

Term or Acronym	Meaning
Ad Hoc Collection	Ad Hoc Collections are collections at a consignee or other point, where the actual items to be collected have not been defined, allowing for a free-form scanning of items.
AI	In barcode terms, an Application Identifier; some pre-defined characters in a barcode that define the data content rather than the format.
Asset	A traceable DU; the item that is tracked during delivery and collection. This Asset has a type (e.g. Cage, Tet, etc).
Audit Log	A log of events that have happened in the C-TMS system. It could include information, error, debug or audit messages. Users are able to search for messages of a certain type, on a certain day and from a certain area of the system.
Backloads	Orders that are placed on a pre-existing trip at the end of the trip before returning to the depot. They may be for customers other than the customer that is paying for the full trip and may result in a rebate to the customer, and a charge to the backload order's customer.
Booking	A quantity of a single Product Type on a single DU Type to be delivered from one location to another on particular date but not at a particular time. These records are usually created by the Auto Summary process. These records are displayed in the main view on the Bookings form.
Carrier	The carrier completing the trip. Can comprise any carrier configured in the system, but normally Home Fleet (usually a carrier per depot), 3rd-party carriers, supplier/customer-own transport, own collection, etc.
Case	A Case of individual packets of a product e.g. a case of Cornflake packets.
Consolidating Centre	A depot that takes delivery of goods from several origins and consolidates them for trunking to outbases (q.v.) or final delivery to destinations. See also Consolidation.
Consolidation	In execution terms, this is the act of taking several jobs and combining them into a single execution job. This can be by several criteria but is broadly defined as: Same Location consolidation, where the delivery/collection points are identical; Linked Location, where the deliver/collection points have been configured to be seen as the same point within C-TMS and; Manual (Ad Hoc) Consolidation, where the driver decides that two jobs should be delivered/collected at the same time.
Containerisation	The action of taking items and placing them inside another item for tracking purposes. See also Asset.
Cost Centre	A part of an organization to which costs may be charged for accounting purposes. For C-TMS, this is used for accounting purposes, and also to generally configure the system.
C-Portal	CALIDUS Portal, Aptean's web-enabled external access system to the Calidus systems. Also, any electronic internet-based system designed to access functionality for a particular purpose (for example, customer enquiries, supplier activity, track and trace, etc.)
Cross-Dock	Also a specific location at which product is exchanged.
C-ePOD; EPOD, APOD	Electronic Proof of Delivery. The Aptean EPOD system is CALIDUS ePOD or Aptean POD.
C-TMS	CALIDUS TMS, Aptean's Transport Management System.
CSB	This refers to Carrier Self Billing, the process that C-TMS uses to produce and send invoices to carriers.
Customer	In 3PL terms, the customer on behalf of which the transport is being operated.
DDL	Drop-down list - a series of pre-designated answers to a particular question on a device, rather than requiring the user to key the answer in full.
Debrief	Comprises 3 parts: Trip debrief, where general trip notes and vehicle information is captured; Stop debrief, where actual arrival and departure times against a trip are entered; Order debrief, where actual product and item quantities are entered; Driver/Trip debrief, where additional information is captured from the driver relating to the trip.
Delivery Types	This defines the category of the order, and is intrinsically linked to revenue and cost tariffs.
Demurrage; Detention	Any time spent loading, unloading or waiting that is outside contractual obligation in execution of a trip. This usually incurs additional charges.
Depot	Any location that schedules and controls transport.
Despatch	In transport terms, the process of loading and despatching items out of a depot. In this implementation, the process of loading and despatching is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Loading.
DMS	Document Management Systems: Systems than manage the storage and viewing of (predominantly) scanned documents. Usually these systems also include some automation and indexing routines.
DOT	Delivery On Time - see OTIF.
Driver	Comprising drivers and crew assigned to a trip.
Drivers Day	A schedule of work that a driver would undertake in a day including any rest periods and breaks.
Drop	A stop on a trip.
DU	Distribution/Despatch/Deliverable Unit - box, tray, cage, tet, etc.; Also Asset, Asset Type.
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange - a mechanism by which 2 systems can communicate normally

Term or Acronym	Meaning
	without user intervention.
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
Fixed Route Template	A template in C-TMS that provides a series of timed slots into which orders will fit. This can be used to create fixed routes (q.v.) and also as a template for cross-docking and grouping similar orders together.
Fixed Route	In transport terms, a fixed route is a trip comprised of a series of fixed stops that are typically always visited. A C-TMS fixed route template (q.v.) can be used to create these.
Fixed Schedule	An order that occurs at a fixed time. Differing from the above, the order will be created in the schedule; Also Milk Run.
