EH&S Environment, Health & Safety

Release 4.6C

Copyright

Icons

Icon	Meaning
⚠	Caution
💬	Example
➡	Note
🧭	Recommendation
SYN	Syntax
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Contents

EH&S Environment, Health & Safety

Data is transferred within the SAP component EH&S using programs that were developed especially for the transfer of EH&S objects. The Data Transfer Workbench is not used.

For more information in the *Product Safety* component on transferring EH&S objects, see Import und Export: Process [Page 7].

You can set up data transfer in the *Dangerous Goods Management* component using the method BAPI_DANGEROUSGOOD_REPLICATE.

The dangerous goods master records also use this method in distribution [Ext.].

Import and Export: Process

Purpose

See also: Interfaces [Ext.]

Data import enables you to transfer data between different systems in conjunction with data export. You can import or export the following data:

- Sources

- Phrases

- Substances (including dangerous goods data)

- Properties trees

- Report templates

- Reports (inbound documents)

Import

More informations

Import: Process [Page 9] (Importing Sources, Phrases, Substances, Properties Trees, Report Templates)

Importing Reports: Process [Page 103]

Export

More informations

Export: Process [Page 107] (Exporting Sources, Phrases, Substance Data, Properties Trees, Report Templates)

Exporting Reports: Process [Page 118]

Process flow

1. For the import, copy the transfer file that you have generated yourself or by exporting the data, to a directory on your PC.

2. You upload the transfer file from your PC directory to the application server.

Import and Export: Process
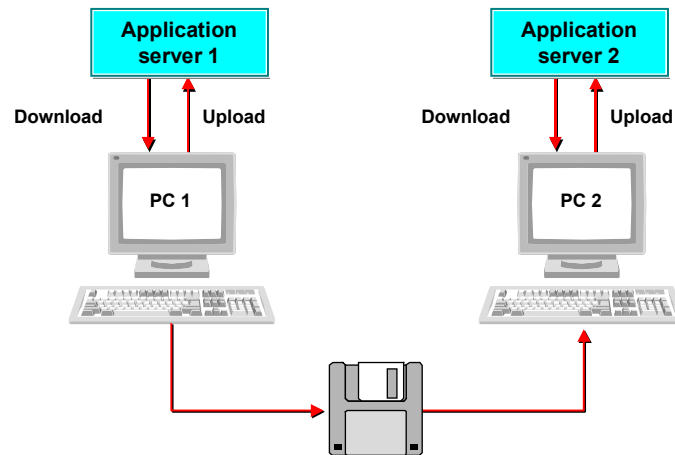
3. You import the transfer file from the application server to the R/3 component *Product Safety*.

4. For the export, you first select the respective data that you want to export from the R/3 component *Product Safety* and then you start the export to the application server from the component to a file.

5. You download the exchange file from the application server to your PC directory.

Import: Process

Purpose

This process describes the import of sources, phrases, substances, properties trees and report templates.

See: Interfaces [Ext.].

Prerequisites

In R/3

- In Customizing for *Product Safety*, you must specify the settings in the *Interfaces* section.

- You must have the required authorizations and the corresponding write authorization.

In an external environment

The transfer file must be in ASCII format, in ISO Latin 1. The system in which the data originates (external environment), must be able to make the data available correspondingly. The external environment can also be an R/3 System.

- Importing data from a non-R/3 System

    To create the transfer file for importing data from a non-R/3 external system, proceed as follows:

    Determine the relevant table fields for each transfer file.

    Procedure

    Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]

    You write the transfer file with regard to the following guidlines:

    Procedure

    Specifying the Sequence of the External Data Structure [Page 46]

    See also:

    - Abbreviations and Syntax Rules [Page 53]

    - Structure of Programming Lines [Page 56]

- Importing data from a R/3 System

    To exchange data between two R/3 Systems, you must first export the data. The R/3 System then creates the transfer file automatically. You can use this fie to import the data.

Process flow

1. Copy the transfer file that you have generated yourself or by exporting the data, to a directory on your PC.

Import: Process

2. To copy the transfer file from your PC directory to the application server, choose *Data transfer* → *Upload file* from the Product Safety [Ext.] screen.

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    To avoid problems with carriage return and carriage linefeed, please ensure that your operating system can read the file format correctly.

3. The data is imported for each transfer file in turn. Proceed as follows:

    a) Carry out *File check* (pre-import). If the R/3 System finds errors, you can use the *Download file* function to load the transfer file to a directory on your PC, correct them in a ASCII editor and then upload them again.

    b) Carry out data import. This runs as a background job.

More information	Procedure
Importing Phrases [Page 79]	Importing Phrases [Page 82]
Source Import [Page 76]	Importing Sources [Page 77]
Importing Substances [Page 84]	Importing Substances [Page 93]
Properties Tree Import [Page 95]	Importing Properties Trees [Page 98]
Report Template Import [Page 100]	Importing Report Templates [Page 101]

Identifying Relevant Fields

Prerequisites

The transfer file must be stored on a computer that can be accessed with Remote Function Call (RFC).

- You must create a path for the transfer file in the external environment. This path may not have more than 40 characters.

- File size is unrestricted. However, for performance reasons, it should not be more than 10 megabytes.

- The transfer file must be a sequential ASCII file. We currently support ISO 8859-1 (ISO Latin 1).

Procedure

1. Choose your required table assignment.

    – Table Assignment: Phrases [Page 13]

    – Table Assignment: Sources [Page 18]

    – Table Assignment: Substances [Page 19]

    – Table Assignment: Properties Tree [Page 36]

    – Table Assignment: Report Template [Page 42]

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    You can call the individual tables in the R/3 System and compare the table fields. To do this, choose from the *SAP R/3 System* screen *Tools → ABAP Workbench*, then *Overview → Data Browser*, and enter the name of the table in the *Table name* field. After you have chosen ENTER, the system displays the requested table.

2. Specify the table fields to which you want to transfer the external data.

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    – Observe the status and type entries for the table fields:

    Status M = Required field

    Status K = Optional field

    Status C = The data in the table field are checked against a permitted quantity of values during import.

    – The following table fields occur in several tables. These fields are grouped under.**ADMIN**:

    ".ADMIN" fields

    Table field Status Type   Comment

Identifying Relevant Fields

CRDAT	K	DATS8	Date of creation
CRNAM	K	CHAR12	Created by
UPDDAT	K	DATS8	Date of last change
UPDNAM	K	CHAR12	Name of the last person to change the data
OWNID	K	CHAR10	Key of data owner

–   If the *CRDAT*, *CRNAM*, *UPDDAT*, *UPDNAM* fields are not delivered with the import, the R/3 System enters the current date and importer.

–   Enter a unique ID and name in the substance transfer file for each data provider. The data provider ID for the transfer file need not correspond to the data owner/provider ID in the R/3 System. To assign the correct data owner/provider ID in the R/3 System, the R/3 System compares the data provider names in the transfer file with the addresses of the existing data owners/providers in the R/3 System, and replaces the imported data provider Ids with the data owner/provider IDs in the R/3 System.

⚠

When importing substances, there is a risk that phrases are imported that are used as values for characteristics but do not exist in the R/3 component *Product Safety*. To ensure that you do not lose this data, you can enter these phrase texts as characteristic-dependent user-defined texts for the relevant characteristics in the transfer file. You assign a value to the characteristic itself, for example, with the the phrase *See user-defined text*.

Characteristics to which you want to assign characteristic-dependent user-defined texts must fulfil certain requirements (see User-Defined Texts [Ext.]).

Table Assignment: Phrases

Assign your data in the following order:

Phrases	**Table names**
1. [Data for the Phrase Library [Page 14]](#)	TCG61 (phrase library)
	TCG62 (language-dependent label for phrase library)
2. [Phrase Group Data [Page 15]](#)	TCG63 (phrase group)
	TCG64 (language-dependent label for phrase group)
3. [Further Phrase Data [Page 16]](#)	ESTPH (phrase header)
	ESTPP (phrase item)
	ESTPO (original phrase)
	ESTPJ (phrase header - phrase set assignment)

Data for the Phrase Library

Table name: TCG61 (phrase library)

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
CATPIN	M	CHAR5	World-wide unique phrase library ID
CATDIST	M	CHAR40	Distributor
CATDATE	M	DATS8	Publication date
CATVERS	M	CHAR10	Version number
CHECKF	K	CHAR30	Name of check function
NUMRNGE	K	CHAR30	Number range for phrase key
REM	K	CHAR60	Additional language-independent remarks

Table name: TCG62 (language-dependent label for phrase library)

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
LANGU	M C	LANG1	Language key
CATNAM	M	CHAR40	Language-dependent label for phrase library

Phrase Group Data

Table name: TCG63 (phrase group)

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
PHRGRP	M	CHAR10	Phrase group
REM	K	CHAR60	Additional language-independent remarks

Table name: TCG64 (language-dependent label for phrase group)

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
LANGU	M C	LANG1	Language key
PHRGNAM	M	CHAR40	Language-dependent label for phrase group

Further Phrase Data

Table name: ESTPH (phrase header)

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:**: Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
PHRID	M	CHAR15	Unique ID for a phrase header
REM	K	CHAR60	Additional language-independent administrative comment
SRLANGU	K C	LANG1	Source language for the phrase (relevant for translation)

Table name: ESTPP (phrase item)

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
LANGU	M C	LANG1	Language key
PHRCODE	K	CHAR20	Phrase code
PHRTEXT	K	CHAR5000	Phrase text
REM	K	CHAR60	Remark
PHRGRAPH	K	CHAR30	File name for a graphic

Table name ESTPO (original phrase)

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
PHROFLG	K	CHAR1	Indicator for phrase text transfer
PHRID	M	CHAR15	Unique ID for a phrase header
CATPIN	M C	CHAR5	World-wide unique phrase library ID

Remarks:

- The combination PHRID/CATPIN need not exist in the system.

- CATPIN must exist.

Table name: ESTPJ (phrase header - phrase set allocation)

Table field	Status	Type	Comment

.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
PHRSEL	M C	CHAR10	Phrase set
PHRID	M	CHAR15	Unique ID for a phrase header
ORD	K	INT4	Sort sequence (printout)

Table Assignment: Sources

Table name: TCG46 (sources)

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
SRCID	M	CHAR10	Unique ID for a source
SRCNAM	M	CHAR40	Description of source
SRCAUTH	K	CHAR40	Source author
REM	K	CHAR60	Additional remarks
SRCCAT	K	CHAR10	Source category
SRCYEAR	K	NUMC	Publication year of source
SRCORDN	K	CHAR30	Source order number

Table Assignment: Substances

Assign your data in the following order:

Substances	Table names
1. Substance Header Data [Page 20]	ESTRH
2. Substance Identification [Page 21]	ESTRI
3. Additional Information for Substance Identifier - Substance List Assignment [Page 22]	ESTRL
4. Substance References [Page 23]	ESTRR
5. Additional Information for Identifiers [Page 24]	ESTRI
6. Substance - Material Assignment [Page 25]	ESTMJ
7. Substance Characteristic Values [Page 26]	ESTVA
8. Additional Information for Substance Characteristic Assessment [Page 27]	ESTDR
9. Additional Information for Substance Characteristic Usage [Page 28]	ESTDU
10. Additional Information for Substance Characteristic Sources [Page 29]	ESTDS
11. Additional Information for Substance Characteristic Texts [Page 30]	ESTDF
12. Additional Information for Substance Characteristic Items [Page 31]	ESTVP
13. Transport Approval [Page 32]	EST07
14. Risk Classification [Page 34]	EST0B
15. Risk Classification [Page 34]	EST0D
16. Transport Classification [Page 35]	EST0F

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Substance Header Data

Table name: ESTRH

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
SUBID	M	CHAR12	Unique ID for a substance
SUBCAT	K C	CHAR10	Substance category
AUTHGRP	K C	CHAR10	Substance authorization object
REM	K	CHAR60	Additional language-independent remarks
SUBCHAR	M	CHAR10	Substance character

Remarks:

If a substance already exists in the R/3 System, the header substance data are normally not changed.

SUBID	Transfer if the substance is created.
SUBCAT	Transfer if the substance is created. If it is not delivered in the transfer file, and the substance is created, the value entered under *Parameters* is taken. You can choose the *Parameters* function from the screen for the first database substance master.
AUTHGRP	Transfer if the substance is created. If it is not delivered in the transfer file, and the substance is created, the value entered under *Parameters* is taken in the *First Database Substance Master Parameters* screen.
REM	Transfer if the substance is created. Otherwise, REM is ignored.

Substance Identification

Table name: ESTRI

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
IDTYPE	M C	CHAR10	Identification type
IDCAT	M C	CHAR10	Identification category
LANGU	K C	LANG1	Language key
IDENT	M	CHAR5000	Identifier
ORD	K	INT4	Sort sequence (within the category)

Additional Information for Substance Identifier - Substance List Allocation

Table name: ESTRL

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
SLSTID	M C	CHAR10	Substance list

Substance References

Table name: ESTRR

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
SUBIDREF	M	CHAR12	Unique ID for reference substance

Remarks:

SUBIDREF   Transfer if the substance is created. Otherwise, SUBIDREF is ignored.

Additional Information for Identifiers

Table name: ESTRI

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
IDTYPE	M C	CHAR10	Identification type
IDCAT	M C	CHAR10	Identification category
LANGU	K C	LANG1	Language key
IDENT	M	CHAR132	Identifier
ORD	K	INT4	Sort sequence (within the category)

Substance - Material Assignment

Table name: ESTMJ

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
WERKS	K C	CHAR4	Plant
MATNR	M C	CHAR18	Material number

Substance Characteristic Values

Table name: ESTVA

Characteristic categories should be defined in the R/3 *Classification System*.

