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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES **DEHYDRATION UNIT [3472]**

In India, Dehydration of fruits and vegetable has a bright prospects over other foods because India has diverse geographical and climatic conditions and produces a wide range of fruits and vegetables throughout the year. Here almost all type of fruits and vegetables are grown all over the country. These fruits and vegetables are valuable foods. They are a rich source of calcium, phosphorus, iron and vitamins. Dehydrated fruits & vegetables include a no. of articles mainly, fruit juices, dehydrated fruits and vegetables squashes, cordials, Beverages, jam, jellies, mermalades, chutney, sauces, pickles, vinegar, pectin etc. Dehydration is at present defined industrially as drying by artificially produced heat under carefully controlled conditions of temperature, humidity, and air flow. The term 'dried' is applied to all dried products regardless of the method of drying. Fruits and vegetables are dried to enhance storage stability, minimize packaging requirement and reduce transport weight Preservation of fruits and vegetables through drying based on sun and solar drying techniques which cause poor quality and product contamination. Energy consumption and quality of dried products are critical parameters in the selection of drying process. An optimum drying system for the preparation of quality dehydrated products is cost effective as it shortens the drying time and cause minimum damage to the product. To reduce the energy utilization and operational cost new dimensions came up in drying techniques. Among the technologies osmotic dehydration, vacuum drying, freeze drying, superheated steam drying, heat pump drying and spray drying have great scope for the production of quality dried products and powders. The keeping quality of a food material is greatly influenced by its water content. Fruits and vegetables containing high percentage of water deteriorate more rapidly than cereals, and root crops. Preservation of foods by sun drying is perhaps the oldest method known. Fruits like figs, amla, mango banana, coconut etc. and vegetables like tapioca, chillies, peas, turmeric and ginger are preserved by sun drying. The use of machinery for drying and the development of the dehydration industry are comparatively recent and like canning dehydration is assuming increasing importance as a process of good preservation

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity 4 Ton/Day Land & Building (1000 sq.mt) Rs. 1.15 Cr Plant & Machinery Rs. 1.13 Cr Working Capital for 2 Months Rs. 2.61 Cr Total Capital Investment Rs. 4.97 Cr

80% Rate of Return Break Even Point 26%

SODA ASH PLANT [3473]

Next to sulfuric acid and ammonia, soda ash (sodium carbonate) is the third largest manufactured chemical in the world Comparatively, baking soda (Sodium bicarbonate), a byproduct of the soda ash industry also enjoys good market demand. While soda ash is commercially used for the production of glass, inorganic chemicals, soaps, synthetic detergents and processed food, baking soda is primarily used as a leavening agent and in medicines. The world production capacity of soda ash and baking soda is estimated to be 42 million tons in 2005 (Web 1) and 1 million tons in 2001 respectively. Today, more than 90% of soda ash and baking soda are manufactured using Solvay's process Despite being cost effective for the manufacture of both soda ash and baking soda Solvay's process disadvantageous from the pollution abatement perspective. Solvay's process produces huge quantities of CaCl2 which does not have much market value. Other waste streams produced in the process contain lower quantities of CaCO3 and other impurities of limestone. In addition, magnesium and calciumions in the brine solution are removed as carbonates which are also regarded as additional waste products. An alternative for the Solvay's process is the Dual and Hou's process in which ammonia is not recovered, but is transformed into ammonium chloride product, which can be sold as a fertilizer component. In addition, it is important to note that apart from enhanced utility usage, the Dual process requires pure brine solution and does not eliminate the generation of waste carbonate products in the brine purification step. Existing trends in chemical process industries indicate a strong bias towards integrated processing, co-generation, minimization of waste product generation. Process intensification coupled with techno-economic analysis enables the selection of most potential physical and chemical transformation routes that maximize process efficiency and minimize waste generation and energy consumption. Considering the necessity to address theoretical and experimenta investigations for the alternative route this work presents a preliminary technoeconomic analysis of soda ash and baking soda production from sodium sulfate. Amongst several alternate routes for soda ash and baking soda production, a critical review of the industrial processes for soda ash indicates a partial utilization of the modified Leblanc process to initially produce Na2SO4 and HCI from NaCl and H2SO4. Eventually, Na2SO4 can be used as the source for the production of baking soda (and soda ash) and (NH4)2SO4 (Bichel et al., 2008). Compared to the Solvay's process, the alternate process has certain advantages. Firstly, pure chemicals are used as raw materials and therefore, further purification steps are eliminated, and waste generation is reduced. Secondly, all products namely HCI, baking soda, soda ash and ammonium sulfate have good market value compared to their raw-materials. Thirdly, the process allows the simultaneous removal of SOx and NOx from flue gases using regenerated sodium bicarbonate/carbonate solutions along with the production of fertilizers.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	100 MT/Day
Land (28000 sq.mt)	Rs. 21.20 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 20.00 Cr
W. Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 10.45 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 52.45 Cr
Rate of Return	27%
Break Even Point	58%

BEACH RESORT [3474]

Beach resorts business is very flourishing business these days not in India. Nowa-days, in India, this business is very fruitful as people want full comfort and entertainment during their vacations. Now the Government owned Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) is gradually moving in this direction. The India Tourism Development Corporation is making all the efforts to facilitate tourism to all corners of our country. In a Beach resort, there must be luxurious facilities added up to attract more and more tourists in which Table Tennis, Restaurant, Bar, Star Category Hotel, Swimming Pool, Banquet Hall, Shopping Arcade, Gym etc. are common.

COST ESTIMATION

Land (20000 sq.mt) Rs. 5.43 Cr Plant & Machinery Rs. 1.30 Cr W. Capital for 2 Months Rs. 69.57 Lacs Total Capital Investment Rs. 7.70 Cr Rate of Return 44% Break Even Point 44%

FM RADIO STATION [3475]

A radio station is an audio (sound) broadcasting service, traditionally broadcast through the air as radio waves (a form of electromagnetic radiation) from a transmitter to an antenna and a thus to a receiving device. Stations can be linked in radio networks to broadcast common programming, either in syndication or simulcast or both. Today, stations also broadcast via. cable FM, local wire networks, satellite and the Internet. In a radio station, there are basically three different wings. They are (i) Programme Wing (ii) Engineering Wing and (iii) Administration Wing. While the first two wings are responsible for running a radio

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station's broadcasts, the administrative wing provides all the support that is required for the functioning of the station.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity FM Radio Station Working 12 Hrs/Day Land (3000 sq.mt) Rs. 3.86 Cr Plant & Machinery Rs. 15.88 Lacs Rs. 44.98 Lacs Total Capital Investment Rate of Return Rate Search Freak Even Point FM Radio Station Roll Radio Station Rs. 3.86 Cr Rs. 48.98 Lacs Rs. 44.98 Lacs Rs. 5.13 Cr Rate of Return 46% Break Even Point 45%

TV NEWS CHANNEL [3476]

