

PRODUCT WORKFLOW STUDY

From job-driven part demand to purchase order, receipt and released service work

A purchasing workflow showing how Corexa can connect required parts, suppliers, purchase orders, partial receipts, stock updates, Xero and the jobs waiting for supply.

Evidence level stated clearly throughout

Repository-reviewed

Capability basis

Job-linked demand

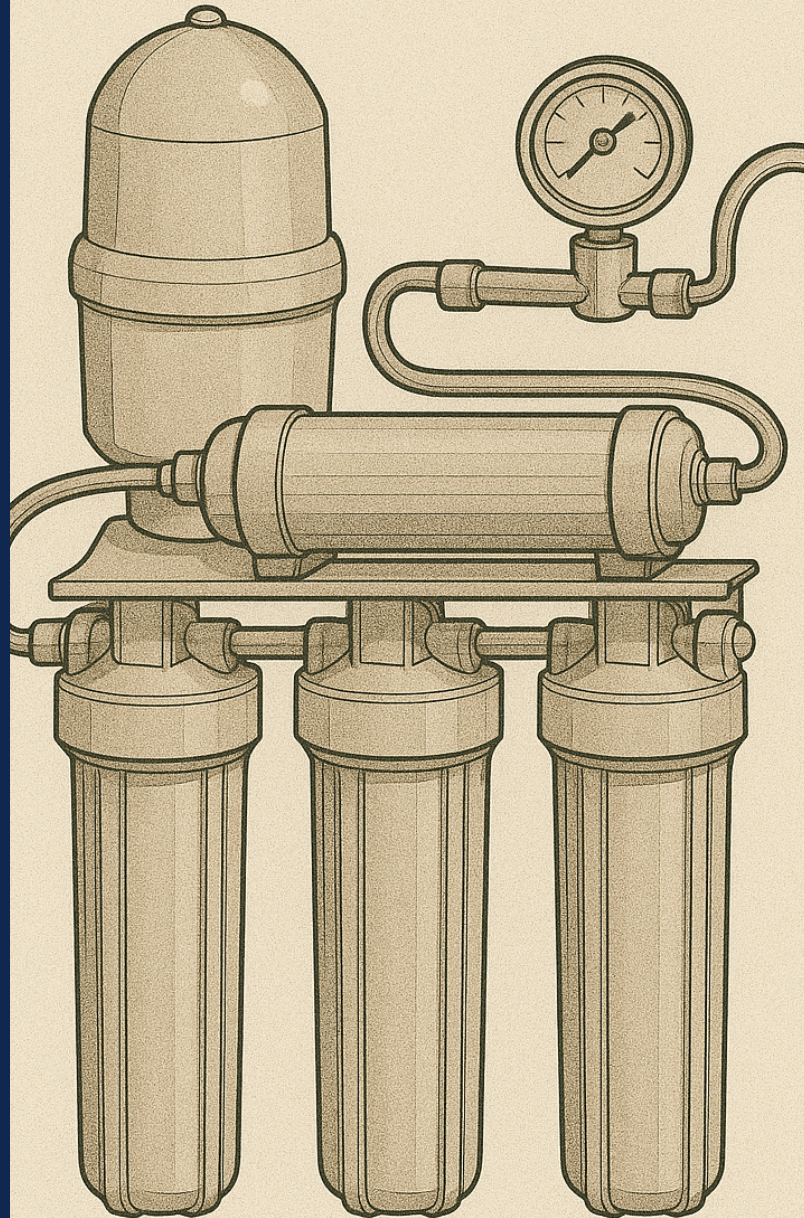
Purchasing trigger

Partial receiving

Stock control

Pilot required

Outcome standard



THE CHALLENGE

Why the existing process breaks down

Purchasing often begins when a technician says a part is needed. If that demand remains in a message or job note, the purchasing team cannot reliably group orders, track supplier commitments, handle partial deliveries or tell which jobs can resume when stock arrives.

