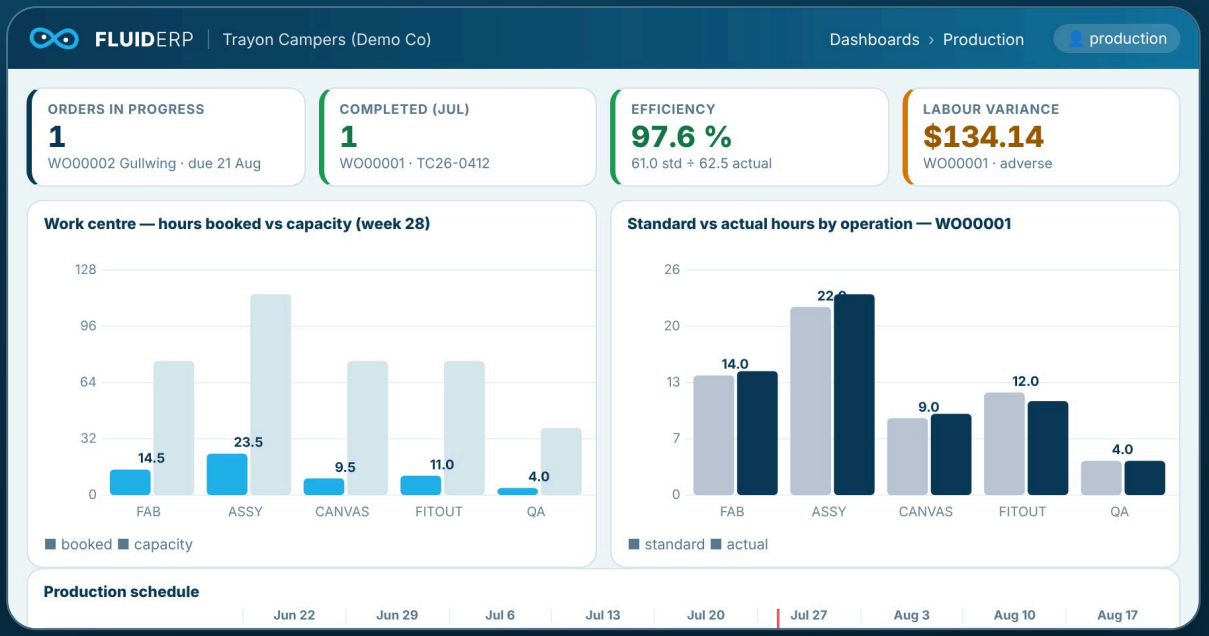
FLUID ERP · USER MANUAL

FLUID Manufacturing

Order. Build. Ship.

Sales orders, works orders, bills of material and routes, MRP and purchasing, shop-floor confirmations, quality, backflush and serial genealogy, delivery, invoicing and reconciliation — captured once.

BOM & routing · MRP netting · Shop-floor confirmations · Standard vs actual cost · Serial genealogy · Quality (NCR)



Contents

1 About this manual 3

Who it is for 3

Conventions 3

2 How FLUID works: capture once, post everywhere 4

Three kinds of action 4

Rules you can rely on 5

3 Getting started 6

Signing in 6

The launcher 6

Anatomy of a screen 7

Everyday actions 8

4 Sales: the order and the works order 9

Capture and approve the sales order 9

Convert the order to a works order 10

5 Planning: BOM, route, MRP and buying 11

Read the works order's standard cost 11

Explode requirements 12

Raise purchase orders from MRP 13

Receive the goods 14

6 The shop floor and quality 15

Confirm an operation 15

Record a non-conformance 16

7 Completion, delivery and invoicing 17

Backflush and receive the finished product 17

Check stock and the ledger 18

Trace a serial 19

Post the delivery 20

Post the tax invoice 21

8 Critical dashboards 22

Production 22

Materials and MRP 23

Quality and sales 24

Finance 25

9 Reports 26

Running and printing a report 26

Report catalogue 26
Tax invoice 27
BOM cost sheet 28
Job card 29
Works order cost variance 30
Income statement 31
10 Matching 32
How every matching screen works 32
Reconcile the bank 33
Stocktake variance 34
11 Messages, refusals and what to do 35
12 Data reference and glossary 36
Tables you will meet 36
Glossary 36
A Walk it once on the demo package 38
For the administrator 38

1 About this manual

This manual explains how to run a make-to-order factory on FLUID Manufacturing: from the customer's order to a built, serialised product, its delivery and invoice, the ledgers and the bank. The worked examples follow Trayon Campers, the demonstration manufacturer shipped with FLUID, building a Trayon 1980 slide-on camper for Bill & Meg Harrison.

Who it is for

READER	READ THESE CHAPTERS
Sales	3, 4, 7, 9
Production planners and supervisors	3, 5, 6, 8, 9
Purchasing and stores	3, 5 (MRP, goods received), 10 (stocktake)
Quality	3, 6 (NCRs), 8
Accounts	3, 7, 8, 9, 10

Conventions

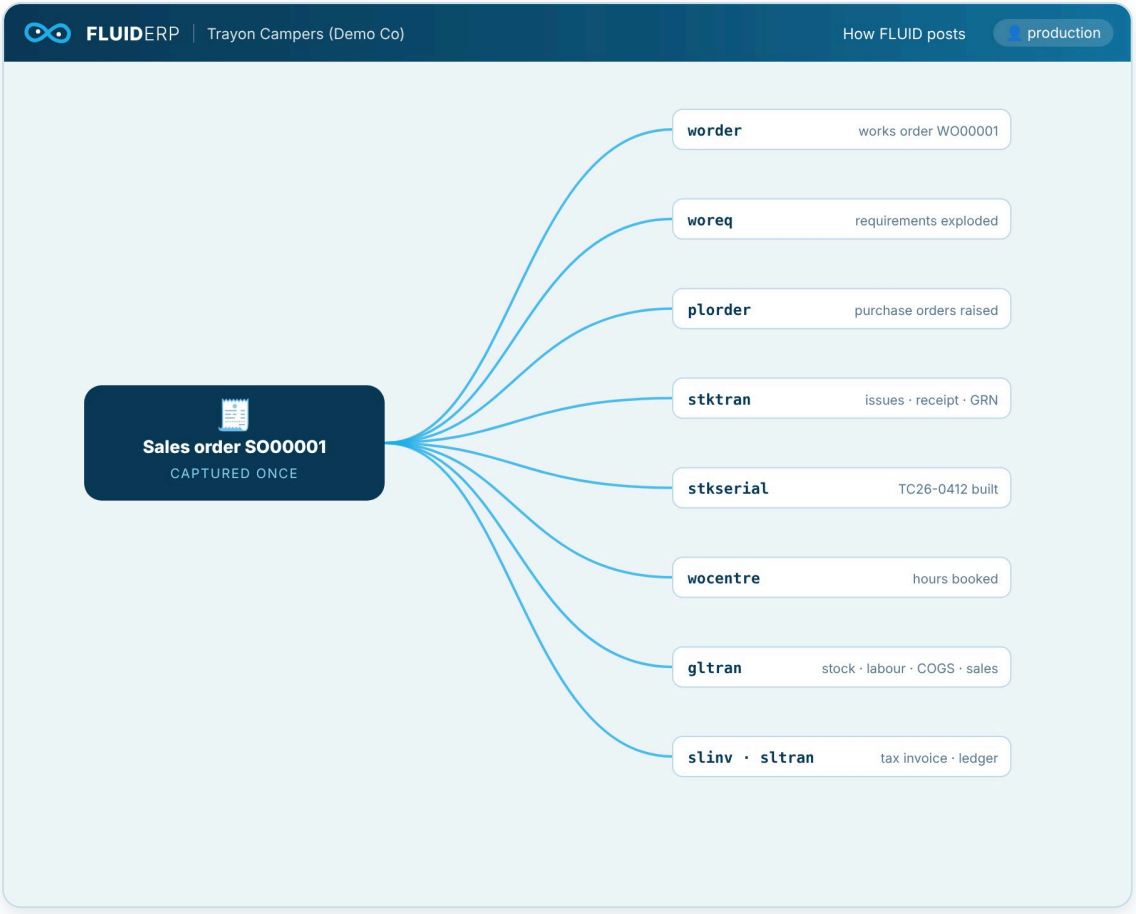
YOU SEE	MEANS
Bold names such as **Shifts**	A tile on the launcher, a screen, a tab or a field label, exactly as it appears in FLUID.
A button with an emoji, e.g. 🚚 **Post the Shift**	A posting button. Posting buttons are aqua; they write to other tables. 💾 **Save** is navy and saves only the record in front of you.
A field marked ƒ	A calculated field. You never type it — the calculation engine fills it from other fields or other tables, and keeps it right when they change.
`mneshift`	The name of the underlying table (collection). Useful when talking to your administrator or reading a report definition.
SH000006, MO000001 …	Record numbers. They are issued automatically by counters and carried on every row a button writes, so you can trace any figure back to the record that caused it.

ABOUT THE EXAMPLES

The story records (SO00001, WO00001, TC26-0412, SI000006 for $48,345) and the BOM and route figures are the Trayon seed data. MRP, goods-received, confirmation and NCR numbers follow the Stage 57–59 story; some dashboard history and supplier totals are illustrative. Screenshots come from the FLUID Manufacturing demonstration film.

2 How FLUID works: capture once, post everywhere

The customer's order is typed once. The works order, the requirements, the purchase orders, the stock movements, the serial, the delivery, the invoice and every ledger row are made from it by buttons — and each carries its reference.



One sales order fans out to the works order, requirements, purchasing, stock, serials, work centres, the GL and the sales ledger.

Three kinds of action

ACTION	WHAT HAPPENS	TYPICAL BUTTON
Capture	A person (or a feed, a file, a phone app) records something that happened — once. It is saved on its own table and gets a number.	💾 Save · a form on the phone · a file import or feed
Post	A posting button reads the captured record and writes every row that follows from it — ledgers, stock, other documents, stamps — each carrying the source number. Most posting buttons are one-way: the record is marked posted and cannot be posted again.	🛠️ Convert to Works Order · 🔩 Backflush & Receive · 📮 Post to Ledgers

ACTION	WHAT HAPPENS	TYPICAL BUTTON
Derive	Calculations keep totals, balances, KPIs, flags and due dates right. Dashboards and reports read those rows directly; nothing is copied into a spreadsheet.	none — fields marked ƒ, dashboards, reports

Rules you can rely on

1. **Nothing is typed twice.** If a number exists in one record, every other table that needs it receives it from the button, not from a person.
2. **A posted record is sealed.** Pressing a posting button a second time writes nothing and says so. To change a posted figure you raise a correcting document (a credit note, a reversal, a correction) — which is itself captured once and posted.
3. **Every row is traceable.** Each row a button writes carries the reference of the record that caused it (for example `ref = WO00001`). Drill from any dashboard figure to the rows behind it and from there to the source record.
4. **Rules are enforced at the server.** Approvals, segregation of duties, embargoes, seals and signatures are checked by the gateway for every user, not just on screen.
5. **Imports are idempotent.** Files and feeds are keyed so that sending the same data again updates rows instead of duplicating them.

READ A POSTING PANEL

When you press a posting button, a panel lists every table it is writing to, one tick at a time, and ends with a green line such as “Posted — 5 writes to 5 tables from one capture”. That list is exactly what the button changed; the receiving tables show the same reference number.

3 Getting started

Signing in

Open the FLUID app (Windows, Android) or the browser client and sign in with the user name and password your administrator gave you. Each sign-in belongs to a group; the group decides which tiles you see and which fields and buttons you may use.

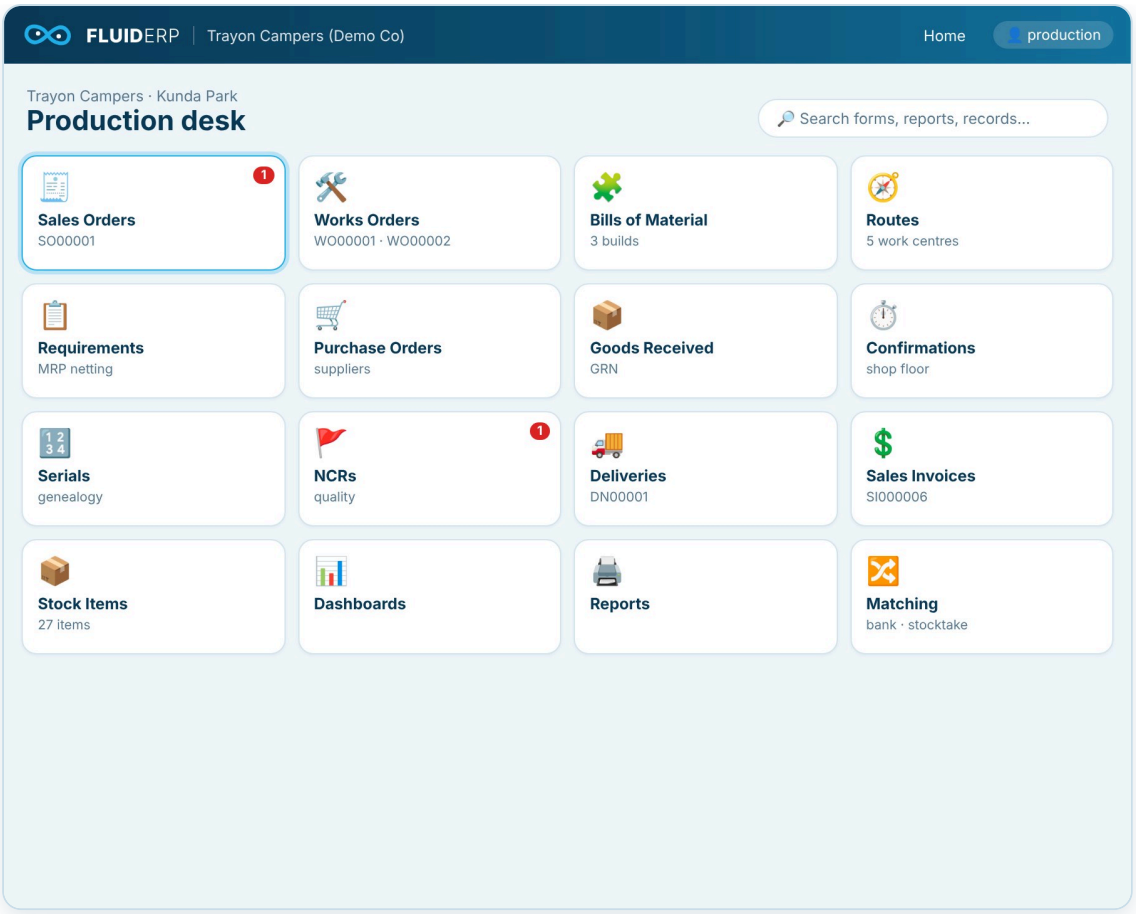
SIGN-IN	GROUP / DESK	USES FLUID TO ...
sales1	tm_sales	CRM, quotes, sales orders, deliveries
prod1	tm_production	Works orders, routes, confirmations, NCRs, requirements; raises maintenance requests
acct1	tm_accounts	Invoices, purchase invoices, receipts, the ledger, matching, cost reports
admin	tm_admin	Everything, including definitions

DEMO SIGN-INS

In the demo package the password is the same as the user name. Change every password at go-live.

