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PeopleSoft Flow Production 9.1 PeopleBook

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PeopleSoft Flow Production 9.1 PeopleBook
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Contents

PeopleSoft Flow Production Preface

This preface discusses:

- Oracle's PeopleSoft products.
- PeopleSoft application fundamentals.
- Common elements in this PeopleBook.
- Pages with deferred processing.

Note. This PeopleBook documents only page elements that require additional explanation. If a page element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then it either requires no additional explanation or is documented with the common elements for the section, chapter, or PeopleBook.

Oracle's PeopleSoft Products

This PeopleBook refers to these products:

- PeopleSoft Manufacturing
- PeopleSoft Inventory
- PeopleSoft Purchasing

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals

The *PeopleSoft Flow Production 9.1 PeopleBook* provides you with implementation and processing information for your PeopleSoft Flow Production. However, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system resides in companion documentation. The companion documentation consists of important topics that apply to many or all PeopleSoft applications across the Financials, Enterprise Service Automation, and Supply Chain Management product lines. You should be familiar with the contents of these PeopleBooks.

These companion PeopleBooks contain information that applies specifically to PeopleSoft Flow Production:

- *PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals PeopleBook*
- *PeopleSoft Source to Settle Common Information PeopleBook*
- *PeopleSoft Managing Items PeopleBook*

Pages With Deferred Processing

Several pages in PeopleSoft Flow Production operate in deferred processing mode. Most fields on these pages are not updated or validated until you save the page or refresh it by clicking a button, link, or tab. This delayed processing has various implications for the field values on the page—for example, if a field contains a default value, any value you enter before the system updates the page overrides the default. Another implication is that the system updates quantity balances or totals only when you save or otherwise refresh the page.

See Also

PeopleTools PeopleBook: Application Designer

PeopleBooks and the PeopleSoft Online Library

A companion PeopleBook called *PeopleBooks and the PeopleSoft Online Library* contains general information, including:

- Understanding the PeopleSoft online library and related documentation.
- How to send PeopleSoft documentation comments and suggestions to Oracle.
- How to access hosted PeopleBooks, downloadable HTML PeopleBooks, and downloadable PDF PeopleBooks as well as documentation updates.
- Understanding PeopleBook structure.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues used in PeopleBooks.
- ISO country codes and currency codes.
- PeopleBooks that are common across multiple applications.
- Common elements used in PeopleBooks.
- Navigating the PeopleBooks interface and searching the PeopleSoft online library.
- Displaying and printing screen shots and graphics in PeopleBooks.
- How to manage the locally installed PeopleSoft online library, including web site folders.
- Understanding documentation integration and how to integrate customized documentation into the library.
- Application abbreviations found in application fields.

You can find *PeopleBooks and the PeopleSoft Online Library* in the online PeopleBooks Library for your PeopleTools release.

Common Elements Used in This PeopleBook

As of Date	The last date for which a report or process includes data.
Description	Freeflow text up to 30 characters.
Effective Date	Date on which a table row becomes effective; the date that an action begins. For example, if you want to close out a ledger on June 30, the effective date for the ledger closing would be July 1. This date also determines when you can view and change the information. Pages and batch processes that use the information use the current row.
EmplID (employee ID)	Unique identification code for an individual associated with your organization.
Language or Language Code	The language in which you want the field labels and report headings of the reports to print. The field values appear as you enter them. Language also refers to the language spoken by an employee, applicant, or non-employee.
Process Frequency (group box)	Designates the appropriate frequency in the Process Frequency group box: • Once executes the request the next time the batch process runs. After the batch process runs, the process frequency is automatically set to Don't Run. • Always executes the request every time the batch process runs. • Don't Run ignores the request when the batch process runs.
Report ID	The report identifier.
Report Manager	This button takes you to the Report List page, where you can view report content, check the status of a report, and see content detail messages (which show you a description of the report and the distribution list).
Process Monitor	This button takes you to the Process List page, where you can view the status of submitted process requests.
Run	This button takes you to the Process Scheduler request page, where you can specify the location where a process or job runs and the process output format.
Run Control ID	A request identification that represents a set of selection criteria for a report or process.
User ID	The system identifier for the individual who generates a transaction.

SetID	An identification code that represents a set of control table information or TableSets. A TableSet is a group of tables (records) necessary to define the company's structure and processing options.
Short Description	Freeflow text up to 15 characters.
Standard Unit of Measure (UOM)	A type of unit used for quantifying in PeopleSoft systems, and usually associated with items. Depending on the application, units of measure might describe dimensions, weights, volumes, or amounts of locations, containers, or business activities. Examples include inches, pounds, work hours, and standard cost dollars.
Unit (Business Unit)	An identification code that represents a high-level organization of business information. You can use a business unit to define regional or departmental units within a larger organization.

Chapter 1

Getting Started with PeopleSoft Flow Production

This chapter discusses the integrations and implementation steps required to set up PeopleSoft Flow Production.

PeopleSoft Flow Production Integrations

PeopleSoft Flow Production integrates with these PeopleSoft products:

- PeopleSoft Manufacturing
- PeopleSoft Inventory
- PeopleSoft Purchasing

PeopleSoft Manufacturing

PeopleSoft Flow Production integrates with PeopleSoft Manufacturing to replenish material from a feeder line. PeopleSoft Flow Production can send Kanban cards and replenishment requests directly to a feeder line. Completion of these requests will send the material directly to the specified WIP location.

PeopleSoft Inventory

PeopleSoft Flow Production integrates with PeopleSoft Inventory to replenish production material from an inventory location. PeopleSoft Flow Production sends Kanban cards and replenishment requests to PeopleSoft Inventory. PeopleSoft Inventory will fulfill the material request and send the material directly to the specified WIP location.

PeopleSoft Purchasing

PeopleSoft Flow Production integrates with PeopleSoft Purchasing to replenish production material directly from a supplier. PeopleSoft Flow Production dispatches Kanban cards and replenishment requests to the supplier. Receiving processes are used to receive and move the material to the specified WIP location.

PeopleSoft Flow Production Enterprise Integration Points

This section discusses the EIPs used by PeopleSoft Flow Production to send and receive information.

EIP Name	*Description*
Replenishment Request (PRODUCTION_REPLENISHMENT_REQ)	Use this inbound and outbound EIP to create a replenishment request or to import Kanban cards. See Chapter 4, "Maintaining Kanban Cards and Replenishment Requests," page 17.
Replenishment Request Dispatch (REPLENISH_REQUEST_DISPATCH)	Use this outbound asynchronous message to inform a vendor to replenish a specific item See *PeopleSoft Manufacturing 9.1 PeopleBook*, "Issuing Material to Production," Issuing Material Using Electronic Data Collection.
Purchase Order Receipt (PURCHASE_ORDER_RECEIPT)	Use this inbound asynchronous message for Kanban receiving. See *PeopleSoft Manufacturing 9.1 PeopleBook*, "Maintaining Production Orders and Production Schedules."

PeopleSoft Flow Production Implementation

PeopleSoft Setup Manager enables you to review a list of setup tasks for your organization for the products that you are implementing. The setup tasks include the components that you must set up, listed in the order in which you must enter data into the component tables, and links to the corresponding PeopleBook documentation.

Other Sources of Information

In the planning phase of your implementation, take advantage of all PeopleSoft sources of information, including the installation guides, table-loading sequences, data models, and business process maps. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in the *PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals 9.1 PeopleBook,*with information about where to find the most current version of each.

See Also

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals PeopleBook

PeopleTools PeopleBook: Setup Manager

Chapter 2

Understanding the Flow Production Process

This chapter provides an overview of flow production process and discusses:

- The Flow production process.
- Flow production.
- Flow production in Flow Production.

The Flow Production Process

In a traditional discrete environment, you use the master production schedule and material requirements plan (MRP) to explode the requirements and create planned orders for standard lot sizes that are then pushed into production and purchasing. The traditional MRP approach is often characterized by groups of items being processed and tracked using work orders that move in large lots from one operation to the next.

Flow manufacturing is a Just in Time (JIT) based pull system that manufactures to customer order. Production lines and processes are designed to produce a constantly changing mix of products at a steady rate. It utilizes schedules for mixed model production instead of work orders to drive production. The schedules for the mixed models are sequenced based on customer orders, and material is replenished using Kanbans, or replenishment signals. The role of MRP in flow manufacturing is primarily only for long-term planning of material and capacity requirements.

The Flow production process is designed to streamline production processes and efficiently move material to the shop floor. Flow manufacturing focuses on:

- Eliminating waste.
- Continuous improvement.
- Just-in-time material replenishment.
- Pull manufacturing.

A successful implementation of Flow manufacturing can lead to dramatically lower lead times by eliminating wait and move times, and improved quality since lot sizes are small and defects become more apparent when one operation quickly follows another.

Flow Production

Flow is a method of production and inventory control that is repetitive through the horizontal dimension of time and synchronized in the vertical dimension of production sequence. It is characterized by the same basic products, which are built consistently and in sufficient volume so that production lines may be dedicated to products or at least families of products, and by an effective program of matching production rates for all components. Executing Flow assumes pull, or that you drive replenishment that is based on sales of finished goods and usage of components.

Flow assumes that there are consistent patterns of product-based scheduling that can be employed, and that this smooth method of production can be transmitted to suppliers as well as in-house operations.

The use of Flow techniques and principles shorten the production, purchasing, and supply chain paths in a way such that throughput, and therefore return, is increased for the same asset base. This happens because inventory flows faster when there is less of it, and when lead times are composed largely of value-adding activities.

Flow is a set of principles that emphasize these attributes:

- Lean production.
- Visible production control.
- Demand driven and demand smoothing.
- Pull versus push.

Beginning with the Toyota Production System, many offshoot modes of operation have emerged, such as Just-in-time, Kaizen (continuous improvement), Kanban (pull), continuous replenishment, and many others. To a large degree, they are all the same thing.

Flow has evolved from these movements, but the scope of Flow is primarily production and inventory control. With Flow, there is a bias toward keeping demand consistently level, with incremental and smooth adjustments. There is a preference toward visible production control, versus complex scheduling logic. The ideal involves simple, visible production control methods that mirror the shop floor and supplier environments that they manage. A limit must be placed on the amount of inventory that can be in process, in inventory, or in a buffer. All supply chain, production and procurement operations must be clearly defined and composed of standardized, repeatable procedures.

Additionally, Flow brings its own heritage of methods and terms. Probably the most important of these is TAKT time. TAKT is a German word that literally means the beat that an orchestra plays to, as given by the conductor. The primary goal in Flow is to achieve consistently spaced production signals for all items based on their leveled demand.

In a batch or discrete manufacturing environment, work is pushed throughout the plant. A work order is created to signal production of a product with a defined quantity. The pick list and schedule is then generated and associated with the work order to communicate delivery of the raw materials that are required to create the product. Raw material is stored in a centralized location typically a distance away from the point of use. The schedule is created to deliver raw material in the most efficient manner and defines what components should be picked, the routes they follow, and the estimated time that they are expected to arrive and depart each work center throughout the production process. In an effort to optimize material handling, components may be picked together and moved to their appropriate work centers prior to the operator's need.

The raw material then waits in queue until the operator needs the material. Once the components are needed, the operator accesses the order in the system and the material is consumed. A transaction is processed for moving and completing the work. The work order then moves throughout the remaining steps, experiencing queues between move and completion transactions. When the product is finally completed, it is moved into finished goods inventory, where it waits to be delivered to the customer. Implicit in this approach are management complexities that are derived from scheduling material handling and inefficiencies that are experienced in non-value-added move and wait steps.

In a flow environment, work is triggered by demand, not pushed using schedules. In a pure flow environment there may be no work orders, pick lists, or transactions for moving material inside the production process. This is accomplished by putting more emphasis on visual management. Raw material that the operators use is stored near its point of use. Material is pulled from convenient locations when it is needed. Kanbans are used instead of schedules to signal work and control WIP (work in progress). Dedicated product lines are balanced with respect to production demand, so each operation performs within the TAKT time. Facilities are redesigned to accomplish a flowing product view of the plant rather than a discrete process view.

Flow Production in PeopleSoft Flow Production

Flow Production focuses on streamlined shop floor execution. You define replenishment attributes to provide a powerful automated tool for signaling replenishment and moving material within the supply chain. The goal is to most effectively communicate production and material replenishment signals by a variety of methods, most notably by creating and scanning Kanban cards and labels; routing replenishment requests using Workflow, Pull Lists, and Pull Tickets; or triggering replenishment through completions.

Using Flow Production, you can:

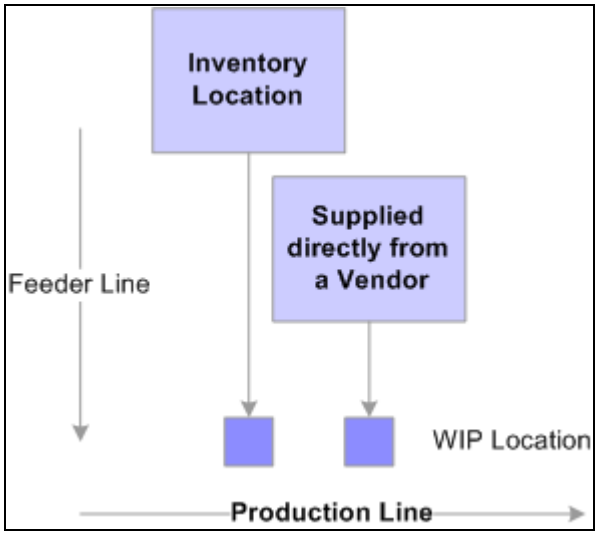
- Create Kanban cards and replenishment requests by manual data entry, scanning, or backflushing.
- Import Kanban cards and replenishment requests using the Kanban ID Import EIP.
- Replenish WIP locations from inventory locations, feeder lines, or directly from a vendor.
- Track, modify, or report status for individual Kanban IDs using the Kanban ID Review.
- Print Kanban cards and labels, Pull Tickets and labels, Pull Lists, and a Replenishment Dispatch report.
- Communicate replenishment requests using Workflow, Pull Lists, or Pull Tickets.
- Associate purchase orders to vendor-sourced replenishment requests and Kanban cards.
- Dispatch replenishment requests to a vendor using various dispatch methods, including email, fax, and the Replenishment Dispatch EIP.
- Display dispatched replenishment requests to vendors on the internet, if you have eSupplier Connection.
- Receive material from a vendor using Kanban Receiving.
- Record feeder line completions using Kanban Completions.
- Process transfers from inventory locations using Kanban Transfers.
- Review Kanban card and replenishment request transactions in the Inventory Transaction History tables.
- Use data collection throughout the flow execution process to scan in Kanban cards and Pull Tickets and process Kanban Receipts, Kanban Completions, and Kanban Transfers.

