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Introduction

Shipping Management Overview

Shipping Management is a powerful module within Microsoft Dynamics® SL that works with the Order Management and eCommerce Connector modules to build detailed shipment information for sales orders.

Shipping Management allows users to meet customer requirements for detailed EDI advance ship notices, while improving customer service with precise shipment data. The module is designed to give users a faster, easier, and more flexible way to build the detailed shipment information required to implement an advanced shipment notice (ASN) program with a trading partner.

The product adds an additional level of detail to the “shipper” in the Order Management module to build detailed container content information for each container in a shipment. The module allows for standard carton items to have their container structure built automatically by the system as well as by a “container builder.”

The label engine and the label manager you purchase provide the ability to produce custom formatted UCC-128 serial container and SCC-14 container labels.

The bill of lading features allow the user to consolidate shippers onto a bill of lading and produce a straight bill of lading document by the bill of lading class assigned to inventory items.

The bill of lading provides the structure required to build an EDI data file that the EDI translator uses to send an EDI advanced shipment notice transmission to the trading partner. The EDI transmission, along with the UCC-128 serial shipping container labels, will be used by the trading partner to automate their receiving process.
The following diagram shows how the Advanced Ship Notice process works along with the Order Management module:

**Figure 2: The Order Management and Advanced Ship Notice Processes**
Shipping Management Features

Shipping Management features include:

- Automatic standard carton structures based on individual inventory item packing specifications. This includes the ability to automatically break standard cartons into inner packs.
- Full editing of a shipper’s container structure and packaging as set up in Order Management’s Shipment Confirmation (40.117.00) by using Container Builder (50.002.00).
- Comprehensive container information including dimensional, weight, volume, tracking, and detailed freight charges.
- Easy-to-use screens to control the building of tares (pallets). Tares include all of the information that any other container would have, including dimensions, weight, volume, tracking information, and detailed freight charges.
- UCC-128 shipment and SCC-14 labels that can be created automatically or on demand when integrated with your label management software.
- Straight bill of lading documents summarized by inventory bill of lading class. Users can indicate if a particular class is a hazardous material and enter mixed classes within containers.
- The ability to search for shipments and/or shippers by PRO number, serial container ID, or tracking number. Drill-downs are included to view the original shipper or bill of lading document via their maintenance screens.

Note: Web Tracking on Container Builder (50.002.00) allows users to launch the carrier’s Web site to get transit and delivery status information by using the carrier tracking number entered for the container.
User Guide Overview
This user guide provides information regarding the setup and use of the Shipping Management module. Reviewing the user guide can help you make informed decisions regarding the implementation of the Shipping Management module in your business.

What is covered in the User Guide?
The user guide consists primarily of procedures and checklists that describe how to perform the various tasks featured in the Shipping Management module. The user guide also contains topics that help you become better acquainted with the capabilities of the module. Topics are arranged in a logical order that builds on information previously presented in other user guides.

Who Should Use the User Guide?
The user guide is designed for readers who are new to Microsoft Dynamics SL. The guide provides the information necessary for making decisions regarding how to use the Shipping Management module in order to get the most from your system.

How to Use the User Guide
Read the appropriate section of the user guide before proceeding with any system customizations. The user guide presents the procedures and steps required for completing the various customization processes. To assist you in locating information, the user guide contains:
- A Table of Contents of logically organized activities and tasks.
- An alphabetized Quick Reference Task List of commonly performed tasks.
- An alphabetized Index of the information provided in the user guide.
Concepts

Label Printing Configuration
The following sections describe how to configure Shipping Management to print labels, and setting up label directories, the Label Manager, and the label engine.

Install Label Software
Install label management software to print the labels. Check with your partner to see what third party software is available that works with Shipping Management.

Setting up Label Directories
The following Shipping Management and eCommerce Connector screens are used to set up the folders where label data is placed.

ASM Setup (50.950.00)
ASM Setup (50.950.00) contains two directories at the bottom of the screen that control the printing of labels.

- **Label Text File Path** — The path where final label data will be placed so the label engine can print labels for this site. The Shipping Management module first checks the shipper’s site setup for the Label Text File Path in eCommerce Connector’s EDI Site Maintenance (44.204.00). If the site has no Label Text File Path defined, the path in ASM Setup (50.950.00) will be used. It is recommended that you create a folder named Labels\Text.

- **Label Working Directory** — The path where label data will be placed for Label Manager (50.404.00) to despool to the label engine. It is recommended that you create a folder named Labels\Work.

EDI Site Maintenance (44.204.00)
Label Text File Path — Specify the path where final label data will be placed so the label engine can print labels for this site. You should use this field only if you are running multiple label engines. The Shipping Management module first checks the shipper’s site setup for the label text file path in eCommerce Connector’s EDI Site Maintenance (44.204.00). If the site has no label text file path defined, the path in ASM Setup (50.950.00) is used.

EDI Customer Maintenance (44.201.00)
Shipment Label Name — Select the label format to use when printing by entering the name of a label management software file. Click **Browse** to view all the .qdf files in the label text folder. The file must exist in the label text folder specified in ASM Setup (50.950.00).

Setting up the Label Manager
**Label Manager** (50.404.00) controls the input of label data to the label engine, and can manage several concurrent label engines that may be running at separate sites. It forwards the next set of labels to be printed to the label engine(s), and ensures that a label engine is only processing one set of labels at a time. **Label Manager** (50.404.00) should be kept running on a single Microsoft Dynamics SL workstation, much like **Process Manager** in Order Management.

**Label Manager** (50.404.00) selects records from the EDWrkLabelPrint table to send to a label engine. It will try to make use of idle printers by looking at the optional label printer setup in ASM Setup (50.950.00). As a record is selected by **Label Manager** (50.404.00) to despool, it forwards the associated label data and Schema.ini file for processing by the label engine(s) running at the inventory sites.
Setting up the Label Engine

The label engine is a standalone application that does not require Microsoft Dynamics SL. It directs label data to your label management software, which you will have to purchase separately, to produce the label on the printer. To run local versions of the label engine by inventory site, enter a label text file path in eCommerce Connector’s EDI Site Maintenance (44.204.00). Otherwise, the path defaults to the one specified in ASM Setup (50.950.00).

Launching the Label Engine

The label engine application is located in the AN folder of the Microsoft Dynamics\SL\Applications directory and is named LabelEngine.exe. A workstation which has access to the label printers (typically one that is connected to the printers) needs to be running the label engine. This workstation does not need to be a Microsoft Dynamics SL workstation.

**Note:** Consider placing a shortcut to the LabelEngine.exe in the Startup folder so that label engine is started automatically each time the workstation is rebooted.

Configuring the Label Engine

After you open the label engine, you must configure it by setting up paths it will use to look for labels that need to be printed. Each time you run it, the label engine remembers the last settings you use.

![Advanced Shipment Management Label Print Engine](image)

*Figure 3: Shipping Management Label Print Engine*

- In **Label Software Directory**, navigate to the directory where your label management software was installed. This directory should contain the LMWPRINT.exe file, which the label engine uses to print the labels.

- In **Label Database Directory**, navigate to the label text directory that the label engine will be scanning. Remember, to run a local version of the label engine by inventory site, designate a label text file path by site in eCommerce Connector’s EDI Site Maintenance (44.204.00). Otherwise, the path defaults to the one specified in ASM Setup (50.950.00).

- In **Label Directory**, navigate to the directory where the label .qdf files are stored. Typically this is the same as the path in **Label Database Directory**.
Starting the Label Engine

The Start button on the label engine minimizes and places an icon on the workstation’s system tray for the label engine. Holding your mouse over the icon in the system tray will give you the label engine’s status. Double-clicking the icon maximizes the label engine.

Label engine periodically scans the label text directory looking for the presence of a label SCHEMA.ini file, which indicates there are labels that need to be printed. When a SCHEMA.ini file is found, label engine will launch the label management software LMWPRINT command, passing both the label data and .qdf file to use. When LMWPRINT completes printing the labels, label engine deletes the SCHEMA.ini file. This allows the Label Manager to queue up the next set of labels to be printed by the label engine.
Printing Labels

There are three steps in the process of printing labels: requesting labels, despooling, and processing labels.

Requesting Labels

**Processing Steps For Producing a Label**

**Step 1: Request for a Label**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ContainerID</td>
<td>Unique identifier for the label print</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPNYID</td>
<td>Company ID for database making label request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DataFile</td>
<td>Name of ASCII label data to be used on the label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IniFileName</td>
<td>Strandware label format (QDF) for label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NbrCopy</td>
<td>Number of copies of the label to produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LabelDBPath</td>
<td>Path of Label Text directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed</td>
<td>Printed flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrinterName</td>
<td>Name of printer from Label Printer Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ShipperID</td>
<td>ShipperID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SiteID</td>
<td>Site ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The ASM Module can make label requests in three different ways. When a request is made, the process will make an entry into the EDWrkLabelPrint table and write database information into an ASCII file (in the Label Work Directory defined in ASM Setup). The ASCII flat data will eventually be the data used to print on the label. The EDWrkLabelPrint table acts as a spooler for printing labels that is despooled by the Label Manager.

**Figure 5: Processing Steps for Producing a Label — Step 1**

Despooling Labels

**Step 2: Label Manager Despools EDWrkLabelPrint**

Label Manager controls the input of label data to the Label Engine(s). Label Manager's job is to forward the next set of labels to be printed to the Label Engine(s) and ensure that a Label Engine is only processing one set of labels at a time.

Label Manager can manage several concurrent instances of Label Engine that may be running at separate sites.

Label Manager selects records in EDWrkLabelPrint to send to a Label Engine. It will try to make use of idle printers by looking at the optional Label Printer setup in ASM. As a record is selected by Label Manager to de-spool, it will forward the associated Label Data and Schema.ini for processing by the Label Engine(s) running at the inventory Sites.

**Figure 6: Processing Steps for Producing a Label — Step 2**
Figure 7: Processing Steps for Producing a Label — Step 3
Creating Containers

The following diagram describes the process for creating containers at the time that shippers are created.

