HI-TECH PROJECTS

(An Industrial Monthly Magazine on New Project Opportunities and Industrial Technologies)

APRIL 2020 Issue

(E-copy)

ENGINEERS INDIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Regd. Off : 4449, Nai Sarak, Main Road, Delhi - 110 006 (India)

*** Ph: +91 9811437895, 9289151047, 91-11-23918117, 43658117, 45120361**

*** E-Mail : eiri@eriindia.org, eiritechnology@gmail.com**

*** Website: www.eriindia.org, www.industrialprojects.in * PayTM: 9811437895**

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MOST DEMANDABLE PROJECTS

AIR CONDITIONERS, LED TV, WASHING MACHINES AND REFRIGERATORS (INTEGRATED PLANT) [3288]

The Integrated Unit of Air Conditioners, LED TV, Refrigerators and Washing Machines is being setup at Neemrana. There is tremendous demand in India as well as export demand. The said project will generate huge number of employment in this region. An air conditioner is a machine which keeps the air in a building cool and dry. The purpose of an air conditioner is to maintain a comfortable indoor environment. The comfort we are used is to determined by a combination of 3 factors. • Temperature, • Humidity, • Air Distribution, For this reason, the main purposes of air conditioners are to: • Control room temperatures (cooling/heating). • Control room humidity levels (drying, humidifying). • Optimise air flow (circulation, distribution). • Clean the air (filtration). • An air conditioner collects hot air from a given space, processes it within itself with the help of a refrigerant and a bunch of coils and then releases cool air into the same space where the hot air had originally been collected. This is essentially how all air conditioners work. • Many folks believe that an air conditioner produces chilled air with the help of machines installed inside it, allowing it to cool a room so quickly. That might also explain why it consumes so much electricity. In reality, however, that's a misconception. • An air conditioner is not a magical device; it just uses some physical and chemical phenomena very effectively to cool a given space. • When you switch an AC on and set your desired temperature (say, 20 degrees Celsius), the thermostat installed in it senses that there is a difference in the temperature of the room's air and the temperature that you've chosen. • A thermostat constantly monitors the temperature of the system so that it's maintained near a user's desired point. • This warm air is drawn in through a grille at the base of the indoor unit, which then flows over some pipes through which the refrigerant (i.e., a coolant fluid) is flowing. The refrigerant liquid absorbs the heat and becomes a hot gas itself. This is how heat is removed from the air that falls on the evaporator coils. Note that the evaporator coil not only absorbs heat, but also wrings out moisture from the incoming air, which helps to dehumidify the room.

COST ESTIMATION
(ALL FIGURE IN THOUSAND)

Plant Capacity	4666 Units/Day
Land (202350 sq.mt.)	Rs. 20.91 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.28 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 31.04 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 54.42 Lacs
Rate of Return	124%
Break Even Point	12%

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DISPOSABLE PLASTIC SYRINGES (2 ML. AND 5 ML. SIZE) [3290]

Disposable Plastic Syringes are being used by doctors to inject medicines through Intravenous or intramuscular ways for the treatment of diseases & also by research & development personnel. Disposable syringes are made of plastic material and are used in the field of medical and veterinary science. Due to their availability in sterilized condition, ready to use, and cost effectiveness, disposable syringes are fast replacing the age old glass syringes. Moreover, the horror of AIDS worldwide has almost dispensed with the reuse of syringes and the demand of disposable syringes has increased phenomenally. Disposable syringes are mostly injection moulded from polypropylene. Syringes are available in sizes of 1 ml, 2 ml, 5ml and 10ml, 50ml in a variety of designs and consist of either two or three components construction. The number and size of injection moulding machines required depend upon syringe construction, number of mould cavities, annual production. These are made of plastic material have been successfully used in the medical and Pharmaceutical Practice for many years The constantly increasing use of this type syringe Indicates its importance which is based mainly on the advantages it offers regarding cost and hygienic applications.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	40000 Nos/Day
land & Building (10,000 Sq.Ft)	Rs. 70 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 90 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 24.20 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.94 Cr.
Rate of Return	29%
Break Even Point	58%

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DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING UNIT [3291]

A transformer is a device that transfers electrical energy from one circuit to another through inductively coupled conductors—the transformer's coils. A varying current in the first or primary winding Cr.eates a varying magnetic flux in the transformer's core and thus a varying magnetic field through the secondary winding. This varying magnetic field induces a varying electromotive force (EMF), or "voltage", in the secondary winding. This effect is called inductive. If a load is connected to the secondary, current will flow in the secondary winding, and electrical energy will be transferred from the primary circuit through the transformer to the load. In an ideal transformer, the induced voltage in the secondary winding (Vs) is in proportion to the primary voltage (Vp) and is given by the ratio of the number of turns in the secondary (Ns) to the number of turns in the primary (Np) as follows: By appropriate selection of the ratio of turns, a transformer thus enables an alternating current (AC) voltage to be "stepped up" by making Ns greater than Np, or "stepped down" by making Ns less than Np. The windings are coils wound around a ferromagnetic core, air-core transformers being a notable exception. Transformers range in size from a thumbnail-sized coupling transformer hidden inside a stage microphone to huge units weighing hundreds of tons used to interconnect portions of power grids. All operate on the same basic principles, although the range of designs is wide. While new technologies have eliminated the need for transformers in some electronic circuits, transformers are still found in nearly all electronic devices designed for household ("mains") voltage. Transformers are essential for high-voltage electric power transmission, which makes long-distance transmission economically practical. A transformer is a device for transferring energy in a system from one circuit to another. It consists of two independent electric circuits linked with a common magnetic circuit. This energy at low voltage may be transformed to energy at high voltage, or vice versa. In the like manner, current of a given value in one circuit may be transformed into current of another value in a different circuit. the winding of the transformer connected to the supply circuit is termed as primary winding and these windings of the transformer that are connected to the receiver circuits are called secondary windings. Transformers having more than one primary or secondary winding etc.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1.30 Nos/Day
land & Building (2000 Sq.mt)	Rs. 51 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 71.87 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 56.47 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.94 Cr
Rate of Return	34%
Break Even Point	61%

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MINERAL WATER PROCESSING UNIT OF 3000 LIT CAP WITH ADDED MINERALS [3292]

All living things need water. The Earth is full of water. Water is the most essential element, next to air, to our survival. Water makes up more than two thirds of the weight of the human body, and without it, we would die in a few days. Water is important to complete daily life and to maintain our body health. Thirty years ago „packaged drinking water? barely existed. Nowadays the product forms an essential business by its stable and still growing market – locally and globally. Packaged drinking water can be described as any product, including natural spring or well water, taken from municipal or private utility systems or other water, distilled water or any of the foregoing to which chemicals

may be added and which are put into sealed bottles, packages or other containers, to be sold for domestic consumption or culinary use. In 2013 the global packaged drinking water market is forecast to have a value of $94.2 billion, an increase of 41% since 2007. This increasing trend reveals that the product meets the demand of countless consumers. Water is our lifeline that cleans and feeds us. In ancient cultures, water represented the very essence of life. The Romans were the first to pipe water into their growing cities, especially with their aqueducts. They also realized that sewage water could cause damage to people and needed to be removed from the living environment. Water has played a role not only in the history of countries, but also in religion, mythology, and art. Water in many religions is symbolised as a soul cleanser and known as holy water. For example, water at St.Lourdes, France is thought by many religions to be sacred with healing powers. It brought life to their people, but in drought, produced chaos. Water has always been perceived as a gift from the gods, as it rained from the heavens. Mineral Water originally meant water from various natural springs which are thought to be having medicinal and curative value. These spring waters, although contain dissolved chemicals of medicinal properties, also contain harmful micro-organisms. Besides this the underground and surface water is also not potable due to hardness as well as due to presence of toxic substances and Bacteria. This re-quires suitable treatment and purification to make it safe and potable drinking water with long shelf life. The water is packed in suitable food grade packing generally in PVC or PET Bottles of differ-ent capacities. Mineral water is water from a mineral spring that contains various minerals, such as salts and sulfur compounds. Mineral water may be effervescent or "sparkling" due to contained gases. Traditionally, mineral waters were used or consumed at their spring sources, often referred to as "taking the waters" or "taking the cure," at places such as spas, baths, or wells. The term spa was used for a place where the water was consumed and bathed in; bath where the water was used primarily for bathing, therapeutics, or recreation; and well where the water was to be consumed. Today, it is far more common for mineral water to be bottled at the source for distributed consumption. Travelling to the mineral water site for direct access to the water is now uncommon, and in many cases not possible because of exclusive commercial ownership rights. There are more than 4,000 brands of mineral water commercially available worldwide. The more calcium and magnesium ions that are dissolved in water, the harder it is said to be; water with few dissolved calcium and magnesium ions is described as being soft. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration classifies mineral water as water containing at least 250 parts per million total issolved solids (TDS), originating from a geologically and physically protected underground water source. No minerals may e added to this water. In many places, however, the term "mineral water" is colloquially used to mean any bottled carbonated water or soda water, as opposed to tap water.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	15000 Ltrs/Day
land & Building (1500 Sq.mt)	Rs. 1.72 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 56 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 60.70 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.06 Cr.
Rate of Return	37%
Break Even Point	48%