This section discusses:

- Replenishment sources.
- The Kanban card process.
- The replenishment request process.

Replenishment Sources

This diagram illustrates the three different ways that you can replenish a WIP location: inventory location, feeder line, and vendor.



Replenishment Sources for a WIP location

Inventory Location	A transfer from another Inventory location within the same business unit.
Feeder Line	Subassemblies that feed into main production lines.
Vendor	Vendor that supplies directly to the WIP location.

Each replenishment source works differently with the two replenishment generation processes, Kanban cards and replenishment requests (electronic Kanbans).

Note. To replenish a WIP location from a vendor, you must have Purchasing installed.

The Kanban Card Process

Kanban cards are used to indicate that a WIP location needs to be replenished for a specific item. You can use Kanban cards to replenish WIP locations from inventory locations, feeder lines, or vendors. You can create Kanban cards using the Kanban ID Maintenance page or import them from a third-party system. The system assigns Kanban cards the New status initially; you can't transact against Kanbans in this status. You can create Kanban cards to either be used multiple times (reusable) or one time only.

You can then print the Kanban cards using the Kanban Card Print function. Once you print the Kanban cards, their status changes to Open, which enables you to transact against them using the Kanban ID. You can't make any changes to the card details after they are printed; you can only change the status.

Once you print the Kanban cards, you can attach them to a box or container of components and move them to the lineside WIP location. This is done to initially seed the line. When you have used all of a particular item that is associated with the Kanban card, you place the Kanban card in a cardholder, and the cards are collected periodically for replenishment. You replenish the material based on the replenishment source of inventory location, feeder line, or vendor that is printed on the card.

Inventory Location

If this item is replenished from an inventory location, the Kanban card is taken to the inventory location that is specified on the card, attached to a box of components and taken back to the WIP location. You then scan in the Kanban ID, and the system records an inventory transfer using the Kanban Transfer page.

Feeder Line

If the replenishment source is a feeder line, the Kanban card is taken to the production area specified on the card. The Kanban card is then a request to start production of the subassembly and will be attached to the subassembly on the feeder line. You record this transaction using the Kanban Completions page.

Vendor

In the vendor scenario, you send the Kanban cards to the vendor, who ships material back based on the number of cards received. You then receive the shipment using the Kanban Receiving process.

You can view each Kanban card transaction, whether it is a transfer, completion, or receipt, in the Inventory Transaction History inquiry. The system logs the date and time of each transaction, which enables you to calculate the Kanban card cycle time and track cards on a daily basis to make sure cards aren't lost. For each card, you can view the Kanban quantity and source location details.

See Also

Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Flow Production," page 11

Chapter 4, "Maintaining Kanban Cards and Replenishment Requests," page 17

Chapter 5, "Using Replenishment Sources," page 35

The Replenishment Request Process

The main difference between Kanban cards and Kanban replenishment requests is that you create and print Kanban cards ahead of time, then they move between the WIP location and the replenishment source. In contrast, you create replenishment requests at the time when the inventory needs to be replenished. You can create replenishment using the Create Replenishment Requests page or import replenishment requests into the system using the Kanban ID Import EIP.

See Chapter 4, "Maintaining Kanban Cards and Replenishment Requests," Understanding Kanban Cards and Production Replenishment Requests, page 17.

You can generate replenishment requests in two ways, defined by the replenishment mode:

Backflush Controlled	When you record a production completion, the backflush process consumes components at the WIP locations that are defined to each operation sequence. If the component issue method is Replenish for a component, the system then compares the on-hand inventory level of the component at the WIP location to the replenishment point and, if it is below, creates a replenishment request in the issue multiple quantity.
Manual	If you are using the manual mode, there is some signal or visual indicator to let you know that the inventory level is low for an item at a WIP location. You use the Create Electronic Kanbans or Scan Electronic Kanban functions to generate a request.

For replenishment requests, the system sets the initial status to Open, which means that you can transact against the requests immediately.

Replenishment requests can be communicated in several ways: Pull List, Pull Ticket or workflow. The field that defines how replenishment requests are communicated is the replenishment method.

Pull List	As replenishment requests are created, they accumulate, and then a pull list report is generated, listing the replenishment requests that need to be fulfilled.
Pull Ticket	Similar to a one-time Kanban card. The pull ticket contains one replenishment request that needs to be fulfilled. Pull tickets can be printed by the inventory location or production area that sources the material.
Workflow	As replenishment requests are created, a worklist entry is created. When you work the worklist entry, the system takes you to the Kanban Transfers page.

Inventory Location

You can print the replenishment request details on the Pull List, Pull Ticket, or communicate them using Workflow. If you are using a Pull List or Pull Ticket, you scan the Kanban ID and the system records a Inventory transfer using the Kanban Transfer page. If the replenishment method is Workflow, once you generate the request, the system creates a worklist entry. When you work the worklist entry, the system displays the Kanban Transfer page, with the transfer information.

Feeder Line

If the replenishment source is a feeder line, the system generates a replenishment request manually or through backflush, and you print a Pull Ticket with the relevant item, quantity, and production area details. You can't use a Pull List or Workflow for Kanban completions.

Similar to the Kanban card completions processing, you attach the Pull Ticket to the subassembly on the feeder line. At the end of the feeder line, you scan the Kanban ID using the Kanban Completions page.

Vendor

If you use a vendor as the replenishment source, you use the Kanban Dispatch process to send replenishment requests to the vendor, who ships the material. If you have eSupplier Connection, once the replenishment is dispatched, the vendors can view the request on the internet. You then receive the shipment using the Kanban Receiving process.

See Also

Chapter 5, "Using Replenishment Sources," page 35

PeopleSoft Inventory 9.1 PeopleBook, "Inquiring and Reporting About On-Hand Stock," Viewing Transaction History

Chapter 3

Setting Up PeopleSoft Flow Production

This chapter provides and overview of the steps required to set up flow production, after Inventory and Manufacturing information has been set up, and discusses how to:

- Set up Flow Production replenishment defaults.
- Set up issue methods.
- Set up Kanban automatic numbering.
- Set up purchasing defaults.

See Also

PeopleSoft Inventory 9.1 PeopleBook, "Preparing to Implement PeopleSoft Inventory"

Setting Up PeopleSoft Flow Production Replenishment Defaults

When creating replenishment requests or Kanban cards, the system looks to see if production replenishment location defaults exist first, then looks to the WIP replenishment defaults that are associated with the business unit and item for replenishment guidelines.

This section discusses how to:

- Set up production replenishment locations.
- Set up production replenishment details.
- Set up WIP replenishment item attributes.

Pages Used to Set Up PeopleSoft Flow Production Replenishment Defaults

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Prdn Replenish Locations	SF_REPL_INV	Inventory, Maintain Storage Locations, Production Replenish Locations, Prdn Replenish Locations	Set up production replenishment location defaults in Inventory.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Prdn Replenish Detail	SF_REPL_INV_DTL	Inventory, Maintain Storage Locations, Production Replenish Locations, Prdn Replenish Detail	Set up production replenishment location defaults in Inventory.
Manufacturing - WIP Replenishment	MFG_ATTRIB2	Items, Define Items and Attributes, Define Business Unit Item, Manufacturing	Set up item replenishment defaults in the Inventory Define Business Unit Items menu.

Setting Up Production Replenishment Locations

When creating replenishment requests or Kanban cards, the system looks at the production replenishment locations details first to see if specific item and WIP location replenishment details exist. If you haven't set up Production Replenishment locations defaults, the system looks at the WIP Replenishment details by item.

See Also

PeopleSoft Manufacturing 9.1 PeopleBook, "Issuing Material to Production," Using the Replenishment Method

Setting Up Production Replenishment Detail

Use the Prdn Replenish Detail page to set up production replenishment location defaults in Inventory.

See *PeopleSoft Manufacturing 9.1 PeopleBook*, "Issuing Material to Production," Using the Replenishment Method.

Setting Up WIP Replenishment Item Attributes

You use this page to define how the replenishment is triggered using the WIP Replenishment mode. You specify how the replenishment request is communicated with the WIP Replenishment Method, whether Pull List, Pull Ticket, or Workflow. You define here where the material comes from, inventory, feeder line, or vendor using the WIP Replenishment Source.

See Also

PeopleSoft Manufacturing 9.1 PeopleBook, "Issuing Material to Production," Using the Replenishment Method

Setting Up Issue Methods

To use, each item must be defined with *replenishment* as the issue method.

This section discusses how to:

- Set up item issue methods.
- Set up production area issue methods.

Pages Used to Set Up Issue Methods

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Define Business Unit Item - Manufacturing: General	MFG_ATTRIB	Items, Define Items and Attributes, Define Business Unit Item, Manufacturing, General	Set up item replenishment defaults under Inventory Define Business Unit Items.
Production Area Maintenance - Item Detail	SF_PRDN_AREA_ITEM	Production Control, Define Production, Production IDs/Schedules, Production Area, Item Detail	Define production details for each item associated with a production area.

Setting Up Item Issue Methods

You must set the Component Issue method to Replenish for items that you replenish using Flow Production.

See *PeopleSoft Managing Items 9.1 PeopleBook*, "Defining Items by Business Unit," Defining Manufacturing Information for an Item.

Setting Up Production Area Issue Methods

You can set the component issue method to Use Component's Method on the Production Area - Item Detail page. You can also set the production area's component issue method to Replenish to indicate that all components for the item use the replenish issue method.

See *PeopleSoft Manufacturing 9.1 PeopleBook*, "Setting Up Production Areas," Defining Production Area and Item Detail.

Setting Up Kanban Automatic Numbering

You must set up automatic numbering for Kanban IDs to enable the autonumbering of Kanban IDs when you create Kanban cards or replenishment requests.

Page Used to Set Up Kanban Automatic Numbering

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Auto Numbering	AUTO_NUM_PNL	Set Up Financials/Supply Chain, Common Definitions, Codes and Auto Numbering, Auto Numbering	Set up automatic numbering for Kanban IDs.

Setting Up Kanban Auto Numbering

You must set up defaults for the number type of Kanban ID. Associate the *SF_KANBAN_ID*Field Name to the automatic numbering defaults.

See Also

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals 9.1 PeopleBook, "Defining Financials and Supply Chain Management Common Definitions"

Setting Up Purchasing Defaults

If you are using vendor replenishment with Flow Production, you must set up several defaults in Purchasing.

This section discusses how to:

- Set up purchasing items.
- Set up vendors.
- Set up vendor contact information.
- Set up vendor email addresses.
- Set up vendor fax numbers.

Pages Used to Set Up Purchasing Defaults

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Purchasing Attributes - Purchasing Controls	ITM_TBL_PUR	Items, Define Items and Attributes, Purchasing Attributes, Purchasing Controls	Define whether to include past-due Kanban purchase orders when associating Kanban receipts with a specific purchase order.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Procurement Options	VNDR_PROC_OPT_SEC1	Vendors, Vendor Setup/Maintenance, Vendor Information, Location, Procurement Options	Set up the replenishment dispatch method.
Vendor Information - Location	VNDR_LOC	Vendors, Vendor Setup/Maintenance, Vendor Information, Location	Associate an address code for the vendor location in the Ordering group box. If you are dispatching vendor replenishment requests by email or fax, the system uses this address code to determine the vendor email address or fax phone number.
Vendor Information - Address	VNDR_ADDRESS	Vendors, Vendor Setup/Maintenance, Vendor Information, Address	Enter an email address for the address code.
Phone Information	VNDR_ADDR_PHN_SEC	Vendors, Vendor Setup/Maintenance, Vendor Information, Address, Telephone	Enter a vendor fax number for the address code.

Setting Up Purchasing Items

When associating Kanban receipts to a purchase order, select the Include Past Due Kanban POs check box if you want to include past-due purchase orders during the Kanban Receiving PO Selection process.

Also, because vendor replenishment occurs on a frequent basis, if you set the Early Ship Reject Days value too low, the receiving process may not permit you to receive the material because it arrived too early.

See Also

PeopleSoft Purchasing 9.1 PeopleBook, "Defining Purchasing Item Information," Defining Purchasing Item Attributes

Setting Up Vendors

Use the Procurement Options page, accessed from the Location page, to define the replenishment dispatch method. When you create Kanban IDs and select a vendor for vendor replenishment, the vendor replenishment dispatch method is associated to the Kanban ID. When you run the Replenishment Dispatch process, the system determines the dispatch method using the value that is stored with the Kanban ID record. Dispatching is required for replenishment requests with backflush-controlled or manual replenishment modes. You don't dispatch Kanban cards using the dispatch process.

See Also

PeopleSoft Source-to-Settle Common Information 9.1 PeopleBook, "Maintaining Vendor Information," Defining Vendor Locations

Setting Up Vendor Contact Information

See *PeopleSoft Source-to-Settle Common Information 9.1 PeopleBook,* "Maintaining Vendor Information," Entering Vendor Contact Information.

Setting Up Vendor Email Addresses

See *PeopleSoft Source-to-Settle Common Information 9.1 PeopleBook,* "Maintaining Vendor Information," Entering Vendor Addresses.

Setting Up Vendor Fax Numbers

See *PeopleSoft Source-to-Settle Common Information 9.1 PeopleBook,* "Maintaining Vendor Information," Entering Vendor Addresses.

Chapter 4

Maintaining Kanban Cards and Replenishment Requests

This chapter provides an overview of the Kanban cards and production replenishment requests and discuss how to:

- Create Kanban IDs.
- Create manual replenishment requests.
- Create Kanban replenishment requests using electronic data collection.
- Review Kanban IDs.

Understanding Kanban Cards and Production Replenishment Requests

At the heart of Flow Production involves moving material to a WIP location when it is needed. You can replenish the WIP location from a Inventory location or feeder line or directly from the vendor. Flow Production provides multiple ways to move the material. You can use Kanban cards or replenishment requests with Workflow, you can use pull tickets, or you can use pull lists. You can also use electronic data collection to create replenishment requests.

This section discusses:

- Kanban card process.
- Replenishment requests (electronic Kanbans).
- Kanban ID import integration.
- Kanban card and replenishment request printing.