Television is the audio-visual media of communication. It offers a window to the outside world. Among all the mass media, television attracts the largest number of viewers. It is the most popular and has the greatest potential. This is because it is able to attract the audience of all age groups, literate and illiterate and of all the strata of the society. It is becoming increasingly available. Notar says People who never would have had access to important cultural events now with a flick of button may enjoy opera. concerts, dance and theatre performed by great artists. They may take trips to faraway places or learn about many wonders of our universe. They may watch historical landmarks when they happen; the moon walk, successful and aborted space explorations, triumphal events or disastrous news flashed from around the globe. A TV Channel is by definition a physical or virtual channel over which a televisionstation or television network is distributed. But for most people it is the network on which one gets to see different television programs. There are thousands of TV channels around the world. Over-the-air television channels are divided into two bands: the VHF band which comprises channels 2 through 13 and occupies frequencies between 54 and 216MHz, and the UHF band, which comprises channels 14 through 83 and occupies frequencies between 470 and 890 MHz. The youngest of all the media in India is the Television and it is one of the major mass media in India. It is a huge industry which has thousands of programmes in many languages. The small screen has produced numerous celebrities, some even attaining national fame. TV soaps are extremely popular with housewives as well as working women. Approximately half of all Indian households own a television. According to the reports of 2010, the country has a collection of free and subscription services over a variety of distribution media, through which there are over 515 channels of which 150 are pay channels According to Pioneer Investcorp, the Indian cable industry is worth 270 billion

and is the third largest in the world after television in the People's Republic of China and television in the United States. The number of TV homes in India grew from 120 million in 2007 to 148 million in 2011. Cable reaches 94 million homes with 88 million analog connections and 6 million digital ones, while DTH has commanded 41 million subscribers.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity 200 Second
Advertisement/Day
Land (5000 sq.mt) Rs. 6.04 Cr
Plant & Machinery Rs. 47.50 Lacs
W. Capital for 2 Months
Total Capital Investment Rs. 8.68 Cr

Rate of Return

Break Even Point

CALCINED PETROLEUM COKE [3477]

34%

Coke is a fuel with few impurities and high carbon content, usually made from coal. It is the solid carbonaceous material. derived from destructive distillation of low-ash, low-sulphur bituminous coal Coke made from coal are grev, hard and porous. While coke can be formed naturally, the commonly used form is synthetic. The form known as petroleum coke, or pet coke, is derived from oil refinery coker units or other cracking processes. Coke is used in preparation of producer gas which is a mixture of carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen (N2). Producer gas is produced by passing air over red-hot coke. Coke is also used to manufacture water gas. Petroleum coke (often abbreviated pet coke or petcoke) is a carbonaceous solid delivered from oil refinery coker units or other cracking processes. Coking processes that can be employed for making petcoke include contact coking, fluid coking, flexicoking and delayed coking. Other coke has traditionally been delivered from coal This coke can either be fuel grade (high in sulfur and metals) or anode grade (low in sulfur and metals). The raw coke directly out of the coker is often referred to as green coke. In this context, "green" means unprocessed. Further processing of green coke by calcining in a rotary removes residual hydrocarbons from the coke. The calcined petroleum coke can be further processed in an anode baking oven in order to produce anode coke of desired shape and physical properties.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity 750 Ton/Day
Land (100 Acres) Rs. 96.11 Cr
Plant & Machinery Rs. 116.00 Cr
W. Capital for 3 Months
Total Capital Investment
Rate of Return
Break Even Point 750 Ton/Day
Rs. 96.11 Cr
Rs. 116.00 Cr
Rs. 153.00 Cr
Rs. 374.74 Cr
Rs. 374.74 Cr
43%

PHARMACEUTICAL
MANUFACTURING PLANT
(ONCOLOGY DRUGS
MANUFACTURING &
PACKAGING, INJECTABLE
DRUGS MANUFACTURING &
PACKAGING, I.V. FLUIDS,
TABLET, CAPSULES, SYRUPS,
OINTMENTS ETC.) [3479]

The foundation of the modern Indian pharmaceutical Industry was laid at the start of the current century when in 1901, a small factory known as the Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical works was established in Kolkata. Though the two world Wars gave a Phillip to the development of industry, the progress made under British rule was not significant except the British introduced into this country the allopathic system of medicine. The country depended largely for its requirements on U.K., France and Germany. The development of Indian Drugs and pharmaceuticals Industry was not commonsurate with the size of this country and the growing needs of people, when Indian embarked on its planned economic expansion industry has been substantial and many sides with the result that it has becomes one of the leading industries. India is now producing a larger quantity of varied pharmaceuticals products. Prior to the launching of the second plan the manufacture of pharmaceuticals was limited largely to the processing of bulk imported drugs into tablets, capsules and other Indian firms formulations. under agreement with foreign firms are making injectables, powders ointments and liquids, and were also filling antibiotics. Certain units were producing biological extracts, vacines, and syrup, Alkalods, like quinins stry-chinea, caffeine, and morphine were also being extracted. It was however obvious that the country could not forever be dependent on foreign manufacturers for both finished drugs and basis raw materials. With the changing political climate, pharmaceutical manufacturers in India were encouraged to take up the manufacture of basis drugs wherever it was economically possible and technically feasible. A system of collaboration was instituted, under which Indian manufacturers in association with established firms in U.S.A., Italy, U.K. began to produce a fairly comprehensive range of basic items. While the allocation of foreign exchange for the import of raw materials and basic intermediates for the production of drugs, has been more or less static the value of products manufactured has increased progressively fold clearly several indicating the growing stature, of

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industry and its capacity to switching over to basic raw materials and components of indigenous origin, and now the country is stated to achieve self, sufficiency in synthetic drugs of the sulpha group, anti T.B. drugs, Vitamins, and intermediates. It has however, been found that the present installed capacity is insufficient to meet the over growing demand of the massive population and the scope for new units to come up is substantial. Intra venous fluids, in general are used as I.V drips for patients in nursing homes and hospitals suffering from acute dehydration or considerable debilitating conditions. These I.V fluids replanish the body fluids. Though a number of I.V fluids are there, generally three types of I.V fluids are used in hospitals as I.V drips. They are as follows:- 1. Dextrose injection fluid, 2. Dextrose and sodium chloride injection fluid.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (5 Acres)	Rs. 20.19 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 19.20 Cr
W. Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 10.19 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 50.28 Cr
Rate of Return	67%
Break Even Point	30%
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SANITARY NAPKIN MANUFACTURING UNIT [3479]

The global market for absorbent hygiene products is over US\$ 50 bn (including wipes). The evolution of hygiene products in Europe and the North America has taken 4 to 5 generations. Feminine care was introduced over 100 years ago. Baby diapers were invented 60 years ago. Adult incontinence products appeared 30 years ago. Feminine hygiene (lady napkins) is hygiene absorbent products engineered to absorb and retain body fluid without causing any leakage. The user should always feel dry and comfortable. It consists of an absorbent pad sandwiched between two sheets of nonwoven fabric There are 3 major types of products, viz. (a) Thick sanitary napkins. (b) Ultra thin sanitary napkins. (c) Panty liners being used in the market. The size of each and their content vary from market to market. The menstrual cycle starts for young women between the ages 11 - 17 frequently around 12-1 3 years. Or average a woman experiences a period every 28th day, 12 - 13 times in a year. A menstrual period normally lasts 3 - 7 days. The loss of fluid in a period is on average half a cup or 65 - 80 ml. The menstrual pattern is influenced by giving birth and contraceptive methods. Menstruation lasts until menopause at the age 45 - 55. The feminine hygiene products market has evolved over more than 100 years to a more than US\$ 17 bn in the following category worldwide. Some

of the established and potential manufacturers of sanitary napkins are listed in Table. As regards consumption of total hygiene, absorbent products in India, total units consumed in 2007 in India were 2,829 million pieces. Baby diapers comprised 5% whereas adult incontinence 1% and feminine care share is 94%. If we see the above projections of women in the category of 15 - 54 vears in India and the details of sales of absorbent hygiene products in India, then the total sales were US\$ 213 million in 2007, out of which adult incontinence share was 9%, baby diapers share was 18% whereas feminine care contributed 73%. Thus, in India, the evolution is expected to go guicker. Sanitary nankins are designed to absorb and retain menstrual fluid discharges. When used they are applied inside an undergarment with a press-on adhesive fixing strip. Main functions/key elements of sanitary napkins are absorb and retain menstrual fluid, isolate fluids from the body, no leakage, no unaesthetic appearance, no odour, stay in place, comfortable to wear.

