20 years delivering dependable, global QAD Data Collection

ENSURE HIGHEST LEVELS OF ACCURACY WITH YOUR SERIALISED ITEMS

In many QAD implementations, a picklist will be automatically generated, predominantly with stock being allocated as part of the process. However, the actual goods picked for shipment substantially vary from the picklist, be it the location the goods were taken from or the batch picked. This then requires substantial extra work to update the shipment with the actual items picked and update all appropriate allocations. This scenario is exasperated when lot or serial controlled items are thrown into the mix. Finally, additional issues can occur if an additional picklists are generated before the corrections have been made.

Eagle has developed a whole new suite of programs added to RF Express for QAD Enterprise Applications for the handling, staging and shipments of goods to overcome these issues.

- Picking for DO & SO
- DO & SO Shipping Process

As part of this development, Eagle has incorporated enhanced functionality for the specific control of serial controlled items in picking and shipping, and is available on 2016EE and all other versions of RF Express/QAD.

PROCESS OUTLINE:

The outline process is as follows:

1 A Distribution or Sales Order Pre-shipper is created and picklist printed via QAD detailing the items to pick.

2 Picking items for both Distribution orders and Sales orders will then use new Eagle transactions dependant on whether single items are to be picked and added to a pallet or an existing homogeneous pallet will be picked. All detailed allocations or items pegged against a schedule that are created as part of the pre-shipper creation process are discarded. Line items on the pre-shipper are consolidated and summarized by item, order, and order line. The newly consolidated pre-shipper is used as a template for the staging process.

a. Single Item Picking – adding new items to a pallet (PST – Pallet Stage)
A pre-shipper is entered for the operator to review the items left to pick on that pre-shipper. Each serial or non-serial item is scanned and the requirements are reduced until the whole pre-shipper is satisfied. Each item scanned is then added to a generated unique pallet number and transferred to a defined generic picking location.

b. Homogeneous Pallet Picking - staging existing pallets (MSP – Move Staged Pallet)
A pre-shipper is entered for the operator to review the items left to pick on that pre-shipper. Each serial or non-serial homogeneous pallet is scanned and the requirements are reduced until the whole pre-shipper is satisfied. Each pallet scanned is then transferred to a defined generic picking location.

3 If an item or pallet has been picked and then needs to be returned to the warehouse location then un-picking items for both Distribution orders and Sales orders will use the same Eagle transactions as picking dependant on whether single items are to be un-picked or an existing homogeneous pallet will be un-picked.

a. Single Item Un-Picking – removing single item from a staged pallet (PST – Pallet Stage)
A pre-shipper is entered for the operator to review the items left

QAD SOLUTION PARTNER

Eagle's RF for Android Native Client on Zebra's TC8000 Mobile Computer Scanner

to pick on that pre-shipper. To un-pick each serial or non-serial item is scanned and the requirements are then corrected to allow the operator to pick a different serial item. Each item scanned is then removed from the picked pallet and transferred from the defined generic picking location to a scanned warehouse location.

b. Homogeneous Pallet Un-Picking – removing a staged pallet (MSP – Move Staged Pallet)

A pre-shipper is entered for the operator to review the items left to pick on that pre-shipper. To unpick a complete pallet each serial or non-serial homogeneous pallet is scanned and the requirements are then corrected. Each pallet scanned is then transferred from the defined generic picking location back to a scanned warehouse location.

4 Once the items and/or homogeneous pallets are staged and the picklist complete then the operator can use Eagle to convert the pre-shipper to a shipper and automatically convert the pallets created during the staging operation into QAD containers ready for confirming the shipper in QAD. The transactions have been created in Eagle to cover both Distribution Order and Sales Order Shippers

a. DO Shippers (DLT – Distribution Load truck)

The DO pre-shipper is entered and then each staged pallet is scanned. The pallet must be in the generic staged location and will then be linked to a shipper number equal to the pre-shipper number. The stage pallet number is then used to create a QAD container equal to the pallet number and the open requirements are reduced. Once all pallets are picked the shipper is complete.

b. SO Shippers (LTR – Sales Order Load truck)

The SO pre-shipper is entered and then each staged pallet is scanned. The pallet must be in the generic staged location and will then be linked to a shipper number equal to the pre-shipper number. The stage pallet number is then used to create a QAD container equal to the pallet number and the open requirements are reduced. Once all pallets are picked the shipper is complete

5 If a pallet that has been added to the shipper then needs to be removed the operator can remove pallets and delete the container record. The transactions have been created in Eagle to cover both Distribution Order and Sales Order Shippers

a. DO Shippers (DUT – Distribution Unload truck)

The DO pre-shipper is entered and then each linked pallet is scanned. The pallet will then be unlinked from the shipper. The QAD container is deleted and the open requirements are recalculated. The pallet can then be returned to the warehouse or any items on the pallet can be swapped. Standard Eagle transactions are then used.

b. SO Shippers (UTR – Sales Order unload truck)

The SO pre-shipper is entered and then each linked pallet is scanned. The pallet will then be unlinked from the shipper. The QAD container is deleted and the open requirements are recalculated.

The pallet can then be returned to the warehouse or any items on the pallet can be swapped. Standard Eagle transactions are then used.

6 Repacking of pallets once a shipper is created with either DLT or LTR cannot use the pre-shipper picking transactions (PST) & (MSP) as the pre-shipper no longer exists. Instead the operator can move the pallet from the staging location to a repacking location via the standard Eagle transaction Pallet Move (PMV).

Unpacking a pallet or part pallet can take place with either the standard Eagle transaction Pallet Delete (PDL) to remove the unique pallet number from all records or Pallet Unload (PUL) to remove a single or multiple items from a pallet.

Repacking can then use the standard Eagle transaction Pallet Load (PLO) to add new items to either a new pallet or existing pallet.

Restaging the pallet from the repacking location to the staging location is completed via the standard Eagle transaction Pallet Move (PMV).

The restaged pallet can now be linked to the shipper again via the DO Load Truck (DLT) or SO Load Truck (LTR) transaction as before.

7 On completion of the shipper QAD is then used to print and confirm the DO or SO Shipper.