



- Separation of finished goods packaging bills of material from formulas
- Manage sub-assemblies and top level packaging configurations
- Define QC test, special instructions and costs
- Compare Bills of Material side by side
- Employ workflows to gain packaging approval

Instructions define one or more required steps during packaging. Instructions can be selected from a user defined library and added to the BOMs of sub-assemblies and top level packaging configurations. Also, one can add an adhoc or specific instruction to the BOM.

QC tests define acceptable and out of tolerance values, sampling and retest conditions. QC tests can be selected from a user defined library and assigned against the finished goods packaging configurations.

A formula would be associated to a packaging BOM in which the product would be filled into barrel, drum, bottle, can, or blister pack. If this packaging configuration is not a sellable unit of measure then it will need to be assembled into a top level packaging configuration, such as a case unit, and therefore this packaging BOM would be defined as a sub-assembly. Sub-assemblies are added as another material in top level package BOMs. To expedite the packaging process, sub assemblies that can be prebuilt and not filled by formulas can also be created and added top level package BOMs.

A multi-level packaging hierarchy allows product developers to build a baseline or standards, and quickly alter multiple finished goods packaging configurations by simply changing common sub assembly BOMs. A BOM expansion report drills down into the packaging configuration hierarchy.

During batch production, sub-assemblies are produced first, and then used in the subsequent packaging batch jobs to produce the finished goods, or be stocked for future packaging batch jobs.

Multiple sub-

---

---