Production > Setting

Production Setting Screen

How to Open Production Setting Screen

> “ Production > Setting

- Here it will show different store level configurable settings which are used in production flow.

1). Stock Deduction Type (Required Field):.

- **“Stock Deduction Type”** with options **Group-Based** and **Manual**.
  This field typically appears in **ERP/Inventory or POS (Point of Sale) systems**, and its function is to determine **how stock (inventory quantities) should be reduced when items are sold, issued, or consumed**.

Explanation of **Stock Deduction Type**

When an item is sold, dispatched, or consumed in production, the ERP needs to know **how to deduct that stock from inventory**. The **Stock Deduction Type** defines the rule for this process:

1. **Manual**
   - The user decides **which batch, lot, or location** stock should be deducted from.
   - Example: If a company has 50 units in Warehouse A and 30 units in Warehouse B, the system won’t auto-choose. The user must select where the stock will come from.
   - Useful when stock control is strict (e.g., pharmaceuticals, high-value items, compliance industries).
2. **Group-Based**
   - The system automatically deducts stock according to predefined rules (such as FIFO – First In First Out, LIFO – Last In First Out, or location priority).

- Example: In retail sales, if you sell 5 units, the system will automatically reduce it from the batch/warehouse defined by the group rule without user intervention.
- Useful in fast-moving environments (e.g., supermarkets, wholesale) where speed matters.

Where It Is Used

- **Sales Order Processing / POS**: To deduct stock when invoices or sales are made.
- **Production / Manufacturing**: To consume raw materials during production.
- **Inventory Adjustments / Transfers**: To control from which warehouse, location, or batch the stock is deducted.

How Users Work With It

- **If "Manual" is selected** → Every time stock is deducted, the user will pick the specific warehouse, lot, or batch.
- **If "Group-Based" is selected** → The ERP automatically deducts based on system-defined logic (faster, less control).

? In short:

- **Stock Deduction Type controls *how inventory quantities are reduced*. Manual = user-controlled, Group-Based = system-controlled (based on rules).**

2). Allow Prod Without Planning (Required Field):

- **"Allow Prod Without Planning"** with options **Yes / No**.
  This is a **control setting in ERP production or manufacturing modules**. It defines whether production can be started **directly without creating/approving a production plan (or work order)**.

Explanation of "Allow Prod Without Planning"

1. **No (default, stricter control)**
   - Production cannot start unless there is a **planned work order or production schedule** in the system.
   - Enforces discipline: raw materials, capacity, and routing must be planned before manufacturing begins.
   - Prevents ad-hoc or unauthorized production.
   - Useful for industries where strict resource planning and compliance are required.

2. **Yes (flexible, less controlled)**
   - Allows users to start production **immediately, even without a production plan**.
   - Useful for urgent, small, or unplanned jobs (e.g., rework, custom orders, prototypes).
   - Risks: raw material shortages, overuse of resources, or misalignment with MRP (Material Requirements Planning).

Where It Is Used

- **Manufacturing Module (ERP)** → While creating a Production Order or Job Card.
- **Production Execution Stage** → Decides if operators can directly start making items without planned schedules.
- **Shop Floor Control** → For quick jobs, urgent requirements, or maintenance-related production.

How Users Work With It

- If set to **No** →
  - User must create a Production Plan → Generate a Work Order → Then production can be started.
- If set to **Yes** →
  - User can directly start production (for example, producing 10 units immediately) without going through planning approval.

? In short:

“Allow Prod Without Planning” controls whether production can bypass the formal planning process.

- **No = strict, planned production only**
- **Yes = flexible, ad-hoc production allowed**

3). Consumption is Fixed as per BOM (Required Field):

"Consumption is Fixed as per BOM" means that the quantity of raw materials or components consumed during production is **strictly based on the quantities defined in the BOM (Bill of Materials)**, regardless of the actual amount used on the shop floor.

This is typically a **setting in an ERP system** that tells the system how to handle material consumption during manufacturing.

What is a BOM (Bill of Materials)?

A **Bill of Materials (BOM)** is a structured list of all the materials, components, and subassemblies needed to manufacture a finished product. It includes:

- **Material name or code**
- **Quantity required**
- **Unit of measure**
- **Other attributes (like wastage, scrap, etc.)**

What Does "Consumption is Fixed" Mean?

If **"Consumption is Fixed"** is set to `Yes`, then the system will:

- Automatically consume materials **exactly** as per the BOM when you confirm production.
- Even if more or fewer materials were actually used during production, the system **does not adjust** the consumption.

