What inventory aging means and why it matters

Inventory aging shows how long serialized merchandise has remained available without being sold. It helps employees notice older devices before warranty, condition, and return-window risks become expensive.

A common aging problem

A store purchases a serialized device with a limited vendor return or warranty period. New merchandise keeps arriving and is placed in front of older stock. After 30 or 40 days, an employee finally opens or inspects the older device and discovers damage. The vendor return period may already have passed, leaving the store to work with the manufacturer or treat the device as used inventory.

How aging alerts help

- Identify older available serialized items before newer stock.
- Encourage inspection while vendor return or warranty options may still be available.
- Support first-in, first-out selling and stock rotation.
- Reduce the chance of forgotten repairs and layaways.
- Help managers decide when to inspect, promote, return, transfer, or otherwise act on older merchandise.

Aging does not change the item

An aging alert is a warning based on elapsed days. It does not automatically sell, transfer, return, discount, or convert an item to used inventory. Employees must review the record and choose the appropriate action.

To locate a specific device, see How to find a device by IMEI or serial number.

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