UTAKSİS
SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

SOFTWARE VALIDATION

2025

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Title

ÜTAKSİS Software Validation

1.2 Products Covered

ÜTAKSİS Products

1.3 Validated Process

Quality Management System

1.4 Validated Equipment

ÜTAKSİS software programme

1.5 Definitions

IQ (Installation Qualification): Installation qualification

OQ (Operational Qualification): Operational Qualification

PQ (Performance Qualification): Performance competence

2. PURPOSE

It is the verification that the ÜTAKSİS (Production Tracking System) automation programme, which aims to monitor the operations of the production processes from the raw material input to the final consumer within the scope of traceability, shows the same success every time.

The PQ (Performance Qualification) studies of ÜTAKSİS (Production Tracking System) programme, which was developed by ÜTAKSİS Yazılım Teknolojileri A.Ş., are carried out and reported. The aim of this study is to add IQ (Installation Qualification) and OQ (Operational Qualification= Operating Qualification) studies to the validation documentation of ÜTAKSİS programme and to ensure that the validation study and documentation are made compatible with the regulations specified in the GHTF / SG3 / N99- 10:2004 (Edition 2) guide.

In this validation, only the parts of the ÜTAKSİS programme in use were validated. This validation will be repeated when new modules are activated.

3. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- ÜTAKSİS-V04 ÜTAKSİS User Manual
- GHTF / SG3 / N99-10:2004 (Edition 2)

4. VALIDATION PLAN

IQ, OQ, PQ systematic was used to validate the installation, operation and performance of ÜTAKSİS Software Programme used in the Quality Management System. GHTF/SG3/N99-10/N99-10:2004(Edition2) guidance document was utilised for systematic use.

4.1 Installation Qualification (IQ):

IQ is the study showing that the ÜTAKSİS software programme installation is adequate for the quality management system. The areas where all menus in the ÜTAKSİS programme are explained will be in this scope.

4.2 Operational Qualification (OQ):

OQ is the study showing that the application principles of the ÜTAKSİS programme are suitable for the quality management system.

4.3 Performance Qualification (PQ):

PQ is the study that shows that the modules in the ÜTAKSİS programme can provide reproducible and reproducible outputs in order to achieve the intended performance result.

4.4 Study Type:

Installation Qualification (IQ) will be the installation of the ÜTAKSİS software programme to define the requirements.

Operational Qualification (OQ) will be the creation, operation and record keeping of the modules in the ÜTAKSİS programme.

Performance Qualification (PQ) will be performed using the latest test reports. Subsequent acceptance limits will be determined and defined in the system to be available for future applications.

4.5 Revalidation

In the event of occurrence of of the situations listed below this protocol and report

will be renewed:

- Updating the modules by adding new functions,

- Updating by adding a new module,

4.6 Tests to be applied and Acceptability Limits:

Controls will be applied to test whether the modules in the ÜTAKSİS software programme work correctly each time. The records generated by the operation of the functions in the modules will be provided both as screenshots and manually and will be compared with each other, if they are consistent with each other, the software will be validated.

5. INSTALLATION COMPETENCE

5.1 Installation

ÜTAKSİS Software programme features:

Database Type : Microsoft SQL Server Developer

Programme : Microsoft Visual Studio Software

Language : C#

Programme Languages: Turkish

Working Platform: Web Based

Working Browsers: Microsoft Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, Google Chrome, Safari, Firefox, Opera etc. (works in all browsers) Remote Working

Type: Client

User Restriction: Yes

Multiple Session Support: Yes

Export Data Export: PDF, XLM, XLS, TXT, HTML, RTF, MHT Mobile

Compatibility: Yes

Log Records: Yes Automatic

Backup: Yes

Developability: Custom Packaged Software Open for Development

Software Implementing Company: ÜTAKSİS Software Technologies Inc.

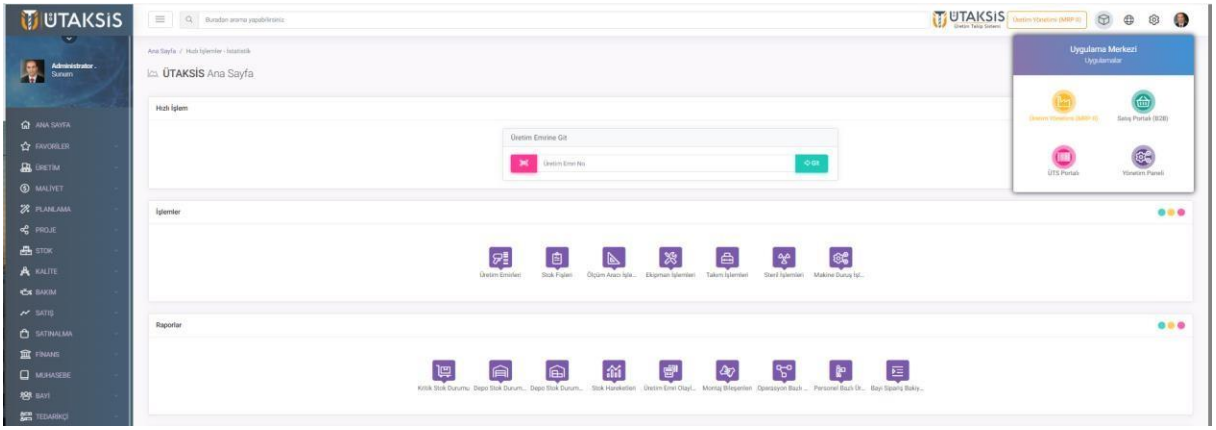
Address: Meriç Mah. 5748/1 Sk. No:15/A Bornova / İZMİR - TURKEY

5.2 Installation Qualification Results (IQ):

According to the criteria defined above, the installation of the ÜTAKSİS software programme was carried out and the adequacy of the installation was approved.

6. APPLICATION CENTRE

Ütaksis is a modular system that can be configured according to the needs of companies. The Application Centre represents the functional parts of the system. Each module focuses on a specific business process and the user is assigned only the modules they need, ensuring a simple, functional and efficient use.



Picture 1

7. PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT (MRP II)

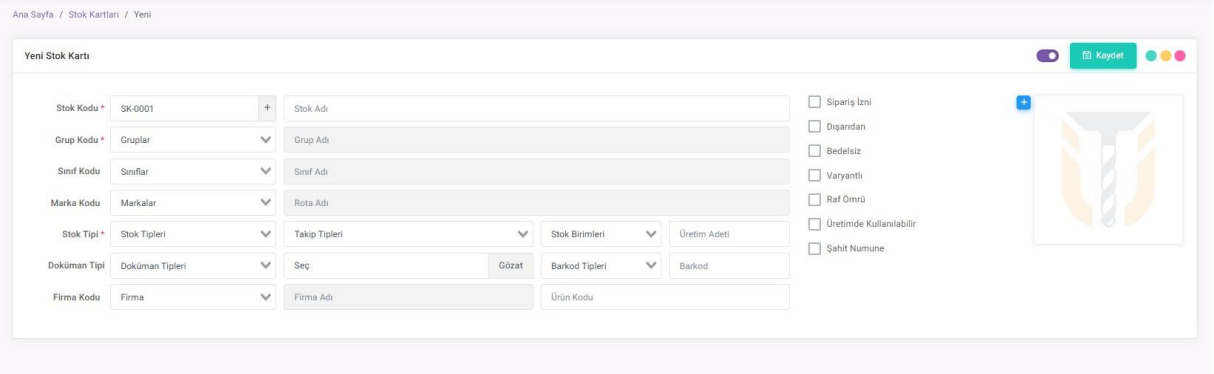
This module goes beyond production planning systems and plans, monitors and optimises the production processes of the enterprise on a resource basis with MRP II (Manufacturing Resource Planning) approach.

7.1 DEFINITIONS

7.1.1 Stock Card Definitions

7.1.2 Inventory Cards

This is the field where all products that are defined as finished or semi-finished products produced within the company and all products that directly or indirectly affect production are defined. In this field, products are sorted according to **Stock Type**.



Picture 2

- **Stock Code:** It is the identifier code of the product. It is a mandatory field. It is followed by the product description.
- **Group Code:** It is the field allocated for grouping and providing easier access while listing the products.
- **Class Code:** Medical devices are products that need to be classified according to their risk status. It is the field where classification is made in accordance with the definition of Medical Devices Regulation (MDR).
- **Brand Code:** It is the field defined to identify products according to their brands and to classify them on brand basis.
- **Stock Type:** Defined stock cards contain different features in accordance with stock types.
- **Document Type:** While defining the stock card, technical drawing, user manual, etc. It is the field that provides the opportunity to upload by selecting the document. Technical drawing is usually uploaded to this field. The uploaded technical drawing can be displayed in the production order.

- **Company Code:** This field indicates the supplier, manufacturer or service provider company with which the defined stock card is associated.

  - **Finished Goods:** It refers to the products that are ready for sale in case the production is finalised.
  - **Semi-finished Product:** Refers to the parts that are components for another product in case the production is finalised.
  - **Raw Materials:** It is the field that defines the basic raw materials used in production.
  - **Consumables:** It refers to the parts that are among the product components and are usually supplied from outside. For example, packaging products.
  - **Measurement Tools:** It refers to the devices that make measurements during production in accordance with quality standards and technical drawings.
  - **Equipment:** It refers to machinery and equipment other than the main machines used during production but involved in production operations. For example washing and rinsing machine
  - **Tooling:** It refers to the tools of CNC machines in the main production line and cutting-piercing tools used in the moulds of machines such as plastic injection moulding.
  - **Repair and Maintenance:** When the machinery and equipment in the production system is partially or completely inoperable for any reason, it is the processes applied to bring it back to working condition.
  - **Commercial Goods:** It refers to assets that are purchased without being subject to production and will be sold without any transaction.
  - **Fixed assets:** These assets are fixed or movable items used for the normal operations of a business.
  - **Indirect Materials:** Materials that do not directly combine with the product during the production process of the product, but contribute to the creation of the product by being used in the production process.

- **Moulds:** Structures or tools that create a copy of a particular object or form.
- **Clichés** A plate refers to a surface on which a design is transferred to print. eder.
- **Knives** Products designed for industrial use and used for various purposes in cutting or shaping materials.
- **Other** Products that are not specifically mentioned or do not fit a particular description Description.

- **Tracking Types:** These are the methods that enable the products produced or outsourced to be tracked and monitored by different methods. There are 4 options for these methods.
  - **No Tracking:** It is the field selected for stock cards that are not subject to any tracking type.
  - **Serial No Tracking:** It is the field selected if serial tracking is required for **each** product.
  - **Lot No Tracking:** It is a type of tracking that is not possible to write serial numbers, but is made due to the need for batch-based tracking in production. Production can be made using predefined reserve lots for different products.
  - **Serial and Lot No Tracking:** After lot-based production is made, predefined reserved serial numbers can be assigned as much as the production made. In cases where it is not desired to use reserved serial numbers, an automatic serial number can be defined. In this case, the existing lot number is followed by numerical increasing series in the form of xxx-1, xxx-2, xxx-2.....
  - **Lot and Series Tracking (2D):** It is a tracking method where lot and series tracking can be done in square code (2D) format. It enables each product to be labelled with a 2D barcode and tracked with barcode devices.
  - **Lot and Series Tracking (3D):** It is a tracking method that enables lot and series tracking with physical modelling or more advanced three-dimensional identification of the product.

method. It is often used in high-precision production or in advanced digital labelling systems.

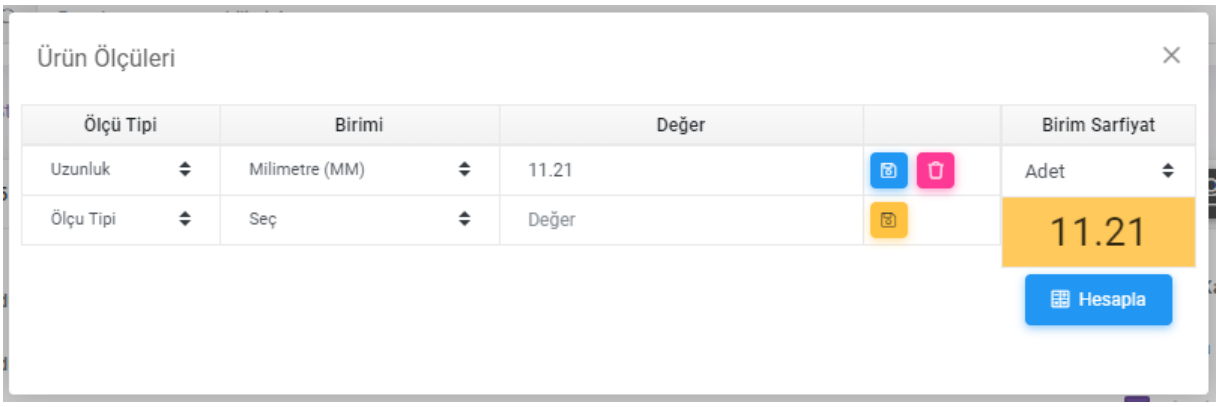
- **Stock Units:** It is the name of the field that defines the units of the products used by production or supply method and enables the calculation of production, stock movements, consumption, consumption, etc. transactions on units. All generally accepted units are available and new units can be added if needed.
- **Production Unit:** When defining stock cards, production orders are created depending on the value to be entered in this field. It is enough to define it once instead of entering a number each time. In case of need, this value can be changed on the production order or on the stock card.
- **Barcode Types:** This is the field where all barcodes used in the world are defined. The barcodes of the products that are in finished goods and subject to sale are defined in this field.
- **Product Code:** Unlike the stock code, it is the unique identifier code that the product has within the company or on a sectoral basis.
- **Order Authorisation:** It is the field that allows the products subject to sale to appear in the order module.
- **Outsourced:** It is the field where the products that are supplied from outside and affect the production directly or indirectly are defined.
- **Free of Charge:** It is the field where the related products are defined if the products subject to sale are sold free of charge.
- **Variant:** Refers to different versions or variations of the same basic product or product family.
- **Shelf Life:** It is the field where shelf life is defined for products with shelf life.
- **Available for Production:** It is the feature that allows the creation of production orders for stock cards that are not finished goods, semi-finished goods or consumables.
- **Witness Sample:** It is the feature that allows production as a witness sample in production orders for the stock card.
- **Quantity Information:** It is the field that allows you to view the quantity information about the defined stock card as a summary.
    - **Input Quantity**
    - **Output Quantity**
    - **Active Quantity**

- **Reserve Amount**

Picture 3

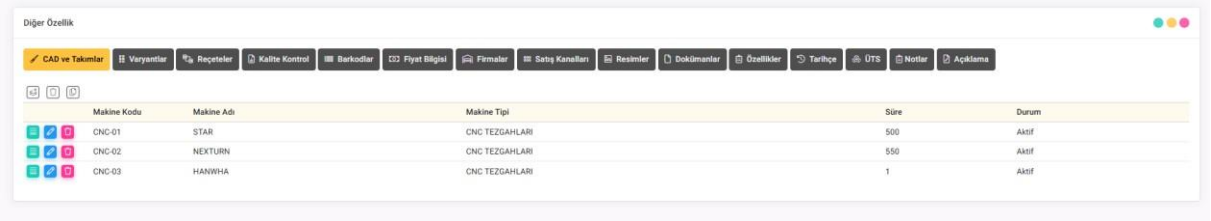
Critical Stock Level: It is the field defined for the system to warn the relevant personnel in case of a decrease in the products of the companies producing stock or in case of overproduction.

Product Measurements: It is the field where the amount of raw materials spent per unit of the products produced is defined. Filling this field allows raw material supply planning and production in accordance with the FIFO (first in, first out) rule.



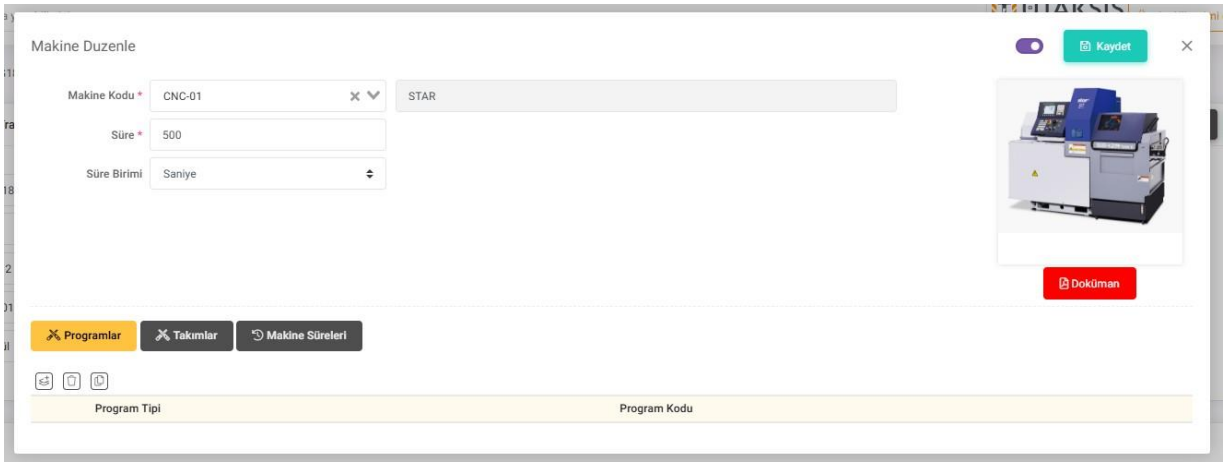
Picture 4

Other Properties of the Product: It is the field where more details are defined with the product. The details defined for this field will be used in production order, stock receipt etc.



Picture 5

- **CAD and Tooling**: A product can be produced on more than one machine. In this respect, more than one machine can be defined. With production planning, production orders can be prepared by selecting the machine according to the need and efficiency.
    - **Machine Code:** The machine image and user manual automatically come to the machine selected from the list in accordance with the previously made definition.
    - **Programmes:** This is the area where CAM codes can be written or loaded from a pre-prepared file in accordance with the relevant workbench of the part to be produced. This is valid for front and back programmes. CAM codes can be saved in this area by copying or by importing a predefined file. For the parts that are decided to be produced, CAM codes can be sent directly to the relevant machine without the need for any data transfer apparatus.
    - **Tools** This is the area where the cutting tools to be used for the part to be produced are defined depending on the machine. Thanks to this field, the machine operator produces the right product by selecting the right tool. Thus, it is aimed to prevent tool-related errors.
    - **Machine Times:** It is the area where the time in which the part to be produced on the relevant machine is determined.



Picture 6

- **Variants:**

Different versions or variants of a basic product. These variants usually differ on specific characteristics, colour, size, capacity or some other criterion.

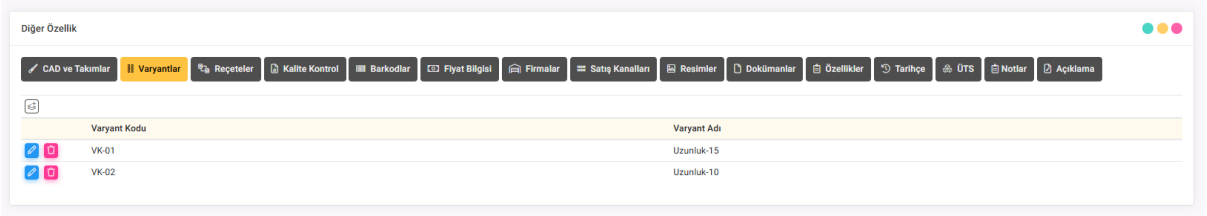


Image 7

- **Variant Code:** A unique numeric or alphanumeric code that identifies a specific variant.
- **Variant Name:** The name that identifies a particular variant.

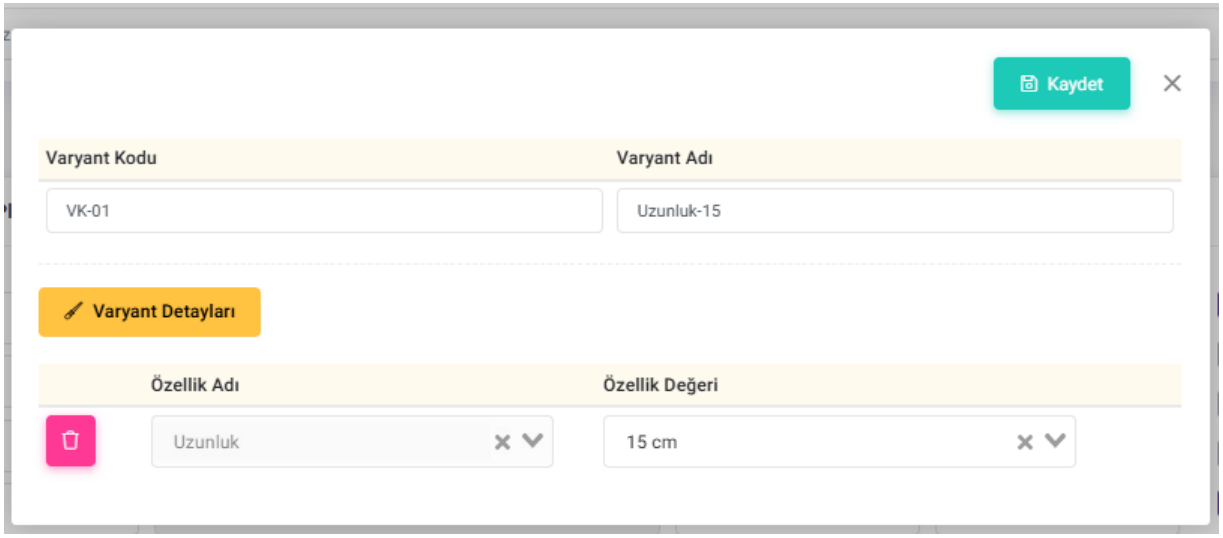
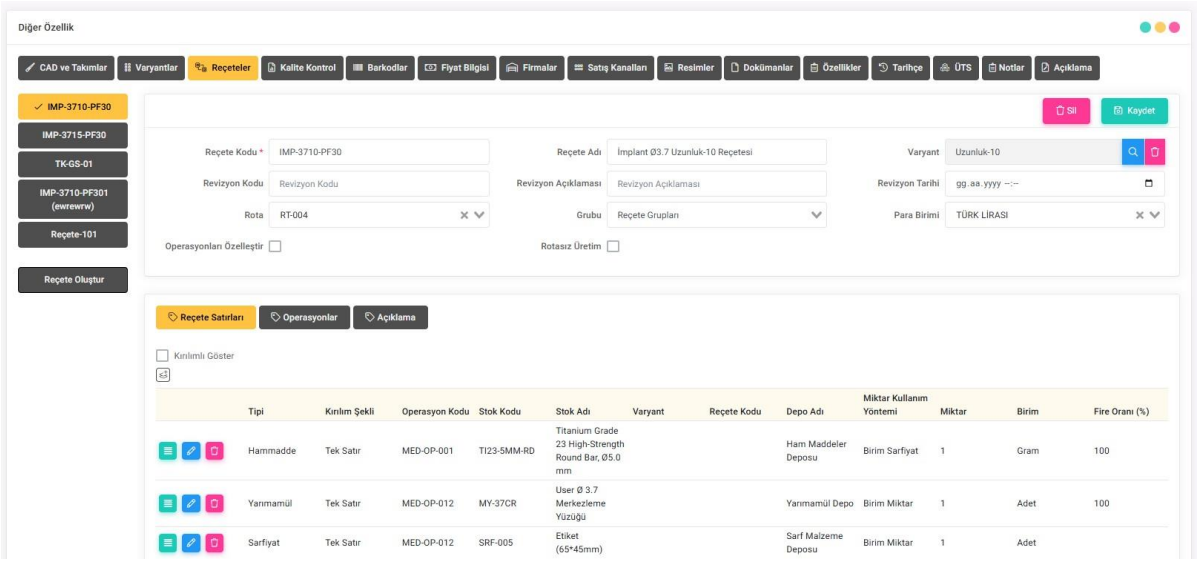


Image 8

- **Property Name:** Definitions representing the variant property.
- **Feature Value:** Expresses the values of the defined variant property.

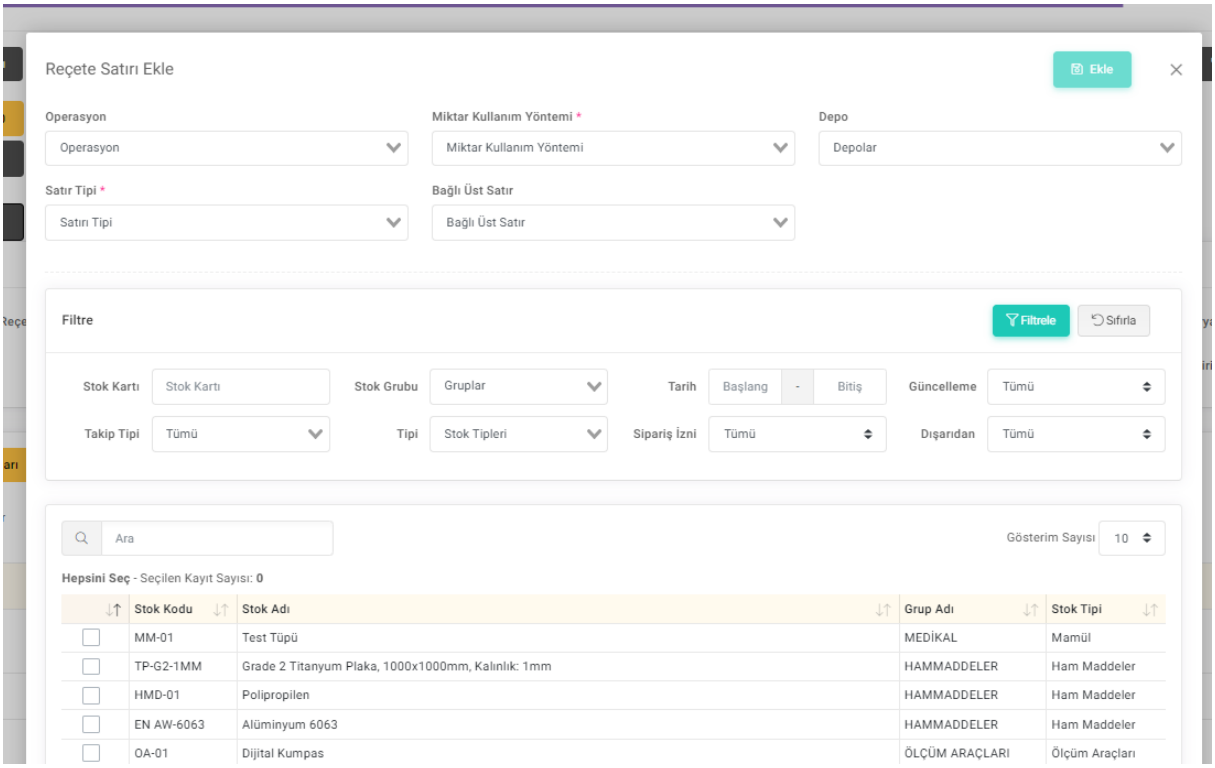
- **Recipes:**

It is an area where the materials to be used in the production process and the usage rates of these materials are specified. This recipe includes how a product will be produced, which materials will be used and the quantities of these materials. Production recipes are often used within a production management system and are important to standardise the production process, ensure quality and keep costs under control.



Picture 9

- **Recipe Code:** Refers to a unique identifying number or code used to identify the production recipe or recipe.
- **Recipe Name:** The identifying name used for the production recipe.
- **Variant:** Different versions or variations of the same basic product or product family.
- **Route** There are recipes created for each product group during production, and this is the field where these recipes are named.
- **Recipe Group:** It refers to a grouping in which products or production processes with similar characteristics are categorised together.
- **Currency:** It is the field where the currency of the stock card is defined.
- **Customise Operations:** It allows the operations in the production process to be defined specifically based on product or recipe.
- **Route Free Production:** It enables direct production without a predetermined route during production.



Picture 10

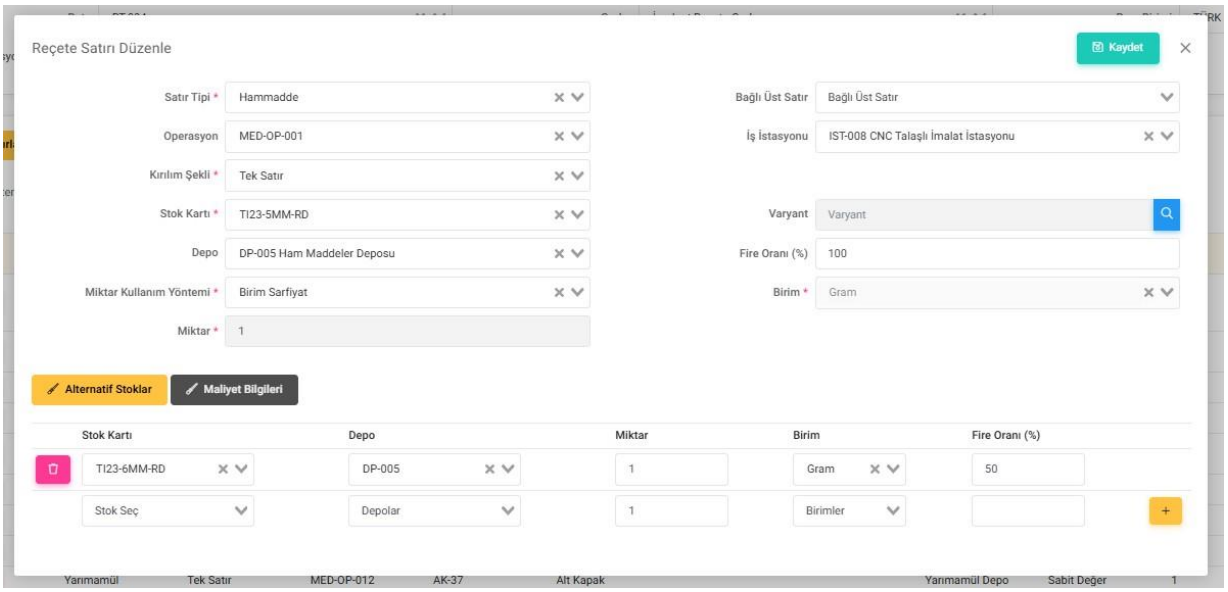
- **Raw Material:** The raw material used in the production of the product is defined. The related raw material line is linked to the operation and

consumption in the production order can be done. By entering the necessary information on the raw material editing screen, the consumption to be made during production is determined.

- **Semi-finished product** Semi-finished product is one of the intermediate products in the production process and is made into a final product by subjecting it to further processing or assembly stages.
- **Consumption:** It is the field where consumables used during production are defined.
- **Unit Quantity:** It is the definition of the components that need to be consumed in a fixed amount up to the number of Production Order.
- **Unit Consumption:** It is the method in which the amount of material consumed per each unit product produced is calculated.
- **Fixed Quantity:** It is the value defined for the stock card to be consumed in a fixed amount in the production order, regardless of the production order quantity.
- **Warehouse**: It is the warehouse definition where the component will be consumed.
- **Line Type:** It expresses the type of Assembly Component.
- **Single Line:** This option allows the raw material or component to be added to the production order as a single line. Sub-rows or detailed sub-components are not added.
- **Sub Line Addable**: This option allows the subcomponents of the component to be added. That is, sub-rows of the component can be added and detailed.
- **Production Order Can be Generated**: Indicates that a separate production order can be created for a specific component. In this case, a special production order can be opened for the production of the component.
- **Linked Parent Line:** It is the option that defines which parent component a component or subcomponent is connected to. This is used to determine and follow the hierarchical relationship of components in production processes.
- **Operations:** Operation means "process". In the production process of goods or services, a large number of operations are carried out simultaneously. Operations,

transforms the "resources" or "data inputs" used i n t o goods or services and turns them into "value" to be delivered to the customer.

- **Description:** It is the place where information such as notes etc. about the stock card is written.
- **Alternative Stock Identification:** In production stock cards, the term "alternative stock" refers to other stock items that can be used to replace a component. This enables the identification of alternative materials that can be used in its place if a standard component used in a production process is not available or is not available in sufficient quantities

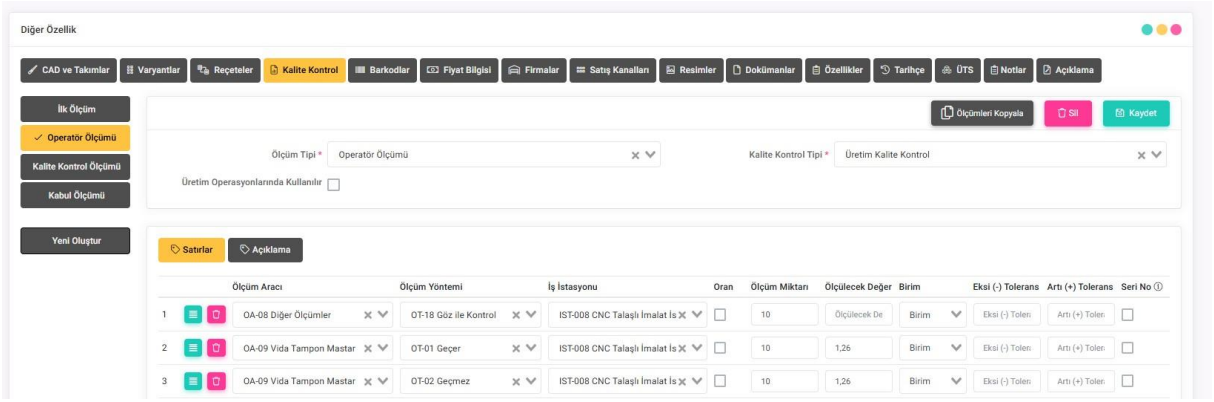


Picture 11

- **Quality Control:**

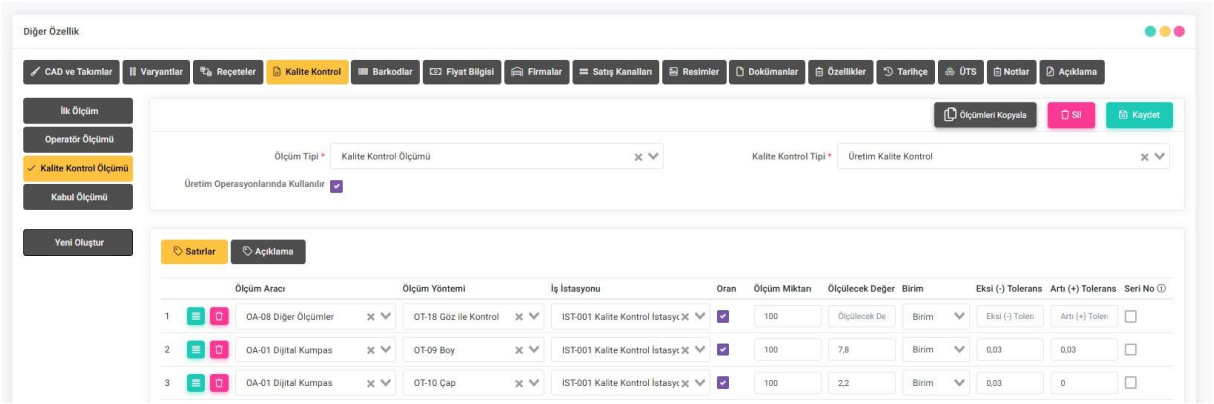
This is the field where the measurements to be made during production are defined separately as operator or quality unit and the acceptance standards are defined during the acceptance of the relevant product to the warehouse with the stock receipt. Users can add as many quality control lines as they want.

Quality Control Type: It is divided into two categories as production and material quality control. Production quality control is used to verify the measurements to be made within the scope of production orders. Material quality control is applied to ensure the accuracy of the measurements performed during the stock receipt and warehouse acceptance process.



Picture 12

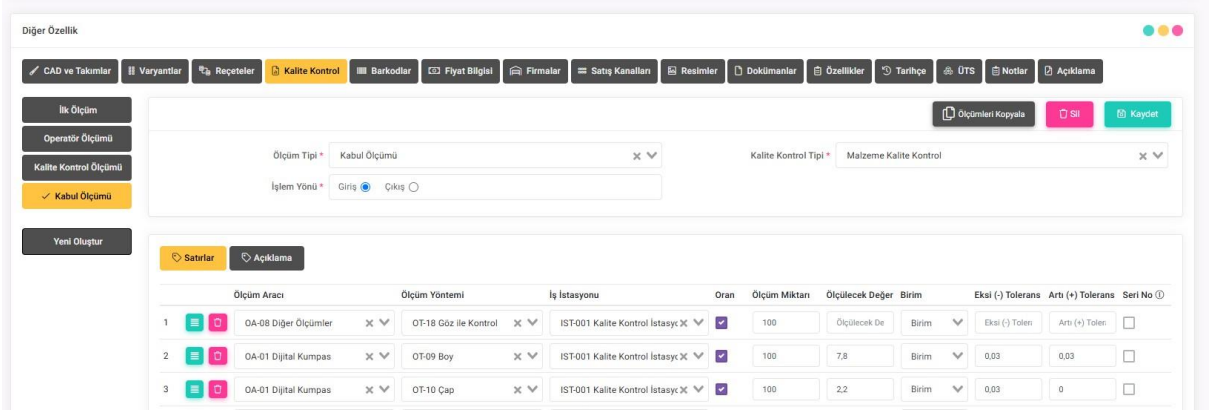
- **Quality Control Measurement:** It is the area where the measurements to be made by the quality units during production are defined.



Picture 13

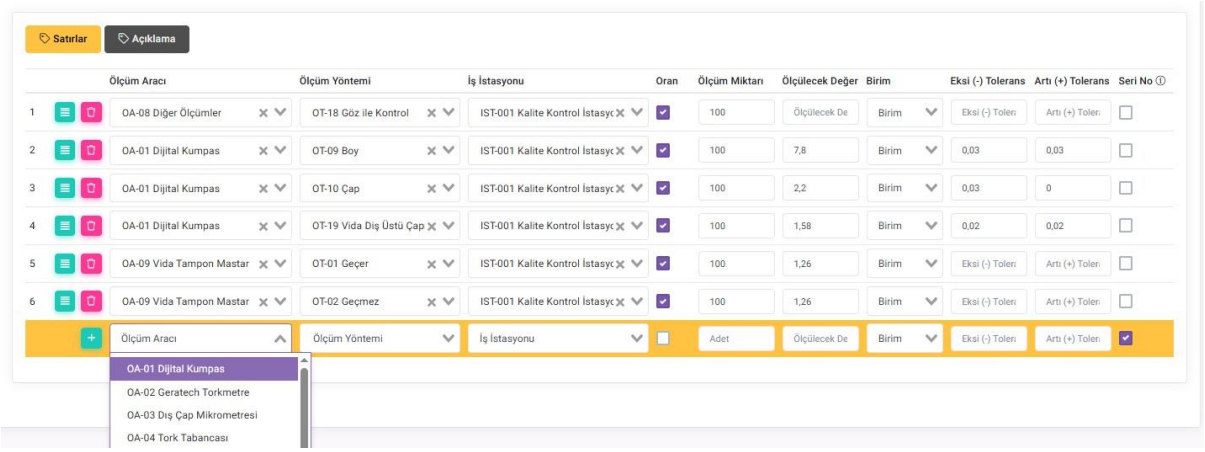
- **Receiving Measurement:** It is the place where the measurements to be checked during the reception of the products to the warehouse are recorded. The records made here are displayed in the acceptance measurement section in the line when receiving with the stock receipt and acceptance or rejection can be given according to these measurements.

Process Direction is divided into two as Entry and Exit. It is the section where the measurements to be made in the stock receipts entering the product to the warehouse or the measurements to be made in the receipts issued as stock receipt output from the warehouse are defined.



Picture 14

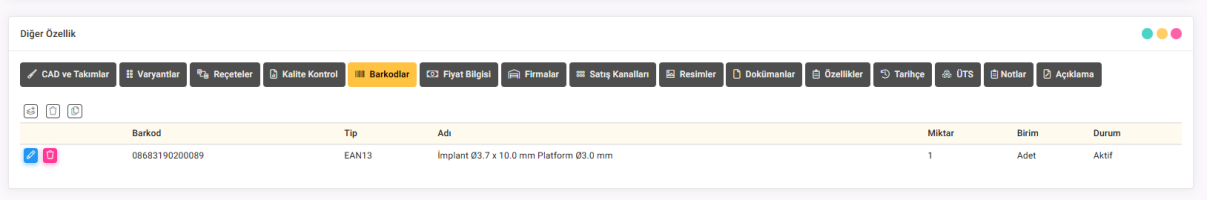
- **Measurement Tool:** At this stage, the measurement tool is selected. With the selected measurement tool, how many pieces of the relevant product will be measured from the measurement types, the measurement value in accordance with the technical drawing and the Plus-Minus tolerance value and the information on which workstation this process will be performed are defined in detail.



Picture 15

- **Barcodes:**

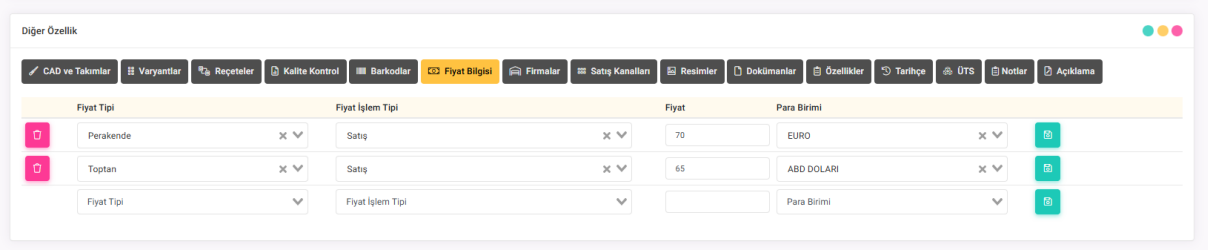
If there is a need to define more than one barcode, the necessary definition can be made by selecting the required one from all barcode types used in the world by using this list. Especially international production companies can provide traceability by defining different types of barcodes without changing the product code.



Picture 16

- **Price Information:**

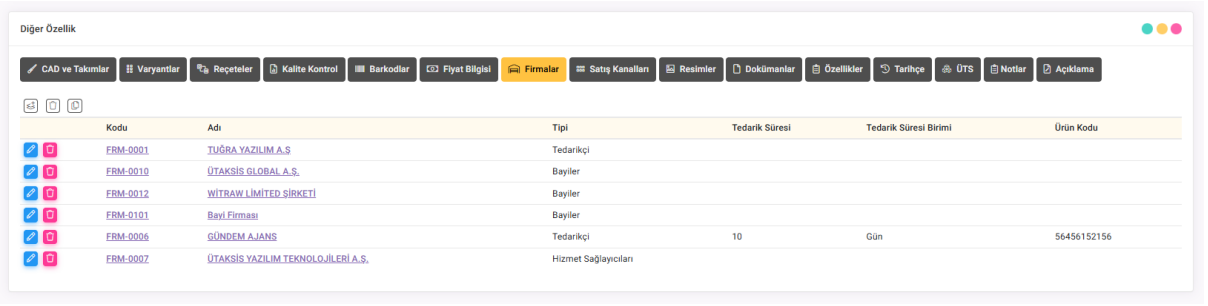
Many price types and price transaction types can be defined on the stock card. These price types can also be made with multiple currencies.



Picture 17

- **Companies**

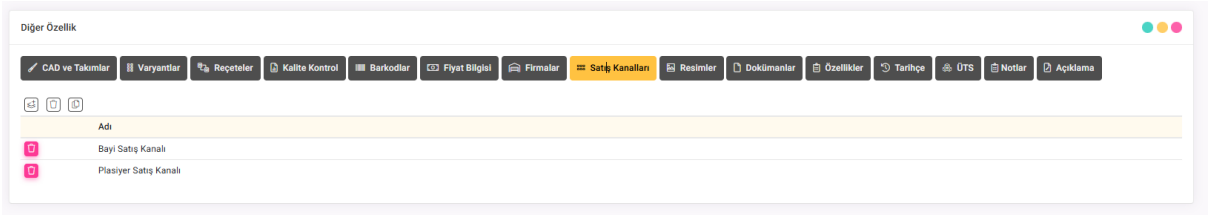
It is the section where the relevant product is supplied from different companies and the companies that provide services related to the product are defined. In addition, by defining the procurement time from the companies, the average procurement time can be calculated by reporting when the relevant product falls below the critical stock level.



Picture 18

- **Sales Channels:**

There may be more than one sales channel within the company. This is the field where all these sales channels are defined. These products do not appear in sales channels that are not added to the stock card.



Picture 19

- **Images**

More than one image can be defined for each product. This section allows the technical images required by the personnel in charge of the production process and the promotional images to be seen by the company that will order the product to be managed separately. Which image(s) can be viewed by the company can be controlled by selecting through the system.

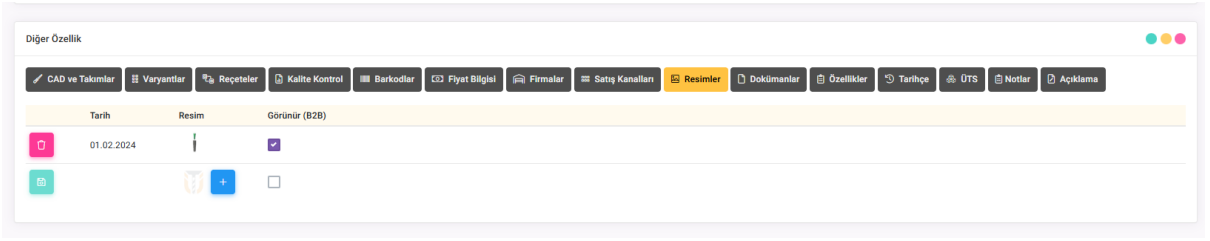
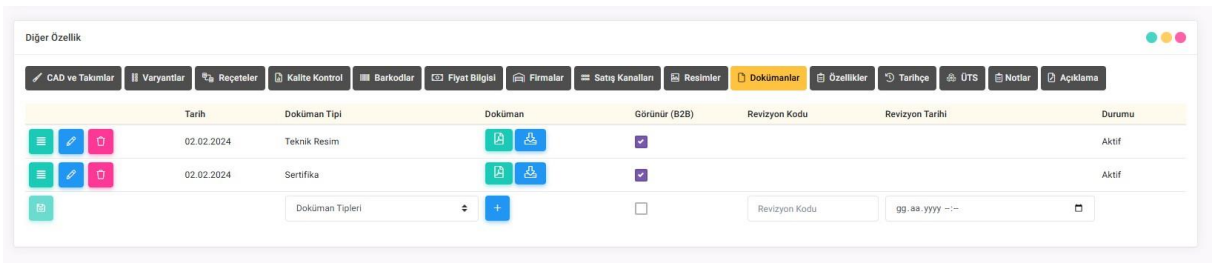


Image 20

- **Documents:**

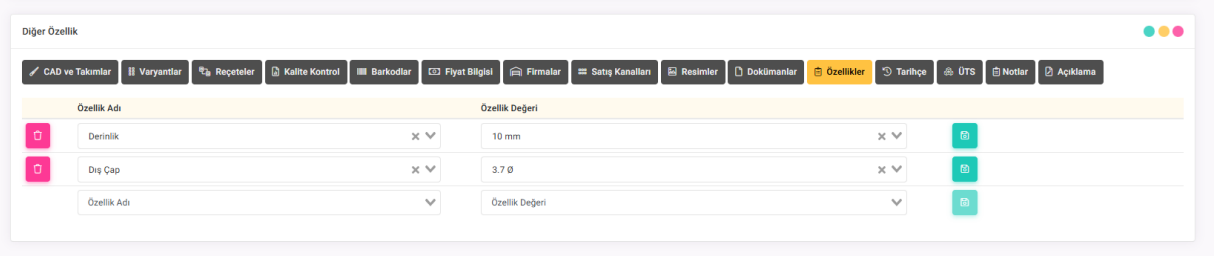
This field is used in case of the need to upload more than one document in different formats. PDF documents can be viewed directly, this area is used as a kind of library. There is no limit to the number of files to be uploaded. In addition, thanks to the revision features, different versions of each document can be easily tracked. The revision code and revision date information of the documents can be recorded in detail and the history of the changes can be monitored.



Picture 21

- **Properties:**

It is the field where the defining features of the stock card are defined. Unlimited number of features of the product can be added.

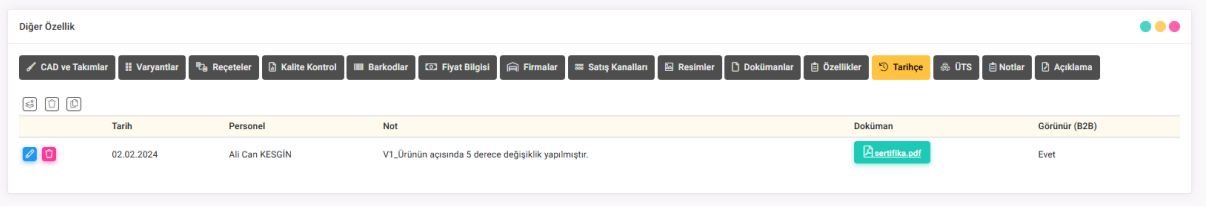


Picture 22

- **Property Name:** The name of the property to be defined to the stock card.
- **Property Value:** It expresses the value of the property to be defined to the stock card.

- **History:**

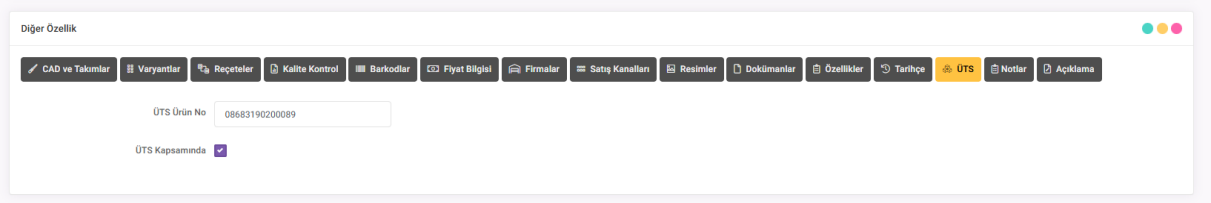
This is the area where all users are instantly informed about the improvements made about the product and the revisions made from the past to the present are kept under record. In this area, there is a brief description of the development made by whom the necessary development was made, a brief description of the development made in summary, and a document upload area if a document needs to be uploaded for this development. In addition, it can be selected that the development made can be viewed by the companies that will place orders.



Picture 23

- **Within the Scope of UTS:**

This field defines the products to be notified to ÜTS. In addition, ÜTS Product Number is also defined.

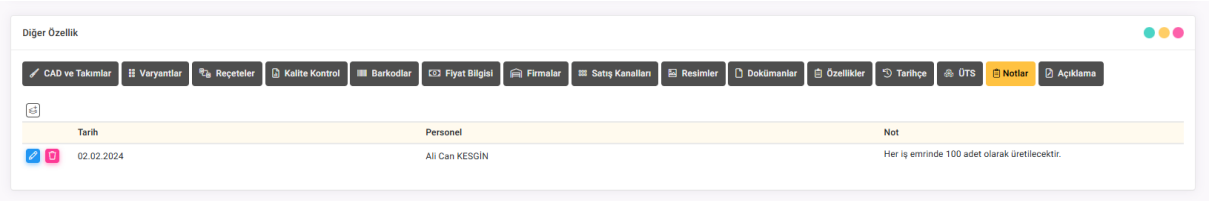


Picture 24

ÜTS It is the area where the products associated with ÜTS (Product Tracking System), which is an e-Government application developed by the Ministry of Health for medical device productions. The basic notifications of the products for which this field is selected are transmitted to UTS. For example, many notification processes such as Production, Import, Export, Give and Receive notifications are realised in this way.

- **Notes**

It is the field where the notes to be added separately from the definitions related to the stock card can be written.



Picture 25

- **Explanation**

If there is a situation that needs to be explained other than the definitions related to the stock card, it can be written in this field.

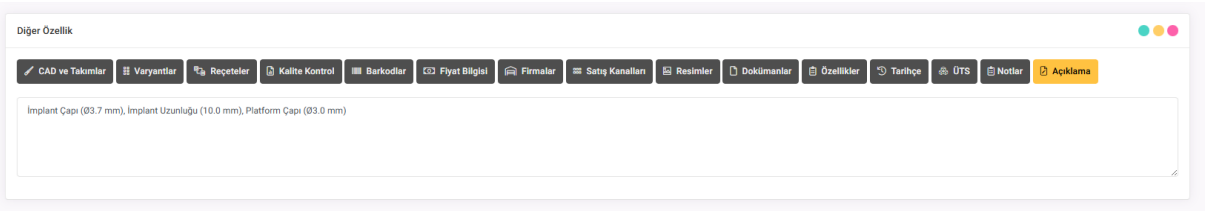


Image 26

7.1.3 Inventory Groups

It is the area where stock cards are organised under groups. As more than one group can be opened, groups can be associated with each other in the form of a tree structure with more than one breakdown. In case of need, group rankings can be changed later. This operation can be done by drag and drop method by pressing the green button.

Image 27

7.1.4 Stock Features

They are specific characteristics of a product that are defined. These properties are used to indicate the status of the product in inventory, its properties or other important information.

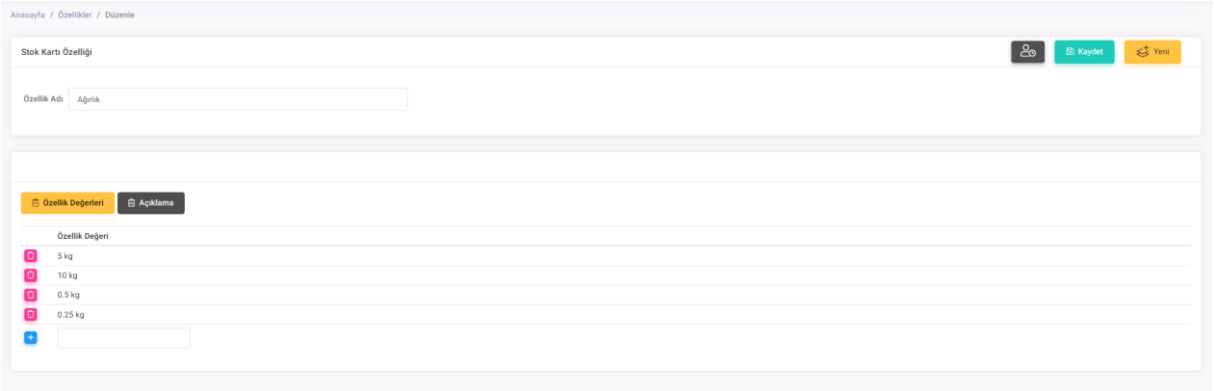
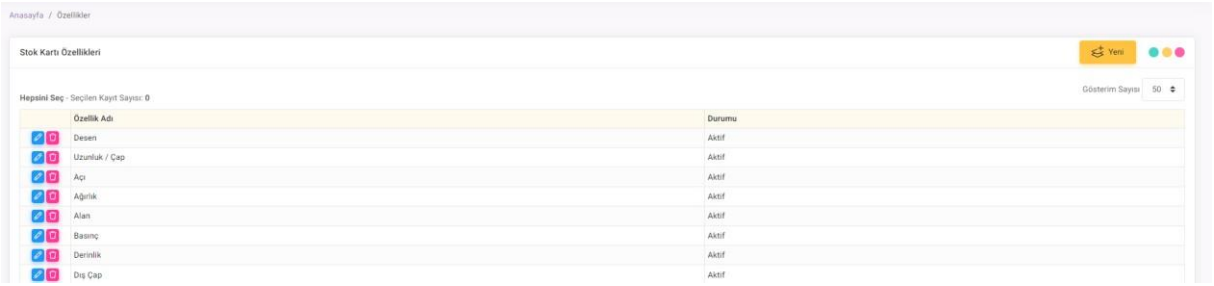


Image 28

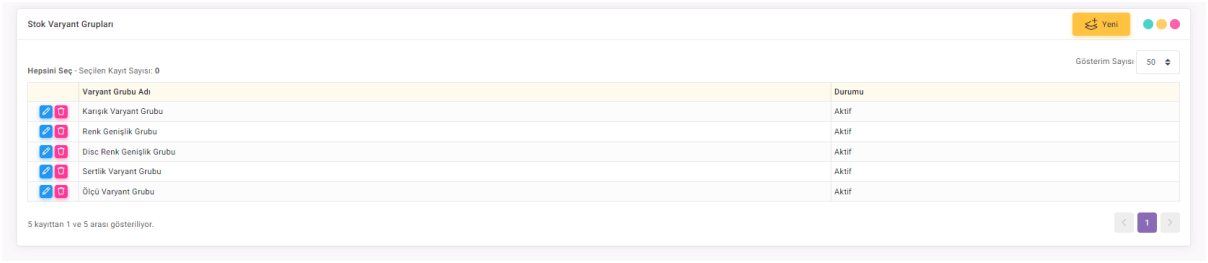
Firstly, stock properties can be defined and these properties can be defined in stock cards.



Picture 29

7.1.5 Stock Variant Groups

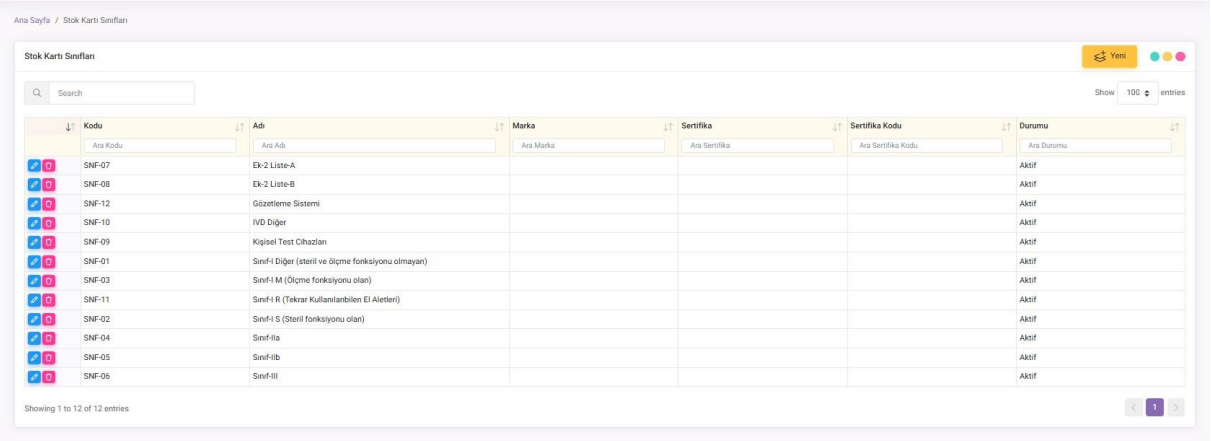
This is the area where stock variants are organised under groups. As more than one group can be opened, groups can be associated with each other in the form of a tree structure with more than one breakdown. In case of need, group rankings can be changed later



Picture 30

7.1.6 Stock Classes

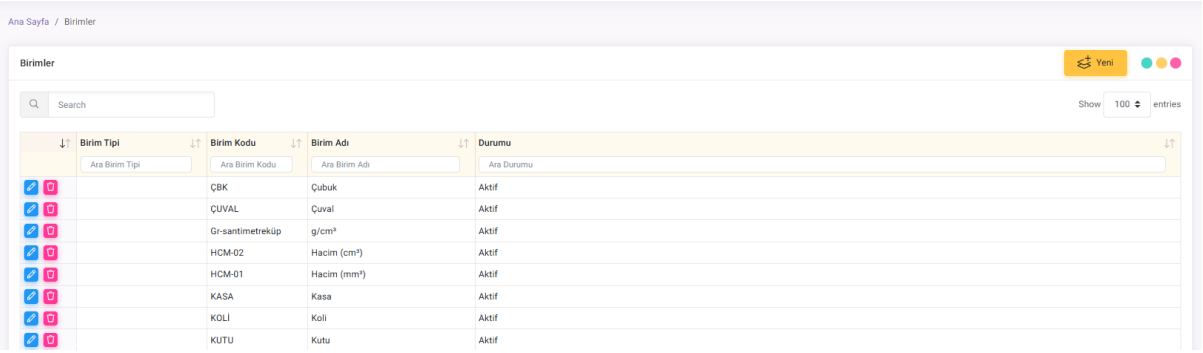
It is the area where products are classified in accordance with internationally determined standards for medical devices. This area is used to issue operating manuals or gamma certificates in accordance with (MDR) directives.



Picture 31

7.1.7 Units

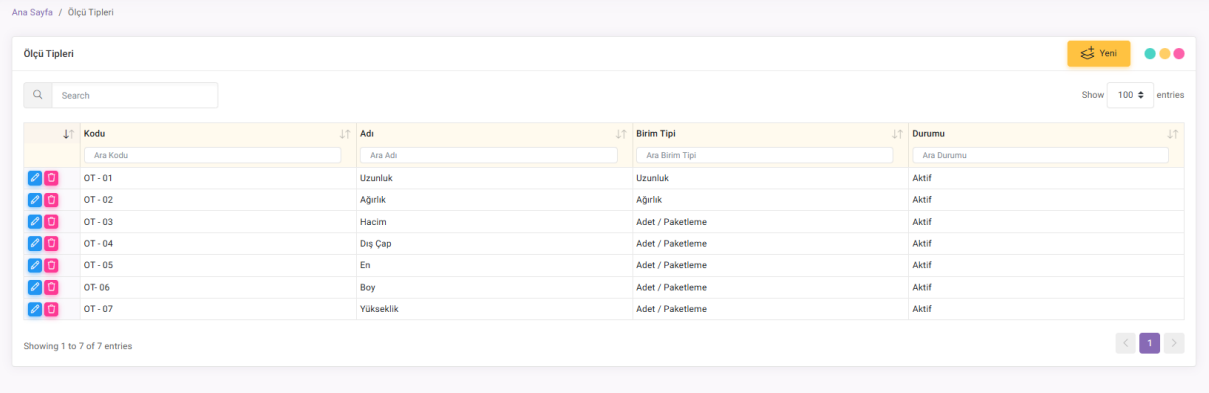
Although there are basic units according to the needs of the companies in production or definitions, new units can be added if needed. When any of the units is pressed, it is automatically converted to its sub-units. For example, Metre, Centimetre, Millimetre for length.



Picture 32

7.1.8 Measure Types

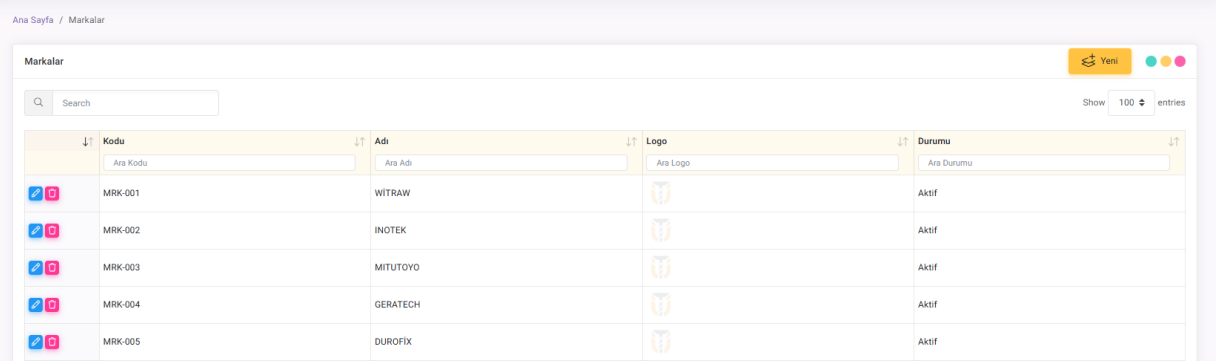
It is the field where the types are determined depending on the units of measurement. When you go to the detail page, sub-units are reached depending on the measurement type. This field is required for defining the correct dimensions in stock cards.



Picture 33

7.1.9 Brands

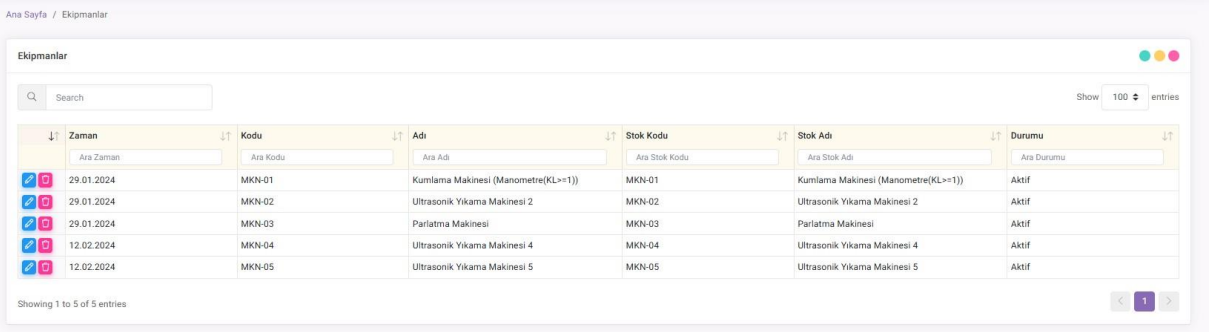
This is the field where the brands used when defining stock cards are determined. Logos of brands can be added to this field. Reporting feature is created for stock cards according to their brands.



Picture 34

7.1.10 Equipment

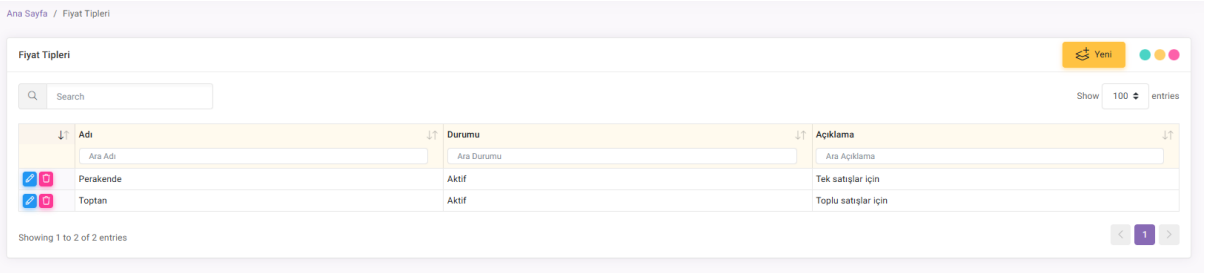
It is the area where the equipment used during production is defined. Unlike the main production benches, they are used in an important stage. In addition, a separate area is reserved for these devices since they are maintained and calibrated in certain periods.



Picture 35

7.1.11 Price Types

It is the field where all price types within the company are defined.



Picture 36

7.1.12 Document Types

This is the field where the type of document to be uploaded is determined when documents are uploaded for stock cards. Thanks to this field, documents to be used in common or documents to be used only for the relevant stock card can be determined.

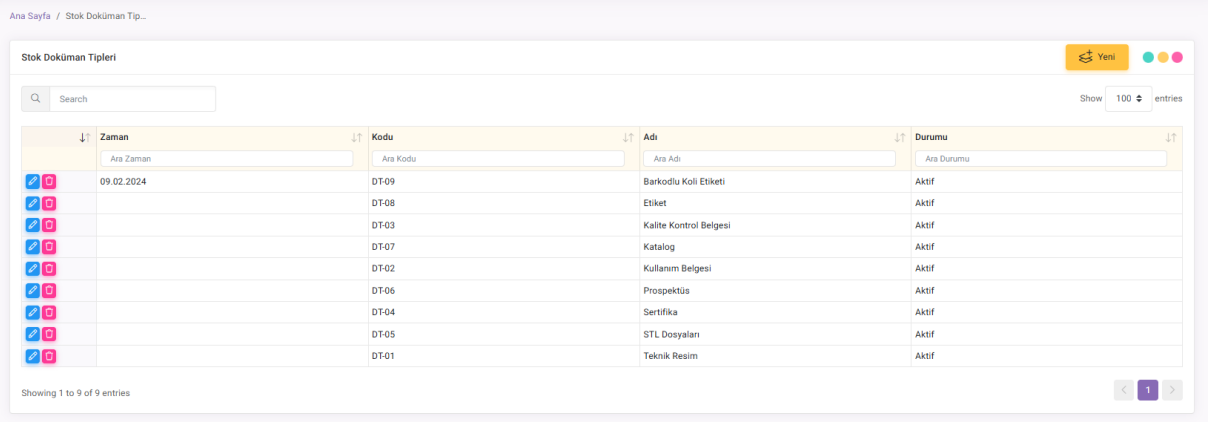
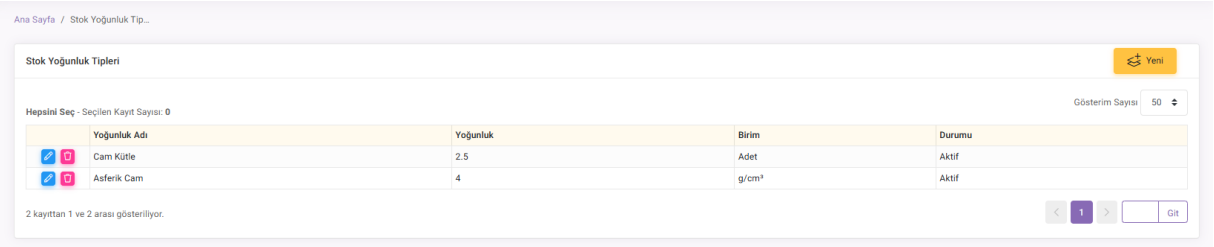


Image 37

7.1.13 Stock Density Types

Stock density types are categories used to measure and classify the density of products in storage based on their physical characteristics. These types describe the mass per unit volume (e.g. g/cm³) or the density of products relative to other units.

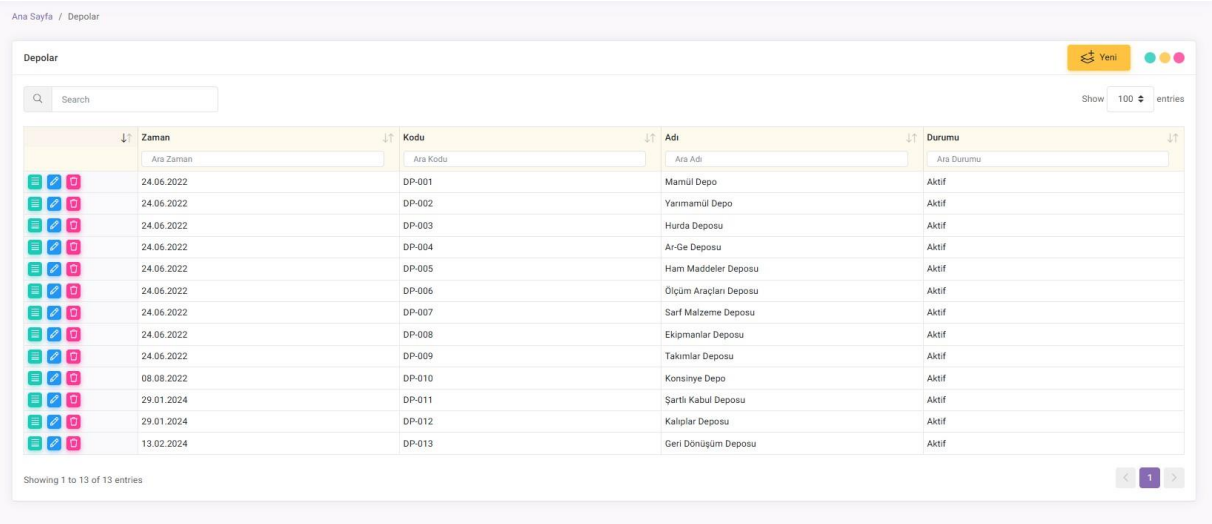


Picture 38

7.1.14 Warehouse Definitions

7.1.15 Warehouses

These are the fields defined for the warehouses in which the manufactured or outsourced products will be kept, as well as the stock tracking of products such as consumables that affect production. Thanks to these fields, it is possible to learn the stock movements and instant stock information of all defined products.



Picture 39

When you go to the warehouse detail, the movements of the related products can be seen both in summary and in detail.

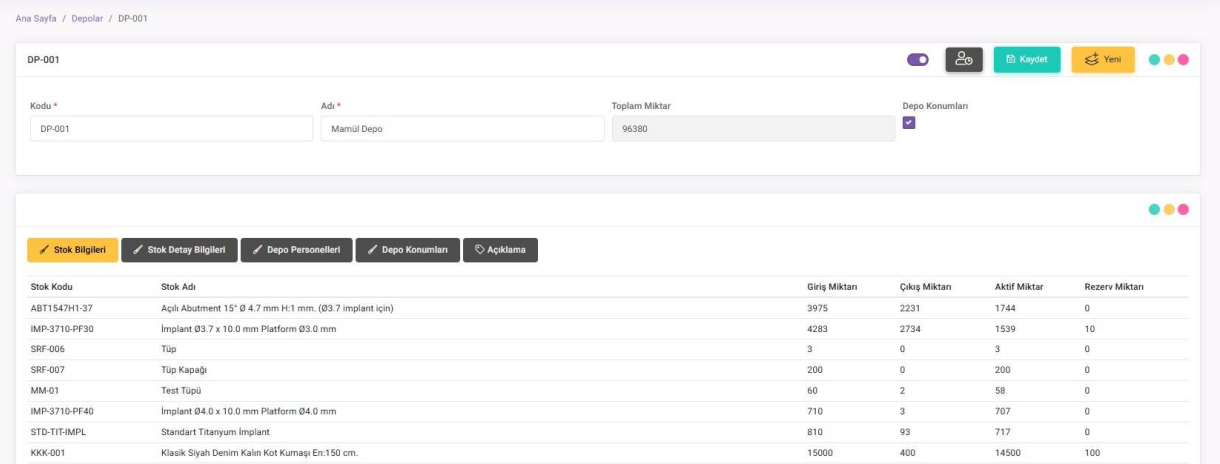
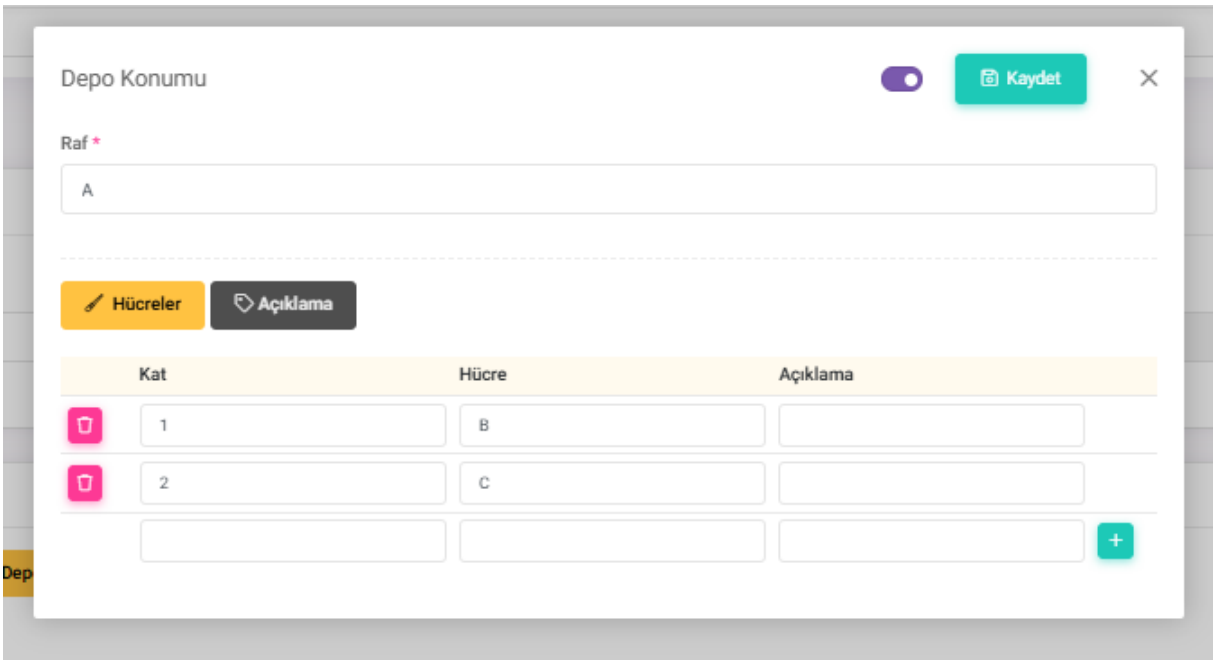


Image 40

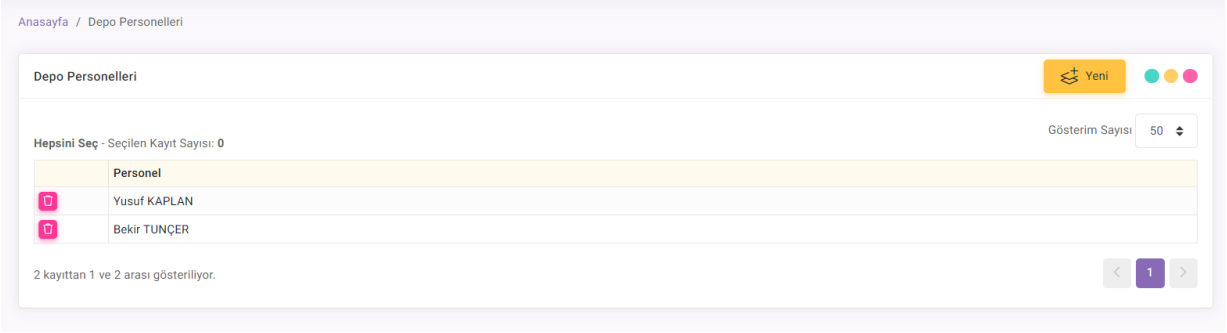
- **Warehouse Locations:** It refers to physical locations such as shelves, floors, cells in the warehouse, which are defined in order to place the products in the warehouse in an orderly manner and to find them easily.



Picture 41

7.1.16 Warehouse Staff

Warehouse personnel defined Field, warehouse of their employees It is used to save and manage information.

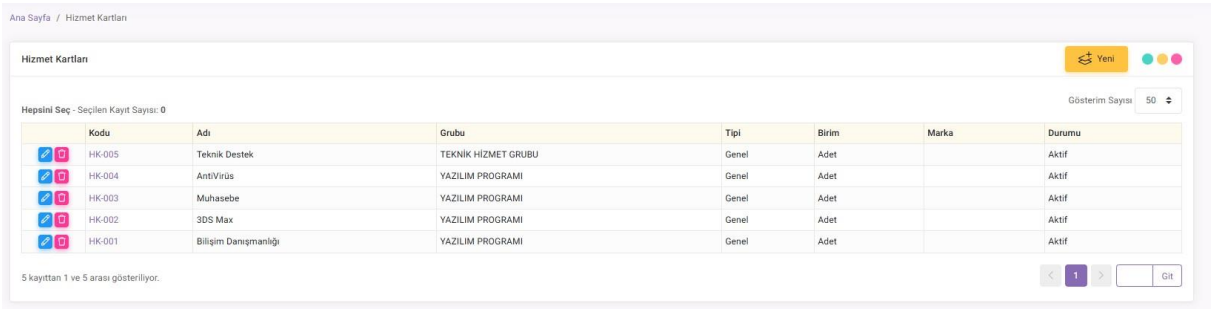


Picture 42

7.1.17 Service Card Definitions

7.1.18 Service Cards

Service cards are used to determine the characteristics of the service received or provided. For each service, a separate card contains information about the relevant service.



Picture 43

7.1.19 Service Groups

A field used for the categorisation of service cards is designated to define service cards under certain groups.

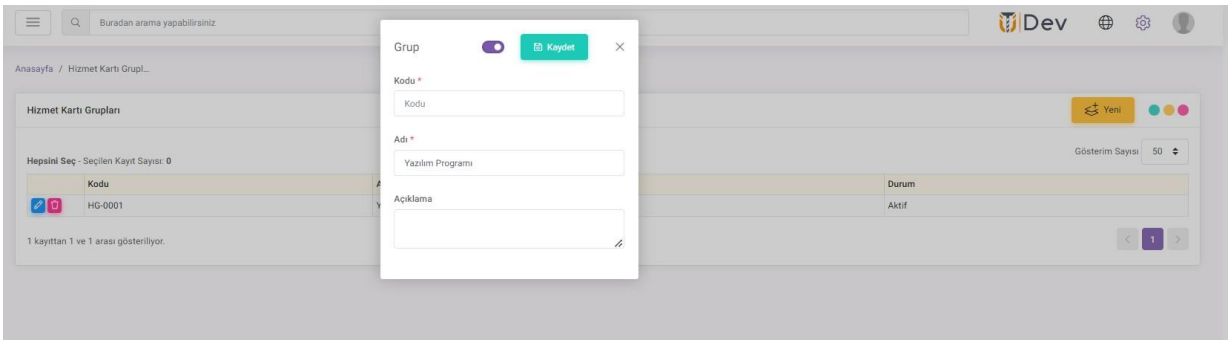
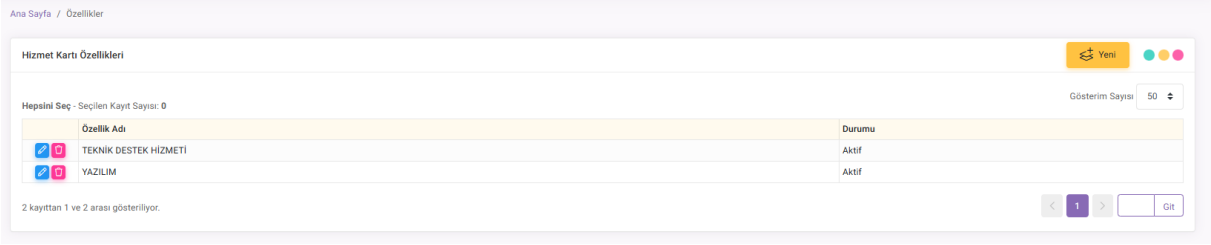


Image 44

7.1.20 Service Features

Characteristics of service cards, elements such as the name and description of the service

includes

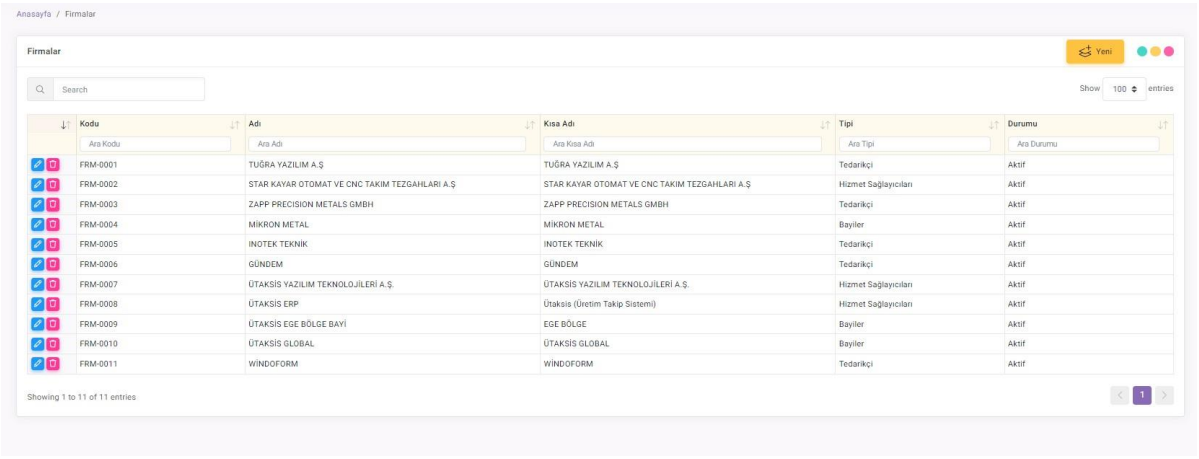


Picture 45

7.1.21 Company Definitions

7.1.22 Firms

This is the field where suppliers or service providers that directly or indirectly affect production are defined. The companies in this field are associated with stock cards and different reports can be obtained if needed. During the product supply phase, more than one company can be defined on the stock cards in order to reduce the risks and to continue the service without interruption. Firms are classified according to their types and classified among themselves.



Picture 46

- **Contacts** It is the field where the people connected to the company are defined.
- **Transaction Authorisations:** It is the field where the authorisation definitions of the people belonging to the company are made.

- **Addresses:** It is the field where the addresses of the company are defined.
- **Inventory Cards:** It is the field where stock cards related to the company are defined.

- **Description:** If there is a situation that needs to be explained other than the definitions related to the company, it can be written in this field.

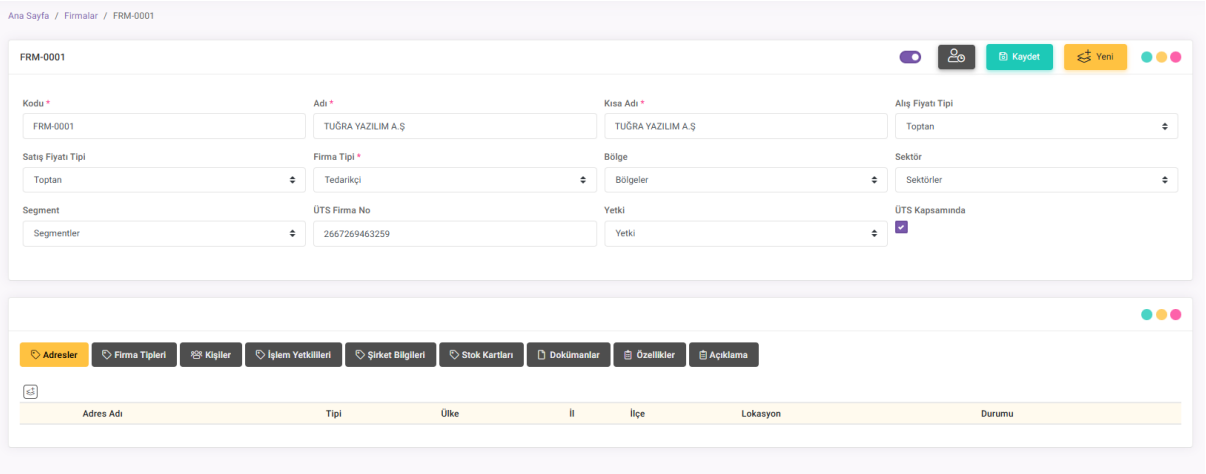
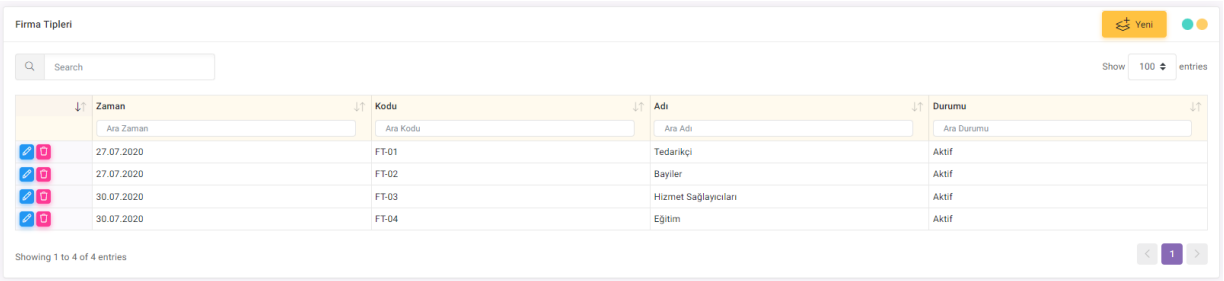


Image 47

7.1.23 Company Types

Firms can be classified according to their types.



Picture 48

7.1.24 Company Features

When defining a company, if there is a special feature of that company, it can be defined from this field.

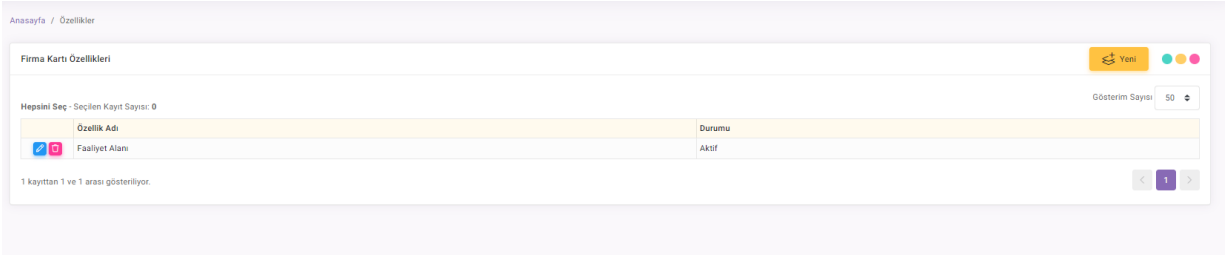


Image 49

7.1.25 Regions

It is the area where the regions where the relevant company is active are defined, which are needed for the identification of companies.

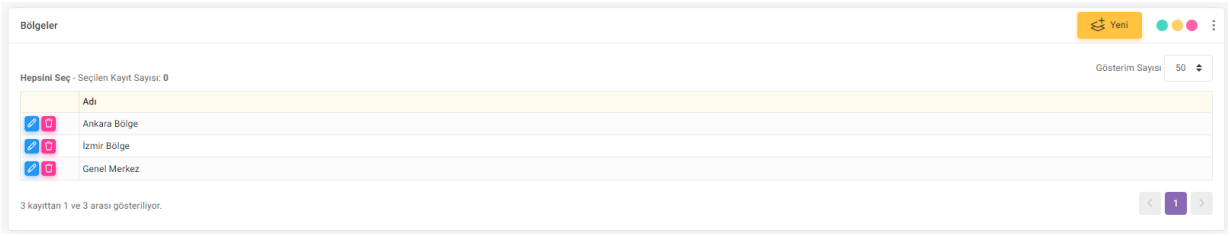


Image 50

7.1.26 Sectors

It is the area where the sectors in which the relevant company operates are defined, which are needed for the identification of companies.

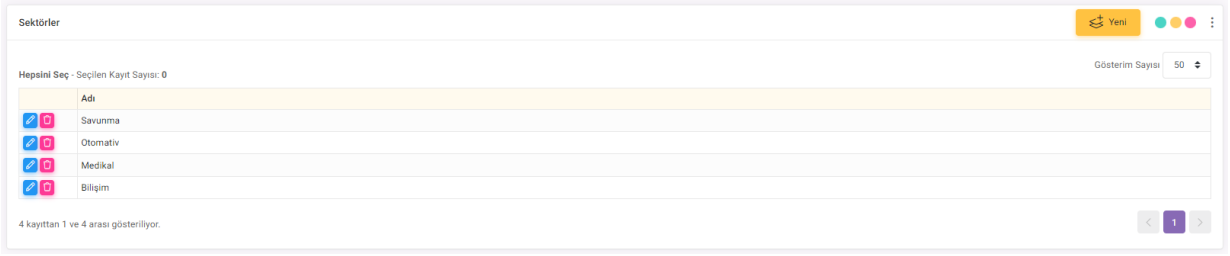


Image 51

7.1.27 Segments

It is the field where the sector of the relevant company required for the identification of companies is defined.

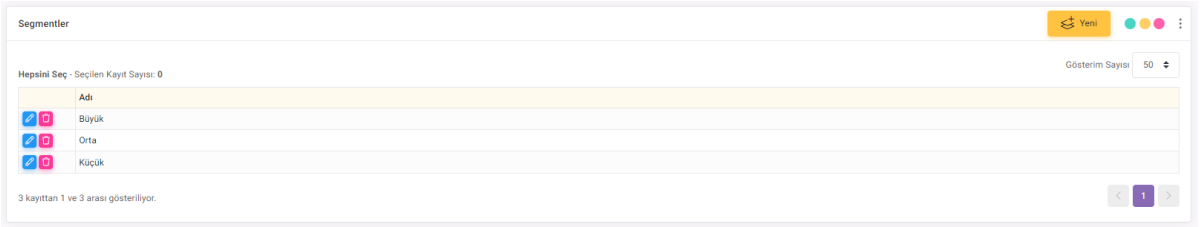
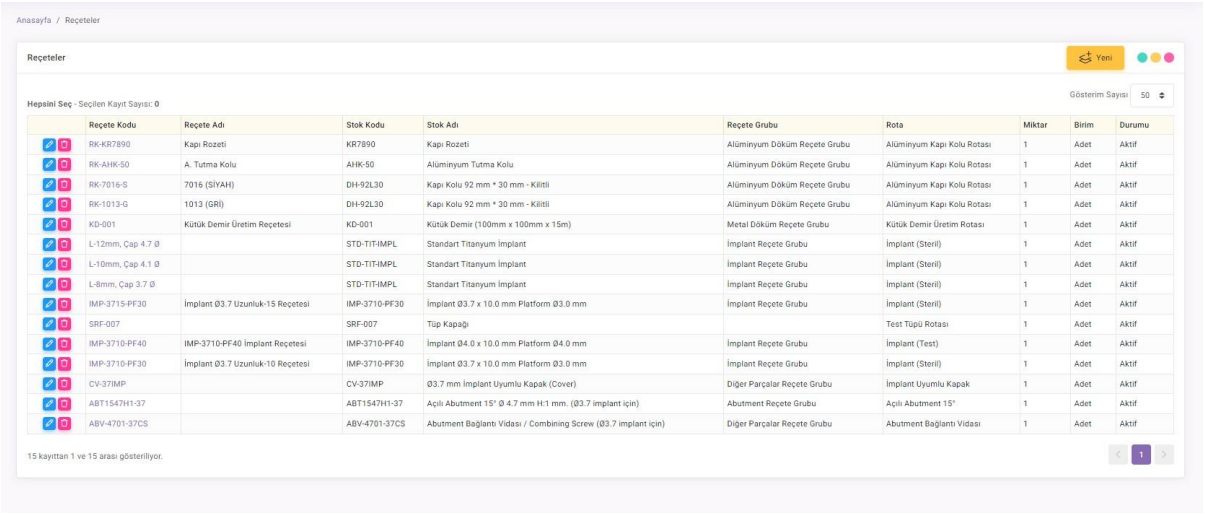


Image 52

7.1.28 Production Definitions

7.1.29 Prescriptions

It refers to a plan containing step-by-step operation instructions in which the materials, components or route operations to be used in the production process of a specific product are determined.



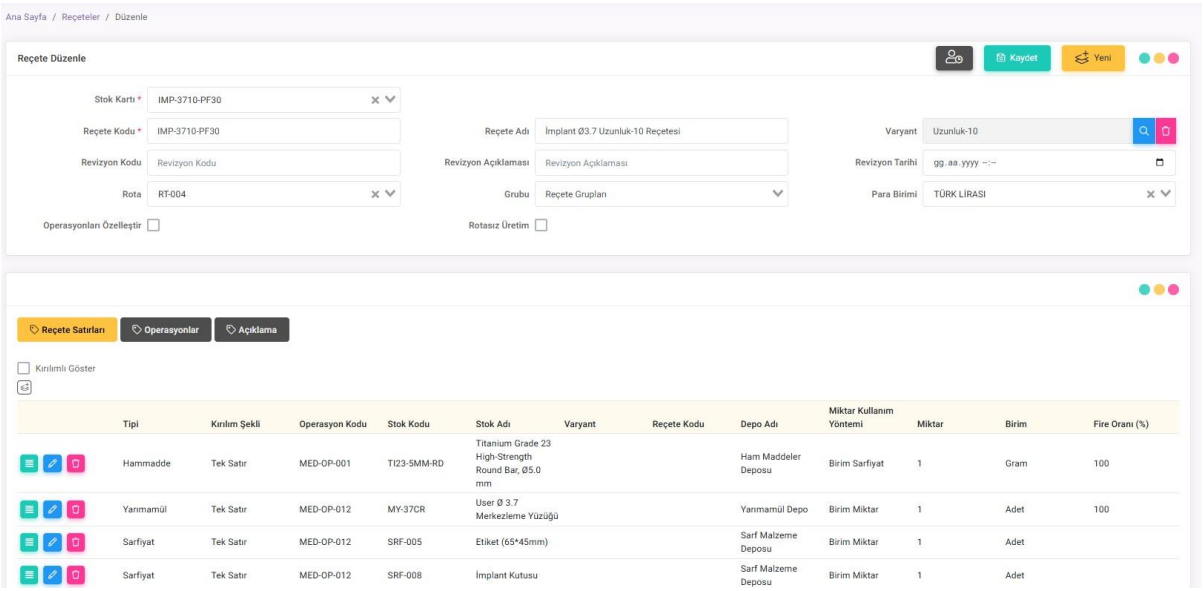
Picture 53

While creating the recipe, it is necessary to define the route that the product will follow in production and all raw materials, semi-finished products and consumables that will be consumed during the production process.

