

MainBoss Advanced 3.0: Operations Quick-Start

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Introduction

Welcome to MainBoss Advanced 3.0

This guide offers a quick introduction to the day-to-day use of MainBoss Advanced 3.0.

Note: Before you read this guide, please read *Getting Started* so you understand the fundamentals of how MainBoss is used.

- For full information about day-to-day use, see the full *Day-to-Day Operations* guide.

Rules of Thumb

Rule 1: Learn your organization's policies and follow them.

In order to get the most out of MainBoss, everyone who uses the software has to be consistent. For example, everyone must use the same naming conventions for equipment, locations, and so on; records that break the pattern will be hard to find in alphabetic lists and may appear out of place on reports.

Rule 2: When in doubt, leave it blank.

If you don't know what should go into a field, leave it blank. Inaccurate information is worse than no information at all. If the field is mandatory, check your organization's policies or get a clarification from someone who has more MainBoss experience.

Note that if you leave a (non-mandatory) field blank, MainBoss almost always lets you go back and fill it in later. Therefore, if you don't have some piece of information when you first fill out a form, you can go back and fill in the field later when you've tracked down the info you need.

Rule 3: To fill out a form, work from the top down.

In general, the most important fields are at the top of the window. Optional fields are later on. Therefore, forms are usually easiest to fill out if you start at the top of the window and work down.

The **<Tab>** key goes to the next field in the window and **<Shift-Tab>** goes to the previous field. This means you can **<Tab>** from one field to another without having to reach for the mouse. (Most people find that the more you can avoid the mouse, the faster you can work.)

Basic Principles of MainBoss Advanced

Unit: **A unit is anything that might require maintenance.**

This includes equipment, vehicles, and places. In a factory, for example, your units will mostly be pieces of manufacturing equipment. In a shopping mall, each store might be considered a separate unit, with additional units for washrooms, the parking lot, and so on.

Sub-Unit: **A sub-unit is part of a unit.**

For example, you might sub-divide complex equipment into smaller sub-units so that you can track the maintenance record of each piece. Similarly, in a shopping mall, you might subdivide large areas into smaller ones (e.g. “Department store, north section”, “Department store, east section”, and so on) so that workers have a clearer idea of where to go when they’re sent to fix a problem.

There is no clear dividing line between what is a sub-unit and what is simply a spare part. For example, if a piece of equipment has a self-contained motor, do you treat the motor as a sub-unit or simply a spare part? The answer depends on whether or not you want to track the motor’s maintenance independently from the containing equipment. If you’re likely to move such motors from one unit to another and if you care about the motor’s past maintenance history, then you should treat the motor as a sub-unit. Otherwise, the motor doesn’t have to be treated as a sub-unit.

Request: A request (or work request) reports a problem.

Requests are often based on complaints from people outside the maintenance department. Requests provide preliminary information about the problem such as the location of the problem, the name of the person reporting it, the date/time the report was received, and a brief description of the problem itself.

Since problems may be reported by non-maintenance personnel, requests are designed to be simple enough that anybody can fill one out.

Work order: A work order is a detailed description of work to be done.

Work orders are designed to be filled out by maintenance personnel. In many organizations, work orders are written up by maintenance managers, then issued to the people who'll do the actual work.

Work orders are more detailed than work requests. For example, a work order may specify the amount of time the job is expected to take, the materials to be used, and so on. Such details are not present in a work request.

General Principle: Requests describe *problems* while work orders describe *solutions*.

Items: Items are materials used in the course of your maintenance work.

Items include spare parts, tools, lubricants, and anything else whose use you wish to track. MainBoss can report on your materials inventory, including how much of an item you have on hand, where particular items are stored, and when you need to re-order more stock.

Task: A description of work to be done during planned maintenance or in some other standard maintenance job.

For example, you might have a task record describing a standard oil change and inspection on a vehicle. Task records often contain step-by-step instructions or check-lists of actions to be done during the work.

Unit Maintenance Plan: A complete description of a planned maintenance job. This includes the unit that should be serviced, the task that should be done, and the timing for doing that work.

