FeneVision® Best Practice

Continuous Frame Configuration (BP0180)

Revision	Date	Description of Change	Revised By
A	04/27/2020	Initial document creation	EWL
B	08/04/2020	Document refining	EWL
C	11/5/2020	Binning for continuous frame units	MLA

Introduction

A continuous frame unit is a combination of multiple window units that are contained within the same outside frame extrusions (head/sill/jambs). A popular example of these units would be a Continuous Single-Hung Twin. For these side-by-side Single Hungs to be considered continuous, they would need to share single pieces of head/sill frame material and be joined in the center by an intermediate jamb. If these two units were made separately & mulled together, it may have a close appearance, but it would just be a mulled unit. The purpose of this document is to showcase & explain the functionality for configuring & maintaining these units within FeneVision.

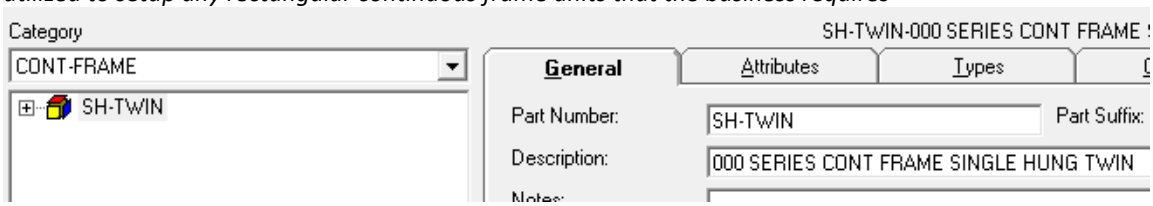
Using

Instructions regarding the desired outcome. What the user will see and how they will use this functionality once the configuration is complete (as was intended when the feature was designed—do not include unique workarounds). Include screenshots where applicable.

Configuration

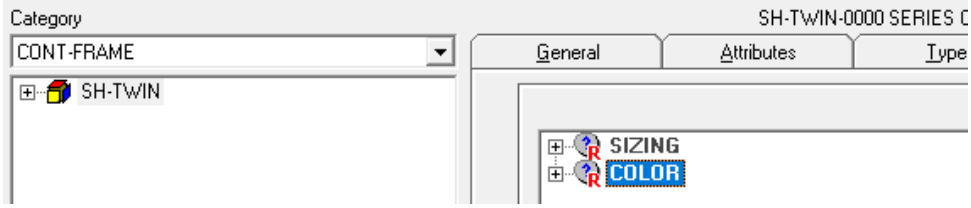
Creating Ordered Continuous Frame Part

- Creating New Part
  - Navigate to CORE -> Setup -> Products -> Parts
  - Create a new ordered part
  - *Note: For this example, we will be setting up a Single Hung Twin unit, but the steps provided can be utilized to setup any rectangular continuous frame units that the business requires*



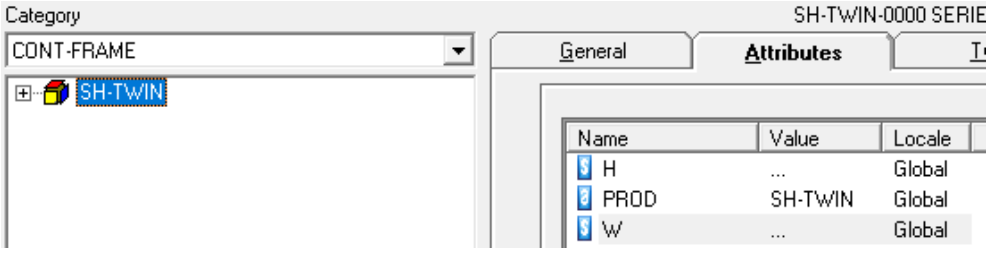
Ordered Part Options & Attributes

- Adding options to main level
  - On the continuous frame part, only options that will directly impact the head/sill/jamb material & sizing are required to be added