**Logic Flow: Container Creation At Shipper Creation**

- **Shipper Creation**
  - **Is ASN Module active?**
    - Yes → **Control Container IDs at Site?**
      - Yes → **Check Customers Container Tracking Level**
      - No → **Do Not Create Any Shipment table records**
    - No → **Create Single Container Shipment***
      - **Is Item Standard Carton?**
        - Yes → **Is shipper qty divisible by carton qty?**
          - Yes → **Create Container For Shipper ***
            - \# of Containers = INT(Shipper qty / Container Qty) + 1
            - Full Container Qty = Inner Pack x Outer Pack
          - No → **Is Standard Carton break allowed?**
            - Yes → **Create Container For Shipper ***
              - \# of Containers = INT(Shipper qty / Container Qty) + 1
              - Full Container Qty = Inner Pack x Outer Pack
              - Break Container Qty = Break Qty
            - No → **Do Not Create Containers for this Item**
        - No → **Is Item Standard Carton?**
          - Yes → **Allow Pre Generation?**
            - Yes → **Create Container For Shipper ***
              - \# of Containers = INT(Shipper qty / Container Qty) + 1
              - Full Container Qty = Inner Pack x Outer Pack
              - Break Container Qty = Break Qty
            - No → **Create Single Container Shipment***
        - No → **Create Single Container Shipment***

**Repeat this section for each line item on shipper**

*** Create Container details only if Customer’s Container Tracking level is set to track details

Figure 8: Logic Flow: Container Creation at Shipper Creation
The following diagram indicates which screens are associated with the callouts (the diamond-shaped boxes) on the previous diagram. For example, ASM Setup (50.950.00) controls whether Shipping Management is active.

**Callouts: Container Creation At Shipper Creation**

- **Is ASN Module active?**
  - Module Active Checkbox on ASM Setup (50.950.00)
- **Control Container IDs at Site?**
  - Pre-Generate Containers Checkbox on EDI Site Maintenance (44.204.00)
- **Check Customers Container Tracking Level?**
  - Single Container Checkbox on EDI Customer Maintenance (44.201.00)
- **Is Item Standard Carton?**
  - Pack Method Combo Box on the Shipping Tab of Inventory Items (10.250.00)
  - Allow Pre Generation?
- **Is Standard Carton break allowed?**
  - Allow Standard Carton Break checkbox on the Shipping Tab of Inventory Items (10.250.00)

*Figure 9: Callouts: Container Creation at Shipper Creation*
Choosing a Packing Method

The following examples illustrate the difference between the standard carton and pick and pack packaging methods.

**Standard Carton Method**

**Standard Carton Example**
The following example depicts two orders being shipped to a distribution center under Bill Of Lading BL12345 using the standard carton shipment method. The orders are shipping 3 items:

- **Bud**: Pack Size 6, Pack 4; Cont Qty = 24
- **BudLt**: Pack Size 6, Pack 4; Cont Qty = 24
- **Micro**: Pack Size 1, Pack 24; Cont Qty = 24

**Last Container #**: 2455

**Shipper Info**
- Shipper# 000100: Bud Qty 120, BudLt Qty 60, Micro Qty 96
- Shipper# 000101: Bud Qty 30, PART200 Qty 24, PART300 Qty 28

**Shipment Level**
- BOL: BL12345

**Order Level**
- Shipper# : 000101
- Shipper# : 000100

**Item Level**
- Bud
- BudLt
- Micro

**Tare Level**
- Bud
- BudLt
- Micro

**Container Level**
- Bud
- BudLt
- Micro

*Note: Most clients that use Standard Carton packing method will only allow ordering in their container quantities. A setup item indicates if the client requires whole containers.

**Figure 10: Standard carton example**
Pick and Pack Method

**Pick & Pack Example**

The following example depicts two orders being shipped to a distribution center under Bill Of Lading BL12345 using the pick and pack shipment method. The orders are shipping 3 items:

- **Last Container #**: 2455
- **Shipper Info**
  - **Shipper# 000100**: PART100 Qty 30, PART200 Qty 25, PART300 Qty 24
  - **Shipper# 000101**: PART100 Qty 10, PART200 Qty 10, PART300 Qty 10

**Shipment Level**

- **BOL**: BL12345
  - This level is made of all the shippers that go out on a Bill Of Lading. Most customers will consider each shipper as an individual BOL.

**Order Level**

- **Shipper#**: 000101
- **Shipper#**: 000100
  - This level is made of individual shippers.

**Tare Level**

- **Carton ID**: 2456
- **Carton ID**: 2460
  - This level will list each container used to fulfill the shipper. Pick & Pack requires the user to specify the exact contents of each container. This allows a mix of items within a container.

**Container Level**

- **Carton ID**: 2457
- **Carton ID**: 2458
- **Carton ID**: 2459
- **Carton ID**: 2461
- **Carton ID**: 2462
  - The Tare level is optional. It exists to declare each bundle of containers and has its own carton ID. This is typically a pallet or pallet level. Each container on a tare will declare the ID number of the Tare as its parent container.

**Pack Level**

- **Lists contents of carton**
  - PART100 Qty 27
  - PART200 Qty 25
  - PART100 Qty 3
  - PART300 Qty 24
  - PART100 Qty 10
  - PART200 Qty 8
  - PART100 Qty 2
  - PART300 Qty 10
  - The pack level specifies the packing details for each container. There can be different items and quantities in each container.

*Figure 11: Pick and pack example*
Using Order Type Steps

Order Management’s Order Types (40.200.00) is a very flexible and powerful tool that enables you to automate steps in the shipping process. Order types can be used to trigger events based on the status of a purchase order. Both eCommerce Connector and Shipping Management can be used with this capability to trigger events based on a particular step in the workflow.

Following are the automatic steps or actions that can be set up based on a particular condition or purchase order status. See the Order Management online help or user guide for more information about using order types.

Send Purchase Order Acknowledgement (855)

This step will check whether the customer has the 855 transaction to send a purchase order acknowledgement set up for outbound documents in eCommerce Connector’s EDI Customer Maintenance (44.201.00). If the 855 transaction is set up for the customer and the order was created via the eCommerce Connector module, a transaction will be written to the Common File Interface (API) in the Purchase Order Acknowledgement format. This file is written to the path configured in Outbound Data on eCommerce Connector Setup (44.950.00).

Set up the order type step to occur after Release Order and before In Process (see Shipper). Setup is shown below. See the Order Management online help or user guide for more information.

Figure 12: Order Types (40.200.00)
Send Warehouse Shipping Order

This step will check if the site has the 940 transaction to send a warehouse shipping order set up in eCommerce Connector’s EDI Site Maintenance (44.204.00). If the 940 transaction is set up and the conversion method is either EPT or PEP (requires an EDI transaction), a transaction will be written to the Common File Interface (API) in the Warehouse Shipping Order format. This file is written to the path configured in Outbound Data on eCommerce Connector Setup (44.950.00).

Set up the order type step to occur as close to after Enter Shipper as possible. Setup is shown below. See the Order Management online help or user guide for more information.

![Image](image_url)  
*Figure 13: Order Types (40.200.00)*
Print Container Labels

This step will check if any containers associated with a given shipper have not been printed. If containers exist, it will submit a Label Manager (50.404.00) entry to print the shipment label associated with the shipper’s customer. That label is configured using Shipment Label Name on eCommerce Connector’s EDI Customer Maintenance (44.201.00).

This order type step can be placed anywhere after the Enter Shipper step. If you would like to print labels for pre-generated containers prior to shipper confirmation, place the step before Confirm Shipment. Setup is shown below. See the Order Management online help or user guide for more information.

![Figure 14: Order Types (40.200.00)](image-url)
Process Outbound Advance Shipment Notices

This step will see if the customer has the 856 or 857 transaction set up for outbound documents using eCommerce Connector’s *EDI Customer Maintenance* (44.201.00). If the 856 or 857 transaction is set up for the customer, a transaction will be written to the Common File Interface (API) in the ASN format. This file is written to the path configured in *Outbound Data* on *eCommerce Connector Setup* (44.950.00).

Set up the order type step to occur after Update Shipper and before Print Invoice. Setup is shown below. See the Order Management online help or user guide for more information.

*Figure 15: Order Management’s Order Types (40.200.00)*
Task Guidelines

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How Do I View...?
• Containers — see “Container Viewer (50.003.00)” on page 43 or “Container Tracking Inquiry (50.202.00)” on page 41
Setting Up Shipping Management

To set up the Shipping Management module:

1. Configure and activate Shipping Management using ASM Setup (50.950.00).
2. Use eCommerce Connector’s EDI Customer Maintenance (44.201.00) to configure records with container and label information for the customer IDs that require shipment tracking.
3. Assign outbound 856 ASN transactions to customers that require them using EDI Customer Maintenance (44.201.00).
4. Use Inventory’s Inventory Items (10.250.00) to assign standard carton weights, sizes, BOL classes, and dimensions to be used in container creation and dimension calculations.
5. Set up all ship via and carrier information in the Shared Information module.
6. Be sure that the EDI File Manager is running somewhere on the network. EDI File Manager polls the inbound and outbound EDI file locations periodically to see if there is data for Microsoft Dynamics SL or the EDI translator to process. See the EDI File Manager documentation for details.
7. Set up the eCommerce Connector module. (Refer to the eCommerce Connector User Manual for complete instructions.) Use eCommerce Connector Setup (44.950.00) to set up locations for outbound EDI data.
8. Install the label printing software and configure labels. See “Label Printing Configuration” on page 5 and “Setting up Label Printing” on page 22 for more information.
9. Configure order type steps to automatically send advance shipment notices. See “Using Order Type Steps” on page 14 for more information.
Setting up Label Printing

Use the following procedure to configure the Shipping Management module to print labels. For more information, see “Label Printing Configuration” on page 5 in the “Concepts” section.

1. Install your label management software.
2. Set up label directories in Shipping Management and eCommerce Connector. “Setting up Label Directories” on page 55 for more information.
3. Set up the Label Manager so that it is kept running continuously on a single Microsoft Dynamics SL workstation. See “Setting up the Label Manager” on page 5 for more information.
4. Use Label Printer Maintenance (50.203.00) to define printer names that can be assigned to specific label and site combinations in Label Maintenance (50.204.00).
5. Use Label Maintenance (50.204.00) to configure label and site combinations and assign a printer name. Label Maintenance (50.204.00) is a setup option that you can use to make Label Manager (50.404.00) work more efficiently.
6. Launch and configure the label engine. See “Setting up the Label Engine” on page 6 for more information.
7. Press Start on the label engine. This minimizes the label engine and places an icon on the workstation’s system tray. Holding your mouse over the icon in the system tray will give you the label engine’s status. Double-clicking the icon maximizes the label engine.

The label engine periodically scans the label text directory looking for the presence of a label SCHEMA.INI file, which indicates there are labels that need to be printed. When a SCHEMA.INI file is found, label engine launches LMWPRINT command, passing both the label data and QDF format to use. When LMWPRINT completes printing the labels, label engine deletes the SCHEMA.INI file. This allows the Label Manager to queue up the next set of labels to be printed by the label engine.
Typical Daily Processing Using Shipping Management

The following list describes activities that are performed during typical daily processing when using Shipping Management.