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PECTIN FROM CITRUS FRUITS [3293]

Pectin (derived from Greek meaning - "congealed, and curdled") is a structural heteropolysaccharide contained in the primary cell walls of terrestrial plants. It was first isolated and described in 1825 by Heneri Bracannot. Pectin, a multifunctional constituent of cell wall is a high value functional food ingredient widely used as gelling agent and as stabilizer. It is produced commercially in form of white to light brown powder, mainly extracted from citrus fruits, and is used in food as a gelling agent particularly in jams and jellies. It is also used in fillings, sweets, as a stabilizer in fruit juices and milk drinks and as a source of dietary fiber. In plant cells, pectin consists of a complex set of polysaccharides that are present in most primary cell walls and particularly abundant in the non-woody parts of nearly all terrestrial plants. Pectin is present not only in the primary cell walls but also in the middle lamella between plant cells where it helps to bind the cells together. The amount, structure and chemical composition of the pectin differs between plants, within a plant over time and in different parts of a single plant. During ripening, pectin is broken down by the enzymes pectinase and pectin esterase, resulting in the process where the fruit becomes softer. This is because the middle lamella which primarily consists of pectin breaks down and cells become separated from each other. A similar process of cell separation caused by pectin breakdown occurs in the abscission zone of the petioles of deciduous plants at the time of leaf fall. Pectin is thus also a natural part of human diet, but does not contribute significantly to nutrition. As the literature reports, the daily intake of pectin from fruit and vegetables can be estimated to be around 5 g (where the consumption of approximately 500 g fruit and vegetable per day is estimated)3. In human digestion, pectin goes through the small intestine more or less intact but is acted upon by microbial growth of large intestine. Pectin thus acts as a soluble dietary fibre. Consumption of pectin has been shown to reduce blood cholesterol levels. The mechanism appears to be an increase of viscosity in the intestinal tract, leading to a reduced absorption of cholesterol from bile or food3. In the large intestine and colon, microorganisms degrade pectin and liberate shortchain fatty acids that have favorable influence on health (also known as prebiotic effect). In terms of structure, pectin is an essentially linear polysaccharide. Like most other plant polysaccharides, it is both polydisperse and polymolecular and its composition varies with the source and the conditions applied during isolation. In any sample of pectin, parameters such as the molecular weight or the contents of particular subunits differ even from molecule to molecule. The composition and structure of pectin are still not completely understood although pectin was discovered over 200 years ago. Through various studies it has been brought in notice that the structure of pectin is difficult to determine because pectin subunit composition can change during isolation from plants, storage, and processing of plant material. At present, pectin is thought to consist mainly of Dgalacturonic acid (GalA) units, joined in chains by means of a-(1-4) glycosidic linkage. These uronic acids have carboxyl groups, which are naturally present as methyl esters and others which are commercially treated with ammonia to produce carboxamide groups. Units range in number from a few hundred to about thousand saccharides in a chain-like configuration which corresponds to average molecular weights from about fifty thousand to one lack fifty thousand Dalton. As the literature reports, into pectin backbone (made up of glycosides), galacturonic acid is replaced by (1-2)-linked L-rhamnose, at some distinguishing areas. From the rhamnose residues, side chains of various neutral sugars have been discovered to branch off. This type of pectin is termed as rhamnogalacturonan. Here, up to every twenty fifth galacturonic acid in the main chain is replaced with rhamnose. The neutral sugars found in a pectin molecule are mainly D-galactose, L-arabinose and D-xylose, whose types and proportions vary with the origin of pectin. The X-ray fibre diffraction studies have reported that the galacturonan segments in the molecule of sodium pectate form helixes with three subunits per turn. The conformation of Galacturonic acid units as determined by NMR spectroscopy and referred from literatures is 4C19. Calculations indicate that the helix is probably right-handed. It was indicated that X-ray fibre diffraction patterns of

sodium and calcium pectates, pectic acids, and pectinic acids show the same helix structure, but the ways in which these helixes were arranged relative to each other in the crystals differ to various degrees. It has been suggested that helical pectinic acid molecules pack in a parallel arrangement, whereas the pectates pack as corrugated sheets of antiparallel helixes.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1 MT/Day
land & Building (1500 Sq.mt)	Rs. 1.34 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 91.75 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 54.46 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.92 Cr.
Rate of Return	56%
Break Even Point	37%

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SANDING SEALER, LACQUER, PU WOOD COATING & VARNISH MANUFACTURING WITH FORMULAE [3294]

Sanding sealer is a liquid coat that seals wood and prevents the surface from absorbing varnish. It is a hard first coat that seals without obscuring the grain of the wood. It helps woodworkers achieve a smooth, even finish on a wood furniture. By design, sanding sealer serves as a "sandable" sealer, which means it can easily be sanded after application without impacting its effectiveness on the wood. Sanding sealer is typically very thin, and dries very quickly to condition the wood in order to allow for less lean time. By applying sanding sealer during the finishing process, woodworkers minimize rough textures and create a smooth finish. Sanding sealers are used to eliminate stains. It can be applied over wood stain or bare wood, depending on the desired appearance, but before any protective coating or finish. This stains include those from water and fire damage. The sealer is then applied over the entire surface using a brush or foam pad after the stain is dried. The sealer must then be allowed to dry completely before proceeding to sanding. The surface is then sanded using a sanding paper before subsequent coats are applied. Sealers may be transparent and sometimes act as primers. Some sealers are designed to be left uncoated and thus can also be used as a varnish, however this is not recommended. Sealers are absorbed quickly by spongy woods, and this can prevent the formation of a film on the wood, leading to an effective seal. Sanding sealers contains zinc stearate, which helps it seal soft woods quickly and makes the wood easier to sand. However, if a lacquer finish is intended to be used above the sanding sealer, more than one or two coats should not be applied as a buildup of sealer can cause the lacquer to chip. In the current market, most sanding sealers which have good drying capability have not been able to meet users' requirements, prompting the present research study to attempt to calibrate the different qualities of the various available products, to produce sanding sealer of low drying time and also identify the raw materials that could be combined to obtain optimal sanding sealer formulation that would compete with already existing ones. The modern wax based polishes were first introduced as wax solvent paster in the late nineteenth century up till then floors, furniture and other surfaces were treated by a variety of methods such as scrubbing oiling sanding, varnishing and wood polishing. Waxes such as bees wax had been used long before this for treating wooden surfaces but these had to be labourising applied by rubbering with a block of the material concerned later paster of bees wax is turpentine or emulsions of wax in soda solutions were used but these again required the expenditure or vasts amounts of time and energy to achieve a rates factory surfaces gloss. From today new manufacturing techniques and the inclusion of additives such as silicone are continually being experimented with to improve the finished product. Although a number of special wax polished have developed for application to specific surfaces such as footwear motor cars, furniture and floors, two principal types of polish can be distinguished. There are other process in which the wax base is dissolved in a non-aqueous solvent (Paste polished) and those in which the wax is in the form of an aqueous emulsion (liquid polish). In both cases the waxes to be used are broken up i.e. crushes in crushing machine and then melted in steam or electrically heated pans.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	2 Ton/Day
Land & Building (1500 Sq.mt)	Rs. 1.73 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 54 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.52 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.86 Cr.
Rate of Return	28%
Break Even Point	51%

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SOFT DRINKS MANUFACTURING [3295]

Cold drinks are defined as any non-alcohol beverages containing syrup essences or fruit concentrates that are mixed with water or carbonated water. Cold drink is a most popular product extensively used during summer, in winter and other seasons also. Cold drink is liked by most of the people especially liked by kids and younger generation. At is a thirst quench, a hygienic but found drink. It is a ironical that the Cold drink industry represent the largest segment of the food industry in the country though concerned products has any questionable food value. Cold drinks are today being promoted as refreshing drinks. The ingredients those go into production of a Cold drink are mainly required concentrates, like sugar, phosphoric acid and carbon dioxide. Cold drink concentrates manufacturing unit is very simple and involve only mixing of various ingredients. Some manufacturers produce juice powder as well as Cold drink concentrates but this involves huge investment. Although, the integrated unit is covered under small scale still it depends upon the individual investment capacity.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	57600 Bottles/Day
land & Building (30000 Sq.mt)	Rs. 3 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.50 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 1.57 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.32 Cr.
Rate of Return	16%
Break Even Point	63%

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LEMON GRASS OIL PRODUCTION [3296]

Oil of lemongrass is one of the most important essential oils. Large quantities are used for the extraction of citral the chief constituent of the oil. Citral is the starting material for the preparation of the important ionone's (a series of armatics with a powerful violet odor). Natural essential oils are volatile, fragrant and pleasant tasting oils obtained from leaves, roots, flowers and fruits. They have wide applications in pharmaceutical, foods, perfumery and cosmetics. A variety of Philippine plants have a high content of essential oils that are feasible for commercial production. These plants mature fast, requiring little maintenance and grow in almost all parts of the archipelago. The extraction of oil from these varieties poses no special problems and the end product is marketable both locally and abroad. Lemongrass, commonly referred to as "tanglad", is an excellent source of essential oil. It grows abundantly in the Philippines and can be cultivated commercially. The characteristic aroma of lemongrass is ascribed to citral, which is the chief constituent of lemongrass oil. Citral is the starting material for the manufacture of ionones and is also used in the preparation of food flavors, cosmetics and perfumes. The fresh lemon-like odor of citronella oil is rich in alcohols and aldehydes (predominantly geranoil, citronellal and hydroxycitronellal).

