STONE TECHNOLOGIES

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Ledgerstone

User Guide

Parts, purchasing, receiving and labels for the bench and the small shop.

Version	0.11.1 (release candidate)
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Requires	macOS 14 Sonoma or later (Apple silicon or Intel), Linux with Python 3 and GTK 3, or Windows 10 or 11 (64-bit)
From	Stone Technologies, maketokeep.com

Ledgerstone keeps track of the parts you have and where they are, checks a parts list against them, groups what is short by vendor, puts away what arrives, and prints the bin labels. One person on one machine, or a small business sharing one stock. This guide covers everything: every screen, every setting, the files it keeps and the rules it follows. Free, no account, and it sends nothing.

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Getting started

What Ledgerstone is

Ledgerstone is a free inventory app for anyone who keeps parts: a hobbyist's drawers, a repair bench, a small business. You set it up your own way, with your own places, your own fields, your own vendors and your own label stock. It works offline, has no account, and sends nothing anywhere.

It does five jobs, one screen each, and they hand work to each other:

- **Check a list.** Paste a parts list or a KiCad BOM and see what you have, what is short and what to buy.
- **Purchasing.** What is short collects by vendor, with search links, and becomes an order.
- **Receiving.** What arrives is put away into its bins, from the vendor's own document if you have it.
- **Labels.** Bin labels on Avery sheets and their copies, or any stock you measure, with a test page.
- **Count and Kits.** Count a few places each week; build kits from what you hold, oldest stock first.

Install on a Mac

1. Open **Ledgerstone-0.11.1.dmg** and drag **Ledgerstone** to the **Applications** folder.
2. Open Ledgerstone from Applications.

> **Tip** Until version 1.0 this build is not signed by Apple. If macOS says it cannot check the app, open **System Settings › Privacy & Security**, scroll down to the note about Ledgerstone and click **Open Anyway**. Version 1.0 will be signed and notarized.

Install on Linux

1. Unpack **ledgerstone-0.11.1-linux.tar.gz** somewhere it can stay, such as your home folder.
2. Run **./ledgerstone** in that folder, or run **./install.sh** once to add Ledgerstone to the applications menu.

It needs Python 3 and GTK 3, which Debian, Ubuntu and Mint already have (if not: `sudo apt install python3-gi gir1.2-gtk-3.0`). Reading a vendor's PDF uses `pdftotext` when it is installed (`sudo apt install poppler-utils`). The installer writes one file, `~/.local/share/applications/ledgerstone.desktop`; delete it to take Ledgerstone out of the menu.

Install on Windows

1. Unzip **ledgerstone-0.11.1-windows-x64.zip** into a folder that can stay, such as Documents.
2. Run **Ledgerstone.exe** in that folder. Keep the folder together; put a shortcut to the program on the desktop or the Start menu if you like.

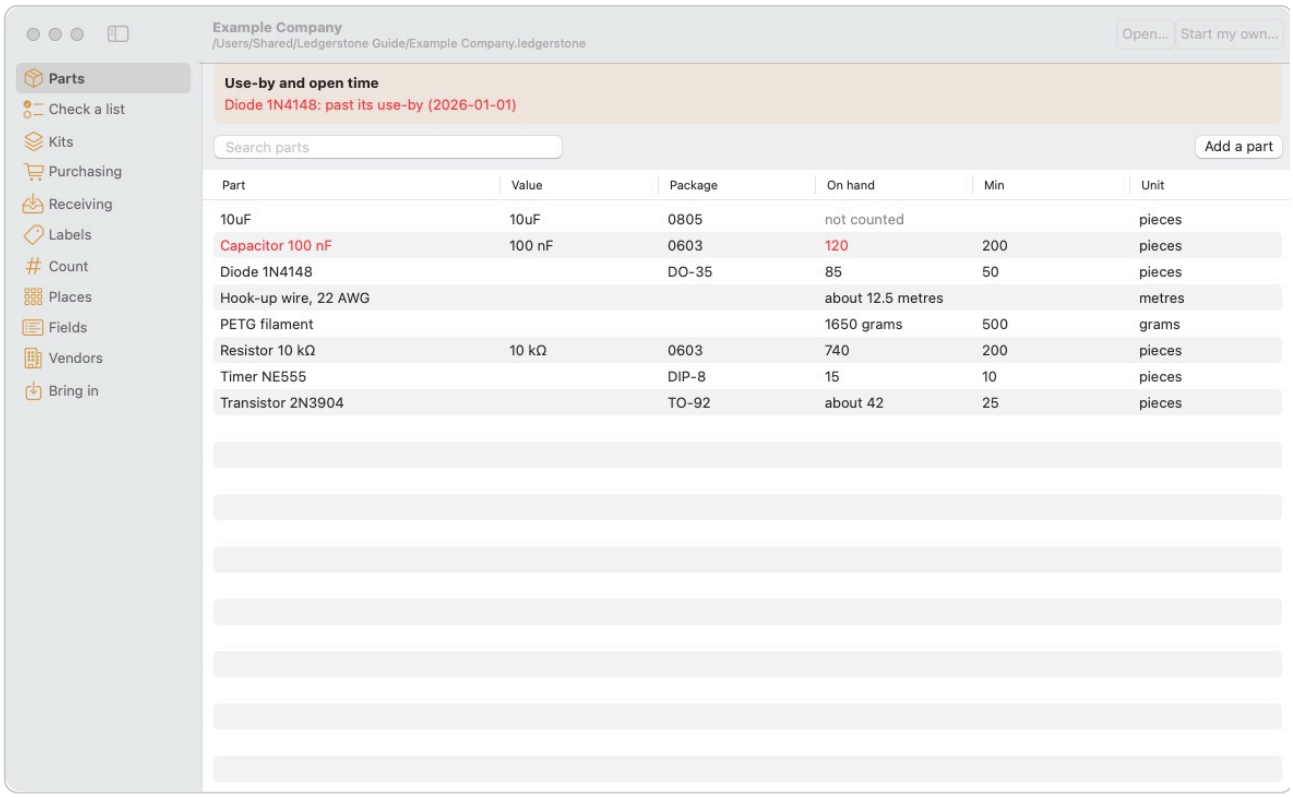
> **Tip** The Windows program is not signed yet, so the first time Windows says **Windows protected your PC**. Click **More info**, then **Run anyway**.

The Windows program is the Linux copy, packed with what it needs, so its screens are the Linux ones. Windows has no `pdftotext`: to read a vendor's PDF, open it, select all, copy and paste it into the box on Receiving.

Both copies have the same screens and the same words, and read and write the same stock file, so a stock started on a Mac opens on Linux or Windows and the other way round. Where one copy does something differently, this guide says so.

The window

The screens are listed down the left: Parts, Check a list, Kits, Purchasing, Receiving, Labels, Count, Places, Fields, Vendors and Bring in. The top of the window names the company and the file the stock is kept in, with **Open…** and **Start my own…** at the right. Settings is **Ledgerstone › Settings…** (⌘,) on the Mac and the **Settings** button in the header bar (Ctrl+,) on Linux and Windows.



Parts, on a made-up stock.

Example Company

The first time it opens, Ledgerstone shows **Example Company**, a made-up shop with a cabinet of drawers, a shelf of bins, a filament rack, a few common parts and the seven vendors. A banner says so: nothing in it is real. Try every screen on it; nothing you do there matters.