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
$ESTVA-.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
$ESTVA-ORD	K	INT4	Sort sequence (for example, for a printout of a Tox-Label)
$ESTVA-COMPREL	M	CHAR10	Reference quantity or volume (w/w,vol/vol)
Characteristic 1	??	??	To be defined in the *Classification System*
Characteristic n	??	??	To be defined in the *Classification System*

Remarks:

$ESTVA-COMPREL   permitted only when assigning values of type "composition"

Additional Information for Substance Characteristic Assessment

Table name: ESTDR

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
RELID	M C	CHAR10	Characteristic assessment

Remarks:

If the additional information for a characteristic value is not delivered with the transfer file, the characteristic assessment is set to 0 (not assessed).

Additional Information for Substance Characteristic Usage

Table name: ESTDU

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
VACLID	M C	CHAR10	Characteristic rating
RVLID	M C	CHAR10	Validity area
EXCLFLG	K	CHAR 1	Indicator specifying if a validity area is an exclusion area
ACTVFLG	K	CHAR1	Indicator specifying if the validity area rating is active
ESNTFLG	K	CHAR1	Indicator specifying if change was relevant

Remarks:

EXCLFLG   If not delivered in the transfer file, the indicator is not set (no exclusion area).

ACTVFLG   If not delivered in the transfer file, the indicator is set (validity area rating is active).

ESNTFLG   If not delivered in the transfer file, the indicator is not set (change not relevant).

If the additional information for a characteristic value is not delivered in the transfer file, the default values set in Customizing are set for the creation of characteristic categories.

Additional Information for Substance Characteristic Sources

Table name: ESTDS

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
SRCID	M C	CHAR10	Unique ID for a source
SRCTEXT	K	CHAR40	Additional notes on source (language-independent)

Additional Information for Substance Characteristic Texts

Table name: ESTDF

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
TEXTCAT	M C	CHAR10	Characteristic text category
ORD	K	INT4	Sort sequence (for printouts)
LANGU	K C	LANG1	Language key
TEXT	M	CHAR5000	User-defined texts

Remarks:

LANGU   If not delivered in the transfer file, key is set to 'relevant for all languages'.

Additional Information for Substance Characteristic Items

Table name:ESTVP

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
SUBIDREF	M/K	CHAR12	Unique substance ID
COMPCAT	M C	CHAR20	Component category
PRECL	K	CHAR5	Accuracy lower limit (<, <=, >, >=)
COMPLOW	K	NUMC4	Lower limit
PRECU	K	CHAR5	Accuracy upper limit (<, <=, >, >=)
COMPUPP	K	NUMC4	Upper limit
COMPAVG	K	NUMC4	Average proportion
COMPEXP	M/K	CHAR10	Exponent for component (%, ppm)

Remarks:

SUBIDREF   Transfer if the substance is created. Otherwise, SIBIDREF is ignored. The field may not be displayed if the additional information for "identifiers" is not delivered for a component.

COMEXP   May not be displayed if none of the three values for lower limit, upper limit, and average proportion has been entered.

'SUBIDREF' is the only field permitted for the substance characteristic item for a substance listing.

Transport Approval

Table EST07

Table field	Status	Type	Comment
.ADMIN			**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
DPOT	MC	CHAR10	Risk potential
MOS	MC	NUMC3	Dangerous goods transport category
ADMOS	MC	CHAR1	Transport approved

Packaging Code Approval

Table EST0B

Table field	Status	Type		Comment
.ADMIN				**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
DPOT	MC	CHAR	10	Risk potential
PACOD	MC	CHAR	5	Packaging code
PERIP	KC	CHAR	1	Permissibility of inner packaging
IPMQU	K	QUAN	8	Inner packaging: max. quantity / volume
UIPMQ	K	UNIT	3	Unit of measure for inner packaging: max. quantity / volume
PEROP	KC	CHAR	1	Approval of outer package
OPMQU	K	QUAN	8	Outer package: max. quantity / volume
UOPMQ	K	UNIT	3	Unit for maximum quantity / volume of outer package
TOGWE	K	QUAN	8	Packaging gross weight
UTOGW	K	UNIT	3	Unit for packaging gross weight
PERSP	KC	CHAR	1	Permissibility of single packaging
SPAQU	K	QUAN	8	Single packaging: max. quantity / volume
USPAQ	K	UNIT	3	Unit for single packaging: max. quantity / volume
EERIP	KC	CHAR	1	Permissibility of inner packaging (for limited quantities)
EIPA	K	QUAN	8	Maximum inner packaging - limited quantity (qty/volume)
UEIPA	K	UNIT	3	Unit of measurement (limited quantity max. inner packaging)
EEROP	KC	CHAR	1	For limited quantities: max. outer package (limited qty)
EOPA	K	QUAN	8	Maximum outer package limited quantity (quantity/volume)
UEOPA	K	UNIT	3	Unit of measurement (ltd. quantity max. outer package)
EGWE	K	QUAN	8	Packaging gross weight limited quantity (mass)
UEGWE	K	UNIT	3	Unit of measurement (ltd. quantity packaging gross weight)
EERSP	KC	CHAR	1	Permissibility of single packaging (limited quantities)
ESPA	K	QUAN	8	Max. single packaging limited quantity (quantity/volume)
UESPA	K	UNIT	3	Unit of measurement (ltd. quantity max. single packaging)
IPALL	KC	CHAR	1	Indicator pallet / skeleton container
AGAUN	KC	CHAR	1	Agreement of authorities required

Risk Classification

Table EST0D

Table field	Status	Type		Comment
.ADMIN				**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
DPOT	MC	CHAR	10	Risk potential
HNU	KC	CHAR	4	Hazard identification number
RELQ	K	QUAN	8	Quantity limit (ma. 10011)
RELU	K	UNIT	3	Unit of measure quantity unit (ma. 10011)
MULRQ	K	NUMC	4	Multiplicaton factor quantity limit (ma. 10011)
PIN	K	CHAR	25	Packing Instruction Number
PINLQ	K	CHAR	25	Packing Instruction Number for Limited Quantities
DGTA	KC	CHAR	1	Transport permitted
SPPRO	K	CHAR	5	Special provision
PAI	K	QUAN	8	Quantity a-marginals inner packaging
PAIU	K	UNIT	3	Unit of measurement (a-marginal)
PAO	K	QUAN	8	Quantity a-marginal outer package
PAOU	K	UNIT	3	Unit of measurement (a-marginal)
PASI	K	QUAN	8	A-ma. single packaging (quantity/volume)
UPASI	K	UNIT	3	Unit of measurement (a-marginal)
PAGW	K	QUAN	8	A-ma. gross weight (quantity)
UPAGW	K	UNIT	3	Unit of measurement (a-marginal)

Transport Classification

Table EST0F

Table field	Status	Type		Comment
.ADMIN				**See also:** Identifying Relevant Fields [Page 11]
SUBIDREF	M/K	CHAR	12	Unique substance ID
LWDG	MC	CHAR	12	Dangerous goods regulation
DPOT	KC	CHAR	10	Risk potential
WOS	KC	CHAR	2	Processing status of DG basic data

Table Assignment: Properties Tree

Assign your data in the following order:

Properties Tree

Table name: TCG51

Field	Status	Type	Comment
MENID	M	CHAR 10	Properties tree key

Table name: TCG52

Field	Status	Type	Comment
LANGU	M	LANG 1	Language key
MENNAM	M	CHAR 40	Description of the properties tree

Table name: TCG53

Field	Status	Type	Comment
ID	M	NUMC 6	Node ID in the tree
ESTCAT	M	CHAR 30	Substance characteristic category - key
PARENT	M	NUMC 6	ID parent node
COMPR	K	CHAR 1	Indicator: compress nodes

Substance Characteristic Values

Table name: TCG11

Field	Status	Type	Comment
ESTCAT	M	CHAR 30	Substance characteristic category
ESTTYPE	K	CHAR 10	Substance characteristic type
REM	K	CHAR 60	Remark/comment
CLVANAM	M	CHAR 18	Class name for characteristic value
CLVPNAM	K	CHAR 18	Class name for composition
ECCOFLG	K	CHAR 1	Indicator: set copied substance characteristic values to active
ECINFLG	K	CHAR 1	Indicator: set new substance characteristic values to active
ECUPFLG	K	CHAR 1	Indicator: set changed substance characteristic values to active
USEPROF	K	CHAR 10	Default usage profile (contains validity area + rating)
IDLID	K	CHAR 10	Identification display

Table name: TCG12

Field	Status	Type	Comment
LANGU	M	LANG 1	Language key
ESTNAM	M	CHAR 40	Label for substance characteristic category

Class

Table name: KLAH (structure name CLCLASSES)

Field	Status	Type	Comment
CLASS	M	CHAR 18	Class name
CLASS_TYPE	M	CHAR 3	Class type

Table name: SWOR (structure name CLA_DESCR)

Field	Status	Type	Comment
LANGUAGE	M	LANG 1	Language key
CATCHWORD	M	CHAR 40	Catchword, 1. Catchword=label

Table name: KSML (structure name CLA_CH_ATR)

Field	Status	Type	Comment
CHARACT	M	CHAR 30	Allocated characteristic

Table name: KLAT (structure name CLA_LNGTXT)

Field	Status	Type	Comment
LANGUAGE	M	LANG 1	Language key
TXT_ART	M	CHAR 1	Text ID / text category 0=long text 1=standard description 2=standard title The long text is used as F1 help.
TXT_DESCR	K	CHAR 40	Short description of the long text
TXT_FORM	K	CHAR 2	Control column / tag column
TXT_LINE	M	CHAR 72	Text line

Characteristics

Table name: CABN

Field	Status	Type	Comment
ATNAM	M	CHAR 30	Characteristic name
ATFOR	M	CHAR 4	Characteristic data type
ANZST	M	INT2 5	Number of characters for characteristic values
ANZDZ	K	INT2 5	Number of decimal places: Def.=0
MSEHI	K	UNIT 3	Unit of measure
ATINT	K	CHAR 1	Indicator that specifies if interval values are permitted; def.=N
ATVOR	K	CHAR 1	Indicator that specifies if negative values are permitted; def.=N
ATEIN	K	CHAR 1	S=single-value; M=multi-value; def.=S
ATINP	K	CHAR 1	Indicator: characteristic is ready for input
ATPRT	K	CHAR 10	Check table
ATPRF	K	CHAR 30	Function module for value check
ATDEX	K	NUMC1	Display format for exponents

Table name: CABNT

Field	Status	Type	Comment
SPRAS	M	LANG 1	Language key
ATBEZ	M	CHAR 30	Characteristic description
ATUE1	K	CHAR 30	First heading on screens

Table name: CAWN

Field	Status	Type	Comment
ATWRT	M	CHAR 30	Characteristic values

Table name: CAWNT

Field	Status	Type	Comment
SPRAS	M	LANG	Language key
ATWTB	M	CHAR 30	Description of the characteristic value

Phrase Sets

Table name: ESTPS

Field	Status	Type	Comment
PHRSEL	M	CHAR 30	Phrase set
REM	K	CHAR 60	Remark

Table name: ESTPT

Field	Status	Type	Comment
LANGU	M	LANG 1	Language key
PHRASNAM	M	CHAR 40	Phrase set description

Table name: TCG66

Field	Status	Type	Comment
ESTCAT	M	CHAR 30	Substance characteristic category
ATNAM	M	CHAR 30	Characteristic name

Table Assignment: Report Template

Assign your data in the following order:

Report template	Table name
1. Report Template Header [Page 43]	DRAW
2. Labels [Page 44]	DRAT
3. Report Symbols [Page 45]	TCGA6
	TCGA7

Report Template Header

Table name: DRAW

Field	Status	Type	Comment
DOKAR	M	CHAR 3	Document category
DOKNR	M	CHAR 25	Document number
DOKVR	M	CHAR 2	Document version

Labels

Table name: DRAT

Field	Status	Type	Comment
LANGU	M	LANG 1	Language key
DKTXT	K	CHAR 40	Description of document (short text)

Report Symbols

Table name: TCGA6

Field	Status	Type	Comment
LSYTYPE	M	CHAR 2	Substance report symbol type
LSYID	M	CHAR 10	Substance report symbol
CLASS	K	CHAR 18	Class number
ATNAM	K	CHAR 30	Characteristic name
TABNAME	K	CHAR 10	Table name
FIELDNAME	K	CHAR 10	Name of table field

Table name: TCGA7

Field	Status	Type	Comment
LANGU	M	LANG 1	Language key
LSYNAM	M	CHAR 40	Description for substance report symbol

Specifying the Sequence of the External Data Structure

1. You enter the administrative section at the start of the external file.

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    In a substance file, you enter the phrase library after the administrative section.

2. You obtain the sequence of the following table values from the following graphics:

    – Structure of External File: Phrase Data [Page 47]

    – Structure of External File: Source [Page 48]

    – Structure of External File: Substances [Page 49]

    – Structure of External File: Properties Tree [Page 51]

    – Structure of External File: Report Templates [Page 52]

    ➡️

      – In the graphics, please note the status of the □ fields

                  Status M =   Table **must** be entered in file.

                  Status K =   Table **can** be entered in file.

      – In addition, please note the number of maximum repetitions (1 or n)

See also:

Example: Transfer File for Phrases [Page 57]

Example: Transfer File for Sources [Page 60]

Example: Transfer File for Substances [Page 62]

Example: Transfer File for a Properties Tree [Page 66]

Example: Transfer File for a Report Template [Page 74]

Structure of External File: Phrase Data

The following graphic displays the structural arrangement of individual tables and their mutual dependencies.

