

Manufacturing Versus Kitting Versus Packaging

This document will explain:

The basic attributes of Manufacturing, Kitting, and Packaging.

The Manufacturing process in Jim2 involves:

- a) The Stock code that is to be manufactured.
- b) The Stock codes used in the manufacture process, including parts and labour.
- c) A Manufacturing 'Item', which is where the Bill of Materials is stored.
- d) A Manufacturing Job, which is where the stock codes in Point b) are consumed and manufactured into Point a).
The consumed stock codes in Point b) are no longer available for jobs. The Manufacturing Job also records the 'actual' labour used.

Once a part has been manufactured, it cannot be used in another manufactured part.

Kitting involves:

- a) The Stock code that is to be kitted (assembled).
- b) The Stock codes to be used in the kit.
- c) A Job, which is where the kit is sold. When the kit is sold, the customer sees the kitted stock code on their invoice, however, Jim2 understands it is invoicing the individual components.

A kit cannot be used in another kit or package. It cannot be purchased.

Packaging involves:

- a) The Stock code that is to be packaged (assembled).
- b) The Stock codes to be used in the package.
- c) A Packaging Session, which is where the stock codes in Point b) are configured to produce the stock code in Point a).

Once a package has been packaged, it appears in a stock list as stock on hand. It does not increase the inventory asset balance.

Stock codes used in Packaging Sessions cannot be sold individually, only within the finished package. When the package is sold, the customer sees the package stock code on their invoice, however, Jim2 understands it is invoicing the individual components.

A package cannot be used in another package or kit. It cannot be purchased.

For assistance or information please call Happen support on 02 9570 4696 or email support@happen.biz