Start your own stock

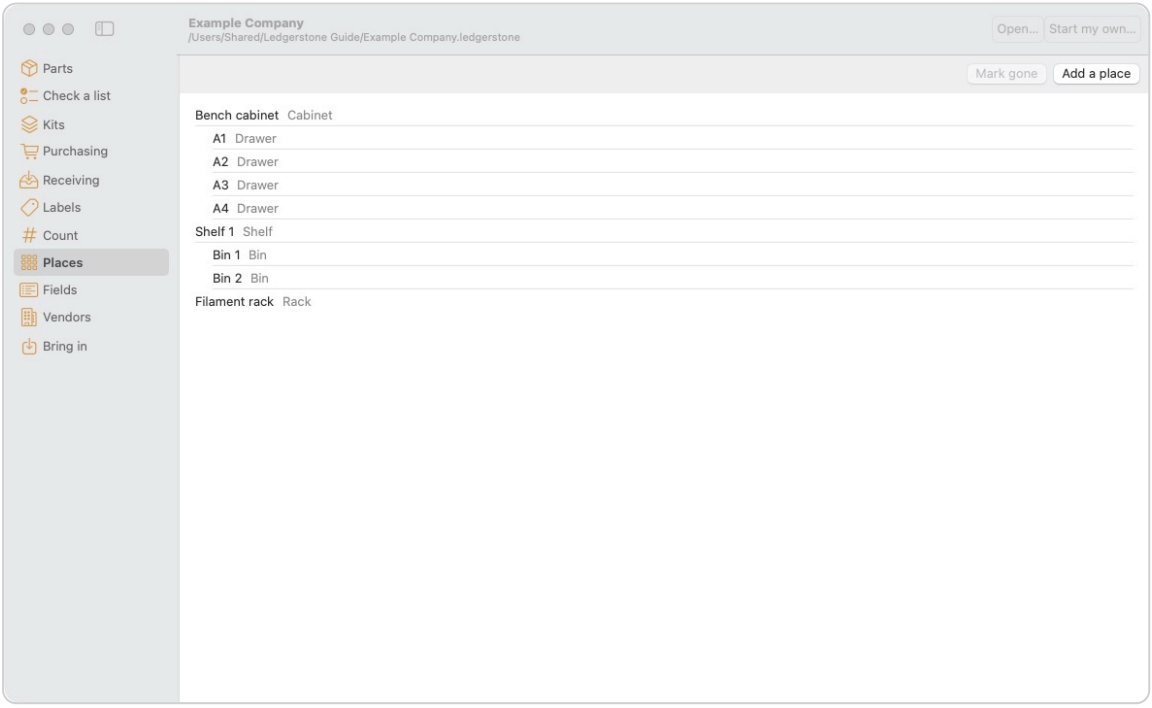
1. Click **Start my own…**.
2. Type the **Company or shop name** and **Your name**. Your name is written with every change you make. Ledgerstone never fills it in from the computer; leave it empty and changes are written as **No name given**.
3. Click **Choose where to keep it…** and pick a folder and a file name. The stock is one `.ledgerstone` file.

Ledgerstone opens that file from then on. **Open…** opens another stock file. A stock starts with no parts and no places; add them by hand, or bring in a spreadsheet you already keep (Bring in, below).

Your stock

Places

A place is anywhere a part can be: a room, a cabinet, a drawer in it, a bin in the drawer. Places sit inside each other as deep as you like, and each has a name and what it is (cabinet, drawer, bin…). **Add a place** asks for the name, what it is, and what it is inside (or **Nothing (a top place)**). **Mark gone** retires a place: nothing is deleted, it is only hidden.



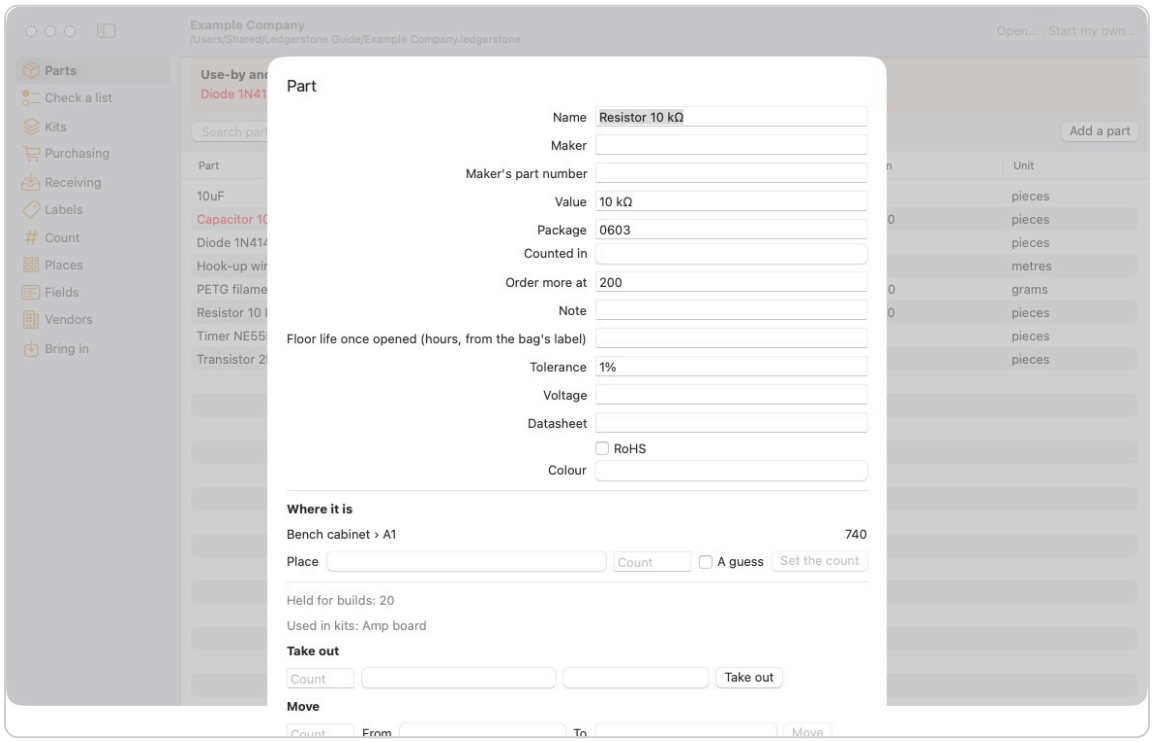
Places: a cabinet of drawers, a shelf of bins and a filament rack.

Parts

Parts lists every part with its value, package, how many are on hand, its minimum and its unit. A part under its minimum is shown in red. **Search parts** narrows the list as you type. **Add a part** opens an empty part sheet; clicking a part opens its sheet.

A count can be exact or **a guess** (a half-used reel, a rough look). A guess shows as **about** 42; a part never counted shows **not counted**. At the top, **Use-by and open time** lists any lot past its use-by date, due within 30 days, or open longer than its floor life.

The part sheet



A part sheet.