Message phrase library	
M	1

Phrase-phrase set allocation ESTPJ	
K	n

Phrase library TCG61	
M	1

Lang.-dep. label for phrase library TCG62	
K	n

Group 1	
M	n
Phrase group TCG63	
M	1

Group 2	
M	n
Phrase header ESTPH	
M	1

Lang.-dep. Label for phrase group TCG62	
K	n

Phrase original ESTPO	
K	n

Phrase item ESTPP	
M	n

Structure label	
Status: K = optional M = mandatory	Max. no. of repeats
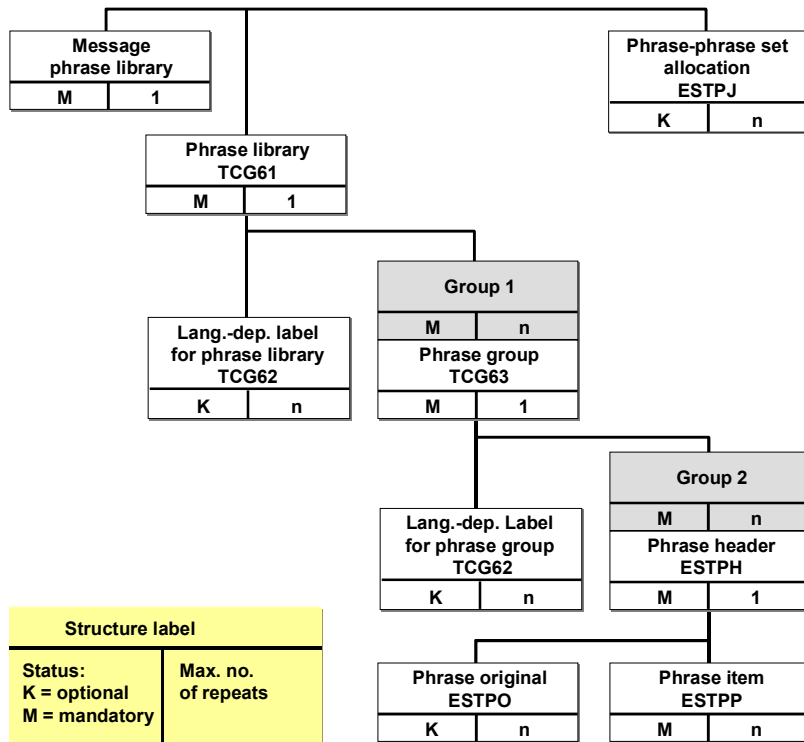
Structure of External File: Source

The following graphic displays the structural arrangement of individual tables and their mutual dependencies.

```
                    ┌──────────────────────┐
                    │                      │
          ┌──────────────────┐             │
          │     Message       │            │
          │  source library   │            │
          ├─────────┬────────┤             │
          │    M    │    1   │             │
          └─────────┴────────┘             │
                              ┌────────────────────┐
                              │      Source         │
                              │      TCG 46         │
                              ├─────────┬──────────┤
                              │    M    │    n     │
                              └─────────┴──────────┘
```

Structure label	
Status: **K = optional** **M = mandatory**	**Max. no.** **of repeats**

Structure of External File: Substances

The following graphic displays the structural arrangement of individual tables and their mutual dependencies.

AI = Additional information

Message subs. master data	
M	1

Substance header ESTRH	
M	1

Group 1		Subs. identifier ESTRI		AI subs. identifier-subs. list allocation ESTRL	
M	1	M	1	K	n

Group 2		Subs. reference ESTRR		AI identifier ESTRI	
K	n	M	1	M	n

Structure label	
Status: K = optional M = mandatory	**Max. no. of repeats**

Subs.-material allocation ESTMJ	
K	n

Group 3		Subs. char. value ESTVA		AI subs. Char. assessment ESTDR	
K	n	M	1	K	1

AI subs. char. usage ESDU	
K	n

⋮
⋮

⋮
⋮

AI = Additional information

Transport approval EST07	
K	n

AI subs. char. source ESTDS	
K	1

Packaging code approval EST0B	
K	n

Risk classification EST0D	
K	n

Structure label	
Status: K = optional M = mandatory	**Max. no. of repeats**

AI subs. Char. Text ESTDF	
K	n

Group 4		AI subs. component ESTVP		AI identifier ESTRI	
K	n	M	1	M/K	n

Group 4		Shipment class		AI identifier ESTRI	
K	n	M	1	M/K	n

Structure of External File: Substances

Structure of External File: Properties Tree

The following graphic displays the structural arrangement of individual tables and their mutual dependencies.

Messages Properties tree	
M	1

Properties tree	
M	1

SCC	
M	n

Class	
M	n

Characteristic	
M	n

Phrase set	
K	n

Label	
K	n

Label	
K	n

Label/ catchword	
K	n

Label	
K	n

Label	
K	n

Node	
K	n

Characteri- stics	
K	n

Values	
K	n

SCC-char- phrase set	
K	n

Long text	
K	n

Label for values	
K	n

Structure of External File: Report Templates

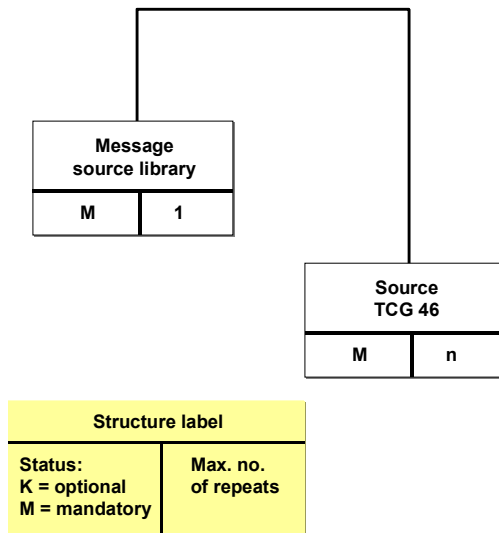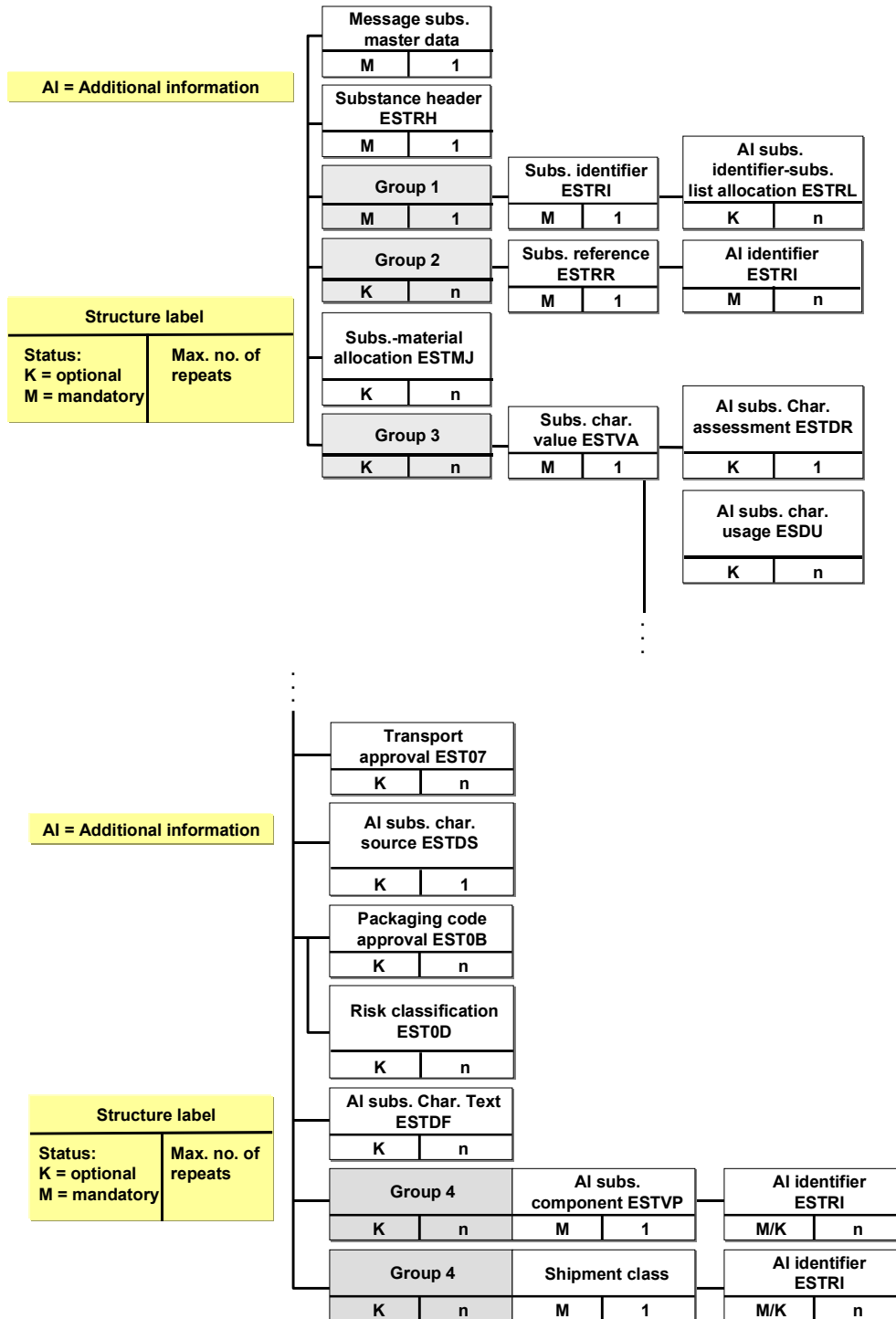The following graphic displays the structural arrangement of individual tables and their mutual dependencies.
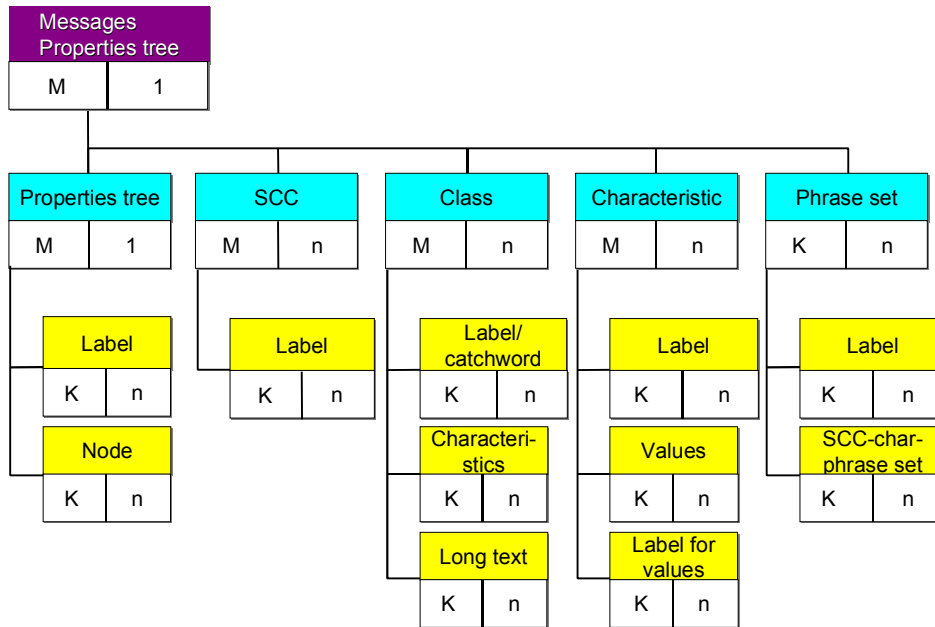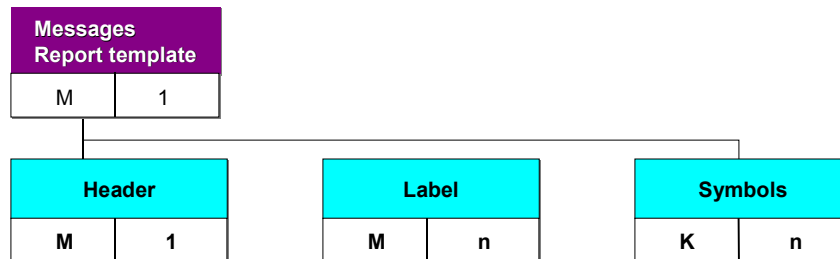
Messages Report template	
M	1

Header	
M	1

Label	
M	n

Symbols	
K	n

Abbreviations and Syntax Rules

You can use the following abbreviations when programming:

One character corresponds to one column, `+BC` corresponds to three columns, for example

Blank columns are filled with blanks (`+BC` must be followed by three blanks, for example, and then further data is entered from column 7 onwards).