The launcher

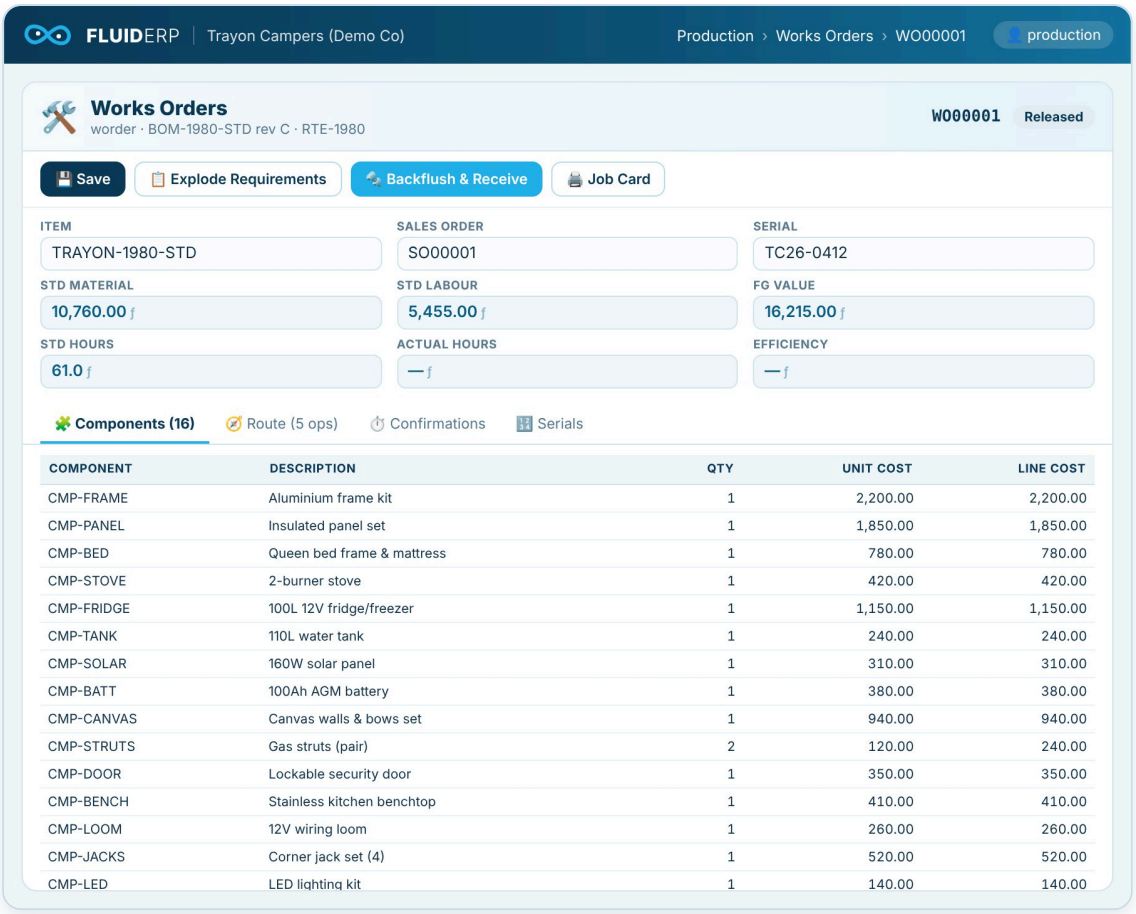
After sign-in you see the launcher: a grid of tiles for the screens, dashboards, reports and matching screens your group may open. A red badge on a tile counts records waiting for you. Use the search box to jump straight to a form, a report or a record number.



The production desk launcher — orders, works orders, BOMs, routes, MRP, purchasing, confirmations, serials, NCRs, deliveries, invoices and stock.

Anatomy of a screen

1. **Header** — the form name, the table it belongs to, the record number and a coloured **status** pill (for example Closed, Posted · sealed, Approved).
2. **Toolbar** — 💾 **Save** (navy) saves this record. Aqua buttons are **posting buttons**: they write to other tables. Outline buttons recalculate (🧮), print (🖨️) or open related screens.
3. **Fields** — typed fields are white; calculated fields (ƒ) are tinted and read-only. Red, amber and green fields are flags raised by a calculation (expired, due soon, OK).
4. **Tabs** — the record's lines and related records (lines, movements, attachments, signatures). Child rows are saved with the parent.
5. **Banners** — an amber or red banner explains why a record is locked, sealed, embargoed or refused. Read it before calling support; it names the rule.



A works order: standard material, labour and finished-goods value are calculated (ƒ) from the BOM and the route.

Everyday actions

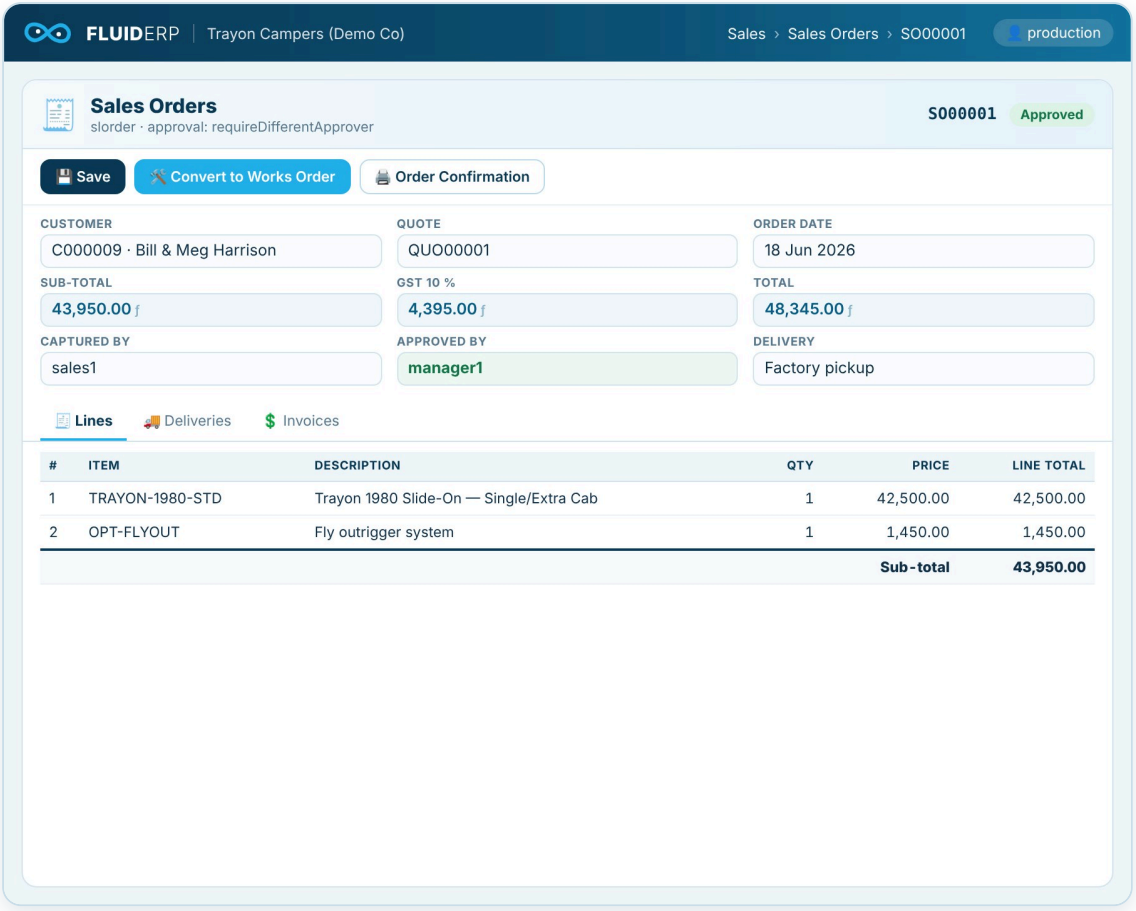
TO ...	DO THIS
Create a record	Open the tile, press ➕ **New**, fill the white fields, press 💾 **Save**. The number is issued on first save.
Find a record	Use the search box on the launcher or the filter row above any list. Record numbers, names and (where enabled) full text are searchable.
Refresh calculated fields	They refresh on save. 🧮 **Recalculate** re-runs them on demand (for example after a related record changed).
Print or save as PDF	🖨️ **Print** opens the printed copy in the document viewer; choose 🖨️ **Print / PDF** for paper or a PDF, or 💾 **Save** for the file.
Work offline (phone apps)	Forms marked as captures keep working with no signal; they wait in the **outbox** and send when you are back in range.

4 Sales: the order and the works order

Quote and order once; the factory works from the same record.

Capture and approve the sales order

Who **sales1 (capture) · a manager (approve)** | Where **Sales › Sales Orders** | Table **slorder · slorderlines**



SO00001 — a Trayon 1980 Standard and the fly outrigger; GST and the total are calculated.

1. Open **Sales Orders** and press ➕ **New** (or convert an accepted quote).
2. Choose the **Customer**; their terms and address come from the customer master.
3. Add the lines on 🧾 **Lines** — item, quantity, price. **Sub-total**, **GST** and **Total** are calculated.
4. Save. A second person sets the status to **Approved** — the order's approval block requires a different approver.

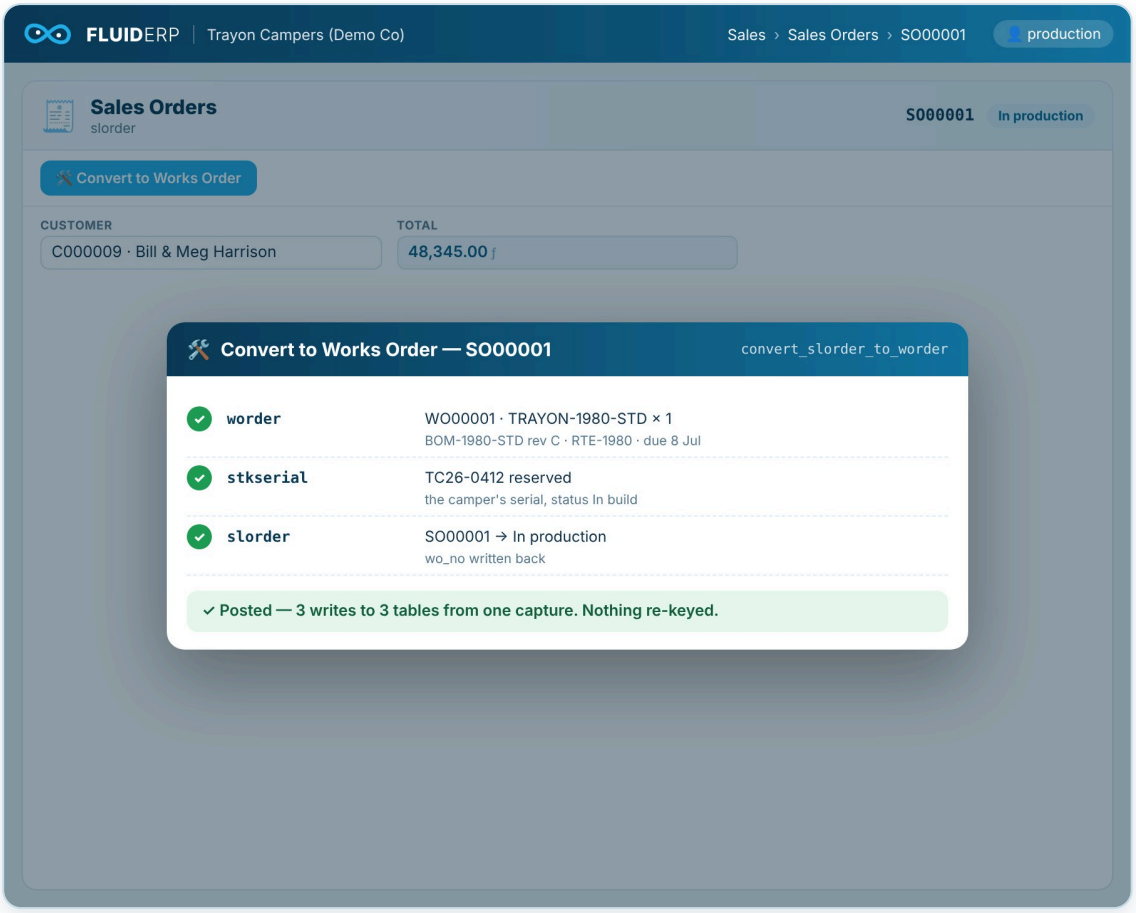
If the system refuses

YOU SEE	WHAT IT MEANS / WHAT TO DO
Approver must differ from the capturer	Segregation of duties. Ask a manager to approve.

YOU SEE	WHAT IT MEANS / WHAT TO DO
Customer is on hold	Accounts has placed the customer on credit hold; invoices cannot be posted until it is lifted.

Convert the order to a works order

Who **sales1 / prod1** Where **Sales › Sales Orders › SO00001**



🛠️ Convert to Works Order — the works order, the reserved serial and the order's status from one press.