Alternative Stock Selection: It enables the determination of stocks that can be used as an alternative for a raw material, consumable, semi-finished product or component defined in the production recipe. This feature is used if a standard component is not available in the

production process or

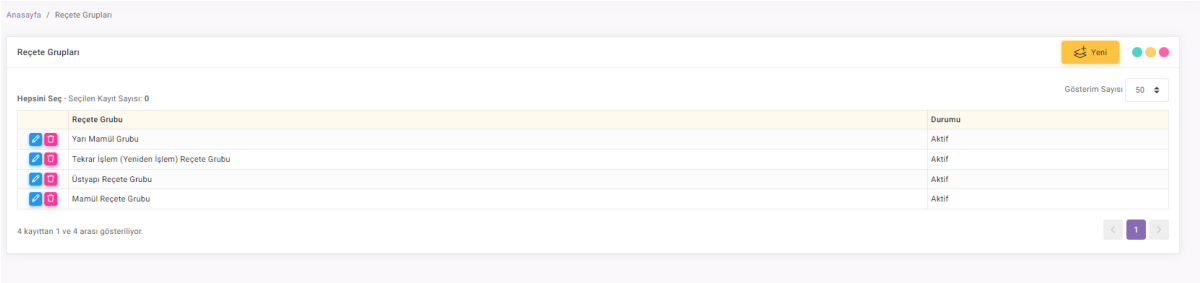
in c a s e of insufficient stocks, it allows the use of alternative materials. Alternative stocks support the uninterrupted continuation of the production process.



Picture 54

7.1.30 Prescription Groups

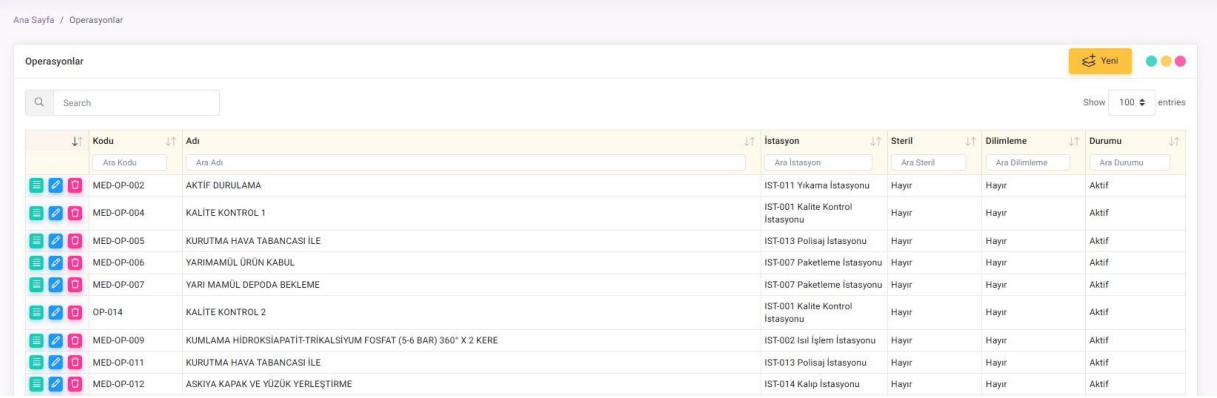
It is the area where prescriptions are grouped according to certain principles. You can create as many prescription groups as desired.



Picture 55

7.1.31 Operations

It is the field where information such as which stages the products will go through during production and in which workstation the process will be performed during these operations are defined. Once these fields are defined, they are not revised. In case of need, new operations are added and old ones are made inactive. It is an operation that must be done in order not to adversely affect the previously issued production orders.



Picture 56

While defining the operation, it can be defined which machines can be used and the machine used in the relevant operation step can be selected in the production order. In addition, if there is an instruction to be followed in the relevant operation step, it can be added from the documents tab. In the same way, these defined documents can be viewed at the relevant operation stage of the production order and operations can be performed according to this document.

If slicing is to be performed in the operation, the slice button should be selected, and if sterilisation is to be performed, the sterilise button should be selected.

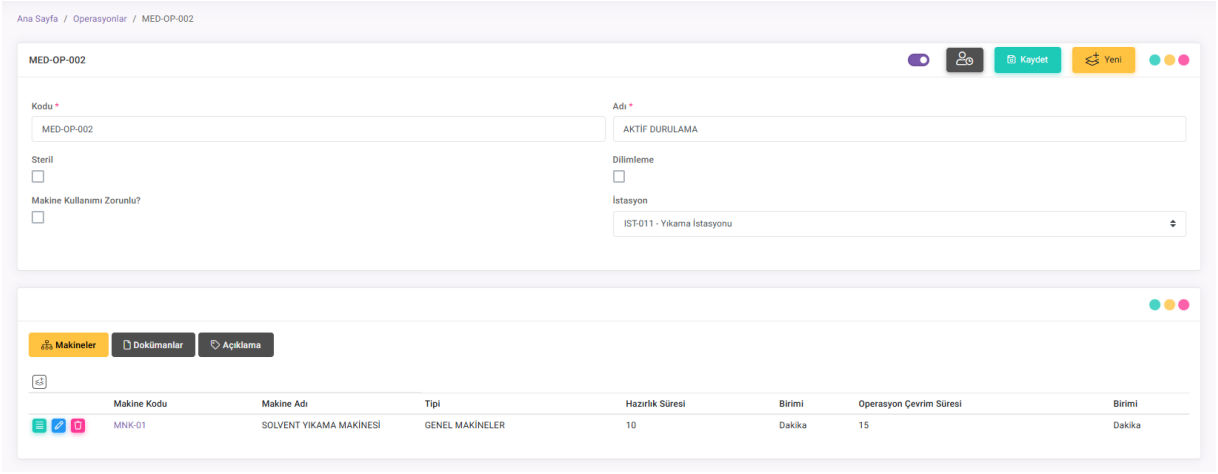
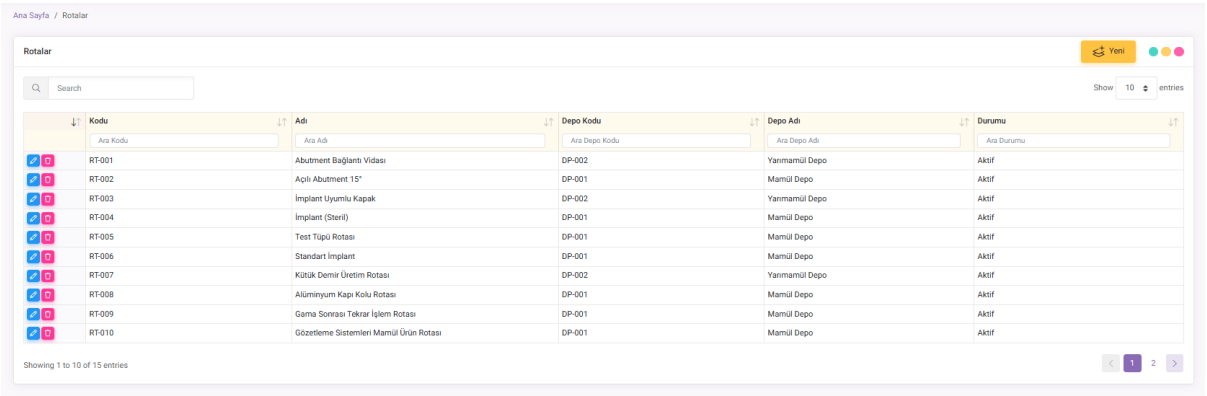


Image 57

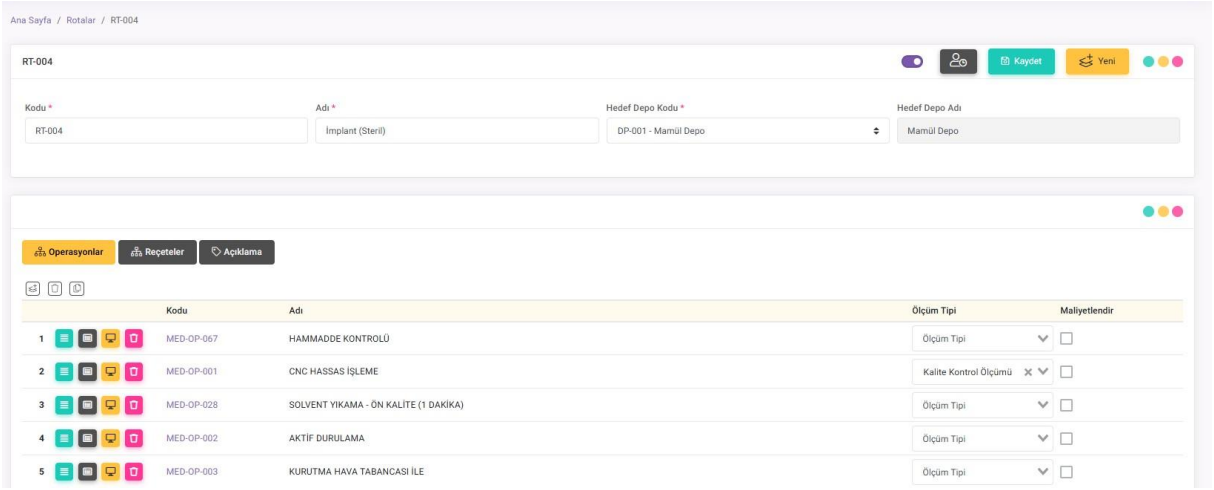
7.1.32 Routes

It is the area where the operations from which the related products will be produced during production are defined. The rankings under the route can be changed according to the need.



Picture 58

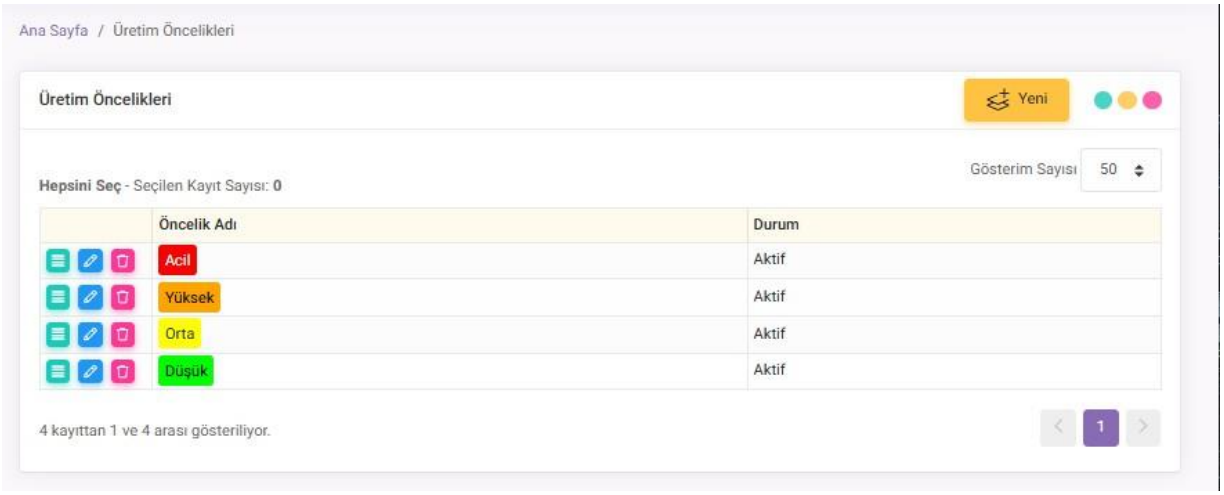
When all operations related to the route in the production order are completed and the production order is finished, the final warehouse where the product will be transferred should be defined in this section. In addition, routes can be selected from stock cards and routes can be assigned to stock cards in bulk from this field.



Picture 59

7.1.33 Production Priorities

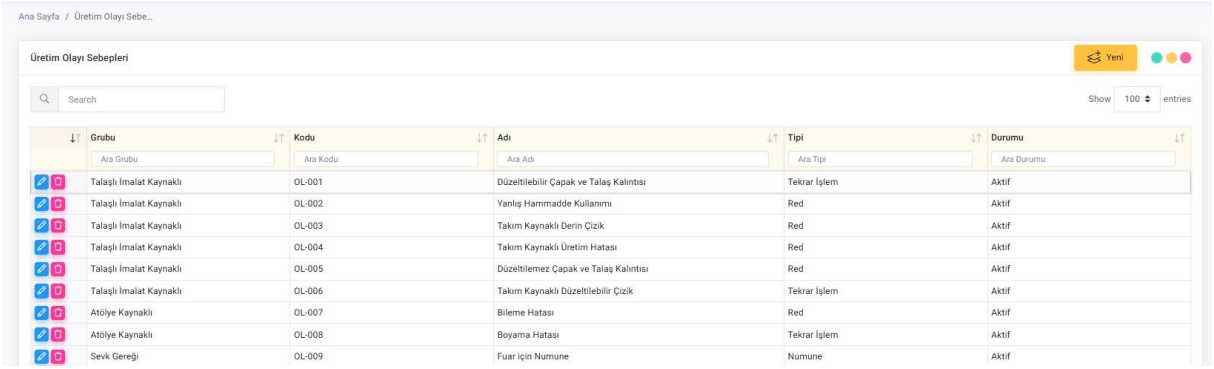
Production priorities allow work orders to be categorised in order of importance in production processes. These priorities are used in production planning to determine which jobs should be completed in priority to determine which jobs should be completed in priority.



Picture 60

7.1.34 Production Event Causes

It refers to the situations that may happen to a product during production that require Rejection, Reprocessing and Sample. Three types of events are identified in this section.



Picture 61

- **Rejection** It is the definition made for the products that cannot be used.
- **Reprocessing:** It is the definition made for products that can be used by reprocessing. For this type of situations, reprocessing operations need to be defined and the correct route is selected according to the situation. Depending on the situation in Production Orders, "**Reprocessing production order**" is formed.
- **Sample** These are the definitions made in order to keep records of the products that are in the state of semi-finished or finished products, products given to be used for testing, analysis, training, fairs, etc.
- **Production Order Splitting:** In case the production process is long and there is an urgent need for products, it can be used in places where the processes need to be continued separately by separating the products needed from the main production order. An automatic connection can be established between both production orders.
- **Conditional Acceptance:** In the production process, it refers to situations where products do not fully comply with certain standards or quality criteria but can be accepted under certain conditions.

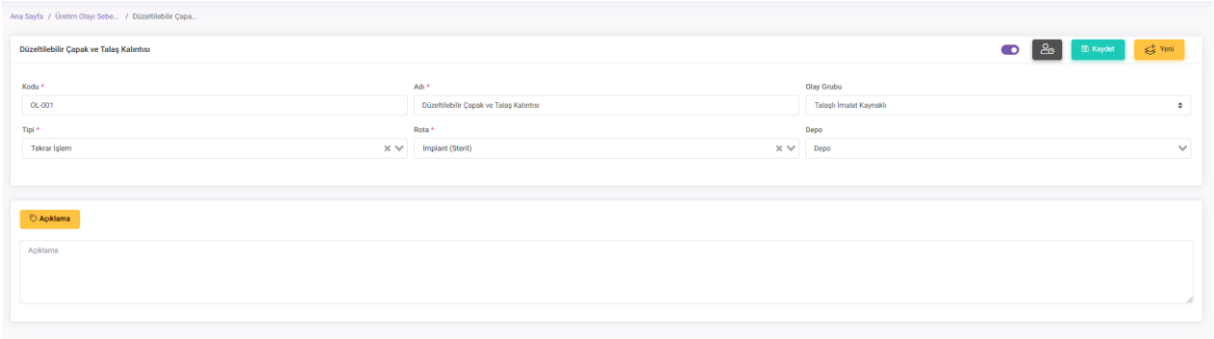
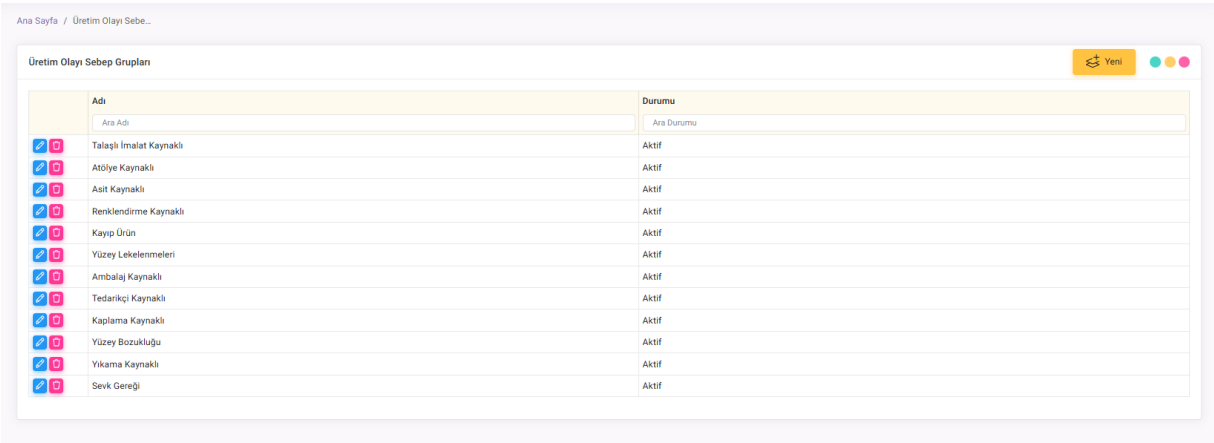


Image 62

If desired, stock entries can be made to a different warehouse as much as the amount of the event.

7.1.35 Production Event Cause Groups

Events certain work stations to be in the case of is the field that allows it to be defined by grouping.



Picture 63

7.1.36 Reasons for Production Stoppage

This is the field where the stoppage reasons needed during the definition of machine stoppages to the system are defined.

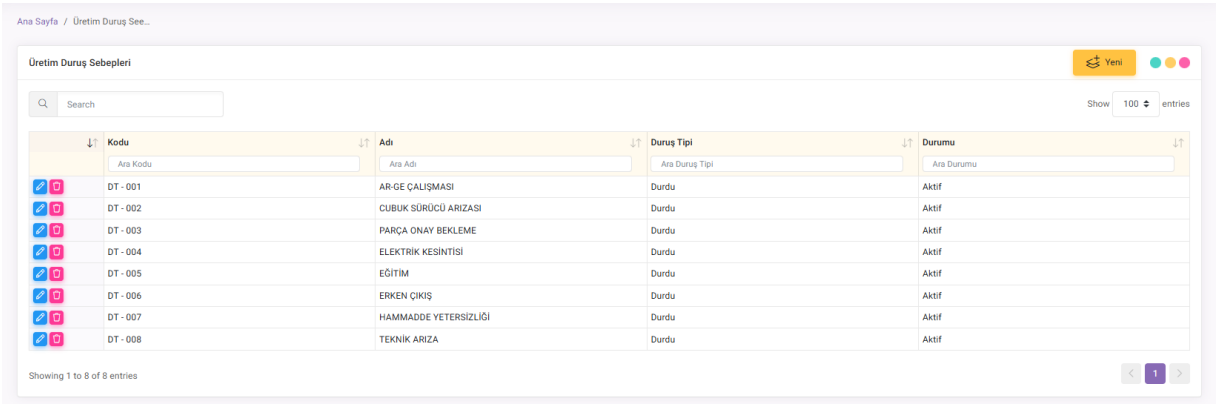
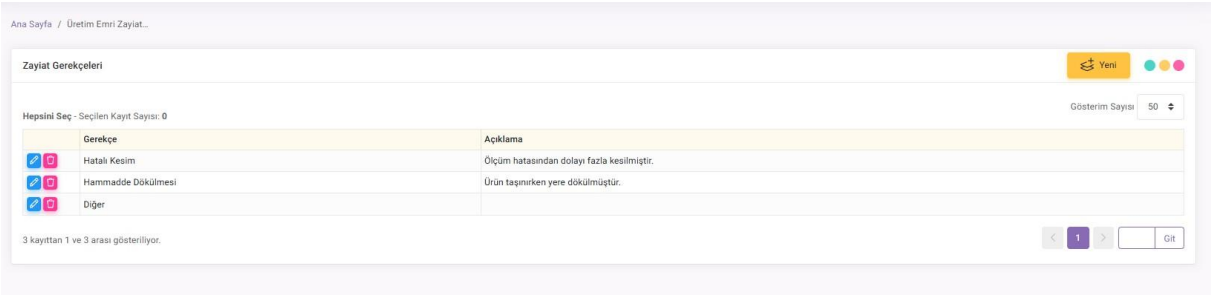


Image 64

7.1.37 Casualty Justification

It is the field where the justifications needed when defining the loss during the recording of the losses that may occur during production in the production order are added.



Picture 65

7.1.38 Reserved (Series/Lot)

In case of production with different types of lots or subcontracted production, it is a field that ensures that production continues without mixing according to the lots of different customers. Thanks to the pre-booked lots, process management is provided by using the booked lots when determining production orders.

Serial numbers can be defined under the reserved lots. Defined serial numbers can be used for lots. Automatic serial numbers can be assigned in case of need.

Serial or lot numbers can be assigned to stock cards and serial and lot numbers of the related stock card can be called in the production order.

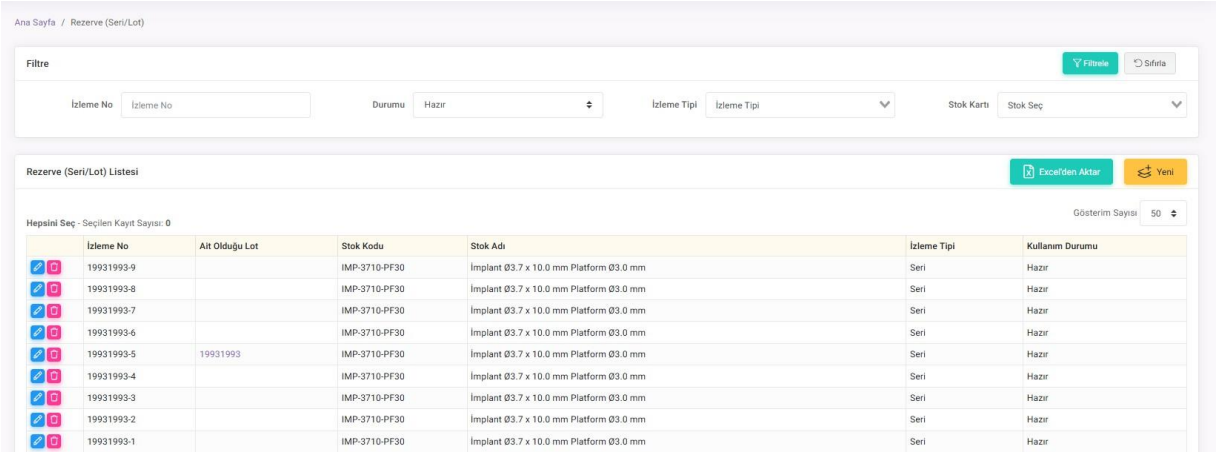


Image 66

7.1.39 Planning Definitions

7.1.40 Material Requirement Plan Groups

This is the field where the requirement plan groups to be used in MRP (Requirement Planning) menu are defined. An annual group can be formed here, or it can be a periodic group.

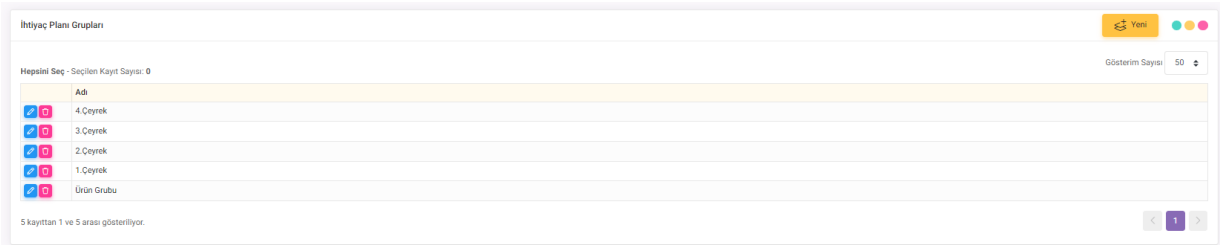


Image 67

7.1.41 Planning View Formats

Planning view formats are categories used for the classification and visualisation of situations that arise during the planning phase in production or business processes. These formats enable the tracking of work processes and the efficient management of planning.

- **Work in progress:** Indicates that work planning is proceeding as planned.
- **Conflicting:** Indicates that more than one job or resource is conflicting at the same time.
- **There is a Gap:** Indicates that there is a gap in the planned process in terms of time or resources.
- **Delay** Indicates that the planned works are not completed within the specified time frame and there is a delay.

These situations help to prioritise the planning process and improve operational efficiency.

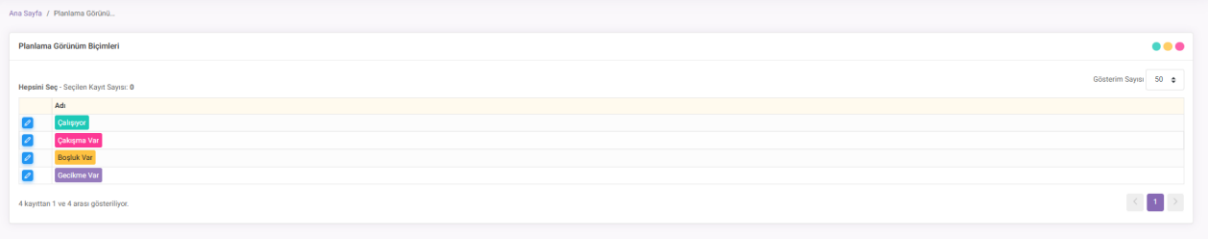


Image 68

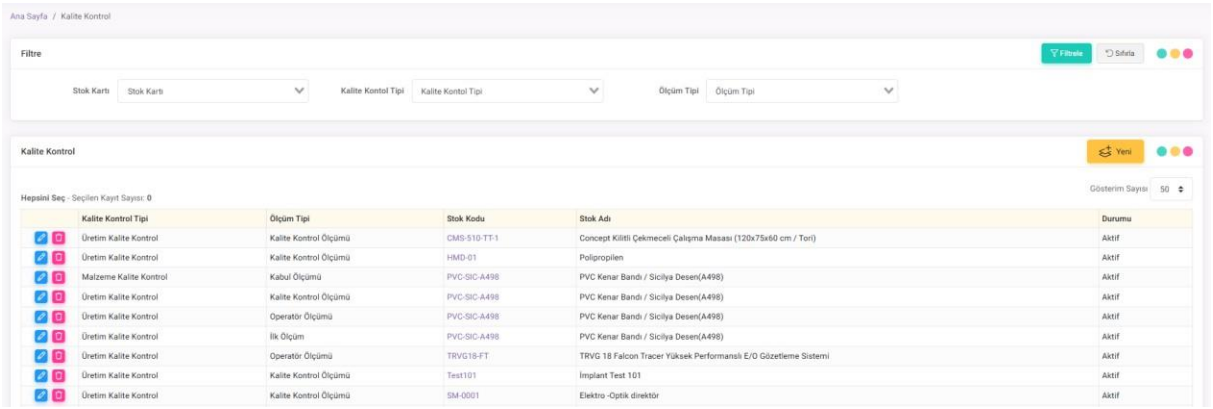
7.1.42 Quality Definitions

7.1.43 Quality Controls

Quality control definitions are the rules and criteria used in production processes to ensure that products conform to specified standards. These definitions are applied at all stages from material input to final product output and include the following features:

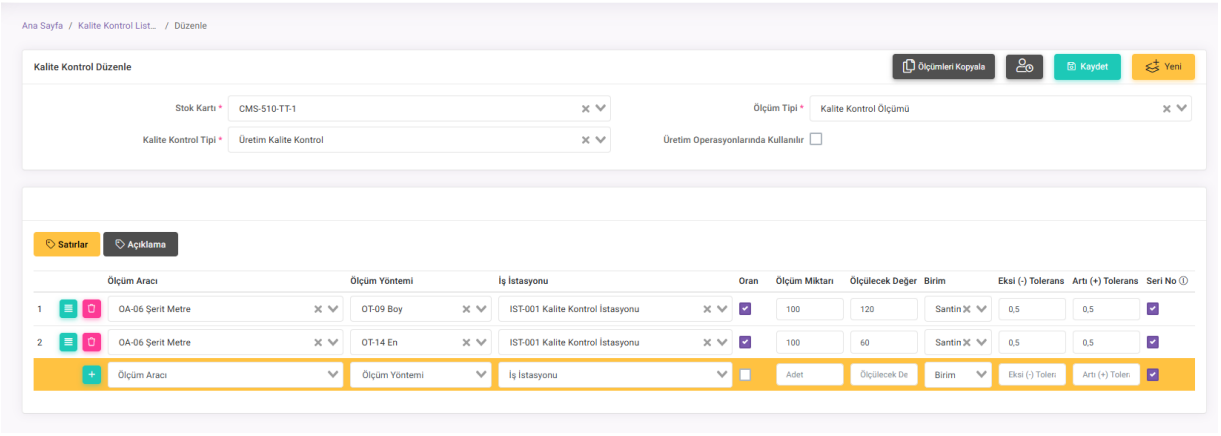
- **Production Quality Control:** This is the field where the measurements made in production orders are defined.

- **Material Quality Control:** Raw materials or semi-finished products entering the warehouse Acceptance at the stage of made controls.



Quality Control Edit Screen is the centre where quality control parameters of products and processes are managed. New control criteria can be added, existing parameters can be edited and customised via this screen.

Users can define basic quality parameters such as measurement values, tolerance ranges, measurement tools and methods. The display enables the creation of customisable quality rules for different products and processes.



7.1.44 Measurement Types

Measurement types are tab options that are recommended to be determined at the first installation of the system and not to be changed afterwards and can be activated or deactivated according to the needs of the companies. In addition, the title names can also be changed in accordance with the sector requirements.

can be customised.

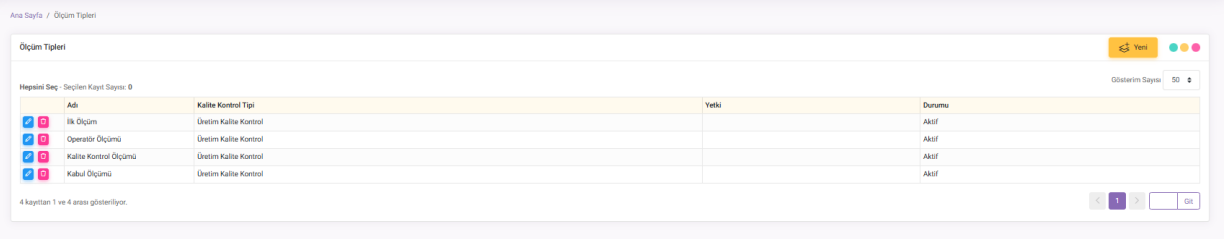
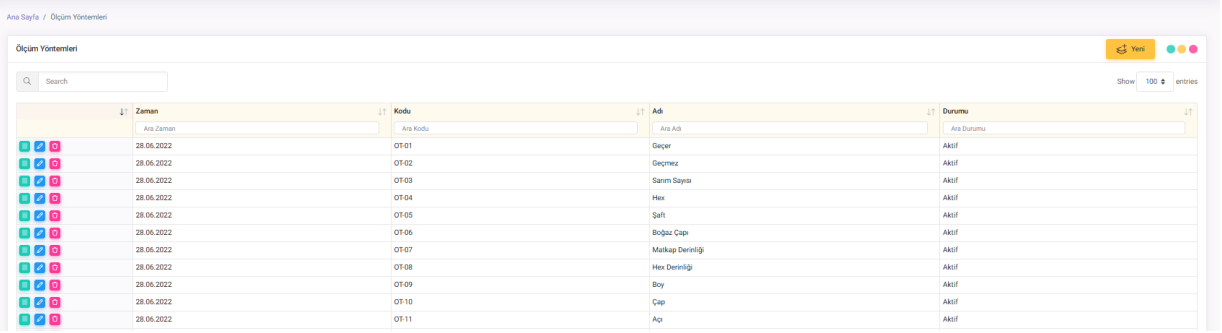


Image 69

7.1.45 Measurement Methods

These are the definitions made to ensure the correct measurement of the areas specified in the technical drawing for the relevant product depending on the measuring devices.



Picture 70

7.1.46 Measurement Tools

It is the area that ensures that the products are measured using the right tools in production. When looking at the measurement tool detail, information about what it can measure is defined.

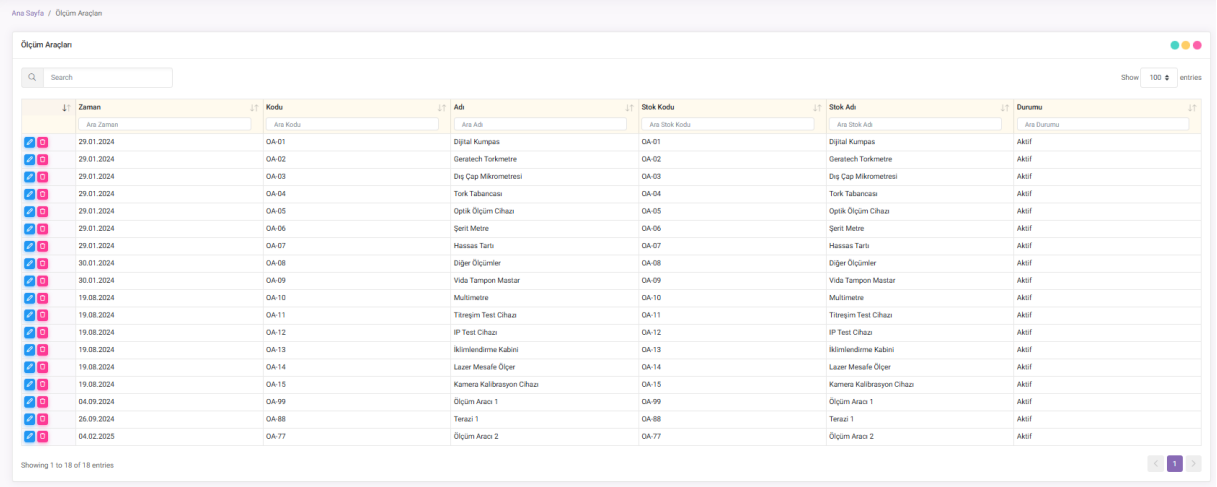
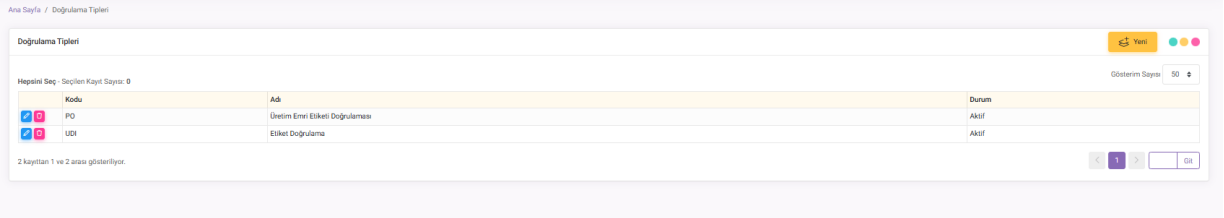


Image 71

7.1.47 Validation Types

Verification Types: It covers the verification types required to verify the labels and reports produced from the Ütaksis system through the system. In this module, production order and verification of the labels printed on Ütaksis desktop application can be done.



Picture 72

7.1.48 Cost Definitions

7.1.49 General Expenses

General Expenses area is the place where the general expense items of the business are defined and managed. In this field, information such as code, name and status of each expense is listed.

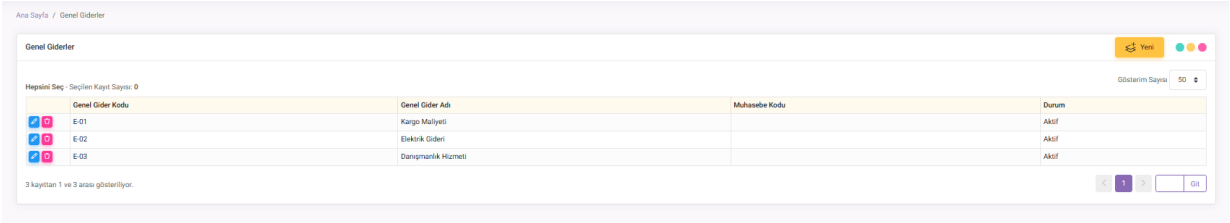
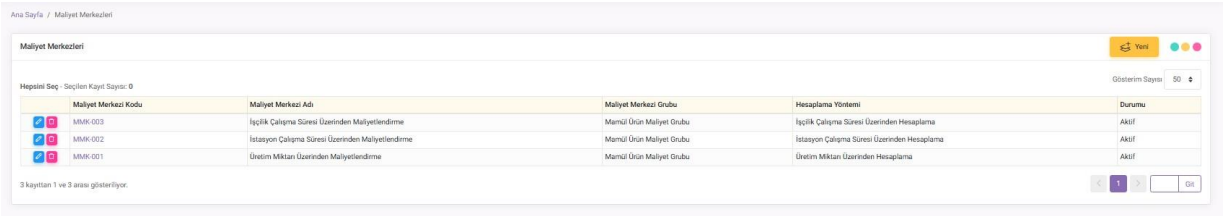


Image 73

7.1.50 Cost Centres

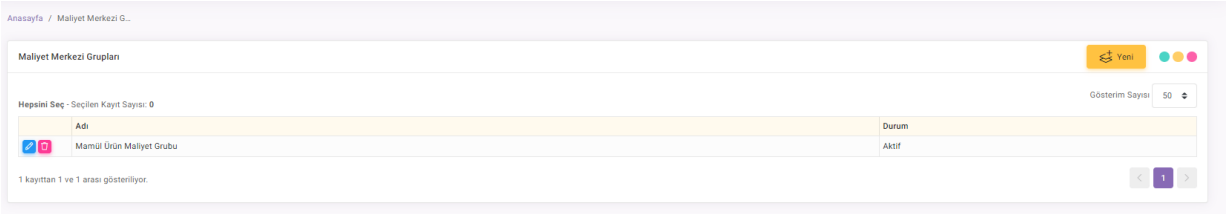
Cost Centres area is where the cost centres of the enterprise are defined and managed. This screen contains a section where information about cost centres such as code, name, cost centre group and calculation method are edited.



Picture 74

7.1.51 Cost Centre Groups

The Cost Centre Groups area is where the business groups and manages different cost centres. This screen consists of sections containing name and description information of cost centre groups.



Picture 75

7.1.52 Cost Periods

Cost Periods area is the place where the periods determined by the enterprise for cost calculations are defined and managed.

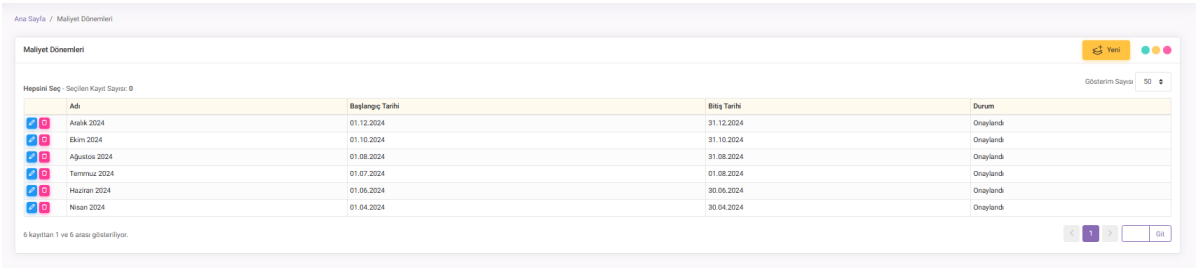


Image 76

7.1.53 Cost Methods

Each cost method refers to the rule according to which the costs of products are determined during stock movements.

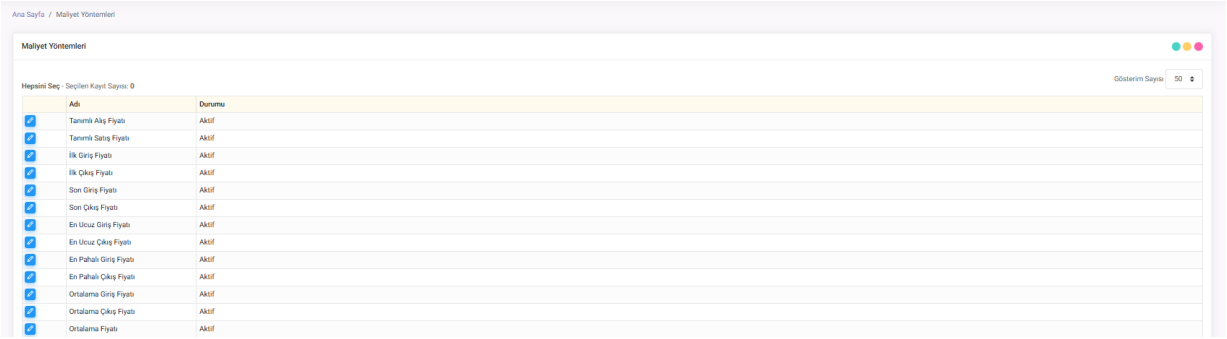


Image 77

7.1.54 Machine Costs

Machine costs contain data describing the costs per specific unit of time of machines used in production. This definition includes information such as the type of machine, start date, unit cost and currency used. It is used for calculating production costs and resource planning.

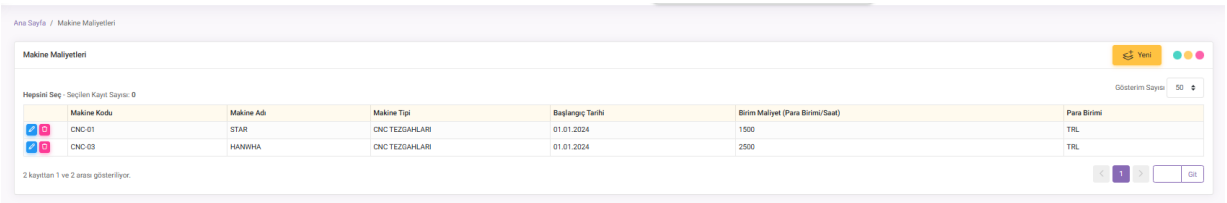


Image 78

7.1.55 Operator Costs

Operator Costs area is where the personnel costs of the business are defined and managed. In this field, information such as the name of each personnel, cost start date, unit cost (hourly basis) and currency are listed.

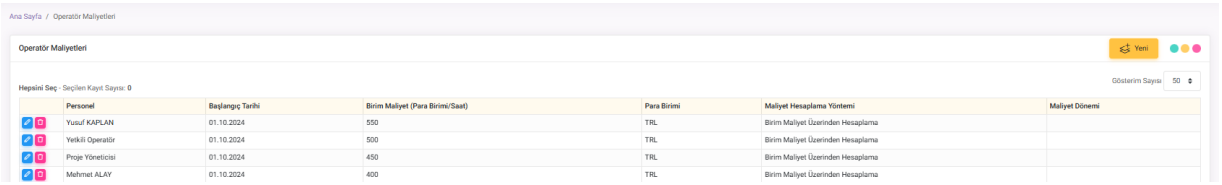


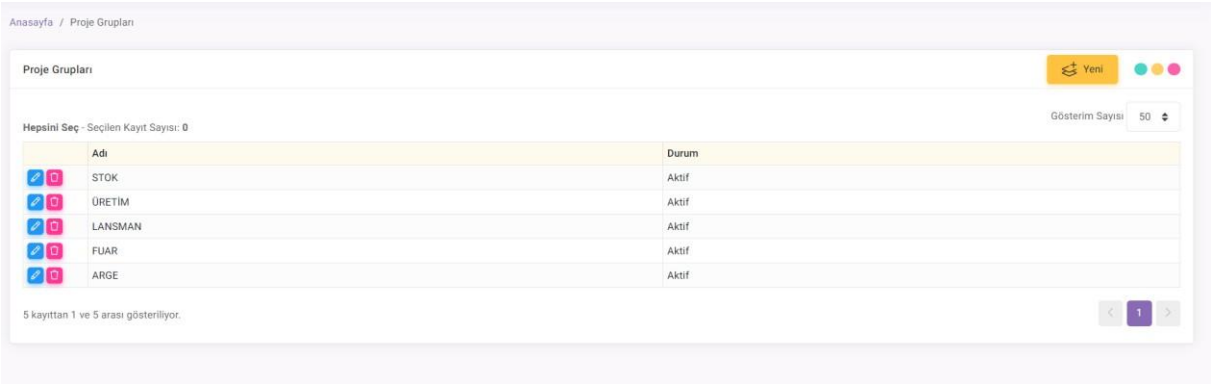
Image 79

The unit cost set for each operator shows the costs calculated according to the working time of the operator. The start date indicates the date from which the cost is effective and the currency indicates the currency in which the cost is expressed.

7.1.56 Project Definitions

7.1.57 Project Groups

Project groups are an organisational structure often used in the management of large projects.



Picture 80

7.1.58 Processes

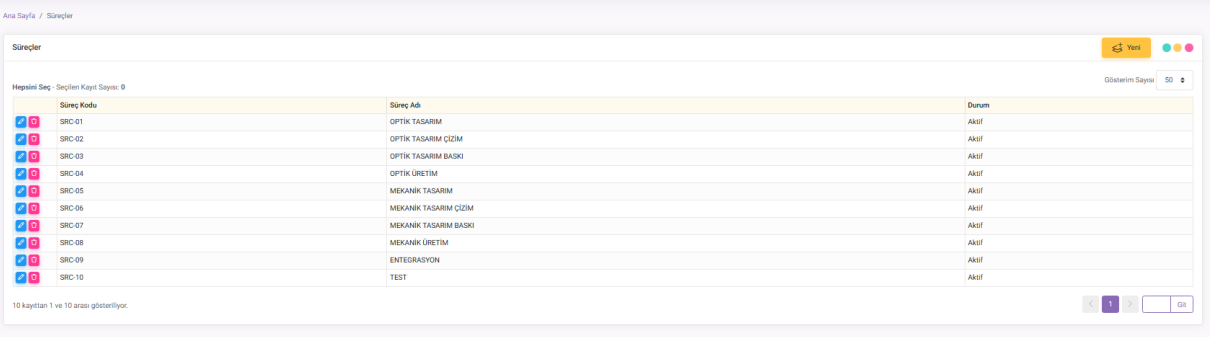
Processes are used to define and standardise the work steps involved in projects. Each process represents a specific activity or stage to be performed within the scope of the project.

Process Code: A unique code assigned to each process.

Process Name: Descriptive name of the process.

Description: This field provides information about the scope or content of the process.

The defined processes are associated with the projects, enabling follow-up and control on issues such as work planning, timing and resource management.



Picture 81

7.1.59 Shift Definitions

7.1.60 Shifts

If the works are completed depending on the shift, it is a screen that shows which personnel produced how many units in the relevant shift.

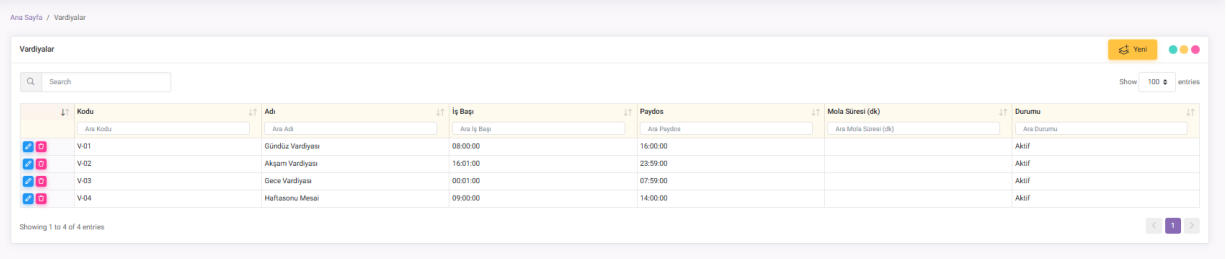


Image 82

7.1.61 Shift Sets

A shift set is a structure that combines one or more shift types under a single heading, thus enabling shifts of similar nature to be managed together.

This approach gathers different shift types under a single umbrella and simplifies planning processes.

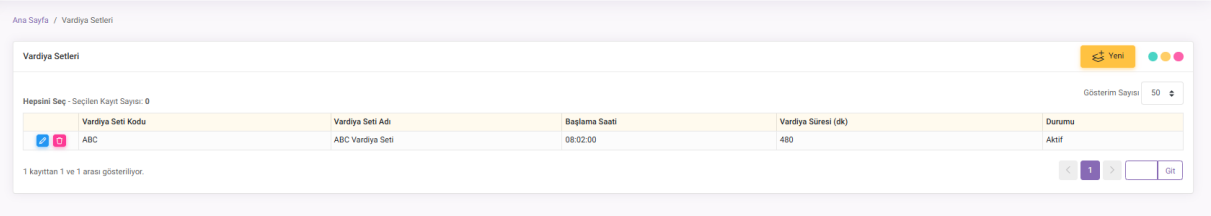


Image 83

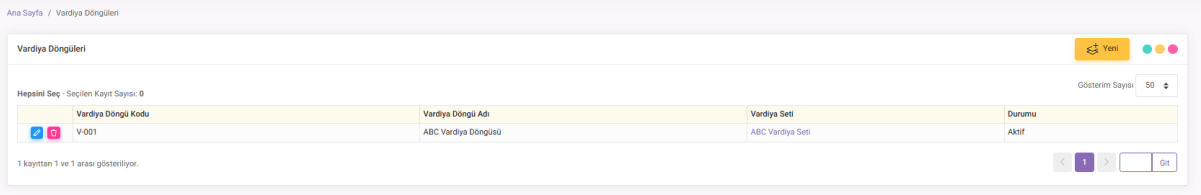
7.1.62 Shift Cycles

A shift cycle is a set of repeated and successive shift plans over a given working period. It defines which shift will be applied for each day, which days will be off or how different working patterns will be sequenced.

Shift Cycle Code: Unique identification of the organised cycle in the system Code.

Shift Cycle Name: A clear name for the cycle.

Shift Set: Determines which shift set the cycle is based on.



Picture 84

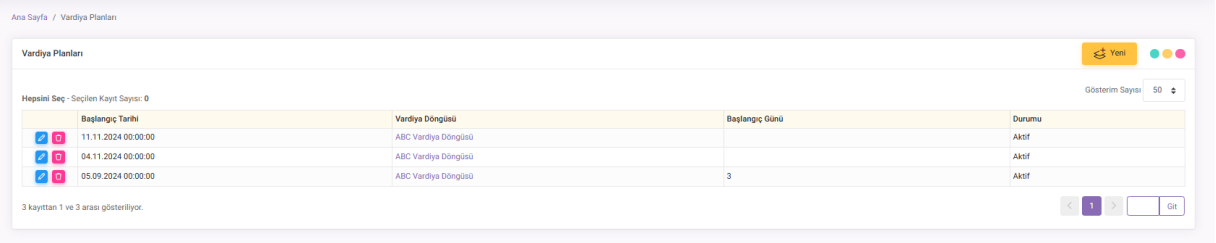
7.1.63 Shift Plans

Shift Plan is the record that determines the shift cycle to be applied from a certain start date and the machines or resources to be involved in this cycle. In this way, starting from which date, which shift will be activated on which resource is predefined.

Start Date: Determines when the plan will be activated.

Shift Cycle: Selects the template that determines which shift will be applied on which days.

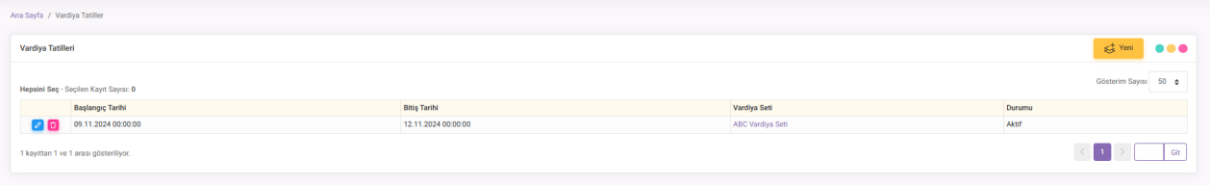
Start Day: Defines from which day of the selected cycle to start. Status: Indicates whether the plan is actively used.



Picture 85

7.1.64 Shift Holidays

Shift holiday is defined or updated to be valid in a certain date range (Start - End Date). Which shifts in the selected shift set will be holiday is determined from the list. This operation allows the system to apply holidays in the work plan, disabling the selected shifts during the specified period.



Picture 86

7.1.65 Work Centre Definitions

7.1.66 Production Lines

A production line is a system of machines, equipment and workstations that perform a specific production process. In this system, cameras and workstations can be defined to monitor and manage the efficiency of the production process.

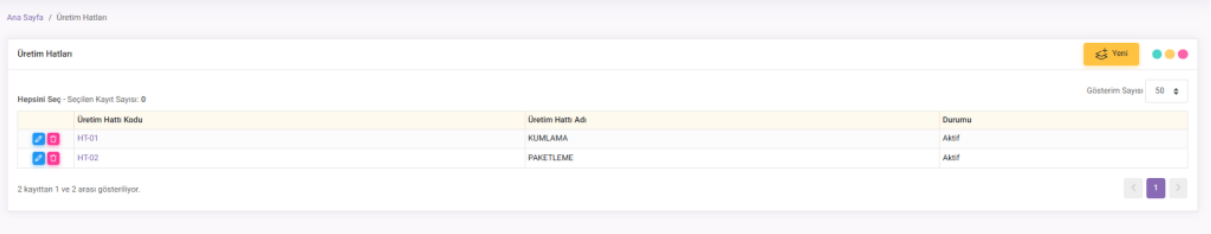
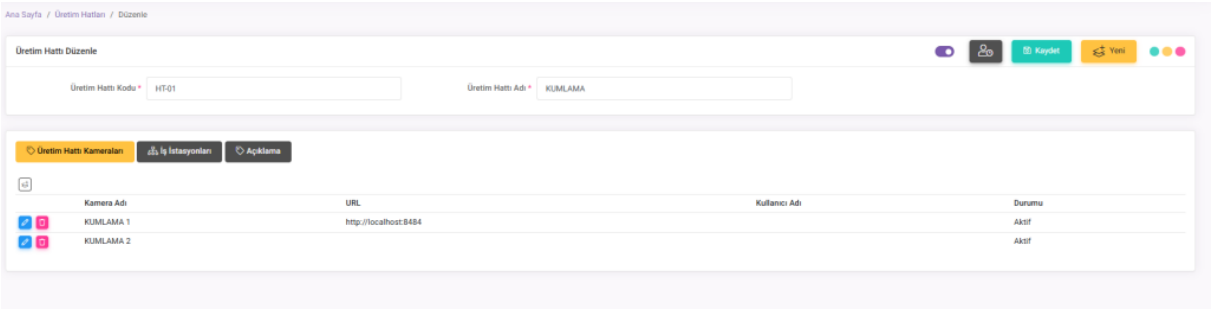


Image 87

- **Production Line Cameras:** Camera information (name, URL, status) defined to monitor and track specific points of the line.

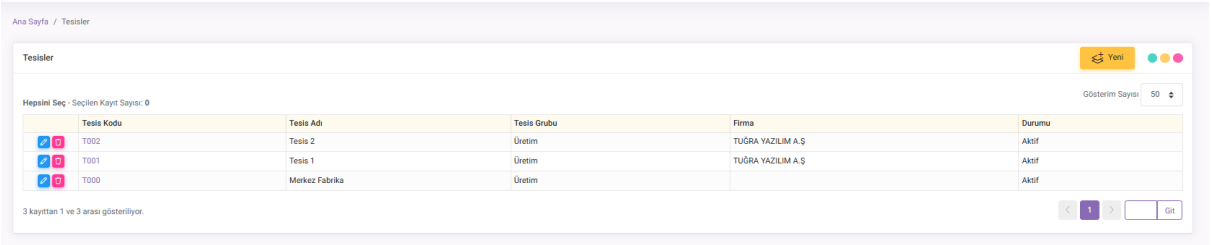
- **Workstations:** Defines the workstations (code and name information) in the production line.



Picture 88

7.1.67 Facilities

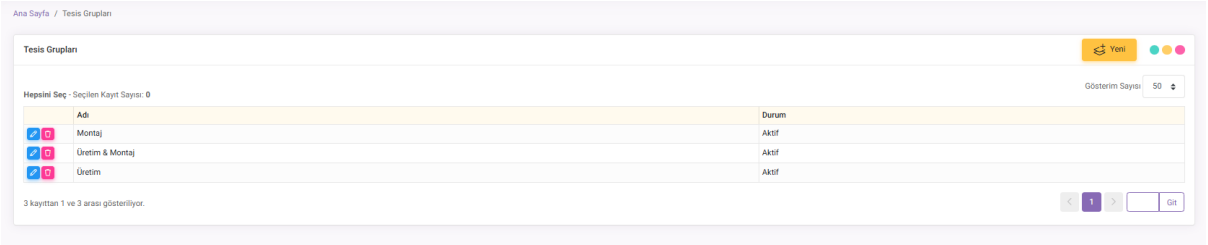
The Facilities section represents the physical locations where production takes place. Production orders at these facilities can be specifically assigned. The staff in this section can only view and authorise production work orders in these facilities. In short, it refers to the facility where production orders are created and processed.



Picture 89

7.1.68 Facility Groups

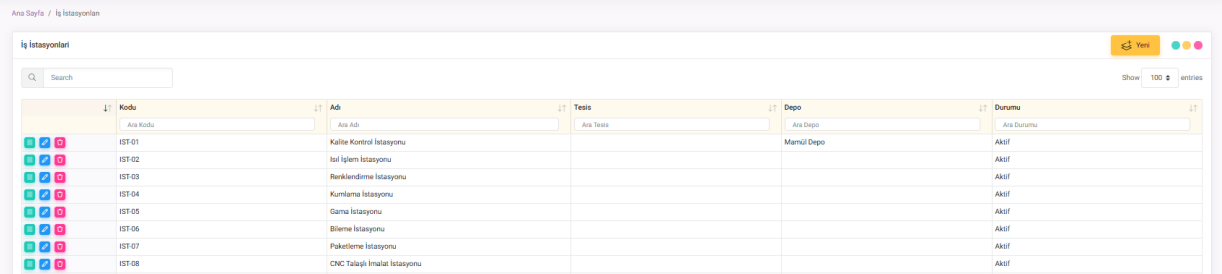
In production, facility groups refer to a collection of facilities brought together to serve a common purpose.



Picture 90

7.1.69 Workstations

These are the definitions made to determine at which station the operations are performed during the production process. Thanks to this field, when the stages of the operations performed are approved, the connected station is actively working and ease of follow-up is provided.



Picture 91

This page provides the management of the code, name, facility, warehouse, status information of the workstations in the production process and the machines connected to these stations.

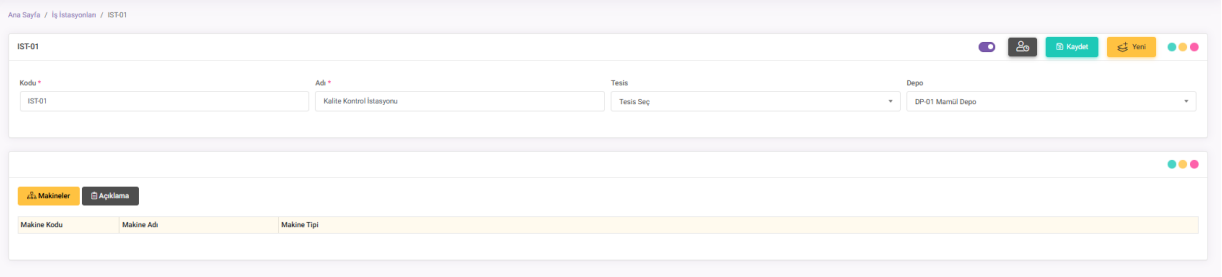


Image 92

7.1.70 Workstation Groups

Station groups make management processes organised and efficient by grouping workstations under certain categories. These groups, defined by name and status information, facilitate production planning. New station groups can be added, existing groups can be edited or deleted via the list. Thus, workstations can be organised according to similar characteristics or processes, providing a more flexible, understandable and efficient management.

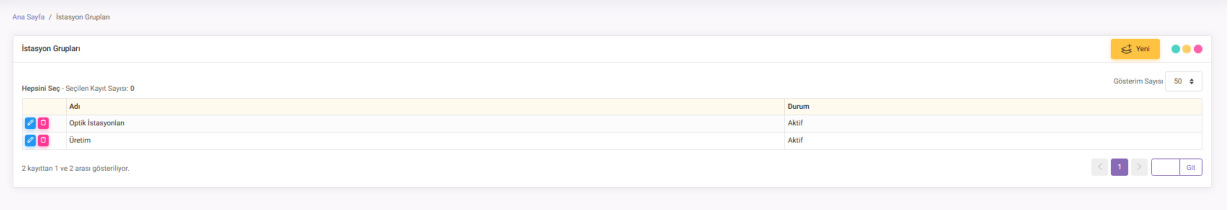


Image 93

7.1.71 Machines

It refers to CNC machines used in production or basic machines for other stages. In this area, summary information, user manual and visuals can be uploaded with the machines. In this way, the personnel using the machine provides access to the user manual in digital environment. Looms are classified in accordance with the definition of loom types.

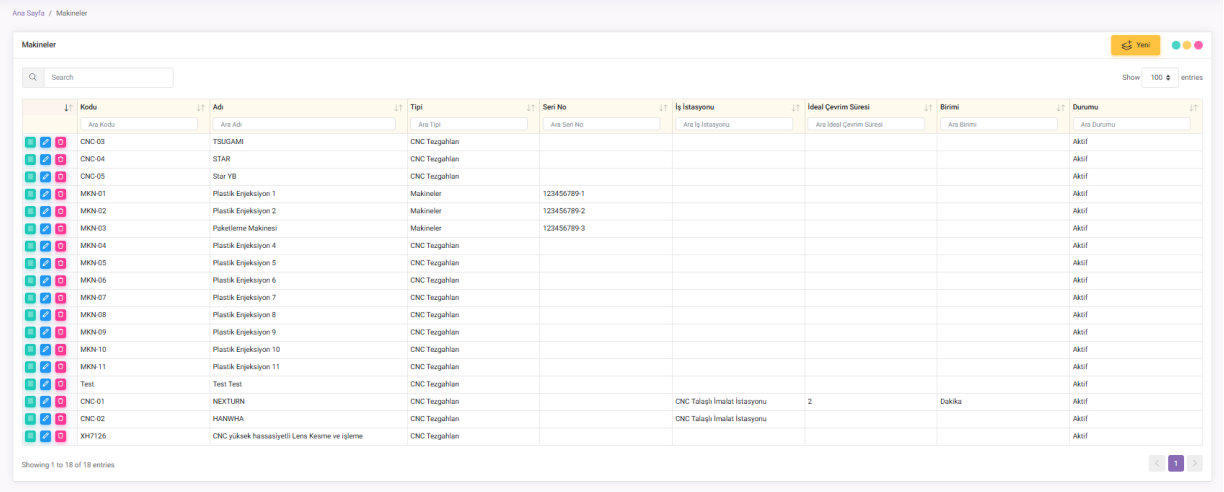


Image 94

7.1.72 Machine Types

Machine types used in machine addition are defined in this section.

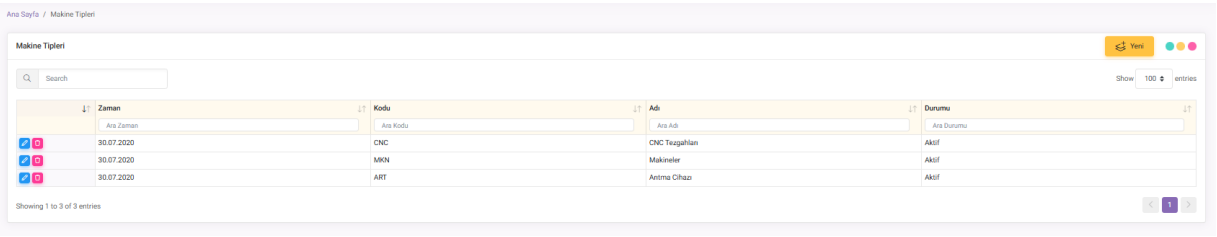


Image 95

7.1.73 Machine Groups

Machine groups facilitate management by gathering machines with similar characteristics or functions under a single heading.

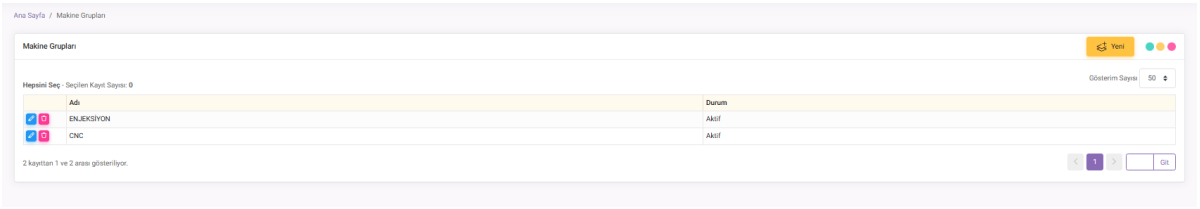


Image 96

7.1.74 Teams

It is the field where cutting tools used in production are defined. It is the field added to make the necessary association in order to ensure that the products are produced on the right machine and using cutting tools while defining stock cards.

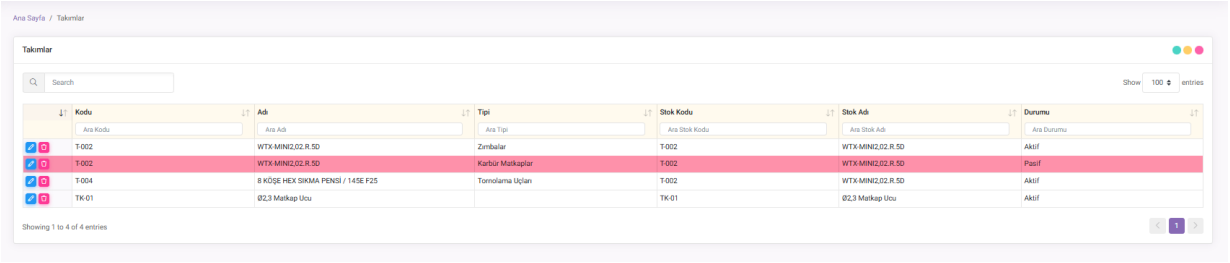
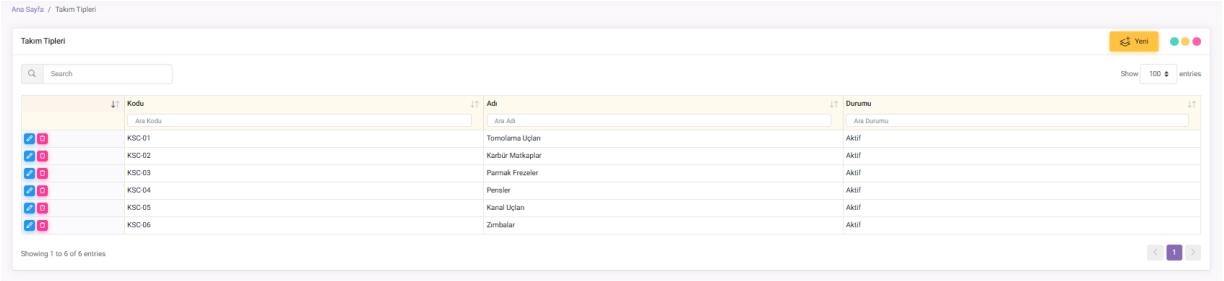


Image 97

7.1.75 Tool Types

It is the field that allows the tools to be separated according to their types according to the machines. Since there may be different situations for sliding automaton CNC machines or vertical process CNC machines, it is necessary to classify the tools according to their types.



Picture 98

7.1.76 Tool Usage Types

It is the field where the usage types of the tools are defined.

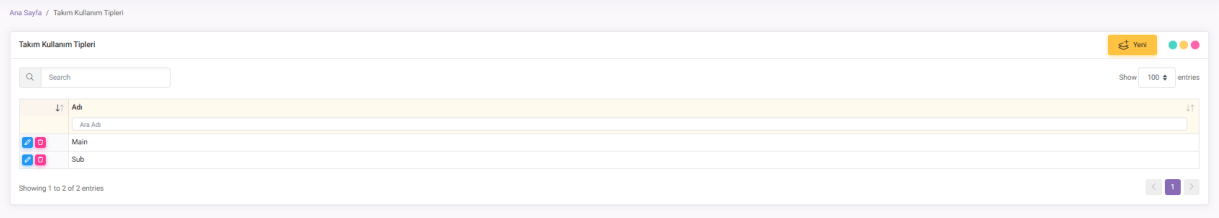


Image 99

7.1.77 Maintenance Types

These are the definitions made for the maintenance of all machines, equipment and devices used in production, which directly or indirectly affect production. After these definitions are made once, they are selectively used in "Maintenance Operations" for maintenance.

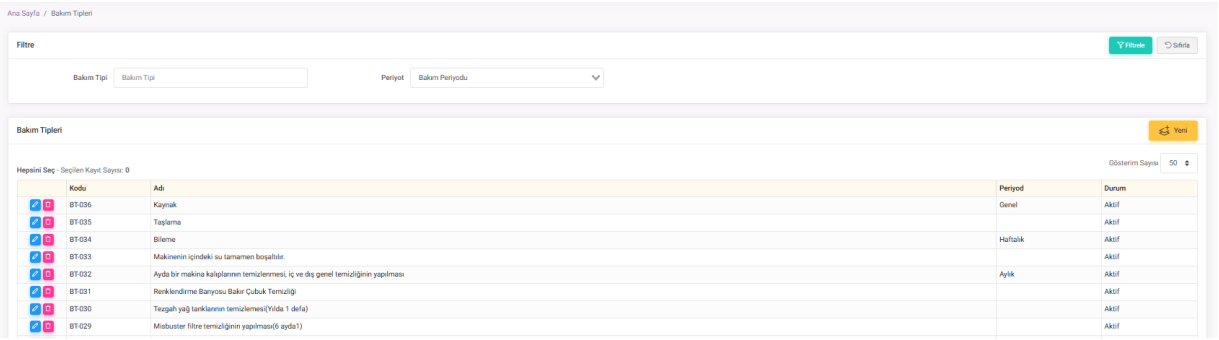
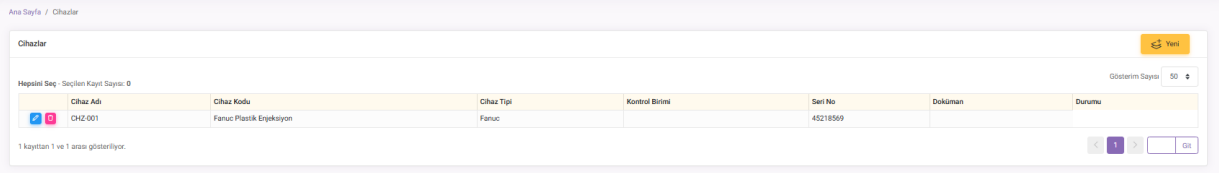


Image 100

7.1.78 Device Definitions

The equipment used in production processes is defined as "device" in the system.



Picture 101

7.1.79 Transaction Statuses

7.1.80 Equipment Operation States

This field is used to show the current status of the equipment. There are three different definitions for the equipment. "Available - Out of Use and In Calibration".

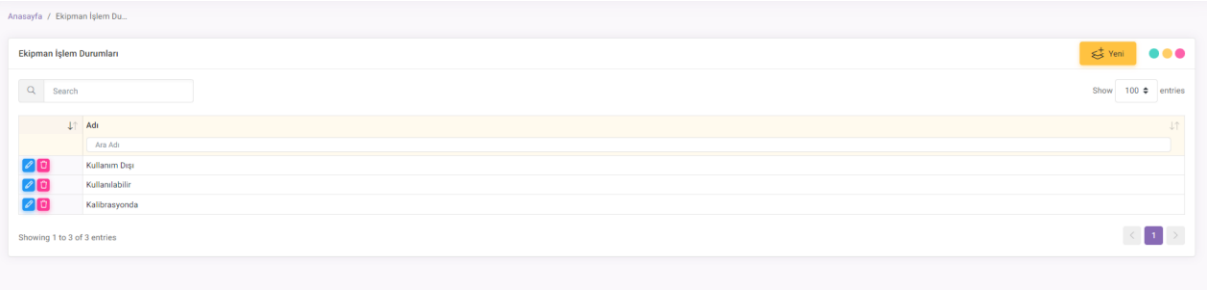
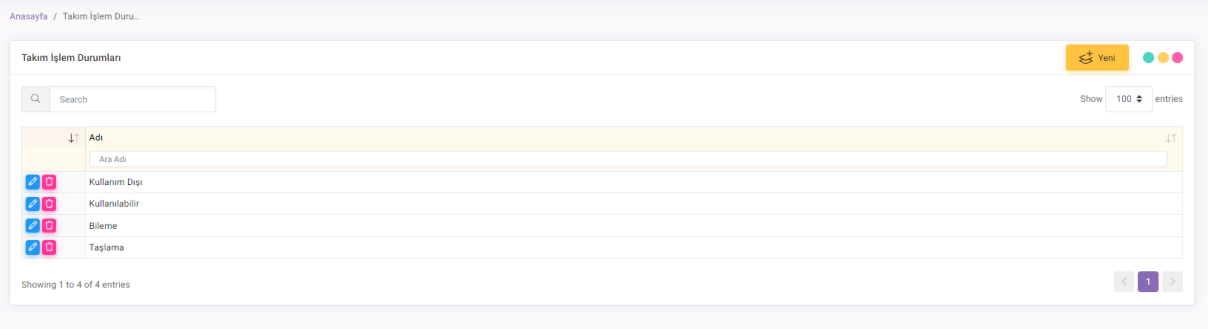


Image 102

7.1.81 Tool Process States

This field is used to show the current status of the teams. There are three different definitions for tools. "Available - Out of Use and In Calibration".



Picture 103

7.1.82 Measurement Instrument Transaction Cases

This field is used to display the current status of the Measurement Tools. There are three different definitions for Measurement Tools. "Available - Out of Use and In Calibration".

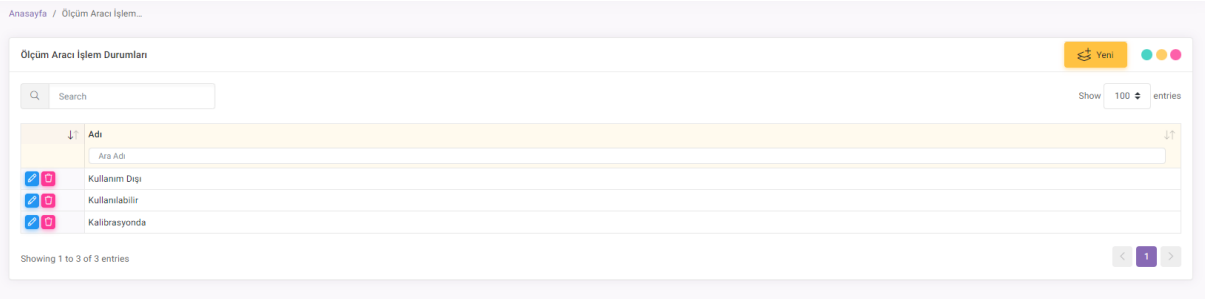
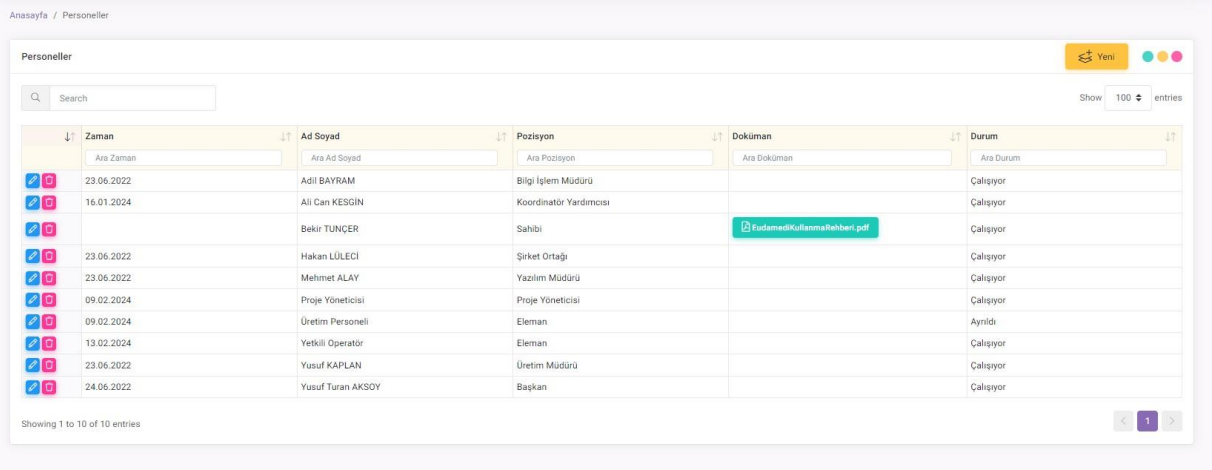


Image 104

7.1.83 Personnel Definitions

7.1.84 Staff

This is the field where the employees of the company are defined. In this field detail information, there is information such as the operations and job description that the personnel is authorised to sign.



Picture 105

7.1.85 Job Tasks

It is the area where the works performed in the company are defined. Detailed job description document can be uploaded in accordance with the definitions made. Job descriptions are associated with the working personnel. Even if there is a change in personnel, since the job descriptions are common, the adaptation of new employees to the job is fast.

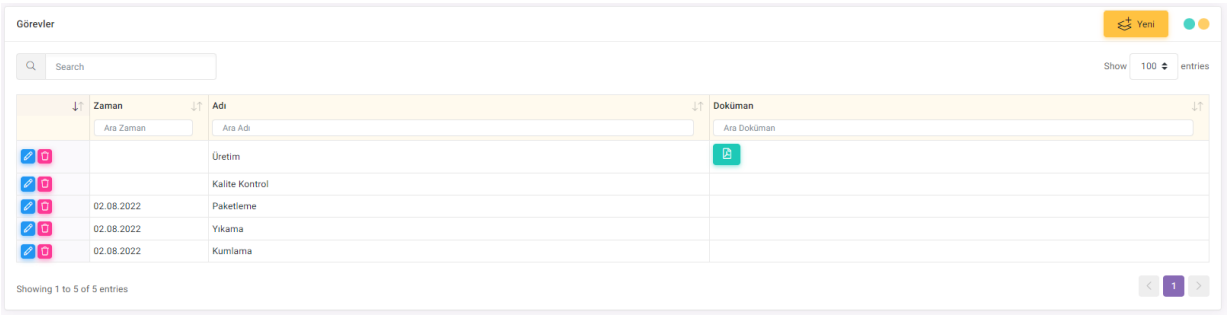


Image 106

7.1.86 Job Positions

This is the area where the job positions within the company are defined.

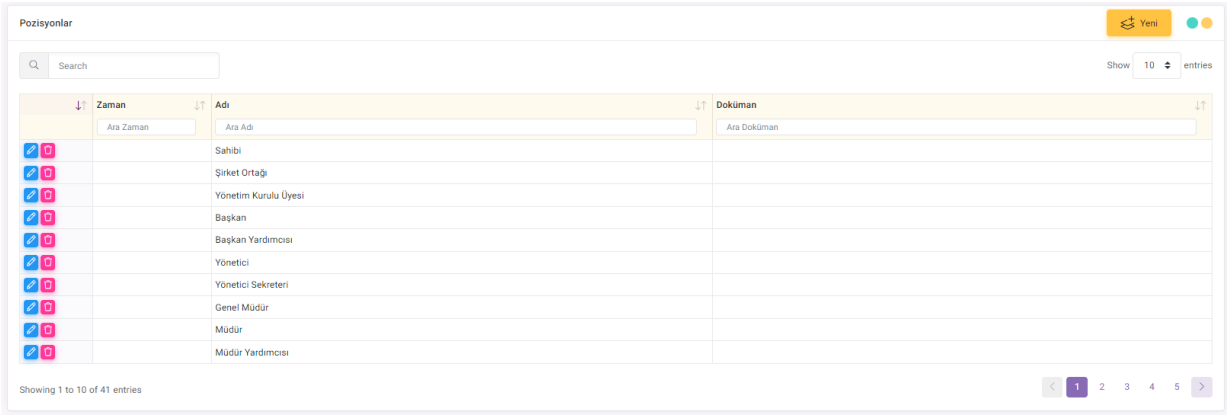
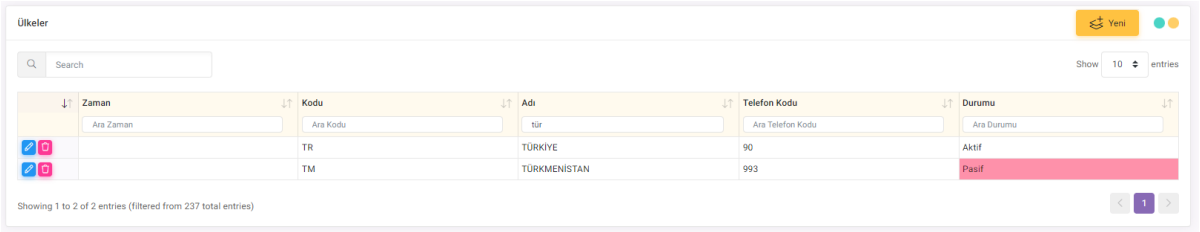


Image 107

7.1.87 Address Definitions

7.1.88 Countries

It is the place where all countries of the world are defined. In the event that internationally operating companies assign production or representatives in different countries, it is ensured that the connections between them are made quickly and accurately in accordance with these definitions.

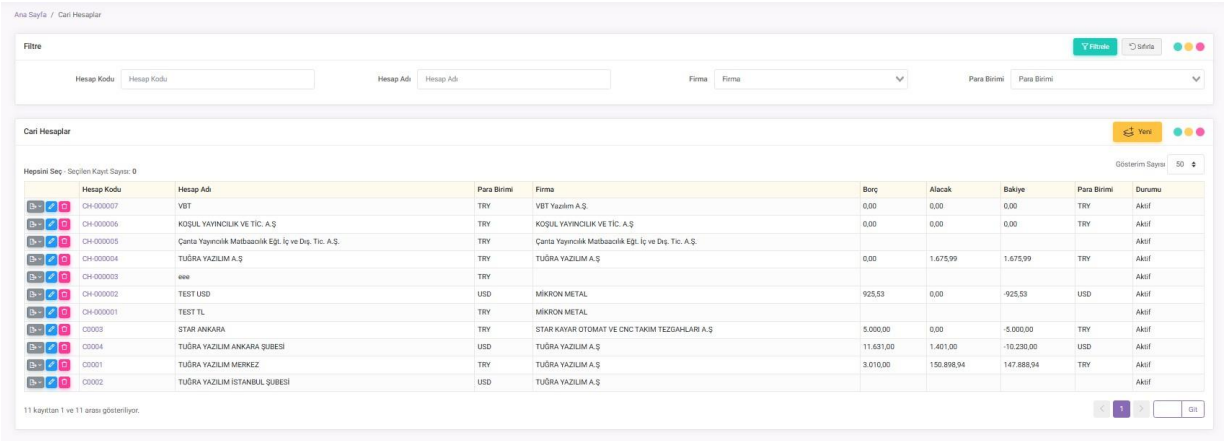


Picture 108

7.1.89 Finance Definitions

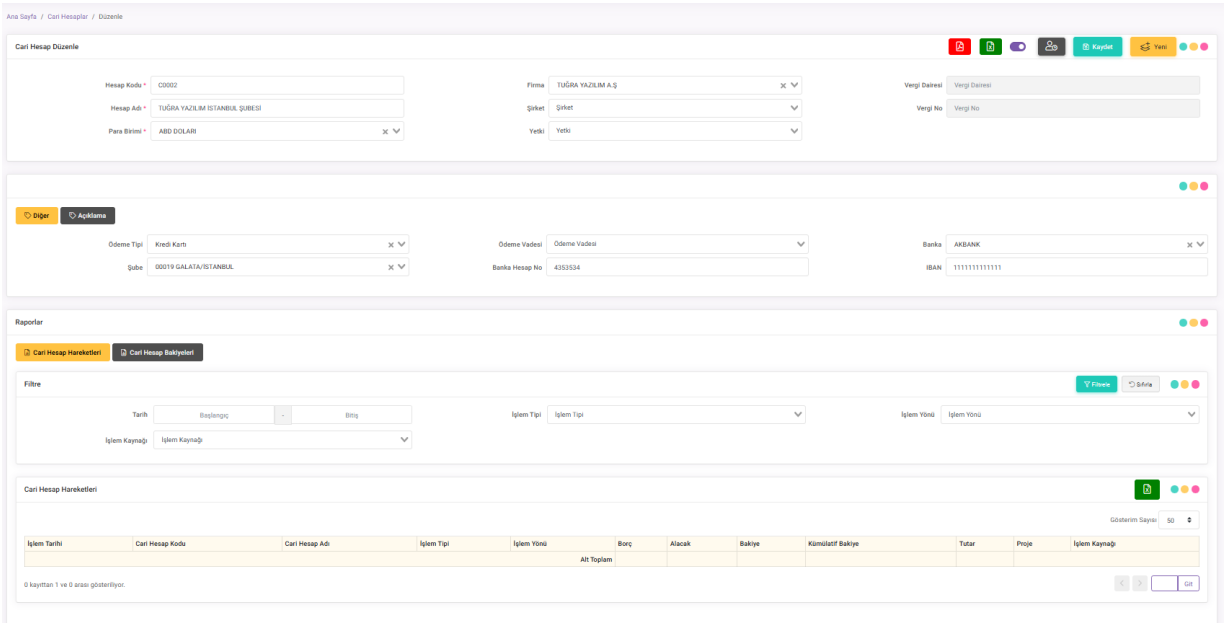
7.1.90 Current Accounts

Current account is the name given to the account where all kinds of transactions between customers and suppliers are organised together. The current account enables companies of all sizes to keep their accounts receivable and payable transactions together.



Picture 109

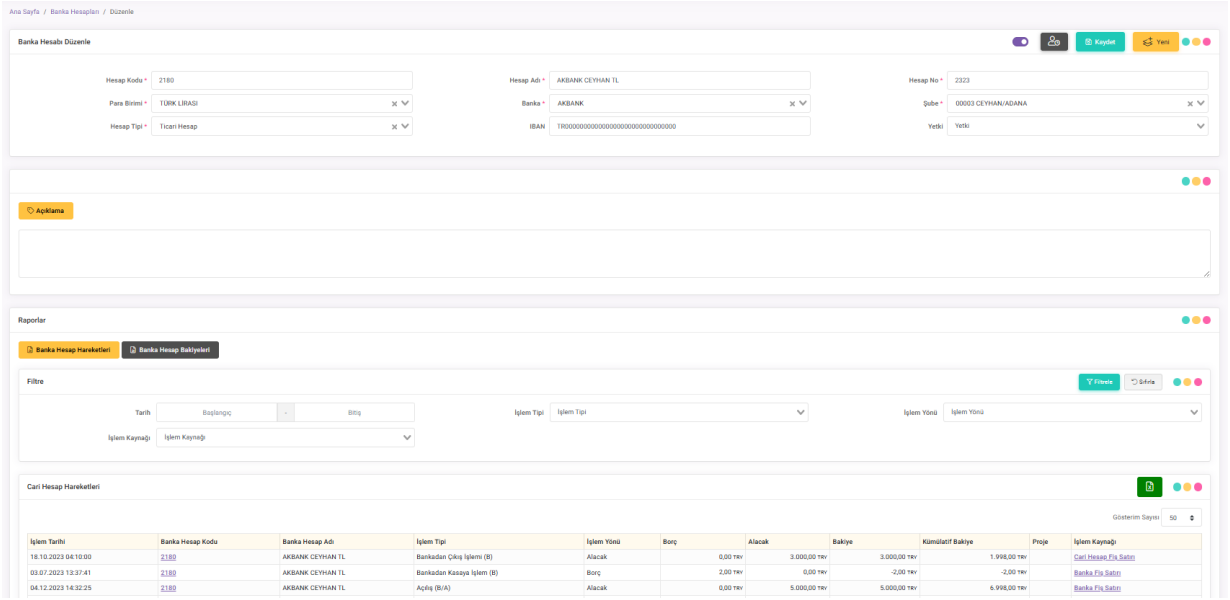
After the current accounts are defined, the transactions related to this account can be seen from the transactions tab under the current account editing page.



Picture 110

7.1.91 Bank Accounts

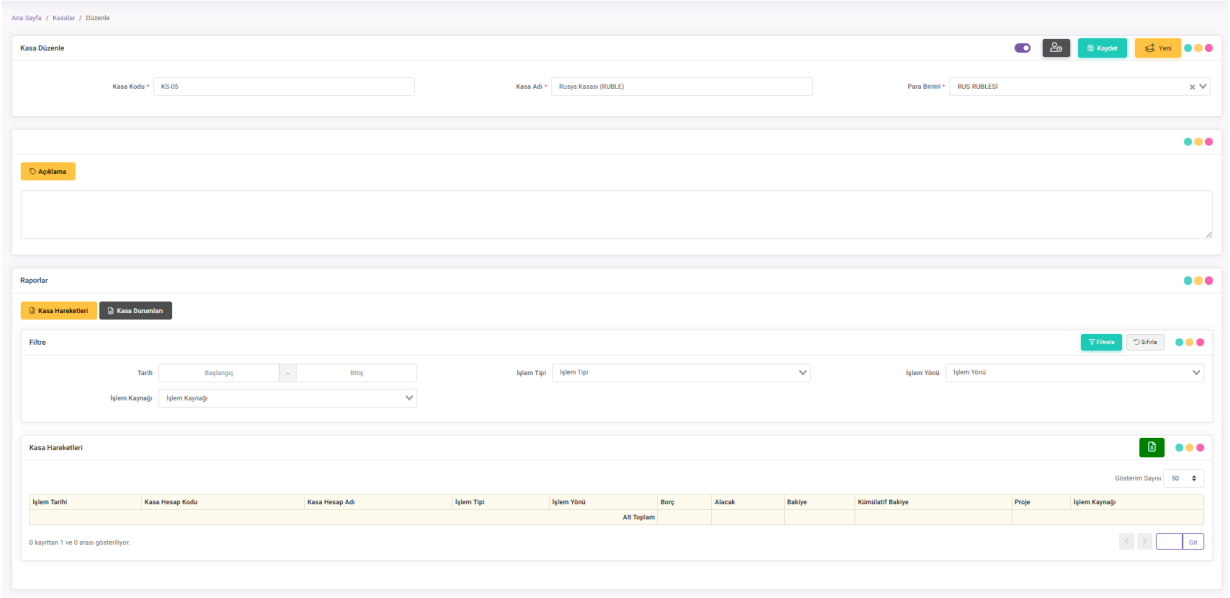
Bank accounts refer to the accounts in domestic or foreign bank institutions where the entity carries out its financial transactions. Thanks to these definitions, collection, payment, transfer and other bank transactions made in the system can be monitored through the relevant accounts.



Picture 111

7.1.92 Crates

The safe is a physical or virtual currency in which the cash inflows and outflows of the enterprise are monitored. Transactions made through cash registers allow collection, payment, advance payment and other cash transactions to be monitored in the system. By defining more than one cash register, each enterprise can keep separate cash flows under control for different locations or currencies.



Picture 112

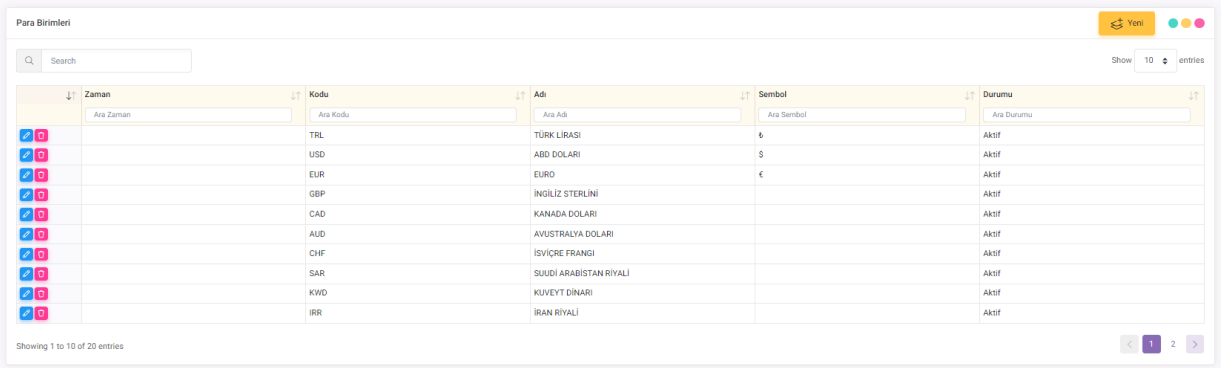
7.1.93 Banks

Banks is the field where the financial institutions that the company works with are defined in the system. In this field, all actively operating bank institutions are listed and necessary definitions are made. Bank definitions are a prerequisite for opening bank accounts and carrying out financial transactions correctly.

Picture 113

7.1.94 Currencies

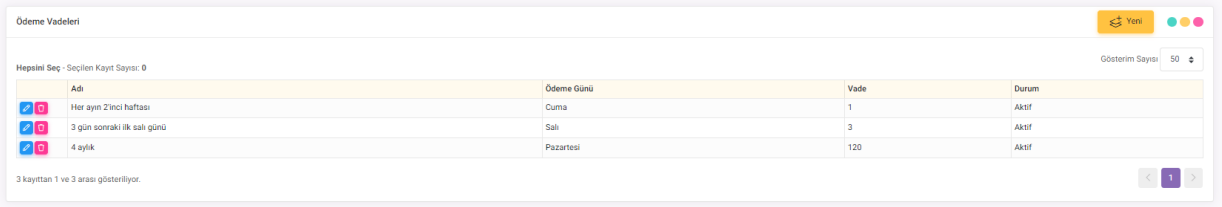
It is the field where all currencies are listed.



Picture 114

7.1.95 Payment Terms

This is the field where payment terms are defined with current accounts. After the definitions here, the relationship with current accounts can be established.



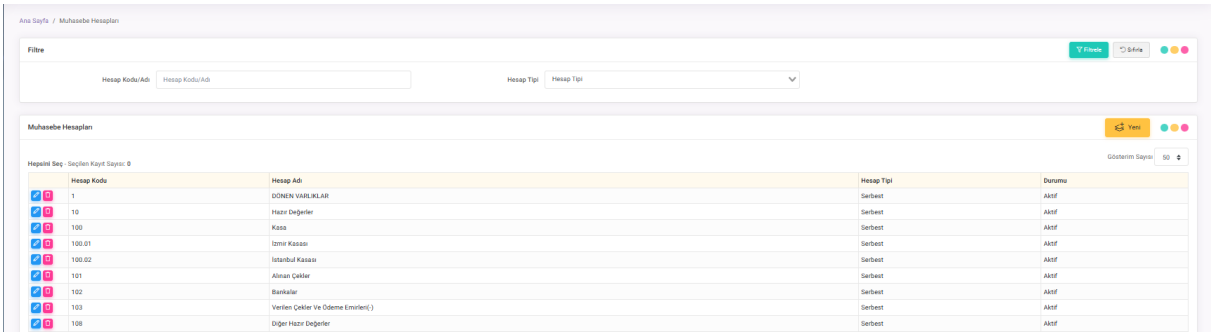
Picture 115

7.1.96 Accounting Definitions

7.1.97 Accounting Accounts

Accounting accounts refer to the accounts in the chart of accounts in which the financial transactions of the entity are recorded in a systematic and orderly manner. These accounts are used to accurately monitor and analyse the financial position, results of operations and cash flows and to

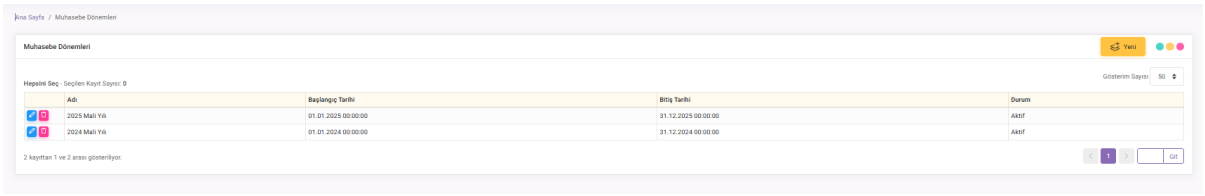
report for the purpose of is used.