Description of line	Column 1-max. 5	From column 7 onwards
Comment	+C	Up to end of line (column 80)
Font (ISO-LATIN 1)	+SC	ISO-LATIN 1 (max. 30 characters)
Identifiers	+ID	Database name, max. 30 characters, IUCLID for example
Version	+V	Max. 30 characters, 2.22, for example
Export date	+D	YYYYMMDD, 19970128, for example
Key date for export	+VD	YYYYMMDD, 19970128, for example
Set languages for export	+SL	E, for example
Begin data owner	+BA	
Identifiers	+ID	ID1, for example
Company name	+NAME	BASF, for example
City (headquarters)	+CITY	Ludwigshafen, for example
Country	+CNTY	GB, for example
End data owner	+EA	
Begin phrase library	+BC	Library type: max. 30 characters
End phrase library	+EC	
Begin substance	+BS	Official substance name: up to end of line (column 80)
End substance	+ES	
Begin R/3 table or begin characteristic category	+BV	$Table name or name of characteristic value (max. 30 characters)
End R/3 table or end characteristic category	+EV	

Abbreviations and Syntax Rules

Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$Table name or type of additional information (max. 30 characters)
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
End of File	+EOF	

For characteristic categories, the field names are composed of *$table name-field name.* Example: $ESTVA-UPDDAT

The arrangement of characteristic names and data entries for a substance characteristic line are displayed in diagram: Syntax for a Characteristic Line [Page 55]

See also:

Example: Transfer File for Phrases [Page 57]

Example: Transfer File for Sources [Page 60]
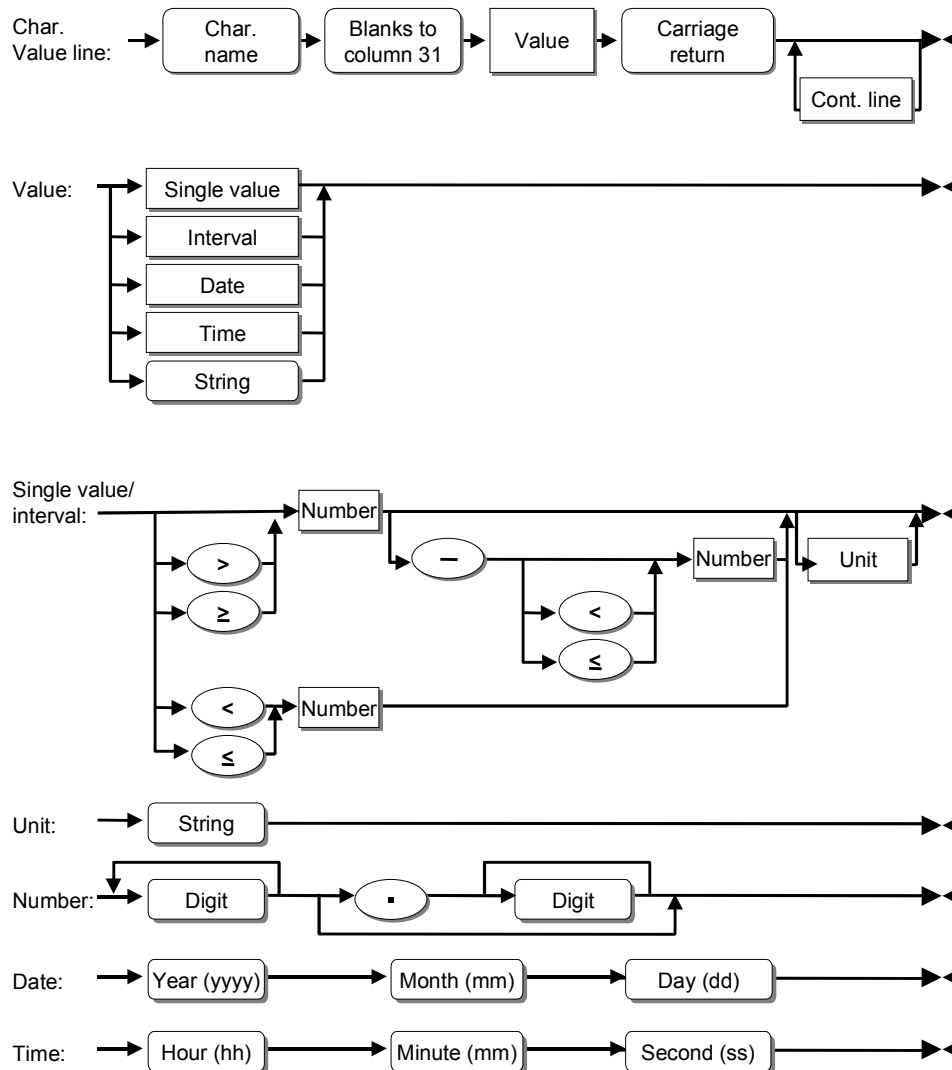
Example: Transfer File for Substances [Page 62]

Example: Transfer File for a Properties Tree [Page 66]

Example: Transfer File for a Report Template [Page 74]

Syntax for a Characteristic Line

The following syntax diagram displays the arrangement of characteristics and data entries in a substance characteristic line.

See also:

Structure of Programming Lines

You must construct the individual programming lines as follows:

One character corresponds to one column, +BC corresponds to three columns, for example

Blank columns are filled with blanks (+BC must be followed by three blanks, for example, and then further data is entered from column 7 onwards).

1. **Structure of lines that begin with an identification code:**

Column 1-5	Control identification, "+BV", for example
Column 6	Blank
Column 7-80	Table, "$ESTPH", for example, or name of a characteristic category

2. **Structure of lines that begin with a field name or characteristic:**

Column 1-30	Field name, "TEXT", for example, characteristic name
Column 31	Blank
Column 32-80	Data (value for a characteristic), "First aid notes for"...

3. **Structure of continuation lines**

Column 1-2	+*
Column 3-6	Blanks
Column 7-80	continuations of data,..."care of burns and general skin irritations"
Column 1-2	+*
Column 3-6	Blanks
Column 7-80	continuation of data,..."of first degree."

Continued lines are joined together without separators. If a blank space appears, this will appear as the first character in the continued line (column 7).

Structure of a continued line with a line break at the end of the line

Column 1-3	+**
Column 4-6	Blanks
Column 7-80	Continuation of data,..."injuries", for example, + *line break*

See also:

Example: Transfer File for Phrases

The following example shows a transfer file (.DAT) for phrases.

Notes	Column 1-5	Column 7-80	
or for table fields + data	**Column 1-30**	**Column 32-80**	
Comment up to line end	+C	Administrative section	
Character set	+SC	ISO-LATIN 1	
Identification (database name)	+ID	IUCLID	
Version	+V	2.20	
Date	+D	19960122	
Comment	+C	Phrases	
Begin phrase library	+BC	Phrases	
Comment	+C	Phrase library	
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCG61	
Table field	CAPTIN		IUCL
Table field	CATDIST		Company name
Table field	CATDATE		19960101
Table field	CATVERS		2.21
End R/3 table	+EV		
Comment	+C	Language-dependent label for phrase library	
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCG62	
Table field	LANGU		D
Table field	CATNAM		IUCLID Phrasenkatalog
End R/3 table	+EV		
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCG62	
Table field	LANGU		E
Table field	CATNAM		IUCLID phrase library
End R/3 table	+EV		
Comment	+C	Phrase group	
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCG63	
Table field	PHRGRP		A
End R/3 table	+EV		
Comment	+C	Language-dependent label for phrase group	
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCG64	
Table field	LANGU		D

Example: Transfer File for Phrases

Table field			Allgemeine Daten
	PHRGNAM		
End R/3 table	+EV		
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCG64	
Table field	LANGU		E
Table field			General Information
	PHRGNAM		
End R/3 table	+EV		
Begin R/3 table (header)	+BV	$ESTPH	
Table field (identification)	PHRID		A01-01
End R/3 table	+EV		
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$ESTPP	
Table field	LANGDU		D
Table field	PHRTEXT		wie in 1.1 beschrieben
End R/3 table	+EV		
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$ESTPP	
Table field	LANGDU		E
Table field	PHRTEXT		as described in 1.1
End R/3 table	+EV		
.	.	.	.
etc.	.	.	.
Begin R/3 table (header)	+BV	$ESTPH	
Table field (identification)	PHRID		A16-02
End R/3 table	+EV		
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$ESTPP	
Table field	LANGDU		D
Table field	PHRCODE		mg/mg
Table field	PHRTEXT		mg/mg
End R/3 table	+EV		
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$ESTPP	
Table field	LANGDU		E
Table field	PHRCODE		mg/mg
Table field	PHRTEXT		mg/mg
End R/3 table	+EV		
End phrase library	+EC		
Comment	+C	Phrase - phrase set allocation	
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$ESTPJ	

Table field	PHRSEL		A01
Table field	PHRID		A01-01
End R/3 table	+EV		
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$ESTPJ	
Table field	PHRSEL		A01
Table field	PHRID		A01-03
End R/3 table	+EV		
.	.	.	.
etc.	.	.	.
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$ESTPJ	
Table field	PHRSEL		A16
Table field	PHRID		A16-02
End R/3 table	+EV		
End of File	+EOF		

See also:

[Specifying the Sequence of the External Data Structure [Page 46]](#)

[Abbreviations and Syntax Rules [Page 53]](#)

[Structure of Programming Lines [Page 56]](#)

Example: Transfer File for Sources

The following example shows a transfer file (.DAT) for sources.

Notes	Column 1-5	**Column 7-80**	
or for table fields	**Column 1-30**	**Column 32-80**	
Comment up to line end	+C	Administrative section	
Character set	+SC	ISO-LATIN 1	
Identification (database name)	+ID	IUCLID	
Version	+V	2.20	
Date	+D	19960110	
Comment	+C	Quellen	
Begin references	+BC	References	
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCG46	
Table field	SRCID		481113
Table field	SRCNAM		IUCLID references
Table field	SRCAUTH		IUCLID
Table field	REM		Company (1993): calculation of department U.
End R/3 table	+EV		
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCG46	
Table field	SRCID		4831114
Table field	SRCNAM		IUCLID references
Table field	SRCAUTH		IUCLID
Table field	REM		Abc et.al.(1971): J. of Pharm. 11 (1)
End R/3 table	+EV		
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCG46	
Table field	SRCID		4831115
Table field	SRCNAM		IUCLID references
Table field	SRCAUTH		IUCLID
Table field	REM		Abc et.al.(1971): J. of Pharm. 11 (2)
......Table field	SRCCAT		BOOK
......Table field	SRCYEAR		1995
Table field	SRCORDN		IBDN-34324-434
End R/3 table	+EV		
End references	+EC		
End of File	+EOF		

See also:

Specifying the Sequence of the External Data Structure [Page 46]

Abbreviations and Syntax Rules [Page 53]

Structure of Programming Lines [Page 56]

Example: Transfer File for Substances

The following example shows a transfer file (.DAT) for substances.

Notes	Column 1-6	**Column 7-30**		
or for table fields and characteristics:	**Column 1-30**		**Column 32-80**	
Comment	+C	Administrative section		
Character set	+SC	ISO-LATIN 1		
Identification (database name)	+ID	IUCLID		
Format version	+V	2.21		
Export date	+D	19960304		
Key date for export	+VD	19960304		
Set languages for export	+SL	D		
Comment	+C	Identification for data owner		
Begin data owner	+BA			
Identification	+ID	ID1		
Data owner name	+NAME	BASF		
City (headquarters)	+CITY	Ludwigshafen		
Country	+CNTY	DE		
End data owner	+EA			
Begin data owner	+BA			
Identification	+ID	ID2		
Data owner name	+NAME	HOECHST		
City (headquarters)	+CITY	Frankfurt		
Country	+CNTY	DE		
End data owner	+EA			
Comment	+C	Identification phrase library		
Begin phrase library	+BC	Phrases		
Identification	+ID	IUCL		
Version	+V	2.21		
Date	+D	19960101		

End phrase library	+EC			
Comment	+C	Substance Data		
Begin substance	+BS	2-nitroanisole		
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$ESTRH		
Table field	SUBID			IU-91236
Table field	SUBCAT			REAL_SUB
......Table field	OWNID			ID1
End R/3 table	+EV			
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$ESTRI		
Table field	IDTYPE			NUM
Table field	IDCAT			CAS
Table field	IDENT			91-23-6
Table field	OWNID			ID1
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$ESTRL		
Table field	SLSTID			EINECS
Table field	OWNID			ID1
End additional R/3 table	+EAI			
End R/3 table	+EV			
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$ESTRI		
Table field	IDTYPE			NAM
Table field	IDCAT			IUPAC
Table field	IDENT			anisole
Table field	LANGU			E
Table field	OWNID			ID1
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$ESTRL		
Table field	SLSTID			EINECS
Table field	OWNID			ID1
End additional R/3 table	+EAI			
End R/3 table	+EV			
Begin characteristic category	+BV	SAP_EHS_1018_003		
Table field	$ESTVA-UPDDAT		19930225	
Table field	$ESTVA-UPDNAM		MAIER	
Table field	$ESTVA-OWNID		ID1	
Characteristic	SAP_EHS_1018_003_PREC		F30-04	

Example: Transfer File for Substances

Characteristic	SAP_EHS_1018_003 _METHOD		F26-17
Characteristic	SAP_EHS_1018_003 _GLP		F25-01
etc.	.		.
Characteristic	SAP_EHS_1018_003 _VALUE_S1		10 mg/l
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$ESTDF	
Table field	OWNID		ID1
Table field	LANGU		D
Table field	UPDNAM		EUCLID
Table field	TEXTCAT		RM
Table field	TEXT		Text parameter: AUZ
End additional R/3 table	+EAI		
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$ESRDF	
Table field	OWNID		ID1
Table field	LANGU		D
Table field	UPDNAM		EUCLID
Table field	TEXTCAT		RE
Table field	TEXT		Text parameter: AFZ
End additional R/3 table	+EAI		
End characteristic category	+EV		
Begin characteristic category	+BV	SAP_EHS_1013_0 03	
Table field	$ESTVA-UPDDAT		19921130
Table field	$ESTVA-UPDNAM		HOFMAN N
Table field	$ESTVA-OWNID		ID1
Table field	$ESTVA-COMPREL		w/w
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$ESTDF	
Table field	OWNID		ID1

Table field	LANGU		D
Table field	UPDNAM		EUCLID
Table field	TEXTCAT		RU
Table field	TEXT		Firma; Product°
Line continuation	+*	Information	
Line continuation	+**	Fine Chemicals	
End additional R/3 table	+EAI		
Begin additional R/3 table	+BV	$ESTVP	
Table field	SUBIDREF		IU-135134
Table field	COMPACT		IMPURITY
Table field	PRECL		=
Table field	COMPLOW		1
Table field	PRECU		=
Table field	COMPEXP		%
End additional R/3 table	+EAI		
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$ESTRI	
Table field	IDTYPE		NUM
Table field	IDCAT		CAS
Table field	IDENT		135-13-4
Table field	LANGU		D
Table field	OWNID		ID1
End additional R/3 table	+EAI		
End characteristic category	+EV		
End substance	+ES		
End of file	+EOF		

See also:

Example: Transfer File for a Properties Tree

The following example shows a transfer file (.DAT) for a properties tree.

