OYO AI

USE CASE

USE CASE · TEXTILE MANUFACTURING

Warehouse, production and costing

Every working scenario a textile manufacturer runs on OYO AI, written from the screens as they run: who starts it, what the system does by itself, which rule stops it, and what it leaves behind for the auditor.

INDUSTRY

Textile manufacturing · uniforms, workwear, hospitality garments

SCOPE

24 use cases · 41 screens · 6 roles

PUBLISHED

17 September 2026

oyoai.com/use-cases/textile-manufacturing

Contents

1 How to read this document

2 The business in one page

3 Roles, and what each may approve

4 Nine questions from the first review

5 The use-case map

6 A · Reference data and setup

7 B · Demand: orders and production tasks

8 C · Procurement and receiving

9 D · The raw warehouse

10 E · Production

11 F · Corrections and reversals

12 G · Insight: reports, dashboards, audit

13 End to end: one roll, from delivery to unit cost

14 The business-rule catalogue

15 Traceability: requirement → use case → test

16 Appendix A · The screen index

17 Appendix B · Status vocabulary

18 Appendix C · Document numbering

19 Screens from the system

1 How to read this document

This is not a manual and not a specification of what should be built. It is the list of things people actually do with the system, each one written from the screen that does it.

Every use case below was walked through in a running OYO AI deployment for a textile manufacturer: a workshop that buys fabric and trim, cuts and sews to customer orders, and needs to know what each

order line really cost. The field names, the button labels and the status words are the ones on screen, so a reader can put this document next to the browser and match them one for one.

The template

Each use case is one page-ish block with the same five-line head and the same parts underneath.

Line	What it answers
Primary actor	The role that starts it. Roles are system roles, not six different employees: one person may hold several.
Goal	What that person wants to be true when they are done.
Trigger	The event in the workshop that makes them open the screen.
Precondition	What must already exist, or the screen will refuse them.
Screen	The page it happens on, named as it appears in the menu.

Then: **Main flow** (numbered), a **flow diagram**, **Rules it enforces**, and the notes and exceptions that belong to it.

Three conventions

- **Three languages, one vocabulary.** The deployment runs in Armenian by default, with English and Russian switchable per user. This document uses the English wording; Appendix B is the full status vocabulary.
- **Every screen is named as it appears in the menu.** Appendix A is the complete screen index, in menu order.
- **The diagrams follow the flow, not the screenshot.** Each use case carries a strip that shows who acts at each step: a person, the system on its own, or a rule that can refuse.

In the flow diagrams: ● A person acts ● The system acts by itself ● A rule that can refuse

> **ONE THING TO KNOW BEFORE YOU START**
>
> Approval screens are queues, not forms. Every column in them is filled by the system. Pressing **Submit for approval** on any draft opens a case in its queue within a second; the approver gets a read-only card and two buttons. If a number is wrong, the document goes back to its register to be corrected. It is never edited inside the decision.

2 The business in one page

The manufacturer buys fabric and trim, receives it roll by roll, issues rolls to production, and splits what was actually used across individual customer order lines. Everything else in the system exists to feed that split or to prove it.

The costing object is the order line, never the product code

A school shirt made for one school and the same school shirt made for another carry the same **product code** and are two completely different cost objects. So consumption is booked against an **order line code**, `ORD-2026-124-L01`, and never against the product code alone. The line also carries a mandatory **full order product name**, because a code without the customer's own wording is not traceable.

Three zones, three separate balances

Zone	Code	What its balance means	What moves it
Raw warehouse	`WH-RAW`	The sum of every roll's balance in the raw store	Receipt + · transfer out − · return in +
Production zone	`WH-PROD`	What is physically on the cutting floor: the open quantity of the transfers	Transfer in + · consumption − · waste − · return out −
Finished goods	`WH-FG`	Accepted good units by order line	Finished-goods receipt +

A roll does not travel. A *quantity* is cut off it and issued, which is why a roll's own balance is the raw-warehouse balance and the production zone is measured by what the transfer still has open.

The control equation, the spine of the whole system

> **transferred = consumed + returned + wasted + still open**
>
> Checked per transfer line, not per document · tolerance 0.150 kg / 0.500 m / 0 pcs

Every settling document moves one term of that equation. While the open term is above zero the transfer reads **Partially settled**; when it reaches zero within the tolerance the transfer closes itself. If a settlement is submitted and the equation does not balance, the case is sent back to the allocation step. Nobody can post it away.

The chain, end to end

Customer order line ▶ **Production task** ▶ **Purchase order** ▶ **Receipt, creates the rolls** ▶
Financial approval ▶ **Transfer to production** ▶ **Material request (FIFO)** ▶ **Cutting marker** ▶
Actual consumption ▶ **Return · Waste** ▶ **Finished goods** ▶ **Cost per order line**

> THE RULE THAT MAKES IT AUDITABLE
>
> **Nothing is edited after posting.** A posted document is corrected only by a **correction version** (which keeps the number before and the number after) or undone by a **reversal** (which writes counter-movements). Posted transactions are never physically deleted, and every change carries user, timestamp and reason into the audit trail.

3 Roles, and what each of them may approve

Six system roles. They are roles, not headcount: the same person may hold several. The dividing line that matters is money: only the Director sees and confirms value.

Role	What they do	What only they may approve
Director	Sees the price brought in from the purchase order, adjusts price and exchange rate, adds delivery, customs and other landed costs.	The financial part of a receipt · abnormal waste · inventory counts · document corrections · reversals · closing beyond the rounding tolerance · returning a surplus remainder to the store.
Warehouse keeper	Enters and confirms the quantities actually received, transfers material to production, accepts returns, counts the stock. Does not see financial values.	Acceptance of finished goods (good vs reject) · confirmation of received quantities.
Production chief	Approves the cutting room's material request, allocates actual consumption to order lines, runs the production tasks.	The material request · the consumption allocation · which next roll is opened when the first FIFO roll is short.
Cutting room	Raises the material request, enters the marker data: sizes, spread, actual usage and waste.	Nothing. The cutting room asks and reports.
Operator	Limited data entry. The right to correct a roll's physical balance may be delegated here later. Does not see financial values.	Nothing today.
Administrator	Users, roles and the reference data. Does not see financial values.	Nothing. Set-up is not an approval.

Four eyes, enforced by the system and not by habit

Posting and reversing are gated by state and role together: the person who pressed **Submit for approval** cannot be the person who presses **Approve**. The approval screens are queues, not forms. The approver gets the document's card read-only and two buttons. If a number is wrong, the document goes back to its register to be corrected; it is never edited inside the decision.

> NO ACCOUNTANT ROLE, DELIBERATELY
>
> A separate accountant role was not created at this stage. If one is needed later it is added with the right to see values only, with no approval rights.

4 Nine questions from the first review

The questions the floor asked after the first weeks, and the use case that answers each one. Every screen named here now carries a short explanation at the top of the page, in

the language the user has chosen.

#	The question, as it was asked	Answered by
1	When I add a new order I cannot change the status; the system makes it a draft at once.	**UC-04.** The status is never typed; that is what keeps the history traceable. It moves with the row buttons Confirm the order, Start production, Mark as completed.
2	In Production tasks, Status and Planned quantity are closed for input, and what I filled in on the order is not carried over.	**UC-05.** Planned quantity is taken from the chosen order line and may be overridden by hand; status moves with Start and Complete.
3	After saving a production task I cannot see which order it belongs to; the list shows several Sewing rows and nothing else.	**UC-05.** The register carries Order no., Order line code and Product (order wording) as columns, which is why Sewing repeats: the rows belong to different orders.
4	In Purchase orders and Raw material receipts the status field will not let me fill it in.	**UC-06 and UC-07.** Status is the *result* of Submit and Approve, never an input. Both pages say so at the top.
5	In Rolls and lots I see the remainder but not the whole, and the same thing exists in Roll adjustments. Why do it in two places?	**UC-09.** The register shows Initial qty, Balance in raw warehouse and Used on one row. It is the result; the adjustment is the *document* in which a person changes that result by hand, with a reason and an approver.
6	Is Transfer to production not meant for internal transfers, store to cutting room? And if so, why document it at all?	**UC-10.** Yes, this is the internal transfer document: every transfer has a From and a To. For a finer split add another warehouse with zone Production zone and it appears in the To list.
7	How do we calculate waste and reject?	**UC-14** (the marker: edge waste and internal waste give the planned waste) and **UC-17** (actual waste = issued − good used − remainder; the excess is abnormal and stays off the order's cost). Reject in pieces is on the finished-goods receipt.
8	I do not understand how Purchase order and Purchase order approval are connected.	**UC-06.** Two sides of the same order: the register is the document, the queue is the decision. Submitting opens a case; approving posts the order.
9	Receipt approval, Consumption settlement, FG acceptance: I do not understand what these fields are, or whether they fill themselves.	**UC-07, UC-15, UC-18.** They are queues, not forms. Every column is filled by the system; nothing there is typed. Each row opens a read-only card with two buttons.

5 The use-case map

Twenty-four use cases across seven groups. They follow the material, not the menu: reference data, demand, procurement, the raw warehouse, production, corrections, insight.

> **NOT EVERY SCREEN IS A USE CASE**
>
> The system has 41 screens. Some are one half of a use case (the five approval queues), some are the evidence rather than the work (the nine reports, the audit trail), and some are set once and never touched again (the reference data). The complete screen index is Appendix A.

