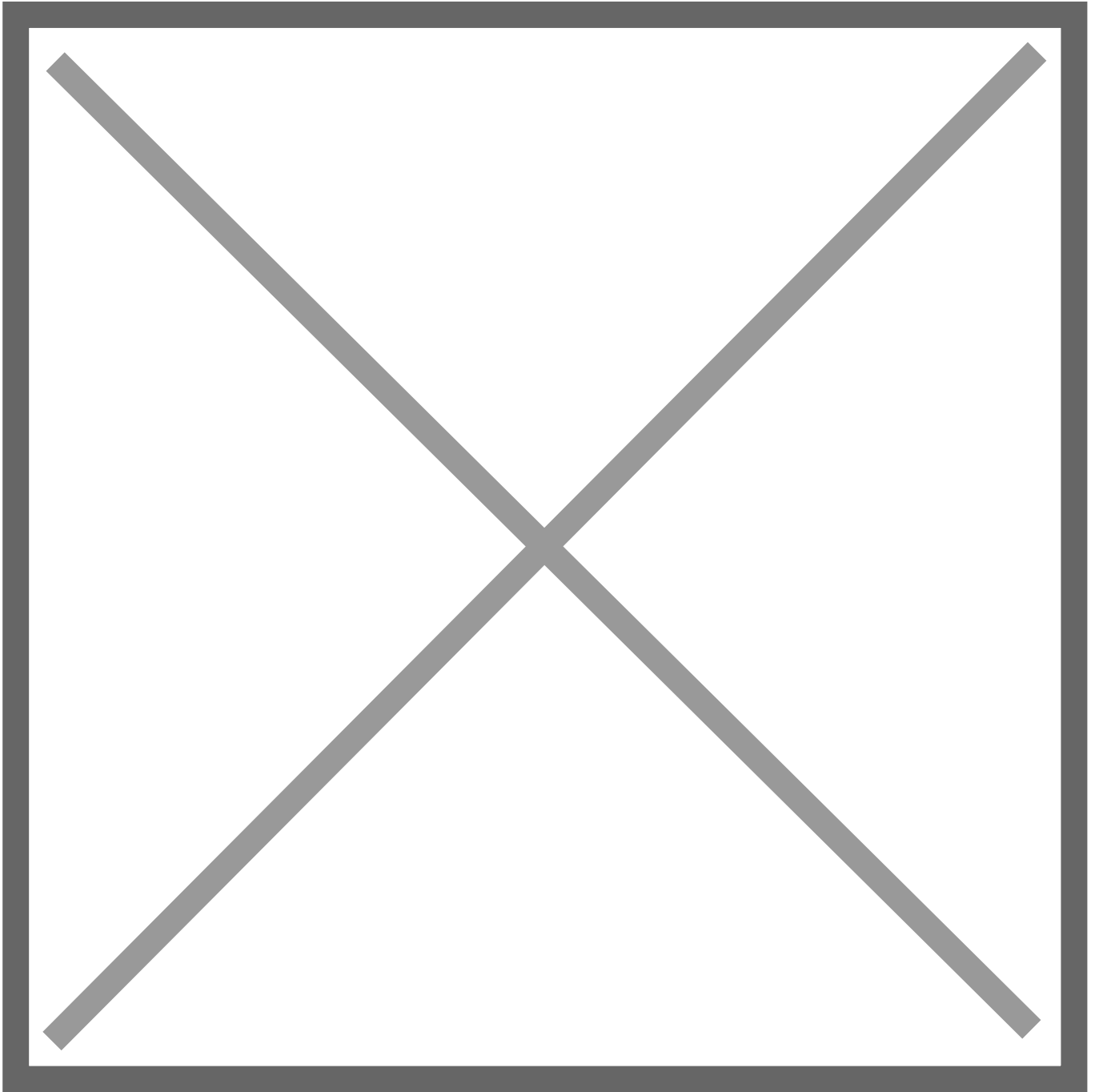


Master

1). Operation

- Here it will show all operations list which are used in production flow.

URL : <https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/productionoperationmaster>



It's used to define and manage production operations such as Melting, Chemical Testing, Merging, etc.

Purpose:

To create, approve, and manage different production operations used in manufacturing workflows.

Column & Description

Operation Name : Name of the production process (e.g., Melting, MERGER).

Code : Short code or identifier for the operation (e.g., ML, CHEM1).

Description : Additional details about the operation (optional; only present for MERGER).

In Process QC Required : Indicates if Quality Check (QC) is needed during this operation.

Stock Movement : Shows whether the operation involves stock movement (Yes/No).

Date Added : When the operation was created or entered into the system.

Approval Workflow:

For the first operation (Melting):

- First Approval: Approved
- Second Approval: Approved
- Third Approval: Approved

This shows that this operation passed through a 3-level approval workflow, ensuring it is verified before being used in production.

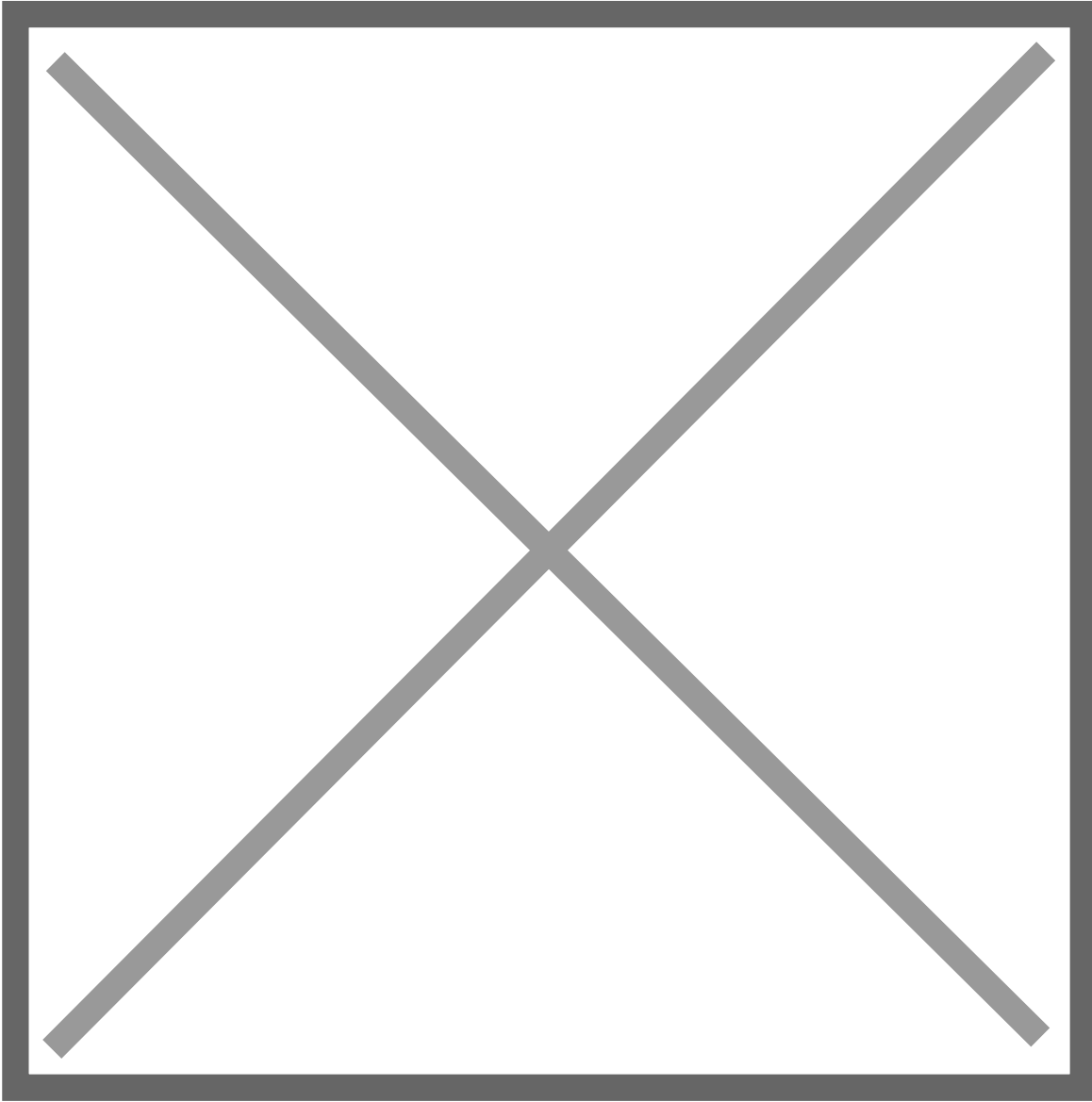
Example:

- Operation: MERGER
 - Code: 100
 - Stock Movement: Yes → This means materials are moved (e.g., from one warehouse to another or from WIP to FG).

1.1). Operation Create

- Here it will show how to create operations which are used in production.

URL : <https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/productionoperationmaster/create>



This image shows the "Create Operation" screen from the Production Operation Master module of Giggles ERP. It's used to define a new production operation within the manufacturing process.

This is a form used to create a new operation in the production workflow. Operations can include steps like Cutting, Melting, Merging, Packing, etc.

Key Fields and Their Meaning:

Code* : A short unique identifier for the operation (e.g., CUT1, MLT1). **Operation*** The name of the operation (e.g., "Cutting", "Melting").

Operation Type* : Select whether it's a Regular operation, or something else (based on your ERP's setup).

Stock Movement* : Choose Yes or No:

- ▶ Yes – this operation involves stock transfer (e.g., raw material moving from store to production).
- ▶ No – used for internal tasks like QC checks where stock is not physically moved. Required field.

Location Details Section

Location : Physical or logical production location (e.g., PIYUSH TEST – the current factory or plant). Required field.

Stock Location : Specific stock area within that location (e.g., Cutting Operation Location – a defined store/warehouse/bin used in this operation).

Create Button : Once all required fields are filled, clicking “Create” will save this operation to the system and make it available for use in:

- Bill of Materials (BOMs)
- Job Cards
- Production Planning

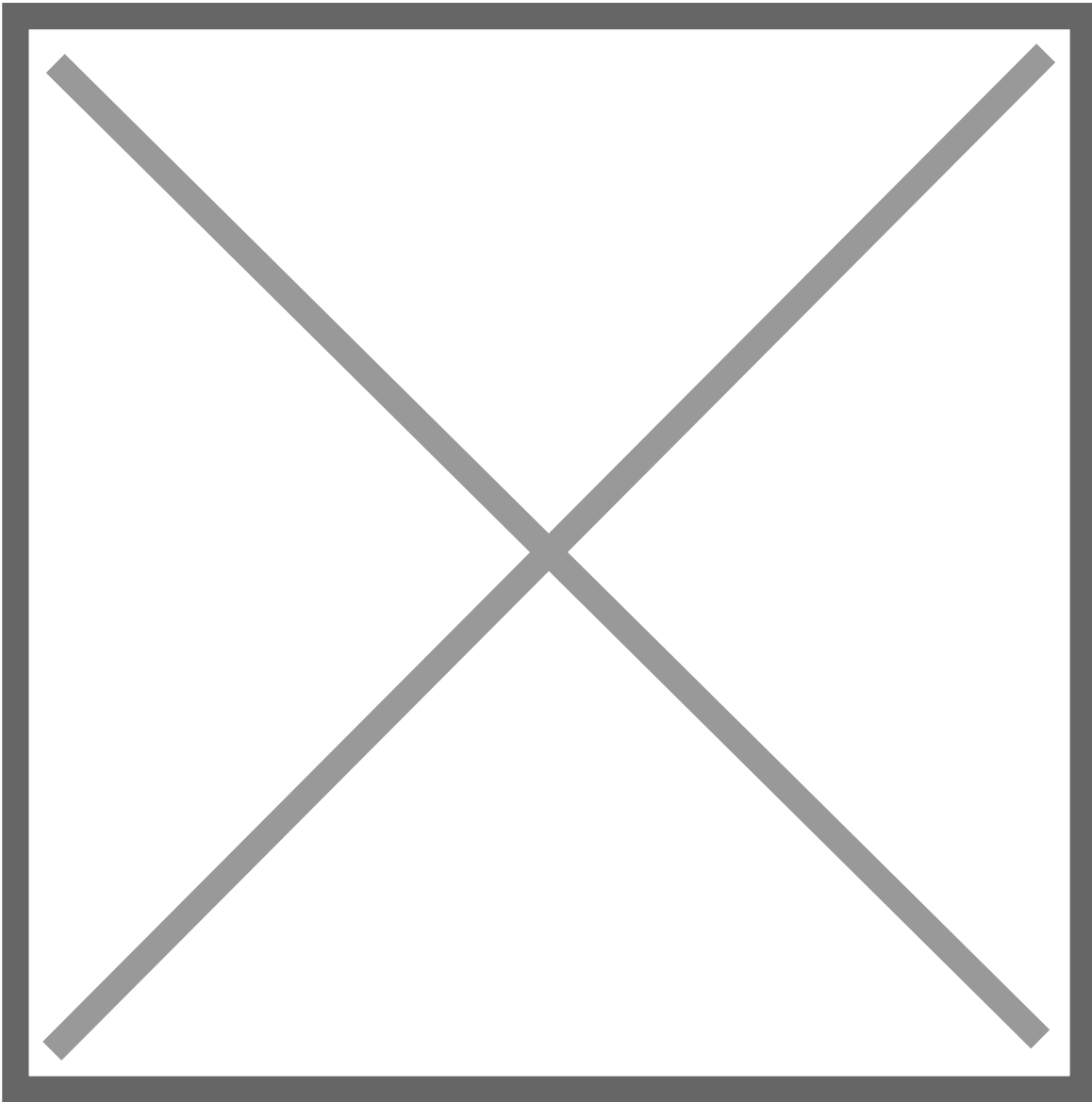
How It Works:

1. Admin or planner opens this screen.
2. Fills in operation name, code, type, and sets if it affects stock.
3. Chooses production and stock location.
4. Clicks Create.
5. The operation now appears in the operation list and can be linked to production processes.