Picture 116

7.1.98 Accounting Periods

Accounting periods are time periods in which the financial activities of the entity are reported and monitored at certain time intervals. These periods form the basis for the preparation of financial statements, tax declarations, budget controls and financial analyses.

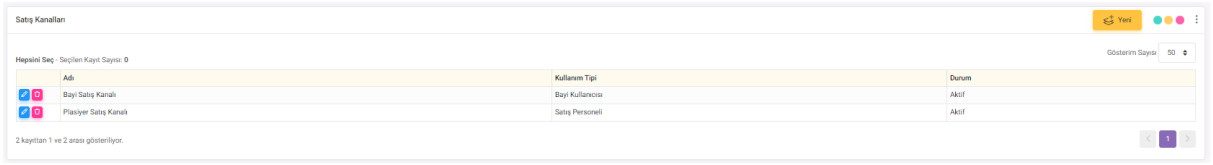


Picture 117

7.1.99 Sales Definitions

7.1.100 Sales Channels

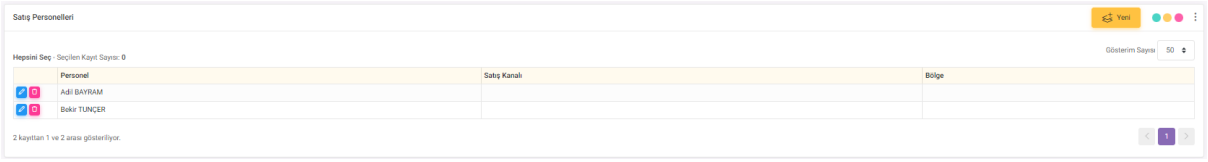
There may be more than one sales channel within the company. This is the field where all these sales channels are defined. These products do not appear in sales channels that are not added to the stock card.



Picture 118

7.1.101 Sales Personnel

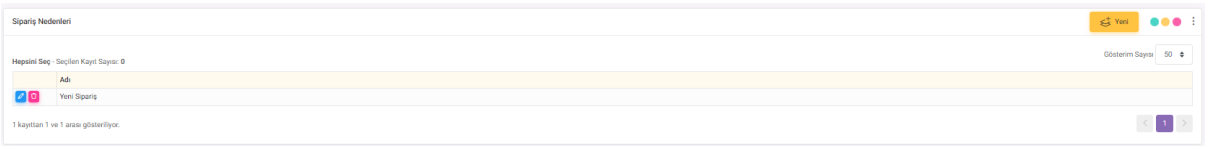
Sales staff is an important resource that introduces and presents the company's products or services to customers, manages sales transactions and directly shapes the company's revenue performance.



Picture 119

7.1.102 Order Reasons

This is the field where order reasons are defined. The definitions made in this field will be displayed with options when the order is created.

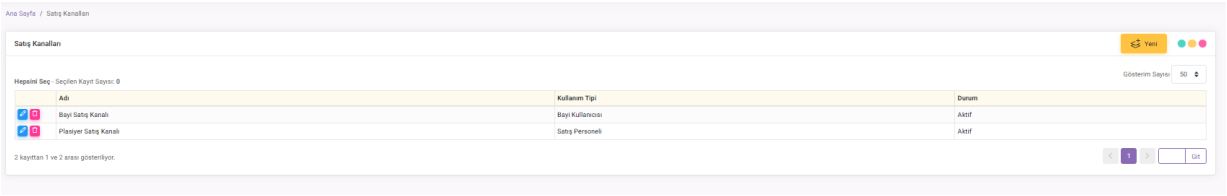


Picture 120

7.1.103 Purchasing Definitions

7.1.104 Purchasing Channels

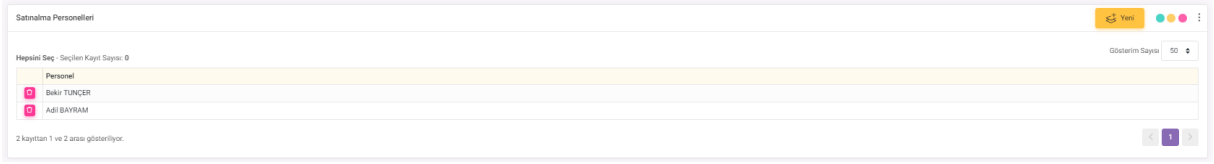
Purchasing Channels is the section where different sources and methods used by the enterprise in procurement processes are defined. These channels include intermediaries, suppliers or direct purchasing methods used in the procurement of goods and services.



Picture 121

7.1.105 Purchasing Personnel

Purchasing personnel are key employees who manage the procurement process of the goods and services needed by the business, negotiate with suppliers to ensure appropriate price and quality, plan purchasing transactions and contribute to the company's cost control.

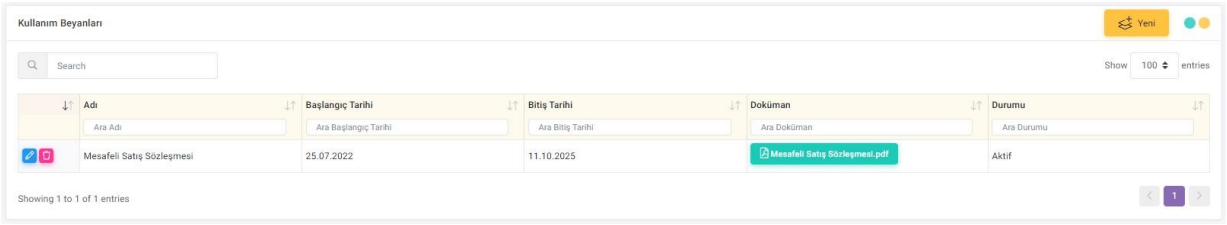


Picture 122

7.1.106 Other Definitions

7.1.107 Declarations of Use

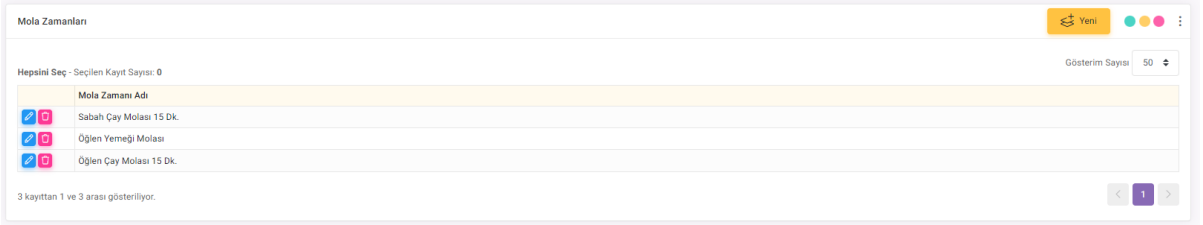
Declarations of use; It is the area where contracts specially prepared for shopping between companies are defined. Especially during the placement of orders, it can be viewed by the buyer company and if it approves, it can realise the order.



Picture 123

7.1.108 Break Times

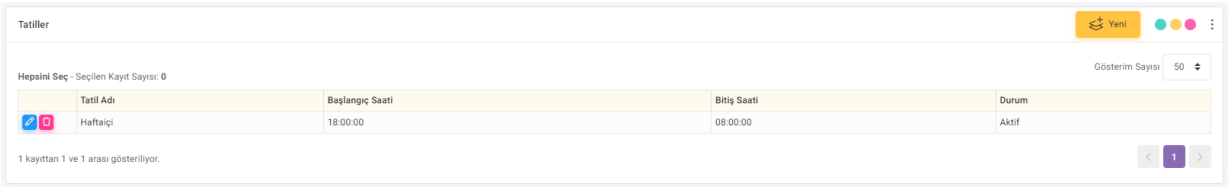
Break times are specific periods of time set aside for employees to rest and refresh during work.



Picture 124

7.1.109 Holidays

It is the field where the holiday times within the company are defined.



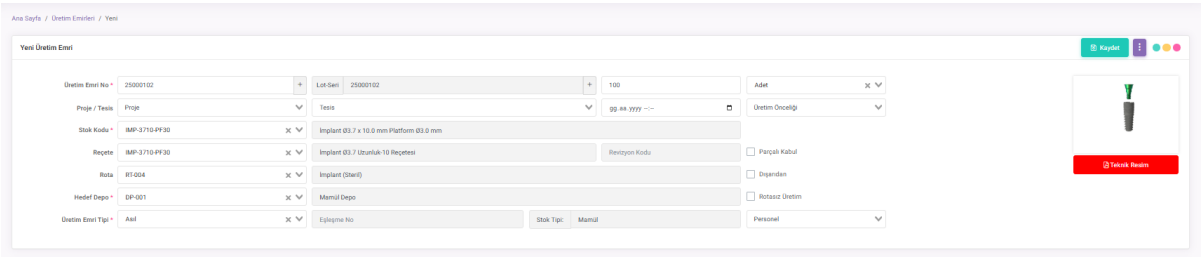
Picture 125

7.2 MAIN MENU

7.2.1 PRODUCTION

7.2.2 Production Orders

When it is desired to create a new production order, all predefined information comes automatically in accordance with the definitions made on the stock card.



Picture 126

While creating a production order, the production order number can be assigned automatically according to the desired template by clicking on the "+" icon in the production order no line.

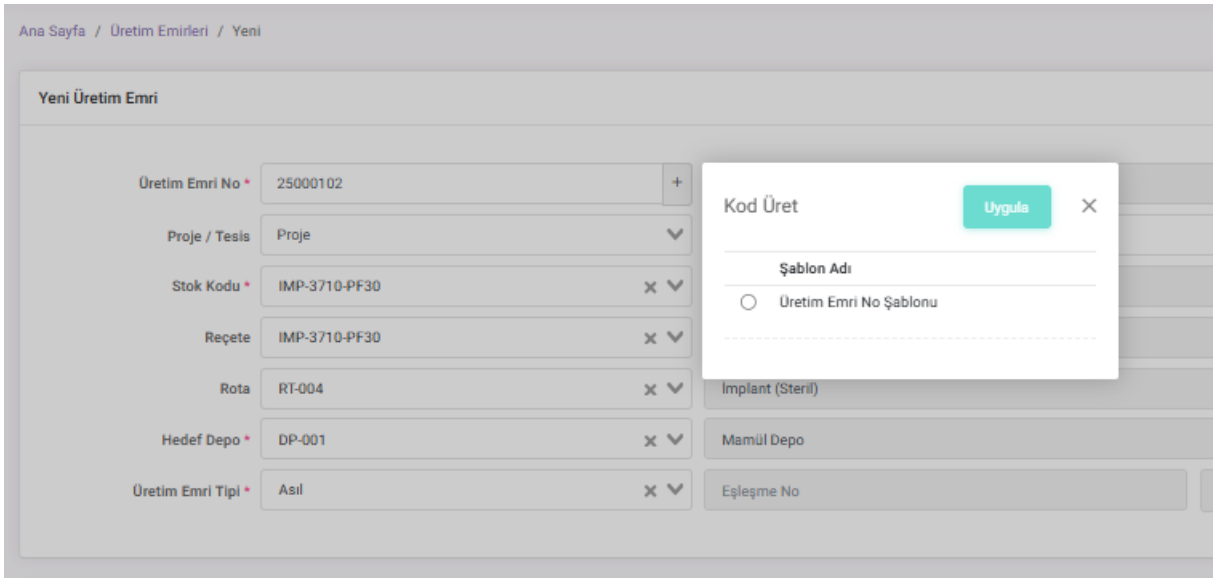
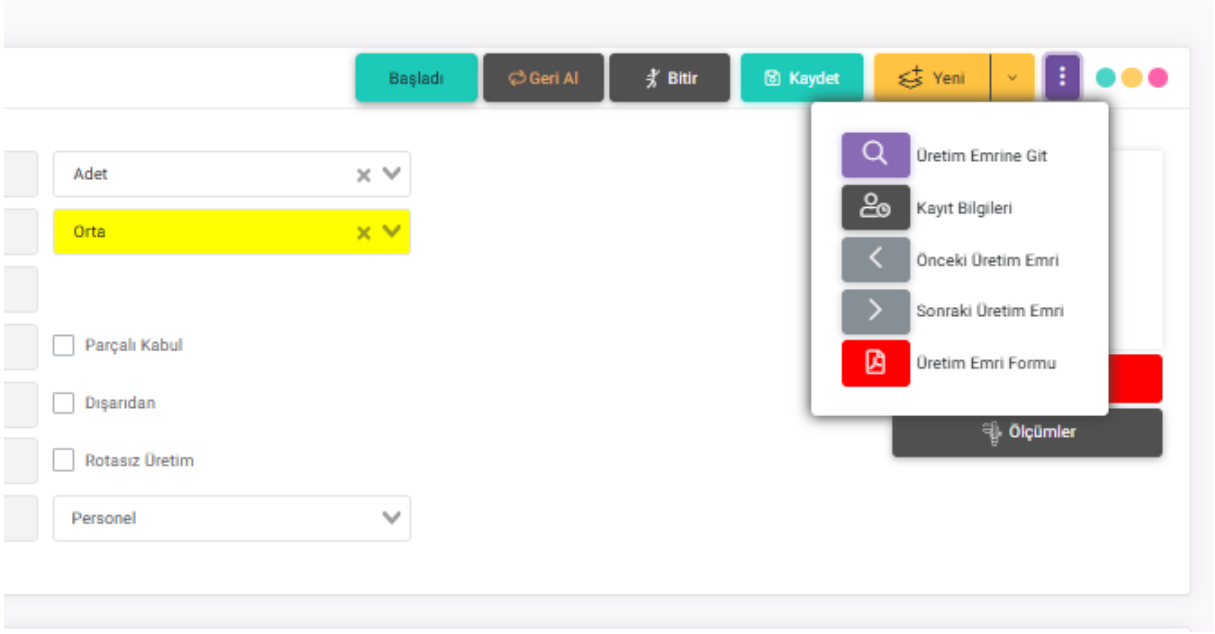


Image 127

Characteristics of the symbols in the bar at the top of the Production Orders:

- Arrows can be used to go to the previous and next production order. When the mouse hovers over the arrow, the production order number appears.
- You can switch between production orders with the magnifying glass symbol. You can go to the relevant production order with the barcode reader or the camera of the mobile device.
- The label symbol shows the production order information.
- Thanks to the personnel icon, there is information about records such as creating and finishing production orders.
- With the Save button, it is ensured that it is memorised after the operations are performed.
- New button is used to create a new production order and the arrow on the side is used to create a batch of production orders.
- The small symbols on the right-hand side are
  - Green: Dim the screen
  - Yellow Make full screen
  - Red Switching off the screen



Picture 128

Production Order No: Number sets are created according to the needs of the company through the numbering template in accordance with the previously made settings. Numerical increase is provided in accordance with these sets. These number sets can be selected by pressing the + button next to the production order number.

Lot No: The lot numbers of the products to be produced during production are created and numerically increased in accordance with the needs of the company. As another feature, the connection to be the same with the production order number can be provided in the settings. These lot number sets can be selected by pressing the + button next to the lot number.

Start: It means the start of the production process for the production orders that are ready. For the production orders for which the Start button is pressed, the expression Started is added in the status section of the production orders list. Raw material consumption process works when the Start button is pressed.

Finish It can work after the end of all operations in the Production Order. After pressing this button, the production order status changes to Finished. The products produced are stocked in the target warehouse.

Quantity: It is the field that shows how much production will be made from which product in accordance with the definition in the stock cards. To express the unit for the products to be produced, units such as Pieces, Litres, Metres, etc. are automatically generated.

Stock Code: It is the field where the codes defined in the stock cards are entered. Thanks to the stock code entered in this field, all the defined information needed for production comes automatically.

Select Route: If there is a need for a different production process other than the incoming production operations depending on the stock card, a new route can be selected provided that no operation has been signed.

Partial Acceptance: When the last operation of the production order is reached, if less than the production order quantity is accepted, this option allows these products to be accepted and transferred to the relevant warehouse before the production order is completed.

Change Product: In the production for a new product, a temporary code is defined because the product number is not determined. The product code, which is clarified during the production process, is the field that allows the name change without affecting the production operations and without disturbing the transaction records.

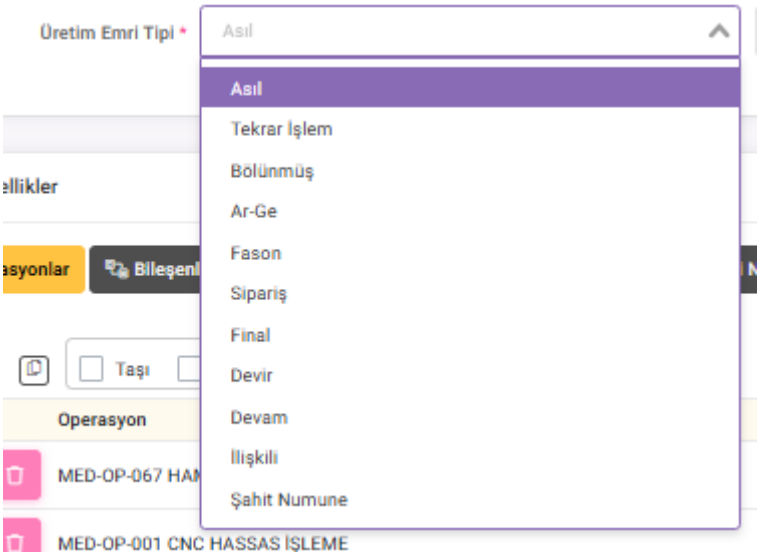
Machine Code: A product can be produced on more than one machine. When defining in stock cards, production priority is given for the machine in the first place of the list. The personnel who creates the Production Order can change the related machine if needed.

Front and Back Programme: This is the area where the CAM codes defined for the part to be produced on the machine are displayed. This area can only be viewed by the operator. Change permission can be made by the responsible personnel.

Production Time: It is the field that shows how long the produced part can be produced on the relevant machine. After the definition of this field, the production orders to be newly created have the same duration. If the production time changes depending on the changing conditions, the necessary update can be made on the production order. Based on the update made, the old information is automatically recorded.

Target Warehouse: It is the field that shows in which warehouse the produced product will be stocked when the production order is finished after the completion of all processes related to production.

Production Order Types Need According to suddenly more Production Order Type is created. The details of these production orders are as follows.



Picture 129

- **Principal** Depending on the defined stocks, it is automatically created for the defined production orders in the form of finished goods or semi-finished products.
- **Repeat Process:** In case a correctable situation occurs in production during the production process in the events section, the related products are separated from the main production order and produced with a new Route depending on the situation. This process is created automatically depending on the previously made definitions. There is a connection between the main production order and the new production order.
- **Split** It is used when the products that need to be finalised urgently need to be separated from the main production order. In this process, an automatic connection is established between the split production order and the main production order. The transactions made in the split production order are preserved as they are. The difference is in production quantities and production order number.
- **R&D:** Unlike mass production, it is a form of production made to ensure that the products developed during the R&D phase are kept under record and to ensure that these products are subject to the same conditions as the actual production.
- **Subcontracting:** It is the field that should be used in case of having a production made by another company outside the factory or making production for another brand. In this way, it is ensured that contract manufacturing and normal manufacturing are separated from each other.

- **Order:** It is the field that enables order-based productions to be made. It is the field that should be used in case of order-specific production. This type of production is carried out by associating with the company that gives the order.
- **Final:** It is the field that should be used in case of stock production with many operations that are the same in terms of production processes. When this field is used, it is used if the final processes or product brands are different.
- **Transfer:** It is the type of production order used to manage the remaining processes of the previously produced but unfinished works of the companies that have just switched to the system.
- **Continuation:** It is the production order type used when the lot number is fixed and the production order changes.
- **Related:** It is the production order type that provides the connection of main and sub production orders (assembly component production order).
- **Witness Sample:** It is a type of reference production order taken from a specific batch or lot during production and used to verify quality standards after the production process is completed.

Matching No: It is a type of connection that is automatically created to establish the link between products that are separated from each other. This connection information, which is necessary for traceability, allows easy transition between production orders.

Stock Type: It is the field where it is determined whether the product to be produced is Finished Goods or Semi-finished Goods depending on the stock card definition. Thanks to this field, it can be tracked that the products to be produced will be subject to sale or will be a component of another product after the production order is completed.

External It is the area that allows the production of products coming from outside without being connected to any workbench. In the productions made by skipping these parts, the traceability of all parts that directly or indirectly affect the product is ensured by passing the products through the stages required by the company.

Route-Free Production: It enables direct production without a predetermined route during production.

Personnel: Refers to the employee who is in charge of a specific production process and undertakes operational responsibilities within the scope of the production order.

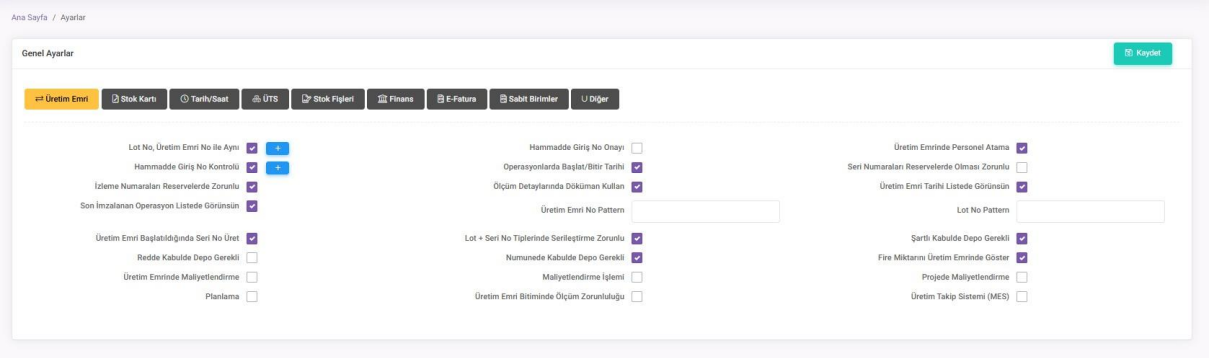
Product Images: It is the area where the images of the product to be produced are located. In case of need, packaged versions or sectional versions can be added. It helps the staff visually about which products will be packaged together.

Technical Drawing This is the area where the technical drawings of the parts to be produced are displayed. Thanks to this area, it is possible to eliminate the need for printed documents, to provide access to up-to-date data and to allow multiple personnel to make measurements on the product at the same time depending on the technical drawing.

Measurements: When you want to make measurements of the Production Order, click on the measurements button and you will be directed to the production order measurements page.

Production Order No: In the general settings section of the Management Panel, it is a field where we define the special starting characters we want to add at the beginning of the production order numbers. For example, if an existing production order number is 2300001 and "WO" is entered in the Production Order No Pattern field, when a new production order is created, the number of this production order will be WO2300001.

Lot No: In the general settings section of the Management Panel, it is a field where we define the special starting characters we want to add at the beginning of the lot numbers. For example, if an existing lot number is 2300001 and "WO" is entered in the Lot No Pattern field, the number of this lot will be WO2300001 when a new lot is created.



Picture 130

7.2.3 Operations

It is the field that shows which operations the product to be produced in the production process will go through. In this field, it is enough for the personnel to tick the field defined for them.

is the same. When the option is clicked, the information about which personnel performed the relevant work on which date is automatically generated.

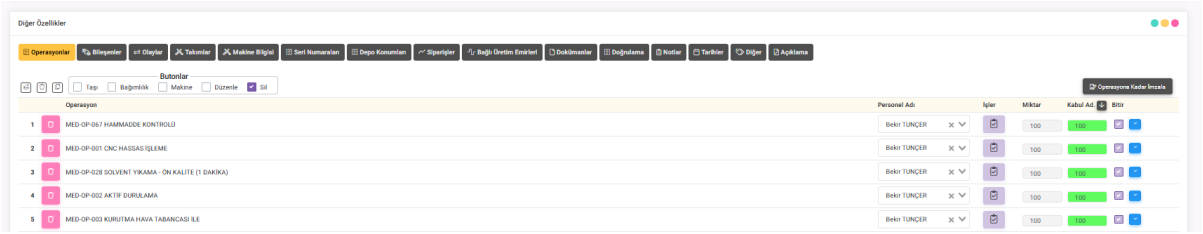
- **Sign Until Operation:** In cases where there is a need to make bulk transactions, it is a field that allows the transactions to be accelerated by authorised personnel.
- **Workstation:** The workstation information defined in the route changes automatically when the relevant field is checked. In this way, it allows the product in production to be reported individually or collectively, depending on the operation, in which workstation it is processed.
- **Workbench: It** is the area where the workbench information used in the relevant stage is displayed and can be selected.
- **Shift:** If the works are completed depending on the shift, it is a screen that shows which personnel produced how many units in the relevant shift.
- **Buttons**

  Move: It is used to move the selected operation or item to another position.

  Dependency: It is used to define a sequential dependency relationship between operations.

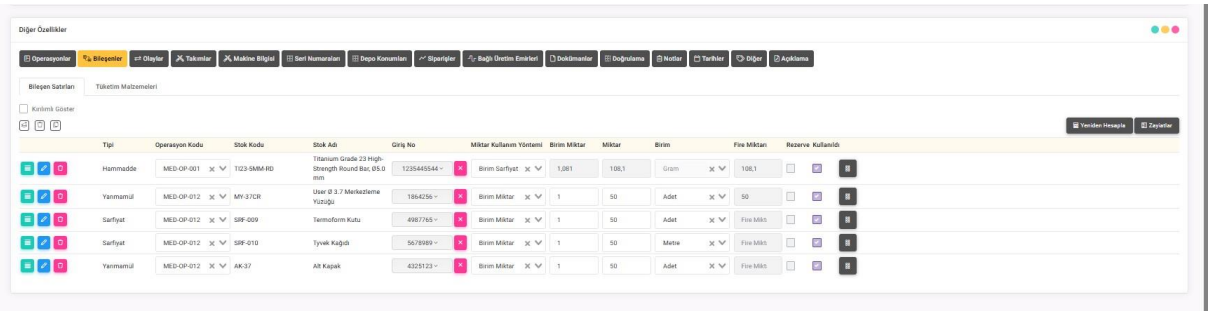
  Machine: Used to specify or edit the machine to be assigned to the operation.

  Edit: Used to edit the details of the selected operation. Delete: Used to delete the selected operation.



Picture 131

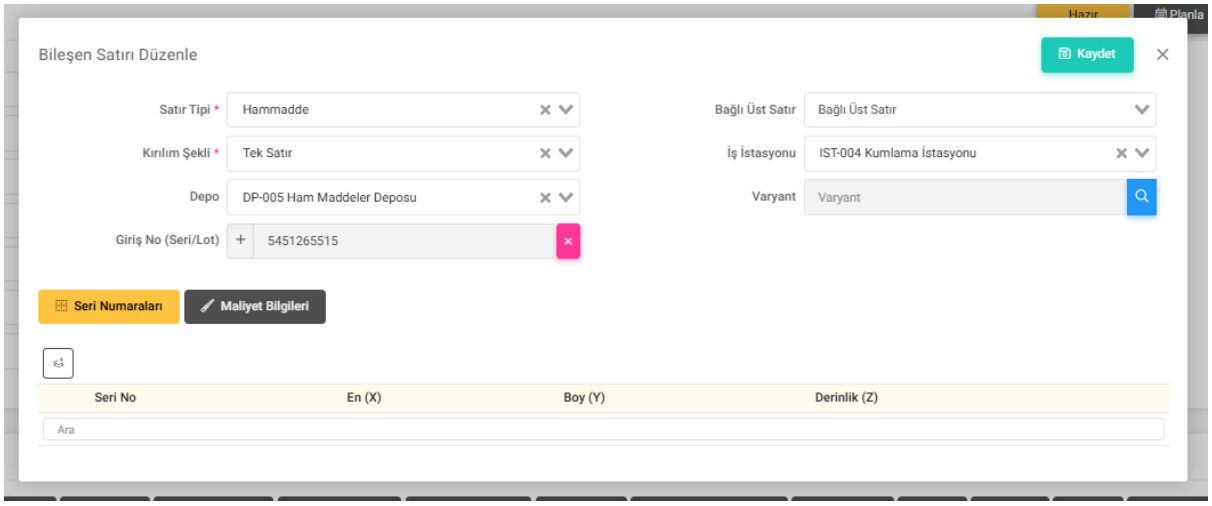
7.2.4 Components



Picture 132

- **Raw Materials:** This is the field where the main raw material from which the part to be produced will be produced is determined. The entry number comes automatically depending on the raw material stock status. The entry number is automatically removed from the list for the consumed raw material. If a defined document or certificate is entered depending on the raw material entry number, it can be displayed.

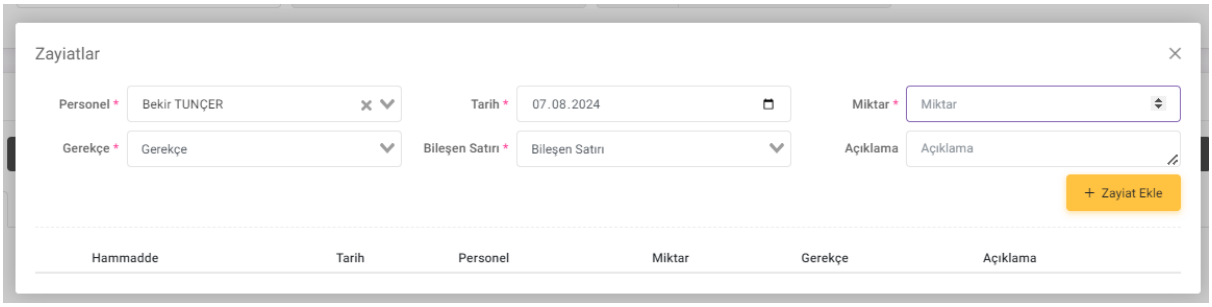
- **Wastage Rate:** Wastage rate percentage is a metric that shows the ratio of losses that occur in the production process to the total amount of material or product. Usually expressed as a percentage (%).



Picture 133

- **Losses** This is the field where the losses other than wastage are recorded before the first products are mass produced during production. On the screen opened to open a new loss record, if necessary, the description field

  filled in. The number of casualties is written. The date of the transaction and personnel information are automatically generated.

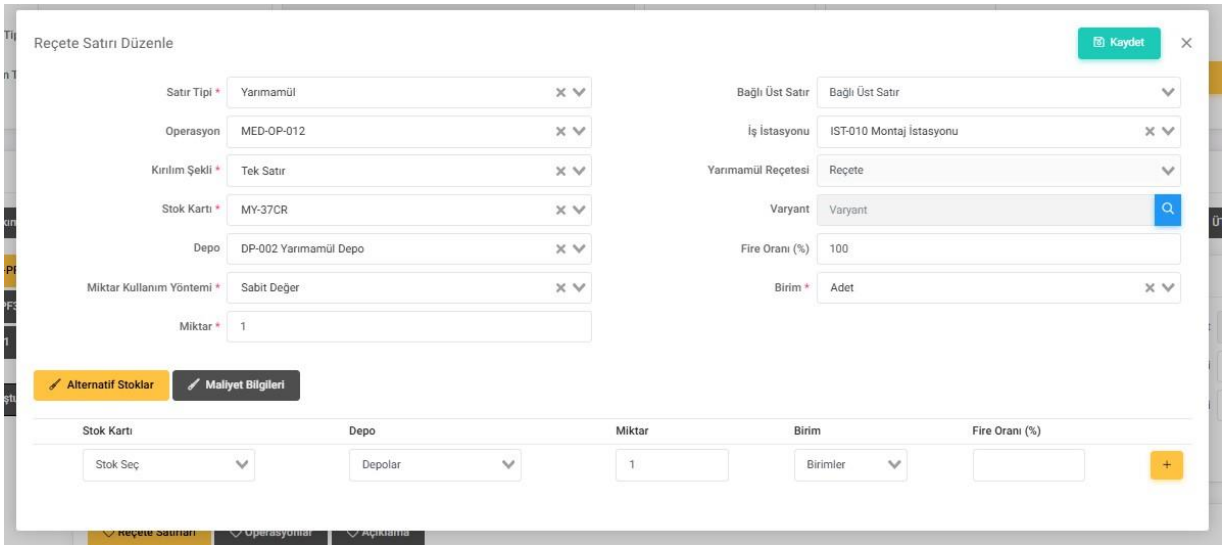


Picture 134

- **Semi-Finished** This field is used in case of production by combining final or multiple parts together. The predefined parts come automatically with the new production order. If there are parts that need to be added or removed other than these parts, they can be intervened by authorised personnel on the production order. By pressing the FIFO button, the system brings the products together by calculating the production order acceptance quantities by looking at the stock card status. If a production order is defined for the products that come together

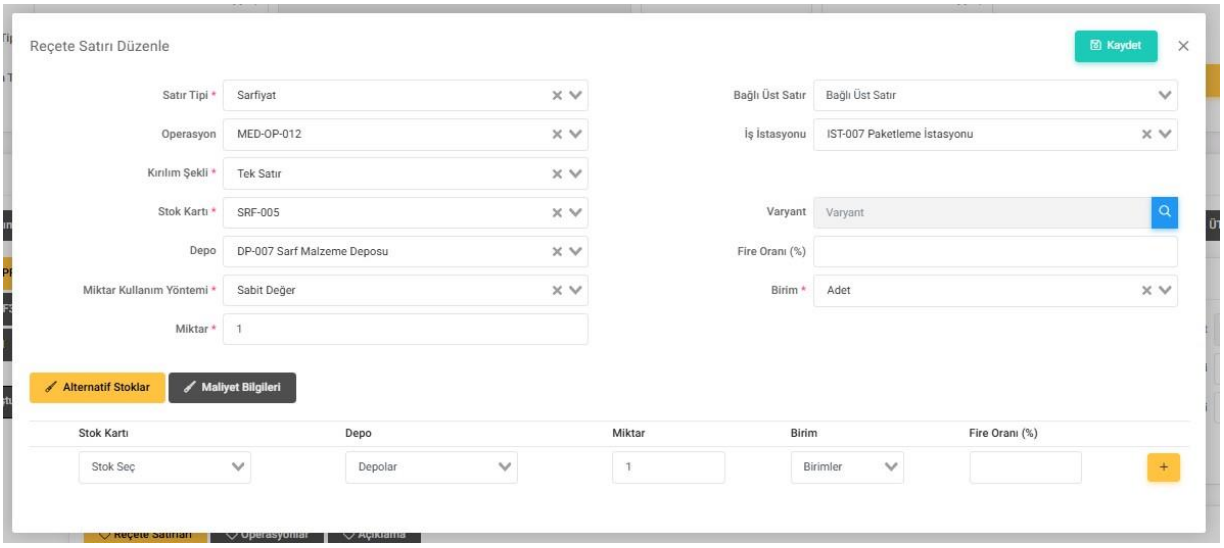
here, a connection is formed between the production orders. If the products are entered to the warehouses with stock receipts, the necessary distribution information is automatically recorded in the relevant stock receipt.

- **Wastage Rate:** Wastage rate percentage is a metric that shows the ratio of losses that occur in the production process to the total amount of materials or products. Usually expressed as a percentage (%).



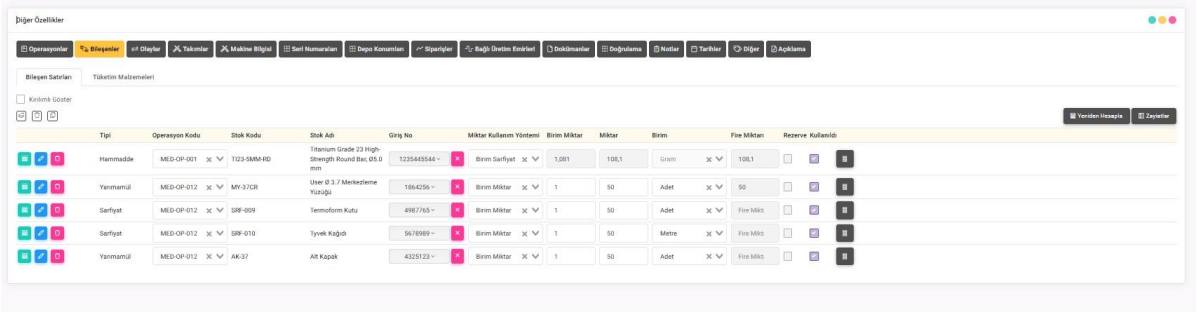
Picture 135

- **Consumables** This is the field where the consumables used during production are recorded.
- **Wastage Rate:** Wastage rate percentage is a metric that shows the ratio of losses that occur during the production process to the total amount of materials or products. Usually expressed as a percentage (%).



Picture 136

- **Consumption Materials:** This is the field where the consumption materials used in the production order are displayed. The records made in consumption transactions are reflected in the production order.



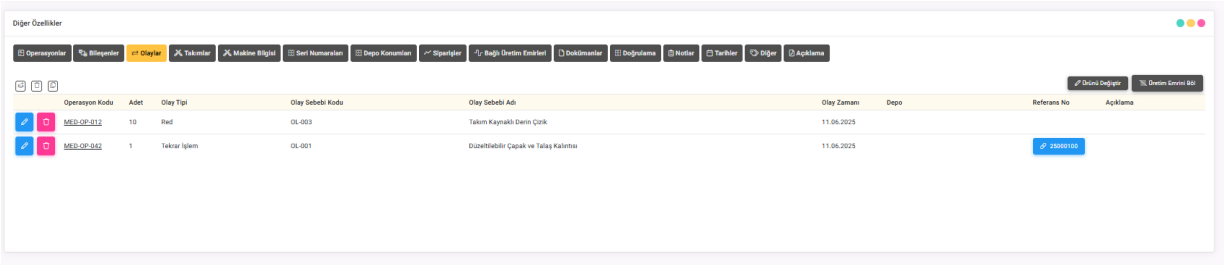
Picture 137

7.2.5 Events

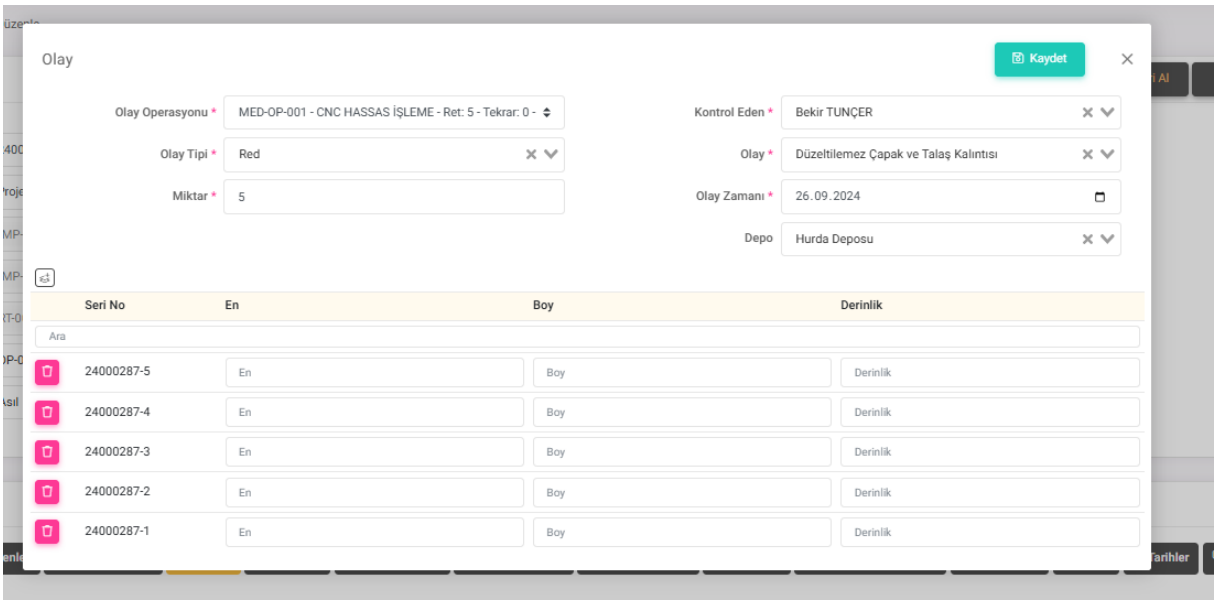
This is the area where all events related to the product are recorded during the production process. In this field used for events, basic information such as in which operation the event is in, event type, how many products are affected, by which personnel this operation is performed, event reason and when this operation is performed are recorded.

- **Rejection:** It is the operation performed in case the products become unusable.
- **Reprocessing:** It is the process performed when the products are reprocessed and become usable. Depending on the reprocessing status, the route is predefined. A new production order is created in accordance with the definition. A connection is established between the main production order and the new production order. These connections are created automatically and production orders can be easily switched between.
- **Sample** During production, test, fair, training, etc. It is the area that allows the products used for reasons such as keeping records.
- **Change Product:** It is a feature used in cases where new codes need to be defined or names need to be changed for products whose stock codes are determined after R&D production.
- **Split Production Order:** In case the production process is long and there is an urgent need for products, it can be used in places where the processes need to be continued separately by separating the products needed from the main production order. An automatic connection can be established between both production orders (Split production order type is used).

- **Conditional Acceptance:** In the production process, it refers to situations where products do not fully comply with certain standards or quality criteria but can be accepted under certain conditions.



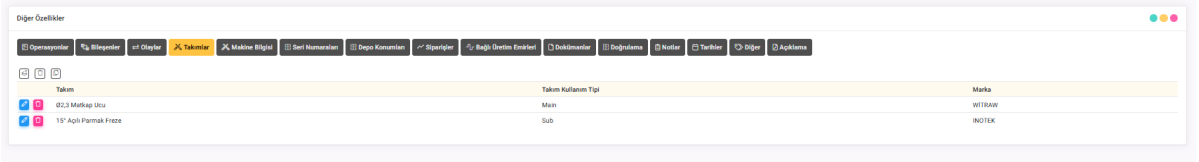
Picture 138



Picture 139

7.2.6 Teams

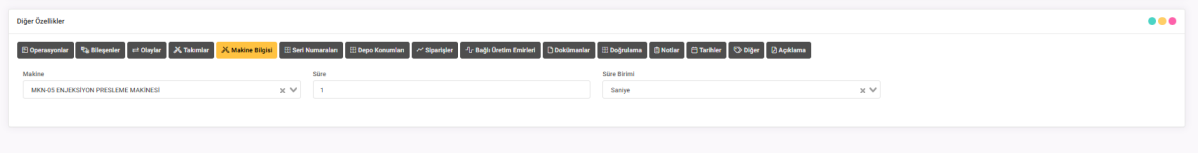
This is the area where the cutting tool, mould, mould, lap etc. equipment used in the relevant machine of the part to be produced are managed. This field, which varies for each production order, comes automatically in accordance with the stock card definition, but can be changed if there is a need on the basis of production order.



Picture 140

7.2.7 Machine Knowledge

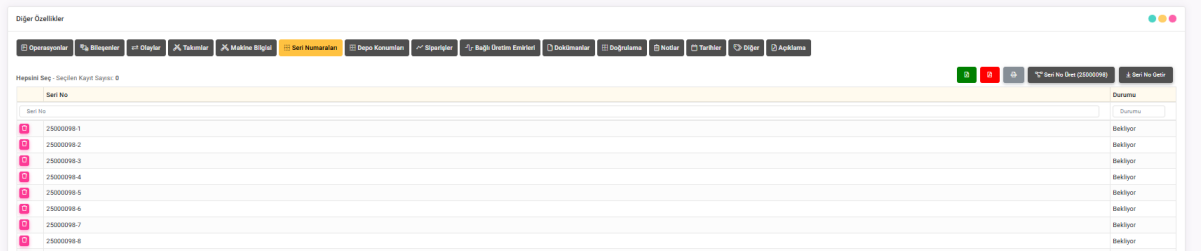
It is the field where the machine to be used in production is defined and the time required for the operation is specified.



Picture 141

7.2.8 Serial Numbers

This is the area where reserved serial numbers or newly defined series are located.



Picture 142

- **Unique Serialisation:**
  - **Generate Serial No:** In addition to the existing production order, the serial number is generated as much as the amount produced.
  - **Serial Number Fetch:** It is the field where the serial number is retrieved from the reserved serial numbers.

Produced or reserve from used Series numbers Report can be displayed as

7.2.9 Warehouse Locations

Warehouse locations contain information that defines which shelf, cell or location the stocks are located in the warehouse.

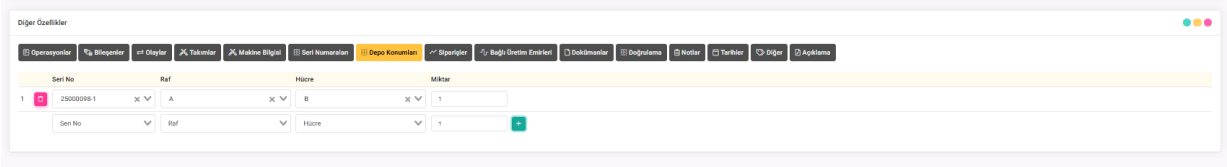
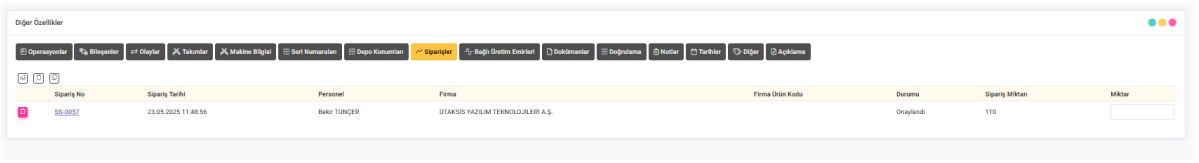


Image 143

7.2.10 Orders

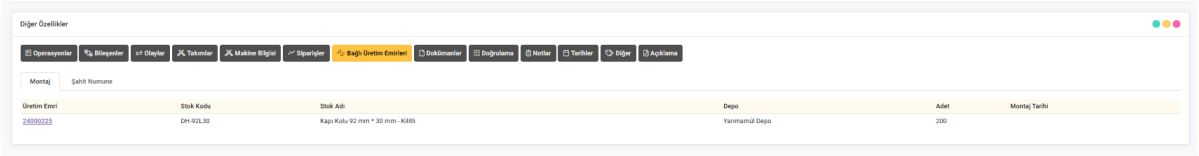
This is the area where orders converted to production order from order management section or orders can be added after creating a production order.



Picture 144

7.2.11 Linked Production Orders

Assembly: Linked production orders define work orders that are performed in a production process depending on another production order.



Picture 145

Witness Sample: This is the field where the witness sample production order that the serial production order takes reference for quality control purposes is defined.

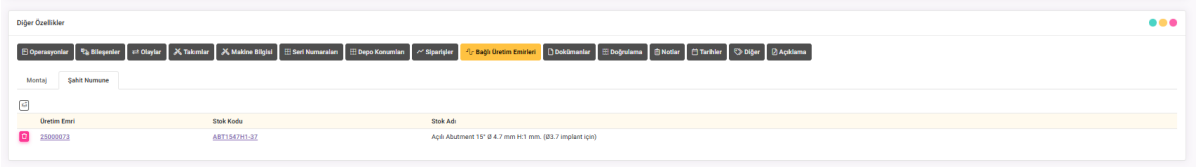


Image 146

7.2.12 Documents

It is the area where the documents to be added about any process of the Production Order are defined.

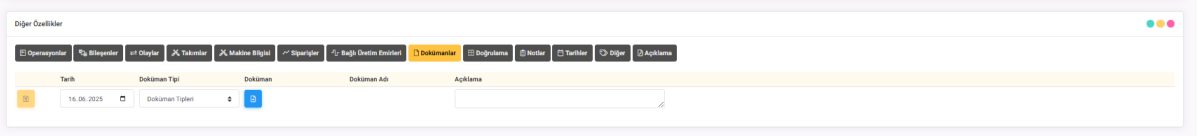
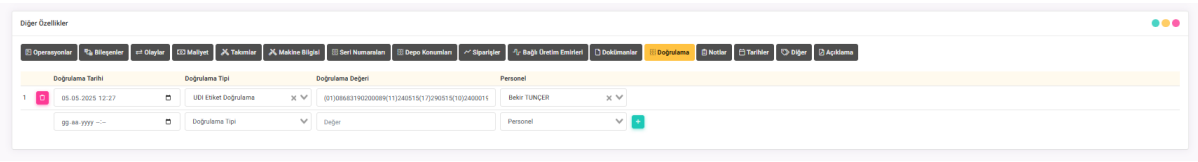


Image 147

7.2.13 Verification

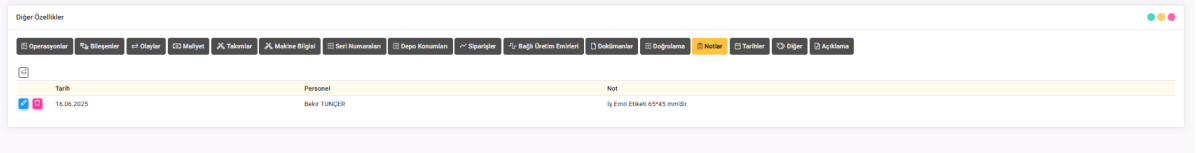
This is the area where quality or process verifications made at certain control points in the production process are recorded.



Picture 148

7.2.14 Notes

This field is used if there is a need for notes for situations that occur outside of all processes that are kept under record.



Picture 149

7.2.15 Dates

The Dates section presents important time information related to the production process and inventory management, categorised on the basis of planning, forecasting and actual processes.

Expiry Date: The date when the life cycle of the stocks or manufactured products will end.

Delivery Date: Delivery of the product to the customer or to the specified location.

required date.

Production Date: The date when production started.

Sterilisation Date: The date when the sterilisation process of the product was carried out.

- **Planned:**

Start Date: The planned start time of the operation. End Date:

Planned completion time of the operation.

Duration: It refers to the planned production time.

- **Estimated:**

Start Date: Estimated start time of the operation. End Date:

Estimated end time of the operation.

Duration: The estimated time required to complete the production.

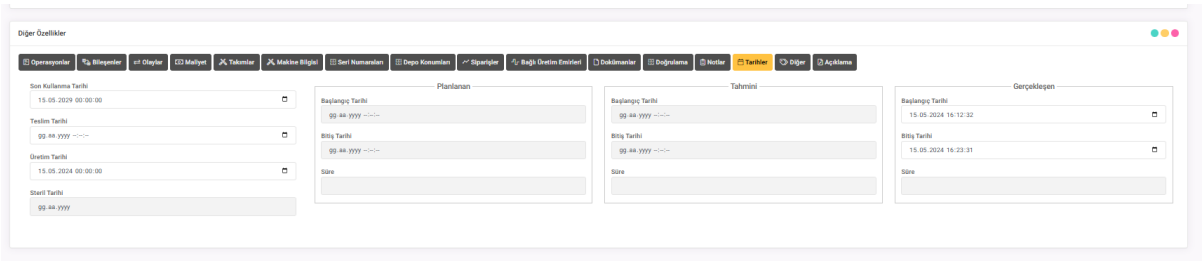
- **Actual:**

Start Date: Date and time when the operation actually started. End

Date: Date and time when the operation is actually completed.

Duration: Refers to the actual production time.

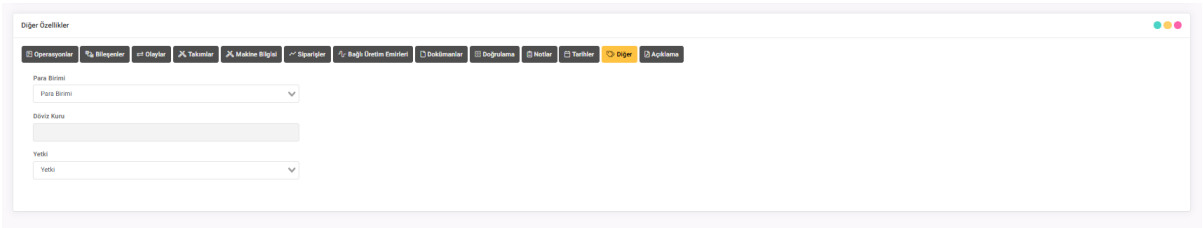
This information is used for monitoring production processes, planning and comparison of actual operations.



Picture 150

7.2.16 Other

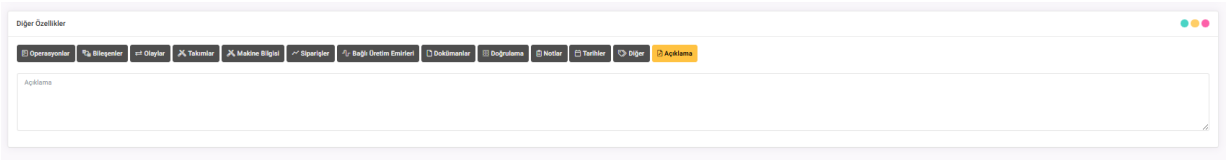
It is the section where currency, exchange rate and authorisation definitions defined for the production order are managed.



Picture 151

7.2.17 Description

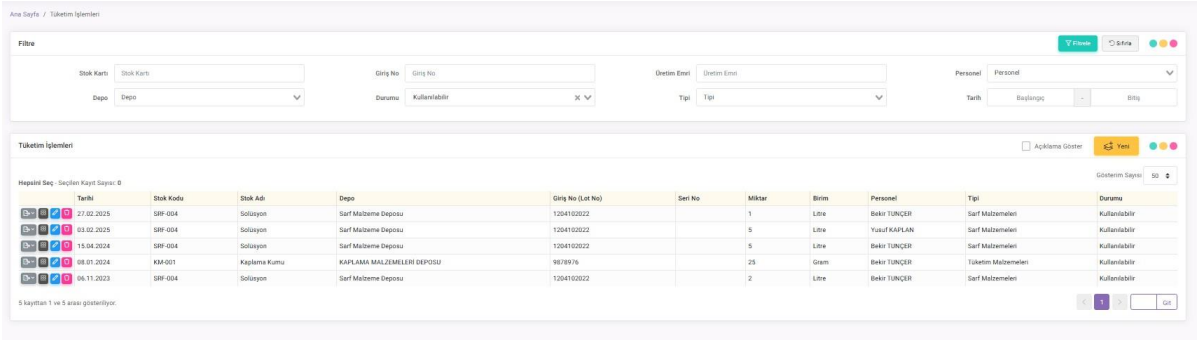
If there is a situation that needs to be explained other than the data related to the Production Order, it can be written in this field.



Picture 152

7.2.18 Consumption Operations

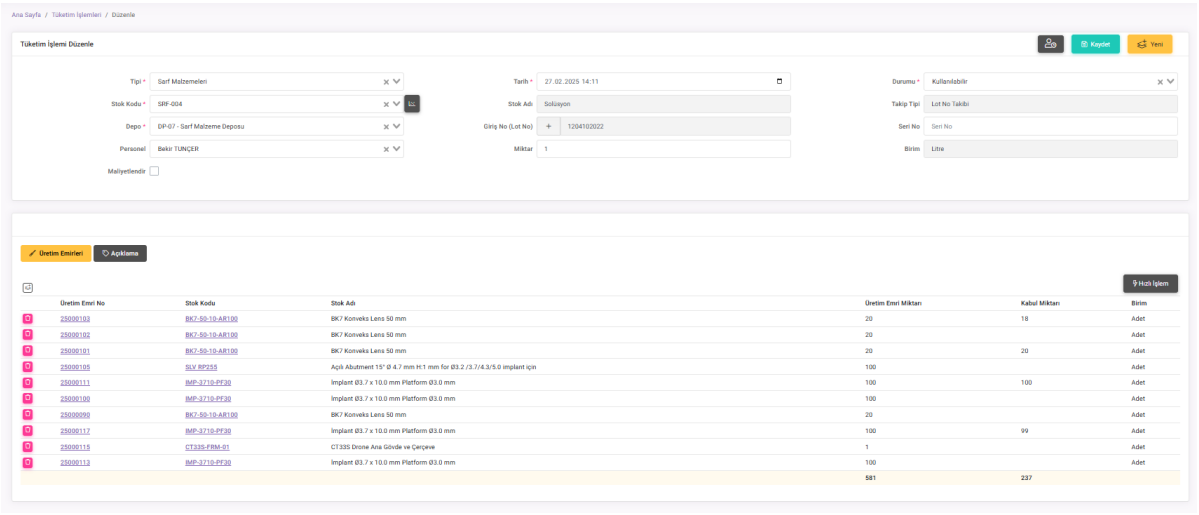
It is the area where the consumption of materials such as consumables, tools, plates, knives used in production can be linked to the relevant production orders. On the listing page single single or batch as output can be taken.



Picture 153

With the Production Orders tab, the production orders in which these materials are consumed can be recorded. Here, you can also go to the relevant production order by clicking on the production order number.

Production orders can be added in bulk with the quick action menu.

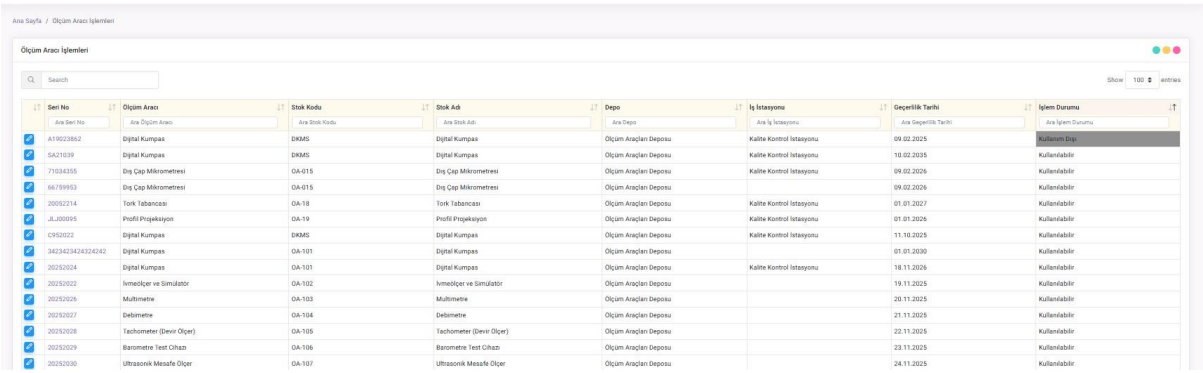


Picture 154

7.2.19 Measurement Tool Operations

This is the area where department and calibration follow-ups of the measuring instruments used in production processes are made. Colour coding is used according to the calibration dates of the measuring instruments;

- When the calibration date is approaching: Yellow Colour
- When the calibration date has passed: Pink Colour
- The device is out of use: Grey Colour
- When in calibration: Red



Picture 155

The validity date of the calibration processes of the measuring instruments and the relevant documents related to the calibration can be added. Each operation performed can

be recorded in the History sub-tab.

under the c o n t r o l of a workstation. In addition, workstations where the measuring device with the relevant serial number can work can also be defined. More than one workstation can be defined.

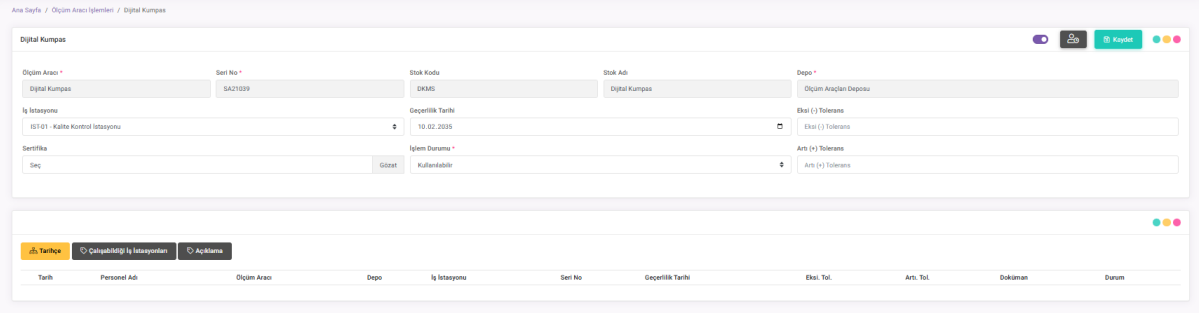


Image 156

7.2.20 Equipment Operations

This is the area where department and calibration follow-ups of the equipment used in production processes are made. Colour coding is used according to the calibration dates of the equipment;

- When the calibration date is approaching: Yellow Colour
- When the calibration date has passed: Pink Colour
- The device is out of use: Grey Colour
- When in calibration: Red

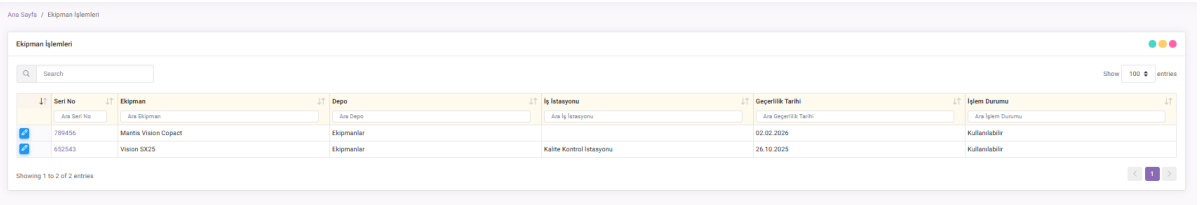
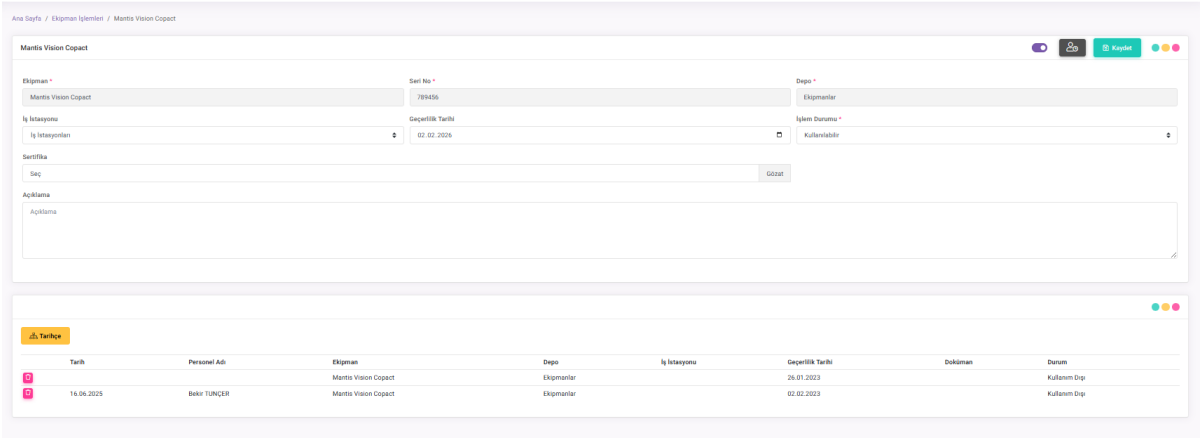


Image 157

The validity date of the calibration of the equipment and the relevant documents related to the calibration can be added. Each transaction is recorded in the History sub-tab.



Picture 158

7.2.21 Team Operations

This is the area where department and calibration follow-ups of the tools used in production processes are made. Colour coding is used according to the calibration dates of the tools;

- When the calibration date is approaching: Yellow Colour
- When the calibration date has passed: Pink Colour
- The device is out of use: Grey Colour
- When in calibration: Red

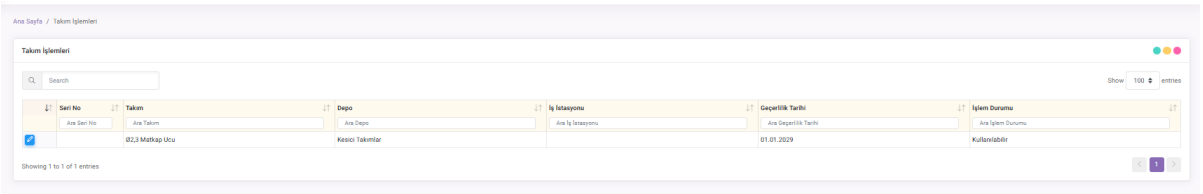


Image 159

The validity date of the calibration processes of the tools and the relevant documents related to the calibration can be added. Each transaction is recorded in the History sub-tab.

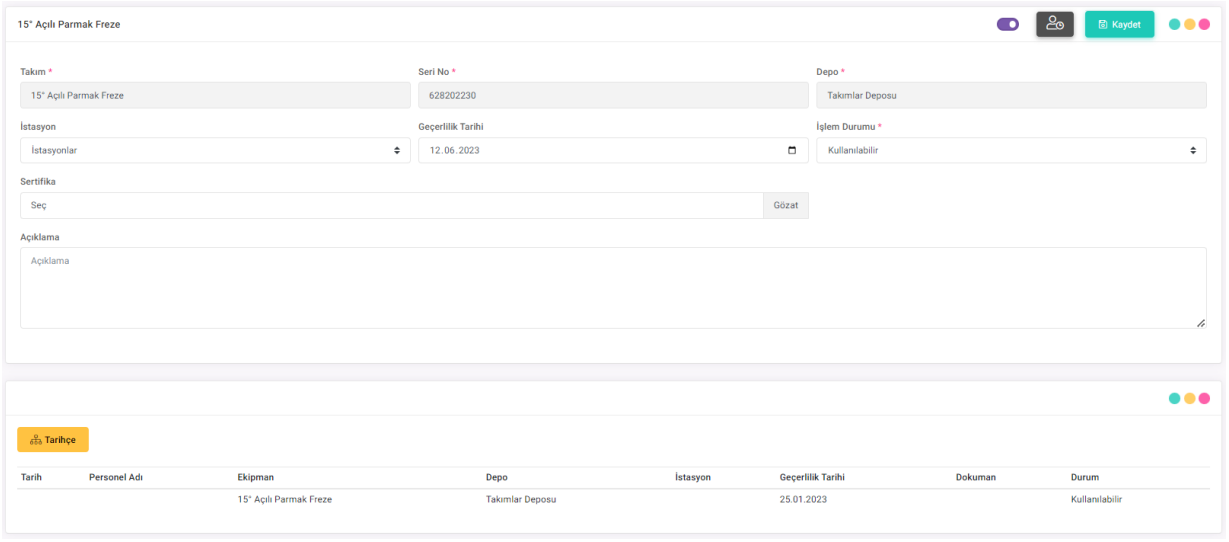
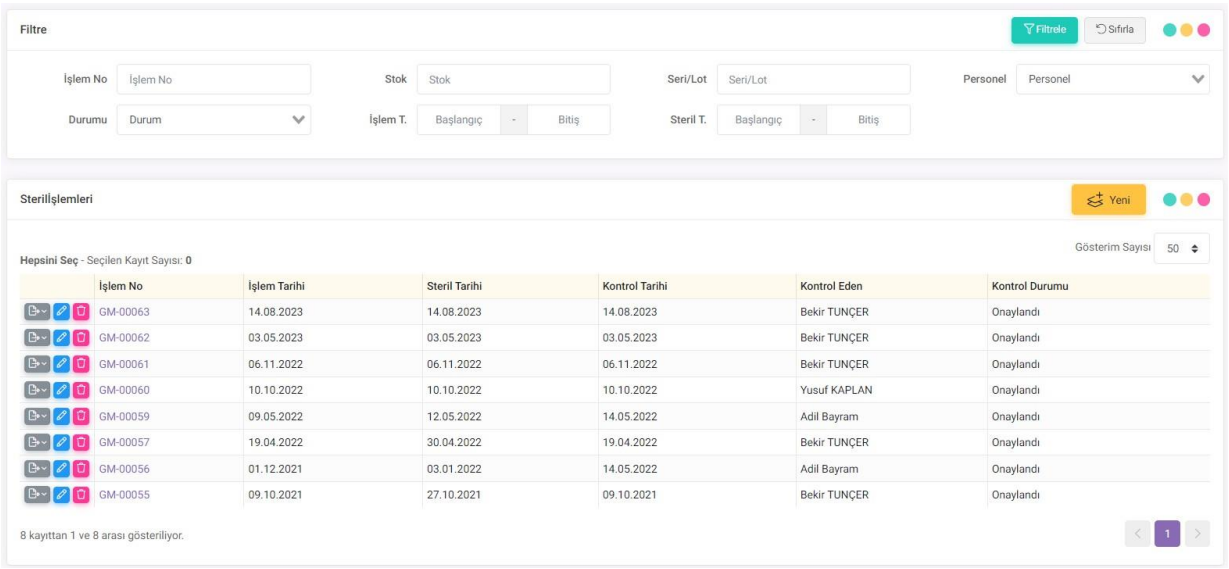


Image 160

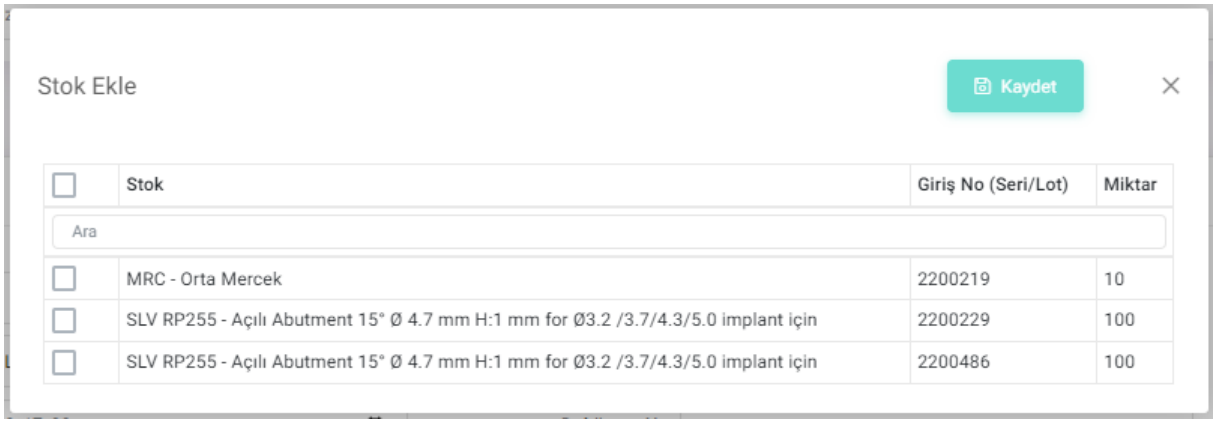
7.2.22 Sterile Operations

It is the module where the products/lots that require sterilisation in the production process are managed and certification and follow-up procedures are carried out.



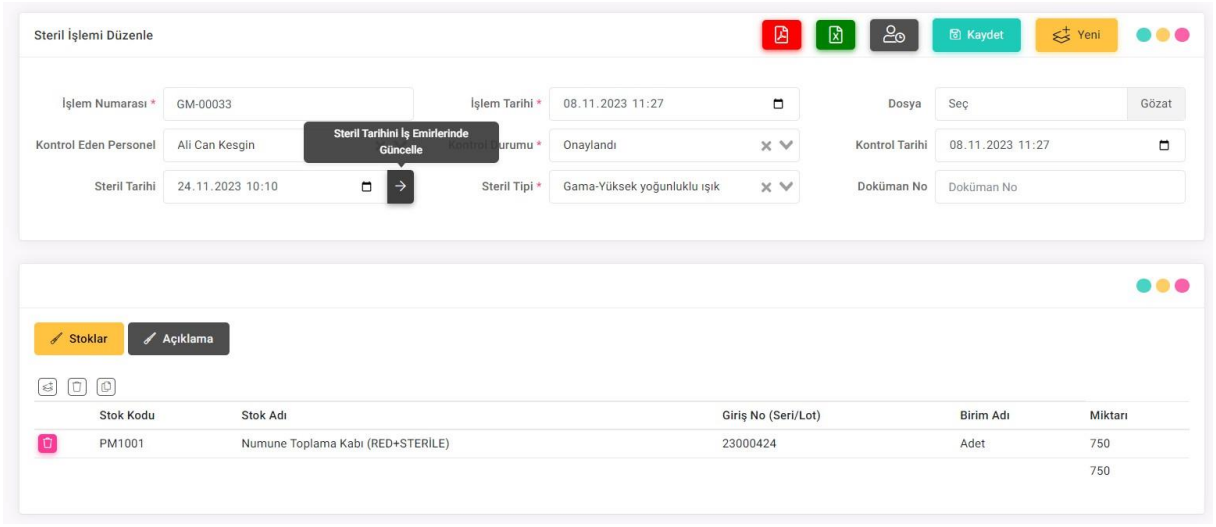
Picture 161

Stocks In production orders, sterile operations can be defined for production order numbers whose next operation is sterile. In systems where the production date is selected as "sterile date" in the settings, the sterile date is defined as the production date. The date and time of sterilisation are very important in this respect.



Picture 162

Sterile dates can be defined manually in some cases under the Production Order "Other" tab. In order to change this manually defined date with the sterile date entered in sterile processes, the sterile date in the production orders is updated with the "update sterile date in production orders" tab.

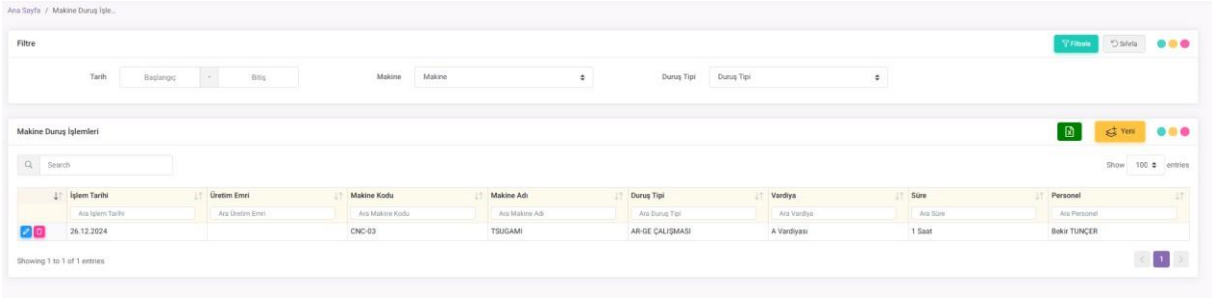


Picture 163

Explanation If there is a situation that needs to be explained other than the data defined in sterile operations, it can be written in this field.

7.2.23 Machine Stop Operations

It is the area where the reason for stopping and the duration of stopping are recorded during the stopping of the machines for any reason.



Picture 164

When a new machine stop is to be added, after selecting the relevant machine, the active production order on this machine can be selected. In this way, it is possible to record which machine stops for which reason and for how long in which production order.

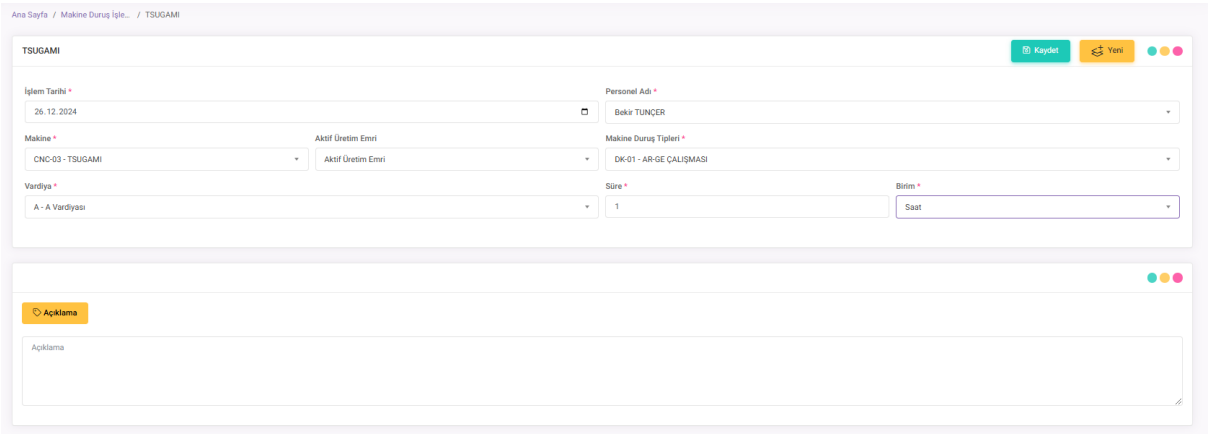


Image 165

7.2.24 Cutting and Slicing

The Cutting and Slicing module is used to manage the cutting and slicing of raw materials or stocks according to certain measurements in production processes.

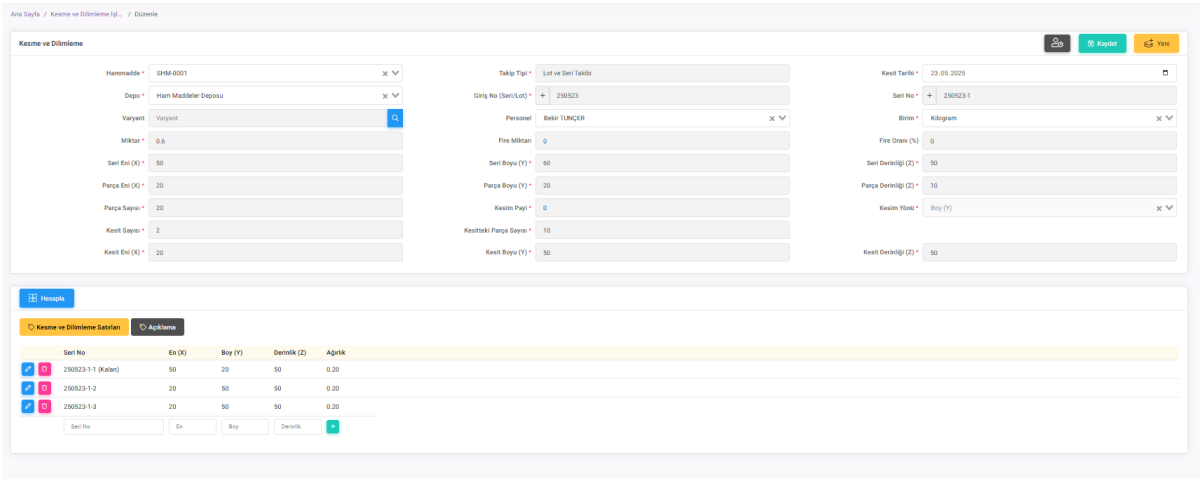
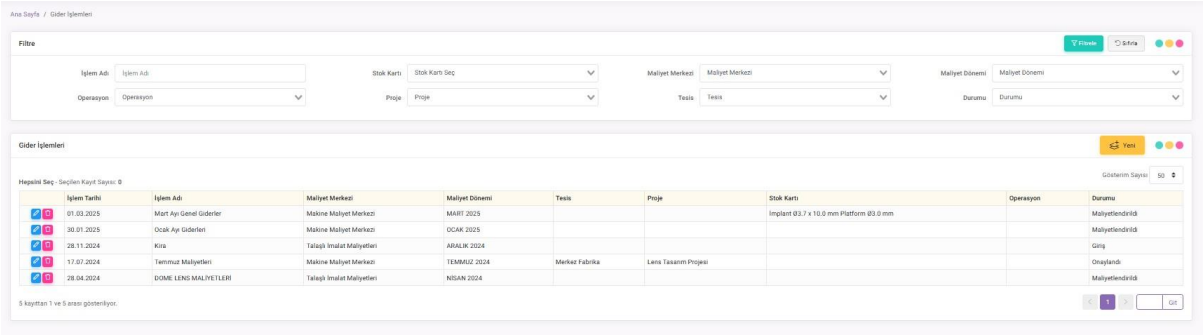


Image 166

7.2.25 COST

7.2.26 General Expense Transactions

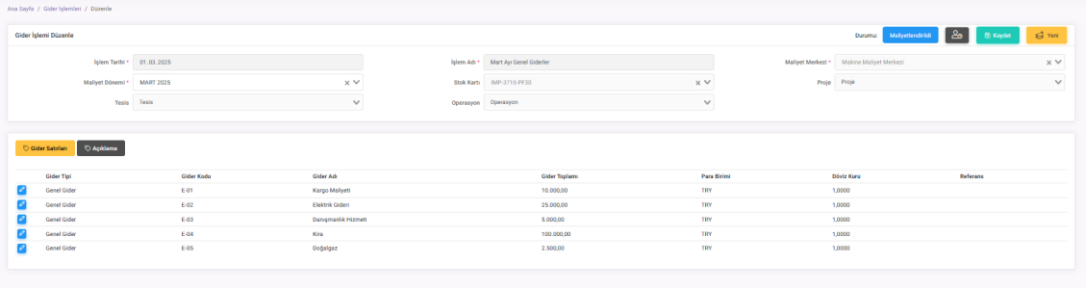
Expense Transactions area is a section where the company can create and manage new expense records. In this field, after defining the fields where information such as date, cost centre, project, facility, transaction name, transaction type, cost period, stock card and operation can be entered for expense transactions, which production orders will be affected are defined.



Picture 167

- **Transaction Date:** The date the expense is recognised.
- **Cost Centre:** The cost centre to which the expense belongs.
- **Project:** The project to which the expense is associated (if any).
- **Facility:** The facility to which the expense is associated.
- **Transaction Name:** The name given to the expense transaction.
- **Type:** The type of the expense.

- **Cost Period:** The cost period to which the expense belongs.
- **Stock Card:** Inventory card to which the expense is associated (if any).
- **Operation:** The operation to which the expense is associated (if any).
- **Expense Lines:** The section where detailed information about the expense transaction is entered. In this section, information such as expense type, expense code, expense name, expense total, currency, exchange rate and reference can be entered.
- **Description:** The field where additional information about the expense transaction can be written.



Picture 168

7.2.27 Cost Operations

The Cost Transactions screen is where costing transactions for a specific period are recorded and managed. This screen shows the costing date, period and status. For each cost transaction, it specifies how the costs are distributed to the production orders in the related period.

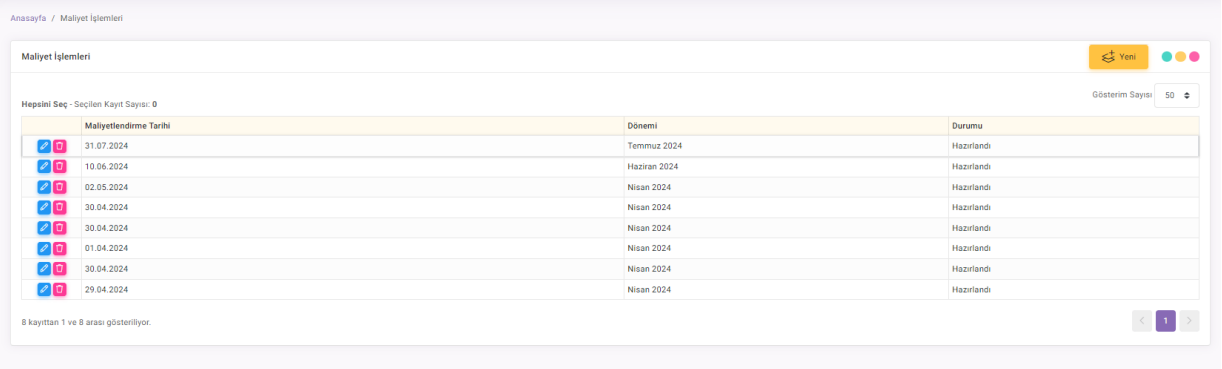


Image 169

- **Costing Date:** The date when the cost transaction was performed.

- **Period:** The period to which the cost transaction belongs.
- **Status:** The status of the cost transaction (For example: Distributed).

This screen ensures that costs are correctly allocated to production orders and are traceable.

- **Status Information:**
- **Distributed:** This status indicates that the cost has been distributed to production orders within the period in which the cost was run. It allows the business to check that the costs are distributed to production orders correctly and on time.

This screen increases transparency and accuracy in the cost management processes of enterprises and enables effective monitoring of costs.

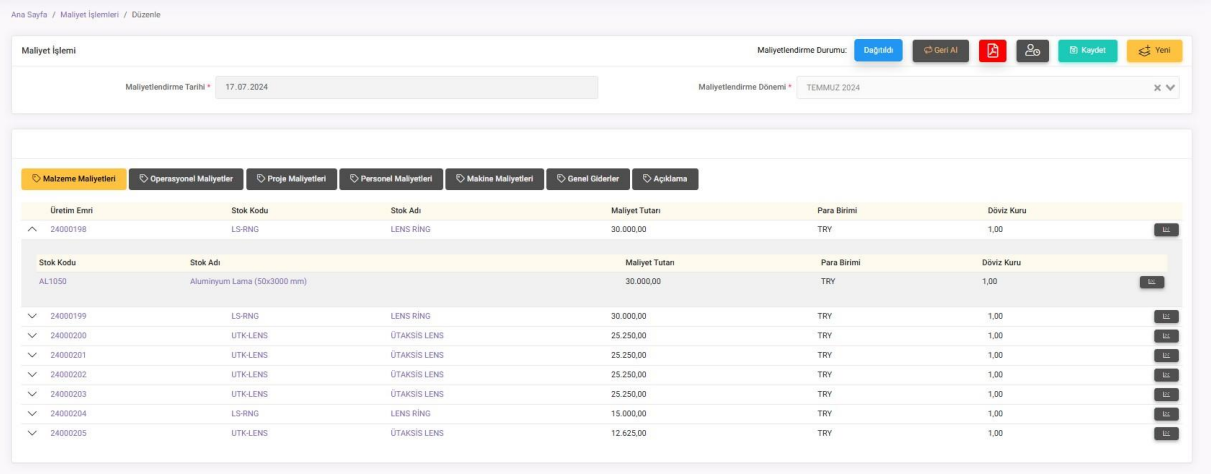


Image 170

This screen shows an interface where production order costs are detailed and distributed. In order to distribute the production order costs correctly, the following fields must be defined:

- **Costing Date**: The date when the cost transaction was performed.
- **Costing Type**: The type of costing transaction (for example, incurred costing).
- **Costing Period**: The period to which the costing transaction belongs.
- **Costing Status**: Status of the cost transaction (e.g. distributed, Prepared).

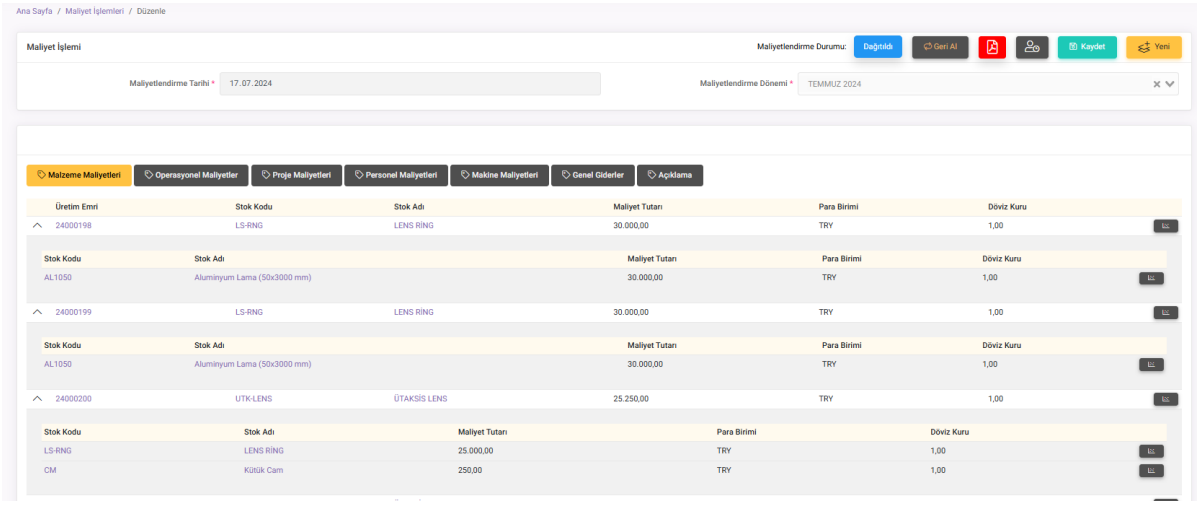


Image 171

- **Production Order**: The production order number to which the cost transaction is related.
- **Stock Code**: The material or stock code to which the cost is associated.
- **Stock Name**: Description or name of the stock code.
- **Cost Amount**: The cost amount of the material.
- **Currency**: The currency of the cost amount.
- **Exchange Rate**: Exchange rate valid for costs in foreign currency.

Image 172

- **Production Orders**: Overheads associated with Production Orders.
  - **Production Order**: The code of the related production order.
  - **Cost Amount**: The cost amount allocated for the related production order.
  - **Currency**: The currency of the cost for the related production order.
  - **Exchange Rate**: The current exchange rate for the related production order.
- **Projects**: Overheads associated with projects.
- **Description**: Explanations or notes about the cost transaction.

- This screen allows the business to record and monitor its costs in detail. Entering costs into the correct categories enables more efficient and accurate cost management and analysis.

- **Distribution Status:**

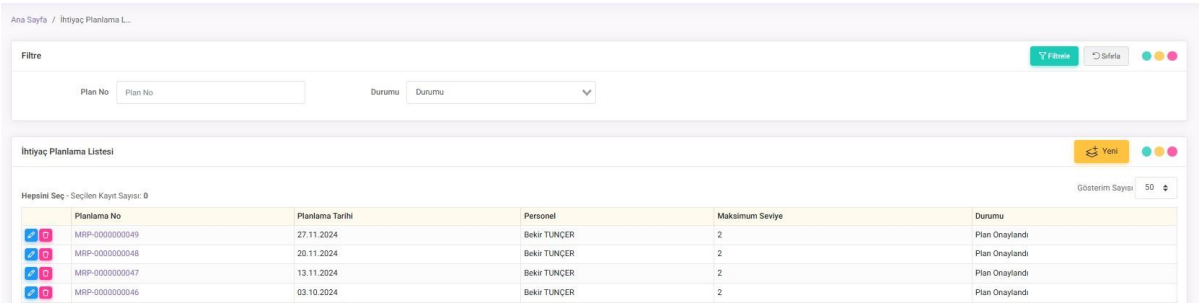
- **Distributed**: It informs that the cost is distributed to the production orders within the period in which it is run. The cost transaction has been distributed to the relevant production orders according to the specified criteria and recorded in the cost management system.

- **Prepared:** Indicates that all data of the cost transaction has been collected and checked, but it has not yet been distributed to production orders or approved. At this stage, changes can be made to the costs and necessary adjustments can be finalised.

7.2.28 PLANNING

7.2.29 MRP (Material Requirement Planning)

This is the area where requirement planning is defined.



Picture 173

In order to create a new requirement plan, the planning group must be selected and the number of units to be planned up to how many units of sub-divisions as sub-divisions of the stock cards is defined by writing in the "Maximum Level" column. After the stock card is added, saving the page is enough to create a planning. When the Start tab is clicked, the components of the added stock card are displayed in the sub tabs.

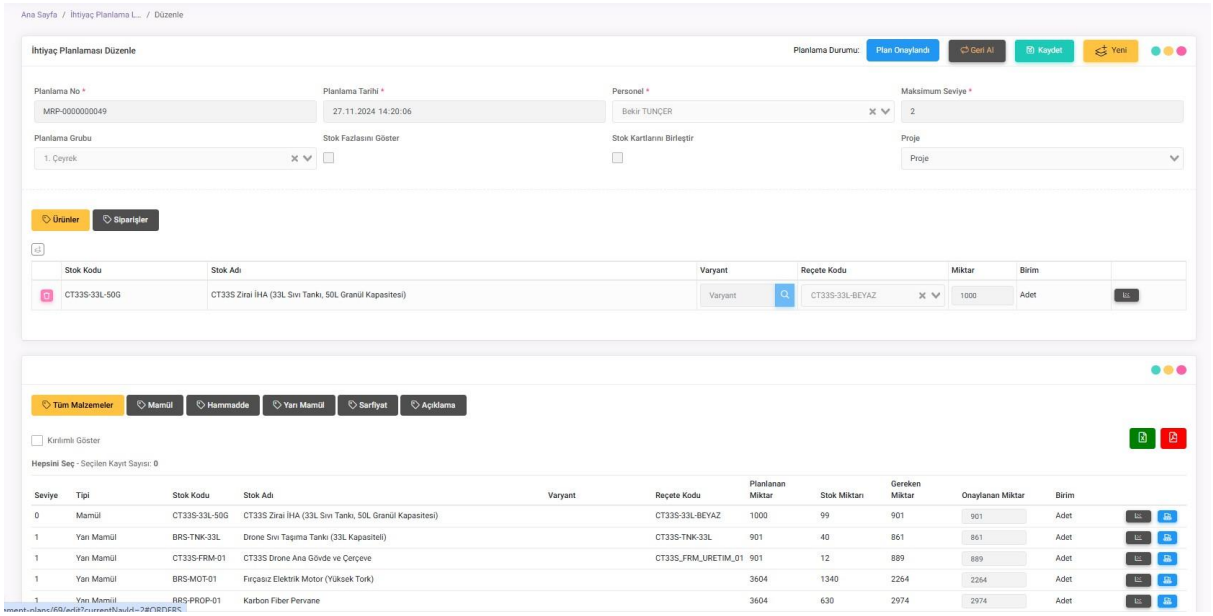


Image 174

In the sub-tabs, all components of the added stock card can be displayed separately or collectively under the "All Materials" tab. When the plan is created, the approved quantity can be calculated by comparing the planned and required quantities. After the required quantities are defined, the requirement planning is created and approved with the "Confirm" button.

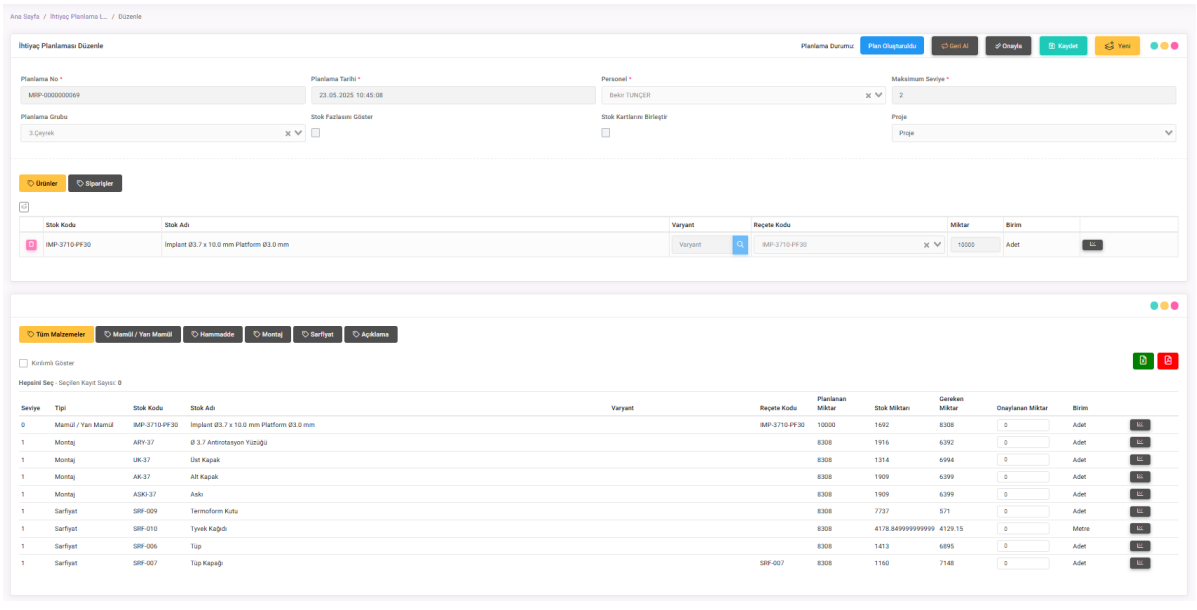


Image 175

After the plan of the stock card that needs production is made, the production order is automatically created from the relevant stock card as much as the number of needs. This process is performed via the blue coloured button on the right side of the stock card.

At the same time, the purchase request can also be made with the purchase icon on the top right when the approved line is selected.

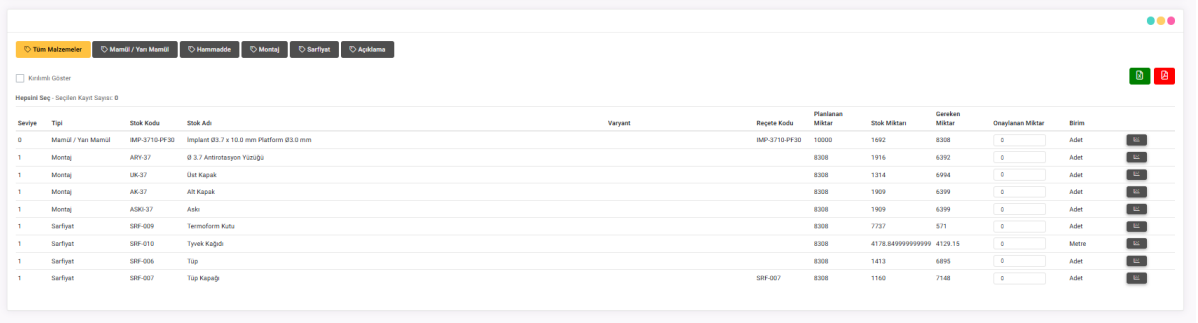


Image 176

7.2.30 Production Planning

This screen is used to plan, track and manage production processes. It contains details such as machine, operation sequence, production order, priority status, lot number, stock code, start and end dates. The user can monitor the planning status (e.g. "Planned", "Started") and line status (e.g. "Running") of production orders. In addition, operations such as date update and production planning are performed on this screen. This screen enables effective planning and management of production processes.