Kanban Card Process

A Kanban card is a physical card that is used to indicate that a WIP location needs to be replenished for a specific item. You can create Kanban cards using the Kanban ID Maintenance page or import them using the Kanban ID Import EIP.

You can print Kanban cards using the Kanban Card Print function. Once you print the cards, their status changes to Open which enables you to perform transactions with the cards using the Kanban ID. You can't make changes to the card details after the cards are printed; you can change the status only.

Once you have printed the Kanban cards, they can be attached to a box or other container of components and moved to the lineside WIP location. This is done to initially supply the line.

If an item is replenished from a Inventory location, then the Kanban card is taken to the location that is specified on the card, attached to a box of components, and returned to the WIP location. You then scan in the Kanban ID, and the system records the Inventory transfer. Multiple cards cycle between the WIP location and the replenishment source. You add or remove cards based on component usage.

If a replenishment source is a feeder line, the Kanban card is taken to the production area that is specified on the card. In vendor scenarios, you send the Kanban cards to the vendor who ships material based on the number of cards that are received. You receive the shipment using the Kanban receiving process.

You can create Kanban cards that are used multiple times or only once.

Replenishment Requests (Electronic Kanbans)

You create requests when you need to replenish Inventory. Use one of these options to create requests.

You can use the Replenishment Request EIP to replenish components from third-party systems by electronic data collection.

Backflush Controlled

When you record a completion, the system records consumption of components at the WIP locations that are defined for each operation sequence that you backflush. The system compares the on-hand inventory level of the component at the WIP location, after the component has been consumed, to the replenishment point that you establish for the storage location in the Production Replenishment Locations component. If no replenishment point value exists for the WIP location, the system uses the default value for the item from the Define Business Unit Item - Manufacturing: WIP Replenishment page. If the on-hand quantity is below that replenishment point, the system creates a replenishment request in multiples of the value in the Issue Multiple field. This option is useful for assemblies that have a short manufacturing lead-time.

Manual

The manual option uses visual indicators. The indicator might be a light, a gravity feeder, or some other signal to show that the level is low for an item at a WIP location. You use the Create Replenishment Request page to enter the item and WIP location and generate the request.

See Also

PeopleSoft Manufacturing 9.1 PeopleBook, "Issuing Material to Production"

Kanban ID Import Integration

You can import Kanban cards and replenishment requests from third-party Kanban planning systems using the Kanban ID Import EIP.

On the Kanban Replenishment Request process page, if you set the Transaction Source field to *External* or *Both*, the system checks whether a third-party Kanban planning system has published any messages (that is, Kanban cards or replenishment requests in XML format). If messages are available, the system processes them. After validating the data, the system assigns a Kanban ID to each request. The requests are available in Flow Production for viewing, printing, and performing transactions.

See Also

Chapter 4, "Maintaining Kanban Cards and Replenishment Requests," Running the Kanban Replenishment Request COBOL Process (FPPAREPL), page 30

Kanban Card and Replenishment Request Printing

You can print or reprint Kanban cards for a range of Kanban IDs, item IDs, or WIP locations. You can either send the output to a printer or create a file. The printed Kanban card includes the Kanban ID, item ID, WIP location, replenishment source (inventory, feeder line, or vendor), and quantity. You can also print labels for situations where you want to attach a reusable Kanban card directly to a container, especially if you are using electronic data collection.

You can print Kanban replenishment requests in two formats: Pull List or Pull Ticket.

The pull list is a list of Kanban IDs with associated details, similar to a pick list. You can print the pull list using specific sort and selection criteria.

Pull tickets are similar to Kanban cards. You print one pull ticket per Kanban ID. Once you issue the material requested by a pull ticket, the system changes the Kanban ID status to *Complete*, as it does for a one-time Kanban card.

See Also

Chapter 1, "Getting Started with PeopleSoft Flow Production," PeopleSoft Flow Production Implementation, page 2

Appendix A, "PeopleSoft Flow Production Report Descriptions," page 51

Common Elements Used in This Chapter

WIP RPL Mode (WIP replenishment mode), **WIP RPL Type** (WIP replenishment type), **WIP RPL Source** (WIP replenishment source), and **WIP RPL Method** (WIP replenishment method)	Displays the values from the Inventory defaults on the Production Replenishment Locations page or, if the values aren't there, from the item attributes on the Define Business Unit Item - Manufacturing: WIP Replenishment page.

WIP Location

Enter the WIP location. The system displays the number of storage levels that are defined for each storage area. If you don't know which storage location you want, select a storage location field and click the Transfer button to access the Storage Location Search link. The system displays a page where you can search for a storage location at any storage level. Only locations that are defined as WIP locations are displayed.

WIP RPL Status (WIP replenishment status)

Displays the WIP replenishment status. As you move a Kanban card or replenishment request through the Flow Production business process, the system updates the statuses accordingly. The status indicates where the Kanban card is in the replenishment process. Values are:

- *Canceled*: The Kanban card is taken out of circulation and can't be reopened. You must change the Kanban card or replenishment request to this status manually.
- *Complete*: You can't perform transactions using a Kanban card or a replenishment request in this status, but you can reset the status to *Open.*

  If the Kanban card's WIP replenishment type is *One Time,* then the system sets the Kanban card's status to *Complete* once you issue material against the card. Once you complete a Kanban transfer transaction against a replenishment request, the system sets the status to *Complete.* Because all replenishment requests are one-time only, you can't record any additional transactions against a *Complete* replenishment request, but you can reset the status to *Open.* The *Complete* status usually means that all possible transactions against the Kanban have been performed.
- *Dispatched*: This status is used for replenishment requests that are sourced from a vendor.

  Once you have run the Dispatch Replenishment Request process (FPS1000), the system sets the replenishment request status to *Dispatched* and notifies the vendor using the selected dispatch method. This status isn't used for Kanban cards.
- *Hold*: Once the Kanban card or replenishment request is printed, you can change its status to *Hold.*

  You can create transactions for the Kanban card or replenishment request only if you reset it to *Open.*
- *In Process*: This status is used for Kanban cards and replenishment requests that are sourced from a vendor.

  The system sets the Kanban card or replenishment request to this status when it is received from the vendor. If the Kanban card or replenishment request is reusable, then the system sets the status to *Open* once the material is put away in the WIP location. If you are using a one-time Kanban card or replenishment request, the status changes to *Complete* once the material is put away.
- *New*: Kanban cards are created with this status.

  You can't perform transactions against this Kanban card until its status is *Open.* Printing Kanban cards changes the status from *New* to *Open.* Replenishment requests don't use this status.

- *Open*: Once the Kanban card is printed, the system changes its status to *Open.*

  For reusable Kanban cards that have *Feeder* or *Inventory* as the source, you can continue to cycle them between the WIP location and the replenishment source until you manually change the status.

  This is the initial status of a replenishment request. Consequently, you can perform transactions against it right away. You cannot do that with Kanban cards. The system doesn't change the status of replenishment requests when you print them.

WIP RPL Mode (WIP replenishment mode)

Select a mode, which the system uses to determine how replenishment requests are generated for an item. Options are:

- *Backflush Controlled*: When you backflush completions, components are consumed in the WIP location.

  When the quantity on hand falls below the replenishment point, the system generates a replenishment request to bring the on-hand quantity back to the replenishment point. The replenishment request is a multiple of the value defined in the Issue Multiple field. For example, if the replenishment point is 60, the on-hand quantity is 30, and the value in the Issue Multiple field is 20, then the system generates a replenishment request for 40 to bring the on-hand WIP location quantity to the replenishment point.

- *Kanban Card:* The replenishment process uses Kanban cards as a manual request for material.

  In this scenario, Kanban cards are created or imported into the system and then printed. A Kanban card is attached to a box of components; as components are used on the production line, you place the Kanban cards in a Kanban holder. The cards are picked up periodically at the WIP location and taken to a Kanban sorting room or to the source location on the card so that the components can be retrieved. Each Kanban card has a Kanban ID.

- *Manual:* When the visual indicator shows that the WIP location needs replenishment, you scan in the item ID and WIP location to generate a replenishment request for the specified value in the Issue Multiple field.

  This request includes the replenishment quantity and source location that is associated with the item and WIP location.

WIP RPL Type (WIP replenishment type)

For Kanban cards, select the type. Options are *One Time* and *Reusable*. The system sets this field to *One Time* for the WIP replenishment modes *Backflush Controlled* and *Manual.Reusable* is the default value for Kanban cards.

Workflow: The system generates a worklist entry that displays the Production Replenishment page and the Item, Quantity, and From/To WIP location fields. You can override the values to complete the transfer. This type is valid only if the WIP replenishment mode is *Backflush Controlled* and the replenishment source is *Inventory.*

WIP RPL Source (WIP replenishment source)

Select to determine which source supplies the WIP location. Options are:

- *Feeder*: A feeder line creates subassemblies that are fed into the main production line.

  Once you have used a certain quantity of the subassemblies, you send a replenishment signal to start production on the feeder line. If you select *Feeder* as the WIP replenishment source, the system makes the WIP Production Area field available for entry. Enter the area that serves as a feeder line for the item. Feeder lines must use production schedules to track production.

- *Inventory*: Replenish the WIP location directly from an inventory location.

  If you select *Inventory* as the WIP replenishment source, the system makes the Source Location field available for entry. Enter the storage location that replenishes this item. The Location field isn't mandatory but, if completed, it must be a valid location.

- *Vendor*: Use this option to replenish the WIP location by directly receiving purchased components from a vendor.

  If you select *Vendor* as the WIP replenishment source, the system makes available the Vendor ID and Vendor Location fields. Enter the Vendor ID and Vendor Location that will directly replenish this item. You can override this prior to dispatch if necessary.

Click the Storage Location Search button to access the Storage Location Search link. The system displays a page where you can search for a storage location at any storage level. Only the locations that are defined as WIP locations appear.

WIP RPL Method (WIP replenishment method)

Select a method to designate how the replenishment request is communicated. This field is available if the WIP replenishment mode is *Backflush Controlled* or *Manual*.

The WIP replenishment methods that are available vary by WIP replenishment source. If the WIP replenishment source is *Inventory*, the *Workflow*, *Pull Ticket*, and *Pull List* WIP replenishment methods are available.

If the source is *Feeder*, then *Pull Ticket* is the only option. This field is not used if the source is *Vendor*.

Pull Ticket: You create a one-time replenishment request through either a backflush or a manual scan and run the Pull Ticket Print process to print the pull ticket. This is similar to a one-time Kanban card. You scan in the Kanban ID, and the system displays the item, Kanban quantity, source, and WIP location information.

Pull List: A pull list is a list of Kanban requests that you use as you do a pick list. You scan in Kanban IDs to transfer quantities. You run the Pull List/Pull Ticket process (FPS6500) on a scheduled basis to pick up new requests. As with pull tickets, you scan in the Kanban ID from the pull list to transact each request.

Creating Kanban Cards

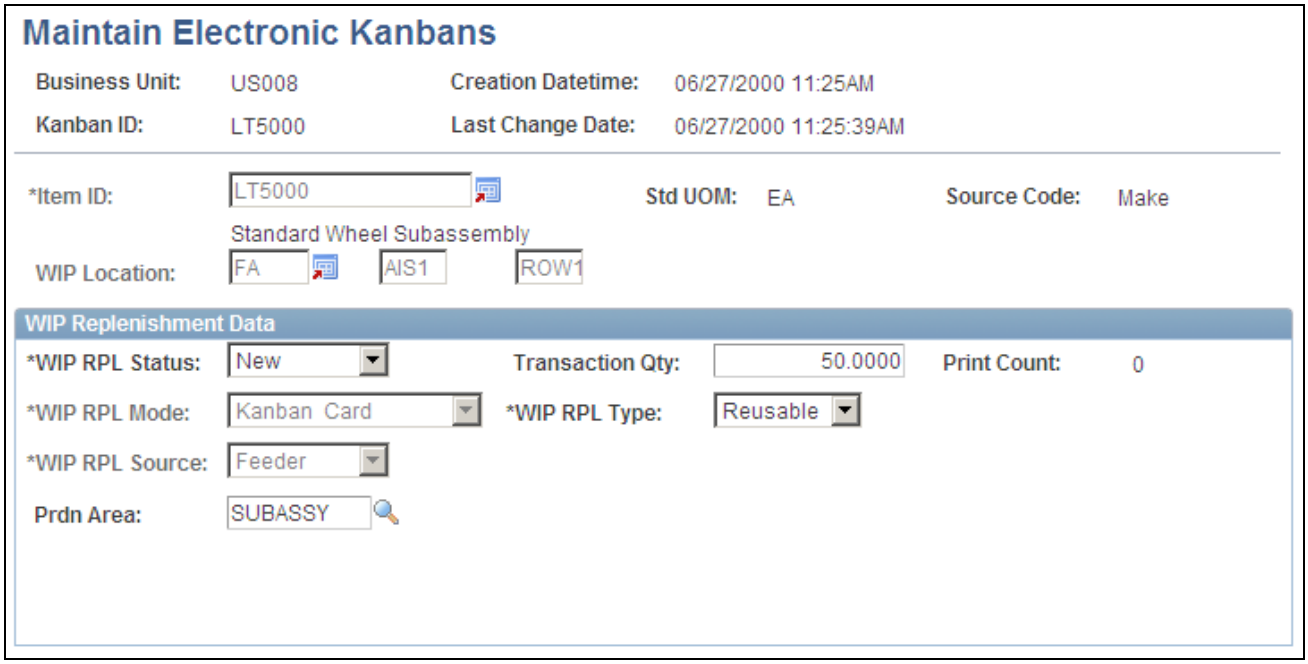
This section discusses how to create Kanban cards.

Pages Used to Create Kanban Cards

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Maintain Electronic Kanbans	SF_KANBAN_DTL	Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Kanban Cards, Maintain Kanban Cards, Maintain Electronic Kanbans	Create Kanban cards and maintain Kanban cards and replenishment requests.
Print Kanban Cards	RUN_FPS6510	Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Kanban Cards, Print Kanban Cards, Print Kanban Cards	Select print options for the Kanban Cards and Kanban Card Labels SQR report (FPS6510).
Kanban Card Range	RUN_FPS6510A	Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Kanban Cards, Print Kanban Cards, Kanban Card Range	Select the range of Kanban IDs, item IDs, or WIP locations to be printed on the Kanban Cards and Kanban Card Labels SQR report (FPS6510).