	ID	Use case	Primary actor	Screen
A	UC-01	Maintain the material catalogue	Administrator	Materials
A	UC-02	Define the zones, the locations and the production stages	Administrator	Warehouse structure
A	UC-03	Set tolerances, approval thresholds and the roll label	Administrator · Director	Settings
B	UC-04	Register a customer order and its lines	Production chief · Director	Sales orders
B	UC-05	Break an order line into production tasks	Production chief	Production orders
C	UC-06	Raise a purchase order and get it approved	Warehouse keeper → Director	Purchase orders · PO approval
C	UC-07	Receive a delivery: three hands, one document	Warehouse keeper → Director	Raw material receipts · Receipt approval
C	UC-08	Return material to the supplier and correct the receipt	Warehouse keeper → Director	Returns to the supplier
D	UC-09	Read a roll's balance	Warehouse keeper	Rolls and lots
D	UC-10	Issue material to production	Warehouse keeper	Transfer to production
D	UC-11	Correct a roll's physical balance	Warehouse keeper → Director	Roll adjustments
D	UC-12	Count the stock, one warehouse or two	Warehouse keeper → Director	Inventory counts
E	UC-13	Ask for material and let FIFO choose the roll	Cutting room → Production chief	Material requests
E	UC-14	Build the cutting marker, where planned waste is born	Cutting room	Cutting markers
E	UC-15	Book actual consumption against order lines and close the transfer	Production chief → Director	Actual consumption · Consumption settlement

	ID	Use case	Primary actor	Screen
E	UC-16	Return the good remainder to the store	Production chief → Warehouse keeper	Material returns
E	UC-17	Register waste and keep abnormal loss off the order	Cutting room → Director	Waste and loss · Waste report
E	UC-18	Hand over the finished goods and accept them	Production chief → Warehouse keeper	Finished goods receipt · FG acceptance
F	UC-19	Correct a posted document without erasing history	Document owner → Director	Document corrections
F	UC-20	Reverse a posted document	Requester → Director	Reversals · Reversal approval
G	UC-21	Answer “what did this order line cost?”	Director	Cost by order line · Costing analytics
G	UC-22	Trace one roll from the delivery note to the finished product	Any role	Roll movement card · Material at production
G	UC-23	Start the day on the dashboards	Every role	Home · the three analytics pages
G	UC-24	Prove who changed what	Director · Administrator	Audit trail

6 A · Reference data and setup

ONCE, AT THE BEGINNING, AND THEN ALMOST NEVER

Three use cases that a single administrator performs at set-up. They are in this document because half of the rules the rest of the system enforces are *configured* here: a material's unit and tracking mode, the zones that give a balance its meaning, and the tolerance beyond which a document needs the Director.

UC-01

Maintain the material catalogue

Primary actor	Administrator
Goal	Every material that can be received, issued or costed exists exactly once, with the unit it is counted in, the way it is tracked and its waste norm.
Trigger	A fabric or trim is bought for the first time.
Precondition	None.
Screen	Materials

Main flow

1. Open **Materials** and press **Create Material**.
2. Enter the **Material code** (`FAB-004` , `RIB-001` , `BTN-002`) and the **Material name** as the workshop says it.
3. Choose the **Category**: fabric/roll, rib, cuff, button, tape/elastic, tape by the metre, other.
4. Choose the **Base unit**: kg, m or pcs. Tape is kept **in metres**: every roll is registered separately with its own number and metreage, and the roll never becomes a second unit of measure.
5. Choose the **Tracking mode**: **by roll** (every physical roll is its own row, its own balance and its own cost) or **by lot** (buttons, packing bags, sewing thread: a supplier batch is enough).
6. Enter **Normative waste, %.** This is the norm the Waste report measures actual waste against: 3.0 to 4.0 for fabrics, 2.0 to 2.5 for rib and cuff, 0.5 for buttons.
7. Save. The material is created **Active** and appears in every picker.

RULES IT ENFORCES

- The material code is unique. A material that already has movements is never deleted: it is set **Inactive**, which keeps it out of new documents and leaves history intact.

WHY TRACKING MODE MATTERS

Tracking mode is the column that decides everything downstream: **by roll** creates a numbered roll per delivered piece and costs each one separately; **by lot** keeps a supplier batch.

UC-02

Define the zones, the locations and the production stages

Primary actor	Administrator
Goal	Give every balance an address and a meaning.
Trigger	Set-up; or the workshop is reorganised and a new physical area appears.
Precondition	None.
Screen	Warehouse structure

Main flow

1. On the **Warehouses** tab create the three zones the business runs on: `WH-RAW` raw store, `WH-PROD` production zone, `WH-FG` finished goods. Each carries a **Zone type** and a **Responsible**.
2. On **Storage locations** enter the shelf addresses, `A-01` to `C-05`. They are printed on the roll label and shown on the stock-balance report, so a keeper can be sent to the exact shelf.
3. On **Production stages** enter the reporting cut: cutting, sewing, printing, packing. These name the production tasks; there is no stage-to-stage stock transfer in this version.

SPLITTING THE PRODUCTION FLOOR

If **production zone** is too coarse and a separate cutting room and sewing line are wanted, add another warehouse here with zone type Production zone. It appears immediately in the **To warehouse** list of the transfer document (UC-10), and the transfer between them becomes a documented move like any other.

The **Responsible** column is who answers for the count in UC-12.

UC-03

Set tolerances, approval thresholds and the roll label

Primary actor	Administrator, with the Director
Goal	Change the numbers that govern the business without changing the software.
Trigger	The tolerance, the alert window, the label size or the notification list has to change.
Precondition	None.
Screen	Settings

The settings register is a plain key/value list with a category and a description, so it can be read and changed by the business. These are the ones that carry business meaning:

Setting	Value	What it governs
`rounding.tolerance.KG`	0.150	The imbalance tolerated on a roll or a transfer line counted in kilograms: per line, not per document.
`rounding.tolerance.M`	0.500	The same for materials counted in metres.
`rounding.tolerance.PCS`	0	Pieces do not round.
`balance.excess.requires`	DIRECTOR	Who has to approve when the tolerance is exceeded.
`transfer.open.alert.days`	14	After how many days an unsettled transfer is flagged (feeds the ageing chart and the Material at production report).
`label.width.mm` / `label.height.mm`	58 / 40	The roll and lot label: number, material code, short name, quantity and a Code128 barcode. The size follows the printer chosen; changing it is one template setting.
`company.*`	name, address, tax id, phone, e-mail	Printed on every PDF the system produces.
`notify.*`	e-mail lists	Who is written to when approval is requested, when it is granted, and when a balance alert fires.

Main flow

1. Open **Settings** and find the key by category; the description says what it governs.
2. Change the value. Tolerances and thresholds are numbers; approvers and notification lists are names.
3. Save. The new value applies to the next document. Nothing already posted is recalculated.

Everything a business changes over time is here: tolerances, thresholds, label size, notification lists. None of it needs a developer.

7 B · Demand: orders and production tasks

WHERE THE COST OBJECTS ARE CREATED

The order line is the object every later cost is booked against, so these two use cases decide whether the costing works at all. The rule that surprises people, that the status field cannot be typed, is exactly the rule that makes the history usable.

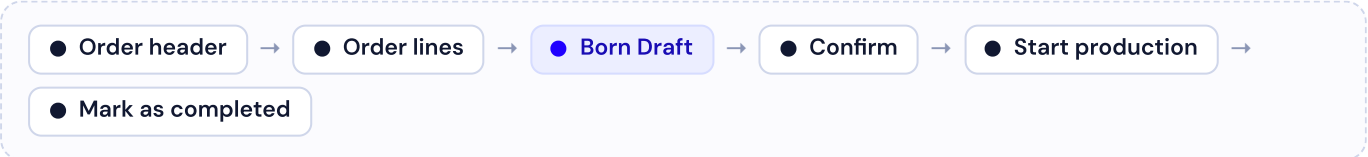
UC-04

Register a customer order and its lines

Primary actor	Production chief · Director
Goal	Turn a customer's request into the cost objects the rest of the system will book against.
Trigger	A school, a hotel or a company orders.
Precondition	The customer exists on the Partners page and the product exists on Products.
Screen	Sales orders

Main flow

1. **Sales orders**, then **Create Sales order**. Fill the header: **Order no.** (`ORD-2026-124`), Customer, Order date, Delivery date, Notes.
2. Leave **Status** alone; the field is closed. The order is born **Draft**.
3. In **Document lines** press **Add line** and enter, per line: **Order line code** (`ORD-2026-124-L01`), Product, **Full order product name**, Size variant, Ordered qty, Unit.
4. Repeat for every distinct thing being made. Two sizes of the same shirt, or the same shirt for two customers, are two lines, and two costs.
5. Move the order with the row buttons: **Confirm the order** to Confirmed, **Start production** to In production, **Mark as completed** to Completed.



RULES IT ENFORCES

- **The status is never typed.** It is the record of which button was pressed, by whom and when; typing it would destroy exactly the history the costing depends on.
- **A line without a full order product name is refused.** The customer's own wording, for example "children's sports shirt, for a named secondary school", is what makes a cost traceable a year later.
- **The same product code for two customers is allowed and never merged.** The unique key is the order line code, not the product code.
- **Cancel** is available until the order is completed; a draft can also be deleted.

UC-05

Break an order line into production tasks

Primary actor	Production chief
Goal	Plan each stage of each order line and see, at any moment, what is where.
Trigger	The order is confirmed and goes into production.
Precondition	The order line exists (UC-04) and the production stages exist (UC-02).
Screen	Production orders

Main flow

1. **Production orders**, then **Create Production order**.
2. Choose the order line. The **Planned quantity** is taken from that line; it can be overridden by hand when only part of the line is being made now.
3. Choose the **Production stage** (cutting, sewing, printing, packing) and the **Start** and **Due** dates.
4. Save. The task appears as `ARP-2026-0034`, **Planned**, carrying its Order no., its Order line code and the product in the order's own wording.
5. Move it with **Start** to In progress and **Complete** to Finished.

● Choose the order line → ● Stage and dates → ● Task numbered, Planned → ● Start → ● Complete

WHY SEWING APPEARS MANY TIMES

One row is one stage of one order line. Several rows reading Sewing or Printing are not duplicates: they belong to different orders, which the **Order no.** and **Order line code** columns show. Reading across one row answers the question that used to be missing: which order does this task belong to.

8 C · Procurement and receiving

WHERE A ROLL GETS ITS COST

A purchase order commits nothing to stock; a receipt creates the rolls; a Director's approval makes their cost final. Until that third step, material may be physically in the building and still cannot be issued to production, because a roll with a provisional cost would carry a provisional cost into an order line, and nothing downstream could fix it.