01

Demand is informal

Required parts are requested through messages without a consistent part, quantity, job or urgency record.

02

Purchase orders lose job context

The supplier order shows the item but not which customer work is waiting for it.

03

Partial delivery is obscured

A purchase order may be marked received even when some lines or quantities remain outstanding.

04

Costs update inconsistently

New buy prices can be received without updating stock valuation, sell pricing or margin review.

05

Documents are separated

Supplier invoices, receipts and delivery evidence may remain in email or accounting software.

06

Accounting retries create duplicates

Manual and automated purchase-order sync can create conflicting records if identity is not controlled.

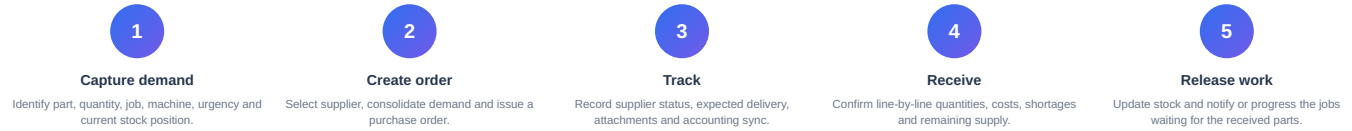
The central risk

The business knows it ordered parts but cannot confidently say what arrived, what remains outstanding, what it cost or which service jobs can proceed.

THE OPERATING MODEL

A connected workflow around the machine

Corexa can start with the service demand and preserve it through supplier ordering, receiving and stock availability. The purchasing record remains connected to the jobs and assets that created the need.



COREXA CAPABILITY	OPERATIONAL CHANGE	WHY IT MATTERS
Job-linked part request	Connects service demand to a known part, machine and active job.	Purchasing can prioritise supply by operational impact.
Purchase order manager	Creates and manages supplier orders and line items.	Demand is consolidated into a controlled commercial record.
Partial receiving	Supports line-level or quantity-level receipt instead of all-or-nothing completion.	Outstanding supply remains visible after the first delivery.
Stock and cost update	Moves received items into inventory with purchase cost context.	Availability and valuation can reflect what actually arrived.
Attachment handling	Associates supplier invoices or other evidence with the purchase order.	The document trail remains connected to the transaction.
Xero purchase-order sync	Supports controlled accounting synchronisation and duplicate avoidance.	Operational purchasing and accounting can share a traceable reference.

CREDIBILITY STANDARD

What is supported - and what is not yet claimed

A credible case study distinguishes repository evidence, real workflow scope and future outcome hypotheses. The evidence level below is deliberately explicit.

✓ Repository capability

The repository includes purchase-order APIs, supplier managers, review dialogs, follow-up order creation, Xero purchase-order synchronisation and attachment utilities.

✓ Operational connection

Parts, jobs, suppliers, receipt activity and accounting are represented within the purchasing workflow.

✓ Credible limitation

Stock accuracy depends on correct part identity, units, receipt entry and database constraints. A workflow cannot compensate for poor catalogue data.

✓ Pilot requirement

A live purchase-order cohort should be followed from job demand through final receipt and stock use.

Not yet claimed: this case study does not present a measured productivity, revenue, accuracy or customer-satisfaction improvement. A controlled baseline and participant-approved result are required before those claims are published.