If it is set to `No`, then:

- The user or system can **manually enter** the actual quantity of material consumed.
- Useful in cases where consumption varies depending on production conditions (e.g., size, weight, human error, waste).

Where is it Used?

This setting is used in **manufacturing modules** of ERP systems

You'll typically find this setting in:

- **Production Order / Work Order creation**
- **Item Master**
- **PD Setup**

How Does It Work?

If **"Consumption is Fixed = Yes"**:

- When a production order is processed (or confirmed), the system:
  - Refers to the BOM.
  - Issues material from inventory **automatically** based on BOM quantity.
  - Does **not ask for actual consumption** input.

Example:

> BOM says you need 10 kg of Material A per unit.
> You produce 5 units → system consumes exactly 50 kg, regardless of what was really used.

If **“Consumption is Fixed = No”**:

- The system allows you to **manually enter** the actual consumption.
- Useful when production involves **variable inputs**.

Example:

> BOM says 10 kg of Material A, but due to wastage, you used 12 kg.
> You can enter the actual 12 kg into the system for accurate tracking.

4). Live Production Entry:

“**Live Production Entry**” refers to the **real-time recording of production data** as it happens on the shop floor. When this setting is enabled (set to **Yes**), the production system expects that **all production activities (quantities produced, material consumed, machine time, etc.) will be entered and updated live**—as and when the production occurs.

What It Means in Practice

- If **Live Production Entry = Yes**:
  - Operators or production users must **enter production data immediately** when production happens.
  - The system may require details like:
    - Quantity produced
    - Material consumed
    - Time taken
    - Machine used
    - Operator involved
  - Often integrated with barcode scanners, MES (Manufacturing Execution Systems), or mobile devices.
- If **Live Production Entry = No**:
  - Production data can be **entered later** (batch entry or backdated).
  - Suitable for environments where live updates are not possible or practical.

How It Works – Workflow

When Set to **"Yes" (Live Entry)**:

1. Operator starts a job on the machine.
2. They scan the job order (barcode or RFID).

3. As production progresses:
   - Every unit produced is logged in real-time.
   - Material consumed is deducted immediately.
   - Any defects or stoppages are reported live.
4. System updates inventory and production reports instantly.

When Set to **"No" (Non-live or Batch Entry)**:

1. Production happens on the floor.
2. At the end of the shift/day, the supervisor logs into the system.
3. Manually enters:
   - Total quantity produced
   - Materials used
   - Time taken
4. Inventory is updated only **after posting**.

5). Frequency (Hours) in Minute

What is **"Frequency (Hours) in Minute"**?

The field **"Frequency (Hours) in Minute"** defines **how often a specific task or activity should occur**, and the value is given **in minutes**.

Despite the label being a bit confusing, it really means:

> **How frequently (in minutes) something should happen within an hour-based process.**

For example, if the value is `15`, it means:

> The task or process should be performed **every 15 minutes**.

Where Is It Used?

This type of setting is commonly used in **manufacturing systems**, **MES (Manufacturing Execution Systems)**, or **ERP platforms**, particularly in areas involving **real-time production tracking, monitoring, or quality checks**.

Common Use Cases

Area	Purpose of Frequency
Live Production Entry	Defines how often the operator must enter production data.
Machine Monitoring	How frequently machine data (like speed, temperature, output) is logged.
Quality Checks	Ensures quality inspections happen at regular intervals.
Preventive Maintenance	Triggers checks every few minutes/hours.
Shift Reporting	Breaks down production data into time blocks for reporting.

The system will send alerts at the specified time intervals, notifying the designated machine authority to complete the production report accordingly

6). Dynamic Field in Operation:

What is **"Dynamic Field in Operation"?**

The field **"Dynamic Field in Operation"** controls whether **custom, changeable (dynamic) input fields** are enabled within **production operations** or tasks in a manufacturing or ERP system.

Meaning in Simple Terms

- **If set to "Yes"** → Users can **see or add dynamic fields** (custom inputs) while performing an operation.
- **If set to "No"** → Only **standard fields** are shown during operation; **no extra/custom inputs** are available.

How Users Work With It

When "Dynamic Field in Operation" = **Yes**

- While doing an operation (e.g., entering production data):
  - The screen/form may show **additional fields**.
  - These fields may be required or optional.
- Users (e.g., operators or supervisors) must fill these based on the context.