1. Open the approved order.
2. Press 🛠️ **Convert to Works Order**.

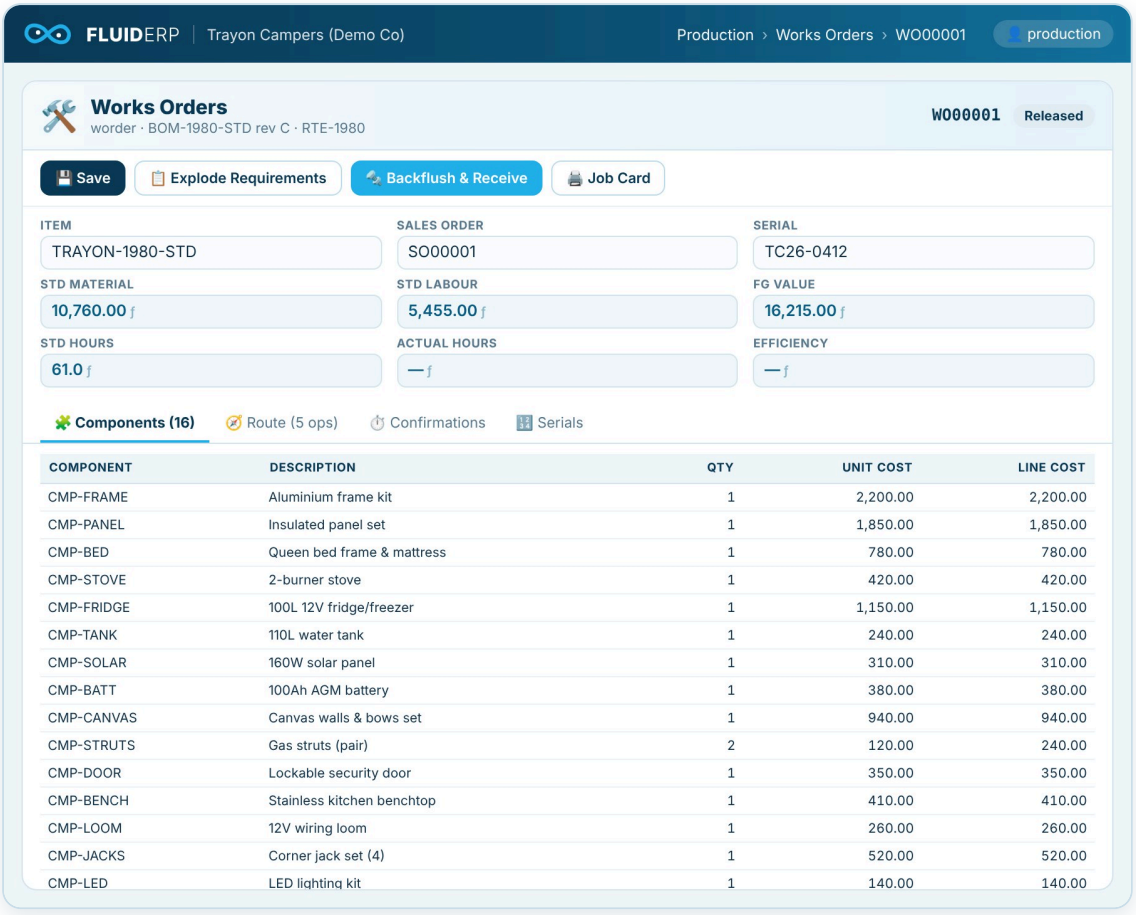
What 🛠️ Convert to Works Order writes	convert_slorder_to_worder
✓ **worder**	WO00001 — TRAYON-1980-STD × 1, BOM-1980-STD rev C, route RTE-1980, due 8 Jul
✓ **stkserial**	TC26-0412 reserved for the camper (In build)
✓ **slorder**	SO00001 → In production, works order number written back

5 Planning: BOM, route, MRP and buying

The bill of material and the route are definitions. The works order reads them; MRP nets them against stock and orders.

Read the works order's standard cost

Who **prod1** | Where **Production › Works Orders › WO00001** | Table **worder · wobom · woroute**



COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT COST	LINE COST
CMP-FRAME	Aluminium frame kit	1	2,200.00	2,200.00
CMP-PANEL	Insulated panel set	1	1,850.00	1,850.00
CMP-BED	Queen bed frame & mattress	1	780.00	780.00
CMP-STOVE	2-burner stove	1	420.00	420.00
CMP-FRIDGE	100L 12V fridge/freezer	1	1,150.00	1,150.00
CMP-TANK	110L water tank	1	240.00	240.00
CMP-SOLAR	160W solar panel	1	310.00	310.00
CMP-BATT	100Ah AGM battery	1	380.00	380.00
CMP-CANVAS	Canvas walls & bows set	1	940.00	940.00
CMP-STRUTS	Gas struts (pair)	2	120.00	240.00
CMP-DOOR	Lockable security door	1	350.00	350.00
CMP-BENCH	Stainless kitchen benchtop	1	410.00	410.00
CMP-LOOM	12V wiring loom	1	260.00	260.00
CMP-JACKS	Corner jack set (4)	1	520.00	520.00
CMP-LED	LED lighting kit	1	140.00	140.00

Sixteen components from BOM-1980-STD rev C — $10,760.00 standard material.

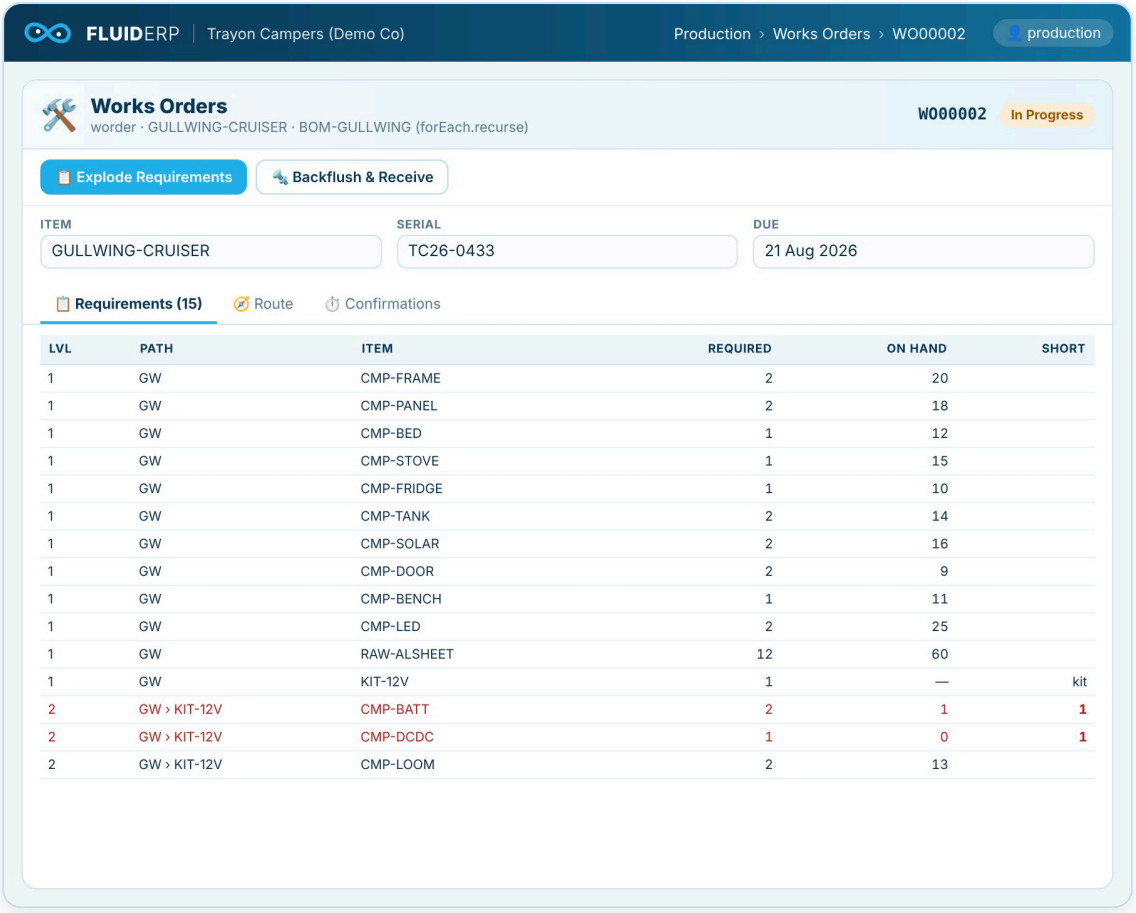
1. Open the works order. The 🧩 **Components** tab lists the BOM lines with unit and line cost.
2. Open 🧭 **Route**: five operations with setup and run hours at each work centre's rate.
3. Read the calculated header: **Std material** $10,760, **Std labour** $5,455, **FG value** $16,215, **Std hours** 61.0.

CHECK IT

FG value = standard material + standard labour = $16,215.00 — the value the camper will be received into stock at.

Explode requirements

Who **prod1** Where **Production › Works Orders › WO00002**



WO00002 (Gullwing Cruiser): fifteen requirements, three through the 12 V kit, each with its level and path.

1. Open the works order and press 📋 **Explode Requirements**.
2. Sub-assemblies explode recursively; each requirement shows level, path, required, on hand and short.

What 📋 Explode Requirements writes	`post_worder_explode (forEach.recurse)`
✓ `woreq`	one requirement per component and level — 15 rows for WO00002

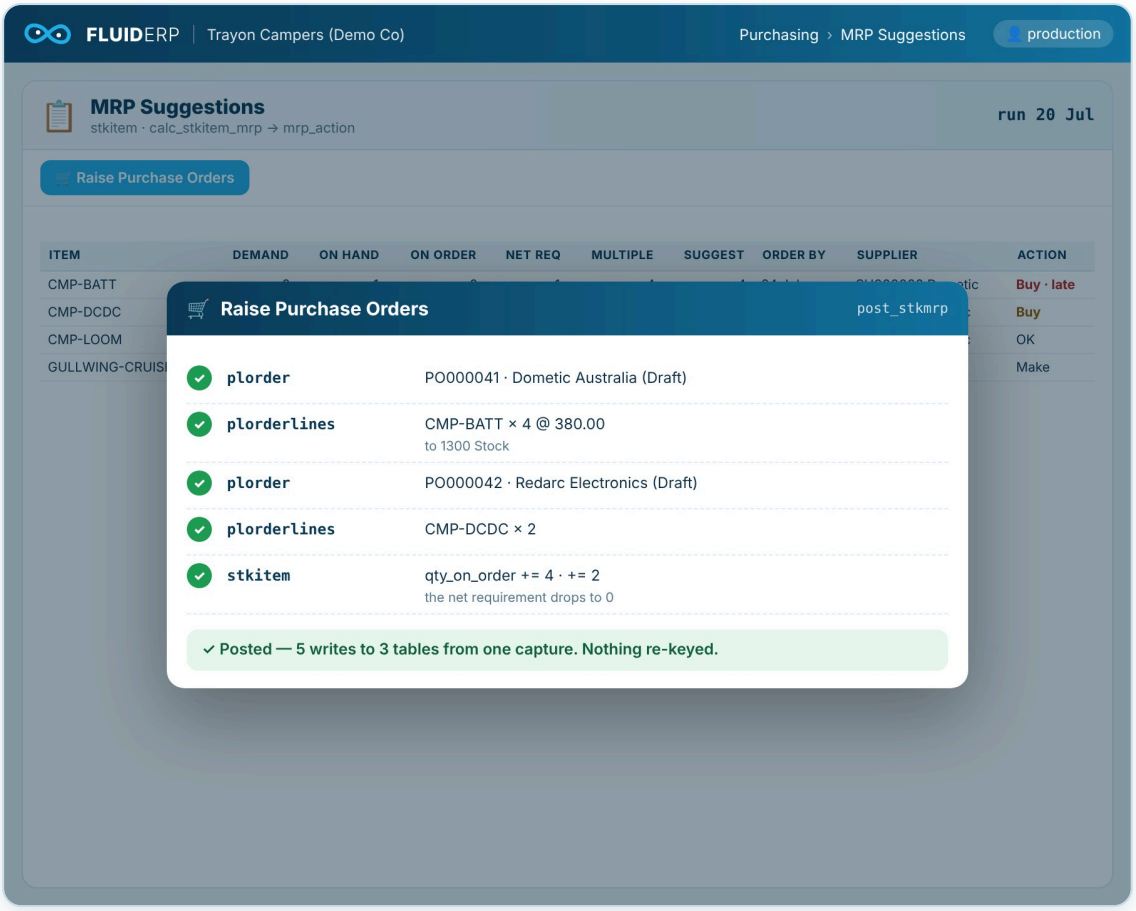
TIP

Requirements are marked Issued by the backflush later, so open requirements are always what is still to be consumed.

Raise purchase orders from MRP

Who **purchasing (prod1 / acct1)** Where **Purchasing › MRP Suggestions**

For each item MRP derives demand from open requirements, supply from on hand and open POs, the net requirement, the suggested quantity (respecting the order multiple) and the order-by date from the lead time.



MRP: the battery and the DC-DC charger are short; one Draft PO per preferred supplier.

1. Open **MRP Suggestions**. Items with **mrp_action** Buy (late in red) are the ones to order.
2. Press 🛒 **Raise Purchase Orders**.

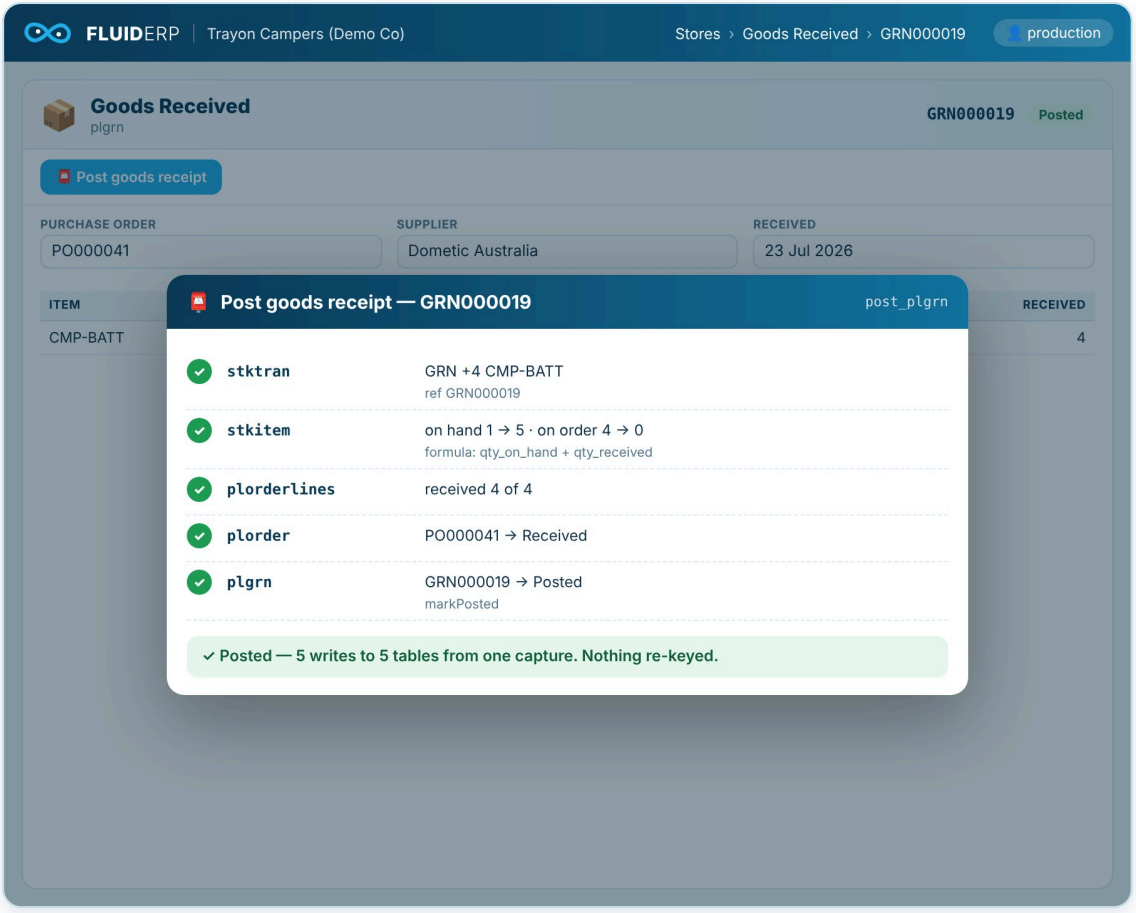
What 🛒 Raise Purchase Orders writes	post_stkmrp
✓ **plorder**	one Draft PO per preferred supplier (PO000041 Dometic, PO000042 Redarc)
✓ **plorderlines**	suggested quantity at unit cost to 1300 Stock
✓ **stkitem**	qty_on_order increased — the net requirement drops to 0

NOTE

Finished campers show Make, not Buy. Only items with a preferred supplier get suggestions.