Fuel Surcharge	An additional charge that may be applied to a Transport charge to reflect the increasing price of fuel.
Isotrak	A third party software package that allows users to be informed of the whereabouts of their vehicles using GPS technology. Interfaces with C-TMS in order to provide ?actuals? information for trips (i.e. the time a trip arrived at a stop and the amount of pallets that were delivered).
Item	A single item for delivery/collection.
Load	C-TMS: A trip that encompasses just a vehicle-full of items, or one journey out and back to a depot.
Loading	In transport terms, the process of loading and despatching items out of a depot. In this implementation, the process of loading and despatching is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Despatch.
Location	In C-TMS terms, a trip comprises visits or drops to many locations. A location can be of many different types.
Location Types	Usually one of: Depot, Customer, Delivery/Collection Location, Store, etc.
MCS	Mobile Control System
OBD	On-Board Diagnostics - an automotive term referring to a vehicle's self-diagnostic and reporting capabilities. Also CANbus.
OMS Ref	A unique transport movement ID, referring to a single transport movement request.
OPS13	Vehicle Checks; Defect Reporting
Optimisation	Route Building and Optimisation
Order	Equiv: OMS Ref; a transport movement.
Order Line	An order can be made up of different order lines (i.e. an order from one location to another can contain many lines such as 20 ambient pallets and 20 chilled pallets)
Order Status	The lifecycle of an order, usually UNSCHEDULED->SCHED-COLL->SCHEDULED->DELIVERED/FAILED/CANCELLED.
OTIF	On Time In Full - Metrics to measure successful collection or delivery.
Outbase	A depot whose purpose is to deliver to final delivery destination within a geographically-restricted subsection of the whole catchment area; also ROC, RDC.
Payment	Monies paid by a cost centre to a third party such as a carrier.
Plan	A term used to describe the result from scheduling Orders onto Trips. The first set of Trips may be referred to as ?Plan A?, with a subsequent, more accurate plan later in the day being referred to as ?Plan B?.
Post Schedule	The period after Orders have been scheduled in the Scheduling Program and then returned to C-TMS. Any subsequent manipulation of these Orders would be Post Schedule manipulation.
Pre Schedule	The period before Orders have been scheduled in the Scheduling Program and then returned to C-TMS. Any manipulation of these Orders would be Pre Schedule manipulation.
Product Item	Another term for a case or SKU
Product Quantity	A quantity of a single Product Item or SKU to be delivered from one location to another on particular date but not at a particular time. These records are created by the inbound Bookings interface process. These records are displayed in the View Detail screen on the Bookings form.
Product Summary	Another term for Booking
Product Type	The category that a Product Item, Case or SKU falls in to, usually associated with temperature e.g. FROZEN, PERISHABLE, AMBIENT
Reason Codes	Of many types: Adjustment, Non-conformance, Order.
Recalculate Distance and Times	A C-TMS function that is applied to a trip. The function checks the properties of the trip to ensure that it meets the defined rules for a trip in respect of drive times and driver?s breaks.
Receipt	In transport terms, the process of receiving and uploading items into a depot. In this implementation, the process of receipt and unloading is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Unloading.
Region	Geographical Region. Also, Postal Region. Regions are allocated to Depots and are used to determine ownership of a particular Order.
Resources	Drivers, Crew, Tractors, Vehicles, Trailers

Term or Acronym	Meaning
Revenue	Monies received by a cost centre from a third party such as a customer.
Route	A route is a fixed route that is repeated. A Trip is a unique trip, which may be created from a route.
ROC	Regional Operating Centre; a depot whose purpose is to deliver to final delivery destination within a geographically-restricted subsection of the whole catchment area; also Outbase.
RDC	Regional Distribution Centre.
RPE	Regular Pallet Equivalent - This is used to estimate volume and therefore capacity of vehicles within C-TMS.
Schedule	A day's plan, usually consisting of 24 hours, not necessarily from midnight to midnight.
Service Levels; Service Types	Typically used to determine additional services for an order, or a quicker transport service. This defines the order windows i.e. the collection and delivery windows and offsets relating to the service level, through schedule rules.
Shunt	A trunk (q.v.) movement between depots using the trunk network, typically of a much shorter length than a trunk movement.
Sourcing Unit	A second entity that can be applied to a Lane, and all charges relating to that Lane will then be applied to the Sourcing Unit and not the Customer.
Stop	Also Trip Stop. A stop on a trip. In this solution, Drop is the pre-assigned fixed route drop number, whereas Stop is the generated CTMS stop ID.
Surcharges	Any charges applied to an invoice at invoice stage, rather than generated from the order or trip itself. Examples are: Fuel Surcharge/Rebate, Demurrage.