COST ESTIMATION

ı	Land (2100 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.64 C
	Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.32 C
	W. Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 1.34 C
	Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.86 C
	Rate of Return	27%
	Break Even Point	54%

SULPHURIC ACID [3480]

Sulfuric acid is one of the most important compounds made by the chemical industry. It is used to make, literally H2SO4, hundreds of compounds needed by almost every industry. Sulphuric acid forms the basis of so many of the most important heavy chemical used by the industries that it may well be regarded as the foundation on which the main structure of the heavy chemical industries. It is hard to find any branch of economy in which either sulphuric acid or products made from it are not used. It is universally acknowledged that the extent of manufactures of H2SO4 is a sure index of the state of the industrial life of a country. It would be rather appropriate to say that country's economy depends upon the consumption of the sulphuric acid. There is hardly any important industry which is not directly or indirectly dependent to some extent on sulphuric acid, one of its derivatives or it salts. The versatile use of sulphuric acid has cripped in to almost all industrial fields and have gained enough popularity after second world war. The amount consumption and production of sulphuric acid in the country is proportional to the economic growth of the country. industry takes the target there of industrial market. It is obvious that

although fertilizer and chemical take up the targets proportion of the acid produced and reset to this stands Rayor and steel industry. The sulphuric acid is the only acid which has thousands of uses in form of acid, salts and derivatives interestingly enough the uses sulphuric acid starts with english alphabets 'a' and ends at 'z' . The 'A alphabet indicates the use as an acid, 'B indicates use is in battery, 'C' in chemical industry 'D' drugs, 'E' as explosives, 'F' forfeiting, 'G' galvanizing, 'H' as herbicides. Las insecticides. Jas joint cleaning, and so on (I as leather industry M as metallurgical industry O as Oil refining etc.,). The conception of sulphuric acid is lacking behind in cooperation to western world. Inspite of versatile use and application the exact demand of sulphuric acid is not properly surfaced If the country has to raise the economic condition then this industry should be manifold. Sulphuric acid a strong acid, is an oily, viscous water white non volatile liquid. It absorbs water from the atmosphere. It is made in large volume by the chemical industry. The acid has a corrosive action on the skin, a drop of it on the skin causes a severe burn. The acid is used as a solvent, a dehydrating agent, a reagent in chemical reactions or processes as catalyst, an absorbent etc. The concentrated acid is usually stored in steel tanks. The dilute, acid may be stored in lead lined or plastic tanks. It is used in very dilute concentrations and as strong fuming acid. It is often recovered and refused After use in some phases of the explosives, petroleum and dye industries, it is often recovered in a form unsuitable for re-use in that industry but suitable for use in another industry. It is a versatile, useful acid has been called the work horse of chemical industry.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	100 MT/Day
Land & Building (2.5 Acres)	Rs. 7.59 C
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7.20 C
Working Capital for 2 Month	Rs. 3.57 C
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 19.18 C
Rate of Return	21%
Break Even Point	63%

AQUA PARK [3481]

Water is one of the most powerful tools a designer has to work with. People are drawn to it. It plays to all of our most basic emotions and it fills us with a gratification that exceeds the delight of the senses. As landscape architects, water has always been an important element in our work. Whether it's a reflecting pool at resort, the focus of a urban park or a splash fountain in a a playground or plaza, we like water's ability to change the way people experience the

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places we create. Besides being peaceful and refreshing, water is also recreational - it is possibly the world's first playground Water is constantly changing in form. mood & color. It is beautiful & delightful. In our early work, we felt satisfaction when we saw people playing in our water features, even when they weren't supposed to. From then on, it was a natural progression for us to start designing Waterparks, then to make it part of our core business and finally to become leading Waterpark innovators. Waterparks certainly have come of age from a time in the late 1970s when pioneers like George Millay couldn't get their ideas taken seriously, to today, when outdoor Waterparks dot the landscape and are regarded as must-have sister facilities to amusement parks. Indoor Waterparks, meanwhile, are popping up everywhere. Now. Waterparks are conquering a new frontier: destination resorts. A Waterpark or Waterpark is an amusement park that features water play areas, such as swimming pools, water slides, splash pads, spray grounds (water play grounds), lazy rivers, or other recreational bathing, swimming, and bare footing environments. Waterpark is more current states of development so be equipped with some type of artificial surfing or body boarding environment such as a wave pool or Flow Rider. Department of Tourism, Government of Assam, the agency responsible for promoting tourism in Assam has been at the forefront in attracting large number of tourists to the state. Being ranked as the fourth most popular destination for tourism among states of India, the number of tourists visiting Assam (both international and domestic) are increasing over the years. The State has decided to bring tourist activities under the priority sector and has come out with a host of new plans including inviting private companies to establish resorts and privatizing the managements οf government quest houses. The Government has been actively creating infrastructure in tourist places so that entrepreneurs could open resorts, hotels amusement parks etc. One of the major attractions offered to entrepreneurs was to make available government land in all places barring in Cities, at 20 percent of the market value for opening resorts/ hotels and for carrying out tourist related activities. While a Waterpark can be either privately owned or municipally owned, success is often measured differently in the public versus the private sector. For municipally owned Waterparks, a successful park is defined as one that earns enough through revenues to cover the daily operating costs, provides a surplus to fund expansion, helps fund other facilities within the city's parks and recreation

system, and/or funds the repair costs of existing municipal pools. Park formats are broadly classified as amusement parks, theme parks and Waterparks. According to the International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions (IAAPA).

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity 200 Person/Day Land & Building (6690 sq.mt) Rs. 2.97 Cr Plant & Machinery Rs. 2.06 Cr Working Capital for 2 Month Rs. 27 Lacs Total Capital Investment Rs. 5.98 Cr Rate of Return 18% Break Even Point 65%

CONDENSER CLEANOUT SPONGE RUBBER BALLS [3483]

The sponge rubber balls are necessary to maintain the inner side of condenser and heat exchanger tubes clean in power plants and process industries. Any kind of deposition inside the tube reduces the heat-exchange coefficient drastically. The sponge rubber balls can clean all the deposits on the inner side of the tube. and ensure that the equipment runs efficiently. Our Sponge Balls are sold to Power Plants, Various types of industries and for HVAC condenser tube cleaning applications. Automatic cleaning of heat exchangers and condensers tubes by means of sponge balls is well known since the early fifties, with expanding application from steam power plants to process industry to industrial cooling and air conditioning systems. Main benefits bottom-lined in cost savings are generally considered as: elimination of maintenance down-time and need for chemical and more efficient operation of process and plant. The sponge rubber balls are necessary to maintain the inner side of condenser and heat exchanger tubes clean in power plants and process industries. Any kind of deposition inside the tube reduces the heat-exchange coefficient drastically. The sponge rubber balls can clean all the deposits on the inner side of the tube, and ensure that the equipment runs efficiently. The cleaning balls are the active part of the tube cleaning system. The choice of the ball type depends on the exchanger design and operating conditions. In particular water quality and flow, tubes material and sizes. Continuous injection of sponge balls through the exchanger tubes will prevent any build-up of scaling and/or biofouling. A clean tube means maintaining a high heat exchange rate and a power plant's high electrical output. Technos cleaning balls are also highly efficient when used in other manufacturers' equipment.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity 48000 Nos/Day Land & Building (4000sq.mt) Rs. 4.07 Cr Plant & Machinery Rs. 51.00 Lacs Working Capital for 2 Month Rs. 1.18 Cr

Total Capital Investment Rs. 6.05 Cr Rate of Return 25% Break Even Point 64%

AMUSEMENT PARK (3484)