Receive the goods

Who **stores** | Where **Stores › Goods Received** | Table **plgrn · plgrnlines**



GRN000019 — four batteries received against PO000041.

1. Create the goods-received note from the PO and enter the quantity actually received.
2. Set **Received** and press 📮 **Post goods receipt**.

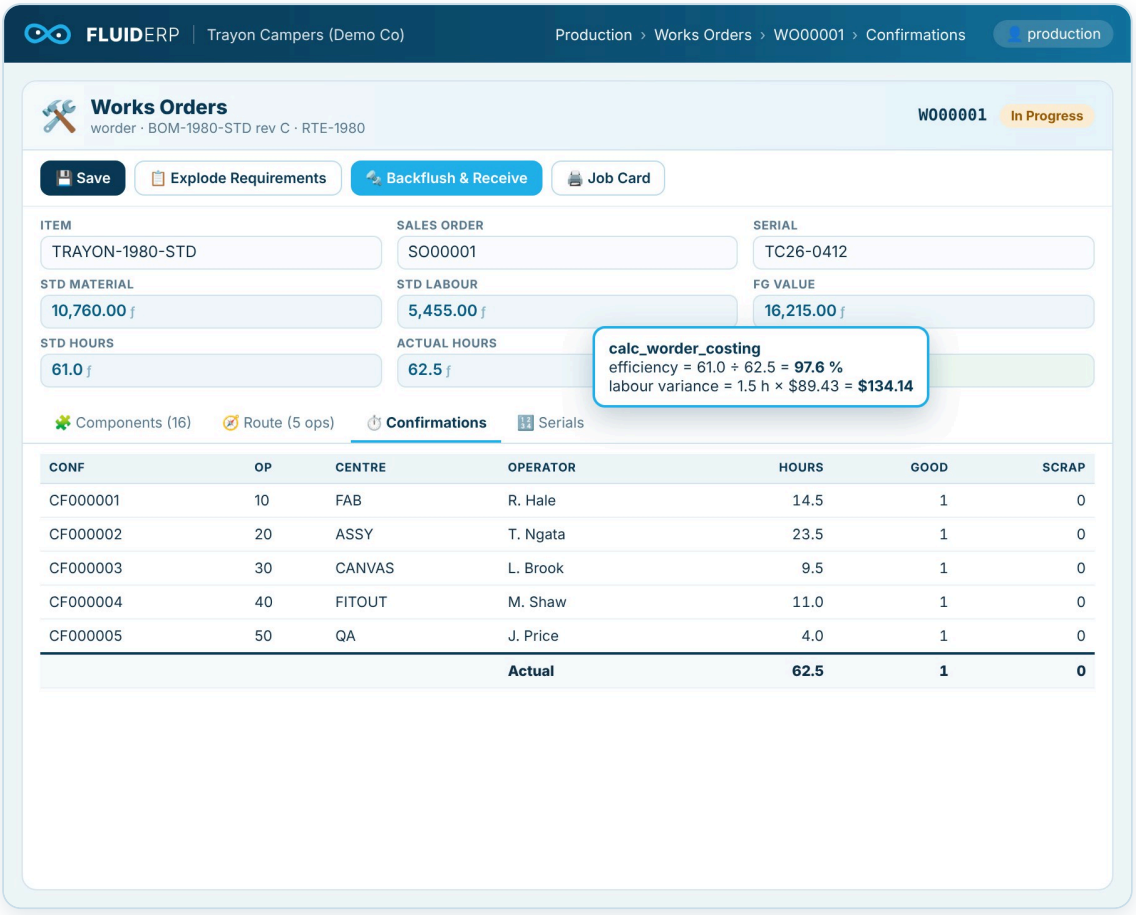
What 📮 Post goods receipt writes	post_plgrn
✓ **stktran**	GRN +4 CMP-BATT, ref GRN000019
✓ **stkitem**	on hand 1 → 5, on order 4 → 0 (formulas on the posting)
✓ **plorderlines**	received 4 of 4
✓ **plorder**	PO000041 → Received
✓ **plgrn**	GRN000019 → Posted

6 The shop floor and quality

Operators confirm their own work once. Quality problems are recorded once and counted everywhere they matter.

Confirm an operation

Who **operators / prod1** | Where **Production › Works Orders › Confirmations** | Table **woconf**



Five confirmations for WO00001: 62.5 actual hours against 61.0 standard — 97.6 % efficiency, $134.14 labour variance.

1. Open ⏱️ **Confirmations** (or the confirmation tab on the works order).
2. Enter the operation, work centre, operator, hours, good and scrap (with a reason if any).
3. Press ⏱️ **Post confirmation**. The hours are booked onto the work centre and the order.

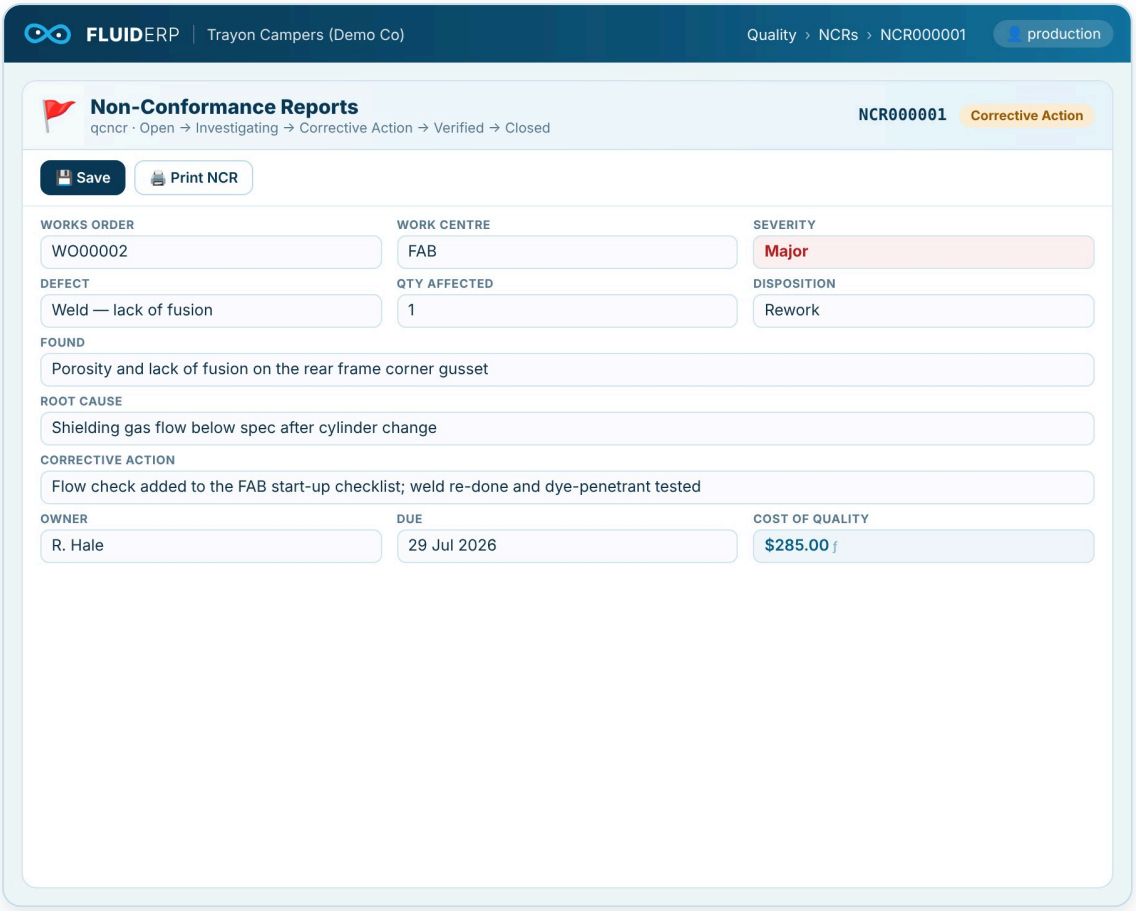
What ⏱️ Post confirmation writes	post_woconf
✓ `woconf`	the confirmation, posted
✓ `wocentre`	hours booked on the centre (beside maintenance downtime — OEE's factors on one row)

CHECK IT

The works order's **Actual hours**, **Efficiency** and **Labour variance** recalculate: 61.0 ÷ 62.5 = 97.6 %; 1.5 h × $89.43 = $134.14.

Record a non-conformance

Who **quality / prod1** | Where **Quality › NCRs** | Table **qcncr**



NCR000001 — a Major weld defect on WO00002 with its root cause and corrective action.

1. Open **NCRs** and press ➕ **New**.
2. Enter the works order, work centre, severity, defect, quantity, what was found and the **Disposition** (Rework, Scrap, Use as is, Return to supplier).
3. Record the root cause, corrective action, owner and due date. Move it through Open → Investigating → Corrective Action → Verified → Closed.

TIP

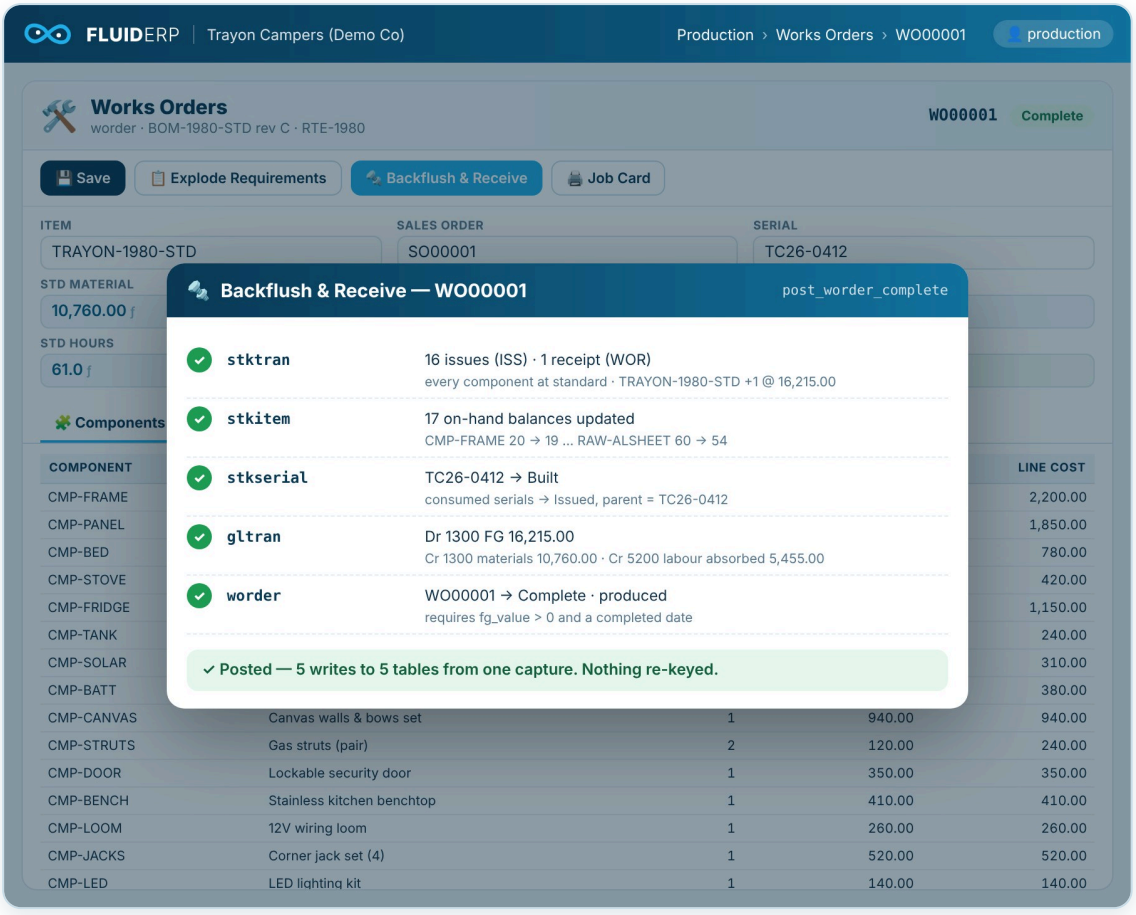
The NCR is counted on the works order (ncr_count) and in the quality Pareto and board automatically.

7 Completion, delivery and invoicing

One press completes the order: stock, serials and the ledger. Delivery and the invoice are made from the order, not re-typed.

Backflush and receive the finished product

Who **prod1** | Where **Production › Works Orders › WO00001**



🔩 Backflush & Receive — sixteen issues, the camper received at $16,215, the serial built and the ledger posted.