Every part has these, and the fields you add yourself:

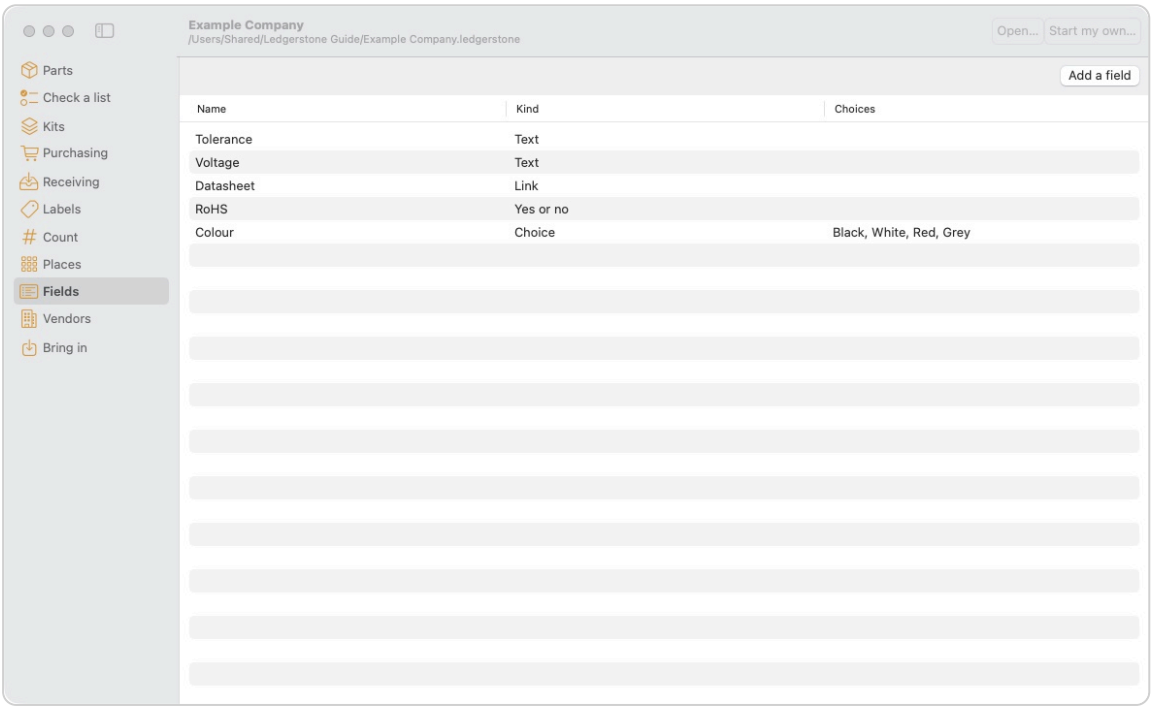
On the sheet	What it holds
Name	What you call it. The only thing a part must have.
Maker, Maker's part number	Who makes it and their number. Check a list matches on the maker's part number first.
Value, Package	10 kΩ, 100 nF, 0603, DIP-8… Matched by meaning: 10k, 10K and 10 kΩ are the same value.
Counted in	Pieces, metres, feet, grams or ml.
Order more at	The minimum. Under it, the part is red and can go on the buy list.
Note	Anything else.
Floor life once opened	Hours, from the bag's moisture label, for parts that must be used soon after opening.

Under them:

- **Where it is.** Each place the part is in, with its count. Choose a **Place**, type the **Count**, tick **A guess** if it is one, and **Set the count**.
- **Held for builds** and **Used in kits.** How many are set aside for kits, and which kits use the part.
- **Take out.** A count, the place, and why (Used, Damaged, Sent back, Used for a test or Lost). The oldest lot goes first.
- **Move.** A count from one place to another. The oldest lots move first; a lot moved in part is split, keeping its arrival date and cost.
- **Where to buy.** Each vendor that sells it, sold as (reel, bag…), how many in one, and the vendor's part number. Each has a search link to the vendor.
- **Nicknames** and **Substitutes.** Other names the part goes by on lists, and parts that can stand in for it.
- **Lots (each arrival).** When each delivery arrived, how many, how many are left, what each cost, its date code and use-by, where it was put, and when it was opened (**Opened now** marks it).
- **Last paid** and **average** cost each, from the lots.

Fields of your own

Fields adds your own boxes to every part sheet. **Add a field** asks for a name, a kind and, for a choice, the choices one per line. The kinds are Text, Number, Yes or no, Date, Choice and Link. Example Company has Tolerance, Voltage, Datasheet, RoHS and Colour.



Fields.

Bring in a spreadsheet

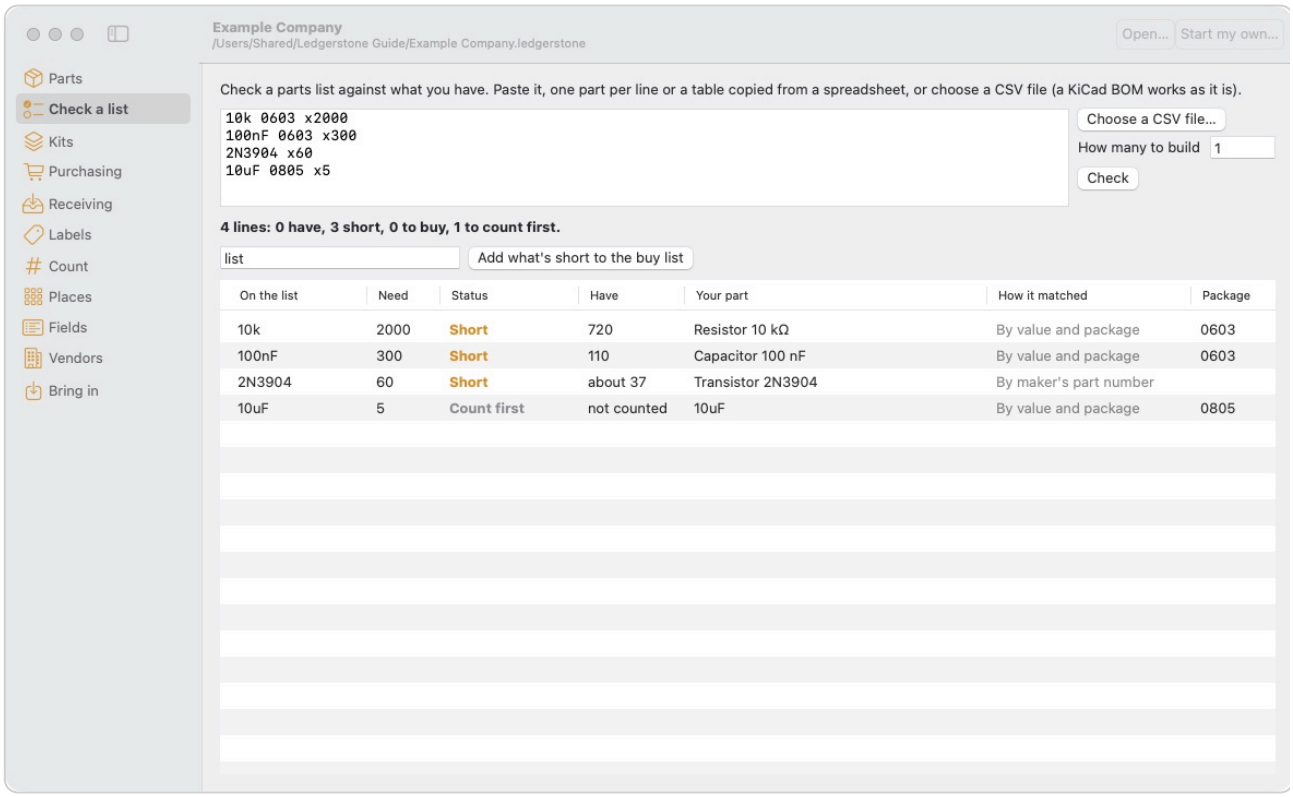
If you already keep your parts in a spreadsheet, save it as CSV (File › Save As › CSV in any spreadsheet app) and use Bring in:

1. Click **Choose a CSV file…**.
2. Ledgerstone shows each column, its first row, and where it guesses it goes. Change any guess.
3. Click **Bring it in**. It says how many parts were new, how many were already there, and how many places, vendors and counts came in.

A column can go to Name, Maker, Maker's part number, Value, Package, Counted in, Order more at, Note, Place, Count, Vendor, Vendor's part number, Price each, one of your fields, or Skip. A place written as `Bench cabinet › A1` (or with `/` or `>`) makes the places it names. The matches are remembered for the same file next time (Settings › Remembered).