Amusement park that features water play areas, such as water slides, splash pads spray grounds (water playgrounds), lazy rivers, or other recreational bathing, swimming. and bare footing environments. Water parks in more current states of development may also be equipped with some type of artificial surfing or body boarding environment such as a wave pool or Flow Rider. The Human life in cities is becoming more and more mechanical because of noise pollution, environment pollution for relaxed and peaceful environment, where leisure along with children and family. There are various sources entertainment like cinema, circus, tourist spots. videogame, orchestra etc. Amusement park is the most popular entertaining place with the latest technological developments, which gives comfort, pleasure. Apart from this it also give awareness of the technological developments. Amusement park is not only must for children but also for elderly peoples. Especially children derived maximum pleasure and happiness from the amusement parks. It is worthwhile to spend luxury summer evening and cold winters days in amusement parks. There are so many devices used in amusement park to give different types of pleasure. These devices function within limit of physical laws, hence one can practically observe the laws. These devices are too costly so one doesn't have courage to buy them independently that is why people come to amusement parks to get pleasure by riding these devices and by driving the devices like striking cars miniflights and Mo' bike etc. Children love every moment of riding on Marry-goround, coin operated baby figures, Bruco baby train, Minitrain, Mini Enterprise and Dragon roller coaster, a perfect ride for only the brave ones is the columbus. In the modern times these is a great trend towards Amusement parks by virtue of health awareness and merry - go concept of living. People resort to such modes of amusement and recreation for enthralling their hearts and exhibiting a cheerful disposition of mind. Amusement Parks are the fascinating spots of retreat and picnic for enjoyment purpose. Continuous injection of sponge balls through the exchanger tubes will prevent any buildup of scaling and/or biofouling. A clean tube means maintaining a high heat exchange rate and a power plant's high electrical output. Technos cleaning balls are also highly efficient when used in other manufacturers' equipment.

Top Industries to Start

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (12 Acres) Rs. 7.26 Cr Plant & Machinery Rs. 5.96 Cr W. Capital for 2 Months Rs. 25.83 Lacs Total Capital Investment Rs. 14.93 Cr Rate of Return 18% Break Even Point 59%

MAIZE PROCESSING PLANT (WET MILLING) CORN OIL, CORN SYRUP, HFCS DEXTRIN, MALTO DEXTRIN, CORN STARCH, LIQUID GLUCOSE ETC. [3485]

Starch is an abundant carbohydrate distributed worldwide in plants. Starch has been a major ingredient in man's diet over the centuries. In addition it has become a major industrial raw material. Plant seeds, roots and tubers are all sources of industrial starch production. The commercial realities of the starch recovery process limit the industrial sources mainly to wheat, maize and tapioca. Indian starch industry mainly consumes maize as input raw material Also some industries are tapioca based Maize is doing wonderful things in our everyday life. Maize is present in one form or other in The Food we eat. The Milk we drink The Chocolates/Biscuits we take, The Clothes we wear, The Paper we read. The Medicines we take. Maize (Corn) contains about 70% starch, other components being protein, fibers and fat. The basis of the maize milling process is the separation of the maize kernel into its different parts. Maize starch is produced by the wet milling process, which involves grinding of softened maize and separation of corn oil seeds (germs), gluten (proteins), fibers (husk) and finally pure starch. Byproducts from Maize. The byproducts from maize based industries find various applications: i. Maize (Corn) Steep Liquor: It contains amino acids, proteins and are used by antibiotics drugs manufacturers. Also it is a large source of biogas, which is being used as fuel for driers, boilers etc. ii. Maize Gum: Corn Oil is produced by expelling oil from the germs. Corn Oil finds applications in food and other chemical industries. Maize oil cake obtained after expelling oil is used as cattle and poultry feeds, iii. Maize Gluten: Maize Gluten contains high protein content and it is used as cattle and poultry feeds. iv. Maize Husk: It contains starch protein and fat as minor components and mainly consumed as cattle feed. Starch is a group of polysacchrides, composed of glucopyranose units joined together by-glucosidric linkages. It conforms to the molecular formula, (C6-H10O5)u, where n varies from a few hundred to over one million. Starch is found as the reserve carbohydrate in various parts of

plants and is enzymatically broken down to glucose to other carbohydrates according to the metabolic needs of the plants. Industrially, starch is broadly divided into two types viz, natural and modified. Natural starches, also designated as unmodified starches or simply starches, are obtained from grains such as and sorghum. from roots like potato, tapioca and arrow root, and from the pith of the stems of certain palms such a sago. They are further classified into cereal starches and root starches. The characteristics of the natural starches are changed by chemical or enzymatic action and the products of these reactions are termed modified starches. This group includes dextrins, acid-modified starches, oxidized starches, starch esters, starch ethers, aldehyde starches and cationic starches

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	300 MT/Day		
Land & Building (15 Acres)	Rs. 34.22 Cr		
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 95.00 Cr		
W. Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 29.63 Cr		
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 164.85 Cr		
Rate of Return	23%		
Break Even Point	55%		

BITUMINOUS FELTS/MEMBRANE FOR WATER PROOFING AND DAMP PROOFING [3486]

Water proofing and damp proofing sometimes becomes very necessary to prevent certain items-often very quick application of any water and damp proofing media which covers the articles and protects the same from water and dampy atmosphere. Most widely used medias for this purpose are bituminous felts which are quite flexible and have some sticky nature to adhere with the surface to which these are applied. These bituminous felts consists of a textile felt, water proofing compound and resin. There are so many water proofing compounds which can be used for the manufacture of bituminous felts. but only few of them are used commercially due to their limitations. There are two classes of water proofing compounds, one is that of chemically active substances which reactive materials which usually do not react with the material and adhere with the surface with bonding agent. The main materials which falls under chemically active class are alkaline silicates calcium chloride etc. In the other class i.e. chemically inactive class, the materials which are included are chalk fullers earth etc. Other materials in this class are calcium soaps, resin vegetable oils, fats, waxes, and coal tar residues and bitumen . These chemically inactive materials are most widely used for the manufacture of

bituminous felts for water proofing purpose.

COST ESTIMATION

 Plant Capacity
 10000 sq.mt/Day

 Land & Building (3000 sq.mt)
 Rs. 4.28 Cr

 Plant & Machinery
 Rs. 4.00 Cr

 Working Capital for 2 Month
 Rs. 3.82 Cr

 Total Capital Investment
 Rs. 12.35 Cr

 Rate of Return
 23%

 Break Even Point
 56%

BATTERY RECYCLING AND MANUFACTURING PLANT [3487]

The lead acid-battery is the most commonly used in solar power system applications. Lead Acid Storage Batteries is an electro-chemical system that converts electrical energy into direct current electricity. It is also known as storage batteries and has wide applications in Automobiles, UPS/Inverters, Traction/ Electrical Sub-Station, Telecommunication, Solar Photovoltaic system etc.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1,00,000 Nos/Year
Land (10000 sq.mt)	Rs. 5.84 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.45 Cr
W. Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 12.81 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 22.63 Cr
Rate of Return	64%
Break Even Point	34%

SUNFLOWER OIL WITH GROWING UNIT [3488]

Sunflower is generally known as common sunflower and Botanically known as Helianthus annuus. It is an annual herb with erect, rough, hairy stem, 2-15 ft. high; leaves 4-12 in. long, alternate, long stalked, broadly ovate to cordate, coarsely toothed, roughly pubescent on both sides; flower heads usually 3-6 in. wide, but attaining 12-24 in. width under cultivation: glowers single or double, terminal on the main axis and branches: receptacles flat, more frequently dilated and convex: ray florets yellow, surrounding a brown purple centre of disc florets: seeds (achenes) cylindrical, obovoid-compressed, 3/8 in. long and 4 in. broad, white, black or striped grey and black; pappus falling early. Sunflower is self-sterile and fertilization is normally effected by insects. H. annuus is not known in the wild state. it is considered to have originated from H. lenticularis Douglas, a wild plant indigenous to Mexico. H. annuus has long been grown as an ornamental plant and both annual and perennial types are found in gardens. A number of forms with single or double flowers, in yellow, golden and red shades have been developed by intensive breeding work. Some well-known horticultural forms are: var. californicus Hort.; var. citrinus Hort.; var. globosus-