For example, a unit maintenance plan might describe regular oil changes on a car. The unit is the car whose oil needs to be changed; the task might be a check-list of what should be done in each oil change; the timing might be "every three months or 3000 miles".

MainBoss uses your unit maintenance plans to create actual work orders. For example, when the time comes for an oil change on a particular vehicle, MainBoss will create a work order for the job using information from the unit maintenance plan record.

Maintenance Organization: A collection of data describing the operations of a single maintenance organization.

While many MainBoss customers will only have one maintenance organization, some may have more. For example, consider a property management company that maintains properties for several different clients. The company may choose to keep each client's data separate from the others, or may decide to have a single database combining data from all clients.

Storeroom: A place where you store spare parts and other materials.

For each storeroom, you create *storeroom assignments* which specify what items the storeroom should contain and the maximum/minimum quantities for each item.

Note that a "storeroom" doesn't have to be a normal room. For example, if you have service trucks that each are supposed to contain certain quantities of standard work materials, you can treat each truck as a storeroom and can track the contents to make sure the truck has everything it needs.

Expense Category: A way to label costs on a work order.

For example, you might have separate categories for inside labor (your own personnel), outside labor (done by hired contractors), electrical supplies, plumbing supplies, spare parts, and so on. You assign an expense category to each cost on a work order so that you can track and categorize your expenses.

Expense Model: A list of what expense categories are allowed on a particular work order.

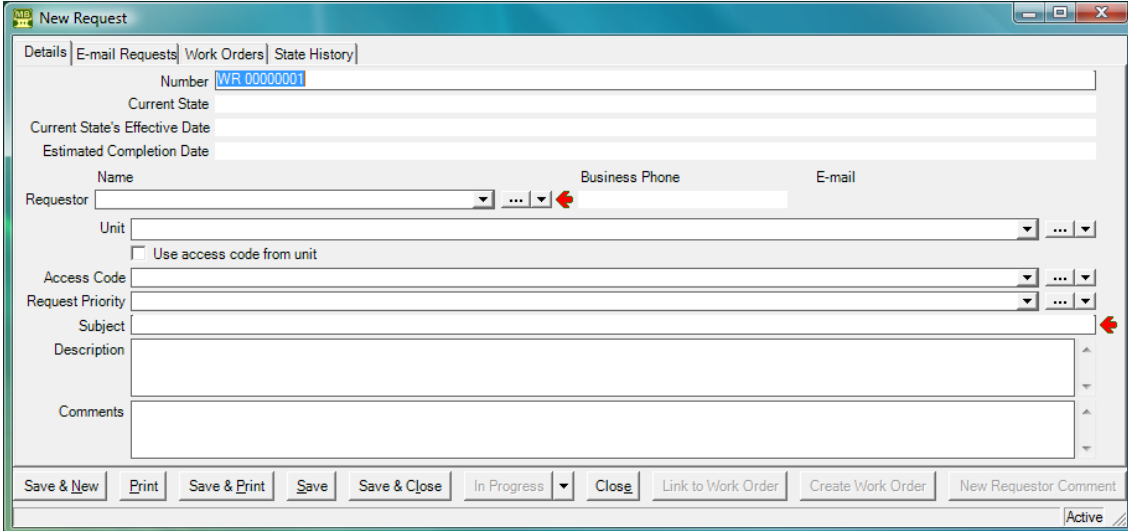
For example, a property management company may have a separate expense model for each tenant. This makes it possible to associate different expense categories with different tenants. In future versions of MainBoss, expense categories and expense models will be the basis for more sophisticated account tracking.

Requests

This section only applies if you have the **Requests** module.

Creating Requests

You create requests from the **Requests** entry of the control panel. Click **New** to create a new request.



The screenshot shows a 'New Request' window with the following fields and controls:

- Number: WR 00000001
- Current State
- Current State's Effective Date
- Estimated Completion Date
- Name: Requestor (dropdown menu with a red arrow pointing to the second arrow button)
- Business Phone
- E-mail
- Unit (dropdown menu)
- Use access code from unit
- Access Code (dropdown menu)
- Request Priority (dropdown menu)
- Subject (text field with a red arrow pointing to the field)
- Description (text area)
- Comments (text area)

Buttons at the bottom: Save & New, Print, Save & Print, Save, Save & Close, In Progress, Close, Link to Work Order, Create Work Order, New Requestor Comment, Active.

