

Transaction Set 861 User Guide

Introduction

This section defines the format and content of ASC X12.12 Receiving Advice Transaction Set 861 (Version 4, Release 1) as adopted by the Rail Industry. A receiving advice is defined to be the collection of information indicating that a shipment of material has been received.

The documentation that follows was developed to facilitate the interchange of the Receiving Advice at mutual benefit to the railroads and the suppliers. Each participant is strongly encouraged to bring to the attention of the Subcommittee on Information Standards any areas in which further agreement among the railroads can reduce implementation or operating costs.

This guideline has been derived from the documentation provided by ASC X12, and agrees with X12's four level presentation: transaction set, segments, elements and code values. Certain segments have been struck from the segment diagrams, and only a subset of code values is shown for certain elements. Unless specifically restricted by notation herein, a trading partner is free to send information in the stricken segments/elements and utilize code values not shown. However, the information excluded by the guideline is not considered essential by any participating railroad, and may not be interrogated. Conversely, each segment, element, and code value which make up this guideline are deemed important by at least one road. A transaction encoded per the guideline will be acceptable and sufficient for the needs of all roads, although not every piece of information will be used by each road.

Purpose

The Receiving Advice Guideline describes the flow of information to the railroads from receivers of railroad goods. The Guideline has two distinct purposes: (i) reporting of receipt of "core" or repairable material by a remanufacturer, and (ii) reporting of receipt of scrap material by the buyer of the material.

Background – Core Return

It is customary practice within the rail industry to purchase repaired components for locomotives, freight cars, and maintenance-of-way work equipment. Two types of purchases are common: unit-exchange (UTEX) and repair-and-return. In the former case, a supplier creates an industry pool of good-order components (either new or rebuilt). Customer orders are shipped from this pool, and each order represents a commitment on the part of the

customer to return a repairable core. Upon receipt of the core, the remanufacturer repairs the core which replenishes the pool. In the repair-and-return option, the customer's repairable component is rebuilt and returned.

Unlike purchases of new material, the purchase of repaired components under UTEX or repair-and-return requires a two-way flow of material for a single order: the shipment of good order material from the seller to the buyer, and the shipment of cores from the buyer to the seller. The receiving advice transaction set allows the seller to inform the buyer that core material has been received.

Background – Scrap Sales

In the normal course of business a railroad generates a significant amount of metal scrap. In many instances the scrap is sold in carload lots. At times the rail car itself is sold as scrap. The receiving advice transaction set allows the purchaser of the scrap to notify the railroad that the carload of scrap (or scrap car) has been received.

Guideline

The two uses of the Receiving Advice can be distinguished by the presence or absence of Table 2 (Detail) segments. In the Core Return application, an RCD loop is required for each core item received. In the Scrap Sales application, no RCD loops are required at all: the car number and pertinent sale number are transmitted in the Table 1 (Header) segments. Explanatory notes in the Guideline indicate the appropriate use of the segments and data elements.