Best Industries to Start and Grow

fistulosus Hort.; and var. variegatus Hort. Selections have also been obtained from H. debilis Nutt. (svn. H. cucumerifolius Torr. & Gray), an annual, short-statured species with shining foliage and strongly bicoloured rays, quite different from those of H annuus. A collarette form resembling collarette Dahlia has been obtained from a culture of red sunflower. There are also on record hybrids obtained by crossing annual and perennial species of helianthus. Though cultivated mainly as a garden plant, sunflower owes its economic value to its utility as an oilseed or fodder Crop. It was tried long ago as an oil-seed crop in Caucasus and Ukraine and has now become well established in Russia and the Balkans. In recent years, it has gained importance as an oil-seed Crop in Argentina, U.S.A. and Canada. Other countries where it is grown to some extent for oil are China, Turkey, Italy, France, Chile and Uruguay; it is also raised on a small scale in England, eastern and southern Africa and pars of Asia and Australia. Sunflower oil is the non-volatile oil pressed from the seeds of sunflower (Helianthus annuus). Sunflower oil is commonly used in food as frying oil, and in cosmetic formulations as an emollient. The world's total production of sunflower oil in 2014 was nearly 16 million tons, with Ukraine and Russia as the largest producers. Sunflower oil is a monounsaturated (MUFA)/ polyunsaturated (PUFA) mixture of mostly oleic acid (omega-9)-linoleic acid (omega-6) group of oils. The oil content of the seed ranges from 22% to 36% (average, 28%): the kernel contains 45-55% oil. The expressed oil is of light amber color with a mild and pleasant flavor; refined oil is pale yellow. Refining losses are low and the oil has good keeping qualities with light tendency for flavor reversion. The oil contains appreciable quantities of vitamin E, sterols, squalene, and other aliphatic hydrocarbons. Genome analysis and development of hybrid sunflowers to increase oil production are occurring to meet increased demand for sunflower oil.

COST ESTIMATION

INTEGRATED UNIT OF DAIRY FARMING, MILK COLLECTION & PROCESSING, FISH FARMING,

POULTRY FARMING & HATCHERY [3489]

There is a great demand of Dairy products, Packed Milk in Pouches, Fish and Eggs (Poultry Product) in India. An integrated unit to setup this plant shall be a profitable unit to set-up. In India dairying has been practiced as a rural cottage industry since the remote past. Semi commercial dairying started with the establishment of military dairy farms and cooperative milk unions throughout the country towards the end of the Nineteenth century. However market milk technology may be considered to have commenced in 1950, with the functioning of the Central Dairy of Aarey milk colony, and milk product technology in 1956 with the establishment of AMUL Dairy, Anand. The importance of milk in human diet especially for children and expectant and nursing matters is vital. To meet the demand of the increasing population milk production in India has to be increased unto about 64 million tones. It is neither possible nor desirable to increase the cattle and buffalo population to achieve this target. This can only be achieved by stepping up milk production of our bovine population by cross breeding of cows and use of improved cows and buffaloes. Unlike rich countries like the U.K. and the U.S. dairying in India is a subsidiary occupation of almost all the farmers. More than 60 percent of the families involved in dairying belong to the small or marginal farmers or even agricultural laborers. Thus the dairy cattle or buffalo rearing has vast scope for improving economic and in turn, the nutritional status of such people mainly coming from rural area. This will also help in achieving the balance between economic development of urban and rural population. The development and maintenance of a superior dairy herd can be a source of considerable pride and satisfaction. Success in dairy farming. like any professional achievement, does not come easily. It requires the very best of anyone's ability to properly manage, feed, and breed a good herd of cows. The job discussions which follow present important factors involved in making a start in dairying. 1. Making certain that you like Dairy farming. 2. Developing patience and an even Temperament, 3. Practicing Regularity. 4. Keeping up with New Development in Dairying. 5. Growing into Dairying. 6. Contribution your part to the industry. Consider carefully the various aspects of your chosen occupation. The successful management of a dairy farm requires the development of many skills as well as an unlimited will to succeed. Learn everything you can about dairving before hand. One of the best ways is to learn as much as possible from your father if he is or has been a dairyman. In the seventies fishermen

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Start Your Own Industry

started concentrating on catching prawns more commonly known as 'shrimps' due to high profitable return on the same on account of their export value. Brackish water prawn farming started in a big way during 91-94 especially in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Many small units continued to do farming and adopting extensive prawn farming systems. The shrimp farming has now been regulated with the establishment of Aquaculture Authority of India as per directions of Supreme Court for issuing licenses and overall supervision. It is commonly said that after Green and White Revolution in India, it is time for Blue Revolution to exploit the huge potential in fisheries sector. Shrimps are called the "Pinkish Gold" of the sea because of its universal appeal, unique taste, high unit value and increasing demand in the world market. **COST ESTIMATION**

Land & Building (40 Acres)
Plant & Machinery
W. Capital for 2 Months
Total Capital Investment
Rate of Return
Break Even Point
Rs. 102 Cr
Rs. 102 Cr
Rs. 14.69 Cr
Rs. 129.00 Cr
Rs. 129.00 Cr
19%
Solution 19%
Solution 19%

BEER FROM BANANA [3490]

Banana beer (or Beer from banana) is a weak alcoholic beverage that is popular throughout Africa. It is made by fermenting bananas with a cereal flour (often sorghum flour). It is sweet and slightly hazy with a shelf life of several days under correct storage conditions. The processing method and ratio of ingredients used varies widely from country to country and with personal taste. In Kenya, banana beer, made from sorghum or millet flour, is known as urwaga. In Uganda, banana beer is known as lubisi. This technical brief describes one traditional method, and suggests ways in which the hygiene and safety of the product can be improved. Banana beer is made from bananas, mixed with a cereal flour (often sorghum flour) and fermented to an orange, alcoholic beverage. It is sweet and slightly hazy with a shelf life of several days under correct storage conditions. There are many variations in how the beer is made. For instance, Urwaga banana beer in Kenva is made from bananas and sorghum or millet and Lubisi is made from bananas and sorghum.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity 4000 Bottle/Day
Land & Building (6000 sq.mt) Rs. 6.97 Cr
Plant & Machinery Rs. 96.00 Lacs
Working Capital for 2 Month Rs. 1.37 Cr
Total Capital Investment Rs. 9.61 Cr
Rate of Return 26%
Break Even Point 54%

LIQUID GLUCOSE FROM RICE [3491]

Glucose is a commercially import and product widely used by the food and pharmaceutical industries. In general, glucose is used in the food industry as a partial or complete substitute for sucrose Glucose is the common name for the syrup which is used in large quantities in fruit canning, confectioneries, jams, jellies, preserves, ice cream, bakery products, pharmaceuticals, beverages and alcoholic fermentation. The functional purpose of alucose in the confectionery industry is to prevent crystallization of the sucrose while in the bakery products industry it is to supply fermentable carbohydrates. In the icecream and fruitnreserves, it used to increase the solidswithout causing an undue increase in the total sweetness. In pharmaceutical industry, glucose is used as a precursor to make vitamin C in the Reichstein process, to make citric acid, gluconic acid, polylactic acid and sorbitol Currently, glucose is utilized as an intermediate raw material for bioethanol production. Commonly, glucose prepared commercially via the enzymatic hydrolysis of starchinstead of acid hydrolysis. Many crops can be used as the source of the initial starch. Maize, rice, wheat, potato, cassava, arrowroot and sago are all used in various parts of the world. Nevertheless, using the starch needs to compete with their primary use as food crops. Due to the abundant of nonfood energy crops like cellulosic material, they are use to reduce the utilization of starch as raw material for production of glucose. Cellulosic materials including agricultural, agroindustrial and forestry lignocellulosic residues have potential as cheap and renewable feedstocks for large scale production of fuels and chemicals. Currently, bioprocessing of lignocellulosics is focused on enzymatic hydrolysis of the cellulose fraction to glucose, followed by fermentation to fuelgrade ethanol However, enzymatic ` hydrolysis cellulosic materials to produce fermentable sugars has also enormous potential in meeting global food and energy demand via biological route.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity 70 MT/Day Land (24000 sq.mt) Rs. 27.94 Lacs Plant & Machinery Rs. 14.16 Lacs Working Capital for 1 Month Rs. 9.30 Lacs