Tariffs	Rate Cards, forming the basis of generating trip/carrier costs and order revenue.
TI	Transport Instruction - another term for an Order.
TLM	Transport Logistics Manager
Tractor	The driver cab, pulling the trailer.
Trailer	The trailer carrying the goods. Can be several types.
Transport	The transport management office.
Trip	C-TMS: A selection of work to be completed, specifically a workload that lasts for an entire shift for a driver.
Trip Manipulation	The manipulation of Scheduled Trips, whether it be to add a Carrier or to completely recalculate times on the Trip.
Trip Status	The lifecycle of a trip
Trunk	A route between depots, transporting goods usually to be delivered from the destination depot, but any transfer of goods from the original receiving or originating depot in the network to the final delivery depot (the out-base).
TTM	CALIDUS TTM; Track and Trace Module; Aptean's application dedicated to tracking and tracing order events with inputs from several external systems.
Unloading	The process of receiving and uploading items into a depot. In this implementation, the process of receipt and unloading is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Receiving.
WCS	Warehouse Control System
WMS	Warehouse Management System

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# 1 Template:EPOD Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
<b>General Definitions</b>	
EPOD	Electronic Proof of Delivery. The OBSL EPOD system is <i>CALIDUS</i> ePOD. This also comprises the basis of the Service Completion system <i>CALIDUS</i> eServ.
Server	The portion of the <i>CALIDUS</i> ePOD/eServ systems that controls all the data and sends information to and receives updates from the mobile device.
Mobile Device; PDA	The device used by the driver to perform the jobs. Typically an Android mobile device or tablet.
Site	The site usually defines the depot, business or the transport group (carrier). It can be set to any value required by the customer. All transactions data (for example, loads and jobs) and standing data (for example, vehicles and uses) belong to a site. An EPOD user, on a device or in the Admin screen, can only see data for one site at a time.
Load	A single journey for the driver with a set of work attached. A load is identified by a unique load ID. This may also be referred to as a worklist or workload.
Job	Also Consignment. A single task for the driver as a specific location. This could be the collection of goods or the delivery of goods. Jobs may also be Services (for example, servicing, installing or de-installing a boiler). A job is identified by a unique job ID but can also have other references held against the job (e.g. job code, SO number, customer reference and external reference).
Job Group	Jobs must be tagged with a Job Group. All jobs tagged with a single job group are processed in the same way. The job group has configuration associated to it to control such items as: POD/POC Report settings; Pre-Job actions (such as signing at a gatehouse); Post-Job actions (such as who signs for the item, are photos required); configurable fields required for entry for the jobs; Terms and Conditions displayed and; driver/user process (such as photos required for cancellation, comments/notes allowed). The job group can be used for any or all Sites, and the configuration against the job group can be different in each site. Job Groups can also be restricted from Admin and Remote users, so that certain users only see jobs for certain groups.
Container	A generic term for any object that contains the items being collected or delivered. Examples of containers are: Pallet; Package; Carton; Item; Cage. A special container "Loose Products" - see Product below. A container is identified by a container ID which is unique to this physical container.
Product	A product is any goods that are being collected or delivered where the product has a 'Product Code' which identifies what the product is but which does not uniquely identify each individual item. A product will also have a quantity associated with it to indicate how many items of this 'Product Code' are being collected or delivered. Products can either be processed within a 'Container' or as 'Loose Products' without a 'Container'.
Owner	The owner of the order that created the job. Typically this is the sales team that took the order and will be responsible for dealing with queries from the customer regarding the status.
Operator; Executor	The Site (depot or carrier) that is executing the load or loads that are involved in the delivery of the items.
<b>Item Related Definitions</b>	
Job Code	A reference associated with a job or job(s). This reference is common to connected jobs, for example this would be the same on both the collection of goods and the associated delivery of the same goods. Typically this would be the transport unique reference.
SO Number	A reference associated with a job which indicates the "Sales Order Number" this job is associated with.
Customer Reference	A reference associated with a job which has been provided by and will be recognised by the customer.
External Reference	A reference associated with a job which does not match any of the existing references, usually because it has been provided by an external system.
Pallet	An alternative for 'Container'. The term pallet is used when the operation only uses portable platforms as the container for goods.
Package	An alternative for 'Container'. The term package is used when the operation only uses boxes or wrapping as containers for goods.
Package Code	A code representing the type of 'Container'.
Package Desc	A description of the type of 'Container'.
Product Code	A code which identifies what a product is.
Item	A generic term for any individual item that can be collected or delivered. An item can represent a 'Container' or a 'Product'. This can also be used as an alternative for 'Container' when the operation only treats the goods as individual items, i.e. not as identifiable products.