- Adding required attributes
  - Like the options, not all of the attributes commonly seen on an individual SH are required to be added to the main level part

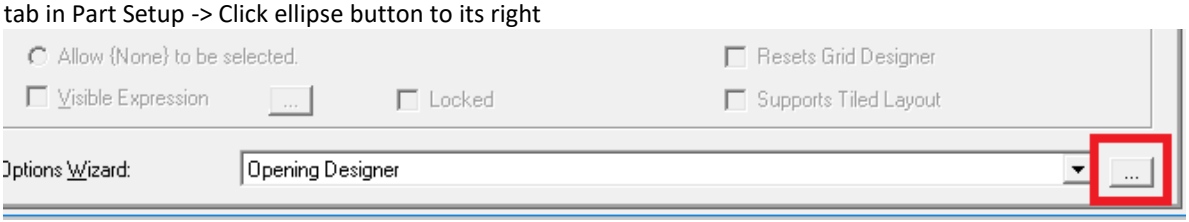
- In this example, only the sizing & product indication attributes are required to be on the main level part



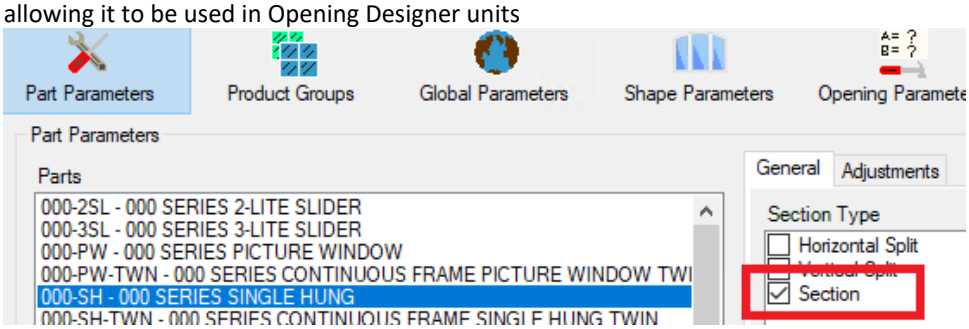
- Display object assignment
  - The display object "DES-FRAME" should be assigned to the continuous frame ordered part. If a company specific display object is created, then this object should be used.
    - E.g., <Company Code>-FRAME
  - The DES-FRAME display object will overlay a frame image on the sub line item display objects

Opening Designer Setup

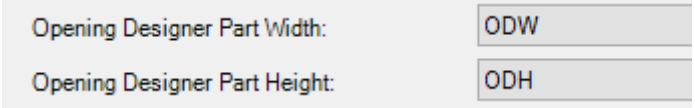
- Opening Designer Wizard
  - When setting these types of units up, a display object will not need to be set – this is because we will be using Opening Designer
  - To set this up, select 'Opening Designer' in the 'Option Wizard' dropdown at the bottom of the Options tab in Part Setup -> Click ellipse button to its right



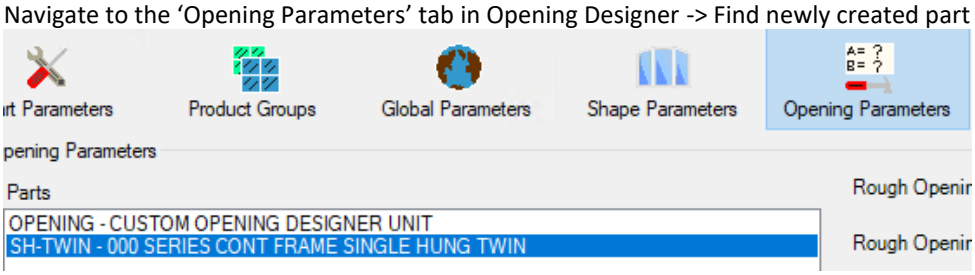
- 'Section' Parts
  - Once the Opening Designer screen has opened, navigate to the 'Part Parameters' tab
  - In order to put two individual SH windows within this unit, said SH must be marked as a 'Section' – allowing it to be used in Opening Designer units