1. When the last operation is confirmed, enter the **Completed date**.
2. Press 🔩 **Backflush & Receive**.

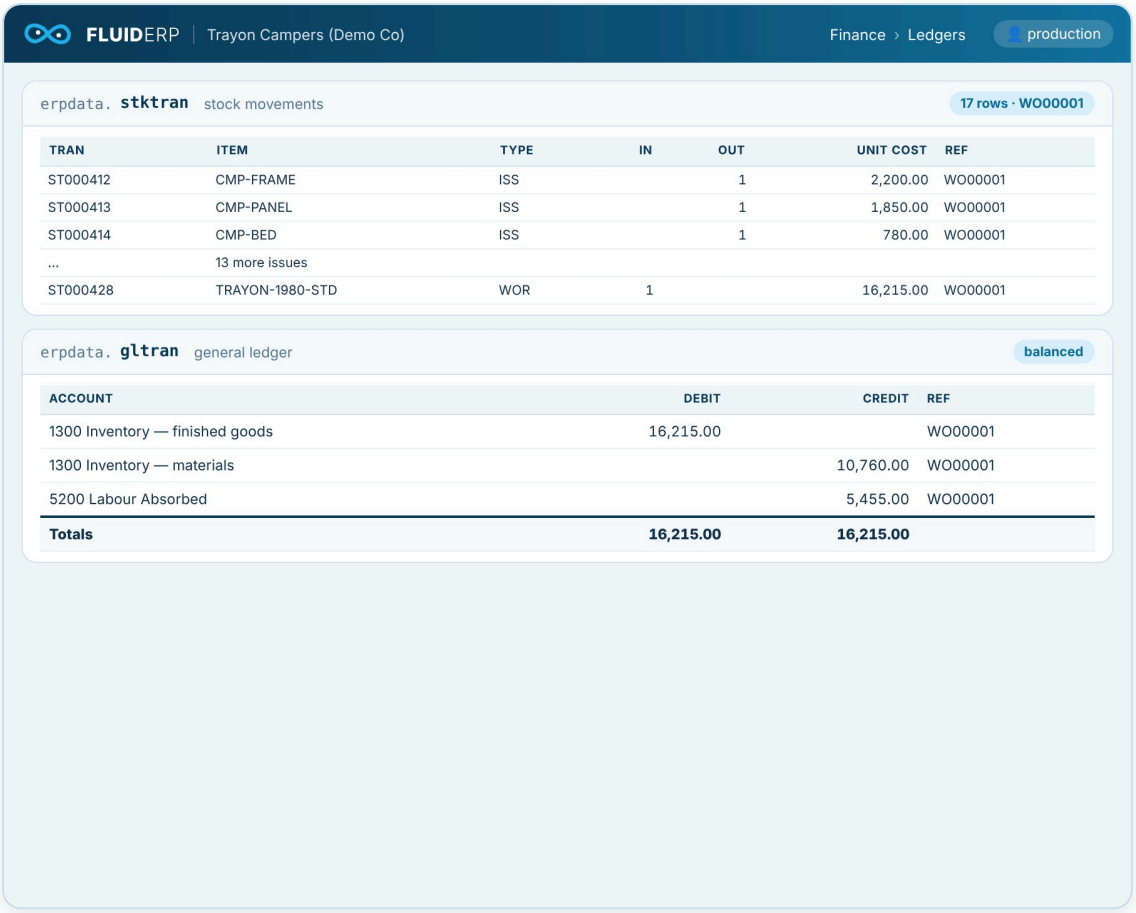
What 🔩 Backflush & Receive writes	post_worder_complete
✓ **stktran**	16 component issues (ISS) at standard and 1 receipt (WOR) of TRAYON-1980-STD at $16,215.00
✓ **stkitem**	17 on-hand balances updated
✓ **stkserial**	TC26-0412 → Built; consumed serials → Issued with TC26-0412 as parent
✓ **gltran**	Dr 1300 finished goods 16,215.00 · Cr 1300 materials 10,760.00 · Cr 5200 Labour Absorbed 5,455.00
✓ **worder**	WO00001 → Complete · produced

If the system refuses

YOU SEE	WHAT IT MEANS / WHAT TO DO
Requires fg_value > 0 and a completed date	The order has no standard cost or no completion date. Check the BOM and route are attached and enter the date.

Check stock and the ledger

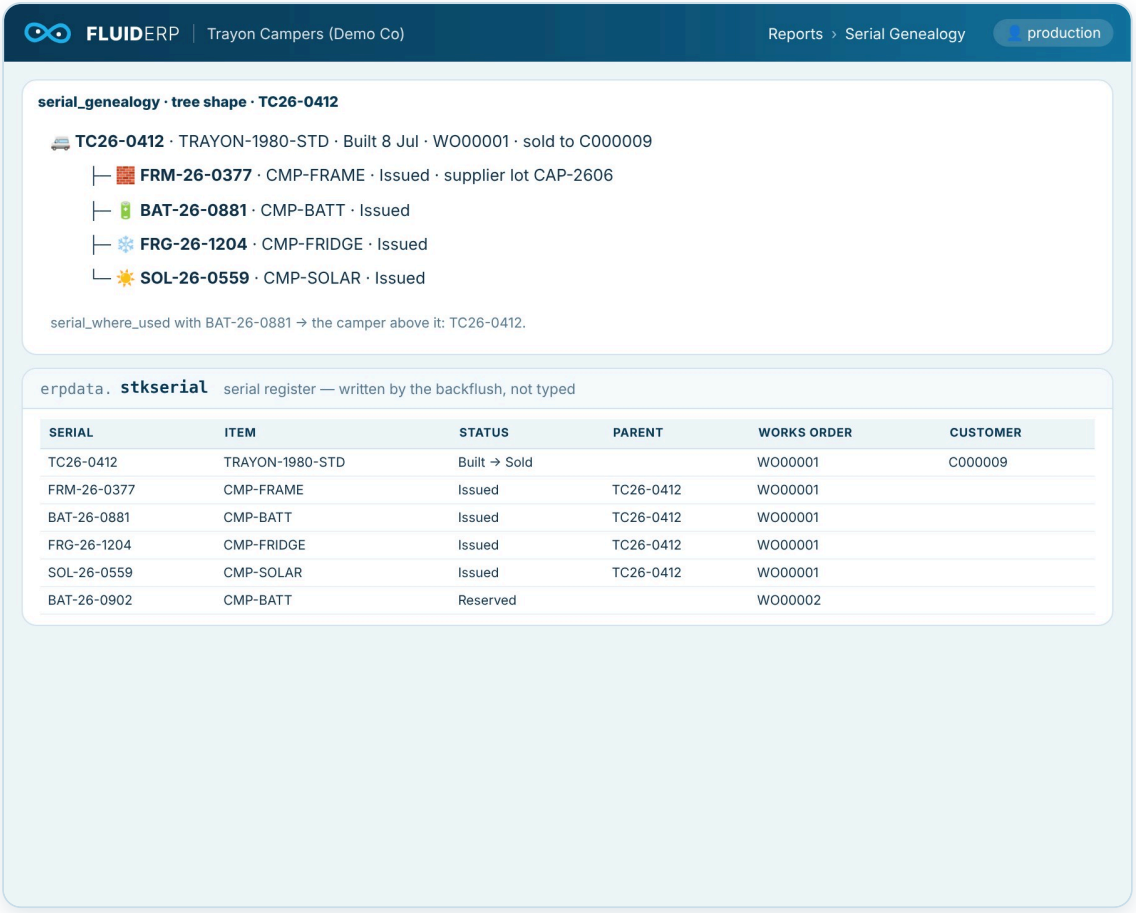
Who **acct1** | Where **Finance › Ledgers**



The stock ledger and the GL both carry WO00001; the three GL rows balance.

Trace a serial

Who **anyone** | Where **Reports › Serial Genealogy**

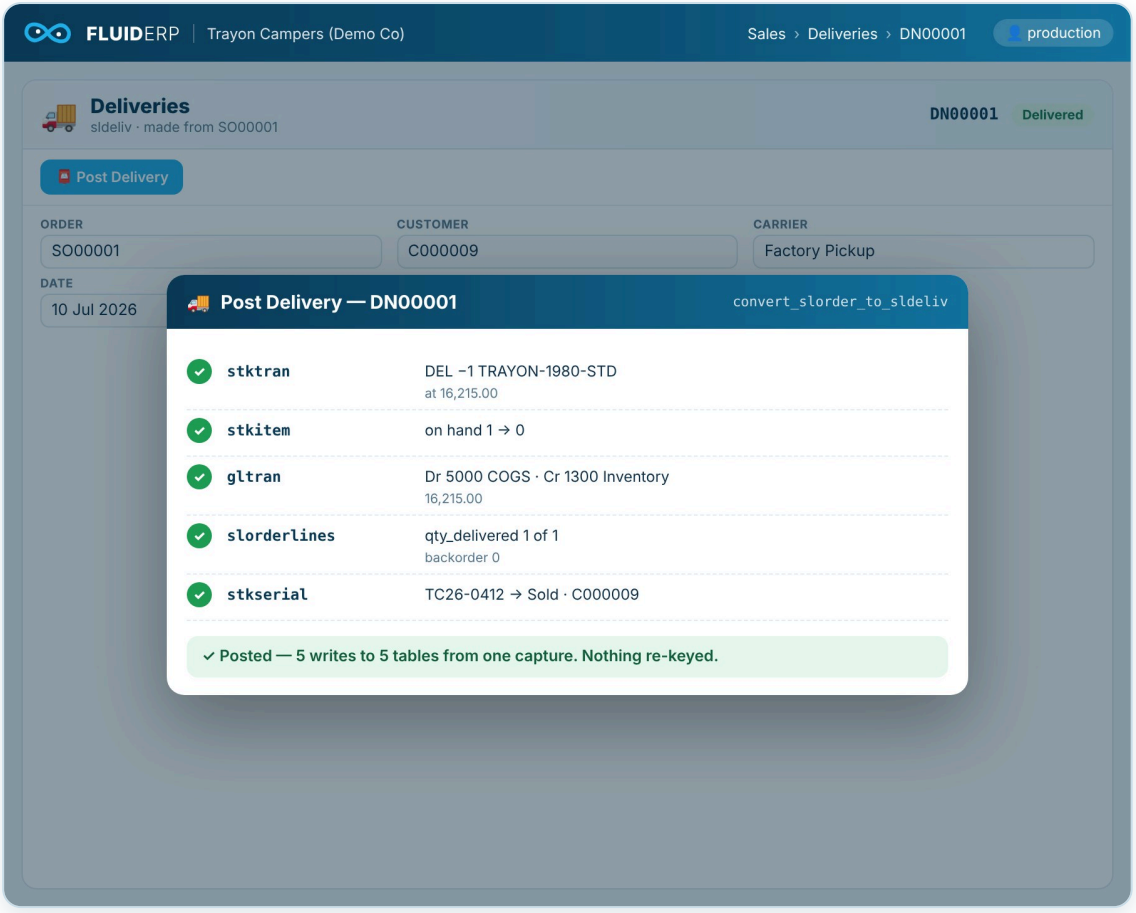


TC26-0412 and the serials that went into it; the register below is written by the backflush.

1. Run **Serial Genealogy** with a finished serial to see what it is made of.
2. Run **Serial Where-Used** with a component serial (for example BAT-26-0881) to see which product it went into.

Post the delivery

Who **sales1** | Where **Sales › Deliveries**



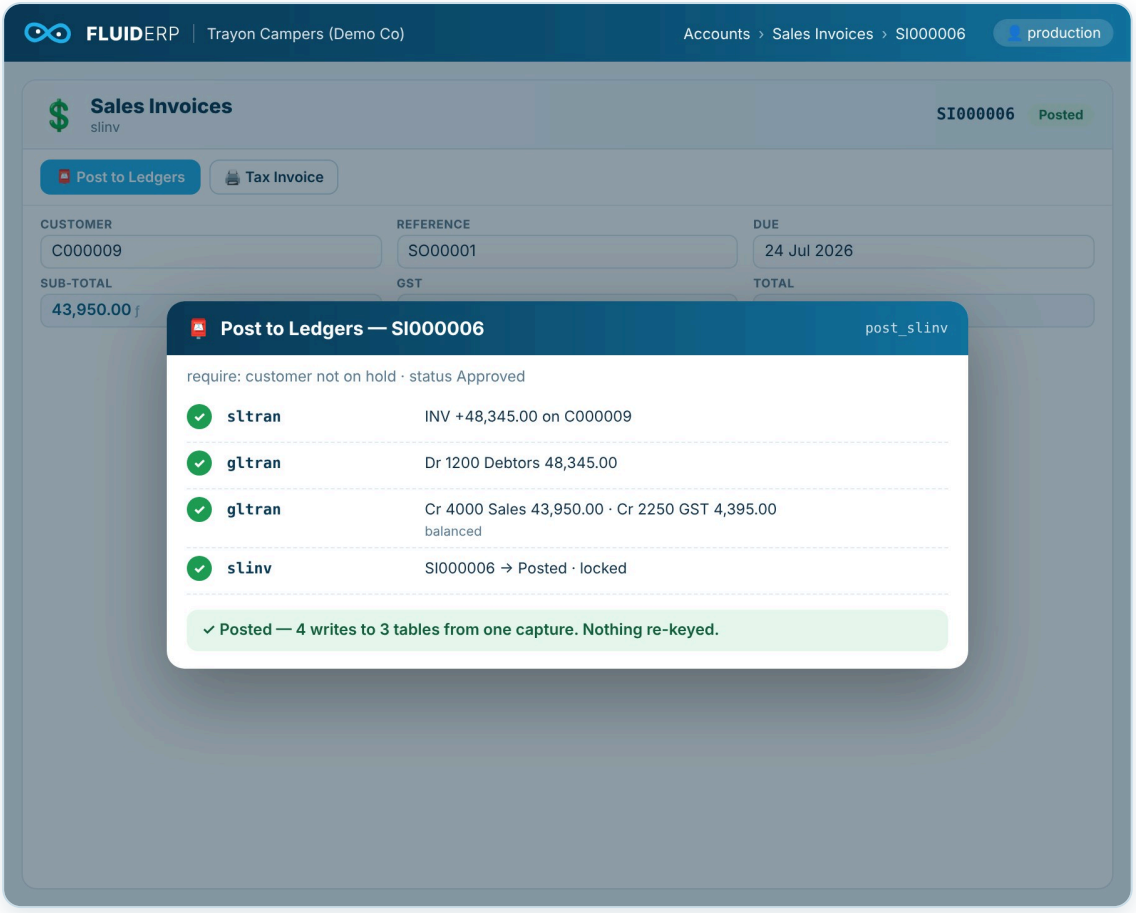
DN00001 — factory pickup on 10 July; cost of sale booked at the value the camper was received at.

1. Create the delivery from the order (the lines and serial come across).
2. Press 📮 **Post Delivery**.

What 📮 Post Delivery writes	`convert_slorder_to_sldeliv`
✓ **stktran**	DEL −1 TRAYON-1980-STD at 16,215.00
✓ **stkitem**	on hand 1 → 0
✓ **gltran**	Dr 5000 COGS · Cr 1300 Inventory 16,215.00
✓ **slorderlines**	qty_delivered 1 of 1, backorder 0
✓ **stkserial**	TC26-0412 → Sold to C000009

Post the tax invoice

Who **acct1** | Where **Accounts › Sales Invoices**



SI000006 — the customer's ledger and three GL rows from one press.

1. Make the invoice from the order and delivery; set **Approved**.
2. Press 📮 **Post to Ledgers**. Print it with 🖨️ **Tax Invoice**.