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1000 Kgs./Day
land & Building (3000 Sq.mt)	Rs. 1.09 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.58 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 9.07 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 12.88 Cr.
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	42%

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Start Your Own Industry

LEMONGRASS CULTIVATION [3297]

Lemongrass is a tropical perennial plant which yields aromatic oil. The name lemongrass is derived from the typical lemon-like odour of the essential oil present in the shoot. The herb originated in Asia and Australia. Lemongrass was one of the herbs to travel along the spice route from Asia to Europe. Lemongrass oil of commerce is popularly known as Cochin oil in the world trade, since 90% of it is shipped from Cochin port. The state of Kerala in India had the monopoly in the production and export of lemongrass oil. The annual world production of lemongrass oil is around 1000 t from an area of 16000 ha. In India, it is cultivated in an area of 4000 ha and the annual production is around 250 t. The crop is extensively cultivated in the poor, marginal and waste lands and also along the bunds as live mulch. The well ramified root system of the plant helps in soil and water conservation. East Indian LEMONGRASS / Cochin grass / Malabar grass Lemongrass is a tropical perennial plant which yields aromatic oil on steam distillation of the herbage. The oil has a typical lemon-like odour. The crop is suitable for marginal and waste lands and also along the bunds as live mulch. India contributes to about 85% of total world production.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	CULTIVATION IN 50 ACRES
land & Building (50 Acres)	Rs. 54 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 50 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 22.10 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.41 Cr.
Rate of Return	16%
Break Even Point	67%

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BIODEGRADABLE CUPS AND PLATES FROM SUGARCANE BAGASSE, WOOD PULP OR BAMBOO PULP [3299]

Today consumption of Disposable products is breaking records. Disposable products are easy to handle, economical and can be disposed easily. With the changing lifestyle of Mankind, the use of disposable products is raising like anything. Plastic Disposable products are very popular because it can be carried easily and very low in prices too. This is 100% BIODEGRADABLE & COMPOSTABLE tableware, which is widely used in various functions, restaurants, festivals as ECO FRIENDLY single time (Use & throw) crockery, it's produce by Plant extract or residue like Sugarcane Bagasse (SCB) etc., which is Proven Environment friendly 100% Biodegradable and Compostable and not harmful for food, human, soil and Nature. This is becoming more popular due to environment awareness, climate change & NGT/State govt. bans on recyclable plastics.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	850 Kgs/Day
land & Building (2000 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 1.12 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 37.95 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.58 Cr.
Rate of Return	44%
Break Even Point	44%

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DRY MORTAR MIX [3300]

Dry Mortar Mix is gaining eminence in modern times owing to its versatile superiority in regard to characteristics over the conventional in-situ mortars viz. better performance easy to uses easy to set and the quality of leaving no crakes and voiles. Besides it has preferably better and wider field of application as patching & repairing materials for plasting purposes and other construction works viz. internal/ external plastering masonry work etc. It is a very good substitute for conventional in-situ mortars. Various types of Ready mix dry mortar comprise internal plaster mortar, external plaster mortar masonry mortar, quick setting mortar high strength mortar repair mortar self leaving flooring mortar pre-mix RCC mortar etc. One specific advantage regarding manufacture of these ready mix dry mortar is that they can be manufactured in a single unit by variation in composition proportions as per different formulations. Ready mix dry mortar is particularly useful on congested siles or in road construction where little space for the mixing plant and for extensive aggregate stockpile is available but the greatest single advantage of ready mix dry mortar is that it may be made under better conditions of control than are normally possible on any large construction sites. These consist of finely ground refractory grain and plasticizers that can be thinly spread on brick during construction. For air - setting mortars sodium silicates or phosphates provide strength at room temperature. Heat setting mortars contain no additives and develop strength only when a ceramic bond is formed at high temperatures. A refractory composition containing chemical agents that sure hardening at temperatures below that of ceramic bonding but above room temperature sometimes called "air hardening". A refractory mortar material which requires relatively high temperature for the development of a bond. Masonry cements are cements for use in mortars for masonry construction.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	50 Ton/Day
land & Building (4000 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 2.65 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 72 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.56 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6 Cr.
Rate of Return	79%
Break Even Point	28%

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ASAFOETIDA (COMPOUNDED)-HING [3301]

Asafoetida is the dried aromatic gum-resin exuded from the living rhizome, rootstock or taproot of varied plant species of genus Ferula. Local names: Hing, Asafetida, Ingo, Inguva. Plant Sources: Ferula asafoetida and allied species (Ferula foetida and Ferula narthex). Family: Umbelliferae Distribution: The perennial asafoetida plants has several varieties and are native to the region between the Mediterranean region to Central Asia, especially Iran and Afghanistan. The other species, known botanically as Ferula northex, grow abundantly in Kashmir, Western Tibet and Afghanistan. Major producing countries: Afghanistan, Iran, Turkistan. Ferula gum-resins are imported to India, mainly from Iran and Afghanistan. A part of the imported gum resin is re-exported to various countries after some processing and value addition. Method of harvesting/tapping: The gum resin is obtained from incisions in the roots and rhizomes of the plants. Usually plants of sour to five years old develop very thick and fleshy, carrot shaped roots. The upper part of the root is laid bare and the stem is cut close to the crown. The exposed surface is covered by a dome shaped structure made of twigs and earth. A milky juice exudes from the cut surface which soon coagulates when exposed to air. After some days, the exudate gum-resin is scraped off and a fresh slice of the root is cut. Period of harvesting/collection: Tapping is usually done in March and April, just before the plants flower. The milk juice obtained from the root becomes a brown, resin-like mass after drying. Asafoetida is processed and marketed either as lumps or in powdered form. The lump asafoetida is the most common form of pure asafoetida.The trading form is either the pure resin or so-called "compounded asafoetida" which is a fine powder consisting to more than 50% of rice flour and gum arabic to prevent lumping. The advantage of the compounded sorin is that is is easier to dose. The gum-resin is also steam distilled to obtain the essential oil known as Oil of Asafoetida. Asafoetida of commerce is available in three forms, viz..`tears',`mass',and paste'.The tears'constituting the purest form of the resin, are rounded or flattended, 5-30 mm in diameter and greyish or dull yellow in colour. The two types are recognised according to whether the tears retain the original pale colour for years or gradually become dark or reddish brown. Mass asafoetida is the common commercial form. It consists of tears agglutinated into a more or less uniform mass usually mixed with fragments of root, earth etc. The paste form also contains extraneous matter.

Top Industries to Start

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	200 Kgs/Day
Land & Building (2000 Sq.Mt)	Rented
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7.40 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 1.31 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.39 Cr
Rate of Return	70%
Break Even Point	26%

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BRUSHLESS D.C. MOTOR [3302]

The motor or an electrical motor is a device that has brought about one of the biggest advancements in the fields of engineering and technology ever since the invention of electricity. A motor is nothing but an electro-mechanical device that converts electrical energy to mechanical energy. Its because of motors, life is what it is today in the 21st century. Without motor we had still been living in Sir Thomas Edison's Era where the only purpose of electricity would have been to glow bulbs. There are different types of motor have been developed for different specific purposes. In simple words we can say a device that produces rotational force is a motor. The very basic principal of functioning of an electrical motor lies on the fact that force is experienced in the direction perpendicular to magnetic field and the current, when field and current are made to interact with each other. Ever since the invention of motors, a lot of advancements has taken place in this field of engineering and it has become a subject of extreme importance for modern engineers. This particular webpage takes into consideration, the above mentioned fact and provides a detailed description on all major electrical motors and motoring parts being used in the present era.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	666 Nos/Day
Land & Building (4000 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 5.58 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.94 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 10.88 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 20.87 Cr
Rate of Return	87%
Break Even Point	22%

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FOOD GRADE PHOSPHORIC ACID BY THERMAL PROCESS [3303]

Phosphoric acid is an important intermediate chemical product. It is used mainly by the fertilizer industry. In 1980 the worldwide production capacity for phosphoric acid yielded about 33 million tons of P2O5 equivalents. Pure 100% phosphoric acid is a white crystalline solid (monoclinic) that melts at 38.85oC to a syrupy liquid which has a strong tendency to super cool. In dilute solutions, phosphoric acid has a pleasingly sour taste which is similar to but distinguishable from that citric, tartaric, lactic and acetic acids Rock phosphate is the major and essential raw material required for production as phosphoric acid by any route. Usually, when considering a phosphate rock as a potential raw material, the first approach is to analyze its chemical composition, i.e. the P2O5 content and its impurities. Phosphoric acid (H3PO4) is produced by 2 commercial methods: wet process and thermal process. Wet process phosphoric acid is used in fertilizer production. Thermal process phosphoric acid is of a much higher purity and is used in the manufacture of high grade chemicals, pharmaceuticals, detergents, food products, beverages, and other nonfertilizer products. There are two basic methods in commercial use for the production of phosphoric acid - the wet process and the furnace process. In the electric furnace process elemental phosphorous is produced by the electrothermic reduction of phosphate rock with carbon (coke). The silica added to the furnace charge behaves as a strong acid at the high temperatures (about 1500°C) employed in furnace operations and combines with the calcium constituent of the phosphate rock to form calcium silicate. The overall reaction, neglecting carbonates, fluorides, and other non-phosphatic constituents, may be expressed as follows: In the manufacture of furnace phosphoric acid, the condensed elemental phosphorus is burned in air. The phosphorus oxide vapor (P.01o) formed reacts with water to produce phosphoric acid. The phosphoric acid thus produced has very small amounts of impurities and the major industrial markets for this acid are in the manufacture of sodium phosphates and tetra potassium pyrophosphate for use in detergents and calcium phosphates for use as an animal feed supplement and in dentifrices, medicinal, glass, food, and plaster stabilizers.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	5 Ton/Day
Land & Building (3000 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 3.97 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.16 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 8.33 Cr
Rate of Return	17%
Break Even Point	68%