Every request needs to be attributed to someone; this person is called the *requestor*. If your organization only accepts requests from authorized requestors, you specify the requestor by choosing an existing name from your **Requestors** table. Otherwise, if you accept requests from new requestors, you can add a new requestor by clicking the “**Requestor**” field’s second arrow button and choosing **New Requestor**.

Although the unit is optional, you should fill it in if possible. “**Subject**” is a brief subject line summarizing the problem and “**Description**” is a full description—as long as you need.

If you have an e-mail address for the requestor, you can send e-mail to the requestor at any time by clicking **New Requestor Comment**. (In order for this to work, you must have the **@Requests** module. You must also have set an option that says this particular requestor is eligible to receive e-mailed acknowledgements.)

Typical Request Life Cycle

To illustrate how requests are processed, here's one possible "life cycle" for a request:

1. Someone phones your service help-desk to report a problem. Help-desk personnel go to **Requests** in the MainBoss control panel and click **New** to create a new request.
2. Help-desk personnel record information about the problem in the new request record. Then they click **Save & Close** to save the request.
3. Some time later, a maintenance department dispatcher goes to **Requests | New** in the MainBoss control panel. This lists all new requests, including the one that the help-desk just made.
4. The dispatcher selects the new request in the table viewer list. Information from the request is displayed in the table viewer. The dispatcher examines the request and determines what ought to be done.
 - If the request is acceptable, the dispatcher clicks **In Progress**, indicating that the request has been seen and accepted. MainBoss opens a window where the dispatcher can record any comments about the request.
 - Otherwise, the dispatcher drops the arrow beside the **In Progress** button and clicks **Void**. This rejects the request. MainBoss opens a window where the dispatcher can enter a reason for rejecting the request.

The dispatcher typically repeats the above process for every request in the new request list.

5. The dispatcher next goes to **Requests | In Progress** to review the requests there. This table viewer shows requests that have been accepted and marked as in progress. The dispatcher goes through the list and decides which are ready to be turned into work orders. (If necessary, the dispatcher may phone the requestor to obtain more information about the problem.)
6. To turn a request into a work order, the dispatcher clicks on the request in the table viewer, then clicks **Create Work Order**. (This is discussed in the next chapter.) Creating a work order from a request puts the request in **Requests | Transferred**, although the request also remains listed in **Requests | In Progress**.
7. The dispatcher assigns the work order to maintenance personnel who then do the work as specified.
8. When the job is finished, the work order is closed. Once the work order is closed, the dispatcher must close the request too.
9. The dispatcher goes to **Requests | Transferred** in the control panel. This lists open requests that have been turned into work orders.

10. The dispatcher finds the appropriate request in the list. The dispatcher selects this request, then clicks **Close Request**. MainBoss opens a window where the dispatcher can record any closing comments.

@Requests

If your organization has licensed the **@Requests** module, users can submit requests by e-mail to an automated processing system. This system offers several benefits:

- E-mail requests are automatically placed into your database files. Your personnel don't have to enter the requests by hand.

Many organizations with @Requests have found a dramatic decrease in phone calls to the maintenance department. When people can report problems by e-mail, they don't use the phone. This frees up phone-answering personnel for other work.

- In order to keep the requestor informed, @Requests sends e-mail acknowledgements to the requestor at various points in the request process. This happens automatically when requests are created, when they're marked "in progress", when they're closed, and whenever someone uses **New Requestor Comment**. Requestors are happy because they're kept "in the loop", and maintenance personnel are happy because they don't have to deal with people phoning in to ask what's happening with their request.
- @Requests lets you specify whose e-mail requests will be accepted. You list the e-mail addresses from which the automatic processing program should accept requests. Requests sent from other addresses will not be accepted.

The *Configuration* Guide explains how to set up @Requests when you begin using MainBoss.

