Enter a 2-character value that the system uses to generate concatenated identifiers for barrel style definitions. The suffix is added to the beginning of the concatenation and serves to make the record unique.

Barrel Attributes (1–3)

Select an attribute from UDC 31B/BA to identify specific characteristics of style. For example, *Forest* and *Toast Level* are barrel attributes, and the combination of forest and toast level can describe specific barrel style characteristics.

If barrel attribute 1 or 2 is *Cooper Number*, barrel attribute 3 is disabled.

You must enter a value in the Barrel Attribute 1 field.

Style Suffix

Enter a 1-character value that the system uses to generate concatenated identifiers for barrel style definitions. The suffix is appended to the end of the concatenation and serves to make the record unique.

Data Type

Select a value from UDC 31B/DT that specifies data types. Values are:

Counter Day: Track longer time periods, for example, the time spent in a particular type of barrel.

Counter Event: Track the number of times an action has been performed, for example, the number of times the wine in a barrel has been stirred.

Timer Day: Track the days that have elapsed between the *on* event and the *off* event in days.

Date: Track style definition by date.

Percent: Track the percentage of the style.

Counter Hour: Track how many hours a lot has been in a vessel or an operation. This counter is best used for styles that are associated with lengthy operations.

Timer Hour: Track the number of hours between the *on* event and the *off* event. This would be used for events that start with one operation, and end with another.

Important! You must enter a value in this field. This value cannot be changed for an existing record.

Value

Enter a value that is associated with the data type. If the data type is *Percent*, the default value is 100. For *Percent*, the value cannot be greater than 100. All other data types have a default value of 1.

Wine Effect Modifier

Select a value from UDC 31B/WM that specifies the wine effect modifier. This value controls how the style value of an existing blend lot style is affected when a vessel or piece of equipment is encountered or an operation is performed. Values might include:

Additive: Adds the new calculated value to the current style value of the blend lot. Applicable only to counters and timers.

Maximum: Changes the style value for the blend lot if the new calculated value is higher than the current value on the blend lot. Not applicable to Counter Event.

Minimum: Changes the style value for the blend lot if the new calculated value is lower than the current value on the blend lot. Not applicable to Counter Event.

Override: Always change the style value for the blend lot. Not applicable to Counter Event.

Average: Calculation is based on weight average. Not applicable to counters and timers.

Instructable Y/N
(instructable yes or no)

Enter *Y* to specify that the value is instructable in the operations. You must enter a value in this field.

Blending Method

Select a value from UDC 31B/BM that specifies the blending method. Use this value to set the rules for how the style values are calculated when two or more lots with existing style items and style values are blended. Values might include:

- *Additive:* Resulting lot has the sum of the values of the contributing lots that meet or exceed the threshold percent.
- *Average:* Resulting lot has the weighted average value of the contributing lots that meet or exceed the threshold percent.
- *Maximum:* Resulting lot has the maximum value of the contributing lots that meet or exceed the threshold percent.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Minimum</i>: Resulting lot has the minimum value of the contributing lots that meet or exceed the threshold percent.
Style Cat Code 01 and Style Cat Code 02 (style category codes 1 and 2)	Select values from the style category code UDC table (31B/T1 and T2) to support classification of the barrel style definitions you create. You can use these style category codes for summary
Handling Code	Select a value from UDC 31B/BH that specifies handling codes. Use this value to specify the method of treatment during blend calculation if the style item and style value do not exist on one of the lots being blended. Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Do Not Calculate</i>: Do not calculate a value. • <i>Ignore Blank Values</i>: This lot should be excluded just as in the minimum threshold. • <i>Treat Blank Values as Zero</i>: If any of the blended lots has a blank value, treat the value as if it were a zero.
Threshold Value Percent	Enter the minimum percentage of the resulting lot that a contributing lot must be before its style is contributed. The percentage value cannot be greater than 100.
VBT Summ Method (virtual barrel tank summary method)	Select a value from UDC 31B/VM that specifies summary methods for VBTs. Use this value to calculate the VBT style that should be assigned to the lot instead of the styles of every single barrel within the VBT. The value that you specify for this field is recorded in the F31B34 table. Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Maximum</i>: Use the maximum style value of any one barrel. • <i>Minimum</i>: Use the minimum style value of any one barrel. • <i>Weighted Average</i>: Use the weighted average of the style values for every barrel within the VBT.
VBT Summ Handling Code (VBT summary handling code)	Select a value from UDC 31B/BH that specifies handling codes. Use this value to specify the method of treatment during blend calculation if the style item and style value do not exist on one of the lots being blended. Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Do Not Calculate</i>: Do not calculate a value. • <i>Ignore Blank Values</i>: This lot should be excluded just as in the minimum threshold. • <i>Treat Blank Values as Zero</i>: If any of the blended lots has a blank value, treat the value as if it were a zero.
VBT Summ Threshold %(virtual barrel tank summary threshold percent)	Enter the minimum percentage of the resulting VBT that contributing barrels must be before their style is contributed. The percentage value cannot be greater than 100. The value that you specify for this field is recorded in the F31B34 table.

Generating Barrel Style Definitions

This section provides an overview of generating barrel style definitions, lists prerequisites and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Barrel Style Definitions (R31B34).
- Generate a barrel style definition.

Understanding Generating Barrel Style Definitions

After you set up barrel style definitions, run the Generate Barrel Style Definition program (R31B34) to automatically assign styles to barrel master records.

Note. This program generates style definition records (F31B34) for selected barrels based on the parameters from the barrel style definition ID.

This batch program assigns values in a concatenated view, for example, 61AMOHV/2004/9583. The field separator (/) is specified in the winery constants. You can generate barrel style definitions independently of the Barrel Master, that is, either before or after barrels are received. If you run this program at the time of barrel receipt when adding barrels to the Barrel Master, only the barrel numbers that are supplied in the Barrel Master are affected. If you run this program independently of the Barrel Master program, use data selection to specify the barrel number, business unit, and other necessary data.

You should set up a different version for each barrel style definition. You will need to specify the R31B34 version in the processing options for Barrel Master (P31B03).

Prerequisites

Before you run use this program, set up:

- Barrel attribute UDC values (31B/BA).
- Barrel style definitions (P31B343).
- Barrel master records (P31B03).
- Style definitions (P31B34).
- Delimiters for barrels in the blend constants.

Setting Processing Options for Generate Barrel Style Definition (R31B34)

The processing options control default processing for the Generate Barrel Style Definition program.

Process

These processing options control the data to process for this program.

Status Code	Specify the default status code for the new style combinations in the F31B341 table when a new style is created. Values are: <i>A</i> : Active <i>I</i> : Inactive
Barrel Definition ID	Specify the definition ID that you set up in the Barrel Style Definition Setup program (P31B343). This value is used to generate a barrel style definition.
Auto Assign Style Attribute	Specify whether the system automatically assigns the new style to the barrel when generating a style attribute definition. Values are:

Blank: Automatically assign a new style when a new style attribute definition is generated.

I: Do not automatically assign a new style.

Generating a Barrel Style Definition

Select Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Generate Barrel Style.

Assigning Styles to Vessels

This section provides an overview of style assignments, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to assign styles to vessels.

Understanding Style Assignments

Use the Style Assignment program (P31B342) to quickly and efficiently assign style definitions to tanks, barrels, and equipment.

When you select a record on the Edit Style Assignments form, the styles that are assigned to that record are displayed in the Style Assignments area of the form. You can delete or edit existing style assignments. You can edit only the style value. To add more styles, click the Assign Style button to display all available styles. Click the Apply button on the Style Definitions area of the form after you select the styles that you want to assign. When you click Apply, the style assignments are recorded in the Style Assignment table (F31B342). The selected styles are now assigned to the selected tank, barrel, or equipment and reflected in the Style Assignment form.

Note. You also use this program to assign styles to equipment.

Prerequisite

Set up style definitions.

See [Chapter 4, “Setting Up Lot Attributes,” Setting Up Style Definitions, page 53](#).

Form Used to Assign Styles to Vessels

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Style Assignments	W31B342A	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Style Assignment	Assign styles to vessels.

Assigning Styles to Vessels

Access the Edit Style Assignments form.

Tank

Select the Tank tab.

Style Assignment - Edit Style Assignments

Save and Close Cancel

Tank Barrel Equipment

Find

Winery ID

Tank ID	Tank Number	Tank Name	Tank Description	Winery ID	Tank Type	Tank Status
17	W10-1	W10-1	Northern Winery Tank	W10	FMR	A
18	W10-2	W10-2	Northern Winery Tank	W10	FMR	A
19	W10-3	W10-3	Northern Winery Tank	W10	FMW	A
20	W10-4	W10-4	Northern Winery Tank	W10	FMW	A

Assign Style

Edit Style Assignments form: Tank tab

The system displays the available tanks.

Assign Style Select the tank, barrel or piece of equipment to which you want to assign styles, and click this button to display the Style Definitions area

Barrel

Select the Barrel tab.

Style Assignment - Edit Style Assignments

Save and Close Cancel

Tank **Barrel** Equipment

Find

Winery ID Northern Wines Inc.

Records 1 - 10 > > Customize Grid

Barrel ID	Barrel Number	Barrel Type	Winery ID	Bar Avail Code	Bar Vol Status
W10/2006/1	1	ORE	W10	ACT	E
W10/2006/10	10	ORE	W10	ACT	E
W10/2006/100	100	CHT	W10	ACT	E
W10/2006/11	11	ORE	W10	ACT	E

Assign Style

Edit Style Assignments form: Barrel tab

The system displays the available barrels

Equipment

Select the Equipment tab.

Style Assignment - Edit Style Assignments

Save and Close Cancel

Tank Barrel **Equipment**

Find

Winery ID Northern Wines Inc.

Records 1 - 7 Customize Grid

Equipment Identifier	Equipment Number	Equipment Description	Winery ID	Equipment Type
1	1000	Bottling Machine	W10	BOT
2	2000	Cleaning Equipment	W10	CLN
3	3000	Crusher	W10	CRU
4	4000	Filter	W10	FLT

Assign Style

Edit Style Assignments form: Equipment tab

The system displays the available pieces of equipment.

Style Definitions

Click the Assign Style button.

Select	Style Item	Style Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	IRR	Time of cut after irrigation
<input type="checkbox"/>	PUMP	Pump Overs
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRAY	Number of Sprays
<input type="checkbox"/>	TILL	Tilline

Edit Style Assignments form: Style Definitions area

Style Type Select a value from UDC 31B/TY that specifies the type of style being used.

Apply Select the styles you want to assign and click this button to assign the styles to the selected vessel or piece of equipment.

Clear Click to clear the existing selection and select different styles to assign.

Style Assignments

Select the Tank, Barrel, or Equipment tab.

Style Assignments

Description: W10/2006/101

Records 1 - 2

	Style Item	Style Item Description	Style Value
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	PUMP	Pump Overs	1.0000
<input type="radio"/>			

Buttons: Delete, Save, Save and Close, Cancel!

Edit Style Definition form: Tank tab: Style Assignments area

This area of the form displays the style assignments for tanks, barrels, or equipment. You can review assignments here and, if appropriate save or delete individual style assignments.

Performing Mass Barrel Updates

This section provides an overview of mass barrel updates and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Mass Barrel Update (P31B110).
- Set up mass barrel updates.
- Set processing options for Mass Barrel Update (R31B110).
- Perform mass barrel updates.

Understanding Mass Barrel Updates

Use the Mass Barrel Update program to update barrel attributes and statuses of barrels.

You can use this batch process for the disposal of empty barrels by changing the barrel's status to *Culled* and moving it to a specific location.

Additionally, this batch process can be used to ship and receive empty barrels. You can set up an update profile to change the branch and status of barrels to simulate a transfer. The barrel's branch is updated to the receiving winery and its status is changed to *Active*. The system copies the barrels attributes and styles from the shipping winery to the receiving winery.

When you run the mass barrel update, the system deletes the existing barrel style assignments and creates new assignments. It does not delete the barrel style definitions from the Barrel Style Definition table (F31B343).

If you update barrels from a closed operation, this update does not affect the lot style.

To determine the barrels to be included in this update, you can use all the fields in the Barrel Master table for data selection.

You can print a report that states the number of barrels that were selected and the number of barrels that were updated. If a barrel was selected, but could not be updated, the barrel name is printed. If a barrel is selected, but is being used in a VBT, it is automatically taken out of the selection and no changes are made to it.

Form Used to Set Up Mass Barrel Updates

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Update Barrel Attributes	W31B110B	Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Setup Mass Barrel Update Template Click the Add button on the Search for Update Barrel Attributes form	Set up mass barrel update.

Setting Processing Options for Mass Barrel Update (P31B110)

These processing options control default processing the for Mass Barrel Update program.

Versions

This processing option controls the version that the system uses when calling other programs from the Mass Barrel Update program.

Version Enter the version of the Mass Barrel Update UBE (R31B110) that you want the system to use. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the default version, XJDE0001.

Setting Up Mass Barrel Updates

Access the Edit Update Barrel Attributes form.

Edit Update Barrel Attributes form: Barrel Attributes 1 tab

On all of the Barrel Attribute tabs, select the barrel attribute that you want to update and then select or enter the desired value in the corresponding field.

Availability Code	Select a value indicating the availability status of a barrel. Values might include: <i>Active</i> <i>Culled</i> <i>In repair</i>
Color Status	Select a value from UDC 31B/CB to specify the color status of the barrel. Values might include: <i>Red</i> <i>White</i> <i>Port</i>
Comments	Enter general comments. The system does not verify this information. You can enter any alphanumeric string.
Adj Reason (adjustment reason)	Select a value from UDC 31B/RC to specify the reason that a barrel adjustment or change was made. Values might include: <i>New receipt</i> <i>Storage</i> <i>Gain or loss</i>
Condition	Select the condition of the barrel, for example, <i>New</i> , <i>Used</i> , or <i>Reconditioned</i> .
Type	Select type or class of barrel. Values might include: <i>Transport</i> <i>Bordeaux</i> <i>Australian Oak</i>
Variation	Select a variation of a particular barrel type. Values might include: <i>Heavy</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>Light</i>
Owner	Enter a number corresponding to the address book number for the owner of a barrel.
Volume Status	Select a fill status of a barrel. Values might include: <i>Empty</i> <i>Full</i> <i>Partial</i> <i>Unknown</i>
Origin Country	Select a country from UDC 00/CN for the country of origin.

Date First Use	Enter the date when a barrel was first used.
Date Last Sulfur	Enter the date when SO ₂ (Sulfur Dioxide) treatment was last performed on a barrel.
Date Last Treatment	Enter the date when the last treatment operation was performed on a barrel.
Date Out Service	Enter the date when a barrel was taken out of service.
Forest	Select a value from the Forest UDC table (31B/FO) to specify the forest that the source of the wood for the barrel.

Barrel Attributes 2

Click the Barrel Attributes 2 tab.

Edit Update Barrel Attributes form: Barrel Attributes 2 tab

Insert Flag	Specify whether a barrel or other vessel contains an insert.
Lease Company Name and Lease Company	Enter the name and address book number of the leasing company for the barrel.
Lease Doc Number (lease document number)	Enter a number which references the document number that is associated with the lease contract.
Lease Date	Enter the date that a lease contract was entered into.
Lease Term	Enter a value indicating the number of months in the term of a barrel lease.
Location	Enter the location of the barrels.
Winery	Enter the winery where the barrels are located.
Last Treatment Method	Select the most recent treatment method that has been applied to a barrel. Values might include: <i>Water</i> <i>Sulfur</i>

Bleach

No. of Fills (number of fills) Enter the cumulative number of times that a barrel has been filled.

Next Use Select the intended next-use of a particular barrel. Values might include:

Aging

Maturation

Fermentation

Previous Owner Enter the address book number of the previous owner of a vessel.

Rack Number Enter a unique string which identifies a particular barrel storage rack.

Age Enter the age of the barrel.

Barrel Attributes 3

Click the Barrel Attributes 3 tab.

Edit Update Barrel Attributes form: Barrel Attributes 3 tab

Category Codes 1–5 Select a code from UDC 31B/R1–5 to specify category code information.

Shave Date Enter the date that a barrel shave operation was completed.

Toast Level Select the toast level for the barrel interior.

Cost Group Enter an alphanumeric code that identifies a set of one or more rates that are associated with a blend operation. Individual rates are summarized by cost component. Cost groups can be assigned to material, vessels, equipment, staff, dry goods, overheads, or expenses.

Ferment Capacity Displays the total fermentation capacity of a barrel.

Barrel Total Capacity Displays the total capacity of a barrel.

Barrel Capacity UOM (barrel capacity unit of measure) Displays the unit of measure (typically volume) that is associated with the total barrel capacity.

Update Barrels Click to launch the Mass Barrel Update batch program (R31B110) after you define the barrel attributes that you want to update. The system uses the version of the batch program that you specified in the processing option.

Setting Processing Options for Mass Barrel Updates (R31B110)

These processing options control default processing for the Mass Barrel Update batch program

Process

This processing option controls the update definition that the system uses for updating barrel in batch.

Update ID Enter the ID of the update definition that you want to use to update barrels. The system uses this value when you run the mass barrel update from the menu.

If you run the mass barrel update from the Mass Barrel Update program (P31B110), the system disregards this value.

Versions

This processing option controls the version that the system uses when calling other programs from Mass Barrel Update batch program

1. Generate Barrel Style Definition (R31B34) Enter the version of the Generate Barrel Style Definition (R31B34) that the system uses when performing a mass barrel update. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

Performing Mass Barrel Updates

Select Blend Facility Setup (G31B02), Mass Barrel Update.

CHAPTER 7

Setting Up Operations

This chapter provides an overview of operations and discusses how to:

- View base operations.
- Set up configured operations.
- Set up workflow statuses.

Understanding Operations

An operation is an activity that is performed against a lot of bulk material through a vessel which changes the state of the bulk material. Operations are used for planning, executing, and archiving work in the winery. They can also be used for tracing and tracking lot attributes through the winemaking process. Operations are the transactions in JD Edwards Blend Management.

An operation is comprised of several components. Not every component is allowed for every type of operation. Operations are created from templates that are called *configured operations*. These configured operations provide permissions on various operation components and enable you to organize operations in a logical, meaningful manner. Configured operations are created from more generic templates called *base operations*.

This table describes the components of an operation:

Component	Characteristics
Operation header	General information about the operation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operation number• Configured operation code• Winery• Work order number• Creator• Workflow status• Start and end dates and times• Elapsed time• Movement rules• Alternate operation number• Category codes

Component	Characteristics
Vessel assignments	<p>A list of From and To vessels upon which the operation will be performed. In-place operations have only From vessels. movement operations have both From and To vessels.</p> <p>Vessel assignments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel class. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tank. - Virtual barrel tank (VBT). - Weigh tag. • Sequence number. • Vessel number. • Instructed movement quantity or instructed After quantity (for movement operations).
Vessel to vessel details	<p>A single movement operation might contain multiple vessels. For example, an operation can move the contents of three tanks into four other tanks. The vessel-to-vessel details describe each simple one-to-one movement within the complex operation. Vessel-to-vessel details include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From vessel • To vessel • Move quantity • Unit of measure (UOM) • Before From lot • After From lot • Before To lot • After To lot <p>There are several ways to instruct multiple movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruction method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From move - From after - To move - To after • Distribution method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equal - Capacity - Percentage

Component	Characteristics
Gains/losses/yields	<p>The two types of gain/loss are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey gain/loss: The difference between actual Before volume and planned Before volume. • Operation gain/loss: The difference between volume added to the To vessels and volume taken out of the From vessels.
Blend lot details	<p>Attributes that are associated with each lot. After lots details are calculated using blending rules, they can be overridden by the user. Blend lot details include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blend ID • Material type • Wine status • Instructed attributes • Summary attributes • EUR • Owner • Composition • Style • Comments • Accumulated additives
Instructions and comments	<p>Instructions are media objects created by the winemaker to elaborate on the tasks to be performed.</p> <p>Comments are media objects created by the operator to elaborate on tasks after they have been performed.</p>
Additives	<p>Additives are tracked by item number—for example, chemicals or yeast—and added to a lot. Only one additive can exist per additive operation to provide tracking of each additive in trace and track operations.</p> <p>Additive quantity may be entered using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed • Target PPM (parts per million) • Rate • Flow <p>The system calculates PPM and adds the active ingredients that are contained in the additive to existing accumulated additives for the blend lot. The system validates operational and cumulative thresholds for active ingredients.</p>

Component	Characteristics
Equipment	You can assign one or more pieces of equipment to an operation. Equipment is used to plan and reserve resources, consume dry goods, and apply styles.
Consumables	Consumables are items that do not affect wine attributes, for example, a lubrication oil for a piece of equipment. You can assign one or more consumables to an operation.

Viewing Base Operations

This section provides an overview of base operations and discusses viewing base operations.

Understanding Base Operations

Base operations serve as pre-configured templates that are delivered with the JD Edwards Blend Management system. Base operations determine which settings are available for a configured operation. For example, the base operation definition determines which lot attributes are instructable when you create a configured operation, or whether an operation uses empty vessels. When you set up configured operations, you can override some of the settings from the base operation. You can view base operations, but you cannot modify them.

Form Used to View Base Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Base Operation Configuration	W31B73A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), View Base Operation Configuration Locate a base operation on the View Base Operation Configuration form and click the link in the Base Operation Code field.	Review available base operations to use as templates for configured operations.

Viewing Base Operations

Access the Edit Base Operation Configuration form.

Vessel Details

Select the Vessel Details tab.

View Base Operation Configuration - Edit Base Operation Configuration

Base Operation Code

Base Operation Description

Vessel Details | Lot/General | Category Codes

From Vessel From Vessel Class

To Vessel To Vessel Class

From Vessel Results

To Vessel Results

Override Vessel Class Allowed Flag

Edit Base Operation Configuration: Vessel Details tab

Base Operation Code	Displays a short code that describes the base operation (for example, T2T or B2T)
Base Operation Description	Displays a description that further defines the base operation (for example, T2T is Tank to Tank Movement, and B2T is Barrel to Tank Movement).
From Vessel	Displays From Vessel information for the operation if this option is selected.
To Vessel	Displays To Vessel information for the operation if this option is selected.
From Vessel Results	Displays From Vessel dips quantity information for the operation if this option is selected.
To Vessel Results	Displays Vessel dips quantity information for the operation if this option is selected.
From Vessel Class and To Vessel Class	Specifies the type of From vessel and To Vessel used in the operation. Values are: <i>Bill of lading</i> <i>Bottling</i> <i>Harvest</i> <i>Tank</i>

Virtual barrel tank

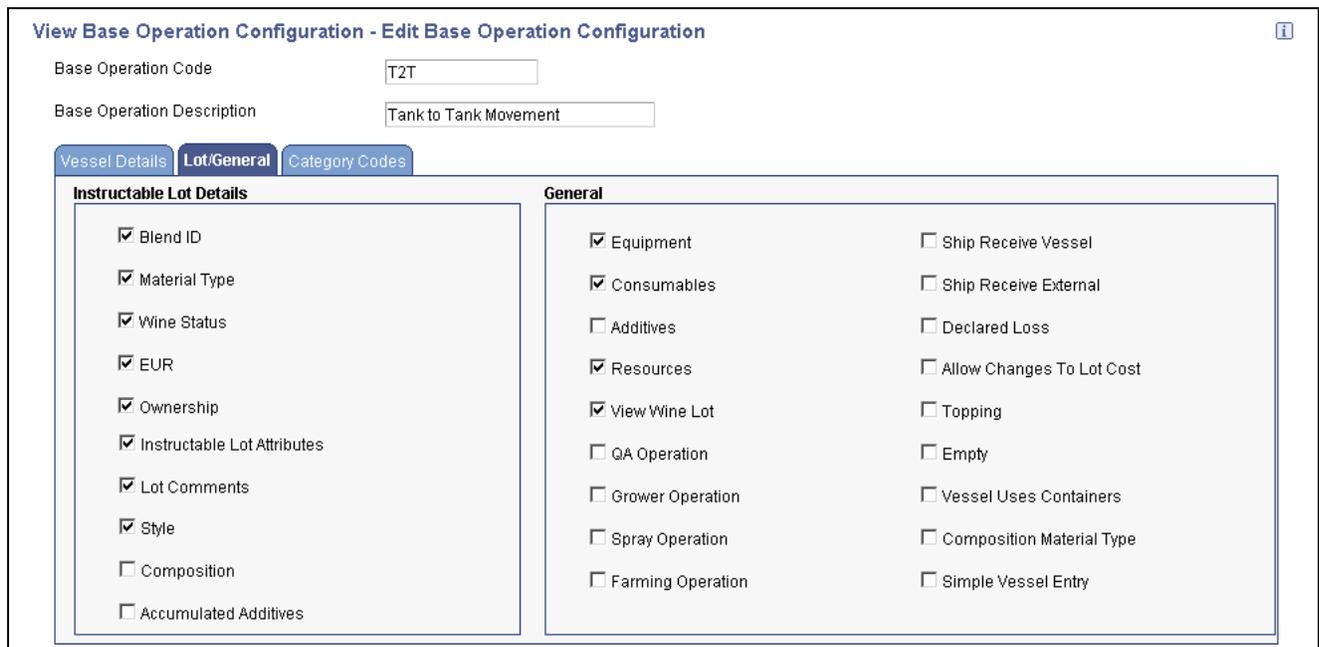
Weigh tag

Override Vessel Class Allowed

Specifies whether you can override the base operation’s From and To Vessel class when you create a configured operation.

Lot/General

Select the Lot/General tab.



Edit Base Operation Configuration: Lot/General tab

- Blend ID** Displays Blend ID instructables for the operation if this option is selected.
- Material Type** Displays material type instructables for the operation if this option is selected.
- Wine Status** Displays wine status instructables for the operation if this option is selected.
- EUR** Displays EUR instructables for the operation if this option is selected.
- Ownership** Displays ownership instructables for the operation if this option is selected.
- Instructable Lot Attributes** Displays instructable lot attributes for the operation if this option is selected.
- Lot Comments** Displays instructable lot comment for the operation if this option is selected.
- Style** Displays style instructables for the operation if this option is selected.
- Composition** Displays composition instructables for the operation if this option is selected.
- Accumulated Additives** Displays accumulated additive instructables for the operation if this option is selected.
- Equipment** Displays equipment details for the operation if this option is selected. Equipment is defined as all physical items, other than vessels, at a production facility. Equipment includes items such as filters, centrifuges and pumps.

Consumables	Displays consumable details (that are required by equipment) for the operation if this option is selected. Consumables are dry goods that are used by equipment but do not affect wine attributes.
Additives	Displays additive details for the operation if this option is selected. You can enter an additive operation separately from other operations to retain a clear history and trace ability of the additive through out the winemaking process using Operational Trace/Track.
Resources	Displays resource details for the operation if this option is selected. Instruct specific people or work groups to perform an operation in accordance with their skill sets, schedules, resource management, and so forth.
View Wine Lot	Displays blend lot details for the operation if this option is selected.
QA Operation	Designates operations that enable you to perform quality tests. For example, you can enter QA test results for receiving operations (<i>REC</i>).
Grower Operation	Classifies an operation as a grower operation.
Spray Operation	Classifies an operation as a spray operation.
Farming Operation	Classifies an operation as a farming operation.
Ship/Receive Vessel	Selection determines that the system displays shipping and receiving vessel information for the operation.
Ship/Receive External	Selection determines that the system displays ship and receive external information for the operation.
Declared Loss	Selection determines that the system displays declared loss information for the operation.
Allow Changes to Lot Cost	Selection determines that changes are permitted to lot costs for the operation.
Topping	Selection determines that topping is permitted for the operation.
Empty	<p>Designates an operation using empty vessels. You can use empty vessel operations, for example, to enable the winery to perform maintenance on a vessel while it is empty. The system provides the following base operations for empty vessels:</p> <p><i>TRANSMTTNK</i>: Transfer empty tank.</p> <p><i>TANKMT</i>: Empty tank in place.</p> <p><i>TRANSMTVBT</i>: Transfer empty VBT.</p> <p><i>VBMT</i>: Empty VBT in place.</p> <hr/> <p>Note. For empty vessel operations, the base operation definition enables you to add equipment, consumables, and resources to the operation.</p> <hr/>
Vessel Uses Containers	<p>Designates an operation that uses containers rather than barrels for the VBT.</p> <hr/> <p>Note. This functionality is for future use and is not included in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.12 release.</p> <hr/>

Composition Material Type Indicates whether an operation updates the composition material type on the composition records for the lot. The update occurs when you close the operation.

You can select this option for *REC*, *WT*, and *COMPMAT* operations, but it is not required for *REC* and *WT*.

Note. The system provides the *COMPMAT* base operation that you can use to change the composition material type. The *COMPMAT* base operation is an in-place, administrative operation.

Simple Vessel Entry Indicates whether you can create in-place operations using the simple vessel interface on the Edit Operations Detail form. To display the Single From Vessel subform, you must set the processing option for the Create/Edit Operation Detail program (P31B87). If you do not set this processing option, you must use the multiple vessel grid to assign a vessel to the operation.

Category Codes

Select the Category Codes tab.

Category Codes 1-5 Displays base operation category codes (UDC tables 31B/B1-B5) that specify the type of base operation.

Category Code 1 is populated with a hard-coded value from the Base Operation Category Code 1 UDC table. Values are:

ADD: Additive operations.

ADMIN: Administrative operations.

EMPTY: Empty vessel operations.

INPLACE: In-place operations.

MOVE: Bulk movement operations.

NON: Non-vessel operations.

QA: QA operations.

REC: Receive and add bulk operations.

REMOVE: Ship and remove bulk operations.

TASTING: Tasting operations.

Setting Up Configured Operations

This section provides an overview of configured operation setup and discusses how to:

- Set up a configured operation.
- Specify wineries.
- Specify material types.
- Specify wine statuses.

- Specify styles.
- Specify lot comments.
- Specify vessel types.
- Specify equipment types.
- Edit quality test results.
- Edit quality blend rule.
- Specify vessel attributes.

Understanding the Configured Operation Setup

Based on the predefined base operations, you can create configured operations that are customized to reflect business requirements of the winemaking operation. If you produce spirits, you can set up configured operations that account for the special requirements of spirits. You can also set up operations that involve empty vessels.

Note. If you work with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system, you use the Operation Configuration program (P31B75P) to set up information about categories for farming operations.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Managing Farming Activities,” Setting Up Configured Operations.

To create configured operations, you need to set up the following user-defined codes (UDCs), such as the Comments UDC table (31/CM), the Add/Remove Flag UDC, the Lot Comment Option UDC and Base Operation Category Code UDCs.

To handle the special conversions required for various configured operations, for example for dip charts, you must set up the Unit of Measure UDC table (31B/UM). Where used, the values in this UDC table override the standard JD Edwards EnterpriseOne units of measure UDC values (00/UM). Special handling codes instruct the system which conversion to use. The 31B/UM UDC table uses the following special handling codes:

- D - Dimension
- Z - Barrels
- T - Temperature
- V - Volume
- W - Weight

Forms Used to Set Up Configured Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Operation Configuration	W31B75PL	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Configured Operations	Display all of the configured operations that have been created. Set up a new configured operation.
Edit Operation Configuration	W31B75PC	Click the Add button or select an operation and click the Select button on the View Operation Configuration form.	Set up a configured operation or modify an existing configured operation.

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Edit Valid Winery List	W31B75PF	Select Winery List from the Form menu on the Edit Operation Configuration form.	Specify wineries to which the operation that you are creating applies
Edit Valid Material Type	W31B75PG	Select Material Types from the Form menu on the Edit Operation Configuration form.	Define more specific information about the state of the blend (for example, grapes, must, or juice) during the winemaking process.
Edit Valid Wine Status for Configured Operation	W31B75PH	Select Wine Status from the Form menu on the Edit Operation Configuration form.	Define the various stages during the winemaking process. Statuses help identify blends that need attention at different times and also determine the next action to take.
Edit Default StylesThanks.	W31B75PD	Select Styles from the Form menu on the Edit Operation Configuration form.	Add or remove a style to or from the operation.
Edit Default Lot Comments	W31B75PE	Select Lot Comments from the Form menu on the Edit Operation Configuration form.	Select a comment code and attach a comment code to the operation.
Edit Valid Vessel Types for Configured Operation	W31B75PI	Select Vessel Types from the Form menu on the Edit Operation Configuration form.	Restrict the operation to allow only certain types of tanks and barrels.
Edit Valid Equipment Types	W31B75PJ	Select Equipment from the Form menu on the Edit Operation Configuration form.	Specify all of the equipment necessary to complete the operation.
Edit QA Tests	W31B75PO	Select Edit QA Tests from the Form menu on the Edit Operation Configuration form.	Edit QA test results.
Edit QA Result Blend Rule	W31B75PN	Select Edit QA Blend Rule from the Form menu on the Edit Operation Configuration form.	Edit the QA blend rule for the test result.
Edit Vessel Attributes	W31B75PK	Select Vessel Attributes from the Form menu on the Edit Operation Configuration form.	Specify vessel attributes for the configured operation.

Setting Up a Configured Operation

Access the Edit Operation Configuration form.

Defaults

Select the Defaults tab.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit Operation Configuration

OK Cancel Form Tools

Operation Code * T2T Operation Description * Tank To Tank
 Base Operation Code T2T Tank to Tank Movement Date Updated 01/30/06

Defaults Results Instructables Instructed Lot Attributes Cat Code 1 - 5 Cost

Movements

Perform Survey Measure
 Show Planned Measures
 Fortification
 Perform After Measure Final Measure
 Instruction Method From After
 Distribution Method Equal

General

Harvest Operation From Vessel Class Tank
 Block Extraction To Vessel Class Tank
 From Material Type UOM Volume
 To Material Type UOM Volume
 Bond Serial Number Not Required
 Operation Form Title Tank To Tank
 Permission List Type

Edit Operation Configuration form: Defaults tab

With the exception of the operation code and base operation code, you can override the remainder of the information when you are entering operations header information.

- Operation Code** Enter a unique, user-defined name to identify the configured operation. This is a required field. The user must specify this code to instantiate an operation.
- Base Operation Code** Select a base operation code for the basis of the operation. Use the visual assist to review all available base operation codes and descriptions.
- Operation Description** Enter a user-defined description for the configured operation.
- Perform Survey Measure** Select this option to instruct cellar personnel to take a survey measure. This value is a default, but you can override it for an operation instance.
- Show Before Measures** Select to display the Before measure to the cellar personnel. This value is a default, but you can override it for an operation instance.
- Fortification** Select to indicate that the configured operation you are creating is used to move bulk material with a spirit material type into a vessel containing a non-spirit material type. This process is called fortification. If this option is selected, the operation is included when you generate the Fortification report. (R31B70).
- Perform After Measure** Specify when to perform the After measure. This value is a default, but you can override it for an operation instance. Values are:
- *Do not measure*: Accept planned values as actual.
 - *Final measure*: Report the final measure for each vessel.

- *Intermediate measure*: Report intermediate measures after each individual movement within the operation.

Instruction Method

Select an instruction method. This represents the method of instructing the volume to be moved. This value is a default, but you can override it for an operation instance. Values are:

None: Select this value when no movement occurs (this applies to in-place operations).

From After: User instructs the total quantity to decrease the From vessel to once the movement is complete.

From Move: User instructs the total quantity to move out of the From vessel.

To After: User instructs the total quantity to increase the To vessel to once the movement is complete.

To Move: User will instruct the total quantity to move into the To vessel.

Use this field in conjunction with the Distribution Method field when the operation consists of multiple movements.

Distribution Method

Use this field in conjunction with the Instruction Method field. The distribution method identifies how single movement instructions are distributed among multiple vessels. This value is a default, but you can override it for an operation instance. Values are:

None: Select this value when no movement occurs (this applies to in-place operations).

Equal: When you specify a single quantity for a From or To vessel, the system splits the quantity evenly among the To vessels.

To Vessel Capacity: When you specify a single quantity for a From vessel, the system splits the quantity that was moved in proportion to the capacity that is available in the To vessels.

Percentage: When you specify a single quantity for a From or To vessel, you can enter a percentage that determines the quantity to allocate from either the From or To vessels and splits the quantity to be moved accordingly.

Harvest Operation

Specify whether the operation is a harvest operation. This field is used only for searching and identifying Configured Operations.

Block Extraction

Select to indicate that this is a yield calculation point in the winemaking process. You can track the yield of a block up to a certain point in the winemaking life cycle. You can select operations as the point at which this yield is calculated, which will cause the volume at the end of the operation to be used for block yield calculations.

From Vessel Class and To Vessel Class

Displays type of From and To Vessel used in the operation as defined by the base operation. Values are:

Bill of lading

Harvest

Bottling

Tank

Virtual barrel tank

Weigh tag

Note. For in-place operations, you can specify only a From vessel.

From Material Type UOM

Specify the unit of measure for the From (source) material type in terms of volume, weight, or area. This value is critical for the system to correctly perform unit of measure conversions within an operation.

Note. To perform a crush operation on the bulk material that you receive on a weigh tag, you must specify *Weight* as the unit of measure for the From material type.

To Material Type UOM

Specify the unit of measure for the To (destination) material type in terms of volume, weight, or area. This value is critical for the system to correctly perform unit of measure conversions within an operation.

Operation Form Title

Enter a customized title that the system displays when you enter operation information in the Create/Edit Operations Detail program (P31B87).

Permission List Type

Specify the type of permission list used for workflow security for the configured operation you are defining. The permission list type determines which users and roles you associate with specific configured operations and what actions they are able to perform. You set up the operation security definitions in the Operation Security program (P31B922).

If you leave this processing option blank, operation workflow security is disabled.

Results

Select the Results tab.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit Operation Configuration

OK Cancel Form Tools

Operation Code * T2T Operation Description * Tank To Tank
 Base Operation Code T2T Tank to Tank Movement Date Updated 01/30/06

Defaults Results Instructables Instructed Lot Attributes Cat Code 1 - 5 Cost

Blend ID

Blend ID Method From Copy After from Before
 Blend ID Method To Generate New Blend ID

Yield

Planned Operation Gains/Loss .0000 %
 Allowed Operation Gains/Loss .0000 %
 Topping Loss Calc Method -- Select One --

From After

Material Type J Juice
 Wine Status J Juice

To After

Material Type W Wine under 14
 Wine Status AGE Aging

Edit Operation Configuration form: Results tab

Blend ID Method From Specify the method to use to calculate the Blend ID of the After From Lot. Values are:

Copy after from before.

Do not default after Blend ID.

Generate new Blend ID.

Blend ID Method To Specify the method to use to calculate the Blend ID of the After To Lot. Values are:

Copy after from before.

Do not default after Blend ID.

Generate new Blend ID.

Use the largest contributing lot.

Planned Operation Gains/Loss Enter a percentage to represent the gain or loss that you anticipate as a result of the completed operation. Enter a negative percentage for a loss.

Allowed Operation Gains/Loss Enter a percentage that the system uses as a threshold for acceptable gains or losses in material as the operation progresses. Enter a negative percentage for a loss.

Note. If you enter zero, no threshold for acceptable gains or losses exists, and the system does not generate an error message when the operational loss is less than zero percent.

Topping Loss Calculation Method	<p>Specify the method used to record loss for topping operations. Values are:</p> <p><i>None</i>: This is not a topping operation.</p> <p><i>Survey Loss</i>: This is a topping operation.</p> <p>A survey loss is assumed in the To vessel that is equal in volume to the amount of topping material that is removed from the From vessel. The topping material is then blended with the reduced volume in the To vessel. The volume of the To vessel has no net change.</p> <p><i>Operation Loss</i>: This is a topping operation.</p> <p>All the material that was moved from the From vessel is consumed in an Operational Loss for the operation. The volume of the To vessel has no net change.</p>
From After Material Type	<p>Enter a specific material type for the From After Lot. If this value is blank, the system uses lot blending rules to determine the From After material type.</p> <hr/> <p>Note. To perform a crush operation on the bulk material that you receive on a weigh tag, you must enter a material type that you set up with a unit of measure type of <i>Weight</i>.</p> <hr/>
To After Material Type	<p>Enter a specific material type for the To After Lot. If this value is blank, the system uses lot blending rules to determine the To After material type.</p> <hr/> <p>Note. For spirit operations you must specify a To After material type; otherwise, the system issues an error when you try to use a vessel that contains a spirit for the operation.</p> <hr/>
From After Wine Status	<p>Enter a specific wine status for the From After Lot. If this value is blank, the system uses lot blending rules to determine the From After wine status.</p>
To After Wine Status	<p>Enter a specific wine status for the To After Lot. If this value is blank, the system uses lot blending rules to determine the To After wine status.</p>
Instructables	
Select the Instructables tab.	
Instructables	<p>Specify whether the user can manually override these lot attributes after the system has blended the lots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUR • Ownership • Wine status • Material type • Blend ID • Style • Lot comments • Instructed attributes • Composition

- Accumulated Additives

Instructed Lot Attributes

Select the Instructed Lot Attributes tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Operation Configuration' window with the 'Instructed Lot Attributes' tab active. At the top, there are buttons for 'OK', 'Cancel', 'Form', and 'Tools'. Below that, the 'Operation Code' is 'T2T', 'Operation Description' is 'Tank To Tank', 'Base Operation Code' is 'T2T', and 'Date Updated' is '01/30/06'. The main area is divided into two sections: 'After FROM' and 'After TO'. Each section contains 12 rows of 'Instructed Attribute' fields. Attributes 1-4 have a default value of '.0000' and an 'Instruct Zero' checkbox. Attributes 5-12 have empty text boxes. The 'Instruct Zero' checkboxes are currently unchecked.

Edit Operation Configuration: Instructed Lot Attributes tab

After From Instructed Attributes (1 - 12)

Enter specific values for the After From Lot’s instructed attributes. If you leave this value blank, the system uses blending rules to determine that After From instructed attribute.

You can configure the date fields (instructed attributes 9 - 12) to display the actual start date of the operation by default. In an operation, the blending engine changes the instructed attribute based on the blending rule. The user can override the default date or the date generated by the blending engine.

After To Instructed Attributes (1 - 12)

Enter specific values for the After To Lot’s instructed attributes. If you leave this value blank, the system uses blending rules to determine the After From instructed attribute.

Instruct Zero

For all To and From numeric attributes, you can select this option so that these instructed attributes have a default value of 0 on operation lots. If you select this option, blending does not affect the value of these instructed attributes. However, you can override the value of the instructed attribute on the Edit Operation Detail form.

Cat Code 1 - 5

Select the Cat Code 1 - 5 tab.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit Operation Configuration

OK Cancel Form Tools

Operation Code * T2T Operation Description * Tank To Tank
 Base Operation Code T2T *Tank to Tank Movement* Date Updated 01/30/06

Defaults Results Instructables Instructed Lot Attributes **Cat Code 1 - 5** Cost

Category Code1 MOVE
 Category Code2
 Category Code3
 Category Code4
 Category Code5

Edit Operation Configuration form: Cat Code 1 - 5 tab

Cat Code 1 - 5

Enter a UDC (31B/B1-5) to define various categories for configured operations. You cannot modify the first category code.

Costing

Select the Cost tab.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit Operation Configuration

OK Cancel Form Tools

Operation Code * T2T Operation Description * Tank To Tank
 Base Operation Code T2T Tank to Tank Movement Date Updated 01/30/06

Defaults Results Instructables Instructed Lot Attributes Cat Code 1 - 5 **Cost**

Document Type JE Journal Entry Before Line Number 0
 Cost Group CONFOP01CG Configured Op 01 Cost Group After Line Number 0

Survey Gain/Loss

Adjust Proportionately
 Expense
 Cost Component
 Survey G/L Line Number 0

Operation Gain/Loss

Adjust Proportionately
 Expense
 Cost Component
 Operation G/L Line Number 0

Allow One Time Vessel Costs
 Allow Changes to Lot Cost

Edit Operation Configuration form: Cost tab

Before Line Number

Enter the legal report line number corresponding to the Before lot. Line numbers 101 - 199 are grouped in Section 1 of the Legal Report. Line numbers 201 - 299 are grouped in Section 2 of the Legal Report. Line numbers 301 - 399 are grouped in Section 3 of the Legal Report. Line numbers 100, 200, and 300 are balance line numbers.

After Line Number

Enter the legal report line number corresponding to the After lot. Line numbers 101 - 199 are grouped in Section 1 of the Legal Report. Line numbers 201 - 299 are grouped in Section 2 of the Legal Report. Line numbers 301 - 399 are grouped in Section 3 of the Legal Report. Line numbers 100, 200, and 300 are balance line numbers.

Survey Gain/Loss

If you use operational costing instead of standard costing, select an operational costing method to account for survey gains and losses. Values are:

- Adjust Proportionately
- Expense
- Cost Component

If you select the Cost Component method, you must also enter a cost component.

If you select the Adjust Proportionately option, the system records the same lot cost amounts for Before and After lots, but adjusts the unit costs for each cost component. The system does not create journal entries for gain or loss.

If you select the expense method, the system adjusts the lot cost amounts for each cost components, but not the unit costs, and writes journal entries for gain or loss.

If you select the cost component method, the system records gains and losses as separate cost components. You have to set up these cost components in advance to use this method. When gains or losses are incurred, the system does not adjust the lot cost amounts for each component, but records the gain or loss in the additional cost component you set up. The system adjusts the unit costs for each cost component and records the loss or gain as a unit cost for the additional cost component. The system does not create journal entries for gain or loss.

Survey G/L Line Number	Enter the legal report line number corresponding to the survey gain/loss. Line numbers 101 - 199 are grouped in Section 1 of the Legal Report. Line numbers 201 - 299 are grouped in Section 2 of the Legal Report. Line numbers 301 - 399 are grouped in Section 3 of the Legal Report. Line numbers 100, 200, and 300 are balance line numbers.
Operational Gain/Loss	Select an operational costing method to account for operational gains and losses. If you select the Cost Component method, you must also enter a cost component. You can select from the same list of operational costing methods as for survey gain and losses.
Operation G/L Line Number	Enter the legal report line number corresponding to the operation gain/loss. Line numbers 101 - 199 are grouped in Section 1 of the Legal Report. Line numbers 201 - 299 are grouped in Section 2 of the Legal Report. Line numbers 301 - 399 are grouped in Section 3 of the Legal Report. Line numbers 100, 200, and 300 are balance line numbers.
Apply Periodic To Vessel Cost	Select to indicate that periodic costs apply to the use of a vessel.
Allow Changes to Lot Cost	Select to indicate that you allow changes to lot costs.

Specifying Wineries

Access the Edit Valid Winery List form.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit Valid Winery List

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Configured Operation Code T2T Tank To Tank

Base Operation Code T2T Tank to Tank Movement

Valid/Invalid Flag v Valid

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Winery *	Description
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	W10	
<input type="radio"/>		

Edit Valid Winery List form

Specify a list of wineries for which the configured operation is valid or invalid. Although specifying wineries is optional, if you leave this form blank, the system assumes that the configured operation is valid for every winery.

Valid/Invalid Flag

Specify whether the list is for valid or invalid wineries.

Winery

Specify the winery for the operation. The winery is contained in the Winery Master table, where the winery is associated with a branch/plant.

Specifying Material Types

Access the Edit Valid Material Type form.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit Valid Material Type

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Configured Operation Code T2T Tank To Tank

Base Operation Code T2T Tank to Tank Movement

Valid/Invalid Flag V Valid

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Before Material *	Before Material Type Description	From To
<input type="radio"/>	G	Grapes	F
<input checked="" type="radio"/>			

Edit Valid Material Type form

Specify a list of material types that are valid or invalid for the Before lots for the operation. If you leave this form blank, the system assumes that all material types are valid for all Before lots for the operation.

Important! For configured operations for weigh tags and bills of lading, you must specify a valid material type. The system issues an error if you try to add a weigh tag or bill of lading operations for which you did not specify a valid material type.

If the material on the weigh tag operation does not go into the JD Edwards Blend Management system, the configured operation can use the material type from the harvest block as the default value.

The system does not calculate configured operations with weight-to-volume and volume-to-weight conversions correctly if you do not specify a material type for the To vessel. The material type record specifies whether the system uses a volume or weight unit of measure.

Valid/Invalid Flag Specify whether the list is for valid or invalid material types.

Before Material Type Specify the Before material type for the operation, for example:

- Wine
- Grapes
- Juice

From/To Specify whether the material type applies to the From vessel or the To vessel.

Specifying Wine Statuses

Access the Edit Valid Wine Status for Configured Operation form.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit Valid Wine Status for Configured Operation

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Configured Operation Code T2T Tank To Tank

Base Operation Code T2T Tank to Tank Movement

Valid/Invalid Flag V Valid

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Before Wine Status *	Before Wine Status Description	From To
<input type="radio"/>	G	Grapes	F
<input checked="" type="radio"/>			

Edit Valid Wine Status for Configured Operation form

Specify a list of valid or invalid wine statuses for the Before lots for the operation. Although specifying wine statuses is optional, the system assumes that all wine statuses are valid for all Before lots for the operation if you leave this form blank.

Valid/Invalid Flag

Specify whether the list is for valid or invalid wine statuses.

Wine Status

Specify the wine status for the operation, for example:

- Fermenting juice
- Grapes
- Must

From/To

Specify whether the wine status applies to the From vessel or the To vessel.

Specifying Styles

Access the Edit Default Styles form.

Edit Default Styles form

Specify a list of styles to add or remove from the After lots for the operation.

Style Item Enter a style or click the search button to review and select from a list of styles that are defined in the Style Definition program.

Style Value Specify the value for the style to apply to the After lot.

From/To/Vol. Moved Flag (from/to/volume moved flag) Specify whether the style applies to the From vessel, To vessel, or volume moved.

Style Add/Remove Specify whether to add or remove the style.

Timer Start/Stop Specify whether to start or stop the timer for a style.

Specifying Lot Comments

Access the Edit Default Lot Comments form.

Edit Default Lot Comments form

Specify a list of lot comments to add or remove from the After lots for the operation.

Comment Code Specify the type of comment code (31B/CM) to use, for example:

- Blending comments
- Experimental

- General
- Tasting

Comment Option Specify whether to carry the comment forward (31B/LC). Values are:
Do not carry forward.
Carry forward to all future lots.
Carry forward if contribution is greater than specified percent.

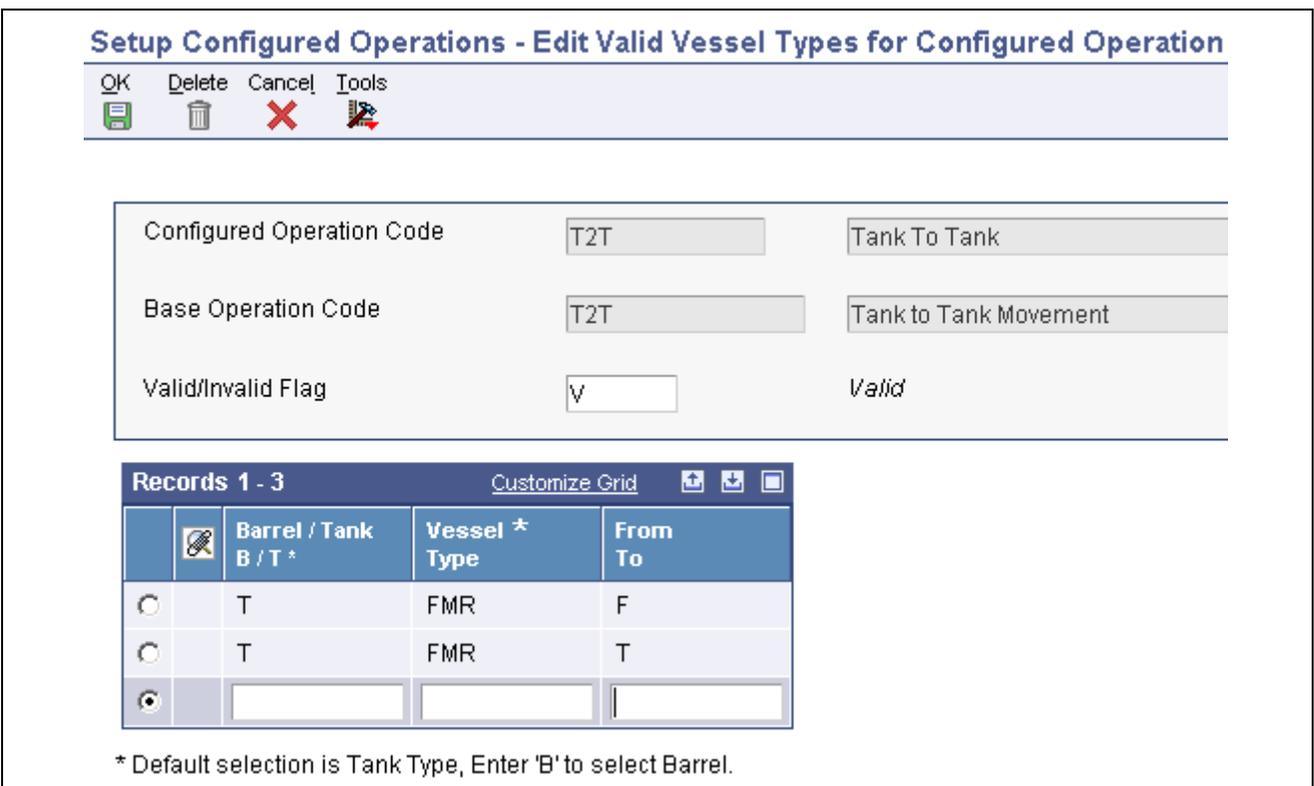
From/To Specify whether the lot comment applies to the From vessel or To vessel.

Lot Comment Add/Remove Specify whether to add or remove the lot comment (31B/AR).

Comments Enter user-defined text, such as information about tasting.

Specifying Vessel Types

Access the Edit Valid Vessel Types for Configured Operation form.



Setup Configured Operations - Edit Valid Vessel Types for Configured Operation

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Configured Operation Code T2T Tank To Tank

Base Operation Code T2T Tank to Tank Movement

Valid/Invalid Flag V Valid

Records 1 - 3		Customize Grid	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Barrel / Tank B / T *	Vessel * Type	From To
<input type="radio"/>	T	FMR	F
<input type="radio"/>	T	FMR	T
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

* Default selection is Tank Type, Enter 'B' to select Barrel.

Edit Valid Vessel Types for Configured Operation form

Select a list of tank types or barrel types that are valid or invalid for the From and To vessels in the operation.

Valid/Invalid Flag Specify whether the list is for valid or invalid vessel types.

Barrel/Tank Specify whether the vessel type is barrel type or tank type.

Vessel Type Specify a valid vessel type in relation to the barrel type or tank type. Vessel type specifies the particular kind of vessel within a vessel class. For example, tanks might have vessel types like steel, copper, or open top.

From/To Specify whether the vessel type applies to the From vessel or To vessel.

Specifying Equipment Types

Access the Edit Valid Equipment Type form.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit Valid Equipment Type

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Configured Operation Code T2T Tank To Tank

Base Operation Code T2T Tank to Tank Movement

Valid/Invalid Flag V Valid

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Equipment Type
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	PUM
<input type="radio"/>	

Edit Valid Equipment Type form

Select a list of equipment types that are valid or invalid for the operation. Although specifying equipment types is optional, the system assumes that all equipment types are valid for the operation if you leave this form blank.

Valid/Invalid Flag Specify whether the list is for valid or invalid equipment types.

Equipment Type Enter an equipment type or click the search button to review and select from a list of all equipment types that are defined in the Equipment Master table.

Editing Quality Test Results

Access the Edit QA Tests form.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit QA Tests

Operation Code * REC Operation Description * Receive Bulk
 Base Operation Code REC Receive Wine

Records 1 - 2			
	Test/ Panel	Test Specification	Description
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	T	BRIX	Brix Test
<input type="radio"/>			

View Test

Close Delete

Edit QA Tests form

Add or delete QA tests and test panels for the operation. The system includes all test equipment and consumables with the test you add to the operation. You can also click View Test to access the Work With Test Definitions form to locate and review tests.