Check a list

Check a list answers the question before a build: do I have everything? Paste a list, one part per line, or a table copied from a spreadsheet, or **Choose a CSV file…** (a KiCad BOM works as it is). Type **How many to build** and click **Check**.



A four-line list checked against the stock.

How lines are matched

Each line is matched to one of your parts, trying these in order; **How it matched** says which:

How it matched	Meaning
By maker's part number	The line's part number is a part's maker's part number.
By vendor's part number	It is a vendor's number from a part's Where to buy.
By a nickname you kept	It is a nickname you kept for a part.
By value and package	Same value (10k = 10 kΩ = 10000) and the same package, if the line gives one.
By name	It is a part's name.
Best guess – check this	The nearest match. Look at it.
Picked by you	You chose the part yourself.

When a guess is right, **Yes, that's it** keeps the line's words as a nickname for the part, so the same words match at once next time. **Pick a part…** chooses another.

The four answers

Each line ends in one status, in its own colour, which no colour setting changes:

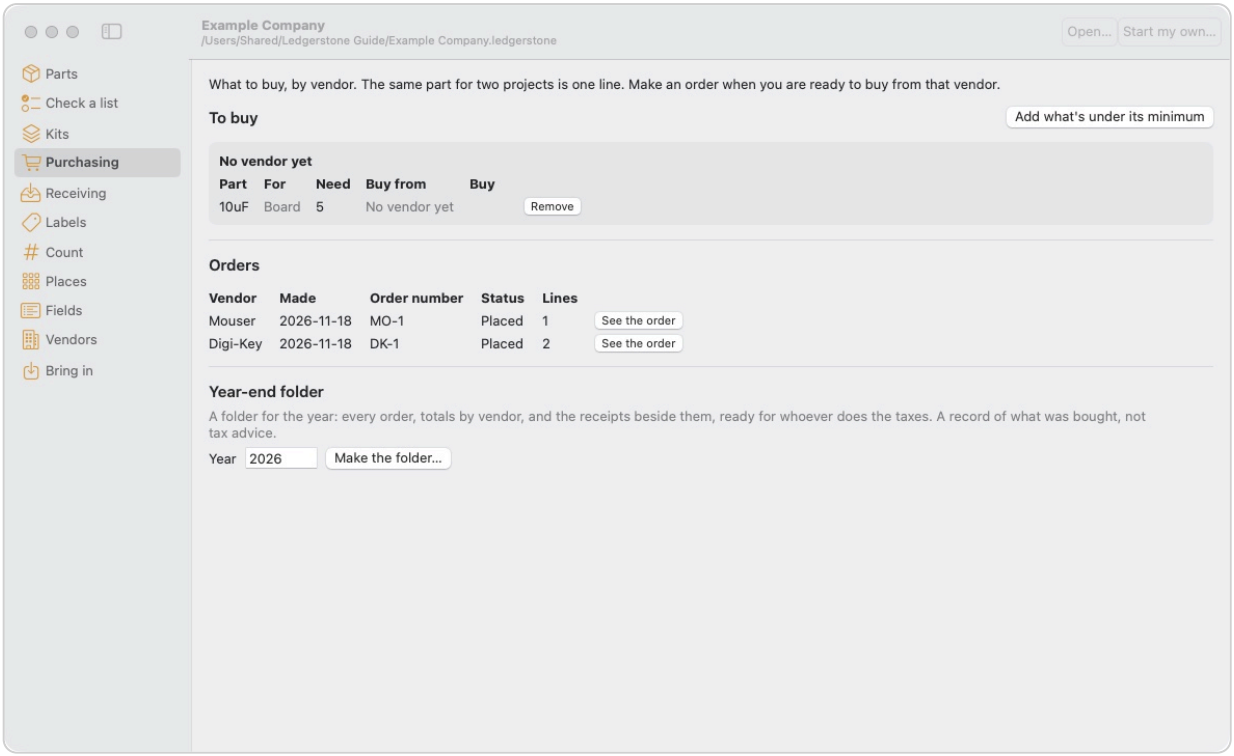
Status	Meaning
Have	Enough on hand for the build, after what is held for kits and what earlier lines used.
Short	Some on hand, not enough. A substitute with enough is offered: Use … instead.
Buy	None to use, or no such part yet.
Count first	The part has never been counted, so Ledgerstone cannot say.

The line above the results adds them up. **Add what's short to the buy list**, with a **Project name**, puts each short and buy line on Purchasing for that project, and makes a part for any line that matched nothing.

Purchasing and vendors

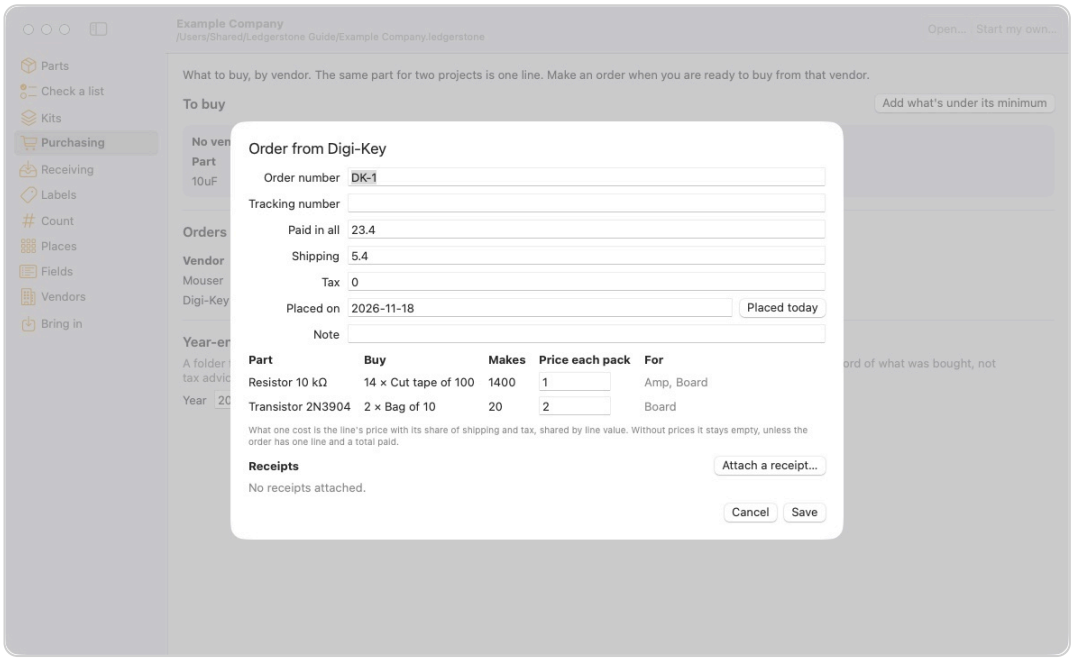
To buy

Purchasing lists what to buy, by vendor. The same part wanted for two projects is one line, with both projects in **For**. **Buy** says how many packs that makes when the part has a pack size at that vendor (14 × Cut tape of 100). Each line links to the vendor's search for the part. **Add what's under its minimum** puts every part under its minimum on the list, up to twice the minimum, as project Restock.



Purchasing, with two orders placed.

Make an order with a vendor turns that vendor's lines into an order. The order sheet keeps the order number, tracking number, what was paid in all, shipping, tax, the date placed (**Placed today**), a note, the price of each pack, and receipts (**Attach a receipt…**: a PDF, a photo, an email or any file, kept inside the stock). **Track it** opens the carrier's page for the tracking number.



An order sheet.