Creating Kanban IDs

Access the Maintain Electronic Kanbans page (Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Kanban Cards, Maintain Kanban Cards, Maintain Electronic Kanbans).



Maintain Electronic Kanbans page

Adding a Kanban ID

Kanban ID — Enter a value for the Kanban ID. If you set up automatic numbering for Kanban IDs, the system uses *NEXT* as the Kanban ID and assigns the next Kanban ID number when you save the Kanban ID.

Transaction Qty (transaction quantity) — Enter the amount of material with which to replenish the location each time you use the Kanban card.

Print Count — Displays the print count, which the system generates each time you print the Kanban card.

See Also

Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Flow Production," Setting Up Kanban Automatic Numbering, page 13

PeopleSoft Inventory 9.1 PeopleBook, "Structuring Inventory," Defining and Maintaining Material Storage Locations

PeopleSoft Inventory 9.1 PeopleBook, "Structuring Inventory," Searching for Material Storage Locations

PeopleSoft Managing Items 9.1 PeopleBook, "Defining Items by Business Unit," Defining Manufacturing Information for an Item

Creating Manual Replenishment Requests

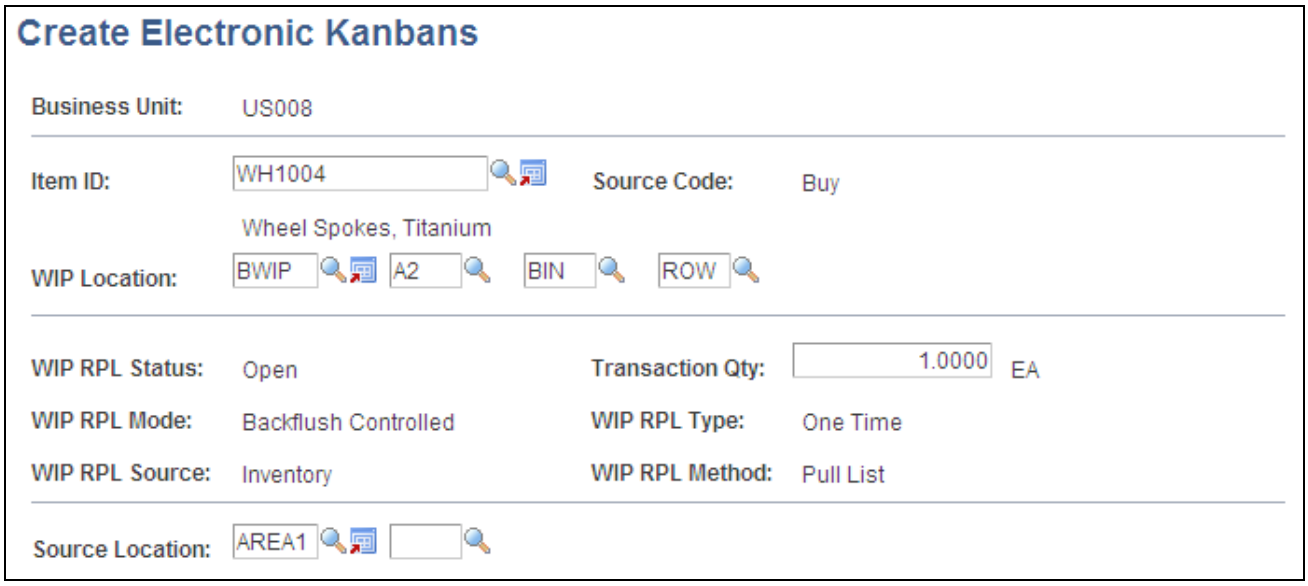
This section discusses how to create manual replenishment requests.

Pages Used to Create Manual Replenishment Requests

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Create Electronic Kanbans	SF_RPL_REQ_EXPRESS	Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Create Electronic Kanbans, Create Electronic Kanbans	Manually request replenishment.
Pull Ticket/Pull List Options	RUN_FPS6500	Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Create Electronic Kanbans, Print Pull Ticket/Pull List, Pull Ticket/Pull List Options	Indicate how to print pull tickets and pull lists for the Pull Ticket/Pull List SQR report (FPS6500).
Pull Ticket/Pull List Range	RUN_FPS6500A	Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Create Electronic Kanbans, Print Pull Ticket/Pull List, Pull Ticket/Pull List Range	Select the printing range for the Pull Ticket/Pull List SQR report.

Creating Replenishment Requests

Access the Create Electronic Kanbans page (Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Create Electronic Kanbans, Create Electronic Kanbans).



Create Electronic Kanbans page

Note. The system numbers new replenishment requests when they are saved, so be sure to set up automatic numbering for Kanban IDs before creating replenishment requests.

Transaction Qty (transaction quantity) Enter the transaction quantity. The quantity appears by default from the Issue Multiple field, which is defined on the Production Replenishment Location page or the Define Business Unit Item - Manufacturing: WIP Replenishment page. You can override the value here.

See Also

Chapter 4, "Maintaining Kanban Cards and Replenishment Requests," Creating Kanban Cards, page 24

PeopleSoft Managing Items 9.1 PeopleBook, "Defining Items by Business Unit," Defining Manufacturing Information for an Item

Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Flow Production," Setting Up Kanban Automatic Numbering, page 13

PeopleSoft Manufacturing 9.1 PeopleBook, "Issuing Material to Production," Using the Replenishment Method

Creating Replenishment Requests Using Electronic Data Collection

If you use manual replenishment with electronic data collection, you use the Manual Replenishment page to create replenishment requests. In this scenario, a worker physically inspects the WIP location levels. If the level is low for an item, the worker scans the item and WIP location using a data collection device, and the system generates an electronic data collection replenishment request. Alternatively, the worker can manually enter the request using the Manual Replenishment page.

The Replenishment Request EIP enables third-party systems to create a replenishment request and the message be imported into Flow Production. This EIP is an outbound, batch subscribe, asynchronous message.

Flow Production provides the Replenishment Request Dispatch EIP to enable you to inform vendors of the need to replenish a specific item or location. This EIP is an outbound, batch subscribe, asynchronous message.

This section discusses how to:

- Use the Scan Electronic Kanban request.
- Run the Kanban Replenishment Request COBOL process (FPPAREPL).

See Also

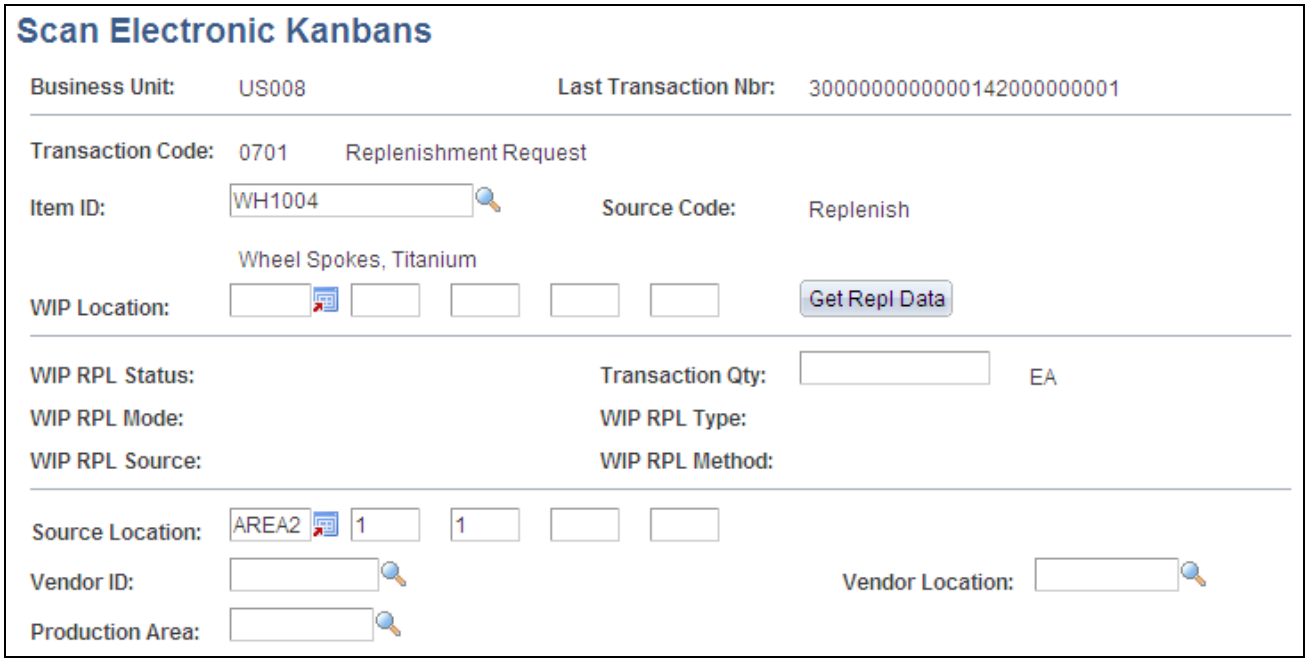
Chapter 1, "Getting Started with PeopleSoft Flow Production," page 1

Pages Used to Create Replenishment Requests Using Electronic Data Collection

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Scan Electronic Kanbans	BCT_MG_KANBAN_MRR	• Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Scan Electronic Kanbans, Scan Electronic Kanbans • SCM Integrations, Create Transactions, Manufacturing, Scan Electronic Kanbans, Scan Electronic Kanbans	Generate a manual replenishment request with electronic data collection.
Import Kanban Cards	BCT_FP_REQREPL	• Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Process Electronic Kanbans, Import Kanban Cards • SCM Integrations, Process Transactions, Manufacturing, Process Electronic Kanbans, Import Kanban Cards	Process replenishment requests. If you use an electronic data collection system, you can run the Kanban Replenishment Request process (to update the system with the replenishment request data that you collect.

Using the Scan Electronic Kanban Request

Access the Scan Electronic Kanbans page (Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Scan Electronic Kanbans, Scan Electronic Kanbans).



Scan Electronic Kanbans page

Item ID — Select an item. The system displays the source code and description of the item.

Get Repl Data (get replenishment data) — Click to populate the WIP replenishment fields with default values.

Note. If you save the page without clicking the Get Repl Data button, the system saves the record with the WIP replenishment defaults without displaying the data.

Transaction Qty(transaction quantity) — Enter a quantity for the replenishment request.

Source Location — If sourcing this request from an inventory location, enter the source location.

Vendor ID and **Vendor Location** — Enter the vendor and location if you source the request from a vendor.

Production Area — Enter the production area if you source from a feeder line.

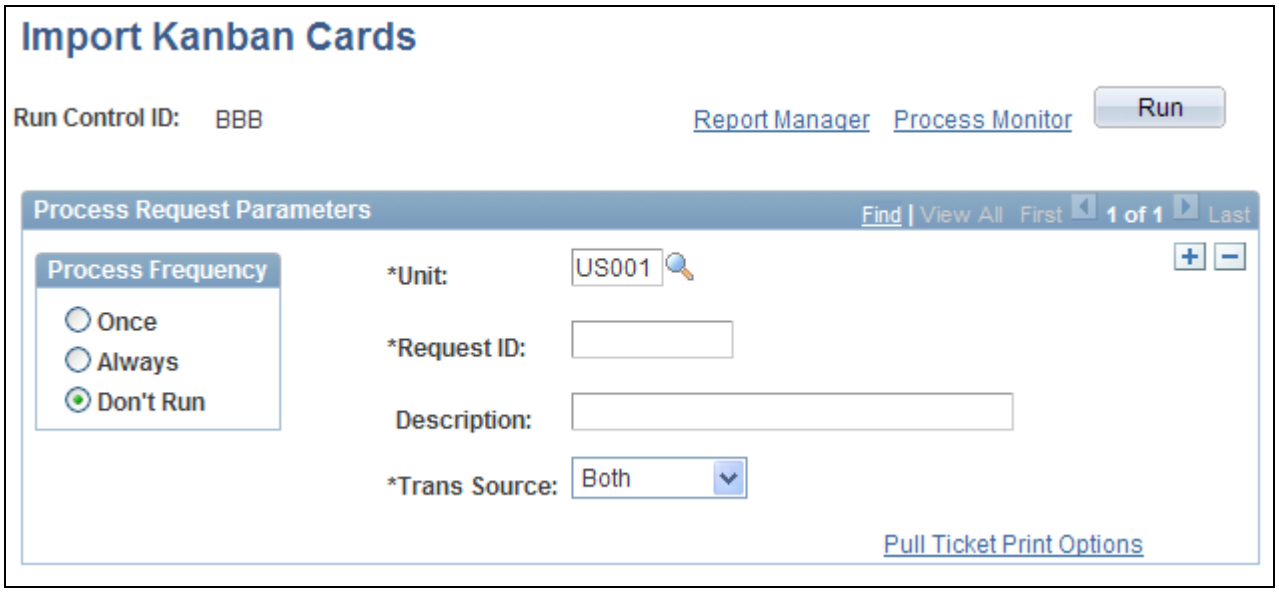
Before you can review and perform transactions on this request, run the Kanban Replenishment Request process.

See Also

PeopleSoft Managing Items 9.1 PeopleBook, "Defining Items by Business Unit," Defining Manufacturing Information for an Item

Running the Kanban Replenishment Request COBOL Process (FPPAREPL)

Access the Import Kanban Cards page (Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Process Kanbans).



Import Kanban Cards page

Use this process page to create and print Kanban replenishment requests.

Trans Source (transaction source) Select the source where transactions originate. Options are:

- *Internal:* Requests are generated internally.

  For example, select this option when using a wedge device or radio frequency unit with electronic data collection.

- *External:* Requests are received from a third-party Kanban planning system.

  Select this option to import Kanban ID Import EIP transactions.

- *Both:* Requests are generated internally and externally.

While you are running the Kanban Replenishment Request process, you can also run the Pull List/Pull Ticket process. This creates only new pull tickets that are generated by the Kanban Replenishment Request process.

After you click Run, select one of these check boxes:

FPPAREPL Select to run the Kanban Replenishment Request process, which updates the system with the replenishment request data that is collected electronically.

FPRPLREQ Select to run a multistep process that includes both the Kanban Replenishment Request process and the Pull List/Pull Ticket process.