Test/Panel Enter a UDC (37/TP) to indicate whether a row is a test or panel.

Test Specification Enter the unique identification for a test you perform on an item. For example, COL for color test, DENS for density test, or CL-2 clarity test.

Editing Quality Blend Rule

Access the Edit QA Result Blend Rule form.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit QA Result Blend Rule

Operation Code T2T Operation Description Tank To Tank
 Base Operation Code T2T Tank to Tank Movement

Records 1 - 2					
	Result Name	Result Description	Blend Rule	Blend Rule Description	Remove Result
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BRIX	Brix Test Result Name	EQUAL	Equal lots else blank	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>

View Result Name

Close Delete

Edit QA Result Blend Rule form

Override the QA blend rule and remove results for non-QA operations. You can also delete a test result name for the operation.

Result Name Enter the unique name used to group test results or click View Result Name to access a list of result names.

Blend Rule Enter a UDC (31B/QB) to indicate the blending rule for results.

Remove Result Select to remove the results from the operation.

Specifying Vessel Attributes

Access the Edit Vessel Attributes form.

Note. On the first three tabs, the system validates that the vessels that are selected in the operation exactly meet each attribute you define. If you leave any field blank, the system assumes that all values are valid for that vessel attribute for the operation. Use extreme caution when specifying vessel attributes, because as you do so, you are restricting the types of vessels that are eligible for use in the operation. If the criteria that you specify are too stringent, the operator might experience difficulty in finding one or more vessels that meet the criteria.

On the last two tabs, the user specifies values that apply to the tank master or barrel master when the operation is closed.

From Tank Attributes

Select the From Tank Attributes tab.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit Vessel Attributes

OK Cancel Tools

Configured Operation Code: 1210 Test 10

Base Operation Code: T2T Tank to Tank Movement

From Tank Attributes To Tank Attributes Barrel Attributes After Tank Attributes After Barrel Attributes Costing

Tank Status: Active

Tank Floor Config: Sloped - 05°

Tank Placement: Fixed

Tank Hygiene Status: Clean

Tank Volume Status: Partial

Tank Fab Material: Concrete

Tank Fermenter: Yes

TankTemp.Control: Yes

From Tank Location: []

Volume

UOM Volume: []

Total Capacity: [] Total Capacity Type: Lower Value

Tank Cap - White: [] Tank Cap White Type: Single Value

Weight

UOM Weight: []

Tank Cap. Red: [] Tank Cap Red Type: Upper Value

Edit Vessel Attributes form: From Tank Attributes tab

Tank Status

Specify the availability of the tank (31B/SV). Values are:

Active

Decommissioned

Inactive

Not in Branch

Out of Commission

Waiting for Receipt

Tank Floor Config (tank floor configuration)	Specify the type of floor a tank was constructed with (31B/FC). Values include: <i>Flat</i> <i>Sloped</i>
Tank Placement	Specify whether the tank is fixed or moveable within the winery (31B/TP)
Tank Hygiene Status	Specify the hygiene status of a tank (31B/HS). Values are: <i>Clean</i> <i>Dirty</i> <i>Sanitized</i> <i>Unknown</i>
Tank Volume Status	Specify the volume of a tank (31B/VS). Values are: <i>Empty</i> <i>Full</i> <i>Partial</i> <i>Unknown</i>
Tank Fermentation	Specify whether the tank can be used as a fermenting vessel.
Tank Fab Material (tank fabrication material)	Specify the material that is used in the construction of a tank or other vessel. Values are: <i>Cement.</i> <i>Coated Mild Steel.</i> <i>Concrete.</i> <i>Food Grade Plastic.</i> <i>Stainless Steel.</i> <i>Wood.</i>
Tank Fermenter	Specify whether the tank can be used as a fermentation vessel.
Tank Temp. Control (tank temperature control)	Specify whether a tank is equipped with a temperature control system for heating or cooling the tank (31B/TC).
From Tank Location	Specify the storage location for the From tank.
UOM Volume	Specify the unit of measure for the volume of the vessel in UDC (31B/UM). This field is mandatory if you specify the Total Capacity or Tank Cap - White.
Total Capacity	Specify the tank's capacity when used for storage.
Tank Cap - White (tank capacity - white)	Specify the tank's capacity when used for white wine fermentation.
UOM Weight	Specify the unit of measure (31B/UM) in weight. This field is mandatory if you specify the Tank Cap - Red.
Tank Cap - Red (tank capacity - red)	Specify the tank's capacity when used for red wine fermentation.

Capacity Type - Total, White, Red

Specify whether the value configured is single value, upper value, or lower value.

To Tank Attributes

Select the To Tank Attributes tab.

The screenshot shows a software dialog box titled "Setup Configured Operations - Edit Vessel Attributes". At the top, there are buttons for "OK", "Cancel", and "Tools". Below this, there are two rows of text boxes: "Configured Operation Code" with the value "1210" and "Test 10", and "Base Operation Code" with the value "T2T" and "Tank to Tank Movement".

Below the text boxes are several tabs: "From Tank Attributes", "To Tank Attributes" (which is selected and highlighted in blue), "Barrel Attributes", "After Tank Attributes", "After Barrel Attributes", and "Costing".

The "To Tank Attributes" tab contains several sections:

- Tank Attributes:** A list of dropdown menus including "Tank Status" (Active), "Tank Floor Config" (Sloped - 05°), "Tank Placement" (Fixed), "Tank Hygiene Status" (Sanitized), "Tank Volume Status" (Unknown), "Tank Fermenter" (No), "Tank Fab Material" (Wood), and "TankTemp.Control" (No).
- To Tank Location:** An empty text box.
- Volume:** A section containing "UOM Volume" (empty text box), "To Vessel Capacity" (empty text box), "Total Capacity Ty" (Lower Value dropdown), "Tank Cap - White" (empty text box), and "Tank Cap White Ty" (Single Value dropdown).
- Weight:** A section containing "UOM Weight" (empty text box), "Tank Cap - Red" (empty text box), and "Tank Cap Red Ty" (Upper Value dropdown).

Edit Vessel Attributes form: To Tank Attributes tab

Define the tank values for the To tank if you are defining a configured move operation.

Barrel Attributes

Select the Barrel Attributes tab.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit Vessel Attributes

OK Cancel Tools

Configured Operation Code: 1210 Test 10

Base Operation Code: T2T Tank to Tank Movement

From Tank Attributes To Tank Attributes **Barrel Attributes** After Tank Attributes After Barrel Attributes Costing

FROM

Barrel Availability Code: Active

Barrel Color Status: Red

TO

Barrel Availability Code: Active

Barrel Color Status: Red

Edit Vessel Attributes form: Barrel Attributes tab

Barrel Availability Code Specify the availability of the barrel (31B/AC). Values are:

Active
Culled
Destroyed
In repair
In rework
Inactive

Barrel Color Status Specify the color of the material inside the barrel (31B/CB). Values are:

Red
Spirit
White
Port

After Tank Attributes

Select the After Tank Attributes tab.

Setup Configured Operations - Edit Vessel Attributes

OK Cancel Tools

Configured Operation Code: 1210 Test 10

Base Operation Code: T2T Tank to Tank Movement

From Tank Attributes To Tank Attributes Barrel Attributes **After Tank Attributes** After Barrel Attributes Costing

FROM

Tank Status: Active

Tank Hygiene Status: Clean

Tank Volume Status: Partial

TO

Tank Status: Active

Tank Hygiene Status: Unknown

Tank Volume Status: Partial

Edit Vessel Attributes form: After Tank Attributes tab

Specify the values that should be updated in the tank master when the operation is closed for all tanks in the operation.

From/To Tank Status Specify the new tank status that should be updated in the tank master when the operation is closed. If this value is blank, the system does not update this field in the tank master.

From/To Hygiene Status Specify the new hygiene status that should be updated in the tank master when the operation is closed. If this value is blank, the system does not update this field in the tank master.

From/To Volume Status Specify the new volume status that should be updated in the tank master when the operation is closed. If this value is blank, the system does not update this field in the tank master.

After Barrel Attributes

Select the After Barrel Attributes tab.

Edit Vessel Attributes form: After Barrel Attributes tab

Specify the values that should be updated in the barrel master when the operation is closed for all barrels in the operation.

From/To Barrel Treatment Operation

Specify whether the Date Last Treatment and Treatment Method fields are updated in the barrel master when the operation is closed. If this value is blank, the system does not update these fields in the barrel master.

From/To Barrel Fill Operation

Specify whether the Date First Use and Number of Fills fields are updated in the barrel master when the operation is closed. If this value is blank, the system does not update these fields in the barrel master.

From/To Barrel Sulphur Treatment

Specify whether the Date Last Sulfur field is updated in the barrel master when the operation is closed. If this value is blank, the system does not update this field in the barrel master.

From/To Treatment Method

Specify the specific treatment method to update in the barrel master when the operation is closed. If this value is blank, the system does not update this field in the barrel master.

From/To Barrel Availability Code

Specify the specific availability code to update in the barrel master when the operation is closed. If this value is blank, the system does not update this field in the barrel master.

From/To Barrel Color Status

Specify the specific color status to update in the barrel master when the operation is closed. If this value is blank, the system does not update this field in the barrel master.

From/To General Comments

Specify the specific comments to in the barrel master when the operation is closed. If this value is blank, the system does not update this field in the barrel master.

Costing Attributes

Select the Costing tab.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Setup Configured Operations - Edit Vessel Attributes". At the top, there are buttons for "OK", "Cancel", and "Tools". Below this, there are four input fields: "Configured Operation Code" with the value "1210", "Test 10", "Base Operation Code" with the value "T2T", and "Tank to Tank Movement". Below the input fields is a row of tabs: "From Tank Attributes", "To Tank Attributes", "Barrel Attributes", "After Tank Attributes", "After Barrel Attributes", and "Costing". The "Costing" tab is selected. In the main area of the dialog, there is a checkbox labeled "Apply One-Time Vessel Cost" which is checked.

Edit Vessel Attributes form: Costing tab

Apply One-Time Vessel Cost

Select this option to indicate that you want to apply a one-time cost to the initial use of the vessel. You can apply this one-time costs only to barrels.

Setting Up Workflow Statuses

This section provides an overview of workflow statuses and discusses how to set up workflow statuses.

Understanding Workflow Statuses

Workflow defines the status of an operation. You can create user-defined workflow statuses to model business processes that use common operation status rules. You must define a default status for each operation status. For example, you must have a default status for draft, one for active, one for actual, and so forth. When you create a new operation, the system uses draft as the default status for the operation status.

Statuses are:

- Draft
- Active
- Actual
- Closed
- Canceled

You can configure workflow statuses to meet business requirements. This table lists example workflow statuses:

Status	Configured Workflow Status
Draft	Draft Project request form
Active	Cellar to write Issued Instructed Scheduled Pending Released Working Authorized
Actual	Perform/performed Reviewed Finished Approved Completed
Closed	Final Official
Canceled	Void

Prerequisite

Set up the Workflow Status UDC table (31B/WF).

Forms Used to Set Up Workflow Statuses

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Workflow Status	W31B74B	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Operation Workflow Statuses	Review existing and add new workflow statuses.
Edit Workflow Status Mapping	W31B74A	Click the Add button or select a record and click Select on the View Workflow Status form.	Add new workflow status mappings and edit existing mappings.

Setting Up Workflow Statuses

Access the Edit Workflow Status Mapping form.

Setup Operation Workflow Statuses - Edit Workflow Status Mapping

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

Records 1 - 7 [Customize Grid](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>		Workflow Status Name	Operation Status	Operation Status Description	Default Status
<input type="checkbox"/>		ACTIVE	2	ACTIVE	0
<input type="checkbox"/>		CELLAR TO WRITE	2	ACTIVE	0
<input type="checkbox"/>		INSTRUCTED	2	ACTIVE	0
<input type="checkbox"/>		ISSUED	2	ACTIVE	0
<input type="checkbox"/>		SCHEDULED	2	ACTIVE	0
<input type="checkbox"/>		WORKING	2	ACTIVE	0
<input type="checkbox"/>					

Edit Workflow Status Mapping form

Workflow Status Name Enter the name of the workflow status. For example, a configured workflow status might be *Issued*, *Instructed*, *Pending*, or *Cellar to Write*. This value must be unique to the status type.

Operation Status Enter a UDC (31B/WF) that specifies the operation status. Values are:

- 1: Draft
- 2: Active
- 3: Actual
- 4: Closed
- 5: Canceled

Default Status Specify whether the workflow status that you define and map to one of the operation statuses is the default status to use at that operation status level.

Note. You must define a default status for each operation status. For example, you must have a default status for draft, one for active, one for actual, and so forth. When you create a new operation, the system uses draft as the default status for the operation status.

CHAPTER 8

Setting Up Quality Management

This chapter provides an overview of quality management setup and discusses how to:

- Set up test result names.
- Set up test conversions.
- Set up test definitions and result durations.
- Set up test equipment.
- Set up test consumables.
- Set up test panels.

Understanding Quality Management Setup

Before you use the JD Edwards Blend Management system, you must set up information that directs the system to accommodate specific business requirements. For example, you must set up the quality tests that you will perform on a lot of wine, as well as the equipment and consumables that you will use during the test. You can also set up the time durations after which test results expire. Additionally, you can group tests into panels and test results into test result names.

The JD Edwards Blend Management system integrates with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management system. You must activate the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management system before using the JD Edwards Blend Management system.

You should set up the functionality for quality testing for the JD Edwards Blend Management system in this order:

- Test result names.
- Test conversion.
- Test definition and result duration.
- Test equipment.
- Test consumables.
- Test panels.

Prerequisite

Activate quality control.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Setting Up EnterpriseOne Quality Management,” Activating EnterpriseOne Quality Management.

Common Fields Used in This Chapter

Allowed Maximum	Enter the highest value for a passing test result.
Allowed Minimum	Enter the lowest value for a passing test result.
Conversion ID or Result Conversion ID	Enter the conversion table ID to use to convert a test result to a common unit of measure. The common unit of measure is defined in test result names. For example, if you enter a test value in degrees Fahrenheit, the test result name is defined as degrees Celsius. The system stores both the entered and converted test results.
Description	Enter brief information, a remark, or an explanation about the test result.
Display Decimals	Enter a value to designate the number of decimals in the amount or quantity fields that appear.
Numeric	Select to indicate that the result value is numeric and right justified. Clear to indicate that the result value is alphanumeric and left justified. Tests that use alphanumeric result values can have user-defined code (UDC) tables set up that contain alpha to numeric translations. The purpose of these tables is to supply result evaluations with a way of determining whether a result is within the range of the minimum and maximum values.
Preferred Maximum	Enter the highest value for the preferred test result. This value must be less than or equal to the value that you enter in the Allowed Maximum field. Use the preferred maximum value to measure quality to a more precise specification than a customer requests. Processing options for the Certificate of Analysis (R37900) program enable you to print the preferred value on the Certificate of Analysis report. Processing options for the Test Revisions (P3701) program enable you to evaluate samples against the preferred values.
Preferred Minimum	Enter the lowest value for the preferred test result. This value must be greater than or equal to the value that you enter in the Allowed Minimum field. Use the preferred minimum value to measure quality to a more precise specification than a customer requests. Processing options for the Certificate of Analysis (R37900) program enable you to print the preferred value on the Certificate of Analysis report. Processing options for the Test Revisions (P3701) program enable you to evaluate samples against the preferred values.
Product Code	Enter a UDC (98/SY) that identifies a system. Values include: <i>01</i> : Address Book. <i>03B</i> : Accounts Receivable. <i>04</i> : Accounts Payable. <i>09</i> : General Accounting. <i>11</i> : Multicurrency.
Result UOM (result unit of measure)	Enter a UDC (37/UM) to identify the unit of measure for a test result. Examples of units of measure include barrels, boxes, cubic yards, gallons, and hours.

Target	Enter the target or preferable test result within the test results range. The system does not validate against a target value; this field is for informational purposes only.
Test ID (test identification)	Enter the unique identifier for a test that you perform on an item. For example, you can enter COL for color test or CL-2 for a clarity test.
Test Result Name	Enter the name for the test result.
User Defined Codes	Enter a code that identifies the table that contains user-defined codes. The table is also referred to as a UDC type.

Setting Up Test Result Names

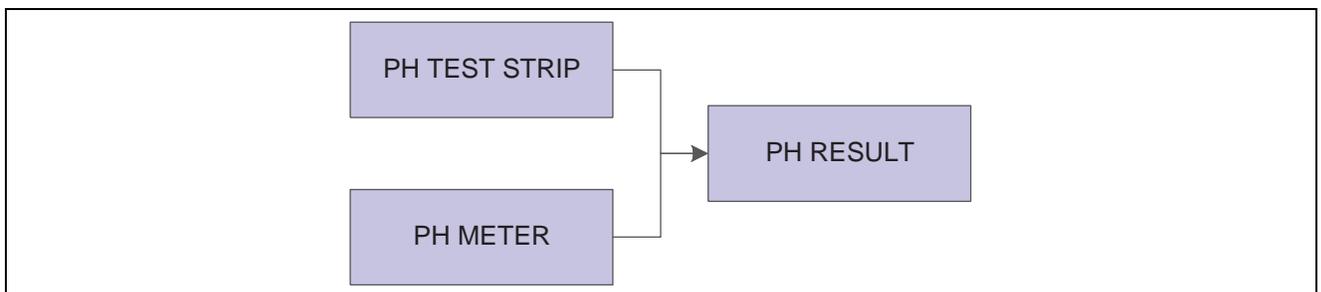
This section provides an overview of test result names setup and discusses how to set up test result names.

Understanding Test Result Names Setup

You can set up test result names to group similar tests with different test definitions (a set of test specifications). For example, you might have a pH test with a test definition that requires you to use a test strip and another pH test with a test definition that requires you to use a meter. The test definitions are different, but the result from each test is a pH result.

Test result names can help simplify inquiry, reporting, and blend rules. For example, you might want to review and compare test results for all pH tests. You can use the pH test result name to do this without inquiring on each test individually. You can also add a blend rule to the test result name instead of adding it to each test individually. For example, you add a blend rule to the pH test result name, and the system applies the blend rule to all tests that comprise the pH test result name.

This diagram illustrates how you might group pH tests:



Example of a test result name

The system stores test result names in the Test Result Name (F37013) table.

Forms Used to Set Up Test Result Names

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Test Result Name	W37013A	Quality Management Setup (G31B41), Test Result Names	Review existing test result names.
Test Result Name Revisions	W37013B	Click Add on the Work With Test Result Name form.	Set up the test result names for the quality tests that you perform.

Setting Up Test Result Names

Access the Test Result Name Revisions form.

Test Result Names - Test Result Name Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

Test Result Name:

Description:

Alpha/Numeric

Numeric

Product Code:

User Defined Codes:

Display Decimals:

Result Ranges

Allowed Minimum:

Preferred Minimum:

Target:

Preferred Maximum:

Allowed Maximum:

Result UOM: *Percent*

Blend Management

Blend Rule:

Test Result Name Revisions form

Blend Rule

Select a UDC to indicate the blending rule for results. Values are:

AVERG: Weighted average of blend lots.

EQUAL: Equal lots else blank.

LARGE: Largest value of blend lots.

LRLLOT: Value from largest lot.

NOCAL: No calculation - value is blank.

SMALL: Smallest value of blend lots.

SUM: Sum values for all blend lots.

These values are stored in the QA Result Blend Rules UDC table (31BQB).

Note. The special handling codes assigned to these UDC values determine which blend rules are used in the business functions. You can change the UDC values, but you cannot change the special handling codes.

Setting Up Test Conversions

This section provides an overview of test conversion setup and discusses how to set up test conversions.

Understanding Test Conversion Setup

You must set up test conversions for those tests for which the test definition unit of measure is different than the test result name unit of measure. For example, you perform a pH test using a test strip, and the test result is yellow. You set up test conversions to convert the value of a color to a numeric value in the system.

The system uses the converted results to display a common measurement for reports and inquiries. The system uses the converted result during blending. The types of conversions include:

- **Single value:** the system converts the value that you enter to a corresponding value.
- **Range:** the system converts the value that you enter to a corresponding value within a range.
The range must be numeric.
- **Formula:** the system uses a formula to convert the value (for example, to convert Fahrenheit to Celsius).

These tables illustrate the conversion:

Test Definition	Result Name	Conversion ID	Test Result	Converted Result
pH test strip	pH	Test strip to meter	Yellow	4.0
pH meter	pH		3.0	3.0

Conversion ID	From Value	Converted Value
Test strip to meter	Yellow	4.0
Test strip to meter	Green	7.0

The system stores test conversions in the Test Result Conversions (F37014) and Test Result Conversion Tables (F37015) tables.

Forms Used to Set Up Test Conversions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Result Conversions	W37014A	Quality Management Setup (G31B41), Test Conversions	Review existing test result conversions.
Conversion Table Revisions	W37014C	Click Add on the Work With Result Conversions form.	Set up the test conversions to convert the result values to the common unit of measure defined in test result names.

Setting Up Test Conversions

Access the Conversion Table Revisions form.

Test Conversions - Conversion Table Revisions

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Conversion

Conversion ID * PH CONVERSION

Description pH Conversion

Effective From * 01/01/06 Thru * 12/31/15

Type 1 Single Value

Formula Conversion Type

Business Function

AlphaNumeric - From/To

Numeric

Display Decimals 0

AlphaNumeric - Converted

Numeric

Display Decimals 2

Unit of Measure %

Records 1 - 6 Customize Grid

	From Value *	Converted Value *
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	YELLOW	3.20
<input type="radio"/>	GREEN	3.40
<input type="radio"/>	RED	3.60
<input type="radio"/>	VIOLET	3.80
<input type="radio"/>	BLUE	4.00
<input type="radio"/>		

Conversion Table Revisions form

- Type** Enter a UDC (37/CT) that identifies the type of conversion. For example, enter 1 for a single value and 2 for a range of values.
- Business Function** Enter the name of the custom business function that contains the calculation. Use the source file, Quality Result Conversion Template (B31B9050), as a template to create custom functions.
- From Value** Enter a result that the system uses for the conversion.
- To Value** Enter the end value in a range. For example, if 1 to 10 is the range, enter 10 in this field.
- Converted Value** Enter the conversion value for a single value or range of values.

Setting Up Test Definitions and Result Durations

This section provides an overview of test definitions and result durations setup and discusses how to set up test definitions and result durations.

Understanding Test Definitions and Result Durations Setup

You must set up test definitions and result durations in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management system for the quality tests that you perform on a blend lot. For example, before you can enter test data for a pH test, you must set up an acceptable quantity, and percentage and result ranges for the test.

You can enter sample information, such as number and size of samples, how many tests the sample has to pass, sampling method, and sampling container.

You can also define a change threshold that enables you to compare previous and current test results and to evaluate the significance of the changes.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management 8.12 Implementation Guide, “Setting Up EnterpriseOne Quality Management,” Defining Tests

Forms Used to Set Up Test Definitions and Result Durations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Test Definitions	W3701D	Quality Management Setup (G31B41), Test Revisions	Review existing test definitions.
Test Definition Revisions	W3701A	Click Add on the Work With Test Definitions form.	Set up test definitions and result durations.

Setting Up Test Definitions and Result Durations

Access the Test Definition Revisions form.

Test Revisions - Test Definition Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

Test ID: BRIX Branch/Plant: []
 Description: Brix Test Status: [] Active/Approved
 Effective From: 01/01/06 Thru: 12/31/15

Definition Result Ranges Descriptions

Test Type
 Required
 Optional
 Guaranteed

Display/Print/Lab
 Display/Evaluate Test: 1
 Print Test: 1
 Print Text
 Lab: []

Sample Information
 Number of Samples: 1
 Sample Percentage: []
 Sample Size: 1
 Accept Quantity: []
 Accept Percentage: []
 Sample Size UOM: []
 Sample Method: []
 Consolidation: []
 Container: []
 Closure: []

Test Definition Revisions form: Definition tab

Definition Tab

Select the Definition tab.

Test Type

Select *Required*, and result values must be within the allowable range for the test to pass. The system does not allow an item to pass quality inspection until you enter results for each required test.

Select *Optional*, and result values are optional during results entry. The system does not require the entry of a result for each optional test. However, if you enter failing results, the item fails quality inspection.

Select *Guaranteed*, and result values are optional during results entry. You can control whether guaranteed tests appear as you enter test results with the Display Test field on the Test Revisions form. In addition, guaranteed tests print on the Certificate of Analysis.

Display/Evaluate Test

Enter *0*, and the system does not display tests when using the Test Results Revisions or result inquiry programs. This value is allowed only for tests of type G (guaranteed).

Enter *1* to display all occurrences of a test when using result inquiry programs. To provide for the entry of result values, all occurrences of a test appear on Test Results Revisions form. The system uses all result values to determine if a lot passes or fails.

Enter *2* to display only the average result record when using result inquiry programs. All occurrences of a test appear on the Test Results Revisions form. The system uses only the average test result to determine if a lot passes or fails.

Enter *3* to display the last occurrence of a test when using result inquiry programs. The last occurrence is the test result last entered on the Test Results Revisions form. The system uses only the last test result to determine if a lot passes or fails.

Print Test	<p>Enter 0, and the test will not print on the Certificate of Analysis.</p> <p>Enter 1 to print all occurrences of a test on the Certificate of Analysis.</p> <p>Enter 2 to print only the average test result record when printing the Certificate of Analysis.</p> <p>Enter 3 to print the last occurrence of a test when printing the Certificate of Analysis. The last occurrence is the test results record that was entered last using the Test Results Revisions program.</p>
Print Text	Select to print the generic text associated with this test from the Test Results Revisions program on the Certificate of Analysis. Clear this field and the system does not print any generic text associated with this test from the Test Results Revisions program on the Certificate of Analysis.
Lab	Specify the lab where the test is performed. This is the default lab for this test when you create quality test operations.
Number of Samples	Enter the number of samples to take for the test.
Sample Percentage	<p>Enter the percentage of an order quantity, which determines the number of samples to create in the Test Results Revisions program.</p> <p>For example, if the sample percentage is 50 percent and the order quantity is 10, then the system creates five samples in the Test Results Revisions program. Use either this field or the Number of Samples field to control how many samples to create. You can use this field only with the order mode of the Test Results Revisions program. If the sample percentage is 100 percent, then you <i>must</i> test every unit in the order. Do not enter values in the Accept Percentage or Accept Quantity fields because all units on the order must pass for the lot to pass.</p>
Sample Size	Enter the quantity of one sample to take for the test. The system does not use this field; it is for information only.
Accept Quantity	<p>Leave blank to accept the percentage or enter 1 to display or evaluate.</p> <p>This value indicates the quantity of tests that must pass for the test sample to pass quality control. The system evaluates this value when the sample percentage is not equal to 100. To use this accept quantity value, you must complete these fields on the Test Definitions form accordingly.</p>
Accept Percentage	<p>Leave blank to accept the percentage or enter 1 to display or evaluate.</p> <p>This value indicates the percentage of tests that must pass for the sample to pass quality control. The system evaluates this value when the sample percentage is not equal to 100. To use the <i>accept percentage</i> value, you must complete the fields on the Test Definitions form accordingly.</p>
Sample Size UOM (sample size unit of measure)	Enter an identifying value for the unit of measure for a sample that you test. Examples of units of measure include barrels, gallons, hours, and cubic yards.
Sample Method	Specify what method should be used to take samples for this test. For example, you can indicate that samples should be taken from the top of the tank. Sample methods are set up in the Sample Method UDC table (37/SM).
Consolidate	Specify whether you want to allow samples to be consolidated automatically when they are created. If consolidation is permitted, you can indicate whether

the consolidation is for reuse in another test, or cumulative so that it can be collected in the same container. Values are:

Blank: Do not consolidate samples.

1: Consolidate for reuse.

2: Consolidate cumulatively.

Container

Specify the type of container in which to store the sample. You can set up containers in the Sample Container UDC table (37/CR).

Closure

Specify the device that should be used to close the sample container. For example, the sample container might be corked or have a wax seal. You can set up closure devices in the Sample Closure UDC table (37/CL).

Result Ranges Tab

Select the Result Ranges tab.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Test Revisions - Test Definition Revisions". At the top, there are buttons for "OK", "Cancel", "Form", and "Tools". Below these are icons for save, delete, and refresh. The main area contains several input fields: "Test ID" with the value "BRIX", "Description" with "Brix Test", "Effective From" with "01/01/06", "Thru" with "12/31/15", "Branch/Plant", and "Status" with "Active/Approved". Below this is a tabbed interface with three tabs: "Definition", "Result Ranges" (which is selected), and "Descriptions". Under the "Result Ranges" tab, there are two main sections. The first is "Alpha/Numeric" with a checked "Numeric" checkbox, and fields for "Product Code", "User Defined Codes", and "Display Decimals" (set to 0). The second is "Result Ranges" with fields for "Allowed Minimum" (10), "Preferred Minimum" (10), "Target", "Preferred Maximum" (24), "Allowed Maximum" (24), "Result Unit of Measure" (set to %), and "Test Result Name" (BRIX). Below this is a "Blend Management" section with fields for "Threshold Percent" (.0000), "Result Duration", and "Result Conversion ID".

Test Definition Revisions form: Result Ranges tab

Change Threshold Percent

Specify a variation percentage between previous and current test results that you consider permissible. When you enter test results, the system uses this value to validate the test results.

You can set up change thresholds only for numeric results. If you attempt to enter a change threshold percentage for a non-numeric result, the system issues an error.

Result Duration

Enter the number of days that the test result is valid. The system uses this value to determine the result expiration date.

Descriptions Tab

Select the Descriptions tab.

Under the Category Codes heading, categorize tests into groups for reporting purposes.

ASTM Reference (American Society of Testing Material reference)	Identifies a recommended testing procedure of the American Society of Testing Material.
Test Method	Enter a description of how to run a quality test. The test method is useful to both the company's Quality Control department and the customers. For example: Test: Viscosity Method: RVF #4 @10RPM Text: Run the viscosity test on an? RVF viscometer with a number 4 spindle at 10 revolutions per minute.
Property	Enter the item attribute that is being tested.
Test Duration	Enter the number of days it takes to complete a test.

Setting Up Test Equipment

This section provides an overview of test equipment and discusses how to set up test equipment.

Understanding Test Equipment Setup

You can set up the equipment that you plan to use for quality tests in order for the system to associate the test equipment with an operation. For example, if you use a meter to perform a pH test, you enter the data about the meter in the system. This data is only for informational purposes. You can then attach this equipment to a test definition. The system stores equipment data in the Test Equipment (F37011) table.

Form Used to Set Up Test Equipment

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Test Equipment Revisions	W37011B	Select Equipment from the Row menu on the Work With Test Definitions form.	Set up equipment to use during quality tests.

Setting Up Test Equipment

Access the Test Equipment Revisions form.

Test Equipment Revisions form

Asset Number Enter an eight-digit number that uniquely identifies an asset.

Setting Up Test Consumables

This section provides an overview of test consumables setup and discusses how to set up test consumables.

Understanding Test Consumables Setup

You set up the testing consumables that you plan to use for quality tests. For example, if you use litmus paper or latex gloves when performing a pH test, you must set up these consumable items in the system. You can then attach these consumables to a test definition. This setup enables the system to relieve inventory for the consumables when you close a blend operation. The system stores the information for these items in the Test Consumables (F37012) table.

Form Used to Set Up Test Consumables

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Consumable Revisions	W37012B	Quality Management Setup (G31B41), Test Consumables Click Add on the Work with Consumables form.	Set up test consumables for performing quality tests.

Setting Up Test Consumables

Access the Consumable Revisions form.

Test Revisions - Consumable Revisions

Work With Test Definitions | **Consumable Revisions**

OK Delete Cancel Previous Next Tools

Test ID * PH2COL pH Color Test Business Unit

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Item Number	Description	Equip Cons * Quantity	UM *
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	PHTEST	PH Test Strip	1.0000	EA
<input type="radio"/>				

Consumable Revisions form

- Item Number** Enter an identifier for the item. The system assigns this number to an item. It can be in short, long, or third-item number format.
- Equip Cons Quantity** (equipment consumable quantity) Enter a value for the quantity of the item that a piece of equipment consumes during its operational use.
- UOM** (unit of measure) Enter a UDC (00/UM) to identify the unit of measure that the system uses to express the quantity of an item. For example, enter *EA* for *each* or *KG* for *kilogram*.

Setting Up Test Panels

This section provides an overview of test panel setup and discusses how to set up test panels.

Understanding Test Panel Setup

After you define tests, you can set up test panels for the quality tests that you perform. You use test panels to group routine tests. For example, if you routinely perform a pH test and an alcohol test, you can create a test panel for these tests. You can enter one or more tests panels for a configured operation.

For each panel, you can define:

- Name.
- Description.

- The tests to include in the panel.

The system stores the information for these items in the Specifications Definitions Master (F3702) and the Specifications Detail (F37021) table.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management 8.12 Implementation Guide, “Setting Up EnterpriseOne Quality Management,” Defining Specifications

Forms Used to Set Up Test Panels

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Specifications	W3702A	Quality Management Setup (G31B41), Panel Revisions	Review existing test panels.
Specification Revisions	W3702C	Click Add on the Work With Specifications form.	Set up test panels for a group of quality tests.

Setting Up Test Panels

Access the Specification Revisions form.

Specification	BLEND TEST PANEL 1	Branch/Plant	
Description	Blend Test Panel 1	Status	
Revision Level	1		

Category Codes

Code 1: Code 3: Code 5:
 Code 2: Code 4:

Seq	Test Identification	Branch Plant	Description	Allowed Minimum	Preferred Minimum	Target Value	Preferred Maximum	Allowed Maximum
1	BRIX		Brix Test	10	10		24	24
2	PH1NUM		pH Numeric Test	3	3		4	4
3								

Specification Revisions form

Panel ID (panel identification) Enter the unique identification for a set of tests that you perform (for example, fermentation tests).

Revision Level Displays an alphanumeric character that represents the number of revisions to a panel. To avoid overlapping revisions, the system verifies that the start dates of revisions are greater than the end dates of other revisions.

Status Enter a UDC (00/WS) to indicate the approval status.

Code 1, Code 2, Code 3, Code 4, and Code 5 Complete any of these fields to categorize tests into groups.

Seq (sequence) Enter a number used to determine the sort order of tests.

Test Identification

Use this field (as well as the Seq field) to group the tests within a panel.

CHAPTER 9

Setting Up Costing

This chapter provides an overview of costing setup and discusses how to:

- Set up cost components.
- Set up cost groups.
- Set up general ledger (GL) category cost group cross-reference.
- Set up accounting groups.
- Set up automatic accounting instructions (AAIs).

Understanding Costing Setup

Before you use the JD Edwards Blend Management system, you must set up information that the system uses during processing. The costing setup enables you to accommodate specific business requirements and set up default values that can save time when processing transactions. For example, you must set up the AAIs in order to process journal entries to the appropriate accounts.

You set up the system to attach costs to the entities that you use when you perform an operation on a lot of wine. This enables you to attach costs to an operation for vessels, dry goods, equipment, quality analysis tests, staff, and so forth. Each time an operation, such as a crush or tank-to-tank movement, takes place on a lot of wine, the system attaches those costs to the lot of wine. The system applies these costs to various general ledger accounts, depending on how you set up the system.

You must set up costing information in this order:

1. Cost components.
2. Cost groups.
3. GL category cost group cross-reference.
4. EUR accounting groups.
5. Owner accounting groups.
6. AAIs.

Prerequisites

Ensure that you have set up the chart of accounts and companies.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Creating the Chart of Accounts,” Setting Up Accounts.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Setting Up Organizations”.

Setting Up Cost Components

This section provides an overview of cost component setup and discusses how to set up cost components.

Understanding Cost Component Setup

You use cost components to account for the cost of items and entities that you use in the wine making process. You create a cost for each cost component. For example, costs might include item costs for test tubes, latex gloves, or filters. You create a cost component for each of these items to capture the cost of dry goods. Additionally, you might create a depreciation cost component to capture depreciation on vessels. You use cost components to track operational costs of the entities that you use for the winemaking process. These entities include:

- Vessels
- Staff
- Equipment
- Overhead
- Expenses
- Materials
- Dry goods

You can create any number of cost components. You add cost components to cost groups using a fixed cost, periodic cost, cost per unit, or rate over time.

The system stores cost components in the Cost Components (F31B20) table.

Forms Used to Set Up Cost Components

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Cost Components	W31B20D	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Cost Components	View existing cost components.
Edit Cost Components	W31B20A	Click Add on the View Cost Components form.	Set up cost components.

Setting Up Cost Components

Access the Edit Cost Components form.

Cost Components - Edit Cost Components

Cost Component *Barrel 01*

Records 1 - 2		Customize Grid	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cost Component	Description	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BARREL01CC	Barrel 01	
<input type="radio"/>			

Edit Cost Components form

Setting Up Cost Groups

This section provides an overview of cost group setup and discusses how to set up cost groups.

Understanding Cost Group Setup

You use cost groups to group cost components. You attach the cost groups to the entities that you use in the wine making process. For example, you might want to group all of the costs for the various dry goods that you use. You might also group cost components for equipment and attach the cost group to the equipment that you use for crushing grapes for a lot of wine. Each cost group contains a set of the costs or rates from each cost component.

The system stores cost groups in the Cost Groups Header (F31B21) and the Cost Groups Detail (F31B211) tables.

Forms Used to Set Up Cost Groups

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Cost Groups	W31B21B	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Cost Group Setup	View existing cost groups.
Edit Cost Groups	W31B21C	Click Add on the View Cost Groups form.	Set up cost groups.

Setting Up Cost Groups

Access the Edit Cost Groups form.

Cost Group Setup - Edit Cost Groups

Cost Group: CELLARCG
 Description: Cellar Cost Group

Records 1 - 2

Cost Component	Description	Unit Cost	UOM	Time UOM	Description	One-Time Cost
CELLARCC	Cellar Cost	.7000				<input type="checkbox"/>
						<input type="checkbox"/>

Buttons: Save Changes, Save and Close, Cancel, Delete

Edit Cost Groups form

- Unit Cost** Enter the amount per unit. Divide the total cost by the unit quantity.
- UOM (unit of measure)** Enter the unit of measure of the quantity.
- Time UOM (time unit of measure)** Enter a user-defined code (UDC) (31B/TU) for the unit of measure for which the time calculations are made.
- One-Time Cost** Select to indicate that this is a first-use cost that applies to barrels only when it is set up in the operation configuration. First-use rates are fixed amounts.

Setting Up Cross-References for GL Category Cost Groups

This section provides an overview of the cross-reference setup for GL category cost groups and discusses how to set up cross-references for GL category cost groups.

Understanding the Cross-Reference Setup for GL Category Cost Groups

You set up GL category cost group cross-references to relate the GL category code to a cost group with a single cost code. Use the GL category cost group cross-reference when you cannot associate a cost group directly with an item. The system directs costs of an item in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system to a cost component. For example, you use sulphur as an additive in an operation. The sulphur is an item in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system with a GL category code of IN30. You set up a GL cross-reference to associate IN30 with the Additive cost group, which has a single cost component of *addcost* to account for the cost of the sulphur.

The system stores GL category cost group cross-references in the GL Category Cost Group Cross-Reference (F31B23) table.

Forms Used to Set Up Cross-References for GL Category Cost Groups

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View GL Category Cost Group Cross Reference	W31B23B	Blend System Setup (G31B01), GL Category Cost Group Cross Reference	View GL category cross references.
Edit GL Category Cost Group Cross Reference	W31B23C	Click Add on the View GL Category Cost Group Cross-Reference form.	Set up cross-references for GL category cost groups.

Setting Up Cross-References for GL Category Cost Groups

Access the Edit GL Category Cost Group Cross Reference form.

GL Category Cost Group Cross Reference - Edit GL Category Cost Group Cross Reference

GL Category *Blend EURs*

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid				
	GL Category	Description	Cost Group	Description
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BL04	Blend EURs	EURITEM01CG	EUR Item 01 Cost Group
<input type="radio"/>				

Edit GL Category Cost Group Cross Reference form

GL Category (general ledger category)

Enter the GL category for the inventory item. This category directs the cost to the component in this cost group.

This is a UDC (41/9) that identifies the GL offset that the system uses when it searches for the account to which it posts the transaction. If you do not want to specify a class code, you can enter **** (four asterisks) in this field. The system uses the class code and the document type to find the AAI.

Setting Up Accounting Groups

This section provides an overview of accounting group setup and discusses how to set up EUR accounting groups.

Understanding Accounting Group Setup

You can set up two types of accounting groups: EUR accounting groups and owner accounting groups.

You set up EUR accounting groups to track the EUR costs for each blend lot. For example, a lot might have three different EURs that you can group into one EUR accounting group. The system uses EUR accounting groups in the AAI structure to determine for which account it creates journal entries.

The system stores EUR accounting groups in the EUR Accounting Groups table (F31B07AG).

You set up owner accounting groups by setting up owners and attach them to owner accounting groups to track the ownership costs for each lot of wine. Owners can be internal to the winery or external. The system uses owner accounting groups in the AAI structure to determine for which account to create journal entries. You set up owner accounting groups as UDC 31B/OG. The system stores owner information in the Owner Master (F31B35) table.

See Chapter 4, “Setting Up Lot Attributes,” Setting Up Owners, page 52.

Forms Used to Set Up EUR Accounting Groups

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View EUR Accounting Groups	W31B07AGC	Blend System Setup (G31B01), EUR Accounting Group Setup	View existing EUR accounting groups.
Edit EUR Accounting Groups	W31B07AGA	Click Add on the View EUR Accounting Group Setup form.	Set up EUR accounting groups.

Setting Up EUR Accounting Groups

Access the Edit EUR Accounting Groups form.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit EUR Accounting Groups' form. At the top, there is a title bar 'EUR Accounting Group Setup - Edit EUR Accounting Groups'. Below the title bar, there is a text input field labeled 'EUR Accounting Group' with the value 'RESERVE' and a 'Description' field with the value 'Reserve'. Below these fields is a table with two columns: 'EUR Accounting Group' and 'Description'. The table has two rows: the first row contains 'RESERVE' and 'Reserve', and the second row is empty. At the bottom of the form, there are three buttons: 'Save and Close', 'Cancel', and 'Delete'.

Edit EUR Accounting Groups form

EUR Accounting Group Enter an alphanumeric identifier for the EUR accounting group. You use the EUR accounting group to associate similar EURs for accounting purposes. The AAIs point an EUR accounting group to an account number.

Setting Up AAI

This section provides an overview of blend AAI setup and discusses how to set up AAI.

Understanding Blend AAI Setup

You set up AAI to determine the accounts to which the system distributes journal entries for wine making costs.

The system uses multiple AAI tables, each of which applies to a certain type of transaction. In each table, you specify a general ledger account for each unique combination of company, document type, material type, EUR accounting group, owner accounting group, and cost component.

For example, you can set up the AAI table to direct transactions from a crush operation to specific accounts. Each time that you enter a crush operation, the system determines the general ledger account by matching the company, document type, material type, EUR accounting group, owner accounting group, and cost component (operational costing only) for the lot.

When creating journal entries, the system searches the Blend Automatic Accounting Instructions (F31BAAI) table for an exact match with company, document type, material type, EUR accounting group, owner accounting group, and cost component. If the system does not find an exact match, it searches the AAI in a sequence until it finds a match. Blank cells in the table represent exact matches and an *(asterisk) represents any value as a match. Company, owner accounting group, EUR accounting group, and cost component might have a specific value or **** (any match)—16 possible combinations exist. The search hierarchy attempts to match the most specific combinations first, then moves to more general combinations. Cost component is the most specific, then EUR accounting group, then owner accounting group. For example, the system searches the hierarchy using the specific company. If it does not find a match, it searches the hierarchy again using the default company 00000.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Setting Up the Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting Systems,” Understanding Manufacturing AAI.

The system searches the AAI according to the sequence in this table:

Company	Document Type	Material Type	EUR Accounting Group	Owner Accounting Group	Cost
				*	
			*		
			*	*	
					*
				*	*
			*		*
			*	*	*

Company	Document Type	Material Type	EUR Accounting Group	Owner Accounting Group	Cost
00000					
00000				*	
00000			*		
00000			*	*	
00000					*
00000				*	*
00000			*		*
00000			*	*	*

Note. If the field is blank, the system expects an exact match. The asterisk represents a wildcard.

These Blend AAI tables determine which accounts are debited and which are credited depending on the operation transaction:

- Inventory 3151.
- Operations 3152.
- Survey gain/loss 3153.
- Operation gain/loss 3154.
- EUR reclassification 3155.
- Conversion yield variance 3156.
- Receive to Blend variance 3157.
- Operational expense 3158.

Use the Inventory 3151 AAI table to account for ERP inventory items, such as dry goods, consumable items, and so forth.

Note. The Inventory 3151 AAI table must direct transactions to the same accounts that you set up for AAI 4122 (inventory).

When you use an ERP item in a blend operation, the system creates journal entries crediting inventory on the basis of AAI 4122 and debiting expense/COGS on the basis of AAI 4124.

The Operations 3152 AAI table directs accounting transactions of Before and After lots of an operation.

Forms Used to Set Up AAI

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Blend AAI	W31BAAIA	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Blend Automatic Accounting Instructions Setup	View AAI.
Edit Blend AAI	W31BAAIC	Click Add on the View Blend AAI form. Click Blend Detail on the Edit AAI Record Types form.	Modify AAI 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, and 3155 on the Edit AAI Record Types form. Set up AAI on the Edit Blend AAI form.

Setting Up AAI

Access the Edit Blend AAI form.

Blend Automatic Accounting Instructions Setup - Edit Blend AAI [i] [?] [x]

Accounts

AAI Table Number: *Blend Operations - WIP*

Records 1 - 10 Customize Grid Blend Accounting [x] [y] [z]

Company	Document Type	Description	Material Type	Description	EUR Accounting Group	Object Account	Cost Component
00200	JE	Journal Entry	C	Concentrate	*****	1902	*****
00200	JE	Journal Entry	D	DeAlc	*****	1902	*****
00200	JE	Journal Entry	F	Fermenting Juice	*****	1902	*****
00200	JE	Journal Entry	G	Grapes	*****	1902	*****
00200	JE	Journal Entry	H	Spirit	*****	1902	*****
00200	JE	Journal Entry	J	Juice	*****	1902	*****
00200	JE	Journal Entry	L	Lees	*****	1902	*****
00200	JE	Journal Entry	M	Must	*****	1902	*****
00200	JE	Journal Entry	S	High Proof	*****	1902	*****
00200	JE	Journal Entry	W	Wine Under 14%	*****	1902	*****

Edit Blend AAI form

CHAPTER 10

Defining Work Orders and Templates

This chapter provides an overview of work orders and templates and discusses how to:

- Create work orders
- Create work order templates

Understanding Work Orders and Templates

Work orders are used to group operations; they contain a set of information that is common to these operations. You create a work order and its associated operations manually or from a work order template.

When you create a work order or a template, the system generates a unique work order number using the next numbers defined in the winery constants, and stores the record in the Work Order Header table (F31B93). If you do not need a work order any more, you can cancel it. Because a work order is required to retain a record of work orders created in the system, you cannot delete work orders.

Note. In some situations, the system generates work orders automatically; for example, when you create operations from a list of vessels or when you create operations through interoperability transactions.

See [Chapter 19, “Working With Blend Management Interoperability,” page 377](#).

After creating the work order header, you add operations. You can create and associate operations at the time that you create the work order or you can do so later. You cannot associate existing operations with the work order. When you add operations to a work order, the default value for the instructed start date of the operation is today’s date. You can override this value.

To add operations, you select a configured operation code. The configured operation provides a template for the new operation with default values from the winery setup. When you add operations to a work order, the system generates the operation IDs, but does not generate operation numbers until the status of the operation is active.

Dependencies exist between the operations on a work order. When you copy a work order, the sequence of operations is retained. You can delete operations from a work order when the operation status is *Planned* or *Draft*. Whenever you add operations to or delete them from a work order, the system recalculates the dependencies.

When you create a work order and its operations from a template, you can use only one template. If you need additional operations that are not on the original template, you must add them manually to the new work order.

Work Order Status

The system provides five work order statuses: *Planned*, *Draft*, *Active*, *Closed*, or *Canceled*. The status of a work order is derived from the operations that you associate with the work order. You do not change the work order status manually. The system controls the work order status based on the following rules:

- The work order status can move forward only—for example, from *Draft* to *Active*.

Exception: If an associated operation is reversed to correct an error, the system can move the work order status back to *Active*.

- If no operations have been associated with the work order or the associated operations are planned, the work order status is *Planned*.
- If all the associated operations are at *Draft* status, the work order status is *Draft*.
- If all the associated operations are at a *Draft* or *Planned* status, the work order status is *Planned*.
- If all associated operations are at a closed or canceled status, the work order status is *Closed*.
- If all associated operations are at *Canceled* status, the work order status is *Canceled*.

Work orders are at *Canceled* status only if none of the associated operations is at *Closed* status.

To cancel or close a work order, you retrieve the work order and then close or cancel each operation individually. Once all operations are canceled or closed, you can use a batch program that enables you to update the work order status to *Closed* or *Canceled*. The Calculated Work Order Status program (R31B19) selects all active work orders and determines the new status, using the following rules:

- If one of the operations on the work order is closed, but all the others are canceled, then the program updates the work order status to *Closed*.
- If all operations are closed, the work order status is updated to *Closed*.
- If all operations are canceled, the work order status is updated to *Canceled*.

Work Order Templates

To create work orders, you can also use work order templates. Templates are reusable instances of a work order and its associated operations. You can cancel a work order template, but you cannot delete it. The system provides three methods for creating templates:

- Create a template manually.
- Save a work order as a template.
- Copy an existing template.

When you define a new work order template, you provide basically the same information as for a work order. The template number is generated using next numbers. The numbering scheme is defined by the winery constants of the winery for which you create the template. Templates are stored in the Work Order Header table (F31B93); the template indicator shows that the record is a work order template. Operations associated with a template are also identified by the template indicator.

In addition, you define template information, such as the template class. The system provides three template classes: global, winery, and user (Template Type UDC 31B/WL). Use global templates for standardized, regulated processes or to ensure consistency for products processed in multiple plants. Use winery templates to differentiate processing methods, equipment, styles, and other elements for a particular winery. You can configure user templates to an individual user's style of instructing work or to a particular end-use reservation. Template classes also enable security specific to the template class. Depending on the security setting by template class, you can modify and update work order templates.

Templates can have only one of two statuses: active or inactive. You can change the status back and forth; however, you can create new work orders only from active work order templates.

When you save an existing work order as a template, the system copies the work order header information, such as work order type, instructions, and comments, to the template. In addition, you must enter the template name, status, and class. For the operations that are associated with the work order from which you created the template, the system retains the following information:

- Operation header (without the date).
- Configured operation name.
- Equipment (all details).
- Resources (all details).
- Consumables (all details except lot numbers).
- Additives (all details except lot numbers).
- Move rules.
- Category codes.
- Explicit dependencies between operations in the same work order.

The system does not generate operation numbers, end dates, and statuses for the template. The default value for the operation start date is today's date.

Finally, you can create a new work order template by copying and modifying an existing template.

Prerequisites

To create work orders and work order templates:

- Set up winery constants.
- Set up configured operations.

Creating Work Orders

This section discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Search for Work Orders (P31B95).
- Search for work orders.
- Create work orders manually.
- Create work orders from templates.
- Calculate work order status.

Forms Used to Enter Work Order Information

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Work Order	W31B95A	Blend Operations (G31B03), Work Order Search	Search for work orders, access forms for creating work orders and templates, and revise operation information.
Edit Work Orders	W31B93A	Click the Add Work Order button on the Search for Work Order form. Click the Save As a Work Order button on the Search for Work Order Templates form.	Create and revise new work orders manually. Create a new template by copying an existing work order
Operations Header	W31B69A	Click the Add Blend button on the Search for Work Order or the Edit Work Orders form.	Enter operation header information. The Work Order field is populated from the work order header.
Edit Operation Detail	W31B87A	Click the Continue button on the Operations Header form after entering header information	Enter detail information for the configured operation you specified.
Search for Work Order Templates	W31B93B	Blend Operations (G31B03), Search for Work Order Templates	Select the work order template from which to create a work order.

Setting Processing Options for Search for Work Order (P31B95)

These processing options control default processing for the Search for Work Orders program.

Default

These processing options control the values used for the work order category codes.

Work Order Category Code 1 through 5

Enter the work order category codes that you want the system to use when retrieving work orders on the Search for Work Orders form. The system automatically retrieves all work orders with these category codes when you access the form.

Work Order

These processing options control the display of work order-related buttons on the Search for Work Orders form.

1. Add Work Order

Specify whether you want the system to hide this button to prevent the user from adding a work order. Values are:

Blank: Display the Add Work Order button.

/: Do not display the Add Work Order button.

2. Save as a Template

Specify whether you want the system to hide this button to prevent the user from creating a template from the selected work order. Values are:

Blank: Display the Save as a Template button.

I: Do not display the Save as a Template button.

Operation

These processing options control the display of operation-related buttons.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Add Operation | Leave this processing option blank to display the Add Blend and Add Growerbutton. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 2. Delete Operation | Leave this processing option blank to display the Delete Operation button and to enable you to delete operations. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 3. Speed Operations Update | Leave this processing option blank to display the Speed Operation Update option and to enable you to update operations. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 4. Speed Actuals | Leave this processing option blank to display the Speed Actuals option and to enable you to enter actuals. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 5. Advanced Comments | Leave this processing option blank to display the Advanced Comments option and to enable you to enter advanced comments. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 6. Quality Results | Leave this processing option blank to display the Speed Quality Results option and to enable you to enter quality results. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 7. Reverse Operation | Leave this processing option blank to display this option and enable you to reverse operations. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 8. First From Vessel Details | Leave this processing option blank to display details of the first From vessel for the operation. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |

Versions

These processing options control which version the system uses when you call other programs from the Search for Work Order program. The following table lists the programs in the order that they appear on the Versions tab, along with the default version. If you leave the processing options blank, the system uses this default version. You can define different versions in accordance with business processes.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Search for Operation (P31B94) | ZJDE0001 |
| 2. Search for Work Order Template (P31B93) | ZJDE0001 |
| 3. Add/Edit/Save as a Template Work Order (P31B93) | ZJDE0001 |
| 4. Add Operation (P31B94) | ZJDE0001 |
| 5. Speed Update (P31B96) | ZJDE0001 |
| 6. Speed Actuals (P31B67) | ZJDE0001 |
| 7. Speed Advanced Comments (P31B317B) | ZJDE0001 |

- 8. Speed Quality Results (P31B98) ZJDE0001.
- 9. Reverse Operation (P31B68) ZJDE0001
- 10. Operation Header Parent Form (P31B69) ZJDE0001
- 11. Create/Edit Operation Detail (P31B87) ZJDE0001
- 12. Grower Operations (P40G30) ZJDE0001
- 13. Trace/Track Version (P31B60) ZJDE0001

Searching for Work Orders

Access the Search for Work Order form.

Work Order Search - Search for Work Order

Close [Search for Operation](#) [Search for Work Order Template](#)

Winery: Work Order Request Date From:

Work Order: * Work Order Request Date Thru:

Work Order Type: * Work Order Status: -- Select One --

Find

Records 1 - 1									
Work Order Number	Alternate W.O. Number	Work Order Description	Creator ID	Creator Name	Winery	WO Status	WO Status Description		
1001		Receiving	65101	Lopez, Maria	W10	0	PLANNED		

Add Work Order Save As a Template Print Work Order

Search for Work Order form (1 of 2)

Associated Operations

Find Action: -- Select One --

Records 1 - 2									
Work Order Number	Operation Number	Job Number	Configured Operation Code	Configured Op Description	Operation Description	Winery	Creator ID		
1001	1027	0	RECV	BOL Receive Bulk Volu		W10	65101		
1001	1028	0	R2TV	Receive to Tank Volum		W10	65101		

Add Blend Add Grower View Edit Print Operation Delete Operation

Close

Search for Work Order form (2 of 2)

Use the following filter fields to retrieve work orders:

- Winery.
- Work Order.
- Work Order Type.
- Work Order Request Date From and Thru.
- Work Order Status.