- Global Parameters (ODH/ODW)
  - Navigate to the 'Global Parameters' tab in Opening Designer
  - In order for the system to pull in the dimensions of each sub-window within our unit (two SH in this example), we must set the Opening Designer Part Width/Height attributes up
    - Note: Using ODH/ODW is a standard naming convention for these attributes

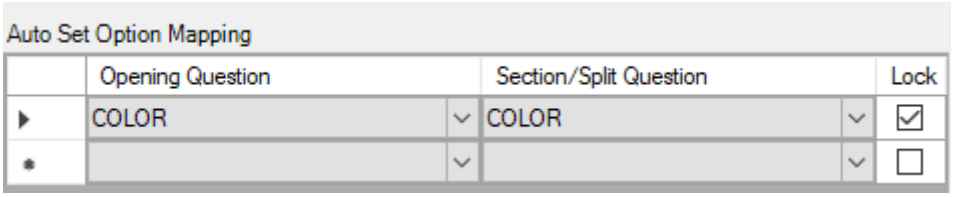


- Opening Parameters
  - Navigate to the 'Opening Parameters' tab in Opening Designer -> Find newly created part in the list



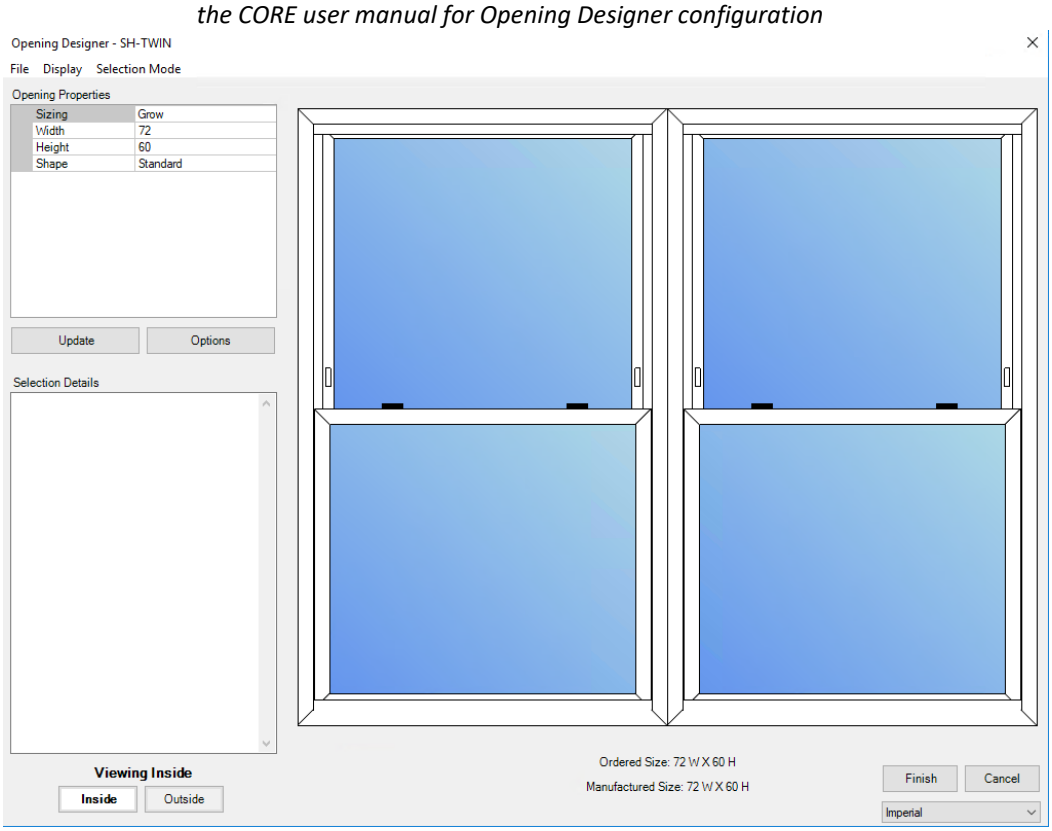
  - On the bottom-left are the Option Mapping dropdowns and are utilized often in continuous frame units