What 📮 Post to Ledgers writes	post_slinv
✓ **sltran**	INV +48,345.00 on C000009
✓ **gltran**	Dr 1200 Debtors 48,345.00 · Cr 4000 Sales 43,950.00 · Cr 2250 GST 4,395.00
✓ **slinv**	SI000006 → Posted · locked

If the system refuses

YOU SEE	WHAT IT MEANS / WHAT TO DO
Customer on hold	Lift the credit hold in the customer master first.
Already posted	Raise a credit note (slcredit) to correct a posted invoice.

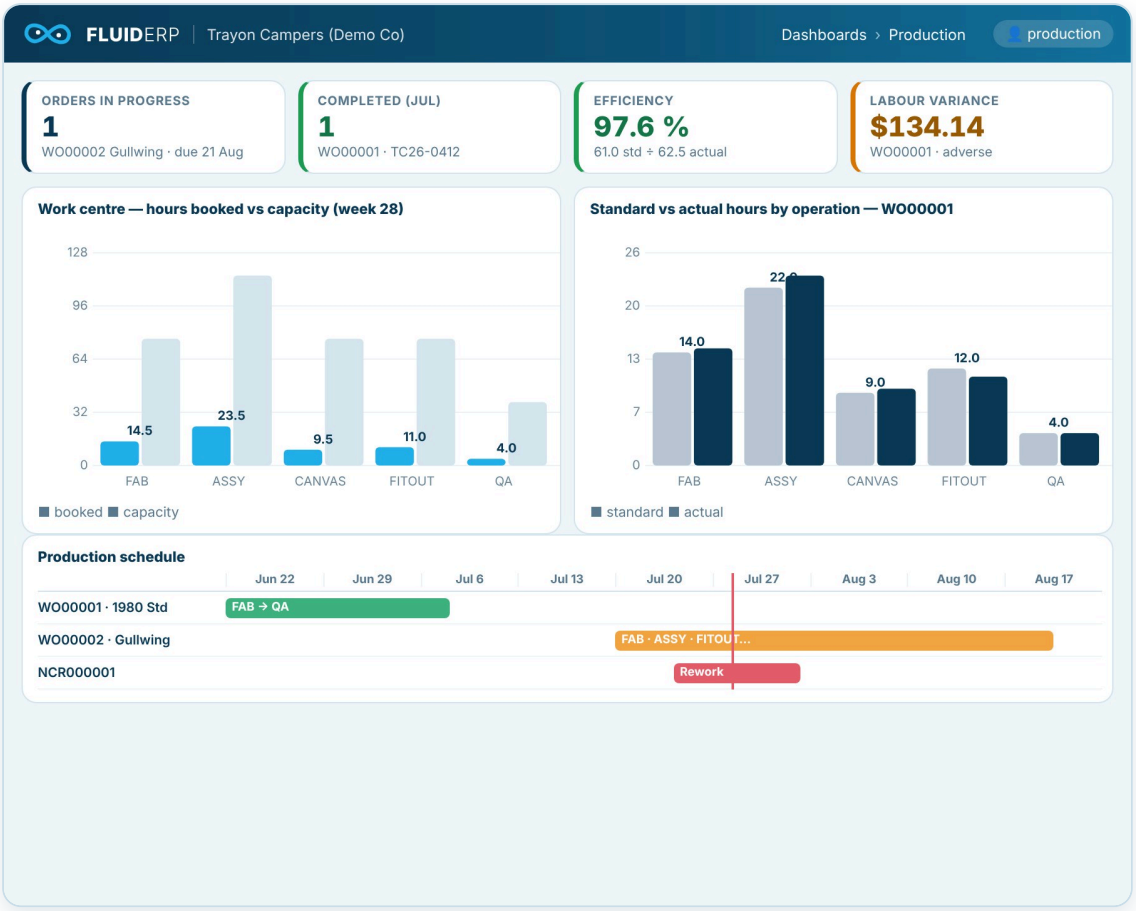
8 Critical dashboards

Four dashboards cover the floor, materials, quality and the order book, and finance. Every tile is a report over the rows the buttons wrote.

Production

Where **Dashboards › Production** | Who **prod1**

Hours booked against capacity, standard against actual per operation, and the production schedule.



Production

What each tile is and where it comes from

Efficiency
Standard hours ÷ actual hours on the order.
`calc_worder_costing — 97.6 %`

Labour variance
Hours over standard × the route's average rate.
`1.5 h × $89.43 = $134.14`

Hours booked vs capacity
Per work centre this week.
`Σ woconf.hours vs wocentre.capacity_hours`

Production schedule
Gantt of works orders and NCR rework.
`worder start/due · qcncr`

Materials and MRP

Where **Dashboards › Materials & MRP** Who **purchasing, stores**

What will stop the next build: items short or late, open POs and projected on hand.



Materials and MRP

What each tile is and where it comes from

Items short
Net requirement still above zero.
`stkitem.net_req > 0`

Late
Order-by date has passed.
`stkitem.mrp_late`

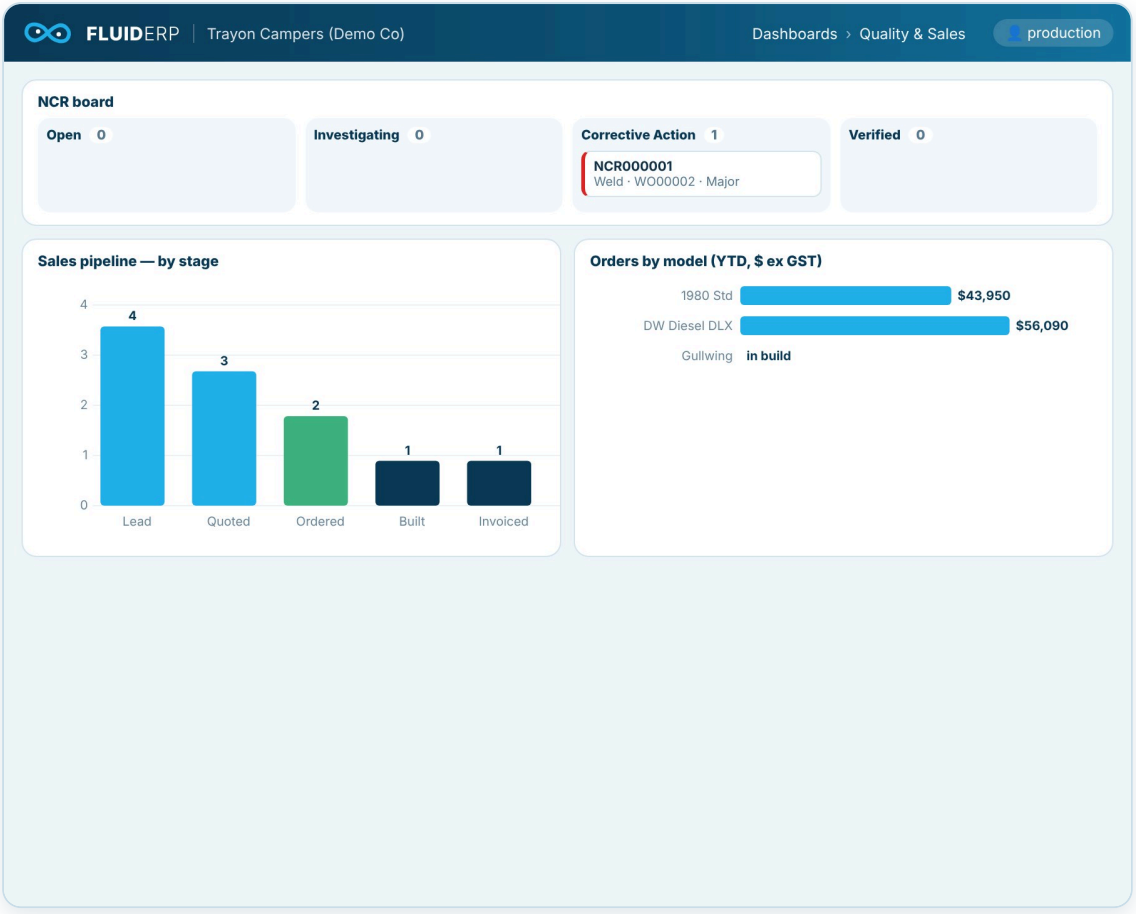
Projected on hand
On hand + on order − demand.
`stkitem.projected`

Stock value
On hand × unit cost.
`Σ qty_on_hand × unit_cost`

Quality and sales

Where **Dashboards › Quality & Sales** Who **quality, sales**

The NCR board, the sales pipeline and orders by model.



Quality and sales

What each tile is and where it comes from

NCR board
NCRs by status.
`qcncr.status`

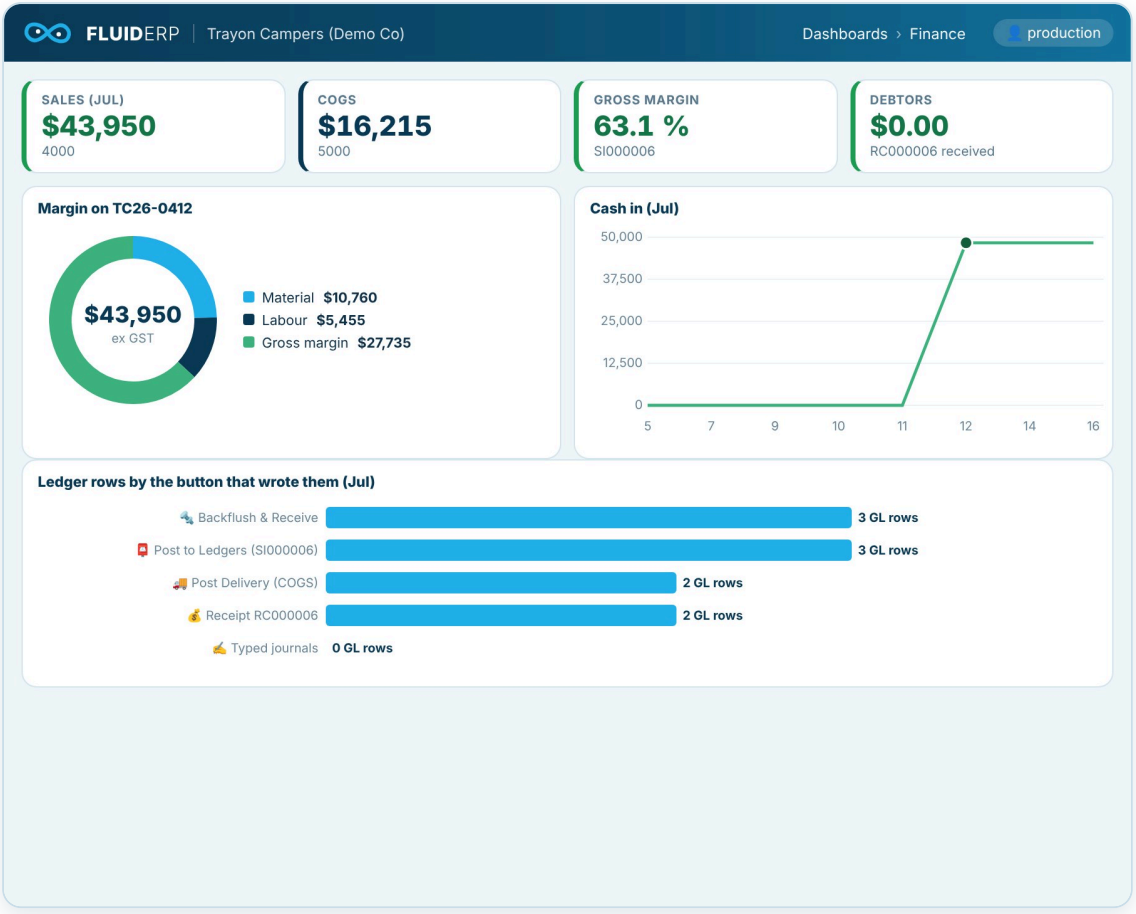
Pipeline by stage
Leads to invoiced.
`crmlead · slquote · slorder · slinv`

Orders by model
Ordered value ex GST.
`Σ slorderlines.line_total`

Finance

Where **Dashboards › Finance** | Who **acct1**

The P&L the posting built — and proof that no journal was typed.



Finance

What each tile is and where it comes from

Sales, COGS, margin
From the invoice and delivery postings.
`gltran by account type`

Debtors
Open sales-ledger balance.
`Σ sltran`

Ledger rows by button
GL rows written by each posting button this month.
`gltran grouped by source definition`

9 Reports

Each report is a definition over live rows and prints with the Trayon letterhead from tblbranding.

Running and printing a report

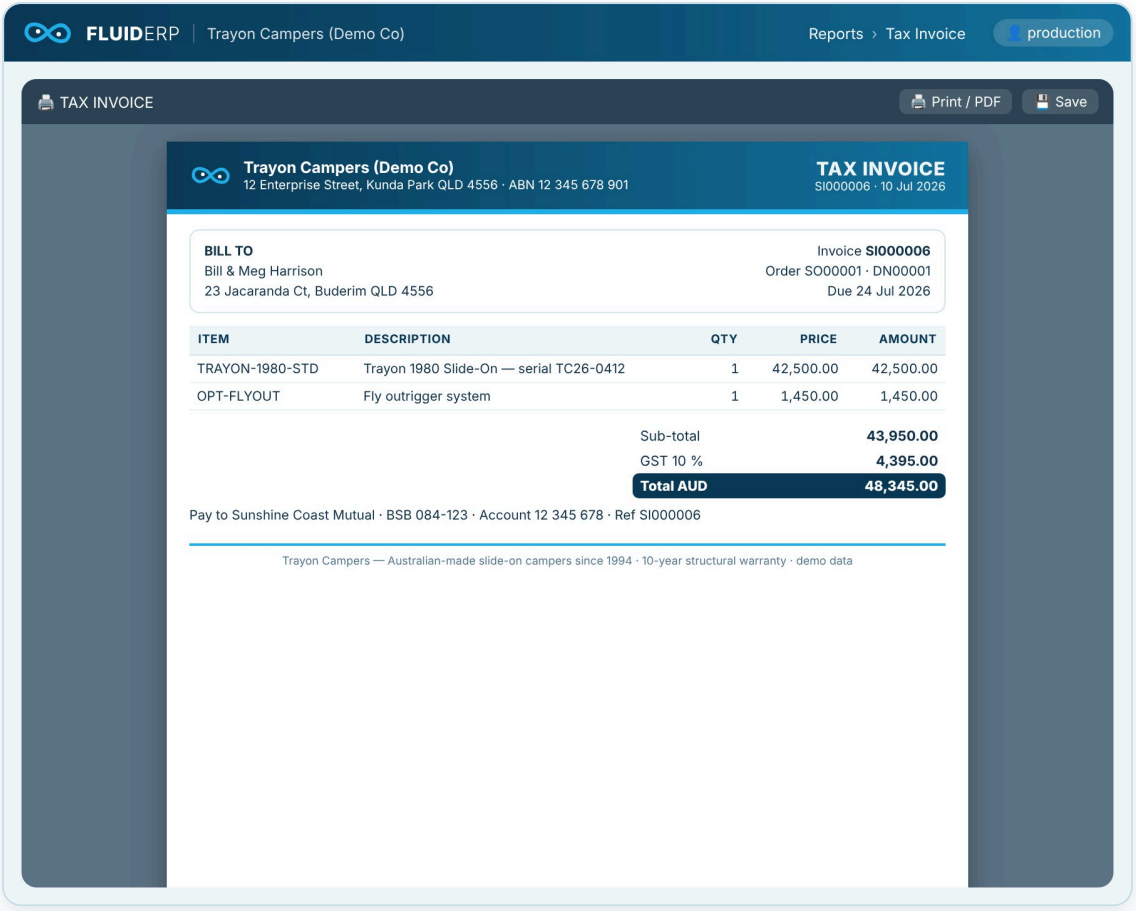
1. Open 🖨️ **Reports** on the launcher (or the report's own tile) and pick the report.
2. Fill the parameters. Required parameters are marked; dates accept `$today`-style defaults and lookups show “value — description”.
3. Press ▶ **Run**. The report draws its shape — grid with subtotals, chart, pivot, calendar, Gantt, board or tree — from the live rows.
4. Press 🖨️ **Print** to open the printed copy (letterhead, document header, footer) in the document viewer, then 🖨️ **Print / PDF** or 💾 **Save**. Reports with a file layout also offer 💾 **Export File**.