Work Orders

To use the features discussed in this chapter, your version of MainBoss must have the **MainBoss** module.

Creating a Work Order

The sections that follow describe how to create a complete work order. Your organization may or may not follow all the steps. For example, some organizations may not be using MainBoss's inventory facilities to keep track of work materials. If so, you can skip allocating materials for the job.

Before and After: When you first create a work order, you often supply estimates for various types of information. For example, you might specify when you expect the job to start and when you expect it to end. Once the job is finished, you can go back and put in the actual start and finish times.

The same applies to materials. Before a job, you can predict what materials you might need and record those materials in the work order. After a job, you can record what materials you actually used.

Emergencies: In emergencies, you may not have time to write up a work order before the job. However, you should write up the work order *after* the job, recording all relevant information. Work orders aren't just instructions for workers, they're a record of the work you do. This means it's *especially* important to record what you did during an emergency, since such work is often more "high profile" than run-of-the-mill maintenance.

Starting a New Work Order

There are several ways to create a new work order. Two common ones are:

- Select an existing request from a requests table viewer (e.g. **Requests** | **New**). Then click [Create Work Order](#).
- Go to the **Work Orders** table viewer. Then click [New Work Order](#).

Saving the Work Order: As you enter information into a work order, save the information from time to time by clicking [Save](#). This ensures that you don't lose your work if something goes wrong (e.g. the power goes out).

Work Order Notes: "**Duration**" is given as a number of days, rounded up. Therefore, the smallest duration is 1.

If your organization doesn't use expense models, just set "[Work Order Expense Model](#)" to the default model. Otherwise, follow your organization's expense model policies.

The easiest way to print a work order is to open the work order and click [Print](#).

Work Order Resources

The [Resources](#) section of work order lets you record labor and materials expenses for a job. This section uses the following terminology:

Demand

A demand is made *before* the job begins.

- A demand for labor means assigning someone to do the job. This could include *inside* workers (your own personnel) and/or *outside* workers (hired contractors).
- A demand for materials means reserving materials for the job, so that the items will be available when they're needed.

There must be a demand for every labor and material expense associated with the work order.

Actual

An "actual" record is made *after* a resource is used. It records what labor and materials were actually used. Actual records are created by *actualizing* an existing demand: indicating the labor or materials that were actually used in response to a demand.

Scheduling Labor

The [Resources](#) section of a work order can record the following types of labor expenses:

Hourly Inside: Work done by your own personnel and charged for by the hour.

Per Job Inside: Work done by your own personnel and charged for on a flat fee basis (e.g. a vehicle oil change which has a fixed price no matter how long it actually takes).

Hourly Outside: Work done by an outside contractor and charged for by the hour.

Per Job Outside: Work done by an outside contractor and charged for on a flat fee basis.

During MainBoss set-up, you create records for each type of expense. For example, an Hourly Inside record specifies a worker and that worker's cost per hour. It might say that Chris Smith gets paid \$20 an hour.

To assign an inside worker to a job, you select an Hourly Inside or Per Job Inside record that names the worker and how much the worker is paid for such work. Similarly, to record that an outside contractor is going to do a job, you select an Hourly Outside or Per Job Outside record that names the contractor and how much the contractor will be paid.

Note: It's possible to have several records for the same worker, inside or outside. For example, if Chris Smith gets paid extra for overtime, you might have one Hourly Inside record for Chris's normal rate and another Hourly Inside record for overtime. When assigning personnel to a job or recording labor expenses, you should make sure to choose the correct record.

Reserving Materials for a Work Order

When you assign materials to a work order before the work is done, you estimate what materials you believe the work is likely to require. MainBoss then puts these materials *on reserve*. For example, if a job on a forklift truck will replace two tires, you can put an appropriate number of tires on reserve when you make up the work order.

Note: In order to reserve materials for a work order, you must have the MainBoss **Inventory** module.

When you reserve an item, you tell MainBoss the storeroom where you'll obtain that item. For example, if a particular item is found in three different storerooms, you tell MainBoss which storeroom you'll go to.