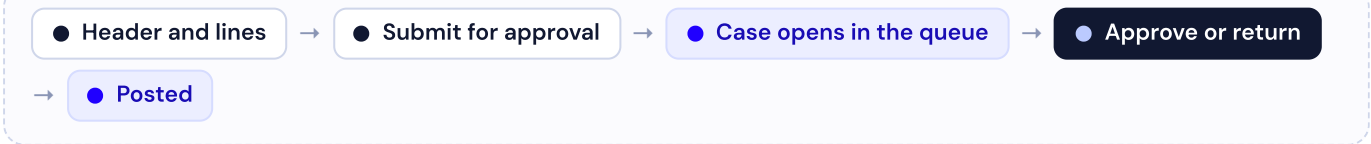
UC-06

Raise a purchase order and get it approved

Primary actor	Warehouse keeper (buyer) → Director (approver)
Goal	Commit to a supplier for a quantity at a price, on the record.
Trigger	Stock is low, or an order needs material that is not in the store.
Precondition	The supplier exists on Partners; the materials exist (UC-01).
Screen	Purchase orders · PO approval

Main flow

1. **Purchase orders**, then **Create Purchase order**. Header: **Document no.** (`GNP-2026-00015`), Document date, Supplier, Currency, Exchange rate, Rate date and Rate source, Expected date, External ref no, Notes.
2. Add a **document line** per material: material, ordered quantity, unit, price. **Total amount** is computed and cannot be typed.
3. Press **Submit for approval**. Two things happen at once: the order becomes **Submitted**, and an **approval case** opens in the PO approval queue in front of the Director and the keeper.
4. The approver opens the row and gets the order's card **read-only** plus two buttons.
5. **Approve**: the system posts the order itself and the status becomes **Posted**. Or **Return for correction**: the order comes back to the register as a draft for the buyer to fix.



THE REGISTER IS THE DOCUMENT, THE QUEUE IS THE DECISION

Order lines are edited only on the Purchase orders page, never inside the queue, whose columns (Case, Document, Date, Document status, Case state, Submitted by) are all filled by the system. An empty queue means nothing has been submitted.

RULES IT ENFORCES

- **A purchase order moves no stock.** It is a commitment; the receipt is the stock event. This is the distinction the whole procurement chain rests on.
- A posted order offers only View, Reverse, Close document and Print the order. There is no Edit and no Delete.
- The approver cannot be the submitter.

UC-07

Receive a delivery: three hands, one document

Primary actor	Warehouse keeper → approver → Director
Goal	Turn a physical delivery into numbered rolls with a final cost each.
Trigger	A lorry arrives.
Precondition	The materials exist; normally a purchase order exists as well.
Screen	Raw material receipts · Receipt approval

This is the most demanding use case in the system. Three different people touch it, and each of them may see only their own part.

Main flow

1. **Raw material receipts**, then **Create Raw material receipt**. Header: Document date, Supplier, Warehouse, **Receipt type** (purchase), the purchase order it answers, **External ref no**: the supplier's own delivery note.
2. Add one line per physical roll or lot: material, roll number, the quantity *actually* received (weighed, not copied from the invoice), the kilograms per linear metre where the material is bought by the metre, and the storage location.
3. Press **Submit for approval**. The case lands in **Receipt approval**.
4. **First hand**, the approver presses **Approve the receipt**. The system posts the document and creates the rolls: every line becomes a roll with its own number, its own balance and its own cost. The alternative is **Send back to draft**.
5. **Second hand**, the keeper presses **Confirm the received quantities** back on the register. This is the keeper saying: what the document says is what is on the shelf.
6. **Third hand**, the Director presses **Approve the financial part**. Price and exchange rate are adjusted, delivery, customs and other landed costs are allocated across the lines, and each roll's unit cost becomes final.

RULES IT ENFORCES

- **The keeper never sees money.** Quantities are the keeper's; price, exchange rate and landed cost are the Director's, and are not shown on the keeper's screens.
- **Skipping a step is refused with a message.** Step 3 without step 2 is not allowed.
- **Until the financial approval, a roll cannot be transferred to production.** The **Cost is final** flag on the roll register (UC-09) is what the transfer checks.
- **Status** and **Financial status** are never typed. They show which of the three steps has happened.

Two status columns, because two different people are responsible: **Status** for the document, **Financial status** for the money. **Quantities confirmed by** names the second hand.

UC-08

Return material to the supplier and correct the receipt

Primary actor	Warehouse keeper → Director
Goal	Send back what was wrong and leave the stock quantity and the stock value right.
Trigger	Material is short, damaged or off-specification after it was received.
Precondition	The receipt is posted.
Screen	Returns to the supplier

Main flow

1. **Returns to the supplier**, then **Create Return to the supplier**: the supplier, the receipt document being returned against (`MUT-2026-00020`) and a line per roll with the quantity going back.
2. Open the original receipt and press **Correct the document**. A correction version opens, in which the returned quantity is subtracted from the quantity originally received.
3. The Director approves the correction. Only then does it become final.

WHAT THE SYSTEM RECALCULATES, AND WHAT IT KEEPS

100 kg received, 10 kg returned: after the Director's approval the final stock entry is 90 kg. The **warehouse cost per kilogram**, landed costs included, does not change; the total value is recalculated as 90 × unit cost. Roll quantity, total stock value and every dependent report follow. **Both versions of the document are kept.** If part of the material has already gone into production, the costs that depend on it are recalculated too, without deleting any history.

9 D · The raw warehouse

FOUR USE CASES, ONE DISTINCTION

A balance is a *result*; changing it by hand is a *document*. The roll register shows the result. The adjustment, the count and the transfer are documents. That is why the same number appears in more than one place, and it is the distinction that makes the warehouse auditable.

UC-09

Read a roll's balance

Primary actor	Warehouse keeper
Goal	Know, for one roll, what came in, what is left and what has been used.
Trigger	Daily: before issuing, before counting, before answering the production chief.
Precondition	The receipt that created the roll is posted (UC-07).
Screen	Rolls and lots

The page has two tabs. **Rolls** is the real raw-warehouse balance per roll; **Lots** is the same for materials counted by batch rather than by roll: buttons, packing bags, sewing thread.

Column	What it is
Initial qty	What came in on the receipt.
Balance in raw warehouse	What is there now.
Used	The difference: what has left the raw store.
kg per linear metre	The roll's own conversion factor, used whenever a marker measured in metres has to be costed in kilograms (UC-14).
Cost is final	Whether the Director has approved the financial part (UC-07). Until this is ticked the roll cannot be issued.
Roll status	Unopened · Partial · Consumed

Main flow

1. Open **Rolls and lots**; filter by material, warehouse or shelf.
2. Read one row: initial, balance, used, conversion factor, cost flag, status.
3. Open the roll movement card (UC-22) when the number needs explaining.

● Open the register → ● Read one row → ● The balance moves by itself

WHY THIS PAGE AND ROLL ADJUSTMENTS BOTH EXIST

Here the number is the *result*: it moves by itself on receipt, transfer, consumption and return. A **roll adjustment** is a *document* in which a person changes that number by hand, with a reason and an approver: a recount, a measurement error, damage. Without that document the balance **cannot** be edited by hand. That is exactly why both exist.

One line per physical roll, with its shelf, its conversion factor and its own cost, is what makes specific-identification costing possible.

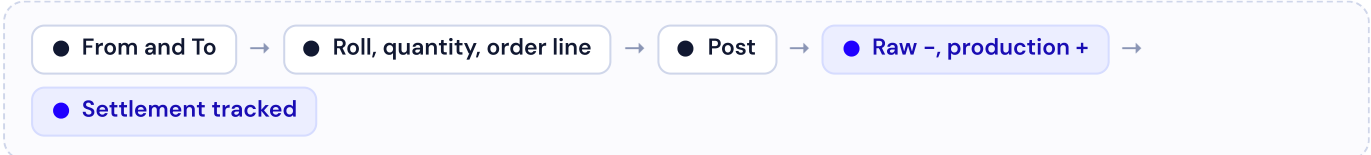
UC-10

Issue material to production

Primary actor	Warehouse keeper
Goal	Move a quantity from the raw store to the production floor, with an address on it.
Trigger	An approved material request (UC-13), or the cutting plan for the day.
Precondition	The roll's cost is final; the balance covers the quantity.
Screen	Transfer to production

Main flow

1. **Transfer to production**, then **Create Material transfer**. Choose **From warehouse** (the raw store) and **To warehouse** (the production zone, or a finer area created in UC-02).
2. Add a line per roll: the roll (the picker labels every option with its **live balance**), the quantity, and the order line it is going out for.
3. Post. At that moment the quantity leaves the raw-warehouse balance and enters the production balance.
4. The **Settlement status** column then tracks it: Open, Partially settled, Closed, as consumption, waste and returns close it out.



WHY DOCUMENT AN INTERNAL MOVE AT ALL?

Because at that moment the roll leaves the raw-warehouse balance and enters the production balance. The document records **which roll, how many kilograms, for which order, by whom and when**, which is what sends the material cost to the right order line, lets the Material at production report show what is on the cutting floor right now, and gives every kilogram an address. Without it, both balances would be wrong.

RULES IT ENFORCES

- A transfer may not drive a roll's balance negative.
- A roll whose cost is **not final** cannot be transferred.
- The transfer line is the **source** of every later consumption: nothing may consume more than that line still has open.
- An unsettled transfer older than `transfer.open.alert.days` (14) is flagged and appears in the ageing chart of the production dashboard.

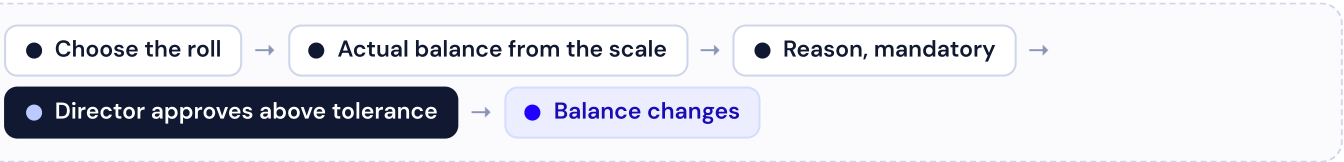
UC-11

Correct a roll's physical balance

Primary actor	Warehouse keeper counts → Director approves
Goal	Make the system agree with the scale, without hiding that it did not.
Trigger	A recount, a measurement error, damage, or a remainder found after cutting.
Precondition	The roll exists and has a balance.
Screen	Roll adjustments

Main flow

1. **Roll adjustments**, then **Create Roll adjustment**. Choose the roll; the **System balance** is filled in by the system.
2. Enter the **Actual balance** from the scale. The **Difference** is computed.
3. Choose the **Reason for the adjustment**: measurement error, damaged, recount, remainder found after cutting. The reason is mandatory.
4. Submit. Above the tolerance the Director approves; the balance changes only then.