- On this continuous unit, our new part will have the head/sill/jambs in its BOM – meaning we do not want the user to be able to select a different frame color when selecting individual window options
- To control this, we will say that the 'COLOR' option selected on our new part will map down to the 'COLOR' question on the two windows within, so they do not have to select the same option multiple times
- In addition to assisting with the mapping, we will check the 'Lock' checkbox so that the user is unable to change the frame color on the sub-windows within

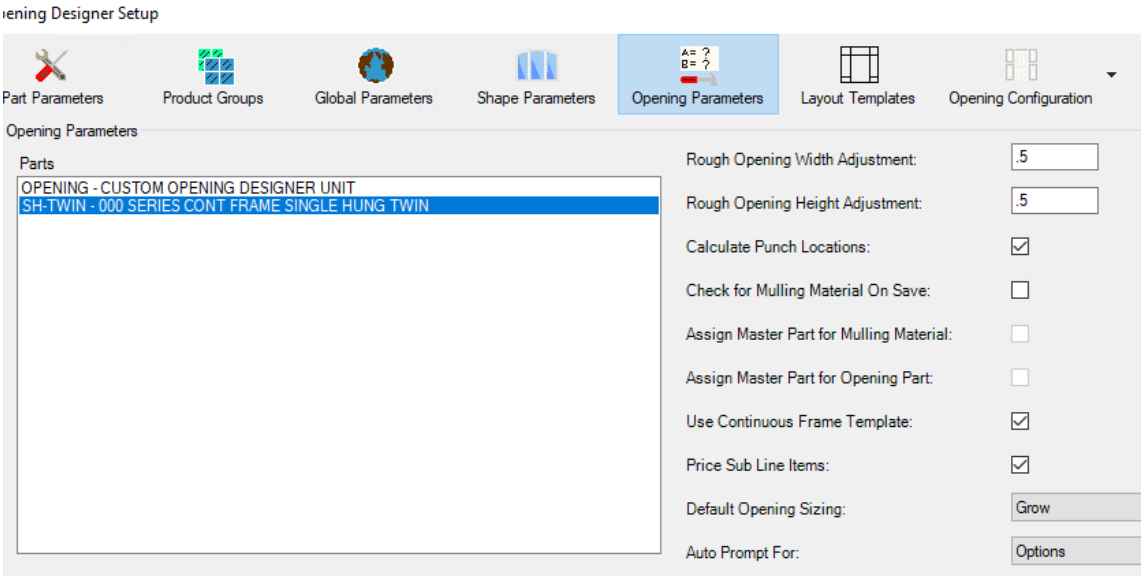


  - There are a few other settings that we will need to change but we will revisit them following the next step

- Opening Configuration
  - Navigate to the 'Opening Configuration' tab within Opening Designer
    - This will open up an empty template that will allow us to create/build our continuous frame unit
  - Using splits & stacks, design the desired configuration of our continuous frame part
  - For this example, I have done the following
    - Set a commonly ordered size for the overall unit (this can be changed during order entry)
    - 'Create Side By Side Mull' split in our template
    - Inserted an individual SH window into each of the split sections -> Finish
    - *Note: If there are additional questions regarding the creation of these buildups, please reference the CORE user manual for Opening Designer configuration*



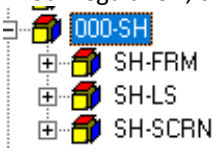
- Opening Parameters (pt. 2)
  - Upon finishing the Opening Configuration, navigate back to the Opening Parameters tab
  - Select, again, our new part in the 'Parts' list
  - Set 'Use Continuous Frame Template' checkbox on right