Search for Operation	Click to access the Search For Operations form. On this form, you can retrieve operations based on search criteria that you set, such as winery, job number, or configured operation code. From this form, you can add and update, as well as close, reverse, or delete operations.
Search for Work Order Template	Click to access the Search for Work Order Templates form. On this form, you can retrieve existing templates. You can add, edit, and copy templates, as well as create work orders from a template. The form also displays the operations associated with the selected template.
Add Work Order	Click to access the Edit Work Orders form. On this form, you can begin the process of adding a new work order.
Save As a Template	Click to access the Edit Work Order Templates form. On this form, you can create a new work order template.
Print Work Order	Click to run the Operation Print report (R31B65A01) for all operations associated with the work order.
Add Blend	Click to add blend operations.
Add Grower	Click to add grower operations, for example, weigh tags.
Print Operation	Click to print a selected operation.
Delete Operation	Click to delete selected operations.
Action	Select additional activities that you want to perform. You can access the following programs depending on the number and status of the selected operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed Advanced Comments (P31B317B) • Speed Results Entry (P31B98) • Speed Actuals Update (P31B67) • Speed Operation Update (P31B96) • Reverse Operations (P31B68) • Operation Trace/Track (P31B60)

Note. To make any of these options unavailable for a program version, set the appropriate processing options.

Creating Work Orders Manually

Access the Edit Work Orders form.

Work Order Search - Edit Work Orders

Close

Winery: W10 Northern Wines Inc. Work Order Number: 1001
 Work Order Description: Receiving Work Order Status: PLANNED

Work Order Information | Instructions | Comments

Type: PDR Prod - Red Wine Cat Code 1: Blank
 Creator ID: 65101 Lopez, Maria Cat Code 2: Blank
 Date Created: 02/21/06 Cat Code 3: Blank
 Date Requested: Harvest Operation Cat Code 4: Blank
 Alternate WO Number: Cat Code 5: Blank

Save and Continue Save Instructions and Comments

Associated Operations

Find

Records 1 - 2

	Configured Operation Code	Configured Operation Description	Operation Description	Winery	Creator ID	Creator Description
<input type="radio"/>	RECV	BOL Receive Bulk Volume		W10	65101	Lopez, Maria
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	R2TV	Receive to Tank Volume		W10	65101	Lopez, Maria

Edit Work Orders form

Winery

Select the winery for which you want to create the work order. If the user ID is associated with a winery, this winery is used as the default value. In addition to the fields discussed here, you can define category codes for the work order. After entering the work order information, you can also add instructions and comments on separate tabs. Use these text fields to enter unstructured information, such as priority information, that you cannot enter in the predefined fields.

Note. If you enter both instructions and comments, only the instructions appear as an attachment to the work order record.

Work Order Description

Enter a description to identify the work order that you are entering.

Work Order Number

The system generates the work order number when you click the Save and Continue button. This number is sequenced by winery.

Work Order Status

The work order status is controlled by the system. You cannot manually change it. Values are:

Planned: You can use this status when the work order does not have associated operations or is associated with at least one planned operation and the other associated operations are in *Draft* or *Canceled* status.

Draft: All operations are in *Draft* status and are not ready to be released to the winery. Do not schedule work from work orders in draft status.

Active: At least one operation is active or actual, or the work order includes a closed operation as well as operations at *Planned* or *Draft* status. If the

	<p>work order does not include closed operations, the other operations are in <i>Draft</i> or <i>Canceled</i> status.</p> <p><i>Canceled</i>: The work order is inactive. It is visible, but no activities can be performed.</p> <p><i>Closed</i>: All operations are closed or canceled.</p> <p>You can run the Calculate Work Order Status program (R31B19) that checks the statuses of all associated operations to update work orders to closed.</p>
Type	<p>Select the type of work order that you are going to create from the Work Order Type UDC (31B/TW). Values are:</p> <p><i>BAR</i>: Barrel.</p> <p><i>CLN</i>: Cleaning.</p> <p><i>CDP</i>: Crush Drain Press.</p> <p><i>CQA</i>: Crush QA Additive.</p> <p><i>ISP</i>: Inspection.</p> <p><i>MNT</i>: Maintenance.</p> <p><i>PDR</i>: Prod - Red Wine.</p> <p><i>PDS</i>: Prod - Spirits.</p> <p><i>PDW</i>: Prod - White Wine</p> <p><i>ISP</i>: Inspection.</p> <p>Use this selection to group work orders in views and inquiries.</p>
Creator ID	<p>The default value for this field is the address book number of the person entering the work order. However, you can overwrite the value. Use this field to search for orders that you created.</p>
Date Created	<p>Enter the date on which you create the work order.</p>
Date Requested	<p>Enter the expected completion date of the work order.</p>
Alternate Work Order Number	<p>You can enter an alternative work order number, for example for the purpose of external record keeping. This field is for information only; you can use it to capture the work order numbers that were created outside the system.</p>
Harvest Operation	<p>For reporting purposes, indicate whether the work order encompasses harvest operations.</p>
Save and Continue	<p>Click to save the work order header and store it in the Work Order Header table (F31B93). Once you click this button, the system generates the work order number and activates the Associated Operations grid.</p>
Save Instructions and Comments	<p>Click to save the instructions and comments you added to the work order.</p>
Add Blend Operation	<p>Click to add blend operations. The system calls the Operations Header form. Select a configured operation and enter an new operation providing the data required by the configured operation. When click the Save and Close button, the system returns you to the Edit Work Orders form. Click Find to retrieve the newly created work order into the Associated Operations grid.</p>

Add Grower Operation Click to add grower operations.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Managing Farming Activities,” Entering Farming Operations.

Creating Work Orders from Templates

Access the Search for Work Order Templates form.

Work Order Search - Search for Work Order Templates

Close [Search for Work Orders](#)

Winery *

Template Class *

Template Status *

Template Name *

Find

Records 1 - 1 [Customize Grid](#)

	Template Number	Template Name	Template Class Description	Template Status Description	Creator ID	Creator ID
	1000	Crush Process	Winery	Active	65104	Shaw, Janet

Add Template Copy Template Save As a Work Order

Search for Work Order Templates form

Select the template that you want to use to create a work order by completing the filter fields in the template header.

Save As a Work Order Click to save the selected template as a work order. This button calls the Edit Work Order form, where you associate operations with the newly created work order header.

Calculating Work Order Status

Select Blend Advanced Operations (G31B05), Calculate Work Order Status.

Run this program to update the work order status based on the statuses of the operations associated with the work order. When you run this program from the menu, you can use data selection to select the work orders you want to update.

Note. To run this program automatically, you set a processing option for the Operations Header program (P31B69). If and the Create/Edit Operation Detail program (P31B87). The system runs the Calculate Work Order Status program when you click the Save and Close button after creating an operation.

Creating Work Order Templates

This section discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Work Orders Templates (P31B93).
- Create work order templates manually.
- Create templates based on work orders.

Forms Used to Create Work Order Templates

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Work Order Templates	W31B93B	Blend Operations (G31B03), Search for Work Order Templates	Review existing work order templates.
Edit Work Order Templates	W31B93A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Click the Add Template button on the Search for Work Order Templates form. • Click the Save As a Template button on the Search for Work Order form. 	<p>Create work order templates manually.</p> <p>Create work order templates based on an existing work order</p>

Setting Processing Options for Work Orders Templates (P31B93)

These processing options control default processing for the Work Order Templates program.

Versions

These processing options control which version the system uses when you call other programs from the Work Order Templates program. The following table lists the programs in the order that they appear on the Versions tab, along with the default version. If you leave the processing options blank, the system uses this default version. You can define different versions in accordance with business processes.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Search for Work Orders (P31B95) Version | ZJDE0001 |
| 2. Add Operation (P31B94) Version | ZJDE0001 |
| 3. Operation Header Parent Form (P31B69) Version | ZJDE0001 |
| 4. Create/Edit Operation Detail (P31B87) Version | ZJDE0001 |
| 5. Grower Operations (P40G30) Version | ZJDE0001 |

Creating Templates from Work Orders

Access the Edit Work Order Templates form.

Work Order Search - Edit Work Order Templates

Winery *Northern Wines Inc.* Template Number

Template Description

Work Order Information | **Work Order Template Information** | **Instructions** | **Comments**

Type *Prod - Red Wine* Cat Code 1 *Blank*

Creator ID *Lopez, Maria* Cat Code 2 *Blank*

Date Created Cat Code 3 *Blank*

Date Requested Harvest Operation Cat Code 4 *Blank*

Cat Code 5 *Blank*

Associated Operations

Records 1 - 2

	Configured Operation Code	Configured Operation Description	Operation Description	Winery	Creator ID	Creator Description
<input type="radio"/>	RECV	BOL Receive Bulk Volume		W10	65101	Lopez, Maria
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	R2TV	Receive to Tank Volume		W10	65101	Lopez, Maria

Edit Work Order Templates form

Review the work order header information and the associated operations from the original work order, and add template-specific information.

CHAPTER 11

Defining Configured Grid Columns

This chapter provides an overview of configured grid columns and discusses how to set up configured grid columns.

Understanding Configured Grid Columns

Configured grid columns enable you to set up a user-defined view of a multitude of data about a blend lot.

After you set up the view, you enter the name of the view in a processing option and the system displays the data for that view as the default. If you leave the processing option blank, the system supplies a default view. You must set up a user default view; otherwise the system does not display configured grid columns. You use the views for the following programs:

- Trial Blend (P31B320)
- Operation Trace/Track (P31B60)
- Inventory by Vessel View (P31B81)
- EUR Specifications (P31B0702)

See [Chapter 14, “Performing Trial Blending,” Understanding Trial Blending, page 317.](#)

See [Chapter 18, “Tracing and Tracking Operations,” Understanding Tracing and Tracking Operations, page 371.](#)

You use named calculations, named calculation formats, named calculation paths, and named calculation user default paths to create a preferred view.

You must set up the following components of configured grid columns in this order:

1. Named calculations.
2. Named calculation formats.
3. Named calculation paths.
4. Named calculation user default paths.

Named Calculations

You create a named calculation by combining a rule type, which you select from a preset group of rule types, with the data in selected tables (entities) in the JD Edwards Blend Management system. Eight entities and five rule types are available to be selected when you are creating a named calculation. Each named calculation contains a name and column title. The system enables additional fields based on the combination of rule type and entity for each named calculation. You select values from two hard-coded user-defined codes (UDCs), 31B/EN for entities and UDC 31B/NC for rule types. The entities UDC (31B/EN) is based on data in the following tables:

- Blend Lot Master (F31B31)
- Lot Composition (F31B311)
- Test Results (F3711)
- Lot Style (F31B314)
- Lot Owners (F31B315)
- Lot EUR (F31B316)
- Lot Accumulated Additives (F31B318)

The type of entity that you select determines the rule type that you can select and information that you can enter for the named calculation. The rule type UDC 31B/NC uses values from fields in the previous list of tables and contains one of the following calculations:

- Selected single
 - Use this calculation to locate a specific field and display the value in that field. For example, locate and display the value in the Material Type field.
- Selected numeric
 - Use this calculation to locate a specific amount or value in a specific numeric field and display a *string* value, for example, to locate and display the owner with the largest ownership percentage.
 - Values in this rule type might include largest, second largest, smallest, average, and total.
- Selected string
 - Use this calculation to locate a specific value in a specific alphanumeric field and display a *numeric*, *string*, or *date* value, for example, to locate and display the ownership percentage of an owner.
 - This calculation can also locate and display a date, for example, it can locate and display the sample date for a particular test result name.
 - Values in this rule type might include equal to, not equal to, greater than, greater than or equal to, less than, or less than or equal to.
- Value
 - Use this calculation for totals or a count. For example, locate and display the total cost for a lot or locate and display the total number of owners for a lot.
 - Values in this rule type might include total or count.
- Custom
 - Use this calculation only when you need a custom function. This calculation type can use all fields, including a custom function field, which is unavailable for all other calculation types.

The entity and rule type that you select determine which fields are available for input and the values that you can select in the fields when creating the named calculation. Additionally, all named calculations contain the Entity Field to Return fields. These rule types contain the following additional fields that you use to build each of the different named calculation types:

- Selected numeric calculation
 - Entity Field to Find
 - Rule
 - Where Field
 - Value To Evaluate

- Threshold
- Entity Field to Select
- Selected string calculation
 - Rule
 - Value to Evaluate
 - Entity Field to Return
- Value calculation
 - Rule
 - Entity Field to Find

The following tables and lists contain the possible combinations of calculation rules and available fields for each entity. An asterisk (*) indicates that you must enter a value in that field. All other fields contain the value you must select for that field for that particular named calculation.

Selected numeric named calculations for composition use composition data from the F31B311 table, and the value in the Entity Field to Find field must be *Percentage*.

Rule	Threshold	Entity Field to Select	Entity Field to Select	Entity Field to Select	Entity Field to Return	Entity Field to Return	Entity Field to Return
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Second Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Second Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank
<i>Second Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Second Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank

Rule	Threshold	Entity Field to Select	Entity Field to Select	Entity Field to Select	Entity Field to Return	Entity Field to Return	Entity Field to Return
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Second Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Source Identifier</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Grower ID</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Second Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Source Identifier</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Grower ID</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Composition Material Type</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Composition Material Type</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Second Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Composition Material Type</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Composition Material Type</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Source Type</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Source Type</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Second Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Source Type</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Source Type</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Source Identifier</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Source Identifier</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Second Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Source Identifier</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Source Identifier</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Grower ID</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Grower ID</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Second Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Grower ID</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Grower ID</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Appellation</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Appellation</i>	
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank

Rule	Threshold	Entity Field to Select	Entity Field to Select	Entity Field to Select	Entity Field to Return	Entity Field to Return	Entity Field to Return
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Appellation</i>	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Appellation</i>
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Appellation</i>
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	<i>Appellation</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Appellation</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Appellation</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank

Rule	Threshold	Entity Field to Select	Entity Field to Select	Entity Field to Select	Entity Field to Return	Entity Field to Return	Entity Field to Return
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Appellation</i>	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Appellation</i>	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Percentage</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	<i>Percentage</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Percentage</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	*	<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Percentage</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Percentage</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Largest</i>	Leave blank	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Percentage</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank

Selected string named calculations for composition use composition data from the F31B311 table, and the value in the Entity Field to Return field must be *Percentage*.

Entity Field to Find	Entity Field to Find	Entity Field to Find	Rule	Value to Evaluate	Value to Evaluate	Value to Evaluate
<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Appellation</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	<i>Equal To</i>	*	*	Leave blank
<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Equal To</i>	*	*	Leave blank
<i>Appellation</i>	<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	<i>Equal To</i>	*	*	*
<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Equal To</i>	*	*	Leave blank
<i>Composition Material Type</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Source Type</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Source Identifier</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Grower ID</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Greater Than</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Greater Than or Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Less Than</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Less Than or Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Code - Variety</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Not Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Not Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Code - Variety</i>	<i>Year - Harvest Period</i>	Leave blank	<i>Not Equal To</i>	*	*	Leave blank
<i>Composition Material Type</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Not Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Source Type</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Not Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank

Entity Field to Find	Entity Field to Find	Entity Field to Find	Rule	Value to Evaluate	Value to Evaluate	Value to Evaluate
<i>Source Identifier</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Not Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank
<i>Grower ID</i>	Leave blank	Leave blank	<i>Not Equal To</i>	*	Leave blank	Leave blank

Selected string cost named calculations use cost data from the Blend Lot Costs table (F31B31C), and the value in the Entity Field to Find field must be *Cost Component*.

Rule	Value to Evaluate	Entity Field to Find
<i>Equal To</i>	*	<i>Amount - Unit Cost</i>
<i>Equal To</i>	*	<i>Unit Cost</i>

Value cost named calculations use cost data from the F31B31C table and the value in the Entity Field to Find field must be *cost component*.

Rule	Entity Field to Find
<i>Total</i>	<i>Amount - Unit Cost</i>

Selected string named calculations for QA use QA results data from the Test Results table (F3711). Enter the following values in the following fields:

- Entity Field to Find: *Test Result Name*
- Rule: *Equal To*
- Value to Evaluate: *
- Entity Field to Return
 - *Test Value*
 - *From Result Value*
 - *Result Expiration Date*
 - *Test ID*
 - *Date Tested*

Selected numeric named calculations for style use style data from the Lot Style table (F31B314), and the value in the Entity Field to Find field must be *Unit - Style Value*.

Rule	Where Field	Value to Evaluate	Entity Field to Return
<i>Largest</i>	<i>Style category code 1</i>	UDC 31B/T1	<i>Code - Style Item</i>
<i>Second Largest</i>	<i>Style category code 1</i>	UDC 31B/T1	<i>Code - Style Item</i>
<i>Smallest</i>	<i>Style category code 1</i>	UDC 31B/T1	<i>Code - Style Item</i>
<i>Largest</i>	<i>Style category code 1</i>	UDC 31B/T1	<i>Unit - Style Value</i>

Rule	Where Field	Value to Evaluate	Entity Field to Return
<i>Second Largest</i>	<i>Style category code 1</i>	UDC 31B/T1	<i>Unit - Style Value</i>
<i>Smallest</i>	<i>Style category code 1</i>	UDC 31B/T1	<i>Unit - Style Value</i>
<i>Average</i>	<i>Style category code 1</i>	UDC 31B/T1	<i>Unit - Style Value</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>Style category code 1</i>	UDC 31B/T1	<i>Unit - Style Value</i>
<i>Largest</i>	<i>Style category code 2</i>	UDC 31B/T2	<i>Code - Style Item</i>
<i>Second Largest</i>	<i>Style category code 2</i>	UDC 31B/T2	<i>Code - Style Item</i>
<i>Smallest</i>	<i>Style category code 2</i>	UDC 31B/T2	<i>Code - Style Item</i>
<i>Largest</i>	<i>Style category code 2</i>	UDC 31B/T2	<i>Unit - Style Value</i>
<i>Second Largest</i>	<i>Style category code 2</i>	UDC 31B/T2	<i>Unit - Style Value</i>
<i>Smallest</i>	<i>Style category code 2</i>	UDC 31B/T2	<i>Unit - Style Value</i>
<i>Average</i>	<i>Style category code 2</i>	UDC 31B/T2	<i>Unit - Style Value</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>Style category code 2</i>	UDC 31B/T2	<i>Unit - Style Value</i>

Selected string named calculations for style use style data from the F31B314 table, and the value in the Entity Field to Find field must be *Code - Style Item*.

Rule	Value to Evaluate	Entity Field to Return
<i>Equal To</i>	*	<i>Unit - Style Value</i>
<i>Not Equal To</i>	*	<i>Unit - Style Value</i>

Selected numeric named calculations for owners use owner data from the Lot Owners table (F31B315), and the value in the Rule field must be *Largest*.

Entity Field to Find	Entity Field to Return
<i>Blend Lot Quantity</i>	<i>Owner Short Code</i>
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Owner Short Code</i>
<i>Blend Lot Quantity</i>	<i>Blend Lot Quantity</i>
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>

Selected string named calculations for owners use owner data from the Lot Owners table (F31B315), and the value in the Entity Field to Find field must be *Owner Short Code*.

Rule	Value to Evaluate	Entity Field to Return
<i>Equal To</i>	*	<i>Blend Lot Quantity</i>
<i>Equal To</i>	*	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Not Equal To</i>	*	<i>Blend Lot Quantity</i>
<i>Not Equal To</i>	*	<i>Percentage</i>

Selected numeric named calculations for EUR use EUR data from the Lot EUR table (F31B316), and the value in the Rule field must be *Largest*.

Entity Field to Find	Entity Field to Return
<i>Blend Lot Quantity</i>	<i>EUR Short Code</i>
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>EUR Short Code</i>
<i>Blend Lot Quantity</i>	<i>Blend Lot Quantity</i>
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>

Selected string named calculations for EUR use EUR data from the F31B316 table, and the value in the Entity Field to Find field must be *EUR Short Code*.

Rule	Value to Evaluate	Entity Field to Return
<i>Equal To</i>	*	<i>Blend Lot Quantity</i>
<i>Equal To</i>	*	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Not Equal To</i>	*	<i>Blend Lot Quantity</i>
<i>Not Equal To</i>	*	<i>Percentage</i>

Value EUR named calculations use EUR data from the F31B316 table. Enter the following values in the following fields:

- Entity Field to Find: *EUR code*
- Rule: *Count*
- Entity Field to Return: *Total Number of EURs*

Selected string named calculation for accumulated additives uses accumulated additives data from the Lot Accumulated Additives table (F31B318). Enter the following values in the following fields:

- Entity Field to Find: *Short Item Number*
- Rule: *Equal To*
- Value to Evaluate: *
- Entity Field to Return
 - *Active Additive Quantity*

- *Additive Quantity in Lot UOM*

Selected single named calculations for lot headers use lot master data from the Blend Lot Master table (F31B31). Enter the following values in the Entity Field to Return field:

- *Instructed Attribute 1 through 12*
- *Summary Attribute 1 through 25*
- *Wine Status Short Code*
- *Blend Lot Status*
- *Material Type Code*

Named Calculation Formats

You create named calculation formats to specify the layout of the named calculations or columns in the programs that use configured grid columns. You can use up to six columns or named calculations per format. The six columns that you select determine the layout that the system displays in the program.

To save time as you set up named calculation formats, you can copy named calculation formats. You can change any values on the Add Named Calculation Format form, but you *must* enter a value in the Named Calculation Format Name field.

Named Calculation Paths

You create named calculation paths that enable you to specify a sequential list of named calculation formats to scroll through. Each row in the list contains a sequence number and named calculation format. No limit is placed on the number of named calculation formats per named calculation path. Additionally, you can select any sequence for the named calculation formats.

You can leave a blank row, indicating a blank format, in the list. A blank format enables you to hide all configured columns in the program using configured grid columns. If you do not leave a blank format in the list, the system includes a blank format at the end of the list. To improve system performance, you *should* enter a blank format at the beginning of the list. If you enter a blank format at the beginning of the list, the system hides the configured grid columns when you open a program using configured grid columns. To enter a blank row in the sequence, you must enter a sequence number and leave the Named Calculation Format field blank.

You should give careful consideration when choosing the sequence and number of named calculation formats in the named calculation path. After you set up a named calculation path, review the sequence and number of named calculation formats to ensure that it meets requirements.

When creating a named calculation path, you can enter a sequence number or allow the system to enter the number based on the sequence of the rows in the list. As you create the list, you can change or delete the sequence number that you enter in the row. When you save a named calculation path, the system ensures that each row contains a number and that the sequence numbers are sequential. If necessary, the system will adjust the numbers in the list to ensure that the list remains sequential. If a row does not contain a sequence number, the system calculates the sequence and enters the correct sequence number for that row. The system also ensures that the sequence begins with the number one.

Note. If you make changes when creating or modifying a named calculation path, you must click Save and Close, and then select the named calculation path on the Search for Named Calculation form to view the sequence that the system saves.

Consider the following examples:

- You enter sequence numbers 1 through 6, and then delete sequence number 5. The system removes row 5. When you click Save and Close and then review the list, the system changes row 6 to row 5 and displays the list in the correct sequence.
- You enter sequence numbers 1 through 6 and then reverse the row numbers 3 and 6. When you click Save and Close and then review the list, the system reorders the rows and displays them in the correct sequential order.

Additionally, when you save the named calculation path, the system alerts you to duplicate sequence numbers. If any rows exist with duplicate sequence numbers, the system highlights those rows. You must delete a duplicate row or provide a different sequence number for the highlighted rows. Otherwise, the system deletes the duplicate rows.

To save time as you set up named calculation paths, you can copy named calculation paths. You can change any values on the Add Named Calculation Paths form, but you *must* enter the value in the Named Calculation Path Name field.

User Default Paths for Named Calculations

You create user default paths for named calculations to use when you view information in the Trial Blend, Operation Trace/Track, and Inventory by Vessel View programs. You specify the user ID or role, application ID, and the default path to use for each program. You can enter **ALL* in the User/Role field to indicate that all users use the default path that you specify—unless you override the **All* value with another record for the user or role.

To save time as you set up user default paths for named calculations, you can copy named calculation user default paths. You must change the value in either the User/Role or Application/Report field, and you enter a value in the Named Calculation Path Name field on the Edit Named Calculation User Default Path form.

Setting Up Configured Grid Columns

This section discusses how to:

- Set up entities for named calculations.
- Set up named calculations.
- Copy named calculations.
- Set up named calculation formats.
- Set up named calculation paths.
- Set up user default paths for named calculations.

Forms Used to Set Up Configured Grid Columns

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Select Lot Entity	W31B109D	Named Calculations (G31B09), Named Calculations Click the Add button on the Search for Named Calculations form.	Set up entities for named calculations.
Add Named Calculation	W31B109C	Select the entity on the Select Lot Entity form and click OK.	Set up the named calculation.
Edit Named Calculation	W31B109C	Named Calculations (G31B09), Named Calculations Select a row on the Search for Named Calculations form and click Copy.	Copy named calculations.
Add Named Calculation Format	W31B107E	Named Calculations (G31B09), Named Calculation Formats Click the Add button on the Search for Named Calculation Formats form.	Set up named calculation formats.
Edit Named Calculation Path	W31B105B	Named Calculations (G31B09), Named Calculation Paths Click the Add button on the Search for Named Calculation Paths form.	Set up named calculation paths.
Add Named Calculation User Default Path	W31B104B	Named Calculations (G31B09), Named Calculation User Default Paths Click the Add button on the Search for Named Calculation User Default Path form.	Set up user default paths for named calculations.

Setting Up Entities for Named Calculations

Access the Select Lot Entity form.

Named Calculations - Select Lot Entity

Named Calculation Entity QA Results

Select Lot Entity form

Named Calculation Entity Select an entity. UDC 31B/EN is hard-coded.

Setting Up Named Calculations

Access the Add Named Calculation form.

Add Named Calculation form

General

Select the General tab.

Named Calculation Name Enter the name for a named calculation.

Named Calculation Entity Displays the name of a named calculation entity.

Creator Enter or select the creator’s address book number.

Rule Type Select a rule type.

Column Title Enter the title that the system displays on the configured grid column.

Category Codes 1–3 On the Category Codes tab, select values from UDC tables 31B/N7, 31B/N8, and 31B/N9.

Rule Select a rule.

Entity Field to Find Select a value.

Where Field Select a value.

Value to Evaluate Enter or select a value.

Threshold Enter a percentage.

- Entity Field to Select** Select a value.
- Entity Field to Return** Select a value.
- Custom Function** Enter or select a business function.

Copying Named Calculations

Access the Edit Named Calculations form.

The system enables the fields in the header of the form, but does not display values in the detail area.

To copy named calculations:

1. Enter a value in the Named Calculation Name field and enter values in any of the other header fields.
2. Click Save and Continue to save the header values and enable the fields in the detail area.
3. If you select a new value for the Rule Type field and click Save and Continue, enter values in the detail area fields and click Save and Close.

Setting Up Named Calculation Formats

Access the Add Named Calculation Format form.

Named Calculation Formats - Add Named Calculation Format

Named Calculation Format Name

Named Calculation Format Description

Creator *Lopez, Maria*

Named Calculation Column 1	<input type="text" value="Quality Result"/>	View Details
Named Calculation Column 2	<input type="text"/>	View Details
Named Calculation Column 3	<input type="text"/>	View Details
Named Calculation Column 4	<input type="text"/>	View Details
Named Calculation Column 5	<input type="text"/>	View Details
Named Calculation Column 6	<input type="text"/>	View Details

Add Named Calculation Format form

In addition to the information described below you can use three category codes (31B/N4 - N6) to define named calculation format.

- Named Calculation Format Name** Enter the name for a named calculation format.
- Named Calculation Format Description** Enter a description for the named calculation format.
- Creator** Enter or select the creator’s address book number.

Named Calculation Column 1– 6 Enter or select the name of a named calculation.

View Details Click to access the Edit Named Calculation form.

Set Up Named Calculation Paths

Access the Edit Named Calculation Path form.

Named Calculation Paths - Add Named Calculation Path

Save and Close Cancel

General Category Codes

Named Calculation Path Name Trial Blend Format

Named Calculation Path Description

Creator 65101 Lopez, Maria

Records 1 - 3		Customize Grid
Sequence Number	Named Calculation Format	
<input type="radio"/>	1 Quality Results	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2 EUR	
<input type="radio"/>		

Delete View Format Details

Save and Close Cancel

Edit Named Calculation Path form

In addition to the fields described below, you can use category codes (UDC 31B/N1 - N3) to define named calculation paths.

Named Calculation Path Name Enter the name for a named calculation path.

Named Calculation Path Description Enter a description for the named calculation path.

Creator Enter or select the creator’s address book number.

Sequence Number Enter a sequence number, or leave blank and the system enters a default sequence.

Named Calculation Format Enter or select the name for a named calculation format.

View Format Details Click to access the Edit Named Calculation Format form.

Setting Up User Default Paths for Named Calculation

Access the Add Named Calculation User Default Path form.

User / Role	<input type="text" value="*ALL"/>	<i>All My Roles</i>
Application / Report	<input type="text" value="P31B320"/> 	<i>Search for Trial Blend</i>
Named Calculation Path	<input type="text" value="EUR"/>	View Path Details
<input type="button" value="Save and Close"/>		<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>

Add Named Calculation User Default Path form

User/Role	Enter or select a user ID or a role. Alternatively, enter <i>*All</i> .
Application/Report	Enter or select an application ID or a report ID.
Named Calculation Path Name	Enter the name for a named calculation path.
View Path Details	Click to access the Edit Named Calculation Path form.

CHAPTER 12

Instructing Operations

This chapter provides an overview of instructing operations and discusses how to:

- Enter operation header information.
- Enter operation details.
- Enter bulk receipt operations.
- Enter administrative operations.
- Enter removal operations.
- Enter quality assurance (QA) operations.
- Manage spirit operations.
- Manage empty vessel operations.

Understanding Instructing Operations

Operations are individual activities that together define the blend process. Operations include the activities of receiving bulk material into the system, crushing the bulk material and subjecting it to a variety of treatments, such as moving it into vessels with specific characteristics that are intended to affect the product, and stirring the liquid. You can also mix in additives that change the characteristics of the product, for example by raising the sugar content. As part of the process, you can perform quality tests to monitor the state of the product. At the end of the process, you package the product for sale purposes, for example you bottle the wine that you have produced.

Configured operations can be classified into seven major categories, as the following table illustrates:

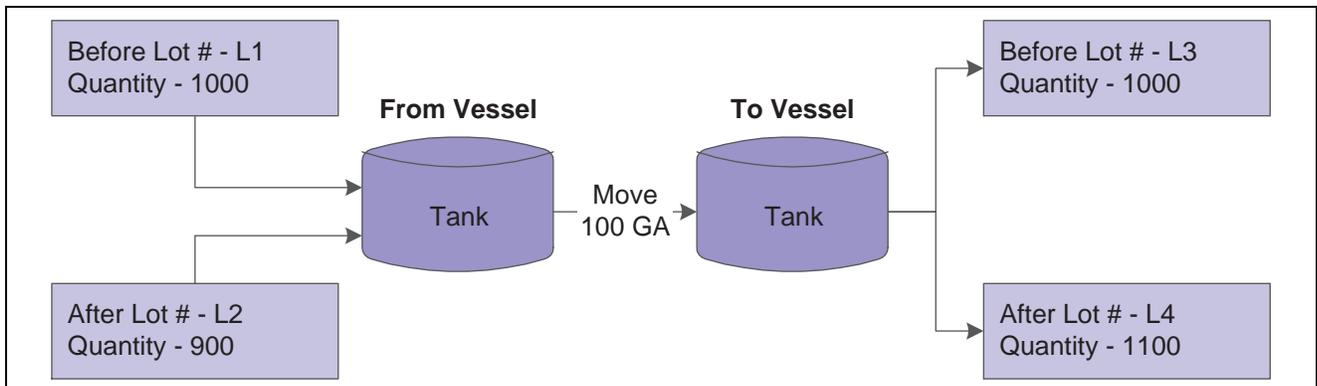
Operation Category	Examples
Receiving operations	Receive wine, receive transferred wine, receive full tank, receive full barrel, receive to tank, decant.
Move operations	Tank to tank, barrel fill, barrel to barrel, top barrel from tank, top barrel from barrel, barrel empty, crush, drain press, filter/centrifuge.
Add operations	Tank addition, barrel addition.
In-place operations	Tank in place, barrel in place, portable tank relocation, barrel relocation, barrel self topping, empty tank in place, empty virtual barrel tanks (VBT) in place.

Operation Category	Examples
Administrative operations	Adjust lot attributes, adjust inventory, VBT maintenance, error correction, declared loss, override composition material type.
QA operations	Quality assurance.
Removal operations	Ship and transfer bulk material, ship full tank, ship full barrel, bottling, transfer empty tank, transfer empty VBT.

When you elaborate operations, you must add tanks or VBTs containing one or more barrels to the operation. For additive, in-place, administrative, and QA operations you need only source vessels (From vessels) because you do not move the bulk material. Receiving, move, and removal operations require From and To vessels as the source and destination vessels of the operation. Vessels include not only tanks and VBTs, but also weigh tags, bills of lading, and bottling vessels.

The bulk material in a vessel is represented by the blend lot. Lots are the mechanism that the system uses to track changes to the bulk material. Operations change the attributes of the blend lot and effectively create new lots. For example, turning grapes into juice changes the material type of the bulk material. Moving bulk material into a barrel may result in style changes as a result of the impact of the barrel style. Mixing additives into the bulk material changes the QA result the next time you perform a test. Thus each operation has a Before and an After lot in relation to each vessel.

If an operation uses more than one vessel, for example in move operation, both the From and the To vessels have their own Before and After lots. If you move a quantity from one vessel to another, the After lot of the From vessel shows a decreased quantity, whereas the After lot of the To vessel shows the increase. The following diagram illustrates the relationship of vessels and lots in move operations:



Vessels and lots

The system enables you to move bulk material from one vessel to many, but also from many vessels to one. In addition, you can perform many-to-many movements.

Prerequisite

To create operations, you must first set up configured operations based on preconfigured base operations.

See [Chapter 7, “Setting Up Operations,” Setting Up Configured Operations, page 140](#).

Entering Operation Header Information

This section provides an overview of operation header information and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Operation Header (P31B69).
- Enter operation header information.

Understanding Operation Header Information

The operations that the JD Edwards Blend Management system uses are based on operation configurations that you have created previously. Every time you enter an new operation, you must select a configured operation as the basis. This configured operation provides default values and controls the type of information that you can enter for the new operation.

The system provides several methods for creating operations. You can add individual blend operations from the Operation Search program (P31B94). You can also create operations for a list of vessels that you select using the Inventory by Vessel View program (P31B81). Finally you can also create a work order and associate operations with the work order (P31B95).

You enter new operation information in two parts. In the operation header you specify the configured operation code, the winery for which you create the operation. When you set up configured operations, you can define valid or invalid wineries for each configured operation. On the operation header you also specify the operation workflow status. You must be set up with a valid address book number to be able to enter operation information. If you have implemented operation workflow security, the system validates the address book number in the Creator field against the security definition you have set up in the Operation Security program (P31B922). If you do not have the appropriate permission for the configured operation, winery and workflow status, you cannot enter the operation.

See [Chapter 3, “Setting Up Wineries,” Setting Up Operation Workflow Security, page 47](#).

To go on to operation details, you must save the operation header information. When you click the Continue button, the system saves and locks the header record and launches the Create/Edit Operation Detail program (P31B87).

See Also

[Chapter 13, “Managing Operations,” Creating Operations from a List of Vessels, page 301](#)

[Chapter 10, “Defining Work Orders and Templates,” Creating Work Orders, page 197](#)

Form Used to Enter Operation Header Information

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Operations Header	W31B69A	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search Click the Add Blend button on the Search for Operations form.	Enter operation header information

Setting Processing Options for Operation Header (P31B69)

These processing options control default processing for the Operation Header program.

Default

These processing options control default values on the operation header.

- 1. Default Operation Status** Enter the default workflow status that you want to use when creating new operations. Select the workflow status that you want to use from the Configured Status Search & Select form.
- 1. Run Calculate Work Order Status (R31B19)** Enter *1* to direct the system to automatically calculate the work order status when you add a work order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not run this batch process automatically.

Versions

These processing options control the versions that the system uses when the program calls other programs. The following table lists the programs in the order that they appear on the Versions tab, along with the default version. If you leave the processing options blank, the system uses this default version. You can define different versions in accordance with business processes.

- 1. Create/Edit Operation Detail (P31B87)** ZJDE0001
- 2. Calculate Work Order Status (R31B19)** XJDE0001

Entering Operation Header Information

Access the Operations Header form.

The screenshot displays the 'Operation Search - Operations Header' form. At the top, there are three buttons: 'Save and Close', 'Continue', and 'Cancel'. Below these is a section titled 'Operation Header' with a dropdown arrow. The form contains several input fields: 'Configured Operation' (value: RECV), 'BOL Receive Bulk V...Winery' (value: W10), 'Northern Wines Inc.', 'Creator' (value: 65101), and 'Lopez, Maria'. Other fields include 'Operation Status' (value: ACTIVE), 'Operation Number', 'Alternate Operation Number', 'Operation Description', 'Work Order Number' (value: 0), and 'Alternate Work Order'. Below these fields are tabs for 'General', 'Instructions', 'Comments', and 'Misc'. The 'General' tab is active, showing a 'Dates and Times' section with fields for 'Instructed Start Date/Time' (03/27/2006 15:48:57), 'Instructed End Date/Time', 'Instructed Duration', 'Actual Start Date/Time', 'Actual End Date/Time', 'Actual Duration', 'Duration UOM' (dropdown menu showing 'Hours'), and 'Creation Date/Time' (03/27/2006 15:48:57). At the bottom of the form, there are three buttons: 'Save and Close', 'Continue', and 'Cancel'.

Operations Header form

Configured Operation Enter the code of the configured operation that you want to use to create an operation.

Operation Status Select the workflow status to which you want to set the operation. You must set up operation workflow statuses in the Workflow Status Mapping program (P31B74) to have them available for selection here. You can define

multiple workflow statuses for each operation status. For example, you can define workflow statuses, such as *Instructed*, *Scheduled*, or *Working* for operation status *Active*. You can also set up workflow security for each operation workflow status.

Description	Enter a description for the operation you are creating
Winery	If you set up a default location for the user ID, this field displays the default branch/plant that you set up for the user ID. If you create an operation for a work order, this field displays the winery that you entered for the work order. In either case, you can manually override the winery before saving the operation header information.
Creator	Displays the address book number of the person who enters the operation. You can override the value.
Operation Number	The system generates an operation number when you save the operation header information that you entered. Displays the sequential number based on winery. This value is blank when the operation is at Draft status, and only assigned when the operation is saved at a status greater than Draft. You cannot modify this value.
Alternate Operation Number	Enter an alternate operation number, for example as a reference to an external processor. The system does not validate this number
Work Order	Displays the work order number if the operation results from a work order; otherwise, this field is blank.
Alternate Work Order	Enter an alternate work order number, for example as a reference to an external processor. The system does not validate this number
General	
Select the General tab.	
Instructed Start Date	Enter the planned start date and time for the operation. The system provides the current date and time as the default value, but you can override it. If you do not enter a value here, but enter an instructed duration and an instructed end date, the system calculates the instructed start date by subtracting the value in the Instructed Duration field from the value in the Instructed End Date field.
Instructed End Date	Enter the planned end date and time for the operation. If you do not enter a value here, but enter an instructed duration and an instructed start date, the system calculates the instructed start date by adding the value in the Instructed Duration field to the value in the Instructed Start Date field.
Instructed Duration	Enter the elapsed time. If you do not enter a value here, the system calculates the time by taking the difference between the value in the Instructed Start Date field and the value in the Instructed End Date field.
Duration UOM (duration unit of measure)	Enter the duration unit of measure that applies to both instructed and actual duration. Value are: <i>Days</i> <i>Hours</i> <i>Minutes</i>

Seconds

Actual Start Date	Enter the actual start date and time for the operation or the system enters the date. The system calculates this by subtracting the value in the Actual Duration field from the value in the Actual End Date field. This value is never blank because the system uses this value for sequencing operations with dependencies.
Actual End Date	Enter the actual end date and time for the operation or the system enters the date. The system calculates this by adding the value in the Actual Duration field to the value in the Actual Start Date field.
Actual Duration	Enter the duration or the system enters the duration. The system calculates the difference between the Actual Start Date and Actual End Date fields.
Instruction Method	<p>Displays the instruction method that you specified for the configured operation. You can override this value by selecting another instruction method. The value in this field governs the From and To field values. This instruction method instructs the volume to move and is only available for movement operations. Use this field in conjunction with the Distribution Method field.</p> <p>Values are:</p> <p><i>From After:</i> The total quantity remains in the From vessel after the movement is complete. If you select this value, the Instructed After Quantity field in the From Vessel grid is enabled.</p> <p><i>From Move:</i> The total quantity moves from the From vessel. If you select this value, the Instructed Move Quantity field in the From Vessel grid is enabled.</p> <p><i>To After:</i> The total quantity increases the volume in the To vessel. If you select this value, the Instructed After Quantity field in the To Vessel grid is enabled.</p> <p><i>To Move:</i> The total quantity moves into the To vessel. If you select this value, the Instructed Move Quantity field in the To Vessel grid is enabled.</p>
Distribution Method	<p>Displays the distribution method that you specified for the configured operation. You can override this value by selecting another distribution method. Use this field in conjunction with the Instruction Method field. The distribution method identifies how single movement instructions are distributed among multiple vessels. This field is only available for movement operations.</p> <p>Values are:</p> <p><i>Equal:</i> When you specify a single quantity for a From or To vessel, the system splits the quantity evenly among the To vessels.</p> <p><i>To Vessel Capacity:</i> When you specify a single quantity for a From vessel, the system splits the quantity that was moved in proportion to the capacity that is available in the To vessels.</p> <p><i>Percentage:</i> When you specify a single quantity for a From or To vessel, you can enter a percentage that the system uses to determine the quantity from either the From or To vessels to allocate, and splits the quantity to be moved accordingly. Use the Movement Detail tab to override the percentages.</p>
Perform After Measure	<p>Displays the value that you specified for the configured operation. You can override this value. This value determines whether a vessel's contents should be measured after the operation is complete. Values are:</p> <p><i>Do Not Measure:</i> Actual measurements are not required.</p>

Final Measure: Report final measure for each vessel.

Intermediate Measures: Report intermediate measures after each individual movement within the operation.

Perform Survey Measure

Displays the value that you specified for the configured operation. You can override this value. This value determines whether a vessel’s contents should be measured before the operation begins.

Show Before Measures

Displays the value that you specified for the configured operation. You can override this value. This value determines whether the operator can see the measurement that is taken before the operation is completed.

Instructions

Select the Instructions tab.

On this tab you can enter free-form text about the operation and attach additional information, such as images, OLEs, shortcuts, files, or URLs. Winemakers typically use instructions to communicate detailed instructions for performing the operation. The system enters instructions if you created the operation using a template.

Comments

Select the Comments tab.

On this tab you can enter free-form text about the operation and attach additional information, such as images, OLEs, shortcuts, files, or URLs. Operators typically use comments to communicate historical information about what happened while performing the operation.

Misc.

Select the Misc. (miscellaneous) tab.

The screenshot shows a web-based form titled "Operation Search - Operations Header". At the top, there are three buttons: "Save and Close", "Continue", and "Cancel". Below the buttons is a section for "Operation Header" with the following fields: "Configured Operation" (value: RECV), "BOL Receive Bulk V...Winery" (value: W10), "Northern Wines Inc.", "Creator" (value: 65101), and "Lopez, Maria". Below these are "Operation Status" (value: ACTIVE), "Operation Number", "Alternate Operation Number", "Operation Description", "Work Order Number" (value: 0), and "Alternate Work Order". There are four tabs: "General", "Instructions", "Comments", and "Misc." (selected). The "Misc." tab contains five "Operation Category Code" fields. The first field has the value "REC" and is labeled "Receive & Add Bulk Operations". The other four fields are empty and labeled "Blank". To the right of these fields is a "Composition Material Type" field. At the bottom of the form, there are three buttons: "Save and Close", "Continue", and "Cancel".

Operations Header form: Misc. tab

The system uses these fields for search and reference purposes. Note that the first category code field contains a hard-coded value and cannot be changed. The first category code is used to define the operation type and icon that is displayed in Operation Trace/Track.

Operation Category Code 1 through Operation Category Code 5	<p>Enter category codes that the system uses for search and reference purposes.</p> <p>When you enter an operation, the system automatically populates the first Operation Category Code field with the value from the base operation. This category code defines the operation type and determines the icon that is displayed on the Operation Trace/Track form.</p>
Composition Material Type	<p>The system displays this field for configured operations that are based on <i>WT</i>, <i>REC</i>, and <i>COMPMAT</i> base operations. These base operations are set up to override the material type on all composition records. For <i>WT</i> and <i>REC</i> operations, the override is optional.</p> <p>Enter the material type that you want to use to override the material type on composition records. When you close the <i>COMPMAT</i> operation, the system updates the composition material on all After lot composition records for the specified vessel. type in the Lot Composition table (F31B311).</p>
Continue	<p>Click to continue to the Edit Operation Detail form. Once you click this button, you can no longer edit the fields on the operation header. If you have specified in the processing options for the Create/Edit Operation Detail program (P31B87) that you want to collapse the header on the form, the system displays the Edit Operation Detail form with the operation header collapsed.</p> <p>If you have activated operation workflow security by defining a permission list type for the configured operation, the system validates the permission to create the operation at the specified status. If you do not have this permission, the system issues an error, and you cannot complete the transaction.</p>

Entering Operation Details

This section provides an overview of operation details and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Create/Edit Operation Detail (P31B87).
- Instruct vessels.
- Calculate move details.
- Instruct resources.
- Instruct equipment.
- Instruct consumables.
- Use single vessel entry.

Understanding Operation Details

You can begin to enter operation details after you committed the operation header information. For ease of use, the system presents the different parts of the Edit Operation Details form based on the definition of the configured operation and on the processing option settings.

The definition of the configured operation determines the types of information you can enter. For example, if you enter in-place or administrative operations, the system does not display the To vessel grid. If a configured operation is set up for instructing resources, equipment and consumables, you can enter this information for the operation you are creating. Otherwise all or some of these data entry grids do not appear on the form. For example, for portable tank relocations, you can enter resources, but no equipment or consumables. For operations that are defined as QA operation in the base configuration, for example, weigh tags or bills of lading, the system displays the Quality information area, and you can enter quality test results.

Note. One of the pieces of information that you can customize for configured operations is the title of the Edit Operation Detail form. If you define a form title specific to the configuration, the system displays this title when you launch the Edit Operation Detail form.

This implementation guide refers to this form by its generic title because the configuration-specific title is user defined.

Use the processing options to define which areas of the form are displayed by default and which appear collapsed. For example, you can specify that the operation header appears collapsed after you click the Continue button. You can also specify that areas of the Edit Operation Detail form appear collapsed by default even though you can open these areas when needed.

Instructing Vessels

Depending on the type of operation that you are creating, you need to enter From information and possibly To information for the vessels that you use in the operation. Vessel could be tanks, VBTs, bills of lading, weigh tags, or bottling vessels. For example, if you are creating an in-place operation, you only need to enter From information. However, if you are creating move operations, for example a tank-to-tank movement, you need to enter both From and To information.

When you create weigh tag and bill of lading operations, you must specify the material type. To calculate weight-to-volume and volume-to-weight operations correctly, you must specify the material type for the To vessel.

See [Chapter 7, “Setting Up Operations,” Specifying Material Types, page 152.](#)

As you enter VBTs, the system might resequence the list. To resequence the VBTs, click Customize Grid and create a customized view of the grid.

Note. When you add a vessel in the process of entering an operation, the system reserves the vessel record to you. If you delete the vessel from the operation, the record remains reserved to you, and no one else can use it for another operation.

This continued record reservation allows for the possibility that you might cancel the deletion of the vessel and use the same vessel again. If the system had released the record reservation after you deleted the vessel from the operation, another user would be able to use the vessel, and you would not longer be able to.

Calculating Move Details

After you enter From and To information and instruct the system to calculate each movement, the system:

- Sequences and displays each movement in the detail area below the Calculate Move button on the Edit Operation form.
- Updates the From/To/Planned/Actuals/Gain/Loss section of the Edit Operation Detail form for each movement that you select in the detail area below the Calculate Move button.
- Updates movement totals in the Operation Totals section of the Edit Operation Detail form.

When there are multiple movements, the system calculates totals as aggregates of all movement yields.

Single Vessel Entry

To further streamline data entry for operations, some base operations are set up to allow single vessel entry. You use single vessel entry to record operations in the system after they have already been performed, also known as *after the fact* operations. The following base operations are set up for single vessel entry:

Operation Category	Base Operation Code	Description
Additive	ADDT	Tank Addition
	ADDB	Barrel Addition
In-place	TIP	Tank in Place
	BIP	Barrel in Place
	TLOC	Portable Tank Relocation
	BLOC	Barrel Relocation
	BTIP	Barrel Self Topping
QA	QA	QA Operation
Admin	ADJLOT	Adjust Lot Attributes
	ERROR	Error Correction
	ADJINV	Adjust Inventory
	VBTM	VBT Maintenance
	DECLOSS	Declared Loss
	COMPMAT	Composition Material Type

Note. For in-place operations, you must also set the Simple Vessel Entry processing option. In addition, you can use the Single From Vessel subform only when you add an operations. If you want to view or update an existing operation, the system displays the From Vessel grid and the In-Place tab.

Resources

Resources are the staff members who operate the equipment that is used in the operation. You can associate staff or work groups with an operation and track the time spent working on the operation.

Equipment and Consumables

Instructing equipment enables you to specify the various pieces of equipment that are necessary to complete the operation. You must specify the winery to which the equipment belongs. The system validates that the equipment that you specify is compatible with the way that you have set up equipment (valid equipment versus invalid equipment) for the configured operation. The system also verifies that the equipment that you specify is located in the winery in which the operation is occurring.

Equipment for an operation can come from any valid winery. You can use one or multiple pieces of equipment for an operation. Use the Equipment Parameter field in the equipment attributes to enter specific comments regarding the use of a piece of equipment that is used in an operation.

Consumables are dry goods that are used by the equipment during its operation. An example of a consumable is a filter. You can add, change, or delete consumable items. Consumables use a fixed quantity. Specify the item, branch, location, lot, quantity, and unit of measure for each consumable that is used in an operation. You can use consumables from different branches, if necessary.

When you instruct equipment on an operation, the Consumables tab displays the consumables that you associated with the equipment in the Create Equipment Attributes program (P31B05).

Additional Form Options

The following table lists additional options that the Edit Operation form provides:

Option	Activity
Instruct Lot Attributes	Clicking this link accesses the Instruct Lot Attributes from when you revise lot attributes.
Validate Spec	If you have set up EUR specifications, the system validates the values you enter for the operation against the specification automatically when you close the operation. You can also click this button to perform the validation.
Spec Details	Clicking this link accesses the Search For EUR Validation Results form where you can review validation warnings and errors.

Form Used to Enter Operation Details

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Operation Detail	W31B87A	Click the Continue button on the operation header.	Enter operation details.

Setting Processing Options for Create/Edit Operations (P31B87)

These processing options control default processing for the Create/Edit Operations program.

General

These processing options control the type of processing you can perform.

1. Run Calculate Work Order Status (R31B19)

Enter *1* to direct the system to automatically calculate the work order status when you add a work order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not run this batch process automatically.

2. Simple Vessel Entry

Enter *1* to enable simple vessel entry. You can use simple vessel entry only if the following three conditions are met:

- The base configuration supports single vessel entry.
- You are adding a new operation.
- This processing option is set to *1*.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not enable single vessel entry.

- 3. Run Generate Barrel Style Definition (R31B34)** Enter *1* to direct the system to generate barrel style assignments automatically. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not run this batch process.

Display

These processing options control how the system displays different areas of the form.

- 1. Operation Header Display** Enter *1* to collapse the operation header when you launch the Create/Edit Operation Detail program. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays the operation header.
- 2. Subform Region 2 Display** Enter *1* to collapse the form region which holds the From vessel grid when you launch the Create/Edit Operation Detail program. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays the From vessel grid.
- 3. Subform Region 3 Display** Enter *1* to collapse the form region which holds the To vessel grid when you launch the Create/Edit Operation Detail program. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays the To vessel grid.

Versions

These processing options control the versions that the system uses when the program calls other programs. The following table lists the programs in the order that they appear on the Versions tab, along with the default version. If you leave the processing options blank, the system uses this default version. You can define different versions in accordance with business processes.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Calculate Work Order Status (R31B19) | XJDE0001 |
| 2. Bill of Lading (P31B91) | ZJDE0001 |
| 3. Quality (P31B67K) | ZJDE0001 |
| 4. Bottling Vessel (P31B26) | ZJDE0001 |
| 5. Generate Barrel Style Definition (R31B34) | XJDE0001 |
| 6. Inventory by Vessel View (P31B81) | ZJDE0001 |
| 7. Tank Master (P31B08) | ZJDE0001 |
| 8. Weigh Tag Detail (P31B77) | ZJDE0001 |

Instructing Vessels

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Receive to Tank Volume

[View Spec Detail](#)

Records 1 - 2

	BOL Vessel Number	Material Type	Before Lot Quantity	Instructed After Quantity	Quantity UOM	Predecessor Status	Successor Status
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BOL-06-00000338	W	10000.0000		GA	ACTIVE	
<input type="radio"/>							

Action:

Records 1 - 2

	Tank Number	Tank Type	Before Blend ID	Before Lot Quantity	Quantity UOM	Seq No	Location
<input type="radio"/>	W10-41	FMR			GA	1	WH1
<input checked="" type="radio"/>							

Edit Operation Detail form

Access the From and To Vessel area.

Depending on whether you enter a movement or an in-place operation, you complete the following fields only for From vessel or for both From and To vessels.

Vessel Number Enter the vessel number. Depending on the type of configured operation, this is either a tank number, weigh tag number, bill of lading number, bottling number, or VBT number.

Note. As you enter VBTs, the system might resequence the list. You can resequence the VBTs in the grid by customizing the grid.

Tank Type Displays the tank type, if you have specified a tank number.

Before Blend ID Displays the ID that the system assigns to the lot in the vessel. You cannot change Before lot information.

Before Lot Quantity Displays the quantity of the vessel’s contents before the movement. You cannot change Before lot information.

Instructed After Quantity Enter the quantity of bulk material, for example, wine, juice, or must, that you want to remain in the vessel after the operation has been performed. This may differ from the actual resulting quantity. You can complete this field for From vessels only if the Instruction Method field in the operation header information is set to *From After*. If you set the instruction method to *To After*, this field appears in the To vessel grid.

Instructed Move Quantity Enter the total Move quantity for the vessel. You can complete this field for From vessels only if the Instruction Method field in the operation header information is set to *From Move*.

You can complete this field for To vessels only if the Instruction Method field in the operation header information is set to *To Move*.