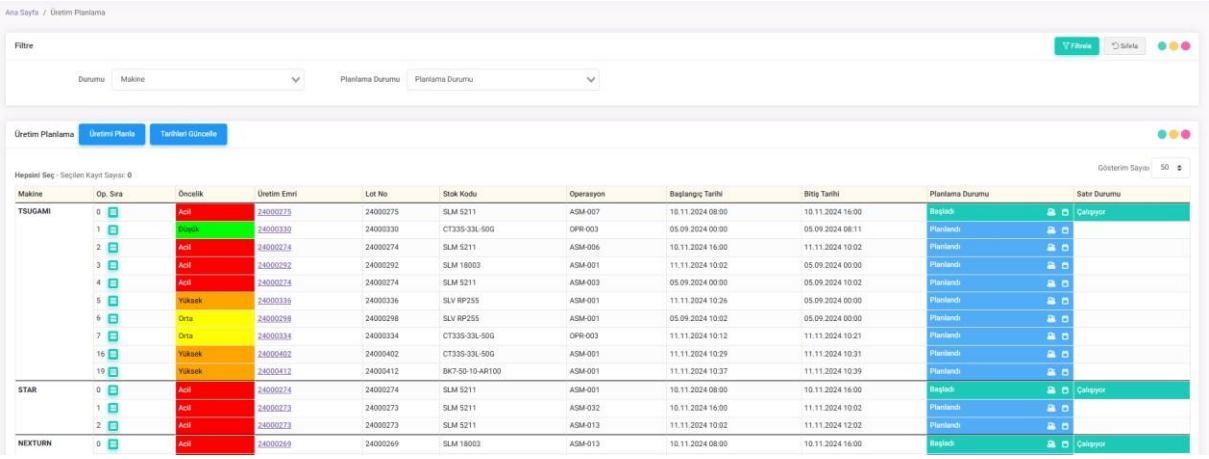


Image 177

7.2.31 PROJECT

7.2.32 Projects

For a manufacturing company, the products produced for a customer's project are considered as a project.

accepted. Projects can be assigned to production orders and the production process can be followed.

Project Code: A unique code assigned to each project.

Project Name: The name of the project.

Project Group: The category to which the project belongs.

Description: This field contains information about the project.

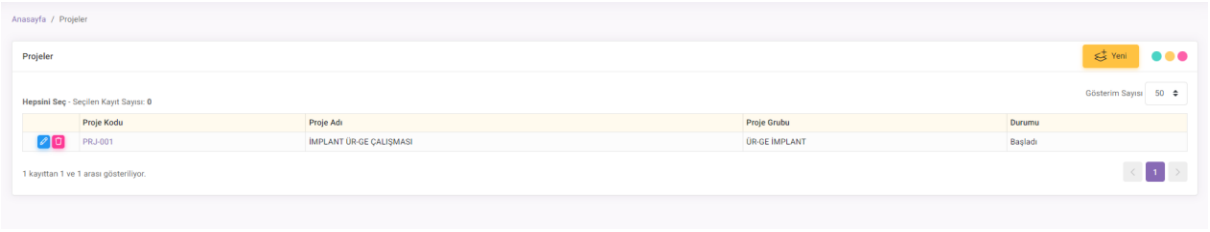
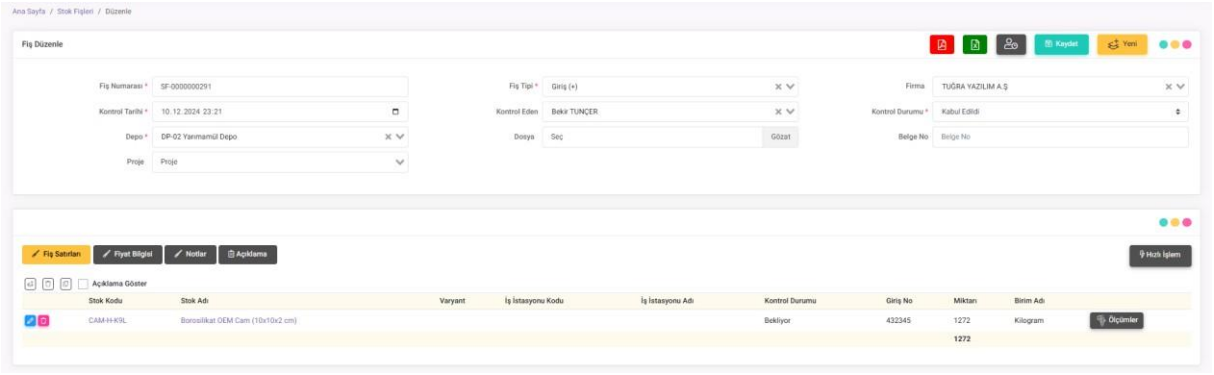


Image 178

7.2.33 STOCK

7.2.34 Stock Receipts

This is the area where all movements received from outside, directly or indirectly affecting production are made. Inventory receipts can be used to enter and exit any warehouse, as well as the movements within the system itself with the transfer method between warehouses can also be arranged. With stock receipts, the products received through the quality control process can be included in the use or, if there is a defect, operations such as partial acceptance or rejection can be performed.



Picture 179

- **Receipt Number:** It is the number that comes automatically when a new receipt is created. Prefix can be defined for the number according to the request of the company.
- **Check Date:** It is the field that shows the date on which the incoming receipt was checked.
- **Warehouse**: It is the field that shows to which warehouse the related product will be recorded.
- **Receipt Type:** Different types are defined according to the structure of the receipt. Operations are performed in accordance with these definitions.

Picture 180

- **Opening** It is used for the first registration of the products in the inventory. It is for companies that have just started to use the Ütaksis system.
- **Entry:** It is used to enter stock to the defined warehouse.
- **Output:** It is used to exit stock from the defined warehouse.
- **Transfer:** Used for stock transfer between warehouses.
- **Excess Counting:** It is used for correction of excess stocks after counting.
- **Census Deficiency:** It is used to correct the missing stocks after counting.

- **Wastage:** This section is used in case of processing the wastes arising from production by means of receipt.
- **Reserved:** It is used to define products such as raw materials or consumables reserved for production. Since these transactions occur automatically in production orders, this field is opened separately in case of need.
- **Import Entry:** It is the receipt type used by importing companies. In this way, integration with UTS is provided at the same time. If there is an Excel record of the product imports made on the basis of lot and code, bulk entry can be made.
- **Export Output:** It is the receipt type that should be used when exporting. ÜTS notifications are provided in this way.
- **Consignment Entry:** It is the area where the products given as consignment are entered into the warehouse.
- **Consignment Out:** It is the area where a product is discharged from the warehouse if it is given as an escrow.
- **Consumption Output:** It is the area where the stock decreases due to consumption are discharged.

- **Controlling Personnel:** It is the field where the personnel controlling the related receipt is defined. The personnel defined in this field is responsible for all products in the receipt.
- **File:** It is the area where written documents such as delivery note, invoice, delivery receipt coming with the stock receipt are loaded.
- **Company:** It is the field where the relevant company is selected if the stocks come from any supplier from outside.
- **Control Status:** A general control application is made for the related stock receipt. In accordance with this application, the following options are available.
  - **Pending** It is the field selected for the status of the receipts that are newly processed and waiting for approval.
  - **Accepted:** It is the field that shows the status of accepted stocks.
  - **Rejected:** It is the field that shows the status of stock receipts that are not accepted.

- **Partial Acceptance**: It is the field selected if some of the products in the receipt are accepted.

- **Conditional Acceptance:** It indicates that stock receipts are accepted under certain conditions.

  does.

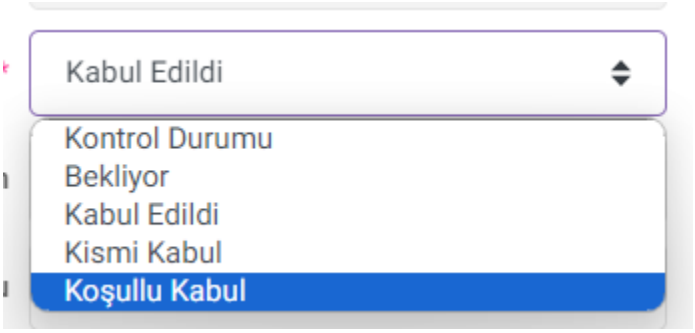
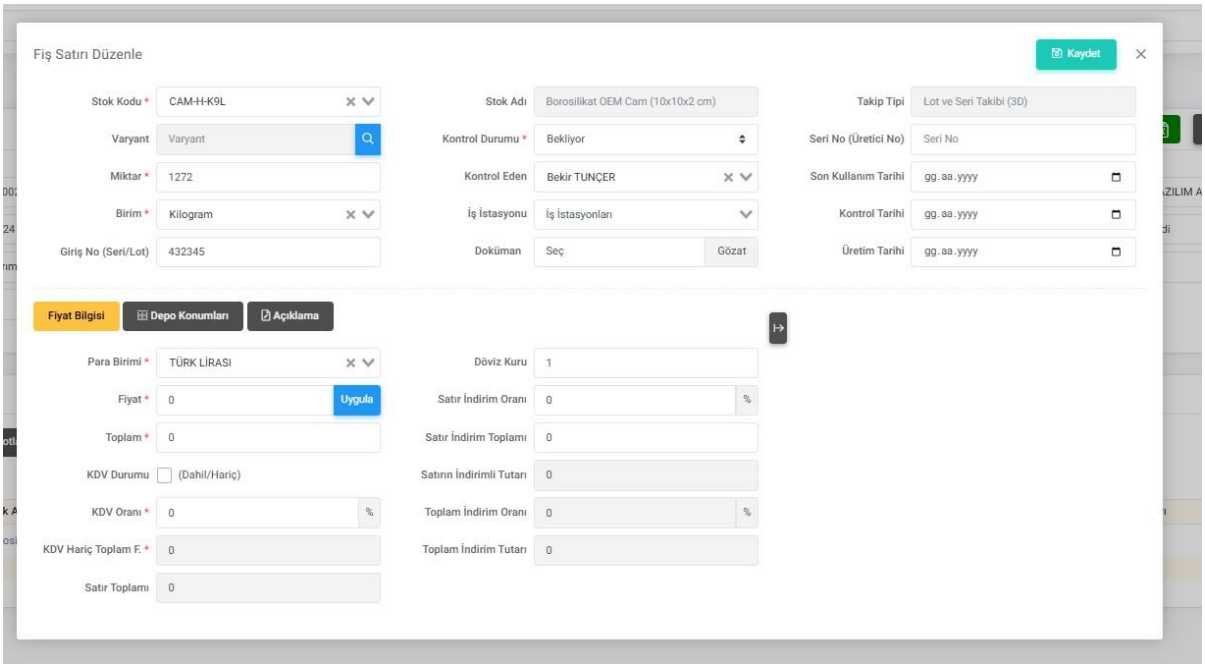


Image 181

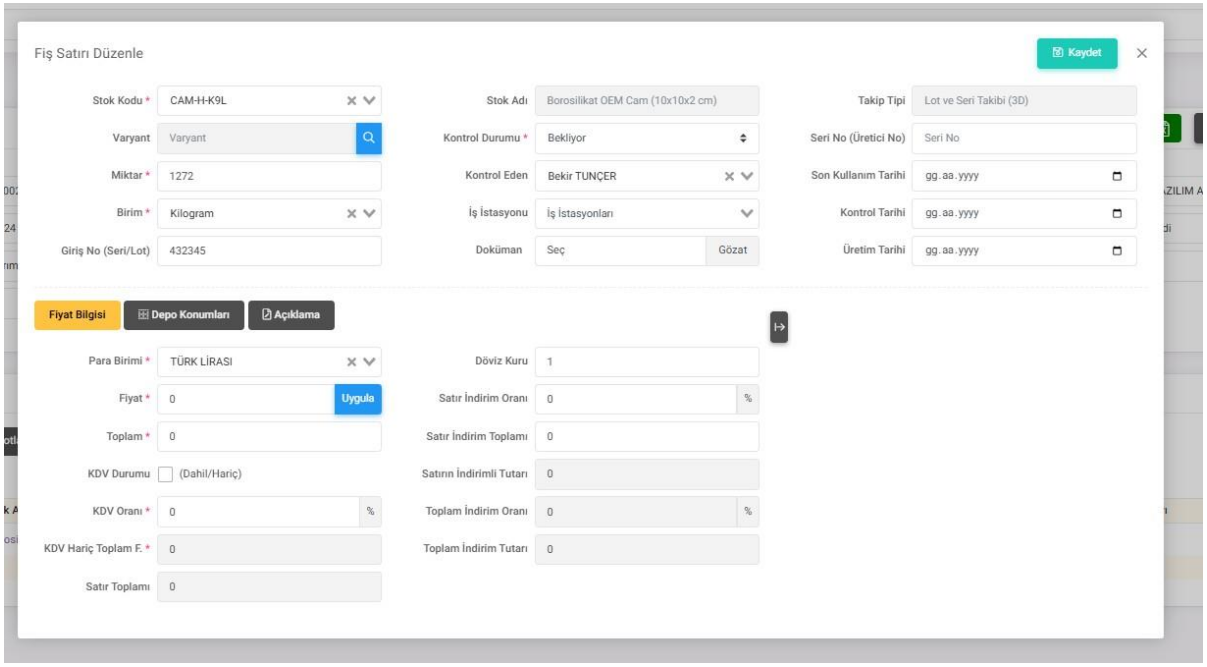


Picture 182

Stocks Inventory receipts are processed by adding defined stocks. In the screen that opens to add new stocks, enter the relevant code number in the "Stock Code" section. Depending on the previous definition, the stock name and unit come automatically. If the measurements that should be made in the measurements related to the related product are defined in the definitions of stock cards, this information is

automatically listed in the measurements section. The information to be entered in the stock receipt detail is as follows:

- **Unit:** The unit comes automatically in accordance with the stock card definition.
- **Entry No(Serial/Lot):** Entry number is entered in case of need.
- **Workstation:** It is the field that shows in which workstation the operation will be performed.
- **Quantity:** It is the stock amount depending on the unit of the related product.
- **Control Status:** As in the main receipt, it is the field defined for the acceptance status for each card.
- **Controlling Personnel:** It is the field where it is determined by which personnel will check the related product according to the specialisation status.
- **File:** It is the area reserved for documents such as certificates etc. that need to be uploaded for the stock card.
- **Serial (Manufacturer No):** It is the field to be entered if there is a serial number written on the product by the manufacturer. (For example, for measuring instruments, calipers, etc.)
- **Expiry Date:** It is the field where the expiry date is entered for the defined device or the calibration date for the products to be calibrated.
- **Control Date:** It is the date defined when the stock cards are checked by the relevant personnel.
- **Production Date:** It is the date defined when the stock cards are checked by the relevant personnel.

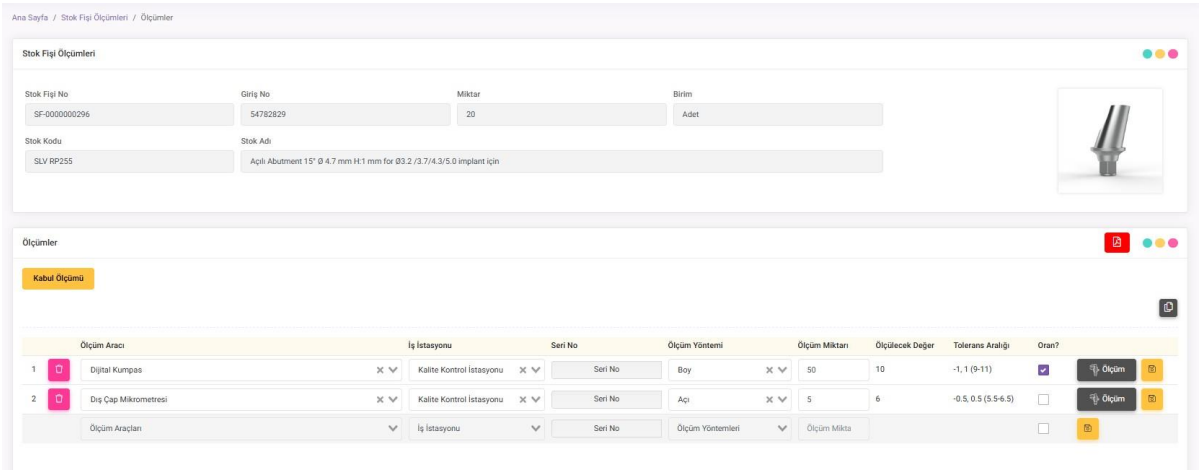


Picture 183

- **Measurements** In stock receipts, depending on the need, measurements are made as in production orders. Product acceptance or rejection decision is made according to these measurements.

  - For the products to be measured, the number of products to be measured is selected. For these selected products, it is determined with which measurement tool to be measured and whether the measurement is within the tolerance values. If there are situations that do not require any measuring device such as manual control, visual control, etc., the obligation to select the measuring device serial number is not required. The personnel record that performs the measurement process is created automatically.

  - For the line whose measurement process is finished, a specified number of measurements are provided. These numbers can be changed according to the need.



Picture 184

- **Serial Numbers:** Serial Numbers: The serial numbers associated with the lot number of the stock card are entered on this tab from the stock receipt. The '+' button shows the serial numbers previously added to the stock card. In the 'New Serial No' field, enter as many serial numbers as the quantity in the stock receipt and these numbers are included in the receipt with the 'Add' button.

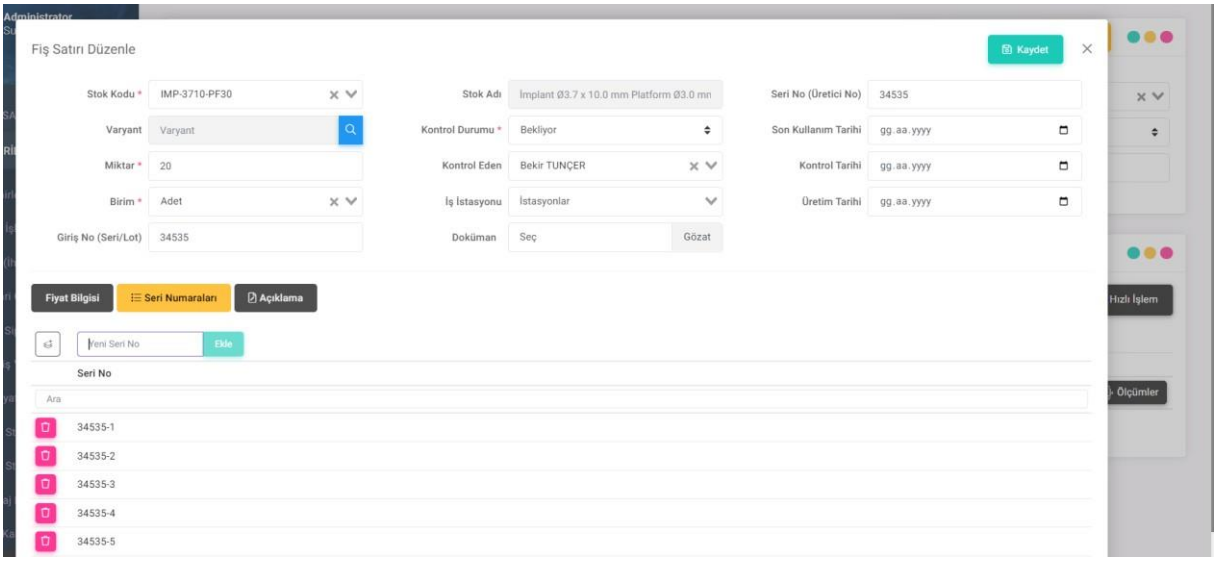


Image 185

- **Price Information:** It is the field where the prices of the product are defined.

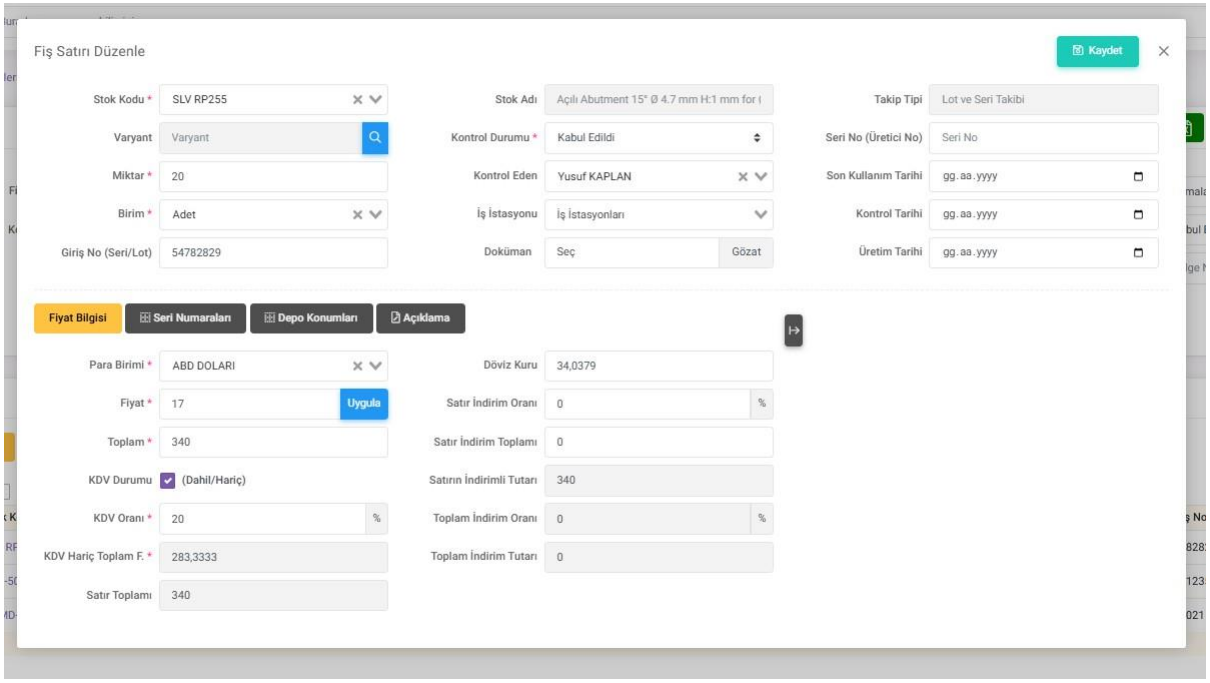
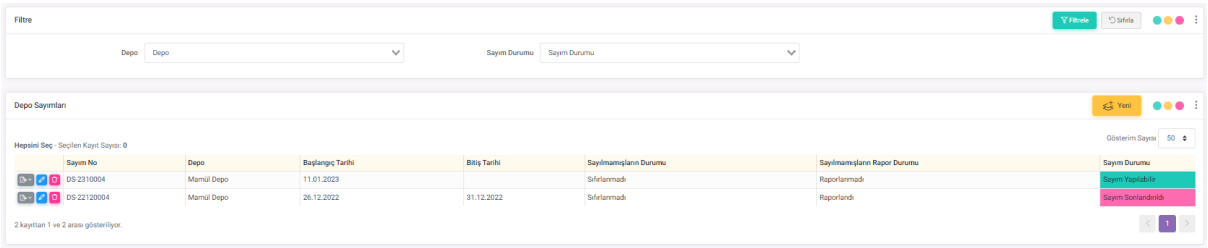


Image 186

- **Explanation** In cases where it is necessary to write a separate information note other than these processes, the relevant field can be used.

7.2.35 Warehouse Counts

Depending on the planning made, it is the field in which the warehouse for which counting will be done is recorded.



Picture 187

Warehouse counting can be finalised with the operations to be performed after the warehouse counting receipt is created.

- **Counting Receipts:** It is the field where the receipt numbers and the personnel information that created the receipt are displayed.

- **Reset Uncounted:** It is the command that resets all products from the warehouse except for the products in the counting slips.

- **Report Unaccounted:** With this option, the products in the warehouse other than the count receipt are reported.

- **Count Movements:** It is the area where the movements and counting difference after the counting is terminated are displayed.

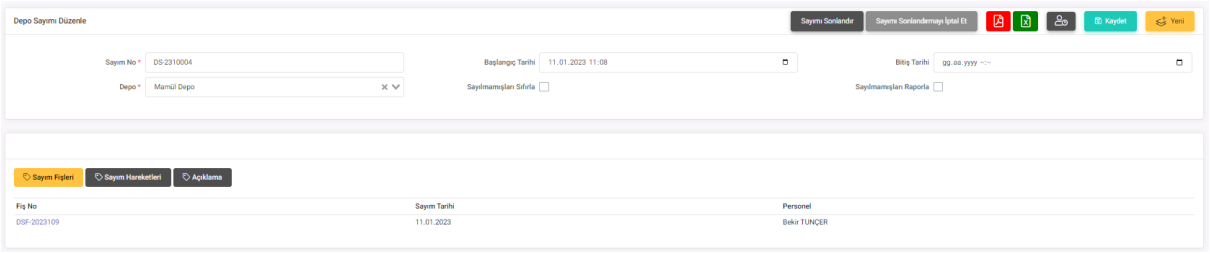


Image 188

7.2.36 Warehouse Counting Receipts

This is the field where counting slips are created depending on the warehouse count. When selecting the warehouse count here, only uncompleted counts can be selected. Counted products can be added under the receipt lines tab. Products can also be added in bulk with the quick action screen. Counting slips can be created by different personnel and a relation with warehouse counting can be established.

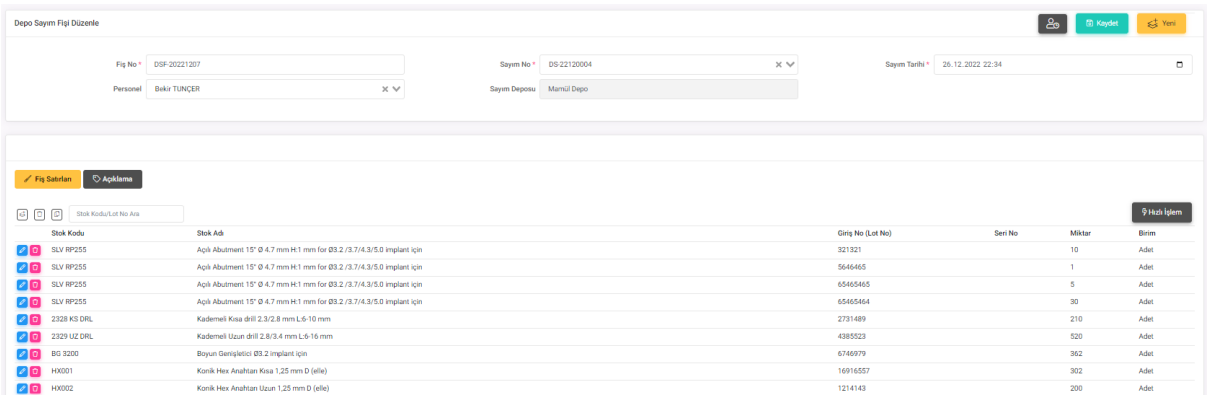


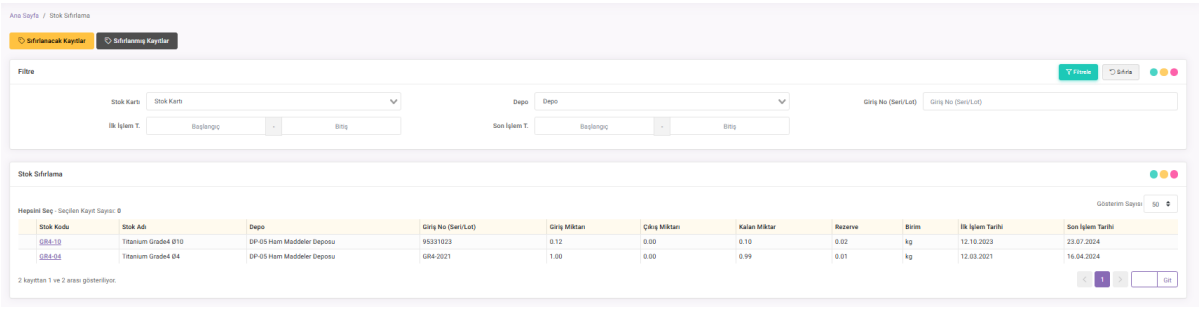
Image 189

7.2.37 Stock Reset

Inventory zeroing module is a system component that provides automatic zeroing of fractional stock quantities remaining in the range of 0-1 units in warehouse records.

Especially for the regulation of fractional stock residues arising from production orders

is used.

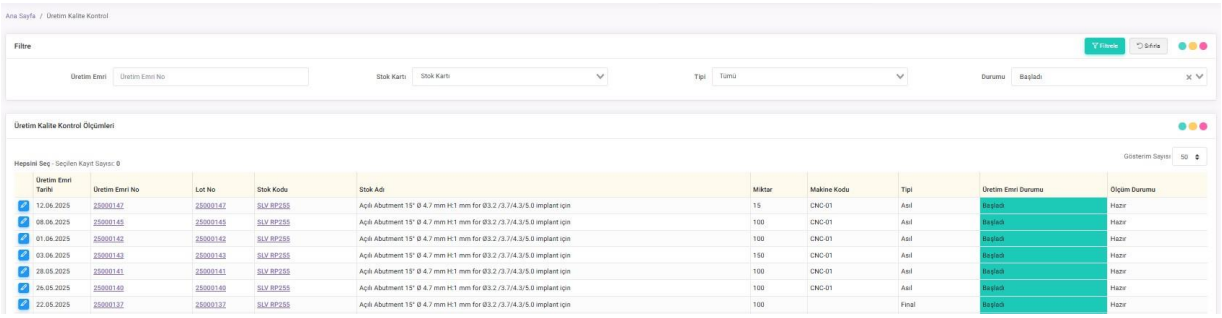


Picture 190

7.2.38 QUALITY

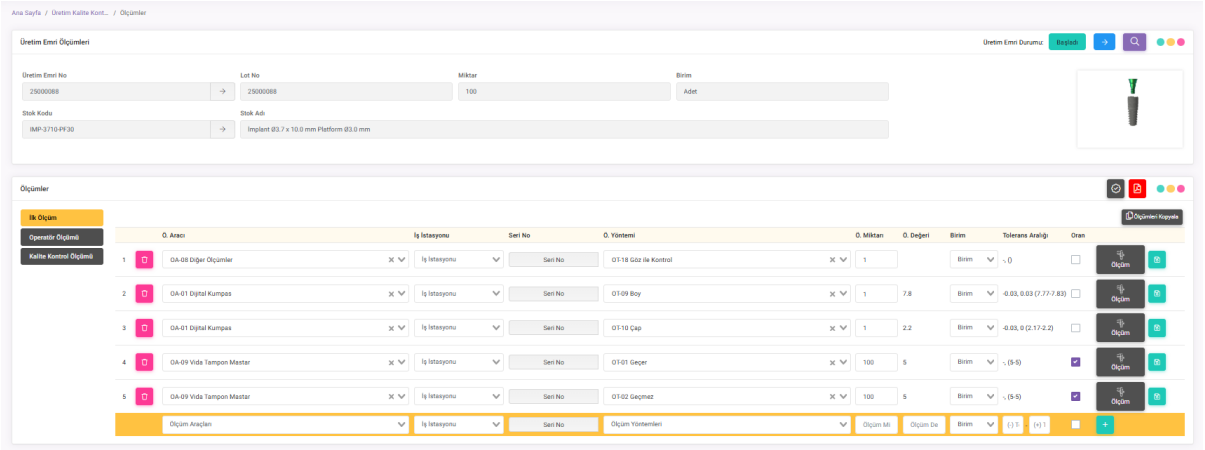
7.2.39 Production Quality Measurements

In Production Quality measurements, the list of production orders that have started comes first. Finished or ready production orders can also be listed from the filter field above.



Picture 191

After selecting the production order to be measured from the Production Orders list, the operation can be performed.



R

Image 192

- **Copy Measurement Tools:** For ease of use and time saving, the measurement tools can be copied to another production order, but the measurement values must be re-entered.

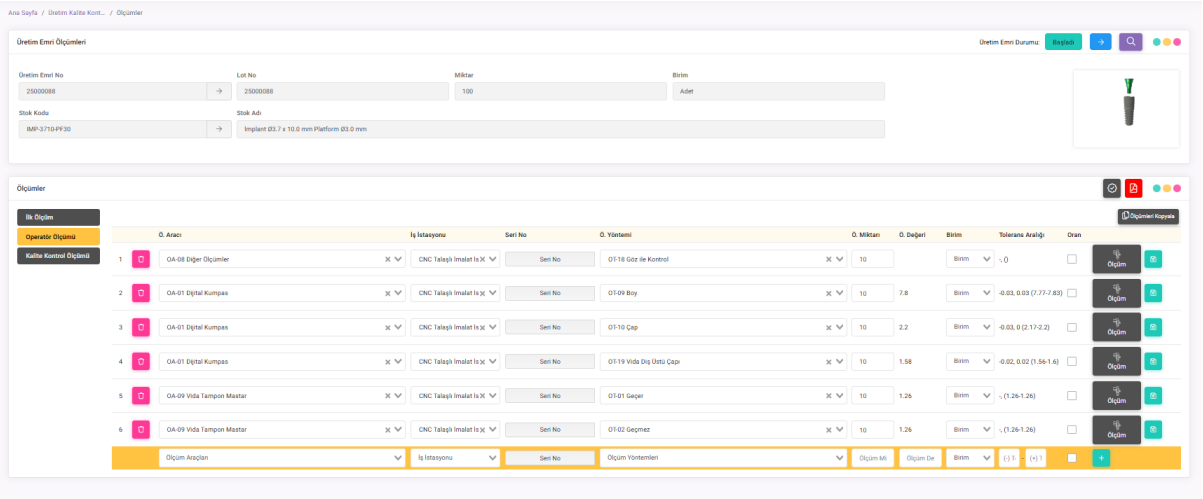
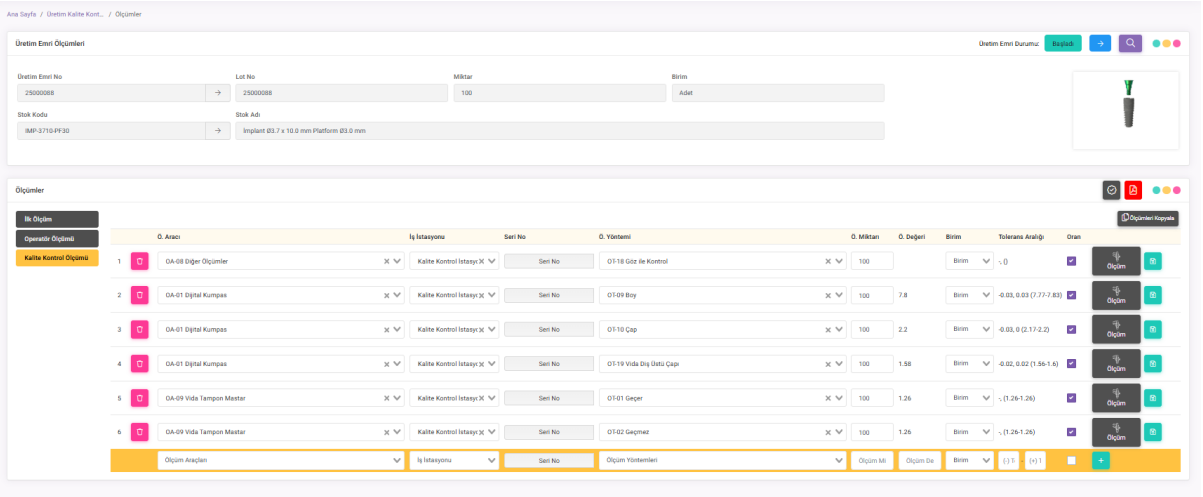


Image 193

In case of a measurement out of tolerance, a warning is issued for the personnel. In accordance with the warning made, Rejection or Repeat Action is applied to the events.



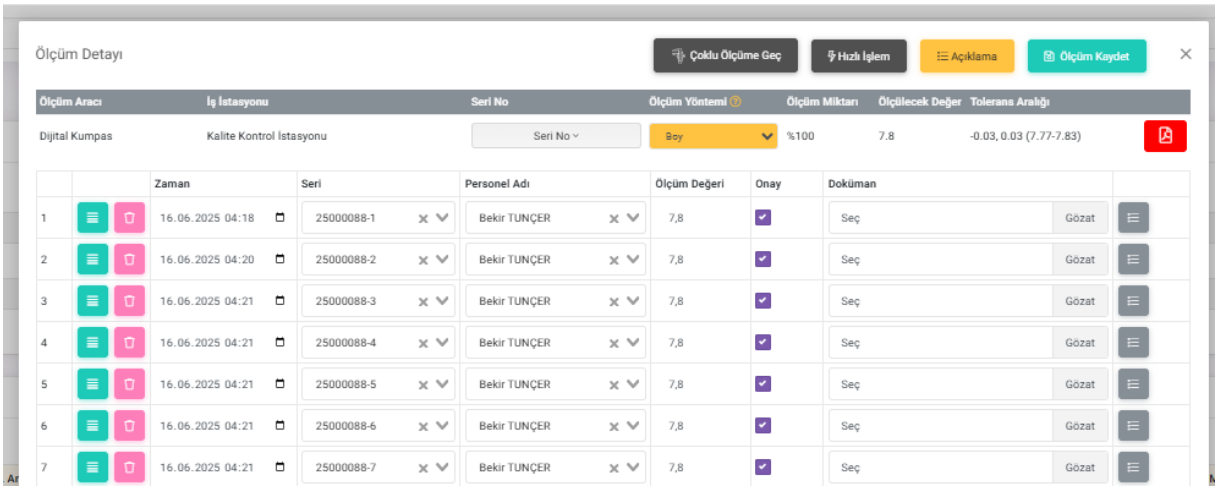
Picture 194

- **Measurement Detail:** When the screen to be measured is opened, the following information is basically included.
  - **Measurement Tool**

- **Workstation Information**
- **Serial No.**

- **Measurement Type**
- **Measurement Amount**
- **Tolerance Range**

Apart from this information, how many measurements will be made, by which personnel and when this process will be performed and the technical drawing of the product to be measured are displayed. More than the number of products to be measured cannot be measured. In the measurements made, a number is automatically assigned for each product in sequence.



Picture 195

- There are serial numbers determined for each product produced in the Production Order. These serial numbers can be used individually during production order measurements so that measurements specific to each serial number can be made and saved.

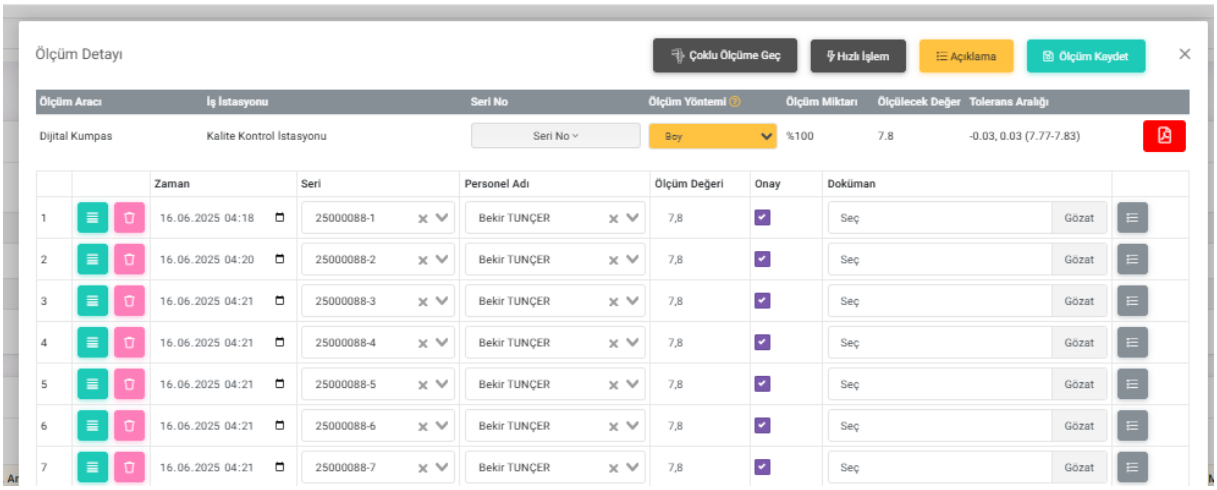


Image 196

- Multiple measurements can be performed by measuring more than one point of a part with the same measuring device without changing the screen. In addition, the measurement of multiple series parts can also be made on this screen.

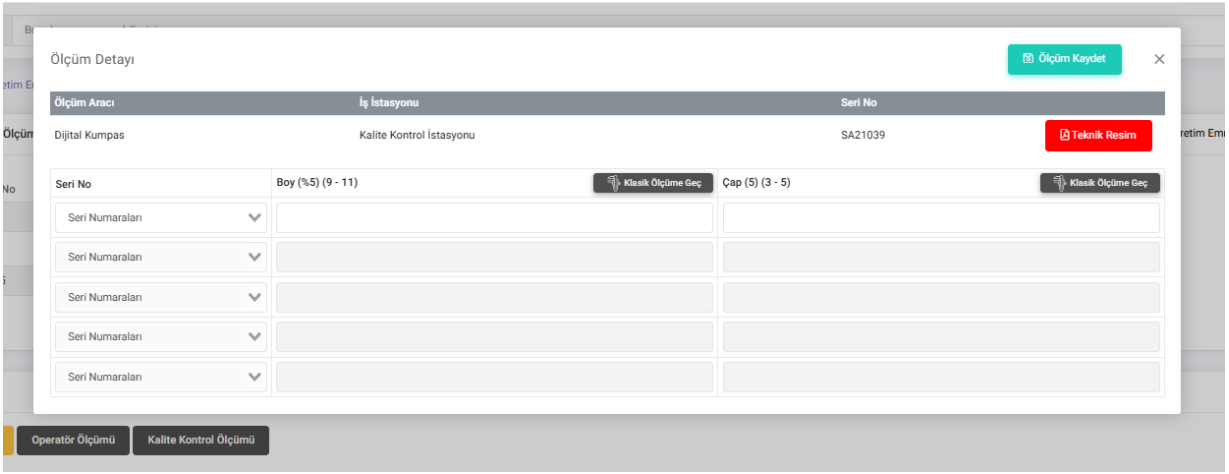


Image 197

7.2.40 Material Quality Control

The list of the measurements of the receipts whose measurements are realised in the quality control processes of the products taken to the warehouse with stock receipts is displayed here. By clicking the Edit button, the measurement values of the receipt can be checked again. By clicking on the receipt number, you can go to the related receipt.

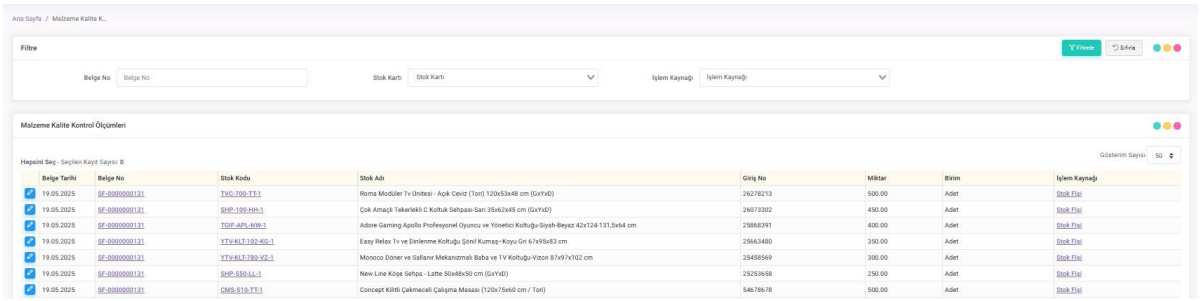


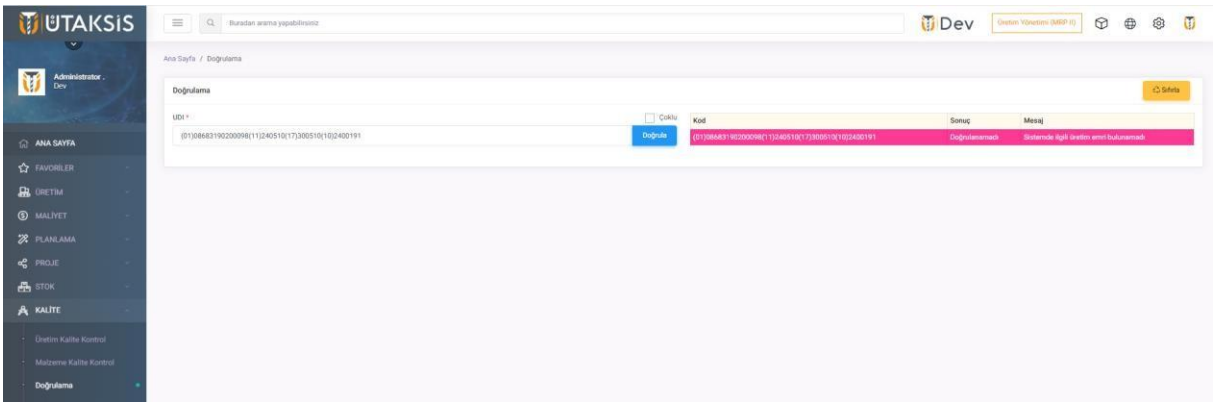
Image 198

7.2.41 Verification

The barcode information, production date, expiry date and lot number information on the label are checked with the definitions in the system. In order to perform the control, "(01)" in front of the barcode information, "(11)" in front of the production date (sterile date) information, expiry date

"(17)" in front of the expiry date and "(10)" in front of the production order number. The controls can be explained as follows respectively:

It is checked whether there is such a production order in the system with the production order number on the label. If there is not, it gives a warning "No system related production order found.". Switches to the next control, if any.



Picture 199

After the production order is found, the stock card where the related production is made is found. Barcode information is taken from the stock card definitions and compared with the barcode information after "(01)" on the label. If it is correct, it passes to the next control, if not, it gives the warning "No system related production order found".

After the last two checks, it checks the production date in the relevant production and the date following the "(11)" code on the label as yyaagg. If there is no production date in the system, that is, if the production order has not yet been completed, it takes the sterile date as the production date. If the information matches, it passes to the next check.

The expiry date on the production order is compared with the date in yyyymmgg format after the "(17)" code on the label. If the production order has not been completed yet, the expiry date will not occur, so the expiry date is created by adding the shelf life to the sterile date defined on the stock card. Verification is considered successful when the information matches. Validation can be done for both parenthesised and non-bracketed date formats.

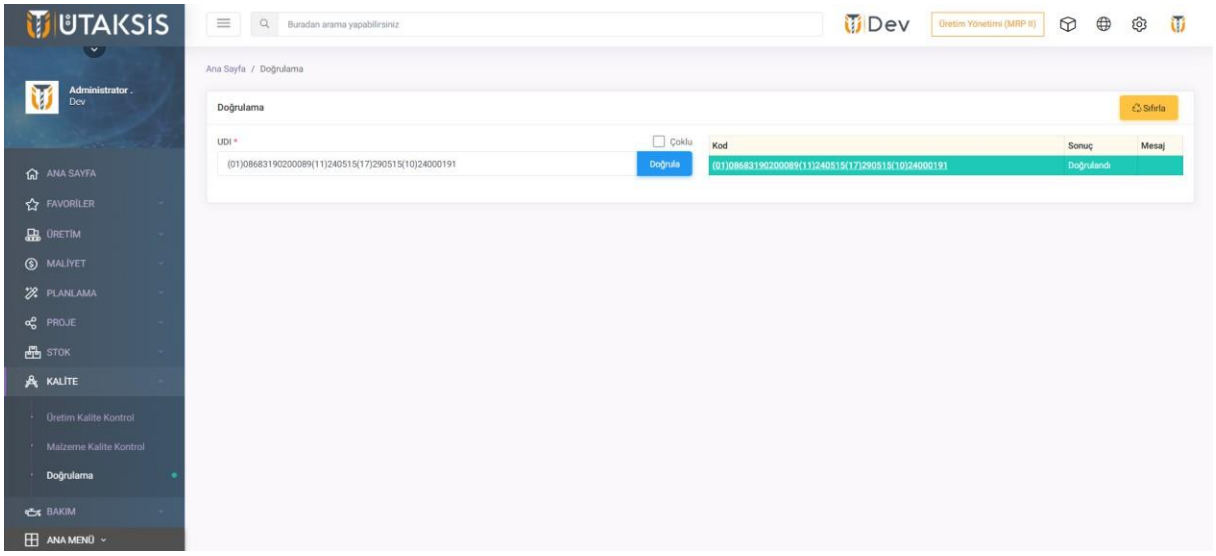


Image 200

- **Reflection to Production Order:**

The label verification made on the Verification page under the Quality menu is listed under the "Verification" tab in the production order.

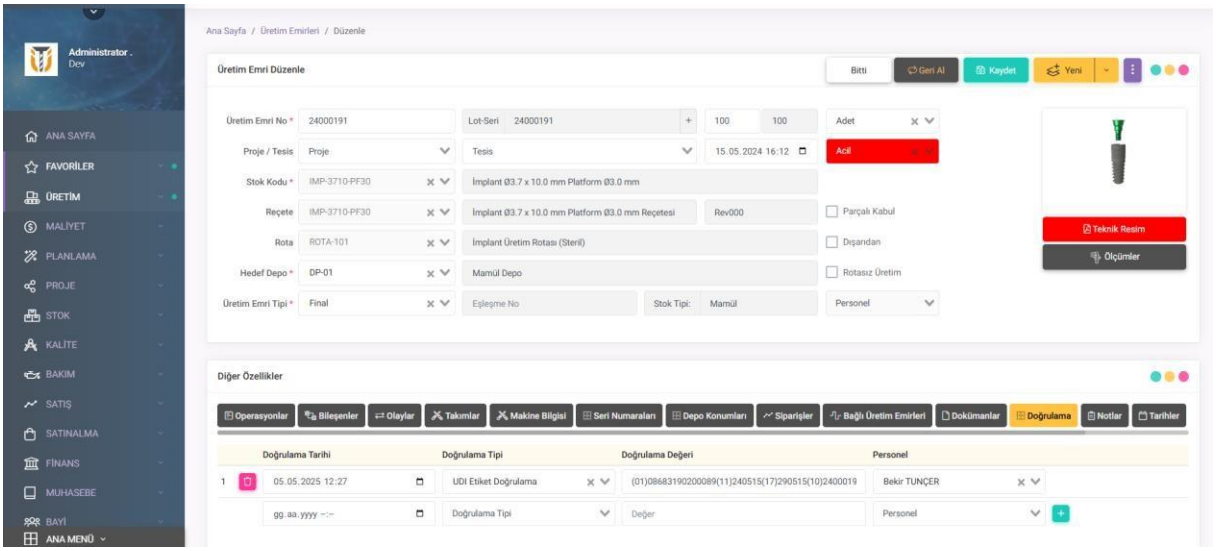


Image 201

7.2.42 CARE

7.2.43 Machine Maintenance

Machine maintenance is the systematic execution of planned maintenance, repair and monitoring processes to optimise the performance and lifetime of production equipment.

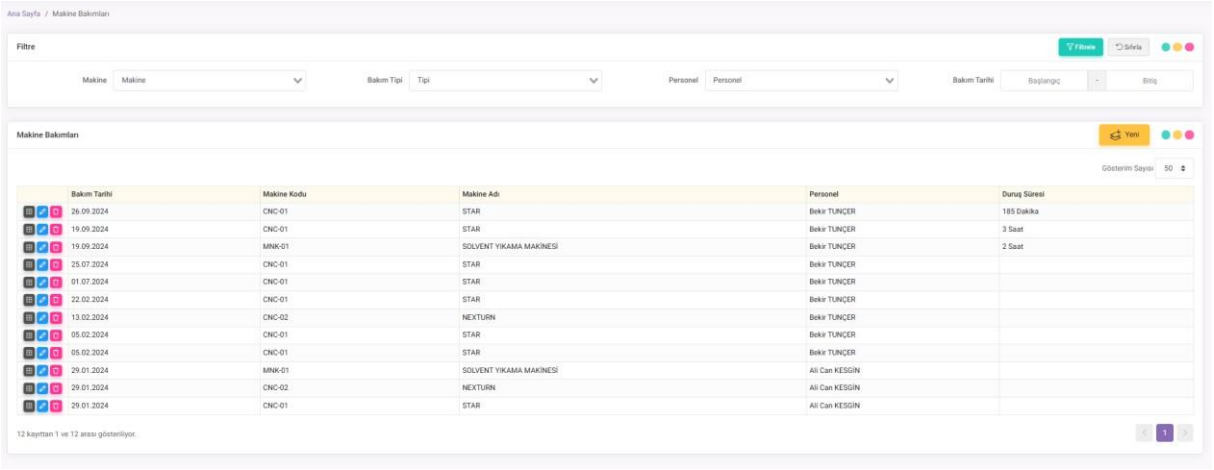
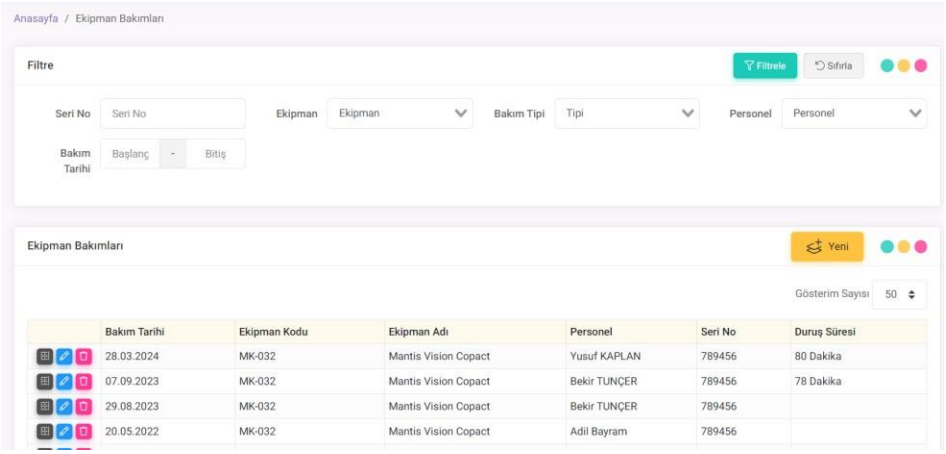


Image 202

While recording machine maintenance, maintenance in the same period can be selected and recorded collectively.

7.2.44 Equipment Maintenance

Equipment maintenance is the area where planned maintenance, repair and monitoring processes of production equipment are carried out systematically.



Picture 203

When equipment maintenance is recorded, maintenance in the same period can be recorded by selecting them collectively.

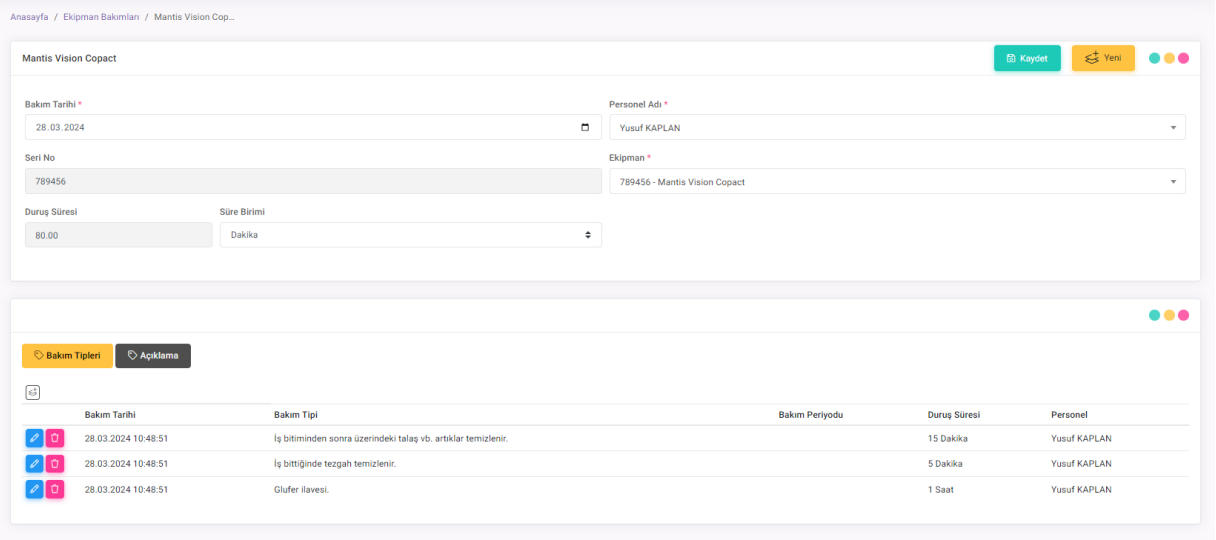
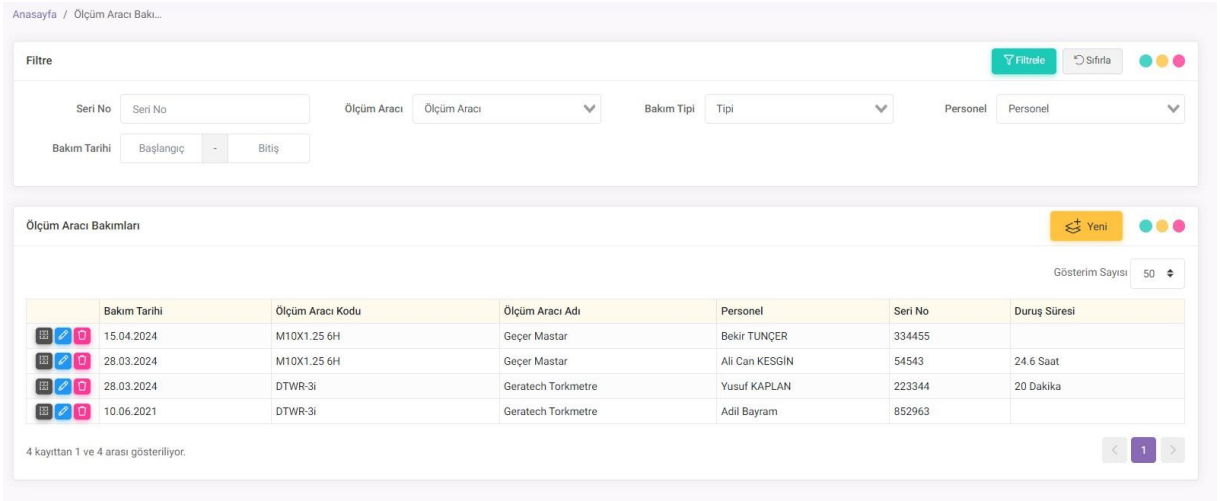


Image 204

7.2.45 Measurement Tool Maintenance

Measuring instrument maintenance is the area where planned maintenance and monitoring processes are systematically carried out to ensure the accuracy, reliability and performance of measuring instruments used in production and quality control processes.



Picture 205

While recording the maintenance of the measuring tool, the maintenance in the same or different periods can be selected and recorded collectively.

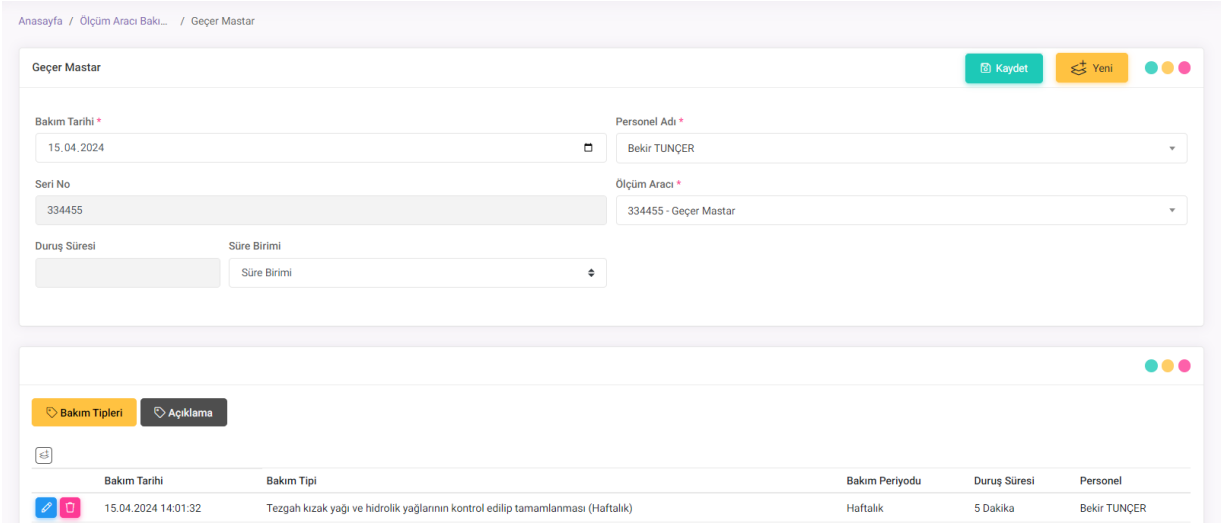


Image 206

7.2.46 Tool Maintenance

It is the area where tool maintenance is recorded.

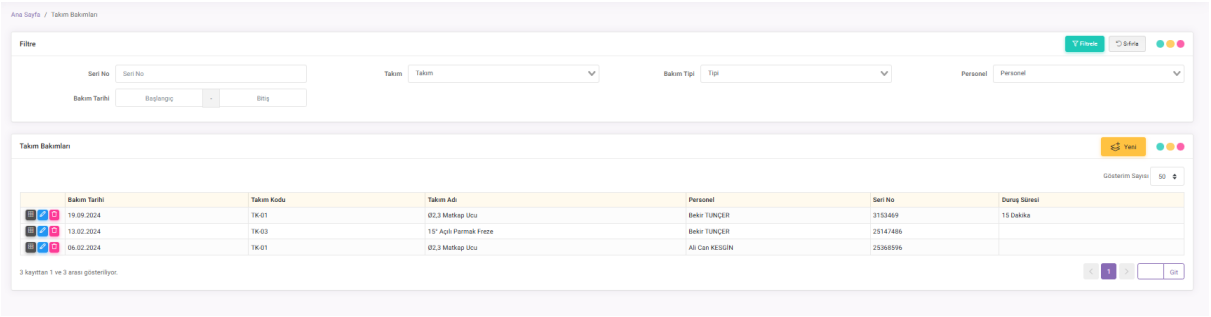


Image 207

While recording team maintenance, maintenance in the same or different periods can be selected and recorded collectively.

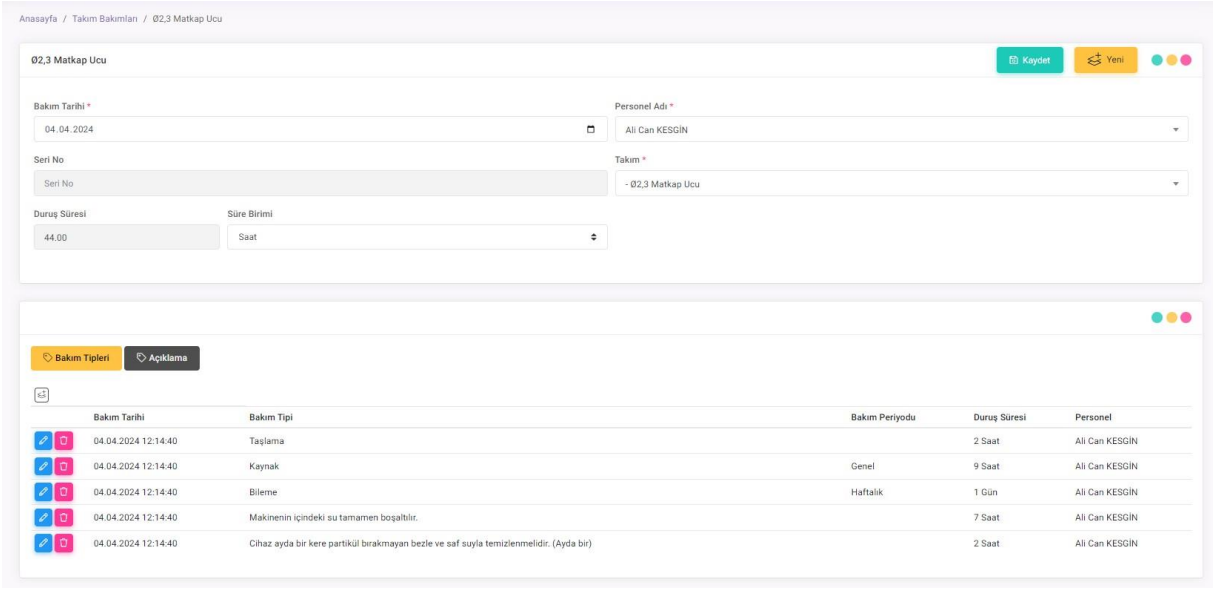


Image 208

7.2.47 SALE

7.2.48 Sales Offers

This is the field where pre-order sales offers are defined. Data can be entered in the product information, quantity information and price information fields related to the offer given on the offer editing page.

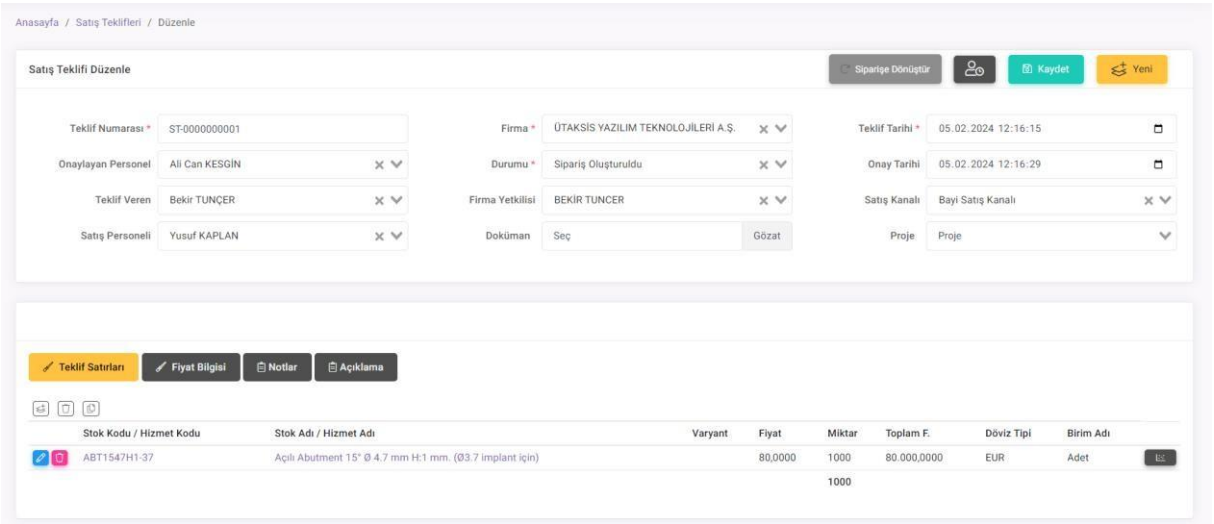


Image 209

7.2.49 Sales Orders

It is the area where the orders placed are displayed and managed in bulk. Orders may have come in different ways. It may have been converted from an offer to an order, ordered from a dealer or created directly by the user.

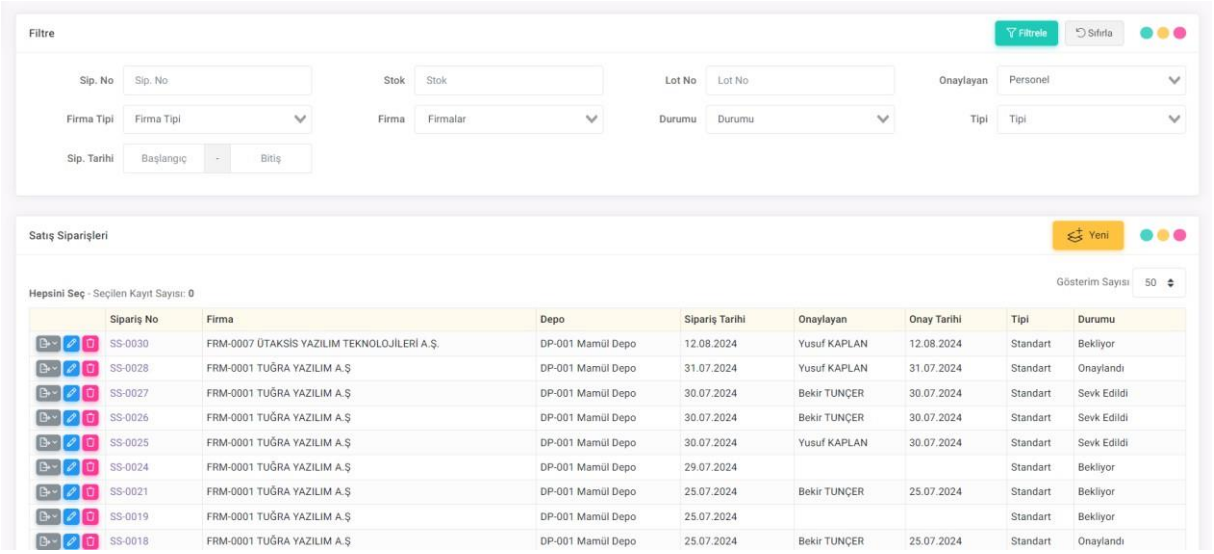
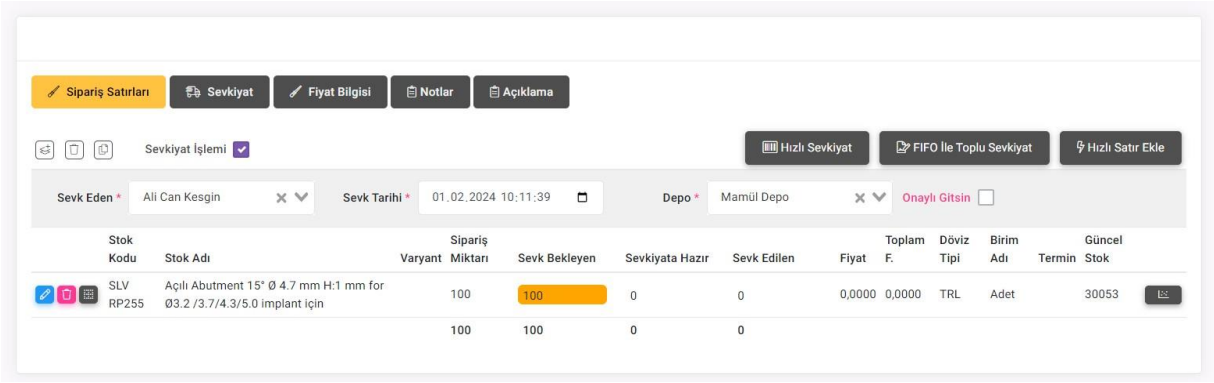


Image 210

If the products for which the order is created from the edit order page are available, shipment can be made. If not available, a deadline date can be defined. In shipment operations, the shipment can be progressed by selecting the unapproved / approved shipment status.



Picture 211

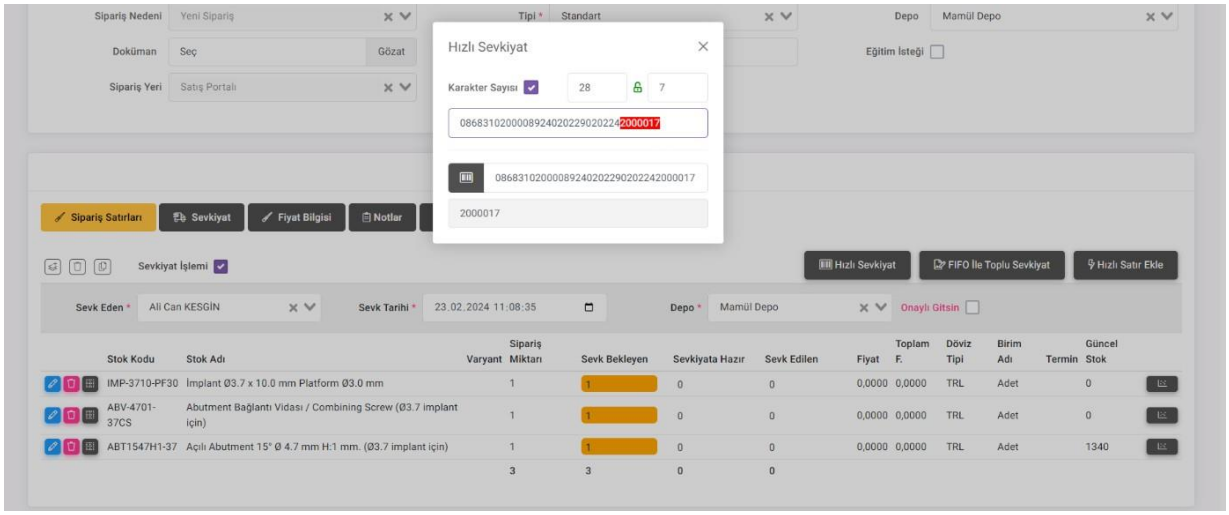


Image 212

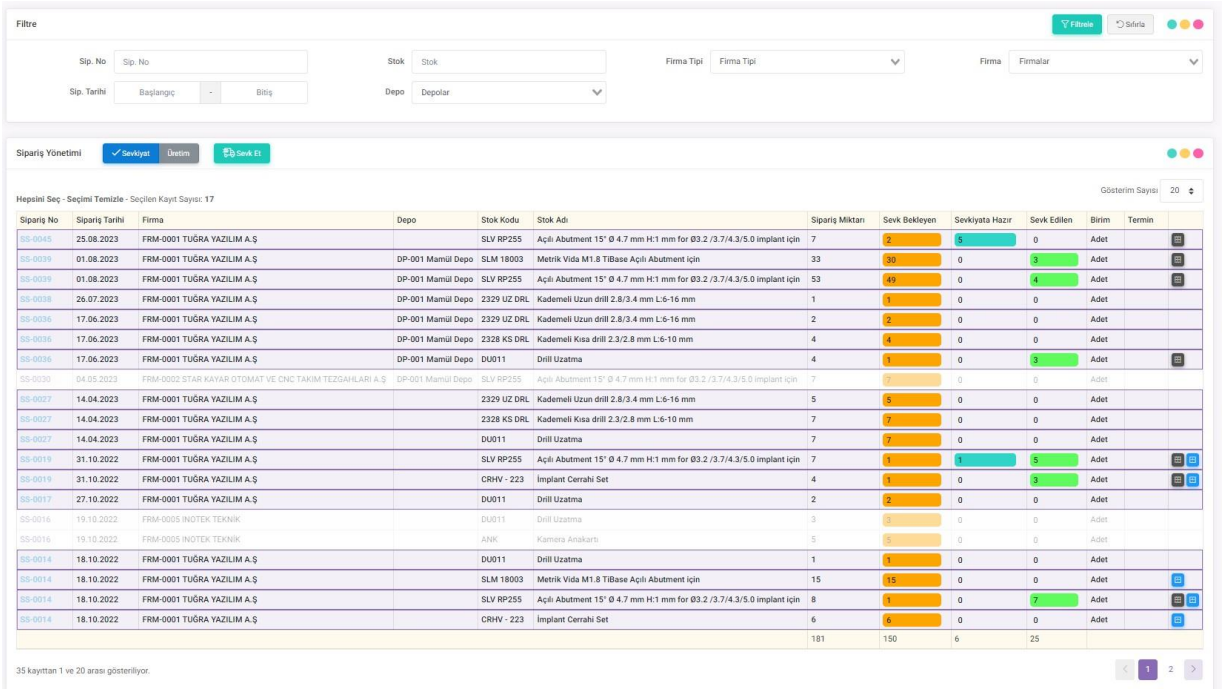
When you enter the dispatch process on the sales orders page, the "Fast Dispatch" button becomes active. Then click on the "Character Count" button in the pop-up and scan the UDI barcode with the barcode scanner. Then the lot number embedded in the UDI labels is selected and the character change is displayed above. After the identification is made, the lot embedded in the UDI labels is automatically withdrawn from the warehouse by scanning the barcode again on the bottom line. Thus, the fast dispatch process takes place from this page.

7.2.50 Order Management

It is the page where all orders are displayed in a single list. Filtering based on company or product can be done here. With the order management page, the products belonging to the orders can be shipped if they are available or can be converted into production if they are not available or if special production is desired for the order.

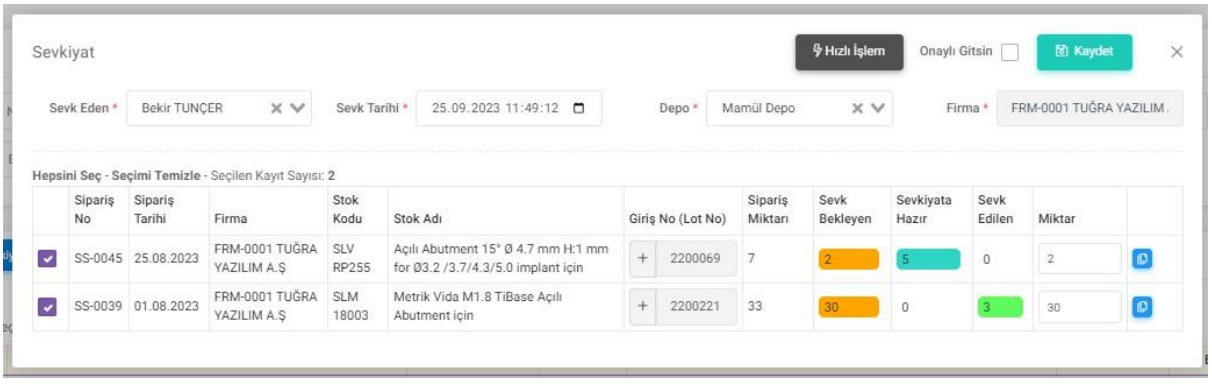
7.2.51 Order Management - Shipment

On the page where all order sales of the orders are displayed as a single list, shipment can be made while the shipment button is selected.



Picture 213

When the shipment is selected, company-based transactions can be made. Because shipments are made on company basis. Products belonging to the relevant company can be shipped individually or collectively. After the products are selected, the screen opens where we can select the lot number information of the products belonging to the order lines by clicking the "Dispatch" button.



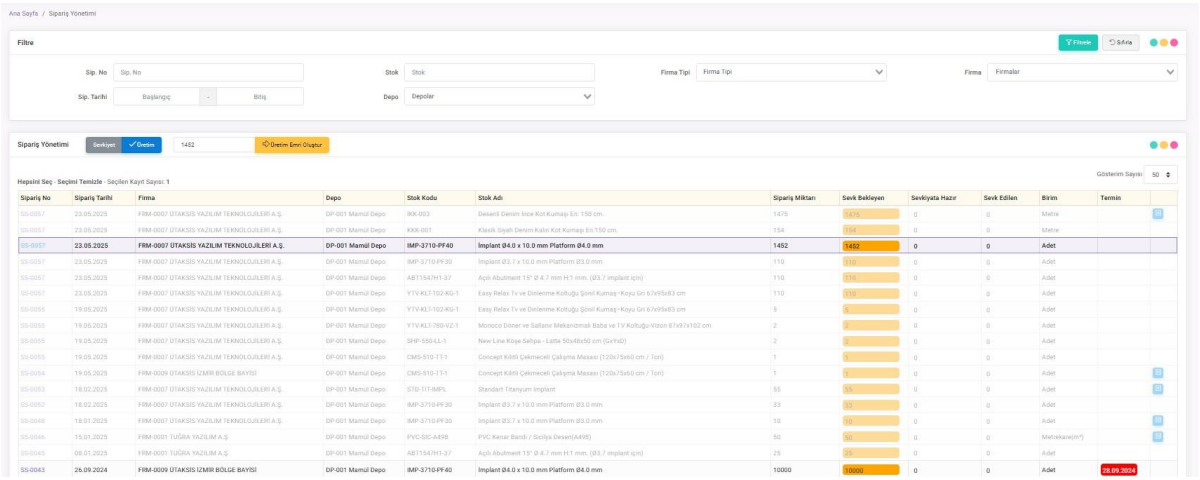
Picture 214

Lot numbers can be selected by entering the lot number and quantity information from the screen that opens or batch lot numbers can be selected with the quick action button. After lot numbers and quantity information are defined, shipment can be made.

7.2.52 Order Management

7.2.53 Production

This is the area where all orders are displayed in a single list and the order is converted to production. In case the order lines are converted to production, since the production should be done on a product basis, when a product is selected from the lines, other products are disabled and prevented from being selected. A product can be ordered by more than one company.



Picture 215

After selecting the products to be produced, the sum of the quantities waiting for dispatch is created as the number of production orders. However, changes can be made in the number of production order here. The type of the production order created in this way is created as order production order.

7.2.54 Order Process Requests

The order processing requests module is designed to make it easier for users to take action (e.g. cancellation, return or exchange) on orders. In this section,

to orders orientated towards demands its creation, management and Monitoring is provided.

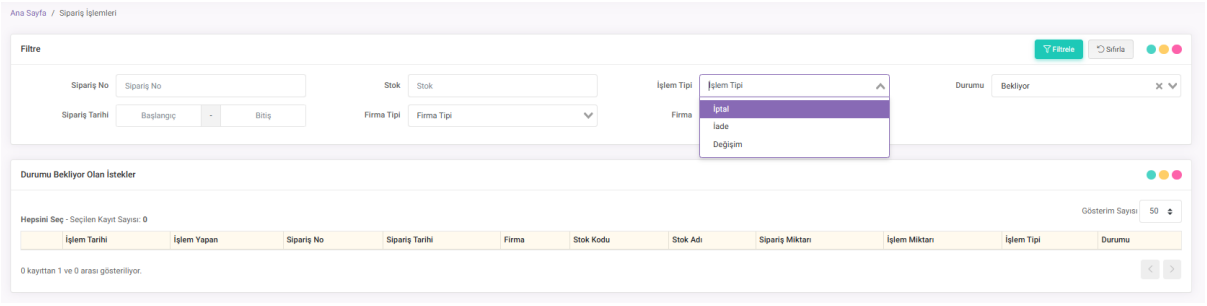
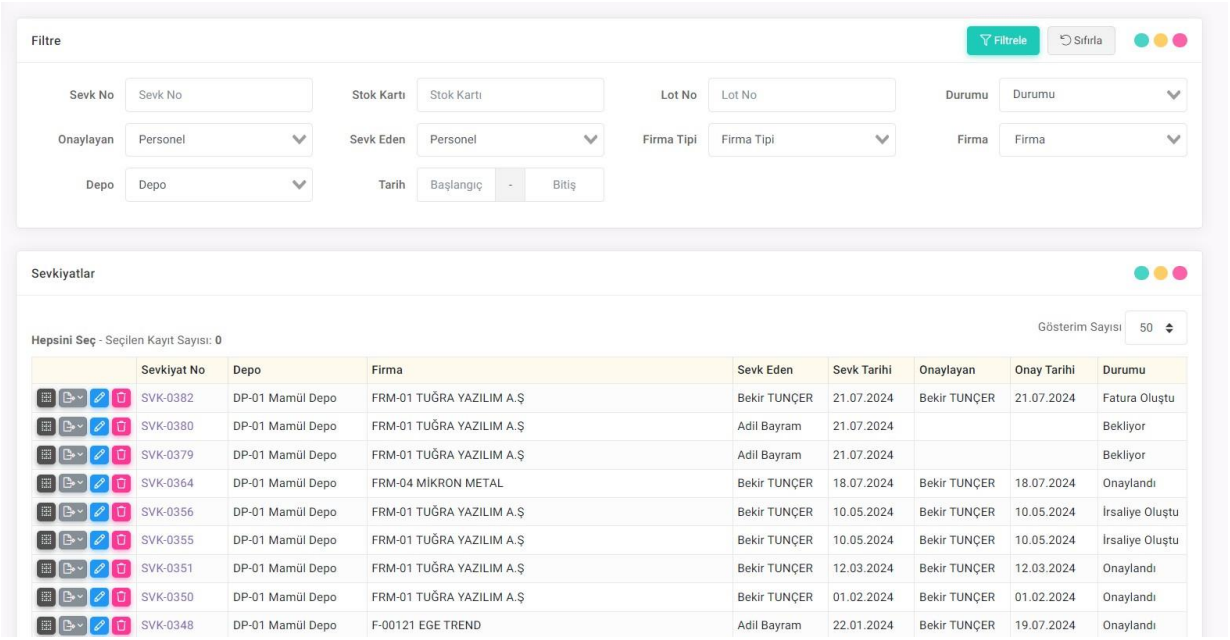


Image 216

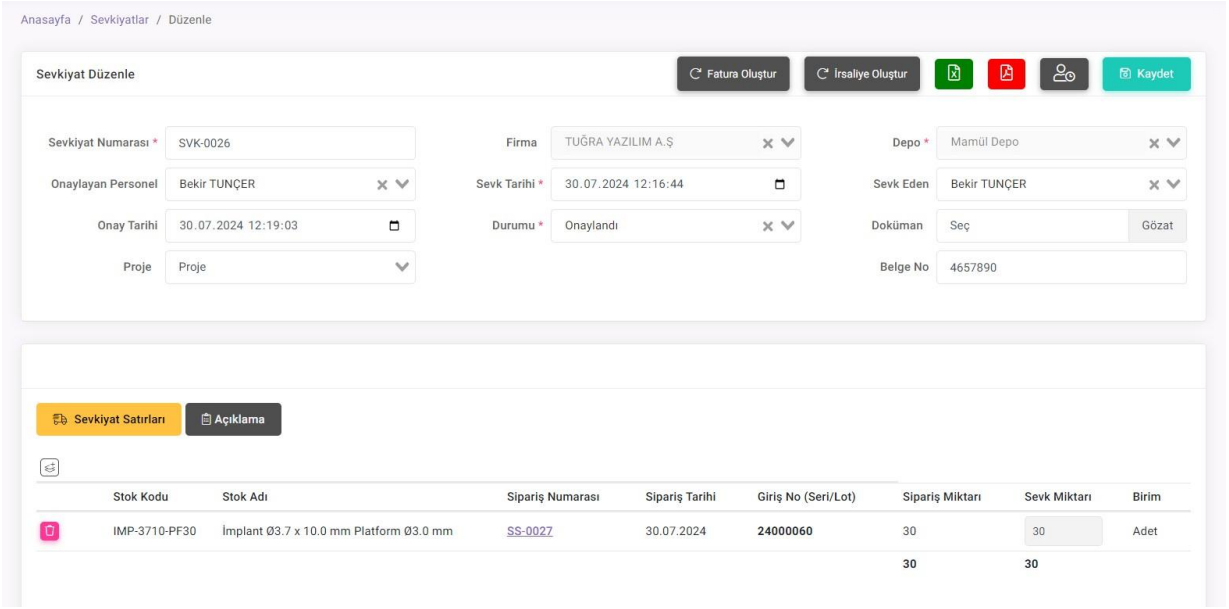
7.2.55 Shipments

It is the field where all shipments made are listed.



Picture 217

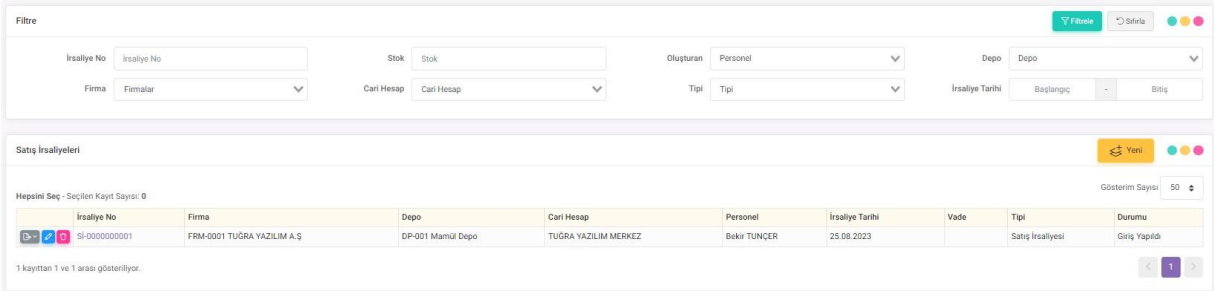
In shipment transactions, changes can be made to the shipment lines before approval. However, changes cannot be made to the quantity information of approved shipments. When you want to make changes, the status of the shipment must be pending. In addition, a delivery note or invoice can be created from the edit page of the related shipment.



Picture 218

7.2.56 Sales Waybills

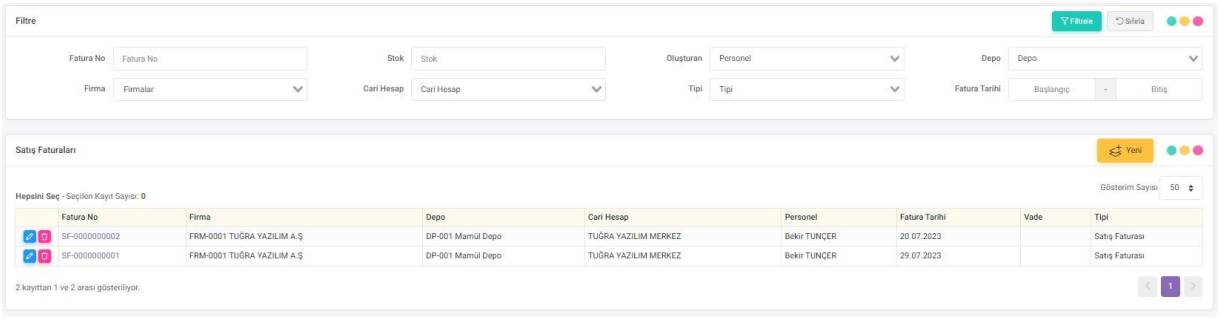
After the shipment of the orders is created and approved, if the current account of the company to which the shipment is made is defined, a dispatch note can be created. A pdf printout of the related delivery notes can be obtained.



Picture 219

7.2.57 Sales Invoices

After the shipment of the orders is created and approved, an invoice can be created if the current account of the company to which the shipment is made is defined. A pdf printout of the relevant invoices can be obtained.



Picture 220

7.2.58 PURCHASE

7.2.59 Purchase Requests

This is the field where purchase requests are defined. When you want to create a new request, request in the lines Product and quantity knowledge entering the input adequate will be available.

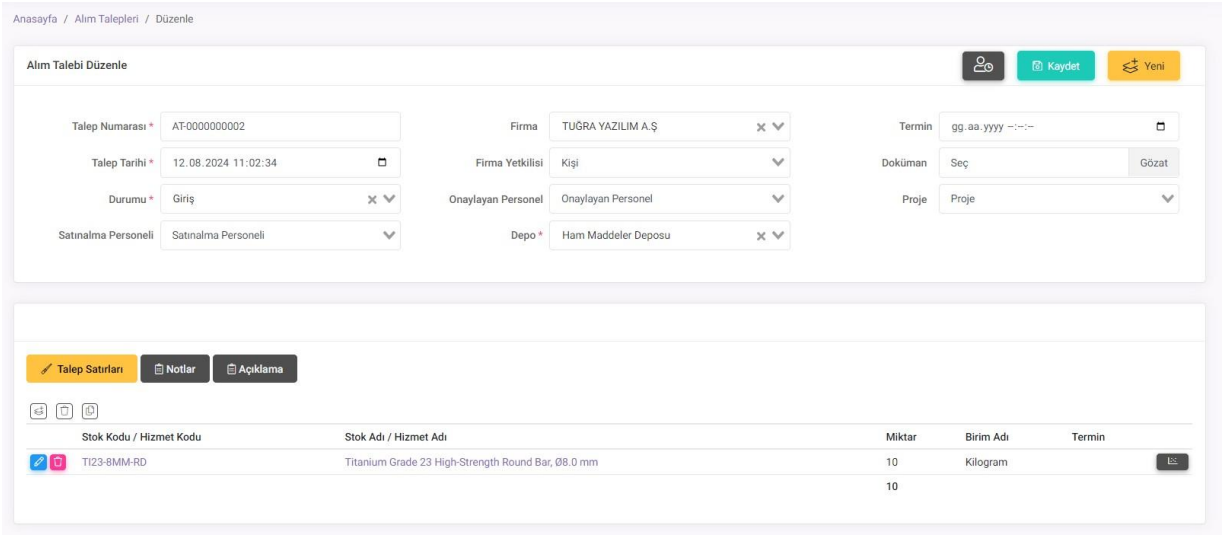
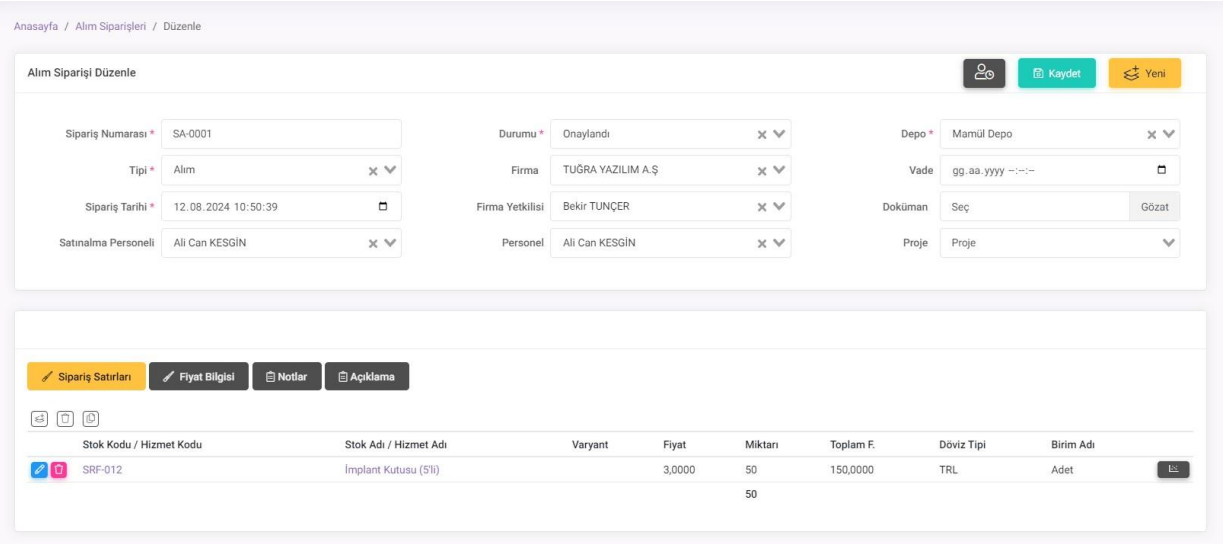


Image 221

7.2.60 Purchase Orders

It is the module where orders are passed to suppliers based on approved purchase requests.

Order details are managed here.

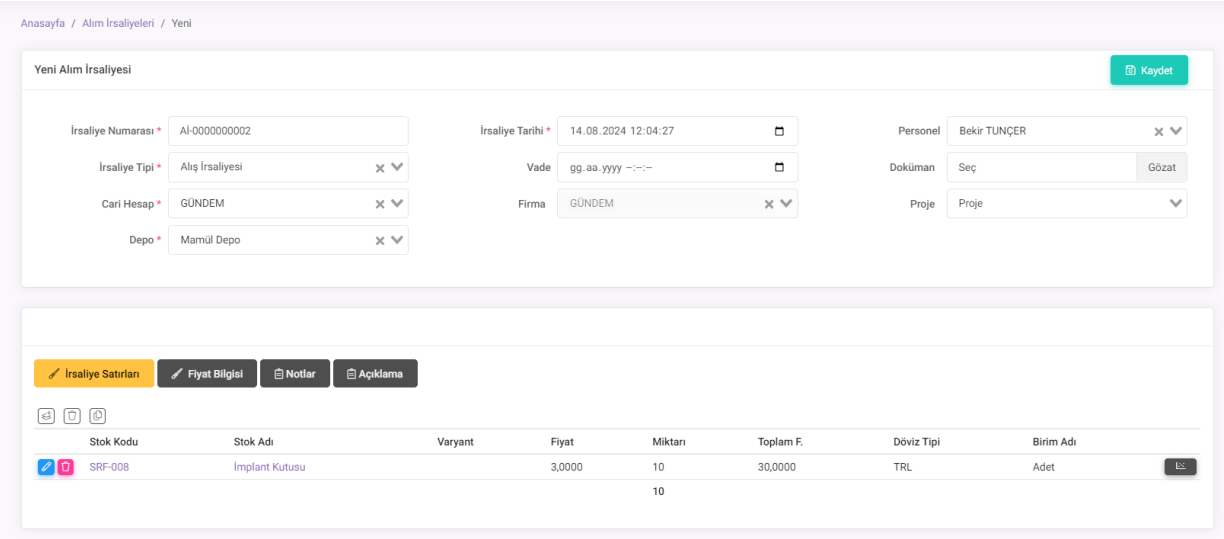


Picture 222

7.2.61 Purchase Waybills

This is the area where the physical acceptance of the products coming from the supplier is made.