WHAT IS KEPT

The previous quantity and the new quantity, the date, the person who did it and the reason: all of it, permanently. Initially only the Director may approve; this can be delegated to the Operator later.

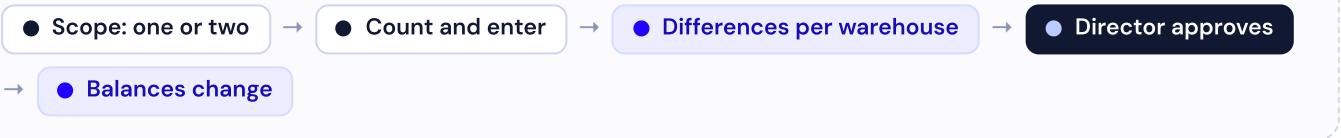
UC-12

Count the stock, one warehouse or two

Primary actor	Warehouse keeper counts → Director approves
Goal	Prove the book balance against the shelf and post the difference once, visibly.
Trigger	Period end, or a spot check.
Precondition	None.
Screen	Inventory counts

Main flow

1. **Inventory counts**, then **Create Inventory count**. Choose the **Scope**: one warehouse or two warehouses.
2. Choose the **Warehouse** and, in the two-warehouse scope, the **Second warehouse**. The raw store and the finished-goods store can be counted in one document.
3. Count and enter the actual quantities. **Difference, warehouse 1** and **Difference, warehouse 2** are kept apart on purpose, so that two stores' differences never mix.
4. The Director approves. System balances change only after that approval.



Counted by and **Approved by** are two different people, by design.

10 E · Production

THE SIX USE CASES THE SYSTEM EXISTS FOR

Material is asked for, a marker decides what it *should* cost, the floor books what it *actually* used against individual order lines, the remainder goes back, the waste is classified, and the finished units are accepted. Get this group right and the costing report is right by construction.

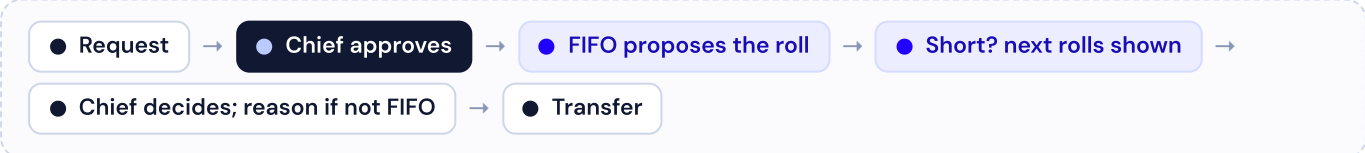
UC-13

Ask for material, and let FIFO choose the roll

Primary actor	Cutting room → Production chief → Warehouse keeper
Goal	Get the right material out of the store in the right order, and leave a record of who decided what.
Trigger	A cutting plan for an order line.
Precondition	The order line exists; there is stock.
Screen	Material requests

Main flow

1. The cutting room creates a **Material request** (`PAH-2026-00011`) naming the product code, the full name, the **order line** and the quantity required.
2. The production chief **approves** it. **Requested by** and **Approved by** stay on the register.
3. The keeper does *not* pick a roll freely. The system proposes the **oldest available roll**: FIFO. If its balance covers the request, the material is issued from it.
4. If the oldest roll is short, the system shows the **missing quantity** and the next rolls in FIFO order. The keeper tells the production chief that another roll must be opened.
5. **The production chief decides which roll is opened.** The system's default is the next one in FIFO order; choosing a different roll requires a stated reason.
6. The keeper issues the material with a transfer document (UC-10).



Two names on every row, who asked and who approved, and the supplier's or workshop's own reference where one exists.

UC-14

Build the cutting marker, where planned waste is born

Primary actor	Cutting room
Goal	Decide, before a single cut, what this spread *should* consume and what it *should* waste.
Trigger	The marker is prepared and printed.
Precondition	The material is on the floor (UC-10); the order line is known.
Screen	Cutting markers

The marker is the only place in the business where the **norm** can honestly be computed, because the answer depends on the size mix: a marker of only XL and 3XL behaves differently from S and M. So the norm is computed per marker, not per product.

What is entered

- The product code, the full name and the order line.
- The **sizes** in the marker and the quantity of each.
- The marker's **length** and **width**.
- The total **spread length** and the fabric's **actual width**.
- The **roll numbers** used.
- The **marker efficiency %** from the cutting program, or the planned internal waste.

The calculation, on a worked example

Step	Worked example	Result
Plies	spread 50 m ÷ marker 5 m	10 plies
Spread area	50 m × 1.80 m (actual fabric width)	90.0 m²
Marker area	50 m × 1.75 m (marker width)	87.5 m²
Edge waste	90.0 - 87.5, purely the width difference	2.5 m² ≈ 1.39 linear m
Internal waste	from the cutting program's efficiency %	per marker
Planned waste	edge + internal	the norm this marker is judged against

> **issued and spread - used in the product - planned waste = expected good remainder**
>
> The four numbers the register always shows, per marker

Main flow

1. **Cutting markers**, then **Create Cutting marker** against the order line.

2. Enter the sizes and quantities, the marker length and width, the spread length and the fabric width, and the roll numbers used.
3. Enter the efficiency % from the cutting program, or the planned internal waste.
4. Save. The register shows plies, issued and spread, used in the product, planned waste and the expected good remainder.

Sizes and spread → Rolls used → Efficiency % → Planned waste computed → Expected remainder

METRES INTO KILOGRAMS

Where the material's base unit is the kilogram, metres are converted with **that roll's own kg per linear metre** (UC-09) or, failing that, the material card's grammage. The conversion is per roll, because two rolls of the same fabric genuinely differ.

THE TWO EXCEPTIONS THAT NEED THE DIRECTOR

- **A surplus remainder.** If the good remainder is *larger* than the expected one, returning it to the store must be approved; the store balance rises only after the approval. The register flags it in the **Surplus needs approval** column.
- **Waste above the plan.** The excess is registered as abnormal waste, with a reason and the Director's approval, and it stays out of the order's cost (UC-17).

UC-15

Book actual consumption against order lines, and close the transfer

Primary actor	Production chief → approver (Director)
Goal	Put what was really used onto the order lines that caused it, and prove the transfer adds up.
Trigger	Cutting is done for a spread.
Precondition	A posted transfer with an open quantity; a marker; the order lines.
Screen	Actual consumption · Consumption settlement

This is the central screen of the system. Everything upstream exists to feed it and everything downstream is computed from it.

Main flow

1. **Actual consumption**, then **Create Material consumption**. Header: Document date, the **Material transfer** being settled (`PHV-2026-00024`), the Production zone, the Production order, the Cutting marker, the Responsible, External ref no, Notes. Total qty, Total amount, Status and Revision are filled by the system.

2. Add one line per **roll × order line**: the Roll, the Order line, the Consumed qty and the unit. The material name and the order product name are written in as **snapshots**.
3. **One roll may be split across several order lines**; that is the entire point of the system. Ten kilograms off one roll can become 4.0 for one school, 3.5 for another and 1.5 for a third.
4. Press **Submit for approval**. A **Consumption settlement** case opens.
5. Step 1, **Allocate the consumption**: the production lead checks how much of the transferred material went to which order line.
6. Step 2, **Confirm the consumption**: the approver presses **Approve and post** and the system posts it.

transferred = consumed + waste + returned + remaining

Checked between the two steps. Out of balance: the case goes back to allocation, and the transfer stays Partially settled.

RULES IT ENFORCES

- **Consumption without an order line is refused.** There is no such thing as material consumed by nobody.
- **A line may not exceed its source transfer line's open quantity**: checked per line, at the level of the transfer line, not against the document total.
- **The cost booked is the roll's own cost**: consumed qty × that roll's unit cost. Specific identification, not an average.
- **Snapshots are written by the system at posting** (material code and name, product code, full order product name), so renaming a product next year cannot rewrite last year's cost.
- **Quantities are typed on this page, before Submit.** The queue card is a decision, not an editor: if a number is wrong, send the document back and correct it on the register.
- A posted consumption offers View, Reverse, Print the consumption act and Correct the document. Never Edit, never Delete.

UC-16

Return the good remainder to the store

Primary actor	Production chief → Warehouse keeper
Goal	Put unused material back where it can be found and used, without charging it to the order that borrowed it.
Trigger	Cutting is finished and there is usable fabric left.
Precondition	An open transfer line.
Screen	Material returns

Main flow

1. **Material returns**, then **Create Material return**. Choose the **Material transfer** and the **To warehouse** (the raw store).
2. Per line: the roll and the quantity coming back. State whether the material returns to the **same roll** or comes back as a **new package**, in which case the system creates a new roll number and prints a new label.
3. The keeper **weighs and accepts** it. The raw balance rises, the production balance falls.
4. The transfer's open quantity falls by the same amount: the return is one of the four terms that close it.

RULES IT ENFORCES

- **A return carries zero cost to the order.** The order pays for what it consumed, not for what it borrowed.
- A return may not exceed the transfer line's open quantity.
- A remainder larger than the marker's expected remainder needs the **Director's approval** before the store balance rises (UC-14).
- If the physical remainder then disagrees with the system, that is a separate **roll adjustment** (UC-11), not a quiet edit.