Often it's not necessary to put materials on reserve. For example, there's no point reserving common items like screws, tape, glue, etc.—you probably have plenty in stock, and you can easily buy more if you run out. On the other hand, it might be crucial to reserve items if you don't keep many on hand, if they're difficult to buy, or if the job has a high importance.

You reserve materials by creating demands in the **Items** subsection of a work order's **Resources** section. You do so by specifying a *demand item* record. This record specifies the materials you want and the storeroom where you'll get them.

We recommend the following process:

- Before a job, you create demands for any important items you expect you'll need. This puts the items on reserve. (There's no need to reserve simple items that you always have lots of, e.g. masking tape.)
- When you're ready to do a job, you remove reserved items from your storerooms and record that they've been transferred to *temporary storage*. Typically, you use

the unit being repaired as the temporary storage location; this is a way to say, “I’ve taken the parts to the site of the unit.”

- After you’ve actually used an item, you create an “actual” record for the usage. We recommend that you don’t create this “actual” record until you’ve actually used the item. Creating an “actual” record generates an accounting transaction that can’t simply be deleted if you find out you didn’t need the item after all. (If you want to “undo” an accounting transaction, you have to create a formal correction record. MainBoss demands this formality in order to preserve an accurate audit trail.)
- If you use an item and you don’t already have an existing demand for that item, you have to create a demand record first, then create a corresponding “actual” record.

Closing a Work Order

After a job is finished, you should close the associated work order. This means that you record final information about the job; for example, you record the actual labor and material costs (as opposed to any estimates you made when creating the original work order).

To close a work order, you begin by selecting it in **Work Orders** | **Open**. Click **Edit**, then do the following.

- Review the work order’s information and make any corrections that might be necessary. For example, when you create a work order, you specify dates when the job is supposed to start and end. When you close a work order, you should record when the job *actually* started and ended.
- In the **Closing** section of the work order, use “**Closing Comments**” to record any comments about the corrections you made. For example, if you couldn’t do the job on the date(s) when it was originally scheduled, you might find it useful to record the reason for delay.
- In the **Resources** section of the work order, create demands for labor or materials that were used on the job but aren’t already on the work order.
- In the **Resources** section, click on each demand and then click **New Actual**. Record the actual labor/materials used.
- In the **Chargebacks** section, record any expenses that should be charged to customers or clients. To do this:
 - Click **New** to create a new chargeback record.
 - In “**Code**”, enter an identification code.
 - In “**Billable Requestor**”, specify who will be billed for the expenses.
 - In the **Chargeback Activity** section, click **New Chargeback Line** for each expense to be charged.

- ❑ In the work order's [Closing](#) section, record any downtime and a closing code (in accordance with your organization's policies).
- ❑ Click [Close Work Order](#) to close the work order.

After you close a work order, you should close any requests associated with that work order. If you have @Requests, and if MainBoss has been told to send acknowledgements to the requestor, MainBoss will tell the requestor that the request has been closed. When you close the request, you have the option of entering comments that will be added to the e-mailed acknowledgement.

Standard (Boilerplate) Work Orders

Your organization may define standard work orders (also called *boilerplate* work orders). These are pre-existing “templates” that can be used to create work orders quickly. For example, a property management company might have a standard procedure for what should be done after a tenant moves out or before a new tenant moves in. Similarly, a company with a number of vehicles to maintain might have standard procedures for what should be done when changing a muffler or brake pads.

In order to make standard work orders, you write up a task just like the ones you use for planned maintenance. Once you've written up the task, you can create a work order at any time based on the task: just go to [Coding Definitions](#) | [Unit Maintenance Plans](#) | [Tasks](#) and click [New Work Order from Task](#).

You can also create boilerplate work orders from unit maintenance plans—go to [Coding Definitions](#) | [Unit Maintenance Plans](#) and click [Create unplanned Maintenance Work Order](#).

If you start from a task, you have to specify the unit where the work should be done. If you start from a unit maintenance plan, the unit is already part of the plan.

Recording Meter Readings

You can record a meter reading in connection with a work order on any unit that has a meter. Open the work order and go to the [Meters](#) section. Click on the meter whose reading you want to record, then click [New](#). MainBoss will open a window where you can record the meter reading.