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JAGGERY AUTOMATIC PLANT [3304]

Jaggery or gur is a specific type of sugar popular in India. It is normally manufactured from either sugar cane or date palms, but recent trends in its manufacture have resulted in jaggery made from the sap of coconut and sago palms. While jaggery is useful in cooking, it is also an ancient part of Ayurvedic medicine and has spiritual significance in India too. This type of sugar is considered unrefined and is produced by boiling raw sugar cane or palm juice in iron pans. It is then formed into blocks. Because it does not go through additional processing, it does retain some of the natural vitamins and minerals of the ingredients used, though boiling the juice does deplete some of these. Many people do consider jaggery healthier than more refined sugar since it is less stripped of natural nutrients. In traditional Indian medicine, called Ayurveda, this sugar has several purposes. It may be prescribed for use for people with sore throats. It has some use in the treatment of bronchial or lung infections, and in fact in research has shown to possibly offset some of the lung damage caused by silicosis, a disease of the lungs that occurs when people are exposed for a long time to silica powder. When sugar from sugarcane was introduced cannot be definitely stated, but brown sugar or gur (Jaggery) was the first known form of sugar manufactured from sugarcane as well as from wild date palm (phonnix sulvestris), palmyra palm (Borassus flapellifar), toddy palm (Caryota urens) and other palms that contain 12-14% sugar in their sap tapped for the purpose. Fermented toddy sap yields a beverage commonly used in India. An about one lakh tonne of brown sugar or gur is still produced from palm sap in India. Gur has always been and is still being recommended in Ayurvedic Medicinal system for nutritive quality and as a much safer form of sugar than pure white (centrifugal) sugar for regular consumption. In the Indian sub-continent the gur is commonly used in preference to molasses free white sugar for many sweet prepartions because of its specific taste. In fact, the findings of a British scientist, John Yadkin, have shown that heavy consumption of highly clarified white sugar or pure sucrose obtained from the modern sugar mills is largely responsible for hyperinsinulism and coronary heat diseases in human beings. Gur is safe from this aspect. Gur (Jaggery) production in India is more than 1.5 times of that of white sugar production (a decade back it was double). Nearly half of the total cane production is utilised for gur produced by open pan method; its production by vacuum process has not been yet successful. Gur production is 10-12% from cane in open pan and about 15% in vacuum process. Even at higher price than white sugar the gur (that contains 70-75% sucrose, 14-16% invert sugars, 5% moisture, and 5% other ash creating material) is still preferred for many special dishes and also in daily use. Besides Indian many countries of Central Americal (Costa Rica, Mexico), sough Americal (Brazil, Columbia) and Asia (including Pakistan, Indonesia, Japan) use this kind of non-crystalline sugar called variously (Repodura, Chancaca, Pancoa, Mascasvado, Popiton, Jaggery, etc.) Asian countries are the largest consumers (80-) of these forms of sugar. Gur (Gul, gud, vellum,

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bella), is the product obtained on concentrating sugarcane juice with or without prior purification, into a solid or semi-solid state. It is produced almost throughout India and forms an important item of the Indian diet. The manufacture of gur holds a very important place in the rural economy of the country. Uttar Pradesh accounts for c. 45 percent of the total production of gur while Punjab and Haryana account for some 10 percent. The States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu together account for some 30 percent of the total production of gur in the country.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	(300 TCD)
Land & Building (12000 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 6.02 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 8.85 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.45 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 17.60 Cr
Rate of Return	18%
Break Even Point	61%

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ELECTRIC BUS BUILDING PLANT [3305]

Over the past decade, India's cities have been witnessing an increasing trend in motorization with deteriorating air quality, and there have been calls to promote public transport as a way out of this gridlock. It is in this context that electric buses can play a positive role, as there are several benefits associated with the shift from conventional diesel buses to electric buses in terms of reduction in local pollution, noise, and fuel consumption. In spite of the many positive benefits related to the electric bus technology, certain challenges remain. Primary among these are costs and safety concerns. Currently, the Electric Vehicle (EV) technology is associated with significant capital costs, with the battery component constituting about half of the total manufacturing costs. Safety is yet another important parameter, and the biggest concern is that of a fire hazard. However, with a good Battery Management System (BMS), rigorous implementation of standard operating procedures, and customization of bus fleet, both safety and cost aspects can be effectively addressed. Electric buses have already been deployed on a large scale globally, and the technology is mature and evolving continuously.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	24 Nos/Day
Land (20000 Sq.Mt)	Rs.10.48 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 5.10 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 67.66 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 83.93 Cr
Rate of Return	56%
Break Even Point	35%

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HDPE DRUMS MANUFACTURING PLANT [3306]

HDPE Drums & Barrels are the important Packaging Material for packaging of Chemicals, solvents Pharmaceuticals Pesticide etc. The use of barrels as storage containers is not a new concept. Originally, barrels were created from wooden planks and metal bands. These containers were excellent because they didn't leak when filled with liquid and required no glue or nails to build. The iconic wooden barrel is still used to this day in wine and whiskey making. In the early 1900s, wooden barrels gave way to a new more durable and easily machined material: Steel. Steel barrels were stronger, safer for use in transport and able to be manufactured on an assembly line with much less labor than wooden barrels. The steel drum is still widely used for liquid storage and transportation to this day. More advanced technology and manufacturing practices in the late 1960s allowed for another iteration of the barrel to come about: the plastic barrel. Plastic barrels are made from high density, high molecular weight polyethylene (HDPE). Polyethylene is an excellent material because it is inert and resistant to high or low pH contents. As foodies know, the acidity of food products can be high or low. Some materials, including food products, are caustic and can even break down steel. Have you ever left tinfoil over tomato sauce for an extended period of time? The undesirable result is a case in point: the sauce eats right through metal.The use of high density polyethylene (HDPE) as opposed to low density (LDPE) allowed for barrels to be created completely from polyethylene, as opposed to using a plastic liner in a steel drum. Plastic drums are manufactured through a process called blow molding. This process allows for various shapes to be created with no seams on the inside. Barrels are still molded in a cylindrical shape to allow for rolling and handling using the same tools as a steel drum. The round shape lacks weak corners (corners are vulnerable to cracking with impact and exposure). The added benefit of a seamless design is that it prevents buildup of bacteria in crevices. Polyethylene barrels are made in various colors. Some barrels are created in a natural semi-transparent color to allow for a filler to see the levels of material in the barrels. However these are not UV resistant and are not suitable for outdoor storage. Black drums can be problematic as black pigment is often created from mixing various colors in a recycling process and there is no certainty as to what the previous plastic material was used for. Black barrels are generally not considered food-grade. Most polyethylene drums are created using a blue pigment, and this has become the industry standard for food storage. The blue pigment in polyethylene drums has a

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4449 Nai Sarak, Main Road, Delhi - 110006 (INDIA) **Ph** : 9111- 43658117, 23918117, 45120361, 9811437895, 9289151047
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higher UV light resistance than natural and does not show dirt or residue as readily. Blue is the standard food-grade drum. One of the often forgotten and perhaps most important aspects of polyethylene is how easy it is to recycle and reuse the containers. The inertness and impermeability make them a perfect candidate for reuse or "up cycling."