1. Process all inbound EDI purchase orders and convert them to sales orders using the eCommerce Connector module. Enter any manual sales orders.
2. Create and release shippers and check for errors using the Order Management module.
3. Standard carton labels are printed when shippers are created if this option has been selected in ASM Setup (50.950.00).
4. Use Order Management’s Shipment Confirmation (40.117.00) to verify and confirm shipment information and access the Container Builder (50.002.00).
5. Use Container Builder (50.002.00) to verify that the automatically generated container information is correct, and create containers for all non-standard or pick-and-pack items.
6. Access Unpacked Items (50.002.30) from Container Builder (50.002.00) to verify that all items have been packed.
7. If labels are required for the customer, use the Labels panel on Container Builder (50.002.00) to print all remaining labels, or to print labels for specific containers as they are created.
8. Save the container changes and complete the shipment confirmation process.
9. For Less Than Truckload (LTL) carriers, the bill of lading is considered shipped and the outbound advance shipment notice data is created at this point. The EDI File Manager processes the data file for the translator to transmit to the trading partner.
10. For Truckload (TL) carriers, the bill of lading remains in Staged status. Use BOL Maintenance (50.010.00) to consolidate TL shipments as necessary, and then confirm all TL shippers by changing BOL Status to Shipped.
11. Print bills of lading for shipment and give them to the carrier.
12. Run Create Outbound EDI ASNs (50.402.00).
13. Check the event logs for the Create Outbound EDI ASNs (50.402.00) process to make sure there are no documents with required information that is missing. This would cause a document not to be written to the EDI File Manager.
14. Run eCommerce Connector Unacknowledged Transmissions (44.660.00) report to find any outbound ASN transactions that have not been acknowledged by the trading partner for more than 48 hours. Recreate these transactions if necessary using Recreate Outbound EDI ASNs (50.401.00).
15. Verify that all ASN transactions have been sent to the appropriate trading partners by running eCommerce Connector Outbound EDI Transmissions (44.650.00).
Troubleshooting

This section explains how to resolve several common errors that are encountered when using Shipping Management.

No containers are generated

Problem: Shippers are created but no containers appear in Container Builder (50.020.00).

- Verify that ASM Setup (50.950.00) has been configured to build containers at creation, and that the Module Active option is selected.
- The eCommerce Connector EDI Site Maintenance (44.204.00) record for the site used on the shippers must be configured with at least a 940 shipping order transaction to pre-generate labels.
- The Inventory Item (10.250.00) on the order must be configured with standard container information and have the Allow Generation of Containers option selected.
- If the Inventory Item (10.250.00) setup allows standard carton breaks, the quantity ordered must be divisible by the inner pack quantity.
- The eCommerce Connector EDI Customer (44.201.00) option to Track Container Contents must be selected.
- Check that the items are standard carton parts. Pick and pack items require users to create containers using the Container Builder (50.020.00).

Labels do not print

Problem: The Print Labels option is selected in ASM Setup (50.950.00), but labels will not print.

- Verify that the Label Manager (50.404.00) is running. See “Setting up the Label Manager” on page 5 for more information.
- Verify that the label engine is configured and running. See “Configuring the Label Engine” on page 6 for more information.
- Check the printer status using the PC running the label engine. Try printing a sample label using the label management software.
- The .qdf file may need to be reanalyzed to recognize the file format. See “Configuring the Label Engine” on page 6 for more information.

Outbound ASNs are not being generated

Problem: Advance Shipment Notice data files are not being generated.

- Check the status of the bill of lading using BOL Maintenance (50.010.00) and verify it is has a BOL State of Shipped.
- Verify that the EDI Customer (44.201.00) in eCommerce Connector has been configured for outbound 856 transactions. (This transaction needs to be configured prior to the creation of the sales order.) Note that the Send EDI Shipping Notices flag is set on all sales orders created after the transaction is turned on. Existing orders will not have an ASN sent.
- Check all event logs for errors. The most common problem reported is that the transaction is missing required fields as defined in EDI Customer (44.201.00), Required Fields tab. Correct the errors and rerun the outbound ASN process.

Problem: The event log reports an error that standard pack ASNs cannot be sent for this order.

- If the outbound 856 conversion method was set to Standard Pack in the eCommerce Connector EDI Customer (44.201.00) screen and the shipment was created as Pick and Pack, the system
cannot create the required structure. Standard pack structure does not support more than one item type in the same container. See “Choosing a Packing Method” on page 12 for more information about packing methods.

**Outbound transactions are not being transmitted to a trading partner**

**Problem:** Data being written to the Common File Interface is not sent via EDI to the trading partner.

- Verify that the *EDI File Manager* is running. *EDI File Manager* controls the exchange of data between Microsoft Dynamics SL and the translator.
- Verify that the path and file locations for the common file interface are correct in *eCommerce Connector Setup* (44.950.00) as well as in the *EDI File Manager* program.
- The ASN transaction data is tagged with an identifier in the Common File Interface. This tag must match exactly (case sensitive) to an outbound routing name in the translator. Check the translator batch session log for “routing name not found” errors.
- Data was written to the common file interface which did not meet EDI standards. This may happen when a required field is not set for an EDI customer; for example, if the EDI mapping was written to require a delivery date and this was not selected in EDI Customer Maintenance (44.201.00). Missing EDI requirements will be listed as an error in the translator batch session log.
- The translator supports multiple communications sessions; for example, a VAN dialup and a direct connection to a partner. The translator will read and parse all outbound data in the common file interface and queue outbound transactions to be sent based on the trading partner’s communications type. Until the communication session for a trading partner is run, data will remain in the outbox. If the session used to parse the data is for a VAN, then no direct partner data will be sent, and vice versa.
Container Builder (50.002.00)

Use Container Builder (50.002.00) to edit and create container and tare information for a given shipper. The container structure may have been created automatically at the time the shipper was created (see “Creating Containers” on page 10 and “Choosing a Packing Method” on page 12), or may need to be built by hand using pick and pack items. In most cases this screen is only needed to process shippers for customers who require advance shipment notice transactions and whose items cannot have containers automatically generated for them.

All shippers start with a tare level of None, which means that containers have not been added to a tare. As the user creates containers they will be added to the unassigned tare. Once containers are created and saved they can be added to tares. The Shipping Management module does not require the creation of tares. Tares are usually required by EDI trading partners when your shipments are palletized or master packed. Check the requirements of your partners before implementing procedures to avoid unnecessary data input.

Container Builder (50.002.00) can be accessed by clicking Container on Order Management’s Shipment Confirmation (40.117.00). A display-only version of this screen can be accessed via Container Viewer (50.003.00).

Shipper ID

Enter the shipper ID for the container structure you want to view. This field is populated automatically when accessed by clicking Container on Order Management’s Shipment Confirmation (40.117.00).

Site Id

The site ID for the given shipper. This field is for display only.
**Container**

*Container* is used to select a container to edit or view. To create a new container, place the cursor in the *Container* field and click *New* on the toolbar. Existing containers can also be selected by double-clicking on the correct container in the Ticket Map on the right side of the screen.

**Tare**

*Tare* is used to select a tare to edit or view. Think of a tare as a container of containers such as a pallet. Click *Create Tare* on the right side of the screen to create a new tare. Existing tares can also be selected by double-clicking on the correct tare in the Ticket Map.
Container Builder, Contents Tab

When a container is created or selected, the contents of the container are displayed in the grid on the Contents tab. Additional items can be added to a container by entering the inventory ID, or by pressing F3 in Inventory Id of a new row on the grid. Items that appear in the grid are also displayed on the expanded Ticket Map under the container. When editing or creating a new container, the Ticket Map will be updated once the container is saved.

Note: Standard containers created by the Shipping Management module cannot be edited. If a standard container needs to be changed or repacked, delete the existing container and create a new one.

The Contents tab is disabled if a tare is selected, as the contents of a tare are individual containers. Select a specific container in a tare by using the Ticket Map on the right of the screen.

![Figure 18: Container Builder (50.002.00), Contents tab](image)

Inventory Id

Additional items can be added to a container by entering the inventory ID, or by pressing F3 in Inventory Id of a new row on the grid. Items that appear in the grid are also displayed on the expanded Ticket Map under the container.

Only inventory items that appear on the shipper can be added to a container. Otherwise, a warning is displayed showing that the item is not found.

Line Ref

Displays the line ID from the shipper for the corresponding inventory item on the grid.

Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

Lot/Serial

Displays the lot/serial number for the item(s) in the active container. This field can be edited to reflect the lot/serial numbers actually used, and the changes will be reflected on the shipper.

Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.
**Whse Loc**
Displays the warehouse location used on the shipper. This field can be edited to reflect the actual location used for shipping, and the changes will be reflected on the shipper.
Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

**Qty Packed**
Displays the quantity of the inventory item packed in the container. When creating a new container, the remaining unpacked quantity of a selected inventory item is used. This field can be edited to reflect the correct packed quantity, and the remaining quantity will be adjusted.
Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

**UOM**
Unit of measure for the item in the current container. The default value for the item’s UOM is set up in *Inventory Items* (10.250.00).
Container Builder, Dimensions Tab

Use the Dimensions tab to store dimensions for the active container or tare. If the container was automatically generated by the shipment process, then the values appearing on this tab are taken from the standard carton dimensions defined on the Shipping tab of Inventory’s Inventory Items (10.250.00). If a container is created manually using this screen, then dimensions must be entered since it may not be a predefined pack.

![Figure 19: Container Builder (50.002.00), Dimensions tab](image.png)

**Height**
The height of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

**UOM (Height)**
Unit of measure associated with the container’s vertical dimension (for example, inches, feet, meters).

**Length**
The longest measure of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

**UOM (Length)**
Unit of measure associated with the container’s lengthwise dimension (for example, inches, feet, meters).

**Volume**
The volume of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

**UOM (Volume)**
Unit of measure associated with the container’s capacity (for example, square inches, square feet, board feet, cubic yards).
Width
The width of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

**UOM (Width)**
Unit of measure associated with the container’s width (for example, inches, feet, meters).

Weight
The actual weight of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

**UOM (Weight)**
Unit of measure associated with the container’s weight (for example, grams, pounds, kilos, tons).

Ship Weight
The shipping weight class assigned to the container. For example, if the carrier defines 40 pound packages as all packages between 35 and 45 pounds and the actual weight of the container is 42 pounds, then the shipping weight is 40 pounds and the weight is 42 pounds.
Container Builder, Charges Tab

Use the Charges tab to enter specific charges related to the active container or tare. The values entered will be used to update Manifest Entry (40.115.00) in Order Management once the shipper is confirmed. Individual charges for the active container can beedited as needed.

Figure 20: Container Builder (50.002.00), Charges tab

Ship Charge
Shipping cost to the customer for the current container.

Add Handling Charge
Additional order processing fee to the customer for handling of the container.

COD Charge
Charge the customer will pay when the container is delivered.

Hazardous Charge
Additional order processing fee for the handling of hazardous materials included in the container.

Insurance Charge
Charge to the customer for insuring the container during shipment and delivery.

Misc Charge
Any additional cost to the customer that is not included in other charges entered for the container.

