

BILL OF MANUFACTURING

How the BOM stores manufacturing specifications and drives MRP, shop control, product costing, and process documentation.

WHAT IS A BILL OF MANUFACTURING?



A Bill of Manufacturing stores the complete labor and material specifications for a manufactured item.



Drives MRP and shop control



Supports product costing and scheduling



Documents how items are made

1. BOM BENEFITS



Goes beyond components — includes the full manufacturing definition



Fits standard items, subassemblies, batch items, one-off items, byproducts, and remanufacturing



Provides the specifications needed for jobs, POs, and work center scheduling



Supports revision control and engineering history



Transfers process knowledge from people to the database



Improves documentation, quality, and consistency on the shop floor

2. LABOR SPECIFICATIONS – ROUTINGS



Enter setup, labor, and subcontract service specifications on the Routing tab.

Used for cost calculations, job scheduling, and traveler documentation.



Work Center Routings: cycle times for each labor process.



Subcon Routings: info for Subcon PO generation, documentation, and absorbed costing via PO Receipt.

Give every BOM a routing: every manufactured item has at least one process; routings are essential for product costing, job days, and shop control.

3. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS – COMPONENTS



Components include subassemblies, phantom assemblies, recipes/formulas, purchased parts, and raw materials.



Subassembly components auto-nest for multi-level BOMs.

No limit to the number of BOM levels.



Component notes and references support detailed documentation.

Purchased items drive job material usage.

Scrap % can increase job quantity to reflect scrap or loss.



BEST PRACTICE: A Bill of Manufacturing organizes product definition, labor routing, and material specifications for planning, costing, scheduling, and documentation.