

# Warehouse Management

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# SUMMARY

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# Context

Situation of a warehouse manager

# Context

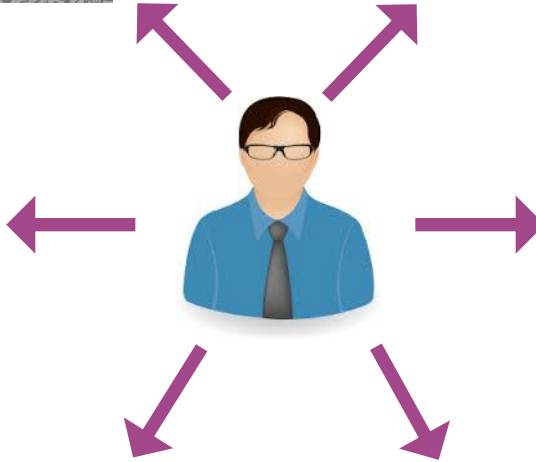
You are the owner of a warehouse and multiple stores and you have issues regarding:

The overall stock level



When to resupply the stores

Some defaults on products



What to resupply

The partial delivery



The management of the expiration date of products

# What solutions can provide Odoo's Warehouse Management Module?



# Features of the Warehouse module

# Warehouse settings

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## Traceability

### Traceability

- Track lots or serial numbers
- Expiry date on serial numbers

Traceability to follow the products when they are moved.

## Location & Warehouse

### Logistic

- Generate procurement in real time
- Manage multiple locations and warehouses
- Manage advanced routes for your warehouse

Advanced locations and warehouses settings to manage the moves between the warehouses and inside each warehouse

### Products

- Allow to define several packaging methods on products
- Decimal precision on weight
- Manage different units of measure for products

Different units of measure to create custom type of units

# Warehouses configuration

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## Main Warehouse

Short Name                      WH

### WAREHOUSE CONFIGURATION

### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Manufacture in this           

Warehouse

Purchase to resupply this  

warehouse

In this Main Warehouse the products will be resupply either by:

-Manufacturing them

or

-Purchasing them



# Warehouses configuration

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## Store

Short Name                      ST

In this Store Warehouse the products will be resupply by taking products in the Main Warehouse

**WAREHOUSE CONFIGURATION**      TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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Default Resupply                      Main Warehouse

Warehouse

Resupply Warehouses                       Main Warehouse

# Advanced routes for warehouse

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## WAREHOUSE CONFIGURATION

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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### Incoming Shipments

- Receive goods directly in stock (1 step)
- Unload in input location then go to stock (2 steps)
- Unload in input location, go through a quality control before being admitted in stock (3 steps)

### Outgoing Shippings

- Ship directly from stock (Ship only)
- Bring goods to output location before shipping (Pick + Ship)
- Make packages into a dedicated location, then bring them to the output location for shipping (Pick + Pack + Ship)

You can choose to define different steps to manage the incoming and outgoing shipments:

- You might need to put the products in a specific location (fridge for perishable products...) => 2 incoming steps

- You might need to pack your product before shipping them => 3 outgoing steps

# How product can be resupply

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## Routes

Store: Supply Product from Main Warehouse

Buy  Manufacture  Make To Order

There are two dimension in the resupply of products:

- How they are resupply: either they are purchased, taken from another stock or manufactured

- The quantity that will be resupply: either the product are make to order or make to stock

# MTO

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## Routes

- Store: Supply Product from Main Warehouse
- Buy  Manufacture  Make To Order

Make to order means that you will only resupply the quantity required, you don't want to keep some stock.

=> if you sell one unit, you only buy unit.

# MTS

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Make to Stock means that you need to manage the stock level of the product:

## Rules

Minimum Quantity	100.000
Maximum Quantity	200.000

When the stock level drops under 100 units, a procurement is created to resupply the stock to reach 200 units in stock

## Stock and Expected Variations

Quantity On Hand	5.000	⇒ Update
Incoming	0.000	⇒ Request Procurement
Outgoing	0.000	
Forecast Quantity	5.000	

The forecasted quantity of the stock are used to determine if the reordering rules must be triggered.

# Serial number & Expiry date

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## Lots

- Full Lots Traceability
- Track Incoming Lots
- Track Outgoing Lots
- Track Manufacturing Lots

You can define serial/lot numbers on products depending their origins and the moves they do



## Dates

- Product Life Time 5
- Product Use Time 4
- Product Removal Time 3
- Product Alert Time 3

Products may also have expiry dates. Product with the shortest expiry date is the first to leave the stock.

# Partial deliveries and backorders

DRAFT > WAITING AVAILABILITY > **PARTIALLY AVAILABLE** > READY TO TRANSFER > TRANSFERRED

PRODUCTS		ADDITIONAL INFO		
Product	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Availability	Status
Tomatoes	1.000	kg	1.0 (reserved)	Available 
Champagne	1.000	Unit(s)	0.0	Waiting Availability 

When deliveries can not be completed at once, the system automatically generate backorders.

Back order *ST/OUT/00005* created.

Delivery Orders	
Store	
Waiting	1
Late	1
Back Orders	1

# Inventory tool: current stock valuation

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	- Total					
	+ ST/Stock		+ WH/Stock			
	Quantity	Inventory Value	Quantity	Inventory Value	Quantity	Inventory Value
- Total	120.00	91.80	675.00	582.25	795.00	
+ Cans of beans	70.00	62.30	150.00	133.50	220.00	195.80
+ Rice			400.00	100.00	400.00	100.00
- Salmon			25.00	289.75	25.00	289.75
+ SAL03062015/01			25.00	289.75	25.00	289.75
- Tomatoes	50.00	29.50	100.00	59.00	150.00	88.50
+ Tom02062015/01			100.00	59.00	100.00	59.00
+ Tom02062015/02	50.00	29.50			50.00	29.50

Allows to display information about quantities, inventory values, locations and many other options related to the current stock

=> Reporting view related to the quantitative valuation



# Demo of Warehouse Management

# STEPS SLIDE

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The store is running low on products: they need to resupply from the Main Warehouse:

- The reordering rules trigger procurements from Main Warehouse to the store.
- A delivery order is created in the Main Warehouse

# STEPS SLIDE

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If the stock in the Main Warehouse is not sufficient, it also needs to be resupply:

- Purchase order is created for product X
- Purchase order is created for raw material of product Y if product Y needs to be manufactured
- Manufacturing order is created for product Y

# STEPS SLIDE

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The final products are delivered to the Main Warehouse:

- They get a serial number
- Depending on the product, they might follow different paths in the warehouse (1,2,3 steps for incoming products)

# STEPS SLIDE

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The products are delivered to the store based on the FIFO or FEFO rule:

- First in First out: the first product that arrived in the warehouse leaves first the warehouse
- First expired first out: the first product to leave the warehouse is the one with the nearest expiration date

# Conclusion

# Conclusion

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Thanks to the warehouse management module, the warehouse manager can now:

- Rely on an integrated system to handle its resupply in both Warehouses on time and with the right quantities
- Have a quick view on its stock, either the current stock and the future/forecasted stock
- Have a view on delivery that are not finished yet
- Track the moves of the products and be able
- Withdraw perishable products of the stock before they actually expire

# Conclusion

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This module is even more powerful when combined with other modules:

- Purchases: manage an automatic resupply of product from the supplier
- Sales management: Sales orders are the main reason why the stock is changing and the procurement rules are triggered.
- MRP: some product might needs to be resupply by being manufactured first. The procurement can generate manufacturing orders



# Thank you for your attention

## Call to Action

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