Oversize Charge
Additional charge to the customer for the shipping and handling of a container that exceeds average dimension standards.
**Pickup Charge**
Fee for the pickup of special items from a supplier.

**Surcharge**
Any additional charge to the customer for the current container.

**Track Charge**
Fee for tracking shipment of the container by a carrier to the destination.

**Total Ship Charge**
The sum of all individual charges entered.

**Total Bill Charge**
The amount that will be charged to the customer. The total shipping charge is used by default, but can be reduced or increased as needed.
Container Builder, Tracking Tab

Use the Tracking tab to store the tracking or air bill number assigned by the carrier for a specific container or tare. Carriers may provide an internet address which can be configured on Carrier Maintenance (21.240.00) in the Shared Information module along with parameters needed to track packages. When connected to the Internet, Web Tracking launches your default browser and passes it the parameters needed to show the status of the active container.

![Container Builder, Tracking Tab](image)

**Figure 21: Container Builder (50.002.00), Tracking tab**

**Air Bill/Tracking Number**
Tracking or air bill number assigned by the carrier to the current container or tare.

**Ship Date**
Date the container or tare shipped.

**Ship Time**
Time of day the container or tare shipped.

**Web Tracking (button)**
Click Web Tracking to open your default Web browser and track the status of the current container or tare.
Container Builder, Ticket Map Panel

The Ticket Map provides a graphical representation of the packing structure of the shipper. The default view is summary. Clicking on the plus and minus signs to the left of a level expands and hides that level. Selecting a tare and clicking Expand Contents on Tare expands all levels of the selected tare.

Figure 22: Container Builder (50.002.00), Ticket Map panel

View Area

By Tare/Container

The default sort method for the Ticket Map is By Tare/Container, which sorts by tare, then by container, with the items in the container last.

By Item

Select By Item to sort the Ticket Map by item, then by tare, with the container last. If you prefer the By Item sort order, you can make it the default on ASM Setup (50.950.00) by selecting Display Ticket Map by Inventory Item.

Label Area

Copies

Enter the number of copies of the label you want to print.

Print (button)

Select a container or tare on the Ticket Map to enable the Print button. Click the button to print or reprint a label for the container or tare you selected.

Tare Area

Add All (button)

Click Add All to create a new tare and add all containers not currently assigned to an existing tare to the newly created tare.
Edit Tare (button)
Select a tare on the Ticket Map to enable Edit Tare. Then click this button to open Tare Maintenance (50.002.20), which you can use to add or remove containers from the active tare.

Remove All (button)
Select a tare on the Ticket Map to enable Remove All. Click this button to remove all containers from the active tare and mark them as unassigned.

Create Tare (button)
Click Create Tare to add an empty tare to the Ticket Map. You can then select the empty tare and edit it using Edit Tare.

All shippers start with a tare level of None, which means that containers have not been added to a tare. As containers are created, they are added to the unassigned tare.

Note: The Shipping Management module does not require the creation of tares. Tares are usually required by EDI trading partners when shipments are palletized or master packed. Check your trading partners’ requirements before implementing procedures to avoid unnecessary data input.

Copy Container (button)
Once a container is created, you can copy it by selecting the container that needs to be duplicated and clicking Copy Container. The system prompts you for the number of containers to build. Enter the number of copies, and then click OK. The Ticket Map is updated with the copies, and the unpacked items are reduced accordingly. This feature is useful for assortment packages and for shipments for which the standard pack information was not available.

Expand Containers on Tare (button)
Click Expand Contents on Tare to expand all levels of a selected tare on the Ticket Map. This is not available if the Ticket Map is sorted by item.

Labels Area
The print status of each label for the container is stored.

Print Remaining
Select Print Remaining to print all labels not yet printed for a container.

Reprint All
Select Reprint All to print all selected container and tare labels.

Print (button)
Click Print to print the labels based on your selection.
**Tare Maintenance (50.002.20)**

Click **Edit Tare** on **Container Builder** (50.002.00) to open **Tare Maintenance** (50.002.20). A listing of all containers on the current tare and all unassigned containers appears.

This screen is used to add or remove containers from the active tare. Containers can be moved from **Containers on Tare** to **Available Containers** or vice versa using the arrow buttons. Once **Tare Maintenance** (50.002.20) is closed, the Ticket Map on **Container Builder** (50.002.00) is updated to reflect the changes.

*Figure 23: Tare Maintenance (50.002.20)*
Unpacked Items (50.002.30)

Click **Unpacked Items** on the **Contents** tab of **Container Builder** (50.002.00) to open **Unpacked Items** (50.002.30). Use this screen to display the status of all unpacked items on a shipper. Once a container has been created, the quantities on this screen are reduced. Always check this screen to verify that all items are packed before completing the confirmation process. If the order contains items that will not ship, as in a back order situation, then this screen can be used as a check of these backorder items.

![Unpacked Items (50.002.30)](image)

*Figure 24: Unpacked Items (50.002.30)*
Inquiry Screens

Container Tracking Inquiry (50.202.00)

Use Container Tracking Inquiry (50.202.00) to search for shipments and/or shippers by PRO number, serial container ID, or tracking number, making it a useful utility to trace a container back to its source. Drill-down capability is included to view the original shipper or bill of lading documents via their maintenance screens. The Results frame displays all matching rows for the search data entered.

![Container Tracking Inquiry (50.202.00)](image)

Figure 25: Container Tracking Inquiry (50.202.00)

Search Field

Use **Search Field** to identify the type of number or ID to search for. Options are:

- PRO Number — The PRO number is a carrier identifier typically assigned to an entire shipment.
- Serial Container Id — The serial container ID is a 20-character number used on a UCC128 bar code label to identify a single container.
- Tracking Number — The tracking number is a user-assigned ID entered on the Tracking tab of Container Builder (50.005.00) or Container Viewer (50.003.00).

Search Value

**Search Value** is the specific number or ID of the type identified in **Search Field** for which the screen will return matching results.

Refresh

Click **Refresh** to refresh the Results frame when the **Search Field** or **Search Value** has been changed.

BOL Number

The bill of lading number assigned to a shipper. This value is passed to the View Shipment drill down button, which launches BOL Maintenance (50.010.00). This value may be repeated for multiple rows of results.
Shipper Id
The Order Management shipper ID associated with the results row. This value may be repeated for multiple rows of results.

Pro Number
The PRO number assigned to the shipment. The PRO number is the carrier's reference ID for the shipment and is typically referenced when billing and invoicing freight costs. This value may be repeated for multiple rows of results.

Container Id
A unique value assigned to a container or tare. It is used in the UCC128 container ID along with a manufacturer's ID.

UCC128
The UCC128 number represents the Uniform Code Council identifier assigned to the container. The UCC128 code is a combination of your UCC/EAN manufacturing ID and a unique container ID. The manufacturer ID is entered in ASM Setup (50.950.00). A beginning value of 000 in this field indicates a container and a value of 001 indicates a tare.

Tracking Number
The tracking number assigned to the container on the Tracking tab of the Container Builder (50.005.00) or Container Viewer (50.003.00).

Inventory Id
The inventory ID for the item in the container. This value is only present if the EDI customer option to track container contents is enabled. The values do not appear on tare-level containers since the containers are also displayed.

Ship Via Id
The ship via ID assigned to the shipper.

Ship Date
The ship date entered when the shipper was confirmed.

Weight
The weight of the container assigned on the Dimensions tab of the Container Builder (50.005.00) or Container Viewer (50.003.00). This value will be calculated for standard containers built using the values set up on the Shipping tab of Inventory's Inventory Items (10.250.00).

Volume
The volume of the container assigned on the Dimensions tab of the Container Builder (50.005.00) or Container Viewer (50.003.00). This value will be calculated for standard containers built using the values set up on the Shipping tab of Inventory's Inventory Items (10.250.00).

View Shipper (button)
Click View Shipper to open Order Management's Shippers (40.110.00). It is launched using the shipper in the selected row in the Results frame.

View Shipment (button)
Click View Shipment to open BOL Maintenance (50.010.00). It is launched using the BOL from the selected row in the Results frame.
Container Viewer (50.003.00)

Use Container Viewer (50.003.00) to view container and tare information for a given shipper. This screen provides many of the functions available on Container Builder (50.002.00), without the ability to create or edit the contents of tares. However, this screen can be used to edit items, dimensions, charges, and tracking information for existing containers.

![Container Viewer (50.003.00)](image)

**Shipper Id**

Enter the shipper ID for the container structure you want to view.

Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

**Site Id**

The site ID for the given shipper. This field is for display only.

**Company Id**

The company ID for the given shipper.

**Container**

Container is used to select a container to edit or view. Existing containers can also be selected by double-clicking on the correct container in the Ticket Map on the right side of the screen.

Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

**Tare**

Tare is used to select a tare to edit or view. Think of a tare as a container of containers such as a pallet. Existing tares can be selected by double-clicking on the correct tare in the Ticket Map.

Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.
Container Viewer, Contents Tab

When a container is selected, the contents of the container are displayed in the grid on the Contents tab. This tab is disabled if a tare is selected, as the contents of a tare are individual containers. Select a specific container in a tare by using the Ticket Map on the right of the screen.

![Container Viewer (50.003.00), Contents tab](image)

**Inventory Id**

Additional items can be added to a container by entering the inventory ID, or by pressing F3 in Inventory Id of a new row on the grid. Items that appear in the grid are also displayed on the expanded Ticket Map under the container.

Only inventory items that appear on the shipper can be added to a container. Otherwise, a warning appears, showing that the item is not found.

**Line Ref**

Displays the line ID from the shipper for the corresponding inventory item on the grid.

Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

**Lot/Serial**

Displays the lot/serial number for the item(s) in the active container. This field can be edited to reflect the lot/serial numbers actually used and the changes will be reflected on the shipper.

Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

**Whse Loc**

Displays the warehouse location used on the shipper. This field can be edited to reflect the actual location used for shipping and the changes will be reflected on the shipper.

Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.
Qty Packed
Displays the quantity of the inventory item packed in the container. When creating a new container, the remaining unpacked quantity of a selected inventory item is used. This field can be edited to reflect the correct packed quantity and the remaining quantity will be adjusted.
Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

UOM
Unit of measure for the item in the current container. The default value for the item’s UOM is set up in Inventory Items (10.250.00).
Container Viewer, Dimensions Tab

Use the Dimensions tab to store dimensions for the active container or tare. If the container was automatically generated by the shipment process, then the values appearing on this tab are taken from the standard carton dimensions defined on the Shipping tab of Inventory’s Inventory Items (10.250.00).

![Container Viewer (50.003.00), Dimensions tab](image)

**Figure 28: Container Viewer (50.003.00), Dimensions tab**

**Height**
The height of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

**UOM (Height)**
Unit of measure associated with the container’s vertical dimension (for example, inches, feet, meters).

**Length**
The longest measure of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

**UOM (Length)**
Unit of measure associated with the container’s lengthwise dimension (for example, inches, feet, meters).