Term or Acronym	Meaning
Service Item	An item which will be serviced by a service job. See action 'Service'.
Issue Life	The time after which an item is no longer fit for purpose.
Pack Size; Case Quantity	A product may consist of a full quantity of items, inside a pack. The Pack Size (or Case Quantity) defines the amount of this product contained in a single pack. For example, if there are 85 items to deliver, with a pack size of 24, the number of full packs is determined to be 3 (24 * 3, or 72), with the remaining (13) being 'loose' quantity. This is displayed as "3/13" on the mobile application.
UOM; Item Type	Unit of Measure; The major (case) UOM. This can optionally be displayed on the mobile device when changing product quantities.
Product Type	A classification of the product being delivered. For example, a company may deliver 7 different mortar products and 80 different concrete slab products. The Product Types may be set to "MORTAR" and "SLABS". This may be used to attach additional configuration, changing the data required when collecting or delivering these product types.
<b>Status Definitions</b>	
Status	An indicator of how far through the processing a 'Job', 'Container' or 'Product' has progressed.
Pending	A status indicating that the processing has not yet started, but is required to be completed.
In Progress	A status indicating that processing has started but not yet finished.
Complete	A status indicating that the 'Job', 'Container' or 'Product' has been collected or delivered.
Complete (Amended)	A status indicating that the 'Job', 'Container' or 'Product' has been collected or delivered but that some changes or amendments have been made. This means that not everything that was planned to be collected or delivered was collected or delivered, some items may have been cancelled or some products may only have had some of the planned quantities collected or delivered.
Complete (Claused)	A status indicating that the processing has been finished but that a 'Clause' condition has been recorded for this item.
Claused	See 'Complete (Claused)' and action 'Clause'.
Cancelled	A status indicating that the processing of this item or job is no longer required.
Cancelled at Collection	A status indicating that the delivery of a container or product is no longer required because the associated collection of this container or product was cancelled.
Submitted	An optional status that applies only to a 'Job' and which occurs after the 'Job' has been completed. This indicates that any time and expenses information recorded for the 'Job' has been submitted back to the server and can no longer be altered.
<b>Action Definitions</b>	
Start	An action associated with a 'Job' meaning the driver is about to start the processing of this job or jobs. This action will mark the job(s) with a status of 'In Progress'.
Arrive	A conditional action associated with a 'Job' meaning the driver has arrived at the location the goods should be collected from or delivered to.
Continue	An action associated with a 'Job' meaning the driver has previously performed the 'Start' and/or 'Arrive' action and has exited the processing screen but is now going to continue the processing.
Collect	An action associated with a specific 'Container' or a 'Product' meaning the driver has collected the 'Container' or 'Product'. This action will mark the 'Container' or 'Product' with a status of 'Complete' or 'Complete (Amended)'.
Collect Claused	An action associated with a specific 'Container' or a 'Product' meaning the driver has collected the 'Container' or 'Product' but with a condition under which the collection was accepted. This action will accept the clause condition and then mark the 'Container' or 'Product' with a status of 'Complete (Claused)'.
Deliver	An action associated with a specific 'Container' or a 'Product' meaning the driver has delivered the 'Container' or 'Product'. This action will mark the 'Container' or 'Product' with a status of 'Complete' or 'Complete (Amended)'.
Deliver Claused	An action associated with a specific 'Container' or a 'Product' meaning the driver has delivered the 'Container' or 'Product' but with a condition under which the delivery was accepted. This action will accept the clause condition and then mark the 'Container' or 'Product' with a status of 'Complete (Claused)'.
Clause	An action associated with a specific 'Container' or a 'Product' that has already been collected or delivered meaning the collection or delivery has been accepted with a condition. This action will accept the clause condition and then mark the 'Container' or 'Product' with a status of 'Complete (Claused)'.
Cancel	An action associated with a 'Job', 'Container' or 'Product' meaning the collection or delivery will not be performed for this 'Job', 'Container' or 'Product'.



Term or Acronym	Meaning
Submit	An optional action which can conditionally be carried out after a 'Job' has been collection or delivered meaning that any/all required expense or time recording for this 'Job' has been completed and can be submitted back to the server.
Service	A service of a service item or items. Typically, Installation, Deinstallation or Service. The process of a service usually encompasses Pre- and Post-work checks, information gathering and diagnosis and resolution notes. Additional references (MC Refs) may also be captured.
Actioned	A general term describing completing a job. So, 'Actioned' may be used instead of 'Collected', 'Serviced', 'Delivered'.
Consolidate	The action of taking several jobs and linking them together, so they are actioned at the same time with one start, arrive and signature.
Deconsolidate	The action of taking a consolidation of jobs and breaking them down into the component jobs again.