See Also

PeopleTools PeopleBook: Process Scheduler

Reviewing Kanban IDs

Use the Review Electronic Kanbans component for both Kanban cards and replenishment requests. This component enables you to review Kanban IDs by item ID or WIP location. You can view all Kanbans in multiple locations for a specific item or for multiple items in a specific location. You can use this component to mass change the status for all selected Kanbans.

This section discusses how to:

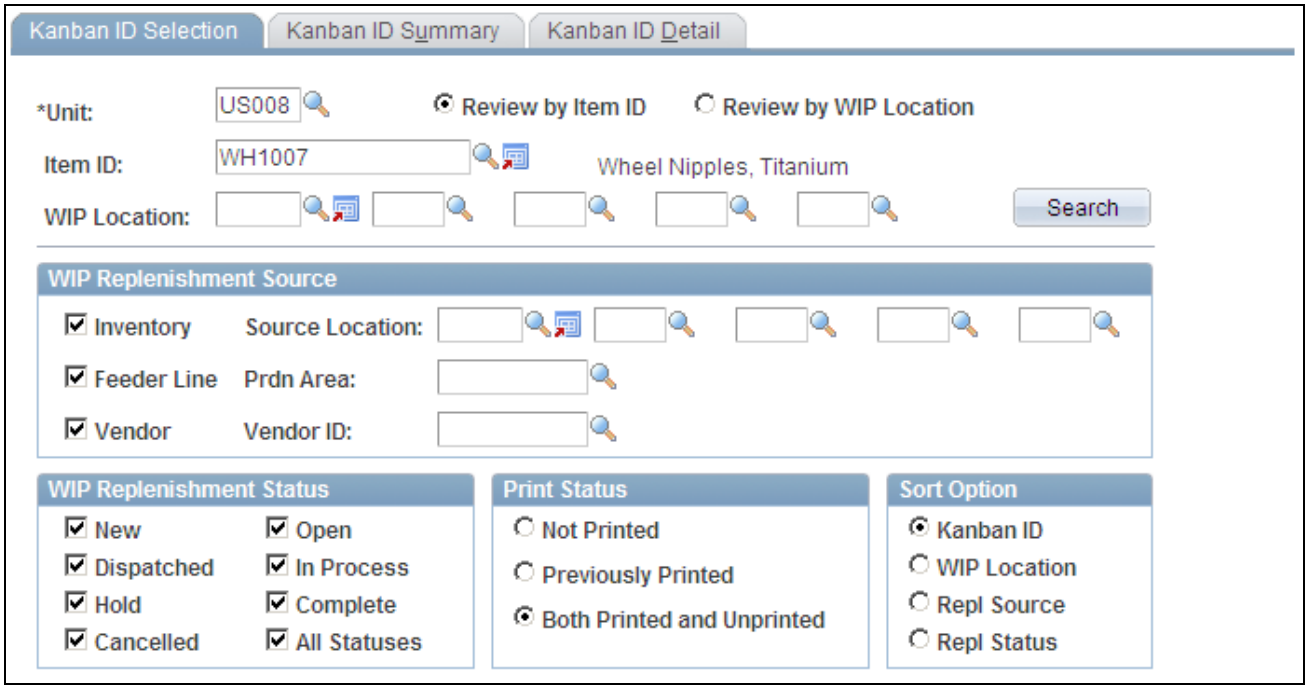
- Select Kanban IDs.
- Review the Kanban ID summary.
- Review the Kanban ID detail.

Pages Used to Review Kanban IDs

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Kanban ID Selection	SF_RVW_RPL_SEL	Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Review Electronic Kanbans, Kanban ID Selection	Choose a range of Kanban IDs to view.
Kanban ID Summary	SF_RVW_RPL_SUM	Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Review Electronic Kanbans, Kanban ID Summary	View summarized replenishment information by Kanban ID.
Kanban ID Detail	SF_RVW_RPL_DTL	Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Review Electronic Kanbans, Kanban ID Detail	View detailed replenishment information by Kanban ID.

Selecting Kanban IDs

Access the Kanban ID Selection page (Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Review Electronic Kanbans, Kanban ID Selection).



Kanban ID Selection page

Review by Item ID Select to retrieve Kanbans by item ID. If you select this option, you must enter an item ID.

Review by WIP Location Select to retrieve Kanbans by WIP location. If you select this option, you must enter a WIP location. If you enter both an item ID and a WIP location, the system selects only the Kanban IDs with that item ID and WIP location.

Search Click to view the Kanbans that match the criteria specified.

WIP Replenishment Source

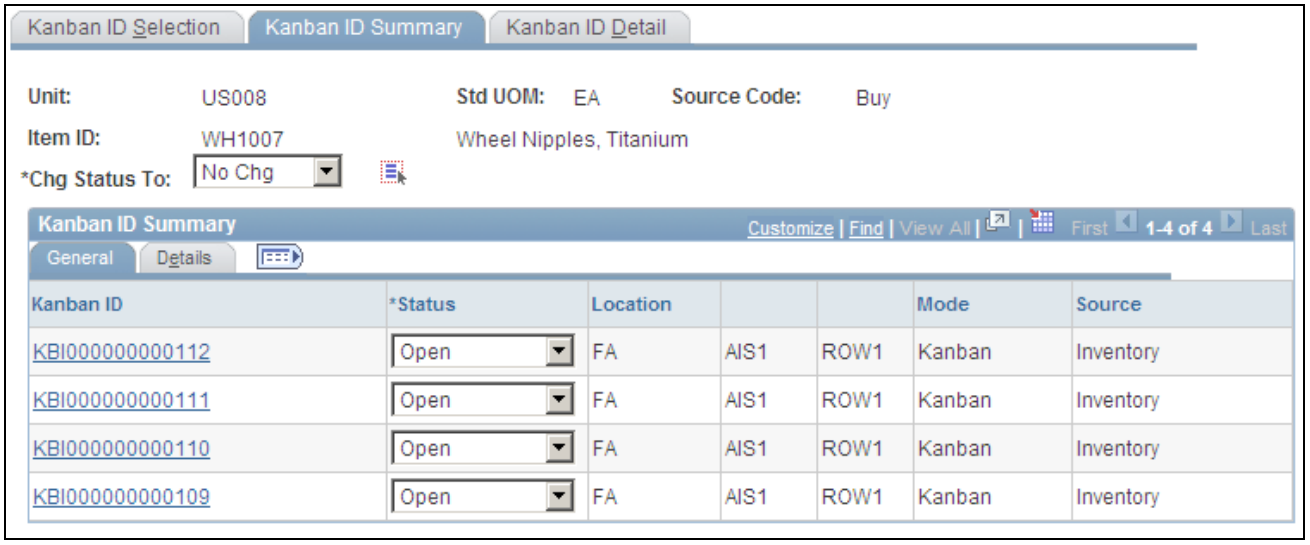
Inventory If you select this check box, then you must enter a source location.

Feeder Line If you select this check box, then you must enter a production area.

Vendor If you select this check box, then you must enter a vendor ID.

Reviewing the Kanban ID Summary

Access the Kanban ID Summary page (Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Review Electronic Kanbans, Kanban ID Summary).



Kanban ID Summary page

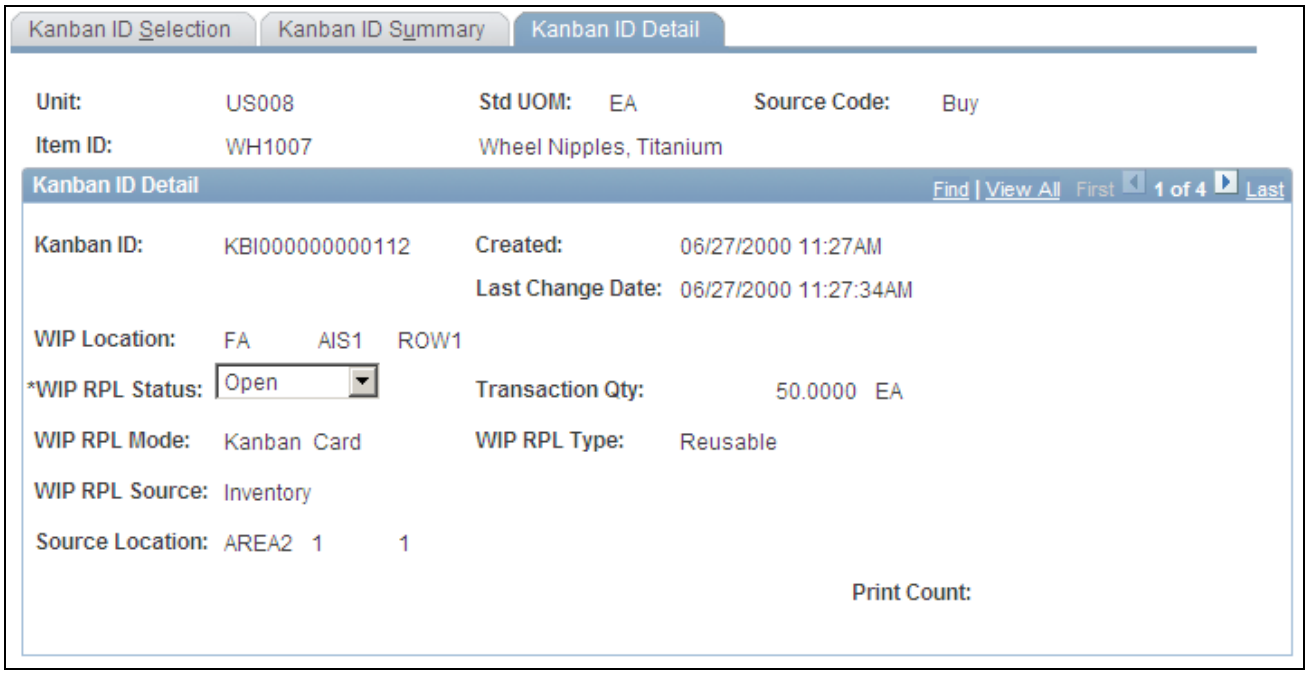
Chg Status To (change status to) Select to perform a mass status change update for all selected Kanban IDs. For example, you can cancel all Kanban cards in a WIP location before adding new cards. Options are *Canceled, Hold, New, No Chg* (no change), and *Open.*

Kanban ID Click to view details of each Kanban card or replenishment request.

Status Select to change the status on individual Kanbans if necessary.

Reviewing the Kanban ID Detail

Access the Kanban ID Detail page (Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Review Electronic Kanbans, Kanban ID Detail).



Kanban ID Detail page

Viewing Detail Information

The system displays different details depending on the type of Kanban ID selected:

Inventory	The system displays the WIP replenishment method and the number of storage levels that are defined for each source location.
Feeder	The system displays the production area.
Vendor	The system displays the vendor ID, vendor location, dispatch method, vendor item ID, and vendor quantity.
WIP RPL Status (WIP replenishment status)	Select to change the status for the Kanban ID, if necessary.

Chapter 5

Using Replenishment Sources

This chapter provides overviews of inventory replenishment, vendor replenishment, and Kanban completions processing and discusses how to:

- Manage inventory replenishment.
- Manage vendor replenishment.
- Manage feeder line replenishment.

Understanding Inventory Replenishment

If you are replenishing components from a Inventory location, you use bin-to-bin transfers to move the material. With Flow Production, we provide specific functionality to streamline Kanban transfers.

Understanding the Kanban Transfer Process

You can create Kanban transfers either for Kanban cards or replenishment requests.

If you use Kanban transfers, you must complete the transfer and then run the Inventory Transfer COBOL process (INPTTRFR). This is a good method if you are entering multiple transfers. Express Kanban transfers are best for single transfers as the system updates the database with each transfer and you don't need to run the Inventory Transfer process.

Understanding Kanban Card Transfers

In this scenario, the Kanban card travels back and forth between the WIP location and an inventory storage location. The Kanban card includes the inventory location and Kanban quantity. You take the card to the inventory location and enter or scan the Kanban ID so that it appears on the Kanban Transfer page. Once you enter the Kanban ID, the system provides the WIP location, item, source location, and Kanban quantity. You can override the source location and the quantity.

Replenishment Request Transfers

In this scenario, you create the replenishment request either manually or through backflushing. You can print the Kanban details on a Pull List or Pull Ticket. If you use backflushing, a worklist entry is generated. If you use a Pull List or Pull Ticket, you scan the Kanban ID into the Kanban transfer transaction. The system then provides the destination, source locations, and transfer quantity.

If the replenishment method is Workflow, the system creates a worklist entry after the request is generated. When you select the worklist entry, the system displays the Kanban Transfer page, where you can complete the transfer.

Understanding Vendor Replenishment

If you are using vendor replenishment, you can receive material that is associated with a specific Kanban ID. Purchasing must be installed to use the vendor replenishment features of Flow Production.

You can record Kanban receipts either for Kanban cards or replenishment requests.

Receipt of Kanban Cards

You first must create a purchase order with the PO type *Kanban* and you must create the Kanban cards.

You send the Kanban cards to the vendor, who receives the cards and ships material based on the number of cards received. The Kanban cards include the vendor name, vendor location, item ID, quantity, unit of measure (UOM), and the ship to information so that the vendor knows where to ship the goods.

The cards are then returned on the next shipment from the vendor, and you scan the Kanban IDs so that they appear on the Kanban Receiving page.

You enter the header details, such as the carrier and bill of lading number, and then you can scan multiple Kanban IDs for the receipt. The Kanban ID includes the item ID, vendor, vendor location, quantity, UOM, and WIP location. Each Kanban ID is saved individually. When you receive all Kanban IDs for the carrier and bill of lading, you select the End of Transaction check box and save the page. You can also receive lot- and serial-controlled items.

You run the Receive Load Application Engine process (PO_RECVLOAD), which determines the PO to associate with the receipt using Purchasing defaults that you define at the item level. If multiple open Kanban POs exist, the Receive Load process selects the oldest PO schedule line that is not past due. You can include open past due PO schedule lines by selecting the Include Past Due Kanban POs check box.

The receipt lines are then processed as normal and the inventory is put away. Once you have received a Kanban ID, the system changes the status to *In Process.* When the material is put away, the system sets the status to *Open* if it is a reusable Kanban card. Otherwise, the system sets the status to *Complete.*

Note. When creating a PO for vendor replenishment, you must make sure that you set the PO type on the PO Header page to *Kanban.*

You can view the Kanban ID on the Receiving and Inventory Putaway pages, and you can view the receipt transaction in the Inventory Transaction History tables.