UC-17

Register waste, and keep abnormal loss off the order

Primary actor	Cutting room · Production chief → Director for abnormal
Goal	Account for the material that did not become product, and charge it to the right place, or to nobody.
Trigger	The spread is cut; the scraps are weighed.
Precondition	A marker (for the plan) and an open transfer (for the source).
Screen	Waste and loss · Waste report

actual waste = issued − good used − actual remainder

On the material, in kg or m. Everything above the marker's planned waste is abnormal.

Kind	Where its norm comes from	Does it enter the order's cost?
Normative waste	The marker: edge waste = spread length × (fabric width − marker width) ÷ fabric width; internal waste = spread × marker width × (1 − efficiency %) ÷ fabric width. Their sum is the planned waste.	**Yes.** It is ordinary production loss and belongs to the units that caused it.
Abnormal waste	Whatever exceeds the plan. Needs a **reason** and an **approval**.	**No**, deliberately. Otherwise one order would pay for another's loss. It is reported as a separate loss.
Normative reject	Pieces, on the finished-goods receipt: **good qty** and **reject qty**.	**Yes.** The material behind it stays in the good units' cost.
Abnormal reject	The part of the reject split out as abnormal.	**No.** Its share is taken out of the order's cost.

Main flow

1. **Waste and loss**, then **Create Waste act**, against the **Material transfer** the material came from.
2. Per line: material, the **order line**, the quantity, the **waste type** and the **reason**; the marker where one applies.
3. A line typed **abnormal** forces the document through approval: abnormal loss is a value decision and the Director makes it. The register shows it in the **Has abnormal** column.
4. Post. The production balance falls; the transfer's open quantity falls with it.
5. Check the result in the **Waste report**: planned, actual, variance, reason, responsible, per material, per order line, per period.

WHERE THE NORM IS SET

A material's own norm lives on the Materials page, field **Normative waste, %** (UC-01). The marker refines it for a specific spread; the material card is the fallback and the sanity check. The formula is printed on the waste page itself, so that nobody has to remember it.

UC-18

Hand over the finished goods and accept them

Primary actor	Production chief → Warehouse keeper
Goal	Get the made units into the finished-goods store, split into good and reject, against the order line that ordered them.
Trigger	A batch comes off the line.
Precondition	The order line exists; the production task is running.
Screen	Finished goods receipt · FG acceptance

Main flow

1. **Finished goods receipt**, then **Create Finished goods receipt**: the finished-goods warehouse, the production order, the date.
2. Per line: the **order line**, the **good qty** and the **reject qty**, with the abnormal part of the reject split out.
3. **Submit for approval** opens an **FG acceptance** case.
4. The keeper accepts good versus reject. On a dispute the case goes to a **re-check** instead of being posted.
5. On acceptance the document is posted and the finished-goods balance rises.

RULES IT ENFORCES

- A finished-goods line without an order line is refused.
- **The accepted good quantity is the denominator of the unit material cost** (UC-21): unit cost = material cost ÷ accepted good quantity. A declaration that was never accepted changes no cost.

11 F · Corrections and reversals

TWO WAYS TO BE WRONG, TWO DIFFERENT REMEDIES

A **correction** changes a number and keeps both versions: use it when the document was right in kind but wrong in quantity. A **reversal** undoes the whole document with counter-movements: use it when the document should not exist. Neither of them ever deletes anything, and both end with the Director.

UC-19

Correct a posted document without erasing history

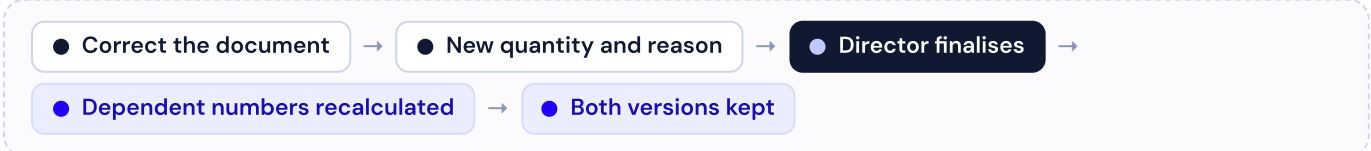
Primary actor	Whoever owns the document → Director
Goal	Fix a wrong quantity on a posted document and let every dependent number follow.
Trigger	A recount, a return to the supplier, a mis-keyed quantity.
Precondition	The document is posted.
Screen	Document corrections

The rule applies to raw receipts, transfers to production, actual consumption, returns from production, finished-goods receipts and inventory counts: in other words, to **everything that moves stock**.

What is recalculated	What is kept for ever
Material movements	The number before and the number after
Roll and warehouse balances	The date of the correction
The product's cost, including consumption already booked	The person who did it, and the person who approved it
Every report that depends on them	The mandatory reason, in free text

Main flow

1. On the posted document press **Correct the document**. A correction version opens: Revision 1, then 2, and so on.
2. Enter the corrected quantity and the mandatory reason.
3. The Director **finalises** it. Only then does anything change.
4. The **Document corrections** register keeps the record: source document type, source document no., revision, quantity before, quantity after, reason, approved by, status.



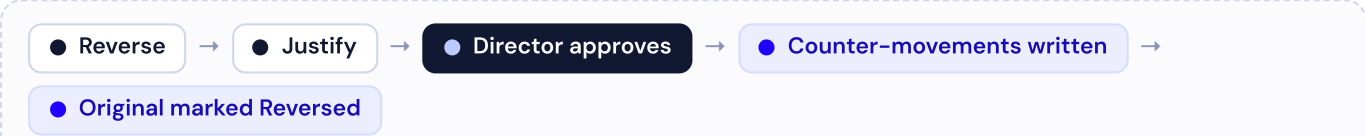
UC-20

Reverse a posted document

Primary actor	The requester → Director
Goal	Undo a document that should not have been posted, leaving the original visible.
Trigger	The wrong roll, the wrong order line, a duplicated document.
Precondition	The document is posted and has no reversal open already.
Screen	Reversals · Reversal approval

Main flow

1. Press **Reverse** on the posted document, or create the reversal from the register. A reversal document (`HAK-2026-00006`) opens, pointing at the source document.
2. **Submit for approval** opens a **Reversal approval** case.
3. Step 1, **Justify the reversal**: the submitter writes the reason and submits the justification.
4. Step 2, **Approve the reversal**: the Director approves.
5. The system then writes the **counter-movements** itself. Balances go back to where they were and the original document becomes **Reversed**.



RULES IT ENFORCES

- A posted document is never deleted by hand; only this way.
- Pressing Reverse does not mark anything reversed by itself: it opens a reversal document, and refuses if one is already open for that document.
- A reversal cannot terminate a workflow case that is still in flight. Finish or cancel that case from the Processes page; the counter-movements are written regardless. The reversal form says so.

The **Reversal reason** column is the one an auditor reads first.

12 G · Insight: reports, dashboards, audit

THE FOUR THINGS THE BUSINESS ASKS THE SYSTEM

What did this order line cost? Where did this roll go? What does the day look like? Who changed that number? Everything in this group is read-only: it is the evidence, not the work.

UC-21

Answer “what did this order line cost?”

Primary actor	Director
Goal	Get the material cost and the unit material cost of one order line, and be able to defend both.
Trigger	Pricing the next order; closing the month; a customer question.
Precondition	The consumptions are posted and the finished goods accepted.
Screen	Cost by order line · Costing analytics

unit material cost = Σ (consumed qty × that roll’s unit cost) ÷ accepted good quantity

Specific identification by roll, never a weighted average

How to read the report

Column	What it means
Order line code	The cost object. `ORD-2025-103-L01`.
Full order product name	The customer’s own wording, carried from the order line and snapshotted on every consumption.
Total material cost	The sum of the posted consumption lines for that order line, each valued at its own roll’s unit cost.
Good qty / Reject qty	As accepted on the finished-goods receipt (UC-18).
Unit material cost	Total material cost divided by the accepted good quantity.

Main flow

1. Open **Cost by order line**; filter by customer, order or period.
2. Read one row: material cost, good and reject, unit material cost.
3. Open **Costing analytics** for the structure: cost by material, abnormal waste cost, the movement reconciliation. Every bar is a filter.

A WORKED LINE

One hooded sweatshirt line for a named school: 300 ordered · material cost 75,548.81 · 155 good and 1 reject accepted so far · **487.41 per unit**. The same product code made for another customer is a different line with a different unit cost, and the two never merge.

WHAT IS DELIBERATELY NOT IN THE COST

- **Returns carry zero cost.** The order pays for what it consumed.
- **Abnormal waste and the abnormal part of reject are excluded**: they are reported as their own loss, so that one order never subsidises another.
- **Normative waste and normative reject are included**, because they are ordinary production loss caused by these units.

UC-22

Trace one roll from the delivery note to the finished product

Primary actor	Any role
Goal	Show, movement by movement, everything that happened to one physical roll.
Trigger	An audit, a customer complaint, a stock difference.
Precondition	The roll exists.
Screen	Roll movement card · Material at production

The roll card runs over *all* of a roll's movements and shows a running balance that counts only the raw-warehouse legs, which is why it agrees with the stock-balance report to the gram. Section 13 walks one roll all the way through.

Its companion, **Material at production**, answers the other direction: what is on the floor right now, how old it is, and how much of each transfer is still open. That is the open term of the control equation, itemised.

Main flow

1. Open **Roll movement card** and choose the roll number from the label.
2. Read the movements top to bottom: receipt, issue, consumption per order line, waste, return.
3. Switch to **Material at production** for what is still open, by transfer line, with its age in days.

UC-23

Start the day on the dashboards

Primary actor	Every role, on its own screen
Goal	See the state of the business in ten seconds, then click into the exception.
Trigger	Every morning.
Precondition	None.
Screen	Home · Warehouse analytics · Production analytics · Costing analytics

Dashboard	For	What it answers
Home	Everyone	Rolls on hand, quantity on hand, stock value, and what is still open at production.
Warehouse analytics	Warehouse keeper	Balance by warehouse, roll statuses, receipts by supplier, ordered versus received gaps.
Production analytics	Production chief	Open at production, consumed quantity, the abnormal share of waste against its target, ageing of unsettled transfers, output by order line.
Costing analytics	Director	Material cost, unit material cost, abnormal waste cost, cost structure by material, and the movement reconciliation.