2). Machine/Plant Category

- Here it will show all Machine/Plant list which are used in production flow.

URL : <https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/machinecategory>



This image shows the "Machine/Plant Category" screen under Production → Master → Machine/Plant Category in the Giggles ERP system.

What This Screen Represents:

This screen is used to manage categories or types of machines or production plants within the manufacturing unit.

It's like creating tags or classifications for machines so that operations, job assignments, and maintenance can be grouped and organized effectively.

This Works in the ERP:

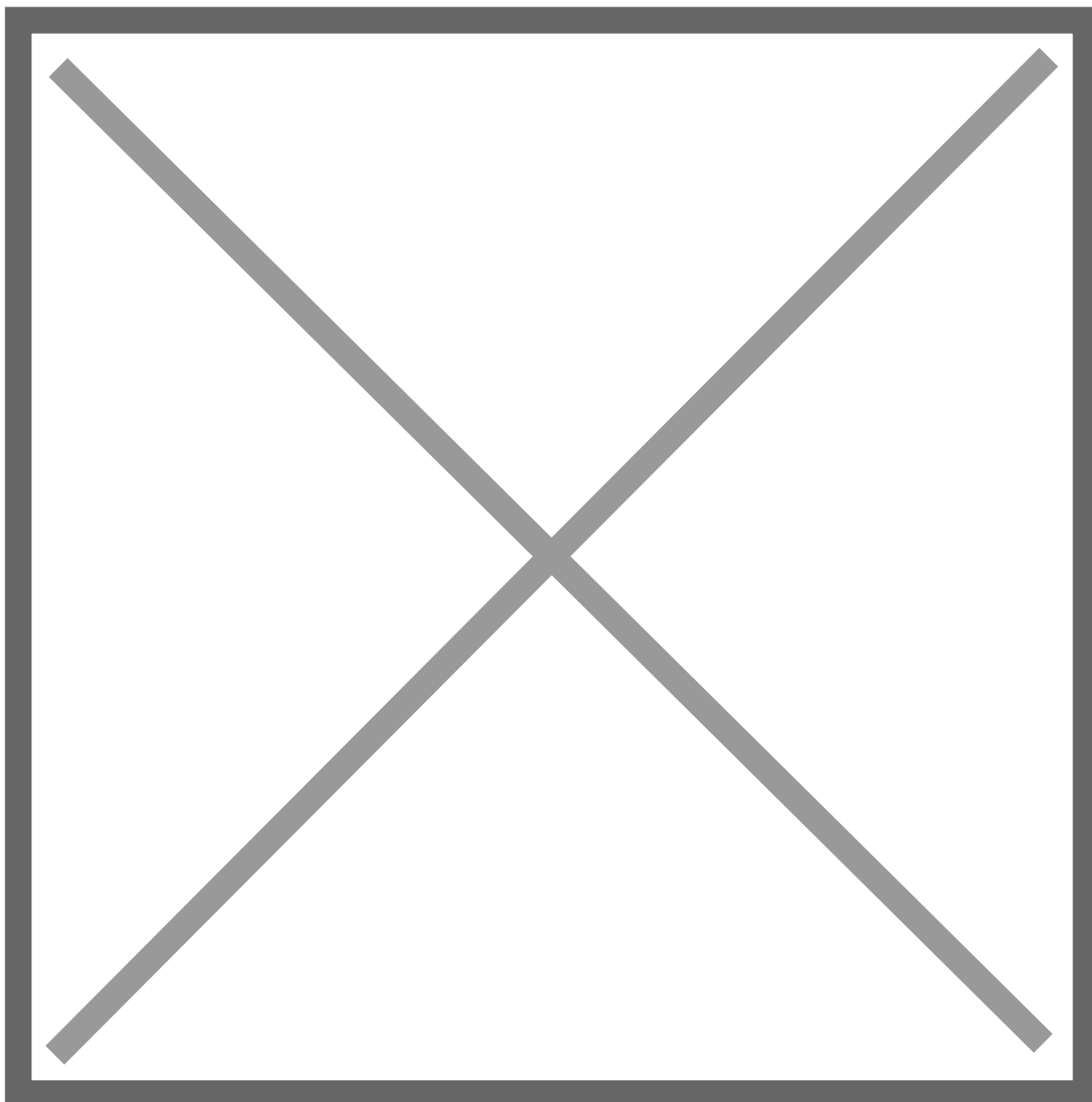
1. Admins or production planners define categories for machines (e.g., "CNC Machine", "Drilling Unit", "Vendor Machine", etc.).
2. These categories are later used in:

- Machine assignment
- Reporting by category
- Maintenance logs by machine type
- Machines/plants (from the Machine/Plant submenu) are then assigned to these categories.
- The status (Active/Lock) helps manage lifecycle—only active categories can be assigned to operations.

2.1). Machine/Plant Category Create

- Here it will show how to create Machine/Plant which are used in production.

URL : <https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/machinecategory/create>



This image displays the create screen for a Machine/Plant Category within the Giggles ERP system at the following page:

This page is used to create a new machine or plant category that can later be assigned to specific machines or production setups in your ERP system.

Field Descriptions:

Field Purpose

Code : A short, unique identifier for the category (e.g., CHM01, BUFF01).

Name : Full name of the category (e.g., "Chrome Plating", "Buffing Machine").

Description : Optional field to describe the purpose or nature of this category.

Status : Toggles between ACTIVE and INACTIVE. Active categories can be used immediately after creation.

How It Works:

1. Fill in the form:
 - Enter a Code (e.g., BUFF01)
 - Enter a Name (e.g., Buffing Machine)
 - Optionally describe its use in the Description
 - Ensure Status is set to ACTIVE (unless you want it inactive for now)
2. Click "Create" to save the new category.
3. The system will:
 - Save it into the database
 - Make it available in dropdowns or filters wherever machine categories are used in the ERP
 - Assign it a unique ID (like the /759/edit URL you saw earlier)

Let's say a factory introduces a new type of machinery called "Ultrasonic Cleaning Machine".