See Also

PeopleSoft Purchasing 9.1 PeopleBook, "Receiving Shipments," Running the Receive Load Process

PeopleSoft Inventory 9.1 PeopleBook, "Inquiring and Reporting About On-Hand Stock," Viewing Transaction History

Receipt of Replenishment Requests

You must first create a PO with the PO type *Kanban*, and you must create replenishment requests either manually or by using backflushing. The request includes the replenishment dispatch method, vendor item, and vendor quantity.

Once you create the request, you can review it using the Review Electronic Kanbans component before dispatch, and you can override the vendor and vendor location, if necessary.

Use the Dispatch Vendor Replenishment Request process (FPS1000) to distribute a request based on the dispatch method assigned to the request. You can specify either a single replenishment request or multiple requests for the combination of vendor and vendor location.

Once you run the dispatch process, the system sets the replenishment request status to *Dispatched* and notifies the vendor by the selected dispatch method. The vendor ships the material, and you receive it using the Kanban Receiving process.

You enter the header details, such as the carrier and bill of lading number. Then you can scan multiple Kanban IDs for the receipt. The Kanban ID includes the item, vendor, vendor location, quantity, UOM, and WIP location. Each Kanban ID is saved individually. When you receive all Kanban IDs for the carrier and bill of lading, you select the End of Transaction check box and save the page. You can also receive lot- and serial-controlled items.

You run the Receive Load process to determine the PO to associate with the receipt based on rules defined at the item level. The receipt lines are then processed as normal and the material is put away. Once you receive a Kanban ID, the system changes the status to *In Process* and when the material is put away, the system sets the status to *Complete.*

Note. When creating a Purchase Order for vendor replenishment, you must make sure you set the PO type in the PO Header page to *Kanban.*

You can then view the Kanban ID in the Receiving and Inventory Putaway pages, and you can view the receipt transaction in the Inventory Transaction History tables.

See Also

PeopleSoft Purchasing 9.1 PeopleBook, "Creating Purchase Orders Online," Entering Purchase Order Line Details

PeopleSoft Inventory 9.1 PeopleBook, "Inquiring and Reporting About On-Hand Stock," Viewing Transaction History

Understanding Kanban Completions Processing

If you are replenishing a component from a feeder line, you use the Kanban Completions process to initiate the replenishment. You can record Kanban completions either for Kanban cards or replenishment requests.

Kanban Card Completions

You collect the Kanban card from the WIP location and take it to the production area or feeder line that is specified on the card. This card is used as a request to start production of the subassembly, and it is attached directly to the subassembly on the feeder line. At the end of the feeder line, you scan the Kanban ID so that it appears on the Kanban Completions page.

Once the transaction is completed, if processing a one-time Kanban card, the system sets the Kanban status to *Complete.* If processing a reusable Kanban card, the status remains *Open.*

You then need to run the Completions/Scrap Update process (SFPDCDRV) in Manufacturing. Once you run this process, the system logs each Kanban completion transaction, including the Kanban ID, to the Inventory Transaction History table. You can then use the Transaction History Inquiry page to track the Kanban card.

See Also

PeopleSoft Manufacturing 9.1 PeopleBook, "Completing Operations and Recording Scrap," Running the Completions Update COBOL/SQR Process (SFPDCDRV)

PeopleSoft Inventory 9.1 PeopleBook, "Inquiring and Reporting About On-Hand Stock," Viewing Transaction History

Replenishment Request Completions

For Kanban completions, you generate the replenishment request manually or through backflushing. You then print a Pull Ticket with the relevant item, quantity, and production area details.

Note. You can't set up Kanban IDs with the replenishment mode *Pull List* or *Workflow* if a feeder line sources the Kanban IDs.

As with Kanban card completions processing, you print the pull ticket or request to start production, and you attach it to the subassembly on the feeder line. At the end of the feeder line, you scan the Kanban ID so that it appears on the Kanban Completions page.

Once the transaction is completed, the system sets the Kanban status to *Complete.* You then need to run the Completions/Scrap Update process in Manufacturing. Once you have run this process, the system logs each Kanban completion transaction to the Inventory Transaction History table. You can then use the Transaction History Inquiry page to track the Kanban ID of the replenishment request.

See Also

PeopleSoft Manufacturing 9.1 PeopleBook, "Completing Operations and Recording Scrap," Running the Completions Update COBOL/SQR Process (SFPDCDRV)

PeopleSoft Inventory 9.1 PeopleBook, "Inquiring and Reporting About On-Hand Stock," Viewing Transaction History

Managing Inventory Replenishment

This section lists prerequisites and discusses how to:

- Create Kanban transfer transactions.
- Process Kanban transfers.
- Create express Kanban transfers.

Prerequisites

Before you create Kanban transfers, you need to:

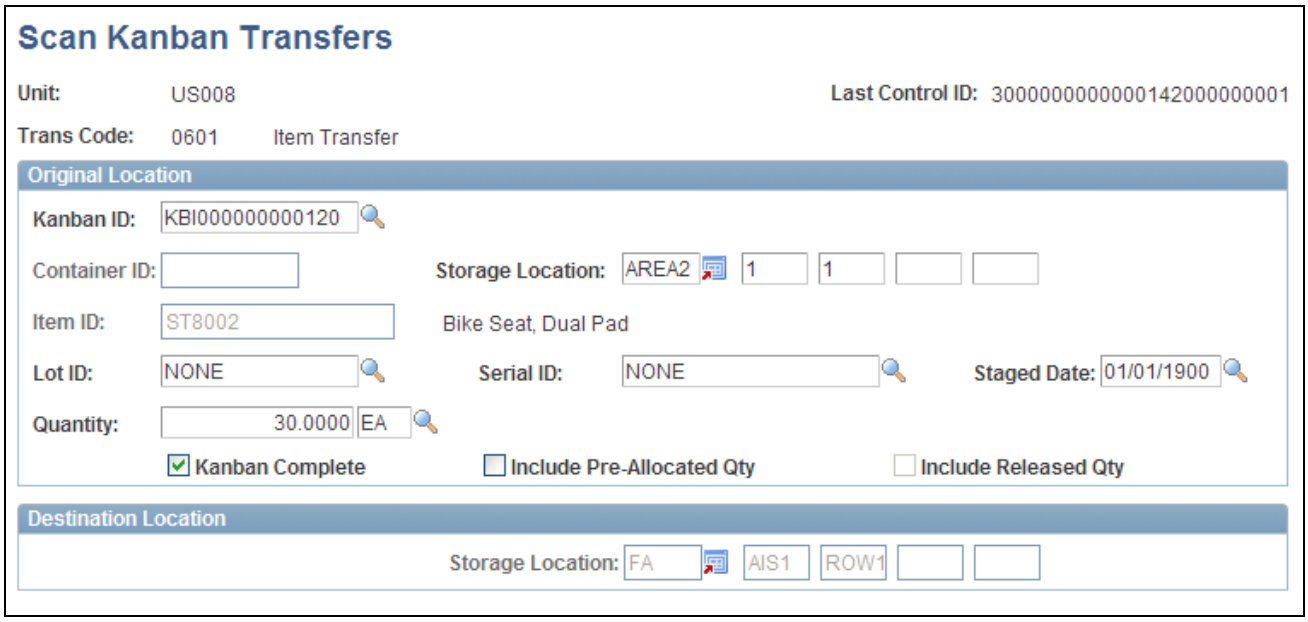
1. Set the replenishment source to *Inventory* for the items that you are transferring.
2. Create Kanban cards or replenishment requests for the items.
3. Print Kanban cards or replenishment requests so that they have the status *Open.*

Pages Used to Manage Inventory Replenishment

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Scan Kanban Transfers	BCT_INV_TRFR	SCM Integrations, Create Transactions, Manufacturing, Scan Kanban Transfers, Scan Kanban Transfers	Enter or scan in Kanban transfers. Use the Item Transfer transaction code (0601).
Storage Location Transfer	BCT_INV_REQTRFR	SCM Integrations, Process Transactions, Inventory, Storage Location Transfer, Storage Location Transfer	Update the Inventory records with Kanban transfer transactions.
Kanban Transfers	SF_PRDN_REPLN	Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Kanban Transfers, Kanban Transfers	Update the database directly for each Kanban transfer that you enter.

Creating Kanban Transfer Transactions

Access the Scan Kanban Transfers page (SCM Integrations, Create Transactions, Manufacturing, Scan Kanban Transfers).



Scan Kanban Transfers page

The system displays the business unit, last control ID, and transaction code. Use the Item Transfer transaction code (0601) for Kanban transfers. The DeAssociate Item from Container transaction code (0604) and the Debuild Full Container transaction code (0607) are used for inventory transfers for components stored in containers.

Enter a Kanban ID and press Tab.

For the original location, the system displays the storage location information, item ID, Kanban quantity, and standard UOM. If you are transferring lot- or serial-controlled items, select a lot ID or serial ID.

You can override the destination location that the system provides.

Select the Kanban Complete check box when the transaction is completed. The system sets the Kanban status to *Complete* for replenishment requests and one-time Kanban cards. Reusable Kanban cards retain the status *Open.* If you deselect the check box; for example, if you are transferring material from multiple locations, then the Kanban status remains *Open.*

Note. You can reset the Kanban status to *Open* using the Kanban ID Maintenance page if the Kanban status is accidentally set to *Complete.*

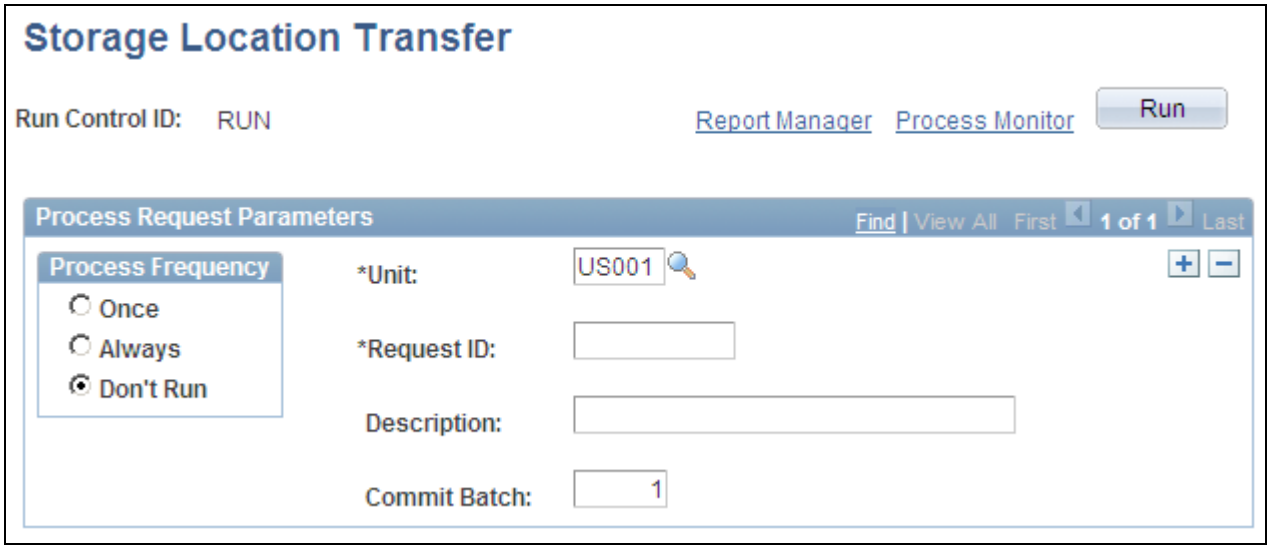
For the destination location, the system provides the storage location information by default.

See Also

PeopleSoft Inventory 9.1 PeopleBook, "Making Stock Quantity Adjustments and Transfers Within the Business Unit"

Processing Kanban Transfers

Access the Storage Location Transfer page (SCM Integrations, Process Transactions, Inventory, Storage Location Transfer, Storage Location Transfer).

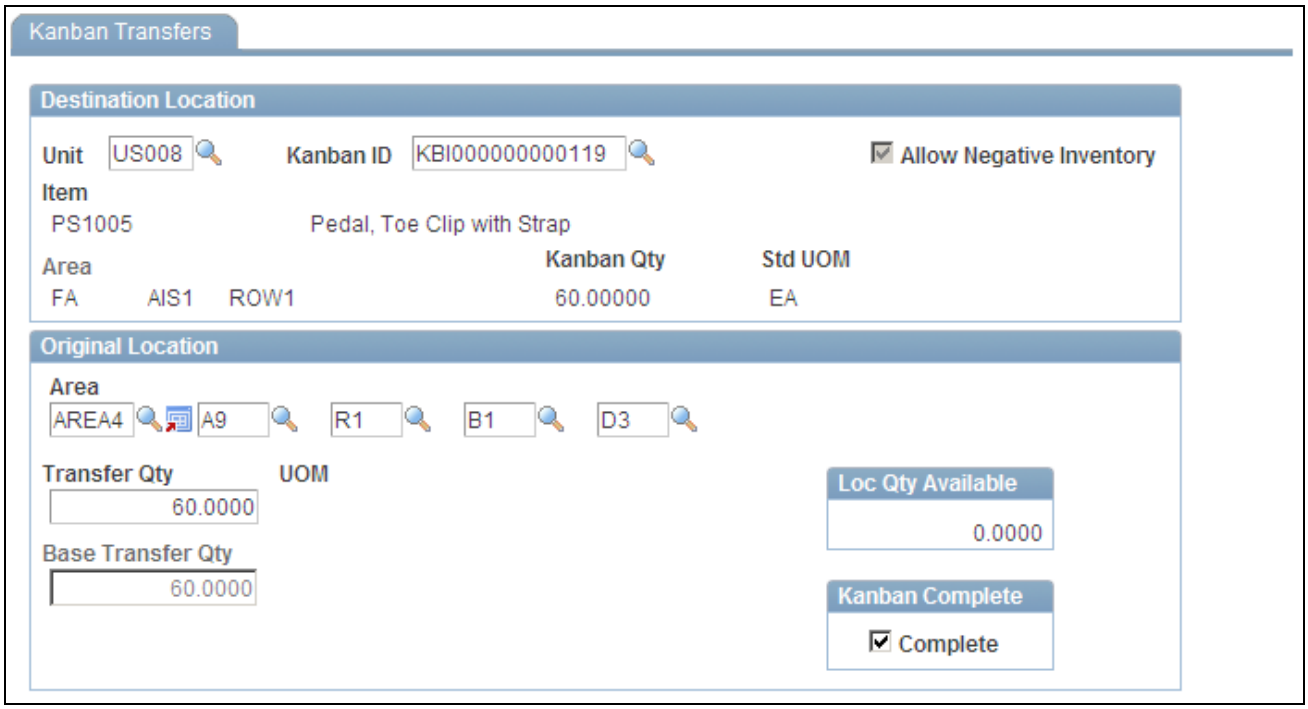


Storage Location Transfer page

Use this process to update the inventory records with Kanban transfer transactions.