Job Swap	The action of selecting an existing load not assigned to the user, and picking jobs to transfer onto the user's load.
Signature Capture	Usually the final action of a job, where the customer's name and signature are entered.
<b>Other Definitions</b>	
Reason Code	A code which represents the reason that a job was cancelled or an item was cancelled or claused.
Vehicle	The vehicle used for transporting the goods.
Vehicle Checks	Also Defect Checks. A series of questions representing the results of checks intended to ensure the vehicle is in an acceptable condition.
Metrics Entry	A series of questions to capture information either at the start or end of a 'Load'.
Driver	The person performing the collections or deliveries; the user of the device/application.
Engineer	The person performing the services; the user of the device/application.
Customer	The person/company the goods are being collected from or delivered to.
Signatory	The name of the person providing a signature.
T&Cs	Terms and Conditions. The T&Cs are shown when signatures are prompted for. The text of the T&Cs are defined in the system itself.
Transfer Load	A load select from which to swap jobs to the user's load.
Base	E.g. 'Return to Base'. Typically the depot from which the driver departed.
Unplanned Ad Hoc Collection	A collection job that is created by the driver, usually after delivering to a customer.
Ad Hoc Container Entry/Scanning	The process of adding containers (items) to a job that have not been pre-advised on the job.
Completion Report	POD, POC, Service/Work Report.
Load Assignment	The action of assigning a vehicle and/or a driver to a load.
Job Assignment	The action of putting jobs onto a load.
Collection/Delivery Windows; Access Windows	Periods of time between which it is acceptable to deliver or collect from that customer. This has limited use in the system, mostly for reporting purposes.
<b>Location/Map Terms</b>	
Lat-Longs; GPS Co-ordinates, GPS Position	Latitude and Longitude co-ordinates, specified together as a single entity, identifying the exact position of a location. There are multiple formats - CALIDUS ePOD uses decimal notation, for example "53.3490818,-2.8521498" identifies the OBS Logistics office building in Liverpool.
GPS	Global Positioning System; the satellite system used to obtain a GPS position, for use with navigation and location positioning.
Geocode; Reverse Geocode	Geocoding is the process of obtaining lat-long from an address. Reverse Geocoding is the process obtaining an address from lat-long.
Geofence; Geofence Break	A Geofence is a perimeter around a location. A Geofence Break occurs when a device passes through this perimeter on entry or exit from the location.





## 2 Template:MCS Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
AWB	Airway Bill; a receipt of goods required by airline carriers. It also serves as the carriage contract between the carrier and the shipper.
C-MCS	<i>CALIDUS</i> MCS, OBS Logistics Mobile Control System. See also MCS.
Carrier	The carrier completing the trip. Can comprise any carrier configured in the system, but normally Home Fleet (usually a carrier per depot), 3rd-party carriers, supplier-/customer-own transport, own collection, etc.
Consolidating Centre	A depot that takes delivery of goods from several origins and consolidates them for trunking to outbases (q.v.) or final delivery to destinations. See also Consolidation.
Consolidation	<p>In execution terms, this is the act of taking several jobs and combining them into a single execution job. This can be by several criteria but is broadly defined as: Same Location consolidation, where the delivery/collection points are identical; Linked Location, where the deliver/collection points have been configured to be seen as the same point within C-TMS and; Manual (Ad Hoc) Consolidation, where the driver decides that two jobs should be delivered/collected at the same time.</p> <p>In general transport terms, this is the act of taking like product from several sources (originating depots, warehouses, orders) going to the same destination or on the same vehicle and placing them on a transportable media. See also containerisation.</p>
Containerisation	The action of taking items and placing them inside another item for tracking purposes. See also Asset.
Cost Centre	A part of an organisation to which costs may be charged for accounting purposes. For C-TMS, this is used for accounting purposes, and also to generally configure the system.
C-TMS	<i>CALIDUS</i> TMS, OBS Logistics' Transport Management System.
Cross-Dock	Also a specific location at which product is exchanged.
Customer	In 3PL terms, the customer on behalf of which the transport is being operated.
DDL	Drop-down list - a series of pre-designated answers to a particular question on a device, rather than requiring the user to key the answer in full.
Debrief	Comprises 2 parts: Stop debrief, where actual arrival and departure times against a trip are entered; Order debrief, where actual product and item quantities are entered; Driver/Trip debrief, where additional information is captured from the driver relating to the trip.
Depot	Any location that schedules and controls transport.
Despatch	In transport terms, the process of loading and despatching items out of a depot. In this implementation, the process of loading and despatching is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Loading.
Driver	Comprising drivers and crew assigned to a trip.
DU	Distribution/Deliverable Unit - Pallet, Package, etc.; Also Asset, Asset Type.
