Approve the spend before it becomes a purchase order.

Anyone can bolt an approval button onto an ERP. What decides whether it earns its keep is what the person pressing it knows. In Nexus every purchase request arrives with the stock position already worked out: what is free, how long it lasts, what is already inbound, and whether an order for the same part is running late. Approve it and Nexus writes the requisition into Spire. Decline it and nothing reaches Spire at all.

Anyone you let into purchasing can raise a request, because a request commits nothing. Only the people you choose can approve one.

01 The request

Four numbers pulled from your live data and recalculated the moment somebody opens the request, so nobody approves against last week's stock position.

02 The evidence

When the part is already on an order that is running late, Nexus says so, and a decline emails the buyers you nominate to chase it. The problem was never the stock. It was the order.

03 The next action

What the approver sees before deciding

1	**Free stock**	What is genuinely available at that warehouse, on hand less what is already spoken for.
2	**Months of cover**	How long that lasts at the rate the part has actually been selling for the last 90 days.
3	**Already on order**	Stock that is inbound already, which is the thing nobody checks before asking for more.
4	**The late purchase order**	An order for the same part past its due date with stock still outstanding, and how many more that vendor is sitting on.

Key capabilities

+ A recommendation, not just a yes or no
Approve, decline, or take a closer look, worked out from the same four numbers printed on the request. Nothing is hidden: an approver can check the reasoning in the time it takes to read it.

+ The requester sees the verdict first
Whoever raises the request sees the same recommendation the approver will see, while they are still typing. A request that was never going to fly can be withdrawn before anybody else spends a minute on it.

+ A complete record of every decision
Who asked, who approved, when, at what price, the exact figures in front of them at the time, and the Spire document it produced. Answering an auditor stops being an excavation.

+ Prices come from your ERP, not the person asking
Nexus prices the request from Spire when it is raised and checks it again when it is approved. Nobody types their own number, and nobody approves against a stale one.

+ Raised in the stockroom, sent when the signal returns
Warehouse aisles have the worst signal in the building. A request raised there is saved and sends itself when the connection comes back, as one requisition and never two, however many times the connection resends it.

+ A ladder, if you want one
Small requests clear on their own, mid-sized ones go to the people you name, large ones take two signatures. Set the bands once; a request is routed the moment it is raised.

One request, worked through

40 x Balance Pod 6.3 (BALPOD6.3), warehouse VA — **CA$787.88**
CA$19.697 each, read from Spire

Free stock	**52 units**	70 on hand, 18 committed
Cover at the current rate	**6.2 months**	25 sold in the last 90 days
Already on order	**34 units**	would take cover to 10.2 months
PO 0000700037	**207 days late**	due 22 Feb, nothing received

NEXUS RECOMMENDS

Decline, and chase PO 0000700037

The stock was already bought. Buying more does not fix the order that never arrived, and the same vendor has 67 units outstanding across 2 open POs.

Real figures from Spire's own demo company, read on 17 September 2026. No client data appears on this sheet.

> Spire holds the requisition and the purchase order. Nexus adds the approval step in front of them, so there is nothing to replace and nothing to run twice.

How a request moves

1. **Raised**
   A part, a quantity, a warehouse and a reason. Nexus prices it and shows the four checks straight away.
2. **Queued**
   The approvals screen opens on what is waiting, what it comes to, how much of it your stock already covers, and how long the oldest one has sat there.
3. **Decided**
   One decision per request, so two approvers can never both act on the same one. A decline writes nothing to Spire.
4. **Created**
   The approval creates the requisition in Spire. Each carries the other's number, so you can trace the pair from either end.
5. **Recovered**
   If Spire is unreachable Nexus keeps trying in the background, then leaves it marked as failed for a person to look at. Nothing is quietly lost.

Control and audit

+ Approving is a permission you grant
Nobody outside your administrators approves by default. You give the right to the people who should have it, and the whole approvals side stays shut to everyone else.

+ Seeing cost is a separate permission
Anyone without cost rights sees the stock evidence with the money removed, not hidden. There is nothing to uncover.

+ An automatic approval names nobody
A small request that clears on its own is recorded as the system's decision, with no approver's name against it. Your audit trail never shows a signature nobody gave.

+ Two signatures means two people
A tier can ask for a second signature. The first leaves the request waiting; a different approver gives the second, and nobody, administrators included, can give both.

+ Nothing waits forever
A request nobody has decided moves up the ladder after the hours you set, and from the top it opens to every approver. Who was told is written on the request.

+ Your buyer chases the vendor, not Nexus
The chase goes to the internal buyers you nominate. Nexus never contacts a supplier, because that conversation stays yours.

+ A chase that reached nobody says so
If no buyer is nominated, or mail is not set up, the request says that plainly instead of implying an email that never left.

+ One write into Spire, and you approved it
Nexus reads your stock and purchase orders and changes none of it. The approved requisition is the only thing Purchase Approval ever writes into Spire.

What each site sets

On or off	Purchase approval for the whole company, in one switch.
The ladder	Bands by amount, who approves each, and whether it takes one signature or two. Leave it blank and anyone with the right decides.
Escalation	How long a request may wait before it moves up a tier and the next approvers are told.
Budgets	A monthly ceiling by warehouse, product line or cost centre. Over it, the recommendation becomes a review, never an automatic decline.
Months of cover	How much stock counts as enough, above which Nexus argues against buying more.
Clear small items	An amount below which routine requests go through on their own. Held back anyway whenever Nexus has an objection, so it never buys what it just argued against. Off until you turn it on.
Price movement	How far a price may move between the approval and the order before the request comes back for a fresh look.
Who gets chased	The buyers a decline emails when there is a late order to chase.
Retries	How many attempts Nexus makes before leaving it for a person.

Where it stops today

- Routing is by amount. Routing by warehouse or vendor, and a stand-in for an approver who is away, are not in yet.
- Approvers hear about a request when it escalates, not the moment it is raised.
- Budgets count what was approved through Nexus. Purchase orders raised directly in Spire are not added on top, so the same spend is never counted twice.
- An approval creates a requisition, never a purchase order. Your buyer raises the purchase order in Spire, as today.

Tested, not promised. The heart of this sheet was run against a live Spire company before it was written down. The four checks ran on real inventory. A request raised with the browser offline arrived as one requisition when the connection returned. A real Spire requisition was created, then removed. In a demo, the figures on screen are read from Spire as you watch.

Part of Purchasing & Requisitions

a Nexus add-on module: flat per-company fee, no per-seat charge

See it on your own data.
nexus4spire@cortexx.com · (905) 477-6211