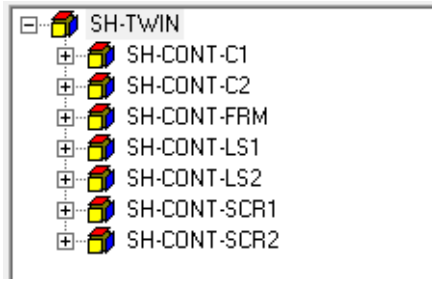
- Close out of Opening Designer Setup -> Part Setup

Configuring Bill of Materials (BOM)

- Adding Sub-assemblies
  - In a non-continuous opening, each sub-window that is put into an opening would generate its own BOM & part breakdown – while a continuous unit will only generate one BOM & part breakdown
  - We will need to build up a BOM that is very similar to an individual SH but must account for each component in two windows along with the framing containing the sub-windows
  - In our regular SH, there is a Frame, Sash and Screen assembly under the ordered part



  - In our continuous SH twin example, we will have a Frame-like component, Sash and Screen for each individual window along with a Frame for the overall unit
    - The materials that would be in a regular frame/sash/screen are going to be the same in these new subassemblies as they would be in an individual window with one exception – the 'frame' (SH-CONT-C1/C2) will not have any head/sill/jamb – these would be separated out into their own assembly
  - To get a good starting point, our new sub-assemblies can be copied / pasted as with names like the following:



  - If a copy/paste method is used, please note the following part changes that will be required:
    - C1/C2 will need to have the jambs/head/sill removed from their BOMs
    - CONT-FRM will only need the jambs/head/sill & the intermediate jamb included under (or any additional hardware)
    - Deductions within the BOM will most likely differ from those on the individual windows
      - This is due to the intermediate jamb being used to divide the internal units rather than normal jambs
- Subassembly Attributes
  - Like the subassembly buildups being very similar to those of an individual window, attributes on those subassemblies will also be close to the same

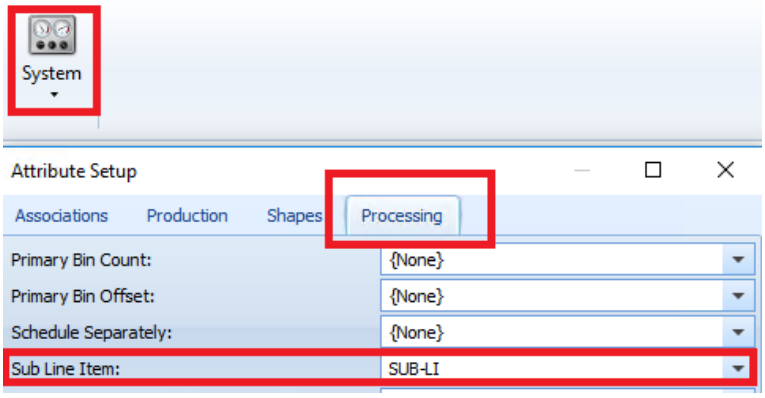
- The big difference in the attributes will be the sizing attributes – this is because the sub-windows within a continuous frame unit do not need to be the same size / equal to one another
- The sizing of the sub-windows will be calculated within Opening Designer and we just need to pull these dimensions in accordingly using two key features:
  - ODH/ODW Attributes
    - On each subassembly, our ODH/ODW attributes will need added and each then set to 'retval = OrderedHeight' & 'retval = OrderedWidth'
    - This will allow the Ordered Dimensions of the sub-window to be pulled in from Opening Designer
    - Our other, existing sizing attributes (H/W/LSH/KSH/LSW/KSW/etc.) can then be set equal or calculated using our ODH/ODW attributes
    - Below are the attributes setup for the C1 -> LS1 -> SCR1

Name	Value	Locale
H	1*[S]ODH	Local
KSH	...	Global
KSW	1*[S]W	Global
ODH	...	Local
ODW	...	Local
SASH	KS	Local
SUB-LI	1	Local
W	1*[S]ODW	Local