Notes		
for control lines	Column 1-5	**Column 7-80**
For table fields and characteristics:	**Column 1-30**	**Column 32-80**
Comment	+C	******Administrative section******
Character set	+SC	ISO-LATIN 1
Identification (source system)	+ID	EH&S
Version	+V	1.00
Date	+D	19970101
Begin tree	**+BC**	**Properties tree**
Comment	+C	******Properties tree******
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCG51
Table field	MENID	STANDARD
Comment	+C	Add. info: language-dependent dependency, nodes
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$TCG52
Table field	LANGU	D
Table field	MENNAM	Standard properties tree
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$TCG53
Table field	ID	1
Table field	ESTCAT	ROOT
Table field	PARENT	0
Table field	COMPR	X
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$TCG53
Table field	ID	1000
Table field	ESTCAT	MELT_POINT
Table field	PARENT	1
Table field	COMPR	X
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$TCG53
Table field	ID	2000
Table field	ESTCAT	BOILING
Table field	PARENT	1

Table field	COMPR	X
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
End R/3 table	+EV	
Comment	*+C*	*******Substance characteristic category*******
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCG11
Table field	ESTCAT	MELT_POINT
Table field	ESTTYPE	A
Table field	REM	Comment
Table field	ECCOFLG	X
Table field	ECINFLG	X
Table field	ECUPFLG	X
Table field	USEPROF	Within Europe
Table field	IDLID	D_DEFAULT
Table field	CLVANAM	MELT_POINT
Table field	CLVPNAM	MELT_POINT
Comment	+C	Add. info: language-dependent dependency, substance category
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$TCG12
Table field	LANGU	D
Table field	ESTNAM	Melting point
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
End R/3 table	+EV	
Comment	*+C*	*******Substance characteristic category 2*******
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCG11
Table field	ESTCAT	BOILING
Table field	ESTTYPE	A
Table field	REM	Comment
Table field	ECCOFLG	X
Table field	ECINFLG	X
Table field	ECUPFLG	X
Table field	USEPROF	Within Europe
Table field	IDLID	D_DEFAULT
Table field	CLVANAM	BOILING
Table field	CLVPNAM	BOILING
Comment	+C	Add. info: language-dependent dependency, substance category
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$TCG12
Table field	LANGU	D
Table field	ESTNAM	Boiling point

Example: Transfer File for a Properties Tree

End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
End R/3 table	+EV	
Comment	*+C*	******Classes******
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$KLAH
Table field	CLASS	MELTING
Table field	CLASS_TYPE	100
Comment	+C	Add. info: description, characteristics, docu.
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$SWOR
Table field	LANGUAGE	E
Table field	CATCHWORD	Melting
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$SWOR
Table field	LANGUAGE	D
Table field	CATCHWORD	Melting point
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$SWOR
Table field	LANGUAGE	D
Table field	CATCHWORD	Temperature
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KSML
Table field	CHARACT	LOWER
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KSML
Table field	CHARACT	UPPER
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KSML
Table field	CHARACT	SUBSET
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KLAT
Table field	LANGUAGE	D
Table field	TXT_ART	0
Table field	TXT_DESCR	Description for melting point
Table field	TXT_FORM	*
Table field	TXT_LINE	This is a physical/
	+*	chemical property.
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KLAT
Table field	LANGUAGE	D
Table field	TXT_ART	0

Table field	TXT_FORM	*
Table field	TXT_LINE	
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KLAT
Table field	LANGUAGE	D
Table field	TXT_ART	0
Table field	TXT_FORM	*
Table field	TXT_LINE	The melting point can be measured
	+*	according to various methods. Please
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KLAT
Table field	LANGUAGE	D
Table field	TXT_ART	0
Table field	TXT_FORM	*
Table field	TXT_LINE	Please note the characteristic GLP.
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
End R/3 table	+EV	
Comment	+C	******Classes 2******
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$KLAH
Table field	CLASS	BOILING
Table field	CLASS_TYPE	100
Comment	+C	Add. info: description, characteristics, docu.
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$SWOR
Table field	LANGUAGE	E
Table field	CATCHWORD	BOILING
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$SWOR
Table field	LANGUAGE	D
Table field	CATCHWORD	Boiling point
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$SWOR
Table field	LANGUAGE	D
Table field	CATCHWORD	Temperature
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KSML
Table field	CHARACT	LOWER
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KSML
Table field	CHARACT	UPPER

Example: Transfer File for a Properties Tree

End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KSML
Table field	CHARACT	METHOD
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KLAT
Table field	LANGUAGE	D
Table field	TXT_ART	0
Table field	TXT_DESCR	Description for boiling point
Table field	TXT_FORM	*
Table field	TXT_LINE	This is a physical/
	+*	chemical property.
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$SKLAT
Table field	LANGUAGE	D
Table field	TXT_ART	0
Table field	TXT_FORM	*
Table field	TXT_LINE	
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KLAT
Table field	LANGUAGE	D
Table field	TXT_ART	0
Table field	TXT_FORM	*
Table field	TXT_LINE	The boiling point can be measured
	+*	according to various methods. Please
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$KLAT
Table field	LANGUAGE	D
Table field	TXT_ART	0
Table field	TXT_FORM	*
Table field	TXT_LINE	Please note the characteristic GLP.
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
End R/3 table	+EV	
Comment	*+C*	*******Characteristic******
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$CABN
Table field	ATNAM	LOWER
Table field	ATFOR	NUMC
Table field	ANZST	8
Table field	ANZDZ	3
Table field	MSEHI	°C
Table field	ATINT	X //interval entry permitted?

Table field	ATVOR	X //negative values permitted
Table field	ATEIN	S //=> single-value
Table field	ATINP	X //not ready for input
Comment	+C	Add. info: description, values and docu
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$CABNT
Table field	SPRAS	D
Table field	ATBEZ	Lower limit
Table field	ATUE1	Lower limit
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$CAWN
Table field	ATWRT	>= 10
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$CAWNT
Table field	SPRAS	D
Table field	ATWTB	Description of the characteristic value
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
End R/3 table	+EV	
Comment	*+C*	********Characteristic 2*******
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$CABN
Table field	SPRAS	D
Table field	ATNAM	UPPER
Table field	ATFOR	NUMC
Table field	ANZST	8
Table field	ANZDZ	3
Table field	MSEHI	°C
Table field	ATINT	X //interval entry permitted?
Table field	ATVOR	X //negative values permitted
Table field	ATEIN	S //=> single-value
Table field	ATINP	X //not ready for input
Comment	+C	Add. info: description, values and docu
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$CABNT
Table field	SPRAS	D
Table field	ATBEZ	Upper limit
Table field	ATUE1	Upper limit
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$CAWN
Table field	ATWRT	>= 100
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$CAWNT
Table field	ATWTB	Description of the characteristic value

Example: Transfer File for a Properties Tree

End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
End R/3 table	+EV	
Comment	*+C*	*******Characteristic 3*******
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$CABN
Table field	ATNAM	METHOD
Table field	ATFOR	CHAR
Table field	ANZST	20
Table field	ATPRF	C14_PHRASECHARACT_CHEK
Comment	+C	Add. info: description, values and docu
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$CABNT
Table field	SPRAS	D
Table field	ATBEZ	Method
Table field	ATUE1	Method
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
End R/3 table	+EV	
Comment	*+C*	*******Characteristic 4*******
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$CABN
Table field	ATNAM	SUBSET
Table field	ATFOR	CHAR
Table field	ANZST	20
Table field	ATPRT	TCG81
Comment	+C	Add. info: description, values and docu
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$CABNT
Table field	SPRAS	D
Table field	ATBEZ	Composition
Table field	ATUE1	Composition
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
End R/3 table	+EV	
Comment	*+C*	*******Phrase set*****
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$ESTPS
Table field	PHRSEL	A_30
Table field	REM	Remark
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$ESTPT
Table field	LANGU	E
Table field	PHRASNAM	MELTING B201DECOMPOSITION
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$TCG66
Table field	ESTCAT	MELT_POINT
Table field	ATNAM	LOWER
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	

Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$TCG66
Table field	ESTCAT	BOILING
Table field	ATNAM	LOWER
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
End R/3 table	+EV	
End tree	+EC	
End of File	+EOF	

See also:

Specifying the Sequence of the External Data Structure [Page 46]

Abbreviations and Syntax Rules [Page 53]

Structure of Programming Lines [Page 56]

Example: Transfer File for a Report Template

The following example shows a transfer file (.DAT) for a report template.

Notes		
for control lines	Column 1-5	**Column 7-80**
For table fields and characteristics:	**Column 1-30**	**Column 32-80**
Comment	+C	*******Administrative section*******
Character set	+SC	ISO-LATIN 1
Identification (database name)	+ID	EH&S
Version	+V	1.00
Date	+D	19970101
Begin template	**+BC**	**Report template**
Comment	*+C*	*******Header data*******
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$DRAW
Table field	DOKAR	SBV
Table field	DOKNR	EC_Safety_data_sheet
Table field	DOKVR	00
End R/3 table	+EV	
Comment	*+C*	*Label for report template*
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$DRAT
Table field	LANGU	D
Table field	DKTXT	Layout für EG Sicherheitsdatenblatt
End R/3 table	+EV	
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$DRAT
Table field	LANGU	E
Table field	DKTXT	Safety sheet layout
End R/3 table	+EV	
Comment	*+C*	*Symbol*
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCGA6
Table field	LSYTYPE	00
Table field	LSYID	200
Table field	CLASS	BOILING
Table field	ATNAM	B202GLP
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$TCGA7
Table field	LANGU	D
Table field	LSYNAM	Wert
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	

Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$TCGA7
Table field	LANGU	E
Table field	LSYNAM	Value
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
End R/3 table	+EV	
Begin R/3 table	+BV	$TCGA6
Table field	LSYTYPE	02
Table field	LSYID	1157
Table field	TABNAME	KNVK
Table field	FIELDNAME	KUNNR
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$TCGA7
Table field	LANGU	D
Table field	LSYNAM	Firmenname
End additional R/3 table	+EAI	
Begin additional R/3 table	+BAI	$TCGA7
Table field	LANGU	E
Table field	LSYNAM	Company name
End R/3 table	+EV	
End template	+EC	
End of File	+EOF	

See also:

Specifying the Sequence of the External Data Structure [Page 46]

Abbreviations and Syntax Rules [Page 53]

Structure of Programming Lines [Page 56]

Source Import

UseYou use this function to import sources into the R/3 System.

Features

When importing sources, you can use the following functions:

File check

Before you import sources, you must start pre-import. The R/3 System then checks:

- the path for the transfer file

- the syntactic structure of the transfer file

The number of syntax errors is displayed on the screen. You can display a detailed error description using the check log.

- The administrative part of the transfer file (version, date, for example)

- The number of sources in the transfer file

- The number of sources that already exist in the R/3 System, or the number to be created

Data Import

Data import is carried out in the background in direct-input procedures. The R/3 System creates an import log for this.

If a source key in the R/3 System	Then the source is
does not exist	created.
does exist	updated using the data from the transfer file.

Activities

Importing Sources

Prerequisites

See the *Prerequisites* section under: Import: Process [Page 9].

Procedure

1. From the Product Safety [Ext.] screen, choose *Data transfer → Sources.*

   The initial *Import Sources: Parameters* screen appears.

2. If you have defined an exchange profile in Customizing for *Product Safety*, enter the key for the exchange profile, and choose ENTER.

   The settings in the exchange profile are transferred.

3. Please ensure that the path and file name for the transfer file and directory on the application server have been entered in the *File with path* field.

   /USR/SAP/SH1/SYS/GLOBAL/SOURCE.DAT

4. Choose *Edit → Check file*.

   The R/3 System checks the transfer file and determines the sources to be created and changed.

5. Choose *Goto → Check log*. Select the log for your transfer file, choose *Goto → Display messages,* and check any error messages there.

   To correct the transfer file, choose *Data transfer → Download file* from the Product Safety [Ext.] screen. Make the changes in an ASCII editor, and then choose *Data transfer → Upload file*.

6. On the initial screen for source import, choose *Edit → Transfer/start time*.

   A dialog box appears in which you can define the start date. After you have saved your data, the R/3 System starts the data transfer for the start date specified.

   To check the procedure, choose *Data transfer → Check transfer → Sources* from the Product Safety [Ext.] screen*.*

7. On the initial screen for source import, choose *Goto → Direct-Input*, to display the log for the database update.

   Then choose *Job administration → Execute*, select the log for your transfer file, and choose *Job administration → Display log*. The system generates a list of all messages for the background job.

   Evaluate the messages, and make the necessary corrections.

Result

- The system overwrites old sources.

- New sources are added.

- Sources that already exist and were not imported again are retained (the sources are not deleted, as they may have been used in substance characteristic value assignment).

After the import, you can check sources in Source Management [Ext.].

Importing Phrases

Use

You use this function to import the following data into the R/3 System:

- Phrase catalog

- Phrase groups

- Phrases

- Phrase references

- Assignments to phrase sets

You can import individual languages. In addition, you can use engineering change management for importing phrases.

Features

When importing phrases, you can use the following functions:

File check

The R/3 System checks whether the data can be transferred correctly from the transfer file and determines the phrases to be changed and created (see Checking Files during Phrase Import [Page 81]).

A log is created for checking the file, and you use the file to ascertain any errors made.

When comparing the data in the transfer file and the R/3 System, if	Then
A phrase key in the transfer file was not found in the R/3 System,	The phrase is newly created on import with all languages specified.
Phrase key and phrase text are identical,	The phrase is not imported.
The phrase keys are identical, but phrase texts are different in the languages to be imported,	You can use the transfer parameters to control if the phrase should be imported with or without engineering change management.

Control

You can use the transfer parameters to determine:

- Whether the phrase references are transferred

> Phrase references are created even when the phrases themselves are not contained in the respective phrase library. However, the phrase library must have been entered in Customizing for *Product Safety*.

