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## 1 Symbol Key



## 2 Sales Reports

The QuickTouch system produces many Cash Management and Sales Reports that include all the information you will need to effectively manage your daily operation. The end-of-day process automatically generates any or all of these reports based on your needs. All reports can be re-run at any time for any date range. Reports can be printed or simply viewed on any QuickTouch screen. The following are examples and explanations of all of the Cash Management and Sales Reports that are available from the QuickTouch system.

### 2.1 Daily Sales Report

## What is it?

The Daily Sales Report (DSR) is an overview of all the day's sales numbers broken down by Invoice Summary, Service Sales, Non-Service Sales, Register Summary, Transaction Detail and Operator Detail. Each of these sections is broken down by Current Day, Week-to-Date and Month-to-Date totals. It is one of the standard sales reports that can be optionally printed as part of every end-of-day closing process.

If Business Groups are enabled, then the Daily Sales Report will print an additional page of the Invoice Summary, Service Sales and Non-Service Sales sections for each Business Group. These subsequent sections will be printed on the pages following the Operator Detail section of the main report.

## Why is it useful?

Aside from the general management statistics, the Register Summary contains all pertinent information for your general ledger (GL) information in one place! It is designed to detail the day's revenue sequence and end with the correct bank deposit.
Note: The MTD (month-to-date) Sales Tax on the last day of the month is the exact tax you owe for the month! And since its consolidated in one place, it's extremely easy to make it available to your bookkeeper or accountant. This is one stop shopping for all of your critical business stats.

## Where is it?

2 - Period End Processing
6 - Reprint Sales Reports
1 - Daily Sales Report

## What's on it?

Invoice Summary
This section shows the number of invoices processed, Net Sales and Average Net Sale (Ticket Average), Average Cost per Invoice, and the Cost/Sales Ratio for the period.

## Service Sales

This section displays type and number of services performed along with the $\%$ of total services sold, total Sales Amount and \% of Sales of each.

## Non-Service Sales

This section displays any product that was sold outside of a preset service. It includes the same detail as the Service Sales section above.

## Register Summary

Gross Total Sales (broken down into parts and labor), minus Discounts, Coupons, and Refunds, show Net Sales (broken down into taxable and non-taxable sales). Then, Net Sales plus Sales Tax, Fleet Payments (on account), cash Paid In, show Total Receipts into the drawer from all sources. Then, subtract Fleet Charge Sales and Cash Paid Out and it will show what the computer expects the drawer total to be - the Computed Total Balance. The Clerk Total Balance is what the operator actually counted, then minus the Starting Drawer Fund, shows Cash Over/Short for the day, the new Drawer Fund (Ending) for the next day, and finally, the actual Bank Deposit for the day!

The operator simply removes the Bank Deposit amount out of the cash and the remaining cash will equal the Cash Drawer Fund for the next day.

## Transaction Detail

This section displays all pay types and their amounts for the day or period. Pay in/Pay out activity is also recorded in this section.

## Operator Detail

This section is a breakdown of how many transactions were processed by each employee and the total sales amount of those transactions.

This is the most commonly used section for reporting Total Sales, Coupon and Discount usage, Net Sales, Sales Tax Collected and Fleet Account Charges. The breakdown of payment types, starting/ending cash drawer funds and bank deposit amounts are found in this section. This area of the DSR is what's used by most bookkeepers and accountants.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Daily Sales Report should be reviewed every day to see car count trends, coupon and discount usage, sales tax collected, cash discrepancies for the day and the bank deposit.
- Be sure to review the Transaction Detail section, paying specific attention to the Voids, Refunds, and Pay-In and Pay-out line items. It is very important to understand why these 'exceptional transactions' are being performed by the operators. See also the 'Daily Activity Journal' and the 'Exception Report' to accurately monitor the operators' daily customer processing and cash drawer activities.


## What's in it?

| A | Day being reported | The day that corresponds to the date for which the report was generated. This column shows the totals of each of the items listed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | Week To Date | The Week-to-Date column lists the running totals of all days in the current week period for each of the items listed. The default closing day of the business week is Saturday. This can be changed to suit your actual week period by going to General Setup Options (QT 8-2-Week End Setup) |
| C | Month To Date | The Month-to-Date column lists the running totals of all days in the current month for each of the items listed |
| D | \# of SVC | The total number of each service sold for the requested day, week or month |
| E | \% of SVC | The percentage of services sold [D] compared to the total number of invoices for the day, week and month (percent of services $=[\mathrm{D}] /$ Total Invoices Processed) |
| F | Sales Amount | The cumulative sales amount of each service sold by day, week and month |
| G | \% of Sale | The percentage of Sales Amount [F] compared to the Total Invoice Net Sales [L] $($ percent of sales $=[\mathrm{F}] /[\mathrm{L}])$ |
| H | Total Sales | The total gross amount of all sales that were performed for the given day, week or month. This is broken down by Service Parts and Labor and NonService Parts Labor. The 'Service' sections include anything sold within a preset service. The 'Non-Service' sections display sales added to the invoice via the 'Parts' and 'Labor' buttons on the Blue Screen (aka Parts-On-The-Fly). This amount does not include coupons, discounts or sales tax $($ Total Sales $=$ sum of all [F] $)$ |
| I | Discounts | The total dollar amount of all Discounts applied to invoices for the day, week or month |
| J | Coupons | The total dollar amount of all Coupons applied to invoices for the day, week or month |
| K | Refunds <br> Before Tax | The total dollar amount of invoices that were refunded that day, week or month. Note: this may include invoices that were processed on previous days |
| L | Net Sales | The total gross amount of all sales [H] minus discounts [I], coupons [J] and Refunds [K] for the day, week or month. The Net Sales amount is broken down by Gift Card, Taxable, Non-Taxable and Tax Exempt Totals (Net Sales $=[\mathrm{H}]-([\mathrm{I}]+[\mathrm{J}]+[\mathrm{K}])$ ) |
| M | Sales Tax | The total amount of all sales tax collected for the day, week or month excluding tax collected on a refunded invoice. Note: the total amount of Exempted Sales Tax will is shown on the next line |
| N | Fleet Account Payments | The total of all A/R payments-on-account posted to Fleet Account balances totaled for the day, week or month. These payments are added to the cash drawer for bank deposit purposes only |
| O | Paid In | The total amount of all cash register Pay Ins to the drawer for the day, week or month |


| P | Total Receipts | The total amount of all receipts of any type that are part of the cash drawer and the end-of-day bank deposit (Total Receipts $=[\mathrm{L}]+[\mathrm{M}]+[\mathrm{N}]+[\mathrm{O}])$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q | Fleet Charge Sales | The total amount of all sales that were charged to fleet accounts. These charges do not affect the cash drawer or bank deposit |
| R | Cash Paid Out | The total amount of all Pay Outs for the day, week, or month. Generally these represent the on-the-fly purchases for parts or supplies and should have a matching receipt for each Paid Out |
| S | Day End Add-ons | The total amount of any miscellaneous cash added during the day-end closing using the green 'Add' button. This is a simple way to add outside cash to the bank deposit |
| T | Computed Total Balance | The total amount of money the computer expects to be in the drawer for the day, week or month (Computed Total Balance $=[\mathrm{P}]-[\mathrm{Q}]-[\mathrm{R}]+[\mathrm{S}])$ |
| U | Clerk Total Balance | The actual amount of money in the drawer counted and verified by the cashier(s) at day-end closing. This includes the sum of all payment types as well as any fleet payments that were received that day |
| V | Starting Drawer Fund | The starting dollar amount in the cash drawer as determined by the previous day's Ending Drawer Fund amount [X]. This value can also be modified manually in the Starting Drawer Fund function |
| W | Cash Over (Short) | The total variance in dollar amount between the Computed Total Balance [T] and the Clerk Total Balance [U] |
| X | Ending <br> Drawer Fund | The amount of money to be left in the cash drawer after the bank deposit [Y] has been removed from the cash portion of the Clerk Total Balance [U] (Ending Drawer Fund $=[\mathrm{U}]-[\mathrm{Y}]$ ). Note: The Ending Drawer Fund becomes the new Starting Drawer Fund [V] for the next business day |
| Y | Bank Deposit | The total amount of money removed from the cash and check portion of the Clerk Total Balance [U] that will be deposited into the bank. It is assumed that all checks will be included in the bank deposit. The cash amount can be modified if necessary |
| Z | Credit Card Vouchers | The total amount of all credit card payment types for the day, week or month. This section details the amount by each credit card type |
| AA | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location that the report was generated or other store specific information |
| AB | \# of TRNS | The total number of transactions that were processed by a particular employee by day, week and month |
| AC | Total Sales | The total gross sales amount of all transactions that were processed by a particular employee by day, week and month |
| AD | Total Refunds | The total amount of refunds performed by a particular employee, by day, week and month |
| AE | Business Group | If Business Groups are enabled, the group name will append to the report name at the top of the additional report pages. Each Business Group will have its own individual page or pages for displaying the Invoice Summary, Service Sales and Non-Service Sales |

Daily Sales Report
$\begin{gathered}\text { Sage Quick Lube } \\ \text { Date for which the } \\ \text { report was generated }\end{gathered}$ Tuesday, May 4, 2010, 5:44:06 PM



Date and time the
report was printed

## Daily Sales Report

## Sage Quick Lube

Tuesday, May 4, 2010, 5:44:06 PM


May 4, 2010 5:44 PM

## Daily Sales Report

## Sage Quick Lube

Tuesday, May 4, 2010, 5:44:06 PM


## Daily Sales Report - Lube $\longleftarrow_{\text {_AE }}$

## Sage Quick Lube

Tuesday, May 4, 2010, 5:44:06 PM


### 2.2 Weekly Sales Journal

## What is it?

The Weekly Sales Journal (WSJ) is a standard end-of-week report that optionally prints after the "Close Current Week" process. It is similar to the DSR (see DSR above) in providing comprehensive sales details of all transaction activity. It differs from the DSR by showing detail for every day of the prior week. This report prints automatically when you close your week. If you need to reprint the WSJ for a prior week, be sure to enter the date of the last business day of that week.

## Why is it useful?

Just like the DSR, you can see all of your General Ledger information in one place. The WSJ offers the whole week at-a-glance showing DSR details for every day of the week. In addition, the Weekly Sales Journal report has a Year-To-Date column, allowing you to see a running annual total of all your pertinent sales figures in a quick glance!

## Where is it?

2 - Period End Processing
6 - Reprint Sales Reports
2 - Weekly Sales Journal

## What's on it?

## Service Order Tickets

This section displays counts and average sales amounts for all invoices, gift cards and quick sale transactions for the week specified. This information is similar to the DSR Invoice Summary except that it is displayed in a Sunday-Saturday format. Week to Date, Month to Date, and additionally, Year to Date totals are displayed.

## Service Sales

Is a listing of each service, by name currently set up in your system, followed by a total sales amount for each of these services sold for each day of the week being reported. Week to Date, Month to Date, and Year to Date totals are displayed in this section of the report.

## Non-Service Sales

This section displays any product that was sold outside of a preset service. It includes the same detail as the Service Sales section above.

## Service Counts

Similar to the Service Sales section of the report, this information shows all of your services providing a total invoice count for each service.

## Non-Service Counts

This section displays any product that was sold outside of a preset service. It includes the same detail as the Service Counts section above.

## Register Summary

This section is similar to the DSR Register Summary except that it provides daily register detail for every day of the week. Similar to the other sections of the Weekly Sales Journal, Week to Date, Month to Date, and Year to Date totals are also displayed in this section of the report.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- This report automatically prints on a weekly basis allowing you to see the details of the prior week's business. Since all 7 days are shown, it is a great way to see the whole week-at-a-glance rather than single day's details provided daily on the DSR. In addition, it is the best place to find sales details for the whole year.
- Not all businesses perform a "Close of Week" and it is not required. If you are unsure if you need to generate this report, you should refer to your accounting department or accountant for proper closing procedures for your store.


## What's in it?

| A | Description | Refers to several descriptions in this column throughout the report <br> including; Service Names, Pay Types and Register Details |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Day of Week | Displayed in a Sunday through Saturday format, each column shows <br> corresponding sales numbers for each day of the week, throughout the <br> report |
| C | Week to Date Total | The Week-to-Date column lists the running totals of all days in the <br> current week period for each of the items listed. Note: The default <br> closing day of the business week is Saturday. This can be changed to <br> match your business week by going to General Setup Options (QT 8- <br> 2-Week End Setup) |
| D | Month to Date Total | The Month-to-Date column lists the running totals of all days in the <br> current month for each of the items listed |
| E | Year to Date Total | The Year-to-Date column lists the running totals of all days and <br> months in the current year for each of the items listed |
| F | Invoice Count Total | Displays a total count of all invoices processed for each day of the <br> week |
| G | Invoice Average Net Sale | Displays the Ticket Average for the day, week, month and year ([G] <br> [S] / [F]) |
| H | Quick Sale Count Total | Displays a total count of all Quick Sales processed for each day of the <br> week |
| I | Quick Sale Average Net Sale | Displays a Ticket Average of Quick Sales for the day, week, month <br> and year |
| J | Gift Card Count Total | Displays a total count of all Gift Card sales processed for each day of <br> the week |
| Gift Card Average Net Sale | Displays a Ticket Average of Gift Card sales for the day, week, <br> month and year |  |


| L | Service Sales | Lists every service name (currently set up on your system) followed by a total sales amount for each of these services sold for every day of the week |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M | Non Service Sales | This section displays any product that was sold outside of a preset service. It includes a total sales amount for every day of the week |
| N | Service Counts | A total invoice count for each service in your system for every day of the week |
| O | Non Service Counts | A total invoice count for any product that was sold outside of a preset service for every day of the week |
| P | Register Summary | Provides daily sales, tax and register totals for every day of the week. Note: see DSR for line item details |
| Q | Total Sales | The total gross amount of all sales that were performed for the day, week, month and year. This is broken down by Service Parts and Labor and Non-Service Parts and Labor. The 'Service' sections include anything sold within a preset service. The 'Non-Service' sections display sales added to the invoice via the 'Parts' and 'Labor' buttons on the Blue Screen (aka Parts-On-The-Fly). This amount does not include coupons, discounts or sales tax |
| R | Less Discounts, Coupons, Refunds | This shows all types of discounts that were applied to total sales amount [Q] in order to arrive at the Net Sales Amount [S] |
| S | Net Sales | The Total Sales amount minus Discounts, Coupons, and Refunds (Net Sales $=[\mathrm{Q}]$ - sum of $[\mathrm{R}]$ ) |
| T | Taxable Total | Amount of total net sales which are taxable goods and services |
| U | Non Tax Total | Amount of total net sales which were non-taxable goods or services |
| V | Tax Exempt Total | Amount of total net sales which had a tax-exempt status |
| W | Gift Card Total | Amount of net sales of gift cards. Note: gift card sales need to be set up through your credit card processor. Gift card sales are typically not treated as sales until they are redeemed. Talk to your accountant for more information on gift card accounting |
| X | Sales Tax, Collected, Refunded | Displays Sales Tax Collected and Sales Tax Refunded |
| Y | Sales Tax Exempted | The total amount of Sales tax that was exempted from sales |
| Z | Fleet Account Payments | The total of all A/R payments-on-account posted to Fleet Account balances. These payments are added to the cash drawer for bank deposit purposes only |
| AA | Paid In | Total of all Pay Ins done into the cash drawer |
| AB | Total Receipts | The total amount of all receipts of any type that are part of the cash drawer and the end-of-day bank deposit (Total Receipts $=$ $[\mathrm{S}]+[\mathrm{X}]+[\mathrm{Z}]+[\mathrm{AA}])$ |



# Weekly Sales Journal 

Sage Quick Lube
Saturday, May 82010 5:45:34 PM

| DESCRIPTION | SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THUR | FRI | SAT | WEEK TO DATE TOTAL | MONTH TO DATE TOTAL | $\begin{array}{r} \text { YEAR } \\ \text { TO DATE } \\ \text { TOTAL } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SERVICE COUNTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNGROUPED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AIR FILTER | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 14 |
| ATF FLUID EXCHANGE | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 11 |
| AUTO TRANS SERVICE | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| BREATHER ELEMENT | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| ENGINE OIL FLUSH | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| FRONT DIFF SERVICE | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| FUEL FILTER | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| FUEL INJECTION SER | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| FULL SERVICE | 13 | 10 | 3 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 71 | 84 | 92 |
| BULK | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 33 | 39 | 45 |
| HIGH MILEAGE | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 19 | 19 |
| SYNTHETIC | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 13 |
| SYNTHETIC BLEND | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| UNGROUPED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GIFT CERTIFICATE | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| LIGHT BULBS | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| LUBE ONLY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| MANUAL TRANSMISSIO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| PCV VALVE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| RADIATOR FLUSH SER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| REAR DIFF SERVICE | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| SERPENTINE BELT | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| TIRE ROTATION | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| TRANSFER CASE | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| WIPER BLADES | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 18 | 20 |
| $\mathrm{O} \longrightarrow$ NON-SERVICE COUNTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MISC. LABOR | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 24 |
| WIPER BLADES | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| COOLANTS | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| GEAR OIL | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| LIGHT BULBS | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| FUEL FILTERS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| OIL | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| AIR FILTER | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

# Weekly Sales Journal 

## Sage Quick Lube

Saturday, May 82010 5:45:34 PM


### 2.3 Day End Journal

## What is it?

The Day End Journal (DEJ) is a printout of the day-end operator's reconciliation of the cash drawer. It shows all operators' counts of the cash and coins, verification of every check received, and verification of the credit card purchases. If the operator's drawer counts don't match the computer system, Cash Over/Short will reflect that on the DSR and WSJ.

## Why is it useful?

It is good business practice for accounting purposes to retain a hard copy of your Day End Journal since it shows the actual cash and checks counted. The Day End Journal is often where human error is noticed and allows you to correct any discrepancies before any of this information is put into the accounting system. It is also helpful for your bank deposit reconciliation.

## Where is it?

2 - Period End Processing
6 - Reprint Sales Reports
3 - Day End Journal

## What's on it?

## System Totals Before Adjustments

Displays the total dollars received for each pay type for the day. The numbers are what the system believes your totals to be before any operator verification has been made.

## Clerk Cash Drawer Totals

The 'Clerk' refers to the operator that is counting the drawer and verifying all the pay types as part of the end-of-day close process. As each of the cash, coins, checks and credit cards are counted and verified, the cash drawer detail will be displayed here. The operator has the option of simply verifying the total amounts rather than counts of individual denominations, in which case the report will display "No Cash Drawer Detail to Report" and display only a verified total. See 'Day-End Closing" procedures section for more details on cash drawer reconciliation.

## Clerk Cash Drawer Summary

Shows a side-by-side comparison of the totals the system expected for all pay types compared to the actual totals verified in the drawer. This section allows you to easily identify discrepancies in the drawer overages or shortages for the day.

## Fleet Charge Summary

This summary does not affect the cash drawer and is displayed for documentation purposes only. It is a summary of all charges made to fleet accounts for the day. No end of day verification is required for fleet transactions that are posted to the accounts receivable, therefore only list of activity is displayed.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Day End Journal should be reviewed daily for any abnormalities in cash drawer totals. Small discrepancies are to be expected from time-to-time, but frequent or larger discrepancies should be investigated and reconciled.
- It is good practice to count the money in your drawer using the cash button and count every denomination, rather than simply verifying the total. This will allow the system to produce a cash detail under the Cash Reconciliation section, making it easier to spot any discrepancies before finalizing the bank deposit and/or posting the information into the accounting system.