Main flow

1. Open **Home**: four numbers answer the morning question.
2. Open the role's own analytics page.
3. Filter by **Since**, **Material category** and **Warehouse**; click a bar or a slice to filter the whole page by it.

THREE FILTERS, AND EVERY CHART IS ONE TOO

Since, Material category and Warehouse drive every chart on the page. Clicking a bar or a slice filters the whole page by it. Stock carries no date, so the Since filter honestly says when it does not apply. The production gauge is the one number worth arguing about: abnormal waste as a share of all waste, against a 5 % target.

UC-24

Prove who changed what

Primary actor	Director · Administrator
Goal	Reconstruct any number in the system, and who is answerable for it.
Trigger	An audit, a dispute, a month-end review.
Precondition	None.
Screen	Audit trail

Every create, submit, post, approve and reverse is written with **when, which table, which document number, what action, by whom and why**. Posted transactions are never physically deleted, so the trail is complete by construction: a correction adds a revision, a reversal adds counter-movements, and both are visible here.

Main flow

1. Open **Audit trail**; filter by document number, table, user or period.
2. Read upward through one document number: created, submitted, posted, corrected, reversed.
3. Export the slice for the auditor.

13 End to end: one roll, from delivery to unit cost

This is not an illustration. These are the movements of one roll, `R-000245`, as the system holds them, read off the roll movement card.

Date	Movement	Document	Zone	In	Out	Balance
2026-05-18	Receipt	MUT-2026-00023	WH-RAW	10.0		10.0
2026-05-22	Issue to production	PHV-2026-00001	WH-RAW		10.0	0.0
2026-05-22	Receipt at production	PHV-2026-00001	WH-PROD	10.0		
2026-05-27	Actual consumption	CAX-2026-00001	WH-PROD		4.0	
2026-05-27	Actual consumption	CAX-2026-00001	WH-PROD		3.5	
2026-05-27	Actual consumption	CAX-2026-00001	WH-PROD		1.5	
2026-05-27	Waste	TAP-2026-00001	WH-PROD		0.5	
2026-05-28	Return out	VER-2026-00001	WH-PROD		0.5	
2026-05-28	Return in	VER-2026-00001	WH-RAW	0.5		0.5

10.0 = (4.0 + 3.5 + 1.5) + 0.5 + 0.5 + 0

transferred = consumed + wasted + returned + open · the transfer closes itself

Three consumption lines from one roll on one day are three different order lines: the split the whole system was built for. Each of them was valued at `R-000245`'s own unit cost, so three customers carry three honest costs from one physical roll. The 0.5 that came back rejoined the raw warehouse and cost the orders nothing; the 0.5 wasted was charged if it was within the marker's plan and reported separately if it was not.

Two rows for every transfer, one leaving the raw store and one arriving at production, is what keeps the two zone balances independent and correct.

THE ACCEPTANCE TEST, ON LIVE DATA

T02 transfer 10 kg from one roll · **T03** split it across three orders · **T05** return 0.5 kg to the same roll with no change to the order's cost · **T10** trace the roll to the finished product and back. Four of the ten acceptance scenarios are visible in this single card.

14 The business-rule catalogue

Thirteen rules the system enforces rather than requests. Each one is a refusal with a message, not a note in a manual.

Rule	What happens when it is broken	Where
Material consumed without an order line	Refused. There is no such thing as material consumed by nobody.	Consumption form
A product code without the full order product name	Refused on the order line and on every snapshot taken from it.	Sales order line
The same product code for two customers	Allowed, and the two costs never merge. The unique key is the order line code.	By design
Consuming more than the source transfer line has open	Refused, per line, at the level of the transfer line.	Consumption line
Returning more than the transfer line has open	Refused.	Return line
Any movement that would drive a balance negative	Refused.	Transfer, consumption, waste
Closing a transfer with an imbalance beyond tolerance	Refused: 0.150 kg / 0.500 m / 0 pcs per line. Beyond it, a reason and the Director's approval.	Settlement gateway
Editing a posted document	Refused. A correction version or a reversal, nothing else.	Row actions
Transferring a roll whose cost is not final	Refused until the Director has approved the financial part of its receipt.	Transfer line
Abnormal waste	Reason and Director's approval required; never charged to the order's cost.	Waste line
A surplus remainder returned to the store	The store balance rises only after the Director's approval.	Marker, then return
Picking a roll out of FIFO order	Allowed, with a stated reason; the production chief decides which roll is opened.	Material request
Approving one's own submission	Refused. Post and Reverse are gated by state *and* role.	Every queue

What the system fills in by itself, and therefore nobody types

Document status
The record of which button was pressed, by whom and when.

Financial status
Which of the three receipt steps has happened.

Settlement status
Driven by the control equation, not by a person.

Totals and amounts
Summed from the lines at each roll's own unit cost.

Snapshots
Material and product wording, frozen at posting.

Revision
Raised by each correction version.

15 Traceability: requirement, use case, acceptance test

The left column is the requirement or the confirmed answer from the design review; the right is the acceptance scenario that proves it.

Requirement	Use case	Test
Three zones with separate balances	UC-02, UC-10	T02
Material card, tracking mode, waste norm	UC-01	T01
Every roll is a row, with its own cost	UC-07, UC-09	T01
Order line with the full order product name	UC-04	T04, T09
Purchase order moves no stock	UC-06	
Receipt creates the rolls	UC-07	T01
Transfer decreases raw, increases production	UC-10	T02
Consumption split across order lines	UC-15	T03, T04
Return to the same roll or as a new package	UC-16	T05
Waste, normative and abnormal	UC-14, UC-17	
Finished-goods receipt against an order line	UC-18	T09
The control equation and its prohibitions	UC-15	T06, T07
Posted documents are corrected only by a reversing document	UC-19, UC-20	T08
Specific identification by roll; returns at zero cost	UC-21	T10
Audit: user, time, old value, new value, reason	UC-24	T08
The nine reports	UC-21, UC-22, UC-23	T10
Financial approval finalises the roll cost	UC-07	
Tolerance per line, not per document	UC-03, UC-15	T06
Marker-based planned waste	UC-14	
FIFO roll suggestion, the chief decides	UC-13	
Count one warehouse or two	UC-12	
Supplier return recalculates quantity and value	UC-08	

Requirement	Use case	Test
Correction version, approved by the Director	UC-19	
Tape counted in metres	UC-01	
58 × 40 mm label with Code128	UC-03	
Roles and approval rights	Section 3, every queue	

Acceptance scenario	Where it is visible
T01 three rolls of one material, three independent balances	Rolls register (UC-09)
T02 transfer 10 kg from one roll	Section 13, rows 2 and 3
T03 split 10 kg across three orders	Section 13, rows 4 to 6
T04 same code, two schools, costs never merge	Cost by order line (UC-21)
T05 return 0.5 kg to the same roll	Section 13, rows 8 and 9
T06 closing with 0.2 kg unallocated is refused	Settlement gateway (UC-15)
T07 consuming more than available is refused	Consumption line (UC-15)
T08 reversing a posted consumption keeps the original	Reversals (UC-20)
T09 a finished-goods receipt with no order line is refused	UC-18
T10 trace roll to finished product, both directions	Section 13 and UC-21

16 Appendix A · The screen index

All 41 screens, in menu order.

Group	Screens
Dashboards	Home · Warehouse analytics · Production analytics · Costing analytics
Reference data	Materials · Partners · Products · Warehouse structure
Sales orders	Sales orders · Production orders
Purchasing	Purchase orders
Raw warehouse	Raw material receipts · Rolls and lots · Transfer to production · Inventory counts · Roll adjustments · Returns to the supplier
Production	Material requests · Cutting markers · Actual consumption · Material returns · Waste and loss · Finished goods receipt · Reversals · Document corrections
Processes	PO approval · Receipt approval · Consumption settlement · FG acceptance · Reversal approval
Reports	Stock balance · Roll movement card · Material at production · Consumption by order · Consumption by product code · Cost by order line · Waste report · PO vs receipt variance · Movement reconciliation
Settings	Settings · Audit trail

17 Appendix B · Status vocabulary

The product runs in three languages. A status shown in a grid follows the deployment's default language; the form and filter dropdowns follow the user's language switcher. This is the table to read a grid with.

Document status, every document type	Editable?	Way out
Draft	yes	Submit · Delete
Submitted for approval	no	Approve · Return for correction
Posted, stock has moved	no	Reverse · Correct · (auto) settle
Partially settled	no	Settle further · Reverse
Closed	no	Reverse
Reversed, counter-movements written	no	terminal