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	20 MT/Day
Land & Building (4000 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 2.21 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 5.38 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 4.24 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 11.94 Cr
Rate of Return	27%
Break Even Point	50%

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PRECIPITATED SILICA FROM RICE HUSK ASH [3307]

Rice husk or paddy husk - an agricultural residue is available abundantly in rice producing countries. India alone produces approximately 12 million tons of rice husk annually. Rice husk is generally not advocated as cattle feed because of low cellulose and other sugar contents in it. Furfural and rice bran oil are extracted from rice husk. Rice husk is used by industries as fuel in boilers and for power generation. Rick husk has a high ash content varying from 18-20%. Silica is the major constituent of rice husk ash. High silica (SiO2) content in rice husk ash is economically feasible to extract silica, which has wide market. Rice is the seed of the monocot plants Oryza sativa (Asian rice) or Oryza glaberrima (African rice). It is normally grown as an annual plant, although in tropical areas it can survive as a perennial and can produce aratoon crop for up to 30 years. Since a large portion of maize crops are grown for purposes other than human consumption, rice is the most important grain with regard to human nutrition and caloric intake, providing more than one fifth of the calories consumed worldwide by the human species. The rice plant can grow to 1–1.8 m (3.3–5.9 ft) tall, occasionally more depending on the variety and soil fertility. It has long, slender leaves 50–100 cm (20–39 in) long and 2–2.5 cm (0.79–0.98 in) broad. The small wind-pollinated flowers are produced in a branched arching to pendulous inflorescence 30–50 cm (12–20 in) long. The edible seed is a grain (caryopsis) 5–12 mm (0.20–0.47 in) long and 2–3 mm (0.079–0.12 in) thick. Rice is the staple food of over half the world's population. It is the predominant dietary energy source for 17 countries in Asia and the Pacific, 9 countries in North and South America and 8 countries in Africa. Rice provides 20% of the world's dietary energy supply, while wheat supplies 19% and maize 5%. Rice husks are the hard protecting covering of grains of rice. Rice hulls are the coating for the seeds, or grains, of the rice plant. To protect the seed during the growing season, the hull forms from hard materials, including opaline silica and lignin. One practice, started in the seventeenth century, to separate the rice from hulls, it to put the whole rice into a pan and throw it into the air while the wind blows. The hulls are blown away while the rice fell back into the pan. This happens because the hull isn't nearly as dense as the rice. These steps are known as winnowing. Later pestles and a simple machine called a rice pounder were developed to remove hulls. In 1885 the modern rice hulling machine was invented in Brazil. During the milling processes, the hulls are removed from the raw grain to reveal whole brown rice, which may then sometimes be milled further to remove the bran layer, resulting in white rice. Rice husk is a by-product of the rice milling industry. It is a unique crop residue with uniform size and high content of ash (14–25%). The silica content of the rice husk ash (RHA) can be as high as 90–98% . This husk can be used as a fertilizer in agriculture or as an additive for cement and concrete fabrication. Due to its high silicon content, rice husk has become a source for preparation of elementary silicon and a number of silicon compounds especially silica silicon carbide and silicon nitride . India is a major producer of rice and finding ways to put the husk to use is imminent. The high silica content in the rice husk ash has attracted interest in discovering ways to use it commercially. Although silica occurs as a component of cells or cell walls in virtually all arial parts of the rice plant, it is most abundant in the husk. Owing to their small diameter, many technological applications, such as thermal insulators, composite fillers, etc., use ultrafine silica powders .We have investigated the possibility of producing high purity silicon from rice husk by purifying the rice husk silica followed by pelletizing and reduction in a modified electric arc furnace. The pelletizing was carried using carbon black as a reductant and sucrose as a binder.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	200 MT./Day
Land & Building (10 Acres)	Rs. 19.91 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 75.10 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 27.99 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 123.57 Cr
Rate of Return	20%
Break Even Point	60%

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RAMMING MASS [3308]

Sand is a modification of hand-moulding techniques. The shape is built up gradually by placing successive layers of material in a mould and tamping each layer with pneumatic tools as it is added. Remaining is used to form intricate shapes and ware that it for large to be formed by other methods. Silica ramming mass is the product of silica, Quartz, aluminium oxide, calcium oxide, but there is no iron in the mass. Ramming mass is used for to give the force into any body or other material etc. Silicon oxide (SiO2), or silica, is an oxide of silicon commonly found in natural waters. Silica, although quite insoluble in natural water, may be fairly readily dissolved or occur as finely divided colloidal matter originating from silicate rocks. Waters passing through volcanic deposits may have silica concentrations on the order of 100 ppm or higher, although most natural waters have concentrations less tan 40 ppm. From the stand point of portability and general water quality for domestic and municipal uses. Silica is not a significant constituent. It is however, undesirable in many industrial supplier, especially in boiler feed water. It forms very hard deposits on boiler tubes and, at high concentrations, tends to carry over with the steam and deposit on the turbine blading. As the operating pressure of the boiler increase the allowable silica concentration in the food water decreases. Silica is generally reported as the oxide (SiO2) in concentration units. Since it is not in ionic form, it should not be reported in equivalent weight unit.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	300 Ton/Day
Land & Building (4 Acres)	Rs. 2 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.89 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 1.39 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.62 Cr
Rate of Return	32%
Break Even Point	42%

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FISHMEAL AND FISH-OIL FACTORY OF CAPACITY TO HANDLE 100 TON OF RAW MATERIAL IN A DAY [3309]

Fishmeal is the crude flour obtained after milling and drying fish or fish parts, while fish oil is usually a clear brown/yellow liquid obtained through the pressing of the cooked fish. Many different species are used for fishmeal and fish oil production, with oily fish, especially anchoveta, the main groups of species utilised. A significant, but declining, proportion of world fisheries production is processed into fishmeal and fish oil thereby contributing indirectly to human consumption when they are used as feed in aquaculture and livestock raising. Fishmeal (FM) and fish oil (FO) are produced mainly from sustainably managed stocks of fish for which there is little or no demand for human consumption. Non official estimates of the contribution of fish by-products and processing waste, rather than whole fish, to the total volume of FM and FO produced indicate it is now about 25-35% and this figure is expected to grow. These two fish products are manufactured in EU approved dedicated manufacturing plant and through a safety monitored supply chain. FM is never produced in the same factories as meat and bone meal. There

are three different products sold as meal: • High quality - usually for small-scale aquaculture units (trout farms) or marine species. • LT (low temperature) meal - is highly digestible and used in salmon and piglet production. • Prime FAQ (fair average quality) - lower protein content feed ingredient for pigs and poultry.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (6000 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 2.38 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.82 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 14.80 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 21.95 Cr.
Rate of Return	48%
Break Even Point	35%

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PLASTIC MATS PRODUCTION FROM POLYPROPYLENE [3310]

Polypropylene (PP), also known as polypropene, is a thermoplastic polymer used in a wide variety of applications including packaging and labeling, textiles (e.g., ropes, thermal underwear and carpets). Polypropylene has a relatively slippery "low energy surface" that means that many common glues will not form adequate joints. Joining of polypropylene is often done using welding processes. In 2013, the global market for polypropylene was about 55 million tones. Polypropylene is the world's second-most widely produced synthetic plastic, after polyethylene. Polypropylene is in many aspects similar to polyethylene, especially in solution behaviour and electrical properties. The additionally present methyl group improves mechanical properties and thermal resistance, while the chemical resistance decreases.: The properties of polypropylene depend on the molecular weight and molecular weight distribution, crystallinity, type and proportion of comonomer (if used) and the isotacticity. In isotactic polypropylene, for example, the CH3 groups are oriented on one side of the carbon backbone. This creates a greater degree of crystallinity and results in a stiffer material that is more resistant to creep than both atactic polypropylene and polyethylene. Mat and matting industry is well established in India. Previously it was made from vegetable origin like coconut fibers, jute and cotton fibers etc. Woven fabrics were among the earliest bases used for laminating. They provide a stronger and more impact resistant product. In woven fabrics the fibrous structure is stronger because the individual fibers are longer by virtue of spinning into yarn. Continuous filament yarns of plastics are much tougher than conventional yarns of vegetable origin. The continuous filament fabrics produce tough structure that are often difficult to bond because the surface of the extruded filament is smooth, the individual filaments are in maximum geometrical close packing, and there are no ends to the filaments to provide mechanical anchoring. After the availability of PP and HDPE as commercial plastic raw materials, the plastic mats have been replacing the conventional mats. Plastic mats are made in a large variety of patterns and designs to provide attractive and damp-proof floor covering. These are preferred over jute or coir mats due to cheap, light, durable and attractive designs. Now - a - days plastic mats are woven with PP/HDPE yarn or strapping's. The warp yarns are held in two frames which alternately go up and down and a weft is passed between the warp every time they move. The matting is dove plain or stripped according as the warp is of one colour or of different colours. It may be woven in various attractive designs. The weaving pattern of the fabric controls the physical nature of the laminate. A very common weave is a square pattern in which each warp yarn passes above and below each alternate fill yarn during weaving. This gives a structure with maximum crimp. In drills and twills each yarn still has considerable crimp as it passes from one side of the fabric to the other. Such weaves exhibit uniform properties in the crosswise and lengthwise directions but are relatively weak owing to the great crimp in each yarn.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	600 Nos/Day
Land & Building (700 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 1.1 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 50 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 23.17 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.80 Cr.
Rate of Return	25%
Break Even Point	35%

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RESORTS WITH COTTAGES, YOGA CENTRE, NATUROPATHY & AYURVEDIC CENTRE, POTTERY WARE, GLASS MOULDING, CARPENTRY WORKSHOP AND CANDLES ETC. [3311]