## What's in it?

| A | System Totals Before Adjustments | The totals of each pay types that the computer expects to be in the <br> drawer before you begin day end processing. The total of all types is <br> displayed at the bottom of this section |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Clerk Cash Drawer Totals | The actual drawer amounts counted and verified by the operator as part <br> of the day end closing |
| C | Cash Reconciliation | If you choose to verify each denomination in your cash drawer, the <br> Cash Reconciliation will be displayed showing the detail. If the <br> operator verifies only the overall total, the system will display "No <br> Reconciliation Available" |
| D | Your Verified Total | This will display the actual amount that you verified during day end <br> processing, or if using multiple tills, it will refer you to the individual <br> Till Reports for the detail |
| E | System Total | The amount of cash and coins the system has calculated throughout the <br> business day. If [D] and [E] do not match, look for discrepancies |
| F | Check | List of all checks (pay type was "Check") the operator verified |
| G | Your Total | Sum off all checks verified by the operator |
| H | System Total | The amount of checks the system has calculated throughout the <br> business day. If [G] and [H] do not match, look for discrepancies |
| I | Visa-MC, AMEX, Discover, etc. | A listing of all credit card-type invoices showing each of the pay types <br> you have set up in the system. See 'System Management' in the "Sage <br> Reference Manual" for information on setting up pay types. |
| J | Your Total | Operator verified sums of each of the credit card pay types |
| K | System Total | The amounts for each credit card pay type that the system has <br> calculated throughout the business day. If [J] and [K] do not match for <br> any pay type, look for discrepancies |
| L | Clerk Cash Drawer Summary | A complete listing of all totals for all pay types showing both what the <br> computer calculated for each and then what the operator counted |
| M | System (column) | The amount the system has calculated for all pay types throughout the <br> business day |
| N | Yours (column) | Operator's sum of all verified totals for all pay types |
| O | Totals | Totals for system and operator verified amounts for all pay types |


| P | Fleet Charge Summary | A listing of all charge account transactions (pay type "Fleet") for the <br> current day. These are for documentation only since they do not affect <br> the cash drawer of bank deposit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Q | System Total | The total amount of fleet charges the system has calculated throughout <br> the business day |
| R | Report Footer | A customized text field that can be used to show the location for which <br> the report was generated or other store specific information |

## Day End Journal

## Sage Quick Lube

Saturday, May 1, 2010, 5:07:56 PM
$A$ System Totals Before Adjustments

| Cash | 376.70 | 2 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Check | 193.39 | 4 |
| Debit | 120.68 | 3 |
| Discover | 207.64 | 1 |
| Gift Cert | 0.00 | 0 |
| MasterCard | 175.67 | 2 |
| Visa | 153.12 | 3 |
| COMPUTED TOTAL BALANCE | $1,345.07$ | 18 |
| Fleet Charge | 117.87 | 3 |
|  | $1,462.94$ | 21 |

## Adjustments to System Total

Type Cust Name

Payment Transfer Payment Transfer

Check -25.99 Cashed Out Wrong
Debit 25.99 Cashed Out Wrong

## ${ }^{\text {B }}{ }^{\text {Clerk CashDrawer Totals }}$

| $\mathrm{C} \longrightarrow$ Cash Reconciliation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\longrightarrow$ Your Verified Total: | See Till Report for Detail |  |
| $\mathrm{E} \longrightarrow$ System Total: |  | 376.70 |
| $\mathrm{F} \longrightarrow$ Check |  |  |
| Inv\# 2359 Verified | Rick Miller | 45.57 |
| Inv\# 2365 Verified | TEMP | 16.95 |
| Inv\# 2372 Verified | Eric Reed | 52.98 |
| Inv\# 2371 Verified | Chris Brooks | 77.89 |
| Payment Transfer | Payment Transfer | -25.99 |
| $\mathrm{G} \longrightarrow$ Your Total: |  | 167.40 |
| $\mathrm{H} \longrightarrow$ System Total: |  | 167.40 |
| Debit |  |  |
| Inv\# 2357 Verified | TEMP | 20.00 |

### 2.4 Exception Report

## What is it?

The Exception Report is an important audit report showing anything the system considers an unusual activity (exception) for a single date or date range. The end-of-day process prints the Exception Report for the current day automatically. Exceptions include: Changes to the Bank Deposit, Bay Deletes (checked-in but never invoiced), Day End Exceptions, Discounts, Open Cash Drawers, Cancelled Quick Sales, Payment Amount Adjustments, Restored, Refunded and Voided Invoices and Time Clock Adjustments. These exceptions are recorded and kept permanently as an audit trail. Additionally, exceptions can be grouped or un-grouped within the report results. For example, choosing the 'Show Invoice Detail' option will list all deleted services on an invoice at the time they were deleted.

## Why is it useful?

Exceptions can be costly since they indicate an activity that is unexpected and possibly unnecessary. They generally involve money and should be reviewed carefully. This report can be used to identify several of these costly issues such as: excessive discounts, employee time clock adjustments, cars that are being services and never invoiced, invoices being restored and altered after cash-out and refunded or voided invoices.

Where is it?
2 - Period End Processing
6 - Reprint Sales Reports
4 - Exception Report

## What's on it?

## Bank Deposit Changed

If your cashier has made an adjustment to the end of day bank deposit, the time, user name, amount, date and reason will be recorded and displayed.

## Bay Deletes

Anytime a vehicle has been entered into the bay screen and then deleted before being invoiced, the time, license plate number, user name, invoice number, date and reason will be recorded and displayed.

## Day End Exceptions

This section includes Day End Add-ons, in which money is added to a particular pay-type without a corresponding invoice. It also includes any activity in which money was transferred from one pay-type to another during the day end process. For each transfer, the report will show two line items, one for the pay-type from which money is being taken and one for which money is being added. NOTE: This may be a normal activity since it is one way to correct an invoice where the wrong payment type was accidentally selected.

## Discounts

Anytime that a cashier applies a discount to an invoice, the time, license plate number, user name, amount, method of payment, invoice number, date and reason will be displayed.

## Open Cash Drawer

Anytime the Open Cash Drawer function has been used without processing an invoice, this report will display the time, user name, date and reason for the drawer being opened. NOTE: This function may be a normal activity since it is used to make change for vending machines, car washes and so on.

## Quick Sale Drawer Opened Then Cancelled

Anytime a Quick Sale has been used to open the cash drawer and then was cancelled, this report will display the time, user name, date and reason for the cancelled Quick Sale transaction.

## Payment Amount Adjusted at Day End

If a payment amount does not match the invoice amount, this can be adjusted at day end. If an adjustment has occurred, this report will display the time, user name, date and reason for the adjustment.

## Refunded Invoices

If the refund invoice feature has been used to refund a customer for the full amount of their invoice, this report will display the time, user name, date and reason for the refund.

## Restored Invoices

If the restore invoice feature has been used to put an invoiced vehicle back on the bay screen, this report will display the time, user name, date, amount of the invoice at the time of the restore and reason for the restore. NOTE: This may be a normal activity if it is used to add a missed coupon or to correct a mistake. The final invoice amount should be consistent with the description of the restore and should be checked against the invoice amount at the time of the restore.

## Time Clock Adjustments

If the Time Clock Adjustment feature has been used to adjust an employee's time clock records, this report will display the time, user name, date and reason for the adjustment.

## Voided Invoices

If the void invoice feature has been used to remove an invoice from the system, this report will display the time, user name, date and reason for voiding the invoice.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- This report should be reviewed daily to ensure that there are no unexplained or extraneous activities. Exceptions are 'rare' activities and any pattern of use of these functions should be examined.
- Any exceptions dealing with a payment type of "Cash" should warrant special attention and further investigation.


## What's in it?

| A | Time | The system time when the reported exception took place |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Type | The type of exception being reported |
| C | License Number | The license plate number of the vehicle involved in the reported exception. This <br> is helpful in researching the exception since the actual customer invoice is stored <br> with the customer's service history |
| D | User Name | The name of the QuickTouch user responsible for the reported exception |
| E | Amount | The dollar amount of the reported exception, if applicable |
| F | MOP | An abbreviation for method of payment and refers to the pay type used for the <br> exception |
| G | Invoice | The invoice number involved in the reported exception |
| H | Date | The system date when the reported exception took place |
| I | Reason | The reason for the exception, entered by the user making the exception. This is a <br> text field and should include the details of the purpose of the exception |
| J | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location for which <br> the report was generated or other store specific information |



Date and time the


### 2.5 Daily Activity Reports

## What is it?

The Daily Activity Reports consist of three individual reports. The first and most important section of this report is the Daily Activity Journal. It lists all invoice activity for the day or date range specified. QuickTouch is designed to assign an invoice to all transactions, including bay deletes and voids, where that invoice number is no longer part of the actual sales. This is done for audit and tracking purposes. This report also includes a Pay in/Pay out report and a Fleet Transaction Journal.

## Why is it useful?

The Daily Activity Report is a great overview of the entire day's transactions. This report, combined with the Exception Report, allows you to easily reconcile unusual service activity. It is also particularly useful for shops that do not print a second copy of the invoices since it lists every transaction for the date/s specified.

## Where is it?

2 - Period End Processing
6 - Reprint Sales Reports
5 - Daily Activity Reports

## What's on it?

## Daily Activity Journal

The Daily Activity Journal (DAJ) lists all transactions performed for the date or date range specified. This information is broken down by invoice number, time in the system, license plate number, subtotal, coupon, discount, tax, invoice total, cost of service, payment type, services performed and service time.

## Pay In / Pay Out Report

Records and displays every pay in or pay out that the operator's have performed to add or remove funds from the cash drawer. This is a normal operation and is the correct way to add or remove money from the drawer. Pay in/out transactions are used to pay vendors for outside parts or empty the vending machine cash into the drawer. The information is displayed by time, date, type, description, user name, amount and payment type.

## Fleet Transaction Journal

All fleet account transactions are recorded and displayed. If a fleet vehicle pays for a service with a credit card or anything other than a charge, the transaction is still listed to document all fleet activity. The Fleet Transaction Journal shows account number, account name, transaction type, posting date, amount, service description, invoice number, license plate number and method of payment.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- This report should be reviewed daily as part of the overall management of the customer processing activities. This and the Exception Report are important audits of the operators' daily operations. Although exceptions occur from time to time, patterns of unusual activity need to be reconciled with the operators.
- The Daily Activity Journal has a summary section for a quick view of the statistics for the day.


## What's in it?

| A | Invoice Number | The actual invoice number for every transaction |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Time In Time Out | Time In is the time of day that a vehicle was checked into the bay screen and <br> then Time Out is the system time that the vehicle was invoiced |
| C | License | The license plate number of the vehicle being serviced in each transaction |
| D | Subtotal | The total of each invoice before coupons, discounts or tax have been applied |
| E | Coupon | The amount of the coupon applied to the invoice, if applicable |
| F | Discount | The amount of the discount applied to the invoice, if applicable |
| G | Tax | The amount of sales tax applied to each invoice |
| H | Invoice Total | The total of each invoice after coupons, discounts and tax have been applied |
| I | Cost of Service | The actual cost of parts used as part of every service performed |
| J | Payment Type | The payment method used for each invoice |
| K | Service | The name of each service performed in the transaction |
| L | Service Time in Minutes | The total amount of time this vehicle was in the system |
| M | Total | Sum of subtotals, coupons, discounts and taxes |
| N | Total Invoices Processed | The total number of invoices for the specified date or date range |
| O | Average Service Time | Average service time, per vehicle, for all transactions listed. (Sum [L]/ [N] <br> $=[$ [O]). This calculation excludes Quick Sales |
| P | Average Cost Per Vehicle | The total of all cost of parts sold divided by the total number of invoices for <br> the day |
| Q | Total Credit Card Charges | Total of all Visa, MasterCard, American Express and Discover credit card <br> charges. Note: Pay types are fully customizable in your system and this <br> section will list all credit card pay types that are included in your store's <br> setup |
| U | Total Fleet Charges | Total of all Fleet Transactions for the day or selected date range. |
| S | Total Cash Charges | Total of all Cash transactions |
| T | Total Check Charges | Total of all transactions with "Check" as the pay type |
| U | Coupon Usage Breakdown | Count of all coupons applied to the invoices in the report |
|  |  | Ther |


| V | Description | Details every coupon type used showing the coupon type, count and total <br> amount |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| W | Pay In/Pay Out Report Detail | Details all the pay in/pay out activity showing time, date, type, description, <br> user name, amount and payment type |
| X | Fleet Transaction Detail | Details all fleet transactions showing the account number and name, <br> transaction type, posting date, amount, description, invoice number, license <br> plate number and method of payment |
| Y | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where <br> the report was generated or other store specific information |



## Pay-In/Pay-Out Report

## Sage Quick Lube <br> 05/01/2010

| Time | Date | Type | Description | User Name | Amount | Payment Types |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1:25p | 5/1/2010 | PAY-IN | CHANGE FROM PART | RON YOUNG | 3.56 | CASH |
| 1:10p | 5/1/2010 | PAY-OUT | PART FROM NAPA | RON YOUNG | 25.00 | CASH |
| Total Records Processed: 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL PAID IN PAYMENT: 3.56 TOTAL PAY-OUT PAYMENT: 25.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Fleet Transaction Journal

## Sage Quick Lube

All Records Between 05/01/2010 and 05/01/2010



### 2.6 X-Tape Report

## What is it?

The X-Tape report is a cash drawer summary providing your essential sales statistics. It has been superseded in QuickTouch by the Daily Sales Report and the Daily Statistics screen, but is available for users of our legacy DOS system.

## Why is it useful?

If your system was converted from our legacy DOS system, having the familiar X-Tape available will help you transition to the new Daily Sales Reports. It can also be used to separate cashiers that work on shifts. X-tapes can be run at each shift-end and the end-of-day totals, by cashier, can be reconciled.

## Where is it?

2 - Period End Processing
6 - Reprint Sales Reports
6 - X-Tape Report

## What's on it?

## Register Summary

The Register Summary of the X-Tape Report displays register totals and averages for all revenue types for the day being reported.

## Receipts Details

This section displays daily totals, pay ins, pay outs and net totals.

## Cash Drawer Detail

The Cash Drawer Detail section displays Cash, Check, Credit and Fleet totals for the day.

## Service Sales Total

This section displays a detailed listing of all services performed and the percentage of sales for each for the given day.

## Sage Tip for Best Business Practices

- The X-tape report contains daily sales information in a 'cash register' format that offers an alternative view to the Daily Sales Report, which provides a more comprehensive detail of your daily operations.


## What's in it?

| A | Total Receipts | Total sales amount for all invoice totals for all pay types for the day |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Total Invoices Processed | Total number of invoices processed |
| C | Total Invoice Sales | Total Invoice Sales is your Total Receipts not including Total Tax <br> Collected, Discounts and Coupons ([A] - [V] - [M] - [N] = [C]) |
| D | Gift Card Invoice Sales | Total sales amount of invoices that sold a Gift Card |
| E | Average Net Sales | Your Total Invoice Sales divided by your number of invoices for the day to <br> arrive at the Average Net Sale or Ticket Average ([C] / [B] = [E]) |
| F | Total Quick Sales Processed | Total number of Quick Sale invoices processed for the day |
| G | Total Quick Sale Sales | Total sales amount of Quick Sale invoices processed for the day |
| H | Gift Card Quick Sale Sales | Total sales amount of any gift cards purchased on a Quick Sale invoice for <br> the day |
| I | Total Gift Cards Processed | Total number of gift cards sales |
| J | Total Gift Card Sales | Total sales amount of gift cards sold |
| K | Total Other Processed | Total number of all invoices with 'Other' as the pay type |
| L | Total Sales | Paid In |


| AA | Cash Paid Out | Total dollar amount of all pay outs from the drawer |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AB | Net Total | Net Total = sum of [L] through [Z] |
| AC | Cash Total | Total dollar amount of all cash in the drawer for the day |
| AD | Check Total | Total dollar amount of all checks in the drawer for the day |
| AE | Visa MC Discover Total | Total dollar amount of all credit cards in the drawer for the day |
| AF | Debit Total | Total dollar amount of all debit cards in the drawer for the day |
| AG | Fleet Total | Total dollar amount of all fleet account charge sales for the day |
| AH | Gift Certificate Total | Total dollar amount of all gift certificates in the drawer for the day |
| AI | Service Sales | Total sales amount for the service for the day |
| AJ | Percent of Total Invoices | Percentage of your total invoice count that the service represents |
| AK | Percent of Total Service | Percentage of your total service sales that the service represents |
| AL | Total Sales | Total sales amount for the operator listed above |
| AM | Transactions | Number of transactions processed for the operator listed above |
| AN | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where <br> the report was generated or other store specific information. |

## Xtape

## Sage Quick Lube

Sunday, May 2, 2010, 5:07:04 PM


## Xtape

## Sage Quick Lube



## Xtape

## Sage Quick Lube



Date and time the


### 2.7 Tax Exempt Report

## What is it?

The Tax Exempt Report is a simple report showing all transactions where sales tax was not charged, for the date or date range specified.

## Why is it useful?

State and local government agencies generally require records of all tax exempt transactions. In addition, tax exemption numbers should be kept on record for any fleet or regular customers considered to be tax exempt.

## Where is it?

2 - Period End Processing
6 - Reprint Sales Reports
7 - Tax Exempt Report

## What's on it?

## Report Details

Results are displayed showing the customer name, invoice number, license, exempt tax amount, services and non-services performed and invoice total.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- These reports document all exempt sales for audit purposes. The QuickTouch system allows you to set fleet accounts up to automatically be tax exempt for all invoices that service their vehicles. If you see an unfamiliar name on this report, you should question the legitimacy of their tax exemption status.
- Become familiar with state and local policies regarding tax exemption; keep the proper forms on hand so that you can provide them to the customer for their convenience.


## What's in it?

| A | Customer | Name of tax exempt customer |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Invoice Number | Invoice number where the tax exempt transaction was recorded |
| C | License | License Plate Number of the vehicle that was serviced on this tax exemption |
| D | Exempt Tax | The amount of tax which was omitted from the invoice |
| E | Service | A parts and labor breakdown of the tax exempt invoice |
| F | Non Service | A parts and labor breakdown of any non service items sold on the tax exempt invoice. <br> Note: Non service items are any parts, labor, or other inventory items sold outside of <br> a preset service |
| G | Invoice Total | Total amount of the invoice after taxes have been removed and all coupons and <br> discounts have been applied |
| H | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the report <br> was generated or other store specific information. |

## Tax Exempt Report

Sage Quick Lube
All Records Between 05/01/2010 and 05/08/2010


Date for which the


### 2.8 Co-Op Report

## What is it?

The Co-Op report was designed for franchisee reporting. This report is only enabled if the Franchise setup option is enabled in Owner Setup. This report gives an all inclusive form that an owner or manager can use to verify weekly sales totals and royalty amounts to be paid, and is generally sent to the parent company.

## Why is it useful?

The Co-Op Report will save you time in making percentage calculations based on your franchise agreement. The Co-Op report will automatically generate the correct information and all you have to do is verify, sign and submit it.

## Where is it?

2 - Period End Processing
6 - Reprint Sales Reports
8 - More Sales Reporting
1 - Co-Op Report

## What's on it?

## Service Order Ticket Information

The service order ending number keeps a running tally of the number of tickets processed since the beginning of your business year.

## Sales

This section displays the totals of all sales numbers for the specified week, less discounts, coupons and non-taxable refunds, calculating your net sales amount for current week and month-to-date.

## Percent of Net Sales

This is the percent of your net sales payable to the franchise company. This number will vary depending on the franchise agreement.

## Owner/Manager Signature

This line is intended for an authorized signature before the Co-Op report is submitted.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- Taking the time to setup the Co-Op report initially will save a lot of time when reporting royalties.


## What's in it?

| A | Ending Number This Week | Total year to date invoice count. Note: This is a whole number, not a <br> dollar amount |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Ending Number Last Week | The total number of invoices at the close of last week ([B] = [A] - <br> [C]) |
| C | Total Service Orders | Total invoice count for the week you are reporting. Note: This is a <br> whole number, not a dollar amount |
| D | Other Service Orders <br> Processed | Total number of bay deletes and voids for the week |
| E | Total Service Orders Enclosed | All service orders in which the customer was invoiced and qualifies <br> for royalty reporting (Total Service Orders Enclosed $=[\mathrm{C}]-[D])$ |
| F | Sales Total | Total sales amount for the week, displayed for current week and <br> month-to-date |
| G | Less Discounts | Total amount of discounts applied for the week, deducted from the <br> Sales Total |
| H | Less Coupons | Total amount of coupons applied for the week, deducted from the <br> Sales Total |
| I | Less Non-Taxable Refunds | Total amount of non-taxable refunds for the week, deducted from the <br> Sales Total |
| J | Net Sales | Net Sales is the amount you are left with after all discounts, coupons, <br> and refunds have been applied to the sales total (Net Sales = [F] - <br> [G] - [H] - [I]) |
| K | Percent of Net Sales | Per your franchise agreement, the percent of sales and dollar amount <br> to be paid in royalties for the period |
| L | Signed | This line is intended for an authorized signature |
| M | Service Order Tickets | Invoice count, invoice average net sales, and quick sale count totals <br> are all displayed here |
| N | Service Counts | Number of each service performed during the period |
| O | Non Service Counts | Number of each non-service performed during the period |
| P | Week Ending | The last day of the week which you are reporting on. Usually the <br> same day the report is generated |

## Sage Corp \#99

Weekly Sales Report
Week Ending Saturday, May 82010
Sage Quick Lube \# 1
18 N. Village Ave. EXTON, PA 19341

(Owner/Manager)

### 2.9 Vital Statistics

## What is it?

The Vital Statistics or Vital Stats report is one of the most comprehensive reports in the QuickTouch System. The Vital Stats Report is a broad overview of the business as a whole including all sales figures, invoice details, exceptions, as well as statistical labor information. It is designed to be an executive summary showing all areas of the business in one place. This report can be run for a single date or for a specified date range.

## Why is it useful?

This is an owner or managing partner report. It is a quick way to see all summarized details of the business on one report. It can be used for presentations to banks or other vendors that require an overview of the operation.

## Where is it?

2 - Period End Processing
6 - Reprint Sales Reports
8 - More Sales Reporting
2 - Vital Statistics

## What's on it?

## Sales Summary

In this section you'll find all of your essential sales data. The Sales Summary includes all of the services and goods sold, number of each service sold, sales amount, cost amount, profit percentage and percent of sales for each service. You'll also find percent of customers who purchased each service and the average amount of each service sold.

## Cash Adjustments

This section details all pay in/pay out and refund amounts for the date or date range specified.

## Transaction Detail

The Transaction Detail section displays all pay types and their corresponding sales amounts for the day or date range specified. This section also includes your starting/ending drawer amounts, net sales, AR payments, adjustments, bank deposit and drawer over/short information.

## Labor Info

This section calculates labor information based on employee hours and revenues sold. See Page 2 of Center Defaults in General Setup Options for more information on labor statistics.

## Sales Info

This section provides summarized details on sales totals, sales tax, coupon and discounts, and fleet sales for the day or date range specified.