Working Capital for 1 Month Rs. 9.30 Lacs Total Capital Investment Rs. 54.83 Lacs Rate of Return 26% Break Even Point 55%

SOYA LECITHIN MANUFACTURING UNIT (LIQUID AND POWDER) [3492]

Lecithin is the popular and commercial name for a naturally occurring mixture of

phosphatides (also called phospholipids or, more recently by biochemists phosphoglycerides), which varies in color from light tan to dark reddish brown and in consistency from a fluid to a plastic solid. Lecithin is the gummy material contained in crude vegetable oils and removed by degumming. Soybeans are by far the most important source of commercial lecithin and lecithin is the most important by-product of the soy oil processing industry because of its many applications in foods and industrial products. The three main phosphatides complex mixture called ial sov lecithin" are in this "commercial phosphatidyl choline (also called "pure" or "chemical" lecithin to distinguish it from the natural mixture), phosphatidyl ethanolamine (popularly called "cephalin") and phosphatidyl inositols (also called inositol phosphatides). Commercial soy lecithin also typically contains roughly 30-35% unrefined soy oil. Indeed lecithin is one of the most complex and versatile substances derived from the soybean. Lecithin is known as naturally occurring mixture of phospholipids and can be obtained from various vegetable and animal sources. The composition depends on the origin of the lecithin. Vegetable lecithin, containing phosphatidylcholine (PC) phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) and phosphatidylinositol (PI), are derived commercially from oil-bearing seeds such as soybean, sunflower kernels and rapeseed. Sovbeans are by far the most important source of commercial lecithin and lecithin is the most important by product of sovbean oil process Production of soy lecithin consist of several processes including water degumming (hydration), separation, drying and cooling. Crude lecithin is refined through the use of different processes like enzymatic and chemical adaptation of phospholipid molecules, physical fractionation for separating oil from phospholipids and fractionation of phospholipids to regulate or change its phospholipid composition. As composition of lecithin differs, their emulsifying power and field of use changes in food industry As a result, lecithin as a most widely used emulsifier of food industry is mostly obtained from oils of various seeds and subjected to various refining operations for purification which determines its area of use.

COST ESTIMATION

 Land & Building (3000 sq.mt)
 Rs. 1.58 Cr

 Plant & Machinery
 Rs. 1.10 Cr

 Working Capital for 1 Month Rs. 3.24 Cr

 Total Capital Investment Rate of Return
 Rs. 6.05 Cr

 Break Even Point
 50%

Best Industries to Start and Grow

PP WOVEN SACKS (BAGS) OF 25 KG AND 50 KGS (8 MT/Day) [3493]

PP woven sacks (Bags) are becoming popular through out the world. This is because they are chemically inert & are water repellent & lighter in weight. They are free & possess sufficient strength & can easily be handled. They are competitive in price with other type of bags also. Air permissible sacks made of polythene strips are used for packing potatoes, coconut etc. The only problem is that the Conventional using of hooks to lift cannot be used with PP bags. In this project report we are going to produce PP woven bags from scratch with 25 Kg and 50 Kg sizes. These bags are expected to substitute jute and craft paper bags in several areas. This would mean a considerable saving in foreign exchanges by avoiding recurring imports of multiwall paper which are at the order of Rs. 5 million per annum on one hand and on the other hand lead to an increase in foreign exchange earning in the country by releasing more jute for exports. These bags are free and posses sufficient strength and can easily be printed. These are competitive in price with other available type of bags for this purpose.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity 8 MT/Day
Land & Building (4000sq.mt) Rs. 6.57 Cr
Plant & Machinery Rs. 7.80 Cr
Working Capital for 2 Month Rs. 5.02 Cr
Total Capital Investment Rs. 19.72 Cr
Rate of Return 18%
Break Even Point 61%

PVC/CPVC/UPVC/SWR PIPES AND IT'S FITTINGS [3494]

PVC (unplasticized polyvinylchloride)/ cPVC/uPVC pipes and fittings exhibit excellent resistance to aggressive environments both naturally occurring and as a result of industrial activity. They are resistant to almost all types of corrosion. either chemical electrochemical in nature. Since PVC is a non-conductor, galvanic and electro chemical effects do not occur in PVC pipes. PVC/cPVC/uPVC Pipe and Fittings including Coupler, Tee, Reducer, Female, Elbow etc. have got tremendous demand in India as well as in abroad. To manufacture this, all the machinery and raw materials are available indigenously. SWR pipes also known as PVC SWR Pipes are available with one end as plain and other ends as self-socketed with an integral groove to hold the rubber gasket. When joined with a rubber ring, the joint formed is a water tight. This rubber ring joint takes care of thermal expansion/ contraction in the pipes. These Pipes are Lead Contaminant Free leading to superior quality. These Pipes is a fully

backward integrated manufacturer with complete control of raw material used to generate unbeatable quality.

COST ESTIMATION

 Land & Building (2000 sq.mt)
 Rs. 2.49 Cr

 Plant & Machinery
 Rs. 3.90 Cr

 Working Capital for 2 Month
 Rs. 2.57 Cr

 Total Capital Investment
 Rs. 9.06 Cr

 Rate of Return
 21%

 Break Even Point
 57%

FISHERY AND MILK CRATES MANUFACTURING PLANT [3495]

Plastic crates are used for storage of various goods and for shipping from one location to another. The goods are positioned in a crate, with or without cover, and set or stacked onto a pallet loaded onto a transportation vehicle such as truck or train car and shipped to its destination. Plastic crates provide protection of shipped and stored goods from damage or breakage and simplify the handling of goods. Plastic crates have been available on the market for about 28 years. In recent years, plastic crates have gained significant market presence and continues to group. Plastic milk crates and plastic fish crates are immensely demandable items of modern times. With the unprecedented increase in population and industrialization the demand of these products is increasing at rapid pace. Plastic milk crates and plastic fish crates are injection moulded items made from HDPE granules.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity 1	000 Nos/Day
Land & Building (2500 sq.mt)	Rs. 3.09 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.98 Cr
Working Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 1.42 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 8.00 Cr
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	66%

PEAS PROCESSING (IQF TECHNOLOGY) [3395]

The pea is most commonly the small spherical seed or the seed-pod of the pod fruit Pisum sativum. Each pod contains several peas, which can be green or yellow. Pea pods are botanically fruit, since they contain seeds and developed from the ovary of a (pea) flower. The name is also used to describe other edible seeds from the Fabaceae such as the pigeon pea (Cajanus cajan), the cowpea (Vigna unguiculata), and the seeds from several species of Lathyrus. A pea is a most commonly green, occasionally golden yellow, or infrequently purple podshaped vegetable, widely grown as a cool season vegetable crop. The seeds may be planted as soon as the soil temperature reaches 10°C (50°F), with the plants growing best at temperatures of 13 to 18°C (55 to 64°F). They do not thrive in the summer heat of warmer temperate and lowland tropical climates, but do grow

well in cooler, high altitude, tropical areas. Many cultivars reach maturity about 60 days after planting. Peas have both lowgrowing and vining cultivars. The vining cultivars grow thin tendrils from leaves that coil around any available support and can climb to be 1-2m high. A traditional approach to supporting climbing peas is to thrust branches pruned from trees or other woody plants upright into the soil, providing a lattice for the peas to climb. Branches used in this fashior are sometimes called pea brush. Metal fences, twine, or netting supported by a frame are used for the same purpose. In dense plantings, peas give each other some measure of mutual support. Pea plants can self-pollinate.