What one cost

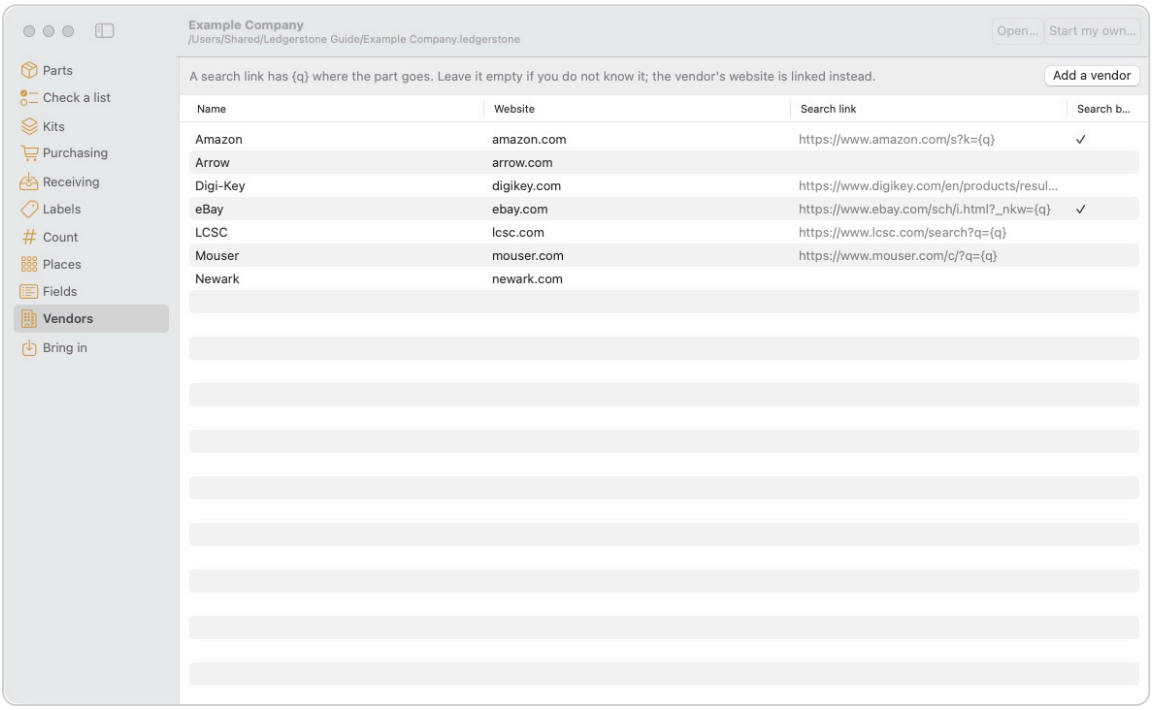
A line's cost each is its price with its share of the shipping and tax, shared out by line value. Without prices it stays empty, unless the order has one line and a total paid.

Year-end folder

Type a **Year** and click **Make the folder…**. Ledgerstone makes a folder with `orders.csv` (every order placed that year), `totals-by-vendor.csv`, and `receipts/` with each order's receipts. It is a record of what was bought, for whoever does the taxes, not tax advice.

Vendors

Vendors lists each vendor's name, website and search link. A search link has `{q}` where the part goes; **Search by words, not part numbers** sends the part's name and package instead of a number (right for Amazon and eBay). Example Company comes with Digi-Key, Mouser, Arrow, Newark, LCSC, Amazon and eBay. Arrow's and Newark's search links are left empty: fill them in if you know them, and until then the vendor's website is linked.


Example Company
/Users/Shared/Ledgerstone Guide/Example Company.ledgerstone
Open...
Start my own...
Parts
Check a list
Kits
Purchasing
Receiving
Labels
Count
Places
Fields
Vendors
Bring in
A search link has {q} where the part goes. Leave it empty if you do not know it; the vendor's website is linked instead.
Add a vendor
Name
Website
Search link
Search b...
Amazon
amazon.com
https://www.amazon.com/s?k={q}
✓
Arrow
arrow.com
Digi-Key
digikey.com
https://www.digikey.com/en/products/resul...
eBay
ebay.com
https://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html?_nkw={q}
✓
LCSC
lcsc.com
https://www.lcsc.com/search?q={q}
Mouser
mouser.com
https://www.mouser.com/c/?q={q}
Newark
newark.com

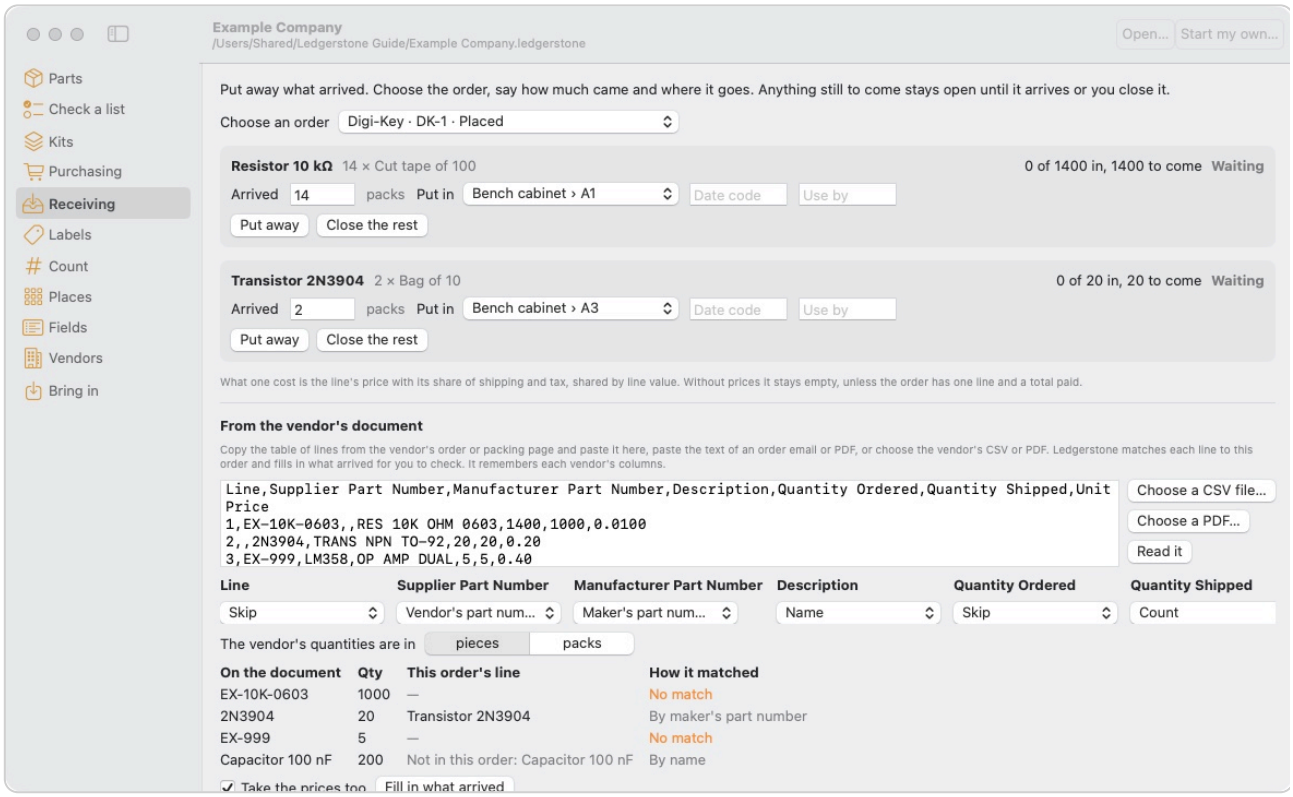
Vendors.