## Ticket Info

The Ticket Info section of the report includes important information such as net ticket average, average wait time, percentage of repeat customers and total vehicle count.

## Inventory Info

This section displays any adjusted, restocked or received inventory for the day or specified date range. You will also find information for ordered or outside purchase inventory in this section.

## Invoice Info

This section details often-overlooked invoice information. It includes starting and ending invoice numbers, voids, bay deletes and restorations. This is an important audit section and is used in combination with the Exception Report and the Daily Activity Journal.

## Advertising

The Advertising section of this report contains count and percentages of new and repeat customers for the day or specified date range.

## Profit Summary

This section provides a detailed analysis of sales figures, discounts, cost of goods and resulting profits. The profit summary is additionally broken down by sales type, week-to-date, month-to-date, year-to-date and their corresponding percent of sales totals.

## AR Summary

This section provides a summary snapshot of all accounts receivable information including sales, payments on account and the overall $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ balance outstanding.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- This report is the owner's or managing partner's key report. It should be reviewed on a daily basis to help manage the operation. All details are summarized making it an easy report to help quickly assess successes or problem areas that need to be looked at in more detail. Note: this report may take longer to generate when running it for extended date ranges.

What's in it?

| A | Number of Service | Number of times each of the services was sold for the day or <br> date range selected |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Sales Amount | The total sales amount of each service sold |
| C | Cost Amount | The total cost of parts sold for each service listed |
| D | Profit Percent | Cost Amount / Sales Amount x 100 = Profit Percent |
| E | Percent of Sales | The percent of total sales that each service represents |
| F | Percent of Customer | Percent of customers who purchased this service |
| G | Average Amount | Average amount this service has sold for during the selected <br> period |
| H | Total Sales | Total of all sales before tax, coupons and discounts are <br> applied |
| I | Net Sales | Total gross amount of all sales [B] minus discounts, coupons <br> and refunds for the day week or month. Amount is shown <br> with and without gift card sales. A gift card sales total is <br> also shown here. |
| J | Quick Sales | Total amount of all Quick Sales |
| K | Vehicle Invoices | Total amount of sales excluding Quick Sales |
| L | Cash Adjustments | Details any pay-ins, pay-outs or refunds |
| M | Transaction Detail | Total amount of each pay type |
| N | Starting Drawer | The day's starting cash drawer fund |
| O | Net Sales + Tax | The amount for each pay type including sales tax |
| P | AR Payments | The amount of any fleet account payments received on <br> account |
| Q | Drawer Adjusts | The amount of manual cash adjustments made by an <br> operator to the cash drawer |
| R | Bank Deposits | Total amount of your bank deposits for the day or date range <br> specified |
| S | Left in Drawer | The amount of money left in the cash drawer at End-of-Day. <br> Generally, this number should match your starting drawer <br> fund |
| T | Over or Short | Amount of any discrepancies in system and cashier totals. <br> This is the difference between what the computer expected <br> in the drawer at day-end and the amounts the operator <br> actually counted |
| Labor Info | Sales is the total of all labor portions of the services sold. <br> Hours is the labor rate (setup in Center Defaults) divided <br> into the Sales. Hrs/Veh is Hours divided by the number of <br> vehicles serviced and Sales/Hr is Sales divided by hours <br> defined in setup of Center Defaults |  |
|  |  | Ther |


| V | Sales Info | A summary of sales, discounts, coupons, tax and fleet charge amounts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | Ticket Info | Shows Ticket Average, Average Wait Time, Percentage of Repeat customers, and the Total vehicles serviced |
| X | Restocked | Total value of all inventory restocking performed |
| Y | Adjusted | Total value of all inventory adjustments performed |
| Z | Transferred | Total value of all inventory that has been transferred from this location |
| @ | Ordered | Value of inventory currently on a purchase order but not yet received |
| AA | Outside Purchases | Dollar value of outside purchases (non-stock items) |
| AB | Invoice Count | Total number of invoices processed |
| AC | Start | This number represents the first invoice number for the period |
| AD | End | This number represents the last invoice number for the period |
| AE | Voids, Refunds, Bay Deletes, Restored | Number of voids, refunds, bat deletes, restores performed |
| AF | Advertising | The heading for the advertising section of the Vital Statistics report. |
| AG | Advertising Type | The various types of advertising methods that were indicated for new customers for the time period for which the report was generated. |
| AH | Percent of Total | Percentage of customers per advertising type |
| AI | Week to Date | A running total of sales figures for the week included in the date or date range specified |
| AJ | Percent of Sales | The percent of total sales for each revenue category for the week being reported |
| AK | Month to Date | A running total of sales figures for the month |
| AL | Percent of Sales | The percent of total sales for the month |
| AM | Year to Date | A running total of sales figures for the year |
| AN | Percent of Sales | The percent of total sales for the year |
| AO | Sales W/O Tax | Totals sales not including tax collected |
| AP | Discounts, Coupons, Refunds | Total amount of discounts, coupons and refunds applied for WTD, MTD and YTD |
| AQ | Cost of Sales | Total cost of parts sold for WTD, MTD and YTD |
| AR | Inventory Adjustments | Total value of inventory adjustments for WTD, MTD and YTD |
| AS | Gross Profit | Net sales amount after tax, discounts, cost of parts and adjustments are removed ([AQ] - [AR] - [AS] - [AT] = [AU]) |


| AT | Over or Short | Total amount of end-of-day cash drawer overages and <br> shortages for WTD, MTD and YTD |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AU | Estimated Overhead | Based on estimated store overhead setup in QT 8-2-Center <br> Defaults- page 2 |
| AV | Estimate Labor | Based on estimated overall labor setup in QT 8-2-Center <br> Defaults- page 2 |
| AW | Estimated Profit | Estimated net profit based on Gross Profit minus estimated <br> store overhead and estimated store labor as setup in QT 8-2- <br> Center Defaults- page 2 |
| AX | Open Balance | Total of all A/R fleet account balances at beginning date of <br> report |
| AY | Sales | Total amount of all fleet transactions occurring during the <br> day or date range specified |
| AZ | Debits | Total amount of any debits applied to fleet accounts |
| AAA | Interest | Total amount of interest charged to fleet accounts (if any) |
| AAB | Payment Discounts | Total amount of discounts applied to fleet accounts |
| AAC | Credits | Total amount of any credits applied to fleet accounts |
| AAD | Payments | Total amount of any payments on account applied to fleet <br> accounts |
| AAE | New Balance | Total balance of fleet A/R, after new transactions, debits, <br> interest, discounts, credits and payments have been applied <br> to the open balance |
| AAF | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the <br> location where the report was generated or other store <br> specific information |

## Vital Statistics




### 2.10 Sales Description

## Sales Description

## Sage Quick Lube \#99



### 2.11 Pay In/Out Report

## What is it?

The Pay In/Pay Out Report provides a record of any time a user has removed or added funds to the cash drawer through the Pay-in or Pay-out function. This report can be run for a date range, single date or all dates.

## Why is it useful?

The Pay In/Pay Out report documents pay-in and pay-out amounts and can be used to reconcile money that was removed or added to the drawer. These are a normal function and do not affect sales. Pay in/outs are designed to allow the operators to pay vendors for outside parts, buy miscellaneous supplies, empty the vending machine cash into the drawer so it can be deposited with the normal end-of-day sales cash, and so on. All pay-outs should have a receipt that matches the pay-out amount on the system.

## Where is it?

2 - Period End Processing
6 - Reprint Sales Reports
8 - More Sales Reporting
4 - Pay In/Pay Out Report

## What's on it?

## Report Transactions

The Pay In/Pay Out Report transactions are grouped by time, date, type, description, user name, amount and payment type.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- Every pay-out should be reconciled with the vendors' receipts or invoices. As in our example, if funds have been removed from the cash drawer to make an outside parts purchase, you should use this report to verify the pay-out amount by matching it to the vendors receipt/invoice.


## What's in it?

| A | Time | Time of day of the Pay In/Out performed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Date | The date on which the Pay In/Out occurred |
| C | Type | The type of activity that occurred. Pay-in would indicate that funds were added to the <br> cash drawer. Pay-out would indicate that funds were removed from the cash drawer |
| D | Description | A text field, user-entry description of the reason for funds being added to or removed <br> from the cash drawer |
| E | User Name | The name of the person who processed the Pay In/Out |
| F | Amount | Amount of funds removed or added to the cash drawer |
| G | Payment Types | The type of payment removed or added to the cash drawer (cash, check, etc.). This <br> would generally be cash |

## PayIn-PayOut



Total Records Processed: 4
TOTAL PAID IN PAYMENT: 5.91
TOTAL PAY-OUT PAYMENT: 40.00

### 2.12 Till Report

## What is it?

If your store uses the multi-till function (multiple cashiers using multiple cash drawers), the Till Report will replace your Day End Journal. Similar to that report, the Till Report provides end-ofday cash, check and credit card totals. The information provided within the report helps you to verify and reconcile your bank deposit from more than one cashier and cash drawer.

## Why is it useful?

The Till Report is designed to be used with multiple till functionality. Multiple tills might be enabled for several different reasons, but the most common use is to transition between cashier shift-changes. This gives each cashier individual accountability for their own till during their shift. It is also used for store configurations that have cashier stations at every bay and therefore use multiple cash drawers.

## Where is it?

## 2 - Period End Processing

6 - Reprint Sales Reports
8 - More Sales Reporting
5 - Till Report

## What's on it?

## Cash Reconciliation

If you choose to verify your tills by counting each individual denomination, the Cash
Reconciliation will be displayed here. If you verify only the overall cash total, the system will display a total amount, only, and it will show zeros for each denomination. In our following sample report, Till \#1 and Till \#2 have verified each denomination.

## Cash Drawer Summary

The Cash Drawer Summary is a complete listing of the verified totals for all pay types. The amounts are displayed for system total, user-verified total and an over/short listing that details any discrepancies that may exist between the two.

## Till Summary

A final sum of all tills opened and closed for the day. The amounts are displayed for system total, user-verified total and an over/short listing that details any discrepancies between the two.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- It is good practice to count each denomination of money in each till. This will cause the system to produce more detail in the report and allow you to find discrepancies more easily.
- The Till Report should be reviewed daily for any abnormalities in cash drawer totals. Small discrepancies are to be expected from time-to-time, but any discrepancies with a large dollar amount or patterns of repeated over/short activities should be investigated and reconciled.


## What's in it?

| A | Till Number | This number indicates the order in which tills were opened for the day. Till \#1 <br> would be the first till opened for the day and so on |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | User | The name of the user who opened the till |
| C | Open | The system time when the till was opened |
| D | Close | The system time when the till was closed |
| E | Open (column) | The amount and count of each denomination of money the till was opened with |
| F | Close (column) | The amount and count of each denomination of money the till was closed with |
| G | System | System totals for all pay types for the day |
| H | User | User-verified totals for all pay types for the day |
| I | Over/Short | All variances in amounts between computer-expected system totals and user- <br> verified totals |
| J | Till Total System | Sum of all pay types in the individual till as calculated by the system |
| K | Till Total User | Sum of all pay types in the individual till as verified by the user |
| L | Till Summary System | System totals for all tills including all pay types for the day |
| M | Till Summary User | User-verified totals for tills including all pay types for the day |
| N | Over/Short | Total sum of variance in amounts between system totals and user verified totals <br> for all tills for the day |
| O | Total of All Tills | System, user-verified, and over/short totals for all tills for the day |
| P | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information |

Till Report
Sage Quick Lube All Records With a Date of 05/09/2010

Date for which the report was generated




### 2.13 Daily Sales Summary

## What is it?

The Daily Sales Summary is an overview of all the day's sales numbers broken down by Transaction Summary, Transaction Analysis, Labor Analysis, Coupon/Discount Analysis, and Inventory Analysis. It is similar to the Vital Statistics Report but is designed to be more of a daily operational management report.

## Why is it useful?

This report is a great overview of the entire day's business on a concise, one-page report. You can keep a close eye on items that are crucial to your bottom line such as Labor cost and Cost of Goods sold. You can also monitor your Ticket Average and average bay times for the day. Many of the statistics on this report drill down to more operational specifics than other sales-oriented reports. This is an important report for managers and owners to scrutinize on a daily basis.

## Where is it?

2 - Period End Processing
6 - Reprint Sales Reports
8 - More Sales Reporting
6 - Daily Sales Summary

## What's on it?

## Transaction Summary

This area focuses on invoicing and shows summaries of gross sales, minus coupons, refunds, discounts, to calculate Net Sales. The report then adds your sales tax and gift (card) sales to calculate your Ticket Total.

In addition, there is a series of operational statistics that detail the realities of the day's activity in the store. They include number of invoices, average service time, ticket average and amount over base amount, bay times and counts, and daily open and close times.

## Transaction Analysis

This area of the report details totals by pay type and lists pay-ins and outs.

## Labor Analysis

This area focuses on labor cost as a percentage of your net sales. This is a great tool to use as a yardstick to keep labor costs within a profitable range. Note: if you do not use QuickTouch to clock-in and clockout your employees the report will display zeroes in the wages and labor cost fields. Cost of goods is then subtracted to show a Gross Profit amount.

## Coupon/Discount Analysis

This analysis is a detailed breakdown of coupons and discounts showing total amounts for the day.

## Inventory Analysis

This analysis displays a starting dollar amount of your total inventory value, plus/minus any adjustments and then an ending inventory value.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- Set goals for your business on the three main aspects in which you have control: Ticket Average, Labor Cost, and Cost of Goods sold (COGS). Use the Daily Sales Summary to see if you are meeting these goals and make adjustments where needed.
- The Daily Sales Summary is a very effective report for seeing the ' 30,000 -foot view' that helps owners manage their businesses more profitably. It is also useful for managers to watch the statistics, like average service time, to help manage the daily operation at the level where 'the rubber meets the road'. This report should be reviewed daily.


## What's in it?

| A | Gross Total Sales | Total dollar amount of daily sales before coupons, discounts and refunds for <br> the date(s) specified in the report options |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Coupons | Total dollar amount of coupons redeemed |
| C | Discounts | Total dollar amount of discounts applied |
| D | Refunds | Total dollar amount of refunds applied |
| E | Net Sales | Net Sales is your total dollar amount after coupons, discounts, and refunds <br> have been applied ([A] - [B] - [C] - [D] = [E]) |
| F | Sales Tax | Total dollar amount of sales tax applied to the invoices |
| G | Ticket Total | Ticket Total is your Net Sales amount with sales tax and gift card sales added <br> ([E] + [F] + [G] = [H]) |
| H | Gift Sales | Total dollar amount of gift card sales. |
| I | Number of Non <br> Quick-Sale Tickets | Total number of non-Quick Sale service invoices processed <br> J <br> Average time per <br> ticket |
| K The average time it took to complete service on customer vehicles |  |  |
| L | Store Ticket Count | Total of all Quick Sale and Non Quick Sale invoices |
| M | Store Base Ticket | This amount is specified in General Setup Options (QT 8-2-Center Defaults, <br> page 2). The amount entered is specific to each business, but the price of <br> your regular full service oil change is what's most commonly used |
|  | Average dollar amount of all invoice types ([H] / [K] = [L]) |  |


| N | \$ Over Base Ticket | The dollar amount over your base ticket ([L]-[M]=N) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O | Average ticket greater than $\$ 5.00$ | Store Ticket Average [L] excluding any invoices that were less than \$5.00 |
| P | Average ticket greater than $\$ 10.00$ | Store Ticket Average [L] excluding any invoices that were less than \$10.00 |
| Q | Average ticket greater than $\$ 15.00$ | Store Ticket Average [L] excluding any invoices that were less than \$15.00 |
| R | First till opened at | If you are using multiple tills, this is the system time in which the first till was verified as open (Note: If run for a date range it will say NA) |
| S | Day End Closing at | The system time in which the End of Day processing took place on the day being reported (Note: If run for a date range it will say NA) |
| T | Location | Role and location of the computer where service time and invoice count will be calculated |
| U | Times | The average time per ticket for each location |
| V | Counts | The total invoice count for each location |
| W | Transaction Types | Daily sales amount totals detailed by pay type |
| X | Credit Card Vouchers | Daily sales amount of transactions using the 'Credit Card' pay types |
| Y | Transaction Total | Sum of all pay types |
| Z | Total Salaried Hours | Total amount of time in which salaried or non-hourly employees were clocked into the system during the period being reported. |
| AA | Total Non-Salaried Hours | Total amount of time in which hourly employees were clocked into the system during the period being reported |
| AB | Non Salaried Hours per Car | Average hours per car to be paid to hourly employees for the day being reported. |
| AC | Total Non Salaried Wages | Total wages to be paid to hourly employees for the day being reported. Calculated by multiplying the individual employee's hours worked by their current pay rate. Total wages is the sum of all employees' individual wages |
| AD | Non Salaried Wages per Car | Average number of hours to be paid to hourly employees for each vehicle. |
| AE | Net Sales | Net Sales is your total revenues after coupons, discounts, and refunds have been applied (see [E] above) |
| AF | Non-Salaried Labor as Percent of Sales | The percentage of labor compared to the net sales ([AB] / [AE] $=[\mathrm{AF}]$ ) |


| AG | Non-Salaried Labor cost per ticket | Total non-salaried wages divided by the number of invoices ([AA] / [K] = [AG] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AH | Cost of Goods Sold | The dollar amount your store has spent on the parts portion of the invoices (cost of goods) |
| AI | Cost of Goods Percent Sold | Cost of goods divided by net sales as a percentage ([AE] / [AB] x $100=[\mathrm{AI}]$ ) |
| AJ | Profit Before Overhead | Net sales minus wages and cost of goods gives a Gross Profit amount ([AB] - $[\mathrm{AA}]-[\mathrm{AE}]=[\mathrm{AJ}])$ |
| AK | Coupons | Total dollar amount of all coupons used with a detail of the individual coupons included |
| AL | Discounts | Total dollar amount of all discounts used with a detail of the individual discounts included |
| AM | Starting Valuation | Total dollar amount of your inventory value at the beginning of the period being reported |
| AN | Adjusted | Total dollar amount of all inventory adjustments that have been performed |
| AO | Restocked | Total dollar amount (cost) of inventory that has been restocked |
| AP | Transferred | Total dollar amount (cost) of inventory that has been transferred using the inventory transfer function |
| AQ | Ending Valuation | Total dollar amount of your inventory value at the end of the period being reported |

## Daily Sales Summary

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Date for which the } \\ & \text { report is generated }\end{aligned}>$ Tuesday, May 4, 2010



Nov 24, 2010 11:53 AM
Sage Quick Lube \#99
Page 1
$\uparrow$
Date and time the
report was printed

## 3 Inventory Reports

The powerful reporting features of the QuickTouch Inventory Management System help you track your inventory and order the right parts at the right time. QuickTouch has a Purchase Order System built in to make ordering, restocking and auditing very simple. The following are examples and explanations of all of the Inventory Management reports that are available from the QuickTouch system.

### 3.1 Inventory Item Listing Report

## What is it?

The Inventory Item Listing Report includes the details of your in-stock parts inventory. There are report options that can be tailored to report low, medium and high details of your inventory. You can also change the sort options to sort the report results alphabetically, numerically or by the sort order specified in your item-level maintenance. Additionally, you can change the report to include 'specific' or 'all' vendors and include 'all negative on-hand quantities' that currently exist in your system.
The QuickTouch system will sell negative amounts if the parts are actually available. This could occur if a parts order has been delivered but the Purchase Order has not been posted. When the order is posted, the inventory restocking will add the received amount to the negative quantity onhand and end up with the correct on-hand levels.

## Why is it useful?

Your inventory is one of the largest monetary investments in your store and one that you have control over. The value, performance and accuracy of your inventory are highly important to the profitability of your business.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
1 - Item Listing Report

## What's on it?

Report Details
This report lists every item (part) in your inventory. The report is organized by stock number, description, last cost, selling price, quantities, mark-up, premium amount and whether the item is taxable. On this report you will also find the vendor you buy from, any special pricing categories you have setup for fleets or customers that get automatic discounts, and ordering information.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- This report is used to review all aspects of your parts inventory. It can also help you spot any outside parts purchases (parts-on-the-fly) that were accidentally added as a stocked inventory item. Once identified, the item can easily be removed through inventory item maintenance.
- You can use this report as a negative on-hand report by specifying the "Show Negative On Hand" option. Items with amounts less than zero should be identified and accounted for.
- The "Specific Vendors" feature is also quite useful in providing your vendors with a listing of their items which you carry in your store.