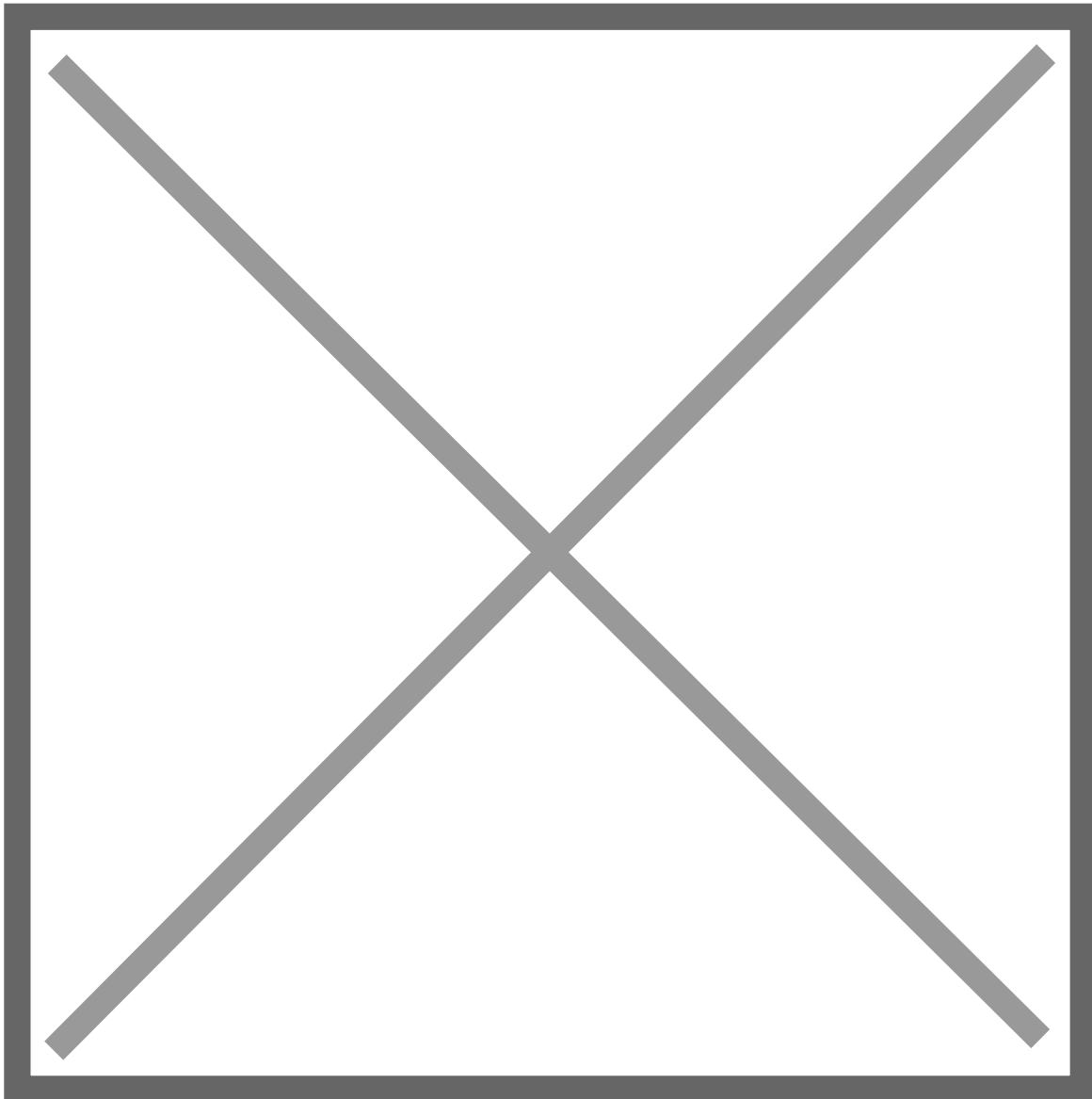
You would:

- Code: USCLN01
- Name: Ultrasonic Cleaning
- Description: Used for precision cleaning of small parts.
- Status: Active
- Click "Create"

This category is now available for linking to machines under the "Machine/Plant" master section.

3). Machine/Plant

The Machine/Plant section in an ERP system is designed to manage the machines and plants used in a manufacturing or production environment. It is a central place to monitor, maintain, and track all machinery, ensuring smooth operations in production. This part of the system allows users to manage the various machines in use, their categories, status, and other relevant details.



Detailed Breakdown of the Screen:

The image you provided displays a list of machines and plants within a Production > Master > Machine/Plant module. Here's how it works and what each part of the screen represents:

1. Main Table Section:

This is the central part of the screen, where various machines and plants are listed. It contains the following columns:

Columns:

- **Action** : This column contains icons for actions like editing or viewing the machine details. The icons may be used for:
 - **Editing** : Modify machine details like name, status, description.
 - **Viewing** : Open the full details of the machine.
- **# (Serial No.)** : The unique serial number of the machine. It helps identify each machine in the list.
- **Machine No** : A shorthand code for the machine, such as "BPM", "MecTe", "CHE_FUR", etc.
- **Name** : The full name or description of the machine, such as "Barrel Plating Machines", "Mechanical Testing", etc.
- **Machine Category** : This column indicates the type of machine. Examples here include "Electroplating Machines", "Mechanical Testing", "Chemical Furnace", and more.
- **Description** : A brief description of the machine or its function in the production process (e.g., "Extrusion Press", "Melting Machine").
- **Status** : This shows whether the machine is active or inactive. In this screen, all machines are marked as "Active," meaning they are operational.
- **Remarks** : Any additional information or notes about the machine, which is empty in this case.

2. Create New Button:

- The + Create New button is used to add new machines or plants to the system. This opens a form where the user can input details about a new machine (like its name, category, status, and description).

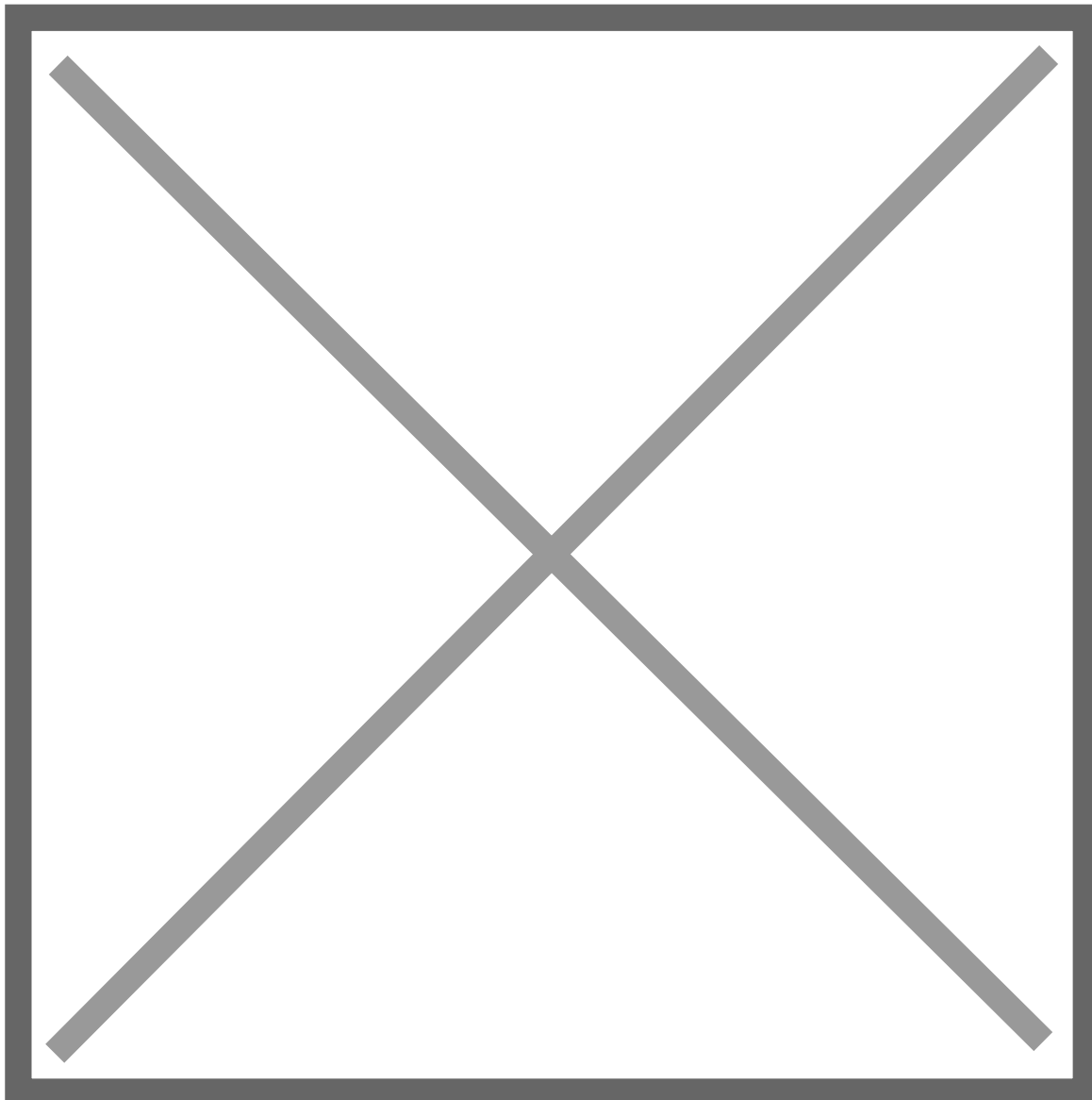
How It Works:

1. Viewing and Managing Machines:
 - Users can view and manage the list of machines in this table. Each entry displays important information such as the machine's name, category, and current status.
 - Action Buttons allow users to edit or view machine details directly.
 2. Adding New Machines:
 - The user fills in the machine code, name, description, machine category, and sets the status (active or inactive).
 - Clicking "Create" saves the new machine to the database and makes it available in the machine list.
- When the user clicks Create New, a form appears for entering information about a new machine.
 - Updating Machine Data:
 - If a machine needs to be updated (for example, if it's moved to inactive status or needs a new description), the user clicks the edit icon next to the machine entry.
 - After making the changes, the user can save the updated information.
 - Status Management:

- The Status column shows whether each machine is active or not. If a machine becomes inactive (e.g., for maintenance or decommissioning), the user can change its status to Inactive.
- Search and Filter:
 - The search bar allows users to quickly locate a specific machine by typing in part of the name, code, or other criteria.
 - The dropdown for entries lets users adjust how many records to display on a single page, making it easier to navigate large lists of machines.

3.1). Machine/Plant Create

In the image you provided, we can see the form for creating a new machine or plant entry in the Machine/Plant section of the ERP system. Here's how this form works and the process involved after clicking Create.



Steps After Clicking "Create":

1. Machine/Plant Form Display:

After clicking Create (likely from the previous screen where the list of machines is displayed), the user is taken to this form to enter the Machine/Plant details. This is the next step where the system prompts the user to fill out key information.

2. Fields to Fill In:

- Machine/Plant No:

- This is a unique identifier or code for the machine/plant. The user needs to input a specific code for the new machine (e.g., "MP001").
- It could be automatically generated or entered manually depending on how the ERP system is set up.

- Name:

- This field requires the user to enter the full name or designation of the machine/plant. For example, "Ultrasonic Cleaning Machine" or "Drilling Machine 02."

- Machine/Plant Category:

- This dropdown menu allows the user to select a category for the machine. The available categories listed include ASSEMBLY MACHINE, BOX PACKING, Chemical Furnace, Cutting, DRILLING MACHINE, etc.
- The user can either choose an existing category from the list or click Add to create a new category if the required one is not available. This ensures that the machine is classified under a specific type, making it easier to manage and filter.

Machine/Plant Details Tab (Operational & Costing Info)

[82a0a57a-691d-4017-b4ae-8f9090d8eed8.png](#)

Field	Purpose
Operation Name	Describes what operation the machine performs (e.g., Cutting, Drilling, Painting). Helps in routing production steps.
MRT (Make Ready Time)	The time required to set up or prepare the machine before actual production (e.g., tool setup, calibration).
MRC (Make Ready Charge)	The cost associated with setup. Covers labor + machine setup cost before production starts.
Cycle Time	The time taken by the machine to process one unit (e.g., 5 minutes per part). Crucial for scheduling.

Qty (Quantity)	Defines the batch size or default quantity processed at once. Used for time & cost calculations.
Rate	Cost per unit for processing. This can be per piece, per cycle, or per batch depending on business rules.
Rate Type	Specifies how the cost is applied (e.g., Per Piece, Per Hour, Per Batch).
Per Hour Rate	Running cost of the machine per hour (e.g., \$100/hour). Covers energy, wear & tear, operator wages, etc.

☐ Purpose: This section defines how the machine operates and its costing parameters. It connects your machine with production planning and costing.

3. Status:

- A toggle or dropdown that allows the user to set the status of the machine or plant to Active or Inactive. The default here is Active, meaning the machine/plant will be considered operational and available for use.