Fixed Route	In transport terms, a fixed route is a trip comprised of a series of fixed stops that are typically always visited. A C-TMS fixed route template (q.v.) can be used to create these.
Item	A single item for delivery/collection. A general terms, distinct from the DU of the deliverable item e.g. Pallet, Package, etc.
Loading	In transport terms, the process of loading and despatching items out of a depot. In this implementation, the process of loading and despatching is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Despatch.
Location	In C-TMS terms, a trip comprises visits or drops to many locations. A location can be of many different types.
Location Types	Usually one of: Depot, Customer, Delivery/Collection Location, Store, etc.
MCS	Mobile Control System, an application to execute mobile tasks, as opposed to transport management tasks from a console. For OBS Logistics, transport depot mobile tasks are handles by <i>CALIDUS</i> MCS.
OMS Ref	A unique transport movement ID, referring to a single transport movement request.
Optimisation	Route building and optimisation of stops on a trip.
Order	Equiv: OMS Ref; a transport movement.
Order Status	The lifecycle of an order.
Outbase	A depot whose purpose is to deliver to final delivery destination within a geographically-restricted subsection of the whole catchment area; also ROC.
Reason Codes	Of many types: Adjustment, Non-conformance, Order.





Term or Acronym	Meaning
Receipt	In transport terms, the process of receiving and uploading items into a depot. In this implementation, the process of receipt and unloading is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Unloading.
Region; Postal Region	Geographical Region.
Resources	Drivers, Crew, Tractors, Vehicles, Trailers (q.v.).
Route	A route is a fixed route that is repeated. A Trip is a unique trip, which may be created from a route.
ROC	Regional Operating Centre; a depot whose purpose is to deliver to final delivery destination within a geographically-restricted subsection of the whole catchment area; also Outbase.
RPE	Roll-pallet Equivalent - This is used to estimate volume and therefore capacity of vehicles within C-TMS.
Schedule	A day's plan, usually consisting of 24 hours, not necessarily from midnight to midnight.
Shunt	A trunk (q.v.) movement between depots using the trunk network, typically of a much shorter length than a trunk movement.
TLM	Transport Logistics Manager
Tractor	The driver cab, pulling the trailer.
Trailer	The trailer carrying the goods. Can be several types.
Trans-Ship	The process of receiving, cross-docking and despatching items within a depot, usually within a single transaction. In this implementation, this is the process at the ROC (q.v.).
Transport	Transport operations.
Trip	C-TMS: A selection of work to be completed, specifically a workload that lasts for an entire shift for a driver.
Trip Status	The lifecycle of a trip.
Trunk	A route between depots, transporting goods usually to be delivered from the destination depot, but any transfer of goods from the original receiving or originating depot in the network to the final delivery depot (the outbase).
Unloading	The process of receiving and uploading items into a depot. In this implementation, the process of receipt and unloading is predominantly controlled by C-MCS (q.v.). See also Receiving.
Vehicle	A generic term for the resource assigned to a trip. Can be tractor (q.v.), tractor plus trailer (q.v.), fixed vehicle (e.g. van). In C-TMS terms, the tractor ID is considered the vehicle ID, usually the registration.
Warehouse	This is a depot in C-TMS that is seen to be a warehouse, or origin and storage point for product for delivery.



### 3 Template:WCS Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
Ad Hoc	A task instigated on the device (spec. Ad Hoc Pallet Move), rather than a task instigated from the WMS and Stock Control.
Advice Note Number	An external reference linked to a Goods Receipt.
Aisle	A component of a location; usually a space through rows of racking or storage locations; a collection of locations;
Anchor Point	A starting location for a search for a suitable storage location; auto-putaway location suggestion start point.
Area	A collection of aisles; an area in the warehouse for a particular purpose.
Batch	A production batch of a product; a quantity of product that is considered to have the same characteristics;
Bay (Warehouse)	A physical loading or unloading point for the warehouse.
Bay	A component of a location; usually a space between uprights in racking, comprising several levels (horizontal beams).
Block Stack	A stable stack of pallets.
Bulk	Bulk storage; Usually full-pallet storage areas, racked or stacked.
Cancellation	The facility to cancel a task due to some problem, identified by the user when performing the task.
Check Digit	A short code, usually randomly generated and stored against a location, used to help identify that a user is at the right location before they proceed with a warehouse task.
CSV	Character-separated values; a text file with multiple rows and values, usually separated with commas.
C-WCS	CALIDUS WCS, the name of the OBS Logistics Warehouse Control system
C-WMS	CALIDUS WMS, the name of the OBS Logistics Warehouse Management system
Dead Leg	A movement of a truck without a pallet; wasted resource.