	If this field is not visible, the Instruction Method field in the operation header is set to a different value.
Instructed Alternate Quantity	Specify the total After height if the vessel is a tank or total number of barrels if the vessel is a VBT. Use this field in conjunction with the Alternate UOM field. You complete this field for From vessels only if the Instruction Method field in the operation header information is set to <i>From After</i> . You complete this field for To vessels only if the Instruction Method field in the operation header information is set to <i>To After</i> .
Quantity UOM (quantity unit of measure)	Displays either the Winery's Weight or Volume unit of measure. The system enters this unit of measure for From vessels based on the From Material Type UOM field in the configured operation. The system enters this unit of measure for To vessels based on the To Material Type UOM field in the configured operations. You cannot change this value.
Instructed Alternate Qty	The instructed volume measurement of material (wine, juice, must) in a tank recorded after an operation takes place. Specify the total After volume recorded after the operation is performed if the vessel is a Tank or total number of barrels if the vessel is a VBT. Use this field in conjunction with the Alternate UOM field. You complete this field for From vessels only if the Instruction Method field in the operation header information is set to <i>From After</i> . You complete this field for To vessels only if the Instruction Method field in the operation header information is set to <i>To After</i> . If this field is not visible, the Instruction Method field in the operation header is set otherwise.
Alternate UOM (alternate unit of measure)	Displays either the winery's dimension unit of measure (for tanks) or the number of barrels (for VBTs). You cannot change this value.
Location	Displays the tank location in the winery if you have specified a tank number. You can override the location if the Change Vessel Location Control field for the base operation is set to accept overrides.
After Blend ID	Displays the blend ID that corresponds to the After lot for the vessel assignment. The system enters the blend ID from the After lot when you click the Calculate Move button. You cannot override the blend ID in the operations header, you must use the Lot Attributes program to override this value.
Measure Type	Displays the value from the Tank Master program if the vessel is a tank. This value indicates the type of dip measurement for a dip chart or tank. If the vessel is not a tank, you cannot change this value. Values are: <i>Dry</i> <i>Wet</i> If the Tank allows both wet and dry dips, you must select a value.
Predecessor Status and Successor Status	The system displays the status of the vessel's previous operation and next operation relative to the current operation. For example, if the previous operation is closed, the Predecessor Status field displays the value <i>Closed</i> . If

the current operation does not have a subsequent operation, the Successor Status field is blank.

These fields are for information only.

View Before Lot and View After Lot

Click to access the View Wine Lot form to review details about the before and after lot of the operations.

View Vessel Detail

Click to access the applications that enable you to review and revise vessel information. For bills of lading, this option calls the Bill of Lading program (P31B91). For tanks, the system calls the Tank Master program (P31B08). For bottling vessels, the system calls the Edit Bottling Vessel Details form.

Unknown Vessel

Click to select an unknown vessel as the To vessel of the operation. You can use this option when you do not want to enter a specific vessel, yet. The unknown vessel has very few characteristics that might limit its use. Therefore, you can use it as the From vessel for subsequent operations as well.

View VBT Detail

Click to access the VBT Movement Details form. This option is available for the From vessel if you are entering a single-vessel operation, such as error correction, inventory adjustment and so on, and if you have set up the configured operation with VBT as the From vessel.

Remove VBT Detail

Click to remove detail information from the VBT.

Calculating Move Details

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Operation Detail' form with the 'Movement Detail' tab selected. At the top left, there is a 'Calculate Move' button. Below it is a table with 'Records 1 - 1' showing 'Planned Volume' of 1800.0000. The main form is divided into two columns: 'From' and 'To'. Each column has three sub-sections: 'Before', 'After', and 'Gain/Loss'. The 'From' section shows a Blend ID of '2007PNW-EUR1 0321' and planned/actual values for Volume (2000.0000 / .0000) and Measure (384.0000 / .0000). The 'To' section is currently blank. The 'Gain/Loss' section shows 'Survey' and 'Operation' values for Volume and %.

Edit Operation Detail form: Movement Detail tab

Select the Movement Detail tab.

From Vessel

Displays the number of the From Vessel after you calculate the movement. Enter the number of the vessel.

- To Vessel** Displays the number of the To vessel after you calculate the movement.
- Move Percent** Enter the percentage of material to move from one vessel to another.
- Planned Move Quantity** Enter the planned quantity of material to move from one vessel to another.
- Actual Move Quantity and Quantity UOM** (quantity unit of measure) Enter actual quantity to move from one vessel to another.
- Override Quantity** Displays a value which indicates a user has overridden the quantity of a vessel to vessel detail.
- Planned Quantity Volume** Specify the volume of the planned quantity.
- Calculate Move** Click to update the planned volumes or actual volumes for the From or To vessel depending on what type of operation you are entering. The system also calculates gains and losses and updates movement totals in the Operation Totals section. When there are multiple movements, the system calculates totals as aggregates of all movement yields.

Instructing Resources

Select the Resources tab.

Work Group Code	Work Group Name	Staff Number	Last Name	First Name
CEL-W20	Cellar Group			

Edit Operation Detail form: Resources tab

- Work Group Code** Associate a work group that you want to perform the work with the operation.
- Staff Number** Associate staff members that you want to perform the work with the operation.
- Last Name and First Name** These fields display the name associated with the staff number you entered.
- Actual Time and Actual Time UOM** (time unit of measure) Enter the actual time spent completing the operation-related tasks.

Instructing Equipment

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Select the Equipment tab.

Equipment Type Description	Winery	Equipment Parameter Text
Cleaning Equipment	W10	

Edit Operation Detail form: Equipment tab

Equipment Number Select the piece of equipment you need to perform the operation. The system retrieves the equipment information from the Equipment Master table (F31B05).

Instructing Consumables

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Select the Consumables tab.

Item Number	Winery	Lot Number	Location	Quantity	UOM
CLEANING SOLUTION	W10		..	10.0000	GA
LUBE OIL	W10		..	10.0000	QT

Edit Operation Detail form: Consumables tab

After you have selected the equipment needed for the operation, the system displays the consumables that you have associated with the selected equipment.

Using Single Vessel Entry

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Edit Operation Detail form

Vessel Number/Class

You must enter an existing vessel number. When you leave this field, the system disables it so you can no longer change the vessel number. For the vessel class, the system uses the default value from the configured operation, for example, tank or VBT.

When you leave the Vessel Number field, the system automatically populates the Before planned volume and measure.

Before Actual Volume and Before Actual Measure

Enter the actual Before volume or measure for the vessel. When you leave these fields, the system automatically calculates volume and percentage for survey and operation gains or losses.

After Actual Volume and After Actual Measure

Enter the actual After volume or measure for the vessel. When you leave these fields, the system automatically calculates volume and percentage for survey and operation gains or losses.

View Before Lot and View After Lot

Select either of these options to review details on the Before or After lot of the operation on the View Wine Lot Detail form.

View Vessel Detail

Click the access the View Tanks form. You can add and revise tank master records.

VBT Detail

Select to access the VBT Movement Details form. On this form you can rename the VBT, define the current use of the VBT, and change the barrel availability code. You can add barrels to the VBT or delete them. You can also empty barrels.

This option is available if you have set up VBT as the From vessel class for configured operations that are based on any of the following base operations:

ADJLOT: Adjust lot.

ADJINV: Adjust inventory.

ERROR: Error correction.

QA: QA operation.

COMPMAT: Composition material type.

- Advanced Comment** Select this option for QA operations to access the Advanced Comments form. You can add comments for the QA test.
- Remove Vessel** Select to remove the vessel you entered for the operation. If you entered a vessel in error, you can only remove it, but not change it.

Entering Bulk Receipt Operations

This section provides an overview of bulk receipt operations and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Bill of Lading (P31B91).
- Create bills of lading.

Understanding Bulk Receipt Operations

You can receive bulk material into winery using two different methods. You can create a weigh tag, or you can receive bulk material using a bill of lading.

Weigh tag receipt operations involve the receipt of a blend lot of grapes from grower blocks to a weigh tag. Weigh tag details are inherited from the block. You can override the weigh tag details.

Weigh tag receipts are grower operations and are set up, entered, and managed through the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Entering Farms, Blocks, and Harvests” and *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Managing Harvest Receipts”.

For the purpose of receiving bulk material from sources within and external to the JD Edwards Blend Management system, the system provides a number of base operations that you use to create configured operations. You can create configured receiving operations based on the following base operations:

Base Operation Code	Description
REC	Receive Wine
R2T	Receive to Tank
RECTRANS	Receive transferred wine
RECFULLTNK	Receive full tank
RECFULLVBT	Receive full barrel

For receiving operations the From vessel class on the base operation is defined as the bill of lading. The bill of lading records the attributes of the material being shipped (primarily the composition details), but may also report the style, accumulated additives, and quality results. The bill of lading document number is generated by the system when the operation is updated to an active status.

You can record survey losses on bill of lading vessels as defined in the configured operation.

Receipt Bill of Lading

External receipt operations involve the receipt of bulk material from a third party not managed within the winery. Bulk material, such as juice, or wine, is moved from a transport tanker to vessels, such as barrels or tanks. After the receipt operation, a receive-to-tank operation must take place to move the contents of the bill of lading vessel into a tank.

To create a purchase order and receipt for a bill of lading automatically, you set a processing option for the Bill Lading program (P31B91). The system creates the purchase order and receipt when you close the bill of lading operation. The receipt to ERP inventory is linked to the bill of lading.

When the system creates the purchase order, the purchase order is automatically linked to the bill of lading and will always be used for that bill of lading. For example, if an error occurs while creating the receipt, the purchase order remains linked to the bill of lading. The system updates the bill of lading with the purchase and receipt information.

If you use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system, the purchase order and receipt information provides the link between the bill of lading and a contract. You cannot link a contract directly to a bill of lading.

If you do not want to have the system automatically create purchase orders, you have the option to create a purchase order for the bill of lading manually. A receiving bill of lading operation:

- Increases blend inventory by the amount received. ERP inventory is decreased for the item that is cross-referenced with the material type on the bill of lading vessel.
- Enters the lot details from the bill of lading of the received bulk material.
- Records a survey or operational loss associated with the To tank.
- Uses a user-defined weight factor to calculate liquid volume.

When you receive bulk material, you can only receive one lot per bill of lading. For tracking purposes, you can select an existing, virtual or imaginary lot as the default for the lot attributes on the bill of lading. You use the Inventory by Vessel View program (P31B81) to create a virtual lot for the bill of lading by copying an existing lot or creating a new virtual lot.

You can enter composition details for the bill of lading only when you first enter the operation. If you want to change composition details for the bill of lading receipt operation later, you cannot make those changes on the Edit Bill of Lading Details form because the Composition grid can no longer be edited. Instead, you can change composition details on the Instruct Lot Attributes form.

To create the bill of lading's After lot by using a copy of an existing lot, you set a processing option for the Bill Lading program (P31B91). If you copy lot attributes to the bill of lading using a virtual lot, you do not enter EUR and composition information for the bill of lading. The system creates a new After lot for the bill of lading and copies the lot details from the virtual lot that you associate with the bill of lading. The virtual lot number appears on the bill of lading header as a reference to the origin of the lot details but serves no other purpose.

Receive To Tank

This operation involves the movement of a bulk material from a bill of lading to a vessel. Bulk material, such as wine or juice, is moved from a transport tanker to vessels such as barrels or tanks.

A receive bulk material internal operation:

- Retains the blend lot details from the bill of lading of the received bulk material.

This operation is only used to get the bulk material from the bill of lading vessel operation into a tank.

- Records a survey or operational loss associated with the TO Tank.

- Uses a user-defined weight factor to calculate liquid volume.

Receive Full Tanks and Barrels

Receiving full tanks or barrels involves the receipt of bulk material in full vessels, such as barrels or portable tanks from another winery, or from a third party within the winery for specialized processing.

A receive full vessels internal operation:

- Inherits the blend lot details of the received bulk material.
- Increases inventory by the amount received. ERP inventory decreased for the item that is cross referenced with the material type on the bill of lading vessel.
- Retains the blend lot details from the bill of lading of the received bulk material from the associated ship operation.
- Updates the associated vessel master record so the vessel is in the new winery.

Once a ship operation is closed, the tank status is updated to *Not In Branch* in the shipping winery. When the receive operation is closed, the tank status in the receiving winery is updated to *Active*. ERP inventory is decreased for the item that is cross referenced with the material type on the bill of lading vessel.

Receive Transfer

You only use the receive transfer internally (for example, within wineries) and in conjunction with a transfer operation. When you use the receive-transfer operation, you do not use a receive-to-tank operation. Additionally, you cannot enter the composition details on the bill of lading; the composition details are inherited from the lot in the transfer operation.

Crush

Crush operations move bulk material from a weigh tag created in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system to a blend tank. The crush process can result in a change of material type. For example, you can take grapes from a weigh tag, crush them and place the resulting juice in a tank. The following table describes different types of crush operations:

Activity	Description
Direct to tank	Grapes (usually red or blush) are crushed, and the must (skins, seeds, and juice) is conveyed directly to a tank.
Direct to press	Grapes (usually white) are crushed and conveyed directly to a press where the juice is separated from the skins and seeds.
Whole berry	Grapes are conveyed directly to a tank with minimal crushing, allowing for a specified percent of the cluster to remain mechanically uncrushed.
Crush with culling and sorting	Fruit is sorted into multiple blend lots and some of the fruit is culled or scrapped.

Crush operations may be created and included on the same jobs as weigh tags, or they be assigned to separate jobs. For white grapes, typically, weigh tag, crush, drain, press, and additive operations are all on the same job.

Important! For crush operations to work correctly, you must complete a number of setup steps in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management and in JD Edwards Blend Management.

You must set up the following information:

- Set up weigh tag and crush operations with weight as the unit of measure type for the From material type.
- Define the weight unit of measure in the winery constants to match the weight unit of measure on the grower harvest.

Forms Used to Enter Bulk Receipt Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Operation Detail	W31B87A	Enter operation header information. Click the Continue button on the operation header.	Enter bulk receipt operations.
Edit Bill of Lading Details	W31B91G	Enter the receipt quantity for the From vessel on the Edit Operation Detail form, and leave the grid line.	Create bills of lading.

Setting Processing Options for Bill of Lading (P31B91)

These processing options control default processing for the Bill of Lading program

General

These processing options control processing for bill of lading entry.

- 1. Create Purchase Order and Receipt** Specify whether you want the system to create a purchase order and receipt automatically for a bill of lading. Values are:

1: The system disables the fields related to purchase orders and creates the purchase order and receipt when you close the operation.

Blank: The system enables the fields related to purchase orders. You must create the purchase order and receipt.
- 2. Lot Creation Method** Specify whether to use a copy of a lot, or to use the composition. Values are:

Blank: Use composition values.

1: Use lots or virtual lots.

The system displays the Add Vessel button and the Default Lot Info tab.
- 3. Default the "No Blending" Checkbox** Specify whether the system should automatically selects the No Blending check box when you add a bill of lading L. Values are:

Blank: Do not select the check box.

1: Select the check box.

Versions

These processing options control the versions that the system uses when the program calls other programs. The following table lists the programs in the order that they appear on the Versions tab, along with the default version. If you leave the processing options blank, the system uses this default version. You can define different versions in accordance with business processes.

- 1. **Inventory Vessel View (P31B81)** ZJDE0001
- 2. **Purchase Order Entry (P4310)** ZJDE0001
- 3. **Receipts (P4312)** ZJDE0001

Creating Bills of Lading

Access the Edit Bill of Lading Details form.

After you enter operation header information and the receipt quantity, the system generates the bill of lading number and launches the Bill of Lading program.

Edit Bill of Lading Details i

BOL Vessel Number

General | **Purchase Order** | **Sales Order**

Receiving Winery <input type="text" value="W10"/> <i>Northern Wines Inc</i> Customer <input type="text" value="62010"/> <i>Northern Wines Inc</i> Hierarchy Level <input type="text" value="0"/> EUR Code <input type="text" value="EUR1"/> <i>Red Wines</i> Block Code <input type="text" value="BLOCK E"/> Harvest Period <input type="text" value="2007"/> Harvest Suffix <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No Blending	Shipping Winery <input type="text" value="W10"/> <i>Northern Wines Inc</i> Supplier <input type="text"/> Material Type <input type="text" value="W"/> <i>Wine under 14</i> Quantity <input type="text" value="500.0000"/> <input type="text" value="GA"/> Number of Vehicles <input type="text"/> Alternate Vessel Number <input type="text"/> Specific Gravity <input type="text" value=".0000000"/> Weight Factor <input type="text" value=".0000000"/>
---	--

Edit Bill of Lading Details form (1 of 2)

Source *	Percentage	Variety Code	Variety Description	Appellation Code	Appellation Description	Harvest Period
PO	100.0000	PN	Pinot Noir	USA	United States of America	2007

Buttons: Delete, Save and Close, Cancel

Edit Bill of Lading Details form (2 of 2)

General

Select the General tab.

Receiving Winery

Displays the winery that you entered in the operation header.

Customer

Displays the address book number of the receiving winery

Hierarchy Level

Enter the hierarchy level for the geographic area.

EUR Code

You must enter the EUR for the bulk material that you are receiving. You do not enter a EUR if you are copying an existing lot or entering a bill of lading for spirits.

Block Code

Enter the block that is the source of the bulk material. This field is required if the processing option to automatically create a purchase order and receipt is set to *I*.

Harvest Period

Enter the harvest period for the bulk material. For wine, you typically enter a year, for example, 2007. This field is required if the processing option to automatically create a purchase order and receipt is set to *I*.

Harvest Suffix

Enter the harvest suffix that helps to uniquely identify the harvest. This field is required if the processing option to automatically create a purchase order and receipt is set to *I*.

No Blending

Select this option if you do not want a blend transaction to occur when the system creates a purchase order and receipt. You can set a processing option to select this option automatically.

Shipping Winery

If you use the bill of lading to ship bulk material, the field displays source winery of the material.

Supplier

If the system automatically creates a purchase order for the bill of lading, you must enter the supplier number.

Material Type

Displays the From After material type that you set up for the configured operation.

Quantity

Displays the receipt quantity that you entered for the bill of lading.

	If you subsequently change this quantity on the From Vessel grid on the Edit Operation Detail form, this change is not reflected on the bill of lading header.
Number of Vehicles	Enter the number of vehicles used for the bill of lading.
Alternate Vessel Number	Enter an alternate vessel number, if you need to track the bill of lading for using a different numbering scheme.
Specific Gravity	Enter the ratio of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mass of a solid or liquid to the mass of an equal volume of distilled water at 4 degrees Celsius. • A gas to an equal volume of air or hydrogen under prescribed conditions of temperature and pressure.
Weight Factor	Enter the weight factor that the system uses to convert weigh to volume.
Source Type	Select a value from UDC 31B/SR that specifies the source type of the composition. Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Blank</i> • <i>Block</i> • <i>Harvest</i> • <i>Purchase Order</i>
Variety Code and Variety Description	You must specify a variety code for the bulk material receipt.
Appellation Code and Appellation Description	Enter the appellation of the bulk material for a purchase order. If the source is a block or harvest, these sources provide the default value for the appellation.
Harvest Period	You must enter the harvest period for the bulk material.
Percentage	You must enter the percentage that the source contributes to the bill of lading. If you enter more than source of bulk material, specify the percentages that are drawn from the different source. If you only specify one source, it is 100 percent. When you save the operation, the system calculates the percentage total and issues an error message if the percentage is above or below 100.
Block Code	If you specify block or harvest as a source, enter the block code. The system automatically displays the variety, appellation, composition material type, and source ID associated with the block.
Harvest Suffix	Enter the harvest suffix that helps to uniquely identify the harvest.
Composition Material Type	Specify an override composition material type. This field is optional.
Growing Area Short Code and Growing Area Description	Specify the growing area for the bulk material that you are receiving.
Source ID	Enter an identifier for the source, for example, block information or the purchase order number.
Supplier Number	If the source type is a purchase order, enter the supplier number.

Add Default Lot

The system displays this button, if you set the processing option for lot creation to copy an existing lot. In this case, the system does not display the composition details grid.

Click to access the Inventory by Vessel View program (P31B81) where you can select a virtual or real lot as the default lot for the bill of lading.

The default lot number does not become the lot number of the actual After lot.

Purchase Order

Select the Purchase Order tab.

If you selected the processing option to have purchase orders and receipts created automatically, these fields display information from the purchase order and receipt that the system created. These fields link the bill of lading to the ERP receipt:

- Order number
- Company
- Company
- Order type
- Suffix
- Line number
- Receipt line number
- Location and lot number

If the system does not create the purchase order and receipt automatically, you can enter order information manually.

View Purchase Orders

Click to access the Purchase Orders program (P4310). You can manually create a purchase order for the bill of lading.

Default Lot Info

Access the Default Lot Info tab.

The system displays this tab only if you have set the lot creation method in the processing options to *1*.

The fields on this table display the information from the virtual lot that you created in the Inventory by Vessel View program as the default lot for the bill of lading:

- Blend ID
- Operation ID
- Vessel number
- Blend lot number
- Vessel class

Instructing Tank Operations

This section provides an overview of tank operations and discusses how to:

- Enter tank-to-tank movement operations.
- Enter tank-in-place operations.

Understanding Tank Operations

There are several types of tank operations that involve the movement of wine or juice as well as in-place operations that you use during the winemaking process.

Drain Grapes

Drain and press operations usually follow the crush operation in a rapid succession.

During a drain operation, liquid is drained off (free run) and the must and the material type is changed to juice. After measures can be taken for the juice, the unit of measure changes to volume, such as liters or gallons. An initial free run operational yield may be calculated at this time.

The volume of drained juice is then moved into a TO vessel.

Press Grapes

Following the drain operation, the remaining must is pressed. There are two basic types of press operations:

- Press Instructed By Equipment

Separate juice or wine from grape pulp and seeds using a piece of equipment called Press. The operator determines the pressure or the operation creator instructs the pressure.

- Press Instructed By Bar Pressure

Bar pressure is the measure of pressure applied when the press is used, for example, 1/4 bar or 1/2 bar. The pressure is preconfigured.

Tank-to-Tank Movement

There are several types of tank to tank movement operations:

- Blending

Blend lots together to achieve a specific mix.

- Racking

The movement of juice or wine from one tank to another, leaving some material, or lees, behind.

- Movement

A movement of bulk material from one or more tanks into one or more tanks may include combining blend lots.

- Filter/Centrifuge

A filter/centrifuge operation is the process of clarifying wine or juice using a piece of equipment, such as a filter or a centrifuge. This operation requires the movement of juice or wine from one or more FROM vessels to one or more TO vessels using filtering equipment. The filter/centrifuge operation may be performed in between most operations

Unknown Vessels

Unknown vessels are created by the system with vessel class T (tank). Unknown vessel numbers are generated using next numbers. They are stored in the Unknown Vessel Master table (F31B103). Unknown vessels have an infinite capacity. You can define an unknown vessel for operations that are in Draft, Planned, or Active status. The preceding operation that fills the unknown vessel has to be at status Active, Actual, or Closed. If both the filling operation and the new operation are in the same work order, the status of the preceding operation can also be Draft or Planned.

After you have replaced an unknown vessel with an actual vessel in an operation, the system performs the following updates:

- The operation is removed from the dependency chain of the unknown vessel and added to the dependency chain of the actual tank.
- The system recalculates the downstream operations in both dependency chains.

The unknown vessel is not automatically replaced during this process. You can do so manually in the Create/Edit Operation Detail program (P31B87).

Unknown vessels can be reused as long as they are not closed.

Tank-in-Place

There are several types of tank-in-place operations:

- Temperature management

Temperature management, such as heat, chill, and heat exchange, is used to obtain optimum fermentation for fining or to maintain stability.

- Cap management

Caps, for example, pump over, punch down, aerate, and tub and screen, are formed in a red fermentation vessel by the separation of the floating grape skins from the juice. Cap management involves the mixing of the cap and the juice to increase the skin exposure.

- Stabilization

Use stabilization, for example, heat, cold, or pasteurize, to ensure sediment does not drop out of the wine if it becomes subjected to unusual heat or cold during the transport, storage process or in the bottle.

- Mix

Use equipment such as a propeller or pump to mix juice or wine in a tank.

- Tank Relocation

Tanks, portable vessels, puncheons, casks and bins may need to be moved from one location to another within a winery. Relocation can occur during any operation or as a separate operation.

Form Used to Instruct Tank Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Operation Detail	W31B87A	Enter operation header information. Click the Continue button on the operation header.	Enter tank operations.

Entering Tank-to-Tank Movement Operations

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Tank To Tank [i] [?] [x]

[View Spec Detail](#)

▶ Operation Header

▼ From Vessel

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid [x] [?] [i]

	Tank Number	Tank Type	Before Blend ID	Before Lot Quantity	Instructed After Quantity	Quantity UOM	Instructed Alternate Quantity
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	W10-40	FMR	2007PNW-EUR1 0321	2000.0000	200.0000	GA	38.0000

Action:

▼ To Vessel

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid [x] [?] [i]

	Tank Number	Tank Type	Before Blend ID	Before Lot Quantity	Quantity UOM	Seq No	Location
<input type="radio"/>	W10-41	FMR			GA	1	WH1
<input checked="" type="radio"/>							

Edit Operation Details form

Enter the information for the From and To tanks, enter the move quantity, and calculate the move.

Entering Tank-in-Place Operations

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Tank Volume In Place [i] [?] [x]

[View Spec Detail](#)

▶ Operation Header

▼ Single From Vessel

Vessel Number/Class * Tank

Before Planned

Volume

Measure

Measure Type

Before Blend ID After Blend ID

Before Actual **After Actual** **Gain/Loss**

Volume <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="GA"/>	Volume <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="GA"/>	Survey	Volume	%
Measure <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="FT"/>	Measure <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="FT"/>	Operation	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Measure Type <input type="text" value="W"/>		Measure Type <input type="text" value="W"/>		Planned		.0000

Action:

Edit Operation Detail form: Single From Vessel tab

Enter the information for the From tank.

Instructing Barrel Operations

This section provides an overview of barrel operations and discusses how to:

- Enter barrel move operations.
- Enter VBT movement details.

Understanding Barrel Operations

A VBT is the grouping of barrels to form a single entity that contain a single blend lot for oak operations. A VBT makes it easier to inquire, order and instruct work, record work performed, and finalize work results.

The barrels within a VBT might have similar attributes. Attributes of the individual barrels are accumulated and applied to the blend. The aggregate styles reflect the barrels contained in the VBT. For example, a group of five American Oak Barrels and 15 French Oak Barrels have a style of 75 percent French Oak and 25 percent American Oak. The collective attributes of a VBT affects the blend like a tank or other single vessel.

Cellar operations can be conducted for the entire VBT. If an operation is performed on only some of the barrels in the VBT, then these barrels may be separated and a new VBT created. The VBT number and the individual barrel numbers or barrel collection numbers are recorded against the cellar operation. Limited information is recorded against each barrel.

You can create a VBT and apply it at any time in the life of the barrel. A VBT may be created or changed as a separate operation or as part of another operation, for example, a rack and return or a barrel fill.

The creation of a VBT and the addition or removal of barrels from a VBT are typically part of other barrel operations, and are not usually performed as an independent operation. The splitting or merging of VBTs is also generally performed as an independent operation.

VBT Movement Details

You must enter values in the Capacity Type and VBT Type fields in the To Vessel area before you create a new VBT. You can dynamically generate a new VBT if the To Vessel is a VBT.

You may add or remove barrels from the VBT, which increases or reduces the aggregated volume of the VBT and might change the summary attributes. If the barrels that are added to a VBT contain blends, then the two blend lots will be mixed according to the standard blending rules.

When you add a barrel to a VBT, the barrel is by default considered full, but you can empty the barrel as part of an operation. When you empty a barrel that belongs to a VBT, the barrel remains in the VBT with a quantity of zero and a barrel volume status of *Empty*. When you close an operation, the system updates location and rack for all barrels, including empty barrels. You can update the location and rack for the empty barrel. In this case the system deletes the barrel from the From VBT details and adds it to the To VBT detail.

When you empty a barrel in an operation, the system displays the empty barrel in the VBT for the After lot. However, if you use the same VBT that includes an empty barrel in a subsequent operation, the system does not copy the empty barrel to the After lot for that VBT and operation.

You can refill empty barrels, but only if they are not associated with a new VBT.

Note. You can view empty barrels using the Barrel Inquiry program (P31B03E) by filtering barrel records on the barrel volume status.

Barrel Fill

A barrel fill operation is the process by which bulk material is filled to specific barrels. The barrels are filled to capacity (either fermenting or nonfermenting). There are several types of barrel fill operations:

- Barrel ferment fill

Fill barrels to a specific partial capacity with unfermented juice in order to conduct alcoholic or malolactic fermentation in the barrel. Barrels are filled partially to allow room for fermentation.

- Fill with wine

Fill barrels to complete capacity with wine for aging or storage in barrels.

- Drain to barrel

Juice that has finished fermentation in a tank (usually red) is drained from a tank or press by gravity and put into barrels to age.

Barrel-to-Barrel

Barrel-to-barrel operations can include:

- Barrel-to-barrel rack

The barrel is racked removing the clear bulk material to a temporary tank, leaving the lees in the Barrel. The lees are removed from the barrel to another vessel. Barrels in a VBT may change as the wine is moved from barrel to barrel, and the total volume decreases when the lees are removed.

- Rack and back

The barrel is racked removing the clear bulk material to a temporary tank, leaving the lees in the barrel. The lees are removed from the barrel to another vessel. The bulk material in the temporary tank is returned to the same barrels.

- VBT Maintenance

The barrel is racked removing the clear bulk material to a temporary tank, leaving the lees in the barrel. The lees are removed from the barrel to another vessel. The bulk material in the temporary tank is returned to the same barrels.

- Split

Split an existing VBT into two or more VBTs, resulting in new blend lots.

- Merge

Merge two or more VBTs into a single VBT.

- Add barrels to a VBT

Increase the capacity of an existing VBT by adding barrels, resulting in a new blend lot.

Barrel-to-Tank

A barrel empty operation is the process by which juice or wine is removed from barrels and moved to a tank. Once the barrels are emptied they can be washed by various treatments. The empty and washed barrels are then either returned to a location as an empty barrel or filled with juice or wine.

There are several types of barrel empty operations:

- Sump out

Barrels are drained by a sump using gravity and emptied.

- Pump out

Barrels are drained by a pump and emptied.

- Empty on line

Barrels are moved to a barrel line where they are emptied. This is typically followed immediately by a wash and refill in line.

Top Barrel-to-Barrel and Top Tank-to-Barrel

Wine slowly evaporates from each barrel. To maintain wine quality, barrels should not have a head space exposing the wine to oxygen. Topping is used to eliminate the head space. Topping is generally a recurring operation, for example, every 30 days. The performance of a topping generates the due date for the next topping. Topping may affect any attributes of the wine.

There are three basic types of top barrel from barrel operations:

- Self topping

The wine used for topping comes from the same VBT as the wine being topped.

- Barrel ferment top from barrel

This is typically done in conjunction with a sulfur addition simultaneously to stop fermentation. The addition is done as a separate operation after the topping operation where the capacity is usually around 85 to 90 percent. A loss is not recorded.

- Barrel-to-barrel top

Barrels may be topped with wine from another barrel.

Barrel In-Place

Barrel stirring involves the mixing of wine in a barrel with the lees that may have settled to the bottom of the barrel. Sometimes barrels are topped at the same time as they are stirred. Barrel stirring can be performed using a manual or a powered stirring device. Barrel stirring is generally a recurring operation, for example, every 30 days.

There are two basic types of barrel in-place operations:

- Barrel stir

The mixing of wine in a barrel with the lees that may have settled to the bottom of the barrel.

- Batonage stir

Barrel stirring where wine is left on lees and stirred weekly.

- Barrel relocation

Many operations involve the physical movement of a number of barrels from a storage location to a work area where the operation is performed. The barrels are then returned to the same or a different storage location. The locate vessels operation can be an integral part of other operations, or can be performed as an independent operation.

Forms Used to Enter Barrel Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Operation Detail	W31B87A	Enter operation header information and click the Continue button.	Enter barrel operations.
VBT Movement Details	W31B66A	On the Edit Operation Detail form, click the VBT Detail button on the Move Details tab.	Assign barrels to a VBT. Move barrels from one VBT to another.

Entering Barrel Move Operations

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Tank To Barrel

Save and Close Save and Return to Header Cancel Instruct Lot Attributes Validate Spec View Spec Detail

Operation Header

From Vessel

Records 1 - 2

Tank Number	Tank Type	Before Blend ID	Before Lot Quantity	Instructed After Quantity	Quantity UOM	Instructed Alternate Quantity
W10-40	FMR	2007PNW-EUR1 0321	2000.0000	500.0000	GA	96.0000

Action -- Select One -- Delete

Edit Operation Detail form (1 of 2)

Movement Detail Resources Equipment Consumables

Calculate Move VBT Detail Remove VBT Detail

From To

Records 1 - 1

To VBT	Move Percent	Planned	Actual	UOM
VBT-06-00000320	.0000			

From

Before

Blend ID 2007PNW-EUR1 0321

Planned Actual UOM

Volume 2000.0000 .0000 GA

Measure 384.0000 .0000 FT

Measure Type W

After

Blend ID

Planned Actual UOM

Volume 500.0000 .0000 GA

Measure 96.0000 .0000 FT

Measure Type W

Gain/Loss

Volume %

Survey .0000 .0000

To

Before

Blend ID

Planned Actual UOM

Volume .0000 .0000

Barrels .0000 .0000 BB

After

Blend ID

Planned Actual UOM

Volume 1500.0000 .0000 GA

Barrels 28.0000 .0000 BB

Gain/Loss

Volume %

Survey .0000 .0000

Operation .0000 .0000

Edit Operation Detail form (2 of 2)

Complete the fields in the From vessel grid. If you move bulk material from a tank to a VBT, the vessel fields are displayed as tank fields. If you move bulk material between VBTs, the vessel fields contain VBT related information.

Select the To vessel grid. The following fields are specific to VBTs. All additional fields in the grid are the same for all vessels.

- VBT Number** The system generates a number for the VBT that you are creating.
- Capacity Type** You must specify the capacity type for the barrels. Values are:
F: Fermentation capacity.
T: Total capacity.
- VBT Type** Displays the default VBT type that you defined in the winery constants for this winery.
- VBT Detail** This button appears after you calculate move details. Click the button to access the VBT Movement Details form to assign barrels to the VBT.
- Remove VBT Detail** Click to remove all VBT detail records for the VBT from the VBT Detail table (F31B101), as well as the actual dip values for the operation from the Operation Vessel Dip table (F31B72) . When you click this button, the system disables the VBT DetailsTo be able to access the VBT Movement Details form again, you must save the operation first and then reenter the operation.

Entering VBT Move Details

Access the VBT Movement Details form.

VBT Movement Details

Save and Close Cancel

From	To
Virtual Barrel Tank Number VBT-06-00000320	Virtual Barrel Tank Number VBT-06-00000321 Rename VBT
Before Blend ID 2007PNW-EUR1 0333	Before Blend ID <input type="text"/>
After Blend ID <input type="text"/>	After Blend ID <input type="text"/>
Planned After Volume .0000	Planned After Volume 5320.0000
Actual After Volume 4940.0000	Actual After Volume 380.0000
Planned Total Number of Barrels .0000	Planned Total Number of Barrels 97.0000
Actual Total Number Of Barrels 26.0000	Actual Total Number Of Barrels 2.0000
Capacity Type F	Capacity Type F
Current Use <input type="text"/>	Current Use <input type="text"/>
Barrel Availability Code ACT	Barrel Availability Code * <input type="text"/>
Barrel Type ORE	Barrel Type ORE

VBT Movement Details form (1 of 2)

From VBT

Move Selected Barrels --->

Records 1 - 26

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barrel Type	Barrel ID	Bar Vol Status
<input type="checkbox"/>		BDX	W10200623	Full
<input type="checkbox"/>		BDX	W10200624	Full
<input type="checkbox"/>		BDX	W10200627	Full
<input type="checkbox"/>		BDX	W10200628	Full

Reload Saved Values Empty

To VBT

Add Barrels

Records 1 - 2

<input type="checkbox"/>	Barrel Type	Barrel ID	Bar Vol Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	BDX	W10200625	Full
<input type="checkbox"/>	BDX	W10200626	Full

Reload Saved Values Delete Empty

Save and Close Cancel

VBT Movement Details form (2 of 2)

If you move bulk material from another vessel to a VBT, the system displays only the To VBT area. If you are moving bulk material between VBTs, the system displays both From and To VBT.

Complete the fields on the From and To VBT grids depending on what type of VBT operation you are entering.

Virtual Barrel Tank Number

Displays the VBT number from the VBT header.

Rename VBT

Click to enable the Virtual Barrel Tank Number field for data entry. You can change the VBT number.

Before Blend ID

Displays the value from the Before blend lot. A blend ID is an identifier that groups similar lots of wine for practical purposes. The system records the blend ID on vessel labels to identify lots in operations and typically contains information about ownership, variety, location, and year. You cannot change this value.

After Blend ID

Displays the value from the Before blend lot. You cannot change this value.

Planned After Volume

Displays the value from the planned quantity of the After blend lot. The user cannot change this value on this page.

Planned Actual Volume

Displays the value from the planned quantity of the After blend lot. The system calculates this value based on the number of barrels and the capacity of each barrel you enter in the grid. You cannot change this value.

Planned Total Number of Barrels

Displays the total number of barrels. The system calculates this value by dividing the value in the Planned After Volume by the capacity of the VBT. You cannot change this value.

Actual Total Number of Barrels

Displays the total number of barrels. The system calculates this value by summing the total number of barrel records that you enter in the VBT detail grid below. You cannot change this value.

Note. The system includes empty barrels in this number only for empty barrel operations.

Capacity Type

Displays the value from the Capacity Type field in the VBT header. You cannot change this value.

Barrel Availability Code	You must enter the availability status of the barrel. Values are: <i>ACT</i> : Active <i>CNT</i> : Contaminated <i>CUL</i> : Culled <i>DST</i> : Destroyed <i>INA</i> : Inactive <i>REP</i> : In repair <i>RWK</i> : In rework
Barrel Type	Displays the value from the VBT header. You cannot change this value.
Move Selected Barrels	For barrel-to-barrel moves, click to move the records from the From VBT to the To VBT grid. This decreases the total number of barrels and volume in the From vessel and increases the total number of barrels and volume in the To vessel.
Add Barrels	Click to access the Barrel Search & Select form. The search on this form is filtered by the barrel type from the VBT header, but you can change the filter. If you retrieve barrels with a different barrel type, the system issues an warning, but you can associate barrels with barrel type that is different than the barrel type on the VBT header. Select the number of barrels that you want to use for the VBT. The system populates the grid in the VBT detail area with the selected barrels.

Instructing Additives

This section provides an overview of additive operations and discusses how to instruct additives.

Understanding Additive Operations

Additives are dry goods that are added directly to the product during the winemaking process. Examples might include:

- Alcohol
- Sulfur
- Cultures
- Wine-based additions
- Fining agents
- Sugar

You set up additives as items in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system. Item setup includes information such as stocking type, line type and lot processing information. When setting up item information, you must set up the unit of measure conversions that you need when creating additive operations. For costing purposes, define an item cost for the additive.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Entering Item Inventory Information”.

Additives are composed of active and inactive ingredients. Set up a bill of material to list all the ingredients of the additive and to specify whether each ingredient is an active or an inactive ingredient. An additive can have more than one active ingredient.

You can set up multiple bills of material for an additive item, for example, bills for various batch sizes. When you create additive operations, the system uses the bill of material quantities to calculate the quantity of additives required to produce the specified quantity of wine.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Data Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Setting Up Bills of Material”.

Additive operations are configured to be in-place operations. When you enter an additive operation, the system displays the single vessel entry form. You must specify the tank or barrel to which you want to add an additive. Specify only one additive per additive operation. Enter the additive information on the Additive tab. You can specify the item number of the additive, the business unit where it is stored, the batch quantity that you want to use, and the lot and location. When you add an additive to an operation, the active ingredients from the bill of material of the additive item are displayed in the detail area.

There are four different methods for adding additives and calculating the additive quantity:

- Fixed quantity.

You add a fixed quantity of the additive to the vessel and lot.

- Targeted Parts Per Million (PPM).

The system calculates how much additive quantity to add to the vessel or lot based on a targeted concentration of the active ingredient. The concentration is expressed as parts per million (PPM) of an active ingredient: $PPM = 1 \text{ milligram} \div 1000 \text{ liter}$.

You must select the ingredient to be targeted within the grid, specify the targeted PPM, and click the Calculate button. The system calculates the quantity of the additive that is necessary to meet the targeted PPM.

- Rate

The system calculates the total quantity of an additive based on a specified rate. For example, you might want to add 10 grams of an additive every 10 minutes for the duration of the operation (two hours). The system calculates the total additive quantity for the operation to equal 120 grams. Specify the rate quantity and rate interval when using this method.

- Flow

The system calculates the total quantity of an additive based on a flow. For example, you might want to add 10 grams of an additive for every 100 gallons in the vessel. If the vessel contains 2000 gallons, the system calculates the amount of additive that you must add during that operation (in this case, 200 grams). Specify the flow quantity and per volume quantity when using this method.

When you create an additive operation, the system stores the active ingredients with the lot as parts per million. The ingredients are copied or added to the lot's existing active ingredients. You can review the existing and new active ingredients added for a lot on the Instructed Attributes form.

The types of information that you must specify when instructing additives include:

- Additive identifier.
- Additive form (liquid, gas, and so on).
- Amount or rate.

- Instructions.
- Equipment necessary to use the additive.
- Limits and other specifications that the system uses for validation.

Prerequisites

Before you can use additives, you must set up:

- Item and item branch records for the additive and its components.
- Unit of measure conversions for the active ingredient.
- A bill of material for the additive, defining the active ingredient.

Form Used to Instruct Additives

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Operation Detail	W31B87A	Enter operation header information. Click the Continue button on the operation header.	Instruct additives.

Instructing Additives

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Additive

Winery: W10 Northern Wines Inc. Location: . . .

Item Number: SUGAR ADD Sugar Additive Lot/SN: . . .

Before Blend ID: . . . After Blend ID: . . .

Quantity

Fixed Target PPM Rate Flow

Quantity: .0000 LB

Total Quantity: .0000 LB Calculate

Records 1 - 2

2nd Item Number	Quantity	Extended Quantity	UOM	Calculated PP Quantity	Winery
SUGAR	.0000		LB		W10
SUL DIOX	.0000		LB		W10

Edit Operation Detail form (1 of 2)

- Winery** Enter the branch/plant for the additive item.
- Item Number** Enter the item number of the additive. You can use additives that are set up in a different branch/plant than the current winery.
- Before Blend ID and After Blend ID** The system displays the Blend ID of the Before lot and the Blend ID after you calculate the additive operation.
- Batch Quantity** Enter a batch quantity to use specify a batch bill of material.
- Location** Enter the location from which you want to commit the additive.

Lot/SN	Enter the lot from which you want to commit the additive quantity, if the additive is a lot-controlled item.
Fixed/Target PPM/Rate/Flow	Select one method for calculating the additive quantity.
Quantity	Enter a quantity for an additive. This value represents a fixed quantity, PPM, flow, or rate, depending the method you select.
Calculate	Click to calculate the extended additive quantity based on the quantity you entered and the calculation method you specified.
Total Quantity	Displays the total quantity of additive to apply to the lot. This value is calculated from the additive quantity based on the selected calculation method

Instructing Administrative Operations

This section provides an overview of administrative operations and discusses how to:

- Adjust inventory.
- Declare loss.
- Override the composition material type.

Understanding Administrative Operations

Administrative operations do not involve actual work in the winery. They are in-place operations and are most frequently used to make changes or to correcting errors on blend lot attributes. You can perform administrative operations to:

- Adjust lots.
- Adjust inventory.
- Correct errors.
- Declare loss.
- Override the composition material type.

Adjust Lots

You can adjust attributes for multiple blend lots in a single operation. Generally, you change lot attributes and lot summary attributes as part of another operation, however, it is sometimes necessary to change the attributes on a current lot of wine when no other treatment is occurring to the wine.

See [Chapter 15, “Managing Lot Attributes,” page 327](#).

Adjust Inventory

An inventory administrative operation is used to adjust the volume of a blend lot.

Error Correction

Error correction operations are the only way to modify lot composition and accumulated additives without performing work against the wine.

Declared Loss

A declared loss operation records a loss of bulk material that is unusual or extraordinary. It is not a survey or operational loss and does not impact yield or total allowable losses. Causes for a declared loss could be a tanker crash or a warehouse disaster.

Composition Material Type

The system provides an administrative operation that enables you to override the composition material type for a blend lot. You can specify the new composition material on the operation header. When you close the operation, the system updates the composition material type on the After composition record for the lot.

Adjusting Inventory

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Enter the actual Before volume or measure if you want the inventory adjustment reported as a survey gain/loss. Enter the actual After volume or measure if you want the inventory adjustment reported as an operation gain/loss.

Operation Search - Adjust Inventory (V) i ? h2

[View Spec Detail](#)

▶ **Operation Header**

▼ **Single From Vessel**

Vessel Number/Class *

Before Planned

Volume GA

Measure FT

Measure Type

Before Blend ID After Blend ID

	Before Actual	After Actual	Gain/Loss	
Volume	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 520.0000 GA	<input type="checkbox"/> .0000 GA	Survey	Volume 20.0000 % 4.0000
Measure	<input type="checkbox"/> 99.0000 FT	<input type="checkbox"/> .0000 FT	Operation	.0000 .0000
Measure Type	<input type="text" value="W"/>	<input type="text" value="W"/>	Planned	.0000 .0000

Action

[View Spec Detail](#)

Edit Operation Detail form

Declaring Loss

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Declare Loss Volume i ? ?

[View Spec Detail](#)

Operation Header
Single From Vessel
 Vessel Number/Class * W10-40 Tank

Before Planned
 Volume 500.0000 GA
 Measure 96.0000 FT
 Measure Type W

Before Blend ID 2007PNW-EUR1 0321 After Blend ID

Before Actual		After Actual		Gain/Loss	
Volume	<input type="checkbox"/> GA	Volume	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 480.0000 GA	Survey	Volume %
Measure	<input type="checkbox"/> FT	Measure	<input type="checkbox"/> 92.0000 FT	Operation	
Measure Type	W	Measure Type	W	Planned	.0000
Action -- Select One --				Casualty Loss	-20.0000

[View Spec Detail](#)

Edit Operation Detail form

Overriding the Composition Material Type

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Operations Header i ? ?

Operation Header
 Configured Operation * COMPMATV Composition Matl Ty..Winery * W10 Northern Wines Inc Creator * 65101 Lopez, Maria
 Operation Status * ACTIVE Operation Number Alternate Operation Number
 Operation Description Work Order Number 0 Alternate Work Order

Operation Category Code 1	ADMIN	Administrative Operations	Composition Material Type GR03
Operation Category Code 2		Blank	
Operation Category Code 3		Blank	
Operation Category Code 4		Blank	
Operation Category Code 5		Blank	

Operations Header form

Enter the override composition material type.

Instructing Removal Operations

This section provides an overview of removal operations and discusses how to:

- Enter shipping operations.
- Enter bill of lading details for shipping operations.
- Enter transfer operations.

Understanding Removal Operations

For the purpose of shipping and transferring bulk material, the system provides a number of base operations that you use to create configured operations. You can create configured transfer and shipping operations based on the following base operations:

Base Operation Code	Description
SHIP	Ship wine
TRANS	Transfer wine
SHIPFULTNK	Ship full tank
SHIPFULVBT	Ship full barrel

Ship Bulk Material

The shipping/dispatch operation involves the physical movement of a bulk material lot to a transport tanker for shipment to a third party for specialized processing. Shipments are also used for sales of bulk material. The bill of lading is a document generated at the shipping winery and serves as a source document at the receiving winery. A printed bill of lading is a legal document between the shipper and carrier, and is required for the transportation of wine or juice between wineries and bottling facilities. The bill of lading records the origin and destination of the shipment, the weight or volume of the shipment, and vehicle attributes, such as registration number and bond number. In addition, the bill of lading records the attributes of the material being shipped (primarily the composition details), but may also report the style, accumulated additives, and quality results.

Note. A bill of lading vessel may contain a bill of lading document number. In the United States, a bill of lading document is a TTB Form 703 in the US. In Australia, a bill of lading document is a LIP Declaration Form. The bill of lading number is a state-controlled number, and a record must exist for each consecutive number.

This type of operation is used for external shipping. This operation creates a bill of lading vessel, including the trucking details. Once a bill of lading document number is generated, it cannot be deleted from a bill of lading vessel. The bond serial number is only generated if it is required, and it is generated only if the shipping operation is active. A new bill of lading vessel is created for every ship operation. You cannot reuse a bill of lading.

A shipping/dispatch operation:

- Reduces inventory by the amount shipped. ERP inventory is increased for the item that is cross-referenced with the material type on the bill of lading vessel.
- Generates a bill of lading to certify the state and composition of the wine for shipping.
- Records a survey loss associated with the bill of lading, but not an operational loss.

- Uses a user-defined weight factor to calculate liquid volume.

The volume dispatched from the shipping winery is the volume that is on the transfer documents. The system validates the volume using one of these methods:

- From tank measures

The From Tank Before and After tank measures determine the volume moved and entered on the transfer document.

- Flow Meter

A flow meter can also be used at some sites. (United States only)

- Tanker Gauging

Volumes are measured from tanker gauges. This information is entered on dispatching winery and tanker company consignment notes. (Australia only)

Ship Full Tanks and Barrels

An operation shipping full vessels involves the physical transfer of bulk material in full vessels to another winery in, including transfer to a third party for specialized processing, where the third party is managed within the winery. This operation does not require the additional movement from vessels to tankers. You can associate a internal operation for receiving bulk material at the receiving winery, including the preservation of blend lot details. The bulk material being transferred remains property of the shipping winery until received.

These operations are for internal shipment.

A ship full vessel operation has the same characteristics as a shipping/dispatch operation. In addition to these characteristics, a ship full vessel operation:

- Updates the associated vessel master record so that vessel is in new winery.

The barrel winery is changed from one winery to another within the master table. The tanks are copied and associated with the new winery. When this record is copied, the tank status in the receiving winery is updated to *Waiting for Receipt*.

- Copies the From vessels from the associated ship operation to the To vessels in the receive operation.

The From Vessels must be of the same material type.

Once a ship operation is closed, the tank status is updated to *Not In Branch* in the shipping winery. When the receive operation is closed, the tank status in the receiving winery is updated to *Active*. ERP inventory is increased for the item that is cross referenced with the material type on the bill of lading vessel.

Transfer Bulk Material

A transfer bulk material operation involves the physical transfer of bulk material to a transport tanker for shipment to another winery, or to a third party within the winery for specialized processing. This type of operations is only used internally within wineries.

Note. To successfully transfer bulk material from one winery to another, both wineries have to be set up with the same unit of measure system. For example, if the shipping winery uses metric units of measure, the receiving winery has to use metric units of measure as well.

This operation creates a bill of lading vessel, including the trucking details. Once a bill of lading document number is generated, it cannot be deleted from a bill of lading vessel. The bond serial number is only generated if it is required, and it is generated when the transfer operation is at an active status. . A new bill of lading vessel is created for every transfer operation. You cannot reuse a bill of lading.

A transfer bulk material operation:

- Reduces inventory at the shipping winery by the amount shipped.
ERP inventory is increased for the item that is cross referenced with the material type on the bill of lading vessel.
- Generates a bill of lading to certify the state and composition of the wine for shipping, as well as trucking details.
- Records a survey loss associated with the bill of lading, but not an operational loss.
- Uses a user-defined weight factor to calculate liquid volume.

Prerequisite

To ship a full tank, you must define the tank as moveable in the Tank Master program (P31B08).

See [Chapter 6, “Setting Up Vessels,” Creating a Tank, page 98.](#)

Entering Shipping Operations

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Ship Bulk Material [?] [?] [?]

[View Spec Detail](#)

▶ Operation Header

▼ From Vessel

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid [+] [x] [□]

	Tank Number	Tank Type	Before Blend ID	Before Lot Quantity	Instructed After Quantity	Quantity UOM	Instructed Alternate Quantity
<input type="radio"/>	W10-40	FMR	2007PNW-EUR1 0321	500.0000	100.0000	GA	19.0000
<input checked="" type="radio"/>							

Action:

▼ To Vessel

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid [+] [x] [□]

	Generate BOL	BOL Vessel Number	Material Type	Before Lot Quantity	Quantity UOM	Seq No	Predecessor Status	Successor Status
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOL-06-00000328	W	.0000	GA	1		
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>							

Edit Operation Detail form (1 of 2)

Movement Detail Resources Equipment Consumables

Calculate Move

Records 1 - 1

To BOL Vessel Number	Move Percent	Planned	Actual	UOM
BOL-06-00000328	.0000			

From

Before

Blend ID: 2007PNW-EUR1 0321

Planned: 500.0000, Actual: 96.0000, UOM: GA

Measure: 96.0000, Measure Type: W

After

Blend ID: []

Planned: 100.0000, Actual: 19.0000, UOM: GA

Measure: 19.0000, Measure Type: W

Gain/Loss

Volume: [], %: []

Survey: .0000, Operation: .0000

To

Before

Blend ID: []

Planned: 400.0000, Actual: .0000, UOM: GA

After

Blend ID: []

Planned: 400.0000, Actual: .0000, UOM: GA

Gain/Loss

Volume: [], %: []

Survey: .0000, Operation: .0000

Edit Operation Detail form (2 of 2)

Enter the tank from which you are shipping bulk material, or the full tank or barrel that you are shipping.

Generate BOL (generate bill of lading) This option appears for shipping operations. Select this check box to generate a bill of lading.

Entering Bill of Lading Details for Shipping Operations

Access the Edit Bill of Lading Details form.

Edit Bill of Lading Details

BOL Vessel Number

General
Purchase Order
Sales Order

Receiving Winery <input type="text"/> Customer <input type="text"/> Hierarchy Level <input type="text" value="0"/> EUR Code <input type="text"/> Block Code <input type="text"/> Harvest Period <input type="text"/> Harvest Suffix <input type="text"/>	Shipping Winery <input type="text" value="W10"/> <i>Northern Wines Inc.</i> Supplier <input type="text" value="62010"/> <i>Northern Wines</i> Material Type <input type="text" value="W"/> <i>Wine Under 14%</i> Quantity <input type="text" value="300.0000"/> <input type="text" value="GA"/> Number of Vehicles <input type="text" value="3"/> Alternate Vessel Number <input type="text"/> Specific Gravity <input type="text" value=".0000000"/> Weight Factor <input type="text" value=".0000000"/>
--	--

Bill Of Lading Details

Records 1 - 4 Customize Grid

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Generate BOL Number	Bill of Lading Number	Bond Serial Number	Carrier Number	Carrier Description	Vehicle Serial Number	Vehicle Id
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				8563	Intermountain Truckload		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				8555	National Express		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				8579	US Rail Services		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Edit Bill of Lading Details form

Enter shipping details for the quantity you are shipping, for example carrier information, vehicle, and driver information, as well as the quantities transported by each carrier.

Quantity

On the bill of lading header, this field displays the quantity you entered for the From vessel on the Edit Operation Detail form. You can change this quantity to reflect the total quantity from the different shipments you enter in the Bill of Lading Details area.

Entering Transfer Operations

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Transfer Bulk i ?

[View Spec Detail](#)

▶ Operation Header

▼ From Vessel

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Tank Number	Tank Type	Before Blend ID	Before Lot Quantity	Instructed After Quantity	Quantity UOM	Instructed Alternate Quantity
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	W10-40	FMR	2007PNW-EUR1 0321	500.0000	200.0000	GA	38.0000

Action:

▼ To Vessel

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	BOL Vessel Number	Receiving Winery	Material Type	Before Lot Quantity	Quantity UOM	Seq No	Predecessor Status	Successor Status
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BOL-06-00000327		W50 W		GA	1		

Edit Operation Detail form (1 of 2)

Movement Detail Resources Equipment Consumables

Records 1 - 1

To BOL Vessel Number	Move Percent	Planned Quantity
BOL-06-00000327	.0000	

From

Before

Blend ID: 2007PNW-EUR1 0321

Planned	Actual	UOM
Volume: 500.0000	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	GA
Measure: 96.0000	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	FT

Measure Type: W

After

Planned	Actual	UOM
Volume: 200.0000	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	GA
Measure: 38.0000	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	FT

Measure Type: W

Gain/Loss

Volume	%
Survey: .0000	.0000

To

Before

Planned	Actual	UOM
Volume: .0000	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	

After

Planned	Actual	UOM
Volume: 300.0000	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	GA

Gain/Loss

Volume	%
Survey: .0000	.0000
Operation: .0000	.0000

Edit Operation Detail form (2 of 2)

Enter the tank from which you transfer bulk material and specify the quantity of bulk material that you want to transfer. You must enter the receiving winery. The system generates a bill of lading number, or you can manually enter a bill of lading number.