The process of entering the warehouse is started here.



Picture 223

7.2.62 Purchase Invoices

It is the section where goods/service invoices of suppliers are recorded and accounted.

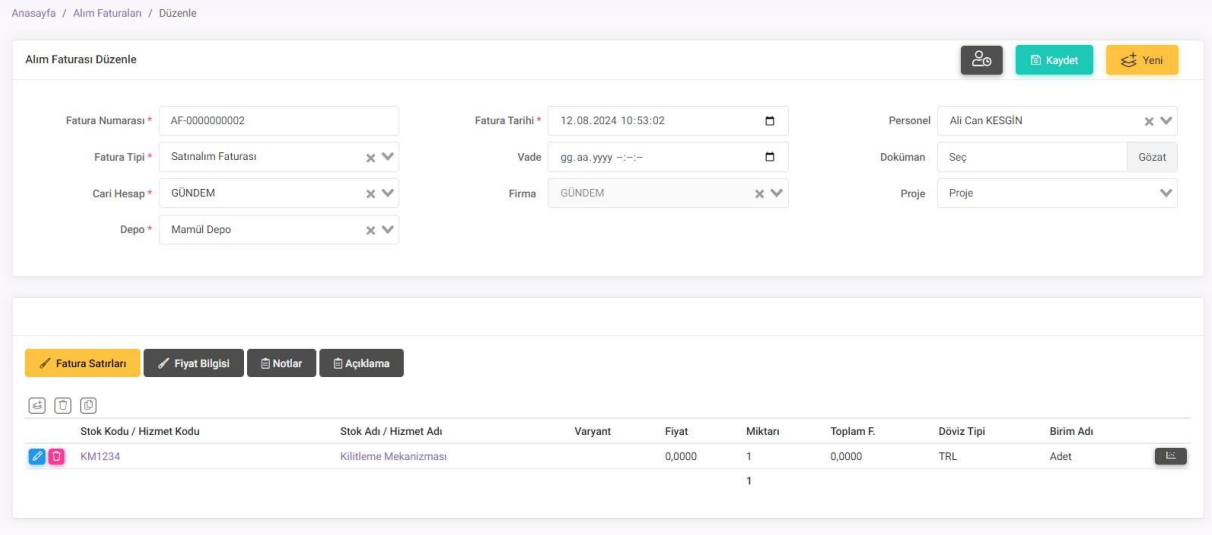
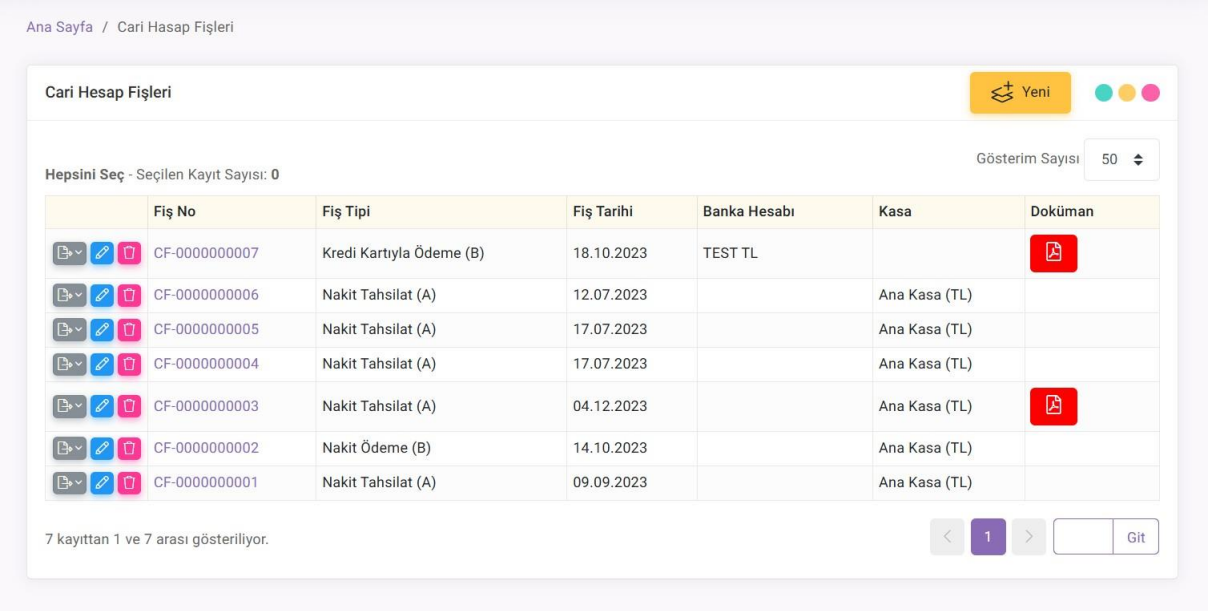


Image 224

7.2.63 FINANCE

7.2.64 Current Account Receipts

Current Account Receipt is a document used to document and account for financial transactions of companies with suppliers, customers or other business partners. Transactions can be made with various payment/collection methods such as cash, cheque, promissory note, credit card, bank or offset.



Picture 225

7.2.65 Bank Receipts

A bank receipt is an accounting voucher used to document cash transactions (e.g. withdrawals from the bank to the safe or deposits from the safe to the bank) with the entity's banks in the system.

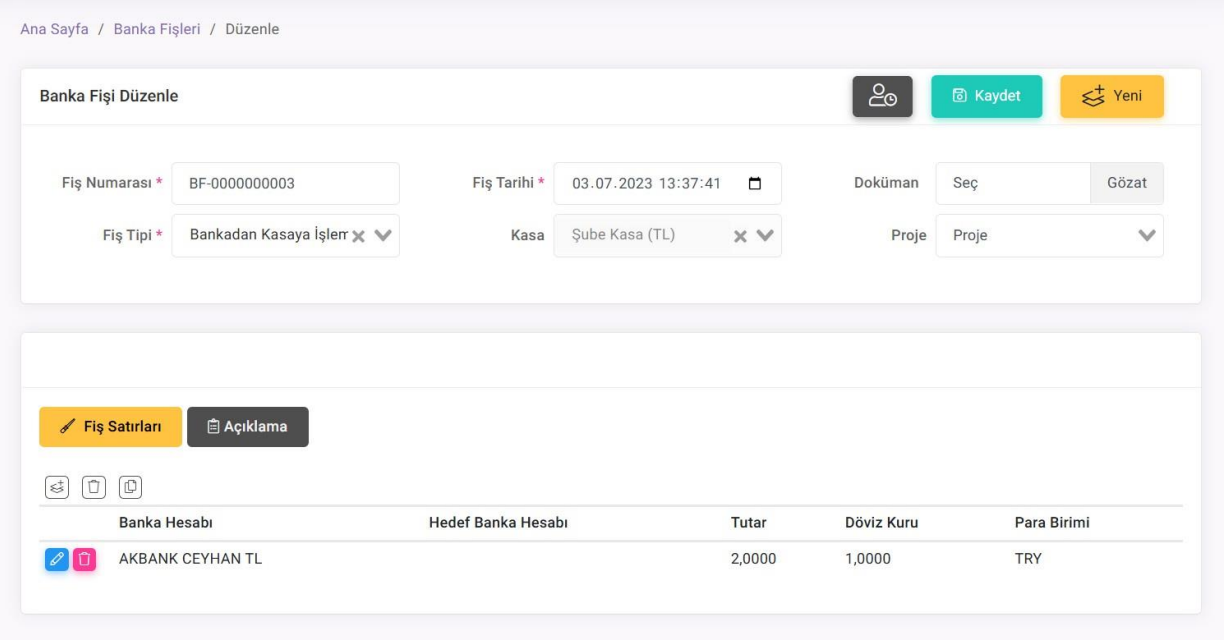


Image 226

7.2.66 Cash Receipts

Cash receipt is an accounting document that documents the cash in or out transactions made to the company's cash register. "Cash In" transactions represent collections and "Cash Out" transactions represent payments.

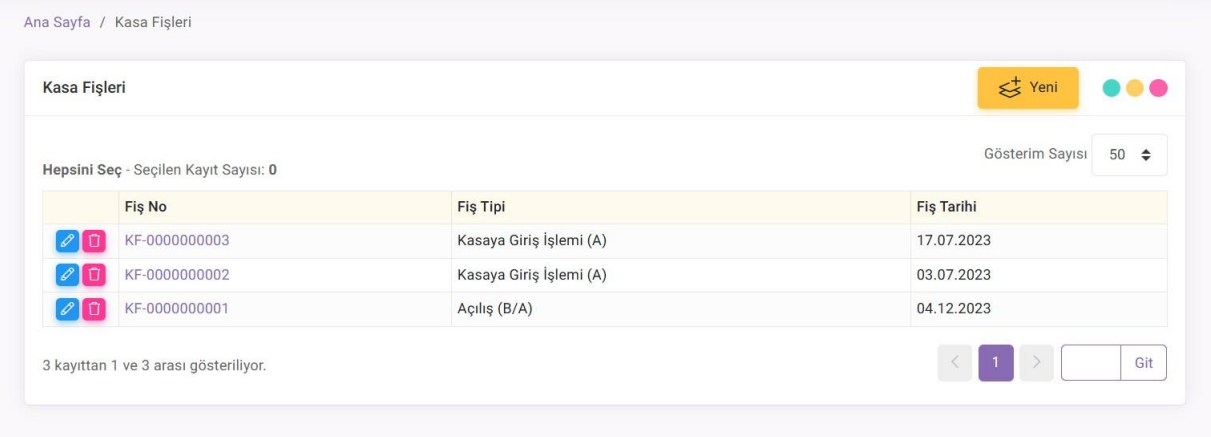


Image 227

7.2.67 Exchange Rates

The Exchange Rates screen is a management panel where the buying/selling rates of different currencies are defined and can be updated automatically via the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT) when necessary.

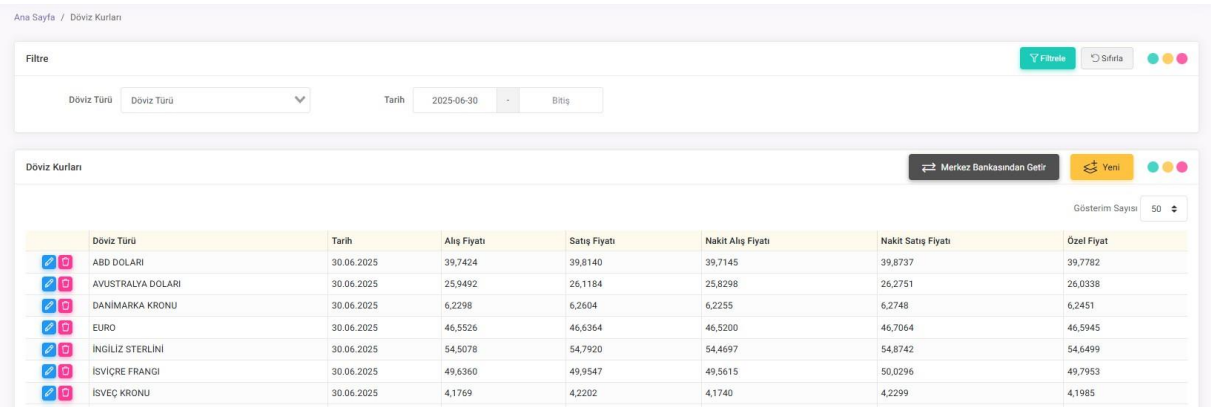


Image 228

7.2.68 ACCOUNTING

7.2.69 Accounting Receipts

Accounting Receipts are documents that document and record the financial transactions of the enterprise. It ensures that financial movements such as income, expenditure, collection and disbursement are recorded in detail and ensures the accuracy and transparency of accounting records.

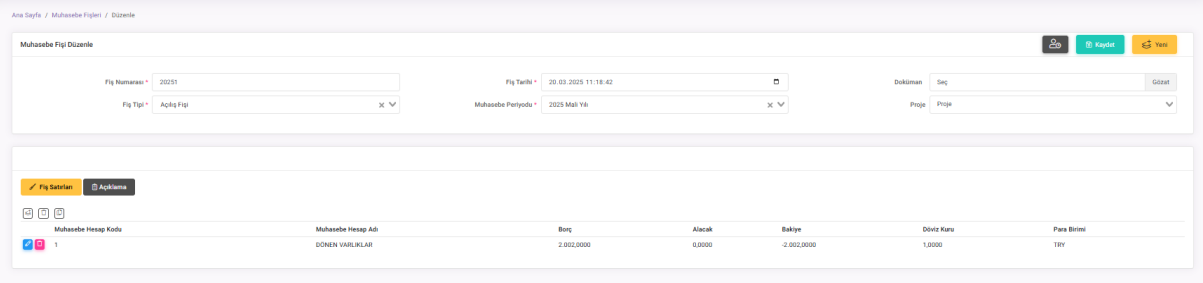
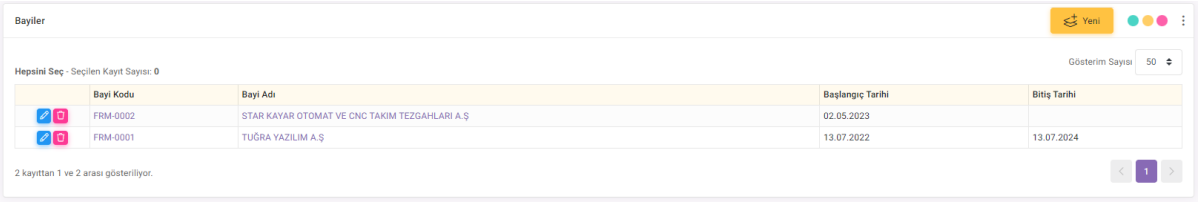


Image 229

7.2.70 DEALER

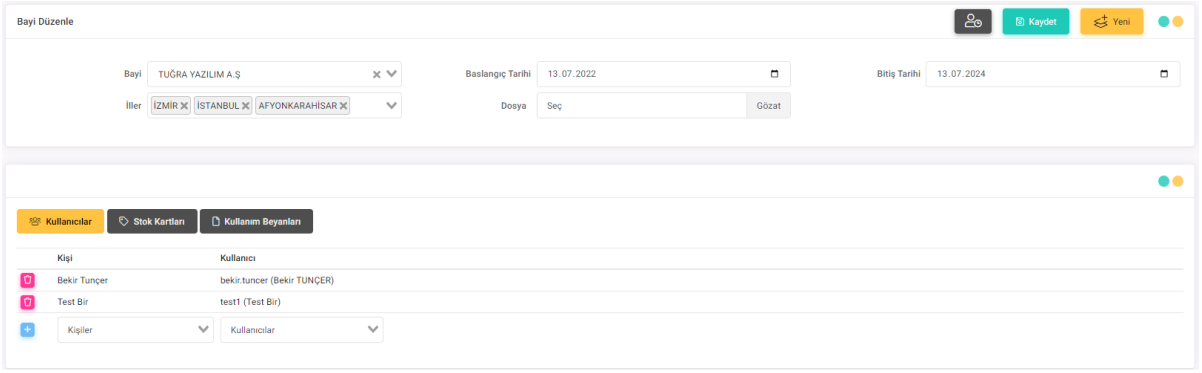
7.2.71 Dealers

Dealers are commercial intermediary institutions that are authorised by manufacturers or suppliers to deliver their products or services to the end consumer and undertake distribution and sales functions.



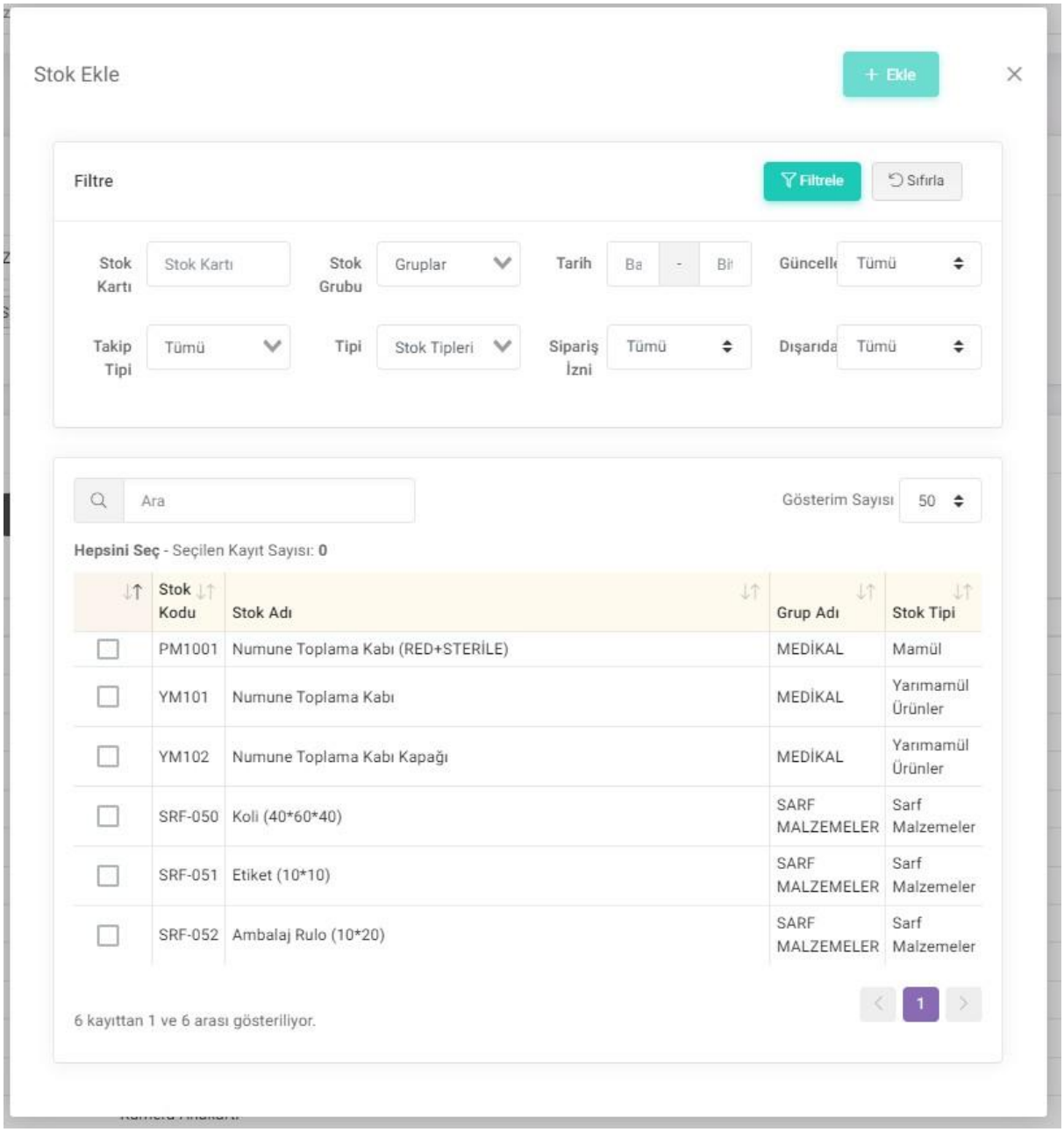
Picture 230

- **Dealer** It is the field where the company defined as a dealer is selected.
- **Start Date:** This field defines the start date of the dealership agreement.
- **End Date:** This field defines the end date of the dealership agreement.
- **Provinces:** It is the field where the provinces where the dealer is authorised are defined.
- **File:** It is the field for adding any document.



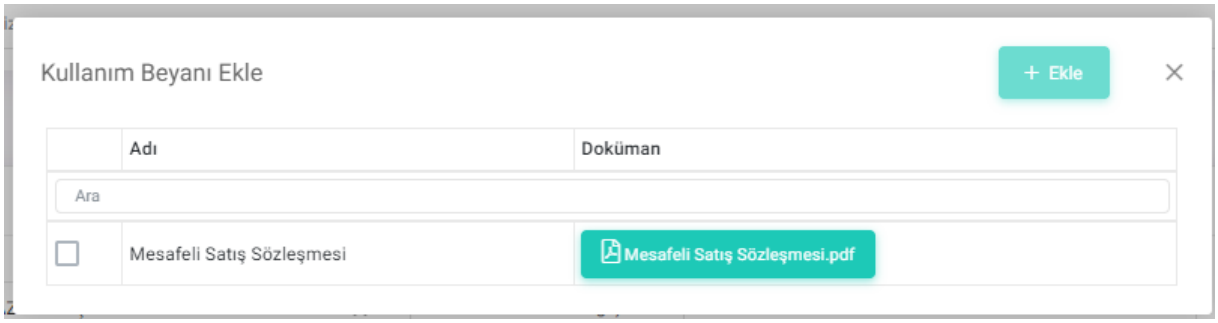
Picture 231

- **Users** The people who will make transactions on behalf of the dealer are defined under the company heading. Then, the people added in the "companies" screen and the users added in the "users" menu are matched in this screen.
- **Inventory Cards:** Stock cards registered in the system can be defined separately for each dealer or all stock cards can be defined and orders can be placed. When you want to add stocks, stock cards can be added in bulk according to stock group or stock type if desired by filtering on the screen that opens.



Picture 232

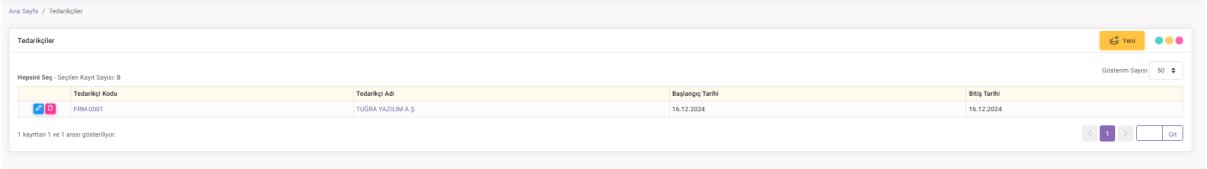
- **Usage Declarations:** It is the area where the relevant company can view and confirm the order by matching the declarations of use defined under other definitions with the companies during the order placement. It can be considered as a distance sales contract between companies.



Picture 233

7.2.72 SUPPLIERS

It is the area where external or internal organisations that provide raw materials, products, services, materials or resources required for the production processes, service delivery or operations of the enterprise are defined.



Picture 234

7.3 REPORTS

7.3.1 STOCK REPORTS

7.3.2 Stock Movements

It is a report that allows detailed monitoring of stock movements and management of processes. Thanks to this report, it is possible to access the movements on the basis of production or stock receipt and order and the sources of these movements.

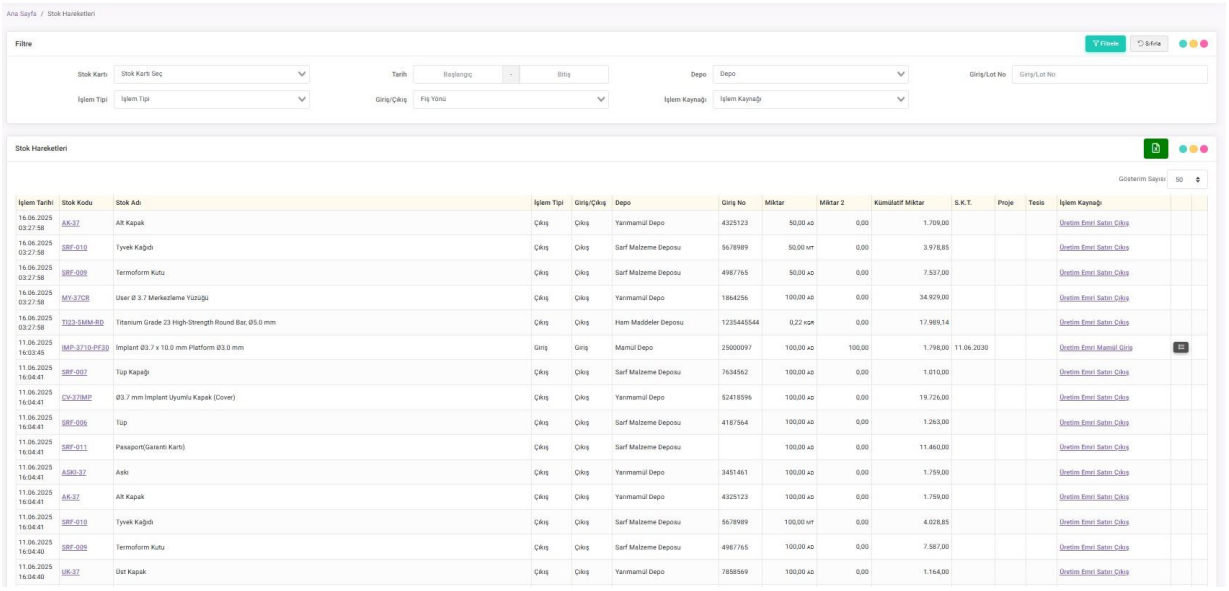
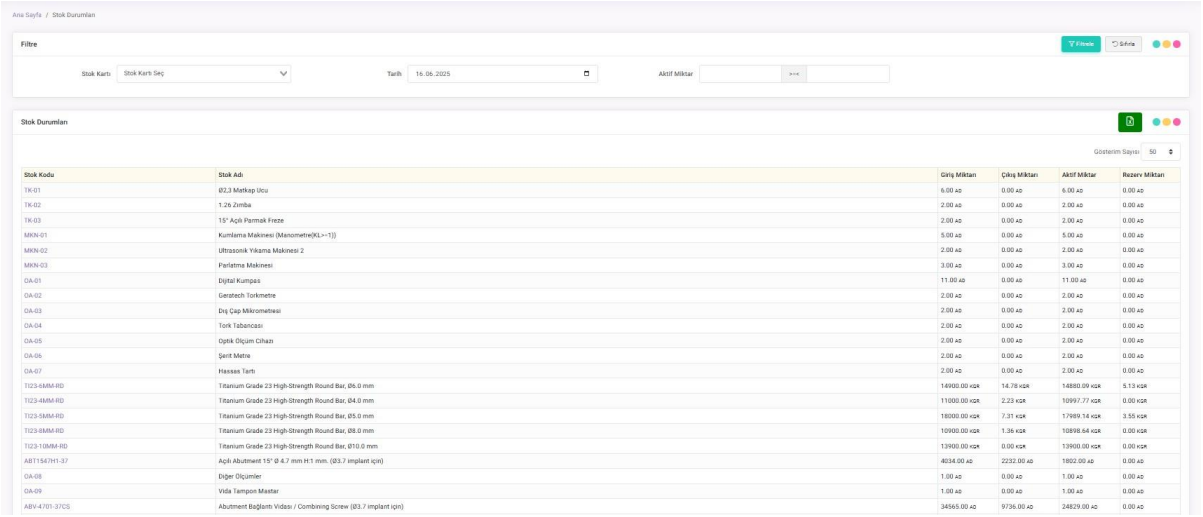


Image 235

7.3.3 Stock Status

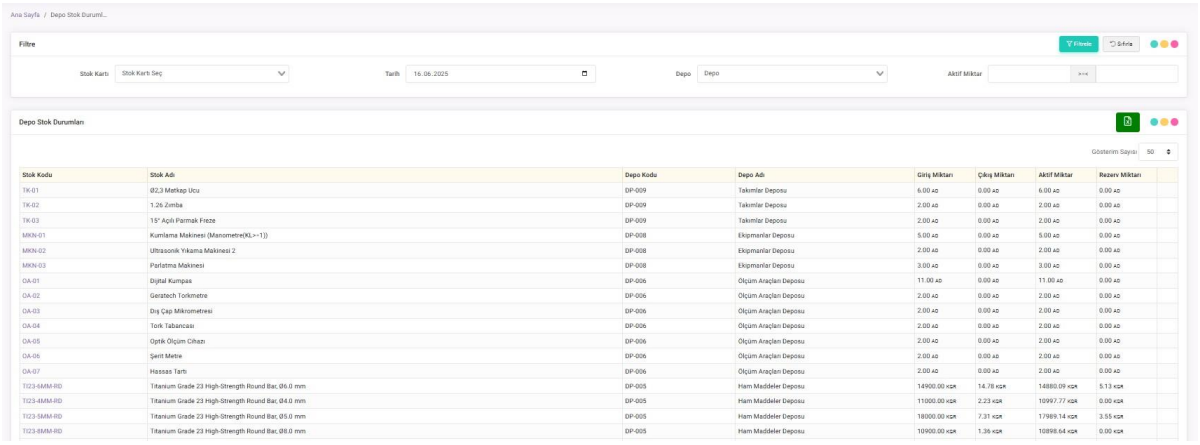
Stock situations Report, of the business in their warehouses found in products It is a critical management tool that shows the instantaneous quantity, status and location of materials or supplies.



Picture 236

7.3.4 Warehouse Stock Status

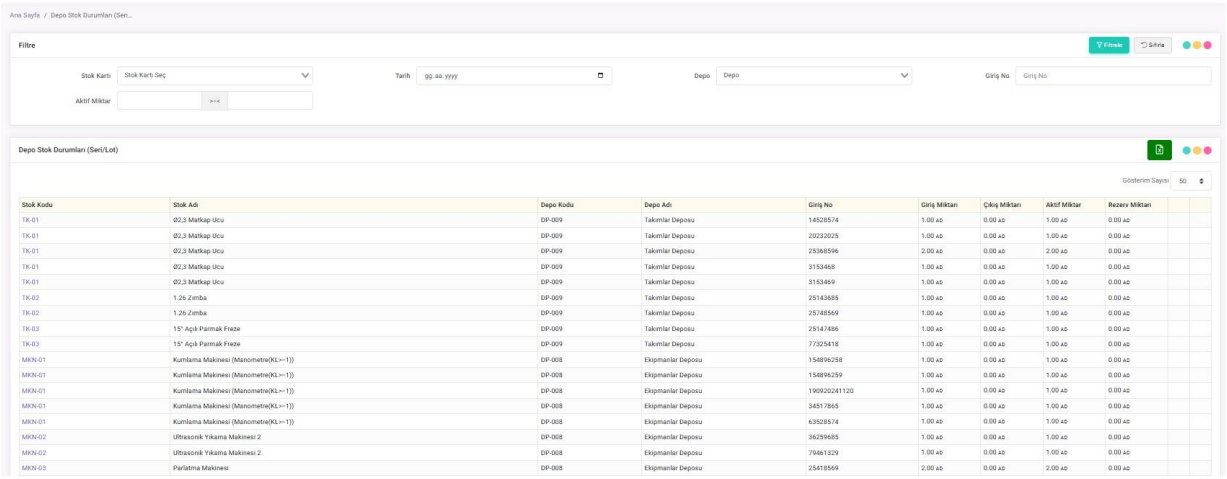
It is a report that summarises the warehouse stocks. In this product-based report, you can access the product information such as Entry and Exit, Active and Reserved status.



Picture 237

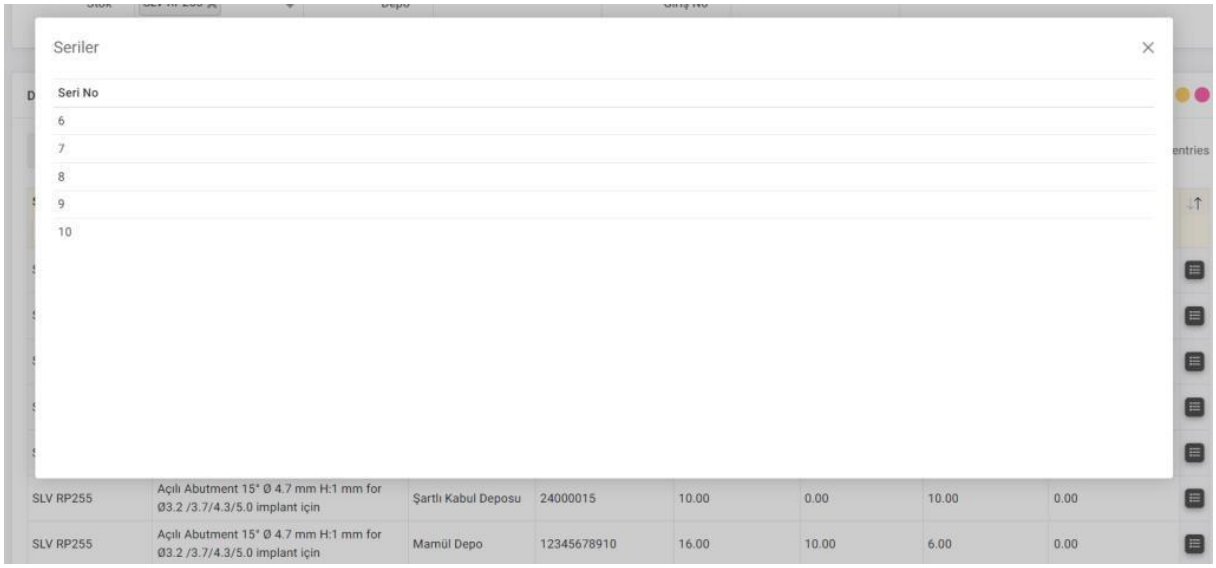
7.3.5 Warehouse Stock Status (Series/Lot)

It is a report showing warehouse stocks on lot basis. In this report, which is based on stock code or lot, you can access the quantity information of Entry, Exit, Remaining and Reserved.



Picture 238

- When the box at the end of the line is clicked, the list of active serial numbers of the related lot is displayed.



Picture 239

7.3.6 Critical Stock Status

It is the area where the critical stock status of the products produced or outsourced is reported. Thanks to this report, it is aimed to carry out and manage the works in a planned manner without disrupting the production and supply chain.

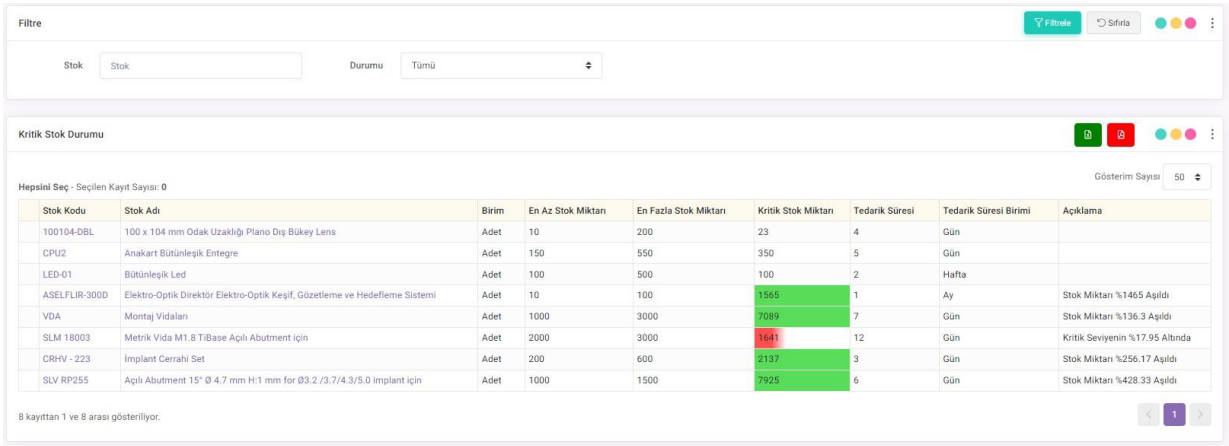
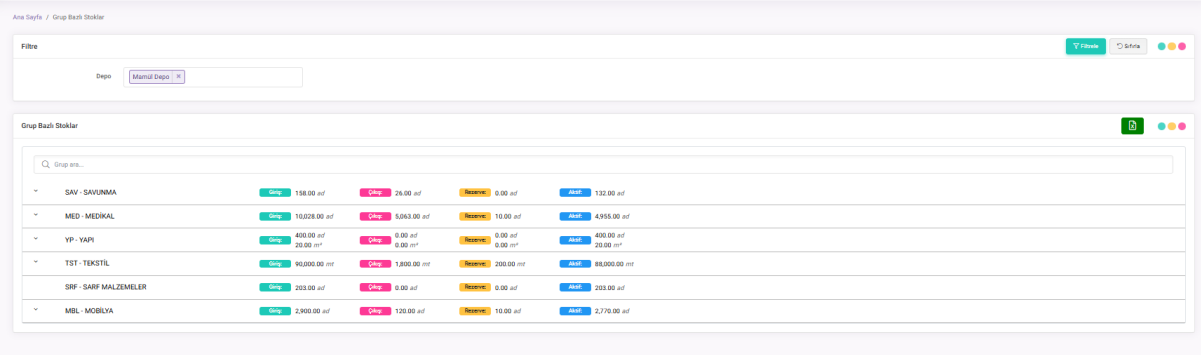


Image 240

7.3.7 Group Based Inventories

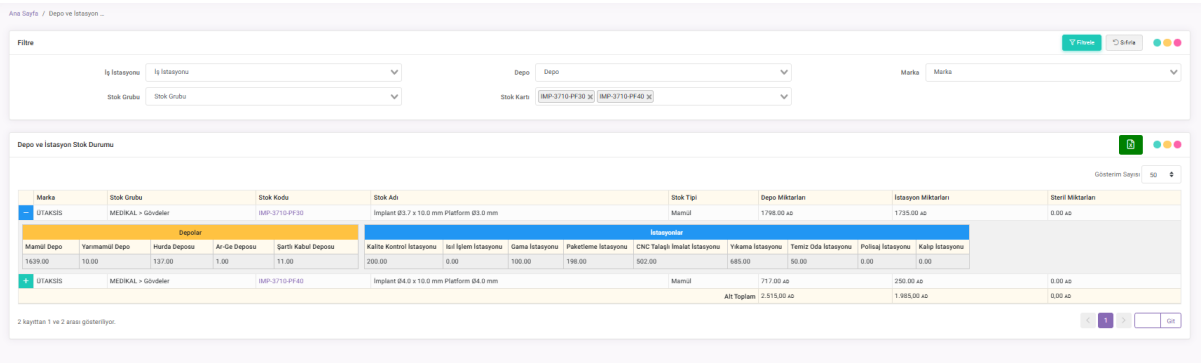
It is a report that provides the display of stocks on a group basis in accordance with predefined stock groups. The data on the screen can be printed as Excel.



Picture 241

7.3.8 Station/Warehouse Stock Status

This report presents station and warehouse stock status in detail. With this report, it is possible to monitor how many stock cards in the production process are located in which stations and in which warehouses the completed products are located.

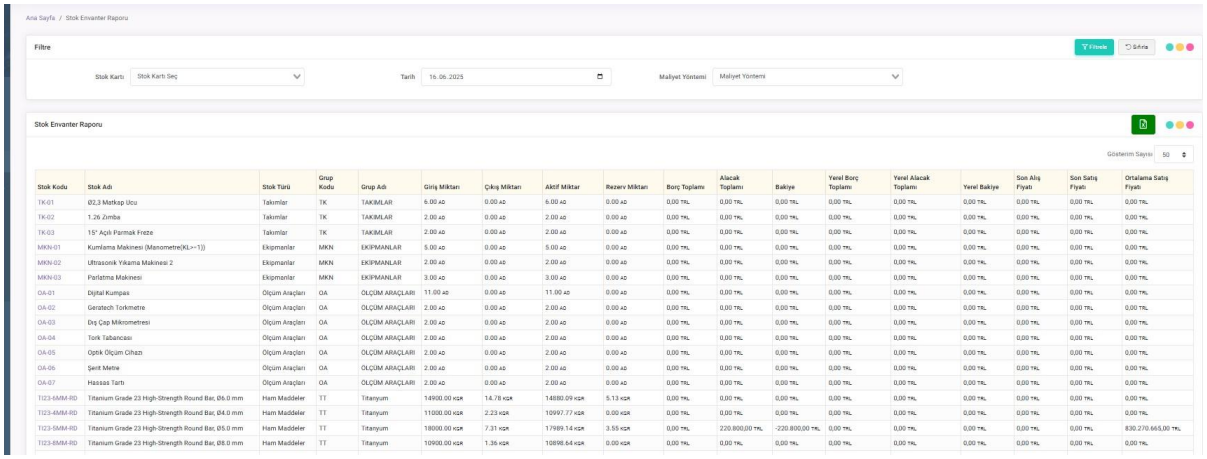


Picture 242

7.3.9 STOCK REPORTS (PRICED)

7.3.10 Stock Inventory

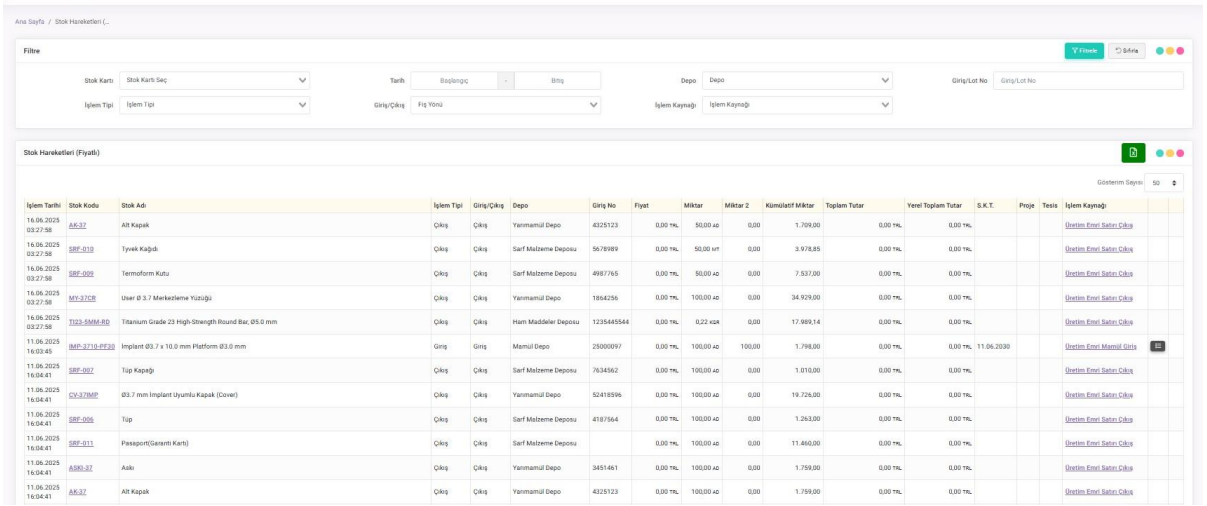
It includes the quantity information of the products in stocks and the cost value of each product. By calculating the total cost amounts of the products, it provides a clear view of the financial value of the inventories.



Picture 243

7.3.11 Inventory Movements (Priced)

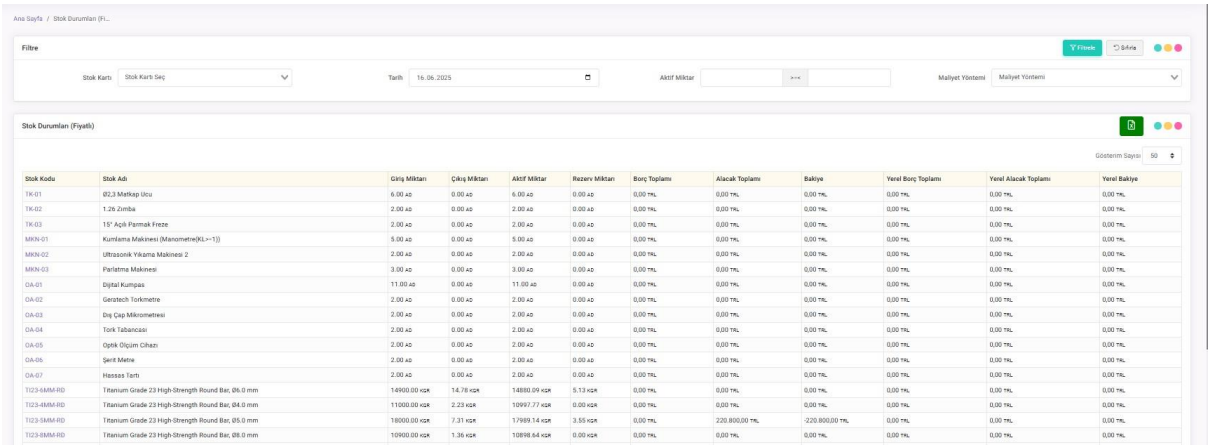
It shows stock entry, exit and transfer movements in detail on the basis of quantity and cost. For each stock movement, the transaction date, product name, movement type and quantity as well as the cost value of the movement are included in the report.



Picture 244

7.3.12 Stock Status (With Price)

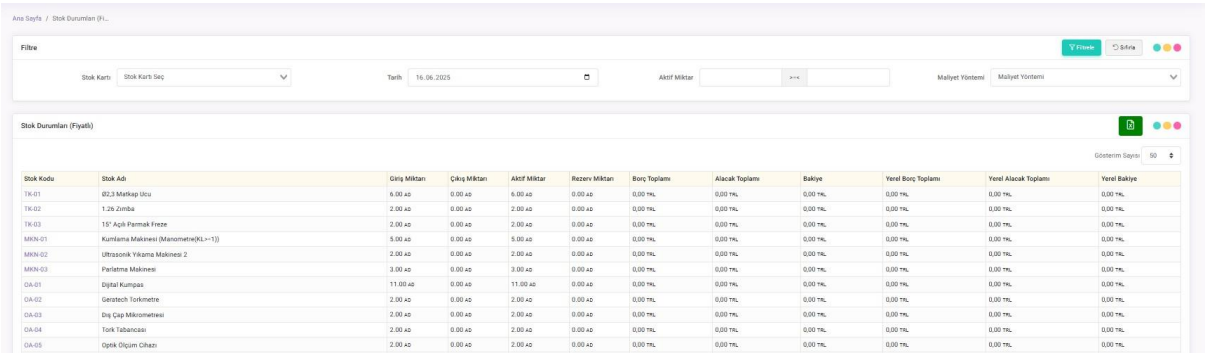
It instantly shows the quantities of stocks in the warehouses and the cost values of these stocks. Along with the number of stocks available on product basis, the cost amount of each product is also reported and the financial value of the stocks is clearly monitored.



Picture 245

7.3.13 Warehouse Stock Status (With Price)

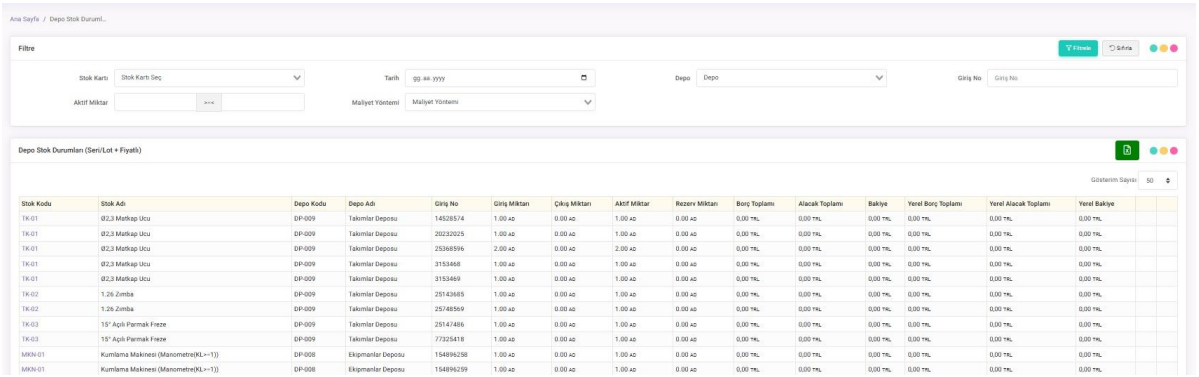
It presents the status of the stocks in different warehouses of the enterprise on the basis of quantity and cost in detail. For each warehouse, the quantities of the products in stock and the cost values of these products are included in the report.



Picture 246

7.3.14 Warehouse Stock Status (Serial/Lot - Priced)

It presents the quantity and cost details of the stocks in the warehouses on serial or lot basis in a comprehensive manner. Serial number or lot information of each product in the warehouse, related stock quantity and cost values are included in the report.



Picture 247

7.3.15 PRODUCTION ORDER REPORTS

7.3.16 Production Order Events

It is an area used for recording and reporting all kinds of situations that may happen to the product during production. Improvements can be made in production processes by using the data obtained through this area.

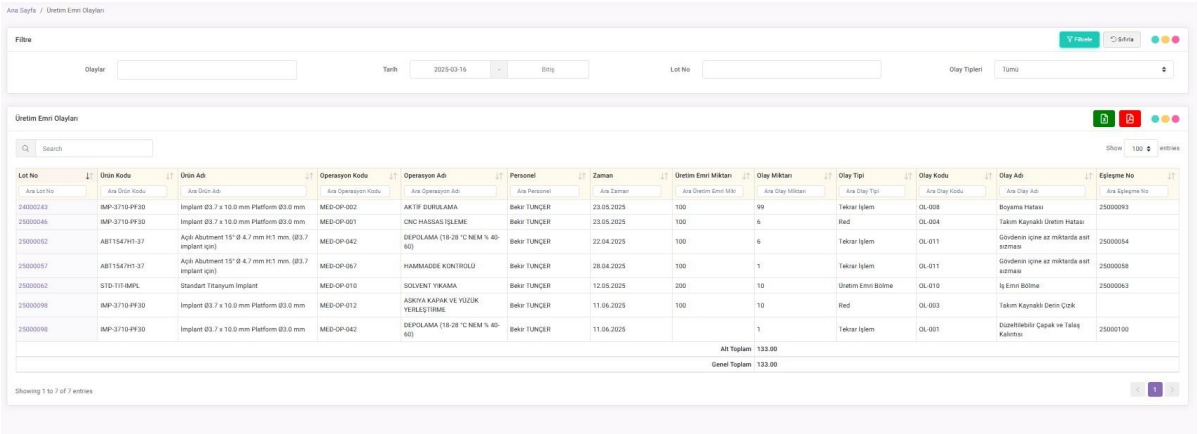
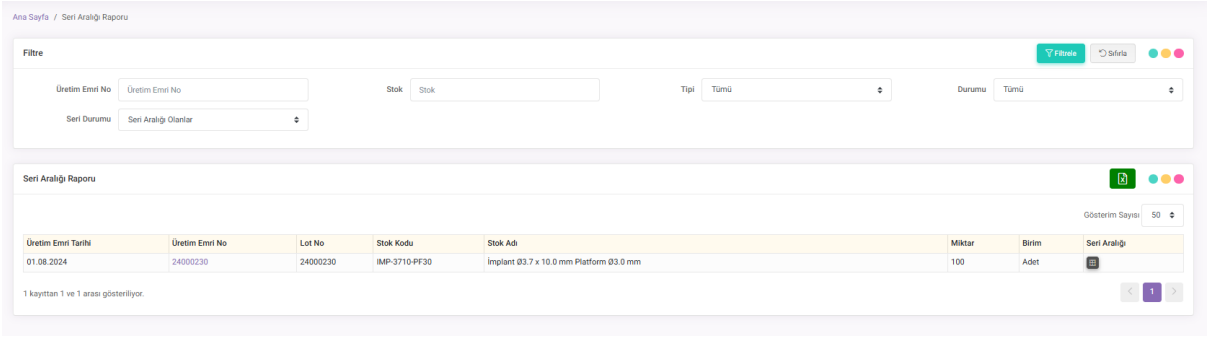


Image 248

7.3.17 Series Range

It is an area used by companies that produce a lot of production and request that each part produced is tracked on a serial basis. Thanks to this field, it is a report that allows easy and error-free management of complex processes.



Picture 249

7.3.18 Operation Based Production

It is a report that records how much production is made in which operation by the personnel working in production. Comparisons can be made by filtering according to stock card, personnel and operations.

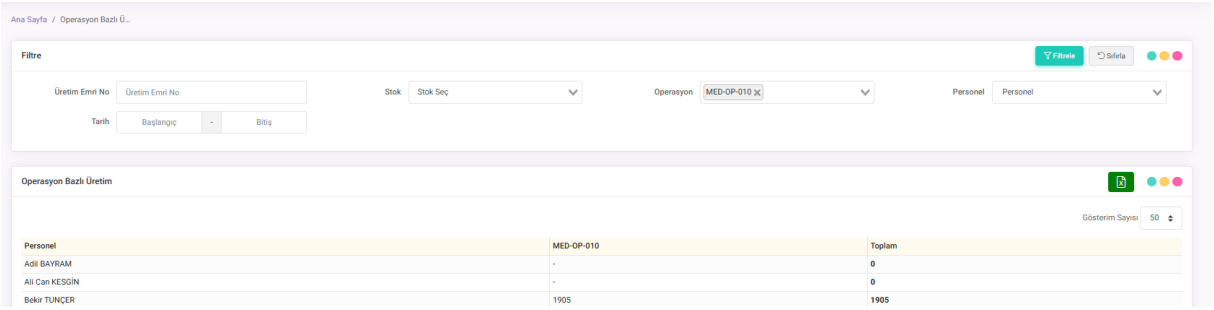
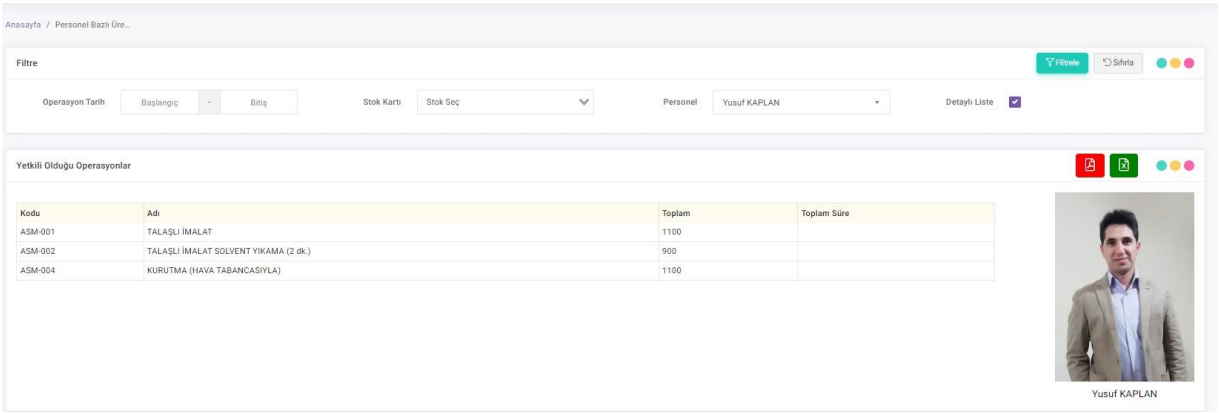


Image 250

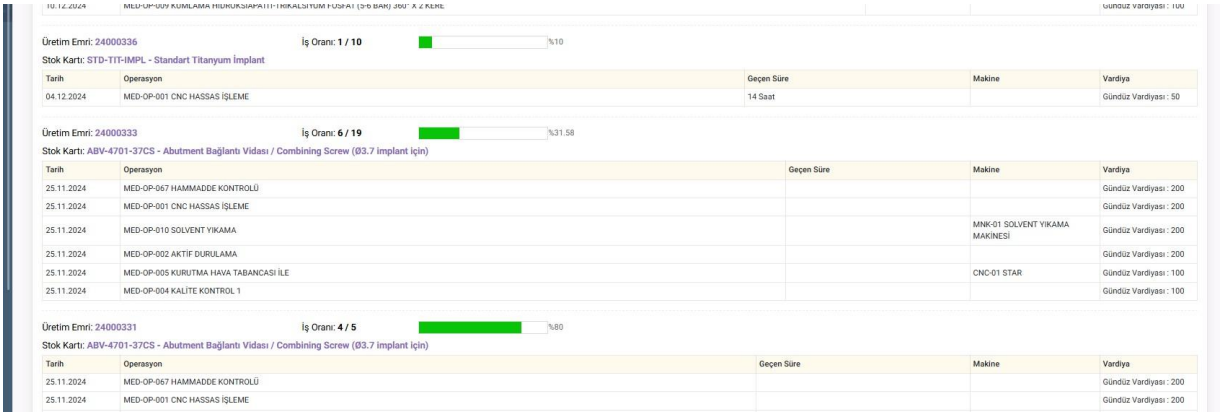
7.3.19 Personnel Based Production

This is the field where Personnel Based Production is reported. Thanks to this report, it is ensured that it is reported collectively about which personnel performs how much work in which operation or in which operations of a production order. A comparison can be made with the report on performance-based data analysis.



Picture 251

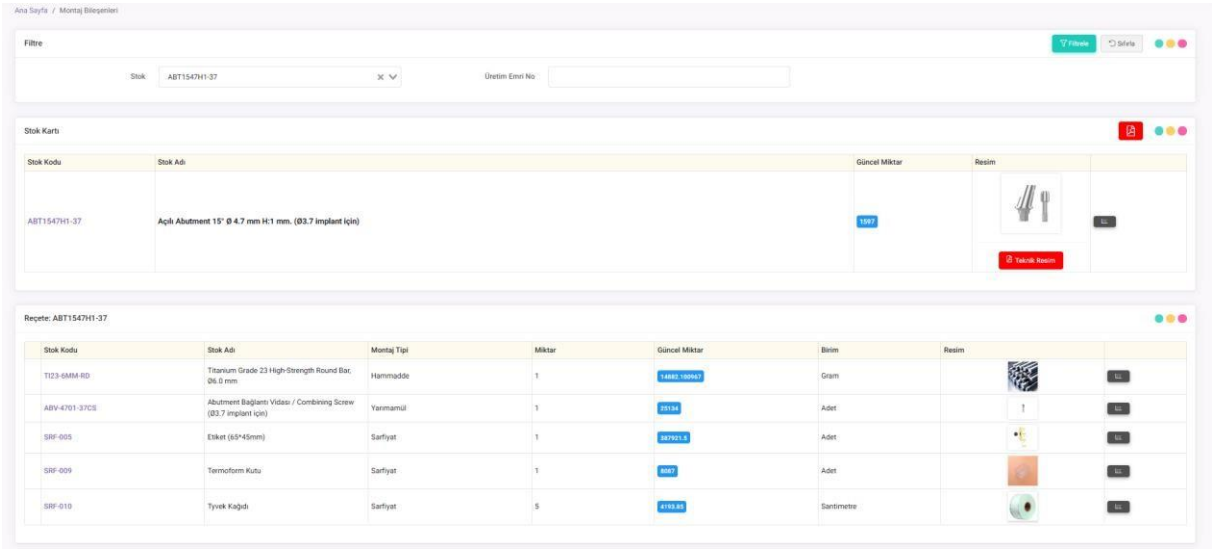
The performance of the relevant personnel in the production orders that he/she has processed and how much he/she has processed in which shift can also be reported in detail.



Picture 252

7.3.20 Assembly Components

It is a field that reports the type of production obtained by assembling more than one part. It is the field where assembly operations are reported either on the basis of stock card or production order.



Picture 253

7.3.21 Assembly Components (Bulk)

It is a report where assembly components, consumables or raw material information defined in Ütaksis stock cards can be listed collectively. With this report, products with defined or missing assembly information can be reported as a list and Excel output can be taken.

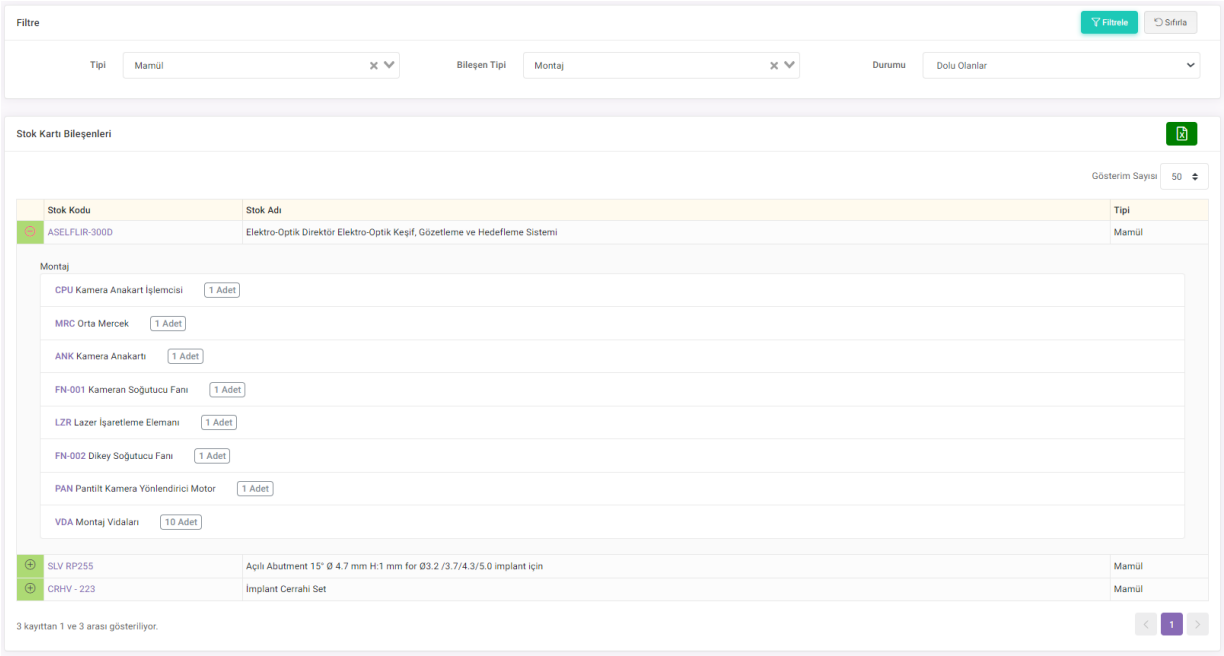


Image 254

7.3.22 Workstation Reports

It is a report in which the work in progress during production can be tracked in which operation and in which workstation. Thanks to detailed filtering options, the manufactured products can be listed on workstation basis, date range or product basis.

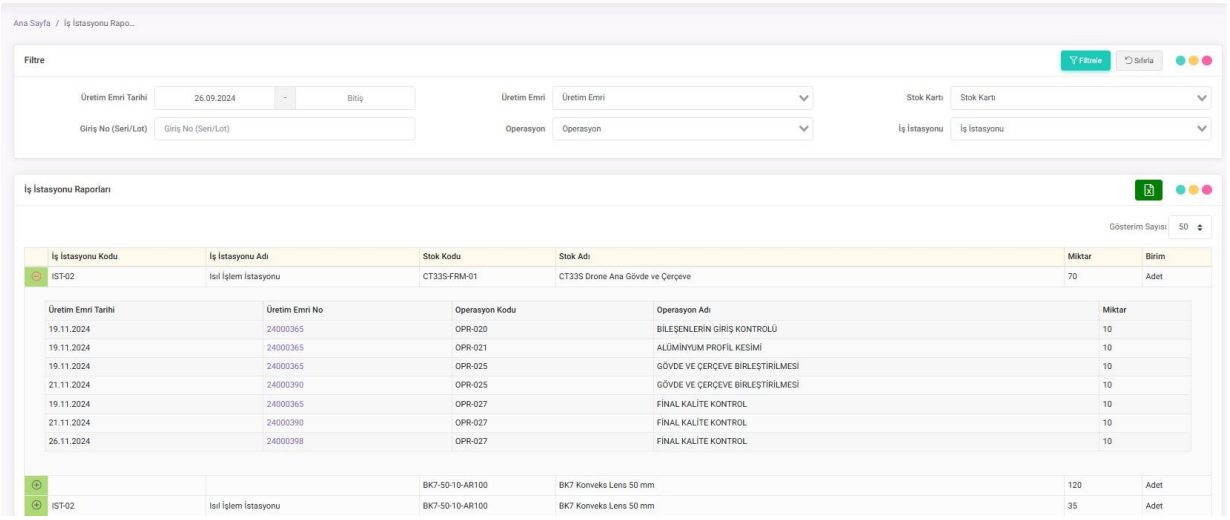


Image 255

7.3.23 Product Based Machine List

It is a report in which the products produced within the company can be tracked in which machine, how long and which tools are used.

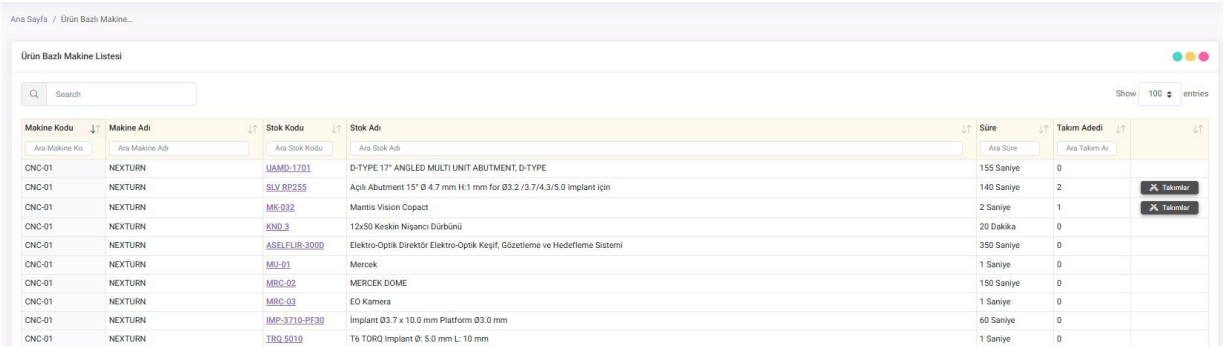


Image 256

7.3.24 Production Order Progress

This module monitors and reports the progress of all started production orders on an operation basis. In addition to the general progress of the production order, the progress of each operation can also be monitored in detail.

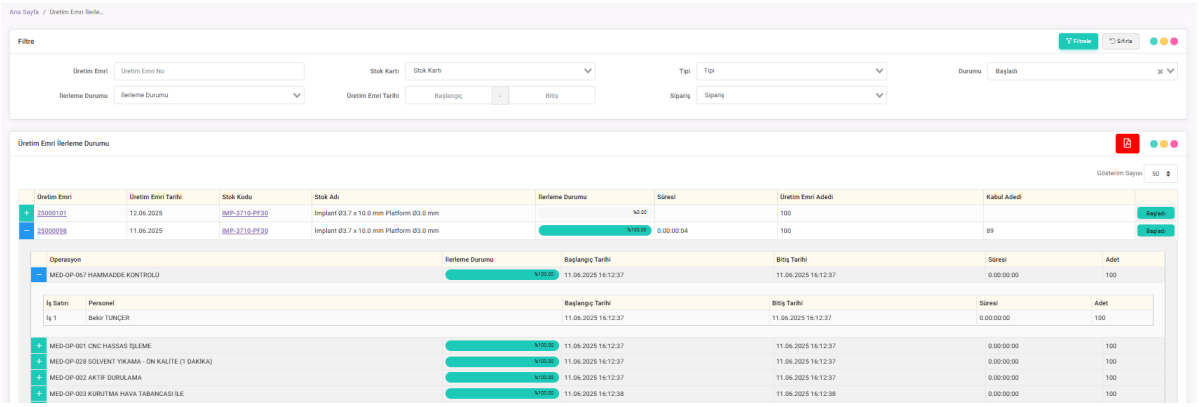
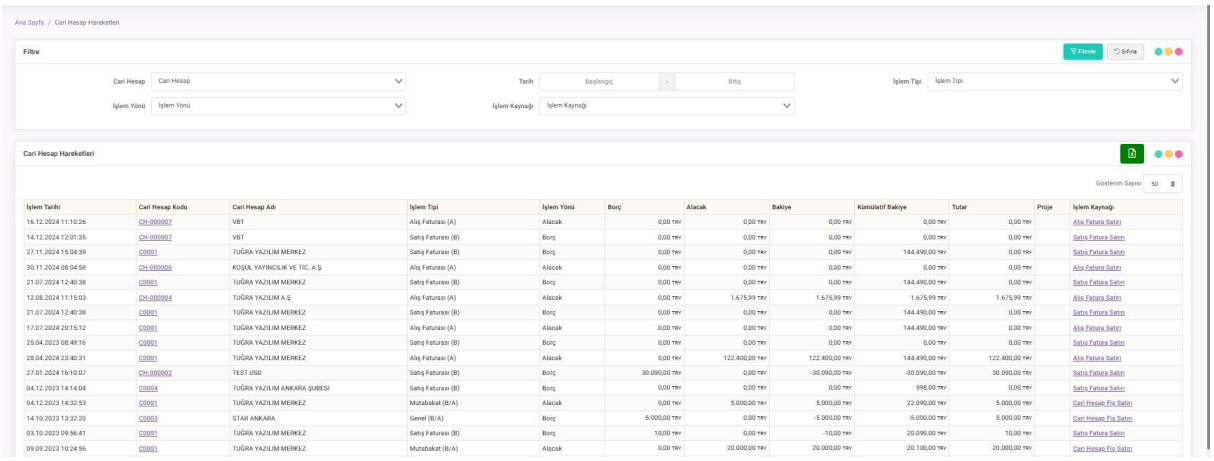


Image 257

7.3.25 CURRENT REPORTS

7.3.26 Current Account Movements

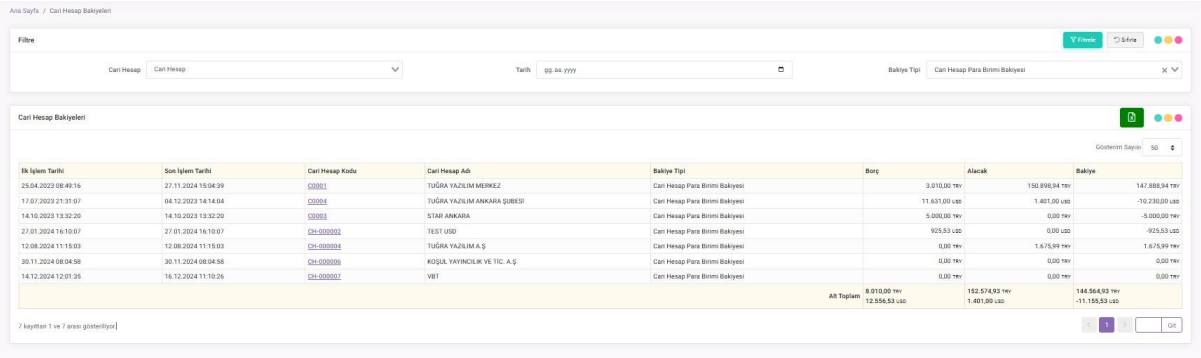
This report follows all financial transactions in the current accounts of the enterprise in detail. Each transaction is reported on the basis of debit and credit amounts together with critical data such as transaction date, current account information, transaction type and direction. In addition, with the balance and cumulative balance information the current status of the current accounts can be monitored in a clear way .



Picture 258

7.3.27 Current Account Statuses

This report summarises the financial position of the entity's current accounts for a given period and provides general information about the movements of the current accounts between the start and end dates.



Picture 259

7.3.28 BANK REPORTS

7.3.29 Bank Account Movements

It lists all financial transactions in the bank accounts of the enterprise in detail on transaction basis. Information such as debit, credit, balance and transaction direction of each bank account cash flow transparent in the form of can be traced.

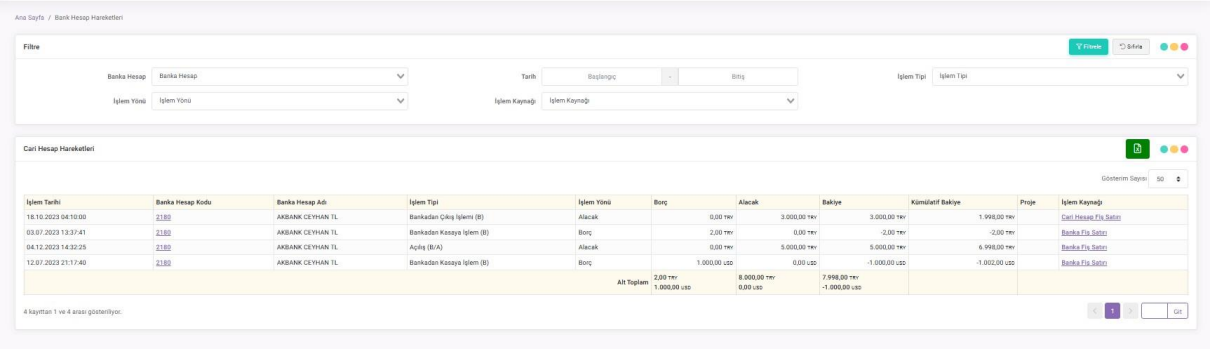
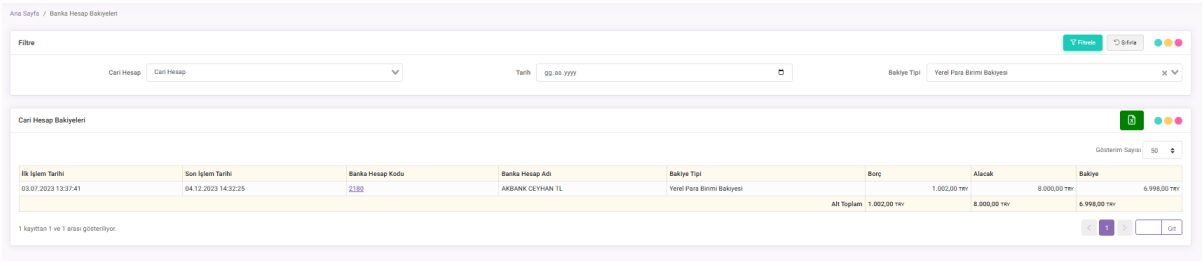


Image 260

7.3.30 Bank Account Status

It summarises the financial status of all bank accounts of the entity within a certain date range. For each bank account, the total debit and credit transactions realised from the beginning to the end of the period and the current balance information are presented.



Picture 261

7.3.31 CASE REPORTS

7.3.32 Cash Movements

This report, which lists all cash inflows and outflows in the cash accounts of the enterprise in detail, includes transaction date, direction, type and project-based information.

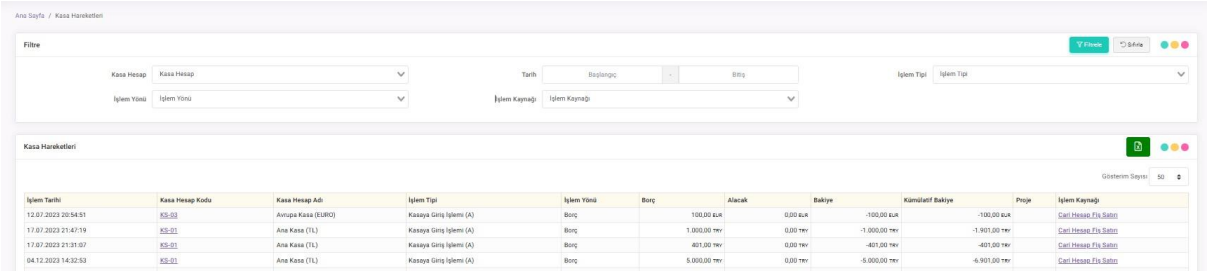


Image 262

7.3.33 Vault Status

It provides a financial summary of all cash accounts of the business in a certain date range. For each cash register, total cash inflows and outflows during the period and current balance information are displayed.

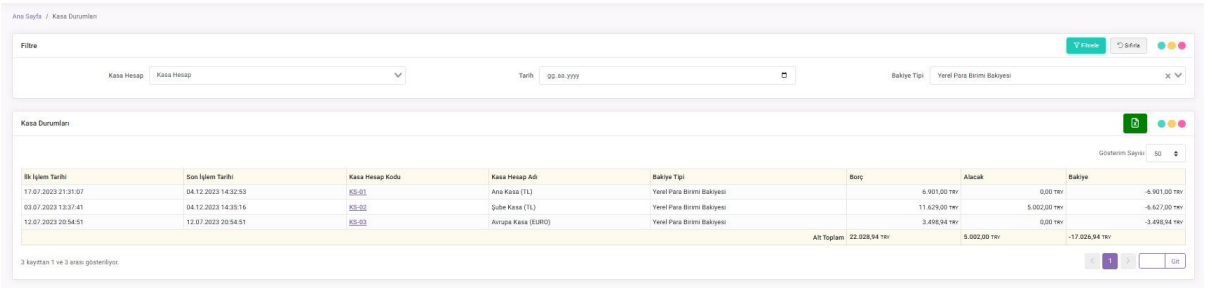


Image 263

7.3.34 ACCOUNTING REPORTS

7.3.35 Accounting Account Movements

The Accounting Account Movements screen provides detailed transaction-based movements of all accounts registered in the accounting system. It allows analytical monitoring of accounting movements through transaction dates, direction, debit-credit separation, cumulative balances and transaction sources. It is also possible to monitor project-based financial movements.

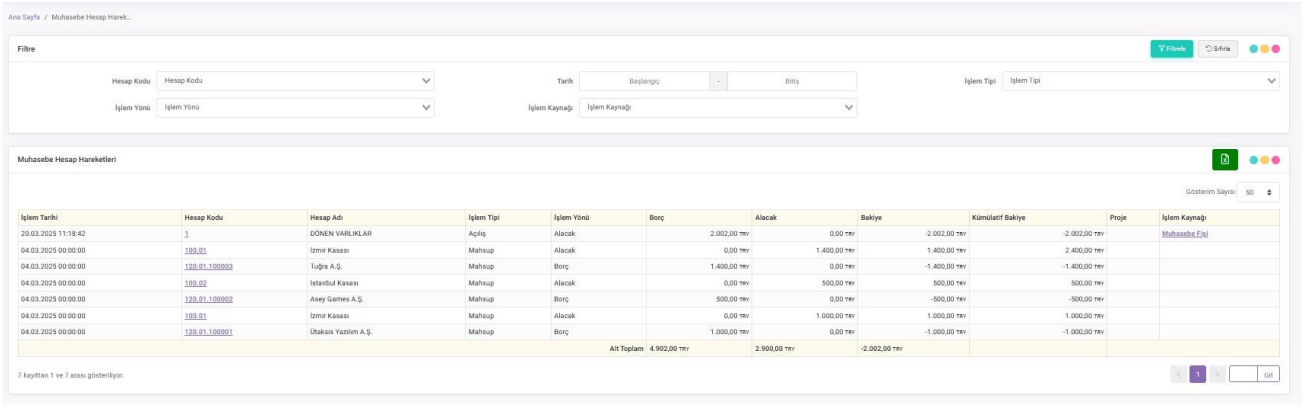


Image 264

7.3.36 Accounting Account Status

Accounting Account Statements is a view that summarises the total debit and credit movements of general ledger accounts in a certain date range. For each account, the financial movements between the start and end dates and the balance information at the end of the period are displayed.

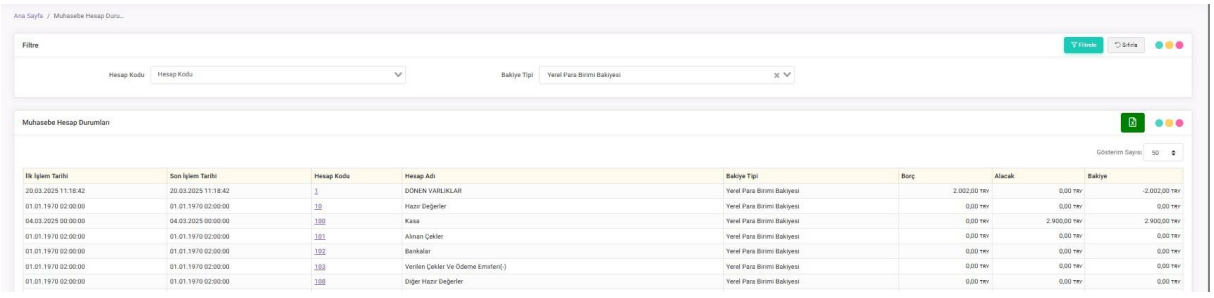
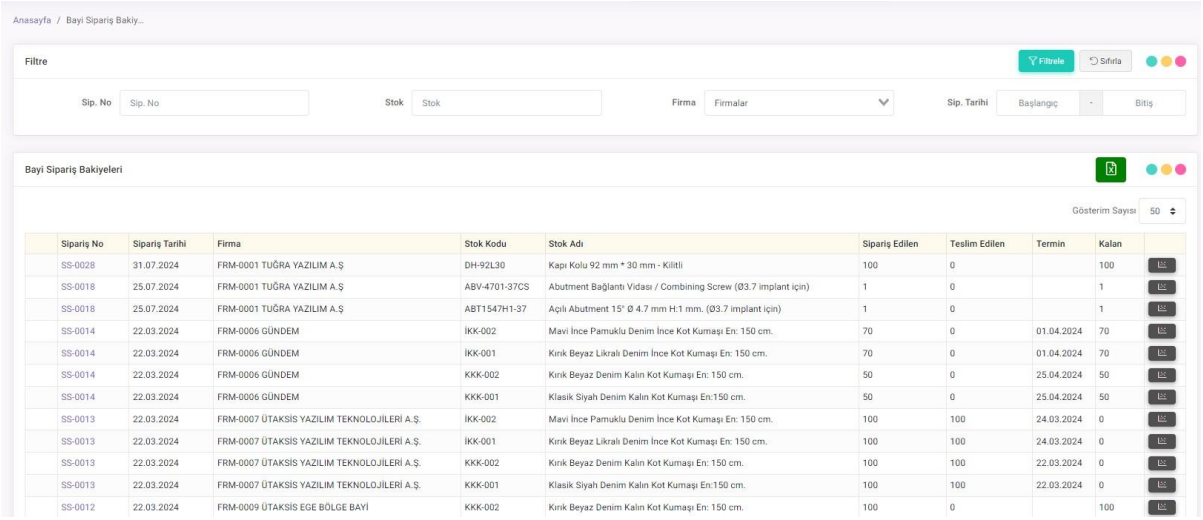


Image 265

7.3.37 DEALER REPORTS

7.3.38 Dealer Order Balances

It is a screen where a detailed report can be obtained with the Remaining column, which shows the orders received from the dealers, if Ordered, Delivered is defined and also shows the quantities waiting to be shipped.



Sipariş No	Sipariş Tarihi	Firma	Stok Kodu	Stok Adı	Sipariş Edilen	Teslim Edilen	Termin	Kalan
SS-0028	31.07.2024	FRM-0001 TUĞRA YAZILIM A.Ş	DH-92L30	Kapı Kolu 92 mm * 30 mm - Kilitli	100	0		100
SS-0018	25.07.2024	FRM-0001 TUĞRA YAZILIM A.Ş	ABV-4701-37CS	Abutment Bağlantı Vidası / Combining Screw (Ø3.7 implant için)	1	0		1
SS-0018	25.07.2024	FRM-0001 TUĞRA YAZILIM A.Ş	ABT1547H1-37	Açılı Abutment 15° Ø 4.7 mm H:1 mm. (Ø3.7 implant için)	1	0		1
SS-0014	22.03.2024	FRM-0006 GÜNDEM	İKK-002	Mavi İnce Pamuklu Denim İnce Kot Kumaşı En: 150 cm.	70	0	01.04.2024	70
SS-0014	22.03.2024	FRM-0006 GÜNDEM	İKK-001	Kırık Beyaz Likralı Denim İnce Kot Kumaşı En: 150 cm.	70	0	01.04.2024	70
SS-0014	22.03.2024	FRM-0006 GÜNDEM	KKK-002	Kırık Beyaz Denim Kalın Kot Kumaşı En: 150 cm.	50	0	25.04.2024	50
SS-0014	22.03.2024	FRM-0006 GÜNDEM	KKK-001	Klasik Siyah Denim Kalın Kot Kumaşı En:150 cm.	50	0	25.04.2024	50
SS-0013	22.03.2024	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	İKK-002	Mavi İnce Pamuklu Denim İnce Kot Kumaşı En: 150 cm.	100	100	24.03.2024	0
SS-0013	22.03.2024	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	İKK-001	Kırık Beyaz Likralı Denim İnce Kot Kumaşı En: 150 cm.	100	100	24.03.2024	0
SS-0013	22.03.2024	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	KKK-002	Kırık Beyaz Denim Kalın Kot Kumaşı En: 150 cm.	100	100	22.03.2024	0
SS-0013	22.03.2024	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	KKK-001	Klasik Siyah Denim Kalın Kot Kumaşı En:150 cm.	100	100	22.03.2024	0
SS-0012	22.03.2024	FRM-0009 ÜTAKSİS EGE BÖLGE BAYİ	KKK-002	Kırık Beyaz Denim Kalın Kot Kumaşı En: 150 cm.	100	0		100

Image 266

7.3.39 Group Based Orders

It is a report that enables the display of orders on the basis of predefined stock groups. Order Quantity, Pending Shipment, Ready for Shipment and Shipped quantities can be displayed separately. In addition, the data on the screen can be printed as Excel.

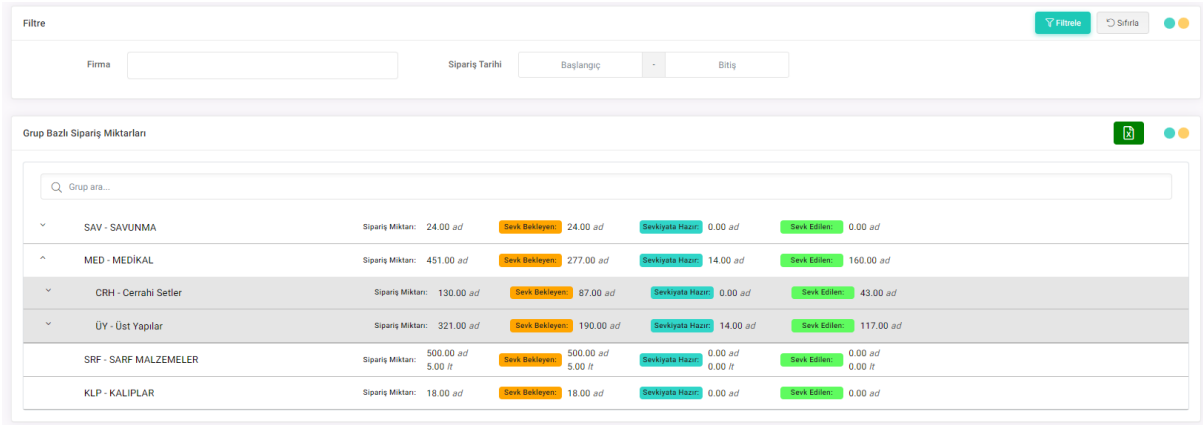


Image 267

8. SALES PORTAL (B2B)

UTAKSIS dealer portal is a comprehensive solution designed to facilitate the business processes of dealers. The system offers an integrated platform where dealers can examine the products in detail, manage their orders and follow their financial transactions.

8.1 Products

In the products section, dealers can see technical specifications and dimensions by examining the wide range of products. Thanks to the filtering options that facilitate product search, the required products can be found quickly.

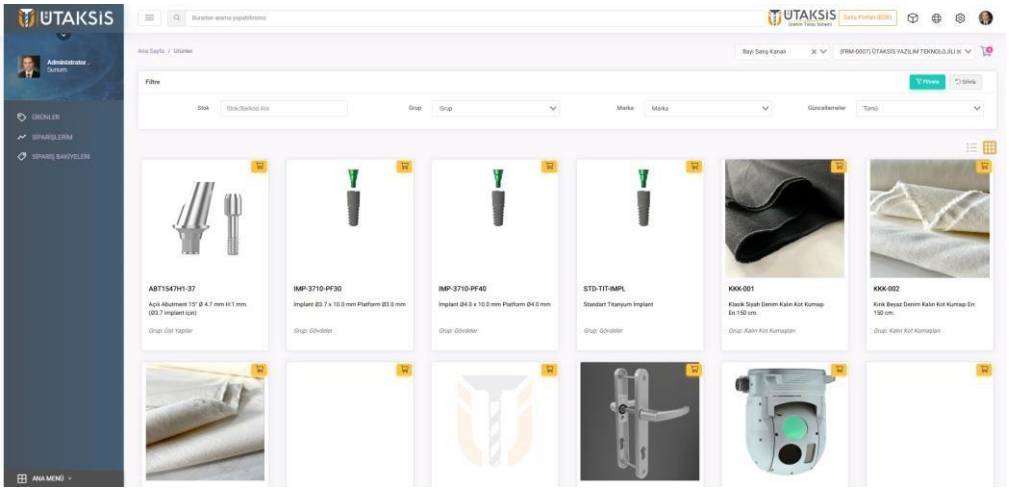


Image 268

8.2 My Orders

In the My Orders section, dealers can view the details of the orders they have previously placed and track the current status of the orders (such as being prepared, shipped). In this way, all order processes can be managed transparently.

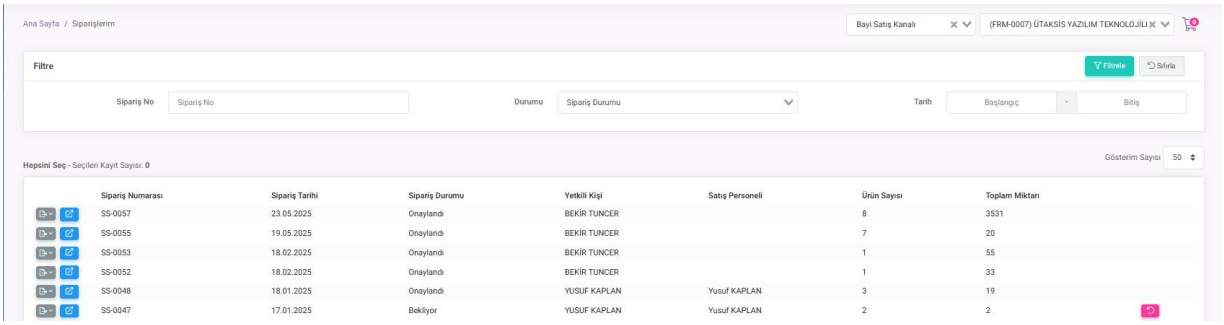
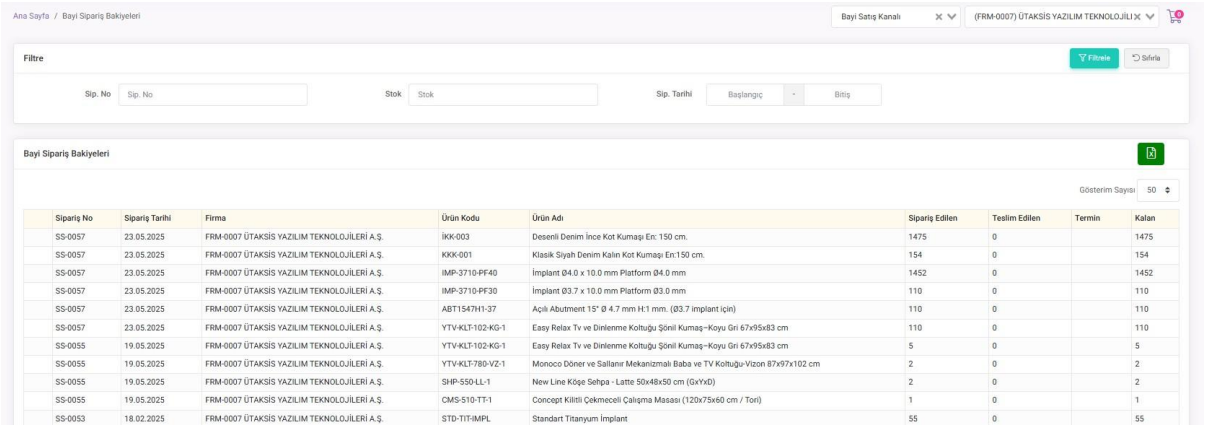


Image 269

8.3 My Order Balances

It is a control panel that allows dealers to follow the detailed breakdown of the orders they have placed and the remaining quantity information. The main function of the page is to clearly show how much of the ordered products have been supplied, how much is pending and what stage the delivery processes are at.



Sipariş No	Sipariş Tarihi	Firma	Ürün Kodu	Ürün Adı	Sipariş Edilen	Teslim Edilen	Termin	Kalan
SS-0057	23.05.2025	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	İKK-003	Desenli Denim İnce Kot Kumaşı En: 150 cm.	1475	0		1475
SS-0057	23.05.2025	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	KKK-001	Klasik Siyah Denim Kalın Kot Kumaşı En:150 cm.	154	0		154
SS-0057	23.05.2025	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	IMP-3710-PF40	İmplant Ø4.0 x 10.0 mm Platform Ø4.0 mm	1452	0		1452
SS-0057	23.05.2025	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	IMP-3710-PF30	İmplant Ø3.7 x 10.0 mm Platform Ø3.0 mm	110	0		110
SS-0057	23.05.2025	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	ABT1547H1-37	Açılı Abutment 15° Ø 4.7 mm H:1 mm. (Ø3.7 implant için)	110	0		110
SS-0057	23.05.2025	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	YTV-KLT-102-KG-1	Easy Relax Tv ve Dinlenme Koltuğu Şönil Kumaş–Koyu Gri 67x95x83 cm	110	0		110
SS-0055	19.05.2025	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	YTV-KLT-102-KG-1	Easy Relax Tv ve Dinlenme Koltuğu Şönil Kumaş–Koyu Gri 67x95x83 cm	5	0		5
SS-0055	19.05.2025	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	YTV-KLT-780-VZ-1	Monoco Döner ve Sallanır Mekanizmalı Baba ve TV Koltuğu-Vizon 87x97x102 cm	2	0		2
SS-0055	19.05.2025	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	SHP-550-LL-1	New Line Köşe Sehpa - Latte 50x48x50 cm (GxYxD)	2	0		2
SS-0055	19.05.2025	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	CMS-510-TT-1	Concept Kilitli Çekmeceli Çalışma Masası (120x75x60 cm / Tori)	1	0		1
SS-0053	18.02.2025	FRM-0007 ÜTAKSİS YAZILIM TEKNOLOJİLERİ A.Ş.	STD-TIT-IMPL	Standart Titanyum İmplant	55	0		55

Picture 270

9. UTS PORTAL

It is a module that enables the automatic notification and updating of medical devices to the Product Tracking System (ÜTS) managed by the Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency (TİTCK).

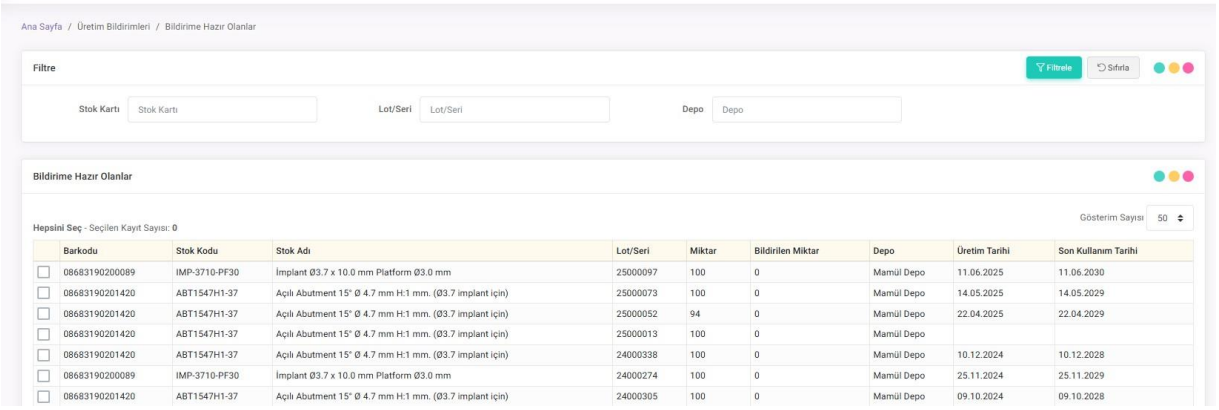
It is compatible with the ÜTS (Product Tracking System) developed by the Ministry of Health. It is an e-government application that ensures the traceability of all kinds of medical devices produced in Turkey or imported from abroad, from the production line to the final consumer. It is basically a system consisting of 25 modules and integrated with many government institutions. Thanks to the connection between the ÜTAKSİS (Production Tracking System) module and ÜTS (Product Tracking System), an integration has been achieved where all basic notifications can be provided without the need to log in with e-signature.

9.1 PRODUCTION NOTIFICATIONS

This section is designed to manage the notification processes of the completed medical devices to the Product Tracking System (UTS).

9.1.1 Ready for Notification

It is the area where the products whose production process has been completed but not yet notified to UTS are listed.



Picture 271

9.1.2 Notified

It is the area where the products that have been successfully notified to UTS before are listed.