## What's in it?

| A | Stock Number | Also referred to as the part number or item number, this is the alpha-numeric code <br> that the system uses to identify parts and other inventory items. This is generally <br> the same stock number that your vendor uses to reorder the part |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Description | Description of the inventory item. The description is often what prints on the <br> customers' invoices and should be customer-friendly |
| C | Last Cost | The most current (last) purchase cost of the inventory item. This is a 'replacement <br> costing' methodology and the last cost is applied to all on-hand items for purposes <br> of inventory valuation |
| D | Selling Price | Selling price refers to the price set for this item in the "selling price" field of <br> Inventory Item Maintenance. It is the price you would sell this part for outside of <br> a service |
| E | Minimum On Hand | MOH refers to the minimum number of the item you wish to have in stock. When <br> you reach this minimum, the system will add this item to the next purchase order <br> generated for this vendor |
| F | Quantity On Hand | QOH refers to the current quantity of the item on hand. If the report indicates a 3 <br> in this field, there should actually be 3 of this item in stock |
| G | Carton Quantity | Carton quantity is specified in Inventory Item Maintenance and refers to the <br> packaging of a particular item. For example, a carton of oil filters usually <br> contains 12 filters. Setting this amount allows the ordering and restocking <br> functions to post inventory by carton rather than by individual item |
| H | Markup Amount | You can set the Selling Price to a specific dollar amount as described above ([D]) <br> or you can allow the system to calculate the selling price as a percent over cost. <br> The markup amount will be expressed as a dollar amount (cost x Markup\% = <br> Markup Amount). Generally, this is only used where a round number is not |
| required and the pricing is not published. Parts that are directly sold to your |  |  |
| customers should be a fixed selling price so the amount is a round number, i.e. |  |  |
| \$8.99, \$10.99. Markup amounts will not calculate to an even retail amount |  |  |$|$| I Premium Amount | Premium amount refers to an additional charge when using this part within a <br> fixed-price service. Often used for up-charge on cartridge and diesel oil filters. <br> Generally applies to any part that the cost of the part is unusually expensive |
| :--- | :--- |
| J | Taxable |
| Indicates whether the inventory item is taxable when sold. For example, state <br> inspection stickers may be stocked and sold as a part but are not a taxable item |  |


| K | Service Price | The price this item will be sold for, if sold within a service that is set to 'actual <br> parts' pricing. **Shows on Medium Detail Report** |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| L | Special Pricing | If you have specified special pricing categories within Inventory Item <br> Maintenance the A, B, and C pricing categories will be displayed here. This is <br> useful for pricing a fleet account that, per your agreement with them, they receive <br> $10 \%$ off all parts purchased. The parts can be setup with all A level prices 10\% <br> off and then in Fleet setup, you simply mark the fleet account to use A-level <br> pricing throughout. **Shows on Medium Detail Report** |
| M | Pricing Method | Pricing method for the inventory item. Options are Fixed, Variable and Markup as <br> defined in Inventory Item Maintenance. Fixed is sold at the price specified, <br> Variable asks for the amount during invoicing, and Markup uses a markup <br> percentage to generate the price. **Shown on High Detail Report** |
| N | Order Method | Method of ordering the inventory item. Options are Fixed and Auto which is set <br> in Inventory Item Maintenance. Fixed is the amount to order every time the <br> minimum is reached. Auto calculates the order amount based on a user-defined <br> timeline of actual usage and a user-defined future number of days to stock for. <br> **Shown on High Detail Report** |
| O | Current Vendor | Refers to the supplier where you purchase the item from. This is set in Inventory <br> Item Maintenance. **Shown on High Detail Report** |
| P | Standard Order | Refers to the carton quantity for a standard order when the item is also set to Fixed <br> order method. This option is set in Inventory Item Maintenance. **Shown on <br> High Detail Report** |
| Q | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information |

How the report results


May 3, 2010 1:55 PM

# Item Listing - Med Detail <br> Sage Quick Lube 5/3/2010 <br> Grouped by Inventory Group - Oil Filters - Sorted by Alphabetic 

| STOCK NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LAST } \\ & \text { COST } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SELL } \\ & \text { PRICE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { SVC } \\ \text { PRICE } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MIN } \\ \text { ON } \\ \text { HAND } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { CART } \\ \text { QTY } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MARK } \\ \text { UP } \\ \text { AMT } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PREM } \\ \text { AMT } \end{array}$ | TAX | A | SPECIAL PRICING B | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | OIL FILTERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OF1 | Oil Filter | 1.690 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 24 | 23 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF104 | Oil Filter | 2.640 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF106 | Oil Filter | 1.940 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 24 | 31 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF108 | Oil Filter | 2.340 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 24 | 9 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF109 | Oil Filter | 2.050 | 5.99 | 5.99 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF11 | Oil Filter | 1.910 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 12 | -2 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF12 | Oil Filter | 1.760 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF153 | Oil Filter | 3.500 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 0.00 | 4.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF156 | Oil Filter | 5.250 | 9.99 | 9.99 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0.00 | 6.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF159 | Oil Filter | 4.350 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 36 | 24 | 12 | 0.00 | 4.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF161 | Oil Filter | 2.000 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 4 | 48 | 1 | 125.00 | 2.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF162 | Oil Filter | 5.250 | 11.81 | 7.25 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 125.00 | 6.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF164 | Oil Filter | 5.250 | 11.81 | 7.25 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 125.00 | 6.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF165 | Oil Filter | 1.490 | 3.35 | 7.00 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 125.00 | 0.00 | NO | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF167 | Oil Filter | 2.450 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0 | 56 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF169 | Oil Filter | 5.000 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0.00 | 7.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF172 | Oil Filter | 2.500 | 6.25 | 0.00 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 150.00 | 3.00 | YES | \$5 Dis | 5\% Dis | \$10 Up |
| OF173 | Oil Filter | 6.000 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0.00 | 7.00 | YES | \$5 Dis | 5\% Dis | \$5 Up |
| OF19 | Oil Filter | 1.690 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 6 | 48 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF2 | Oil Filter | 1.940 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 24 | -2 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF21 | Oil Filter | 1.670 | 2.99 | 2.99 | 12 | 59 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF22 | Oil Filter | 2.750 | 6.19 | 3.99 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 125.00 | 2.00 | YES | \$5 Dis | 5\% Dis | \$5 Up |
| OF23 | Oil Filter | 1.910 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 24 | 5 | 10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF26 | Oil Filter | 1.730 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF27 | Oil Filter | 2.190 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF28 | Oil Filter | 1.920 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 24 | 57 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF29 | Oil Filter | 1.690 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF3 | Oil Filter | 1.840 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF30 | Oil Filter | 2.040 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF31 | Oil Filter | 2.440 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF33 | Oil Filter | 1.990 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 24 | 64 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF34 | Oil Filter | 1.890 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 12 | 37 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF35 | Oil Filter | 2.840 | 4.99 | 4.99 | 24 | 2 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF37 | Oil Filter | 2.100 | 4.99 | 4.99 | 12 | 52 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF38 | Oil Filter | 1.890 | 5.99 | 5.99 | 12 | 70 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF39 | Oil Filter | 2.190 | 5.99 | 5.99 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF41 | Oil Filter | 3.840 | 5.99 | 5.99 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF42 | Oil Filter | 2.070 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6 | 45 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF45 | Oil Filter | 1.690 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF47 | Oil Filter | 4.250 | 8.99 | 8.99 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 0.00 | 4.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF48 | Oil Filter | 1.750 | 4.99 | 4.99 | 6 | 52 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF49 | Oil Filter | 7.840 | 8.99 | 8.99 | 6 | 31 | 12 | 0.00 | 6.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF51 | Oil Filter | 3.130 | 5.99 | 5.99 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF52 | Oil Filter | 2.860 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36 | 5 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF53 | Oil Filter | 6.870 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 0.00 | 4.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF55 | Oil Filter | 4.340 | 6.99 | 6.99 | 24 | 16 | 12 | 0.00 | 4.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF56 | Oil Filter | 6.140 | 5.99 | 5.99 | 24 | 11 | 6 | 0.00 | 5.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF57 | Oil Filter | 6.610 | 5.99 | 5.99 | 24 | 8 | 12 | 0.00 | 6.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF58 | Oil Filter | 3.050 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 0 | 24 | 12 | 0.00 | 4.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF59 | Oil Filter | 4.840 | 5.99 | 5.99 | 24 | 15 | 12 | 0.00 | 4.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OF60 | Oil Filter | 8.840 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 24 | 14 | 0 | 0.00 | 8.00 | YES | N/A | N/A | N/A |

# Item Listing - High Detail 

Sage Quick Lube
5/3/2010
Grouped by Inventory Group - Oil Filters - Sorted by Alphabetic

| STOCK NUMBER |  | DETAIL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF159 | $\mathrm{M} \longrightarrow$ | Description: Pricing Method: Order Method: Spec. Pricing A: Current Vendor: | Oil Filter  <br> Fixed Selling Price: <br> Fixed Min On Hand: <br> $0.0 \%$ Discount  <br> NAPA  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.99 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | Last Cost: Service Price: Standard Order: B: 0.0\% Discount 90 Days Usage: | $\begin{aligned} & 4.350 \\ & 7.99 \\ & 2 \\ & 0.00 \end{aligned}$ | Taxable: <br> Premium Amount: Carton Quantity: <br> C: 0.0\% Discount | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & 4.00 / \mathrm{Svc} \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |
| OF161 | $\rightarrow$ | Description: <br> Pricing Method: Order Method: Spec. Pricing A: Current Vendor: | Oil Filter <br> Markup \% Markup \%: <br> Fixed Min On Hand: <br> 0.0\% Discount <br> Parts Warehouse | $\begin{aligned} & 125.00 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | Last Cost: <br> Standard Order: <br> B: 0.0\% Discount <br> 90 Days Usage: | 2.000 12 0.00 | Taxable: <br> Premium Amount: Carton Quantity: <br> C: 0.0\% Discount | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & 2.00 / \mathrm{Svc} \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| OF162 | $0^{\prime}$ | Description: <br> Pricing Method: Order Method: Spec. Pricing A: Current Vendor: | Oil Filter <br> Markup \% Markup \%: <br> Fixed Min On Hand: <br> 0.0\% Discount <br> NAPA | $\begin{aligned} & 125.00 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | Last Cost: <br> Standard Order: <br> B: $0.0 \%$ Discount <br> 90 Days Usage: | $\begin{aligned} & 5.250 \\ & 1 \\ & 1.00 \end{aligned}$ | Taxable: <br> Premium Amount: Carton Quantity: <br> C: $0.0 \%$ Discount | YES <br> 6.00/Svc <br> 1 |
| OF164 |  | Description: <br> Pricing Method: Order Method: Spec. Pricing A: Current Vendor: | Oil Filter <br> Markup \% Markup \%: <br> Fixed Min On Hand: <br> 0.0\% Discount <br> Parts Warehouse | ${ }_{1}^{125.00}$ | Last Cost: <br> Standard Order: <br> B: 0.0\% Discount <br> 90 Days Usage: | $\begin{aligned} & 5.250 \\ & 2 \\ & 1.00 \end{aligned}$ | Taxable: <br> Premium Amount: Carton Quantity: <br> C: $0.0 \%$ Discount | YES <br> 6.00/Svc <br> 12 |
| OF165 |  | Description: Pricing Method: Order Method: Spec. Pricing A: Current Vendor: | Oil Filter <br> Markup \% Markup \%: <br> Fixed Min On Hand: <br> 0.0\% Discount <br> Parts Warehouse | ${ }_{0}^{125.00}$ | Last Cost: <br> Standard Order: <br> B: 0.0\% Discount <br> 90 Days Usage: | $\begin{aligned} & 1.490 \\ & 0 \\ & 2.00 \end{aligned}$ | Taxable: <br> Premium Amount: Carton Quantity: <br> C: $0.0 \%$ Discount | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NO } \\ & 0.00 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| OF167 |  | Description: Pricing Method: Order Method: Spec. Pricing A: Current Vendor: | Oil Filter  <br> Fixed Selling Price: <br> Auto Average Days: <br> $0.0 \%$ Discount  <br> Parts Warehouse  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.00 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | Last Cost: Service Price: Days to Order: B: 0.0\% Discount 90 Days Usage: | $\begin{aligned} & 2.450 \\ & 2.00 \\ & 14 \\ & 1.00 \end{aligned}$ | Taxable: <br> Premium Amount: Carton Quantity: <br> C: $0.0 \%$ Discount | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & 0.00 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| OF169 |  | Description: Pricing Method: Order Method: Spec. Pricing A: Current Vendor: | Oil Filter  <br> Fixed Selling Price: <br> Auto Average Days:  <br> $0.0 \%$ Discount  <br> Parts Warehouse  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.00 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | Last Cost: Service Price: Days to Order: B: $0.0 \%$ Discount 90 Days Usage: | $\begin{aligned} & 5.000 \\ & 7.00 \\ & 14 \\ & 1.00 \end{aligned}$ | Taxable: <br> Premium Amount: Carton Quantity: <br> C: $0.0 \%$ Discount | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & 7.00 / \mathrm{Svc} \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| OF172 |  | Description: Pricing Method: Order Method: Spec. Pricing A: Current Vendor: | Oil Filter <br> Markup \% Markup \%: <br> Auto Average Days: <br> Fixed $\$ 5.00$ Discount <br> NAPA | $\begin{aligned} & 150.00 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | Last Cost: <br> Days to Order: <br> B: $5.0 \%$ Discount <br> 90 Days Usage: | 2.500 14 0.00 | Taxable: <br> Premium Amount: Carton Quantity: <br> C: Fixed $\$ 10.00$ Mark | YES 3.00/Svc 12 |
| OF173 |  | Description: Pricing Method: Order Method: Spec. Pricing A: Current Vendor: |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.00 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | Last Cost: Service Price: Days to Order: B: 5.0\% Discount 90 Days Usage: | $\begin{aligned} & 6.000 \\ & 7.00 \\ & 14 \\ & 2.00 \end{aligned}$ | Taxable: <br> Premium Amount: Carton Quantity: <br> C: Fixed $\$ 5.00$ Markup | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & 7.00 / \mathrm{tm} \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |

Date and time the report


### 3.2 Inventory Value Report

## What is it?

The Inventory Value Report provides total current inventory value for accounting and management purposes. It lists the current on-hand amounts and multiplies it by the last cost for each inventory item number in your system. The last page of the report will summarize the results by inventory group, vendor and the total replacement cost on hand. If you need the value for a previous date, see the Inventory Value Snapshot report. Report options are customizable and the items can be sorted alphabetically or numerically, grouped by vendor or item group, and you can include 'all' or 'single' for groups and vendors.

## Why is it useful?

After taking a physical inventory stock check and making the necessary adjustments to the on-hand system totals (see Inventory Adjustment), this report tells you exactly what your total current inventory value is. Run this report on the last day of the month or accounting period to update the accounting system. It is the report to use to manage overall dollar levels tied up in inventory stock.

Where is it?
3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
2 - Inventory Value Report

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The main section of the report contains all inventory stock items matching the optional criteria you selected when generating the report. The results are displayed by vendor, stock number, description, last cost, minimum stock level, current on-hand, current on-order quantities and the inventory value. Note: the last 90 -day usage is also shown. This is helpful in determining whether the current minimum stocking levels are set correctly.

## Summary by Inventory Group

This section details the total inventory value for each inventory item group and a combined overall total.

## Summary by Vendor

This section details same total inventory value for each vendor. The overall total value of the inventory is also displayed here.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The inventory value report should be printed monthly for accounting purposes. It should also be used to manage the overall stock level and revenue tied up in the store's inventory.


## What's in it?

| A | Vendor | Refers to the supplier who you purchase the item from. This is set in <br> Inventory Item Maintenance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Stock Number | Also referred to as the item number or part number, this is the alpha- <br> numeric code that the system, the operators and the vendors <br> understand when buying or selling parts and other inventory items |
| C | Description | Description of the inventory item. This detail is a customer-friendly <br> description of their parts purchases |
| D | Last Cost | The most current vendor cost of the inventory item |
| E | Minimum On Hand Units | MOH refers to the minimum number of the item you wish to have in <br> stock. When you reach this minimum, the system will automatically <br> list this item on the next printing of a Stock Reorder Report or <br> Purchase Order |
| F | Quantity On Hand Units | QOH refers to the actual quantity on-hand of the item listed. If the <br> report shows a '3' in this field, there should be 3 of these in stock. <br> QOH should regularly be verified with a physical inventory to insure <br> that inventory valuation and reordering are accurate |
| G | On Order Units | The number of units of this inventory item that are on an active (not <br> yet received) purchase order |
| H | Inventory Value | Total dollar inventory value of the item. This is the quantity on-hand <br> times the last cost ([H] = [D] x [F]) |
| I | Previous 90 Day Units | Number of this item sold during the previous 90 days before the <br> report date |
| J | Value of Inventory Group | Total dollar value of all items contained for every inventory group as <br> specified in the report options |
| K | Total Value of Inventory Value of Inventory | Summary by Vendor |
| Total dollar value of all combined inventory groups listed above |  |  |
| Total dollar value of all combined vendors listed above |  |  |
| N Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location <br> where report was generated or other store specific information |  |



# Inventory Value Report 

Sage Quick Lube 5/3/2010<br>Grouped by Inventory Group - Oil - Sorted by Alphabetic



### 3.3 Inventory Worksheet

## What is it?

The Inventory Worksheet is a detailed list of item (stock) numbers that are included in the total store's inventory. It is formatted to provide a worksheet to perform physical inventory and document the counts and discrepancies of inventory that should be on-hand. This worksheet is generally used monthly or quarterly to verify that the quantities on-hand match the system's quantities. Report options are customizable and include sorting alphabetically or numerically, grouping by vendor or item group, and you can show 'all' or 'specific' item groups and vendors.

## Why is it useful?

Checking physical inventory takes time and discipline. The Inventory Worksheet is designed to make verifying your current inventory levels go much more smoothly. Discrepancies in the on-hand counts can be adjusted (with audit reporting) using the Inventory Adjustment function in Inventory Maintenance.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
3 - Inventory Worksheet

## What's on it?

## Worksheet

The main section of the report is a complete listing of all of your inventory items as specified in the report criteria. The worksheet lists the items by stock number and description. Blank spaces are provided for you to write in the quantities you count as you perform the physical inventory. The System Total can be printed on the report or omitted. Omitting the total the system expects ensures that the operator's count will be accurate. If the owner or manager is performing the count, showing the system total is a convenient way to see immediately if an item's count is off.

Selling price, minimum on-hand quantity, and previous 90-day units sold are also shown for each item on this worksheet. If your inventory reordering method is set to 'Fixed', this is an excellent time to compare the Minimum On-hand Units to the last 90 -days' activity to make sure that your minimums make sense. This is a great way to keep your total inventory value at the optimal amount. This is not necessary if you set your inventory reordering to 'Auto'. Setting items to 'Auto' tells the computer to ignore the minimum levels and automatically decide reorder quantities based on actual usage. 'Auto' is the most accurate and preferred ordering method for all inventory.
This report can also used as a price sheet for air filters, cabin filters, and so on, since it does not show the cost.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- Inventory management practices vary between businesses. The longer the period between inventory checks, the more variance that will exist between the QuickTouch system totals and physical totals. Slow periods of customer activity are typically used for store maintenance but should also be used for inventory level checks to keep the system totals accurate.
- Ultimately, parts theft and un-recorded service activity can only be audited through inventory stock-level reconciliation. Any inventory adjustments made to hide theft, are recorded permanently on the Inventory Adjustment Audit Report. In addition, keeping accurate system stock levels makes regular purchase ordering a simple and quick task.


## What's in it?

| A | Stock Number | Also referred to as the item or part number, this is the alpha-numeric code <br> that the system, the operators and the vendors use to identify parts and other <br> inventory items |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Description | Customer-friendly description of the inventory item |
| C | Inventory Levels/ <br> Physical Location | These spaces are provided for you to document your quantity counted in <br> each of physical locations where the part is stocked. The multiple spaces <br> are provided because inventory is not always stored in one place. You may <br> have cases of oil filters in storage and in each of the lube pits, all of which <br> need to be accounted for |
| D | Physical Total | The physical total is your total count of the inventory item after adding each <br> item in every location. This is the number you would need to adjust <br> inventory to if the system total is different |
| E | System Total | The quantity on-hand of the inventory item that the system expects to be <br> counted. If this count differs from the physical count above, an inventory <br> adjustment needs to be performed for this item |
| F | Selling Price | The price at which the part is sold (if not included in a service) |
| G | Minimum On Hand Units | MOH refers to the minimum number of the item you wish to have in stock. <br> When you reach this minimum, the system will automatically list this item <br> on the next printing of a Stock Reorder Report or Purchase Order. The <br> MOH is not used if 'Auto' order method is setup for the item |
| H | Previous 90 Day Units | Number of items sold during the previous 90 days before the report date |
| I | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where <br> the report was generated or other store specific information |

## Inventory Worksheet



May 3, 2010 2:08 PM

### 3.4 Stock Reorder Report

## What is it?

The Stock Reorder Report lists all of the items that need to be reordered, based on the ordering method for each item (Minimum Level with Standard Order or Automatic). This report is normally printed for each vendor and is used to place an order.

## Why is it useful?

If ordering has been properly configured on your QuickTouch system, using the reorder report can save you countless time in manually checking items before placing a stock order. The system automatically checks every stock item to see if it has fallen below the necessary stock level and, if so, it is added to the reorder report. Stock items where the on-hand levels are still above the minimum levels will be skipped until the next reorder report is run.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
4 - Item Listing Report

## What's on it?

## Report Detail

The report lists all stock items that need to be reordered. Details include stock number, item description, last cost, minimum and actual on-hand level, carton quantity, standard reorder amount, suggested order amount, and a blank space to write in the actual amount you would like to order. This allows you to manually override the order amount when you know demand will be higher or lower than usual.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Reorder Report should be printed and submitted to your vendors on a weekly basis to ensure proper stocking levels and best possible service times. Improper stock levels may require purchasing parts from outside vendors which can have dramatic impact on your cost-of-goods and customer satisfaction.
- The QuickTouch system allows for minimum stock levels to be set for each item in Item Maintenance. It is a 'Fixed' method of restocking. It is preferable to set each item to 'Auto' order method where the minimum stock level is ignored and instead, the system calculates the optimal restocking amount based on actual usage for the prior 90 days. This is more accurate and will help you trim your inventory investment down to the optimum.
- It is very important to perform regular physical inventory checks. The reorder report is a simple way to reorder exactly the right number of stock items every time but it is based on accurate stock levels inside the system. Physical inventory adjustments will insure proper reordering. In addition, it is an important audit mechanism to insure that all inventory purchased is being used on customer vehicles and is being charged for. Physical adjustments should be an infrequent occurrence and increases in frequency should be reconciled.