Instructing Bottling Operations

This section provides an overview of bottling operations and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Bottling Vessel (P31B26).

- Enter bottling operations.
- Enter bottling vessel details.
- Enter decanting operations.
- Enter decant details.

Understanding Bottling Operations

Bottling operations are another type of removal operations and take place at the end of the winemaking process. Bottling can also be reversed by returning the finished goods of bottled wine to the winery as bulk material.

Bottling

A bottling operation is the final step of the winemaking process that records the movement of bulk wine to bottles, resulting in transfer of inventory.

A bottling operation removes the wine from the bulk wine system, and adds the wine to raw materials in the finished goods system, in addition to any transaction required for the finished goods bottling inventory. A bottling operation creates a single end use reservation (EUR). If there are multiple EURs in the From vessels when blending for a bottling vessel, a single EUR is created. You can issue the EUR item to a parts list for producing bottled wine.

A bottling operation:

- Costs the blend lot, accounting for variance to standard cost and gains and losses.
- Instructs the To After details.

There can only be one bottling vessel per bottling operation.

- Records bottled, sampled, and broken quantities.
- Accounts for wine losses incurred in bottling, such as bottles used as samples and broken bottles to be used for legal reporting.
- Incorporates the operational losses in a calculation for a complete lot yield for the blend lot.
- Records quality tests to the To After blend lot.
- Updates the bottling operation with bottling details associated with the To After blend lot.

You enter the bottling completion quantities either in volumes or using the production unit of measure. You can enter the bottling quantities only on the Movement Details tab on the Edit Operation Detail form. The Edit Bottling Vessel Details form displays both volume and production unit of measures, but only the volume quantities are saved. The volume unit of measure used is set up in the winery constants.

You can also enter the COLA Number (U.S.) or Internal Approval Number (Australia).

Bottling Vessels

The system generates a bottling vessel number during a bottling operation. A decant operation can use only an existing bottling vessel. You can enter only the bottling quantities in the move details. When you click the Vessel Details button, the system disables the quantity fields.

Decant

A decant operation involves bottles of finished goods brought back to the winery as a bulk material in a tank for reasons such as the bottled wine is unacceptable, expired, defective, or may simply need to be rebottled.

The decanting process occurs after maturation, such as six months or more, the tirage bottles are taken to the transfer line by pallet. Decanting generally has other associated operations such as additives.

There are three types of decants:

- Bulk wine from bottles from the finished goods bottling line.

This is also known as bottled wine returns. In this instance, the wine is considered to have left the bulk wine system and needs to be returned.

- Bulk wine from finished goods.
- Blends of multiple wines that are being decanted into the same To Vessel.

A decant operation:

- Stores the following historical details:

- Finished goods.
- Item number.
- Finished goods lot number.
- Historical blend lot number.
- Bottling operation number.
- Historical blend ID number.
- Blend lot details.

- Identifies the quantity of finished goods to return to inventory.

Decant operations use a bottling vessel which can also have decant details. These details can list specific items which are decremented in inventory.

- Increases inventory and inherits blend lot details from the related bottling lot.

Forms Used to Instruct Bottling Vessels

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Operation Detail	W31B87A	Create the operation header and click the Continue button on the Operations Header form.	Enter bottling operations. Enter decanting operations.
Search for Bottling Vessel	W31B26B	Blend Operations (G31B03), Bottling Vessel	Search and select bottling vessels.
Edit Bottling Vessel Details	W31B26A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select a bottling vessel on the Search for Bottling Vessel form. Click the Bott Vessel Detail (bottling vessel detail) button on the Edit Operation Detail form. 	Enter bottling operations.
Edit Decant Details	W31B26C	Click the Decant Details link on the Search for Bottling Vessel or on the Edit Bottling Vessel Details form.	Enter decant details.

Setting Processing Options for Bottling Vessel (P31B26)

This processing option controls default processing for the Bottling Vessel program.

Version

This processing option controls the version that the system uses when the program calls other programs. The following table lists the programs in the order that they appear on the Versions tab, along with the default version. If you leave the processing options blank, the system uses this default version. You can define different versions in accordance with business processes.

1. Work Orders Where Used Version (P13226) ZJDE0001

Entering Bottling Operations

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Bottling [?]

[View Spec Detail](#)

▶ Operation Header

▼ From Vessel

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid [?] [?]

	Tank Number	Tank Type	Before Blend ID	Before Lot Quantity	Instructed After Quantity	Quantity UOM	Instructed Alternate Quantity
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	W10-40	FMR	2007PNW-EUR1 0321	500.0000	200.0000	GA	38.0000
<input type="radio"/>							

Action:

▼ To Vessel

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid [?] [?]

	Bottling Vessel No	Work Order Number	EUR Short Code	Predecessor Status	Successor Status
<input type="radio"/>	BT-06-00000329		EUR1		
<input checked="" type="radio"/>					

Edit Operation Detail (1 of 2)

Movement Detail | Resources | Equipment | Consumables

Records 1 - 1 [?] [?]

	From Tank	To Bottling Vessel No.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	W10-40	BT-06-00000329

From

Before

Blend ID: 2007PNW-EUR1 0321

Planned: 500.0000 | Actual: .0000 | UOM: GA

Volume: 500.0000 | Measure: 96.0000 | Measure Type: W

After

Blend ID: []

Planned: 200.0000 | Actual: .0000 | UOM: GA

Volume: 200.0000 | Measure: 38.0000 | Measure Type: W

Gain/Loss

Survey: Volume .0000 | % .0000

To

Before

Blend ID: []

Planned: .0000 | Actual: .0000 | UOM: []

Volume: .0000 | Measure: .0000 | Measure Type: []

After

Blend ID: []

Planned: 300.0000 | Actual: .0000 | UOM: GA

Volume: 300.0000 | Measure: .0000 | Measure Type: []

Gain/Loss

Survey: Volume .0000 | % .0000

Operation: Volume .0000 | % .0000

Edit Operation Detail (2 of 2)

Entering Bottling Vessel Details

Access the Edit Bottling Vessel Detail form.

Edit Bottling Vessel Details

Bottling Vessel Number Decant Details [Manufacturing Work Orders](#)

Bottling Reference Number

EUR Code *Red Wines*

Manufacturing

Work Order Number

Inventory Location

Inventory Lot Number

Actual

	<input type="radio"/> Calculate Volume UOM			<input checked="" type="radio"/> Calculate Production UOM		
Quantity Produced	<input type="text" value="500.0000"/>	<input type="text" value="GA"/>	<i>Gallon</i>	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	<input type="text"/>	.
Quantity Broken	<input type="text" value="25.0000"/>	<input type="text" value="GA"/>	<i>Gallon</i>	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	<input type="text"/>	.
Quantity Sampled	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	<input type="text" value="GA"/>	<i>Gallon</i>	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	<input type="text"/>	.
Quantity 4	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	<input type="text" value="GA"/>	<i>Gallon</i>	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	<input type="text"/>	.
Quantity 5	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	<input type="text" value="GA"/>	<i>Gallon</i>	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	<input type="text"/>	.

Edit Bottling Vessel Details form

- Bottling Reference Number** Enter the bottling reference number, for example, the COLA number.
- EUR Code** Displays the EUR code that you specified for the bulk material to be bottled.
- Work Order Number** Select number of the work order that uses the EUR item on its parts list.
- Inventory Location** Enter the storage location from which goods will be moved.
- Inventory Lot Number** Enter a lot number for the EUR item.

Entering Decanting Operations

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Decant Volume [i] []

Save and Close Save and Return to Header Cancel Instruct Lot Attributes Validate Spec [View Spec Detail](#)

▶ Operation Header

▼ From Vessel

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid [] []

	Bottling Vessel No	EUR Short Code	Work Ord Number	Before Lot Quantity	Instructed After Quantity	Predecessor Status
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BT-06-00000285	EUR1		3000.0000	1000.0000	ACTIVE
<input type="radio"/>						

Action:

▼ To Vessel

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid [] []

	Tank Number	Tank Type	Before Blend ID	Before Lot Quantity	Quantity UOM	Seq No	Location
<input type="radio"/>	W10-40	FMR	2007PNW-EUR1 0321	500.0000	GA	1	WH1
<input checked="" type="radio"/>							

Edit Operation Detail form (1 of 2)

Movement Detail Resources Equipment Consumables

Calculate Move

Records 1 - 1 [] [] []

	Bottling Vessel No.	To Tank
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BT-06-00000285	W10-40

From

Before

Blend ID:

	Planned	Actual	UOM
Volume	3000.0000	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	GA

After

Blend ID:

	Planned	Actual	UOM
Volume	1000.0000	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	GA

Gain/Loss

	Volume	%
Survey	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>

To

Before

Blend ID:

	Planned	Actual	UOM
Volume	500.0000	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	GA
Measure	96.0000	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	FT

Measure Type:

After

Blend ID:

	Planned	Actual	UOM
Volume	2500.0000	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	GA
Measure	480.0000	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	FT

Measure Type:

Gain/Loss

	Volume	%
Survey	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>
Operation	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>

Edit Operation Detail form (2 of 2)

Entering Decant Details

Access the Edit Decant Details form.

Edit Decant Details

Delete Tools

Manufacturing Work Orders

Bottling Vessel Number: BT-06-00000285

Manufacturing Work Order Number:

Short Item Number	Item Number	Work Order Branch	Inventory Location	Inventory Lot Number	Quantity	Unit Of Measure
731006	EUR1				100.00	GA

Save and Close Cancel Delete

Edit Decant Details form

Enter decant details such as the item number and the location from which you are returning quantity to blend inventory.

Entering QA Operations

This section provides an overview of QA operations and discusses how to instruct QA operations.

Understanding QA Operations

A QA operation consists of a test or group of tests (test panel) that you perform on a quantity of bulk material. You perform quality tests at various stages of the blend process. For example, you might perform a BRIX test on incoming grapes, or a group of tests that include pH and BRIX tests during the fermentation stage. The operations that move bulk material into the system, weigh tags and bills of lading, are also set up to enable you to enter quality tests and results.

You can set up QA operations with default tests in the Operation Configuration program (P31B75). When you enter a QA operation, you can add additional tests or delete tests. When you select a test panel and the test panel already includes a test that you already associated with the operation, the system displays the test only once. You perform QA operations on only one vessel at a time.

A QA operation updates the lot's current QA status. In order to reflect the timing of the sample collection correctly, QA results may need to be inserted in the correct chronological date and time slot in the vessel and operation history.

You cannot use the Edit Operations Detail form to enter test results for a closed operation. You must use the Speed Edit Quality Results program (P31B98) to enter or revise test results for closed operations.

See Also

[Chapter 16, "Managing Quality," Using Speed Entry, page 352](#)

Instructing QA Operations

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Quality Operation Volume

[Save and Close](#)
[Save and Return to Header](#)
[Cancel](#)
[Instruct Lot Attributes](#)
[Validate Spec](#)
[View Spec Detail](#)

Operation Header
Single From Vessel

Vessel Number/Class * W10-2 Tank

Before Planned

Volume 600.0000 GA
7 3/16"

Before Blend ID 2007MEW -RWEUR 0118 After Blend ID

Action -- Select One --

Edit Operation Detail form (1 of 2)

Quality

[Select Panel](#)

Tester Operator 1 Date Tested 02/08/06 W10-40

Records 1 - 2 [Customize Grid](#)

	Test ID	Result	UM	Previous Result	Tester	Date Tested	Result Name
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BRIX	5	%		Operator 2		BRIX
<input type="radio"/>							

Edit Operation Detail form (2 of 2)

Complete the fields in the Single From Vessel area.

Enter test results in the Quality area.

Test ID If you have associated a test or test panel with the configured operation, the system displays the tests in the Quality area by default. For each test, the system displays the allowed minimum and maximum values.

Result Enter the test result value.

Select Panel Click to select a test panel for the QA operation. If the test panel that you select contains a test that is already displayed on the grid, the system displays the test in question only once.

Managing Spirit Operations

This section provides an overview of spirit operations and lists forms used to manage spirit operations.

Understanding Spirit Operations

In contrast to wine, spirits have a much higher alcohol content. Because of their high alcohol content, spirits have legal reporting requirements. The producer is required to track measured, adjusted, and absolute volumes. Spirit volumes are reported as proof gallons in the United States or as *litres absolute alcohol* (LAL) in Australia. This value is used to calculate taxes and duties on alcohol. Spirits can be blended with each other, but they can also be blended with wine in a process called fortification.

For spirit operations, the system does not provide special base operations. However, you must set up separate configured operations for spirit operations, such as configured tank-to-tank, shipping, receiving, and transfer operations. When you set up configured spirit operations, you must specify a To After material type. For tank-to-tank operations, for example, this setting is important because it indicates whether you are using the operation to move a spirit into a spirit vessel or into a vessel containing wine.

Note. You do not specify a To After material type for bill of lading operations involving spirits.

For configured spirit operations that move spirits into vessel containing wine, you also select the Fortification option. This setting enables the system to retrieve fortification operations for the Fortification report (R31B70).

To perform spirit operations you must select vessels that are approved for spirits. To approve a tank for spirits, you select the Spirit Approved option when you set up the tank in the Tank Master program (P31B08).

When you select a vessel containing spirits, the Temperature, Temperature Unit of Measure, and Gauging Document Number fields are enabled. You must enter a temperature and unit of measure when you enter actuals for a spirit operation. The system uses the temperature unit of measure that you set up in the winery constants as the default value for the operation.

For in-place operations, the system displays temperatures on the In Place tab for the From vessel containing spirits. For move operations, the system displays temperatures on the Move Details tab for the From and To vessels that contain spirits. When you fortify wine, the system displays temperatures on the Move Detail tab for the From vessel.

If you use single vessel entry, the system displays the temperature, unit of measure, and gauging document number in the Single Before Vessel area of the form as well.

For external receiving operations you enter the temperature, unit of measure, and gauging document number on the Bill of Lading Details form. You record only one temperature per bill of lading. The system uses the temperature you enter as the default temperature for the After lot. You can enter the temperature on the bill of lading only for an external receipt of spirits. If you create a receiving operation for a transfer between wineries, you cannot enter a temperature. The system automatically displays volumes at standard temperature. For any other bill of lading operations involving spirits, the bill of lading header does not display the temperature, temperature unit of measure, and gauging document number.

You must enter a gauging document number for any To or From vessel that contains a spirit. The system does not generate this number; you must enter it manually before closing an operation. The system stores the gauging document number in the Operation Vessel Assignments table (F31B70).

Because the volume of alcohol fluctuates when the ambient temperature changes, you have to measure and enter the ambient temperature for each spirit operation and vessel. You typically enter temperatures at the same time as actual quantities and dips. You must have entered the ambient temperature when entering actuals for a spirit operation. If you enter an actual dip or move value for a vessel containing spirits, but no temperature, the system issues an error.

To close an operation that uses a vessel containing a spirit, you must enter actual values for each vessel containing a spirit; otherwise the system issues an error. If the From vessel contains a spirit, you must enter an actual From After value. If the To vessel contains a spirit, you must enter an actual To After value. To close a spirit operation, each vessel containing a spirit must have a gauging document number.

The system displays the actual volumes for all volumes at ambient temperature. The only exception is the bill of lading which displays spirit volumes at standard temperature.

Based on the temperature conversion chart that you set up for a spirit material type, the system calculates volume adjustments for the standard temperature of the type of spirit. The system displays all lot and planned volumes at standard temperature, for example on the Instruct Lot Attributes and the View Wine Lots form. EUR and compositions calculations are based on the spirit volume after the conversion to standard temperature.

Depending on the setup in the winery constants, the system calculates and displays spirit volume either as alcohol volume or as proof volume on the Instruct Lot Attributes and the View Wine Lot Details form. The system does not calculate spirit volumes if you did not set up a QA alcohol attribute in the winery constants. If no QA alcohol results exist for an operation and a vessel, the system does not calculate the spirit volume.

To calculate spirit volumes at standard temperatures, the system needs an alcohol percentage, to retrieve the correct conversion rate from the temperature conversion chart. The system assumes that the QA alcohol percentage of the From After lot cannot change or be different than the QA alcohol percentage of the From Before lot. Because the QA alcohol percentage of the To After lot is unknown if the To vessel already contains a spirit, the system uses the QA alcohol percentage of the To Before lot to determine which temperature conversion rate to use for calculating the actual volume at standard temperature.

Note. If you enter an ambient temperature that falls above or below the range of temperatures for which you have set up conversions, the system issues an error because it cannot perform the conversion.

If the To vessel is empty or does not have a QA alcohol attribute, the system uses the QA alcohol percentage of the From Before lot to determine the temperature conversion rate. Normally, the system uses the QA blending rules to determine the QA alcohol percentage of the To After lot. However, because the typical QA alcohol blending rule is *AVERG*, the system cannot use this blended value to calculate the spirit volume of the To After lot when the To vessel was empty.

Temperature Conversion Rate

To retrieve the correct temperature conversion rate, you must have an alcohol QA result name for the lot that is applicable to the actual value. For To After actuals, the system searches for results first on the To After lot, then the To Before lot, and finally the From Before lot. If the system encounters a For To Before actuals, the system uses the To Before lot. For any From actuals, the system searches the From Before lot for test results.

If the temperature conversion rate is *1.0*, the system was not able to locate a QA test result or you did not define the correct QA test result name for the operation.

The system may also retrieve a temperature conversion rate of *1.0*, if the value for the actual measure or volume is *0*. In this case, the system does not perform a conversion because *0* does not change regardless of what conversion factor might be applied.

Prerequisites

To manage spirit operations, you must:

- Define a default value for spirit volumes and enter an alcohol QA attribute value and unit of measure in the winery constants.
- Set up spirit material types in the Material Type Master table (F31B04).
- Set up temperature conversion charts and attach them to the spirit material types you use.
- Set up tanks as approved for spirits in the Tank Master table (F31B08).
- Set up configured operations for spirits.

- Select the fortification option for configured operations that are used to add spirit to wine.

Forms Used to Manage Spirit Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Operation Detail	W31B87A	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search Click the Add Blend button on the Search for Operations form. Complete the required fields on the Operation Header form and click the Continue button.	Enter spirit operations, for example tank-to-tank movements.
Edit Bill of Lading Details	W31B91G	Complete the Receipt Quantity field for the From vessel and go to the next line.	Enter a standard temperature and a gauging document number when you enter a bill of lading for spirits. Enter a gauging document number when you close the operation. Optionally enter EUR and composition information.
Speed Actuals Update	W31B67A	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search Select an operation and select the Speed Actuals option from the Action field.	Enter actual volumes, measures, and gauging document numbers for spirit After lots.

Managing Empty Vessel Operations

This section provides an overview of empty vessel operations and discusses how to:

- Enter in-place operations with empty vessels.
- Enter transfer operations for empty vessels.

Understanding Empty Vessel Operations

The system enables you to perform operations using empty vessels. You can transfer empty tanks or VBTs to another winery or perform an in-place operation on empty vessels for maintenance purposes.

You can perform four types of empty vessel operations:

Base Operation	Description
TRANSMTTNK	Transfer Empty Tank
TRANSMTVBT	Transfer Empty VBT

Base Operation	Description
TANKMT	Empty Tank in Place
VBMT	Empty VBT in Place

For each empty vessel operation, the Empty option on the base operation definition is selected.

Empty Vessel Transfer

Transferring empty vessels consists of physically moving an empty tank or VBT from one internal winery to another. You can only use this operation within a company, but not to move the vessel to a third-party location.

When you create an empty vessel transfer, you must specify either a VBT or a tank as the From vessel. These vessels must be empty. You cannot use unknown vessels. The system does not create bill of lading vessels during an empty vessel transfer. If the From vessel is a tank, the system verifies whether the tank is defined as moveable in the Tank Master table (F31B08). If that is not the case, you cannot perform an empty vessel transfer using the tank.

When you create an empty vessel transfer you specify a new location and a receiving winery for the empty vessel. If the From Vessel is a tank and this tank does not exist in the receiving winery, the system creates a new record in the F31B08 table for the tank and winery at a status of *N* (not in branch). The status of the tank in the shipping winery remains at *A* (active). When you move the operation to a Closed status, the system changes the status of the tank in the shipping winery to *N* and the status of the tank in the receiving winery to *A*. As long as tanks are at status *N* (not in branch), you cannot use them in another operation. You must close the transfer operation first to be able to use the empty tank in another operation.

For transfers of empty VBTs, you must create a new VBT. You add barrels to the VBT by accessing the VBT Movement Details program (P31B66). You can only use barrels with a volume status of *Empty*. If you move the transfer operation to a Closed status, the system changes the winery on the barrel master record from the shipping to the receiving winery. You can update locations and racks for the barrels. Once you close the operation, you can associate the barrels with a different VBT.

When you transfer an empty tank or VBT between wineries, the system copies the vessel's attributes and style from the shipping to the receiving winery.

You can print a list of the empty vessels that you transfer on the Operation Print report (R31B65A01). The report displays the empty barrels and calculates their total number for the After lots of the operations with empty barrels. The system also calculates the number of full barrels on each After lot.

In-Place Operation with Empty Vessels

You use in-place operations for empty vessels to enable cleaning and maintenance of empty tanks and barrels, for example, repairs or processing of new vessels. The vessels must be empty before you can perform this type of operation. The system uses the setup information from the configured operation to determine what activity you can perform on a specific vessel, but you cannot specify the status in the operation itself. For example, to perform cleaning and maintenance activities on a tank, the tank's status cannot be *Out of Commission*. If you want to repair a tank, the tank status must be *Out of Commission*, and you should only be able to move the status to either *Decommissioned* or *Active*.

In the case of barrels, for cleaning and maintenance, you must set the barrel's availability code to a status other than *Culled*. For repairs, the availability code for the barrel must be *Culled*. For barrel disposal you can set up the configured operation so that the operation changes the barrel status to *Culled*.

Note. You cannot use unknown vessels for in-place operations with empty vessels.

Forms Used to Enter Empty Vessel Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Operation Detail form	W31B87A	Enter the operation header information and click the Continue button.	Enter empty vessel operations.

Entering In-Place Operations With Empty Vessels

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Empty VBT Volume

[View Spec Detail](#)

▶ Operation Header

▼ From Vessel

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	VBT Number	VBT Type
<input type="radio"/>	VBT-06-00000336	ORE
<input checked="" type="radio"/>		

Action

[View Spec Detail](#)

Edit Operation Details form

Enter the VBT that you want to identify as an empty vessel for maintenance or other activities for which the vessel has to be empty.

Entering Transfer Operations For Empty Vessels

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Transfer Empty VBT Volume

[View Spec Detail](#)

Records 1 - 2 [Customize Grid](#)

	VBT Number	Shipping Winery	Receiving Winery	VBT Type
<input type="radio"/>	VBT-06-00000337		W10	W50 ORE
<input checked="" type="radio"/>				

Action

[View Spec Detail](#)

Edit Operation Detail form

Enter the empty vessel that you want to transfer and the winery to which you want to transfer the vessel.

View VBT Detail Select to access the VBT Movement Details form.

Remove VBT Detail Select to remove detail information from the VBT.

CHAPTER 13

Managing Operations

This chapter provides an overview of managing operations and discusses how to:

- Create operations.
- Update operations.
- Correct operation errors.
- Define operation dependencies.
- Enter actual operation values.
- Reverse operations.

Understanding Managing Operations

After you create operations, you should be aware of the types of actions that you can perform on an operation and at which workflow status you can perform the action. The JD Edwards Blend Management system offers several methods to edit and update single and multiple operations. You should also be aware of the workflow status at which you can reverse and delete operations. The following table lists the possible actions for each workflow status.

Actions	Operation Status						Special Considerations	
	Planned	Draft	Active	Actual	Closed	Canceled	Select Multiple Operations	Operation contains a roll forward error
View	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Edit	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes
Edit using Speed Update	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	no
Edit using Speed Actuals	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	no

Actions	Operation Status						Special Considerations	
	Planned	Draft	Active	Actual	Closed	Canceled	Select Multiple Operations	Operation contains a roll forward error
Enter Advanced Comments	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
Enter Quality Results	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
Reverse	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no
Delete	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Print	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes

You can also create relationships between two or more operations. For example, you can sequence operations so that you must perform one operation before you perform another operation.

See Also

[Chapter 13, “Managing Operations,” Understanding Operation Updates, page 303](#)

[Chapter 13, “Managing Operations,” Understanding Speed Actuals Entry, page 310](#)

[Chapter 16, “Managing Quality,” Understanding Test Results Entry, page 350](#)

[Chapter 16, “Managing Quality,” Understanding Comments for Blend Lots on QA Operations, page 353](#)

Prerequisite

Before you can create operations, you must set up configured operations.

Creating Operations

This section provides an overview of creating operations and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Operation Search (P31B94).
- Search for operations.
- Set processing options for Inventory by Vessel View (P31B81).
- Search for vessels.
- Create operations from a list of vessels.

Understanding Creating Operations

You have three access points for creating operations. You can:

- Add operations to a work order from the Search for Work Order form.
See [Chapter 10, “Defining Work Orders and Templates,” page 195](#).
- Use work order templates to create operations.
- Create operations from the Search for Operations form.
- Select one or multiple vessels on the Inventory by Vessel View form and create operations for these vessels.
- Create operations using the Create Admin Operations UBE.
See [Chapter 17, “Performing Cost Accounting,” Entering Global Administration Costs, page 363](#).
- Create operations using interoperability.
See [Chapter 19, “Working With Blend Management Interoperability,” page 377](#).

You can also update, cancel, or delete operations from the Search for Operations, Search for Work Order, and Inventory by Vessel View forms.

Operations can be grouped on work orders, but you can also view them separately using the Search for Operations form. You can retrieve operations based on a set of filters, such as operation type, status and equipment, and other attributes. The ability to view operations separately enables you to gain a better understanding of how to distribute tasks. For example, you can view all quality assurance operations in a winery by date. With this information, you can define, adjust, and manage better the work to be done in a particular area or by a group of employees.

Creating Operations from a List of Vessels

To associate operations with vessels, you can use two approaches:

- Select vessels and associate selected configured operation types with them.
- Select vessels and associate the operations from a work order template.

When you associate operations with vessels, you can include either move or in-place operations. You can associate the same operation to multiple vessels at draft, planned, or active status. For move operations that require both From and To vessels, you can specify whether the vessels that you are using function as the From or the To vessels for the operation. For example, if you create a topping operation for a list of vessels, you can define the vessels as the To vessels. At this stage you only have to define basic operation information, such as configured operation type and date. You can also enter instructions for the operation.

Note. As you enter vessels, the system might resequence the list. To resequence the vessels, click Customize Grid on the Inventory by Vessel View form and create a customized view of the grid.

Another method for associating operations with vessels is to use a work order template. In this case, the system creates multiple instances of the operations from one work order template for association with multiple vessels. The dependencies that are already established between the operations in the template are maintained. The selected vessels become the From or To vessels in the first operation. You can revise the instructions from the configured operation or the work order template that serves as a default value for the work order header.

Use the Inventory by Vessel View program (P31B81) to select vessels that you want to create operations from. The program provides multiple filter fields that enable you to refine the search. You can select only vessels within one winery, and you must select at least one vessel class when defining the selection criteria. You can also search by lot attributes, for example, style, name, end-use reservation (EUR), or accumulated additives. The system enables you to combine search criteria on the Lot Attributes tab using Boolean logic. For example, you can search for combinations of lot styles and names. After you have selected the vessels for which you want to create operations, you can create the operations for all of them at the same time.

Additionally, you can view detailed information about virtual barrel tanks (VBT) using the Barrel Inquiry from Inventory Vessel View program (P31B03IE). You can select multiple VBTs on the Inventory by Vessel View form and click the Barrel Details button to access the Barrel Inquiry from Inventory Vessel View form. You can view detailed information, such as barrel status, location, age, color, toast, and rack number. This form displays only full or partial barrels in the VBT, not empty barrels. On the Barrel Inquiry from Inventory Vessel View form, you can select a VBT and click Find to view a subset of the VBT. You can also view barrel details using the Barrel Inquiry program (P31B03E).

See [Appendix A, “JD Edwards Blend Management Reports, Views, and Inquiries,” Blend Management Reports: Selected Reports, page 389.](#)

If you select a configured operation code for creating an operation, the system generates only one work order for all operations that are generated for each vessel. If you use a template to create operations, the system creates a work order for each selected vessel that contains the operations that were created for that vessel.

When you create the batch of operations, the system validates whether the operations you created can be performed on the selected vessels. If the system encounters errors, it does not complete the process of creating operations for the selected vessels.

Virtual Lots

You can use the Inventory by Vessel View program to create virtual lots either by copying an existing virtual or nonvirtual lot or by entering new virtual lots. You can create the following types of virtual lots:

- Trial Blend
- To Buy
- Competitor
- Imaginary

Note. Trial blend virtual lots are hard-coded. You can copy them, but you cannot change them to another virtual lot type. You can create or copy a lot and set the virtual lot indicator to *Trial Blend*, but you cannot use this lot as an actual output lot in a trial blend.

You can use virtual lots as templates to hold specific sets of lot attributes that you can use later to copy to other lots. To be able to copy lots and create virtual lots, you must set the appropriate processing options.

When searching for vessels or lots on the Inventory by Vessel View form, you can filter records using the virtual lot indicator. You can retrieve nonvirtual lots or different types of virtual lots.

When you create or copy a virtual lot, you can manually enter or change any of the lot's attributes on the Instruct Lot Attributes form. On the Instruct Lot Attributes form, you can complete only the After lot fields. If you access the form to create a new virtual lot, all the After lot fields are blank. If you access the form to copy an existing lot, the values of this lot are displayed on the form and can be edited.

You can use the Instruct Lot Attributes form to edit any virtual lot, including trial blend virtual lots. However, when you reblend a trial blend virtual lot, the manual changes that you apply here are overwritten. To ensure that manually added or changed values are not overwritten during a trial blend, click the override check box when you enter a value.

Note. You can purge virtual lots from the system using the Purge Virtual Lots program (R31B200). Use the processing option to determine which type of virtual lot you want to purge.

See [Appendix A, “JD Edwards Blend Management Reports, Views, and Inquiries,” R31B200 - Purge Virtual Lots, page 409.](#)

Forms Used to Create Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search For Operations	W31B94A	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search	Search for and filter operations using available filter criteria.
Inventory by Vessel View	W31B81B	Blend Operations (G31B03), Inventory by Vessel View	Search for vessels using filter fields to select vessels for association with operations. Copy lots and create virtual lots. Print a report.
Operation/WO Template Selection	W31B78C	Select vessels and click the Create Operation button on the Inventory by Vessel View form.	Create an operation to associate with the vessels that you selected on the Inventory by Vessel View form.

Setting Processing Options for Operation Search (P31B94)

These processing options control default processing for the Operation Search program.

Default

These processing options control the default values that the system uses when you access the Search for Operations form.

Operation Category Code 1 through 5 Enter the operation category codes that you want the system to use when retrieving operations on the Search for Operations form. If you specify operation category codes here, the system automatically retrieves all orders with these category codes when you access the form.

Harvest Operation Flag Specify whether the system retrieves harvest-related operations. Values are:
 Blank: Show all operations.
 0: Show all nonharvest operations.
 1: Show all harvest operations.

Display

These processing options control which functions you can perform from the Operation Search form.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Add Operation | Leave this processing option blank to display the Add Blend and Add Grower buttons. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 2. Reverse Operation | Leave this processing option blank to display this option and enable you to reverse operations. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 3. Delete Operation | Leave this processing option blank to display the Delete Operation button and to enable you to delete operations. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 4. Speed Operations Update | Leave this processing option blank to display the Speed Operation Update selection and to enable you to update operations. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 5. Advanced Comments | Leave this processing option blank to display the Advanced Comments selection and to enable you to enter advanced comments. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 6. Quality Results | Leave this processing option blank to display the Speed Quality Results option and to enable you to enter quality results. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 7. Speed Actuals | Leave this processing option blank to display the Speed Actuals option and to enable you to enter actuals. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |
| 8. First From Vessel Details | Leave this processing option blank to display details of the first From vessel for the operation. Otherwise, enter <i>I</i> . |

Versions

These processing options control which version the system uses when you call other programs from the Operation Search program. The following table lists the programs in the order that they appear on the Versions tab, along with the default version. If you leave the processing options blank, the system uses the default version that is shown for the definition of the processing option. You can define different versions in accordance with business processes.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Edit Work Order (P31B93) | ZJDE0001 |
| 2. Search for Work Order (P31B95) | ZJDE0001 |
| 3. Advanced Comments (P31B317B) | ZJDE0001 |
| 4. Quality Results (P31B98) | ZJDE0001 |
| 5. Speed Actuals (P31B67) | ZJDE0001 |
| 6. Speed Operation Update (P31B96) | ZJDE0001 |
| 7. Reverse Operation (P31B68) | ZJDE0001 |
| 8. Grower Operations (P40G30) | ZJDE0001 |

- 9. Operation Header** ZJDE0001
Parent Form (P31B69)
- 10. Create/Edit Operation** ZJDE0001
Detail (P31B87)
- 11. Operation Print** ZJDE0001
(R31B65A01)
- 12. Trace/Track Version** ZJDE0001
(P31B60)

Searching for Operations

Access the Search For Operations form.

Work Order Number	Operation Number	Job Number	Configured Operation Code	Configured Op Description	Operation Description	Winery
		1020	0 T2T	Tank To Tank		
		1019	0 TIP	Tank Volume In Place		
		1018	0 T2T	Tank To Tank		
		1017	0 R2TV	Receive to Tank Volume		
		1016	0 REC	Receive Wine		
		1015	0 TIP	Tank Volume In Place		
		1014	0 T2T	Tank To Tank		

Search For Operations form

After retrieving the operations based on the search criteria that you define, you can perform the following actions:

- Add a new operation.
- Delete or close an operation.
- Update an operation.

Winery

Enter the winery for which you want to retrieve operations.

Work Order Number

Use this field to search for operations that are already associated with a specific work order. In the grid, the work order number is a link. Click the link to access the Edit Work Orders form.

Note. You can access the Search for Work Order form by clicking the Search for Work Order link.

Job Number	Search for operations that are already associated with a specific job.
Configured Op Code (configured operation code)	Enter a configured operation code to retrieve operations that are associated with this operation code. In the grid, the Configured Op Code Description field contains a link that enables you to access the Edit Operation form, where you can elaborate operation information. For example, you can associate vessel with the operation.
Vessel Number/Class	For operations that are already associated with a vessel, you can enter a vessel and vessel class to retrieve these operations.
Date	Search for operations by instructed or actual start or end date range.

Additional Search

Select the Additional Search tab.

Equipment Number	You can use assigned equipment as an additional search filter.
Staff Number	You can use an assigned staff number as an additional search filter.
All, Harvest, or Non-Harvest	Specify that you want to retrieve all operations, only harvest-related operations, or only operations that not related to the harvest.
All, Reversed, or Non-Reversed	You can specify that you want to retrieve all operations, only reversed operations, or only operations that have not been reversed.
Sequence By:	Select the order in which you want the system to display the operations that you select. You define the sequence, by operation number, work order number, or job number.
Action	Select additional activities that you want to perform. You can access the following programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed Advanced Comments (P31B317B) • Speed Results Entry (P31B98) • Speed Actuals Update (P31B67) • Speed Operation Update (P31B96) • Reverse Operations (P31B68) • Operation Trace/Track (P31B60)

Note. To make any of these options unavailable for a program version, set the appropriate processing options.

Add Blend	Click to add blend operations. The system calls the operation header.
Add Grower	Click to add grower operations, for example weigh tags. The system calls the Configured Operation Code Selection form.
Print Operation	Click to call the Operation Print program (P31B65A01) to print an operations report.

Setting Processing Options for Inventory by Vessel View (P31B81)

These processing options control default processing for the Inventory by Vessel View program.

Vessel Class

These processing options control the type of vessel that the system automatically uses as a filter criterion when searching for vessels.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Tank, 2. Unknown Tank, 3. VBT, 4. Weigh Tag, 5. Bottling, and 6. Bill of Lading</p> | <p>Complete any of these processing options to define search filters for retrieving vessels on the Inventory by Vessel View form. The system does not use the fields that you left blank for retrieving vessels.</p> |
|--|--|

Status

These processing options control how statuses are used as search filters for retrieving vessels.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <p>1. Operation Status</p> | <p>Select the operation status from the Operation Status UDC table (31B/PO) that you want the system to use for retrieving vessels. Values are:</p> <p><i>1</i>: Closed.</p> <p><i>2</i>: Closed or Actual.</p> <p><i>3</i>: Closed, Actual, or Active.</p> |
| <p>2. Vessel Volume Status</p> | <p>Select the operation status from the Vessel Volume Status UDC table (31B/VO) that you want the system to use for retrieving vessels. Values are:</p> <p><i>1</i>: All Vessel.</p> <p><i>2</i>: All Except Empty Vessel.</p> <p><i>3</i>: Empty Vessel Only.</p> |

Date

This processing option controls the date range that is used for retrieving vessels.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <p>Number of Days</p> | <p>Enter the number of days that you want the system to use for calculating the information retrieval date range based on the through date. For example, if you enter 30 days, the system calculates the beginning of the retrieval date range by subtracting 30 days from the through date.</p> <p>If this date range does not include any operations, the system considers the vessels retrieved as empty vessels.</p> <p>If you leave this processing option blank, the system retrieves all vessels prior to the through date.</p> |
|------------------------------|--|

Defaults

These processing options control default values and default processing.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Enable Expense Spreading</p> | <p>Use this processing option to specify whether the user can initiate expense spreading from the Inventory by Vessel View form. Value are:</p> |
|---|---|

Blank: Do not allow the user to spread expenses.

I: Allow the user to spread expenses.

2. Named Calculation Path Enter the named calculation that you want the system to use as the default on the Inventory by Vessel View form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the default path that is associated with the user.

3. Create Lot Specify whether the program enables you to create virtual lots. If you leave this processing option blank, the option to create lots is not available on the Inventory by Vessel View form.

4. Copy Lot Specify whether the program enables you to copy lots. If you leave this processing option blank, the option to copy lots is not available on the Inventory by Vessel View form.

Default Work Order Type for a new work order when it is created based on Configured Operation Code instead of Work Order Template Specify which work order type to use when creating new work orders based on configured operation codes instead of work order templates.

Versions

These processing options control which version the system uses when you call other programs from the Operation Search program. The following table lists the programs in the order that they appear on the Versions tab, along with the default version. If you leave the processing options blank, the system uses the default version that is shown for the definition of the processing option. You can define different versions in accordance with business processes.

Related Trial Blend Report Version (R31B36) XJDE0001

Lot Detail Report (R31B31A) ZJDE0001

Trace/Track Version (P31B60) ZJDE0001

Searching for Vessels

Access the Inventory by Vessel View form.

Inventory by Vessel View form (1 of 2)

Records 1 - 10									
Winery	Vessel Class	Vessel Type	Vessel Storage	Vessel Volume	Vessel Status	Vessel Number	Location	Operation Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	W10	T	FMR	50000.0000	E	A	W10-1	WH1	1001
<input type="checkbox"/>	W10	T	FMR	50000.0000	E	A	W10-11	WH1	1055
<input type="checkbox"/>	W10	T	FMR	50000.0000	E	A	W10-16	WH1	1024
<input type="checkbox"/>	W10	T	FMR	50000.0000	E	A	W10-18	WH1	1027
<input type="checkbox"/>	W10	T	FMR	50000.0000	E	A	W10-24	WH1	1039
<input type="checkbox"/>	W10	T	FMR	50000.0000	E	A	W10-30	WH1	1048
<input type="checkbox"/>	W10	T	FMR	50000.0000	E	A	W10-31	WH1	1050

Actions:

Inventory by Vessel View form (2 of 2)

- Winery** Enter the winery for which you want to retrieve vessels. You must search for vessels by winery.
- Vessel Number** Enter a vessel number if you are looking for a specific vessel.
- Through Date** You must enter the end date for the search date range. You can define the entire date range by entering a value in the Number of Days processing option.
- Spirit Volume** If you want to retrieve vessels that are used for spirit operations, you specify whether you want the system to display volumes at standard or at ambient temperature. If you select *Ambient Temperature*, you must enter a temperature and temperature unit of measure. The form displays the Temperature field only if you select *Ambient Temperature*. The system determines the correct spirit volume for the vessel based on the temperature conversion chart that you have set up. The system displays all spirit volumes at standard temperature by default.
- Blend ID** Enter a blend ID to use as a filter.
- Op Status (operation status)** You must select an operation status from the drop-down list as a criterion for retrieving vessels. You can use a processing option to define which status to search for by default.
- Vessel Volume** You must select a vessel volume status from the drop-down list as a criterion for retrieving vessels. You can use a processing option to define which vessel volume status to search for by default.
- Virtual Lots** Specify whether you want to search for virtual or nonvirtual lots. If you want to retrieve nonvirtual lots, specify what type of nonvirtual lot you want to retrieve. Values are:
- Imaginary Lot*
 - Non-Virtual Lot*
 - Trial Blend*
 - Virtual "Competitors" Lot*
 - Virtual "To Buy" Lot*

Temperature	The system displays this field only if you select <i>Ambient Temperature</i> for displaying spirit volumes. In this case, you must enter a temperature and unit of measure. The system issues an error if you leave this field blank.
Tank, Unknown Tank, VBT, Weigh Tag, Bottling, and Bill of Lading	Select one or more vessel classes as criteria for retrieving vessels. You can use a processing option to define which vessel classes to search for. You have to select at least one vessel class to search for, unless you are searching for virtual lots.
Refresh	Click to clear the previously defined search-criteria selection and define a new set of search criteria.
Actions	You can select the following options from the actions list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View Lot Detail • Barrel Details • Lot Detail Print • Print Related Trial Blend Report • Print Lot Comparison Report • Spread Expense • Create Operation • Create Lot • Copy Lot • Edit Virtual Lot • Trace/Track
View Lot Detail	Select to access the View Wine Lot Details form to review information for the lot that is associated with the selected vessels.
Barrel Details	Select to access the Barrel Inquiry from Inventory by Vessel View form. On this form, you can display all barrel details by VBT ID.
Lot Detail Print	Click to generate the Lot Detail Print report (R31B31A).
Print Related Trial Blend Report	Select to print the Related Trial Blend report (R31B36) for the selected vessels.
Print Lot Comparison Report	Select to print the Lot Comparison report (R31B35) for the selected vessels. This report lists differences between selected lots, for example, a trial blend lot and another lot.
Spread Expense	Click to access the Operation/WO Template Selection form. Create an error operation to spread expenses. This option is available only if you have selected the Enable Expense Spreading processing options. See Chapter 17, “Performing Cost Accounting.” Spreading Expenses, page 364.
Create Operation	Select to access the Operation/WO Template Selection form. Use this form to associate an operation with the vessels that you retrieved.

Note. If you access the Inventory by Vessel View form from the Edit Operation Detail form, this button is not available. You can only select a vessel on this form and you cannot select a virtual lot because the selections in the Virtual Lots field are not available.

Create Lot	Select to create a virtual lot. When you select this option, the system calls the Instruct Lot Attributes form. On this form, enter the lot attribute values that you want to associate with the virtual lot you are creating.
Copy Lot	Select to copy the attributes of an existing lot to a virtual lot. When you select this option, the system calls the Instruct Lot Attributes form, where you can change any of the lot attributes that are displayed.
Edit Virtual Lot	Select to access the Instruct Lot Attributes form to revise virtual lots. This option is available only if you selected a virtual lot type in the Virtual Lots filter field. You can revise a trial blend lot, but you cannot change the trial blend lot to a different type of virtual lots. You can change the virtual lot type for other virtual lots. For example, you can change an imaginary lot to a To Buy lot.
Trace/Track	Select to access the Operation Trace/Track program (P31B60) to track or trace the selected vessel lot.

Lot Attributes

Select the Lot Attributes tab.

Style 1, Style 2 and Style 3	Enter the lot styles to use when searching for vessels. Combine styles using Boolean operators to refine the search.
Name 1, Name 2 and Name 3	Enter the test result names to use when searching for vessels. Combine names using Boolean operators to refine the search.
EUR Code (end-use reservation code)	Enter an EUR as a search criterion.
Owner Short Code	Enter an owner short code as a search criterion.
Accum. Additive (accumulated additive)	Enter an additive as a search criterion.

Creating Operations from a List of Vessels

Access the Operation/WO Template Selection form.

Operation/WO Template Selection form

- Configured Operation** Enter the configured operation code to create an operation for the selected vessels. If you enter a configured operation code to create an operation, the system does not enable you to enter work order template information.

- WO Template Number and WO Template Name** Enter the number and name of the work order template that you want to associate with the selected vessel or vessels.

- Winery** Enter the winery that the template was created for.

- Status** This field displays the status of the template.

- Work Order Type** After you enter the configured operation code, the system displays this field. You can select a work order type from the Work Order Type UDC table (31B/TW) or leave this field blank. Values are:
 - BAR*: Barrel.
 - CDP*: Crush Drain Press.
 - CLN*: Cleaning.
 - CQA*: Crush QA Additive.
 - ISP*: Inspection.
 - PDR*: Prod - Red Wine.
 - PDS*: Prod - Spirits.
 - PDW*: Prod - White Wine.
 - QAT*: QA Test.
 - REC*: Receipt Operations.

- Start Date and End Date** Enter the start and end dates for the operation

From Vessel and To Vessel	Specify whether the vessels for which you create the operation function as To or From vessels. The From Vessel field appears only if you select the To Vessel field.
Save and Close	Click to associate the operation with all selected vessels.

Updating Operations

This section provides an overview of operation updates and discusses how to update operations.

Understanding Operation Updates

If you want to update operations, you search for and retrieve them on the Search for Operations form using the available filters. After the system retrieves the operations that you want to work with, you can update them by adding further details to one or more operations. You can update individual operations by making changes on the Edit Operation Detail form, or you can use the Speed Operation Update program (P31B96) to provide detail information for multiple operations.

You can define planned start and end dates, and the system calculates the duration for each operation. In addition, you can assign staff and equipment to the selected operations. For example, you can group operations of a similar nature together by assigning them a job number. You assign qualified resources to a job number for a particular type of operation. For example, you assign quality assurance personnel to quality assurance operations. These operations can belong to multiple work orders.

Note. You do not use this program to associate operations with vessels. You associate operations with vessels on the Edit Operation Details form or the Operation/WO Template Selection form.

Record Reservation

You can update and process operation and vessel records using multiple programs in the JD Edwards Blend Management system. To avoid simultaneous processing of the same vessel or operation, the system reserves (locks) records for processing by any other program. When you access and edit an operation record, the system reserves the record for that program. Additionally, the system reserves all vessels that are attached to the operation, as well as its downstream operations. The programs that use record reservation include:

- Operation Header (P31B69)
- Create/Edit Operation Detail (P31B87)
- Speed Operation Update (P31B96)
- Inventory by Vessel View (P31B81), if you create operations from the vessel list
- Search for Operations (P31B94)
- Search for Work Orders (P31B95)
- Speed Advanced Comment (P31B317B)
- Speed Results Entry - Blend Management (P31B98)
- Enter Global Admin Operations (R31B88)

Record reservation is also used for interoperability operations.

When another user attempts to access a reserved operation or vessel, the system issues an error indicating that the operation or vessel is reserved. Users must wait until the system releases the records; however, any user can view the records.

If you reschedule operations by changing the planned date of an operation, you change the dependency chain. That means that revising an upstream operation may now affect different downstream operations and vessels. If a vessel in a downstream operation is already reserved from a different application, the system cannot process the record reservation and returns an error.

Form Used to Update Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Speed Operation Update	W31B96A	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search or Work Order Search. Select the Update Operations option on the Search for Operations form, the Search for Work Orders form, or the Search for Work Order Templates form.	Update operations by revising or adding detail information.

Updating Operations

Access the Speed Operation Update form.

Operation Search - Speed Operation Update

Save and Close Cancel

Job Number: 0 Generate New Job Number

Status:

Process Y/N	Work Order ID	Operation Number	Workflow Status	Inst Start	Inst End	Elapsed Time	Job Number	Configured Operation Code
<input type="checkbox"/>		0	1016 ACTIVE	01/30/06 16:03:21		.0000	0	REC
<input type="checkbox"/>		0	1017 ACTIVE	01/30/06 16:05:28		.0000	0	R2TV
<input type="checkbox"/>		0	1018 ACTIVE	01/30/06 16:07:09		.0000	0	T2T
<input type="checkbox"/>		0	1019 ACTIVE	01/30/06 16:11:00		.0000	0	TIP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	1020 ACTIVE	01/30/06 16:12:15		.0000	0	T2T

Speed Operation Update form (1 of 2)

Resources

Resources Equipment

Work Group Code	Work Group Name	Staff Number	Last Name	First Name

Delete

Speed Operation Update form (2 of 2)

Process Y/N	This option is selected when you update the operation record.
Generate New Job Number	Click to generate a job number for the selected operations. The job number is used to tie operations together, for example, because they are performed in specific location or by specific staff. In the grid, you can manually override the job number that the system generated for specific operations.
Status	Update the operation status for all selected operations.
Inst Start (instructed start date) and Inst End (instructed end date)	Enter the planned start and end date for the operation.
Elapsed Time	The system calculates the planned duration for the operation.
Resources	
Select the Resources tab.	
Staff Number	Enter staff that you want to associate with the operation that you selected in the operation grid. If you enter a staff number, you cannot use the work group code.
Work Group Code	Use this field to associate staff with the operation if you do not want to assign individual staff members. If you enter a work group code, you cannot use the Staff Number field.
Actual Time	Enter the time that is required to perform the operation. The system retrieves the default time unit of measure.
Equipment	
Select the Equipment tab.	
Equipment Number	Enter pieces of equipment that are required for the operation that you selected in the operation grid. When you enter the equipment number, the system retrieves additional record fields, such as Equipment Description, Equipment Type, and Winery. The system verifies that the equipment you enter is associated with the same winery as the operation that you are updating. If you attempt to enter equipment from a different winery, the system issues an error message.

Correcting Operation Errors

This section provides an overview of roll-forward error handling and discusses how to:

- Review operation errors.
- Correct operation errors.

Understanding Roll-Forward Error Handling

After entering a series of operations, you might go back and make changes in earlier operations. For example, after receiving wine to a tank, you can enter an actual receipt quantity that is different from the planned quantity that you entered originally. If you make changes to an operation that is already part of a chain of operations, the system recalculates the operation dependencies and rolls the changes forward to subsequent operations. If the recalculation fails, the system identifies the operations in error and enables the user to correct the error. The error on the first subsequent operation is a hard error. Additional errors are displayed as soft errors.

If the system detects an operation in error during the recalculation process, the system stores the error information in the Recalculation Error Handling table (F31B0800). When the roll-forward process is complete, the system updates the After lots of the affected vessels as suspect.

The system notifies you of any errors by sending messages for every soft and hard error to the personal in-basket in the work center. To correct errors, you can first review error details. You can access error details from the Search for Operations form, from the operation header, and from the Edit Operation Detail form. On the Search for Operations form, the operation number of the operation with the hard error is highlighted in red. The operation numbers of the operations with soft errors are highlighted in yellow.

The Operation Error Detail form displays a line for each vessel that is involved in the error operation. For soft errors, the system establishes the link with the operation that triggered the soft error by displaying the original operation ID. To help you analyze the problem and find a solution, you can review the actual error message by clicking the link in the error ID field.

After identifying the errors, you can resolve the problem by correcting the hard error first. For example, you can change a move quantity or the vessel ID. You can also change the date. To correct a soft error, you change the vessel ID or the date for the suspect lot, or correct the error in the upstream operation that caused the soft error.

Note. If you try to add a vessel to an operation whose Before lot is already a suspect lot, the system issues a hard error.

The system performs the recalculation for the chain of operations again. If no error is found, the system clears the suspect lot or lots and removes all errors that were recorded for the operation. If the error correction introduces a new error, you have to repeat the correction process.

Forms Used to Correct Operation Errors

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search For Operations	W31B94A	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search.	Access the Operation Error Detail form.
Operation Error Detail	W31B0800A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click the link in the Error ID field on the Search for Operations form. Select the error operation on the Search for Operations form, and click the Error Detail button on the operation header. 	Review operation errors.
Edit Operation Detail	W31B87A	Select the error operation and click the Edit button on the Search for Operations form.	Correct operation errors.

Reviewing Operation Errors

Access the Operation Error Detail form.

Operation Search - Operation Error Detail

Operation Number Batch Number Error ID

Vessel Number/Class

Operation Search - Error Message

CAUSE: The From After instructed quantity is greater than or equal to the From Before lot quantity. RESOLUTION: Instruct a From After quantity that is less than the From Before lot quantity.

Records 1 - 2

Batch Number	Oper Number	Vessel ID	Vessel Number
266	1018	88	W10-11
266	90	89	W10-12

Operation Error Detail form

- Operation Number** The system highlights the number of the error operation in red if it is a hard error, or in yellow if it is a soft error.

- Original Operation Number** For operations with soft errors, the system displays the original operation number. The original operation is the operation with the hard error that causes the soft error.

- Vessel ID** The system displays all the vessels that are involved in the error operations.

- Error ID** Click the link in this field to view the error message to determine the actual problem.

Correcting Operation Errors

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Operation Search - Tank Volume In Place

Errors and Warnings

Issues (click each label for more information):

From Vessel (S31B67EA)

Suspect Lot Detected [Go to error.](#)

CAUSE...The lot has been detected as suspect.
 RESOLUTION...Either select a different vessel, correct the upstream operation causing the suspect lot, or change the date of this operation to resolve the issue.

Operation Header (S31B67HA)

Please look for the highlighted fields, correct the entries, and resubmit your request.

▶ Operation Header

▼ From Vessel

Records 1 - 2 [Customize Grid](#)

Tank Number	Tank Type	Before Blend ID	Before Lot Quantity	Quantity UOM	Seq No	Location	Af Bl
W10-11	FMR		.0000	GA	1	WH1	20

Operation Detail form (1 of 2)

▼ To Vessel

Records 1 - 2 [Customize Grid](#)

Tank Number	Tank Type	Before Blend ID	Before Lot Quantity	Quantity UOM	Seq No	Location	Af Bl
W10-12	FMR		.0000	GA	1	WH1	20

Action:

From		To	
Before		Before	
Blend ID	2007MEW-EUR1 0103	Blend ID	
Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Volume	15000.0000 <input type="text" value="0.0000"/> GA	Volume	.0000 <input type="text" value="0.0000"/> GA
Measure	2880.0000 <input type="text" value="0.0000"/> FT	Measure	.0000 <input type="text" value="0.0000"/> FT
	Measure Type <input type="text" value="W"/>		Measure Type <input type="text" value="W"/>

Operation Detail form (2 of 2)

To correct the operation error, make changes to the operation with the hard error, for example, by correcting operation quantities. After you have corrected the initial hard error, the system recalculates and rolls forward the correction, and removes the soft errors.

Defining Operation Dependencies

This section provides an overview of operation dependencies and discusses how to create explicit dependencies.

Understanding Operation Dependencies

A dependency establishes a relationship between two or more operations. For example, if operation A is performed before operation B, then operation B depends on operation A. In the blend process, dependencies are also established through the vessels that are used in the operations. When you insert new operations or revise existing operations, the system has to recalculate the entire dependency chain.

Dependency chains cross with multivessel operations.

Two types of dependencies exist:

- **Implicit dependency**

Operations that are performed on the same vessel share an implicit dependency. If two operations share the same vessel, the *After* lot of the first operation becomes the *Before* lot of the second operation.