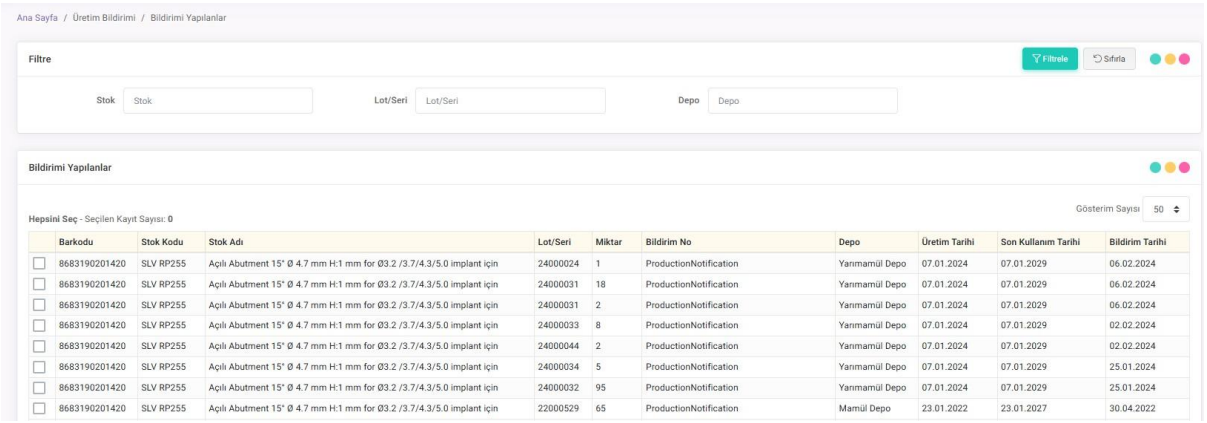


Image 272

9.1.3 Cancelled Notification

It is the field where the records whose notification is cancelled for various reasons are listed.

9.2 NOTIFICATIONS OF GIVING

The Transmit Notifications screen in the ÜTS system is used for notifications of medical devices to other companies. of shipments official as notification and Follow-up to be for the purpose of

designed. Thanks to this screen, it is ensured that product movements are recorded in accordance with legal regulations.

9.2.1 Ready for Notification

This field lists the stock cards that have been shipped but not yet reported to the UTS system.

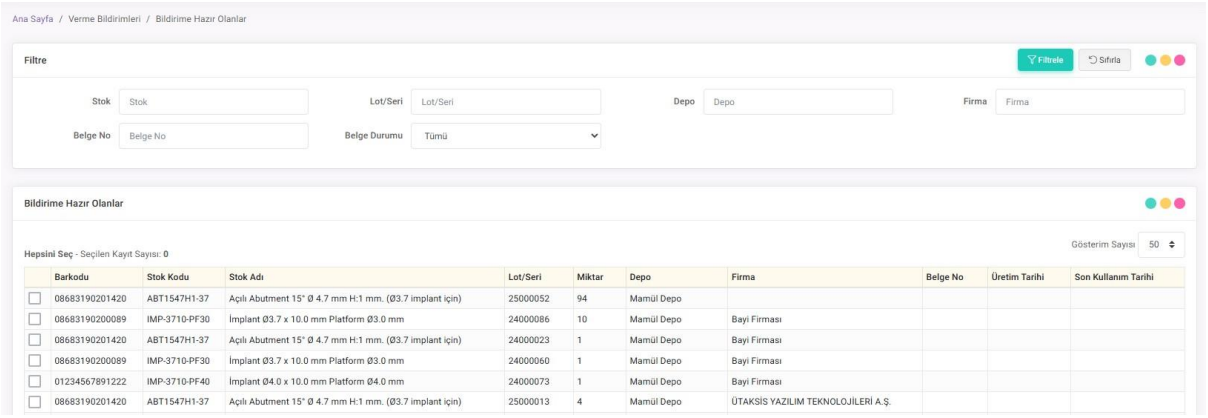


Image 273

9.2.2 Notified

In the Notified section, the notification of successful submission to UTS before is the area where the products made are listed.

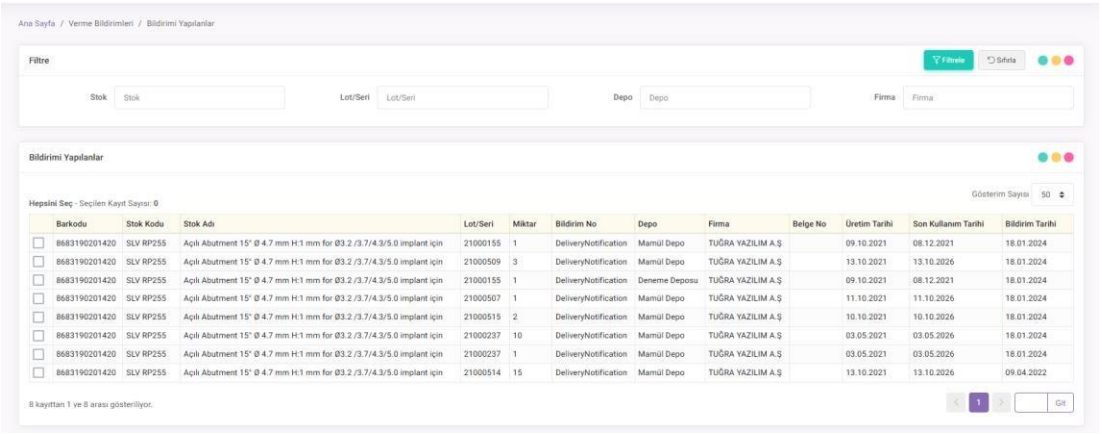


Image 274

9.2.3 Cancelled Notification

It is the area where the records whose notification is cancelled for various reasons are listed.

9.3 RECEIPT NOTIFICATIONS

This screen is designed to manage the registration and tracking processes of medical devices purchased from other companies to UTS.

9.3.1 Ready to Notify

Products coming from other companies and waiting to be notified to UTS are listed. Users can start the notification process by selecting products from here.

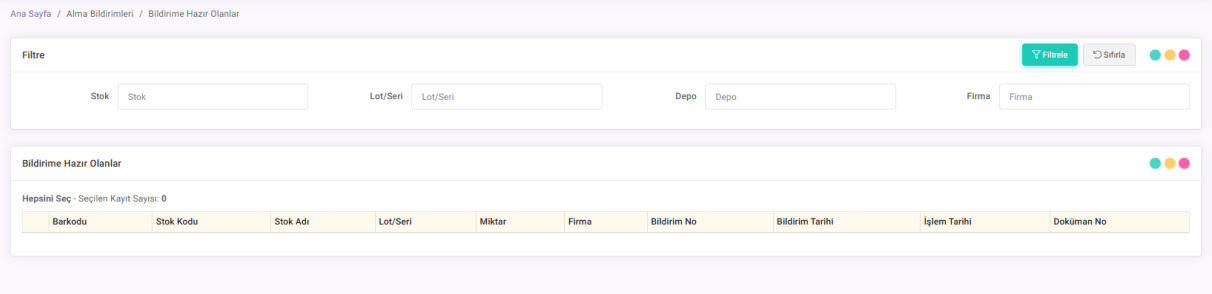


Image 275

9.3.2 Notified

It contains historical records of product purchases that have previously been successfully notified to UTS.

All notification details can be viewed here.

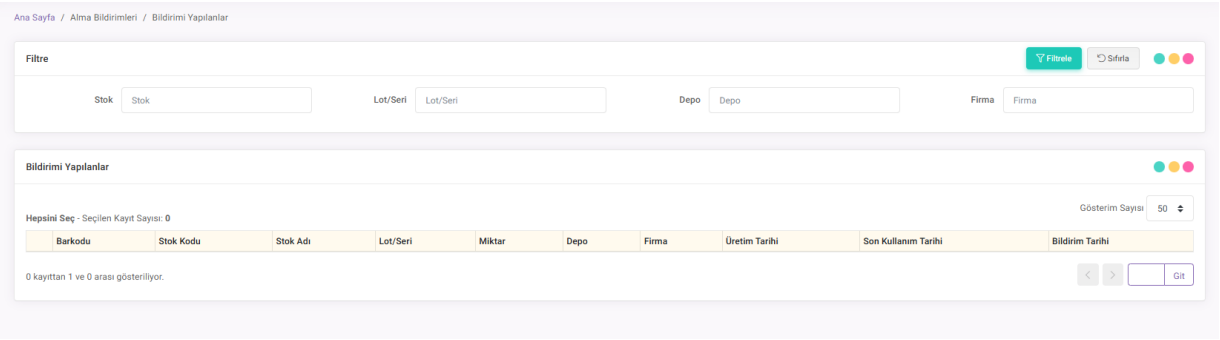


Image 276

9.3.3 Cancelled Notification

Shows records of pickup notifications cancelled for various reasons.

9.3.4 Declined Notifications

It is the section where the products rejected and not accepted by the company are listed. The reasons for rejected products can be seen here.

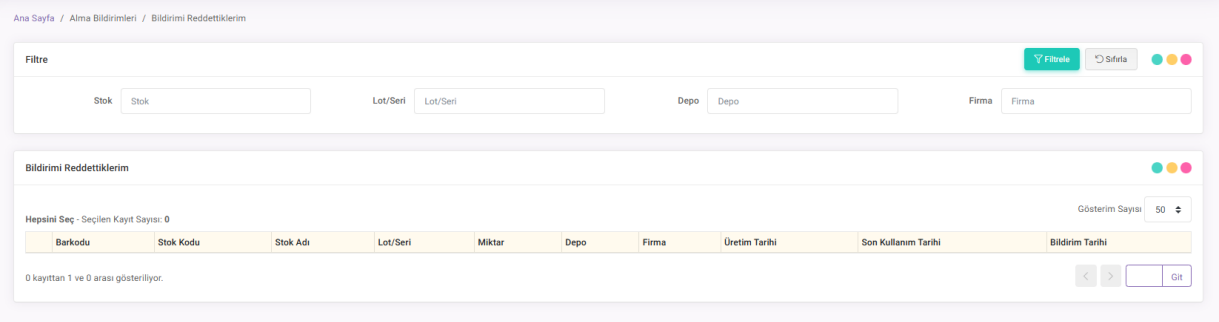


Image 277

9.3.5 Undefined Products

This field contains products that are not registered in the system or cannot be defined.

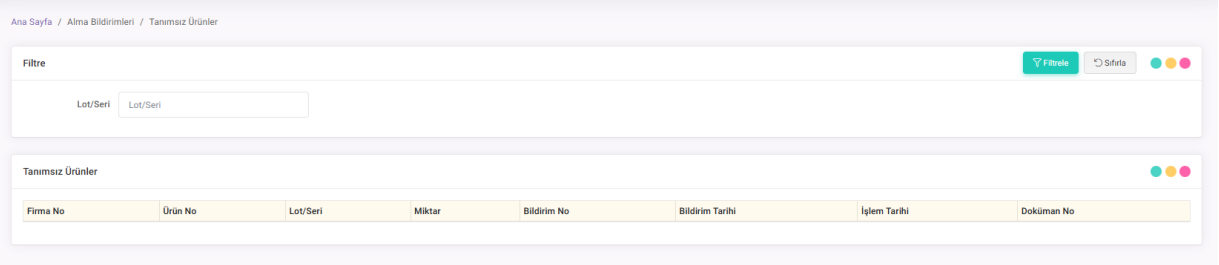


Image 278

9.4 IMPORT NOTIFICATIONS

When the products imported with the stock receipt are saved by selecting the import countries, they are automatically displayed on the Import notification screen. Products are selected collectively or individually and notified to UTS.

9.4.1 Ready for Notification

Imported products that have been entered into the system with a stock receipt but not yet notified to UTS are displayed in this list. Users can select products from here and notify UTS with customs information.

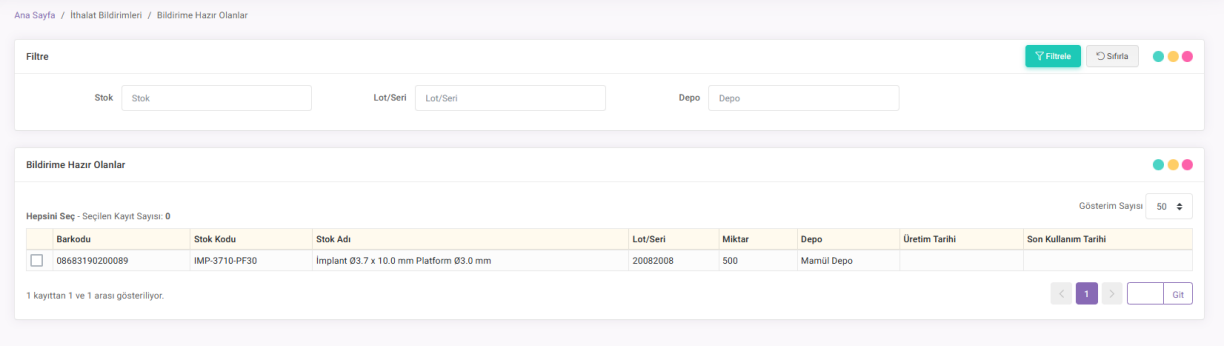
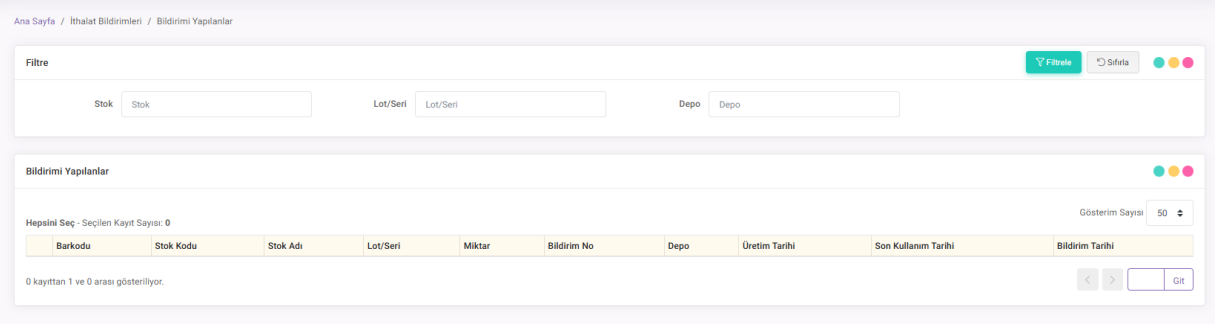


Image 279

9.4.2 Notified

Historical records of import transactions that have been successfully notified to UTS before are stored in this section. Details of each import transaction, notification date and approval status can be seen here.



Picture 280

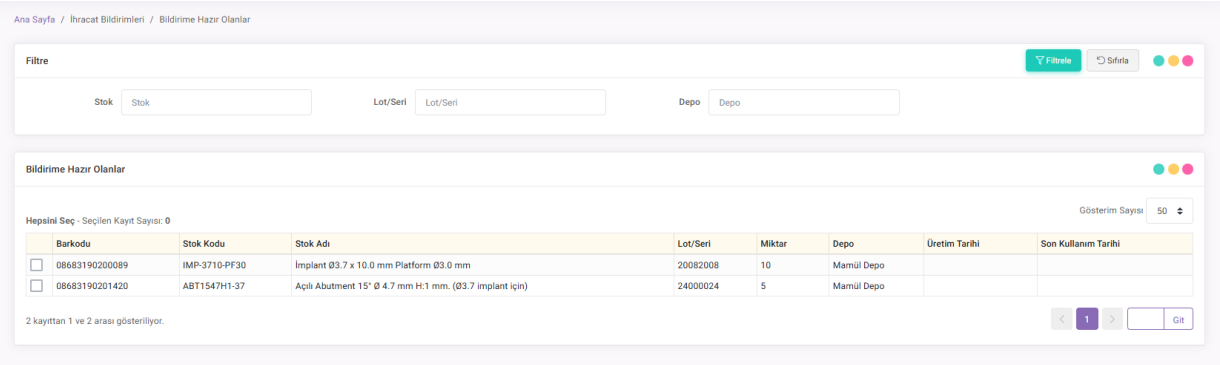
9.4.3 Cancelled Notification

It is the section where the import notifications made incorrectly or incorrectly are listed.

9.5 EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS

This field lists the products exported with the stock receipt. The export process is completed by selecting the products listed in this field. The customs declaration number must be entered as the document number.

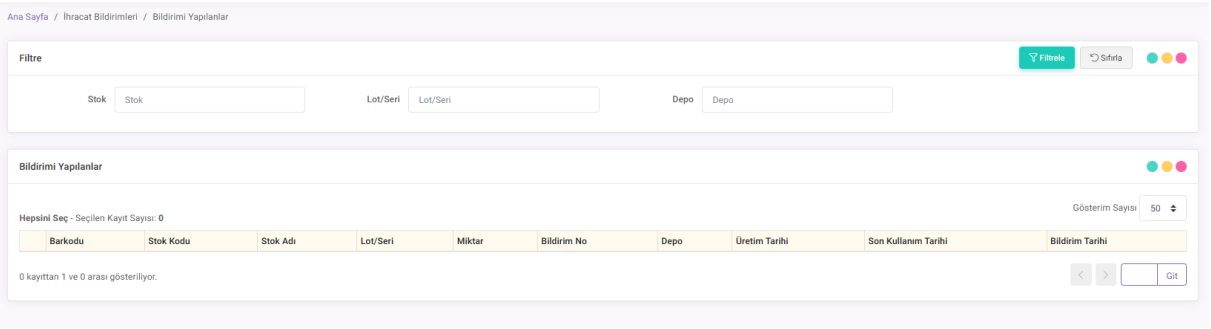
9.5.1 Ready for Notification



Picture 281

Products to be exported but not yet notified to UTS are included in this list. Users can make notifications by selecting these products and entering the necessary information such as customs declaration number.

9.5.2 Notified



Picture 282

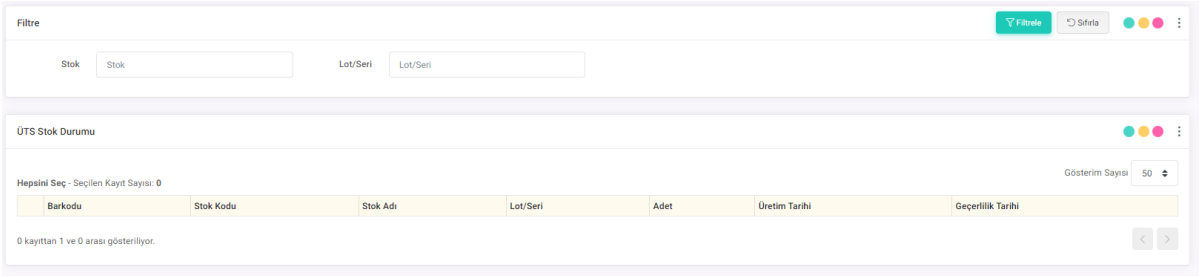
Historical records of export transactions successfully notified to UTS are stored in this section. Details of export transactions, notification date and approval status can be viewed here.

9.5.3 Cancelled Notifications

Export notifications cancelled for various reasons are listed in this section.

9.6 UTS Stock Notification

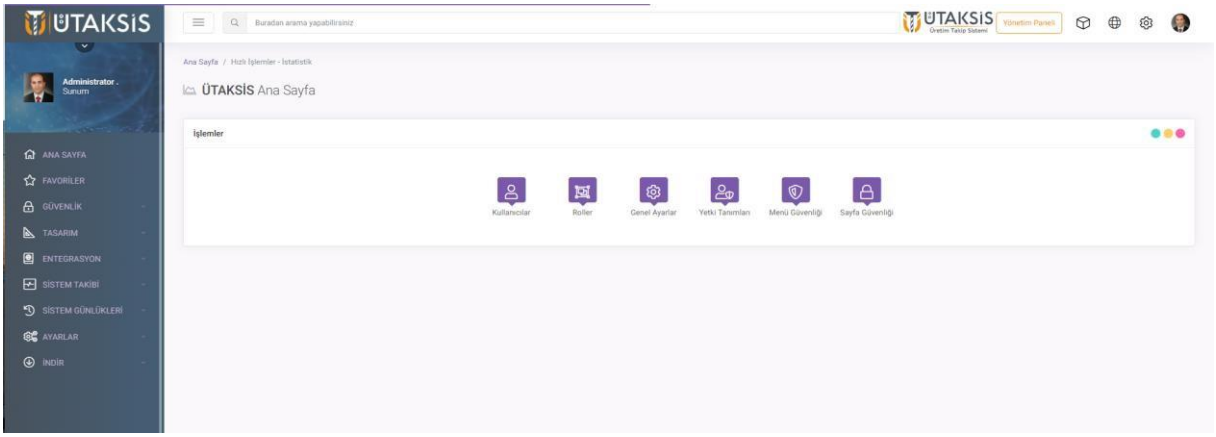
This is the area where the products that have gained ownership with production, import or purchase notification are displayed by ÜTS on the basis of lot, code and quantity. Thanks to this field, it is aimed to monitor the ÜTS stock status.



Picture 283

10. MANAGEMENT PANEL

It is the central management module where you can monitor the general status of all modules in the system, define user rights and perform system management.



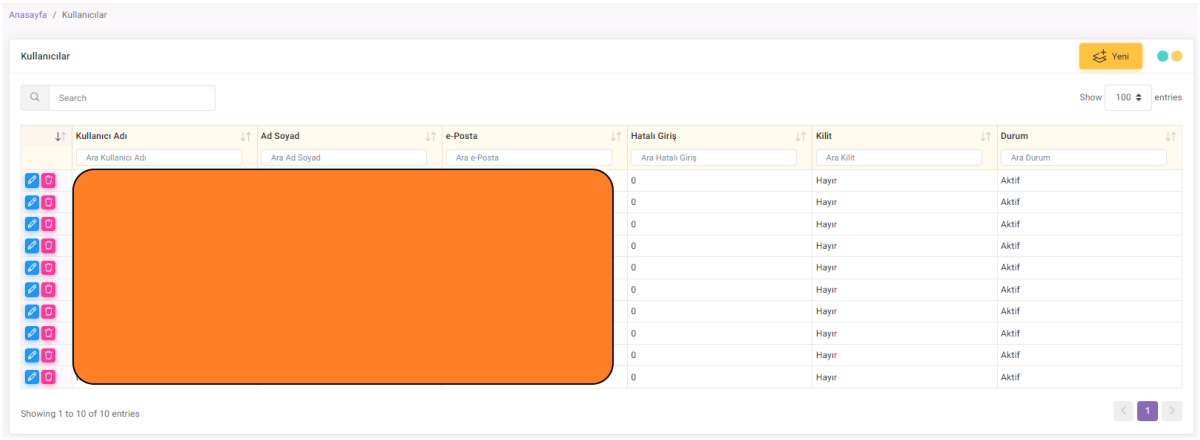
Picture 284

10.1 Security

User and authorisation operations can be performed under the Security menu.

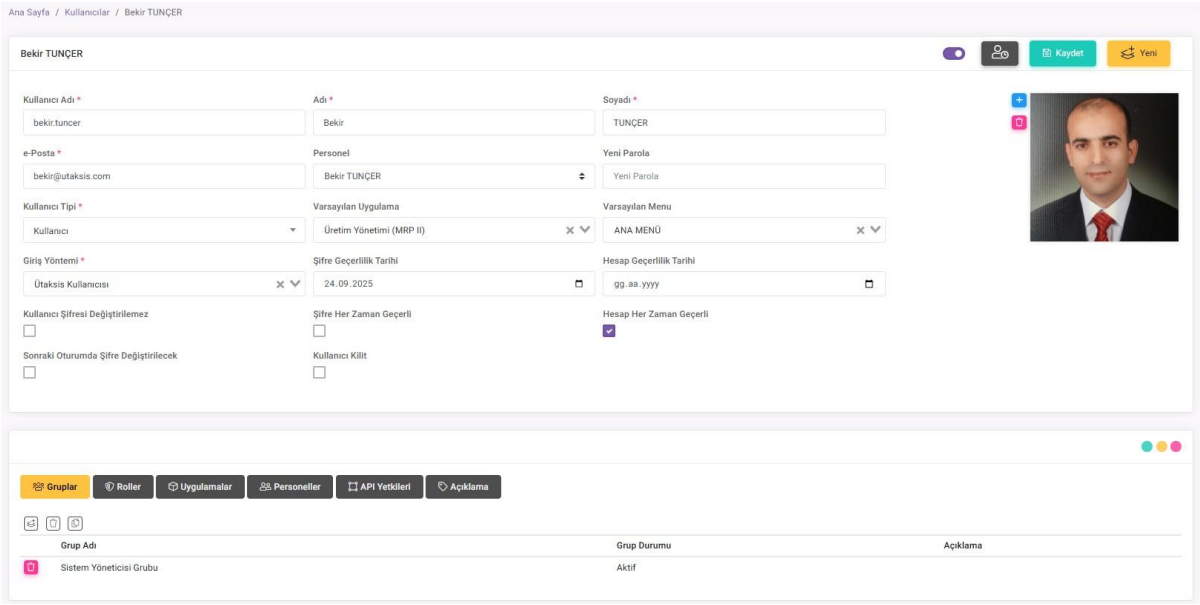
10.2 Users

In order for the personnel to log in to the Ütaksis programme, it is necessary to create a personnel record under personnel definitions and then create a user account for the relevant personnel. If the relevant user is not an employee (may be a dealer), only a user account can be opened.



Picture 285

When creating a user account, personnel matching is made from its content. Then the users are included in the predefined user groups and authorisation is started in this way.

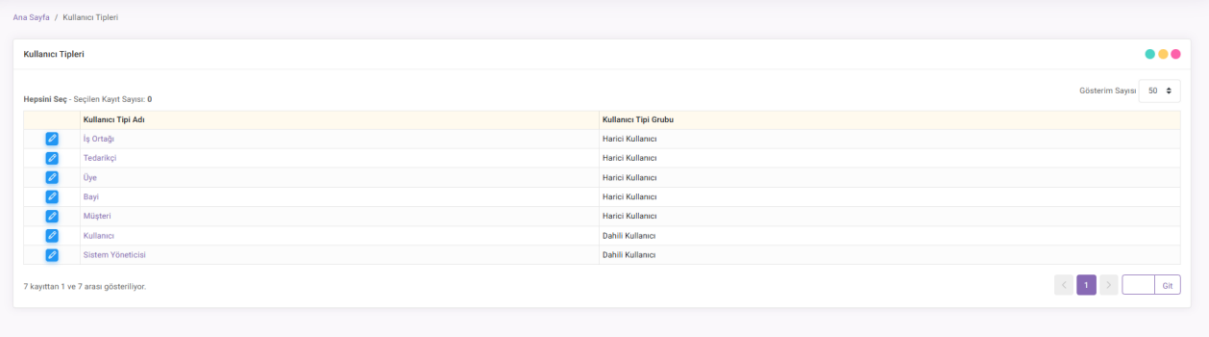


Picture 286

When creating a user, it is mandatory to select the default application and default menus. After the user is created, related users can be grouped on the basis of roles under the Roles tab on the user detail page. In addition, if more than one application will be authorised, more than one application can be selected under the Applications tab.

10.3 User Types

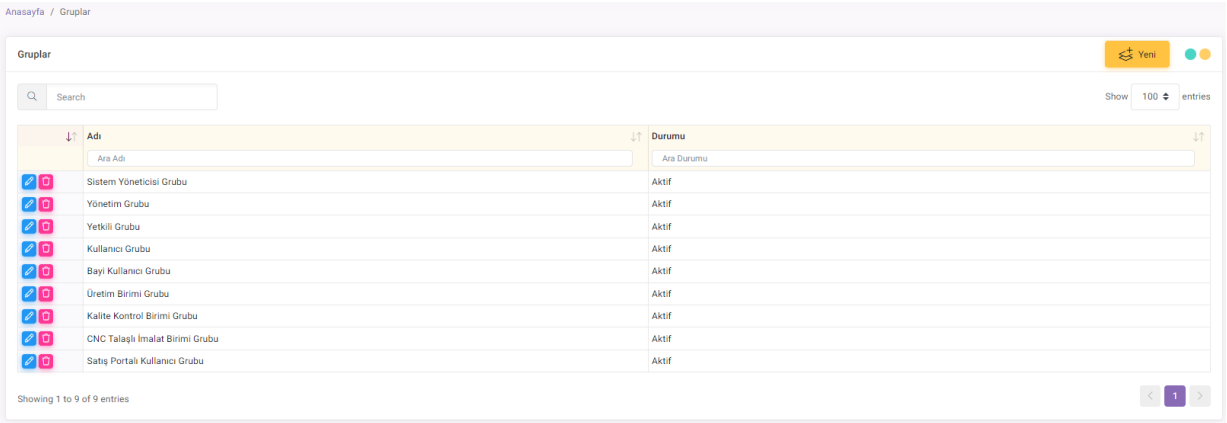
Authorisation groups that determine which operations users can perform in the system. Each user type has modules and transaction authorisations appropriate to its task.



Picture 287

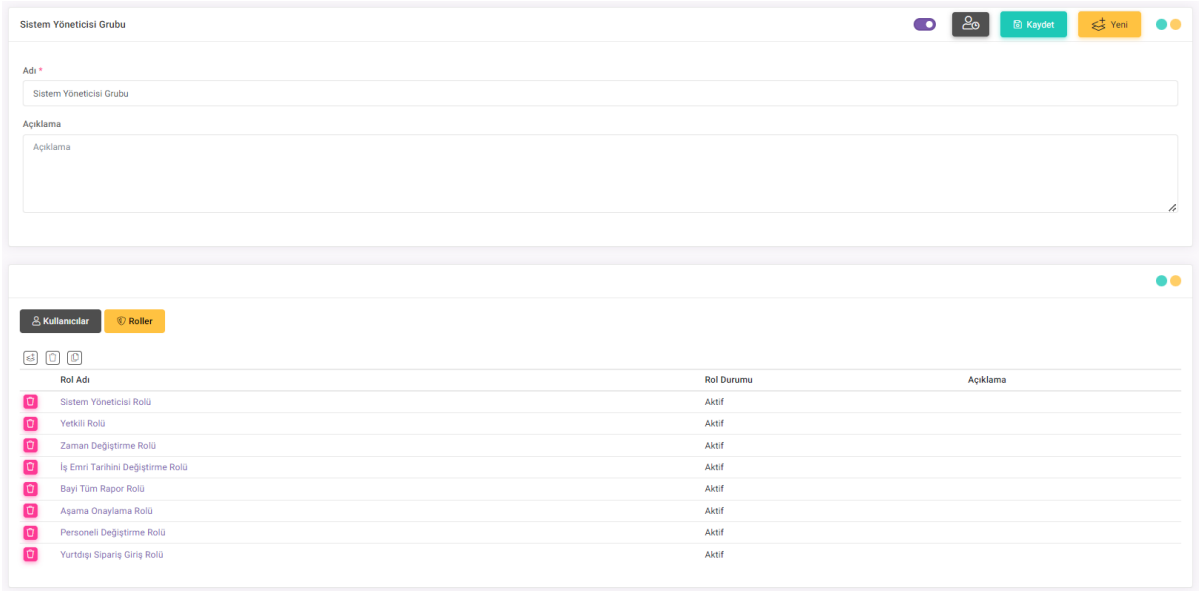
10.4 User Groups

User groups are created in order to make the authorisations of the users collectively and to make a regular classification of the users.



Picture 288

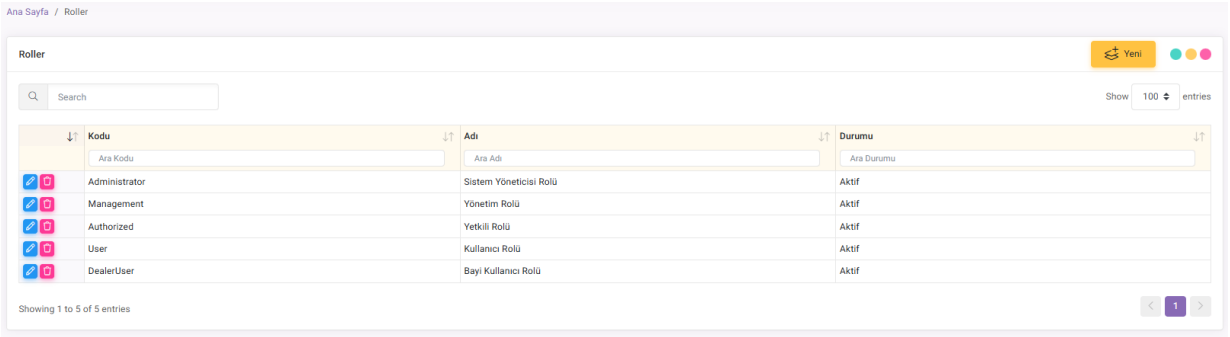
By defining roles for user groups, the authorisations of all users in this user group are created collectively.



Picture 289

10.5 Roller

Easier and faster authorisation can be done by grouping users on role basis. It can be considered as a kind of grouping. After grouping the users on the basis of roles, an authorisation definition with the same name as the relevant role name in the authorisation definitions is made and the authorisation definition is continued by matching.

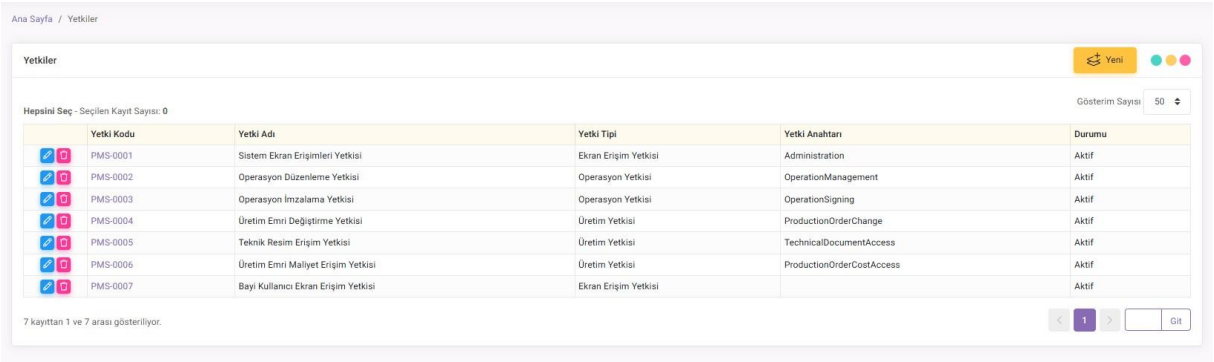


Picture 290

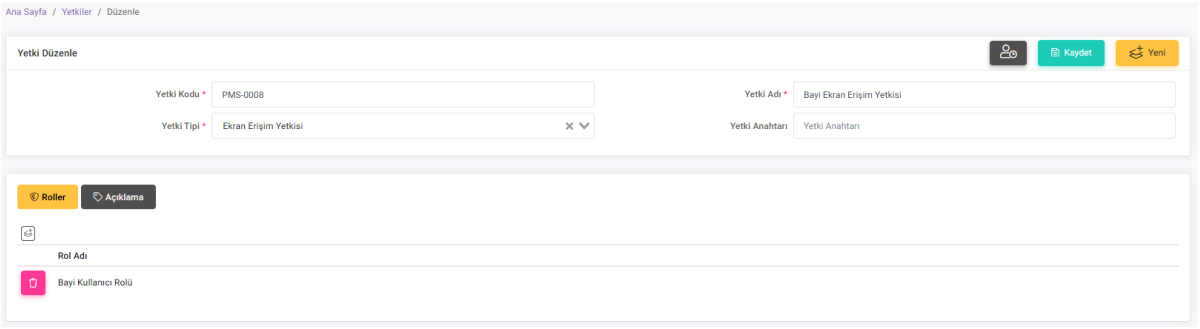
10.6 Authorisation Definitions

Authorisation definitions are the rules that determine which modules users can access and which operations they can perform on the system. In order to easily authorise the menus and pages that users can see on the basis of roles, it would be appropriate to define screen access authorisation with the same name as the role name.

After mappings and definitions are made, authorisation processes are continued with menu authorisations and page authorisations.



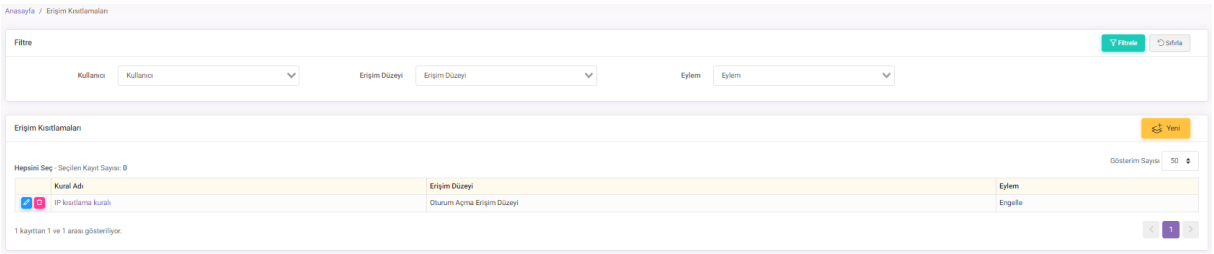
Picture 291



Picture 292

10.7 Access Restrictions

This is the area where access restrictions are defined. According to the IP, definitions can be made as black list or white list.



Picture 293

10.8 Working Hours

It is the field where working hours are defined.

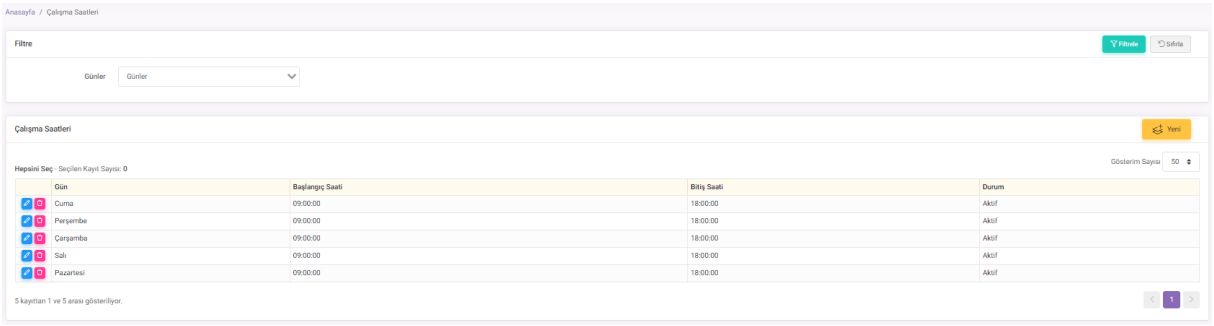
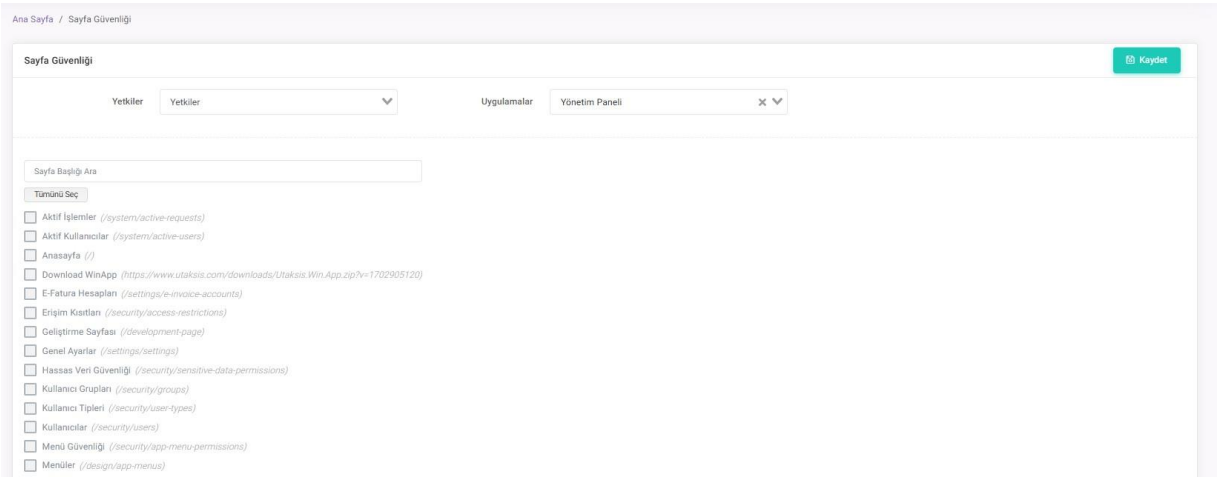


Image 294

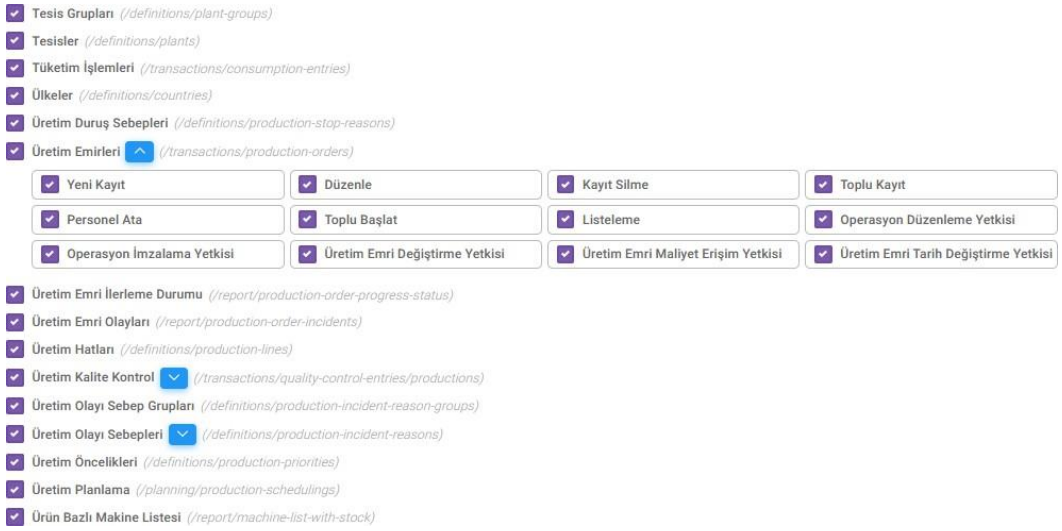
10.9 Page Authorisations

The definition of the pages that the roles with screen access authorisation can see in the programme is done in this section.



Picture 295

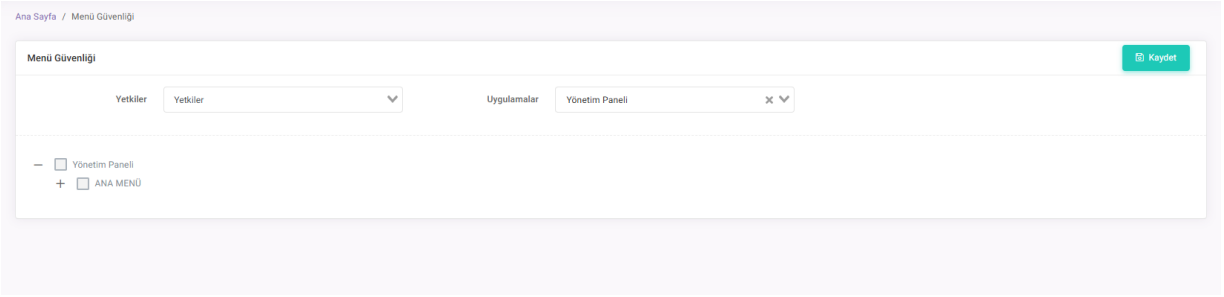
In page authorisations, authorisations assigned to users with related roles can also be made. The following image lists the authorisations of the production orders.



Picture 296

10.10 Menu Authorisations

Pre-defined authorisation groups The definition of the pages that can be seen in the programme is made in this section.



Picture 297

11. SETTINGS

11.1 General Settings

11.1.1 Production Order

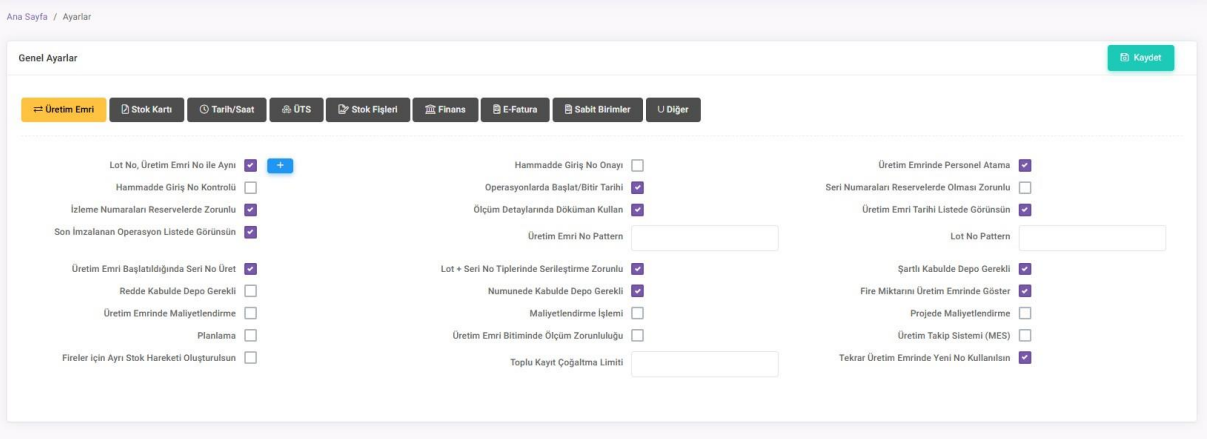


Image 298

Lot Number Same as Production Order Number: Allows the lot number to be automatically matched with the production order number. When this setting is active, each production lot references the individual production order for traceability.

Raw Material Entry No Approval: It makes it compulsory for raw material receipts to be subjected to approval process in order to be used after registration to the system.

Personnel Assignment in Production Order: Makes it mandatory to assign the responsible personnel (operator, shift supervisor, etc.) before starting the production order.

Raw Material Entry No Control: It enables to check the entry numbers of the raw materials used in the production order.

Start/Finish Date in Operations: Allows the start and end dates to be entered separately for each operation.

Serial Numbers Must be in Reserves: It makes it mandatory to match the serial numbers of the products tracked with serial numbers during production reservations.

Tracking Numbers are Mandatory for Reserves: Tracking such as series or lot numbers must be defined during stock reservations.

Use Document in Measurement Details: While performing quality control measurements, it allows the relevant technical documents (PDF, drawing, instruction, etc.) to be displayed directly on the measurement screen.

Display Production Order Date in the List: Allows the date information of the production order to appear in the production order list.

Last Signed Operation Appears in the List: Allows the last completed operation information of the production order to be displayed in the list. It is used to follow the progress of the process quickly.

Generate Serial Number When Production Order Starts: Allows the serial number to be generated automatically when the production order is created.

Warehouse Required for Conditional Acceptance: If the product is in conditional acceptance status, the relevant warehouse information must be entered.

Warehouse Required in Rejection Acceptance: It allows to specify which warehouse the product will be transferred to when the product is rejected.

Show Waste Amount in Production Order: It allows the amount of waste generated during the production process to be clearly visible in the production order.

Obligation of Measurement at the End of Production Order: It makes it mandatory to complete the defined measurements before the production order is closed.

Manufacturing Execution System (MES): It provides integrated operation with Manufacturing Execution System (MES). It includes real-time data collection, production tracking and productivity analyses.

Create Separate Stock Movement for Wastes: It enables the creation of independent stock movement records for the amount of waste generated during the production process. It is used for waste tracking and cause analyses.

Batch Record Duplication Limit: Sets a limit for mass copying of production orders or related records.

Use New No in Repeat Production Order: A new production order number and a new lot number related to it are automatically assigned to the production order that is processed again.

as a production record. In this way, uniqueness in production records and traceability is maintained.

Serialisation Mandatory in Lot + Serial No Types: This setting indicates that if the tracking type of the stock card includes lot and serial number, serialisation becomes mandatory when creating a production order.

Warehouse Required in Sample Acceptance: This statement indicates whether it is mandatory to record the relevant warehouse information if a product is allocated as a sample during the work order process.

Costing in Production Order: When this field is selected, costing processes are activated for each production order. In this way, the costs of raw materials, labour and overhead costs used in the production process can be tracked on a production order basis.

Costing Process: When this option is enabled, automatic or manual costing calculations are activated when the production order is completed or reaches certain stages

Costing in Project: This field allows project based costing when production orders are associated with a specific project.

Measurement Obligation at the End of Production Order: If this option is active, it becomes mandatory to enter the specified measurements (quality, size, weight, temperature, etc.) into the system before the production order is completed.

Production Monitoring System (MES): This option refers to the integration of your business with the Manufacturing Execution System (MES). MES offers advanced functions such as real-time data collection at the production site, automatic tracking of machines and processes, monitoring of personnel performance and process optimisation.

Planning: If this field is selected, planning functions are activated while creating or managing production orders.

11.1.2 Inventory Card

Negative Stock Control: Control setting that determines whether negative stock levels are allowed in the warehouse.

Stock Variant Usage: Feature that allows products to be tracked with different variations such as colour, size, etc.

Default Inventory Costing Method: Determines which method (e.g. Average Cost, FIFO, LIFO) will be used by default in calculating the cost of the products.

Reserve Inventory if Raw Material is Insufficient: Setting whether or not to allow pre-booking for production even if the amount of raw materials is not sufficient.

Multiple Recipe Usage: Possibility to define and use different production recipes (formulas) for the same product.

Negative Stock Control: Control setting that determines whether negative stock levels are allowed in the warehouse.

Stock Variant Usage: Feature that allows products to be tracked with different variations such as colour, size, etc.

Default Inventory Costing Method: Determines which method (e.g. Average Cost, FIFO, LIFO) will be used by default in calculating the cost of the products.

Reserve Inventory if Raw Material is Insufficient: It is the setting whether or not to allow pre-booking for production even if the amount of raw materials is not sufficient.

Multiple Recipe Usage: It provides the opportunity to define and use different production recipes (formulas) for the same product.

Show Report on Inventory Card: It is the setting that determines whether the reports of stock cards will be displayed on the stock card page.

Show Report in Current Accounts: In Current Accounts, Current account movement and status
information to be included in the reports.

Show Report in Bank Accounts: In Bank Accounts, Bank account movement and balance information to appear in the reports.

Show Report in Cash Deposit Boxes: In cash desks, the cash movements and cash status information is the setting that determines whether it will be shown in reports or not.

Show Report in Accounting Accounts: In accounting accounts, Accounting This setting controls the inclusion of account movements and balance information in the reports.

Default Input Stock Costing Method: It determines the default costing method to be applied in stock entry movements.

Default Exit Stock Costing Method: Determines the default costing method to be applied in stock out movements.

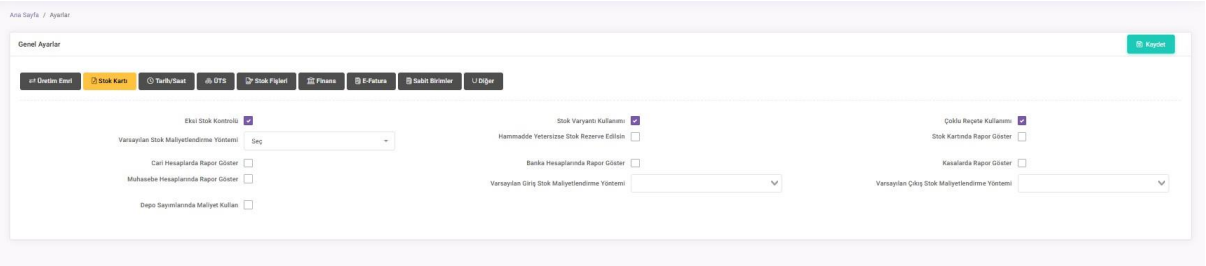


Image 299

11.1.3 Date / Time

In the programme which areas History and clock knowledge to be seen can be selected here.

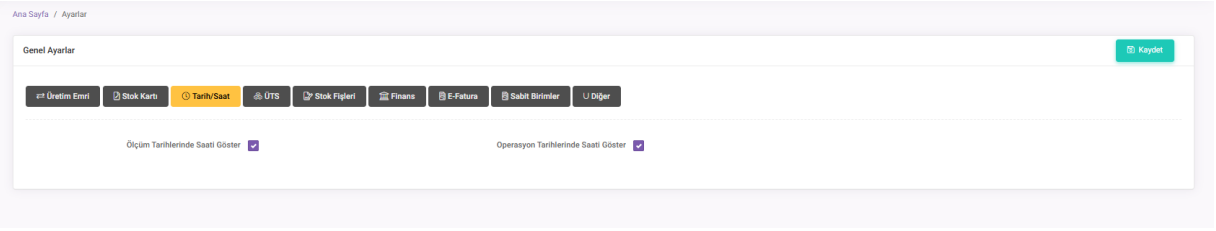


Image 300

11.1.4 UTS

Companies that are obliged to make a notification in the ÜTS (Production Tracking System) application developed by the Ministry of Health must enter their company information in this section in order to use the ÜTS integration.

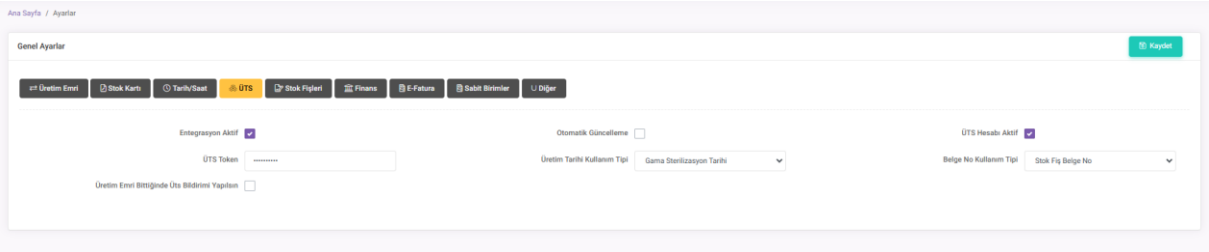
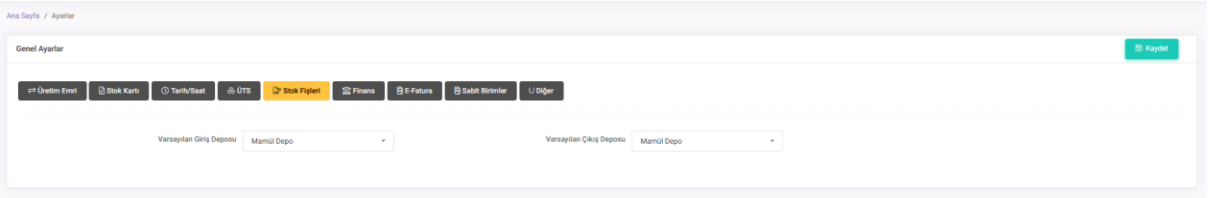


Image 301

11.1.5 Stock Receipts

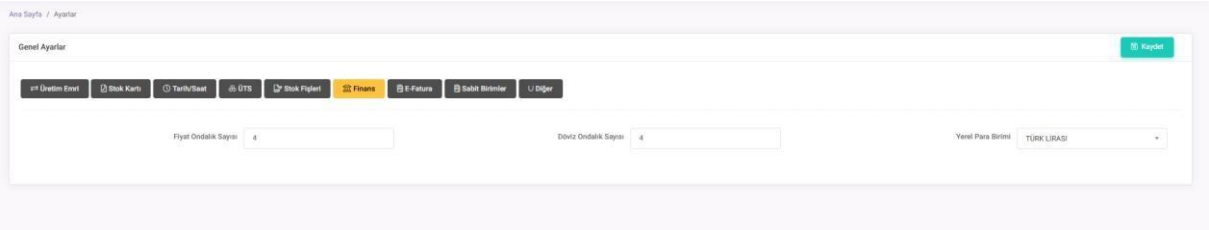
It is the field where the default input and default output warehouse is selected from stock receipts.



Picture 302

11.1.6 Finance

This is the area where the finance settings to be used in the programme are made.



Picture 303

11.1.7 E-Invoice

E-Invoice Transfer Schedule: Option to determine the timing of when e-invoices will be transferred.

E-Invoice Commercial: Tick box that determines whether the e-invoice is commercial or basic.

E-Invoice Outgoing documents Document system Download Sent to e-invoice can be downloaded.

Show E-Invoice as Pdf: Allows the e-invoice to be displayed in PDF format.

Create New Company If Not Defined: Option to automatically create a new company record if the incoming e-invoice company information is not defined.

E-Invoice Transfer Day: Defines the specific day on which the e-invoice will be transferred.

E-Invoice Transfer Time: Sets the specific time when the e-invoice will be transferred.

E-Invoice Fixed Stock Card: A stock card option defined by default for products that come with e-invoice.

E-Invoice Download Incoming Document: Allows incoming e-invoices to be downloaded automatically.

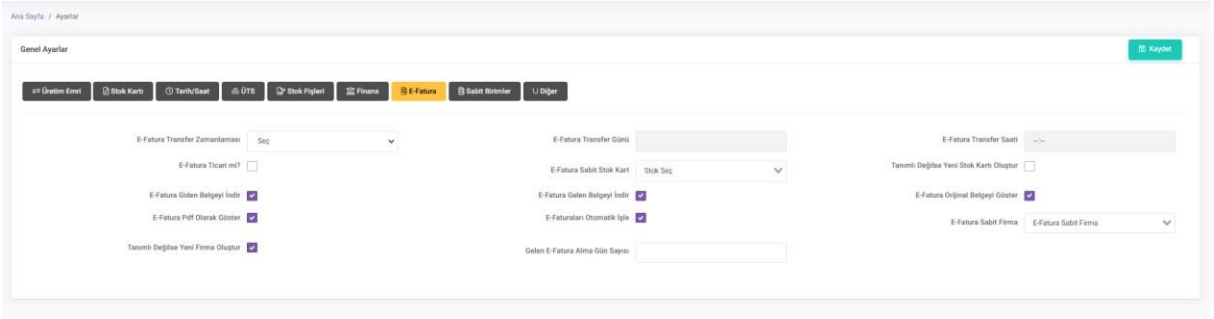
Auto Process E-Invoices: Allows incoming e-invoices to be processed automatically in the system.

E-Invoice Show Original Document: Allows viewing the original document of the e-invoice.

Number of Days to Receive Incoming E-Invoice: The number of days field that determines how long incoming e-invoices will be received retrospectively.

E-Invoice Fixed Company: Defines the fixed company information to be used in e-invoice transactions.

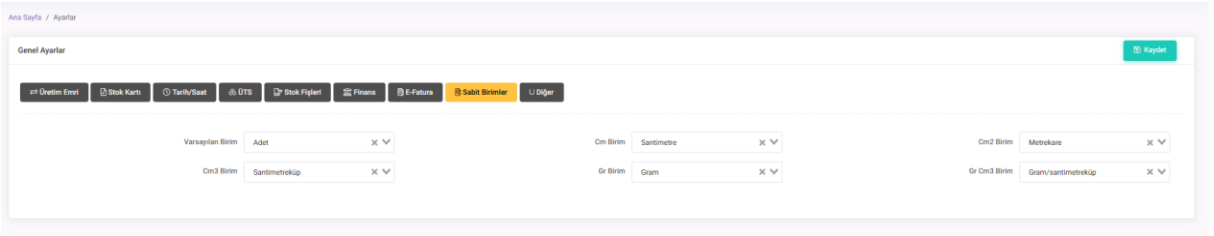
Create New Stock Card If Not Defined: Option to automatically create a new stock card when a product that is not defined in the e-invoice arrives.



Picture 304

11.1.8 Fixed Units

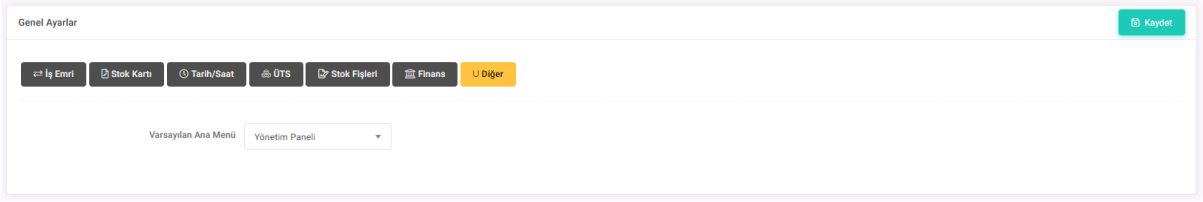
Contains the default unit definitions in the system. Determine the standard units of measurement to be used throughout the system.



Picture 305

11.1.9 Other

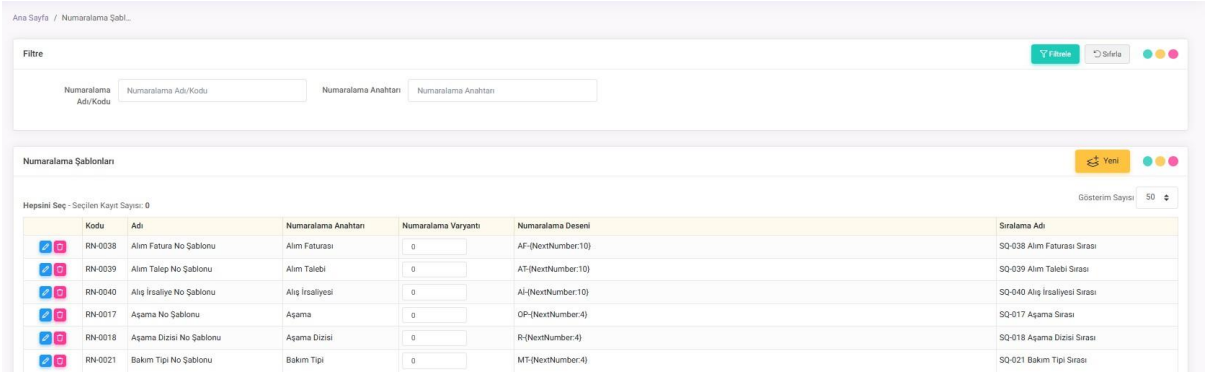
This is the field where the default main menu is defined.



Picture 306

11.2 Numbering Templates

This is the area where the settings made for the numerical increase of the numbers used in the programme.



Picture 307

12. PERFORMANCE COMPETENCE

12.1 PERFORMANCE COMPETENCE APPLICATION METHOD

Procedures were taken into consideration when determining performance adequacy. Apart from this, the performance adequacy was analysed by both screenshots and manual testing of the records generated by the operation of the functions in the modules.

12.2 CONTROLS APPLIED TO UTAXIS MODULES

The following methods have been applied to show that the functions in ÜTAKSİS modules work correctly every time.

- Defined as: TA - ***
- Controlled Area: KA - ***

12.2.1 Definitions Reflected on Inventory Cards

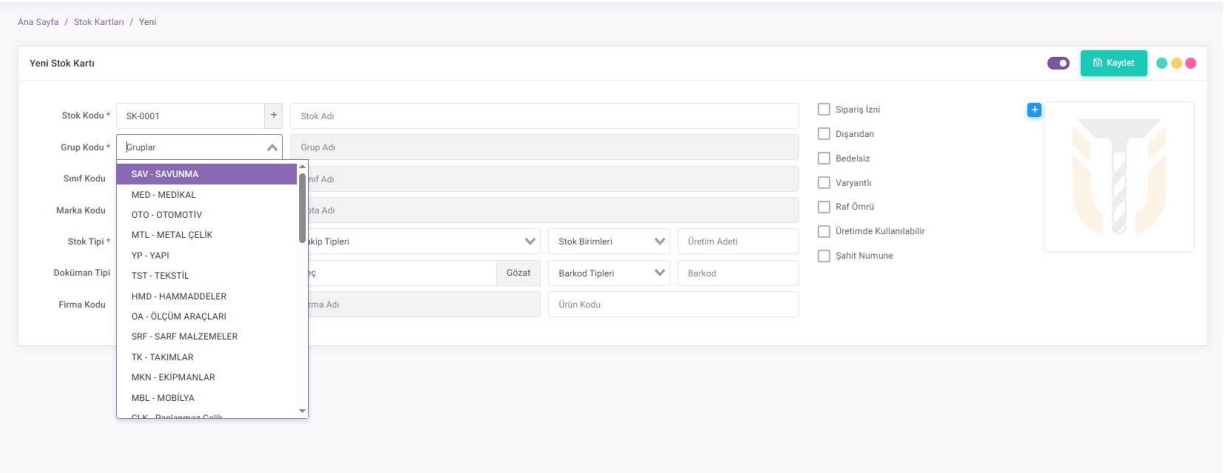
- Reflection of Inventory Group Definitions on Inventory Cards

- Defined in Field
    - Inventory Groups

TA - 1

- Controlled Area
    - Inventory Cards

The above stock group definitions can be viewed and selected in the stock card.

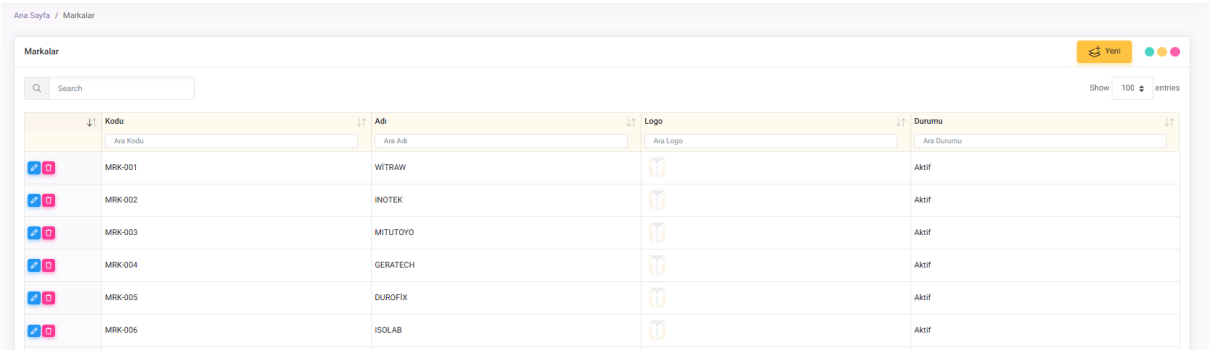


KA - 1

- Reflection of Brand Definitions on Inventory Cards

- Defined in Field

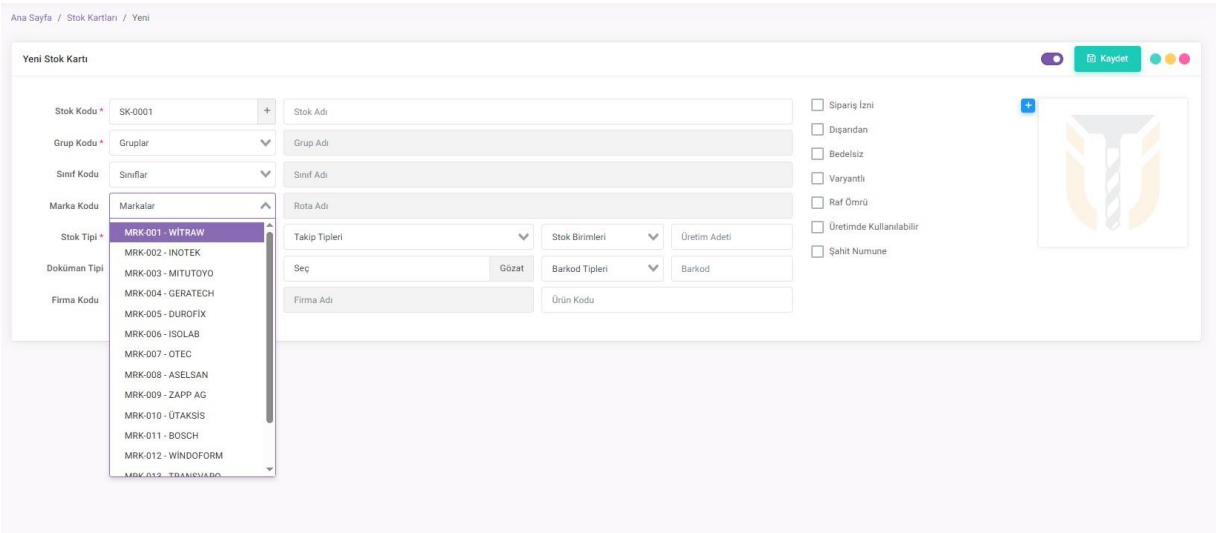
- Brands



TA - 2

- Controlled Area
  - Inventory Cards

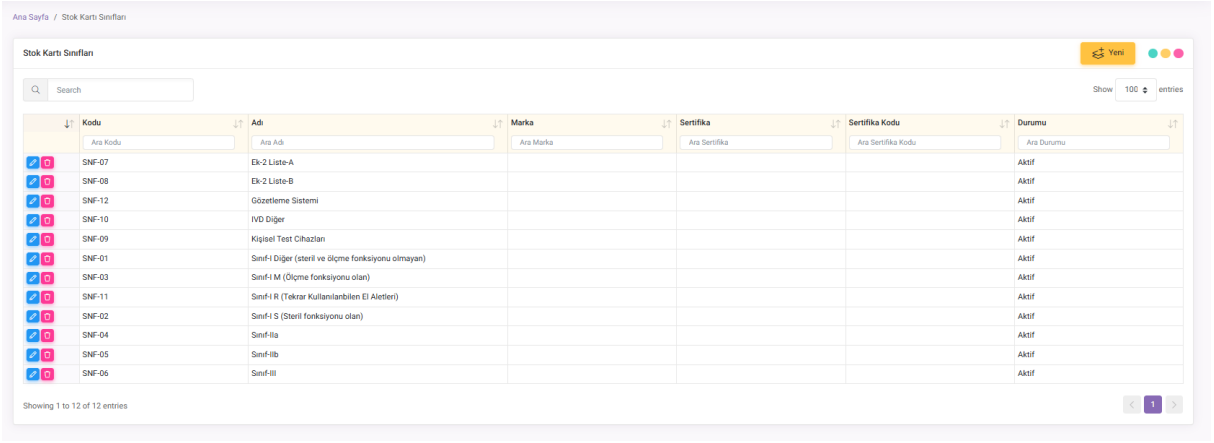
Above location field Brand definitions stock card in can be displayed and selected.



KA - 2

- Reflection of Inventory Card Class Definitions to Inventory Cards

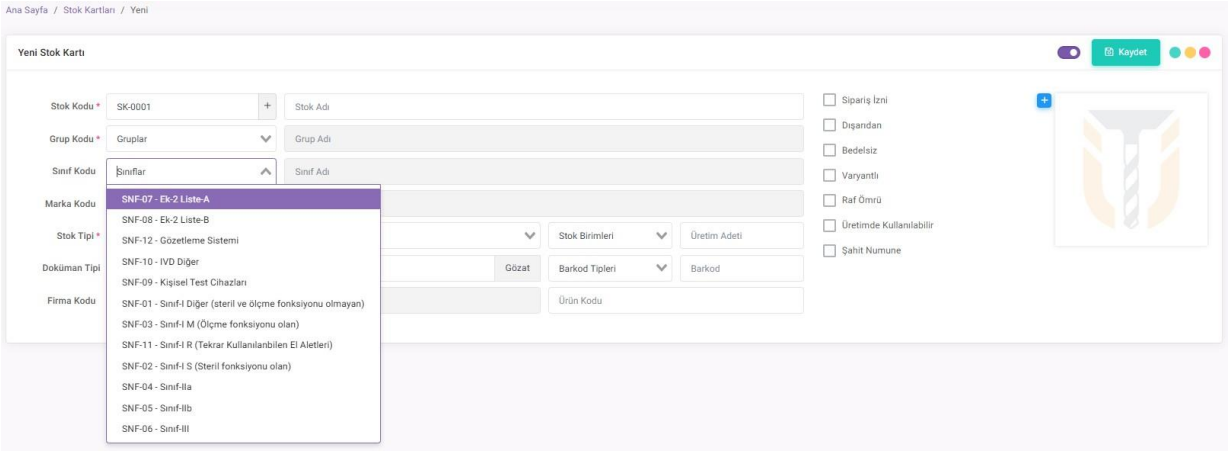
- Defined in Field
  - Inventory Card Classes



TA - 3

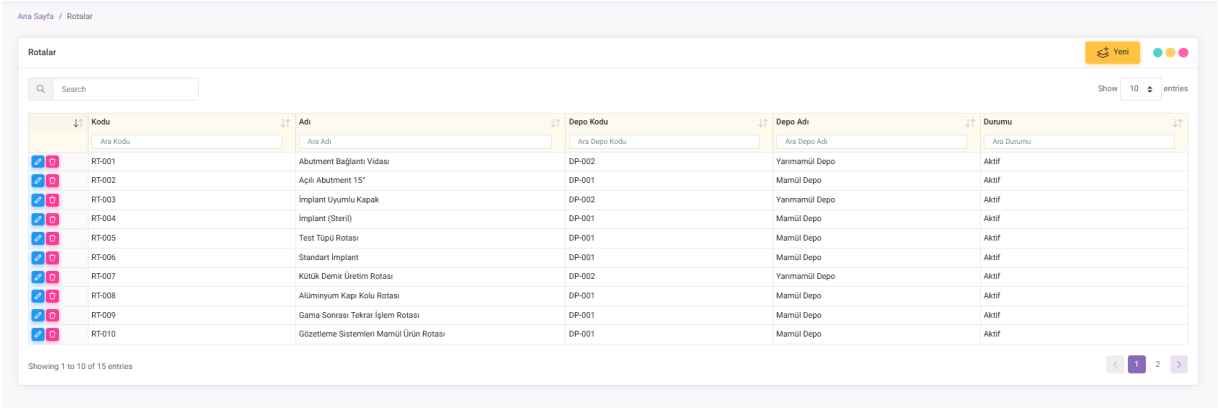
- Controlled Area
  - Inventory Cards

The above stock card class definitions can be viewed and selected in the stock card.



KA - 3

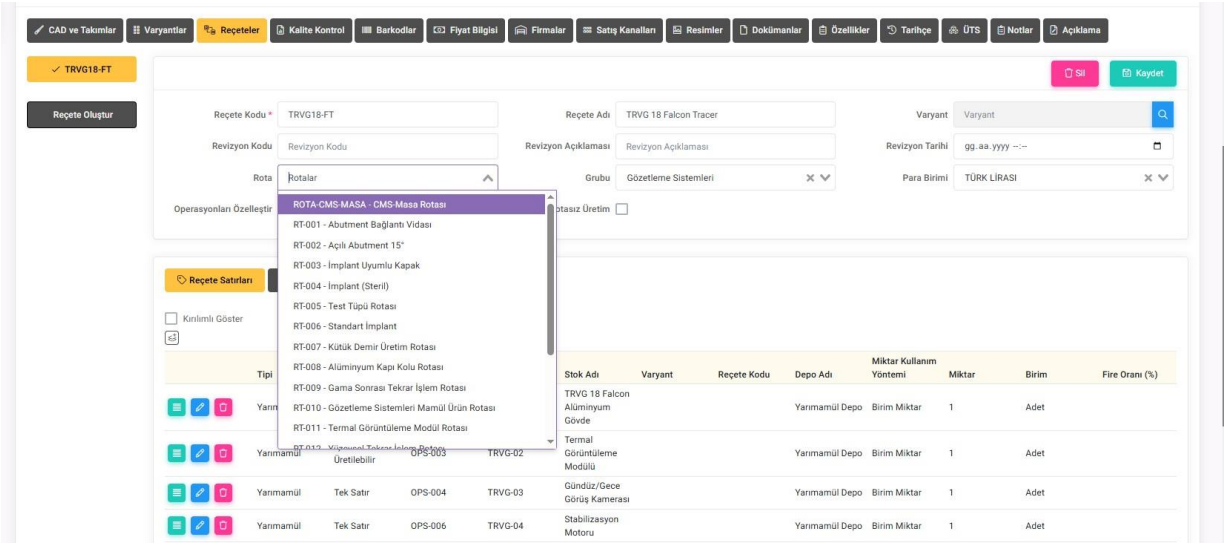
  - Reflection of Route Definitions to Inventory Cards
- Defined in Field
  - Routes



TA - 4

- Controlled Area
  - Inventory Cards

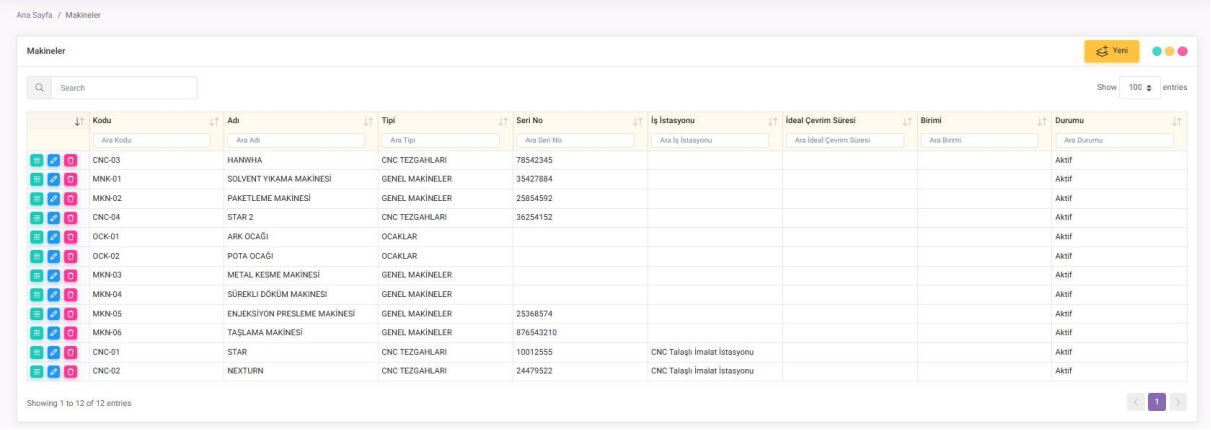
The above route definitions can be viewed and selected in the stock card.



KA - 4

- Reflection of Machine Definitions to Inventory Cards

- Defined in Field
  - Machines

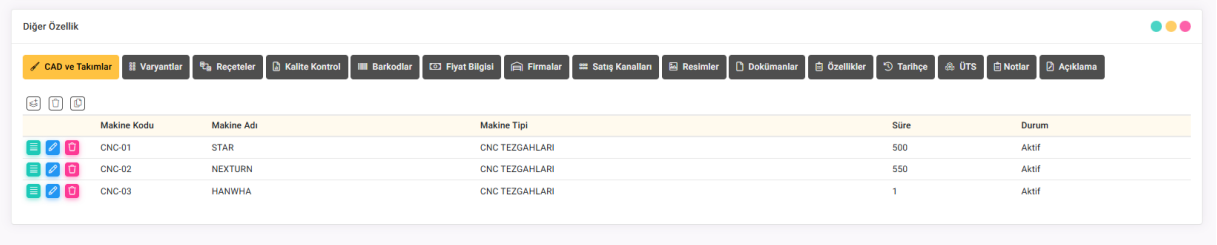


TA - 5

- Controlled Area
  - Inventory Cards

Above location field Machine definitions stock card in visualised and

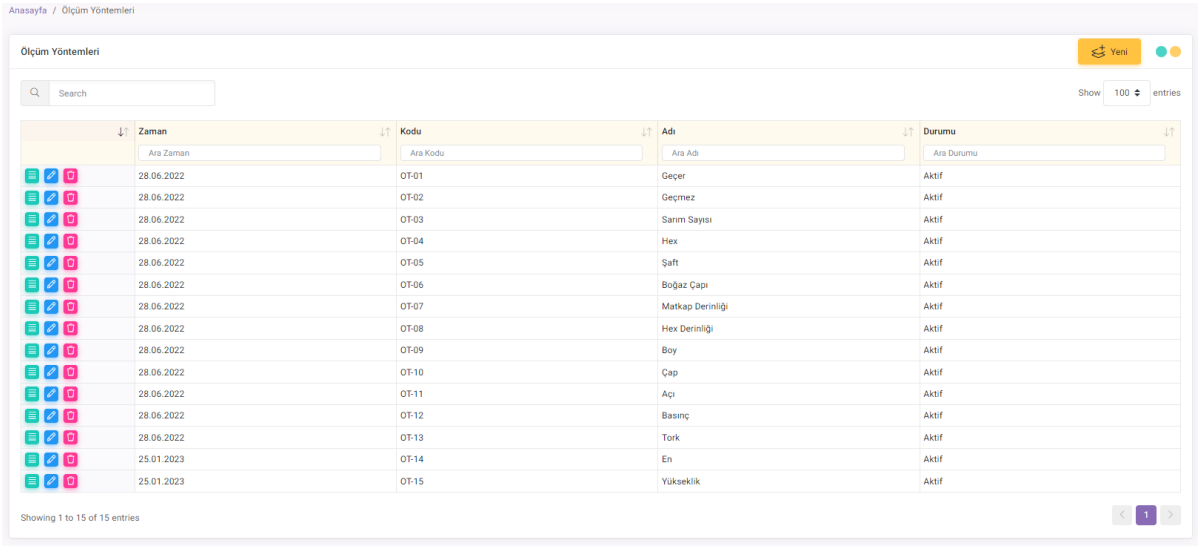
can be added.



KA - 5

- Reflection of Measurement Methods Definitions on Inventory Cards

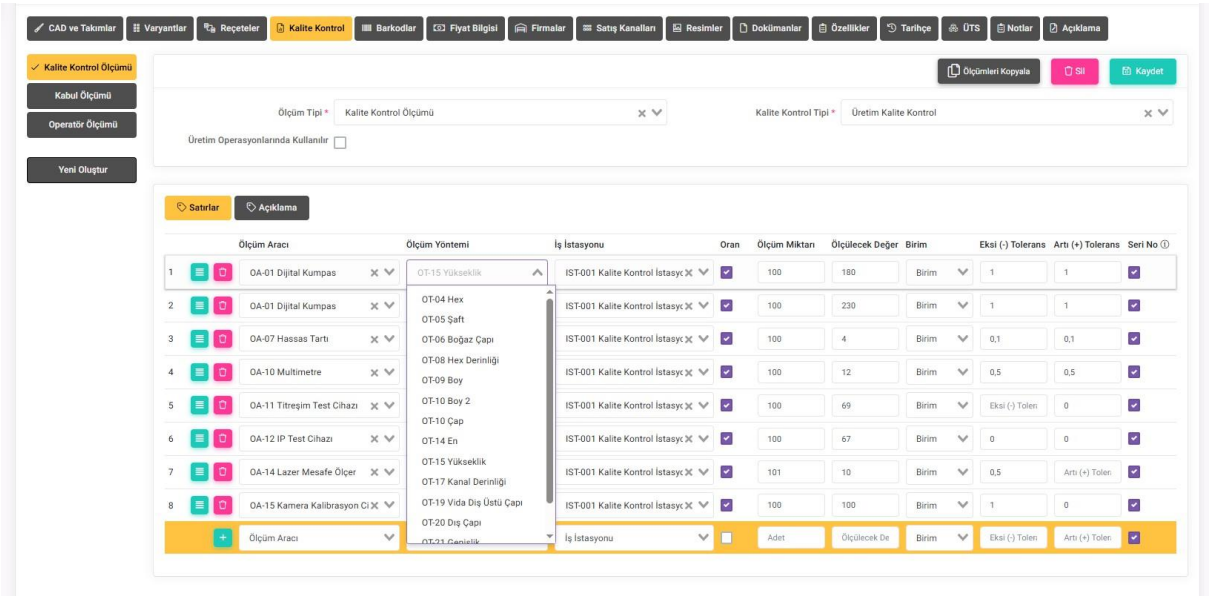
- Defined in Field
  - Measurement Methods



TA - 6

- Controlled Area
  - Inventory Cards

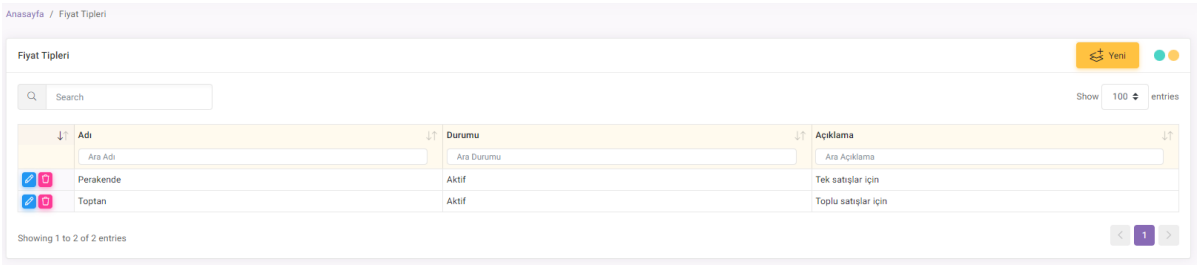
The measurement methods definitions above can be displayed in the stock card can be added.



KA - 6

- Reflection of Price Types Definitions on Inventory Cards

- Defined in Field
  - Price Types

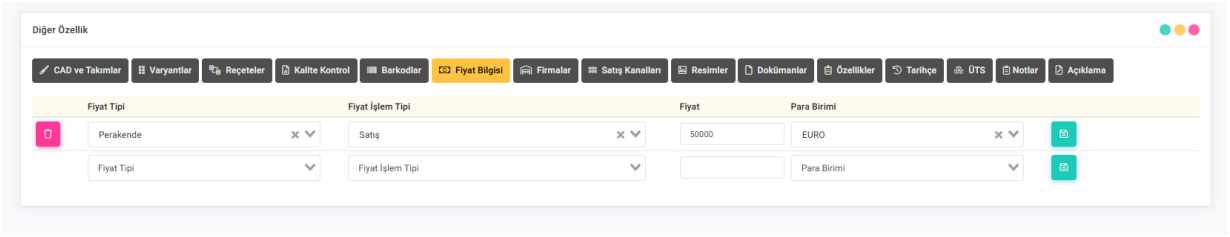


TA - 7

- Controlled Area
  - Inventory Cards

Above location field Price types definitions stock card in is displayed

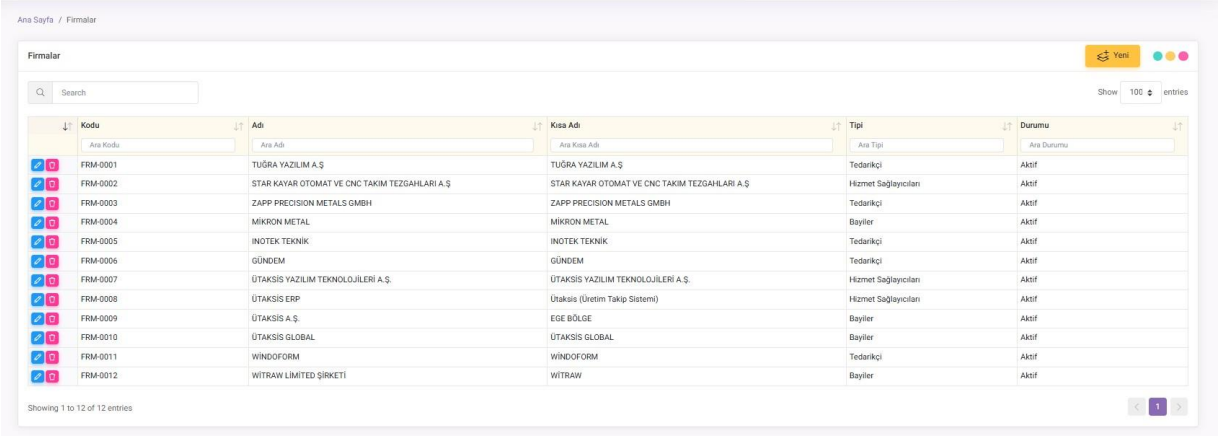
can be added.



KA - 7

- Reflection of Company Definitions to Inventory Cards

- Defined in Field
  - Firms



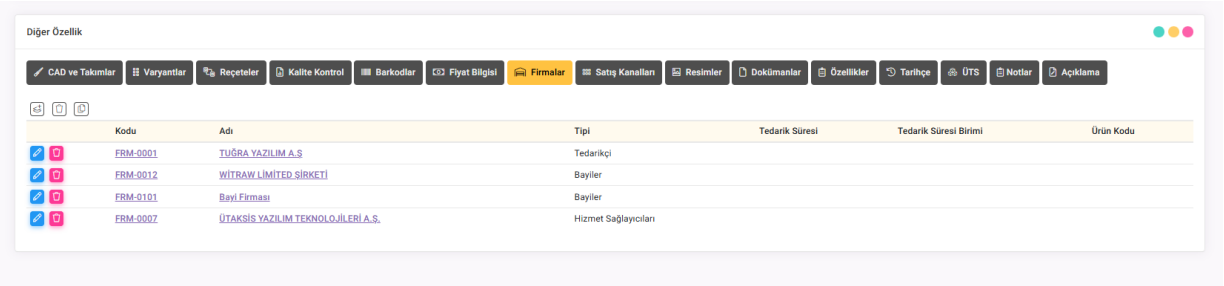
TA - 8

- Controlled Area

- Inventory Cards

Above location field company definitions stock card in visualised and

can be added.

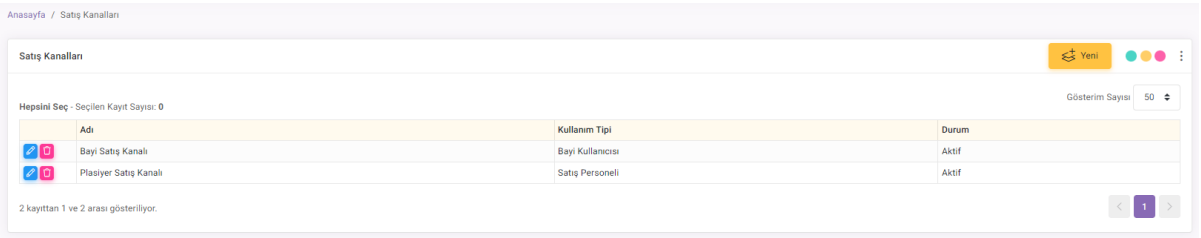


KA - 8

- Reflection of Sales Channels Definitions to Inventory Cards

- Defined in Field

- Sales Channels

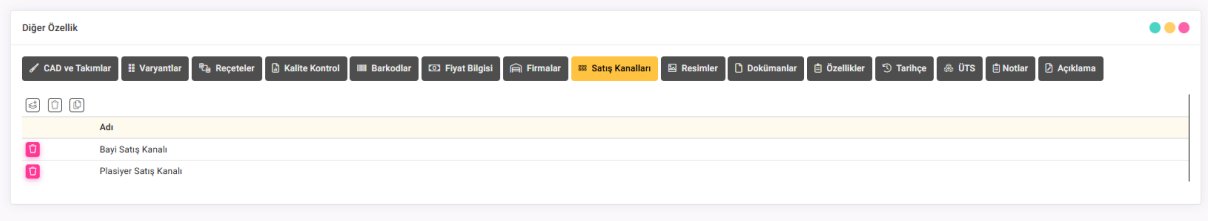


TA - 9

- Controlled Area

- Inventory Cards

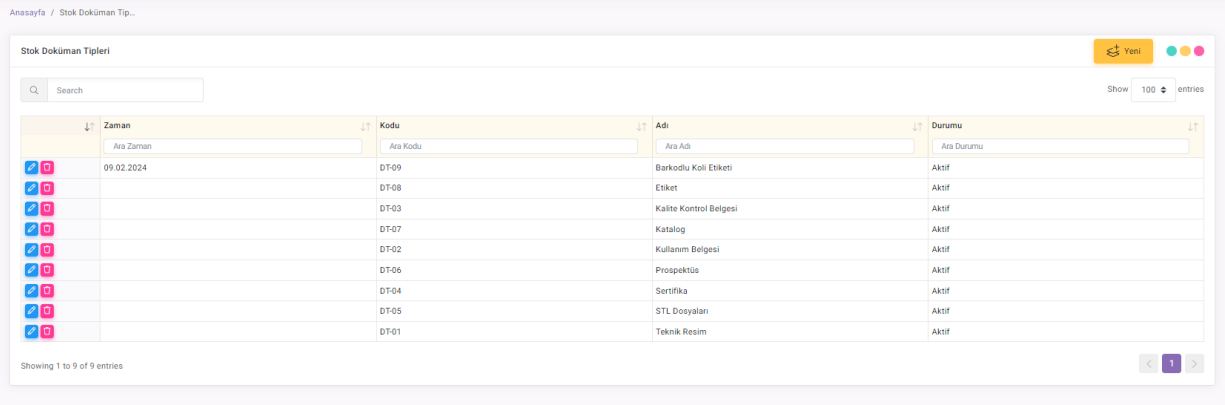
The definitions of the above sales channels can be displayed in the stock card can be added.



KA - 9

- Reflection of Inventory Document Types Definitions to Inventory Cards

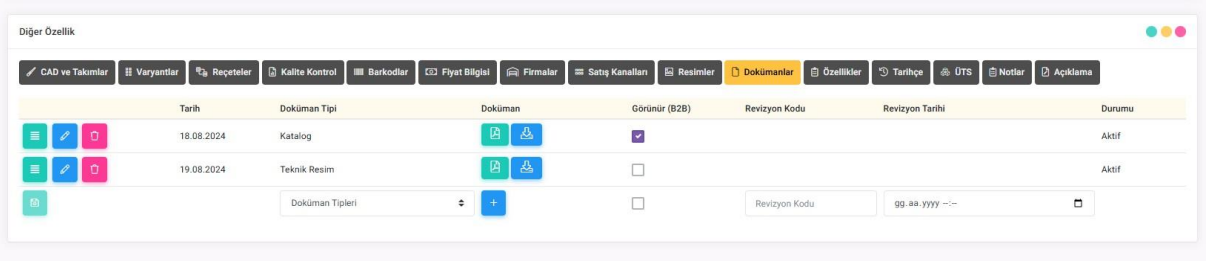
- Defined in Field
  - Inventory Document Types



TA - 10

- Controlled Area
  - Inventory Cards

The definitions of the above document types can be viewed and selected in the stock card.

