



TM

TexoOne

Documentation English
“EPWIS 3.2 Standaard Extended”

Adres

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EPWIS 3.2 Standard introduction

With the EPWIS 3.2 Standard, you as a manufacturer have one standard that can be processed in one go for the dealer network. The promotional workwear and safety network include dealers and end customers who have specific wishes / requirements for the data to ensure that the entire process from quotation to final invoice runs smoothly. We have collected all these wishes and have come to one model.

By submitting your data in accordance with the EPWIS 3.2 model, you comply with this and make it easier for the dealer but also for the end customer. This is used in ERP software, administration packages, but also in web shops, quotation systems and KMS systems. End users also make use of this and make their purchasing decisions based on this data, so it is very important that this data is presented clearly, clearly and uniformly.

The explanation below explains for each column what the intention is and what the rules are to deliver the data properly. An explanation video has also been made where we explain per column where the what the data means and how it is used.

It is ideal for the dealer that they do not have to approach the manufacturers themselves, but that they can extract all data from one central location. This saves them a lot of time, money, but also opportunities for mistakes.

As a manufacturer you are at all times responsible for the data that you supply via TexoOne. The data quality of your assortment plays an important role in the business processes of your customers. It is important to invest a lot of energy here because the entire supply chain benefits from this. The dealer, on the other hand, is responsible for the proper use of the received data and the maintenance of this data.

Pay attention!

The columns in red with an * are the mandatory columns, which you must provide at least to be able to offer a dataset to TexoOne.

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ProductSheet EPWIS 3.2

All products must be entered in the EPWIS datasheet with the corresponding details about the product. This list contains all the information necessary to display a product correctly.

Pay attention! For both datasheets, no columns may be added or removed. Also, the column names may not be changed.

* **Column: model** = The values in this column group the products. All products belonging to the same model must be given the same model number here. An example: One model t-shirt is often available in different colors and sizes. Imagine; A particular model t-shirt is available in 8 colors and 8 sizes. A total of 64 different unique article numbers will be created, see column B. All these 64 Excel sheet lines will then have to have exactly the same value in Column A; namely the same model number. In summary; Model + Color + Size must always yield 1 unique combination.

* **Column: articlenumber** = Item number of the product. Each item must have a unique item number. Distributors can use this column to communicate "own" item numbers via their web shop.

* **Column: sku_supplier** = the sku_supplier number is the article number of the supplier. You can also see that number as the order number at the supplier. If the list is filled in by the supplier himself, the value in this column is the same as the value in column B: articlenumber. If the list is completed by a dealer, the dealer can enter his own article numbers in column B, but still keep the reference to the supplier's article number via the sku_supplier number (order number).

* **Column: article_name** = Name of the article as it should be shown in the webshop. The name of the article should be structured as follows: "Brand + What is the + Type" So as an example: Nike Sweater Z340



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* **Column: article_description** = Extensive article description as it should be shown in the webshop. Please do not show HTML codes in this data. Pay attention! No fields may be empty in the description. If you don't have a description, you have two choices: either fill the description, or remove the articles from the file.

* **Column: color** = The color of the product. Only one color may be entered in each column in this column. Example: Suppose the article number 31224251 is a wine red ballpoint pen, you only enter the word wine red under the color column. You may therefore not list colors (eg light blue, wine red, grass green) to indicate in which colors this ballpoint pen is available. After all, that's what the model number is for.

* **Column: search_color** = Enter the search color here, this color is used to search webshops for a specific color. The colors you can choose from are shown below: If you do not have a color, fill in MULTICOLOR, the disadvantage is that your products cannot be found via the "color search"

BLACK	ORANGE
BLUE	PINK
BROWN	PURPLE
GREEN	RED
GREY	TRANSPARANT
MULTICOLOR	WHITE
NATURAL	YELLOW

* **Column: size** = Enter the size of the product. These are therefore the sizes of the respective product model that can be selected by the user in the shop. For example with t-shirts, size values such as "S", "L" or "XXL" are entered here. Always enter 1 value, never a summary of which measure values are possible.

Column: length, width, height and diameter = Here you have to enter the dimensions of the product. Always indicate the unit, so for example "5.7 cm" or "34 mm"

Column: meta_keyword = The values entered here are important for search engines. Google will use these keywords to refer users to this article after a search. The keywords must be well specified.

Column: weight = Enter the weight of the product. Also always indicate the unit, so for example "2.3 Kg" or "340 grams"

Column: refining = This is the legible explanation of the processing possibilities of this product. The user can find this information on the detail page under the heading "Product details".

* **Column: brand** = Brand of the product.

* **Column: main_category** = Here you enter a category of the product, if you do not have any categories at all, you can request a list from us. We have an example list.



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Column: material = The material or materials that make up the product. It is not an illuminated field, but it is certainly an important field because dealers, but also end users, would like to know what the product is made of. If you have these data, we definitely recommend using this column.