**Volume**
The volume of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

**UOM (Volume)**
Unit of measure associated with the container’s capacity (for example, square inches, square feet, board feet, cubic yards).
Width
The width of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

UOM (Width)
Unit of measure associated with the container’s width (for example, inches, feet, meters).

Weight
The actual weight of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

UOM (Weight)
Unit of measure associated with the container’s weight (for example, grams, pounds, kilos, tons).

Ship Weight
The shipping weight class assigned to the container. For example, if the carrier defines 40 pound packages as all packages between 35 and 45 pounds and the actual weight of the container is 42 pounds, then the shipping weight is 40 pounds and the weight is 42 pounds.
Container Viewer, Charges Tab

Use the **Charges** tab to enter specific charges related to the active container or tare. The values entered will be used to update *Manifest Entry* (40.115.00) in Order Management once the shipper is confirmed. Individual charges for the active container can be edited as needed.

**Ship Charge**
Shipping cost to the customer for the current container.

**Add Handling Charge**
Additional order processing fee to the customer for handling of the container.

**COD Charge**
Charge the customer will pay when the container is delivered.

**Hazardous Charge**
Additional order processing fee for the handling of hazardous materials included in the container.

**Insurance Charge**
Charge to the customer for insuring the container during shipment and delivery.

**Misc Charge**
Any additional cost to the customer that is not included in other charges entered for the container.

**Oversize Charge**
Additional charge to the customer for the shipping and handling of a container that exceeds average dimension standards.
**Pickup Charge**
Fee for the pickup of special items from a supplier.

**Surcharge**
Any additional charge to the customer for the current container.

**Track Charge**
Fee for tracking shipment of the container by a carrier to the destination.

**Total Ship Charge**
The sum of all individual charges entered.

**Total Bill Charge**
The amount to be charged to the customer. The total shipping charge is used by default, but can be reduced or increased as needed.
Container Viewer, Tracking Tab

Use the Tracking tab to store the tracking or air bill number assigned by the carrier for a specific container or tare. Carriers may provide an internet address which can be configured on Carrier Maintenance (21.240.00) in the Shared Information module along with parameters needed to track packages. When connected to the internet, Web Tracking launches your default browser and passes it the parameters needed to show the status of the active container.

Air Bill/Tracking Number
Tracking or air bill number assigned by the carrier to the current container or tare.

Ship Date
Date the container or tare shipped.

Ship Time
Time of day the container or tare shipped.

Web Tracking (button)
Click Web Tracking to open your default Web browser and track the status of the current container or tare.
Container Viewer, Ticket Map Panel

The Ticket Map provides a graphic representation of the packing structure of the shipper. The default view is summary. Clicking on the plus and minus signs to the left of a level expands and hides that level. Selecting a tare and clicking Expand Contents on Tare expands all levels of the selected tare.

View Area

By Tare/Container

The default sort method for the Ticket Map is By Tare/Container, which sorts by tare, then by container, with the items in the container last.

By Item

Select By Item to sort the Ticket Map by item, then by tare, with the container last. If you prefer the By Item sort order, you can make it the default on ASM Setup (50.950.00) by selecting Display Ticket Map by Inventory Item.

Label Area

Copies

Enter the number of copies of the label that you want to print.

Print (button)

Select a container or tare on the Ticket Map to enable the Print button. Click the button to print or reprint a label for the container or tare you selected.

Expand Containers on Tare (button)

Click Expand Containers on Tare to expand all levels of a selected tare on the Ticket Map. This feature is not available if the Ticket Map is sorted by item.
Labels Area
The print status of each label for the container is stored.

Print Remaining
Select Print Remaining to print all labels not yet printed for a container.

Reprint All
Select Reprint All to print all selected container and tare labels.

Print (button)
Click Print to print the labels based on your selection.
Maintenance Screens

BOL Maintenance (50.010.00)

Use BOL Maintenance (50.010.00) to control the consolidation of Order Management shippers onto a single bill of lading. It can also be used to view and edit bill of lading information, and to produce a customer-specific bill of lading form.

**Note:** A container must be built for each shipper that needs to have a bill of lading printed from the Shipping Management module.

![BOL Maintenance (50.010.00)](image)

Figure 32: BOL Maintenance (50.010.00)

When Order Management’s Process Manager creates shippers, the settings on EDI Connector’s Customer Maintenance (44.201.00) are checked to see if shipment-level database records need to be created to go along with the shipper. If the EDI customer maintenance record has the Container Tracking Level set to track containers, a bill of lading record is created and assigned to the shipper.

When Process Manager updates the confirmed shipper, it checks the ship via code, which identifies the carrier for the shipment. The carrier record set up in Carrier Maintenance (21.240.00) identifies the carrier type.

If **Carrier Type** is set to Less Than Truck Load (LTL), the status of the bill of lading is set to Shipped and the shipment is eligible for an EDI advanced shipment notice document.

If **Carrier Type** is set to Truck Load (TL), the status of the bill of lading is set to Staged and this shipment is not automatically eligible for an advanced shipment notice. Truck load carriers typically treat multiple shippers going to the same destination as a single bill of lading. Staged status allows the user to define the shippers being consolidated onto a single bill of lading via BOL Maintenance (50.010.00). When consolidation is complete, the user sets the status of the bill of lading to Shipped, which generates a single advanced shipment notice document for all the shippers on the consolidated bill of lading.
**Note:** You can use either the shipper ID or the BOL number to get the bill of lading. Bills of lading with multiple shippers can be accessed using any of the shipper IDs.

**Company ID**
Displays the ID of the current login company.

**Shipper ID**
Enter the shipper ID for the bill of lading being accessed. Only shippers that had bill of lading information generated for them in Order Management’s Shipper (40.450.00) are valid.
Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

**BOL Number**
Enter the bill of lading number for the bill of lading record being accessed. The bill of lading number is a 20-character value with leading zeros. The leading zeros can be omitted when entering the number.
Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

**Status**
Indicates whether the shipment is open or closed. Bills of lading with an Open status remain open until all the shippers contained on the bill of lading are confirmed and the BOL state has been set to Shipped. If the customer for this shipment has been configured to receive 856 Advance Shipment Notices on the **Outbound** tab of EDI Connector’s Customer Maintenance (44.201.00), then the bill of lading will not be closed until the 856 notice has been processed.

**BOL State**
Displays the current status of the shipment. Options are:
- **Open** — Indicates that the shippers contained on the bill of lading have not been confirmed.
- **Hold** — Indicates that one or more of the shippers contained on the shipment have been placed on hold or the bill of lading itself has been put on hold. When a bill of lading is taken off hold, all shippers in the shipment are checked to verify they are not still on hold.
- **Staged** — If the carrier type is set to Truck Load (TL), the BOL state is set to Staged and the shipment is not automatically eligible for an advance shipment notification. The bill of lading remains in Staged state until the state is changed to Shipped. This state allows multiple shippers to be combined onto one bill of lading. When the consolidation is complete, the user should set the BOL state to Shipped, and a single advance shipment notice will be generated for all the shippers on the consolidated bill of lading.
- **Shipped** — Order Management’s Process Manager checks the ship via code when it updates a confirmed shipper. If the carrier type associated with the ship via code is set to Less Than Truck Load (LTL) and there is only one shipper in the BOL, the BOL state is automatically set to Shipped, and the shipment will be eligible for an EDI advance shipment notice. If the carrier type associated with the ship via code is set to LTL and there is more than one shipper on the BOL, the BOL must be manually placed into Shipped status when all shippers contained in the shipment have been confirmed. Once the BOL is in the Shipped status, the shipment is eligible for an EDI advance shipment notice.
Reset ASN (button)

If an advance shipment notice has previously been sent to a partner for a closed bill of lading, **Reset ASN** is enabled. Clicking this button turns off the **ASN Sent** flag for this bill of lading and allows another advance shipment notice to be sent during the next **Create Outbound EDI ASNs (50.402.00)** cycle. A text caption message appears under **BOL State** indicating that the transaction has an advance shipment notice queued for sending.

Print Bill of Lading (button)

Clicking **Print Bill of Lading** generates a **Uniform Straight Bill of Lading (50.600.00)** report for the current shipment record.

A container must be built for each shipper that needs to have a bill of lading printed from the Shipping Management module.

If the EDI customer for this shipment has been configured to use an alternate BOL report from Crystal Reports instead of the standard **Uniform Straight Bill of Lading (50.600.00)** report, the resulting report will be in the format selected for the customer. This feature should be used for customers who will not accept the standard straight bill of lading supplied with the Shipping Management module or want you to use their customer-specific format.

To set up the alternate BOL report, create the desired report using Crystal Reports. Name the .rpt file selecting a name from the naming convention “ANBOLALT1 through ANBOLALT7.” Next, place the file in either the Microsoft Dynamics SL\AN directory, or Microsoft Dynamics SL\usr\rpts. In the **EDI Customer Maintenance (44.201.00) Bill of Lading Report Form**, enter the name of this report to associate it with the customer’s **BOL Maintenance (50.010.00)**. Then, when the customer clicks **Print Bill of Lading**, the report that prints will be the alternate report.
**BOL Maintenance, Contents Tab**

Use the Contents tab to display and consolidate shippers contained on the active shipment. Every bill of lading record created during shipper creation is associated with a single shipper. If a shipment requires consolidation, the user needs to select one of the individual shipper or bill of lading records. Once the bill of lading is displayed, the grid is populated with the company ID and shipper ID selected. If consolidation has already taken place, all shippers contained on the shipment are displayed. To consolidate additional shippers onto the current bill of lading, select the first empty row in the grid.

![Figure 33: BOL Maintenance (50.010.00), Contents tab](image)

**Company ID**

Identifier of the company associated with the shipper you select. **Company ID** populates automatically when you select a shipper ID.

**Shipper ID**

In **Shipper ID** enter an ID or press F3 to select a shipper to consolidate. Once the shipper has been added to the grid, it is removed from the bill of lading on which it was originally located. Continue selecting shippers in this manner until the consolidation is complete. If a shipper needs to be removed from the list, select the shipper’s record in the grid and press **Delete**. Removing a shipper from a bill of lading generates a new bill of lading record and assigns the removed shipper to it.

**Note:** The shippers to be consolidated must use the same ship via code since a consolidated shipment can only be sent one way. A notification message appears if a shipper is selected for consolidation and it contains a different ship via code.
BOL Maintenance, Shipment Tab

Use the Shipment tab to view and edit shipment information for a bill of lading.

Figure 34: BOL Maintenance (50.010.00), Shipment tab

Ship Date
The date of shipment. This field defaults to the shipment date of the first confirmed shipper on the grid, but can be edited.