Defective Meter Readings: If you record a meter reading that is lower than the last reading, MainBoss issues a message saying that the reading is “defective.” Someone may have mistyped the previous reading, or it's time to set the meter offset. For more about meter offsets, see the full *Day-to-Day Operations* guide.

Planned Maintenance

To use the features discussed in this chapter, your version of MainBoss must have the **Planned Maintenance** module.

The *Configuration Guide* explains how to set up planned maintenance. This guide explains how to use your existing plans to create planned maintenance work orders.

Generating Planned Maintenance Work Orders

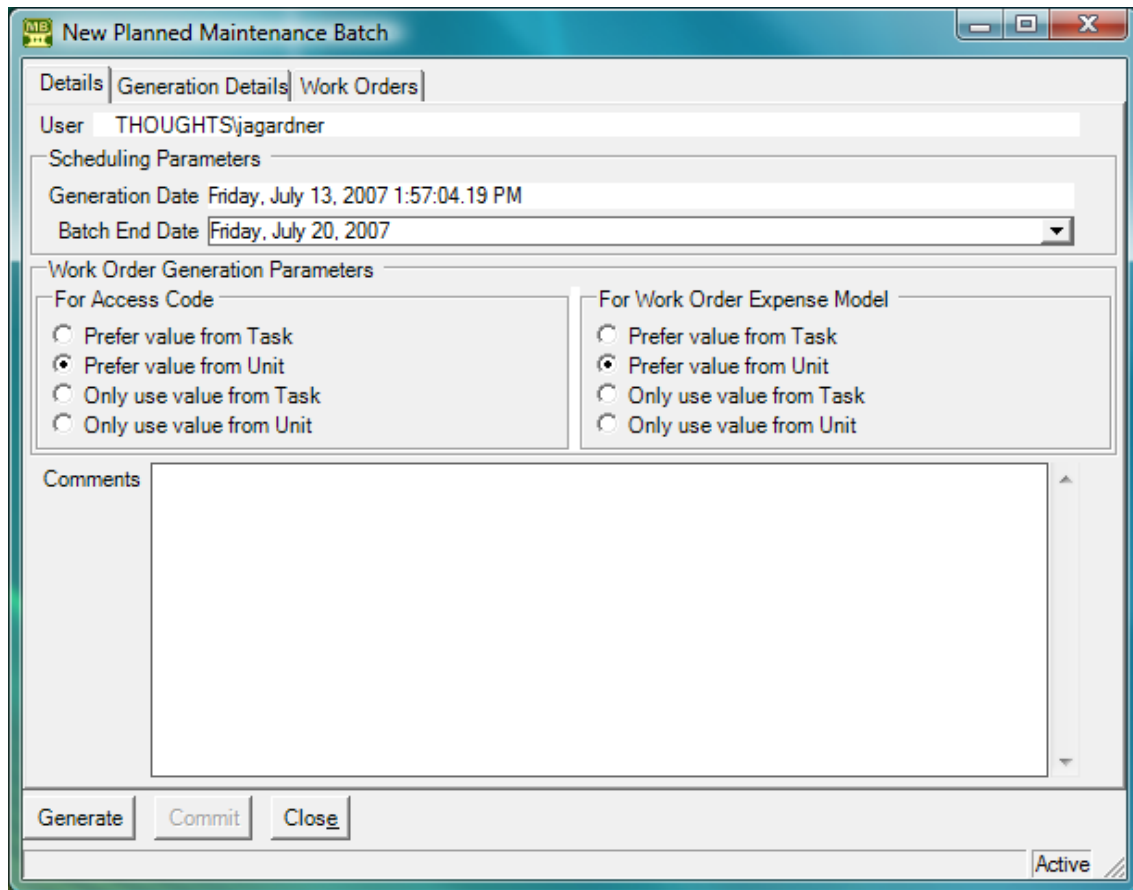
In order to schedule planned maintenance, you must explicitly tell MainBoss to generate appropriate work orders.