Report catalogue

REPORT	SHOWS	TYPICAL READER
Sales Quotation / Order Confirmation	Customer documents with document header	sales
BOM Cost Sheet	Components and standard material cost	production, accounts
Job Card	Route, components and serial per works order	workshop
WO Cost Variance	Standard vs actual hours, efficiency, labour variance, yield, NCRs	production, accounts
Op Confirmations	Hours, good and scrap by centre	production
NCR Register	Non-conformances by defect (quality Pareto)	quality
MRP Suggestions / Requirements Open	What to buy and what is still to consume	purchasing
Serial Register / Genealogy / Where-Used	Traceability	quality, service
Stock on Hand / Stock Movements	Balances and the stock ledger	stores
Tax Invoice / Customer Statement	Customer documents	accounts
Income Statement / Balance Sheet / GST Summary	Financial statements from gltran	accounts

Tax invoice

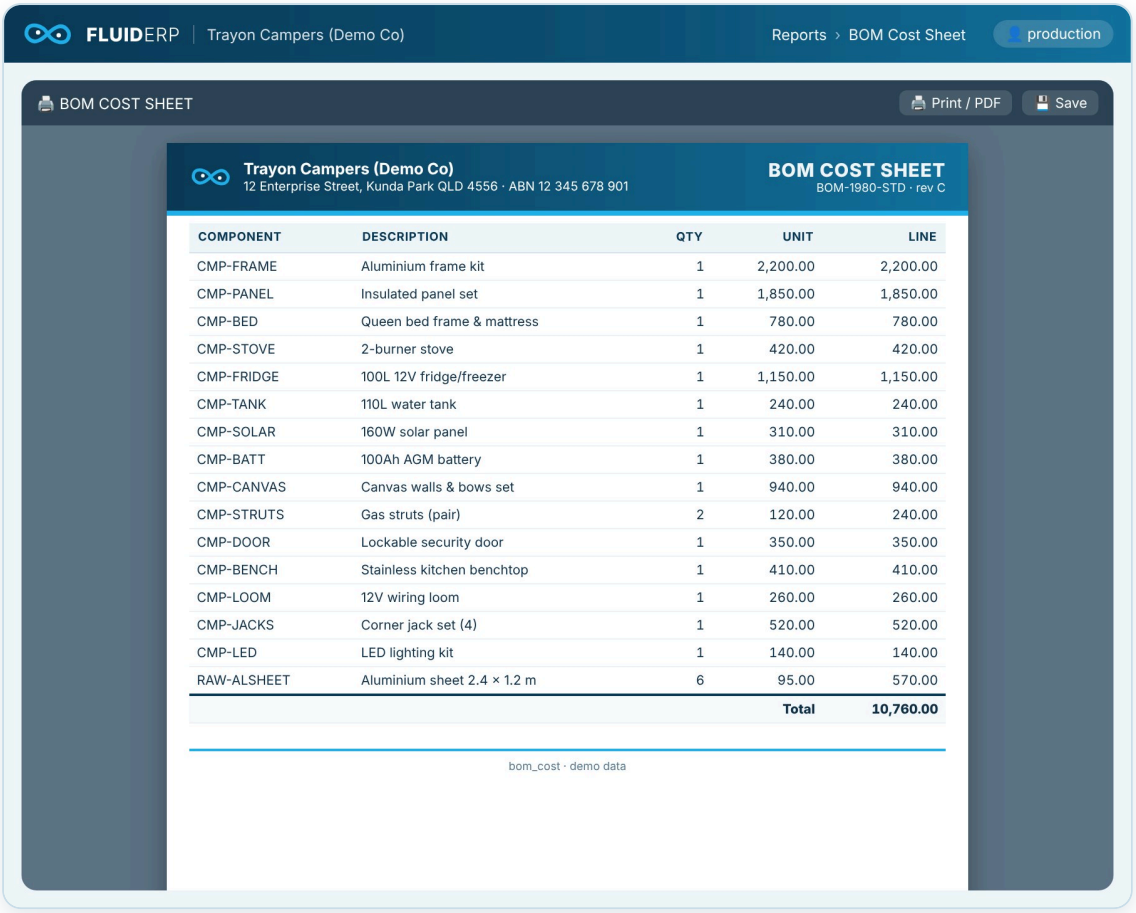
Bill-to from the customer master, lines from the order, bank details from branding. The document header is configuration, so every customer document prints the same way.



Tax invoice

BOM cost sheet

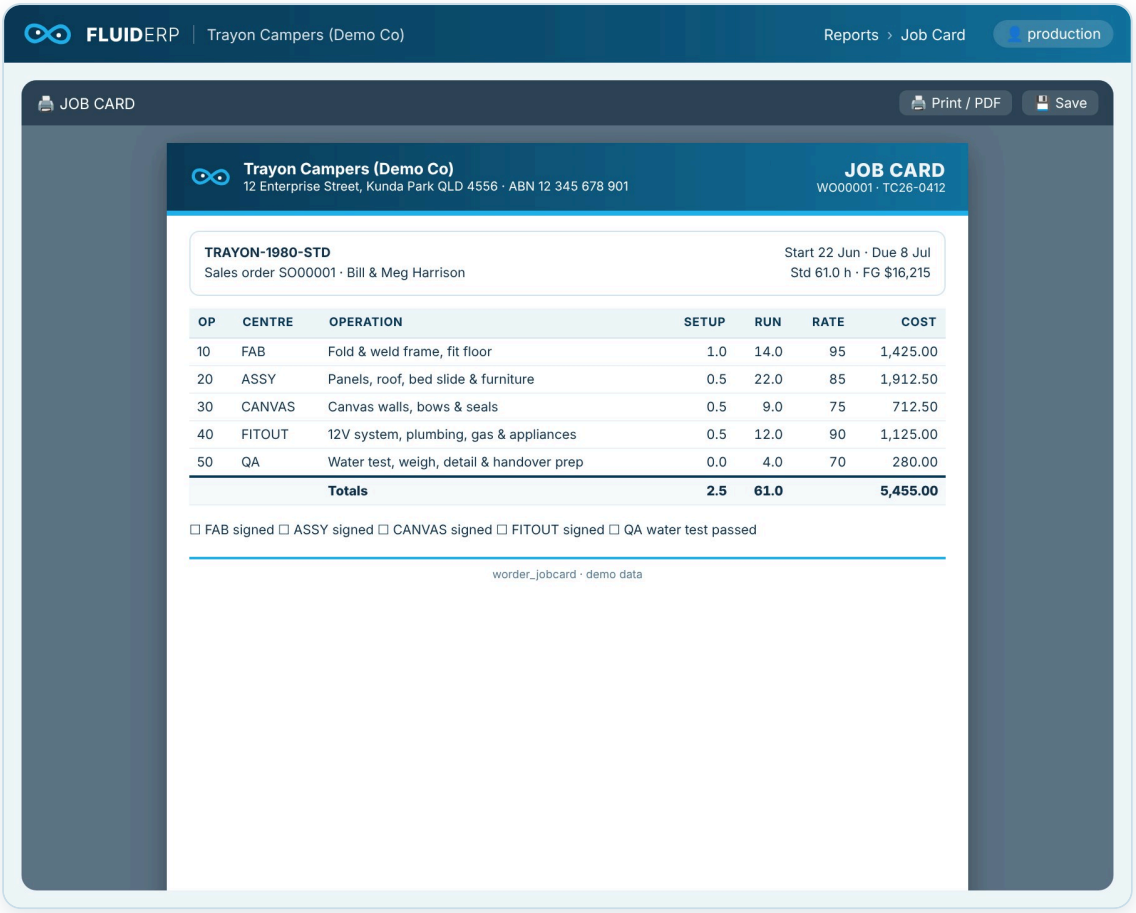
Every BOM line priced from the stock master; the total is the works order's standard material.



BOM cost sheet

Job card

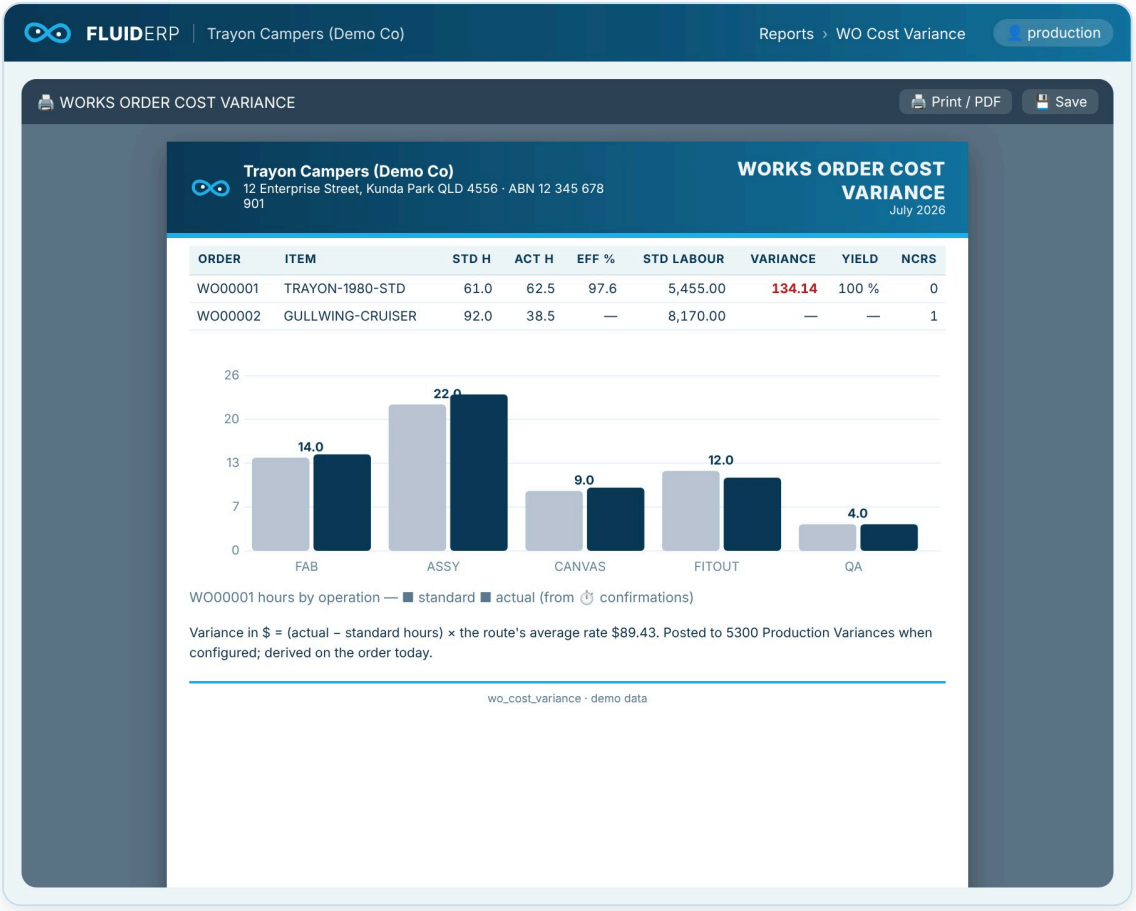
Printed for the workshop: route with hours and rates, the serial and sign-off boxes per centre.



Job card

Works order cost variance

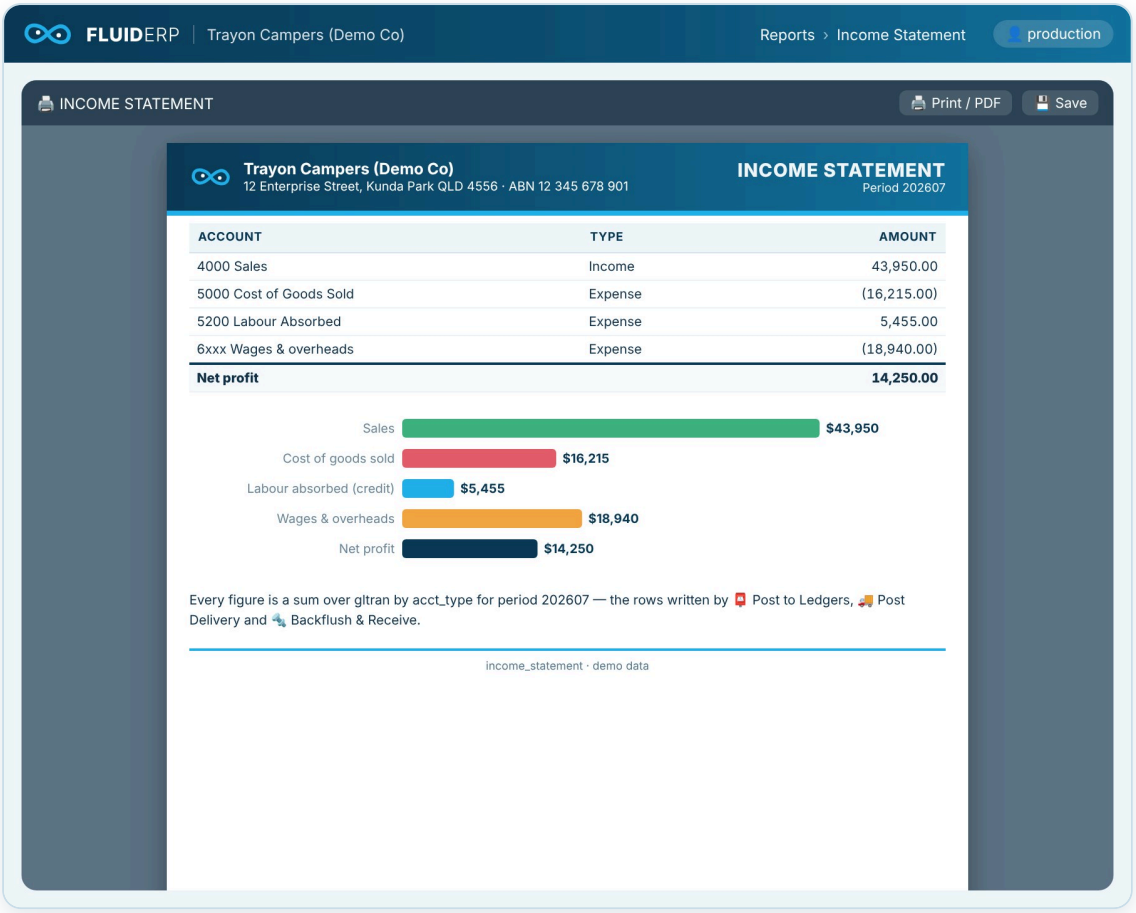
Standard against actual per order with the hours by operation. The variance is derived on the order; it can be posted to 5300 Production Variances when configured.