- Whether the assignments from phrases to phrase sets should be transferred

Importing Phrases

- Whether you want to import phrases using engineering change management:

If you	Then the imported phrase
Want to import with change numbers	Is valid from the date of the change number. It is valid for newly created and changed phrases. The change date refers to: – Phrase header – Phrase text – Phrase references – Assignments to phrase sets
Want to import without change numbers	Replaces the existing phrase in all languages for which the import is to be carried out The following are also replaced: – Phrase references – Assignments to phrase sets

- If you want to carry out a full import

    In this case, the old phrase library together with all phrase groups in the R/3 System is deleted before import.

Data import

The data is transferred in the background using the direct-input procedure. The R/3 System creates an import log for this.

If an error occurs in	Then the following is not imported
The phrase library or its description	The entire library
The phrase group or its description	The entire group with all assigned phrases
The phrase (phrase header, phrase text, phrase reference)	This particular phrase

All phrase changes that occurred during phrase import are logged using engineering change management. You can call the logs in phrase management (see Phrase Engineering Change Management [Ext.]).

You can display changes made with change numbers in the Phrase History [Ext.].

Activities

Importing Phrases [Page 82]

Checking Files during Phrase Import

Use

The R/3 System checks if the data can be transferred correctly from the transfer file, and determines the phrases to be changed and created.

Features

The R/3 System checks

- The path for the transfer file

- The syntactic structure of the transfer file

  The number of syntax errors is displayed on the screen. You can display a detailed error description using the check log.

- If the phrase library exists in the R/3 System, and if it is active or passive

- If the phrase library from the file has the same date as or a more recent date than the existing library in the R/3 System If the date is earlier, the libary cannot be imported.

- The administrative part of the transfer file

- The number of phrases in the transfer file

- The number of phrases that already exist in the R/3 System, or the number to be created

Importing Phrases

Prerequisites

- The phrase library must have been entered in Customizing for *Product Safety*.

- See the *Prerequisites* section under:

Procedure

1. From the Product Safety [Ext.] screen *Data transfer → Phrases.*

   The initial *Import Phrases: Parameters* screen appears.

2. If you have defined an exchange profile in Customizing for *Product Safety*, enter the key for the exchange profile, and choose ENTER.

   The settings in the exchange profile are transferred.

   If you want to work with engineering change management, you must enter the change number in the exchange profile.

3. Please ensure that the path and file name for the transfer file and directory on the application server have been entered in the *File with path* field.

   /USR/SAP/SH1/SYS/GLOBAL/PHRASE.DAT

4. Flag the *Phrase set assignment* indicator if you have maintained the assignments of phrases to the corresponding phrase sets in the transfer file, and want to import them.

   Any assignments you want to make later must be done manually.

5. Choose *Edit → Check file*.

   The R/3 System checks the transfer file and determines the phrases to be created and changed.

6. Choose *Goto → Check log*. Select the log for your transfer file, choose *Goto → Display messages* and check any error messages there.

   To correct the transfer file, choose *Data transfer → Download file* from the Product Safety [Ext.] screen. Make the changes in an ASCII editor, and then choose *Data transfer → Upload file*.

7. On the initial screen for phrase import, choose *Edit → Transfer/start time*.

   A dialog box appears in which you can define the start date. After you have saved your data, the R/3 System starts the data transfer for the start date specified.

To check the procedure, choose *Data transfer* → *Check transfer* → *Phrases* from the Product Safety [Ext.] screen.

8. On the initial screen for phrase import, choose *Goto* → *Direct-Input*, to display the log for the database update.

Then choose *Job administration* → *Execute*, select the log for your transfer file, and choose *Job administration* → *Display log*. The system generates a list of all messages for the background job.

Evaluate the messages, and make the necessary corrections.

Result

The results of the import depend on the your transfer parameters.

See also: Importing Phrases [Page 79]

After the import, you can check phrases in phrase managment.

Importing Substances

Use

You use this function to import the following data into the R/3 System:

- Substance headers

- Substance identifiers with substance list assignment

- Substance references

- Substance - material assignments

- Substance characteristic values with additional information

  - Data for transport license, packing code - license, danger classification, and transport classification

Integration

Substance import directly includes Importing Phrases [Page 79] and Source Import [Page 76].

Features

The following functions are included in substance import:

File check

The R/3 System checks if the data can be transferred correctly from the transfer file, and compares the substances from the transfer file with the substances in the R/3 substance database.

See also: Checking Files during Substance Import [Page 86]

The R/3 System writes a log for the file check. You use this log to correct any errors that occur.

Control

You use parameters to define

- Which methods are to be used to assign the substances in the transfer file to the substances in the R/3 System

- How the new data are to be imported into the R/3 System and if old data are to be deleted or retained

See also: Controlling Substance Import [Page 88]

Data import

The data is transferred in the background in direct-input procedures. The R/3 System creates an import log for this.

> While you are importing a substance, the substance assigned in the R/3 System is locked against changes in the R/3 substance management. If the lock cannot be set, the substance cannot be imported.

When importing substance identifiers [Page 91], the system ensures that there are no inconsistencies for existing identifiers in the R/3 System.

The R/3 System does not import a substance if there are errors in the substance master record (substance header, substance identifiers).

If there are errors in other values, the corresponding data is not imported (a material assignment, usage, or the complete substance characteristic values).

Information on the errors that occurred are displayed in the import log (see Error Handling during Substance Import [Page 92]).

Activities

Importing Substances [Page 93]

Checking Files during Substance Import

Use

This function checks if all parameters required for substance import have been maintained in the R/3 System, and then takes you to parameter maintenance, if you have to maintain parameters subsequently.

The function then compares the substances from the transfer file and those from the R/3 substance database, and lists all application pairs found. The R/3 System creates a check log for this.

Prerequisites

See the *Prerequisites* section under: Importing Sources, Phrases, Substances, Properties Trees, Report Templates [Page 9].

Features

Before import, the R/3 System checks:

- The path for the transfer file

- The syntactic structure of the transfer file

    The number of syntax errors is displayed on the screen. You can display a detailed error description using the check log.

- If the source system has been created in the R/3 System

- If the data provider from the transfer file has been created as a data owner/provider in the R/3 component *Product Safety*. It is only then that the data provider can be imported.

- The key data from the phrase library in the substance file, and the key data from the phrase library in the R/3 System

    If the data do not correspond, the R/3 System generates a warning.

  - Which substances in the transfer file can be assigned to those in the R/3 component *Product Safety*.

    The R/3 System selects unique assignments for import.

    You influence the results of the search by the entry made in the *Search type* field (see Controlling Substance Import [Page 88]). To enable a substance to be imported into the R/3 System, the R/3 System must be able to find a unique assignment for this substance, or no assignment to a substance in the R/3 database.

    The R/3 System flags all substance that can be imported. This procedure is equally valid for substances, component substances, and reference substances.

If the search results indicate that	Then the substance is
The substance in the transfer file **cannot** be assigned a substance in the R/3 System	Selected

The substance in the transfer file can be assigned **exactly one** substance in the R/3 System	Selected
The substance in the transfer file is assigned **at least two** substances in the R/3 System	Not selected. You must select your required assignment pair yourself.
The substance to be imported exists **twice or more** in the transfer file	Not selected. Check the file.

You can manually revise the substance assignment made in the R/3 System (see Assigning Substances Manually during Substance Import [Page 90]).

Controlling Substance Import

Use

You use parameters to control the file check and substance import. You can set default parameters by using exchange profiles to define default values in Customizing for *Product Safety*. You can overwrite the parameters manually in the parameter dialog.

Features

You can use the following parameters to control substance import:

- Parameters for preliminary check

    You use the *Search type* field to define the method with which you assign the substances in the transfer file to the substances in the R/3 System. The search method is used for:

  - Substances

  - Component substances

  - Reference substances

    You can search using substance key or using precisely defined identifiers. You can also enter combinations.

    When searching using identifiers, the identification listing specified is used for the search. The position and priority of an identifier within an identification listing has no significance here. All identifiers in the identification listing for a substance are read from the file.

    The search can be run as an AND or an OR search using the field *Logic link type*.

  - OR search: If a substance in the R/3 System has the same identifier as the substance in the file, this substance is treated as being the same as the substance in the file. This can apply for a number of substances in the R/3 System so that a number of substances in the R/3 System can be assigned to one substance in the file. You have to make the exact assignment manually.

    The substance IMPSUB in the file has the CAS number 50-00-0. It is searched for using the CAS number only. Three substances (SUB1, SUB2, SUB3) are found in the system with this CAS number. The following is displayed:

    SUB1　　50-00-0

    IMPSUB　50-00-0

    SUB2　　50-00-0

    IMPSUB　50-00-0

    SUB3　　50-00-0

    IMPSUB　50-00-0

    No assignment is to be marked as to be imported. You have to make the correct assignment yourself.

–   AND search: The substance in the R/3 System must have the same identifiers in the identification listing as the substance in the file. If the substance in the file does not have all the identifiers in the identification listing, only the existing ones are used for the search.

•   Transfer parameters

You define how new data are to be imported into the R/3 System and if old data are to be deleted or retained.

You use the *Deletion category* field to specify whether:

–   All substance data are to be deleted before import into the R/3 System

–   No substance data are to be deleted and the import is to be carried out additively

–   Only those data are to be deleted and reloaded that correspond to the data origin and the data provider in the transfer file

–   The characteristic values of the substance characteristic categories in the properties tree specified as the parameter are to be deleted Identifiers, substance references, and material assignments are not deleted

You use the *Phrase conversion* field to specify that all phrases to be used as substance characteristic values are to be converted to phrases in the active phrase library, if phrase references were defined.

You use the *Properties tree* or *Usage profile* field to specify that the data to be imported belong to the substance characteristic categories in a particular properties tree or have the usage in a particular usage profile.

•   Parameters for standard values

You specify standard values for substance categories, substance authorization groups, user-defined text categories, and component categories. If the values are missing in the transfer file, the R/3 System uses the standard values.

You specify if the substance key for new substances should be taken from the internal number range. Otherwise, the substance key in the file is used.

See also:

Checking Files during Substance Import [Page 86]

Assigning Substances Manually during Substance Import

Use

You can manually revise the substance assignment created by the R/3 System during the file check.

See also:

Checking Files during Substance Import [Page 86]

Features

You influence the assignment of substances from the transfer file to an R/3 substance by modifying the substance key.

Influence of substance key

If	Then you can
The R/3 System finds a substance key	**Leave the substance key unchanged** The R/3 System imports the data that correspond to the definition in the *Deletion category* field for the substance. **Change the substance key** You can enter a substance key that already exists and thus assign the substance data to this substance. **Delete the substance key** If you delete the substance key, the substance is created during import.
The R/3 System does not find a substance key	**Enter the substance key yourself** You can enter a substance key that already exists and thus assign the substance data to this substance. **Leave the field empty** If no substance key is assigned, the substance is created during import.

If you enter a substance key, the key must already exist. You cannot define a new key manually.

The assignments you enter are not checked further by the import.

Importing Substance Identifiers

Use

The R/3 System checks that substance identifiers are unique before they are imported.

Features

The following cases can occur during the check:

If	Then
An identifer exists in the R/3 System and in the transfer file, and both have the same data origin	The identifier remains unchanged
The identifer exists in the R/3 System and in the transfer file, but they have **different** data origins	The data origin for the identifier in the R/3 System is deleted

If the data origin for an identifier is missing, this means the identifier has at least two data origins.

If	Then
The identifier exists in the transfer file, but not in the R/3 System	The identifier is created with its data origin in the R/3 System.
The identifier exists in the R/3 System but **not** in the transfer file	The identifier is deleted

This procedure ensures that any typing errors in an identifier can be corrected in the R/3 System during renewed import.

To avoid unwanted data losses when deleting an identifier, you must ensure that all necessary identifiers are complete in the transfer file.

The erroneous identifier WATTER with data origin ABC is present in the R/3 System. A renewed import leads to the creation of the correct identifier WATER in the R/3 System with data origin ABC. As WATTER is not present in the transfer file, WATTER is deleted by the R/3 System. The typing error is corrected.

Error Handling during Substance Import

Use

A substance is not transferred if it contains errors or inconsistencies in the substance master data record. If errors or inconsistencies occur in substance characteristic values, for example, if a non-existent phrase or source is used, only the value assignment is not transferred.

Errors are written to an error log during import. This can be displayed using direct-input functions or batch job administration.

Features

Error	From table	Reaction to error
Substance header	ESTRH	Substance import terminated
Identifiers	ESTRI	Substance import terminated
Substance list doesn't exist	ESTRL	Assignment not imported
Material assignment	ESTMJ	Record not imported
Reference substances	ESTRR	Assignment not transferred
Substance characteristic value (without additional information)		No substance characteristic values imported
User-defined text category does not exist		User-defined text category used that was defined as standard parameter
Assessment entered does not exist		The default value defined in Customizing is used
Component cateogry does not exist		Component category used that was defined as standard parameter
Error in composition	ESTVP	No substance characteristic values imported
Source does not exist	TCG46	Assignment not imported
Substance characteristic usage does not exist	ESTDU	Usage not imported
General additional information Syntax or semantic errors (incorrect field, word too long, for example)		Additional information not imported

Importing Substances

Prerequisites

See the *Prerequisites* section under: Import: Process [Page 9]

In addition, the following prerequisites must be fulfilled:

- The sources and phrases to be used in the substance transfer file must be present in the R/3 System.

- Existing assignments of phrases to their corresponding phrase sets must have been imported already. Otherwise, the assignments must be maintained after import.

- The characteristic categories and characteristics have been set up.

Procedure

1. From the Product Safety [Ext.] screen, choose *Data transfer → Substances.*

   The initial *Import Substances: Substances* screen appears.

2. If you have defined an exchange profile in Customizing for *Product Safety,* enter the key for the exchange profile, and choose ENTER.

   The settings in the exchange profile are transferred to the initial screen.

3. Please ensure that the path and file name for the transfer file and directory on the application server have been entered in the *File with path* field.