Receiving

Receiving puts away what arrived. **Choose an order**, and each of its lines shows how many are in so far and how many are still to come. For each line that came:

1. Type how many **Arrived**, in packs or pieces.
2. Choose where to **Put in**, and type the **Date code** and **Use by** if the bag has them.
3. Click **Put away**. The count goes up, a lot is made with today's date and its cost each, and the line shows Partly in or All in.

Close the rest closes a line that will not come. The order shows Not placed, Placed, Partly in or All in, and leaves Receiving when everything is in or closed.



Receiving, with a vendor's document read.

From the vendor's document

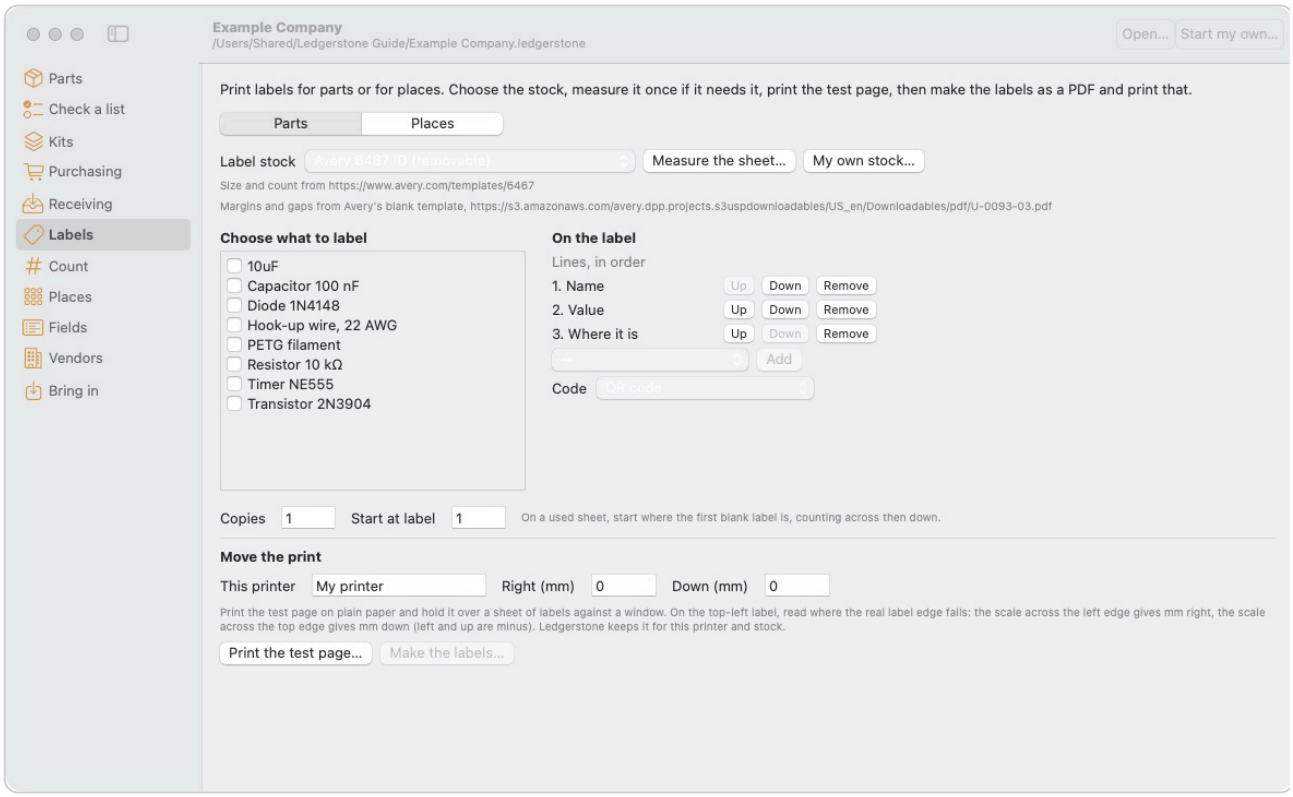
Instead of typing, paste the vendor's lines: the table from the order or packing page, the text of an order email or PDF, or **Choose a CSV file…** or **Choose a PDF…**. Click **Read it**. Ledgerstone matches each line to this order and shows how; **Fill in what arrived** fills in the boxes for you to check, then you Put away.

Ledgerstone knows these layouts by sight and says which it read: a Digi-Key order acknowledgement, a Tayda order confirmation, and an invoice with SKU, Name, Price and Qty. Anything else is read as a table: say which column is which once, and whether the vendor's quantities are in pieces or packs, and it remembers that vendor's columns. **Take the prices too** copies the document's prices onto the order.

The Mac reads a PDF's text itself. Linux uses `pdftotext`; without it, open the PDF, select all, copy and paste. Neither reads a picture of an order: copy the order's table from the vendor's page instead.

Labels

Labels prints bin labels for parts or for places, as a PDF you print from any app. The steps are always the same: choose the stock, measure it once if it needs it, print the test page, then make the labels.



Labels.

Label stock

Eleven Avery sheets are ready to use, with their sizes and counts from Avery's pages and the margins and gaps from Avery's blank templates. Copies of the same Avery number fit them too:

Stock	Kind	Across × down	Labels
Avery 5160	address	3 × 10	30
Avery 5161	address	2 × 10	20
Avery 5162	address	2 × 7	14
Avery 5163	shipping	2 × 5	10
Avery 5167	return address	4 × 20	80
Avery 5195	return address	4 × 15	60
Avery 5260	address	3 × 10	30
Avery 5267	return address	4 × 20	80
Avery 6467	ID (removable)	4 × 20	80
Avery 8160	address (inkjet)	3 × 10	30
Avery 22805	square	4 × 6	24

My own stock… adds any other sheet or roll: measure a blank one with a ruler, in inches or mm (page size, label size, labels across and down, the top and left margins, the gaps between labels). Ledgerstone checks that the labels fit the page and that across times down makes the count before it keeps it.

What goes on a label

Choose what to label ticks the parts or places. **On the label** lists the lines in order, moved with Up and Down: for a part, its name, value, package, maker's part number, maker or where it is; for a place, its name, what it is, or what's in it. The text is sized to fit. **Code** adds a QR code (or None).

A part's QR code holds `LS1:P` and the part's number; a place's holds `LS1:L` and the place's number. Count reads them (below). **Copies** prints each label more than once. On a sheet already partly used, **Start at label** starts at the first blank one, counting across then down.

Line it up

Every printer feeds a little off. Print the test page on plain paper, hold it over a sheet of labels against a window, and read the scales on the top-left label: the scale across the left edge says how many mm to move right, the one across the top how many mm down. Type them under **Move the print** for **This printer**. Ledgerstone keeps the nudge for that printer and stock (Settings › Labels).

Make the labels… saves the PDF and says how many labels on how many pages. Print it at actual size (100%, no fit to page).

Count

Counting everything at once is a day lost. Count asks for a few places each week instead, one bin at a time.



Counting one bin, after scanning a part's label.

Start a count

- **Scan a label.** A USB barcode scanner that reads QR codes (a 2D scanner) types the label's code and Enter into the scan box. You can also type the code.
- **Count a place.** Choose a place, or Everything, and **Start counting**.
- **Count what's due.** The places due this week, below.

Each bin shows the part, the place, what it was and when it was last counted. Type the count and press Enter for the next; tick **A guess** for a rough count. **Skip** leaves it, **Back** goes back, **Stop** ends with how many were counted and skipped.

By weight

By weight… counts small parts on a scale: how many in a sample, what the sample weighs, what all of them weigh, and the container's weight. Any unit works as long as all three use the same one. A part counted in grams just takes its weight, less the container.