Works order cost variance

Income statement

Grouped by account type, which a calculation stamps on every ledger row, for a period range.



Income statement

10 Matching

A matching screen sets two lists side by side — for example bank statement lines and cashbook entries — and pairs the rows that belong together. Matching is a definition (`tblmatchdef`): it names the two sides, the fields to compare, the tolerances and what a confirmed match writes.

How every matching screen works

1. Open the matching screen from its 🔀 tile on the launcher, or with 🔀 **Match** on a form that takes part in it.
2. 🔄 **Auto Match** runs when the screen opens. Rows that meet the rule are paired and arrive **pre-ticked** in green.
3. Read the **summary strip**: how many pairs, how many unmatched on each side, and any outstanding amount.
4. Untick any pair you do not accept. To pair rows by hand, tick one row on each side and press 🔗 **Match Selected**. ✖ on a pair puts both rows back.
5. Press ✔ **Confirm Ticked**. Both sides are stamped (so they never match again), a session record is written, and the reconciliation report opens in the document viewer.

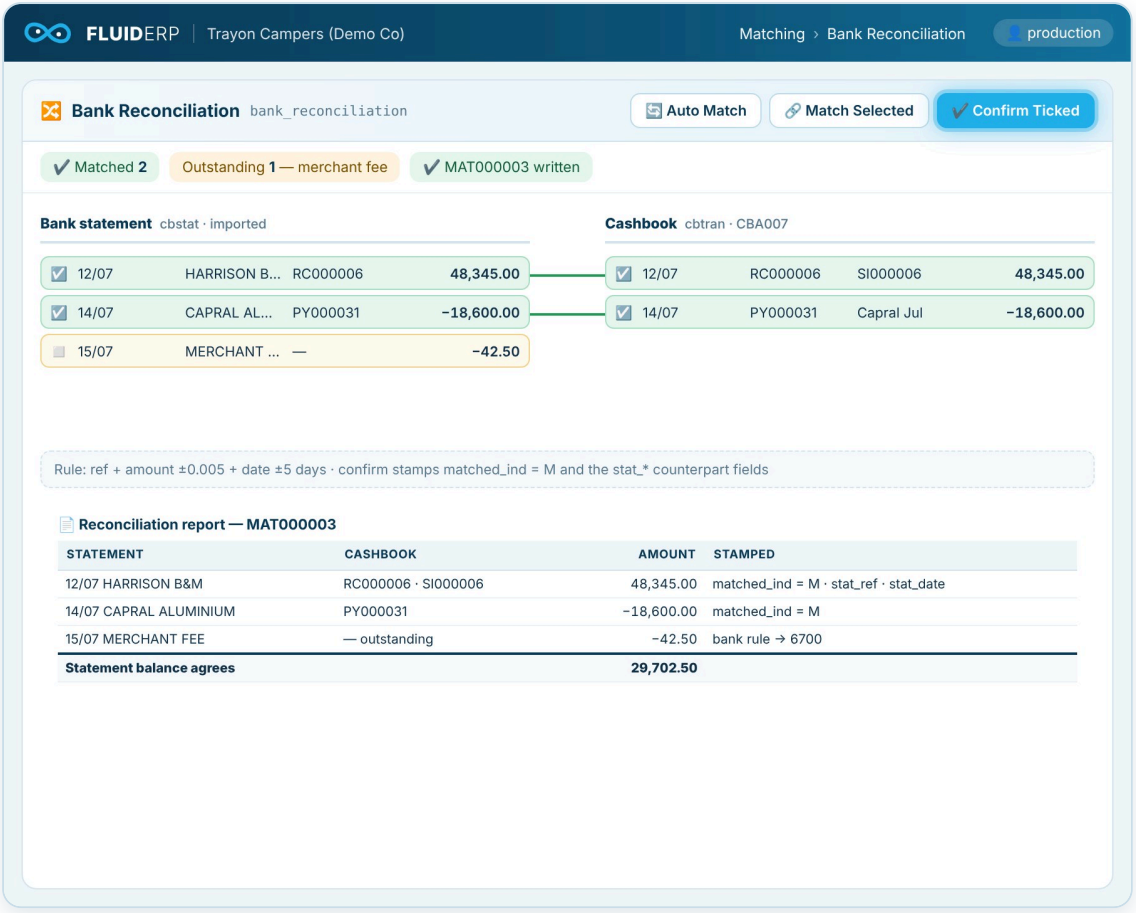
What ✔ Confirm Ticked writes	matching definition · confirm
✓ `sysmatch`	the session header — definition, who, when, number of groups (MAT number)
✓ `sysmatchlines`	one line per row in each confirmed group
✓ `each side`	the stamp field (for example matched_ind = M) and any counterpart fields the definition copies across

UNMATCHED IS INFORMATION

What is left after Auto Match is the exception list: an unexplained bank fee, a payment with no reference, a count that disagrees. Deal with those, not with the hundreds of rows that matched.

Reconcile the bank

Who **acct1** | Where **Matching › Bank Reconciliation**



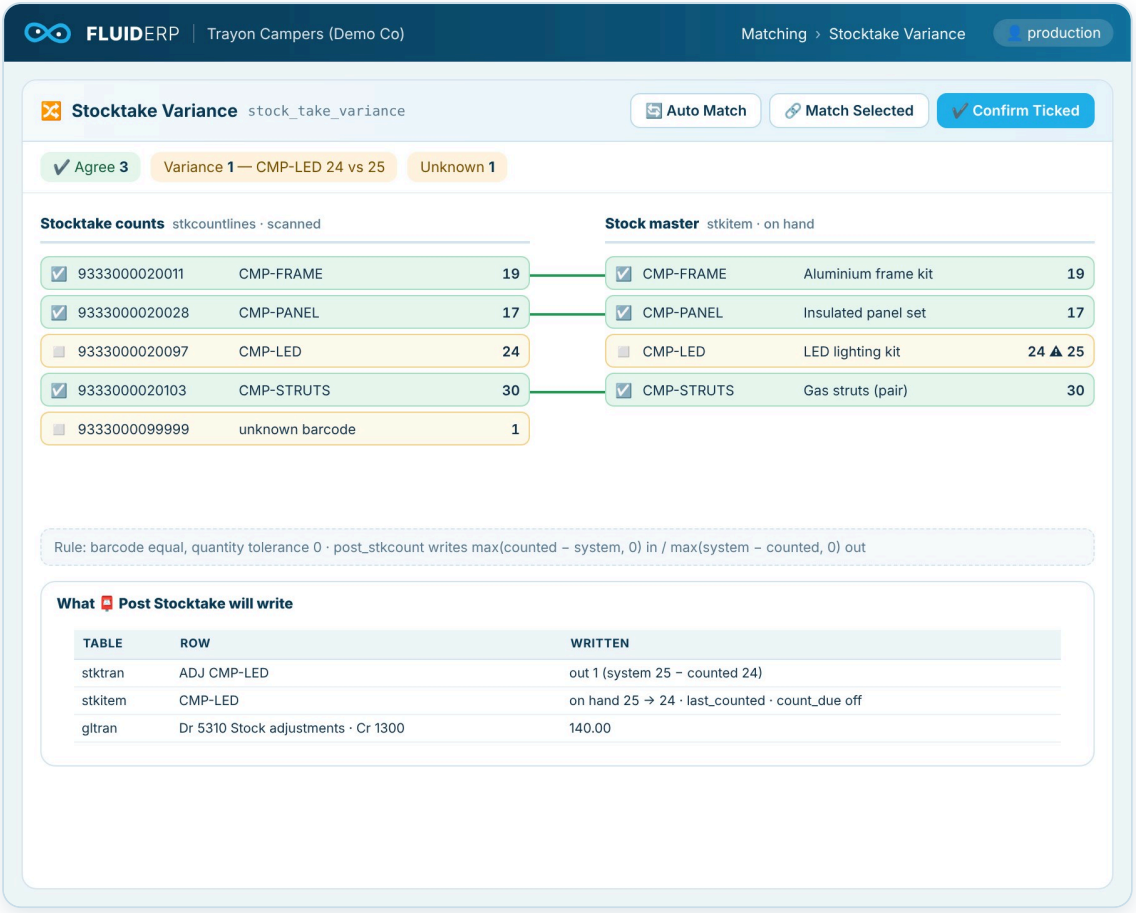
The Harrisons' payment and the Capral payment tick off; the merchant fee is left for a bank rule.

1. Import the bank statement into **cbstat**.
2. Open **Bank Reconciliation**. Lines pair with the cashbook on reference and amount (±0.005) within five days.
3. Press ✔️ **Confirm Ticked**. Code what is left with **Apply Bank Rules** and 📮 **Book Coded Lines**.

What ✔️ Confirm Ticked writes	bank_reconciliation
✓ **sysmatch · sysmatchlines**	MAT000003 and its lines
✓ **cbstat**	matched_ind = M on the statement lines
✓ **cbtran**	matched_ind = M and the stat_ref / stat_date counterpart fields

Stocktake variance

Who **stores** | Where **Matching › Stocktake Variance**



Scans against the stock master on barcode: three agree, one variance, one unknown barcode.

1. Scan the shelves with 📷 **Scan** on a stocktake batch (each scan is saved as it is read).
2. Open **Stocktake Variance**. Counts pair with the stock master on barcode; differences are the exception list.
3. Post the stocktake: it writes the variance — max(counted − system, 0) in, max(system − counted, 0) out — not the count.

11 Messages, refusals and what to do

FLUID refuses an action rather than let a figure go wrong. Every refusal names its rule. These are the ones you will meet on this platform.

MESSAGE (IN SHORT)	WHY	WHAT TO DO
Approver must differ from the capturer	Approval block on orders and purchase invoices.	Ask a second person to approve.
Customer on hold	Credit hold stops invoice posting.	Accounts lifts the hold.
Purchase invoice not Approved	Every posting over plinv requires status Approved.	Approve it (not the capturer).
Requires fg_value > 0 and a completed date	Completion needs a standard cost and a date.	Attach BOM and route; enter the completed date.
Already posted	Documents are one-way.	Use a credit note, return or reversal.
Journal out of balance by more than 5 cents	Manual journals must balance.	Correct the lines.

12 Data reference and glossary

Tables you will meet

TABLE	HOLDS	WRITTEN BY
`slorder · slorderlines`	Sales orders	sales
`worder`	Works orders and their derived costs	🛠️ Convert; calculations
`wobom · wobomlines`	Bills of material	engineering
`woroute · woroutelines · wocentre`	Routes and work centres	engineering; confirmations
`woreq`	Exploded requirements	📋 Explode
`plorder · plgrn`	Purchase orders and goods received	🛒 MRP; stores
`woconf`	Operation confirmations	operators
`qcncr`	Non-conformance reports	quality
`stkitem · stktran`	Stock master and the stock ledger	posting buttons only
`stkserial`	Serial register and genealogy	convert; backflush; delivery
`sldeliv · slinv · sltran`	Deliveries, invoices, the sales ledger	posting buttons
`gltran`	The general ledger	posting buttons only
`cbstat · cbtran`	Bank statement lines and the cashbook	import; receipts and payments

Glossary

TERM	MEANING
BOM	Bill of material — the components and quantities of a product.
Route	The operations, work centres and hours to build it.
FG value	Finished-goods value = standard material + standard labour.
Backflush	Issuing the components at completion rather than one by one.
MRP	Material requirements planning — netting demand against stock and orders.
NCR	Non-conformance report.
Genealogy	Which component serials went into which product.
Capture	Recording something once — by form, phone app, file or feed.
Posting button	An aqua button that writes rows to other tables from the record in front of you.
Posted · sealed	The record has been posted; the button is one-way and a second press writes nothing.
Calculated field (ƒ)	A read-only field the calculation engine keeps up to date.

TERM	MEANING
Reference	The source record number carried on every row a button writes.
Matching definition	The rule for pairing rows of two tables and what confirming writes.
Session (MAT…)	The record of one confirmed matching run.
Gateway	The server that checks every read and write against the rules for your group.

A Walk it once on the demo package

The Trayon package is installed with the story already part-way through. Sign in and follow these steps.

Production (prod1)

1. Works Orders › WO00002 → 🔢 Serials Consumed (BAT-26-0902 is reserved) → 📋 Explode Requirements is already done: 15 rows, three via the 12 V kit.
2. MRP Suggestions → the battery and DC-DC charger are short → supplier → 🛒 Raise Purchase Orders.
3. Works Orders › WO00001 (complete): read Std 61.0 h, actual 62.5 h, efficiency 97.6 %, labour variance $134.14.

Traceability (any)

1. Reports › Serial Genealogy with TC26-0412: the camper, the frame and the battery beneath.
2. Reports › Serial Where-Used with BAT-26-0881: the camper above.

Accounts (acct1)

1. Sales Invoices › SI000006 → 🖨️ Tax Invoice ($48,345).
2. Matching › Bank Reconciliation → 🔄 Auto Match → ✔️ Confirm.
3. Reports › Income Statement for 202607.

For the administrator

TASK	HOW
Import	`cd institutions/manufacturing && ./import.sh` (after the core import).
Notifications	tblnotify: mrp_weekly and mnt_backlog_daily e-mail reports on a schedule; edit the placeholder addresses.
Branding	tblbranding sets the letterhead, ABN, bank lines and footer of every printed document.