## What's in it?

| A | Stock Number | Also referred to as the item or part number, this is the alpha-numeric <br> code that the system, the operators and the vendors use to identify parts <br> and other inventory items |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Description | Description of the inventory item |
| C | Last Cost | The most current cost of the inventory item |
| D | Minimum On Hand Units | MOH refers to the minimum number of the item you wish to have in <br> stock. When you reach this minimum, the system will add this stock item <br> to the report |
| E | Quantity On Hand Units | QOH refers to the current quantity on-hand of the item in your stock. If <br> the system indicates a 3 in this field, there should actually be 3 of these <br> items in stock |
| F | Carton Quantity | Carton quantity is specified in Inventory Item Maintenance and refers to <br> the vendor's packaging of each item. For example, a carton of oil filters <br> usually contains 12 filters. Setting this amount correctly allows ordering <br> and restocking of the inventory by carton rather than by the number of <br> individual items |
| G | Standard Order Carton | Standard Order refers to the carton quantity for a standard order when the <br> item reaches the minimum level and needs to be reordered |
| H | Suggested Order Carton | The number of cartons the system believes you should order based on all <br> criteria set forth in your ordering and report options |
| I | Actual Order Carton | This empty space is intended for you to enter your final order quantity <br> after reviewing the suggested order. The Reorder report is then ready to <br> be faxed or e-mailed to your vendor for fulfillment |
| J | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location <br> where the report was generated or other store specific information |

## Reorder



### 3.5 Vendor Listing Report

## What is it?

The Vendor Listing Report is a simple report providing a complete listing of all of your vendors and their contact information that is stored in the QuickTouch system.

## Why is it useful?

This report is useful for quickly identifying vendor names, phone or fax numbers and business contacts. It is a handy reference and can be used like a printable rolodex for all of your vendors.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
5 - Vendor Listing Report

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Vendor Listing Report is a complete listing of every vendor entered into your QuickTouch system. The vendors are listed by name, address and business contact. Vendors are entered and updated in the system using the Vendor Maintenance function.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- Use the Vendor Listing report to find important information about your vendors. Your vendor list is used by many of the inventory reports that offer the option to print the report with separation by vendor. Every inventory item in the system should have the correct vendor associated with it.


## What's in it?

| A | Vendor Name | The company name for this vendor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Address | The business address for this vendor |
| C | Contact | The person listed as the business contact for this vendor |
| D | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information |

## Vendor List



Misc.

|  | E-mail: |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NAPA | 39 Main St. |  |
|  | EXTON, PA 19341 |  |
|  | Phone: 895-623-1458 |  |
|  | Fax: 895-323-2652 |  |
|  | E-mail: Ralph@napa.exton.com |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 382 W. Ninth St |  |
|  | IMMACULATA, PA 19345 | Dave |
|  | Phone: 895-658-2314 |  |
|  | Phone Two: 895-265-6526 |  |
|  | Fax: 895-226-2552 |  |
|  | E-mail: Dave@OilDistri.com |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 49 Lake Dr. |  |
|  | KENNETT SQUARE, PA 19348 | Keith |
|  | Phone: 895-632-5256 |  |
|  | Phone Two: 895-621-4520 |  |
|  | Fax: 895-216-8152 |  |
|  | E-mail: Keith@PartsWarehouse.com |  |



### 3.6 Stock Sales Report

## What is it?

The Stock Sales Report lists all stock items sold on a certain date or within a date range. The details of this report list the item group, the quantity sold, cost and selling prices, markup and profit percentages, and the minimum stock levels. The report gives the option to sort by the Slowest selling or Fastest selling parts, in addition to the default sorting method by Item Group.

## Why is it useful?

The stock sales report can be used to validate your minimum stock levels by comparing it to the actual usage. It also highlights those stock sales that generate the most profit. Non-stock item sales are shown at the end of the report with a stock number and description. This is a great way to decide if a frequently used item that is being purchased from an outside vendor should become a stock item. Stock item purchases from a primary vendor are typically less expensive that spur-of-the-moment outside purchases. By using the Slowest Selling sort option for a large date range, you can quickly see which products are not selling and you can make adjustments in your preset ordering levels.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
6 - Stock Sales Report

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Stock Sales Report lists all of the items sold within the date or date range specified.

## Subtotal

Following the listings in each item group, there is a subtotal showing a total amount sold for that item group.

## Grand Total

The grand total combines the subtotals of each item group to show the final quantities sold, average total cost, total sales and gross profit.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The stock sales report should be run daily or whenever you would like to see what was sold on a given date or date range. It should be run with some regularity to watch for non-stock item purchases as described above.


## What's in it?

| A | Stock Number | Also referred to as the item or part number, this is the alpha-numeric code that <br> the system, the operators and the vendors use to identify parts and other <br> inventory items |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Description | Description of the inventory item |
| C | Quantity Sold | The total number of times the item was sold for the day or date range |
| D | Average Unit Cost | The average cost for the item sold |
| E | Average Sell Price | The average selling price for the item |
| F | Average Total Cost | The total cost for these items sold |
| G | Total Sales | The total sales amount for this item |
| H | Markup Percent | The percent of markup (the amount over your cost) applied to each stock item |
| I | Gross Profit | Gross profit is equal to your sales price minus your cost ([G] - [D] = [I]) |
| J | Gross Profit Percent | Gross profit shown as a percent ([I] / [G] * 100) |
| K | Minimum On Hand | MOH refers to the minimum number of the item you wish to have in stock. <br> When you reach this minimum, the system add this item to the stock reorder <br> report |
| L | Quantity On Hand | QOH refers to the current quantity of the item in your stock. If the report <br> indicates a 3 in this field, there should actually be 3 of these on-hand |
| M | Quantity Per Day | The Quantity sold per day column shows the average number of units sold per <br> day for the date range of the report. If the report is only run for 1 day, then this <br> column will be the same as the Qty Sold column. |
|  |  | Final totals for quantity sold, average total cost, total sales and gross profit |
| N | Grand Totals | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information |
| O | Report Footer |  |



## Stock Sales

## Sage Quick Lube

## All Sales For 5/1/2010

## Sorted By Item Group

| stock* | description | $\begin{aligned} & \text { QTY } \\ & \text { soLD } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVG UNiT } \\ & \operatorname{cost} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AVG } \\ \substack{\text { SELL } \\ \text { PRICE }} \end{gathered}$ | TOTAL $\operatorname{cost}$ | total sALES | $\begin{gathered} \text { MARK } \\ \text { UP } \% \end{gathered}$ | GROSS PROFIT | $\begin{gathered} \text { GROSS } \\ \text { PROFIT \% } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MIN } \\ \text { ONHND } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { QTY } \\ & \text { ONHND } \end{aligned}$ | QTY PER DAY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SUBTOTAL NON STOCK PARTS | 1.00 |  |  | 4.56 | 5.00 |  | 0.44 |  |  |  |  |
| N | $\longrightarrow$ GRAND TOTALS: | 120.10 |  |  | 408.322 | 720.69 |  | 312.37 |  |  |  |  |

Date and time the report was printed


### 3.7 Service Listing Report

## What is it?

The Service Listing Report provides a complete listing of all of the services that have been entered into your QuickTouch system through Service Maintenance.

## Why is it useful?

The Service Listing Report can be useful in helping you review your services. It can also be used to help you develop your service menu.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
7 - Service Listing Report

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Service Listing report is a complete listing of all of the services you have set up in your QuickTouch system. It is organized by service name, sort order, quick sale capability, parts price minimum/maximum, parts selling price and parts tax. You will also find labor minimum/maximum, selling price and labor tax.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- Use the Service Listing Report to review your service setups and confirm consistency after maintenance.
- Compare your service rates to those of your competitors and if necessary, make pricing adjustments to stay competitive.
- Can be helpful in indentifying services you no longer perform so that they can be removed from the system.


## What's in it?

| A | Service Name | The name of the service, set up in Service Maintenance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Sort Order | Refers to the order in which the service appears on your QuickTouch menu when <br> selling the item. A lower number will move this service closer to the first page of <br> services. These sort numbers can be duplicated; the sort will be alphabetic within <br> a sort order number |
| C | Allow Quick Sale | This option specifies whether the selected service can be sold as a Quick Sale <br> (non-customer/vehicle) |
| D | Parts Minimum | The minimum parts selling price if the service is set up to use variable parts <br> pricing |
| E | Parts Maximum | The maximum parts selling price if the service is set up to use variable parts <br> pricing |
| F | Parts Selling Price | The selling price of a parts if not variable priced or if sold outside of a service |
| G | Parts Tax | Determines whether sales tax is to be charged on the parts portion of a service sale |
| H | Labor Minimum | The minimum labor price if the service is set up to use variable labor pricing |
| I | Labor Maximum | The maximum labor price if the service is set up to use variable labor pricing |
| J | Labor Selling | The fixed labor price for the service if not variable priced |
| K | Labor Tax | Determines whether sales tax is to be charged on the labor portion of a service <br> sale |
| L | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information |



Date and time the


### 3.8 Non-Service Labor Detail

## What is it?

Non-Service Labor Detail is a simple report listing all labor-only transactions which were performed outside of a preset service for a single date, date range or all dates. These labor services were sold through use of the 'Labor' button on the customer invoicing screen.

## Why is it useful?

This report can help you identify services being performed that you may want to consider incorporating into your service menu. It can also help you analyze the pricing of these services and ensure that an adequate amount is being charged for the services performed.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
8 - Inventory Reporting Page 2
1 - Non-Service Labor Detail

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Non-Service Labor Detail report lists invoice number, description typed in by the operator describing what the labor was for, the date performed, amount charged, count and whether or not the transaction was a Quick Sale.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The non-service labor detail should be reviewed periodically to see what services are being routinely performed which are not included in your service menu.
- If your business is primarily an express service center, you may want to minimize this type of transaction, as it is generally a non-standard service and can tie up service bays for an extended period of time.


## What's in it?

| A | Invoice Number | The system-generated invoice number containing the Non-Service Labor <br> transaction |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Name of Service | The description typed in by the operator entered into the labor description field <br> when invoicing the Non-Service Labor transaction |
| C | Date | The system date on which the Non-Service Labor transaction took place |
| D | Amount | Dollar amount of Non-Service Labor sale |
| E | Count | The number of times the particular labor was performed on the invoice |
| F | Quick Sale | Indicates whether the Non-Service Labor transaction was processed as a Quick <br> Sale invoice |

Date for which the Non-Service Labor Detail report was generated $\quad$ Sage Quick Lube


### 3.9 Non-Service Parts Detail

## What is it?

Non-Service Parts Detail is a simple report which lists all parts transactions that were performed outside of a preset service (parts on-the-fly) for a single date, date range, or all dates. These parts were sold through use of the 'Parts' button on the customer invoicing screen.

## Why is it useful?

This report can help you track which parts are being frequently sold outside of preset services. This is especially useful for tracking items such as drain plugs and gaskets that are routinely replaced but would not be added through a service. Note: air filter, cabin air filter, and similar parts should be set up to be sold through a service rather than as a non-service part sale ('Parts' button). An air filter service is an 'installed air filter' and the service detail sections of many of the QuickTouch analysis reports will include these types of services as well.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
8 - Inventory Reporting Page 2
2 - Non-Service Parts Detail

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Non-Service Parts Detail report lists invoice number, item (stock) number, item group, date, amount, cost, quantity, vendor, description, vehicle, whether the item is a stocked part and if the transaction was a quick sale.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Non-Service Parts Detail should be reviewed periodically to see if there are repeated outside purchases made for non-stock items. If you notice repeated purchases for an item, it may be necessary to begin stocking this item to reduce cost-of-goods and customer wait times.


## What's in it?

| A | Invoice Number | The system-generated invoice number containing the Non-Service Parts <br> transaction |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Item Number | Also referred to as the item or part number, this is the alpha-numeric code that the <br> system, the operators and the vendors use to identify parts and other inventory <br> items |
| C | Item Group | The group the item is assigned to if the item already exists in your inventory |
| D | Date | The system date on which the item sale transaction took place |
| E | Amount | Dollar sales amount of item sold |
| F | Cost | The cost of the item |
| G | Quantity | The quantity of the item sold |
| H | Vendor | Vendor information for the item |
| I | Description | Description of the item |
| J | Vehicle | Vehicle information that the part was used on |
| K | Stock Part | Specifies whether the item sold was an item already in inventory. If the item was <br> an outside non-stock purchase, stock part will display 'NO' |
| L | Quick Sale | Indicates whether the item sale was processed as a Quick Sale invoice |
| M | Totals | Total sales amounts of all Non-Service Parts transactions for the date or date <br> range specified. These amounts are then further broken down by Stock and Non- <br> Stock items |
| N | Stock Parts | Total sales amount of all stock parts. Stock parts are anything that was sold from <br> your store's inventory |
| O | Non-Stock Parts | Total sales amount of all non-stock parts. Non-stock parts are outside purchased <br> parts that had to be added to the system before being sold |
| P | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information |

Date range for which
the report was printed

## Non-Service Parts Detail



Date and time the


### 3.10 Inventory Value Snapshot

## What is it?

The Inventory Value Snapshot is similar to the Inventory Value Report, but provides the value of your inventory for a particular day in the past. The report will summarize the results by inventory group and vendor. It also provides the total retail dollar amount of your on-hand inventory for the date specified. Report options include sorting by alpha or numeric and grouping by vendor or item group. You can also include 'all' or 'specific' groups and vendors in your desired report criteria.

## Why is it useful?

With this report, it is possible to determine past inventory values. The most common use of this report is for a comparison of a past inventory value and a current inventory value. This can help you determine if you're inventory is growing, reducing, or remaining at a consistent value.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
8 - Inventory Reporting Page 2
3 - Inventory Value Snapshot

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Inventory Value Snapshot will include the inventory items matching the criteria you selected. These items will be displayed by vendor, stock number, description, last cost, minimum on hand quantity, current quantity and inventory value.

## Summary by Inventory Group

A total dollar value of each inventory group and a total inventory value are displayed in this section of the Inventory Value Snapshot.

## Summary by Vendor

A total dollar value of inventory, grouped by vendor, will be listed in this section of the report.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The standard Inventory Value Report should be run on the last day of every month for accounting purposes (or as needed by accounting). In the event that it is not run on the required day, the Snapshot report can be run for a prior date.
- Reviewing the Inventory Value and Value Snapshot allow you to spot growing inventory or identify inventory that is slow or not moving, allowing you to optimize your inventory investment.


## What's in it?

| A | Vendor | Vendor refers to the supplier that you obtain this item from. This is set up in Inventory Item Maintenance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | Stock Number | Also referred to as the item or part number, this is the alpha-numeric code that the system, the operators and the vendors use to identify parts and other inventory items |
| C | Description | Description of the inventory item |
| D | Last Cost | The most current cost of the inventory item |
| E | Minimum On Hand Units | MOH refers to the minimum number of the item you wish to have in stock. When you reach this minimum, the system will add this item to the reorder report |
| F | Quantity On Hand Units | QOH refers to the current quantity of the item in stock. If the report indicates a 3 in this field, there should be 3 of this item on-hand |
| G | Inventory Value | Total dollar inventory value of the item ([G] = [D] x [F]) |
| H | Value of Inventory Group | Total dollar value of all items contained within the inventory group |
| I | Total Value of Inventory | Total dollar value of all inventory groups listed on the report |
| J | Summary by Individual Vendor | Dollar value of inventory broken down by individual vendors |
| K | Total Value of Inventory | Total dollar value of all inventory listed on the report. Includes all groups and vendors |
| L | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the report was generated or other store specific information |

## Inventory Value Report

Date for which the
report was generated $\quad$ Sage Quick Lube

## Grouped by Inventory Group - Oil - Sorted by Alphabetic



# Inventory Value Snapshot SUMMARY 

## Sage Quick Lube

05/02/10
Grouped by Inventory Group - Oil - Sorted by Alphabetic


Date and time the report


### 3.11 Inventory Restocking Report

## What is it?

The Inventory Restocking Report provides information about items that have been brought into inventory upon receipt of a previous order. The reporting options allow you to report on a specific vendor invoice or purchase order number. It then lists all inventory restocking that was performed for the period requested. The report details each item restocked sorted by item group, the old and new quantities, and the cost of goods received.

## Why is it useful?

The Inventory Restocking report should match the packing slip received from you supplier. These are necessary to reconcile subsequent billing from that supplier as part of the accounting system and accounts payable. It is also useful to verify that inventory is being entered with the correct cost and quantity, which is crucial to maintaining accurate inventory counts and valuation.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
8 - Inventory Reporting Page 2
4 - Inventory Restocking Report

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The report provides a listing of all item numbers which were restocked on or within the date or date range specified. The results are broken down by date and time received, invoice/PO number, item group, stock number, quantities (old, received, new), unit cost and received cost.

## Stocking Summary

This section provides total quantities and costs for each restocked item group for the date or date range specified.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Inventory Restocking report should be printed and given to the accountant or bookkeeper.

Packing slips should be matched to this report to make sure that all ordered stock was actually received.

- When performing inventory restocking, the QuickTouch system will automatically ask if you would like to print a restocking report. This is one of the key 'audit' reports and should always be printed.


## What's in it?

| A | Date Received | The system date in which the inventory was received |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Time | The system time in which the inventory was received |
| C | Invoice/PO Order | The vendor's invoice number or purchase order number used to order and receive <br> the items |
| D | Item Group | The inventory item group that the item is part of |
| E | Stock Number | Also referred to as the item or part number, this is the alpha-numeric code that the <br> system, the operators and the vendors use to identify parts and other inventory <br> items |
| F | Old Quantity | The item quantity on-hand before restocking was performed |
| G | Quantity Received | The item quantity of the inventory being received |
| H | New Quantity | The item quantity on-hand after restocking was performed |
| I | Unit Cost | The most current cost of the inventory item |
| J | Received Cost | The total cost of the received inventory item ([J] = [G] x [I]) |
| K | Entered By | The operator who performed the inventory restocking |
| L | Item Group | The summary of each inventory item group |
| M | Restock Quantity | The summary quantity of inventory items received for each item group |
| N | Restock Cost | The total cost of received inventory items for each item group |
| O | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information. |

Date for which the Inventory Restocking Report
Sage Quick Lube

$\underset{\text { STOCK }}{05 / 02 / 2010-05 / 02 / 2010}$
 384-3922 $\quad$ Oi

| $384-3922$ | Oil |
| :--- | :--- |
| $384-3922$ | Oil |

$384-3922$
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384-392 384-392 384-3922 384-3922 384-3922


| 0 |  | 2 | 2 | 7.900 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0 | G | 2 | 2 | 6.630 |
| 4 | 12 | 16 | 2.050 | 13.800 |
| 0 | 36 | 36 | 1.910 | 68.600 |
| 4 | 12 | 16 | 5.250 | 63.000 |
| 0 | 24 | 24 | 1.940 | 46.560 |
| 5 | 24 | 29 | 1.840 | 44.160 |
| 5 | 12 | 17 | 2.040 | 24.480 |
| 2 | 24 | 26 | 3.840 | 92.160 |
| 5 | 24 | 29 | 4.250 | 102.000 |
| 3 | 12 | 15 | 8.940 | 107.280 |
| 4 | 18 | 22 | 8.740 | 157.320 |
| 2 | 12 | 14 | 2.390 | 28.680 |
| 0 | 5 | 5 | 20.680 | 103.400 |
| 20 | 18 | 38 | 2.870 | 51.660 |
| 18.5 | 18 | 36.5 | 2.870 | 51.660 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 12.960 | 12.960 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 20.150 | 20.150 |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 19.170 | 38.340 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 17.630 | 17.630 |
| 0 | 12 | 12 | 8.825 | 105.900 |
| 2 | 10 | 12 | 2.300 | 23.000 |
| 2 | 10 | 12 | 2.150 | 21.500 |
| 4 | 10 | 14 | 2.150 | 21.500 |
| 0 | 3 | 3 | 3.540 | 10.620 |
| 0 | 3 | 3 | 3.510 | 10.530 |
| Total Cost of Received Items |  | 1.276 .910 |  |  |

RESTOCKING SUMMARY

L $\rightarrow$ ITEM GROUP $\quad$| RESTOCK |
| :---: |
| RUANTITY |

Date and time the report was printed

May 2, 2010 10:20 AM

### 3.12 Inventory Adjustment Report

## What is it?

The Inventory Adjustment Report provides information about the quantities of inventory items that have been adjusted manually. The report can be run for a single date, all dates or a specified date range.