Creating Express Kanban Transfers

Access the Kanban Transfers page (Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Kanban Transfers, Kanban Transfers).



Kanban Transfers page

Destination Location

For the destination location, the system displays the item ID, storage area information, Kanban quantity, and standard UOM. If the item is serial- or lot-controlled, the system displays the serial or lot ID. If the item is stored in containers, the system displays the container ID. The Allow Negative Inventory check box indicates whether negative inventory is allowed for the item.

You can override the original location or the transfer quantity that the system provides. You can view the location quantity available in the Original Location field.

Select the Kanban Complete check box when the transaction is completed. The system sets the Kanban status to *Complete.* If you deselect the check box; for example, if you are transferring material from multiple locations, then the Kanban status remains *Open.*

Note. You can reset the Kanban status to *Open* using the Kanban ID Maintenance page if the Kanban status is accidentally set to *Complete.*

Managing Vendor Replenishment

This section discusses how to:

- Select run control options for dispatch vendor replenishment requests.
- Enter selection criteria for dispatch vendor replenishment requests.
- Process email dispatches.

- Use the Receive by Kanban ID transaction.
- Use the Receipt by PO End transaction.
- Load receipts.

Prerequisites

Before you receive replenishment requests by vendor, you need to:

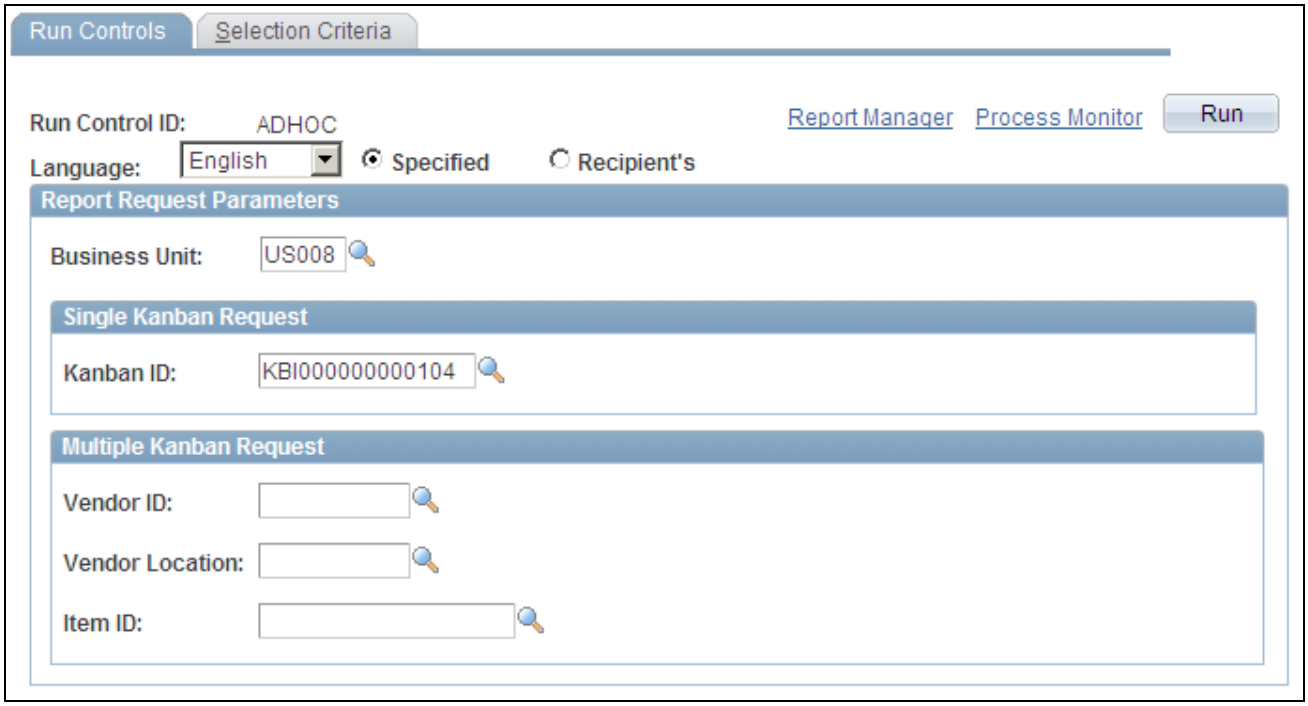
1. Set up the replenishment source to be *Vendor* for the item you are receiving.
2. Create Kanban cards or replenishment requests for this item.
3. Print Kanban cards so that they have the status *Open.*
4. Dispatch replenishment requests so they have the status *Dispatched.*
5. Create a PO with the PO type *Kanban.*

Pages Used to Manage Vendor Replenishment

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Dispatch Vendor Kanbans - Run Controls	SF_RUN_RPL_DSPTCH	Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Dispatch Vendor Kanbans, Run Controls	Specify run control options for the Dispatch Replenishment Requests SQR process (FPS1000).
Dispatch Vendor Kanbans - Selection Criteria	SF_RUN_RPL_DSPTCH2	Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Dispatch Vendor Kanbans, Selection Criteria	Specify selection criteria for the Dispatch Replenishment Requests process. Print the Replenishment Dispatch report.
Process Email Dispatches	FP_EMAIL_DISPATCH	Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Process Email Dispatches, Process Email Dispatches	Dispatch replenishment requests that use the email dispatch method and that have failed during a previous run of the Dispatch Replenishment Requests process.
Kanban Receiving	BCT_PO_RCV_KBN	Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Kanban Receiving, Kanban Receiving	Use the Receive by Kanban ID transaction (0106) to receive material by Kanban ID. Use the Receipt by PO End transaction (0105) to indicate that you have finished receiving all items for a shipment.

Selecting Run Control Options for Dispatch Vendor Replenishment Requests

Access the Run Controls page (Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Dispatch Vendor Kanbans, Run Controls).



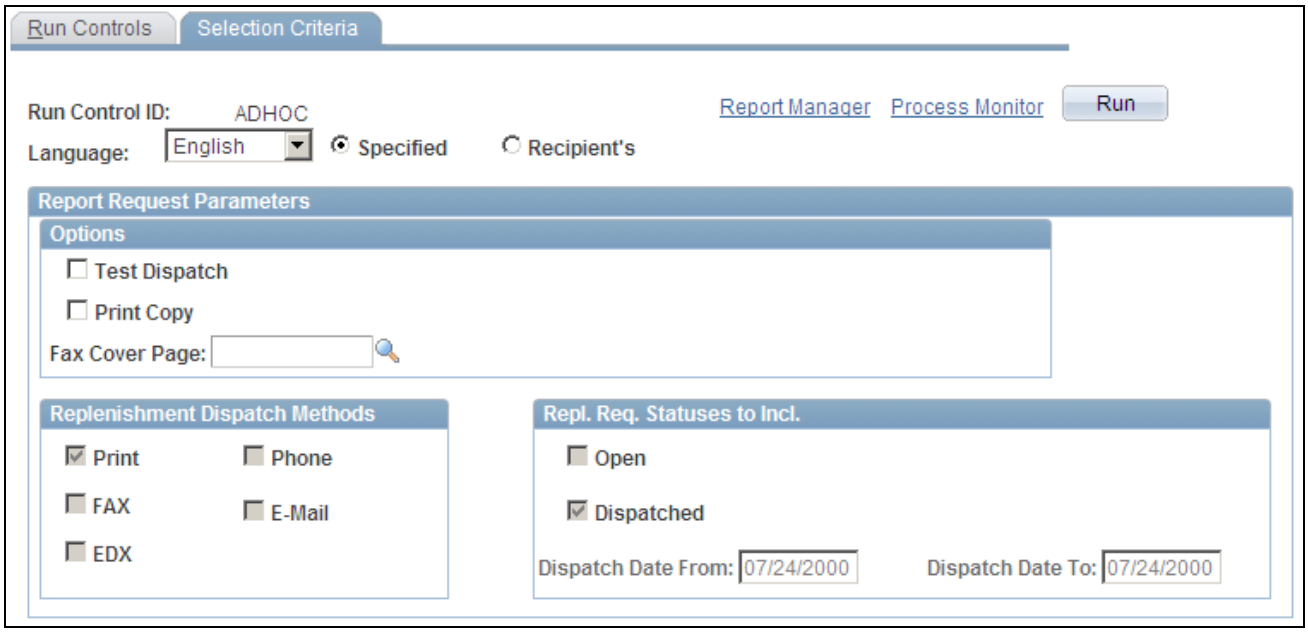
Run Controls page

Note. You need to dispatch replenishment requests that have the WIP replenishment mode *Manual* or *Backflush Controlled.*

If you have a single Kanban request for a vendor, select the Kanban ID for that request. If you have multiple Kanban requests for the same vendor, enter the vendor ID, vendor location, and item ID. The system uses the appropriate default Kanban IDs based on the combination of the vendor, location, and item. The vendor location and item ID are optional.

Entering Selection Criteria for Dispatch Vendor Replenishment Requests

Access Selection Criteria page (Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Dispatch Vendor Kanbans, Selection Criteria).



Selection Criteria page

Test Dispatch Select this option to test the dispatch process before sending a request.

Print Copy Select this option to print a dispatch report.

Fax Cover Page Select a predefined fax cover page if you are using Fax as the replenishment dispatch method.

Replenishment Dispatch Methods Select a replenishment dispatch method. Options are:

- Print
- Fax
- EDX

  The system publishes an XML message which can be used as the basis for generating a Shipping Schedule EDI (shipping schedule electronic data interchange) transaction (862).
- Phone
- Email

If you select Fax or Email, you must set up a fax phone number or email address for the vendor in the Vendor component.

If you select EDX, the system generates an application message using the Replenishment Request Dispatch EIP. You then run the Publish Outbound Message process to publish the message to the vendor.

Repl. Req. Statuses to Incl. (replenishment request statuses to include)

Select an option. If you select Open, the system selects all replenishment requests with an *Open* status. If you want to redispatch a request for a particular date range, select Dispatched. The system selects all dispatched replenishment requests between the dispatch dates that you specify.

Once you run the dispatch process, the system sets the status of all selected requests to *Dispatched*, and the vendor is notified by the selected dispatch method.

If Collaborative Supply Management is installed, once the replenishment is dispatched, vendors can view the request on the internet.

Note. When dispatching replenishment requests using email, it is recommended that you run the multistep process FPDSPTCH, which includes the Email Dispatch Application Engine process (FP_EMAIL_ALL).

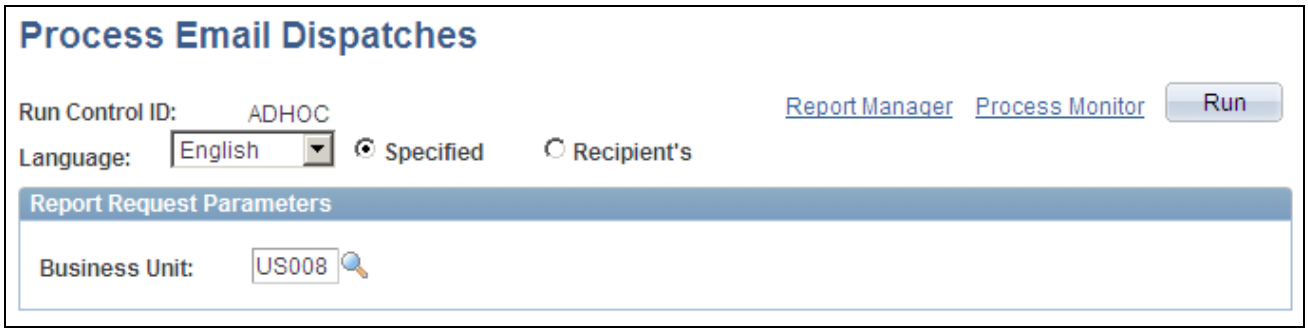
See Also

PeopleSoft Source-to-Settle Common Information 9.1 PeopleBook, "Maintaining Vendor Information"

PeopleSoft Collaborative Supply Management 9.1 PeopleBook, "Implementing Collaborative Supply Management," Reviewing Kanban Requests

Processing Email Dispatches

Access the Process Email Dispatches page (Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Process Email Dispatches, Process Email Dispatches).



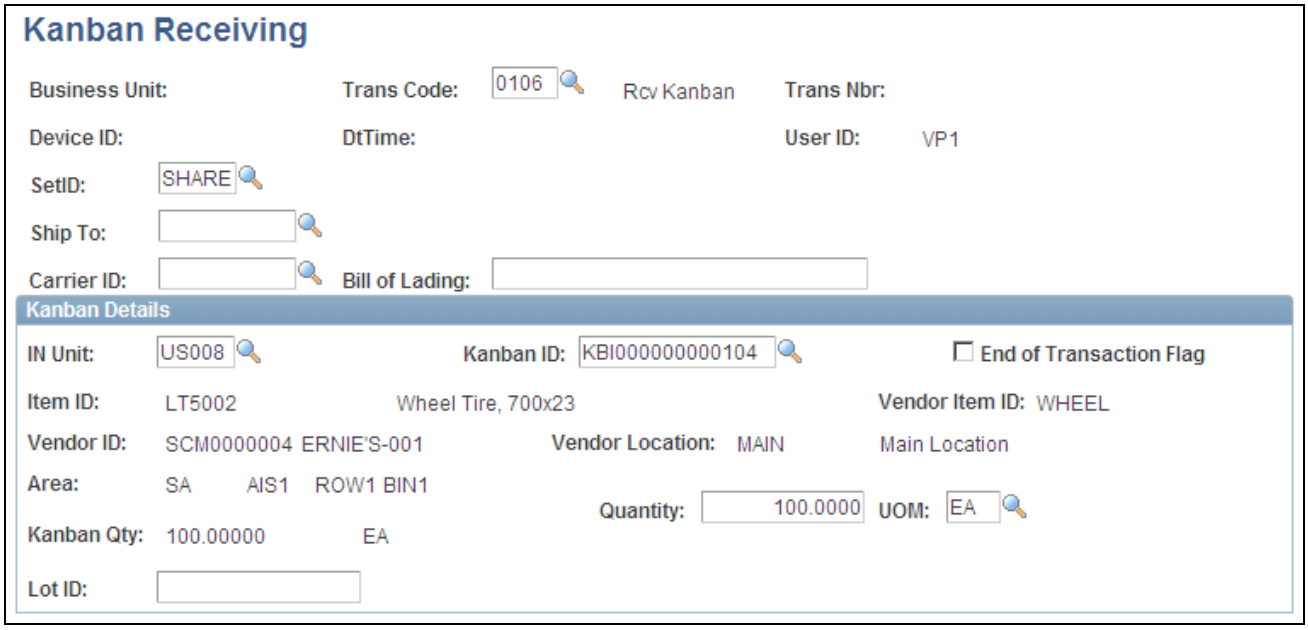
Process Email Dispatches page

Use the Process Email Dispatches page to run the Email Dispatch process. This process dispatches replenishment requests that use the email dispatch method. This process is used if you do not run the multistep process FPDSPTCH when dispatching replenishment requests.