COST ESTIMATION

 Plant Capacity
 48 Ton/Day

 Land & Building (1200 sq.mt)
 Rs. 85 Lacs

 Plant & Machinery
 Rs. 4 Cr

 Working Capital for 2 Month
 Rs. 1.06 Cr

 Total Capital Investment
 Rs. 6.8 Cr

 Rate of Return
 33%

 Break Even Point
 56%

LED BULB AND TUBE ASSEMBLY/MANUFACTURING PLANT [3396]

A light emitting diode (LED) is a device which converts electrical energy to light energy. LEDs are preferred light sources for short distance (local area) optical fiber network because they: are inexpensive robust and have long life (the long life of an LED is primarily due to its being a cold device, i.e. its operating temperature being much lower than that of, say, an incandescent lamp), can be modulated (i.e. switched on and off) at high speeds (this property of an LED is also due to its being a cold device as it does not have to overcome thermal inertia).couple enough output power over a small area to couple to fibers (though the output spectrum is wider than other sources such as laser diodes). A light-emitting diode (LED) is a two-lead semiconductor light source. It is a p-n junction diode, which emits light when activated.[4] When a suitable voltage is applied to the leads electrons are able to recombine with electron holes within the device, releasing energy in the form of photons. This effect is called electroluminescence, and the color of the light (corresponding to the energy of the photon) is determined by the energy band gap of semiconductor.

COST ESTIMATION

 Plant Capacity
 48000 Nos/Day

 Land & Building (2 Acres)
 Rs. 6.50 Cr

 Plant & Machinery
 Rs. 60 Lacs

 Working Capital for 1 Month
 Rs. 6.73 Cr

 Total Capital Investment
 Rs. 13.90 Cr

 Rate of Return
 48%

 Break Even Point
 33%

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Resin, Sodium
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Naphthalene
Formaldehyde, Dye Fixing
Agent, Formaldehyde
Methanol Sort By:

Sodium hydrosulfite through formaldehyde route cap-20 tpd 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 & melamine formaldehyde powder & powde

Rubber and Rubber
Products, Rubber
Chemicals, Goods, Latex,
Compounds and Industries,
Natural Rubber, Extruded
Rubber, Synthetic Rubber,
Rubber for Automobile,
Belt, Gloves, Tyre, Tire,
Rubber Based Industries

Antifoaming/defoaming agent like antarol t-709 Automobile rubber parts Benzalkonium chloride Calcium aluminate Ethylene propylene diene monomer (epdm) rubber profiles Gloves/mitt/gage/gauntlet (knitted) Industrial rubber sheet Latex foam (rubber) products Manganese oxide and manganese sulphate Nitro cellulose (lacquer) Precipitated calcium carbonate Rubber & flat transmission

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belt conveyor belt Rubber & plastic sheets, mats & flaps Rubber (and metal bonded) auto parts Rubber adhesive Rubber adhesive (all purpose) neoprene & isoprene based rubber moulding & lining of rubber sheeting Rubber adhesive for plywood Rubber auto gasket Rubber auto parts Rubber balloon Rubber balls Rubber band Rubber beading for automobiles



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Rubber belting Rubber caps (closures) for pharmaceutical uses Rubber chappel and rubber sheet Rubber compound for automobiles Rubber compound for toys (using plaster of paris) Rubber conveyor belt Rubber cots and aprons Rubber epdm auto parts Rubber eraser Rubber flooring Rubber gasket Rubber goods from waste rubber Rubber hose pipe Rubber hose pipe & rubber alazina Rubber hoses for automobile Rubber hot water bottle Rubber insulated pliers (hand 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 Rubber roller for rice mill Rubber rollers Rubber rollers & ebonite Rubber rollers for textile mills & paper industries Rubber sheet & allied hospital rubber goods Rubber sheet for automobiles Rubber sheet for shoe sole Rubber sheet from tyre Rubber sheets for shoe soles eva (ethylene vinyl acetate sheet for sole) Rubber shiner type polish in aerosol can Rubber solution Rubber stereo Rubber stereo for printing Rubber transmission belt and

v belt

Rubberised canvas shoes

Rubberised cloth Rubberised coir pu foam composit mattresses Rubberised cork sheet Rubberized plant for solid tyre Rubberized plant for solid tyres used for forklift and trucks Sbr rubber sheets and shoe sole manufacturing Sulphuric acid (I.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

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

Annatto seed colour

processing

Aloevera gel

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 Avurvedic pharmacy Avurvedic 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 & avurvedic 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)

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

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

Wet face freshner tissue

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 Itr/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

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Nail polish, lipsticks, nail

polish remover

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/ 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 décorative 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 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)

(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

Hospital (400 beds)

Hospital/nursing home

Hospital cum research centre

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 MI. 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)

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Ware house

including agriculture farming

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

Baby corn Corn chips Corn flakes Corn flakes with details of machines and its suppliers 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 alucose/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 polishina Granite crushing unit
Granite cutting & polishing Granite mining Granite tiles Graphite ore benefication Gypsum board manufacturing Gypsum plaster board, gypsum plaster and plaster of 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 polishina 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 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

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 &

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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 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 **Piaments** 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 (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, no 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

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 (b) super critical method) Extraction of essential oils (cardamom, jeera, ajowan, ginger oils, etc. & packaging of around 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

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

Perfumes/Attars

Automotive alternator and parts
Automotive braking system
Automotive engine valves
Automotive lights and injection moulded plastic components

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 iatropha 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 ielly

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



Putty & water proofing paint

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Wood primer

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- [,	& Packaging Industries 400/- 40 * Modern Inks Formulaes &	with Formulations (Acrylic	PROCESSING
	Manufacturing Industries 325/- 35	Emulsion, Powder Coating, Level	
	* Profitable Businesses to	ling Agents, PU Ink Binders,	* Tech Book On Beekeeping And Honey Products With
	Start for Entrepreneurs 400/- 40	Dispersing Agents, Formaldehyde,	Project Profiles 975/- 98
ľ	* Modern Small & Cottage	Polyester Resin, Acrylic Binders and PU Coatings) 1100/- 110	* O. m. alaka Taraharahama Barahara
	Scale Industries 650/- 65	* Complete Hand Book on Paints,	Honey Processing and
	* Profitable Small Cottage Tiny & Home Industries (2nd Edn.)900/-90	Varnish, Resins, Copolymers and	Formulations (Harvesting,
ŀ	BIO FUEL, BIO GAS &	Coatings with Manufacturing	Extraction, Adulteration,
	BIOPROCESSING	Process, Formulations/Tech 900/-90/-	Chemistry, Crystallization, Fermentation, Dried Honey,
ļ	* Technology of Bio-Fuel	* Manufacture Of Nitrocellulose Lacquers, Pu Lacquer, Vacuum	Uses, Applications and
	(Ethanol & Biodiesel) 975/-100		Properties) 1100/- 110
ŀ	* Mod.Tech.of Bioprocessing1475/-150	Lacquers With Formulations	* Modern Bee Keeping &
ŀ	* ModTech.of BioGas Production1975/-	And Project Profiles 750/- 75/-	Honey Processing 375/- 40
ı	SWEETS NAMKEEN & SNACK	PLASTIC/POLYMER PROCESSING.	

