Transfers

Material Transfer Methods in AIMCOR

AIMCOR supports various material transfer methods to streamline inventory management and ensure accurate tracking of stock movements. Below is a detailed overview of each method:

Inward Transfer

Description:
The Inward Transfer is used to add new stock to your inventory. This can happen through two main processes:

- **Manual Entry:** Directly input the details of the new stock into the system. This is useful for smaller batches or when stock arrives without accompanying documentation.
- **Purchase GRNs:** Automatically add stock to your inventory by processing Purchase Goods Receipt Notes (GRNs). This method ensures that the stock recorded matches the quantities and specifications received from suppliers.

Use Case:
Ideal for adding newly acquired materials, raw materials, or products to your inventory, ensuring your stock levels are up-to-date.

Outward Transfer

Description:
Outward Transfer is utilized when materials are moved out of your store area. It covers several scenarios:

- **Sales Order Dispatch:** When materials are sent to a client based on a Sales Order, the system tracks the reduction in inventory.

- **Job Work:** Materials can be sent to an external vendor for further processing or fabrication, tracked against a Work Order.
- **Internal Transfers:** Move materials between different store areas within your company. This is useful for multi-location facilities or when different departments require specific stock.

Use Case:
Useful for fulfilling client orders, sending materials for subcontracted work, or organizing internal logistics.

Consumption

Description:
Consumption occurs when materials are used in production against a manufacturing Work Order. This transfer is crucial for tracking raw material usage and ensuring accurate inventory levels.

- **Production Tracking:** Materials consumed during production are automatically deducted from inventory, providing real-time visibility into stock levels.
- **Cost Allocation:** Consumption records help in calculating the cost of goods manufactured, as the system tracks which materials are used for which Work Orders.

Use Case:
Essential for manufacturing processes where raw materials are transformed into finished products, ensuring accurate cost and stock management.

Manufactured

Description:
When a Work Order is completed, the finished goods produced are added to inventory through a Manufacturing Transfer. This transfer records the increase in stock of finished goods.

- **Stock Addition:** Finished goods are added to the inventory, with details such as batch number, quantity, and storage location.
- **Traceability:** The system links the finished goods back to the raw materials consumed, maintaining a clear production history.

Use Case:
Vital for adding completed products to your inventory after manufacturing, enabling you to track production output.

Sales Return / Re-inward

Description:
The Sales Return or Re-inward Transfer is used to re-add materials to stock. This can occur in several situations:

- **Client Returns:** If a client returns materials, the system allows you to re-add the returned items back to inventory, ensuring accurate stock levels.
- **Production Returns:** Materials that were issued to production but not used can be returned to stock. This helps in maintaining an accurate inventory of available materials.

Use Case:
Useful for managing returns, whether from clients or from internal processes, and for maintaining correct inventory records.

Purchase Return

Description:
Purchase Return is used when you need to return materials to a supplier. This function is essential for managing returns of defective or excess stock.

- **Supplier Management:** Track which materials are returned to which

suppliers, ensuring proper documentation and accountability.

- **Inventory Adjustment:** Automatically adjust your inventory levels when materials are returned, preventing discrepancies.

Use Case:
Essential for managing supplier returns, ensuring that your inventory reflects only usable and accepted materials.

Batch Split

Description:
Batch Split allows you to divide an existing batch of material into smaller batches. This is typically used for repackaging or preparing materials for specific production runs.

- **Repackaging:** Divide large batches into smaller, more manageable quantities for easier handling or specialized production processes.
- **Inventory Management:** Maintain accurate records of batch sizes and ensure traceability for each split batch.

Use Case:
Ideal for scenarios where materials need to be divided for different production lines or for repackaging into smaller units.

Batch Merge

Description:
Batch Merge is used to combine multiple batches of stock into a single batch. This is useful for consolidating similar materials or for simplifying inventory management.

- **Consolidation:** Combine small or similar batches into a single larger batch, reducing the number of entries in your inventory.

- **Traceability:** The system maintains a record of all merged batches, ensuring you can track the origin of the materials.

Use Case:
Useful when managing multiple small batches of the same material, allowing for easier inventory tracking and management.