Ship Time
If the trading partner requires the time of shipment on their advance shipment notice, enter it here.

Ship Weight
The sum of the shipment weights of all the shippers on the shipment.

UOM
The unit of measure for the ship weight.

Via Code
The ship via code for this shipment. If a different via code is selected, all shippers on the shipment will be changed.

SCAC
Displays the Standard Carrier Alpha Code set up in Shared Information’s Ship Via Maintenance (21.260.00) for the ship via code used on the shipment.

Nbr Containers
Displays the total number of containers for all of the shippers contained in the shipment.
Pack Method
Displays the pack structure of the shipment. The structure of the advance shipment notice to be sent to the trading partner is directly affected by the packing method. When an EDI customer is configured to send an outbound 856, the conversion method used creates the advance shipment notice transaction based on the pack method of the shipment.

- Standard Carton (SC) shipments are generated based on the shipping values defined in Inventory’s Inventory Item (10.250.00). A standard pack shipment assumes only one item type per container. This method is only used if the entire order contains pre-generated standard containers.

- Pick and Pack (PP) shipments may or may not contain more than one item type per box. This method is used when containers are created using the Container Builder (50.002.00). Most partners will accept PP type advance shipment notices since both standard pack and pick and pack shipments can be formatted as pick and pack when sending.

Print Bill of Lading (button)
Click to print the bill of lading.

Note: A container must be built for each shipper that needs to have a bill of lading printed from the Shipping Management module.

To set up an alternate BOL report, create the desired report using Crystal Reports. Name the .rpt file selecting a name from the naming convention “ANBOLALT1 through ANBOLALT7”. Next, place the file in either the Microsoft Dynamics SL\AN directory, or Microsoft Dynamics SL\usr\rpts. In the EDI Customer Maintenance (44.201.00) Bill of Lading Report Form field; enter the name of this report to associate it with the customer’s BOL Maintenance (50.010.00). Then, when the customer clicks Print Bill of Lading, the report that prints will be the alternate report.
BOL Maintenance, Shipper Tab

The Shipper tab displays address information for the shipping location. The address values default from Inventory’s Sites (10.310.00) for the site used on the shipment. The values can be modified as needed.

![BOL Maintenance (50.010.00), Shipper tab](image)

**Site ID**

A unique identifying code that distinguishes the site (warehouse, distribution center, etc.) from all other site records in the database. A site ID is usually an abbreviated form of the site’s actual name, a number, or an alphanumeric code.

To display a list of all site IDs, press `F3` (or double-right-click) and *Site List* appears. Select the ID you want to use, and then click **OK** or double-click.

**Name**

The name of the site you selected. The first word of a name is not always used to alphabetize the name on reports, lists, etc. When that is the case, the at sign (@) can be used to designate the name’s primary sort word (the word to use for alphabetizing the name). For example, entering *The @Middleton Company* causes the software to alphabetize by *Middleton* rather than *The*.

**Address 1**

Typically the site’s suite number or the number and name of the site’s street location.

**Address 2**

Typically the site’s post office box number, if any, or the name and number of the site’s street location. Note that the United States Postal Service delivers mail to the location listed immediately above the city, state, and zip code line, whether that address is a street address or a post office box.
Address 3
Additional address information.

City, St, Zip
The name of the municipality where the site is located, as well as its two-letter state or province abbreviation and postal code.

Country
Standard country or region abbreviation of up to three letters.
BOL Maintenance, Consignee Tab

The Consignee tab displays address information of the company that will receive the shipment. The default values come from the Shipping Information tab of Shippers (40.110.00) in the Order Management module. You can edit these values as needed, or you can use Customer ID and the customer’s Bill To address to override the values. You can also use Ship To ID to override the default values with the ship to address selected.

![Image of BOL Maintenance, Consignee Tab](image)

Figure 36: BOL Maintenance (50.010.00), Consignee tab

**Customer ID**

Unique identifier assigned to the customer associated with the shipper. Use Customer ID to set other values on this tab to the customer’s billing address.

**Ship To ID**

Unique identifier attached to the shipping address information for the company that will receive the shipment. Use Ship To ID to set other values on this tab to the consignee’s shipping address information.

**Name**

Name of the company that will receive the shipment.

**Address 1**

Typically the consignee’s suite number or the number and name of the company’s street location.

**Address 2**

Typically the consignee’s post office box number, if any, or the name and number of the company’s street location. Note that the United States Postal Service delivers mail to the location listed immediately above the city, state, and zip code line, whether that address is a street address or a post office box.
Address 3
Additional address information for the consignee.

City, St, Zip
The name of the municipality where the consignee is located, as well as its two-letter state or province abbreviation and postal code.

Country
Standard country or region abbreviation of up to three letters.
BOL Maintenance, Dimensions Tab

The **Dimensions** tab displays the sum of the consolidated shipment dimensions. The final consolidated shipment configurations cannot be calculated automatically. Users must verify the final shipment dimensions once the entire shipment has been consolidated. The values on this screen will be sent to trading partners requesting shipment dimensions on their advance shipment notice transactions.

![Figure 37: BOL Maintenance (50.010.00), Dimensions tab](image)

**Weight**
The actual weight of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

**UOM (Weight)**
Unit of measure associated with the container’s weight (for example, grams, pounds, kilos, tons).

**Volume**
The volume of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

**UOM (Volume)**
Unit of measure associated with the container’s capacity (for example, square inches, square feet, board feet, cubic yards).

**Length**
The longest measure of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

**UOM (Length)**
Unit of measure associated with the container’s lengthwise dimension (for example, inches, feet, meters).
Height
The height of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

UOM (Height)
Unit of measure associated with the container’s vertical dimension (for example, inches, feet, meters).

Width
The width of the container in the unit of measure indicated.

UOM (Width)
Unit of measure associated with the container’s width (for example, inches, feet, meters).
BOL Maintenance, References Tab

Values entered or displayed on the References tab are used on the advance shipment notice transaction to send references to the trading partner.

![BOL Maintenance, References Tab](image)

**Figure 38: BOL Maintenance (50.010.00), References tab**

**Airbill Number**
The carrier-assigned airbill number for the shipment.

**Cross Dock**
Cross dock information requested by the partner.

**Equipment Nbr**
Values such as a trailer number can be entered in this field.

**Pro Number**
The carrier-assigned PRO number.

**Tracking Number**
The tracking number assigned to the entire shipment. This is not the same as the tracking number assigned to a container of the shipment.
BOL Maintenance, Charges Tab

Use the Charges tab to enter shipment charges for the entire shipment. Values can be sent to the trading partner on the advance shipment notice.

![BOL Maintenance (50.010.00), Charges tab](image)

**Ship Charge**
Shipping cost to the customer for the current container.

**Add Handling Charge**
Additional order processing fee to the customer for handling of the container.

**COD Charge**
Charge the customer will pay when the container is delivered.

**Haz Charge**
Additional order processing fee for the handling of hazardous materials included in the container.

**Insurance Charge**
Charge to the customer for insuring the container during shipment and delivery.

**Misc Charge**
Any additional cost to the customer that is not included in other charges entered for the container.

**Oversize Charge**
Additional charge to the customer for the shipping and handling of a container that exceeds average dimension standards.
**Pickup Charge**
Fee for the pickup of special items from a supplier.

**Surcharge**
Any additional charge to the customer for the current container.

**Track Charge**
Fee for tracking shipment of the container by a carrier to the destination.

**Total Ship Charges**
The sum of all individual charges entered.

**Total Bill Charge**
The amount to be charged to the customer. The total shipping charge is used by default, but can be reduced or increased as needed.
BOL Class Maintenance (50.200.00)

Use BOL Class Maintenance (50.200.00) to create user-defined bill of lading classes that will be assigned to inventory items shipped to customers. Uniform Straight Bill of Lading (50.600.00) uses the BOL class to summarize shipment information. Many industries have predefined BOL classes — check with your carrier for details.

Once BOL classes are configured they can be added to the Shipping tab of Inventory’s Inventory Items (10.250.00).

Figure 40: BOL Class Maintenance (50.200.00)

**BOL Class ID**
Create a code to identify the BOL class. Many industries have predefined BOL class IDs. Check with your carrier for details.

**Description**
A free-form description of the BOL class.

**EDI BOL Class**
The EDI code to use for the BOL class when sending the advance shipment notice document. This may be different from the BOL class ID used by the carrier.

**Hazardous Material**
Check to indicate that this BOL class contains hazardous materials.
Pack Indicator Maintenance (50.201.00)

Use Pack Indicator Maintenance (50.201.00) to define the pack indicator to be used for inventory items when printing the SCC-14 label. Pack indicators can be set up globally or assigned to specific inventory IDs.

The following are field descriptions for Pack Indicator Maintenance (50.201.00).

**Type**
Chose the pack indicator type. Options are:
- Global — Applies to all inventory IDs unless overridden by an item-specific type.
- Item Specific — Applies to a single inventory ID.

**Inventory Id**
Enter the inventory ID to which the packaging indicator applies. This field is only used for Item Specific types. An “*” will appear in this field for Global types.
Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

**Pack Indicator**
Enter the single-digit (1-8) pack indicator that represents this packaging method.

**Description**
Enter the free-form description for this packaging method.

**Container Quantity**
Enter the number of units of the individual inventory ID that are packaged using this packaging method.
Label Printer Maintenance (50.203.00)

Use Label Printer Maintenance (50.203.00) to define printer names that can be assigned to specific label and site combinations in Label Maintenance (50.204.00). Creating label printers is a setup option that you can use to make the Label Manager (50.404.00) work more efficiently. You can set up as many label printers as you need. Typically, you would set up one for each physical printer used to produce labels.

The following are field descriptions for Label Printer Maintenance (50.203.00).

**Name**
A unique user-defined name for a printer or group of printers.

**Description**
A free-form description of the printer or group of printers.

**Location**
A free-form description of the physical location of the printer.
Label Maintenance (50.204.00)

Use Label Maintenance (50.204.00) to configure label and site combinations and assign a printer name. Label Maintenance (50.204.00) is a setup option that you can use to make the Label Manager (50.404.00) work more efficiently. It enables you to set up as many label and site combinations as you need.

As label requests are queued up by users, they create entries in the EDWrkLabelPrint table. This returns processing back to the user very quickly and allows Label Manager (50.404.00) to forward label data to the label engine(s) in an orderly fashion. Label engines can only work on one set of labels at a time; therefore, Label Manager (50.404.00) groups like label data (such as label queue entries with like data — same site ID, label name, label printer name, and number of copies) and forward these to the label engine to print using label management software. Sometimes the set of label data is very large and the label management software will send the data in much less time than it will take the printer to physically print the labels. Instead of waiting around for the printing to finish; Label Manager (50.404.00) will select a set of label data to be processed for another label printer name other than the one still printing. This allows for better use of the labeling resources available to the label engine.