Measurement plan for the publishable version

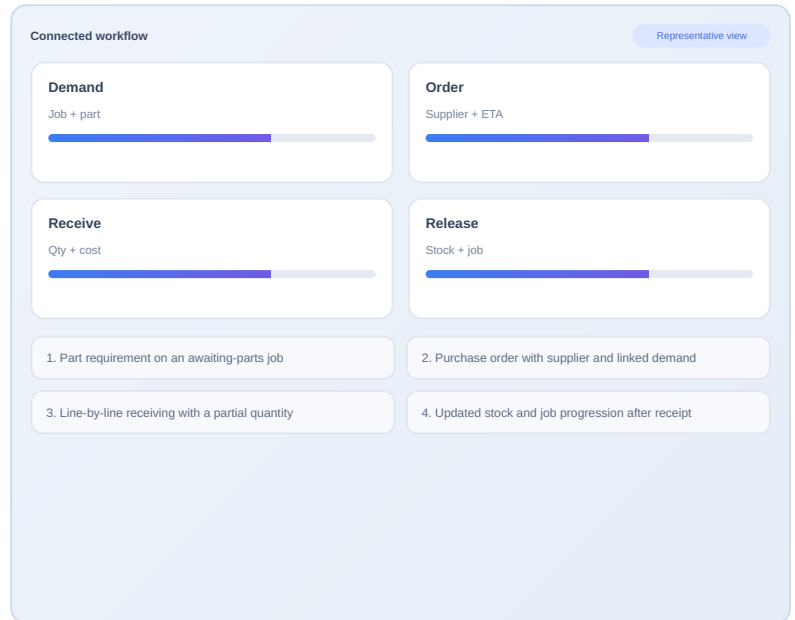
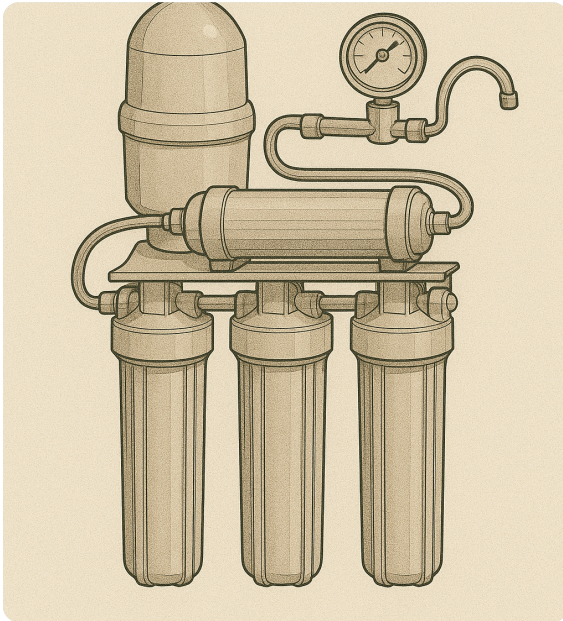
MEASURE	EVIDENCE SOURCE	CREDIBLE REPORTING
Demand-to-order time	Part request and PO timestamps	Median time from approved part requirement to supplier order.
Outstanding receipt visibility	PO line status	Percentage of partial orders with accurate remaining quantities.
Receipt-to-stock latency	Receiving and stock timestamps	Time between physical receipt and available inventory record.
Job waiting time	Awaiting-parts job history	Days jobs remain paused for parts, segmented by supplier and part.
Purchase price variance	PO and catalogue costs	Difference between expected and received unit cost.
Duplicate order incidence	Supplier and Xero audit	Unintended duplicate purchase orders per measured cohort.

"A purchase order is operationally complete only when the received quantity, cost, stock location and waiting job all agree."

MAKE THE STORY TANGIBLE

Show the chain from a technician request to available stock

Use one real part and show its job demand, supplier order, partial receipt, stock movement and the job that can proceed. This is more credible than showing a generic purchase-order list.



Recommended evidence-building sequence

Phase 1 - Catalogue control

Select a small supplier and part group with confirmed identifiers, units and costs.

Phase 2 - Live purchasing

Process all demand for that group through job links, orders and receipts.

Phase 3 - Verified result

Report cycle time, partial receipt accuracy, waiting days, cost variance and exceptions.

Build the publishable proof layer

Replace representative views with dated interface screenshots, a defined baseline, system-derived measures and an approved participant quotation.

corexa.com.au
sales@corexa.com.au

Publication note: capability descriptions are based on the Corexa repository supplied in July 2026. Confirm the deployed workflow, permissions, integrations and data quality before presenting a capability as a completed customer outcome.