* **Column: image** = enter the url location of your image. If you do not have the images online, you can request an FTP account from us to submit the images online. Note this FTP location is for transfer only and will not remain there.

* **Column: qty1** = qty1 represents the first quantity that is linked to the starting price that is defined in column V: price1. Example; If you enter "10" in qty1 and you enter "19.95" in price1, this means that the price of this product from 10 units is EUR 19.95.

* **Column: price1** = price1 is the price associated with column U: qty1.

* **Column: buying_qty1** = the same as qty1 but the number for the purchasing table

* **Column: buying_price1** = the same as price1 but as purchase price, here we use the most austere purchase price that a dealer gets when he becomes a customer. That is to say: if you use a purchasing condition of 20% for starting dealers, you will use sales here - 20%. Dealers can collectively adjust their purchase price based on the selling price.

Column: qty2 = qty2 is the second offset linked to the starting price defined in column X: price2.

Column: price2 = price2 is the price associated with column W: qty2.

Column: Qty 3 to 5 & price 3 to 5 = The same applies to these columns as explained in Qty1 & 2 and Price1 & 2.

Column: minimum_quantity = This is the column in which the minimum purchase of a product must be entered. For example, 10 (an integer). Less than 10 pieces cannot be ordered.

Column: maxcolors = This column indicates the maximum number of colors in which the product can be processed. This applies to all editing techniques listed in the print_option column.

Column: print_option = This is an important column because you indicate with which editing technique (s) this product can be edited. So you enter an edit code here that refers to

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the printing technique that you have defined in the ImprintSheet. (see the explanation of the ImprintSheet later in this document). To clarify the image below of the columns AF and AG:

maxcolors	print_option
5	SCREEN08, EMBROID02
5	SCREEN08, EMBROID02

* **Column: supplier** = Company name of the supplier.

* **Column: store** = The language of the supplied data. For Dutch only write "NL" here

ImprintSheet EPWIS 3.2

If you, as a manufacturer, also offer processing (embroidery / printing), you can also fill in the Imprint EPWIS 3.2.

Below we explain the second datasheet, namely the Imprintsheets EPWIS 3.2 or in short the ImprintSheet. This sheet is used to define the operations and the operation costs (both the setup costs and the variable operation costs, with or without graduated scale). This Sheet has a relationship with the ProductSheet via column 'print_option_group' via the column 'print_option'. In contrast to the ProductSheet, you can use this one ImprintSheet for the translation of 3 different languages (NL, DE and EN).

Column: supplier = Company name of the person performing the operation.

Column: print_option_group = This column is used to link the ProductSheet to the ImprintSheet. Here you enter the editing code as you used it in the ProductSheet.

Column: print_option = This column allows you to subdivide the operation code defined in the ProductSheet into a number of additional variants of this operation option. If you do not want to define additional variants of the editing option, simply enter the same editing code here as you entered in column B: Print_option_group.

Column: print_name_NL = Name of the printing technique in Dutch.

Column: print_name_DE = Name of the printing technique in German.

Column: print_name_EN = Name of the printing technique in English.

Column: max_of_colors = The maximum number of color edits the edit can have.

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Column: setup_costs = The setup costs associated with the operation.

Column: qty1 = qty1 represents the first quantity that is linked to the starting price defined in column J: qty1_price_first_color.

Column: qty1_price_first_color = This shows the price to be paid for the first color of the selected operation. This price belongs to column U: qty1.

Column: price_next_color = This shows the price to be paid for each follow-up color within the chosen operation. This price also belongs to column U: qty1.

Explanation of processing costs: (open the demolprintSheet_Promidata.xls)

Suppose someone has chosen 75 products with processing code SCREEN08 and wants to have a 3-color print on the product. As for the setup costs, he pays $3 * € 35 = € 105$. With regard to the variable processing costs, we look at the yellow colored graduated scale. We see that the first color in this scale costs € 1.09 and the cost for each follow-up color is € 0.35. Since he has chosen a 3-color print, he pays for the subsequent colors $2 * € 0.35 = € 0.70$. His total variable processing costs per product are then $€ 1.09 + € 0.70 = € 1.79$. So the total variable processing costs for this order is then: $75 * € 1.79 = € 134.25$

Columns qty2 and further:

The same applies to these columns as to qty1, qty1_price_first_color and qty1_price_next_color.

Column: add_setup_cots = Here you could define additional costs associated with editing the product. You can think for example of packing costs, or handling costs, or Extra costs PMS colors, etc.

Column: add_setup_cots_description_NL = Description of the extra setup costs in Dutch for example: Extra costs PMS colors.

Column: add_setup_cots_description_DE = Description of the extra setup costs in German for example: Nebenkosten PMS-Farben.

Column: add_setup_cots_description_EN = Description of the extra setup costs in English for example: Extra cost PMS colors.