Name	Value	Locale
H	1*[S]LSH	Local
LSH	...	Global
LSW	1*[S]ODW	Global
ODH	...	Local
ODW	...	Local
SASH	LS	Local
SUB...	1	Local
W	1*[S]LSW	Local

Name	Value	Locale
H	1*[S]LSH	Local
I	<HS>	Local
LSH	...	Global
LSW	1*[S]ODW	Global
ODH	...	Local
ODW	...	Local
SUB-LI	1	Local
W	1*[S]LSW	Local

  - SubLineItem attribute
    - In order for our BOM to pull in the correct sizing information (from Opening Designer) for each sub-window, we must specify which sub-line item we are wanting to reference – we do this with the 'Sub Line Item' attribute
    - In this example, we will add an attribute called 'SUB-LI' and assign it a numeric value of either 1 or 2 depending on which sub-window we want to look at
      - 'SH-CONT-C1', 'SH-CONT-LS1' & 'SH-CONT-SCR1' will all get this attribute assigned with a numeric value of 1 (see screenshots above)
      - 'SH-CONT-C2', 'SH-CONT-LS2' & 'SH-CONT-SCR2' will all get this attribute assigned with a numeric value of 2
    - Following the creation of this attribute, we need to tell the system what our 'Sub Line Item' attribute is named
      - Navigate to Setup -> System -> Attributes
      - Go to the 'Processing' tab
      - Select our new SUB-LI attribute in the 'Sub Line Item' dropdown

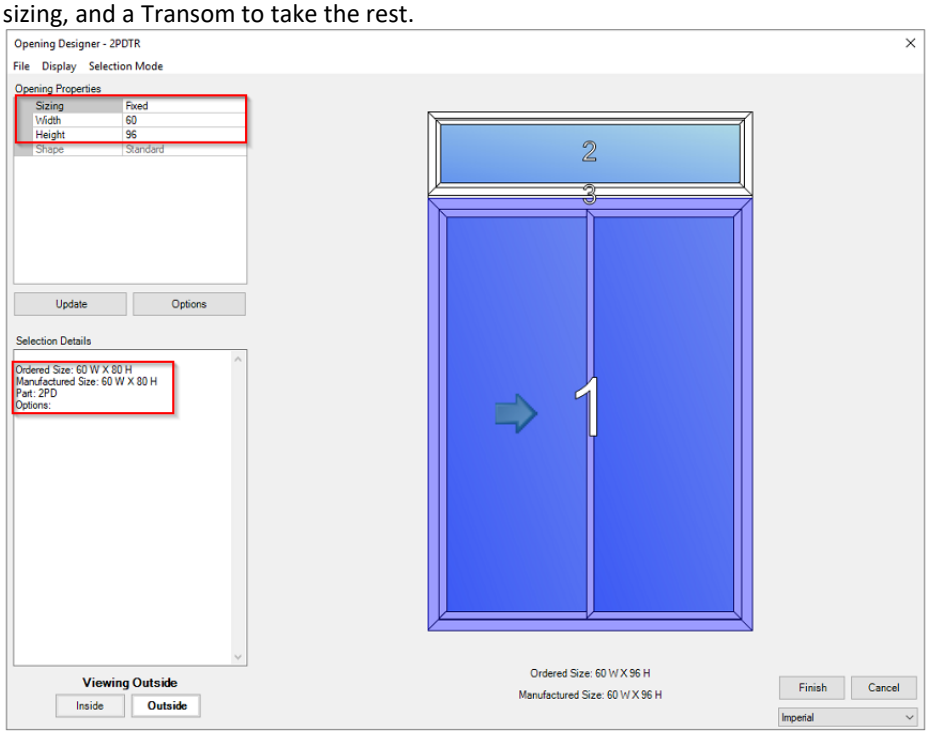


    - Other Sub Line Item Notes:
      - In addition to telling our BOM which sub-window to look at to get the correct sizing, the SUB-LI attribute will also tell the BOM which options were selected for that window.
      - For example, if one of the sub-windows had grids, while the other did not, any other attribute referencing GroupCode/GroupKey/etc. would look specifically at the options selected for that individual window.
      - This will allow the BOM to be dynamic while letting users select differing options between the two units

Call Sizes

- Patio Door

- When wanting to add in call sizes for specific CF Units, you're going to need the overall call size of the opening rather than the call size per specific Part within the CF
- One thing to note with this is that the Design Template you're using for your CF product should be set up as the Smallest Possible sizing of the Door/Window combo you're creating.
- In our example, the Opening was always going to be 8ft tall with door able to be 5068/6068/8068 for sizing, and a Transom to take the rest.