Example Workflow:

1. User opens the production entry screen.
2. Operation = “Painting”
3. Dynamic Field = "Paint Color Code" appears.
4. User enters the code, submits the form.

When "Dynamic Field in Operation" = **No**

- Only the **default system fields** are visible.
- No extra inputs are required or expected.
- Simpler UI for standard processes.

Setting	Meaning
Yes	Show **custom fields** during production operations
No	Show only **standard system fields**

7). Rejection Ratio Display from last no of production (Example : 5)

What is **"Rejection Ratio Display"?**

Rejection Ratio Display refers to showing the **ratio or percentage of rejected products or units** in a manufacturing or production process — compared to the total produced.

Definition in Simple Terms:

> **Rejection Ratio = (Rejected Quantity / Total Produced Quantity) × 100**

It helps **monitor product quality** by showing **how many units were rejected** during production in **relation to the total number of units produced**.

Where Is It Used?

The **Rejection Ratio Display** is commonly used in:

Area	Purpose
Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES)	To track and display rejection in real time

How Users Work With It

Use Case: Real-Time Production Monitoring

- **Operator enters production data**:
- Total quantity produced
- Rejected quantity (scrap, defects, etc.)

2. **System calculates and displays the rejection ratio**:

- As a **percentage**
- In reports or dashboards

3. **Supervisor or quality team reviews**:
   - If rejection ratio > threshold (e.g. 3%), investigation is triggered.
4. **Action is taken**:
   - Root cause analysis
   - Maintenance
   - Training, etc.

8). Display Records For Item Purchase History (Example : 10)

What is **"Display Records For Item Purchase History"?**

Display Records For Item Purchase History refers to a system feature or screen that shows a **detailed history of purchases** made for a specific item or product.

It provides information like:

- **How many times the item was purchased**
- **By whom**
- **When**
- **Quantity and price**
- **Purchase source (vendor, supplier, or customer)**

Definition in Simple Terms

"Item Purchase History" means looking at all the times a product was bought — by a business or customer — and seeing the full details of those transactions.

It helps answer:

> □□ *"When did we buy this item, from whom, and at what cost?"*
> □□ *"How many units of this item did this customer purchase?*

How Users Work With It

Use Case: Inventory Reordering or Vendor Audit

Step 1: User Selects an Item

- The user (procurement officer, store manager, etc.) selects or enters an item code or name.

Step 2: System Displays History

- The system shows all **past purchase records** of that item:
  - Dates
  - Vendors
  - Quantities
  - Costs
  - PO or invoice numbers

Step 3: User Reviews Data

- Determine:
  - □□ How frequently the item is bought
  - □□ Is cost increasing or decreasing?
  - □□ Which vendor is more reliable?
  - □□ When to reorder?

Step 4: Take Action

- Create purchase orders
- Negotiate with vendors
- Forecast inventory needs

Where It's Displayed

Interface	Description
Item Master Screen	Shows purchase history per item
Vendor Performance Report	Links items to vendors
Purchase Order Screens	History helps while creating new POs
Stock Replenishment Modules	Past purchases used for reorder suggestions
Customer Purchase History Screens	In B2B/B2C systems, shows customer-specific item purchases

9). Scrap Calculation Method Auto

What is **"Scrap Calculation Method: Auto"?**

Scrap Calculation Method (Auto) refers to a setting in manufacturing or production software that **automatically calculates scrap (waste or defective material)** generated during the production process — **without manual input** from the operator.

It’s a part of production planning, execution, and quality control systems.

Definition in Simple Terms

- **Scrap** = Material that is rejected, wasted, or unusable after production.
- **Auto Calculation** = The system calculates scrap quantities based on predefined logic, formulas, or rules **without needing manual entry**.

> □□ If **Auto = Yes**, the system will calculate scrap itself based on actual production and standard yield.

> □ If **Auto = No**, the user must **enter scrap quantity manually** after production.

Basic Formula Example

If standard yield is known, and actual production output is less, then:

```
Scrap Quantity = Planned Production – Actual Good Output
```

With **Auto = Yes**, the system automatically calculates:

- “We expected 1,000 units, got 950 → Scrap = 50 units.”

Where Is It Used?

Area	Purpose
MES (Manufacturing Execution Systems)	Track and calculate scrap in real-time during production
ERP Systems (SAP, Oracle, etc.)	Auto-calculate scrap for costing, inventory, and reporting
Production Reports	Show actual vs planned output and system-calculated scrap

How Users Work With It

Use Case: Real-Time Scrap Tracking

Step 1: Configure Scrap Calculation Method

- A supervisor or system admin sets **Scrap Calculation Method = Auto (Yes)**.