A Resort Hotel is a is a full service lodging facility, intended primarily for vacationers and usually located in places frequented for relaxation or recreation, such as beaches, seashores, scenic or historic areas, ski parks, spas. The difference to a 'simple' hotel lies in the range of services and amenities offered. A Resort Hotel typically includes entertainment and recreational activities. We can say that a Resort is a self-contained establishment, providing for most of a vacationer's needs while remaining on the premises (lodging, food, drink, sports, entertainment, shopping, etc.). The ownership can vary between timeshare, fractionally owned or operated by a single company. Some resorts can operate on a seasonal basis instead of all year-round. The benefits of booking a Resort Hotel are that the guest finds an all-around service within the premises. It is convenient for families, offering kids-club, evening entertaining program, shopping etc. In cases the Resort is located far away from the city, the Resort provides all the infrastructure needed (it is a 'village' itself). Often a Resort is used as a wedding location (with a wedding planner on side, a photographer, a hairdresser and a beauty salon etc.). After all the world tourism is the largest single item of international trade today with the increase in education discretionary income and in leisure and paid holidays, travel This grown rapidly in recent years. Such magnitude of increase are accompanied by facilities for increased numbers view thus Holiday resorts become and this urreld becomes an integral part of tourism infrastructure of any country. As an expert rightly asserts, they are indeed foundations upon which this industry is built and yet there is probably no other business taken so much for granted or which appears to an outsider to be so easy to run as the resort or hotel business. The place which was usually for the let out to travelers was taken (known) as inn and the keeper, in accordance with the existing laws of the land, was obliged for providing shelter and food to those willing to pay price, Holiday resorts 10 to 15 rooms, having spacious lobbies, restaurants serving different tastes of meals swimming pools and health club and comparatively a recent phenomenon. Today there are quit a good number of over 300 approved Holiday resorts and hotels comprising nearly 19,000 guest rooms. But the increase in rooms and other supplementary forms of accommodation such as motels, youth hostels camp sanctuaries huts in resorts and has not kept pace with the demands. are pattern in which each warp yarn passes above and below each alternate fill yarn during weaving. This gives a structure with maximum crimp. In drills and twills each yarn still has considerable crimp as it passes from one side of the fabric to the other. Such weaves exhibit uniform properties in the crosswise and lengthwise directions but are relatively weak owing to the great crimp in each yarn.

COST ESTIMATION

Capacity	RESORTS WITH COTTAGES, YOGA CENTRE
Land (10000 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 20.50 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.04 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 24.34 Cr.
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	57%

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Sodium lauryl sulphate and sodium lauryl ether sulphate
Sodium polyacrylate dispersant for use in water based paint with dispersant for pigment
Sodium sulphide
Urea formaldehyde and melamine formaldehyde moulding powder
Urea formaldehyde powder & melamine formaldehyde powder

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Industrial rubber sheet
Latex foam (rubber) products
Manganese oxide and manganese sulphate
Nitro cellulose (lacquer)
Precipitated calcium carbonate
Rubber & flat transmission belt conveyor belt
Rubber & plastic sheets, mats & flaps
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Rubber eraser
Rubber flooring
Rubber gasket
Rubber goods from waste rubber
Rubber hose pipe
Rubber hose pipe & rubber glazing
Rubber hoses for automobile
Rubber hot water bottle
Rubber insulated pliers (hand tools)
Rubber moulding & lining of rubber sheeting
Rubber plantation
Rubber plastic stamp & pad (automatic)
Rubber plate used in ready mix concrete
Rubber plate used in ready mix concrete plant (cement slurry 30%, rcc 30-40% gravels 10-15%)
Rubber powder
Rubber powder from used/ waste tyre
Rubber process oil
Rubber reclaim sheet from used butyl tyre and tube
Rubber reclaiming
Rubber reclamation (reclaim rubber)
Rubber roller for printing machine
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Rubber sheet from tyre
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Rubber transmission belt and v belt
Rubberised canvas shoes
Rubberised cloth
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Rubberized plant for solid tyre
Rubberized plant for solid tyres used for forklift and trucks
Sbr rubber sheets and shoe sole manufacturing
Sulphuric acid (l.r.and a.r.grade)
Synthetic musk
Synthetic rubber
Synthetic rubber adhesive
Tyre moulds and dies for different automobiles
Tyre recycling
Tyre retreading
Tyre retreading (cold)
Tyre retreading (hot)
Tyre retreading materials (tread rubber, cushion gum (compound), rubber solution pre cured rubber)
Tyre, tubes & flaps
Tyres & tubes

Glass Sheet, Flat Glass, MultiAxial Glass Fabric, Art Glass, Hollow Glass, Fibre Glass, Automotive Glass, Float Glass, Thermo Flask, Tumblers, Optical Glass, Toughened Glass, Glassware Industry, Safety Glass

Air brushing colours for glass
Bottling plant (imfl & country liquor from rectified spirit)
Fabric blinds manufacturing unit
Fibre glass
Fibre glass products
Fibre glass sheet (pultrusion process)
Fibre glass sheets
Fibre glass wire
Flat pvc laminated safety glass and toughened
Flat pvc laminated safety glass/toughened glass
Float glass
Glass bottle for beer and beer mug (tumbler)
Glass bottle manufacturing
Glass bottles of diferrent capacity
Glass sheet (automatic plant)
Glass sheet for window panes
Hollow glass ware industry
Multi axial glass fabric
Multiaxial glass fabric
Pet chips (granules) for fibre and yarn (pet recycling unit)
Safety glass
Thermocole based disposable glass, cups & plates
Thermoformed cups, plates & glass with hips sheet
Thermoformed cups, plates & glasses with hips sheet manufacturing
Toughened glass

Herbs, Ayurvedic and Herbal, Herbal Cosmetics Projects

Aloevera cultivation and processing
Aloevera gel
Annatto seed colour extraction & processing
Asparagus culivation and processing
Ayurvedic churan & tablets
Ayurvedic dant manjan (red colour dabur type)
Ayurvedic herbal drinking water
Ayurvedic medicines
Ayurvedic pain balm ointments
Ayurvedic pharmacy
Ayurvedic sharbat
Ayurvedic tablets (hajmola type)
Ayurvedic/herbal tablets & churn
Body creams and lotions
Boutique
Cosmetic talcum powder
Cosmetics and plastic packaging materials manufacturing
Curcumin and turmeric oil from turmeric
Extraction of coleus forskholinns from garmar root
Hair dye in oil farm
Henna paste making
Herbal capsules
Herbal cosmetics & ayurvedic medicines
Herbal cosmetics unit
Herbal face paste
Herbal hair dye oil (coconut oil+ppd based)
Herbal hair oils (ayurvedic like banphool oil)
Herbal powder & cream
Herbal shampoo
Herbal shampoo and cream
Industrial fragrance and flavour used in detergents, cosmetics, juices, ice cream
Isabgol processing unit
Kali mehandi powder (hair dye powder)
Kesh kala tel (hair dye lotion) (vasmol 33, godrej, black nite type)
Nail polish, lipsticks, nail polish remover
Natural sugar wax
Neem oil captive consumption in production of neem coated urea
Processing of datura stramonium into hyosyamina & atromin
Rose water
Talcum powder
Toilet and herbal soap
Turmeric oil extraction from dry turmeric
Vanila cultivation & extraction
Wet face freshner tissue

Ice cream and ice cream by products (Frozen, dairy, food, ice candy, butter, softy, vanilla, chocolate, cookies, fudge, kesar, strawberry, coffee)

Cocoa butter and cocoa powder
Dairy (buffalo) farming
Dairy farm & dairy products (pasteurised milk, ghee, butter, paneer)
Dairy farming (jersey cows) to produce milk
Dairy processing unit (50,000 ltr/day)
Dairy products
Ice cream & ice candy
Ice cream cup (plastic)
Ice cream of different flavours
Ice cream parlour
Ice cream stabilizer
Ice making plant using freon gas liquid
Instant ice cream mix
Khandsari sugar (500 tcd)
Milk processing plant (toned/ double toned milk, cream, butter milk, butter cream, khoa, butter, paneer, ghee)
Milk processing plant 5000 ltr/ day (pasteurized milk, flavoured milk,plain dahi & misti dahi)
Paper cup for ice cream
Project report milk processing plant 5000 ltr/day (pasteurized milk, flavoured milk, plain dahi & misti dahi)
Softy ice cream of diffrent flavours
Start Your Own Coffee and Coffee Processing (Hand Book)
Sugar cubes
Tuity fruity from papaya fruit

Gums & Adhesives, Sealants, Glues, Gums, Wood Adhesives, Rubber Adhesive, Synthetic Adhesive, Office Paste, Polyurethane Adhesive, Leather Based Adhesive, Thermosetting Adhesive, Printing Gums, Binders, Synthetic Resin, Resins

Adhesive (fevicol type)
Adhesive (polyvinyl butyral based)
Adhesive based on polyurethane
Adhesive based on vinyl acetate
Adhesive based on vinyl acetate (fevicol type)
Adhesive for band aid (johnson & johnson type)
Adhesive for gasket (liquid/ paste)
Adhesive for paper board
Adhesive for stickers
Adhesive for two and three wheeler clutch plates
Adhesive industries (laminated, sticker, ddl & other types)
Adhesive tape for hospital use
Adhesives (different types)
Bopp self adhesive tapes
Condome manufacturing from latex
Gum (sodium silicate based)
Gum (sodium silicate based)
Gum bottle (pvc)
Gum for pasting labels
Gum from tamarind seed
Gum manufacturing for corrugated board and boxes
Industrial adhesive based on starch, gum, dextrin silicate
Latex based rubber adhesives with process & formulae
Leather to leather adhesive
Office paste
Office paste (gum)
Polyurethane adhesive
Polyurethane foams
Printing gum
Printing gums (guar gum based)
Recycling tyre and to make rubber colour tiles
Rubber adhesive (all purpose) neoprene & isoprene based rubber moulding & lining of rubber sheeting
Rubber adhesive for plywood
Rubber rollers (application for printng, textile, tanning & ebonite rollers)
Synthetic adhesive for decorative laminate bonding
Synthetic rubber adhesive
Synthetic rubber adhesive
Thermocole bowl, dona, plates etc.
Thermosetting adhesive
Wood plastic composite board (wpc)
Wood plastic composite products including boards
Xanthan gum