Despatch	The final physical stage of an order; handover of goods to the haulier.
Drive-In	A drive-in location, typically multi-level, multi-deep location.
Dual Cycling	Processes utilizing P&D locations for interleaving tasks in and out of specific areas, reducing dead leg movements.
Exchange	Specifically Pick Exchange or Task Exchange. The process of allowing a user to select a different pallet in a multi-pallet location and exchanging the expected pallet for this one. If the pallet is planned for another task, task exchange will complete this task instead of the expected one first. If the pallet is not planned, pallet exchange will swap the pallet (if suitable).
GR; GRN	Goods Receipt; Goods Receipt Number or Note
High Bay	Typically tall (greater than 5 level) racking, usually full pallet storage, usually Narrow Aisle.
JIT	Just In Time; processes designed to trigger at the last instant.
KPI	Key Performance Indicator.
Level	A component of a location; usually the vertical compartments of an area, delineated by horizontal beams.
Loading	The act of loading pallets onto a vehicle.
Location	A uniquely identified space in the warehouse for storage of product. There are many types, most commonly Floor locations (for example, Marshalling, Inbound), Racking or Bulk Storage Locations and Pick faces.
Manifest	The contents of a vehicle or container.
Marshalling	The act of bringing pallets for an order or load together; an area to do so.
Multi-deep	A location with 2 or more pallets stored sequentially i.e. only one can be accessed at a time.
NA	Narrow Aisle; usually any area in the warehouse that is restricted access due to space limitations, Narrow Aisles have associate P&D locations.
P&D	Pick-up and Drop-off locations; locations used to control the handover of pallets between distinct areas, for example between chambers and the wider area of the warehouse.
PI; Perpetual Inventory	The act of continuously checking locations in a warehouse, identifying and correcting product quantity issues. Usually used in Bulk environments rather than Pick Faces. In pick faces, this process is called is called Residual Stock Balance and usually takes place after picking from a pick face.
Pick Face	A location designed for picking part of a pallet of stock. Usually a low- or ground-level location.



Term or Acronym	Meaning
Pick List (order)	The instructions to pick pallets or cases from locations; the paper report associated to this; the stage of preparing these instructions; the sending of these instructions to WCS.
PO	Purchase Order.
Pre-advice; Goods Receipt Pre-advice	An advanced notification of what is being received. Part of a manifest. Pre-advices can be stock and quantity, or individual pallet level.
Putaway	The physical move of a pallet to a storage location as a result of receiving it into the warehouse.
RAG	Acronym for Red/Amber/Green, a traffic light colouration system depicting (in sequence) Errors, Warnings or Informational messages. Usually used in operational monitoring to effectively display when certain processes are not working as expected.
RDT	Radio Data Terminal.
Replen; Replenishment	The act of moving product (usually a pallet) from bulk storage to a pick face.
Reposition	The facility to change the location of a movement or putaway when at the final destination, sue to some issue discovered when performing the task.
RF	Radio Frequency; An RF device is an RDT, typically used by CALIDUS WCS for executing warehouse tasks.
SCR; CR	Software Change Request.
Short Pick	The process of not fulfilling an order due to failure to identify sufficient product when picking. May also be used as a term to indicate Short Allocation.
SO	Sales Order.
Truck Types	Plants, Mechanical Handling Equipment. For example, Reach trucks, Counter-balance trucks, pallet riders, etc.
UOM	Unit of Measure.
WA	Wide Area; usually any area in the warehouse that is not restricted access due to space limitations, for example, floor areas, not Narrow Aisle.
WCS	Warehouse Control System
WMS	Warehouse Management System



## 4 Template:WMS Glossary

Term or Acronym	Meaning
Ad Hoc (WCS)	A task instigated on the device (spec. Ad Hoc Pallet Move), rather than a task instigated from the WMS and Stock Control.
Advice Note Number	An external reference linked to a Goods Receipt.
Aisle (WMS)	A component of a location; usually a space through rows of racking or storage locations; a collection of locations;
Allocation (order)	The systemic act of identifying and ring-fencing product matching the order requirements, following proscribed warehouse rules.
Anchor Point (WMS)	A starting location for a search for a suitable storage location; auto-putaway location suggestion start point.
Area (WMS)	A collection of aisles; an area in the warehouse for a particular purpose.
Batch (WMS)	A production batch of a product; a quantity of product that is considered to have the same characteristics;
Bay (Warehouse)	A physical loading or unloading point for the warehouse.
Bay (WMS)	A component of a location; usually a space between uprights in racking, comprising several levels (horizontal beams).
Bay Diary	The mechanism for booking hauliers inbound/outbound and assigning bays. The OBS Logistics system is CALIDUS Bay Diary.