Step 2: Production is Carried Out

- Planned Quantity: 1,000 units

- Good Output Reported: 970 units
- Scrap is **automatically calculated** as 30 units

Step 3: Review by Operator or Quality Team

- Operator can verify calculated scrap
- No need to manually enter "30" — the system did it

Step 4: Reports Generated

- Scrap shows up in:
  - Production reports
  - Line performance dashboards
  - Quality inspection logs

10). Batch Tracking System Allow

What is **"Batch Tracking System Allow"?**

"Batch Tracking System Allow" is a configuration setting in manufacturing, inventory, or ERP systems that **enables or disables the tracking of items by batch or lot numbers**.

If **"Yes"** is selected:

- The system **requires batch information** for all transactions involving that item.
- the system **activates batch tracking**, meaning every product or raw material can be traced back to its specific batch or production run.
- Every unit of that item will be tracked with a **batch number**, allowing you to trace:
  - When it was made
  - Where it was used
  - When it will expire
  - Who it was sold to

If **"No"** is selected:

- Items are treated as **generic** with **no batch-level tracking**.

Definition in Simple Terms

> **Batch Tracking** = A way to monitor and record the production and movement of a group of items made under the same conditions or at the same time (a batch).

“Batch Tracking System Allow = Yes” means:

- The system **will record, monitor, and report** item data by batch.
- Users **must select or enter a batch number** during transactions (e.g. production, inventory movement, sales, returns).

Why is Batch Tracking Important?

Batch tracking is essential for:

- Quality control
- Regulatory compliance
- Product recalls
- Expiry management
- Vendor performance tracking

Step-by-Step: How Users Work With It

1. **System Configuration**

- In the item master or product setup, the admin/user selects:
  - □□ **Batch Tracking System Allow = Yes**
- This enables batch management for that item.

2. **During Production**

- When a batch of products is manufactured:
  - System assigns a **Batch Number** (e.g., BATCH1001)
  - Records are saved:
    - □ Manufacturing Date
    - □ Expiry Date
    - □ Produced Quantity
    - □ Machine/operator used

3. **During Inventory Movement**

- Items are **received and stored** by batch.
- Warehouse staff or system must:
  - Enter batch number
  - Record where that batch is stored

11). Packing Through Packing Department

What is “Packing Through Packing Department”?

It is a **workflow setting** in ERP/WMS systems that defines whether the **goods must pass through a centralized Packing Department** before being dispatched/shipped to customers.

- If **Yes** → All items picked from stock must go to the **Packing Department** first.

- If **No** → Items can be shipped directly from stock without going through packing.

This ensures that all shipments are standardized, checked, and securely packed before leaving the warehouse.

Where is it Used?

It is typically used in **warehouses, distribution centers, and manufacturing plants** where multiple sales orders, consignments, or dispatches happen daily.
It applies to:

- **E-commerce fulfillment centers** (Amazon, Flipkart, etc.)
- **Manufacturing units** (dispatching finished goods)
- **Wholesale/retail distribution**
- **Pharma, FMCG, or electronics warehouses** (where packing quality is critical)

How it Works (Step by Step Flow)

1. **Sales/Dispatch Order Creation**
   - An order is created for customer dispatch.
   - The system checks whether "Packing Through Packing Department = Yes".
2. **Picking from Stock**
   - Items are picked from the stock location (e.g., AAKANKSH in your screenshot).
   - Instead of going directly for dispatch, they are routed to the **Packing Department**.
3. **Packing Process**
   - Items are verified (correct quantity, batch, quality).
   - Packed using standard materials (boxes, pallets, bags).
   - Labeling & barcoding done (Customer name, order number, shipping details).
4. **Stock Location Update**
   - Once packed, the goods are moved from **“Stock Location” → “Packing Department Location”**.
   - The ERP system records this transfer for traceability.
5. **Dispatch/Shipping**
   - Packed goods are handed over to transport/courier.
   - Shipment tracking is updated.

User Manual for Production Settings Screen

Overview of Production Settings Screen

The **Production Settings** screen allows you to manage key settings related to production flow within your ERP system. It encompasses settings related to stock deduction, production planning, consumption of materials, and live production data entry, among others. Below is a detailed explanation of each configurable field and how to use them.