Sales order

Draft · Confirmed · In production · Completed · Cancelled

Production task

Planned · In progress · Finished

Roll

Unopened · Partial · Consumed

Settlement
Open · Partially settled · Closed

Waste type
Normative, enters the cost · Abnormal, never does

Financial status
Awaiting financial approval · Financially approved

Inventory scope
One warehouse · Two warehouses

Material status
Active · Inactive

Tracking mode
By roll · By lot

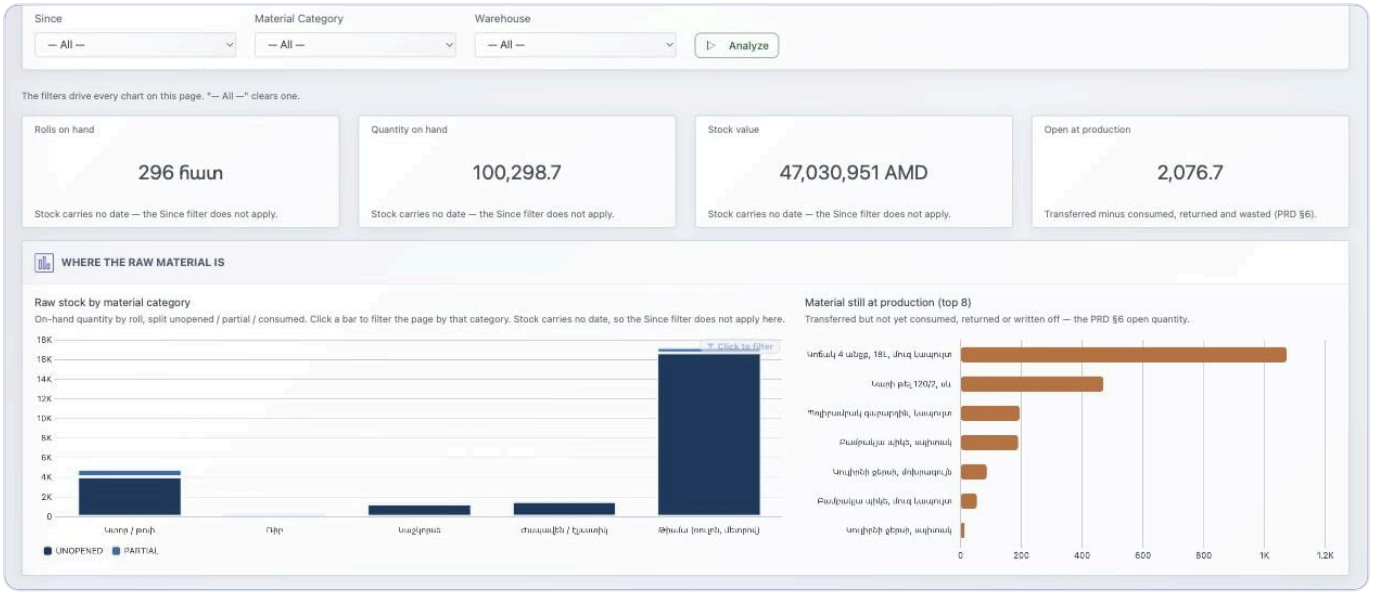
18 Appendix C · Document numbering

Every register numbers itself. The prefix says what the document is, so a number on a printed act is enough to find it.

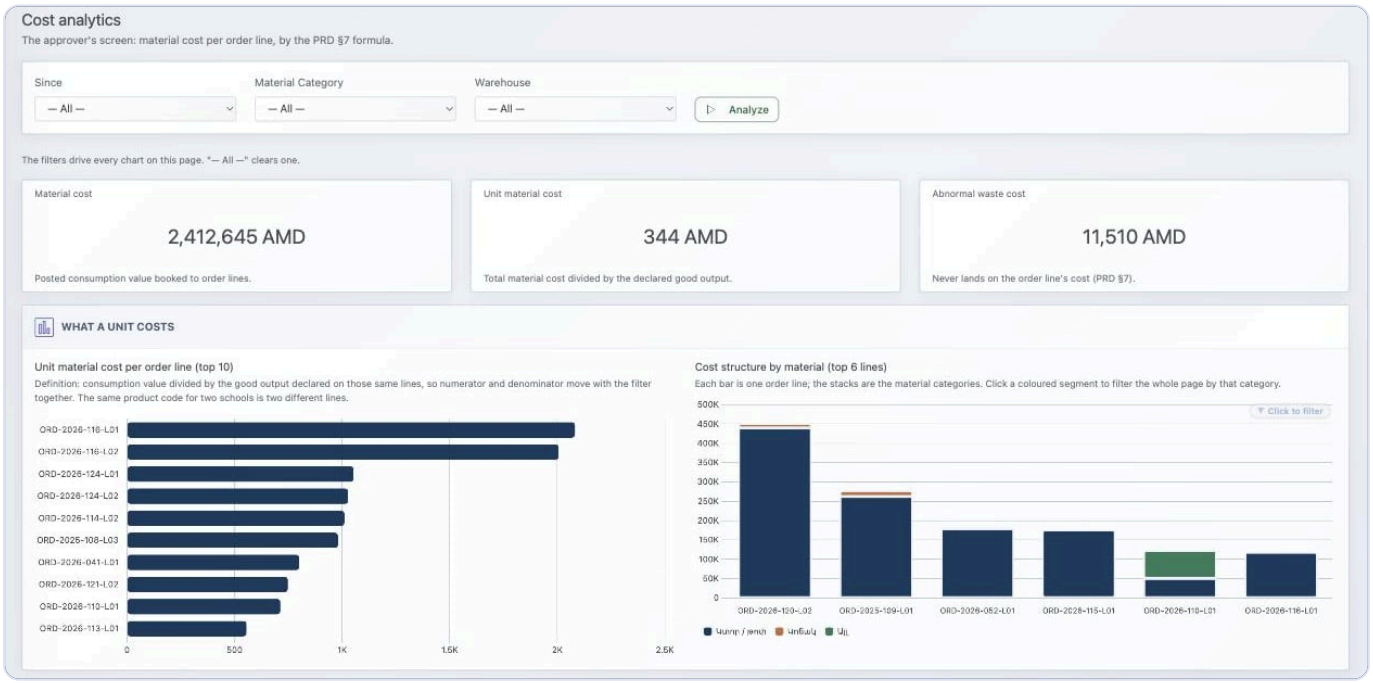
Prefix	Document	Created in	Moves stock?
ORD-	Sales order	UC-04	no, it is the demand
ARP-	Production task	UC-05	no
GNP-	Purchase order	UC-06	no, a commitment
MUT-	Raw material receipt	UC-07	raw +, creates the rolls
MVR-	Return to the supplier	UC-08	raw −
PHV-	Transfer to production	UC-10	raw −, production +
CSH-	Roll adjustment	UC-11	raw ±
GUY-	Inventory count	UC-12	± after approval
PAH-	Material request	UC-13	no
GCX-	Cutting marker	UC-14	no, it sets the norm
CAX-	Actual consumption	UC-15	production −, order cost +
VER-	Return from production	UC-16	production −, raw +, cost 0
TAP-	Waste act	UC-17	production −
PAM-	Finished goods receipt	UC-18	finished +
UGH-	Document correction	UC-19	recalculates the source
HAK-	Reversal	UC-20	counter-movements
R- / LOT-	Roll / lot	created by the receipt	the balance itself

19 Screens from the system

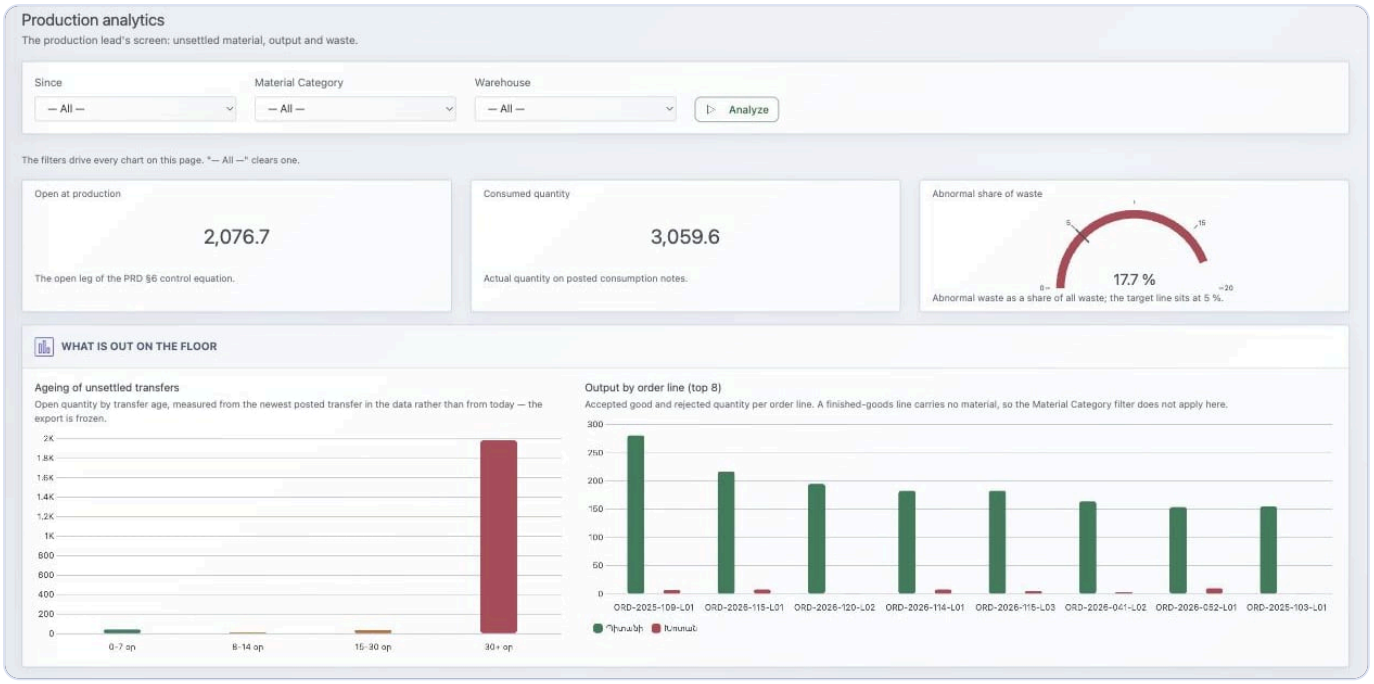
Screens from the textile deployment. The company and its customers are not shown.



Main dashboard
Rolls on hand, stock value and what is still open at production, with raw stock by category and material still out on the floor.