- With the overall height of 8ft, our call sizes were setup as shown below. Where 5080,6080,8080 are the dimensions of the overall opening.

Call Size	Width	Height	Default
5080	60	96	☐
6080	72	96	☐
8080	96	96	☐
			☐

- Then with the designer configuration setup to the minimum it will only resize to the specified dimensions using the percentage of what each unit uses on the overall opening itself.

Pricing

- * To be continued *

Interfaces

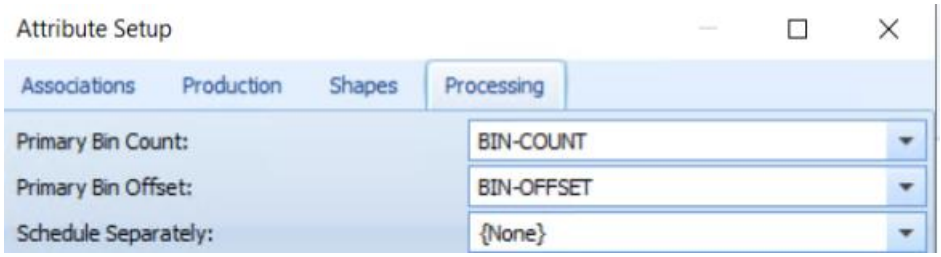
- * To be continued *

Reporting

- * To be continued *

Binning of Continuous Frame Units

- By default, all components of the continuous frame will be assigned one bin. In a lot of instances, a single bin is not large enough to hold that many pieces of vinyl and it is preferred that the continuous units are binned per subline item.
  - To accomplish utilizing several bins for one continuous unit, you will use the "Primary Bin Count" and "Primary Bin Offset" functionality. These can be found in (Setup->System->Attributes->Processing tab)
  - The recommended attribute names are 'BIN-COUNT' and 'BIN-OFFSET'. These attributes must be released to production prior to assigning them.



- The “BIN-COUNT” attribute should be placed on the ordered part level and it should be equal to the number of windows that make up the continuous unit. For example, a twin single hung window will have the “BIN-COUNT” attribute set to 2.
- Once the “BIN COUNT” attribute has been specified, each additional subassembly must be configured with a “BIN-OFFSET” attribute. This attribute identifies which components should utilize the additional bins. (i.e. A twin single hung window would contain a subassembly for a left component and a right component. The left component should be configured ***without*** the “BIN-OFFSET” attribute, but the right component should have the attribute equal to 1.) The reasoning behind this is if a twin single hung is released on a schedule as the second item the left component would be assigned bin 2 and the right frame would be assigned bin 3 since it’s offset by 1.
- The “BIN-OFFSET” attribute should also be placed on other relevant subassemblies such as lock sash and screens. The left screen and left lock sash of a twin single hung will not require the attribute, but the right components will because those bins to be offset.

Testing

Note test cases that should be performed to verify the above information has been accurately followed and that users will not encounter any errors.

Testing Scenarios:

- Run Part Breakdown to ensure that no BOM errors occur when trying to order
  - If any errors do appear, work through these until a successful Part Breakdown can be run
- Order a continuous unit with different sized units within
  - Ensure that Part Breakdown report shows that each of these units are the correct size & deductions are cascading down from their parent assemblies properly
- Order a continuous unit with different options in the sub-windows
  - Ensure that the dynamic BOMs were able to utilize the SUB-LI attributes to determine which parts needed included