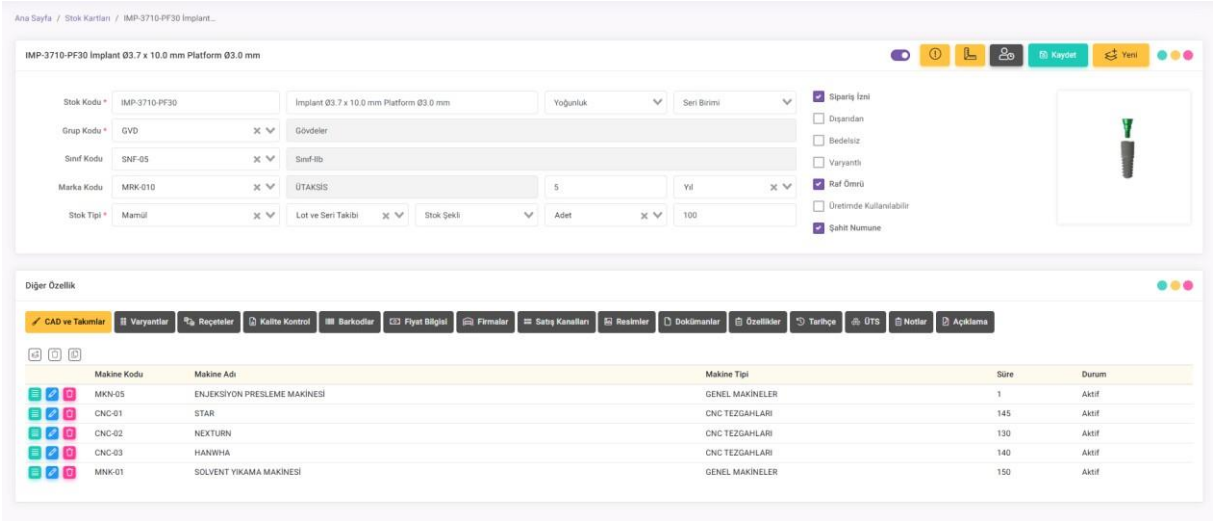


KA - 10

12.2.2 Reflection of Inventory Card Definitions to Production Order

- Reflection of Inventory Card General Definitions to Production Orders

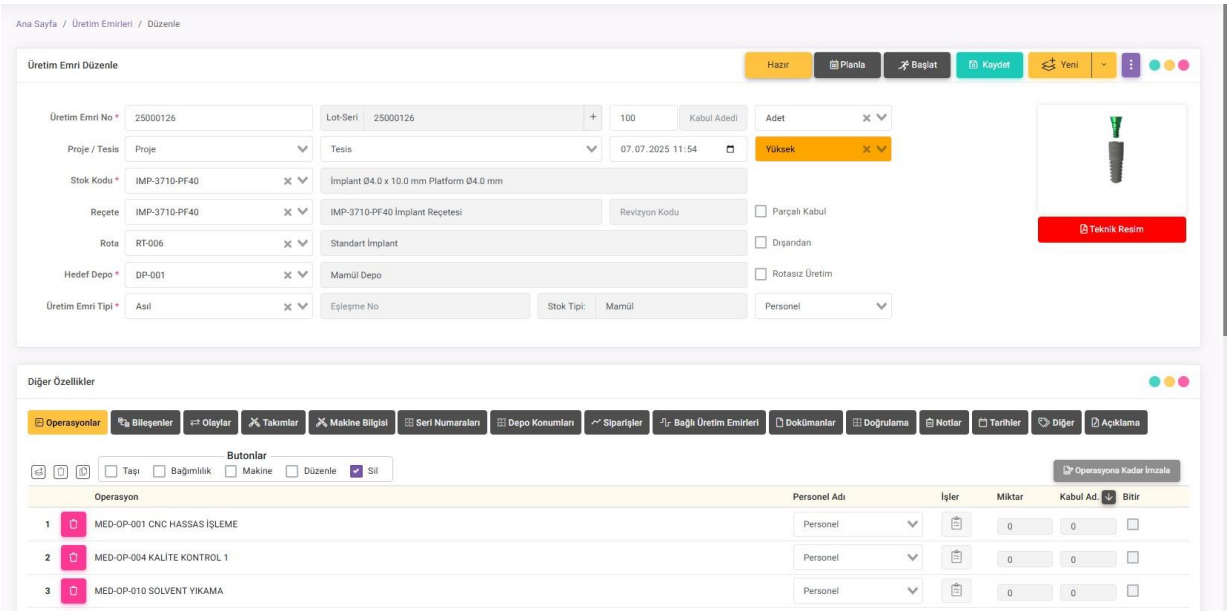
- Defined in Field
  - Inventory Cards



TA - 11

- Controlled Area
  - Production Orders

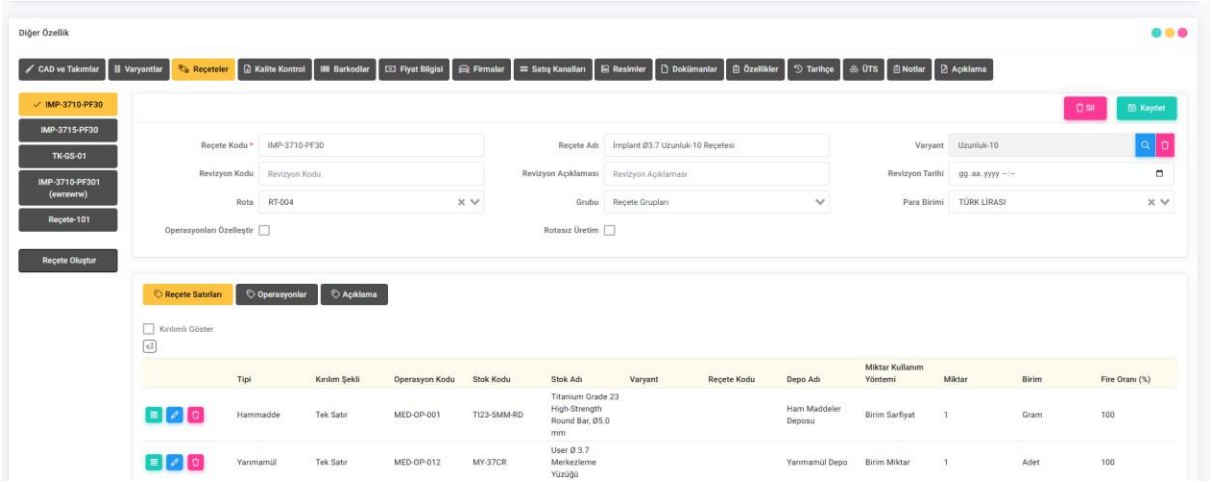
Above stock on your card Description. data production commandment is displayed in the content.



KA - 11

- Reflection of Inventory Card Component Definitions to Production Orders

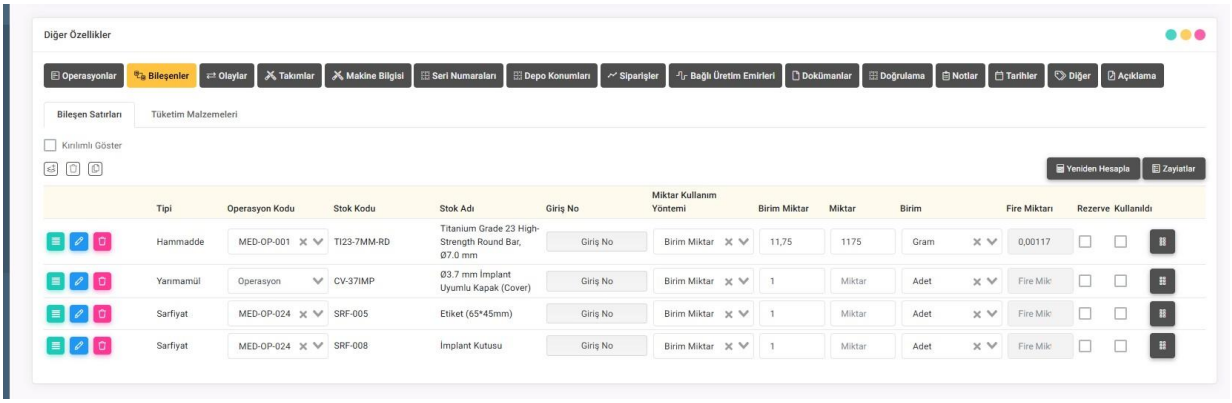
- Defined in Field
  - Recipes / Raw Materials



TA - 12

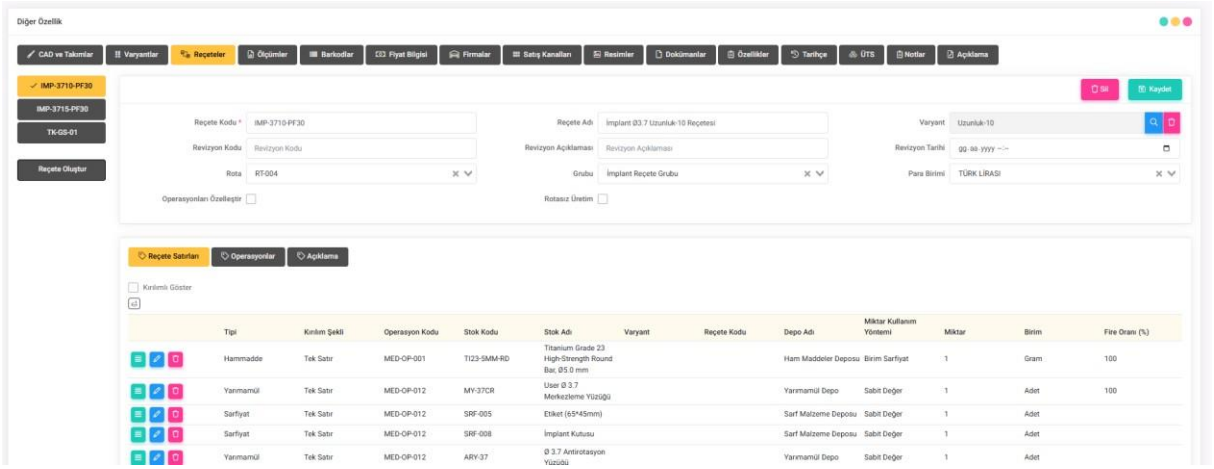
- Controlled Area
    - Components / Raw Materials

The raw material component data defined in the stock card above are displayed in the production order content.



KA - 12

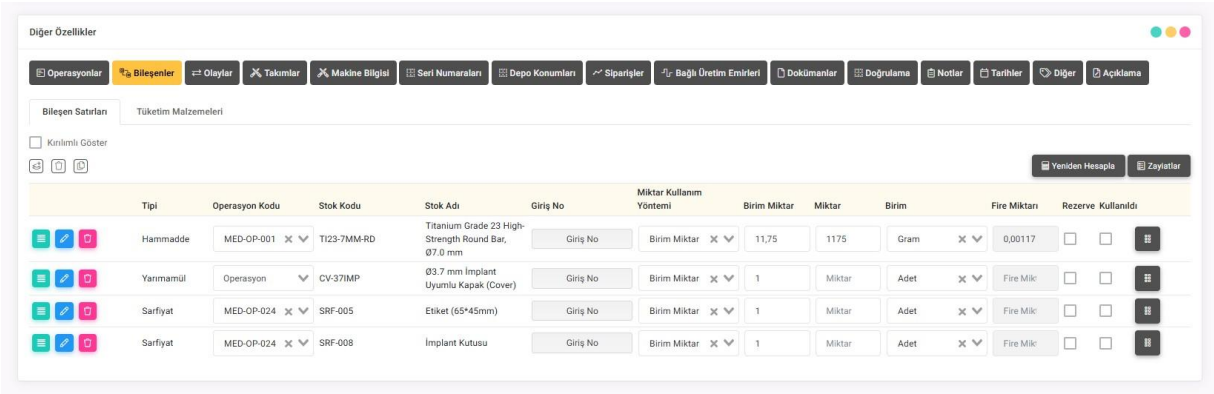
- Defined in Field
    - Components / Semi-finished



TA - 13

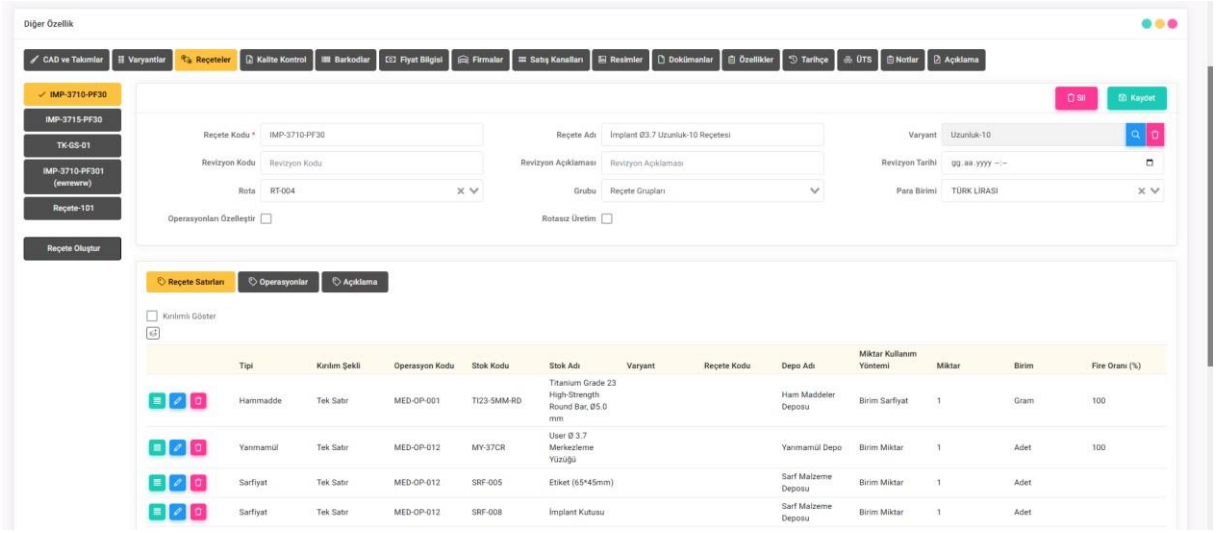
- Controlled Area
    - Components / Semi-finished

The assembly component data defined in the stock card above are displayed in the production order content.



KA - 13

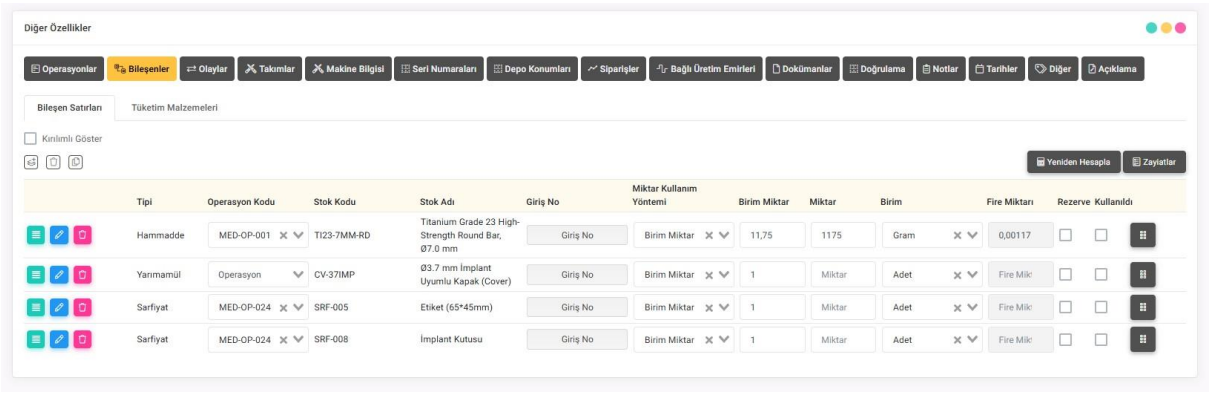
- Defined in Field
    - Components / Consumptions



TA - 14

- Controlled Area
    - Components / Consumptions

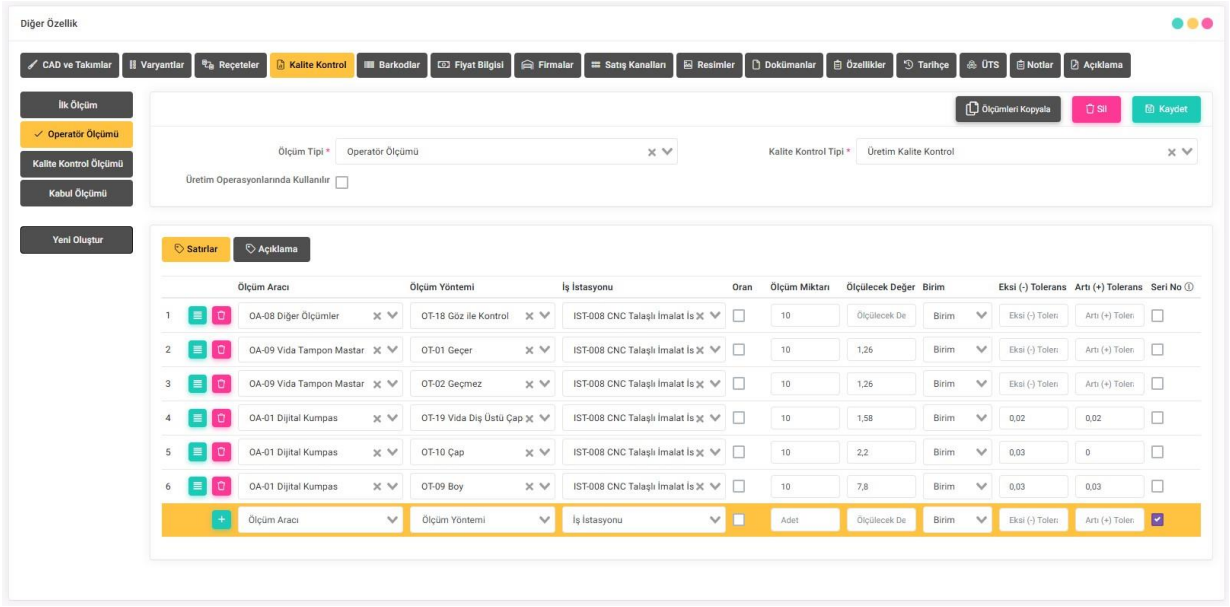
Consumption component data defined in the stock card above is displayed in the production order content.



KA - 14

- Reflection of Inventory Card Production Quality Control Type Measurement Definitions to Production Orders

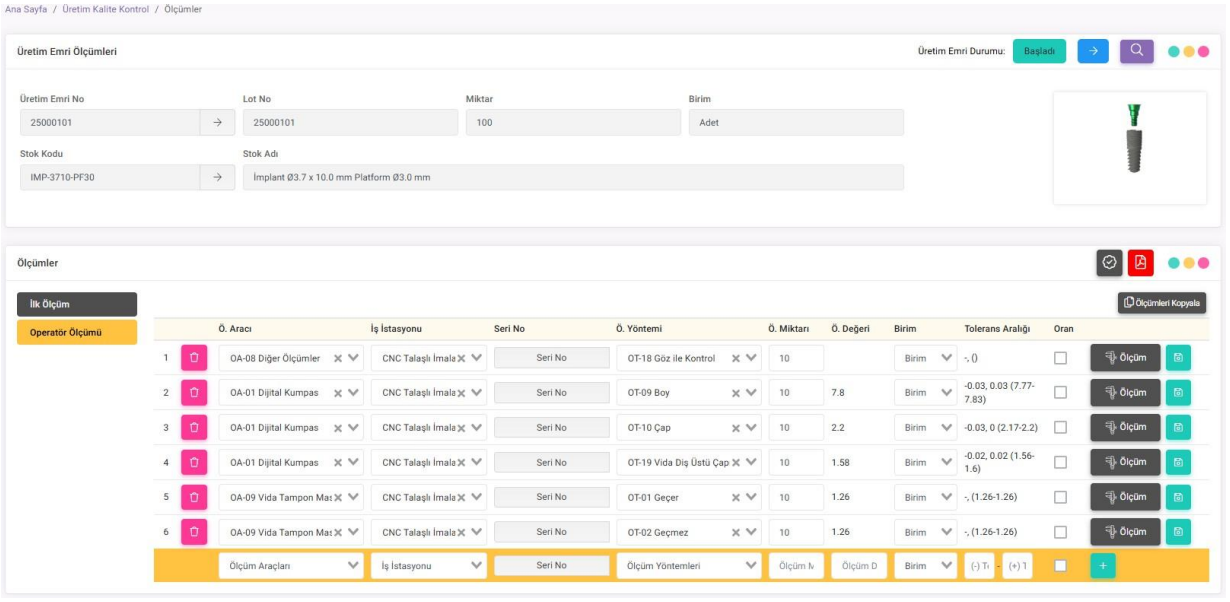
- Defined in Field
    - Inventory Card / Quality Control



TA - 15

- Controlled Area
    - Quality / Production Order Measurements

The data of the first measurements defined in the stock card above are displayed in the production order content.

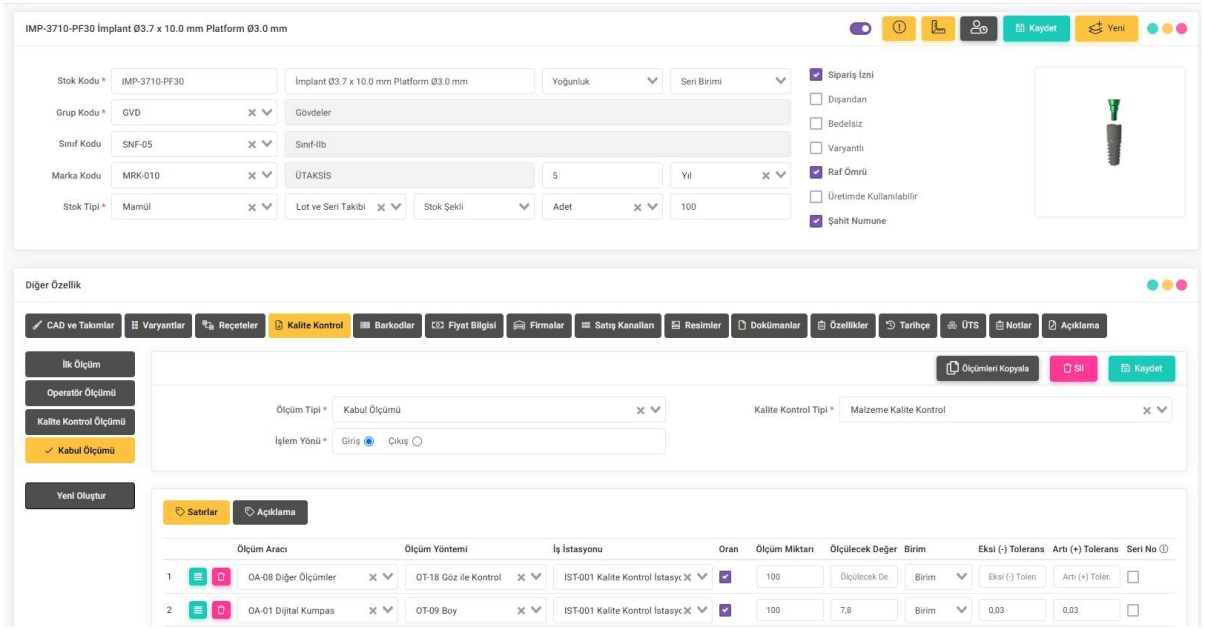


KA - 15

- Inventory Card Material Quality Control Type Measurement Definitions Reflected to Inventory Receipt Material Quality Control Measurements

- Defined in Field

- Inventory Card / Quality Control

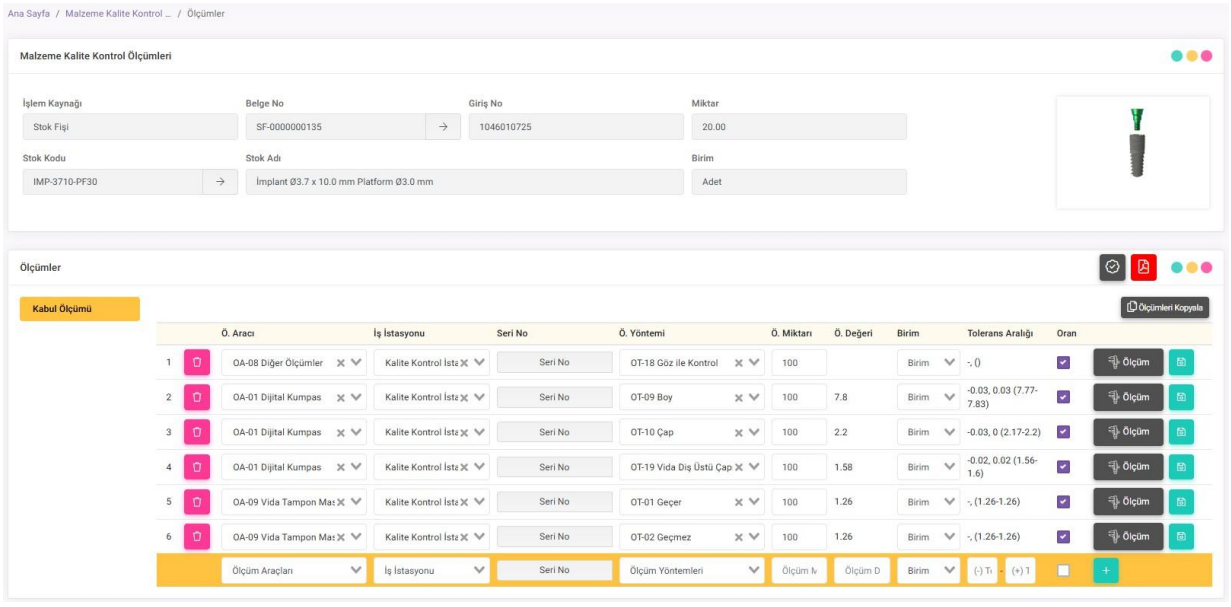


TA - 16

- Controlled Area

- Quality / Material Quality Control

The data of the material quality control measurements defined in the stock card above are displayed on the material quality control measurements page opened with the measurements tab in the stock receipt content.



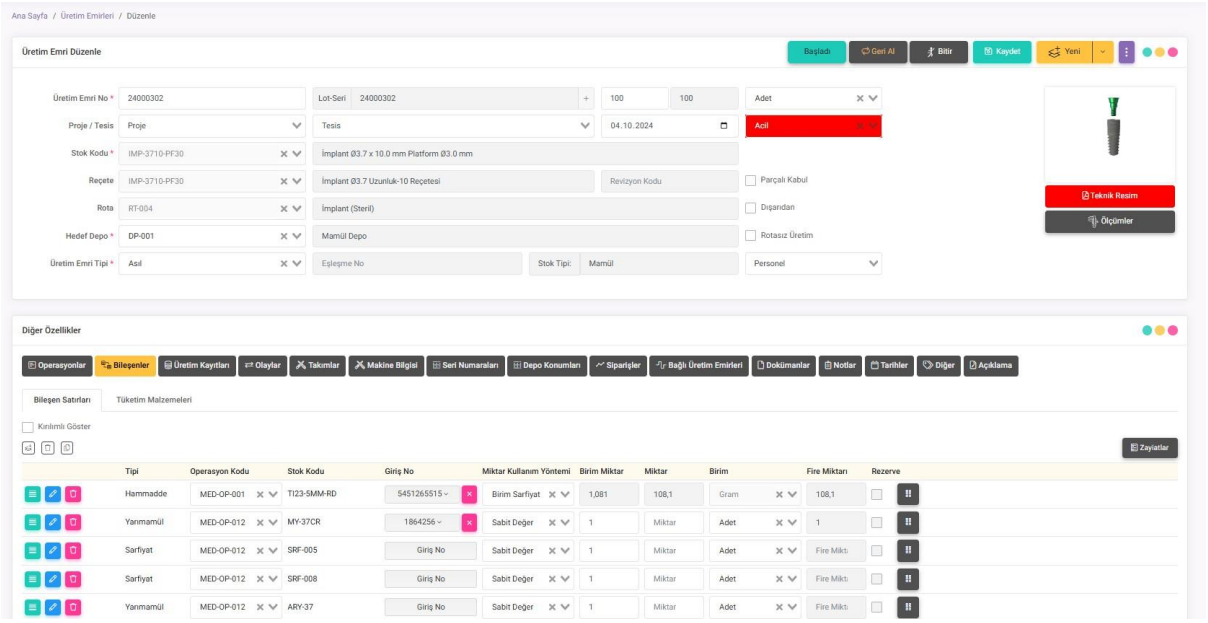
KA - 16

12.2.3 Reflection of Production Order Component Definitions to Inventory Movements

- Reflection of Production Order Consumptions to Inventory Movements Report

- Defined in Field

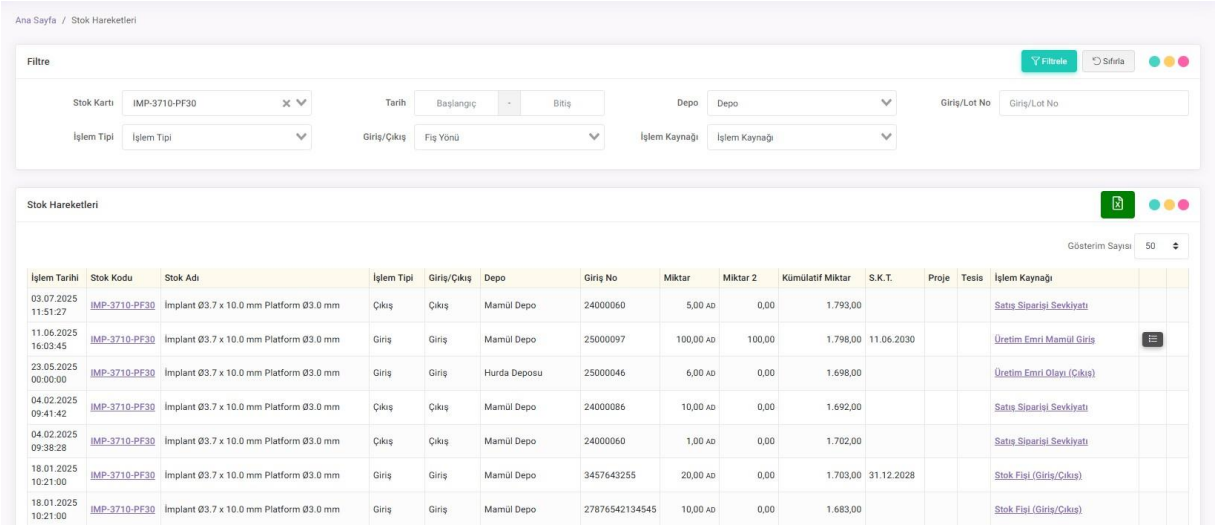
  - Component Rows



TA - 17

- Controlled Area

  - Stock Movements



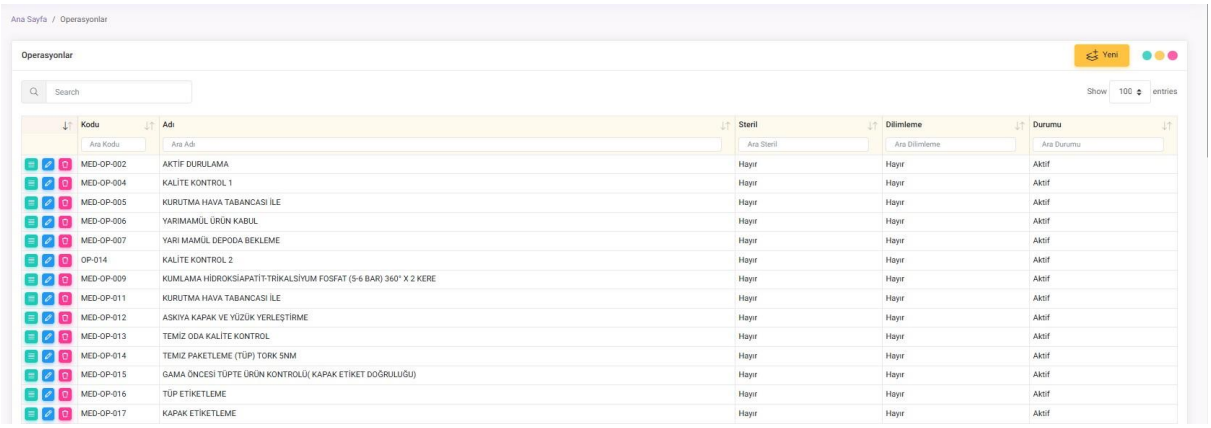
KA - 17

The consumption amount of the input number of the components in the Production Order can be checked by searching the relevant stock card or lot number from the stock movements report and checking what kind of movements have occurred in which production order.

12.2.4 Reflection of Operation and Route Definitions to Inventory Cards and Production Orders

- Reflection of Operation Definitions on Routes

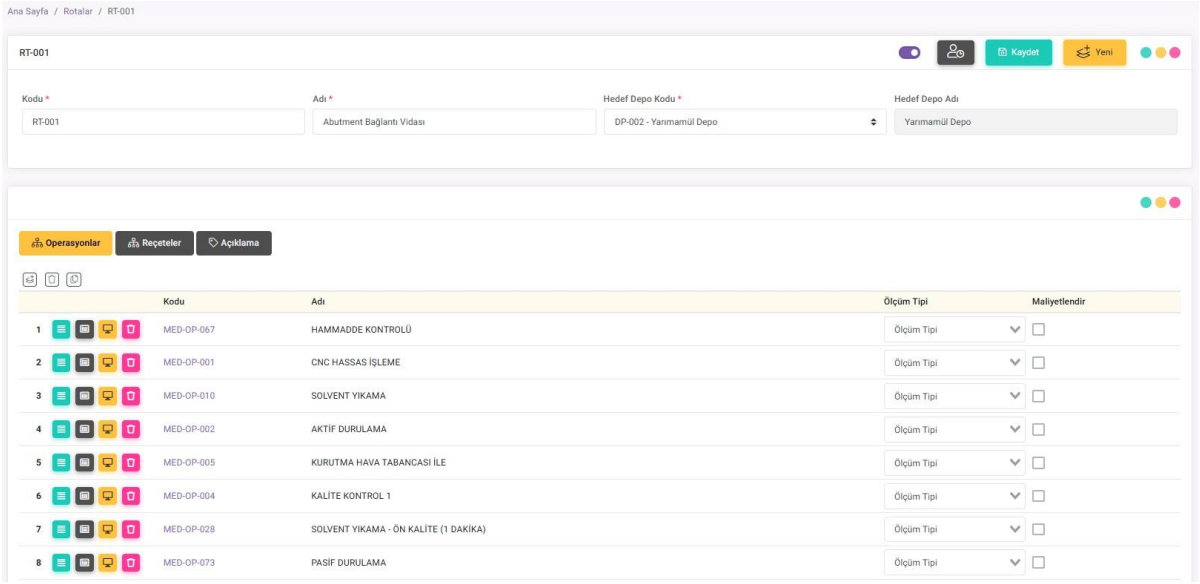
- Defined in Field
    - Operations



TA - 18

- Controlled Area
    - Routes

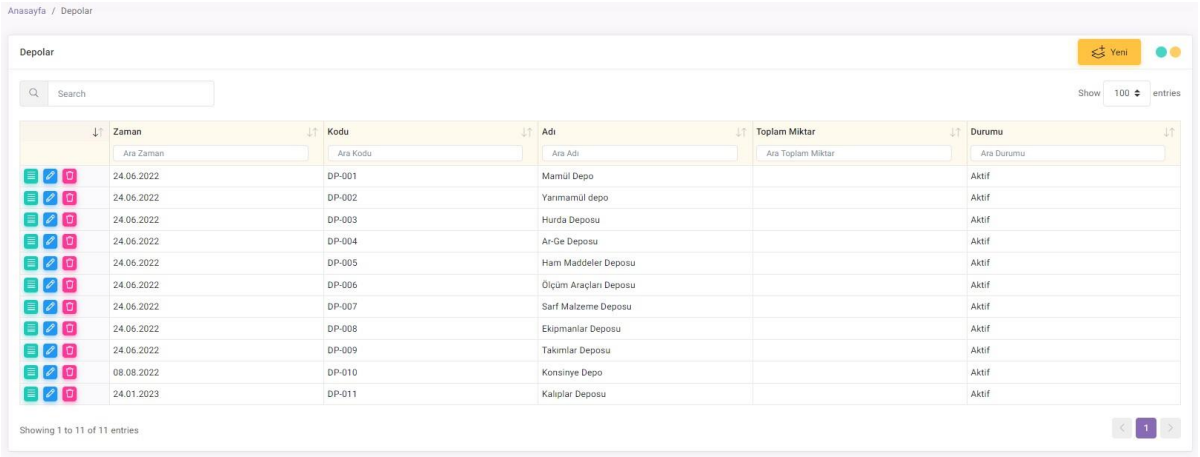
The data defined under the operations heading above can be displayed and selected in the routes content. In this way, the sequence of operations to be applied during the production phase of the product can be determined.



KA - 18

- Reflection of Warehouse Definitions on Routes

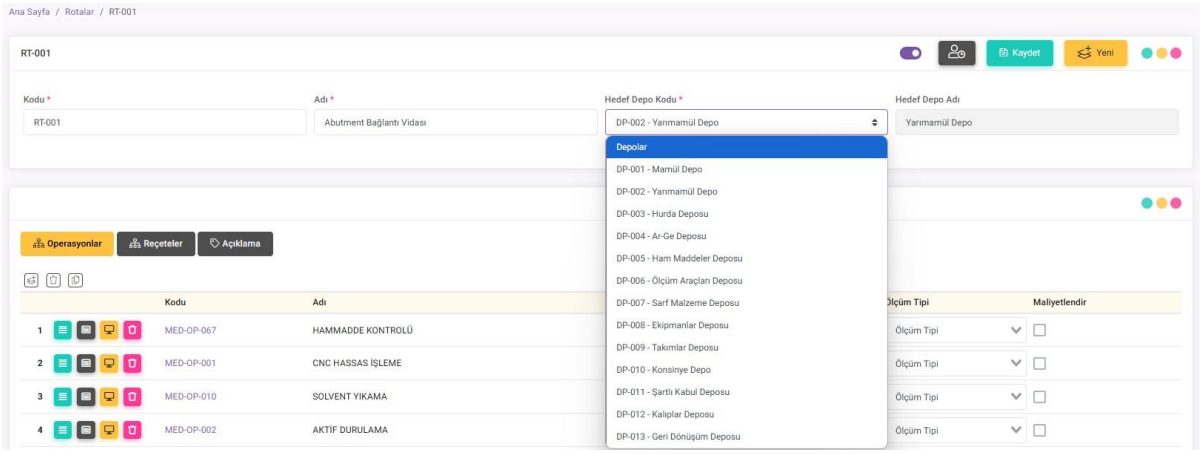
- Defined in Field
    - Warehouses



TA - 19

- Controlled Area
    - Routes

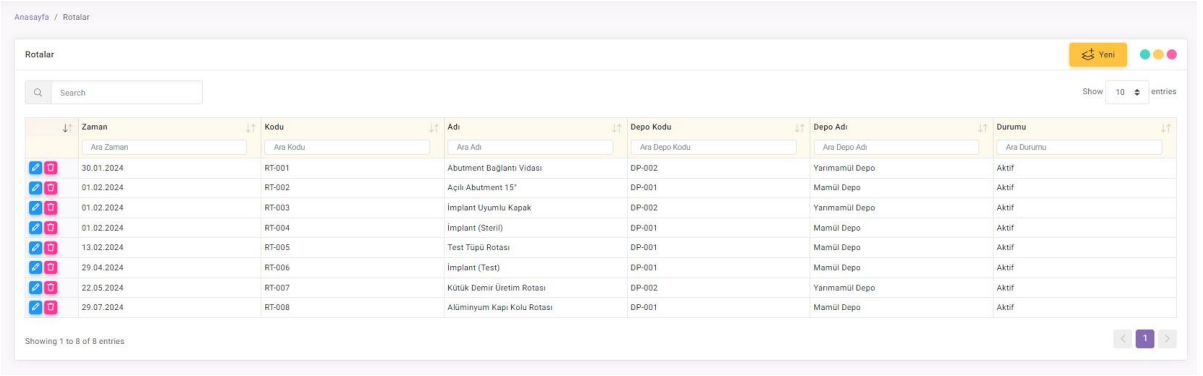
The data defined in the warehouse heading above can be displayed and selected in the route content. In this way, the target warehouse information to which the stock information will be transferred after the production process of the product is completed can be determined.



KA - 19

- Reflection of Route Definitions to Inventory Cards

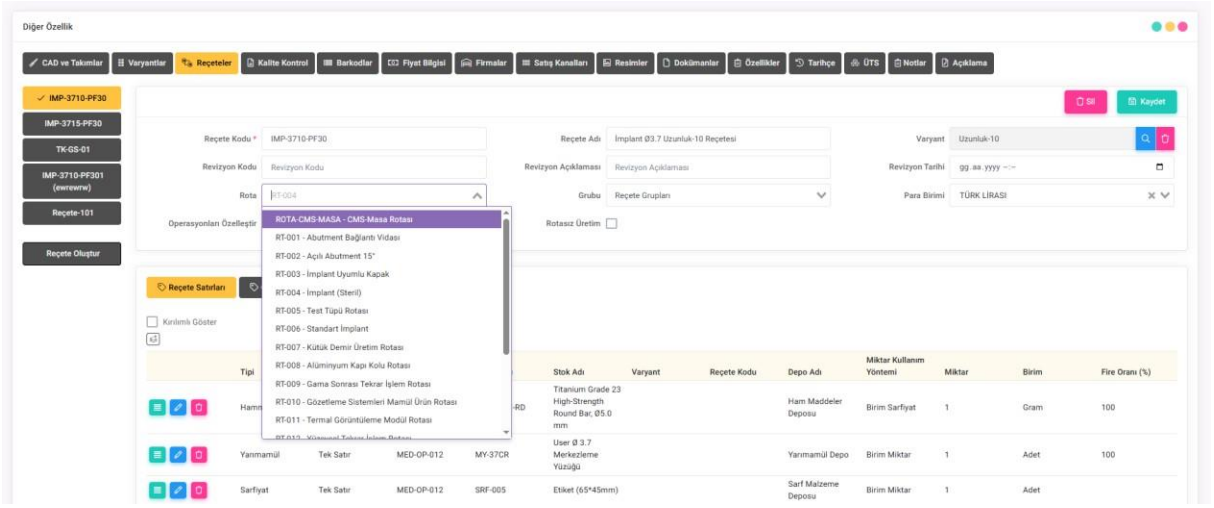
- Defined in Field
    - Routes



TA - 20

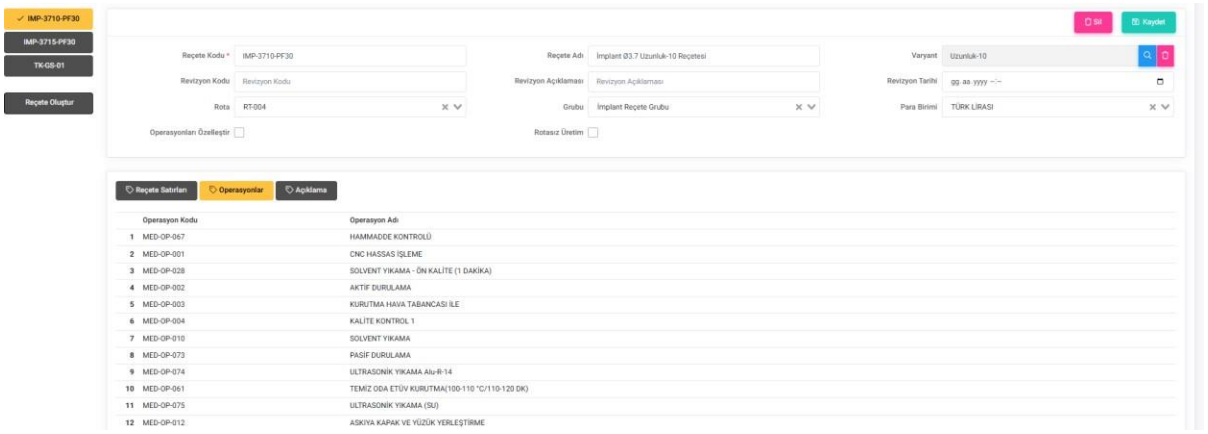
- Controlled Area
    - Inventory Cards

The data defined in the routes heading above can be displayed and selected in the stock card content. In this way, the operation information that the product will undergo during the production process can be determined.



KA - 20

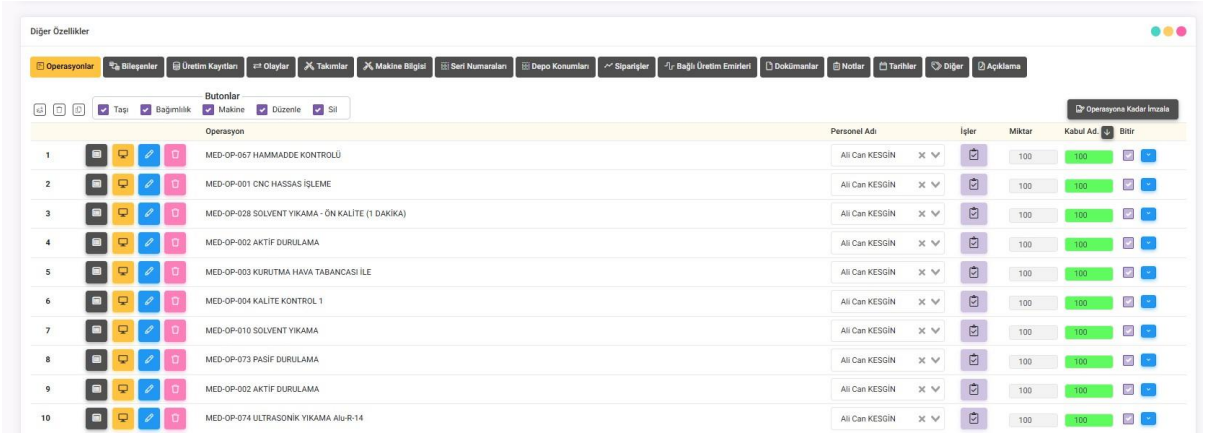
- Defined in Field
    - Route in Inventory Cards



TA - 21

- Controlled Area
    - Production Orders Operations

The routes defined in the inventory cards above are displayed in the operations tab in the production order content. In this way, the operation processes that the product will undergo during the production process can be determined.

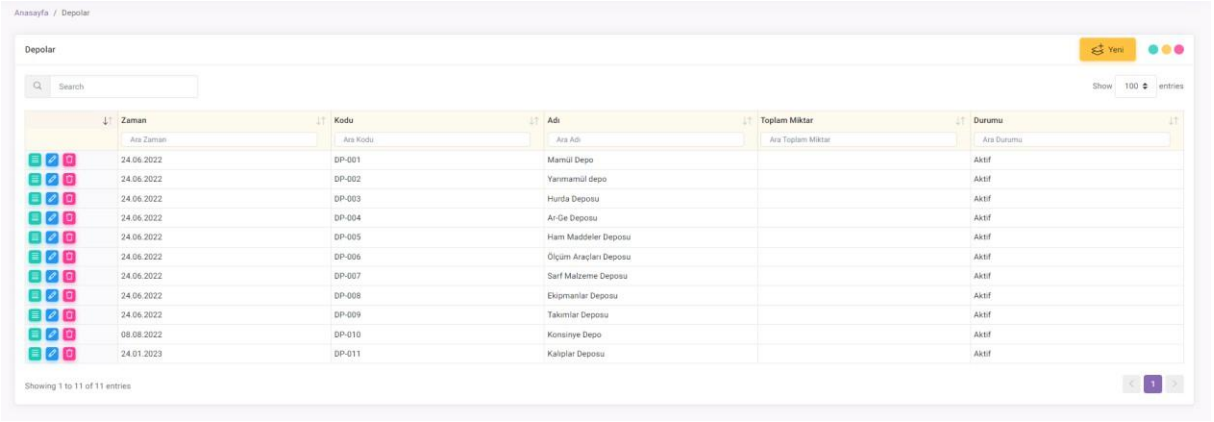


KA - 21

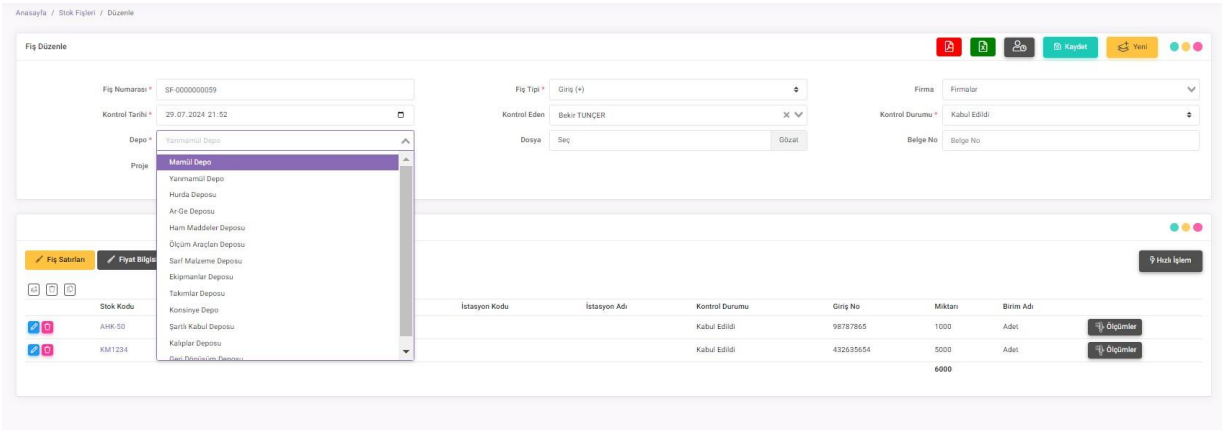
12.2.5 Reflection of Warehouse Definitions on Inventory Receipts

- Adding Warehouse Definitions to Inventory Receipt

- Defined in Field
  - Warehouses



TA - 22



KA - 22

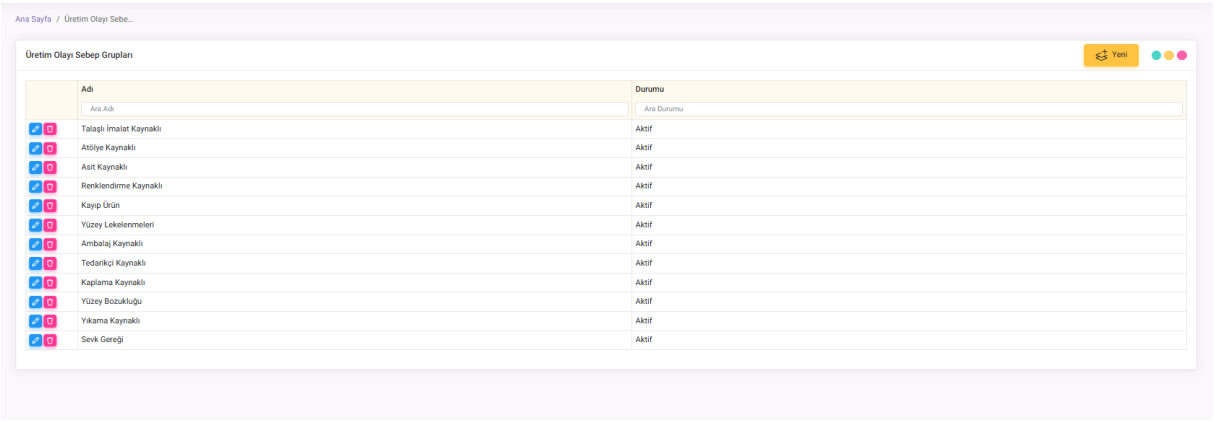
- Controlled Area
    - Stock Receipts

You can check the warehouse definitions in stock receipt transactions, and the transactions can be progressed by selecting the warehouse in which the stock movement will be made.

12.2.6 Reflection of Production Definitions to Production Orders

- Reflection of Event Cause Groups on the Events Page

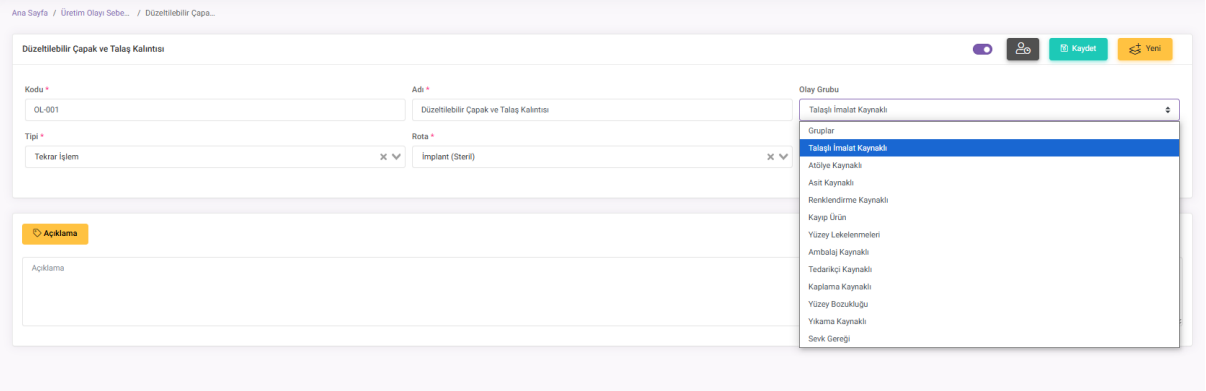
- Defined in Field
    - Event Cause Groups



TA - 23

- Controlled Area
    - Events

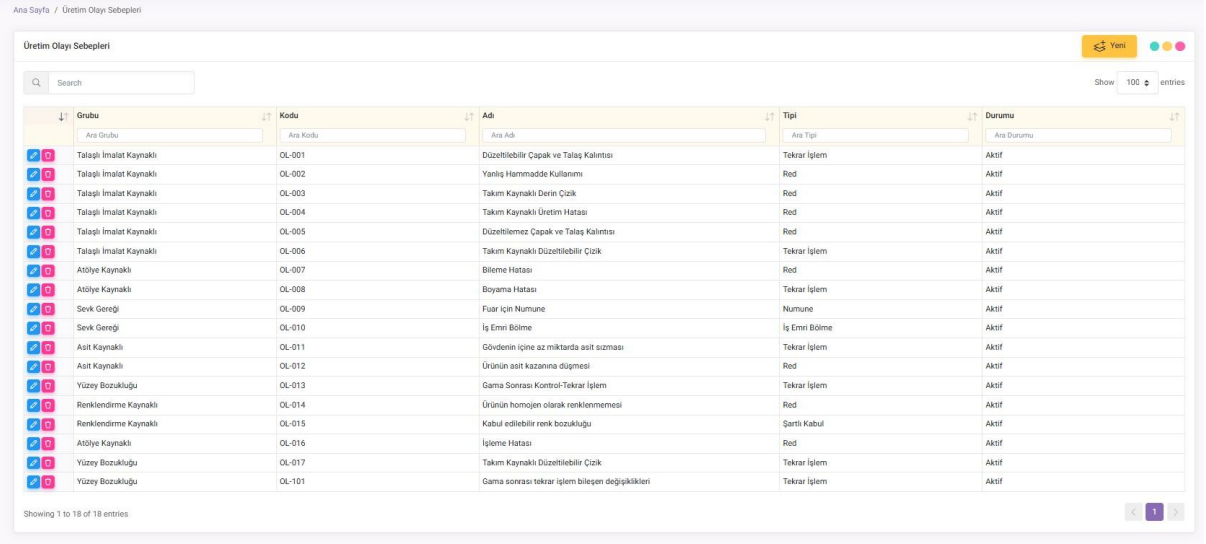
The data defined in the events content above can be matched with event groups. In this way, the events occurring in the production process of the product can be selected in the production orders and the processes can be managed.



KA - 23

- Reflection of Event Definitions to Production Orders

- Defined in Field
  - Events

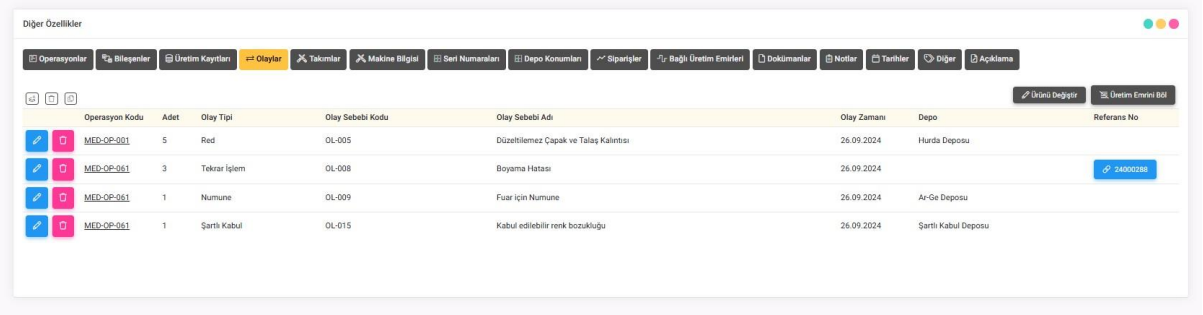


TA - 24

- Controlled Area

  - Production Orders

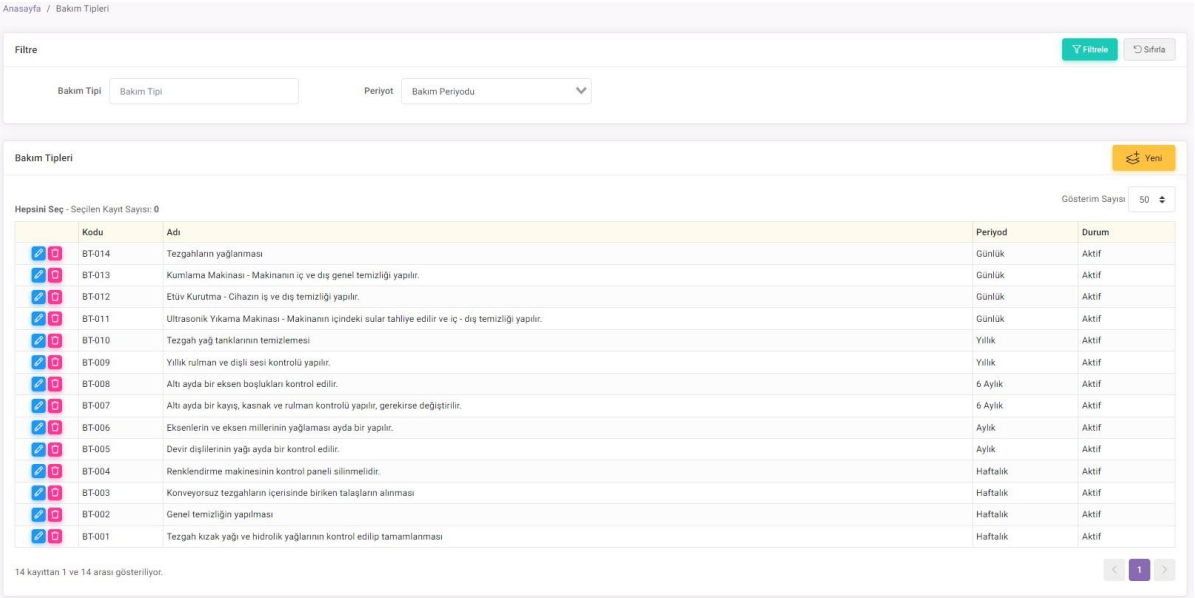
The data defined in the events content above are displayed and used in defining the events that occur during production in production orders. In this way, the events occurring in the production process of the product can be recorded in the production orders and the processes can be managed.



KA - 24

12.2.7 Reflections of Maintenance Types Definitions on Maintenance Operations

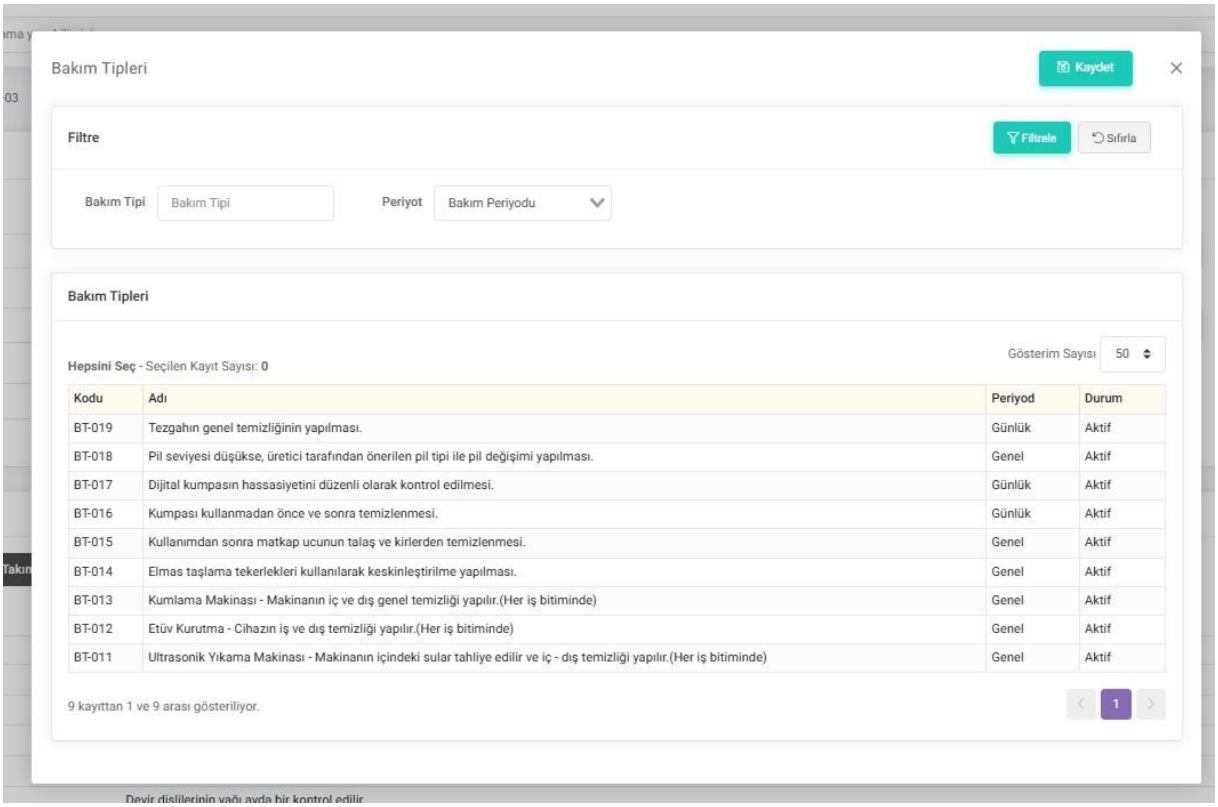
- Reflection of Maintenance Types Definitions on Machines
- Defined in Field
  - Maintenance Types



TA - 25

- Controlled Area
  - Machines

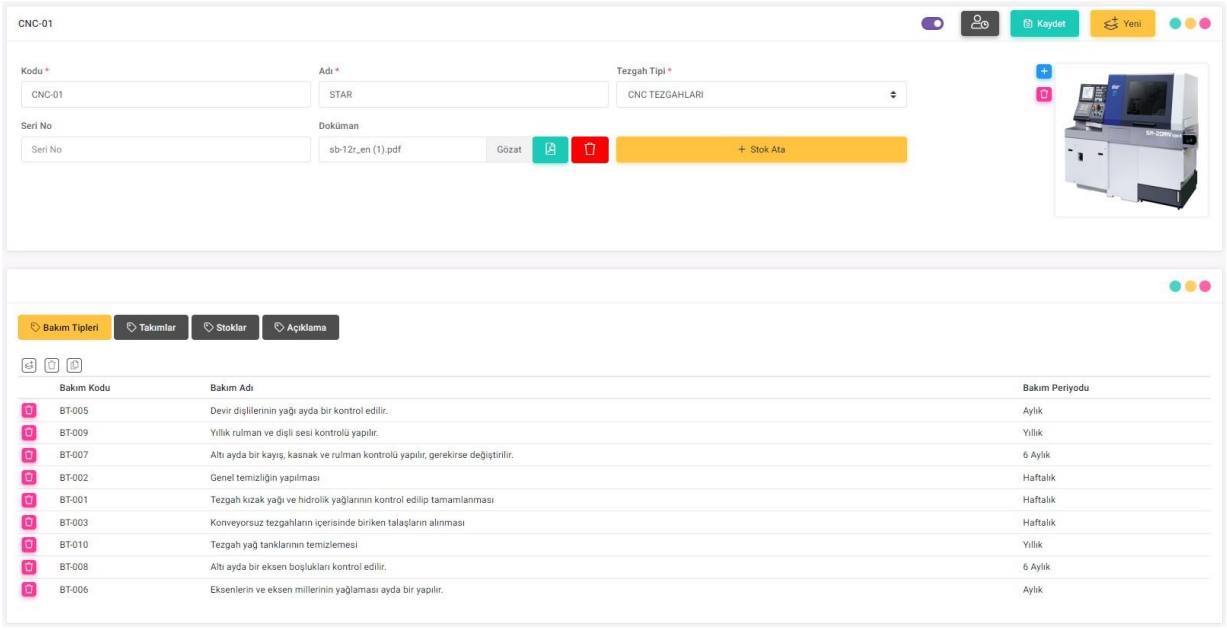
The maintenance types defined above are displayed on the machine edit page and the maintenance is tracked by matching the machines and maintenance types.



KA - 25

- Reflection of Machine Maintenance Types Definitions on Maintenance Operations

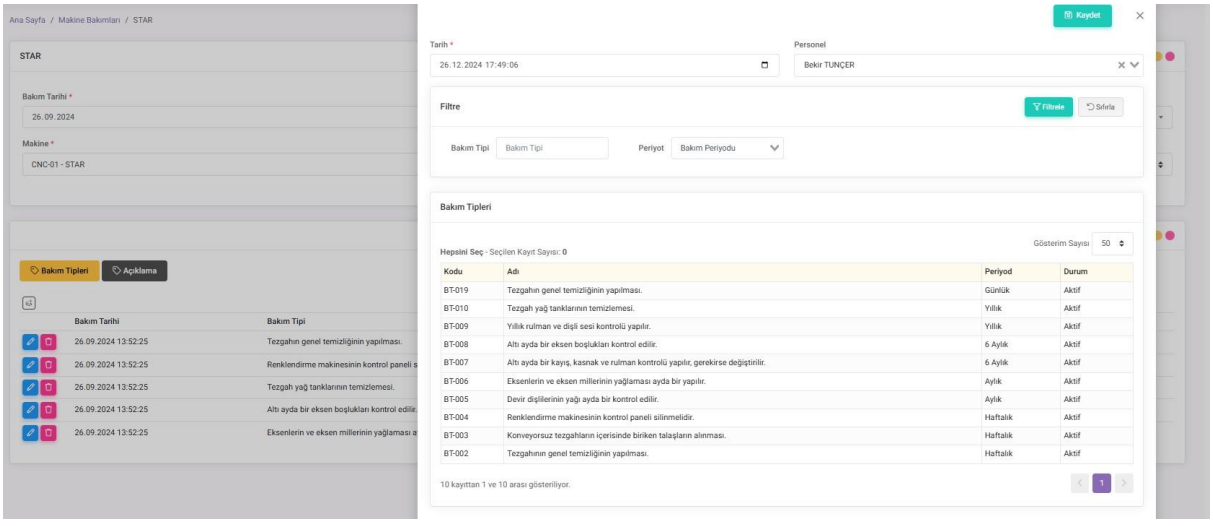
- Defined in Field
  - Machine Maintenance Types (Example Machine CNC-01)



TA - 26

- Controlled Area
    - Maintenance Operations / Machine Maintenance

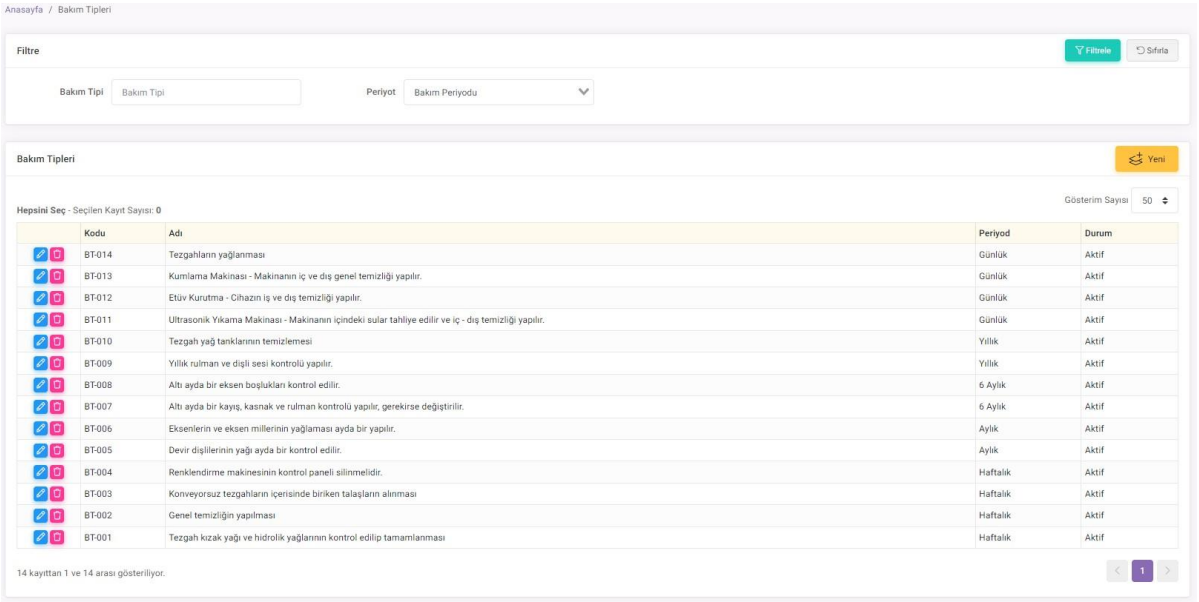
Above, machines and maintenance types were matched. After the definitions, the maintenance of the machines is done on the Maintenance Operations, Machine Maintenance page. The maintenance added to the related machine can be viewed on the machine maintenance page.



KA - 26

- Reflection of Maintenance Types Definitions on Equipment

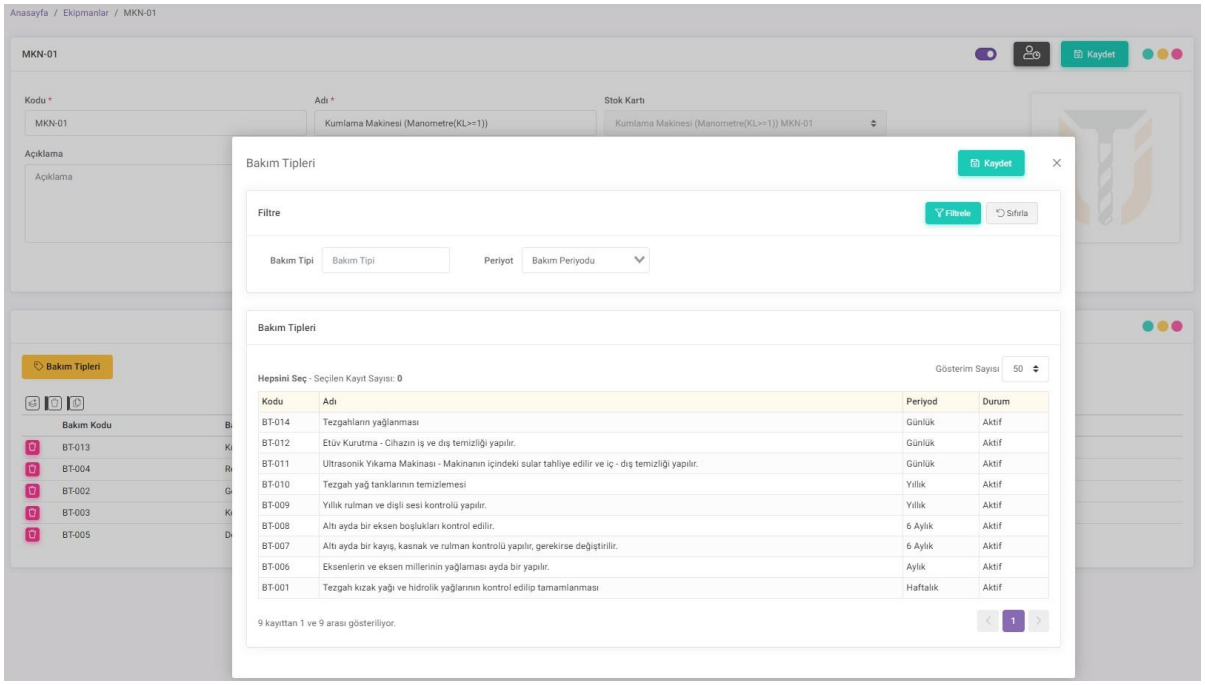
- Defined in Field
    - Maintenance Types



TA - 27

- Controlled Area
    - Equipment

The maintenance types defined above are displayed on the equipment editing page and the maintenance is tracked by matching the equipment and maintenance types.

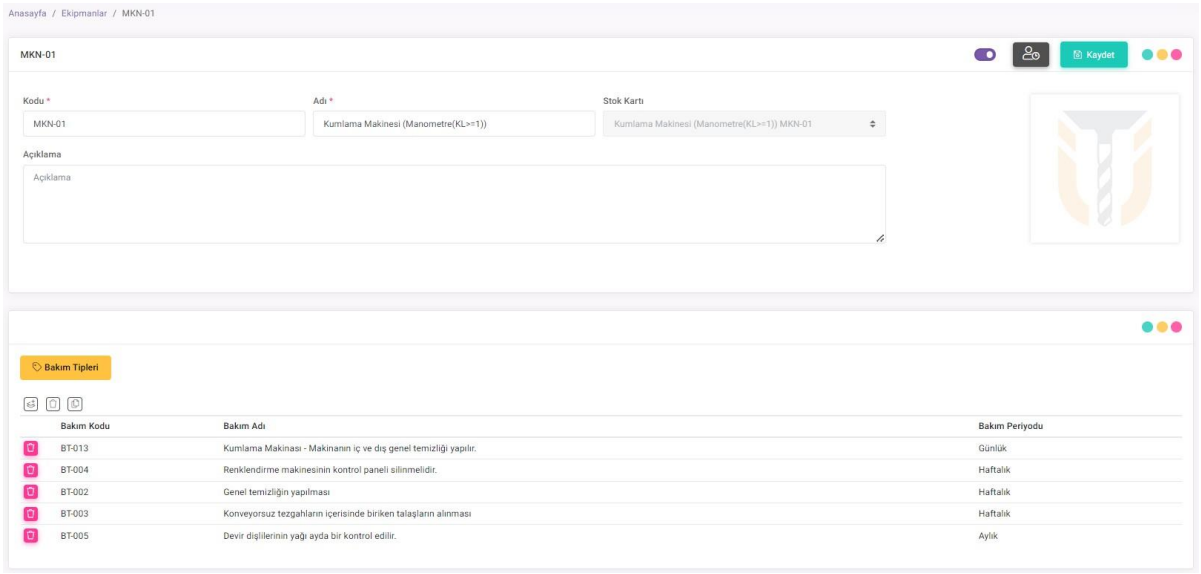


KA - 27

- Reflection of Definitions of Equipment Maintenance Types on Maintenance Operations

- Defined in Field

  - Equipment Maintenance Types

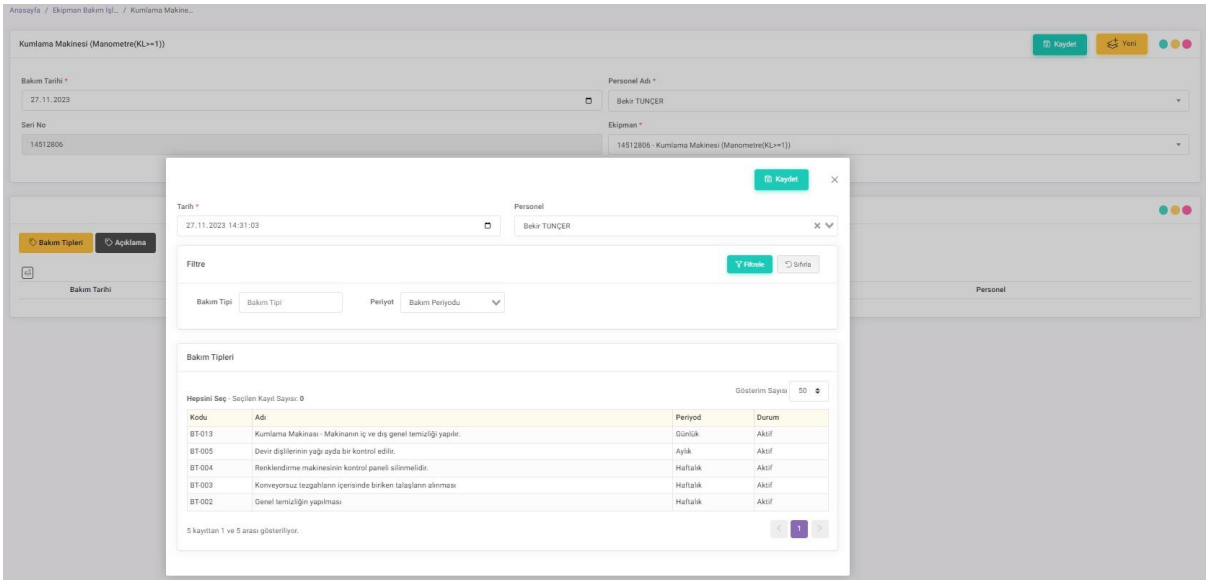


TA - 28

- Defined in Field

- Maintenance Operations / Equipment Maintenance

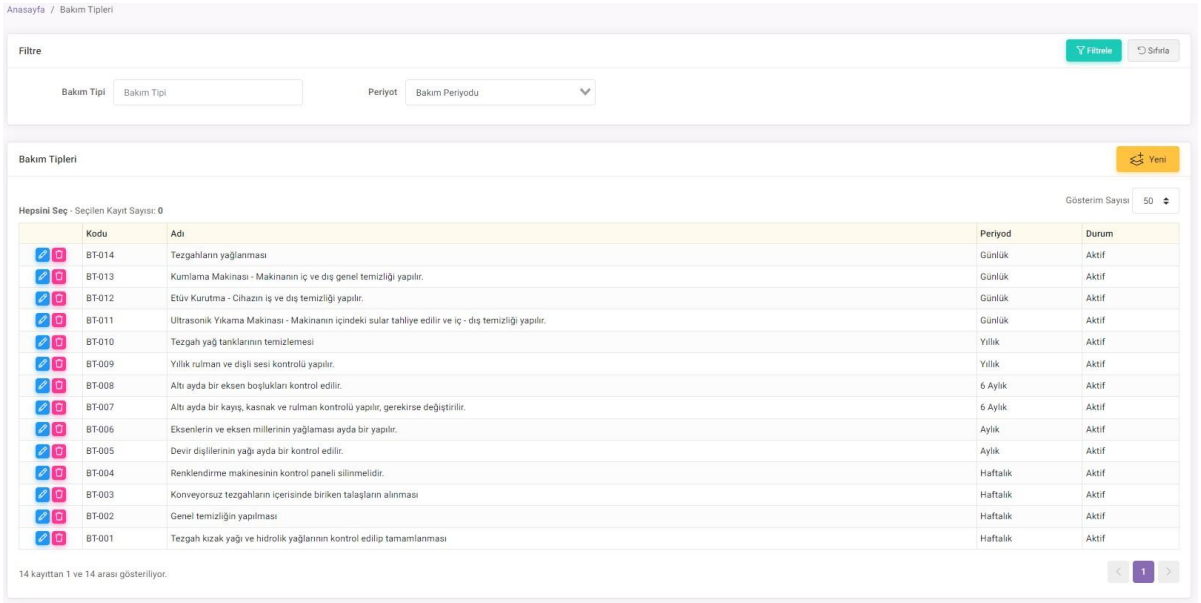
The matching of equipment and maintenance types was made above. After the definitions, the maintenance of the equipment is carried out on the Maintenance Operations / Equipment Maintenance page.



KA - 28

- Reflection of Maintenance Types Definitions on Measurement Tools
- Defined in Field

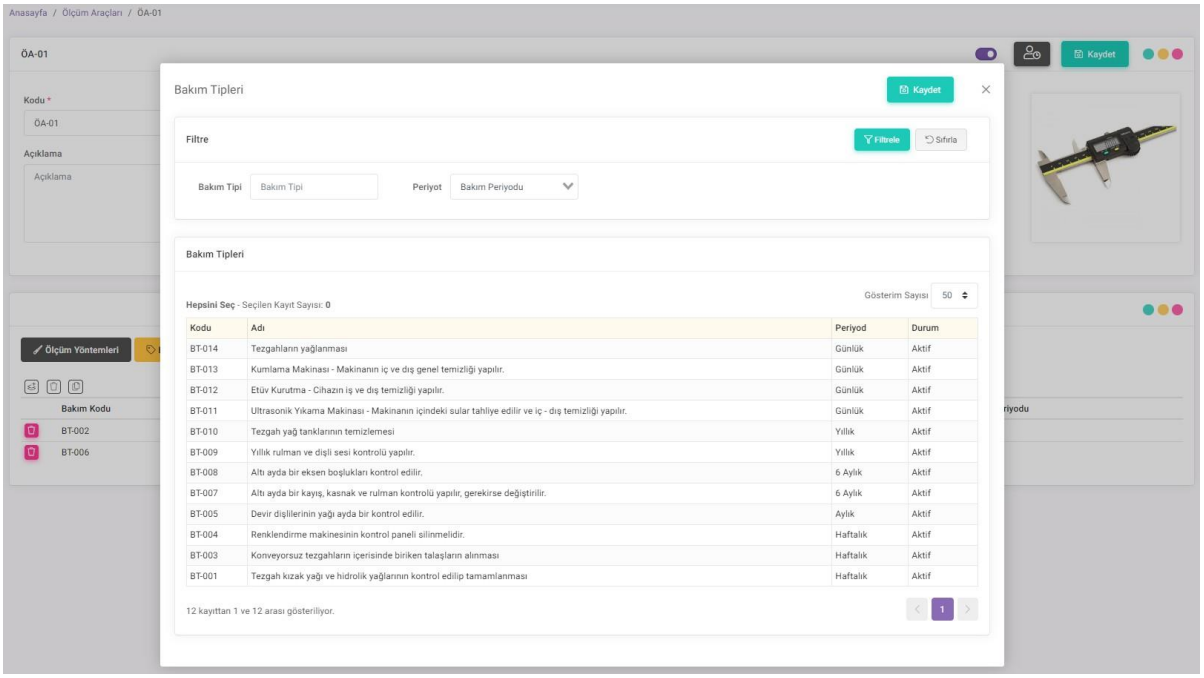
- Maintenance Types



TA - 29

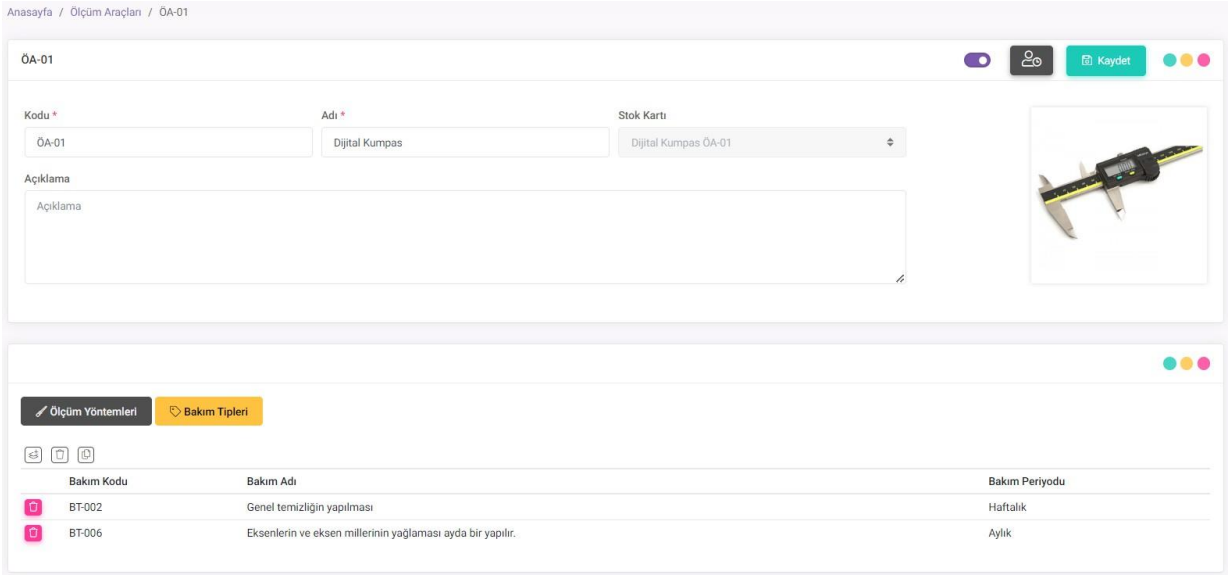
- Controlled Area
  - Measurement Tools

The maintenance types defined above are displayed on the measurement tools editing page and the maintenance is tracked by matching the measurement tools and maintenance types.



KA - 29

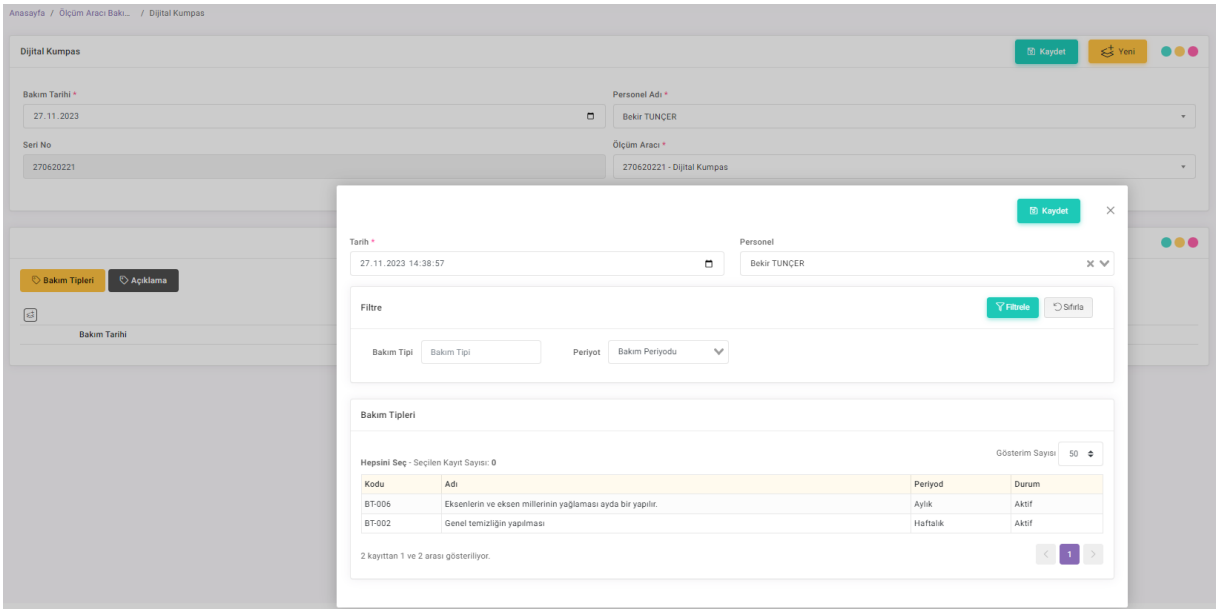
- Defined in Field
  - Measuring Instruments Maintenance Types



TA - 30

- Controlled Area
    - Maintenance Operations / Measurement Tool Maintenance

The mapping of measurement tools and maintenance types was done above. After the definitions, the maintenance of the measurement tools is performed on the Maintenance Operations / Measurement Tool Maintenance page.

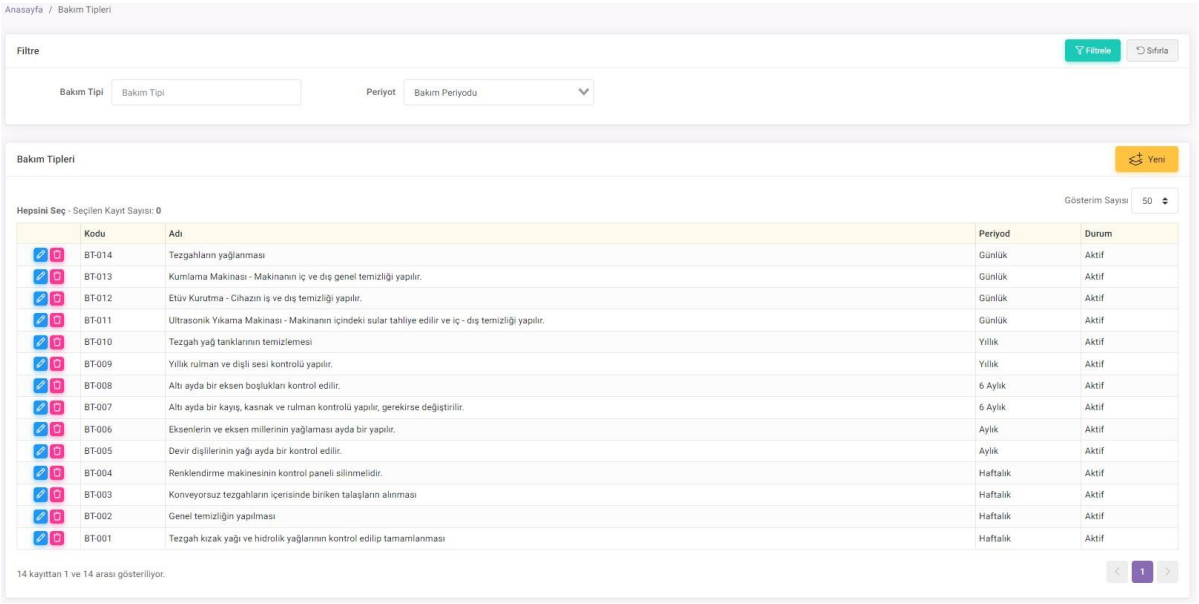


KA - 30

- Reflection of Maintenance Types Definitions on Teams

- Defined in Field

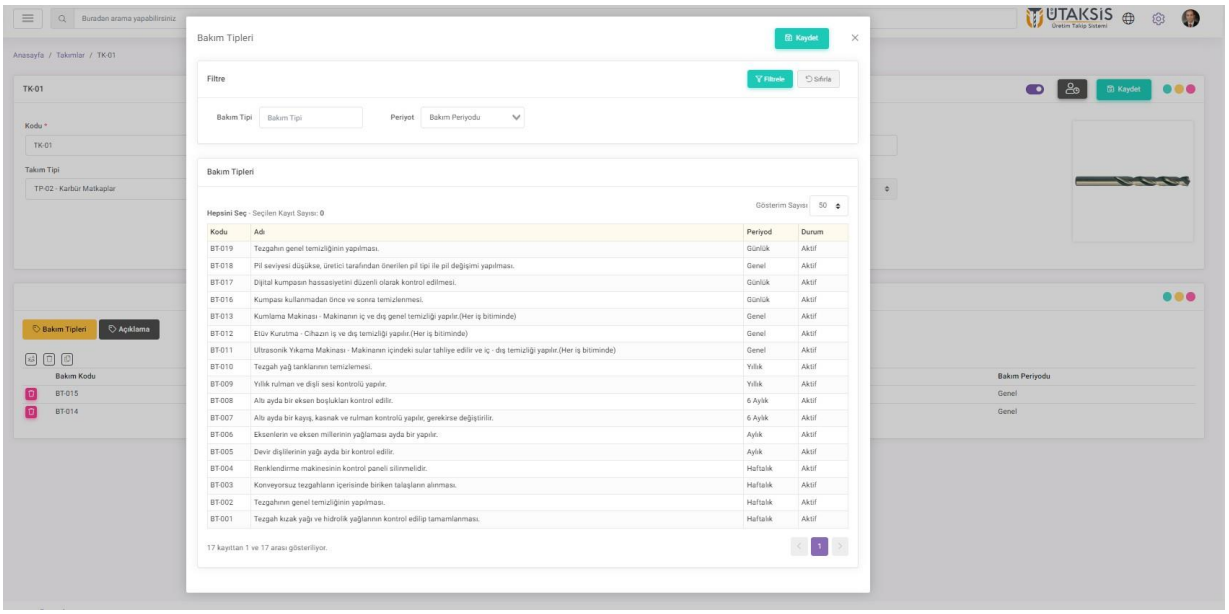
- Maintenance Types



TA - 31

- Controlled Area
  - Teams

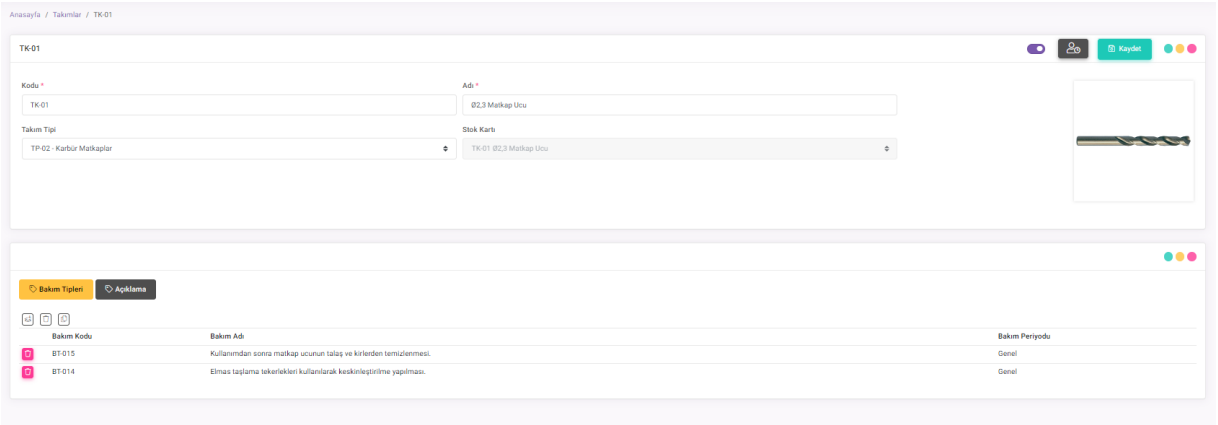
The maintenance types defined above are displayed on the tools editing page and the maintenance is tracked by matching the tools and maintenance types.



KA - 32

- Reflection of Tool Maintenance Types Definitions on Maintenance Operations

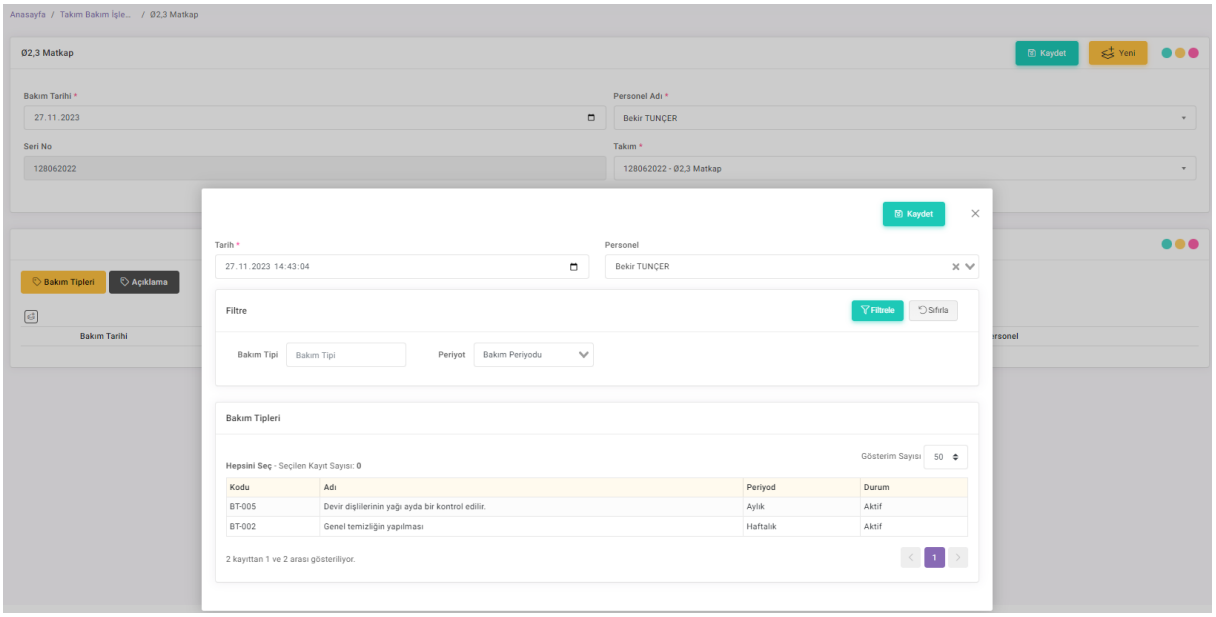
- Defined in Field
  - Tool Maintenance Types



TA - 33

- Controlled Area
  - Maintenance Operations / Tool Maintenance

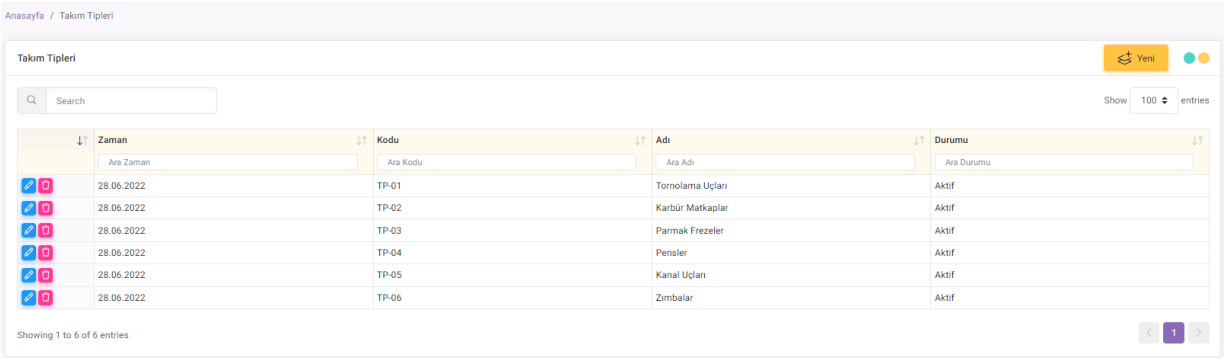
The matching of tools and maintenance types was made above. After the definitions, the maintenance of the tools is done on the Maintenance Operations / Tool Maintenance page.