How it Works Together

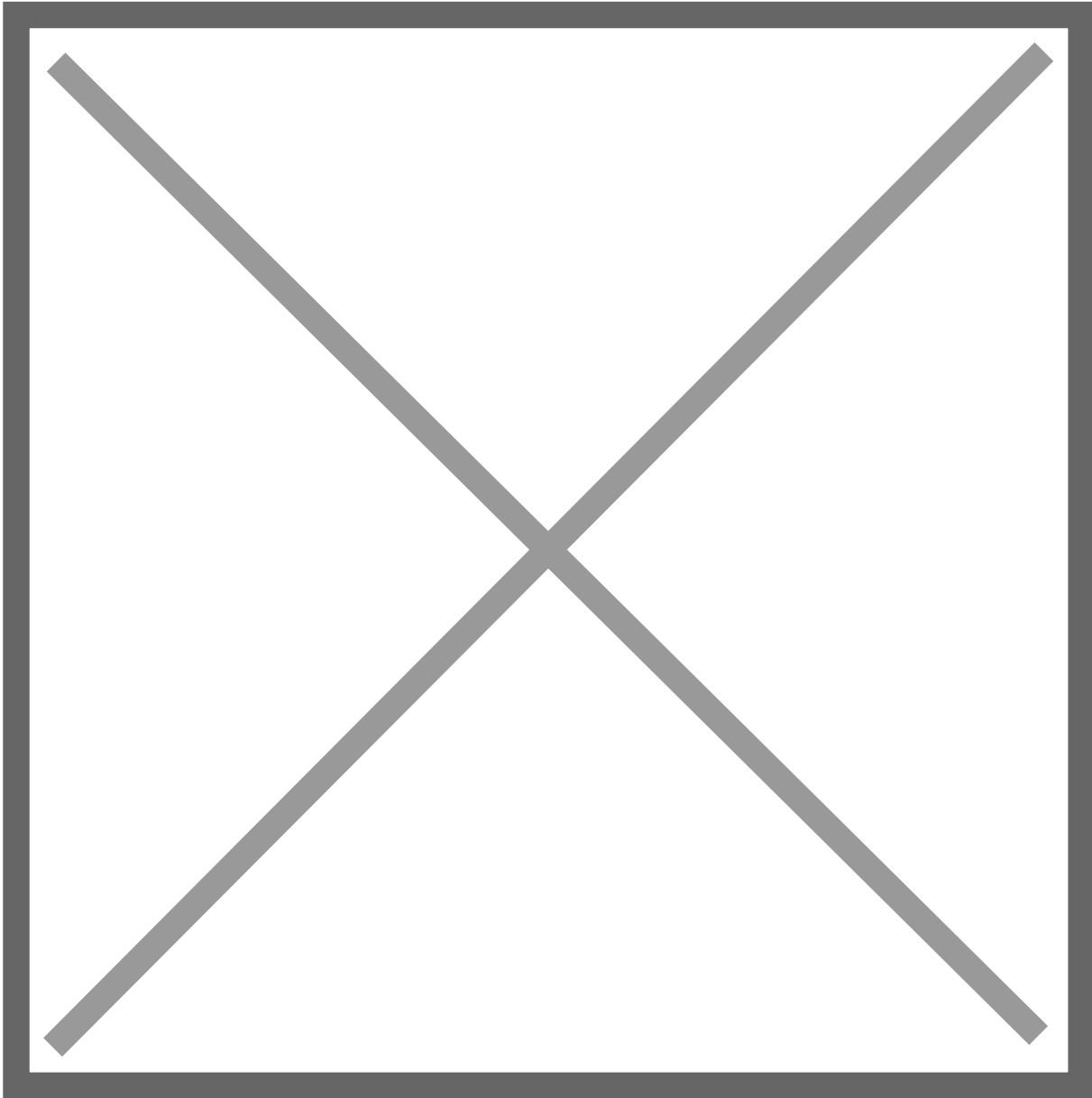
1. You create a machine in General Details.
Example: Machine No: M001, Name: CNC Milling Machine.
2. You define operations & costing in Machine/Plant Details.
Example: Operation = Milling, MRT = 30 min, Cycle Time = 5 min/piece.
3. When you assign this machine to a production order:
 - The system calculates setup time + cycle time × quantity.
 - The system calculates cost using MRC + Rate + Per Hour Rate.

This allows accurate job costing, scheduling, and efficiency tracking.

4). Bag Category

- Here it will show all Bag category list which are used in production flow.

URL : <https://dev.giggleserp.com/bagscategory>



This screen is designed to manage different types of bags used in the production process. It serves as a master data entry point, allowing users to create, view, and manage bag categories. The page displays a list of bag categories along with their associated details.

Filter Section (Top Filters)

Allows users to search and filter records based on:

- Name
- Code
- Description
- From Date / To Date - Filters by creation date.
- Multiple Delete Option - Toggle to enable bulk deletion.

Data Table

Displays a list of bag categories with the following columns:

- **Action** : Buttons for edit/view
- **#** : Row number.
- **Name** : Category name (e.g., COTTON BAG).
- **Code** : Unique identifier (e.g., CB002).
- **Description** : Details about the bag.
- **Status** : Shows if the bag is “Active” or not.
- **Remarks** : Notes (if any).
- **Date Added** : Date the entry was created.
- **Activity Users** : Who created or modified the record.

Inline Filter Toolbar (Bottom of Table)

You can filter each column quickly using this toolbar:

- Text inputs for Name, Code, etc.
- Dropdown for Status.
- Date picker for Date Added.
- Text input for Activity User.

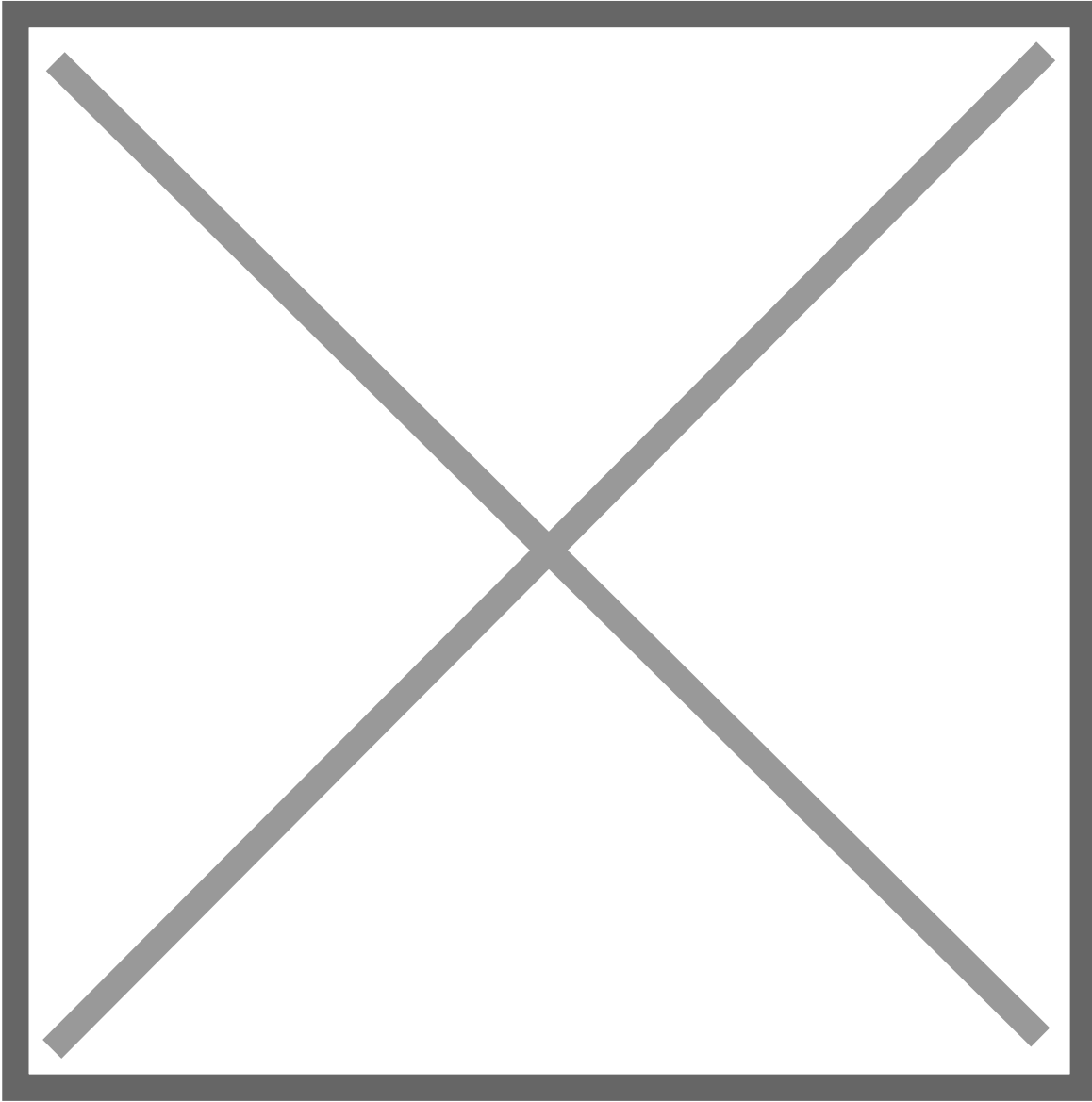
Create New

- Green “Create New” Button: Opens a form to add a new bag category.