Infotech/It, Hotel, Hospital, School, College, Medical College, Entertainment Club, Warehousing And Real Estate Projects

Aided school
Amusement park
Amusement park cum water park
Ayurvedic college with hospital
B.ed and law college
Banquet hall
Bowling alley
Call center (domestic)
Call center (international)
Children recreation centre
Club
College
Community centre
Community hall
Computer education institute
Computer software
Cyber cafe
Dental clinic
Dental college
E commerce/business
E school
Engineering college
Entertainment club
Entertainment club, holiday resort, 4 star hotel, amusement park cum water park, mushroom and its products, fish farming, lake for boating, deer park
Fashion technology institute
Fast food parlour
Film studio/tv serial & tv ad production
Finest & Smart Project Report On Cold Storage
Five star hotel
Food parlour
Food processing and training centre
Franchise training programme for iit & engineering entrance exams
Golf course
Health club and fitness center
Health club, beauty parlour
Health resorts
Holiday resort cum entertainment club with 4 star hotel
Holiday resorts
Hospital (100 beds)
Hospital (200 beds)
Hospital (400 beds)
Hospital cum research centre
Hospital/nursing home (30 beds)
Hospitals
Hostel
Hotel five star
I.t.park (infotech park)
Ice cream parlour
Industrial training institute (ITI)
Internet service provider (isp)
Maternity nursing home
Medical college
Medical college, hospital and research institute
Medical transcription centre
Medical university
Mega food park
Mental retardation hospital & cerebral palsy
Motel/small hotel
Multiplex cum entertainment centre
Multiplex cum hotel
Multistorey commercial complex
Multistorey residential complex
Natural medicine & research institute with 150 beds hospital
Nature care centre
Nursery school
Nursing home
Nursing home (ent and ophthalmology - eye)
Old age home
Online shopping mall
Portal
Pre fabricated building
Rehabilitation centre for aged & needy persons
Residential cum commercial complex
Restaurant
Restaurant with pub
School (higher secondary)
School (primary)
School of nursing
School with hostel
Senior secondary school
Special economic zone (sez)/ industrial park
Three star hotel
Tissue culture bio-i.t. base
Tourist club
Township
Training institute for medical transcription
Veterinary college
Veterinary college with hospital
Video film studio
Vocational training institute, hostel with kitchen, rehabilitation centre, mini nursing home with dispensary, sports and recreational centre, arts and cultural centre including agriculture farming
Ware house
Warehouse
Water park
Website design & e mail registering
Women polytechnic college

Insecticides, Disinfectants, Pesticides, Mosquito Repellents, Phenyl, Fertilizer, Fungicides, Herbicides, Plant Growth Regulator, Agrochemicals, Bio Stimulate, Growth Activator, Organic Pesticides, Aerosol Spray, Naphthalene, Bio Pesticides,

Aerosol-pesticides
Biofertilizer
Phenyl (black & white)
Phenyl Black in liquid form
Naphthalene Balls and Phenyl
Perfumed Phenyl
Scented Phenyl Manufacture
Naphthalene Balls
NPK Fertilizer
Urea Fertilizer
Sea Weed Liquid Fertilizer
Neem Based Fertilizer
Herbal Fertilizer
Water Soluble Fertilizer

Lacquer Industry, Nitrocellulose (Nc) Lacquer, Water based Lacquer, Polyurethane (PU) Lacquer, Lacquer Electrophoretic, Lacquer Emulsion, Leather Finishing Lacquer, Clear Transparent Lacquer etc

Alpha Cellulose Powder From Cotton Waste
Manufacture Of Cellulose Acetate
Nitrocellulose Lacquer (Nc)
Packaged Drinking Water With Pet Manufacture (In 1 Ltr Pet Bottles, 20 Ltr Jars & 250 Ml. Pouches)
Polyethylene Wax (PP Wax)
Polyethylene Bottle Polyol Used In Polyurethanes
Polyurethane (PU) Lacquer
Polyurethane Rigid Foams (Continuous And Discontinuous Sandwitch Panel)
Polyurethane Semirigid and Rigid Sandwich Panels
Water For Ampoule (Water Ampoule of 5 ml/ 10 ml/ 30 ml Manufactured Which Are Used For Dry Injection And Dry Syrps)

Highly Profitable Projects for New Entrepreneurs
"EIRI Market Overview Cum Detailed Techno Economic Feasibility Reports"

Maize, Corn, Starch, Glucose and its Products Processing Projects

Baby corn
Corn chips
Corn flakes
Corn flakes with details of machines and its suppliers sources
Corn oil (maize oil)
Ena plant based on maize
Ethyl alcohol from corn
Grain based ena plant (ena plant based on maize)
Liquid glucose from maize
Maize & its by products
Maize & its bye product (1000 ton/day maize processing plant)
Maize & its bye product (25 ton/day maize processing plant)
Maize dry milling plant
Maize flour & by product manufacturing plant
Maize processing for glucose
Maize processing plant (300 Ton/Day Maize Processing Plant)
Maize Processing Plant (150 Ton/Day)
Maize processing plant (starch, modifid starch, liquid glucose, dextrin, gluten etc.)
Maize processing plant starches/modified starches/ liquid glucose/dextrose monohydrate/glucose syrups/ corn syrup solids/high maltose corn syrups/malto dextrine powder/corn glucten meal (60%) maize oil/sorbitol
Maize semolina processing plant
Maize starch, liquid glucose, dextrose (maize and its allied products)
Maize/corn oil from corn germ
Mini flour mill (maize, sorghum, millet)
Project Reports To Start New Industry on maize and corn processing
Rice and corn flakes
Rice flakes, corn flakes & wheat flakes (integrated unit)
Sorbitol from corn
Sorbitol from maize starch
Starch & allied products from maize
Starch from maize
Yeast dry powder from maize

Mining, Granite, Gypsum, Mica, Marble And Minerals Based Projects

Activated carbon plant
Amines and allied products
Calcination plant for pyrophyllite and diaspore minerals by vertical shaft kiln process
Calcined gypsum for plaster in construction sector
Chrome mining ore (alluvial chrome mining)
Ferro silicon from mineral
Granite and other stone blocks processing and polishing
Granite crushing unit
Granite cutting & polishing unit
Granite mining
Granite tiles
Graphite ore benefication
Gypsum board manufacturing
Gypsum plaster board, gypsum plaster and plaster of paris
Gypsum plaster boards and plaster of paris
Iron ore mining
Iron ore pelletization plant
Lime stone mining
Manganese ore beneficiation
Marble and granite chips
Marble and granite tiles
Marble-granite cutting and polishing
Mica paper for electrical insulation
Mineral wool (stone wool)
Open cast mining of chrome ore
Pulverising of mineral, sulphur powder from sulphur
Stone mining
Stone quarry
Wet ground mica

Mosquito Preventive Projects viz Mosquito Coil, Mosquito Repellent, Mosquito Liquid Vaporizer, Mosquito Repellent Wristband, Insects Repelling Mats, Mosquito Net, Mosquito Larva Destroyer, Mosquito and Flies Repellent Agarbatti (Incense Sticks) etc.

Aerosol & mosquito repellant spray (baygon, hit, mortein type)
Agarbatti (mosquito repellent)
Allethrin mosquito mat recharger
Allethrin mosquito repellant oil
Mosquito & flies repellent agarbatti (incense sticks)
Mosquito coil agarbatti (incense sticks)
Mosquito coils and mats
Mosquito coils using eucalyptus leaves
Mosquito larva destroyer
Mosquito net
Mosquito repellant wrist band
Mosquito repellent coils
Mosquito repellent mats
Mosquito repellent vaporizer (all-out mosquito oil)
Pest control

Onion and Onion Products viz Onion dehydration, Onion and Garlic Powder, Onion Flakes, Onion Storage, Garlic and Onion Dehydration, Garlic Flakes and allied Products

Dehydration & canning of fruits & vegetables
Dehydration industry onion chips and powder and garlic powder
Dehydration of canning of fruits & vegetables
Dehydration of carrot & garlic
Dehydration of fruits & vegetables by iqf technology
Dehydration of fruits & vegetables by vacuum drying method
Dehydration of jackfruit
Dehydration of onion & garlic
Garlic & ginger paste
Garlic acid
Garlic flakes
Garlic flakes & powder (dehydrated)
Garlic oil & powder
Garlic oil and powder
Garlic powder
Onion dehydration
Onion paste and powder making unit 1 t/day
Onion powder
Onion Powder (Export Oriented Unit)
Onion, garlic & ginger dehydration plant
Onion, Potato and Garlic Dehydration for export purposes