Important: PM work orders are not generated until you tell MainBoss to do so. You must explicitly tell MainBoss to generate the work orders.

PM work orders are always generated for a specific period. For example, every Friday you might generate work orders for the next week (up to and including the next Friday). MainBoss will then check all the PM schedules and see which jobs come due in the specified period. MainBoss will also check all the meter readings that have been recorded and will determine which jobs will come due based on those readings.

You specify a time period by giving the last day of the period. MainBoss will generate work orders for all jobs up to and including that day. For example, suppose that the last time, you generated all work orders up to March 30. The next time you generated work orders, you might tell MainBoss to generate work orders up to April 15; then MainBoss will generate work orders for all PM jobs that come due from March 31 to April 15 (inclusive).

To generate PM work orders, go to **Generate Planned Maintenance** and click **New**. MainBoss opens a window where you can begin the generation process.



Check the date in “**Batch End Date**” and make sure it’s what you want. MainBoss will generate all PM work orders up to and including the specified date.

Click **Generate**. MainBoss will generate an initial list of work orders for the planned maintenance tasks that are due. This list is displayed in the **Generation Details** section. Examine the list to make sure it’s what you expect. If it’s acceptable, click **Commit** to create the actual work orders.

Adjusting Planned Maintenance Work Orders

After MainBoss has generated a set of PM work orders, you may adjust any of those work orders to reflect special circumstances. For example, suppose that a PM task description assigns a job to a particular worker, but that worker is sick or on vacation. In this case, you can adjust the generated work order to assign the job to someone else.

As another example, suppose a vehicle is scheduled for a routine oil change but you’ve also received a complaint about a slow leak in one of the vehicle’s tires. You may choose to modify the oil change work order to tell workers to deal with the slow leak too.

You can adjust a work order at any time, but many organizations find it convenient to review PM work orders immediately after the work orders have been generated.

After you [Commit](#) to a set of work orders, the [Work Orders](#) section of the planned maintenance generation record will list the work orders that were generated. To edit any of the work orders, select the work order in the list, then click [Edit](#).

General Inventory Control

As inventory materials are used, MainBoss automatically adjusts its database according to the information recorded when you close a work order. For example, if a particular work order states that you put a new tire on a forklift truck, MainBoss automatically reduces the count of tires in your inventory (as of the date of issue as stated on the work order).

You may also make manual adjustments to inventory totals. This lets you account for breakage, transfers from one storeroom to another, and other factors that influence your inventory.

Inventory Details

This section discusses precise details of certain aspects of inventory control.

On Hand: When MainBoss tells you the quantity of an item that is currently *on hand*, that is the quantity that is expected to be present in a particular storeroom or in all storerooms combined.

On Reserve: When you create a work order, you can reserve inventory materials for use in the work order. These materials are said to be *on reserve*. You put materials on reserve when you use **New Demand Item** in the **Resources** section of an open work order. More precisely, the materials are put on reserve when you **Save** the demand.

Materials can be removed from reserve in several ways:

- You can **Void** (cancel) the work order. In this case, all materials that were on reserve become available for use again.
- You can use **Delete** in the **Resources** section of the work order to delete demands from the list. Deleting a demand makes reserved materials available once more.
- You can use **New Actual** to state that reserved materials have actually been used. For example, suppose you use **New Demand Item** to reserve 10 quarts of oil for a job, then use **New Actual** to say that the job actually used 8 quarts. MainBoss will update its records to say that you now have only 2 quarts on reserve, since you used 8 of the original 10 quarts. (MainBoss will also update its records to say that you have 8 quarts less on hand.)
- When you close a work order, MainBoss removes all outstanding reservations for materials on that work order. For example, suppose you reserved 10 quarts of oil but only used 8 quarts. This leaves 2 quarts still on reserve. However, when you close the work order, MainBoss removes those 2 quarts from the reserve. Since the work

order has been closed, the job is finished and the extra 2 quarts obviously weren't needed.

The total quantity of an item on reserve is the sum of all *on reserve* quantities from *open* work orders. For example, if one work order calls for 10 quarts of oil and another calls for 20, you have a total of 30 quarts on reserve.