## Why is it useful?

Keeping track of inventory restocking and adjustments is very important for maintaining accuracy in your inventory count and values. This report provides you with the ability to see that inventory is only being manually adjusted with proper justification. Adjustments should be infrequent and are typically performed as a result of a physical inventory check. This report is a permanent record of all adjustments performed.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
8 - Inventory Reporting Page 2
5 - Inventory Adjustment Report

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Inventory Adjustment Report lists all item numbers whose quantities were adjusted on or within the date or date range specified. The list is broken down by date, time, operator reason/description, item group, stock number, quantities (old, received, new), difference, unit cost and difference in cost.

## Adjustment Summary

This section provides total adjusted quantities and costs for each item group for the date or date range specified. It lists negative adjusted quantity, negative adjusted cost, positive adjusted quantity, positive adjusted cost and net adjusted cost for all item groups.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- Excessive inventory adjustments should be a red flag that can sometimes point to missing inventory. Example; an employee services their own vehicle and does an inventory adjustment for the 5 quarts of oil they consumed. Performing an inventory adjustment corrects the inventory on-hand quantity but does not account for the missing oil. The adjustment report will help you reconcile inconsistencies.
- When performing an inventory adjustment, the QuickTouch system will automatically ask you if you would like to print an adjustment report. This report should always be printed and provided to the accountant or bookkeeper.


## What's in it?

| A | Date Adjusted | The system date on which the adjustment was performed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Time | The system time in which the adjustment was performed |
| C | Description | This is a operator-entered text field where the person making the <br> adjustment can describe and account for the reason this adjustment was <br> made |
| D | Item Group | The inventory group which the item belongs to |
| E | Stock Number | Also referred to as the item or part number, this is the alpha-numeric code <br> that the system, the operators and the vendors use to identify parts and <br> other inventory items |
| F | Old Quantity | The on-hand quantity of the item before the adjustment was performed |
| G | New Quantity | The on-hand quantity of the item after the adjustment was performed |
| H | Difference | The difference between the on-hand quantity before and after the <br> adjustment was performed ([H] = [G] - [F]) |
| I | Unit Cost | The most current vendor cost of the inventory item |
| J | Difference Cost | The difference in cost of the inventory resulting from the adjustment |
| K | Entered By | The operator who performed the inventory adjustment |
| L | Item Group | The inventory group which the item belongs to |
| M | Negative Adjustment Qty | The summary of total negative adjustments for each item group |
| N | Negative Adjustment Cost | The summary of total cost of negative adjustments for each item group |
| O | Positive Adjustment Qty | The summary of total positive adjustments for each item group |
| P | Positive Adjustment Cost | The summary of total cost of positive adjustments for each item group |
| Q | Net Adjustment Cost | The total net dollar amount of all negative and positive inventory <br> adjustments for each item group |
| R | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where <br> the report was generated or other store specific information |



Date and time the report


### 3.13 Inventory Transfer Report

## What is it?

An Inventory Transfer is a procedure used to physically and electronically move parts or material from one store location to another. When a transfer is performed within the QuickTouch System a packing slip is generated detailing the transaction. The Inventory Transfer Report provides additional documentation of these store-to-store transactions. This report can be run for a single date, date range, or all dates.

## Why is it useful?

Since store-to-store transfers involve the movement of inventory items with monetary value. Proper record-keeping and verification of these transactions is essential to prevent product loss during transfers. In addition, verifying quantity on-hand amounts before and after an inventory transfer can help reduce costly errors.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
8 - Inventory Reporting Page 2
6 - Inventory Transfer Report

## What's on it?

## Report Details

This report lists items that have been transferred from, or received into the inventory of your store. The report is organized by Item Group, Stock Number, Description, Cost, Quantity \& extended cost.

## All Selected Transfers

This section is a summary of all Inventory transfers performed during the selected date or date range.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Inventory Transfer report should be reviewed weekly in order to ensure that transfers are being performed correctly and all inventory items are accounted for.


## What's in it?

| A | Transfer Number | Number of Transfer being reported. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Date of Transfer | The System Date when the Inventory Transfer was performed. |
| C | Store Number | The Store Number the Transfer is being sent to, or received from. |
| D | Transfer Code | A Unique Numerical Key assigned to each transfer which helps ensure <br> accuracy of each transaction. |
| E | Item Group | The Inventory Group each Inventory item belongs to. |
| F | Stock Number | Item number for each item being transferred. |
| G | Description | Description for each inventory item being transferred. |
| H | Cost | Qnit cost of each inventory item. |
| I | Quantity | Tuantity of inventory item being transferred. |
| J | Extended Cost | item. |
| K | Totals | Total quantity of items transferred during this transfer procedure. |
| L | Total | Total number of items transferred for the given date or date range. |
| M | Total Extended Cost | Total cost of all items transferred for the given date or date range. |
| N | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where <br> the report was generated or other store specific information. |
| O | Packing Slip | A packing slip is generated for each inventory transfer, this document has <br> multiple purposes. It can be used as a pick-list for the sending store and as a <br> check-in list for the receiving store. |

## Inventory Store Transfer Report



| All Selected Transfers |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item Group | Stock Number | Description | Cost | Quantity | Extended Cost |
| Air Filter | A4712 | Air Filter | 4.990 | -1.00 | -4.990 |
| Air Filter | AF110 | Air Filter | 2.250 | -4.00 | -9.000 |
| Air Filter | AF1679 | Air Filter | 6.160 | -5.00 | -30.800 |
| Cabin Air Filter | CAF1702 | Cabin Air Filter | 12.830 | -2.00 | -25.660 |
| Oil | 5W30BLD | 5W30 Blend | 2.870 | -6.00 | -17.220 |
| Oil Filters | OF1 | Oil Filter | 1.690 | 10.00 | 16.900 |
| Serpentine Belt | 5K705 | Serpentine Belt | 22.350 | -1.00 | -22.350 |
| Serpentine Belt | 6K1020 | Serpentine Belt | 18.890 | -1.00 | -18.890 |
|  |  |  | Totals: | -10.00 | -112.010 |
| e the |  |  |  | $L^{\nearrow}$ | $\mathrm{M}^{\top}$ |

All Selected Transfers

Date and time the
report was printed


Nov 19, 2010 2:56 PM



### 3.14 Inventory Reconciliation Report

## What is it?

Reconciliation is an accounting process used to compare two sets of records to ensure that figures are in agreement and accurate. The Inventory Reconciliation Report is used to determine if the values being posted to and sold from your inventory are correct. This report examines the starting inventory value, adds restocking values, adjustments and sales, then totals an ending inventory value.

## Why is it useful?

With this report, it is possible to determine a before and after value for any selected period of time. This report is useful for inventory management and for accounting purposes. It is a comprehensive tracking of all inventory costs moving in and out of your business.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
8 - Inventory Reporting Page 2
7 - Inventory Reconciliation Report

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Reconciliation Report contains the inventory item activity included in the report date-range criteria you specify. The listing includes vendor, stock number, description, last cost, starting quantity, starting inventory value, restock cost, adjustment cost, cost of sales and ending inventory value.

## Summary by Inventory Group

A total cost of inventory activity for each item group and an overall total inventory value are displayed here.

Summary by Vendor
This section displays the total cost of inventory activity by vendor. The total value of the inventory by vendor is displayed here.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- At the end of every month it is a good idea to reconcile your inventory by comparing your parts and oil receipts and packing slips against the reconciliation report.


## What's in it?

| A | Item Type | Also referred to as the Item Group. It's essentially the container for the parts <br> in the system. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Stock Number | Also referred to as the item or part number, this is the alpha-numeric code <br> that the system, the operators and the vendors use to identify parts and other <br> inventory items |
| C | Description | Description of the inventory item |
| D | Last Cost | The most current vendor cost of the inventory item |
| E | Start Quantity On Hand | The starting quantity of the inventory item before restocking, adjustments <br> and sales for the date range specified |
| F | Start Value | The starting total inventory value of the item before restocking, adjustments <br> and sales ([D] x [E] = [F]) |
| G | Restock Cost | The total cost of received/restocked inventory items for each item |
| H | Adjust Cost | The total cost of inventory adjustments for each item |
| I | Transfer Cost | The total cost of inventory transfers for each item |
| J | Cost of Sales | The total cost of all sales of each item |
| K | End Value | The total inventory value of each item after restocking, adjustments and sales |
| L | Start Value | The item group and vendor summary of total inventory value before <br> restocking, adjustments and sales for the date range specified |
| M | Restock Value | The item group and vendor summary of total cost of received/restocked <br> inventory items for all restocked inventory items |
| N | Adjust Value | The item group and vendor summary of total cost of inventory adjustments <br> for all adjusted inventory items |
| O | Transfer Value | The item group and vendor summary of total cost of inventory transfers for <br> all transferred inventory items |
| P | Sales Value | The item group and vendor summary of sales for all inventory items sold <br> within the date range specified |
| Q | End Value | The item group and vendor summary of total inventory value after <br> restocking, adjustments and sales |
| R | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where <br> the report was generated or other store specific information |

## Inventory Reconciliation Report

Date range for which the $\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c}\text { Sage Quick Lube }\end{array}} \begin{aligned} & 5 / 2 / 2010-5 / 2 / 2010\end{aligned}$ report was generated


# Inventory Reconciliation Report Summary 

Sage Quick Lube
5/2/2010-5/2/2010
Grouped by Vendor -


Summary by Inventory Group

| Group | Start <br> Value | Restock <br> Value | Adjust <br> Value | Transfer <br> Value | Sales <br> Value | End <br> Value |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Oil | $9,921.470$ | 103.320 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 303.515 | $9,721.276$ |
| Gear Oil | 442.136 | 67.600 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 88.774 | 420.962 |
| Coolants | 243.400 | 37.500 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 8.850 | 272.050 |
| Total | $10,607.006$ | 208.420 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 401.139 | $10,414.288$ |

Date and time the report


### 3.15 Certificate Activity Report

## What is it?

This report is designed for centers that perform state inspections and emissions and need to track the inspection stickers by certificate number. The Certificate Activity Report lists each sticker number in sequence. This report should be used along with the Certificate Omissions report that indicates discrepancies and missing stickers.

## Why is it useful?

State regulations are strict regarding the issuing and tracking of inspection stickers. Officers from the Department of Transportation may ask you to produce records of your sticker usage with little or no notice. This report gives you the ability to quickly produce a record of these transactions.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
8 - Inventory Reporting Page 2
8 - Inventory Reporting Page 3
1 - Certificate Activity Report

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Certificate Activity Report is a listing that provides the date and time when sticker was issued, the certificate number and all relevant customer and vehicle information.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- To ensure compliance with state and local regulations, the Certificate Activity Report should be reviewed daily for any inconsistencies in certificate numbers and the vehicles they were issued to.


## What's in it?

| A | DatelTime | The system date and time when the certificate was issued |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Invoice Number | The QuickTouch invoice on which the certificate was sold and issued |
| C | License Plate | The license plate number of the vehicle being issued the certificate |
| D | Customer Name | Customer name for the vehicle being issued the certificate |
| E | Certificate Number | The actual number of the sticker or certificate being issued. Note: the numbering <br> system used here will vary greatly depending on your state but should be entered <br> exactly as it appears on the certificate |

Date range for which the report is generated

## Certificate Activity Report

Sage Quick Lube
All Records Between 05/01/2010 and 05/05/2010

| $\mathrm{A} \longrightarrow$ Date / Time |  | License Plate | Customer Name | ber |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | GIFT CERTIFICATE |  | D |
| 05/01/2010 09:25 AM | 2357 | - | TEMP | 10254 |
| 05/02/2010 09:51 AM | 2383 | - | TEMP | 10256 |
| 05/02/2010 10:21 AM | 2384 | PA-DKE4293 | Vanessa Carter | 10257 |
| 05/02/2010 01:03 PM | 2392 | - | TEMP | 10258 |
| 05/03/2010 11:08 AM | 2409 | - | TEMP | 10260 |
| 05/03/2010 04:48 PM | 2423 | - | TEMP | 10261 |
| 05/04/2010 11:15 AM | 2431 | - | TEMP | 10262 |
| 05/04/2010 12:34 PM | 2434 | PA-GHJ4532 | John Smith | 10263 |
| 05/04/2010 04:47 PM | 2443 | - | TEMP | 10264 |
| 05/05/2010 03:27 PM | 2462 | PA-CGH4583 | Donald Ellis | 10267 |

### 3.16 Certificate Omissions Report

## What is it?

The Certificate Omissions Report is a complementary report to the Certificate Activity report and is intended to track certificate numbers and ensure that they are being entered in a continuous numerical order. This report indicates where there are gaps in sticker continuity.

## Why is it useful?

This report allows you to quickly identify when state inspection stickers are missing. Since these are state controlled, it is imperative that every sticker be accounted for. Officers from the Department of Transportation may ask you to produce records of your sticker usage with little or no notice. This report gives you the ability produce documentation quickly and easily and allows you to catch any discrepancies before they result in costly penalties.

## Where is it?

3 - Inventory and Service Management
7 - Inventory Reporting
8 - Inventory Reporting Page 2
8 - Inventory Reporting Page 3
2 - Certificate Omissions Report

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Certificate Omission Report is a listing that provides the date and time when sticker was issued, the certificate number and relevant customer and vehicle information. Omitted certificate numbers are highlighted on this report and indicate that are missing.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- To ensure compliance with state and local regulations, the Certificate Omissions Report should be reviewed daily to spot any inconsistencies in certificate numbers and the vehicles they were issued to.


## What's in it?

| A | Certificate Number | The actual number of the inspection sticker or certificate being issued. <br> Note: the numbering system used here will vary greatly depending on your <br> state but should generally be entered exactly as it appears on the certificate |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | DatelTime | The system date and time when the certificate was issued |
| C | Invoice Number | The QuickTouch invoice number on which the certificate was sold and <br> issued |
| D | License Plate | The license plate number of the vehicle being issued the certificate |
| E | Customer Name | Customer information for the vehicle being issued the certificate |
| F | Certificate Number Missing | Notification that a certificate number was omitted and there is a break in <br> the continuous numerical order |
| G | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where <br> the report was generated or other store specific information |

## Certificate Omissions Report

| Date range for which the |
| :---: |
| report was generated |

All Records Between 05ick Lube $05 / 01 / 2010$ and 05/05/2010


## 4 Employee Reports

A wide variety of reports are available to help you review and evaluate employee time, earnings, and performance. The following are examples and explanations of all of the Employee Management reports built into every QuickTouch system.

### 4.1 Employee Profile

## What is it?

The Employee Profile report is a listing of all employees' employment information. These details include demographics, hire date and payroll information. The report can be run for a single or all employees.

## Why is it useful?

This report allows you to document all your employees' information on a single report. You can use this report to review each employee's information for accuracy. It is especially useful if you use the QuickTouch system for time-clock tracking and reporting for payroll as this report shows details including: regular and overtime wages, payroll history and last wage change. It also summarizes quarterly and year-to-date wage totals.

## Where is it?

4 - Employee Management
5 - Employee Reporting
1 - Employee Profile

## What's on it?

## Employee Information

In the Employee Information section you will find demographic and personal details about the employee. It lists ID number, name, address, telephone number, social security number and date hired. If the employee no longer works for your business the termination date will also appear in this section.

## Current Payroll Information

The Current Payroll Information section of the report provides valuable detail about the employee's wages. Regular pay rate, overtime pay rate, date and overtime requirements will be displayed in this section of the Employee Profile.

## Payroll History

This area of the Employee Profile will list the employee's previous pay rate or rates, if applicable.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The employee profile should be reviewed on a regular basis or anytime a change is made to an employee's information. Since this information is critical to payroll reporting, it is important to verify the information its accuracy.
- The employee profile contains sensitive information such as; pay rate, social security number and other privileged information. The use of security groups is recommended to limit access to Employee Maintenance and Employee Reporting.


## What's in it?

| A | Employee ID | Refers to the code the employee uses to sign into the QuickTouch <br> system |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Name | Name of the employee |
| C | Address | Address of the employee |
| D | Phone Number | Telephone number of the employee |
| E | Social Security Number | Social security number of the employee |
| F | Date Hired | The date on which the employee was hired |
| G | Date Terminated | The date of the employee's termination, if applicable |
| H | Employee Active | Designates whether the employee is active or has been deactivated from <br> access to the QuickTouch system |
| I | Regular Pay Rate | Base hourly pay rate for each employee |
| J | Overtime Pay Rate | Overtime hourly pay rate for each employee |
| K | Effective Date | The date that the current pay rate took effect |
| L | Hours Needed for Overtime | The specific numbers of hours that need to be worked in a pay period <br> before overtime pay rates apply |
| M | Overtime Calculated By | Overtime can be calculated by day, period or both. Note: this can be <br> specified on Page 2 of Employee Maintenance |
| N | Payroll History | The history of each employee's last 4 pay rate amounts |
| O | Quarter To Date Gross Earnings | The total amount earned by the employee for the current quarter |
| P | Year To Date Gross Earnings | The total amount earned by the employee for the current year |
| Q | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location <br> where the report was generated or other store specific information |

## Employee Profile



### 4.2 Employee Time Sheet

## What is it?

The Employee Time Sheet report displays all of the hours an employee was clocked into the QuickTouch system for the date or date range selected. The report can be run for a specific employee or all employees, set to print one or multiple employees per page, include employees with no activity, and even include an option to print an employee signature line.

## Why is it useful?

Using the Employee Time Sheet can potentially eliminate the usage of traditional time sheets and the tediousness of clocking in and out on a punch clock. This increases efficiency through automation by allowing the QuickTouch system to manage all time-clock functions for your employees. This report lists all hours worked for every employee and can be used as documentation for payroll. This report is a complementary report to the Employee Earnings report which shows actual wages.

## Where is it?

4 - Employee Management
5 - Employee Reporting
2 - Employee Time Sheet

## What's on it?

Time Sheet
Breaks down the daily hours worked for each employee, followed by a total of all hours worked for the pay period. The results of this report are listed by employee ID number, name, day of week, date, clock in/out times, hours worked and the lengths of their breaks.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The employee time sheet should be reviewed weekly or bi-weekly depending on your payroll period.
- The employee reports contain sensitive information such as; pay rate, social security number, and other privileged information. The use of security groups is recommended to limit access to Employee Maintenance and Employee Reporting.


## What's in it?

| A | Employee ID | Refers to the code the employee uses to log onto the QuickTouch system |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Employee Name | Name of the employee whose time is being reported |
| C | Day | Day of the week when the employee was clocked into the QuickTouch system |
| D | Date | System date when the employee was clocked into the QuickTouch system |
| E | Clock In | System time when the employee clocked into the QuickTouch system |
| F | Clock Out | System time when the employee clocked out of the QuickTouch system |
| G | Hours Worked | Total time the employee was clocked into the QuickTouch system, displayed in tenths <br> of an hour format |
| H | Breaks | Total time the employee was clocked out of the system for designated breaks, <br> displayed in tenths of an hour format |
| I | Subtotal | Provides the total hours worked for each day of the week |
| J | Employee Total | The total hours the employee worked for the payroll period or selected date range |
| K | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the report <br> was generated or other store specific information |

1 Ron Young

| Sun | 5/2/2010 | 7:57:19 AM - | 12:45:36 PM | 4.80 | . 45 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sun | 5/2/2010 |  |  |  |  |
| Sun | 5/2/2010 | 1:12:13 PM - | 4:59:38 PM | 3.79 |  |
|  |  |  | SUB-TOTAL: | 8.59 | . 45 |
| Mon | 5/3/2010 | 7:59:52 AM - | 11:30:13 AM | 3.51 | . 50 |
| Mon | 5/3/2010 |  |  |  |  |
| Mon | 5/3/2010 | 12:00:06 PM - | 5:05:02 PM | 5.08 |  |
|  |  |  | SUB-TOTAL: | 8.59 | . 50 |
| Tue | 5/4/2010 | 7:59:14 AM - | 11:30:36 AM | 3.52 | . 50 |
| Tue | 5/4/2010 |  |  |  |  |
| Tue | 5/4/2010 | 12:00:06 PM - | 5:20:02 PM | 5.33 |  |
|  |  |  | SUB-TOTAL: | 8.85 | . 50 |
| Wed | 5/5/2010 | 7:53:40 AM - | 1:30:09 PM | 5.61 | . 50 |
| Wed | 5/5/2010 |  |  |  |  |
| Wed | 5/5/2010 | 2:00:05 PM - | 5:05:52 PM | 3.10 |  |
|  |  |  | SUB-TOTAL: | 8.71 | . 50 |
|  |  | EMPLOYEE TOTAL: |  | 34.74 | 1.95 |

Date and time the


### 4.3 Employee Earnings Report

## What is it?

The Employee Earnings Report is very similar to the Employee Time Sheet but provides a summary of employee hours and earnings for each employee rather than time clock hours, only. The report can be run for a date or date range, specific employee or all employees, set to print one or multiple employees per page, show employees with no activity, and include an option to print an employee signature line.

## Why is it useful?

Using the time clock functionality of QuickTouch can potentially eliminate the usage of traditional time sheets and the tedium of clocking in and out on a punch clock. This increases efficiency through automation and allows the QuickTouch system to manage all time-clock functions for your employees and repot that information for payroll processing.

## Where is it?

4 - Employee Management
5 - Employee Reporting
3 - Employee Earnings

## What's on it?

## Report Details

Lists each employee, totals all regular and overtime hours worked for the pay period and extends their hours against regular and overtime pay rates to show total earnings.