- **Explicit dependency**

You specifically instruct the sequence that cannot conflict with the start date and time.

You can instruct the sequence of operations, establish a link between unrelated operations, or establish a link between operations before common vessels are known. You can also insert or remove operations into a dependency chain and recalculate the dependent operations. The system can report actual results in any sequence without resequencing operations.

This order in which the operations are dependent on each other is sorted in this way:

1. Vessel
2. Scheduled date and time

If you create and schedule a new operation in the middle of a sequence of operations, the list of dependencies changes. The system must recalculate the information for resulting lots and theoretical Before lots. When you create, schedule, and save the operation, the Operation Recalculation program (R31B18) recalculates this information after changing dependencies.

Forms Used to Define Operation Dependencies

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Explicit Dependency	W31B8090A	Blend Operations (G31B03), Create Explicit Dependency	Review existing and add new explicit dependencies.
Edit Explicit Dependency Information	W31B8090B	On the View Explicit Dependency form, click Add.	Set up dependencies between operations.

Creating Explicit Dependencies

Access the Edit Explicit Dependency Information form.

Create Explicit Dependency - Edit Explicit Dependency Information

OK Cancel Tools

Predecessor Operation ID 14993

Successor Operation ID 14994

Edit Explicit Dependency Information form

Operation ID (Predecessor and Successor) Enter the operation IDs for the operations for which you want to define an explicit dependency.

Entering Actual Operation Values

This section provides an overview of speed actuals entry, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Speed Actuals Update (P31B67).
- Enter actual operation values.

Understanding Speed Actuals Entry

To enter actuals for single operations, you use the Create/Edit Operations program (P31B87).

Occasionally, you might need to add or change the actual values on several operations. You can use the Speed Actuals Update form to add and change the actual values on multiple operations using one form. The system displays the appropriate fields, based on the type of operation that you select. The following actual values are available:

- Actual measures
- Equipment
- Resources
- Additives

Additionally, you can update an in-place operation using the Speed Actuals Update form.

When you select operations, the system reserves those operations. If the operation is currently reserved, an error message appears on the Speed Actuals Update form. Additionally, the system reserves all vessels on the operation that you select and those operations that relate to the selected operation. If the vessel is currently reserved, an error message appears. You must deselect the reserved operation or vessel.

As you enter or change actual values using the Speed Actuals Update form, the system places a check mark in the Process Y/N field in the row of the operation with which you are working. The system only accepts changes only to operations with a check mark. To discard changes, remove the check mark and the system does not accept changes to the operation.

You can change only the Instructed Start, Instructed End, and Status fields for the operation header record.

Note. If you change the operational dependency by changing the dates, the system does not update correct amounts in the planned quantities until you click the Save and Close button.

Additionally, you can enter move details, for example measures, volumes, or blend ID. However, you cannot change or add tanks. To change tank assignments, you must enter the changes on the Create/Edit Operations form, and the system displays the changes to the tanks on the Speed Actuals Update form.

You use the Calculate Move button to calculate the From survey, To survey, and operation gain loss for each detail line, as well as calculating the totals on the Move Details tab. The system converts measures in feet and inches to decimal values. This applies to the wineries that are using inches; wineries using metric measures need no conversion. For example, if the entry is 1 1 ½, which is the entry for 1 foot 1 and ½ inches, the amount the system stores is 13.5. The system displays 1 1 ½.

Additionally, you can access the VBT Detail form to update the barrels that you use in the barrel move operation.

The system retrieves and updates data from the following tables:

- Operation Dependency (F31B33)
- Operation Workflow Status Map (F31B74)
- Operation Additives (F31B84)
- Human Resource Assignments (F31B97)
- Blend Lot Master (F31B31)
- Operation Vessel Assignments (F31B70)
- Operation Header (F31B65)
- Equipment Assignments (F31B052)
- Operation - Vessel to Vessel ID (F31B71)
- Operation Vessel Dips (F31B72)

Additionally, the system retrieves data from these tables:

- Configured Operation (F31B75)
- Base Operation Configuration (F31B73)

Spirit Operations

If you have selected a spirit operation for which to enter actual values, the system determines that the vessel or vessel used contain spirits. You must enter a temperature to be able to enter actuals. To enable you to enter ambient temperatures for the lot quantities in these vessels, the system displays the Temperature fields as well as the Gauging Document Number field for the From and To vessels as appropriate. You must enter actuals, ambient temperatures, and gauging document numbers before closing a spirit operation.

The system uses the temperature conversion chart that you have associated with the spirit material type to convert the actual quantities that you entered at ambient temperatures to the corresponding quantities at the standard temperature that you defined for the spirit material type. The system stores the converted lot quantities in the Lot Master table (F31B31) and the ambient temperatures in the Operation Vessel Assignment table. The system also displays the conversion factor on the Speed Actuals Update form.

Prerequisite

Set the processing option on the Status tab to update the operation’s status when you complete the changes.

Form Used to Enter Actual Operation Values

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Speed Actuals Update	W31B67A	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search or Work Order Search Select operations and select <i>Speed Actuals</i> from the Action drop-down list box on the Search for Operations or Search for Work Order form.	Select multiple operations to revise. Enter actual values in operations.

Setting Processing Options for Speed Actuals Update (P31B67)

These processing options control default processing for the Speed Actuals Update program.

Status

This processing option specifies a default workflow status.

Default Workflow Status Enter the name of a workflow status. The system uses this status as the default when updating the status of the operations. For example, a configured workflow status might be Issued, Instructed, or Pending. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not update the status of the operation.

Versions

These processing options control which version the system uses when you call other programs from the Speed Actuals Update program. The following table lists the program on the Versions tab, along with the default version. If you leave the processing option blank, the system uses this default version. You can define different versions in accordance with business processes.

1. Grower Weigh Tag Process (P40G0700) ZJDE0001

Entering Actual Operation Values

Access the Speed Actuals Update form.

Operation Search - Speed Actuals Update [?] [F]

Save and Close Cancel

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Update	Operation Number	Configured Operation Code	Configured Operation Description	Operation Description	Winery	Work Order ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		2016	R2TV	Receive to Tank Volume			W20
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		2017	T2T	Tank To Tank			W20

Speed Actuals Update form (1 of 2)

Select Tab: 1-Move Details

Movement Detail

Calculate Move

To Tank	Move Percent	Planned	Actual	UOM
W20-4	.0000			

From

Before

Blend ID: 2007PNW*EUR1 0343

Planned	Actual	UOM
Volume: 500.0000	.0000	LT

After

Blend ID: []

Planned	Actual	UOM
Volume: .0000	.0000	

Gain/Loss

Volume	%
Survey: .0000	.0000

To

Before

Blend ID: []

Planned	Actual	UOM
Volume: .0000	.0000	
Measure: .0000	.0000	MT

Measure Type: W

After

Blend ID: 2007PNW*EUR1 0344

Planned	Actual	UOM
Volume: 500.0000	.0000	LT
Measure: 500.0000	.0000	MT

Measure Type: W

Gain/Loss

Volume	%
Survey: .0000	.0000
Operation: .0000	.0000

Speed Actuals Update form (2 of 2)

Reversing Operations

This section provides an overview of operation reversals and discusses how to reverse operations.

Understanding Operation Reversals

The system enables you to reverse closed operations and set them back to a prior status. For example, you can set an operation back from *Closed* to *Active*. You can do this for all operations. However, if you reverse weigh tags, bills of lading, bottling, and decant operations, the system also reverses related inventory issues to JD Edwards Blend Management (document type *ID*) and the purchase receipt, if applicable, from the item ledger (CARDEX), and creates corresponding journal entries. After you have reversed a bill of lading, for example, the Item Availability program (P41202) shows that the quantity is no longer available in the branch.

If you attempt to reverse an operation that has subsequent operations in the dependency chain that are also closed, the system issues a warning that subsequent operations are closed. The Reverse Operations program (P31B68) displays these operations on the Reverse Operations form. You can cancel and reverse these operations individually. After you have reversed subsequent operations, you can reverse the operation that you selected for reversal initially. You can also reverse them all at once using the Reverse All option. The system logs operation reversals in the Reversed Operations table (F31B68).

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.12 Implementation Guide, “Reviewing Item and Quantity Information,” Locating Quantity Information

Form Used to Reverse Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Reverse Operations	W31B68A	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search Select the operations that you want to reverse on the Search for Operations form and select the Reverse Operation option from the Action drop-down box.	Reverse operations.

Reversing Operations

Access the Reverse Operations form.

Operation Search - Reverse Operations

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid					
Operation Number	Operation Description	Configured Operation Description	Winery	Work Order Number	Workflow Status
2017		Tank To Tank	W20	0	CLOSED
2016		Receive to Tank Volume	W20	0	CLOSED

Reversal Reason

Operation Status [Add Attachment](#)

Reverse Operations form

Reverse All

Click to select all the operations that are listed in the grid for reversal. If you want to reverse operations individually, you must return to the Search for Operations form, select each operation, and reverse it.

Reversal Reason

Enter the reason why you want to reverse the selected operation.

Operation Status

Enter the status to which you want to set the reversed operation.

Submit

Click to perform the reversal and return to the Search for Operations form.

The operation now has the new status that you designated for the reversal. To review the reversal, click the link in the Reversal Detail field.

CHAPTER 14

Performing Trial Blending

This chapter provides an overview of trial blending, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to perform trial blending.

Understanding Trial Blending

Trial blending enables you to simulate blending blend lots without capacity restrictions or any effect on real blend lots. You can review the trial blend lot and identify the impact on the blend by changing a variety of measures and the input lots. By changing the input lots and quantities, you change the lot attributes for the trial blend (output) lot. By experimenting and testing different combinations, you can complete multiple what-if scenarios.

When you create trial blends, you can use wine from any lot (real or virtual) from any winery or any vessel. If you use virtual lots as inputs to the trial blend, you must first create the virtual lot in the Inventory by Vessel View program (P31B81). Once you have created a virtual lot, you can select it as an input for the trial blend. Any trial blend that you create is automatically a virtual lot, and the virtual lot indicator in the F31B31 table is set to *I* and is hard-coded.

Note. You can purge trial blend virtual lots from the system using the Purge Virtual Lots program (R31B200).

You can also change the proportions of the contributing input lots. If you re-blend a virtual trial blend lot from the trial blend application, the system uses the same lot number. When you copy an existing trial blend lot, the system copies all input lots and their attributes and creates a new output lot.

You can select different quantities or proportions from each input lot to perform analysis on the output lot. You can change the quantity of the input lot to zero or delete an input lot from the trial blend. The trial blend lot can have hundreds of input lots. The system enables you to over-allocate the volume and end use reservation (EUR) without displaying an error message.

The attributes of the input lots that you use for trial blends may change. Changes can be applied directly, or they can result from dependencies. If you select an existing trial blend, and the current lot attributes of volume, wine status, blend ID, and material type are different than when you created the trial blend originally, the system issues a warning. You receive this warning, for example, if an input lot originally had a material type of *G* (grape) that has changed to *W* (wine). You can also verify whether any significant changes have occurred by selecting the Significant Change option. A change of lot number is not considered a significant change and does not trigger a warning.

For volume changes, you can specify a significant change threshold in the winery constants or in the trial blend header. The system uses the value from the winery constants if you do not specify a significant change threshold on the trial blend header. If a volume change occurs that exceeds this threshold, the system issues a warning. For example, if the lot quantity was originally 25 and was changed to 30, the system would issue a warning if the significant change threshold was set at 10 percent. There are no threshold values for wine status, material type, and blend ID.

Note. Input lots that are virtual lots of any type are not included in significant change calculations.

If lot attributes have changed, you can refresh the input lots with the current lot attribute values. In this case, the system replaces the old lot number with the new lot number and loads all current lot attributes used for the selected input vessels. You can specify the status or statuses at which you can refresh lots in the trial blend header.

You can enter an EUR in the header of the Edit Trial Blends form. The system attempts to match an EUR from the header with the EURs from the input lots. If the system locates a match, it calculates the %EUR, Total EUR Qty, and Contributed EUR Qty fields for the input and output lots. If the EUR in the header is blank, then the %EUR, Total EUR Qty, and Contributed EUR Qty fields will be blank for the input and output lots. Whether the header contains an EUR value does not affect how the system blends the lot or the data in the Lot EUR table (F31B316).

After you create a trial blend, you can validate the blend against defined EUR specifications. You must specify an EUR code in the trial blend header to enable the system to perform validations against the specifications associated with the selected EUR. When the validation is complete, the system indicates whether the validation was successful. To review details of the validation results, you can access the Search for EUR Validation Results form. This form displays the target values and ranges of the specification along with the values returned for the trial blend and shows whether the returned values are *out of spec*. If they are *out of spec*, and the specification requires a hard validation, the system highlights the specification with the validation error. Otherwise, the system indicates only a warning.

The unit of measure for the trial blend lot is the winery's volume unit of measure in the header. If the input lots contain different units of measure, the system converts those units of measure to the winery's volume unit of measure for the trial blend lot. This includes converting from weight to volume. For example, if one input lot is in tons and the other is in liters, the system converts the measurements of the input lots to the winery's volume unit of measure for the trial blend lot.

Trial blending gives you the flexibility to select input lots from any winery, and with any material type. The output lot is displayed with the unit of measure of the winery on the trial blend header. The output lot uses either a volume or a weight unit of measure, depending on the final resulting material type of the blend. Because the system does not know the final resulting material type until all input lots have been blended, the quantity of the output lot may be inaccurate when the input lots have different wineries, material type units of measure, and material type combination rules.

When you create the trial blend lot, the system does *not* take into account any configured operation settings. If you want to create an operation based on a trial blend, you must use input lots from the same winery and the same vessel type.

You can view the trial blend lot using any program that you normally use to view lot information in the JD Edwards Blend Management system. You can use configured grid columns to view the data of the trial blends using the Search for Trial Blend (P31B320), Operation Trace/Track (P31B60), and Inventory by Vessel View (P31B81) programs.

Note. You can edit trial blend output lots by accessing the Instruct Lot Attributes form from the Inventory by Vessel View form. However, any manual changes applied to the trial blend output lot are overwritten when you reblend a lot, unless you have entered them as overrides.

The Edit Trial Blends form contains two grids and enables you to use named calculations for viewing configured grid columns. The first grid contains information for the input lots, and the second grid contains the information for the trial blend or output lot. Using the Edit Trial Blends form, you have the ability to search, sort, or sequence certain rows or columns within the input lot grid. You can specify a default named calculation path to use in the Search for Trial Blend program by using a named calculation user default path or by setting the Named Calculation Path processing option on the Defaults tab in the Search for Trial Blend program. In addition, you can change the grid columns on the Edit Trial Blends form by choosing a named calculation format to use in the grids or override the current format with another format. One named calculation default path specifies the columns for both the input lots and output lot grids. To change the named calculation default path, you must close the program and change the named calculation user default path or the value in the Named Calculation Path processing option. If you do not specify a named calculation path, all of the configured columns are hidden. If you select a blank format, all of the configured columns are hidden.

The system uses data from the following tables for trial blending:

- Trial Blend Header (F31B114).
- Trial Blend Lot Details (F31B115).
- Trial Blend Input Lot Workfile (F31B115W).
- Lot Composition (F31B311).
- Lot QA Results (F3711).
- Blend Lot Costs (F31B31C).
- Material Type Master (F31B04).
- EUR Master (F31B07).
- Lot EUR (F31B316).
- Summary Attributes Definition (F31B40).
- Wine Status (F31B32).
- Lot Owners (F31B315).
- Blend ID Definition (F31B50).
- Lot Accumulated Additives (F31B318).
- Lot Style (F31B314).
- Lot Comments (F31B317).
- Instructed Attributes Definition (F31B42).
- Blend Lot Master (F31B31).

Note. You can enter QA results for a trial blend that does not have a vessel or blend ID.

The system provides three reports to view the information in the trial blend lots. The Trial Blend report (R31B32) displays input and output lots for a selected trial blend. The Related Trial Blend report (R31B36) lists the trial blends that are related to a selected lot. The Trial Blend EUR report (R31B33) lists trial blends whose component lots have different EUR percentages than the EUR percentages of the current lot.

See [Appendix A, “JD Edwards Blend Management Reports, Views, and Inquiries,” Blend Management Reports: Selected Reports, page 389.](#)

Prerequisites

To create trial blends:

- Define a default value for significant change in the winery constants.
- Set up a default value for the virtual lot indicator in the winery constants to indicate what kind of trial blend scenario you want to use.

Performing Trial Blending

This section discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Search for Trial Blend (P31B320).
- Perform trial blending.

Form Used to Perform Trial Blending

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Trial Blend	W31B320A	Trial Blending (G31B08), Trial Blending	Review existing trial blends. Copy trial blends. Print the Trial Blend report (R31B32). Print the Trial Blend EUR report (R31B33).
Add Trial Blend	W31B320C	Click the Add button on the Search for Trial Blend form.	Perform trial blending.

Setting Processing Options for Search for Trial Blend (P31B320)

These processing options control default processing for the Search for Trial Blend program.

Default

This processing option controls the default values that the system uses when you access the Edit Trial Blends form.

Named Calculation Path Enter the named calculation that you want the system to use as the default on the Edit Trial Blends form.

Versions

These processing options control the default versions that the system uses when you access the Edit Trial Blends program.

Trial Blend Search and Select Version (P31B319S) ZJDE0001

Inventory by Vessel View Version (P31B81) ZJDE0001

Trial Blend Report Version (R31B32) XJDE0001

Trial Blend EUR Report Version (31B33) ZJDE0001

Performing Trial Blending

Access the Add Trial Blend form.

Select the General tab.

Trial Blending - Add Trial Blend

Save and Close Cancel

General Category Codes Comments

Winery * W10 Northern Wines Inc. Creator 65101 Lopez, Maria

Trial Blend Name * RED WINE TRIAL BLEND Date Created 03/01/2006

Trial Blend Description Date Refreshed

EUR Code Status Draft

Target Volume * 500.0000 GA Wine Status

Signif Threshold % Blend ID Method Generate New BlendID

Refresh Op. Status Closed, Actual or Active

Save and Continue

Named Calculation Path/Format TOTALCOSTS TOTALCOSTS Override Format

Add Trial Blend form: General tab

Enter a winery name to retrieve default values for the virtual lot indicator and the significant change threshold from the winery constants.

Trial Blend Name and Trial Blend Description Enter a unique name and a description for the trial blend.

EUR Code (end use reservation code) Enter an EUR code. The system uses the value in this field to locate a matching EUR in the input lots.

Wine Status Enter a wine status of the trial blend.

Target Volume Enter the target quantity of the trial blend.

Signif Threshold % (significant change threshold percent) Enter a percentage value to indicate an acceptable threshold for volume changes when you click the Significant Change button. The value that you enter here overrides the significant change threshold that you set up in the winery constants. If a volume change is above or below the threshold value entered here, the system issues a warning and highlights the quantity that caused the volume to exceed the threshold.

Note. You can override the significant change threshold only for the current session. The system does not save this value. When you close the application session, the system uses the default threshold from the winery constants.

Creator	Displays the address book number of the person creating the trial blend. If the person does not have an address book record, the system issues an error.
Date Created	Displays the date when you created the trial blend
Date Refreshed	When you click the Refresh Lots button to load current lot attributes to the input lots, the system populates this field with the date when you refreshed lots.
Status	Specify whether the trial blend is <i>active</i> or <i>inactive</i> .
Wine Status	Specify the wine status at which you want to perform the trial blend. Select a defined status from the Wine Status table (F31B32).
Blend ID Method	Select a blend ID method that the system uses as the default method when calculating the blend ID for the trial blend output lot. Values are: <i>Do not default After Blend ID.</i> <i>Generate New Blend ID.</i>
Refresh Op Status (refresh operation status)	Select the status or group of operation statuses that allow lots on these operations to be refreshed. The system uses this status to locate the current lot. If you click the Significant Change button, the system issues a warning that a significant change has occurred between the original and the current lot. If you click the Refresh Lot button, the system refreshes the lot information.
Path	Displays the named calculation path. To change the named calculation path, you must close this program and change the named calculation default path or set the Named Calculation Path processing option on the Trial Blend tab in the Search for Trial Blend program (P31B320).
Format	Select a named calculation format.
Override and Format	Select to override the current named calculation format and enter an override named calculation format. Clear to select a named calculation format from the named calculation format drop down list.
Save and Close	Click to save <i>only</i> the header data.

Note. If you enter input lot data and click Save and Close, the system *does not* save the input lots. You must click Save and Blend to save input lot data before you click Save and Close to exit the program.

Category Codes

Select the Category Codes tab.

Category Codes 1–5 Enter a UDC (31B/T3, 31B/T4, 31B/T5, 31B/T6, 31B/T7) for the trial blend.

Comments

Select the Comments tab.

Enter any text comments that you want to add to the trial blend.

Input Lots

Enter information about the input lots

Lot Selection Description	Vessel Number	Vessel Class	Blend ID	Blend Lot Quantity	Lot UOM
Trial Blend			G - 0097	500.0000	
Trial Blend			- 0098	250.0000	

Add Trial Blend form: Input Lots area

Lot Selection

Displays the type of lot used as the input lot. Values are:

- *Inventory*
- *Trial Blend*
- *Imaginary Lot*

An imaginary lot might be a To Buy lot or a Competitor's Lot.

Vessel Number

Displays the vessel number.

Vessel Class

Displays the kind of vessel. Examples of vessel classes can be weigh tags, tanks, and VBTs.

Blend ID

Displays the blend ID. This is an ID that groups similar lots of wine. The blend ID is recorded on vessel labels to help identify lots used in operations and typically contains information about ownership, variety, location and year.

EUR Code (end use reservation code)

Displays the EUR code if the value in the header matches the value in the input lot.

Blend Lot Quantity

Displays the quantity from the input lot.

Lot UOM (lot unit of measure)

Displays the unit of measure of the input lot.

Quantity Contributed

Enter the contribution quantity of the input lot to the output lot. If you enter a value in this field, the system calculates the value in the Percent Contributed and % Target Qty TB fields. If you leave this field blank, you can enter a value in the Percent Contributed field, and the system calculates the value in this field.

Percent Contributed

Enter the contribution percentage of the input lot to the output lot. If you enter a value in this field, the system calculates the value in the Percent Contributed and % Target Qty TB fields. If you leave this field blank, you can enter a value in the Quantity Contributed field, and the system calculates the value in this field.

% Target Qty TB (percent target quantity trial blend)	Specify the contribution percentage of the input lot to the target quantity of the trial blend. If you enter a value in this field, the system calculates the values in the Percent Contributed and Percent Contributed fields. If you leave this field blank, you can enter a value in the Percent Contributed and Percent Contributed fields, and the system calculates the value in this field.
Contribution % Total TB (contribution percent total trial blend)	Displays the percent of the contribution from the input lot to the trial blend lot.
Percent of TB EUR (percent of trial blend end-use reservation)	Displays the percentage of the EUR from the EUR in the header.
Total of TB EUR (total of trial blend end-use reservation)	Displays the portion of the input lot quantity associated with a trial blend EUR by using the lot's current volume.
Contributed TB EUR Qty (contributed trial blend end-use reservation quantity)	Displays the percent of the input lot that is contributed to the trial blend lot by using the lots contributing volume.
Base Status	Enter a UDC (31B/TS) for the base status of the input lot.
Wine Status Short Code	Displays the short code for the status of the input lot.
Material Type	Displays a code that uniquely identifies the material type. You use material type to describe the contents of a blend lot.
Winery	Displays the unique identifier for the winery.
Named Calc Date 1-6 (named calculation date 1-6)	Displays the named calculation date. The system displays only one of the named calculation fields per named calculation. For example, the system displays either the Named Calc Date, Named Calc Col Num, or the Named Calculation String field per named calculation, not all three fields.
Named Calc Col 1-6 Num (named calculation column 1-6 number)	Displays the named calculation column. The system displays only one of the named calculation fields per named calculation. For example, the system displays either the Named Calc Date, Named Calc Col Num, or the Named Calculation String field per named calculation, not all three fields.
Named Calculation String 1-6	Displays the named calculation string. The system displays only one of the named calculation fields per named calculation. For example, the system displays either the Named Calc Date, Named Calc Col Num,, or the Named Calculation String field per named calculation, not all three fields.
Summary Attributes 1- 25	Displays the attributes for the input lot.
Add Vessel Lot	Select to access the Inventory by Vessel View form. Select a virtual or a real lot as an input lot for the trial blend.
Add Trial Blend Lot	Select to access the Search and Select Trial Blend form to select a trial blend lot as an input lot.
Significant Change	Select to evaluate whether current lot attributes (wine volume, blend ID, and volume) are significantly changed from the original lot attributes. The system compares the current lot attributes of the selected vessel in the input lot grid with the lot attributes of the vessel when you originally selected it for the trial blend.

Refresh Lot	Select to replace the original lot attribute values with the values from current lot attributes. The system compares the current lot attribute values with the lot attributes of the original input lots. If they have changed, the system replaces the original lot number and lot attributes with the current lot number and lot attributes.
Trace/Track	Select to access the Work With Operations form. From this form you can access the Operation Trace/Track form where you can review the sequence of operations performed on the selected input lot. You can only select one grid record to have this option available. You can also use this option to refresh input lots manually. On the Operation Trace/Track form, select a new lot to replace the selected existing input lot on the Edit Trial Blend form. Because you refresh lots manually, the system does not consider the refresh operation status that you set up for the trial blend. <hr/> Note. You cannot use this option for virtual lots. If you select a virtual lot in the input grid, this option is not available. <hr/>
Delete	Select to delete any input lots that you have selected.
Calculate Blend	Click to save the input lots and create the trial blend lot. The output lot data appears in the output detail area. <hr/> Note. You must click Calculate Blend to save the input lots before you click Save and Close in the header. If you click only Save and Close, the system does not save the input lots. <hr/>
Output Lot	
Review information about the output lots.	
Blend ID	Displays the blend ID that the system assigns to the blend. You can click the link in this field to access the View Wine Lot Details form to review lot attributes.
Target Quantity	Displays the target quantity of the trial blend that you specified in the trial blend header. The target quantity can be different than the lot quantity.
Target UOM (target unit of measure)	Displays the winery's volume unit of measure.
Lot Quantity	Displays the quantity for the trial blend lot. This is a total of the input lots contributing quantities.
UOM (lot unit of measure)	Displays the unit of measure.
EUR Code (end use reservation code)	Displays an EUR code if the value in the header matches the value from an input lot.
Wine Status Short Code	Displays the short code for the status of the trial blend lot.
Material Type	Displays a code that uniquely identifies the material type.
Winery	Displays the unique identifier for the winery.

Named Calc Date 1–6 (named calculation date 1-6)	Displays the named calculation date. The system displays only one of the named calculation fields per named calculation. For example, the system displays either the Named Calc Date, Named Calc Col Num, or the Named Calculation String field per named calculation, not all three fields.
Named Calc Col 1-6 Num (named calculation column 1-6 number)	Displays the named calculation column. The system displays only one of the named calculation fields per named calculation. For example, the system displays either the Named Calc Date, Named Calc Col Num, or the Named Calculation String field per named calculation, not all three fields.
Named Calculation String 1-6	Displays the named calculation string. The system displays only one of the named calculation fields per named calculation. For example, the system displays either the Named Calc Date, Named Calc Col Num,, or the Named Calculation String field per named calculation, not all three fields.
Summary Attributes 1– 25	Displays the attributes for the input lot.
Lot Number	Displays a number to identify a blend lot.
Validate EUR (validate end use reservation)	Click to validate the trial blend against the specifications defined for the EUR of the output lot.
EUR Validations (end use reservation validations)	Click to access the Search for EUR Validation Results form. On this form, you can review details of the comparison between target values set in the specification and the return values from the trial blend. From the Search for EUR Validation Results form, you can access the EUR Validation Override form too override hard errors by providing a reason code. See Chapter 5, “Defining End-Use Reservation and Validating EUR Product Specifications,” Validating EUR Product Specifications, page 93.
Edit Output Lot	Click to access the Instruct Lot Attributes form to override values for the trial blend output lot. If you save these changes, the system does not reblend the changed lot attribute when you click the Calculate Blend button.

CHAPTER 15

Managing Lot Attributes

This chapter provides an overview of lot blending rules, lists common fields, and discusses how to:

- Override lot attributes.
- View blend lot details.

Understanding Lot Blending Rules

Many components, or lot attributes, make up the winemaking process.

You use the system to create blend lots when the winery receives grapes, juice, or blends, or when any operation is performed. When two or more lots are blended together to form an After To lot, the attributes for the After To lot are based on a combination of the attributes of the Before lots. Rules specific to each attribute or child entity are applied to create the attributes or child entities for the new lot. Lot blending rules apply to planned and actual lots.

The system generates a new lot number when any changes occur to a lot attribute or child entity. You can have only one lot number per vessel at any given time.

Lot blending rules exist for these attributes:

- Blend ID
- Material type
- Wine status
- End Use Reservation (EUR)
- Owner
- Composition
- Accumulated additives
- Lot comments
- Style
- Instructed attributes
- Summary attributes
- Lot numbers
- Lot yield percent
- Lot costs
- Lot quality results

Blend ID

Each lot can have only one blend ID. The system uses one of the following four methods to determine the blend ID of the After lot:

- The system enters the blend ID of After lots using the largest contributing lot.
- The system enters the same blend ID value as the Before lot for that vessel.
- The system leaves the blend ID of the After lot blank.

You must enter a new blend ID or have the system construct a new one.

- The system generates a new blend ID.

The blend ID of the After lot is carried over to a new blend ID based on the blend ID configuration.

You define this method in the Blend ID Definition program (P31B50).

The system issues a warning if the blend ID does not match the calculated values based on the blend ID definition. The calculated values (not including the sequence number) are visible to identify where the blend ID does not match.

Note. Blend ID can be blank depending on the configured operation, but you must enter a value before you close the operation.

Material Type

Each lot can have only one material type. The system uses a three-level hierarchy to determine the material type of the After lot:

- Configured operation.

See [Chapter 7, “Setting Up Operations,” Setting Up Configured Operations, page 140](#).

- Material type combination table.

See [Chapter 4, “Setting Up Lot Attributes,” Setting Up Material Types, page 63](#).

- Largest contributing lot.

If material type is available for the After To lot from the configured operation, the system copies the material type to the resultant lot.

If the material type is not available from the configured operation, the system will perform one of these actions:

- If the To lot is empty, copy the material type from the From lot to the resultant lot.
- If the To lot is not empty and the To and From lots have the same material types, maintain the same material type for the resultant lot.
- If the material types vary, check the material type combination table.
- If the rule is set up, use the material type for the resultant lot.
- If none of these conditions apply, the system uses the material type from the largest contributing lot.

Wine Status

Each lot can have only one wine status. The system uses a two-level hierarchy to determine the wine status of the After lot:

- Configured operation.

See [Chapter 7, “Setting Up Operations,” Setting Up Configured Operations, page 140.](#)

- Largest contributing lot.

If a wine status is available from the configured operation, this wine status will be the wine status of the resultant lot.

If a wine status is not available from the configured operation, the system will perform one of these actions:

- If the To lot is empty, copy the wine status from the From lot to the resultant lot.
- If the To lot is not empty and the To and From lots have the same wine status, maintain the same wine status for the resultant lot.
- If the wine statuses vary, supply the wine status from the largest contributing lot as the default.

EUR

A blend lot must have at least one Balance percent EUR. The sum total of the Balance percent EURs must equal 100 percent.

The total fixed volume EURs cannot exceed lot volume.

If you create a new lot by splitting an existing lot, the system splits the lot proportionally for fixed volume EURs and splits the lot for percent EUR according to the original percent.

Calculations for the output lot are:

Volume for Fixed EUR = Total Output Lot volume × (Fixed EUR for Input lot / Volume of Input Lot)%

Volume for % EUR = Remaining Output Lot Volume after calculation for Fixed EUR × % Allocation

When a loss is incurred on a lot, the system adjusts the EUR for the resultant lot. The system takes the loss from the EUR balance records first, and then the fixed records if the loss exceeds the balance. The system validates that the volume for all the fixed EURs, if applicable, does not exceed the total lot volume. If the total exceeds the total lot volume, the system decreases the fixed EUR volume proportionally.

When merging two lots, use the sum of the fixed volume EURs to derive the volume for the EURs on the resultant lot. The percent EURs for the resultant lot should be a weighted average on the remaining volume.

The percent on the balance EURs must total 100 percent and the system should round up to two decimal places. Any addition or subtraction should be taken against the largest EUR.

Owner

A blend lot must have at least one Balance % Owner. The sum total of the Balance % Owners must equal 100 percent.

The total fixed volume owners cannot exceed lot volume.

If you create a new lot by splitting an existing lot, the system splits the lot proportionally for fixed volume owners and splits the lot for % owners according to the original percent.

Calculations for the output lot are:

Volume for Fixed Owner = Total Output Lot Volume × (Fixed Owner for Input Lot / Volume of Input Lot)%

Volume for % Owner = Remaining Output Lot Volume after calculation for Fixed Owner × % Allocation

When the lot incurs a loss, the system adjusts the owner for the resultant lot. The system takes the loss from the owner balance records first, and then the fixed records if the loss exceeds the balance. The system validates that the volume for all the fixed owners, if applicable, does not exceed the total lot volume. If the total exceeds the total lot volume, the system decreases the fixed owner volume proportionally.

When merging two lots, use the sum of the fixed volume owners to derive the volume for the owners on the resultant lot. The percent owners for the resultant lot should be a weighted average on the remaining volume.

The percent on the balance owners must total 100 percent, and the system should round up to two decimal places. Any addition or subtraction should be taken against the largest owner.

Composition

When two lots are blended, the resulting composition is a weighted average result of the two lots.

Composition must always be carried at a fixed number of decimal places that you define at setup. Composition must always add up to 100 percent.

If composition is available for the After To lot from the operation, use this composition for the resultant lot. If composition is not available from the operation and the To lot is empty, the system copies the composition from the From lot to the resultant lot. If composition is not available from the operation and the To lot is not empty, the system applies the blending rules.

When deriving the composition of an output lot, the system derives the composition for the resulting lot using a weighted average of the input composition. This method is illustrated in the following table:

Lot	Volume	Block	Harvest Period	Composition Material Type	Composition %	Equivalent Volume
Input - 101 From Before	10000	Block 100	2002	Normal	9.5	950
		Block 101	2002	Normal	20	2000
		Block 200	2002	Normal	45	4500
		Block 202	2002	Normal	25	2500
		Block 100	2002	Culture	0.5	50
Input - 102 To Before	5000	Block 101	2002	Normal	60	3000
		Block 205	2002	Normal	20	1000
		Block 206	2002	Normal	20	1000
Output - 200 To After	15000	Block 100	2002	Normal	6.6667	950
		Block 101	2002	Normal	33.3333	5000
		Block 200	2002	Normal	30	4500
		Block 202	2002	Normal	16.6667	2500
		Block 205	2002	Normal	6.6667	1000
		Block 100	2002	Culture	0.0033	50
		Block 206	2002	Normal	6.6666	1000

Lot 101 has five composition records with the percentages displayed. Each percentage is translated into an equivalent volume for the block in question. Lot 102 has a similar composition structure to lot 101. When the two lots are blended, the resulting composition is a weighted average result of the two lots. It is calculated as:

1. Equivalent Volume for each input block per Composition Material Type combination = Composition Percentage x Total Lot Volume.
2. Total Consolidated Equivalent Volume for the resulting lot = Sum of the Equivalent Volume for each block per Composition Material Type combination from all the input lots.
3. Composition Percentage for the output lot = Total Consolidated Block Volume / Total Output Lot Volume.

When composition data is generated for a blended lot, the resulting percentages, as calculated, will not necessarily total 100 percent because of rounding errors. A legal requirement stipulates that the composition data for any lot of wine must sum to exactly 100.0000%. To balance the composition records to 100.0000%, you can use either of the following methods to handle rounding. Composition must always be displayed to the same number of decimal places as it is tracked.

- Apply incrementally starting with the largest value.
A rounding factor of .0001, .01, or some other value (depending on the number of decimal places determined at implementation) is added or subtracted to all blocks starting with the largest and working down to the smallest until the rounding difference is eliminated.
- Apply single variance to largest value.
The total variance is added or removed to the largest block.

Accumulated Additives

If accumulated additives are available from the operation, the system copies the accumulated additive to the resultant lot. If accumulated additives are not available from the operation and no blending is involved, the system copies the accumulated additives from the From lot to the resultant lot. When blending lots have accumulated additives, the system applies these rules:

- Calculates the cumulative amount value for the After To lot by adding the cumulative amount value for each lot that is being blended.
- Calculates the cumulative parts per million (PPM) or % for the After To lot by taking the weighted average of the cumulative PPM or % for each lot that is being blended.

To calculate for splitting a lot, the system:

1. Copies the cumulative PPM or %.
2. Divides the cumulative amount proportionately to the split volumes.

To calculate for losses, the system:

1. Copies the cumulative PPM or %.
2. Reduces the cumulative amount proportionally to the loss.

$$\text{Cumulative Amount} = \text{Cumulative Amount} \times (1 - \text{loss} / \text{Original Volume})$$

Lot Comments

If comments are available from the configured operation, the system copies the comments to the resultant lot. Configured operations can also remove comments from a lot. If no blending is involved, the system copies the comments from the From lot to the resultant lot. When two or more lots that contain comments are blended, the system checks the Comment Carry Forward Option for each comment to determine how each comment will be applied to the resultant lot. The values of this option are:

- Comment saved only to this operation and lot. Comment does not carry forward to subsequent operations.
- Comment carried forward to all future lots.
- Comment carried forward only to future lots if this contributing lot equals or exceeds the threshold that is defined in the winery constants.

Style

If style is available for the After To lot from the operation, the system copies the style to the resultant lot. If the style is not available from the operation and the To lot is empty, the system copies the style from the From lot to the resultant lot. If the style is not available from the operation and the operation is blending two or more lots with existing styles, the systems uses the blending rules for blending lot styles. Each style that you want to blend uses the blending method that is set up for that style. The system considers the threshold percent value and blank values handling code in this calculation. The system stores these values in the style when you set up the style.

After applying survey losses to the From Before lot and To Before lot, the system follows this process in calculating the style value:

1. The system calculates the value of any timer or counter styles from the From vessel for the Before lot.
2. The system calculates the value of any time or counter styles from the To vessel for the Before To lot.
3. The system may need to split the From Before lot into a resultant From lot and a movement lot.
4. The system applies equipment and operation styles to the movement lot.
5. The system may need to blend the movement lot with the To lot to get a resultant To lot.
6. The system applies configured operation or vessel styles to the resultant To lot.

After blending the lots if there are configured styles or vessel styles that need to be applied to the After Lot, the system uses the value from the wine effect modifier in the style definition to calculate the effect of the configured operation or vessel style on the lot. For example, if you set the value of the wine effect modifier to *Maximum*, the system compares the style value of the lot with style value of the configured operation or vessel, and applies the largest value to the To lot.

Instructed Attributes

Each lot can have up to 12 instructed attributes (four numeric, four string, and four date). The system uses the configured operation to determine the After lot's instructed attributes:

Summary Attributes

For each lot, the system calculates lot summary attributes from the definition that you set up for the branch/plant. When a new lot is created, the system calculates the lot summary attributes from the definition that has been set up for the winery.

Based on the source of the lot summary attributes, the value needs to be assigned to the lot in one of these ways:

- Calculated
- Selected

The final step in calculating the lot's properties is to build the summary attributes. This is the last step because most of the summary attributes are derivations of the other lot entities.

The system determines the blending rule only for the instructed lot summary attributes from the configuration of the lot summary attribute.

The system performs calculations based on these blending rules:

- **Use Largest Value**
Locate the largest value for a particular attribute from all the lots that are being blended. Use the largest value for the attribute of the new lot.
- **Use Smallest Value**
Locate the smallest value for a particular attribute from all the lots that are being blended. Use the smallest value for the attribute of the new lot.
- **Use Average Value**
Use the weighted average value of the attribute on all blended lots. The weighted average is based on quantity (volume or weight).
- **No Calculation**
Do not derive a new value for this summary attribute. This summary attribute is blank after a blending operation.
- **Equal Only**
The resulting lot is set only if the value of all the contributing lots is equal; otherwise, it is blank.
- **Use Largest Lot**
Use the value from the largest lot involved in the blend.

The system checks the configuration of the lot summary attribute for Threshold %. If a threshold exists, the system applies the Threshold % to the calculation. This value defines the smallest lot to include in the calculations. For instance, when adding a small amount of wine to a large container, you may want to ignore the smaller lot rather than blend the attributes.

The system checks the lot summary attribute configuration for the Blank Value Handling method. If the value for one or more of the lots is blank, the blank value is treated in one of these ways:

- **Treat blank values as 0.**
- **Ignore blank values.**
This lot would be excluded just as in the preceding minimum threshold.
- **Don't calculate.**
Don't calculate a value if any of the blended lots has a blank value for this attribute.

These rule values need to be assigned to the the lot summary attributes during setup.

Lot Numbers

The system generates a new lot number whenever an operation occurs against a lot. Only one lot number can exist per vessel at any one time.

Lot Yield Percent

If lot yield percent is available for the From lot, copy the lot yield percent from the From lot to the resultant lot. This value is assigned to the After To lot. No lot blending rules exist for lot yield percent.

Cumulative lot yield is the accumulated yield of the lot as it moves through all the processes in its cycle. If the cumulative lot yield percent is not available from the operation, the system applies these calculations:

The following calculation example is for in-place:

- To Before Lot 1: 1000 gallon (CumLotYield = 90%)

- Survey Loss on To Lot: 10 gallon (CumLotYield 90% * 99% = 89.1%)
- To After Lot 2 (CumLotYield = 89.1%)

The following calculation example is for an empty To vessel:

- From Before lot 1: 1000 gallon (CumLotYield = 90%)
- To Before empty
- Survey loss on From Lot: 10 gallon (CumLotYield 90% * 99% = 89.1%)
- From After lot 2,200 gallon (CumLotYield=89.1%)
- To After lot 3,770 gallon measured
 - Measures infer 20-gallon loss of 790-gallon movement lot
 - Movement lot (CumLotYield 89.1%*97.47 = 86.84%)
- To After lot 3 (CumLotYield = 86.84%)

The following calculation example is for a Non Empty To Vessel:

- From Before Lot 1: 1000 gallon (CumLotYield = 90%)
- To Before Lot 2 100 gallon (CumLotYield = 95%)
- Survey Loss on From Lot: 10 gallon (CumLotYield 90% * 99% = 89.1%)
- From After Lot 3: 200 gallon (CumLotYield = 89.1%)
- To After Lot 4 870 gallon measured
 - Measures infer 20-gallon loss of 790-gallon movement lot
 - Movement Lot (CumLotYield 89.1%*97.47 = 86.84%)
- To After Lot 4 (CumLotYield = (86.84% X 770gal + 95% X 100 gallon) / 870 gallon = 87.78%)

To After Yield = (Volume Moved * Volume Moved Yield + Volume To Before * To Before Yield) / To After Volume

Lot Cost

Each lot contains the costs for operations. For example, costs might include dry goods (inventory items), additives, equipment, depreciation on equipment, or staffing costs. Additionally, any gains or losses are included in lot costs.

For operational costing, you can set up three gain and loss methods to determine how the lot costs are adjusted for gains and losses. You set up these gain and loss methods using the Configured Operation program (P31B75P). They include:

- Proportional: Adjust unit cost up or down to reflect gain or loss; the total cost does not change.
- Cost Component: Add a user-defined cost component to lot costs in the amount of the gain or loss.
- Expense: Adjust total amount by the amount of gain or loss; unit cost does not change.

Lot Quality Results

After you perform quality tests on each lot, you enter the test results for the lot. The system stores the quality results with each lot. The results include the test result name, equipment and consumables that you use to perform the test, results and dates, and expiration date of the test.

When you blend two lots of wine, the system creates a new blend lot, carrying forward the test results. For any non-QA operation, the system performs a blend calculation on the quality test results. The system uses the earliest expiration date from test results from either lot. The system includes expired results in the blend rule calculation. Blend rules are hard-coded in user-defined code (UDC) 31/QB.

The system performs the same calculations as described in Summary Attributes and also provides these additional blending rules:

- **Sum**

The system calculates the sum of all lots that are being blended.

- **One Lot**

The system does not derive a new value for this summary attribute. This summary attribute is blank except when only one lot contains a value.

Common Fields Used in This Chapter

Save and Continue	Click this button to save changes. If necessary, the system validates that the percentages entered equal 100 percent.
Reload Saved Values	Click this button to restore the previously saved changes.
Delete	Click this button to delete the row or data.

Overriding Lot Attributes

This section provides an overview of overriding lot attributes and discusses how to override lot attributes.

Understanding Overriding Lot Attributes

This section describes the detailed steps that are required to manually override lot attributes. Lot attributes can be overridden only if the configured operation has been set up to allow changes to those specific attributes.

You assign attributes to all bulk material (for example, wine, juice, must, grapes, and finished wine) when you enter them into the system. The system tracks a parcel of bulk material by what is known as a lot. The lot can inherit properties from the block, the operations on the lot, or both. You can enter lot attributes from source documents if you receive the material from an external supplier. The lot inherits all the details from either the source or from what is set in the operations.

Lot attributes are key components about wine that are derived from the processes that the wine goes through. Winemakers often need to make decisions about changing the lot attributes based on observations about the wine during the process of instructing and elaborating an operation. You must be able to enter this information as an attribute of the blend lot.

You can change instructed lot attributes if you find that some data is more or less important than what was originally planned. Historical blend lots are not affected if you change an instructed lot attribute definition. The system calculates active and future blend lots on the most recent definition. For instance, you might change a threshold to reflect a closer focus on that data point, or you might add or remove a style value from a list to reflect changing use of styles. Modifying attributes also enables reuse of an instructed lot attribute for a different purpose because a fixed number of lot attributes exist.

You can define an instructed lot attribute at the implementation level to use across wineries. You can set up Instructed attribute definitions through operation configuration or within operations, rather than calculating them from set formulas. Instructed lot attributes can be source data for Blend IDs.

An instructed lot attribute is composed of:

- Identifier
- Description
- Status (active or inactive)
- Data type (character, numeric, or string)

You can change an instructed lot attribute from active to inactive status or vice versa. When you change the status of an instructed lot attribute definition to inactive, the system no longer uses it to calculate the value for any blend lots that are created after the change. Setting an instructed lot attribute to inactive enables you to set up definitions before they are used.

Form Used to Override Lot Attributes

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Instruct Lot Attributes	W31B30A	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search On Search for Operations, locate and select an operation. On Operation Search, select Instruct Lot Attributes.	Review and override lot attributes if the configured operation is set to allow changes.

Overriding Lot Attributes

Access the Instruct Lot Attributes form.

Instruct Lot Attributes form

Select the vessel for which you want to review or revise lot attributes. You cannot modify Before lot attributes.

Lot Costs

Click to access the Edit Lot Cost Details form. You can review accumulated lot costs on this form or on the View Wine Lot Details form.

Advanced Comments

Click to access the Advanced Comments form.

View Lot Detail

Click to access the View Wine Lot Details form.

Volume

Displays lot quantity. This field cannot be overridden on this form.

Material Type

Enter the new material type for the lot.

Wine Status Short Code

Enter the new wine status for the lot.

Blend ID

Enter the new blend ID for the lot.

Alternative Blend ID

Enter an alternative blend ID. This value is not validated against the system.

Blend ID Override Flag

Select to override the blend ID for an operation.

Generate Blend ID

Click to generate a unique blend ID.

Instructed Attribute 1-12

Enter the new instructed attributes for the lot.

Alcohol Volume or Proof Volume

When you access the Instruct Lot Attributes form to work with lots involved in spirit operations, the system displays the spirit volume of the after lot either as alcohol or proof volume, depending on the setting in the winery constants.

Virtual

When you access the Instruct Lot Attributes form to make changes to a virtual lot, this field is displayed and indicates what type of virtual lot you are revising.

After EUR

Select the After EUR area.

EUR Code	F/B Flag	Quantity	Percentage
MERL	B	500.0000	100.0000

Instruct Lot Attributes form: After EUR area

EUR Code

Enter the EUR short code.

F/B Flag (fixed or balanced flag)

Specify whether the EUR is a fixed or balanced allocation.

Quantity

Enter the fixed quantity for the lot EUR.

Percentage

Specify the percentage of the lot EUR.

After Composition

Select the After Composition area.

Source Type	Variety Code	Appellation	Harvest Period
PO	MERL	USA	2007

Instruct Lot Attributes form: After Composition area

Source Type

Specify the source type of the composition. Values are:.

BLK: Block

HAR: Harvest

PO: Purchase order

These values are stored in the Source Code UDC table (31B/SR). Sources other than blocks or harvests are identified by a special handling code.

If you enter a block short code, harvest period, and harvest suffix, the composition details are derived from the harvest. In this case, you cannot enter composition details manually.

If the source is something other than a block or harvest, for example a purchase order, you can manually enter composition details.

Variety Code

Enter a code that represents a particular variety of grape.

Appellation

Specify the appellation to be used in the operation.

Harvest Period

Specify the year in which the grapes were harvested.

Percentage

Specify the percentage of the composition to be used in the operation.

Quantity

Specify the total quantity of the composition to be used in the operation.

Block Short Code

Specify the block as the source of composition details.

Harvest Suffix

Specify the harvest suffix as the source of composition details.

Comp Material Type
(composition material type)

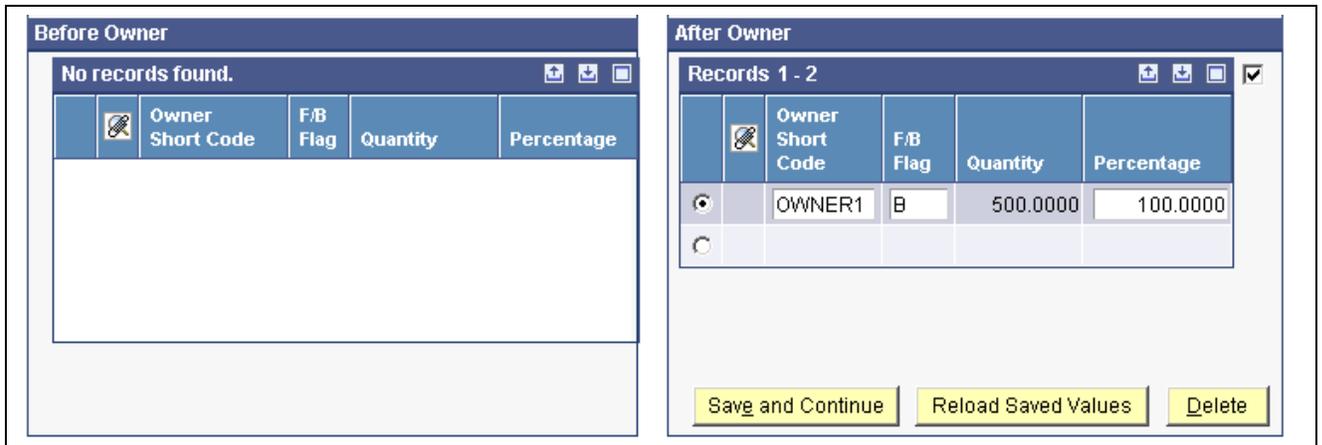
Specify the material type to be used in the composition.

Growing Area Short Code

Specify the growing area for the

After Owner

Select the After Owner area.



Instruct Lot Attributes form: Owner area

Owner Short Code

Enter the short code that is associated with the owner.

F/B Flag (fixed or balanced flag)

Specify whether the owner is a fixed or balanced allocation.

Quantity

Enter the fixed quantity for the owner.

Percentage

Enter the percentage for the owner.

After Comments

Select the After Comments tab.

Records 1 - 2					
	Comment Option	Comment Code	Comment Code Description	User	Comments
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B	O	Operations Comments	Operations Comments	Testing Actual's - Weigh Ta

Instruct Lot Attributes form: After Comments tab

Comment Option Specify the type of option from UDC (31B/LC), for a comment. Values are:
A: Do not carry forward.
B: Carry forward to all future lots.
C: Carry forward if the contribution is greater than the threshold that is specified in the winery constants.

Comment Code Specify the type of comment from UDC (31B/CM).

Tester Enter the name of the user.

Comments Enter comments that are relevant to the lot.

After Accumulated Additives

Select the After Accumulated Additives tab.

Records 1 - 3		
	Active Ingredient Number	Active Ingredient PPM
<input type="radio"/>	SUGAR	5.0089
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SUL DIOX	5.0089
<input type="radio"/>		

Save and Continue Reload Saved Values Delete

Instruct Lot Attributes form: After Accumulated Additives tab

You can change accumulated additives only as part of an error correction operation.

Additive Item Number Enter a number that identifies the additive. This value must already exist in the Item Master table (F4101).

Active Ingredient PPM
(active ingredient parts per million)

The system displays the active ingredient of the accumulated additives as parts per million.

After Style

Select the After Style tab.

Style Item	Style Value	Style Description	Style Type	Style Data Type
PUMP		Pump Overs	EQU	CEV

Save and Continue Reload Saved Values Delete

Instruct Lot Attributes form: After Style tab

Style Item

Enter the short code for the style; for example, *PUMP*.

Style Value

Enter the value that is associated with the Style Data Type field.

Style Description

Displays the default value from the value that you enter in the Style Item field. For example, if you enter *PUMP*, the system populates this field with *Pump Overs*.

Style Type

Specify the type of style, UDC (31B/TY), to be used in the operation.

Style Data Type

Specify the type of style data, UDC (31B/DT), to be used in the operation.

Status

Indicate whether the style is active or inactive.

Style Date

Enter a date for the style.

Viewing Blend Lot Details

This section discusses how to view blend lot details.

Form Used to View Wine Lot Details

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Wine Lot Details	W31B31A	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search Select an operation on the Search for Operations form and click the Edit button. Click Continue on the operation header. Click the Instruct Lot Attributes button on the Edit Operations form. Select the View Lot Detail option on the Instruct Lot Attributes form.	View detailed information about blend lots.

Viewing Blend Lot Details

Access the View Wine Lot Details form.

Operation Search - View Wine Lot Details

Operation Number	<input type="text" value="1016"/>	Winery	<input type="text" value="W10"/>	<i>Northern Wines Inc.</i>
Work Order	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Configured Operation	<input type="text" value="ADDT"/>	<i>Tank Additive</i>
Status	<input type="text" value="ACTIVE"/>	Creator	<input type="text" value="65101"/>	
Vessel Number	<input type="text" value="W10-4"/>	Vessel Class	<input type="text" value="T"/>	
Actual Start Date	<input type="text" value="02/20/06"/>	Virtual Lot Indicator	<input type="text" value="Non-Virtual Lot"/>	

View Wine Lot Detail form

Composition View

Click to access the Composition View form.

See [Appendix A, “JD Edwards Blend Management Reports, Views, and Inquiries,” P31B311 - Composition View, page 415.](#)

Print Lot Details

Click to run the Lot Detail print report (R31B31A). You can also run this report from the Composition View form.

Lot Attributes

Select the Lot Attributes tab.

Select Tab: 1-Lot Attributes

Blend Lot Quantity: 500.0000 GA Blend ID: 2007MEW -MERL 0099

Operation Gain/Loss: .0000 Wine Status: AGE

Survey Gain/Loss: .0000 Material Type: W Wine Under 14%

Cumulative Lot Yield: .0000

Instructed Attributes

1	.0000	5		9	
2	.0000	6		10	
3	.0000	7		11	
4	.0000	8		12	

View Wine Lot Details form: Lot Attributes tab.

If you are viewing details for a virtual lot, the Virtual Lot Indicator field indicates the type of virtual lot.

If the material type of the lot is a spirit, the form displays the spirit volume as alcohol or proof volume, based on the setting in the winery constants.