Stock Available: When MainBoss tells you the total quantity of an item *available* (either in a single storeroom or in all storerooms combined), the quantity is calculated as

$$\text{Stock Available} = \text{OnHand} - \text{OnReserve}$$

When MainBoss needs to determine whether stock should be re-stocked, it looks at the *available* quantity, not at the quantity on hand.

Closed and Voided Work Orders: After a work order has been closed or voided, the use of New Demand Item does *not* put materials on reserve. Since the job is already finished or cancelled, there is no point in putting materials on reserve. (The only reason you would use New Demand Item would be to correct your records after the fact.)

Finding Which Storeroom Contains a Particular Item

Suppose you need a particular item. You want to know which storerooms contain that item and how much each storeroom contains.

Go to **Items** in the control panel. Click on the item in the list. In the Storeroom Assignments area below the list, you'll see locations where the item is stored. Clicking on any entry in the area will show you the quantity of the item in the selected location.

Recording Price Quotes

You can record price quotes on an item using the item record:

1. In the control panel, select **Items** and click on the item for which you want to record a price quote. Click Edit.
2. In the item record's Pricing section, click New. MainBoss opens a window where you can record the price quote.

You can record different price quotes for different vendors. The Pricing section of the item record lists all the price quotes you've recorded.

Receiving Goods

When you receive a shipment of goods, you should record the items you received and the storerooms where they were put. You do this using the item record.

1. In the control panel, select **Items** and click on the item that you received. Click **Edit**.
2. In the item record's **Receiving** section, click **Receive**. MainBoss opens a window where you can record what you received.
3. In "**Receiving Item & Location**", specify a storeroom assignment record for the item and the storeroom where the item will be put.
4. Fill in the other fields, as appropriate, then click **Save & Close** to save the information and close the window.

Taking Physical Inventory

Keeping an accurate inventory is notoriously difficult, even with computerized record-keeping. For this reason, most organizations periodically take a physical count of their stock. After taking inventory, you should then compare the numbers from the physical count to the numbers in MainBoss's records. If there is a disagreement, you should update MainBoss's records to reflect the actual numbers.

In order to do a physical count, print off a report using **Items | Reports | Location and Status**. This displays which items are expected to be in which locations.

After you have taken inventory, you should adjust MainBoss's records to reflect any differences between the real count and the expected quantities.

1. In the control panel, select **Coding Definitions | Items | Storeroom Assignments**. MainBoss displays a list of storeroom locations and what items they contain.
2. In the list of records, find the storeroom that contains the item whose count should be changed, then click on the line for the item. Click **Edit**. MainBoss opens a window that lets you edit the existing information.
3. In the **Activity** section of the record, click **New Physical Count**. MainBoss opens a window where you can specify the physical count for the item in this particular storeroom.
4. In "**Adjustment Code**", select a code indicating the reason for the change.
5. Fill in the rest of the fields as appropriate, then click **Save & Close** to save your information and return to the previous window.

Other Inventory Operations

A number of other inventory operations are available through storeroom assignment records (discussed in the previous sections):

New Item Adjustment (found on the drop-down list for **New Physical Count**):

May be used for any non-standard adjustment to item quantities recorded in your records. For example, if an item accidentally gets broken, you should record what happened by creating an adjustment record.

When you record an adjustment, you specify an adjustment code. Possible adjustment codes are set up by your MainBoss administrator. For more on such codes, see the MainBoss *Configuration* guide.

New Item Issue:

Used in situations in which materials are issued from inventory, other than in connection with a work order. For example, a rental management company might issue a supply of light bulbs to tenants so that tenants can change their own bulbs rather than calling in maintenance personnel.

When you record an issue, you specify an issue code. Possible issue codes are set up by your MainBoss administrator. For more on such codes, see the MainBoss *Configuration* guide.

Transfer to and **Transfer from** (found on the drop-down list for **New Item Issue**):

Lets you record when you move materials from one storeroom to another. **Transfer from** is used if you start with the record for the storeroom where the items were kept originally. **Transfer to** is used if you start with the record for the storeroom where the items are going.