## Grand Total

A summarized total of all employees' regular and overtime hours worked and total earnings for the report period.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- At the end of every pay period, this report can be submitted to your payroll service for pay check processing. It includes all information required to successfully generate pay checks for all employees listed.
- The employee file contains sensitive information such as; pay rate, social security number, and other privileged information. The use of security groups is recommended to limit access to Employee Maintenance and Employee Reporting.


## What's in it?

| A | Employee ID | Employee ID refers to the code this employee uses to sign into the QuickTouch <br> system |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Employee Name | Name of the employee whose time is being reported |
| C | Social Security Number | Social Security Number of each employee |
| D | Rate | Overtime and Regular Pay Rate for each employee |
| E | Hours | Total time for regular and overtime hours, displayed in 1/10's of an hour, that <br> each employee was clocked-in to the QuickTouch system |
| F | Earnings | Total regular and overtime hours, multiplied by the pay rates, shows total wage <br> earnings for each employee ([D] x [E] = [F]) |
| G | Regular | Summary of total of all regular hours worked and earnings for all employees for <br> the period selected |
| H | Overtime | Summary of total of all overtime hours worked and earnings for all employees <br> for the period selected |
| I | Grand Total | Grand total of all regular and overtime hours and earnings for all employees for <br> the period selected |
| J | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information |



### 4.4 Employee Sales Tracking

## What is it?

The Employee Sales Tracking Report is used to track all of the services performed by your employees during a given date or date range. The report is designed to be run by position, as specified on the actual customer's invoices (upper bay, lower bay, manager and courtesy). It can also be generated by employee name and can be set to include or exclude item grouping codes for services sold.

## Why is it useful?

The Employee Sales Tracking Report is used to track services performed by each individual employee. It measures performance and provides supplemental documentation for employee pay rates, promotions, incentives and/or commissions based on services sold and revenues generated.

## Where is it?

4 - Employee Management
5 - Employee Reporting
4 - Employee Sales Tracking

## What's on it?

## Specific Position Section

This section of the Employee Sales Tracking Report provides a list and count of the services performed and total revenue generated by each employee for the specified position.

## Summary

The Summary section combines all service activity for each employee and includes detailed summary statistics. This report allows you to specify which positions you would like to be included in order to summarize the employees' production only when they were in a particular position. Including grouping codes in the report results will help to further determine the amount of services an employee sold and what items were sold with each service.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Employee Sales Tracking Report should be reviewed as needed to evaluate individual employee sales.
- The Grouping Codes feature [Q] can be utilized by setting them up in the Inventory Item Maintenance screen for the item included in the service.


## What's in it?

| A | Service | The name of each service performed by the employee |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Employee Name | Name of the employee(s) for which the report was generated |
| C | Service Totals | Total count and sales amounts of individual services performed <br> by each employee |
| D | Service Count | Total number of services performed by each employee |
| E | Service Amount | Total sales amount of services performed (shown for each <br> individual employee and totaled for all employees in the right <br> hand column) |
| F | Average Service | The average sales amount of services performed |
| G | Non-Service Parts Count | Total number of parts sold which were not part of a preset service |
| H | Non-Service Parts Amount | Total sales amount of all parts sold which were not part of a <br> preset service |
| I | Average Non Service Parts | The average sales amount of all non-service parts sold outside of a <br> preset service |
| J | Invoice Count | Total number of invoices that each employee processed while in <br> the particular position |
| K | Gross Invoice Amount | Total sales amount of all invoices processed |
| L | Average Gross Invoice | The Ticket Average based on the Gross Invoice Amount K /J = <br> L |
| M | Coupon Discount Amount | Total dollar amount of all coupons and discounts applied to <br> invoices |
| N | Refund Amount | Total dollar amount of refunds applied to invoices |
| O | Net Non Quick Sale Invoice Amount | Total net sales amount of all non quick sale invoice transactions |
| P | Average Non Quick Sale Net Invoice | The average net sales amount of all non quick sale invoice <br> transactions (ticket average) |
| Q | Grouping Codes | If the 'include grouping code' option has been enabled, services <br> sold will display their appropriate grouping codes here |
| R | Number of Invoices | Total number of invoices that each employee processed |
| S | Position | Employee position specified on the customer's invoice |
| T | Amount | Total sales amount of services performed |
| U | Total Time | Total amount of time (in minutes) the employee spent performing <br> services |
| V | Average time per car | Average time (in minutes) an employee spent performing services |
| W | Service Count | Total number of services performed by selected employee |
| X | Amount | Totallar amount of services sold by selected employee |


| Y | Percent of Sales | Percent of total sales for each service sold |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Z | Percent of Customer | Percent of total customer sales for each service |
| AA | Total Dollar Sales | Total dollar amount of each service sold for the selected employee |
| AB | Traffic In | Shows hourly traffic breakdown for the selected employee |
| AC | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the <br> location where the report was generated or other store specific <br> information |



## Employee Sales Tracking

## Sage Quick Lube

## All Records Between 05/01/2010 and 05/03/2010 <br> Grouped by Employee




Date and time the


May 3, 2010 5:09 PM

### 4.5 Employee Service

## What is it?

The Employee Service report is a complementary report to the Employee Sales report. It details which employees are performing which services and their productivity. To use this report you must first enable the option "Ask for Employees" on page 2 of Service Management for any service you wish to report employee service details. This report is not based on the positions the employee were in. Services with this feature activated will ask for specific employee names as part of the customer invoicing.
The report can be run for a single date or date range, specific employee or all employees, set to print one or multiple employees per page and whether to include employees with no activity.

## Why is it useful?

The Employee Service Report is used to track specific services performed by each individual employee. This feature and report enables you to track employee service activity and provide incentives for merit bonuses or commissions for those specific services performed.

It is also a great productivity tool to evaluate employee performance as sales per hour.

## Where is it?

4 - Employee Management
5 - Employee Reporting
5 - Employee Service

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Employee Service Report lists employee ID number, name, hours for date range, service names, number of services performed and sales amounts generated.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- This report can be used for several different purposes including individual employee evaluation and goal setting, bonus or commission calculations, or used comparatively to gauge employee performance against all employees.


## What's in it?

| A | lD\# | Refers to the code the employee uses to sign into the QuickTouch system |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Employee Name | Name of the employee whose services are being reported |
| C | Hours for Date Range | The amount of hours the employee was clocked-in during the reported date range |
| D | Service | The specific name of each service performed |
| E | Number of Vehicles | Total number of vehicles the employee serviced |
| F | Position | Identifies which position the employee was working in when the invoice was <br> processed. Note: The "Ask for Employees" option allows a \#1 (primary) and \#2 <br> (eccondary) position to be entered for each service. These positions should not be <br> confused with the 'Upper Bay' and 'Lower Bay' positions that are shown on the <br> Employee Sales report |
| G | Sales | Total sales amount for each service performed |
| H | Hours per 8 Hour Shift | Number of hours the employee was clocked-in during a normal 8 hour shift |
| I | Sales per Hour | Amount of sales per each hour the employee was clocked in |
| J | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information |

## EMPLOYEE SERVICE

| Date range for which the |
| :--- |
| report was generated |$\quad$| Sage Quick Lube |
| :--- |

05/01/2010-05/02/2010


1 Ron Young
17.03 Hours For The Date Range

|  | WORKER 1 POSITION |  |  |  | WORKER 2 POSITION |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SERVICE | \# VEH. | SALES | \#/8 HRS | SALES/HR | \# VEH. | SALES | \#/8 HRS | SALES/HR |
| Wiper Blades | 2 | 22.98 | 0.94 | 1.35 | 2 | 22.98 | 0.94 | 1.35 |
| Serpentine Belt | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2 | 119.98 | 0.94 | 7.05 |
| Transfer Case | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 39.99 | 0.47 | 2.35 |
| Auto Trans Service | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 54.99 | 0.47 | 3.23 |
| Air Filter | 1 | 31.99 | 0.47 | 1.88 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Breather Element | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 3.99 | 0.47 | 0.23 |
| Fuel Filter | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 49.99 | 0.47 | 2.94 |
| TOTALS: |  | 54.97 |  |  |  | 291.92 |  |  |

4 Brian Jones
15.13 Hours For The Date Range

|  | WORKER 1 POSITION |  |  |  | WORKER 2 POSITION |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SERVICE | \# VEH. | SALES | \#/8 HRS | SALES/HR | \# VEH. | SALES | \#/8 HRS | SALES/HR |
| Fuel Injection Service | 1 | 79.99 | 0.53 | 5.29 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Air Filter | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 19.99 | 0.53 | 1.32 |
| ATF Fluid Exchange | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 129.99 | 0.53 | 8.59 |
| TOTALS: |  | 79.99 |  |  |  | 149.98 |  |  |

$5 \quad$ Rich Lewis $\quad$ 10.25 Hours For The Date Range

|  | WORKER 1 POSITION |  |  |  | WORKER 2 POSITION |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SERVICE | \# VEH. SALES | \#/8 HRS | SALES/HR | \#EH. | SALES |  |

Date and time the


### 4.6 Time Clock Audit Report

## What is it?

The Time Clock Audit Report provides a listing of every time an adjustment has been made to an employee's time clock records. The report can be generated for a single date or date range, specific employee or all employees, set to print one or multiple employees per page and whether to include employees with no activity. The Time Clock Audit Report also includes an option to print an employee signature line that is used for shift verification.

## Why is it useful?

Time clock adjustments are expected, but should be audited and reconciled. Time clock adjustments effect wages and should be performed by authorized personnel, only. Security Management should be set up to limit access to adjustments. The QuickTouch system records adjustments permanently and the Audit report can be re-generated for any date.

## Where is it?

4 - Employee Management
5 - Employee Reporting
6 - Time Clock Audit Report

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Time Clock Audit Report displays employee name, day of week, date, original clock in/out times, total hours, edited clock in/out times, edited total hours, breaks and time difference.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Time Clock Audit Report should be reviewed regularly to insure that all final time clock reporting is accurate. Adjustments to actual employee clock-in and clock-out times should be infrequent since it is designed operate as an automatic punch clock.


## What's in it?

| A | Employee Name | Name of the employee whose time clock adjustment is being reported |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Day | Day of the week when time clock adjustment was performed and name of <br> person authorizing the adjustment |
| C | Date | System date when the time clock adjustment was performed |
| D | Clock In | Original clock-in time before adjustment was made |
| E | Clock Out | Original clock-out time before adjustment was made |
| F | Total Hours | Total employee hours worked prior to any adjustments being made |
| G | Edited Clock In | The adjusted clock-in time |
| H | Edited Clock Out | The adjusted clock-out time |
| I | Edited Total Hours | Total employee hours worked after any adjustments have been made |
| J | Breaks | Total time employee spent on break, if applicable |
| K | Time Diff | Total difference in time between the original recorded hours and the edited <br> hours |
| L | Employee Total | Total of all hours worked before and after all time clock adjustments were <br> made |
| M | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information |

## Time Clock Audit Report



Date and time the
report was printed


### 4.7 Bi-Weekly Timesheet Summary

## What is it?

The Bi-Weekly Time Sheet Summary displays all of the hours that employees were clocked into the QuickTouch system for any two week period. The date for this report should be entered in as the last day of the two week period that you wish to report on. It includes totals for regular and overtime hours.

## Why is it useful?

The Bi-Weekly Employee Timesheet Summary is a complementary report to the Weekly Time Sheets in showing the hours worked for the employees for payroll reporting. For those centers that are on a biweekly pay schedule, it additionally offers totals for both weeks of the pay period specified in the report criteria.

## Where is it?

4 - Employee Management
5 - Employee Reporting
7 - Bi-Weekly Timesheet Summary

## What's on it?

## Bi-Weekly Timesheet

The Bi-Weekly Timesheet Summary displays the employee name, ID number, daily hours worked and total hours for the selected two week period. It includes the total regular and overtime hours worked for the two week period.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Bi-Weekly Timesheet Summary should be printed every two weeks specifying the dates that correspond to the actual 2 -week pay period.


## What's in it?

| A | Employee Name | Name of the employee whose time is being reported |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | ID | Refers to the code the employee uses to sign into the QuickTouch system |
| C | Date | Day of the week that the employee was clocked-in to the QuickTouch system. Note: <br> Since this is a bi-weekly summary two dates will be displayed here |
| D | Total Hours | Total of all hours worked by the employee for each week. Note: Since this is a bi- <br> weekly summary, totals of hours worked for each week will be displayed separately |
| E | Regular Hours | Total of all regular (non-overtime) hours worked by the employee within the 2-week <br> date range |
| F | Overtime Hours | Total of all overtime hours worked by the employee within the 2-week date range |
| G | Total Hours | Sum of all regular and overtime hours worked by the employee within the 2-week date <br> range ([E] + [F] = [G]) |
| H | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the report <br> was generated or other store specific information |

# Bi-Weekly Timesheet Summary Sage Quick Lube <br> 5/15/2010 



Date and time the


### 4.8 Employee Productivity

## What is it?

The Employee Productivity Report is a complementary report to the Employee Sales Tracking and Employee Service reports. It is designed to track employee productivity for the day. The results are based on information supplied from the employee selection screen used during the customer invoicing process. The report shows productivity numbers for the Manager, Courtesy, Upper Bay and Lower Bay positions.

## Why is it useful?

This report provides a variation of productivity statistics that are not available on the other employee reports. This report can be used to gauge individual employee performance, compare multiple employees' performances as well as identify how well employees perform in different roles (Upper or Lower Bay, Courtesy, Manager).

## Where is it?

4 - Employee Management
5 - Employee Reporting
8 - Employee Productivity

## What's on it?

## Report Results

The results of the Employee Productivity Report are displayed one employee per line and by number of cars, percentage of cars, averages for each position and total average for each employee.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- This report can be very useful in tracking the productivity of employees, but to ensure the accuracy of the report extra care must be taken to always enter the correct employees at checkout.


## What's in it?

| A | Employee Name | Name of the employee whose productivity is being reported |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Number of Cars | Total number of vehicles the employee serviced during the specified date range |
| C | Percent of Cars | Percent of total vehicles the employee serviced |
| D | Manager Average | Average sales amount of invoices when the employee was recorded in the manager <br> position during the invoicing process |
| E | Courtesy Average | Average sales amount of invoices when the employee was recorded in the courtesy <br> position |
| F | Upper Average | Average sales amount of invoices when the employee was recorded in the upper bay <br> position |
| G | Lower Average | Average sales amount of invoices when the employee was recorded in the lower bay <br> position |
| H | Total Average | Average Ticket of the particular employee for all positions. Note: the employee could <br> be selected for more than one position per invoice, and the 'Total' column cannot be <br> manually calculated |
| I | Plus / Minus | The differential between the employee's Total Average in relation to the entire shop's <br> actual ticket average |
| J | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where the report <br> was generated or other store specific information |



## 5 Fleet Reports

QuickTouch includes a comprehensive Accounts Receivable system designed to track charge accounts, payments and produce statements. Generally the QuickTouch $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ system is used even when an accounting system is used for General Ledger. The following are examples and explanations of all of the Fleet Management reports available in QuickTouch.

### 5.1 Fleet Account Listing

## What is it?

The Fleet Account Listing report gives you a complete listing of every fleet account in your QuickTouch Accounts Receivable system. The report has the option of being printed alphabetically or numerically by account number.

## Why is it useful?

This is a simple report to document your list of all fleet accounts in your system and their account numbers, contact information and pricing specifications.

## Where is it?

5 - Fleet Account Management
6 - Fleet Reports
1 - Fleet Account Listing

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Fleet Account Listing report displays the fleet account information by account number, account name, telephone number, account contact, pricing category, number of vehicles and whether or not the account must pay at the time of service.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Fleet Account listing should be printed and reviewed as part of general management of the store's accounts receivable.


## What's in it?

| A | Account Number | The number assigned to the account in Fleet Account Maintenance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Account Name | The name assigned to the account |
| C | Telephone | The telephone number assigned to the account |
| D | Contact | The business contact for the fleet, if one has been entered |
| E | Pricing Category | The special pricing category of the account will be displayed here, if applicable. <br> Every service and part in the QuickTouch system can be assigned a special 'fleet' <br> price (see Service and Inventory Maintenance) |
| F | Number of Vehicles | The number of vehicles which are currently assigned to the fleet account |
| G | Allow Charge | If this account has been designated as "allow charge", the invoices will be added to <br> their statement. A'YES' will be displayed in this column. A 'NO' will be <br> displayed if the account is not setup as a charge account and they will be required <br> to pay at the time of service |
| H | Total Fleet Accounts | The total number of all fleet accounts found in your system |
| I | Total Cars with Fleets | The total number of vehicles currently assigned to all fleet accounts |

# FLEET ACCOUNT LISTING 



### 5.2 Fleet Account Detail

## What is it?

The Fleet Account Detail report complements the Fleet Account Listing and provides a more detailed listing of fleet account and the fleet vehicles that are part of the account. The report can be run for a single fleet account or for all accounts.

## Why is it useful?

This report is similar to the Fleet Account Listing report, but provides additional vehicle detail. This report will provide you with details of every vehicle license plate, year, make, and model in the account.

## Where is it?

5 - Fleet Account Management
6 - Fleet Reports
2 - Fleet Account Detail

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Fleet Account Detail report breaks down the fleet account information by account number, account name/address/phone, pricing category, license number, vehicle information and whether or not the account must pay at the time of service.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Fleet Account Detail should be printed and stored with the $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ accounting files. It should be reprinted anytime there is a change to the fleet accounts.


## What's in it?

| A | Account Number | The account number you have assigned to the account in Fleet <br> Account Maintenance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Account Name/Address/Phone | Demographic information for the account |
| C | Pricing Category | Special pricing category for fleet accounts will be displayed here, <br> if applicable |
| D | License Number | License plate numbers of all vehicles currently assigned to the <br> fleet account |
| E | Vehicle Information | Year, make and model of all vehicles currently assigned to the <br> fleet account |
| F | Allow Charge | If this account has been designated as "allow charge", the <br> invoices will be added to their statement. A'YES' will be <br> displayed in this column. A 'NO' will be displayed if the <br> account is not setup as a charge account and they will be required <br> to pay at the time of service |
| G | Report Footer | A customized text field that can be used to show the location <br> where the report was generated or other store specific <br> information |

## FLEET ACCOUNT DETAIL



Date and time the


### 5.3 Fleet Transaction Journal

## What is it?

The Fleet Transaction Journal provides you with a listing of all transactions made for a single fleet or range of fleets within a specified date range. It details the services performed, invoice numbers, and vehicles serviced.

## Why is it useful?

This report can be used as a supplement to printing fleet statements or as a standalone report to review fleet activity.

## Where is it?

5 - Fleet Account Management
6 - Fleet Reports
3 - Fleet Transaction Journal

## What's on it?

## Report Details

The Fleet Transaction Journal is broken down by account number, account name, transaction type, posting date, invoice amount, service description, invoice number, license number and method of payment. If a vehicle is part of a fleet but the invoice was paid with a credit card or cash, the $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ system will not be affected but the activity will be shown on this report.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Fleet Transaction Journal should be printed with the monthly fleet statements as documentation for the invoice activity on the statements.


## What's in it?

| A | Account Number | The account number you assigned to the account in Fleet Account <br> Maintenance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Account Name | The company name assigned to the account |
| C | Transaction Type | The transaction type for the fleet account activity; types include: <br> invoice, payment, credit or debit |
| D | Posting Date | The date when the transaction took place |
| E | Amount | Dollar amount of the transaction |
| F | Description | The name of the services performed on the invoice transaction |
| G | Invoice Number | The invoice number of the fleet transaction |
| H | Invoice License Number | License number of the vehicle serviced on this transaction |
| I | MOP | Abbreviation for "Method of Payment", it refers to the pay type for the <br> transaction |
| J | Report Footer | A customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information |

Date range for which the FLEET TRANSACTION JOURNAL


### 5.4 Fleet Aging Summary

## What is it?

The Fleet Aging Summary is used to detail the sales and receivables on your fleet accounts. It lists each fleet account with outstanding balances in aging windows of 30 -day periods. It also shows service revenues, payments and totals outstanding for each account. The report can be run for an alphabetic listing of all or a single account.

## Why is it useful?

This report details which fleet customers are current or past-due in making payments to their account. Depending on your payment terms with the account, this report may show you that further collection action needs to be taken or whether the account's payment terms should be reconsidered. It is also a useful report to show the total outstanding receivables for general ledger accounting purposes.

## Where is it?

## 5 - Fleet Account Management

6 - Fleet Reports
4 - Aging Summary

## What's on it?

## Aging Summary

The Fleet Aging Summary information is displayed for accounts using 0-30, 31-60, 61-90 and 91120 day intervals to show the aging history of outstanding balances on the account. The fleet account information is detailed by account number, fleet name, last statement date, credit limit, aging, service activity, new charges, payment credits and current balance.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Fleet Aging Summary should be reviewed monthly or whenever you close the billing cycle and print fleet statements.
- Pay special attention to accounts which have balances that are not current or within the terms of your $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ agreements.
- This report allows you to be proactive and make a friendly reminder phone call to the person in charge of the account before it becomes unreasonably delinquent.