Although you can run this process by itself, it is recommended that you run it with the Dispatch Vendor Replenishment Request process.

Using the Receive by Kanban ID Transaction

Access the Kanban Receiving page (Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Kanban Receiving, Kanban Receiving).



Kanban Receiving page

Enter the transaction code *0106* for the Receive by Kanban ID transaction. The system displays the transaction number, device ID, date and time, and user ID.

Enter a ship to setID, ship to location, carrier ID, and bill of lading.

You can enter a Inventory business unit and Kanban ID. The system displays the item ID, vendor item ID, vendor ID, vendor location, area, and Kanban quantity associated with the Kanban ID.

Enter the quantity received and UOM. If the item is lot-controlled, a lot ID is required. For a serial-controlled item, the serial ID is required.

If you have additional Kanban IDs to receive for the shipment, deselect the End of Transaction Flag check box. Once you have received all Kanbans IDs for the shipment, you can select the End of Transaction Flag check box. This automatically generates a 0105 transaction to close out the shipment.

Using the Receipt by PO End Transaction

Access the Kanban Receiving page (Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Kanban Receiving).

Use the Receipt by PO End transaction (0105) to indicate that you have finished receiving all items for a shipment. If you select the End of Transaction check box while recording a Receive by Kanban ID transaction (0106), you do not need to use this transaction.

Loading Receipts

After using the Kanban Receiving process, you run the Receive Load process to determine the PO to associate with the receipt based on rules defined at the item level. The receipt lines are then processed as normal, and the material is put away. Once you have received the Kanban ID, the system changes the status to *In Process.* When the material is put away, the system sets the status to *Complete.*

See Also

PeopleSoft Purchasing 9.1 PeopleBook, "Receiving Shipments," Running the Receive Load Process

Managing Feeder Line Replenishment

This section discusses how to process Kanban completions.

Page Used to Manage Feeder Line Replenishment

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Kanban Completions	BCT_MG_KCPL	• Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Kanban Completions, Kanban Completions • SCM Integrations, Create Transactions, Manufacturing, Kanban Completions, Kanban Completions	Replenish WIP locations from feeder lines. Use this page for both Kanban cards and replenishment requests. Use the Kanban Completions transaction code (0217).

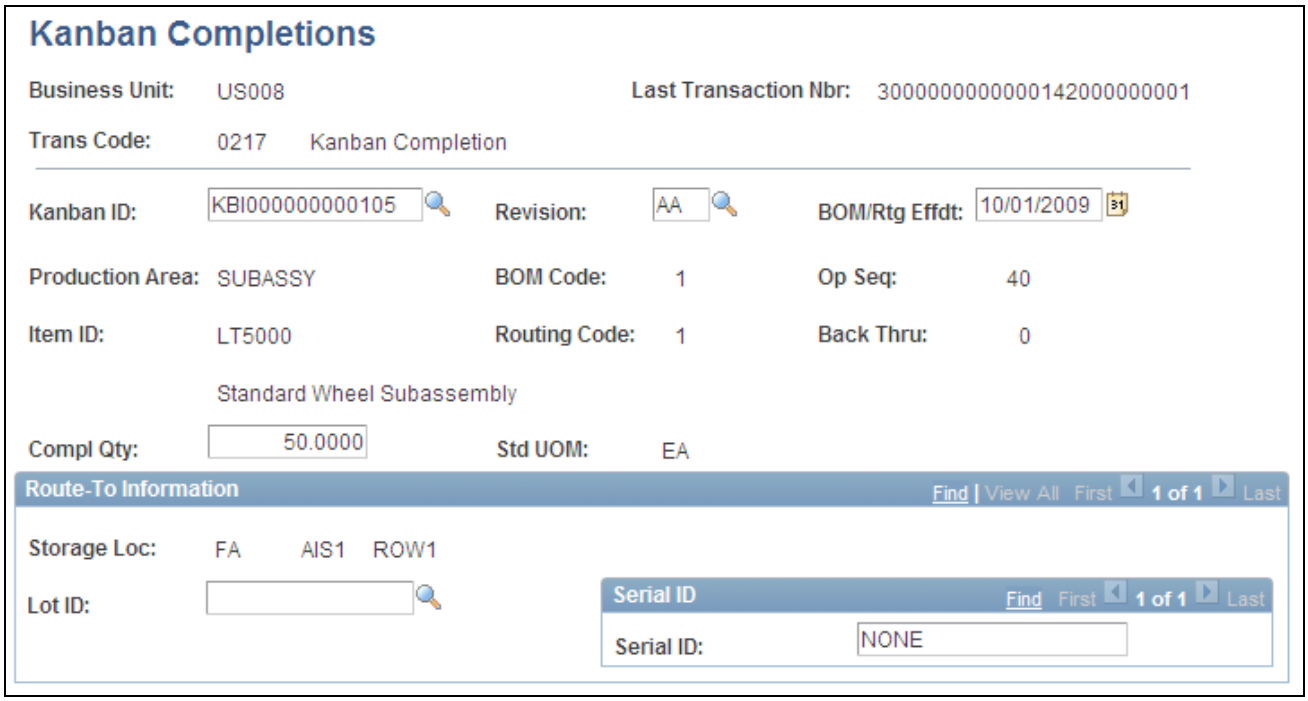
Prerequisites

Before you create Kanban completions, you need to:

1. Set the replenishment source to *Feeder Line* for the items that you are completing.
2. Create Kanban cards or replenishment requests for the items.
3. Print Kanban cards or replenishment requests so that they have the status *Open.*

Processing Kanban Completions

Access the Kanban Completions page (Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Kanban Completions, Kanban Completions).



Kanban Completions page

The system displays the business unit, last transaction number, and transaction code.

Enter the Kanban ID. The system provides the revision, production area, bill of material (BOM) code, operation sequence, item ID, routing code, back-through operation, completed quantity, and standard UOM. The system assigns the current date to the BOM and routing effective date. This date determines which BOM code and routing code are effective for the completion.

You can view the route-to information for the Kanban ID. The system displays the storage location levels defined for the main assembly line WIP location where the subassemblies are delivered when completed.

Enter a lot ID if the end item is lot-controlled.

If the end item is serial-controlled, enter a completed quantity and click the Refresh button. The system then creates as many Serial ID fields as the completed quantity, and you can enter the serial ID for each completed item. The quantity completed must be a whole number for serial-controlled items.

If there is an existing production schedule for the combination of the item, production area, and date, then the system records the completion against the existing production schedule. Otherwise, the system adds a new production schedule.

Run the Completions/Scrap Update process in Manufacturing to update the production and inventory records.

After you click Run, select one of these options:

- Completions/Scrap Update (SFPDCDRV): Select this check box to run the Completions/Scrap Update process.

  This process updates the system with the Kanban completions data that is collected electronically.

- Completions and Print Rpl Reqs (SFCMPRPL): Select this check box to run a multistep process that includes the Completions/Scrap Update process and the Pull List/Pull Ticket Print process (FPS6500).

Once the transaction is completed, the system sets the Kanban status to *Complete* if you are processing a one-time Kanban card or a Pull Ticket. If you are processing a reusable Kanban card, the status remains *Open.*

You can view Kanban completions and correct errors using the Maintain Transactions component under SCM Integrations.

See Also

PeopleSoft Manufacturing 9.1 PeopleBook, "Completing Operations and Recording Scrap," Running the Completions Update COBOL/SQR Process (SFPDCDRV)

Appendix A

PeopleSoft Flow Production Report Descriptions

PeopleSoft applications offer a wide range of query and reporting possibilities. In addition to the standard reports that we deliver, we also provide reporting tools that you can use to create new reports from scratch.

PeopleSoft Flow Production Reports: General Description

This table lists the Flow Production reports. All the reports that are listed are SQR reports. If you need more information about these reports, refer to the report details at the end of this appendix.

Report ID and Report Name	*Description*	*Navigation*	*Run Control Page*
FPS1000 Replenishment Dispatch Report	Lists replenishment requests to be sent to a vendor. For each vendor, lists vendor address, ship to details, dispatch date, item, description, vendor item ID, and total item quantity. Also for each Kanban ID, lists quantity, unit of measure, creation date and time, and WIP location to be replenished.	• Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Dispatch Vendor Kanbans, Run Controls • Production Control, Process Production, Transact Kanbans, Dispatch Vendor Kanbans, Run Selection Criteria	SF_RUN_RPL_DSPTCH
FPS6500 Pull Ticket/Pull List	Prints Pull Tickets and Pull Lists for replenishment requests. Both include Kanban ID, Item, Kanban quantity, replenishment source and WIP location information. Use a Pull Ticket like a one-time Kanban card. A pull list is a list of Kanban requests that you use in a similar manner as a pick list.	• Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Print Pull Ticket/Pull List, Pull Ticket/Pull List Options • Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Print Pull Ticket/Pull List, Pull Ticket/Pull List Range	RUN_FPS6500

Report ID and Report Name	*Description*	*Navigation*	*Run Control Page*
FPS6510 Kanban Cards and Kanban Card Labels	Prints Kanban cards and Kanban card labels. Kanban cards are a physical card used to indicate that a WIP Location needs to be replenished for a specific item. Use Kanban cards to replenish WIP Locations from Inventory locations, Feeder Lines, or Vendors. You can use labels when you want to permanently attach the Kanban Card to a container. Both cards and labels include Kanban ID, Item, Kanban Quantity, replenishment source and WIP location information.	• Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Kanban Cards, Print Kanban Cards • Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Kanban Cards, Print Kanban Cards, Kanban Card Range	RUN_FPS6510

PeopleSoft Flow Production: Selected Reports

This section contains detailed information pertaining to selected Flow Production reports.

FPS6500 - Pull Ticket/Pull List

Access the Pull Ticket/Pull List Options page (Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Electronic Kanbans, Print Pull Ticket/Pull List, Pull Ticket/Pull List Options).

Repl Method For the Replenishment Method, select Pull List, Pull Ticket, or Both.

WIP Replenishment Output Opt

Choose one of the three options for the WIP Replenishment Output Options.

- Select Create File for Pull Tickets to create an extract file. You can use this file to download Pull Ticket information to label generation software.
- Select Print Bar Code to print bar codes for bar coded fields on the Pull Ticket.
- Select Print Bar Coded Control Flags to attach an item's control flags to the bar code printed on each line of the Pull Ticket/Pull List report. Flow Production uses serial control and lot control flags. These control flags enable the electronic data collection system to prompt for the lot ID, serial ID, staged date, or shipping serial ID immediately after the user scans the bar-coded line number field. For cases that do not require control flags, you might prefer not to select this check box. The format for the bar code printed for each detail line is LSDAH:99999, where:
  - L = Lot ID Control Flag
  - S = Serial ID Control Flag
  - D = Staged Date Control Flag
  - A = Actual Cost Control Flag
  - H = Shipping Serial ID Control Flag
  - : = Constant
  - 99999 = Line Number

Note. PeopleSoft delivers printer settings for all SQR output to a generic line printer. However, when printing bar coded information on reports on a PCL printer (HP Laser Jet), you must first define the printer type accordingly. You may do this by changing the printer type settings delivered in SETENV.SQC from LINEPRINTER to HPLASERJET.

Format ID

Select a Format ID for the extract file. You set up format IDs on the Data Collection Label Setup page.

File Directory and **File Name**

Enter the File Directory and File Name to which you want to save the Pull Ticket/Pull List file extract.

FPS6510 − Kanban Cards and Kanban Card Labels

Access the Print Kanban Cards page (Manufacturing Definitions, Kanban, Kanban Cards, Print Kanban Cards).

WIP Repl Kanban Card Output

Choose one of the three options for the WIP Replenishment Kanban Card Output options.

- Select Create File for Kanban Cardsto create an extract file. You can use this file to download Kanban card information to label generation software.
- Select Print Bar Code to print bar codes for bar coded fields on the Kanban card.
- Select Print Bar Coded Control Flags to attach an item's control flags to the bar code printed on each line of the Kanban card. Flow Production uses serial control and lot control flags. These control flags enable the electronic data collection system to prompt for the lot ID, serial ID, staged date, or shipping serial ID immediately after the user scans the bar-coded line number field. For cases that do not require control flags, you might prefer not to select this check box. The format for the bar code printed for each detail line is LSDAH:99999, where:
  - L = Lot ID Control Flag
  - S = Serial ID Control Flag
  - D = Staged Date Control Flag
  - A = Actual Cost Control Flag
  - H = Shipping Serial ID Control Flag
  - : = Constant
  - 99999 = Line Number

Note. PeopleSoft delivers printer settings for all SQR output to a generic line printer. However, when printing bar coded information on reports on a PCL printer (HP Laser Jet), you must first define the printer type accordingly. You may do this by changing the printer type settings delivered in SETENV.SQC from LINEPRINTER to HPLASERJET.

Format ID

Select a Format ID for the extract file. You set up format IDs on the Data Collection Label Setup page.

File Directory and **File Name**

Enter the File Directory and File Name to which you want to save the Kanban card file extract.

Request Print Status Option

Select a Request Print Status Option: Not Printed, Previously Printed, or Both Printed and Unprinted.

If you print Kanban cards that haven't been previously printed, the system changes the Kanban ID status to Open from New. Cards that were previously printed display Reprint on the card.

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