What is due

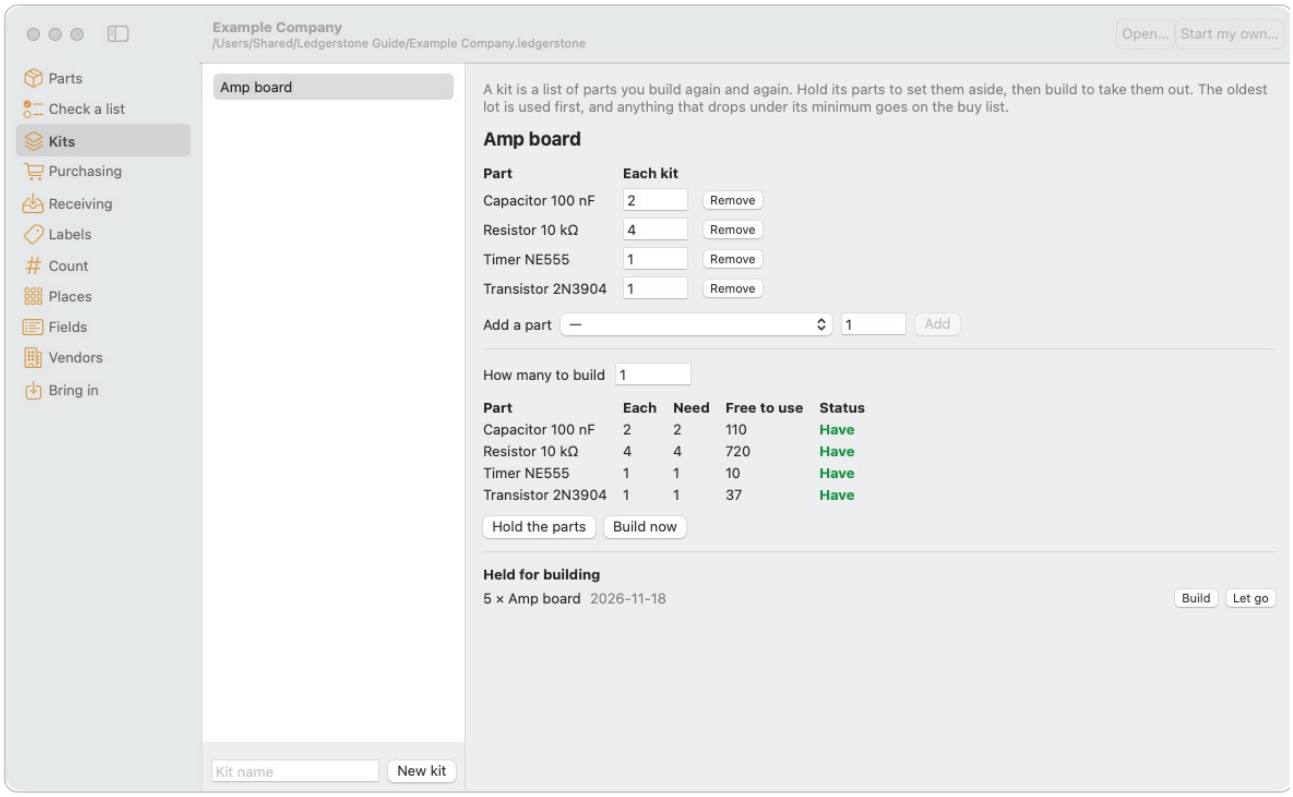
Places each week (Settings › This stock, 5 to start with) sets how many places come up. Places never counted come first. Then busy places come round sooner:

Changes in the last 90 days	Counted every
10 or more	14 days
3 to 9	30 days
fewer than 3	90 days

Camera scanning is on neither copy: the Linux copy keeps to Python and GTK as Mint ships them, which have no camera QR reader, and the Mac copy does not get ahead of it.

Kits

A kit is a list of parts you build again and again: a board, a repair kit, a product. **New kit** with a **Kit name** makes one; **Add a part** with how many each kit takes fills it.



A kit, with five held for building.

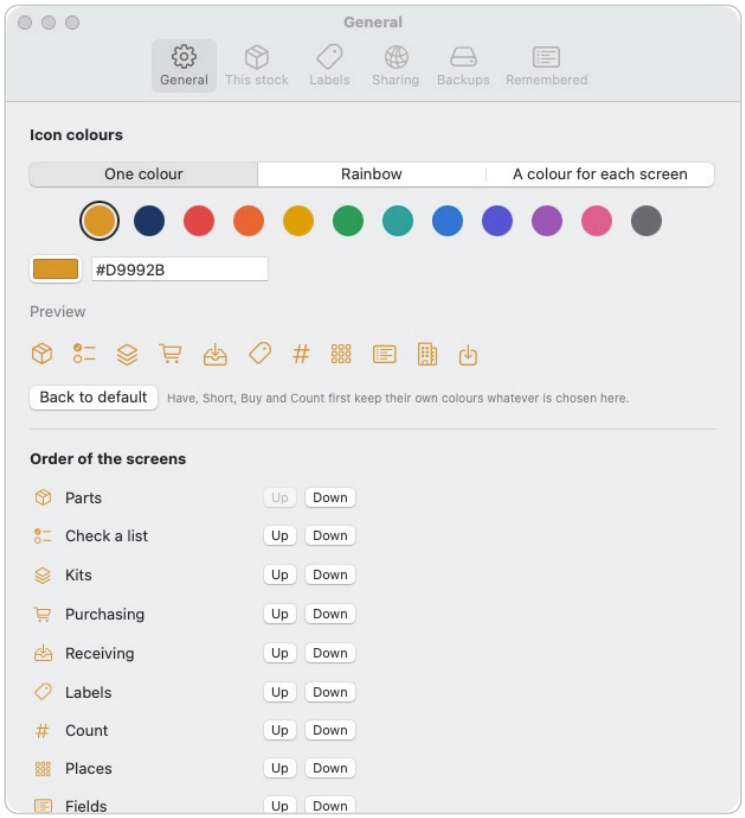
Type **How many to build** and Ledgerstone shows, for each part, how many it needs and how many are **free to use** (on hand, less what is already held), with Have, Short or Buy.

- **Hold the parts.** Sets them aside for that many kits. They stay in their bins but are no longer free to use; Check a list counts them as taken. They show under **Held for building**, with **Build** and **Let go**.
- **Build now** (or Build on a held line). Takes the parts out of stock: from the place with the oldest lot first, lots oldest first, then any count without a lot. If there are not enough, it asks before building with what there is.
- **Restock.** After a build, any part that dropped under its minimum goes on the buy list, up to twice its minimum, as project Restock, and Ledgerstone says which.

Settings

Settings has six tabs. What you choose is kept on this machine (Where things are kept, below); what belongs to the stock is kept in the stock.

General



Settings › General.

- **Icon colours.** One colour for every screen's icon, Rainbow, or A colour for each screen, from the swatches or any #RRGGBB colour, with a preview. **Back to default** undoes it. Have, Short, Buy and Count first keep their own colours whatever is chosen.
- **Order of the screens.** Up and Down move a screen in the list on the left; **Standard order** puts them back.
- **Appearance.** Same as the computer, Light or Dark.
- **Your name.** Written with every change you make. It starts empty: Ledgerstone never takes it from the computer. Until you type one, changes are written as No name given; empty it and Save to take your name off.

This stock

The **Company or shop name** (renaming changes the name, not the file), where **This stock is kept**, and **Places to count each week**.

Labels

The **Label stock to start with** on Labels, and the **Saved nudges** for each printer and stock.

Remembered

The column matches Ledgerstone has kept for spreadsheets, parts lists and vendor documents. **Forget** one to be asked again next time.

Sharing and Backups have their own chapters.

