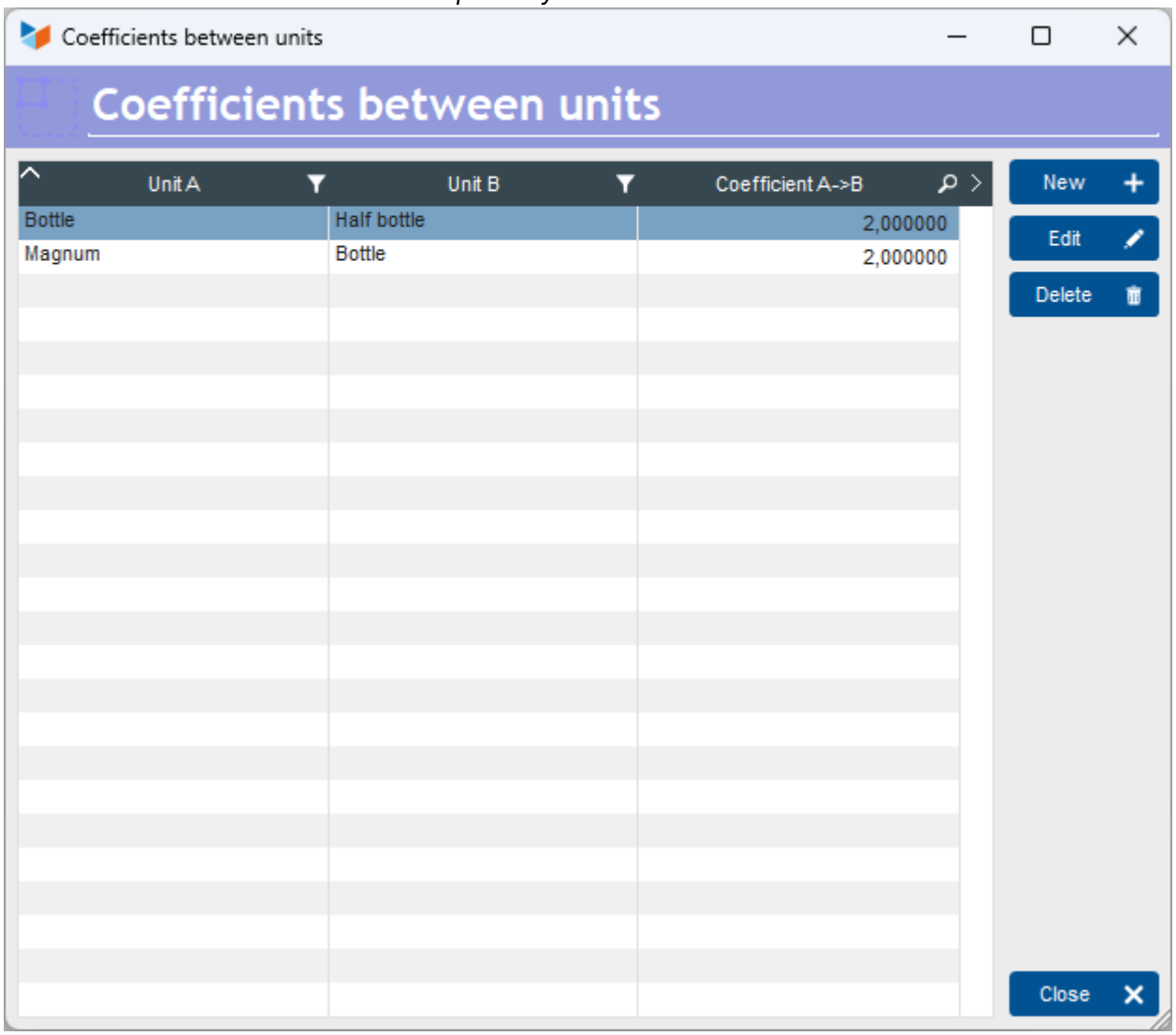
Coefficients between units

Fix Me! A1 proofreading not yet effective for this page. In the meantime, you can ask any questions on the forum.

This screen allows you to enter a coefficient, which applies between purchasing units and sales units.

Using the screen

Access: Tools → Administration → Repository → Coefficients between units



In the screen above, we have declared that a bottle is worth 2 half bottles, and a Magnum is worth two bottles. These coefficients can be used to calculate a sales volume converted into bottles, for example.

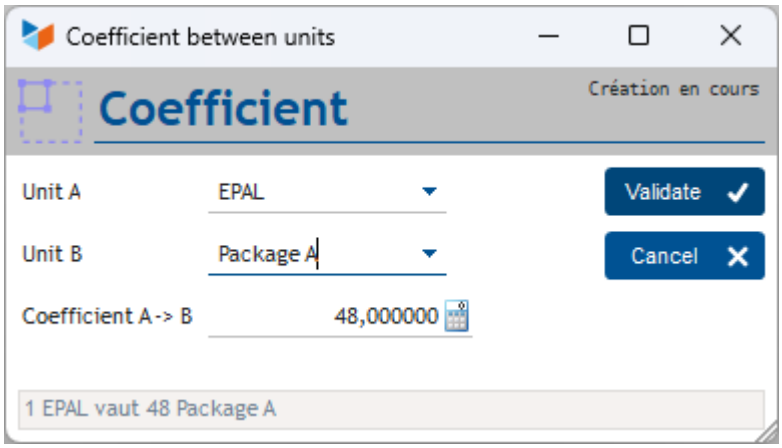
These coefficients are also used to calculate margins. Let's imagine that you buy yogurts by 12 and sell them by the unit: if you enter a purchase price per dozen and a selling price per unit, the margin calculation will not be correct. Recording a dozen → unit conversion coefficient will allow a correct calculation. .

EPAL Pallets

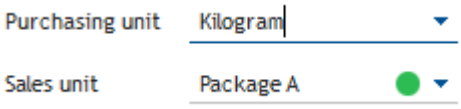
It is possible to specify a correspondence between EPAL pallets and a particular packaging.

For example, you sell carrots in packages of 0.3 x 0.4 x 0.2, which you can palletize to 8 packages per level over 6 levels without crushing. You can therefore put 48 packages per pallet.

Enter the correspondence below, between an EPAL unit (in capital letters), and the type of package in which you sell your carrots, here a “Parcel A”.



In the product sheet, you can for example declare a purchasing unit in Kilogram, a sales unit in Parcel A, and possibly a 1:10 correspondence between the two units (1 Parcel A = 10 kilograms).



In the Advanced tab, you can specify the dimensions and weight of Package A.



Let's imagine that a customer orders 550 kilos of carrots from you. You therefore record an order, with a CARROT line.

If necessary, right-click on the quantity, in order to open the integrated calculator, to make 550 / 10, or 55 Parcels A.

Then in one click, generate a BL to prepare for delivery (**Generate** button).

The BL form will display the entry fields for the characteristics of the shipment.

Note that you can manage packing information on all types of parts (and not just BL), by checking the **Packing** box in the parameterization by parts.

Simply enter the number of packages in the **number of packages** area, here 55. Then click on the 1 button.



This button will calculate the total volume of the packages, the gross weight of the shipment (excluding pallet weight), as well as the number of pallets.



Here, the number of pallets required is 2.

Note that the tooltip indicates the calculated decimal number: here, 55 packages theoretically require 1.1 pallets. It is up to the logistics manager to know whether he wishes to overload a single pallet, or to use two pallets.

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