   /USR/SAP/SH1/SYS/GLOBAL/SUBSTANCE.DAT

4. Choose *Edit → Check file* to check the exchange file for syntax errors and start pre-import.

   If you have not entered an exchange profile, or if there are parameter values missing, a dialog box appears in which you can enter parameter values. Complete the required data.

   The R/3 System then carries out pre-import, and lists the substances from the R/3 substance database that correspond to the substances from the transfer file. The R/3 System flags all substances that could be assigned uniquely. Check or correct the assignments. Deselect the substances you do not want to transfer.

5. To check if the R/3 System found errors during the file check, choose *Goto → Check log*. Select the log for your transfer file and choose *Goto → Display messages*.

   To correct the transfer file, choose *Data transfer → Download file* from the Product Safety [Ext.] screen. Make the changes in an ASCII editor, and then choose *Data transfer → Upload file*.

6. On the initial screen for substance import, choose *Edit → Transfer/start time*.

   A dialog box appears in which you can define the start date. After you have saved your data, the R/3 System starts the data transfer for the start date specified.

Importing Substances

To check the procedure, choose *Data transfer* → *Check transfer* → *Substances* from the Product Safety [Ext.] screen.

7. On the initial screen for substance import, choose *Goto* → *Direct-Input* to display the log for the database update.

Then choose *Job administration* → *Execute*, select the log for your transfer file, and choose *Job administration* → *Display log*. The system generates a list of all messages for the background job.

Evaluate the messages, and make the necessary corrections.

Result

Import is carried out according to the transfer parameters that you defined in step 4.

See also: Controlling Substance Import [Page 88]

After import, you can check the substances in substance managment.

Properties Tree Import

Use

These functions enable you to:

- Import a new properties tree into the R/3 System

- Modify an existing properties tree

In combination with the *Properties Tree Export* function, you can compare properties trees in different R/3 Systems.

Features

When importing properties trees, you can use the following functions:

File check

The R/3 System checks to see if the data from the transfer file can be transferred correctly and determines all substance characteristic categories to be changed and created in the R/3 System.

A log is created for checking the file and you use the file to ascertain any errors made.

For all selected substance characteristic categories in the R/3 System, you can display the differences between the properties trees in the source and target systems. The following differences can occur:

- The descriptions for the substance characteristic categories are different.

- Different classes are assigned to the substance characteristic category.

- A class is defined in different ways.

- The characteristics in a class are different.

- The characteristics are defined in different ways.

- The descriptions for the characteristics are different.

- The phrase sets assigned to the characteristics are different.

- The names for the phrase sets are different.

Control

All selected substance characteristic categories are imported.

⚠️

You should ensure that:

- No SAP classes are marked

- No classes you created that contain SAP characteristics are marked

SAP characteristics and classes must not be transported using import or export. Otherwise, the original SAP characteristics and classes cannot be overwritten by an updated properties tree during a release upgrade.

Properties Tree Import

You are allowed to transport only the substance characteristic categories you defined yourself.

In addition, you can use parameters to determine which elements of the substance characteristic categories are imported (for example, descriptions for substance characteristic categories, classes, class descriptions, characteristics, and characteristic descriptions).

If a characteristic is newly created in the R/3 System, then all elements of the characteristic that are dependent on other selected elements (descriptions, for example) are imported without being specifically selected.

Data import

The data is transferred in the background using the direct-input procedure. The R/3 System creates an import log for this.

If in the target system	Then
No properties tree exists with the same key,	The properties tree is newly created.
A properties tree exists with the same key,	The structures are matched up. The R/3 System inserts new substance characteristic categories in the appropriate points in the properties tree. Objects that already exist are not deleted as a result of the import.

New characteristics for a substance characteristic category are always appended at the end of the list of characteristics.

The characteristics A and C are assigned to class K. On importing, the characteristics A, B, and C are imported for class K. The sequence of the characteristics is then: A, C, B.

No truncated value lengths of characteristics can be transported using the import. If, for example, the characteristic A already exists in the R/3 System with the length CHAR 30, it is not possible to overwrite this characteristic with the length CHAR 1 using an import in the R/3 System. In this case, an error message will be written in the log. Lengthening values is, however, permitted.

If you reconfigure your R/3 System, you can generate phrase sets for all characteristics of data type CHAR30 in the IMG activity *Generate standard phrase sets* in Customizing for *Product Safety* if the phrase sets are not part of the export file.

Activities

Importing Properties Trees [Page 98]

Importing Properties Trees

Prerequisites

See Prerequisites under Import: Process [Page 9]

Procedure

1. In the Product Safety [Ext.] screen, choose *Data transfer → Properties tree.*

   The *Import Properties Tree: Parameters* screen appears.

2. Ensure that the path and file name for the transfer file and directory on the application server have been entered in the *File w/path* field.

   /USR/SAP/SH1/SYS/GLOBAL/TREE.DAT

3. Choose *Edit → Check file.*

   The R/3 System checks the transfer file and lists all substance characteristic categories in the transfer file.

4. Choose *Goto → Check log.* Select the log for your transfer file, choose *Goto → Display messages*, and check any error messages there.

   To correct the transfer file, in the Product Safety [Ext.] screen choose *Data transfer → Download file.* Make the changes in an ASCII editor and then choose *Data transfer → Upload file.*

5. If required, choose the elements of the properties tree you want to import under *Goto → Parameters.*

6. To display the differences between the properties tree from the import file and the existing properties tree in the R/3 System, choose *Properties tree → Differences.*

   A list is displayed showing you the differences in the substance characteristics categories (for example, different labels) and characteristics.

7. On the initial screen for properties tree import, choose *Edit → Transfer/start time.*

   A dialog box appears in which you can define the start date. After you have saved your data, the R/3 System starts the data transfer for the start date specified.

   To check the procedure, in the Product Safety [Ext.] screen choose *Data transfer → Check transfer → Reports.*

8. Then choose *Job administration → Execute*, select the log for your transfer file, and choose *Job administration → Display log.* The system generates a list of all messages for the background job.

   Evaluate the messages and make the necessary corrections.

Result

- If no identical properties tree exists in the target system, the properties tree is created new.

- If an identical properties tree exists in the target system, the structures are matched up.

See also:

Properties Tree Import [Page 95]

Report Template Import

Use

You use this function to import report templates (substance report templates, cover sheet templates, acknowledgements of receipt templates) to the R/3 System. In conjunction with report template export, you can exchange report templates between different R/3 Systems.

Features

When importing report templates, you can use the following functions:

File check

The R/3 System checks if the data can be transferred correctly from the transfer file, and aligns the symbols (**See also:** A log is created for checking the file, and you use the file to ascertain any errors made.

The R/3 System reads the following objects:

- The key for the report template

- The label for the report template

- The symbols used on the report template

If the R/3 finds the following for a symbol in the transfer file:	Then the R/3 System uses
One corresponding symbol in the R/3 System	The key for the symbol in the R/3 System
No corresponding symbol in the R/3 System	The key for the symbol in the transfer file You must replace this symbol with an existing symbol or delete it after import at the very latest. Otherwise, an error will occur when you carry out the *Check template* function.

Data import

Data import is carried out on the screen, and not in the background, as Word must be started to compare the symbols.

The data is transferred in the background in direct-input procedures. The R/3 System creates an import log for this.

The report template is created and the document is loaded to the *Document Management System*.

Activities

Importing Report Templates [Page 101]

Importing Report Templates

Prerequisites

- You have installed the current EH&S version of Windows Wordprocessor Integration (WWI) on the work station from which you want to import the report template

- You have generated symbols by choosing *Tools → Adjust master data* from the Product Safety [Ext.] screen.

- See the *Prerequisites* section under: Import: Process [Page 9]

Procedure

1. From the Product Safety [Ext.] screen, choose *Data transfer → Report template.*

   The initial *Import Report Templates: Parameters* screen appears.

2. Please ensure that the path and file name for the transfer file and directory on the application server have been entered in the *File with path* field.

   /USR/SAP/SH1/SYS/GLOBAL/REPORT.DAT

   If the template key already exists in the R/3 System, you should change it in the *.DAT file before import to an ASCII editor.

   To correct the transfer file, choose *Data transfer → Download file* from the Product Safety [Ext.] screen. After making the corrections in an ASCII editor, choose *Upload file*.

3. Choose *Edit → Check file*.

   The R/3 System checks the transfer file for syntax errors, and determines the data for the report template to be imported.

4. Choose *Goto → Check log*. Select the log for your transfer file, choose *Goto → Display messages,* and check any error messages there.

5. On the initial screen for source import, choose *Edit → Transfer/start time*.

   The R/3 System determines the symbols in the report template. Check the list of symbol alignments. All entries in the *System* column must have symbol names. If they do not, check if symbol generation was carried out on your system.

6. Choose *Edit → Transfer/start time.*

   The report template was imported.

Result

After the report template is imported, Word is called on your work station, and the newly imported template is loaded. The symbols are then automatically adjusted to align the symbols in your imported template with the existing symbols in your system.

Importing Report Templates

This process can take some time. After the symbols have been adjusted, you can edit the report template manually.

Finally, check the template in Word by choosing *WWI → Check template*, then *File → Back to R/3*, and *Back and save*.

You can process the report templates further on the screens for report template management.

Importing Reports: Process

Purpose

Report import in the R/3 component *Product Safety* enables you to import Inbound Documents (IBD) [Ext.] into the R/3 System.

In this way, you can import material safety data sheets from the Dok-X document management system. Dok-X is a product of the company TechniDATA GmbH.

> You can create further interfaces by copying the Dok-X function module and tailoring it to suit your requirements in the IMG activity *Manage user exits* in Customizing for *Product Safety*.

In theory, all document formats can be imported, provided the format has been set up in Customizing for the *Document management system* (DMS). An additional key file contains a reference to the file name of the document. This can have the extension *.PDF, for example, or another format.

> After importing, the display in the report information system functions only if the corresponding display program is installed for the document type.
>
> For printing and shipping, you must ensure that the WWI server can convert the relevant format into Postscript.

Prerequisites

See the *Prerequisites* section under Import: Process [Page 9].

A key file for the inbound report file must exist via which the R/3 System can determine the corresponding substance, the language, and the generation variant. The import date is used as the key date.

Example of a key file:

	Explanation
CPN=DUPONT	Company name
DTY=SDB	Document type (MSDS for Dok-X import)
PRN=LITHIUM POLYSILICATE	Product name
EDN=00001513	
CTY=GB	Country
LAC=E	Language code
STA=V	Status
DAT=19.03.1996	Validity date (corresponds to the import date)
SYN=CHE - LITHIUM POLYSILICATE	Synonym name (evalauted depending on the exchange profile)
SYN_1=LITHIUM POLYSILICATE	Synonym name 2

Importing Reports: Process

FNA=30.PDF	File name (the extension ".PDF" is part of the name)
FFT=PDF	File type

➡

The generation variant is determined from the details on the country and the report type (see the IMG activity *Condition schemata for SRGV selection*).

Process Flow

1. You use the *Check directory* function to carry out the pre-import.

– The R/3 System determines the scope of the import.

– The R/3 System assigns an R/3 substance, a language, and a generation variant to each report.

 You use an exchange profile to specify which identifiers from the key file *.KEY are to be used to assign an R/3 substance to a report.

 ➡

 The *.KEY file is supplied by the Dok-X system and contains all key information for the report. The actual report is a *.PDF file and is also provided by the Dok-X system.

2. Check the check log generated by the R/3 System for pre-import.

3. Carry out the import.

 For further information, see
 Importing Dok-X-SDB Reports [Page 106]

Result

● After the reports have been imported to report management, you can display the key information in the *.KEY file for an inbound document.

 To do this, choose *Reports → Report information system* in the Product Safety [Ext.] screen and enter `IBD_MSDS` as report type as well as your other selection criteria.

 Choose *OK*. Select the required entry and choose *Goto → Additional info*.

● If you have imported a Dok-X report into the R/3 System and a report already exists in the R/3 System for this generation variant, language, and substance, the following scenarios can occur:

If the report in the R/3 System...	Then...
Has the status *Released*	The Dok-X-SDB report is newly created in the R/3 System.
Does not yet have the status *Released*	The imported Dok-X-SDB report replaces the existing report in the R/3 System.

 ➡

 After the Dok-X report is imported, it has the initial status that you specified in the generation variant.

Importing Dok-X-SDB Reports

Prerequisites

See the *Prerequisites* section under: Import: Process [Page 9]

Procedure

1. From the Product Safety [Ext.] screen, choose *Data transfer → Reports.*

   The *Import reports* dialog box appears.

2. Select the user exit names with which you want to carry out the import. The user exit name EHS_DXSDB (import Dok-X material safety data sheets) is proposed as standard.

3. Choose ENTER.

   The *Import Reports: Parameters* screen appears.

4. Check that

   – The standard exchange profile DX_SDB_IMP has been entered in the *Exchange profile* field

   – The correct path for the transfer directory has been entered in the *Transfer directory* field

5. Choose *Edit → Check directory* to start pre-import.

6. Choose *Goto → Check log*. Select the log for your transfer file, choose *Goto → Display messages,* and check any error messages there.

7. On the initial screen for report import, choose *Edit → Transfer/start time*.

   A dialog box appears in which you can define the start date. After you have saved your data, the R/3 System starts the data transfer for the start date specified.

   To check the procedure, choose *Data transfer → Check transfer → Reports* from the Product Safety [Ext.] screen.

8. On the initial screen for source import, choose *Goto → Direct-Input*, to display the log for the database update.

   Then choose *Job administration → Execute*, select the log for your transfer file, and choose *Job administration → Display log*. The system generates a list of all messages for the background job.

   Evaluate the messages, and make the necessary corrections.

Result

See the *Result* section under: Importing Reports [Page 103]

Export: Process

Purpose

This process describes the export of sources, phrases, substances, properties trees and report templates.