## What's in it?

| A | Account Number | The number assigned to the account in Fleet Account Maintenance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | Fleet Name | The company name assigned to the account |
| C | Last Statement Date | The date when the last fleet statement was printed for the account |
| D | 0-30 | Amounts appearing in this column show the total amount of unpaid transactions that are between 0 and 30 days old |
| E | 31-60 | Amounts appearing in this column show the total amount of unpaid transactions between 31 and 60 days |
| F | 61-90 | Amounts appearing in this column show the total amount of unpaid transactions between 61 and 60 days |
| G | 91-120 | Amounts appearing in this column show the total amount of unpaid transactions between 91 and 120 days |
| H | Credit Limit | The credit limit for the account |
| I | Service Activity | The total service invoice sales for the period being reported |
| J | Previous Balance | Unpaid balance, if any, at the close of the last billing cycle |
| K | New Charges | Total amount of new charges made since close of the last billing cycle |
| L | Payments, Credits | The amount of any payments or credits which have been applied to the account since close of the last billing cycle |
| M | Current Balance | Balance after new charges, payments and credits have all been applied to the account. This is the updated balance of the account |
| N | Total Current Receivables | Total amount owed from all fleet accounts with outstanding balances (Total Current Receivables $=$ sum of [M]) |
| O | Percent of Receivables to Total Credit Limit | The percent of available store credit vs. credit already extended $($ Percent $=[\mathrm{N}] /$ sum of column [H]) |
| P | Report Footer | A customized text field that can be used to show the location where the report was generated or other store specific information |

# Fleet Aging Summary 



## 6 Marketing Reports

QuickTouch includes a series of marketing analysis statistics and bar charts. These can be used to manage critical business indicators on a daily basis. And, since they are in chart form, they are very easy to use. The following are examples and explanations of all of the marketing reports available to help you understand and manage your business statistics.

### 6.1 Zip Code Analysis

## What is it?

The Zip Code Analysis can be used to determine which locality your customers are visiting from. The report information is displayed as a percent of total store transactions for the date or date range you selected.

## Why is it useful?

The report is useful in identifying demographics where you may need to increase or decrease your advertising campaigns such as radio ads and coupon mailers.

## Where is it?

7 - Marketing Management
1 - Zip Code Analysis

## What's on it?

## Analysis Details

The Zip Code Analysis lists each zip code customers have come from during the period selected in the report criteria. They are listed by zip code, city and state, number of transactions and percent of total transactions within the selected date range.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Zip Code analysis should be reviewed periodically to be proactive in the areas of customer retention and sales marketing.
- Many $3^{\text {rd }}$ party Marketing Companies have lists of all residents and can easily mail to a specific zip code.


## What's in it?

| A | Zip Code | Zip code of the customers' location being reported |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | City | The name of the city that corresponds to the zip code |
| C | State | The two letter state abbreviation which corresponds to the zip code |
| D | Count | Total number of transactions from customers within the zip code for the period specified |
| E | Percent of Total | The percent of total store transactions this zip code represents |
| F | Report Footer | A customized text field that can be used to show the location where the report was <br> generated or other store specific information. |

Date range for which the

## Zip Code

 report was generatedSage Quick Lube

All Records Between 5/1/2010 and 05/05/2010

|  |  | STATE | COUNT | PERCEN OF <br> TOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19335 | Downingtown | PA | 5 | 5.3\% | $\square$ |
| 19341 | Exton | PA | 38 | 40.4\% |  |
| 19342 | Glen Mills | PA | 14 | 14.9\% |  |
| 19345 | Immaculata | PA | 8 | 8.5\% | $\square$ |
| 19346 | Kelton | PA | 1 | 1.1\% |  |
| 19347 | Kemblesville | PA | 2 | 2.1\% |  |
| 19352 | Lincoln University | PA | 3 | 3.2\% | $\square$ |
| 19354 | Lyndell | PA | 2 | 2.1\% | 7 |
| 19372 | Thorndale | PA | 1 | 1.1\% |  |
| 19423 | Cedars | PA | 3 | 3.2\% | 7 |
| 19425 | Chester Springs | PA | 1 | 1.1\% |  |
| 19452 | Miquon | PA | 1 | 1.1\% |  |
| 19456 | Oaks | PA | 2 | 2.1\% |  |
| 19463 | Pottstown | PA | 1 | 1.1\% |  |
| 19465 | Pottstown | PA | 2 | 2.1\% | $]$ |
| 19468 | Royersford | PA | 1 | 1.1\% |  |
| 19473 | Schwenksville | PA | 1 | 1.1\% |  |
| 19475 | Spring City | PA | 1 | 1.1\% |  |
| 19525 | Gilbertsville | PA | 1 | 1.1\% |  |
| 19542 | Monocacy Station | PA | 2 | 2.1\% | $]$ |
| 80202 | Denver | CO | 4 | 4.3\% | $\square$ |

Total Zip Codes Processed: 94 Total Unique ZipCodes Found: 21

Date and time the
report was printed


### 6.2 Coupon Usage Analysis

## What is it?

The Coupon Usage Analysis is used to determine the popularity of coupon types being redeemed at your store. This report lists the frequency of each coupon redeemed and whether they were used by existing customers or new ones.

## Why is it useful?

This report is useful in determining the effectiveness and impact of coupon promotions. It helps determine which coupons to increase and which to discontinue. In addition, the first time percentage tells a great story as to which coupons are generating new customers for your business.

## Where is it?

7 - Marketing Management
2 - Coupon Analysis

## What's on it?

## Report Detail

The main section of the report is an overview of the coupon usage within the date or date range you selected. It is categorized by coupon type, coupon amount (value), start/expiration date, first time percentage, total dollar amount of each coupon redeemed, count, and the percentage this coupon represents of the total coupons redeemed.

## New/Repeat Customers

The New and Repeat Customer sections of the report detail the counts, value, and percentage of coupons redeemed by first time and existing customers. This section also categorizes the results by type, amount, count and percentage of total coupons used.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- This report will tell you exactly what the revenue is being returned on each coupon's investment. And in general, unless the coupon programs generate new customers, they may be giving free discounts to customers that are loyal to your business without them. This report helps provide the statistics to effectively manage them.


## What's in it?

| A | Coupon | The name specified for the coupon in the QuickTouch system |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Amount | The dollar amount of the coupon |
| C | Start Date | Beginning date of coupon (only applicable if you have specified a coupon <br> start/end date in coupon maintenance) |
| D | Expire Date | Expiration date of coupon (only applicable if you have specified a coupon <br> start/end date in coupon maintenance) |
| E | First Time Percent | Percentage of coupon usage by first time customers |
| F | Coupon Total | Total dollar amount of redeemed coupons (Coupon Total = [B] x [G]) |
| G | Count | Total number of times this coupon has been redeemed within the report <br> period specified |
| H | Percent of Total | Number of times the specific coupon was redeemed in relation to the total <br> number of coupons redeemed |
| I | Coupon Total | Same as [F] above, but for New Customers only (Coupon Total = [B] x [J]) |
| J | Count | Same as [G] above, but for New Customers only |
| K | Percent of Total | Same as [H] above, but for New Customers only |
| L | Coupon Total | Same as [F] above, but for Repeat Customers only (Coupon Total = [B] x <br> [M]) |
| M | Count | Same as [G] above, but for Repeat Customers only |
| N | Percent of Total | Same as [H] above, but for Repeat Customers only |
| O | Total Coupons Processed | Total number of coupons processed within the report period selected, <br> including both new and repeat customers |
| P | Total Unique Coupons Found | The total number of different coupons used in the specified date range |
| Q | Report Footer | A customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information |



### 6.3 Advertising Type Analysis

## What is it?

The Advertising Type Analysis is used to help you gauge the effectiveness of current advertising campaigns such as coupons, mailers, radio advertisements etc. Advertising Types can be configured in Advertising Type Setup (QT menu 8-1-3), to reflect your current advertising methods. The list of Advertising Types will pop up at customer check-in for First-Time Customers only which will provide the information for this report.

## Why is it useful?

This report is useful in determining the effectiveness of advertising campaigns. It helps determine which campaigns to increase and which to discontinue.

## Where is it?

7 - Marketing Menu
3 - Advertising Type Analysis

## What's on it?

## Report Detail

The main section of the report is an overview of advertising types within the date or date range you selected. It is categorized by advertisement type, start/expiration date, count, and the percentage this advertising type represents of the total types recorded.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The advertising type analysis should be reviewed regularly to help you be proactive in the areas of customer retention and sales marketing.


## What's in it?

| A | Advertisement | The Name of each Advertisement Type being reported. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Start Date | Beginning date of each Advertising Type. (only applicable if you have <br> specified a discount start/end date in advertising maintenance) |
| C | Expire Date | Expiration date of each Advertising Type. (only applicable if you have <br> specified a discount start/end date in advertising maintenance) |
| D | Count | Total times this Advertising Type has been used during the date or date <br> range being reported. |
| E | Percent of Total | Percent of total Advertising Types each advertisement represents. |
| F | Total Records Processed | Total number of invoices analyzed during the date or date range. |
| G | Total Advertisements Found | Total number of all advertisement types which exist in the QuickTouch <br> system. |
| H | Report Footer | This is a customized text field that can be used to show the location where <br> the report was generated or other store specific information. |

## Advertising Type Analysis

## Sage Quick Lube



Date and time the
report was printed


### 6.4 Discount Analysis

## What is it?

The Discount Analysis report is an overview of which discounts are being applied to customer invoices. The report also details the information broken down between new and repeat customers. The report can be generated for all dates, a specific date or a specified date range.

## Why is it useful?

This is one of the reports that should be monitored with regularity. It is a management tool to help minimize one of the common ways that revenues are compromised. Discounts are easy to perform by the cashiers and frequent use of discounts should be reconciled. The Discount Analysis report can also help measure the success of special promotions based on discount programs.

## Where is it?

7 - Marketing Management
4 - Discount Analysis

## What's on it?

## Main Report Section

The report displays discount type, amount, start/expiration date, first time percent, total dollar amount of discounts applied, total number of discounts applied, and the percent that discount represents of the total discounts.

## New/Repeat Customers

The New and Repeat Customers section breaks the overall statistics down by new and repeat customers. New/Repeat sections are broken down by discount type, total dollar amount of discounts applied, total number of discounts and the percent of total discounts.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The discount analysis should be regularly to help you be proactive in the areas of customer retention and sales marketing.
- Reviewing discount usage will help you to protect profit levels by ensuring that employees reconcile their discounting activity.


## What's in it?

| A | Discount | The Discount Name specified in the QuickTouch system |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Amount | Amount of the discount shown as a percentage or dollar amount |
| C | Start Date | Beginning date of discount (only applicable if you have specified a <br> discount start/end date in discount maintenance) |
| D | Expire Date | Expiration date of discount (only applicable if you have specified a <br> discount start/end date in discount maintenance) |
| E | First Time Percent | Percentage of discounts that were given to first time customers |
| F | Discount Total | The total dollar amount for discounts applied within the selected date <br> range (Discount Total $=[B]$ x [G]) |
| G | Count | Total number of times the discount has been applied within the selected <br> date range |
| H | Percent of Total | Percent of total store discounts that this discount represents |
| I | Discount Total | Same as [F] above, but for New Customers only (Discount Total $=[B]$ x <br> [J]) |
| J | Count | Same as [G] above, but for New Customers only |
| K | Percent of Total | Same as [H] above, but for New Customers only |
| L | Discount Total | Same as [F] above, but for Repeat Customers only (Discount Total $=[$ [B] <br> x [M]) |
| M | Count | Same as [G] above, but for Repeat Customers only |
| N | Percent of Total | Same as [H] above, but for Repeat Customers only |
| O | Total Discounts Processed | Total number of all discounts processed within the specified report period |
| P | Total Unique Discounts Found | The total number of different discounts used in the specified report period |
| Q | Report Footer | A customized text field that can be used to show the location where the <br> report was generated or other store specific information |

## Discount Usage

Date range for which the
Sage Quick Lube report was generated $\qquad$


Date and time the


### 6.5 Day of Week Report

## What is it?

The Day of Week Report indicates which days of the week are the busiest and which are the slowest. It prints the customer counts for every day of the week and includes ticket average.

## Why is it useful?

The results of the Day of Week report can be useful in determining necessary staffing levels by week day, based on historical activity. For example, if you see that Wednesday is your slowest day of the week, you may find it beneficial to have one less technician on hand, allowing you to decrease your labor costs for the day.

It also allows you to measure what impact customer counts have on ticket average. It may indicate that higher profit services are being bypassed on days where the customer count is higher. This will help you manage the overall profitability of your center.

## Where is it?

7 - Marketing Menu
5 - Day of Week Report

## What's on it?

## Summary Day of Week

The details of this report are broken down by day of week, total number of each day included in the date range specified, total combined number of invoices processed on each day of the week, average number of daily invoices for each day of the week, and percentage of total invoices each day represents within the specified date range.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The Day of Week Report should be reviewed on a regular basis to optimize staffing and help maximize profitability.


## What's in it?

| A | Day of Week | Days of the week, displayed Monday through Sunday |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Total Days | Total times this day of the week has occurred within the selected date range. As <br> an example, Monday would occur 7 times between $01 / 01 / 2009$ and $02 / 22 / 2009$ |
| C | Total Invoices | Total number of invoices processed on that day of the week within the selected <br> date range |
| D | Average Daily Invoices | Average number of invoices processed on the specific day of the week ([C] / [B]) |
| E | Percent of Total | The percent of total sales which this day of the week represents |
| F | Total Invoices | Total number of invoices processed for all days |
| G | Total Days | Total count of all days being reported |
| H | Report Footer | A customized text field that can be used to show the location where the report <br> was generated or other store specific information |

## Day of Week

Date range for which the

## Sage Quick Lube

All Records Between 05/02/2010 and 05/08/2010


### 6.6 First Visit vs. Repeat Visit Analysis

## What is it?

The First Visit vs. Repeat Visit Analysis indicates how many of your invoices are from first time customers versus how many are from repeat customers.

## Why is it useful?

This analysis allows you to gauge your customer satisfaction level by telling you what percent of your customers are returning for service. And knowing how many new customers are coming to your shop helps determine how effective your reputation, advertising and location are working to increase new business.

Where is it?
7 - Marketing Menu
6 - First Visit vs. Repeat Visit Analysis

## What's on it?

## Analysis Details

The First Visit vs. Repeat Visit Analysis are displayed as an overview of total store invoices for the date or date range you selected. These results are broken down by first time or repeat customer, percent of total invoices each represents, and the number of total invoices processed.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- The First Visit vs. Repeat Visit Analysis report should be reviewed regularly to be proactive in the areas of customer retention. A $25 \%$ first time customer average in a center whose car counts are not increasing, indicates that 1 out of every 4 customers you service every day is new to your business. If your car counts are static, you need to find out why. Customer surveys and followup phone calls are a great way to find out what your customers' perceptions are and help you make adjustments to improve the retention.
- Industry averages vary but are historically between 65-75\% first time customers.


## What's in it?

| A | Customer Type | First time or repeat customers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Percent of Total | This number represents the percent of total invoices broken down by first time <br> or repeat customers |
| C | Count | Total number of invoices processed broken down by first time and repeat <br> customers |
| D | Total Invoices Reviewed | Total number of invoices reviewed in this analysis that were generated within <br> the selected date range. Quicksale invoices are excluded from this analysis <br> because they do not contain service history |
| E | Report Footer | A customized text field that can be used to show the location where the report <br> was generated or other store specific information |

Date range for which the



### 6.7 Time of Day Analysis

## What is it?

Time of Day Analysis displays the sales activity in your store broken down by hour. This report can be generated for a specific date or a date range.

## Why is it useful?

This report complements the Day of Week report and the information contained in this analysis can be useful in helping to anticipate staffing needs based on historical sales data. For example, if you see that business is consistently busy around the noon hour, you may be able to increase your staff accordingly for that period of the day. It will also help you decide what the optimal hours of operation should be for your locale.

## Where is it?

7 - Marketing Menu
7 - Time of Day Analysis

## What's on it?

## Analysis Details

The Time of Day Analysis is displayed in an hourly format and is broken down by percent of total and number of transactions for every hour of the day for the specified report date or date range.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- Again, if you vary your hours of operation, this report will clearly show whether being open is profitable even if it only requires a minimal staff.


## What's in it?

| A | Time Frame | The hourly intervals for which the analysis was generated |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Percent of Total | The percent of total transactions per hourly interval within the selected date <br> range |
| C | Count | Total number of transactions per hourly interval |
| D | Total Transaction Records | Total number of all transactions within the selected date range |
| E | Report Footer | A customized text field that can be used to show the location where the report <br> was generated or other store specific information |

Date range for which the report was generated

## Time of Day

## Sage Quick Lube



Date and time the
report was printed


### 6.8 Time of Day by Weekday Analysis

## What is it?

Time of Day by Weekday Analysis is a complementary report to the Day of Week and the Time of Day reports. It combines them showing the time of day distribution for each individual day of the week.

## Why is it useful?

The information contained in this report is similar to the Time of Day Analysis, but can be especially useful in narrowing down the particular days when business is slow. For example, if you see that you are spending more in labor cost to be open on Sunday than you are bringing in, you may make the decision to no longer be open on that weekday.

## Where is it?

7 - Marketing Menu
8 - Time of Day by Weekday Analysis

## What's on it?

## Weekday Invoice Counts

This section displays an individual analysis for each hour of the day being reported including count of the number of each day of the week that is included in the report within the date range specified, average count for the specific day of the week, and the percentage of the total invoices for each hour of the day.

## Summary of Invoice Counts

This section summarizes the information from the individual Weekday invoice counts. It displays the same information but combines all days' total into a total for the entire date range specified in the report criteria.

## Sage Tips for Best Business Practices

- Regular use of this report will help determine hours of operation, days of week to be open, and overall scheduling of staff.


## What's in it?

| A | Time Frame | The hourly intervals for each of the days’ analysis |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Invoice Count | Total number of invoices processed during the hour of the day being reported |
| C | Average Count | Displays an average invoice count for the report period specified. This average is <br> calculated by taking the total invoice count for each day and dividing by number of <br> business hours for that day |
| D | Percent of Total | The percent of total transactions per hourly interval within the selected date range |
| E | Report Footer | A customized text field that can be used to show the location where the report was <br> generated or other store specific information |

Time Of Day By Weekday
Sage Quick Lube
5/2/2010

| A | Sunday Invoice Counts |  | $\begin{gathered} B \\ \frac{1}{\searrow} \\ 05 / 02 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { D } \\ \frac{1}{+} \\ \text { Tot } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7:00 AM | - 7:59 AM | 2 | 2.00 | 8.00 |
|  | 8:00 AM | - 8:59 AM | 2 | 2.00 | 8.00 |
|  | 9:00 AM | - 9:59 AM | 3 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
|  | 10:00 AM | - 10:59 AM | 3 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
|  | 11:00 AM | - 11:59 AM | 2 | 2.00 | 8.00 |
|  | 12:00 PM | - 12:59 PM | 3 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
|  | 1:00 PM | - 1:59 PM | 4 | 4.00 | 16.00 |
|  | 2:00 PM | - 2:59 PM | 3 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
|  | 3:00 PM | - 3:59 PM | 2 | 2.00 | 8.00 |
|  | 4:00 PM | - 4:59 PM | 1 | 1.00 | 4.00 |
|  | Total |  | 25 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
|  | 7:00 AM | - 7:59 AM |  |  |  |
|  | 8:00 AM | - 8:59 AM |  |  |  |
|  | 9:00 AM | - 9:59 AM |  |  |  |
|  | 10:00 AM | - 10:59 AM |  |  |  |
|  | 11:00 AM | - 11:59 AM |  |  |  |
|  | 12:00 PM | - 12:59 PM |  |  |  |
|  | 1:00 PM | - 1:59 PM |  |  |  |
|  | 2:00 PM | - 2:59 PM |  |  |  |
|  | 3:00 PM | - 3:59 PM |  |  |  |
|  | 4:00 PM | - 4:59 PM |  |  |  |

# Time Of Day By Weekday <br> Sage Quick Lube <br> 5/2/2010 

Summary of Invoice Counts (for week beginning on specified date)

|  |  | 05/02 | Avg \# | \% Tot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7:00 AM | - 7:59 AM | 2 | 2.00 | 8.00 |
| 8:00 AM | - 8:59 AM | 2 | 2.00 | 8.00 |
| 9:00 AM | - 9:59 AM | 3 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
| 10:00 AM | - 10:59 AM | 3 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
| 11:00 AM | - 11:59 AM | 2 | 2.00 | 8.00 |
| 12:00 PM | - 12:59 PM | 3 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
| 1:00 PM | - 1:59 PM | 4 | 4.00 | 16.00 |
| 2:00 PM | - 2:59 PM | 3 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
| 3:00 PM | - 3:59 PM | 2 | 2.00 | 8.00 |
| 4:00 PM | - 4:59 PM | 1 | 1.00 | 4.00 |
| Total |  | 25 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| 7:00 AM | - 7:59 AM |  |  |  |
| 8:00 AM | - 8:59 AM |  |  |  |
| 9:00 AM | - 9:59 AM |  |  |  |
| 10:00 AM | - 10:59 AM |  |  |  |
| 11:00 AM | - 11:59 AM |  |  |  |
| 12:00 PM | - 12:59 PM |  |  |  |
| 1:00 PM | - 1:59 PM |  |  |  |
| 2:00 PM | - 2:59 PM |  |  |  |
| 3:00 PM | - 3:59 PM |  |  |  |
| 4:00 PM | - 4:59 PM |  |  |  |