Paint, Pigments, Enamel, Inks, Solvents, Thinners And Varnish

Acrylic cement paint
Acrylic colours
Acrylic emulsion paints
Aerosol paint spray
Aerosol-pesticides
Aluminium paints
Aluminium wire drawing and super enamelling
Anti corrosive wax coating (aerosol)
Automobile paints
Ball point pen refill ink
Bitumen
Bituminious felts for water & damp proofing
Bituminious road emulsion rapid medium & slow setting
Bituminous based corrosion resistant
Buffing & polishing
Cement paint
Cement paint for white & grey cement
Clear transparent lacquer for coating on brass bangles to make it weather-resistant
Digital ink
Dispersant
Dry distemper
Dry distemper & cement paint
Duplicating ink black for gestner duplicator
Dye fixing agent (low formaldehyde for pigment printing like acrafix ml)
Electrophoric lacquer, polyurethane (pu) lacquer (water based) in liquid form for electrophoretic coating application on metal plates
Emulsifier for pesticides
Emulsion paints
Emulsion paints (water based)
Enamel removers
Enamelling of copper wire
Epoxy resins
Fabric inks with digital ink
Flame ratardant paints
Glass coating solution
Hammertone paints
Ink solvent based (pvc free)
Insulating varnish & wire enamel
Insulating varnish (polyvinyl butyral based, ffc grade)
Iron oxide pigments
Lacquer emulsion (high shine and medium shine) for leather finishing & n.c.lacquer for leather finishing (formulation &

Market Overview Cum Detailed Techno Economic Faeasibility Report on all Projects are available contact:

ENGINEERS INDIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE

4449, Nai Sarak, Main Road, Delhi - 110 006 (India) * Ph. : +91 9811437895, 9289151047, 91-11-23918117, 43658117, 45120361

Email: eiri@eiriindia.org, eiriprojects@gmail.com Website: www.eiriindia.org, www.eiribooksandprojectreports.com

manufacturing processes)
Lime colour/cement colour (synthetic- red iron oxide) used for flooring
Lime putty
Marking inks (water proof)
Metal naphthanate (as drier for paints)
Mica pearl pigment
Mirror back paint
Mirror back paints (orange, golden, pink, black & silver)
N.c. thinners used in automobiles
N.c.thinners
N.c.thinners used in auto parts
Naphtha based thinner
NC putty
Offset printing ink
Oil bound distemper paint
Paint & reducer
Paint and primer
Paint brushes
Paint drier
Paint industry
Paint industry & wall putty
Paint manufacture for rolling coating of aluminium and steel
Paint manufacturing for rolling coating of aluminium & steel coil
Paint removers
Paints industry (lime colour, dry distemper, oil bound distemper, enamel paint, red oxide primer/resin, mica based paint)
Photo emulsion for rotary screen exposing (trade name hcr-63)
Picture varnish
Pigments
Powder coating chamber type
Powder coating manufacturing
Powder coating paint
Powder paint for powder coating
Primer paint & enamel paint
Primer paints, enamel paints & distemper
Printing inks (flexo graphic ink)
Printing inks (offset, flexo & roto gravure)
Printing inks (various types)
Putty & water proofing paint
Putty (metal casement)
Red oxide pigment
Red oxide pigments from iron pickling plant waste
Red oxide primer
Refractory paint (graphite based)
Screen printing inks
Silicone emulsion for textile
Solvent & thinners
Solvent blue 35
Solvent extraction plant (silk worm pupae)
Solvent fre lamination, slitting, rewinding and bag making
Spirit soluble maleic resin
Stainer for paint
Stamp & pad ink
Stoving paint
Synthetic red oxide for floorings
Texture paints
Thickener for paints in liquid form
Thinner
Thinner for industrial use with thinner for acrylic paint, thinner for enamel paint, thinner for pu paint, thinner for epoxy paint, nc thinner
Thinner manufacturing unit including polish thinner, methanol based, synthetic thinner mto based, denatured spirit based thinner, nc thinner, stoving thinner, thinner for epoxy paint, pupaint, enamel paint, thinner, acrylic paint thinner
Thinners
Thinners & its allied products
Thinners & paints
Thinners (ethyl alcohol based)
Thinners (white spirit based)
Thinners and paints
Toner ink
Vacuum metallizing lacquers
Varnish (clear) for wood (flame-retarding type)
Varnish manufacture
Varnish thinner (solvent)
Wall putty
Water based paints
Wax emulsion for construction
Wood primer
Zinc phosphate pigment for paints

Perfumes, Flavours And Essential Oils

Aromatic Perfumery Compounds
Agarbatti & allied
Agarbatti (incense sticks)
Agarbatti perfumery compounds with formulations
Agarbatti synthetic, perfumery compounds
Anti corrosive wax coating (aerosol)
Deodorant perfume spray (non alcoholic fully automatic plant)
Dhoopbatti (synthetic)
Essential oil from wood flex
Extraction of essential oils (by super critical method)
Extraction of essential oils (cardamom, jeera, ajowan, ginger oils, etc. & packaging of ground spices)
Fractional distillation of essential oil & medicinal plant extract
Lemon Grass Oil Production
Perfume manufacturing
Perfume with formulation
Perfumed phenyl (pine oil disinfectants)
Perfumes for food industries with pan masala perfume
Scents and perfumes
Perfume for Soap & Detergents
Perfumes/Attars

Petroleum and Petroleum Products, Automotive & Industrial Lubricants, Refining, Lube Oil, Brake Fluid, Wax Products, Paraffin Wax, Polishes, Bitumen, Base, Crude, Fuel,Gear, Brake Shoe, Kerosene Oil

Automotive alternator and parts
Automotive braking system
Automotive engine valves
Automotive lights and injection moulded plastic components
Bitumen
Brake oil (brake fluid)
Crude edible oil refining (refining of edible oils)
Crude oil bleaching for petroleum jelly
Crude oil refining
Fuel briquettes from agro waste
Fuel injection pump calibration (mico calibration test bench)
Fuel injection system
Fuel oil
Fuel oil from jatropha (jatropha bio-diesel oil extraction from jatropha seed)
Gear oil
Industrial petroleum & nuclear filters
Lube oil & grease
Lube oil & grease from used engine oils
Lube oil blending with greases
Lube oil viscosity improved for p.p.g./p.e.g.
Lubricant for rolling mill
Lubricants ashless 100% combustion
Paraffin wax
Paraffin wax from slack wax
Petrol pump cum modern automobile workshop service station with modern equipment and computerised machines
Petroleum jelly

Potato And Potato Based Products

Alcohol from potato
Dextrose powder from potatoes
Ethanol full (anhydrous) based on molasses & potato
Frozen finger chip
Imfl (whisky) from potatoes
Liquid glucose
Potable beer (alcoholic) based on potato & barley/malt
Potato & Onion flake, Powder
Potato chips (automatic plant)
Potato chips with nitrogen packing (imported machine)
Potato chips/wafers
Potato granules
Potato Powder
Potato starch
Sago seeds (saboo dana)
Vodka from potatoes

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Name of Books	Rs.	US$
AGRO CULTIVATION, ANIMAL FARMING, AGRO PLANTATION & AGRO CHEMICAL/PESTICIDES/ FLORICULTURE/ALOEVERA		
* Poultry Farm & Feed Formula	575/-	58
* Hand Book of Pig Farming	400/-	40
* Agro Based H.B. of Plantation, Cultivation & Farming	500/-	75
* Agro-Based Plantation Cultivation & Farming	475/-	50
* Agro Chemical Industries (Insecticide & Pesticides)	900/-	90
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* Floriculture Hand Book (Flowers Growing Technlgy)	1000/-	100
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* Hand Book of Ice Cream Technology and Formulae	750/-	75
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* Aromatic & Medicinal Plants and Biodiesel (Jatropha)	1100/-	110
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FOOD & AGRO PROCESS, TOMATO PROCESSING, PRESERVATION, DEHYDRATION, FRUIT BEVERAGE, POTATO, MAIZE, MEAT, BANANA		
* Fruits & Vegetable Processing Hand Book (2nd Edn.)	900/-	75
* Fruit Beverage & Processing with Mango	750/-	75
* Food Processing & Agro Based Industries (2nd Edn.)	975/-	100
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* Fresh processed meat & coated poultry products with manufacturing of dried meat emulsions and curing of poultry products	1100/-	110
* Poultry Farm/Feed Formulae	575/-	60
WOOD, PLYWOOD, PARTICLE, BOARD, BAMBOO & FOREST		
* Modern Technology of Wood, Veneer, Plywood, Particle Board, Fibreboard, Bamboo & Forest Products	1600/-	160
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* Household Soap,Toilet Soap & Other Soap	750/-	75
* Soaps & Detergents	750/-	75
* Synthetic Detergents	975/-	90
* Acid Slurry, Surfactants, Soap & Detergents/Formulae	850/-	85
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* Mfg Tech of Surfactants, Washing Powders, Optical Brighteners &Chelating	1275	125
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* Cosmetics Processes & Formulations HandBook	1475/-	140
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* Profitable Small Scale Manufacture of Cosmetics	950/-	95
* Synthetic&Herbal Cosmetic	975/-	98
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* Tech Of Solar Pv Panels,Energy, Cells, Lantern, Cooler, Light System, Photovoltaic System, Power Plant, Water Heater, Collector, Solar Cooling, Refrigeration, Solar Drying, Home System, Dish Engine & Other Solar Products Mfg.	1250/-	125

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