Block Stack	A stable stack of pallets.
Booking	A time slot for a bay, booked with a Carrier/Haulier.
Bulk (WMS)	Bulk storage; Usually full-pallet storage areas, racked or stacked.
Cancellation (WCS)	The facility to cancel a task due to some problem, identified by the user when performing the task.
Carrier; Haulier	The transport company (by road or sea).
Check Digit (WMS)	A short code, usually randomly generated and stored against a location, used to help identify that a user is at the right location before they proceed with a warehouse task.
Container	The actual physical container, identified uniquely by the Container Number. The Container will be identified as a Container Type.
Container Type	Descriptive of the use and capability and physical characteristics of a container. Container types are 40ft End Loader, Reefer, etc.
Container Yard	The storage areas for full and empty locations in the facility. The OBS Logistics system to manage this area is CALIDUS Container Yard.
CSV	Character-separated values; a text file with multiple rows and values, usually separated with commas.
C-WCS	CALIDUS WCS, the name of the OBS Logistics Warehouse Control system
C-WMS	CALIDUS WMS, the name of the OBS Logistics Warehouse Management system
Dead Leg (WCS)	A movement of a truck without a pallet; wasted resource.
Despatch	The final physical stage of an order; handover of goods to the haulier.
De-stuffing	The act of emptying a container and storing the contents in the warehouse.
Drive-In	A drive-in location, typically multi-level, multi-deep location.
Dry Van	Any type of non-refrigerated container.
Dual Cycling	Processes utilizing P&D locations for interleaving tasks in and out of specific areas, reducing dead leg movements.
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange; any form of automatically or semi-automatically uploading or downloading information from a computer system without manually re-keying the information.
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning; a system for this.
Exchange (WCS)	Specifically Pick Exchange or Task Exchange. The process of allowing a user to select a different pallet in a multi-pallet location and exchanging the expected pallet for this one. If the pallet is planned for another task, task exchange will complete this task instead of the expected one first. If the pallet is not planned, pallet exchange will swap the pallet (if suitable).
GR; GRN	Goods Receipt; Goods Receipt Number or Note
High Bay	Typically tall (greater than 5 level) racking, usually full pallet storage, usually Narrow Aisle.
Inbound (Booking)	A booking linked to a Goods Receipt.
JIT	Just In Time; processes designed to trigger at the last instant.
KPI	Key Performance Indicator.



Term or Acronym	Meaning
Level (WMS)	A component of a location; usually the vertical compartments of an area, delineated by horizontal beams.
Loading	The act of loading pallets onto a vehicle.
Location (WMS)	A uniquely identified space in the warehouse for storage of product. There are many types, most commonly Floor locations (for example, Marshalling, Inbound), Racking or Bulk Storage Locations and Pick faces.
Manifest	The contents of a vehicle or container.
Marshalling	The act of bringing pallets for an order or load together; an area to do so.
Multi-deep	A location with 2 or more pallets stored sequentially i.e. only one can be accessed at a time.
NA (WCS)	Narrow Aisle; usually any area in the warehouse that is restricted access due to space limitations, Narrow Aisles have associate P&D locations.
Outbound (Booking)	A booking linked to a Sales Order.
P&D	Pick-up and Drop-off locations; locations used to control the handover of pallets between distinct areas, for example between chambers and the wider area of the warehouse.
PI; Perpetual Inventory	The act of continuously checking locations in a warehouse, identifying and correcting product quantity issues. Usually used in Bulk environments rather than Pick Faces. In pick faces, this process is called is called Residual Stock Balance and usually takes place after picking from a pick face.
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RDT	Radio Data Terminal.
Reefers	Refrigerated Containers.
Replen; Replenishment	The act of moving product (usually a pallet) from bulk storage to a pick face.
Reposition (WCS)	The facility to change the location of a movement or putaway when at the final destination, sue to some issue discovered when performing the task.
RF	Radio Frequency; An RF device is an RDT, typically used by CALIDUS WCS for executing warehouse tasks.
SCR; CR	Software Change Request.
Short Allocate	The process of not fulfilling an order due to failure to identify sufficient product at Allocation.
Short Pick	The process of not fulfilling an order due to failure to identify sufficient product when picking. May also be used as a term to indicate Short Allocation.
SO	Sales Order.
Truck Types	Plants, Mechanical Handling Equipment. For example, Reach trucks, Counter-balance trucks, pallet riders, etc.
UOM	Unit of Measure.
WA (WCS)	Wide Area; usually any area in the warehouse that is not restricted access due to space limitations, for example, floor areas, not Narrow Aisle.
WCS	Warehouse Control System
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