The system displays the lot quantity, operation gain or loss, survey gain or loss, blend ID, wine status and material type for the operation.

The Cumulative Lot Yield field displays the accumulated gains and losses from the preceding and current operations. If you have set up configured operations as block extraction operations, the system sets the cumulative yield to zero for in-place operations with valid From After lots and for movement operations with valid To After lots.

EUR

Select the EUR tab.

The system displays the EUR details for the current lot.

Select Tab: 2-EUR

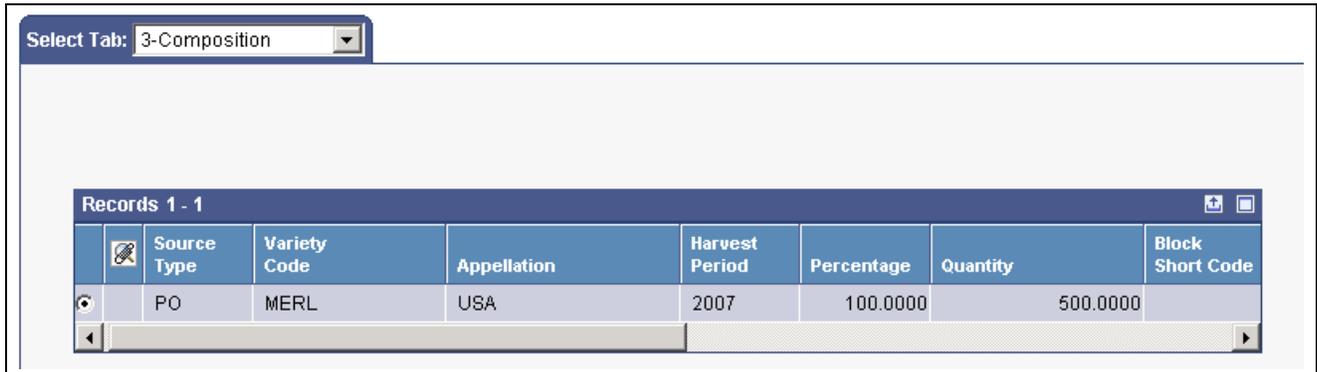
Records 1 - 1

EUR Code	F/B Flag	Quantity	Percentage
MERL	B	500.0000	100.0000

View Wine Lot Details form: EUR tab

Composition

Select the Composition tab.



View Wine Lot Details form: Composition tab

The system displays the composition details for the current lot.

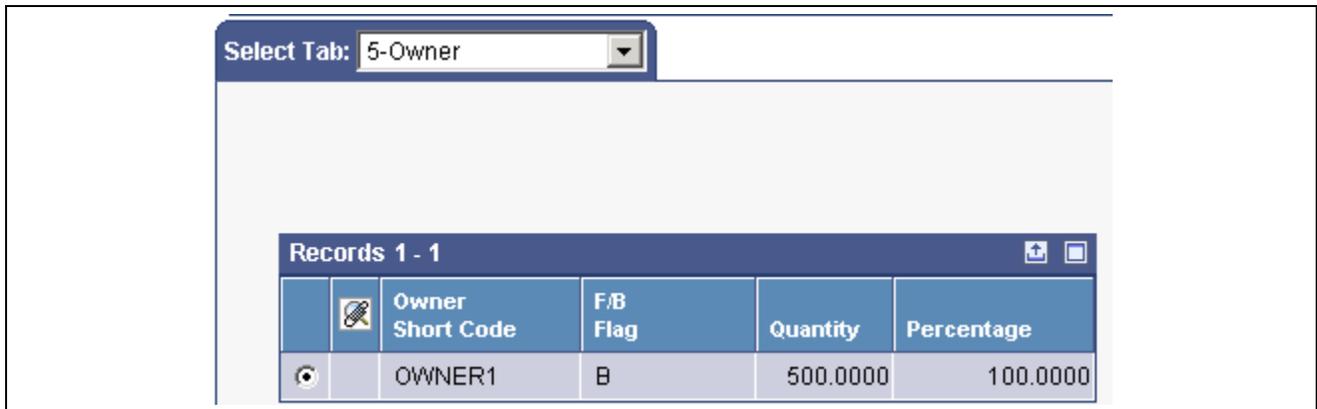
Style

Select the Style tab.

The system displays the style details for the current lot.

Owner

Select the Owner tab.



View Wine Lot Details form: Owner tab

The system displays the owner details for the current lot.

Accumulated Additives

Select the Accumulated Additives tab.

Select Tab: 6-Acc Additives

Records 1 - 2				
	Additive Item	Short Item No	Active Additive Quantity	Active Additive UOM
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SUGAR	731170	239.6599	PP
<input type="radio"/>	SUL DIOX	731209	239.6599	PP

View Wine Lot Details form: Accumulated Additives tab

The system displays accumulated additives for the current lot.

Comments

Select the Comments tab.

Select Tab: Comments

Records 1 - 1				
	Comment Option	Comment Code	Description	Comments
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B	O	Operations Comments	Testing Actual's - Weigh Tags

View Wine Lot Details form: Comments tab

The system displays comments for the current lot.

Summary Attributes

Select the Summary Attributes tab.

Select Tab: 8-Summary Attributes

1	100.0000	2	100.0000	3	100.0000
4	100.0000	5	.0000	6	.0000
7	100.0000	8	100.0000	9	.0000
10	.0000	11	100.0000	12	.0000
13	.0000	14	.0000	15	.0000
16	MERL	17	2007		
18	USA	19	MERL-USA		
20		21	2007 -USA		
22	MERL	23	OWNER1		
24		25	-		

View Wine Lot Details form: Summary Attributes tab

The system displays summary attribute values for the current lot.

Lot Costs

Select the Lot Costs tab.

Select Tab: 9-Lot Costs

Quantity: 500.0000 Unit of Measure: GA

Records 1 - 6					
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Cost Component	Amount	Unit Cost	Cost Override	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BOLREC01CC	20.0000	.0400	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	CONFOP01CC	50.0000	.1000	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	GRAPECC	20,000.0000	40.0000	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	TANK01CC	100.0000	.2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	TANK02CC	700.0000	1.4000	<input type="checkbox"/>	

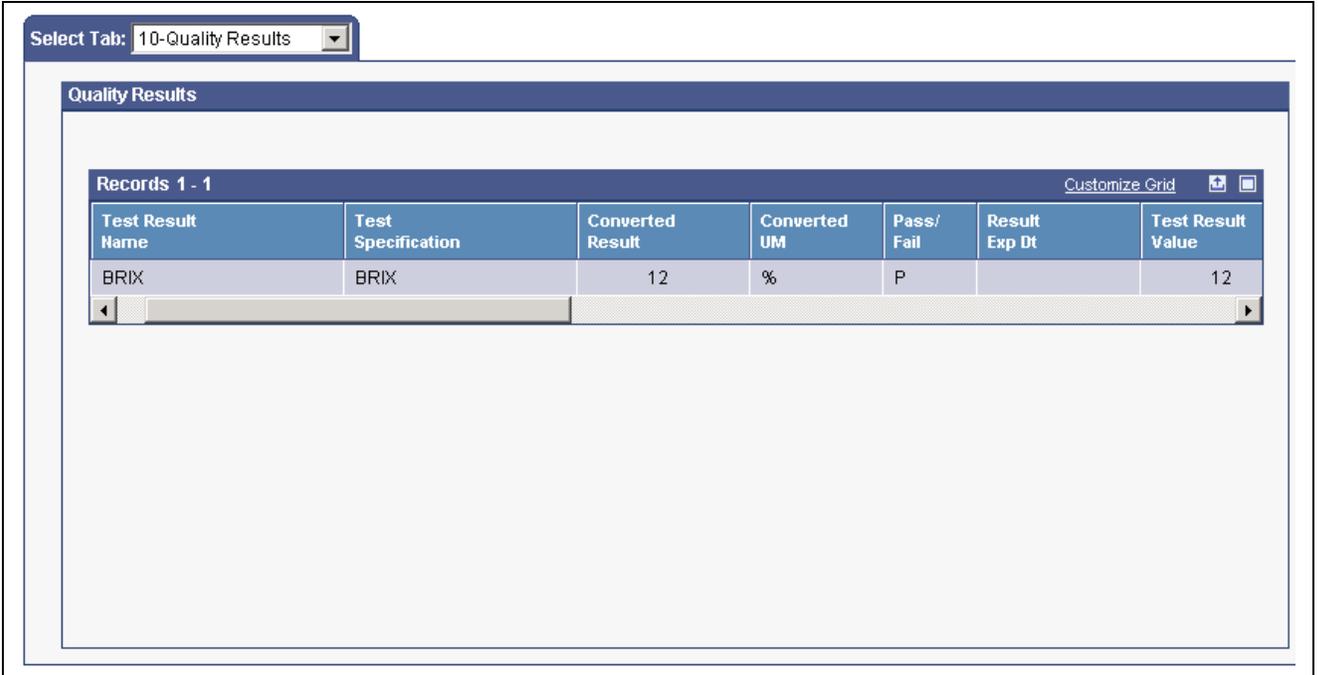
Total Cost: 20,873.0000

View Wine Lot Details form: Lot Costs tab

The system displays lot costs for the current lot.

Quality Results

Access the Quality Results tab.



The screenshot shows a software interface with a tab labeled "10-Quality Results". Below the tab is a section titled "Quality Results" containing a data grid. The grid has a header row with the following columns: "Test Result Name", "Test Specification", "Converted Result", "Converted UM", "Pass/Fail", "Result Exp Dt", and "Test Result Value". Below the header is a single data row with the following values: "BRIX", "BRIX", "12", "%", "P", and "12". The grid also includes a "Records 1 - 1" indicator and a "Customize Grid" button.

Test Result Name	Test Specification	Converted Result	Converted UM	Pass/Fail	Result Exp Dt	Test Result Value
BRIX	BRIX	12	%	P		12

View Wine Lot Details form: Quality Results tab

The system displays quality results entered for the current lot.

CHAPTER 16

Managing Quality

This chapter provides an overview of quality management, lists common fields, and discusses how to:

- Enter test results.
- Add comments to tests.
- View test results.
- Print tasting sheets.
- Purge test results.

Understanding Quality Management

After you set up quality management for JD Edwards Blend Management, you create quality assurance (QA) configured operations from base QA operations. You can associate default tests with configured operation. You can add tests or test panels when you enter Quality operations. You can also delete tests from QA operations.

After you perform QA tests, you enter or revise the test results and result comments for the QA operations. As necessary, you can review tests results and process a report with the test results. You can also print a tasting sheet for use in the testing lab.

The system retains all test results until you purge them. Occasionally, you might need to purge test results to free up space on the system.

See [Chapter 7, “Setting Up Operations,” Setting Up Configured Operations, page 140.](#)

Common Fields Used in this Chapter

Comment Option	Enter a UDC (31B/LC) to identify if the comment carries forward.
Comments	Enter text for comments or click Select List to select a predefined comment.
Date Tested	Enter the test date.
Entry Status	Indicates if a result has been entered for a test value.
Lot Comment Code	Enter a UDC (31B/CM) to identify the type of comment.
Previous Test Value	Displays the previous result for the test. In some cases, it may be a blended result.
Result Value	The system displays the test value that was converted to the result name definition. If the test definition did not require a conversion, then the result and test value will be the same.

Result UOM (result unit of measure)	The system displays the result unit of measure.
Tester	Enter the tester name or ID.
Test Value	Enter the result of the test.

Entering Test Results

This section provides an overview of entering test results and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Speed Result Entry - Blend Management (P31B98).
- Set processing options for Quality (P31B67K).
- Enter test results.
- Use speed entry.

Understanding Test Results Entry

After you perform QA tests on a blend lot, you can enter test results for individual operations or for multiple operations using speed result entry. When you select operations, the system reserves those operations. If the operation is currently reserved, an error message displays on the Edit Quality Results form. Additionally, the system reserves all vessels on the operation you select and those operations that relate to the selected operation. If the vessel is currently reserved, an error message appears. You must cancel the reserved operation or vessel selection.

You enter the tester for the operation and vessel. You can enter the date or use the system date.

You can enter or revise test results at any status of the operation. Test results that you enter at the active or actual status carry forward with each operation on the blend lot. The system cannot carry forward test results that you enter or change on a closed operation.

Note. To enter or change test results for closed operations, you must use the Speed Result Entry program (P31B98).

When you enter test results, you can set a processing option to validate results either against the test definition or the test result name. If the results do not meet test specifications and fall within acceptable ranges, the system issues a warning. If the test definition has a conversion ID, the system converts the test value to the result name value.

The system validates the test results that you enter for a QA operation with the test results from the Before lot. If the change exceeds the change threshold percentage you set up in the test definition, the system issues a warning. For example, if the previous result was 100 and you defined a change threshold of 10 percent, the system issues a warning if the new result is above 110 or below 90.

The system stores test results in the Test Results table (F3711).

Forms Used to Enter Test Results

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Operation Detail	W31B87A	Quality Management Daily Operations (G31B11), Operation Search Select a QA operation on the Search for Operations form and click the Edit button. Click the Continue button on the Operations header form.	Enter test results for the selected operation. Revise test results for the selected operation.
Edit Quality Results	W31B98A	Quality Management Daily Operations (G31B11), Operation Search Select operations and select Speed Quality Results from the Actionfield on the Search for Operations form.	Enter and revise test results for multiple QA operations.

Setting Processing Options for Speed Result Entry - Blend Management (P31B98)

This processing option controls default processing for Speed Result Entry program.

Versions

This processing option controls which version the system uses when you call other programs from the Speed Result Entry program. The following table lists the programs in the order that they appear on the Versions tab, along with the default version. If you leave the processing option blank, the system uses this default version. You can define different versions in accordance with business processes.

1. Quality Results (P31B67K) ZJDE0001

Setting Processing Options for Quality (P31B67K)

These processing options control default processing for entering quality test results.

You use the P31B67K program to enter quality test results on the Edit Operation Detail form. Use Interactive Versions to set the processing options for this program.

Test Results

These processing options control default values and validations for QA test results entry.

Minimum and Maximum Parameters

Specify the range of acceptable values to measure quality. The allowed minimum and maximum parameters represent the lowest and highest permissible values for passing test results. The preferred minimum and maximum parameters represent a more precise specification for evaluating whether a test result passes. Preferred minimum and maximum values must be within the allowed range of acceptable value. Values are:

I: Use preferred.

Blank: Use allowed.

Validate Pass/Fail Status

Specify whether you want the system to validate the converted result name value against the result name you set up or the result value against the test definition. Values are:

Blank: Use test value.

I: Use result name value.

Date Tested Field

Specify which date you want the system to use as the default value for the date the test is performed. Values are:

Blank: Default system date.

I: Default operation instructed start date.

Entering Test Results

Access the Edit Operation Detail form.

Complete the test results fields in the Quality area.

Select Panel

Click to access the Search & Select for Specification form. On this form, select a panel to retrieve tests for this QA operation. Enter the test results in the grid.

If you add a test panel that contains tests that are already on the list, the system does not display the duplicate test.

Reset Results

Click to reset the values for a test that the system copies forward from the previous operation.

Reset All Results

Click to reset the values for all tests on the vessel that the system copies forward.

Delete

Click to delete a test from the selected test panel. Deleting a test deletes it from all vessels used in the operation. You can delete a test even though you have entered results for it.

Note. If you delete a vessel from the operation, the system deletes all associated tests.

Test ID

Displays the identifiers for the tests in the selected test panel. For failed tests, the system highlights the test ID.

Using Speed Entry

Access the Edit Quality Results form.

Operation Search - Edit Quality Results

Save and Close Cancel

Vessel

Records 1 - 2						
	Operation Number	Configured Operation Code	Configured Operation Description	Work Order ID	Status	Branch
<input type="radio"/>	1063	QAV	Quality Test Operation	0	ACTIVE	W10
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2018	QAV	Quality Test Operation	0	ACTIVE	W20

Edit Quality Results (1 of 2)

Quality

Select Panel

Tester Date Tested

Records 1 - 2							
	Test ID	Result	UM	Previous Result	Tester	Date Tested	Result Name
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BRIX	8	%		Operator 1		BRIX
<input type="radio"/>							

Reset Result Reset All Results Delete

Save and Close Cancel

Edit Quality Results (2 of 2)

Add or delete tests. Add or revise test results.

Adding Comments to Tests

This section provides an overview of comments for blend lots on QA operations and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Speed Advanced Comments (P31B317A).
- Add comments to blend lots on QA operations
- Use speed entry.

Understanding Comments for Blend Lots on QA Operations

When you enter test results, you might want to enter comments for a blend lot on the QA operation. You can use the Advanced Comments form to enter comments manually. Additionally, you can select multiple operations using the Edit Comment List form. On either form, you can enter comments, select comments from a predefined list, or delete comments for any operation.

Use the Edit Comment List form to enter comments for multiple operations on one form. When you select operations, the system reserves those operations. If the operation is currently reserved, an error message appears. Additionally, the system reserves all vessels on the operation that you select and those operations that relate to the selected operation. If the vessel is currently reserved, an error message appears.

The system displays only those comments for the operation in the Comment Lists section of the form that match the Comment Option. If you change the Comment Option, the comments in the Comment Lists section of the form change. The system uses the values that you enter in the Product and User Defined Codes fields to determine selections that appear in the predefined list. When you change the codes, the predefined list changes. You set the processing options for the comment code and UDC table.

The system stores test results in the Test Results table (F3711).

Forms Used to Add Comments to Blend Lots on QA Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Advanced Comments	W31B317AE	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search Select a QA operation on the Search for Operations form and click the Edit button. Click the Continue button on the Operation Header form. Select View Advanced Comments from the Action dropdown box on the Edit Operation Detail form.	Add comments to blend lots on QA operations.
Edit Advanced Lists	W31B317BA	Select multiple operations on the Search for Operations form and select the Advanced Comments option from the Action dropdown box.	Add comments to multiple operations.
Edit Comment List	W31B317AA	Blend Operations (G31B03), Advanced Comments Select the operation on the Result Comment List form.	Revise the list of comments.

Set Processing Options for Speed Advanced Comments (P31B317A)

These processing options control default processing for the Speed Advanced Comments program

Default

These processing options control default values for entering advanced comments.

- Product Code and User Defined Codes** Specify a user-defined code table to comments.
- Lot Comment Option** Specify the default lot comment option. Values are:
A: No Carry Forward.
B: Carry Forward to all Lots.
C: Carry Forward if contributes greater than specified %

Lot Comment Code Enter a default user-defined comment code.

Adding Comments to Blend Lots on QA Operations

Access the Advanced Comments form.

Advanced Comments i

Operation Number	Configured Operation	Quality Operation Volume	Winery
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="QAV"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="W10"/> Northern Wines Inc.
Work Order	Creator	Status	
<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="65101"/> Lopez, Maria	<input type="text" value="ACTIVE"/>	
Vessel Number	Vessel Class	Actual Start Date	
<input type="text" value="W10-5"/>	<input type="text" value="T"/> Tank	<input type="text" value="02/20/06"/>	

Comment Lists

Lot Comment Code	Product Code
<input type="text" value="T"/> Tasting	<input type="text" value="31B"/>
	User Defined Codes
	<input type="text" value="CM"/>

Records 1 - 1 Customize Grid

Test	Tester	Comment Option	Description	Comments
☐	<input type="text"/>	C	Carry Forward if contributes	<input type="text"/>

Save and Continue
Reload Saved Values
Delete
Select List

Close

Advanced Comments form

Note. You can access the Advanced Comments form from the Edit Operation Details form and the Instruct Lot Attributes form.

Using Speed Entry

Access the Edit Advanced Lists form.

Operation Search - Edit Advanced Lists

Vessel

Records 1 - 3						
	Operation Number	Work Order Number	Status	Vessel Number	Vessel Class	Blend ID
<input type="radio"/>	1009		ACTIVE	BOL-06-00000204	L	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1011		ACTIVE	W10-5	T	2007MEW -MERL 0097
<input type="radio"/>						

Lot Comments

Lot Comment Code * Product Code *
 User Defined Codes *

Records 1 - 1				
	Comment Option	Description	Tester	Comments
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C	Carry Forward if contributes		

Edit Advanced Lists form

Viewing Test Results

This section provides an overview of viewing test results and discusses how to:

- View test results and summary attributes.
- Print the Product Test report (R37450) for blend lots.

Understanding Viewing Test Results

You can view test results in two ways:

- Use the View Wine Lot Details form to review tests results for all tests you perform on a blend lot.

For non-QA operations, you can review test results that the system copies or moves to the blended lot according to blend rules. Additionally, you can view the summary attribute information on this form.

- Use the View Results program (P3711A).

You can filter the results by winery, blend ID, test result name, vessel class, and additional search criteria.

Forms Used to View Test Results

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Wine Lot Details	W31B31A	<p>Quality Management Daily Operations (G31B11), Operation Search</p> <p>Select an operation on Search for Operations.</p> <p>Click Instruct Lot Attributes on the Edit Operation Detail form.</p> <p>Select View Lot Detail on the Instruct Lot Attributes form.</p> <p>Select the Quality Results tab on the View Wine Lot Details form.</p> <p>Select the Summary Attributes tab on the View Wine Lot Details form.</p>	<p>Review all quality test results for a lot of wine.</p> <p>Review summary attributes.</p>
View Results	W3711AB	Quality Management Daily Operations (G31B11), View Results.	Review quality test results based on selection criteria.

Viewing Test Results and Summary Attributes

Access the View Wine Lot Details form.

Select the Quality Results tab.

Operation Search - View Wine Lot Details

Close Composition View Print Lot Details

Operation Number: 1011 Winery: Northern Wines Inc.
 Work Order: 0 Configured Operation: QAV Quality Operation Volume
 Status: ACTIVE Creator: 65101
 Vessel Number: W10-5 Vessel Class: T
 Actual Start Date: 02/20/06 Virtual Lot Indicator: Non-Virtual Lot

Select Tab: 10-Quality Results

Quality Results							
Records 1 - 1							
	Test Result Name	Test Specification	Converted Result	Converted UM	Pass/Fail	Result Exp Dt	Test Valu
	BRUX	BRUX	12	%	P		

View Wine Lot Details form: Quality Results tab

The Quality Results tab displays the test results that you entered and whether the blend lot passed or failed the test.

Summary Attributes

Select the Summary Attributes Tab.

Operation Search - View Wine Lot Details

Operation Number	<input type="text" value="1011"/>	Winery	<input type="text" value="W10"/> Northern Wines Inc.
Work Order	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Configured Operation	<input type="text" value="QAV"/> Quality Operation Volume
Status	<input type="text" value="ACTIVE"/>	Creator	<input type="text" value="65101"/>
Vessel Number	<input type="text" value="W10-5"/>	Vessel Class	<input type="text" value="T"/>
Actual Start Date	<input type="text" value="02/20/06"/>	Virtual Lot Indicator	<input type="text" value="Non-Virtual Lot"/>

Select Tab:

1	<input type="text" value="100.0000"/>	2	<input type="text" value="100.0000"/>	3	<input type="text" value="100.0000"/>
4	<input type="text" value="100.0000"/>	5	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	6	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>
7	<input type="text" value="100.0000"/>	8	<input type="text" value="100.0000"/>	9	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>
10	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	11	<input type="text" value="100.0000"/>	12	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>
13	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	14	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>	15	<input type="text" value=".0000"/>
16	<input type="text" value="MERL"/>	17	<input type="text" value="2007"/>		
18	<input type="text" value="USA"/>	19	<input type="text" value="MERL-USA"/>		
20	<input type="text" value=""/>	21	<input type="text" value="2007 -USA"/>		
22	<input type="text" value="MERL"/>	23	<input type="text" value="OWNER1"/>		
24	<input type="text" value=""/>	25	<input type="text" value="-"/>		

View Wine Lot Details form: Summary Attributes tab

Printing the Product Test Report for Blend Lots

Select Quality Management Daily Operations (G31B11), Product Test Report.

Use the Product Test report (R37901) to print quality results for blend lots. This report is a customized version of the standard Product Test report available in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management system. In this version, you have the ability to print test results by blend lot, operation, result name information, and date or date range.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management 8.12 Implementation Guide, “EnterpriseOne Quality Management Reports,” R37901 - Product Test Report

Printing Tasting Sheets

This section lists a prerequisite and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Tasting Sheet report (R31B100).
- Print tasting sheets.

Prerequisite

Set up named calculations for test results, styles, and additives.

Setting Processing Options for the Tasting Sheet Report (R31B100)

These processing options control default processing for the Tasting Sheet report.

Default

These processing options control default values to be used for generating the report.

Lot Comment Code	To print lot comments on the tasting sheet, select the lot comment code that points to the comment you want to print.
Named Calculation Format 1, 2, 3	Specify up to three named calculation formats that you want to print on the tasting sheet.

Printing Tasting Sheets

Select Quality Management Daily Operations (G31B11), Tasting Comments Report.

Note. You generate this report by running the Select Vessel program (R31B86). Use the processing options of this program to determine the data selection for the Tasting Sheet report.

See [Appendix A, “JD Edwards Blend Management Reports, Views, and Inquiries,” Processing Options for Select Vessels \(R31B86\), page 405.](#)

Testers use tasting sheets to evaluate wine. You can print a tasting sheet to enable the testing lab to record comments for the blend that is being tested. The tasting sheet includes the following information:

- Blend ID.
- Vessel number and class.
- Grower.
- Date tested for the result.
- Comments.

You determine which comment to print by selecting a comment code in the processing options.

- Gallons.
- Number of barrels.
- Space for notes.
- Up to three named calculation formats.

You can use the named calculation formats to display harvest and blend test results, as well as styles and additives.

Note. If you want to print harvest results, ensure that harvest and blend tests have different test IDs and different result names. For example, you must distinguish a Brix test for wine from a Brix test for a harvest.

See Also

Chapter 11, “Defining Configured Grid Columns,” page 209

Purging Test Results

If you use blending rules, the system stores a significant number of test result records in the F3711 table. Occasionally, you might need to purge test results. You use the data selection to select the records that you want to delete from the system.

Purging Test Results

Select Quality Management Advanced Operations (G3731), Purge of Test Result Transactions.

CHAPTER 17

Performing Cost Accounting

This chapter provides an overview of cost accounting and discusses how:

- Enter lot costs.
- Enter global administration costs.
- Spread expenses.
- Process blend transactions.

Understanding Cost Accounting

After you close operations or periodically, you should update accounting information. As you close operations, the system creates transactions for the operations. You can then create journal entries to capture costs as operations change the composition of wine and move costs between accounts.

When you set up the winery, you specified which accounting method, standard or operational, the winery uses. Doing so determines the basis that the system uses when creating journal entries. When you use operational costing, the system calculates the lot costs and uses them as the basis for creating journal entries. The costs of the Before lot plus the costs of the operation become the costs of the After lot. When you use standard costing, the system uses the EUR standard cost as the basis for the journal entries. For example, a 100 gallon lot of wine has 100.00 USD of operational costs and belongs to the CABS AV EUR with a standard cost of 5.00 USD per gallon. Using standard costing, the journal entries are for 500.00 USD (5.00 USD per gallon × 100 gallons). Using operational costing, the journal entries are for 100.00 USD.

Additionally, as operations remove material from the JD Edwards Blend Management system, (sale of bulk wine or bottling) and consume dry goods (additives and consumables) the system records this in the Item Ledger (F4111) and Item Location (F41021) tables. You can access the item ledger transactions by selecting Item Ledger from the Blend Advanced Operations (G31B05) menu.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Inventory Management Reports,” Selected JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management Reports.

Creating journal entries is the first step of a three-tier process. This process is used throughout all of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne programs and includes these steps:

- Creating journal entries in a batch.
- Reviewing and approving general ledger batches.
- Posting journal entries to the general ledger.

Entering Lot Costs

This section provides an overview of lot costs and discusses how to enter lot costs.

Understanding Lot Costs

Occasionally, you might have to add or change costs of a lot of wine. For example, if overhead rates change, you can add these additional costs to a lot. You do this by adding an error administrative operation to an existing operation for the vessel. When you configure the error operation, you must select Allow Changes to Lot Costs on the Cost tab.

The system stores lot costs in the Blend Lot Costs (F31B31C) table.

Forms Used to Enter Lot Costs

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Edit Lot Costs	W31B31CA	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operation Search Select an operation on Search for Operations and click the Edit button Click the Instruct Lot Attributesbutton on the Edit Operation Detail form. Select a record in the Vessel Selection area on the Instruct Lot Attributes form, and select the Lot Costs option.	Enter lot costs.

Entering Lot Costs

Access the Edit Lot Costs form.

Operation Search - Edit Lot Costs

Winery Vessel Number
 Quantity Unit of Measure

Records 1 - 7					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cost Component	Amount	Unit Cost	Cost Override
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOLREC01CC	20.0000	.0400	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CONFOP01CC	50.0000	.1000	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GRAPECC	20,000.0000	40.0000	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TANK01CC	100.0000	.2000	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TANK02CC	900.0000	1.8000	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VADDCC	3.0000	.0060	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>

Total Cost

Edit Lot Costs form

Cost Override

Clear to indicate that this is not a cost override. The system selects this field when you change any of the fields on this form. The system does not recalculate overridden costs; however, the system does recalculate other costs each time you save the operation.

Unit Cost

Enter the unit cost.

Amount

Enter the amount.

Entering Global Administration Costs

This section provides an overview of global administration costs, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Global Administration (R31B88).
- Enter global administration costs.

Understanding Global Administration Costs

Periodically, you might have to update time-based costs for lots that are attached to vessels. For example, you might need to update costs, such as depreciation, overhead, or other expenses. You use the Global Administration program (R31B88) to add the costs to a lot or multiple lots by selecting the appropriate vessels and lot attributes. You add cost groups for these costs to the vessels and the global administration operation updates the lot costs by running the Global Administration program. The program creates a single operation for each vessel.

Prerequisites

To complete this task, you must:

- Set up a global administration operation.
See [Chapter 7, “Setting Up Operations,” page 133](#).
- Set processing options for Select Vessels (R31B86).

See [Appendix A, “JD Edwards Blend Management Reports, Views, and Inquiries,” Processing Options for Select Vessels \(R31B86\), page 405](#).

Setting Processing Options for Create Admin Operations (R31B88)

These processing options control default processing for the Create Admin Operation program.

Defaults

Use these processing options to enter default information.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Configured Operation | Enter the name of the configured operation. |
| 3. Instructed Start Date | Enter the starting date of the instructed operation. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current date. |

Entering Global Administration Costs

Select Blend Advanced Operations (G31B05), Global Admin Ops.

Spreading Expenses

This section provides an overview of expense spreading, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to spread expenses.

Understanding Expense Spreading

Periodically, you will need to review and revise costs for the winery. For example, you might have accumulated depreciation that is not reflected in the lot costs. You can use the Inventory by Vessel View (P31B81) program to locate vessels and lots and then select the appropriate vessels and lots for which to spread expenses. You use error correction operations to spread expenses. The system creates a single operation per vessel and spreads expenses proportionately by volume. Expense spreading overrides the existing cost components to ensure that no new amounts are calculated on these cost components.

Note. It is recommended not to attach a cost group to the error operation because it would add new costs.

If you locate vessels and lots using the EUR field, the system displays costs by the portion of the cost attributed to the EUR. Costs spread by EUR are spread proportionately to the EUR volume, not lot volume.

Prerequisite

Set the Enable Expense Spreading processing option on the Defaults tab for the Inventory by Vessel View (P31B81) program.

Forms Used to Spread Expenses

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Inventory by Vessel View	W31B81B	Blend Operations (G31B03), Inventory by Vessel View Locate a vessel using the available filters.	Review lot costs by cost component for the select vessel.
Operation/WO Template Selection	W31B78C	Select Spread Expense from the Action dropdown box on the Inventory by Vessel View form.	Create an error operation for expense spreading.

Spreading Expenses

Access the Operation/WO Template Selection form.

The screenshot shows the 'Inventory by Vessel View - Operation/WO Template Selection' form. It features a 'General' tab and an 'Instructions' tab. The 'General' tab contains several input fields: 'Winery' with the value 'W10', 'Status' with 'DRAFT', 'Operation/WO Description' with 'Expense spreading', 'Configured Operation' with 'ERROR', 'Error Correction' with 'Error Correction', 'Work Order Type' with 'Blank', and 'WO Template Number'. Below these are two sections: 'Operation Dates' with 'Instructed Start Date' and 'Instructed End Date' fields, and 'Vessel Info' with a radio button selected for 'From Vessel'. At the bottom, there are 'Save and Close' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Operation/WO Template Selection form

Specify the winery and the workflow status for the configured operation.

Configured Operation

Enter a an error correction operation based on the *Error* base operation. Error operations allow changes to lot costs.

Work Order Type

After you enter the configured operation code, the system displays this. You can select a work order type from the Work Order Type UDC table (31B/TW) or leave this field blank. Values are:

BAR: Barrel.

CDP: Crush Drain Press.

CLN: Cleaning.

CQA: Crush QA Additive.

ISP: Inspection.

PDR: Prod - Red Wine.

PDS: Prod - Spirits.

PDW: Prod - White Wine.

QAT: QA Test.

REC: Receipt Operations.

Start Date	Enter the instructed start date and time of the operation.
End Date	Enter the instructed end date and time of the operation.
From Vessel	For error correction operations, the system automatically displays this option as active.

Processing Blend Transactions

This section provides an overview of blend transaction processing and discusses how to:

- Create journal entries for blend cost accounting.
- Set processing options for Blend Cost Accounting Journal Entries (R31B802).
- Review and approve general ledger batches.
- Post journal entries to the general ledger.
- Set processing options for General Ledger Post (R09801).

Understanding Blend Transaction Processing

You create journal entries, detailed or summarized, periodically to account for transactions when you close an operation. Operational transactions can include:

- Operations for receipt, crush, drain, move, and so forth.
- Gains/losses for survey, operation, and casualty.
- EUR changes.

As you close operations, the system stores transactions in the Blend Transactions (F31B66) table. Blend automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) contain the accounts to which journal entries are written. The system creates journal entries for inventory, if the operation includes consumables or additives. To create journal entries for Before and After lot costs, you run the Blend Cost Accounting Journal Entries program (R31B802)/

If you use operational costing, the system captures lot costs in the journal entries. When the system creates journal entries for After lot amounts, it reverses the journal entries, not the costs, of the Before lot amounts. If you use standard costing, the system multiplies the lot quantity with the EUR standard cost in the journal entries.

After you create journal entries, you must review the journal entry batch, approve the batch, and then post the batch to the general ledger. When you run the General Ledger Post program (R09801), it updates all account balances in the Account Balances table (F0902). After posting, the system provides several reports that you can use to review the posted journal entries. You can run only one post at a time. You must ensure that all post menu selections are routed to the same job queue and that the job queue allows only one job to process at a time.

Note. It is strongly recommended that you do not configure the post program. You should not change the accounts, AAIs, constants, or processing options when you run the post.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Posting Financial Transactions”.

Detail Journal Entries

You can have the system create detailed journal entries for similar accounts. You might create detail journal entries if you want a detailed audit trail. Choosing detailed journal entries can create more records when you post entries.

Summarized Journal Entries

You use summarized journal entries to summarize the cost components into a single journal entry. You can set processing options for the Blend Cost Accounting Journal Entries program to summarize all journal entries by account number. When the system creates journal entries, it summarizes the transactions and creates one entry for the batch for each account before writing them to the general ledger. The entry is the sum of all transactions for each account by document type. In summarized journal entry mode, only the net changes to the accounts are recorded. You can also set the processing options to print a summarized accounting transaction report.

Setting Processing Options for Blend Cost Accounting Journal Entries (R31B802)

These processing options control default processing for the Blend Cost Accounting Journal Entries program.

Select

These processing options control the selection of transactions by date.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. From Process Date | Enter the beginning date for the date range of the transactions that you want to include in the process. If you leave this processing option blank, the system excludes the date from the data selection. |
| 2. Through Process Date | Enter the ending date for the date range of the transactions that you want to include in the process. If you leave this processing option blank, the system excludes the date from the data selection. |

Process

These processing options control the type of processing and the processing mode.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Process Mode | If you leave this processing option blank, this program runs in proof mode and does not create the journal entries. Enter <i>I</i> to run in final mode and create journal entries for blend transactions. |
| 2. Journal Entries Mode | If you leave this processing option blank, the system creates detailed journal entries. Enter <i>I</i> to summarize all journal entries by account. |

Default

These processing options control default settings.

- 1. G/L Date** Specify the G/L date for the journal entries. If you leave this field blank, the system uses today's date.
- 2. Blend Costing Document Type** Enter a user-defined code (00/DT) for the document type to use to create the journal entries if no document type is specified in the configured operations setup.

Print

These processing options control the print settings.

- 1. Journal Entry Report** Leave this processing option blank to print the journal entry report. Enter *1* and the system does not print the journal entry report.
- 2. Print Mode** Enter *1* to summarize all journal entries by account on the report. This processing option does not affect the number of journal entries that the program creates. You can summarize the journal entries on the report regardless of whether you summarize the actual journal entries.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system prints detailed journal entries.
- 3. Subtotal by Document Type** Enter *1* to print the subtotal by document type on the journal entry report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not print the subtotal by document type on the journal entry report.

Creating Journal Entries for Blend Cost Accounting

Select Blend Advanced Operations (G31B05), Blend Cost Accounting Journal Entries.

Setting Processing Options for General Ledger Post (R09801)

These processing options control default processing for the General Ledger Post program.

Print

These processing options specify which account format prints on the report and whether the report includes error messages.

- 1. Account Format** Specify the account format that you want to print on the General Ledger Post report.
- 2. Print Error Messages** Specify whether to print error messages on the General Ledger Post report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not print error messages, but an error message does print in the work center when an error message is detected. Enter *1* to print error messages.

Edits

This processing option specifies whether the system updates the specific fields on the transaction.

1. Update Transaction

Use this processing option to update the, Company, Fiscal Year, Period Number, Century, and Fiscal Quarter fields on unposted records in the Account Ledger table (F0911). You might need to update these fields if you have records in the Account Ledger table that were created by a custom program and may not contain the correct values in these fields.

The system uses the value in the G/L Account Number field of the unposted record in the Account Ledger table to update the Account ID and Company fields.

The system calculates the correct values for the Fiscal Year, Period Number, and Century fields using the value in the G/L date field of the unposted record in the Account Ledger table.

The system will update the Fiscal Quarter field on the unposted record in the Account Ledger table to blank.

Leave this processing option blank and the system does not edit transactions. Enter *1* to update transactions.

Posting Journal Entries to the General Ledger

Select Blend Advanced Operations (G31B05), General Ledger Post.

CHAPTER 18

Tracing and Tracking Operations

This chapter provides an overview of tracing and tracking operations and discusses how to trace and track operations.

Tracing and Tracking Operations

This section provides an overview of tracing and tracking and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Operation Trace/Track (P31B60).
- Trace and track operations.
- View end wine lots.

Understanding Tracing and Tracking Operations

Tracing enables you to follow the bulk material back through its processes to understand how it became a finished product. Tracking enables you to review various parts of operations to understand how the finished product was impacted and how future products might be impacted. You can review actual and planned information, such as start dates, end dates, operational gains, and operational losses to help prevent undesirable results in planned operations. The system displays operations in a tree structure with various icons representing the different types of movements. The indentation of the tree structure represents the levels at which the operations are nested.

You can trace and track lots by:

- Vessel number and class.
- Operation number.
- Date range.
- Additives.

Additives are items that you set up in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management and receive through the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system. You can trace which ingredients were used to make an additive if the solution was made by the winery.

From the Operation Trace/Track form, you can:

1. Review the details of a selected operation.
2. View details of the Before and After lot of the operation.
3. View the lot master record for the additive item, if you set up the item as lot-controlled.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Using Lot Processing,” Entering Lot Information.

4. Trace and track the additive item lot using the Lot Trace & Track Inquiry program (P41023).

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.12 Implementation Guide*, “Using Lot Processing,” Viewing Lot Transactions.

5. View the end wine lots for the chain of operations traced.

Configured Grid Columns

You can use configured grid columns to view a variety of data. You can specify a named calculation user default path to use in the Operation Trace/Track program by setting up a named calculation default path or by setting the Named Calculation Path Name processing option on the Defaults tab in the Operation Trace/Track program. The system searches for a named calculation path in the processing option first. If it does not find a value, it searches the Named Calculation User Default table (F31B104) for the named calculation path to use for this program in this order:

- User and Application/Report ID.
- User and *ALL.
- Role and Application/Report ID.
- Role and *ALL.
- *ALL and Application/Report ID.
- *ALL and *ALL.

If you do not specify a named calculation user default path, the system does not display any named calculation columns. On the Operation Trace/Track form, you can change the named calculation format by selecting different named calculation formats from the Named Calculation Path and Format field. In addition, you can override the current named calculation format and enter an override named calculation format. To change the named calculation default path, you must close the program and change the named calculation user default path or the value in the Named Calculation Path processing option.

Spirits

For spirit operations, you specify whether you want to see spirit volumes at standard or ambient temperature. If you select *Ambient Temperature*, you must enter a temperature and unit of measure. The system displays spirit volumes at standard temperature initially, but if you select *Ambient Temperature* and click Trace Back or Trace Forward, the system displays spirit volumes at ambient temperature.

Prerequisites

To view configured grid columns in the Operation Trace/Track program:

1. Set up a user default path for named calculations.
2. Specify the named calculation path name in the processing options.

Forms Used to Trace and Track Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Operations	W31B60C	Blend Operations (G31B03), Operations - Trace Track	Locate the operation that you want to trace or track.
Operation Trace/Track	W31B60A	Click the Trace Back or the Track Forward button on the Work with Operations form.	Trace or track a base operation or configured operation.
Operations List	W31B80A	Blend Management Operations (G31B03), Operations List View	Review selected operations by status and date range.
Work With Lot Master	W4108B	Select an operation on the Operation Track/Track form, and then select View Additive Lots from the Row menu.	Review additive item lots. You can access this form only for additive operations.
Lot Management Workbench	W41203D	Select an operation on the Operation Track/Track form, and then select Trace Add Lot from the Row menu	Trace and track additive item lots. You can access this form only for additive operations.
View End Wine Lots	W31B60B	On the Operation Trace/Track form, select View End Wine Lots from the Form menu.	Review vessel information, the order number, and blend ID for the finished product. Review work orders, sales orders, and weight tags that are associated with the end wine lots from the Row menu.

Setting Processing Options for Operation Trace/Track (P31B60)

These processing options control default processing for the Operation Trace/Track program.

Defaults

This processing option controls how the system displays configured grid columns.

Named Calculation Path Name Enter the named calculation path that you want the system to use as the default on the Operation Trace/Track form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the named calculation user default path.

Filter

This processing option controls how the system calculates the filter date for tracing and tracking.

Number of Days For Track: The number of days are added to today's date to determine the filter date.

For Trace: The number of days are subtracted from today's date to determine the filter date.

Versions

This processing option controls which version the system uses when it calls other programs.

- 1. Create/Edit Operation Detail Version (P31B87)** Specify the version that the system uses for viewing selected operations. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the default version ZJDE0001.

Tracing and Tracking Operations

Access the Operation Trace/Track form.

Configured Operation Code	Winery	Operation Number	Vessel Number	Vessel Class	From/To Flag	Before Wine Lot Quantity	After Wine Lot Quantity	Total Move Quantity	Workflow Status
T2B	W10	1031	W10-20	T	F	1000.0000	.0000	1000.0000	ACTIVE
T2T	W10	1030	W10-19	T	F	1000.0000	.0000	1000.0000	CLOSED
R2TV	W10	1029	BOL-06-00000123	L	F	1000.0000	.0000	1000.0000	CLOSED
REC	W10	1028	BOL-06-00000123	L	F	.0000	1000.0000	.0000	CLOSED
R2TV	W10	1029	W10-19	T	T	.0000	1000.0000	1000.0000	CLOSED
T2T	W10	1030	W10-20	T	T	.0000	1000.0000	1000.0000	CLOSED
T2B	W10	1031	VBT-06-00000126	V	T	.0000	935.0000	1000.0000	ACTIVE

Operation Trace/Track form

Base or Configured

Click either Base or Configured to restrict the display to only certain base or configured operations, for example, quality operations. However, the system always displays move operations. If you have specified that you only want to displays quality operations, the system displays quality operations, move operations, but no other in-place operations.

Spirit Volume

If you are tracing or tracking spirit operations, you specify whether you want the system to display volumes at standard or at ambient temperature. If you select *Ambient Temperature*, you must enter a temperature and temperature unit of measure. The form displays the Temperature field only if you select *Ambient Temperature*. The system determines the correct spirit volume for the vessel based on the temperature conversion chart that you have set up.

Note. When you trace or track spirit operations, the system displays spirit volumes as alcohol or proof volume in the grid, based on the setting in the winery constants.

- Temperature** The system displays this field only if you select *Ambient Temperature* for displaying spirit volumes. In this case, you must enter a temperature and unit of measure. The system issues an error if you leave this field blank.

- End Date** Enter a date by which an operation(s) has ended to limit the operations that the system displays.

- Blend ID** Enter the blend ID to limit the operations that the system displays.

- Single or Multiple Level** Select either Single Level or Multiple Level depending on whether you want to trace or track operations at the top level or whether you want the system to display all top-level operations with associated nested operations.

If you select Single Level, the system displays the tree structure in the detail area with nodes next to operations that contain nested operations. You can click the node next to each level to display the nested operations within the higher-level operation.

- Named Calculation Path and Format** The system displays the default path from the processing option. You can select a different format from the path

- Override Format** To enter a different format, select this option and enter the desired named calculation format.

Viewing End Wine Lots

Access the View End Wine Lots form.

Records 1 - 5							Customize Grid
Winery	Vessel Number	Vessel Class	Order Number	Blend ID	Blend Lot Quantity	Lot UOM	
W10	BOL-06-00000123	L		2007PNW-EUR1 0151	1000.0000	GA	
W10	W10-19	T		2007PNW-EUR1 0160	1000.0000	GA	
W10	W10-20	T		2007PNW-EUR1 0162	1000.0000	GA	
W10	VBT-06-00000126	V		2007PNW-EUR1 0177	935.0000	GA	

View End Wine Lots form

The form displays the end wine lots in the trace/track chain for the selected operation.

CHAPTER 19

Working With Blend Management Interoperability

This chapter provides an overview of interoperability for JD Edwards Blend Management and discusses how to:

- Create and modify inbound operations.
- Revise inbound operations.
- Purge transactions.

Understanding Blend Management Interoperability

Some activities for JD Edwards Blend Management may be performed by external systems. Interoperability provides a method for bringing these externally generated data into the system.

Using electronic data interchange (EDI), the external system creates a flat file in the format specified for operations tables in JD Edwards Blend Management. The data in this flat file is validated and converted into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table records. From the data in these tables, you create operations in the JD Edwards Blend Management system using an inbound batch engine. You can also manually edit the data in the unedited transaction tables (Z files).

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange 8.12 Implementation Guide, “Processing EDI Documents”

Creating and Modifying Inbound Operations

This section provides an overview of inbound operations and discusses how to:

- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program.
- Create and modify inbound transactions.

Understanding Inbound Operations

When you import operation data from external systems, you create “after-the- fact” operations with a status of Active or Actual. The inbound data specifies the From and To vessels and the actual quantity or dip measurements. You can only import single-vessel in-place operations, or operations with one-to-one movements. The system does not expect all quantities from the external system, but the inbound data should provide the minimum quantities for calculating operations. For receipt operations the system always expects the actual move quantity. For all other operations any one of the quantities (Actual Move, From After, or To After) is essential so that the system can calculate the appropriate actual quantity as required by the instruction method of the configured operation. The system sets the quantity flag to *1* to indicate that the user entered the quantity. This enables the user to enter a quantity of *0*.

Interoperability enables you to import the following basic operation values:

- EUR.

Lot quantities and the Fixed/Balance flag set appropriately. The system updates the From *After* and To *After* EUR values for the operation.

- Composition records in the bill of lading transaction.
- Default owner.
- Blend ID and alternative Blend ID.

The system updates the override flag for the Blend ID.

- Quality assurance operations.

The system validates the tests and updates them with test values. It updates the test results for the After lot.

You also can update tests and import new tests for existing operations.

- Equipment.

The inbound engine can assign multiple pieces of equipment.

- Consumables.

The system provides default consumables based on the equipment and also assigns consumables from the data tables.

- Resources.

The inbound engine can process multiple resources.

- Cost.

The system assigns costs only to receipt operations

- Style.

The system assigns style only to receipt operations

- Instructed attributes.

You can add instructed attributes for From or To After lots with override flags.

- VBT.

You can add new or update existing virtual barrel tank (VBT) operations.

The system does not process other operational data into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne inbound transaction tables. The following table describes operation data that is calculated by the inbound operation engine or uses default values from the configured operation:

Data	Source
Style	<p>You can instruct style in receipt operations (weigh tag or bill of lading).</p> <p>For all other operations, the system uses the style attributes from the configured operation, equipment, or vessel as a default value.</p>
Lot comments	<p>Lot comments can be instructed for From <i>After</i> and To <i>After</i> lots.</p> <p>The configured operation provides default values for additional lot comments.</p>
Accumulated additives	<p>The system calculates this value if the configured operation is an additive operation.</p>
Costs	<p>The system uses the costs from the From lot or the material type item's standard cost for receipt and bill of lading as the default value.</p> <p>Note. You cannot instruct the costs to the general ledger for operations.</p>
Material type	<p>The system uses the default value from the configured operation. You can also instruct the material type.</p>
Wine status	<p>The system uses the default value from the configured operation. You can also instruct the wine status.</p>
Instructed attributes	<p>You can instruct these values.</p>

Note. You cannot import media attachments using electronic data interchange.

Z Files

When you prepare to import external operations data into the JD Edwards Blend Management system, you first convert the flat file into a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table for unedited inbound data (Z file) using the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C). Running this process populates the following tables:

- Operations Transaction File (F31B65Z1)
- Operations Composition Transaction File (F31B31Z1)
- Operations Style Transaction File (F31B34Z1)
- Operations Cost Transaction File (F31B3CZ1)
- Operations Equipment Transaction File (F31B52Z1)
- Operations Consumables Transaction file (F31B53Z1)
- Work Order Transaction File (F31B93Z1)
- Operations Resource Transaction File (F31B97Z1)

- Operations Quality Test Transaction File (F31BQAZ1)
- Operation EUR Transaction File (F31B17Z1)
- VBT Barrel Transaction File (F31B18Z1)
- Instructed Attributes Transaction File (F31B19Z1)

Note. When you import multiple dependent operations in a work order, ensure that the operation reference numbers are in the appropriate sequence. The system uses the operation reference numbers to sequence operations in the Operation Transaction table during processing.

To process Z files into JD Edwards Blend Management, the system uses specific transaction process types for every type of record that you import. You configure a version of the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) for each type of record by entering the corresponding transaction process type in the processing options. The following table lists the transaction process types and the corresponding information sets:

Transaction Process Type	Description
JDEWCN	Consumable
JDEWCO	Composition
JDEWCST	Cost
JDEWEQ	Equipment
JDEWEUR	Multiple EUR
JDEWINS	Instructed attributes
JDEWOP	Blend operation
JDEWQA	Quality
JDEWRS	Resource
JDEWST	Style
JDEWVBT	VBT transaction
JDEWWO	Blend work order

Note. Interoperability does not support spirit operations. The Z files do not include temperature fields.

Prerequisites

To run inbound flat files conversions, use the Flat File Cross-Reference program (P47002) to associate the transaction process types with the appropriate flat files.

Running the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program

Select any of the versions of the Flat File Conversion program from the Blend Interoperability (G31B07) menu.

For each data set, such as composition, style, cost, equipment, consumables, resources, quality information, EUR, instructed attributes, VBT information, operations, and work orders, JD Edwards Blend Management provides a different version of the Inbound Flat File Conversion program. This table lists the available menu options:

Menu Option	Version
Inbound Composition Revision Data	XJDE3131
Inbound Style Revision Data	XJDE3134
Inbound Cost Revision Data	XJDE313C
Inbound Equipment Revision Data	XJDE3152
Inbound Consumables Revision Data	XJDE3153
Inbound Operations Transaction Revision Data	XJDE3165
Inbound Work Order Revision Data	XJDE3193
Inbound Resource Revision Data	XJDE3197
Inbound Quality Revision Data	XJDE31QA
Inbound Multiple EUR Revision Data	XJDE03117
Inbound VBT Revisions Data	XJDE03118
Inbound Instructed Attribute	XJDE03119

Creating and Modifying Inbound Transactions

Select Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Process Inbound Work Order for Blend.

When you run the Inbound Work Order for Blend program (R31B65AZ11), the system validates the records and creates operations. Based on the operation information in the Z file, the system creates a work order and attaches the operation details from the flat file to the work order.

If the process of creating operations from the transaction records is successful, the system flags the records transaction table (Z file) as processed. If errors occur in this process, the program flags the appropriate record in the Z files and sends an error message to the message center. You can use the appropriate transaction revision program to change the information.

Inbound VBT Operations

When you import operations from external systems, you add or update VBTs based on the transaction action code on the record. Action code 2 means that you are adding or creating a new VBT operation. Action code 4 means that you are updating an existing record.

To add and update VBTs on inbound operations, the system also uses data from the following fields in the F31B65Z1 table:

- From VBT Type and From Capacity Type.
- To VBT Type and To Capacity Type.

The system stores the following VBT information in the VBT Barrel Transaction File (F31B18Z1):

- Barrel ID
- From/To flag
- Volume status
- Quantity received
- Rack number and location

When you add or update VBT information, the system creates operations only if the VBT in the previous operation already had barrels. This validation does not preclude the creation of new VBTs. The system also verifies whether all of the barrels from the Before lot that are included in the After lot either full or empty.

The system calculates dips for all barrels that are not empty.

If you have set the barrel tracking method in the winery constants to *C* (collection), the system considers the quantity received as the number of barrels. Otherwise, the default value for the number of barrels is *I*.

Revising Inbound Transactions

This section provides an overview of revising inbound transactions and discusses how to set processing options for Revise Work Order Transaction (P31B97Z1).

Understanding Revising Inbound Transactions

In addition to using the Inbound Flat File Conversion program, you can enter inbound transactions directly into the unedited transaction files using one of the transaction revision programs. You can also use the following programs to revise transactions that contain errors:

- Revise Operations Transaction (P31B65Z1)
- Revise Operations Composition Transaction (P31B31Z1)
- Revise Operations Style Transaction (P31B34Z1)
- Revise Operations Cost Transaction (P31B3CZ1)
- Revise Operations Equipment Transaction (P31B52Z1)
- Revise Operations Consumable Transaction (P31B53Z1)
- Revise Work Order Transaction (P31B93Z1)
- Revise Operations Resource Transaction (P31B97Z1)
- Revise Operations Quality Test Transaction (P31BQAZ1)
- Revise Operations EUR Transaction (P31B17Z1)
- VBT Barrel Transaction (P31B18Z1)
- Instructed Attributes (P31B9Z1)

Forms Used to Revise Inbound Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Operations Transaction Revision	W31B65Z1B	Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Revise Operation Transaction Click Add or Select on the Work with Operations Transaction form.	Add or revise an operation transaction.
Operations Composition Revision	W31B31Z1C	Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Revise Operations Composition Transaction Click Add or Select on the Work with Operations Composition form. Select Composition Revision from the Row menu on the Operations Transaction Revision form.	Add or revise composition information.
Operations Style Transaction Revision	W31B34Z1C	Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Revise Operations Style Transaction Click Add or Select on the Work with Operations Style Transaction form. Select Consumables Revision from the Row menu on the Operations Transaction Revision form.	Add or revise style information.
Operations Equipment Transaction Revision	W31B52Z1B	Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Revise Operations Equipment Transaction Click Add or Select on the Work with Operations Equipment form. Select Equipment Revision from the Row menu on the Operations Transaction Revision form.	Add or revise equipment information.