![Image of Label Maintenance (50.204.00)](image)

**Figure 43: Label Maintenance (50.204.00)**

The following are field descriptions for Label Maintenance (50.204.00).

**Name**

The label format (.qdf) file you wish to associate with a label printer name. This label format must exist in the label text directory defined in ASM Setup (50.950.00). Enter the name without the .qdf file extension.

**Printer Name**

Enter the printer name that this label and site are associated with. Label printer names are set up using Label Printer Maintenance (50.203.00).

**Site Id**

Enter the site ID for which this label will be printed.

Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.
Process Screens

Recreate Outbound EDI ASNs (50.401.00)

Use *Recreate Outbound EDI ASNs* (50.401.00) to reset the status of outbound EDI 856 advance ship notices. Resetting the status will allow the transaction to be resent to the trading partner via eCommerce Connector and the common file interface to the EDI translator software. Transactions reset using *Recreate Outbound EDI ASNs* (50.401.00) will be processed the next time the *Create Outbound EDI ASNs* (50.402.00) process is run. The screen also tracks the transmission and acknowledgement status of advance ship notices. The status is obtained during the *Translator Verification* (44.406.00) process. Since many trading partners have very strict guidelines on receipt times of advance ship notices, *Recreate Outbound EDI ASNs* (50.401.00) provides a simple method to verify the status and resend data if needed.

Use the Search Criteria panel to restrict the results returned. Criteria is not required, however restricting the data will make the results more manageable. Results are displayed in the Results frame, which reflects the current status of previous advance ship notices sent via the *Create Outbound ASN* (50.402.00).

[Image: Recreate Outbound EDI ASNs (50.401.00)]

**Customer ID**

The customer ID for the shipments on the advance shipment notices being searched for. Use the customer ID to restrict the results returned in the grid.

**BOL Number**

Starting and ending bill of lading numbers for the shipments on the advance shipment notices being searched for. Use the BOL number range to restrict the results returned in the grid.
Shipper ID
Starting and ending shipper IDs for the shipments on the advance shipment notices being searched for. Use the shipper ID to restrict the results returned in the grid.

Acknowledgement Status
Use the acknowledgement status to restrict the results returned in the Results frame to notices with a particular acknowledgement status. Options are:

- **Received** — Advance shipment notices that have been sent and acknowledged by the trading partner. Users will typically not need to resend received advance shipment notices unless directed to by the trading partner.

- **Not Received** — Advance shipment notices that have been sent, but not acknowledged by the trading partner (no inbound EDI acknowledgement was located in the Translator Verification (44.406.00) process).

- **Both** — All qualifying advance shipment notices will be returned regardless of their acknowledgement status.

Refresh
Click **Refresh** to refresh the Results grid when after search criteria has been entered or changed.

Selected
An X indicates that the advance shipment notice has been selected for recreation. Selecting the check box will select or deselect the row.

BOL Number
The bill of lading number of the shipment for the advance shipment notice sent.

Ship Date
The assigned ship date of the shipment for the advance shipment notice sent.

PRO Number
The PRO number assigned to the shipment for the advance shipment notice sent.

Consignee Name
The consignee as it appears on **BOL Maintenance** (50.010.00) for the shipment for the advance shipment notice sent.

Weight
The weight of the shipment for the advance shipment notice sent. This weight defaults from the **BOL Maintenance** (50.010.00), **Dimensions** tab.

UOM
The unit of measure of the shipment for the advance shipment notice sent. This unit of measure defaults from the **BOL Maintenance** (50.010.00), **Dimensions** tab.

Via Code
The ship via code used on the shippers for the advance shipment notice sent.

Number of Containers
The number of containers on all shippers of the shipment for the advance shipment notice sent, as it appears on **BOL Maintenance** (50.010.00) for the advance shipment notice sent.
Total Bill Charge
The total shipping charges billed for the advance shipment notice sent.

Acknowledged
Indicates whether the advance shipment notice has been sent.

ISA Number
The EDI ISA envelope number assigned by the translator to the outbound advance shipment notice transaction sent. This value is updated by EDI Connector’s Outbound Verification (44.403.00), which should run immediately after each translator communications session. This can be added to the translator session post process.

Translator Date
The date the EDI envelope was created and shown to be sent via translator communications. This value is updated by the EDI Connector Outbound Verification (44.403.00) process, which should run immediately after each translator communications session. This can be added to the translator session post process.

Select All (button)
Use Select All to select every advance shipment notice in the Results frame for recreation.

Clear Selections (button)
Use Clear Selections to deselect every advance shipment notice in the Results grid so it will not be recreated.

Begin Processing (button)
Click Begin Processing once all advance shipment notices to be recreated have been selected in the Results frame. Once the process has been completed, the advance shipment notices selected for recreation will be removed from the grid. If additional advance shipment notices need to be resent, the process can be repeated (to process one customer at a time, for example).
Create Outbound EDI ASNs (50.402.00)

Use Create Outbound EDI ASNs (50.402.00) to initiate transmission of outbound advance shipment notices. This process should be run after shippers have been confirmed and all bills of lading have been prepared. This process selects all bill of lading records whose EDI customer record indicates that EDI advance shipment notices need to be sent.

The outbound advance shipment notice file is cleared by the EDI translation software after transmission to your customer or VAN. You may continue to append new advance shipment notices until the file is transmitted. eCommerce Connector retains backup files for the 10 most recent process runs. A numeric suffix, in the range 1-9, is appended to the end of the outbound document file name to identify the backups.

Advance shipment notice transactions for shipments that use a Less Than Load (LTL) carrier will be sent once the shipper has been confirmed. If the Process Manager encounters errors during the automated step, it will create an event log. Once errors have been corrected, the Create Outbound EDI ASNs (50.402.00) process must be run to revalidate and send the LTL advance shipment notices.

Every transaction written to the eCommerce Common File Interface for outbound transmissions must have a routing name to start the transaction. The routing name for ASNs is of the form:

:OUTBOUND_NAME-856-3:

where OUTBOUND_NAME is the outbound template prefix if filled in on the EDI customer setup or the customer ID. The 856-3 in the example is the transaction and structure for the ASN. The transaction can be:

- 856-1 — Pick & Pack with Tares
- 856-2 — Standard with Tares
- 856-3 — Pick & Pack with no Tares
- 856-4 — Standard with no Tares
- 856-5 — No Container Details (item levels only)

![Create Outbound EDI ASNs (50.402.00)](image)

Figure 45: Create Outbound EDI ASNs (50.402.00)

Begin Processing

Click Begin Processing to select all remaining advance shipment notices from EDI customers that have not been created. The advance shipment notice transactions will be checked to make sure all customer-required information exists prior to exporting the data to the eCommerce Common File Interface, which the translator uses to build EDI advance shipment notices. The data will be written to the location specified in the eCommerce Connector Setup (44.950.00) Outbound File location. Any errors or missing required fields are reported in the event log.

Note: Be sure to check the event log after the process is finished.
Label Manager (50.404.00)

*Label Manager* (50.404.00) handles interfacing the label print requests stored in the EDWrkLabelPrint table (queue) with the label engine running to print the labels using label management software.

**Note:** *Label Manager* (50.404.00) must be running on one Microsoft Dynamics SL workstation on the network in order to print labels.

*Label Manager* (50.404.00) controls the input of label data to the label engine(s). Its job is to forward the next set of labels to be printed to the label engine(s) and ensure that a label engine is only processing one set of labels at a time. *Label Manager* (50.404.00) can manage several concurrent instances of label engines that may be running at separate sites.

*Label Manager* (50.404.00) selects records in EDWrkLabelPrint to send to a label engine. It will try to make use of idle printers by looking at the optional label printer set up in *ASM Setup* (50.950.00). As a record is selected by the *Label Manager* (50.404.00) to despool, it will forward the associated label data and schema.ini for processing by the label engines running at the inventory sites.

![Image of Label Manager (50.404.00)]

**Figure 46: Label Manager (50.404.00)**

**Start**

Starts *Label Manager* (50.404.00). Once started, it will look for label requests to forward to the appropriate label engine every 60 seconds.
Setup Screens

ASM Setup (50.950.00)

Use ASM Setup (50.950.00) to define parameters that affect the way the module interacts with the Order Management and eCommerce Connector modules. This screen controls the paths to EDI and label data, and defines how the module builds containers.

![ASM Setup (50.950.00)](image)

**Figure 47: ASM Setup (50.950.00)**

**Module Active**

Select **Module Active** to activate the Shipping Management module. This switch setting notifies the Order Management module that Shipping Management is installed and enables the ability to access the container builder screens and order type steps.

**Calculate Weight**

Check **Calculate Weight** to have the module attempt to automatically calculate the weight of each container. This requires setup of the standard carton and item weights in Inventory’s *Inventory Items* (10.250.00).

**Calculate Dimensions**

Check **Calculate Dimensions** to attempt to automatically calculate the dimensions of each standard carton container. This requires setup of the standard carton dimensions in Inventory’s *Inventory Items* (10.250.00).

**Last BOL Number**

The last bill of lading number assigned to an Order Management shipper. An auto-incremented bill of lading number will be assigned to any shipper needing the container structure. Start the module by using 00000000000000000000.
UCC/EAN Manufacturing ID
Enter the 6-digit UCC/EAN manufacturing ID for your company. This number is assigned by the Uniform Code Council and should match the first 6 digits of your company’s UPC product numbers. This number will also be used in the generation of the 20-digit UCC-128 serial container ID that is assigned to each container in Shipping Management.

Generate BOL on Shipment Close
Check Generate BOL on Shipment Close to print the Uniform Straight Bill of Lading (50.600.00) report automatically when the bill of lading’s status in BOL Maintenance (50.010.00) changes to Closed.

Build Containers At Creation
Select Build Containers At Creation to allow the system to automatically build containers for shippers when the shipper is created. The inventory items must still have the Allow Generation of Containers flag set on the Shipping tab in Inventory’s Inventory Items (10.250.00), or be a single container customer.

Allow Standard Carton Break
Selecting Allow Standard Carton Break allows a standard carton to be broken into a smaller container of a quantity divisible by the pack size of the inventory item. The standard carton break option must be set by inventory item using the Shipping tab on Inventory’s Inventory Items (10.250.00).

Single Container Shipments
Selecting Single Container Shipments allows orders to be designated as single container shipments (shipments where all the items should fit inside a single container). This allows the system to generate the container for the shipper and create the container detail by placing all the shipper’s line items into a single container. The single container option can be set at a customer or order level.

Display Ticket Map by Inventory Item
Display Ticket Map by Inventory Item controls the way the Ticket Map appears in the Container Builder (50.002.00). When selected, Container Builder (50.002.00) displays the structure by item with containers containing that item underneath. When deselected, Container Builder (50.002.00) displays the structure by container with items inside the containers listed underneath.