4.1). Bag Category Create

- Here it will show how to create Bag Category which are used in production flow.

URL : <https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/bagscategory/create>



This is the data entry form used to create a new bag category in the ERP system. It's a simple form interface that allows users (typically with admin rights) to input and save new records into the Bag Category master.

How It Works – Field by Field Explanation

Form Title: BAG CATEGORY

This form is designed to register new bag types used in production or inventory.

Fields

1. Code (Required)
 - A unique alphanumeric identifier for the bag category.
 - Example: CB003, PL001.
2. Name (Required)

- The name of the bag type.
 - Example: Cotton Bag, Plastic Bag.
3. Description (Optional)
- Additional info about the bag category.
 - Example: Used for packaging lightweight items.
4. Status
- Default set to ACTIVE (green button).
 - Can be toggled if the implementation allows
 - INACTIVE (red button).
 - That will be not use if status is inactive.

Use Case

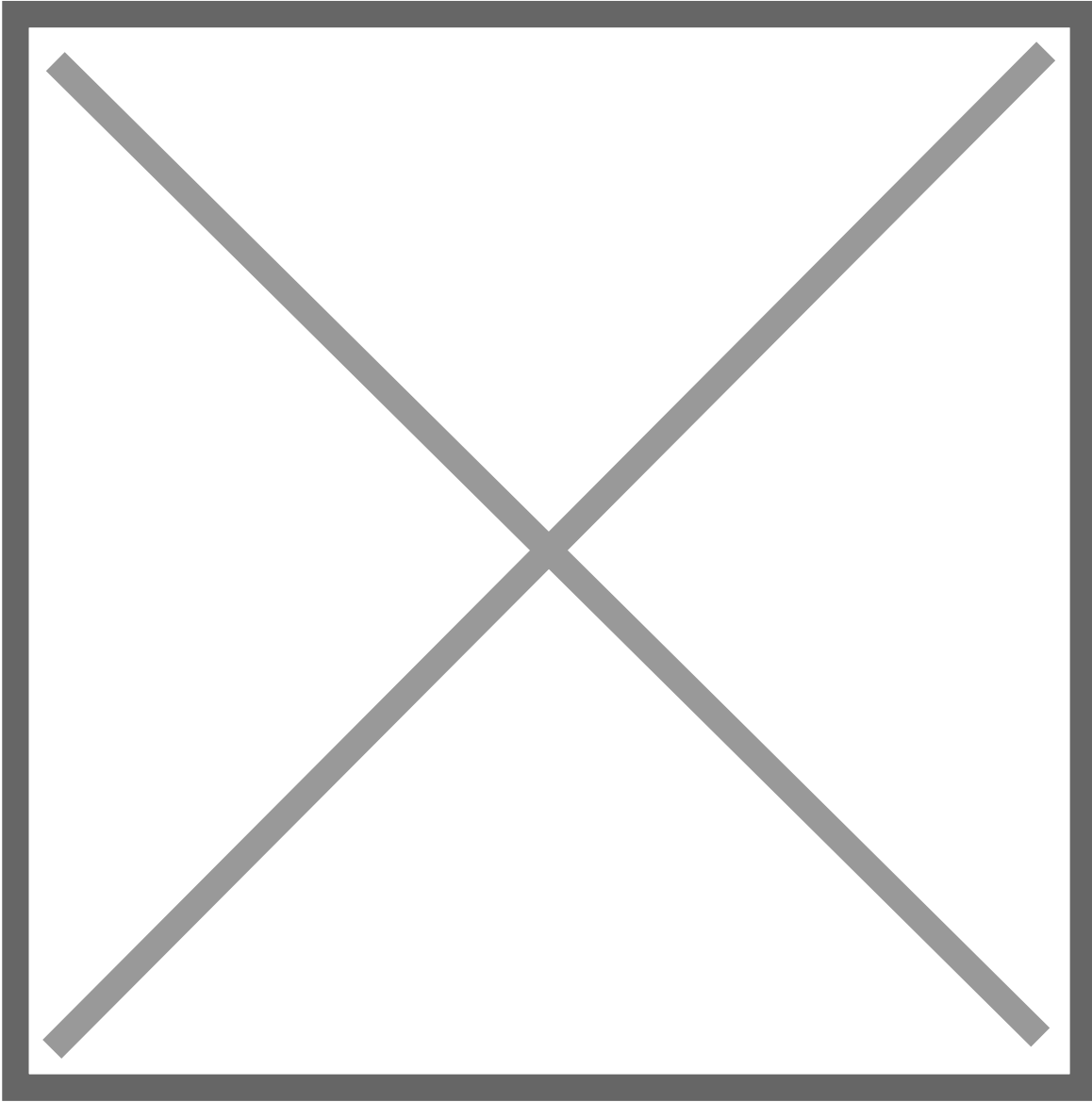
This screen is used during:

- Initial ERP setup to define standard bag types.
- Adding new packaging options during operational changes.
- Maintaining reusable master data across modules like Inventory, Production, and QC.

5). Bag

- Here it will show all Bag list which are used in production flow.

URL : <https://dev.giggleserp.com/bags>



This image shows the "Bag Master List" screen from the Giggles ERP system, specifically under:

Production > Master > Bag

It displays a list of individual bag records created using predefined Bag Categories like Cotton Bag, Plastic Bag, etc.

What the Screen Describes

This screen is a data table view that displays detailed information about bags being used or tracked in the production environment. Each row in the table represents one specific bag entry, with its specifications and properties.

How It Works – Field Descriptions

Table Columns (from left to right):

1. **Action** : Icons for editing (blue), activating/deactivating (green/red), and viewing record status.
2. **#** : Serial number of the row.
3. **Bag No** : Unique number assigned to the bag (e.g., 0003, 0002, 0001).
4. **Bag Types** : Type of bag selected from Bag Category (e.g., Cotton Bag, Plastic Bag).
5. **Bag Color** : Hex color code representing the bag's color (e.g., #f50000, #312626).
6. **Weighing Capacity** : Maximum weight (in kg/units) the bag can hold. (e.g., 200, 20, 50)
7. **Weight Variation** : Tolerance in weight (e.g., 150, 100, 95).
8. **Usability** : Indicates whether the bag is reusable or single-use (e.g., Reusable, One Time).
9. **Cost** : Monetary value of the bag (e.g., 200, 20, 150).
10. **Description** : Additional notes or remarks (e.g., GOOD).