See the *Purpose* section under: Interfaces [Ext.].

Prerequisites

- You must have specified the settings in *Interfaces* in Customizing for *Product Safety*.

- You must also have authorization for export.

- You must have write authorization for the transfer files.

Process flow

1. After you have selected the objects to be exported, check the export parameters.

   When importing substances, phrases and sources, you can enter an exchange profile for which the export parameters have already been defined.

   You define exchange profiles in the IMG activity *Specify exchange profiles* in Customizing for *Product Safety.*

2. You start export, and the R/3 System runs it in the background.

More information	Procedure
Export of Sources, Phrases and Substances [Page 109]	Exporting Sources [Page 111]
	Exporting phrases [Page 112]
	Exporting Substances [Page 113]
Properties Tree Export [Page 114]	Exporting Properties Trees [Page 115]
Report Template Export [Page 116]	Exporting Report Templates [Page 117]

Result

1. You can check the export job you have started by choosing *Data transfer* → *Check export* → *<Export object>* from the Product Safety [Ext.] screen.

   Place the cursor on your job, and choose *Goto* → *Job log.* If necessary, you can display the long text for a message by choosing *Goto* → *Long text.*

2. If export is successful, the data is created in transfer format in the transfer directory on the application server.

   The export format of the data correspond to the syntax required by the import program.

Export: Process

3. You can download this file on your PC from the Product Safety [Ext.] screen under *Data transfer → Download file.*

In the same way, you can copy the file to your application server by choosing *Data transfer → Upload file.*

Exporting Sources, Phrases and Substances

Use

In source management, the phrase hit list or substance hit list, you can export the following objects:

Source management	Phrase management	Substance management
Sources	Phrase library	Substance header
	Phrase groups	Substance identifiers
	Various phrases	Substance references
	Phrase references	Substance - material assignments
	Assignments to phrase sets	Substance characteristic values with additional information

You use drill-down reporting for phrases and substances to group phrases and substances to fit your requirements. For phrases, you can also limit the languages in which the phrases are to be imported.

Features

When exporting sources, phrases or substances, you can use the following functions:

File check

Before export, the R/3 System checks if the transfer file can be opened on the application server. If the file already exists, you can

- Overwrite the transfer file

- Rename the file

Data export

Data export is carried out in the background. The R/3 System

- Generates an export log containing information about errors that occurred

- Protects phrases and substances from changes during export

- Generates the transfer file in transfer format and stores it on the application server

    If an error occurs in a substance characteristic value, this particular value cannot be export.

    You can only export R/3 data for which you have read authorization.

Activities

Exporting Sources, Phrases and Substances

Exporting Sources

Prerequisites

See the *Prerequisites* section under: Export: Process [Page 107].

Procedure

1. From the Product Safety [Ext.] screen, choose *Tools* → *Current settings*.

2. Choose *Create sources*.

    The initial source management screen appears.

    If there is only one source, the source detail screen appears. If this is the case, in order to reach the overview screen for source management, you must go back.

3. In the overview screen, select all sources you want to export.

4. Choose *Table view* → *Export.*

    The *Sources: Export* dialog box appears.

5. Check the data and enter an exchange profile if necessary.

6. To update the display, choose *Refresh*.

    If necessary, enter the date manually.

7. Choose *Export.*

    The R/3 System displays the name of the background job it has started.

Result

See the *Result* section under Export: Process [Page 107].

Exporting Phrases

Prerequisites

See the *Prerequisites* section under: Export: Process [Page 107].

Procedure

1. From the Product Safety [Ext.] screen, choose *Phrases → Edit phrases*.

2. Enter your search criteria and choose *Phrase → Navigation area → Hit list*.

    You use the functions in drill-down reporting and the hit list to extend and limit the hit list display.

    See also: Searching for Phrases [Ext.]

3. Select all phrases in the phrase management hit list that you want to export, and choose *Phrase → Export*.

    The *Phrase Management: Export - Phrases* dialog box appears.

4. Check the data and enter an exchange profile if necessary.

5. To update the display, choose *Refresh*.

    If necessary, you can enter the date manually.

6. If you want to restrict the number of languages to be exported, choose *Language selection*. The system records the language selection in the transfer file.

7. If you want to plan the job for a certain time, choose *Start time*.

8. Choose *Export.*

    The R/3 System displays the name of the background job it has started.

Result

See the *Result* section under: Export: Process [Page 107].

Exporting Substances

Prerequisites

See the *Prerequisites* section under: Export: Process [Page 107].

Procedure

1. From the Product Safety [Ext.] screen, choose *Substances → Edit substances*.

2. Enter your search criteria and choose *Substance → Navigation → Hit list*.

   You use the functions in drill-down reporting and the hit list to extend and limit the hit list display.

   See also: Searching for Substances [Ext.]

3. Select all substances in the substance management hit list that you want to export, and choose *Substance → Export*.

   The *Substance Management: Export - Substances* dialog box appears.

4. Check the data and enter an exchange profile if necessary.

5. To update the display, choose *Refresh*.

   If necessary, you can enter the data manually.

6. If you want to plan the job for a certain time, choose *Start time*.

7. Choose *Export*.

   The R/3 System displays the name of the background job it has started.

Result

See the *Result* section under: Export: Process [Page 107].

Properties Tree Export

Use

This function enables you to select a properties tree in the R/3 component *Product Safety* and export the data. In combination with the *Properties Tree Import* function, you can compare properties trees between different R/3 Systems.

Prerequisites

See the *Prerequisites* section under: Export: Process [Page 107]

Funktionsumfang

When exporting properties trees, you can use the following functions:

File check

Before export, the R/3 System checks if the transfer file can be opened on the application server. If the file already exists, you can

- Overwrite the transfer file

- Rename the file

Data export

Data export is carried out in the background. The R/3 System

- Generates an export log containing information about errors that occurred

- Generates the transfer file in transfer format, stores it on the application server and enters the following data:

    – Data origin

    – Export date

    – Key and description for properties tree

    – All corresponding substance characteristic categories

    – All dependent elements (characteristics, descriptions, etc.)

Activities

Exporting Properties Trees [Page 115]

Exporting Properties Trees

Prerequisites

See the *Prerequisites* section under: Export: Process [Page 107].

Procedure

1. In Customizing for *Product Safety*, select the properties tree you want to export in the IMG activity *Set up properties trees.*

2. Choose *Table view* → *Export.*

   The *Properties Tree: Export Parameters* dialog box appears.

3. Check the data and overwrite them if necessary. Enter the remaining required data.

4. Choose *Export.*

   The R/3 System displays the name of the background job it has started.

Result

See the *Result* section under: Export: Process [Page 107].

See also:

Properties Tree Export [Page 114]

Report Template Export

Use

This function works in conjunction with report template import to enable you exchange report templates between different R/3 Systems. You can also exchange report templates if the R/3 Systems were set up separately and their symbol keys defined differently.

Prerequisites

- You must ensure
  - That the Word formatting is identical in source and target system
  - That the methods that can be defined for symbols are present in the target system
- See the *Prerequisites* section under: Export: Process [Page 107]

Features

When exporting report templates, you can use the following functions:

File check

Before export, the R/3 System checks if the transfer file can be opened on the application server. If the file already exists, you can

- Overwrite the transfer file
- Rename the file

Data transfer

Data export is carried out in the background. The R/3 System

- Generates an export log containing information about errors that occurred
- Generates the following files in the transfer directory on the application server:
  - A *.DAT file containing the labels and symbols
  - A *.DOC file containing the layout of the report template

  The R/3 System enters the following data in the *.DAT file:
  - Data origin
  - Export date
  - Key and description for report template
  - Key and labels for symbols

Activities

Exporting Report Templates [Page 117]

Exporting Report Templates

Prerequisites

See the *Prerequisites* section under: Export: Process [Page 107].

Procedure

1. Select the report template that want to export on the report template hit list (see Searching for Document Templates [Ext.]).

2. Choose *Report template → Export*.

   The *Report Template: Export Parameters* dialog box appears.

3. Check the data and overwrite it if necessary. Enter the remaining required data.

4. Choose *Export.*

   The R/3 System displays the name of the background job it has started.

Result

See the *Result* section under: Export: Process [Page 107].

Exporting Reports: Process

Purpose

The R/3 component *Product Safety* enables you to export reports in Dok-X format. Dok-X is a document management system of the company TechniDATA GmbH.

Apart from reports in the R/3 component *Product Safety,* you can also use report export for scanned reports (inbound reports).

You can define your own export methods in Customizing for *Product Safety*. To do this, use the following IMG activities:

- *Manage user exits*

- *Assign names for user exits*

> Report export is a special form of report shipping and is integrated in *Report Shipping* in Customizing for *Product Safety*.
>
> Report shipping can be started immediately or in the background. However, report export is always carried out in the background.

Prerequisites

- To export a report,

– It must have the status *Released*.

– You must have entered a material in the report information system for which the report is to be exported.

- You have specified the settings in *Interfaces* in Customizing for *Product Safety*.

- If you are exporting a report for the first time, you must generate the report export order manually.

  Procedure

Process Flow

1. At the time for which you have planned the report RCVDDISP, the R/3 System starts report export for all automatically and manually generated export orders.

> For further information on the report RCVDDISP, see the IMG activity *Set up jobs for report shipping* in the Implementation Guide (IMG) for *Product Safety*.

Automatic Export

For reports, the R/3 System automatically creates export orders that were newly generated for report export since the last export date and have the status *Released*. As standard, the export orders immediately have the status *Released*. You can check this standard setting in the IMG activity *Check shipping reasons* in Customizing for *Product Safety*.

Manual Export

Manual Dok-X report export is started from the report information system. When you create a manual Dok-X report export order, the R/3 System checks whether the report has already been exported. The following criteria are checked in this case:

− Substance ID of the substance for which the report was generated

− Substance ID of the substance for which the report was chosen in the report information system (see Substance Assignment [Ext.])

− Generation variant ID

− Report language

− Initiator of the Dok-X report export order

− Material name

− Internal report version

The R/3 System checks all Dok-X report export orders independent of their status. Exceptions here are orders that have the status *Order created* as you can delete them by using the function *Reject*.

If a report has already been exported, you can decide whether you want to export the report again or not.

2. The export orders are processed by the report RCVDEVEN. Customizing for *Product Safety* is set so that all export orders in the R/3 System are processed to the status *Historical*.

If old export orders in status *Historical* exist for a report, they are deleted.

3. The exported report is stored on the application server in the directory you specified for Dok-X report export under *Interfaces → Basic Settings for Import and Export* in Customizing for *Product Safety*.

The following files are stored on the application server:

– A key file (*.KEY) containing the key information for the report

– A DOKX-SDB file (*.PS) containing the report in Postscript format

The key file for the Dok-X report export contains the following parameters:

− DTY (document category)
As only the export of material safety data sheets is supported in the standard system, the value SDB is assigned to this document category.

− SID (substance ID)
Substance for which the Dok-X report export order was created.

− PRN (material name)
Material for which the Dok-X report export order was created. The material name is determined using the same algorithm as for report shipping (see Material Name, Material Number [Ext.]).

− STA (status)
This parameter is always assigned the value V.

Exporting Reports: Process

- LAC (report language)

- CPN (company name)

  The company name is determined by means of the initiator (sales organization) that triggered the Dok-X report export order.

- FFT (file format)

  The reports are always exported in Postscript format (PS) in Dok-X report export.

- FNA (file name)

  The file name is formed from a consecutive eight-digit number and the file extension .PS. For further information, see *Specify file paths and names* in the IMG for *Product Safety*.

- DAT (generation date of the report)

- VER (report version)

  The report version is made up of the main and sub versions of the report.

- CTY (validity area)

  The validity area is assigned the leading validity area of the generation variant of the report to be exported.

Result

1. In the Product Safety [Ext.] screen you can check the report export order under *Reports → Edit report shipping*. Enter your search criteria and choose *Report ship. order → Navigation area → Hit list*.

2. The most recent Dok-X report export order for a report is always stored in the R/3 System. Older Dok-X report export orders for the same report are deleted if they have the status *Historical*. The R/3 System uses the following criteria to compare the Dok-X report export orders:

   - Substance ID of the substance for which the report was generated

   - Substance ID of the substance for which the report was chosen in the report information system (see Substance Assignment [Ext.])

   - Generation variant ID

   - Report language

   - Initiator of the Dok-X report export order

   - Material name

   - Main and sub version of the report and, if necessary, the date the export order was created.

3. For each new report created, the R/3 System checks whether a Dok-X report export order exists for the previous version of this report. If this is the case, a subsequent export order is created, but only if the newly created report was not already exported manually from the report information system.

   Automatic subsequent export is dependent on the initiator. This means that when a new version of a report is created and a number of Dok-X report export orders exist for the

previous version of this report which were triggered by different initiators, a subsequent export order is created for each of these Dok-X report export orders.

Subsequent export orders are created periodically for specific time periods in the same way as subsequent shipping orders for reports.

Exporting Reports Manually

If you are exporting a report for the first time, you must generate the report export order manually.

For reports, the R/3 System creates export orders that were newly generated since the last export date and have the status *Released*.

Prerequisites

See the *Prerequisites* section under: Exporting Reports [Page 118].

Procedure

1. From the Product Safety [Ext.] screen, choose *Reports → Report information system.*

    The *Report Information System: Initial Screen* appears.

2. Enter your selection criteria and a material.

3. Choose *Report → Navigation area → Report tree.*

    The hits corresponding to your selection criteria are displayed in the *Report Information System: Report Tree* screen.

4. Select the required reports by choosing *Edit → Select* and choose *Report → Export.*

    The *Export Reports* dialog box appears.

5. Choose the required export method (standard method: *DOKX_EXOMN)* and choose *ENTER*.

    The R/3 System displays the number of report export orders generated.

Result

See the *Result* section under: Exporting Reports [Page 118].