1. Stock Deduction Type

- **Description**: This field determines how stock is deducted from inventory during production or sales transactions.
- **Options**:
  - **Manual**: The user manually selects the batch, lot, or location to deduct stock from.
  - **Group-Based**: The system automatically deducts stock based on predefined rules like FIFO, LIFO, or location priority.

How to Use:

- **Manual**: Useful in environments where inventory control is critical, like pharmaceuticals or high-value items.
  - **Action**: When deducting stock, manually choose the warehouse, lot, or batch from which to deduct the stock.
- **Group-Based**: Ideal for fast-paced environments where stock deduction needs to be automatic.
  - **Action**: The system will automatically deduct stock based on the selected deduction rule.

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2. Allow Prod Without Planning

- **Description**: Defines whether production can start without a prior approved production plan or work order.
- **Options**:
  - **Yes**: Allows immediate production even without a planned work order.
  - **No**: Requires a production plan or work order before production can begin.

How to Use:

- **Yes**: For urgent, unplanned production (e.g., rework, small custom orders).
  - **Action**: Start production without a plan or work order.
- **No**: For industries requiring strict planning (e.g., automotive or pharmaceuticals).
  - **Action**: Ensure a production plan or work order is created before starting production.

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3. Consumption is Fixed as per BOM

- **Description**: Determines whether raw materials consumed during production are fixed according to the Bill of Materials (BOM).
- **Options**:
  - **Yes**: The system automatically consumes raw materials based on BOM quantities.
  - **No**: Allows manual entry of the actual material consumed.

How to Use:

- **Yes**: Ideal when material consumption is fixed and cannot be adjusted.
  - **Action**: Materials will be deducted exactly as per the BOM (e.g., 10 kg required for 5 units).
- **No**: Use when material usage may vary due to wastage or other factors.
  - **Action**: Manually enter the actual amount consumed.

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4. Live Production Entry

- **Description**: Controls whether production data is recorded in real time.
- **Options**:
  - **Yes**: Production data is logged as it happens on the shop floor.
  - **No**: Data can be entered later in a batch mode.

How to Use:

- **Yes**: Suitable for environments with real-time tracking requirements (e.g., machine time, quantities produced).
  - **Action**: Ensure production data is entered immediately during the production process (often with barcode scanners or MES systems).
- **No**: Useful for environments where live entry is not feasible.
  - **Action**: Data entry happens after the production process (e.g., at the end of a shift).

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5. Frequency (Hours) in Minute

- **Description**: Defines how often a specific activity or task should occur, given in minutes.
- **Example**: If set to "15," it indicates that the task should be performed every 15 minutes.

How to Use:

- Set this value based on the task frequency required in your production process.
  - **Action**: Input the desired frequency for tasks like machine monitoring, quality checks, or preventive maintenance.

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6. Dynamic Field in Operation

- **Description**: Enables or disables custom (dynamic) fields within production operations.
- **Options**:
  - **Yes**: Allows custom input fields during production operations.
  - **No**: Only default system fields are visible.

How to Use:

- **Yes**: When enabled, dynamic fields such as "Paint Color Code" will appear during operations, allowing the operator to provide additional input.
  - **Action**: Fill in the required dynamic fields during the production process.
- **No**: Standard fields are visible, keeping the user interface simple.
  - **Action**: Only standard fields will be presented, and no custom input is required.

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7. Rejection Ratio Display

- **Description**: Displays the ratio of rejected products during a given production run.
- **Formula**:
  Rejection Ratio=(Rejected QuantityTotal Produced Quantity)×100\text{Rejection Ratio} = \left(\frac{\text{Rejected Quantity}}{\text{Total Produced Quantity}} \right) \times 100 Rejection Ratio=(Total Produced QuantityRejected Quantity)×100

How to Use:

- **Action**: Enter the total number of units produced and the number of rejected units. The system will automatically calculate the rejection ratio and display it on the screen.
  - **Use Case**: Monitor and take action if the rejection ratio exceeds a predefined threshold.

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8. Display Records For Item Purchase History

- **Description**: Shows the complete history of purchases made for a specific item.
- **Details Included**: Purchase dates, vendors, quantities, costs, and PO/invoice numbers.

How to Use:

- **Action**: When reviewing inventory or creating new purchase orders, access the **Item Purchase History** to:
  - View past transactions.
  - Assess cost trends.
  - Identify reliable suppliers.

- Determine reorder points.

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