Sharing a stock

For a small business: one machine shares its stock on the shop's network and the others join it. Everyone works on the same stock, every change carries its person's name, and two people changing things at once take turns, so nothing is lost. A Mac can share with Linux machines and the other way round.

Share

1. On the machine that keeps the stock, open **Settings › Sharing** and tick **Share this stock on the shop network**.
2. It shows a **Key for the people joining** and the address others join with, such as 192.168.1.20:7341.
3. On a Mac, allow incoming connections when macOS asks. On Windows, allow Ledgerstone through the firewall on private networks only. On Linux with a firewall, open port 7341 to the shop network only.

The key is made once and kept. **New key** makes another; anyone joined with the old one must join again. Sharing starts again by itself when Ledgerstone opens, until you untick it. The window's title line says **Sharing on** the address.

Join

1. On each other machine, open **Settings › Sharing**, type the **Address** and the **Key** under **Join a shared stock**, and click **Join**.
2. The window's title line says **Joined** the company **on** the address, and every screen now works on the shared stock.
3. **Leave and go back to my own stock** returns to this machine's own stock.

Check that **Your name** (Settings › General) is set on each machine: it is the name written with that machine's changes.

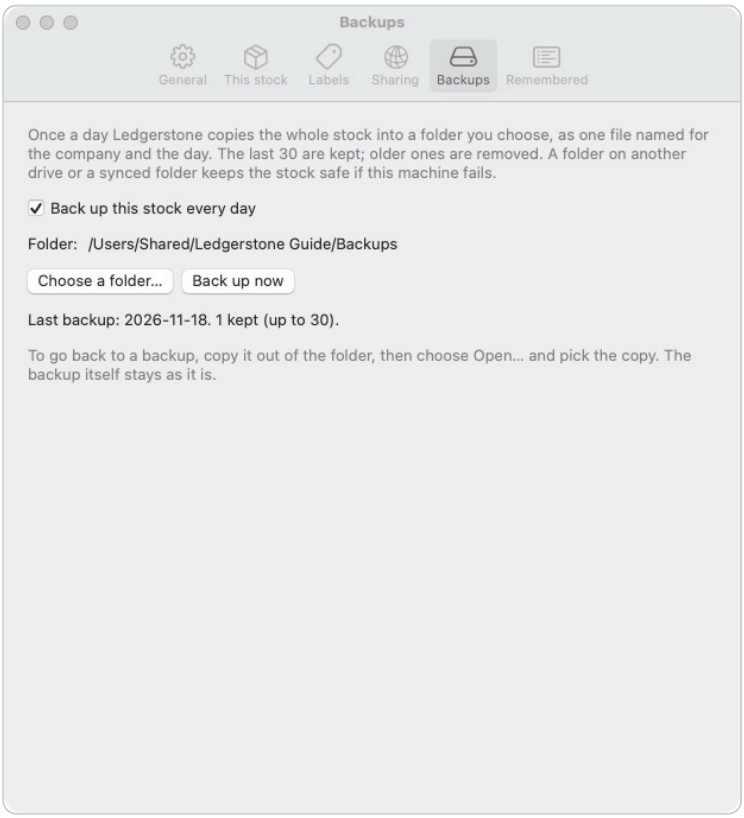
Taking turns

Each thing you do, such as putting away a line or building a kit, is one step that happens completely or not at all. While one person's step runs, another's waits up to 20 seconds; if it still cannot go, Ledgerstone says **Someone else is changing the stock right now. Try again in a moment.** A step left unfinished (a machine switched off mid-way) is undone after 15 seconds, so nothing half-done is kept.

> **Tip** Sharing is for the shop's own network, never the internet. The connection is not encrypted and the key is the only lock, so never forward port 7341 on the router.

Backups

Once a day Ledgerstone copies the whole stock into a folder you choose, as one file named for the company and the day, such as `Example Company 2026-11-18.ledgerstone`. The last 30 are kept; older ones are removed. Choose a folder on another drive or a synced folder, so the stock is safe if this machine fails.



Settings › Backups.

1. Open **Settings › Backups** and click **Choose a folder…**, then **Back up here**. Backups are now on, and the first one is made at once.
2. From then on, the day's backup is made when Ledgerstone opens and after the first change of each day. **Back up now** makes one at any time (a second on the same day replaces the first).

Last backup shows the day and how many are kept. Untick **Back up this stock every day** to stop. Only files that look like this company's backups are ever removed from the folder.

Example Company is not backed up. A machine that has joined a shared stock does not back it up either: the sharing machine keeps the backups.

Going back to a backup

Copy the backup out of the folder, then choose **Open…** and pick the copy. The backup itself stays as it is. A backup is an ordinary stock file, so it opens on either copy of Ledgerstone.

Reference

Where things are kept

What	Where
The stock	The .ledgerstone file you chose: parts, places, counts, lots, orders, receipts, kits, and the record of every change with who made it. Nothing is ever deleted from it; gone things are only hidden.
This machine's choices (Mac)	~/Library/Application Support/Ledgerstone/ (ui.json, labels.json)
This machine's choices (Linux)	~/.config/ledgerstone/ (ui.json, labels.json)
This machine's choices (Windows)	%APPDATA%\Ledgerstone\ (ui.json, labels.json)
Example Company	Example Company.ledgerstone in the same folder
Backups	The folder you chose in Settings › Backups

`ui.json` holds the stock to open, your name, the colours, the screen order, the appearance, sharing, joining and backups. `labels.json` holds the printer, the nudges and the label stock to start with. Both copies use the same keys, so the files read the same on either.

The stock file

A `.ledgerstone` file is an SQLite database, so any SQLite tool can read it. Ledgerstone upgrades an older stock file when it opens it, so keep every machine that opens the same stock on the same version.

Keys

Key	Mac	Linux
Settings	⌘,	Ctrl+, (and on Windows)
Next bin on Count	Return	Enter

Questions

Can two people use it at once?

Yes: share the stock from one machine and join it from the others (Sharing a stock). Do not put one stock file in a synced folder and open it from two machines at once; sync services copy files, not changes, and one person's work can be lost. Sharing is the safe way.

A list line matched the wrong part.

Click **Pick a part…** on that line and choose the right one, then **Yes, that's it** to keep the words as a nickname.

A part shows Count first.

It has never been counted. Count it (Count, or Set the count on its sheet) and check the list again.

The labels print a little off.

Print the test page on plain paper and set Move the print for this printer (Labels › Line it up). Print the PDF at 100%, never fit to page.

My label stock is not listed.

Use My own stock… and measure a blank sheet. Avery copies with the same number already fit the Avery entry.

A vendor's PDF will not read.

Some PDFs are pictures of text. Open it, select all, copy, and paste into the box. On Linux, install pdftotext.

It says someone else is changing the stock.

Another person's step is running on the shared stock. Wait a moment and do it again.

The other machines cannot join.

Check both are on the same network, the address and key are the ones Settings › Sharing shows on the sharing machine, and that its firewall lets port 7341 in from the shop network.

How do I move to a new computer?

Copy the .ledgerstone file (or the newest backup) to the new machine, install Ledgerstone, and choose Open….

How do I remove Ledgerstone?

On a Mac, drag it from Applications to the Trash. On Linux, delete its folder and ~/.local/share/applications/ledgerstone.desktop. On Windows, delete its folder and any shortcut. Your stock file stays where you put it; this machine's choices are in the folder listed above.

Privacy

Ledgerstone has no account and no tracking, and it never goes online by itself. The only connections it makes are the ones you ask for: a vendor's page or a carrier's tracking page opened in your browser, and, if you share a stock, the machines on your own network. The privacy page is maketokeep.com/privacy.html.