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Operations Consumable Transaction Revision	W31B53Z1C	Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Revise Operations Consumable Transaction Click Add or Select on the Work with Operations Consumable Transaction form. Select Consumables Revision from the Row menu on the Operations Transaction Revision form.	Add or revise consumables information.
Operations Cost Transaction Revision	W31B3CZ1B	Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Revise Operations Cost Transaction Click Add or Select on the Work with Operations Cost Transaction form. Select Cost Revision from the Row menu on the Operations Transaction Revision form.	Add or revise cost information.
Operations Resource Transaction Revision	W31B97Z1B	Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Revise Operations Resource Transaction Click Add or Select on the Work with Operations Resource Transaction form. Select Resource Revision from the Row menu on the Operations Transaction Revision form.	Add or revise resource information.
Work Order Transaction Revision	W31B93Z1C	Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Revise Work Order Transaction Click Add or Select on the Work with Work Order Transaction form.	Add or revise work order information.

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Operations Quality Test Transaction Revision	W31BQAZ1B	Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Revise Operations Quality Test Transaction Click Add or Select on the Work with Operations Quality Test Transaction form. Select Quality Revision from the Row menu on the Operations Transaction Revision form.	Add or revise quality test information.
Operations Multiple EUR Revision	W31B17Z1B	Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Revise Operations EUR Transaction	Add or revise multiple EUR information.
VBT Barrel Transaction Revision	W31B18Z1B	Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Revise VBT Barrel Transaction	Add or revise VBT information.
Instructed Attributes Transaction Revision	W31B19Z1B	Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Revise Instructed Attributes Transaction	Add or revise instructed attributes on inbound transactions.

Setting Processing Options for Revise Work Order Transaction (P31B93Z1)

These processing options control default settings for the Revise Work Order Transaction program

Display

These processing options control how transactions are displayed on the Work with Work Order Transaction form.

- 1. Level of Inquiry** Specify how you want to view transactions. Values are:
 - I*: Batch level.
 - Blank: Transaction level.
- 1. Processed View** Specify whether you want to view processed or unprocessed transactions. Values are:
 - Y*: Processed.
 - N*: Unprocessed.
- 1. Direction** Specify whether you want to view inbound or outbound transactions. Values are:
 - 1*: Inbound.
 - 2*: Outbound.

Purging Transactions

This section provides an overview of purging transactions and discusses how to purge transactions.

Understanding Purging Transactions

When records in the unedited transaction tables are no longer needed (for example, because the blend operation has been created successfully), you can purge them from the unedited transaction tables. JD Edwards Blend Management provides the following purge programs:

Program Number	Program Name	Version
R31B65Z1	Purge Operations Records	XJDE0001
R31B31Z1	Purge Composition Z1 Records	XJDE0001
R31B32Z1	Purge Style Z1 Records	XJDE0001
R31B42Z1	Purge Equipment Z1 Records	XJDE0001
R31B53Z1	Purge Consumables Z1 Records	XJDE0001
R31B97Z1	Purge Resource Z1 Records	XJDE0001
R31BQAZ1	Purge Quality Test Z1 Records	XJDE0001
R31B3CZ1	Purge Cost Z1 Records	XJDE0001
R31B93Z1	Purge Work Order Records	XJDE0001
R31B17Z1	Purge Operations Multiple EUR	ZJDE0001
R31B18Z1	Purge VBT Barrel Transaction	ZJDE0001
R31B19Z1	Purge Instructed Attribute	ZJDE0001

Purging Transactions

Select Blend Interoperability (G31B07), Purge Work Order Records.

You can use the Purge Work Order Records program (R31B93Z1) to purge work orders along with corresponding operations and other attributes, such as EUR, composition, style, equipment, instructed attributes, VBT information, consumables, resources, costs, and quality tests. To delete a particular work order and its associated records, you must select the work order reference number in the data selection. If you do not select a work order reference number, all records are purged.

APPENDIX A

JD Edwards Blend Management Reports, Views, and Inquiries

This appendix enables you to:

- View a summary table of all reports.
- View details for selected reports.
- View a summary table of all views and inquiries.
- View details for selected views and inquiries.

Blend Management Reports: A to Z

The following table lists the JD Edwards Blend Management reports by report ID.

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R31B03A Barrel Report	Print a list of barrels.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Barrels Report
R31B07 EUR Profile Report	Print detail information for EUR profiles.	Blend Reports (G31B06), EUR Profiles
R31B071 EUR Profile Versions Report	Generate versions of EUR profiles.	Blend Reports (G31B06), EUR Profile Versions
R31B22B Losses Report	Report the losses that have occurred in a winery during a specified time period.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Losses Report
R31B31A Lot Detail Print	Print a list of all lot attributes, such as instructed and summary attributes, EUR and owner details, lot quality test results, lot composition summary and rollup details, and lot cost details.	Use any of the following navigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blend Reports (G31B06), Lot Detail Print• Click the Lot Detail Print button on the Inventory by Vessel View form.• Click the Print Lot Details button on the View Wine Lot Details form.• Click the Print Lot Details button on the Composition View form.

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R31B32 Trial Blend Report	Print the input and output lots for a selected trial blend.	Use either of the following navigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trial Blending (G31B08), Trial Blending Report• Select a trial blend on the Search for Trial Blend form, and click the Print button.
R31B33 Trial Blend EUR Report	Print trial blends for which component lots have different EUR percentages than the EUR percentages of the current lot.	Use either of the following navigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trial Blending (G31B08), Trial Blending Report• Click the Print Trial Blend EUR Report button on the Search for Trial Blend form.
R31B35 Lot Comparison Report	Print a report that displays the differences between selected lots.	Select the Print Lot Comparison Report option on the Inventory by Vessel View form.
R31B36 Related Trial Blend Report	Print the trial blends that are related to a selected lot.	Use either of the following navigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trial Blending (G31B08), Related Trial Blending Report• Select a lot on the Inventory by Vessel View form, and select the Print Related Trial Blend Report option.
R31B65A01 Operation Print	Print all operation information that is required for the winery staff to perform work.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Operation Print
R31B70 Fortification Report	Print details for operations that add spirits to nonspirits to meet legal reporting requirements.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Fortification Report
R31B80B Operations Report	Print selected operation details for review.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Operation Report
R31B81 Operation Number Report	Print a list of operation numbers for a specified time period.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Legal Reports - Operation Number Report
R31B85 Weigh Tag Number Report	Print a list of weigh numbers for the issue winery for a specified time period.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Legal Reports - Weigh Tag Number Report

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R31B86 Select Vessels	Limit the number of vessels that are included in the reports that you run from this batch program.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Lot Detail Print
R31B91A Bill of Lading Print	Print the bill of lading with details such as shipment date, material shipped, item number, vessel number, and sales order details.	Blend Reports (G31B06), BOL Print
R31B91B BOL Number Report	Print a list of bill of lading numbers for the issue winery for a specified time period.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Legal Reports - BOL Number Report
R31B91C Bond Serial Number Report	Print a list of bond serial numbers for the issue winery for a specified time period.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Legal Reports - Bond Serial Number Report
R31B95 Work Order Report	Print work orders with details for only the first operation or with lines for all operations on the work order.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Work Order Report
R31B200 Purge Virtual Lots	Purge virtual lots from the system.	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Purge Virtual Lots
R31B310 Operation Cost report	Display the costs that are associated with a group of operations for a specific time period.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Operation Cost Report
R31B702 Inventory Balance report	Use this report to meet legal reporting requirements for the monthly U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau 702 report.	Blend Reports (G31B06), Inventory Balance Report (702 Reporting)

Blend Management Reports: Selected Reports

This section provides more detailed information for some reports, including information about processing options. These reports are listed alphanumerically by report ID in this appendix.

R31B03A - Barrel Report

Use this report to print details for the selected range of barrels. You can select barrels by barrel status, winery, range of barrels, and range of locations. The report displays the available detail information for the selected barrels from the Barrel Master table (F31B03):

- Winery, location, and rack number.
- Barrel age and type.
- Number of fills, color, and toast.
- Country of origin.

- Barrel volume status indicating whether the barrel is empty, full, or partially full.
- Virtual barrel tank (VBT) number.
- Blend ID.
- Wine status.
- Operation details.

Processing Options for Barrel Report (R31B03A)

These processing options control default processing for the Barrel report.

Filters

These processing options control the information that is displayed on the report by defining filters for the data to be displayed on the report. Limiting the amount of data using these filters improves the performance of this report.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Winery | Specify the winery to print barrel details. This processing option is required. |
| 2. Barrel ID | Specify the range of barrel IDs to filter the report output. |
| 3. Barrel Location | Specify the range of barrel locations to filter the report output. |
| 4. Rack Number | Specify range of rack numbers to filter the report output. |
| 5. Actual Date | Specify the range of actual start or actual end dates. The default value is the start date <i>S</i> . The default value for the through date is the current date. |
| 5. Actual Date | Specify the range of actual start date and actual end date. Start or end date will be default to start date. and through date will be default to current date. |
| 6. Barrel Volume Status | Specify the barrel volume status.
Values are:
<i>E</i> : Empty
<i>F</i> : Full
<i>P</i> : Partial
<i>U</i> : Unknown |
| 7. Operation Status | Specify operation statuses to filter operation details for the barrels. Values are:
<i>1</i> : Consider only closed operations. This is the default value.
<i>2</i> : Consider both actual and closed operations. |
| 8. Display Summary Attributes | Display or hide summary attributes. Values are:
Blank: Display the summary attributes.
<i>1</i> : Hide the summary attributes. |
| 9. Display Instructed Attributes | Display or hide instructed attributes. Values are:
Blank: Display the summary attributes.
<i>1</i> : Hide the summary attributes. |

R31B07 - EUR Profile Report

You can generate this report to print details of EUR profiles. You select records from the EUR Master table (F31B07), but the report can include information about planning assumptions and specifications. Use processing options to determine which profile details to include in the report. You can print EUR profile information by a specific wine status or include profile information at all wine statuses.

Processing Options for EUR Profile Report (R31B07)

These processing options control default processing for the EUR Profile report.

Print Options

These processing options control the amount of information that you want to include in the report.

- 1. Print Activity Quantities** Specify whether to include activity quantities from the harvest assumptions in the report. Values are:

 - Blank: Do not print activity quantities.
 - I*: Print activity quantities.
 - 2: Print activity quantities with cull and cascade details.
- 2. Print Composition Targets** Specify whether to include the composition target values from the EUR specification in the report. Values are:

 - Blank: Do not print composition targets.
 - I*: Print composition targets.
- 3. Print Style Targets** Specify whether to include the style target values from the EUR specification in the report. Values are:

 - Blank: Do not print style targets.
 - I*: Print style targets.
- 4. Print QA Result Targets** Specify whether to include the target values for quality results from the EUR specification in the report. Values are:

 - Blank: Do not print QA result targets.
 - I*: Print QA result targets.
- 5. Print Accumulated Additives Target** Specify whether to include the target values for accumulated additives from the EUR specification in the report. Values are:

 - Blank: Do not print accumulated additive targets.
 - I*: Print accumulated additive targets.
- 6. Print Operational Cost Targets** Specify whether to include the target values for operational cost values from the EUR specification in the report. Values are:

 - Blank: Do not print operational costs targets.
 - I*: Print operational cost targets.
- 7. Print Ownership Targets** Specify whether to include the ownership target values from the EUR specification in the report. Values are:

 - Blank: Do not print ownership targets.

I: Print ownership targets.

8. Print Loss Assumptions Specify whether to include loss assumptions for the EUR profile in the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not print loss assumptions.

I: Print loss assumptions.

9. Print Protocols Specify whether to include protocols that are associated with the EUR in the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not print protocols.

I: Print protocols.

10. Wine Status Short Code Specify the wine status for which you want to print EUR profile information. If you leave this processing option blank, the system includes the information for all wine statuses.

R31B071 - EUR Profile Versions Report

Use this batch program to create versions of EUR profiles. A version represents a snapshot of an EUR profile at a point in time. To protect the integrity of this history information, you cannot revise a version once you have created it. The system stores the version name in the EUR Master record. You can still view the version in the EUR Definition program (P31B0780), but the fields are locked from editing. You can continue to revise the current EUR profile.

Processing Options for EUR Profile Versions Report (R31B071)

This processing option controls default processing for the EUR Profile Versions report.

Defaults

This processing option controls default information that you want to include in the report.

EUR Master Version Specify a name for the versions that you want to create for selected EUR profiles.

R31B22B - Losses Report

Use this report to report losses that have occurred in a specified time period for an operation, vessel, EUR, or blend ID. You can report survey losses, operational losses, or casualty (declared) losses, or you can report all types of losses at once. Use the processing option to specify which type of loss you want to report and for what date range. The information on the report is grouped based on the selection in the processing options.

The report displays losses by operation and calculates the sum of the losses by winery, operation, blend ID, and EUR. The system calculates operational loss percentages for moved volumes and survey loss percentages for Before volumes. The system displays the losses for each EUR based on the EUR percentages. When calculating the losses, the program converts the quantities into the unit of measure that is specified in the processing option.

Processing Options for Losses Report (R31B22B)

These processing options control default processing for the Losses report.

General

These processing options control the information that is displayed on the report.

Total By	Specify how the system calculates loss totals. Values are: 1: Winery 2: EUR 3: Blend ID 4: Base operation 5: Configured operation
Loss Type	Specify the type or types of losses that you want to include on the report. Values are: 1: Operational 2: Survey 3: Casualty 4: Operational and survey 5: All
Unit of Measure	Specify the unit of measure that you want the system to use for converting the loss quantities for each EUR.

R31B31A - Lot Detail Print

Use the Lot Detail Print report to list all blend lot attributes. The report displays vessel details, operation details, spirit volumes, and the blend ID in the header. Lot details include:

- Instructed lot attributes.
- Summary lot attributes.
- Lot style.
- EUR details for the lot.
- Owner details for the lot.
- Additives for the lot.
- Quality test results for the lot.
- Lot cost details.
- Lot comments.
- Composition details.

The report displays the composition details as a summary of the individual attributes of the composition, such as harvest period, variety type, grower, material type, source, and appellation. The appellation summary is displayed based on the level that is specified in the processing option.

Note. You can use this report to print lot details for spirit operations. Use the processing options to determine whether to print spirit volumes at standard or ambient temperature. By default, the report displays all spirit volumes at standard temperature as either proof or alcohol volume.

Processing Options for Lot Detail Print (R31B31A)

These processing options control default processing for the Lot Detail Print report.

Display Sections

These processing options control which of the following lot information is displayed on the report.

Excluded Composition Material Type 01 through 03 You can specify up to three composition material types that you do not want to print on the report.

Instructed Attributes, Summary Attributes, Style Details, EUR Details, Owner Details, Accumulated Additive Details, Cost Details, Quality Details, and Lot Comments Specify which sections to include in the report. Values are:
1: Include.
0: Do not include.

Composition Details

These processing options control which composition details are included in the report.

By Harvest Period, By Variety, By Grower, By Composition Material Type, By Source, By Appellation and By Varietal/Appellation Specify whether to include these details on the report. Values are:
1: Include.
0: Do not include.

Rollups

These processing options control which rollup values are included in the report.

Appellation Rollup, Varietal Appellation Rollup, Harvest Period Variety Appellation Rollup, Specify whether to display this information on the report:
1: Display.
0: Do not display.

Hierarchy Level Specify which hierarchy level to include in the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the report includes all levels of the geographical area hierarchy.

Spirits

These processing options control how the system displays information about spirit lots.

Display Quantities Specify whether to print spirit volumes at standard or ambient temperature. If you leave this processing option blank, the report displays the spirit lot volumes at standard temperature, as they are stored in the tables. If you select ambient temperatures, you must complete the options for temperature and temperature unit of measure. Values are:
 Blank: Standard temperature.

I: Ambient temperature.

If you decide that the system should print spirit volumes at ambient temperature, the system uses the temperature conversion chart that you set up to determine the correct volume. By default, the report displays all spirit volumes at standard temperature. Spirit volumes are displayed as proof or alcohol volume.

Temperature and Temperature UOM
(temperature unit of measure)

Specify a temperature and temperature unit of measure to display spirit volumes at ambient temperatures. The system determines the correct spirit volume for the vessel based on the temperature conversion chart that you have set up.

R31B32 - Trial Blend Report

Use the Trial Blend report to print the input and output lots for a trial blend. The information that is displayed is the trial blend information that you can set up and review in the Trial Blend program (P31B320). The report includes calculated columns if you have set the processing option to include these columns.

You can access the program from the menu or you can select a trial blend on the Search for Trial Blend form and print the input and output lots for the selected trial blend.

Processing Options for Trial Blend Report (R31B32)

These processing options control default processing for the Trial Blend report.

Default

These processing options control which named calculations the system uses when generating and displaying the report.

Named Calculation Format Name 1 Specify the named calculation format that the system uses when generating this report. The named calculation format indicates which named calculation columns are calculated and displayed on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the report does not display any named calculation columns.

Named Calculation Format Name 2 Specify an additional named calculation format, if needed, to print on the report.

R31B33 - Trial Blend EUR Report

This report displays all trial blends for which the EUR percentages of the component lots differ from the EUR percentages of the current lot. You can specify whether to limit the changes that you want to include in the report by specifying a change threshold as a percentage. For example, if an EUR percentage on a lot changes from 40 percent to 60 percent due to volume changes during trial blending, and you specified a change threshold of 15 percent, this lot is displayed on the report.

If you specify a significant change threshold in the processing options, only the changes that exceed this threshold are included in the report.

You can select data by trial blend ID, trial blend attributes, and trial blend EUR. The report displays values for the following fields:

- Vessel ID.
- Blend ID.

- Trial blend ID.
- Current component lot volume.
- Trial blend component lot EUR volume.
- Trial Blend component lot volume.
- Current component lot EUR percentage.
- Trial blend component lot EUR percentage.
- Current component lot EUR volume.

Processing Options for Trial Blend EUR Report (R31B33)

These processing options control default processing for the Trial Blend EUR report.

General

These processing options control whether a significant change threshold controls the data that is included in the report.

1. Significant Change Threshold Specify whether to include all changes in the report or only those changes that are above or below the significant change threshold.

Blank: Display all the changes.

1: Display only the significant threshold differences.

Significant Change Threshold Percentage Specify the percentage for the significant change threshold for the system to use to determine which volume changes to include in the report. If you specify *15 %*, the EUR volume of the trial blend is 100, and the current EUR volume is 200, the change is printed on the report. If the change percentage is below 15 percent, the change is not printed on the report.

R31B35 - Lot Comparison Report

Use this report to print differences between selected lots. You can compare up to three lots on this report and display up to two named calculation formats. For example, you can use this report to compare a trial blend lot with other lots.

You can run this report only from the Inventory by Vessel View program (P31B81) and select the information that you want to print on the report on the Inventory by Vessel View form. For example, you can select lots by lot number or vessel ID.

Processing Options for Lot Comparison Report (R31B35)

These processing options control default processing for the Lot Comparison report.

General

These processing options control which named calculation formats the system uses to return lot attribute values for the report.

Named Calculation Format Name 1 Specify which named calculation format to include in the report.

Named Calculation Format Name 2 Specify the second named calculation format that you want to display on the report.

Spirits

These processing options control temperature information for spirit lots.

Display Quantities Specify whether to print spirit volumes at standard or ambient temperature. If you leave this processing option blank, the report displays the spirit lot volumes at standard temperature, as they are stored in the tables. If you select ambient temperatures, you must complete the options for temperature and temperature unit of measure. Values are:

Blank: Standard temperature.

I: Ambient temperature.

If you decide that the system should print spirit volumes at ambient temperature, the system uses the temperature conversion chart that you set up to determine the correct volume. By default, the report displays all spirit volumes at standard temperature. Spirit volumes are displayed as proof or alcohol volume.

Temperature and Temperature UOM (temperature unit of measure) Specify a temperature and temperature unit of measure to display spirit volumes at ambient temperatures. The system determines the correct spirit volume for the vessel based on the temperature conversion chart that you have set up.

R31B36 - Related Trial Blend Report

Use the Related Trial Blend report to print a list all the blend lots in the system as well as the trial blends that use these lots. If you run this program from the Inventory by Vessel View form, the system selects the lots based on the filters that you have set on the Inventory by Vessel View form. To run the report, click the Print Related Trial Blend Report button. The report prints the following trial blend information:

- Lot and lot quantity.
- EUR and EUR quantity.
- Associated trial blend and trial blend quantity.
- Trial blend status.
- Total trial blend quantity.

To print lots that contribute more than their actual quantity to trial blends, set the appropriate processing option.

Processing Options for Related Trial Blend Report (R31B36)

This processing option controls default processing for the Related Trial Blend report.

Process

This processing option controls lot information to be included in the report.

1. Print Lots Used in Trial Blends That Exceed Lot Quantity Specify whether to print information about lots that are used in trial blends, for which the quantity that is contributed to the trial blends exceeds the quantity that is available in the lot. For example, if a lot currently contains 1000 gallons,

but contributes 500 gallons each to three different trial blends, the report shows that an excess of 500 gallons from this lot was used for trial blends.

If you leave this processing option blank, the report does not include this information.

R31B65A01 - Operation Print

Use the Operation Print report to print all the operation information that the winery staff needs to perform work. The report is used to communicate work instructions to the staff. You can also use the printed report to manually record actual operation results that can later be transferred into the JD Edwards Blend Management system. You can print reports for every type of operation by status. Every report includes the following information:

- Winery.
- Operation number, status, and description.
- Configured operation code and description.
- Base operation code and description.
- To and From Before/After blend IDs.
- Planned start and end dates.
- Operation instructions (text only).
- From and To vessels.
- Equipment and consumables.
- Resources (staff names, work groups).

The printed report contains space for recording the following actual values:

- From and To vessel ID.
- Dips and volume measures.
- Operation start and completion time and date, as well as duration.
- Test results with space for approval signature.
- Names of staff who started and completed the operation.
- Comments.

For consumables, equipment, and resources, the program checks the settings of the configured operation definition to verify whether the operation is configured to have them.

If an operation has consumables, the report includes labeled fields that enable you to collect the following consumables information, such as consumable item number and lot and location number, as well as actual quantity.

You can print planned and before dips based on the setting of the Show Before Measures field in the configured operations. Select this option if you want to print planned and before dips.

When printing operations from one or more work orders, you can include work order details, such as work order number, winery and description, and work order status and description, as well as work order instructions (text only).

When you print barrel operations, you can print a separate list of barrels that are used in the operation, as well as their locations. The list does not include barrel ranges. The report identifies the operation that the barrel list is associated with and provides a page break between barrel lists for different operations. You can the print the barrel list only if a VBT is the From vessel in the operation. If actual values have already been entered, the report lists From and To *after* barrels. If actuals have not been entered, the report lists the From and To *after* barrels.

Operation Details by Operation Type

When you create the Operation Print report, the report includes the following details by operation type:

Operation Type	Details
Bulk movement	Movement details (one line for each From and To vessel combination). Planned movement quantities. Space to enter actual move quantities.
Additive	Additive item number and description. Planned quantities. Rates. Calculation method. Space to enter the following actual values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additive item number, location, and lot. • Actual quantity, rates, and calculation method. Note. Because each additive operation can use only one additive, you can enter information for only one additive here.
Barrel in place	In-place tank and barrel operations. For barrel, the following information is included: VBT. High and low barrel locations. Number of barrels.

Operation Type	Details
Bottling	ERP work order number and description. Finished goods item number and description. Bottling vessel number. EUR code. Inventory location and lot number. Space to enter the following actual values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity and unit of measure produced. • Quantity and unit of measure broken. • Quantity and unit of measure sampled. • Two additional quantities. • Inventory location and lot number.
Decanting	Finished goods item number and description. ERP lot number. Number of bottles and bottle size. Historical blend ID. Space to enter the following actual values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity and unit of measure decanted. • To tank.
Quality	Test ID and description. Test method. Test unit of measure. Last result and date. Space to enter the following actual values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test result. • Name of tester. • Date and time of test.

Processing Options for Operation Print (R31B65A01)

Use these processing options to control default settings for the Operation Print report.

Sections Required

These processing options control which operation information is included in the report.

Equipment, Consumables, Resources, Barrels and Operation Instructions	Specify whether to include this information on the report. Values are: <i>0</i> : The information is printed on the report. <i>1</i> : The information is not printed on the report.
Quantity and Measurements	Specify how to include quantity and measurements information on the report. Values are: <i>0</i> : Include both planned and actual values. <i>1</i> : Include either planned or actual values.

Default

These processing options control default values for the report:

Original/Copy	Specify whether to print an original report or a copy. If you print a copy after printing the original report, the copies are marked with the word <i>Copy</i> . Values are <i>1</i> : Original. <i>2</i> : Copy.
Group QA Test by Vessel/Test	Specify how the report groups QA tests. Values are: <i>1</i> : Vessel. <i>2</i> : Test.
Group Barrels by Location/Rack Number	Specify how the report groups barrels. Values are <i>1</i> : Location. <i>2</i> : Rack Number.

R31B70 - Fortification Report

Use this report to meet a legal requirement to report on wine that has been fortified by adding spirits. It lists operation details after adding the spirit to the wine. It includes only those operations for which you have selected the Fortification option on the configured operation definition. You can filter the report further by operation, winery, and date range.

The report lists the winery, the type of establishment as defined in the winery constants, and the winery owner and address, as well as the gauging document number that you recorded for an operation. In addition, the report lists the following operation details:

- Tank number.
- Material type.
- Quantity of wine.
- Alcohol percentage.
- Desired alcohol percentage.
- Kind of wine.

This value represents the dominant varietal for the operation. The system uses a named calculation to retrieve the varietal with the largest percentage and returns this value.

- Quantity of spirits used for the fortification process.

- Proof volume.
- Ending wine volume.
- Ending fortified wine volume.
- Establishment where the fortified wine is produced.

This value is determined through a named calculation that you specify in the processing options for this report.

The report also specifies the number of times a spirit was added. Because the report lists the operation details by operation, the value for this field is always 1. The maximum quantity of spirits used represents the total amount of spirits that is moved in the operation.

Processing Options for the Fortification Report (R31B70)

This processing option controls default processing for the Fortification report.

Default

This processing option controls the default value for the establishment where the fortified wine is produced.

Produced At

Enter a named calculation to calculate and return a value that you want the report to display in the Produced At column. For example, you might want the report to list the owner of the largest percentage of the fortified blend lot that you are reporting on.

To select a named calculation, click the Search button and select the desired named calculation on the Named Calculation Name Search & Select form.

R31B80B - Operations Report

Use this report as a review and scheduling tool for supervisory staff in a winery. To effectively schedule winery resources, supervisors must have a tool that enables them to review all existing planned and active operations.

The Operations report enables you to select operations for one or more wineries based on multiple criteria, to print key information about the operations, and to distribute this information to supervisors. Supervisors can review and schedule multiple operations in one or more wineries. Because the purpose of this report is to facilitate scheduling, it does not include all operation details. If you need to print all operation details, use the Operation Print report (R31B65A01). You can use this report as a worksheet to communicate detailed operation instructions and record actual operation results manually.

You can use this report to print operations that were completed in the past with the actual operation data, that is, operations with an actual start date that is prior to the current date. You can also print operations that are planned for the future with planned operation data, that is, operations with an actual start date that is after the current date.

Note. If you include spirit operations, the report displays planned spirit volumes at standard temperature and actual quantities at ambient temperature.

You can also generate a short-term activity report that lists only operations that are scheduled during a specified time period.

The report displays the following operation details:

- Winery.

- Work order number and alternate work order number.
- Job number.
- Operation number and description.
- Configured operation code and description.
- Creator.
- Operation status.
- Start date and time.
- End date and time.

You can include the following information from the first movement detail line:

- From Before material type
- From Before wine status
- From Before blend ID
- To After blend ID
- To After vessel ID
- Move volume
- Operation yield

Note. If you have performed QA tests on an operation, the report includes sample information.

You can print operation reports for specific types of operation type by configured operation type. For example, you can generate a shipping schedule report that includes bill-of-lading details such as ship-to address and supplier address, trucking company, and number of trucks. You can generate reports that list bottling operations and bottling filtration operations that are scheduled during a specified time period. You can also print a list of existing barrel fill operations.

In addition, you can print a vessel operation report that lists all operations that are associated with one or more From or To vessels. To retrieve vessel numbers regardless of the vessel class in the data selection, the system:

1. Generates a work file with the vessel number and the required fields.
2. Populates the work file using the same logic as in the Inventory by Vessel view program (P31B81).
3. Selects the data to be displayed based on the business view that is created for this work table.

Processing Options for Operations Report (R31B80B)

These processing options control default processing for the Operations report.

General

This processing option controls how much movement detail the report includes.

Include Movement Details Specify whether the Operations Print report includes all movement details for each operation or just the details of the first movement. If you enter *1*, the system prints only the details for the first movement; otherwise, it prints all movement details.

Category

These processing options control the time frame for the report

Reporting

Specify which time frame to use for the report. Values are:

0: Display all

1: Historical reporting

Display all operations with an actual start date that is prior to the current date.

2: Future reporting

Display all operations with an actual start date that is later than the current date.

Duration

To print a short term activity report, specify how many days from the current date you want the system to use when selecting planned operations for the report. You can use this option only if you set the Reporting option to 1 or 2.

Filter

These processing options control the amount of information that the report displays.

**Winery, Work Order
Number, Job Number,
Blend ID, Work Flow
Status Name and
Configured Operation
Code**

Specify filter values for the data to be displayed on the report. By limiting the amount of data using these filters, you improve the performance of this batch program.

R31B81 - Operation Number Report

Use this report to print a list of sequential operation numbers and their associated transactions for a winery. The report includes the following information:

- Winery
- Operation number
- Date and time
- Configured operation type
- Operation status

The report is sequenced by winery and operation number. You can select data by winery and actual date range for the operations.

R31B86 - Select Vessels

Use this report to run any of the following reports:

- Create Admin Operations (R31B88).
- Lot Detail Print (R31B31A).
- Losses Report (R31B22B).
- Tasting Sheet Report (R31B100).

To run these reports, you must specify a version for each report. If you do not specify a version, the system does not generate these reports when you run the Select Vessels program. You might want to create a version of the Select Vessel program for each of these reports.

Use the Select Vessels report to limit the number of vessels that are included in these reports. Use the processing options to limit the selection.

Processing Options for Select Vessels (R31B86)

These processing options control default processing for the Select Vessels report.

General

These processing options control which search criteria the system uses by default.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Winery, 2. Vessel ID, 3. Operation Status, 4. Vessel Volume Status, and 5. Through Date | Enter values to limit the search results. If you leave any of these processing option blank, the system does not use this information as a search criterion.
If you leave the Through Date processing option blank, the system uses the current date. |
| 6. Bill of Lading Operation Type | Specify the type of bill of lading operation for which you want to print lot details. Values are:
<i>1</i> : All.
<i>2</i> : Shipping operations.
<i>3</i> : Receiving operations. |

Vessel Class

These processing options control which vessel classes the system includes in the report.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Tank, 2. VBT, 3. Bottling, 4. Unknown Tank, 5. Weigh Tag, and 6. Bill of Lading | Specify whether to include any of these vessel classes. Values are:
<i>1</i> : Include vessels of this class.
Blank: Exclude vessels of this class. |
|---|---|

Lot Style

These processing options control which lot styles the system uses to retrieve lot information.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Style 1, 2. Style 2, and 3. Style 3 | Specify up to three styles, operators, and comparison values. If you leave a processing option blank, the system does not use it to determine search results. |
|---|---|

Test Result

These processing options control which test results the system uses to retrieve lot details.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Test Name | Specify up to three test names, operators, and comparison values. If you leave a processing option blank, the system does not use it to determine search results. |
|------------------|---|

Child Entity

These processing options control which child entities the system uses to retrieve operations.

- 1. EUR, 2. Owner and 3. Accumulated Additive** Specify values for the these entities to limit the vessels that are selected. If you leave a processing option blank, the system does not use it to determine search results.

Versions

These processing options control the version that the system uses when you run reports from this batch program. If you do not specify a version, the system does not run the report.

- 1. Create Admin Operations (R31B88)** Specify a version to run this report. If you do not specify a version, the system does not run the report.
- 2. Lot Detail Print (R31B31A)** Specify a version to run this report. If you do not specify a version, the system does not run the report.
- 3. Losses Report (R31B22B)** Specify a version to run this report. If you do not specify a version, the system does not run the report.
- 4. Tasting Sheet Report (R31B100)** Specify a version to run this report. If you do not specify a version, the system does not run the report.

Processing Options for Weigh Tag Number Report (R31B85), BOL Number Report (R31B91B), Bond Serial Number Report (R31B91C), and Operation Number Report (R31B81)

This processing option controls default processing for the Weigh Tag Number report, BOL Number report, Bond Serial Number report, and Operation Number report.

General

This processing option controls the data selection for the report.

- Actual Start Dates From and Thru (Through)** Enter the actual start and end dates for the range of operations that you want to include in the reports.

R31B85 - Weigh Tag Number Report

Use this report to print a list of sequential weigh tag numbers for a winery and their associated transactions. The report displays the following information for each weigh tag:

- Weigh tag number.
- Winery.
- Operation number and description.
- Configured operation code.
- Operation status.
- Start date.
- Block code and description.
- Harvest suffix and harvest period.
- Net weight.
- Receipt number.

- Grower and grower description.
- Vessel number.

The report is sequenced by winery and document number. You can select data by winery and actual date range for the operations. Use the processing options to define the actual date range.

R31B91A – Bill of Lading Print

Use the Bill of Lading Print report (R31B91A) to print the bill of lading that the shipper has to provide to the carrier of the product for transporting wine or juice between wineries and bottling plants.

The bill of lading reports the origin and destination of the shipment and its weight and volume, as well as vehicle details, such as registration number and bond numbers. The bill of lading also includes detail information about the material being shipped, especially composition details, but you can also include style, accumulated additives, and quality results. In addition, the report also includes sales order information.

The bill of lading is generated as an operation. When the operation becomes active, you can print the bill of lading.

Processing Options for Bill of Lading Print (R31B91A)

Use these processing options to define default settings for the Bill of Lading Print report.

BOL Display

These processing options control the information that is included in the report.

Style Details, Accumulated Additive Details and Quality Test Details Specify whether to include these details on the report. Values are:
0: Do not include.
1: Include.

Composition Details

These processing options control which composition details are included in the report.

By Harvest Period, By Variety, By Grower, By Source, By Appellation and By Varietal/Appellation Specify whether to include these details on the report. Values are:
0: Do not include.
1: Include.

Rollups

These processing options control which rollup values are included in the report.

Appellation Rollup, Varietal Appellation Rollup, Harvest Period, Variety Appellation Rollup, Specify whether to include this information on the report:
0: Do not include.
1: Include.

R31B91B - BOL Number Report

Use this report to print a list of sequential bill-of-lading numbers for a winery and their associated transactions. The report includes the following information for each bill of lading number:

- Winery
- BOL number
- Operation number and description
- Configured operation type
- Operation status
- Start and end date
- Material type
- Blend ID
- Wine status
- Volume
- Destination (customer or winery)

The report is sequenced by winery and bill of lading number. You can select data by winery and actual date range for the operations. Use the processing options to define the actual date range.

R31B91C - Bond Serial Number Report

Use this report to print a list of sequential bond serial numbers for a winery and their associated transactions. The report includes the following information for each bond serial number.

- Issue winery.
- Bond serial number.
- Bill of lading number.
- Vessel number.
- Operation number and description.
- Configured operation code and description.
- Operation status.
- Actual start and end date.

The report is sequenced by winery and bond serial number. You can select data by winery and actual date range for the operations. Use the processing options to define the actual date range.

R31B95 - Work Order Report

Use the Work Order report to list details of work orders and the operations that are attached to each work order. You can print this report in two different formats, based on the processing option:

- Summary work order report
- Detail work order report

If you print the Work Order report in summary format, the report displays the work orders that fulfill the selection criteria with details for only the first operation in each work order. If you print the report in detail format, the report includes all operations that are associated with the work order.

The work order report displays the following information for each work order:

- Winery.

- Work order number, alternate work order number, and description.
- Creator and status.
- Planned date and time.
- Operation number and description.
- Configured operation code and description.
- From Before blend ID and To Before blend ID.
- From Before vessel ID and To Before vessel ID.
- From Before material type.
- From Before wine status.
- Move volume and unit of measure.

Setting Processing Options for Work Order Report (R31B95)

This processing option controls default processing for the Work Order report.

Work Order

This processing option controls the amount of operation data that is displayed for each work order.

Work Order Specify the format of the work order report. Values are:
0: Summary
1: Detail

R31B200 - Purge Virtual Lots

The system provides this batch program to enable you to purge virtual lots from the system.

Processing Options for Purge Virtual Lots (R31B200)

These processing options control default processing for the Purge Virtual Lots program.

Default

These processing options control the data selection for the virtual lot purge.

Purge Trial Blend Virtual Lots Enter *1* to purge trial blend virtual lots.

Purge Virtual "To Buy" Lots Enter *1* to purge virtual to buy lots.

Purge Virtual "Competitors" Lots Enter *1* to purge virtual competitors lots.

Purge Imaginary Lots Enter *1* to purge imaginary lots.

R31B310 - Operation Cost Report

Use the Operation Cost report to display the true operational costs that are associated with a group of operations over a defined time period. This report enables you to review how the system allocated costs during a specified time period, based on the operation setup. You can then compare this cost information with the corresponding accrual and expense amounts in the general ledger and determine adjustment amounts. This information enables you to perform cost spreading.

The cost for a particular operation is the sum of the cost from all cost components for all vessels that are associated with the operation. The system retrieves the configured operation code from the Operation Header table (F31B65). The Blend Lot Costs table (F31B31C) stores the total accumulated costs for a lot. To determine the cost of one operation, you must subtract the costs that are associated with all previous operations from the total lot cost after you have created the operation. To enable you to do this, the program retrieves the before and after lot number from the Operation Vessel Assignments table (F31B70) and subtracts the costs that are associated with the before lot from the costs of the after lot. The Operation Cost report accumulates and calculates the costs that are associated with the operation that is performed on the lot.

The system provides two formats for presenting the cost information. Use a processing option to determine whether to sequence cost information by cost component or by configured operation. If you sequence cost information by cost component, the system calculates and lists subtotals by configured operation code and by cost component. If you sequence cost information by configured operation code, the system lists subtotals by cost component and configured operation code.

You can restrict the number of operations that are selected for the report by defining a date range. The report includes only operations with an actual start date that falls in this date range. You can also limit the information on the report by including only the costs that are associated with a specified EUR.

Processing Options for Operation Cost Report (R31B310)

These processing options control default processing for the Operation Cost report.

Process

These processing options control the information that is displayed on the report.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Report Sequencing | Specify how the report sequences information and total costs. Values are:
<i>1</i> : Sequence by cost component with subtotals by configured operation code and cost component (default).
<i>2</i> : Sequence by configured operation ID with subtotals by cost component and configured operation code. |
| 2. Suppress Report Detail | Specify the amount of detail that you want the report to display. Values are:
<i>1</i> : Summarize the amounts for configured operation codes and cost components for multiple operations into one line on the report.
Blank: Display a line for each unique combination of operation number, configured operation code, and cost component. |
| 3. Beginning Date (Required) and 4. Ending Date (Required) | Specify the date range for the report. The system uses these dates to select operation records with an actual start date within this range. |
| EUR Code | Specify an EUR code if you want to limit the display of costs to a single EUR. If you specify an EUR, the report displays only the portion of the total costs that is associated with the EUR. |

R31B702 - Inventory Balance Report

Each time you close an operation, the system creates transactions that result from operations. The Blend Transaction table (F31B66) stores all information that is necessary to meet legal reporting requirements for the monthly U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau 702 report. This includes accounting transactions and inventory transactions that are similar to those in the Item Ledger table (F4111) in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system. Transactions include before and after lot costs, lot quantities, survey gains and losses, and operational gains and losses. Each transaction has a corresponding 702 summary line number.

The F31B66 table includes this data:

- Transaction units
- Transaction unit of measure
- Unit cost
- Transaction amount
- Configured operation short code
- Operation close date
- Winery
- Lot number
- Material type
- Wine status
- 702 line number
- Document type
- Company
- Document number
- G/L date
- Journal entry line number

You run the Inventory Balance Report (702 Reporting) to capture the monthly data in the F31B66 table and create the monthly U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau 702 report.

Processing Options for Inventory Balance Report (R31B702)

These processing options control default processing for the Inventory Balance report.

Inventory Balance

Although processing options are set up during implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Beginning Date | Specify the beginning date for the selection of blend transactions to include in the report. |
| 2. End Date | Specify the end date for the selection of blend transactions to include in the report. |
| 3. Beginning Balance Date | Specify the date of the beginning balance. |

- 4. Ending Balance Date** Enter the date that the system uses to create the ending balance as of.
- 5. Suppress Amounts** Enter *1* to suppress the amounts for the blend transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not suppress the amounts.
- 6. Detail/Summary** Enter *1* to print the report in summary format. If you leave this processing option blank, the system prints the report in detail format.
- 7. Proof/Final** Enter *1* to run this program in final mode and update records. Leave blank to run in proof mode. In proof mode, the system does not update any records.

Blend Management Views and Inquiries: A to Z

The following table lists JD Edwards Blend Management views and inquiries by program ID:

Program ID and Program Name	Description	Navigation
P31B03E Standalone Barrel Inquiry	Use this inquiry to provide a view of barrel statuses and attributes.	Blend Operations (G31B03), Barrel Inquiry
P31B03IE Barrel Inquiry From Inventory Vessel View	Use this inquiry to provide a view of barrel statuses and attributes based on a selection of virtual barrel tank on the Inventory by Vessel View form.	Click the Barrel Details button on the Inventory by Vessel View form.
P31B120 Vessel History Inquiry	Review the vessel history.	Operation History Inquiries (G31B031), Vessel History Inquiry
P31B121 QA Test History Inquiry	Review the history of QA tests.	Operation History Inquiries (G31B031), QA Test History Inquiry
P31B122 Equipment History Inquiry	Review equipment history.	Operation History Inquiries (G31B031), Equipment History Inquiry
P31B311 Composition View	Review multiple aspects of composition on one form.	Click the Composition View button on the View Wine Lot Details form.
P31B371 View Appellation or Growing Area Hierarchy	Review the hierarchy of growing areas for a selected parent geographic area.	Blend System Setup (G31B01), View Geographic Area Hierarchy
P31B80 Operation List View	Review selected operations by status and date range.	Blend Management Operations (G31B03), Operations List View

Blend Management Selected Views and Inquiries

This section provides more detailed information for some views and inquiries. These views are listed alphanumerically by program ID.

P31B03E - Standalone Barrel Inquiry

The barrel inquiry enables you to view the barrel details for a range of barrels that you select. If you launch the inquiry from the JD Edwards Blend Management menu, you can search for barrels using the following header fields:

- Winery.
- Barrel Volume Status.
- Operation Status.
- From and To Barrel.
- From and To Location.
- From and To Rack Number.
- From and Through Actual Start or End Date.

In addition, you can use the query by example (QBE) line of the grid to define additional search criteria, such as barrel type and age, toast level, barrel purchase order, barrel owner, virtual barrel tank number, blend ID, wine status, and material type, and instructed and summary attributes. After you have selected and defined the search criteria for the inquiry, the system displays all barrels matching these criteria.

When you run the barrel inquiry as a standalone program from the menu, the system retrieves barrel information from the Barrel Master table (F31B03). To retrieve the lot number that is associated with each barrel, the system reads the VBT Detail table (F31B101). Based on this lot number, the system can retrieve the lot attributes from the Blend Lot Master table (F31B31) to be displayed on the inquiry. In addition, the system compares the lot number that is associated with the barrel with the After blend lot number in the Operation Vessel Assignments table (F31B70) to retrieve the operation ID and the virtual barrel tank ID.

P31B03IE - Barrel Inquiry From Inventory Vessel View

When you access the barrel inquiry from the Inventory by Vessel View form, the system displays all the barrels that are associated with the VBT that you selected on the Inventory by Vessel View form. You can select one or many VBTs for the inquiry. The Barrel Inquiry form does not display header filter fields, but you can use the QBE line in the grid to narrow the selection further. On this form, you can display only full or partially full barrels in the VBT, but no empty barrels.

When the Barrel Inquiry form appears, the system displays the VBT number, the operation number, and the lot attributes for the virtual barrel tanks that are selected on the Inventory by Vessel View form. Based on the lot number that is associated with the VBT, the system retrieves the barrels that are associated with the lot number from the F31B101 table and then the barrel details from the F31B03 table.

Note. When you access the Barrel Inquiry form from the Inventory by Vessel View form, the system displays the selected information based on the filter that is set on the Inventory by Vessel View form. If you narrow down the information by using the QBE line in the grid, you must click the Find button to refresh the data in the grid.

P31B120 - Vessel History Inquiry

The Vessel History Inquiry program displays in reverse time sequence the operations in which a specific vessel was used. You have to select a vessel based on the vessel class, for example, tank or VBT. The Vessel Number field is disabled until you select a vessel class.

If you want to retrieve vessels that are used for spirit operations, you specify whether the system displays volumes at standard or at ambient temperature. If you select *Ambient Temperature*, you must enter a temperature and temperature unit of measure. The form displays the Temperature field only if you select *Ambient Temperature*. The system determines the correct spirit volume for the vessel based on the temperature conversion chart that you have set up. By default the system displays all spirit volumes at standard temperature. Spirit volumes are displayed as proof or alcohol volume.

You can use the QBE line of the grid to narrow down the selection. The inquiry displays the following information for each operation in which the vessel was used:

- Winery.
- Operation number, actual start date of the operation, and configured operation code.
- From and To vessel.
- From and To After blend ID.
- From and To Before blend ID.
- From and To After volume.
- Move volume.
- From and To After material type.
- From and To After wine status.

You can access the Wine Lot Details form using the links in the following fields:

- From Before Blend ID
- To Before Blend ID
- From After Blend ID
- To After Blend ID

You can access the Edit Operation form using the link in the Configured Op Code (configured operation code) field.

P31B121 - QA Test History Inquiry

Use the QA Test History Inquiry program to display operations in a selected winery that underwent a specific QA test. Select the test result name to have the system display all operations that are associated with the test result. You can specify the actual operation start and end dates to filter the list of operations that you want to display for the QA result name. Use the QBE line to narrow the search results further.

Note. Some fields on the QBE line are not available for filtering and therefore do not allow you to enter a value.

The inquiry displays the following information for the operations that are associated with the selected test result name:

- Winery.
- Operation number and description.

- Configured operation code and description.
- Actual start and end date.
- Vessel number.
- After actual quantity and unit of measure.
- After blend ID.
- After material type.
- After wine status.
- Test name.
- Test result name, description and value.

P31B122 - Equipment History Inquiry

Use the Equipment History Inquiry program to review all operations that use a particular piece of equipment in a winery. Select the piece of equipment by equipment number and type. You can also filter the display by the actual start and end date of the operations. In addition, you can use the QBE line for additional filtering of the data.

The inquiry displays the following information for the operations that use the selected piece of equipment:

- Winery.
- Operation ID.
- Equipment type, number, and description.
- Operation number and description.
- Configured operation code and description.
- Actual start and end date.
- From and To vessel number.
- From After blend ID and To After blend ID.
- From After unit of measure.
- Actual move quantity and unit of measure.
- From After and To After material type.
- From After and To After wine status.

P31B311 - Composition View

This view displays all composition detail records. You can view all summary percentages totalling to 100 percent. Winemakers can use this view for blending decisions, especially for comparison with product specification during trial blending. They also browse this view as part of their decision-making and analysis process, especially in the later stages of the wine, when looking at each composition attribute separately. The Composition View program provides the following summary views:

- Harvest period/Variety/Grower
- Composition detail
- Source/Composition material type

You can exclude composition records with a particular composition material type from the recalculation of composition percentages by selecting the records in the Source/Composition Material Type grid. After selecting all records to be excluded, you click the Recalculate button to recalculate the composition percentages without those composition records that have the excluded composition material type. Clicking the Refresh button clears the exclusion and resets the recalculated composition percentages to their previous values.

The Composition View form also displays a summary view by appellation and varietal appellation, as well as a summary rollup by hierarchy.

APPENDIX B

Additional Charts and Tables

This appendix provides an overview of statuses for shipping and receiving operations.

Shipping and Receiving Operations

The tables in this appendix show the statuses for the following shipping and receiving operations:

- Shipping and receiving full tanks.
- Shipping and receiving full barrels.

Shipping and Receiving Full Tanks

For shipping and receiving full tanks, note that:

- After the shipping operation is closed, tanks are set to the status *Not in Branch*, preventing other operations in the shipping winery from using them.
- Dependency rules prevent some combinations (N/A).
- The Waiting for Receipt status is used to prevent another operation from using the tank or tanks in the receiving winery.

The following table lists the statuses for shipping and receiving full tanks:

Status/Winery	Does Not Exist	Draft/Planned	Active	Actual	Closed	Cancelled	Delete
Draft/Planned							
Shipping	Active	Active	N/A	N/A	N/A	Active	Active
Receiving	Waiting for Receipt	Waiting for Receipt	N/A	N/A	N/A	Waiting for Receipt	Waiting for Receipt
Active							
Shipping	Active	Active	Active	N/A	N/A	Active	Active
Receiving	Waiting for Receipt	Waiting for Receipt	Waiting for Receipt	N/A	N/A	Waiting for Receipt	Waiting for Receipt
Actual							
Shipping	Active	Active	Active	Active	N/A	Active	Active
Receiving	Waiting for Receipt	Waiting for Receipt	Waiting for Receipt	Waiting for Receipt	N/A	Waiting for Receipt	Waiting for Receipt
Closed							
Shipping	Not in Branch	Not in Branch	Not in Branch	Not in Branch	Not in Branch	N/A	N/A
Receiving	Waiting for Receipt	Waiting for Receipt	Waiting for Receipt	Waiting for Receipt	Active	N/A	N/A
Cancelled							
Shipping	Active	Active	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Receiving	Not in Branch	Not in Branch	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delete							
Shipping	Active	Active	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Receiving	Not in Branch	Not in Branch	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Shipping and receiving full tanks

Shipping and Receiving Full Barrels

For shipping and receiving full barrels, note that dependency rules prevent some combinations (N/A). The following table lists the statuses for shipping and receiving full barrels:

Status/Barrel Winery	Does Not Exist	Draft/Planned	Active	Actual	Closed	Cancelled	Delete
Draft/Planned							
Winery	Shipping	Receiving	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shipping	Shipping
Active							
Winery	Shipping	Receiving	Receiving	N/A	N/A	Shipping	Shipping
Actual							
Winery	Shipping	Receiving	Receiving	Receiving	N/A	Shipping	Shipping
Closed							
Winery	Shipping	Receiving	Receiving	Receiving	Receiving	N/A	N/A
Cancelled							
Winery	Shipping	Receiving	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delete							
Winery	Shipping	Receiving	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Shipping and receiving full barrels

Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

activity	A scheduling entity in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tools that represents a designated amount of time on a calendar.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.
add mode	A condition of a form that enables users to input data.
Advanced Planning Agent (APAg)	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of relational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.
application server	A server in a local area network that contains applications shared by network clients.
as if processing	A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.
alternate currency	<p>A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction.</p> <p>In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.</p>
as of processing	A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.
back-to-back process	A process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Supply Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.
batch processing	<p>A process of transferring records from a third-party system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.</p> <p>In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.</p>
batch server	A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.
batch-of-one immediate	<p>A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks.</p> <p>See also direct connect and store-and-forward.</p>
business function	A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules,

and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.

business function event rule	See named event rule (NER).
business view	A means for selecting specific columns from one or more JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.
charts	Tables of information in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.
connector	Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.
contra/clearing account	A general ledger account in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management.
Control Table Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.
control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
cost assignment	The process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
database server	A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.
Data Source Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.

date pattern	A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.
denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail information	Information that relates to individual lines in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.
Do Not Translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.
dual pricing	The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.
edit code	A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.
edit mode	A condition of a form that enables users to change data.
edit rule	A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.
embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.
Employee Work Center	A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages.
enterprise server	A server that contains the database and the logic for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
EnterpriseOne object	A reusable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects.
EnterpriseOne process	A software process that enables JD Edwards EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
Environment Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.

event rule	A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. A facility is sometimes referred to as a “business unit.”
fast path	A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file server	A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network users request files and make changes to these files.
final mode	The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.
FTP server	A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.
header information	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
interface table	See Z table.
integration server	A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.
integrity test	A process used to supplement a company’s internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interoperability model	A method for third-party systems to connect to or access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
in-your-face-error	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.
IServer service	This internet server service resides on the web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
jargon	An alternative data dictionary item description that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne appears based on the product code of the current object.
Java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other’s data.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.
JDECallObject	An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
jde.ini	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.

jde.log	The main diagnostic log file of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
JDENET	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary communications middleware package. This package is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
Location Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the system data source.
logic server	A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software runs.
MailMerge Workbench	An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.
master business function (MBF)	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.
master table	See published table.
matching document	A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.
media storage object	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging adapter	An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.
messaging server	A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.
named event rule (NER)	Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather than C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.
<i>nota fiscal</i>	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.
<i>nota fiscal factura</i>	In Brazil, a nota fiscal with invoice information. See also <i>nota fiscal</i> .

Object Configuration Manager (OCM)	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
Object Librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.
Object Librarian merge	A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.
Open Data Access (ODA)	An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.
Output Stream Access (OSA)	An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.
package	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snapshot of the central objects on the deployment server.
package build	A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build. Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.”
package location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.
Package Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.
planning family	A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.
preference profile	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.
print server	The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.
pristine environment	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.

processing option	A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.
production environment	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
production-grade file server	A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.
program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.
project	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
promotion path	<p>The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path):</p> <p>11>21>26>28>38>01</p> <p>In this path, <i>11</i> equals new project pending review, <i>21</i> equals programming, <i>26</i> equals QA test/review, <i>28</i> equals QA test/review complete, <i>38</i> equals in production, <i>01</i> equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.</p>
proxy server	A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.
published table	Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
publisher	The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
pull replication	One of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the F98DRPCN table.
QBE	An abbreviation for query by example. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.
real-time event	A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and to provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when certain transactions occur.
refresh	A function used to modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
quote order	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.

	In JD Edwards Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.
selection	Found on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
Server Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
spot rate	An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.
Specification merge	A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification	A complete description of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
Specification Table Merge Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
store-and-forward	The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.
subscriber table	Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
supplemental data	<p>Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs.</p> <p>For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.</p>
table access management (TAM)	The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-defined data. TAM stores information, such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
Table Conversion Workbench	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.
table conversion	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.
table event rules	Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
terminal server	A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.

three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
three-way voucher match	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.
transaction processing (TP) monitor	A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.
trigger	One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.
triggering event	A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.
two-way voucher match	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
User Overrides merge	Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
variance	In JD Edwards Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project Costing and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (for example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance). Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.
Version List merge	The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release, as well as their processing options data.
visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
vocabulary override	An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific JD Edwards EnterpriseOne form or report.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web application server	A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.
Windows terminal server	A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows

terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.

workbench	A program that enables users to access a group of related programs from a single entry point. Typically, the programs that you access from a workbench are used to complete a large business process. For example, you use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll Cycle Workbench (P07210) to access all of the programs that the system uses to process payroll, print payments, create payroll reports, create journal entries, and update payroll history. Examples of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne workbenches include Service Management Workbench (P90CD020), Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153), Planning Workbench (P13700), Auditor's Workbench (P09E115), and Payroll Cycle Workbench.
work day calendar	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.
workflow	The automation of a business process, in whole or in part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.
workgroup server	A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.
XAPI events	A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.
XML CallObject	An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.
XML Dispatch	An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for responses.
XML List	An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.
XML Service	An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.
XML Transaction	An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.
XML Transaction Service (XTS)	Transforms an XML document that is not in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.
Z event	A service that uses interface table functionality to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.
Z table	A working table where non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data. Z tables are also known as interface tables.
Z transaction	Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

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