Other Elements

- Status: Shows if the selected bag record is currently active.
- Remarks: Area for admin notes (not filled in this view).
- Date Added: Creation date of the record (e.g., 17-04-2025).
- Activity Users: Indicates who created or last updated the record (e.g., Created By: Aakanksh).

Features/Actions Available

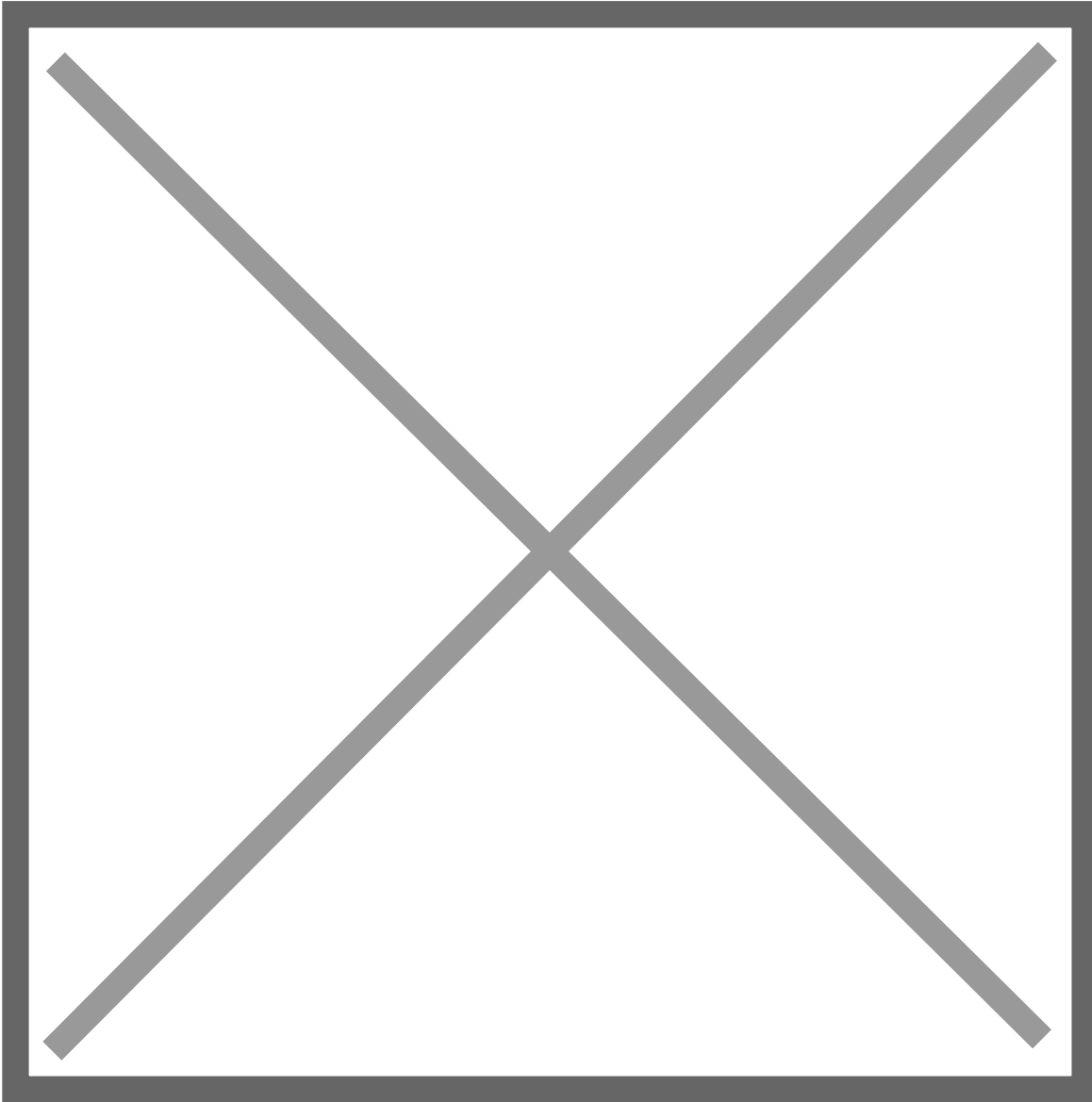
- Search Box: Quickly find bag records by any field.
- Pagination: Navigate through multiple entries.
- Export Options: Buttons for CSV, Excel, Print.
- Filter Options: Advanced filters using the buttons at the top-right.
- Create New Button: Top-right green button to add a new bag entry.

Use Case

This screen is primarily used for:

- Tracking different types of bags used in production.
- Monitoring cost, capacity, and usability.
- Maintaining standardization and traceability of packaging items.
- Quickly editing or deactivating bags that are obsolete or defective.

6). Job Work Price List



What the Screen Describes:

The screen you provided is a Job Work Price List, likely from a business management or ERP system, which is used to manage pricing and vendor operations related to outsourced tasks. It shows a list of items (products) and the vendors who are responsible for specific operations on those items. Each vendor has an associated rate for each operation, which is tied to a particular price list. The table organizes this data in a structured way, making it easy to view and compare vendors, item codes, and rates for different operations.

Table Breakdown:

1. **Price List Name** : This column shows the name of the price list. In the example, all entries are under the same list "august25," which may indicate a specific pricing cycle or period.
2. **Item Code** : This is an identifier for the item being worked on or sold, such as "CIT01," which likely refers to a specific product.

3. **Item Name** : This column provides the name of the item (e.g., "CIT01"). It matches the item code but in text form.
4. **Vendor Code** : This is a unique identifier assigned to each vendor (e.g., "B-13," "A-11," etc.), which helps track which vendor is responsible for the work related to this price list.
5. **Vendor Name** : The actual name of the vendor, such as "BHIMA," "ALLEN," and "Aliaze." These are likely businesses or suppliers providing the services listed.
6. **Operation** : This shows the type of work or operation that the vendor is performing for the item. For example, "ALL" could mean all types of operations, "Drilling Operation" could refer to a specific manufacturing process, or "PCB Assembly" refers to assembling printed circuit boards.
7. **Rate** : This is the price or cost associated with the operation for the item, listed in the last column. For example, the rate for the "ALL" operation by "BHIMA" is 135, meaning for the work done by this vendor, the cost is 135 units (presumably in a currency).

Purpose of the Table:

This table is used to track the pricing and vendor-specific details for the services or operations being performed on particular items. It's a tool for businesses to manage and compare the costs associated with outsourcing work to different vendors.

How It Works:

- Price Lists are maintained by businesses for specific items or services.
- Vendors are assigned specific codes and names, and their rate for different operations is recorded.
- When an item needs a specific operation, such as assembly or drilling, the business looks at this table to determine which vendor offers the best rate or is assigned to the task.

Revision #13

Created 17 September 2025 11:37:20 by Admin

Updated 18 September 2025 06:41:55 by Admin