Last Serial Container ID
Last Serial Container ID is an auto-incremented number assigned to each container that was generated automatically or created using Container Builder (50.002.00). This number uniquely identifies each container and is used to produce the UCC-128 serial container number.

Auto Generate Labels
Selecting Auto Generate Labels instructs the module to automatically generate label data for every container created in the module.

Print Label At Shipper Creation
Selecting Print Label At Shipper Creation instructs the module to automatically print labels for each container created during shipper creation. Any containers created manually will still need to have their labels printed manually (one by one or via Print Remaining Labels on Container Builder (50.002.00) or Container Viewer (50.003.00).

Label Text File Path
Label Text File Path specifies the path to the directory where label information will be written when creating labels. The label engine running at a location will use this information to print individual labels.
Label Manager (50.404.00) writes the label text data to the file indicated in Label Text File Path. The label text file path can also be specified per site using eCommerce Connector’s EDI Site Maintenance (44.204.00). This allows each site to run their own label engine application to print labels at each site. It is recommended that you create a directory named “Labels” inside the SOL4 directory and use that directory to store both your label format files (QDF) and the text data. Browse can be used to navigate to the desired location.

Label Working Directory

Label Working Directory specifies the path to the directory where Label Manager (50.404.00) will build work files to create label data. It is recommended that you create a directory named “LBLWORK” inside the SOL4 directory. Browse can be used to navigate to the desired location.
Reports and Forms

Outbound EDI Transmissions (44.650.00)

The Outbound EDI Transmissions (44.650.00) report is an eCommerce Connector report central to Shipping Management processing. Use this report to review the status of outbound EDI transactions that were exported to the Common File Interface for the translator to send to the trading partner. As transactions are sent to the Common File Interface, they are assigned an EDI acknowledgement record. The EDI acknowledgement record goes through a series of three stages. In the first state, the transaction creates an entry in the Common File Interface and records the Sent From date. In the second stage, the raw EDI data is sent out from the translator and the outbound translator verification process analyzes each transaction in the file and updates the EDI acknowledgement table with a control number and the Sent From Trans Date. In the third stage, the inbound translator verification examines each transaction acknowledged with a functional acknowledgement and records the Acknowledged Date in the EDI acknowledgement table.

Outbound EDI Transmissions (44.650.00) reports all outbound transmissions sent from the software. Users may want to restrict the output by entering date parameters in the Select tab. Dates to consider are the business date (edacknowledgement.solomondate) which is set when the transaction is sent to the translator, and Translator Date (edacknowledgement.translatordate) which is set when the Outbound Verification (44.403.00) process is run.

Outbound EDI Transmissions (44.650.00) is designed as an audit report showing all outbound EDI transactions for a given period of time. This report may point out transactions that will need to be resent using Recreate Outbound EDI Transactions (44.030.00).

Note: This report should be run periodically to audit outbound EDI transactions.

![Figure 48: Outbound EDI Transmissions (44.650.00) report](image)
Unacknowledged Transmissions (44.660.00)

The Unacknowledged Transmissions (44.660.00) report is an eCommerce Connector report central to Shipping Management processing. Use this report to display all outbound transmissions that have yet to be acknowledged. When EDI transactions are exported to the Common File Interface for the translator to send to the trading partner, they are assigned an EDI acknowledgement record. The EDI acknowledgement record goes through a series of three stages. In the first stage, the transaction creates an entry in the Common File Interface and records the Sent From date. In the second stage, the raw EDI data is sent out from the translator and the outbound translator verification process analyzes each transaction in the file and updates the EDI acknowledgement table with a control number and the Sent From Trans Date. In the third stage, the inbound translator verification examines each transaction acknowledged with a functional acknowledgement and records the Acknowledged Date in the EDI acknowledgement table.

This report displays all outbound transmissions that have yet to be acknowledged. Transactions will remain on this report from the time the transaction is written to the Common File Interface until acknowledged via a functional acknowledgement. The time until acknowledged typically is 24-48 hours.

Unacknowledged Transmissions (44.660.00) is designed as an exception report to identify outbound EDI transactions that need attention in order to assure that the trading partner receives the data. This report may identify transactions that need to be resent using Recreate Outbound EDI Transactions (44.030.00).

Note: This report should be run at least once a day to identify outbound EDI transactions that need attention.

Figure 49: Unacknowledged Transmissions (44.660.00) report
Print SCC-14 Labels (50.406.00)

*Print SCC-14 Labels (50.406.00)* provides the ability to create SCC-14 labels on demand. *Print SCC-14 Labels (50.406.00)* creates label queue entries that will be handled by the *Label Manager* (50.404.00).

**Note:** The SCC-14 number is a combination of the 13-digit UCC/EAN number with a packaging indicator. The packaging indicator represents a packaging configuration for packing like items in a container (same UPC). You may use the digits 1-8 to represent the different ways the item is packaged.

**Example:** The Wonder Widget is individually packaged in a blister pack that has its UPC printed on the blister card. The Wonder Widget is packaged in two different master packs in the warehouse: a 4-pack and a 12-pack. The Wonder Company assigned the packaging indicator of 1 to represent the 4-pack and 2 to represent the 12-pack for the Wonder Widget. This packaging indicator allows a unique SCC-14 number to be placed on the two different kinds of packaging of the Wonder Widget. Scanning the unique number identifies how many Wonder Widgets are inside the box.

SCC-14 labels are NOT the same as UCC-128 serial shipping labels and must have their own label format (.qdf) file. SCC-14 labels are typically not customer-specific, and are normally printed and applied to containers as they are stocked since there is no order or shipper specific data on the label.

![Figure 50: Print SCC-14 Labels (50.406.00)](image)

The following are field descriptions for *Print SCC-14 Labels (50.406.00)*.

**Inventory Id**

Enter the inventory ID for the SCC-14 labels to print. Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

**Pack Indicator**

Select the pack indicator to use for this set of SCC-14 labels. Pack indicators must be configured prior to printing using *Pack Indicator Maintenance* (50.201.00). Only preconfigured pack indicators that apply to the inventory ID will be displayed.

**Label Format**

Select the (.qdf) file you want to use to print the SCC-14 label. This label format must exist in the *Label Text Directory* defined in *ASM Setup* (50.950.00).

**Copies**

Enter the number of copies of each label to print.
Site Id
Enter the site ID to which the labels should be sent. This will determine which label engine will receive the request for labels. This process will check the site to see if a Label Text File Path has been configured in EDI Site Maintenance (44.204.00). If the path exists at the site level, this will be used over the default Label Text File Path defined in ASM Setup (50.950.00).
Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view the possible values list and then select from it.

Print
Click Print to submit a request to the label request queue (EDWrkLabelPrint) to print the SCC-14 labels. Label Manager (50.404.00) will then process the label request and forward it to the appropriate label engine for printing.
Labels with Container Select (50.407.00)

On Labels with Container Select (50.407.00), you can use search criteria to locate shippers and then print labels for the related containers. Labels are printed using settings you configured in your label management software.

![Image of Labels with Container Select (50.407.00)]

The following are field descriptions for Labels with Container Select (50.407.00).

**Customer ID**
Unique identifier assigned to the customer associated with a particular shipper. Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view Customer List and then select from it.

**Ship To ID**
Unique identifier attached to the shipping address information for the company that will receive the shipment. Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view Ship To Address List and then select from it.

**PO**
Customer’s purchase order number.

**Order Number**
Unique identifier assigned to a customer sales order. Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view Order List and then select from it.

**Via Code**
Unique identifier assigned to a shipping carrier type or method. Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view Ship Via List and then select from it.

**Site ID**
Unique identifier that distinguishes a particular site (a warehouse or distribution center for example) from all other site records in the database. A site ID is usually an abbreviated form of the site’s actual name, a number, or an alphanumeric code. Press F3 (or double-right-click) to view Site List and select from it.
Company ID
The unique identifier of the current company appears by default. Change this as needed.

Ship Date From
Complete to select the earliest shipping date for a range of shippers.

Ship Date To
Complete to select the latest shipping date for a range of shippers.

Refresh (button)
Click Refresh to view your selections in the Results area.

Select All (button)
If information for several shippers appears in the Results area, clicking Select All indicates that you will print labels for the containers associated with every shipper listed.

Clear Selections (button)
Click Clear Selections to cancel your selections.

Print (button)
Click Print to print labels.

Results Area
Your search results appear in this area.

Selected (check box)
Selecting this check box indicates that you will print a label for a particular container.

Company ID
Unique identifier of the company associated with the shipper.

Shipper ID
Unique identifier of the selected shipper.

Customer ID
Unique identifier of the customer associated with the selected shipper.

Ship To ID
Unique identifier of the shipping address information for the selected shipper.

PO
Customer’s purchase order number associated with the selected shipper.

Order Number
Unique identifier of the customer sales order associated with the selected shipper.

Ship Date
Date goods on the selected shipper will be sent.
Uniform Straight Bill of Lading (50.600.00)

The Uniform Straight Bill of Lading (50.600.00) report can be printed via BOL Maintenance (50.010.00). You also can print the report automatically when the bill of lading’s status in BOL Maintenance (50.010.00) changes to Closed if you select the Generate BOL on Shipment Close check box in ASM Setup (50.950.00).

A bill of lading is a document that is signed by a freight carrier or his agent acknowledging that goods will be shipped. It states the terms on which the goods are to be carried. A commonly used bill of lading format is provided and may be customized to create an alternate BOL report using Crystal Reports. Goods on the report are summarized by the bill of lading class assigned to individual inventory items on the Shipping tab of Inventory’s Inventory Item (10.250.00).

To set up an alternate BOL report, create the desired report, using Crystal Reports. Name the .rpt file selecting a name from the naming convention “ANBOLALT1 through ANBOLALT7”. Next, place the file in either the Microsoft Dynamics SL\AN directory, or Microsoft Dynamics SL\Usr_Rpts. In the EDI Customer Maintenance (44.201.00) Bill of Lading Report Form, enter the name of this report to associate it with the customer’s BOL Maintenance (50.010.00). Then, when the customer clicks Print Bill of Lading, the report that prints will be the alternate report.
Figure 52: Uniform Straight Bill of Lading (50.600.00) report
BOL Class (50.610.00)

The BOL Class (50.610.00) report will list inventory items grouped by their assigned bill of lading class. The bill of lading class IDs are set up using BOL Class Maintenance (50.200.00). In addition to the inventory ID and description, the report lists the standard container dimensions and packing information as defined on the Shipping tab of Inventory’s Inventory Items (10.250.00).

The BOL Class (50.610.00) report is useful when configuring inventory items or identifying missing shipping information.

![Table of BOL Class (50.610.00) report](image)

Figure 53: BOL Class (50.610.00) report
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