KA - 33

12.2.8 Reflections of Tool and Machine Definitions

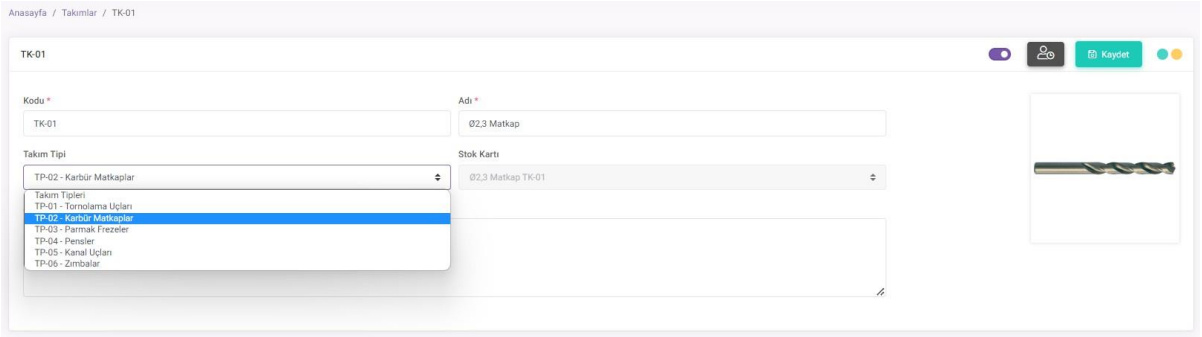
- Reflection of Tool Types Definitions on Tools
- Defined in Field
  - Tool Types



TA - 34

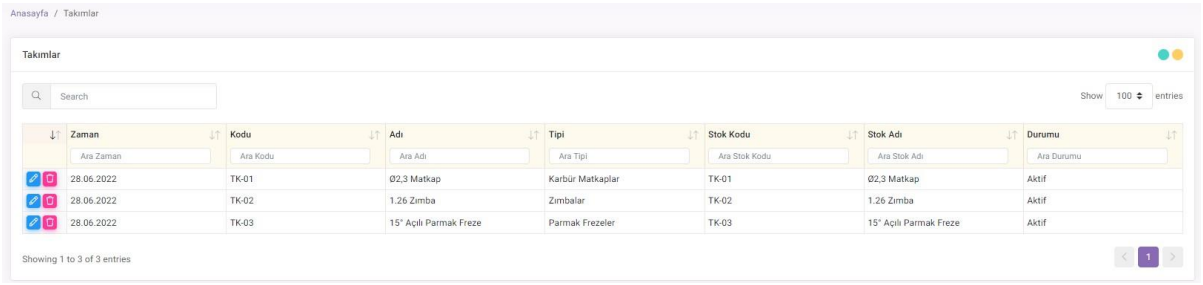
- Controlled Area
  - Teams

Above Team types Description. data teams content can be displayed and selected.



KA - 34

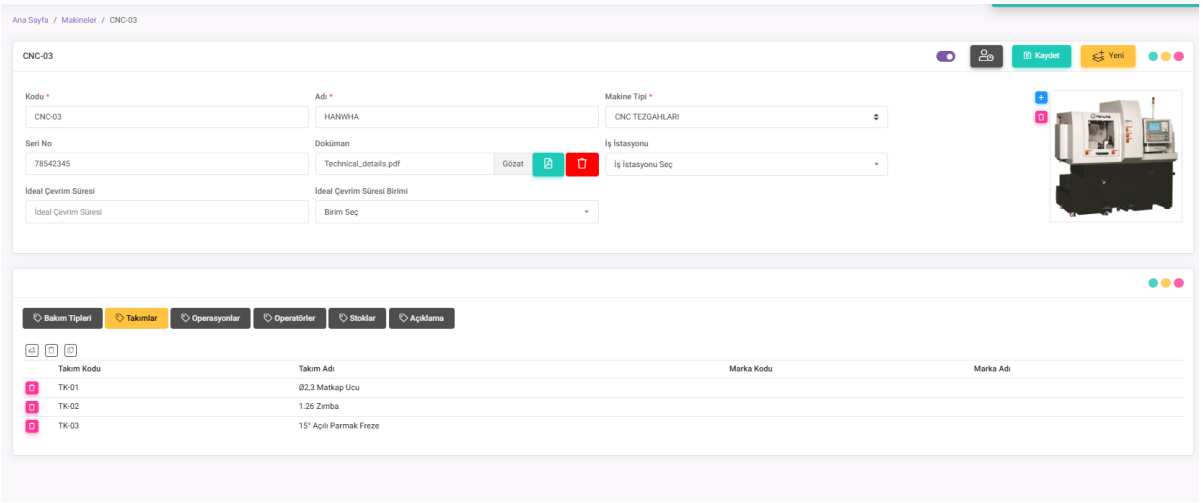
- Reflection of Tool Definitions on Machine Tools
- Defined in Field
  - Teams



TA - 35

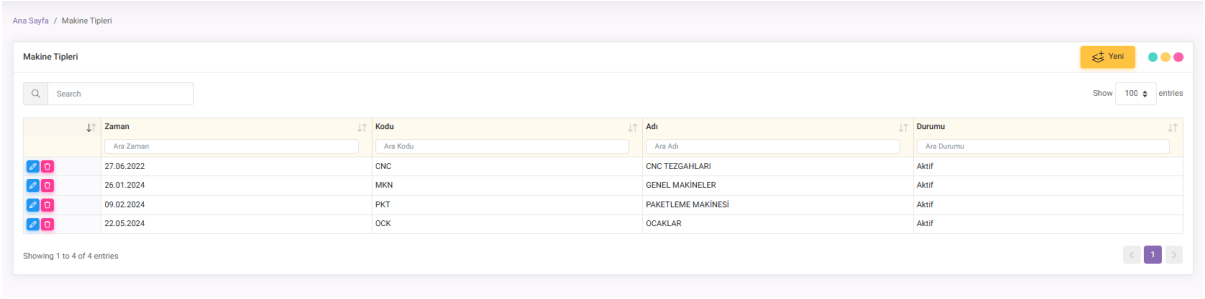
- Controlled Area
    - Machines

The data of the tools defined above are displayed on the machine editing page and the tools can be matched with the machine tools to be used.



KA - 35

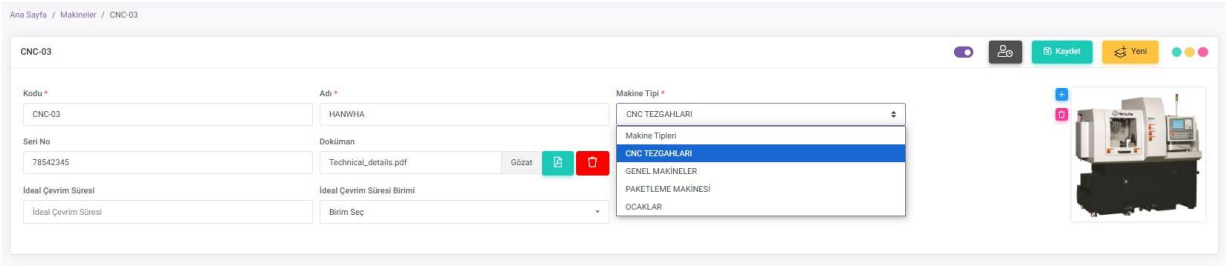
- Reflection of Machine Types Definitions on Machines
- Defined in Field
    - Machine Types



TA - 36

- Controlled Area
  - Machines

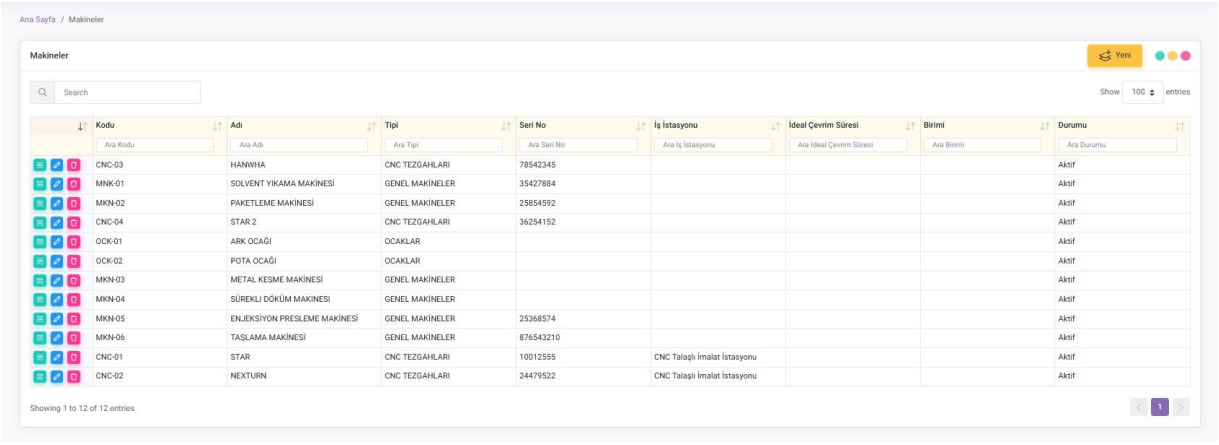
The data of the machine types defined above can be viewed and selected on the machine edit page.



KA - 36

- Reflection of Machine Definitions to Inventory Cards

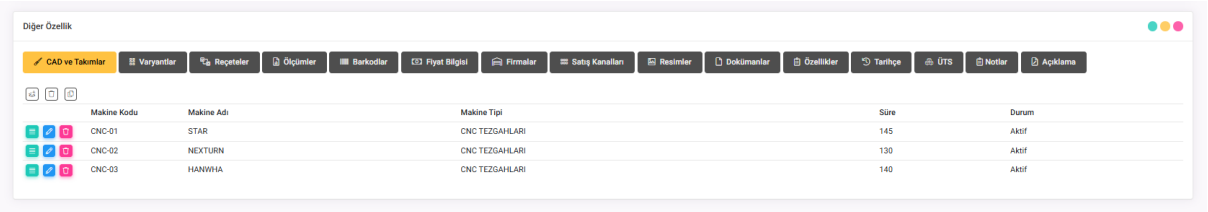
- Defined in Field
  - Machines



TA - 37

- Controlled Area
    - Inventory Cards

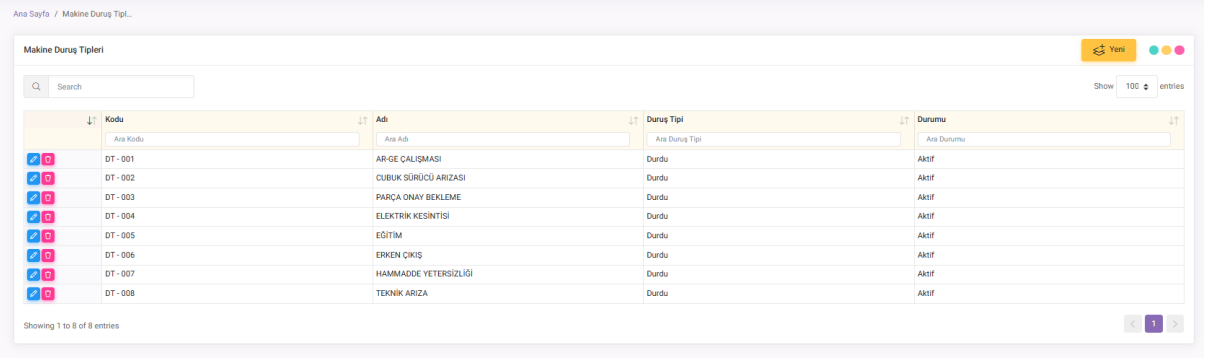
The looms defined above can be viewed and added on the loom addition page in the stock cards.



KA - 37

- Machine Stance Reasons Definitions Machine Stance Impact on Transactions

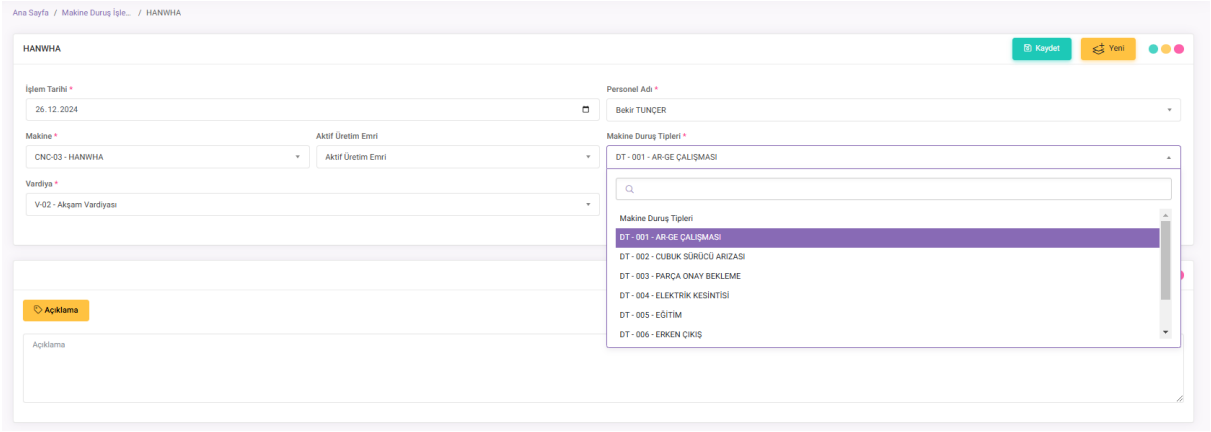
- Defined in Field
    - Machine Stoppage Reasons



TA - 38

- Controlled Area
    - Machine Stop Operations

The machine stop types defined above are used in machine stop operations to record machine stops during production.

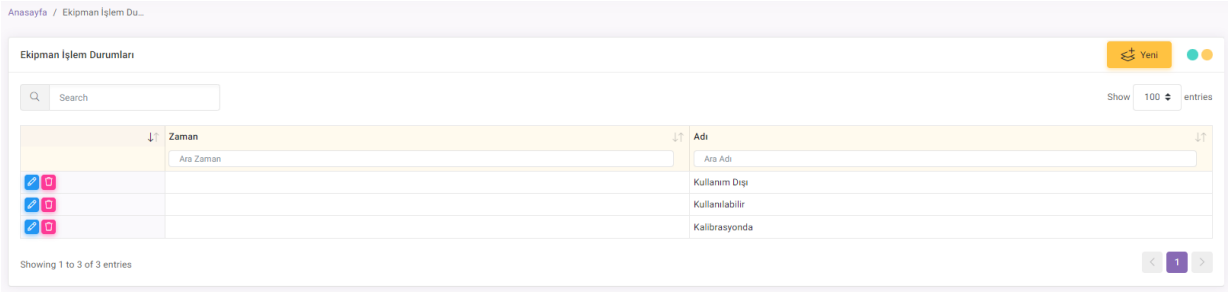


KA - 38

12.2.9 Reflections of Transaction States Definitions

- Reflection of Equipment Operation Statuses Definitions to Equipment Operations

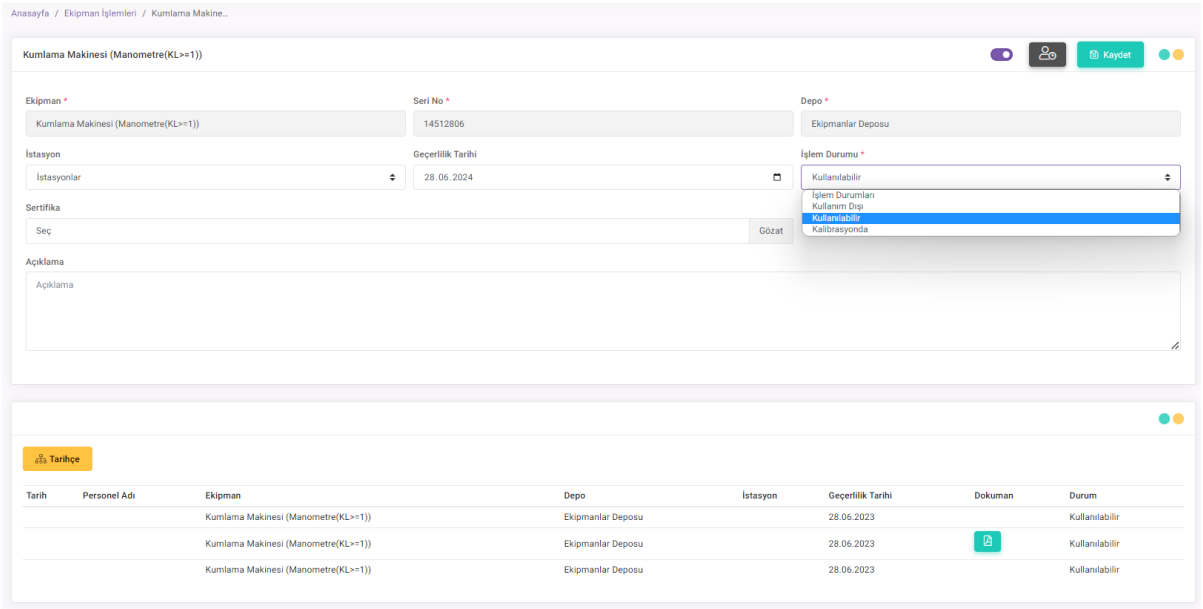
- Defined in Field
    - Equipment Operation States



TA - 39

- Controlled Area
    - Equipment Operations

The equipment operation statuses defined above are reflected in the equipment operations and are used to record the operations performed.

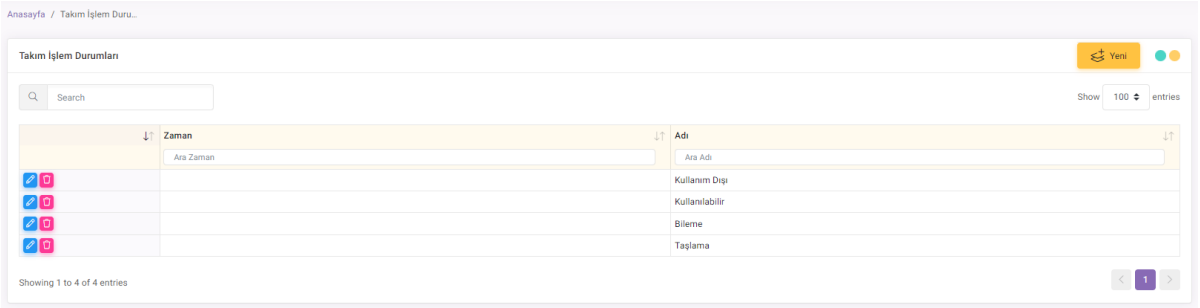


KA - 39

- Reflection of Tool Operation States Definitions to Tool Operations

- Defined in Field

  - Tool Process States

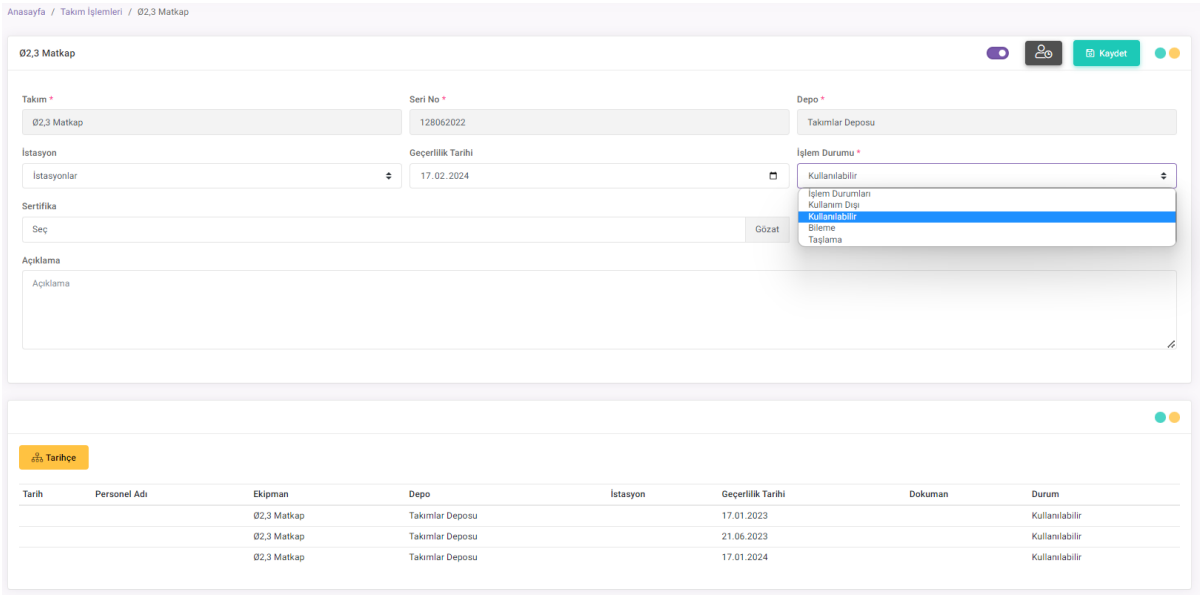


TA - 40

- Controlled Area

  - Team Operations

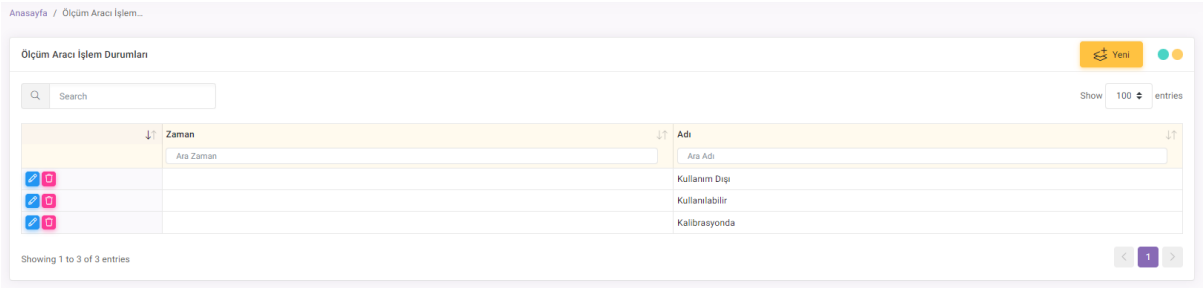
The tool operation states defined above are reflected in the tool operations and are used to record the operations performed.



KA - 40

- Reflection of Measurement Instrument Transaction Statuses Definitions on Measurement I n s t r u m e n t Transactions

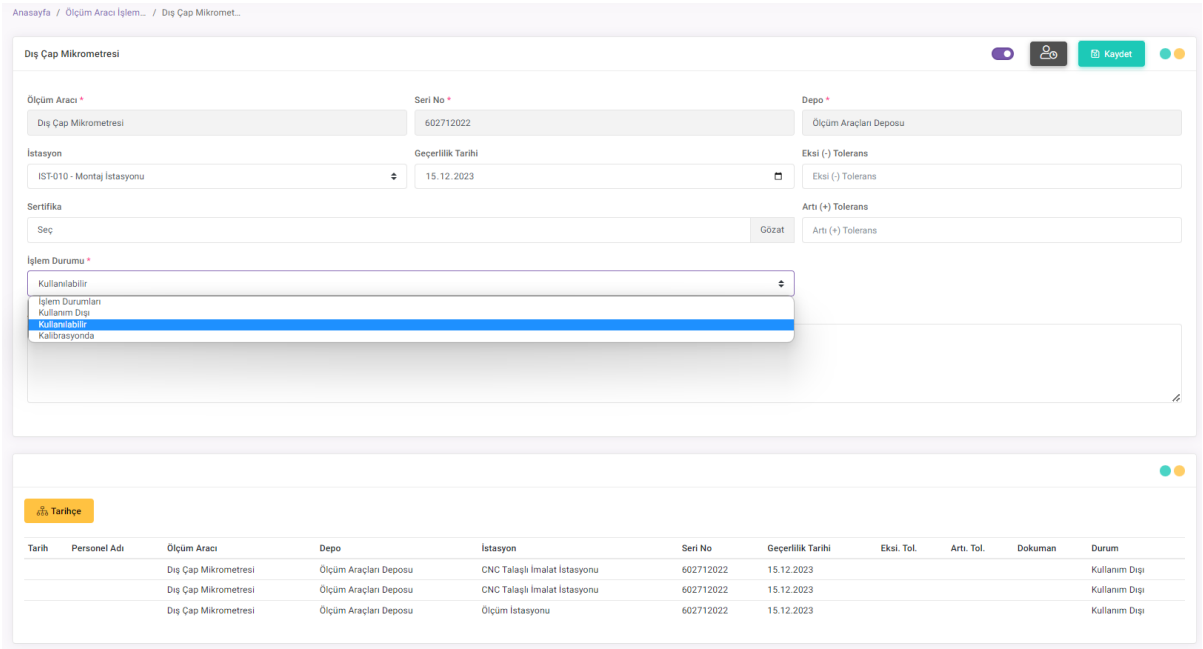
- Defined in Field
  - Measurement Tool Operations



TA - 41

- Controlled Area
  - Measurement Tool Operations Cases

The measurement tool transaction statuses defined above are reflected in the measurement tool transactions and are used to record the transactions.

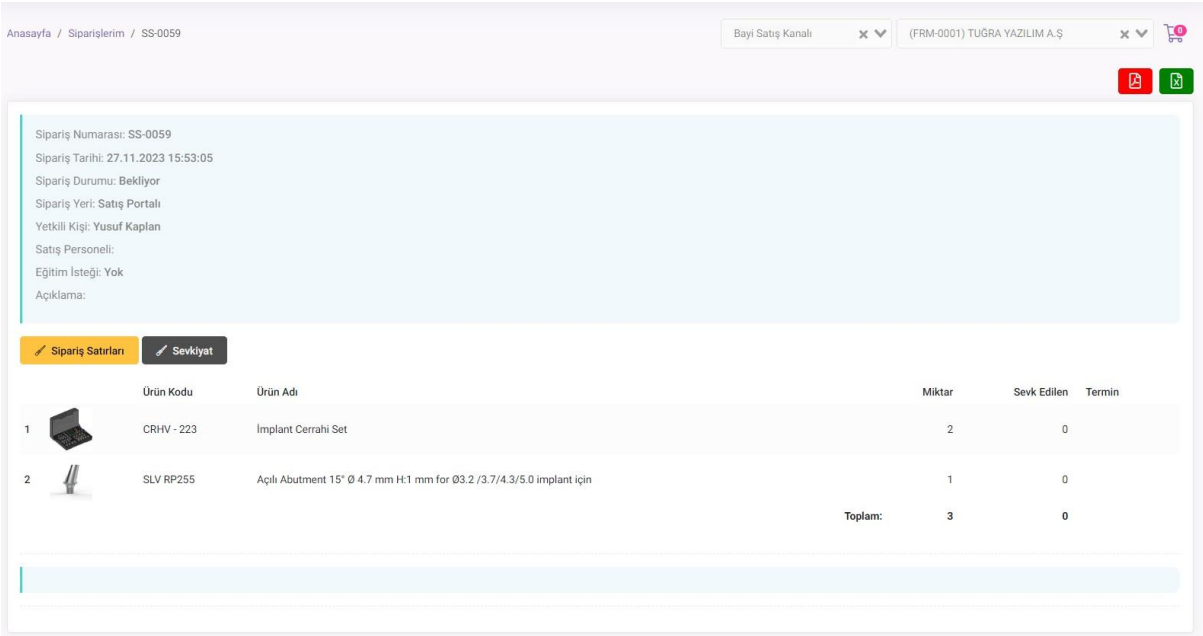


KA - 41

12.2.10 Orders Created from Sales Portal to Sales Orders Panel

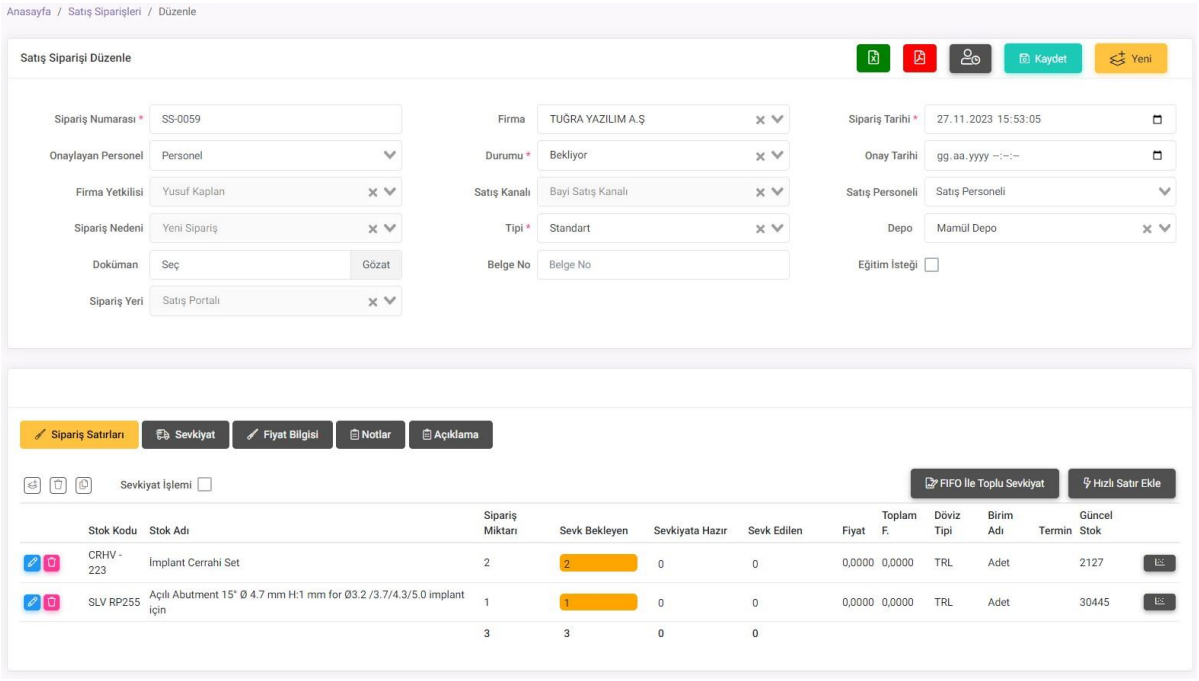
Reflection

- Order Creation from Sales Portal
- Defined in Field
  - Sales Portal



TA - 42

- Controlled Area
  - Sales Orders

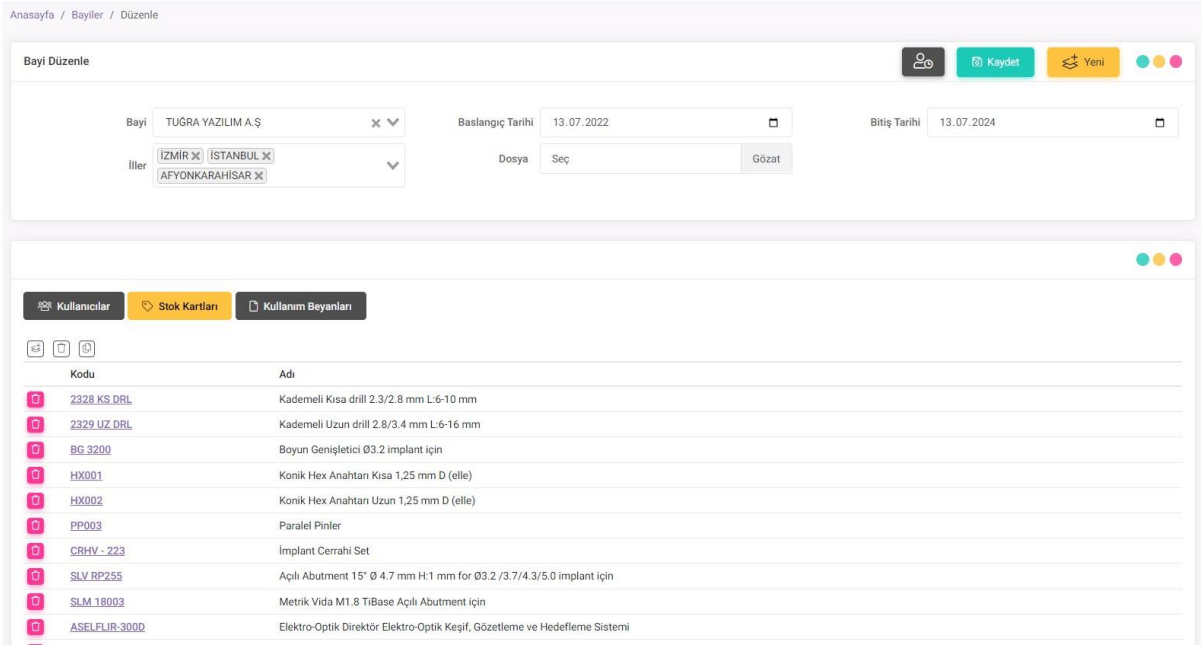


KA - 42

12.2.11 Reflection of the Transactions Made from the Main Menu to the Sales Portal

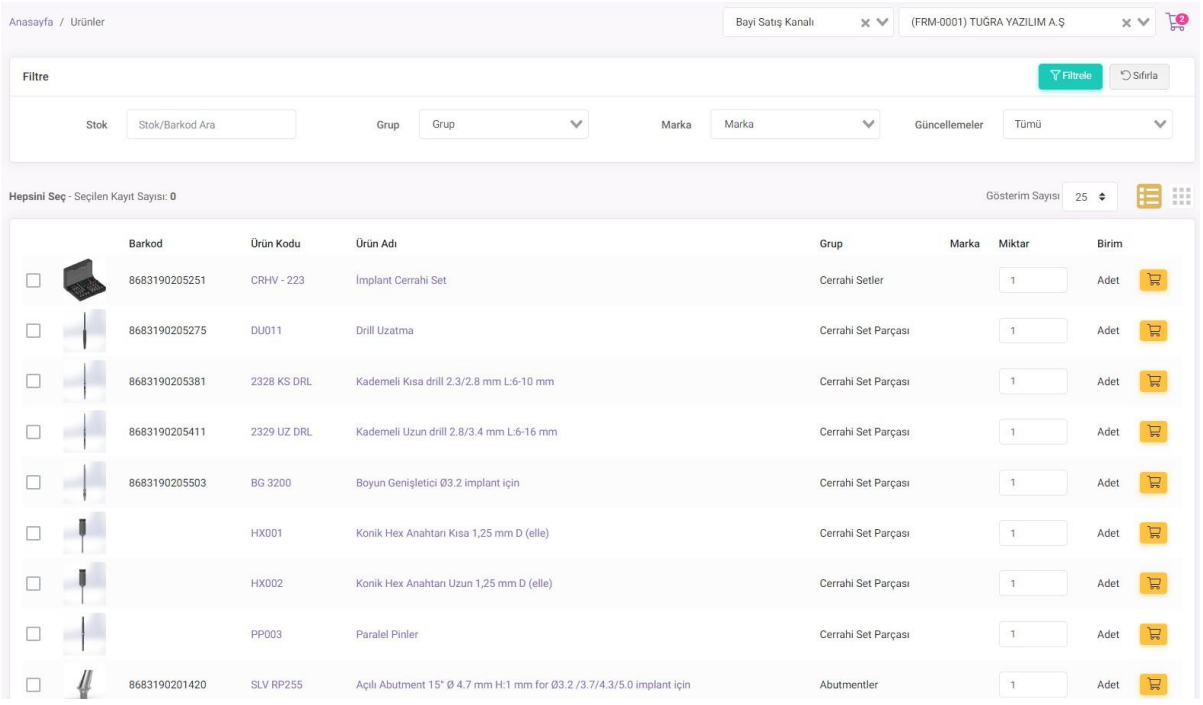
- Dealers On the page Defined Stock Cards Sales Reflection on the Portal

- Defined in Field
  - Dealers



TA - 43

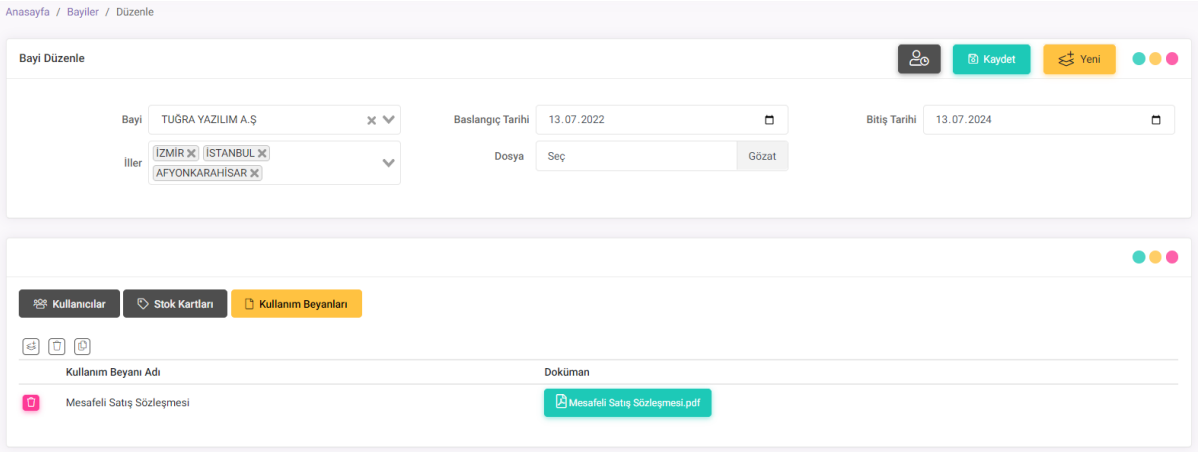
- Controlled Area
  - Sales Portal / Products



KA - 43

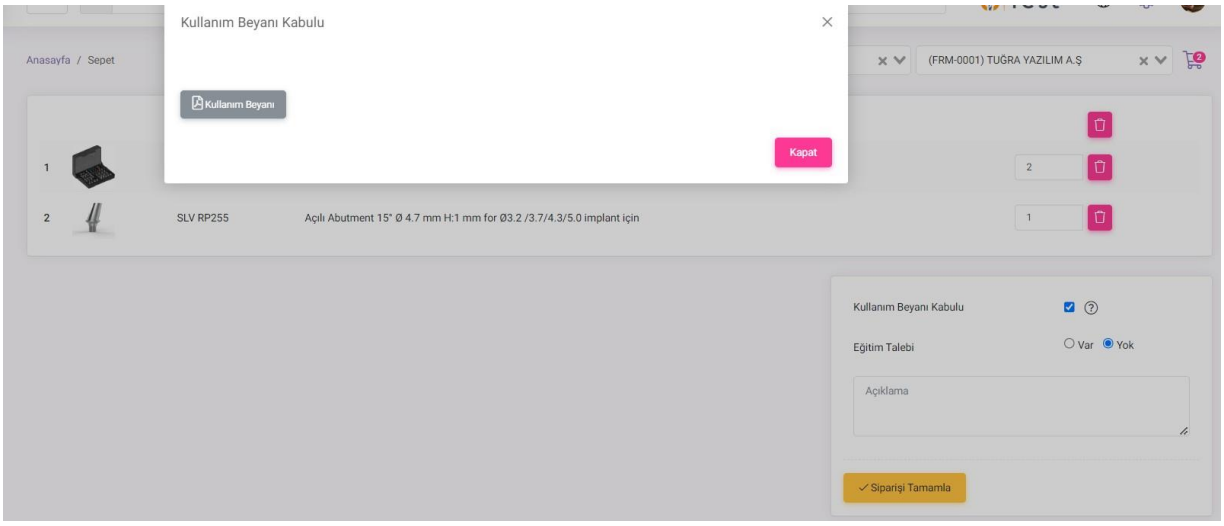
- Reflection of Usage Declarations Defined on the Dealers Page to the Sales Portal

- Defined in Field
  - Dealers



TA - 44

- Controlled Area
  - Sales Portal

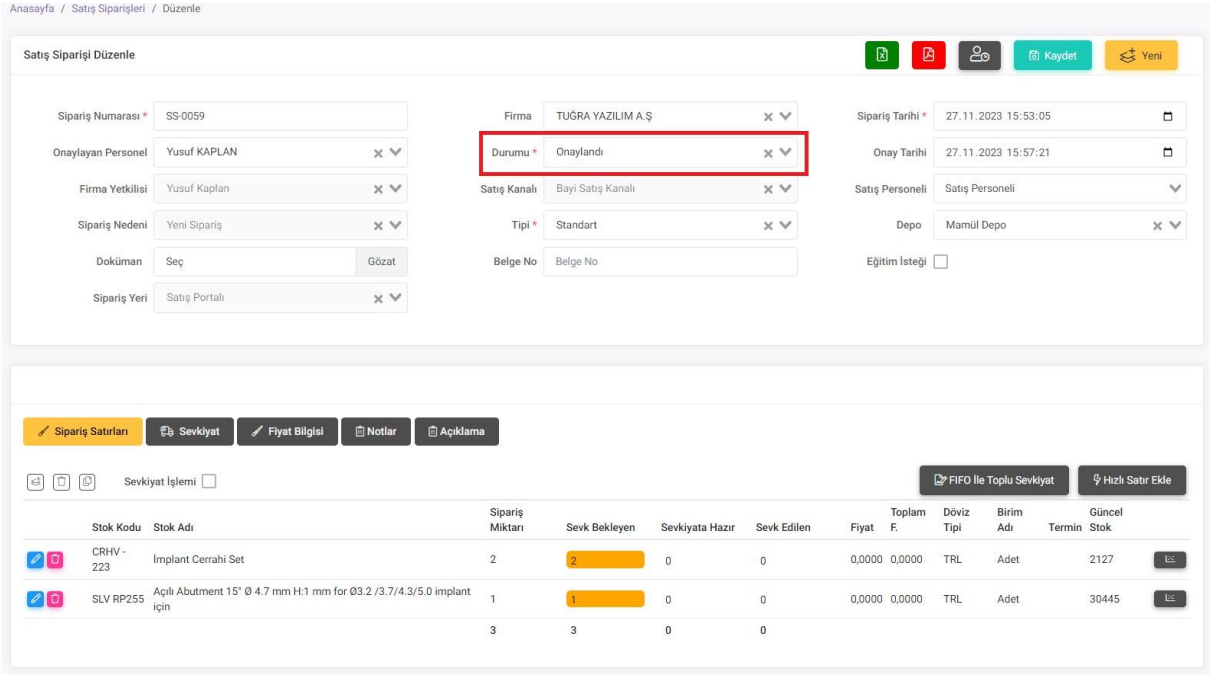


KA - 44

- Order Status "Confirmed" Reflection of the Update to the Sales Portal

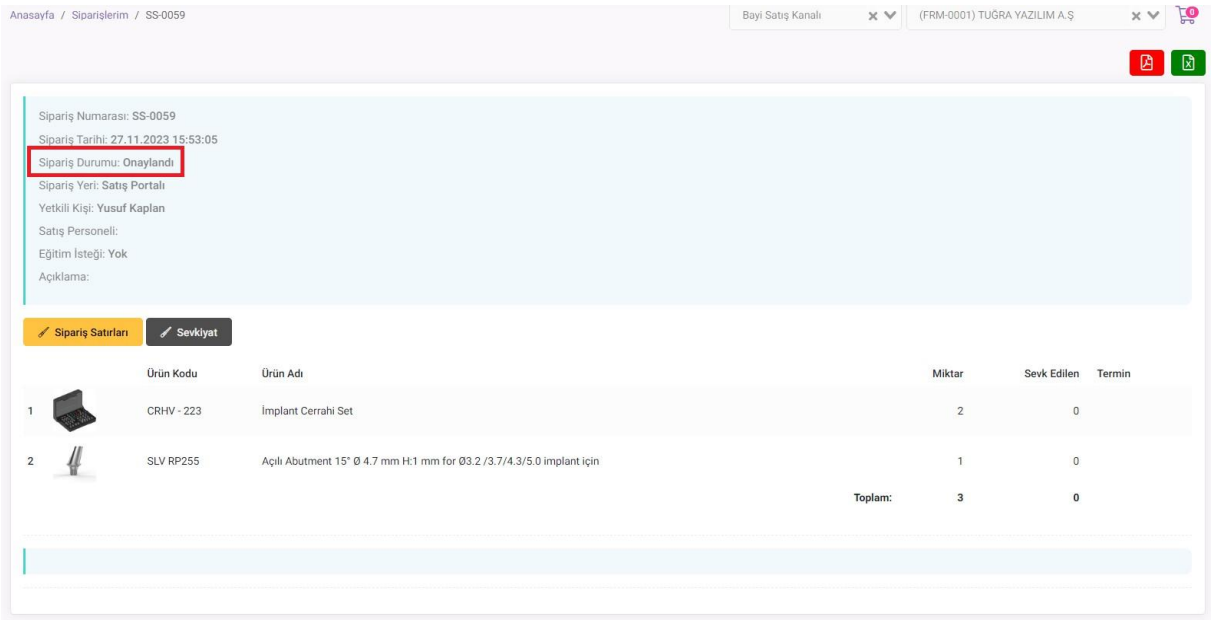
- Defined in Field

- Sales Orders



TA - 45

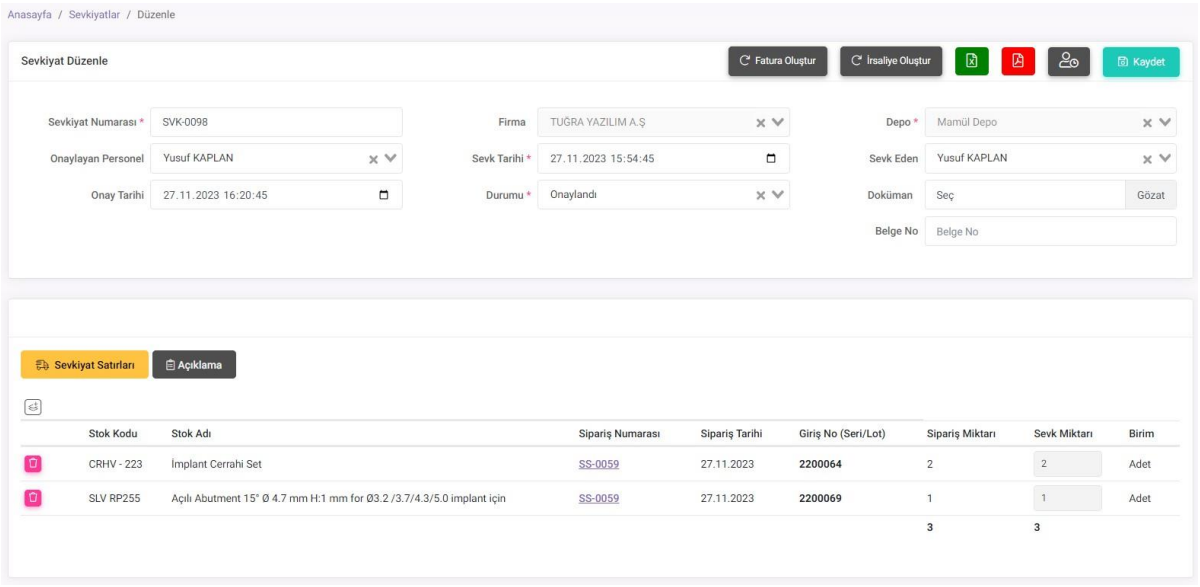
- Controlled Area
  - Sales Portal



KA - 45

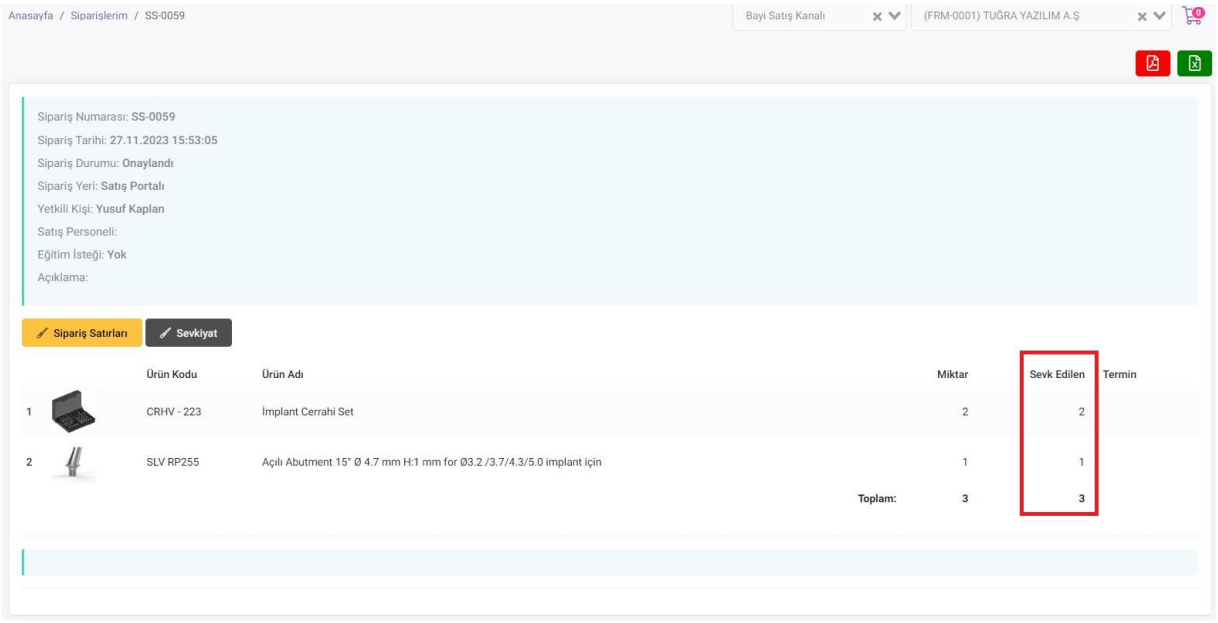
- Reflection of Shipments Made from Order Management Page to Sales Portal

- Defined in Field
    - Sales Orders



TA - 46

- Controlled Area
    - Sales Portal

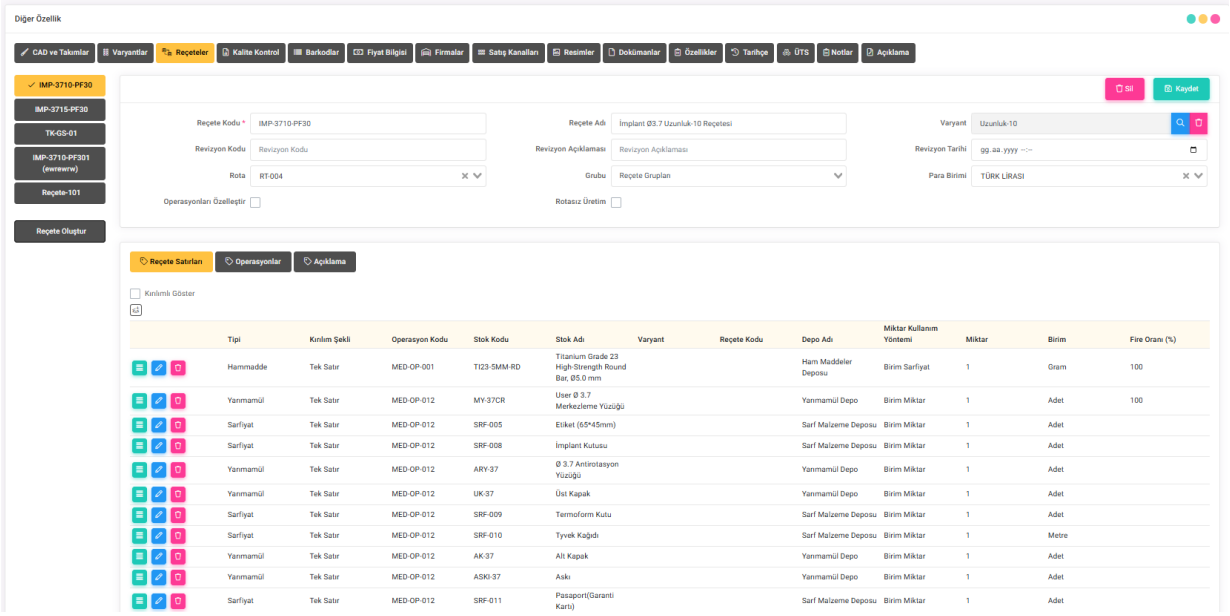


KA - 46

12.2.12 Reflection of Production Recipes on MRP (Material Requirements Planning) Screen

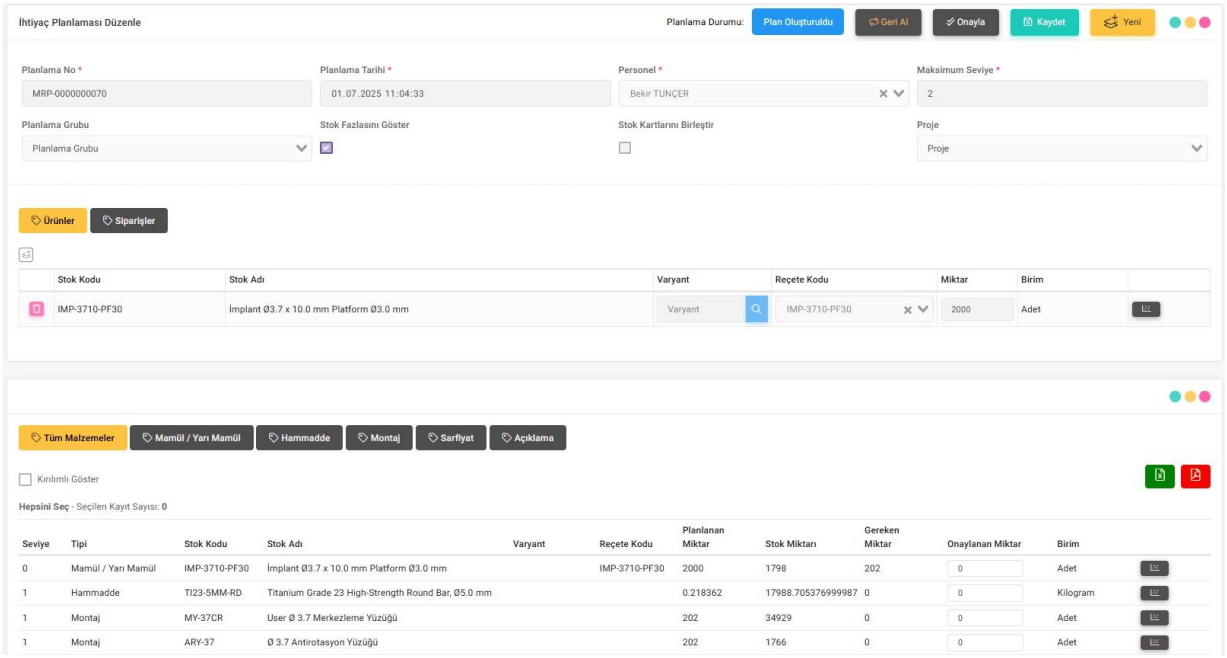
- Reflection of Stock Card Prescription Components on MRP Screen

- Defined in Field
  - Inventory Cards / Prescriptions



TA - 47

- Controlled Area
  - MRP (Material Requirement Planning)

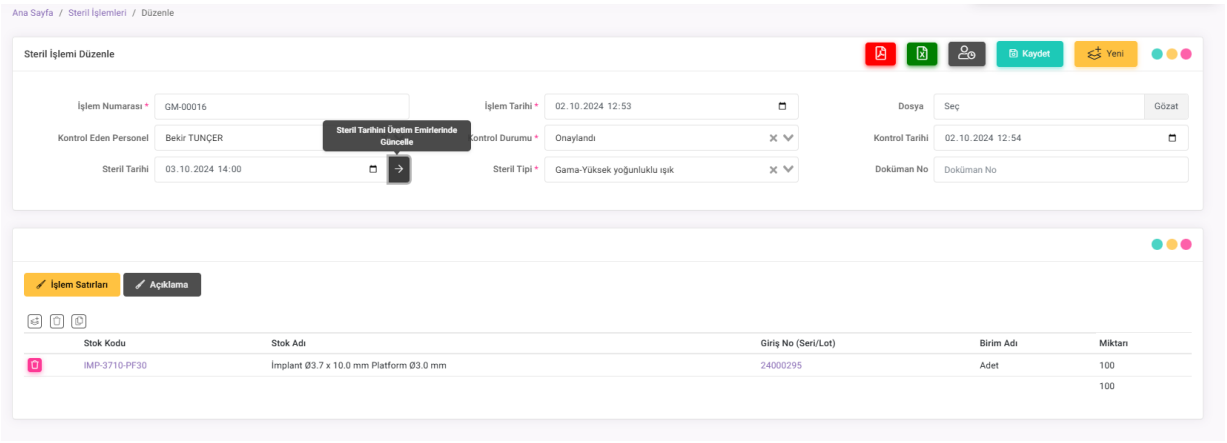


KA - 48

12.2.13 Reflection of Sterile Operations on Production Orders

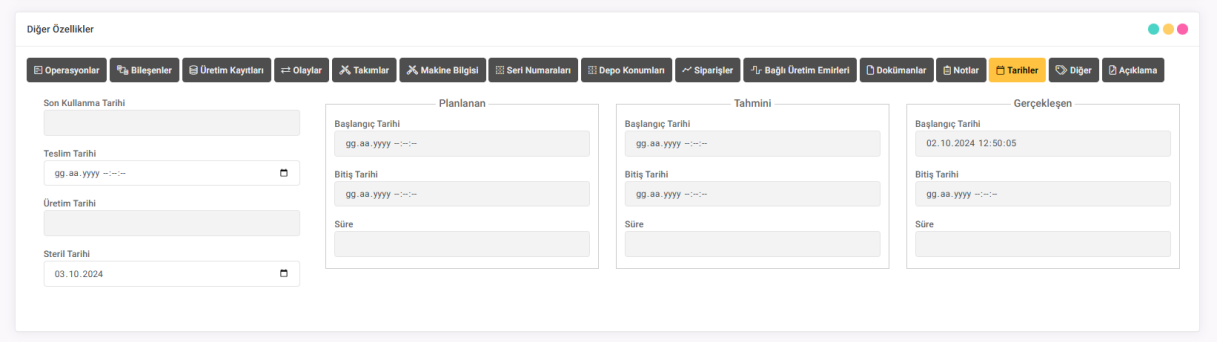
- Adding Sterile Process Dates to Related Production Orders

- Defined in Field
  - Sterile Operations



TA - 49

- Controlled Area
  - Production Orders

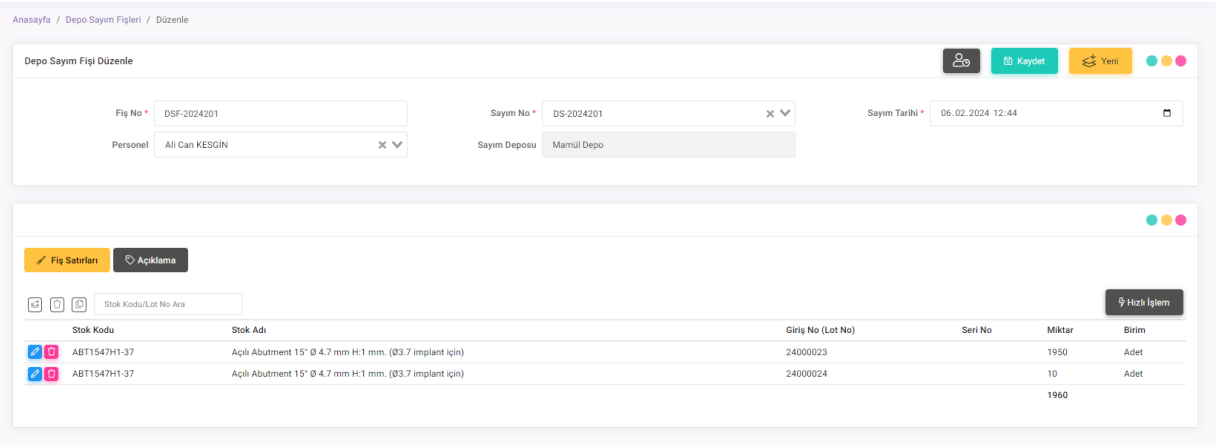


KA - 49

12.2.14 Adding Warehouse Count Receipts to Warehouse Counts

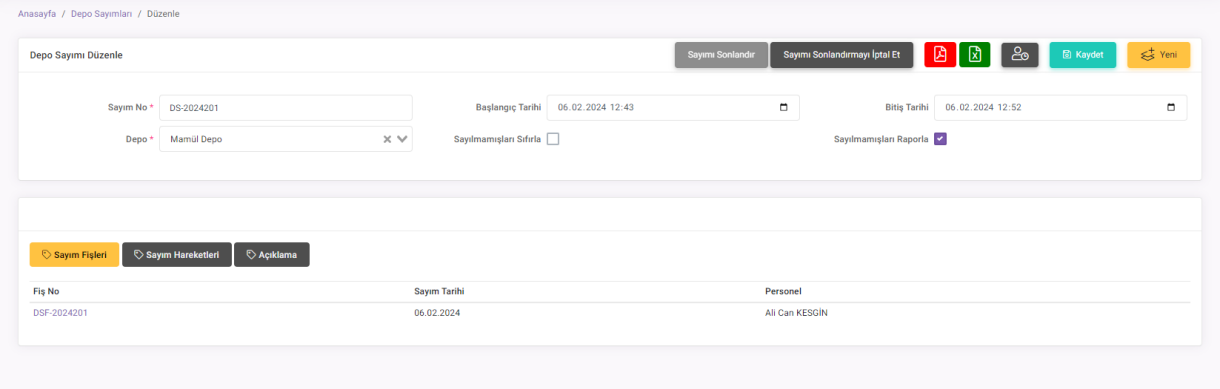
- Reflection of Warehouse Receipts to Warehouse Counts

- Defined in Field
  - Warehouse Counting Receipts



TA - 50

- Controlled Area
  - Warehouse Counts

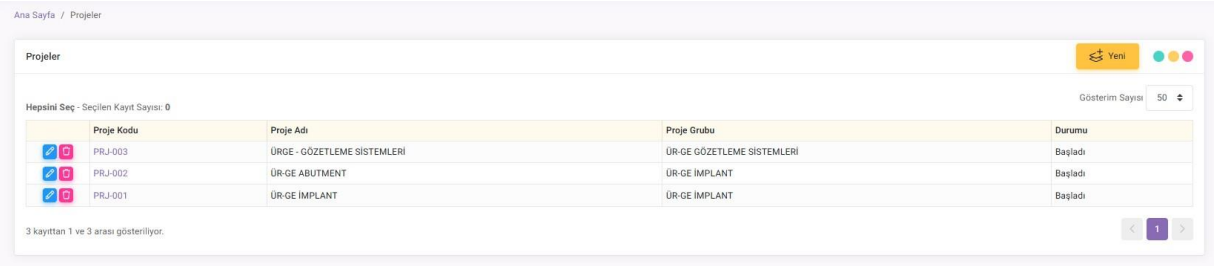


KA - 50

12.2.15 Reflection of Project Definitions to Production Orders

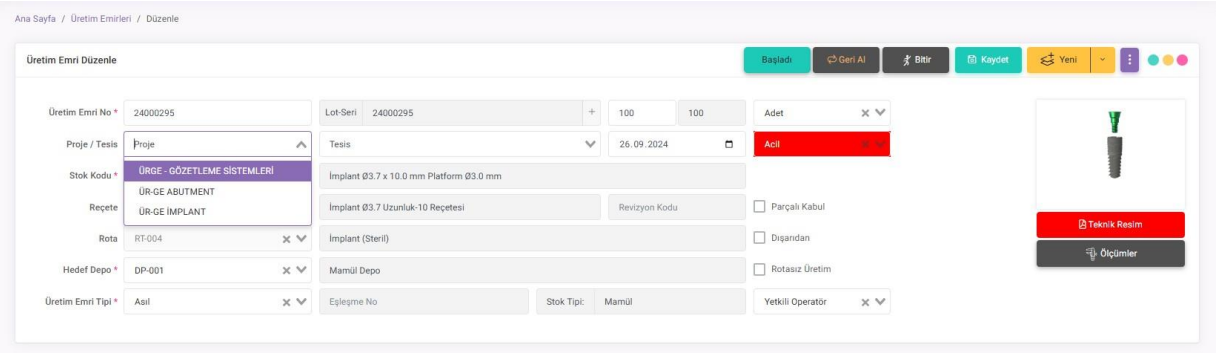
- Adding Project Definitions to Production Order

- Defined in Field
  - Projects



TA - 51

- Controlled Area
  - Production Orders

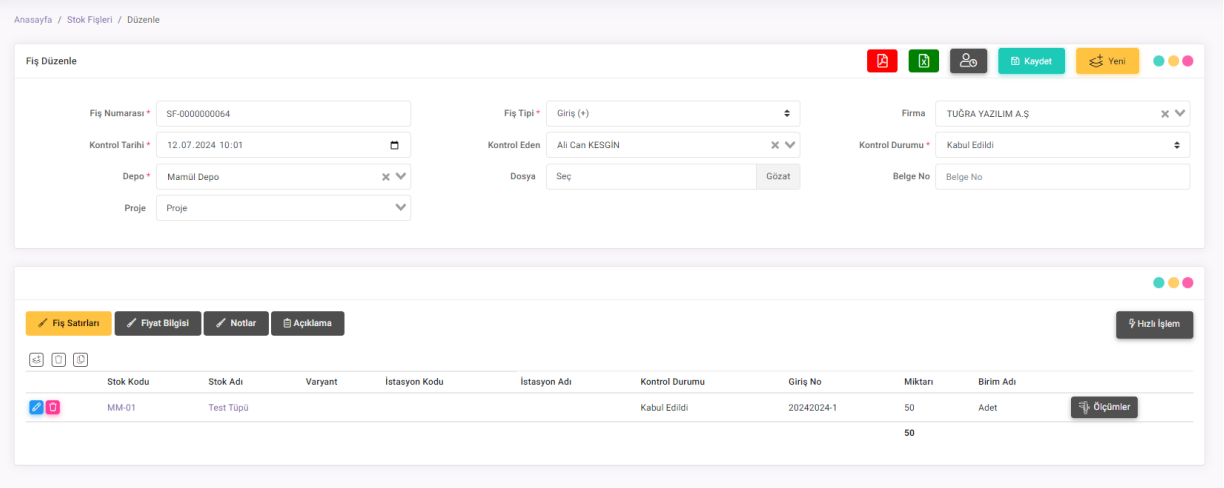


KA - 51

12.2.16 Reflection of Stock Receipts to Warehouse Inventories

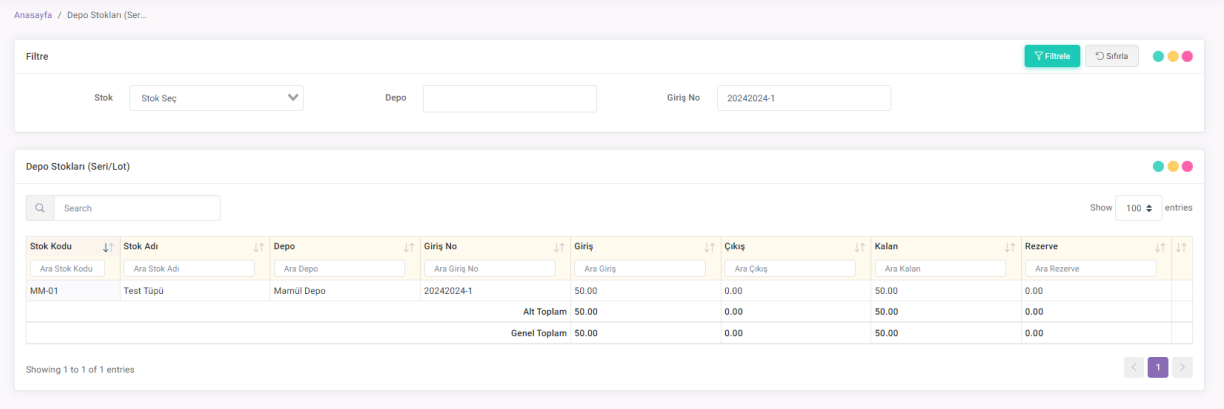
- Reflection of Inventory Receipt Transactions to Warehouse Stock Quantities

- Defined in Field
  - Stock Receipts



TA - 52

- Controlled Area
  - Warehouse Inventories

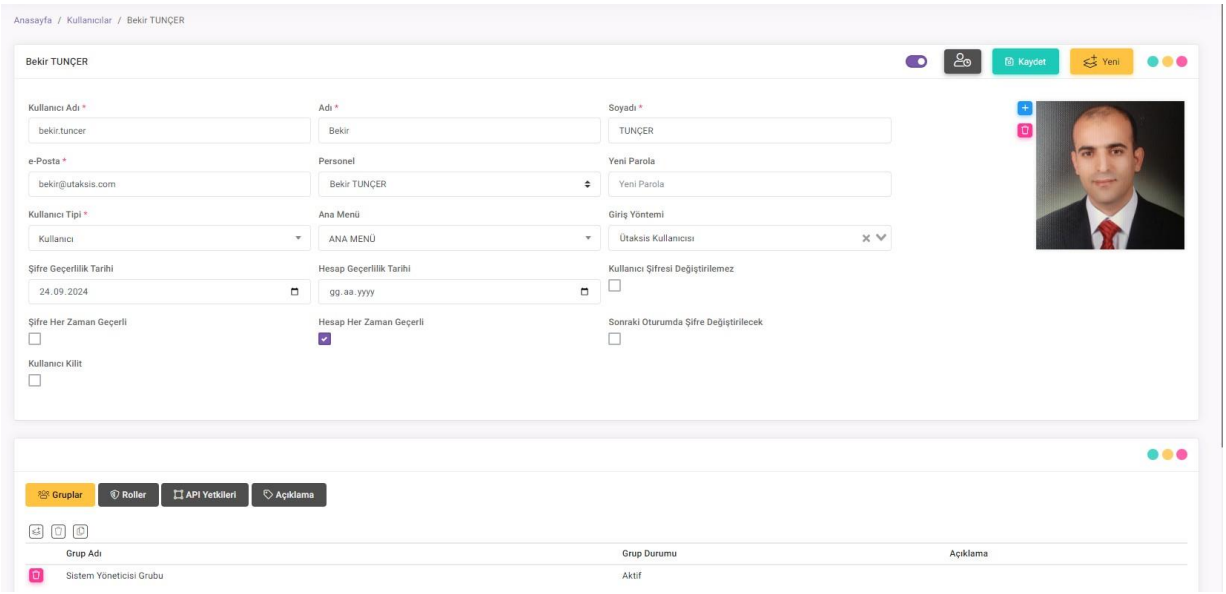


KA - 52

12.2.17 Defining Users into User Groups

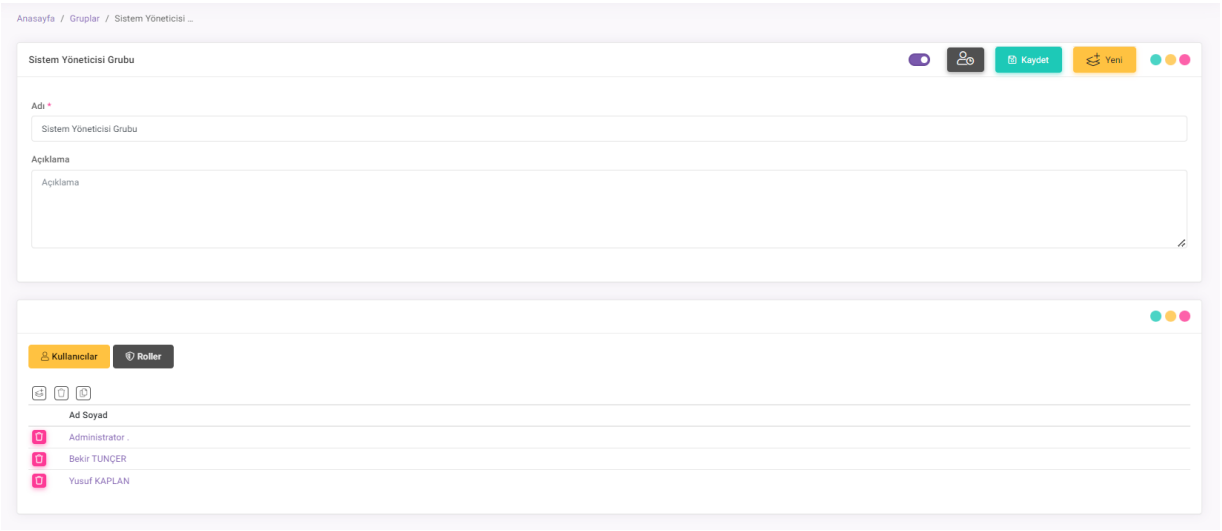
- Adding Users to User Groups

- Defined in Field
    - Users



TA - 53

- Controlled Area
    - User Groups



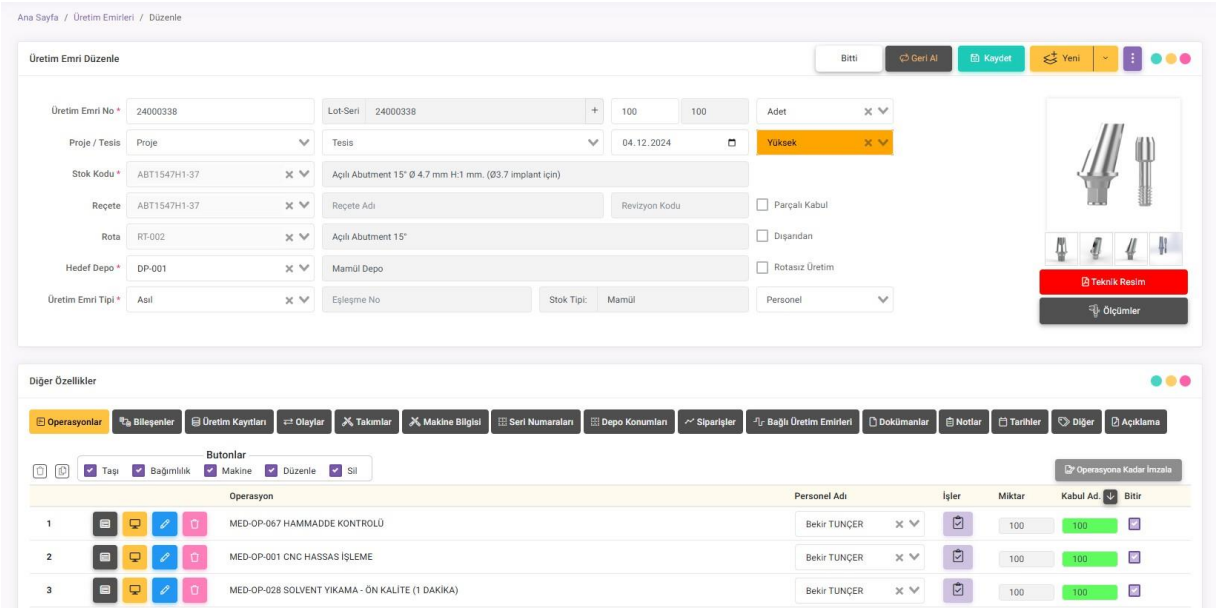
KA - 53

12.2.18 Reflection of Works Performed in Production Order to Reports

- Reflection of the Works Performed in Production Order to Personnel Based

Production

- Defined in Field
    - Production Orders



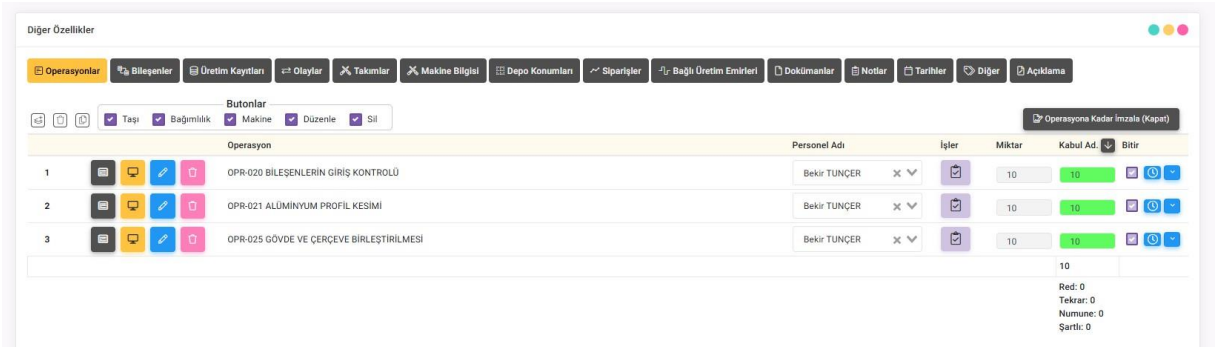
TA - 54

- Controlled Area
    - Personnel Based Production Report

KA - 54

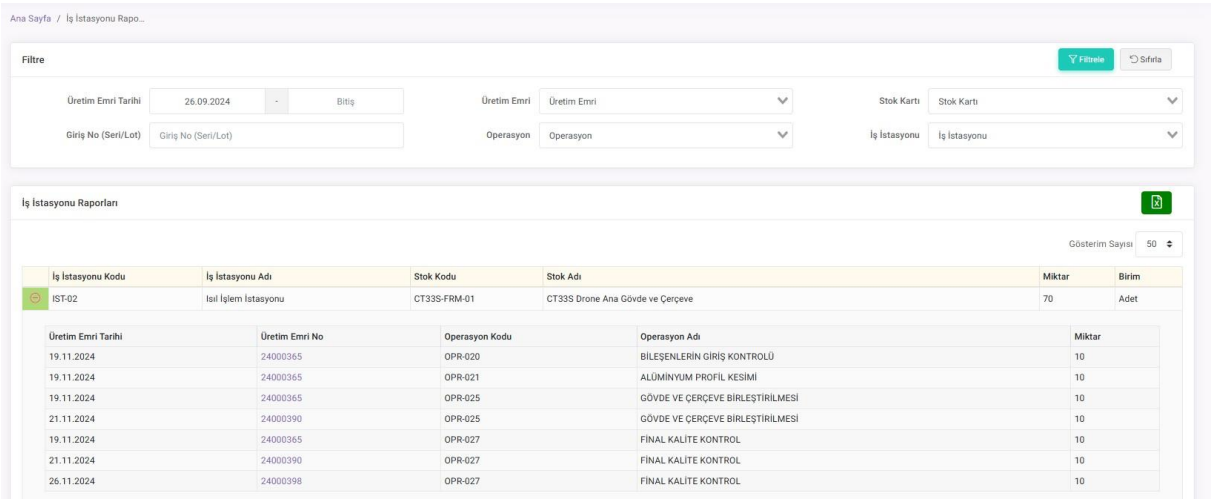
- Reflection of Production Quantities in Production Order Operations to Workstations

- Defined in Field
    - Production Orders



TA - 55

- Controlled Area
    - Workstation Reports



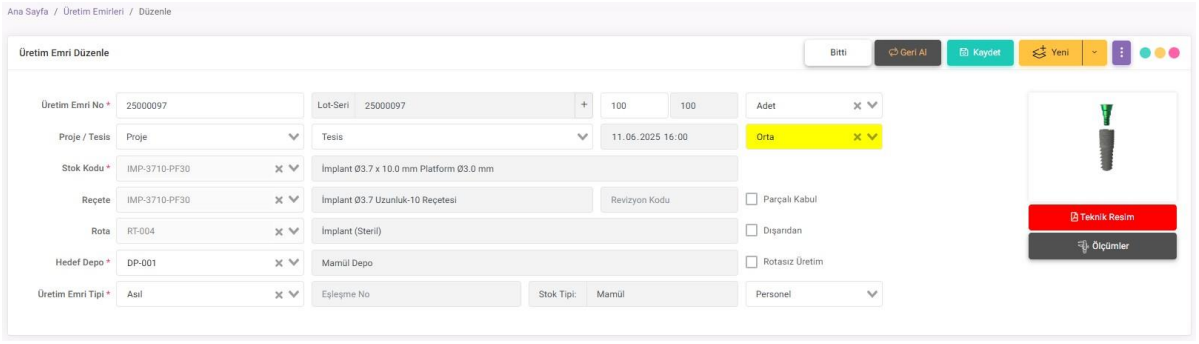
KA - 55

12.2.19 Reflection of Transactions Made from Different Menus on UTS Screens

- Reflection of Finished Production Orders on Production Notification Screen

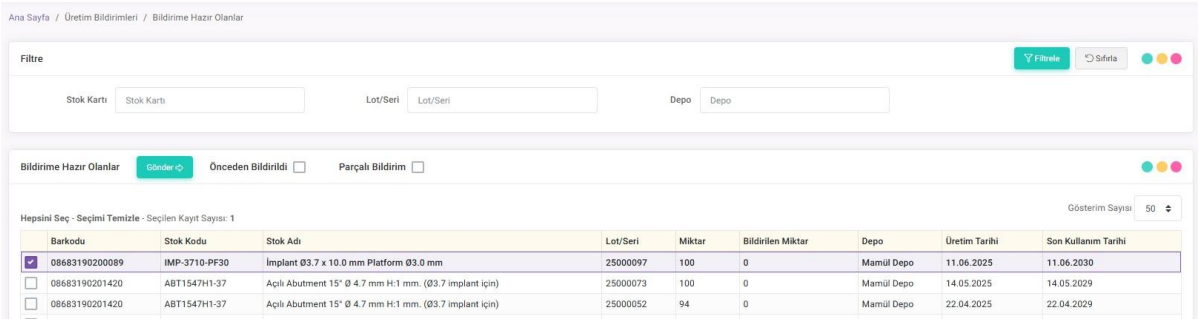
- Defined in Field

- Production Orders



TA - 56

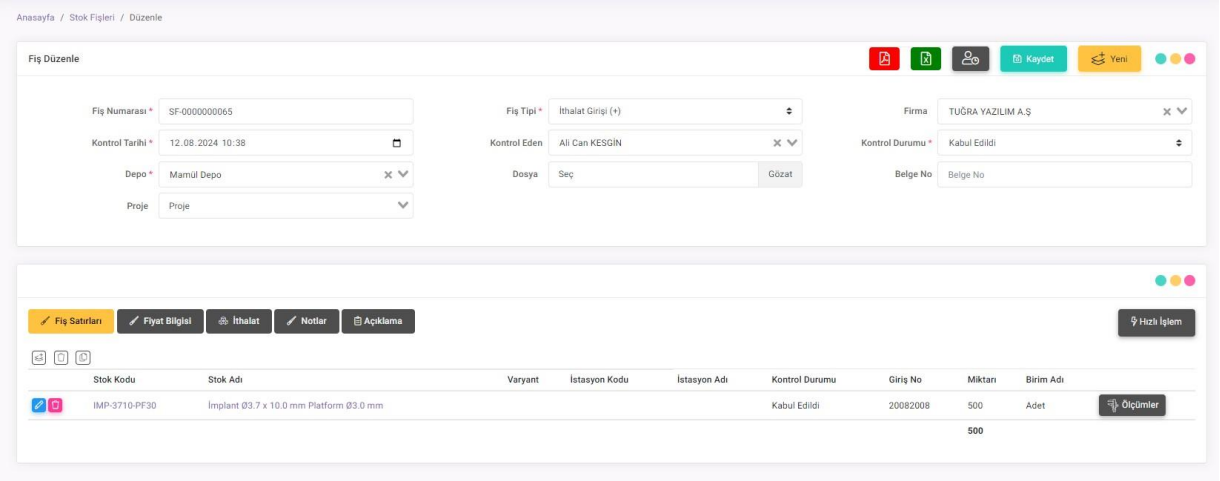
- Controlled Area
  - UTS Production Notification



KA - 56

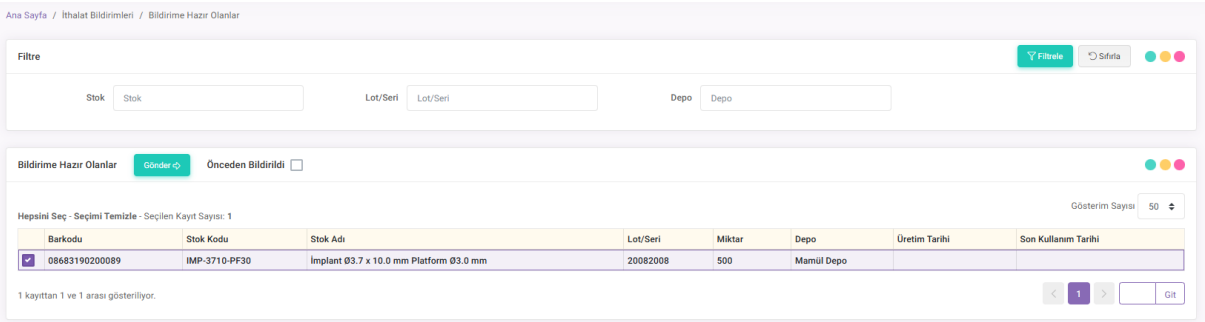
- Reflection of Import Stock Receipts on Import Notification Screen

- Defined in Field
  - Stock Receipts



TA - 57

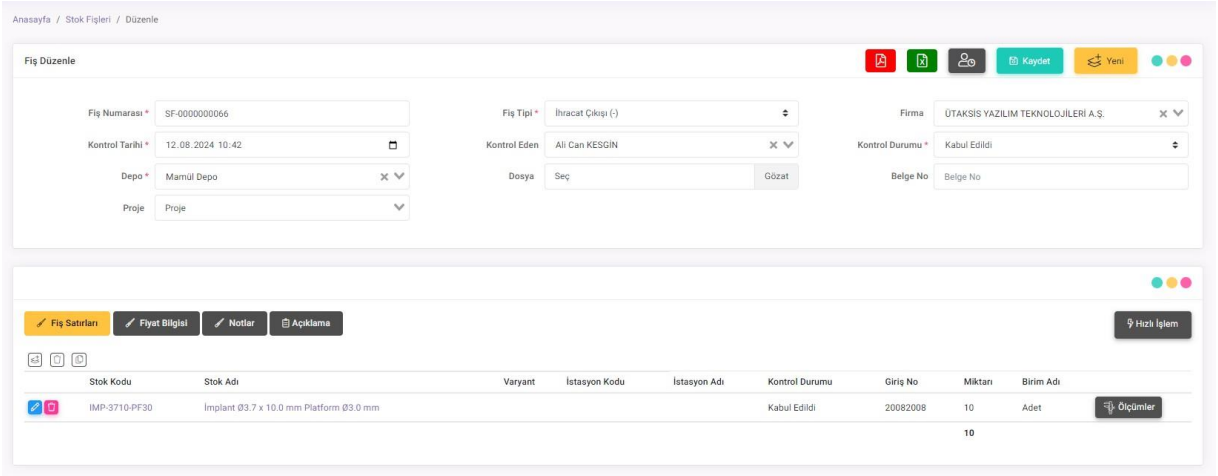
- Controlled Area
    - UTS Import Notification



KA - 57

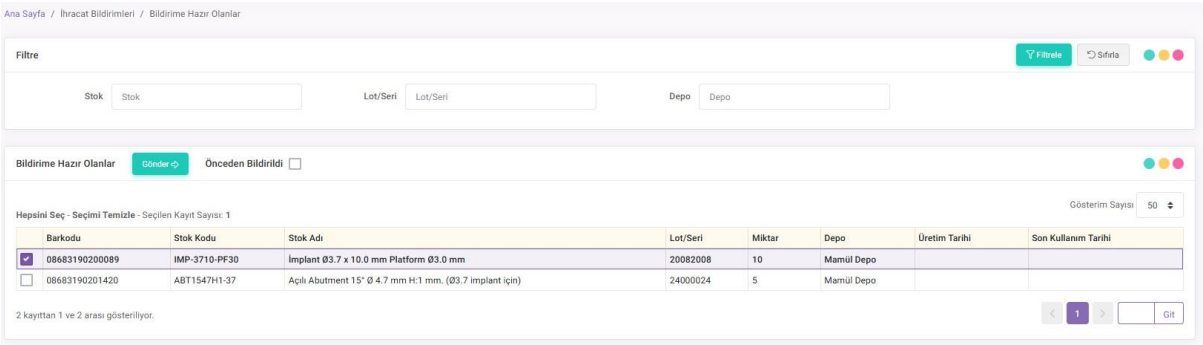
- Reflection of Export Stock Receipts on Import Notification Screen

- Defined in Field
    - Stock Receipts



TA - 58

- Controlled Area
    - UTS Export Notification

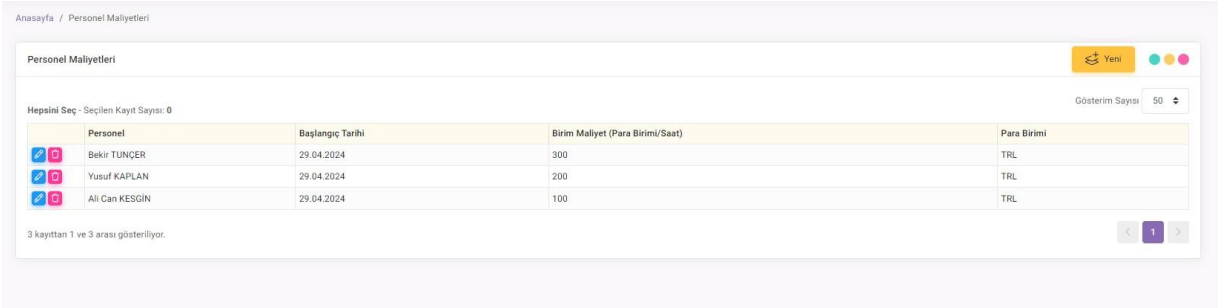


KA - 58

12.2.20 Reflection of Cost Definitions on Cost Calculation Processes

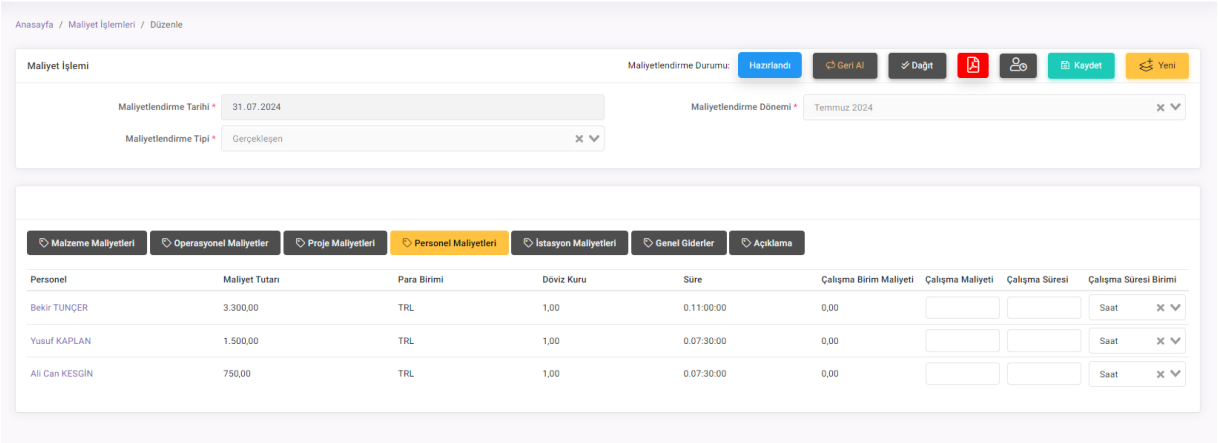
- Reflection of Personnel Cost Definitions to Cost Transactions

- Defined in Field
    - Personnel Costs



TA - 59

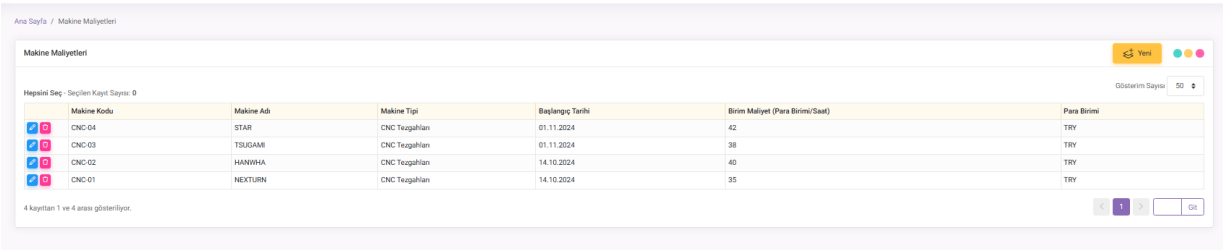
- Controlled Area
  - Cost Operations



KA - 59

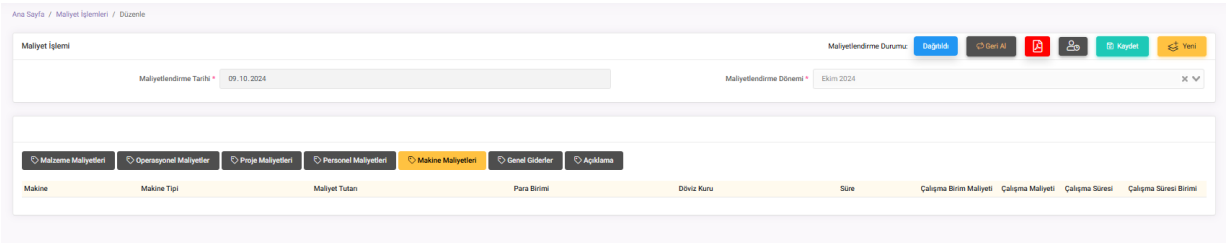
- Reflection of Machine Cost Definitions to Cost Operations

- Defined in Field
  - Machine Costs



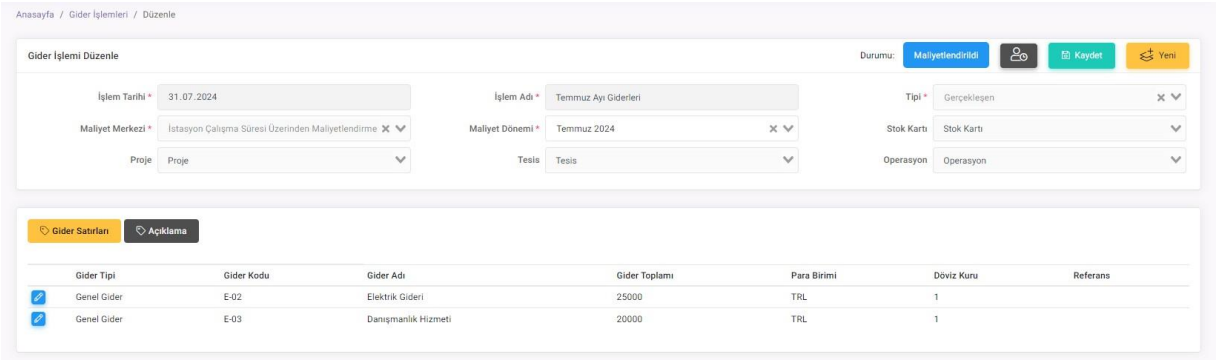
TA - 60

- Controlled Area
    - Cost Operations



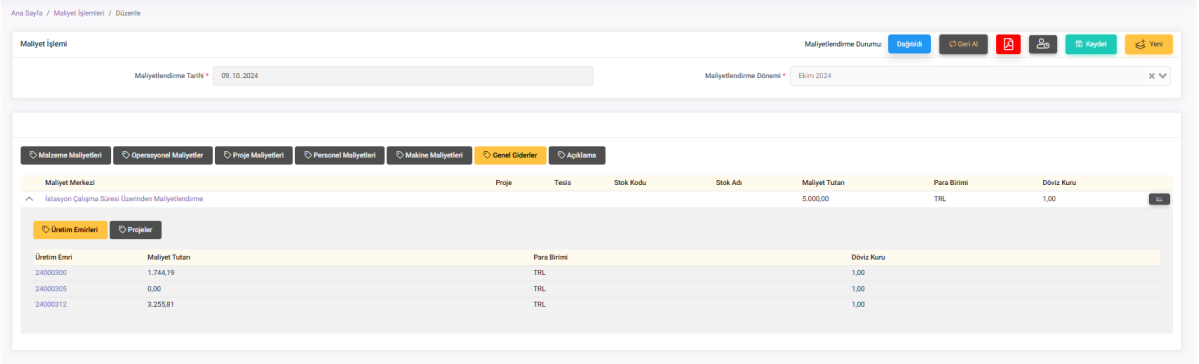
KA - 60

- Reflection of Overhead Expenses Definitions on Cost Transactions
- Defined in Field
    - Expense Transactions



TA - 61

- Controlled Area
    - Cost Operations



12.3 PERFORMANCE QUALIFICATION RESULTS

The above-mentioned PQ controls are carried out within the Ütaksis Yazılım Teknolojileri A.Ş. test panel.

According to the information given above, the performance qualification of ÜTAKSİS modules has been checked and the performance qualification (PQ) of ÜTAKSİS software programme has been approved since it fulfils the requirements of the procedure.

13. CONCLUSION

ÜTAKSİS software programme used in the quality management system within Ütaksis Yazılım Teknolojileri A.Ş. has been validated in terms of installation (IQ), operation, performance and acceptability limits given in this report.

This report will be valid as long as there is no revision or renewal in IQ, OQ and PQ components. In case of changes in these components, this report will be revised.

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Preparation Date: 27.11.2023

APPROVED BY
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Approval Date: 27.11.2023