SWEETS, NAMKEEN & SNACK

* Tech of Sweets (Mithal) 1050/-110
* Technology of Sweets (Mithal),
Namkeen and Snacks Food
with Formulae 1750/- 175
* Mfr. of Snacks Food, Namkeen,
Pappad & Potato Products 900/- 90

PLASTIC/POLYMER PROCESSING, COMPOUNDING, INJECTION MOULDING, ROTATIONAL MOULDING, PLASTIC FILM, FIBRE GLASS, PLASTIC WASTE RECYCLING, MOULDS, PET & RESINS, ADDITIVES INDUSTRIES

STARCH MANUFACTURING

Technology of Starch
Manufacturing (Applications,
Properties and Composition)
with Project Profiles 1100/- 110

SPICE, SEASONING, CONDIMENTS & COLD STORAGE

* Technology of Spices and Seasoning of Spices with Formulae

Formulae 975/- 98 Technology Of Spices (Masala)

And Condiments With Project Profiles (Cultivation, Uses, Extrn, Composition etc) 1100/-110 * Spices & Packaging with

Formula 900/- 90

* Start Your Own Cold Storage Unit 900/- 90

NON WOVEN TECHNOLOGY

* Complete Tech. of Nonwovens Fabrics, CarryBags, Composite, Geotextiles, Medical Textiles, Fibres, Felts, Apparels, Spunlace and Absorbent Nonwoven1175/- 120

PHARMACEUTICALS & DRUGS

* Tablets, capsules, Injectables, Dry Strups, Oral & External Preparations, Eye, Ear1575/- 155

LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS

* Hand Book of Leather & Leather ProductsTechnology 850/-85

BIOTECHNOLOGY

* Hand Book of Biotechnology900/-90

CERAMICS & CERAMIC PROCESS

* H.B.of Ceramics & Ceramics Processing Technology 1975/- 200 * Modern Tech Of Ceramic Products With Composition 1100/- 110

TREE FARMING

Hand Book of Tree Farming 800/-80

MUSHROOM PROCESSING

* Hand Book of Mushroom Cultivation, Processing & Packaging 975

BIOFERTILIZERS & VERMICULTURE

BIOI ENTILIZENS & VENWICOLTONE

* Biofertilizers & Vermiculture 900/-100

BIODEGRADABLE PLASTICS AND POLYMERS

* Modern Technology of Biodegradable Plastics and Polymers With Processes (Bio-Plastic, Starch Plastics, Cellulose Polymers & other) 975/- 100 * Production of Biodegradable Plastics & Bioplastics Tech 1500/-150

FROZEN FOOD/FREEZE DRYING

* Frozen Food Processing & Freeze Drying Technology 1000/- 100 * Frozen Food Products 900/- 90

BEER, VODKA, BEVERAGE, WHISKY

 Beer, Cereal Based Beverages, Soy Beverages, Fruit Wine, Vodka, Tea Beverages & Beverages 1100/- 110
 Mfg Tech Hand Book Of Gin, Rum, Whisky, Distillery Spirits, Brandy, Fruit Spirits, Flavours, Maturation & Blending With Other Alcoholic Beverage 1250/- 125

MINERAL AND MINERALS

* Hand Book of Minerals and Minerals Based Industries 975/- 100

RUBBER CHEMICALS, COMPOUNDS

Rubber Chemicals & Processing Industries 400/- 40 Modern Rubber Chemicals, Compounds & Rubber Goods Technology 1500/- 150 Technology of Rubber & Rubber Goods Industries 900/- 90

AYURVEDIC/HERBAL MEDICINES

* Ayurvedic & Herbal Medicines with Formulaes 750/- 75 * Hand Book of Ayurvedic Medicines with Formulations 900/-90

STAINLESS STEEL, NON FERROUS METALS, BILLETS & ROLLING MILL

Modern Technology of Non
Ferrous Metals and Metal
Extraction 1100/-110
Processing Technology of
Steels and Stainless Steels 1900/-190
Modern Technology of
Rolling Mill, Billets, Steel
Wire, Galvanized Sheet,
Forging & Castings 2500/-250
Mfg Tech of Non-Ferrous
Metal Products 1750/- 175

FOOD ADDITIVES/CHEMICALS AND SWEETENERS & FOOD EMULSIFIERS

Modern Technology of Food Additives, Sweeteners and Food Emulsifiers 1575/- 156 Technology of Food Chemicals, Pigments and Food Aroma Compounds 1100/- 110

DISPOSABLE MEDICAL PRODUCTS * Technology of Disposable

Medical Products 1750/-175

SOYA MILK, TOFU & SOY PRODUCTS

Technology of Soya Milk, Tofu, Hydrolyzate, Allied Soyabean Products with project Profile 975/- 100 Technology of SOYBEAN Products with Formulae 1100/- 100

PRODUCTS FROM WASTE

* Technology of Products from Wastes (Industrial, Agriculture, Medical, Municipality, Organic & Biological) By Panda 900/- 90 * Products from Waste Technology Hand Book 1100/- 110

WINE PRODUCTION

Technology of Wine Production and Packaging 1750/- 175

CASTING TECHNOLOGY Casting Technology H.Book750/- 75

PULP & PAPER TECHNOLOGY
H.B. of Pulp & Paper, Paper
Board & Paper Based Tech. 1150/- 120

FLOUR MILL (ATTA MAIDA, SUJI)

* Start Your Own Wheat Flour Mill (Atta, Maida, Suji, Bran & Besan) 900/- 90

ORGANIC FARMING & FOOD/NEEM

Hand Book of Organic Farming and Organic Foods with Vermi-Composting & Neem Product 1100/-

FISH FARMING & FISHERY PRODUCTS

Hand Book of Fish Farming and Fishery Products 650/- 65

TEXTILE AUXILIARY & CHEMICALS

* Textile Auxiliaries & Chemicals with Processes/Formula 1050/- 105
* Tech of Textile Chemicals with Formulations 1450/- 145
* Modern Technology of Textile Auxiliary and chemicals with formulations 1100/- 110
* Textile Processing Chemicals, Enzymes, Dye Fixing Agents and Other Finishes with Project Profiles 1275/- 125

DISINFECTANTS, CLEANERS, PHENYL, DEODORANTS, DISHWASHING DETERGENTS ETC.

Manufacture of Disinfectants, Cleaners, Phenly, Repellents, Deodorants, Dishwashing Detergents with Formulae 900/- 90

COFFEE & COFFEE PROCESSING

Coffee & Coffee Processing 525/- 53

ONION CULTIVATION/PROCESSING

OnionCultivation, Dehydration, Flakes, Powder, Processing & Packaging Technology 975/- 98

BUILDING MATERIAL & CHEMICALS

Technology of Building Materials & Chemicals with Processes950/- 95

TEXTILE, GARMENTS, DYEING...

Mod. Tech. of Bleaching, Dyeing,
Printing & Finishing of Textiles (Spinning
& Weaving, Dyeing, Scouring,
Prying, Printing and Bleaching) 900/- 90
Garments Manufacturing Tech. 900/- 90

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, 1100/- 100 BISCUITS, COOKIES, BREAKFAST, ASTE PASTA & CEREALS

Technology of Biscuits, Rusks, Crackers & Cookies with Formulations
Hand Book of Confectionery
900/- 90 Breakfast, Dietary Food, Pasta & Cereal Products Tech 1150/-120 Modern Bakery Products 900/- 90 Modern Bakery Technology & Fermented Cereal Products with Formulae 1250/-125 Confectionery, Chocolates, Toffee, Candy, Chewing & Bubble Gums, Lollipop & Jelly Products 1750/-175 H.Book of Bakery Industries 950/-95

TECHNOLOGY OF FIBRES

Fibres With Manufacturing
Processes & Properties With
Project Profiles 975/- 100