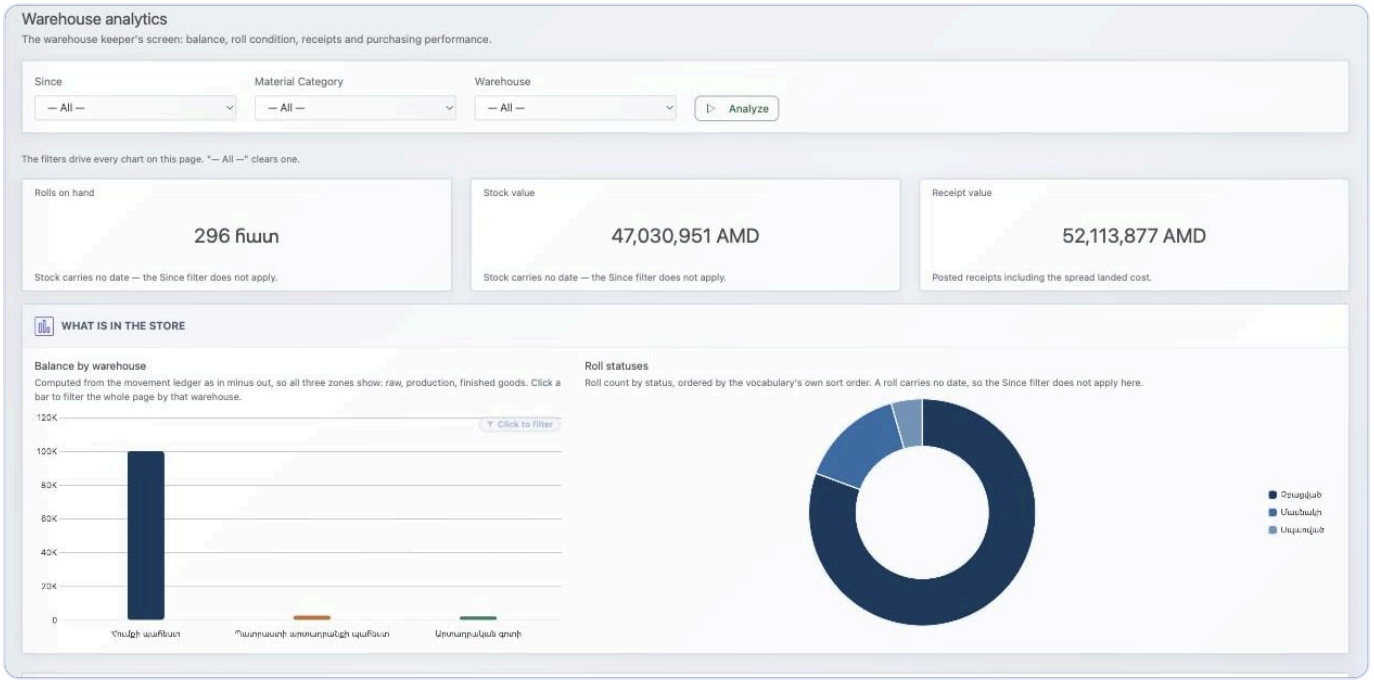


Cost analytics
Material cost per order line. The same product code for two customers is two different lines, and abnormal waste never lands on the order's cost.



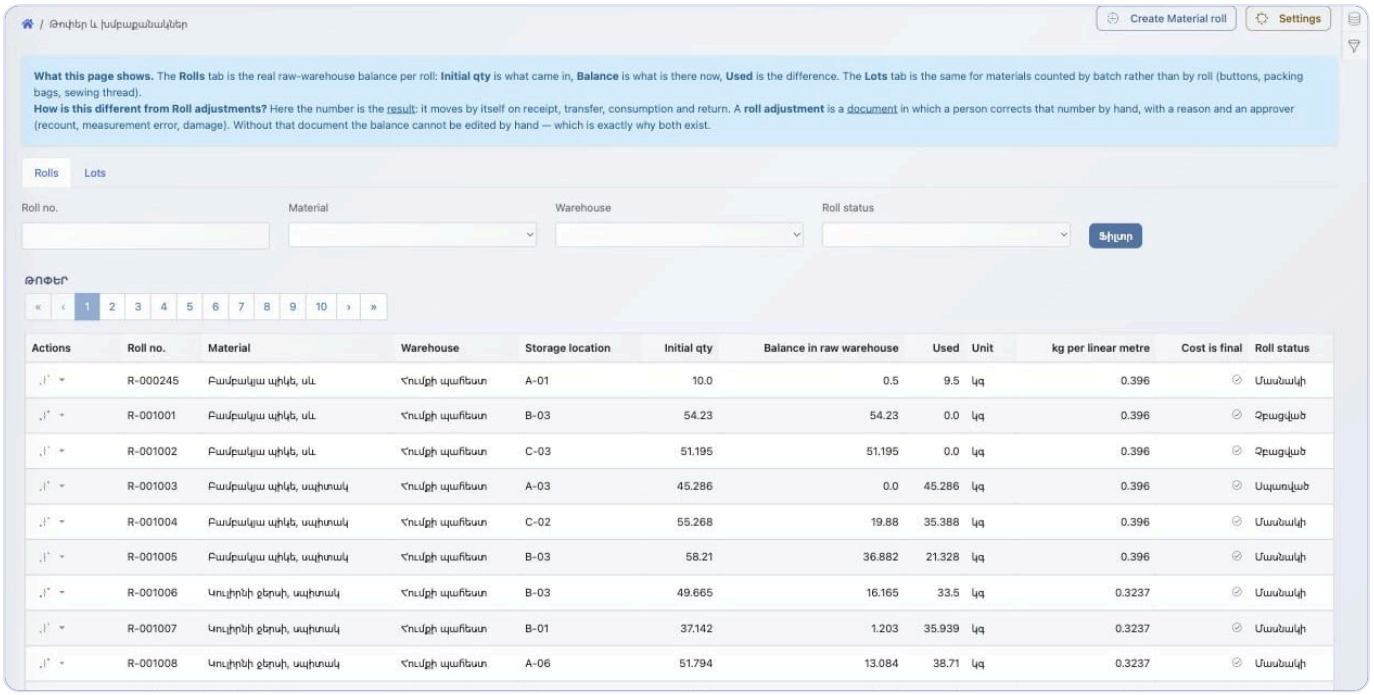
Production analytics

Unsettled transfers by age, output by order line and the abnormal share of waste against its target line.



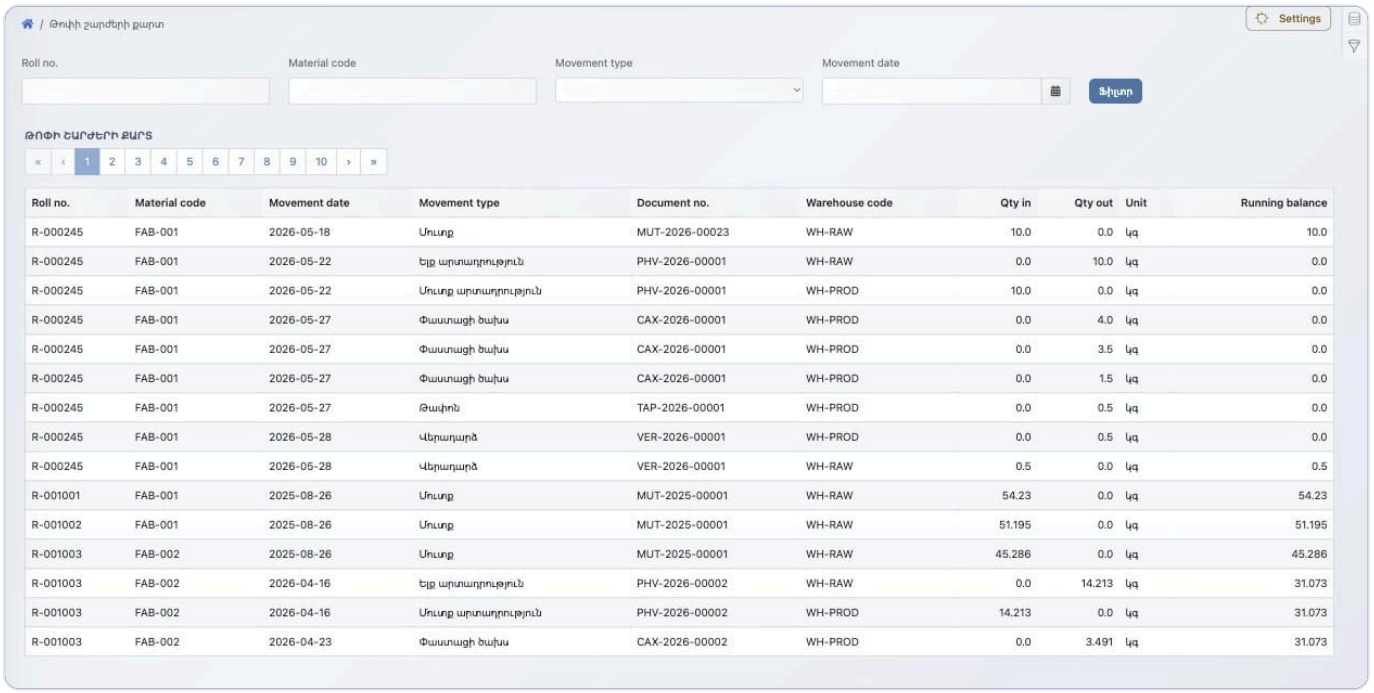
Warehouse analytics

Balance by warehouse from the movement ledger, roll statuses and receipt value including the spread landed cost.



Roll register

Initial quantity, balance and used per roll. The balance moves only through documents, so it cannot be edited by hand.



Roll ledger

Every movement of every roll, with its document, its warehouse and a running balance.

About this document

Compiled in September 2026 from the deployment requirements, the confirmed answers of the design review, the shipped user manual, and a screen-by-screen walk of the live system. Where the document says the system refuses something, it was read from the rule that refuses it. Customer identity, internal addresses and demonstration data are left out on purpose.

OYO AI

Own your operations.

OYO AI is the AI business and process intelligence platform: no-code apps, business process automation and real-time process intelligence on one governed data model. The use cases in this document are built on it as configuration, not as customised code. What the system refuses, it refuses for every customer.

BOOK A WALKTHROUGH

oyoai.com/demo

WRITE TO US

info@oyoai.com · +1 855 236 7725

THIS USE CASE ONLINE

oyoai.com/use-cases/textile-manufacturing

OYO AI INC.

14340 Torrey Chase Blvd, Suite 200, Houston, TX 77014

No-Code / Low-Code Platform
Build internal tools, workflows and portals visually, governed by IT.

Business Process Automation
Automate multi-step processes, approvals and exceptions end to end.

Business and Process Intelligence
Turn operational data into confident decisions and surface bottlenecks in real time.

ERP
A modular ERP keeping finance, operations, inventory and production in sync.

AI Virtual Consultant
Round-the-clock intelligence that watches the business and recommends the next best move.